

Multi-Disciplinary Tradeoffs

18-849b Dependable Embedded Systems

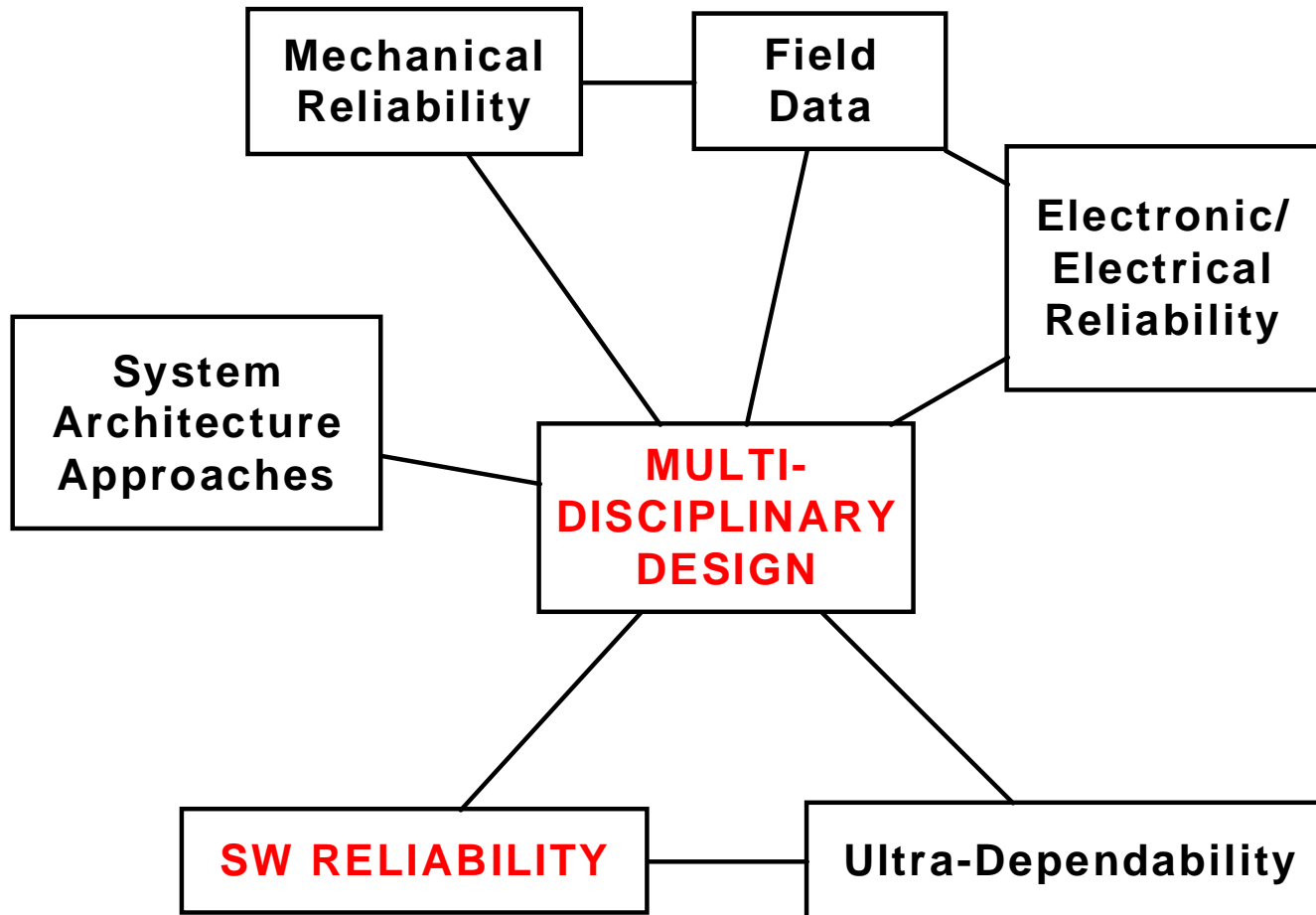
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Required Reading: *Critical System Properties: Analysis and Taxonomy*, Rushby

**Carnegie
Mellon**

You Are Here:



Overview: Multi-Disciplinary Tradeoffs

◆ Introduction

- Appropriate combination of disciplines required to achieve goals

◆ Key concepts

- Concurrent design/design-for-X
- Hardware/Software Codesign
- Using the right technology for the job
- Inherent multi-disciplinary tensions (*e.g.*, safety vs. reliability)

◆ Tools / techniques / metrics

- Mostly CAD tools in the mechanical engineering domain

◆ Conclusions & future work

- Many opportunities; difficult area

Concurrent Design / Design-For-X

◆ Design-For-X for multi-objective satisfaction

- Design for: Assembly, Recycling, Reliability, Service,...
- Typically CAD tool evaluation rather than synthesis
- Primarily a mechanical engineering approach
 - Some circuit board CAD tools beginning to do this

◆ Concurrent design/ cross-functional teams

- Put all the different engineers in one room
- Do life-cycle phase planning concurrently instead of consecutively



