

# Uncertainty Quantification of Power and Temperature for Multiprocessor System Design

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# Outline

# Sneak Peek

Sparse grids

Probability space

Sergiu Rafiliu

Monaco

Temperature

Polynomial chaos

Leakage

## Uncertainty Quantification

Ladies

Karhunen-Loève

Intel

Multiprocessors

Ashton Kutcher

Sergey Smolyak

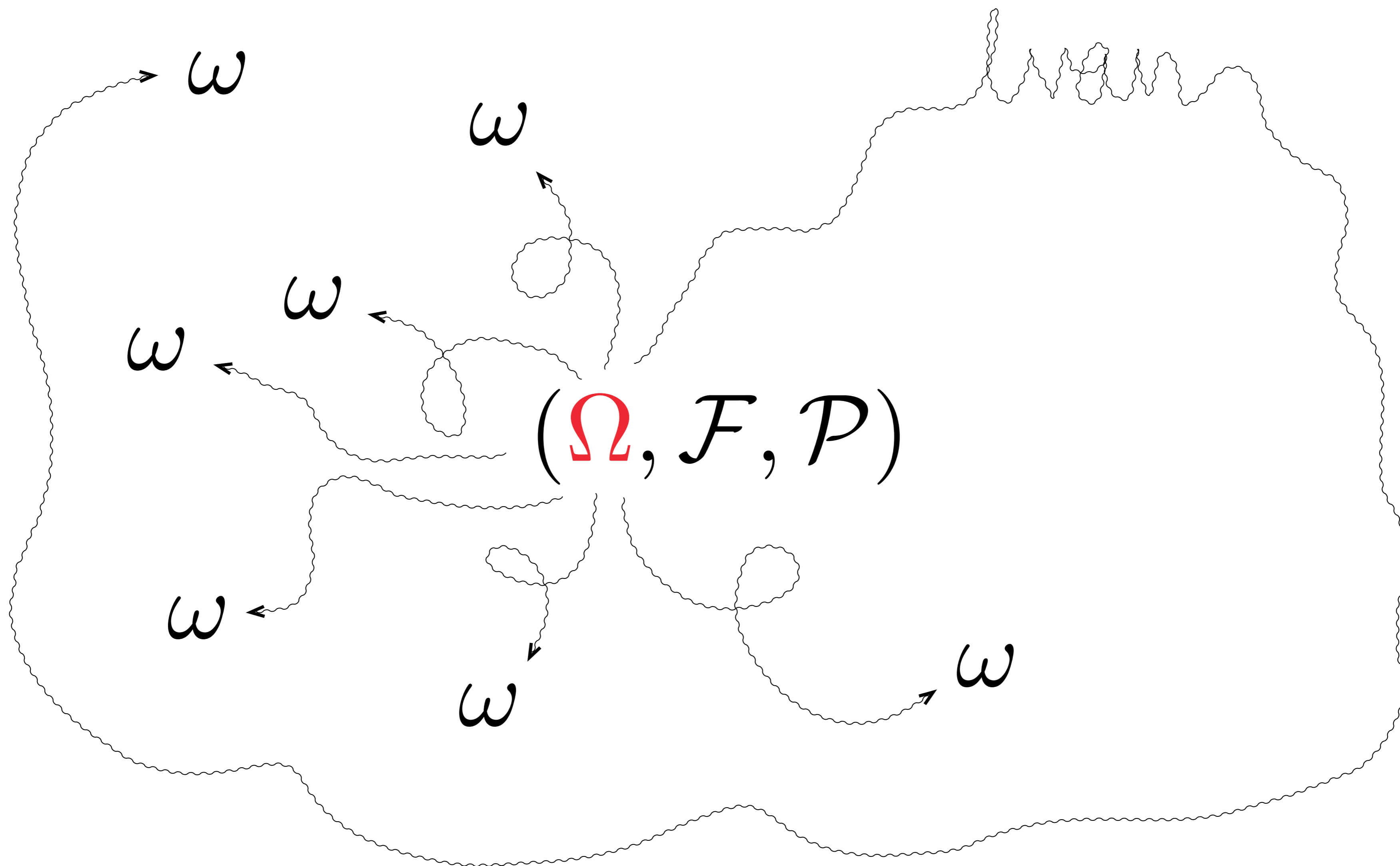
Power

Alpha & omega

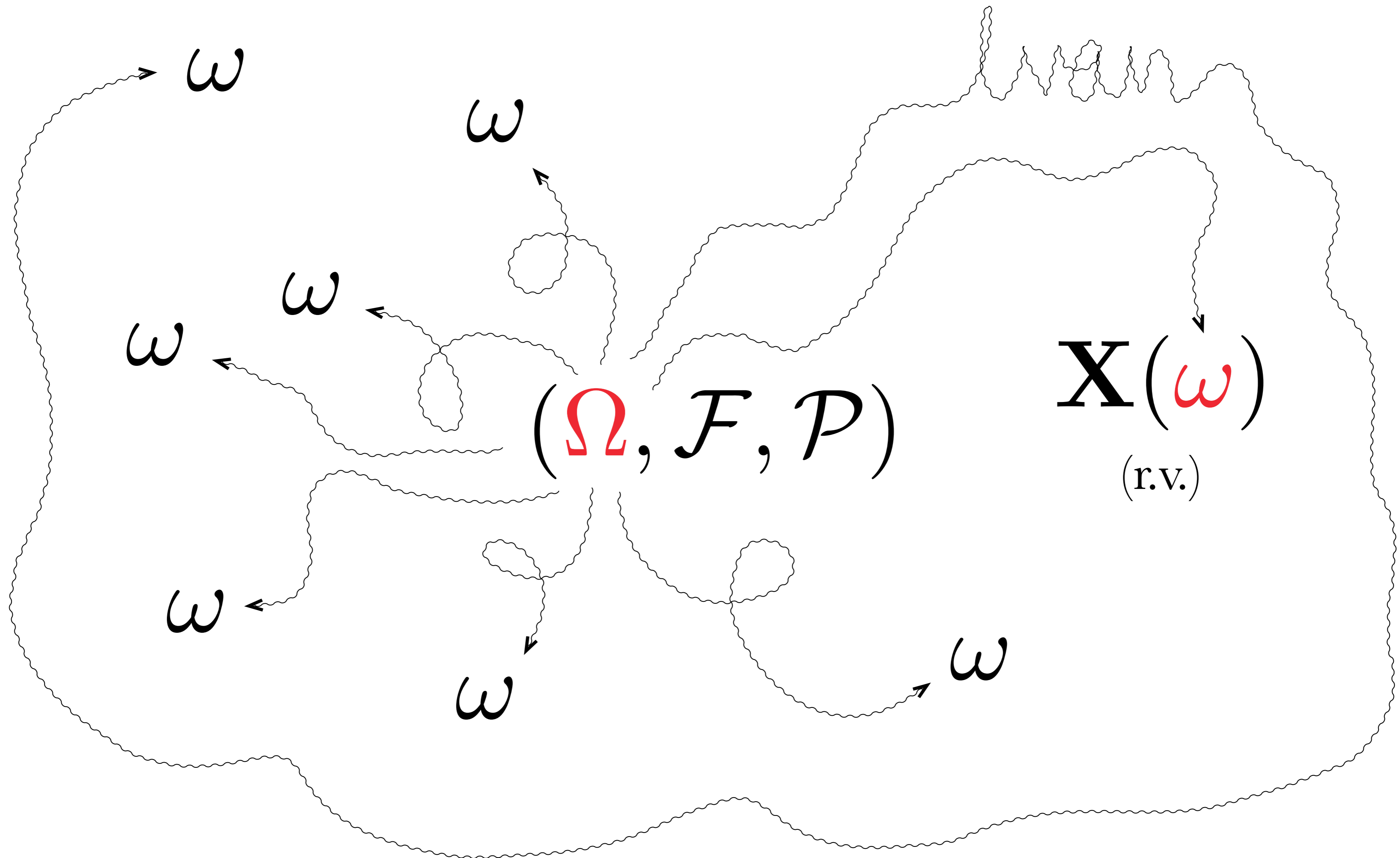
# Probability Space

$$(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$$

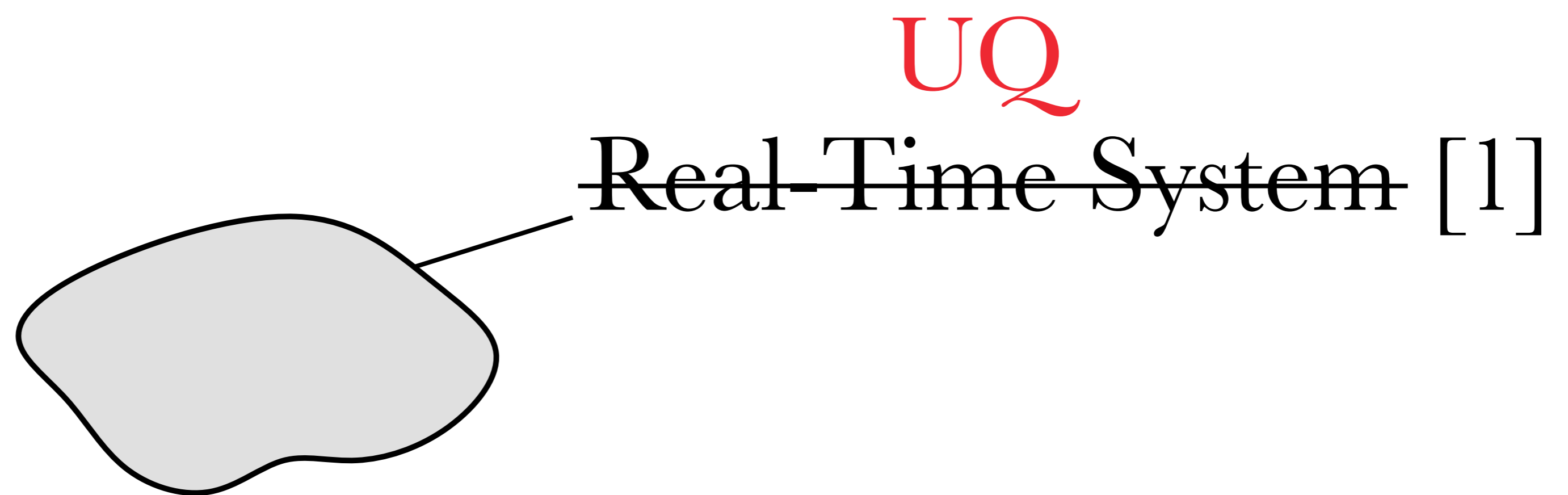
# Probability Space



# Probability Space

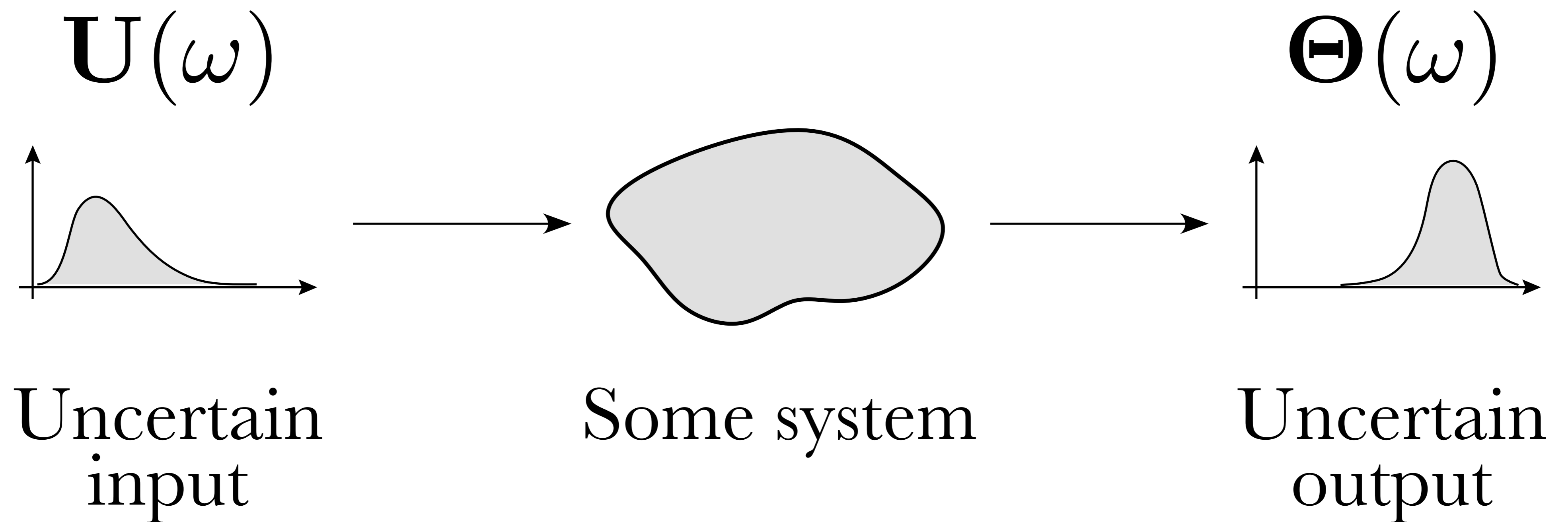


# Uncertainty Quantification



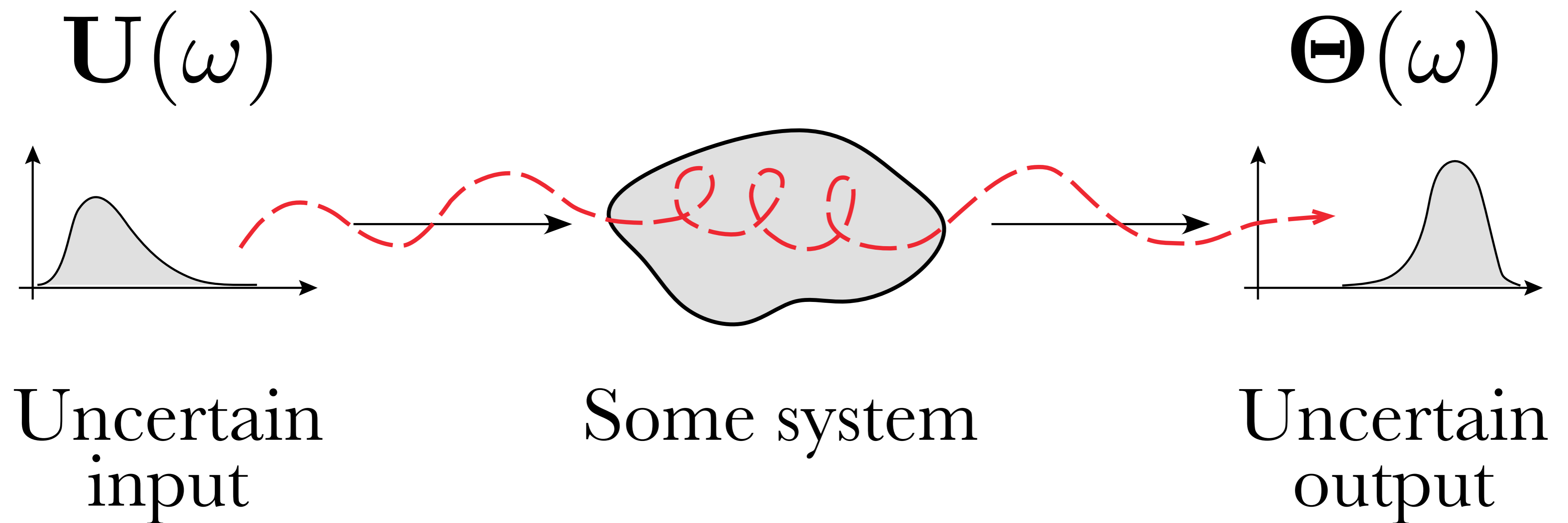
[1] S. Rafiliu et al., ECRTS, 2011.

