

Neu-NoC: A High-efficient Interconnection Network for Accelerated Neuromorphic Systems

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Outline

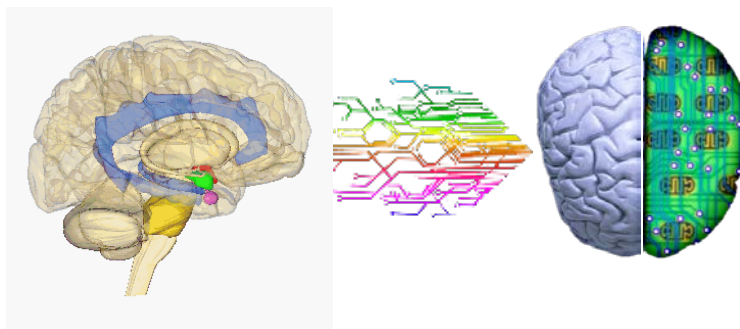
- Challenges in Computing System Design
- NoC for neuromorphic computing system

Neuromorphic Systems

IBM *TrueNorth*



A Brain Inspired Solution



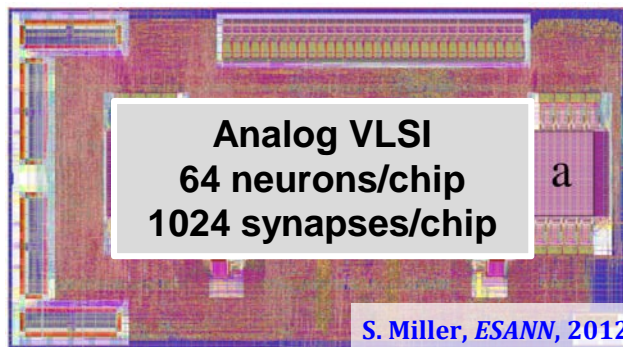
Integrated processing & storage

High-level parallelism

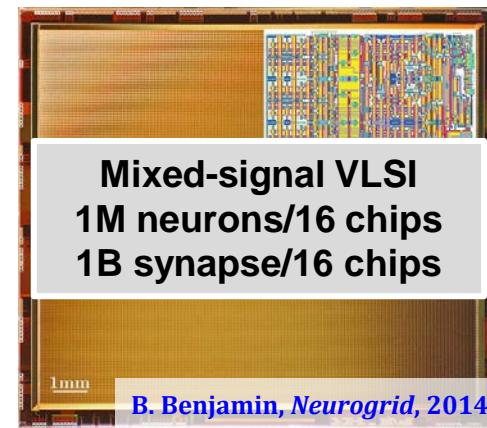
Large-scale memory

HBP

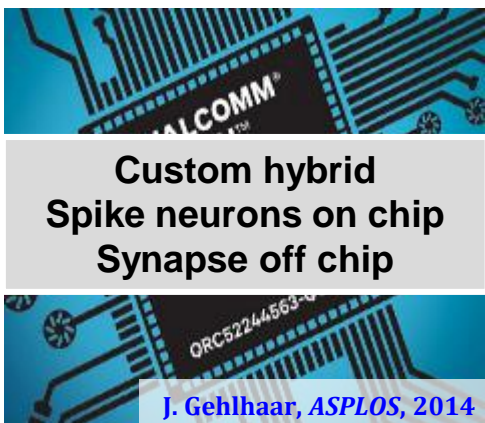
BrainScaleS



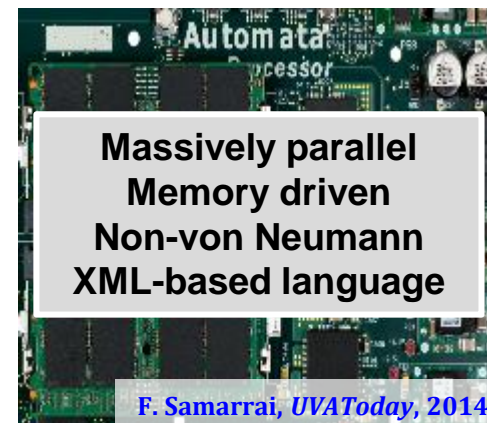
Stanford *Brain in Silicon*



Qualcomm *Zeroth*

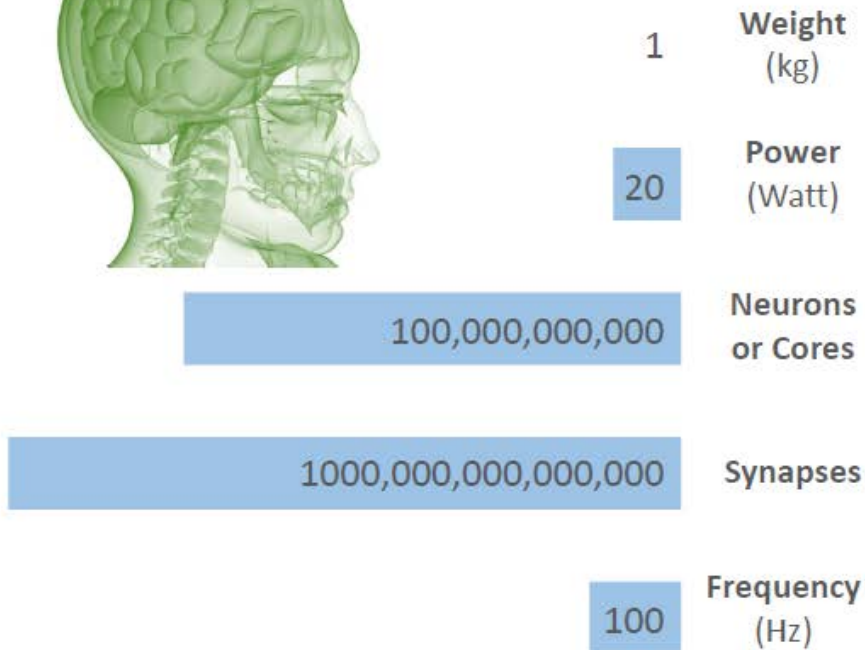


Micron *Automata*



Neuromorphic System

Human Brain



Google Brain

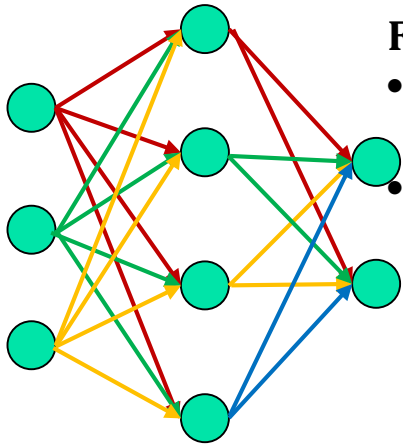


Source: NVidia

The efficiency of Neuromorphic system is far behind human brain!

