

# Clereco

Cross-Layer Early Reliability Evaluation for the Computing cOntinuum



<http://www.clereco.eu>

## FP7 projects HARPA CLERECO and EXCESS

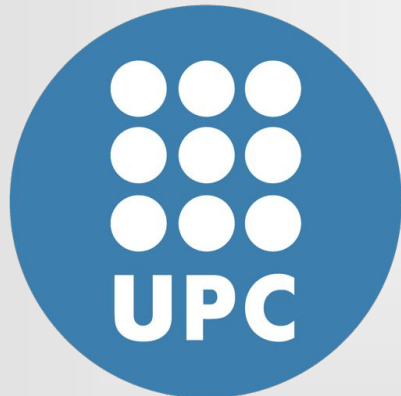
Convergence, Perspectives and Joint Vision (S. Di Carlo – POLITO)

HiPEAC CSW - May 5<sup>th</sup> 2015 Oslo

## WHO WE ARE



Laboratoire  
d'Informatique  
de Robotique  
et de Microélectronique  
de Montpellier



# THALES





## RELIABILITY IN DIGITAL SYSTEMS

- Many existing and new digital applications aim at implementing the **Computing Continuum**
- From a **reliability** and **dependability** perspective, the end-user or end-application can declare precise requirements
  - Reliability constraints and requirements are highly variable according to the application areas and the criticality of the considered system or component
- Reliability directly drives technology, HW and SW design decisions



## RELIABLE SYSTEMS DESIGN

How do we design reliable systems today?



Error management solutions at all design/implementation levels are feasible: **technology**, **hardware**, **software**, etc.



**What's the best combination?**



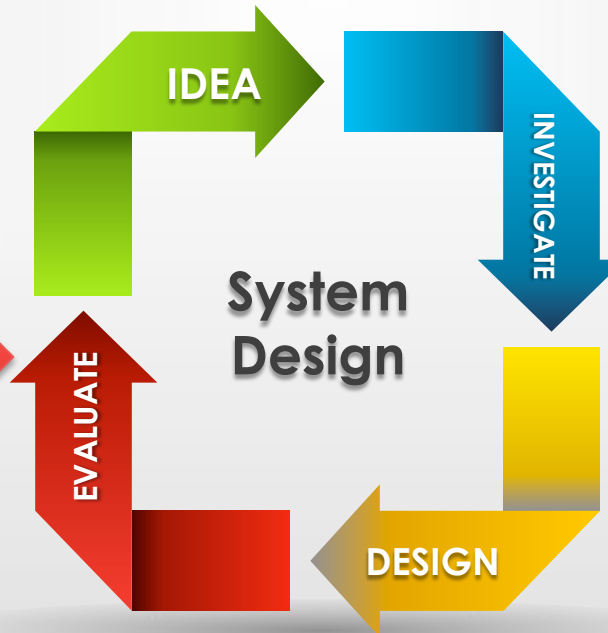


## OVER DESIGN OF RELIABLE SYSTEMS



Reliability engineers and system architects are required to fulfill demanding safety requirements to budget and allocate reliability targets per system component while depending on incomplete or missing reliability data

RTL/Gate level fault injection  
Physical stress test



### A safe approach: OVERDESIGN

Large margins  
Massive redundancy





## THE **COSTS** OF RELIABILITY

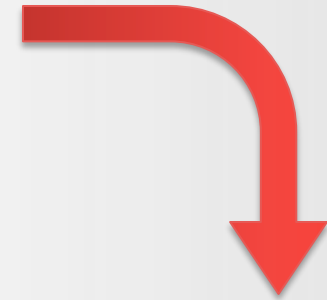
Products failing to reach the reliability objectives may be penalized with commercial failure, decreased brand name reputation and financial penalties

### Reliability costs



Many design and implementation choices, decisions or compromises can be traced back to cost criteria

**Overdesign**

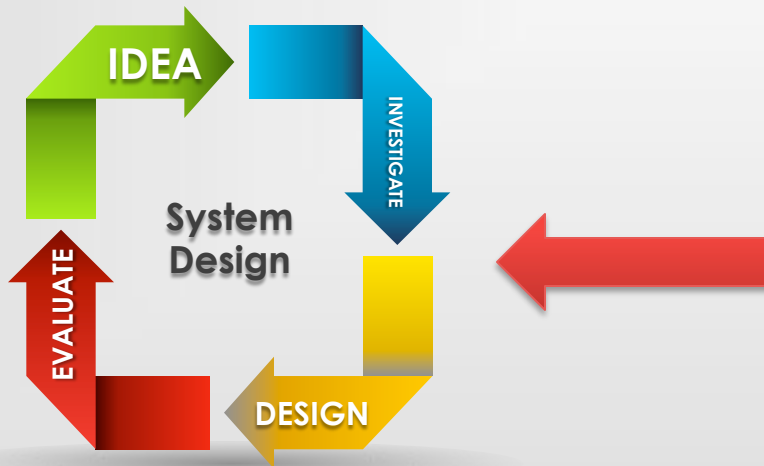




## OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

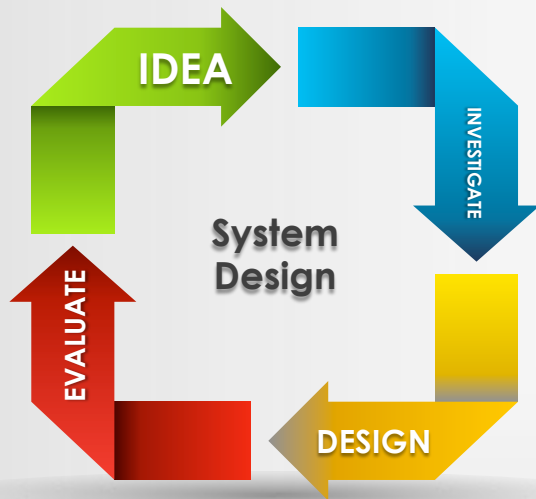
- Is over-design really required?
  - Errors are often masked by several layers of hardware and software
  - The way HW and SW components are interconnected plays a crucial role in these masking effects

