

Build Your Own Domain-specific Solutions with **RapidWright**

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2/24/19



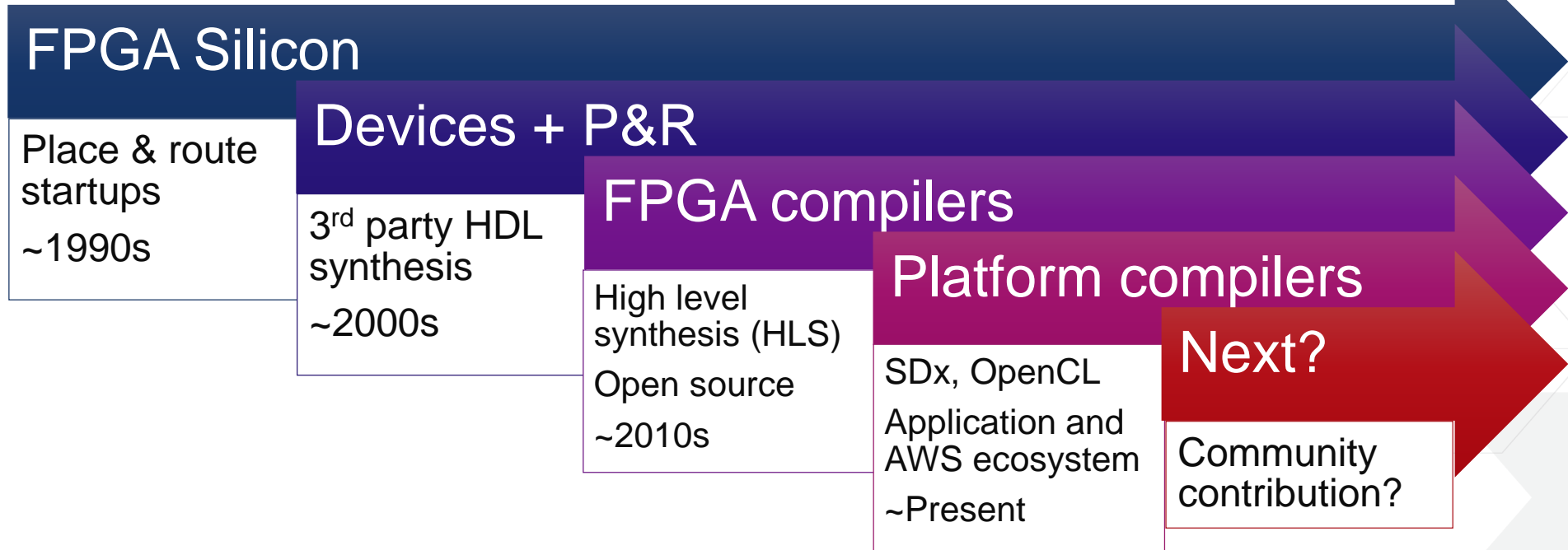
> Why are Domain-specific solutions important?

- >> RapidWright value proposition
- >> Why open source?

> What is RapidWright?

> How to use RapidWright?

