

ADELE

RAPID ARCHITECTURAL SIMULATION OF APPROXIMATE HARDWARE

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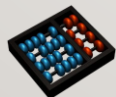
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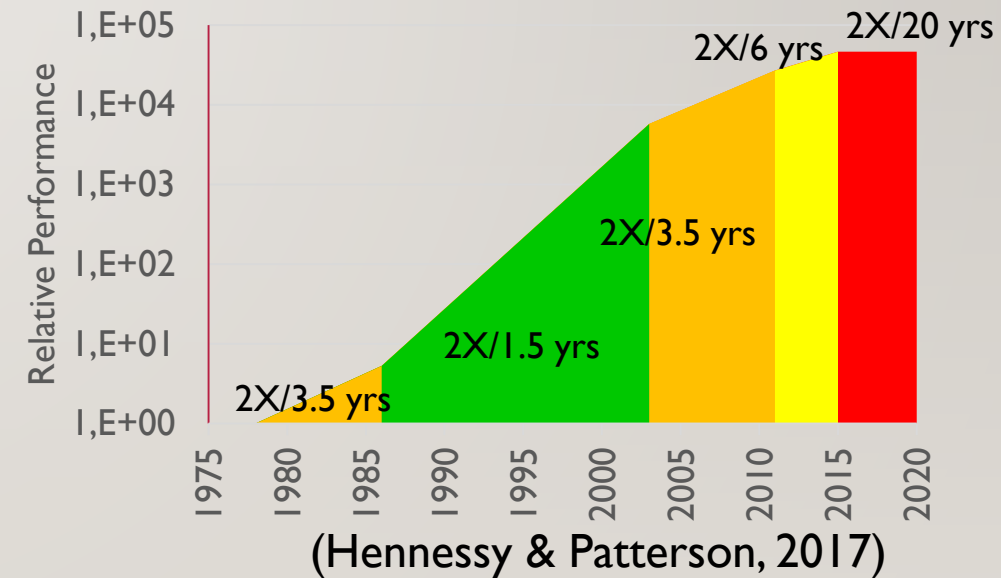
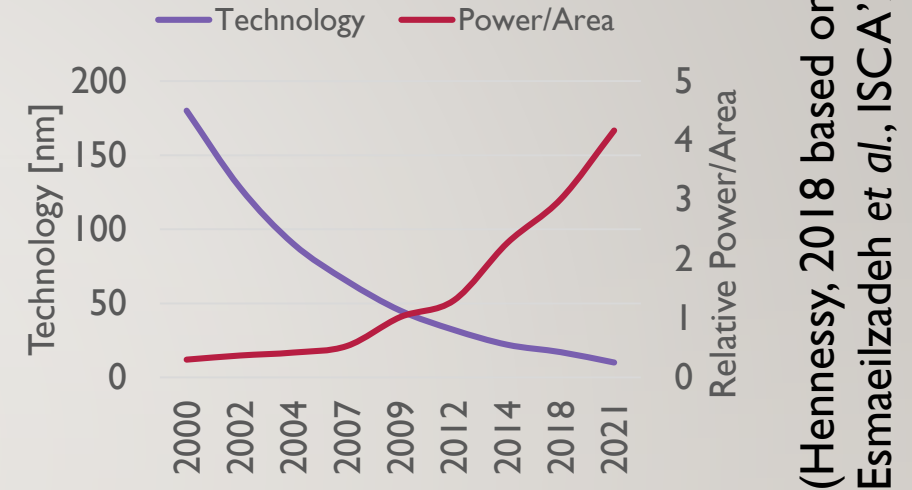
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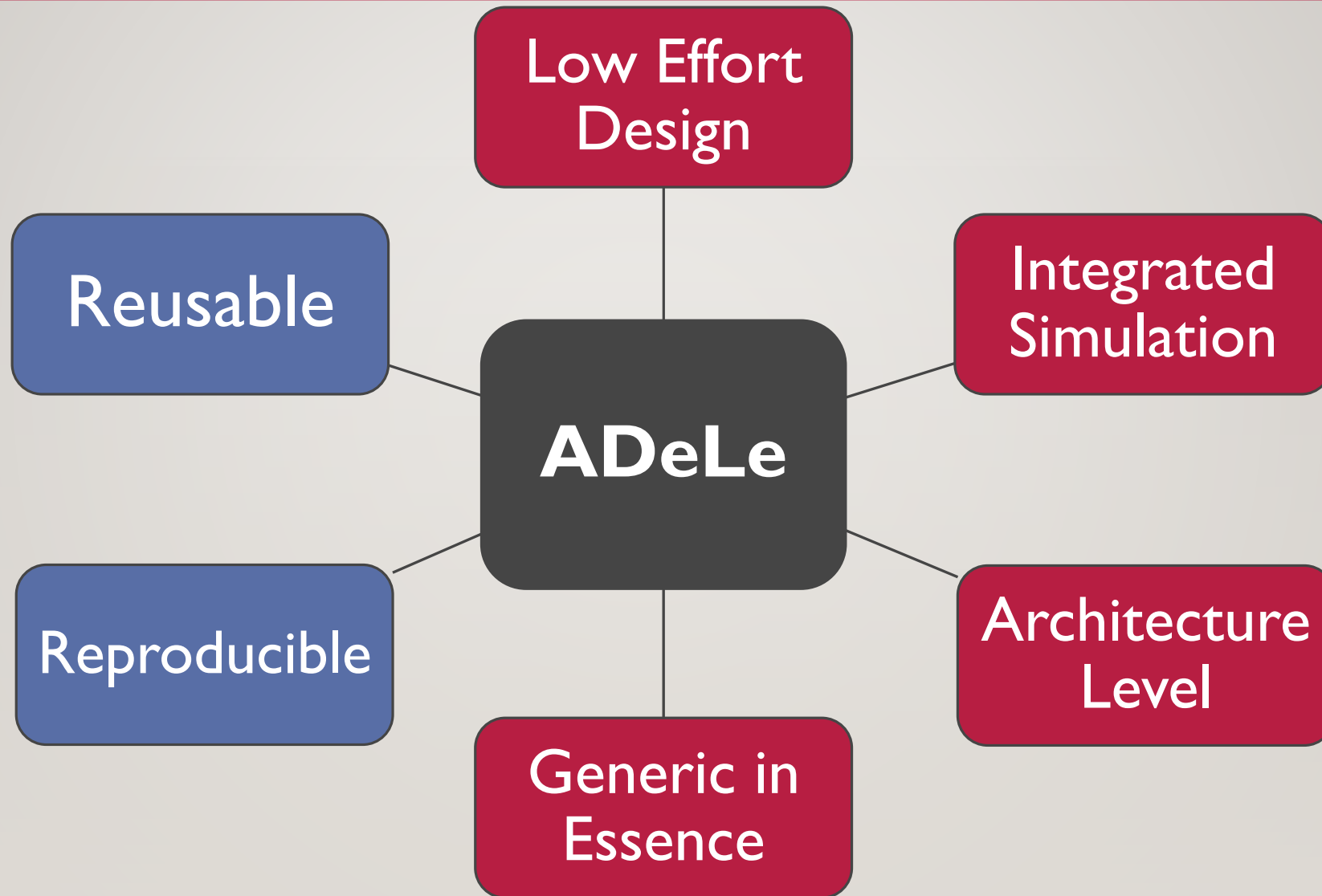


