

# Optimizing Fault Injection in FMI Co-Simulation through Sensitivity Partitioning

Mehrdad Moradi, Cláudio Gomes,  
Bentley James Oakes and Joachim Denil

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# Outline

- Introduction
  - Context and fault injection
- Power window use case
  - Model and specifications
- Co-simulation
- Technique
  - Interval partitioning and sensitivity analysis
- Simulation
- Summary and next steps

# Introduction

## Cyber-Physical System (CPS)

- Increasing complexity
- Increasing application

## Error prone and critical

- Test and simulate system



<https://bit.ly/2z0812G>

# Introduction

## Why?

- Understand system behavioral
- Safety
- Robustness
- Detect failure mode and errors
- Repaired

## Fault Injection

### What?

Testing method which aids in understanding how [virtual/real] system behaves when stressed in unusual ways



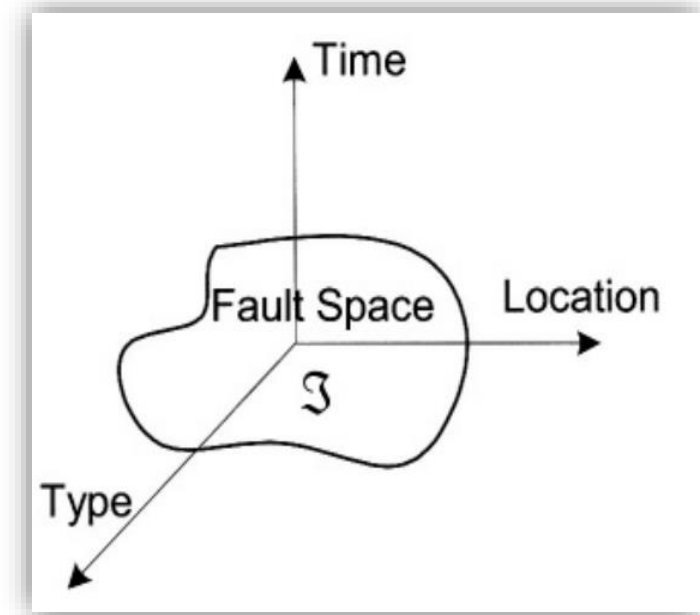
# Fault injection

## How?

- In the level of model
- Library of faults considering fault's nature
  - latency
  - Stuck to value

## Research problem

- Faults are uncertain
- Limit fault space
  - Using sensitivity analysis
- 



# Motivating example

## Power window

- Hybrid system

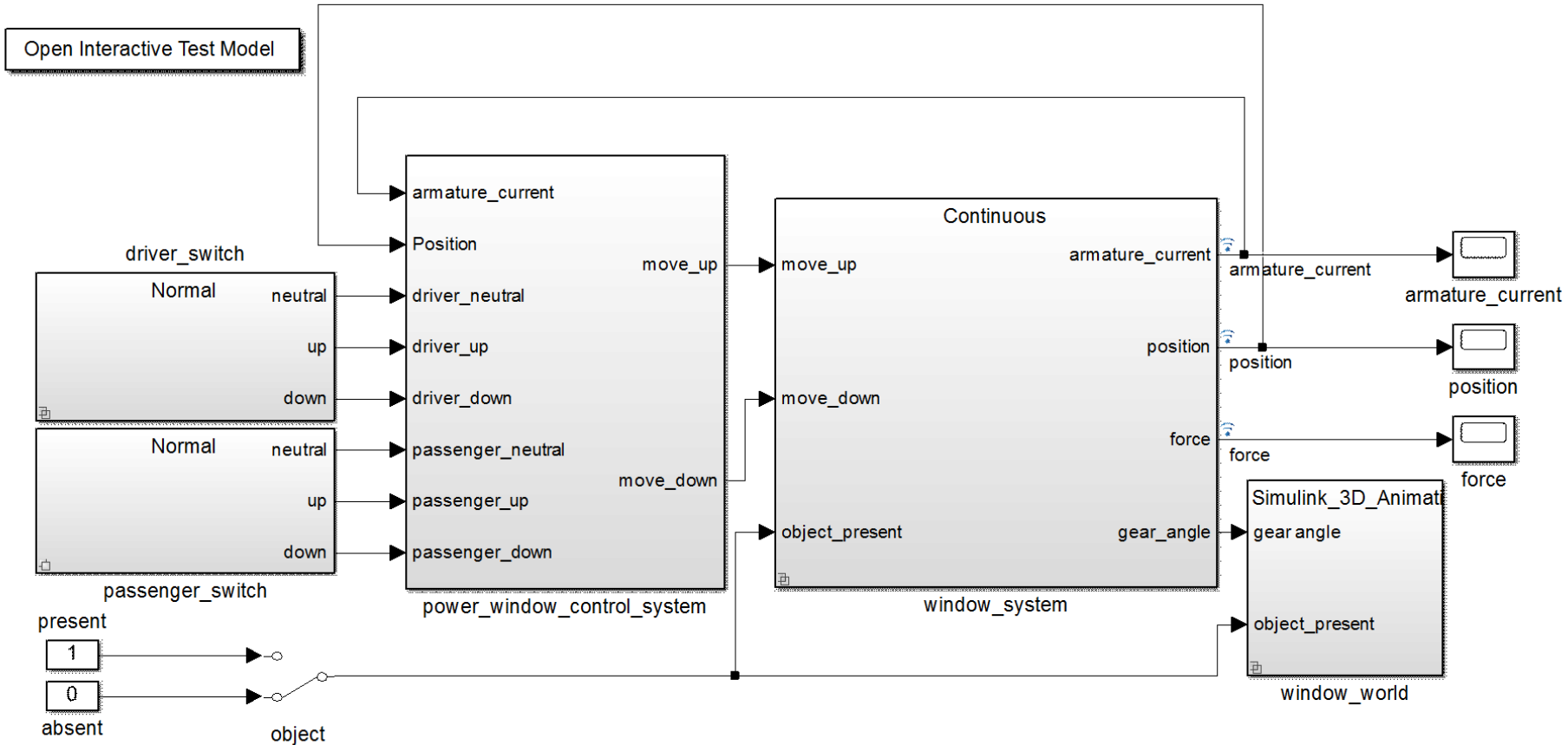
### **Specifications:**

1. Fully opened/closed within 4s
2. Force to detect when an object is present should be less than 100 [N]

Safety-critical  
system due to  
possibility of object  
being crushed

# Motivating example - Structure

?

