



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

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

Published in:

Work-In-Progress Proceedings of 19th Euromicro Conference on Real-Time Systems

Publication date:

2007

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

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Citation (APA):

Poulsen, K. H., Pop, P., & Izosimov, V. (2007). Energy-Aware Synthesis of Fault-Tolerant Schedules for Real-Time Distributed Embedded Systems. In Work-In-Progress Proceedings of 19th Euromicro Conference on Real-Time Systems (pp. 21-24)

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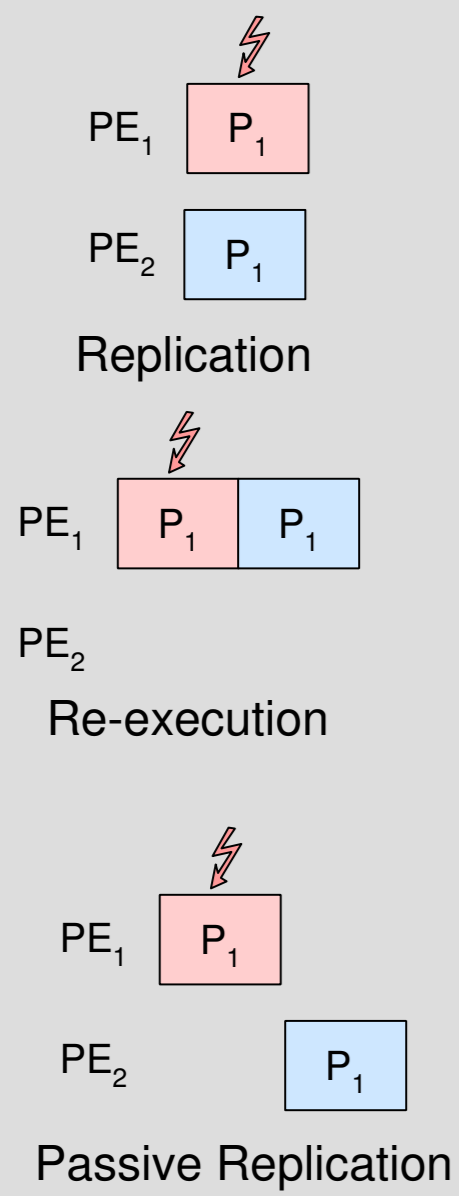
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Fault-tolerance

- Faults are tolerated by using temporal or spatial redundancy, or a combination of the two
- Fault detection is done using well known techniques such as: timing and bit coding