BACKGROUND – WHY APPROXIMATE COMPUTING?

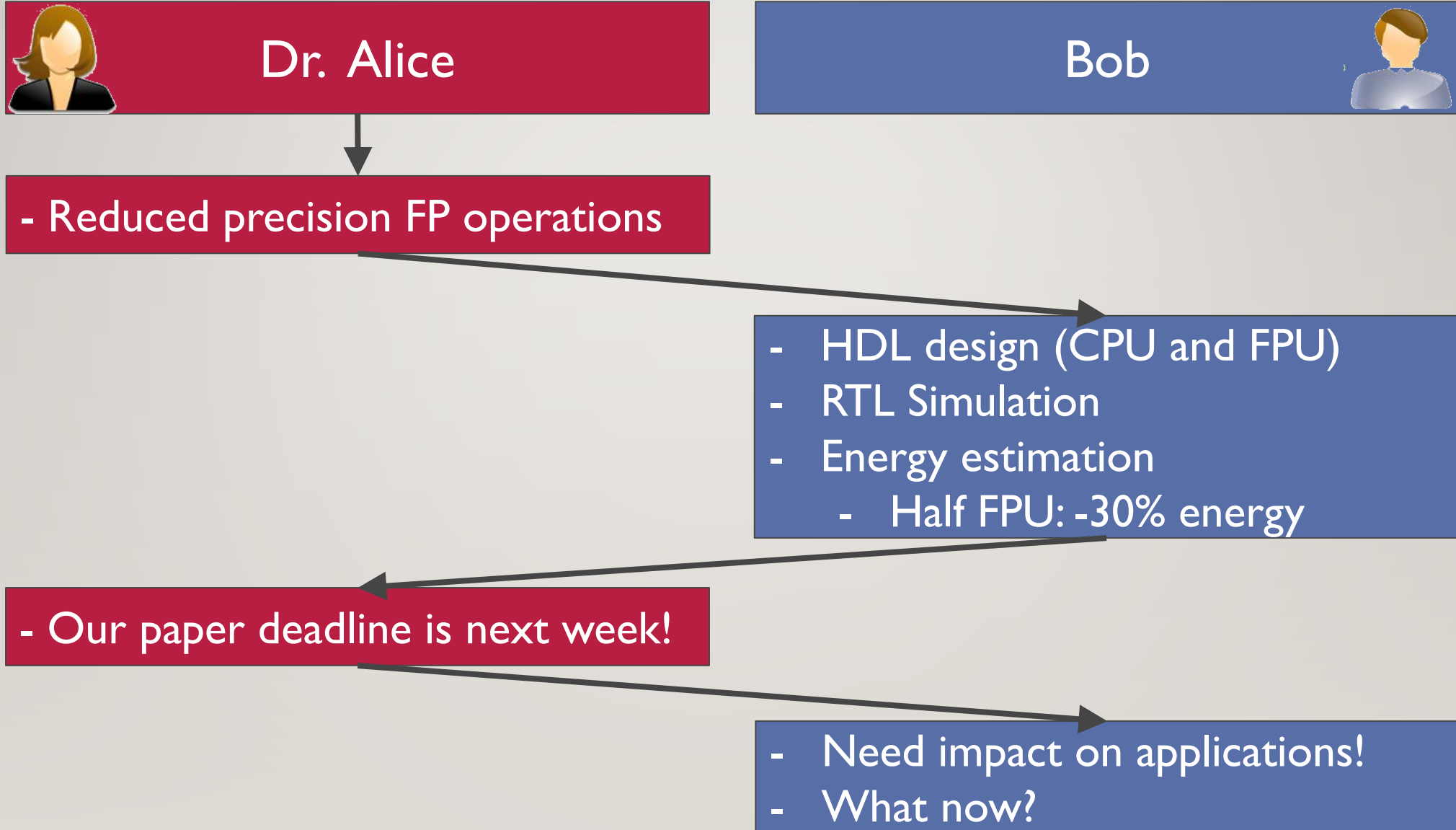
- End of Dennard Scaling:
 - “The last few generations of scaling [...] seem to be difficult to scale much further.” (Dennard, 2015)
 - *Power/Energy Wall*
 - *Utilization Wall*
 - *Dark/Dimmed Silicon*
- End of Moore’s Law (?)
 - No more “for free” performance improvement
- Approximate Computing trades quality for efficiency:
 - But for some (range of) applications, that is OK!
 - **How wide is this range?**



THE APPROXIMATION DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE



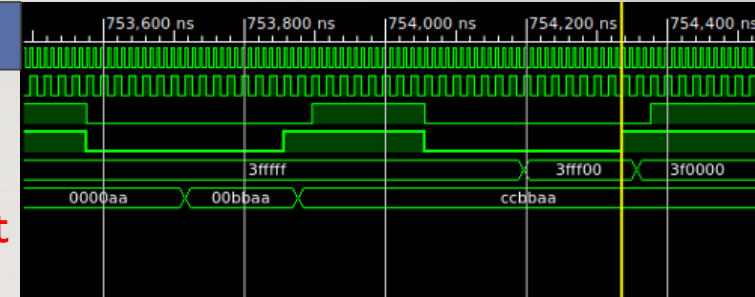
APPROXIMATE COMPUTING DESIGN – SCENARIO



APPROXIMATE COMPUTING DESIGN – VERIFICATION ALTERNATIVES

RTL Simulation

- Very precise
- Existing frameworks
- Known tools (or are they?)
- Slow simulation
- High design effort
- High experimentation effort



