

YOLO 卷积函数的 SMART 仿真

1、实验目的

通过将 YOLO 源码的卷积函数放在 SMART 上进行仿真和性能监测，进一步介绍嵌入式 C 裸机程序在 C910 上的开发过程和仿真原理。通过观测分支预测开关对程序性能的影响，理解分支预测在现代处理器中的重要性。通过指令分布统计，了解内存墙的概念，并进一步理解缓存在现代处理器中的重要性。

2、实验步骤（包括实验结果，数据记录、截图等）

1) 文件核对和执行仿真

a. 首先替换项目文件：

```
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085>[66]cd smart9_release/
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[67]cp ~/lab9/axi_slave128_copy.v ./rtl/platform/amba/axi/
cp: overwrite './rtl/platform/amba/axi/axi_slave128_copy.v'? y
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[68]cp ~/lab9/soc.v ./rtl/platform/common/
cp: overwrite './rtl/platform/common/soc.v'? y
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[69]cp -y ~/lab9/Makefile ./lib/
cp: invalid option -- 'y'
Try 'cp -help' for more information.
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[70]cp ~/lab9/Makefile ./lib/
cp: overwrite './lib/Makefile'? y
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[71]cp ~/lab9/tb.v ./tb/
cp: overwrite './tb/tb.v'? y
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[72]cp ~/lab9/crt0.s ./lib/
]cp: Command not found.
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[73]cp ~/lab9/crt0.s ./lib/
cp: overwrite './lib/crt0.s'? y
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[74]cp ~/lab9/pmu.h ./lib/lib/
cp: overwrite './lib/lib/pmu.h'? y
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[75]cp -rf ~/lab9/conv_test/ ./case/
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release>[76]
```

b. 然后在/workdir 目录下进行仿真，当完成仿真之后在 case/conv_test 目录下对生成的二进制文件反汇编：

```
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release/case/conv_test>[93].../tools/toolchain/RV64GC/bin/riscv64-unknown-elf-objdump
mp -S conv_test.elf > conv_test.s
conv_test.s: File exists.
```

c. 打开反汇编生成的 conv_test.s 文件，查看 guard_end 和 guard_start 的指令开始地址，与 tb 文件进行对比，发现其与 tb 文件中定义的开始结束位置不相等，对 tb 文件进行修改，然后将 conv_test.s 文件删除后重新跑仿真：

```
void guard_start()
{
    1b50:      1141                  addi    sp,sp,-16
    1b52:      e406                  sd      ra,8(sp)

}

void guard_end()
{
    1c10:      1141                  addi    sp,sp,-16
    1c12:      e406                  sd      ra,8(sp)

    num_cycle_end = get_cycle();
    1c14:      adfffa0f              jal     ra,rfa    end cycles
```

(反汇编的.s文件中的guard_start和guard_end)

```
`define GUARD_START_PC      40'h1850
`define GUARD_END_PC        40'h1910

(iu1.cp0_iu_ex3_rslt_vld
`define CP0_RSLT           `CPU_TOP.x_ct_top_0.x_ct_core.x_ct_cp0_top.x_ct_cp0_
iu1.cp0_iu_ex3_rslt_data[63:0]

`define APB_BASE_ADDR       40'h4000000000
`define GUARD_START_PC      40'h1b50
`define GUARD_END_PC        40'h1c10

module tb();
reg clk;
--
```

(更改后的tb文件)

d. 跑出来后查看run.log文件，记录数据

```
num_cycle is 8936645
num_instret is 9449136
CPI is 0.945763
num_conditional_branch_mis is 253598
num_L1_Dcache_read_access is 4579889
num_L1_Dcache_read_miss is 12291
num_L1_Dcache_write_access is 1920568
num_L1_Dcache_write_miss is 1805
num_L2_Dcache_read_access is 481926
num_L2_Dcache_read_miss is 4183
num_L2_Dcache_write_access is 122750
num_L2_Dcache_write_miss is 400
guard_cycle_count is     8937286
```

(all_off的run.log)

f. 跑完上述步骤后，打开smart9_release/lib目录下的ctr0.s文件，更改分支预测的设置，重复以上步骤：

```

# MCCR 4-RS, 0-BPE, 0-BID, -1BPE, 1Z-LWBD
# reserve the low 3 bits asserted, select 1 of 4 at the same time

li x3, 0x10f7      #all prediction on
#li x3,0x00b7      #BTB,L0BTB off
#li x3,0x0007      #all prediction off

csrs 0x7c1,x3  #mhcr
#csrs mhcr,x3

#mccr2
#li x3,0xe0000000

