

HLS DUTh Lab

ΣΑΜΟΛΑΔΑΣ ΤΡΙΑΝΤΑΦΥΛΛΟΣ 57259

HLS DUTh Lab – Exercise 1

```
for (int i=0; i < 10000; i++)  
    A[i] = B[i]*C[i] - D[i]*E[i];
```

1 operation(Add or Mul or Sub) OR 1 memory access **per clock**

For a 500MHz clock → **T = 2ns**

8 clocks per loop iteration + 1 clock for 'i' iterator incrementation("i++")

Throughput → Time needed to get all outputs

Latency → Time Needed for 'program' to finish

- **Throughput Cycles**: $9 \times 10.000 - 1 = 89.999$ clks (without the last 'i' loop termination check)

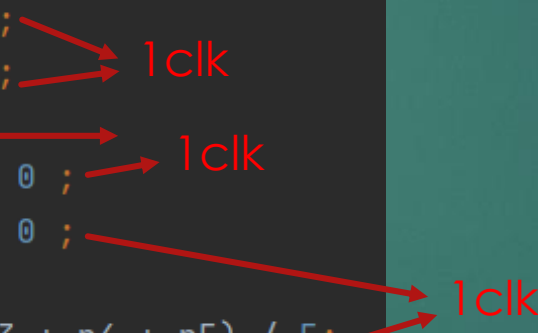
- **Throughput Time**: $89.999 \times 2 = 179.998$ ns

- **Latency Cycles**: $9 \times 10.000 = 90.000$ clks

- **Latency Time**: $90.000 \times 2 = 180.000$ ns

HLS DUTh Lab – Exercise 2

```
// scan the image row by row
// N = #row, M = #col
short p1,p2,p3,p4,p5;
ROW:for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
    // scan each row pixel by pixel from left to right
    COL:for (int j = 0; j < M; ++j) {
        // get values of the pixels in the kernel
        p1 = (j > 1) ? img[i][j-2]: 0;
        p2 = (j > 0) ? img[i][j-1]: 0;
        p3 = img[i][j];
        p4 = (j < M-1) ? img[i][j+1]: 0;
        p5 = (j < M-2) ? img[i][j+2]: 0;
        // compute the mean
        out_orig[i][j] = (p1 + p2 + p3 + p4 + p5) / 5;
    }
}
```



Ερώτημα Α

Δεδομένου ότι έχουμε dual port μνήμες (2 προσβάσεις μνήμης ανά κύκλο ρολογιού), κάθε επανάληψη της COL, εκτελείται σε 3 κύκλους ρολογιού.

Όμως κατά το pipeline της COL, οι εξαρτήσεις μεταξύ των μεταβλητών δεν επιτρέπουν την μείωση του Initiation Interval κάτω από **II=3**.

Για να υπολογιστεί το `out_orig[i][j]` πρέπει να έχουν προϋπολογιστεί τα `p1,p2` (1^{ος} κύκλος), `p3,p4` (2^{ος} κύκλος) και το `p5` (3^{ος} κύκλος)

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```
void CCS_BLOCK(with_queue)(short img[N][M], short out_Q[N][M]){
    short sum;
    short myqueue[5];
    short front = 0; //for queue functionality
    short rear = 0;