Communication in neuromorphic system

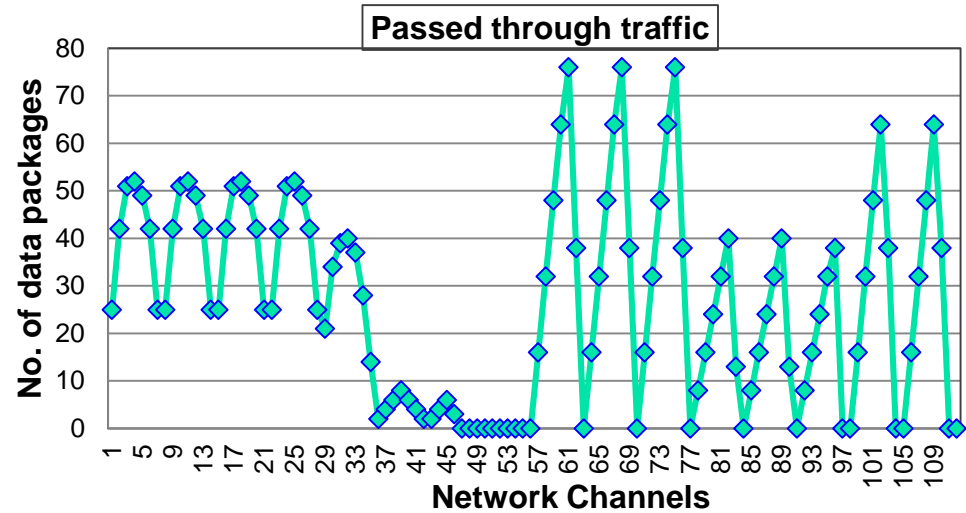
Neural Network



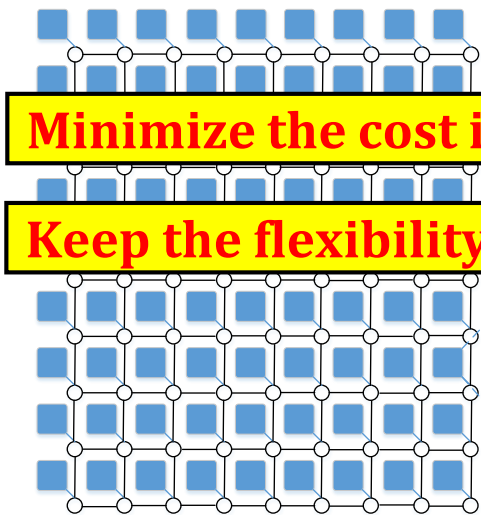
Features:

- Data traffic only btw layers
- Same data sent to adjacent layers

Unbalanced load



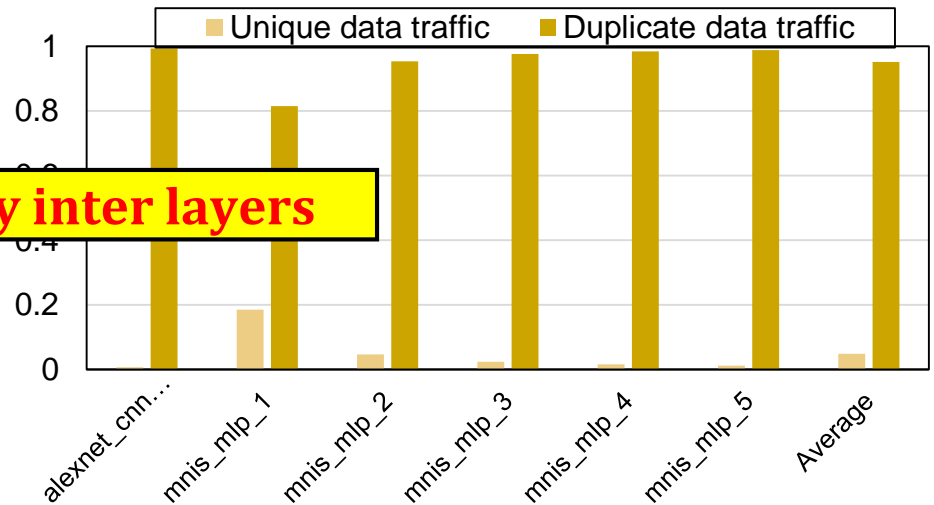
Conventional multicore system



Minimize the cost intra layers

Keep the flexibility and scalability inter layers

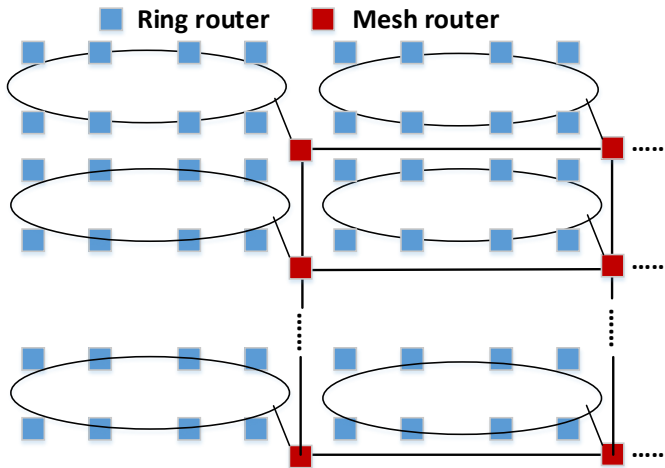
Redundant traffic



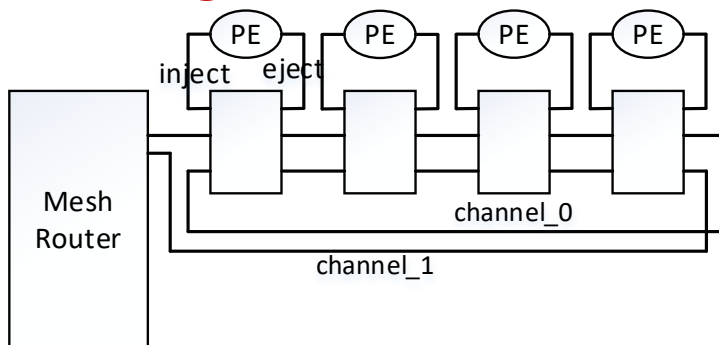
Neu-NoC design

Hierarchical Structure of Neu_NoC

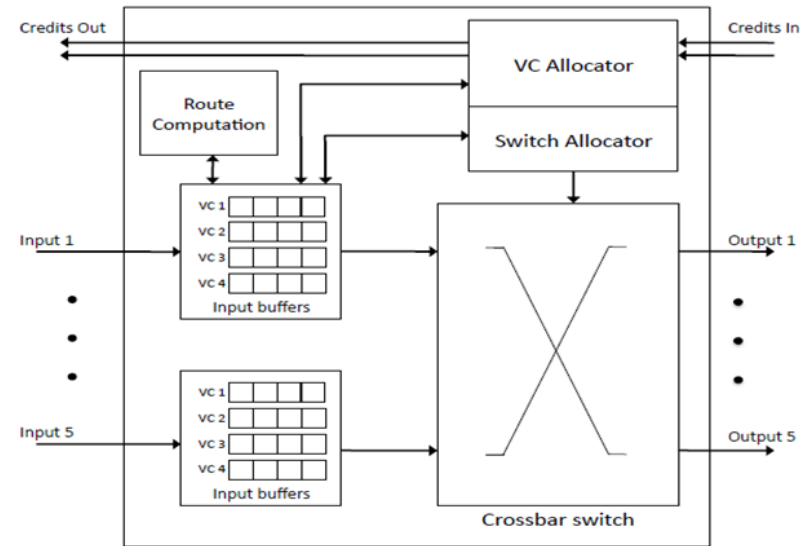
- Hybrid Ring-Mesh NoC
- Simple in local and flexible in global
- broadcast to receive data from upper layer
- Reduce the number of destination in lower layer



