MNN: A Solution to Implement Neural Networks into a Memory-based Reconfigurable Logic Device (MRLD)

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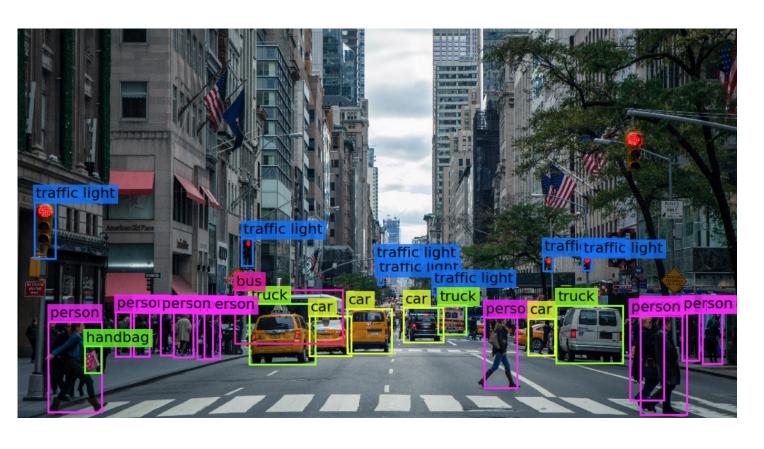




Outline

- Introduction
- What is MRLD
- The basic operation of Neuron in MRLD
- MRLD-based Neural Network: MNN
- Experimental results
- Conclusions

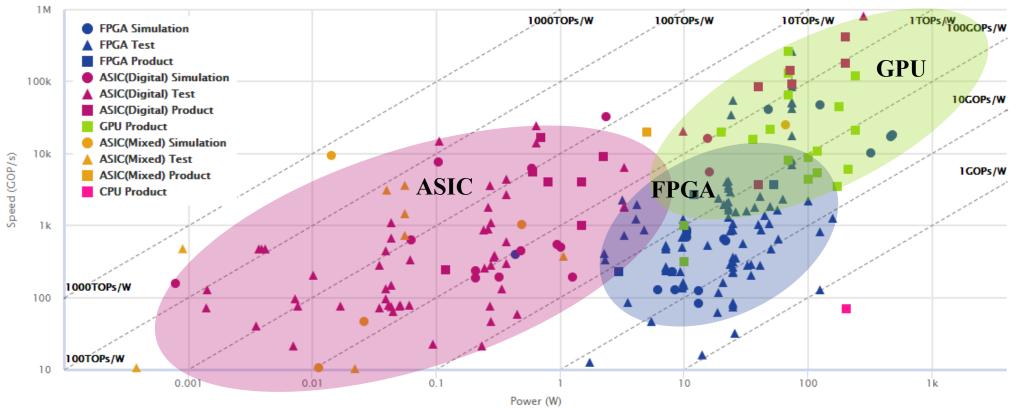
- Neural networks (NNs) algorithm has achieved significant contributions.
 - Computer vision, speech recognition, robotics.







- NNs usually with Millions of parameters → requires high-performance computing device.
- Hardware design for NNs is gaining great attentions.
- GPUs: high speed, high power, ASIC: low power, high development cost.
- Reconfigurable devices: flexible and scalable (such as FPGA).



Neural Network Accelerator Comparison

http://nicsefc.ee.tsinghua.edu.cn/projects/neural-network-accelerator/

• For edge devices (e.g.: battery-powered mobile devices, robots, etc.)→ high-performance, low power is required.



- MRLD is a new type of reconfigurable device.
- Compared with existing technology FPGA, high speed, low power, and low cost.



https://www.yuden.co.jp/resource/data/ProductMovie/jp/MRLD PV Yuden_J_S_1807.mp4

5 times faster than FPGA and 1/10 the power consumption

https://xtech.nikkei.com/dm/atcl/event/15/091100139/100200019/

	GPUs	ASICs	FPGAs	MRLDs
high speed	0	Δ	Δ	0
low power	×	♦	Δ	0
Flexible and scalable	Δ	×	0	0

Expression degree: $\bigcirc > \bigcirc > \triangle > \times$

Motivation & Purpose & Objective

• MRLD is a promising alternative Edge AI device for NNs application.