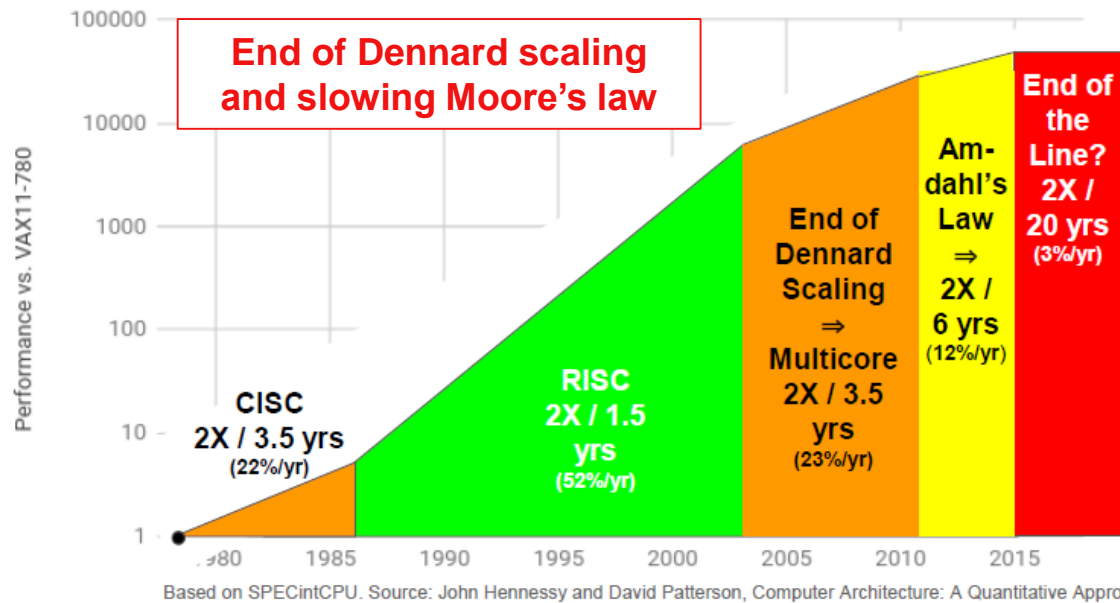
FPGA Industry and Community Dynamics



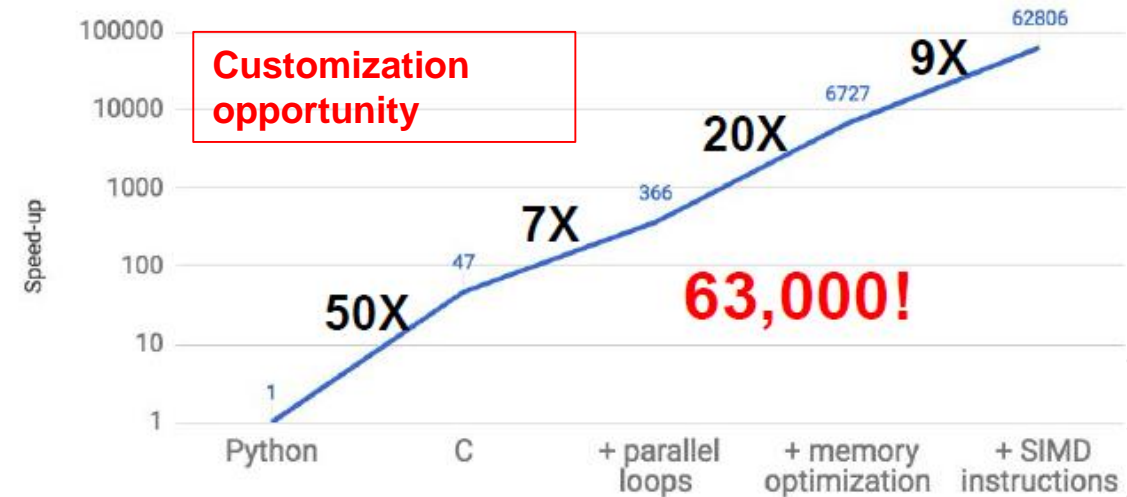
> Continuous industry and community engagement

The Age of Domain Specific Architectures

40 years of Processor Performance



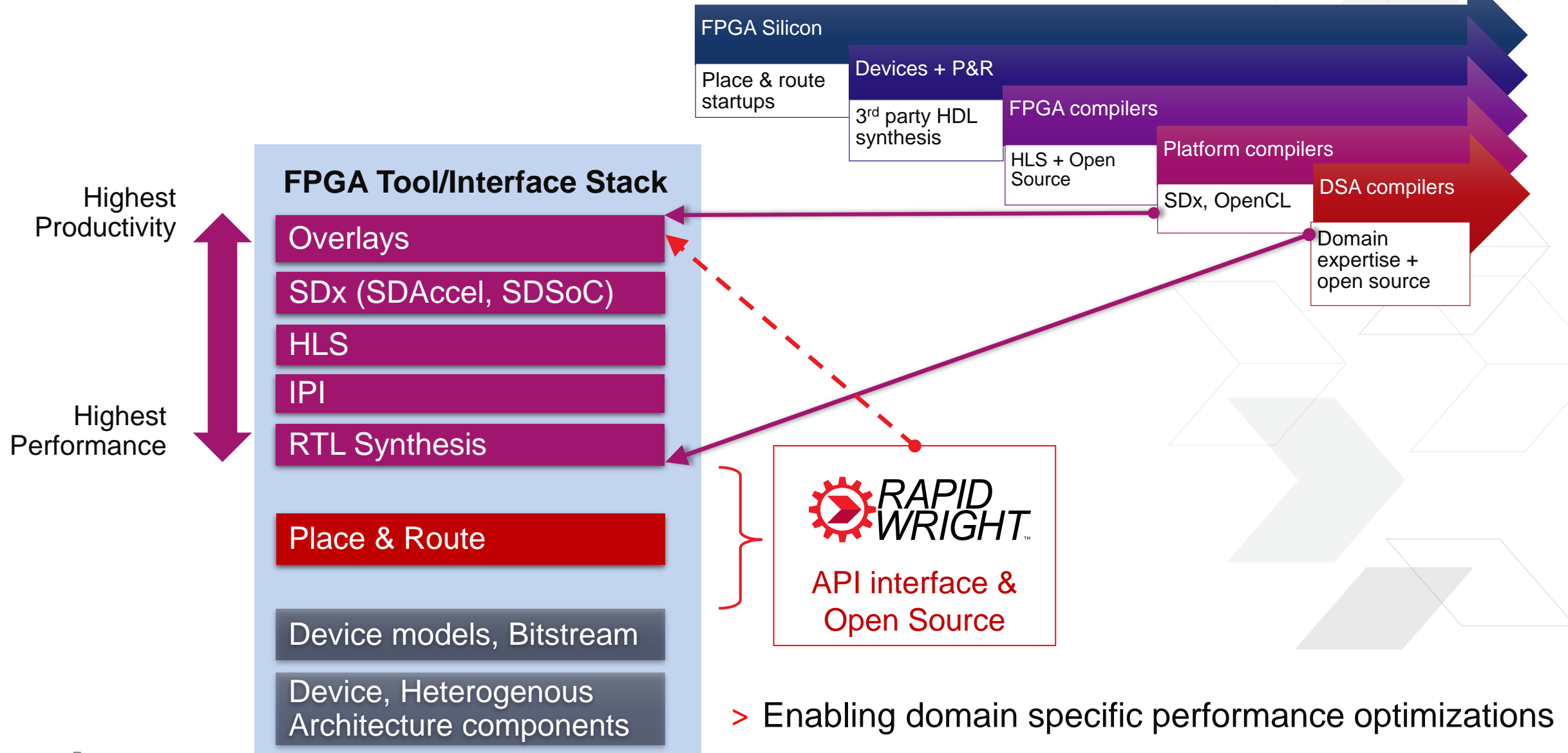
Matrix Multiply Speedup Over Native Python



