

# Lazy Abstraction and SAT- based Reachability in Hardware Model Checking

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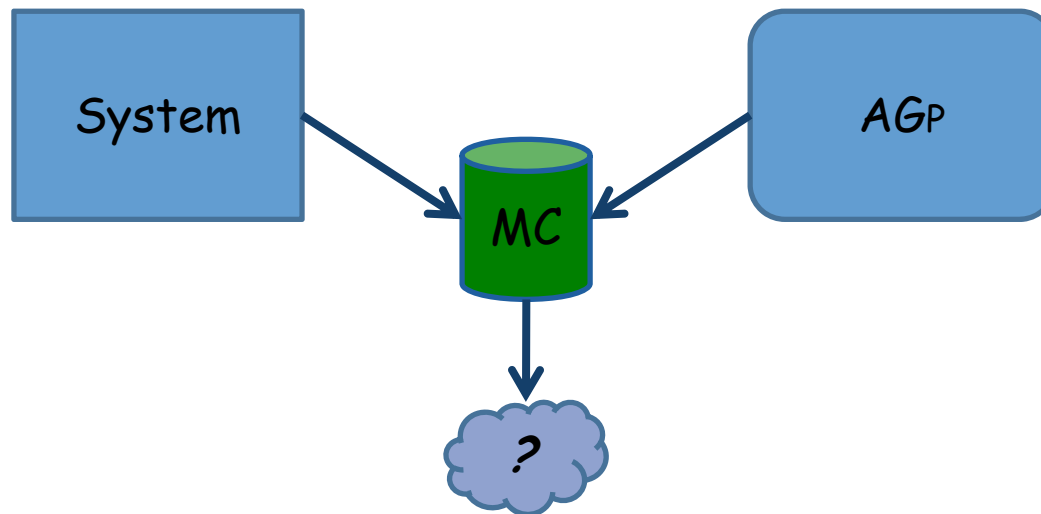
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# Outline

- Background
  - Reachability Analysis
  - Abstraction
  - Lazy Abstraction
  - IC3
- Lazy Abstraction with IC3

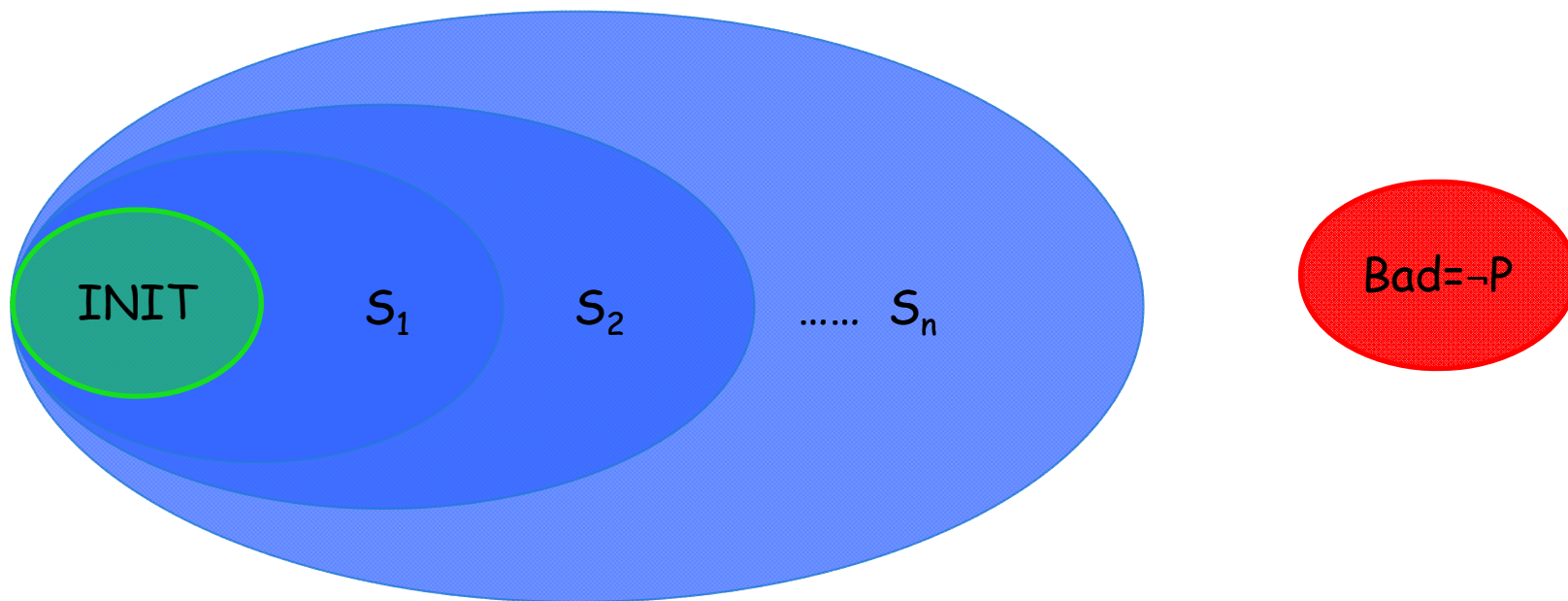
# Model Checking

- Given a system and a specification, does the system satisfy the specification.



