Centaur Verification Approach

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November, 2010

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Outline

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We have verified add, sub, multiply, divide (microcode), compare, convert, logical, shuffle, blend, insert, extract, min-max instructions from Centaur’s 64-bit, X86-compatible, Nano™ microprocessor.

- Media unit implements over 100 X86 SSE and X87 instructions.
- Multiplier implements scalar & packed X86, X87, and FMA.

For our verifications, we use a combination of AIG- and BDD-based symbolic simulation, case splitting, and theorem proving.

- We create a theorem for each instruction to be verified.
- We use ACL2 to mechanically verify each proposed theorem.

We discuss our verification approach for formally verifying execution-unit instructions for the Centaur Nano™ – the Nano™ is used by Dell, HP, Lenovo, OLPC, and Samsung.
Contemporary Example

- Full X86-64 design including VMX
- 40-nanometer design of 97.5M transistors
- AES, DES, SHA, and random-number generator hardware
- Built-in security processor
- Runs 40 operating systems and four VMs
Centaur Technology, Inc., is a whole-owned subsidiary of VIA.

- Entire X86 processor design team is in Austin, Texas
- 100+ people specify, design, validate, bring up, test, build burn-in fixtures and programs – everything but chip manufacturing
  - Roughly 20 people write RTL
  - Around 20 work in validation
  - Approximately 25 work in design
  - About 30 work in test, manufacturing, bring up
  - Three systems support
  - Ten or so group leads, flat management
  - Three support (payroll, benefits, reception, etc.)
  - FV group is about 4 FTEs – high ratio!

Extremely efficient organization, flat management, everyone expected to pull their own weight and then some...
X86 designs are complicated, and to be cost and performance competitive, they are necessarily full custom.

- Low cost, small size, low power
- 64-bit (Intel EMT64-compatible) architecture
- Virtual Machine (Intel VMX-compatible) design
- Latest SSEx instructions
- 64-bit EA, 48-bit Virtual Address
- 40-bit Physical Address

Targeted at low-power, low-cost applications: netbooks, low-power workstations, and embedded designs.
Our work is based on the ACL2 logic and its mechanical theorem prover.

- First-order predicate calculus with recursion and equality.
- Atomic data objects
  - Complex rationals: 5, −12, 3/4, \#C(3 4)
  - Characters: \#a, \#8, \#Tab
  - Strings: "abc", "aBc", "ABC"
  - Symbols: X, DEF, |abc|, |54-fifty4|
- Data constructor
  - Pairs: (CONS 7 "ghi"), '(7 . "ghi")
  - Sophisticated quotation and abbreviation mechanisms
- Functions – subset of Common Lisp
  - 31 primitive functions
  - 200+ defined functions
  - Guards defined for all functions
(defun fib (x)
  (declare (xargs :guard (natp x)))
  (mbe :logic
    (if (zp x)
      0
      (if (= x 1)
        1
        (+ (fib (- x 2)) (fib (- x 1))))))
  :exec
  (if (< x 2)
    x
    (+ (fib (- x 2)) (fib (- x 1))))))

Any such function can be memoized.

(memoize 'fib :condition '(< 40 x))
(defun f1 (fx-1 fx n-more)
  (declare (xargs :guard (and (natp fx-1)
                               (natp fx)
                               (natp n-more)))))
  (if (zp n-more)
      fx
      (f1 fx (+ fx-1 fx) (1- n-more))))

(defun fib2 (x)
  (declare (xargs :guard (natp x)))
  (if (zp x)
      x
      (f1 0 1 (1- x))))

(defun fib2-is-fib
  (implies (natp x)
    (equal (fib2 x)
      (fib x))))
An obvious observation about the factorial function.

(def-gl-thm fib-in-range
   :hyp (and (natp x)
             (<= 4 x) (<= x 6))
   :concl (or (equal (fib x) 3)
              (equal (fib x) 5)
              (equal (fib x) 8))
   :g-bindings '((x , (g-number (list (list 0 1 2 3)))))
   :rule-classes nil)

A simple arithmetic fact.