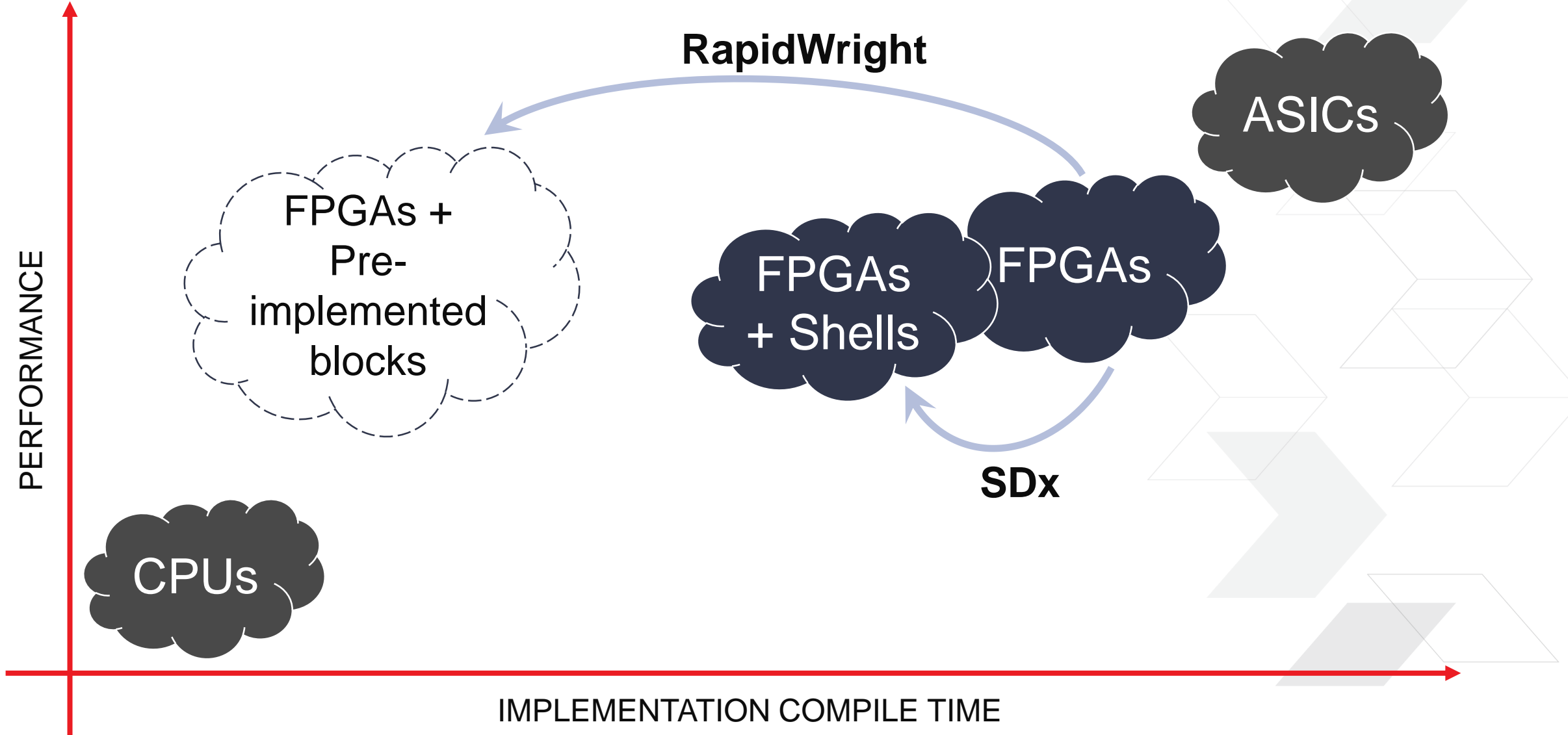
from: "There's Plenty of Room at the Top," Leiserson, et. al., to appear.

- > Achieve higher efficiency by tailoring the architecture to characteristics of the domain
 - >> More effective parallelism for a specific domain, More effective use of memory bandwidth
 - >> Domain specific programming language

