AOC Design Proposal

Group 2 軟硬兼施

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Targeting Tasks

- Image Classification on Embedded System
 - GoogLeNet
 - Operator Conv2D, MaxPool
 - Parameters 6.6M
 - o model size 27MB / 7MB

• SqueezeNet

- Operator Conv2D, MaxPool2D, BatchNorm, Concat, GlobalAvgPool2D, Softmax
- Parameters 1.2M
- o model size 5MB / 2MB

Machine Comprehension

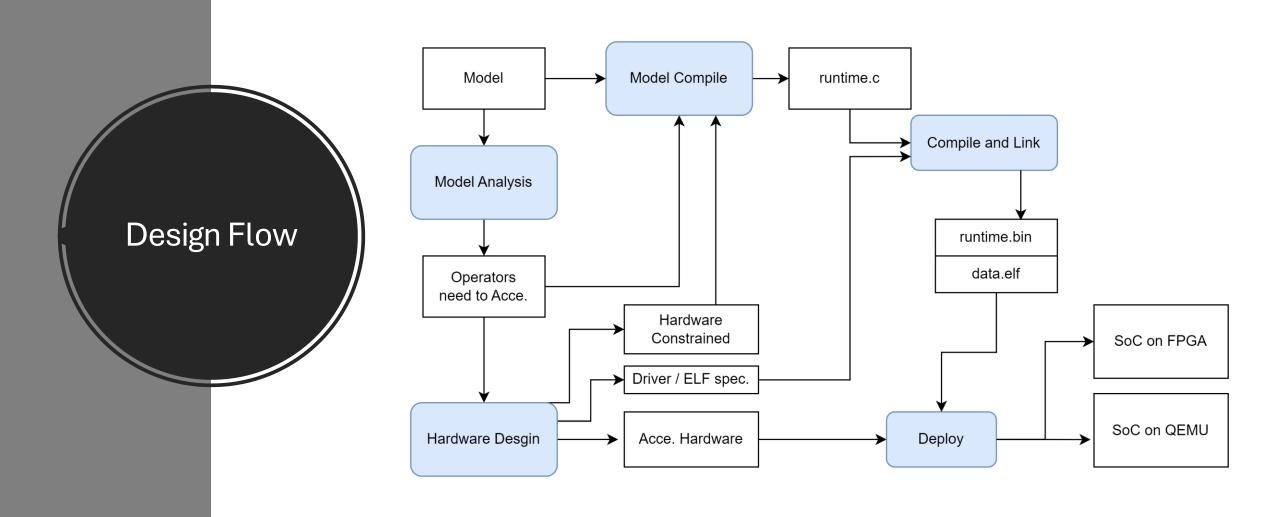
- BERT-Squad ♣ 均
 - BERT-Squad (416 MB)
 - BERT-Squad-int8 (119 MB)
- BiDAl
 - BiDAF (41.5 MB)
 - BiDAF-int8 (12 MB)

Image Classification

- MobileNet & Yoyo Yeh
 - MobileNet v2-1.0-fp32 (13.3 MB)
 - MobileNet v2-1.0-int8 (3.5 MB)
- ResNe
 - ResNet50-fp32 (97.0 MB)
 - ResNet50-int8 (24.6 MB)
- SqueezeNet ♣ yuting
 - SqueezeNet 1.0 (5 MB)
 - SqueezeNet 1.0-int8 (2 MB)
- VGG.
 - VGG 16-fp32 (527.8 MB)
 - VGG 16-int8 (132.0 MB)
- AlexNet
 - AlexNet (233 MB)
 - AlexNet-int0 (50 MB)
- GoogleNet & yuting
 - GoogleNet (27 MB)
 - GoogleNet-int8 (7 MB)
- CaffeNet
 - CaffeNet (233 MB)
 - CaffeNet-int8 (58 MB)
- DenseNet-121 ♣ yuting
 - DenseNet-121-12 (32 MB)
 - DenseNet-121-12-int8 (9 MB)
- Inception
 - Inception-1 (27 MB)
 - Inception-1-int8 (10 MB)