**IF WE PROVIDE DESIGNERS WITH TOOLS TO EVALUATE SYSTEM RELIABILITY EARLY IN THE DESIGN CYCLE CAN WE HELP THEM DESIGNING MORE EFFICIENT SYSTEMS?**



## OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

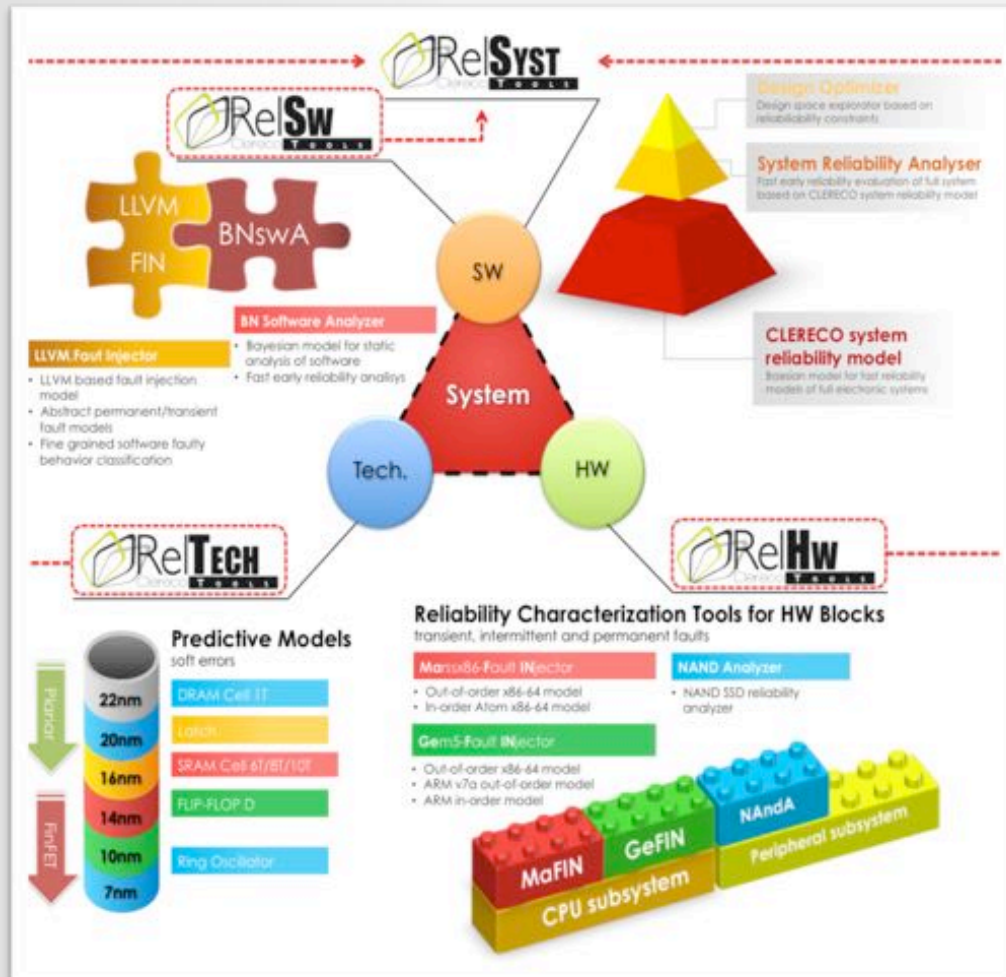
If we provide designers with tools to evaluate reliability early in the design can we help them designing more efficient systems?



