

Edge ML Acceleration with RISC-V-enhanced eFPGA-SoCs

Allen Boston

B. Seyoum, L. Carloni, P.-E. Gaillardon

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering – University of Utah



Third Workshop on Open-Source Computer Architecture Research (OSCAR)
Buenos Aires, Argentina - June 29, 2024



Introduction

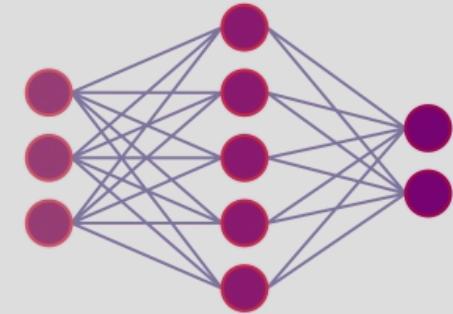
- Growing demand to perform ML tasks on edge devices



Natural Language Interaction



Image and Video Classification



On Device Training

- The appropriate HW deployment is:
 - low power - operates under severe power constraints
 - low development effort - easy to implement
 - flexible - adapt to changing ML models

These design criteria motivate innovation for specialized architectures



Motivation: Performance vs. Design Complexity

- **Cons of bespoke ML accelerator design from scratch**
 - High design effort
 - Significant software preparation
 - Low-flexibility/Fixed-function

Best Performance

High Design Complexity



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- **Role of Compilers + General Purpose Compute**
 - Streamline hardware interfacing
 - High-flexibility

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Performance Suffers

Low Design Complexity



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- **Reuse in the Open-Source Domain**
 - Leverage existing solutions to reduce design complexity
 - Promotes interoperability across projects



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High Design Complexity

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Is it possible to combine aspects of these general implementation approaches with specialized open-source hardware?



Background: Edge ML and Open-Source CPUs

- **TensorFlow (Lite)** open-source development of ML models
 - Easy to use - training, inference, model tuning
 - Pre-trained models - highly optimized
 - Easy portability to open-source hardware with RISC-V
- **RISC-V** open-source development of efficient general purpose computing platforms
 - Highly flexible HW and EDA tools
 - Easily programmable with software toolchain support
 - Enhanced performance with custom ISA extensions



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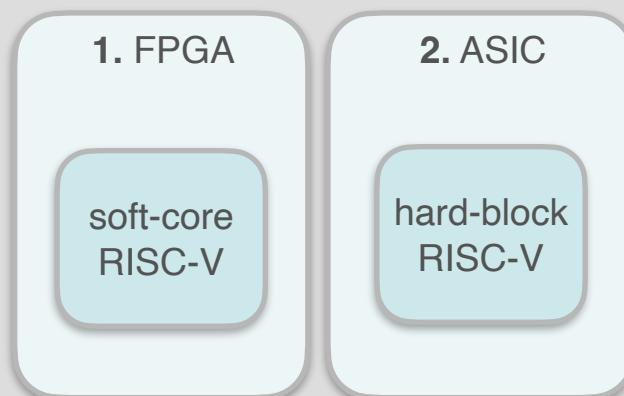


Strong foundation for ML hardware



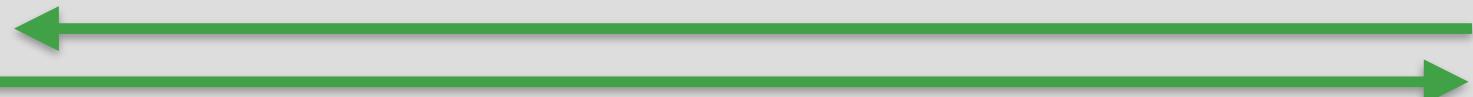
Related Work: TFLite + RISC-V + ISA Extensions

Architecture	TensorFlow Lite	ISA Extensions	Post-Silicon Reconfigurability	Open-Source Hardware	SoC Integration
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3					
4					
5					
This Work					



Programmability

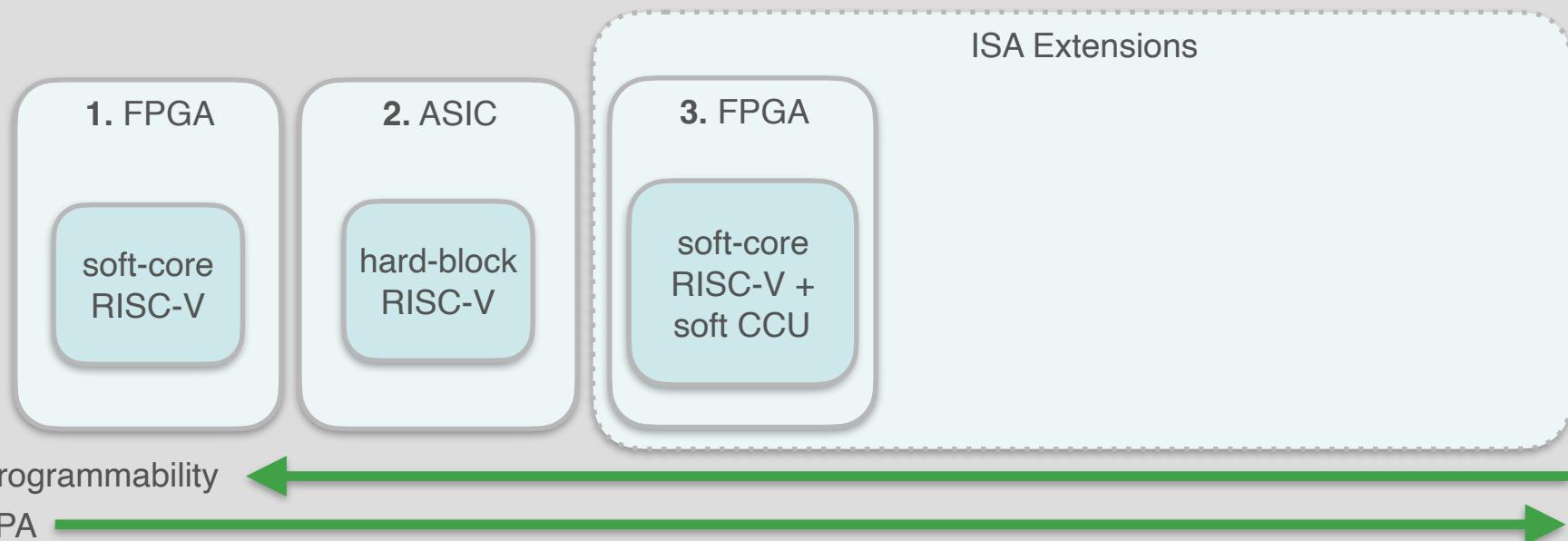
PPA





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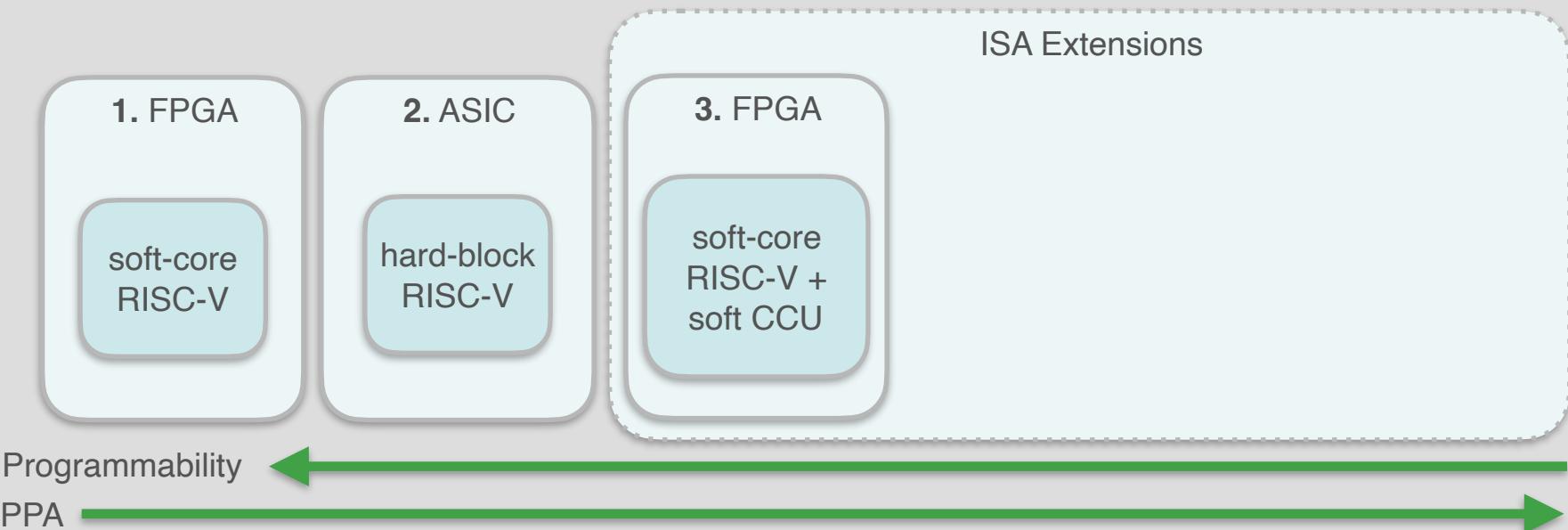


