

Microprocessor Reliability Enhancement Under Ionizing Radiation using Performance Counters

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Personal Background



- BSEE, MSEE from UTEP
- Year-Round Radiation Effects Experimentation Intern at Sandia National Laboratories
- Doctorate research on performance counter-based microprocessor reliability enhancement in high radiation environments



Introduction

Theoretical Foundations

System Design

Experimentation

Results

Discussion

Conclusion and Future Work



The Problem

Processing Power in Space

- Increased processing power required for global security and scientific advancement.
 - LEO image processing
 - Artificial Intelligence (AI)
 - Robotics for extreme environments
 - Space exploration



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Radiation Effects

Solutions

- Computational redundancy
 - Duplication of work for error detection, triplication for error correction [1]
- Novel algorithms, additional machine learning layers promising but require refactoring [2], [3], [4].
 - Algorithm/layer must be tailored to a particular problem.
 - Require access to source code.



Radiation Effects

Proposed Solution

- Utilize hardware performance counters for error detection [5]
- 2702 possible events to monitor
- 16 performance counters
- Practical limitation to ≤ 10 at a time.
- Used for quality control, GPU software profiling



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GPU microarchitecture

Full GPU



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GPU microarchitecture

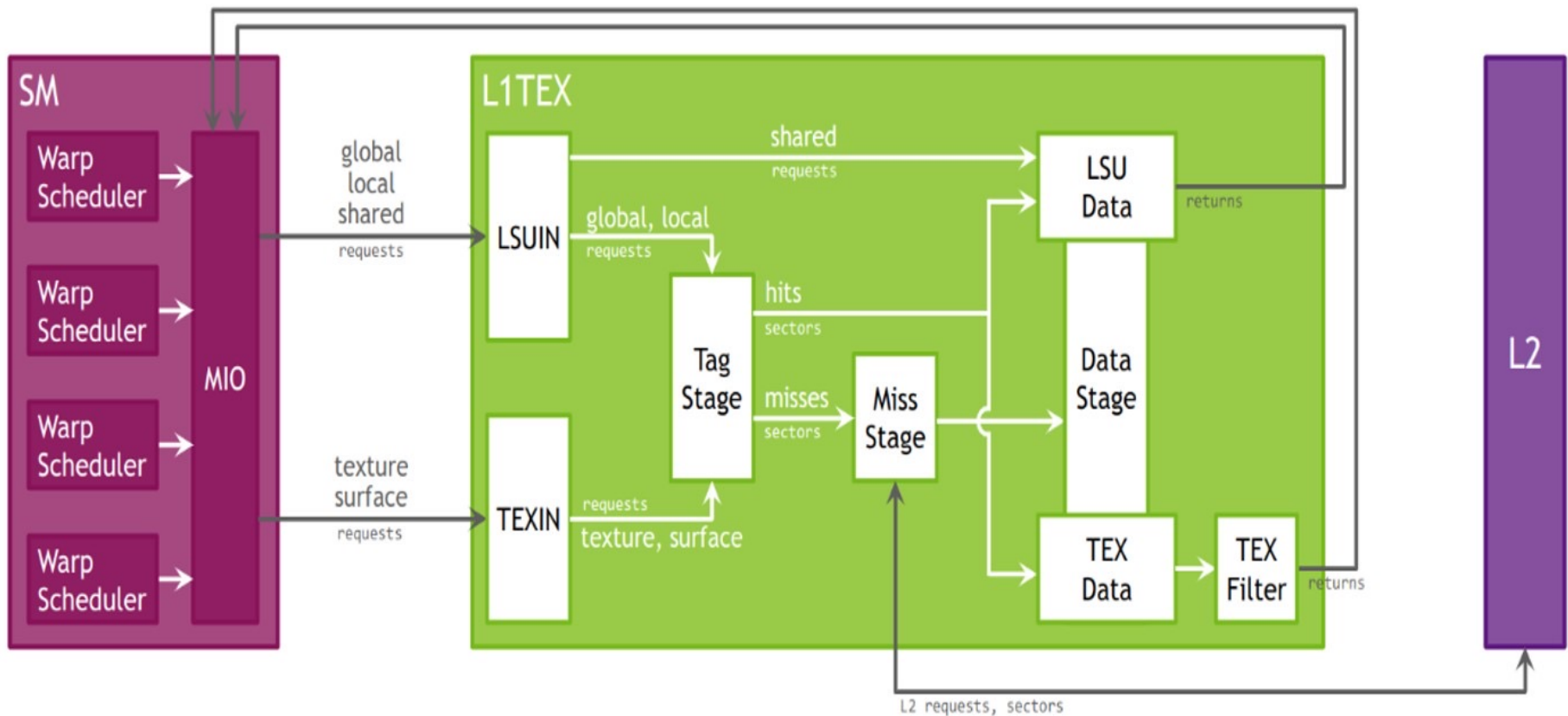
Single SM

1



GPU microarchitecture

Low-Level Memory Hierarchy



Hardware Profiling

Events, Counters, and Metrics

- *Event* refers to some hardware condition in the GPU.
- *Counters* are special registers which measure event *activity*.
- *Metrics* are ...
- 2702 hardware events available for monitoring the GA102
 - 4 rollups per event [6]
 - sum, average, min, max
 - 18 sub-metrics applicable to each rollup
 - 17 possible units
 - 15 possible subunits
 - 13 possible pipestages



Hardware Profiling

Events, Counters, and Metrics

- *Event:*
smsp__pipe_fma_cycles_active
- *Counters:*
%opm0 to %opm7
%opm0_64 to %opm7_64
- *Metrics:*
smsp__pipe_fma_cycles_active.sum





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The Benchmark

PAPI integration with GPU4S

- Focusing on the `matrix_multiplication_bench` benchmark within GPU4S [7].
- PAPI is an open-source performance counter configuration and reading tool.