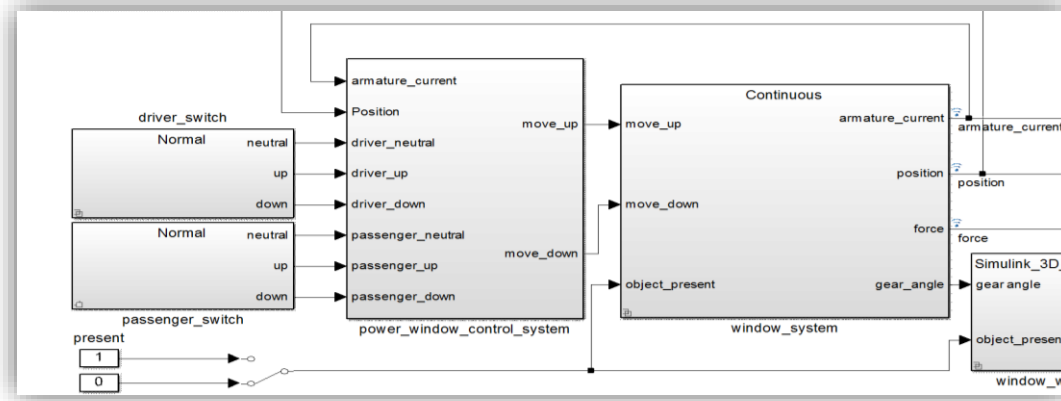


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# Motivating example – Normal behavior

Holding the up switch

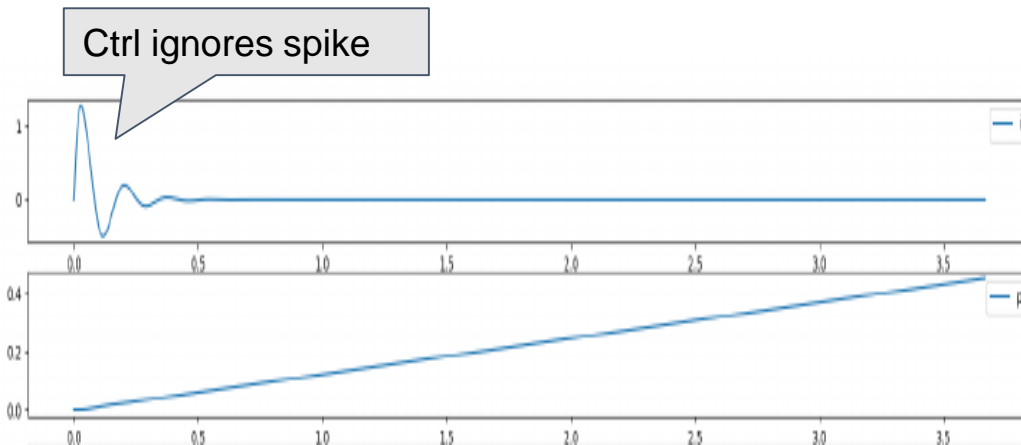


## Specifications:

1. Fully opened/closed within 4s
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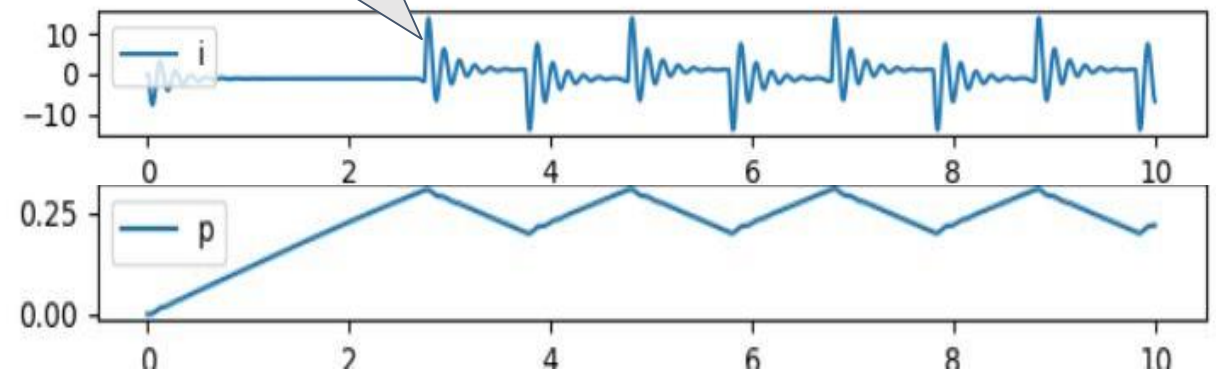
Current

Position



Without Object

Object detected



With Object



# Motivating Example – Fault



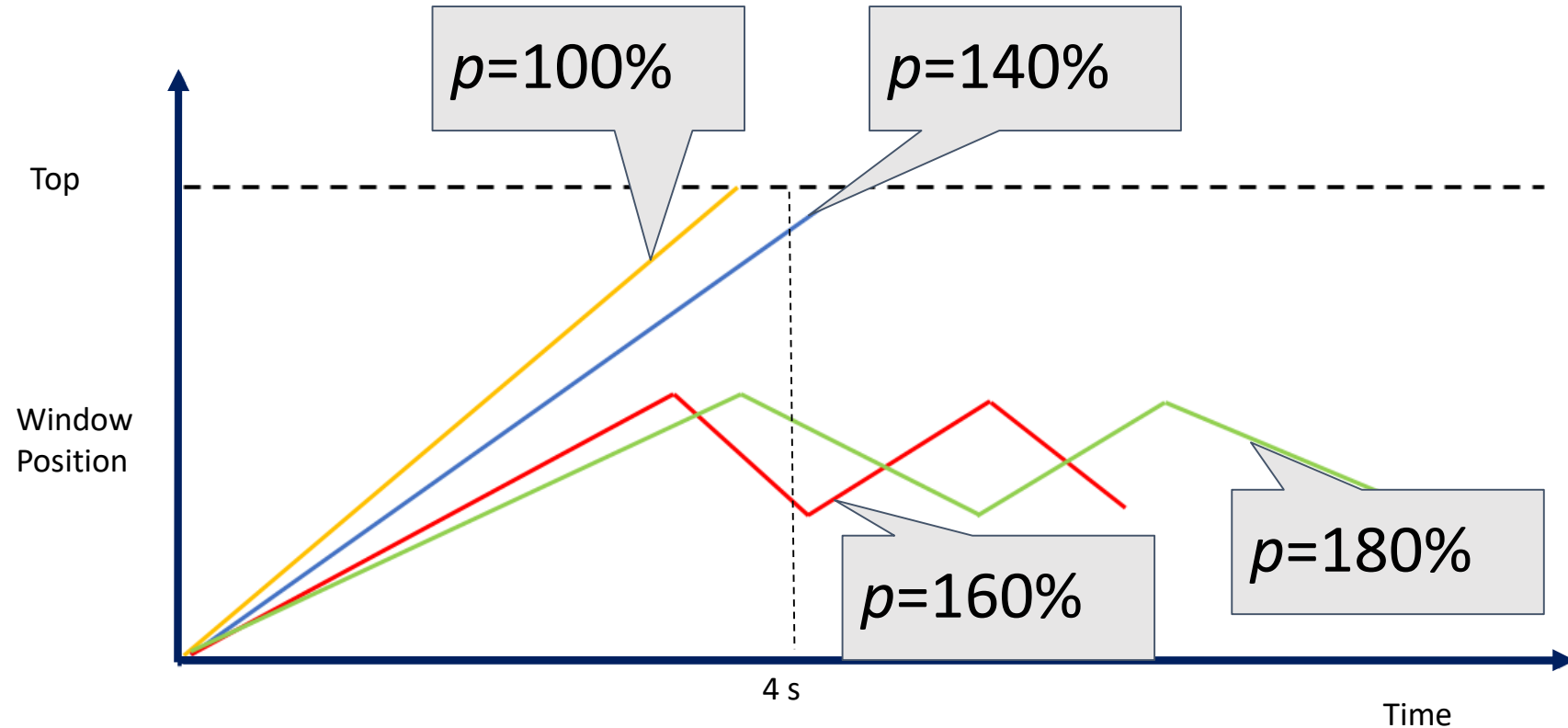
A power window is affected when the rubber slips into the window

Uncertainty in: when the rubber falls; and how much friction there is.