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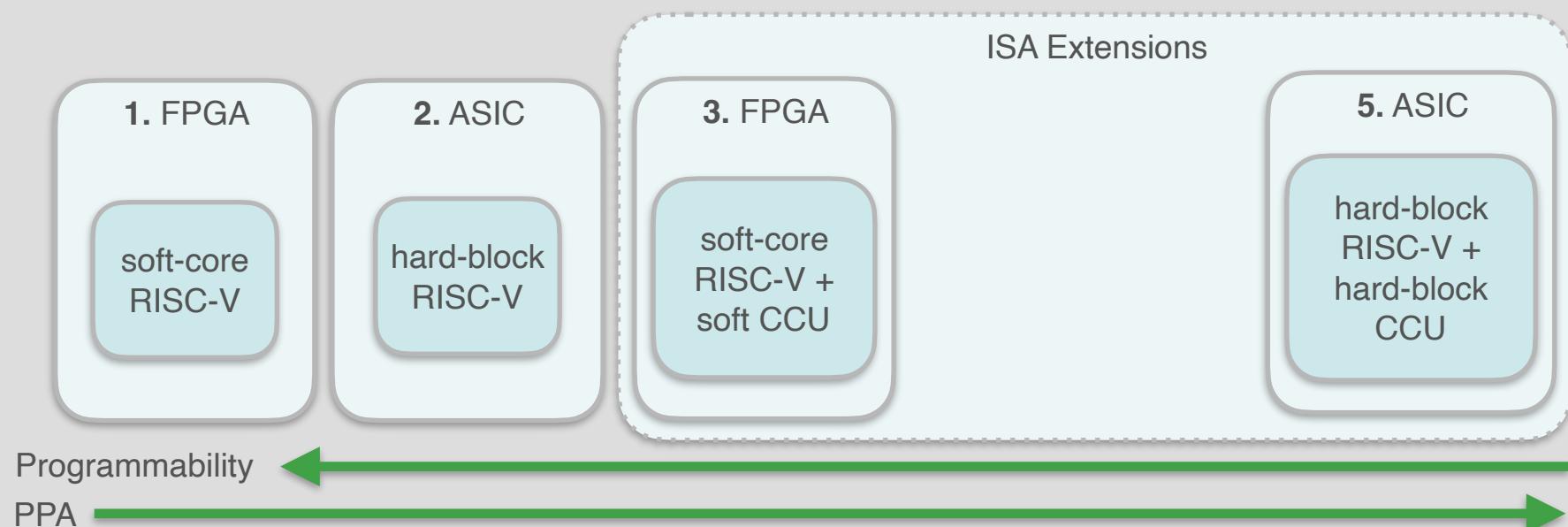


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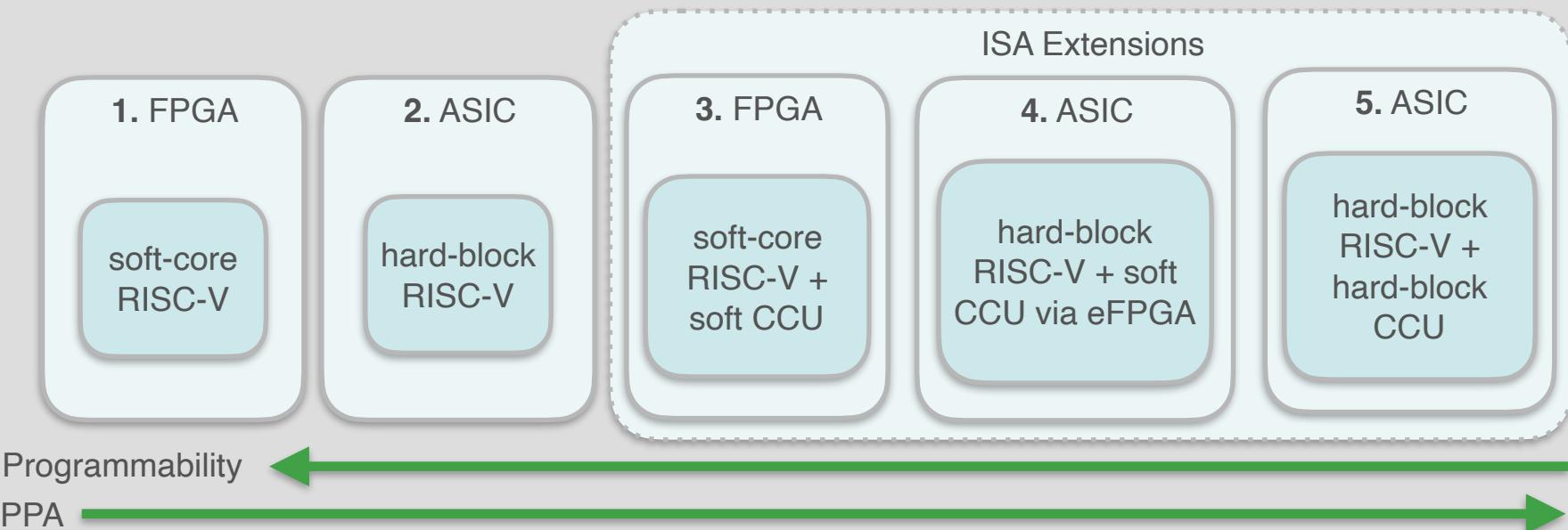


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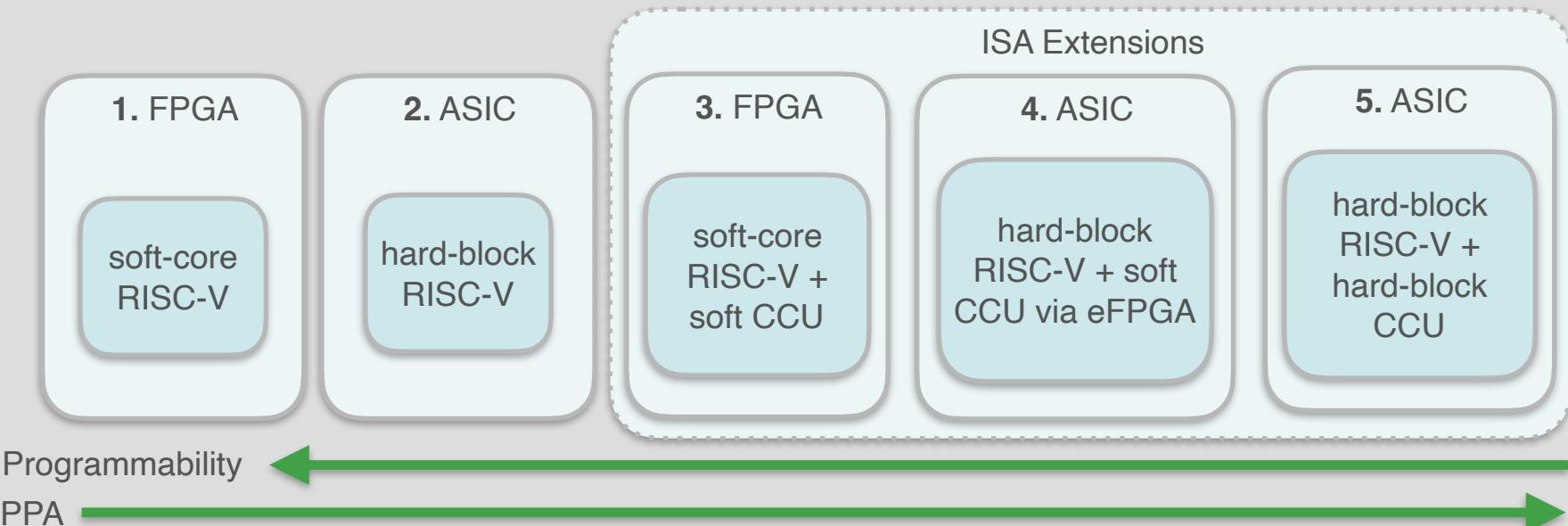


