

# AUTOMATED FAULT INJECTION FOR SYSTEMC & SYSTEMC AMS

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Coside User Group Meeting 2016

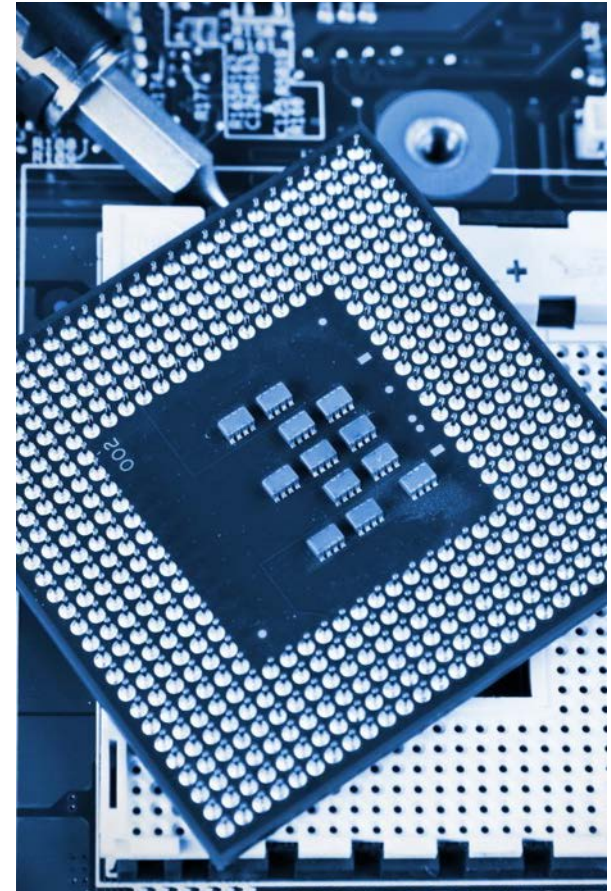


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# Current state of fault injection

## What limitations do we want to overcome?

- Test a given DUT for e.g.
  - Diagnostic coverage
  - Functional safety
  - Fault tolerance and fault latency
- Solutions available mostly for basic single occurrence faults
  - Stuck-at-\*
  - Bit-Flips

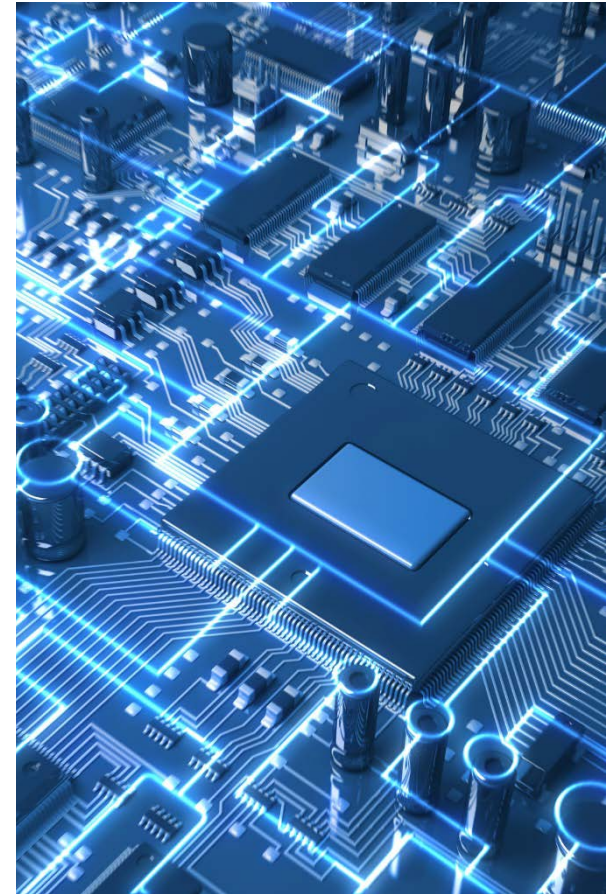


2

# Challenges

## What do we aim for?

- Large designs
- High-level faults
- Intermittent faults
- Multiple faults scattered throughout the design
- No test artefacts within designs
- Different MoCs

