

# Design of ASIPs for Approximate Computing

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**Abstract**—IT systems have been facing certain problems, among them the cost in area, power and execution time, which restrict the performance of a chip. Application-Specific Instruction Processors (ASIPs), a solution coming from the approximate computing area, is a design paradigm that proposes a reduction in the accuracy or precision of the computation to obtain opportunities for improvement in terms of consumption of area, power and execution time. This paper evaluates the design of Application-Specific Instruction Processors (ASIPs) for error-tolerant applications in three specific applications, through the use of ASIPMeister and Dlxsim tools, which allow the synthesis required for a processor's hardware with its Instruction Set Architecture (ISA). Reductions in the total cycles were found for almost 10%, 50% and even 100% compared to the original version, while adding minimal area and power requirements; which prove that approximate computing and more specific ASIPs, can bring improvements and allow the customization of hardware for special instructions.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Information Technology (IT) systems seek to give a better quality of life to people. In this task, these systems have been facing certain problems, among them the cost in area, power and execution time, which restrict the performance of a chip. Ideally, an application should fit the real needs of the user and, in general, of the area of application, so that an optimal use of resources is achieved. Currently, processor design is not only focused on having more performance but also having an appropriate resource management; however, some challenges in this field are given by physical limitations, for example:

- the electrical characteristics of the CMOS transistors, which restrict the energy consumption in embedded systems and which is an issue that designers should consider for specific purpose components in processors;
- the memory wall, which corresponds to the difference between the growth of the processing capacity versus the speed of data gathering from memory;
- and the utilization wall, which limits the maximum use of hardware simultaneously due to the heat dissipation capabilities of a system.

In order to face the problems mentioned above, an area of current research corresponds to approximate computing, a design paradigm that proposes a reduction in the accuracy or precision of the computation to obtain opportunities for improvement in area, power and execution time. To apply

this paradigm, it is necessary to identify error-tolerant applications and determine, in a specific manner, which sections or functions within these can be replaced by approximate versions, so that a balance can be obtained between the quality of the output and the general consumption of resources.

This paper evaluates the design performance, in area, power and execution time, of ASIPs for error-tolerant applications. For this purpose, three different error-tolerant applications were evaluated and then, for each one, an special instruction, that reflects a recurrent operation in the original code, was implemented. Finally, the performance of each optimization was evaluated against the original version to determine the impact of the designed ASIPs.

Since translating a whole application from the C programming language to assembly code was too costly, only a smaller version which contains the key processing was developed for testing purposes.

## II. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

In the current era where sophisticated applications are widely used (e.g. GPS systems, speech recognition, etc.) approximate computing helps delivering acceptable output while keeping metrics such as response time or energy efficiency at better levels. Approximate computing gives the freedom to tradeoff certain error level or allow quality degradation in the final output of an application (e.g. noise in the output signal) for lower energy consumption, area or execution time, thus giving the researcher a tool to adjust with the real and specific needs of a given application. For a given error-tolerant system, the framework on figure 1 can be applied to include the approximate computing paradigm [1].

The key elements of figure 1 consist of approximate kernels, which are the implementation (techniques) of the approximate functions, these could be done at a hardware layer or at a software layer; the identification of the error-tolerant parts and its specific details (e.g. impact analysis); and the quality management which implies a continuous evaluation to determine if the application meets the desired requirements [1].

One way to implement approximate computing is through ASIPs. An ASIP is a processor that uses an application-specific instruction set, this means that, although it can execute a wide range of applications, it is optimized for a

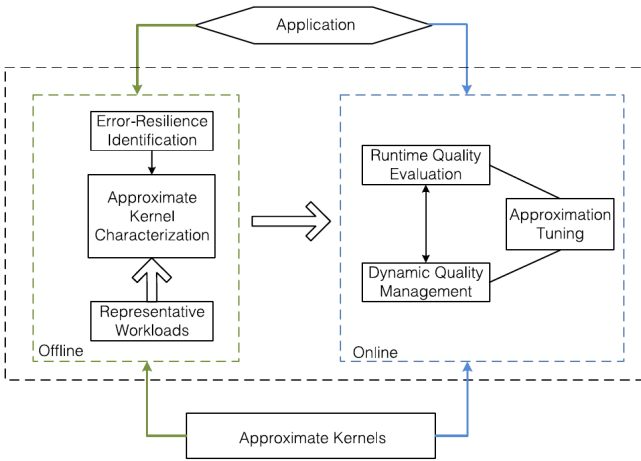


Figure 1: An existing approximate computing framework [1]

