



Hierarchical Formal Verification and Progress Checking of Network-On-Chip Design

Pritam Roy, Ping Yeung, Joon Hong, Abhishek Desai, Aishwarya Raj,
Chirag Agarwal, Dhruvin Patel

NVIDIA Corp.

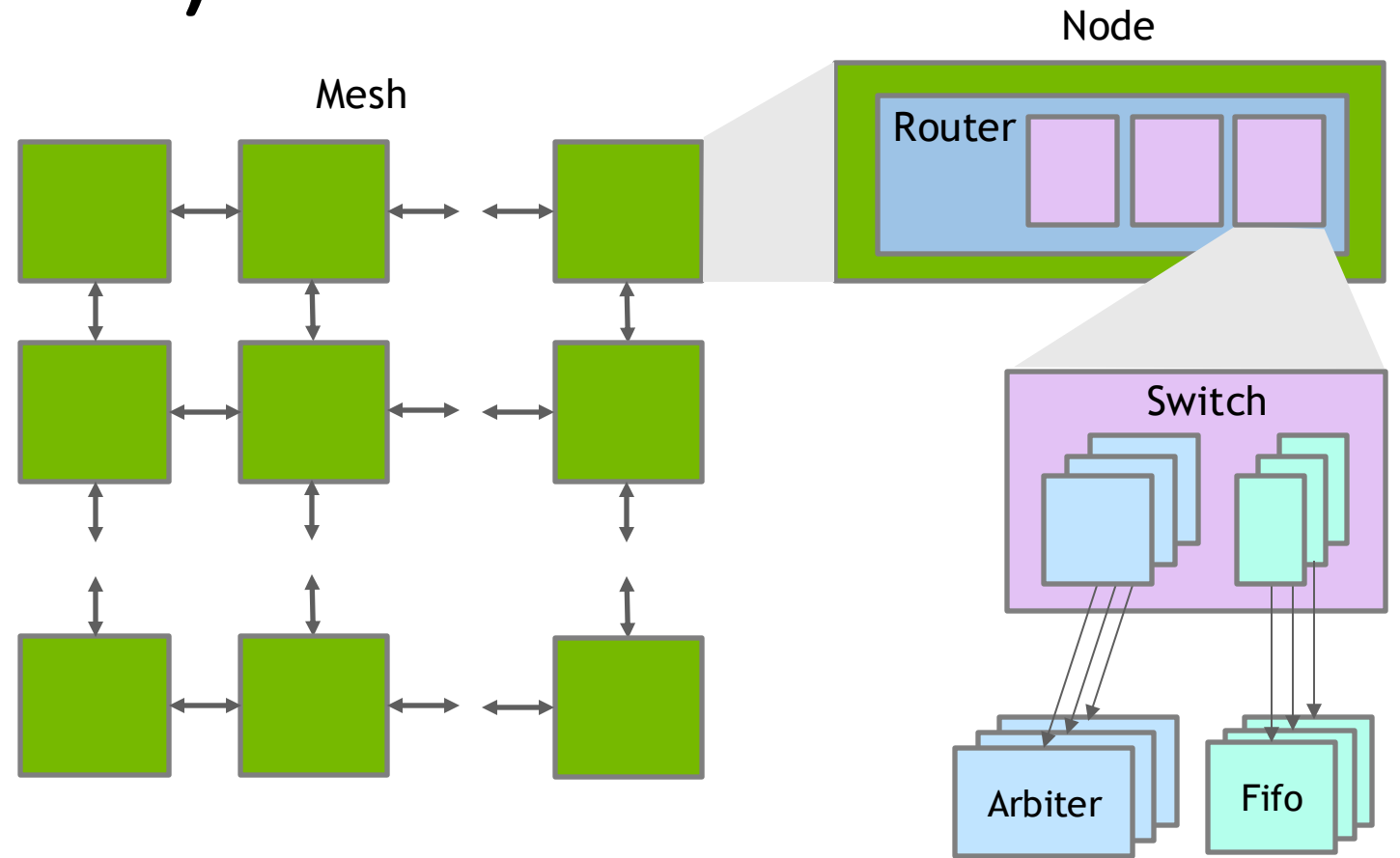


Agenda

- Network-on-chip (NoC)
- Formal Strategy
- Node Formal test plan
- Switch Formal test plan
- Abstraction strategies
- Bug Examples
- Results
- Benefits of this approach