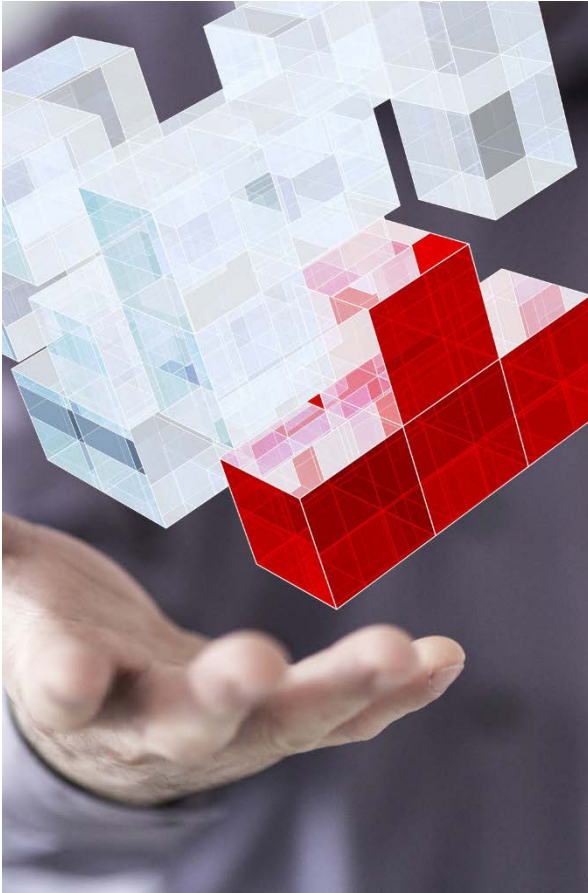


3



# Approach

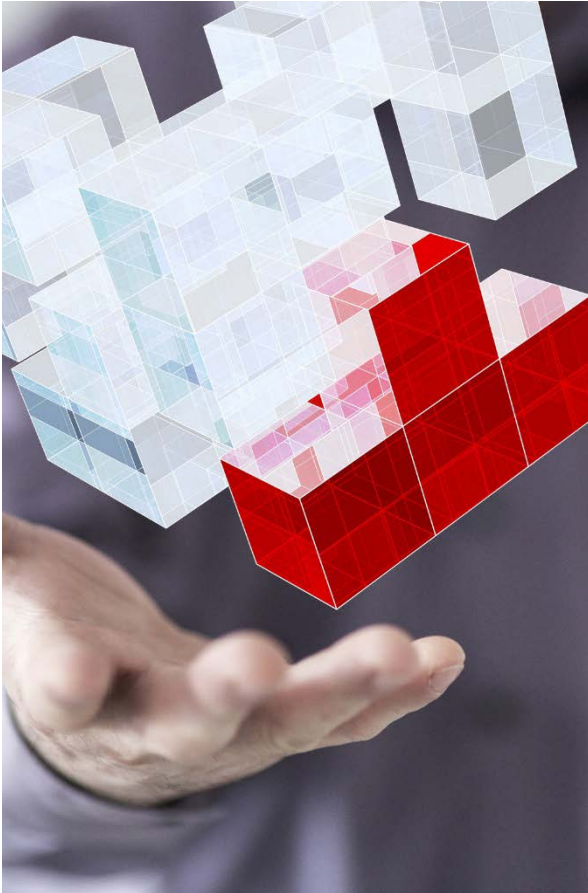
## How do we want it?



- Create an allround solution for fault injection in SystemC & SystemC AMS
- Avoid DUT changes, obey separation of concerns
  - Keep the DUT strictly to its function
  - Don't introduce artefacts for testing in the DUT code
  - Fault injection should only appear in tests
- Controlled distribution of faults over the DUT
  - Where does occur what kind of fault
  - At which rate does it occur (permanent, intermittent, ...)

# Solution

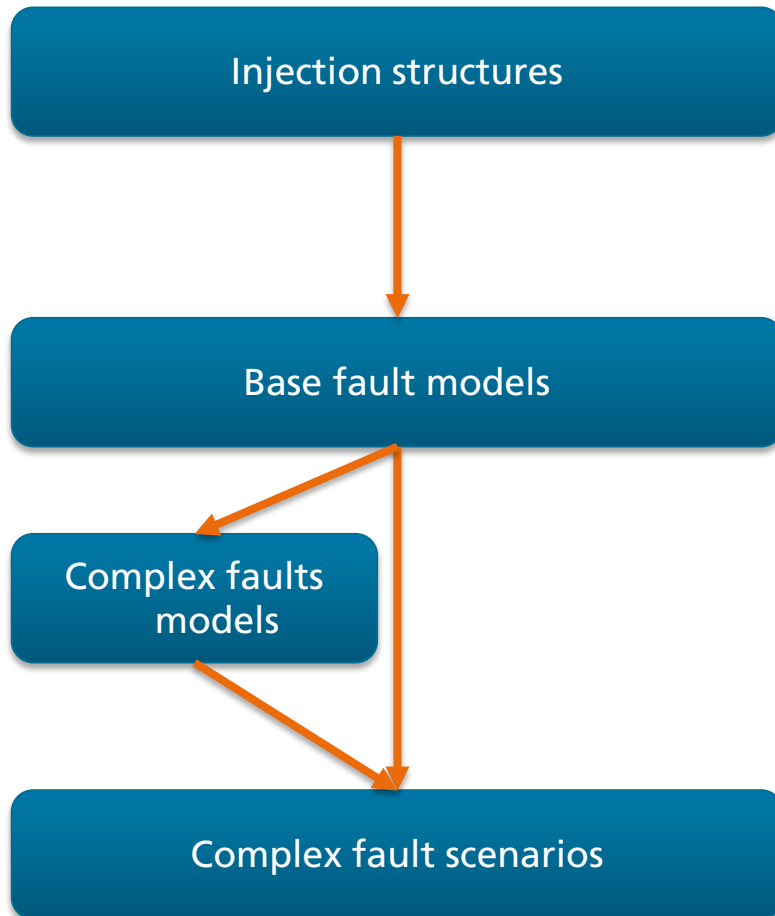
## How to implement?



- Provide a library with
  - fault injection mechanisms
  - Base models
  - Support for different MoCs
  - Statistical configurability for occurrence rates and region
- Enable fault specializations for
  - high-level faults
  - User specific needs
- Insert faults only dynamically
  - Driven by the testbench
  - Keeping the DUT untouched

# Fault injection library

## Structured approach open for extensions

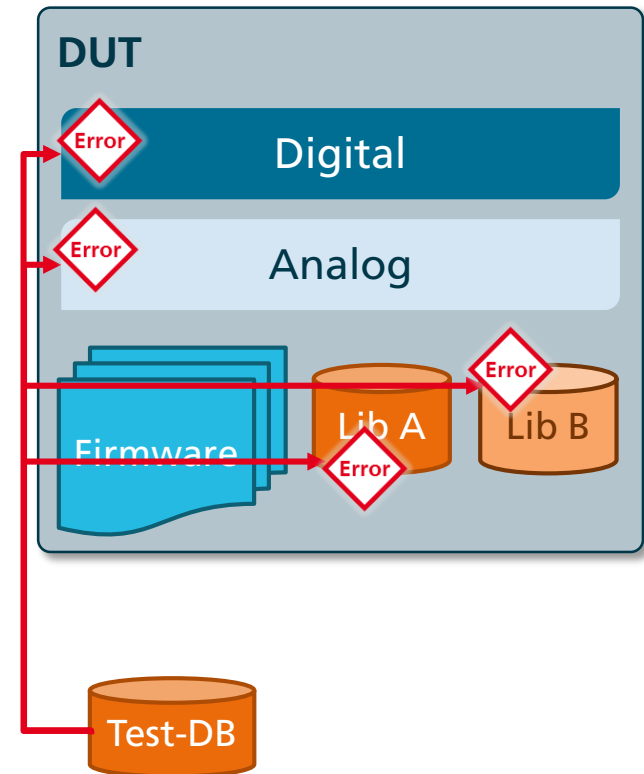


- Injection mechanisms for different MoCs
- Crosstalk, Delays, Glitching, Open, Stuck-At
- User specific detailing
- Combination & configuration for specific applications