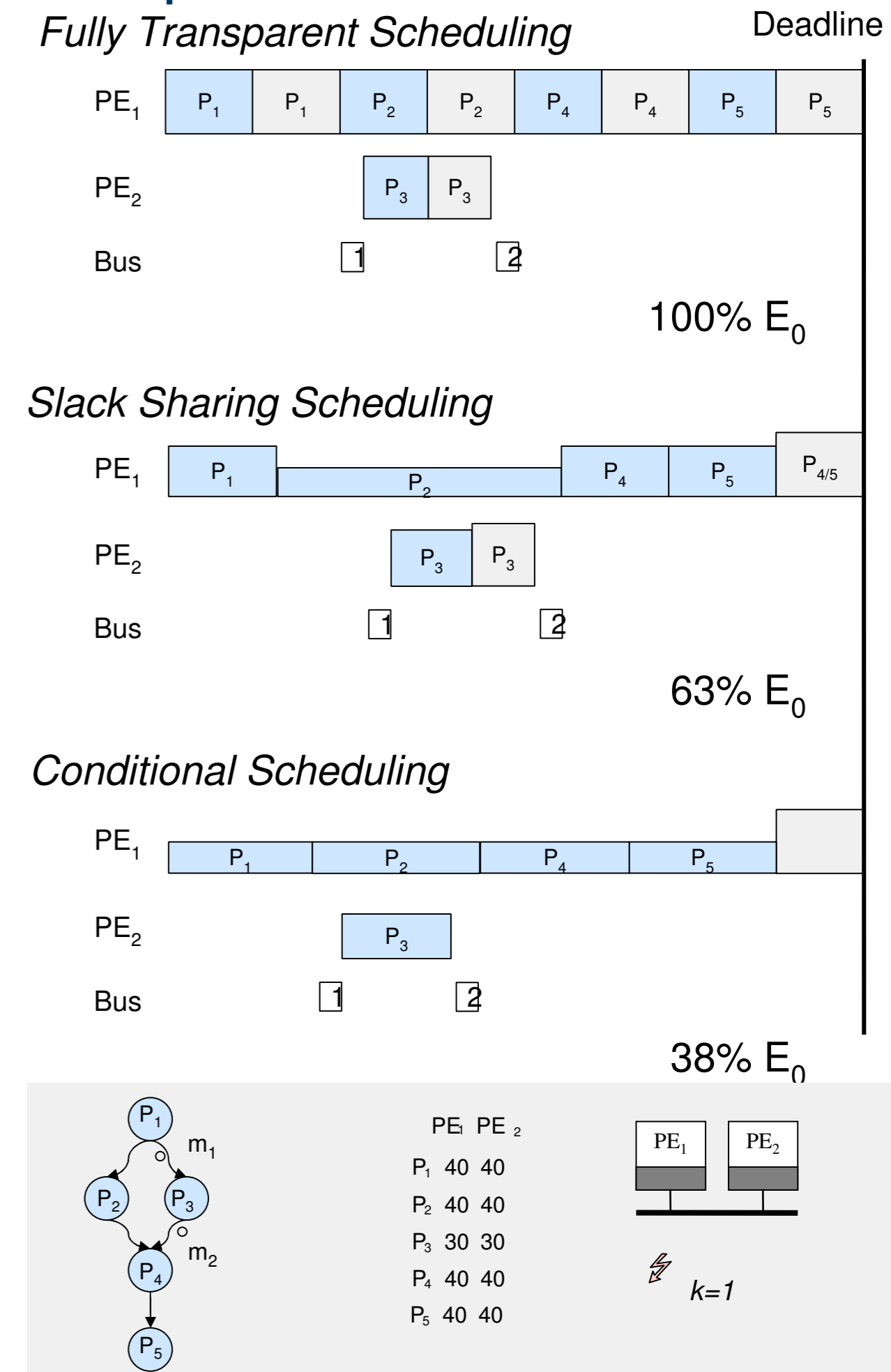
Summary

- 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

Comparison of FT schemes



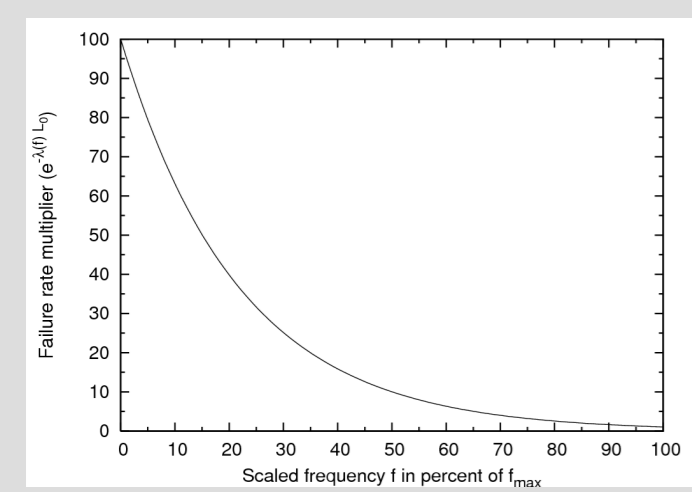
Energy vs. Faults

- Recent research¹ 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 by¹:

$$\lambda(f) \approx \lambda_0 10^{\frac{d(1-f)}{1-f_{min}}}$$

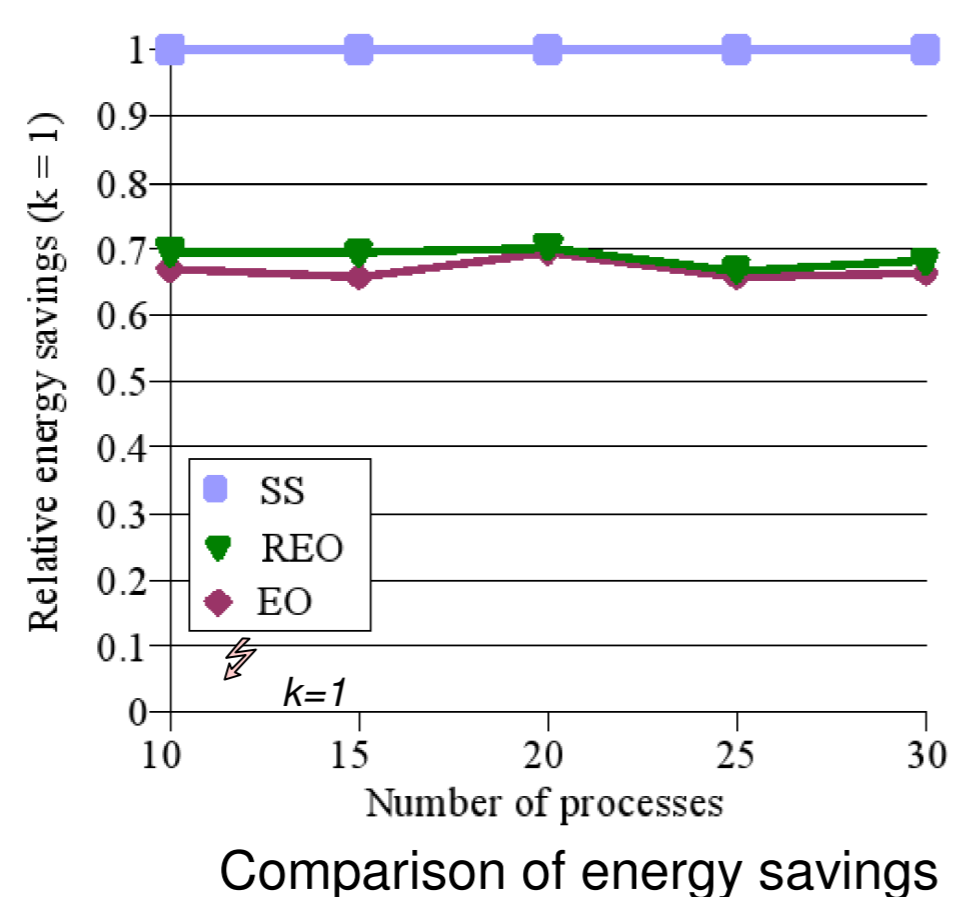
Reliable energy management

- 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

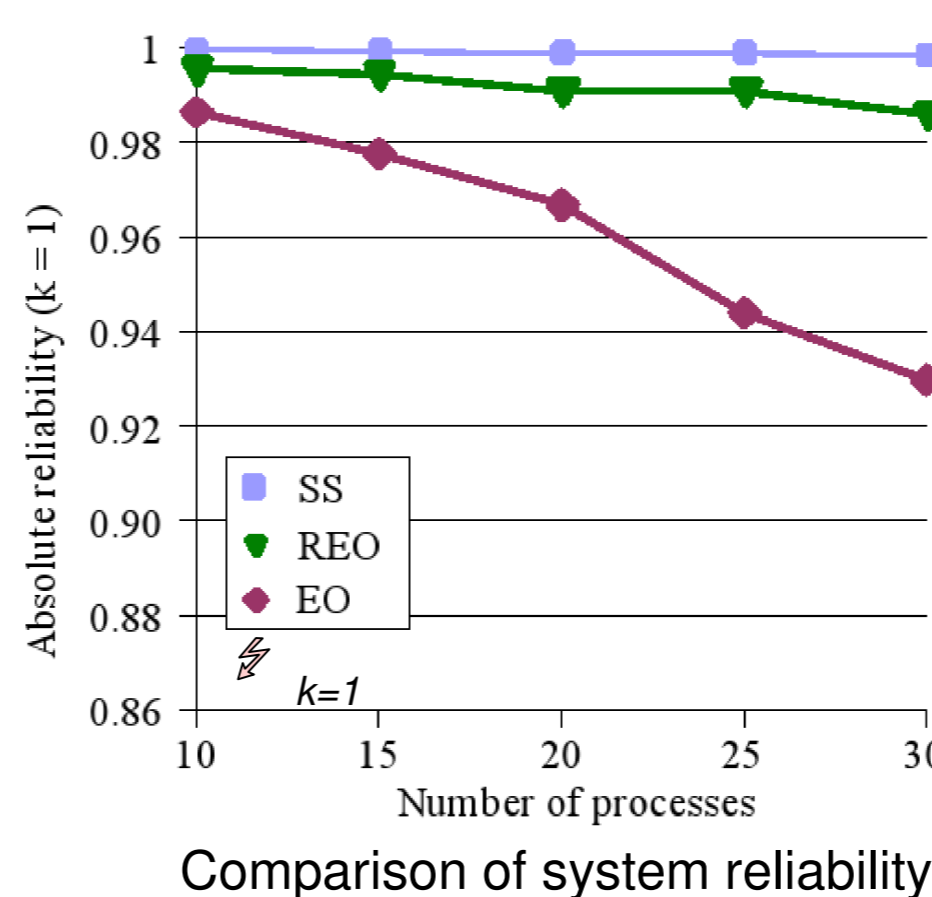


Relation between voltage and failure rate

¹ D. Zhu et al.: "Reliability-Aware Energy Management for Periodic Real-Time Tasks", 2007



Comparison of energy savings



Comparison of system reliability

Energy vs. reliability

