



Accelerate Functional Coverage Closure Using Machine-Learning-Based Test Selection

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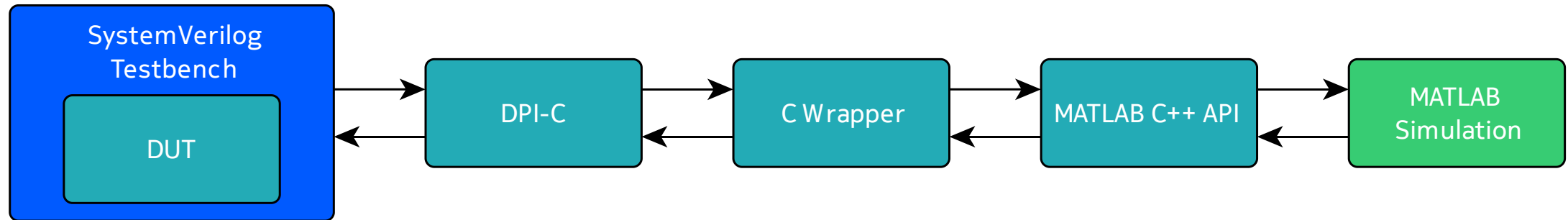


Premise

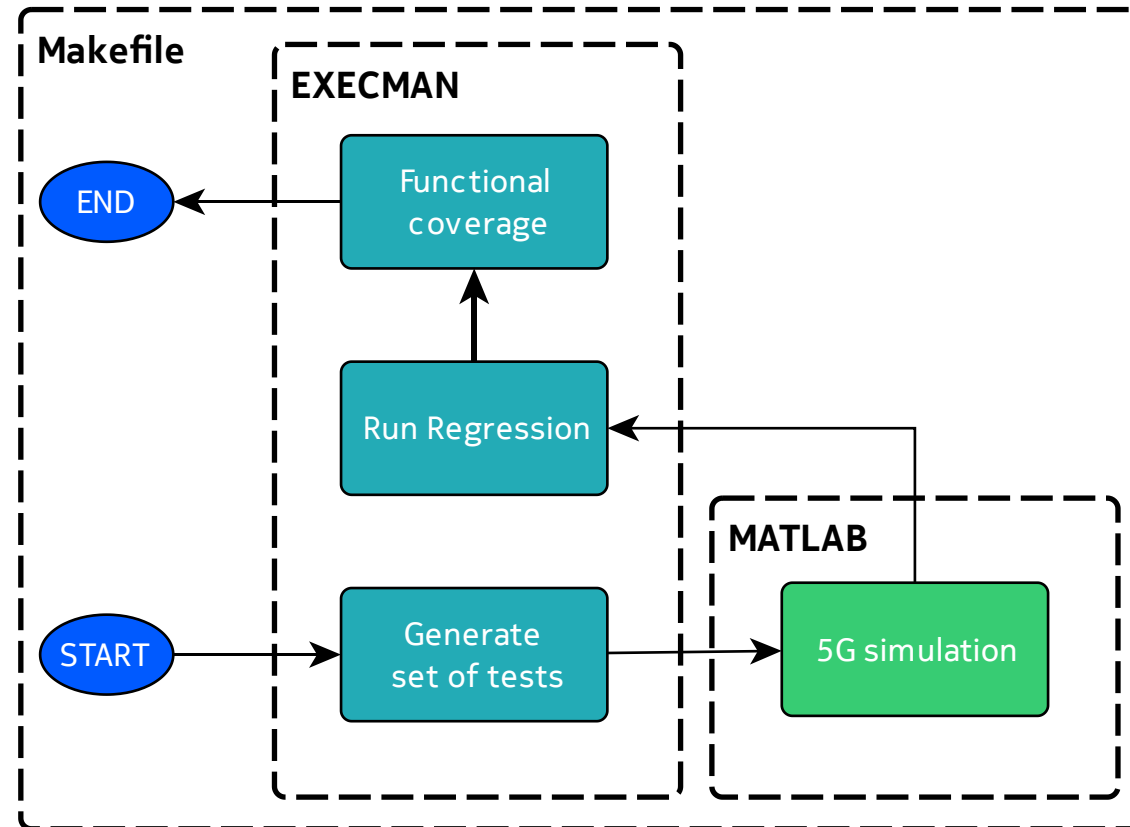
- Constrained random verification.
- Some coverage points are being hit extremely frequently.
- **Solution:** reliably producing stressful tests with most stimuli variety.
- Use of autoencoders to reduce the number of simulations.

