

Esakia duality for temporal Heyting algebras

David Quinn ALVAREZ

*Results obtained during MSc thesis supervised by
Rodrigo Nicolau ALMEIDA & Nick BEZHANISHVILI
at the ILLC (Amsterdam)*

Leiden Institute of Advanced Computer Science
Leiden University (Netherlands)

TACL 2026 – Thursday, 30 July 2026

Presentation overview

① Preliminaries

Presentation overview

- ① Preliminaries
- ② Esakia duality for **tHA**

Presentation overview

- 1 Preliminaries
- 2 Esakia duality for **tHA**
- 3 Notions of reachability

Presentation overview

- 1 Preliminaries
- 2 Esakia duality for **tHA**
- 3 Notions of reachability
- 4 Characterisations

Presentation overview

- 1 Preliminaries
- 2 Esakia duality for **tHA**
- 3 Notions of reachability
- 4 Characterisations
- 5 Applications to **tHC**

Preliminaries

The algebras

The algebras

Recall the category of *Heyting algebras* **HA**.

The algebras

Recall the category of *Heyting algebras* **HA**.

Definition : fHA

Esakia, 2006

A *frontal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

The algebras

Recall the category of *Heyting algebras* **HA**.

Definition : fHA

Esakia, 2006

A *frontal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a Heyting algebra,

The algebras

Recall the category of *Heyting algebras* **HA**.

Definition : fHA

Esakia, 2006

A *frontal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a Heyting algebra,
- $\Box(a \wedge b) = \Box a \wedge \Box b$,
- $a \leq \Box a$,
- $\Box a \leq b \vee (b \rightarrow a)$.

The algebras (cont.)

The algebras (cont.)

Fact

Esakia, 2006

The lattice of open sets of a topological space is a frontal Heyting algebra where $\Box$ is the *coderivative* operator.

The algebras (cont.)

Fact

Esakia, 2006

The lattice of open sets of a topological space is a frontal Heyting algebra where $\Box$ is the *coderivative* operator.

$$\begin{aligned}\Box U &:= \{x \in X \mid x \text{ is a } \textit{frontal point} \text{ of } U\} \\ &:= \{x \in X \mid \exists V \in \Omega . x \in V \text{ and } V \subseteq U \cup \{x\}\}\end{aligned}$$

The algebras (cont.)

Fact

Esakia, 2006

The lattice of open sets of a topological space is a frontal Heyting algebra where $\Box$ is the *coderivative* operator.

$$\begin{aligned}\Box U &:= \{x \in X \mid x \text{ is a } \textit{frontal point} \text{ of } U\} \\ &:= \{x \in X \mid \exists V \in \Omega . x \in V \text{ and } V \subseteq U \cup \{x\}\}\end{aligned}$$

Fact

Kuznetsov, 1985

If one adds the algebraic version of the “intuitionistic Gödel-Lob formula”

$$\Box a \rightarrow a \leq a,$$

one arrives at the variety of *frontons* (also called *KM-algebras*), which generate the variety **HA**.

The algebras (cont.)

Definition : fHA

Esakia, 2006

A *frontal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a Heyting algebra,
- $\Box(a \wedge b) = \Box a \wedge \Box b$,
- $a \leq \Box a$,
- $\Box a \leq b \vee (b \rightarrow a)$.

The algebras (cont.)

Definition : fHA

Esakia, 2006

A *frontal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a Heyting algebra,
- $\Box(a \wedge b) = \Box a \wedge \Box b$,
- $a \leq \Box a$,
- $\Box a \leq b \vee (b \rightarrow a)$.

Definition : tHA

Esakia, 2006

A *temporal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Diamond, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

The algebras (cont.)

Definition : fHA

Esakia, 2006

A *frontal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a Heyting algebra,
- $\Box(a \wedge b) = \Box a \wedge \Box b$,
- $a \leq \Box a$,
- $\Box a \leq b \vee (b \rightarrow a)$.

Definition : tHA

Esakia, 2006

A *temporal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Diamond, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a frontal Heyting algebra

The algebras (cont.)

Definition : fHA

Esakia, 2006

A *frontal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a Heyting algebra,
- $\Box(a \wedge b) = \Box a \wedge \Box b$,
- $a \leq \Box a$,
- $\Box a \leq b \vee (b \rightarrow a)$.

