Performance analysis of C/C++ on a FPGA vs Microcontroller

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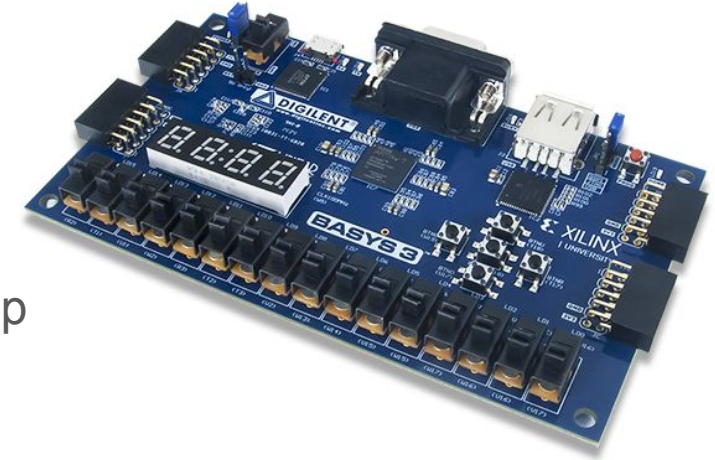
Goals

How efficient is it to run C/C++ code on a FPGA with a soft-core processor compared to using a microcontroller to do the same thing.

What is an FPGA?

- Field programmable gate array
- Reconfigurable memory
- Can create custom hardware to implement
  - Encryption/decryption
  - Data collection and processing
  - Soft-core processors

Boards



FPGA:

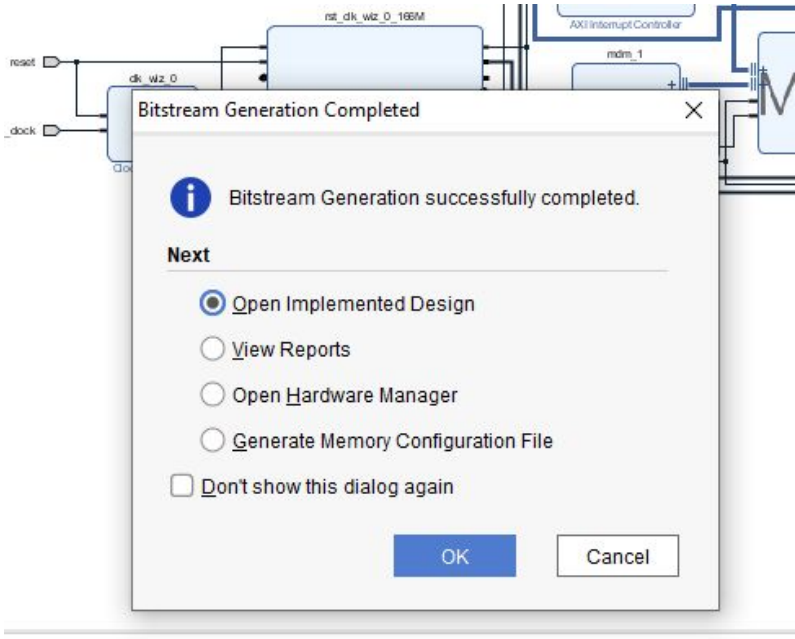
- Digilent Basys 3 - Xilinx Artix-7 35T FPGA chip

Microcontrollers:

- Atmega328p (uno)
- Atmega2560 (mega)
- Atmega32u4 (feather)

FPGA workflow

- Generate design
  - Drop in micro-blaze IP (Vivado)
  - Add in some kind of memory
  - Generate Bitstream
- Export Hardware to SDK
  - C/C++ code is done in Vitis
  - Need to generate a platform to run the C/C++ code
- Run testbench code and record results
- Compare against microcontroller results