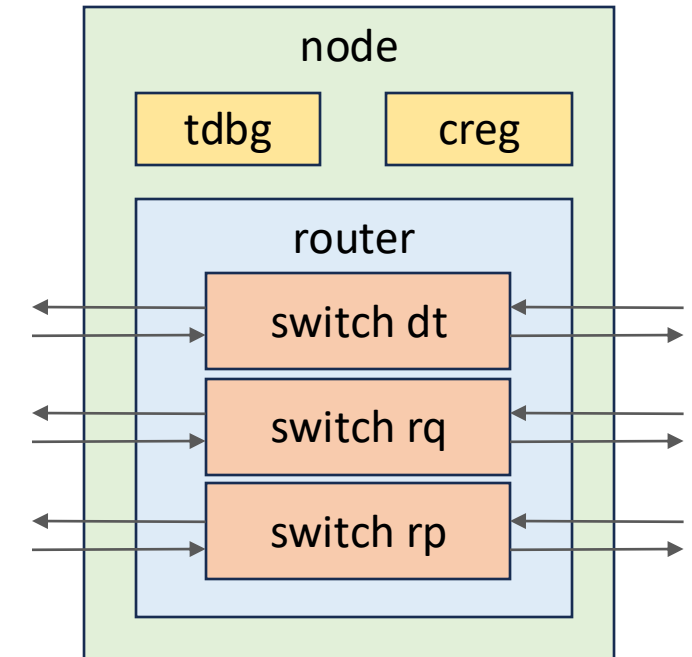
Network-on-chip (NoC)

- Mesh
- Node (16x to many)
- Router
- Switch (3x to 9x)
- Arbiter (many)
- Fifo (many)



NoC: Node

- 4 Types: ASN,BSN,CSN,MSN
 - Tdbg: test, clock, reset, debug
 - Creg: control registers

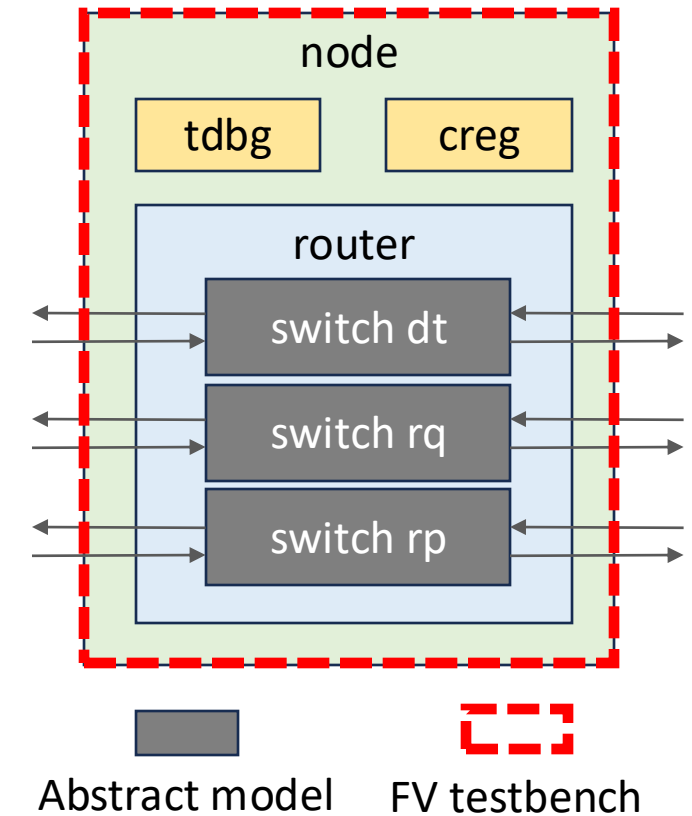


NoC: Formal Strategy

- Starting from the **high-level module**, create a formal testbench for the entire design
 - Develop relevant properties such as guaranteed data delivery and forward progress checking
 - Verify as many formal properties as possible at this level
 - Move to the next step if undetermined properties remain
- Identifying the **complex blocks** by analyzing the bounded properties
 - Blocks causing undetermined results (e.g., routers in the NOC).
 - Modules with high complexity (e.g., fifos, arbiters, and data paths in routers).
- Turing the identified complex blocks into **abstract models**
 - Replace the RTL implementations with simpler models or assumptions.
 - Use proven assertions from the lower level to create assumptions for the boundary boxes.

