

Towards a Modelling and Design Framework for Mixed-Criticality SoCs and Systems-of-Systems

F.Herrera, H. Attarzadeh and I. Sander

KTH Royal Institute of Technology



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Introduction

Design Disciplines related to MCS design

Proposed core MCS ontology

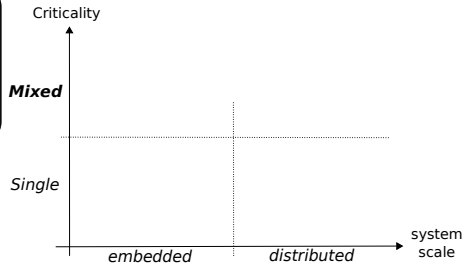
Open aspects and features for MCS design

Conclusions

Mixed-Criticality Systems (MCSs)

- ▶ *Integrated suite of hardware, operating system and middleware services and application software that supports the execution of safety-critical, mission-critical, and non-critical software within a single, secure compute platform [Barhorst et al., 2009]*
- ▶ Core foundational concept in Cyber-Physical Systems [Baruah et al., 2010]

Mixed Criticality Applications

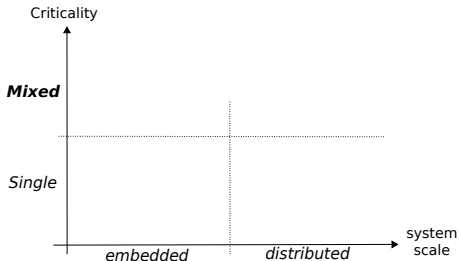


Mixed Criticality Systems



↓

Predictability - Efficiency
trade-off



Platform

Shared Resources:

- computation
- communication
- memory

Mixed Criticality System Scales

Mixed-Criticality Application



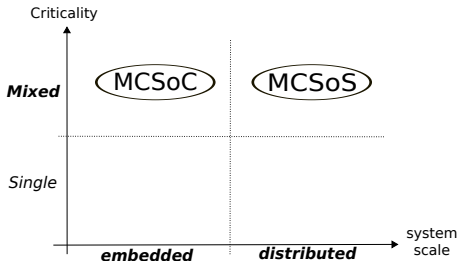
Safety-Critical



Best-Effort



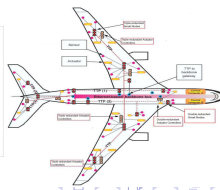
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Current View

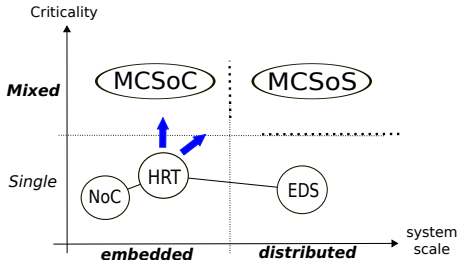
Mixed-Criticality Application



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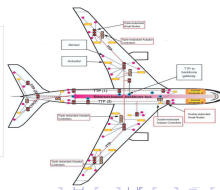
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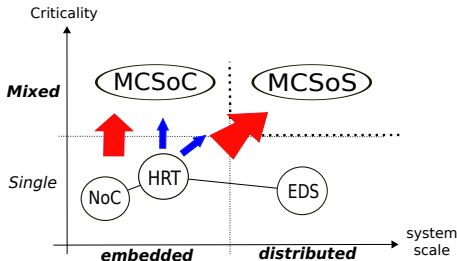
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Towards a Wider Approach