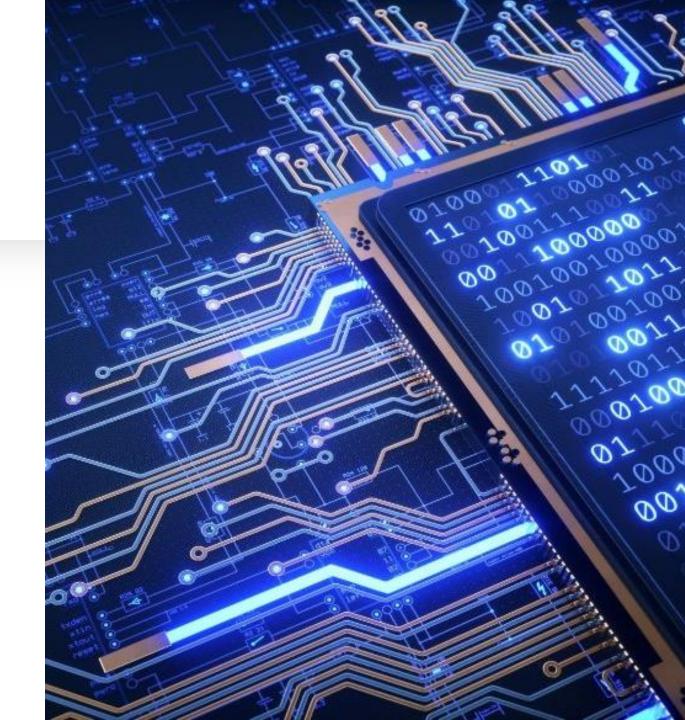
ShuffleNet & Yoyo Yeh

- ShuffleNet-v2-fp32 (8.79MB)
- ShuffleNet-v2-int8 (2.28MB)
- ZFNet-512 ♣ 均煙
 - ZFNet-512 (333 MB)
 - ZFNet-512-int8 (83 MB)
- EfficientNet-Lite4 ♣ 均煙
 - EfficientNet-Lite4 (51.9 MB)
 - EfficientNet-Lite4-int8 (13.0 MB)
- YOLOv7 ♣ 力恩



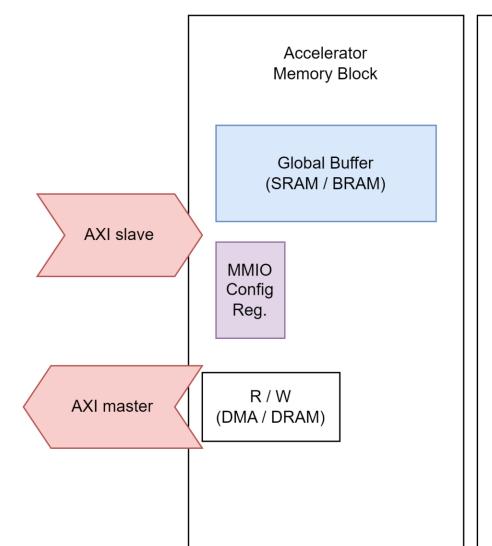
Hardware Design

- Architecture
- Verification

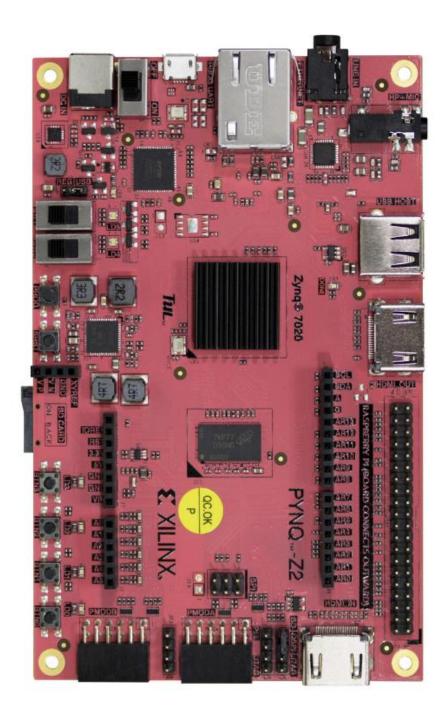


Architecture

- Design based on
 - NVDLA
 - Eyeriss
- Support Operation
 - o Conv2D
 - o GEMM
 - MaxPool2D
 - AvgPool2D
 - o ReLU
 - Softmax