NoC: Node Formal Testbench

- Formal testbench
- Abstract model
 - Switch dt, rq, rp

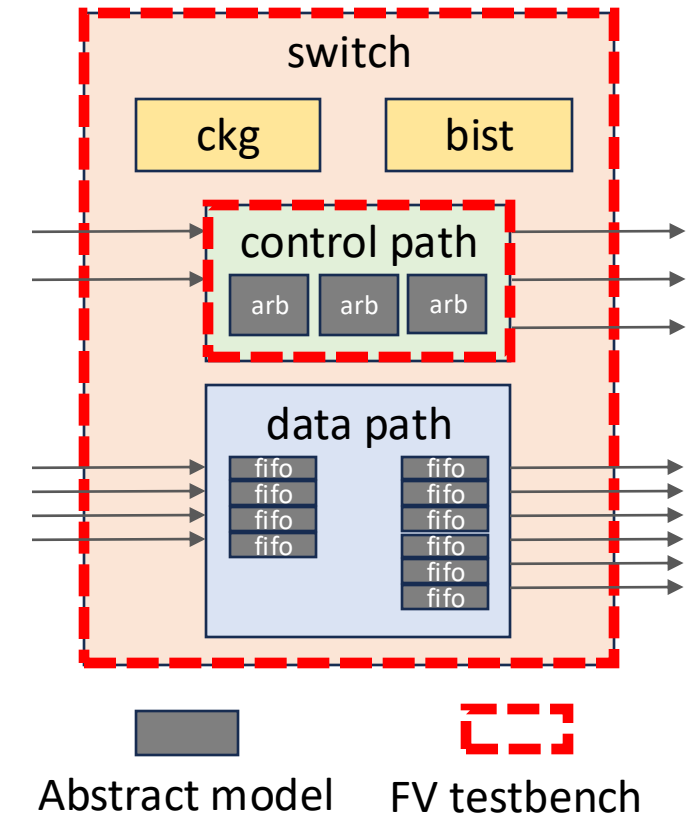


NoC: Node Formal test plan

Task	Planning	Implementation	Closure
Block	Divide and conquer: Use abstract models to replace switch units	Capture Interfaces: Cache, memory interfaces Bridge, IO, auxiliary interfaces Switch interfaces	Total 1300+ constraints simulation integrated
Function	Prioritize: Node-to-node interfaces Steering logic Credit flow path Data flow path	End-to-End Checking: Credit checking: Src to dst credit & valid Data integrity checking: packet transfer, parity, latency Forward progress checking	Total 1700+ properties 80+ simulation-resistant issues and bugs
Complexity	Decompose: Design scaling Testbench functionality Helper/cover assertions	Abstraction Techniques: Reset abstractions Symbolic sets for data transfers	Formal Coverage: Functional coverage Assertion COI coverage Required proof depth

NoC: Switch Formal Testbench

- Formal testbench
- Switch
 - control path
 - abstract model: arbiters
 - data path
 - abstract model: fifos



NoC: abstraction strategies

- FIFOs: Symbolic depth between 1 and MAX_DEPTH, stable depth during formal runs, full when size reaches depth, and cannot pop elements if size is 0.
- Credit Reduction: Ensure max_credit is within [1, MAX_CREDITS] for formal verification, finding resource issues like starvation/deadlock around the last available credit soon.
- Memories: Symbolic abstraction for reading/writing a single address location with a minimum 1-cycle delay.
- Memories with Bypass: Data sent to RAM or directly read into output with 0 or more cycle delay.
- RFC (8R/8W) Memories with Bypass: Multiple simultaneous reads/writes, exclusive and exhaustive write address ranges, and bypass saves 1 cycle if read address matches write addresses.