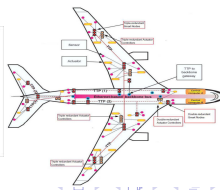

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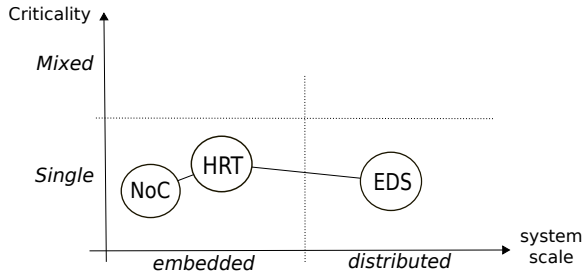
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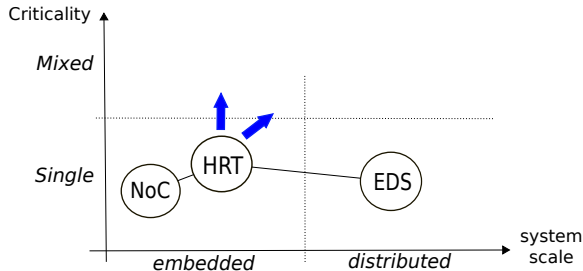


Extension of Hard Real Time (HRT) Theory



- ▶ For Multi-Processors: from [Liu&Lailand, 73] to [David&Burns, 11]
- ▶ Consideration of impact of communication resources of the:
 - ▶ NoC [Shi&Burns, 10][Pellizoni et al., RTSS'09]
 - ▶ Embedded Distributed network, e.g. ECU networks [Rajeev et al, 10], MAST2 [Harbour et al.&Burns, 12]

Extension of Hard Real Time theory for MCS



- ▶ Priority-based, Reservation-based (\rightarrow *Criticality inversion*)
- ▶ *New scheduling theory* [Baruah et al, 2010], e.g. OCPB
 - ▶ criticality \neq priority
 - ▶ workloads depend on criticality, i.e. $WCET = f(\chi) \mid \chi \in \mathbb{N}^+$
 - ▶ scheduling algorithms: OCPB, CAPA
- ▶ Standard IEC 61508, SIL

Other disciplines which should be involved

- ▶ **Model-driven technologies, MDE, MDA (OMG)**
 - ▶ Metamodel, Graphical and standard front-end
 - ▶ M2T (Correctness-by-construction in SW development), M2M
 - ▶ Views (Separation-of-Concerns)
- ▶ **System-Level modelling/specification**
 - ▶ Abstraction, Concurrency, Heterogeneity
 - ▶ Models of Computation
 - ▶ Modelling constraints for Properties (Determinism, Deadlock protection, Boundeness, etc)
 - ▶ Ptolemy II, Metropolis II, ForSyDe, HetSC, SystemeMoC, SystemC-H, ...

Other disciplines which should be involved

- ▶ **Design Space Exploration**
 - ▶ Analytical Techniques
 - ▶ Simulation-based Techniques
 - ▶ *Joint analytical and simulation-based (JAS) techniques*
- ▶ Simulation-based Performance Estimation
 - ▶ ISS, cycle-accurate ISS, RTL simulator
 - ▶ Virtualization
 - ▶ *Native Simulation*

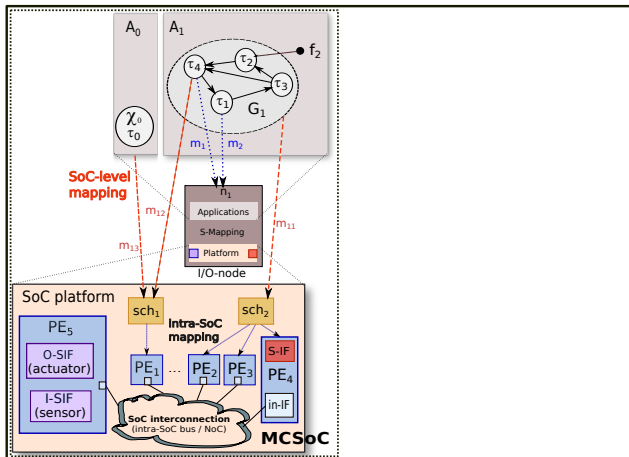
Communication modelling and analysis

- ▶ Variety of taxonomies:
 - ▶ NoC vs Distributed system
 - ▶ Switched vs Packetized
- ▶ Variety of standards, domains and architectures
 - ▶ Standards: WiDom, CAN, Spacewire, Flexray, TTEthernet, AFDX, etc
- ▶ Predictable networks: Main parameter: WCCL
- ▶ Other properties: Scalability, Segregation
- ▶ Variety of tools
 - ▶ NoC simulators: TOPAZ, Nostrum, Noxim
 - ▶ DE: MAST2, OMNET, etc..

