A Fully Compositional Theory of Digital Circuits

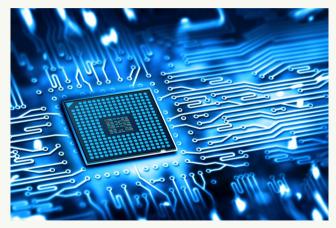
George Kaye

University of Birmingham

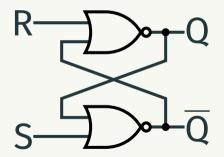
27 November 2023 - SYNCHRON 2023

What are we going to be talking about?

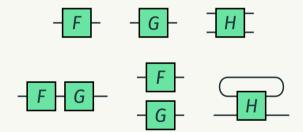
Digital circuits!



Digital circuits!



We want a compositional theory of digital circuits.



We want to reason equationally about circuits. Using string diagrams removes much of the bureacracy

What came before

Lafont (2003) 'Towards an algebraic theory of Boolean circuits'



Ghica, Jung, Lopez (2017) 'Diagrammatic semantics for digital circuits'



Joint work with...



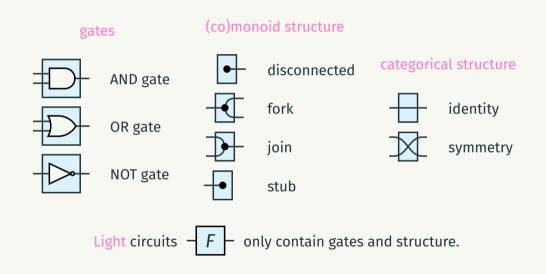
Dan Ghica University of Birmingham



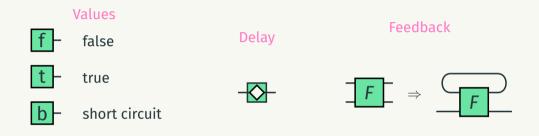
David Sprunger Indiana State University

Syntax

Combinational circuit components

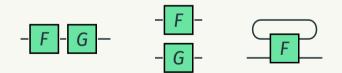


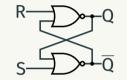
Sequential circuit components

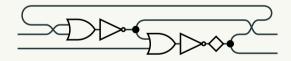


Dark circuits - F - may contain delay or feedback.

Circuits are morphisms in a freely generated symmetric traced monoidal category (STMC).

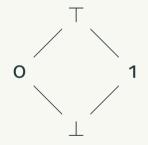


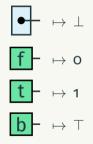




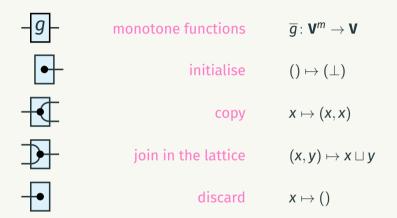
Semantics

Values are interpreted in a lattice:





Let's make everything a function



Feedback is interpreted as the least fixed point.

How do we model delay? Streams!

A stream \mathbf{V}^{ω} is an infinite sequence of values.

 $V_0 :: V_1 :: V_2 :: V_3 :: V_4 :: V_5 :: V_6 :: V_7 :: \cdots$

A stream function $\mathbf{V}^\omega
ightarrow \mathbf{V}^\omega$ consumes and produces streams.

$$f(\mathsf{v}_{\mathsf{O}}::\mathsf{v}_{\mathsf{1}}::\mathsf{v}_{\mathsf{2}}::\mathsf{v}_{\mathsf{3}}::\mathsf{v}_{\mathsf{4}}::\cdots) = \mathsf{w}_{\mathsf{O}}::\mathsf{w}_{\mathsf{1}}::\mathsf{w}_{\mathsf{2}}::\mathsf{w}_{\mathsf{3}}::\mathsf{w}_{\mathsf{4}}::\cdots$$

Interpreting the sequential components

\mathbf{V} -() := \mathbf{v} :: \perp :: \perp :: \perp :: \perp :: \vee

$- \bigtriangleup - (\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{O}} :: \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{1}} :: \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{2}} :: \cdots) := \bot :: \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{O}} :: \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{1}} :: \mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{2}} :: \cdots$

Does every circuit correspond to a stream function $(\mathbf{V}^m)^\omega o (\mathbf{V}^n)^\omega$? No.

(but this is to be expected!)

Circuits are causal.

They can only depend what they've seen so far.

Circuits are monotone.

They are constructed from monotone functions.

Is that all? Not quite... (but we'll get there)

Given a causal stream function $f : (\mathbf{V}^m)^\omega o (\mathbf{V}^n)^\omega$ and an element $a \in \mathbf{V}^m$...

initial output $f[a] \in \mathbf{V}^n$

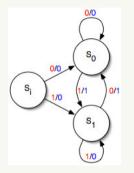
'the first thing f produces given a'

stream derivative $f_a \in (\mathbf{V}^m)^\omega \to (\mathbf{V}^n)^\omega$

'how f behaves after seeing a first'

Hold on, these look familiar...

An old friend



Mealy machines!

Stream functions are the *states* in a Mealy machine.

Circuits have a finite number of components.

