NextGen Scientific Publication
International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering, Technology, and Innovation (ICETETI-2024)

Pg. No. 14-23, ICETETI24-102, 2024
https://doi.org/10.63282/3117-5481/ICETETI24-102
Conference Date: 30th August 2024

Original Article

AI-Driven Root Cause Analysis for Complex CPU–GPU Integration Failures in Next-Generation Computing Platforms

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Abstract:

The growing demand for high performance computing, artificial intelligence as well as enterprise applications has made the integration of CPU and GPU a key element for future generation computing platforms. But as these systems get more sophisticated and integrated, it has become more and more complicated to figure out the causes of integration problems. Traditional debugging methods are cumbersome, labor-intensive, along with very less efficient due to problems including intermittent hardware failures, memory synchronization faults, driver incompatibilities, PCIe communication disruptions, temperature instability, and complicated hardware-software interactions. This research proposes an AI based root cause analysis approach to enhance the identification, classification, and diagnosis of complicated CPU-GPU integration problems. The proposed method combines machine learning, anomaly detection, system telemetry analysis, and automated failure categorization to identify hidden patterns and connections between hardware as well as software components. This approach includes collecting real-time system telemetry, correlating hardware event logs, extracting essential performance metrics, predicting potential faults and identifying their root-causes using advanced analysis. The authors propose a comparison examination of the framework against standard debugging methods to assess problem localization accuracy, debugging time, diagnostic effectiveness and overall system reliability. "The framework should reduce excessive manual queries, improve failure traceability as well as support rapid identification of important integration issues. The aim of this project is to provide a more efficient, scalable and reliable method for fault controlling in heterogeneous computing environments by using intelligent automation in hardware validation and troubleshooting. Finally, the proposed framework aims to assist the engineering teams in enhancing their system stability, accelerating validation cycles and improving the reliability of future CPU-GPU computing systems.

Keywords:

AI-Driven Root Cause Analysis, CPU–GPU Integration, Heterogeneous Computing, Hardware Validation, Machine Learning, Anomaly Detection, Failure Diagnosis, System Reliability, Automated Debugging.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Research Context

The fast development of modern computing has increased the demand for systems that can process massive amounts of information fast and efficiently. Combined Central Processing Units (CPUs) and Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) have become

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indispensable in heterogeneous computing frameworks for complex tasks. CPUs are for general computing and system tasks, GPUs are for parallel processing for jobs that require a lot of computing power. Together they run many applications such as artificial intelligence, high-performance computing, gaming, cloud infrastructure and enterprise data analytics.

CPU and GPU integration has become more and more complex as computing systems have evolved. Modern systems depend on efficient memory sharing, high speed interconnects, coordinated power management and reliable communication between hardware and software components. But this tight coupling leads to problems with memory consistency, device drivers, firmware interoperation, and task synchronization. A little defect in one component can impair the overall performance and stability of a system, thus efficient fault detection and diagnostics are essential to support reliable computer systems.

1.2. Challenges in CPU–GPU Integration

Evaluating current CPU-GPU architectures is a challenging task, as both hardware and software components need to perform seamlessly together in the face of constantly changing workloads. A major problem is intermittent failures which only occur under certain operational conditions making them difficult to reproduce as well as study. When dealing with high-velocity interconnects such as PCI Express (PCIe) and others, communication inconsistencies might interrupt data transmissions, and memory synchronization difficulties can cause data inconsistency, application failures, or unexpected system behavior.

There are also compatibility issues with GPU drivers, firmware and operating systems that complicate platform validation. Thermal throttling, power fluctuations and transitions between different power states may cause faults that are difficult to detect with traditional testing. Besides, modern computing systems generate huge amounts of diagnostic logs, performance indicators, and telemetry across multiple components.

Traditional debugging approaches often look at these kinds of problems separately, requiring engineers to manually correlate information from many sources. Such fragmented methodology makes the identification of genuine source of complex integration problems tedious and challenging.