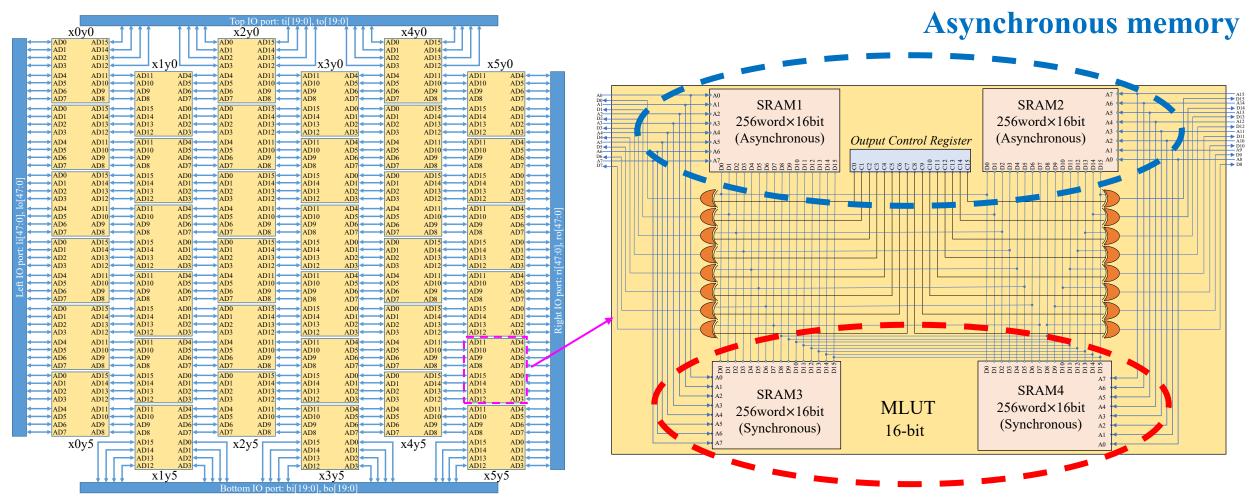
Purpose

Develop the approaches for implementing the neural network into the MRLD

- Objective
 - 1. Analyzing the basic operation of NN neurons in MRLD
 - 2. Propose a novel network structure to adapt the special structure of MRLD

What is MRLD

An MRLD (Memory-based Reconfigurable Logic Device) is composed of multiple general-purpose memory cells (MLUTs: Multiple Look Up Tables) arranged in an array.

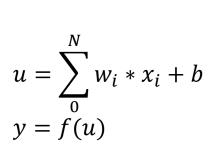


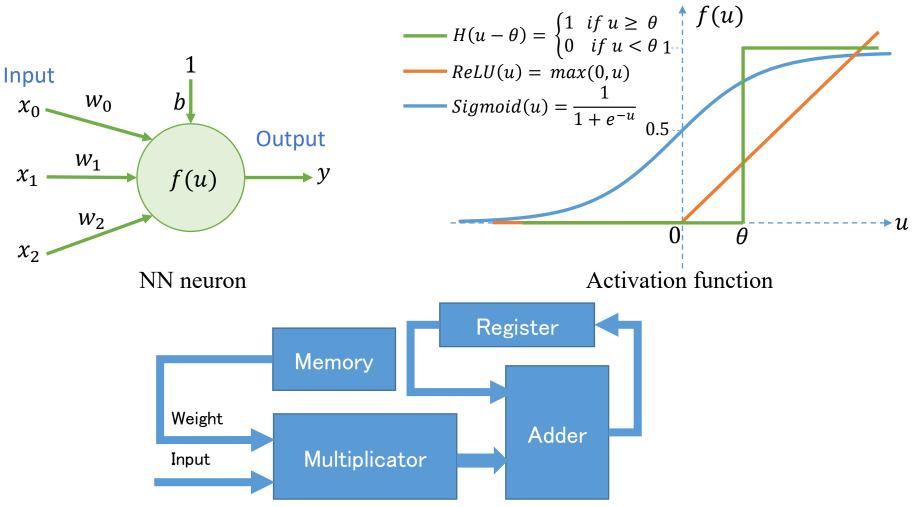
How an MRLD works

Configure the logic circuit by writing the **truth table** of the logic circuit (including wiring logic) to the SRAM of MLUT Divide logic circuit $a \rightarrow A0$ D0 of MLUT2→d D11 of MLUT1→A11 D9 of MLUT1→A9 →D9 Crete truth table Crete truth table Write the truth table Write the truth table MLUT1 AD1 AD2 AD3 SRAM2 256word × 16bit 256word × 16bit MLUT2 AD4 AD11 AD4 AD10 AD5 AD6 AD9 AD6 AD8 AD7 AD0 AD1 AD2 AD3 SRAM3 SRAM4 MLUT1 MLUT2 256word × 16bit 256word × 16bit 256word × 16bit 256word × 16bit (Synchronous) (Synchronous) (Synchronous) (Synchronous) 16-bit 16-bit Configurated logic circuit