Definition : tHA

Esakia, 2006

A *temporal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Diamond, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a frontal Heyting algebra
- $\Diamond a \leq b$ if and only if $a \leq \Box b$.

The algebras (cont.)

Definition : tHA

Esakia, 2006

A *temporal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \blacklozenge, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a frontal Heyting algebra
- $\blacklozenge a \leq b$ if and only if $a \leq \Box b$.

The algebras (cont.)

Definition : tHA

Esakia, 2006

A *temporal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \blacklozenge, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \Box, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a frontal Heyting algebra
- $\blacklozenge a \leq b$ if and only if $a \leq \Box b$.

Typical (classical) case

	Past	Future
$\exists$	$\blacklozenge$	$\lozenge$
$\forall$	$\blacksquare$	$\Box$

The algebras (cont.)

Definition : tHA

Esakia, 2006

A *temporal Heyting algebra* is an algebra $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \blacklozenge, \square, 0, 1 \rangle$ such that

- $\langle A, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \square, 0, 1 \rangle$ is a frontal Heyting algebra
- $\blacklozenge a \leq b$ if and only if $a \leq \square b$.

Typical (classical) case

	Past	Future
$\exists$	$\blacklozenge$	$\lozenge$
$\forall$	$\blacksquare$	$\square$

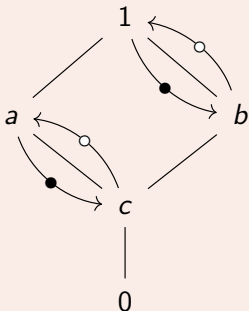
Note

No $\lozenge$ or $\blacksquare$ and no way to define them without classical negation.

The algebras (cont.)

Examples : temporal Heyting algebras

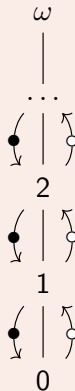
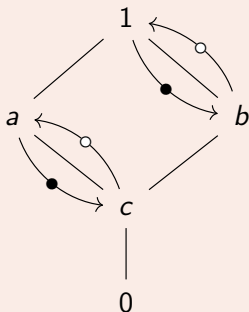
Where $\square$ is empty and $\blacklozenge$ is filled :



The algebras (cont.)

Examples : temporal Heyting algebras

Where $\square$ is empty and $\blacklozenge$ is filled :



The frames

The frames

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

The frames

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,

The frames

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

The frames

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Note that it follows that R is transitive and antisymmetric and we have

The frames

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Note that it follows that R is transitive and antisymmetric and we have

- $x < y$ implies $x R y$,

The frames

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Note that it follows that R is transitive and antisymmetric and we have

- $x < y$ implies $x R y$,
- $x R y$ implies $x \leq y$,

The frames

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Note that it follows that R is transitive and antisymmetric and we have

- $x < y$ implies $x R y$,
- $x R y$ implies $x \leq y$,
- $R = \leq ; R ; \leq$ (“mix condition”).

The frames

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Note that it follows that R is transitive and antisymmetric and we have

- $x < y$ implies $x R y$,
- $x R y$ implies $x \leq y$,
- $R = \leq ; R ; \leq$ (“mix condition”).

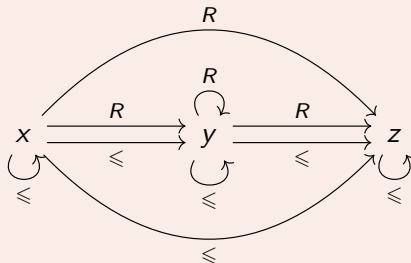
Intuition : transits

R lies somewhere between $<$ and $\leq$, so it can be thought of as $\leq$ missing *some* reflexive loops.

The frames (cont.)

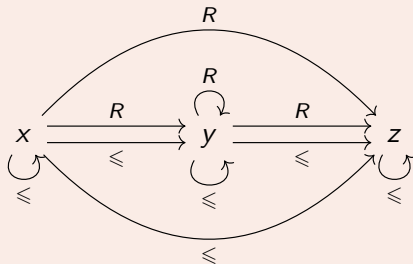
The frames (cont.)

Example : transits



The frames (cont.)

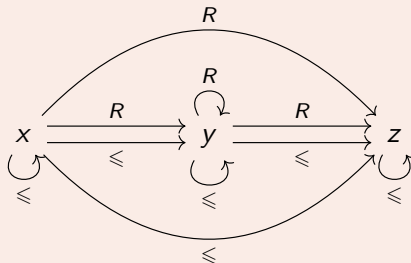
Example : transits



Note that x and z lack reflexive loops (for R).