# Uncertainty Quantification

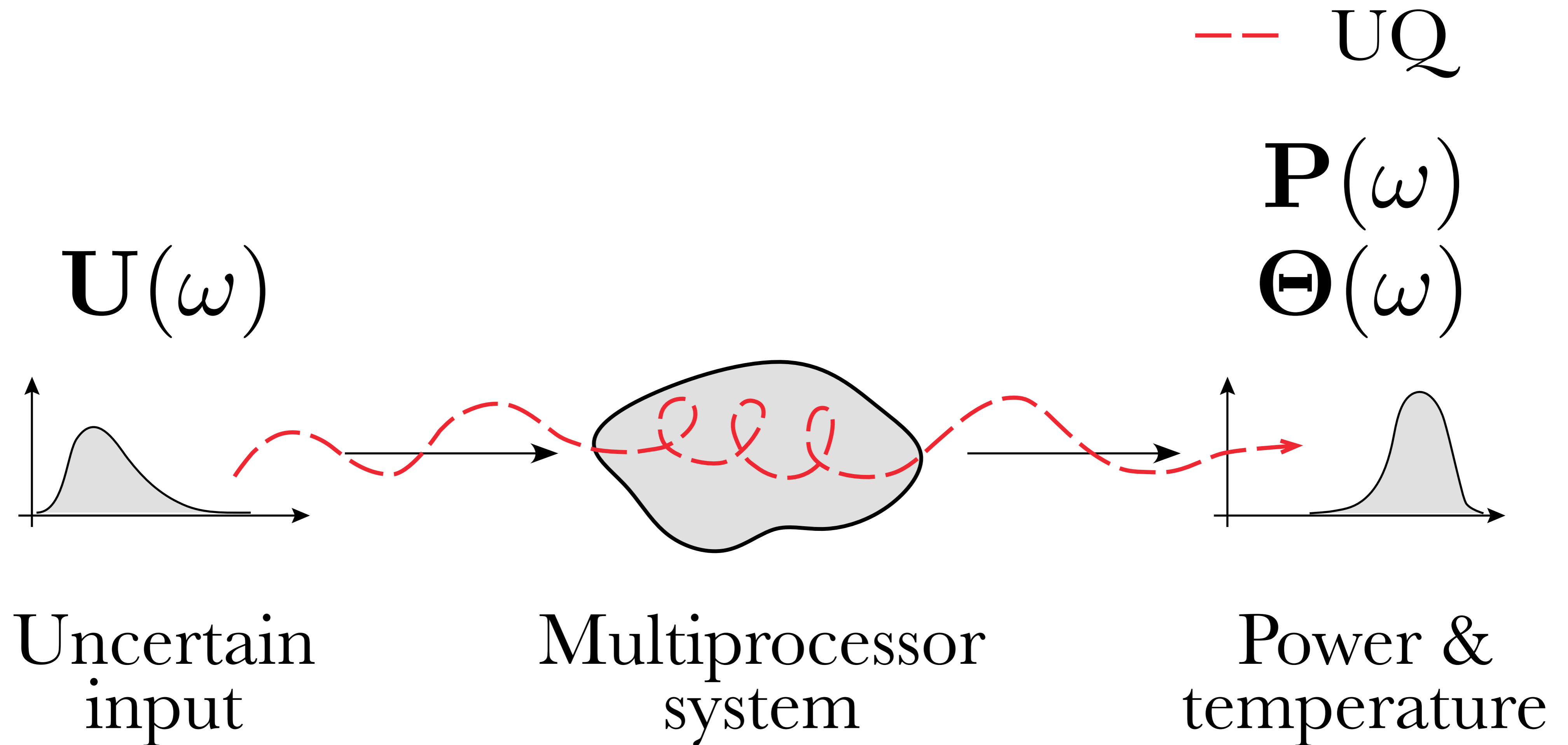


# Uncertainty Quantification

-- UQ

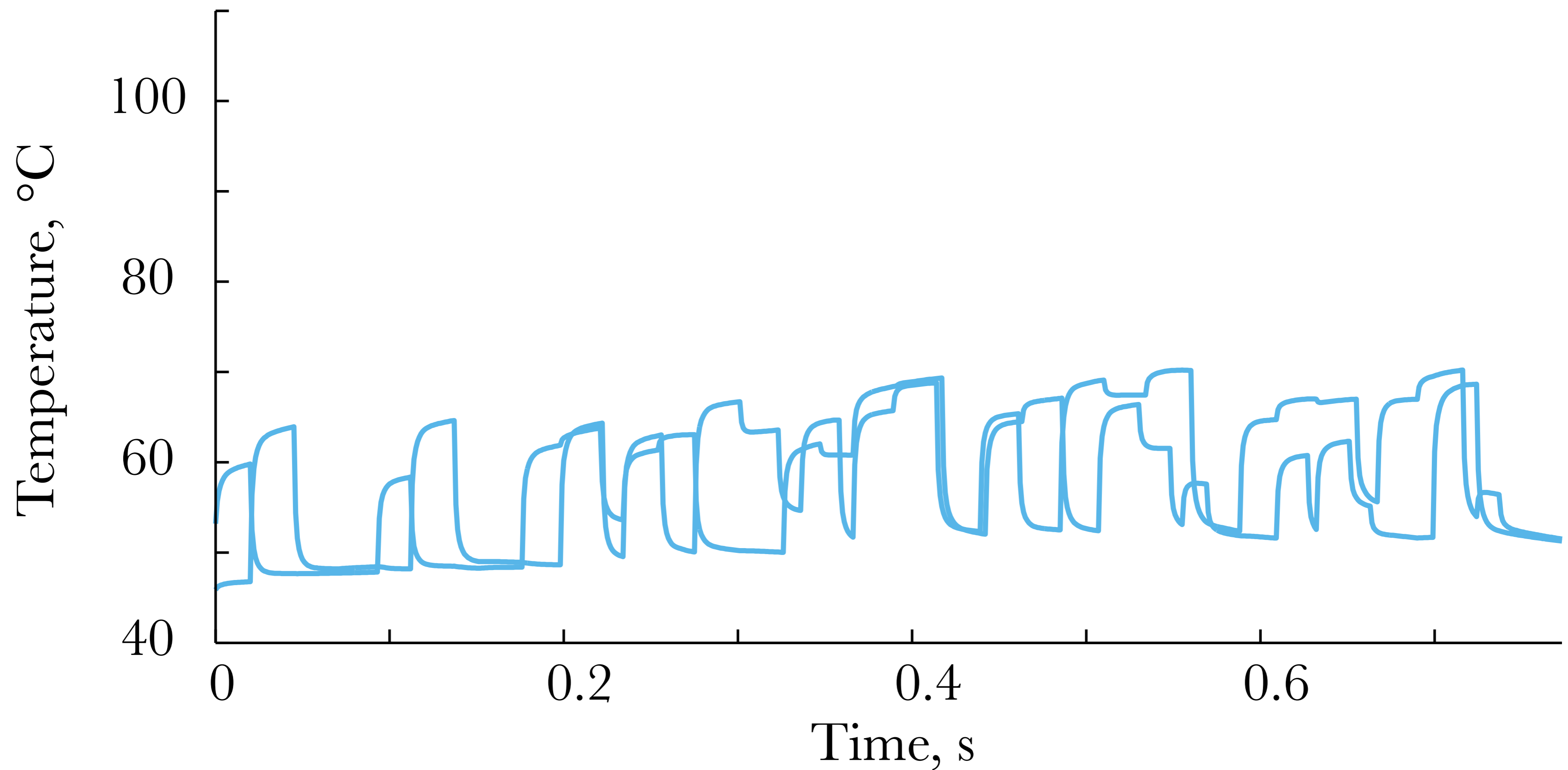


# Uncertainty Quantification



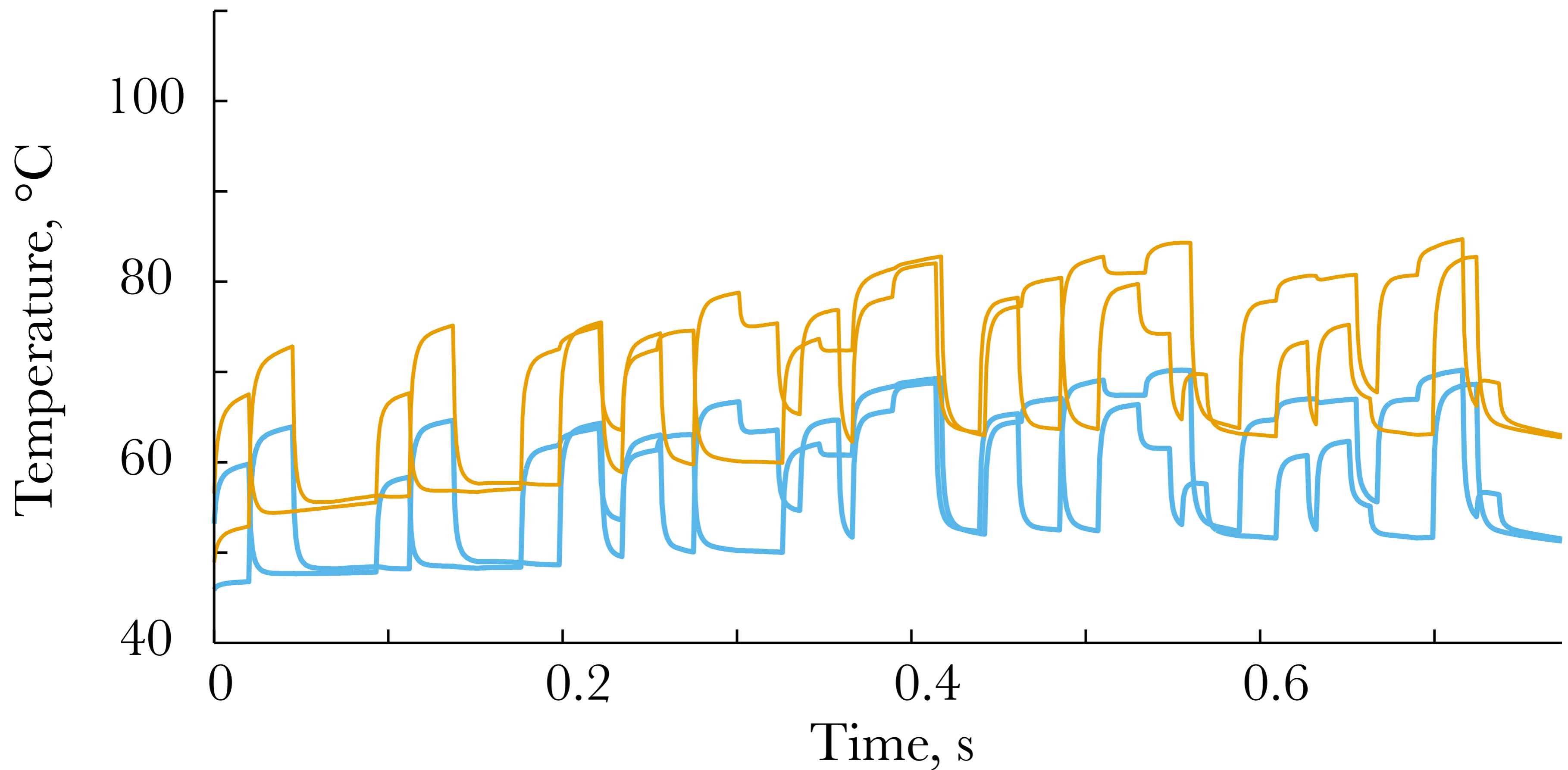
# Motivation

Consider leakage under process variation.



