Netradicinės ir ateities architektūros

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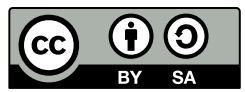
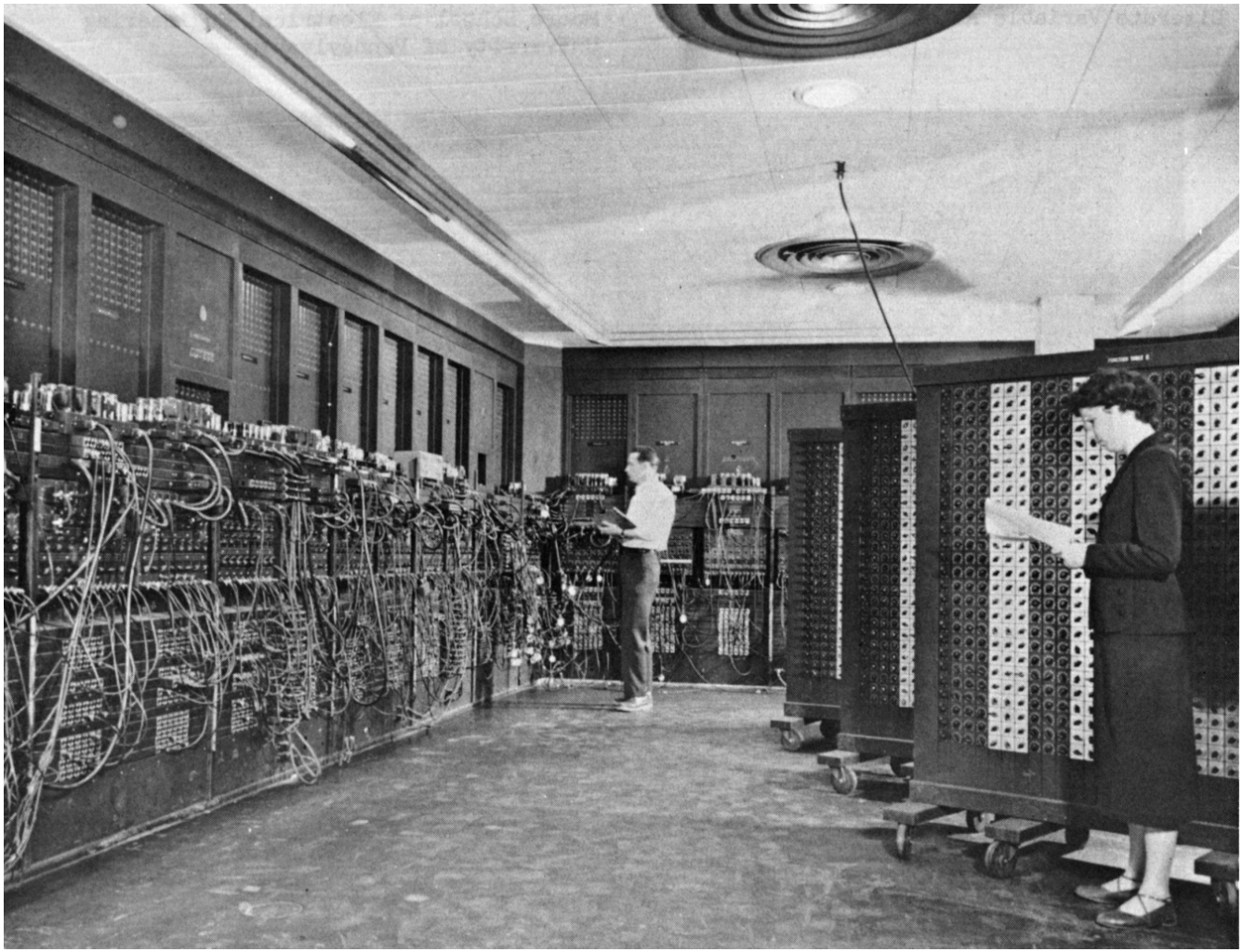
Vilnius, 2021

Vilniaus universitetas, Matematikos ir informatikos fakultetas
Informatikos institutas



ENIAC

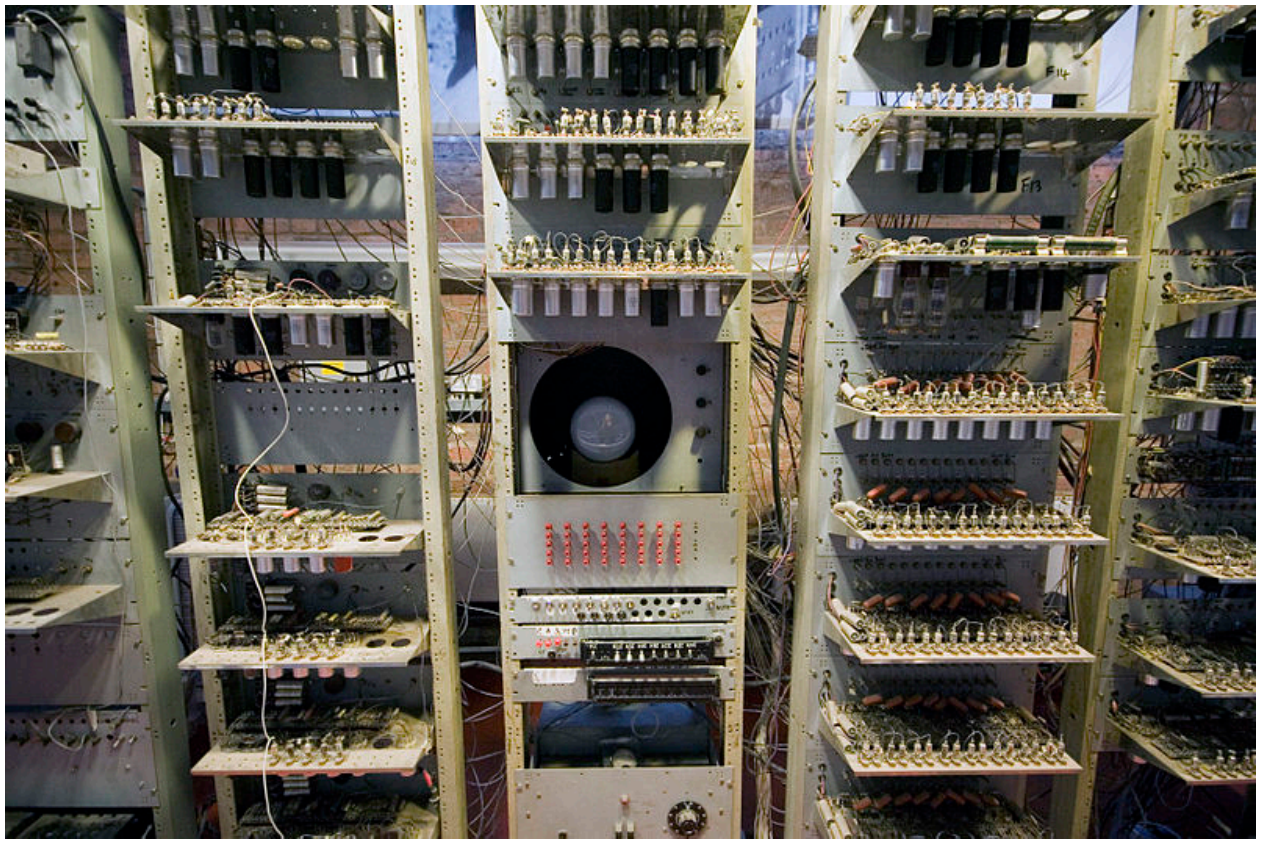
ENIAC – had to be rewired...



U.S. Army Photo, Public Domain

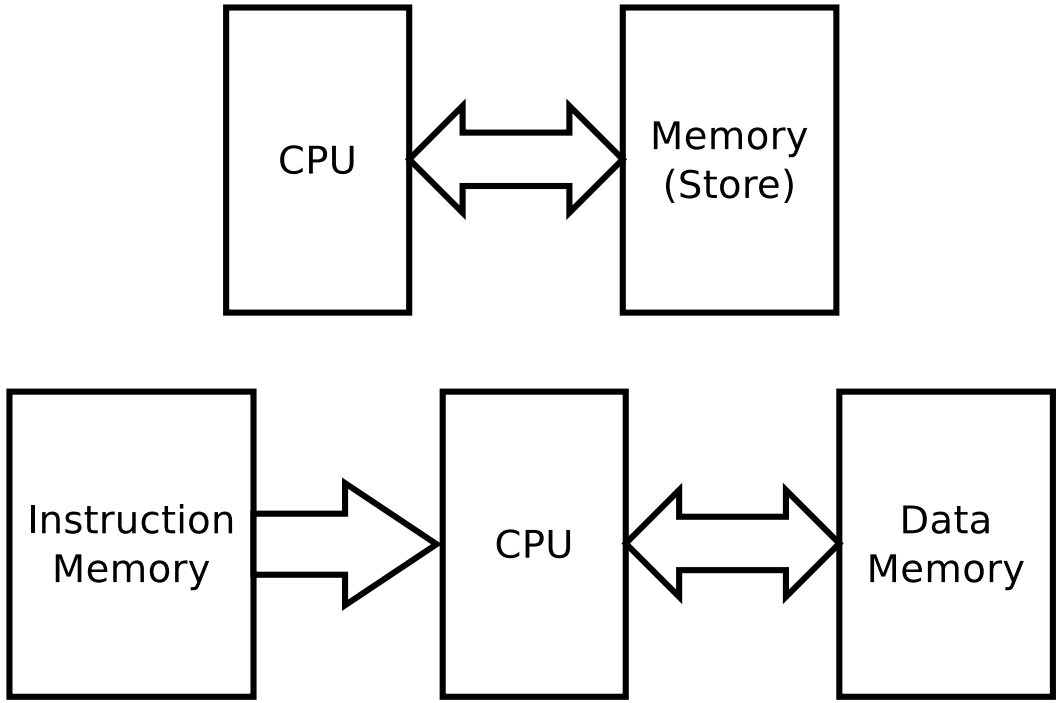
Harvardo/fon Noimano kompiuteriai

SSEM „Manchester Baby“ – first (?) stored program vacuum tube computer...

