

# PHILIPS

## Modular Communication-Centric MPSoC Architectures

Pieter van der Wolf  
Philips Research

MPSoC'06  
August 14 - 18, 2006

## Outline

- Trends
- Key problems
- 5 key elements of solution
- Conclusion

## Trends (Industry/Business)

- Uncertain and diversified markets
  - Late / changing product specs, short product life cycles
  - Different customers / tiers have different requirements
  - Winner takes all, high risks
- De-verticalization and specialization in industry
  - Drive towards open architectures and standards
    - For integration of own IP and IP from specialized providers in ecosystem
  - System solutions providers differentiating through:
    - Product architectures and integration skills & technology
    - Unique IP

## Trends (Technical)

- Increasing complexity
  - At application, system, HW, and SW level
  - Increase in required know-how
    - Multitude of functions, standards and technologies to master
    - Single company cannot excel in all domains
  - Increasing NRE for SoC designs
    - Not compensated by higher volumes / higher margins
    - Shift in emphasis from BoM to NRE
  - Impacts product quality
    - Exploding costs for validation

# Key Problems

- Cost of system design & integration is getting out of hand
  - Hundreds of man-years for HW/SW system
  - Diversity of products
- Product lead times too long and unpredictable
  - Missing market opportunities because of TTM
- Loosing grip on product quality (non-functional properties)
  - Exploding costs for validation
  - Degrading reliability and predictability
- High cost of ownership of hardware and software
  - Large portfolios of IPs
  - Key IPs require continuous innovation

# 5 Key Elements of Next Generation Platforms

**1. Modular systems based on coarse-grain subsystems**

inter

**2. Scalable & efficient communication infrastructure**

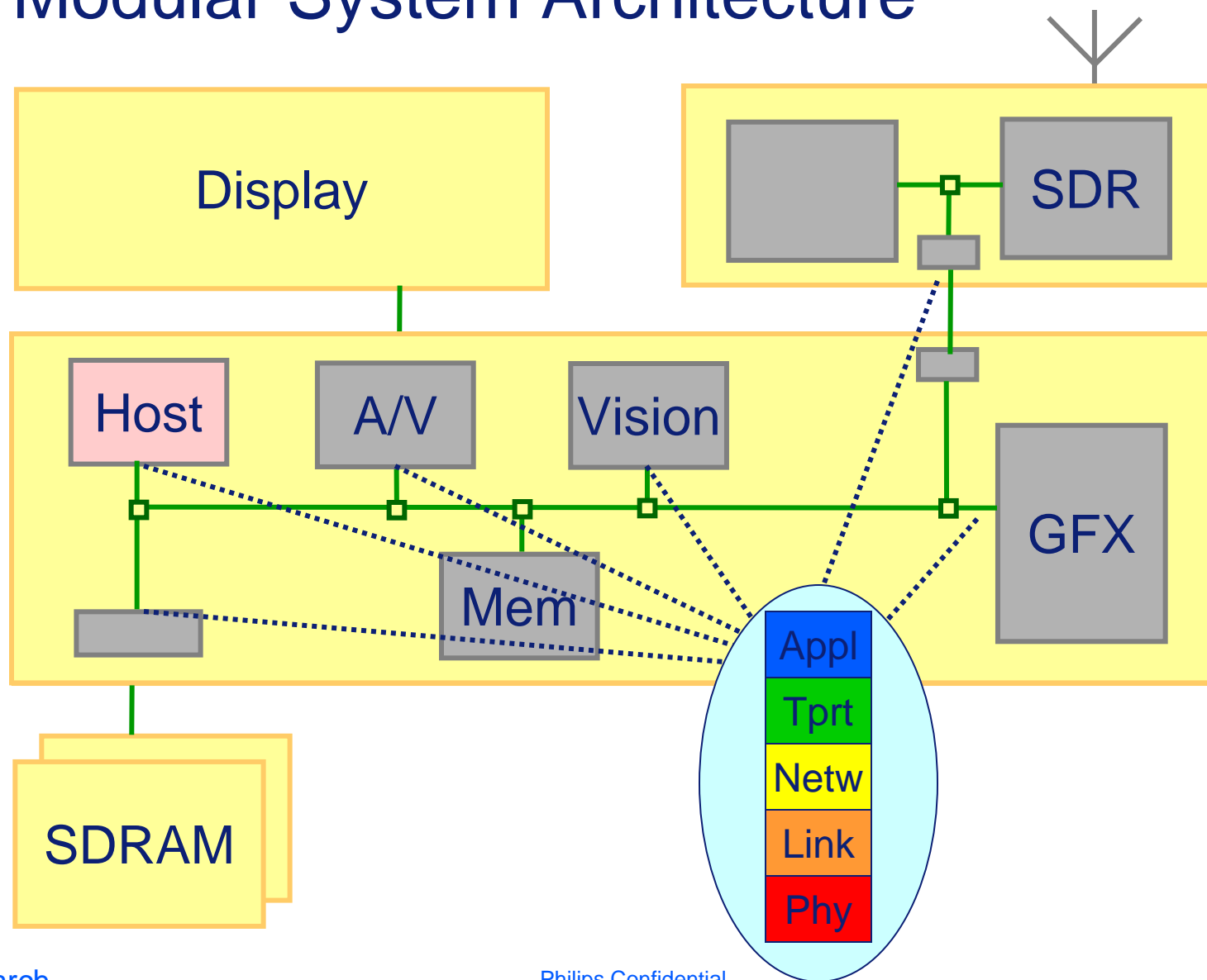
**3. Open standards for communication interfaces**