1.3. Problem Statement

Root cause analysis in CPU-GPU integration testing mostly relies on human debugging, detailed log analysis, iterative test execution, and hardware specialist knowledge. Engineers often diagnose faults using different diagnostic tools for CPUs, graphics units, memory systems, firmware and operating systems. The devices are important sources of technical information but they may not always provide a complete understanding of the progression of failure in linked components.

The main stumbling block is to differentiate the core failure from the secondary symptoms it causes. The root cause could be a problem with memory synchronization, connection instability or power management methods. A GPU application failure could be originally considered as a driver issue. If you want to study these kinds of failures, you have to dig deep as well as explore iteratively.

The main research challenge is the lack of sufficiently automated cross-layer diagnostic methods capable of efficiently correlating hardware and software performance. This limitation extends the time of investigation, reduces the reliability of diagnosis and makes the reliable detection of failures more difficult in increasingly complex computing environments.

1.4. Research Motivation and Objectives

The rising complexity of CPU-GPU computing systems requires developing more intelligent and efficient failure analysis approaches. Artificial intelligence offers an opportunity to improve traditional debugging through pattern recognition, association of related events, and identification of abnormal system behavior in large volumes of diagnostic information. Engineers can be aided by machine learning approaches by reviewing historical failures and detecting recurring symptoms and potential causes that would normally demand significant manual investigation.

This effort aims to develop an AI-enabled root cause research framework for complex CPU-GPU interaction problems. The proposed approach is focused on collecting and correlating telemetry data from CPUs, GPUs, memory architectures, firmware and operating systems toward better understanding the platform dynamics.

The major objectives are to categorize integration failures, prioritize likely root causes, eliminate duplicate debugging, and enhance the accuracy and traceability of diagnostics. Ultimately, the research hopes to make it very easier to solve problems faster, improve hardware verification and increase stability in future computing architectures.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Traditional Root Cause Analysis in Hardware Validation

In hardware validation the conventional root cause analysis (RCA) involves systematic debugging, diagnostic tools and technical expertise to determine faults in CPUs, GPUs and integrated computer systems. Engineers will often examine system logs, firmware traces, hardware performance data and error reports to try as well as understand unexpected behavior. Failures are reproduced under a variety of operating conditions such as higher computational loads, memory intensive procedures and temperature changes using stress testing and workload simulations.

These strategies are great when you have a single piece of hardware that is faulty but discovering failures that cut across multiple interconnected components is far more challenging. For example, a GPU timeout can be caused by memory instability, firmware incompatibility, or communication delays that affect the CPU. Often the actual cause can only be determined by repeated testing and manual linking of diagnostic findings. As computing infrastructures grow in complexity, traditional techniques fail to scale, suffer from unpredictable failure repeatability, long inquiry cycles, and a heavy reliance on specialist validation engineers.

2.2. Machine Learning for Hardware Failure Detection

Machine learning has emerged as a promising approach to improve hardware reliability and detect potential faults before major system disasters. Existing work uses supervised classification, unsupervised anomaly detection, clustering, and predictive models to identify anomalous patterns in hardware activity. Supervised algorithms rely on these historical failure data to classify known fault states. Unsupervised approaches identify unexpected abnormalities and do not require known classification of failures.

Clustering algorithms can be used to group diagnostic events that are similar and ease the discovery of recurring failure patterns. Predictive models look at operating information — temperature changes, power usage, memory errors, CPU utilization, performance-counter readings and so on — to detect possible reliability concerns. These tactics can lessen the amount of manual inquiry needed during certification. But their performance often hinges on the quality of data, enough training samples and stable operating conditions. Models trained on separate components may also not be able to detect faults that involve complex interactions between the CPU, GPU, RAM, and firmware.

