

Re-Examining Conventional Wisdom for Networks-on-Chip in the Context of FPGAs

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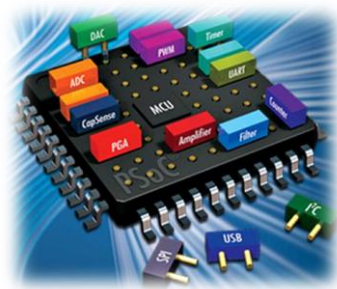
FPGAs and Networks-on-Chip (NoCs)



- **Rapid growth of FPGA capacity and features**

- Extended SoC and full-system prototyping
- FPGA-based high-performance computing

Need for flexible NoCs to support communication

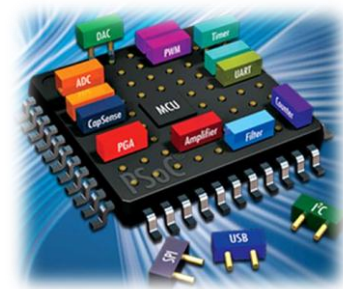


Map existing ASIC-oriented NoC designs on FPGAs?

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Map existing ASIC-oriented NoC designs on FPGAs?

- Inefficient use of FPGA resources
- ASIC-driven NoC architecture not optimal for FPGA

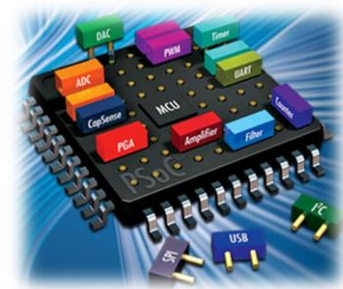


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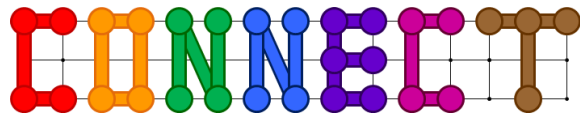


Need for flexible NoCs to support communication



Map existing ASIC-oriented NoC designs on FPGAs?

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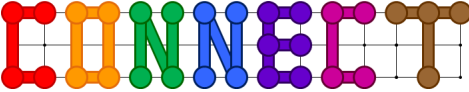


FPGA-tuned NoC Architecture

- Embodies FPGA-motivated design principles
- Very lightweight, minimizes resource usage
 - ~50% resource reduction vs. ASIC-oriented NoC
- Flexible NoC generator – **public release today!**

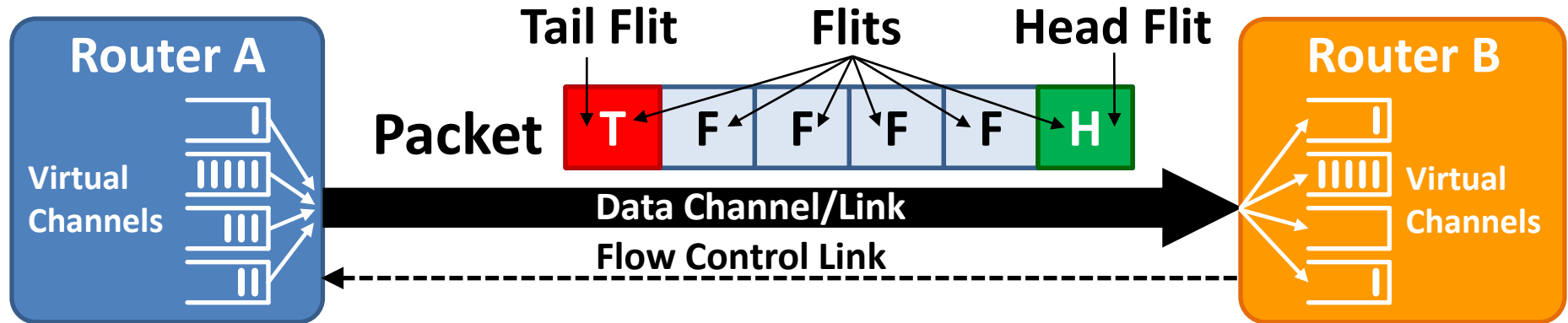


Often goes against ASIC-driven NoC conventional wisdom

- **NoC Terminology** (single-slide review)
-  **Approach**
 - Tailoring NoCs to FPGAs
- **Results & Demo**
- **Related Work & Conclusion**
- **Public Release**

