

FORMAL VERIFICATION OF SEQUENTIAL GALOIS FIELD CIRCUITS USING WORD-LEVEL FSM TRAVERSAL VIA ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY

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I. PRELIMINARIES

A. Computer Algebra Preliminaries

Let $\mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ be the polynomial ring with indeterminates x_1, \dots, x_d .

Definition I.1. Let f_1, \dots, f_s be polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_q[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, then we set

$$\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^s h_i f_i : h_1, \dots, h_s \in \mathbb{F}_q[x_1, \dots, x_n] \right\}.$$

We call $\langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$ an ideal, and f_1, \dots, f_s is the generator of this ideal.

For k -bit vector $A = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1})$ in \mathbb{F}_{2^k} , if polynomial $f \in \mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x]$ satisfies $f(A) = 0$, we say polynomial f vanishes on A . The set of all possible A in \mathbb{F}_{2^k} is called affine varieties. The variety that vanishes all generators of an ideal J will also vanish all polynomials in that ideal, it is called variety of ideal J , denoted by $V(J)$.

Consider Fermat's little theorem in Galois field \mathbb{F}_{2^k} , all vectors in this field vanish polynomial $x^{2^k} + x$. Let ideal $J_0 \subseteq \mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ include all these polynomials, then $J_0 = \langle x_1^{2^k} + x_1, \dots, x_d^{2^k} + x_d \rangle$ is called the ideal of all vanishing polynomials.

An ideal may have different sets of generators. There is a special set of generators known as Gröbner basis. Gröbner basis has an important property: the leading term of an arbitrary polynomial from ideal J can be divided by leading term of at least one polynomial from J 's Gröbner basis.

There are many applications of Gröbner basis, one of them is to eliminate variables we do not need. For example, an ideal $J = \langle f_1, \dots, f_s \rangle$ in polynomial ring $\mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d]$ contains variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l ($l < d$) to be eliminated. Our goal is to compute elimination ideal $J_l = J \cap \mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x_{l+1}, \dots, x_d]$, which cannot be achieved by simply removing generators containing variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l . However by computing Gröbner basis it is straightforward to eliminate arbitrary variables from an ideal, which is described by following theorem:

Theorem I.1. (Elimination Theorem[?]) Let $J \subseteq \mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ be an ideal and let G be a Gröbner basis of J with respect to a lexicographic ordering where $x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_d$. Then for every $0 \leq l \leq d$, the set $G_l = G \cap \mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x_{l+1}, \dots, x_d]$ is a Gröbner basis of l -th elimination ideal J_l .

B. Abstraction using Gröbner Basis

Above theorem makes it possible to abstract system input/output function out of an arithmetic circuit(cite Tim's)[?]. Given circuit with word-level inputs $A = \{a_0, \dots, a_{k-1}\}$

and $B = \{b_0, \dots, b_{k-1}\}$, as well as word-level output $R = \{r_0, \dots, r_{k-1}\}$. They are defined by polynomials from $\mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x]$: for example using standard basis representation, the word-definition polynomials are $A + a_0 + a_1\alpha + \dots + a_{k-1}\alpha^{k-1}$, $B + b_0 + b_1\alpha + \dots + b_{k-1}\alpha^{k-1}$ and $R + r_0 + r_1\alpha + \dots + r_{k-1}\alpha^{k-1}$ when minimal polynomial $P(\alpha) = 0$. All gates inputs/outputs inside this circuit are denoted by $\{x_1, \dots, x_d\}$. Define ideal J_{ckt} as it includes all gates description polynomials and word-definition polynomials, and J_0 as the ideal of all vanishing polynomials. According to elimination theorem, if we arrange variable order to put primary input/output word-level variables to lowest priority (and $R > \{A, B\}$), let G be Gröbner basis of merged ideal $J_{ckt} + J_0$ under this term order, then $G_l = G \cap \mathbb{F}_{2^k}[R, A, B]$ will only contain polynomials in R, A, B , and its first polynomial generator will be of the form $R + \mathcal{F}(A, B)$.

Definition I.2. Abstraction term order $>$ is a lexicographic term order limiting variable order as $\{x_1, \dots, x_d\} > R > \{A, B\}$ on polynomial ring $\mathbb{F}_{2^k}[x_1, \dots, x_d, R, A, B]$.

Theorem I.2. Reduced Gröbner basis RGB with abstraction term order of ideal must include one and only one polynomial of the form $R + \mathcal{F}(A, B)$, such that $R = \mathcal{F}(A, B)$ is the unique, minimal and canonical representation of input-output function implemented by the circuit.