The traditional hardware design for NNs

• The multiply-accumulate operation circuit, memory are necessary for NNs hardware design in traditional design method.

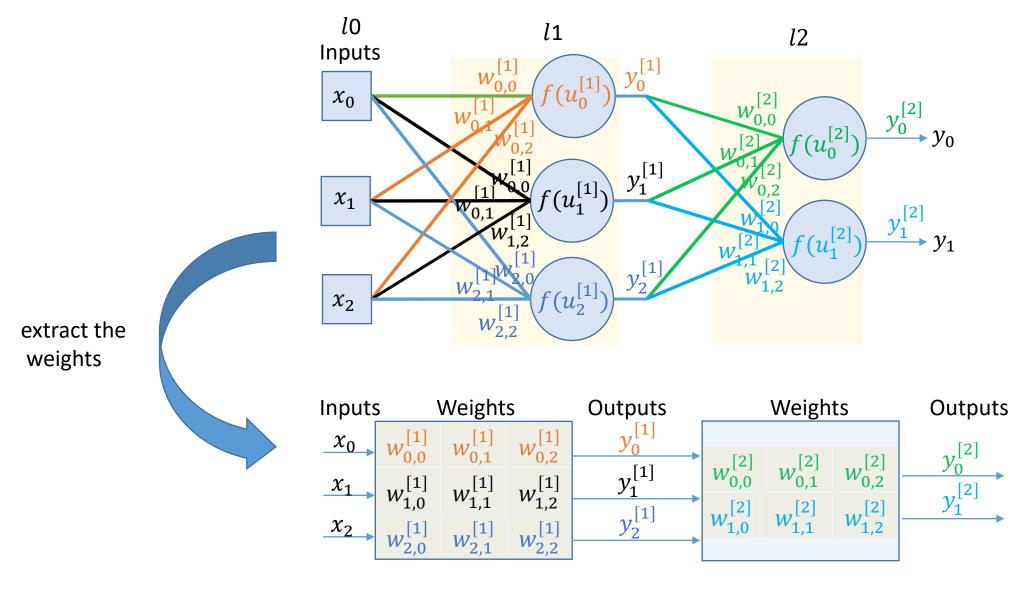




Traditional hardware design: Multiply-add and memory for neuron

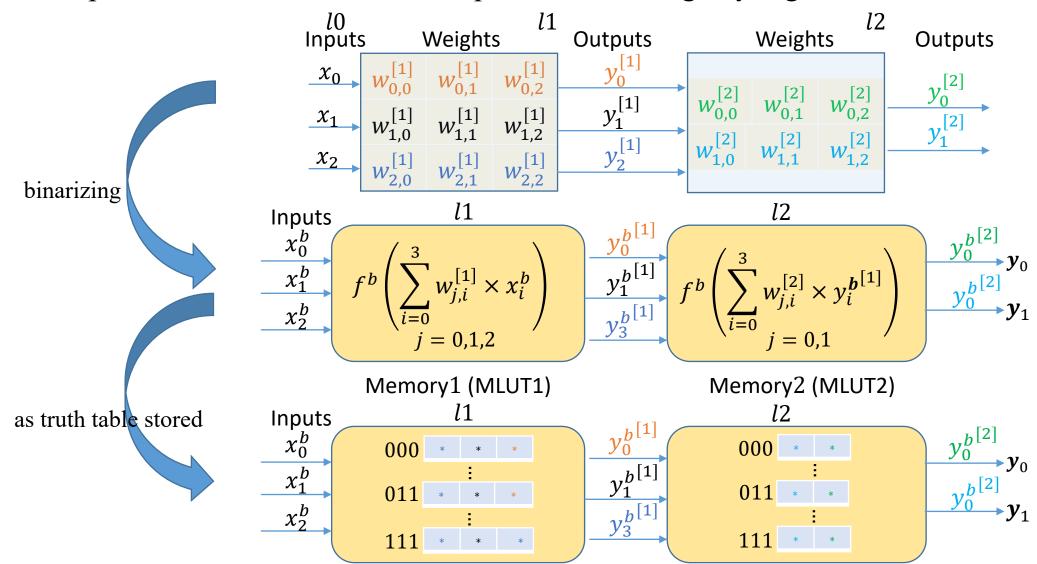
LUT-based neuron model --- The basic operation of Neuron in MRLD