# Dynamic fault insertion

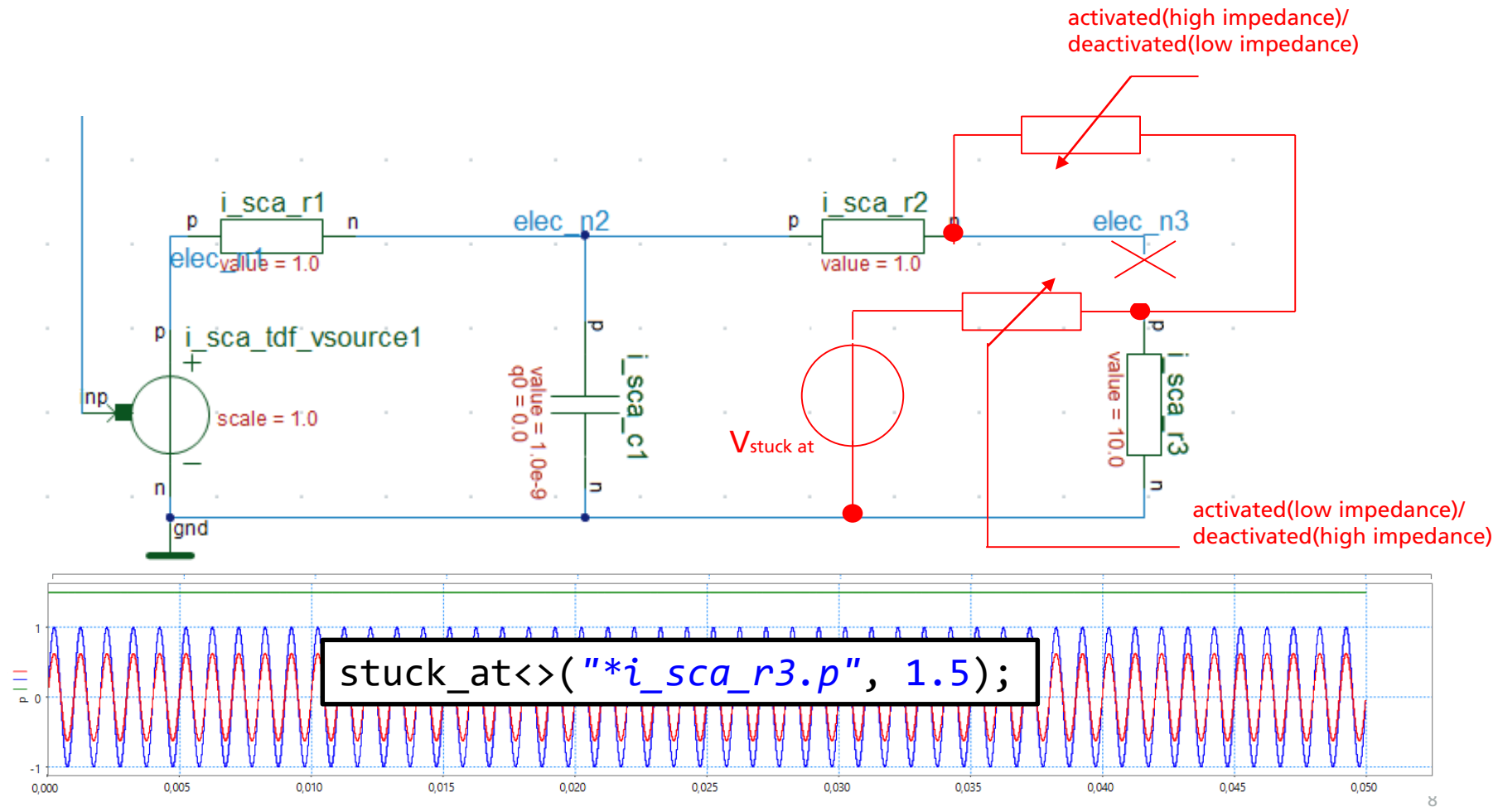
## Don't touch the DUT code base!

- Keep description of faults in tests
- Instrument the DUT during runtime
- Avoid bugs introduced by testing artefacts
- Faults can be active concurrently regardless of their MoC domain



