

## Automatic Abstraction Refinement of Transition Relation for PDR

Kuan Fan, Ming-Jen Yang, Chung-Yang (Ric) Huang 2016.1.26

# Outline

- Introduction
  - Property Directed Reachability
  - Abstraction
- The Proposed Method
- Experimental Results
- Conclusion

#### Introduction

## **Property Directed Reachability**

- PDR<sup>1</sup> aka IC3<sup>2</sup>, is a SAT-based model checking algorithm developed by Aaron Bradley in 2011.
- IC3 won the 3rd place in HWMCC'10 and only lost, by a narrow margin, to two mature engines (ABC and PdTRAV)
- Best single engine algorithm

## PDR: The Big Picture

- Transition system: M = (V, S, Init(S), Tr(V, S, S')), Invariant property: P
- i-step over-approximation sets of clauses:  $F_0$ ,  $F_1$ , ...,  $F_k$
- Five invariants:
  - 1.  $F_0 = Init$ 2.  $F_i \Rightarrow F_{i+1}$ 3.  $F_i \wedge Tr \Rightarrow F_{i+1}$ 4.  $F_i \supseteq F_{i+1}$ , as sets of clauses. 5.  $F_i \Rightarrow P$
- for  $0 \le i \le k-1$ for  $0 \le i \le k-1$ for  $0 \le i \le k-1$ for  $0 \le i \le k$

<sup>1</sup>N. Eé n, A. Mishchenko, R. Brayton: Efficient Implementation of Property Directed Reachability (FMCAD'11)

## PDR: The Big Picture

- Transition system: M = (V, S, Init(S), Tr(V, S, S')), Invariant property: P
- i-step over-approximation sets of clauses:  $F_0$ ,  $F_1$ , ...,  $F_k$
- Termination criteria:
  - A counterexample is found.
  - When  $\exists i \leq k$ .  $F_i = F_{i+1}$ . Then: 1. Init  $\Rightarrow F_i$ 2.  $F_i \wedge Tr \Rightarrow F_i$ 3.  $F_i \Rightarrow P$









## Abstraction of Latch Variable

i-step over-over-approximation sets of clauses:
 *F*<sub>0</sub>', *F*<sub>1</sub>', ..., *F*<sub>k</sub>'



## Abstraction of Latch Variable

i-step over-over-approximation sets of clauses:
 *F*<sub>0</sub>', *F*<sub>1</sub>', ..., *F*<sub>k</sub>'













i-step over-over-approximation sets of clauses:
 *F*<sub>0</sub>", *F*<sub>1</sub>", ..., *F*<sub>k</sub>"



## **Previous Works**

- IC3-Guided Abstraction<sup>1</sup>
- Lazy Abstraction<sup>2</sup>

- Major difference:
  - flop-level abstraction & gatelevel abstraction
  - Heuristics to handle counterexamples

<sup>1</sup>Jason Baumgartner, Alexander Ivrii, Arie Matsliah, and Hari Mony. Ic3- guided abstraction. (FMCAD'12)

<sup>2</sup>Yakir Vizel, Orna Grumberg, and Sharon Shoham. Lazy abstraction and sat-based reachability in hardware model checking. (FMCAD'12)

#### **Localization Abstraction**



## **Granularity of Abstraction**

• Flop-level abstraction



## **Granularity of Abstraction**

• Gate-level abstraction



#### Priority-based Abstraction Refinement<sup>1</sup>

Goal: find a minimal subset of PPIs s.t. restricting them to values in the given Cex implies the property fails.

Rules of priority propagation:



Priority: smaller number represents higher priority



#### **PDR: Program Flow**



#### GLA: a Gate-level, Hybrid Approach<sup>1</sup>



## **The Proposed Method**

#### The Proposed Method: An Overview



#### The Proposed Method: An Overview



#### The Proposed Method: An Overview



## The Proposed Method

• Varying Abstract Model  $M_a$  of M:

 $M_a = (V_a, S_a, Init, Tr_a(V_a, S_a, S_a'))$ 

w.r.t. abstraction A'



# **Blocking and Refining Phase**

- Using abstract transition relation  $Tr_a$  when doing local reachability checks.
- Any Blocked cube is valid w.r.t. the concrete model.
- May refine abstract counterexamples longer than current depth k.
- Gates added now are remembered for later incremental UNSAT cores extraction.

# Shrinking Phase

- Remove superfluous logic added during Blocking and **Refining Phase**
- Make sure five invariants still hold while changing  $M_a$ to  $M_a$ :

1. 
$$F_0 = Init$$
  
2.  $F_i \Rightarrow F_{i+1}$   $F_i \wedge Tr_a \wedge \neg F_{i+1}$ 

3.

4.