NoC: Switch Formal test plan

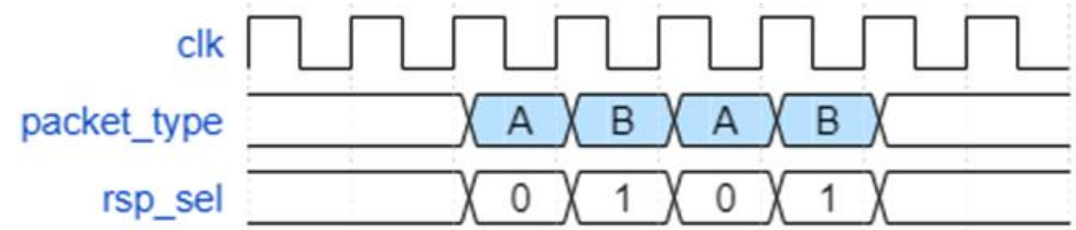
Task	Planning	Implementation	Closure
Block	Divide and conquer: Interfaces, data paths, and control paths	Capture Interfaces: Client inputs/outputs Target inputs/outputs	Validate Constraints: Simulation integrated
Function	Prioritize: Design integrity, forward progress, prioritization, deadlock, and starvation	End-to-End Checkers: Target arbitration Data integrity (Wolper) Forward progress checks	Issues found when stressed under different traffic distribution and arbitration schemes
Complexity	Design scaling: Reduce sizes of storage elements, ports, bursts, and transfer credits.	Abstraction Techniques: Use symmetric elements and symbolic variables on client and target pairs	Formal Coverage: Line: 100% Condition: 100%

Ipshita Tripathi, Ankit Saxdna, et al., "Process & Proof for Formal Signoff - Live Case Study," DVCon 2016

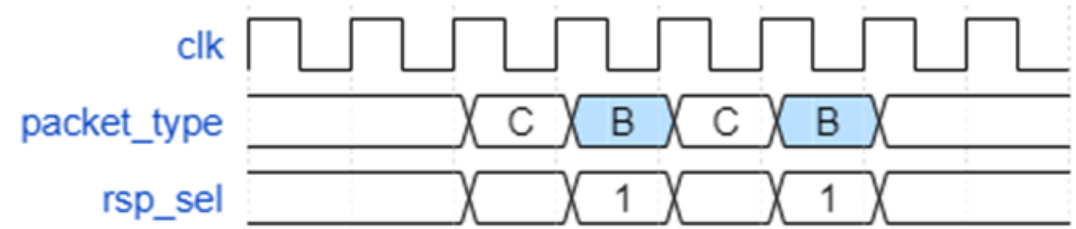
NoC: Bug Examples

- Steering logic issues
 - There are many corner cases when packets flow through different kinds of nodes.
- Connectivity issues
 - incorrect wire connections
 - stuck-at-signal connections
 - data-loss connections
 - timeout connections,
- Crediting issues
 - Credit tracking, and end-to-end checkers
 - to ensure that credits were not lost and returned to the originating sources correctly

Waveform of fair round robin arbitration



Waveform of unfair round robin arbitration



NoC: Results

Nodes	Interfaces	Registers	Logics	Constraints	RTL Asserts	FV Checkers
ASN w/ Switch Full	412	19K	320K	952	1743	502
ASN w/ Switch AM	412	11K	282K	1372	527	732
ASN w/ Switch BBX	412	10K	241K	952	527	502
BSN w/ Switch Full	48	203K	751K	1150	3170	890
BSN w/ Switch AM	48	75K	661K	1360	790	890
BSN w/ Switch BBX	48	27K	419K	1150	790	890
CSN w/ Switch Full	120	69K	1890K	12108	9245	17464
CSN w/ Switch AM	120	42K	1080K	10878	4327	17464
CSN w/ Switch BBX	120	41K	1078K	9898	4327	17244
MSN w/ Switch Full	32	13K	271K	837	1565	590
MSN w/ Switch AM	32	10K	224K	1233	490	746
MSN w/ Switch BBX	32	10K	209K	837	490	590

Benefits of this approach

- Hierarchical Refinement
 - Simplifies complex designs by focusing formal verification on critical blocks.
 - Reduces undetermined properties step by step.
- Assume-Guarantee Efficiency
 - Proven properties from higher levels reduce complexity for lower-level verification.
 - Ensures logical consistency across abstraction levels.
- Focus on Problematic Blocks
 - By iteratively targeting bounded properties, effort is concentrated on the most complex or problem-atic areas.
- Verification of Data Integrity Across Levels
 - Ensure data integrity and functional equivalence at each boundary:
 - Cross-check inputs and outputs between boundary-boxed blocks
 - Validate assumptions by verifying end-to-end integrity.

2025
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UNITED STATES
SAN JOSE, CA, USA
FEBRUARY 24-27, 2025

Q&A