**4. Controlled sharing of mem, interconnect, power, ..**

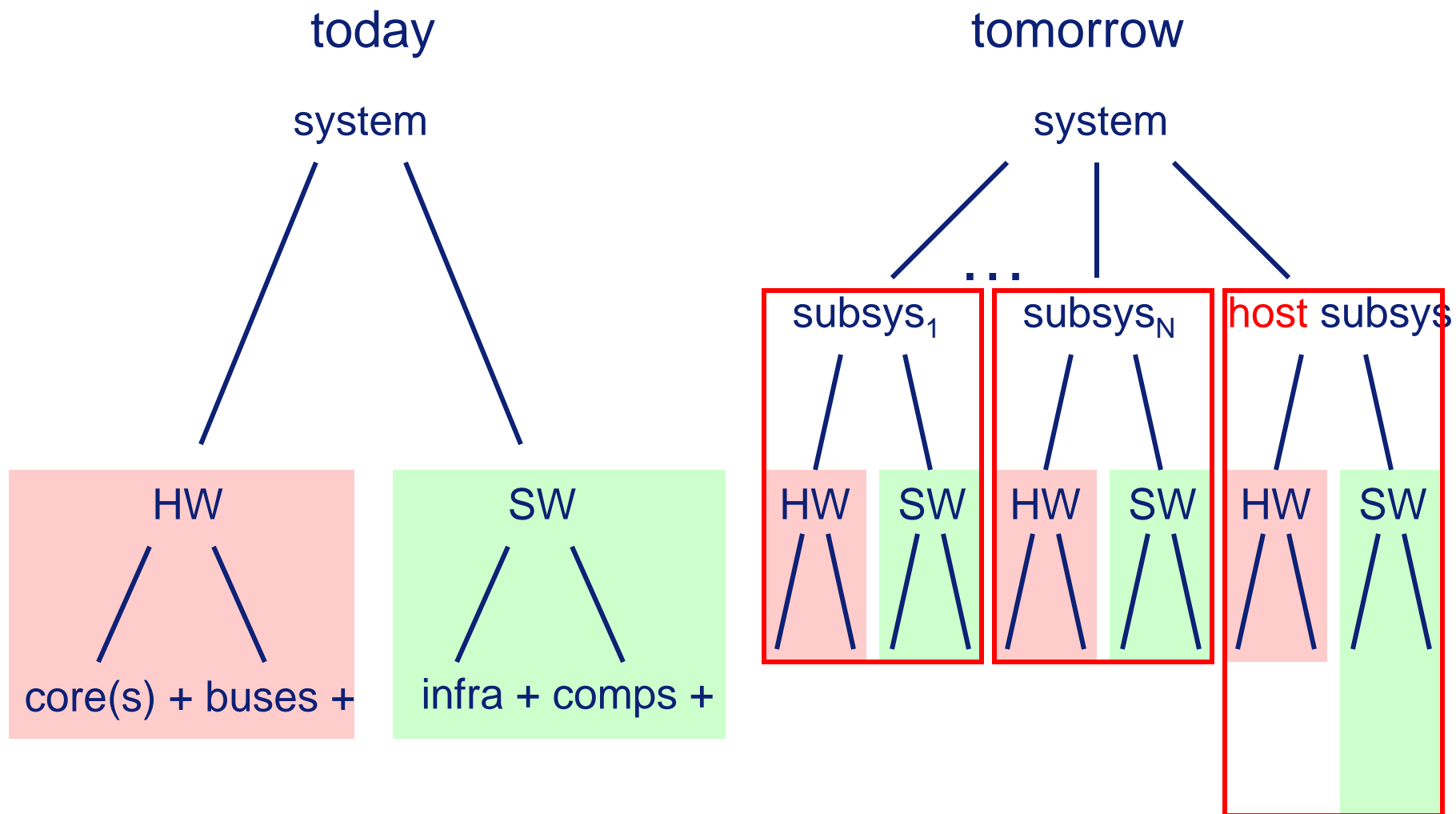
intra

**5. Programmable architectures for subsystems**

# 1. Modular System Architecture



# System architecting

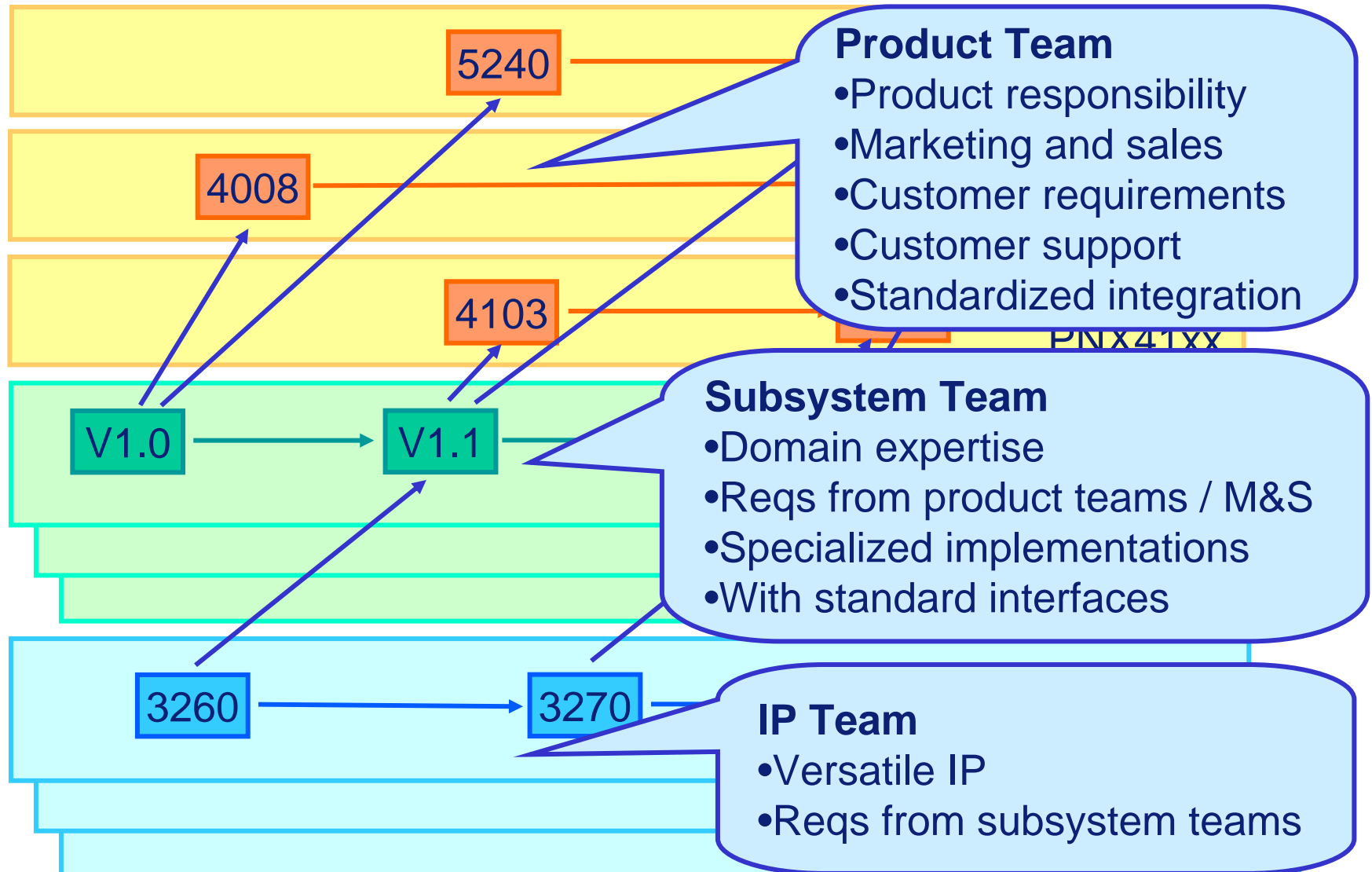




