

SpaceWire

Test, Validation and Certification: Experiences, Thoughts and Ideas Barry M Cook, C Paul H Walker

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Link design AND System design

- 1. Why do we need validation / examples
- 2. How were errors found
- 3. Responsibilities
- 4. Economics Characteristics
- 5. Economics Models
- 6. Guidelines



SpaceWire links *appear* to be easy to design BUT

- There are subtleties that challenge even the experienced
 - Design tools offer limited help
- Design errors are going undetected
- Some errors have been caught early, some shortly before sign-off and some made it to silicon and products





Incorrect implementation of Early detection time codes

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Examples



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Examples



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Loss of flow-control	Silicon – SMCS332SpW
	Delayed router
	Product – SpW IP Tunnel
Incorrect timeout detection	Silicon – SMCS332SpW
	Product – SpW IP Tunnel
Packets with error	Silicon – SMCS332SpW
delivered as correct	Product – SpW IP Tunnel

How were these found



Use Intelligence and Experience

- What to try, what to look for, what to try next
- Use tools able to precisely control/measure test conditions
- Precise error injection
 - all possible SpW errors (functional and timing)
- Precise measurement of behaviour
 - full visibility of reactions (functional and timing)
- Ability to test over a range of conditions
 - within and beyond UUT specifications
 - to provoke asynchronous errors and determine margins

Responsibilities



- Who, if anyone, is responsible for ensuring designs meet specifications?
 - Suppliers
 - Self-certification / 3rd party service
 - Contractors
 - Use certification service
 - Agencies
 - List approved designs ... Who checks conformance?
- What should a contract specify?
 - Behaviour
 - Must meet the specification
 - Implementation
 - Use design X even if it contains errors and does not meet the specification



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- Some errors are found only with carefully designed and executed test strategies
- Testing can never be guaranteed to find all errors
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The better the design, the longer it takes to find errors – a perfect design will take forever!

Economics - Models



- Keep testing until the time/money runs out
 - Practical, but offers little comfort
 - Testing is at the end when time/money is in short supply
 - Do you spend money at the start to get the design right or at the end to find errors?
- Shared risk
 - e.g. Base price + Bounty paid for each bug found
 - The tester may choose to extend testing in the hope of finding more problems

Guidelines



- Test by someone other than the designer
 - introduce different assumptions
- Use the best tools available
- Develop a basic set of tests
 - may be automated
- Use intelligence to analyze results to see indication of further errors (not simple go/no-go decisions)
 - difficult to automate
- Characterize
 - Margins (can be a powerful indicator of reliability)
 - performance figures that are not part of the specification

Conclusions



- We have found errors in a number of designs
 - all were believed, by their designers, to be correct
 - all could have (more or less) serious consequences if deployed
- Verified/validated/certified components reduce risk for projects both risk of failure and financial risk so long as that certification can be trusted
- A verification/validation/certification service should use the most experienced personnel with the best equipment available
- 4Links is able to provide these and is offering such a service