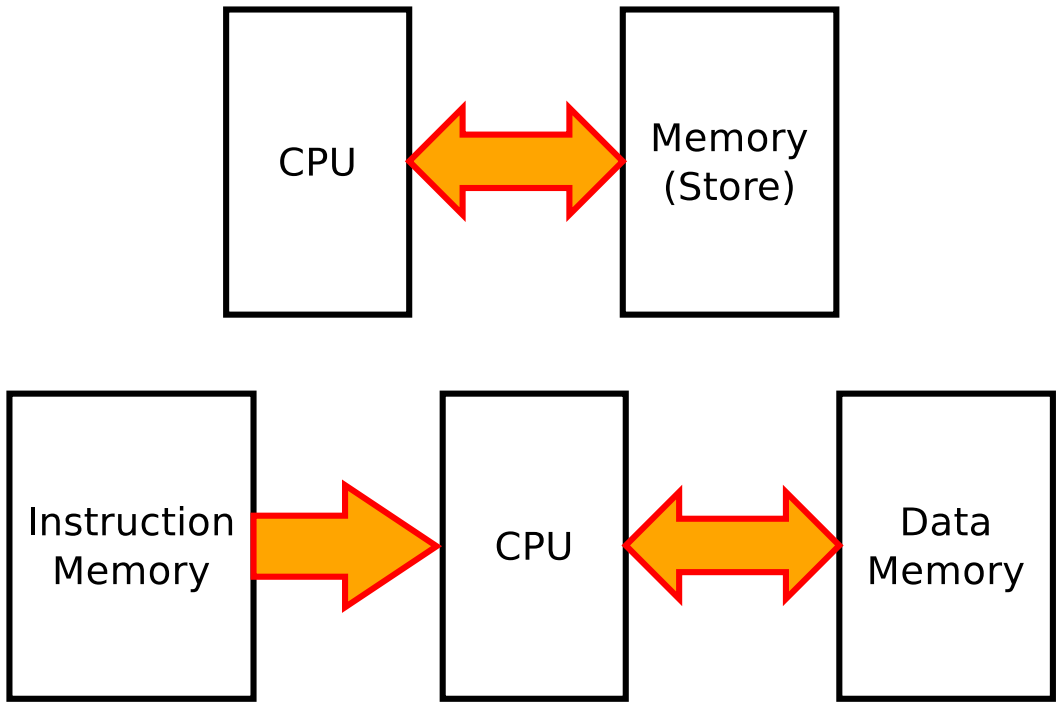


By Parrot of Doom, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

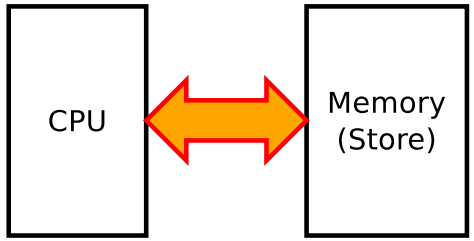
Von Neumann architecture bottleneck

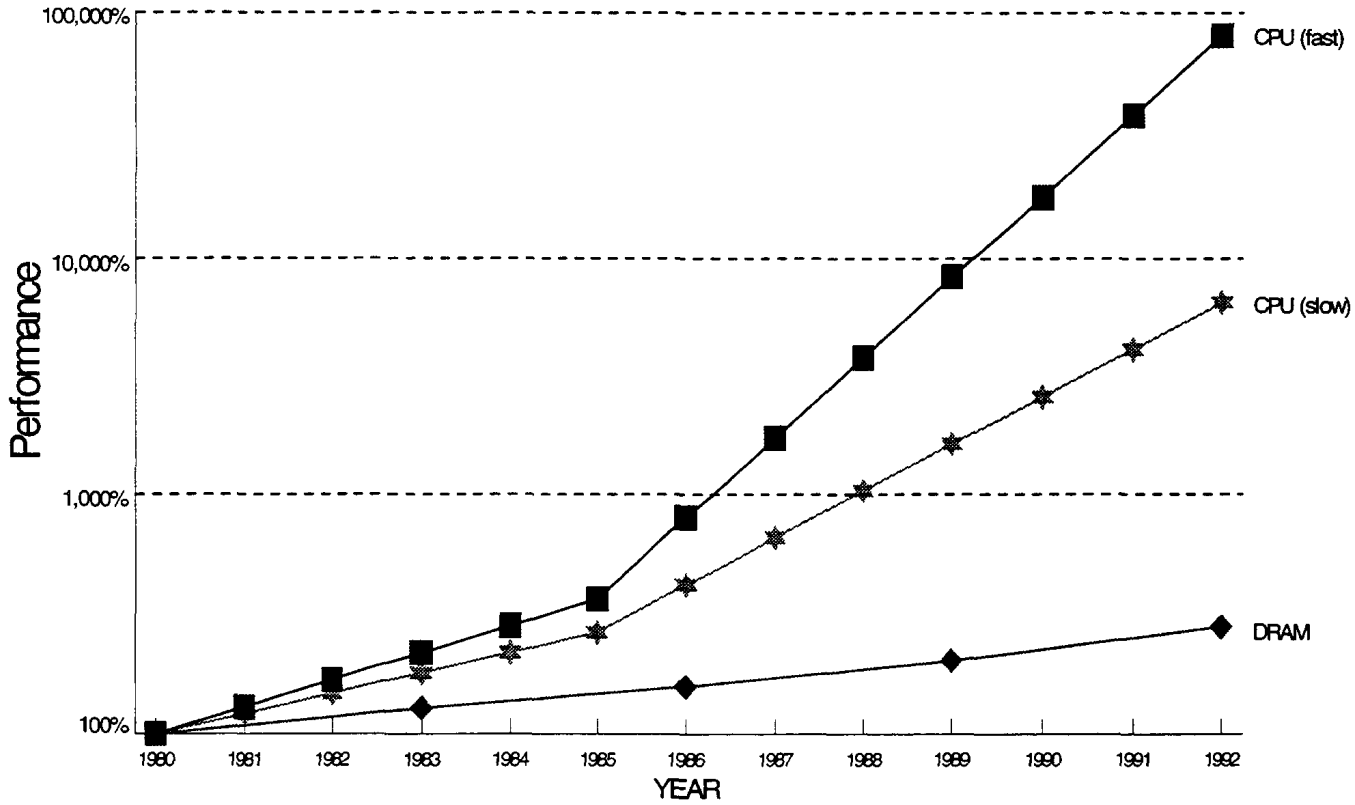


Von Neumann architecture bottleneck



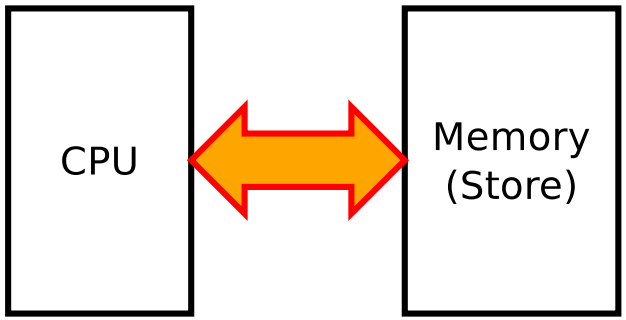
Von Neumann architecture bottleneck





(Groves 1995)