# Example fault - Rubber friction

Friction parameter  $p$   
is in [100%, 200%]

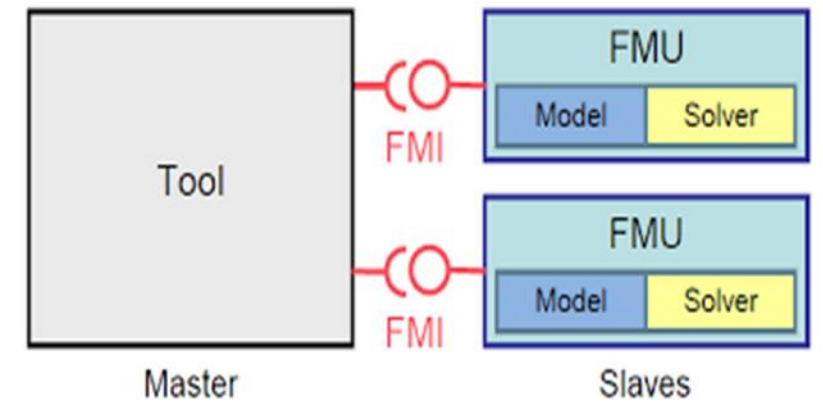
Different values of  $p$   
lead to different  
behaviors of the  
window



# Co-simulation



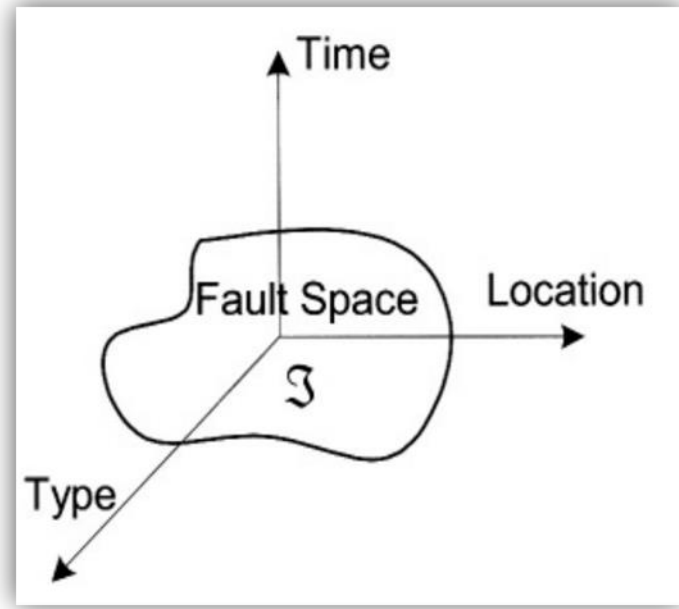
Co-simulation - defined in Functional Mock-up Interface (FMI)



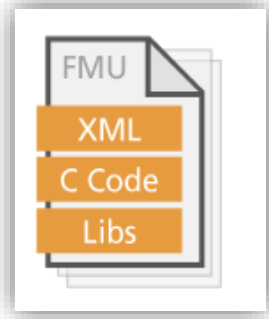
- Heterogeneous system
- High level of fidelity
- Free from IP concerns
- Increasing standardization and adoption by industry

# Research problem in the fault injection

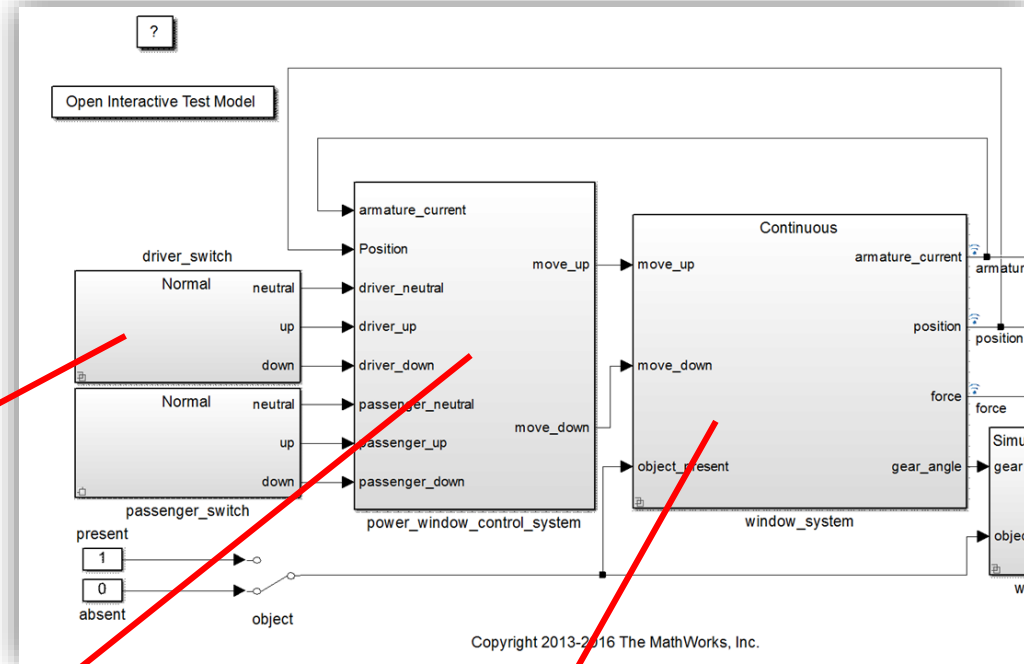
- Given a co-simulation, a library of faults, and system specifications
- Provide user with an **intuition** about how the fault parameters affect the behavior
  - Possibly violating specifications



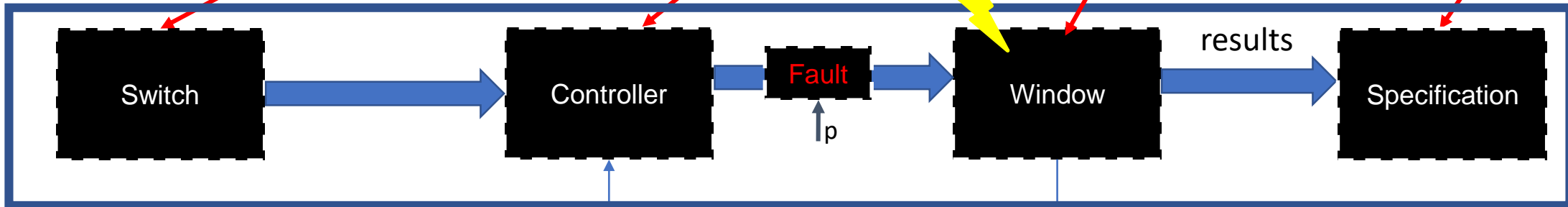
# Injecting faults into co-simulation



Virtual FMU  
doStop()  
setReal()  
getReal()