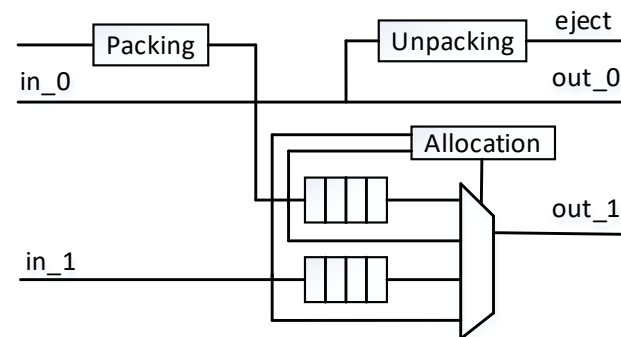
Local Ring bus



Router in Mesh NoC



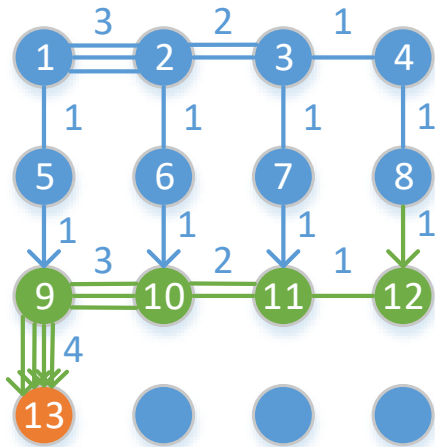
Router in Ring bus



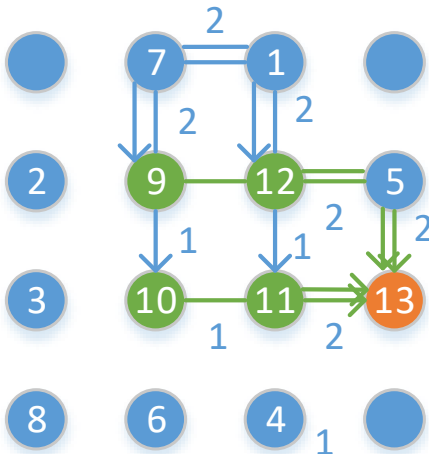
Implementation of Neu_NoC

Mapping influence in Neu_NoC

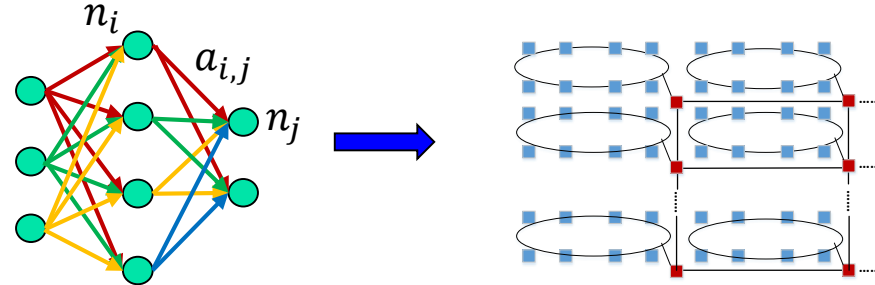
(a) Hop count=124, max load=16



(b) Hop count=76, max load=4



Neural Network-aware mapping



Neural Network
Communication
Graph $NNCG(N, A)$

An architecture
characterization
graph $ARCG(U, L)$

Find a $map()$ from $NNCA(N, A)$ to $ARCG(U, L)$
has minimum of hop count and max load

Algorithm:

For $n_i \in NNCG(N, A)$ map n_i to $u_x \in ARCG(U, L)$

generate $map(n_i) \in U$

For each $a_{i,j}$ in A ,

count $Hop\ Count = \sum(|row_i - row_j| + |col_i - col_j|)$
Find $map(n_i)$ has $Hop\ Count_{min}$

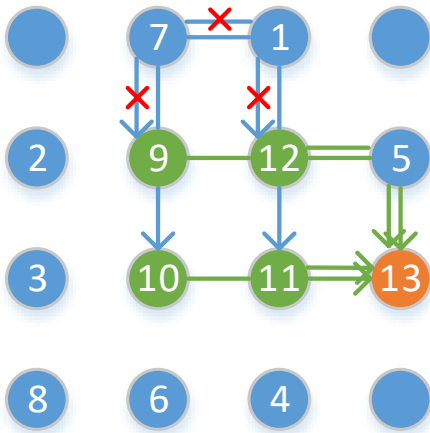
Count load sum of $l_i \in L$ for $map(n_i)$

Output $map(n_i)$ with smallest load sum

Implementation of Neu_NoC

Benchmark	Topology	Hops count		Max load	
		Random	NN	Random	NN
Mnist_mlp_1	784-300-100-10	12	4	3	1
Mnist_mlp_2	784-1000-500-10	124	76	16	4
Mnist_mlp_3	784-1500-1000-500-10	550	421	24	14