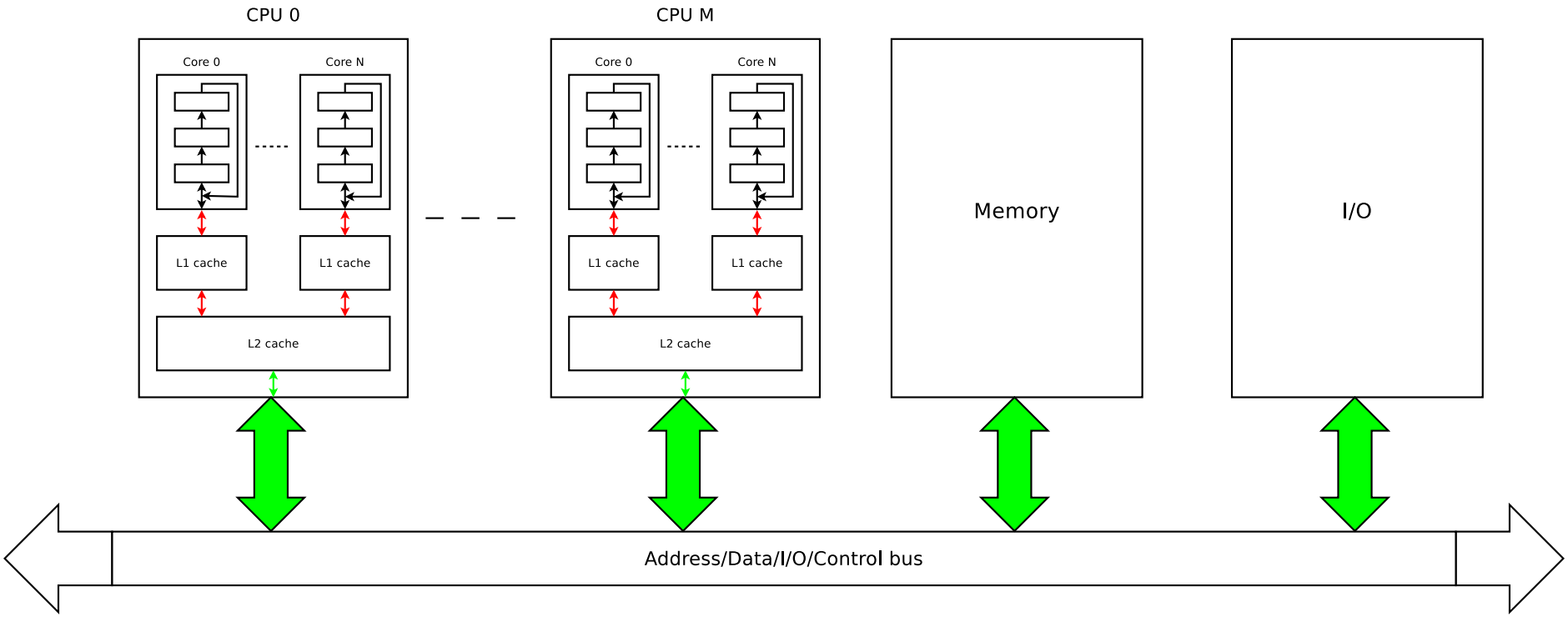
Von Neumann architecture bottleneck



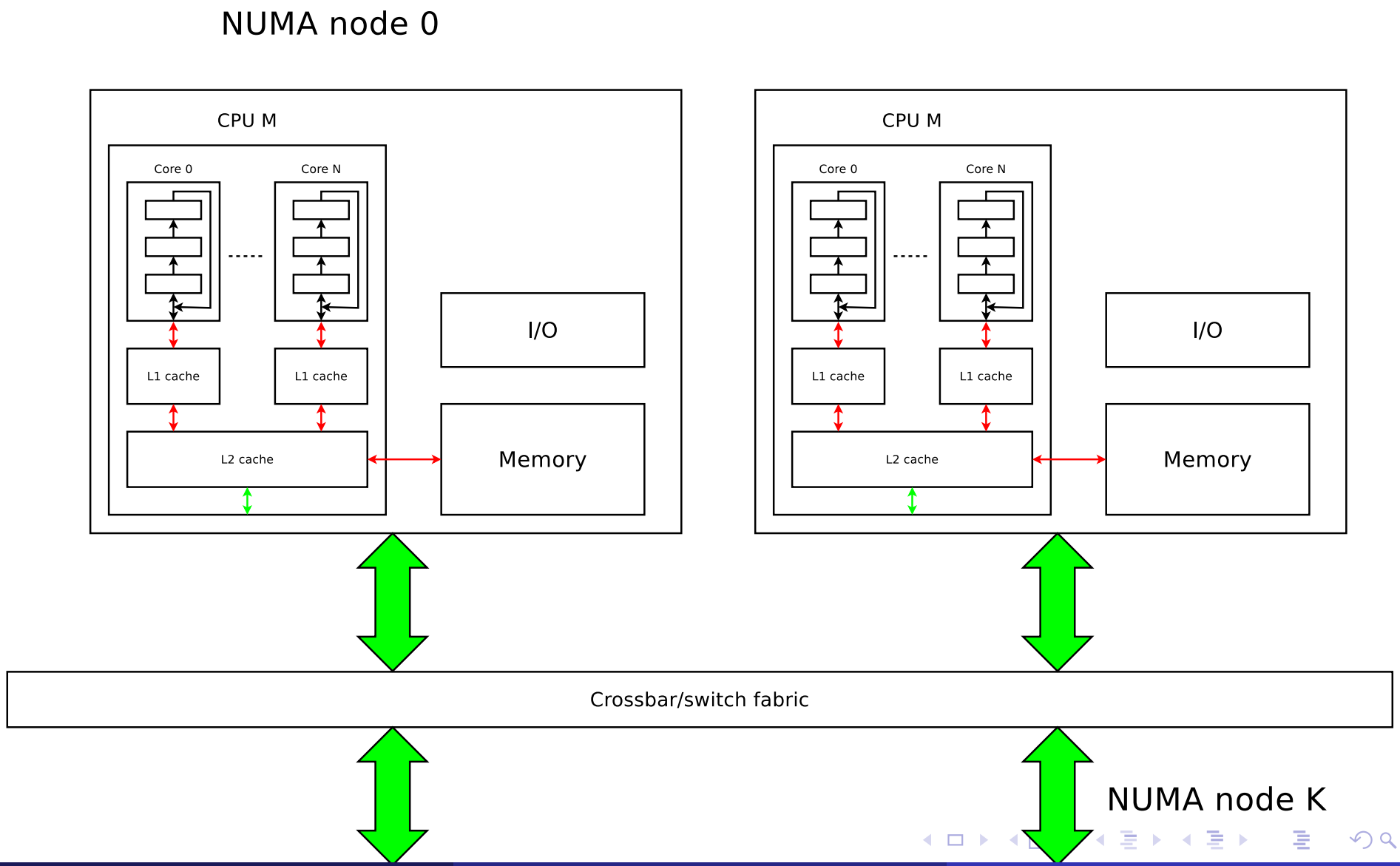
In its simplest form a von Neumann computer has three parts: a central processing unit (or CPU), a store, and a connecting tube that can transmit a single word between the CPU and the store (and send an address to the store). I propose to call this tube **the von Neumann bottleneck**.

John Backus, 1977 ACM Turing Award Lecture (Backus 1978)

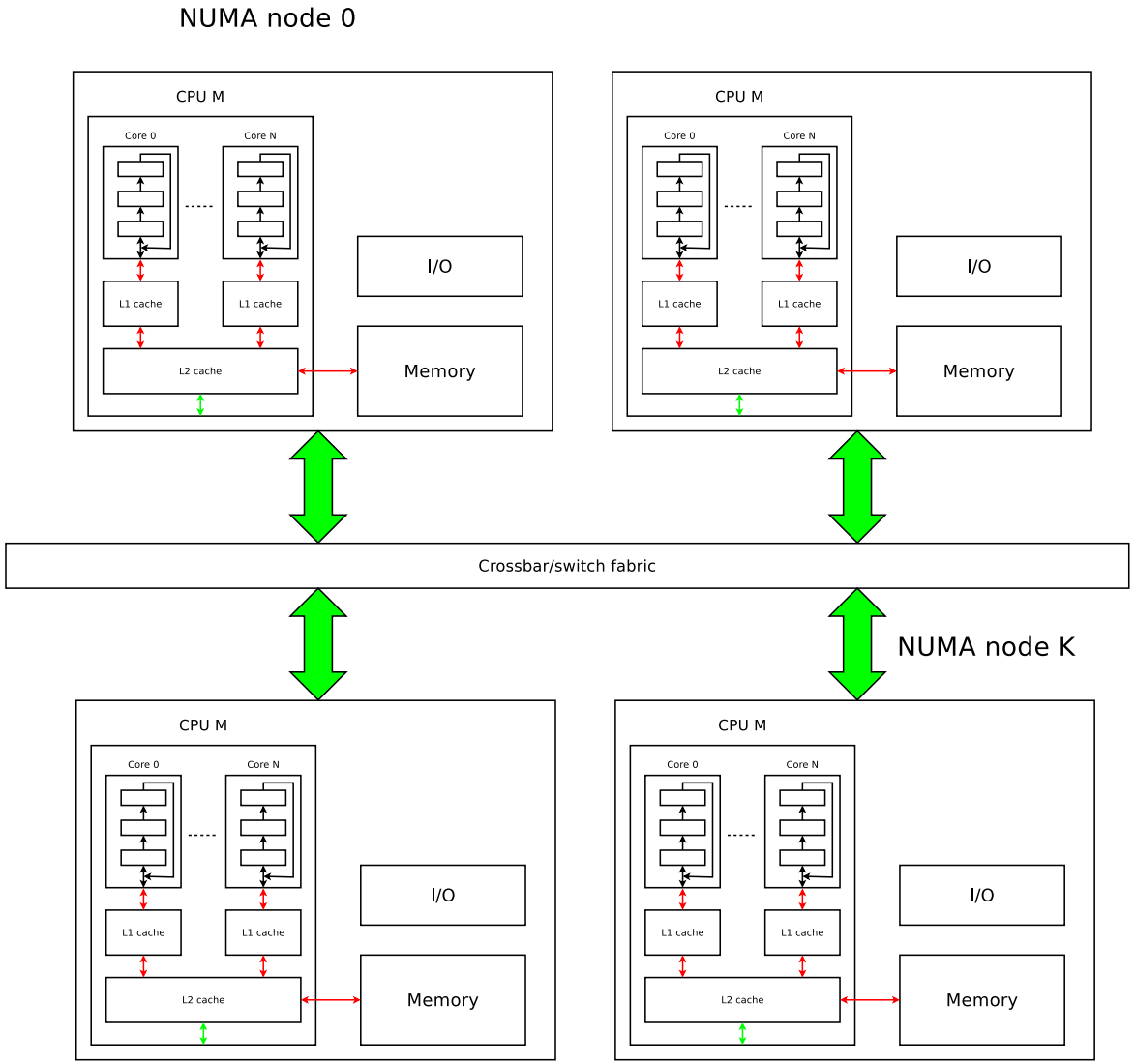
UMA: Uniform Memory Access (Groves 1995)



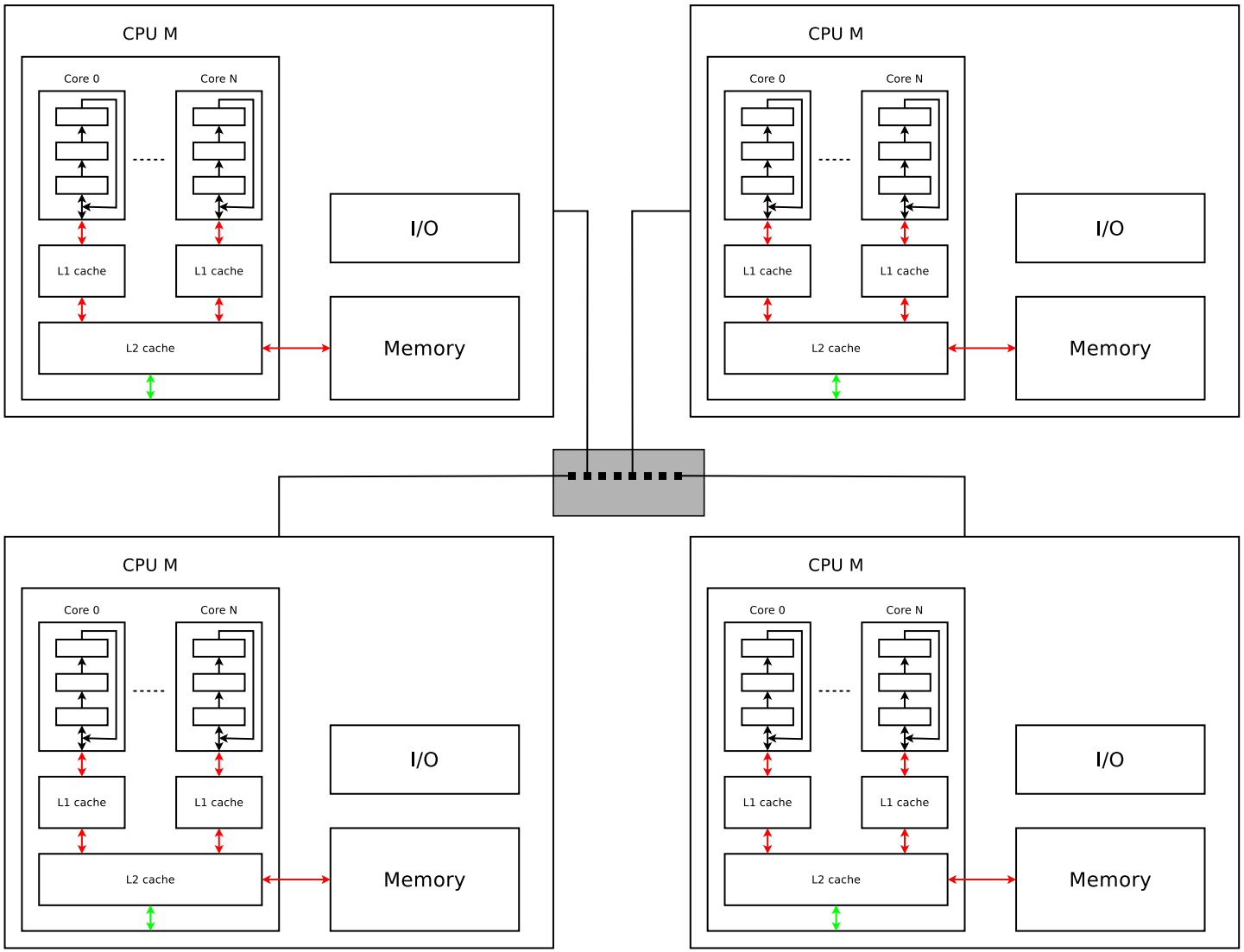
NUMA: Non-Uniform Memory Access (Groves 1995)



