Power, Area and Thermal Prediction in 3D Network-on-Chip using Machine Learning

Abhijith C, Anand M K
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NITK)
Surathkal, India

Email: {abhijithc.242cs003, anandmk.242cs008}@nitk.edu.in

I. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Machine learning (ML) algorithms are widely used in various real-time predictions, such as energy consumption prediction and weather forecasting. The Power, Area and Temperature (PAT) prediction of Network-on-Chip can also leverage the ability of machine learning models. However, the lack of availability of a proper public dataset is a crucial issue. In addition, most existing studies focus on power, area or thermal analysis independently. Frameworks involving simultaneous analysis of all three parameters are rare in current research.

This work proposes a hybrid model that combines ML and DL algorithms. The ML component of the hybrid model uses algorithms such as linear regression and decision trees to predict area and power, which have a linear relationship with NoC parameters. The DL component of the model uses convolutional neural networks (CNNs) that learn complex nonlinear relationships in NoC to predict temperature. The algorithms can predict PAT values for unseen input NoC configuration based on their learning. The prediction of both models is combined to produce a single output in the hybrid model.

A. Dataset Creation

Algorithm 1 Algorithm for Proposed Framework

- 1: **Input:** Set of NoC parameters: Topology, Traffic Pattern, PIR (X, Y, Z), Buffer Size, Packet Size, Sample Period
- Output: Predicted values of Power, Area, and Temperature
- 3: Step 1: Dataset Creation
- 4: Create dataset using simulation tool (PAT Noxim) based on input NoC parameters
- 5: Extract Power, Area, and Temperature as output labels
- 6: Step 2: Data Preprocessing
- 7: Normalize or scale the dataset
- 8: Step 3: Train-Test Split
- 9: Split the dataset into Training, Validation, and Test sets (e.g., 70% training, 15% validation, 15% testing)
- 10: Step 4: Model Training
- 11: ML Component:
- 12: Train a **Linear Regression** model for Power and Area prediction
- 13: Train a Decision Tree model for Power and Area prediction
- 14: DL Component:
- 15: Train a CNN for Temperature prediction
- 16: Step 5: Model Evaluation
- 17: Use validation data to evaluate both models
- 18: Step 6: Combine Predictions
- 19: Combine the outputs from the ML and DL models for final Power, Area, and Temperature predictions
- 20: Step 7: Testing and Final Prediction
- 21: Test the combined model on the test set and make the final prediction
- 22: **End**

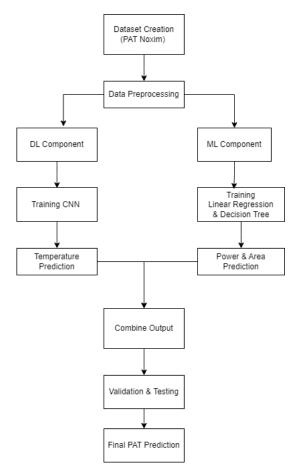


Fig. 1: Illustration of the Proposed Framework