- Counters are read once before and once after kernel launch.



CUDA compilation

- Compilation to PTX code, JIT compiled to SASS code on the GPU, then to executable.
- Process is broken up by passing the `-dryrun` and `-keep` options to the `nvcc` line.
 - Error injection instructions are inserted into PTX code, prior to the SASS generation step.



CUDA compilation

```
mov.u32    %r47, %ntid.y;  
mov.u32    %r48, %ctaid.y;  
mul.lo.s32 %r2, %r48, %r47;  
mov.u32    %r3, %tid.y;  
add.s32    %r4, %r2, %r3;  
setp.ge.u32 %p1, %r1, %r41;  
setp.ge.u32 %p2, %r4, %r43;  
or.pred    %p3, %p1, %p2;  
@%p3 bra   $L_BB0_9;
```

```
mov.u32    mystoreCTAx, %ctaid.x;  
mov.u32    mystoreCTAy, %ctaid.y;  
mov.u32    mystorewarpID, %warpid;  
setp.lt.u32 mycondition, mystoreCTAx, 1;  
@mycondition setp.eq.u32 mycondition, mystoreCTAy, 0;  
@mycondition setp.eq.u32 mycondition, mystorewarpID, 0;  
@mycondition xor.pred    %p3, %p3, 1;  
@%p3 bra   $L_BB0_9;
```





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Hypothesis

- Upsets affecting L0 instruction cache, LSU, or ALU hardware can incite cache misses
 - Will be detectable from miss-stage, frame buffer, and DRAM activity.
- Upsets affecting the FMA pipeline will be reflected in abnormal FMA activity.
- Upsets affecting the ADU will be reflected in abnormal FMA activity



GPU microarchitecture

Single SM



Procedure

1. L0 cache, LSU, and ALU are all targeted with 2^{20} XOR in the destination address used in the store instruction.
 - L0 cache targeted at the warp level.
 - LSU targeted at the quarter-warp level
 - ALU targeted at the lane level.
2. FMA targeted by the addition of 100,000 to thread index calculation results at the warp level.
3. ADU targeted by logical XOR with predicate guard condition used for early thread exits.
4. Perform 1000 golden, 1000 injected runs.
5. Noise removal, apply machine learning



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Best Metrics

SEU

TABLE I. BEST SDC DETECTION RESULTS

Targeted Hardware	Metric	3-fold CV Accuracy	LOF Accuracy
L0 i-Cache	lts__t_requests_aperture_device_evict_normal_lookup_miss.sum	[0.96701649 0.97601199 0.96696697]	91.55%
LSU	lts__t_requests_aperture_device_evict_normal_lookup_miss.sum	[0.93553223 0.93703148 0.95495495]	72.6%
ALU	lts__t_requests_aperture_device_evict_normal_lookup_miss.sum	[0.86656672 0.87556222 0.87987988]	49.95%
FMA	sm_pipe_fma_cycles_active.sum	[1. 1. 1.]	100.0
ADU	sm_pipe_fma_cycles_active.sum	[1. 1. 1.]	100.0

Hypothesized Metrics

SEU

TABLE II. LESS SENSITIVE METRICS (SEU)

