Embedded Systems: An Application-Centered Approach

Robert Dick

http://robertdick.org/esaca/ Office: 2417-E EECS Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science University of Michigan



Reliable embedded system design and synthesis	Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Outline

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Types of reliability

- Algorithm correctness: Does the specification have the desired properties?
- Robustness in the presence of transient faults: Can the system continue to operate correctly despite temporary errors?
- Robustness in the presence of permanent faults: Can the system continue to operate correctly in the presence of permanent errors?

Algorithm correctness

Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Conventional software testing

- Implement and test
- Number of tests bounded but number of inputs huge
- Imperfect coverage

Algorithm correctness

Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Model checking

- Use finite state system representation
- Use exhaustive state space exploration to guarantee desired properties hold for all possible paths
- Guarantees properties
- Difficulty with variables that can take on many values
 - Symbolic techniques can improve this
- Difficulty with large number of processes

Algorithm correctness

Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Critical barriers to use

- For simple systems, manual proofs possible
- For very complex systems, state space exploration intractable
- May require new, more formal, specification language

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Overcoming barriers to use

- Automatic abstraction techniques permitting use on more complex systems
 - Difficult problem
- Target moderate-complexity systems where reliability is important
 - Medical devices
 - Transportation devices
 - Electronic commerce applications
- Give users a high-level language that is actually easier to use than their current language, and provide a path to a language used in existing model checkers

Cross-talk

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

- Shielding
- Bus encoding

Particle impact

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

- Temporal redundancy
- Structural redundancy
- Voltage control

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Random background offset charge

- Improvements to fabrication
- Temporal redundancy
- Structural redundancy

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Temperature-induced timing faults

- Preemptive throttling
- Global planning

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Checkpointing: a tool for robustness in the presence of transient faults

- Periodically store system state
- On fault detection, roll back to known-good state
- Should system-wide or incremental, as-needed restores be used?
- When should checkpoints be taken?

Electromigration

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

- Reduce temperature
- Reduce current
- Spatial redundancy

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Manufacturing defects

Spatial redundancy

Example lifetime failure aware synthesis flow

Changyun Zhu, Z. P. Gu, Robert P. Dick, and Li Shang. Reliable multiprocessor system-on-chip synthesis. In *Proc. Int. Conf. Hardware/Software Codesign and System*

Synthesis, pages 239–244, October 2007

- Use temperature reduction and spatial redundancy to increase system MTTF
- System MTTF: the expected amount of time an MPSoC will operate, possibly in the presence of component faults, before its performance drops below some designer-specified constraint or it is no longer able to meet it functionality requirements

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

Motivating example for reliability optimization



Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults





Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults



Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults



Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults



Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults



Lifetime reliability optimization challenges

- Accurate reliability models
- Efficient system-level reliability models
- Efficient fault detection and recovery solutions
- Optimization

Importance of understanding fault class

- Many reliability techniques attempt to deal with arbitrary fault processes
- However, the properties of the fault process most significant for a particular appliation may be important
 - · Considering them can allow more efficient and reliable designs

Algorithm correctness Appropriate responses to transient faults Appropriate responses to permanent faults

What to do before Monday

- Adjust your project definition based on customer interviews so far and prepare a page-long description of why it is valuable and how it will be prototyped and evaluated.
- 2 Complete at least another five interviews of people who might value what you are trying to provide and take detailed notes.