Co-simulation flow (1)

- Environment based on co-simulation flow
- Matlab was used as DUT input/output generator

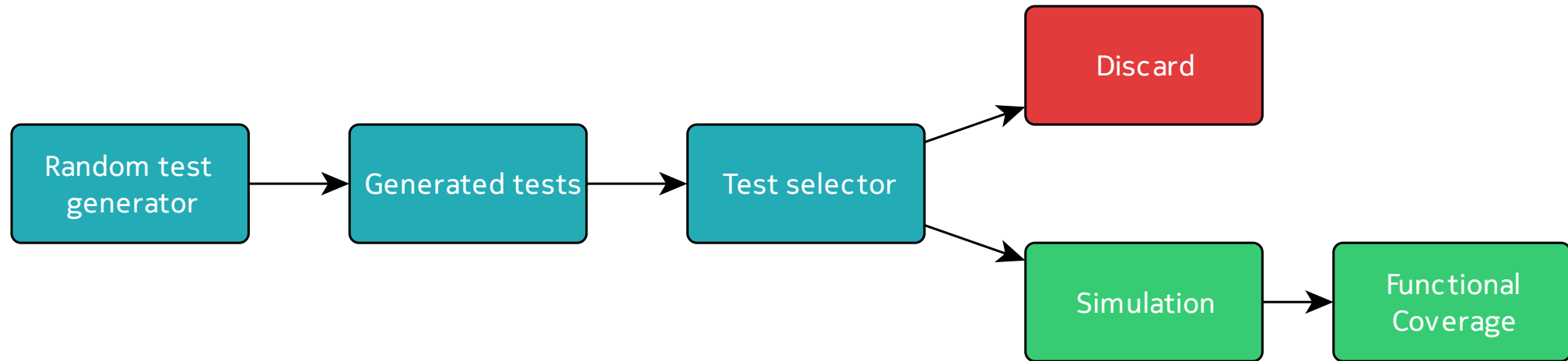


Co-simulation flow (2)



Test selector

- Dissimilar tests tend to hit dissimilar functional coverage events



Method evaluation (1)

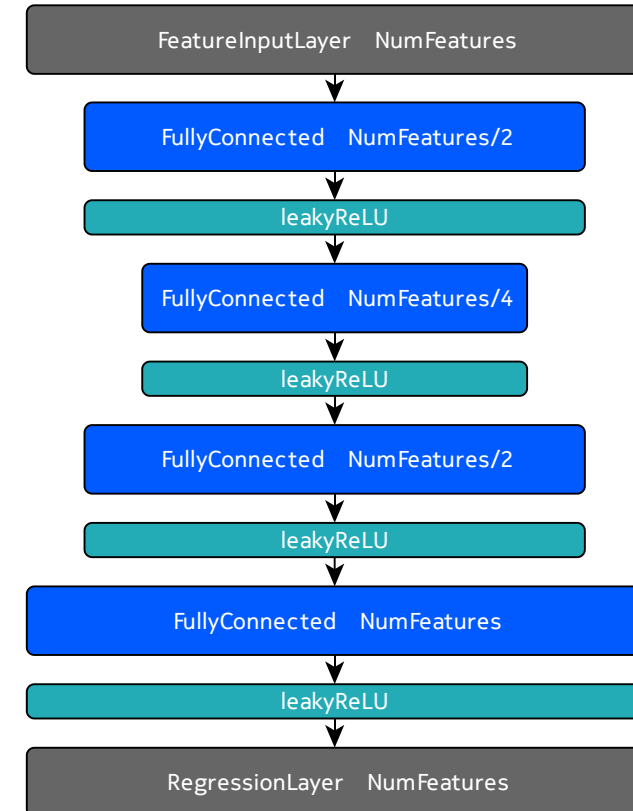
- Multiple machine learning methods tested.
- Supervised and unsupervised.
- Supervised:
 - Support Vector Machine (SVM)
 - Decision Trees
 - Random Forest
 - Simple Neural Networks
 - Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) networks