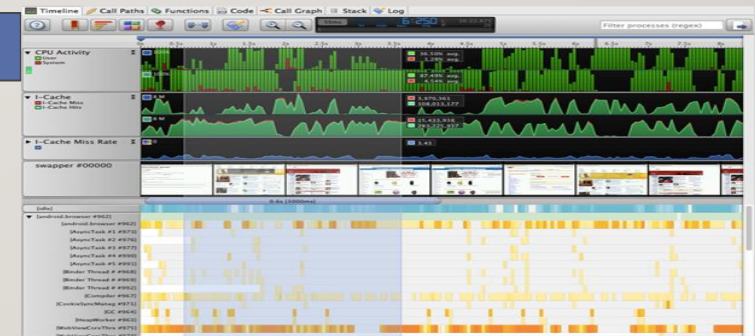
```
int xx,yy,rr,aa;
if(X==TargetX&&Y==TargetY) {
  rr=DrainOre(X,Y,(MaxLoad-Load));
  Load+=rr;
  TotalLoad+=rr;
  GatheredSomething+=rr;
  for(int rr=1;rr<=15;rr++) {
    for(float aa=0;aa<=2.1;aa+=(.19/rr)) {
      xx = (X + (rr*cos(aa*PI))+.5);
      yy = (Y + (rr*cos(aa*PI))+.5);
      public long RetriPri0 {
        return rr;
      }
    } else {
      pset(TargetX,TargetY,254);
      MoveTo(TargetX,TargetY);