**WE BELIEVE THE ANSWER IS “YES” AND NEXT SLIDES WILL  
OVERVIEW CLERECO APPROACH TO REACH THIS GOAL**



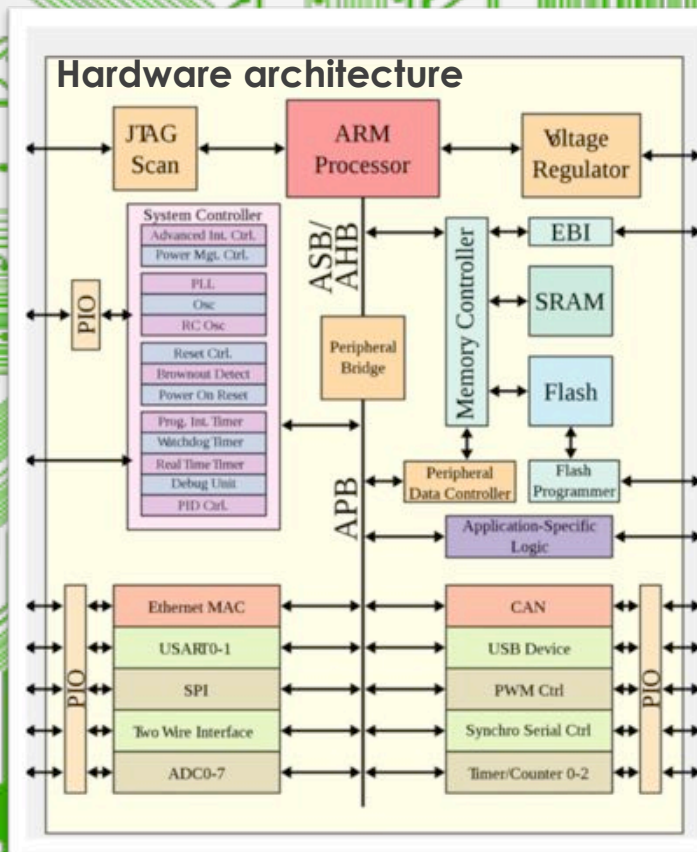
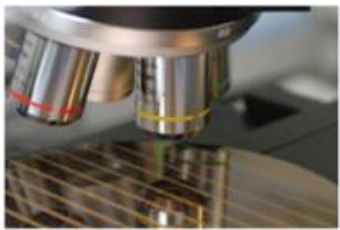
## WHAT WE PROVIDE



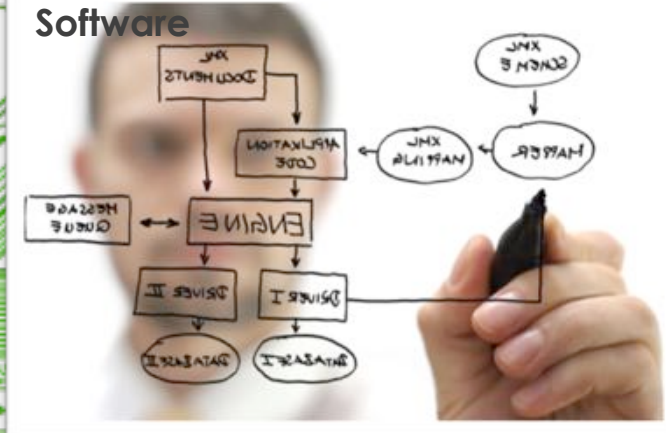
CLERECO provides a **reliability analysis and management framework** consisting of libraries, tools and formats able to model, evaluate and optimize the reliability of complex systems.

# SYSTEM MODELING FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Technology



Software



**SYSTEM**



## SYSTEM MODELING FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

### Component based



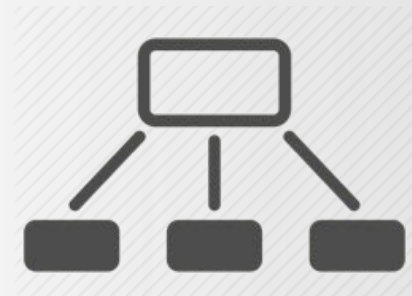
Modeling system's components and reliability characteristics (technologies, hardware, software)

### System architecture



Modeling system's architecture (components interconnection)

### Hierarchical



Hierarchical analysis to manage complexity

### Statistical reasoning



Enable statistical reasoning on system level reliability





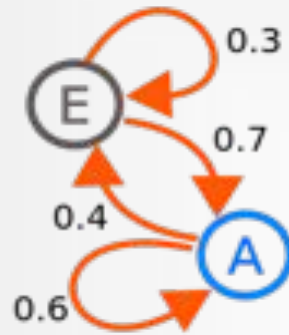
## STATISTICAL MODELS OPTIONS

### FAULT TREE ANALYSIS



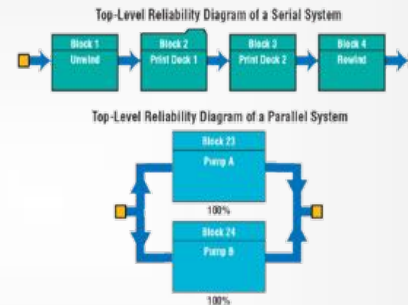
Top-down deductive failure analysis in which an undesired state of a system is analyzed using Boolean logic to combine a series of lower level events

### MARKOV CHAINS



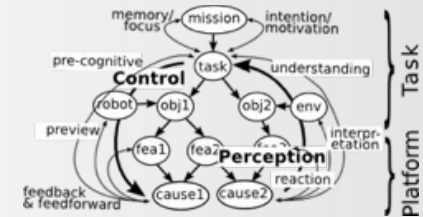
A random process that undergoes transitions from one state to another (correct state, failure state). Probability distribution of next state only depends on the current state

### RELIABILITY BLOCK DIAGRAMS



Very similar to fault tree analysis. The most fundamental difference between FTDs and RBDs is that an RBD works in the "success space", and thus looks at system successes combinations

### BAYESIAN NETS



A statistical model representing multivariate statistical distributions. They model relations among random variables