Method evaluation (2)

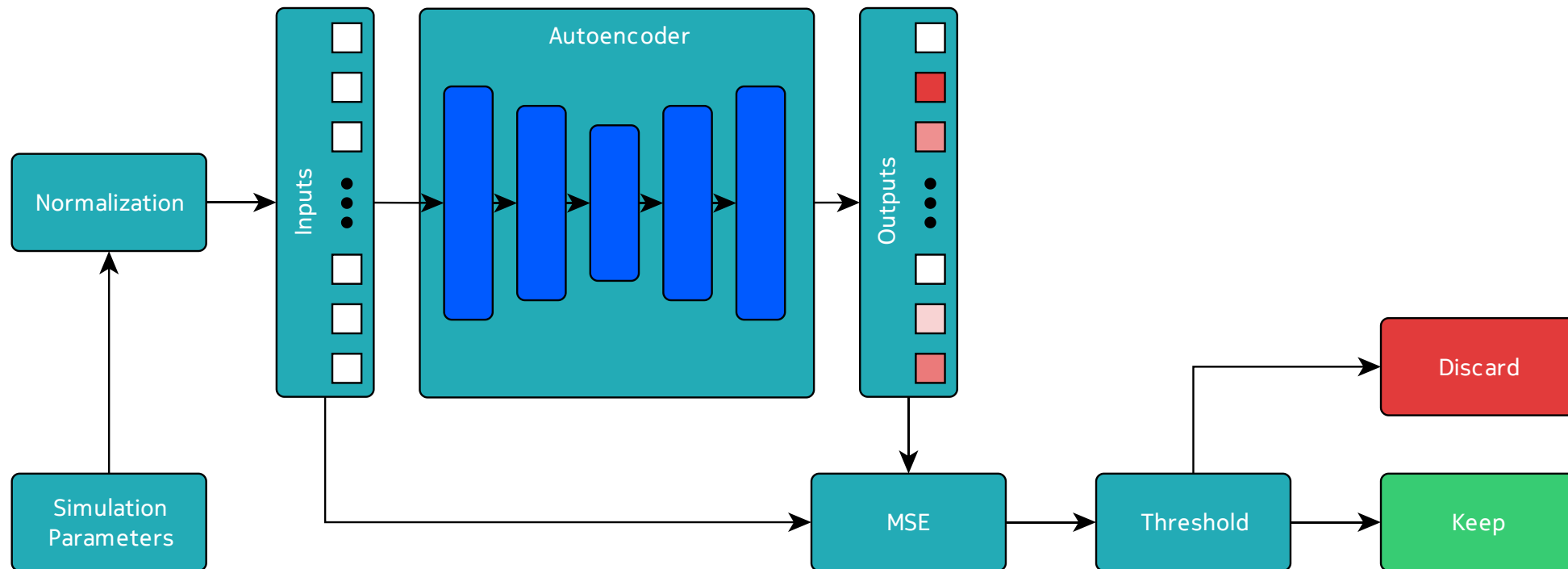
- Unsupervised:
 - Factorial Analysis of Mixed Data (FAMD)
 - T-distributed Stochastic Neighbour Embedding (t-SNE)
 - Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP)
- The problem was later redefined as an **anomaly detection** problem

Autoencoder (1)

