

# STATISTICAL VERIFICATION OF ANALOG CIRCUITS

YAN ZHANG

SRIRAM SANKARANARAYANAN

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT BOULDER

XIN CHEN

ERIKA ÁBRAHÁM


RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY



# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HARD TO REASON ABOUT...



# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HARD TO REASON ABOUT...

- Behavioral verification 
- A lot of exciting progress



# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HARD TO REASON ABOUT...

- Behavioral verification 😊
  - A lot of exciting progress
- Transistor-level 😞
  - Over-simplified device models
  - Unverified higher-level abstraction, e.g., op-amp models



# ABOUT THIS TALK

- Focus on transistor-level circuits
  - Variations: process, voltage, temperature
- Introduce a statistical verification approach
  - Verify interesting properties
  - Provide useful information to designers



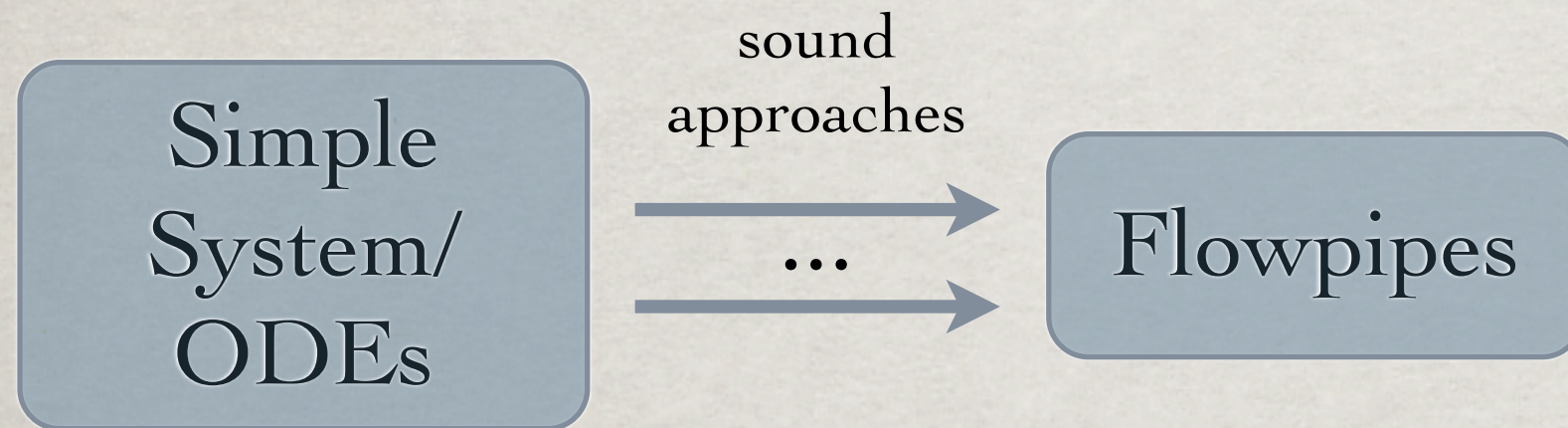
# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HYBRID SYSTEMS

Simple  
System/  
ODEs

Complicated  
System/  
Blackbox



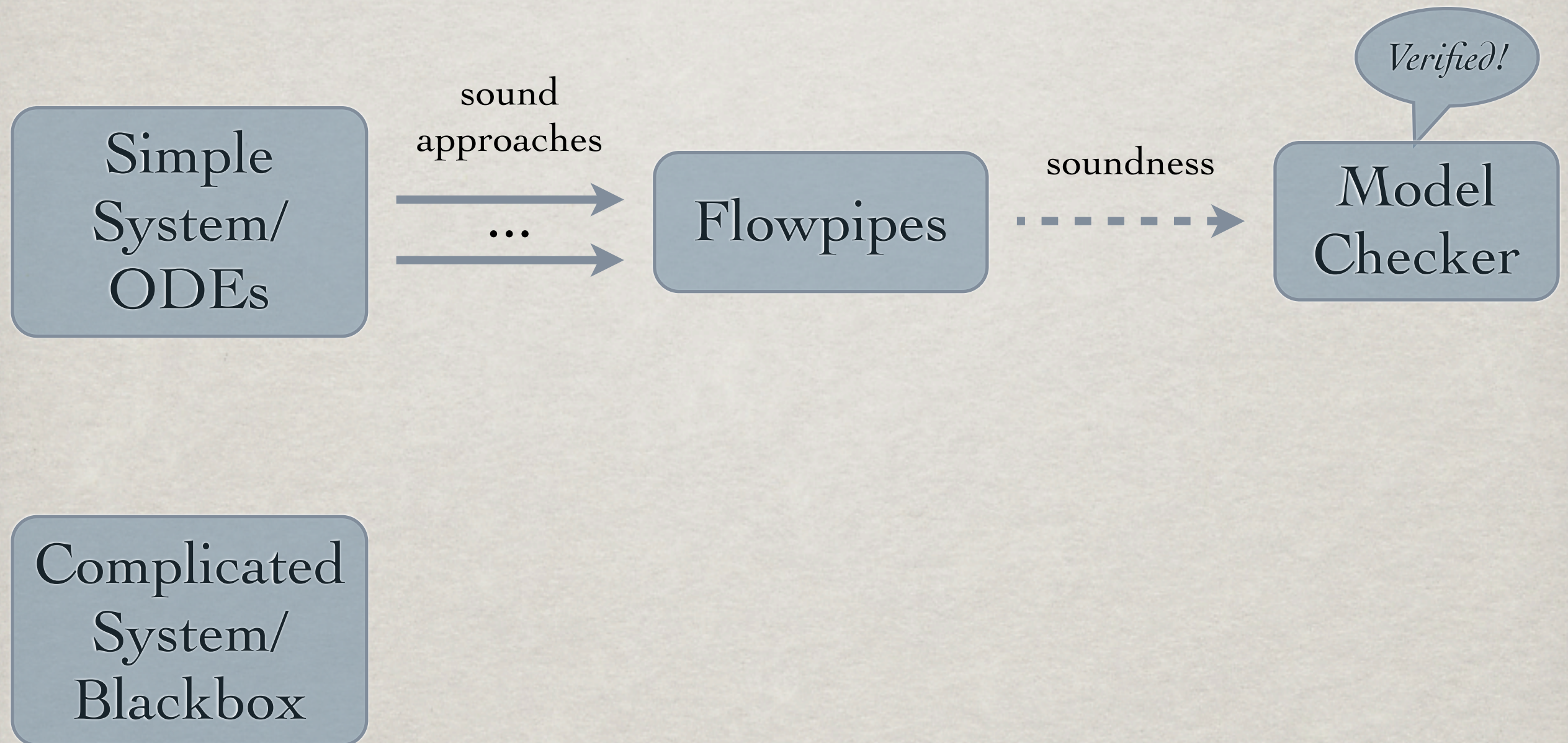
# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HYBRID SYSTEMS