(def-gl-thm 4-5-6-is-less-than-7-8-9
   :hyp (and (natp x) (natp y)
             (<= 4 x) (<= 7 y)
             (<= x 6) (<= y 9))
   :concl (< x y)
   :g-bindings '((x , (g-number (list (list 0 1 2 3 4))))
                 (y , (g-number (list (list 5 6 7 8 9)))))
   :rule-classes nil)
Symbolic Simulation in ACL2

We have developed a verified framework for ACL2 that provides a means for symbolic simulation.

- Defined functions can be mechanically generalized.
- Each mechanically defined generalized function is automatically verified.
- Such generalized functions, given finite sets, can be symbolically executed.
- Our framework allows the results of symbolic simulation of ACL2 functions to be used as a part of a proof.

Our work provides a symbolic-simulation capability for the entire ACL2 logic.
To illustrate embedding a HDL within ACL2, we define the semantics of a Boolean logic based on IF trees.

```
(defun if-termp (term)
  (declare (xargs :guard t))
  (if (atom term)
    (eqlablep term)
    (let ((fn (car term))
            (args (cdr term)))
      (and (consp args)
           (consp (cdr args))
           (consp (cddr args))
           (null (cdddr args))
           (eql fn 'if)
           (if-termp (car args))
           (if-termp (cadr args))
           (if-termp (caddr args))))))

(defun if-evl (term alist)
  (declare (xargs :guard (eqlablep term)
                      (and (if-termp term)
                           (eqlable-alistp alist))))
  (if (atom term)
      (cdr (assoc term alist))
      (if (if-evl (cadr term) alist)
          (if-evl (caddr term) alist)
          (if-evl (cadddr term) alist))))
```
(to-if '(implies (and x y) (or x y)))
   ==> 
  '(IF (IF X Y NIL) (IF X T Y) T)

Our language of IF trees only contains one logical connective.

(def-gl-thm if-evl-example
   :hyp (and (booleanp a) (booleanp b))
   :concl (if-evl '(IF (IF X Y NIL) (IF X T Y) T)
                        '((NIL . nil)
                          (T . t)
                          (X . ,a)
                          (Y . ,b)))
   :g-bindings '(((a ,(g-boolean 0))
                  (b , (g-boolean 1)))))
A Simple Embedded Language

The Centaur Verification Tool Relationships

Nano "Golden" Model

VIA Nano Verilog

VIA Nano E (EMOD)

Nano Spice Netlist

Cadence Database

Nano GDS2

Nano OPC GDS2

ACL2 Transistor Analyzer

Switches with strengths Sized capacitors

SYM_SIM( type, , inputs, st )

Output and Next State Equations

Wire and State Equations

Node Equations

ACL2 Symbolic Simulation

Integer specifications and microcode

X86 ISA specification fragments

ACL2 TP

X86 binary code

Nano "Golden" Verilog Translator

VIA Nano Translator

Nano "Golden" Nano Models

Nano Masks

Model E (EMOD)

Available Translators?

Equality

Page 14 (Centaur Technology, UT Austin)
Model to analyze the ECC circuitry.

- Syndrome unit produces error-correcting code
- ECC unit decodes syndrome to produce 1-hot, correction position
Verilog for ECC Model

module ecc_model (data, // Input Data
  errors, // Error Injection
  corrected_output_bits, // Output Data
  correctable_error, // Corrected?
  uncorrectable_error); // Can’t be corrected

  ecc_gen gen1 (syn1, data); // Generate syndrome bits for "memory"

  assign data_err = data ^ errors[63:0]; // Fault injection
  assign syn_err = syn1 ^ errors[71:64]; // Fault injection

  ecc_gen gen2 (syn2, data_err); // Syndrome bits for "memory" output

  assign syn_backwards_xor = syn_err ^ syn2; // Compute syndrome

  ecc_decode make_outs (bit_to_correct, // One-Hot output correction
    correctable_error, // Correctable error?
    uncorrectable_error, // Uncorrectable error?
    syn_backwards_xor); // Syndrome input

  assign corrected_output_bits = bit_to_correct ^ data_err;

endmodule
E-LANGUAGE FOR ECC MODEL

(:n |*ecc_model*|


:occ ((:full-i #@53# :full-o #@54# :u |_gen_3|

:op #.*vl_64_bit_buf* :o #@55# . #@56#)

