

# testbench

October 24, 2022

## 1 AtMonSat Detection Algorithm Test Bench

Datapoints from a dataset are sent to the C++ implementation for evaluation and results are recorded.

### 1.0.1 Settings

Microcontroller / processor frequency (this value is used to select some settings (e.g. baudrate) and define the filename to store the results)

```
[ ]: microcontroller_frequency = '146' # [MHz]
```

#### Connection type

A connection can be done to an implementation compiled for the host computer using pipes or to an implementation running on a microcontroller (e.g. STM32H743) using serial communication.

```
[ ]: # connection_type = 'local'
     connection_type = 'remote'
```

#### Settings for a remote connection

connection\_baudrate is the baudrate to use for the communication with the microcontroller. This setting must match the baudrate defined in the firmware.

connection\_port is the interface on the local machine that connects to the remote microcontroller.

```
[ ]: connection_baudrate = {'298': 3686400,
                           '146': 1843200,
                           '78': 921600,
                           '39': 460800}[microcontroller_frequency] # this must
    ↳ match the baudrate of the firmware
     connection_port = '/dev/ttyACM0'
```

#### Settings for a local connection

connection\_local\_command is a list with the command as the first member.

```
[ ]: connection_local_command = ['./atmonsat']
```

#### Dataset to transmit

All datasets are located in the datasets directory. The use\_dataset variable defines which dataset to use.

These measurements have been taken from the EPS of a cubesat. TEMP\_0 to TEMP\_3 are MPPT temperatures TEMP\_4 to TEMP\_8 are voltage regulator temperatures and TEMP\_9 represents the battery temperature.

All temperatures have a resolution of 1°C.

Several ranges have been defined for each dataset. - 'normal': range where no anomaly happens. - 'abnormal': range where one or multiple anomalies have been introduced. - 'experiment': normal + abnormal range.

The use\_range variable can be used to select what range of datapoints to use for evaluation.

```
[ ]: use_dataset = '2022.06.03'
     use_range = 'experiment'
```

### Number of datapoints

limit\_number\_of\_datapoints limits the number of datapoints from dataset to be transmitted for evaluation. - None: all datapoints will be transmitted - any integer > 0: Maximum number of datapoints to transmit

```
[ ]: limit_number_of_datapoints = None # <int> or None
```

### Threshold hold-off

A hold-off can be activated that suppresses any further detection after an anomaly detection during the number of specified iterations.

threshold\_hold\_off can take any positive integer value. 0 disables the postprocessing.

```
[ ]: threshold_hold_off = 60
```

Output directory (where to store the results). A directory will be created inside this output directory for each measurement.

```
[ ]: output_directory = './results'
```

Create output directory

```
[ ]: import datetime
     import os
     timestamp_string = datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
     output_directory = output_directory + os.path.sep + timestamp_string
     os.mkdir(output_directory)
     print("Results store in {}".format(output_directory))
```

Results store in ./results/20221024-123531

Save experiment settings for later reference into meta.json

```
[ ]: import json

     settings = {
         'timestamp': timestamp_string,
```

```

    'dataset': use_dataset,
    'range': use_range,
    'frequency': microcontroller_frequency,
    'connection_type': connection_type,
    'limit': limit_number_of_datapoints,
    'threshold_hold_off': threshold_hold_off,
}

print('Settings:')
for k, v in settings.items():
    print("- {} = {}".format(k, v))

filename = output_directory + os.path.sep + 'settings.json'
with open(filename, 'w') as file:
    json.dump(settings, file)
    print("Settings saved to '{}'.format(filename))

```

Settings:

```

- timestamp = 20221024-123531
- dataset = 2022.06.03
- range = experiment
- frequency = 146
- connection_type = remote
- limit = None
- threshold_hold_off = 60

```

Settings saved to './results/20221024-123531/settings.json'

### 1.0.2 Includes

```

[ ]: %matplotlib inline
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import os
import datetime
import time
import pickle
import sys

enable_example = False
%run dataset.ipynb
%run protocol.ipynb