# Reachability Analysis

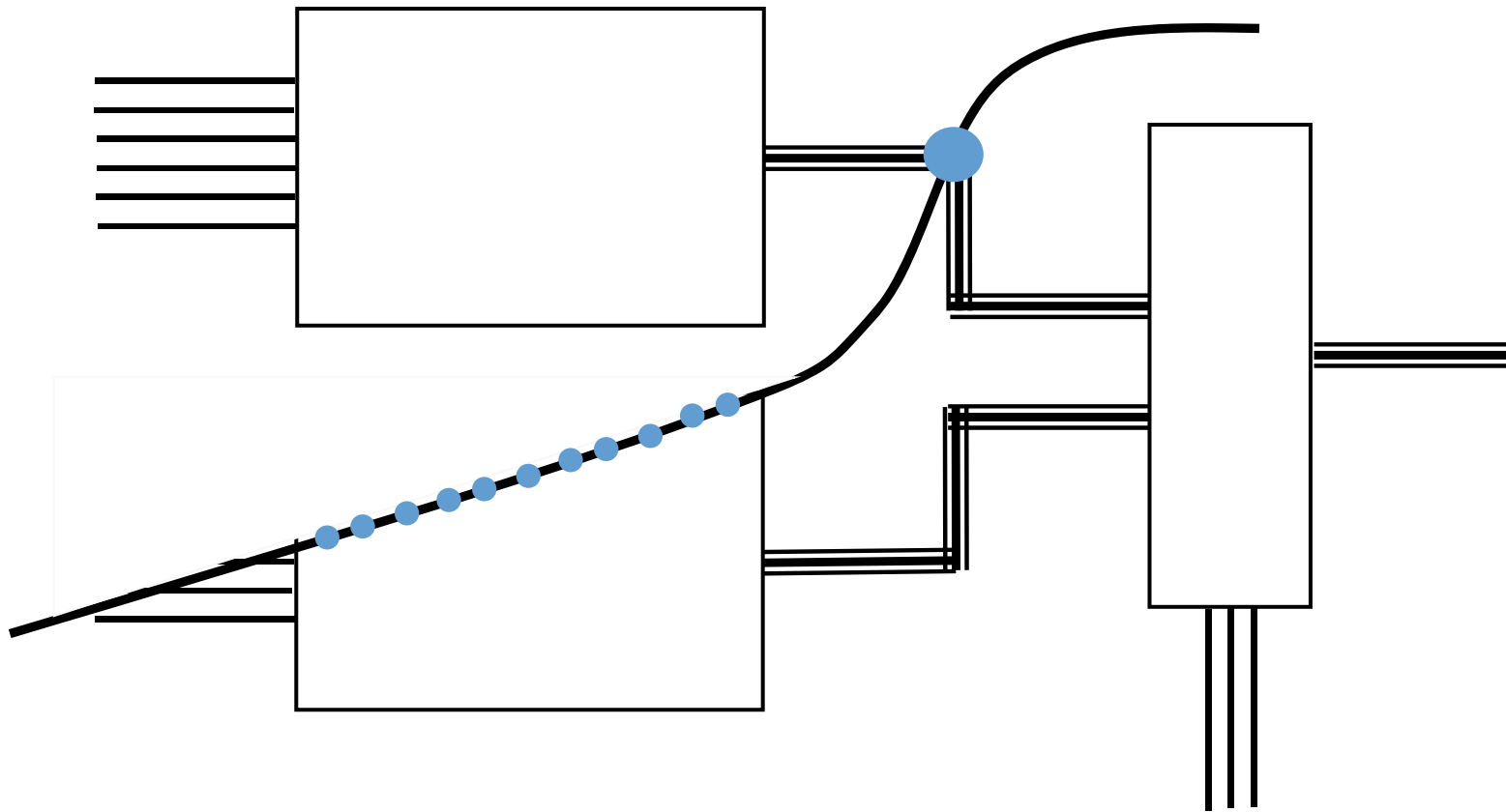
Does  $AGp$  hold?



# Abstraction

- Fights the state explosion problem
- Removes or simplifies details that are irrelevant
- Abstract model contains **less** states