The frames (cont.)

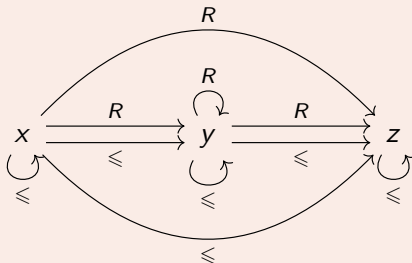
Example : transits



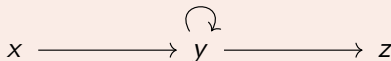
Note that x and z lack reflexive loops (for R). A minimal depiction :

The frames (cont.)

Example : transits



Note that x and z lack reflexive loops (for R). A minimal depiction :



The frames (cont.)

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

The frames (cont.)

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Definition : tTran

A *temporal transit* is a frame $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

The frames (cont.)

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Definition : tTran

A *temporal transit* is a frame $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,

The frames (cont.)

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Definition : tTran

A *temporal transit* is a frame $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,
- The relation R° is the inverse of R .

The frames (cont.)

Definition : Tran

Esakia, 2006

A *transit* is a frame $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, \leq \rangle$ is a poset,
- The *reflexivisation* of R is $\leq$.

Definition : tTran

A *temporal transit* is a frame $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,
- The relation R° is the inverse of R .

Intuition : temporal transits

Temporal transits are simply transits with an explicit backwards relation.

The spaces

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

Definition : fES Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

A *frontal Esakia space* is an ordered top. space $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

Definition : fES Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

A *frontal Esakia space* is an ordered top. space $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

Definition : fES Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

A *frontal Esakia space* is an ordered top. space $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,
- $\langle X, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ is an Esakia space,

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

Definition : fES Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

A *frontal Esakia space* is an ordered top. space $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,
- $\langle X, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ is an Esakia space,
- ...modal space axioms for R ...

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

Definition : fES Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

A *frontal Esakia space* is an ordered top. space $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,
- $\langle X, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ is an Esakia space,
- ...modal space axioms for R ...

Definition : tES

A *temporal Esakia space* is an OTS $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

Definition : fES Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

A *frontal Esakia space* is an ordered top. space $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,
- $\langle X, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ is an Esakia space,
- ...modal space axioms for R ...

Definition : tES

A *temporal Esakia space* is an OTS $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq \rangle$ is a temporal transit,

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

Definition : fES Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

A *frontal Esakia space* is an ordered top. space $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,
- $\langle X, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ is an Esakia space,
- ...modal space axioms for R ...

Definition : tES

A *temporal Esakia space* is an OTS $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq \rangle$ is a temporal transit,
- $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ is a frontal Esakia space,

The spaces

Recall the category of *Esakia spaces* **ES**.

Definition : fES Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

A *frontal Esakia space* is an ordered top. space $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R, \leq \rangle$ is a transit,
- $\langle X, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ is an Esakia space,
- ...modal space axioms for R ...

Definition : tES

A *temporal Esakia space* is an OTS $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ such that

- $\langle X, R^\circ, R, \leq \rangle$ is a temporal transit,
- $\langle X, R, \leq, \Omega \rangle$ is a frontal Esakia space,
- ...modal space axioms for R° ...

The spaces (cont.)

The spaces (cont.)

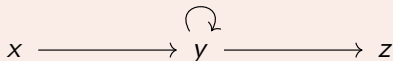
Intuition : temporal Esakia spaces

Temporal Esakia spaces are the natural topologisation of temporal transits, which are themselves the natural temporalisation of transits.

The spaces (cont.)

Intuition : temporal Esakia spaces

Temporal Esakia spaces are the natural topologisation of temporal transits, which are themselves the natural temporalisation of transits.