2. Force to detect when an object is present should be less than 100 [N]



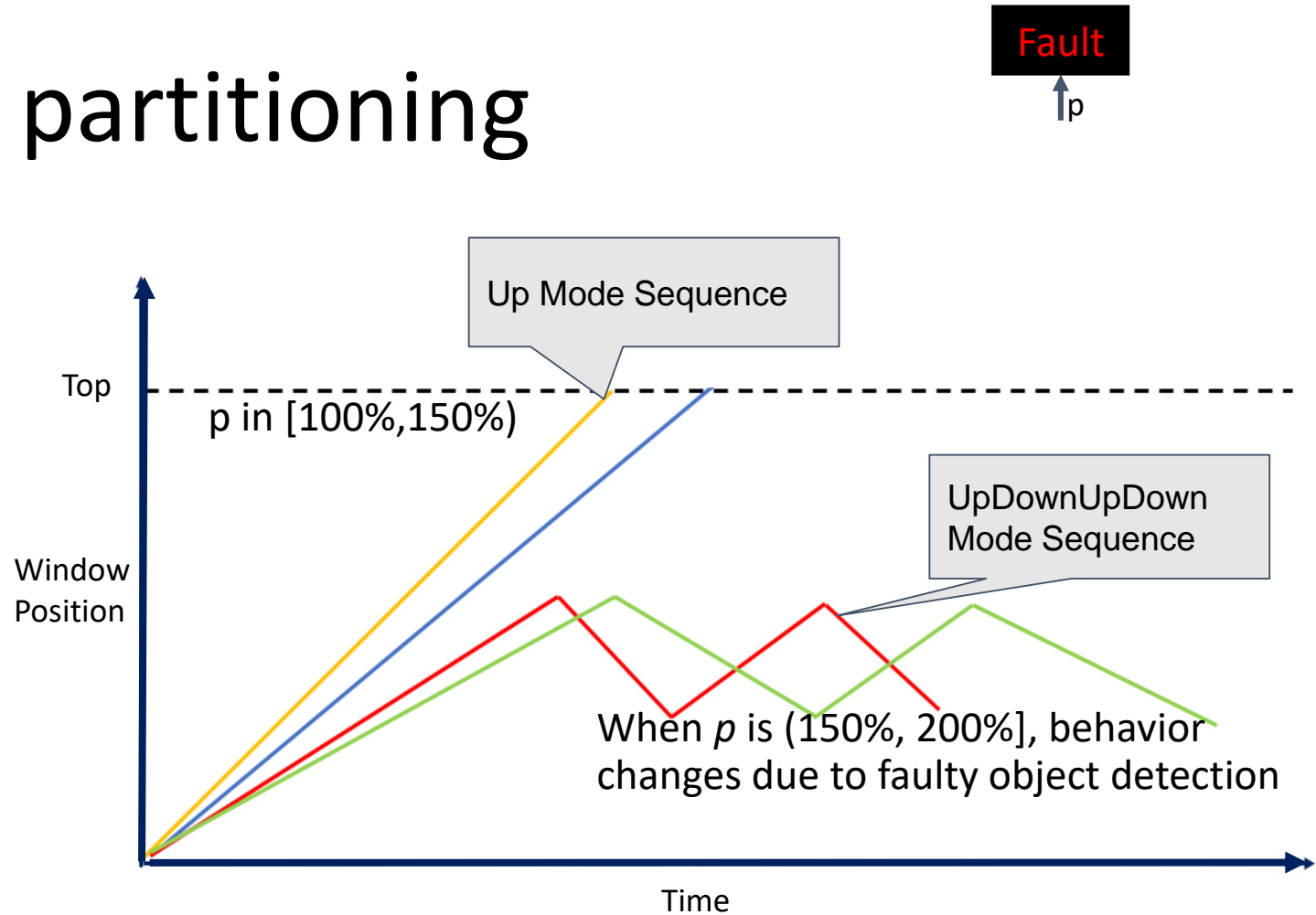
**Assumption:** Stable and accurate master algorithm



# Parameter interval partitioning

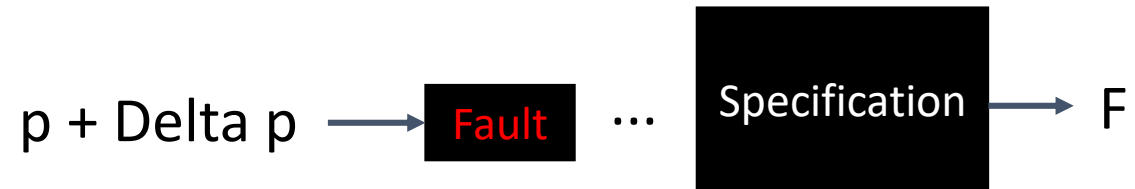
Example naive procedure:

1. Let fault parameter  $p$  in interval  $[100\%, 200\%]$
2. Partition the interval into  $N$  points,
  - run a co-sim per point,
  - store sequence of modes
3. Group adjacent points with same sequence of modes to form equivalence classes of continuity
- 4.

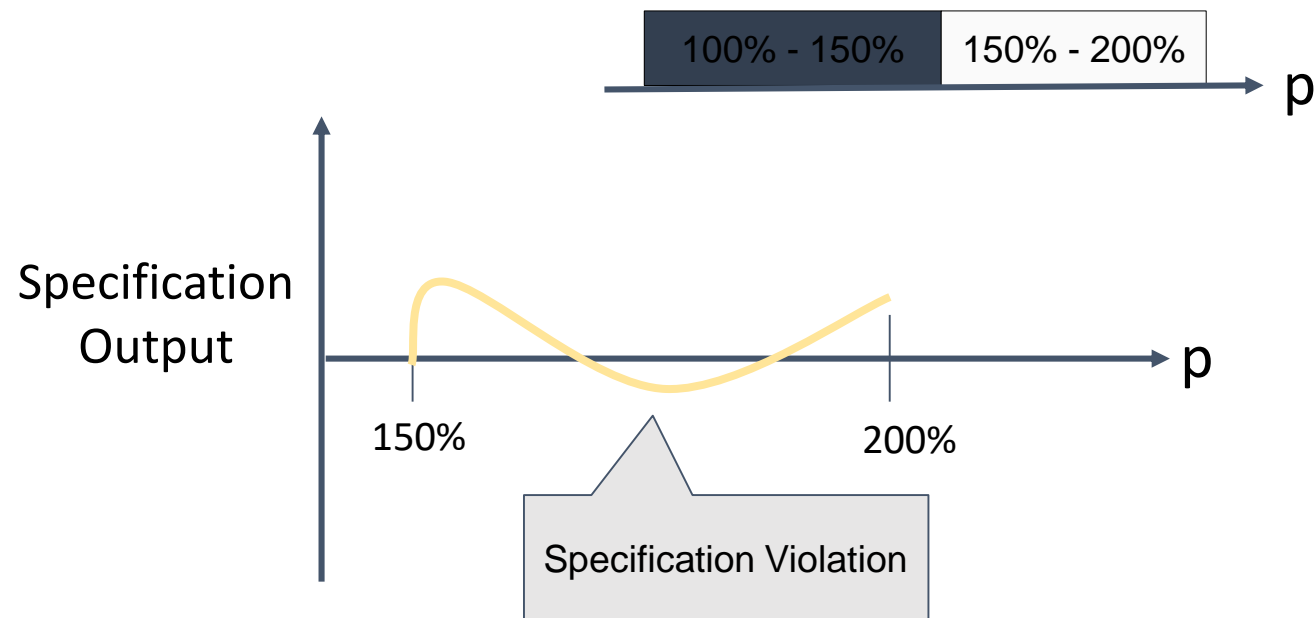


# Sensitivity analysis

Want to determine how a change in our fault parameter affects the output of the specification