NUMA: Non-Uniform Memory Access (Groves 1995)



NORMA: No Remote Memory Access (Groves 1995)



Programming parallel machines

- For NORMA/MUMA/UMA:
  MPI: Message Passing Interface (https://www.open-mpi.org/)
- For NUMA/UMA:
  OpenMP: Open Multi-Processing API (https://www.openmp.org/)

OpenMP example:

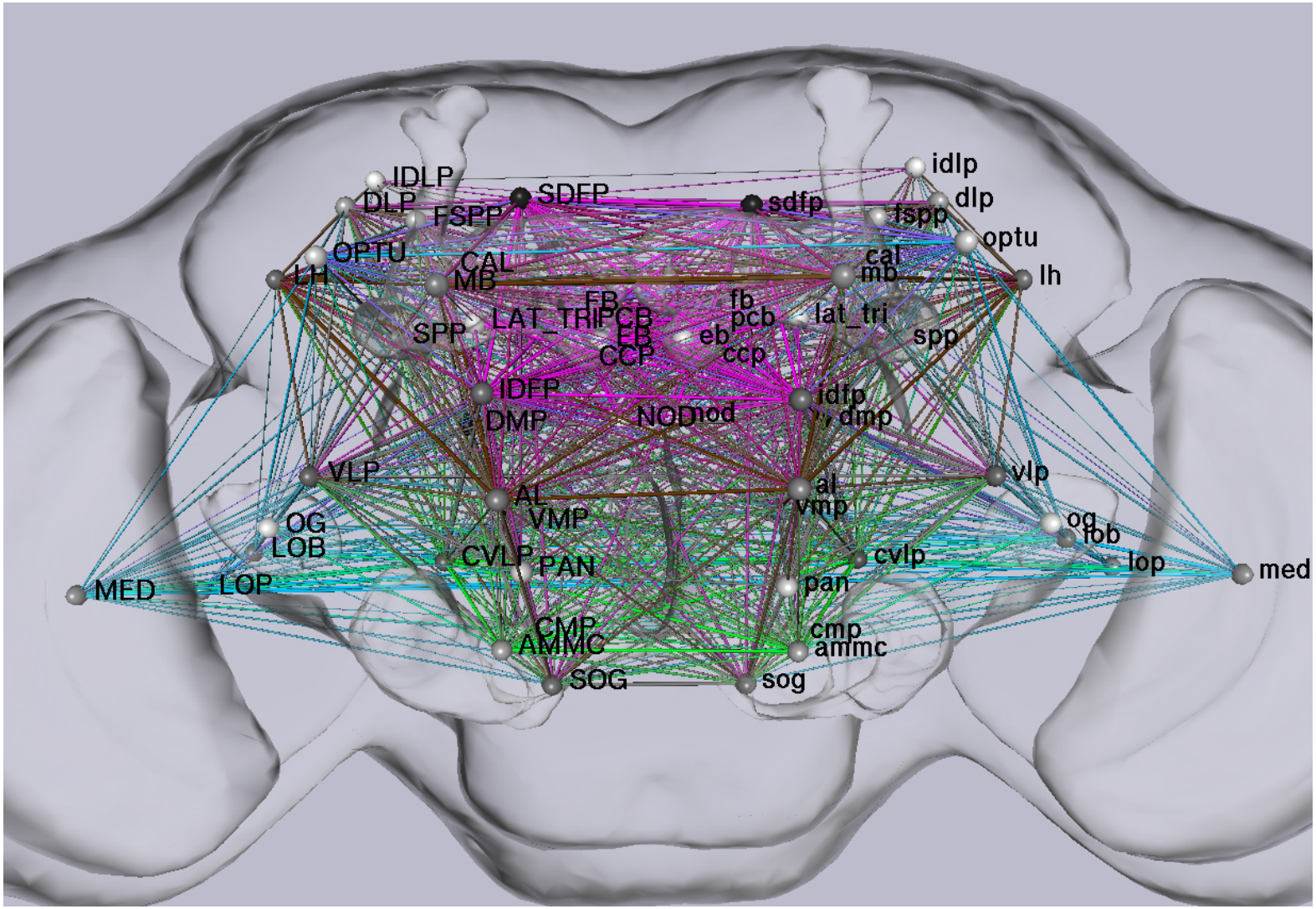
```
#include <stdio.h>
#define N 100000000LL
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    static long long a[N];
    long long i;

    #pragma omp parallel for
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        a[i] = 2 * i;

    printf( "%lld\n", a[N-1LL] );
    return 0;
}
```

```
cc \
    -fopenmp \
    -Wall \
    -O3 \
    -fomit-frame-pointer \
    -funroll-loops \
    -o loop \
loop.c
```

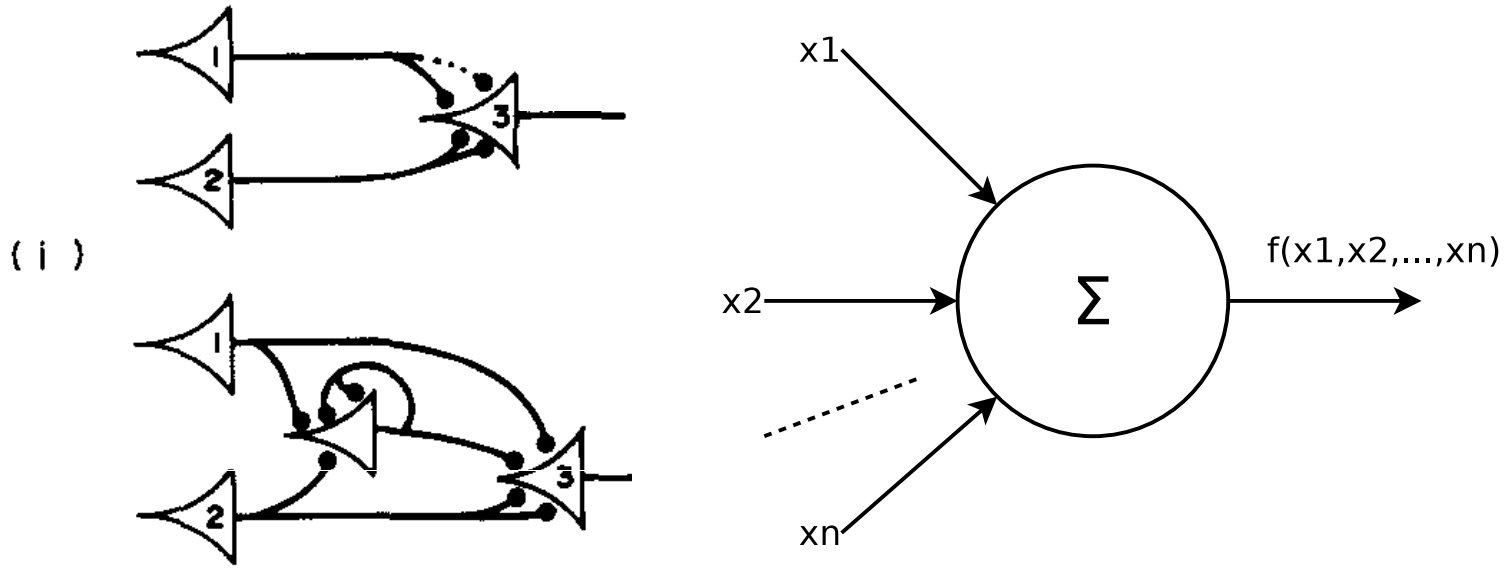
Brain wiring



http://www.flycircuit.tw (Chiang et al. 2011)