The morphisms

The morphisms

Temporal Esakia morphism

A *temporal Esakia morphism* is a map $f : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}$ such that

The morphisms

Temporal Esakia morphism

A *temporal Esakia morphism* is a map $f : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}$ such that

- f is a continuous p-morphism with respect to $\leq$ and R ,

The morphisms

Temporal Esakia morphism

A *temporal Esakia morphism* is a map $f : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}$ such that

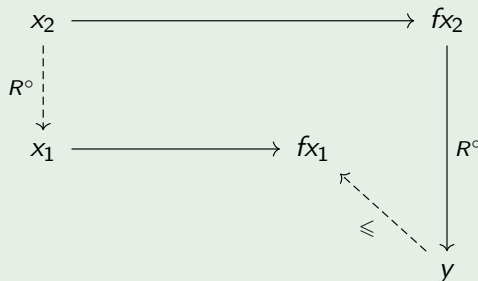
- f is a continuous p-morphism with respect to $\leq$ and R ,
- $x_2 R^\circ x_1$ implies $fx_2 R^\circ fx_1$,

The morphisms

Temporal Esakia morphism

A *temporal Esakia morphism* is a map $f : \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{Y}$ such that

- f is a continuous p-morphism with respect to $\leq$ and R ,
- $x_2 R^\circ x_1$ implies $fx_2 R^\circ fx_1$,
- $fx_2 R^\circ y$ implies $\exists x_1 \in \mathbb{X}$ such that $x_2 R^\circ x_1$ and $y \leq fx_1$.



Esakia duality for **tHA**

Equivalence

Equivalence

Theorem

Esakia, 1974

The category of Heyting algebras is dually equivalent to the category of Esakia spaces.

$$\mathbf{HA} \cong \mathbf{ES}^{\text{op}}$$

Equivalence

Theorem

Esakia, 1974

The category of Heyting algebras is dually equivalent to the category of Esakia spaces.

$$\mathbf{HA} \cong \mathbf{ES}^{\text{op}}$$

Theorem

Castiglioni, Sagastume, & San Martín, 2010

The category of frontal Heyting algebras is dually equivalent to the category of frontal Esakia spaces.

$$\mathbf{fHA} \cong \mathbf{fES}^{\text{op}}$$

Equivalence (cont.)

Equivalence (cont.)

Duality for **fHA**

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{fHA}$, we define R on the dual space in the standard way :

$$x R y \quad :\Longleftrightarrow \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{A} . \Box a \in x \Rightarrow a \in y$$

Equivalence (cont.)

Duality for **fHA**

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{fHA}$, we define R on the dual space in the standard way :

$$x R y \quad :\Longleftrightarrow \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{A} . \Box a \in x \Rightarrow a \in y$$

Given $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{fES}$, we define $\Box$ on the dual algebra in the standard way :

$$\begin{aligned} \Box K &:= -R^{-1}[-K] \\ &:= \{x \in \mathbb{X} \mid R[x] \subseteq K\} \end{aligned}$$

Equivalence (cont.)

Equivalence (cont.)

Duality for **tHA**

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, we define R° on the dual space in the standard way :

$$y R^\circ x \quad :\Longleftrightarrow \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{A} . a \in x \Rightarrow \blacklozenge a \in y$$

Equivalence (cont.)

Duality for **tHA**

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, we define R° on the dual space in the standard way :

$$y R^\circ x \quad :\Longleftrightarrow \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{A} . a \in x \Rightarrow \blacklozenge a \in y$$

Given $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{tES}$, we define $\blacklozenge$ on the dual algebra in the standard way :

$$\begin{aligned} \blacklozenge K &:= R[K] \\ &:= \{x \in \mathbb{X} \mid R^\circ[x] \cap K \neq \emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

Equivalence (cont.)

Duality for **tHA**

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, we define R° on the dual space in the standard way :

$$y R^\circ x \quad :\Longleftrightarrow \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{A} . a \in x \Rightarrow \blacklozenge a \in y$$

Given $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{tES}$, we define $\blacklozenge$ on the dual algebra in the standard way :

$$\begin{aligned} \blacklozenge K &:= R[K] \\ &:= \{x \in \mathbb{X} \mid R^\circ[x] \cap K \neq \emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

Theorem

DQA, 2025

The category of temporal Heyting algebras is dually equivalent to the category of temporal Esakia spaces.

$$\mathbf{tHA} \cong \mathbf{tES}^{\text{op}}$$

Further duality theory

Further duality theory

Theorem

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{HA}$,

$$\langle \text{Cong}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{CIUp}(\mathbb{A}_*), \supseteq \rangle$$

Further duality theory

Theorem

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{HA}$,

$$\langle \text{Cong}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{CIUp}(\mathbb{A}_*), \supseteq \rangle$$

Intuition

Filters are surjective **HA**-morphisms *out of* $\mathbb{A}$ and closed upsets are injective **ES**-morphisms *into* $\mathbb{A}_*$.