```

2) CPI、Cache 缺失率和分支预测统计

configure	all prediction off	BPE on, BTB off	all prediction on
cycle	8936645	5202663	5131578
insts	9449136	9449136	9449136
CPI	0.945763	0.550597	0.543074
conditional branch miss	253598	4439	5006
L1_Dread access	4579889	3780647	3795212
L1_Dread miss	12291	14250	14227
L1_Dread miss_rate	0.2684%	0.3770%	0.3749%
L1_Dwrite access	1920568	1897811	1898553
L1_Dwrite miss	1805	1858	1827
L1_Dwrite miss_rate	0.0940%	0.0979%	0.0962%
L2_Dread access	481926	469435	470737
L2_Dread miss	4183	4164	4164
L2_Dread miss_rate	0.8680%	0.8870%	0.8846%
L2_Dwrite access	122750	121027	121008
L2_Dwrite miss	400	399	399
L2_Dwrite miss_rate	0.3258%	0.3297%	0.3297%

3) 指令分布统计绘图

a. 在/workdir 下生成指令分布统计

```

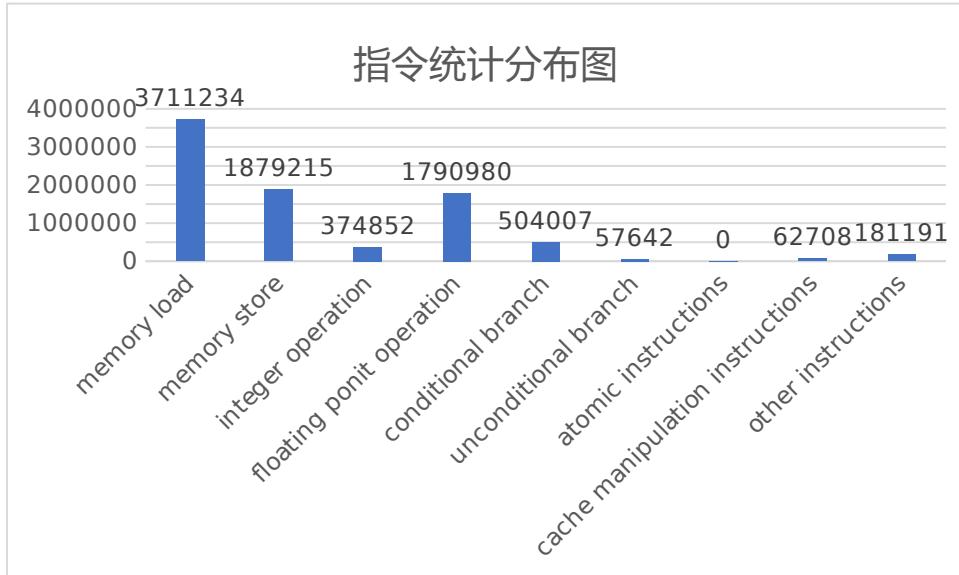
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release/workdir>[44]cp -f ./c
ase/conv_test/inst_proc ./
cp: overwrite './inst_proc'? y
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release/workdir>[45]chmod +x i
nst_proc
admin:/home/ECDesign/ecd21/qzh_21307140085/smart9_release/workdir>[46]../inst_pro

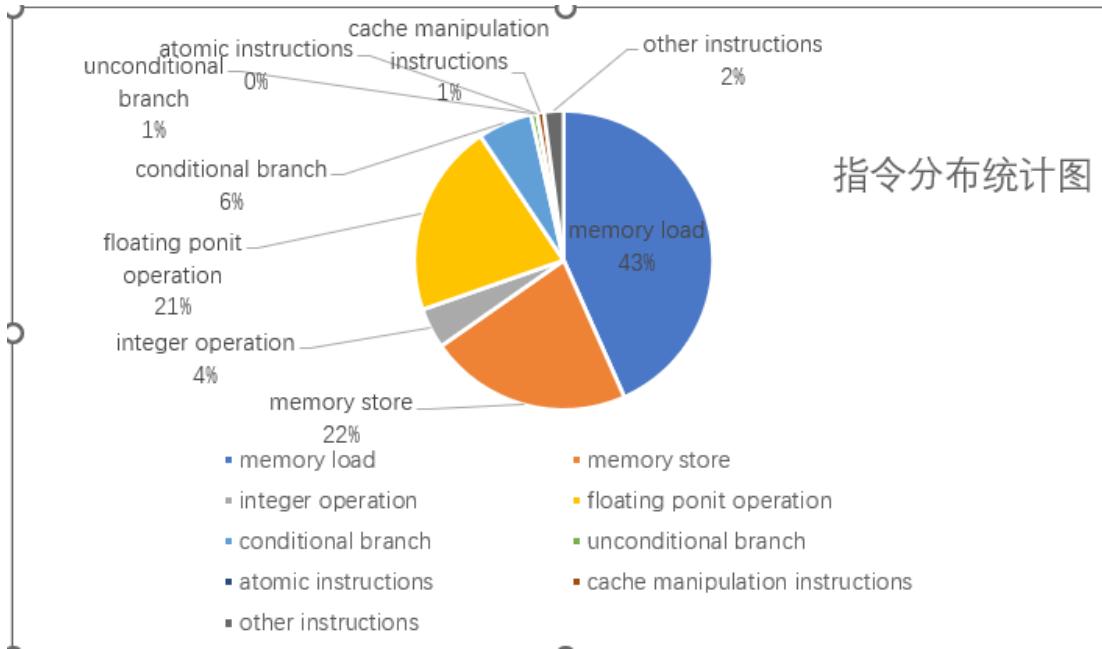
```