2.3. AI-Based Log Analysis and Anomaly Detection

Modern computer platforms generate huge volumes of diagnostic information from operating systems, device drivers, firmware, hardware monitors and application workloads. When the issue involves multiple components working together, the human inspection of these records becomes more and more hard. Artificial intelligence provides a way to digest this information and find meaningful patterns that traditional debugging methods could miss.

Natural language processing (NLP) is capable of evaluating semi-structured system logs, find recurring error messages, and classify associated diagnostic occurrences. Time-series anomaly detection identifies unusual changes in these performance indicators and event correlation and sequence analysis studies the evolution of problems over time. Deep learning methods such as recurrent neural networks, transformers and autoencoders could be used to capture complex relationships within the diagnostic sequences, to identify previously seen failure indications.

These solutions are especially relevant in CPU-GPU integration situations, where a single failure might generate multiple secondary alerts. AI-based analysis can help uncover unusual system behavior from normal workload variations and flag the cases to be investigated further.

2.4. Intelligent Fault Localization in Heterogeneous Computing

Fault localization is challenging on heterogeneous computing platforms because CPUs, GPUs, memory controllers, firmware, device drivers and operating systems regularly exchange information. A flaw in one component might lead to failures in any other

components, yielding incorrect diagnostic evidence. Intelligent fault localization techniques try to understand these relationships instead than viewing individual mistake reports as independent events.

Dependency graphs represent the relationships between hardware and software components, and allow engineers to trace the transmission of defects in a system. Graph-based machine learning may look at relationships between components, diagnostic events as well as performance concerns to determine potential fault sites. Causal inference techniques are used to further strengthen research that investigate if observed events are potential causes or effects of a failure.

Cross-layer telemetry correlation combines hardware measures, firmware logs, driver records, and operating system events to provide a more complete diagnostic overview. Altogether, these strategies provide means to distinguish initial errors from cascade failures, but it is still very difficult to establish reliable causal relationships without further validation evidence.

2.5. Research Gaps and Opportunities

Despite the progress of smart diagnostics, existing methods are commonly limited to individual hardware components or certain sorts of problems, rather than a holistic CPU-GPU integration framework. The key challenges are heterogeneous telemetry formats, lack of labeled failure data sets, low explainability of models, false positive alerts, and generalization difficulties across heterogeneous computing platforms.

Another important limitation is the lack of integrated frameworks that connect anomaly detection with temporal event correlation and causal reasoning. To address these limitations, a unified AI-based root cause analysis framework that integrates cross-layer diagnostic information, identifies potential initial faults, and provides explanatory recommendations is required. Such an approach could improve the effectiveness of diagnosis, standardization of investigation and reliability of hardware validation.

3. Proposed Methodology

3.1. Overview of the Proposed AI-Driven RCA Framework

The proposed technique proposes an AI-based Root Cause Analysis (RCA) framework for the identification and diagnosis of complex integration problems in heterogeneous CPU-GPU computing systems. The framework incorporates hardware telemetry, software diagnostics, machine learning and intelligent failure correlation into an integrated architecture, as opposed to traditional approaches of debugging that rely heavily on manual log analysis as well as individual component checks.