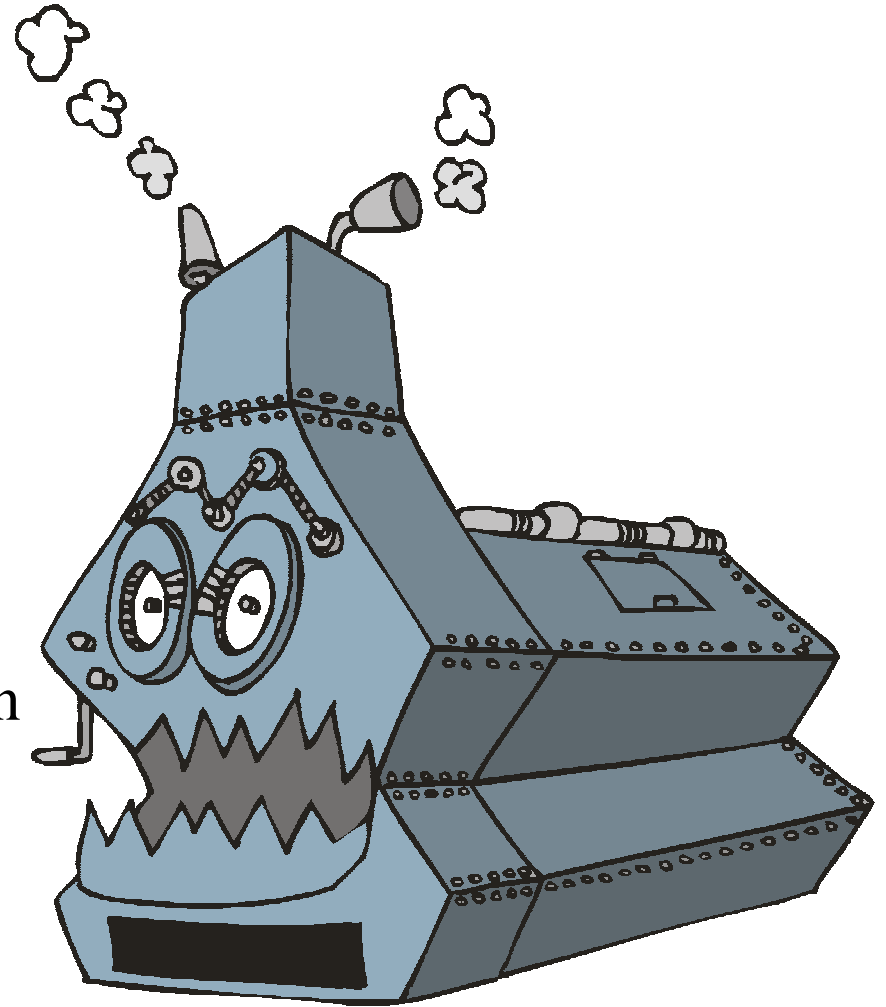
Hardware/Software Codesign

◆ CAD/synthesis approach to HW/SW tradeoffs

- Start off with system description
- Perform HW/SW partitioning
- Optimize speed/cost/power/etc.

◆ At this point only a niche approach

- Does not deal with analog portions of systems
- Requires synthesizable description
 - Most won't take C source code for the software input
- We'll see how it scales in the future



Use The Right Technology For The Job

◆ Some technologies invite unnecessary complexity

- Be careful of using software for safety interlocks
 - Therac 25
 - Future elevators?
- Put *necessary* complexity in software for dependability
 - Tune-up-free engines



◆ Pick the right role for people

- Too stressful invites errors
- Too boring invites “drop-out”
- People are good at novelty; machines are good at repetition

Inter-Disciplinary Design Tensions

◆ Not always possible to maximize in every dimension

- There are some inherently antagonistic properties

◆ Safety vs. Reliability

- A system that never operates might be perfectly “safe”
- A system that operates in unsafe situations is “reliable”

◆ Security vs. Utility

- A system that lets nobody log in may be perfectly “secure”

◆ Performance vs. Real-Time

- Real-time jitter increases with statistical performance improvement techniques (*e.g.* cache memory)



Tools / Techniques

- ◆ **CAD Tools for inter-disciplinary design**
 - Design-for-X tools in mechanical engineering
 - Circuit board evaluation tools (thermal / RFI / manufacturability)
 - Hardware/software codesign

- ◆ **Management & Process techniques**
 - Concurrent/multi-disciplinary design teams



Relationship To Other Topic Areas

- ◆ **Tradeoffs of mechanical/electronic/etc. reliability**
- ◆ **Architecture approach**
 - Should enable multiple technology solutions to critical properties
 - If restrictive, can force poor tradeoffs
- ◆ **Software reliability**
 - Sometimes non-software approach relieves SW reliability pressure
- ◆ **Ultra-dependability**
 - Ultra-dependable systems require clever tradeoffs among, and probably use of multiple approaches to dependability

Conclusions & Future Work

◆ Important to keep a broad perspective

- Hammers only work on some screws
- Use all the tools in your technological toolbelt



◆ Efforts to work in this area are more mature on mechanical side than computer side

- Design-for-X efforts are in practice
- HW/SW codesign is limited in scope and still a research topic

◆ Global optimality is a worthy quest

- It is also a long, hard road

PAPER: Critical System Properties

- ◆ **Contrast of different system properties**
 - Dependability
 - Safety
 - Security
 - Real-time

- ◆ **You can't always get what you want**
 - Specifically, discusses inter-disciplinary tensions