b. 打开 inst_class 文件就可以查看指令的分布了：

```
memory access instructions:  
    memory load: 3711234  
    memory store: 1879215  
  
arithmetic instructions:  
    integer operation: 374852  
    floating point operation: 1790980  
  
branch instructions:  
    conditional branch: 504007  
    unconditional branch: 57642  
  
atomic instructions: 0  
cache manipulation instructions (C910 customized extension): 62708  
other instructions: 181191  
  
total: 8561829
```

c. 根据该文件画出统计图:





3、实验分析和总结

1) C910 的开发与仿真原理:

- a) 首先，在/workdir 目录下执行脚本 run_case 时，run_case 脚本会解析命令行参数获得源码路径，使用./lib 下的 Makefile 文件通过工具链 RV64GC 对源码进行编译和链接。
- b) 在./lib 文件中还有启动代码 crt0.s 和链接脚本 linker.lcf，其中链接脚本将内存划分为 MEM1 和 MEM2 两块，分别用于存储代码段于数据段。可以看见首先存入 MEM1 的代码是 crt0.s 的代码，用来完成对程序和寄存器的初始化。

```

MEMORY
{
    MEM1(RWX) : ORIGIN = 0x00000000, LENGTH = 0x40000
    MEM2(RWX) : ORIGIN = 0x00040000, LENGTH = 0xc0000
}
_kernel_stack = 0xee000 ;

ENTRY(_start)

SECTIONS {
    .text :
    {
        crt0.o (.text)
        *(.text*)
    } >MEM1
}

```

- c) 在完成程序的初始化之后，在 crt0.s 中将执行 jal main 语句跳转到需要执行的代码的主函数的位置。最终，GCC 工具依据链接脚本生成完整的二进制文件：

```

csrw mhpmevent21,x3

/*4 configure mcounteren and scounteren
#li x3,0xffffffff
#csrw mcounteren,x3 # enable super mode to read hpmcounter
#li x3,0xffffffff
#csrw scounteren,x3 # enable user mode to read hpmcounter

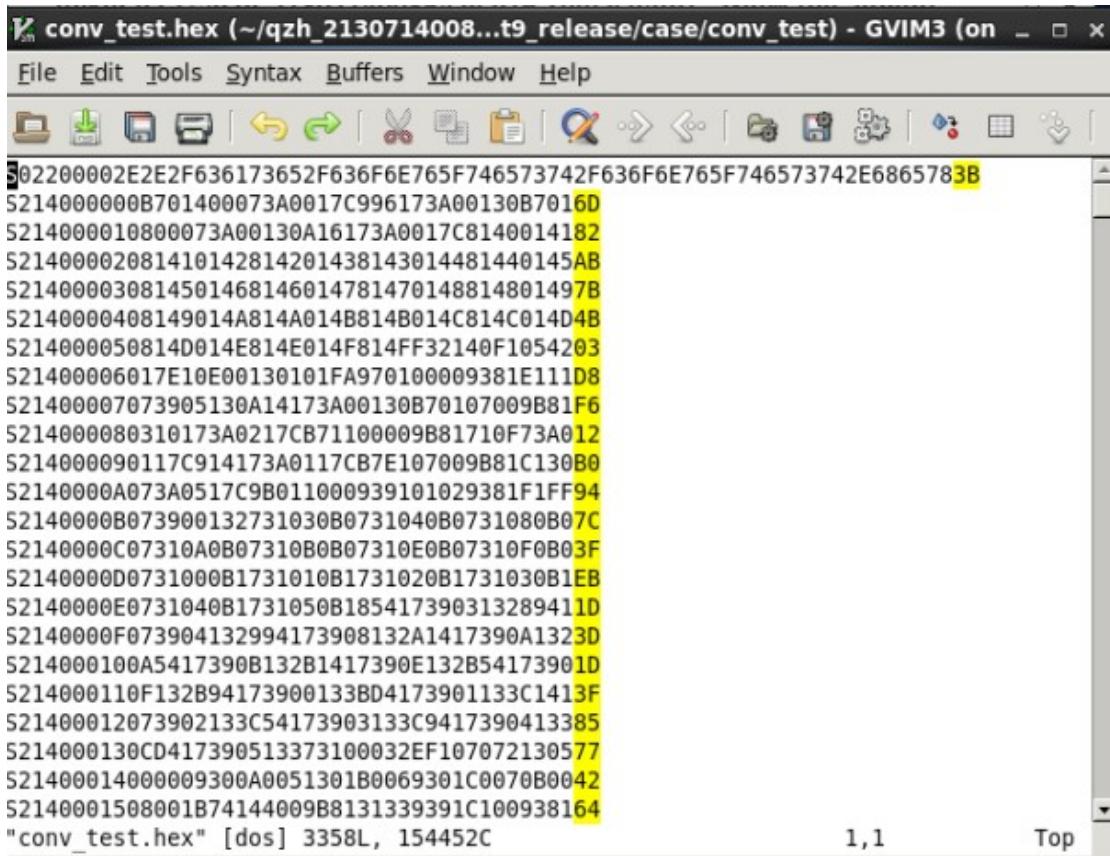
/*5 enable counters to count what you want
csrw mcountinhibit,x0

jal main

.global __exit