Further duality theory (cont.)

Further duality theory (cont.)

Definition : $\blacklozenge$ -filter

A $\blacklozenge$ -filter is a filter $F \subseteq \mathbb{A}$ such that

$$a \rightarrow b \in F \implies \blacklozenge a \rightarrow \blacklozenge b \in F.$$

Further duality theory (cont.)

Definition : $\blacklozenge$ -filter

A $\blacklozenge$ -filter is a filter $F \subseteq \mathbb{A}$ such that

$$a \rightarrow b \in F \implies \blacklozenge a \rightarrow \blacklozenge b \in F.$$

Intuition : $\blacklozenge$ -filter

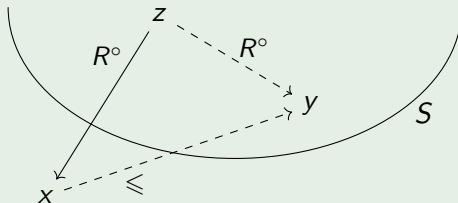
A $\blacklozenge$ -filter is analogous to an *open filter* (also called a “*modal filter*”) on a modal algebra (also called a “Boolean algebra with operators”).

Further duality theory (cont.)

Further duality theory (cont.)

Definition : Archival subset

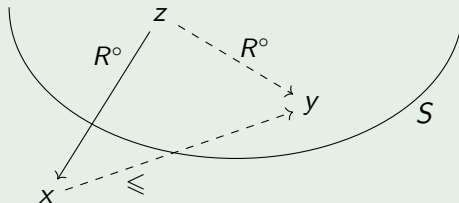
An *archival* subset is a subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{X}$ such that



Further duality theory (cont.)

Definition : Archival subset

An *archival* subset is a subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{X}$ such that



Intuition : Archival subset

An archival subset is analogous to a (generated) subframe.

Further duality theory (cont.)

Theorem

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{HA}$,

$$\langle \text{Cong}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{CIUp}(\mathbb{A}_*), \supseteq \rangle$$

Further duality theory (cont.)

Theorem

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{HA}$,

$$\langle \text{Cong}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{CIUp}(\mathbb{A}_*), \supseteq \rangle$$

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$,

$$\langle \text{Cong}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \text{CIArcUp}(\mathbb{A}), \supseteq \rangle$$

Further duality theory (cont.)

Further duality theory (cont.)

Definition : $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element

A $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element is an element $a \in \mathbb{A}$ such that

$$a \wedge \blacklozenge b \leq \blacklozenge (a \wedge b).$$

Further duality theory (cont.)

Definition : $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element

A $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element is an element $a \in \mathbb{A}$ such that

$$a \wedge \blacklozenge b \leq \blacklozenge (a \wedge b).$$

Intuition : $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element

$\blacklozenge$ -compatible elements are analogous to *open elements* of an interior algebra.

Further duality theory (cont.)

Definition : $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element

A $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element is an element $a \in \mathbb{A}$ such that

$$a \wedge \blacklozenge b \leq \blacklozenge(a \wedge b).$$

Intuition : $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element

$\blacklozenge$ -compatible elements are analogous to *open elements* of an interior algebra.

Fact

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$,

$$\langle \text{Cong}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}), \subseteq \rangle \cong \langle \blacklozenge \text{Com}(\mathbb{A}), \supseteq \rangle$$

Notions of reachability

Topo-reachability

Topo-reachability

Definition : Topo-reachability

Given $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{tES}$,

$$x \trianglelefteq y \quad :\Longleftrightarrow \quad y \in \bigcap \{C \in \mathbf{CIArcUp}(\mathbb{X}) \mid x \in C\}$$

Topo-reachability

Definition : Topo-reachability

Given $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{tES}$,

$$x \trianglelefteq y \quad :\Longleftrightarrow \quad y \in \bigcap \{C \in \mathbf{CIArcUp}(\mathbb{X}) \mid x \in C\}$$

Intuition: Topo-reachability

Topo-reachability analogous to well-known “specialisation ordering” but ranges over **closed archival upsets** instead of just **closed** sets.

