

Probably Right, Probably on Time:

An Analysis of **CAN** in the presence of **Host** and **Network** Faults

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Safety critical real-time systems are susceptible to **electromagnetic interference (EMI)**



Ex: power lines

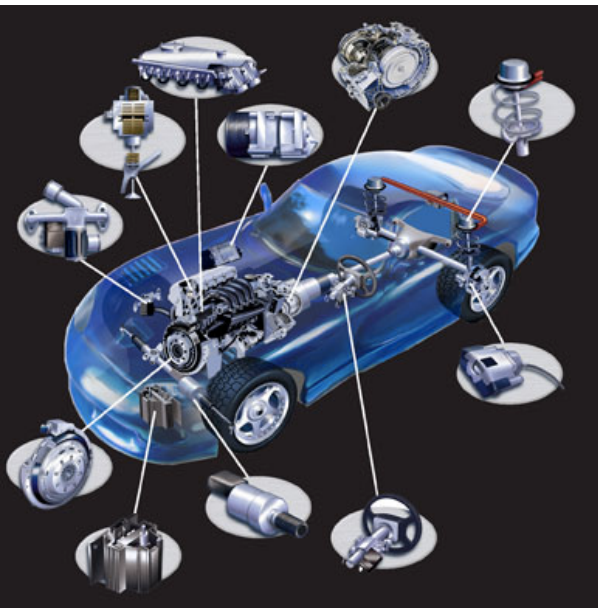


environmental radiation



high-power machinery

Safety critical real-time systems are susceptible to **electromagnetic interference (EMI)**



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EMI can have adverse effects

- **Transmission faults:** corrupted messages in networked systems
- **Host faults:** hangs, crashes, incorrect outputs

Mechanisms to **tolerate** EMI-induced faults

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Transmission
faults



Retransmit erroneous messages
(e.g., the CAN bus protocol)

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replicate task on independent hosts

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→ *The **more slack**, the better!*

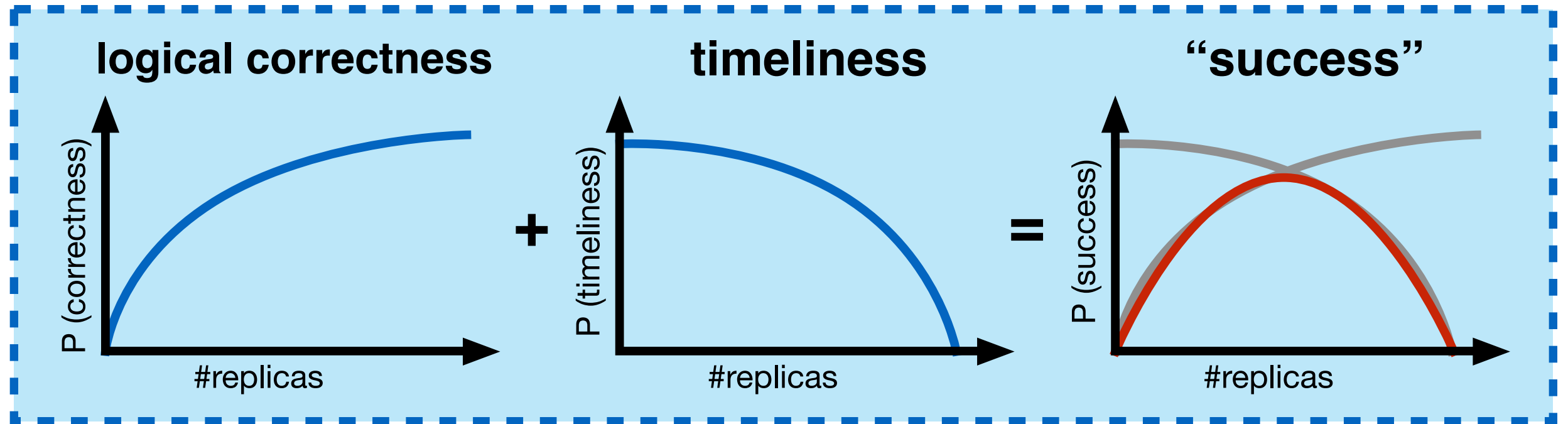
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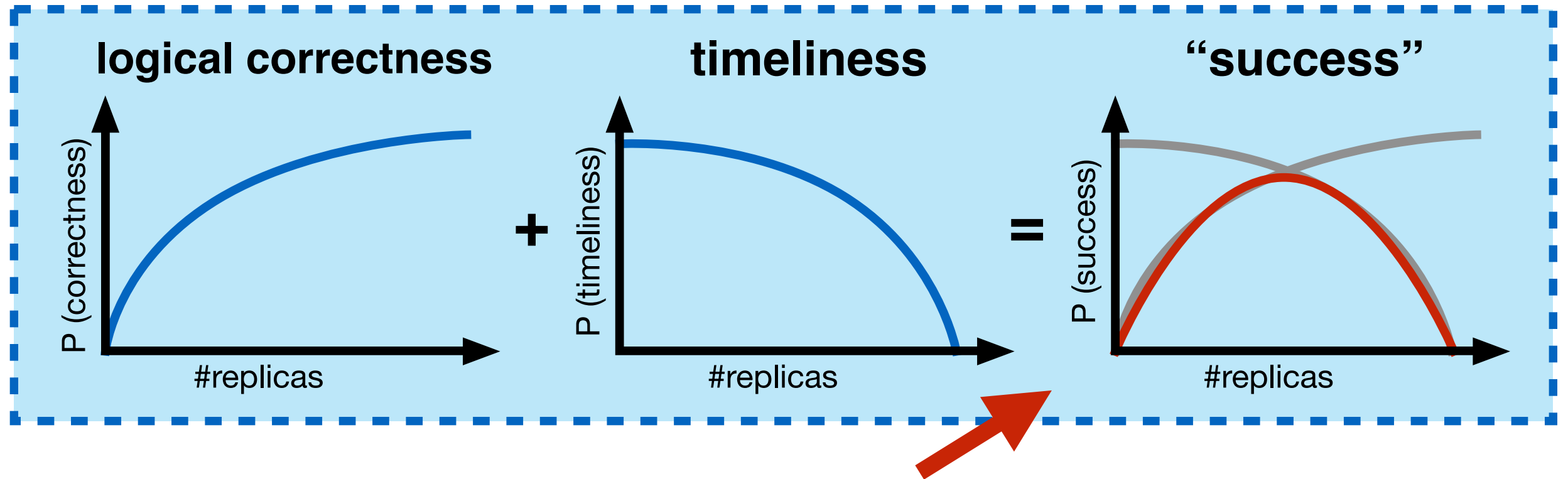
→ ***More replicas = less slack!***