```

### 1.0.3 Logger

Information, warning and errors are getting logged into atmonsat\_testbench.txt. The variable display\_log is a boolean that defines if the same information should be visualized on screen.

```
[ ]: display_log = True
```

```
[ ]: import logging
logging.basicConfig(filename='atmonsat_testbench.txt',
                    format='%(levelname)s:%(message)s',
                    encoding='utf-8',
                    filemode='w',
                    level=logging.INFO)

if display_log:
    logging.getLogger().addHandler(logging.StreamHandler())
```

The following function is getting called by the communication protocol and can be used to visualize data exchange between the host and the target.

```
[ ]: def comment(s):
    # print(s)
    pass
```

#### 1.0.4 Preparation

##### Load the specified dataset

```
[ ]: dataset = Dataset(use_dataset)[use_range]
```

##### Features

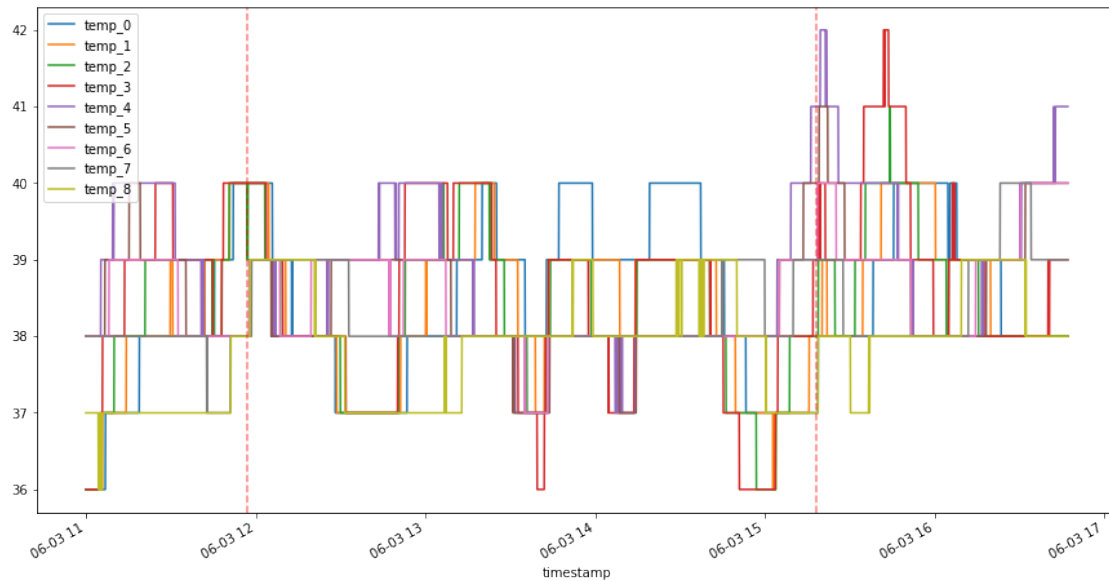
Features to be packed into a datapoint and send to the implementaion. The order of the features must correspond to the ordering of a datapoint in the C++ implementation

```
[ ]: feature_columns = ['temp_0', 'temp_1', 'temp_2', 'temp_3',
                       'temp_4', 'temp_5', 'temp_6', 'temp_7', 'temp_8']
```

Visualize the selectted range of the dataset for inspection

```
[ ]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1)
fig.set_figwidth(15)
fig.set_figheight(8)
dataset.plot(not_columns=['angle', 'sin_of_angle'],
             ax=ax).plot_anomalies(ax=ax)
```

```
[ ]: <__main__.Dataset at 0x7fc467a4d7b0>
```



## Datapoints

Prepare a list of datapoint commands to be send to the implementation.

```
[ ]: commands = []
for index, row in dataset.dataframe[feature_columns].iterrows():
    if not limit_number_of_datapoints is None:
        if len(commands) > limit_number_of_datapoints:
            break
    commands.append(CommandDatapointINT8(data=row.to_numpy(dtype=np.int8)))
```

