



# Implementing Redundancy

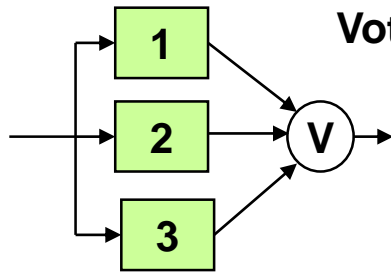
Yashwant K Malaiya

# Implementing Redundancy

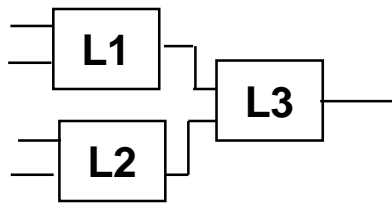
## Issues:

- Placement of *error containment filter* in space/time.
- Synchronization of redundant processes
- Redundant analog/asynchronous signals: not totally identical in value/timing
- Concurrent failure detection
- Policy: handling a failed module
- Avoiding correlated errors

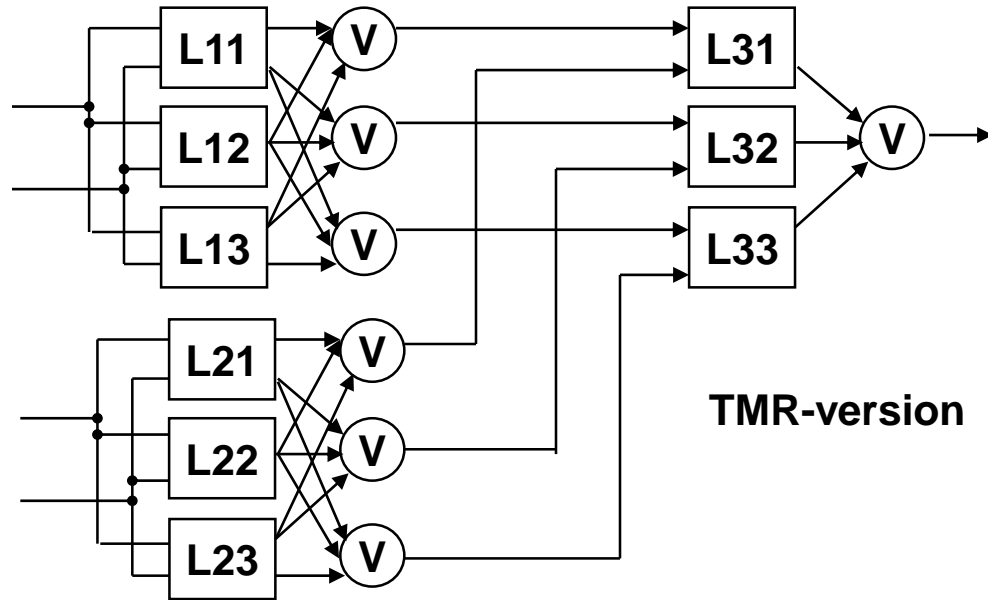
# Voter Placement



Voter can be cause of *single-source failures*

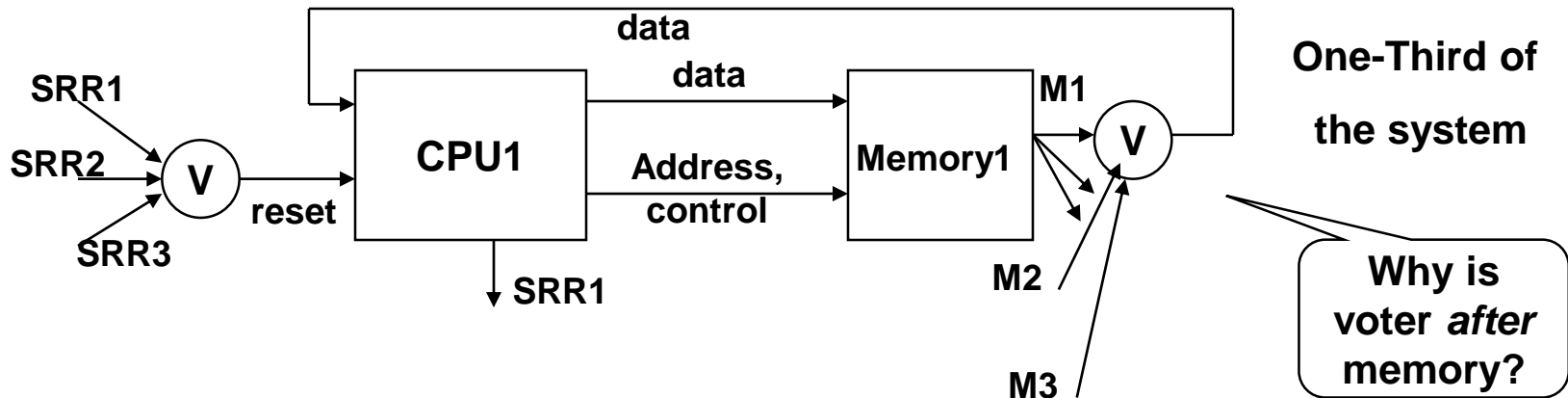


Non-redundant



TMR-version

# A TMR System: Wakerly



- **Errors in data-flow:**

- Info from memory filtered
- Bad info in registers will be eventually replaced

Containment in space