Accelerator Compute Block Controller PE array (Conv2D / GEMM) Activation **Pooling** Eneging

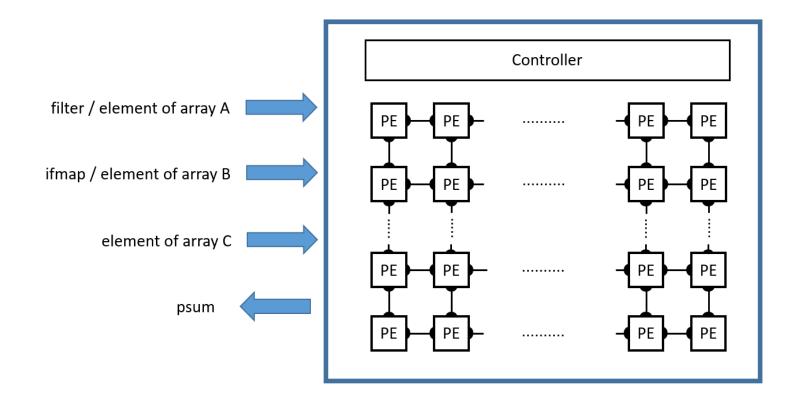


Verification Platform

- Plan A Porting on FPGA
 - o PYNQ-Z2
 - o RAM512MB
 - o Pros: cycle accurate
 - Cons: synthesis technical problem (AXI / BRAM)
- Plan B QEMU with C simulation
 - QEMU with custom virtual device
 - Pros: fast deploy
 - Cons: only behavior simulations

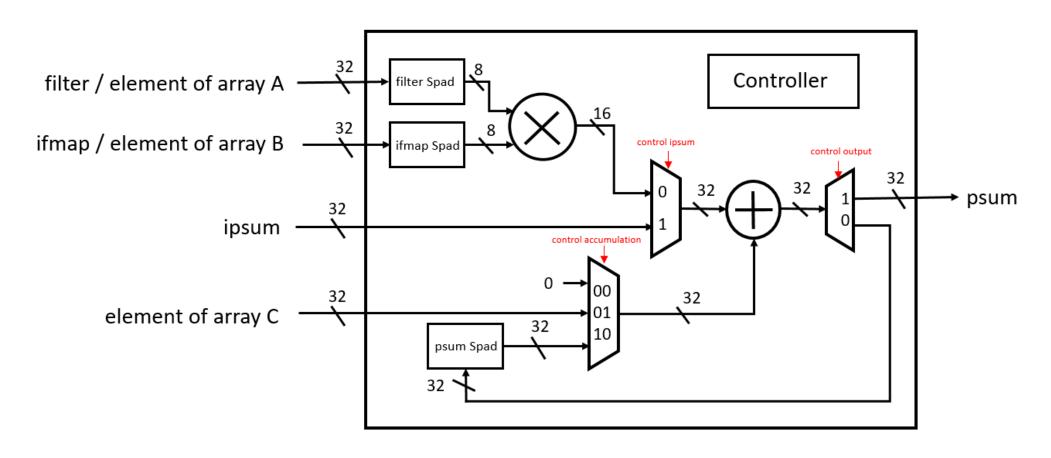
PE array

- Conv2D (1x1, 3x3, 5x5, 7x7), GEMM
- Size of PE array will be determined by the supported Conv2D size