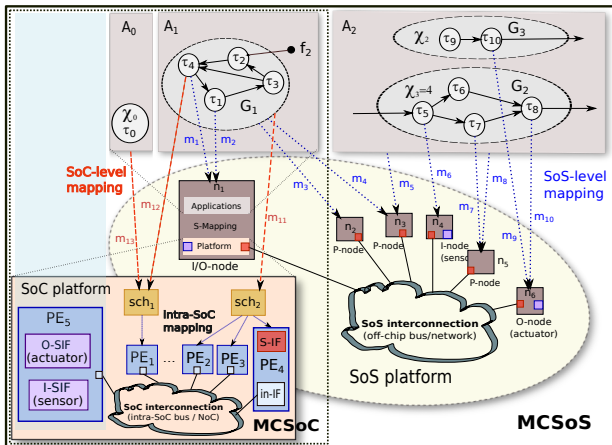
A bunch of integrating work already done!

- ▶ MoC theory and DSE
- ▶ MoC and NoC
- ▶ MDA and MoC
- ▶ MDA and DSE
- ▶ ...

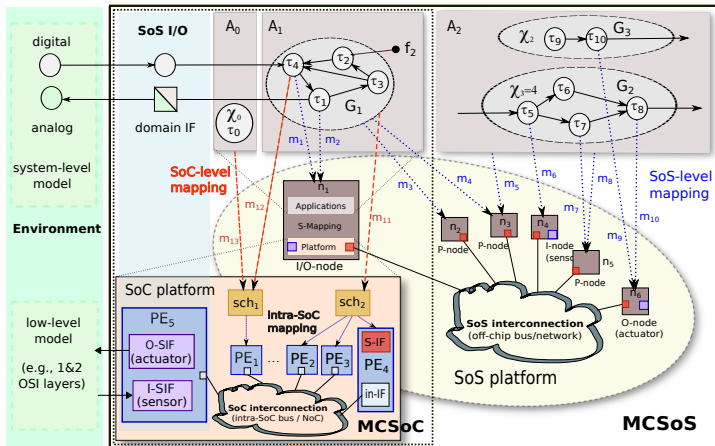
Core Ontology: SoC



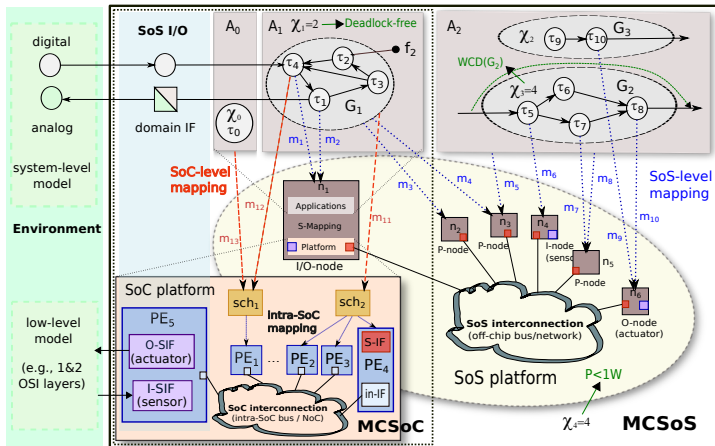
Core Ontology: SoC/SoS



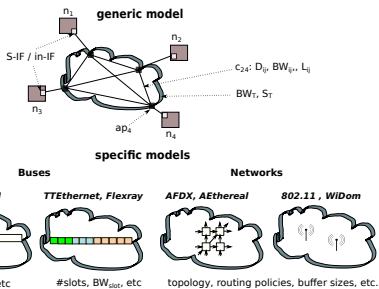
Core Ontology: SoC/SoS (Environment)



Core Ontology: MCSoC/SoS



Multi-level approach



For computation nodes

- ▶ abstract level: traffic generators, and statistic collectors
- ▶ detailed level: SoC model

For the interconnection

- ▶ abstract-level: matrix of P2P links with specific attributes
- ▶ detailed-level: specific NoC and network models

Open Aspects and Features

- ▶ Agreed core terminology for modelling elements, e.g. ...
 - ▶ *task* = a system-level concurrent behaviour?...