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NoC Terminology Overview



- **Packets**

- Basic logical unit of transmission

- **Flits**

- Packets broken into into multiple **flits** – unit of flow control

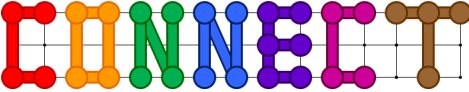
- **Virtual Channels**

- Multiple logical channels over single physical link

- **Flow Control**

- Management of buffer space in the network

Single-Slide
Review

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How FPGAs are Different from ASICs



- FPGAs peculiar HW realization substrate in terms of
 - Relative cost of **speed** vs. **logic** vs. **wires** vs. **memory**
 - Unique mapping and operating characteristics

-  focuses on 4 FPGA characteristics:

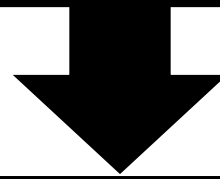
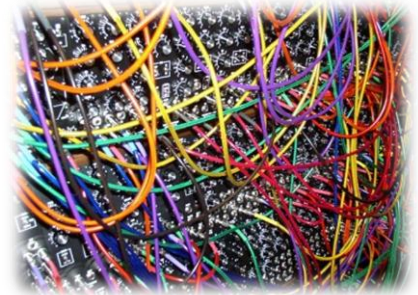
-  **Abundance of Wires**
-  **Storage Shortage & Peculiarities**
-  **Frequency Challenged**
-  **Reconfigurable Nature**

FPGA characteristics uniquely influence key NoC design decisions

1

Abundance of Wires

- **Densely connected wiring substrate**
 - (Over)provisioned to handle worst case
 - Wires are “free” compared to other resources



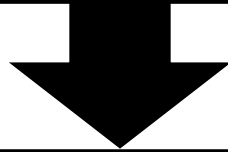
NoC Implications

- **Make datapaths and channels as wide as possible**
- **Adjust packet format**
 - E.g. carry control info on the side through dedicated links
- **Adapt traditional credit-based flow control**

2

Storage Shortage & Peculiarities

- **Modern FPGAs offer storage in two forms**
 - Block RAMs and LUT RAMs (use logic resources)
 - Only come in specific aspect ratios and sizes
- **Typically in high demand, especially Block RAMs**



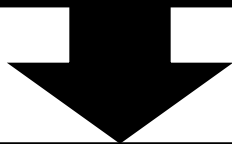
NoC Implications

- **Minimize usage and optimize for aspect ratios and sizes**
 - Implement multiple logical flit buffers in each physical buffer
- **Use LUT RAM for flit buffers**
 - Block RAM much larger than typically NoC flit buffer sizes
 - Allow rest of design to use scarce Block RAM resources

3

Frequency “Challenged”

- **Much lower frequencies compared to ASICs**
 - LUTs inherently slower than ASIC standard cells
 - Large wire delays when chaining LUTs
- **Rapidly diminishing returns when pipelining**
 - Deep pipelining hard due to quantization effects



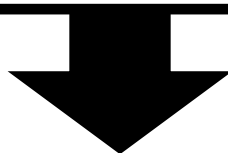
NoC Implications

- **Design router as single-stage pipeline**
 - Also dramatically reduces network latency
- **Make up for lower frequency by adjusting network**
 - E.g. increase width of datapath and links or change topology

4


Reconfigurable Nature

- **Reconfigurable nature of FPGAs**
 - Sets them apart from ASICs
 - Support diverse range of applications



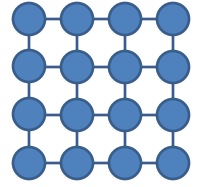
NoC Implications

- **Support extensive application-specific customization**
 - Flexible parameterized NoC architecture
 - Automated NoC design generator (demo!)
- **Adhere to standard common interface**
 - NoC appears as plug-and-play black box from user-perspective

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CONNECT vs. ASIC-Oriented RTL