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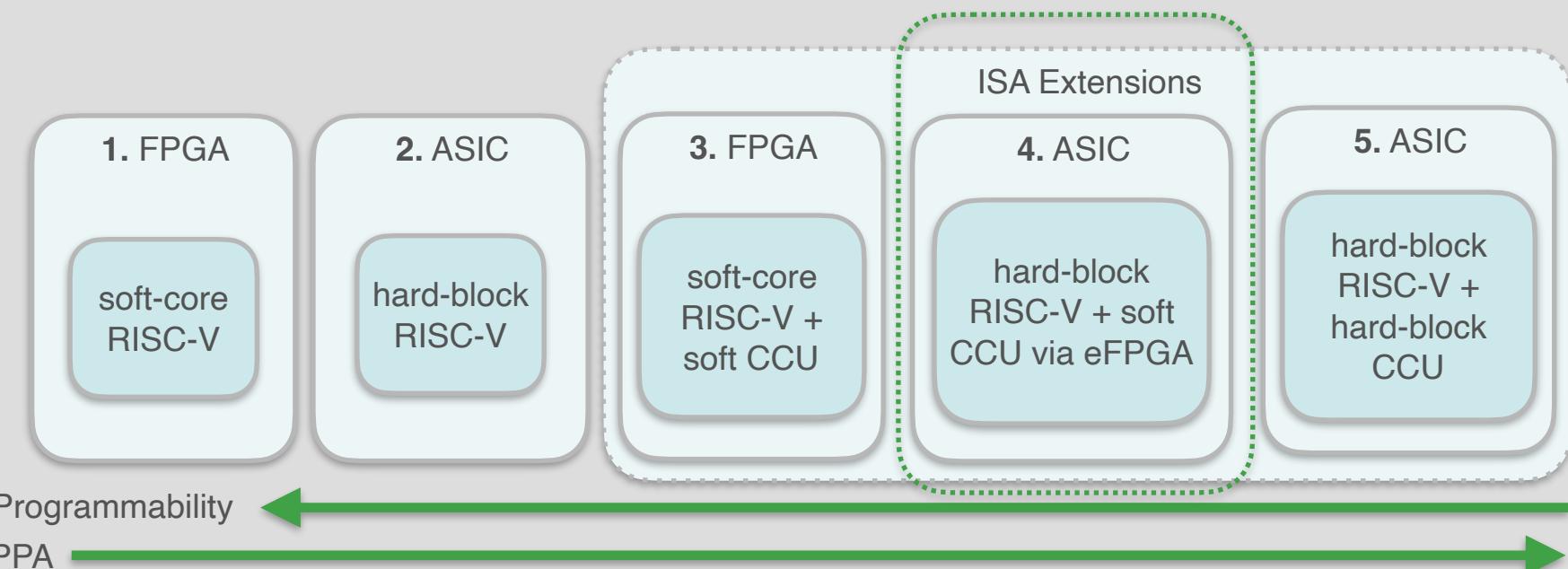


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Proposal

- Assemble “hard-block” Ibex RISC-V and OpenFPGA eFPGA to support ML ISA extensions
- Integrate architecture as loosely-coupled programmable accelerator in SoC with ESP
- Evaluate inference of ML Models on heterogeneous SoC



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Contributions:

- Tightly-coupled RISC-V + eFPGA programmable accelerator
- Integration into ESP-based heterogeneous SoC
- Acceleration of TensorFlow Lite workloads



Open-Source Tool Flow

Custom
Compute Unit
(*c++*)

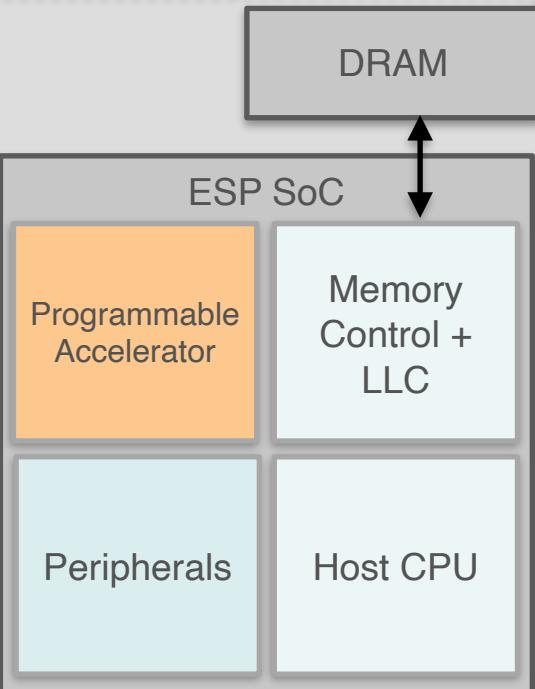
Custom
Compute Unit
(*Verilog*)

Modified
GNU
Compiler

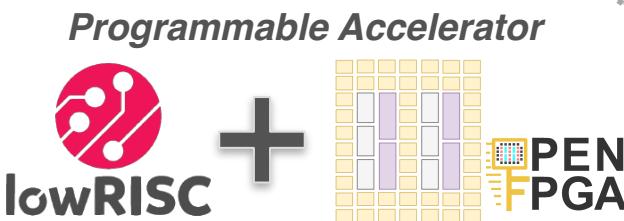


Verilog to
Bitstream

eFPGA
Generation



Software



Hardware

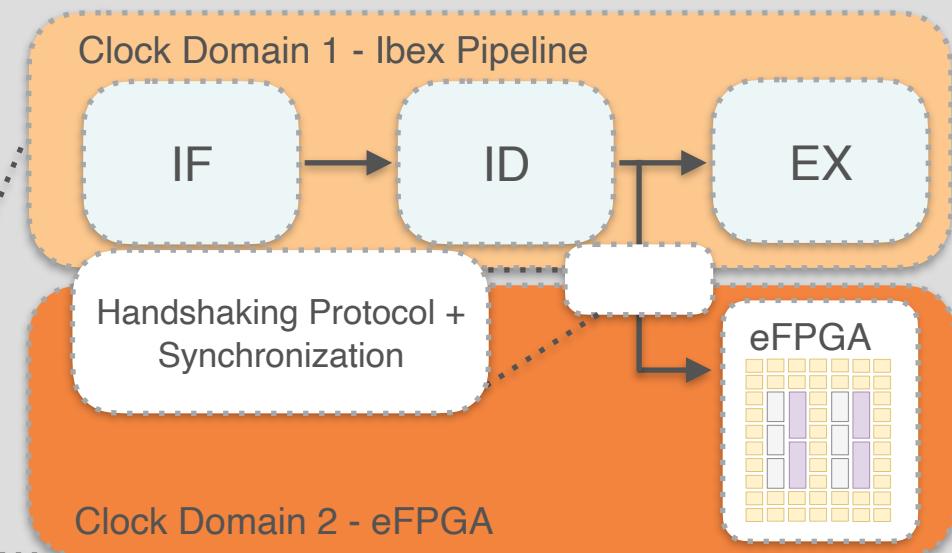
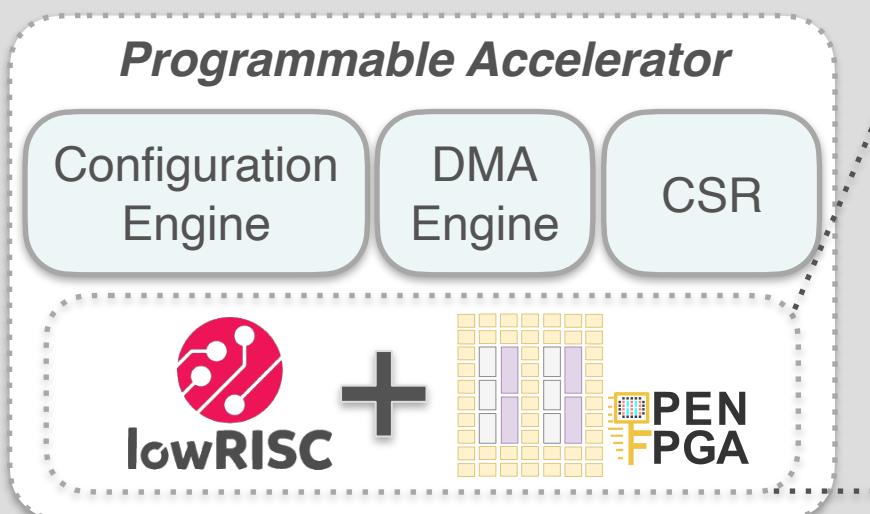


SoC Builder



Programmable Accelerator Architecture

- Tightly-coupled Ibex RISC-V and OpenFPGA eFPGA
 - eFPGA inserted into RISC-V pipeline
 - RISC-V pipeline stalls when eFPGA invoked
 - Multi-Clock Domain management
 - eFPGA wrapper
 - Configuration engine
 - Control and status register
 - DMA interface





OpenFPGA - In a nutshell



Customers



Applications:

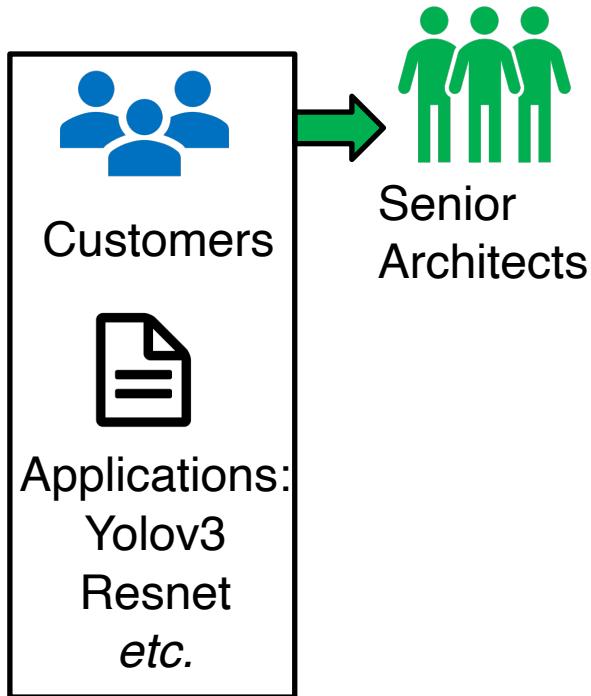
Yolov3

Resnet

etc.