Complicated  
System/  
Blackbox

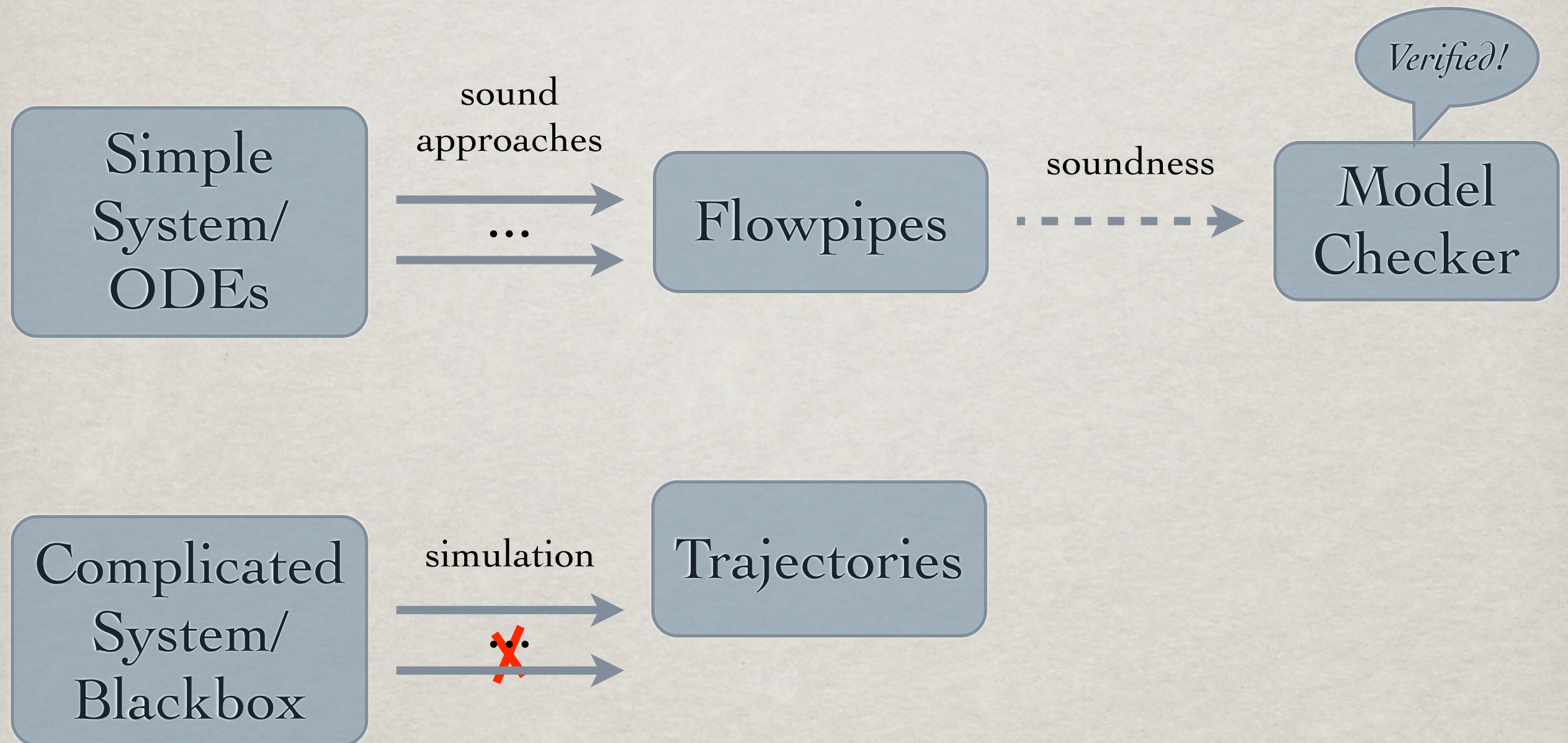


# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HYBRID SYSTEMS



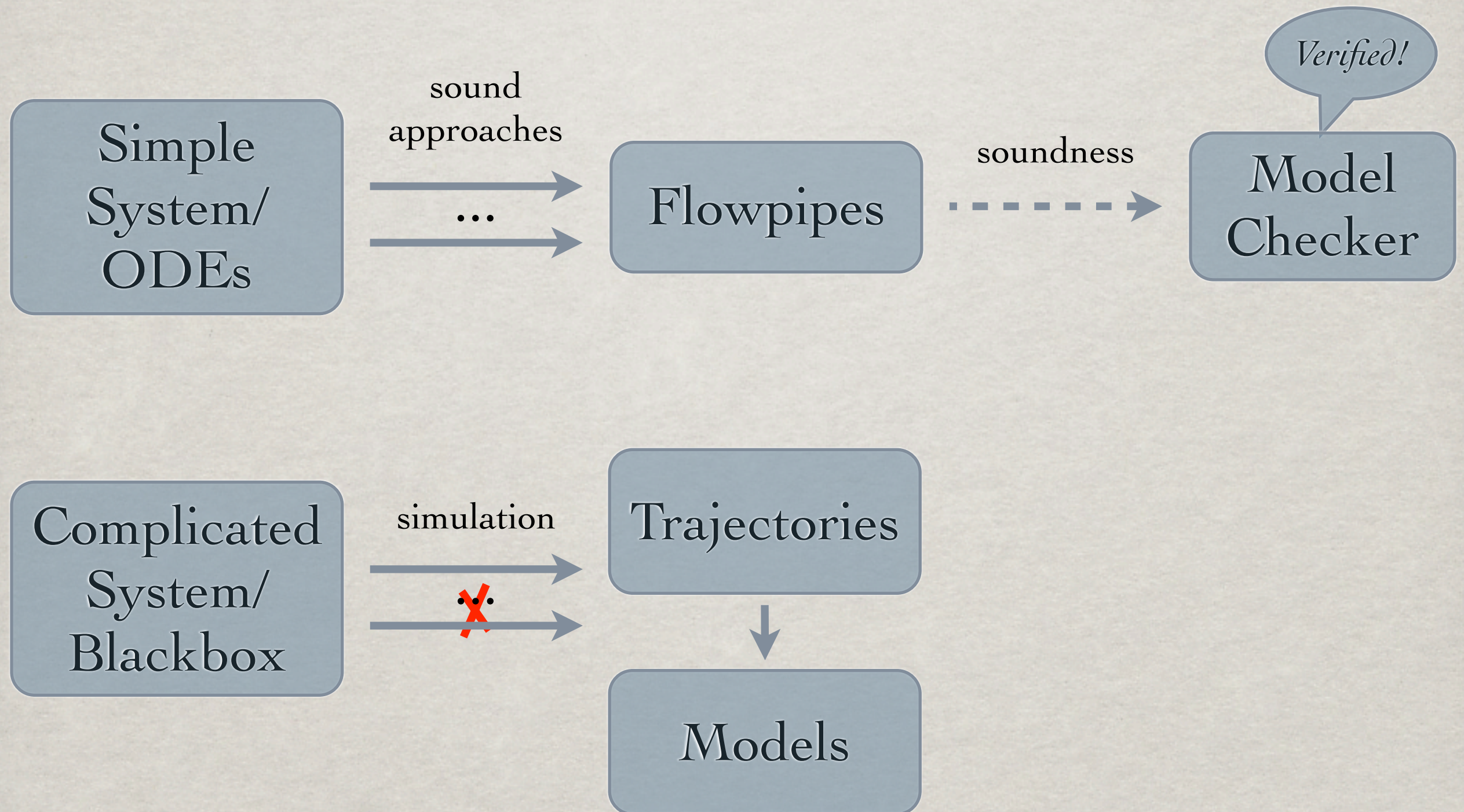


# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HYBRID SYSTEMS



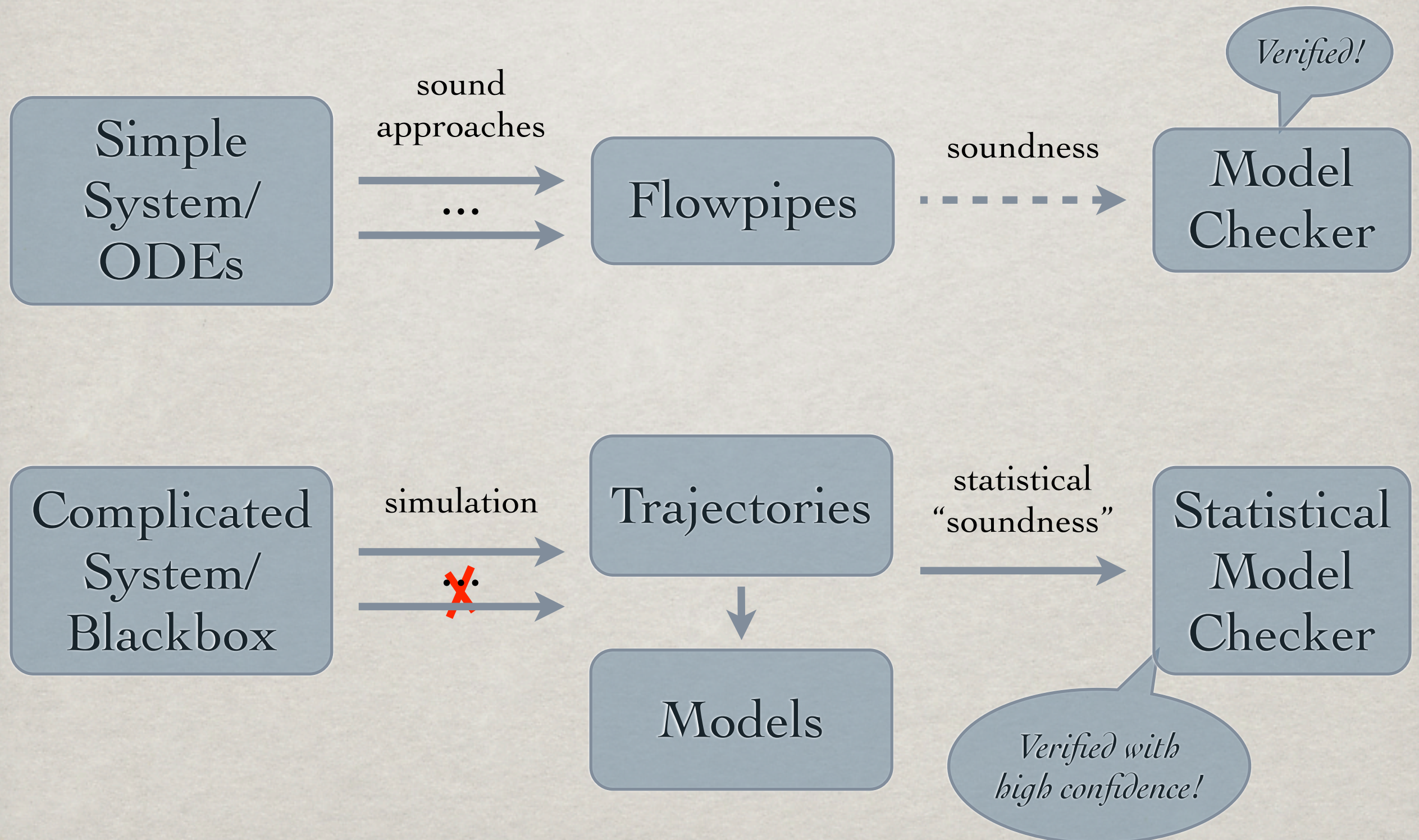


# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HYBRID SYSTEMS



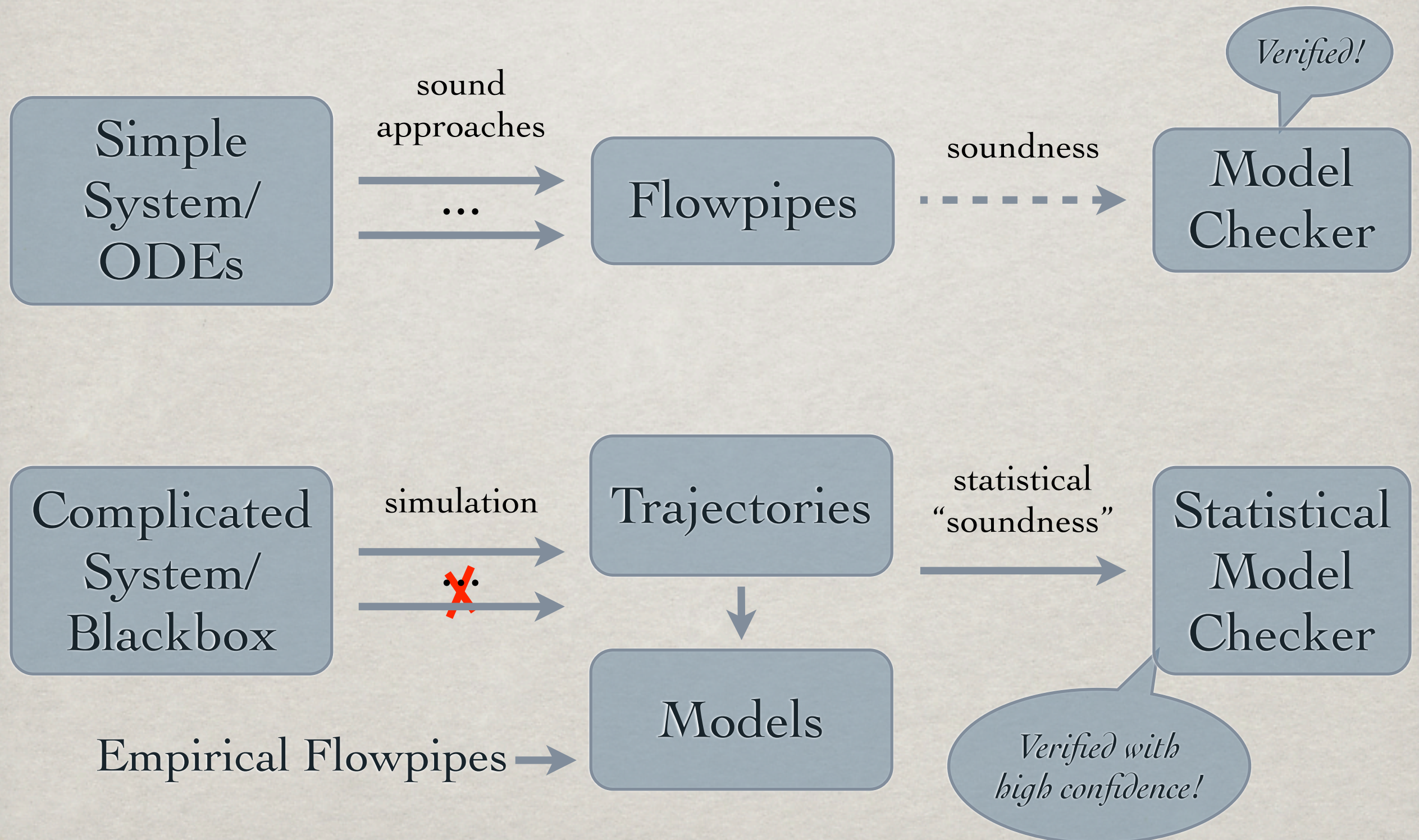


# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HYBRID SYSTEMS



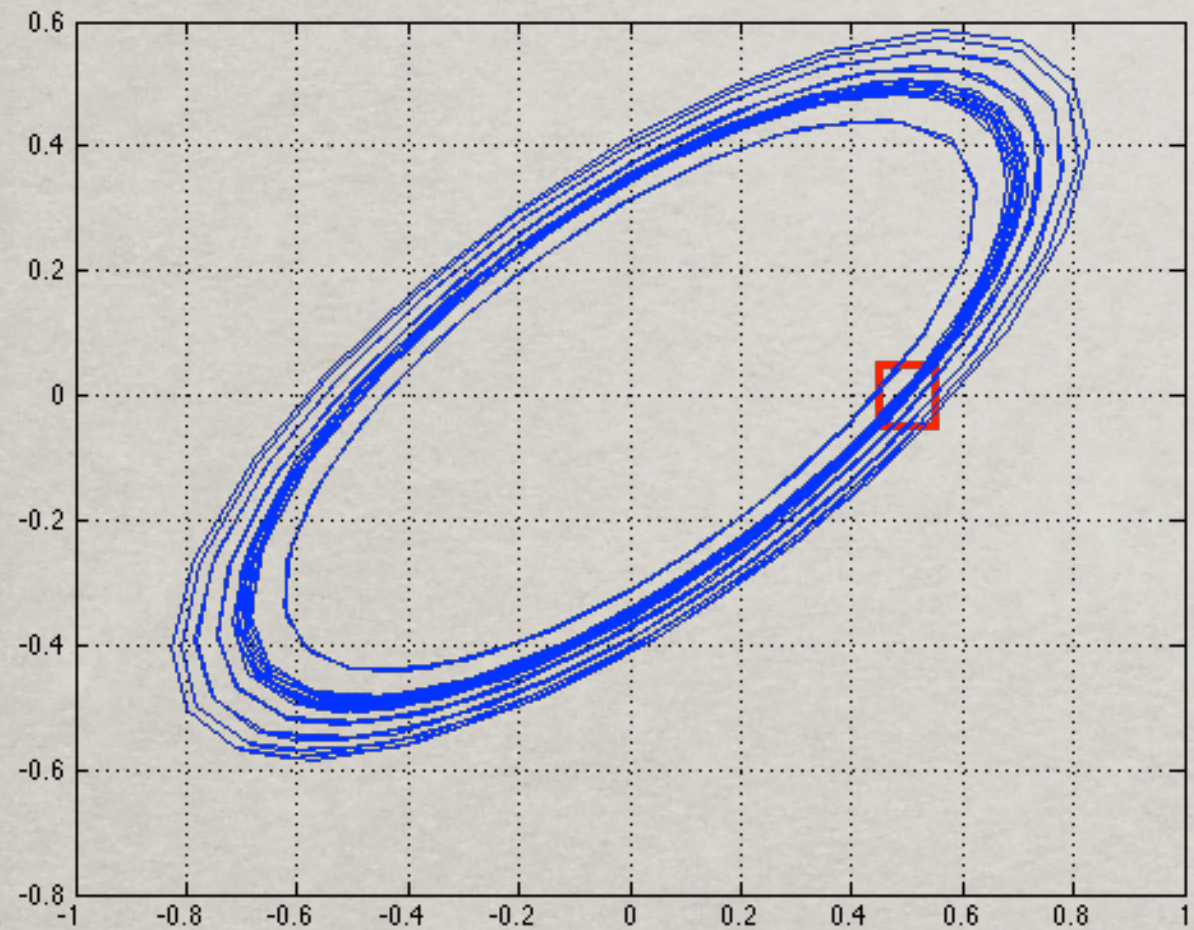


# ANALOG CIRCUITS ARE HYBRID SYSTEMS





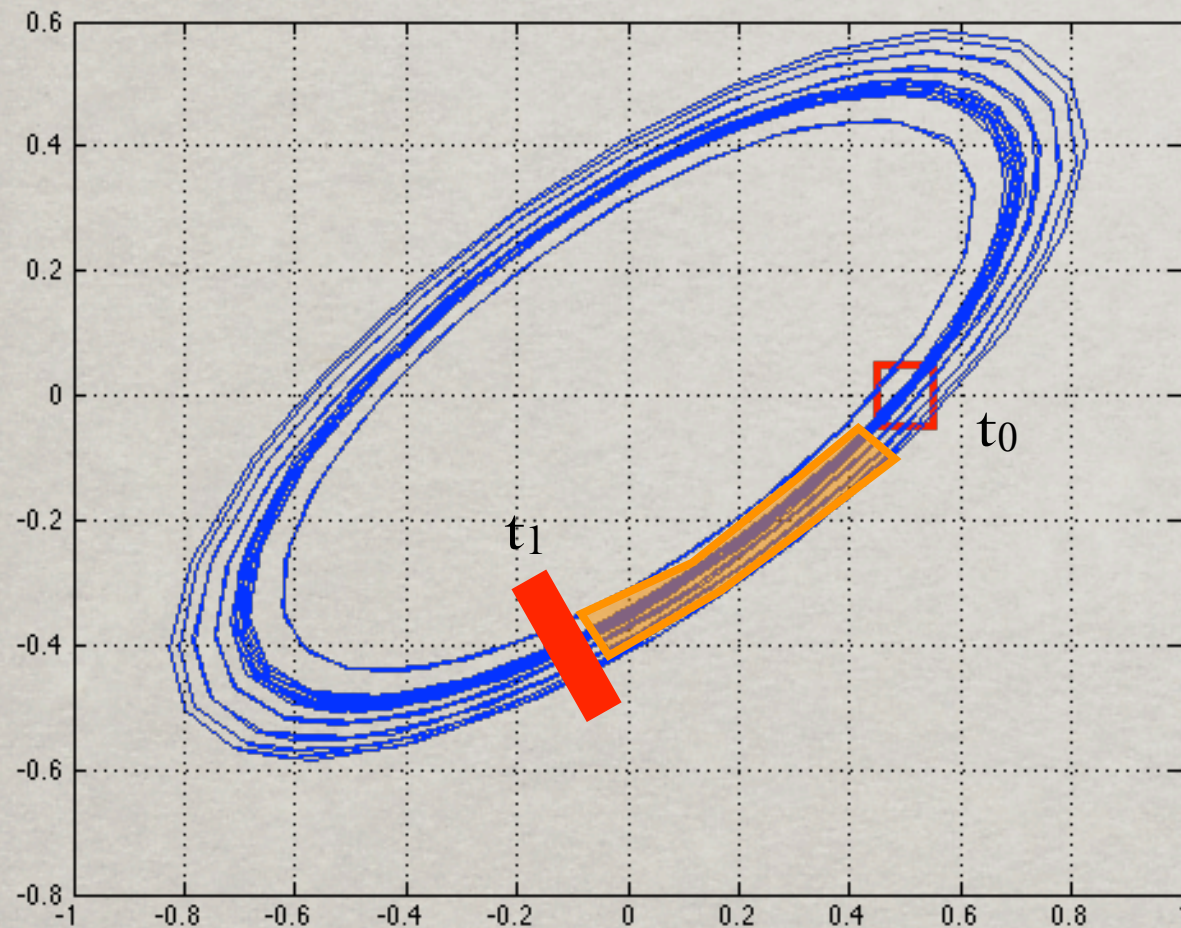
# LEARNING FLOWPIPES



Unknown flow map  $F(x,t)$



# LEARNING FLOWPIPES

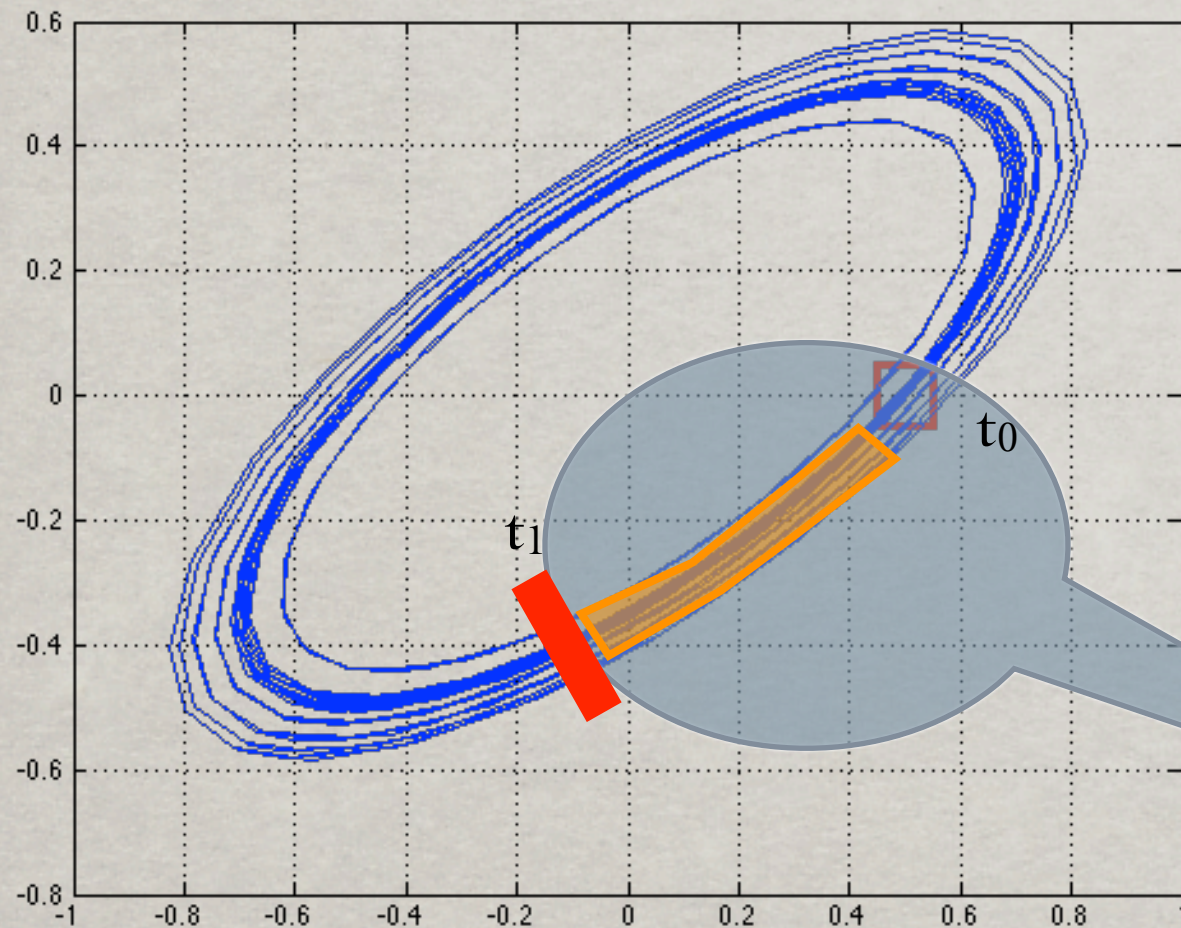


■ over-approximates  $F(x,t)$ ?

