

System-Level Computer Architecture Research with Open ESP

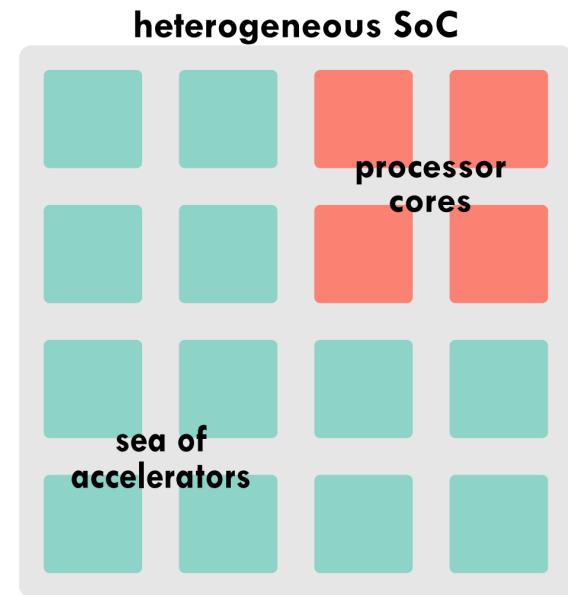
Joseph Zuckerman

Davide Giri, Paolo Mantovani

Maico Cassel Dos Santos, Kuan-Lin Chiu, Giuseppe Di Guglielmo,
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The Age of Heterogeneous Computing

- SoCs are increasingly heterogeneous
 - CPUs, GPUs, accelerators, I/O peripherals, sensors...
 - Across computing domains
- Heterogeneity increases engineering effort [1]
 - Capabilities of new generations limited by team size
 - Biggest challenges are in system-integration



Open-Source Hardware

- Gaining momentum in academia, industry, government programs, etc.
- Most contributions focus on the development of SoC components
- Key challenge: *How to realize a complete SoC for a target domain with heterogeneous, OSH components designed by different teams using different tools?*



RISC-V: The Free and Open RISC Instruction Set Architecture

NVDLA.org



PULP Platform
Open hardware, the way it should be!



OpenPiton



The Concept of Platform

- Innovation in SoC architectures and their design methodologies is needed to promote design reuse and collaboration
- *Platform = architecture + methodology*
 - An SoC architecture that simplifies the integration of many components enables **design reuse**
 - An SoC methodology that allows designers to choose their preferred languages and tools enables **collaboration**
- **Together, maximizes the potential of open-source hardware**
 - Mitigates engineering challenges and drives innovation [2]

ESP : An Open-Source Platform for SoC Design

Collaborators and Users:

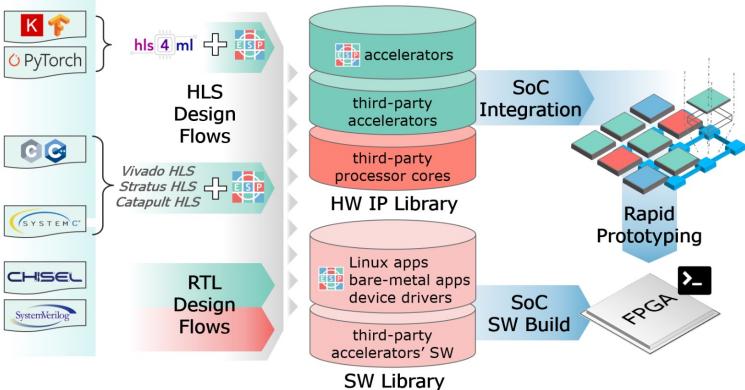
Home Release Resources News Press Team Contact

ESP
the open-source SoC platform www.esp.cs.columbia.edu



The ESP Vision

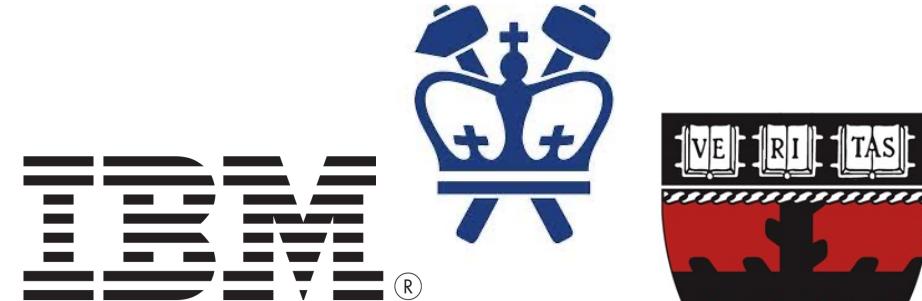
ESP is an open-source research platform for heterogeneous system-on-chip design that combines a scalable tile-based architecture and a flexible system-level design methodology.



Latest Posts

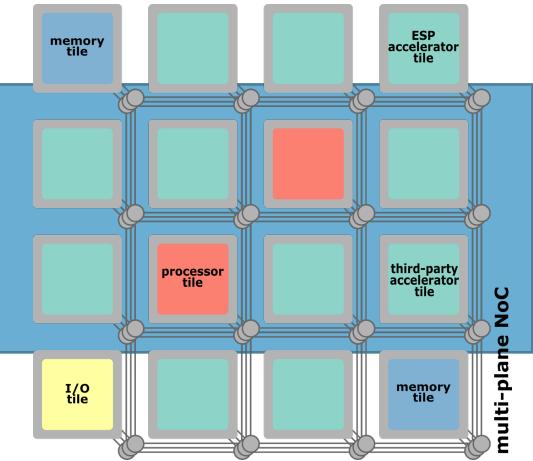
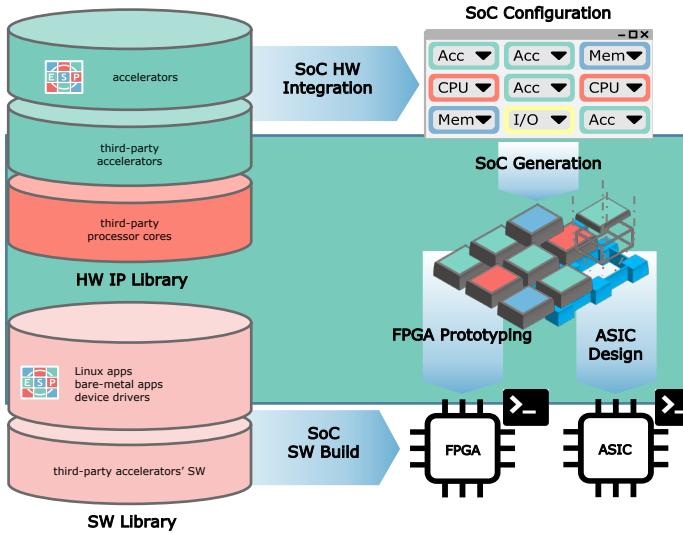
ESP
Release 2022.1.0
A new GitHub Release 2022.1.0 of ESP is now available.
[Read more](#)