Targeted Hardware	Metric	3-fold CV Accuracy	LOF Accuracy
L0 i-Cache	l1tex__t_bytes_pipe_lsu_lookup_miss.sum	[0.79910045 0.77961019 0.75825826]	69.8%
L0 i-Cache	fbpa__dram_write_bytes.sum	[0.48275862 0.48125937 0.51201201]	48.8%
LSU	l1tex__t_bytes_pipe_lsu_lookup_miss.sum	[0.63568216 0.63118441 0.63963964]	53.45%
LSU	fbpa__dram_write_bytes.sum	[0.48575712 0.47826087 0.503003]	51.05%
ALU	l1tex__t_bytes_pipe_lsu_lookup_miss.sum	[0.57721139 0.5892054 0.56606607]	49.1%
ALU	fbpa__dram_write_bytes.sum	[0.55922039 0.51124438 0.51951952]	50.25%

Hypothesized Metrics

MEU (Repeated SEU)

TABLE III. LESS SENSITIVE METRICS, REPEATED SEU

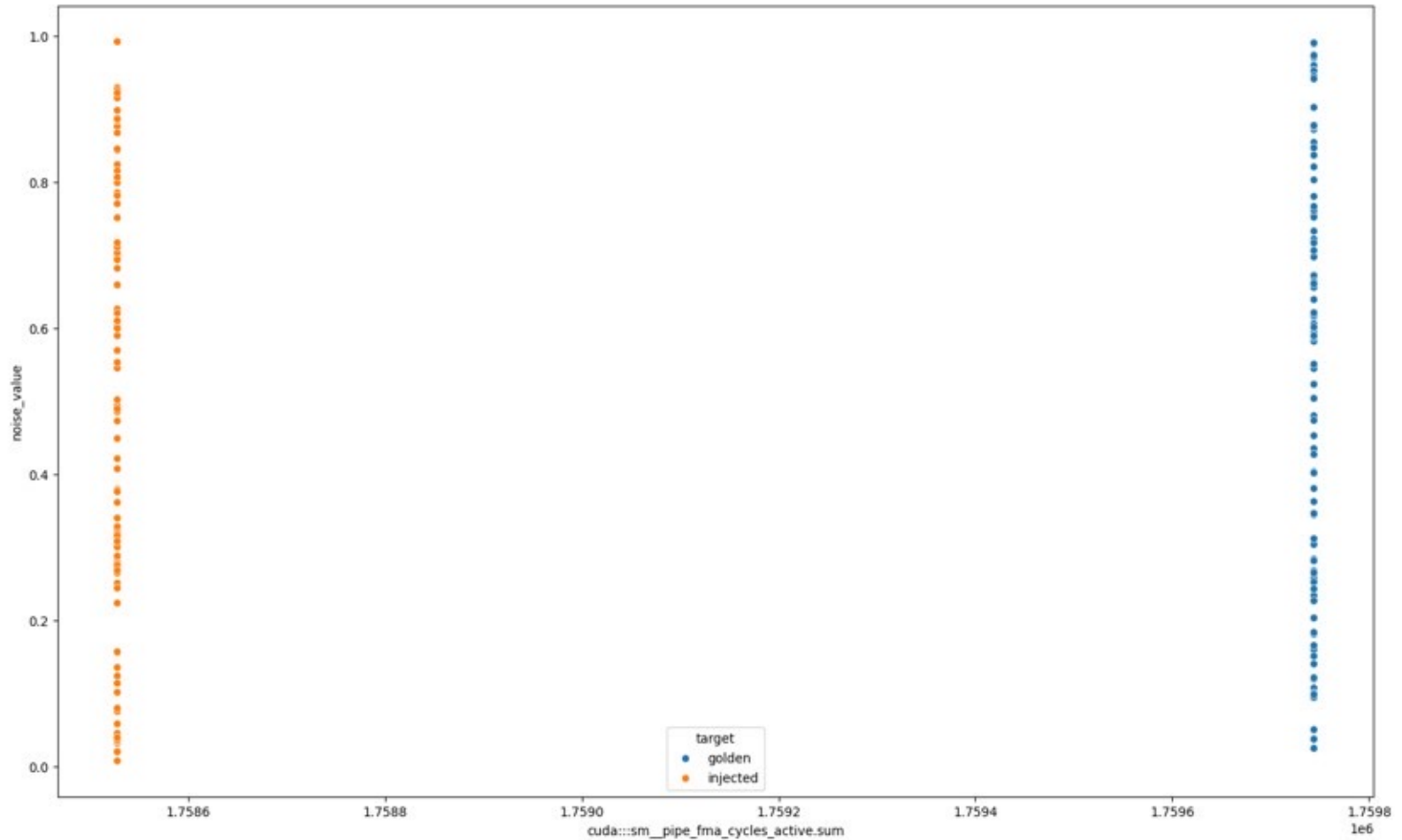
Targeted Hardware	Metric	3-fold CV Accuracy	LOF Accuracy
L0 i-Cache	lltex_t_bytes_pipe_lsu_lookup_miss.sum	[1. 1. 1.]	93.85%
L0 i-Cache	<u>fbpa_dram_write_bytes.sum</u>	[0.98650675 0.98350825 0.98048048]	91.6%
LSU	lltex_t_bytes_pipe_lsu_lookup_miss.sum	[1. 1. 1.]	98.85%
LSU	<u>fbpa_dram_write_bytes.sum</u>	[0.95352324 0.93853073 0.95195195]	86.75%
ALU	lltex__t_bytes_pipe_lsu_lookup_miss.sum	[0.98650675 0.988006 0.996997]]	98.35%
ALU	<u>fbpa_dram_write_bytes.sum</u>	[<u>0.7946027</u> <u>0.79610195</u> 0.80930931]	70.3%