Unknown flow map  $F(x,t)$



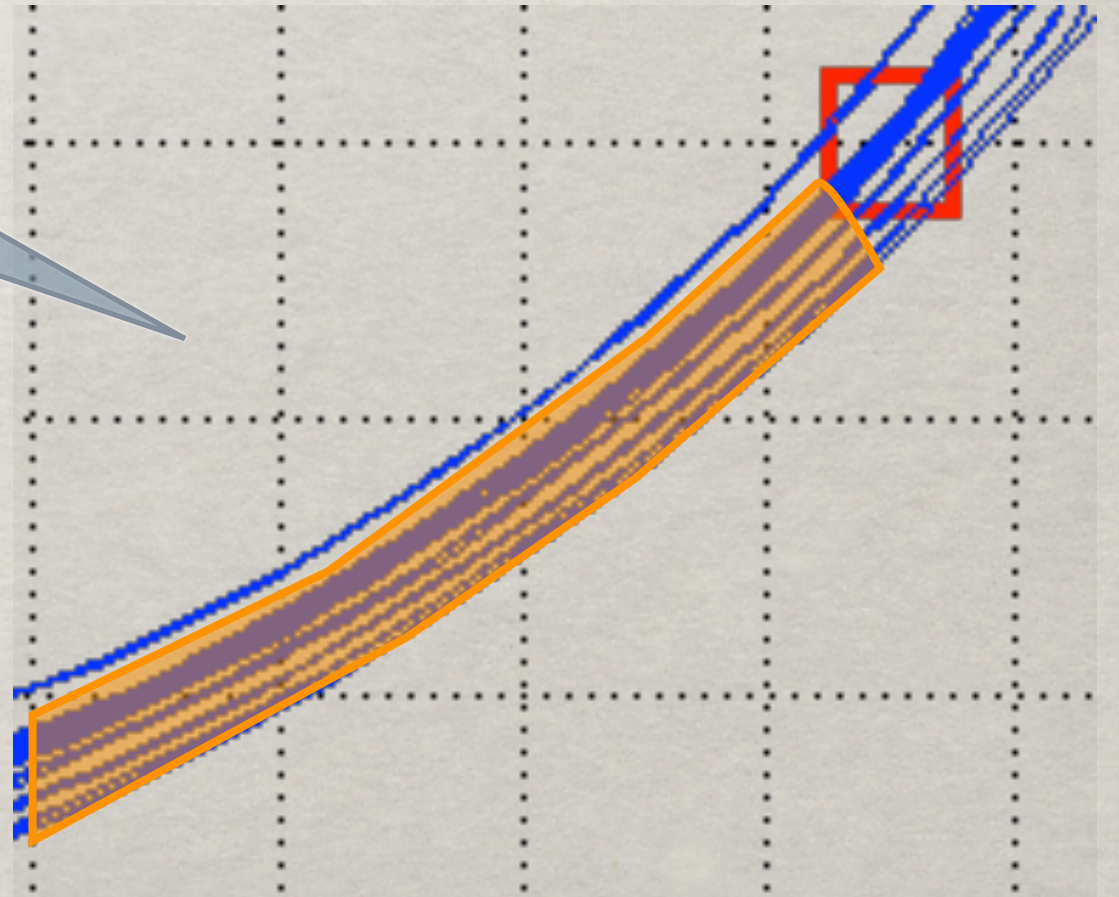
# LEARNING FLOWPIPES



Unknown flow map  $F(x,t)$

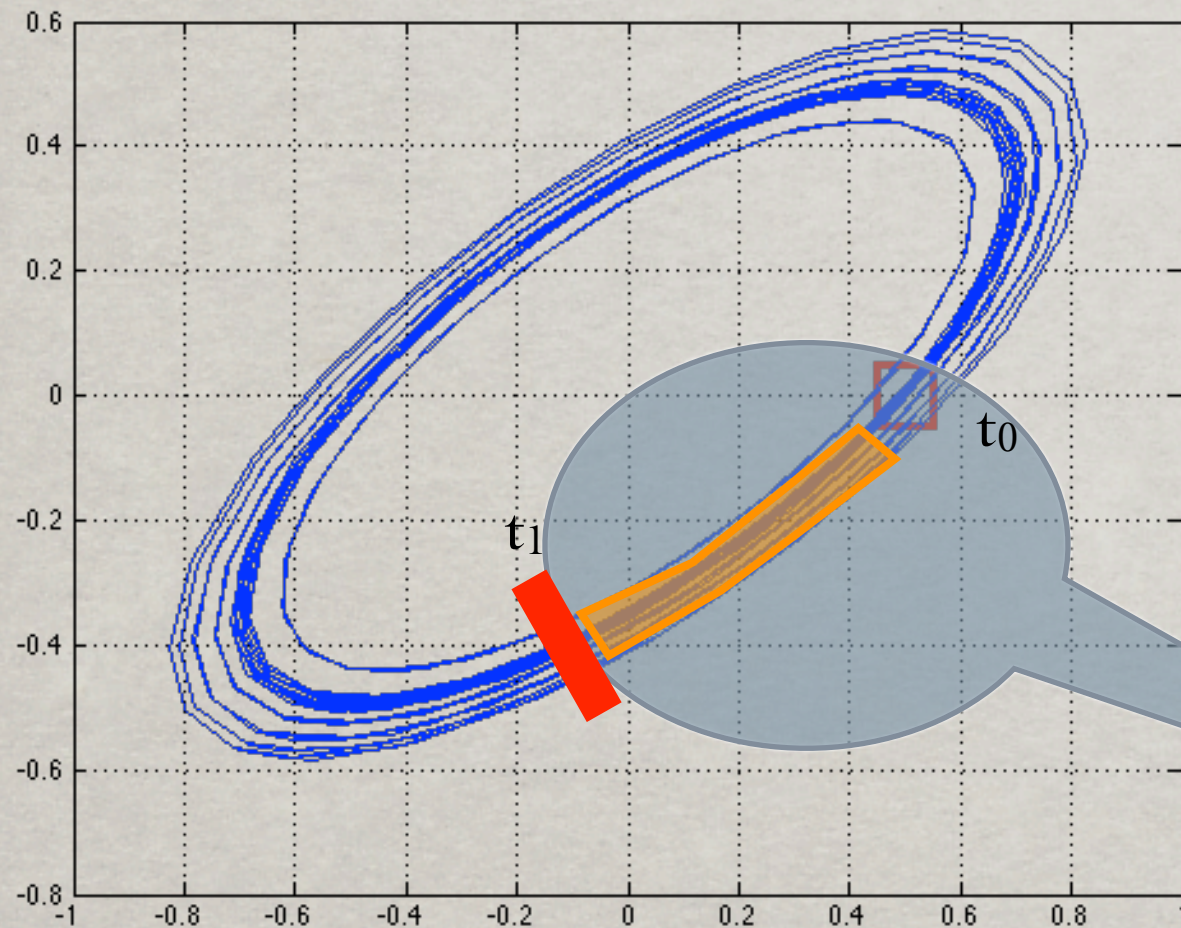
over-approximates  $F(x,t)$ ?

No. Some trajectories are still outside.





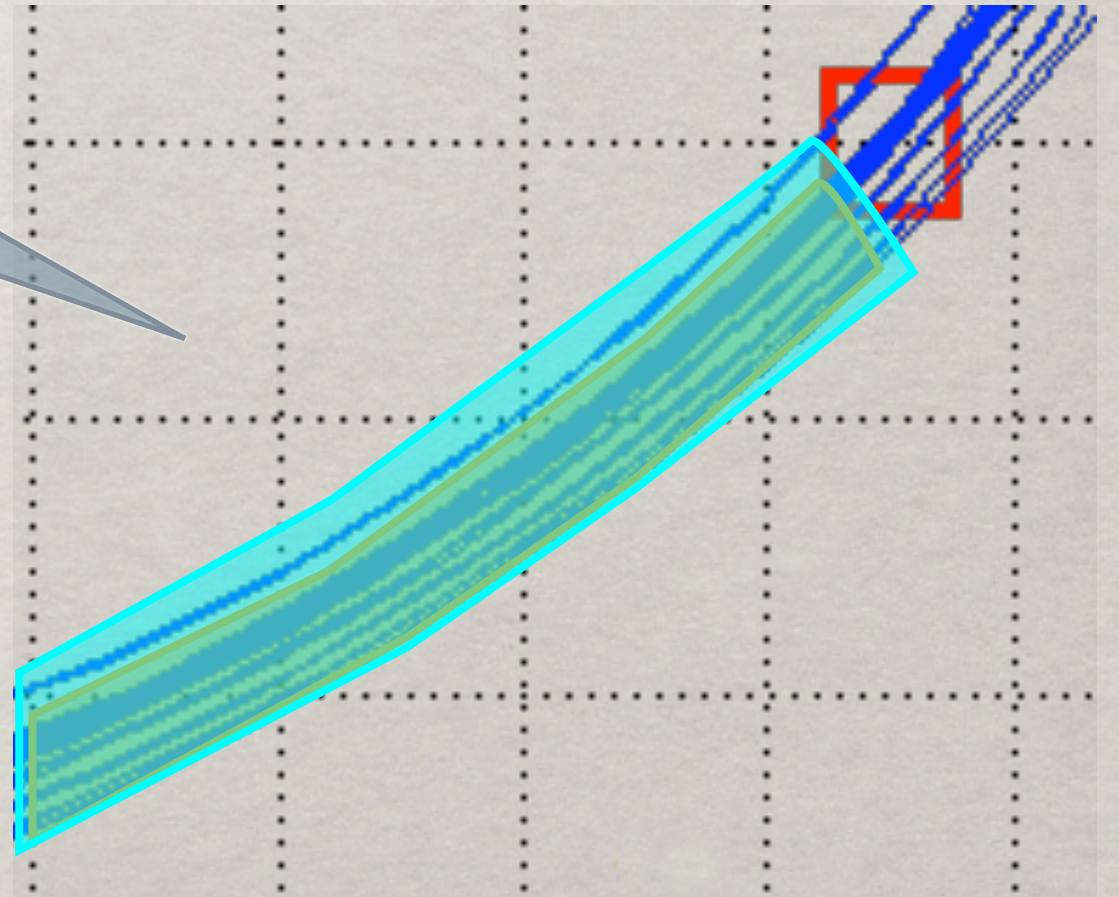
# LEARNING FLOWPIPES



Unknown flow map  $F(x,t)$

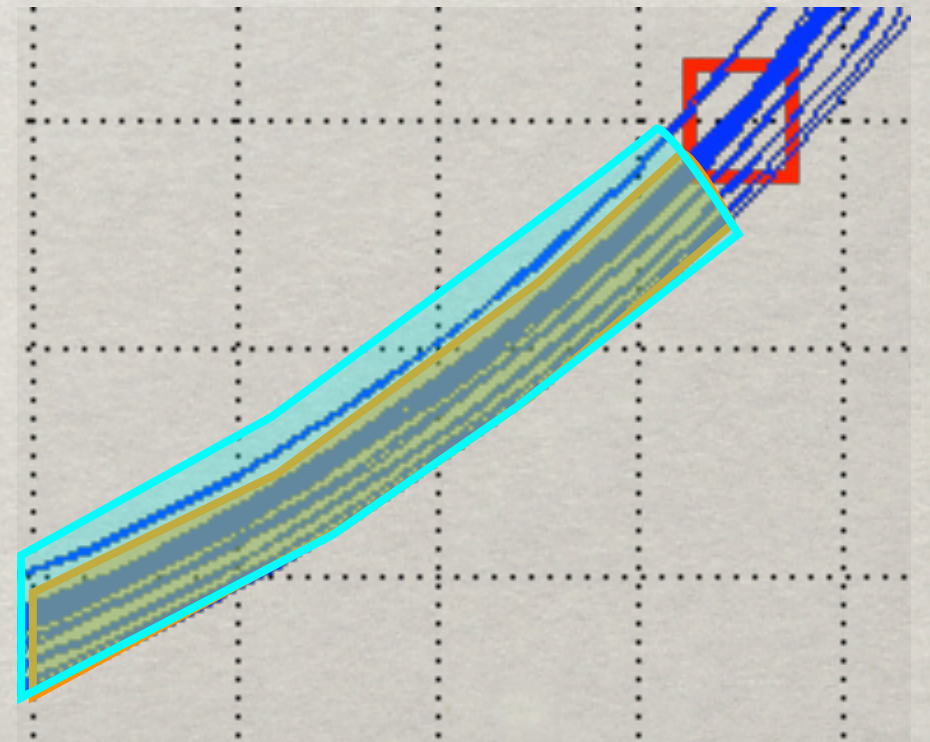
over-approximates  $F(x,t)$ ?

No. Some trajectories are still outside.





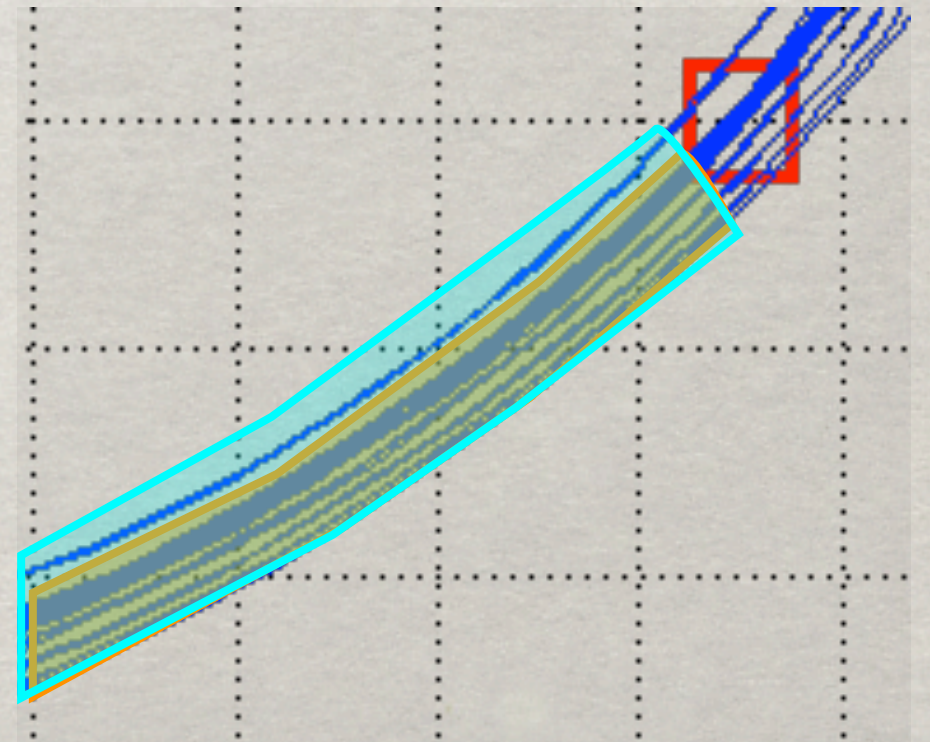
# BLOATING FLOWPIPES





# BLOATING FLOWPIPES

- However, it is expensive, if not impossible

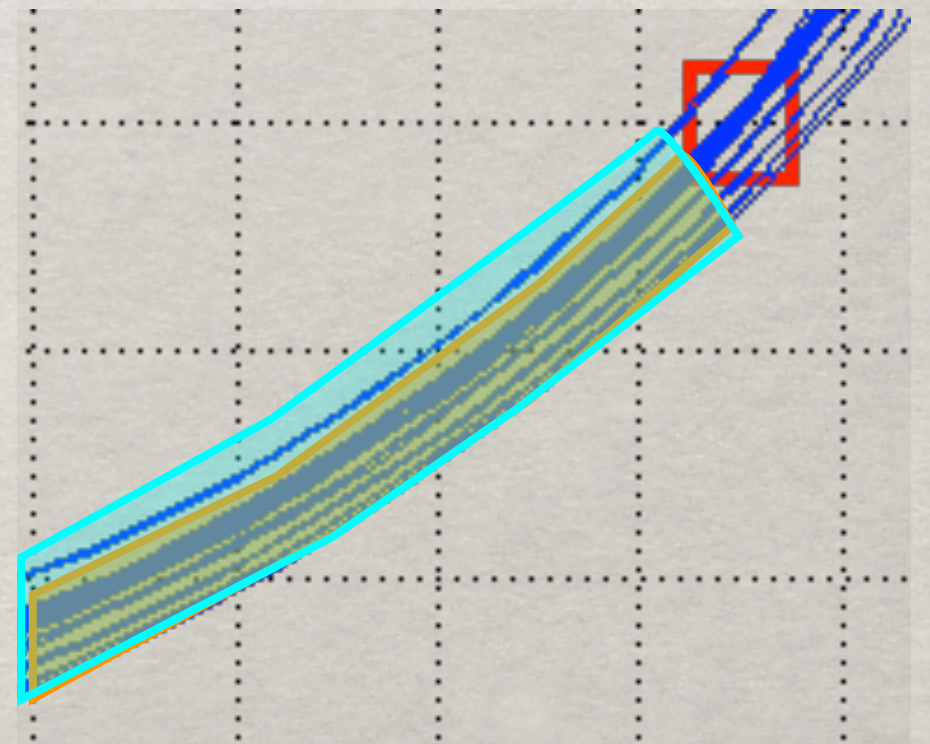




# BLOATING FLOWPIPES

- However, it is expensive, if not impossible
- Alternatively,  $\blacksquare := (\blacksquare + I)$

