

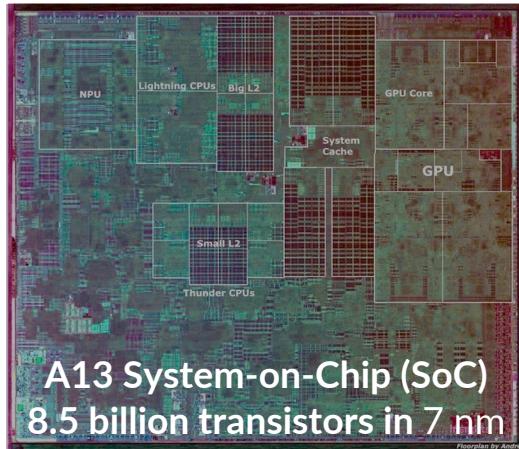

AHA: An Open-Source Framework for Co-design of Programmable Accelerators and Compilers

Kalhan Koul^{*1}, Jackson Melchert^{*1}, Keyi Zhang^{*1}, Taeyoung Kong^{*1}, Maxwell Strange^{*1}, Olivia Hsu^{*1}, Qiaoyi Liu^{*1}, Jeff Setter^{*1}, Ross Daly^{*1}, Caleb Donovick^{*1}, Alex Carsello^{*1}, Leonard Truong¹, Po-Han Chen¹, Yuchen Mei¹, Zhouhua Xie¹, Kathleen Feng¹, Gedeon Nyengelle¹, Dillon Huff¹, Kavya Sreedhar¹, Huifeng Ke¹, Ankita Nayak¹, Rajsekhar Setaluri¹, Stephen Richardson¹, Christopher Torng², Pat Hanrahan¹, Clark Barrett¹, Mark Horowitz¹, Fredrik Kjolstad¹, Priyanka Raina¹

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Domain-Specific Accelerators

With the slowdown of Moore's law and end of Dennard scaling, **hardware specialization** is necessary to improve performance and energy efficiency of computing systems

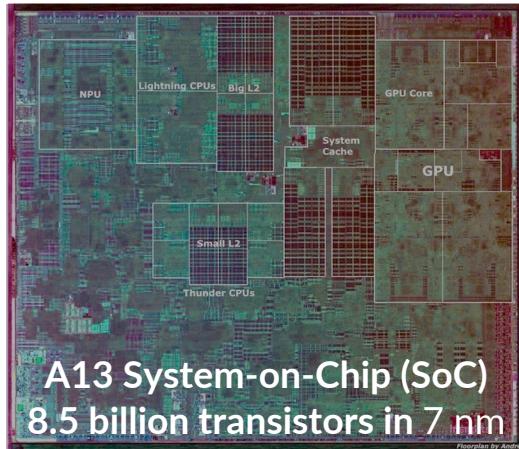


Modern SoCs have dozens of domain-specific accelerators

- Graphics
- Machine Learning
- Image Processing
- Video Coding
- Cryptography
- Wireless ...

Domain-Specific Accelerators

With the slowdown of Moore's law and end of Dennard scaling, **hardware specialization** is necessary to improve performance and energy efficiency of computing systems



A13 System-on-Chip (SoC)
8.5 billion transistors in 7 nm

Modern SoCs have dozens of domain-specific accelerators

However, designing, verifying and deploying such systems with accelerators has a large engineering cost

Software Cost > Verification Cost > Design Cost

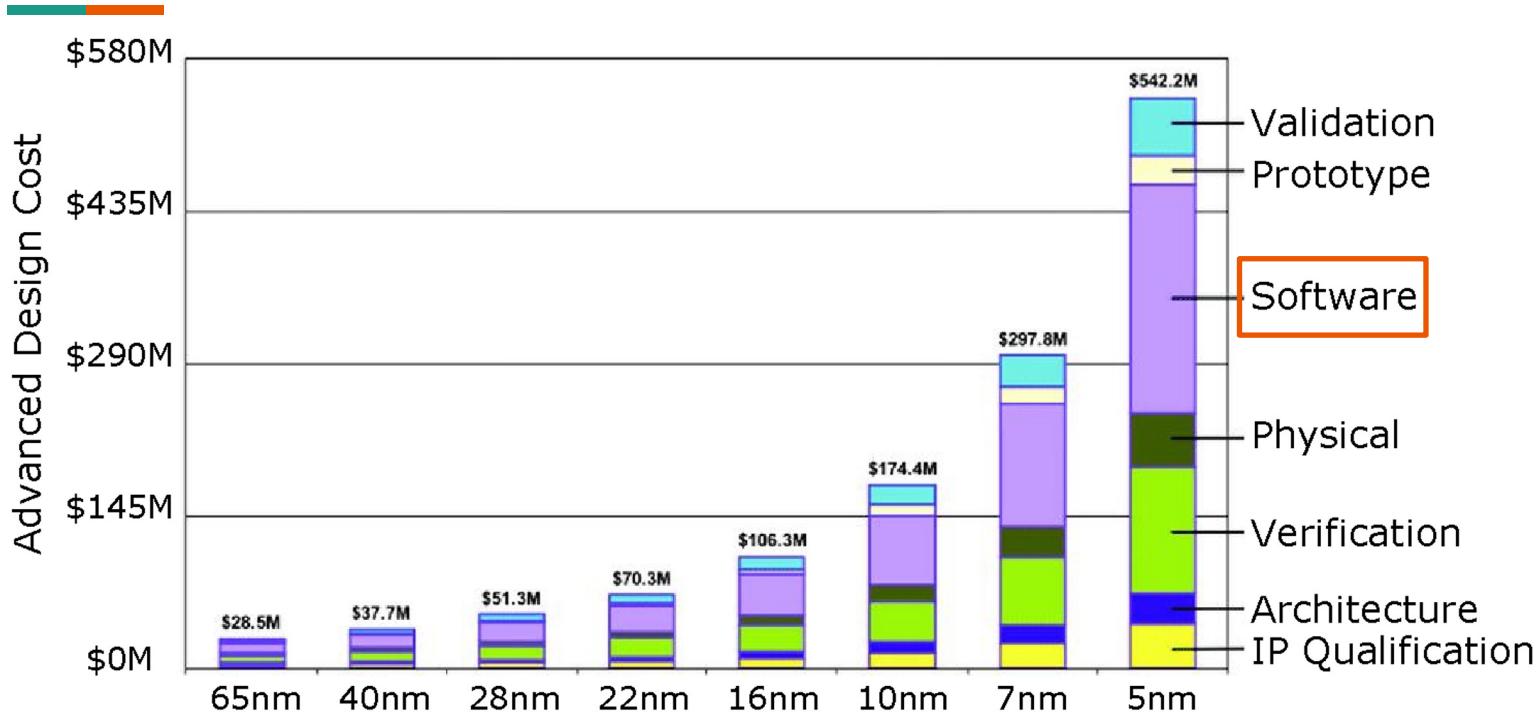
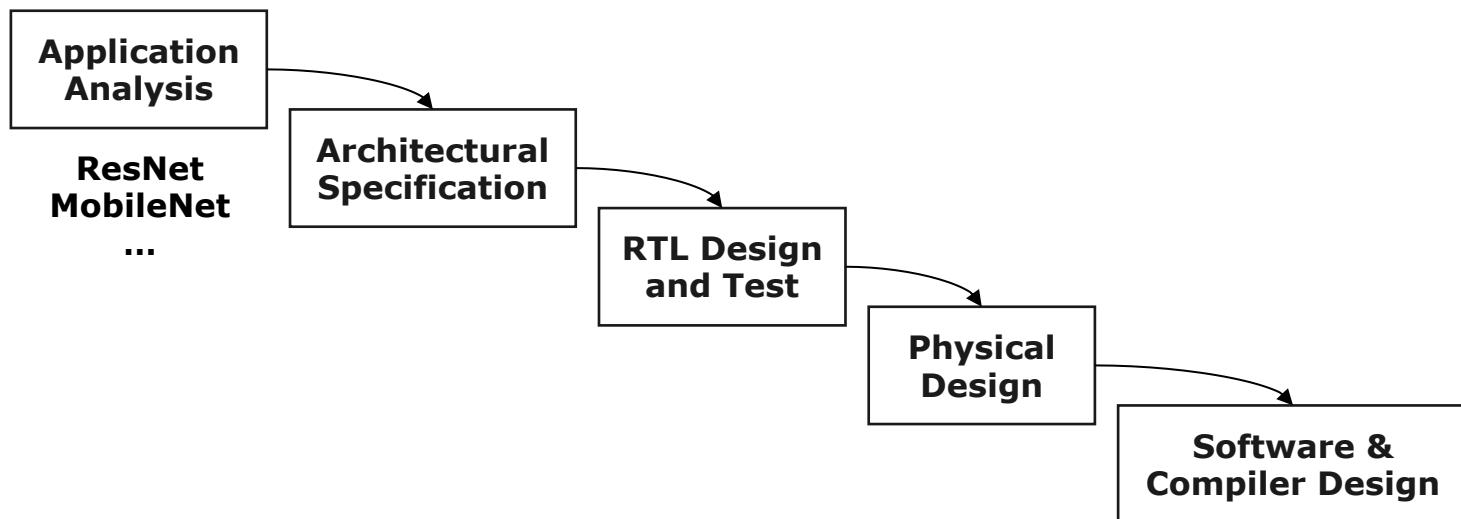