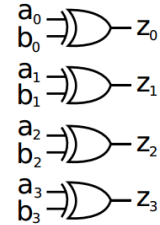


Fig. 1: 4-bit adder over \mathbb{F}_{2^4}

Example I.1. Fig.?? shows a 4-bit adder over \mathbb{F}_{2^4} . Word-level variables A, B are input operands and R is output sum. Input/output function of this circuit is $R = A + B$, where $A = a_0 + a_1\alpha + a_2\alpha^2 + a_3\alpha^3$ with standard basis representation (similarly for B, R ; minimal polynomial $P(\alpha) = \alpha^4 + \alpha + 1 = 0$). Circuit variable ideal J_{ckt} consists of following generators: $f_1 : r_0 + a_0 + b_0; f_2 : r_1 + a_1 + b_1; f_3 : r_2 + a_2 + b_2; f_4 : r_3 + a_3 + b_3; f_5 : a_0 + a_1\alpha + a_2\alpha^2 + a_3\alpha^3 + A; f_6 : b_0 + b_1\alpha + b_2\alpha^2 + b_3\alpha^3 + B; f_7 : r_0 + r_1\alpha + r_2\alpha^2 + r_3\alpha^3 + R$. J_0 is generated by all vanishing polynomials. Impose following abstraction term order: $\{a_0, \dots, a_3, b_0, \dots, b_3, r_0, \dots, r_3\} > R > \{A, B\}$ and compute Gröbner basis G of $J + J_0$. The generators of result GB includes: $g_1 : b_0 + b_1\alpha + b_2\alpha^2 + b_3\alpha^3 + B; g_2 : a_0 + a_1\alpha +$

$a_2\alpha^2 + a_3\alpha^3 + A; g_3 : r_3 + a_3 + b_3; g_4 : r_2 + a_2 + b_2; g_5 : r_1 + a_1 + b_1; g_6 : r_0 + a_0 + b_1\alpha + b_2\alpha^2 + b_3\alpha^3 + B; g_7 : \mathbf{R+A+B}$ and polynomial generators from J_0 . Polynomial $g_7 : R + A + B$ indicates function $R = A + B$ as the canonical polynomial function implemented by this circuit.

II. VERIFICATION OF SEQUENTIAL ARITHMETIC CIRCUITS

Fig.?? shows the basic structure of a sequential arithmetic circuit without primary inputs. There are 3 register files representing input operands A, B and result output R . After k clock cycles, data stored in register file R will be the result of an arithmetic operation.

The combinational logic block takes present state variable A, B and R as inputs, and next state variable A', B' and R' as outputs. After k clock cycles, the output R_{final} equals to desired function of initial input operands A_{init}, B_{init} . Our approach aims to find a polynomial indicating this function without unrolling. An algorithm is used to describe how our approach works to verify this kind of sequential arithmetic circuits.

ALGORITHM 1: Sequential arithmetic circuit inductive verification

Input: Input-output circuit characteristic polynomial ideal J_{ckt} ,
initial state polynomial $\mathcal{F}(R), \mathcal{G}(A_{init}), \mathcal{H}(B_{init})$

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1  $from^0(R, A, B) = \mathcal{F}(R), \mathcal{G}(A_{init}), \mathcal{H}(B_{init});$ 
2  $i = 0;$ 
3 repeat
4    $i \leftarrow i + 1;$ 
5    $to^i(R', A', B') \leftarrow \text{GB w/ abstraction term}$ 
      $\text{order}(J_{ckt}, J_0, from^{i-1}(R, A, B));$ 
6    $from^i \leftarrow to^i(\{R, A, B\} \setminus \{R', A', B'\});$ 
7 until  $i == k;$ 
8 return  $from^k(R_{final})$ 
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In this algorithm, $from^i$ and to^i are polynomial ideals whose varieties are evaluations of word-level variables R, A, B and R', A', B' in i -th iteration. However in most cases, an arithmetic circuit should give the result R_{final} in certain function of initial loaded operands A_{init} and B_{init} (they are fixed values during one calculation task); e.g. for a multiplier, $R_{final} = A_{init} \cdot B_{init}$. So in our approach we record all intermediate relations $R = \mathcal{F}(A_{init}, B_{init})$ for each clock cycle to evaluate output R . Run algorithm 1, the return value should be desired function $R_{final} = \mathcal{F}(A_{init}, B_{init})$.