$\varphi = \forall x \in \blacksquare, t \in [t_0, t_1]. F(x, t)$  lies inside  $\blacksquare$





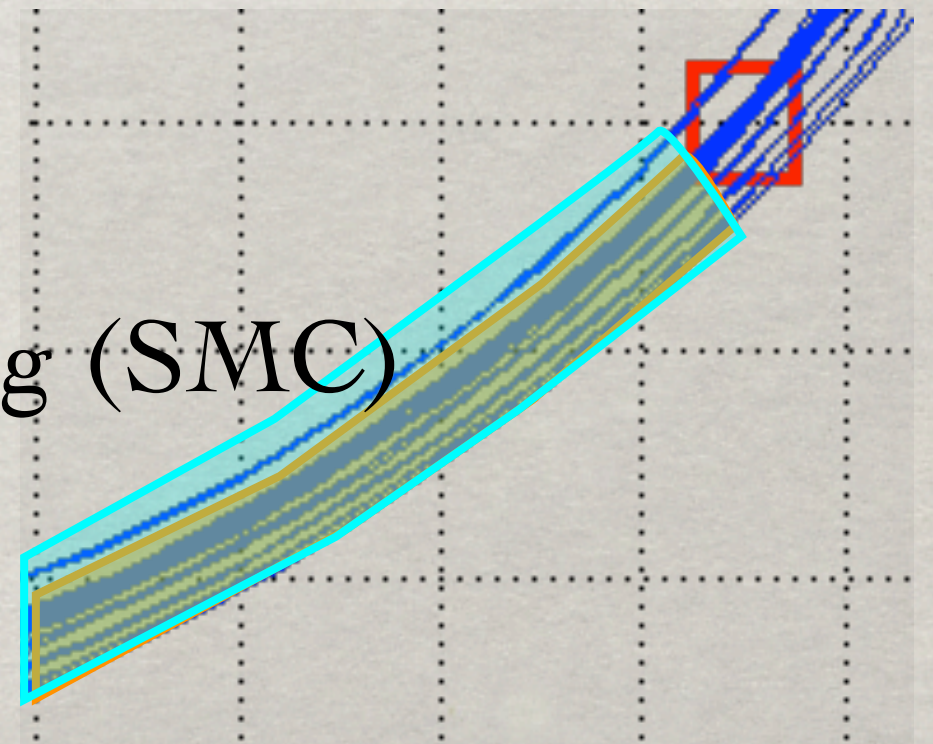
# BLOATING FLOWPIPES

- However, it is expensive, if not impossible
- Alternatively,  $\blacksquare_{\text{cyan}} := (\blacksquare_{\text{orange}} + I)$

$\varphi = \forall x \in \blacksquare_{\text{red}}, t \in [t_0, t_1]. F(x, t)$  lies inside  $\blacksquare_{\text{cyan}}$

- Ask whether  $\blacksquare_{\text{cyan}} \models P_{(\geq 0.99)}(\varphi)$

- A statistical model checking (SMC) problem





# BLOATING BY SMC



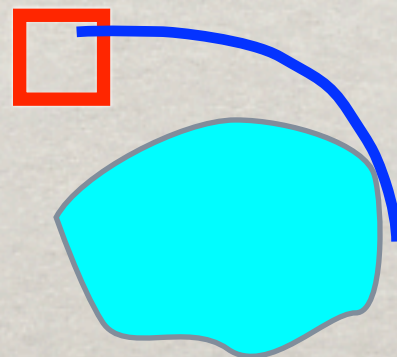
# BLOATING BY SMC

- Hypothesis test:  $H_0: p \geq 0.99$  vs  $H_1: p < 0.99$ 
  - Sequential probability ratio test (Younes et. al)
  - Sequential Bayesian test (Clarke et. al)



# BLOATING BY SMC

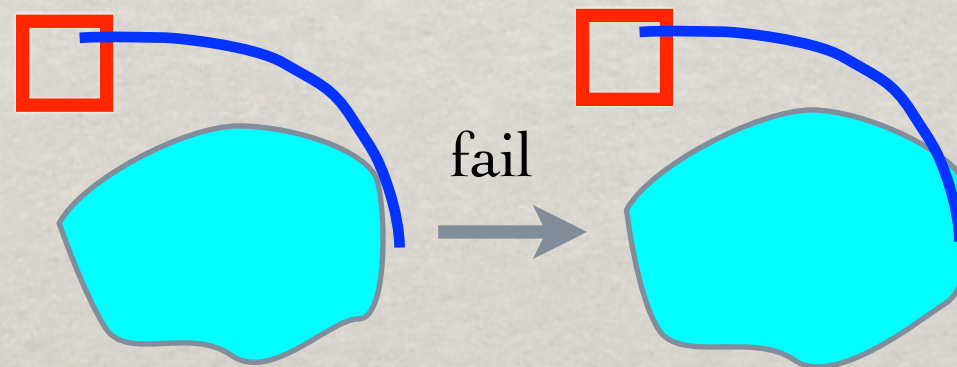
- Hypothesis test:  $H_0: p \geq 0.99$  vs  $H_1: p < 0.99$ 
  - Sequential probability ratio test (Younes et. al)
  - Sequential Bayesian test (Clarke et. al)





# BLOATING BY SMC

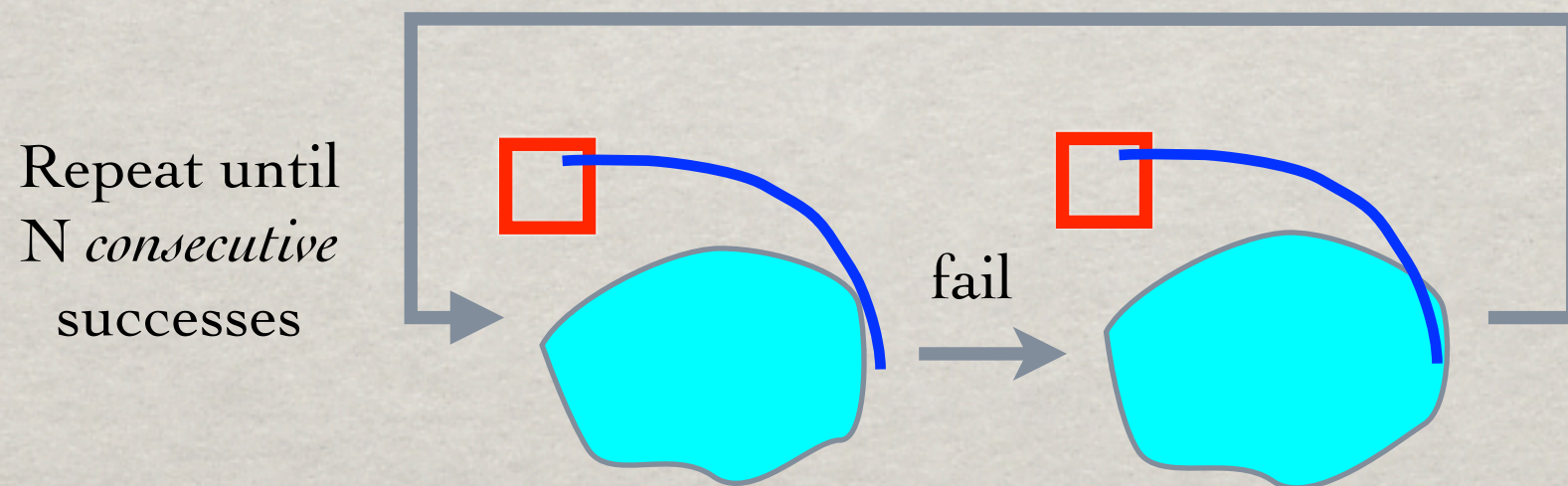
- Hypothesis test:  $H_0: p \geq 0.99$  vs  $H_1: p < 0.99$ 
  - Sequential probability ratio test (Younes et. al)
  - Sequential Bayesian test (Clarke et. al)





# BLOATING BY SMC

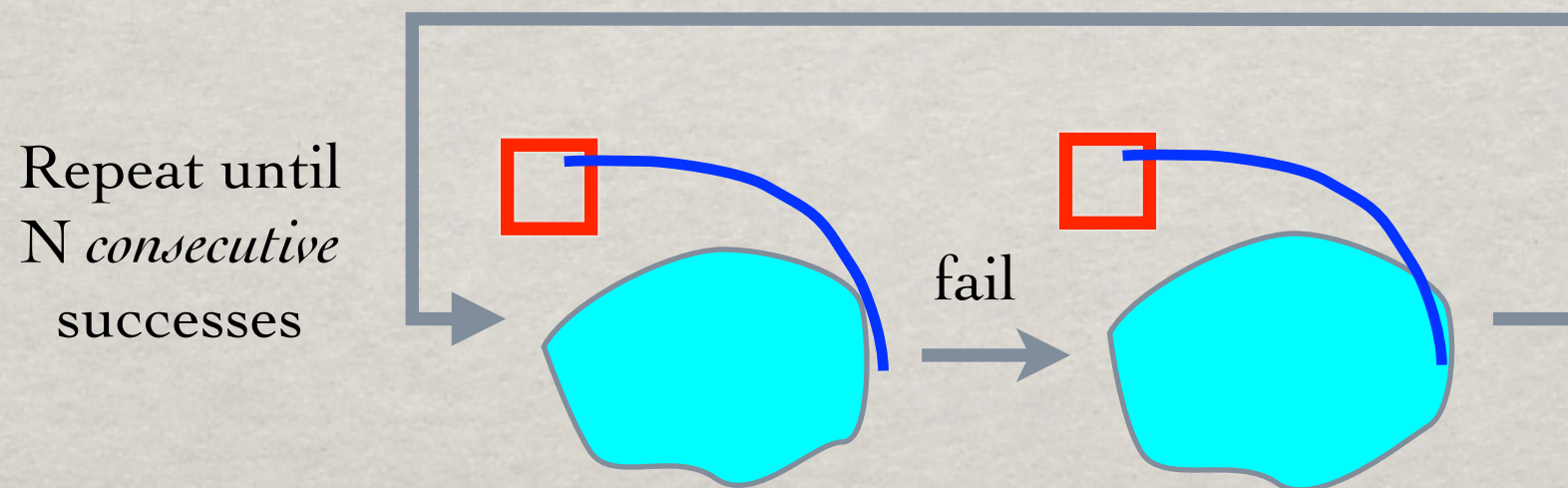
- Hypothesis test:  $H_0: p \geq 0.99$  vs  $H_1: p < 0.99$ 
  - Sequential probability ratio test (Younes et. al)
  - Sequential Bayesian test (Clarke et. al)





# BLOATING BY SMC

- Hypothesis test:  $H_0: p \geq 0.99$  vs  $H_1: p < 0.99$ 
  - Sequential probability ratio test (Younes et. al)
  - Sequential Bayesian test (Clarke et. al)
- Outcome: accept/reject  $H_0$  with specified confidence (usually high, e.g., 0.99)





# EMPIRICAL FLOWPIPE CONSTRUCTION

- Sample and simulate
- Compute models to approximate dynamics
- Bloat models for over-approximation



# EMPIRICAL FLOWPIPE CONSTRUCTION

- Sample and simulate



- Compute models to approximate dynamics

- Bloat models for over-approximation





# EMPIRICAL FLOWPIPE CONSTRUCTION

- Sample and simulate



- Compute models to approximate dynamics

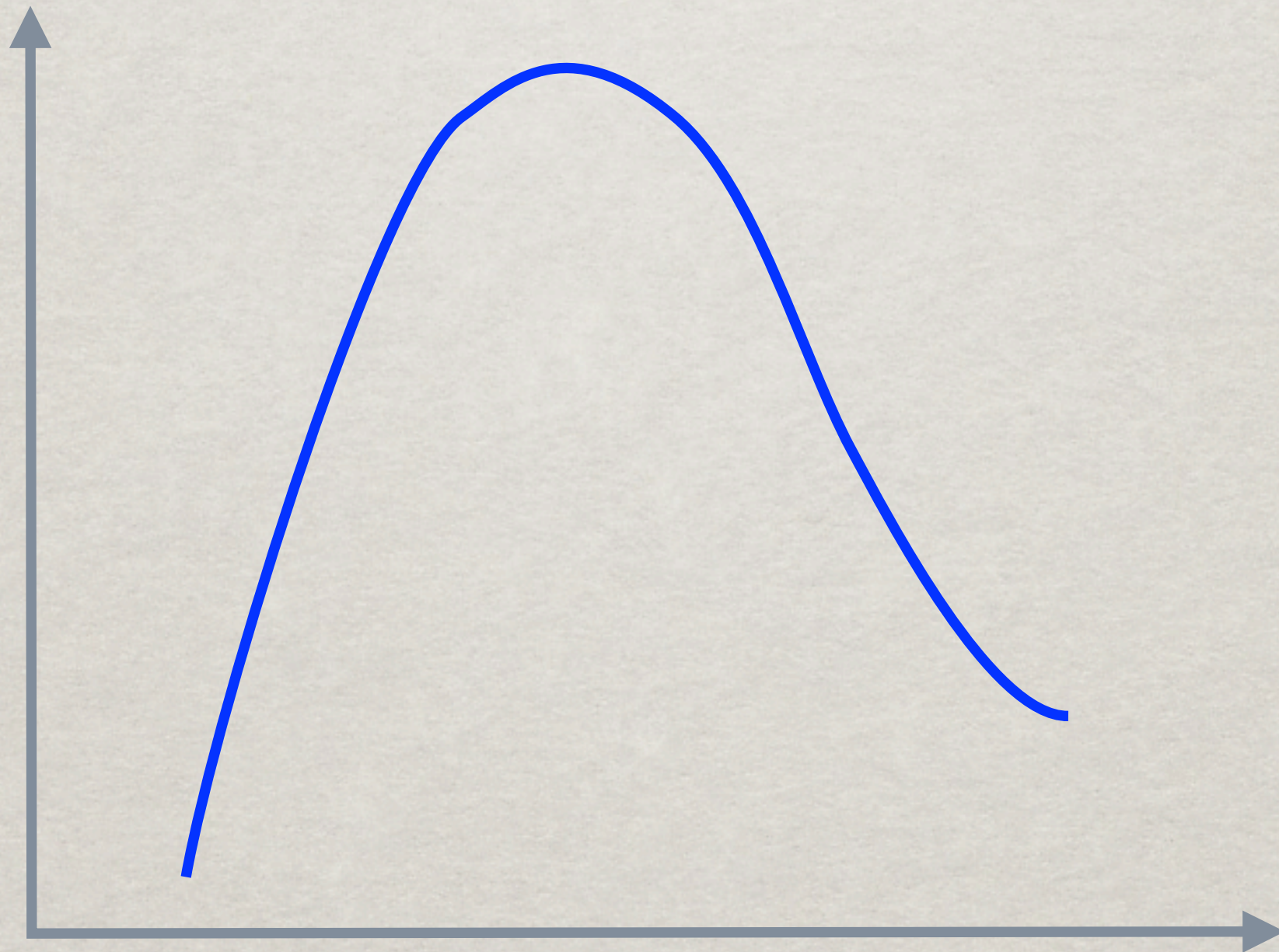
☐ Taylor models (p, I) (Berz et. al)

