



Effects of Dynamic NoC Resource Management for Mixed Criticality Applications

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Motivation



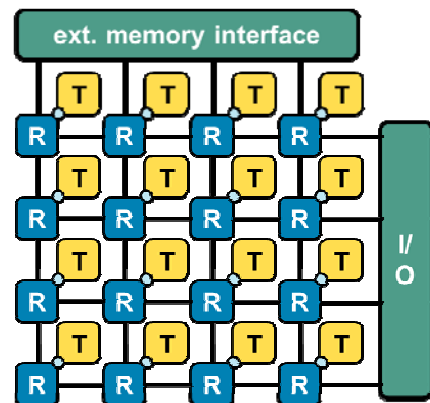
- **many-core systems are reaching critical embedded systems**
 - sensor fusion and recognition in highly automated driving
 - avionics, space
- **limited power and cost budget**
 - compact solutions
 - higher systems integration
- **mixed criticality**



Mixed criticality challenge - Independence

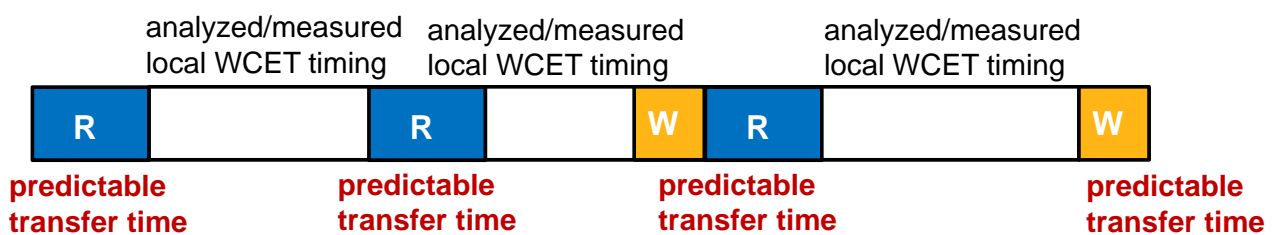


- **safety standards require**
 - isolation of subsystems with different criticality levels (IEC 61508: sufficient independence; ISO26262: freedom from interference)
 - predictable timing where timing is relevant (almost every system)
 - error resilience
- **already challenging in current multicore implementations**
 - how to meet these challenges in many-cores?
 - main difference: Communication via Network-on-Chip (NoC)



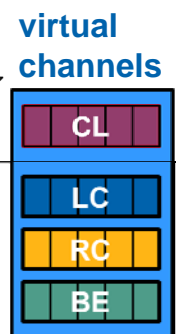
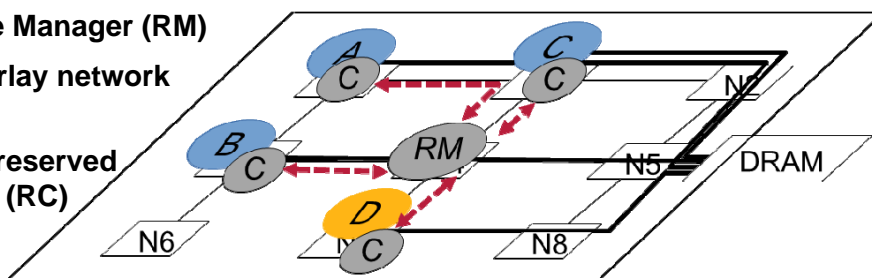
Last year: Predictable NoC transfer for critical app.

- flexible block transfers
- resource management (RM) for predictable worst case (WC) timing



- **dynamic resource allocation**

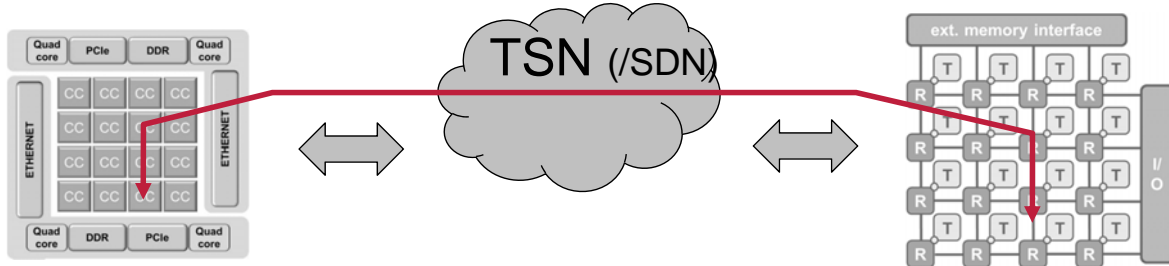
- Resource Manager (RM)
- uses overlay network (CL)
- controls reserved channels (RC)