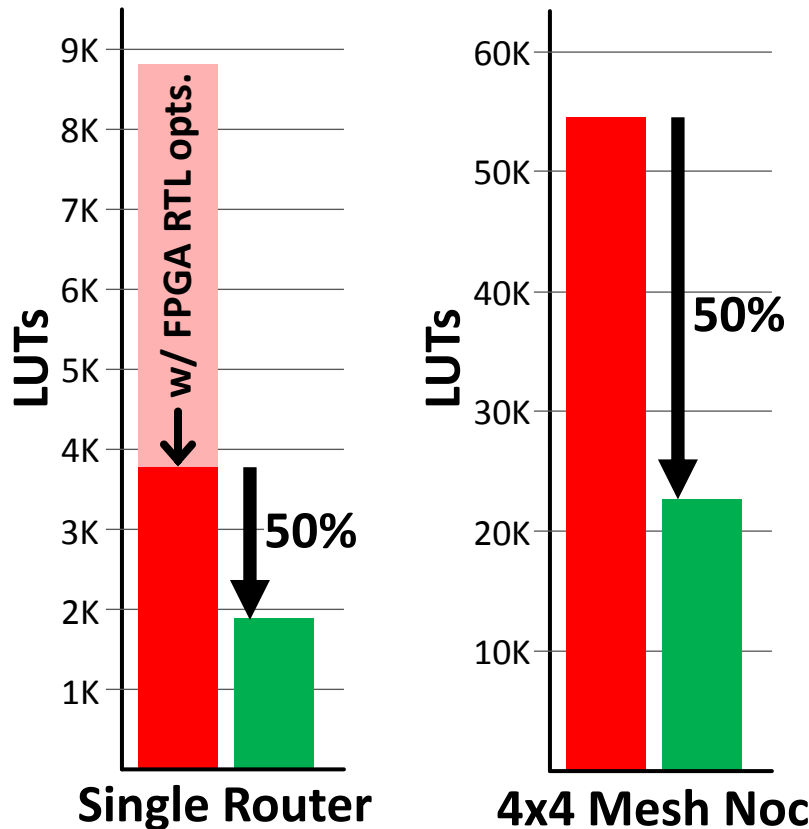
16-node 4x4 Mesh Network-on-Chip (NoC)



- **SOTA:** state-of-the-art high-quality ASIC-oriented RTL*
- **CONNECT:** identically configured **CONNECT**-generated RTL

FPGA Resource Usage

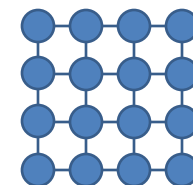
(same router/NoC configuration)



