TaMaRa:

An automated triple modular redundancy EDA flow for Yosys

Matt Young

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University of Queensland Prepared for YosysHQ and Sandia National Laboratories

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Background

About me



Matt Young, 21 years old from Brisbane, Australia.

Graduated Bachelor of Computer Science earlier in 2024 from the University of Queensland.

Currently studying Bachelor of Computer Science (Honours) at UQ, which includes a one year research thesis.

Passionate about digital hardware design, embedded systems, high performance/low-level software/hardware. Might take up a PhD in future :)

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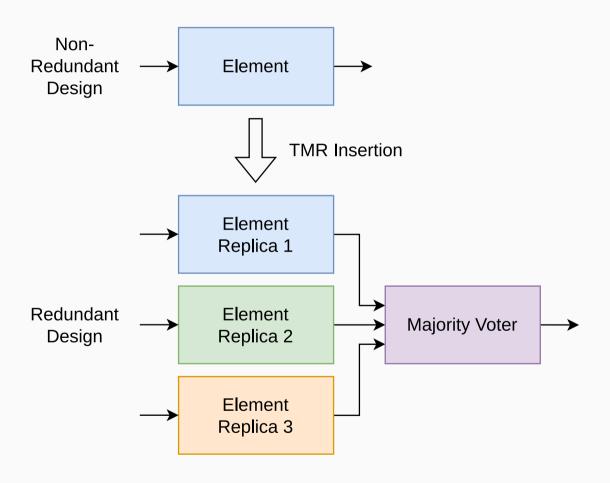
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ASICs and FPGAs commonly deployed in space (and on Earth)... but protection from SEUs remains expensive!

RAD750 CPU [1] is commonly used, but costs >\$200,000 USD [2]!



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Can we automate it?

TaMaRa methodology

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- · Proprietary vendor tools (Synopsys, Cadence, Xilinx, etc) immediately discarded
- Can't be extended to add custom passes

Existing works

Two main paradigms:

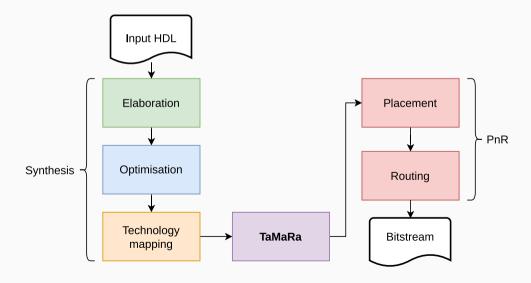
- Design-level approaches ("thinking in terms of HDL")
 - Kulis [4], Lee [5]
- Netlist-level approaches ("thinking in terms of circuits")
 - Johnson [6], Benites [7], Skouson [8]

The TaMaRa algorithm

TaMaRa will mainly be netlist-driven, using Johnson's [6] voter insertion algorithm.

Also aim to propagate a (* triplicate *) HDL annotation to select TMR granularity (similar to Kulis [4]).

Runs after techmapping (i.e. after abc in Yosys)



The TaMaRa algorithm

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Why netlist driven with the (* triplicate *) annotation?

- Removes the possibility of Yosys optimisation eliminating redundant TMR logic
- Removes the necessity of complex blackboxing logic and trickery to bypass the normal design flow
- Cell type shouldn't matter, TaMaRa targets FPGAs and ASICs
- Still allows selecting TMR granularity best of both worlds

Verification

Comprehensive verification procedure using formal methods, simulation and fuzzing.

Driven by SymbiYosys tools eqy and mcy

- In turn driven by theorem provers/SAT solvers

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Also considering Beltrame's verification tool [9], and other literature on TMR formal verification.

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Idea:

- 1. Use Verismith [10] to generate random Verilog RTL.
- 2. Run TaMaRa synthesis end-to-end.
- 3. Use formal equivalence checking to verify the random circuits behave the same before/after TMR.

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Problem: Mutation

- We need valid testbenches for these random circuits, how would we generate that?
- Under active research in academia (may not be possible at the moment)

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- Currently considering picorv32 or Hazard3 as the DUT
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Concept:

- · Iterate over the netlist, randomly consider flipping a bit every cycle
- · Write a self-checking testbench and ensure that the DUT responds correctly

Technical implementation

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TMR is implemented as two separate commands: tamara_propagate and tamara_tmr

Run tamara_propagate after read_verilog to propagate the (* triplicate *) annotations.

Run tamara_tmr after techmapping to perform triplication and voter insertion (add TMR).

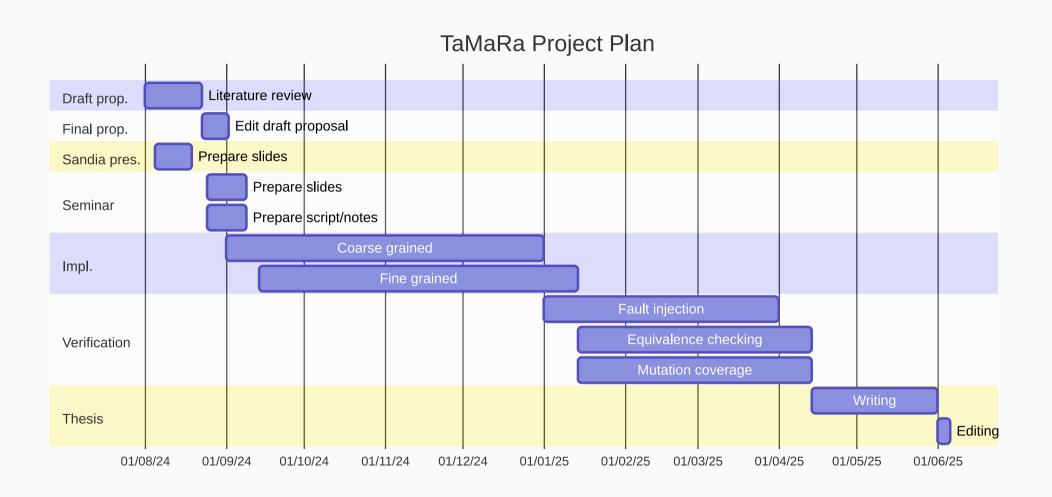
Current status & future

Current status

Mostly focused around literature reviews, scoping out the problem, formulating requirements, etc.

Programming expected to start in the next 1-2 weeks.

Skeleton plugin does exist with CMake/Ninja-based toolchain.



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Ideally, TaMaRa will be released open-source under MPL 2.0.

Pending university IP shenanigans...

Conclusion

Summary

- TaMaRa: Automated triple modular redundancy EDA flow for Yosys
- Fully integrated into Yosys suite
- Takes any circuit, helps to prevent it from experiencing SEUs by adding TMR
- Netlist-driven algorithm based on Johnson's work [6]
- **Key goal:** "Click a button" and have any circuit run in space/in high reliability environments!

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Thank you! Any questions?