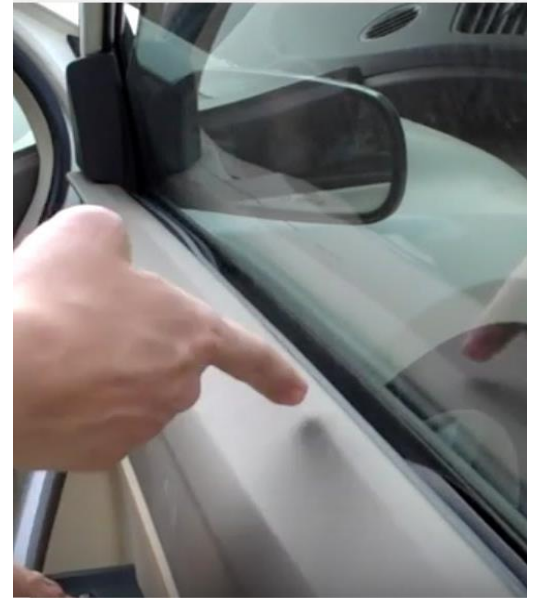


*Within the same equivalence interval*

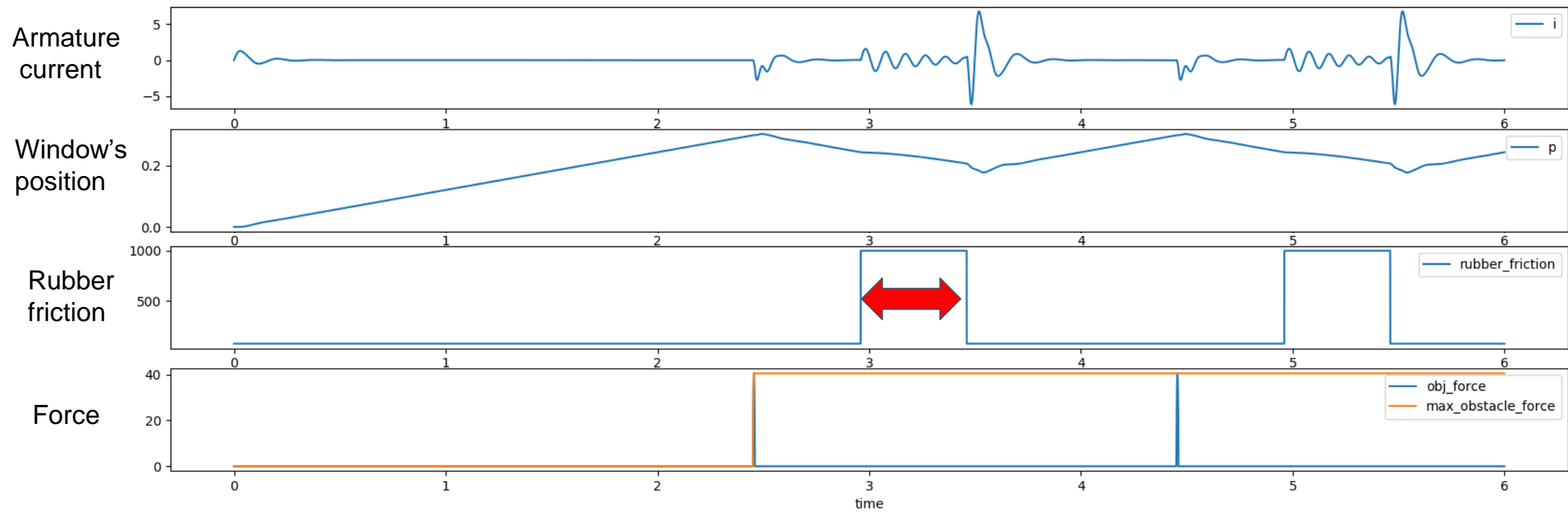


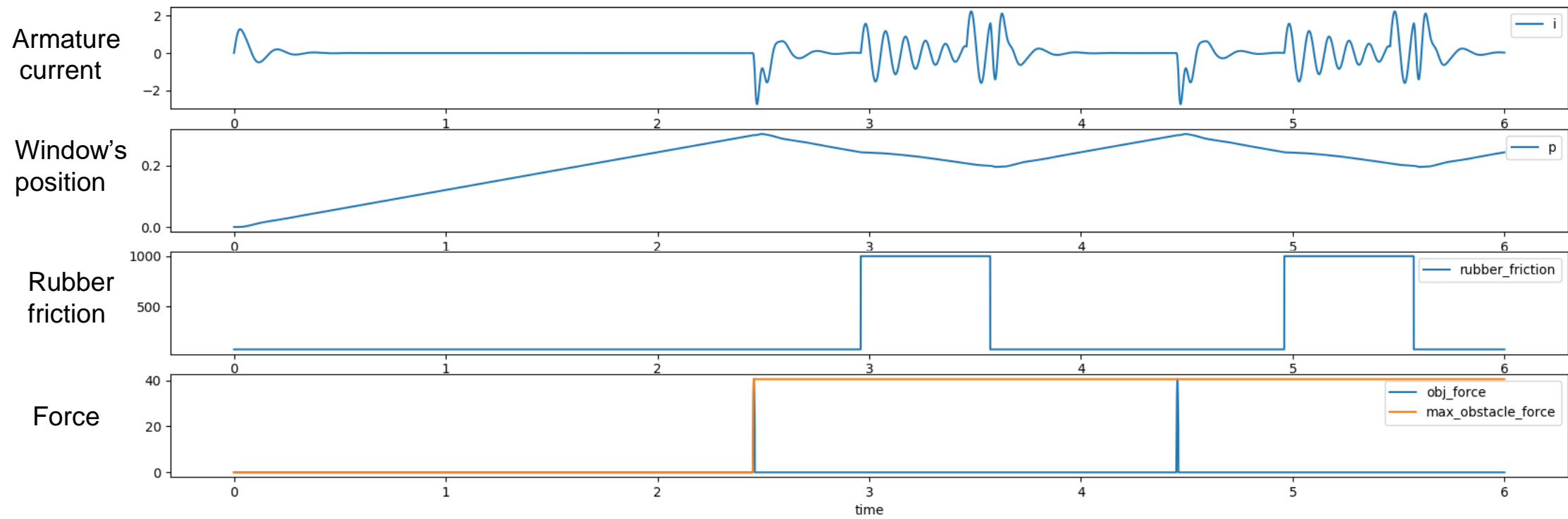
# Simulation

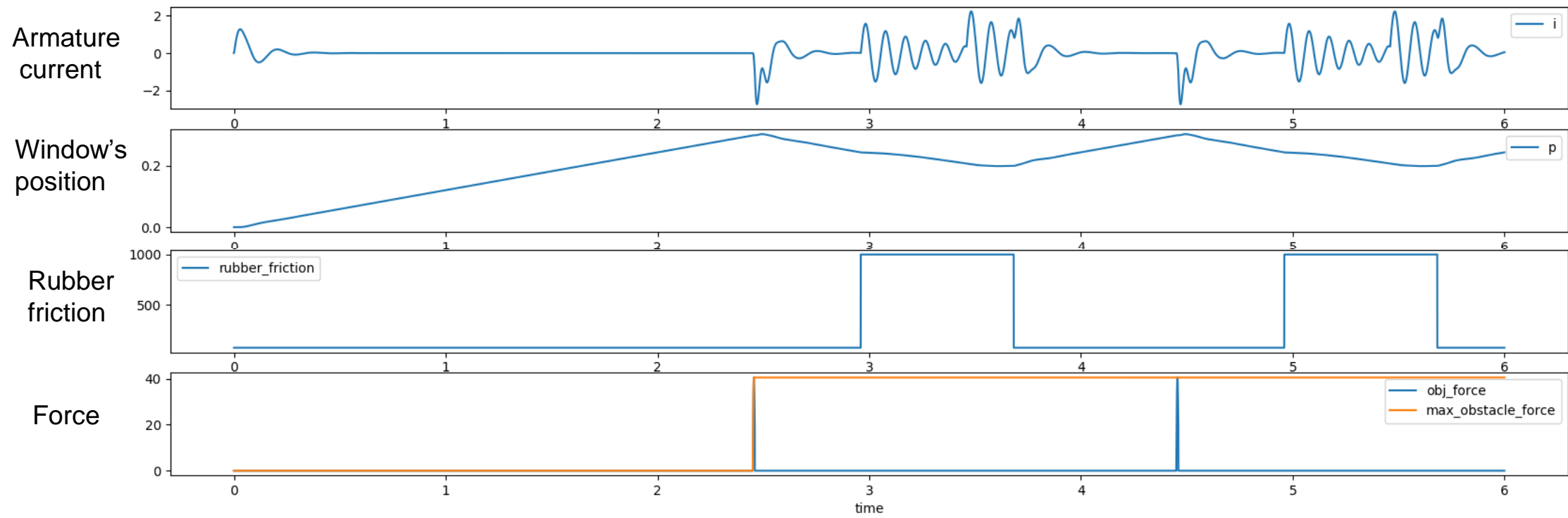
- Object is present
- Change of the rubber slip out's time
- Causes the window to:  
    To crush the object