# Fault Injection for Electrical Linear Network designs

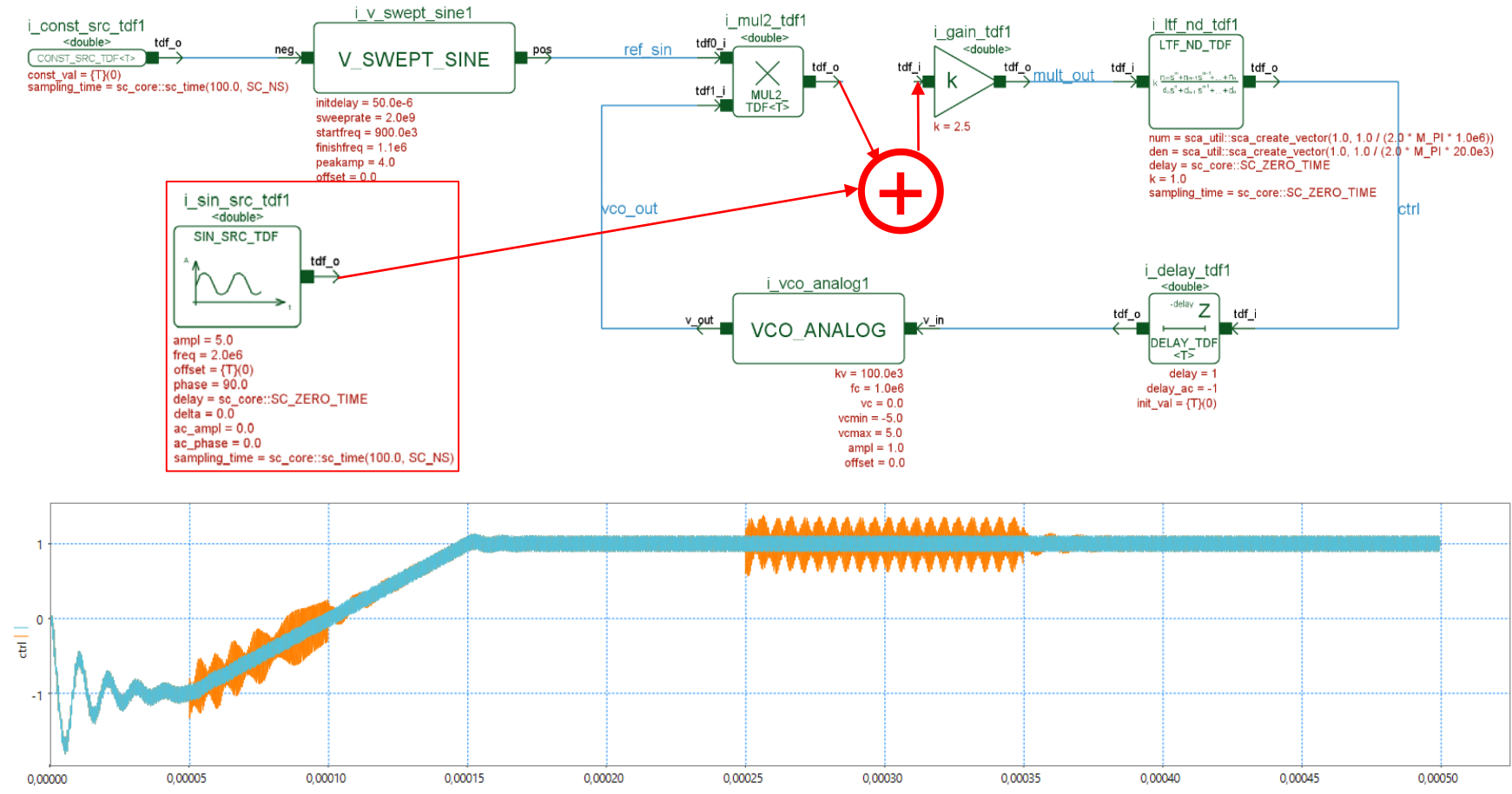
## Stuck-at-value for basic filter





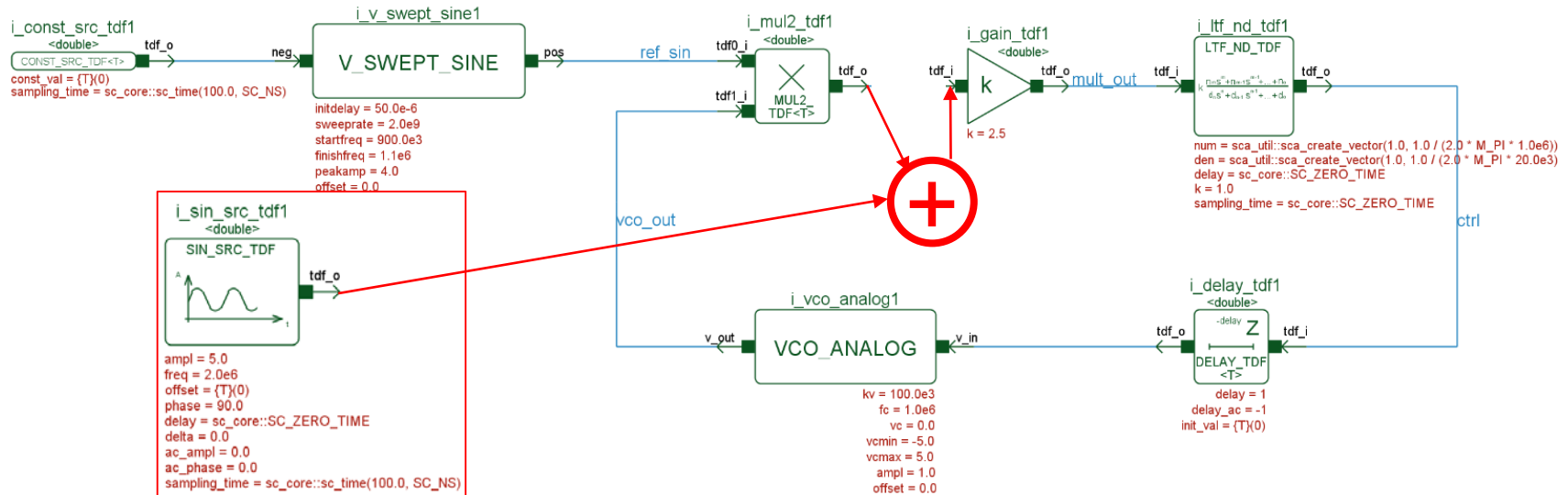
# Fault Injection for Timed Data Flow designs

## Cross-talk for PLL model



# Fault Injection for Timed Data Flow designs

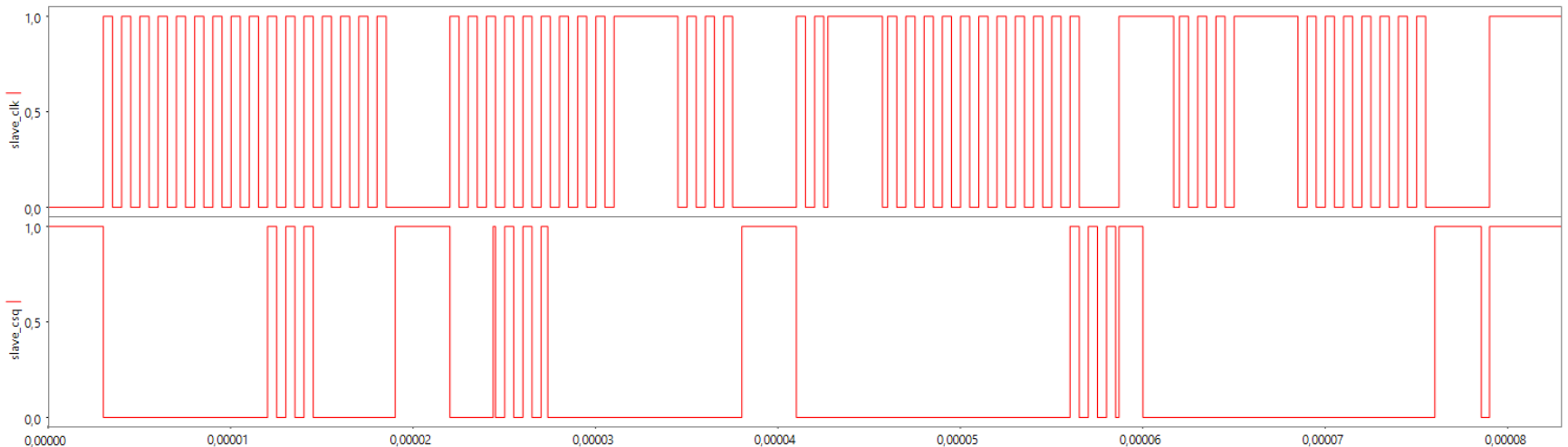
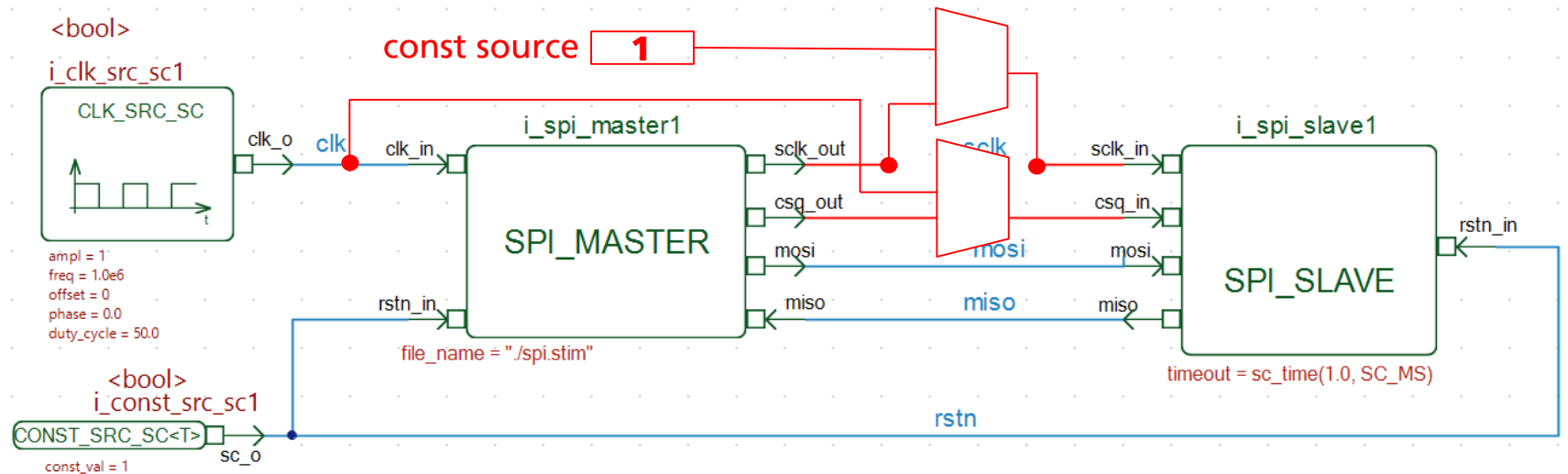
## Cross-talk for PLL model



```
new sin_src_tdf<double>("i_sin_src_tdf1");
fault_scenario_template<double>({"*i_gain_tdf1.tdf_i", "*i_sin_src_tdf1.tdf_o"}, FAULT_CROSSTALK, ADD) f;
...
wait(50.0, SC_US); f.activate();
wait(50.0, SC_US); f.deactivate();
wait(150.0, SC_US); f.activate();
wait(100.0, SC_US); f.deactivate();
```