• The weights can be extracted and form a mapping for x and output y.



LUT-based neuron model --- The basic operation of Neuron in MRLD

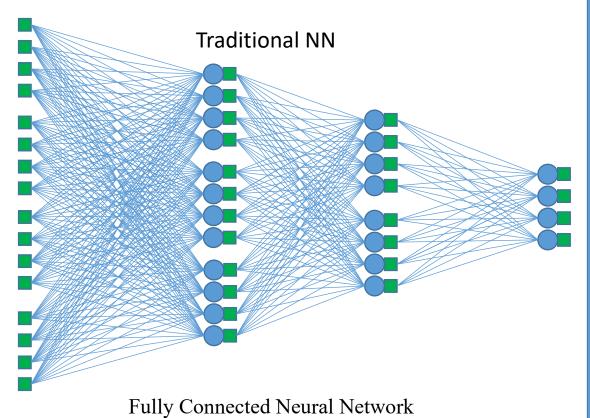
• In MRLD, the NN neurons can be calculated in truth table form by binarizing inputs and outputs of NN which does not require constructing any logic circuits.

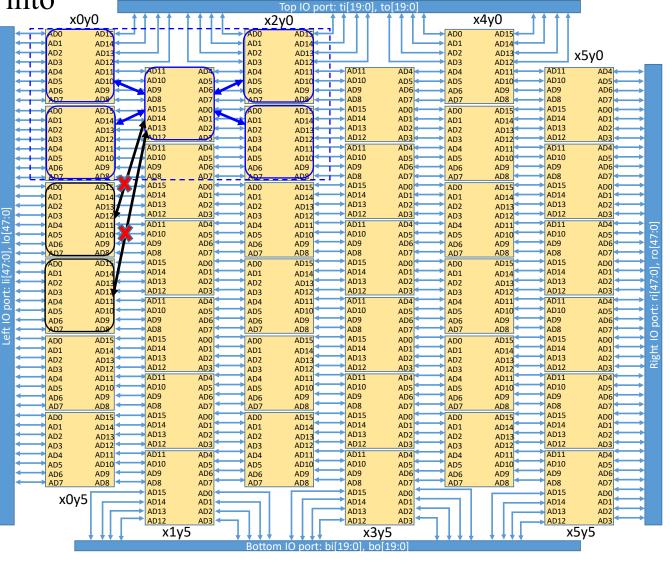


For the MRLD structure: Traditional NN is not suitable

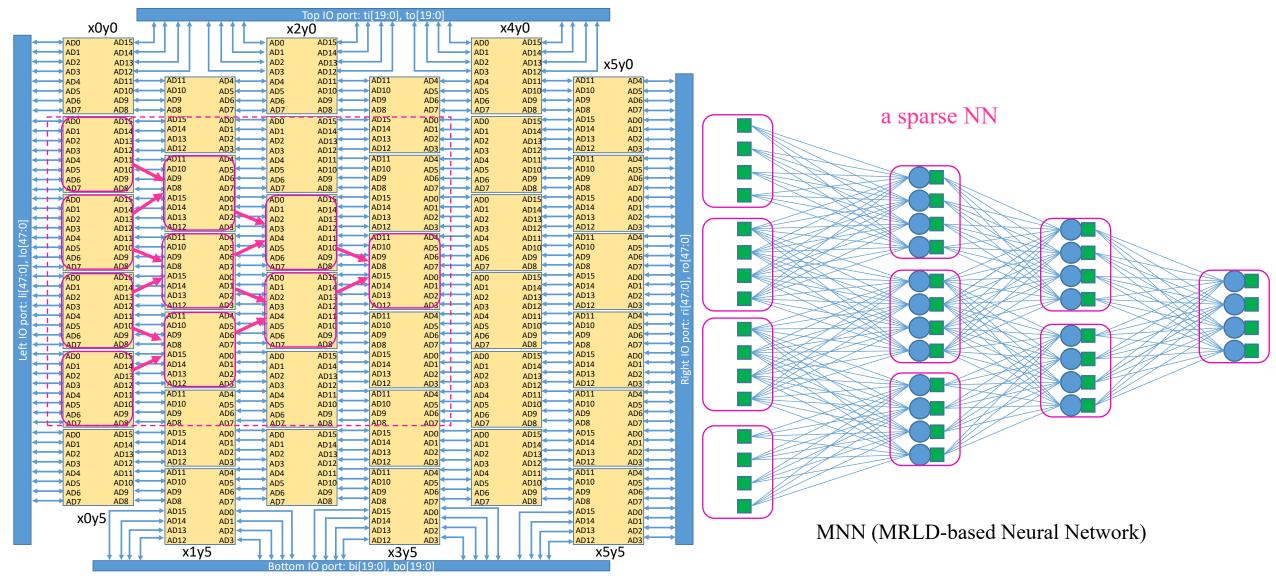
• It's difficult to construct the traditional NN into