(:full-i #@57# :full-o #@58# :u |_gen_4|

:op #.*vl_8_bit_buf* :o #@59# . #@60#)

(:full-i #@61# :full-o #@62# :u |_gen_5|

:op #.*vl_64_bit_pointwise_xor* :o #@63# . #@64#)

(:full-i #@19# :full-o #@20#

:u |gen1|

:op #.|*ecc_gen*|

:o #@21#

:i #@22#) ... ))
(defn our-one-bit-error-predicate (bad-bit)
  ;; Check output correctness if one error injected.
  (declare (xargs :guard (natp bad-bit)))
  (let* ((data (qv-list 0 1 64))
         (errors (q-not-nth bad-bit
               (make-list 72 :initial-element nil)))
         (inputs (ap data errors)))
    (equal (mv-let (s o)
                   (emod 'two |*ecc_model*| inputs nil)
                   (declare (ignore s))
                   (list :corrected-bits
                         (take 64 o)
                         :correctable_error
                         (nth 64 o)
                         :uncorrectable_error
                         (nth 65 o)))
         (list :corrected-bits
               data
               :correctable_error
               (< bad-bit 64)
               :uncorrectable_error
               NIL))))
We begin, by translating Nano’s Verilog specification into our formally-defined, E-language HDL.

- Verilog is simplified into single-assignment form.
- Create environment suitable for media unit verification.
- We extract its equation by symbolic simulation.
- We specialize this equation to the instruction of interest.
- We then, as appropriate, convert this equation into BDDs.

The specification is written in ACL2.

- Integer operations are used to specify media-unit instructions.
- Such operations are symbolically simulated and specialized.
- These specification are proven to implement floating-point operations.

Finally, the results of both paths are compared.
The Verilog-to-E Translator

Logic

Library Files (.v)

Processor Files (.v)

makeTop Script

top.v

~550,000 lines

Everything but some libraries

ROM Images

VL ACL2 Program

Loader

reader preprocessor

lexer parser

"loader"

ACL2 Program

Parse Tree

ACL2 Object

(not on disk)

Transformations

Cut Down Modules (Optional)
Make Reasonable
Unparameterize
Fill in Wires
Resolve Argument Lists
Resolve Constant Expressions
Standardize Ranges and Selects
Rewrite Operators
Compute Signs
Self-Determine Sizes
Fix Integer Size to 32 Bits
Context-Determine Sizes
Split Expressions
Replicate Instance Arrays
Truncate Expressions for Lvalues
Optimize
Assignments to Occurrences (Occform)
Eliminate Always Blocks (In progress)

ACL2 Object

(not on disk)

Writer

E Modules

(defm ...)

(defm ...

(defm |*fadd*| ...)

Xformed Verilog

module ...

module fadd ...

FV

Q.E.D.
P(x)

"Differ By Parens"

Simulation

Centaur’s Regression Suite

"Pass/Fail Together?"

DV

Centaur Verification Approach

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We have developed a formalized HDL in support of industrial design.

- Deeply embedded E language in ACL2 logic.
- Language descriptions are represented as Lisp constants.
- ACL2 theorem-proving system used to verify E descriptions.

The E language is formal.

- Syntax of E language is recognized by ACL2 predicate.
- Semantics given by interpreter.
  - Multiple evaluators defined: BDD, four-valued BDD, AIG, four-valued AIG, dependency, and delay.
  - Symbolic simulation for all modes (except delay).

The E Language is in everyday industrial use at Centaur.
The **E**-language is deeply embedded in ACL2, and it is:

- hierarchical, and
- occurrence-oriented.

