

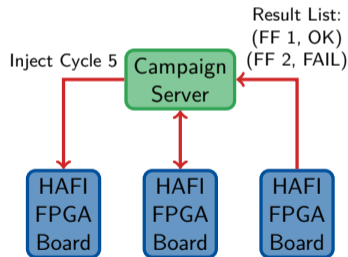
Cross-Layer Fault-Space Pruning for Hardware-Assisted Fault Injection

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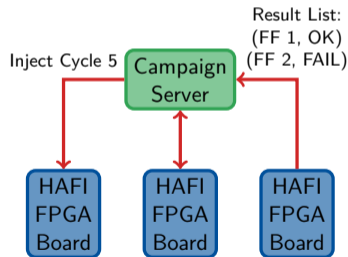
June 27, 2018

- Transient hardware faults are becoming more frequent on sea level
 - Shrinking hardware structure sizes
 - More transistors and more embedded systems
- Safety-critical software must be rated for the resilience
 - Fault injection of one golden run can provide realistic measure
 - Fault space is *Huge!* (cycles \times locations)
 - Simulation of faulty behavior is slow (especially for circuits)
- Hardware-Assisted Fault Inject Campaigns
 - Campaign server sends injection commands to FPGA Boards
 - FPGA simulate netlist + fault-injection logic
 - FPGAs can prune the fault list for **benign** faults at run time



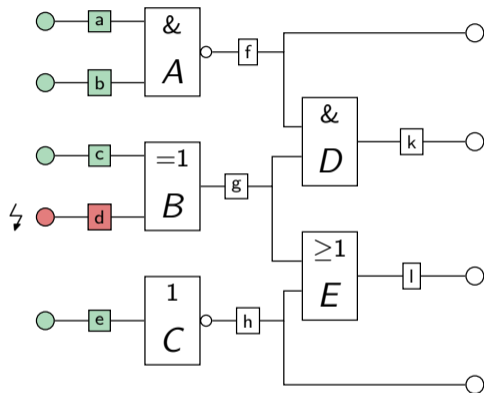
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⇒ Prune Fault List depending on the Dynamic State

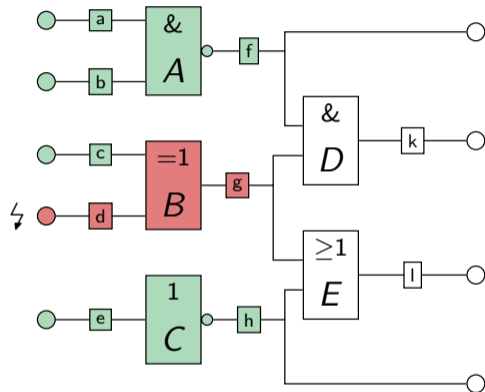


Approach

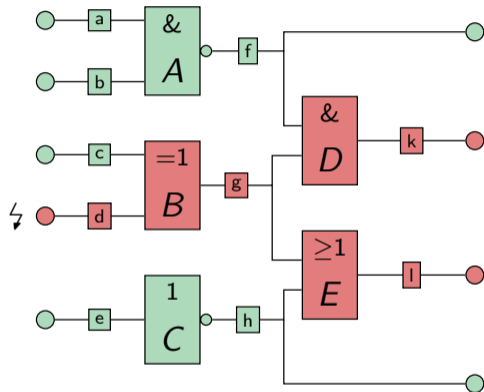
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 - One flip-flop output becomes **untrusted**
 - Other flip-flops remain **trusted**



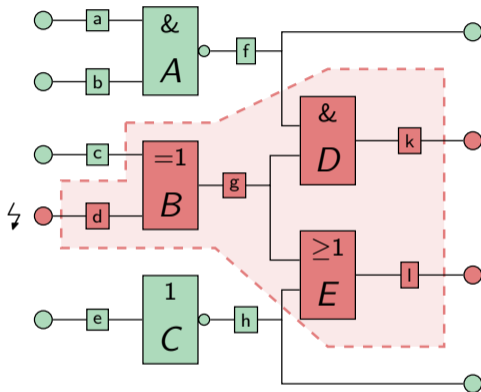
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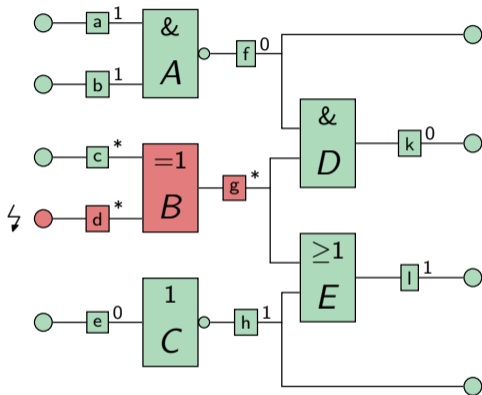
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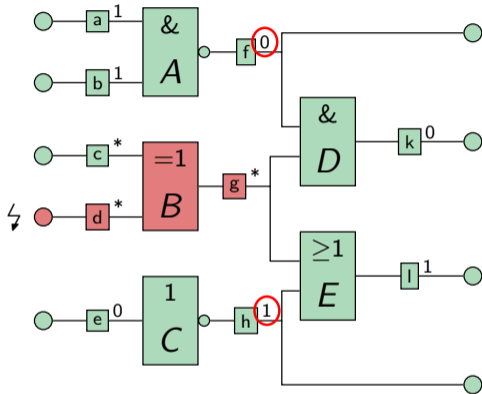
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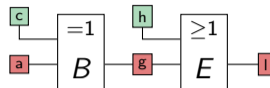
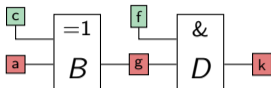
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 - Gates can mask the fault, if some inputs are trusted
 - Constraint on border-wires indicates **benign** fault