# Fault Injection for digital designs

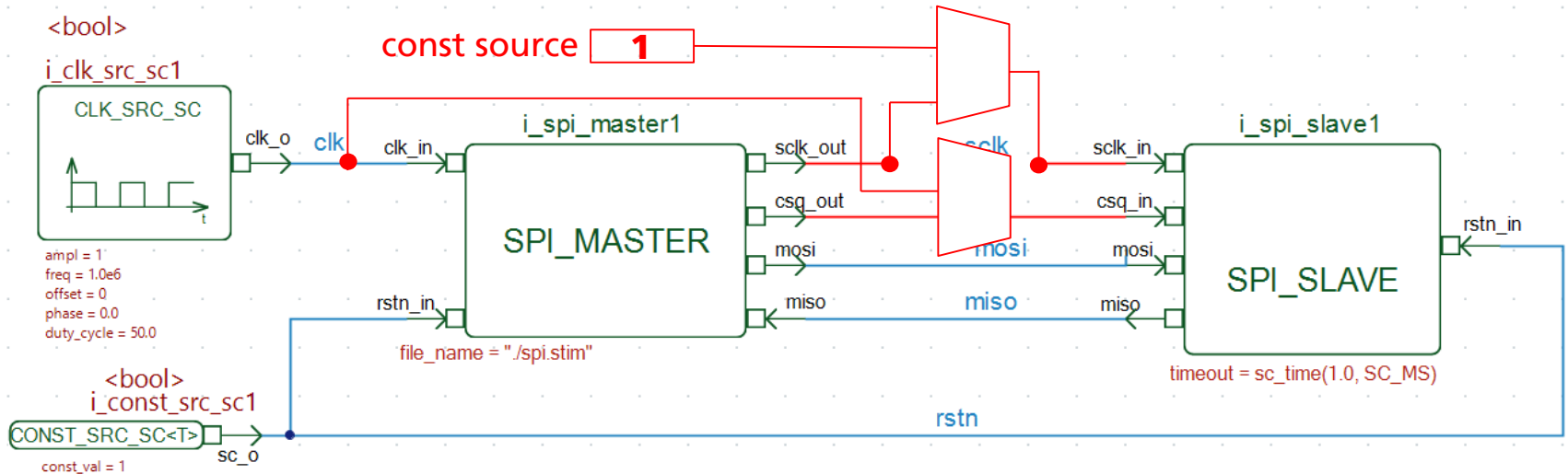
## Multiple faults at simple SPI transactions