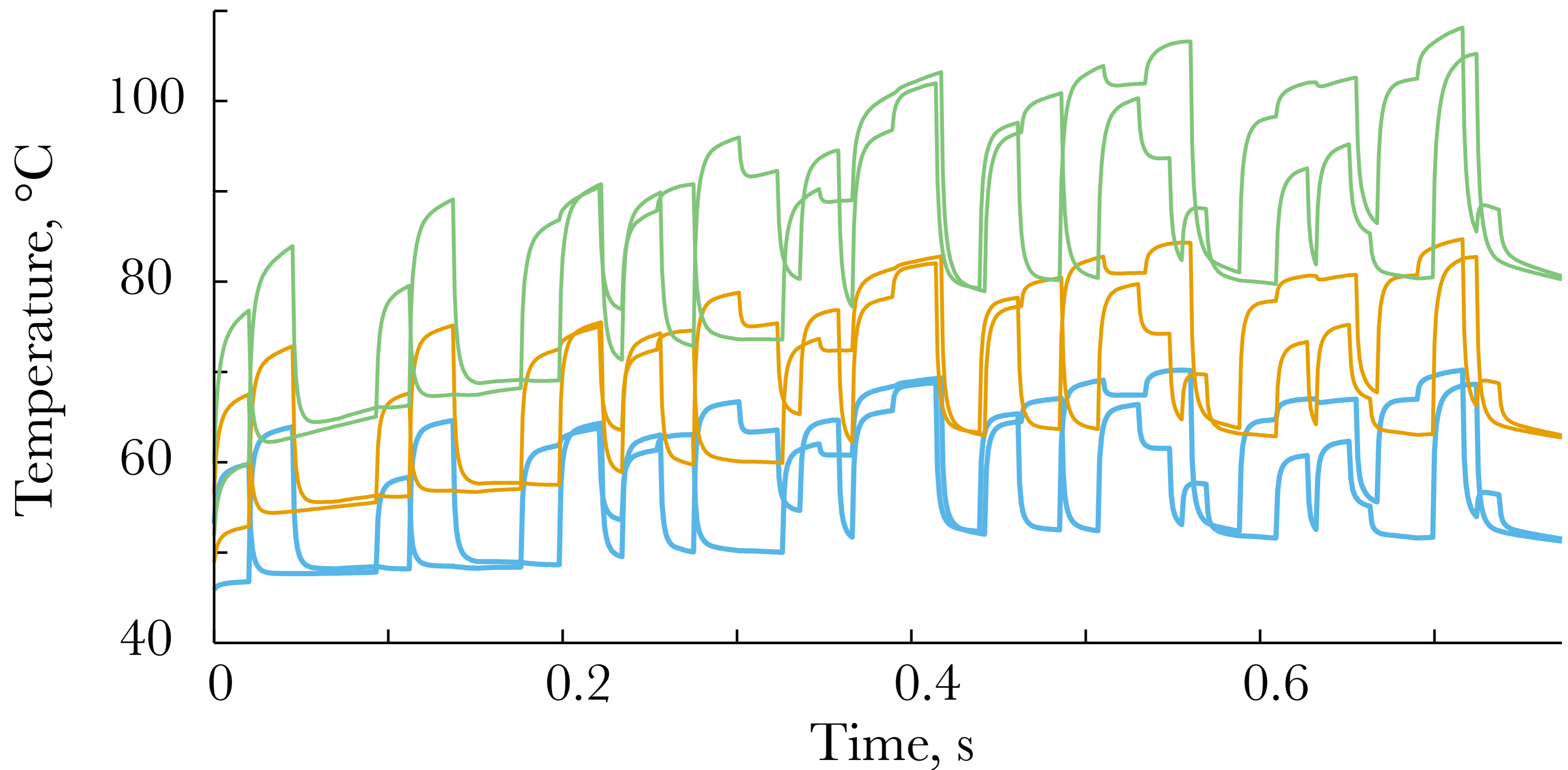
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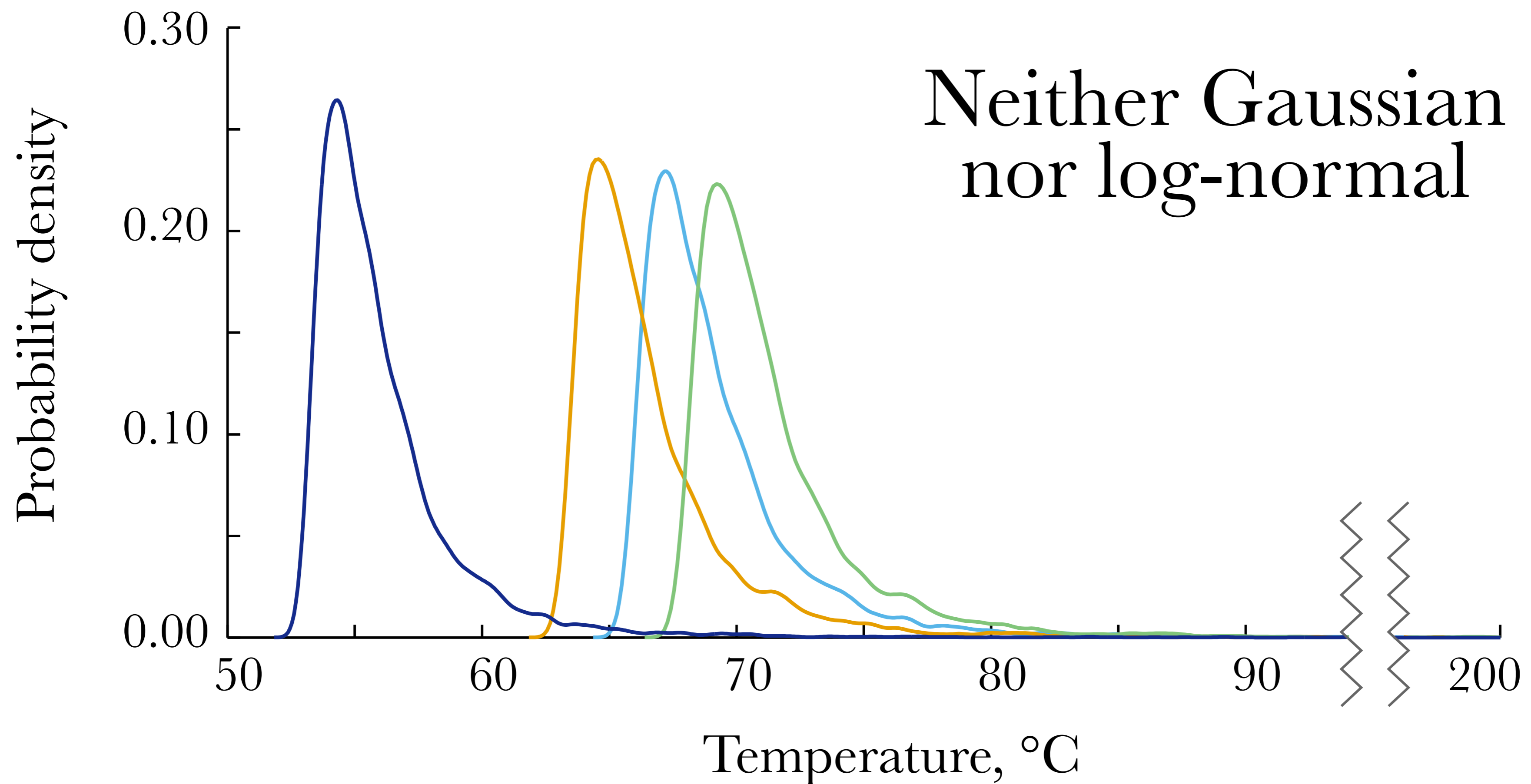
# Motivation

Consider leakage under process variation.



# Motivation

Consider leakage under process variation.



# Ultimate Objective

To be certain.

# Ultimate Objective

$U(\omega)$

$P_{\text{dyn}}$



The user  
(the designer,  
if you will)

# Ultimate Objective

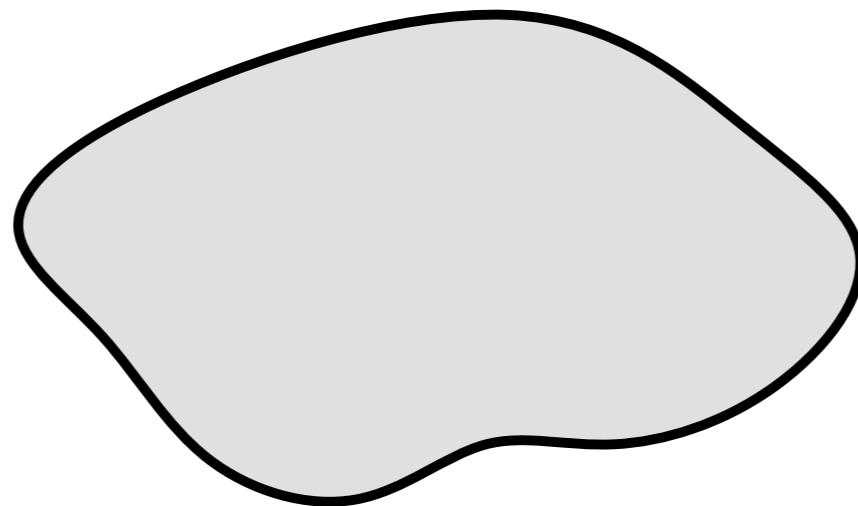
$U(\omega)$

$P_{\text{dyn}}$

Our UQ  
Framework



+

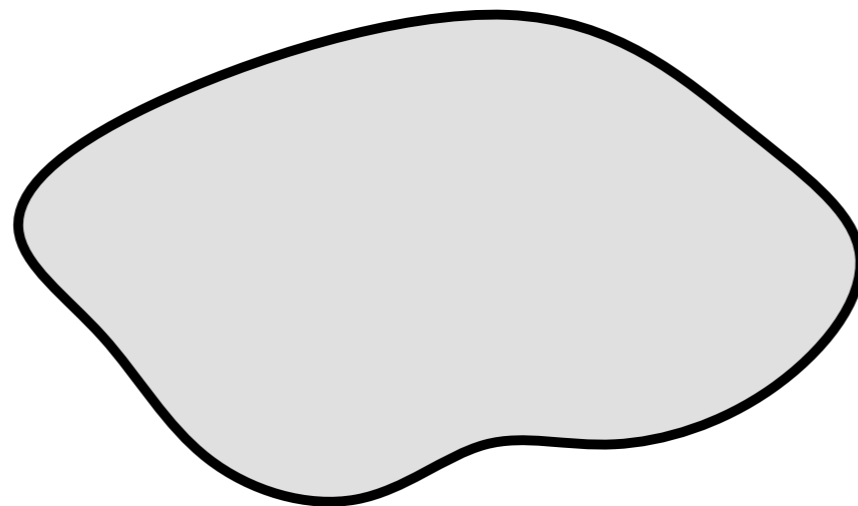


The user  
(the designer,  
if you will)

# Ultimate Objective

 $U(\omega)$  $P_{\text{dyn}}$  $+$ 

Our UQ  
Framework

 $=$  $P(\omega)$  $\Theta(\omega)$ 

The user  
(the designer,  
if you will)

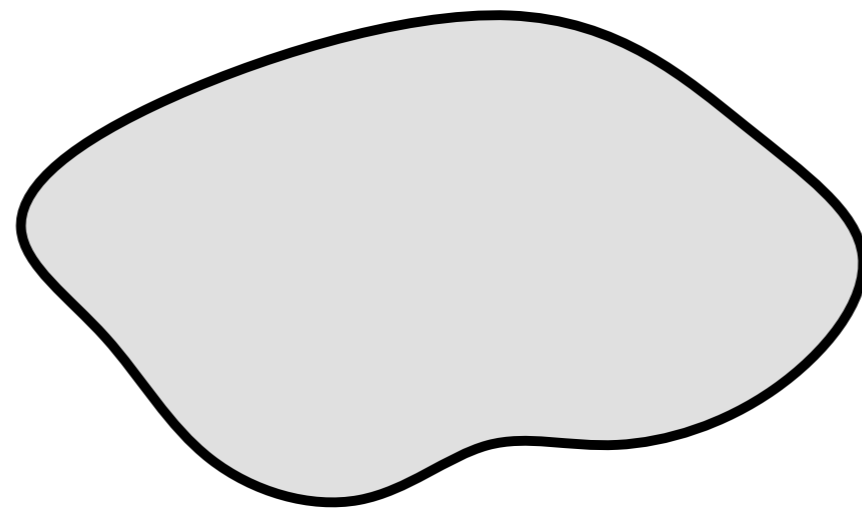
The same user  
(although overexcited)