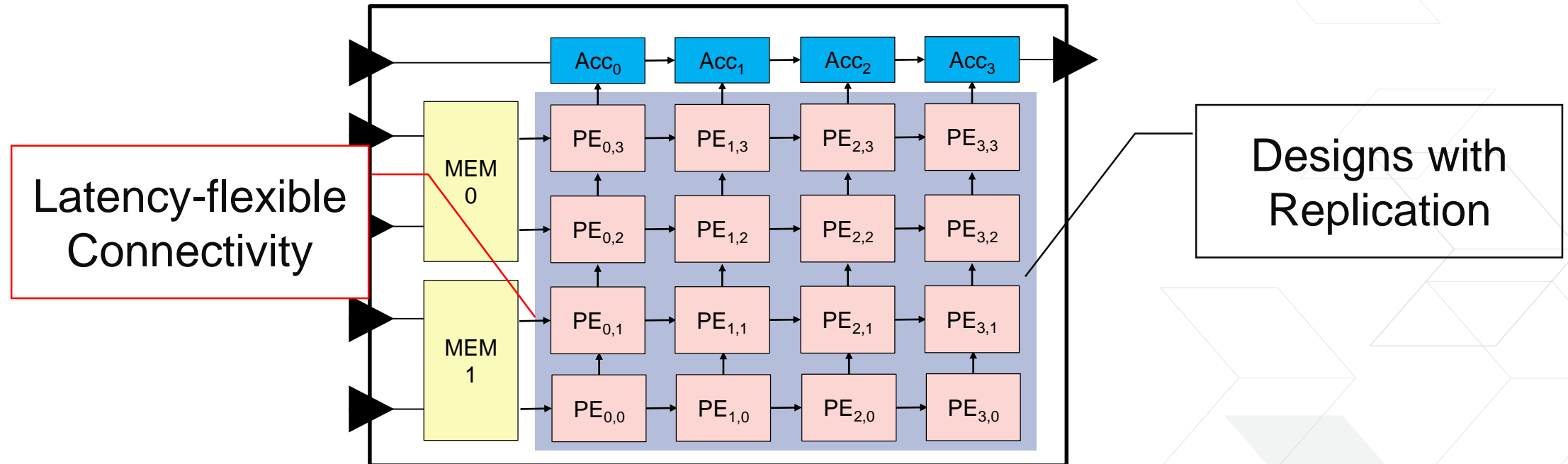
Raising the Abstraction of Design Entry



RapidWright Value Proposition



Focus on Emerging Applications

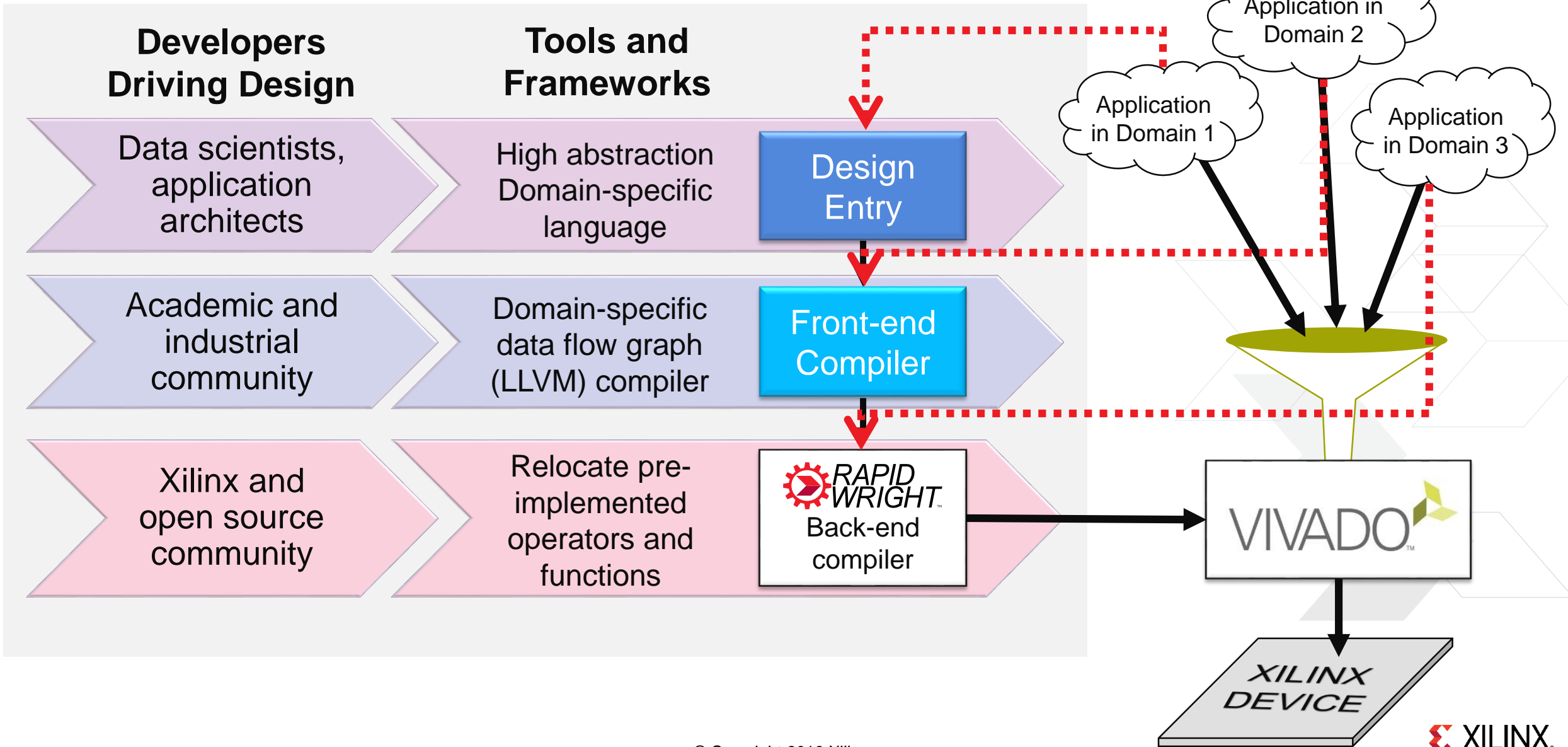


- > Module-based approach to implementation
 - >> Lock-in performance with reusable modules
 - >> Fewer inter-block timing closure issues