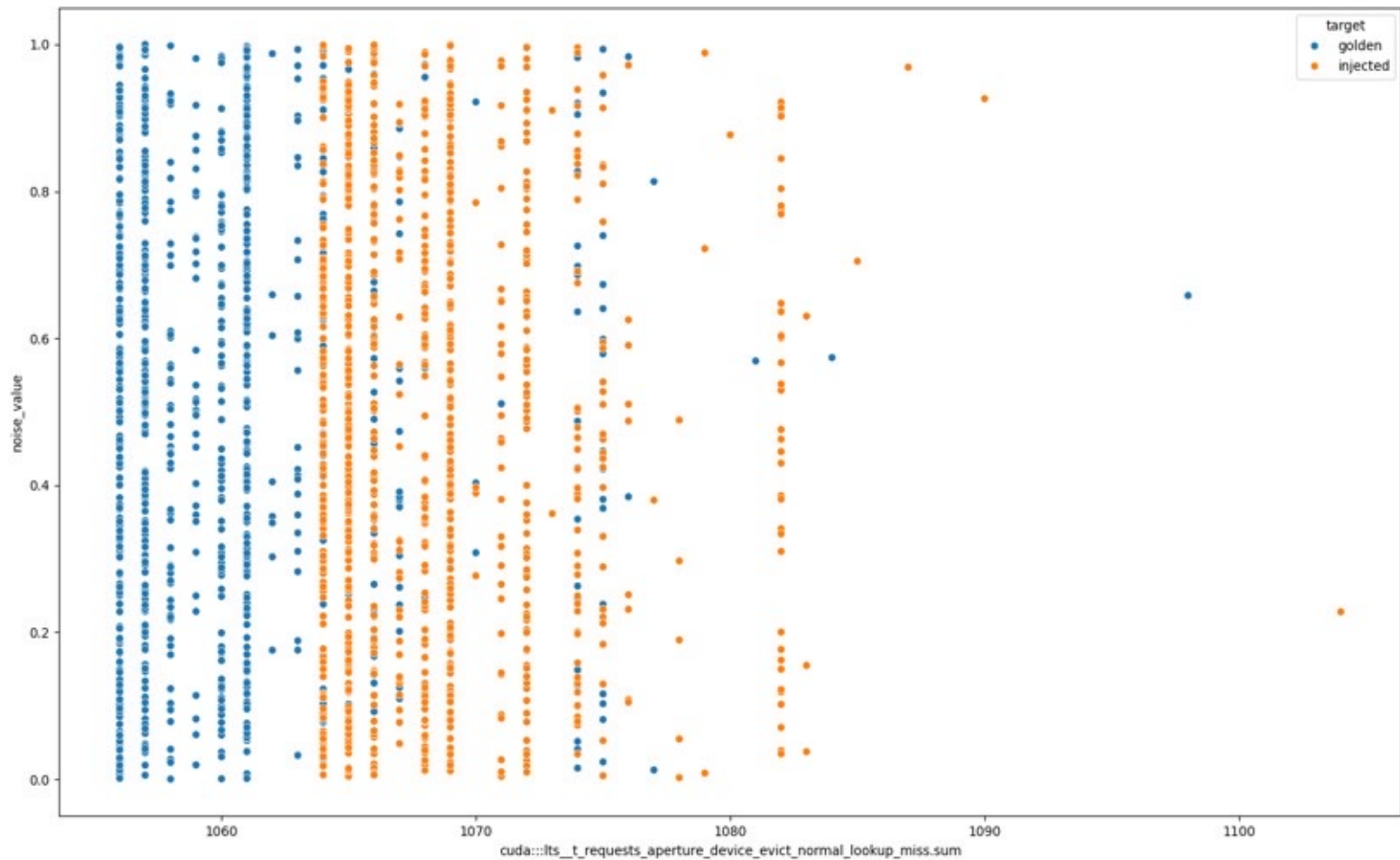
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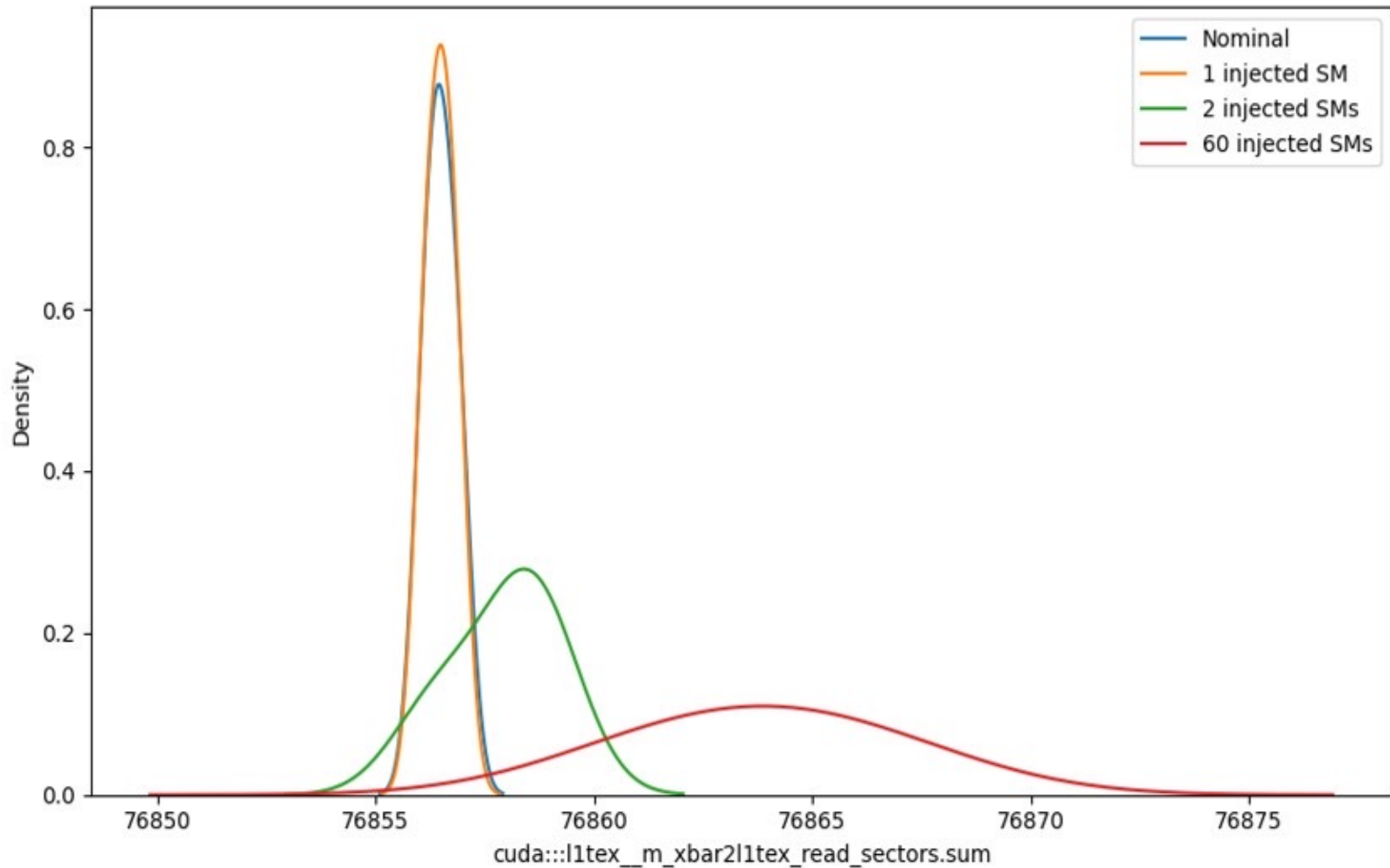
Overfitting Analysis



Overfitting Analysis



Overfitting Analysis



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Conclusion

- Certain hardware is more difficult, but not impossible to monitor
- LOF classification is useful for error detection training without fault injection.
- Perfect accuracy is possible for deterministic metrics



Future Work

1. Expansion to remaining hardware
2. Consider regression to older GPU with CUPTI compatibility
3. Test under low levels of radiation
4. Apply in conjunction with progressive SM deactivation



Questions?



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