# Monte Carlo



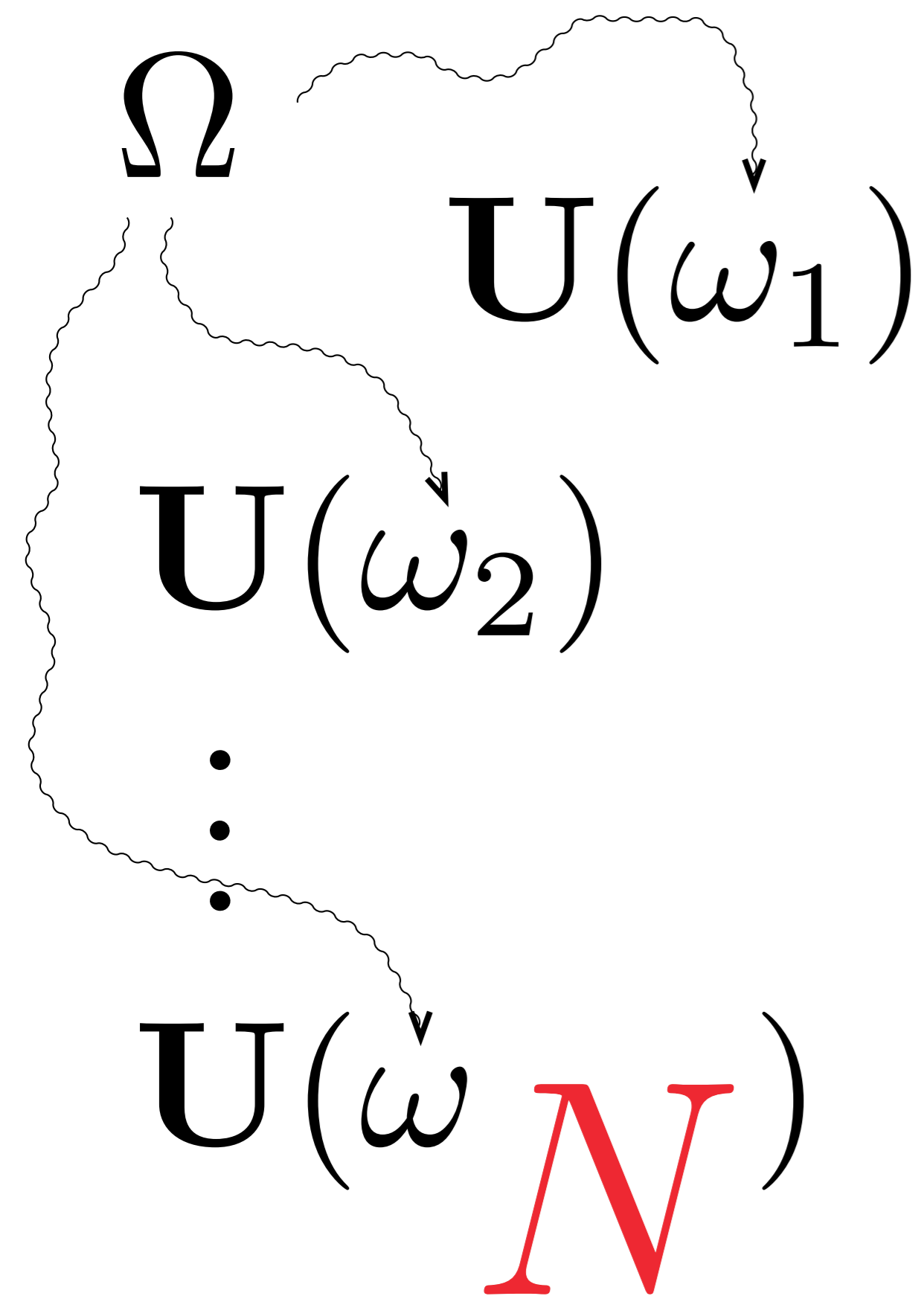
# Monte Carlo

$\Omega$



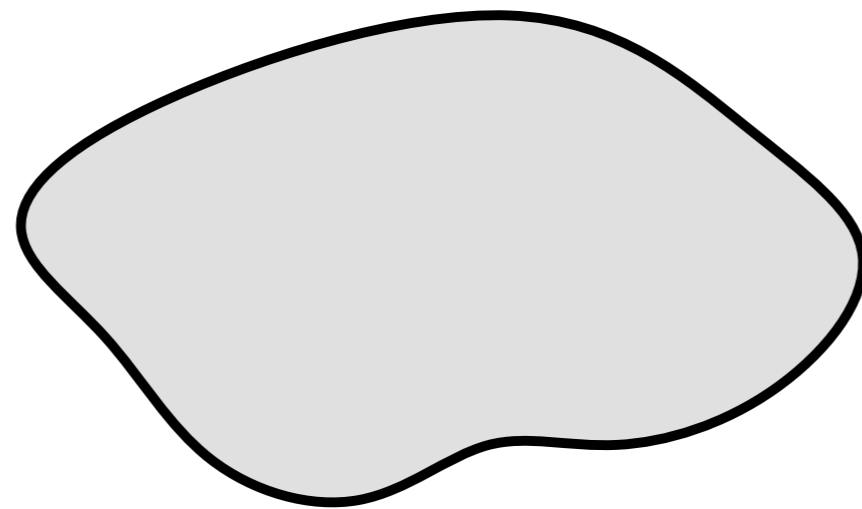
Multiprocessor  
system

# Monte Carlo



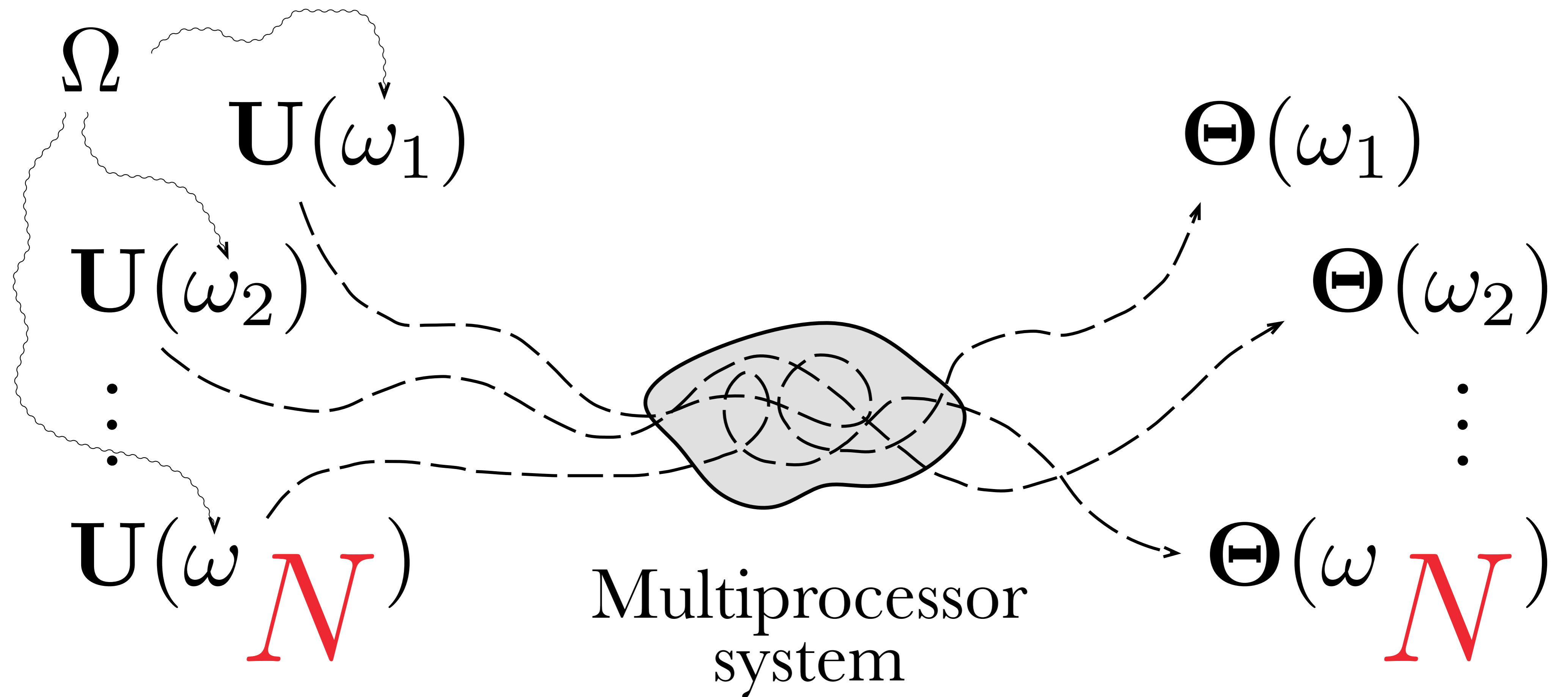
# of samples

(Yes, it's really that huge!)



Multiprocessor  
system

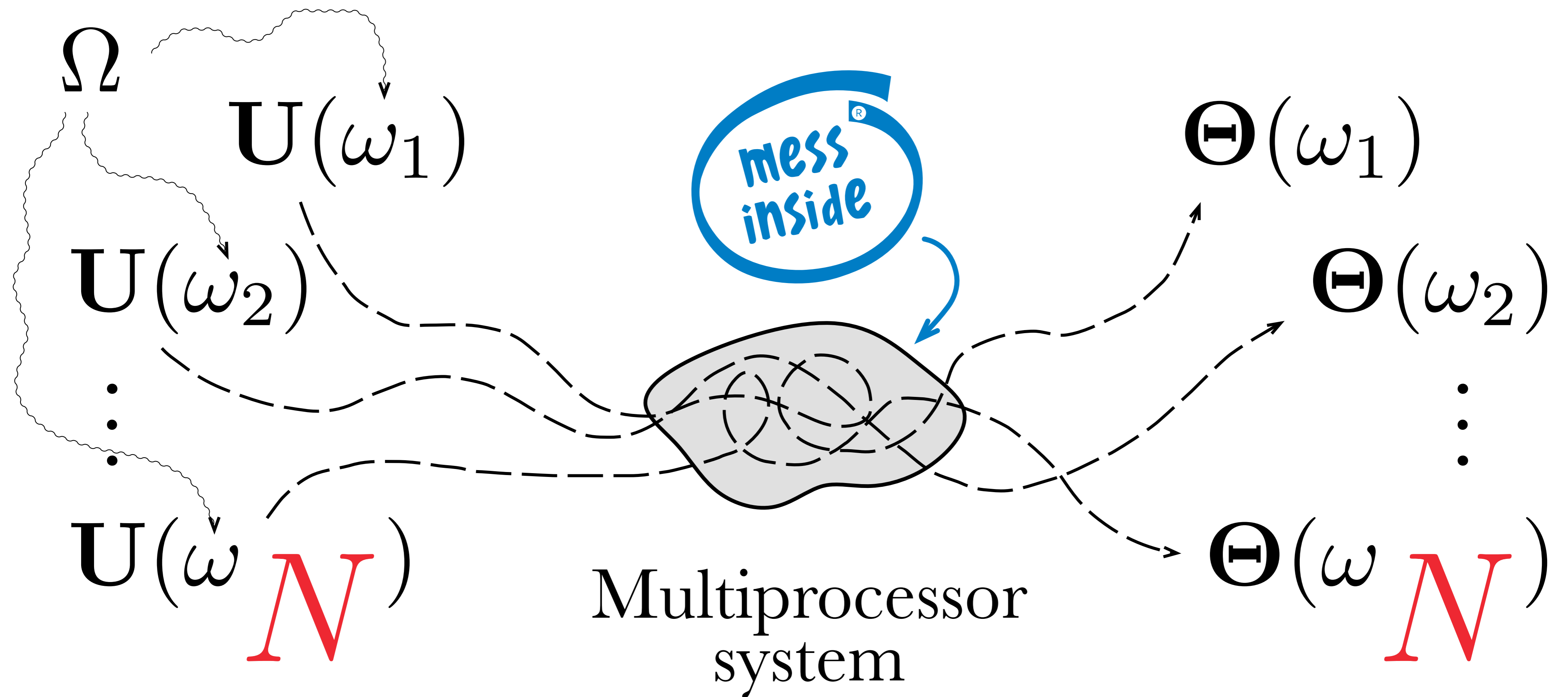
# Monte Carlo



# of samples

(Yes, it's really that huge!)

# Monte Carlo



# of samples

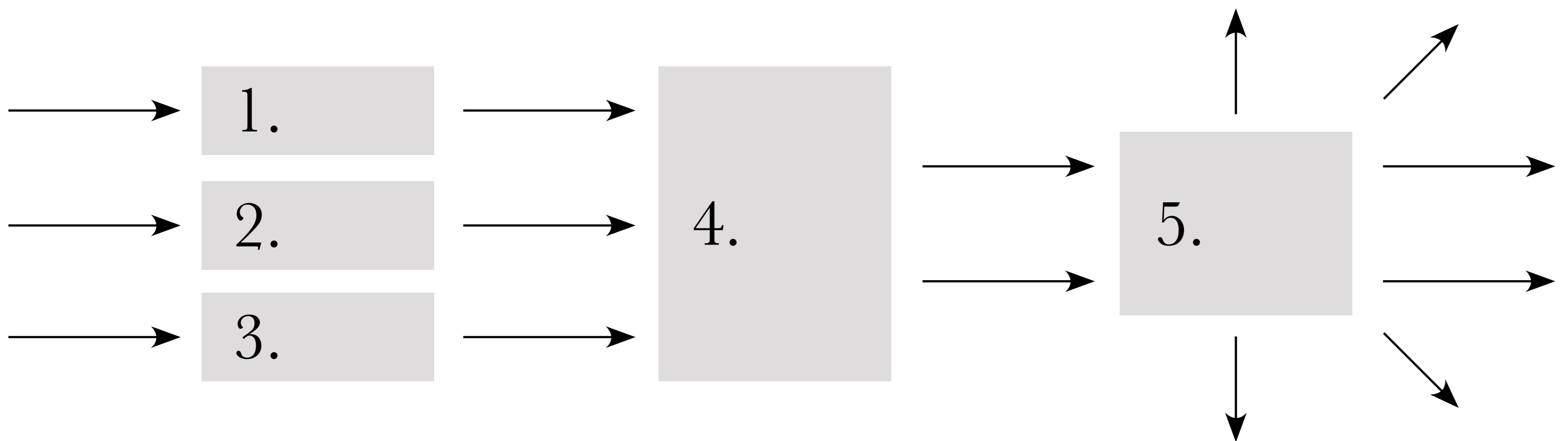
(Yes, it's really that huge!)

