

Risotto: A Dynamic Binary Translator for Weak Memory Architectures

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Motivation

ARM

New emerging architectures challenge the x86 dominance

Adoption is starting in the industry:

- Apple Silicon
- Amazon Graviton
- Microsoft SQ Series, Volterra

Porting legacy x86 software is not always possible:

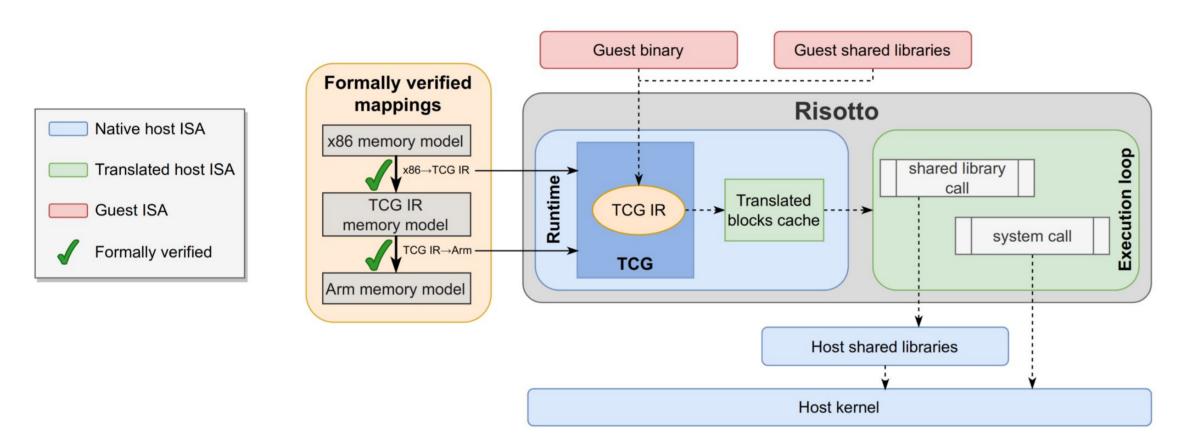
- Source code unavailable
- > x86-specific assembly code

We can execute these legacy applications on new hardware using binary translation!

Approach

We design a dynamic binary translator based on QEMU, with a focus on correctness and performance:

Risotto

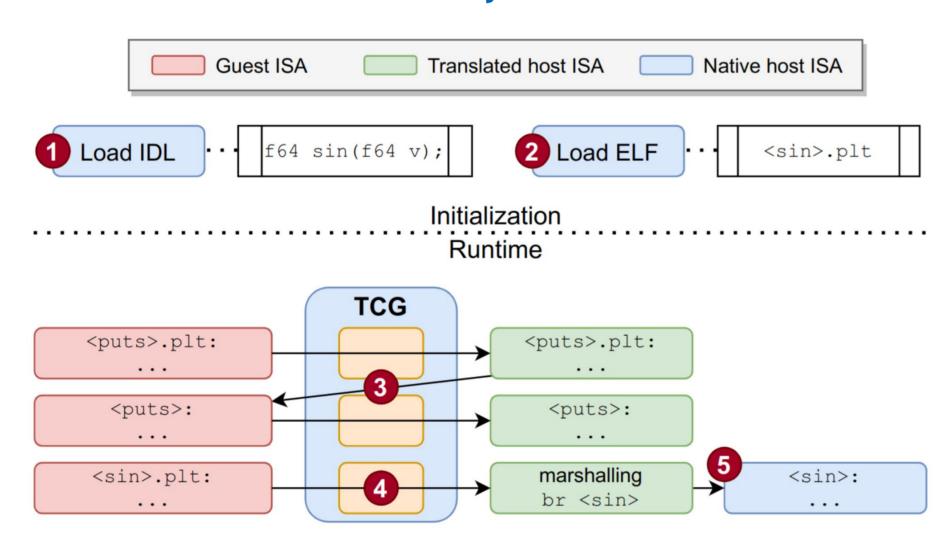


Correctness

- > Formal model of QEMU's intermediate representation, TCG
- Precise memory mappings from x86 to Arm via TCG
- > Formal proof of memory model equivalence