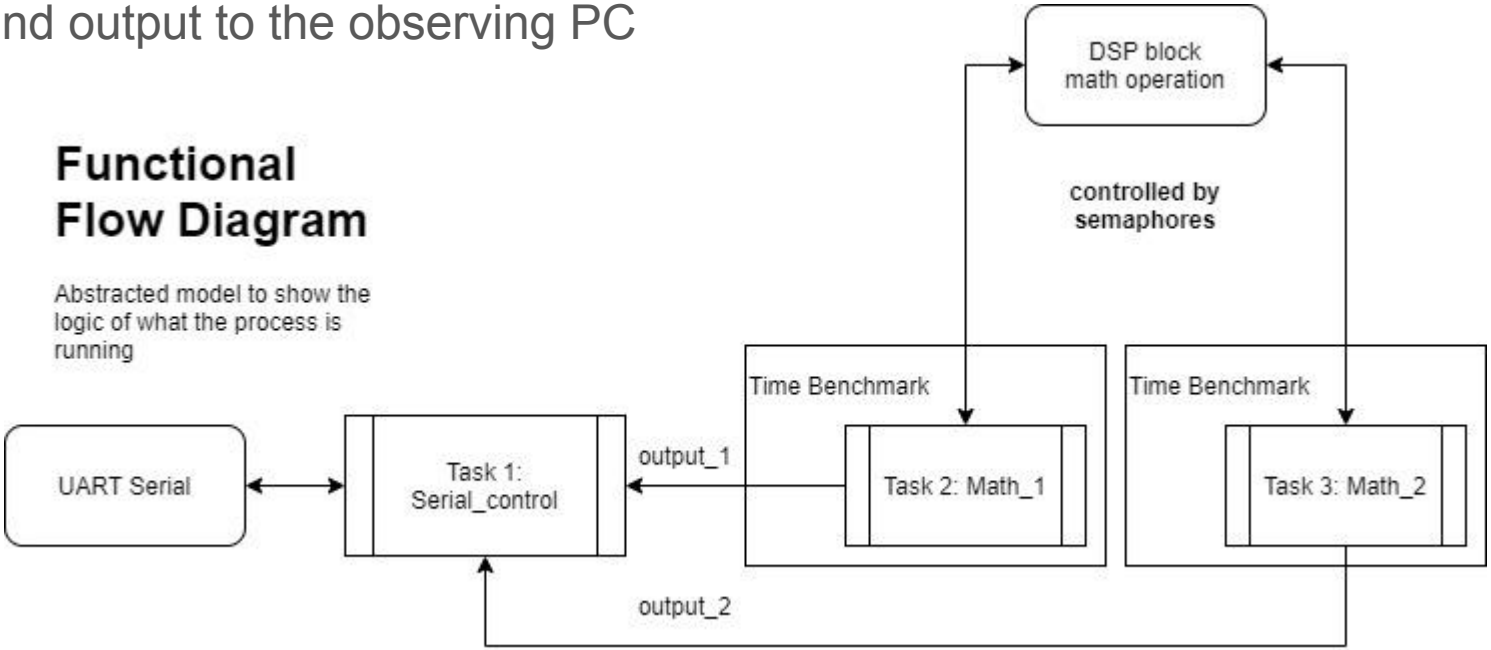


Microcontroller workflow

- Pick a acceptable IDE to write C/C++ code in
  - PlatformIO - VS Code was used to compile and upload code to microcontrollers
- Make sure that this C/C++ code is similar to the FPGA's C/C++ code
- Run code and record results
- Compare against the FPGA results.
  - Need to factor in that the different microcontrollers run at a different clock speed.