Image source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Chip-Design-and-Manufacturing-Cost-under-Different-Process-Nodes-Data-Source-from-IBS_fig1_340843129

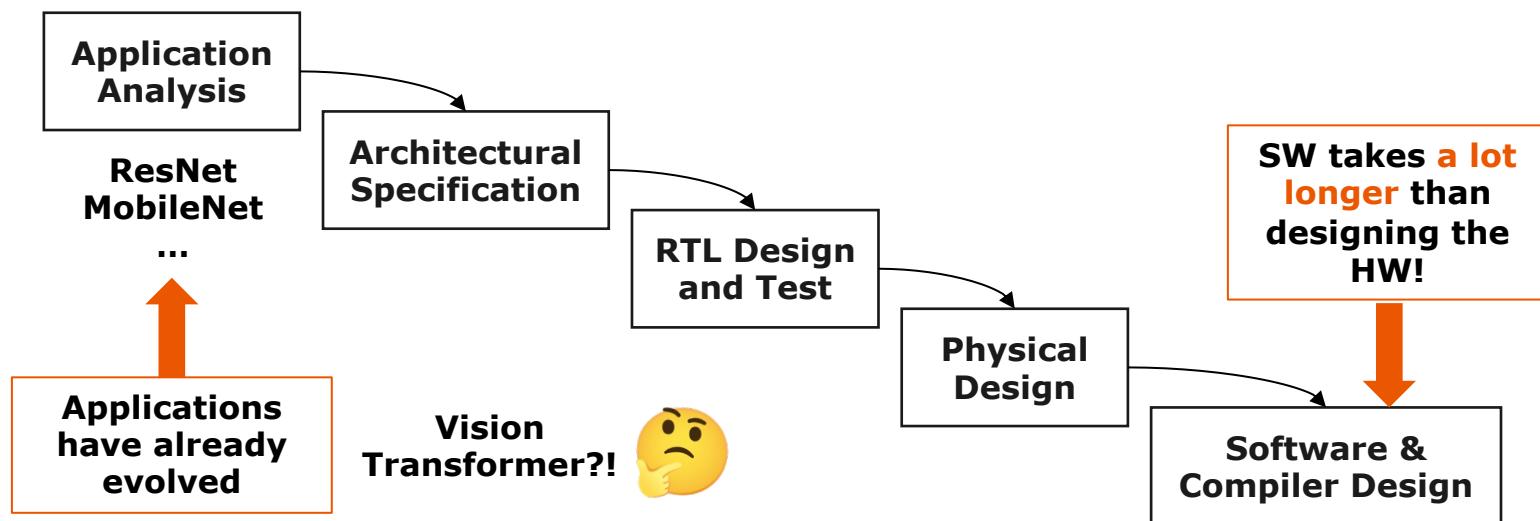
Existing Approach to Accelerator Design

- The most common approach to create accelerators is a waterfall approach



Existing Approach to Accelerator Design

- The most common approach to create accelerators is a waterfall approach

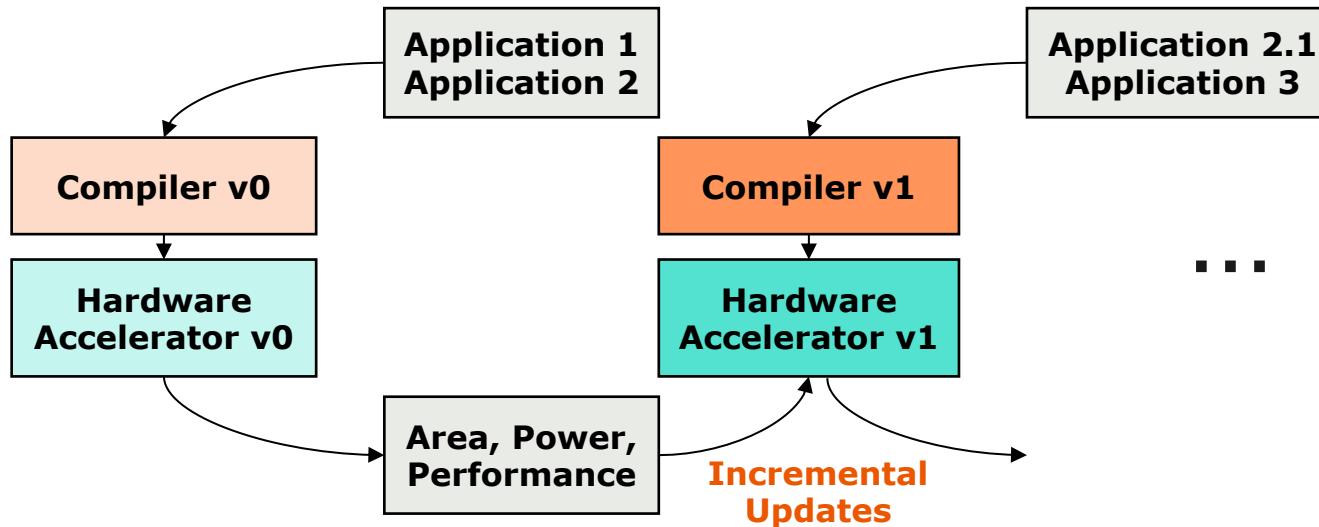


Challenges to Adopting Hardware Specialization at Scale

- Prohibitive **cost of design and verification** of accelerator-based systems
- Lack of a **structured approach for evolving the software stack** as the underlying hardware becomes more specialized
- No general **methodology for specializing hardware to domains**, rather than a few benchmarks

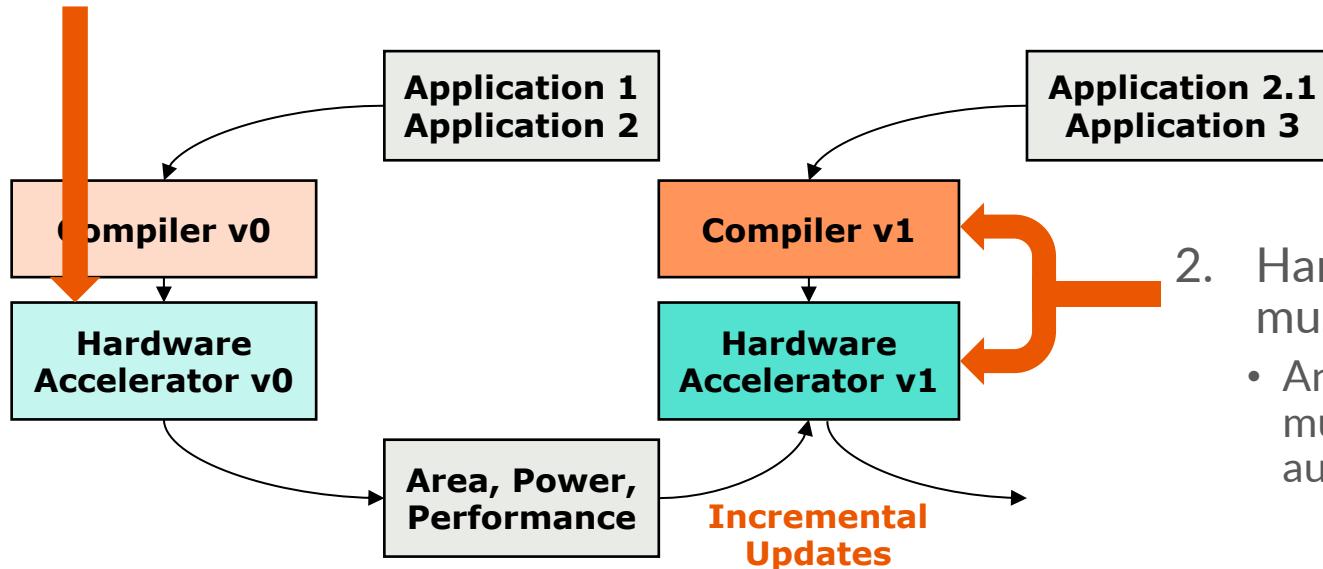
Waterfall Approach -> Agile Approach

- Agile approaches are very common in SW development --- we create tools to adapt them to hardware/compiler co-design
- Incrementally update the hardware accelerator and software to map to it