> Performance

- > Optimized code generation (fence merging, weak fences)
- Correct native Compare-and-Swap translation
- Dynamic host shared library linker



Impact

QEMU patches

Official Arm memory model fix



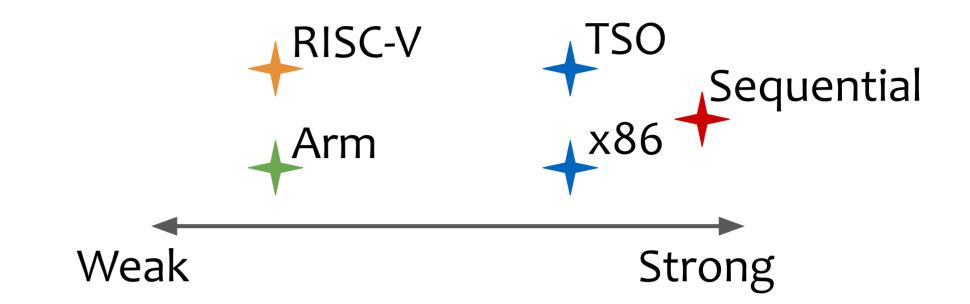


Problem

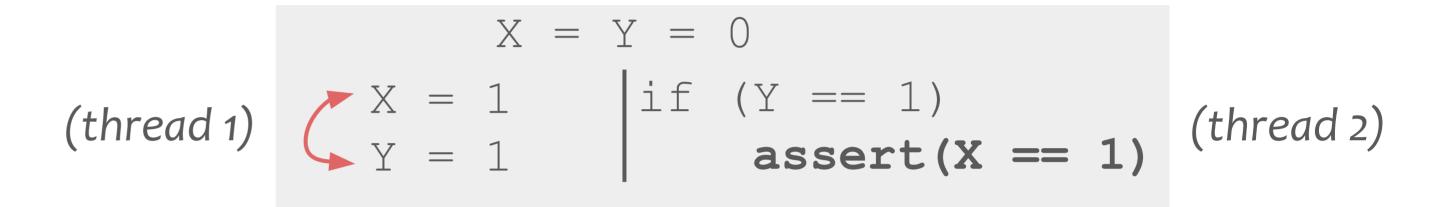
Architectures have different memory models:

CPUs may reorder memory operations in a different way

The weaker the model, the more reorderings happen



When translating from strong to weak models, new behaviors can appear:



On x86, assert always succeeds

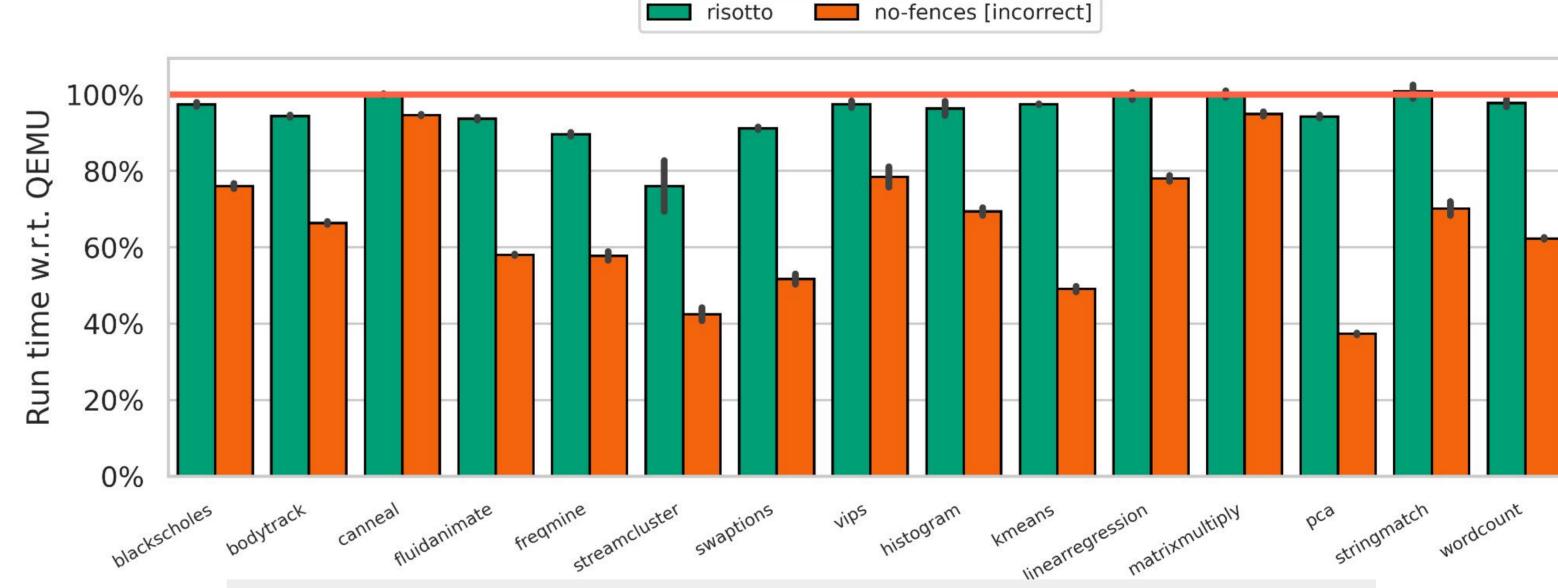
On Arm, assert can fail if thread 1's instructions are re-ordered

The source memory model must be enforced on the target architecture for correct execution

Evaluation

New memory mappings:

Compared to QEMU: up to 19.7% improvement, 6.7% on average



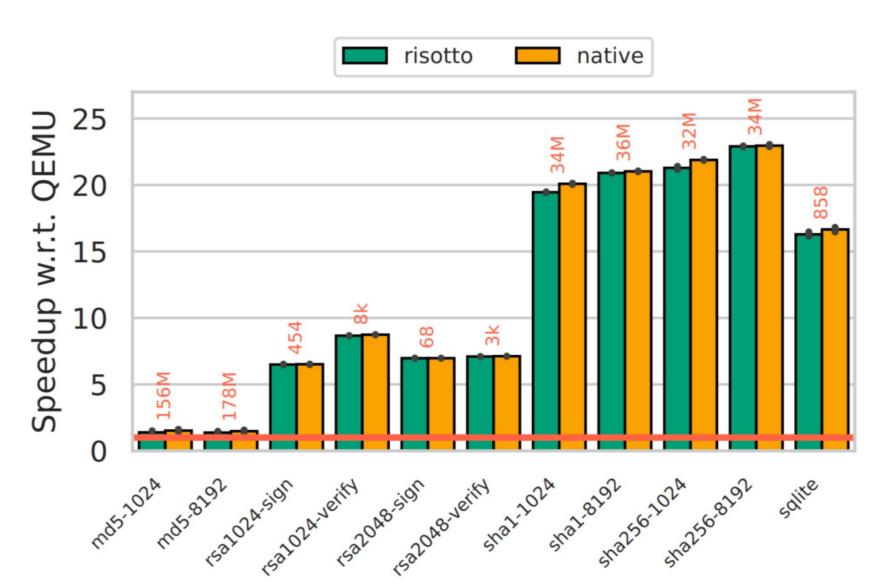
PARSEC and Phoenix benchmarks against QEMU. Lower is better.

Compare-and-Swap:

Same as QEMU with contention, 14.5% faster without

Dynamic host shared library linker:

Native library performance



Speed-up of openssl and sqlite benchmarks against QEMU. Higher is better.