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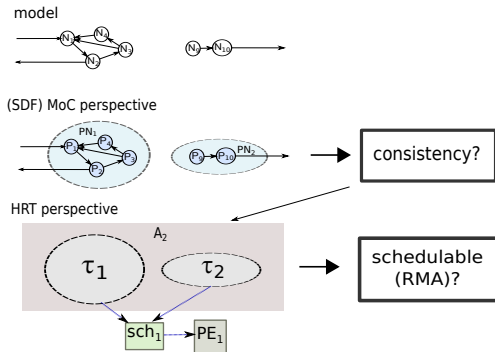
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 - ▶ actor **mapping** and actor **scheduling** [Kumar et al.,12]

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 - ▶ Multiprocessor **scheduling** algorithm → scheduling = allocation + job ordering [David and Burns,11]

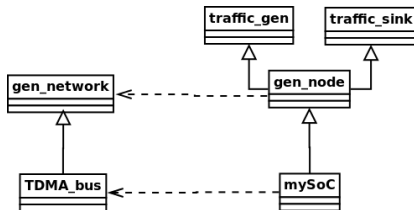
Open Aspects and Features



Composability of models and techniques

- ▶ specifically, hard-real time models and MoCs
- ▶ combination of constraints and assumptions \rightarrow properties-by-construction and analizability

Multi-level (platform-model) approach

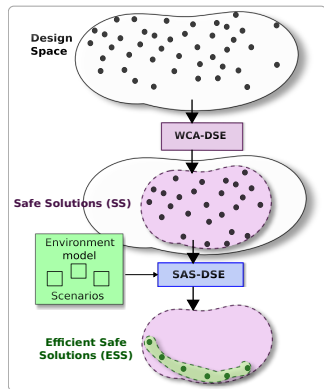


Seamless swap of computation nodes and networks

- ▶ at different levels of abstraction (enables gradual refinement and segregation of analysis)
- ▶ of different types of physical platforms without having to change sw-level platforms (reuse of RTOS modelling engines, facilitates automated exploration)

Enhanced DSE techniques

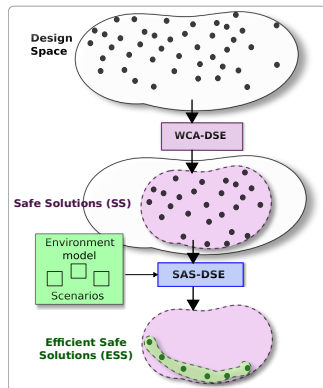
- ▶ **criticality-aware exploration (and optimization)**
- ▶ **Combined static (analytical) and dynamic (simulation-based) DSE techniques**
- ▶ **Combine time constraints e.g., throughput and deadlines**



[Herrera&Sander, FDL'13]

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- ▶ **Combined static (analytical)**
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- ▶ **Combine time constraints** e.g.,
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- ▶ DSE enabling **exploration of**
scheduling policies plus
computation and
communication infrastructures



[Herrera&Sander, FDL'13]