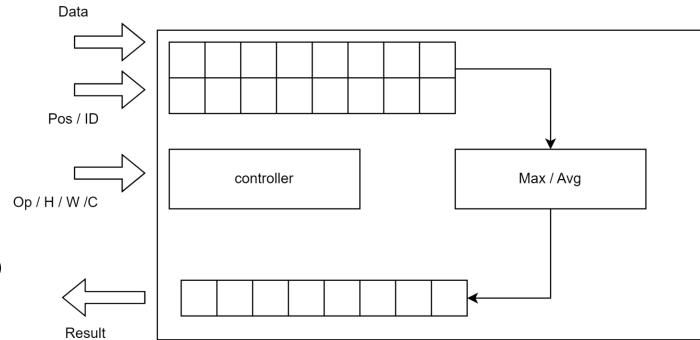
PE Architecture

Scratchpad size will be determined by the result of analytical model



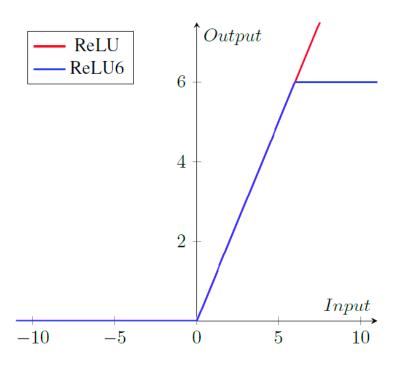
Pooling Engine

- MaxPooling
 - \circ (2x2, stride=(2,2))
 - \circ (3x3, stride=(1,1))
 - \circ (3x3, stride=(2,2))
- AvgPooling
 - ${\tt O\,GlobalAveragePooling2D}$



Activation Engine

- ReLU
- ReLU6



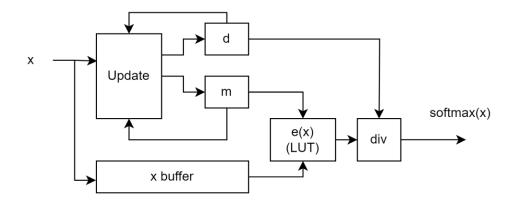
Softmax

o 3-pass to 2-pass

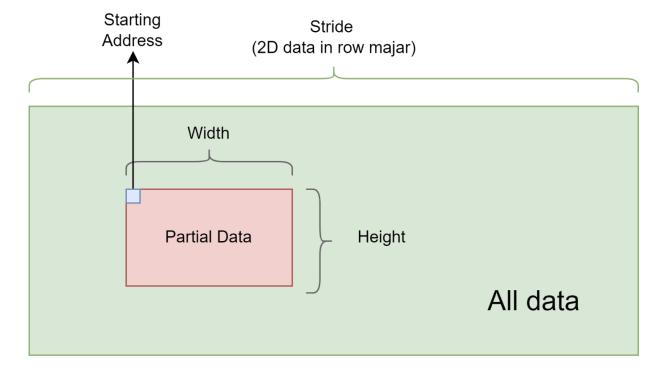
$$m_i \leftarrow \max(m_{i-1}, x_i)$$
 $m_i \leftarrow \max(m_{i-1}, x_i)$ $d'_i \leftarrow d'_{i-1} e^{m_{i-1} - m_i} + e^{x_i - m_i}$

$$d_i \leftarrow d_{i-1} + e^{x_i - m_N}$$

$$a_i \leftarrow \frac{e^{x_i - m_N}}{d_N}$$
 $a_i \leftarrow \frac{e^{x_i - m_N}}{d_N'}$