Requirements for the Agile Approach

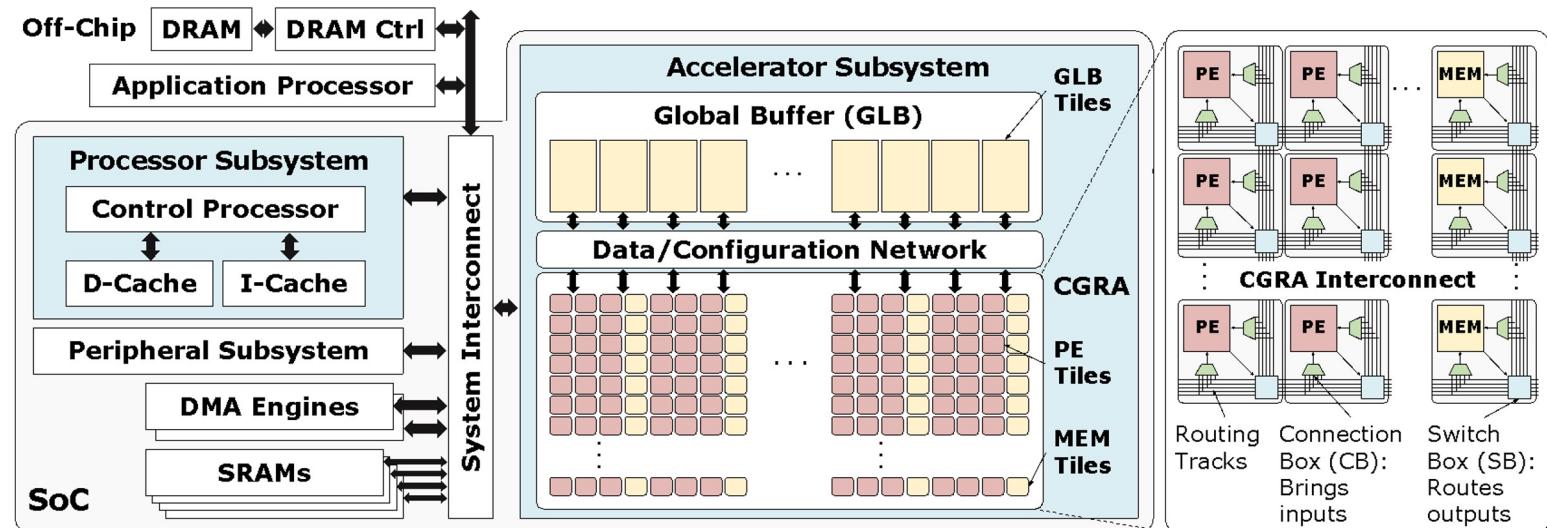
1. Accelerator must be **configurable**
 - So we can map new or modified applications to it (although with lower efficiency)



2. Hardware and compiler must **evolve together**
 - Any change in hardware must propagate to compiler automatically

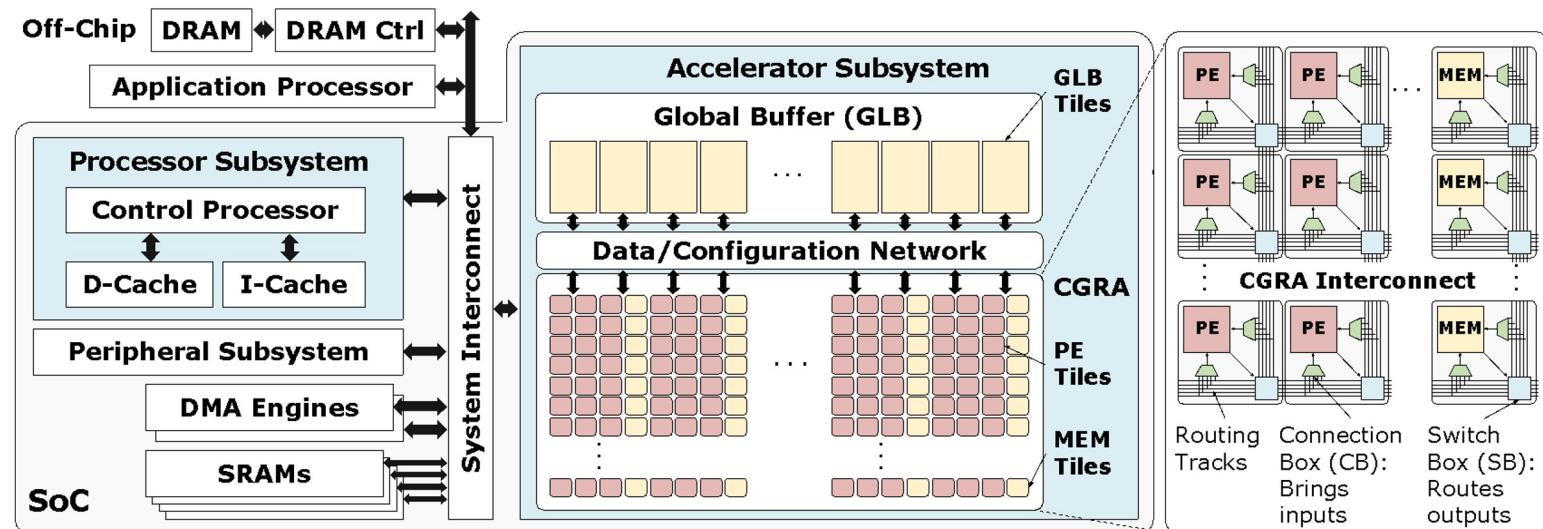
CGRAs as Accelerator Templates

- Think about **accelerators as specialized coarse-grained reconfigurable arrays** (CGRAs) --- similar to an FPGA but with larger compute and memory units, and word-level interconnect



CGRAs as Accelerator Templates

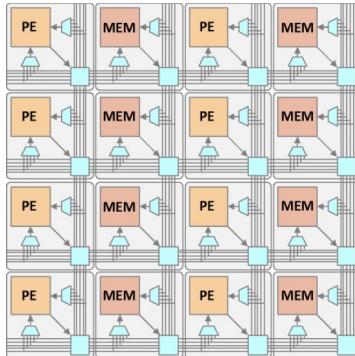
- Is **programmable** enough to accommodate **application evolution**
- Allows **specialization** and exploiting **parallelism and locality** --- characteristics that make an accelerator efficient



CGRAs as Accelerator Templates

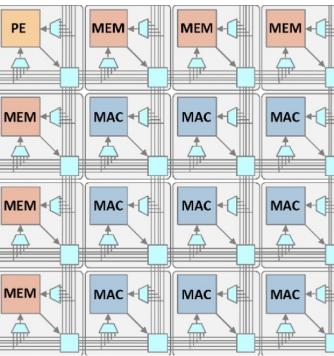
- By **tuning the amount of configurability** in CGRA PEs, MEMs and the interconnect, we can create more specialized (closer to ASICs) or more general-purpose accelerators (closer to FPGAs)

Base CGRA



Incremental Updates

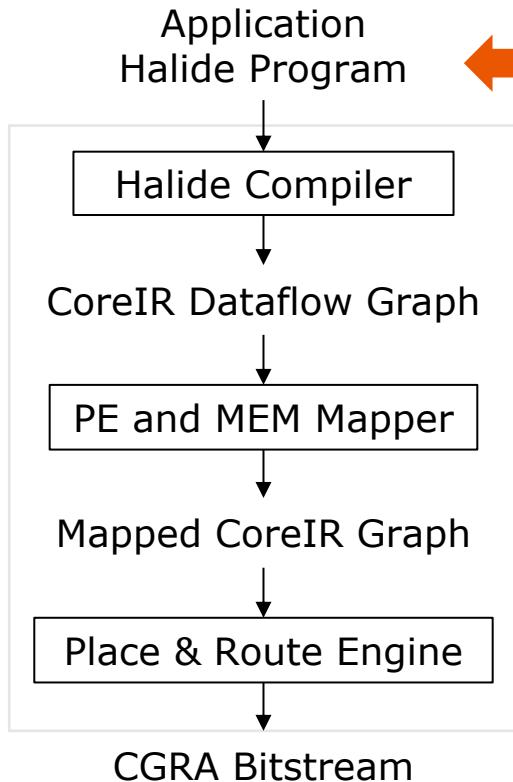
- Make PE a MAC
- Simplify interconnect to systolic connections
- ...



NN-CGRA
≡ TPU-like
Accelerator

- More importantly, thinking of accelerators as specialized CGRAs provides a **standard accelerator template for a compiler to target**