Mnist_mlp_4	784-2000-1500-1000-500-10	1774	1308	36	11
Mnist_mlp_5	784-2500-2000-1500-1000-500-10	3958	3074	27	16
Alexnet_cnn_cla	9216-4096-4096-1000	8218	7024	90	54

Reduce traffic load --- Multicast Transmission



Original	Multicast
1->7->9	
1->7->9->10	1->7->9->10
1->12	
1->12->11	1->12->11
9->12->5->13	9->12->5->13
12->5->13	12->5->13
10->11->13	10->11->13
11->13	11->13

Bit string encoding for multicasting

1->7->9->10:

Router ID	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Packet Header	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Reduce traffic load

Feature map sparsity: reducing traffic

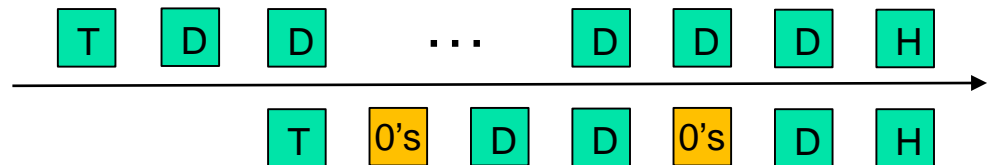
The sparsity analysis of MNIST feature maps

Benchmark	Accuracy	Accuracy drop 1%			Accuracy drop 2%		
		4 0's	8 0's	16 0's	4 0's	8 0's	16 0's
Mnist_mlp_1	98%	43.3%	272.%	4.9%	69.1%	56.3%	18.7%
Mnist_mlp_2	98.27%	52.7%	33.1%	8.2%	60.1%	39.7%	11.0%
Mnist_mlp_3	98.28%	49.7%	26.9%	4.4%	64.8%	44.7%	17.1%
Mnist_mlp_4	98.32%	42.2%	22.0%	4.1%	59.1%	42.6%	12.9%
Mnist_mlp_5	98.22%	43.6%	26.1%	6.7%	63.4%	44.1%	11.3%
Alexnet_cnn_cla	56.60%	58.3%	36.1%	9.7%	64.0%	42.5%	12.7%