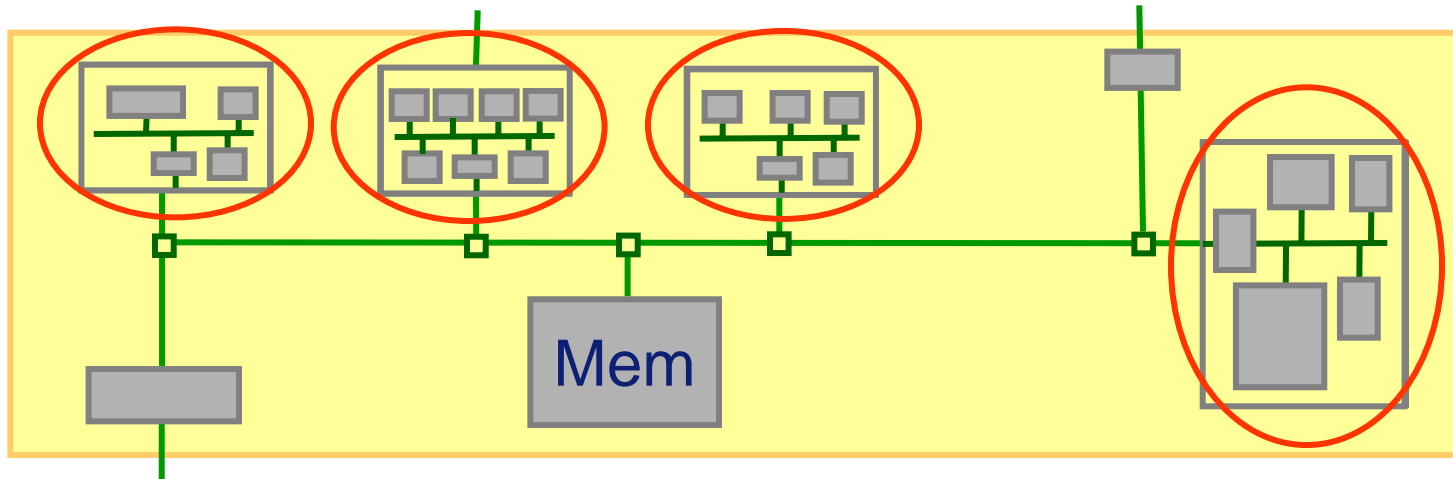
# SubSystems are...

- Technically: units of
  - Functionality data sheets
  - Low latency (“islands of ~”) clock domains
  - Integration, optimization, and validation building blocks
  - HW-SW integration deeply embedded firmware
  - Interoperability well-defined interfaces
  
- Organizationally: units of
  - Roadmapping independent life-cycles
  - Expertise modems, video, 3D
  - Organization sites & teams
  - Standardization “OpenGL-compliant 3D”
  - De-verticalization make-or-buy