This year: Integration with end-to-end network traffic



- manycore-to-manycore over TSN (Real-time Ethernet)
 - matches block transfer
 - large packets – NoC peak loads in competition with NoC traffic
 - can be combined with software defined networking (SDN)



▪ applications

Avionics

- communication in ARINC653 scheduling
- pipelining of computation and communication

Media

- predictable communication integration

Automotive

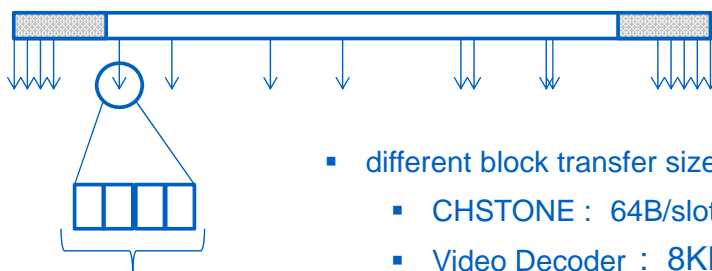
- predictable integration of network traffic
- handling dynamic communication patterns
- dynamic adaptation for Adaptive AUTOSAR
- dynamic transmission error handling



Experiments



- analytical WC experiments
 - pyCPA analysis framework
- simulations
 - OMNeT++ event-based simulation framework
 - HNOCS library
- input data
 - memory access traces



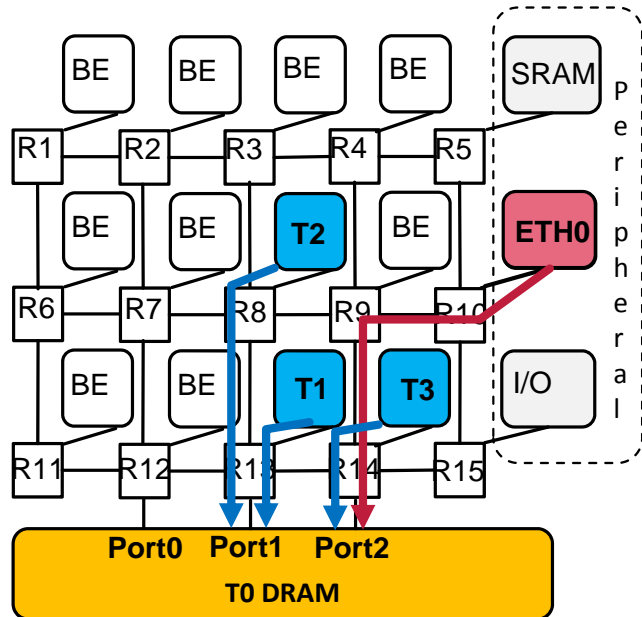
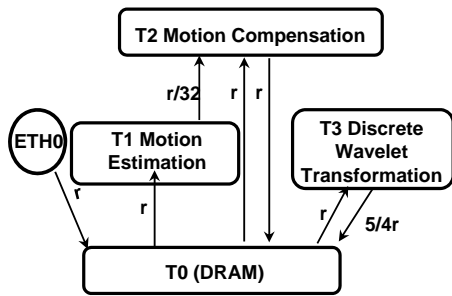
block transfer

- different block transfer sizes
 - CHSTONE : 64B/slot (4 packets)
 - Video Decoder : 8KB/slot (125 packets) Ethernet Packets