- Bloat models for over-approximation



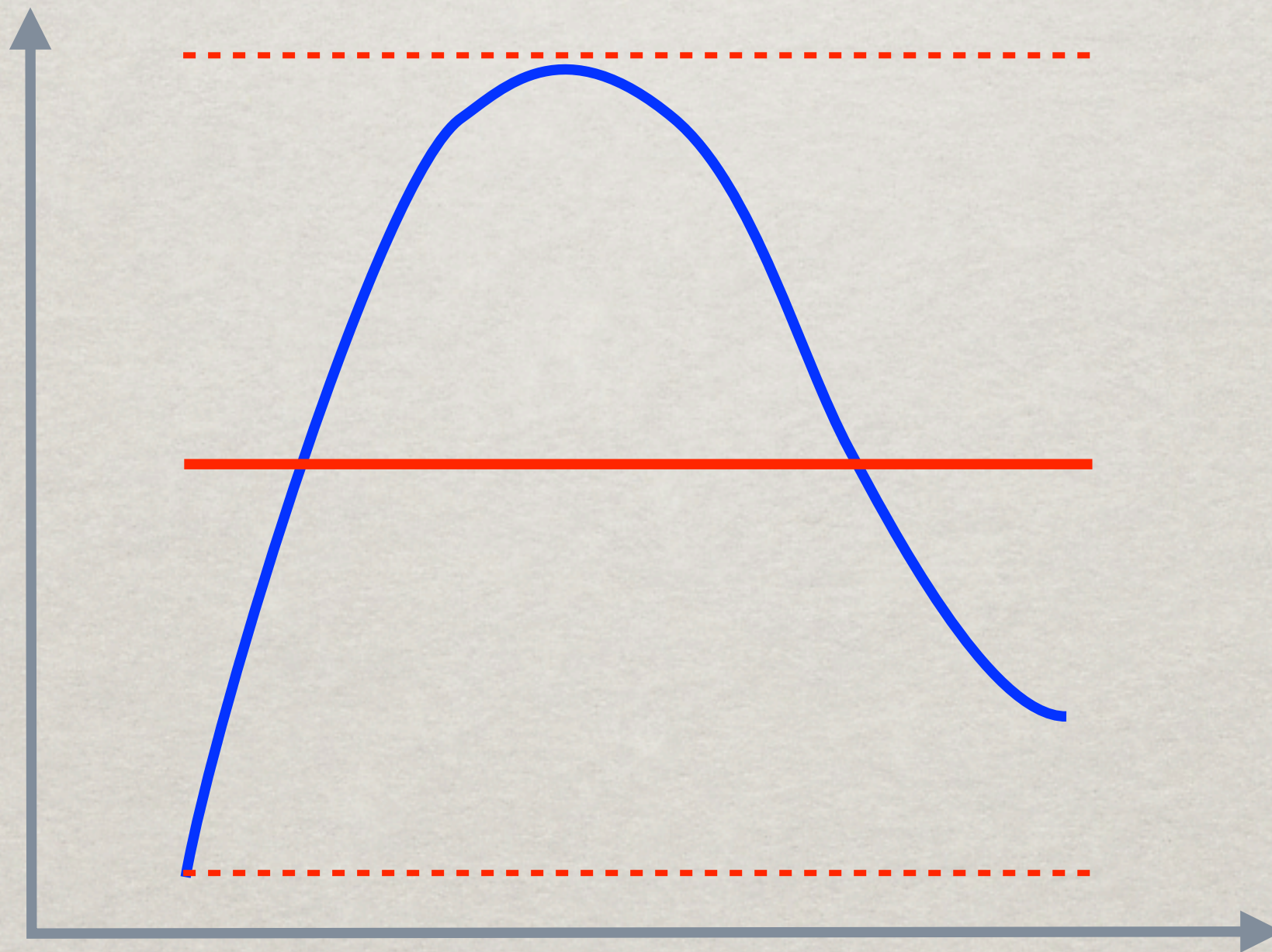


# TAYLOR MODELS AS FLOWPIPES



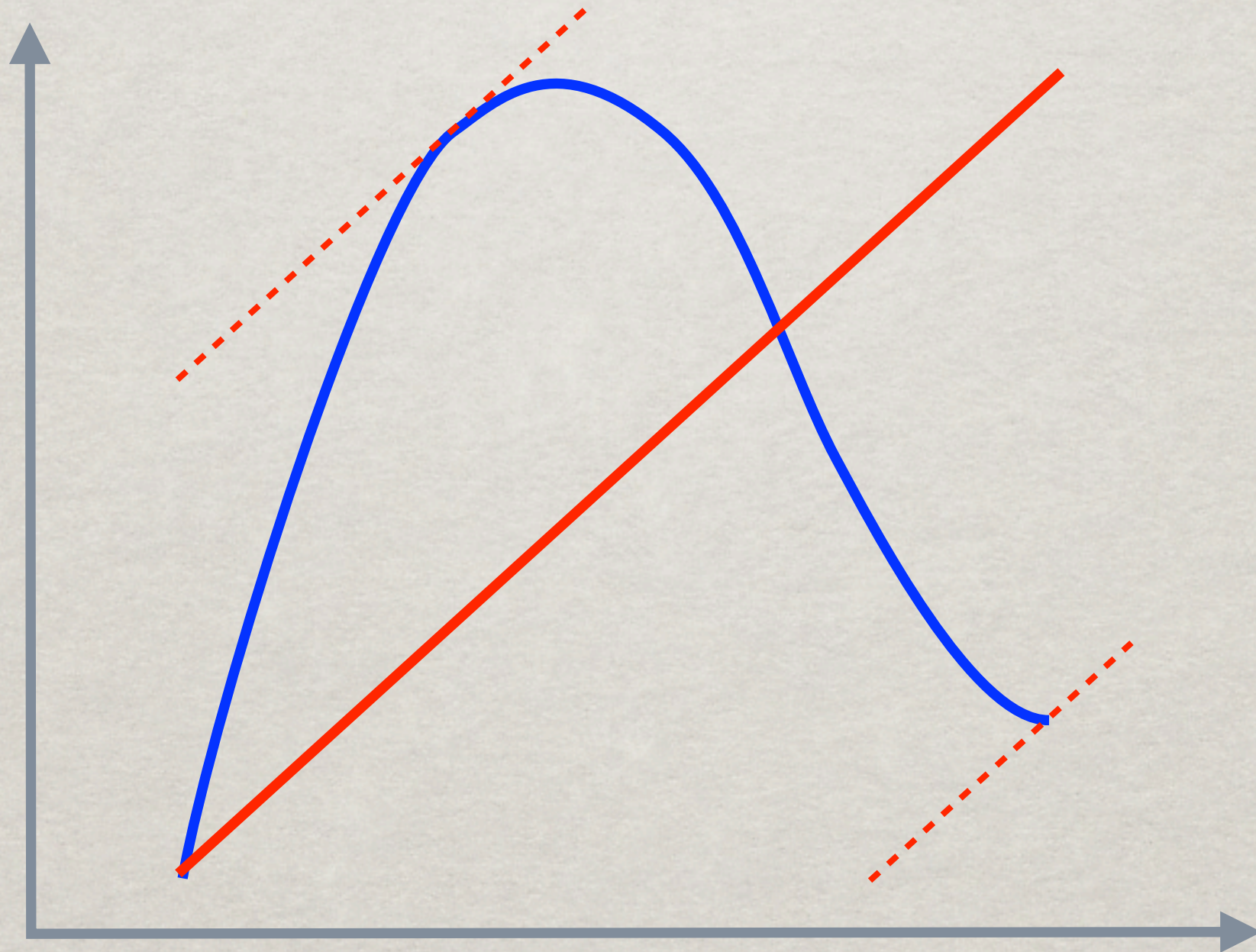


# TAYLOR MODELS AS FLOWPIPES



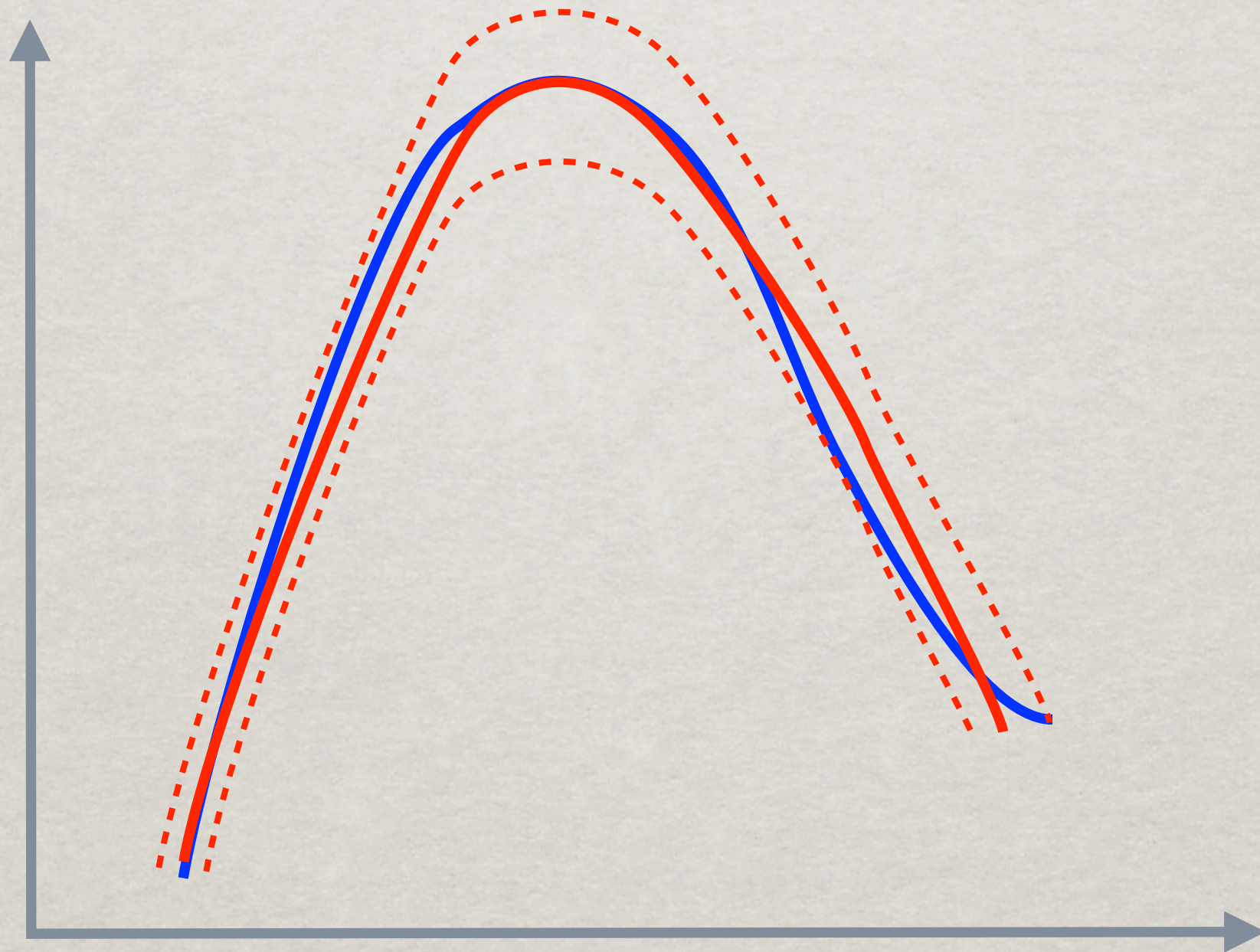


# TAYLOR MODELS AS FLOWPIPES



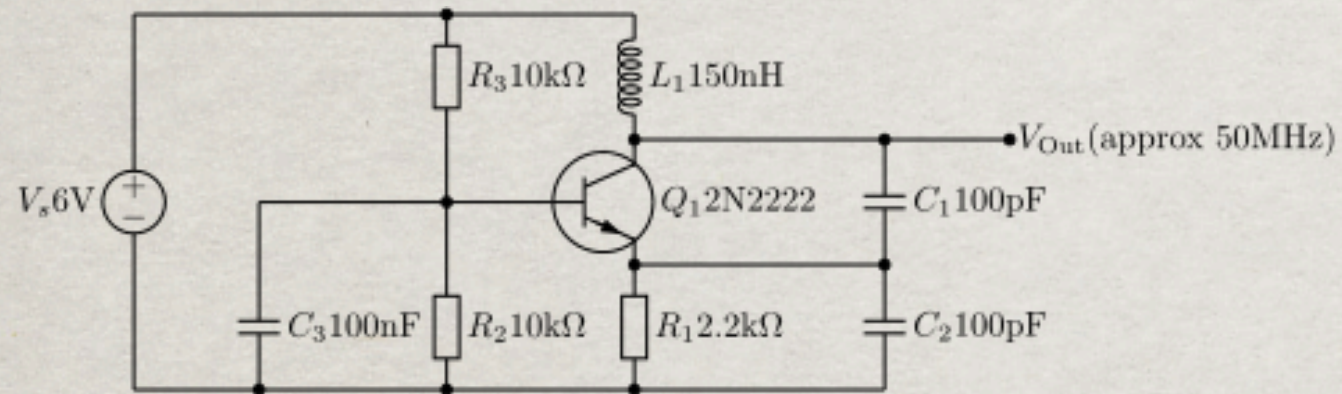


# TAYLOR MODELS AS FLOWPIPES



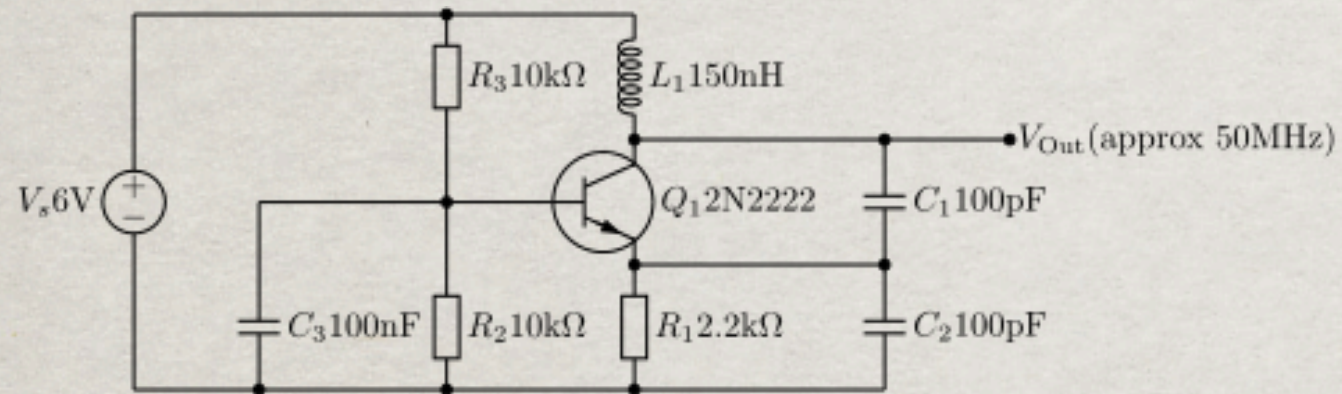


# EXPERIMENT RESULTS





# EXPERIMENT RESULTS

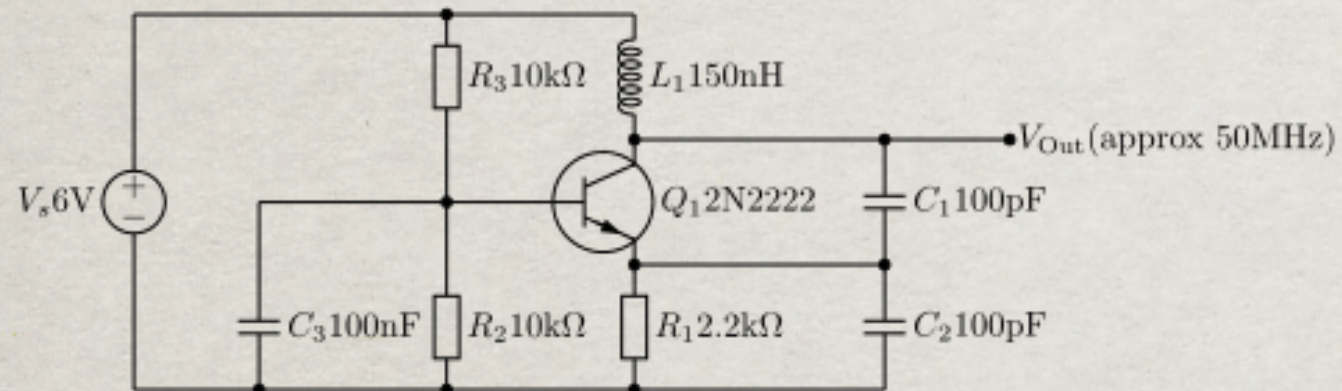