# Visible Variables Abstraction



# Abstraction-Refinement

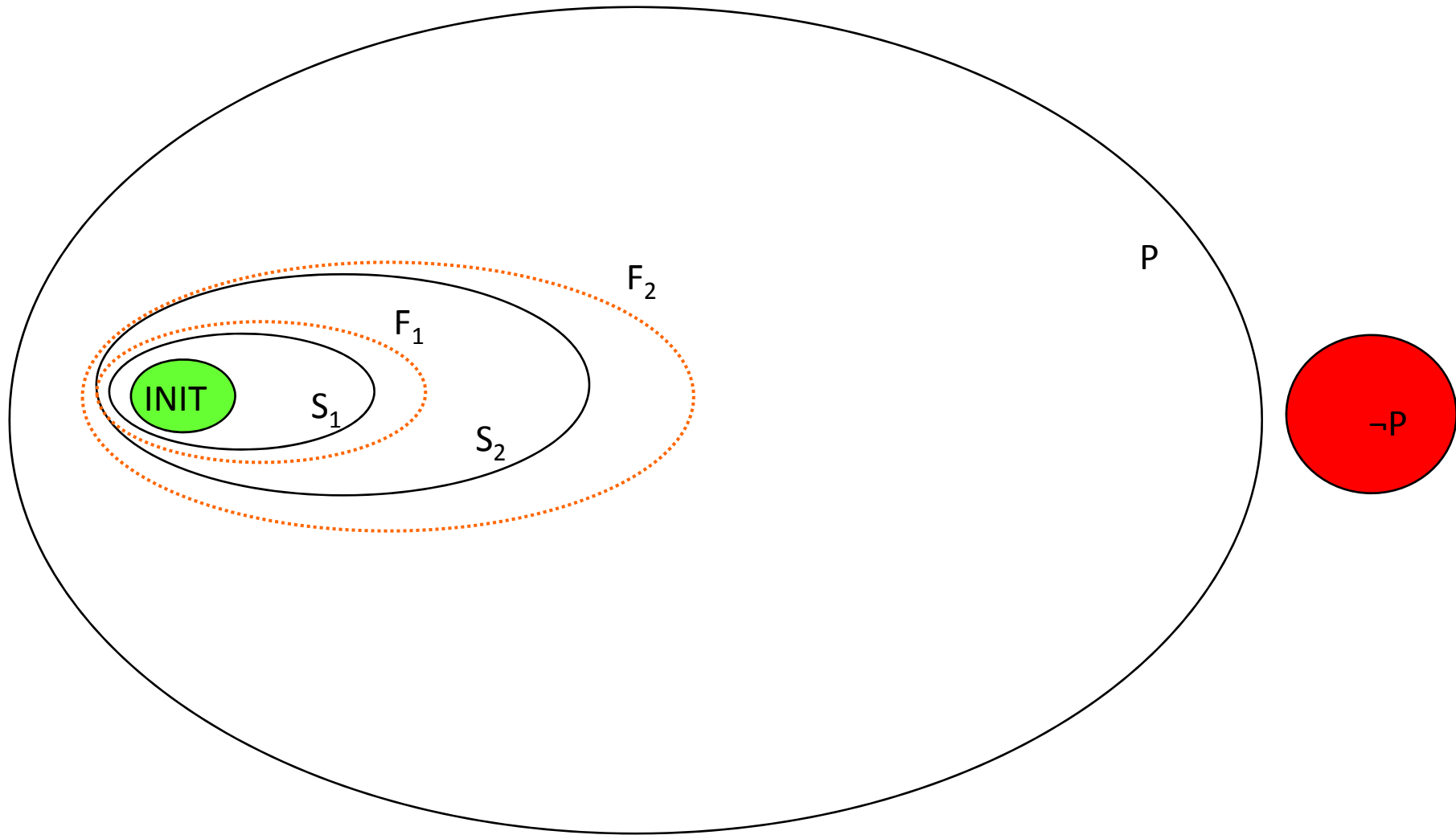
- Abstract model may contain spurious behaviors
  - **Spurious** counterexample may exist
- Refinement is applied to remove the spurious behavior

# Lazy Abstraction

- Different abstractions at different steps of verification
- Refinement applied **locally**, where needed