# Organization: Products, Subsystems and IP



# 1. Modular systems with coarse-grain subsystems

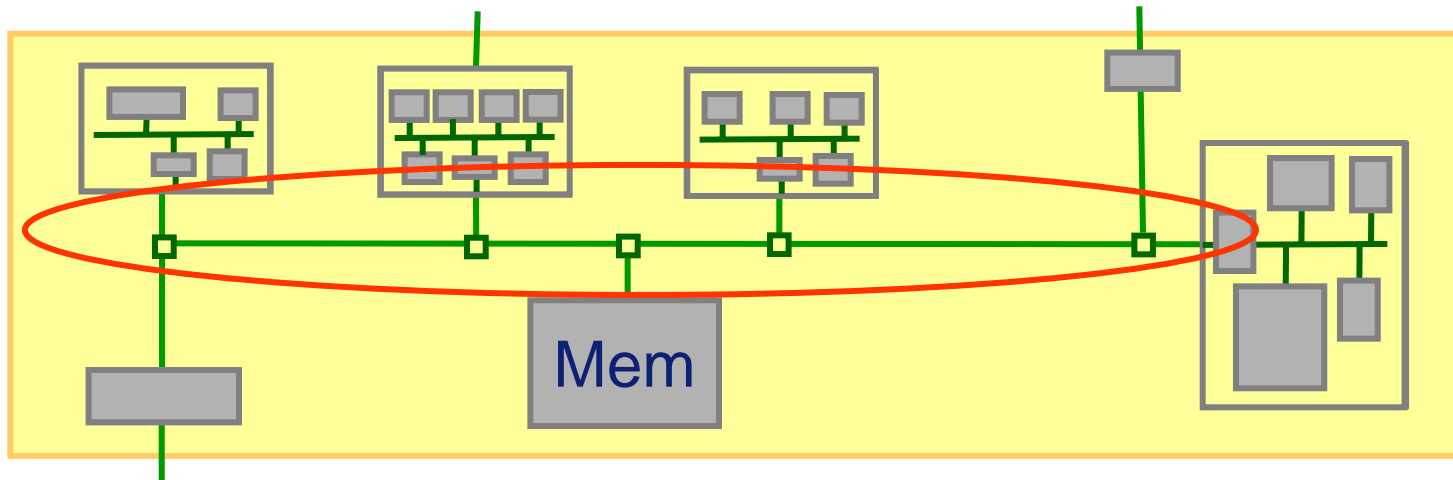


- Towards more **autonomous, self-contained functional subsystems**
- “**Black box**” with high-level interface to infrastructure
- **Private internal SW/HW structure**; legacy friendly
- **Pre-integrated / pre-validated**
- Limited sharing of resources: carefully trade BoM for NRE

## Benefits:

- Specialized system know-how, implementation technology, life-cycles
- Autonomy and modularity ease integration of subsystem
- Optimized islands of low latency