11

# Fault Injection for digital designs

## Multiple faults at simple SPI transmissions

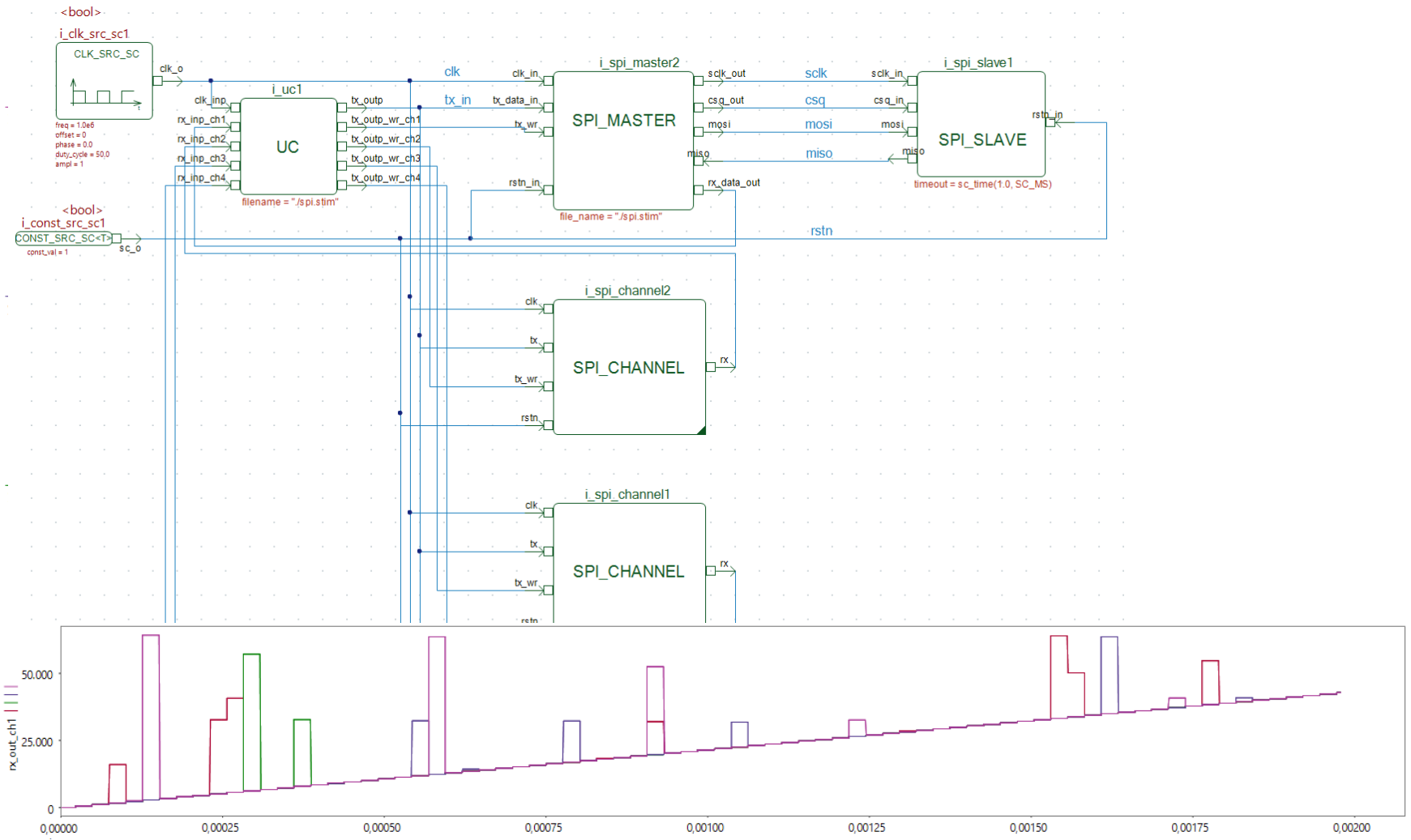


```

fault_scenario_template<bool>
    ({ "*i_clk_src_sc1.clk_o", "*i_spi_slave1.csq_in" }, FAULT_CROSSTALK, REPLACE);
fault_scenario_template<bool> ({ "*i_spi_slave1.sclk_in" }, FAULT_STUCK_AT, true);
...
wait(stats::exponential(10.0e-6, 0.0));
fault_scenarios [ stats::exponential(fault_scenarios.size()) ]
    .activate(sc_time(3.0, SC_US));
    
```

# Fault Injection for digital designs

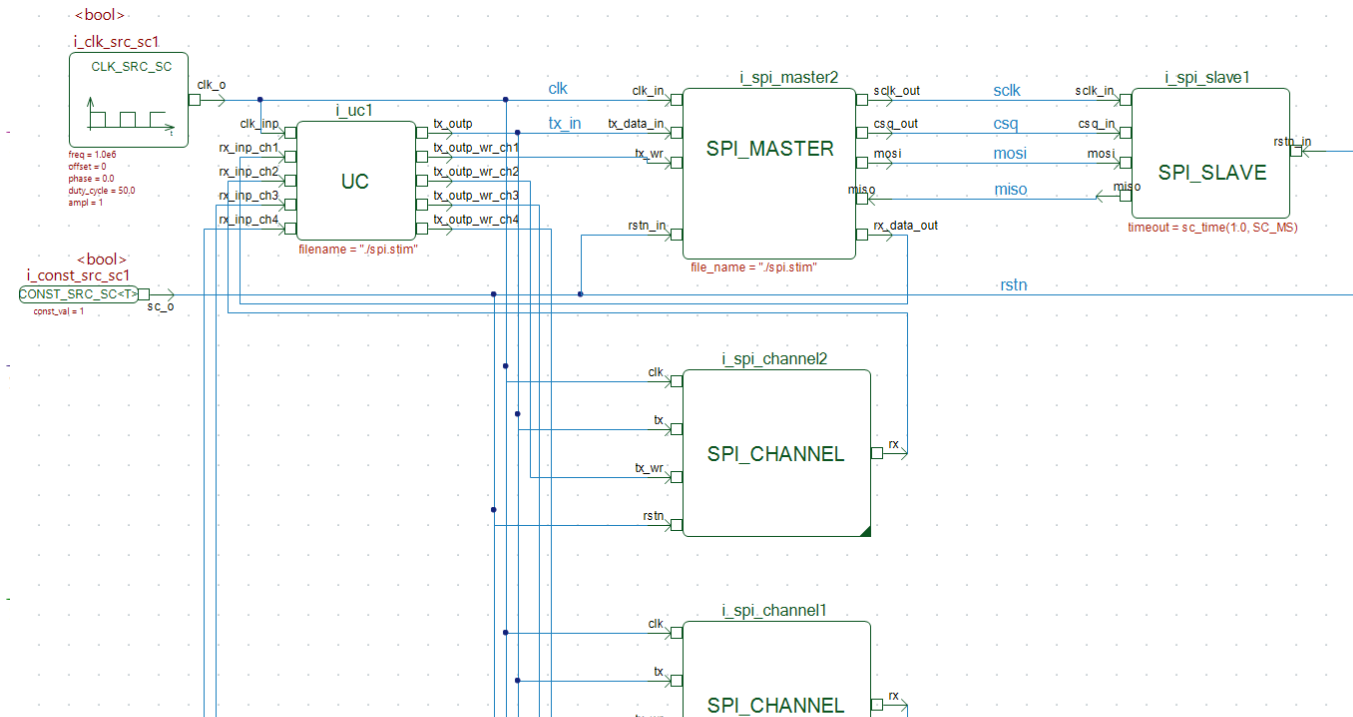
## Multiple faults at simple SPI transmissions (2)