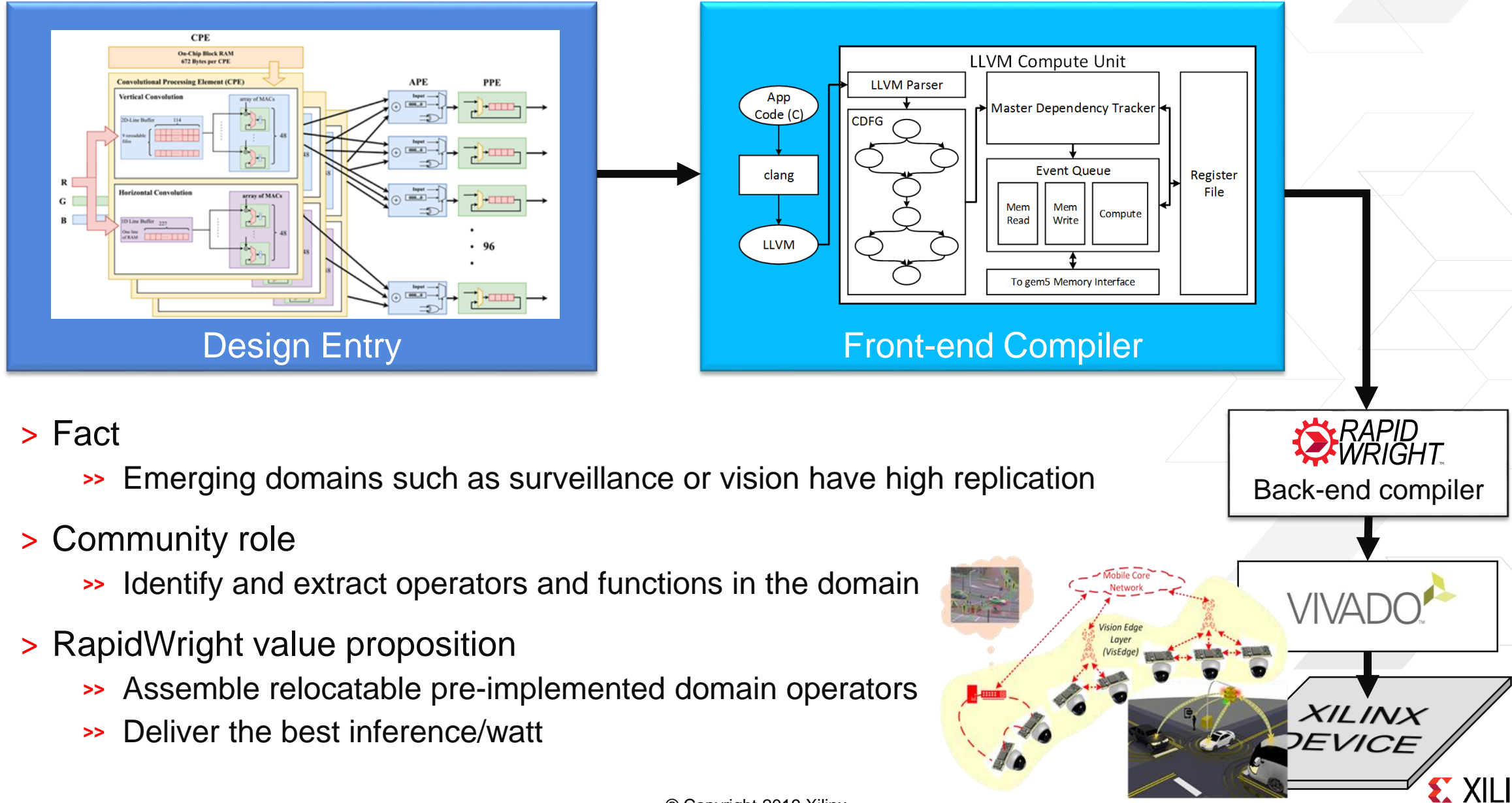
> Goals

- >> Productivity
 - Order of magnitude reduction in compile time per domain
- >> Performance (near-spec)
- >> Predictable timing closure

Proposed Domain-specific Tool Flows



Domain Tool Flow Example



> Fact

>> Emerging domains such as surveillance or vision have high replication

> Community role

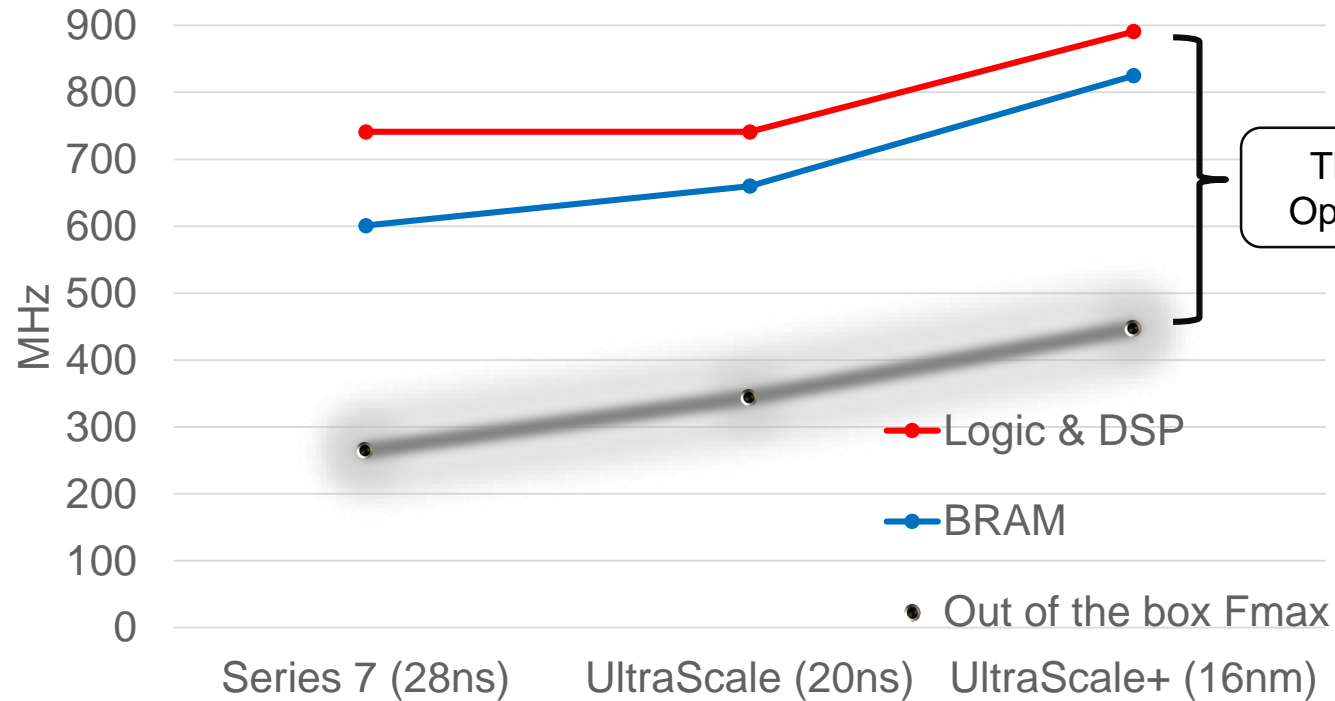
>> Identify and extract operators and functions in the domain