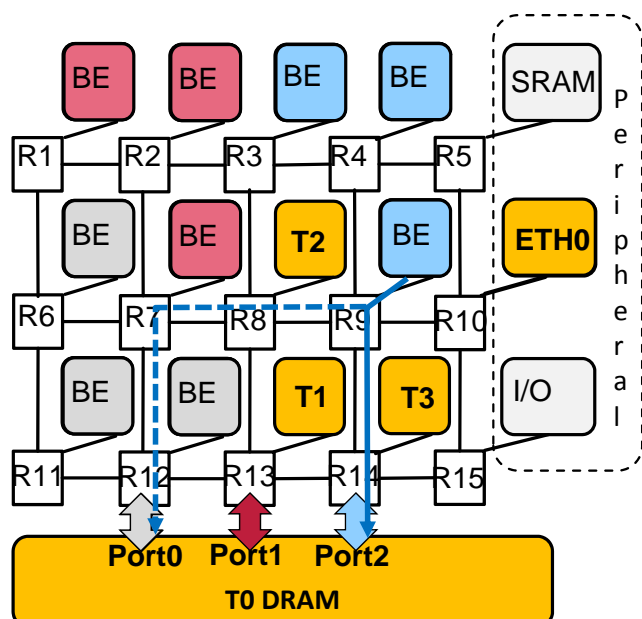
Mixed Criticality

- **Ethernet communication**
- **Real-Time Video Denoising**
- Best Effort applications (CHSTONE)