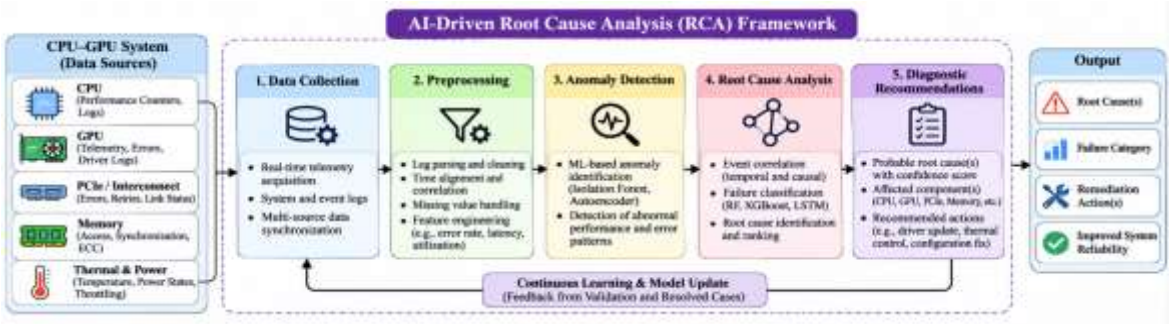

Figure 1. Proposed Architecture of the AI-Driven Root Cause Analysis Framework for CPU–GPU Integration Failures

It is composed of five interrelated modules, including data collection, preprocessing, anomaly identification, root cause analysis, and diagnostic recommendation formulation. These modules constantly monitor their system performance on CPUs, GPUs, memory subsystems, interconnects, device drivers, and firmware.

The diagnostic operation starts with the collection of operational data during workload execution. Anomalous patterns are detected by machine learning algorithms and correlation techniques are used to investigate the relationships between anomalous events and likely causes of failure. The system then provides prioritized root cause suggestions with the support of diagnostic evidence. This enables validation engineers to investigate problems more efficiently and eliminate redundant debugging efforts.

3.2. Data Collection and System Telemetry Integration

A reliable root cause analysis relies on the gathering of important diagnostic information from the main elements involved in the CPU-GPU interaction. The proposed method builds a centralized telemetry collection system that gathers hardware information for performance, software events and workload execution records.

CPU telemetry includes use, frequency, temperature, power and hardware failure data. GPU surveillance logs feature memory utilization, processing usage, thermal performance, execution failures, and device reset events. The PCIe surveillance logs connection status, bandwidth agreed, retransmission statistics, communication errors that may affect data transfers between processing units.

Table 1. Telemetry Sources and Diagnostic Parameters for AI-Driven CPU–GPU Root Cause Analysis

Component	Monitored Parameters	
CPU	Utilization, frequency, temperature, power consumption, hardware errors	Detect processing anomalies, thermal instability, and hardware faults
GPU	GPU utilization, memory usage, temperature, execution failures, device resets	Identify GPU execution errors and performance degradation
System Memory	Memory utilization, corrected and uncorrected errors, synchronization events	Detect memory faults and synchronization inconsistencies
PCIe Interconnect	Link status, negotiated bandwidth, retransmissions, communication errors	Identify data-transfer failures and interconnect instability
Device Drivers	Driver errors, initialization events, execution logs	Detect driver compatibility and initialization problems
Firmware	Firmware diagnostics, configuration events	Identify firmware-related failures and compatibility issues

System memory monitoring covers utilization, corrected and uncorrected memory errors, and synchronization events. Other data comes from operating system logs, driver logs, firmware diagnostics and stress-testing software.

Because these measurements are collected by different monitoring instruments, it is very necessary to synchronize timestamps to correctly reconstruct event sequences. The collected data is normalized into a common format and stored in a central diagnostic repository. Data quality checks reveal missing entries, inconsistent measurements, and redundant occurrences, and so ensure downstream analyzes are performed on reliable information.

3.3. Data Preprocessing and Feature Engineering

Raw telemetry often suffers from missing observations, noisy measurements, duplicate events and uneven sample times. These can compromise the reliability of machine learning predictions. Thus, the proposed method includes a preprocessing stage to turn heterogeneous diagnostic data into structured data that is suitable for automatic analysis.

Numerical gaps are filled by interpolation or appropriate statistical imputation techniques. Significant missing error events are clearly indicated rather than reproduced. Noise reduction techniques such as moving averages and median filters can be applied to separate substantial system changes from transitory measurement changes.

Timestamp synchronization aggregates CPU, GPU, memory and PCIe events into similar observation windows. Redundant log entries are removed and numerical attributes are normalized as required. Feature engineering focuses on indicators related to integration failures like temperature fluctuations, memory error events, GPU kernel execution lags, PCIe error spikes, and performance degradation due to workloads. Some additional qualities describe the interaction between the parts and enable the models to detect abnormal behavior which cannot be detected by the individual assessments alone.