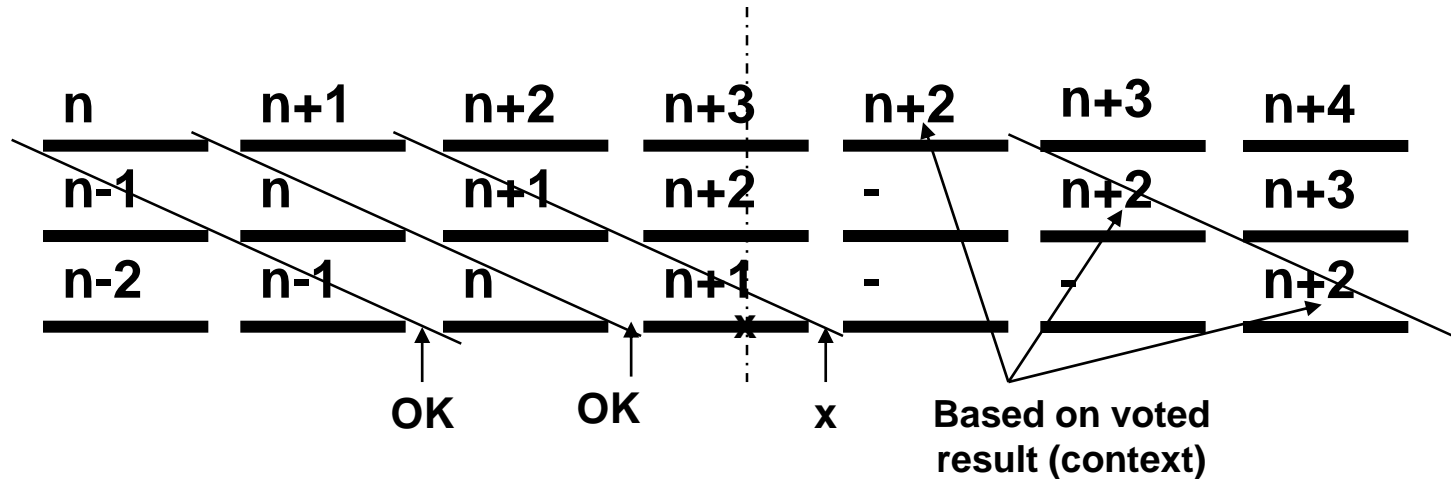
- **Errors in control (instruction sequencing)**

- Periodic software reset request (SRR)
- At reset, registers & memory initialized

Containment in time

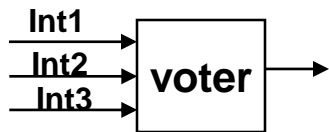
# Synchronization Issues

- A TMR system may have
  - Clock-level synchronization
  - Non-synchronous implementation
    - Voting in software
    - Staggered job segments (Kameyama & Higuchi) to avoid correlation



# TMR Asynchronous/Analog Inputs

- What if an input is asynchronous (like interrupt request)?



Voter waits until all signals have arrived, or an error is suspected

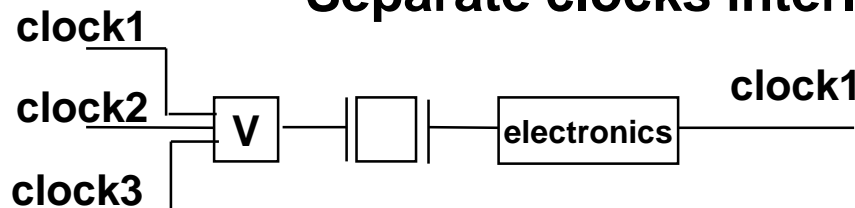
- An input (from redundant sensors) is analog?
  - Allow a margin within which they are consider equal.