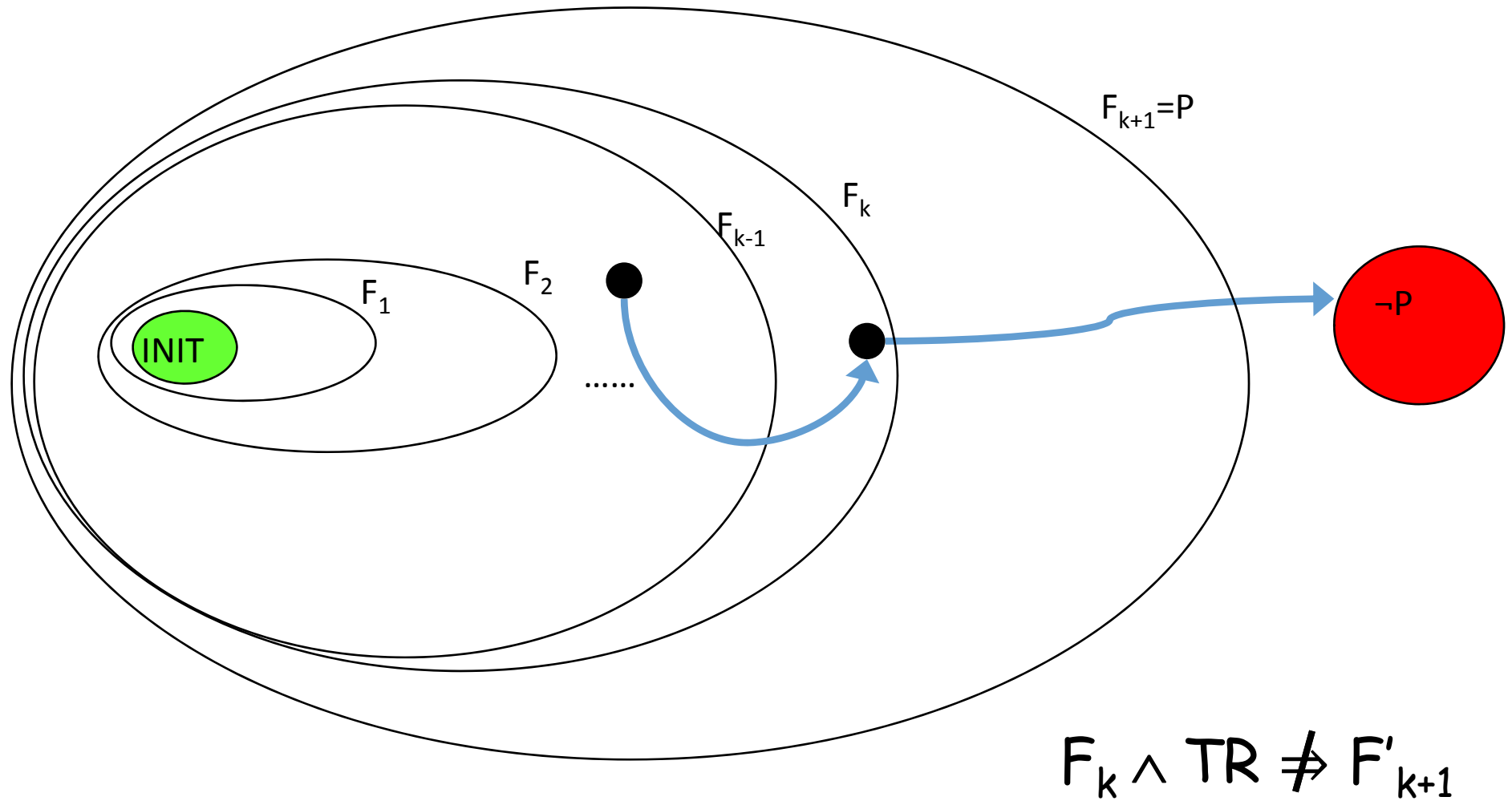
# SAT-based Reachability with IC3



# IC3 Basics

- Iteratively compute Over-approximated Reachability Sequence (**OARS**)  $\langle F_0, F_1, \dots, F_k \rangle$  s.t.
  - $F_0 = \text{INIT}$
  - $F_i \Rightarrow P$
  - $F_i \Rightarrow F_{i+1}$
  - $F_i \wedge \text{TR} \Rightarrow F'_{i+1}$
- $F_i$  - CNF formula represented by a set of clauses
- TR - the **concrete** transition relation
- $F'_{i+1}$  is over the next state variables

# Iteration of IC3



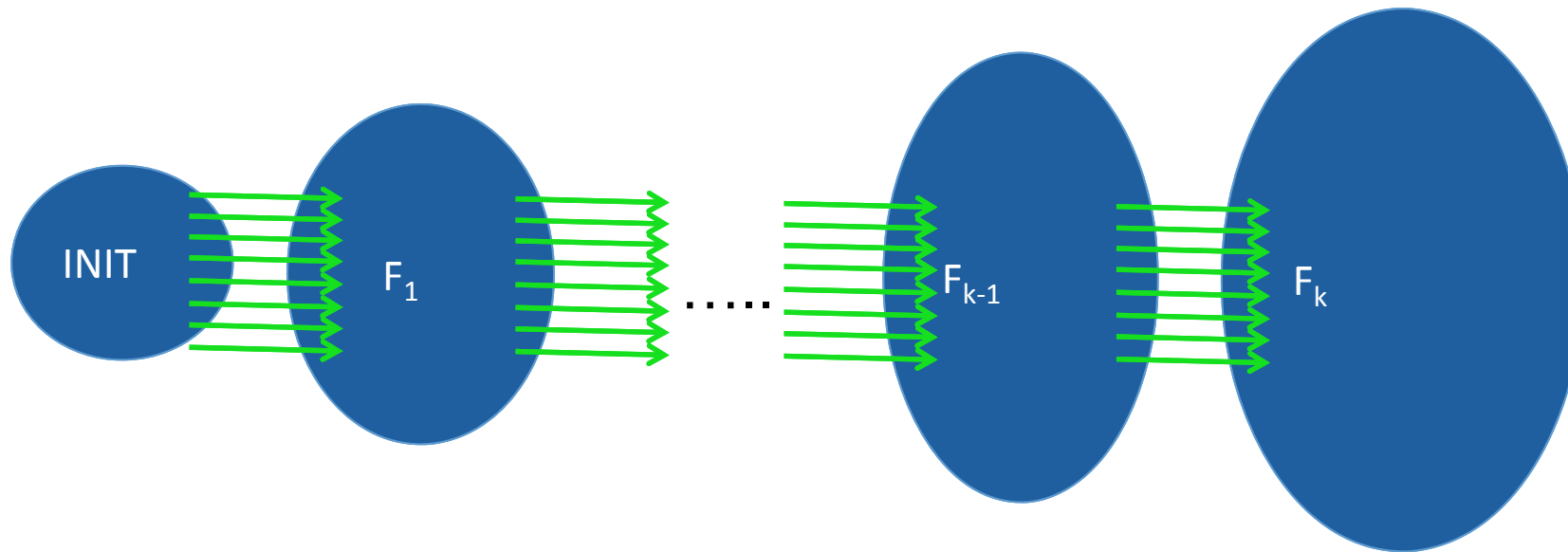
# Locality in IC3

- IC3 applies checks of the form
  - $F_k \wedge TR \wedge \neg P'$ 
    - Finds a state in  $F_k$  that can reach  $\neg P$
  - $F_i \wedge TR \wedge s'$ 
    - Finds a predecessor in  $F_i$  to the state  $s$
- Using only **one** TR
  - No unrolling