Published: Apr 2, 2022



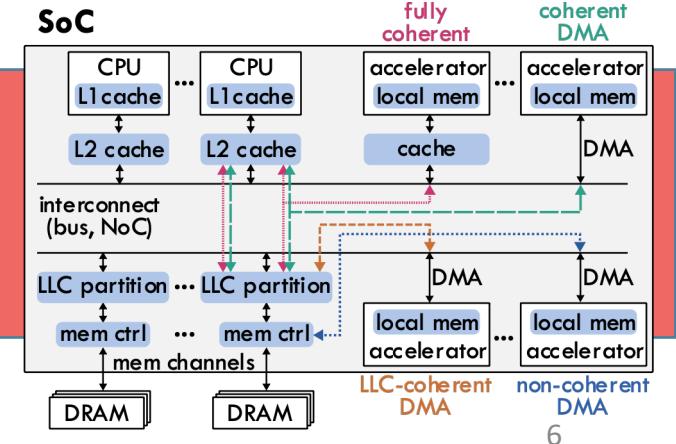
Outline

The ESP Architecture



The ESP Methodology

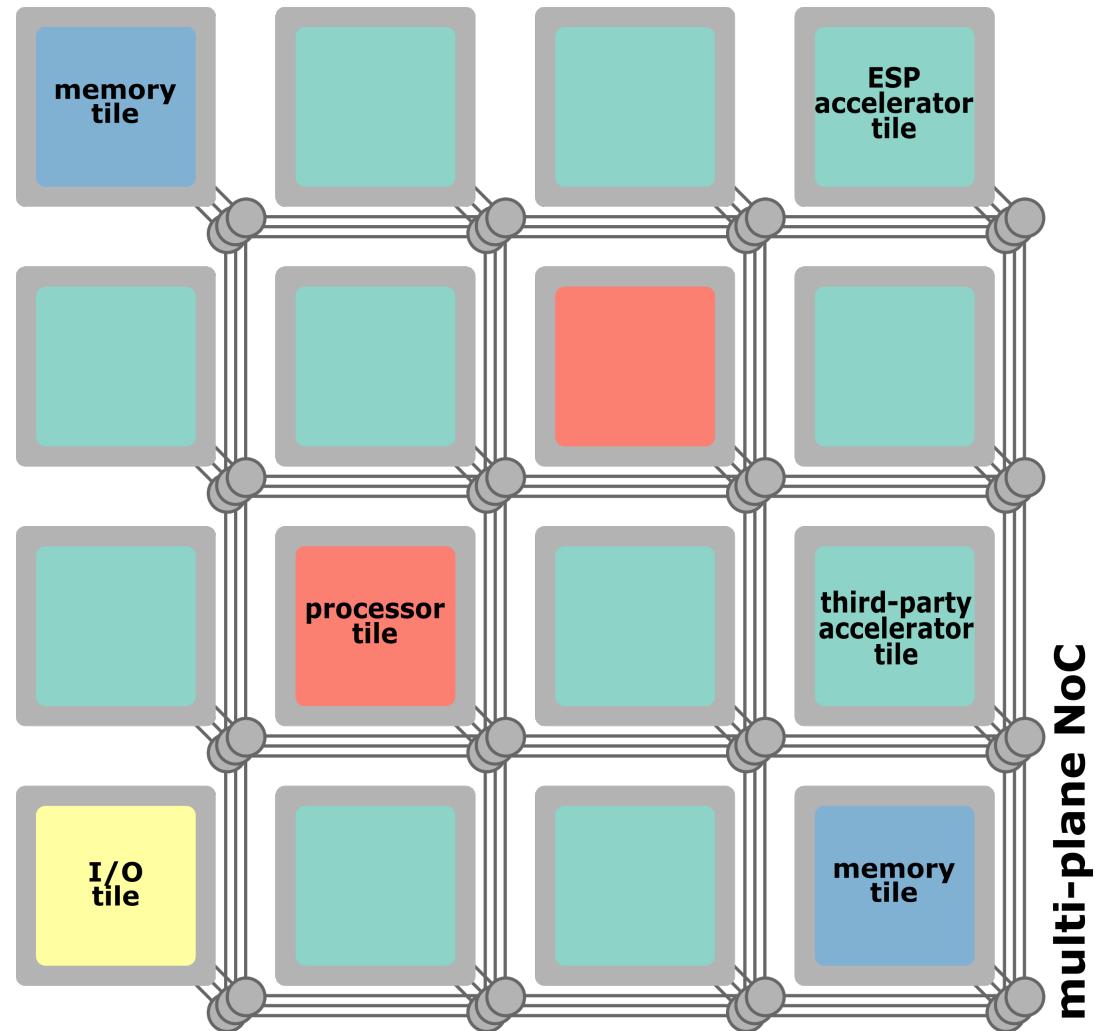
Computer Architecture Research with ESP



ESP Architecture

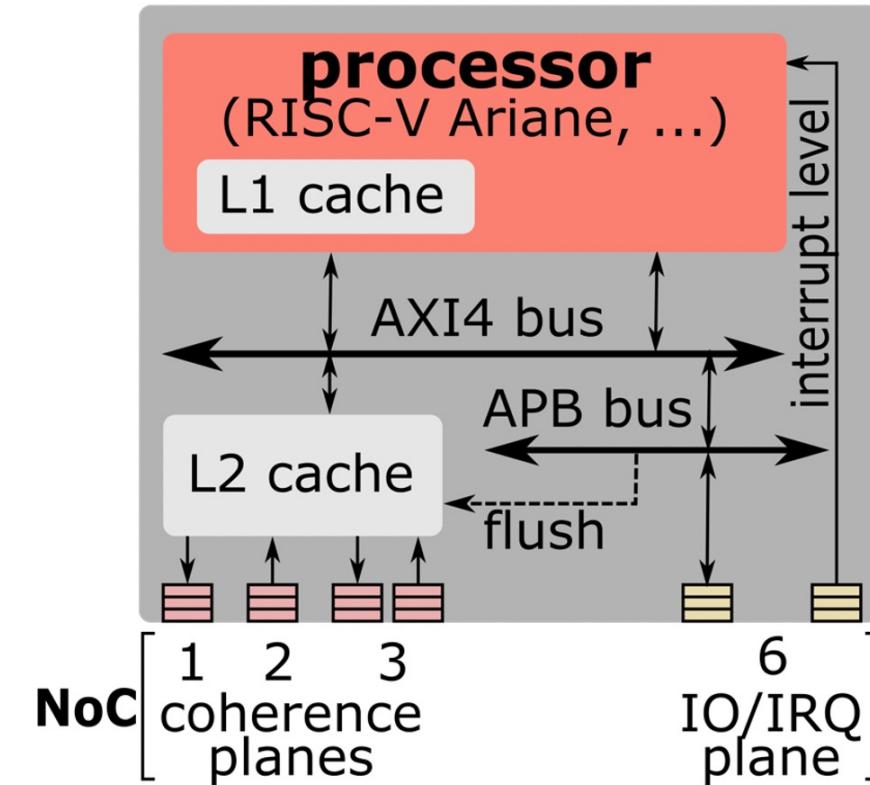
- Multi-Plane NoC
- Many-Accelerator
- Distributed Memory

The ESP architecture implements a **distributed** system, which is **scalable**, **modular** and **heterogeneous**, giving processors and accelerators similar weight in the SoC [3]