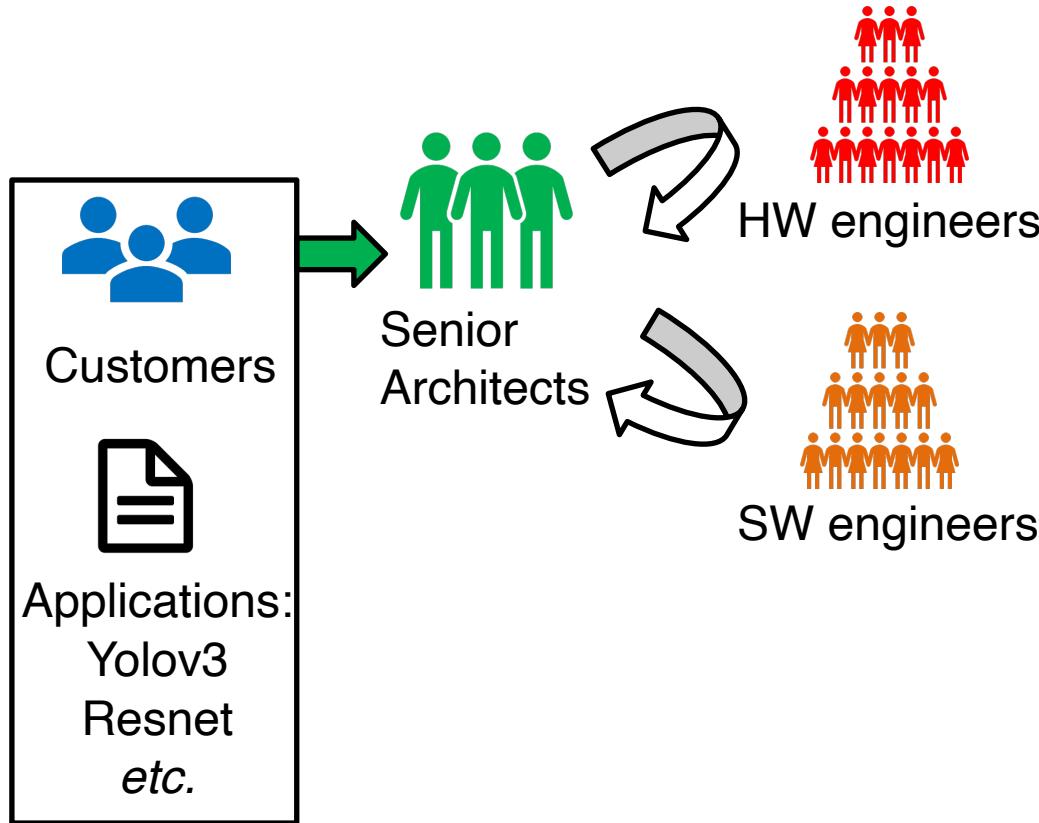


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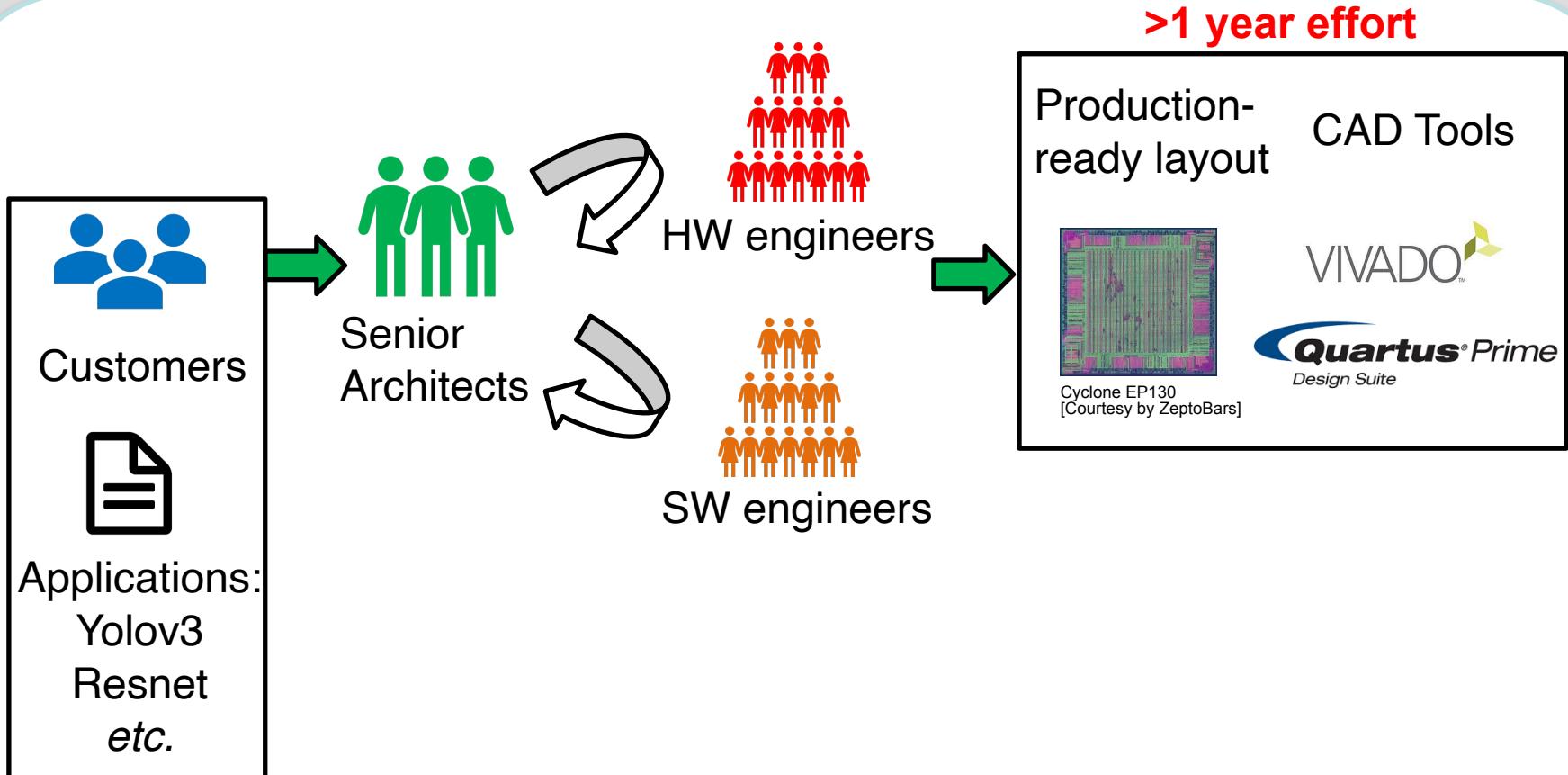


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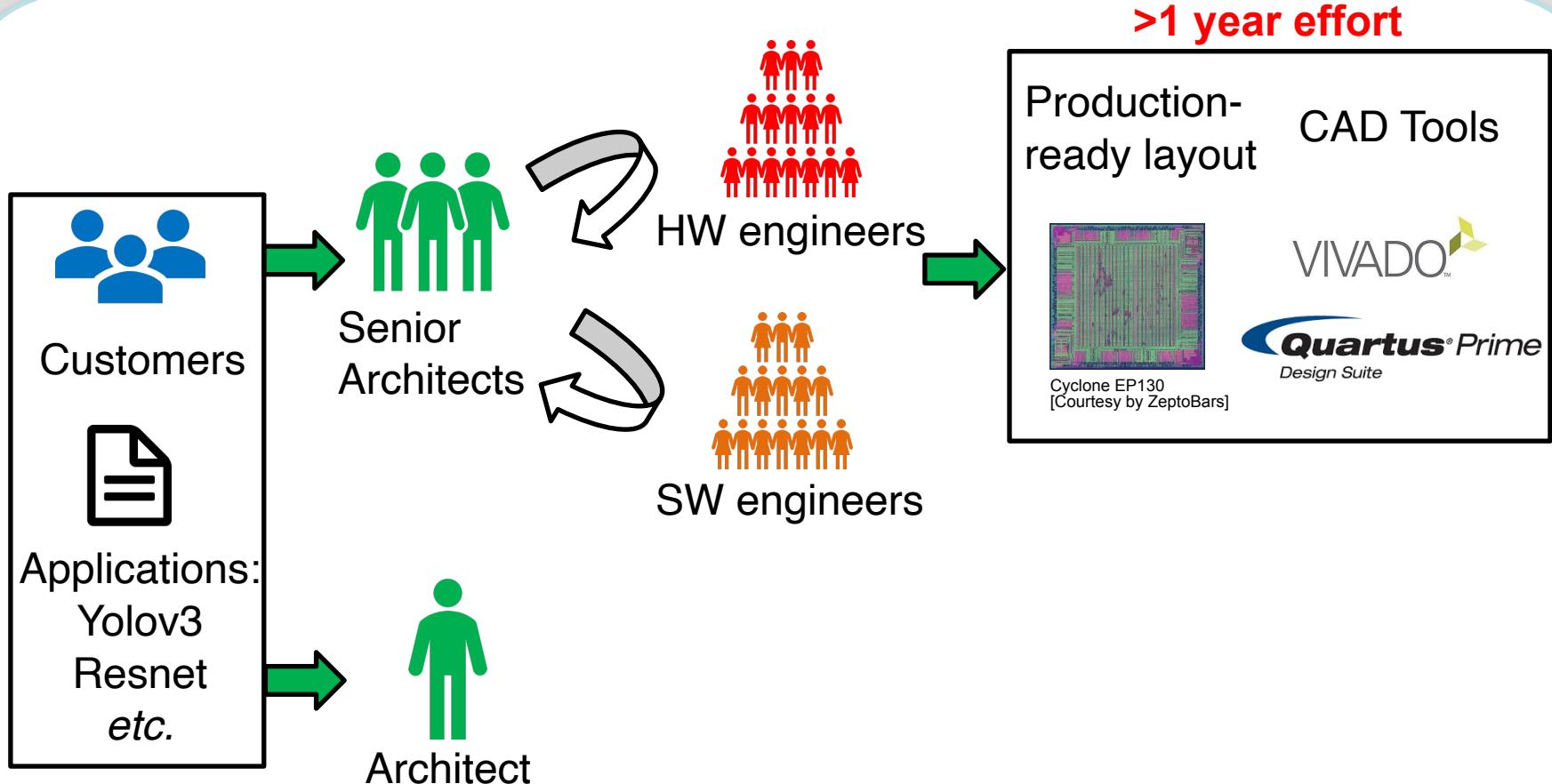