# Monte Carlo

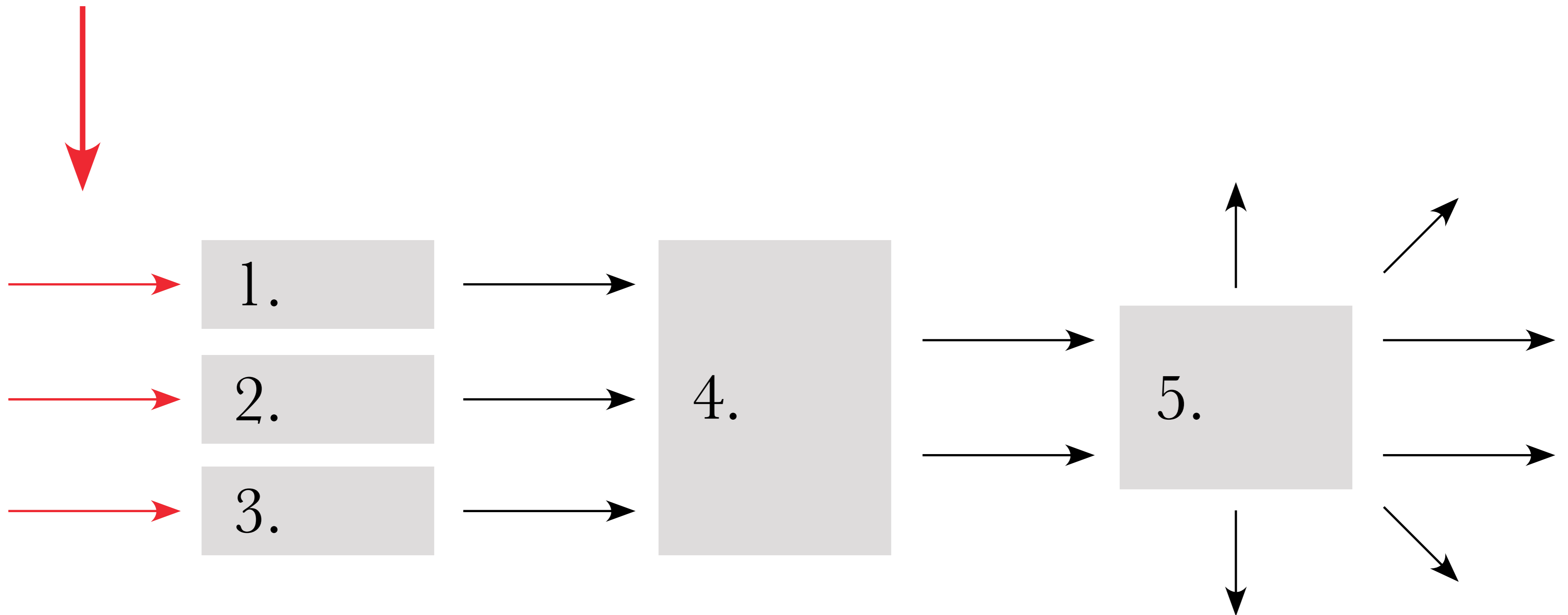


Multiprocessor  
system

# Overview of the Framework

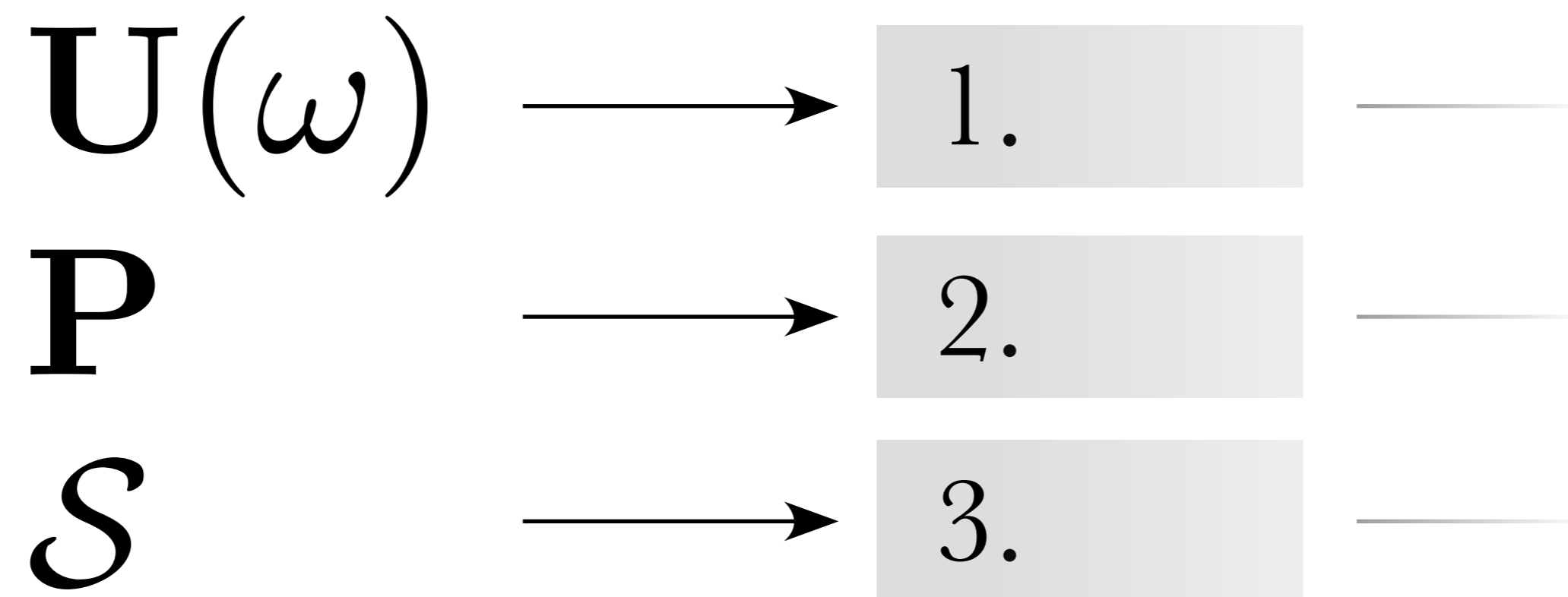


# Inputs to the Framework

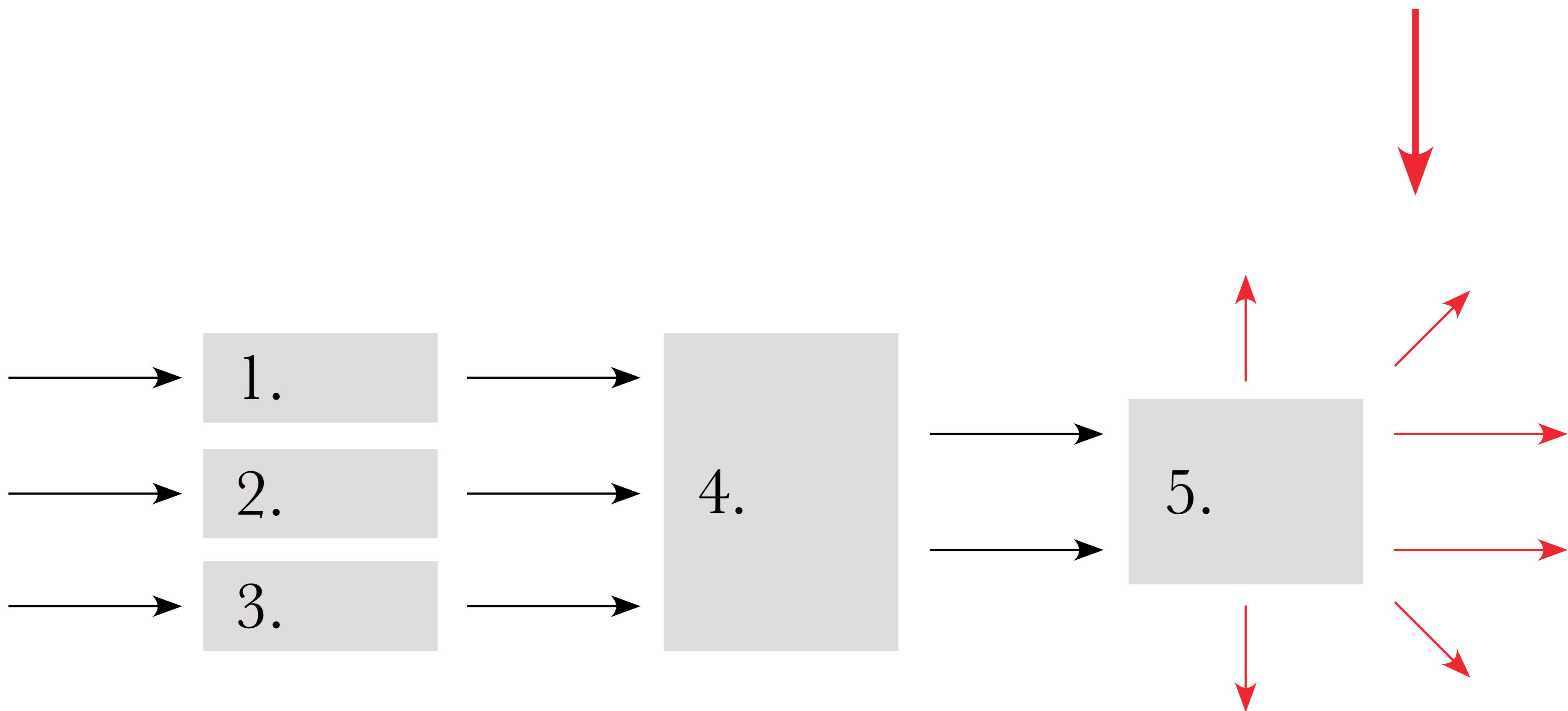


# Inputs to the Framework

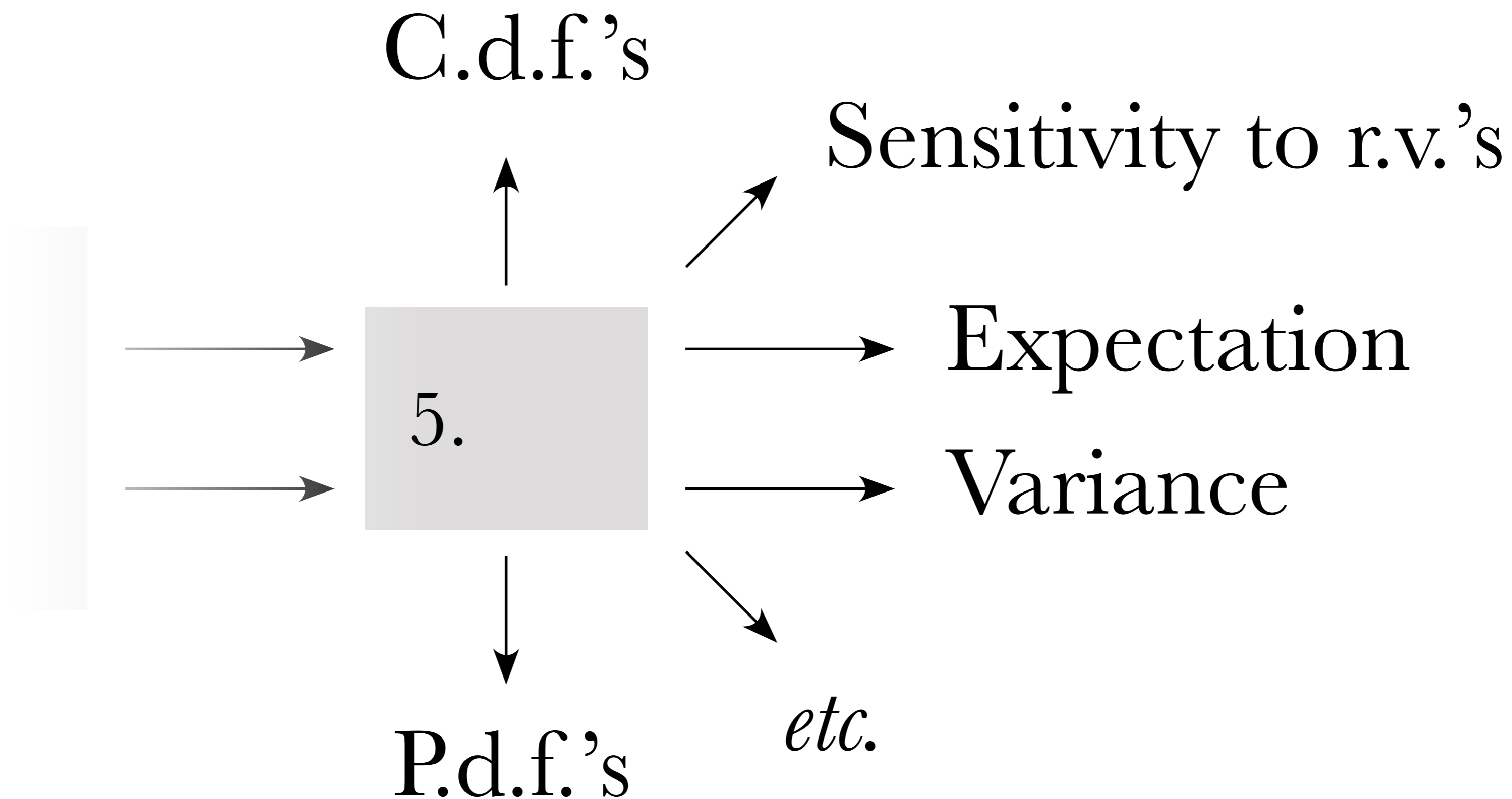
From top to bottom: uncertain parameters, a power model, and a thermal specification.