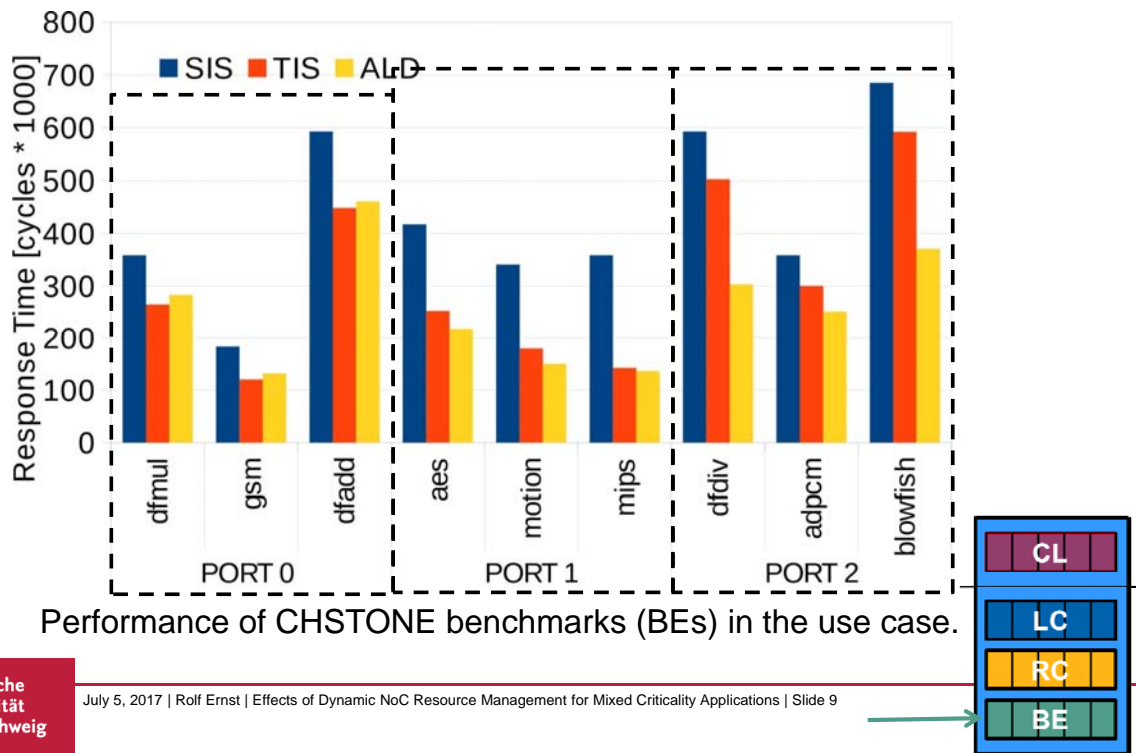


Comparing different schedules

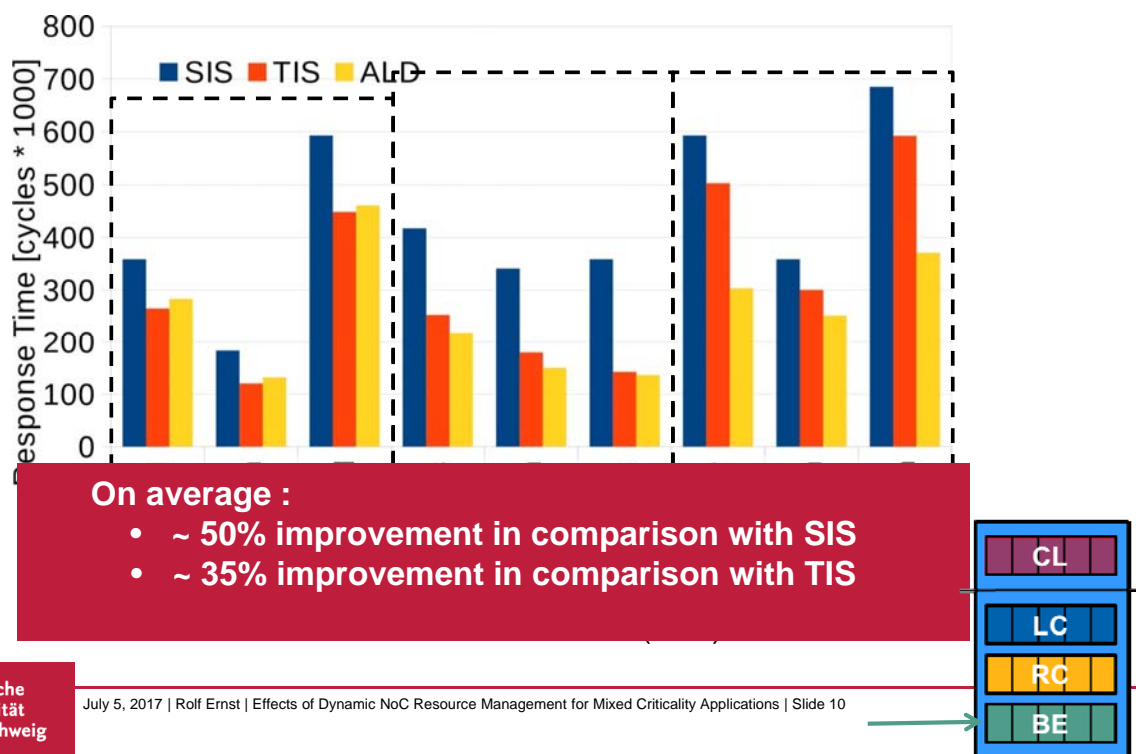
- **spatial isolation (SIS)**
 - all BE senders must use Port0
 - no link shared between BE and SC
- **temporal isolation (TIS)**
 - priority assignments for VCs
 - distribute the load between ports (group of 3 applications per port)
 - BE blocked when SC are active
- **adaptive communication load distribution (ALD)**
 - each BE has a detoured path to Port0 (blue and dotted line)
 - when SC sender is active load is detoured



Benchmark-based results for best effort tasks (BE)



Benchmark-based results for best effort tasks (BE)



SDN for TSN - Principle

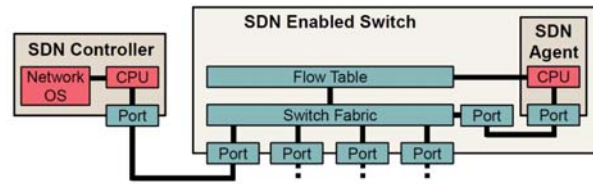


- SDN uses network for switch configuration

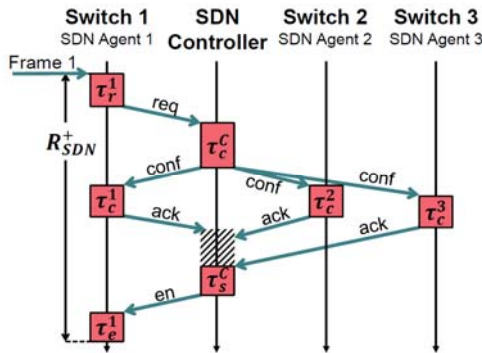
- access control, reconfiguration, ...
- explicit control or preconfigured
- control redundancy *must be added*