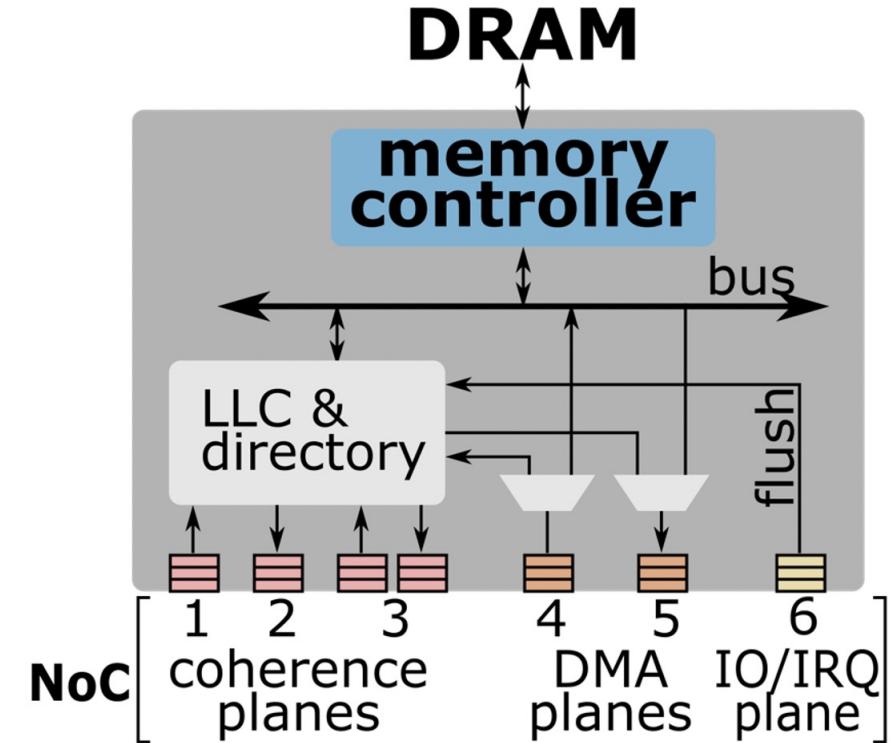
ESP Architecture: Processor Tile

- Processor off-the-shelf
 - RISC-V CVA6-Ariane (64 bit)
 - SPARC V8 Leon3 (32 bit)
 - RISC-V IBEX (32 bit)
 - L1 private cache
- L2 private cache
 - Configurable size
 - MESI protocol
- IO/IRQ channel
 - Un-cached
 - Accelerator config. registers, interrupts, flush, UART, ...



ESP Architecture: Memory Tile

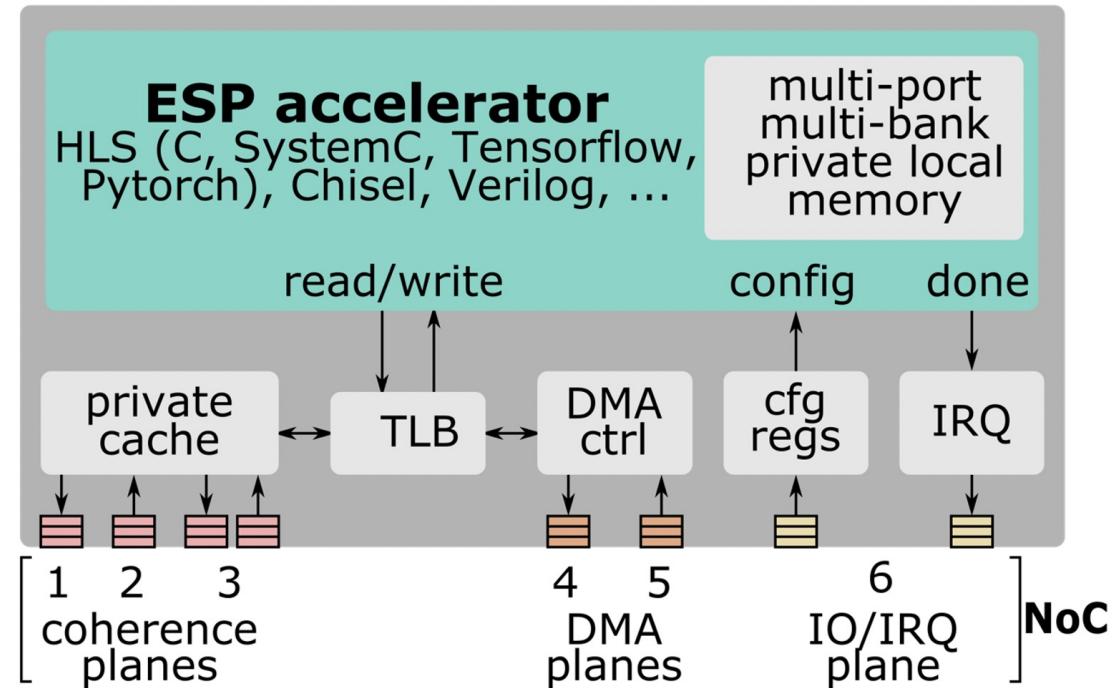
- **External Memory Channel**
- LLC and directory partition
 - Configurable size
 - Extended MESI protocol
 - Supports coherent-DMA for accelerators
- DMA channels
- IO/IRQ channel



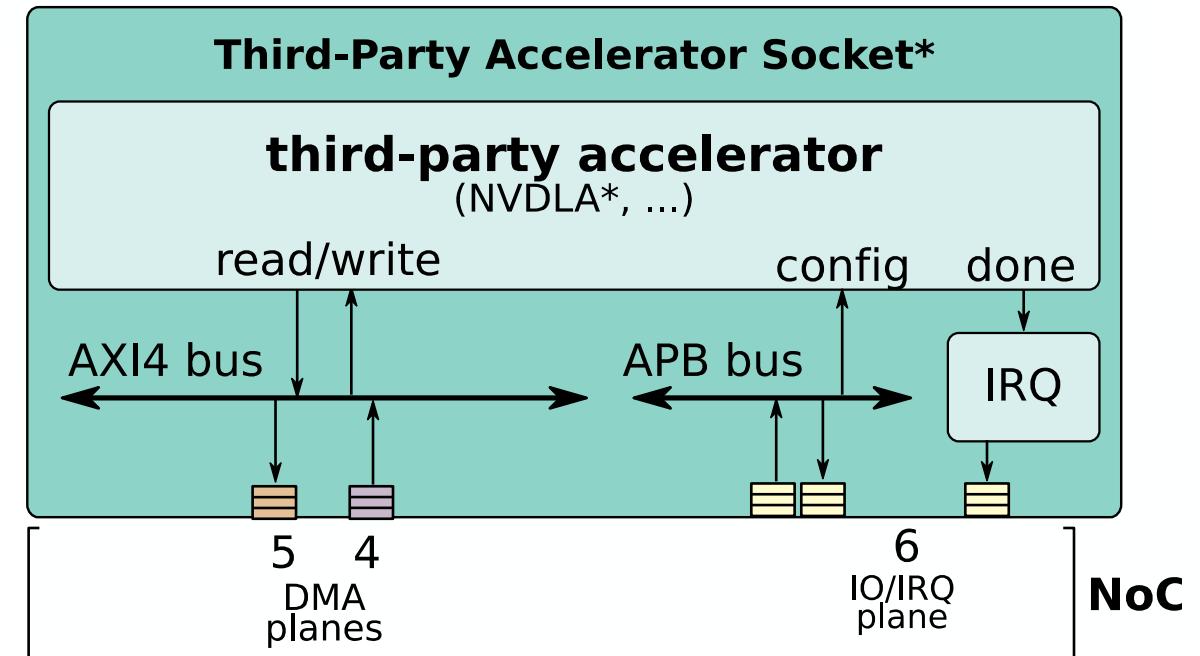
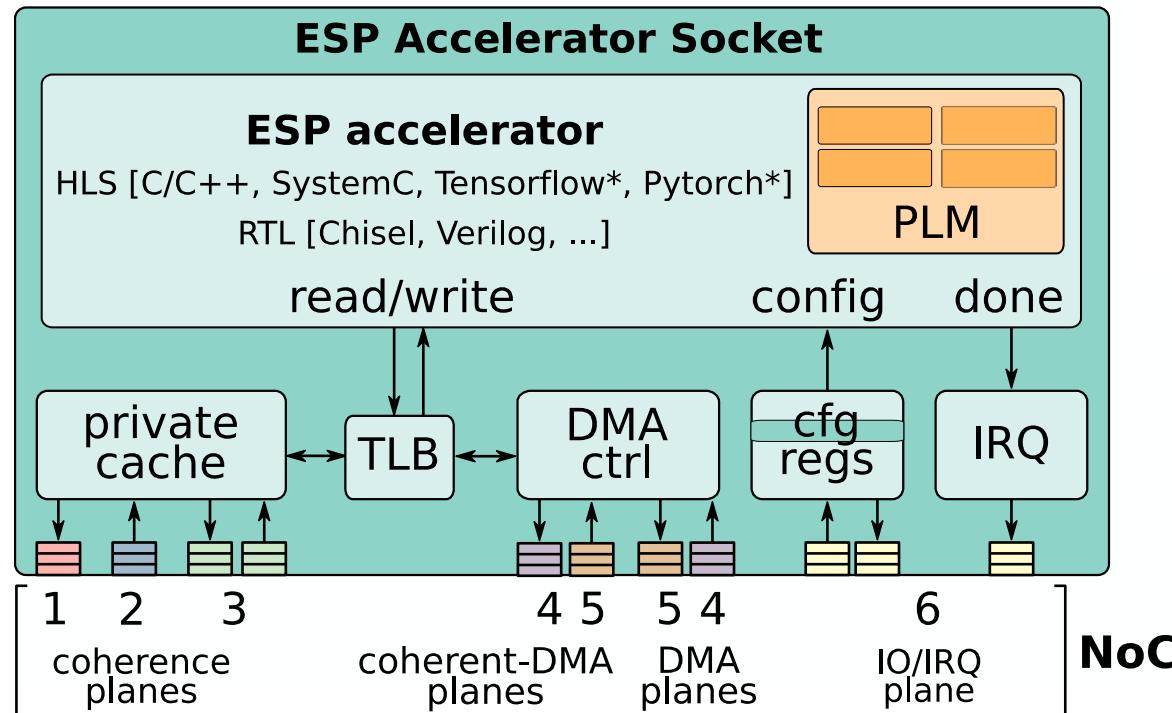
ESP Architecture: Accelerator Tile