> RapidWright value proposition

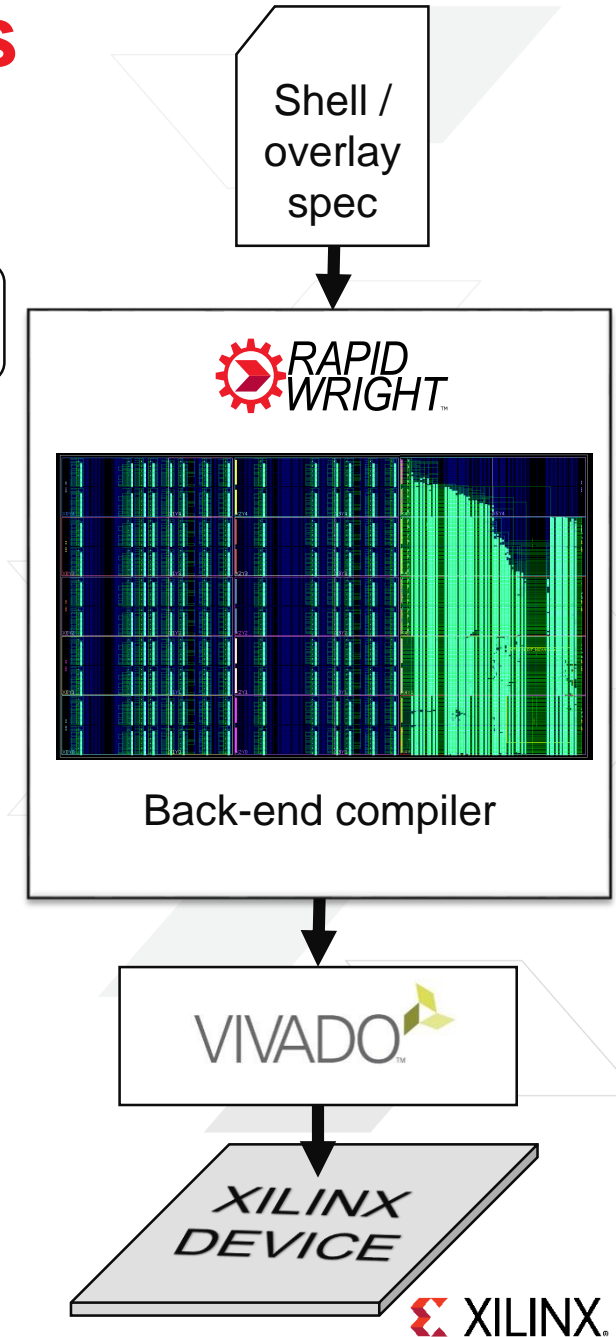
>> Assemble relocatable pre-implemented domain operators

>> Deliver the best inference/watt

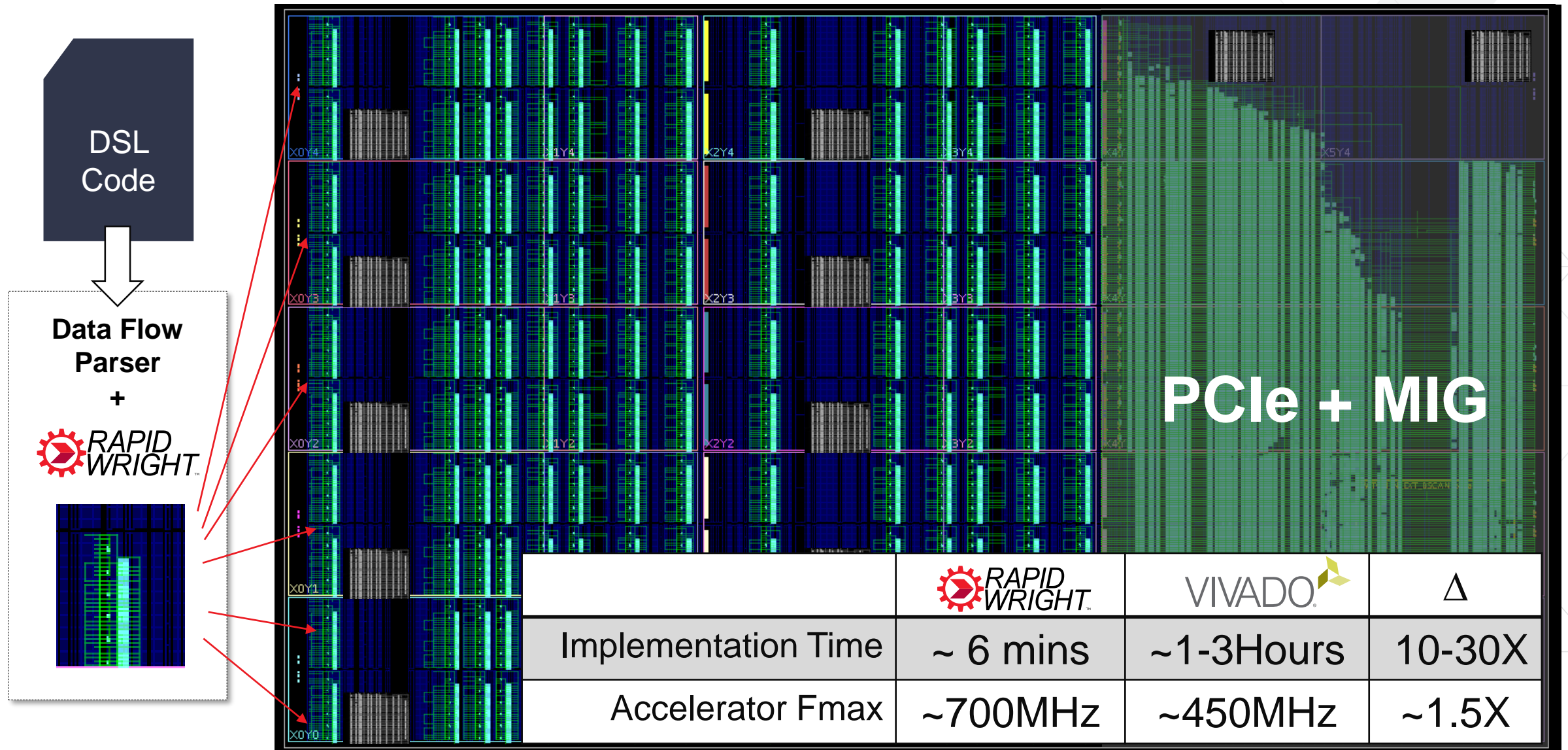
Building Relocatable Domain-specific Shells



- > Fact
 - >> Advances in silicon have created QoR opportunity
- > Community role
 - >> Domain-specific shell design or overlays
- > RapidWright value proposition
 - >> Achieve near-spec performance



Success Scenario: Rapid Domain-specific Assembly



What is RapidWright?