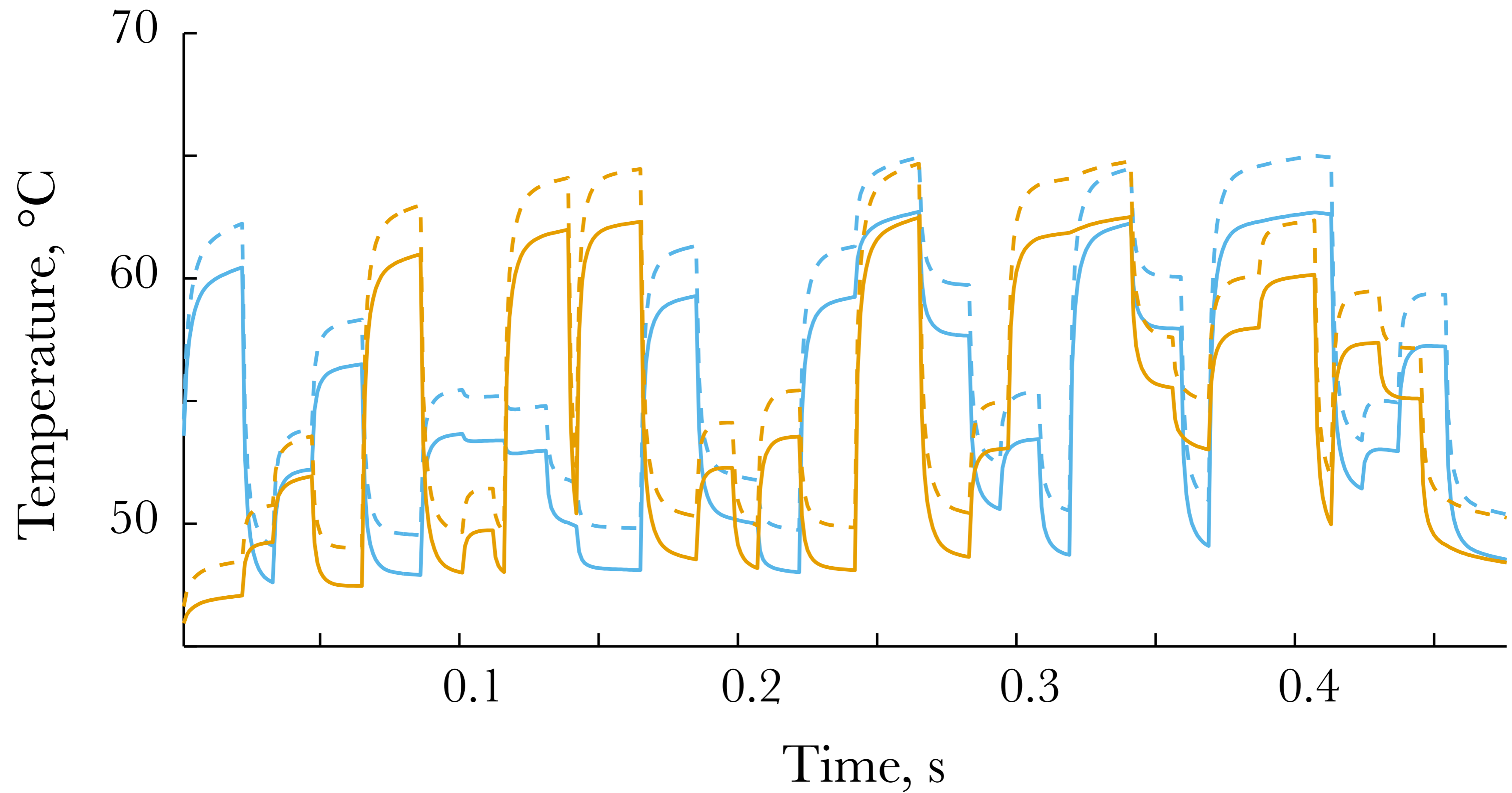
# Outputs of the Framework



# Outputs of the Framework



# Outputs of the Framework



# Our Accuracy

Comparing with 10000 MC simulations...

1%

error for  
expectation.

2%

error for  
variance.

2%

error for  
density.

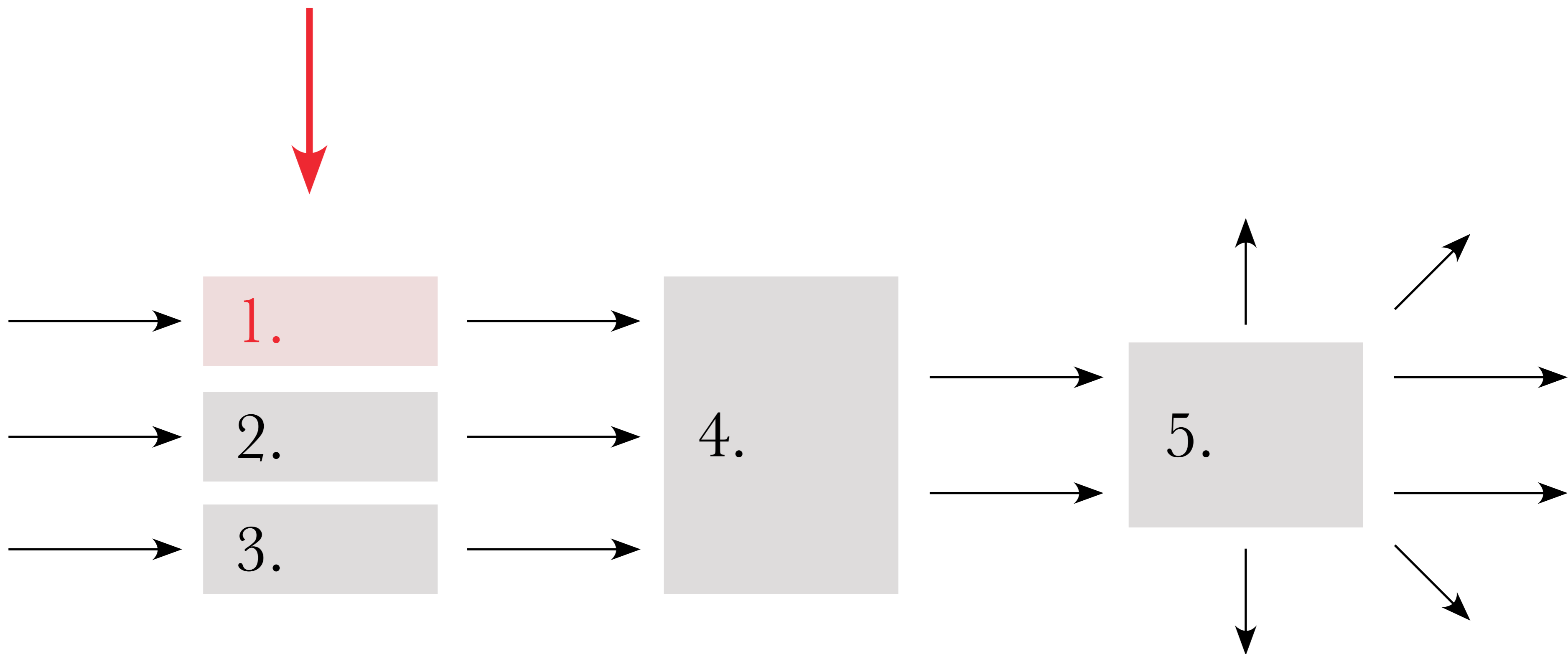
# Our Speed

Comparing with 10000 MC simulations...

$10^4$ — $10^5\times$

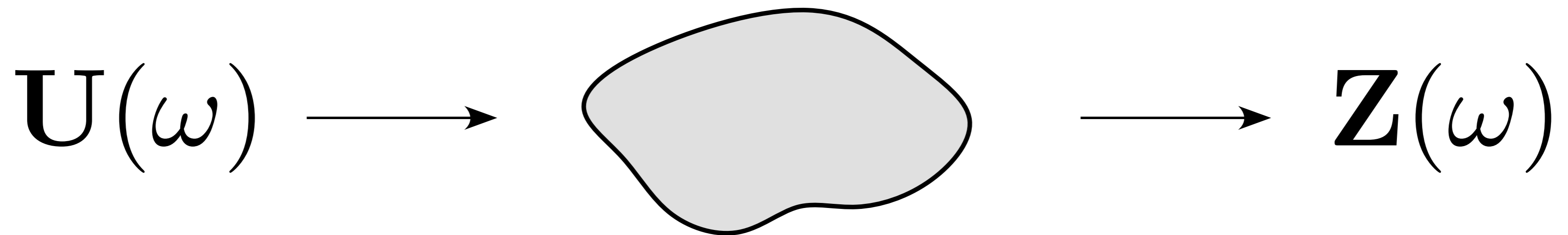
speedup for various  
platforms and time spans.

# Stage 1: Independence



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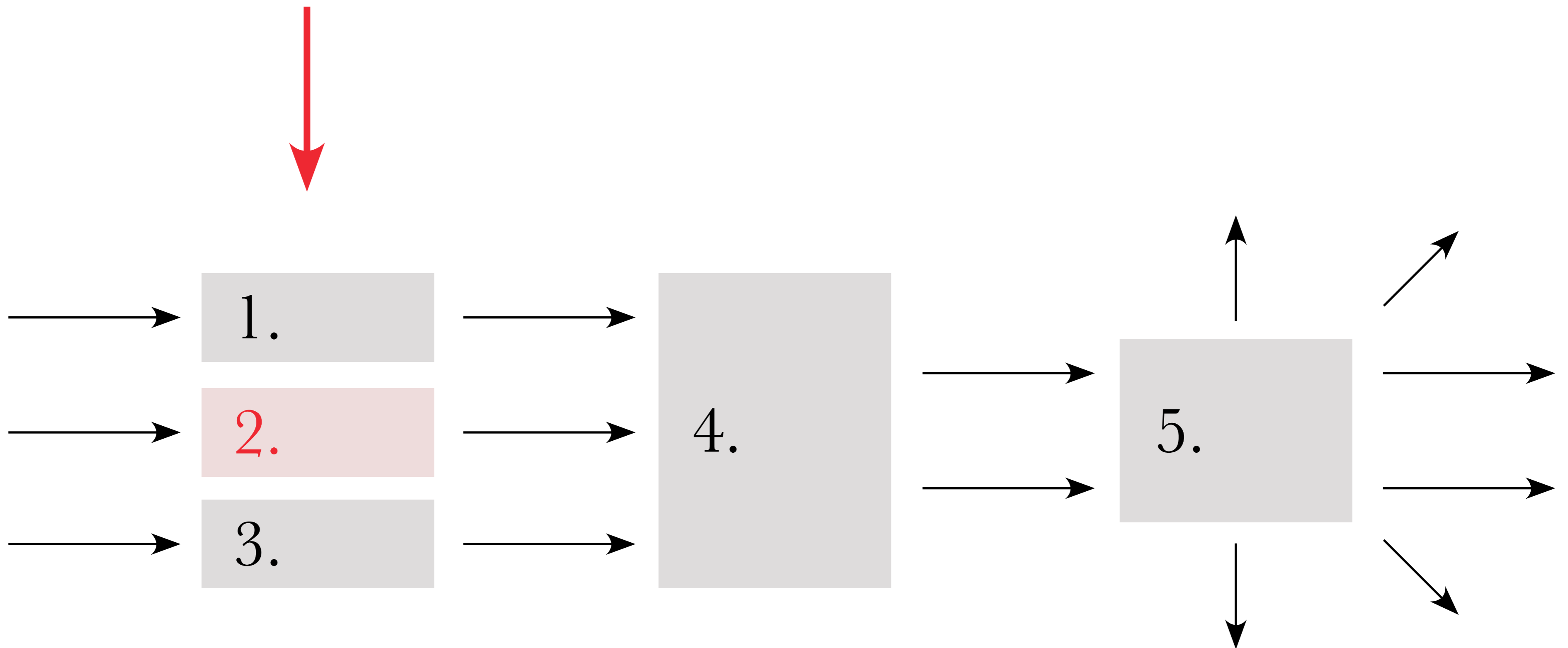
Karhunen-Loève  
expansion