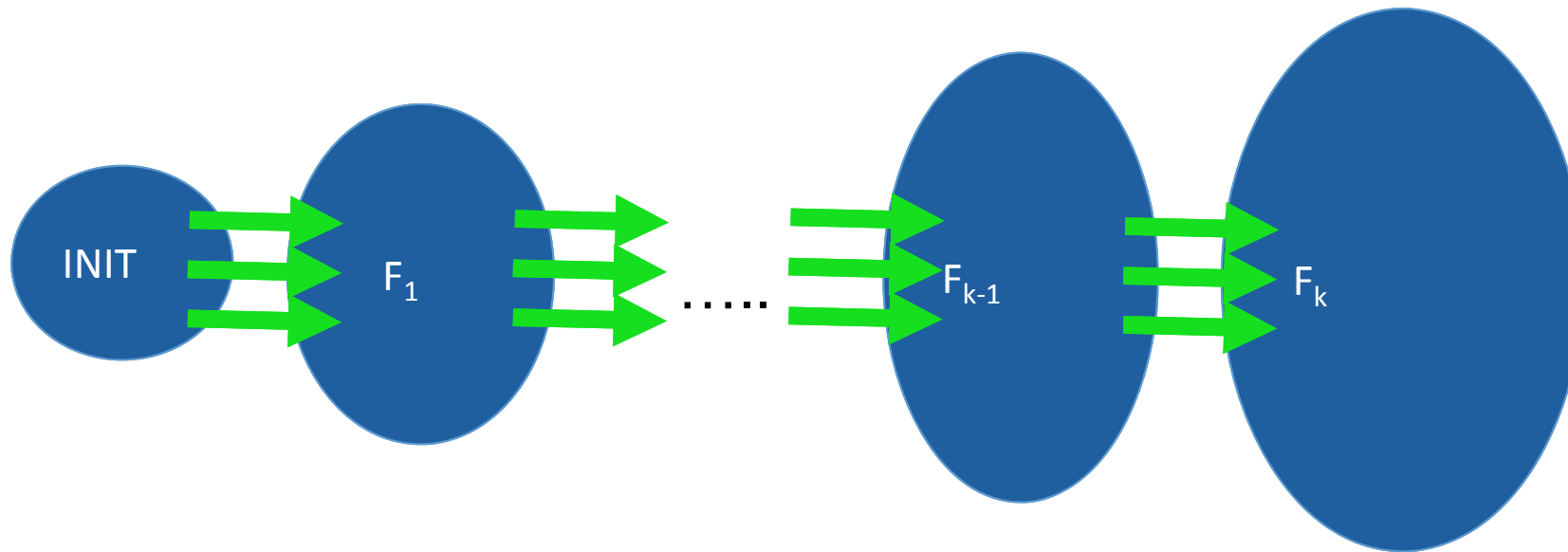
# Our Approach - L-IC3

- Use IC3's local checks for *Lazy Abstraction*
  - Different **abstraction** at different **time frames**
  - Use **visible** variables abstraction
  - Different variables are visible at different time frames