## Datastore

Datastore is a class that collects incoming distance and detection responses from the implementation.

```
[ ]: class DataStore(object):

    def __init__(self):
        self.__df = pd.DataFrame(
            columns=['detection_recording_timestamp', 'distance', 'detection'])
        self.__row = 0
        # distance and detection arrive independant of each other: wait for
        ↪ both, then store the row
        self.__distance_arrived = False
        self.__detection_arrived = False
        self.__recorded_distance = 0
        self.__recorded_detection = False

    @property
```

```

def dataframe(self):
    return self.__df

def save(self, filename="distance_detection.csv", sep=";"):
    self.__df.to_csv(filename, sep=sep)

def __store(self):
    if self.__distance_arrived and self.__detection_arrived:
        # Store received row
        self.__df.loc[self.__row] = [time.time(),
                                     self.__recorded_distance, self.
↪__recorded_detection]
        self.__row = self.__row + 1
        self.__distance_arrived = False # reset flag
        self.__detection_arrived = False # reset flag

def store_distance(self, distance):
    # logging.info("Malanobis distance={}".format(distance))
    self.__recorded_distance = distance
    if self.__distance_arrived:
        logging.error(
            "Receivied distance a second time before detection. This should_
↪not happen.")
        self.__distance_arrived = True
        self.__store()

def store_detection(self, detection):
    # logging.info("Detection={}".format(detection))
    self.__recorded_detection = detection
    if self.__detection_arrived:
        logging.error(
            "Receivied detection a second time before distance. This should_
↪not happen.")
        self.__detection_arrived = True
        self.__store()

datastore = DataStore()

```

## ExecutionTimeStore

ExecutionTimeStore is a class that collects incoming execution\_time information.

```

[ ]: class ExecutionTimeStore(object):

    def __init__(self):
        self.__df = pd.DataFrame(columns=['execution_time_recording_timestamp',
↪'execution_time'])

```

```

        self.__row = 0

    @property
    def dataframe(self):
        return self.__df

    def response_handler_callback_execution_time(self, duration):
        # logging.info("Execution time={}".format(duration))
        self.__df.loc[self.__row] = [time.time(), float(duration*1e-9)]
        self.__row = self.__row + 1

    def save(self, filename="execution_times.csv", sep=";"):
        self.__df.to_csv(filename, sep=sep)

execution_time_store = ExecutionTimeStore()

```

response\_handler\_callback\_remote\_exception is a response handler that is getting called when an exception occurred in the implementation (local or remote)

```

[ ]: def response_handler_callback_remote_exception(str):
    text = "A remote exception occurred: {}".format(str)
    logging.fatal("Exception={}".format(text))
    raise Exception(text)

```

### Communication response handlers

response\_handlers is a list that defines all allowed responses from the microcontroller and what handlers to call after reception.

```

[ ]: response_handlers = [
    CommandInt32(PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_INT32,
        callback=lambda d: logging.info("Got int32={}".format(d))),
    CommandFloat(PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_FLOAT,
        callback=lambda d: logging.info("Got float={}".format(d))),
    CommandFloat(PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_MAHALANOBIS_DISTANCE,
        callback=datastore.store_distance),
    CommandUInt8(PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_DETECTION,
        callback=datastore.store_detection),
    CommandComment(PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_COMMENT,
        callback=lambda d: logging.info("Comment={}".format(d))),
    CommandComment(PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_EXCEPTION,
        callback=response_handler_callback_remote_exception ),
    CommandUInt32(PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_EXECUTION_TIME,
        callback=execution_time_store.response_handler_callback_execution_time)
]

```

### Connect to the target

Connection can be done on a local target (compiled for the host) or a remote target over serial communication.

```
[ ]: if connection_type == "local":
        connection = ConnectionSubprocess(command=connection_local_command,
                                           response_handlers=response_handlers)
    elif connection_type == "remote":
        connection = ConnectionSerial(port=connection_port,
                                       baudrate=connection_baudrate,
                                       response_handlers=response_handlers)
    else:
        print("Connection type must be 'pipe' or 'serial' ")

    connection.open()
```

### Initialize target

This command initializes or resets the implementation. It has been implemented as a command as the initialization code might try to report errors which is a communication from target->host that is only allowed in reply to a command.

```
[ ]: connection.emit(CommandInitialize())
```