      if(TargetX==X) {
        scanf("%d %d",&xx,&yy);
      } else {
        xx=(320-TargetX);
        yy=(320-TargetY);
        Speed=(Engine*Waste*Load);
        if(TargetY<Y) {
          yy=TargetY;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Software Modeling / Instrumentation

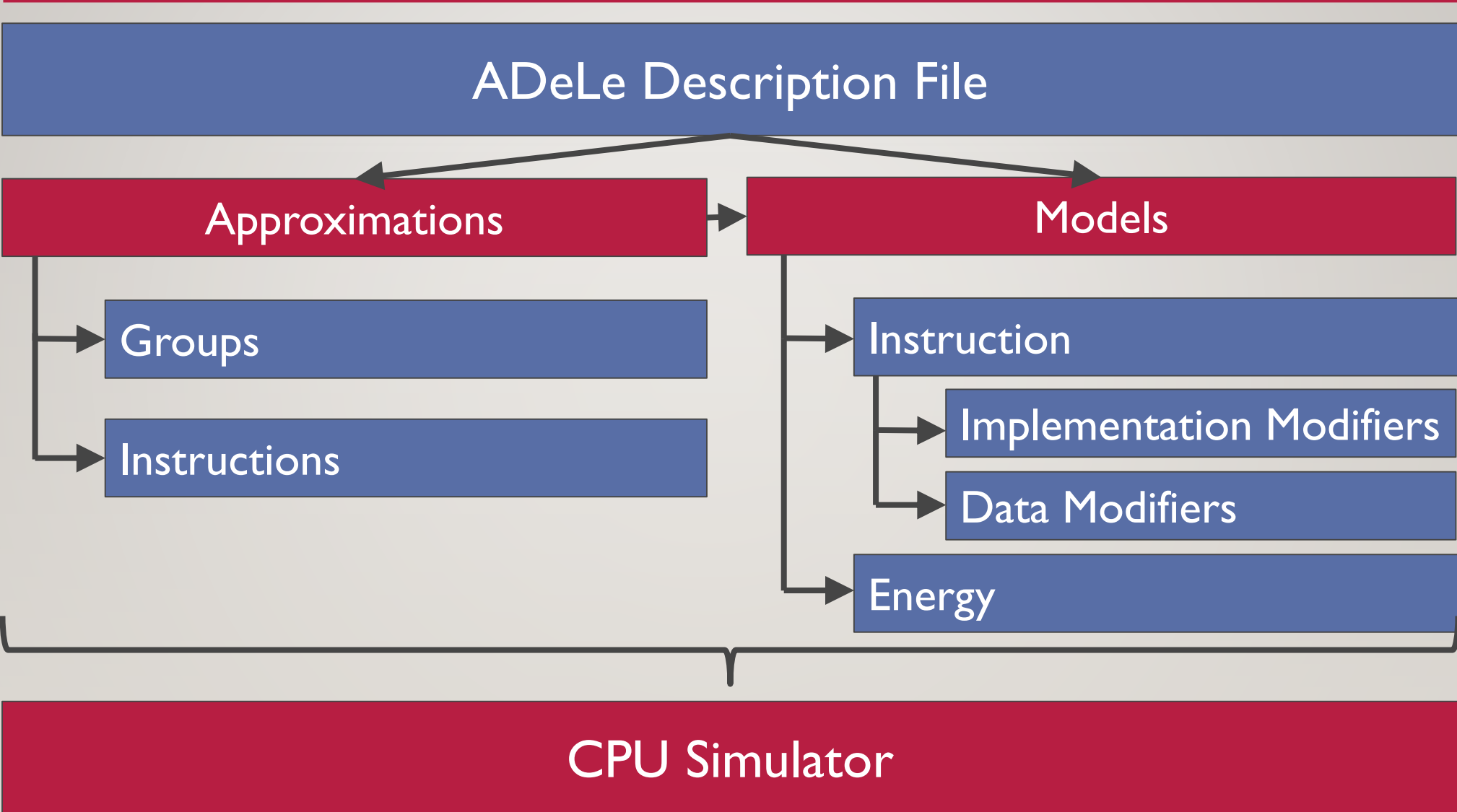
- Low effort
- Existing frameworks
- Specific to application
- No energy model
- Does not represent integration

System Simulation