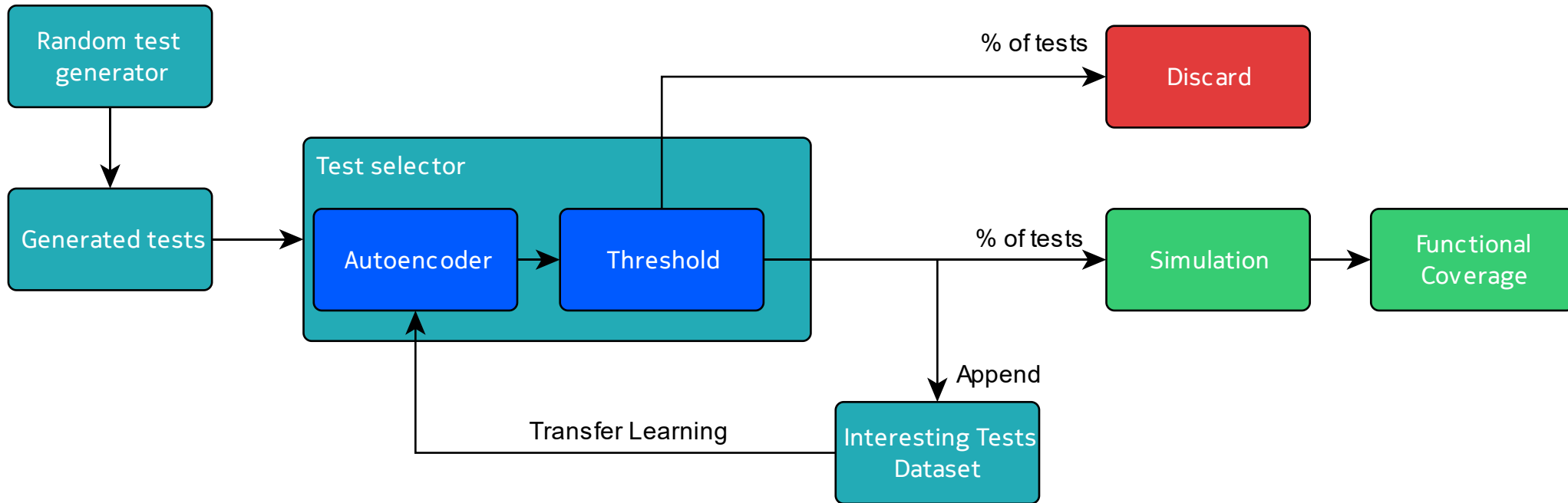
- Simple fully connected autoencoder
- Layer size based on number of inputs
- Inputs normalized
 - Continuous – 0-1 min/max scaling
 - Discrete – one-hot encoding
- MSE loss for training
- Processing in batches
- Transfer learning is utilized



Autoencoder (2)



Autoencoder (3)



