

Accurate and Scalable RTL-level Fault Injection Simulation for Industrial and Automotive Standards

PIs: S. Tragoudas, T. Haniotakis

Ph.D. Student: Pavan Javvaji

Electrical and Computer Engineering

Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Overview and Executive Summary

- **Problem**

- Industrial and automotive standards (ISO 26262) require that the fault coverage be reported at the gate-level.
- Fault injection-based techniques are not scalable to industrial Systems on a chip (SoC).
- Existing fault-injection-free RTL-level fault simulators do not meet the required fault coverage standards.

- **Project Description**

- Fault-injection-free simulation for the test sequence.
- An abstract quantity (metric) at each RTL module estimates accurately the fault coverage at the module.
- Probabilistic inter-module error propagation.
- Statistical evaluation framework to ensure accuracy of the estimated fault coverage so that it meets the ISO standards.

Approach

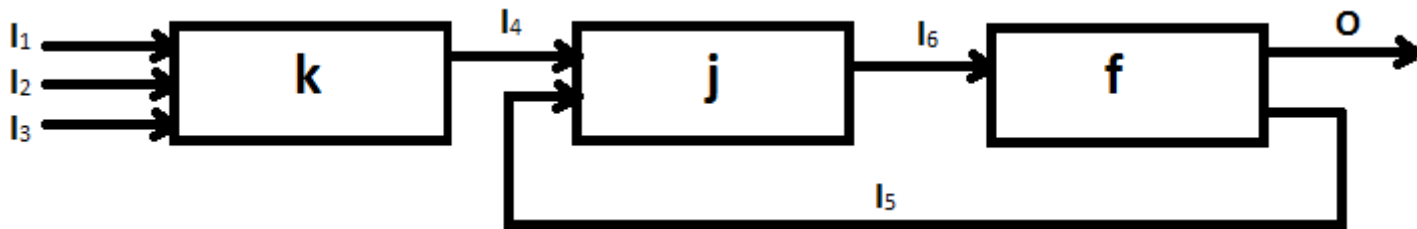
- **Novelty**
 - Intra-module fault coverage using metrics.
 - Inter-module error propagation.
 - Statistical evaluation framework.
- **Scalable Intra-Module Coverage using metrics**
 - Probabilistic Metric:
 - 0/1 line controllabilities with a logic simulation for sequence.
 - Calculate fault observabilities using controllability values [1].
 - Fault detectability: Product of controllability and observability.
 - Critical Path Trace metric [2]:
 - Pessimistic fault coverage that uses a single logic simulation and one back-trace per output cone.
 - Metrics will be evaluated.

[1] L.T. Wang, Y.W. Chang, K.T. Cheng, "Electronic Design Automation", Morgan Kaufmann, February 2009

[2] M. Abramovici, P. R. Menon and D. T. Miller, "Critical Path Tracing - An Alternative to Fault Simulation," Proc. 20th Design Automation Conference, pp. 214-220, June 1983.

Approach

- **Probabilistic Inter-Module Error Propagation**
 - Boolean difference function based on SoC functionality
 - Disjoint covers determine error propagation probability



- $O(t) = f(I_6(t-1)) = f(j(I_4(t-2), I_5(t-2))) = f(j(k(I_1(t-3), I_2(t-3), I_3(t-3)), I_5(t-2)))$
- Fault is at I_5 is observed twice in the functional expansion of the output
- Probability is estimated by choosing disjoint covers which satisfy the Boolean difference of the function

Approach

- **Statistical Framework: Linear regression analysis**

- Determine the correlation between fault cover by proposed metric (m_cover) and actual fault cover (i is the sequence size) [1]:

- $$r_{m_cover,fc} = \frac{cov(m_cover,fc)}{\sigma_{m_cover}\sigma_{fc}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (m_cover_i - \overline{m_cover}) \times (fc_i - \overline{fc})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (m_cover_i - \overline{m_cover})^2} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (fc_i - \overline{fc})^2}}$$

- Best fit line for number series m_cover_i, fc_i is found with regression analysis
- Accuracy of the approach is determined by obtaining the residuals (difference between actual and estimated fault cover).
 - For each set of data points (m_cover_i, fc_i) , the mean of residuals must be zero
 - For each set of data points (m_cover_i, fc_i) , the variance of residuals must be a constant value
 - The residuals should be uncorrelated with each other
 - The residuals should be normally distributed

[1] EAGLE: A Regression Based Model for Fault Coverage Estimation Using a Simulation Based Metric (ITC-2014)

Project Tasks/ Deliverables

	Description	Date	Status
1	Intra-Module level grading tool	09/15/2016	
2	Inter-Module level grading tool	12/15/2016	
3	Regression tool	04/15/2017	
4	Detailed experimental evidence on benchmarks provided by member company	08/15/2017	
5	Determine netlist properties that support RTL metric-based accurate simulation	08/15/2017	
6	Detailed Report and Documentation	08/15/2017	

- **Potential Member Company Benefits**

- Fast and accurate grading tool to estimate the quality of a given test set in order to assess whether ISO 26262 standards have been met
- Thorough experimental evaluation on industrial benchmarks provided by the sponsor company