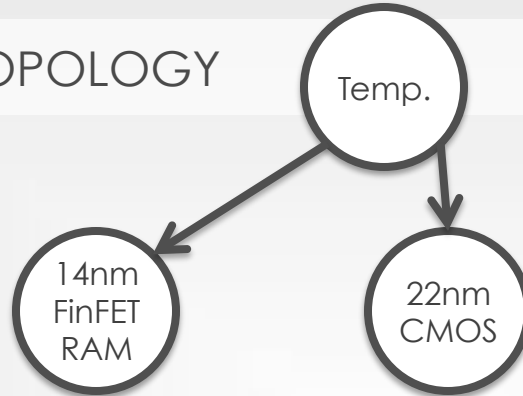


## STATISTICAL MODELS OPTIONS

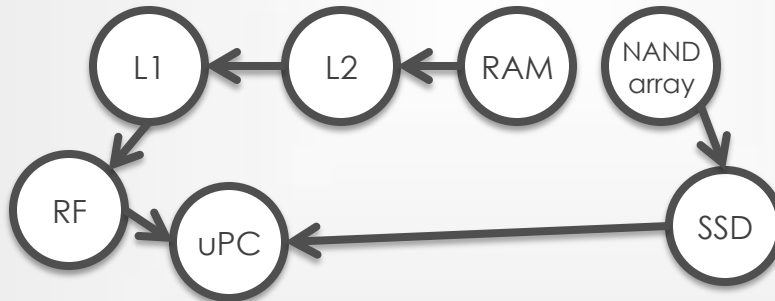
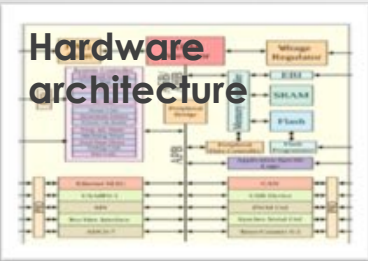
	Fault Tree Analysis	Reliability Block Diag.	Markov Chains	Bayesian Networks
Top DOWN	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bottom UP	✗	✗	✓ limited	✓
Full propagation of events	✗	✗	✗	✓
Multiple output	✗	✗	✗	✓
Continuous values	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cycles definition	✗	✓	✓	✓
Dynamic modeling	✗	✗	✓	✓
Component based	✓	✓	✗	✓



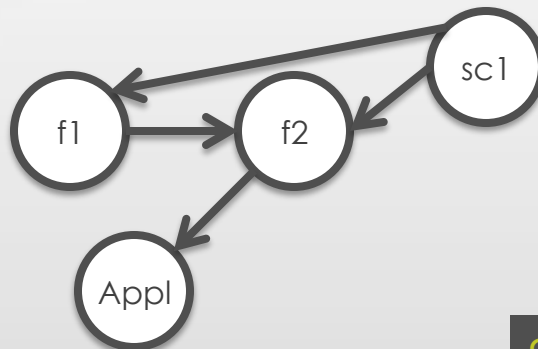
## SYSTEM MODELING TOPOLOGY



Technology nodes model raw error rates, environmental conditions, etc.



HW blocks are nodes of the network. Complex blocks can be split into sub blocks (e.g., uPC). Arcs are candidate error propagation paths.



SW blocks (e.g., functions or portions of a function) are nodes of the network. Arcs are candidate error propagation paths. Also concepts such as concurrency can be easily expressed.