Compiler from Halide Applications to CGRAs



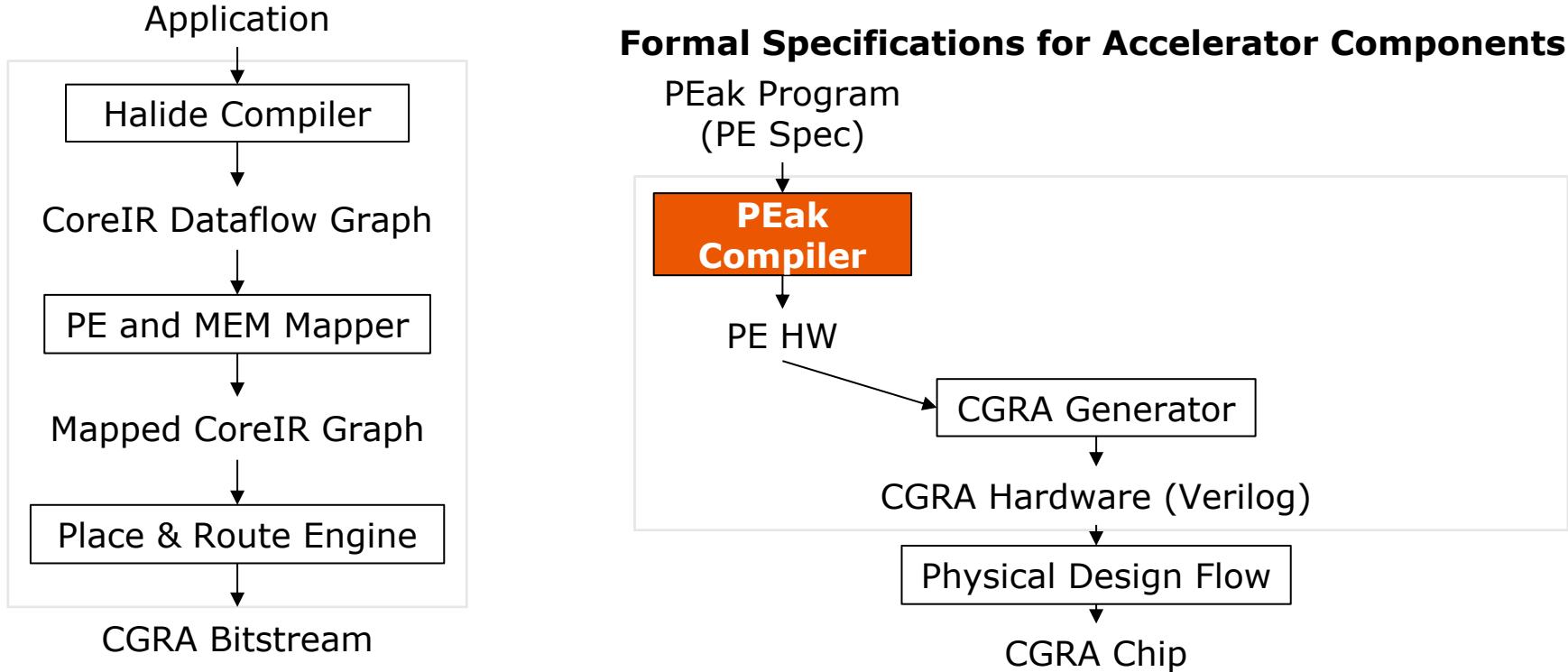
Dense Linear Algebra
(Machine Learning, Image Processing, etc.)

Hardware **independent**

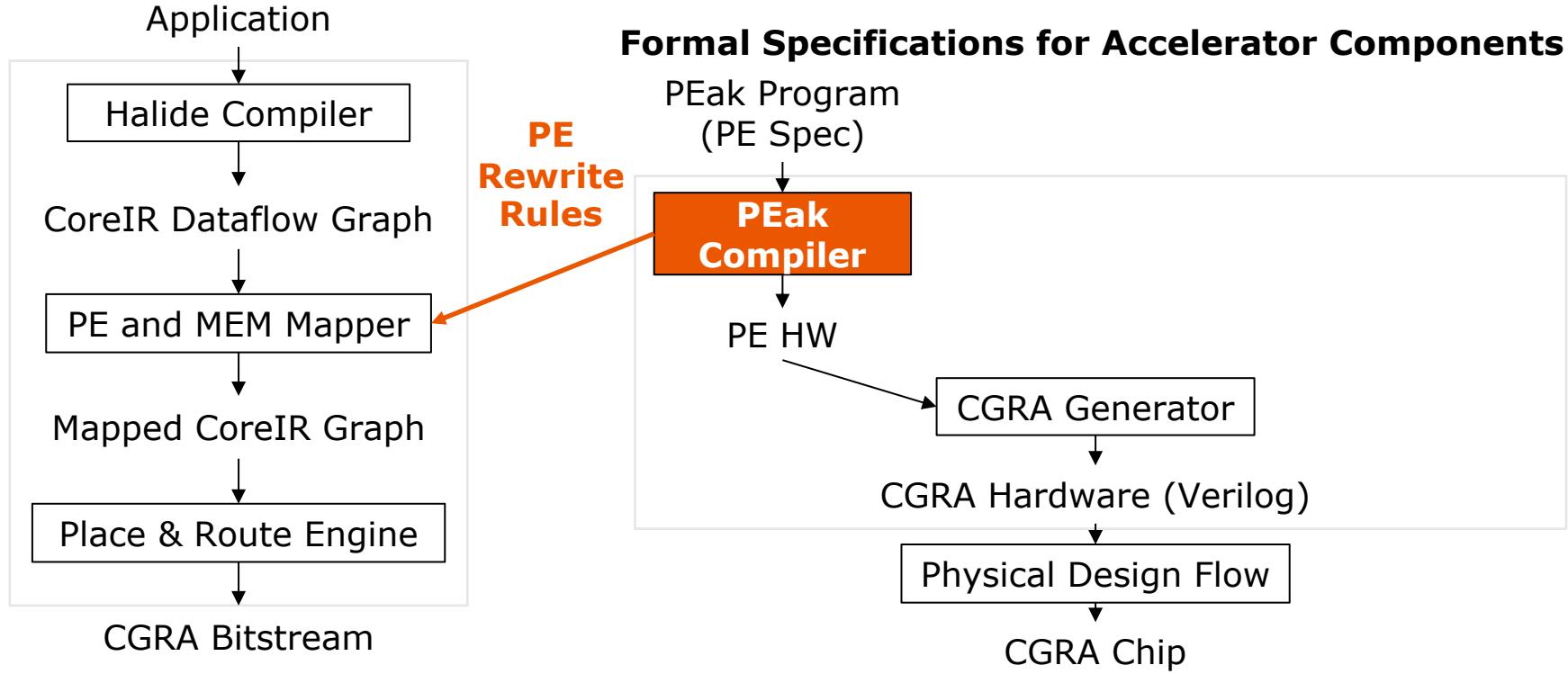
Hardware **dependent**

Q. Liu et al, "Unified Buffer: Compiling image processing and machine learning applications to push-memory accelerators," TACO 2022

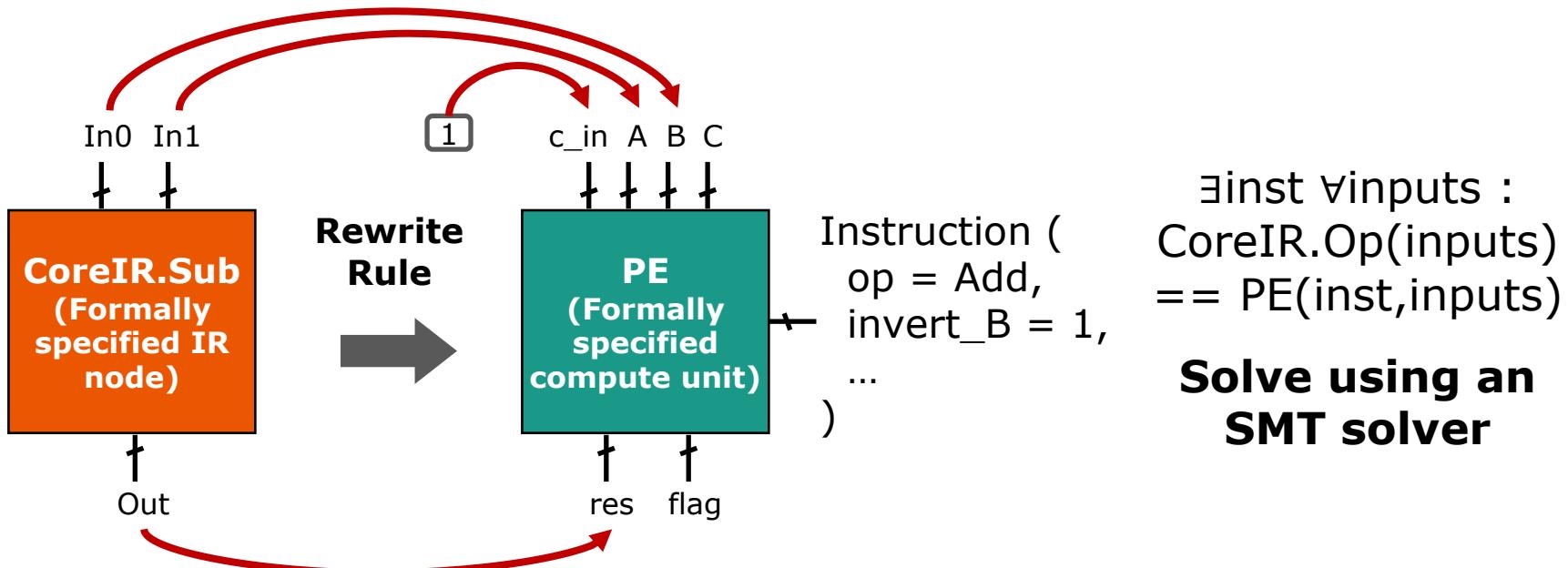
Automatically Generate HW and Compiler Collateral from a Single Source of Truth