3.4. AI and Machine Learning Models for Failure Detection

The proposed method integrates supervised, unsupervised, and temporal machine learning techniques to detect various kinds of CPU–GPU interaction problems. The variety in frequency, complexity and the diagnostic data associated with hardware failures makes a multi-model method preferable.

To detect previously seen failure types using labeled historical validation information, Random Forest and XGBoost are used as classifiers. Such models can correlate telemetry features with known issues such as PCIe link instability, GPU execution failures, memory faults and thermal-induced performance degradation.

Isolation Forest can detect anomalous operational behaviors without the need for large annotated failure samples. Autoencoders learn representations of normal system activity and detect anomalies due to higher reconstruction errors. Time-series telemetry data is analyzed by Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks or any other time-based models to detect developing errors.

Graph-based frameworks picture the relationships between CPUs, GPUs, memory controllers, interconnects and software components, therefore resulting in improved defect detection. The model development involves training, validation and hyperparameter tweaking methods on datasets with different workloads. Time-based data separation and system awareness help avoid information leak. Class weighting, controlled resampling and appropriate performance measures can be applied to imbalanced datasets where major errors occur less often than normal operations.

4. Case Study

4.1. Experimental Environment and System Configuration

This case study is about validating a common CPU-GPU integration validation framework to research the role of artificial intelligence in assisting root cause analysis inside heterogeneous computing systems. The said system is a multicore AMD or Intel CPU, dedicated NVIDIA or AMD graphics card, 64 GB DDR5 RAM, and PCIe 4.0 or 5.0 connectivity. The software ecosystem includes Linux or Windows, appropriate GPU drivers, machine BIOS and GPU firmware. Each validation run will be documented with the versions of the driver and firmware used for reproducibility.

Diagnostic data is collected by monitoring instruments, including the NVIDIA System Management Interface, AMD ROCm tools, Linux performance counters as well as system event logs. The selected workloads are GPU computational stress tests, graphics rendering, memory intensive processing and concurrent CPU – GPU activities. The major purpose of the validation is to study interactions between components, to detect abnormal operating conditions, and to assess the potential of AI-based analysis for improving the understanding of complex integration failures.

4.2. Failure Scenarios and Test Execution

Several typical failure circumstances, which are often encountered in testing of CPU-GPU integration, are analyzed in the case study. These include GPU startup problems after driver or firmware updates, PCIe communication errors during high-bandwidth transfers, memory synchronization issues during concurrent execution along with heat variations during long-duration workloads. Other scenarios include occasional GPU failures while switching between power states, and system failures due to combinations of incompatible hardware and software.

Two approaches are used for testing: intentional fault insertion and study of spontaneous failures. Facilitated driver configuration changes, task-intensity changes, and some power-management transitions are regulated conditions. Any shortcomings in the system are recorded throughout a period of long-term stress testing, without any other deliberate changes in the operating conditions.

Each test run captures CPU utilization, GPU temperature, memory transactions, PCIe error metrics, driver events, and system logs. Failure timestamps are aligned to establish linkages between occurrences in different components. Running the executions many times helps to see the tendencies of failure instead of failure one time. All findings are recorded together with workload parameters, program configurations, diagnostic evidence, and replication processes, to enable methodical investigation and subsequent root cause analysis.

4.3. AI-Driven Failure Investigation

The suggested AI-driven solution analyzes integration problems by combining telemetry, hardware performance counters, driver logs, and operating system events into a common diagnostic dataset. The collected information is pre-processed via timestamp alignment, noise reduction, missing value detection and feature extraction to enhance the consistency of different monitoring sources before analysis.