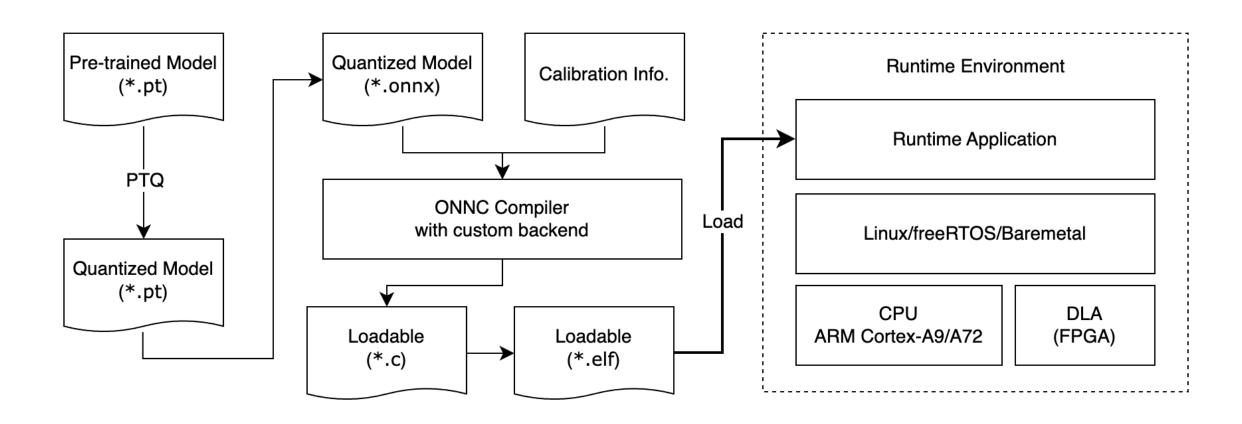
Loadable – Data Representation



Loadable – Supported Operators

- Conv2D
- GEMM
- MaxPool
- AvgPool
- Softmax
- ReLU
- ReLU6

Compilation Flow



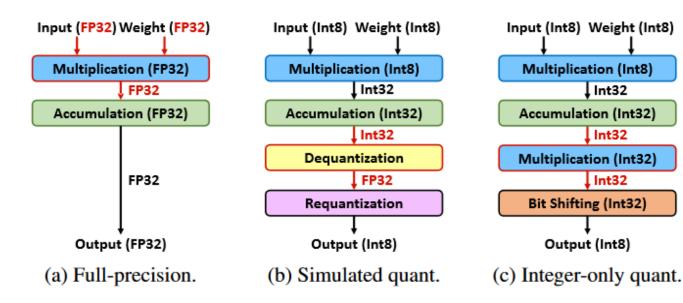
Quantization

- Quantization method
 - Post training quantization
 - Uniform quantization
 - Symmetric quantization

- Granularity
 - Per-channel quantization
- Integer-only arithmetic

- [1] Quantization and Training of Neural Networks for Efficient Integer-Arithmetic-Only Inference
- [2] HAWQV3: Dyadic Neural Network Quantization
- [3] Trained Quantization Thresholds for Accurate and Efficient Fixed-Point Inference of Deep Neural Networks

Quantization



Fixed point quant

Paper [3]: bit-shift

by constraining scale-factors s_1 , s_2 , s_3 to strict power-of-2, the scaling operation reduces to a rather simple bit-shift (with round-to-nearest):

$$2^{-f} = rac{S_1 S_2}{S_3}$$

Input (Int8) Weight (Int8)

Multiplication (Int8)

Accumulation (Int32)

Bit Shifting (Int32)

Output (Int8)

(d) Fixed-point quant.

Int32

Int32

Integer-only quant

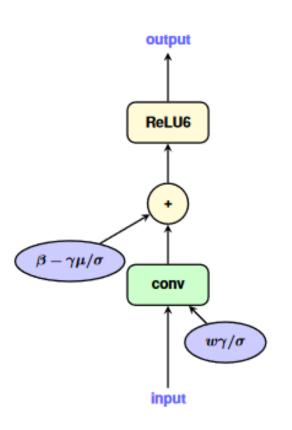
Paper [1][2]: fixed-point multiplication & bit shifting

$$2^{-n}M_0:=\frac{S_1S_2}{S_3}$$

- o n is a non-negative integer
- \circ M_0 is a fixed-point multiplier in the interval [0.5, 1)

