

למספר n - Δt (או Δt או Δt או Δt)

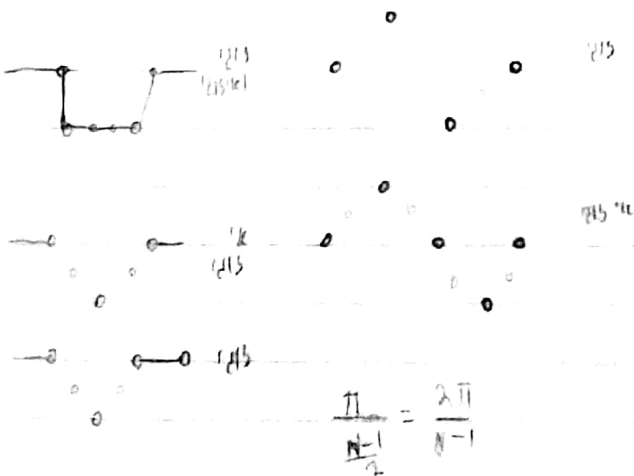
כל נקודה במרחק שווה מהמחשבה.
יש מספר שווה של נקודות למימין ולשמאל
ע נק' מרכז. סה"כ מספר אי זוגי של
נקודות.

המרחק ימני או קיצור שמאלה

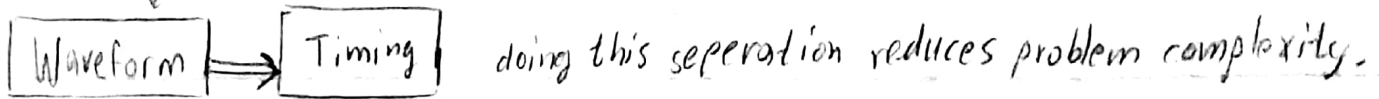
כל נקודה בזה עכיוונה המתאים
במספר: $\frac{\Delta t}{n-1}$ (תמיד בזה)

בהתחלה crossover, נקודות (x, y) מתחלפות בצורה הקאה; עבור שני נקודות
(x₁, y₁), (x₂, y₂) של שני אנשים שונים, וע מתחלף עם y₂. עכ"ל ה x-y;
שתי אנשים וזה לא משתנה קאם תמידית החלפת של חתך (תמיד בחתך).

אני מקבל רזולוציה במיליון 10



Search for good parameter values.



multiple sweeps on actual target

(like in pet1943 game)

When searching for a waveform, test it on your own simple loop program.

each solution/individual is tested N times!

another option for fitness: $F = \sum \text{Results}$.. each result $\in \{\text{reset, normal, success, undefined}\}$

success > undefined > reset > normal
(10) (7) (2) (0)

When mutating - use random? or gauss?

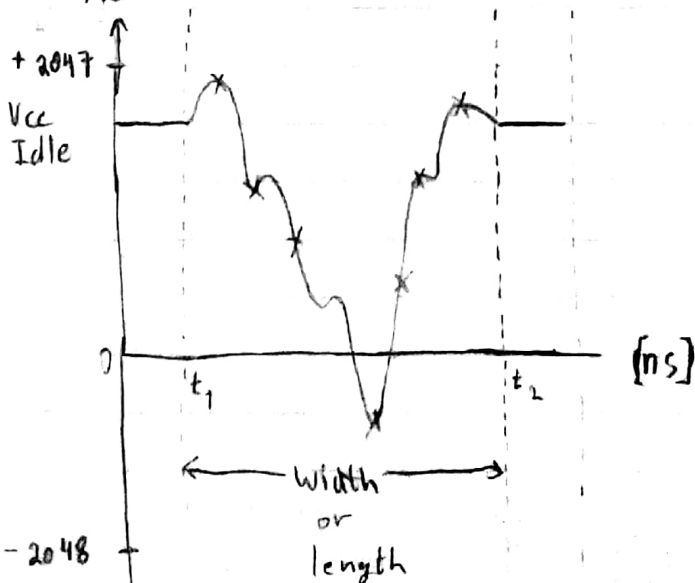
הנכנסים אינם יכולים לעשות local search כאשר הם בתהליך "קריטי" כל
 <Local search> מתבצע כאשר קורה פליטה. רצף GA נמשך.
 כש'נכנס' shape הוא יותר.

נ' יש לו F עקב יותר, יהיה בסף הסתברות גבוהה יותר של
 כחול.

crossover מתבצע בין שני פרטים

for parameter/gene p do
 child. p = random in range[parent1. p , parent2. p]
 end for

12 bit DAC



our team uses agilent 33250A arbitrary waveform generator.

each waveform can contain between 1 (DC voltage) to 65536 (64K) data points, or 16384 (16K)

According to manual.

Interpolation can be enabled: Linear or can be disabled: Step-like

max frequency 25MHz for 14bit
 max voltage: 5V for 50 Ω , 10V for HiZ

Parameter Space - from shaping the glitch paper

Finite set (from 4 to 10) of (x, y) coordinates that are interpolated with cubic interpolation on a 2048×4096 grid, and fed into DAC. The glitch length (width) is encoded as frequency or period of the arbitrary waveform generated. That's along with other parameters: timing, and voltage (idle)

$$\text{fitness} = F = \frac{n_s}{n_T} - n_p$$

$$-\alpha \leq F \leq \alpha \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

n_p = penalty: target bugs or reset

or false positive, i.e., incorrect byte extracted

n_s = number of successful glitches/tests

n_T = total number of tests.

Population is generated with random chromosomes.

each chromosome is an individual that contains the glitch parameters: -
Timing, width, voltage idle, and (x, y) coordinates.

Selection: fitness proportionate and tournament are acceptable.

Crossover: uniform, in particular, every (x, y) point in the glitch waveform can be mixed between 2 parents with 0.5 probability.

Mutation: every parameter has a different mutation probability. The glitch width parameter has the highest probability, the waveform has a greater probability in the first generations, together with a higher likelihood of mutating by a small extent. elite individuals do not mutate, so we won't lose them.

Replacement: a replace-worst strategy is adopted, which replaces the worst individual of current population.

⊗ Mating of 2 parents create 2 offsprings

Start with 50 tests per individual and increment this value at each generation. The algorithm converges when the success rate is good enough within the timeout limit.

Target responses: NORMAL - glitch did not affect, RESET - glitch resets the target,

classification

~~MUTE - target stops all communication due to glitch,~~

~~CHANGING - target gives different responses for the same glitch.~~

I UNDEFINED/UNKNOWN - undefined response

SUCCESS - response is a specific predetermined that does not happen under normal operation. {map this to fitness?}