## 2. Scalable and efficient communication infrastructure

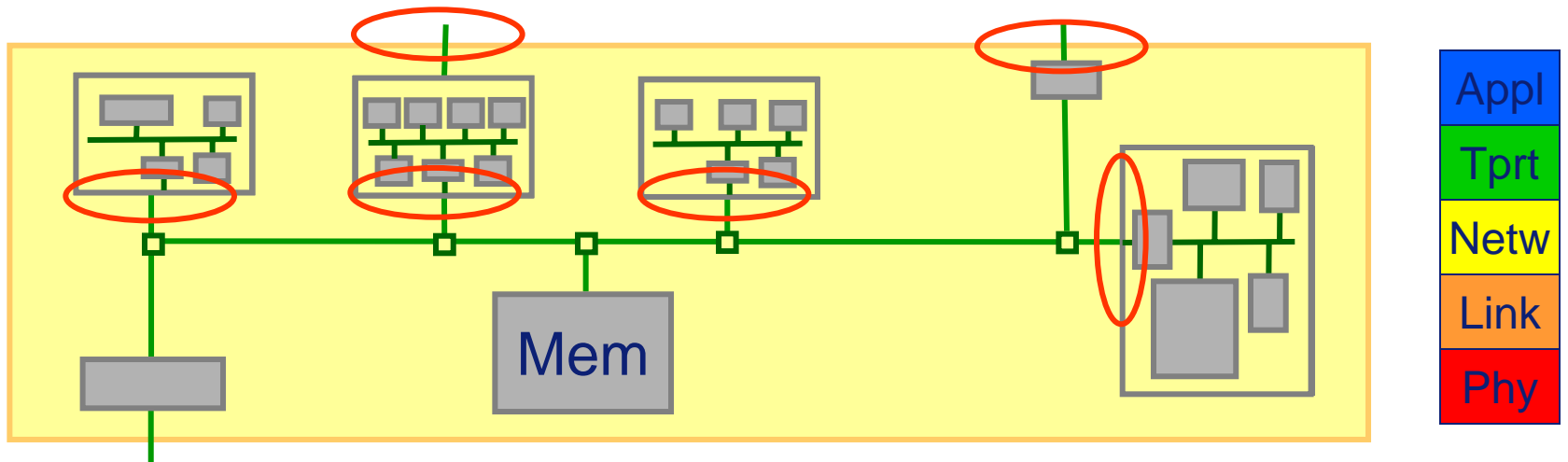


- Scalable network with QoS support and multiple traffic classes
- ... including on-chip and off-chip memory traffic
- Avoid bandwidth bottlenecks and offer low latency access to code/data
- Transparent chip boundaries for easy repartitioning

### Benefits:

- Scalability supports product families / product roadmaps
- QoS support for predictable system performance
- On-chip memory helps avoid bottleneck to off-chip SDRAM

### 3. Open standards for communication interfaces

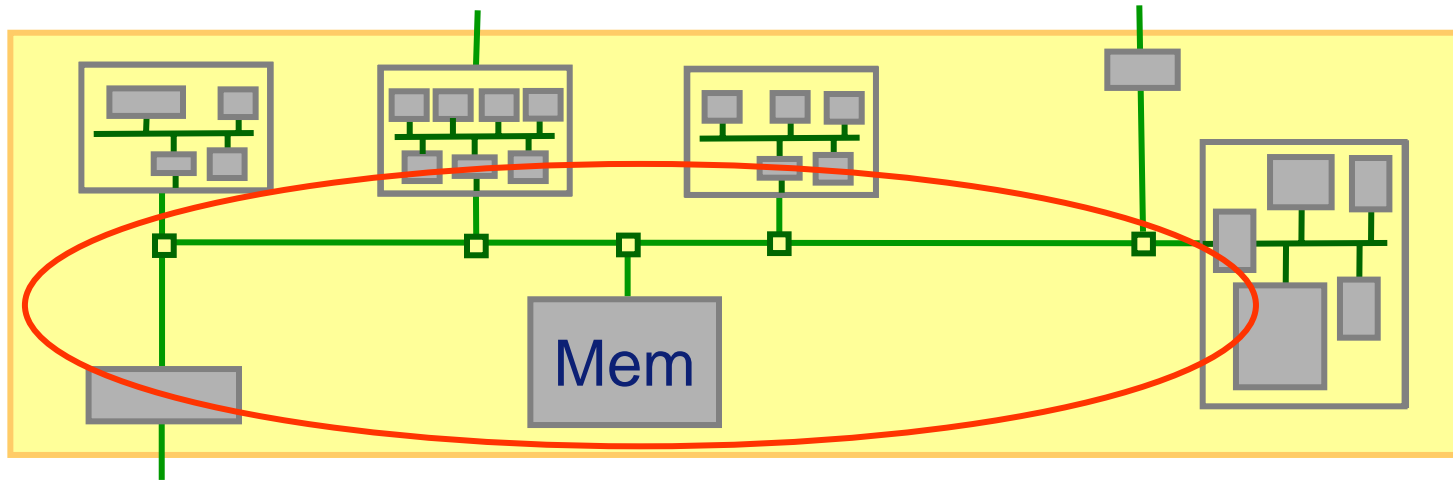


- Standardized protocols for interoperability and easy mix&match
- Separate inter and intra subsystem architectures and implementation
- High-level control and communication interfaces (SW and HW)
- Note: Also support cost-effective integration of legacy IP

#### Benefits:

- Interoperability of subsystems from different sources, easy mix&match
- Use of industry standards lowers entry barrier for new customers
- High-level interfaces offer stability and freedom of implementation