We use the **E** language much like a database; it includes:

- HDL descriptions
- Hierarchical state representation
- Signal sense and direction
- Clock discipline
- Properties
- Annotations

**E**-language has multiple symbolic simulators

- BDD and AIG (both two- and four-valued) simulators
- Symbolic information-flow simulator
- Delay estimator
(defm *simple-ff-latch*
  `(,:i (clk a)
    :o (o)
    :s (l- l+)
    :c (clk)
    :cd ((t) (nil))
    :occs
      `((:u l+ :o (n n~) :op ,*latch+* :i (clk a))
        (:u o1 :o (clk~) :op ,*not1* :i (clk))
        (:u l- :o (o o~) :op ,*latch+* :i (clk~ n))))
)

Simple two-latch, flip-flop

- Interface: :i, :o, and :s fields.
- Clock: :c and :cd fields.
- Occurrences are in a list, but treated as a set
- Multi-phase and gated clocking supported (and used by Centaur)
The E-Language Centaur CN Pipeline

Speculative In-Order

Out-of-Order

Real In-Order

I-Cache (64 KB, 16-way)

x86 insts

uops

D-cache (64 KB, 16-way)

L2-cache (1 MB, exclusive, 16-way, ECC)

D pre-fetch buffers (64 lines)

Bus

Fetch

Br predict

Decode

Rename

Issue

Retire

Tangle of forward busses

7 issue ports & 7 execution units

7 issue ports & 7 execution units
The E-Language

Centaur Nano™ Media Unit – FADD

- 33,700 line Verilog description of 680 modules
- Modules represent 432,322 transistors
- Unit has 374 outputs and 1074 inputs (26 clocks)
- Implements over 100 media instructions
- Two-cycle-latency for floating-point additions/subtractions
The E-Language

The Centaur Media-Unit, Verification Tool Flow

Verilog Files → **fadd** → EMOD Symbolic Simulator → **fadd** AIG function → Specialize

Case-splitting, Parametrization

Instruction Spec → Symbolic Spec → Spec Output BDDs

$c = a + b$

Per-instruction AIGs

AIG2BDD

Hardware Output BDDs

=?
Using the E-language model, we perform a four-valued, AIG-based symbolic simulation of entire design for eight half-cycles.

- AIGs specialized for the instruction under investigation
- AIGs are converted to BDDs
  - For some instructions, a property may be too big to verify directly, so case splitting employed
  - For each case, BDD approximated until exact
  - For each case, compared to symbolic simulation of specification
- Cases are shown to be exhaustive
Floating-point add/subtract unit is too big to verify all at once.

- Case split by exponent differences
- Separately, account for special cases (e.g., NaNs, Infinity)
- For each case, generate symbolic inputs that cover the specified set of inputs
  - BDDs are parametrized
  - Approach used for all FP sizes

Used ACL2 to orchestrate proofs and to ensure entire input space covered and verified.
We attempted to verify single, double, and extended precision addition/subtraction operations.

- Single precision (32-bit) results and flags OK.
- Double precision (64-bit) results and flags OK.
- Extended precision (80-bit) results had an error.
  - Exactly one pair of numbers returned an incorrect answer
  - Sort of like a *perfect storm*; a 64-bit cancellation
  - Answer returned was twice as big as it should have been.

A fix was developed, and this bug was eliminated. We checked the correctness of the new design – it took less than an hour.

Robert Krug proved that our Boolean-based adder/subtractor specification is correct.
The Nano design is largely custom – meaning designers implement transistor-level circuits to satisfy Verilog specifications.

- Equivalence checking used to validate transistor-level circuits.
- Not all modules can be checked by equivalence checking
  - Module sub-divided
  - Individual submodules checked
  - Composition of submodules verified with ACL2

When automatic verification not possible, Verilog is further partitioned so as to permit automatic equivalence check.

Capability useful because vendor tools do not have adequate capacity.
ACL2 is in everyday commercial use at Centaur Technology.

- Each night, entire design is translated
  - 570,000 lines of Verilog translated to $E$
  - Unable to translate some modules – working to finish translation
- New ACL2 containing all $E$-based modules is built each day.
  - Entire translation and build time about 15 minutes
  - Human verifiers get newest design version each morning
- Each night we recheck our proofs on the new model

Extended ACL2:

- by deeply embedding the $E$ HDL, transistor-level HDL,
- with AIG and BDD algorithms, which we mechanically verified, and
- by providing generalized symbolic simulation of all ACL2 functions,

It is possible to use a theorem prover to support an industrial hardware verification flow.