RapidWright Overview

> Companion framework for Vivado

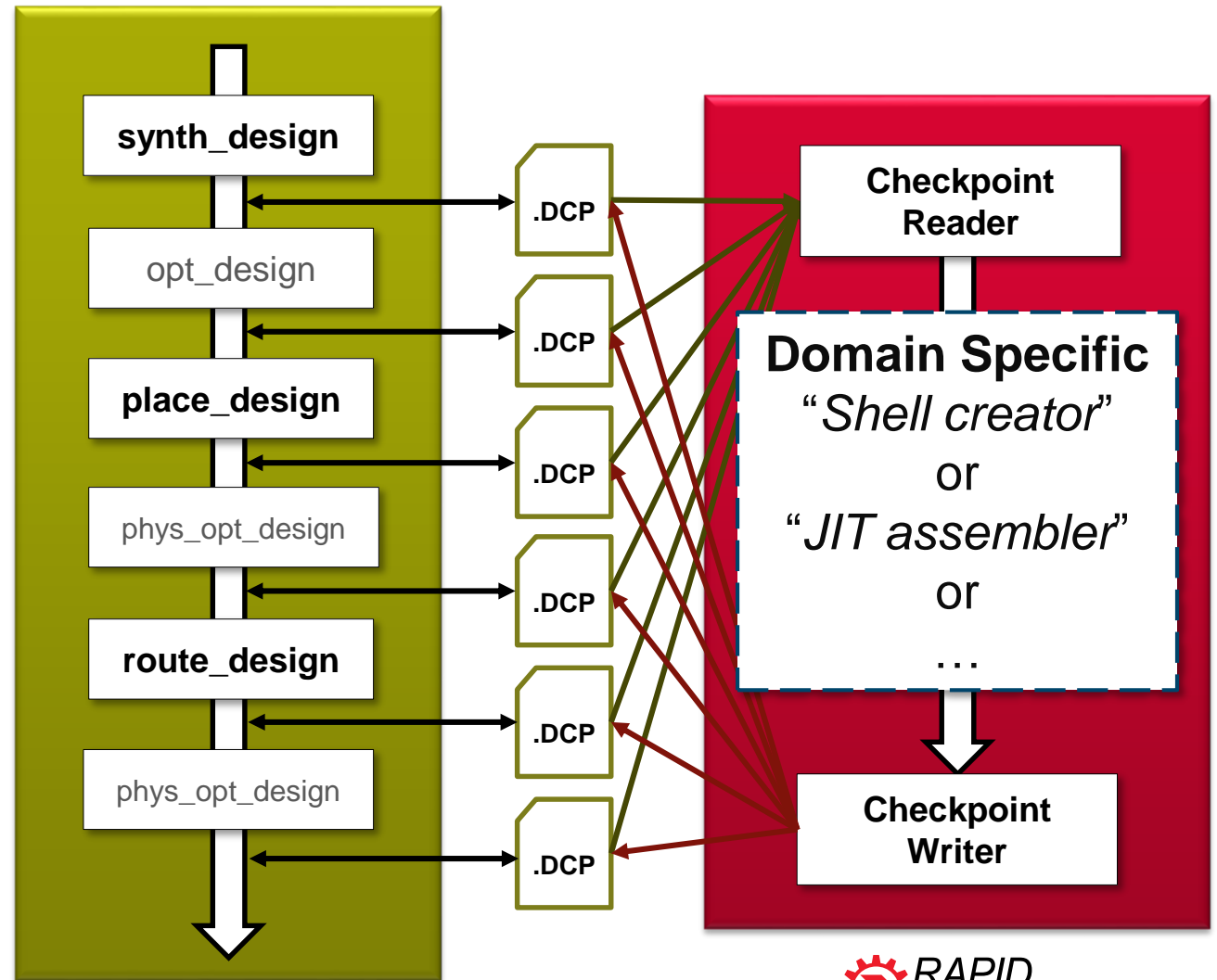
- >> Fast, light-weight, open source
- >> Communicates through Design CheckPoints¹ (DCPs)
- >> Java code, Python scripting

> Enables targeted solutions

- >> Reuse & relocate pre-implemented modules
- >> Just-in-time implementations
- >> Create shells & overlays