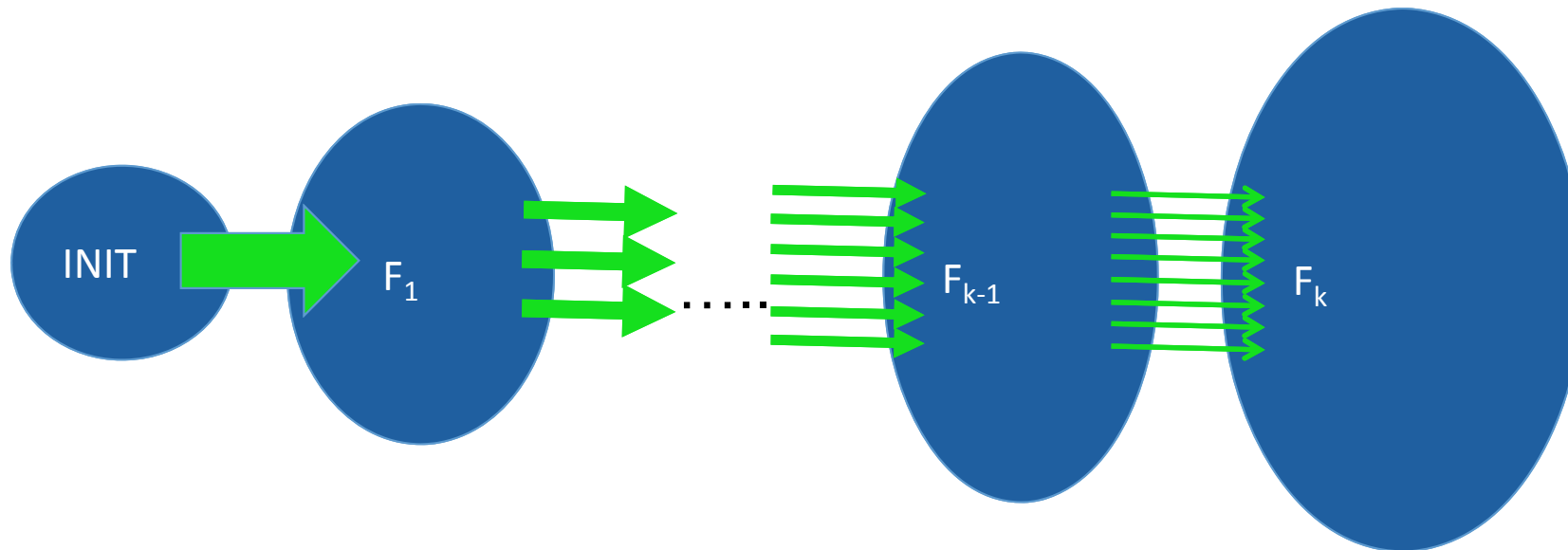
# Concrete Model



# Using Abstraction



# Using Lazy Abstraction



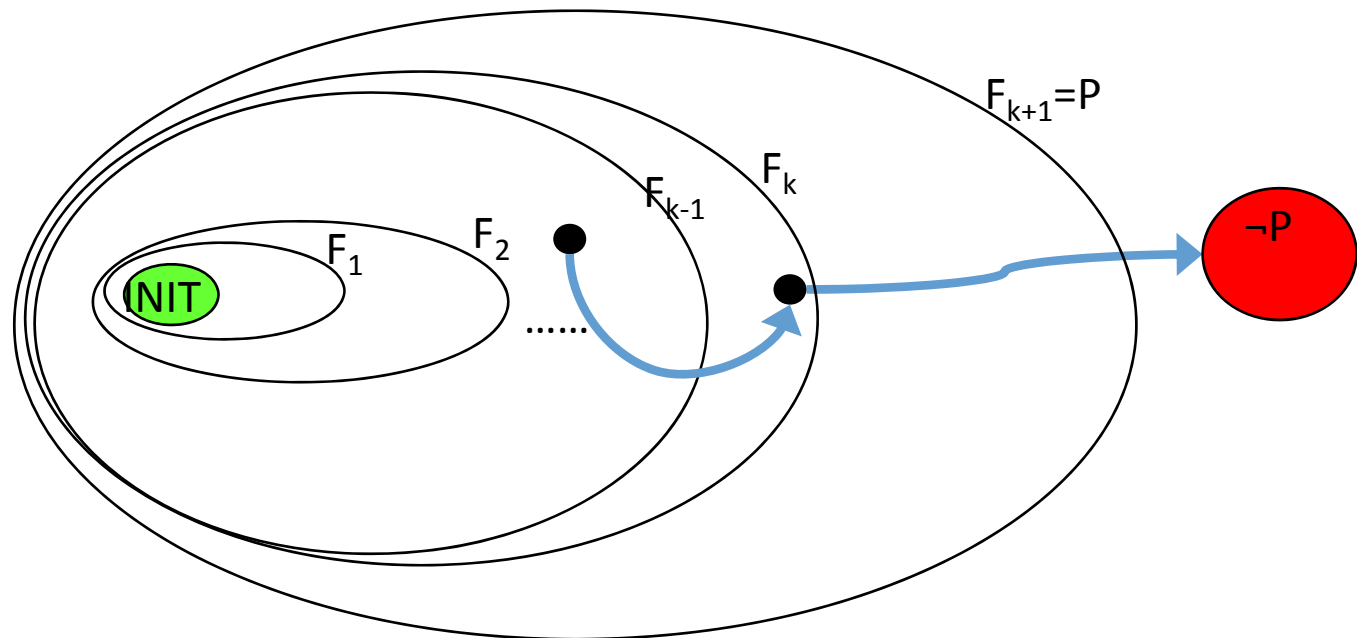


# Lazy Abstraction + IC3 = L-IC3

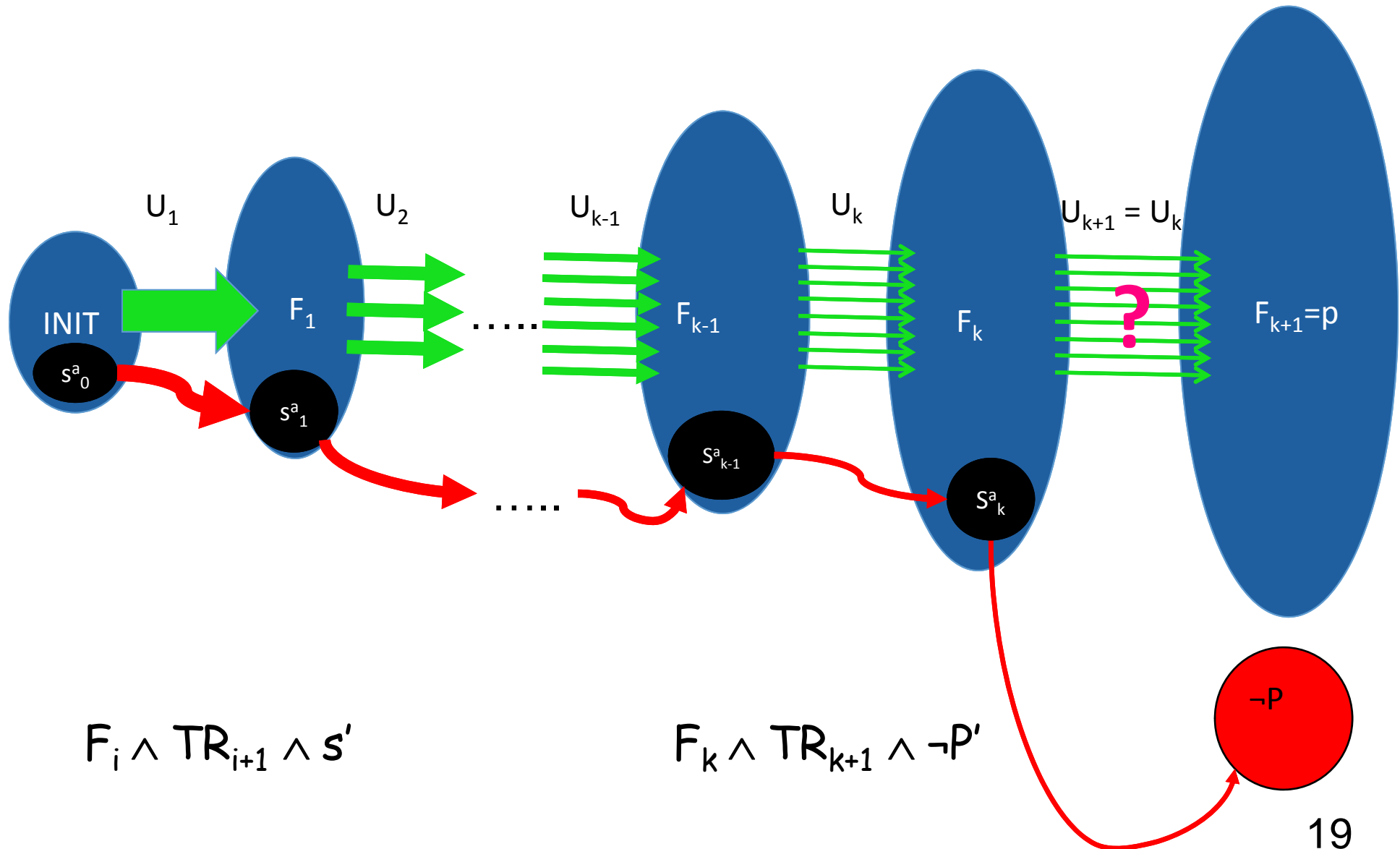
- $\langle F_0, F_1, \dots, F_{k+1} \rangle$  - Reachable states
- $\langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{k+1} \rangle$  - Abstractions
  - $U_i$  - set of visible variables
    - $U_i$  variables have a **next state function**
    - The rest, **inputs**
  - $U_i \subseteq U_{i+1}$ 
    - $U_{i+1}$  is a **refinement** of  $U_i$