Abstracted design

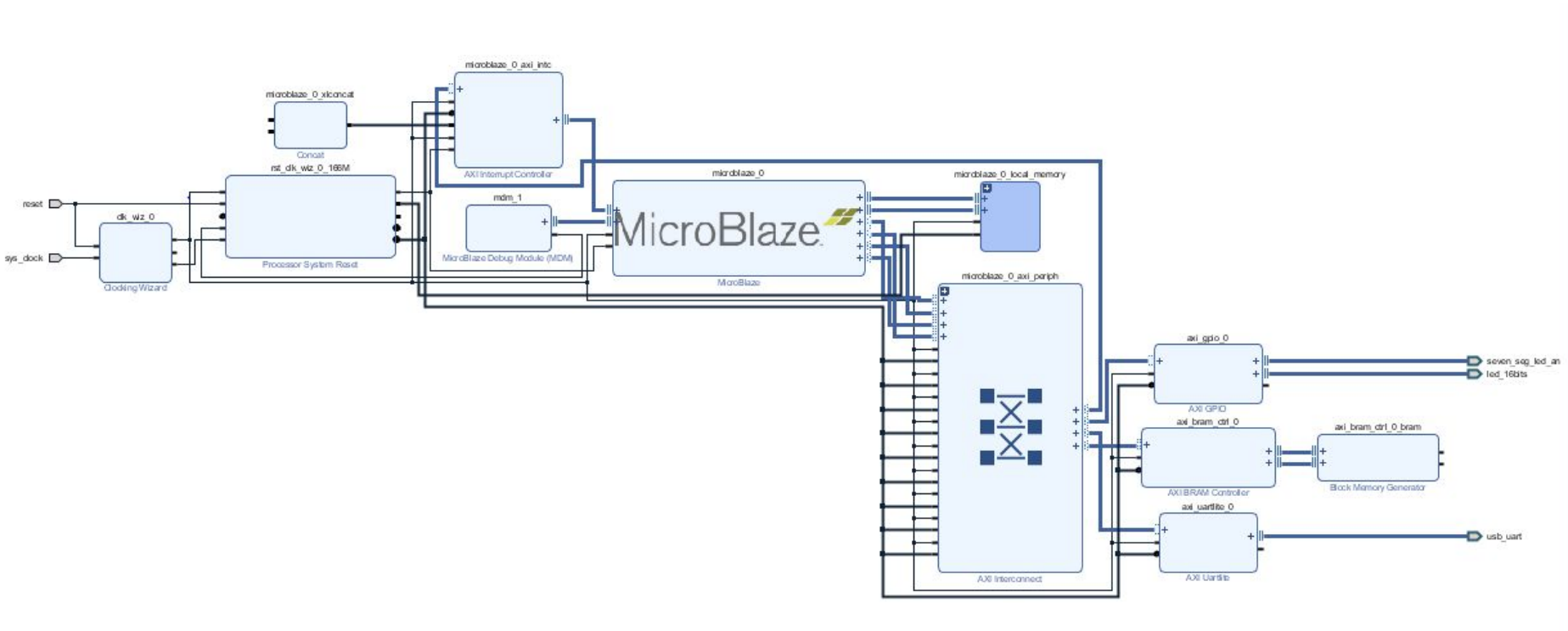
- Using a seperate Block to do math
- Having the “microcontroller” handle the control of data and output to the observing PC



DSP block methodology

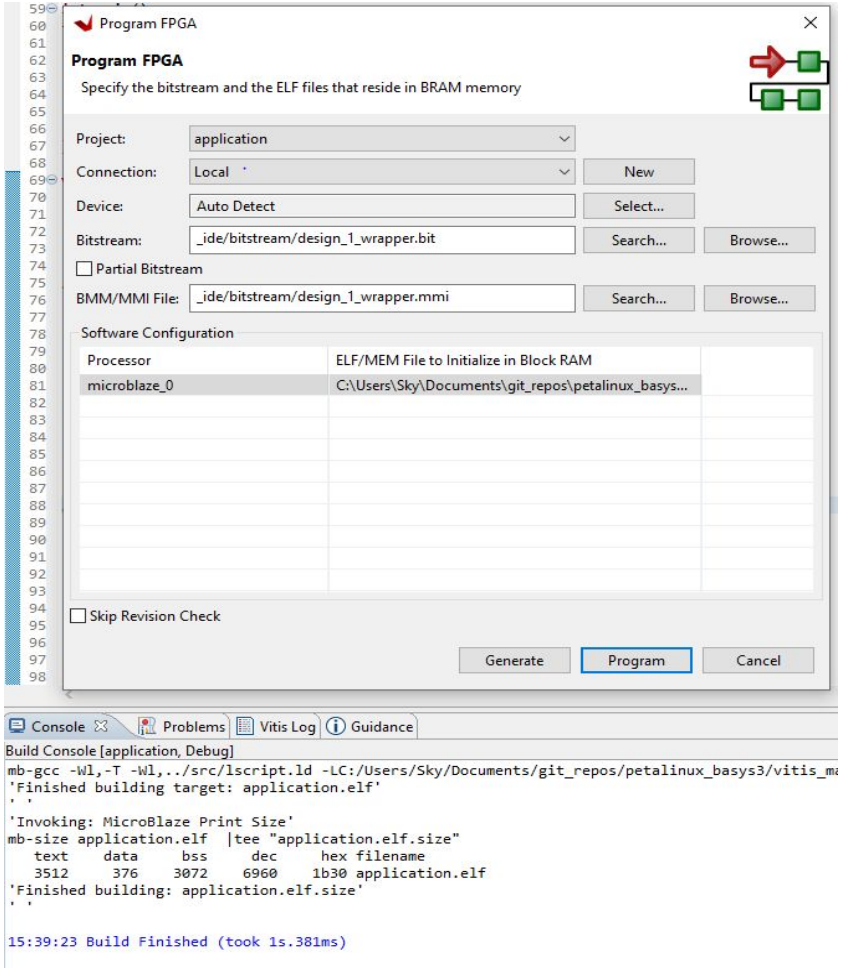
- In FPGA devices and microcontrollers DSP blocks are used to speed up computation time
- Is used in radios to greatly increase speed of signal transmission.
- Used in shaping or identifying waveforms for high speed data