Example II.1. Fig.?? shows the detailed structure of a 5-bit RH-multiplier (AESMPO). The transition function for operands A, B is doing cyclic shift, while transition function for R has to be computed through Gröbner basis abstraction approach. Following ideal J_{ckt} from line 5 in algorithm 1 is the ideal for all gates in combinational logic block and definition

of word-level variables.

$$\begin{aligned}
J_{ckt} = & d_0 + a_4b_4, c_1 + a_0 + a_4, c_2 + b_0 + b_4, d_1 + c_1c_2, c_3 + a_1a_4, \\
& c_4 + b_1b_4, d_2 + c_3c_4, e_0 + d_0 + d_1, e_3 + d_1 + d_2, e_4 + d_2, \\
& R_0 + r_4 + e_0, R_1 + r_0, R_2 + r_1, R_3 + r_2 + e_3, R_4 + r_3 + e_4, \\
& A + a_0\alpha^5 + a_1\alpha^{10} + a_2\alpha^{20} + a_3\alpha^9 + a_4\alpha^{18}, \\
& B + b_0\alpha^5 + b_1\alpha^{10} + b_2\alpha^{20} + b_3\alpha^9 + b_4\alpha^{18}, \\
& R' + r'_0\alpha^5 + r'_1\alpha^{10} + r'_2\alpha^{20} + r'_3\alpha^9 + r'_4\alpha^{18}, \\
& R + R_0\alpha^5 + R_1\alpha^{10} + R_2\alpha^{20} + R_3\alpha^9 + R_4\alpha^{18};
\end{aligned}$$

In our implementation here, since we only focus on the output variable R , evaluations of intermediate input operands A, B are unnecessary. Polynomials about A and B can be removed from J_{ckt} , and R is directly evaluated by initial operands A_{init} and B_{init} , which are associated with present state bit-level inputs a_0, a_1, \dots, a_4 and b_0, b_1, \dots, b_4 by polynomials in $from^i$.

According to line 5 of algorithm 1, we merge J_{ckt} , J_0 and $from^i$, then compute its Gröbner basis with abstraction term order (copy details here). There is a polynomial in form of $R' + \mathcal{F}(A_{init}, B_{init})$, which should be included by to^{i+1} . to^{i+1} also exclude next state variable A' and B' , instead we redefine A_{init} and B_{init} using next state bit-level variables $\{a'_i, b'_j\}$. Next state Bit-level variables $a'_i = a_{i-1 \pmod k}, b'_j = b_{j-1 \pmod k}$ according to definition of cyclic shift.

Line 6 in algorithm 1 is implemented by replacing R' with R , $\{a'_i, b'_j\}$ with $\{a_i, b_j\}$.

All intermediate results for each clock cycle are listed below:

- Clock 1: $from^0 = \{R, A_{init} + a_0\alpha^5 + a_1\alpha^{10} + a_2\alpha^{20} + a_3\alpha^9 + a_4\alpha^{18}, B_{init} + b_0\alpha^5 + b_1\alpha^{10} + b_2\alpha^{20} + b_3\alpha^9 + b_4\alpha^{18}\}$, $to^1 = \{R' + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + 1)A_{init}^8B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^8B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^8B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}^8B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}^4B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^2)A_{init}^4B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init} + (\alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha)A_{init}^2B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha)A_{init}^2B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha)A_{init}B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}B_{init} + A_{init} + a'_4\alpha^5 + a'_0\alpha^{10} + a'_1\alpha^{20} + a'_2\alpha^9 + a'_3\alpha^{18}, B_{init} + b'_4\alpha^5 + b'_0\alpha^{10} + b'_1\alpha^{20} + b'_2\alpha^9 + b'_3\alpha^{18}\}$
- Clock 2: $from^1 = \{R + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + 1)A_{init}^8B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^8B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^8B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}^8B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}^4B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^2)A_{init}^4B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init} + (\alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha)A_{init}^2B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha)A_{init}^2B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha)A_{init}B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}B_{init} + A_{init} + a_4\alpha^5 + a_0\alpha^{10} + a_1\alpha^{20} + a_2\alpha^9 + a_3\alpha^{18}, B_{init} + b_4\alpha^5 + b_0\alpha^{10} + b_1\alpha^{20} + b_2\alpha^9 + b_3\alpha^{18}\}$, $to^2 = \{R' + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^2)A_{init}^{16}B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^{16}B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^8B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}^8B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^8B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha)A_{init}^8B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}^4B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^2)A_{init}^4B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^4B_{init} + (\alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}^2B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha)A_{init}^2B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha)A_{init}^2B_{init} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)A_{init}B_{init}^{16} + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^2)A_{init}B_{init}^8 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}B_{init}^4 + (\alpha^4 + \alpha)A_{init}B_{init}^2 + (\alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)A_{init}B_{init} + A_{init} + a_4\alpha^5 + a_0\alpha^{10} + a_1\alpha^{20} + a_2\alpha^9 + a_3\alpha^{18}\}$