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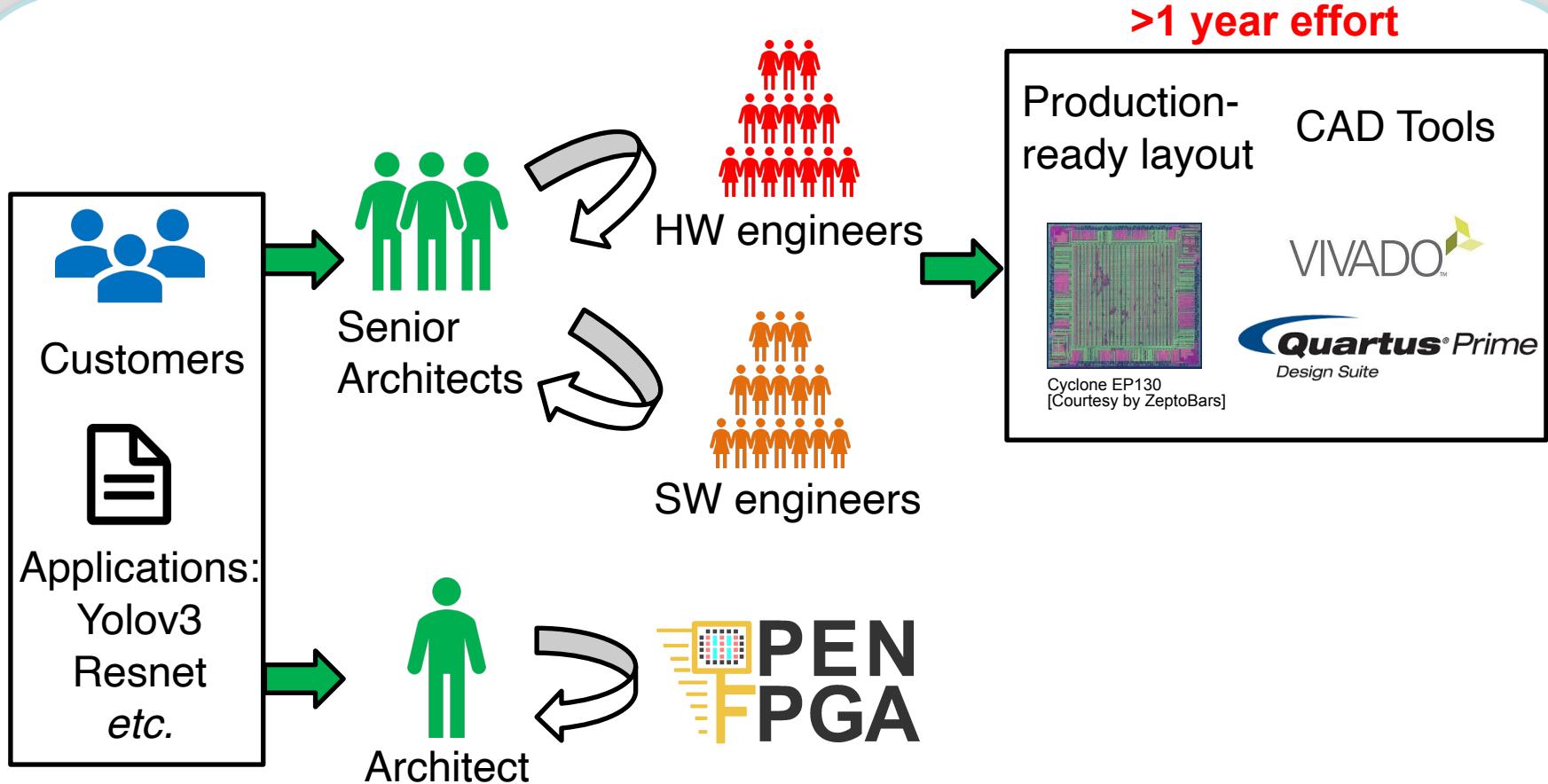


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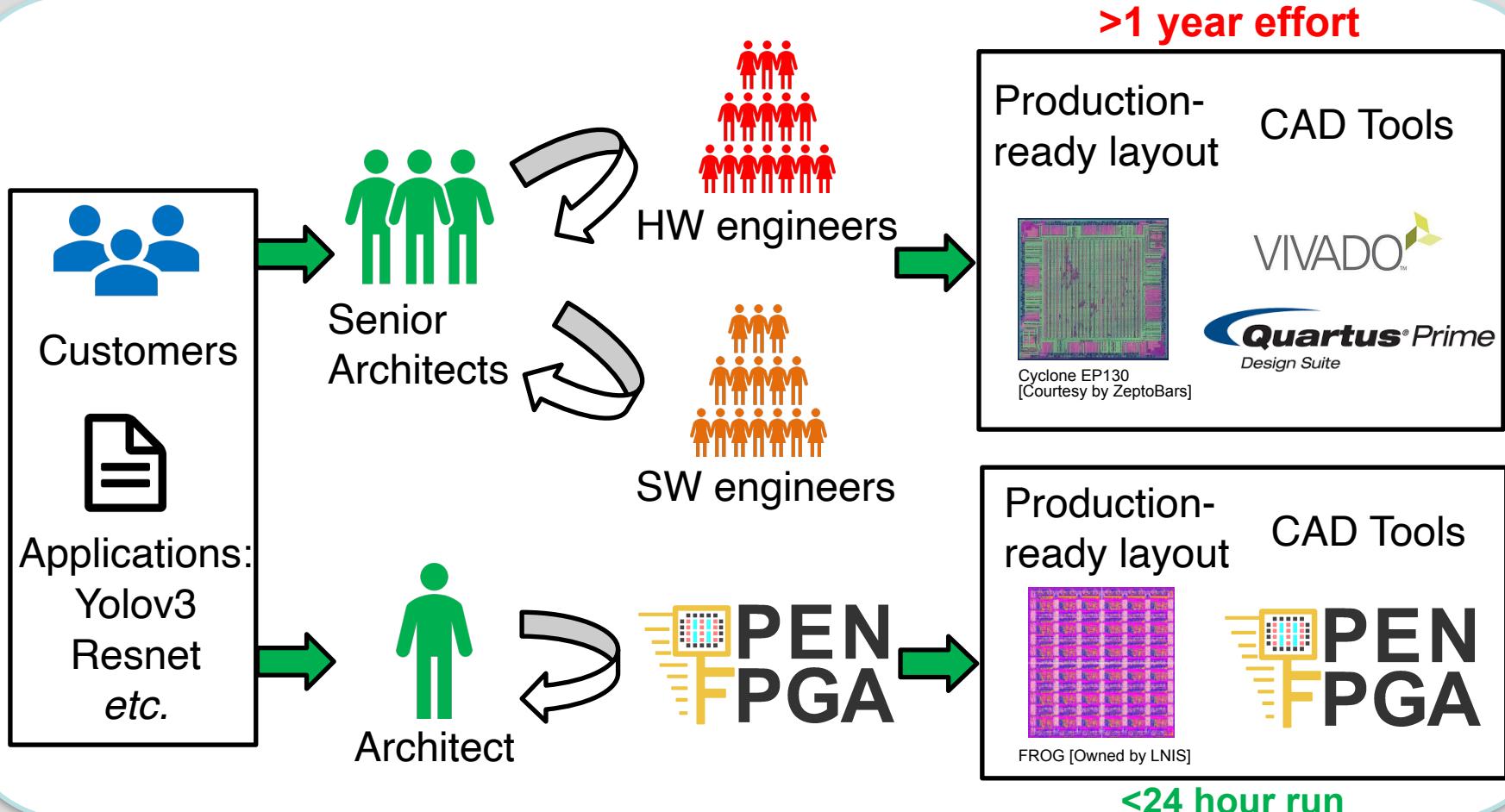


