The TETRISC SoC - A Robust Quad-Core High Resilience System

Junchao Chen, Rizwan Tariq Syed, Marko Andjelkovic, Lara Wimmer, Eckhard Grass, Markus Ulbricht, Milos Krstic
IHP, Im Technologiepark 25, Frankfurt Oder, Germany

**MOTIVATION**
- Increasing demand for real-time data processing in reliability-critical applications, such as aviation and aerospace.
- Overcoming limitations of traditional static fault mitigation methods.
- Requirements for real-time reliability monitoring networks.
- Addressing the dynamic reliability needs of systems to ensure optimal operation under normal and severe conditions.

**GOALS**
- Develop an adaptable and resilient system for reliability-critical applications.
- Enable on-demand reconfigurable redundant system allocations under harsh conditions.
- Implement an on-board monitor network for enhanced system monitoring.
- Realize real-time dynamic tradeoffs between system reliability, power consumption and performance.

**TETRISC SoC Overview**

**Adaptiveness and Fault Tolerance**
- HiRel framework controller can manages all core inputs and outputs, implementing various operation modes with N-Modular Redundancy (NMR) and clock gating.
- Includes a binary matrix-based programmable NMR majority voter that provides dynamic selection.
- Three operating mode groups: high performance, power saving, and fault tolerance.
- Various user-defined and self-triggered fault-tolerant modes with the reliable monitor network.
- Task synchronization between different cores can be achieved in two clock cycles.
- Protection of all components outside the core through the use of TMR flip-flops.
- Operation modes can be determined from the pre-defined reliability thresholds.

**FPGA Demonstrator with Fault Injection & Operation Mode Reconfiguration**
- The quad-core system, integrated with a fault injection model, is realized on an ARTIX-7 FPGA using an IHP-designed board.
- A fault injection model is embedded within the cores at the RTL level to simulate core error behavior.
- The system includes three switches for active DMR, TMR, and QMR modes, and individual switches to trigger faults in each core.
- The LCD display exhibits the outputs of the four cores, the status of the input switches, and the operational status of the cores.
- In the default mode, when a fault is injected, the affected core halts.
- In DMR mode, faults can be detected as they occur, but the system is unable to determine the majority of outputs.
- TMR mode allows for the detection and selection of majority outputs when faults occur in a single core.
- In QMR mode, the system may detect and select the majority outputs even when two cores have errors.

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Dr.-Ing. Junchao Chen
Scientist
System Architectures / Fault Tolerant Computing
IHP

German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence GmbH
Trippstädter Str. 122, 67663 Kaiserslautern
open6ghub.info@dfki.de
www.open6ghub.de

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