the MRLD with the fully connection way

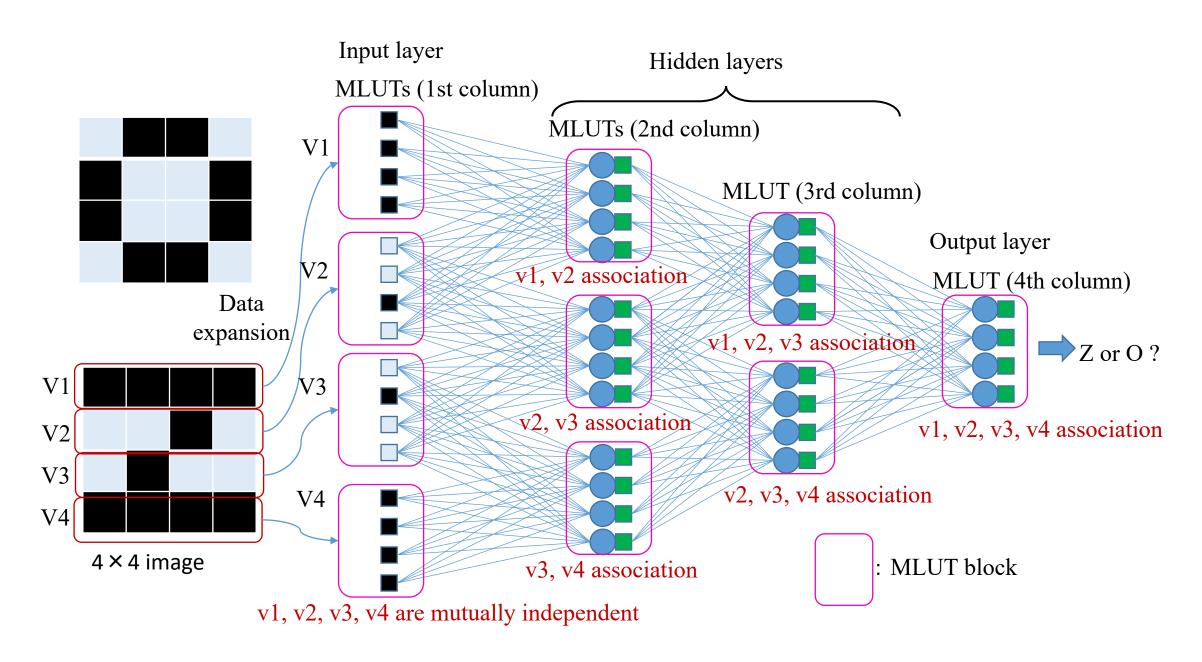




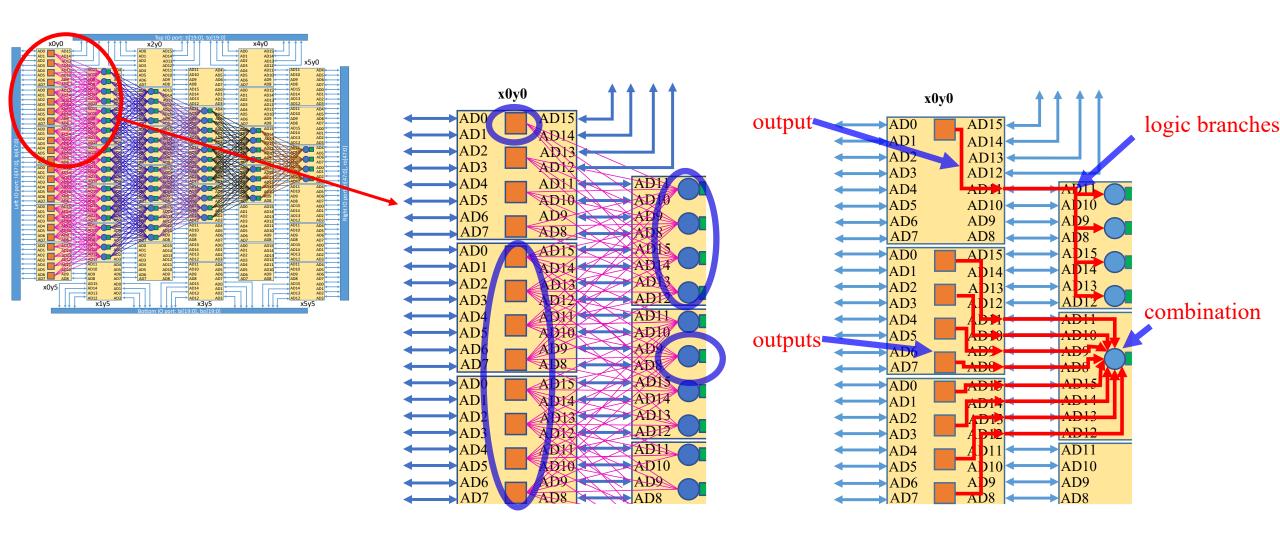
To adapt the MRLD structure: MNN (MRLD-based Neural Network)



