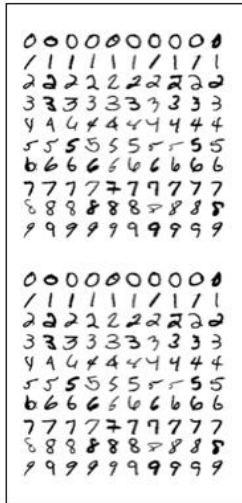




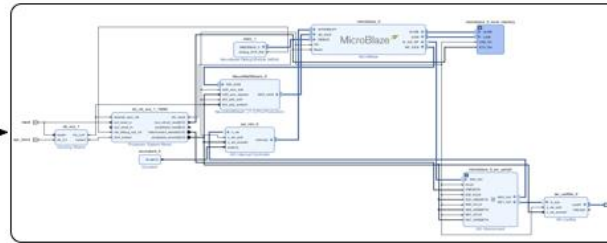
Neural Network

Reconfigurable Computing

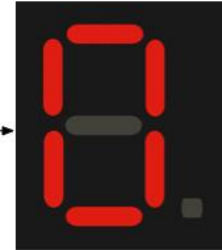
Dataset

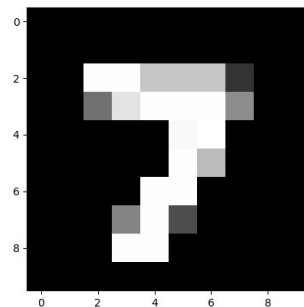
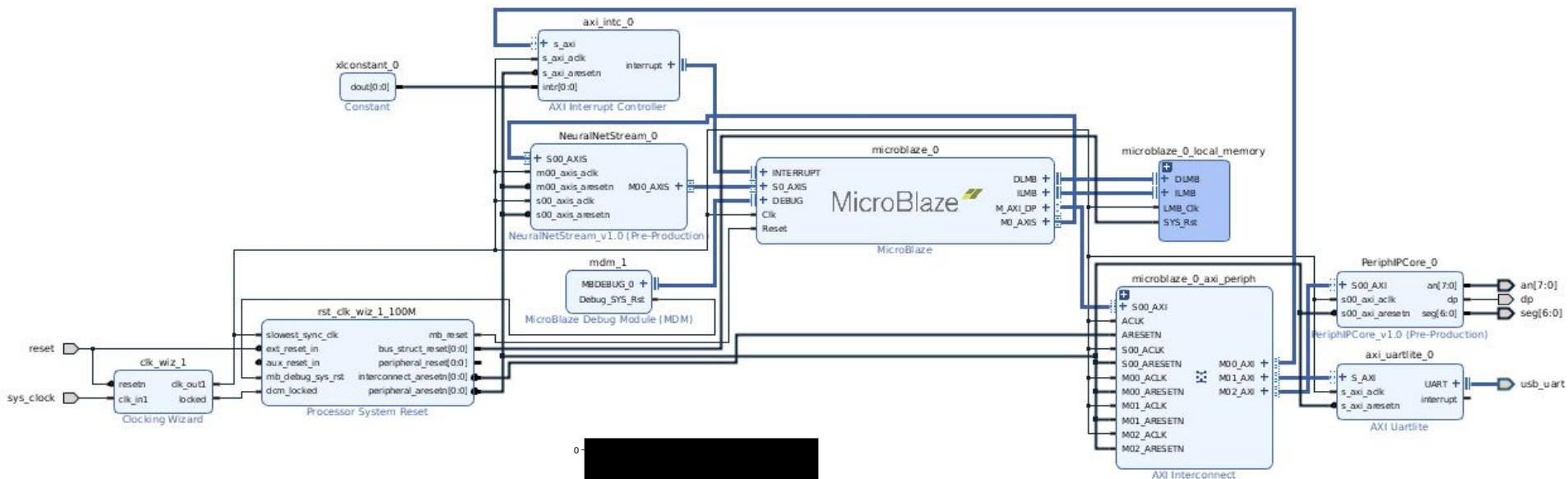


FPGA Neural Network:

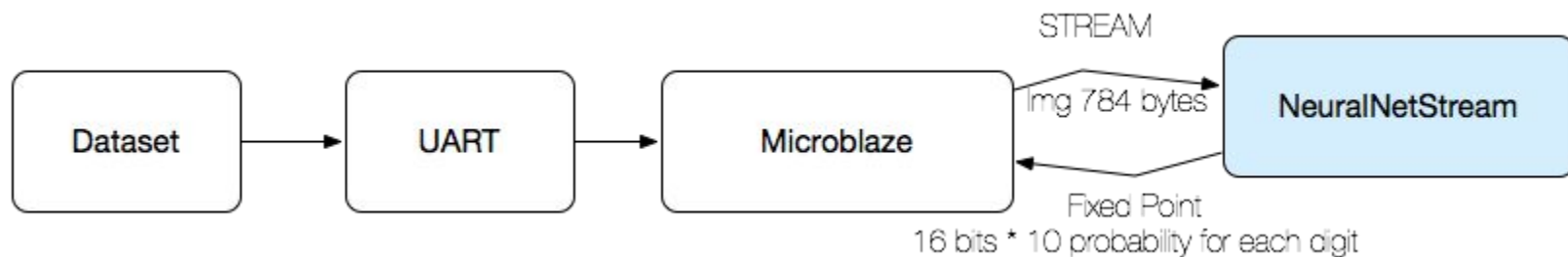


Result

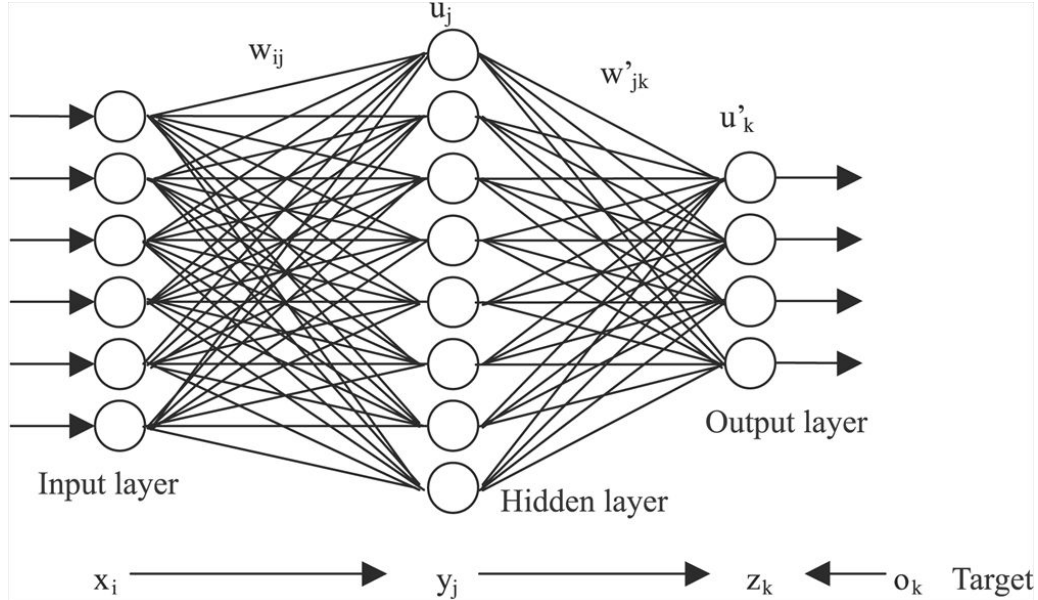
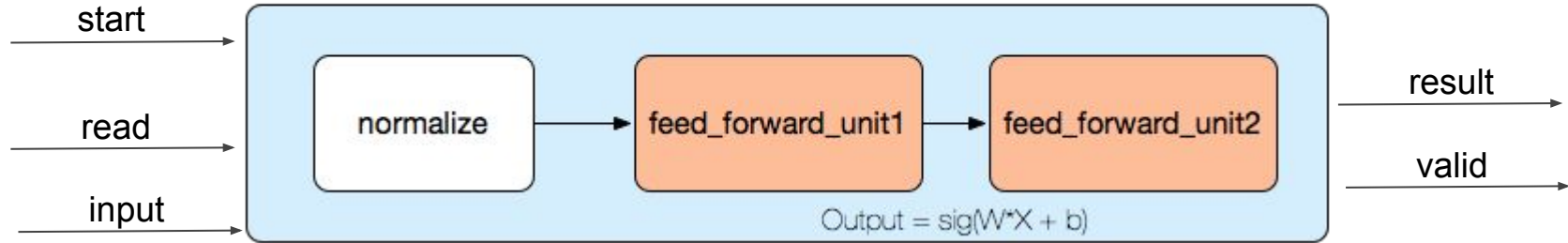




Architecture



NeuralNetStream



In our example:

100 input layers
10 hidden layers
10 output layers

About the sigmoid function

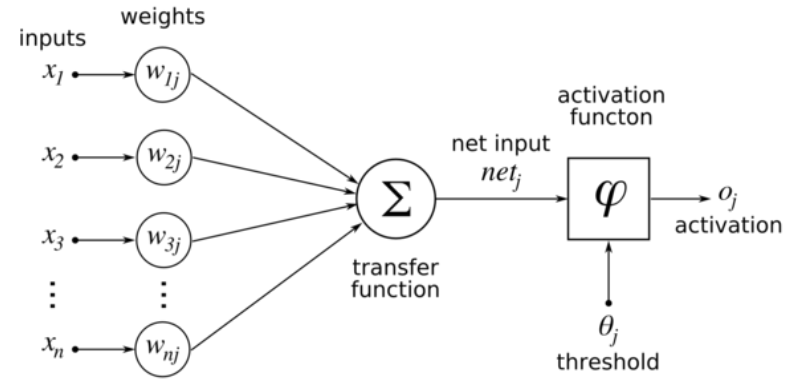
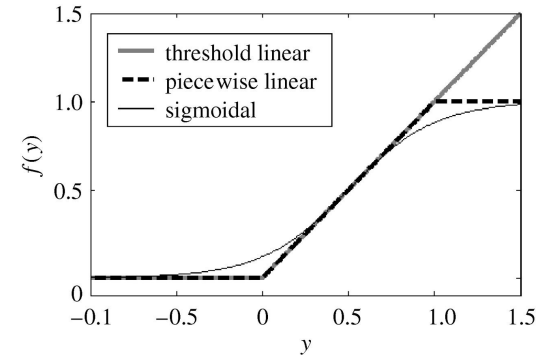
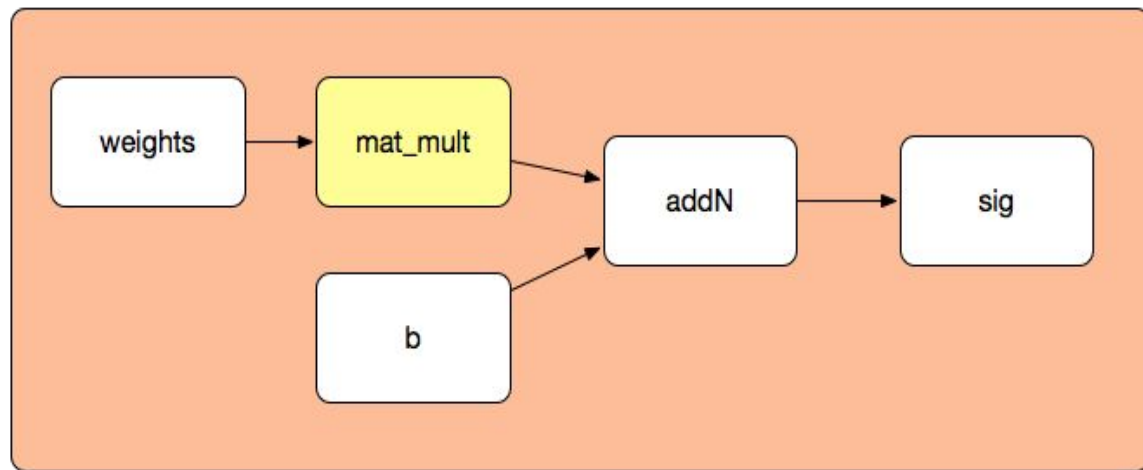


Table 3: PLAN approximation equations

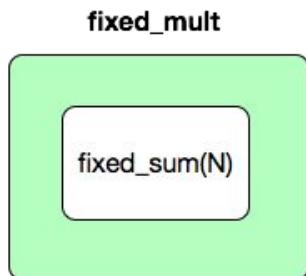
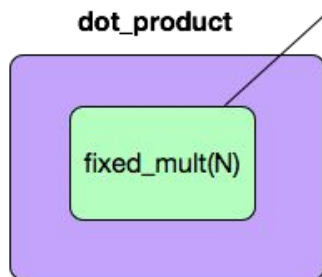
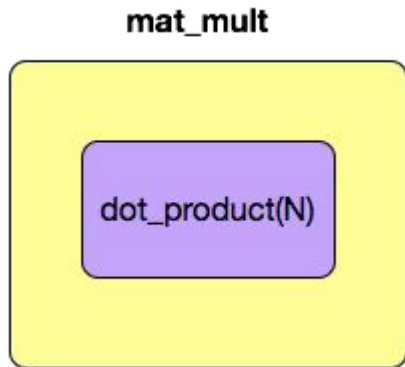
Operation	Condition
$Y = 1$	$ X \geq 5$
$Y = 0.03125 \cdot X + 0.84375$	$2.375 \leq X < 5$
$Y = 0.125 \cdot X + 0.625$	$1 \leq X < 2.375$
$Y = 0.25 \cdot X + 0.5$	$0 \leq X < 1$



feed_forward_unit



$$\text{Output} = \text{sig}(W \cdot X + b)$$



```
// precomputed value:
#define K    (1 << (Q - 1))

// saturate to range of int16_t
int16_t sat16(int32_t x)
{
    if (x > 0x7FFF) return 0x7FFF;
    else if (x < -0x8000) return -0x8000;
    else return (int16_t)x;
}

int16_t q_mul(int16_t a, int16_t b)
{
    int16_t result;
    int32_t temp;

    temp = (int32_t)a * (int32_t)b; // result type is operand's type
    // Rounding; mid values are rounded up
    temp += K;
    // Correct by dividing by base and saturate result
    result = sat16(temp >> Q);

    return result;
}
```


Hardware

- Matrix operations
- Fixed point operations
- Sigmoid function
- Displays

Software

- Image reception through UART
- Send image to hardware
- Receiving hardware output
- Selection highest probability
- Send it to displays