3. 
$$F_i \wedge Tr_a \Rightarrow F_{i+1}$$
  
4.  $F_i \supseteq F_{i+1}$ ,  
5.  $F_i \Rightarrow P$   
Safe Propagate Block  
M<sub>a</sub> Unsafe Refine  
M<sub>a</sub> M<sub>a</sub>

## **Experimental Results**

## Experiments

- The proposed method, called AbsPDR, was implemented in ABC.
- We compared it with PDR as implemented in ABC.
- Benchmark: HWMCC'13/14 benchmark suits, 392 instances
- Machine: Intel Xeon, 2.5 GHz freq; 32 GB mem.
- Timeout: 900 sec

## **Results Summary**

- Focus: the impact of abstraction refinement to original PDR(run pdr m in ABC).
- AbsPDR refines only minimal(shortest) counterexamples.
- AbsPDR-a refines long counterexamples as PDR does.
- All other features used in AbsPDR(-a) are identical to PDR.

Configuration	#Solved			<u>^</u>	<u> </u>			
	UNSAFE	SAFE	all	$\Delta_{baseline}$	Gained	Lost	Cumulative time (sec)	
PDR	31	98	129	0	0	0	246971	
PDR-d	36	108	144	+15	19	4	231669	
AbsPDR	33	115	148	+19	33	14	232592	
AbsPDR-a	33	114	147	+18	32	14	229125	

#### **Runtime Comparison**



## **Abstraction Results**

#### Instances unsolved by PDR

Instance	Original			AbsPDR				AbsPDR-a			
	#FFs	#Ands	#LUTs	<b>#FFs</b>	#FFs %	#LUTs	#LUTs %	<b>#FFs</b>	#FFs %	#LUTs	#LUTs %
6s350rb35	243399	1550409	840338	659	0.3	1607	0.2	624	0.3	1644	0.2
6s350rb46	243399	1550412	840339	946	0.4	2320	0.3	851	0.4	2247	0.3
6s353rb036	102390	622040	319623	366	0.4	1014	0.3	513	0.5	1441	0.5
6s353rb101	102390	622040	319623	836	0.8	2861	0.9	-	-	-	-
6s361rb52584	186401	1773868	846836	77	0.04	299	0.04	77	0.04	299	0.04
6s361rb54373	186401	1773868	846836	403	0.2	1716	0.2	776	0.4	3793	0.4
6s364rb12666	202686	922963	613587	74	0.04	245	0.04	86	0.04	280	0.05
6s218b2950	58676	250531	192162	2806	4.8	14732	7.7	-	-	-	-
6s286rb07843	101639	737673	366690	778	0.8	2589	0.7	916	0.9	3102	0.8
6s202b00	68881	473964	236741	277	0.4	791	0.3	266	0.4	761	0.3
6s203b19	68957	474324	236993	307	0.4	883	0.4	338	0.5	951	0.4
6s203b41	68957	474322	236994	416	0.6	1335	0.6	525	0.8	1733	0.7

the sizes of final abstractions are below 1%

#### Conclusion

## Conclusion

- We present an efficient algorithm that embeds GLA-like abstraction refinement in PDR.
- Experimental results show that our approach outperforms original PDR and complements it in a large number of benchmark instances.

## **Thank You!**

#### **Localization Abstraction**



## Abstraction : How To?

- Counterexample-based abstraction (CBA/CEGAR):
  - Start with one gates of property/state variable
  - See if target hit
  - Otherwise, **Refine** by adding more gates.
- Proof-based abstraction (PBA):
  - Look at the UNSAT-core to further decide which logic(gate) is necessary
- Hybrid method:
  - Interleave CBA and PBA

#### Priority-based Abstraction Refinement<sup>1</sup>

Goal: find a minimal subset of PPIs s.t. restricting them to values in the given Cex implies the property fails.

lowest priority needed to produce the value

Rules of priority propagation:



Priority: smaller number represents higher priority



#### **Priority-based Abstraction Refinement**



Priority: smaller number represents higher priority

#### **Priority-based Abstraction Refinement**



# Shrinking Phase

- Remove superfluous logic added during Blocking and Refining Phase
- Make sure five invariants still hold while changing  $M_a$ to  $M_a$ : 1.  $F_0 = Init$ 2.  $F_i \Rightarrow F_{i+1}$ 3.  $F_i \wedge Tr_a \Rightarrow F_{i+1}$ 4.  $F_i \supseteq F_{i+1}$ , 5.  $F_i \Rightarrow P$ **Block** Propagate Refine Shrink

 $M_{a}$ 

 $M_{a}$ 

# **Shrinking Phase**

- Recall that an incremental UNSAT core is recorded only in terms of those gates added in current iteration  $\boldsymbol{k}$
- The gates included in previous iterations are NEVER removed
- Extract incremental UNSAT cores:
  - $\begin{array}{l} \underset{\neg F_{i+1}}{G_i} = \text{gates included in } UNSATCore( F_i \land Tr_a \land \\ \neg F_{i+1}) \quad for \ 0 \leq i \leq k-1 \end{array}$
  - $-G_k =$ gates included in  $UNSATCore(F_k \land \neg P)$
  - $-G_r = G_0 \cup G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_k$
  - -A'' = remove gates do not exist in  $G_r$  from A'