Operator Fusion

Fusing Convolution and Batch Normalization



Batch Normalization

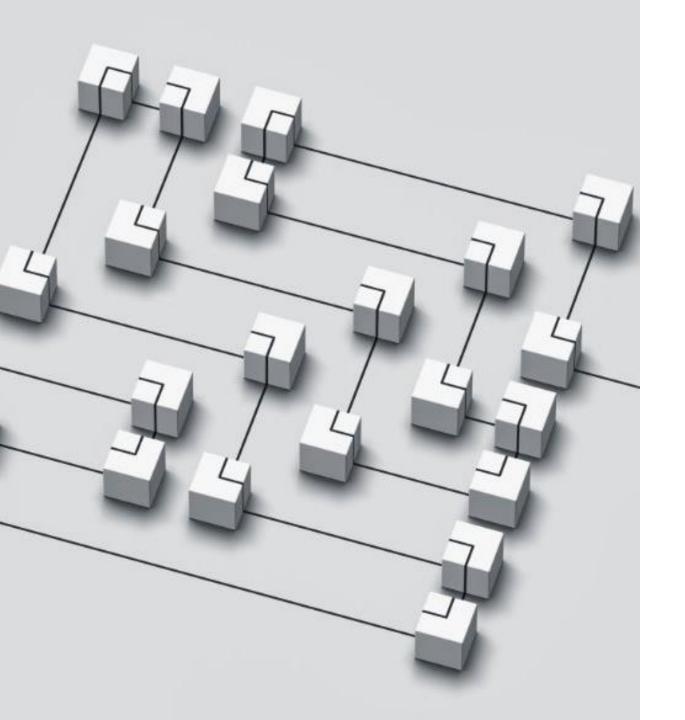
$$y_i = \gamma \left(\frac{x_i - \text{mean}}{\sqrt{\text{variance} + \epsilon}} \right) + \beta$$

Compute effective weights ($W_{\rm eff}$) by scaling original weights W with the gamma parameter, normalized by the variance plus a small epsilon for stability:

$$W_{\text{eff}} = W \cdot \left(\frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\text{variance} + \epsilon}}\right)$$

Compute effective bias (b_eff) by scaling original bias b with gamma, adjusting for the mean-weight product, and adding beta:

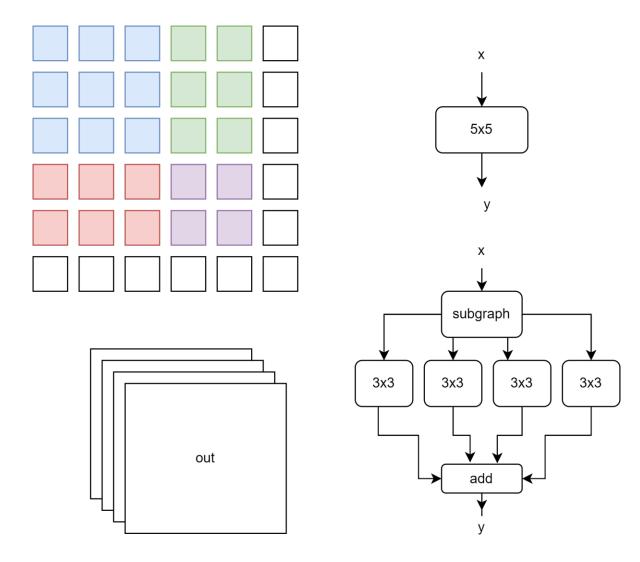
$$b_{\text{eff}} = (b \cdot \gamma) - (\text{mean} \cdot W_{\text{eff}}) + \beta$$



Evaluation

- Inference time (cycle time)
 - Single operator
 - Full model
- Accuracy (ImageNet)
 - Top-1 Accuracy
 - Top-5 Accuracy
- Model size

Question – Software tiling



Question – Memory Requirement

```
# N: number of ifmaps/ofmaps

# M: number of filters

# H/W: ifmap height/width

# R/S: filter height/width

# E/F: ofmap height/width

# U: stride

# m: ofmap channels in global buffer

# n: number of ifmaps in a pass

# e: ofmap width (PE array width)

# p: number of filters in a pass

# q: (ifmap or filter) channels in a pass

# r: number of PE sets for different (ifmap/filter) channels

# t: number of PE sets for different filters
```

```
param = dict(
    m = 64
   n = 1
   e = 14, # 224
   p = 16, # psum Spad (filter in PE)
   q = 4, # ifmap/filter channels/pass
   r = 1, # different
   t = 4, # (different filter in PE sets)
   W = 56,
   H = 56,
   R = 3
    S = 3
    E = 56,
    F = 56,
   C = 64.
   M = 192,
\overline{m} = Mapping(**param)
print(conv2)
print(conv3)
print(m)
```