$$C_1 = 100\text{pF} \pm 10\%$$

$$t \in [0, 18\text{ns}], 2\text{ns/snapshot}$$

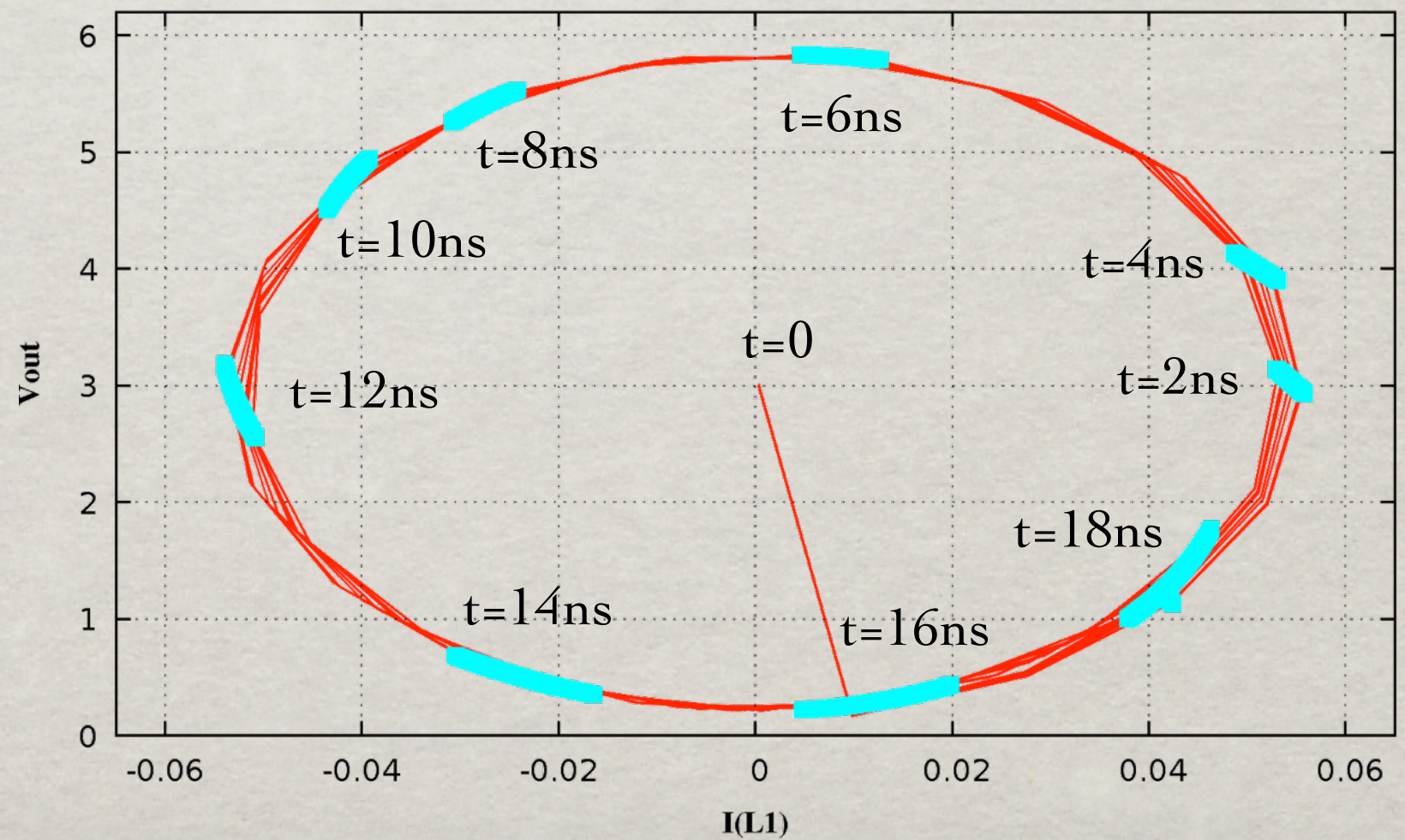


# EXPERIMENT RESULTS



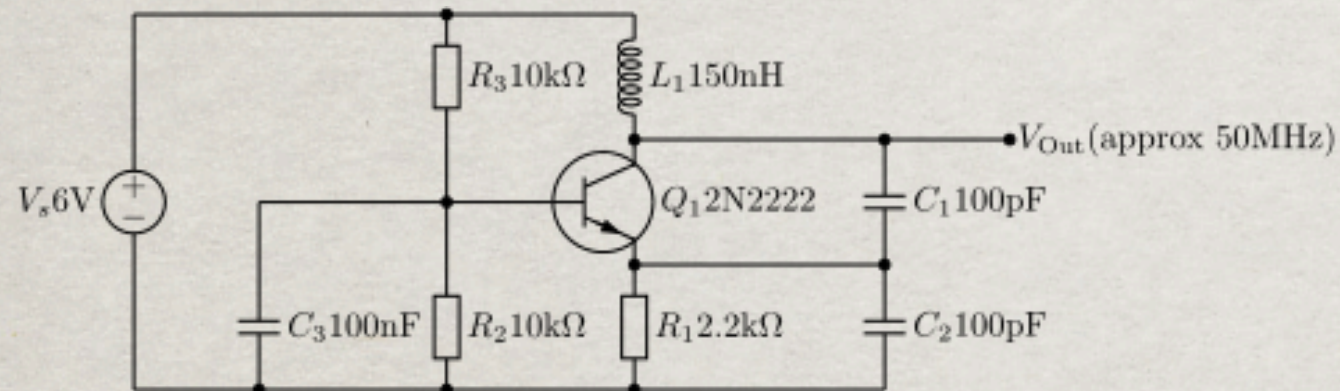
$$C_1 = 100\text{pF} \pm 10\%$$

$$t \in [0, 18\text{ns}], 2\text{ns/snapshot}$$





# EXPERIMENT RESULTS

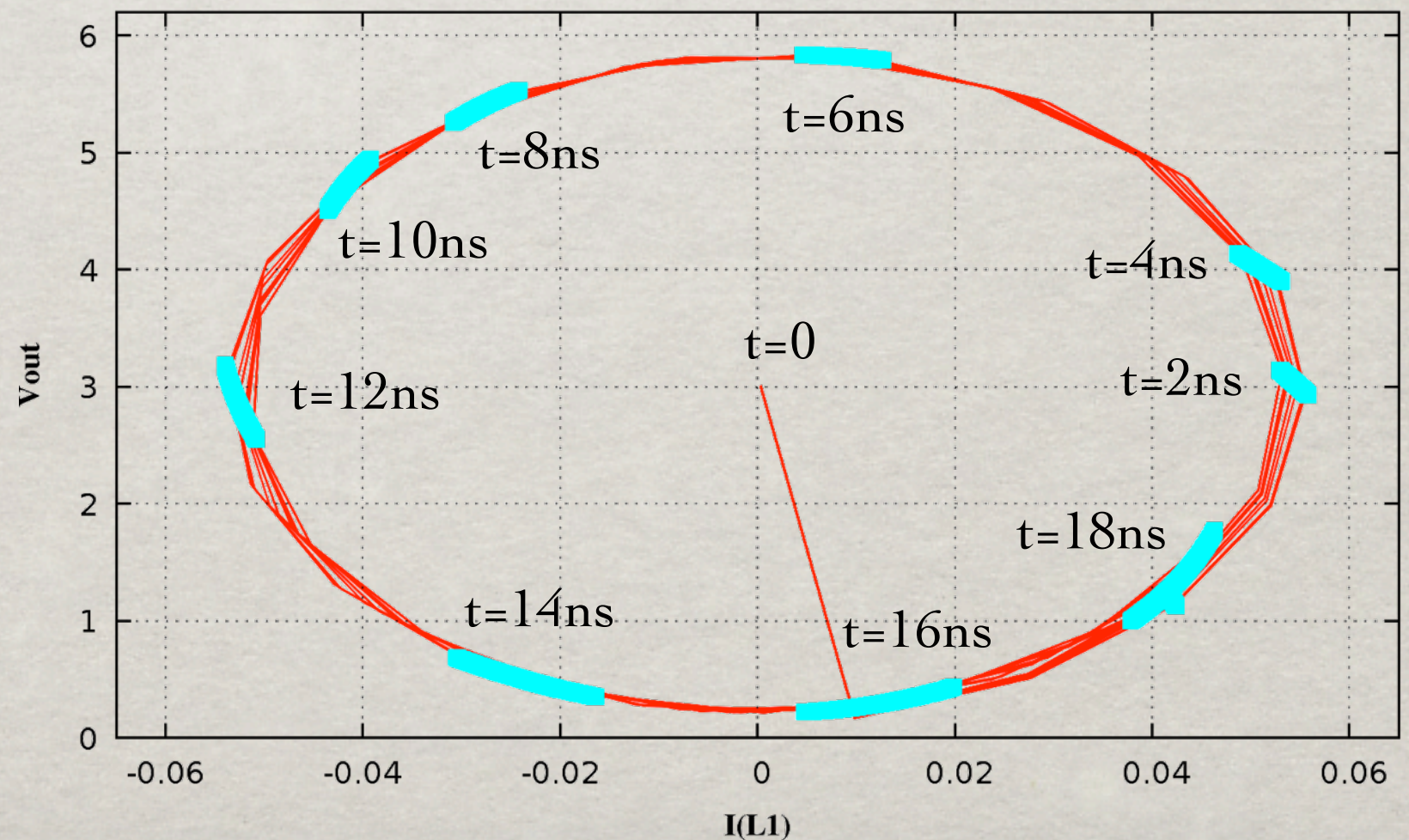


$$C_1 = 100\text{pF} \pm 10\%$$

$$t \in [0, 18\text{ns}], 2\text{ns/snapshot}$$

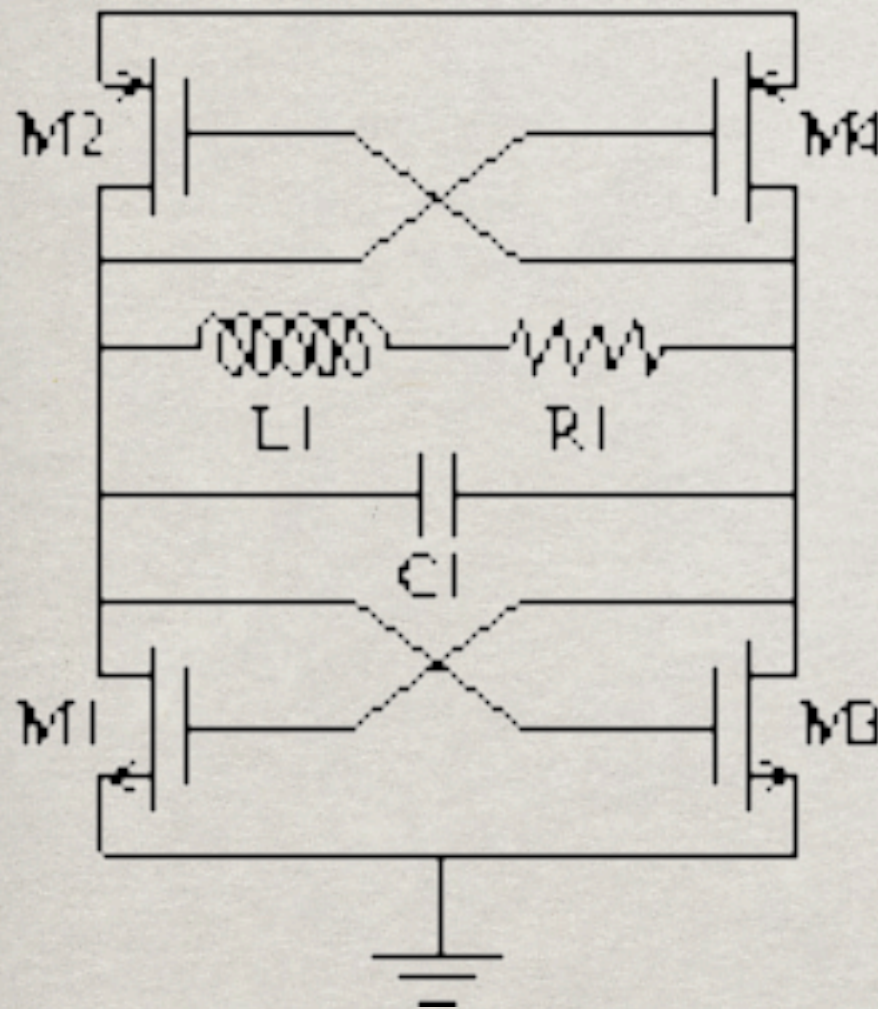
Observations:

- Oscillation
- No limit cycle yet
- Longer flowpipes





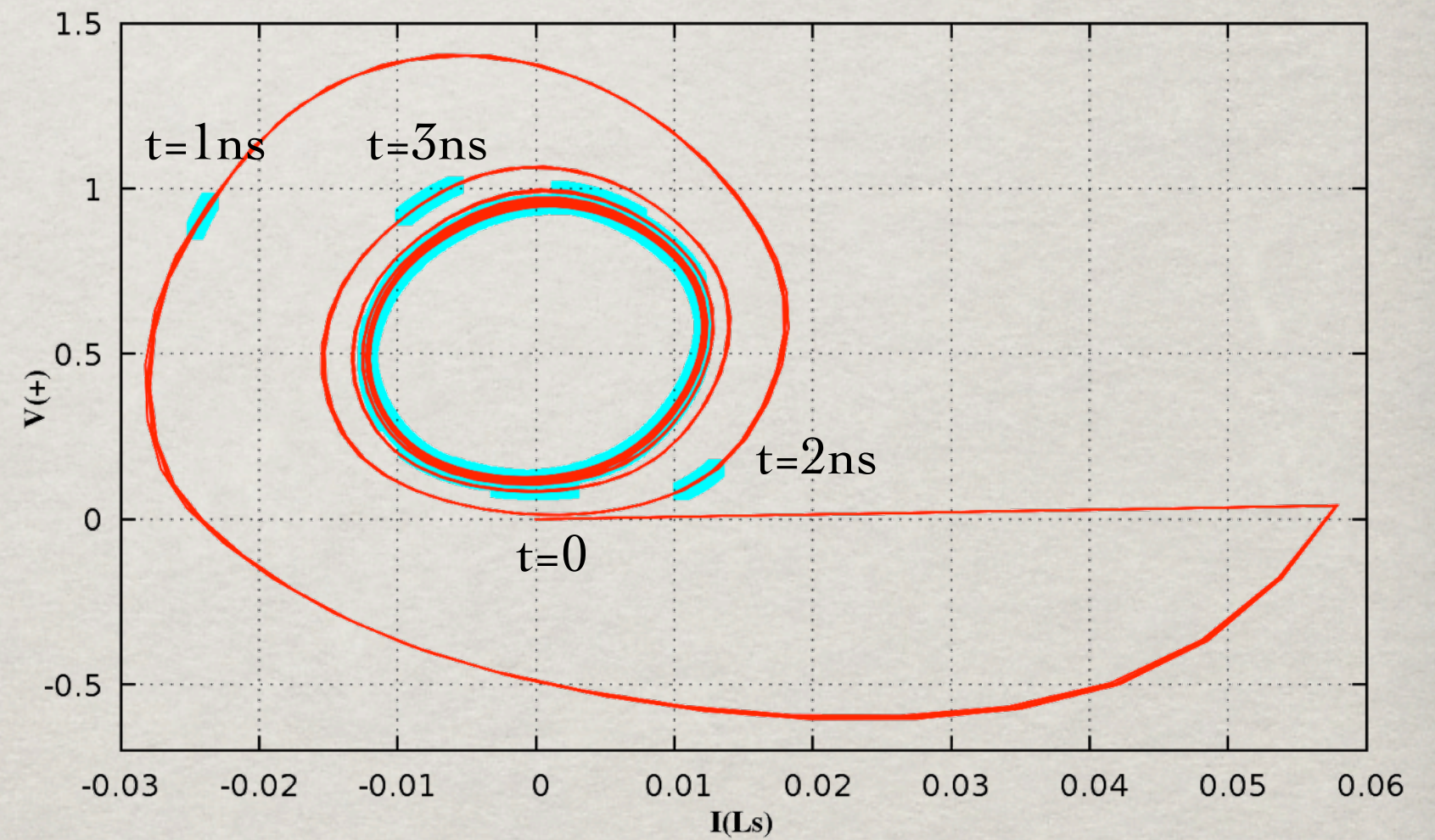
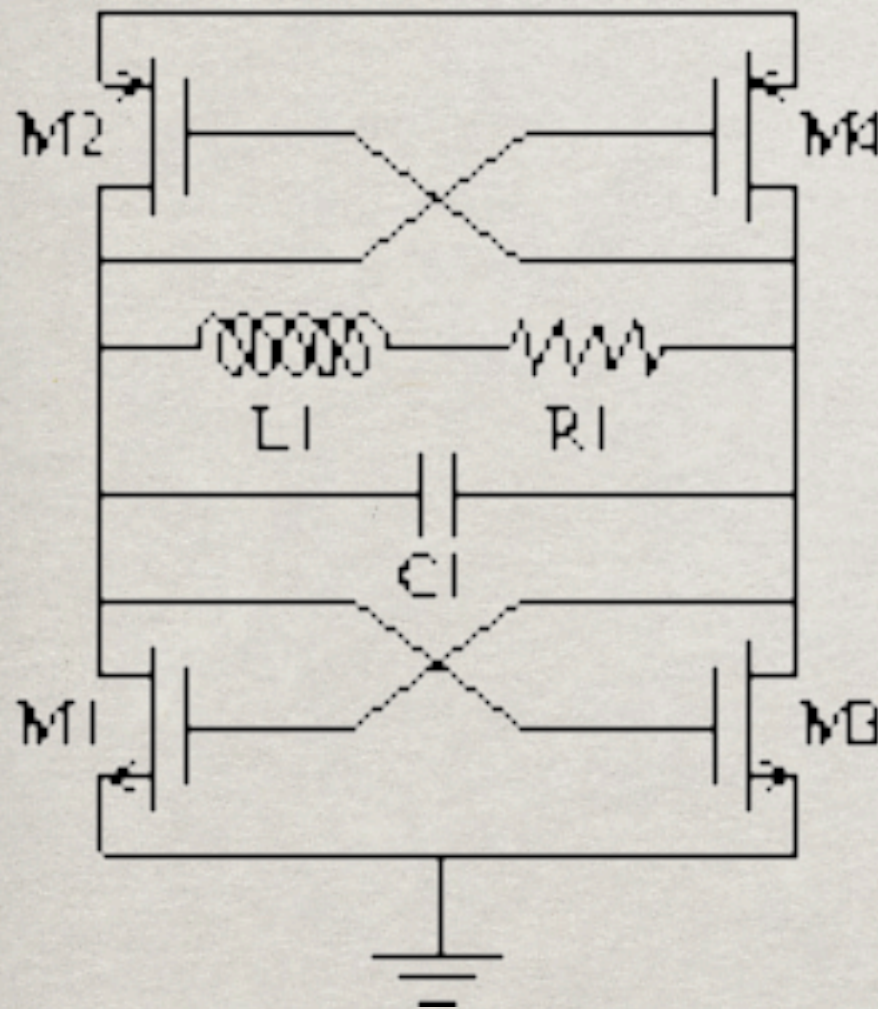
# EXPERIMENT RESULTS



$$L_1 = 19.462 \text{ nH} \pm 5\%$$



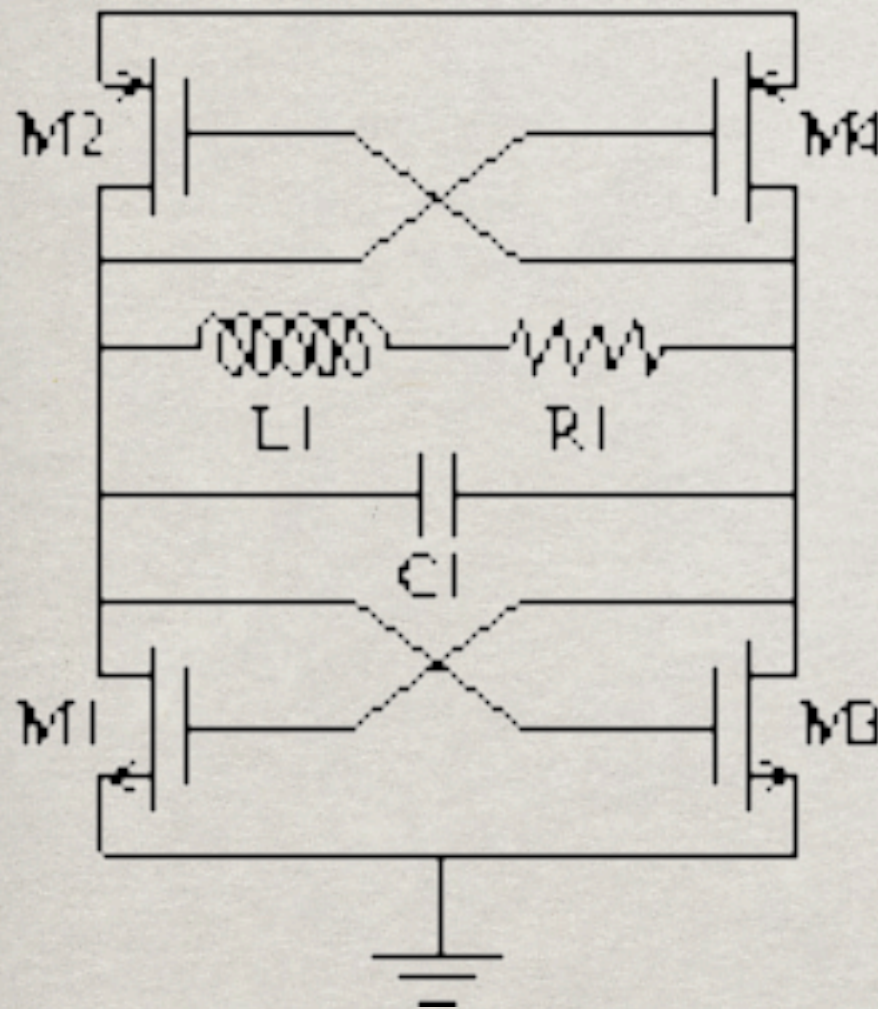
# EXPERIMENT RESULTS



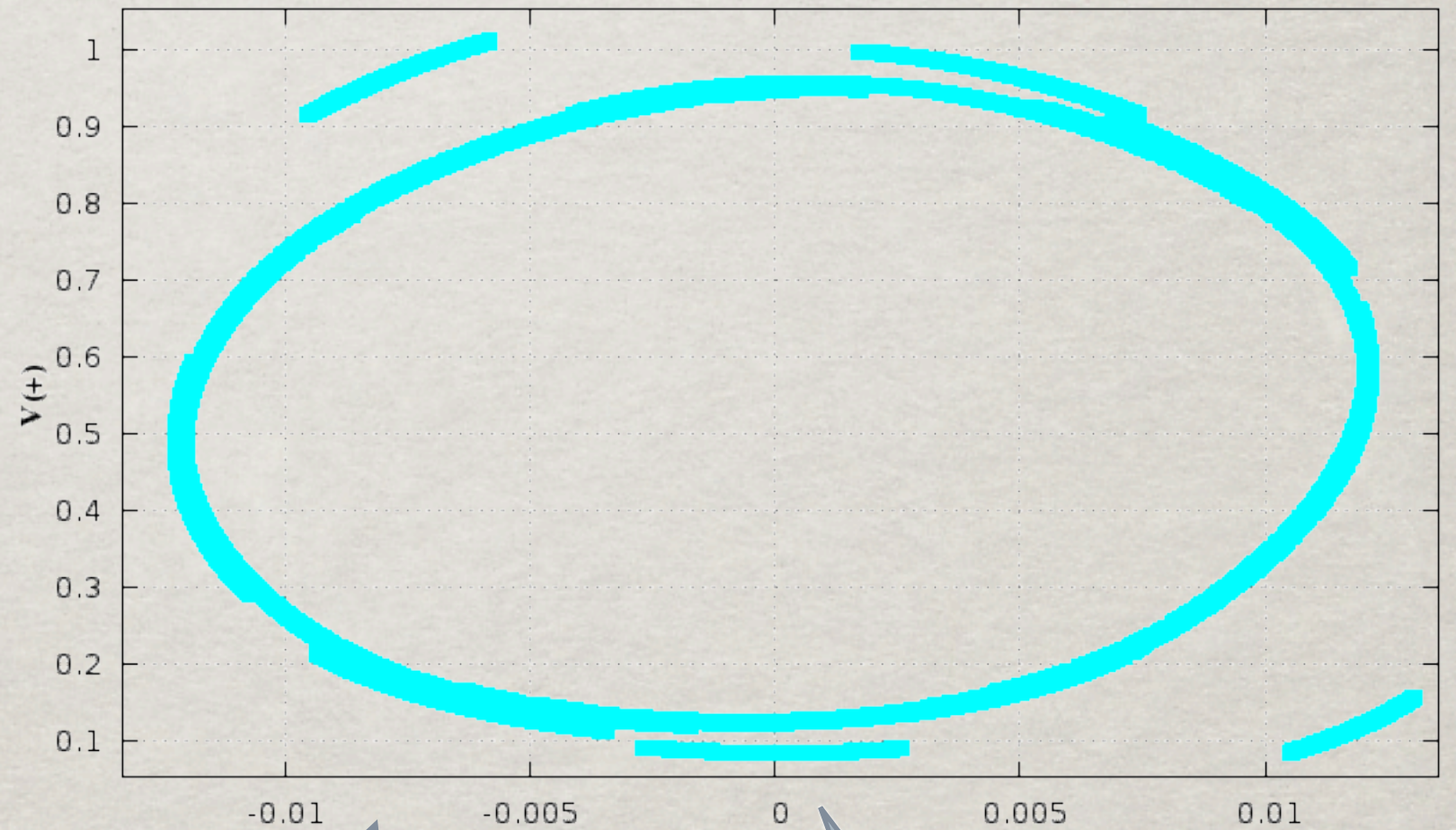
$$L_1 = 19.462 \text{ nH} \pm 5\%$$



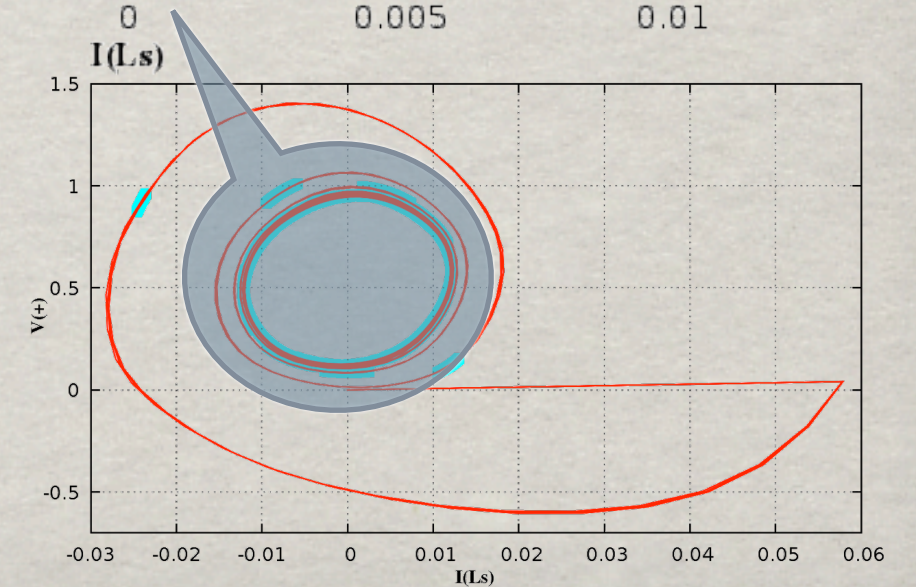
# EXPERIMENT RESULTS



$$L_1 = 19.462 \text{ nH} \pm 5\%$$

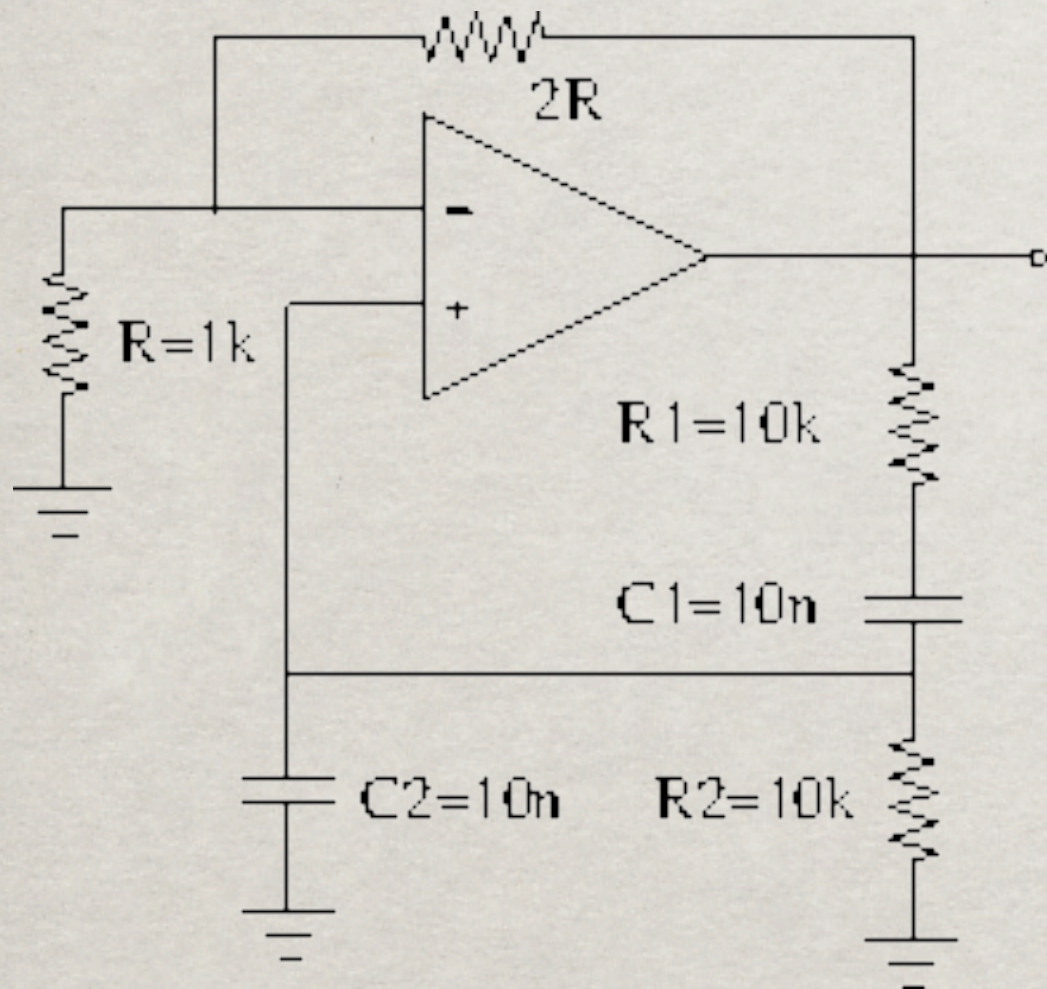


A limit cycle !!