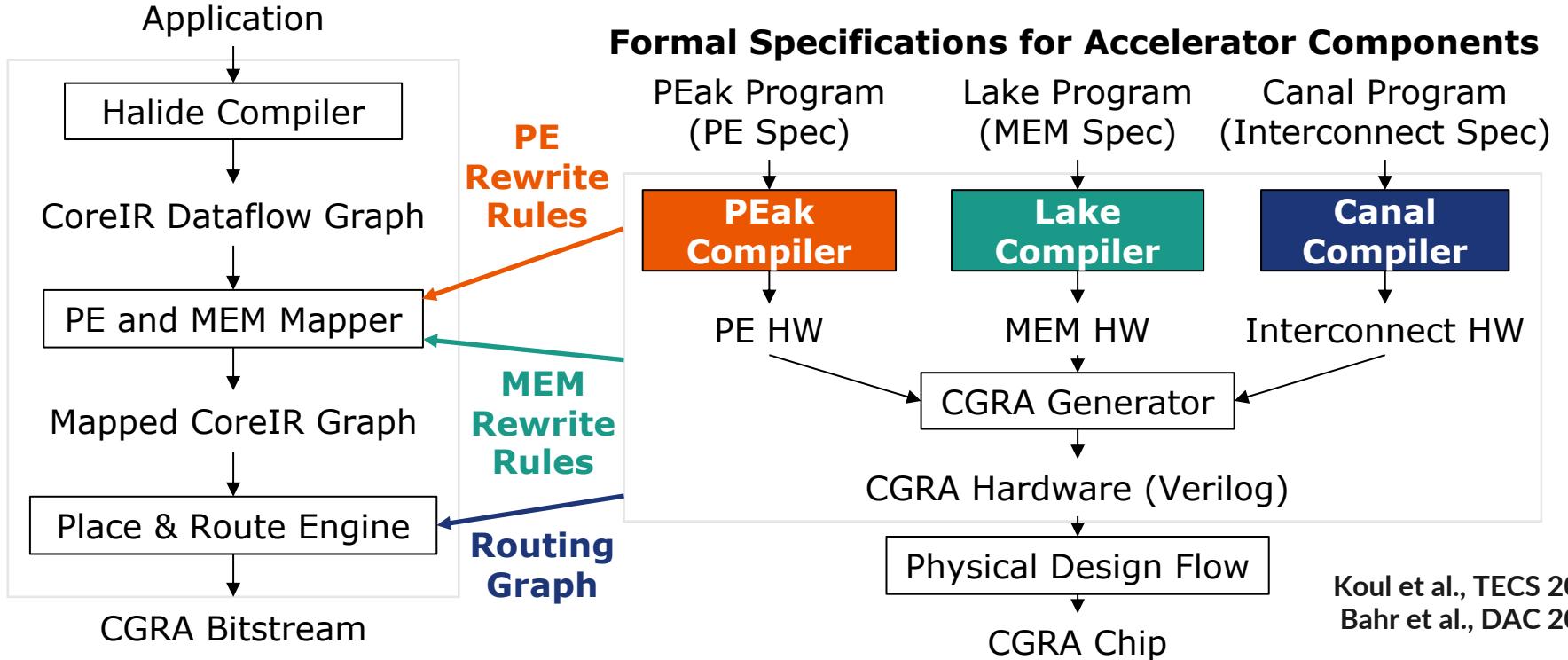
Automatically Generate HW and Compiler Collateral from a Single Source of Truth



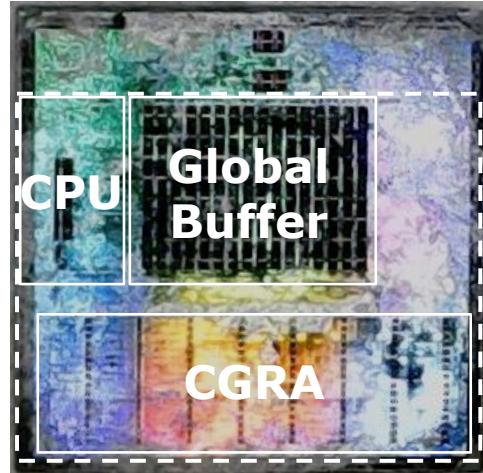
Automatic Rewrite Rule Generation with SMT



Automatically Generate HW and Compiler Collateral from a Single Source of Truth



Accelerators Designed Using AHA Flow

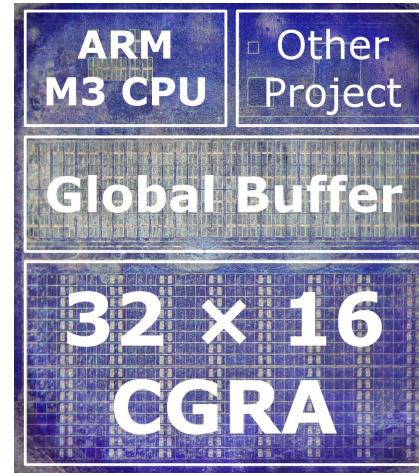


Amber SoC

TSMC 16

Statically scheduled dense data processing e.g. image processing and ML

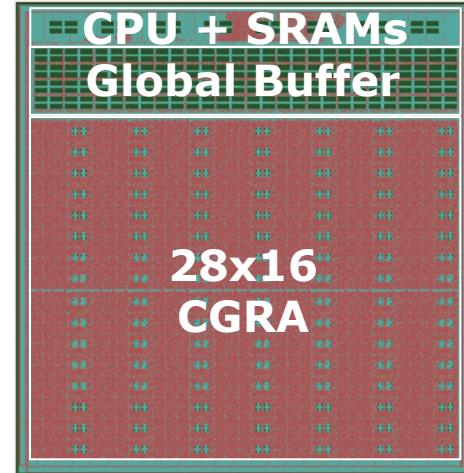
VLSI 2022, Hot Chips 2022, JSSC 2023



Onyx SoC

GF 12

- + Higher compute density
 - + Energy-efficient memories
 - + Sparse tensor algebra
- VLSI 2024, Hot Chips 2024

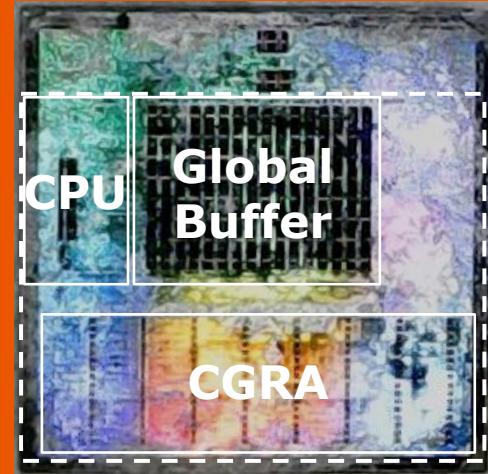


Opal SoC

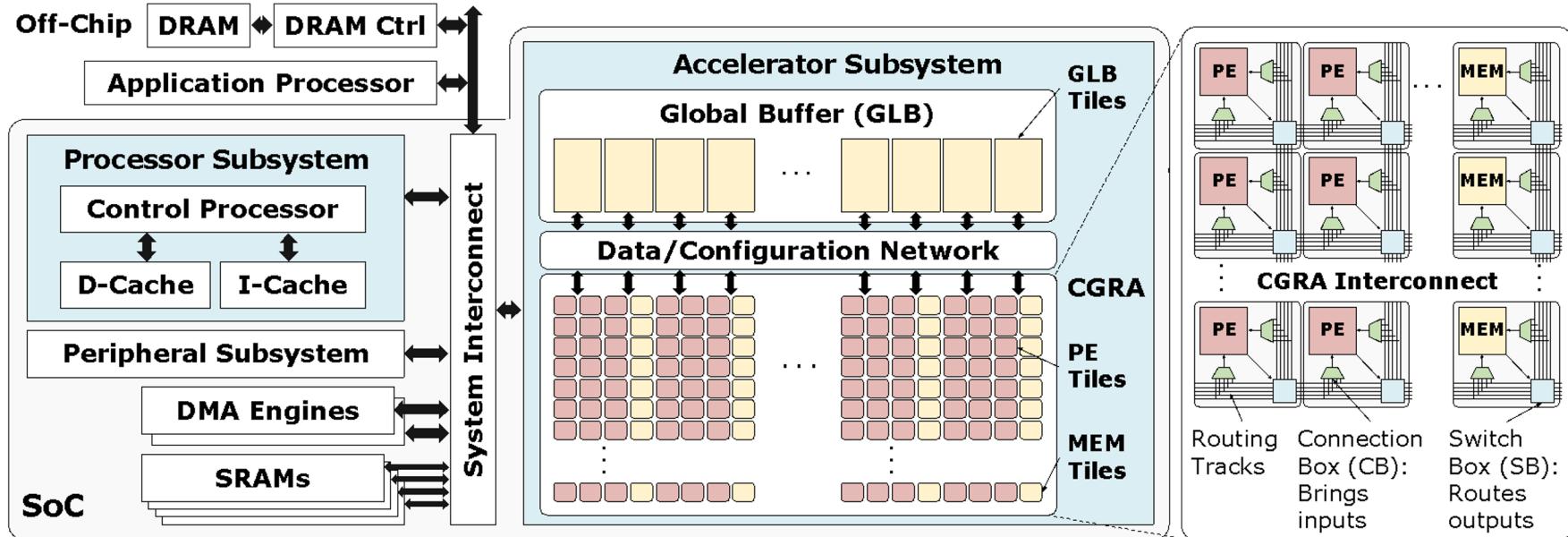
Intel 16

- (Taped out: Dec 2023)
- + Higher performance on sparse tensor algebra
 - + Sparse machine learning