- Accelerator Socket
w/ Platform Services

- Direct-memory-access
- Coherence
- Transparent address translation
- User-defined registers



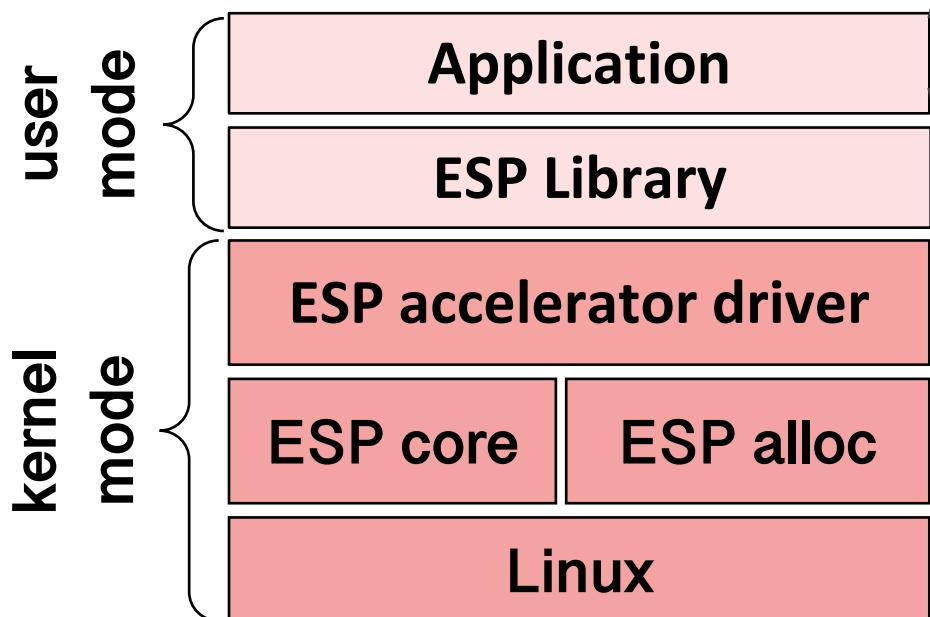
ESP Accelerator Socket



ESP Software Socket

- **ESP accelerator API [4]**

- Generation of device driver and unit-test application
- Seamless shared memory



```
/*
 * Example of existing C application with ESP
 * accelerators that replace software kernels 2, 3,
 * and 5. The cfg_k# contains buffer and the
 * accelerator configuration.
 */
{
    int *buffer = esp_alloc(size);

    for (...) {
        kernel_1(buffer,...); /* existing software */

        esp_run(cfg_k2);      /* run accelerator(s) */
        esp_run(cfg_k3);

        kernel_4(buffer,...); /* existing software */

        esp_run(cfg_k5);
    }

    validate(buffer);          /* existing checks */

    esp_free();                /* memory free */
}
```

ESP Platform Services

Accelerator tile

DMA

Reconfigurable coherence

Point-to-point

ESP or AXI interface

DVFS controller

Processor Tile

Coherence

I/O and un-cached memory

Distributed interrupts

DVFS controller

Miscellaneous Tile

Debug interface

Performance counters access

Coherent DMA

Shared peripherals (UART, ETH, ...)

Memory Tile

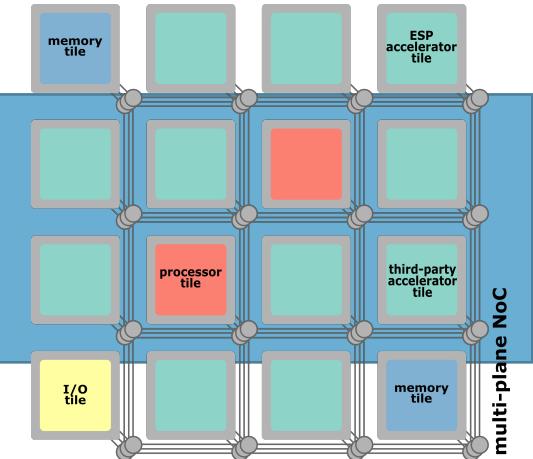
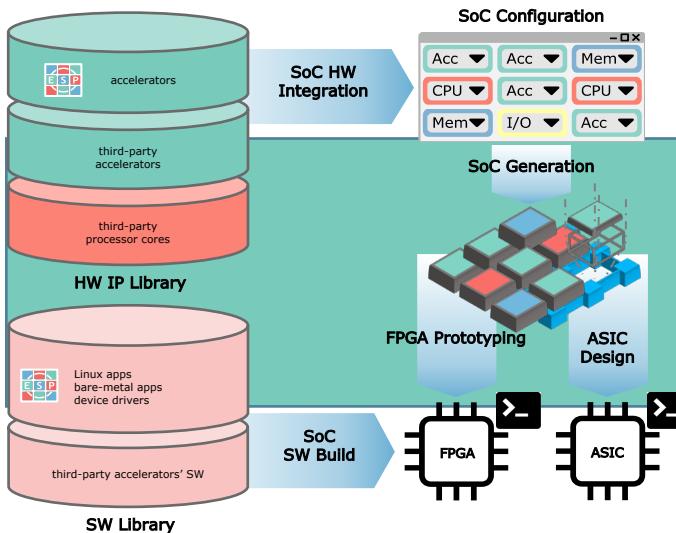
Independent DDR Channel