FPGA Block Design



FPGA programming method

- Use Xilinx Vitis SDK to create hardware platform
- Create an application for the hardware platform
- Program FPGA through Vitis with bitstream (hardware config), mmi file (memory location and configuration) and .elf file (software configuration)
- Use SSH terminal to observe data, use python to record and process



Microcontroller programming method

- Using PlatformIO to build and upload program to microcontrollers
  - Ability to link to other libraries easily
- Create a seperate project for each microcontroller to simplify jumping between them.

```
Building in release mode
Checking size .pio\build\megaatmega2560\firmware.elf
Advanced Memory Usage is available via "PlatformIO Home > Project Inspect"
RAM:   [=         ]   5.1% (used 415 bytes from 8192 bytes)
Flash: [          ]   4.1% (used 10388 bytes from 253952 bytes)
Configuring upload protocol...
AVAILABLE: wiring
CURRENT: upload_protocol = wiring
Looking for upload port...
Auto-detected: COM3
Uploading .pio\build\megaatmega2560\firmware.hex

avrdude: AVR device initialized and ready to accept instructions

Reading | ################################################## | 100% 0.01s

avrdude: Device signature = 0x1e9801 (probably m2560)
avrdude: reading input file ".pio\build\megaatmega2560\firmware.hex"
avrdude: writing flash (10388 bytes):

Writing | ################################################## | 100% 1.68s

avrdude: 10388 bytes of flash written
avrdude: verifying flash memory against .pio\build\megaatmega2560\firmware.hex:
avrdude: load data flash data from input file .pio\build\megaatmega2560\firmware.hex:
avrdude: input file .pio\build\megaatmega2560\firmware.hex contains 10388 bytes
avrdude: reading on-chip flash data:

Reading | ################################################## | 100% 1.33s

avrdude: verifying ...
avrdude: 10388 bytes of flash verified

avrdude: safemode: Fuses OK (E:FD, H:D8, L:FF)

avrdude done.  Thank you.
```

Data collection

- Will collect data from the different boards using the python serial library. This will allow for easy data processing afterwards
- Pycharm IDE was used to program and test code on this end.
- Excel was used for quick processing the data afterwards.

Quick Demo

Wait for a sec….

PlatformIO demo is better for quick demonstration

Results of Computation speed

Board	Completion time of Task 1	Completion time of Task 2	Completion Performance (unitless)
AtMega2560	0.5286404494	1.421825843	0.03304002809
AtMega328p	0.5152314657	1.371265467	0.03220196661
Atmega32u4	0.5310246131	1.438578384	0.03318903832
Micro-blaze(FPGA)	0.6521348421	1.682132457	0.04075842763

- All clocks at 16MHz
- Different Toolchain
- Completion time of Tasks averaged over a decent sample size divided by the clock speed to normalize the output values.

Discussion of Results

- For situations where the project needs be done quickly this microcontrollers might be the best option
- In situations where hardware needs to change out for different processes the FPGA method might be best
- Microcontrollers connected to FPGA fabric seems to be the industries preference. Combining both worlds in an efficient manner.

Fin