Many  
correlated

A few  
independent

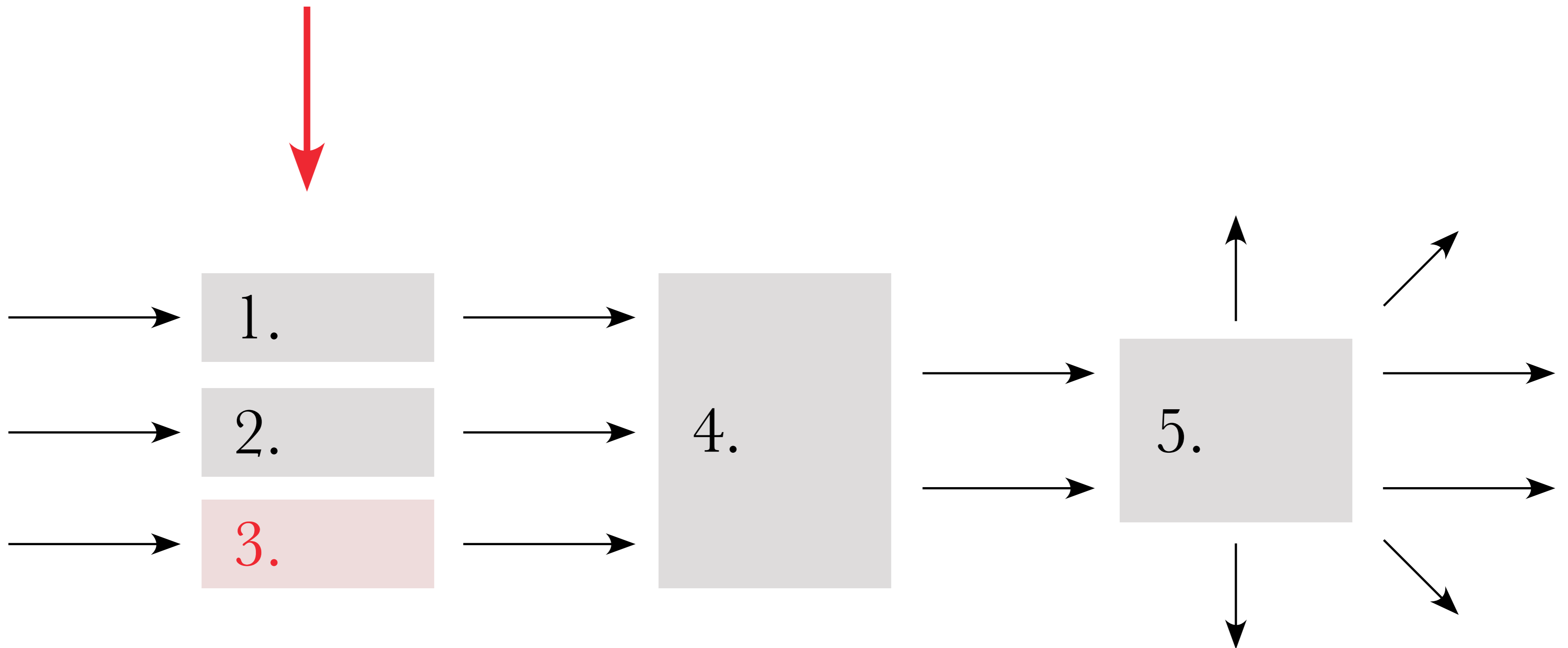
# Stage 2: Power Model



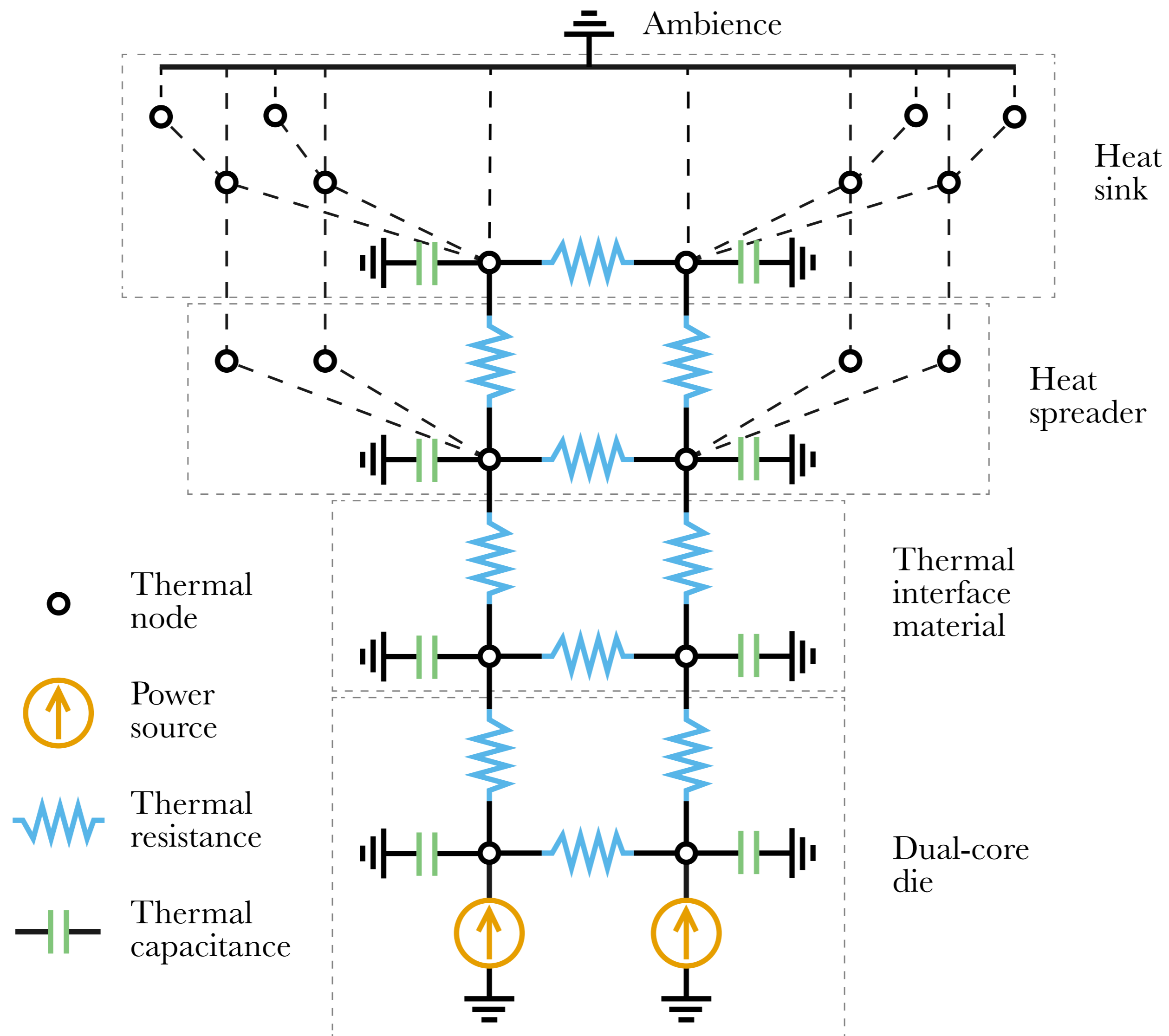
# Stage 2: Power Model

$$\mathbf{P}(t, \Theta(t, \omega), \mathbf{U}(\omega))$$

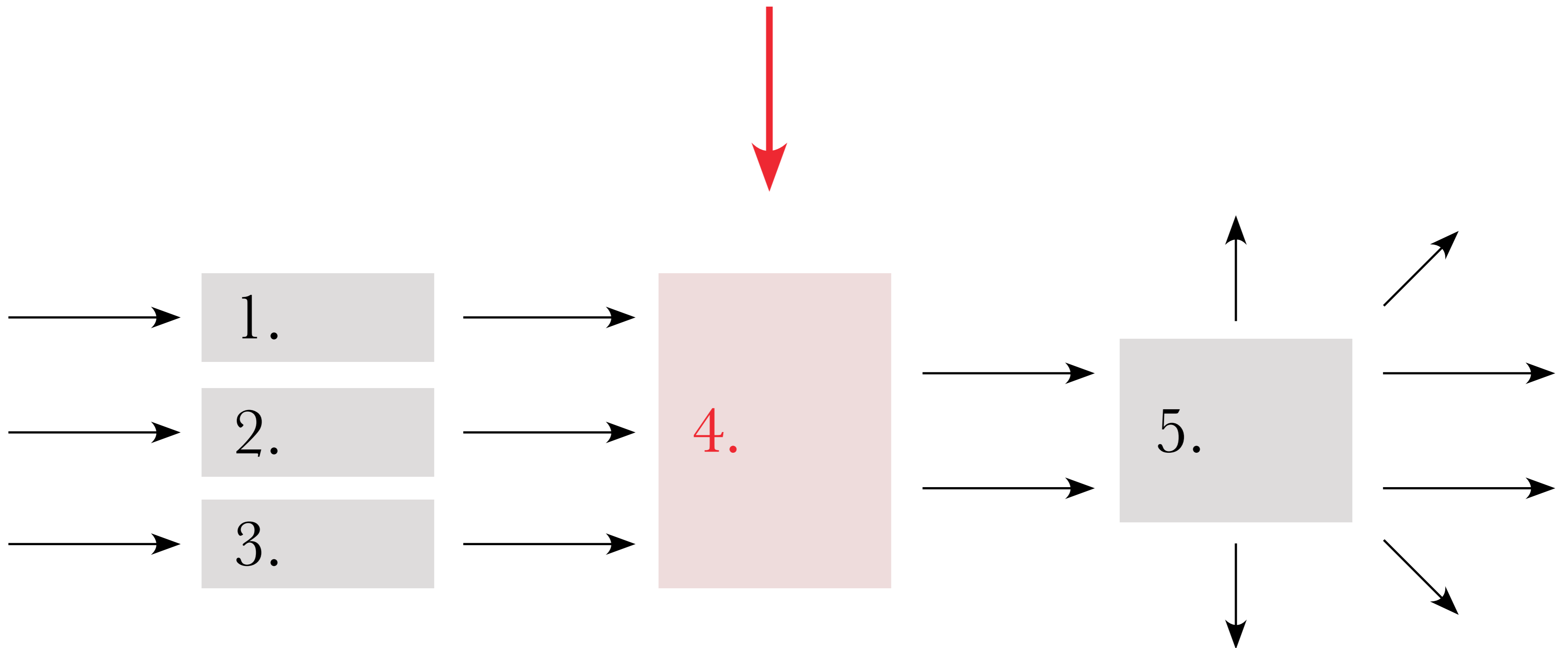
# Stage 3: Thermal Model



# Stage 3: Thermal Model



# Stage 4: Surrogate Model



# Polynomial Chaos



“It has been said  
that something as  
small as the flutter  
of a butterfly’s wing  
can ultimately cause  
a typhoon halfway  
around the world.”

— Chaos Theory

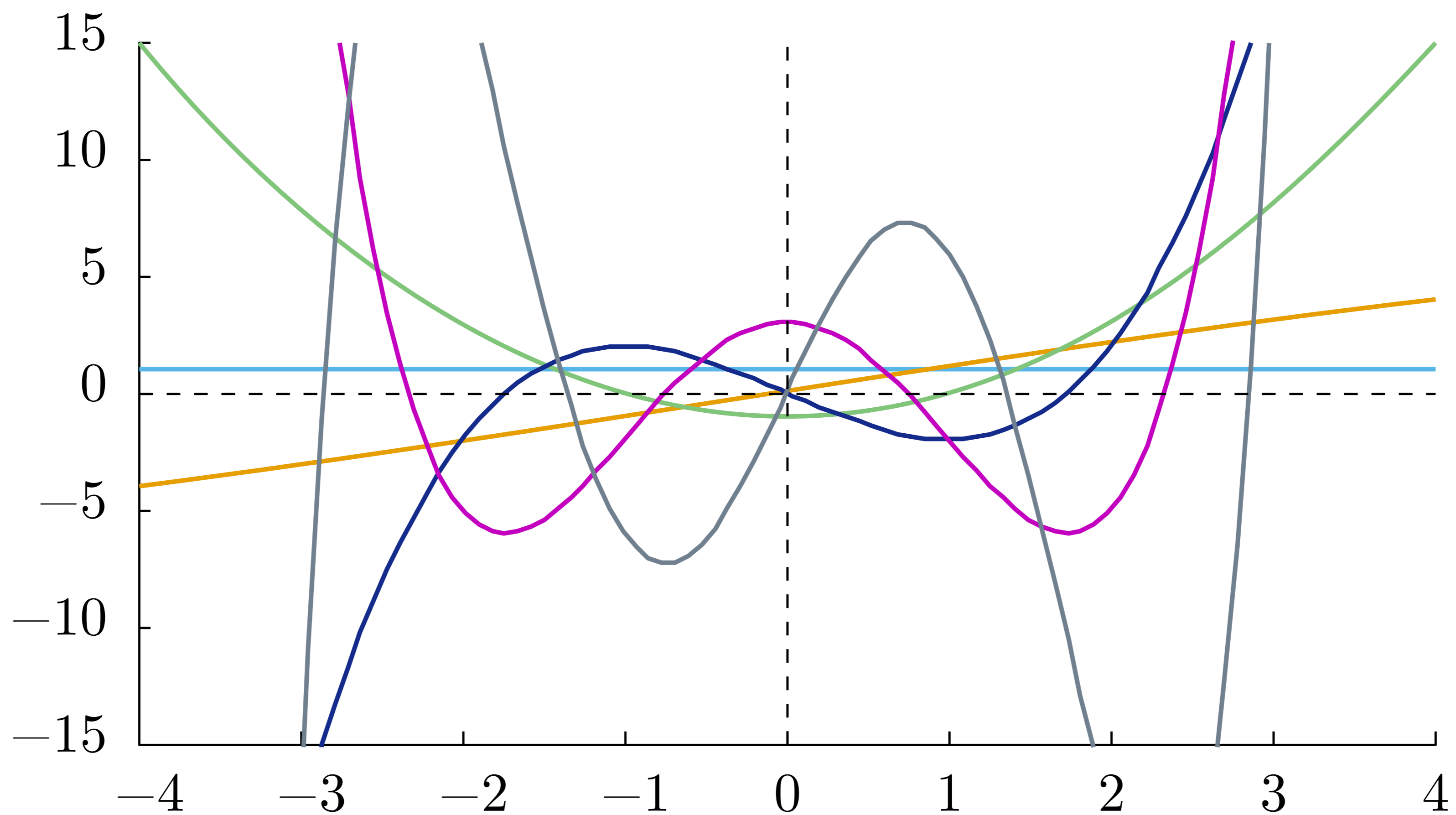
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# Polynomial Chaos