Z-reachability

Z-reachability

Intuition: Z-reachability

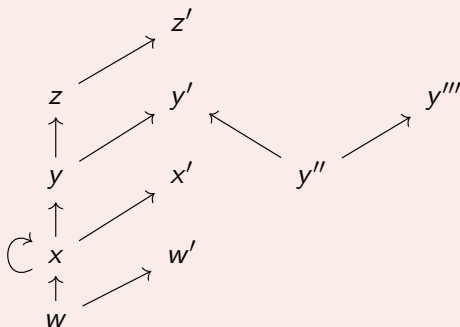
“Zig-zagging” down until you hit a minimal or R -reflexive point and back up via $\leq$ a finite number of times.

Z-reachability

Intuition: Z-reachability

“Zig-zagging” down until you hit a minimal or R -reflexive point and back up via $\leq$ a finite number of times.

Example : Z-reachability



$$Z_0[z] = \{z\}$$

$$B[Z_0[z]] = \{z, x, y\}$$

$$Z_1[z] = \{z, x, y, x', y', z'\}$$

$$B[Z_1[z]] = \{z, x, y, x', y', z', y''\}$$

$$Z_2[z] = \{z, x, y, x', y', z', y'', y'''\}$$

...

$$Z[z] = \{z, x, y, x', y', z', y'', y'''\}$$

Coincidence

Coincidence

Proposition

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{tES}_{\text{fin}}$,

$$x \trianglelefteq y \iff x Z y.$$

Coincidence

Proposition

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{X} \in \mathbf{tES}_{\text{fin}}$,

$$x \trianglelefteq y \iff x Z y.$$

Intuition

The two notions of reachability agree in the finite case.

Characterisations

Characterisations

Characterisations

Following Venema, 2004, we give lattice-theoretic and dual order-topological characterisations of simple and subdirectly-irreducible members of our variety.

Simple algebras

Simple algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

Simple algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,

Simple algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}) = \{\{1\}, \mathbb{A}\}$,

Simple algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}) = \{\{1\}, \mathbb{A}\}$,
- $\mathbb{A}_*$ is topo-connected.

Simple algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}) = \{\{1\}, \mathbb{A}\}$,
- $\mathbb{A}_*$ is topo-connected.

Corollary

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$, the following are equivalent :

Simple algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}) = \{\{1\}, \mathbb{A}\}$,
- $\mathbb{A}_*$ is topo-connected.

Corollary

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,

Simple algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}) = \{\{1\}, \mathbb{A}\}$,
- $\mathbb{A}_*$ is topo-connected.

Corollary

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Com}(\mathbb{A}) = \{1, 0\}$,

Simple algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A}) = \{\{1\}, \mathbb{A}\}$,
- $\mathbb{A}_*$ is topo-connected.

Corollary

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is simple,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Com}(\mathbb{A}) = \{1, 0\}$,
- $\mathbb{A}_+$ is Z -connected.

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A})$ has a second-least element,

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A})$ has a second-least element,
- The set of topo-roots of $\mathbb{A}_*$ is non-empty and open.

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A})$ has a second-least element,
- The set of topo-roots of $\mathbb{A}_*$ is non-empty and open.

Corollary

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$, the following are equivalent :

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A})$ has a second-least element,
- The set of topo-roots of $\mathbb{A}_*$ is non-empty and open.

Corollary

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A})$ has a second-least element,
- The set of topo-roots of $\mathbb{A}_*$ is non-empty and open.

Corollary

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,
- $\mathbb{A}$ has a second-greatest $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element ($\blacklozenge$ -opremum),

Subdirectly-irreducible algebras

Theorem

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,
- $\blacklozenge \text{Filt}(\mathbb{A})$ has a second-least element,
- The set of topo-roots of $\mathbb{A}_*$ is non-empty and open.

Corollary

DQA, 2025

Given $\mathbb{A} \in \mathbf{tHA}_{\text{fin}}$, the following are equivalent :

- $\mathbb{A}$ is subdirectly-irreducible,
- $\mathbb{A}$ has a second-greatest $\blacklozenge$ -compatible element ($\blacklozenge$ -opremum),
- $\mathbb{A}_+$ is Z -rooted.