Comment=target initialized.

```
[ ]: True
```

### Upload coefficients

Upload coefficients stored in a save\_variables.pkl to the implementation. The uploaded coefficients are: - detection\_threshold - mahalanobis inverse covariance matrix - mahalanobis mean vector

```
[ ]: filename = 'saved_variables.pkl'
    if os.path.exists(filename):
        with open(filename, 'rb') as file:
            variables_dict = pickle.load(file)
            # logging.info("Threshold: {}".format(float(variables_dict['detection_threshold'])))
            # logging.info("Matrix: {}".format(np.
            # logging.info("Mean: {}".format(np.
            connection.emit(CommandFloat(id=PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_THRESHOLD,
                                         data=float(variables_dict['detection_threshold'])))
            connection.
            emit(CommandMatrix(id=PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_MAHALANOBIS_INVERSE_COVARIANCE_MATRIX,
                              data=np.
                              array(variables_dict['mahalanobis_matrix']).flatten()))
            connection.emit(CommandMatrix(id=PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_MAHALANOBIS_MEAN,
```



```
data=np.  
↪array(variables_dict['mahalanobis_mean']).flatten()))
```

Comment=treshold updated

Comment=mahalanobis inverse covariance matrix has been updated

Comment=mahalanobis mean matrix has been updated

```
[ ]: # connection.emit(CommandFloat(id=PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_THRESHOLD,↵  
↪data=float(1e6)))
```

### Upload hold-off

```
[ ]: connection.emit(CommandUInt32(id=PROTOCOL_COMMAND_ID_THRESHOLD_HOLD_OFF,↵  
↪data=threshold_hold_off))
```

Comment=hold-off updated

```
[ ]: True
```

### 1.0.5 Processing

Take time before sending all datapoints to estimate the total required time.

```
[ ]: start_time = time.time()
```

### Upload the datapoints

```
[ ]: connection.emit(commands)
```

```
[ ]: True
```

### Total required time

This is the time of the evaluation + testbench and communication overhead. It gives an upper bound on the duration.

```
[ ]: total_evaluation_time = time.time() - start_time  
print("Duration of evaluation + communication + testbench: {} [s]".  
↪format(total_evaluation_time))
```

Duration of evaluation + communication + testbench: 52.28216218948364 [s]

### Store the received data and extend the dataset with responses

```
[ ]: datastore.save(filename = output_directory + os.path.sep + "detection.csv")  
execution_time_store.save(filename = output_directory + os.path.sep +↵  
↪"execution_time.csv")  
  
missing_values = len(dataset.dataframe.index) - len(datastore.  
↪dataframe['detection'])
```

```

print("Number of missing detection responses: {} / {}".format(missing_values,
    ↳len(dataset.dataframe.index)))
dataset.dataframe['detection'] = list(datastore.dataframe['detection']) +
    ↳[0]*missing_values
dataset.dataframe['distance'] = list(datastore.dataframe['distance']) +
    ↳[0]*missing_values
dataset.dataframe['detection_recording_timestamp'] = list(datastore.
    ↳dataframe['detection_recording_timestamp']) + [0]*missing_values

missing_values = len(dataset.dataframe.index) - len(execution_time_store.
    ↳dataframe['execution_time'])
print("Number of missing execution_time responses: {} / {}".
    ↳format(missing_values, len(dataset.dataframe.index)))
dataset.dataframe['execution_time'] = list(execution_time_store.
    ↳dataframe['execution_time']) + [0]*missing_values
dataset.dataframe['execution_time_recording_timestamp'] =
    ↳list(execution_time_store.dataframe['execution_time_recording_timestamp']) +
    ↳[0]*missing_values

```

Number of missing detection responses: 52 / 4060

Number of missing execution\_time responses: 0 / 4060

Save the dataset with the results to CSV

```

[ ]: filename = output_directory + os.path.sep + "testbench_data.csv"
print("Dataset and results have been stored into: {}".format(filename))
dataset.save_dataframe_as_csv(filename=filename)

```

Dataset and results have been stored into:

./results/20221024-123531/testbench\_data.csv

```

[ ]: <__main__.Dataset at 0x7fc467a4d7b0>