## 4. Controlled sharing of resources

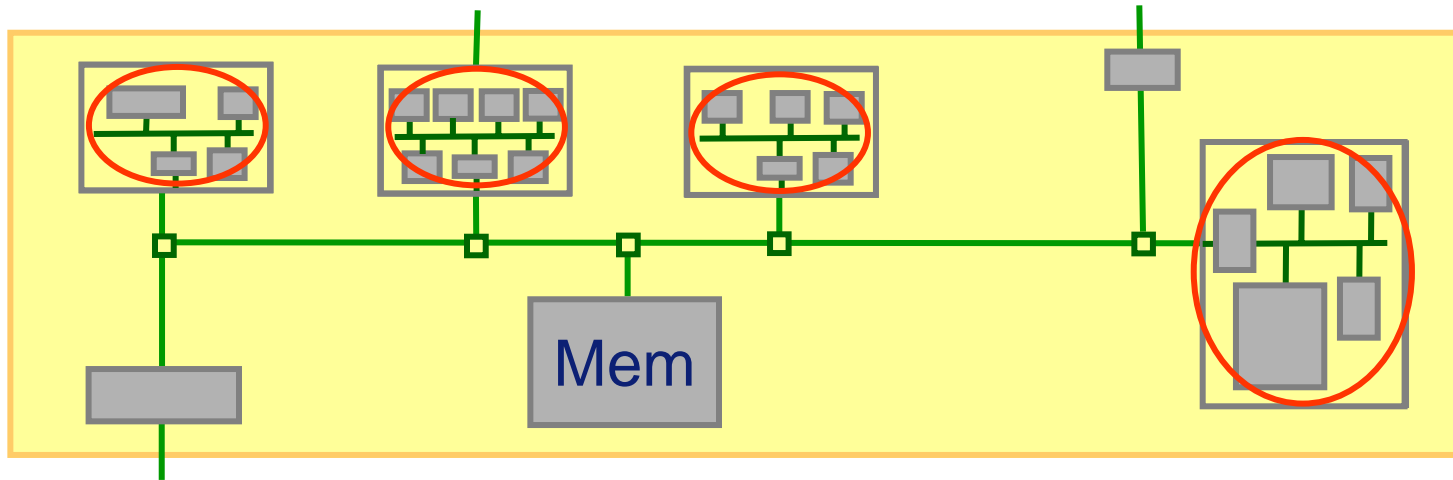


- Controlled resource sharing: memory, **SDRAM**, bandwidth, power
- **Virtualization** of resources (resources are virtually “private”)
- Models and tools for systematic integration

### Benefits:

- Allows sharing for **cost reduction and enhanced flexibility**
- “Controlled” to prevent unintended interference among subsystems
- Supports **compositional design** (easy to add/remove functions)
- **Predictable** system performance

## 5. Programmable architectures for subsystems



- Specialized **multi-processor** architectures and software architectures
  - Examples: cache-coherent SMP, hard/soft RT
- Use of **industry standard** OS's, compiler frameworks, tools, etc.
- Constraint: at interfaces compliant with inter-subsystem standards

### Benefits:

- Specialized technology can be used for **differentiating** subsystems
- Flexibility can be targeted towards **multi-xx** subsystem functionality
- Standards compliancy guarantees easy integration; faster innovation

# Conclusion

## Subsystems (HW + SW):

- = extra layer in system hierarchy
- = extra unit of re-use & integration
- with well-defined interoperability interfaces
- based on programmable architectures

## connected

- by a standardized / open communication infrastructure
- with controlled sharing of memory, interconnect, power

## Benefits (w.r.t key problems)

- ↓ design / integration costs
- ↓ lead times & ↑ predictable process
- ↓ cost of ownership
- improved grip on product quality

etc



# Key Research Topics

- Memory architectures
  - SDRAM bandwidth bottleneck
  - Latencies of memory accesses
- On/off-chip networks
  - For range of traffic types, with QoS guarantees
    - Including protocols for control, power management, debug
  - Transparency of chip boundaries (MIPI)
- Predictable system integration
  - Virtualization of interconnect and memory
    - Reduce interference via shared resources
  - Method for reasoning about system performance
- Power consumption
  - Use case driven power management
- ....



# PHILIPS

sense **and** simplicity