*NoC RTL from <http://nocs.stanford.edu/cgi-bin/trac.cgi/wiki/Resources/Router>

CONNECT vs. ASIC-Oriented RTL

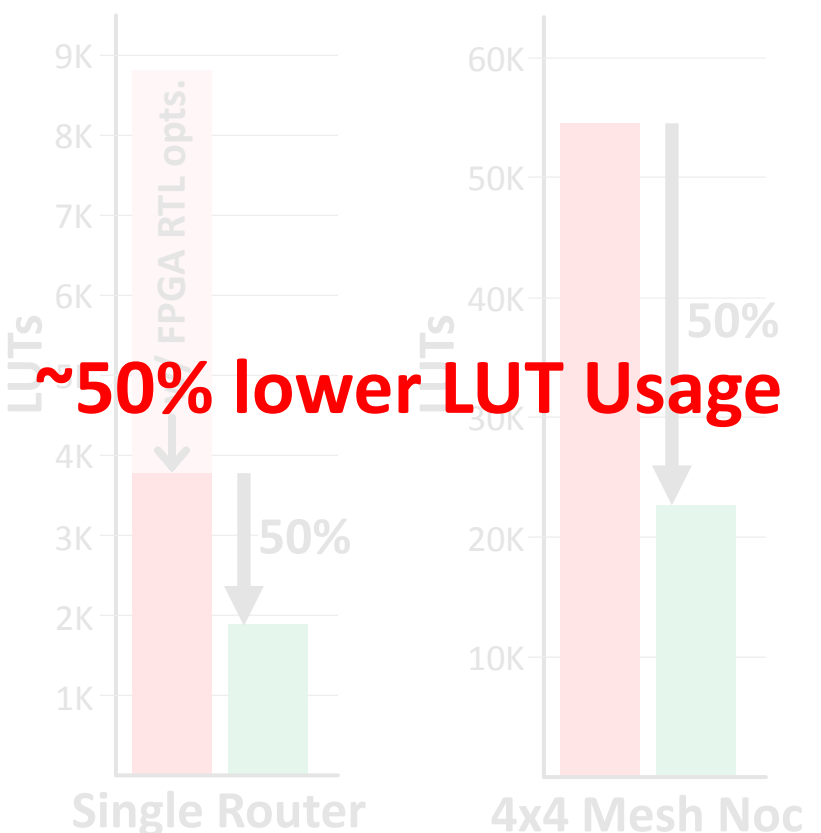
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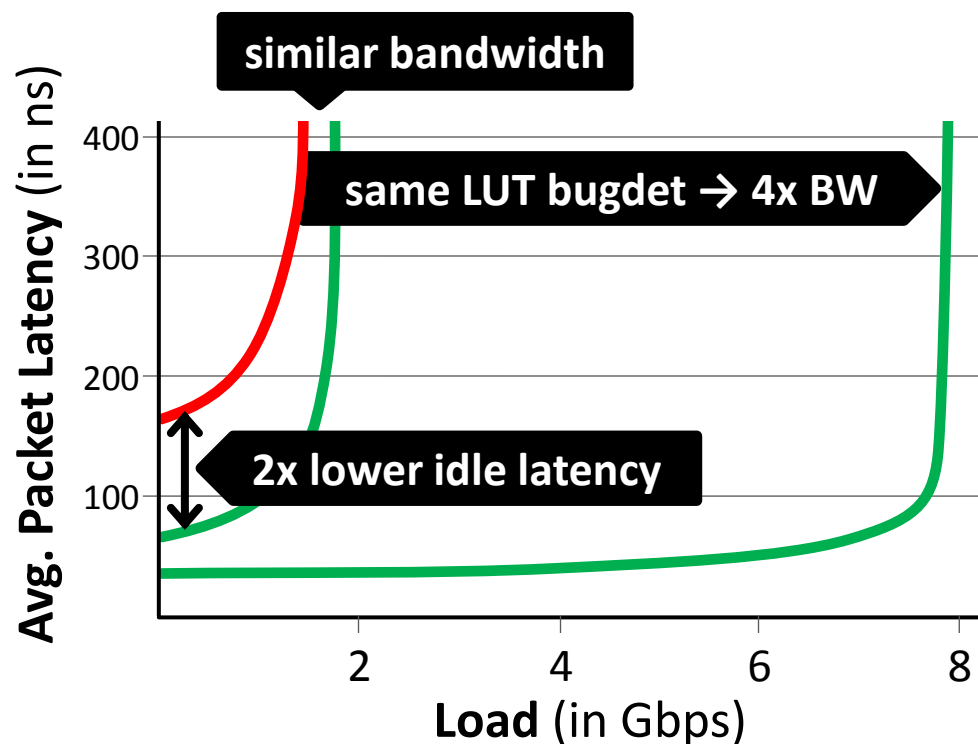
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Network Performance

(uniform random traffic @ 100MHz)

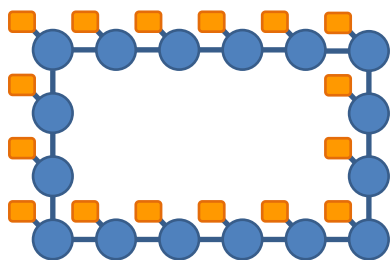


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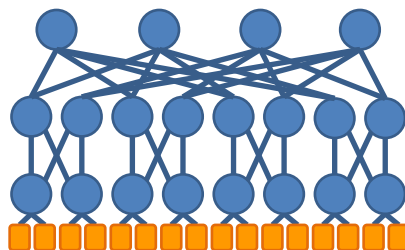
CONNECT Sample Networks

Four sample CONNECT Networks (● router, ■ endpoint)

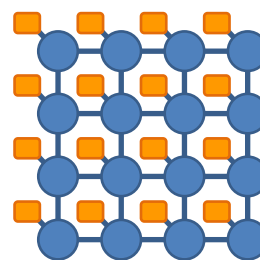
- 16 endpoints, 2/4 virtual channels, 128-bit datapath