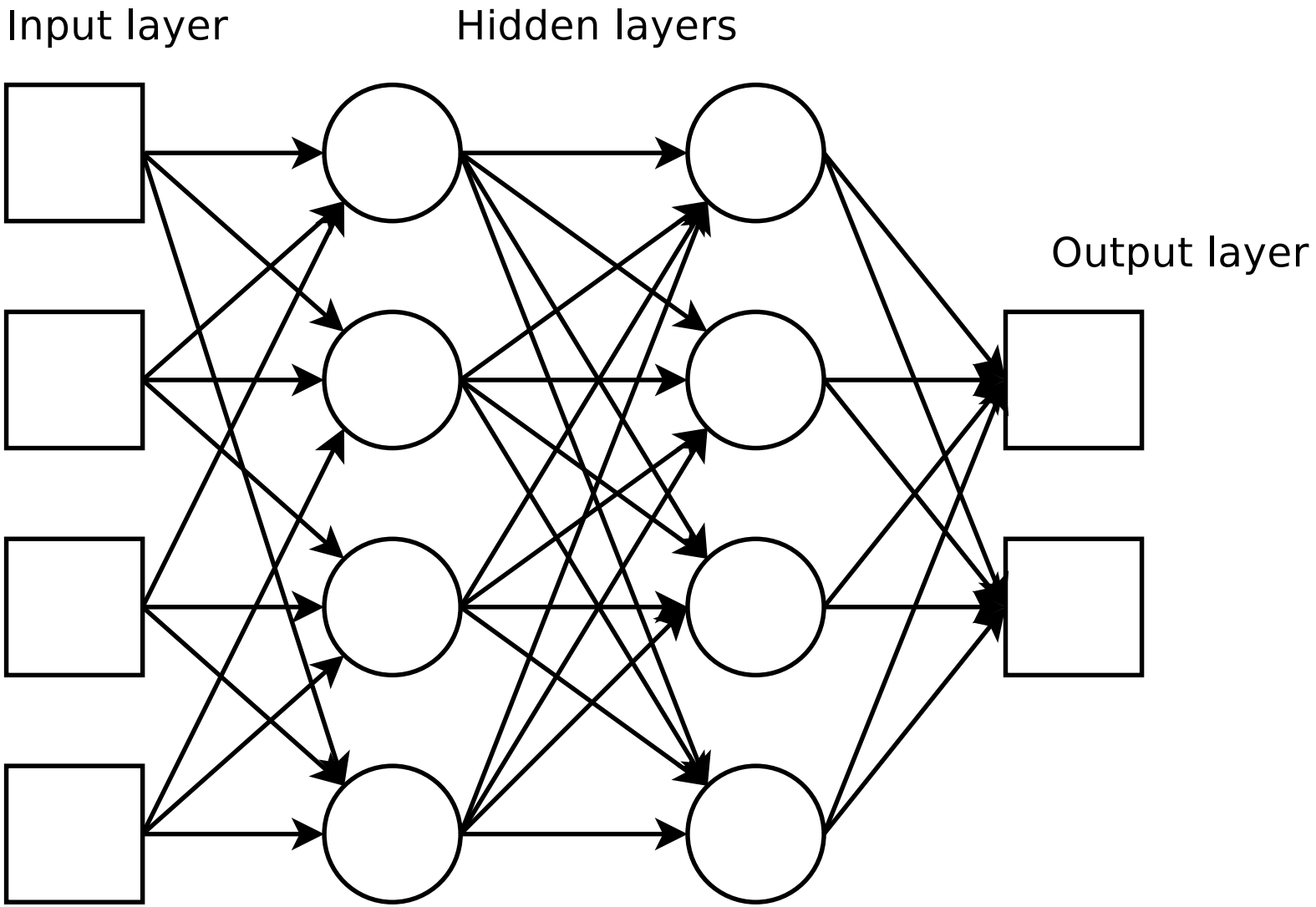
Neuron models

McCulloch–Pitts neuron (McCulloch et al. 1943; Alom et al. 2018):



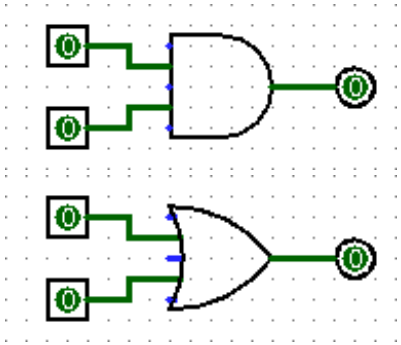
$$f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = \varphi\left(b + \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i\right)$$

Neural Networks



Neurons as logic gates

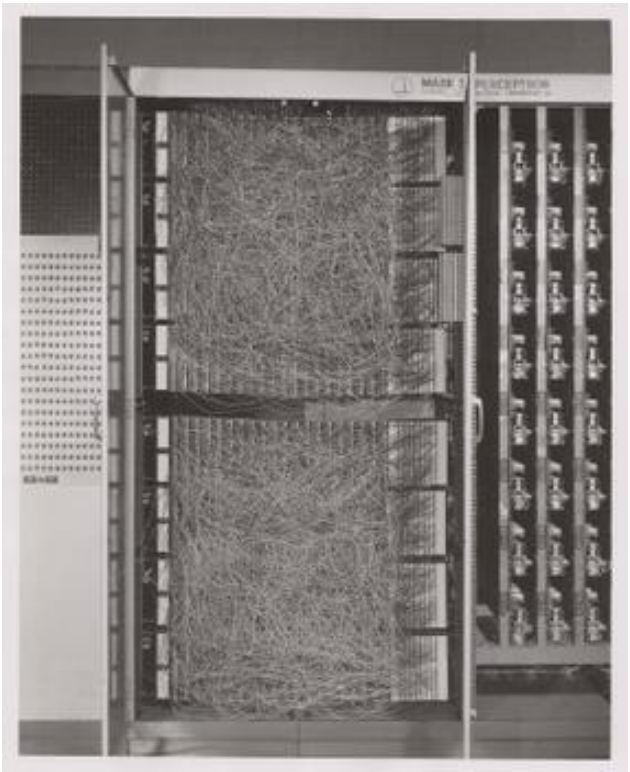
a	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	Signals on input fibers
b	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
c	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
a → 1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
a, *b* → 2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
a, *b* → 1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
a, *b*, *c* → 2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	



(Minsky 1967)

Perceptron

Frank Rosenblatt's Perceptron (Rosenblatt 1957):



Deep learning ANNs (Alom et al. 2018):

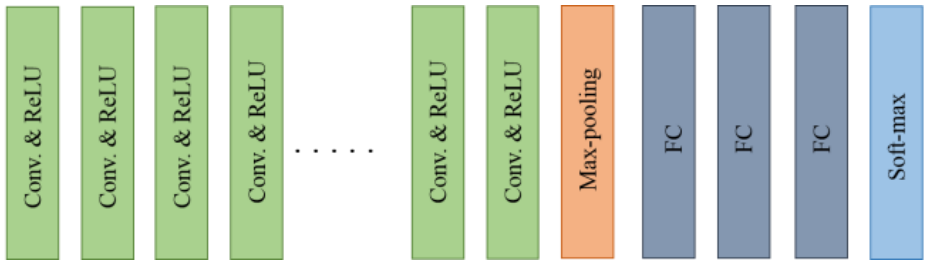


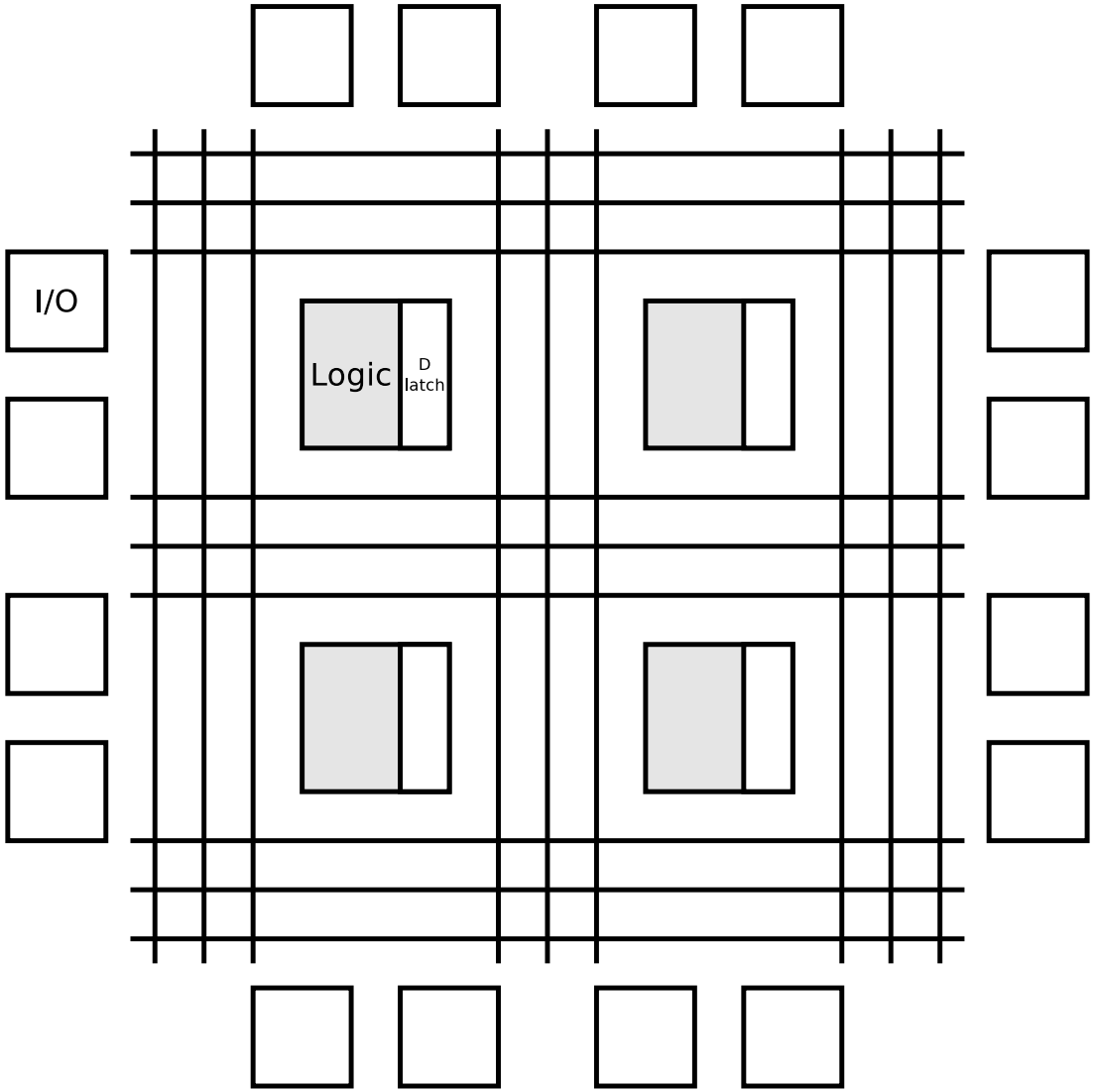
Fig. 15. Basic building block of VGG network: Convolution (Conv) and FC for fully connected layers