Applications to tHC

The temporal Heyting calculus

The temporal Heyting calculus

Definition

$$\varphi := p \in \mathbf{Prop} \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \varphi \rightarrow \varphi \mid \Box \varphi \mid \Diamond \varphi \mid \perp \mid \top$$

The temporal Heyting calculus

Definition

$$\varphi := p \in \mathbf{Prop} \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \varphi \rightarrow \varphi \mid \Box \varphi \mid \Diamond \varphi \mid \perp \mid \top$$

Definition

$$(\text{MP}) \quad \frac{\varphi \quad \varphi \rightarrow \chi}{\chi}$$

$$(\text{US}) \quad \frac{\varphi}{\varphi[\chi/p]}$$

$$(\text{PD}) \quad \frac{\varphi \rightarrow \chi}{\Diamond \varphi \rightarrow \Diamond \chi}$$

The temporal Heyting calculus (cont.)

The temporal Heyting calculus (cont.)

Definition : mHC

Esakia, 2006

mHC := IPC

$$\oplus \Box(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\Box p \rightarrow \Box q)$$

$$\oplus p \rightarrow \Box p$$

$$\oplus \Box p \rightarrow (q \vee q \rightarrow p) \text{ with (US) and (MP)}$$

The temporal Heyting calculus (cont.)

Definition : mHC

Esakia, 2006

mHC := IPC

$$\oplus \Box(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\Box p \rightarrow \Box q)$$

$$\oplus p \rightarrow \Box p$$

$$\oplus \Box p \rightarrow (q \vee q \rightarrow p) \text{ with (US) and (MP)}$$

Definition : tHC

Esakia, 2006

tHC := mHC

$$\oplus \Diamond(p \vee q) \rightarrow (\Diamond p \vee \Diamond q)$$

$$\oplus \Diamond \perp \rightarrow \perp$$

$$\oplus p \rightarrow \Box \Diamond p$$

$$\oplus \Diamond \Box p \rightarrow p \text{ with (US) and (MP) and (PD)}$$

Completeness

Completeness

Theorem

DQA, 2025

The logic **tHC** is complete with respect to **tHA**.

Completeness

Theorem

DQA, 2025

The logic **tHC** is complete with respect to **tHA**.

Theorem

DQA, 2025

The logic **tHC** is complete with respect to **tES**.

Stronger completeness results

Stronger completeness results

Theorem

The logic **IPC** is complete with respect to the class of finite, rooted posets.

Stronger completeness results

Theorem

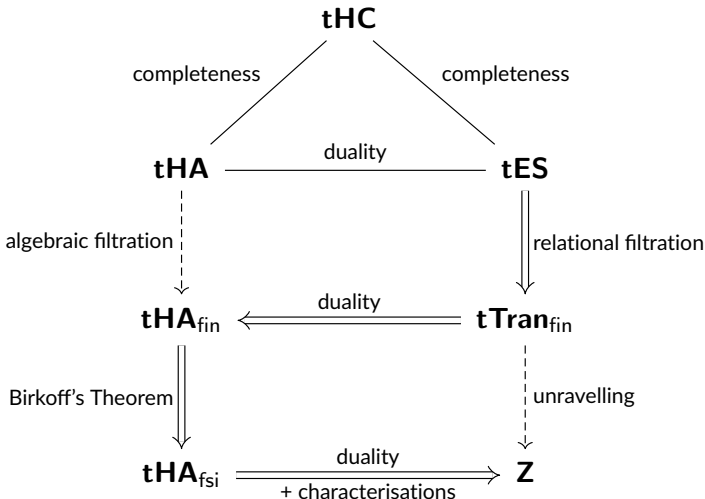
The logic **IPC** is complete with respect to the class of finite, rooted posets.

Theorem

DQA, 2025

The logic **tHC** is complete with respect to the class of finite, Z -rooted temporal transits (denoted by **Z**).

Stronger completeness results (cont.)



References



David Quinn Alvarez (2025)

A dual characterisation of simple and subdirectly-irreducible temporal Heyting algebras

Under review, arXiv : 2505.08014



Jose L. Castiglioni, Marta S. Sagastume, and Hernán J. San Martín (2010)

On frontal Heyting algebras

Reports on Mathematical Logic 45, 201 – 224.



Leo Esakia (2006)

The modalized Heyting calculus

Journal of Applied Non-Classical Logics 16(3-4), 349 – 366.



Alexander Kuznetsov (1985)

The proof-intuitionistic propositional calculus (Russian)

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 283(1), 27 – 30.



Yde Venema (2004)

A Dual Characterization of Subdirectly Irreducible BAOs

Studia Logica 77, 105 – 115.

Thank you !



*A dual characterisation of simple and
subdirectly-irreducible temporal Heyting algebras*

DQ Alvarez, 2025