# Fault Injection for digital designs

## Multiple faults at simple SPI transmissions (2)

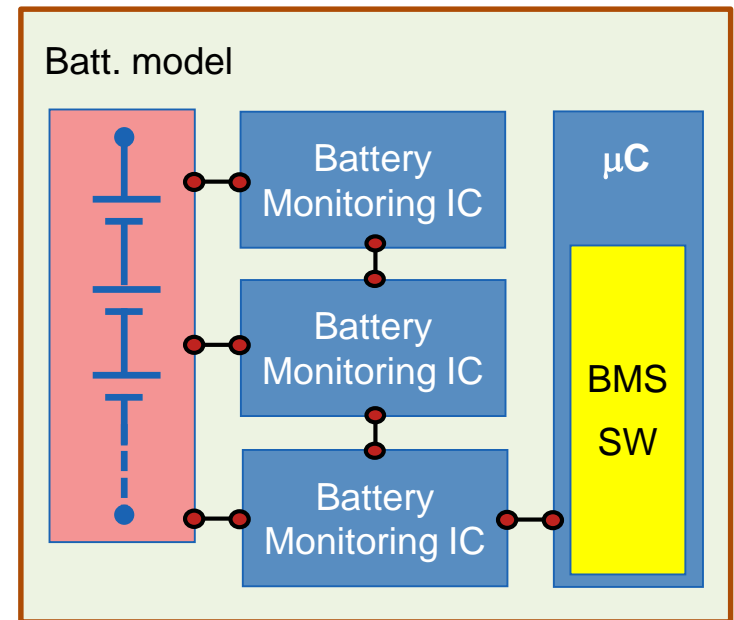


```
for (sc_object* obj: get_matching_objects("*mosi")) {
    ...
    fault_scenario_template<bool> ({*obj}, FAULT_STUCK_AT, true) f;
    f.configure (exponential, location_fct, sc_time(30.0, SC_US));
}
```

# Project application (IKEBA): Battery management system

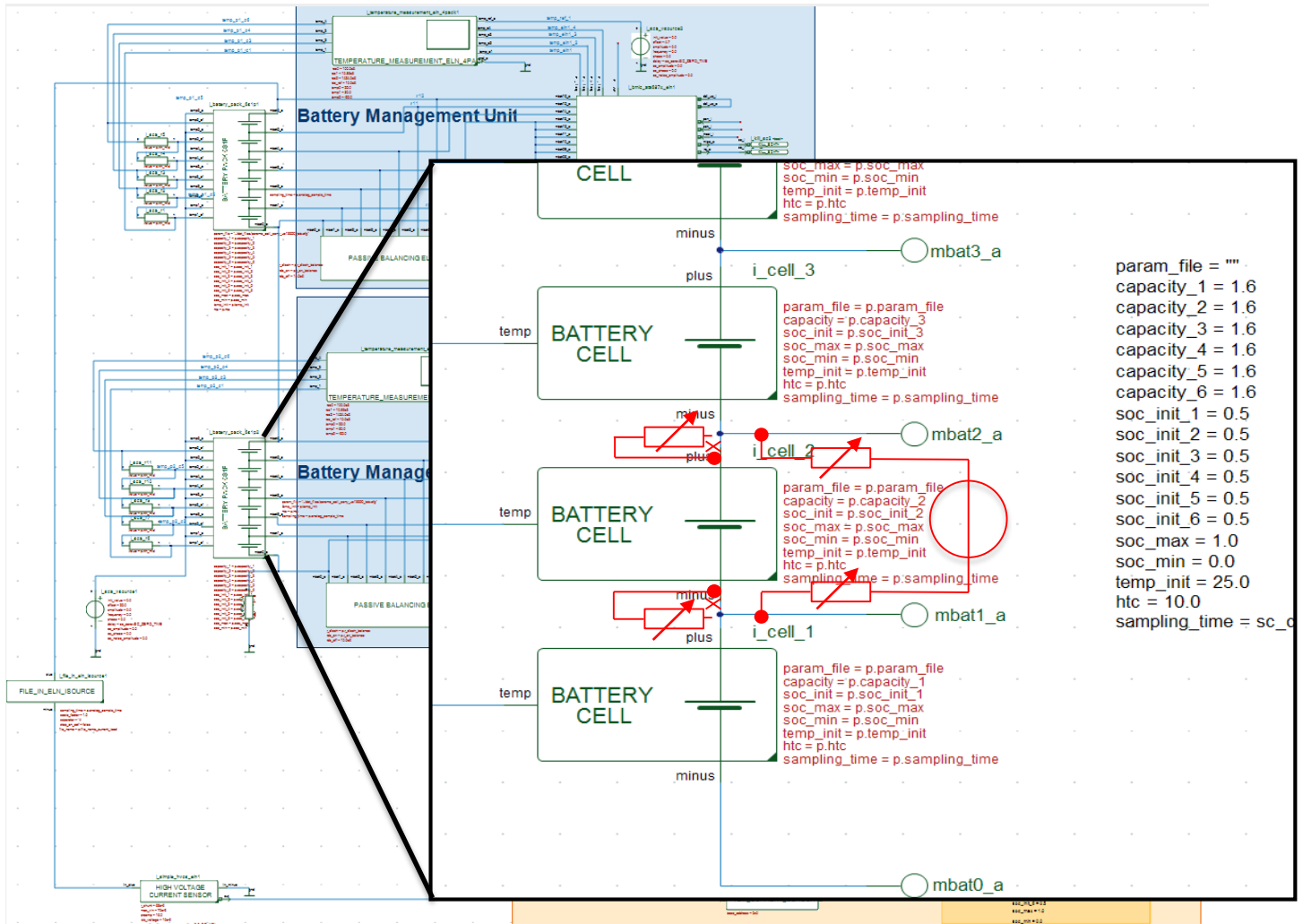
## Handling of aging and faulty battery cells

- Battery model consisting of several battery cells
- Daisy chained monitoring logic
- Controlled by programmable  $\mu\text{C}$
- testing of
  - reliable handling of aging and faulty battery cells
  - battery monitoring ICs