# L-IC3 Iteration

- Initialize  $F_{k+1}$  to  $P$
- Initialize  $U_{k+1}$  to  $U_k$
- Same problem, the sequence **may not** be an OARS

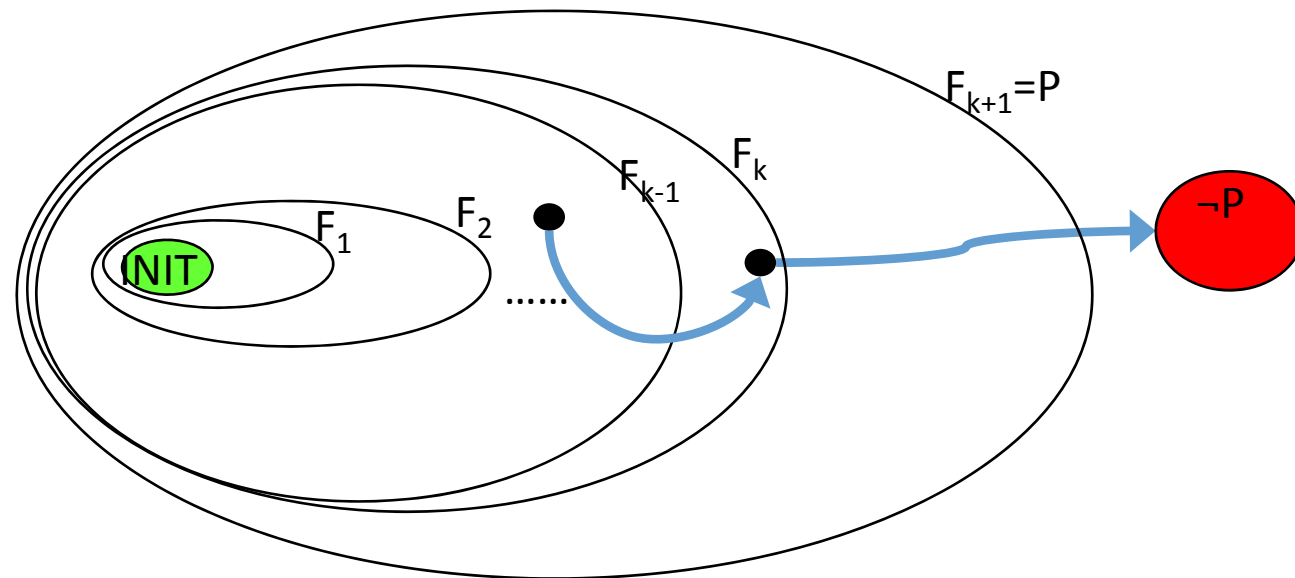


# Abstract Counterexample



# Check Spuriousness

- An abstract CEX of **length  $k+1$**  exists
- Use an IC3 iteration with the **concrete** TR
- If a **real** CEX exists, it will be **found**