```

## 1.0.6 Postprocessing

Visualize the dataset and the results

```

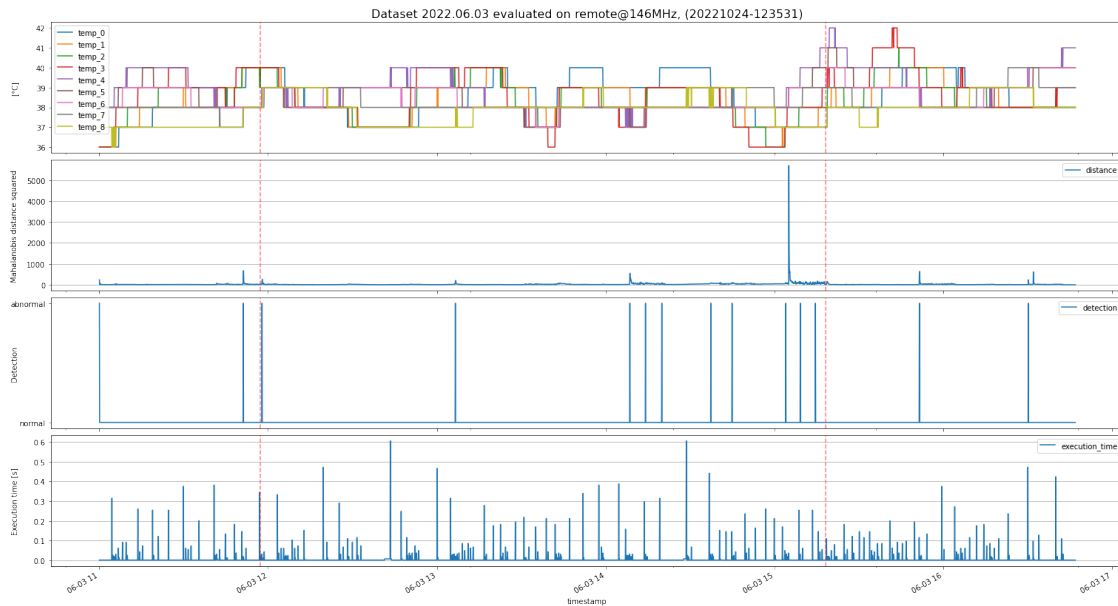
[ ]: ylabel_position = (-0.030, 0.5)
fig, axs = plt.subplots(4, 1, sharex=True)
fig.set_figwidth(26)
fig.set_figheight(15)
axs[0].set_title("Dataset {} evaluated on {}@{}MHz, ({})."
    ↳format(dataset.
    ↳dataset_name, connection_type, microcontroller_frequency,
    ↳timestamp_string), fontsize=16)
axs[0].set_ylabel("[°C]")
axs[0].yaxis.set_label_coords(*ylabel_position)
dataset.plot(columns=feature_columns, ax=axs[0]).plot_anomalies(ax=axs[0])
axs[1].set_ylabel("Mahalanobis distance squared")

```

```

axs[1].yaxis.set_label_coords(*ylabel_position)
dataset.plot(columns=['distance'], ax=axs[1], grid=True).
    ↳plot_anomalies(ax=axs[1])
axs[1].grid(axis='x')
axs[2].set_ylabel("Detection")
axs[2].yaxis.set_label_coords(*ylabel_position)
axs[2].set_yticks([1.0, 0.0], ["abnormal", "normal"])
dataset.plot(columns=['detection'], ax=axs[2]).plot_anomalies(ax=axs[2])
axs[3].set_ylabel("Execution time [s]")
axs[3].yaxis.set_label_coords(*ylabel_position)
dataset.plot(columns=['execution_time'], ax=axs[3], grid=True).
    ↳plot_anomalies(ax=axs[3])
axs[3].grid(axis='x')
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.05)
filename = output_directory + os.path.sep + "testbench_results.png"
plt.savefig(filename)

```



## Execution time statistics

```

[ ]: column = dataset.dataframe['execution_time']

execution_time_statistics = {"mean": float(column.mean()),
                             "median": float(column.median()),
                             "std": float(column.std()),
                             "min": float(column.min()),
                             "max": float(column.max()),
                             "sum": float(column.sum()),

```

```

        "sample_size": len(column)
    }

    print("Execution time / datapoint statistics")
    for k, v in execution_time_statistics.items():
        print("{} \t= {} [s]".format(k, v))

    print("")
    print("Description")
    print(column.describe())

    statistics = {"execution_time": execution_time_statistics}

    filename = output_directory + os.path.sep + "execution_time_statistics.json"
    with open(filename, 'w') as file:
        json.dump(statistics, file)
        print("Statistics stored to '{}'.format(filename))