specific one, in which the ASIP can execute with improved performance (for instance, energy consumption or execution time would be lower) compared to a General Purpose Processor (GPP). With the use of ASIPs, instructions and even functions where there is error tolerance can be implemented as special approximated instructions, that reduce the resource consumption while keeping the error from the approximation under an acceptable threshold. Although Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) show better performance results, ASIPs possess more flexibility. Optimizations for an ASIP can be seen in different forms, including [2]:

- **Instruction extension:** Customized instructions can be made to extend the base Instruction Set Architecture (ISA).
- **Inclusion or exclusion of predefined blocks:** Not only specific software can be added to extend an architecture but also customized hardware in the form of specialized blocks; also, regular blocks not used can be excluded.
- **Parameterization:** Certain variables, such as cache sizes or number of registers, can be customized to adjust for a specific application.

ASICs represent a hardware solution to a problem which is very limited and have high costs and a high time-to-market, but achieve the greatest performance. Contrary, GPPs are seen as a software solution which are very flexible but they are the least efficient. ASIPs are in the middle of these two as they balance flexibility and performance to have a good trade-off between those variables.

The relationship between GPPs, ASIPs, and ASICs is shown in figure 2. Approximate computing can also be implemented on GPPs, due to their extremely flexible nature, however, because they are designed for any kind of computation, it falls on the programmers, or compilers, not on specialized hardware modules, to make the performance of software running on these systems as high as possible. On the other

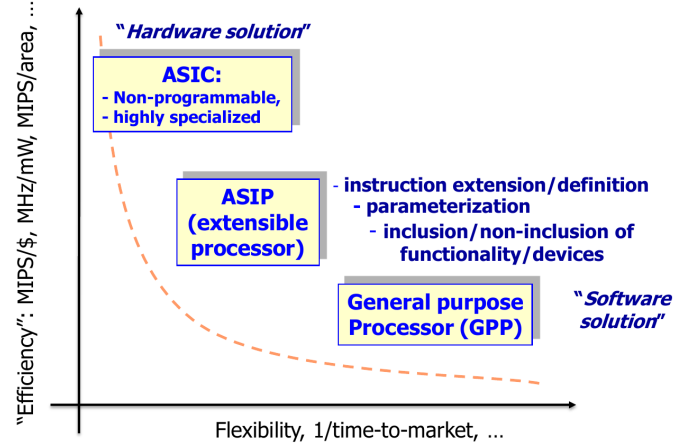


Figure 2: Comparison between GPPs, ASIPs, and ASICs. Taken from [3]

hand, since ASICs are a pure hardware solution, approximate hardware modules would be difficult to manage in terms of quality evaluation, this could cause high cost of development, since the hardware would not be programmable. ASIPs can adjust to specific requirements of a given application (through extended instructions) so that a better balance of cost savings and amount of error is achieved. This project focuses on that goal; to design ASIPs for a set of error-tolerant applications.

### III. DESIGN OF THE ASIPs

As explained before, an ASIP is able to execute a wide range of operations but also some specialized instructions for an specific application. Following this scheme, a general processor with common instructions (for example add, subtract, shift, among others) was used, an one specific instruction was added for each different selected application.

The three approximate applications found were K-Means, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) and the Sobel filter. All the special instructions correspond to new assembly instructions of arithmetic type, which modify the Instruction Set Architecture (ISA). For the K-Means application, the special instruction *eucl* was implemented, which executes part of the euclidean distance operation, as follows (considering *rd* as the destination register, *rs0* and *rs1* as the registers with the input values):

$$rd = (rs0 - rs1)^2 \quad (1)$$

At a hardware level, this instruction uses a combinatorial block (the ALU is not used), consisting in an adder (which executes a subtraction when the second input is negated) and a multiplier.