LLC Slice

DMA Handler

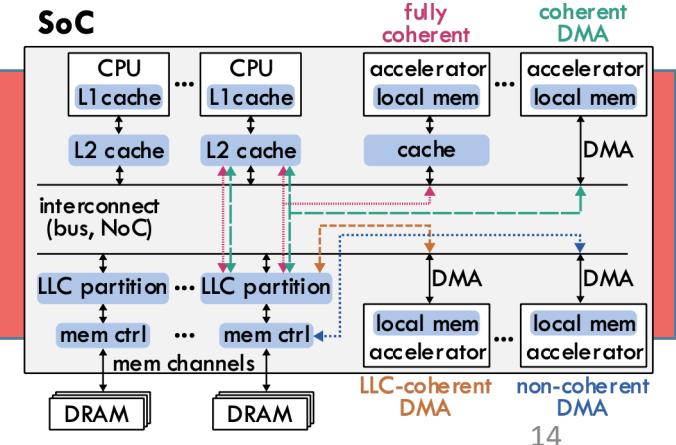
Outline

The ESP Architecture



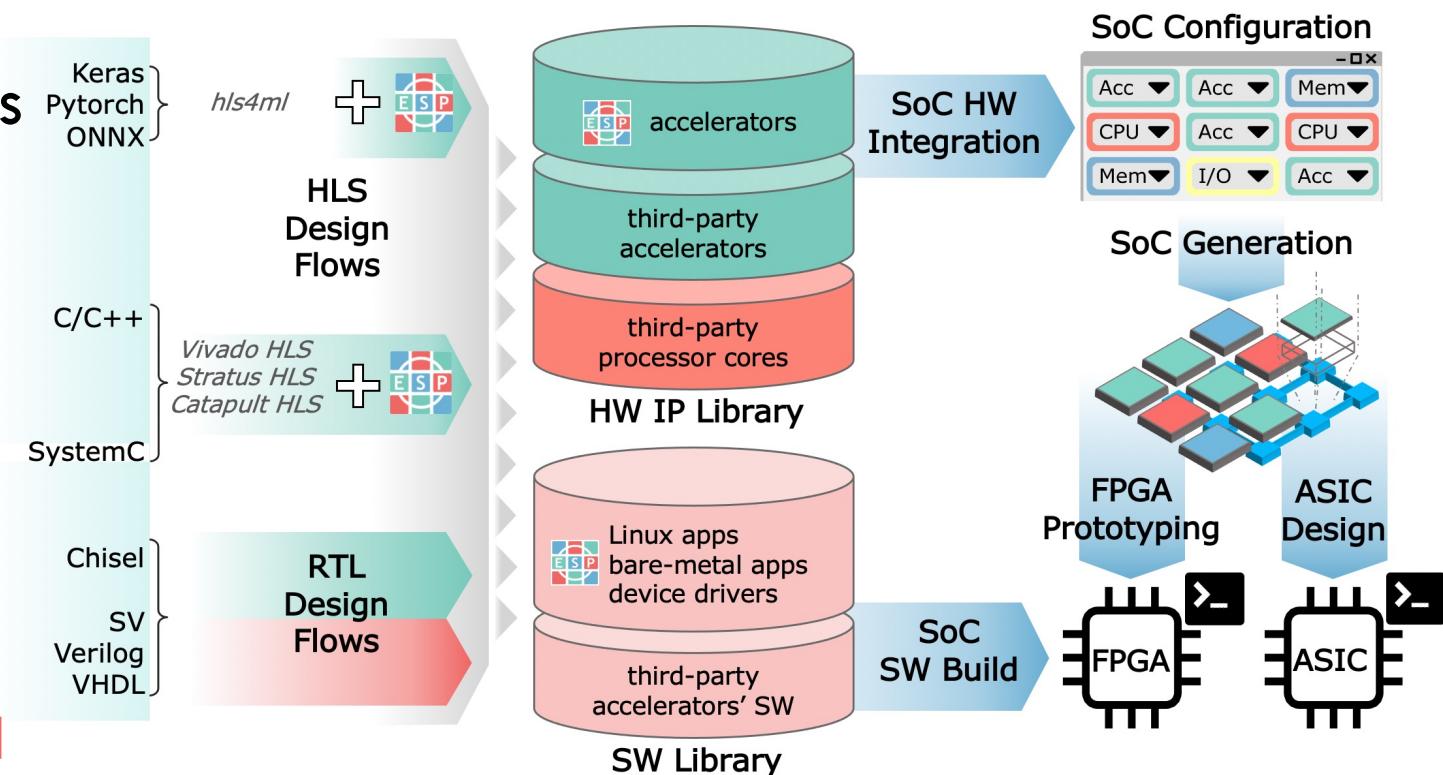
The ESP Methodology

Computer Architecture Research with ESP



The **ESP** Vision: Domain Experts Can Design SoCs

- Embraces the design of new accelerators from multiple levels of abstraction [4]
- Enables the integration of existing accelerators with the third party flow [5]
- Can be used to produce complex FPGA prototypes [6] or real ASIC implementations [7]



[4] Giri, DATE '20

[5] Giri, IEEE Micro '18

[6] Mantovani, DAC '16

[7] Jia, ESSCIRC '22

ESP Methodology In Practice

automated
interactive
manual (opt.)
manual

Accelerator Flow

Generate accelerator

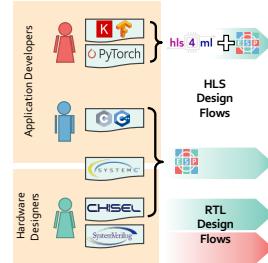
Specialize accelerator
* this step is automated
* for ML applications