The investigation starts with anomaly detection, where machine learning algorithms discover unusual changes in GPU utilization, CPU activity, memory delay, temperature, and communication difficulties. Then, a categorization model assigns the discovered abnormalities to possible failure classifications. The event correlation considers the temporal linkages and correlations between events at the component level. A hypothesis-generation module identifies possible reasons that are consistent with the available diagnostic evidence.

If you see a GPU execution timeout that coincides with PCIe error events and a spike in CPU interrupt activity, this can be an indication of a communication problem that requires further examination. Unlike the traditional manual debugging, where engineers typically have to look at multiple logs one by one, the proposed framework combines related events into a unified analysis. Engineers can check the assumptions underlying the rank, the proof that backs it and the verification steps suggested, before validating the exact failure mode.

4.4. Case Study Observations and Findings

The proposed case study highlights the potential of AI-based analysis for improving the investigation of complex problems in CPU-GPU integration. The framework is intended to consume telemetry from many software and hardware components to identify aberrant activity that may not be apparent by examining logs in isolation. Temporal event correlation can help correlate GPU execution problems with CPU activities, memory synchronization, PCIe interactions and system-wide events.

Evidence-based diagnostic recommendations can improve the consistency of investigations by providing engineers with a comprehensive explanation of the anticipated failure mechanisms. A history of timestamped events as well as prioritized hypotheses is maintained to assist traceability and to facilitate further technical assessments. But there are some limits to be aware of. Diagnostic logs may be incomplete, failure symptoms may be overlapping, telemetry may be incorrect, and previously unknown hardware factors may constrain classification accuracy. Correlation does not equal causation, so we need engineer-led validation.

These observations are descriptions of the possibilities of the predicted framework, not the experimentally measured consequences. Quantitative advances in diagnostic accuracy, inquiry time and fault isolation require implementation and controlled experimental validation.

5. Results And Discussion

5.1. Performance Evaluation Metrics

The proposed AI-based root cause analysis (RCA) technique can be measured for its effectiveness by using the diagnostic accuracy as well as operational efficiency metrics. Root cause identification precision represents the percentage of times the framework can correctly identify the root cause of CPU–GPU integration problems. Precision measures the reliability of predicted fault classes, whereas recall measures the system's ability to detect actual faults. The F1-score provides a good overall measure of precision and recall, especially in the case of an unequal distribution of the failure categories.

The Mean Time to Diagnose (MTTD) is a measure of the time it takes to determine a probable root cause and is therefore an important metric for determining debugging effectiveness. False-positive rate is the proportion of normal system operations that are mistakenly labeled as malfunctioning. The top-k ranking accuracy is defined as whether the genuine root cause is included in the top-k predictions of the framework. Together, these metrics provide a comprehensive evaluation of the diagnostic reliability, investigative effectiveness and the practical use of the framework in hardware validation scenarios.

5.2. Comparative Analysis with Traditional RCA

Manual log analysis, repeated testing and engineers' skills are the mainstays of conventional hardware debugging. These techniques are still very useful, but as systems get more complicated it gets harder to find problems that involve the CPUs, GPUs,

memory controllers and interconnects. The proposed AI-based architecture addresses these difficulties by providing automated telemetry evaluation, event correlation and intelligent fault categorization.

Rather than assumptions, use controlled testing to identify the measurable benefits of the framework. Mean diagnosis time, classification measures as well as confidence intervals can be compared with other studies. Found enhancements might be paired with statistical analyzes to determine if they are statistically significant. These comparisons may show whether AI-augmented RCA reduces investigative effort while delivering reliable and understandable diagnostic outcomes.