For the KNN application, the special instruction *absv* was implemented, which executes a subtract operation with an absolute result, which is used frequently in the KNN

algorithm (the euclidean distance remains the main operation in this algorithm too). At a high abstraction level, this operation executes:

$$rd = rs0 > rs1 ? rs0 - rs1 : rs0 - rs1 \quad (2)$$

At a hardware level, a simple adder (which executes a subtraction) and a mux are used, in an additional combinatorial block.

For the last application, the Sobel filter, the special instruction *sob* was developed, which allows computing the following operation in a single cycle:

$$rd = rs0^2 + rs1^2 \quad (3)$$

The operation described in (3) allows the execution of two multiplications and an addition operation, which is used frequently in the Sobel algorithm. Other operations in this algorithm could not be turned into special instructions (for example, a matrix multiplication) because they require more than two parameters. At a hardware level, this instructions requires two multipliers and one adder (the ALU is not used).

To test these special instructions, small assembly codes were developed which consist in the execution of the selected operation through an array of 100 elements. For the three approximate applications found, two assembly codes were developed, one with where the special instruction is used and another equivalent with common assembly instruction to execute the same as the special instruction.

#### IV. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Each assembly code for the approximate applications (both the version using the special instruction and the version without it) were simulated in order to obtain the total number of cycles and integer operations (for example, multiplications, additions, etc.) for comparison. At a hardware level, the architecture with the additional specialized hardware was simulated in order to obtain data to compare between the optimized version and the original processor, in terms of area (slices and LUTs) and power.

For the *eucl* instruction, an 8% lower total number of cycles was achieved with the optimized version.

Table I: Cycles comparison for the *eucl* instruction

With the <i>eucl</i> instruction		Without the <i>eucl</i> instruction	
Total Cycles	# Integer Operations	Total Cycles	# Integer Operations
4730	1128	5130	1528

Table II: Area comparison for the *eucl* instruction

With the <i>eucl</i> instruction				Without the <i>eucl</i> instruction			
# Slices	% Slices	# LUTs	% LUTs	# Slices	% Slices	# LUTs	% LUTs
3998	5%	6384	9%	3990	5%	6199	8%

Table III: Power comparison for the *eucl* instruction

With the <i>eucl</i> instruction			Without the <i>eucl</i> instruction		
Total Power	Dynamic Power	Quiescent Power	Total Power	Dynamic Power	Quiescent Power
1497 mW	335 mW	1163 mW	1492 mW	330 mW	1163 mW

Table IV: Cycles comparison for the *absv* instruction

With the <i>absv</i> instruction		Without the <i>absv</i> instruction	
Total Cycles	# Integer Operations	Total Cycles	# Integer Operations
1330	1128	2534	2133

Table V: Area comparison for the *absv* instruction

With the <i>absv</i> instruction				Without the <i>absv</i> instruction			
# Slices	% Slices	# LUTs	% LUTs	# Slices	% Slices	# LUTs	% LUTs
4058	5%	6465	9%	3990	5%	6199	8%

Table VI: Power comparison for the *absv* instruction

With the <i>absv</i> instruction			Without the <i>absv</i> instruction		
Total Power	Dynamic Power	Quiescent Power	Total Power	Dynamic Power	Quiescent Power
1495 mW	333 mW	1163 mW	1492 mW	330 mW	1163 mW

Table VII: Cycles comparison for the *sob* instruction

With the <i>sob</i> instruction		Without the <i>sob</i> instruction	
Total Cycles	# Integer Operations	Total Cycles	# Integer Operations
4730	1128	8930	1928

Table VIII: Area comparison for the *sob* instruction

With the <i>sob</i> instruction				Without the <i>sob</i> instruction			
# Slices	% Slices	# LUTs	% LUTs	# Slices	% Slices	# LUTs	% LUTs
4223	6%	6079	8%	3990	5%	6199	8%

Table IX: Power comparison for the *sob* instruction

With the <i>sob</i> instruction			Without the <i>sob</i> instruction		
Total Power	Dynamic Power	Quiescent Power	Total Power	Dynamic Power	Quiescent Power
1495 mW	333 mW	1163 mW	1492 mW	330 mW	1163 mW

#### V. CONCLUSION

ASIP showed lower execution times while increasing the overall hardware and power at roughly 1% compared to the original version.

#### REFERENCES

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