Test behavior

Generate RTL

Test RTL

Optimize RTL



SoC Flow

Generate sockets

Configure RISC-V SoC

Compile bare-metal

Simulate system

Implement for FPGA

Configure runtime

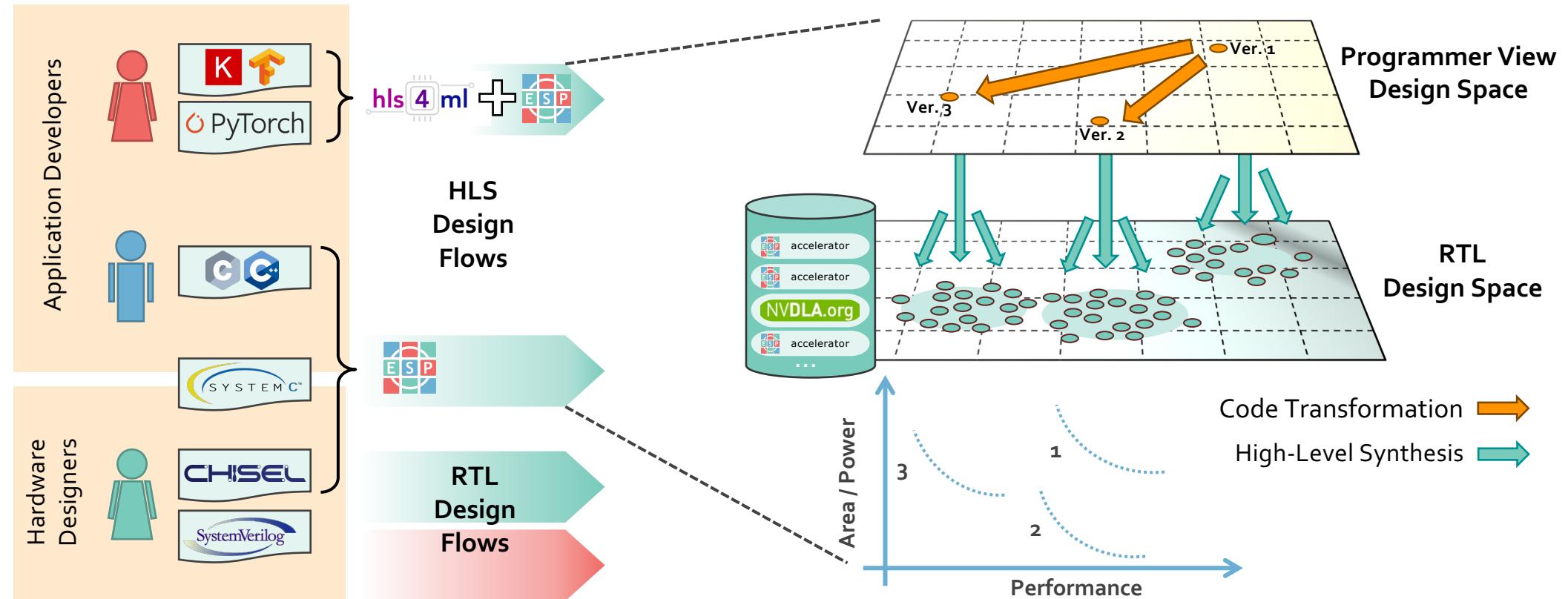
Compile Linux

Deploy prototype



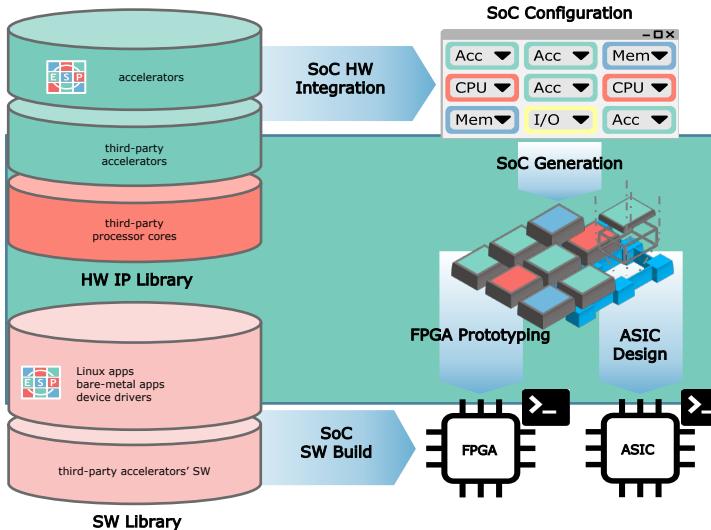
ESP Accelerator Flow

Developers focus on the **high-level specification**, decoupled from memory access, system communication, hardware/software interface



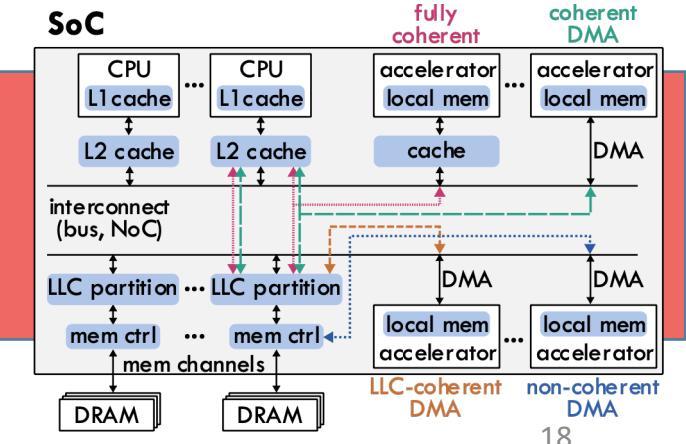
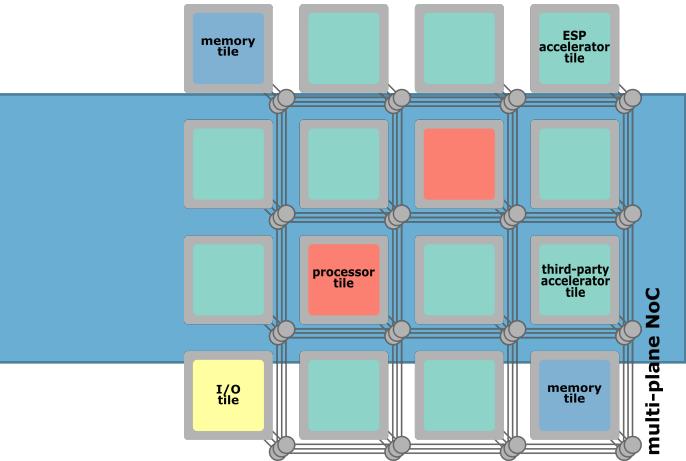
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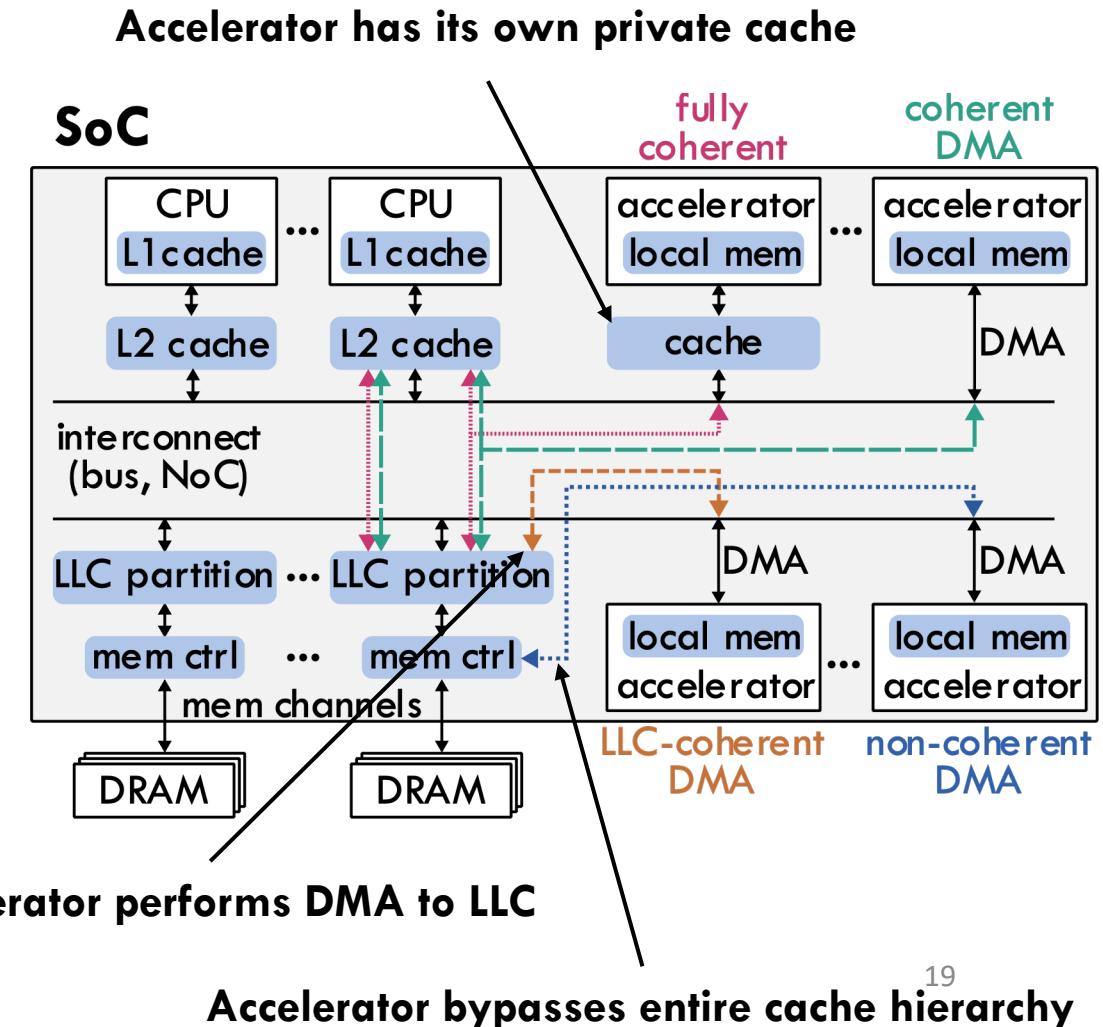
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Computer Architecture Research with ESP