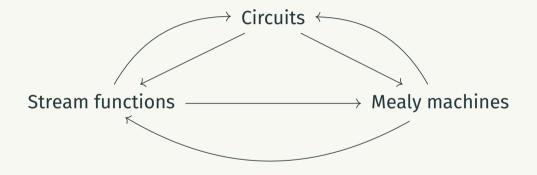
So there are finite number of states in the Mealy machine.

So the outputs of streams given some input must be periodic.

(There are finitely many stream derivatives).

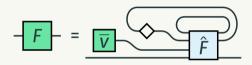
Theorem

A stream function is the interpretation of a sequential circuit if and only if it is **causal, monotone** and has **finitely many stream derivatives**.



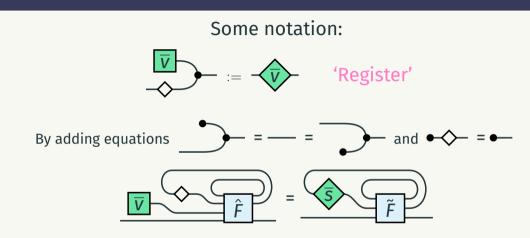
Operational semantics

Equational reasoning Unstructured pen and paper proofs Operational semantics Mechanical step-by-step reduction



by moving boxes and wires around

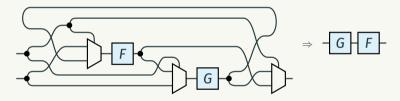
Going global



What are we going to do with the non-delay-guarded trace?

In industry, normally circuits must be delay-guarded.

But this rules out some clever circuits!

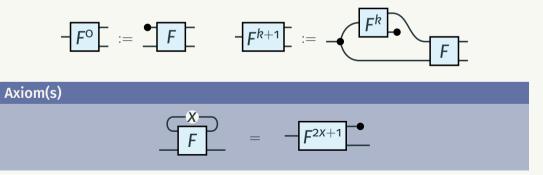


(And also it would be cheating)

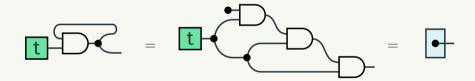
V is a finite lattice...

The functions are monotone...

We can compute the least fixed point in finite iterations!



Getting rid of non-delay-guarded feedback

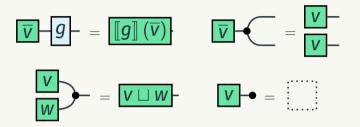


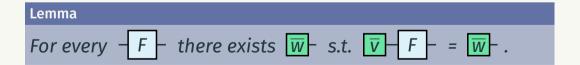
For any circuit



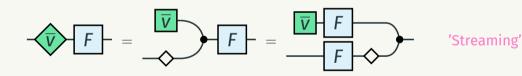
We want to compute the outputs of circuits given some inputs

How does a circuit process a value?

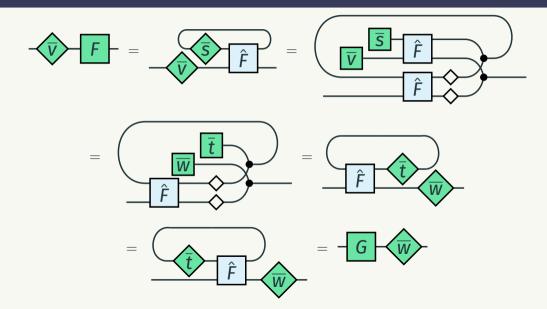




What about delays?

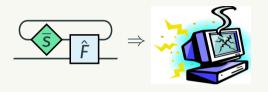


Catching the jet stream



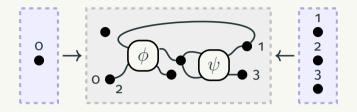
From diagrams to graphs

Making it combinatorial

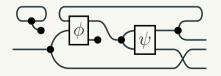


It is hard for computers to work with string diagrams... ...but computers love graphs!

A hyper kind of graph



There are correspondences between certain classes of hypergraphs and circuit string diagrams.



Circuit string diagram \longrightarrow Hypergraph representation $\begin{array}{c} & & \downarrow \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & &$

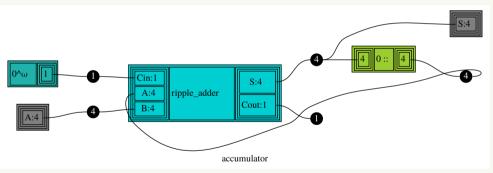
The rewriting framework has been *implemented* in a hardware description language.



(the language is still in development)

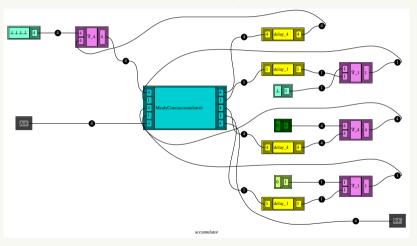
(so I've been warned not to accidentally announce anything)

Create a circuit...



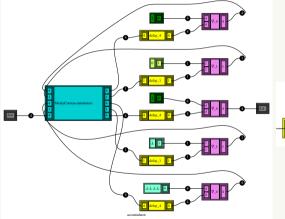
I can still show you something

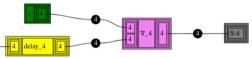
The evaluator converts it into Mealy form...



I can still show you something

...and then evaluates an input.





We have developed a compositional framework for digital circuits We have an operational semantics for digital circuits We can model this using graph rewrites on hypergraphs This has been implemented in a hardware description language