## ING TOPOLOGY

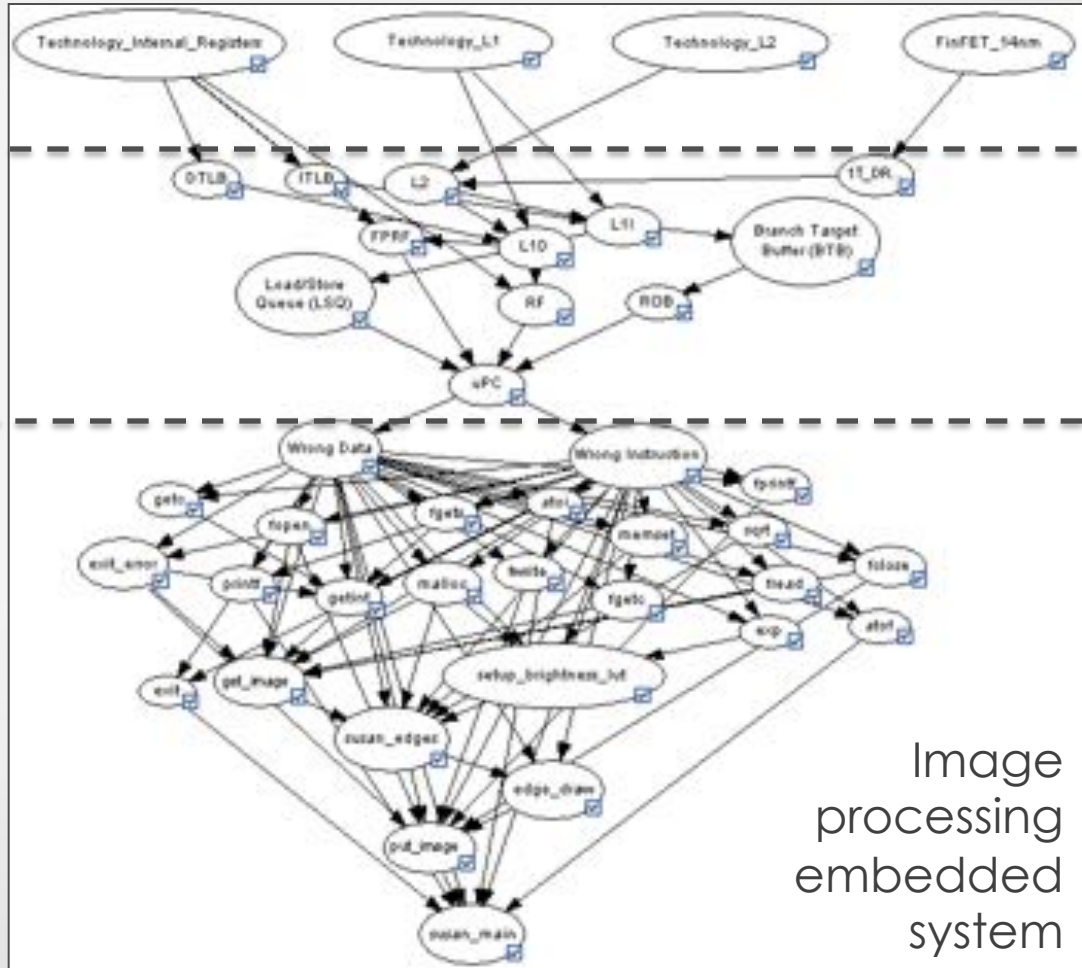
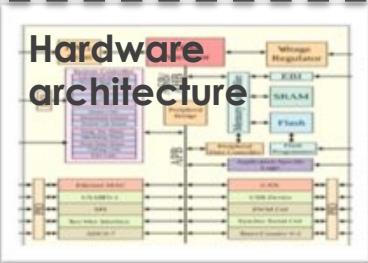
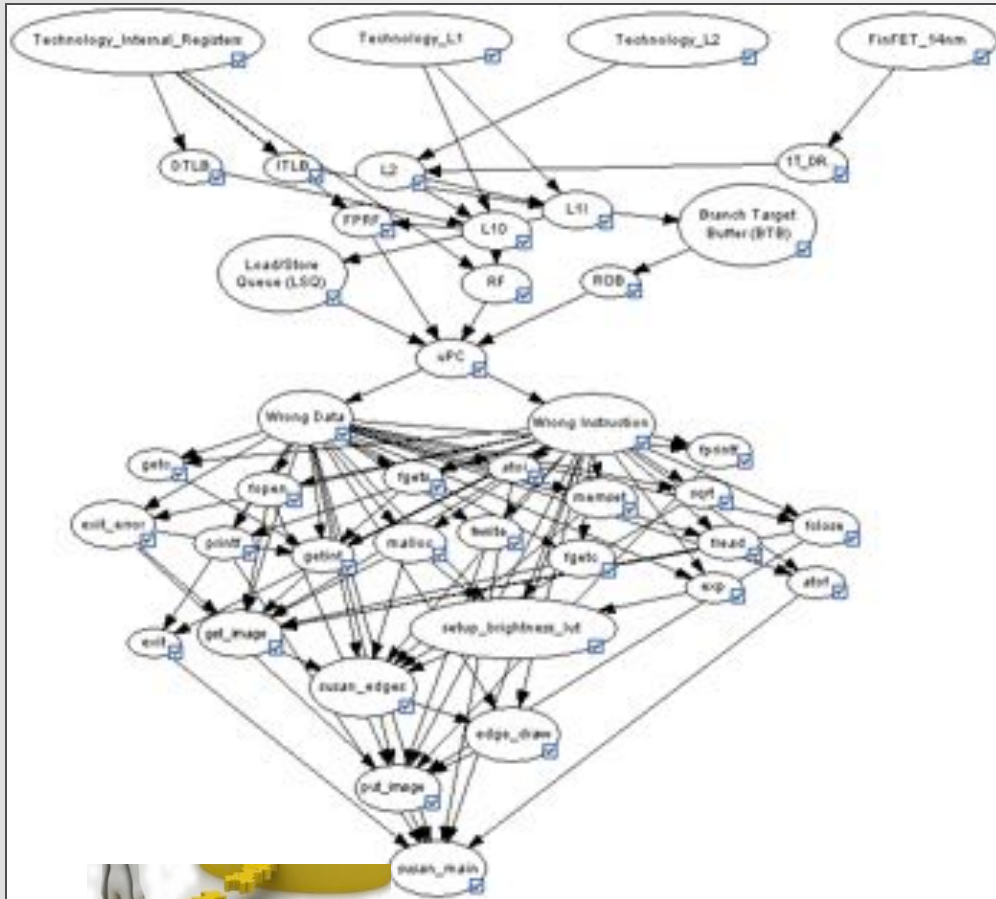


Image processing embedded system

## REASONING AND RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



1

**Global rel. analysis**

System level reliability inference (e.g., MTBF, MTTF, FIT, etc.) taking into account raw errors and propagation/masking of raw-errors



## REASONING AND RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



2

Forward inspection

Given the evidence that a node is in a given state (i.e., failure) which is the probability of correctness/failure observed at the application layer?



## REASONING AND RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



**Evidence**

**3**

**Backward inspection**

Given the evidence that the application fails, which are the most probable roots of failure?

## REASONING AND RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



CREATING THE MODEL FOR A SYSTEM, COMPUTING ITS PARAMETERS (I.E. CONDITIONAL PROBABILITIES) IS A COMPLEX AND CHALLENGING TASKS

Is CLERECO reliability framework another SPREADSHEET based system reliability analyzer?