```

d) 生成二进制文件后，Makefile 继续编译，通过 RISC-V 工具链中的 objcopy 工具将二进制文件转换为.hex 文件，该文件以 16 进制字符的形式展现输入内存的内容。



The screenshot shows a GVIM window displaying the contents of the file "conv_test.hex". The window title is "conv_test.hex (~/qzh_2130714008...t9_release/case/conv_test) - GVIM3 (on)". The file contains a hex dump of memory starting at address 0x00000000. The dump includes both instruction and data segments. The GVIM interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Tools, Syntax, Buffers, Window, Help), a toolbar with various icons, and status bars at the bottom indicating the file name, line count (3358L), character count (154452C), line number (1,1), and a top button.

```

S02200002E2E2F636173652F636F6E765F746573742F636F6E765F746573742E6865783B
S214000000B701400073A0017C996173A00130B7016D
S214000010800073A00130A16173A0017C8140014182
S21400002081410142814201438143014481440145AB
S214000030814501468146014781470148814801497B
S2140000408149014A814A014B814B014C814C014D4B
S214000050814D014E814E014F814FF32140F1054203
S21400006017E10E00130101FA970100009381E111D8
S21400007073905130A14173A00130B70107009B81F6
S214000080310173A0217CB71100009B81710F73A012
S214000090117C914173A0117CB7E107009B81C130B0
S2140000A073A0517C9B011000939101029381F1FF94
S2140000B073900132731030B0731040B0731080B07C
S2140000C07310A0B07310B0B07310E0B07310F0B03F
S2140000D0731000B1731010B1731020B1731030B1EB
S2140000E0731040B1731050B185417390313289411D
S2140000F073904132994173908132A1417390A1323D
S214000100A5417390B132B1417390E132B54173901D
S214000110F132B94173900133BD4173901133C1413F
S21400012073902133C54173903133C9417390413385
S214000130CD417390513373100032EF107072130577
S21400014000009300A0051301B0069301C0070B0042
S2140001508001B74144009B8131339391C100938164
"conv_test.hex" [dos] 3358L, 154452C           1,1      Top

```

e) 为了能将二进制文件通过 Verilog 语言中的\$readmemh 语法读入到内存模型中，再使用/tools/Srec2vmem 脚本将 hex 文件拆分为 inst.pat 和 data.pat 文件，分别对应链接脚本中的 MEM1 和 MEM2 的数据。该文件的格式满足\$readmemh 的语法要求。

data.pat (~/yyd_21307140079/smart9_release/workdir) - GVIM4 (on admin) -					
File	Edit	Tools	Syntax	Buffers	Window

了 CPU 的性能，即内存墙的现象。通过引入缓存可以大大减少在访问内存时损耗的时间。

4、实验收获、存在问题、改进措施或建议等

实验收获：

- 1) 整体了解了仿真平台的仿真流程，加深了对 soc 仿真的理解。
- 2) 直观感受到了分支预测对减少 CPI，提高 CPU 性能的巨大作用
- 3) 通过指令分布统计，深刻感受到程序中访存指令对 CPU 性能的影响，以及通过引入缓存来解决内存墙问题。

存在问题以及建议：

- 1) 对引入缓存与否对程序 CPI 的减少没有直观对比，希望可以跑一遍关闭或者无缓存情况下的仿真，来直观感受引入缓存的作用。
- 2) 对仿真中调用的各个脚本以及具体的实现还是不太清楚，需要自己上网查阅资料。