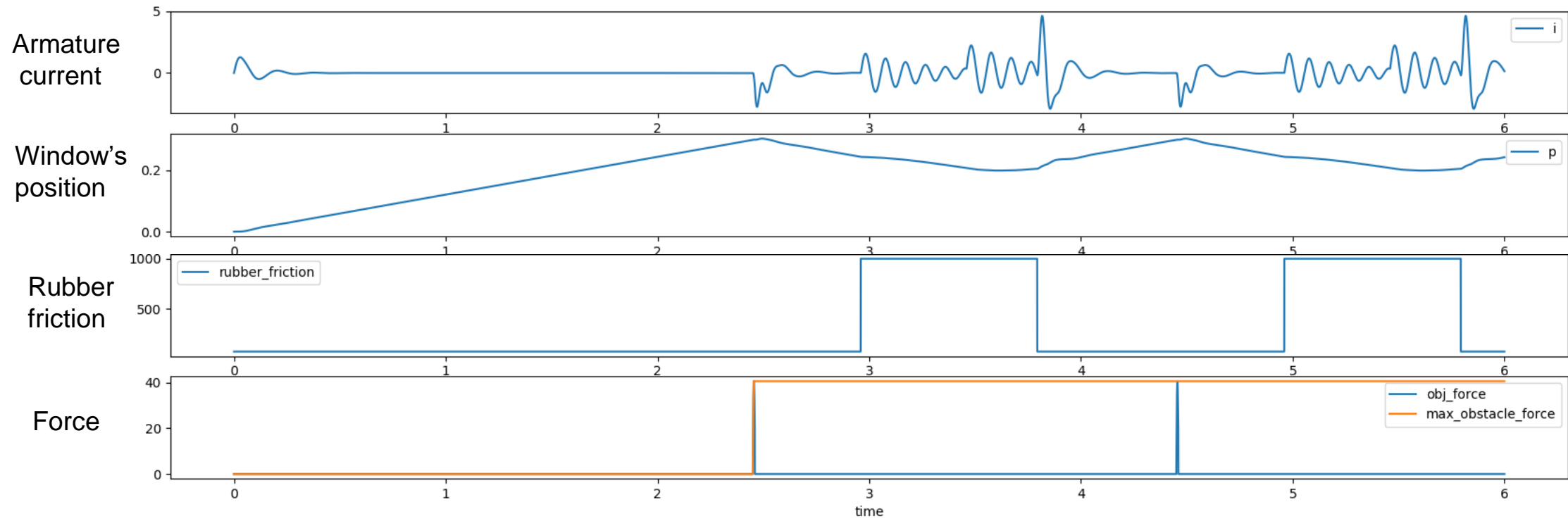


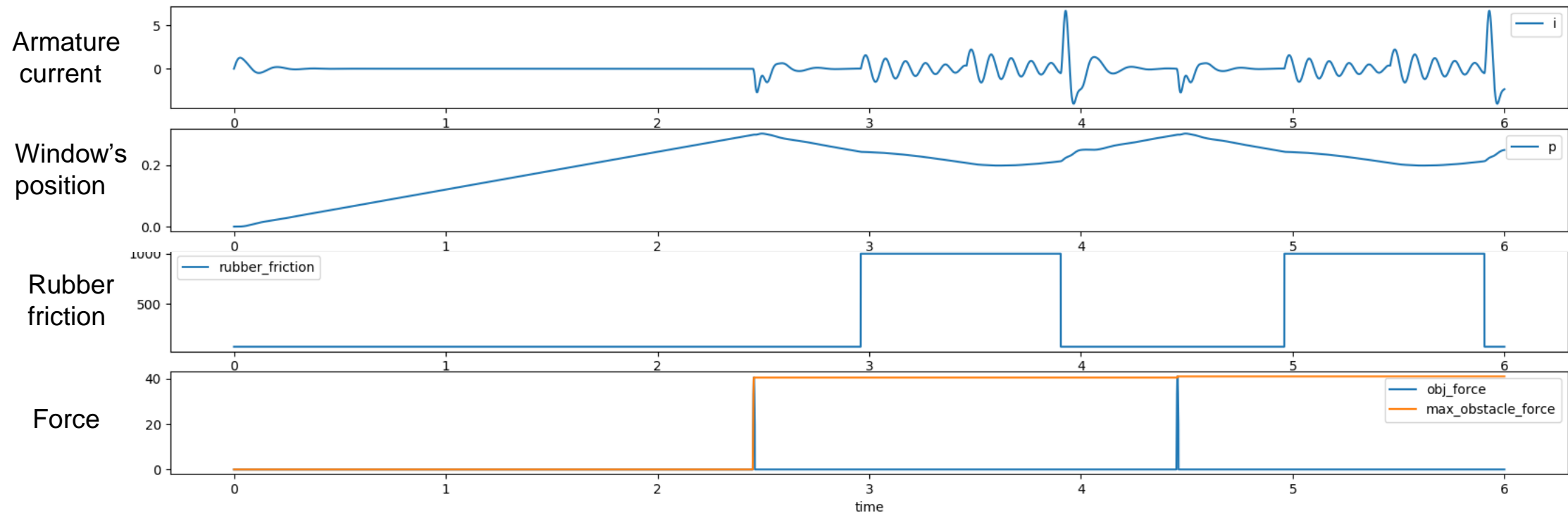


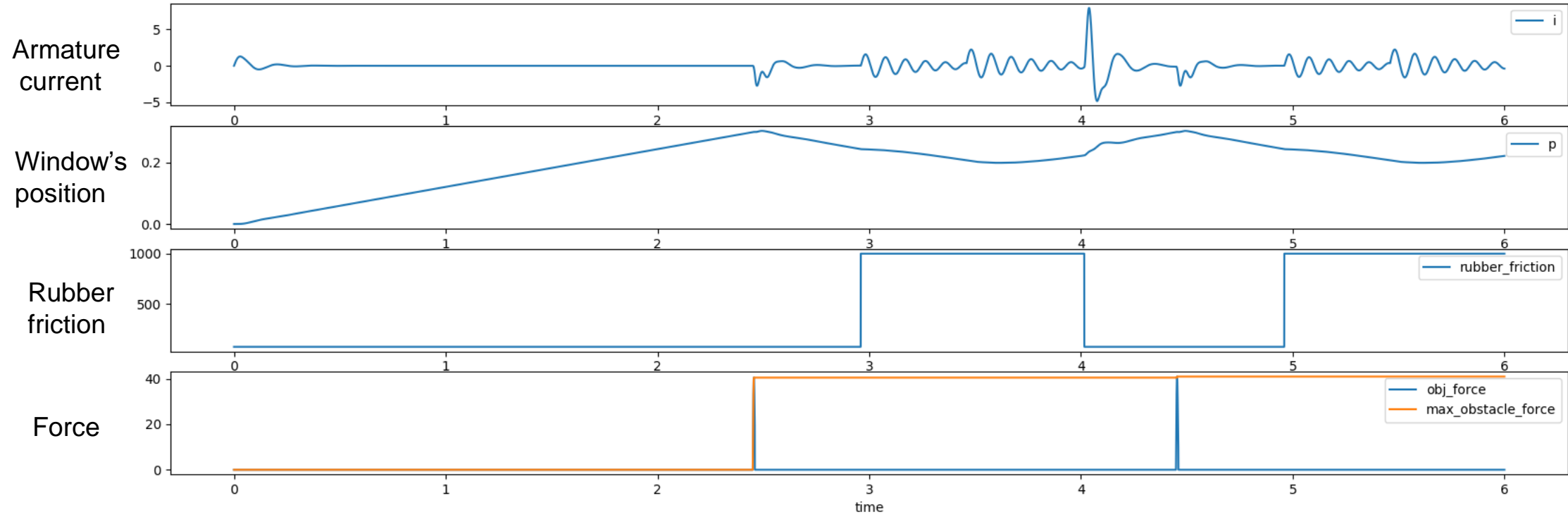


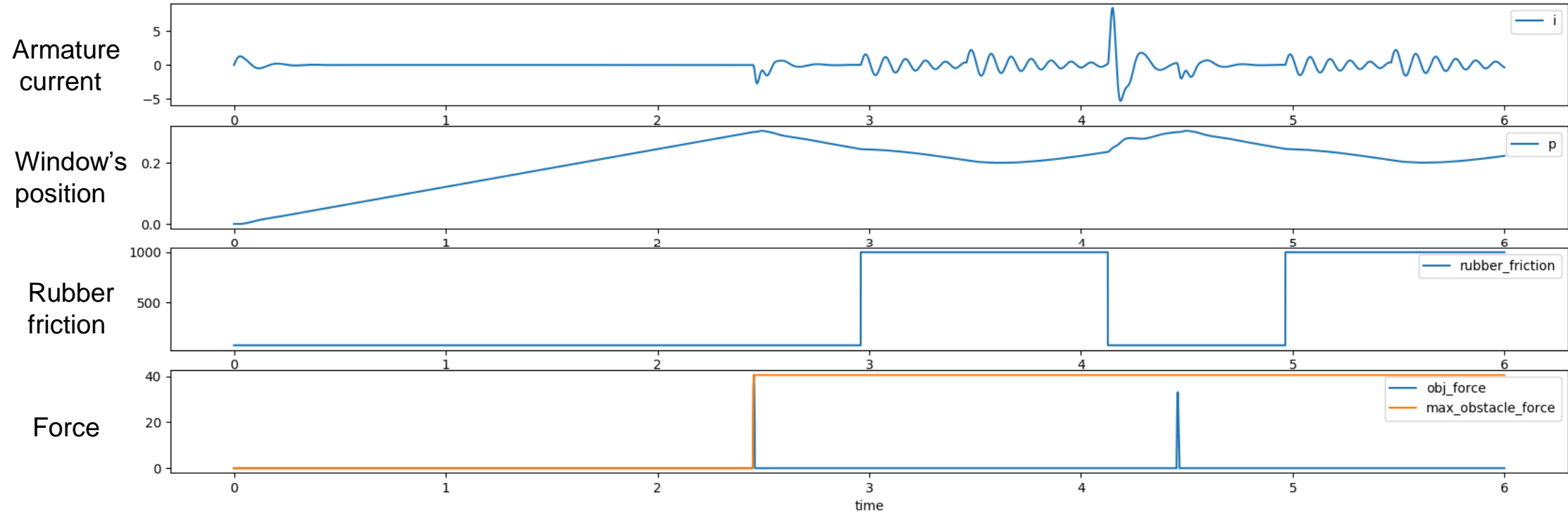


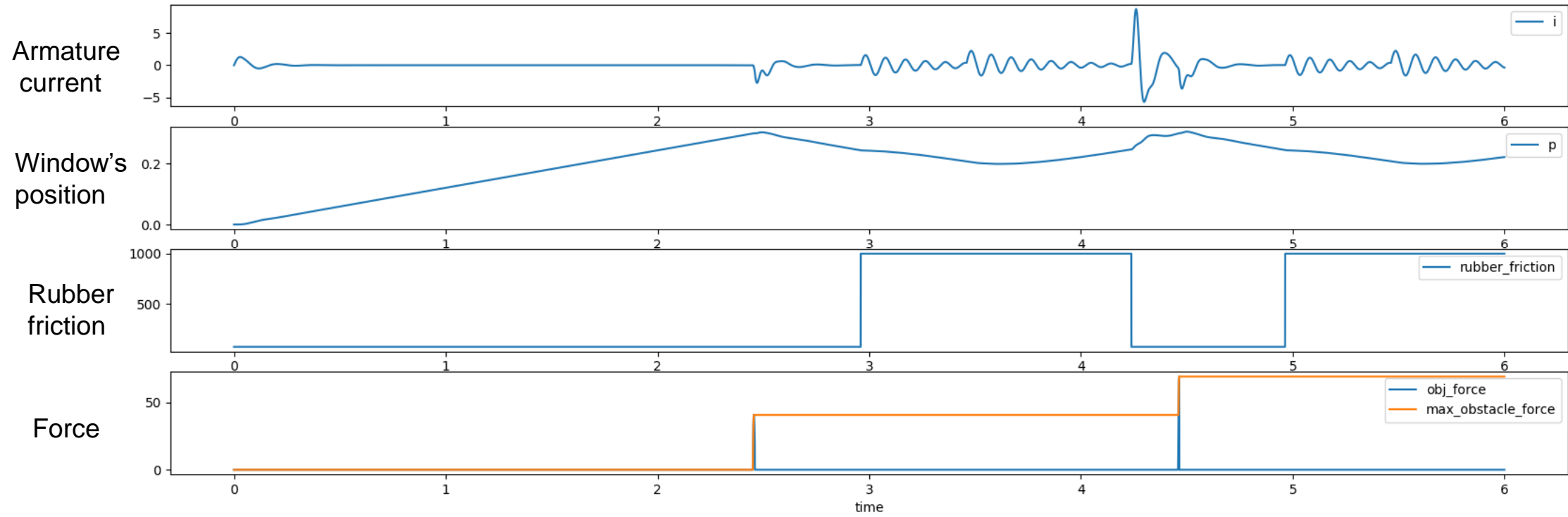