Amber CGRA – Dense Image Processing and Machine Learning Accelerator



Amber: CGRA SoC Designed with Agile Approach



Carsello et al., VLSI 2022, Feng et al., JSSC 2023

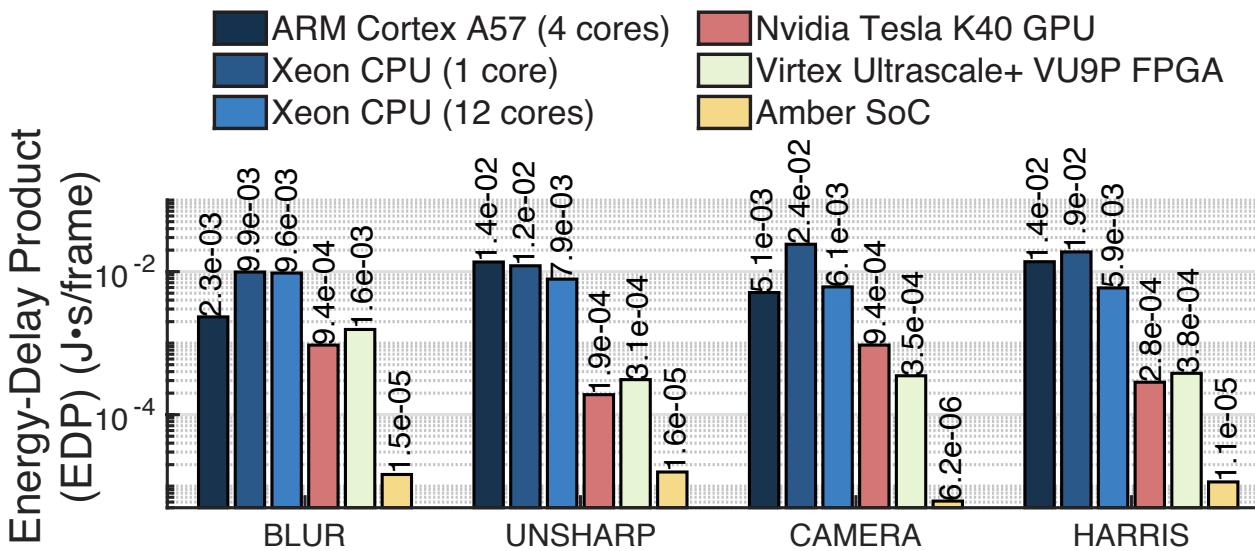
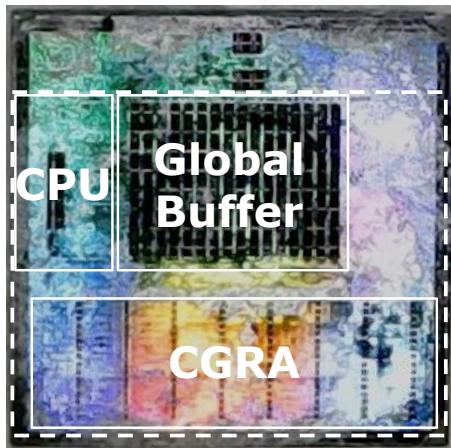
ISSCC 2022 Student Research Preview Poster Award

VLSI 2022 Best Demo Paper Award

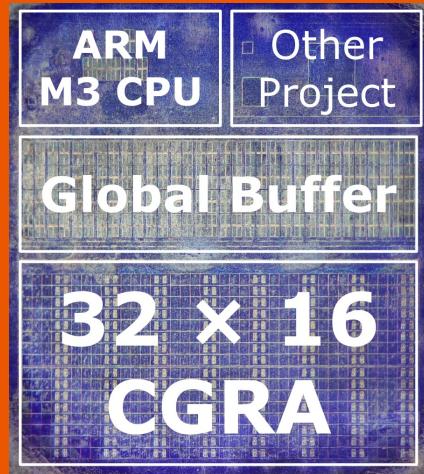
Amber: CGRA SoC Designed with Agile Approach

- Amber achieves 160-1200x, 678-3902x, 498-988x, 12-152x, and 20-107x better EDP vs. Cortex A57, 1-core and 12-core Xeon CPUs, GPU, and FPGA respectively

