Energy-Aware Synthesis of Fault-Tolerant Schedules for Real-Time Distributed Embedded Systems

Poulsen, Kåre Harbo; Pop, Paul; Izosimov, Viacheslav

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Reliability-Aware Energy Optimisation for Fault-Tolerant Embedded MP-SoCs

Summary
- Design optimisation tool for distributed embedded real-time systems
- Decides mapping, fault-tolerance policy and fault-tolerant schedule
  - Hard real-time
  - Hard reliability goal
  - Static schedule for processes and messages
  - Fault-tolerance for k transient/soft faults
- Optimise for minimal energy consumption
- While considering impact of lowering voltages on the probability of faults
- Constraint logic programming (CLP) based implementation

Fault-tolerant scheduling
- More complex scheduling schemes yield more slack for energy management
  - Trade-off transparency for performance
  - Performance, and hence the obtainable energy savings are greatly increased
- More complex schemes demand larger schedule tables to be stored in the processing elements, and more sophisticated online schedulers

Reliable energy management
- System reliability is affected by use of energy management
  - The use of DVS increases the probability of faults, thus damaging the system reliability
- Reliability *must* be considered in the optimisation process
  - Considering reliability in the optimisation process allows for finding the minimum energy schedule that meets the reliability goal
  - Reliability is imposed as a constraint
- Reliability can be met at very little energy cost
  - Considering the reliability while optimising enables us to find reliable schedules with comparable energy savings

Comparison of FT schemes
- Fully Transparent Scheduling
  - Hard reliability goal, slack for energy management
  - Trade-off transparency for performance
  - Performance, and hence the obtainable energy savings are greatly increased
- Slack Sharing Scheduling
  - Reliability imposed as a constraint
  - Reliability can be met at very little energy cost
- Conditional Scheduling
  - Reliability imposed as a constraint
  - Reliability can be met at very little energy cost

Reliability-Aware Energy Optimisation (REO)
- Hard reliability goal, slack for energy management
- Trade-off transparency for performance
- Performance, and hence the obtainable energy savings are greatly increased

Energy vs. Faults
- Recent research shows that the probability of transient/soft faults increases dramatically when decreasing the voltage of a circuit
- Many modern designs use dynamic voltage scaling (DVS) to minimise energy consumption
- Fault-tolerant systems that use power management techniques may prove to be fault-tolerant but unreliable due to increase in faults
- Relation between faults and voltage is given by:
  \[ \lambda = \lambda_0 e^{-\frac{V}{V_0}} \]

Reliable energy optimisation
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Comparison of energy savings
- Straightforward (SS)
  - R=0.999 999 987
  - 100% E
- Energy optimisation (EO)
  - R=0.999 999 878
  - 68% E
- Reliable energy optimisation (REO)
  - R=0.999 999 900
  - 73% E

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