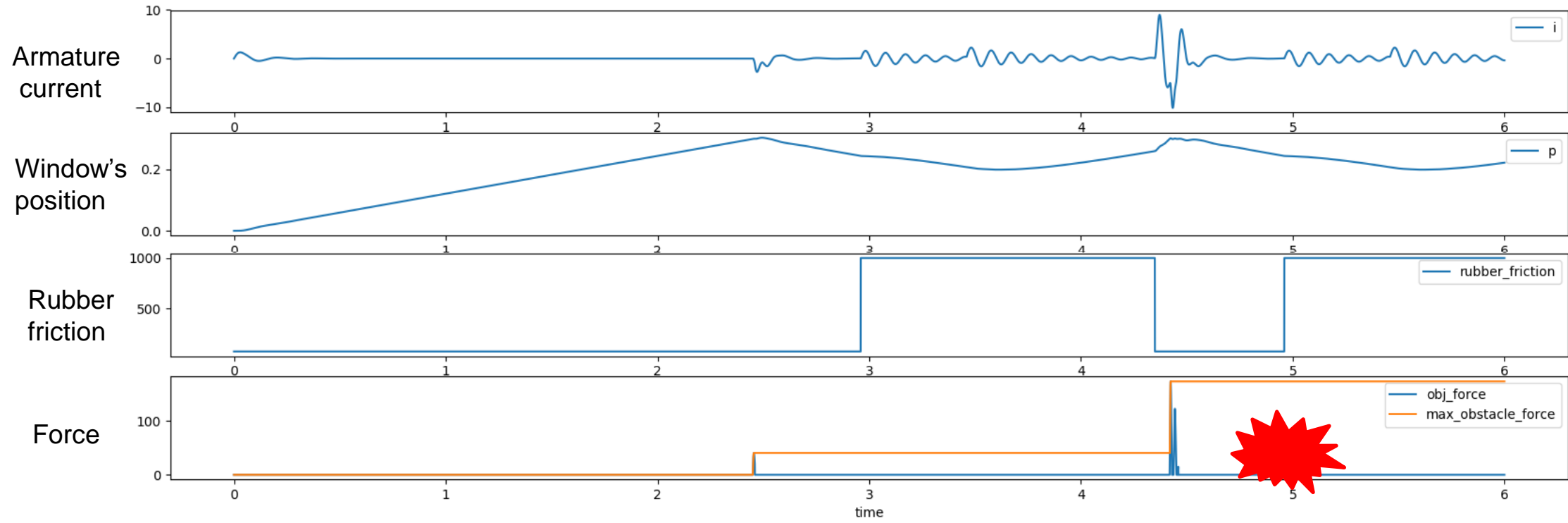


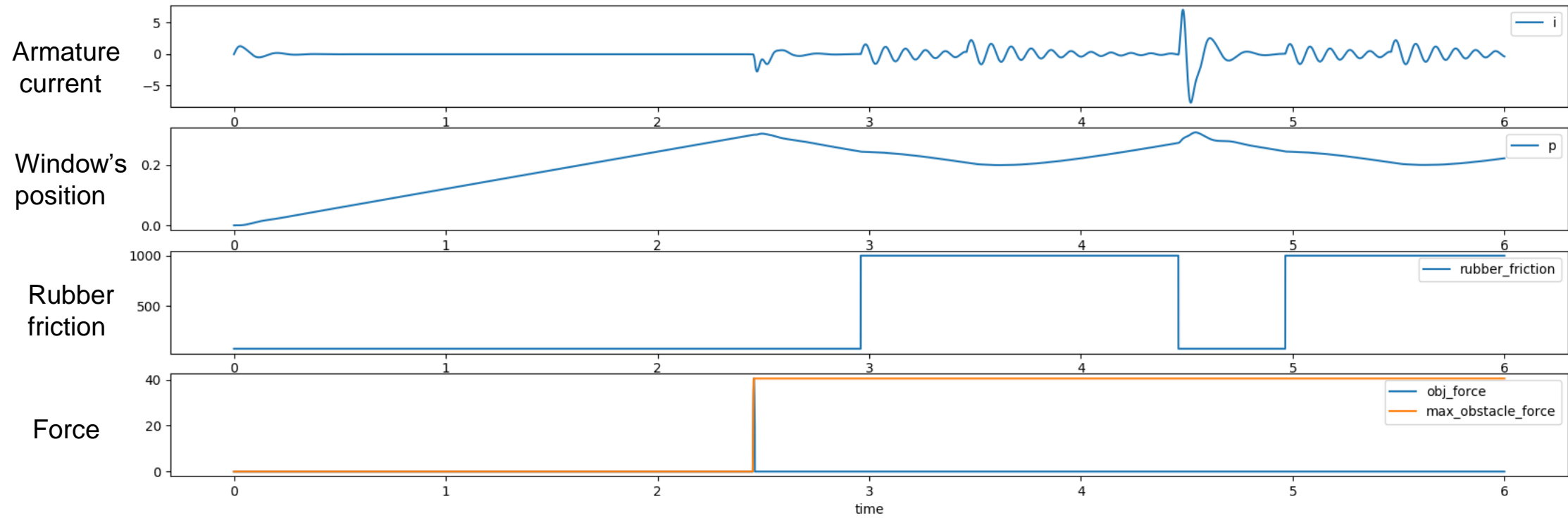












# Summary

- Applying fault injection to FMI
- Using sensitivity analysis to relate system trajectories to fault parameters

# Next steps

- Co-simulation effect
  - Delay due to step-size
- How to **observe discrete** modes of the hybrid system in FMI standard
- How to **compute intervals** more effectively
  - Sensitivity equations

# Thank you for your attention