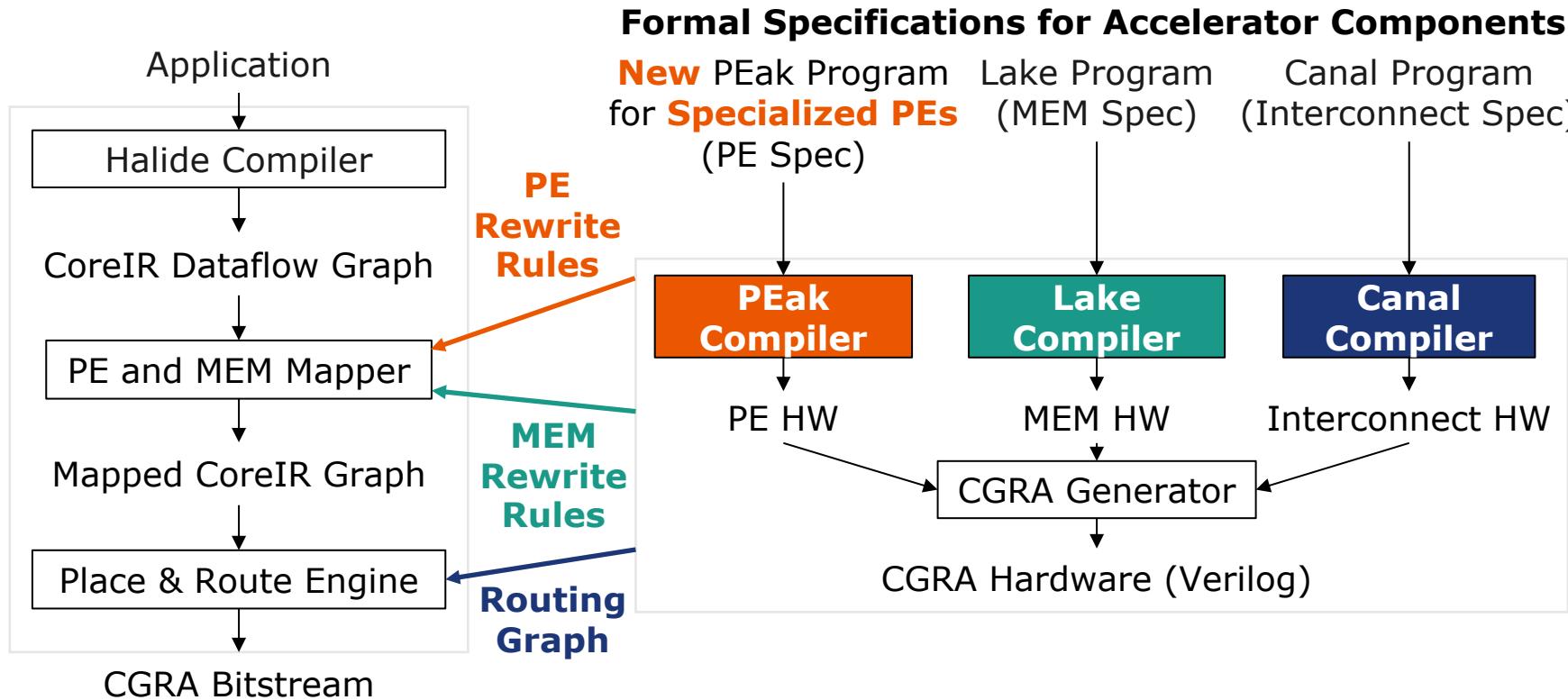
Amber in TSMC 16 nm



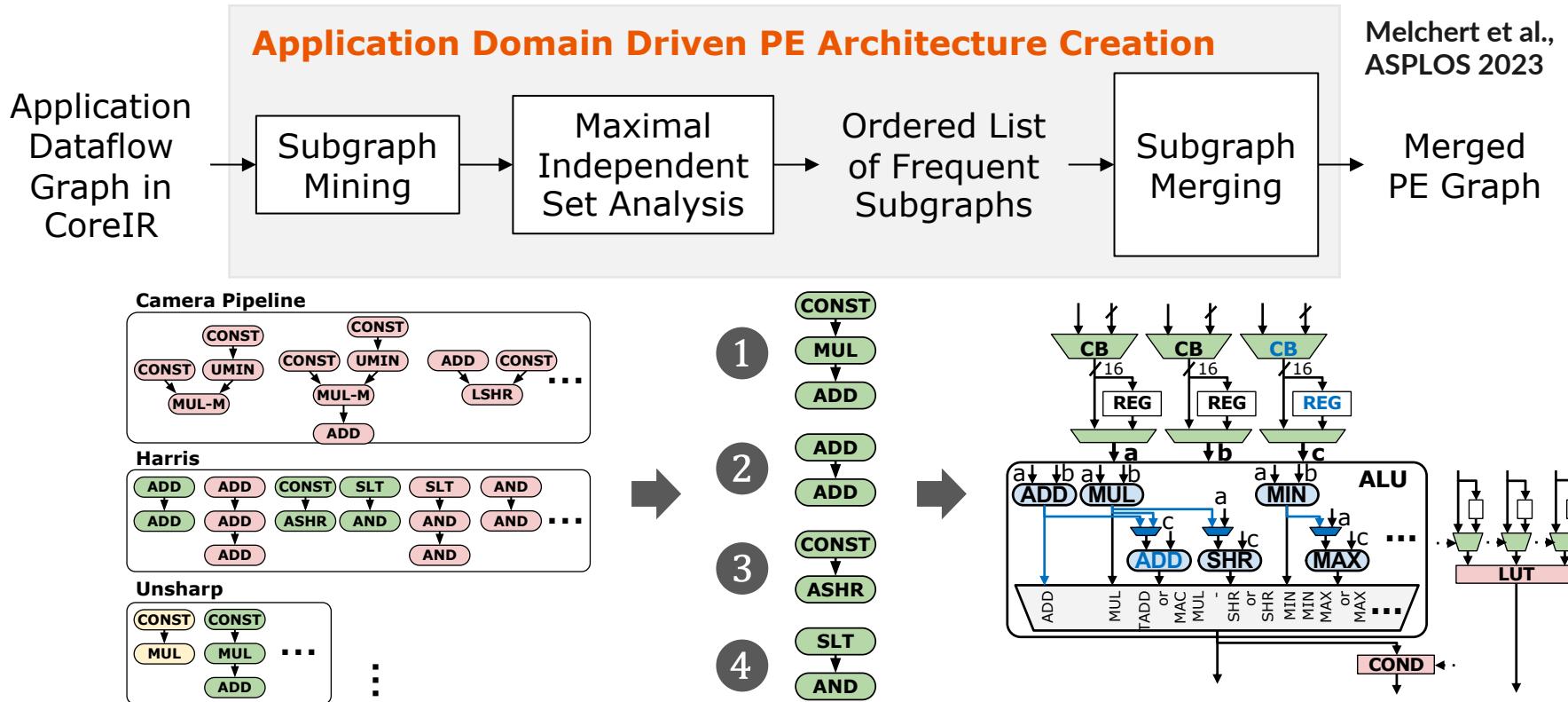
Onyx CGRA – Improving Dense Acceleration and Adding Sparse Tensor Algebra Acceleration



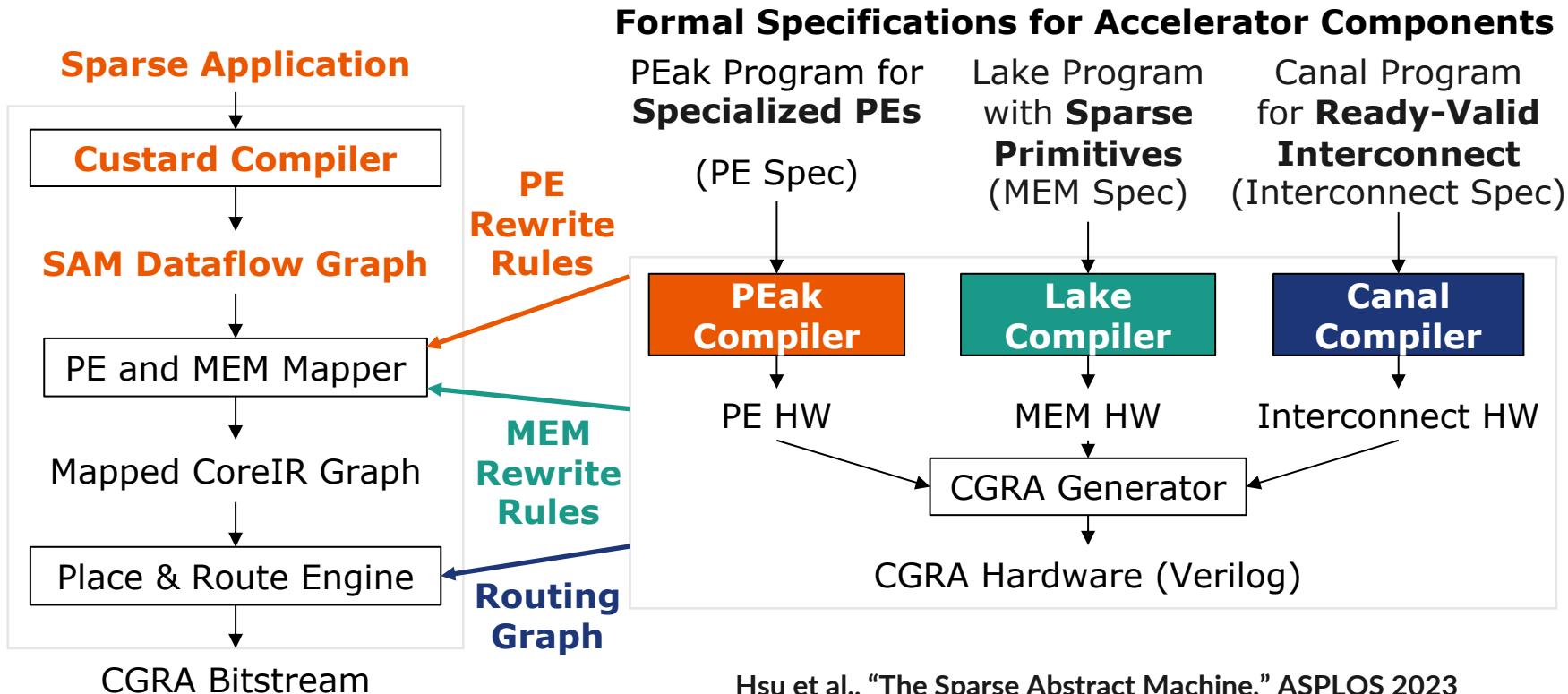
Improving Performance for Dense Applications



APEX: Application-Driven PE Exploration



Extending the CGRA to Sparse Applications



Extending the CGRA to Sparse Applications

Example Sparse Application

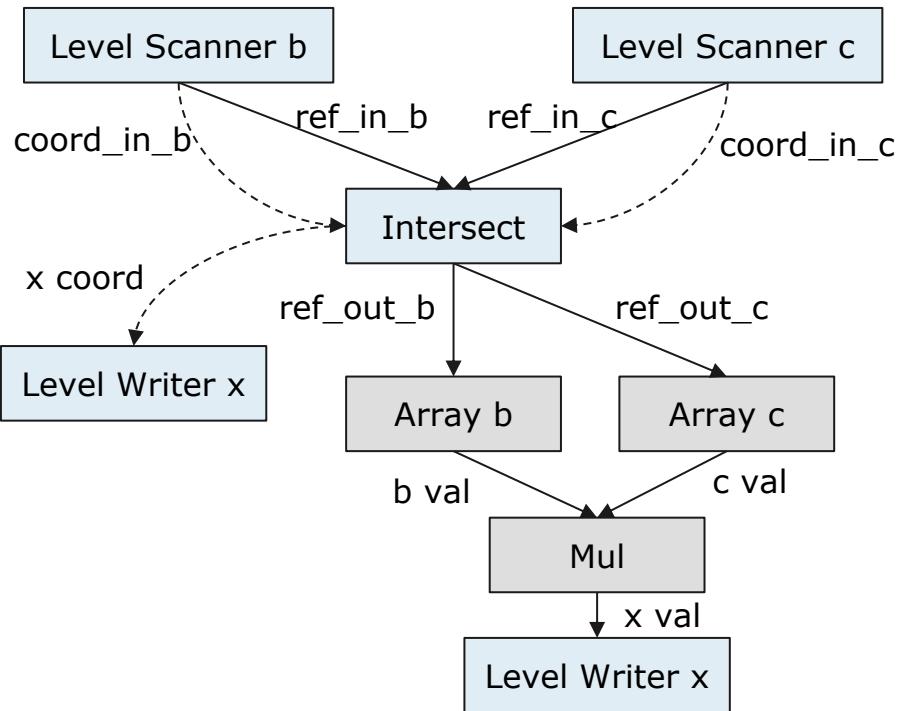
Compute (stmt):

```
X(i,j) = B(i) * C(i);
```