```

Execution time / datapoint statistics

```

mean      = 0.005977377832512316 [s]
median    = 1.0000000000000002e-06 [s]
std       = 0.03600976223361944 [s]
min       = 1.0000000000000002e-06 [s]
max       = 0.60653 [s]
sum       = 24.268154000000003 [s]
sample_size = 4060 [s]

```

Description

```

count      4060.000000
mean       0.005977
std        0.036010
min        0.000001
25%        0.000001
50%        0.000001
75%        0.000002
max        0.606530

```

Name: execution\_time, dtype: float64

Statistics stored to './results/20221024-123531/execution\_time\_statistics.json'

### Histogram of excution duration

```

[ ]: if connection_type == "local":
        ax=column.plot.hist(column=["execution_time"], bins=15, logy=True,
        xlim=[0,0.001], figsize=(15,8), edgecolor='white', linewidth=3, grid=True)
    else:
        ax=column.plot.hist(column=["execution_time"], bins=15, logy=True, xlim=[0,
        0.5], figsize=(15,8), edgecolor='white', linewidth=3, grid=True)

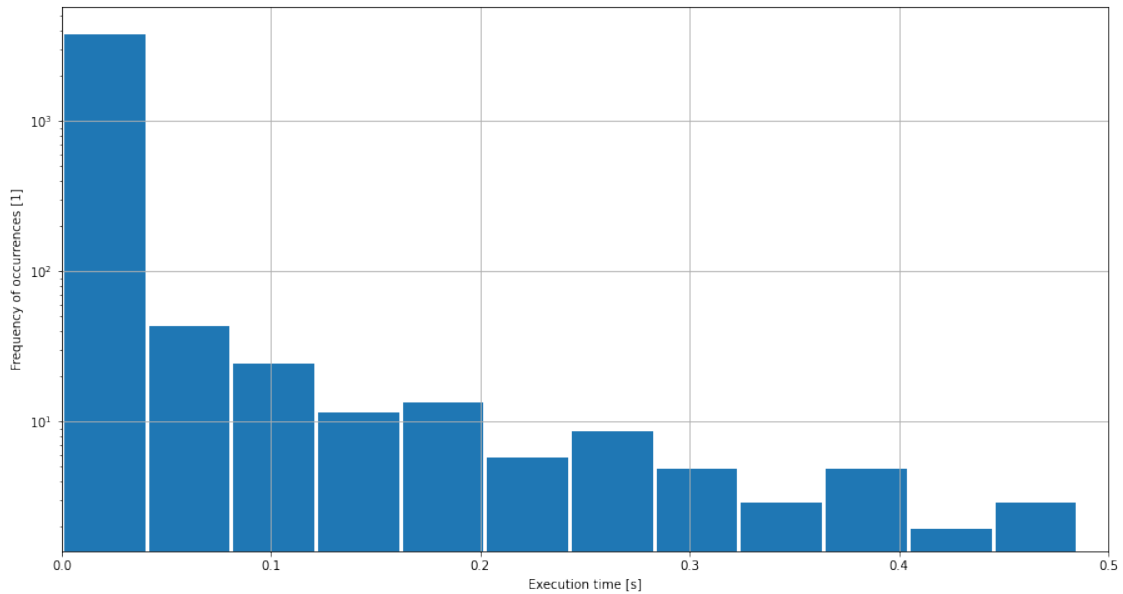
```

```

ax.set_xlabel("Execution time [s]")
ax.set_ylabel("Frequency of occurrences [1]")

filename = output_directory + os.path.sep + "testbench_histogram.png"
plt.savefig(filename)

```



### Communication and testbench overhead

Calculate time overhead due to communication and testbench

```

[ ]: time_overhead = total_evaluation_time - column.sum()
print("Total duration: {} [s]".format(total_evaluation_time))
print("Evaluation duration: {} [s]".format(column.sum()))
print("Overhead (communication and testbench): {} [s]".format(time_overhead))

```

Total duration: 52.28216218948364 [s]

Evaluation duration: 24.268154000000003 [s]

Overhead (communication and testbench): 28.01400818948364 [s]

### 1.0.7 Finalize

Terminate the connection

```

[ ]: connection.close()

```