Single layer

Multilayer

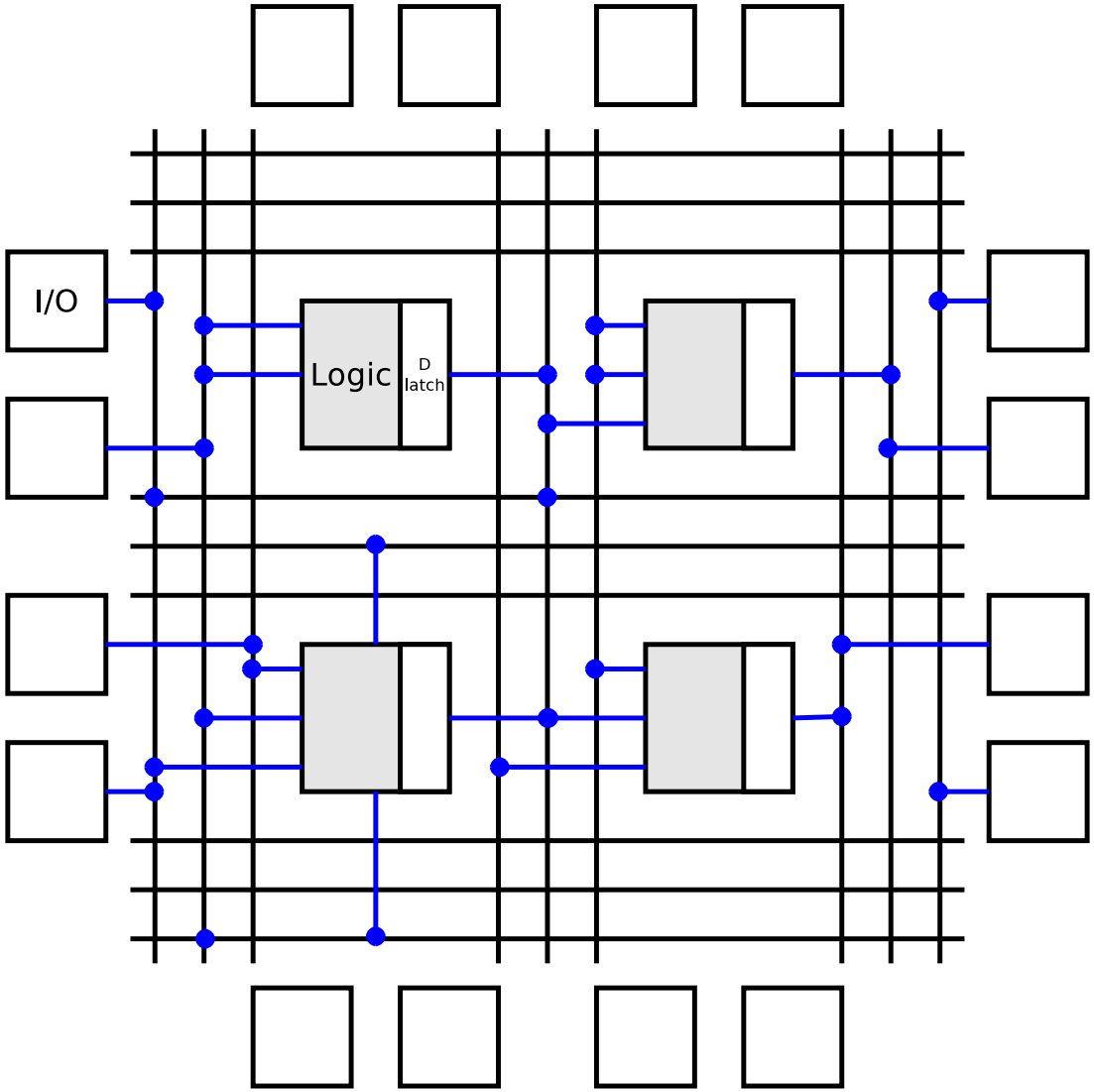
Single layer can not do XOR: (Minsky and Papert 1969)

FPGA



Adapted from (Brown et al. 2000)

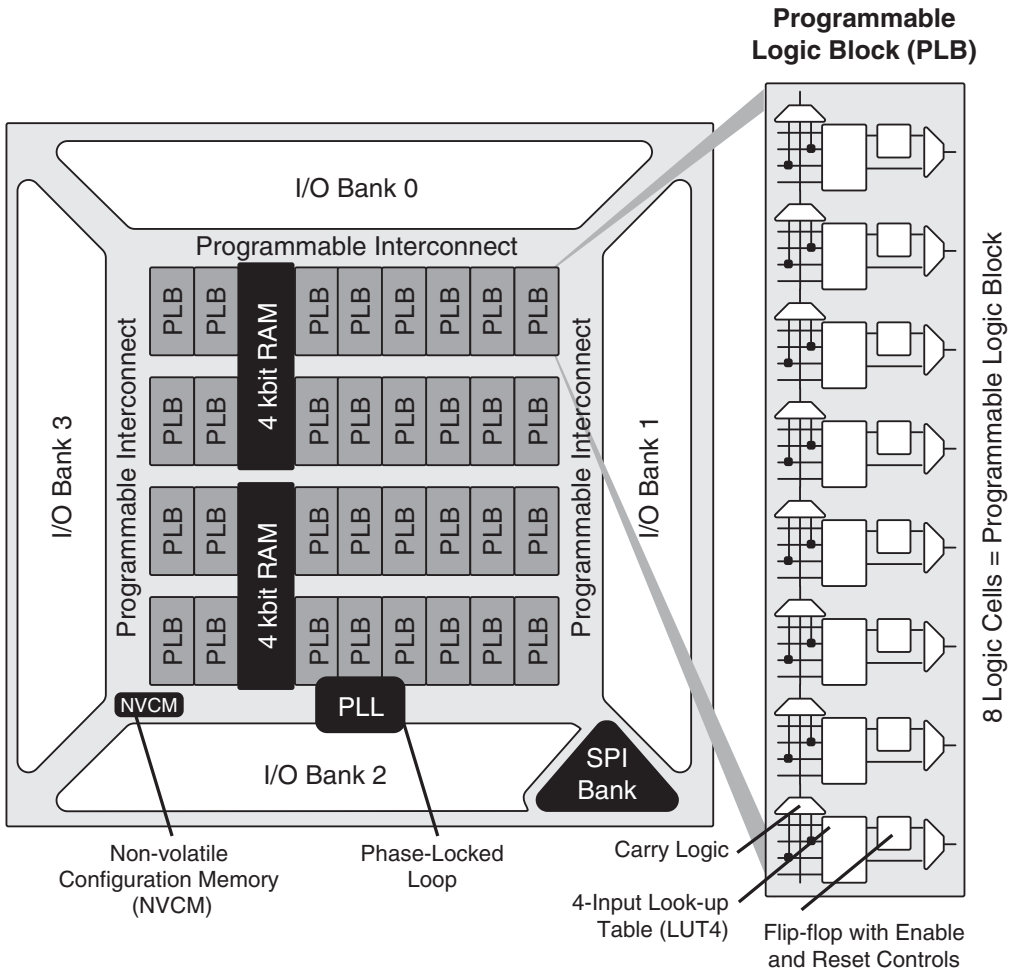
FPGA



Adapted from (Brown et al. 2000)