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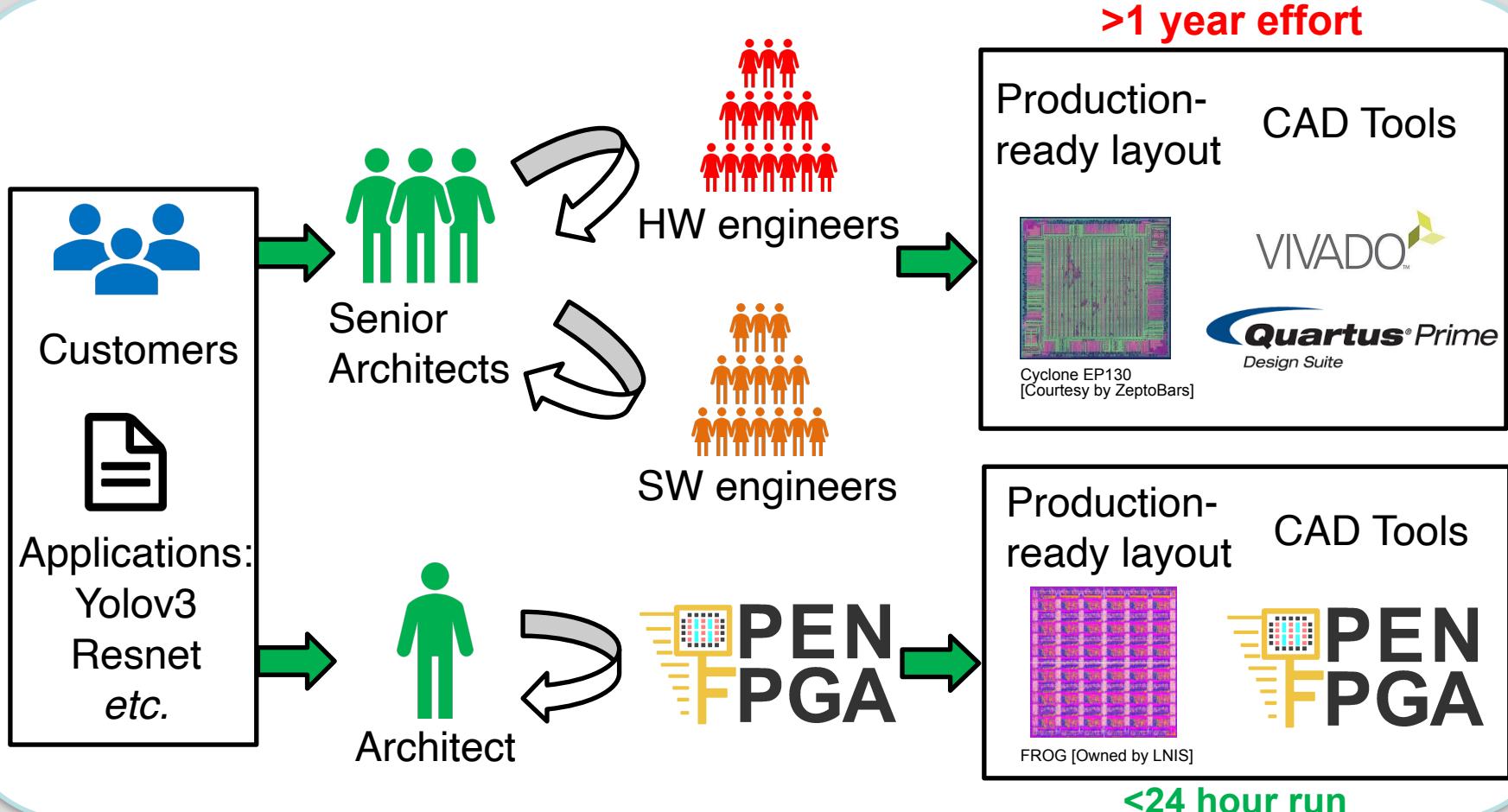


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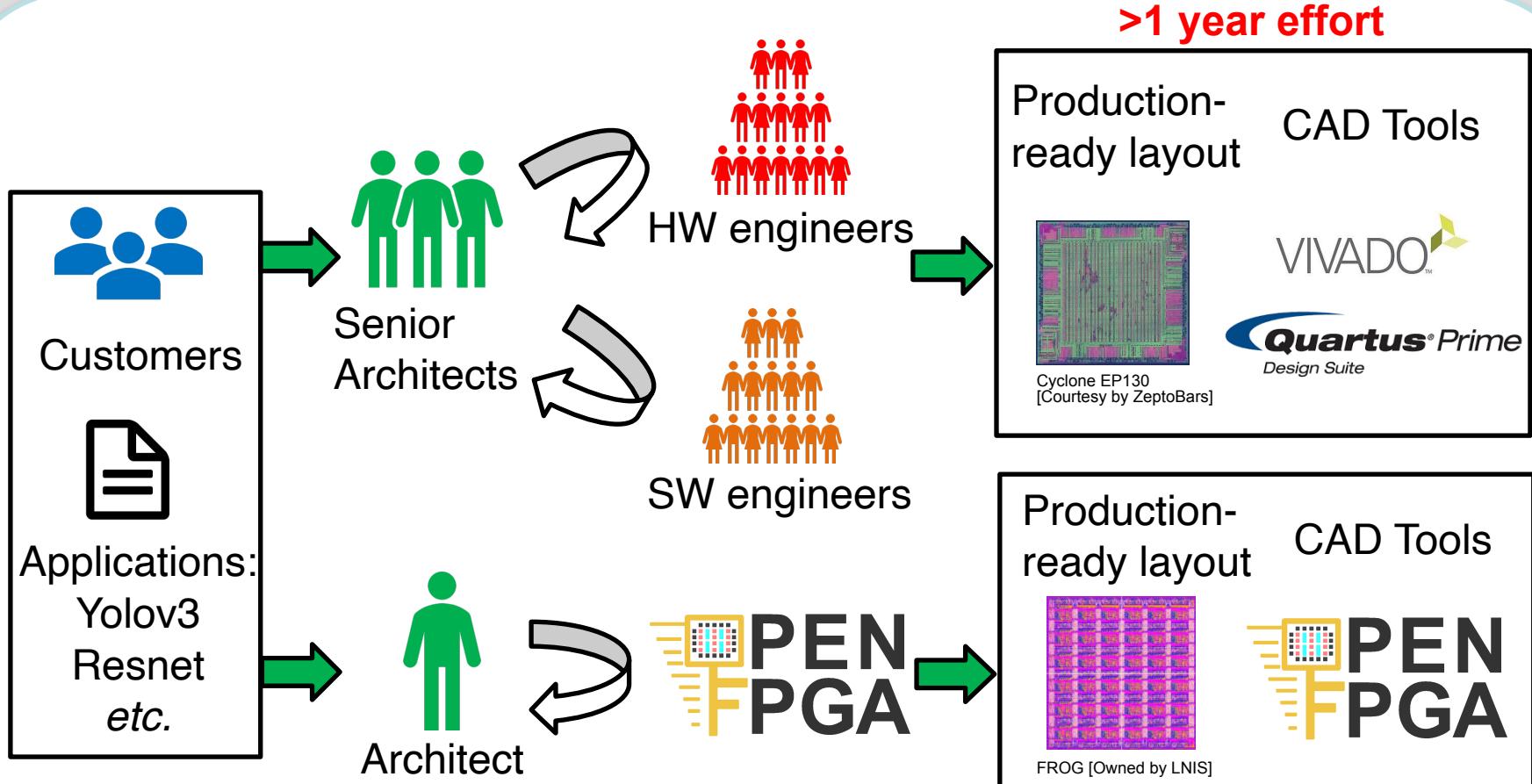
OpenFPGA - In a nutshell



✓ Complete FPGA and eFPGA generation (10+ commercial and academic tape-outs)