# Check Spuriousness (2)

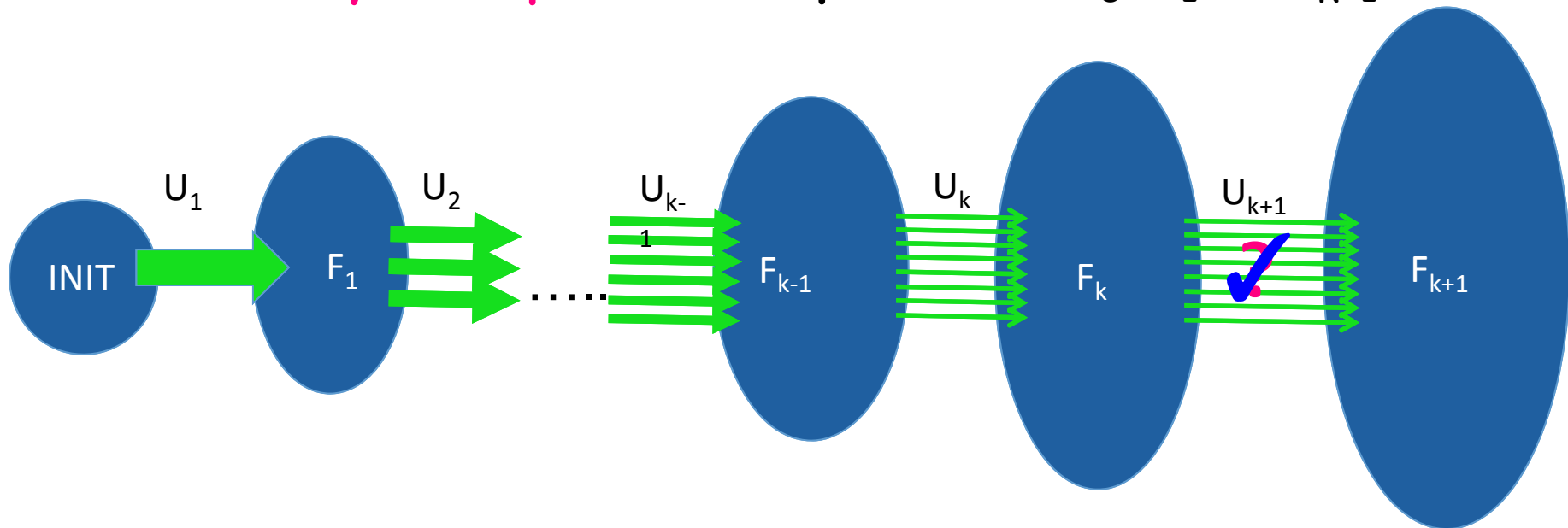
- If **no** real CEX exists:
  - Compute a **strengthened** sequence  $\langle F^r_0, F^r_1, \dots, F^r_{k+1} \rangle$
  - The strengthened sequence is an **OARS**
  - Strengthening eliminates **all** CEXs of length  **$k+1$**

# Lazy Abstraction Refinement

- If **no real** CEX is found by (concrete) IC3 even though (abstract) L-IC3 **strengthening failed**
  - Abstraction is too coarse
- Refine the sequence  $\langle U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{k+1} \rangle$  as follows:
- Since  $F^{r_i} \wedge TR \Rightarrow F^{r'_{i+1}}$ 
  - $F^{r_i} \wedge TR \wedge \neg F^{r'_{i+1}}$  is **unsatisfiable**
  - Use the **UnSAT Core** to add visible variables
    - $U^{r_{i+1}} = U_{i+1} \cup UCore_i$

# Incrementality

- The concrete IC3 iteration works on the **already computed** sequence  $\langle F_0, F_1, \dots, F_{k+1} \rangle$



- At the end of refinement, L-IC3 continues from iteration  **$k+2$**

# Experiments

Test	#Vars	T/F	#V[ $\Omega$ ]	#V[ $\Omega_L$ ]	#C[ $\Omega$ ]	#C[ $\Omega_L$ ]	k	k <sub>L</sub>	T	T <sub>L</sub>
Ind <sub>1</sub>	5693	T	236	<b>11</b>	617	<b>62</b>	14	8	133	<b>9.2</b>
Ind <sub>2</sub>	5693	<i>T</i>	<i>104</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>2101</i>	<b>32</b>	32	<i>14</i>	<i>513</i>	<b>13.6</b>
Ind <sub>3</sub>	11866	F	1001	<b>816</b>	8457	<b>3939</b>	15	18	1646	<b>599</b>
Ind <sub>4</sub>	<i>1204</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>114</i>	<b>105</b>	<i>18698</i>	<b>229</b>	8	8	<i>818</i>	<b>3</b>
Ind <sub>5</sub>	3854	T	>470	<b>666</b>	>8320	<b>5363</b>	>6	11	TO	<b>730</b>
Ind <sub>6</sub>	<i>1389</i>	<i>F</i>	<b>397</b>	<i>417</i>	<b>12455</b>	<i>19742</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>19</i>	<b>262</b>	<i>1268</i>



# Experiments - Laziness

Test	#Vars	#TF	#AV	#TF	#AV	#TF	#AV	#TF	#AV	#TF	#AV
Ind <sub>2</sub>	5693	1-7	31	8	42	9	51	10-14	54		
Ind <sub>3</sub>	11866	1	323	2	647	3	686	4	699	5	705
		6	713	7	714	8	728	9	743		
Ind <sub>5</sub>	3854	1	428	2	453	3	495	4	499	5	503
		6	560	7	574	8	576	9-11	577		

# Conclusions

- Novel **lazy abstraction** algorithm for hardware model checking
- Abstraction-Refinement is done incrementally
- More efficient generalization

**Up to two orders of magnitude runtime improvement**

- Also in the paper: **may** vs. **must** proof obligations

Thank You