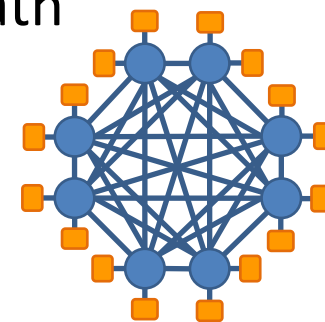
Ring



Fat Tree



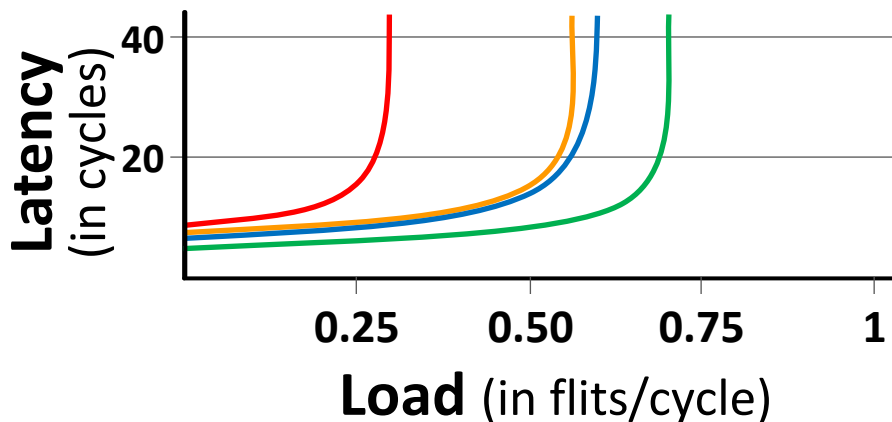
Mesh



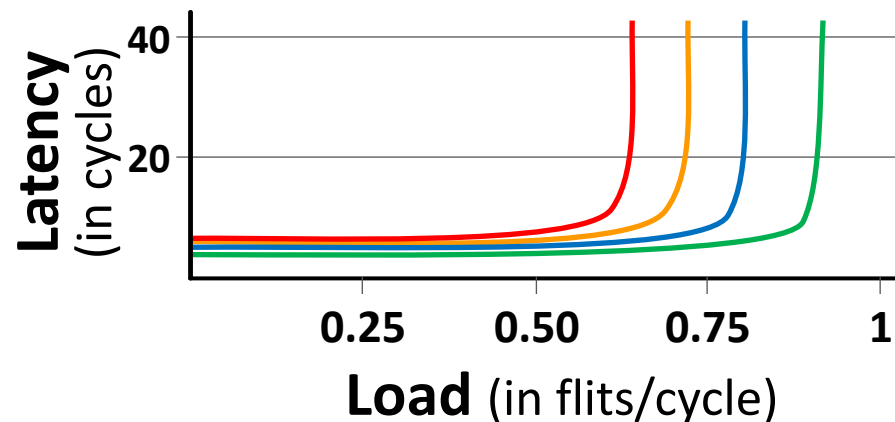
High Radix

All above networks are interchangeable from user perspective

Uniform Random Traffic



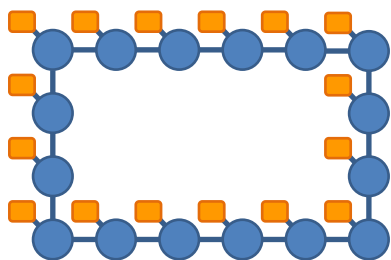
90% Neighbor Traffic



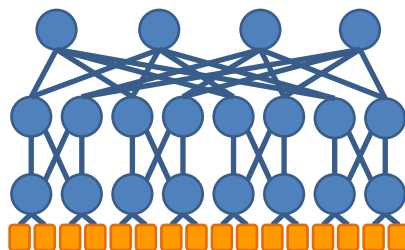
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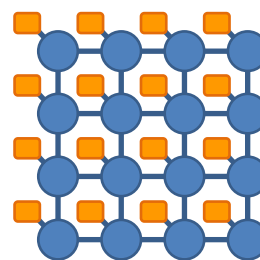
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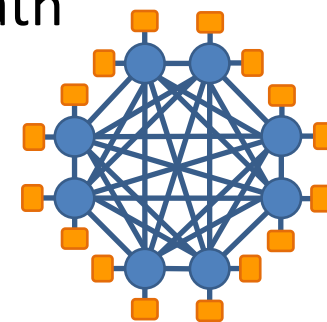
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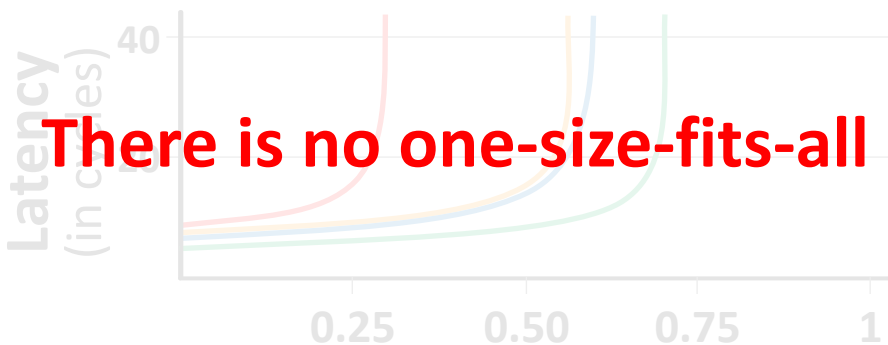