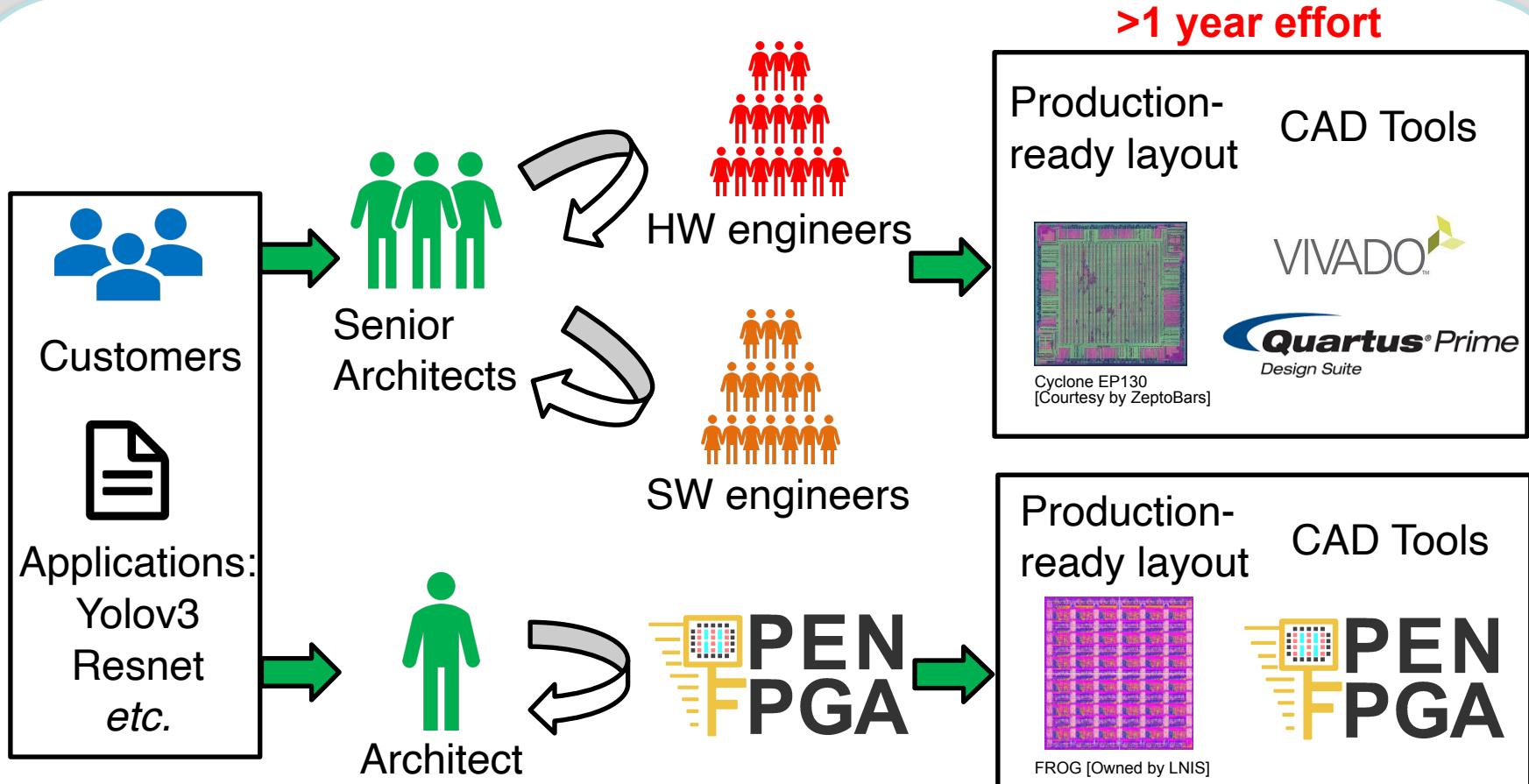
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- ✓ Fully customizable modern architecture (100+ tested)



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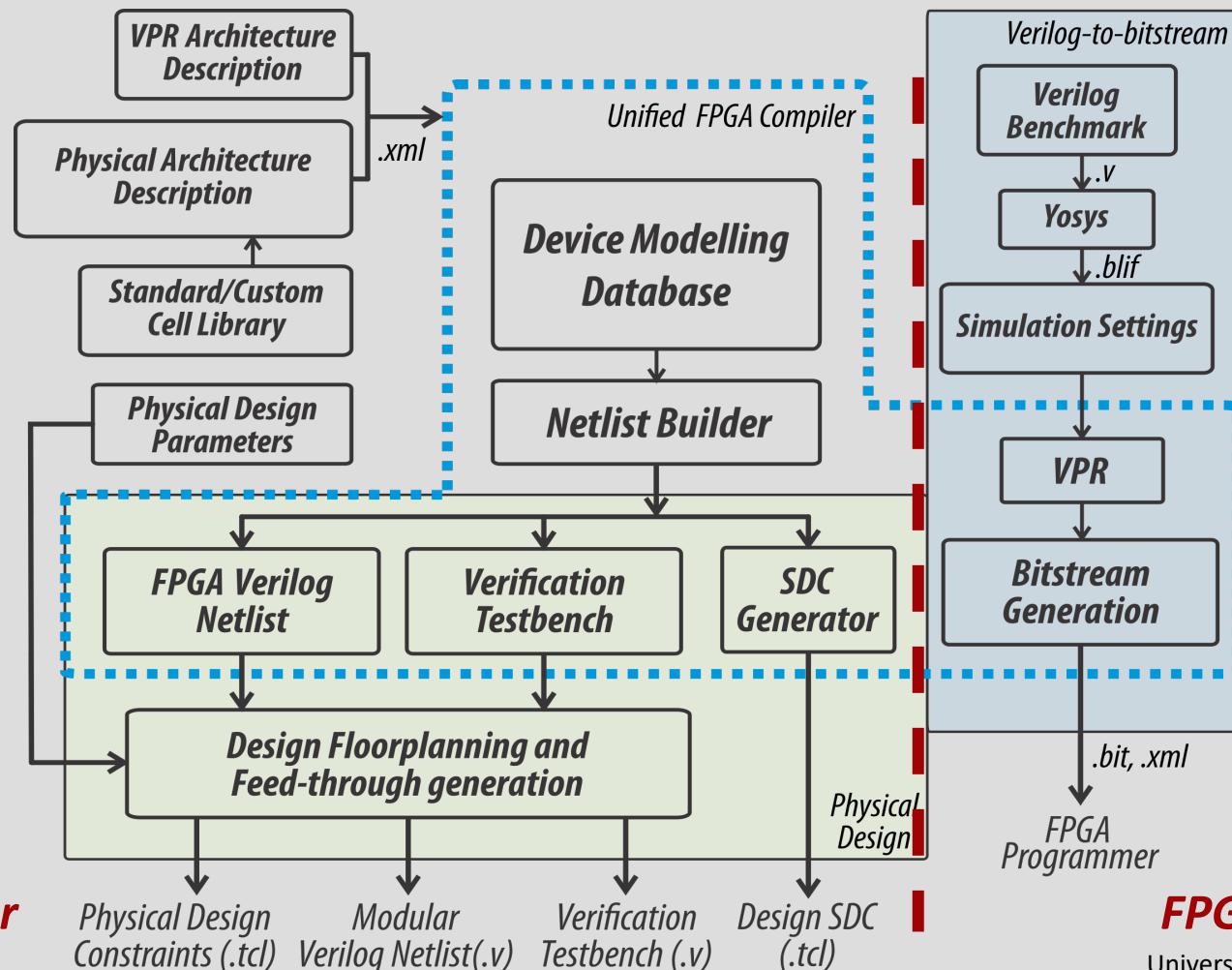


- ✓ Complete FPGA and eFPGA generation (10+ commercial and academic tape-outs)
- ✓ Fully customizable modern architecture (100+ tested)
- ✓ Optimized for fast physical design (150k-LUT+ FPGA < 24 hr)



OpenFPGA - In a nutshell

- Unified code base for fabric generation, design verification and end-user bitstream generation



Chip Designer

Physical Design Constraints (.tcl)
Modular Verilog Netlist (.v)
Verification Testbench (.v)
Design SDC (.tcl)