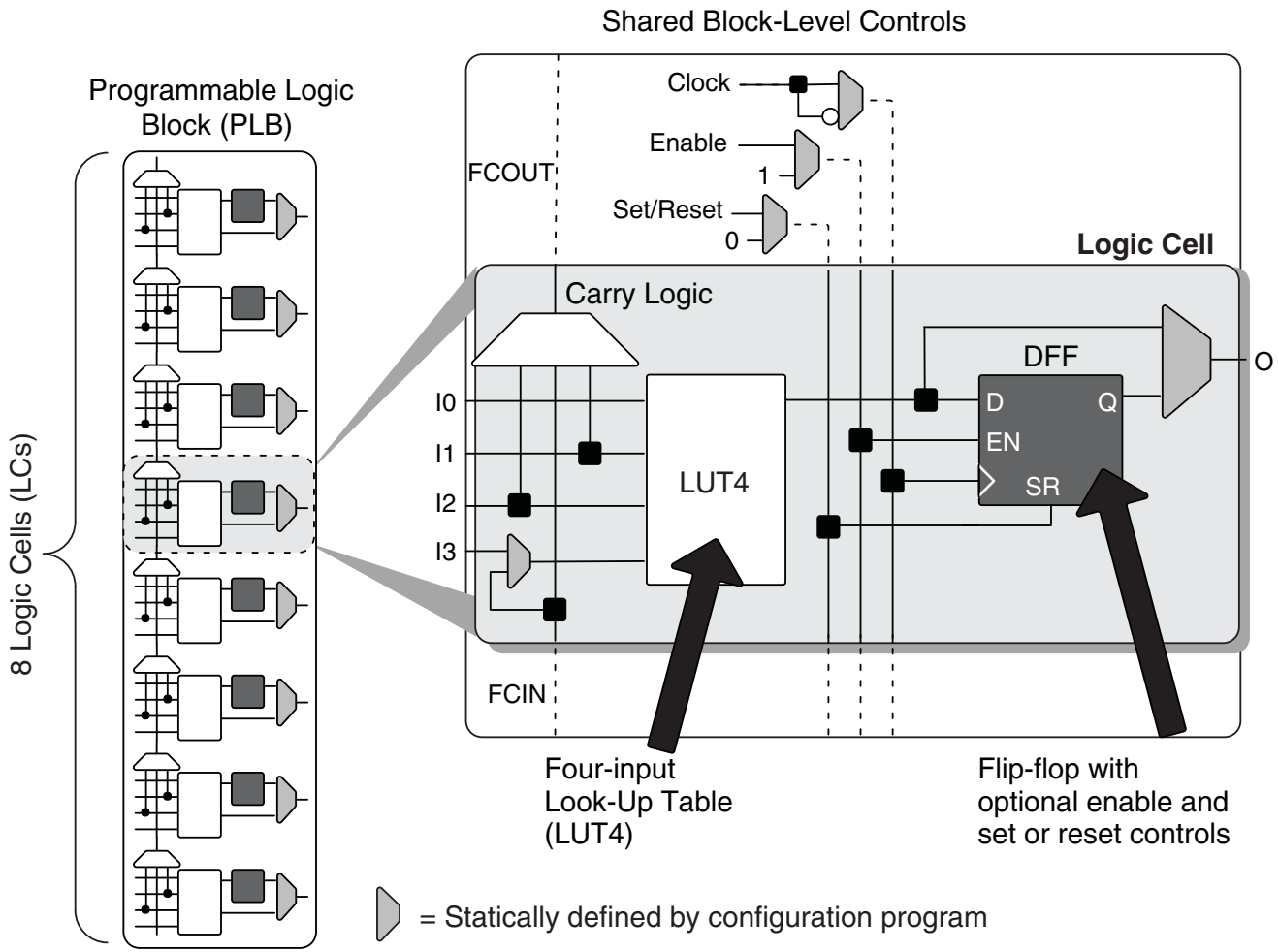
Lattice Semiconductor FPGA

iCE40LP/HX1K Device, Top View



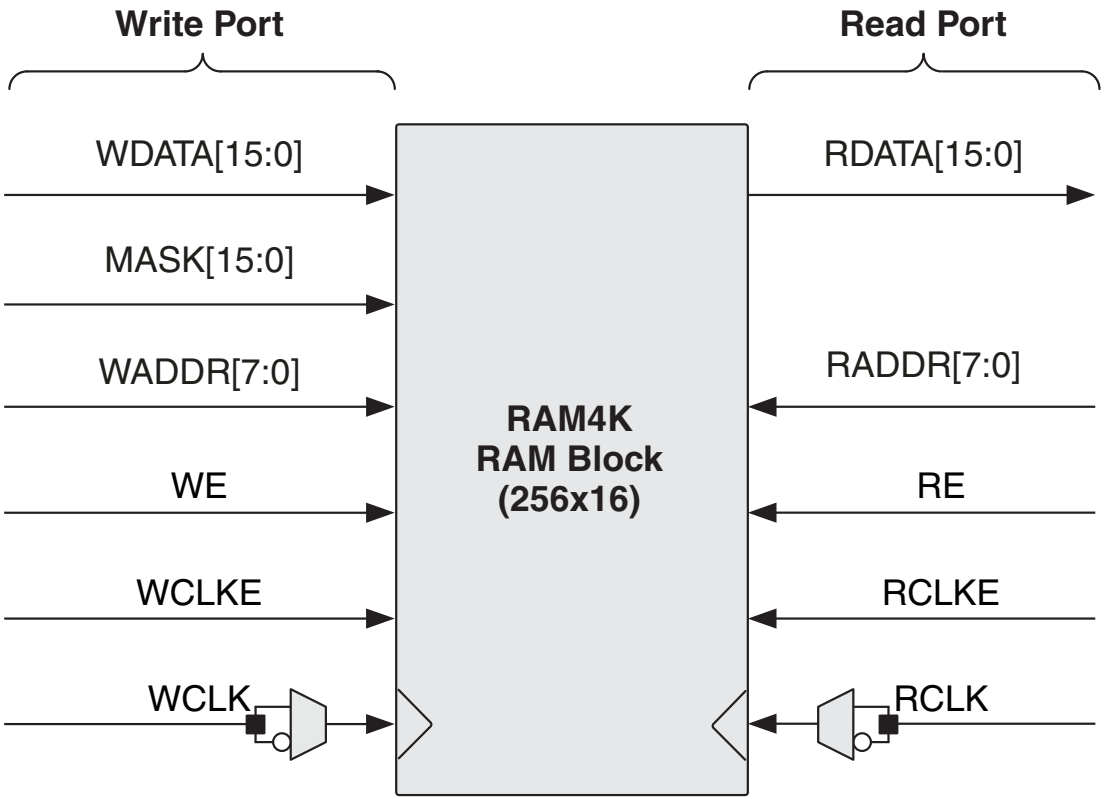
(Lattice Semiconductor 2017)

PLB Block Diagram



(Lattice Semiconductor 2017)

sysMEM Memory Primitives



(Lattice Semiconductor 2017)

FPGA ANN

This reference design implements Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) based human face identification on Lattice's low power ECP5 FPGA using an image sensor.

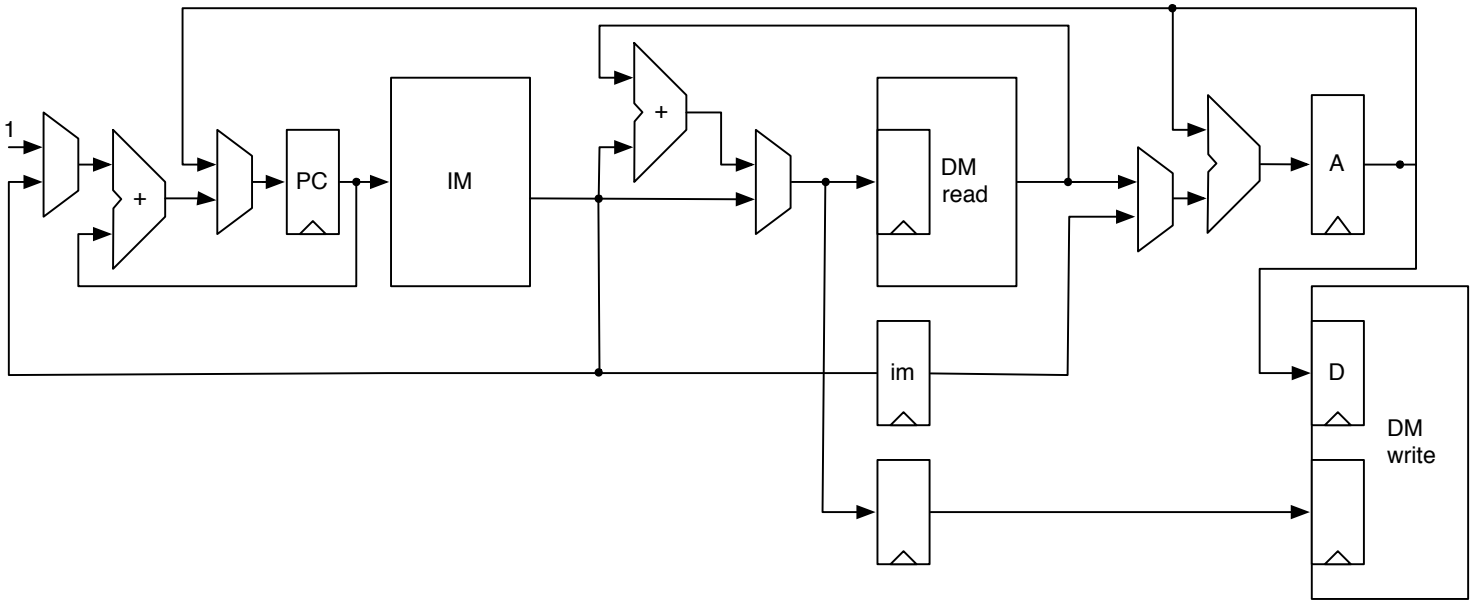
Lattice Semiconductor Reference Designs

Features:

- VGG8 like – 8x (Convolution, Batch Normalisation) + 4x Pooling + 1 fully connected CNN
- Runs at 2 frames per second with 90 x 90 RGB Input
- Total ECP5 power consumption of 850mW

CPU in FPGA

CPUs can be implemented in FPGA:



(Caska et al. 2011; Schoeberl 2011)

Hardware description languages

- Verilog (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verilog)
- VHDL (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VHDL)
- Chissel (https://www.chisel-lang.org/)

Project stages/system capabilities

1. Describe
2. Simulate
3. Verify
4. Synthesise (for FPGA or Silicon foundry)

Verilog example

```
module rng (
            input  clk,
            output LED1,
            output LED2,
            output LED3,
            output LED4,
            output LED5
            );
   localparam BITS = 5;
   localparam LOG2DELAY = 22;
   reg [BITS+LOG2DELAY-1:0] counter = 0;
   reg                      ready = 0;
   reg [31:0]               rng;
   always@(posedge clk)
     counter <= counter + 1;
   always@(posedge counter[LOG2DELAY-2])
     if( ready )
       begin
          rng <= ({rng[0],(rng >> 1)})^(rng | {(rng << 1),rng[31]});
       end
     else
       begin
          rng = 32'h00010000;
          ready = 1;
       end
   assign {LED1, LED2, LED3, LED4, LED5} = rng[11:7];
endmodule
```

https://github.com/RGD2/icestorm_example

Verilog example

```
module rng (
            input  clk,
            output LED1,
            output LED2,
            output LED3,
            output LED4,
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   localparam BITS = 5;
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   reg [BITS+LOG2DELAY-1:0] counter = 0;
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   reg [31:0]               rng;
   always@(posedge clk)
     counter <= counter + 1;
   always@(posedge counter[LOG2DELAY-2])
     if( ready )
       begin
          rng <= ({rng[0],(rng >> 1)})^(rng | {(rng << 1),rng[31]});
       end
     else
       begin
          rng = 32'h00010000;
          ready = 1;
       end
   assign {LED1, LED2, LED3, LED4, LED5} = rng[11:7];
endmodule
```

```
saulius@tasmanijos-velnias verilog/ $ make -n upload
yosys -p "read_verilog rng.v; synth_ice40 -blif rng.blif"
arachne-pnr -d 1k -p rng.pcf -o rng.txt rng.blif
icepack rng.txt rng.bin
iceprog rng.bin
```