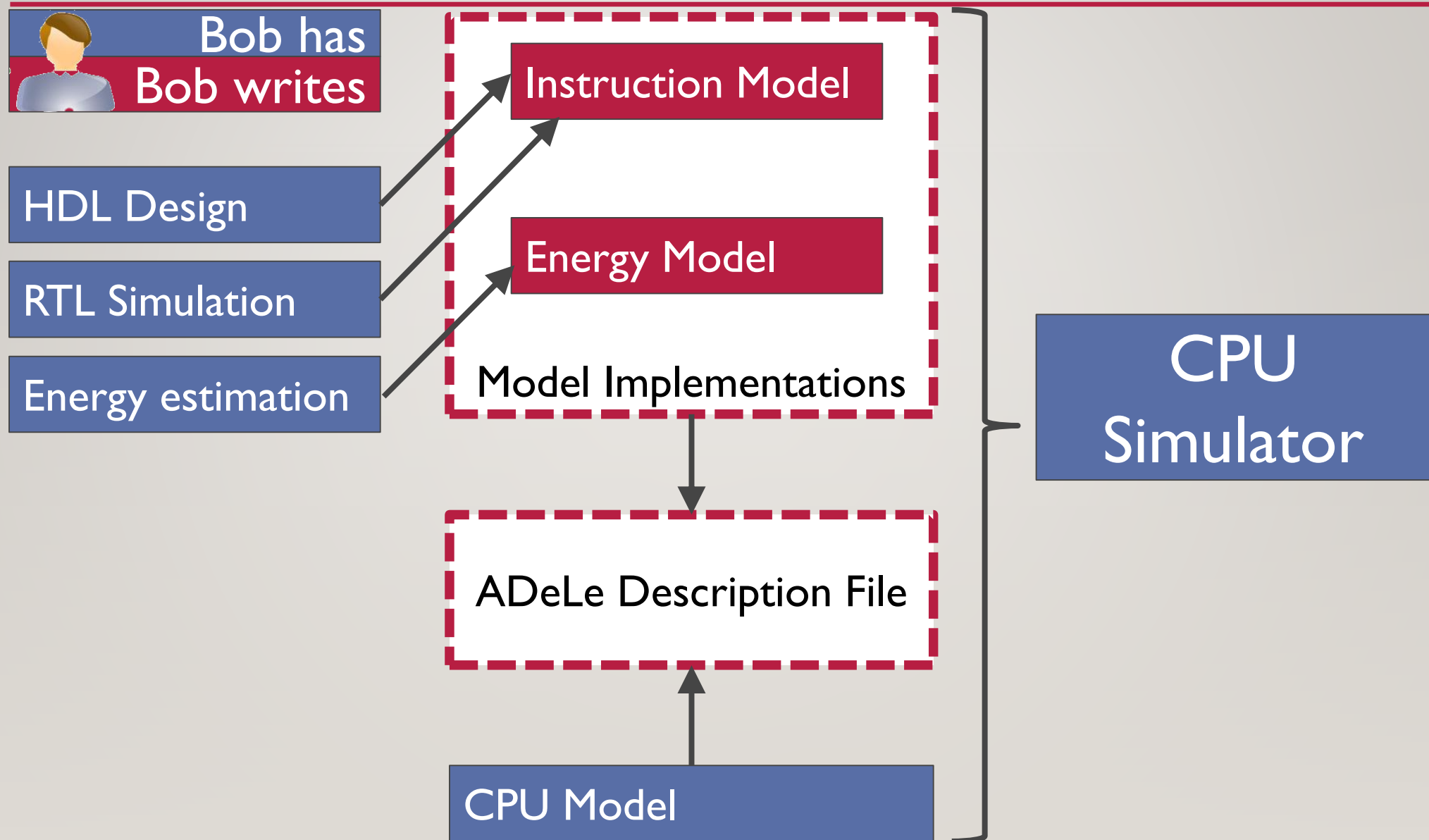
- Represents full system
- Computes energy efficiency
- ~~High effort~~
- ~~Incomplete frameworks~~



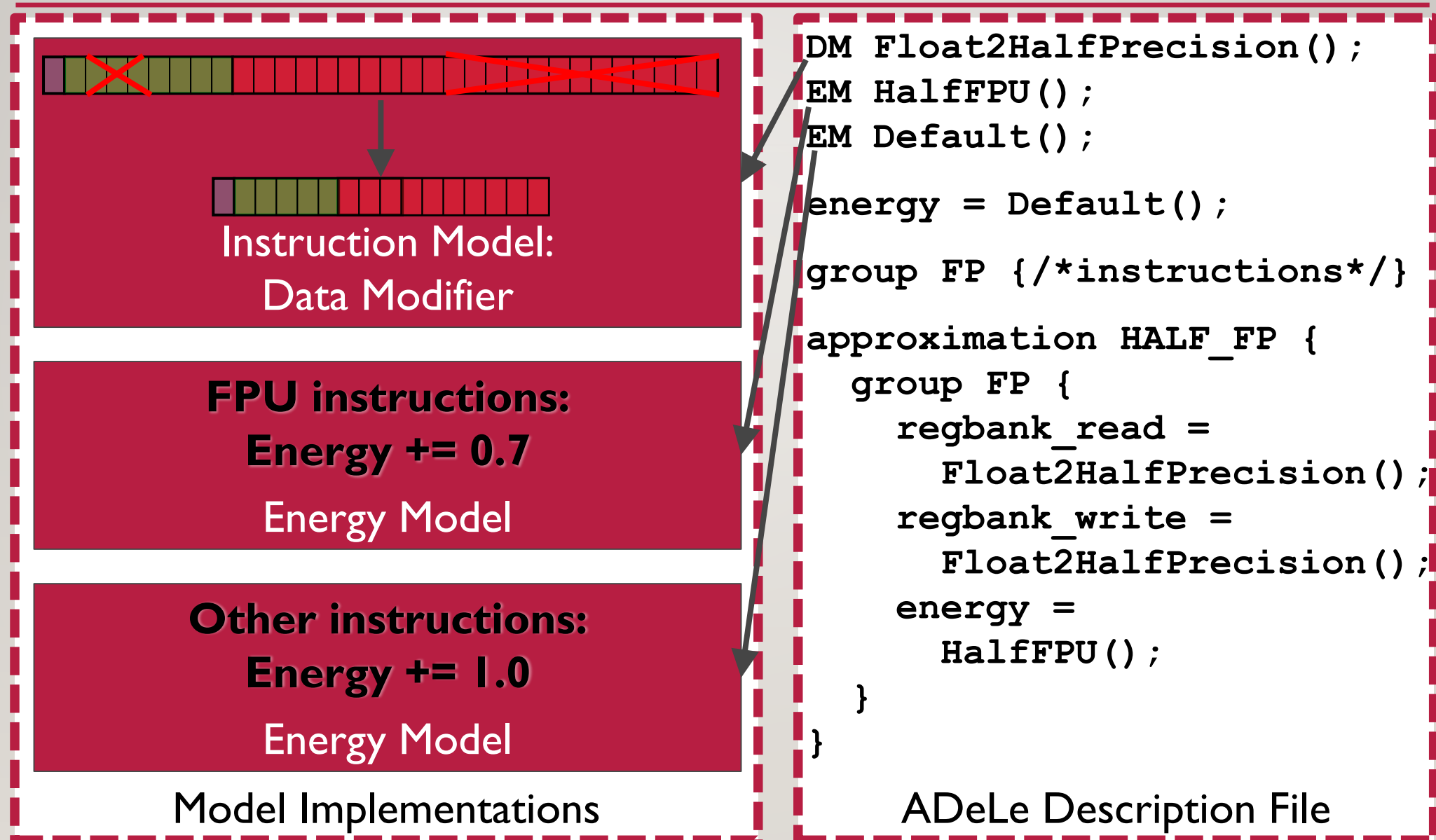
THE ADeLe ALTERNATIVE



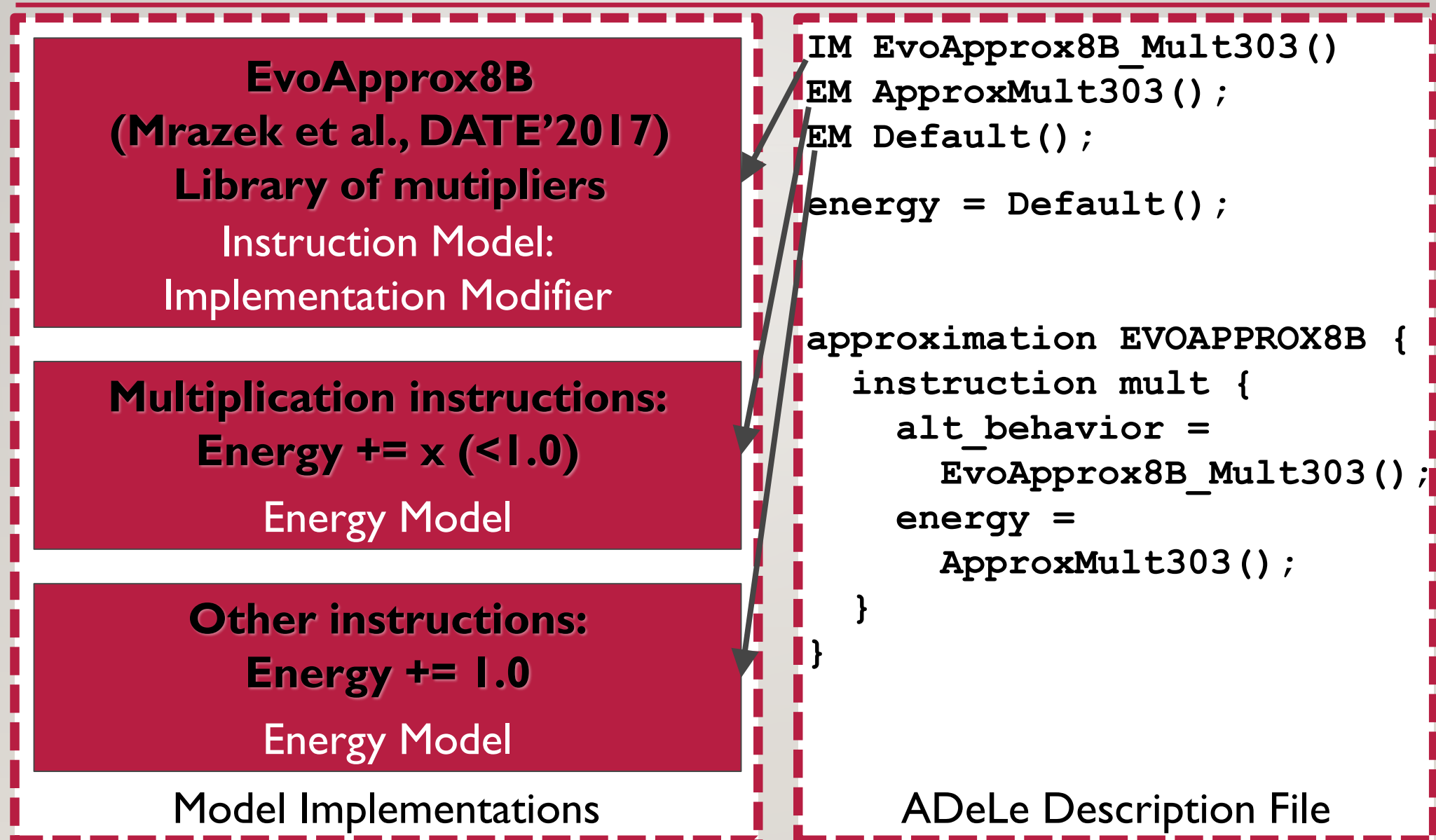
APPROXIMATION DESCRIPTION IN ADELE



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE I – HALF-PRECISION FP



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE II – APPROXIMATE MULTIPLICATION



RUNNING AN APPLICATION