## TOOLS FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



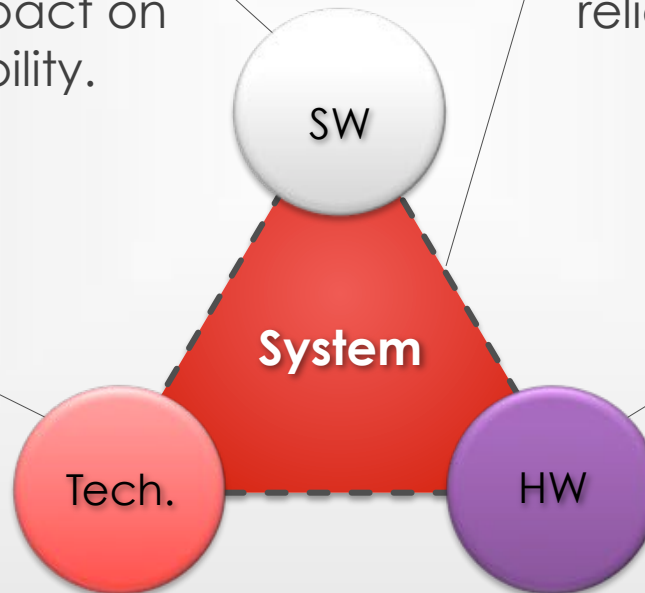
Tools for analysis of software impact on system reliability.



Tools for system level reliability analysis.

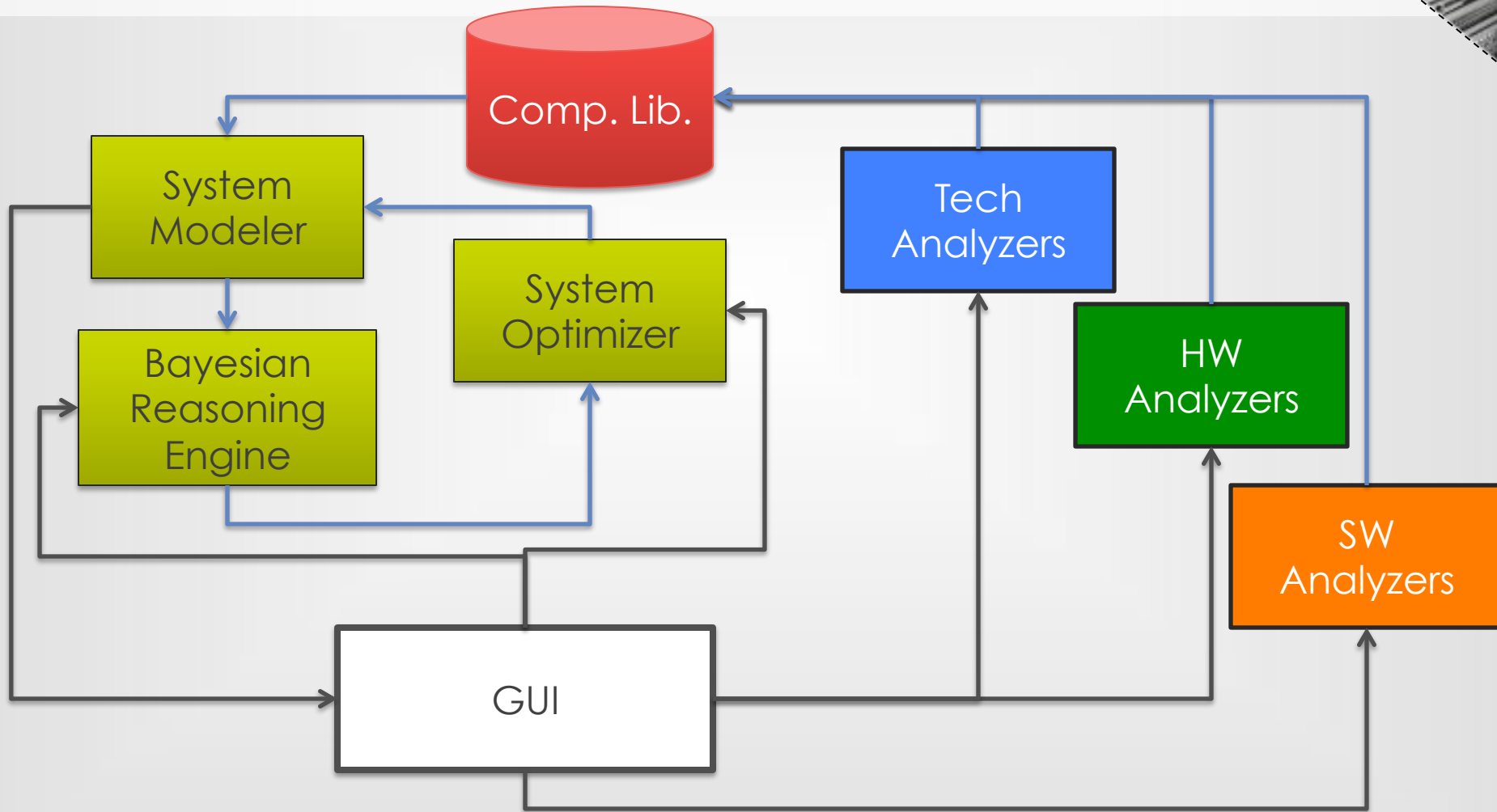


Tools for analysis of technology impact on system reliability.



Tools for analysis of hardware architecture impact on system reliability.