MRLD-based Neural Network: MNN



MNN logic wiring connection way in MRLD

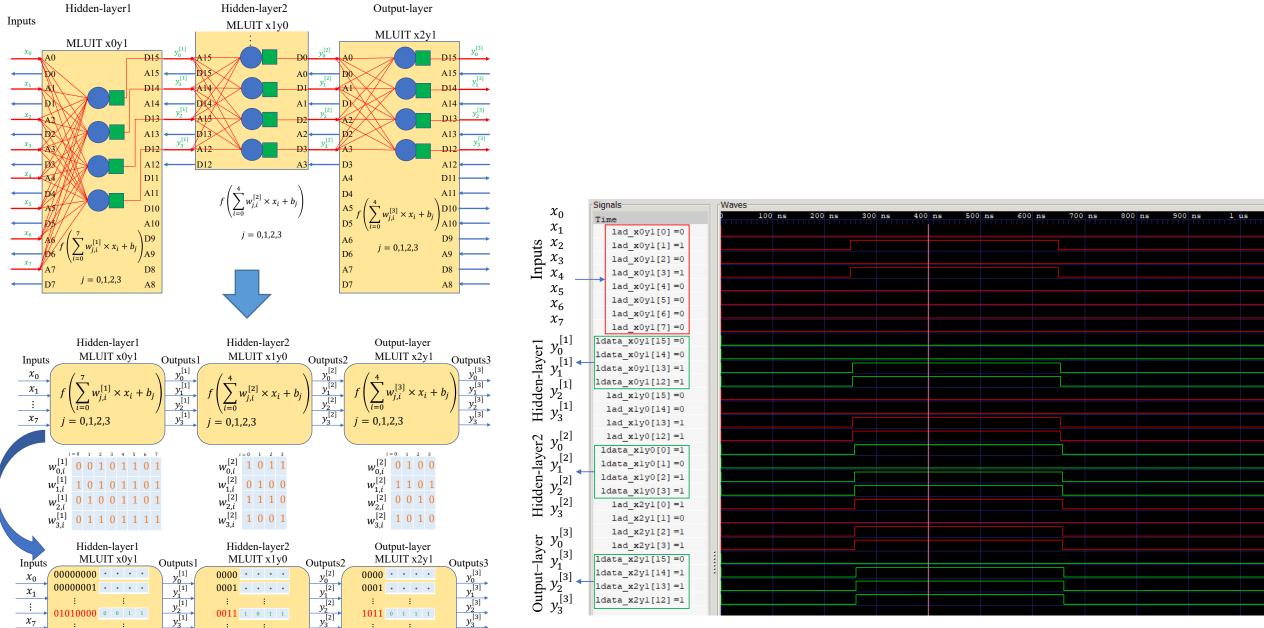


Experimental results -- Confirm the LUT-based neuron model

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