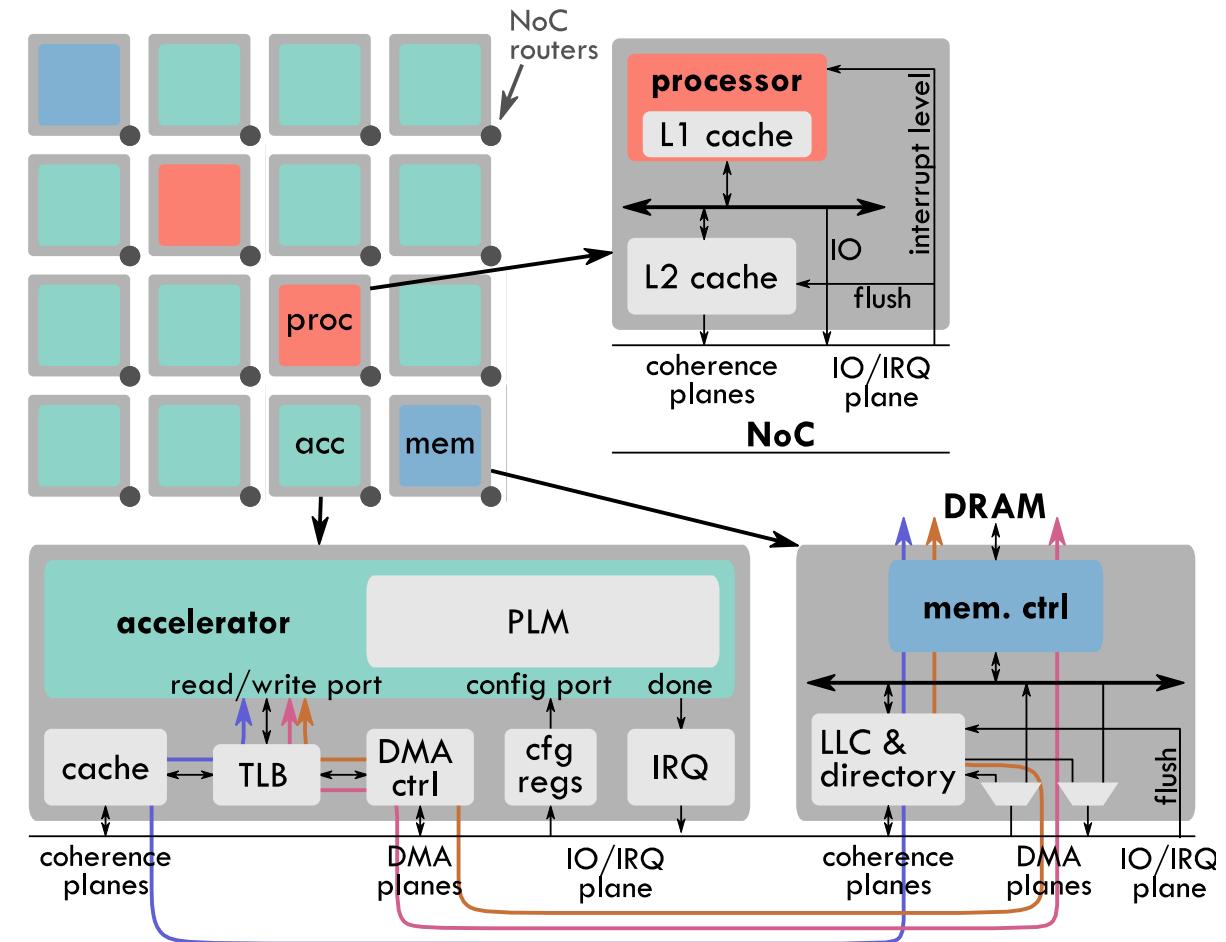
Retrospective: Accelerators and Coherence

- Interactions with the memory hierarchy is a critical aspect of integration of accelerators in SoCs
- ESP: shared-memory model
 - Accelerators and processors address the same address space
 - At what level of the cache hierarchy should the accelerators be integrated?
- Several different coherence modes for accelerators



ESP's Coherence Protocol

- **NoC-Based Support of Heterogeneous Cache-Coherence Models for Accelerators.**
 - [8] Giri, NOCS '18
- Adapted a standard MESI directory protocol to work over a NoC and support 3 accelerator coherence modes
- LLC can handle DMA requests
 - Addition of a Valid state
- Private L2 can be instantiated in processor and accelerator tiles



Performance of Accelerator Coherence Modes

- Accelerators and Coherence: an SoC Perspective**

- [9] Giri, IEEE Micro '18

- No best coherence mode!

- Depends on workload size, accelerator characteristics, dynamic system contention