    ROW:for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
        //init new queue
        myqueue[rear] = 0;
        rear++;
        myqueue[rear] = 0;
        rear++;
        myqueue[rear] = img[i][0];
        rear++; // 2 mem accesses for pre-processing(1 clk)
        //init sum variable
        sum = myqueue[rear - 1];
        myqueue[rear] = img[i][1];
        rear++;
        sum += myqueue[rear - 1];
        COL:for (int j = 2; j < M; ++j) {
            //push new element in
            myqueue[rear] = img[i][j]; // 2 mem accesses for main process(1 clk)
            rear++;
            sum += myqueue[rear - 1];
            //calculate cell in center
            out_Q[i][j-2] = sum / 5;
            //decrease sum by the oldest element and pop it out
            sum -= myqueue[front];
            //remove from queue
            myqueue[0] = myqueue[1];
            myqueue[1] = myqueue[2];
            myqueue[2] = myqueue[3];
            myqueue[3] = myqueue[4];
            myqueue[4] = 0;
            // decrement rear
            rear--;
        }
        out_Q[i][M-2] = sum / 5; // 2 mem accesses for last two cols (1 clk)
        sum -= myqueue[front];
        out_Q[i][M-1] = sum / 5;
        // set queue ready for next row
        rear=0;
    }
}
```

Υλοποίηση ουράς (FIFO) με χρήση πίνακα 5 θέσεων.

Επαναχρησιμοποίηση δεδομένων:

- 2 προσβάσεις μνήμης(1 κύκλος ρολογιού) ανά επανάληψη της COL
- 4 προσβάσεις μνήμης(2 κύκλοι ρολογιού) ανά επανάληψη της ROW

HLS DUTh Lab – Exercise 2

Solution /	Latency Cycles	Latency Time	Throughput Cycles	Throughput Time	Total Area
 original.v1 (allocate)	150096	300192.00	150102	300204.00	1913.52
 original.v2 (allocate)	45497	90994.00	45502	91004.00	2338.44
 with_queue.v1 (allocate)	74797	149594.00	74802	149604.00	2821.98
 with_queue.v2 (allocate)	15798	31596.00	15802	31604.00	3442.28
 with_queue.v3 (allocate)	14803	29606.00	14800	29600.00	4756.37

- **original.v1** → Original Proposed Version
- **original.v2** → Original Proposed Version with COL Loop Pipeline($ll = 3$)
- **with_queue.v1** → Queue Implementation
- **with_queue.v2** → Queue Implementation with COL Loop Pipeline($ll = 1$)
- **with_queue.v3** → Queue Implementation with main Loop Pipeline($ll = 2$) and COL Loop Partial Unroll($U = 2$)

Το ελάχιστο όριο Loop Pipeline της COL είναι $ll=1$ ενώ της main είναι $ll=2$. Όμως αν παρατηρήσουμε την COL, οι 2 προσβάσεις μνήμης γίνονται σε 2 διαφορετικές μνήμες (img και out_Q). Συνεπώς, λαμβάνοντας υπόψιν ότι οι μνήμες είναι dual-port, μπορούμε να κάνουμε Partial Unroll ($U = 2$) στην COL. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο, κάνουμε 2 προσβάσεις (αντί για 1) χωρίς να αυξάνουμε τους κύκλους που χρειαζόμαστε γι' αυτό.

HLS DUTh Lab – Exercise 2



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```
VSIM 2>run -all
# Creating Example Image...
# SCVerify intercepting C++ function 'with_queue' for RTL block 'with_queue'
# Info: HW reset: TLS_rst active @ 0 s
# Checking Complete...
# Creating Example Image...
# Checking Complete...
# Creating Example Image...
# Checking Complete...
# Creating Example Image...
# Checking Complete...
# Creating Example Image...
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# Creating Example Image...
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# Creating Example Image...
# Checking Complete...
# Creating Example Image...
# Checking Complete...
# Creating Example Image...
# Checking Complete...
# Info: Execution of user-supplied C++ testbench 'main()' has completed with exit code = 0
#
# Info: Collecting data completed
#   captured 10 values of img
#   captured 10 values of out_Q
# Info: scverify_top/user_tb: Simulation completed
#
# Checking results
# 'out_Q'
#   capture count      = 10
#   comparison count   = 10
#   ignore count       = 0
#   error count        = 0
#   stuck in dut fifo  = 0
#   stuck in golden fifo = 0
#
# Info: scverify_top/user_tb: Simulation PASSED @ 296016 ns
# ** Note: (vsim-6574) SystemC simulation stopped by user.
# 1
```

Testbench consists of 10 Example images randomly created and compared with original proposed code.

Simulation PASSED : 296016ns