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Spares:</b> | <b>Unpowered: lower failure rates</b>   |
|                | <b>Powered: no switching transients</b> |

# TMR Synchronization: Info, Clock

## Clock choices:

- **Single clock:** common source failure; skew due to uneven load
- **Independent clocks synchronized initially:** synchronization not guaranteed over a long period
- **Separate clocks interlocked by voting:**

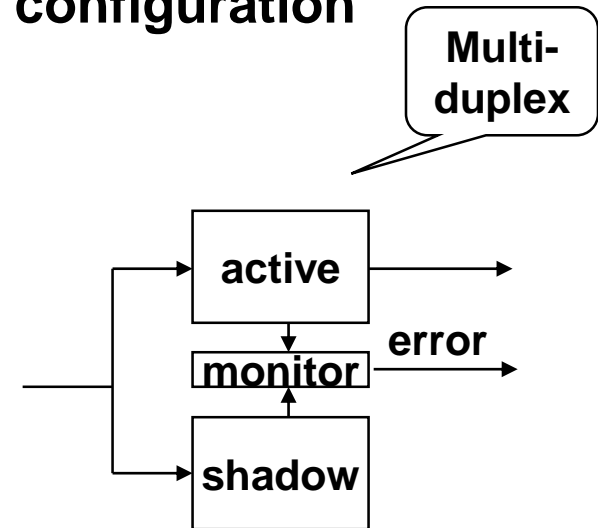
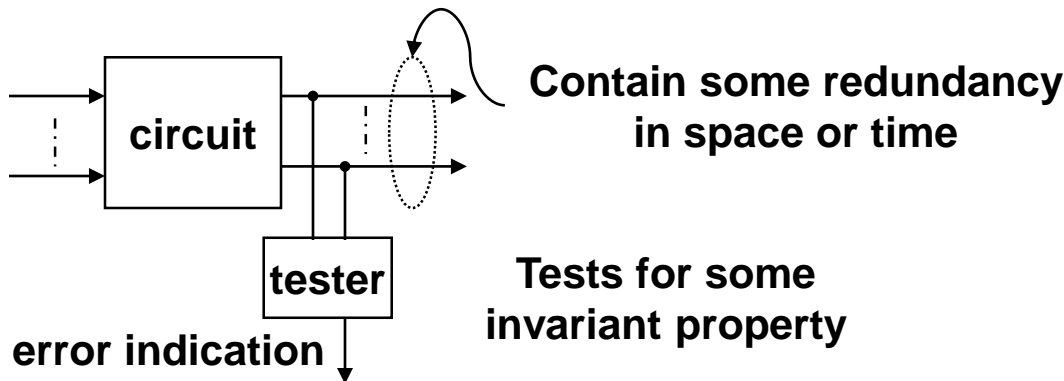


## Info synchronization: scrubbing persisting errors

- **Copy from clean module**
- **Automatic periodic initialization of all modules**
- **Wait until bad info is eventually replaced by good (may need to save SP etc periodically)**

# On-line Testing

- On-line fault detection:
- Periodic scheduled testing
- Concurrent testing:
  - a. self-testing logic
  - b. duplex configuration



- Only selected nodes need to be compared.
- Active and Shadow need to stay synchronized

# References

- **J.F. Wakerly, “Microcomputer Reliability Improvement Using Triple-Modular Redundancy,” Proceedings of the IEEE 64 (6), June 1976, pp.889-895**
- **M. Kameyama and T. Higuchi, "Design of Dependent-Failure-Tolerant Microcomputer System Using Triple-Modular Redundancy," in IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 138-142, Feb 1980.**
- **Wirthlin, M.J., Keller, A.M., McCloskey, C., Ridd, P., Lee, D. and Draper, J., 2016, February. SEU Mitigation and Validation of the LEON3 Soft Processor Using Triple Modular Redundancy for Space Processing. In Proceedings of the 2016 ACM/SIGDA International Symposium on Field-Programmable Gate Arrays, 2016, pp. 205-214.**