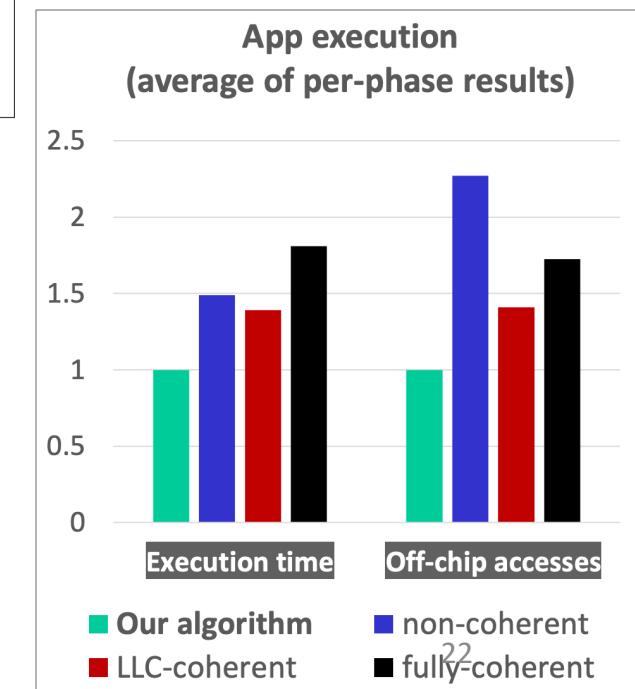
Different winners for S & L sizes



Reconfigurable Coherence for Accelerators

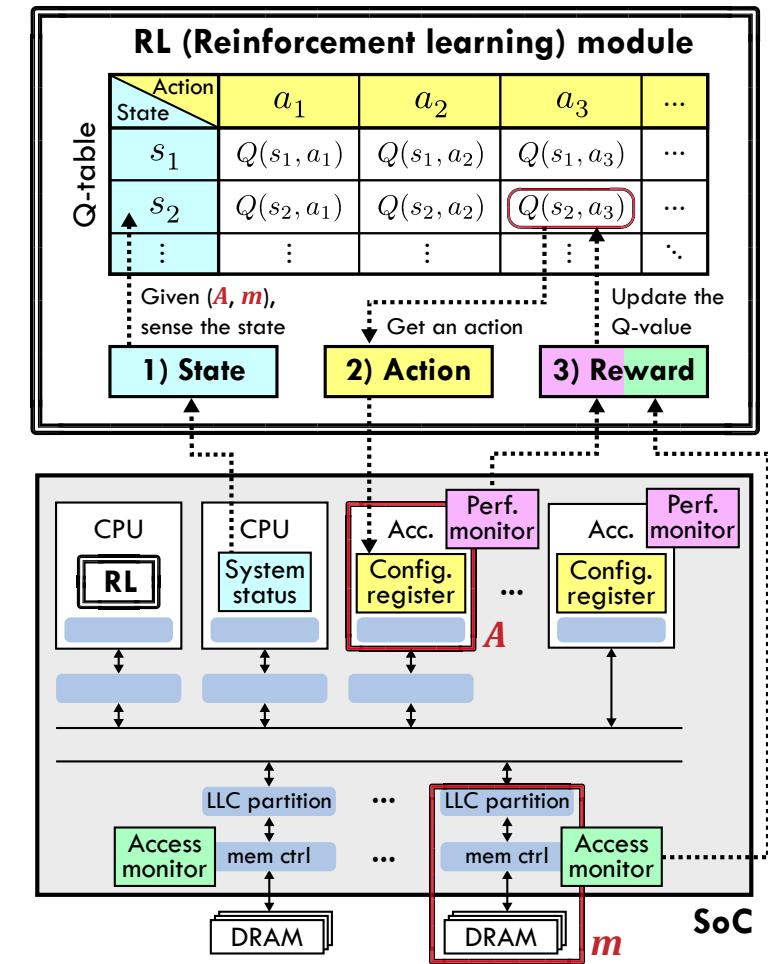
- *Runtime Reconfigurable Memory Hierarchy in Embedded Scalable Platforms*
 - [10] Giri, ASPDAC '18
- Enabled runtime selection of accelerator's coherence mode
- Hand-tuned algorithm for selection at invocation time
- Evaluation on synthetic application reduces:
 - execution time by 40%
 - off-chip memory accesses by 30%

```
1 if (footprint < PRIVATE_CACHE_SIZE)
2   if (n_fully_coherent < MAX_FULLY_COHERENT)
3     coherence = FULLY_COHERENT;
4   else
5     coherence = LLC_COHERENT;
6
7 else if ((current_llc_footprint + footprint)
8           > LLC_SIZE)
9   coherence = NON_COHERENT;
10
11 else if (n_acc_on_llc_or_fully_coherent
12           >= N_MEM_TILES * MAX_ACC_PER_LLC)
13   coherence = NON_COHERENT;
14 else
15   coherence = LLC_COHERENT;
```



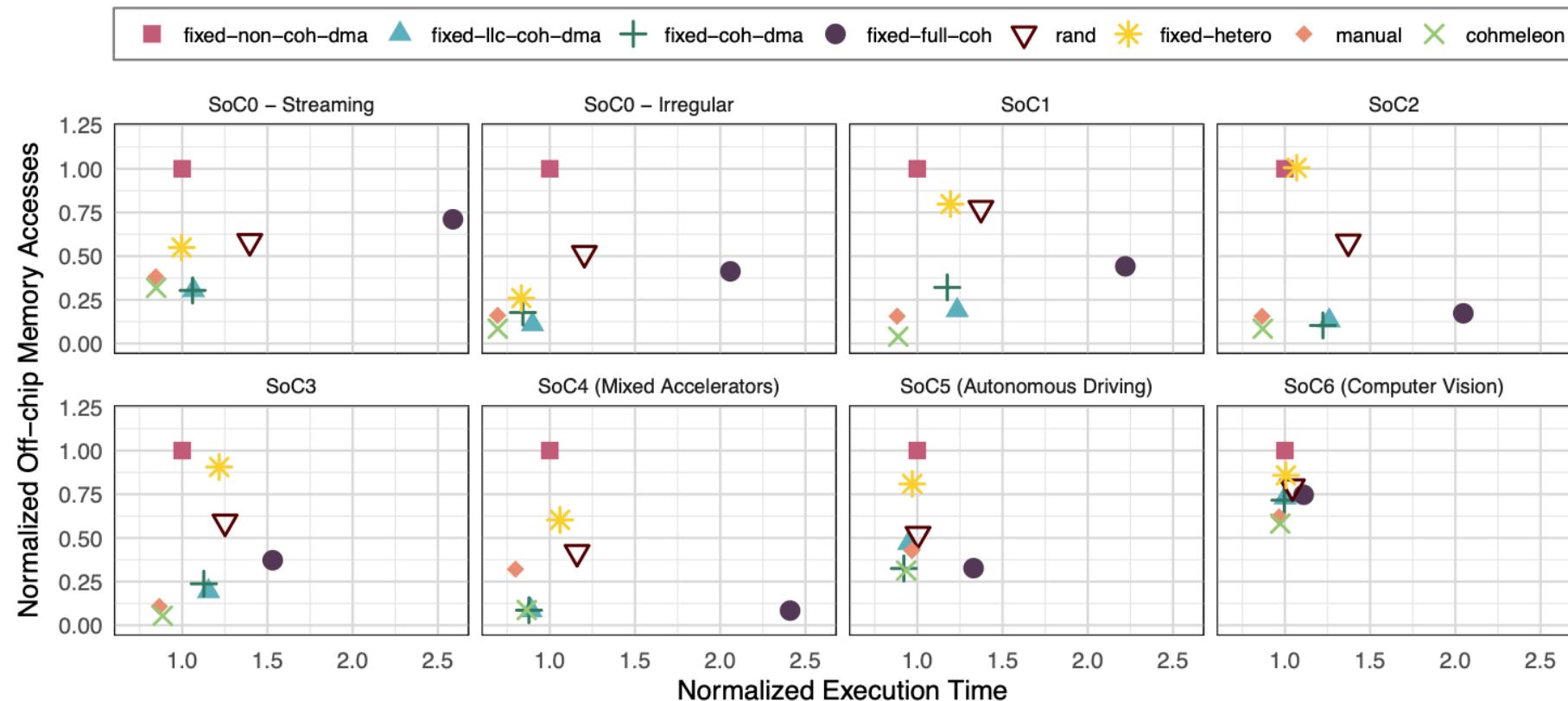
Reinforcement Learning for Coherence Selection

- **Cohmeleon: Learning-Based Orchestration of Accelerator Coherence in Heterogeneous SoCs**
 - [11] Zuckerman, MICRO '21
- Hand-designed algorithm depends on many factors and requires tuning for target architecture
- Reinforcement-learning solution trains online during normal SoC operation
- Continuously updates itself by observing system status and measuring performance
 - New ESP performance monitoring system and API



Evaluating Cohmeleon

- 7 different many-accelerator SoCs on FPGA
 - Use real accelerators to target particular domains
- Avg speedup of 38% with a 66% reduction of off-chip memory accesses when compared to design-time solutions.



In Summary: **ESP** for Computer Architecture Research

- ESP enables studying contributions in the context of complete systems
 - Modular architecture eases integration of existing IP
 - Flexible methodology for developing new components
 - Growing library of accelerators from various domains
 - neural network inference, collaborative autonomous driving, computer vision, signal processing, brain-computer interfaces, cryptography
 - Rapid prototyping on FPGA
 - Hardware monitoring system and accompanying API for performance evaluation
- We invite you to use ESP for your projects and to contribute to ESP!

The screenshot shows the official website for the ESP open-source SoC platform. The header includes a logo, navigation links for Home, Release, Resources, News, Press, Team, and Contact, and a search bar. The main content area features the text "ESP the open-source SoC platform" and the URL "www.esp.cs.columbia.edu". Below this is a "Latest Posts" section with a graphic of the letters E, S, and P in a grid. The central part of the page is titled "The ESP Vision" and describes ESP as an open-source research platform for heterogeneous system-on-chip design. It illustrates the workflow from design flows (HLS, RTL) through SoC integration and rapid prototyping to final FPGA implementation, utilizing various tools and libraries.

Thank you from the **ESP** team!



sld.cs.columbia.edu



[ColumbiaSld](https://twitter.com/ColumbiaSld)



esp.cs.columbia.edu



[sld-columbia/esp](https://github.com/sld-columbia/esp)



[c/ESP-platform](https://www.youtube.com/c/ESP-platform)

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Image Sources:

<https://chipsalliance.org/>
<https://github.com/nvdla>
<https://www.openhwgroup.org/>
<https://parallel.princeton.edu/openpiton/>
<https://pulp-platform.org/>
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