Unifying FPGAs and SIMD Arrays Michael Bolotski

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Outline

- Unified Computational Array Model
 - FPGAs
 - SIMD Arrays
- Hybrid Array
 - DPGA
 - Benefits
- Conclusions



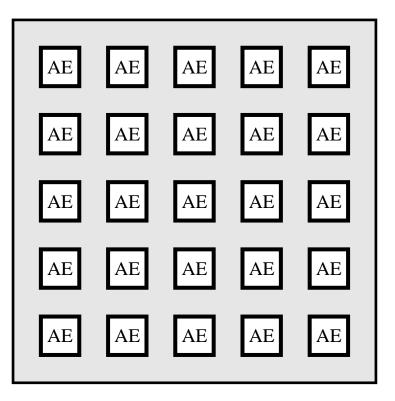
FPGA v/s SIMD Computation

• FPGA

- Fixed Function in Time
- Spatially Varying Computation
- Bit-Parallel Computation
- Build Computation Spatially
 - * Low-latency
- SIMD Array
 - Operation Varies in Time
 - Homogenous Computation in Space
 - Bit-Serial Computation
 - Build Computation in Time
 - * High Throughput on Homogeneous data

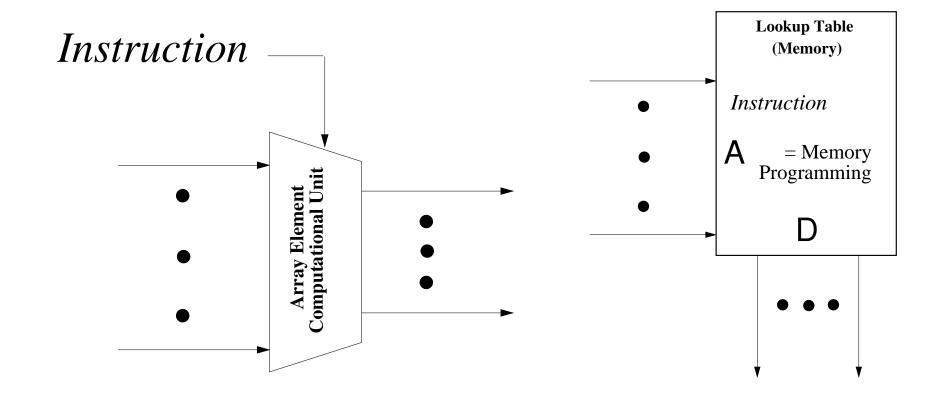


- Lattice of AEs
 - Computational Unit
 - Local State
- Interconnection resources
- Instruction controls
 - AE operation
 - Interconnect
 - State manipulation





(Computational Element)





(Instruction Distribution)

Ideal Model: Instruction/AE/cycle

$$I_{BW} = \frac{P \cdot I_{size}}{t_{cycle}}$$

- 100 AE's, $I_{size} = 6$, 10MHz \Rightarrow 6Gbits/sec



(Weakening Instruction Distribution)

• FPGA

- Instruction/AE
- uniform in time
- Slow "programming" phase

SIMD Array

- Instruction/cycle
- uniform in space



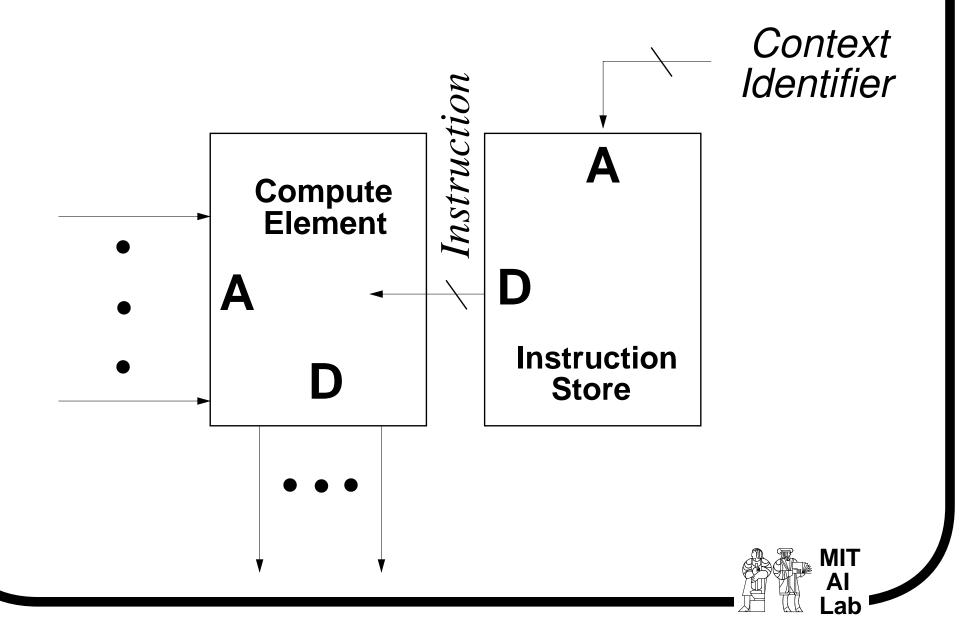
Dynamically Programmable Gate Arrays

(Hybrid Model)

- Broadcast a Context Identifier
- Indirect Instruction Lookup
- Separate lookup programming for each AE
- Features:
 - Limited Instruction Bandwidth
 - Spatially and Temporally Varying Computation



Dynamically Programmable Gate Arrays



Dynamically Programmable Gate Arrays

(Application)

- Multi-stream SIMD
- Boundary condition handling
- Rapid context switch FPGA
- Time-slice computation
- Virtual Cells
- Processor Assisstance



Conclusions

- Unified Computational Array Model
 - Bandwidth Limitation
 - FPGA and SIMD Arrays opposite extremes
- DPGA
 - Limited bandwidth requirements
 - Spatially and temporally varying computation
- Array implementation
 - Match array mirco-architecture to technology
 - Cross-fertilization between FPGA and SIMD designs
 - Avoid architectural extremes