```
#include "adele_iface.h"

adele_activate(HALF_FP);

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    sum = 0.0;
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {
            sum += A[i][k] + B[k][j];
        }
        C[i][j] = sum;
    }
}

adele_deactivate(HALF_FP);
```

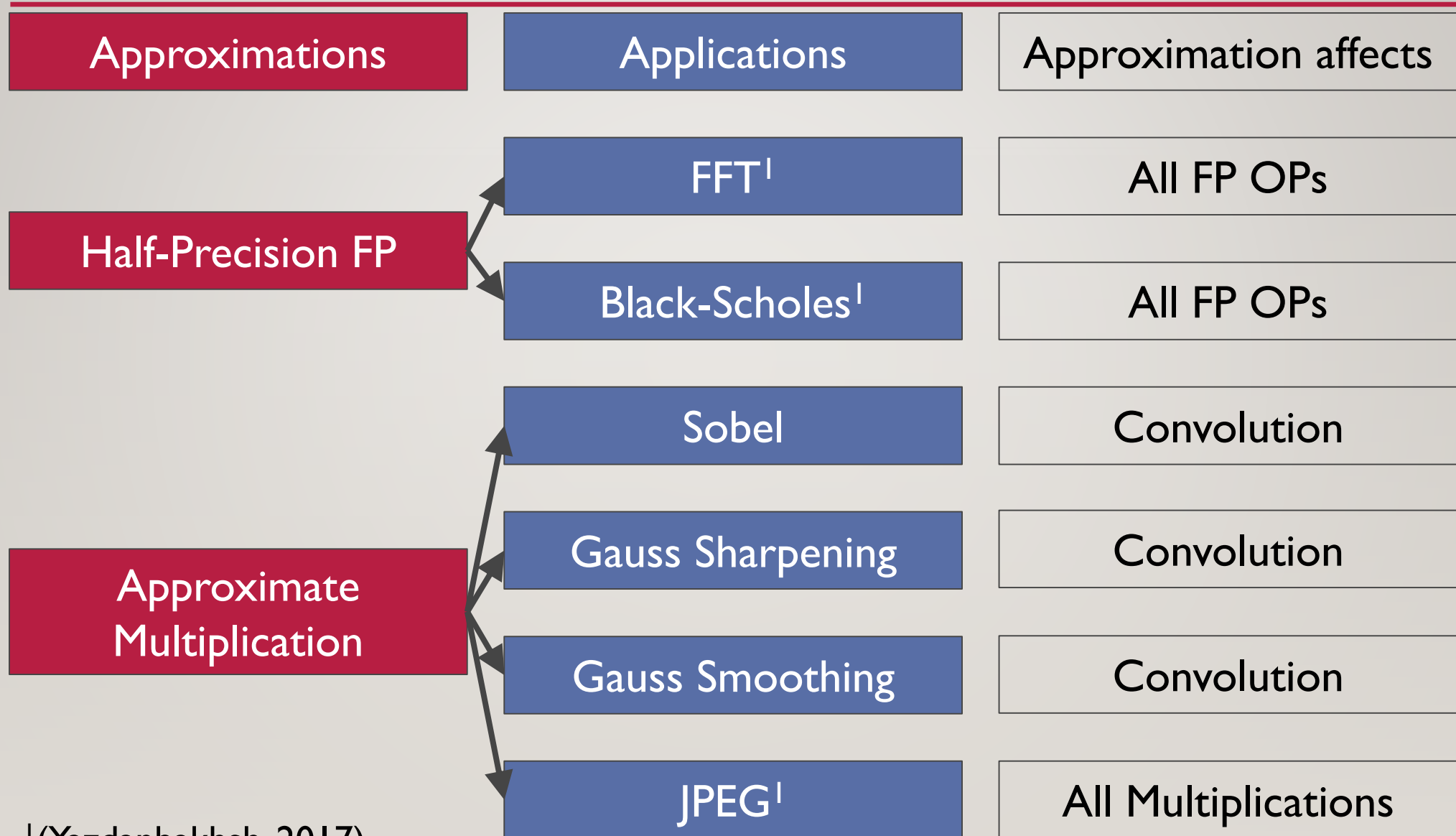
ADeLe-generated
simulator

Application output

Instruction counters

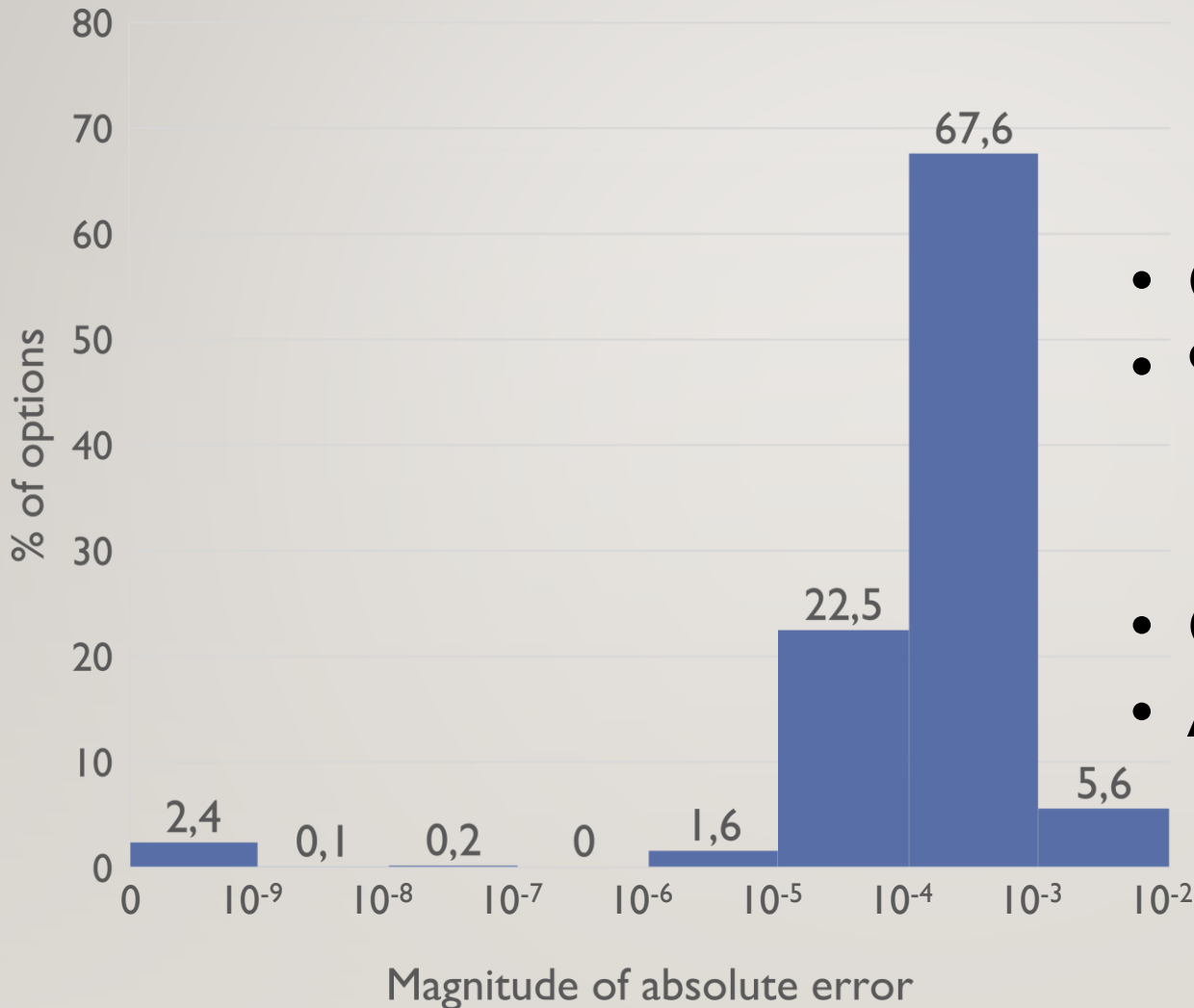
Energy counters

VERIFYING ADELE



¹(Yazdanbakhsh, 2017)

VERIFICATION RESULTS – HALF-PRECISION FLOATING-POINT