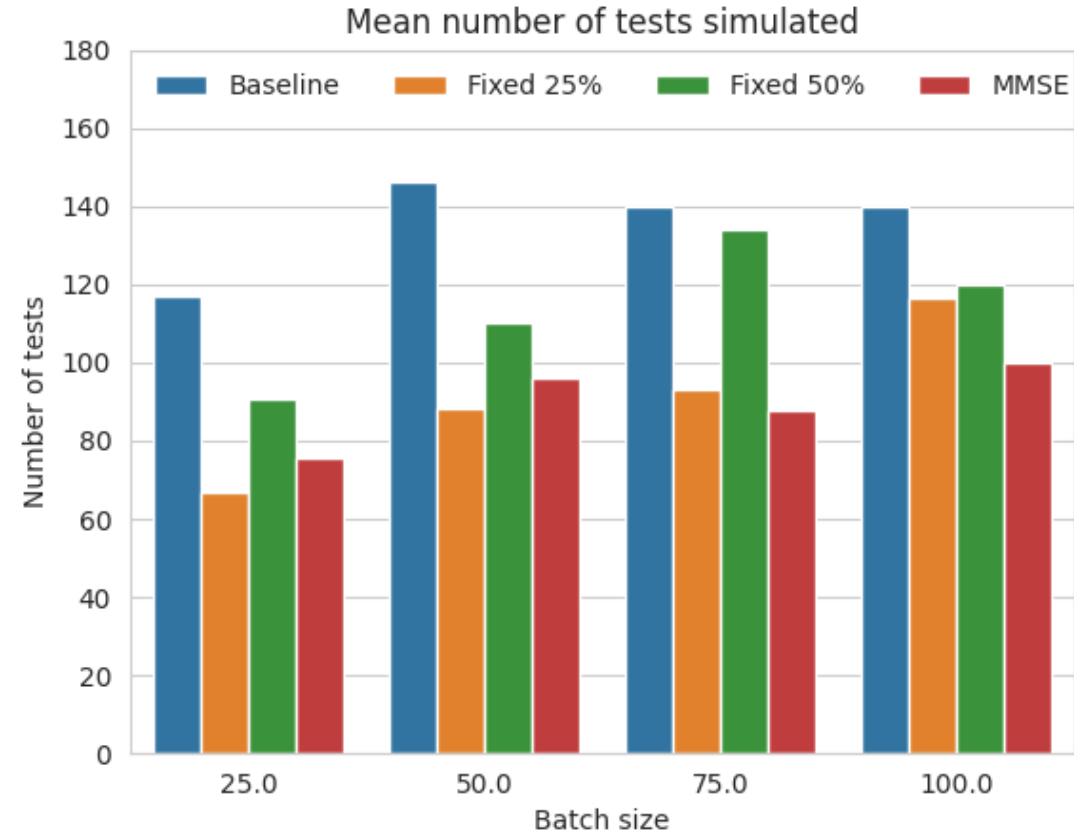
Thresholding

- Two thresholding methods proposed: Fixed and MMSE
- Fixed keeps given percentage of tests
- Moving Mean Square Error (MMSE) based on previous training MSE
- MMSE changes with each batch of tests

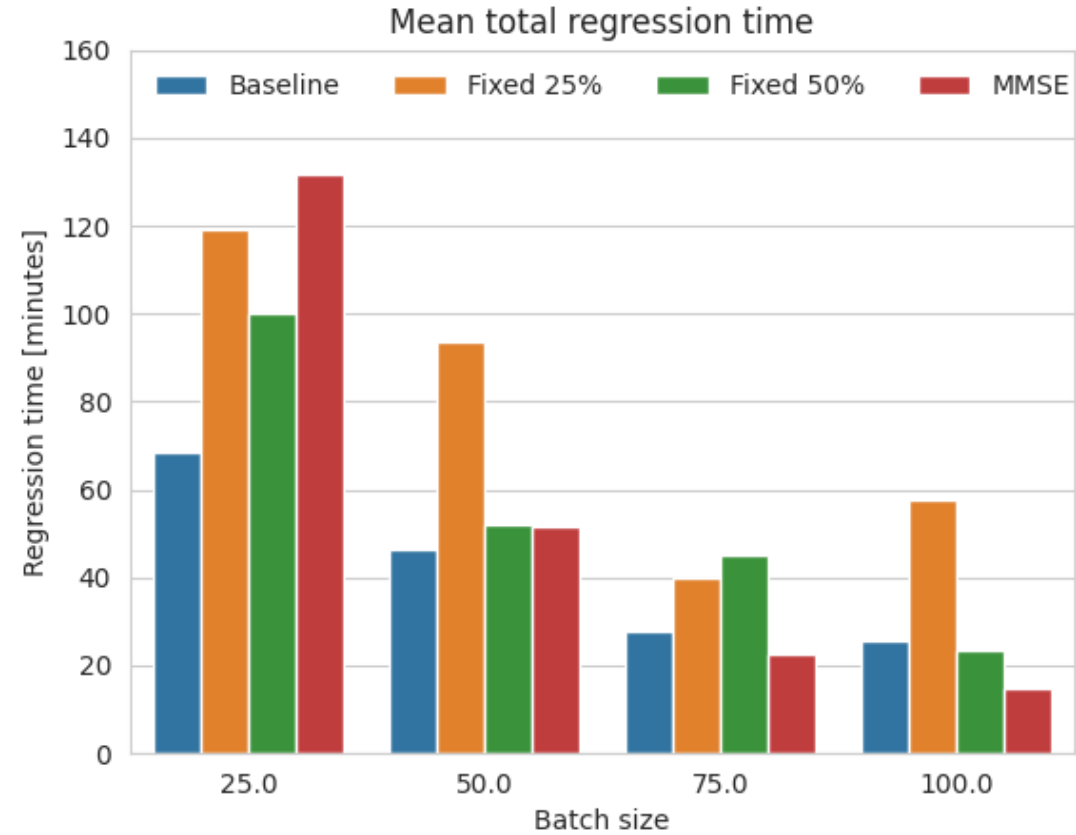
Evaluation

- **DUT:** Physical Uplink Shared Channel (PUSCH) IP estimation block
- **Thresholds:** Fixed 25%, Fixed 50% and MMSE
- **Batches:** 25, 50, 75, 100
- Coverage goal set to 67% due to testbench limitations

Results (1)



Results (2)



Conclusions and next steps

- First ML and co-simulation flow tested on commercial IP
- Generic and applicable in software and hardware
- Improvement in number of simulations for each threshold
- Full flow needs to be improved
- Deeper autoencoder architectures should be tested
- The system will be tested on bigger IPs.

Questions