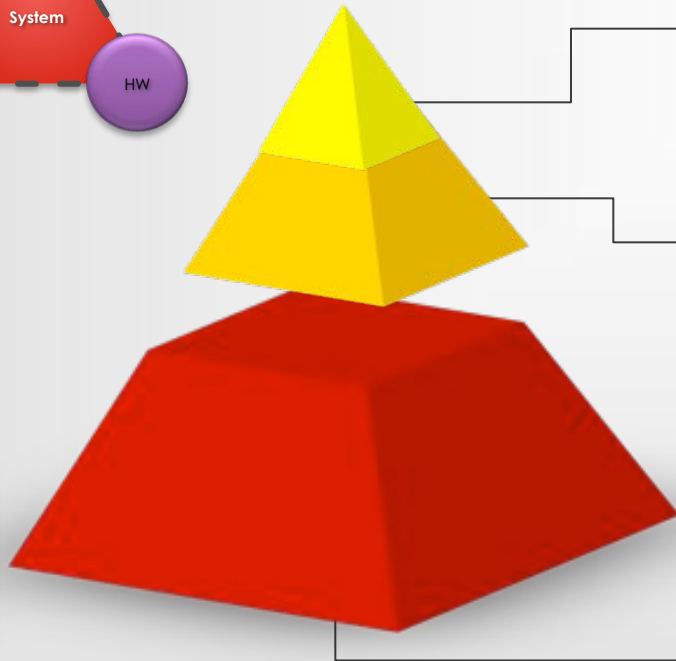
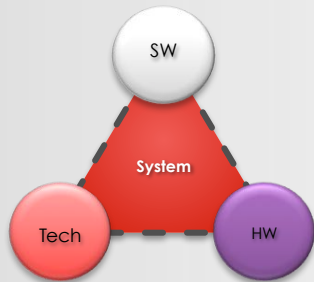
## TOOLS FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



## TOOLS FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



- The **core** of the CLERECO design methodology
- Integrates information from the other toolsets into a **high-level system model**
- Provides tools to perform **early system level reliability analysis**



### Design Optimizer

Design space explorer based on reliability constraints



### System Reliability Analyser

Fast early reliability evaluation of full system based on CLERECO system reliability model



### CLERECO system reliability model

Bayesian model for fast reliability models of full electronic systems

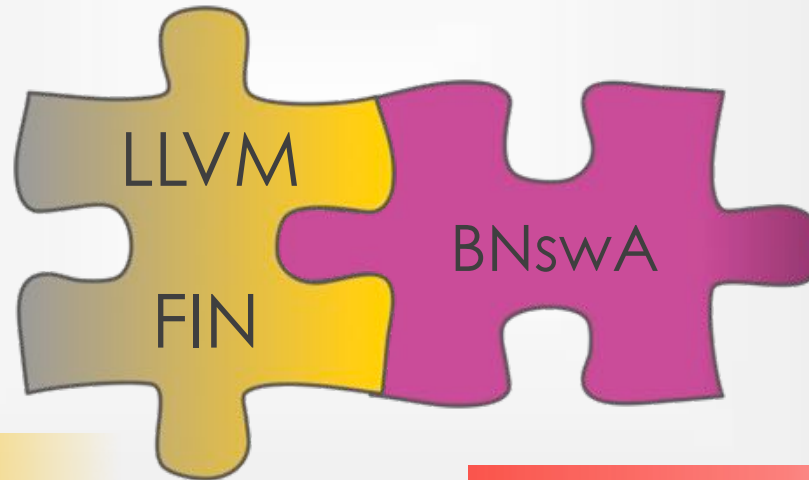
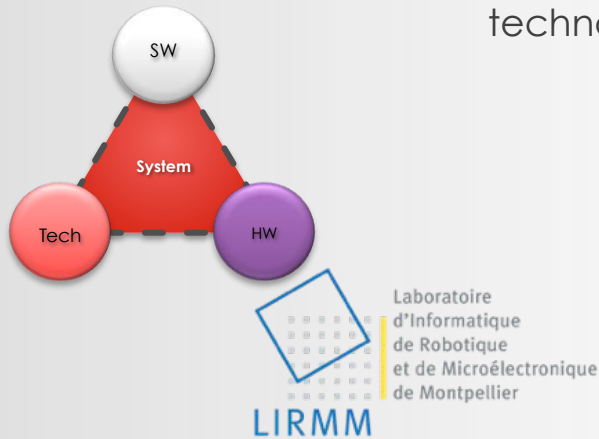




## TOOLS FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



- Offers capability to analyze **software fault masking** in isolation from the hardware architecture
- Both **static** and **dynamic analysis** of the software is supported by our technology



### LLVM Fault Injector

- LLVM based fault injection model
- Abstract permanent/transient fault models
- Fine grained software faulty behavior classification

### BN Software Analyzer

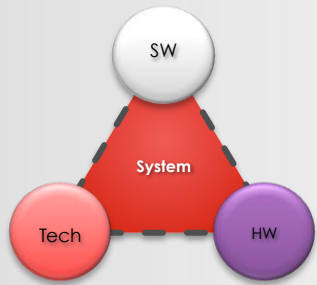
- Bayesian model for static analysis of software
- Fast early reliability analysis



## TOOLS FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



- Reliability characterization tools for HW Blocks considering transient, intermittent and permanent faults
- The core of these tools focuses on the analysis of fault masking effects in microprocessor blocks that represent the core of modern digital systems