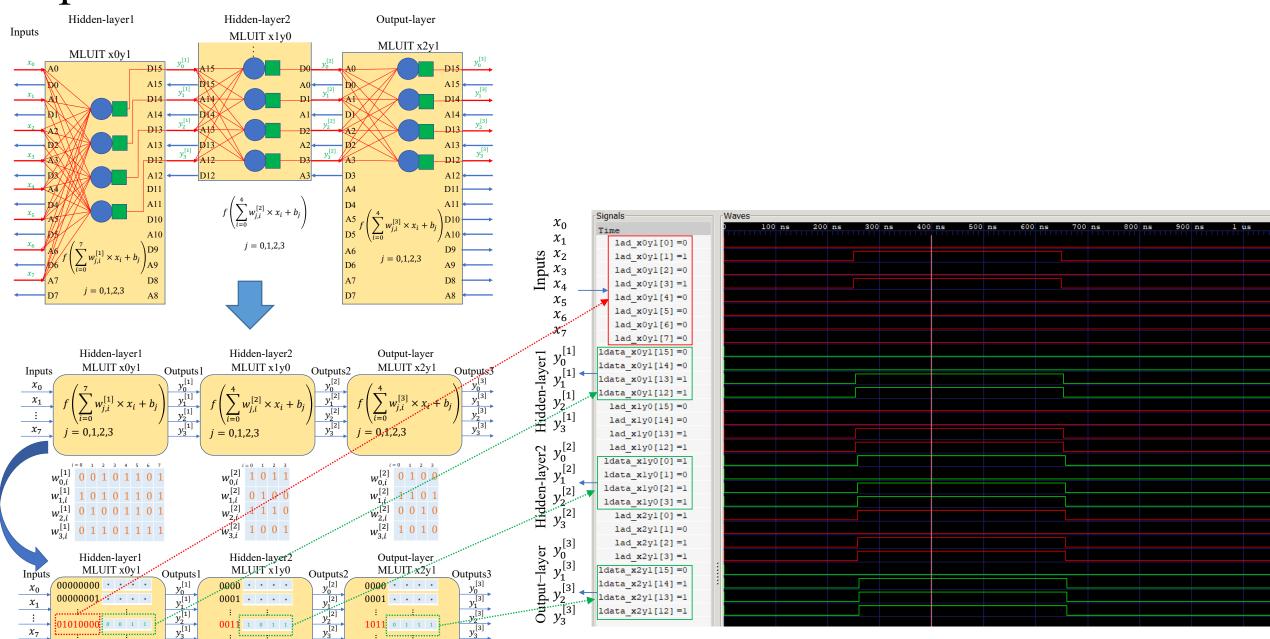
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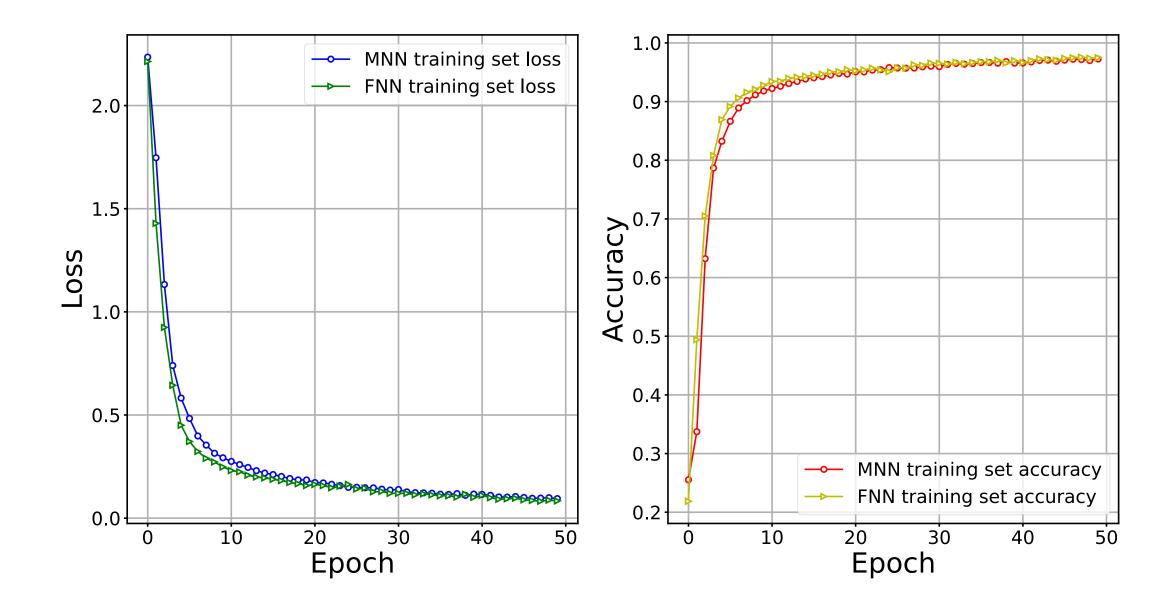
Experimental results -- Confirm the LUT-based neuron model