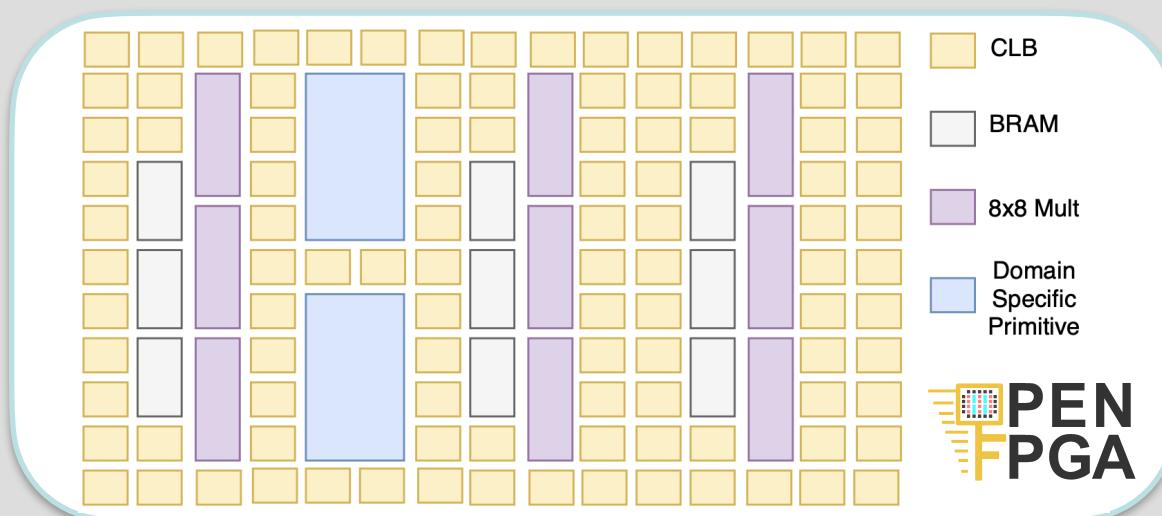
FPGA End-User

University of Utah | A. Boston | 10



Domain-Specific eFPGAs

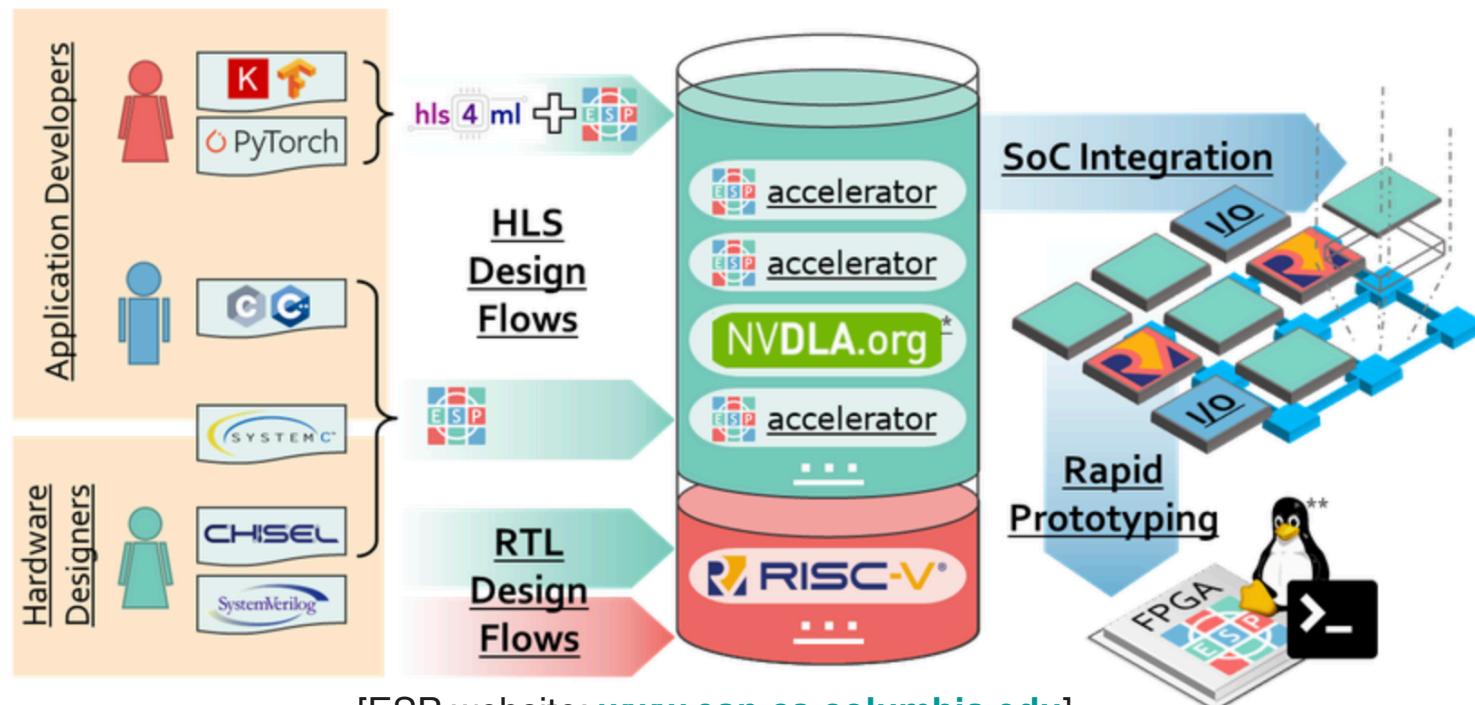
- OpenFPGA enables DSE and prototyping of highly customizable eFPGA fabrics
 - Best fit fabric architecture - k6_n8 vs. k4_n8
 - Appropriately sized fabric - 16×16 vs. 32×32
 - Balanced compute, memory, and routing resources
 - Domain-specific primitives to improve PPA
 - Optimizing eFPGA lowers PPA trade-off for post-silicon reconfigurability





SoC integration with ESP

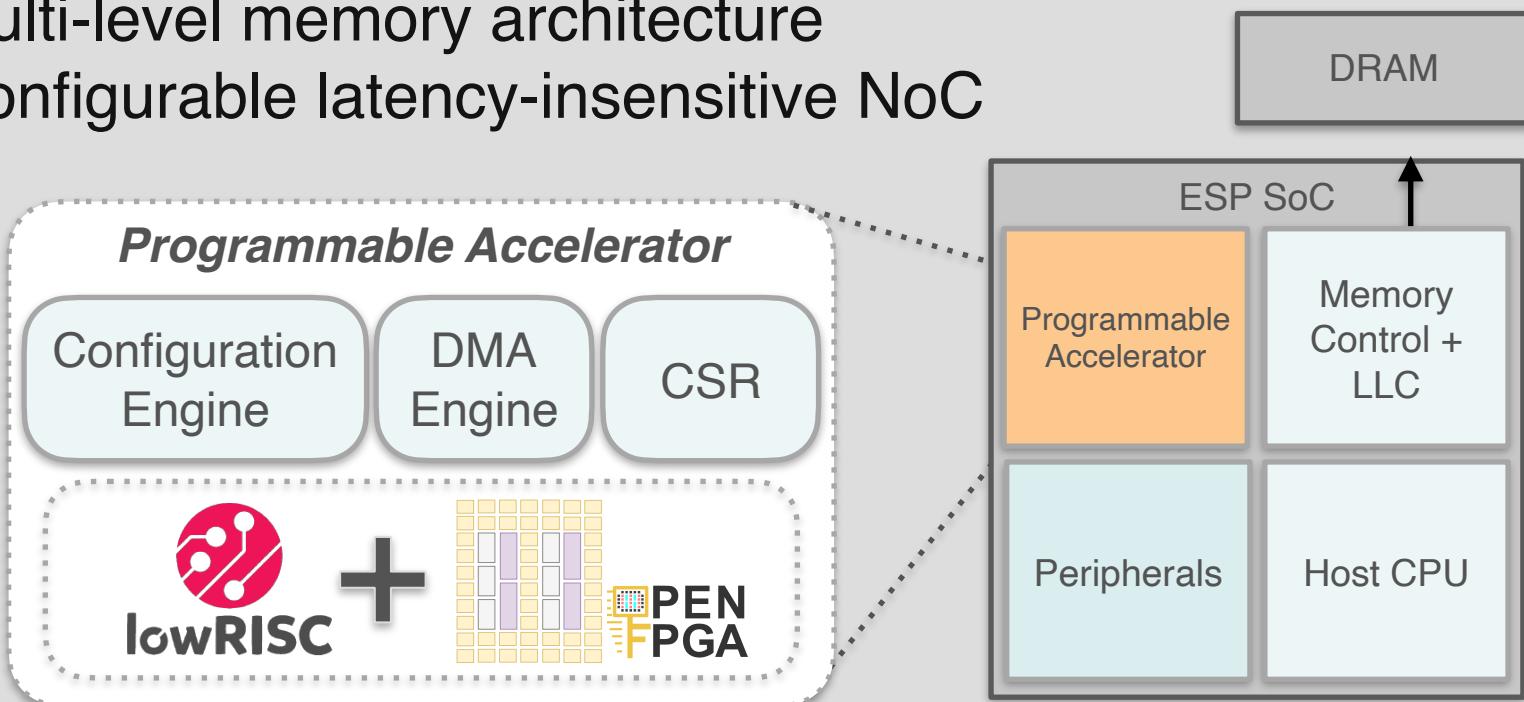
- ESP provides automated design flow for SoC development
- Supports different accelerator designs
- Push-button SoC generation and application mapping
- Rapid FPGA prototyping





2x2 SoC Architecture

- Programmable Accelerator Tile
 - RISC-V + eFPGA
- Host CPU
 - Manages SoC
 - Invokes accelerators
- Multi-level memory architecture
- Configurable latency-insensitive NoC





Conclusion

Contributions:

- Tightly-coupled RISC-V + eFPGA programmable accelerator
- Integration into ESP-based heterogeneous SoC
- Acceleration of TensorFlow Lite workloads
- Approach combines aspects of user-friendly general purpose compute with ASIC performance and parallelization
- TensorFlow Lite → Heterogeneous SoC
- Toolchain enables HW DSE and PPA evaluation for RISC-V ML ISA extension architectures



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- TensorFlow Lite → Heterogeneous SoC
- Toolchain enables HW DSE and PPA evaluation for RISC-V ML ISA extension architectures
- *low power* - improved HW PPA compared to fully “soft-core”
- *flexible* - maintains post-silicon reconfigurability of CCU
- *low development effort* - TensorFlow Lite interoperability



Future Work: eFPGA Evaluation

- **DSE of eFPGA based on ISA extensions**
 - Determine the best fit eFPGA architecture
 - Appropriately size fabric to reduce overhead
 - Identify domain-specific primitives to improve PPA
- **Compare RISC-V coupling strategies**
 - Should the RISC-V hard-block be embedded directly in the eFPGA fabric or located outside of the eFPGA fabric?
- **Demonstrate the advantages of hard-block RISC-V**
 - Compare soft-core RISC-V on baseline FPGA architecture to a hard-block implementation in terms of power, area, and operating frequency



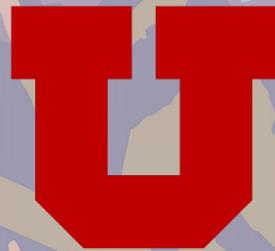
Future Work: System Level Evaluation

- **Execute TensorFlow Lite Models on proposed architecture**
 - Compare standalone RISC-V to proposed eFPGA enhanced architecture
 - Execute ML models with and without ISA extensions
 - Is the slow down of eFPGA worth the parallelization across all TensorFlow Lite benchmarks?
- **Show flexibility of eFPGA to accomodate several varying ML models**
 - Perform inference of varying ML tasks using the same architecture
- **Leverage open-source tool flow to evaluate hardware, i.e., area, power, energy per inference**
 - SOTA works often evaluate only speedup of ML models with ISA extensions

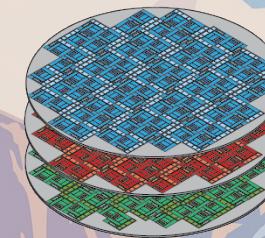
Thank you for your attention

Questions?

allen.boston@utah.edu



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