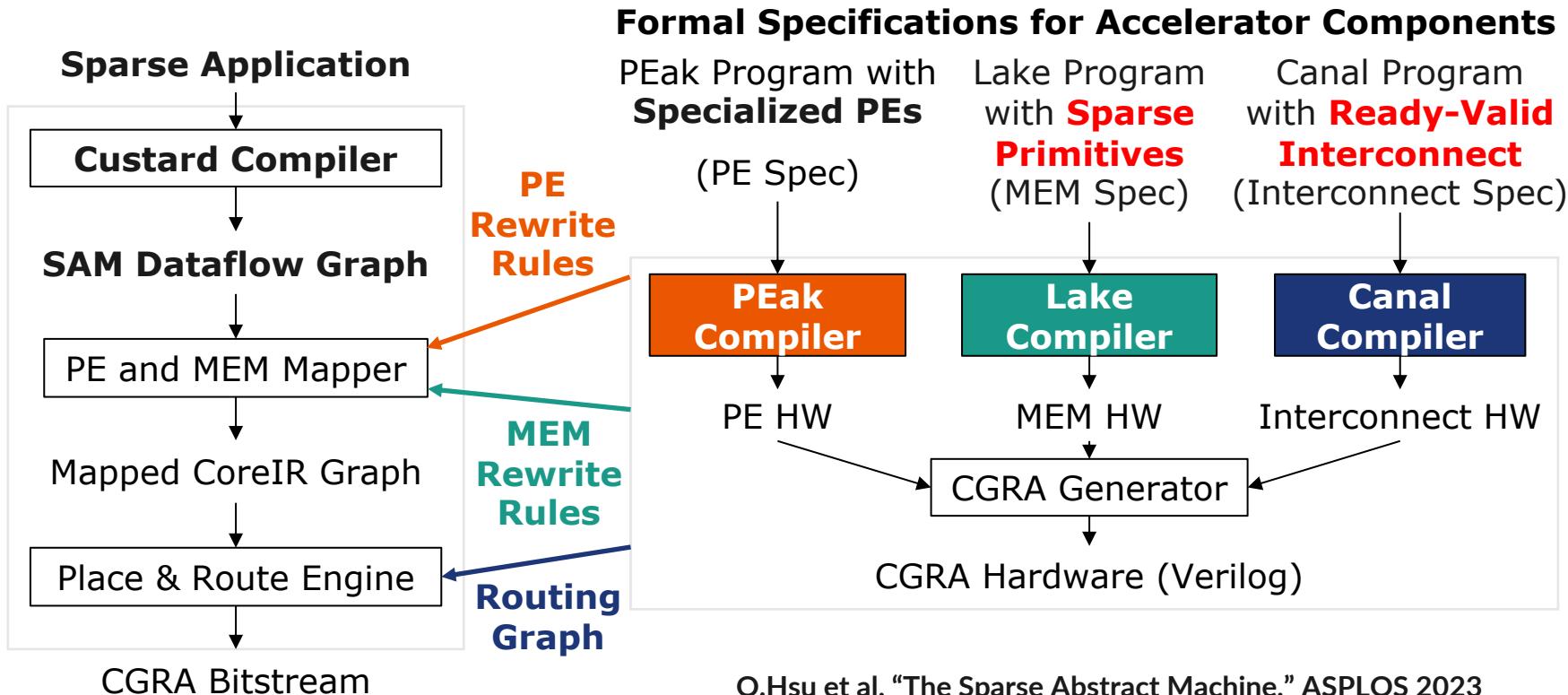
Scheduling and Format:

```
Format sp = Sparse;  
Tensor X({sp});  
Tensor B({sp});  
Tensor C({sp});
```

Example SAM Graph

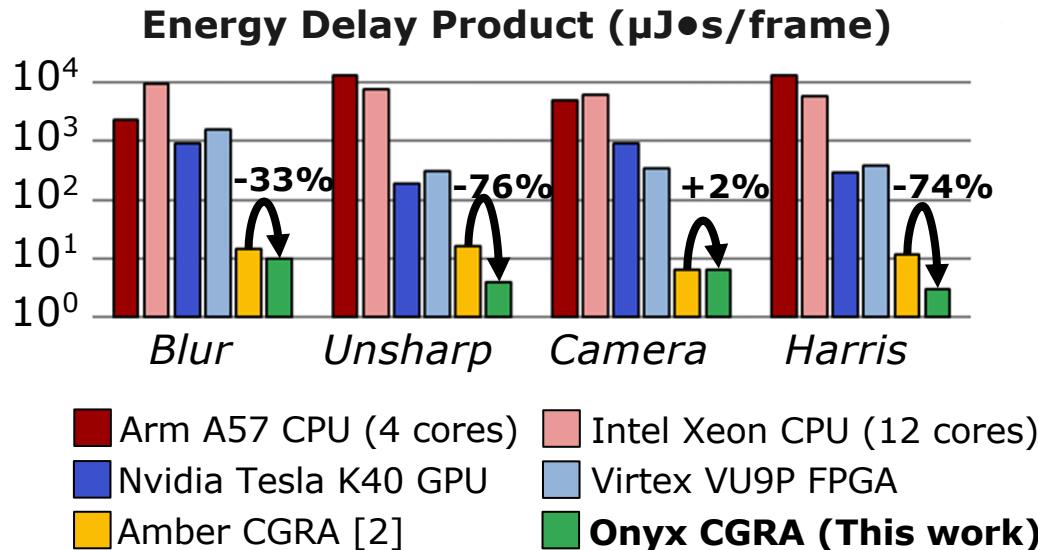


Extending the CGRA to Sparse Applications



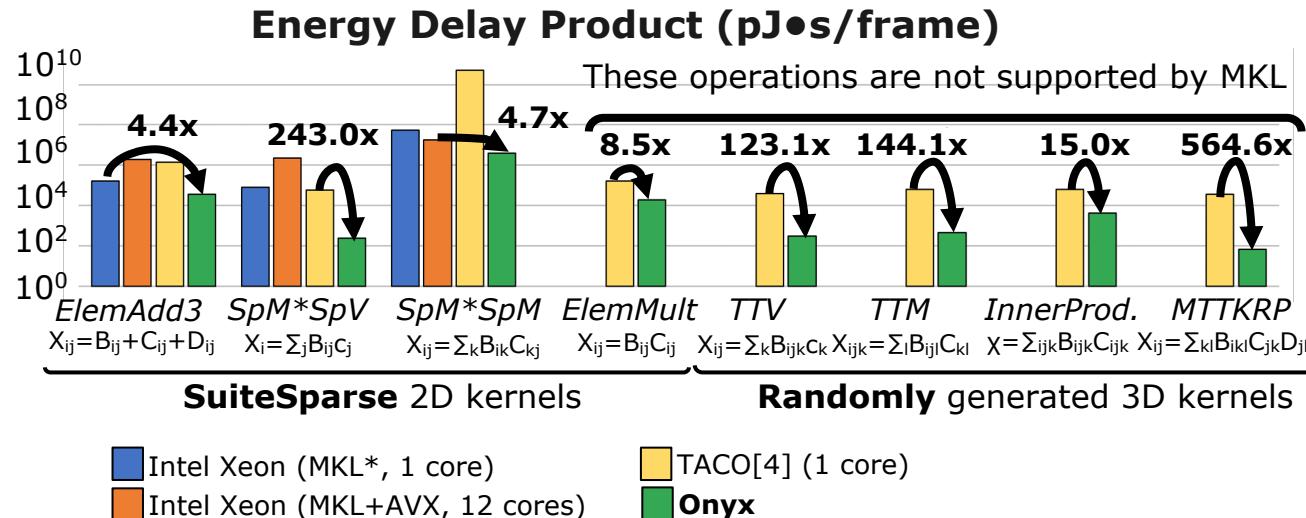
Onyx: CGRA with Dense and Sparse Acceleration

- Onyx achieves up to 85% lower EDP versus Amber on dense applications



Onyx: CGRA with Dense and Sparse Acceleration

- Onyx achieves up to 565x EDP improvement over CPU sparse libraries



AHA Summary

- Demonstrated an **agile hardware-software co-design methodology**, using three key insights
 - Thinking about **accelerators as specialized CGRAs** provides a standard accelerator template for a compiler to target
 - Using a combination of new specification languages and formal methods, we can **automatically generate the accelerator hardware and its compiler** from a single source of truth
 - This enables creating higher-level **design-space exploration frameworks** for application domain-driven optimization of accelerator
- Used to create multiple end-to-end chip demonstrations, with significant reuse in both the hardware and the software toolchain

The AHA Team



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Acknowledgements for Funding

- DARPA DSSoC
- AHA Center
- Stanford SystemX Alliance
- SRC JUMP 2.0 PRISM Center
- NSF Award 2238006
- Intel HIP
- Apple
- Samsung

Publications

Hardware Generators:

AHA Overview – DAC 2020 <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9218553>

AHA Details – TECS 2023 <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10258121>

PEak – arXiv 2023 <https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.13106>

Canal – CAL 2023 <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10105430>

APEX – ASPLOS 2023 <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3582016.3582070>

Compilers:

Dense Compiler – TACO 2023 <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3572908>

Sparse Compiler & SAM – ASPLOS 2023 <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3582016.3582051>

Rewrite Rule Generation – FMCAD 2022 <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10026577>

CGRA Pipelining – TCAD 2024 <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10504565>

Chips:

Onyx – VLSI 2024

Amber – VLSI 2022, JSSC 2023 <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10258121>

Code and Upcoming Tutorial!

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'StanfordAHA/aha'. The page has a dark header with navigation links for Product, Solutions, Open Source, Enterprise, and Pricing. A search bar and sign-in links are also present. Below the header, the repository name 'StanfordAHA/aha' is shown as public. The main content area includes tabs for Code, Issues (5), Pull requests (16), Discussions, Actions, Projects, Wiki (underlined), Security, and Insights. The 'Wiki' tab is currently selected.

- Try it out! : <https://github.com/StanfordAHA/aha>
- Wiki: <https://github.com/StanfordAHA/aha/wiki>
- Tutorial at MICRO 2024!
Nov 2 – 6, 2024
Austin, Texas, USA