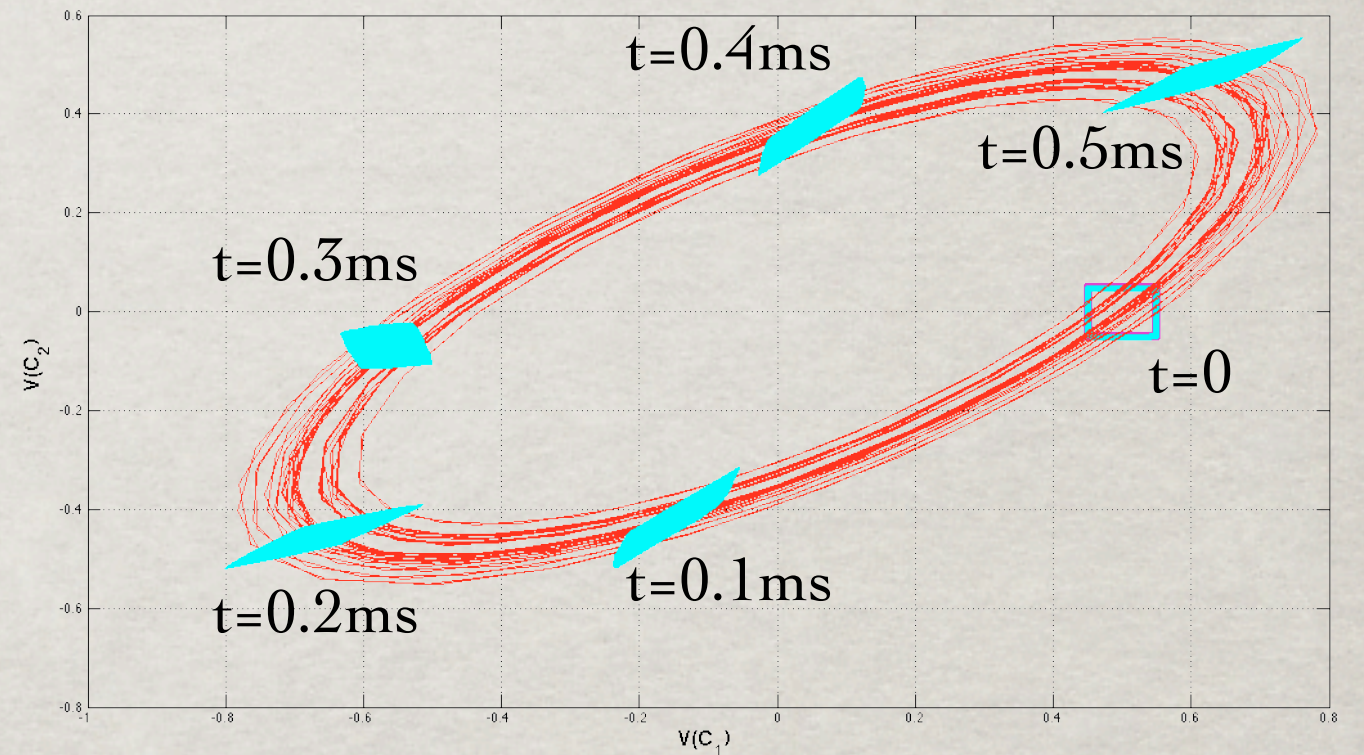
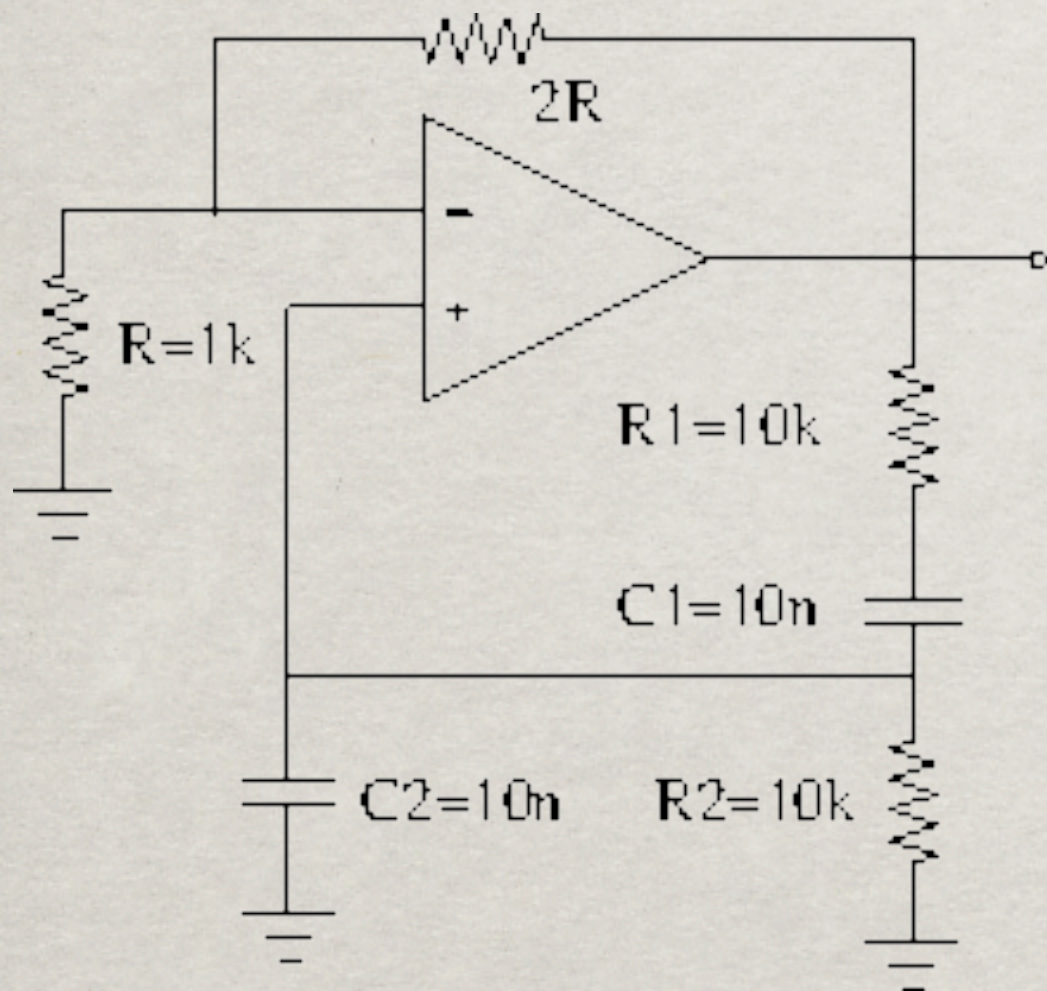
# EXPERIMENT RESULTS



$$i_c(V_{C1}) \in [0.45, 0.55], i_c(V_{C2}) \in [-0.05, 0.05]$$



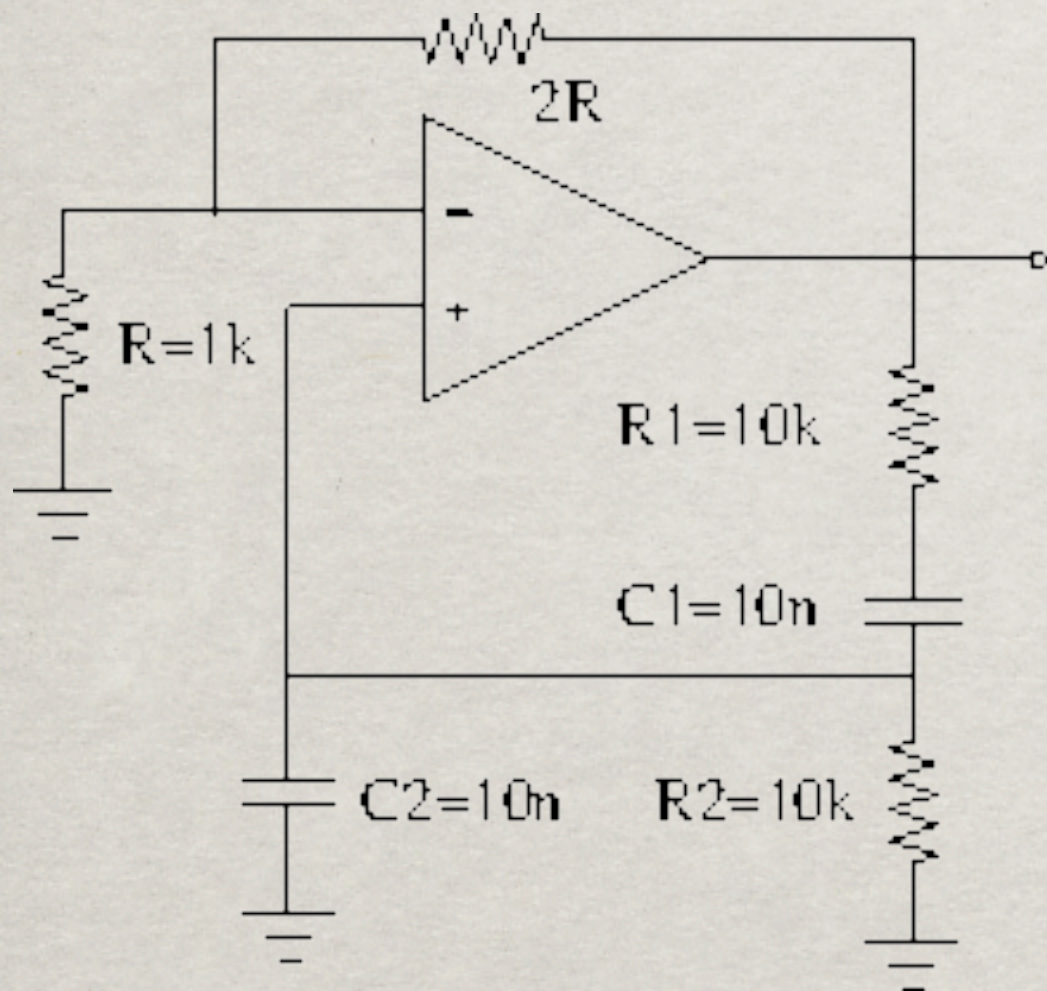
# EXPERIMENT RESULTS



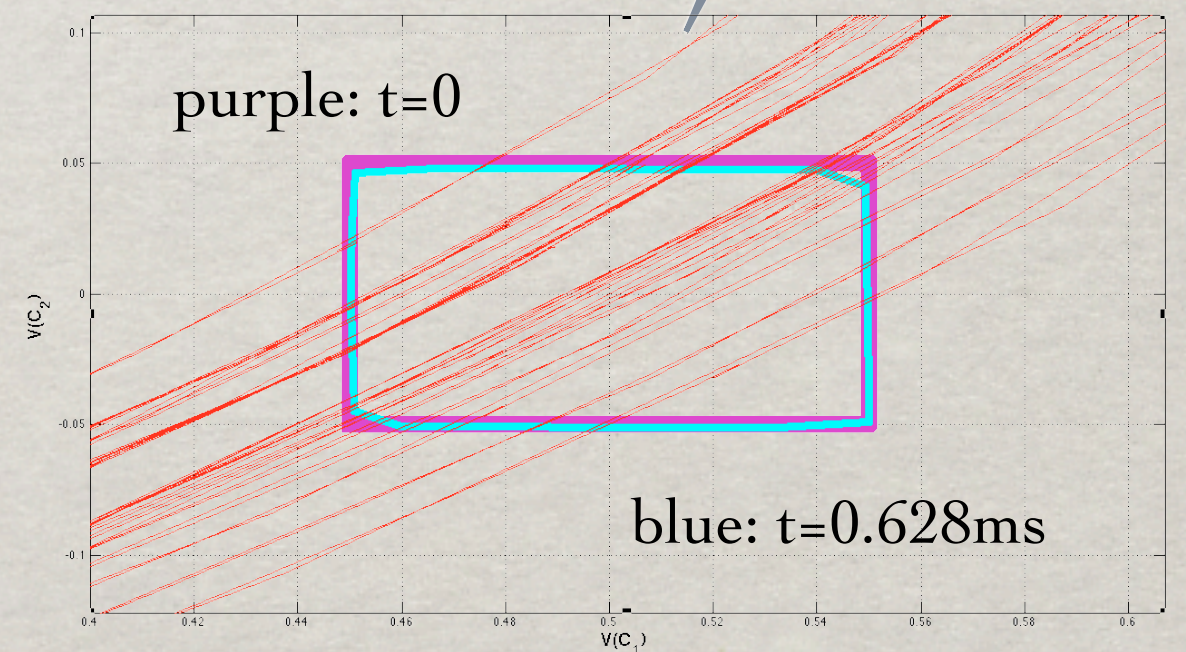
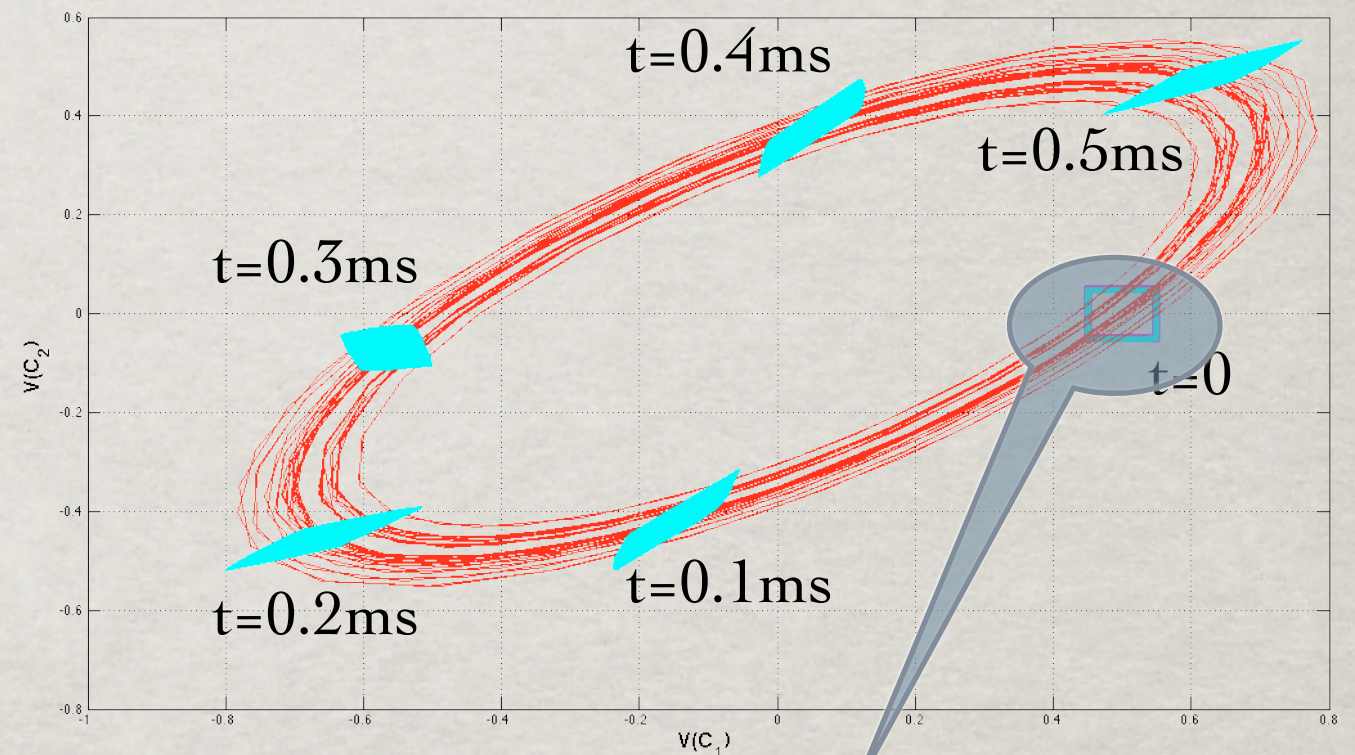
$$ic(V_{C1}) \in [0.45, 0.55], \quad ic(V_{C2}) \in [-0.05, 0.05]$$



# EXPERIMENT RESULTS



$$ic(V_{C1}) \in [0.45, 0.55], ic(V_{C2}) \in [-0.05, 0.05]$$





# CONCLUSION

- Enable statistical reachability



# CONCLUSION

- Enable statistical reachability
- Enable robustness checking



# CONCLUSION

- Enable statistical reachability
- Enable robustness checking
- Enable verification of large circuits



# Q & A