Correctness vs. timeliness tradeoff



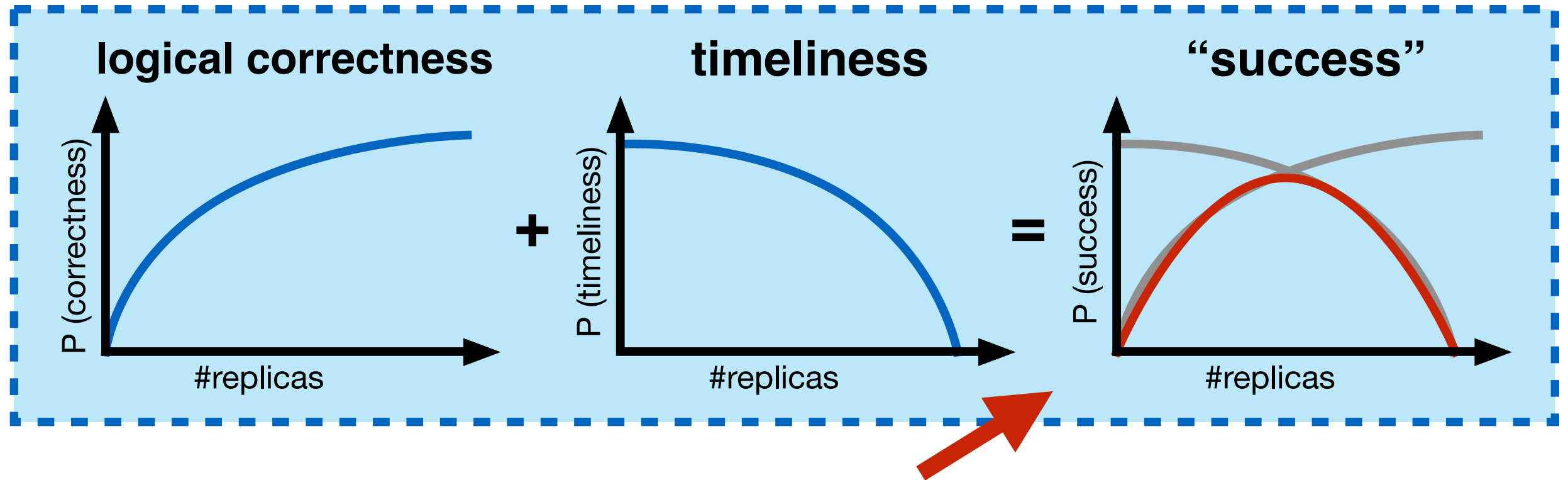
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Correctness vs. timeliness tradeoff



Problem: What is the probability of a
“successful” message transmission?

Correctness vs. timeliness tradeoff



Problem: What is the probability of a
“**successful**” message transmission?

The message recipient infers the
correct value of the message

The message recipient
infers a value **on time**

Probabilistic analysis to **quantify** the notion of a “successful” message transmission

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Considered systems:

- **CAN-based system**
- Four different scenarios
 - ➔ **periodic / sporadic** message arrivals
 - ➔ hosts with **synchronized / asynchronous** clocks

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Probabilistic fault model

- **Poisson distribution** for retransmissions
- **Fixed, host-specific probabilities** for host faults
 - ➔ for omission and commission errors, respectively

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