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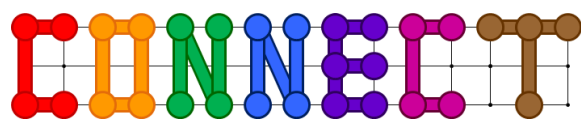
Uniform Random Traffic

90% Neighbor Traffic



There is no one-size-fits-all NoC! Tune NoC to application.

Load (in flits/cycle) more synthesis & performance results



- **Generates FPGA-tuned NoCs**
 - Used as part of larger system
 - Coexist with rest of FPGA-resident components
- **Lightweight**
 - Minimize FPGA resource usage
- **Flexible**
 - Support rapid design space exploration
 - Fully parameterized, topology-agnostic architecture
 - Standard interface across different configurations
- **Adjustable**
 - Trade off performance vs. area
- **Public Release – Demo!**

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- **FPGA-oriented NoC Architectures**

- PNoC: lightweight circuit-switched NoC [Hilton '06]
- NoCem: simple router block, no virtual channels [Schelle '08]

- **FPGA-related NoC Studies**

- Analytical models for predicting NoC perf. on FPGAs [Lee '10]
- Effect of FPGA NoC params on multiprocessor system [Lee '09]

- **Modify FPGA configuration circuitry to build NoC**

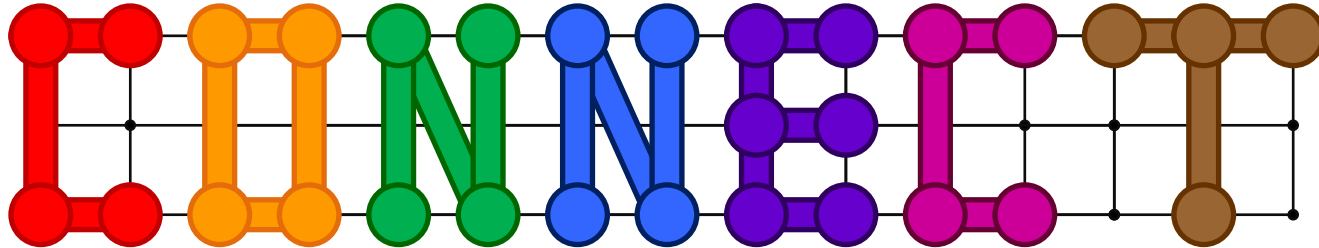
- Metawire: use configuration circuitry as NoC [Shelburne '08]
- Time-division multiplexed wiring to enable new NoC [Francis '08]

- **Commercial Interconnect Approaches**

- ARM AMBA, STNoC, CoreConnect PLB/OPB, Altera Qsys, etc.

- **Significant gains from tuning for FPGA**
 - FPGAs and ASICs have different design “sweet spot”
- **CONNECT → flexible, efficient, lightweight NoC**
- **Compared to ASIC-driven NoC, CONNECT offers**
 - Significantly lower network latency **and**
 - ~50% lower LUT usage **or** 3-4x higher network performance
- **Take advantage of reconfigurable nature of FPGA**
 - Tailor NoC to specific communication needs of application

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<http://www.ece.cmu.edu/~mpapamic/connect/>

- **NoC Generator with web-based interface**
 - Supports multiple pre-configured topologies
 - Includes graphical editor for custom topologies
 - FreeBSD-like license (limited to non-commercial research use)
- **Acknowledgments**
 - Derek Chiou, Daniel Becker & Stanford CVA group
 - NSF, Xilinx, Bluespec
- **Please come see me for demo!**

Thanks!



Questions?