- applications

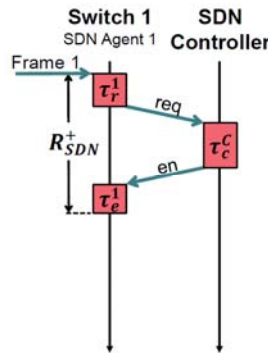
- security, safety, availability (fail operational)



SDN architecture

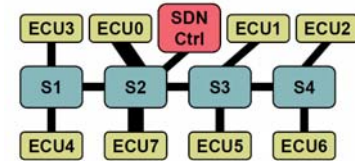


explicit flow configuration



preconfiguration

protocols (proposed)



example topology



Feasibility study SDN for automotive TSN [Thiele2016]

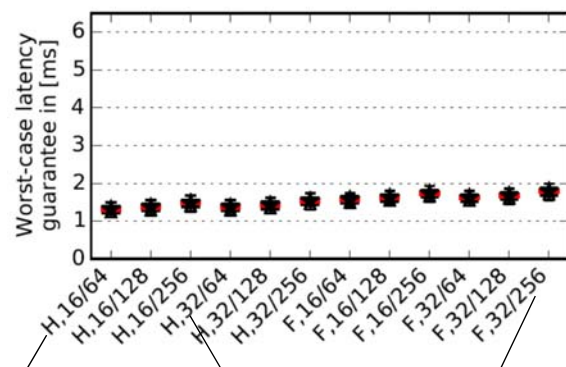
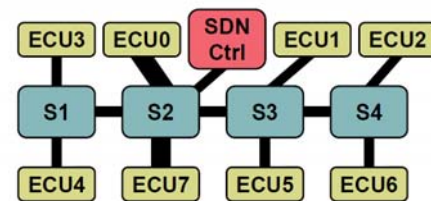


- protocol timing for access control

- depends on load, number conf. requests
- explicit configuration: 1ms ...6ms
- preconf: < 1.3ms
- feasible approach for automotive

- more research needed

- H2020 project, www.safure.eu



speed grade Req/ACK size config frame size



- NoC based many-cores are entering safety critical system design
- mixed criticality is result of function integration
- dynamic resource management using a research manager is a highly efficient NoC control mechanism for such NoCs providing worst case guarantees
- this year: coupling with global network traffic

Thank you!

Acknowledgement: Some of the slide contents have been provided by Adam Kostrzewa and Daniel Thiele

- **[Kostrzewa2015]** „Dynamic Control for Mixed-Critical Networks-on-Chip“
Adam Kostrzewa; Selma Saidi; Rolf Ernst RTSS 2015
- **[Kostrzewa2016a]** „Dynamic admission control for real-time networks-on-chips“
Adam Kostrzewa; Selma Saidi; Leonardo Ecco; Rolf Ernst ASP-DAC 2016
- **[Kostrzewa2016b]** "Ensuring safety and efficiency in networks-on-chip",
Adam Kostrzewa, Selma Saidi, Leonardo Ecco und Rolf Ernst,
Elsevier Integration, the VLSI Journal, 2016.
- **[Kostrzewa2016c]** „Slack-based resource arbitration for real-time Networks-on-Chip“
Adam Kostrzewa; Selma Saidi; Rolf Ernst, DATE 2016
- **[Kostrzewa2016d]** „Safe and dynamic traffic rate control for networks-on-chips“
Adam Kostrzewa; Sebastian Tobuschat; Rolf Ernst; Selma Saidi NOCS2016
- **[Rambo2015]** "Worst-case communication time analysis of networks-on-chip with shared virtual channels." Rambo, Eberle A., and Rolf Ernst. 2015 Design, Automation & Test in Europe Conference & Exhibition (DATE). IEEE, 2015.
- **[Ramb2016]** "Providing formal latency guarantees for ARQ-based protocols in Networks-on-Chip." Rambo, Eberle A., Selma Saidi, and Rolf Ernst. 2016 Design, Automation & Test in Europe Conference & Exhibition (DATE). IEEE, 2016.
- **[Thiele2016]** "Formal Analysis Based Evaluation of Software Defined Networking for Time-Sensitive Ethernet"
Daniel Thiele; Rolf Ernst; DATE 2016.