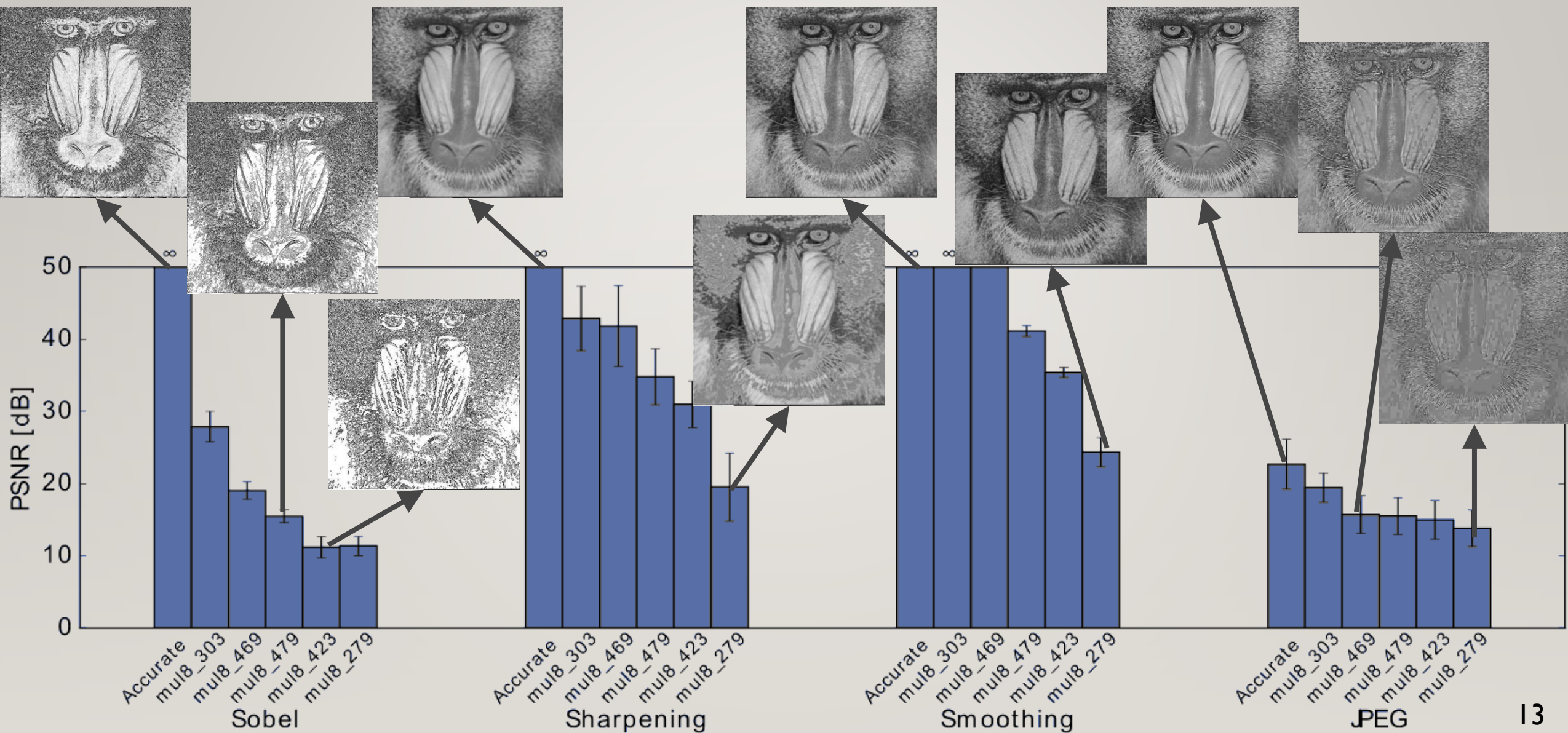
Black-Scholes

- Covers 44.6% of instructions
- 94.4% below 10^{-3}

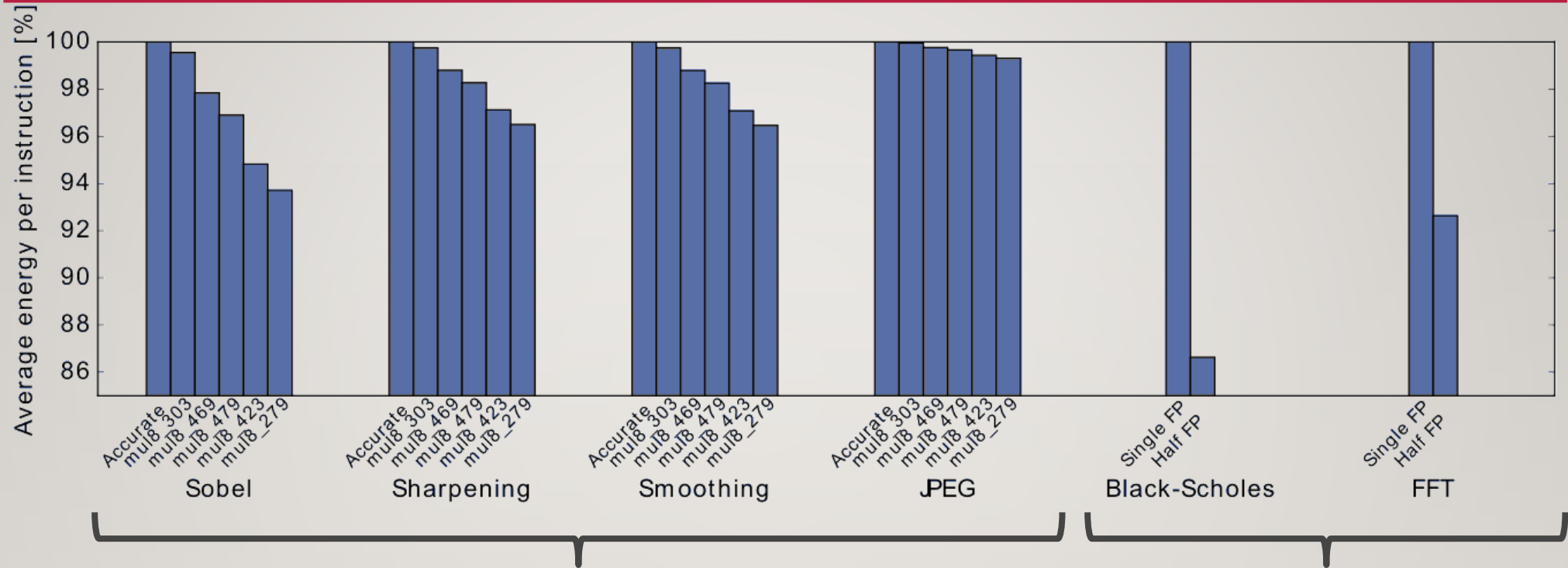
FFT

- Covers 24.8% of instructions
- All within $\pm 1\%$ error

VERIFICATION RESULTS – IMAGE PROCESSING



VERIFICATION RESULTS – ENERGY



- Overhead from loop control
- More multiplication-intensive kernels can benefit further

- Higher coverage, higher savings (Amdahl's law)

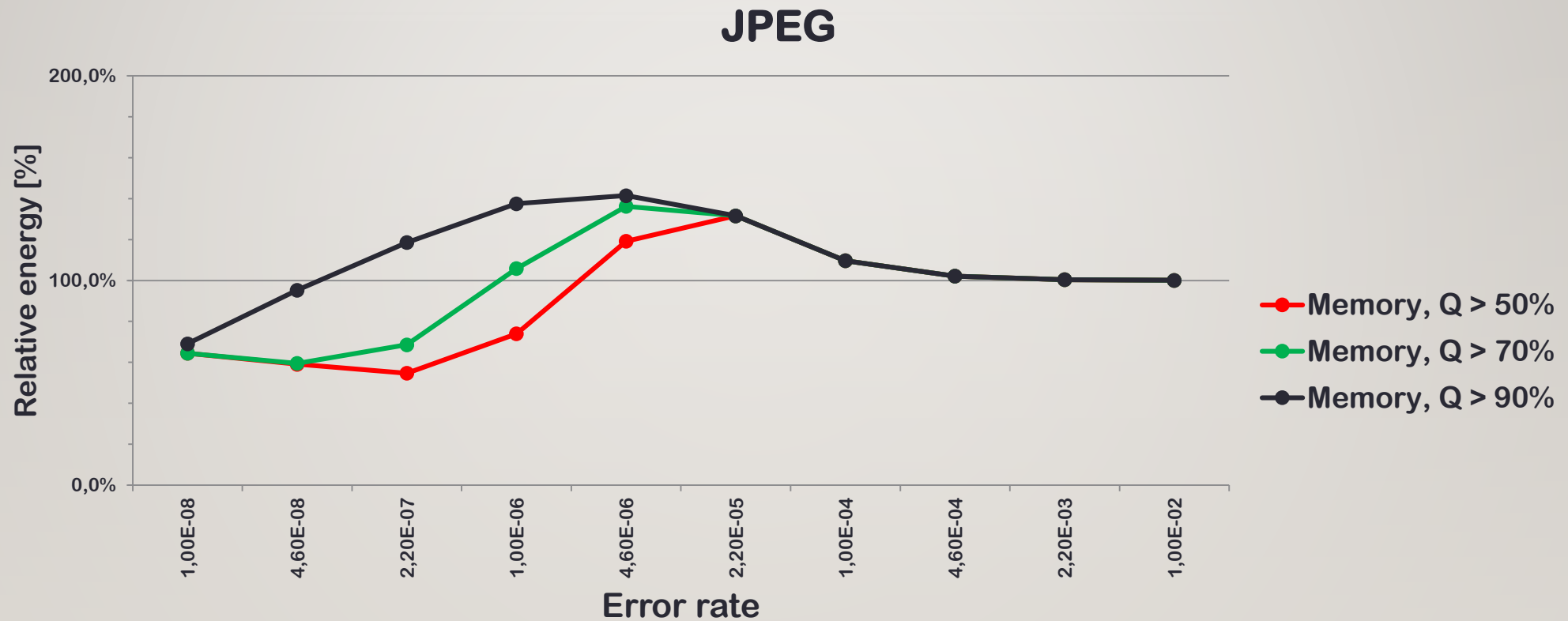
Potentially higher benefits if part of the critical path
Modeled in ADeLe using different Energy Model

FINAL REMARKS

- How wide is the range of applications that benefit from Approximate Computing?
 - ADeLe allows for design space exploration with minimal effort
- ArchC integration (the VArchC framework) allows for the representation of virtually any CPU model.
- Results are easily reproducible if models are disclosed.
 - And extended to other applications/architectures.

SCENES OF OUR NEXT EPISODE

How do applications behave under influence of approximate memories?



(Felzmann *et.al.*, WSCAD'2018)

THANK YOU!

`varchc.github.io/sbac`

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