https://github.com/RGD2/icestorm_example

Verilog example

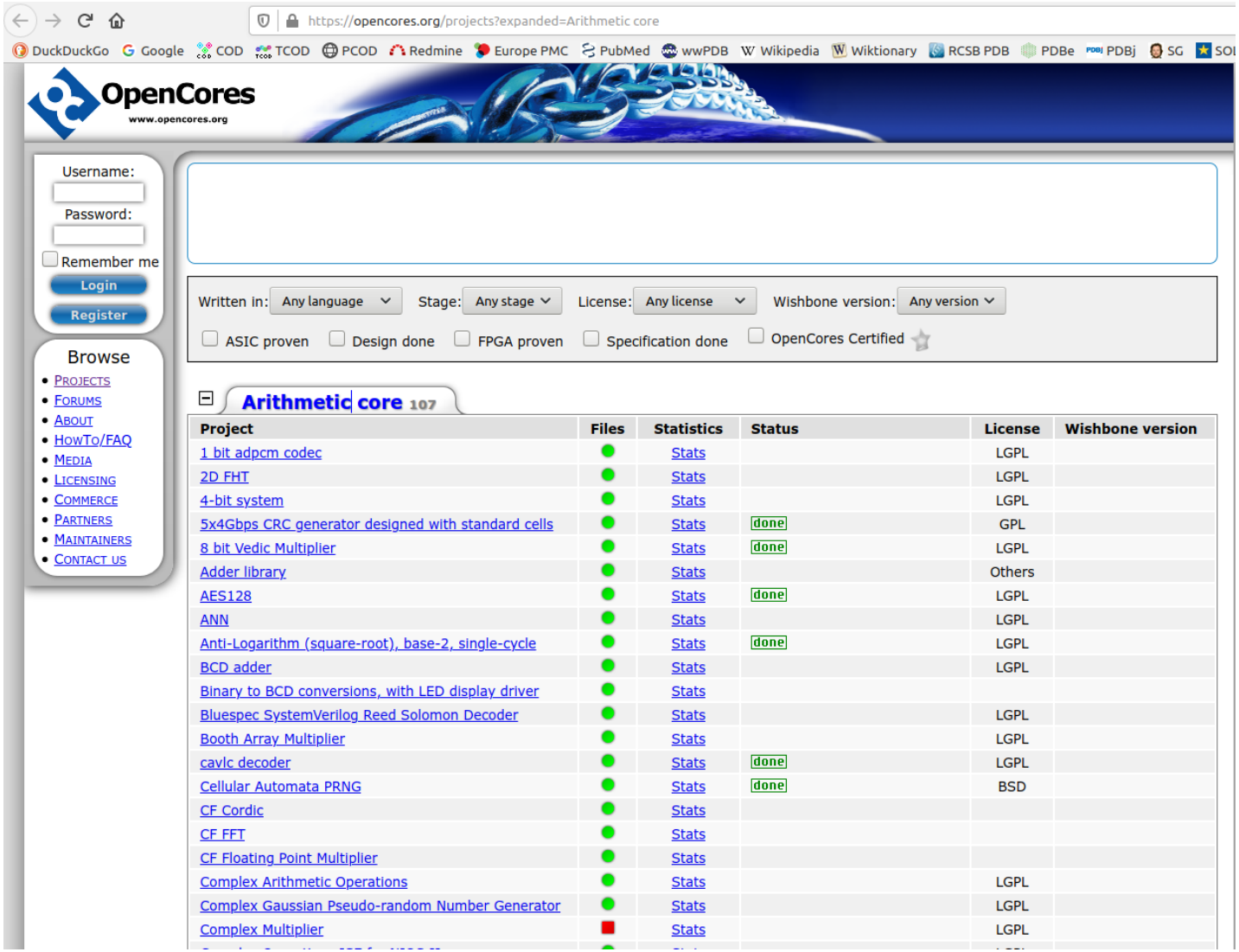
```
module rng (
            input  clk,
            output LED1,
            output LED2,
            output LED3,
            output LED4,
            output LED5
            );
   localparam BITS = 5;
   localparam LOG2DELAY = 22;
   reg [BITS+LOG2DELAY-1:0] counter =
   reg                      ready = (
   reg [31:0]               rng;
   always@(posedge clk)
     counter <= counter + 1;
   always@(posedge counter[LOG2DELAY-2])
     if( ready )
       begin
          rng <= ({rng[0],(rng >> 1)})^(rng | {(rng << 1),rng[31]});
       end
     else
       begin
          rng = 32'h00010000;
          ready = 1;
       end
   assign {LED1, LED2, LED3, LED4, LED5} = rng[11:7];
endmodule
```

```
saulius@tasmanijos-velnias verilog/ $ make simulate
iverilog simulate.v
./a.out
Begin Simulation
At time                    0, LEDS = x x x x x
At time              2097151, LEDS = 0 0 0 0 0
At time             23068671, LEDS = 1 0 0 0 0
At time             27262975, LEDS = 0 1 0 0 0
At time             31457279, LEDS = 1 1 1 0 0
At time             35651583, LEDS = 0 0 0 1 0
^C** VVP Stop(0) **
** Flushing output streams.
** Current simulation time is 39064597 ticks.
> finish
```

https://github.com/RGD2/icestorm_example

Open Cores

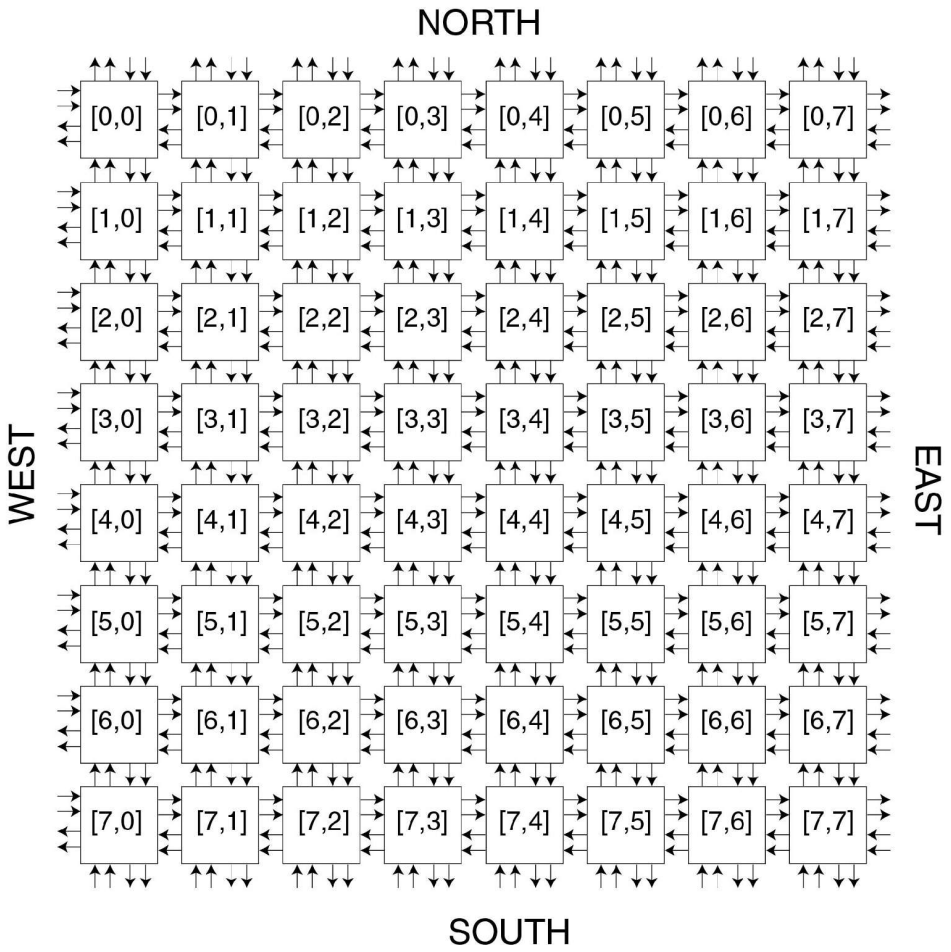
https://opencores.org/



FPGA for bioinformatics

- Hall, A. Short-Read DNA Sequence Alignment with Custom Designed FPGA-based Hardware (Hall 2010);
- FPGA based molecular dynamics: (Khan et al. 2012; Yang et al. 2019; Waidyasooriya et al. 2016).

Cell Matrix



https://cellmatrix.com/entryway/entryway/branchAbout.html

https://www.cellmatrix.com

Cell Matrix

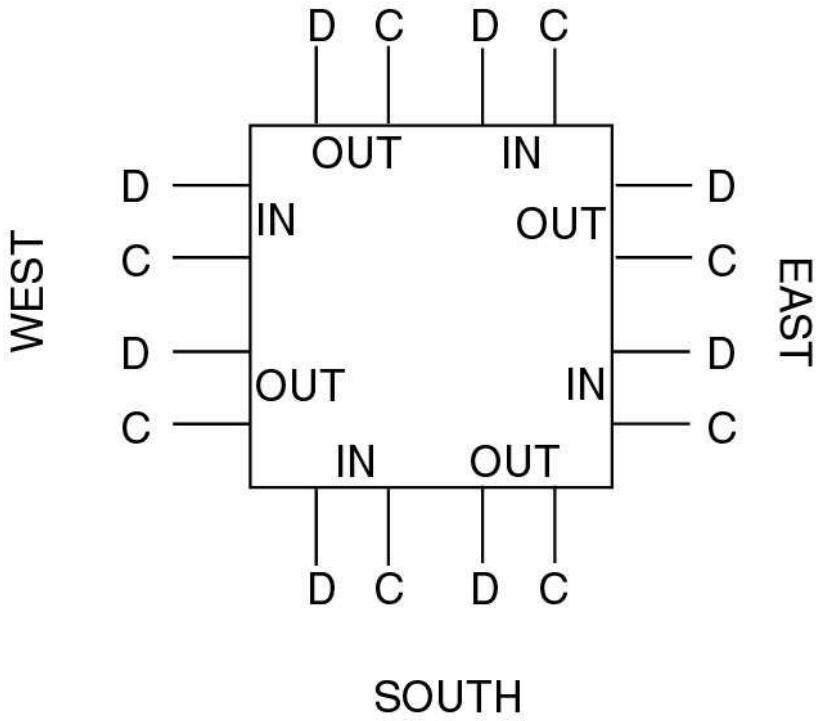


FIGURE 3 - A SINGLE CELL MATRIX CELL

https://cellmatrix.com/entryway/entryway/branchAbout.html

https://www.cellmatrix.com

Other possibilities...

- Cellular automata (e.g. J. H. Conway's "Life"); Turing complete!
- DNA data storage
- DNA computing

Šaltiniai I

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