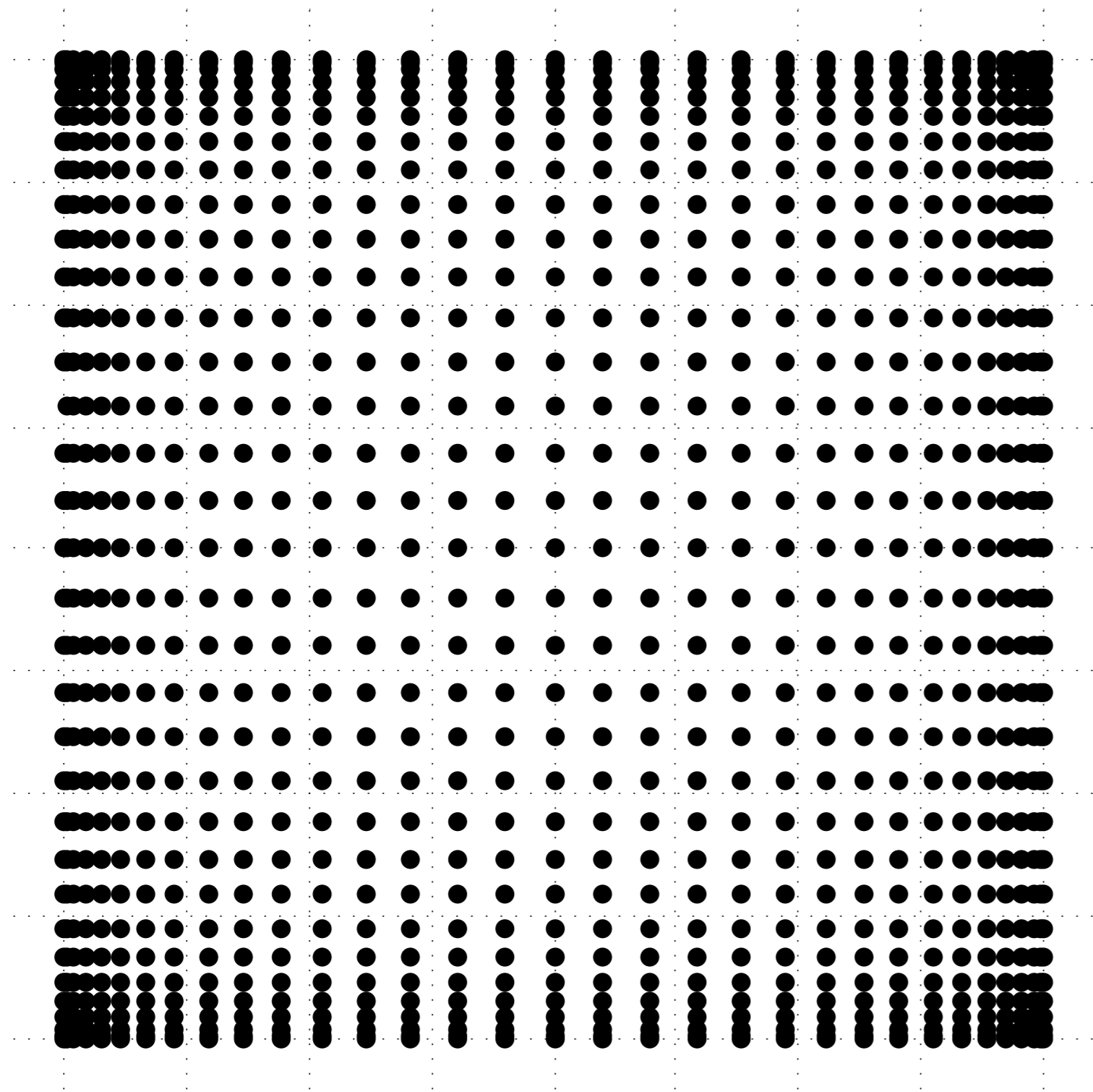
# Polynomial Chaos

$$\Theta(t, \omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \gamma_i(t) \Phi_i(\mathbf{Z}(\omega))$$

# Numerical Integration

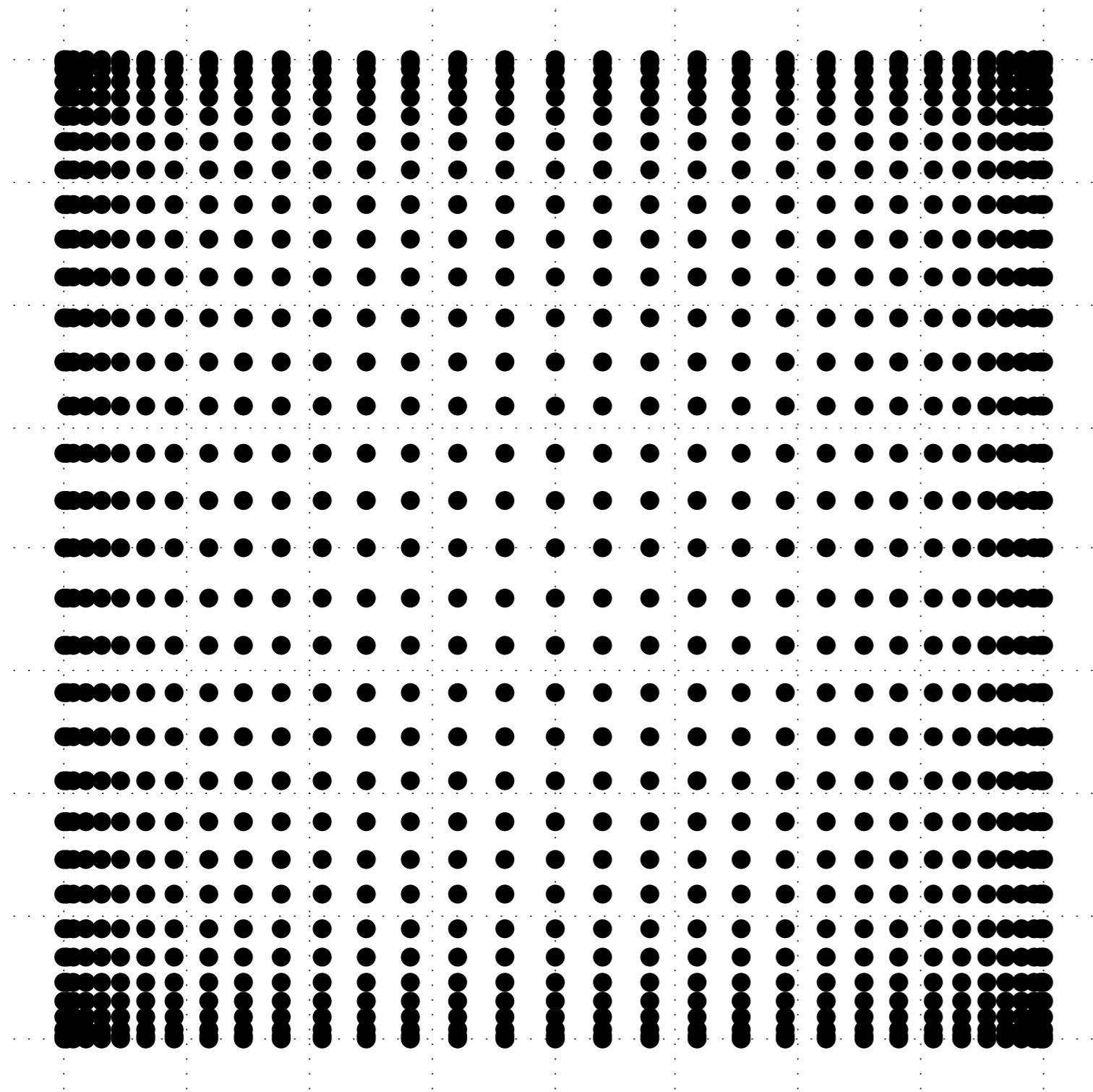
$$\gamma = \int f(u) \, du \approx \sum_i f(\hat{u}_i) \, w_i$$

# Multidimensional Integration

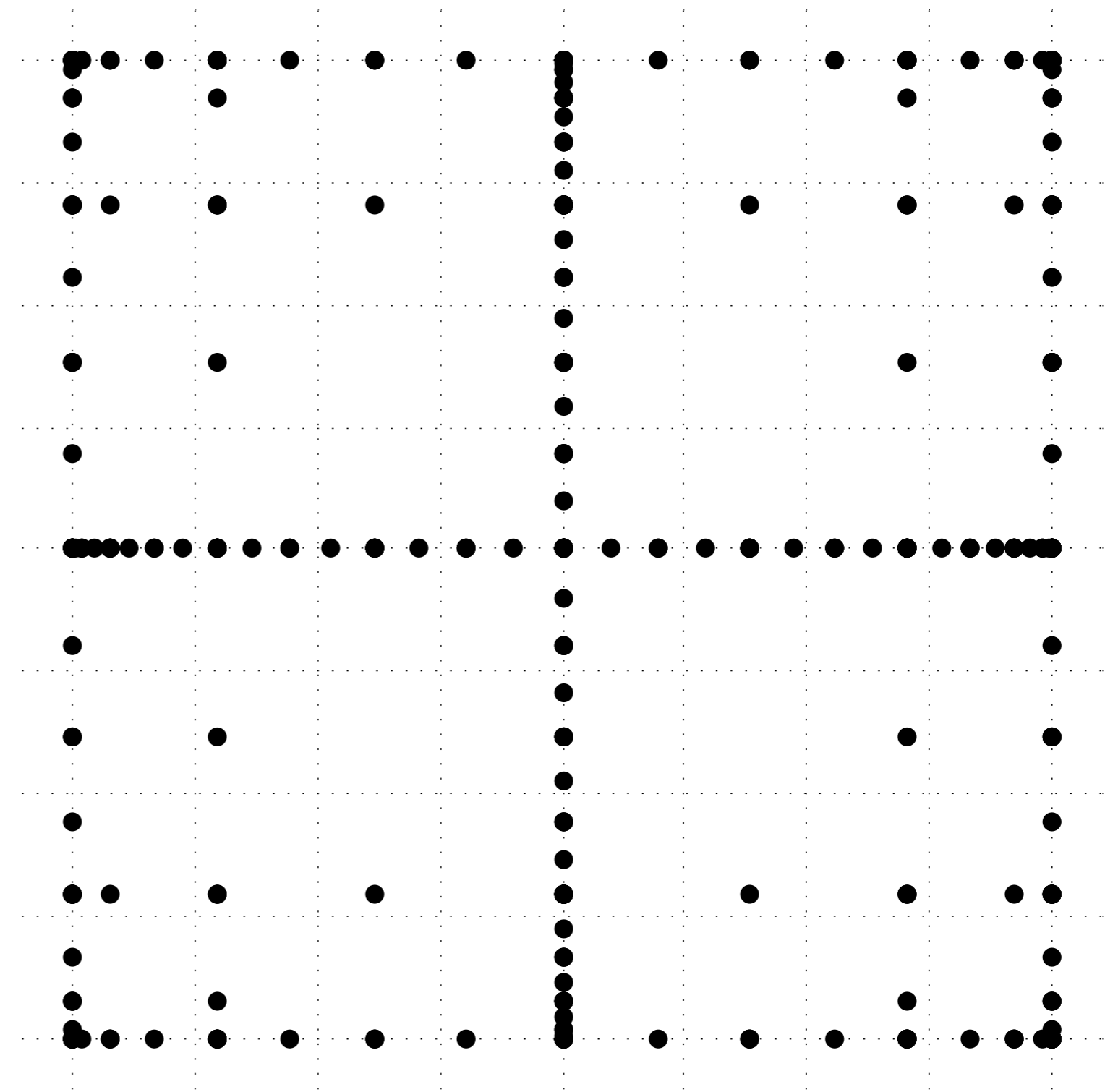


Tensor product

# Multidimensional Integration



Tensor product

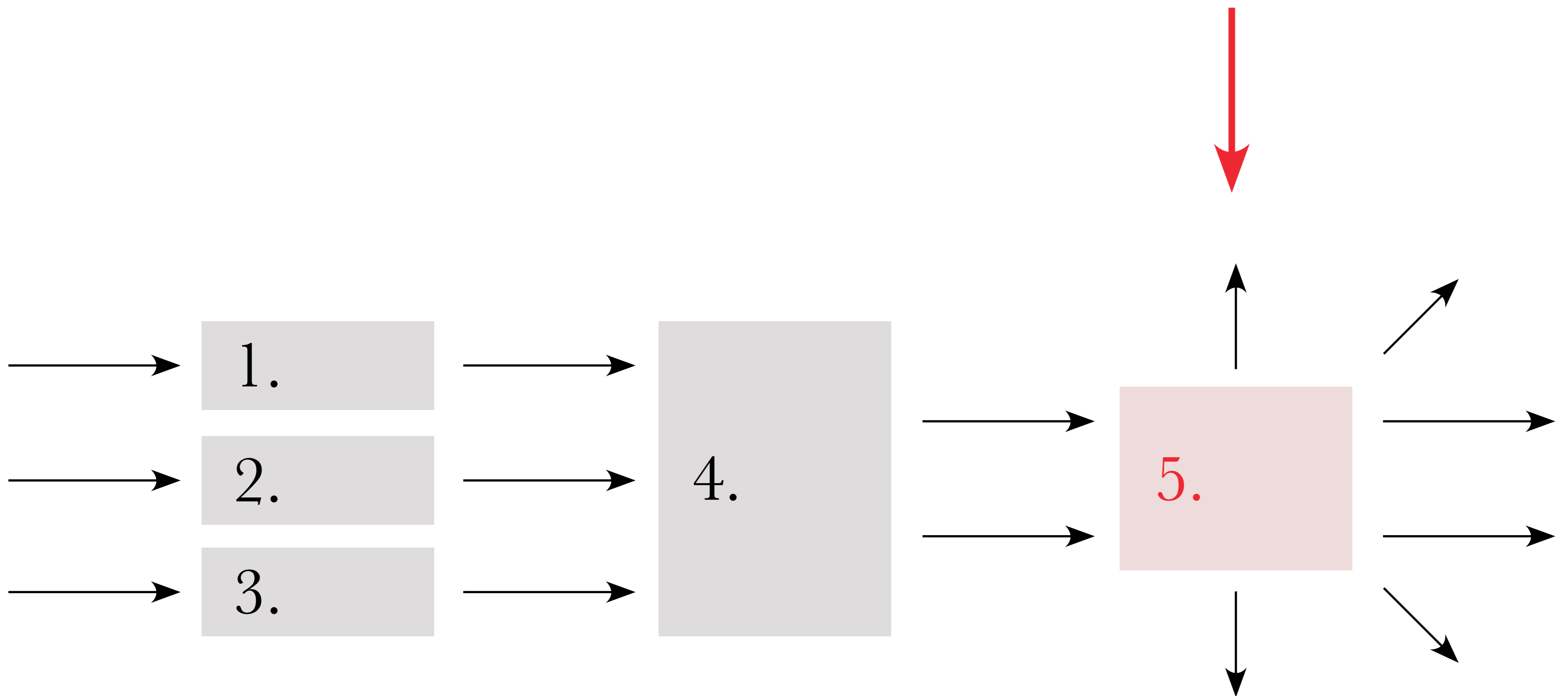


Sparse grid

# Sparse Grids = Sergey Smolyak



# Stage 5: Post-processing



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$$\mathbb{E}[\Theta(t, \omega)] = \gamma_1(t)$$

$$\text{Var}[\Theta(t, \omega)] = \sum_{i=2}^N \eta_i \gamma_i^2(t)$$

Thank yoUQestions?