Format of data package

H	dest	No	Unused
P	Data		
P	Data		
PP	No. of "0"		
P/PP	...		
T	Unused		

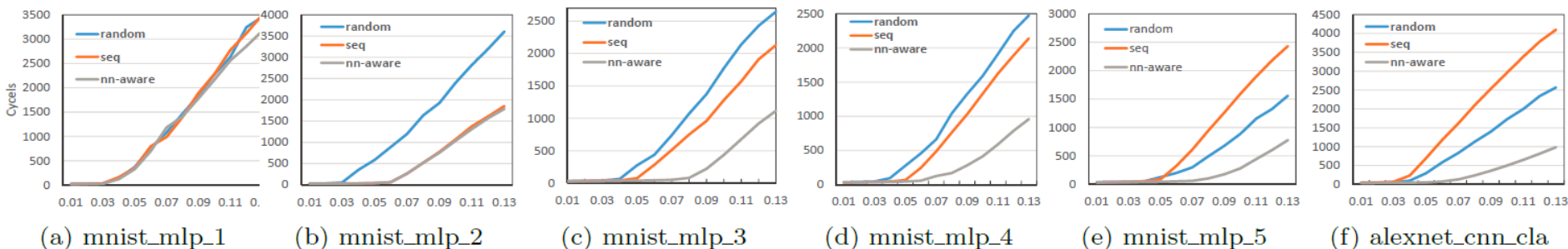
Data traffic reduction based on 0's number



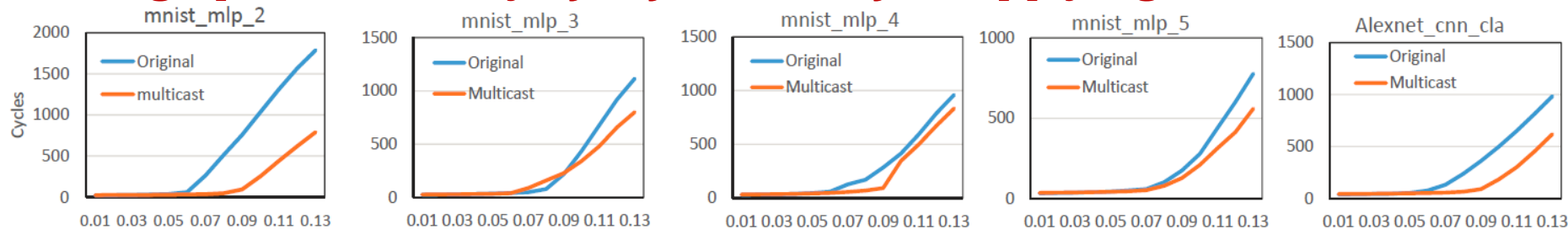
H: head (01), P: payload (10),
PP: packed (11), T: tail (00)

Evaluation of Neu_NoC

Average packet latency of different mappings

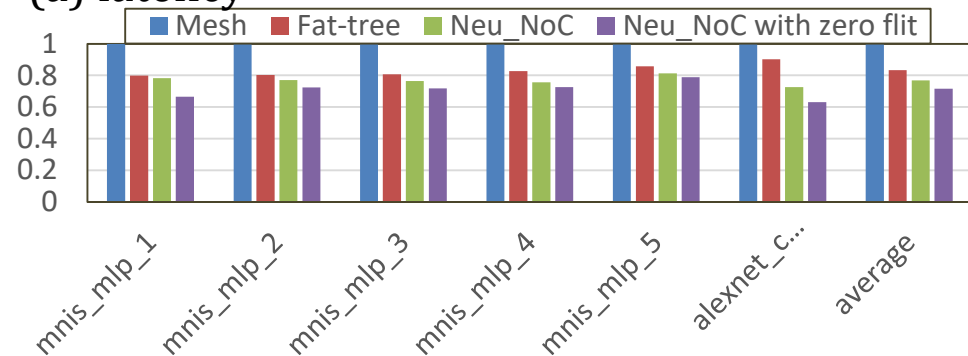


Average packet latency of before and after applying multicast



Normalized average packet latency and energy

(a) latency



(b) Energy