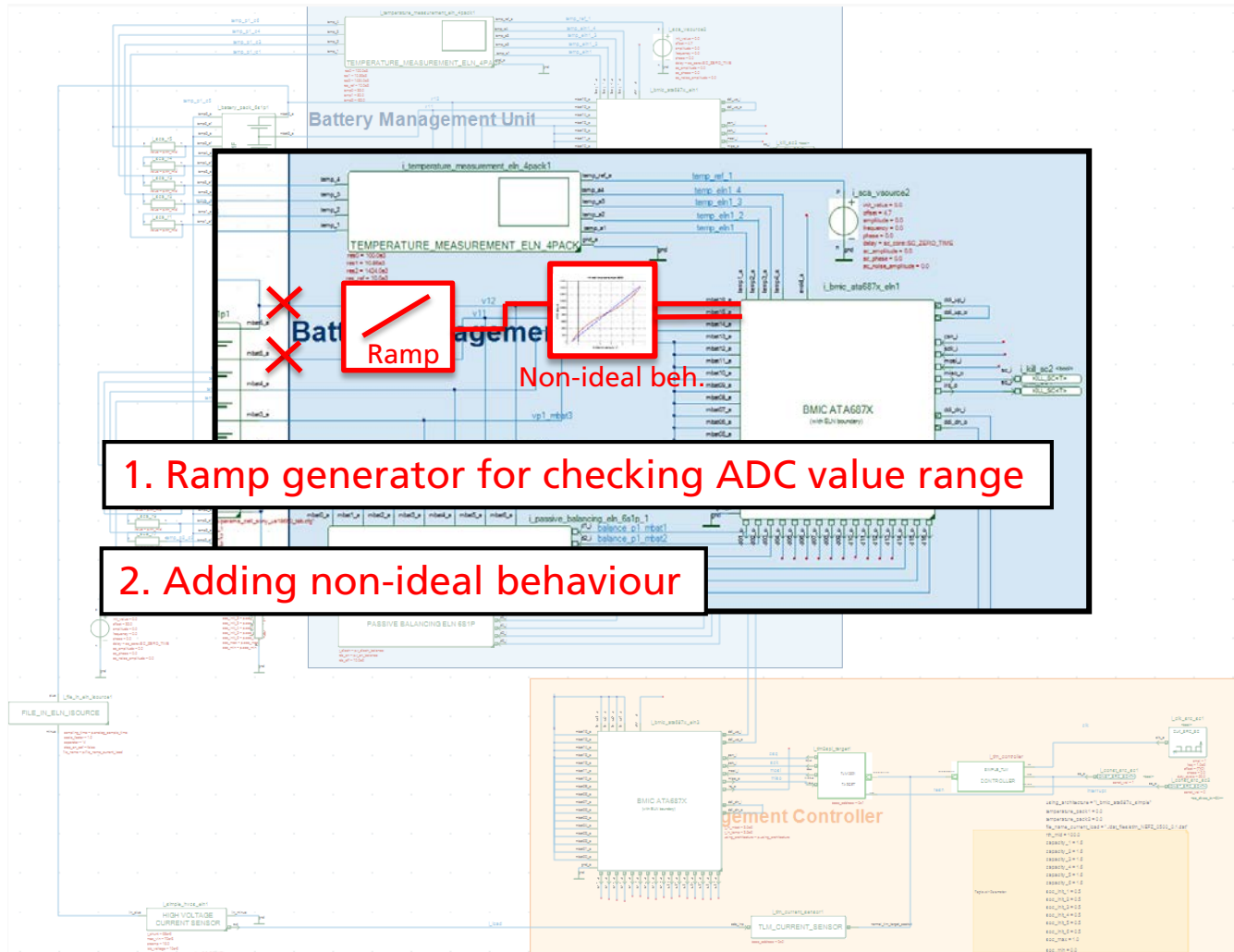
## Project application (IKEBA): Battery management system

### Handling of aging/faulty battery cells



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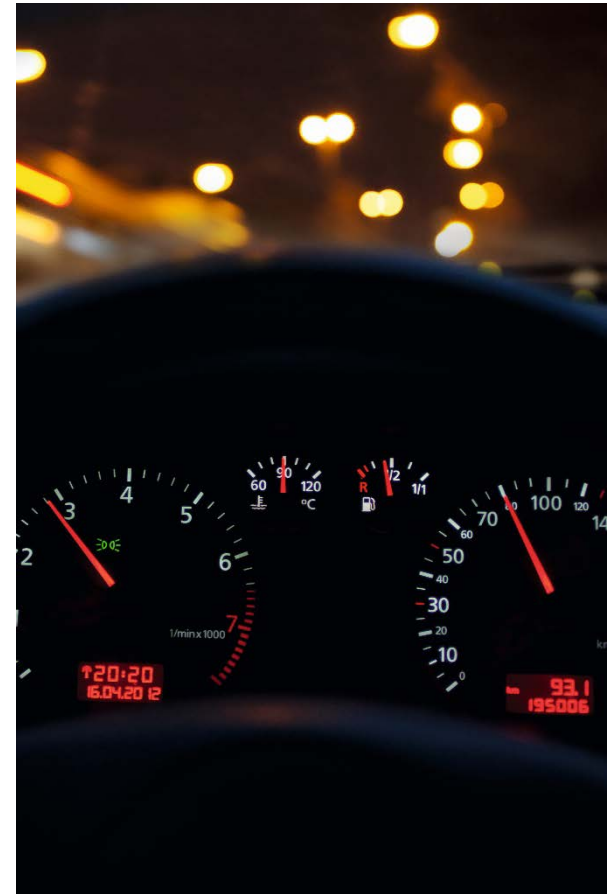
## Battery monitoring IC testing



# Further application areas

## Other contexts

- ISO 26262
  - Low- & High-level hardware faults
  - Software safety on unreliable hardware
  - HiL testing
- Parallelisation
  - Improve coverage related testing
  - Almost for free

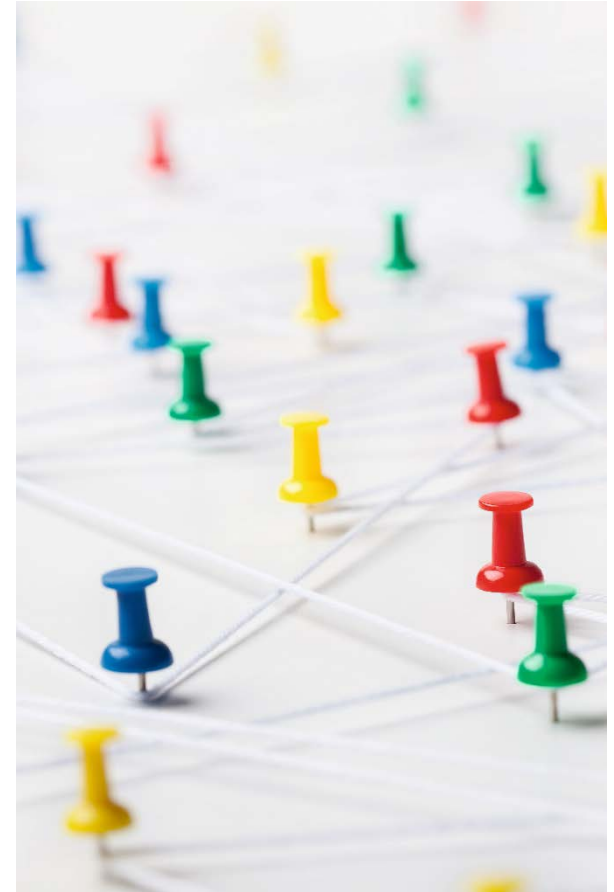


18



# Outlook

- Extension of concurrent handling of different fault types
  - Currently some limitations apply
- Fault injection control via external input
  - Scripting
  - Coside Plug-In
- Adding more generic fault models



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

## YOUR CONTACTS



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