### Marssx86-Fault INjector

- Out-of-order x86-64 model
- In-order Atom x86-64 model

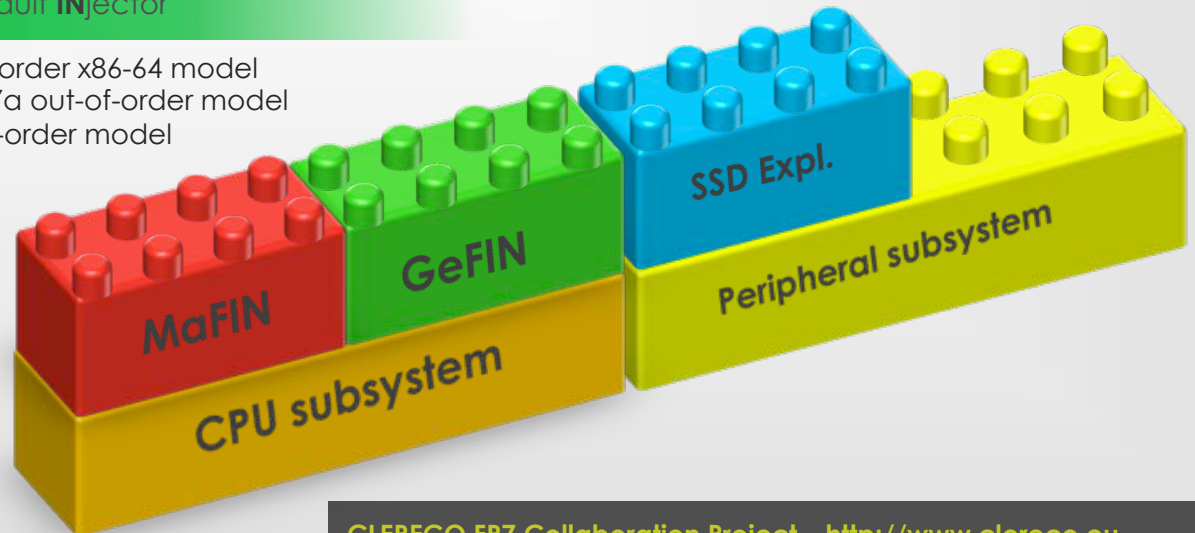
### SSD Explorer

- SSD reliability analyzer
- NAND flash and STT-MRAM models



### Gem5-Fault INjector

- Out-of-order x86-64 model
- ARM v7a out-of-order model
- ARM in-order model

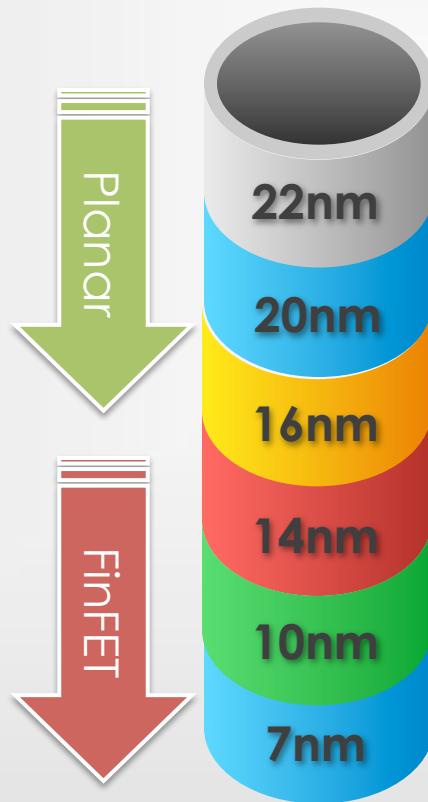
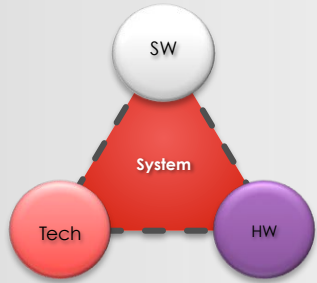






## TOOLS FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

- Offers a set of predictive models to analyze the impact of future technology nodes on specific basic design blocks.



## Predictive Models

soft errors

DRAM Cell 1T

Latch

SRAM Cell 6T/8T/10T

FLIP-FLOP D

Ring Oscillator

## TOOLS FOR RELIABILITY ANALYSIS



### COMPONENTS LIBRARY

Characterization of components is complex. Characterized components must be stored in a library for easy reuse in different design.

## HOW DO WE REPRESENT COMPONENT LEVEL INFORMATION?

**CE-RIIF**

**CLERECO EXTENDED RELIABILITY INFORMATION**

**INTERCHANGE FORMAT**

Extends the RIIIF reliability language:

- Hierarchy
- Uniform HW/SW description



## SCALABILITY AND COMPLEXITY



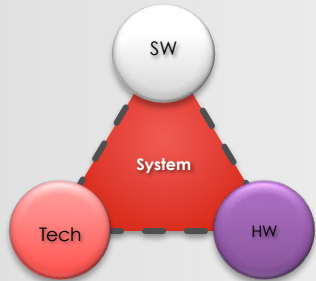
System engineers reason with probabilities rather than complex HW, SW simulation results

Any reliability metric that can be expressed in terms of conditional probabilities can be easily computed

Networks with up to several thousands of nodes can be analyzed in few seconds



## CONCLUSIONS



Several tools are still under development to cover an additional set of components and technologies (e.g., HW accelerators, system software).



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спасибо  
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ngiyabonga  
teşekkür ederim  
dank je  
gracias  
tapadh leat  
bedankt  
huala  
maururu  
thank you  
dziękuje  
mochchakkeram  
sagolun  
sukriya  
kop khun krap  
go raibh maith agat  
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