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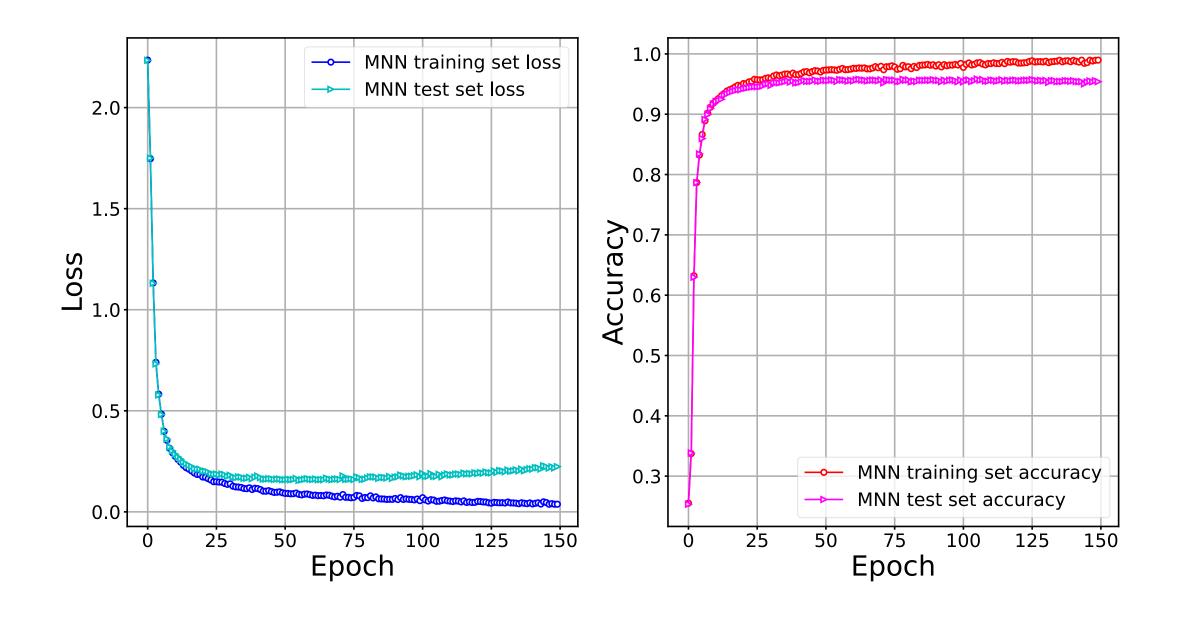
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Experimental results (using MNIST)-- The MNN and FNN training result in 50 epochs



Experimental results (using MNIST)-- The MNN training result in 150 epochs



Conclusions

- Introduced the MRLD device which is applied the next-generation Edge AI devices.
- Analyzed the NN neuron's operation principle in MRLD, Proposed a LUT-based neuron model.
- Proposed a novel network structure MNN (MRLD-based Neural Network) to adapt the MRLD structure.
- Performed a logic simulation experiment to confirm the LUT-based neuron model.
- Performed a recognition training experiment using the MNIST dataset to confirm the effectiveness of the MNN.

• In our future work, we will analyze and design the method for image and data of any size that can be recognized in MNN in MRLD

Thank you for your listening