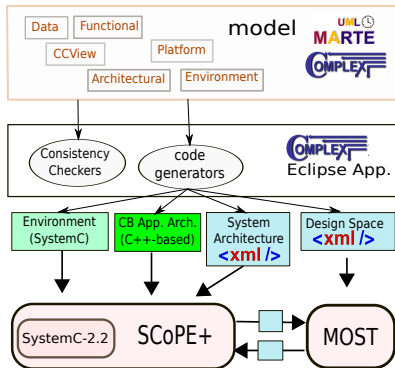
Integration of MDA/MDE techniques I

- ▶ MCSoc/MCSoS metamodel
← MCS ontology
- ▶ standard and graphical
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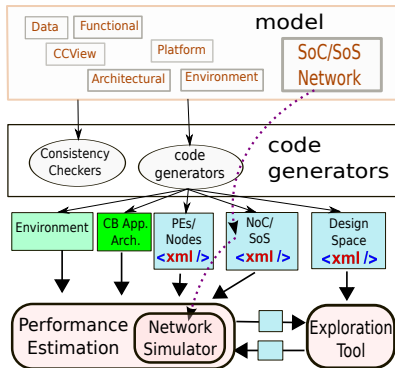
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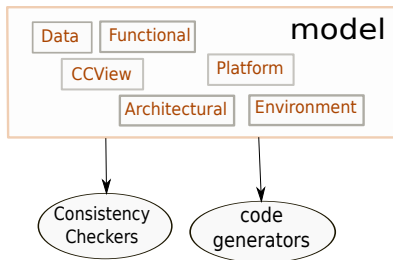
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- ▶ ...for MCSoC/SoS (e.g.,
[\[Ebeid et al., UKSim2013\]](#))

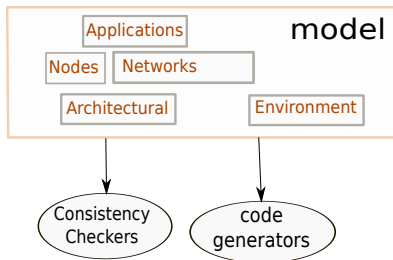
Integration of MDA/MDE techniques: Separation of Concerns



Views (for independent and concurrent development)

- ▶ at SoC-level (e.g., UML/MARTE COMPLEX)

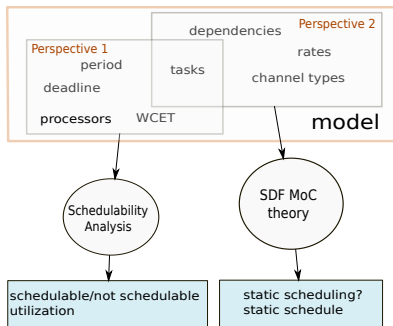
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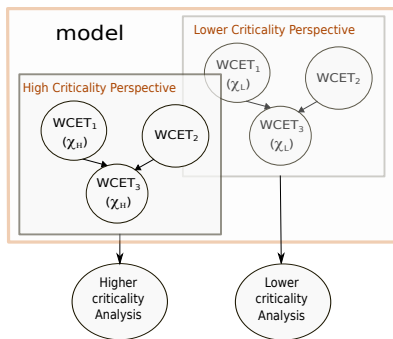
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- ▶ at NoC/SoS-level, communication centric,
- ▶ analysis-based (MoC vs HRT)
- ▶ Criticality-aware perspectives
- ▶ and how to combine them?

Open Aspects and Features

- ▶ Tunable platform in terms of resources for predictability and for average-optimization
- ▶ Techniques for fast assesment of platform requirements in terms of the aforementioned resources (criticality profile)
- ▶ Criticality regarding performance metrics and properties

Conclusions

- ▶ Mixed Criticality (MC)
 - ▶ a logic consequence of complexity and efficiency,
 - ▶ present at different system scales
- ▶ MC System (MCS) Design requires:
 - ▶ A broader, more interdisciplinary, perspective
 - ▶ an important integration effort of existing methodologies
 - ▶ developing novel aspects and features
- ▶ This paper:
 - ▶ has provided a view of the main disciplines to be integrated,
 - ▶ proposed a core ontology for MCSoc and MCSoS design,
 - ▶ identified novel aspects and features for MCS design regarding MDA integration, criticality-aware DSE, etc

Thanks to:

- ▶ the reviewers,
- ▶ attendees,
- ▶ KTH/ICT Excellence Postdoc position grant I-2011-0646
- ▶ We are willing to collaborate!
- ▶ Contact:
 - ▶ fernandhc@kth.se
 - ▶ ingo@kth.se