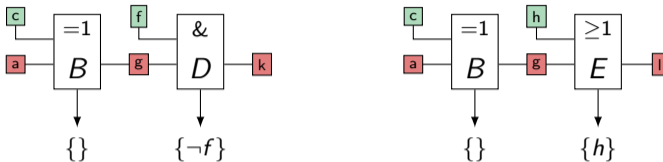
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- Fault **Masking Term** (MATE)
 - Logic expression of internal netlist wires
 - $MATE_d = 1$, iff $fault_d$ is known to be benign



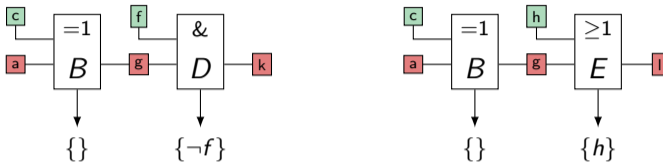
$$\neg f \wedge h \Rightarrow \text{fault}(d) \text{ is benign}$$



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- Integrate TOP-N MATEs into FPGA fault-injection platform
 - MATEs are connected to the netlist-internal wires
 - If MATE triggers, the corresponding fault(s) can be remove from the fault list
 - MATE prune the fault list depending on the dynamic state in every cycle

Results

- Test Benchmarks
 - ASIC synthesis using Synopsys Design Compiler 2017.09-SP1
 - 15nm FinFET-based Open Cell Library
 - Synthesized netlist for 2 processor designs: AVR, MSP430 (neo430)
- Search for heuristically for candidate MATEs
 - Use sets of flip-flop outputs as start points
 - Two sets: All flip-flops (FF) and flip-flops outside of register file (FF w/o RF)
 - One MATE can prune several detect several benign flip-flops
- Select and rate MATEs with wire trace of running program
 - Fibonacci and convolution
 - Select MATEs that triggered most (Top-N)
 - Calculate fault-list reduction
 - Cross validation between selection and rating in the paper

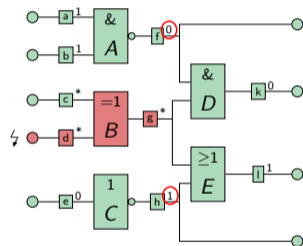
- AVR: 8-bit RISC microcontroller, implementing a two-stage pipeline design
 - 383 flip-flops, without register-file: 135 FFs
 - Average Fault-Cone Size: 656 gates
 - 164 seconds for MATE exploration

- neo430: 16-bit multi-cycle MSP430-compatible microcontroller
 - 743 flip-flops, without register-file 519 FFs
 - Average Fault-Cone Size: 287 gates
 - 126 seconds for MATE exploration

- AVR: 8-bit RISC microcontroller, implementing a two-stage pipeline design
- neo430: 16-bit multi-cycle MSP430-compatible microcontroller
- Results for 8,500 cycles of a convolution:

	AVR		neo430	
	FF	FF w/o RF	FF	FF w/o RF
#Eff. MATEs	390	247	441	437
Avg. #inputs	5.8 ± 1.8	4.9 ± 1.2	3.4 ± 1.9	3.4 ± 1.9
Masked Faults	7.90 %	16.48 %	14.32 %	20.45 %
Top 10	2.58 %	7.05 %	4.97 %	7.11 %
Top 50	5.90 %	15.86 %	13.11 %	18.77 %
Top 100	7.79 %	16.43 %	14.01 %	20.02 %
Top 200	7.89 %	16.48 %	14.32 %	20.44 %

- Hardware-assistance increases feasibility of fault injection
- Fault-masking terms detect **surely benign** faults
- Easy to integrate with FPGA-based injection platform
- Reduction of fault list by 8-14 percent (up to 16-20 percent w/o RF)



	AVR		MSP430	
	FF	FF w/o RF.	FF	FF w/o RF
Faulty Wires	383	135	743	519
Avg. Cone [#gates]	656	840	287	151
Med. Cone [#gates]	547	581	236	27
Run Time [s]	164	34	126	90
#Unmaskable	81	57	96	70
#MATE candid.	$3 \cdot 10^7$	$7 \cdot 10^6$	$4 \cdot 10^7$	$2 \cdot 10^7$
#MATE	24,536	3,226	19,180	17,649