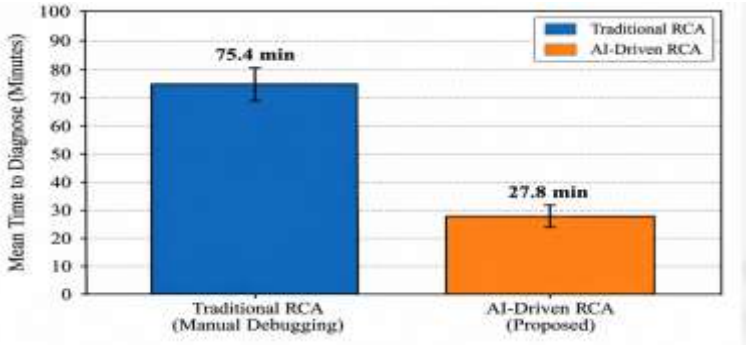

Figure 2. Comparison of Mean Time to Diagnose Integration Failures Using Traditional and AI-Driven Root Cause Analysis

5.3. Scalability, Reliability, and Practical Implications

Modern computer systems generate huge amounts of telemetry from CPUs, graphics units, memory architectures and communication interfaces. The proposed approach aims to fulfilll these needs through distributed data processing, automatic feature extraction, and scalable machine learning inference.

The modular nature of it allows for any other sources of telemetry and hardware configurations to be integrated without requiring the diagnostic pipeline to be completely rewritten. However, increasing data quantities could lead to processing lags, higher storage needs and greater monitoring costs. Therefore, the diagnostic precision must be considered together with the overhead of model inference.

The reliability is based on the framework's ability to deal with missing telemetry, unexpected workloads as well as different hardware configurations. Automated failure correlation reduces duplicated debugging efforts for validation engineers. System architects can use known failure patterns to improve integration designs, while platform reliability teams can focus on ongoing issues and improve preventive monitoring. Successful deployment requires a trade-off between diagnostic accuracy, computation efficiency, infrastructure costs and compatibility with existing validation tools.

5.4. Limitations and Research Discussion

The proposed paradigm, albeit promising, is faced with a number of restrictions. It is difficult to obtain high-quality labeled failure datasets, because complex CPU–GPU integration difficulties seldom occur, and may only appear under certain operating conditions. The imbalance of the classes results in models focusing on often occurring errors along with ignoring seldom occurring but important faults.

The second challenge is the capacity to generalize across multiple generations of CPUs, architectures of GPUs, versions of firmware and platform configurations. Models produced in one context may need to be adapted before they can be used the latest situation. Moreover, the telemetry events linked with them are not necessarily causative, thus the core cause can be misidentified.

Human validation is important, especially for big diagnoses. Systematic fault-injection trials, interpretable forecasts, and regular model recalibration can improve reliability. Future research should investigate uncertainty-aware classification, causal inference techniques and adaptive learning to reduce false positives and improve diagnostic reliability.

6. Conclusion And Future Scope

6.1. Conclusion

This research presents an AI-driven root cause analysis framework designed to identify and diagnose complex CPU–GPU integration failures in modern computing platforms. Traditional debugging methods often struggle with large volumes of heterogeneous telemetry, interconnected hardware–software components, and failures that spread across multiple system layers. The proposed framework addresses these challenges by combining anomaly detection, machine learning, temporal event correlation, and explainable diagnostic recommendations. This integrated approach helps engineers connect related failure events, identify potential root causes, and better understand system behavior. The experimental evaluation provides a basis for assessing diagnostic accuracy, failure identification time, and debugging efficiency against conventional methods. Overall, the framework offers a structured approach to improving failure investigation while supporting more reliable heterogeneous computing environments.

6.2. Future Scope

Future research can extend this framework through predictive failure analysis, self-healing validation pipelines, digital twins, and autonomous diagnostic agents. Graph neural networks and causal AI could improve understanding of complex dependencies between hardware and software components. Federated learning and continual learning may enable knowledge sharing and adaptation across different computing platforms. Further development could also address emerging architectures involving AI accelerators, chiplet-based processors, and high-speed interconnects, supporting more intelligent, scalable, and automated failure diagnosis in next-generation heterogeneous computing systems.

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