> Power user ecosystem

- >> Academic algorithm validation
- >> Rapid prototyping of CAD concepts

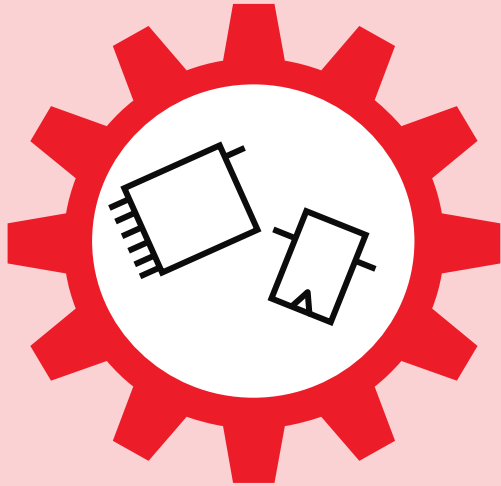


¹DCP = netlist + P&R data + constraints

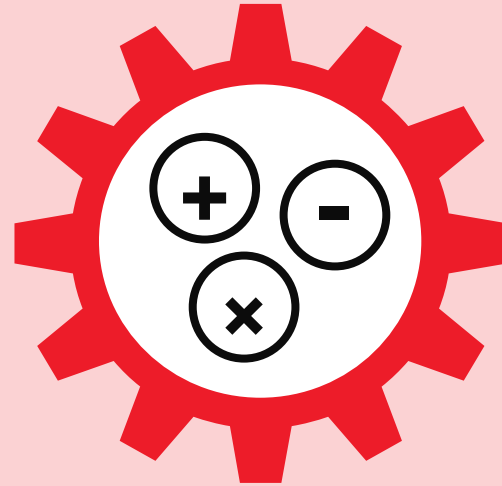


4 Ways to Design in RapidWright

BUILD ROUTED CIRCUITS



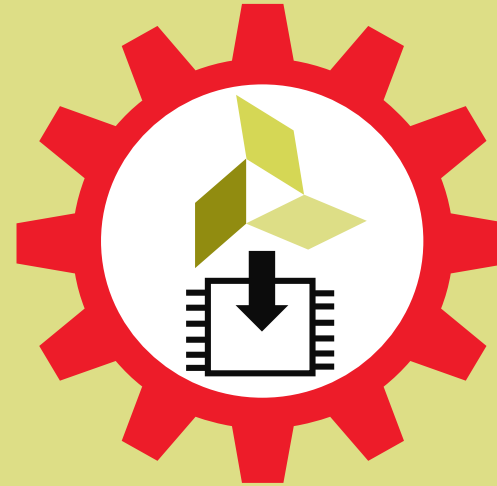
FROM SCRATCH



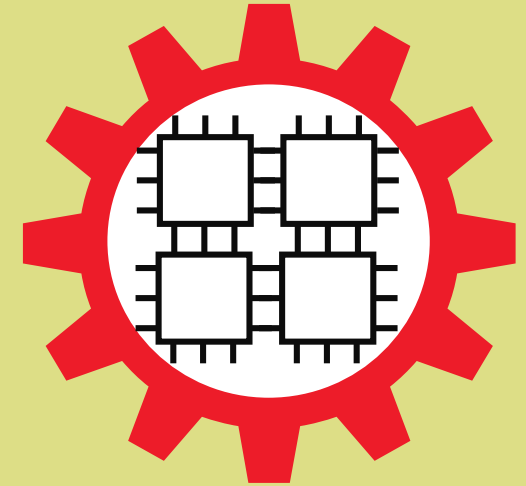
GENERATORS

- > Well-defined circuits in seconds
- > Parameterizable library of generators

REUSE P&R CIRCUITS



FROM VIVADO



SHELLS & OVERLAYS

- > Reuse/relocate P&R circuits from Vivado
- > Combine P&R circuits together

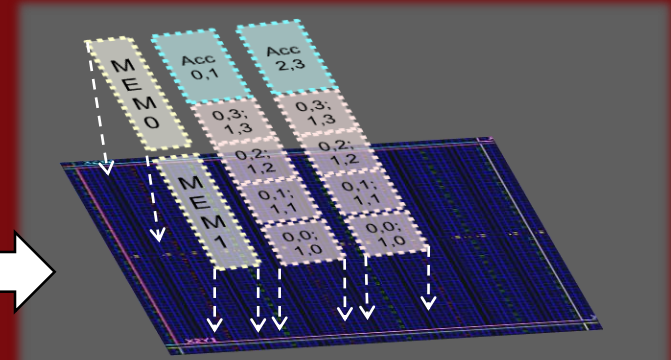
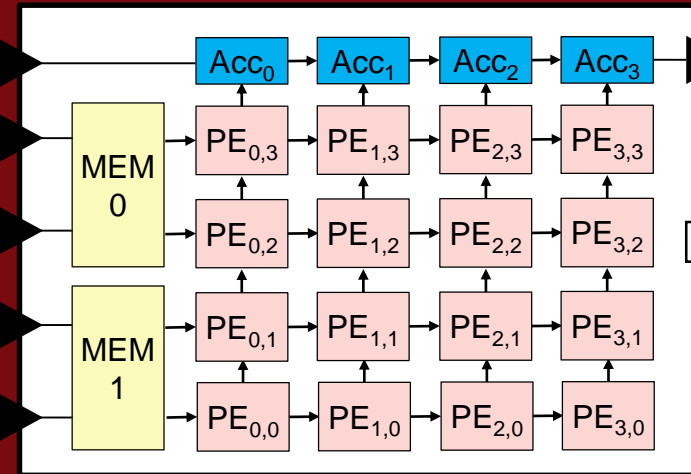
A Modular Pre-implemented Methodology

USER TASKS (MANUAL)

1. Design selection attributes:

- Modular
- Latency tolerant
- Prefers replication

2. Placement planning



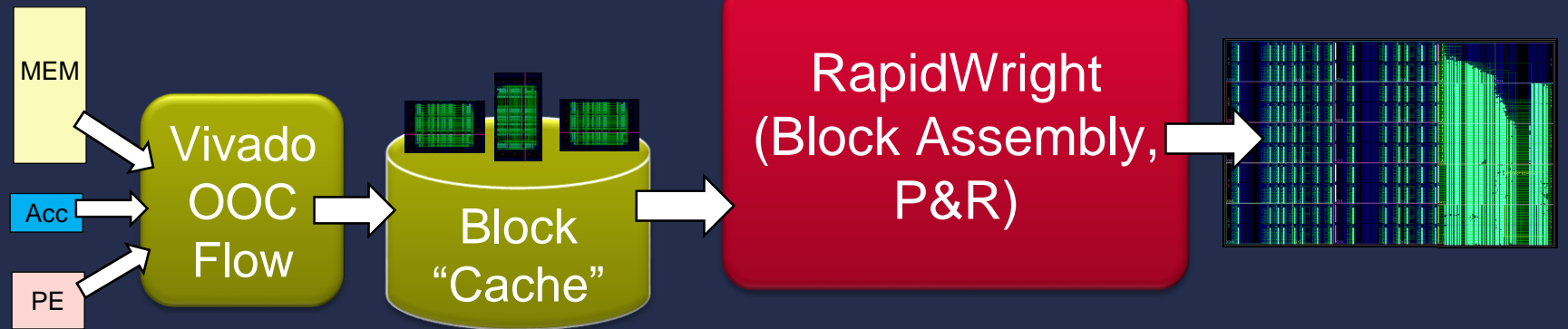
Match Design Structure to Architecture Patterns

TOOL TASKS (AUTOMATED)

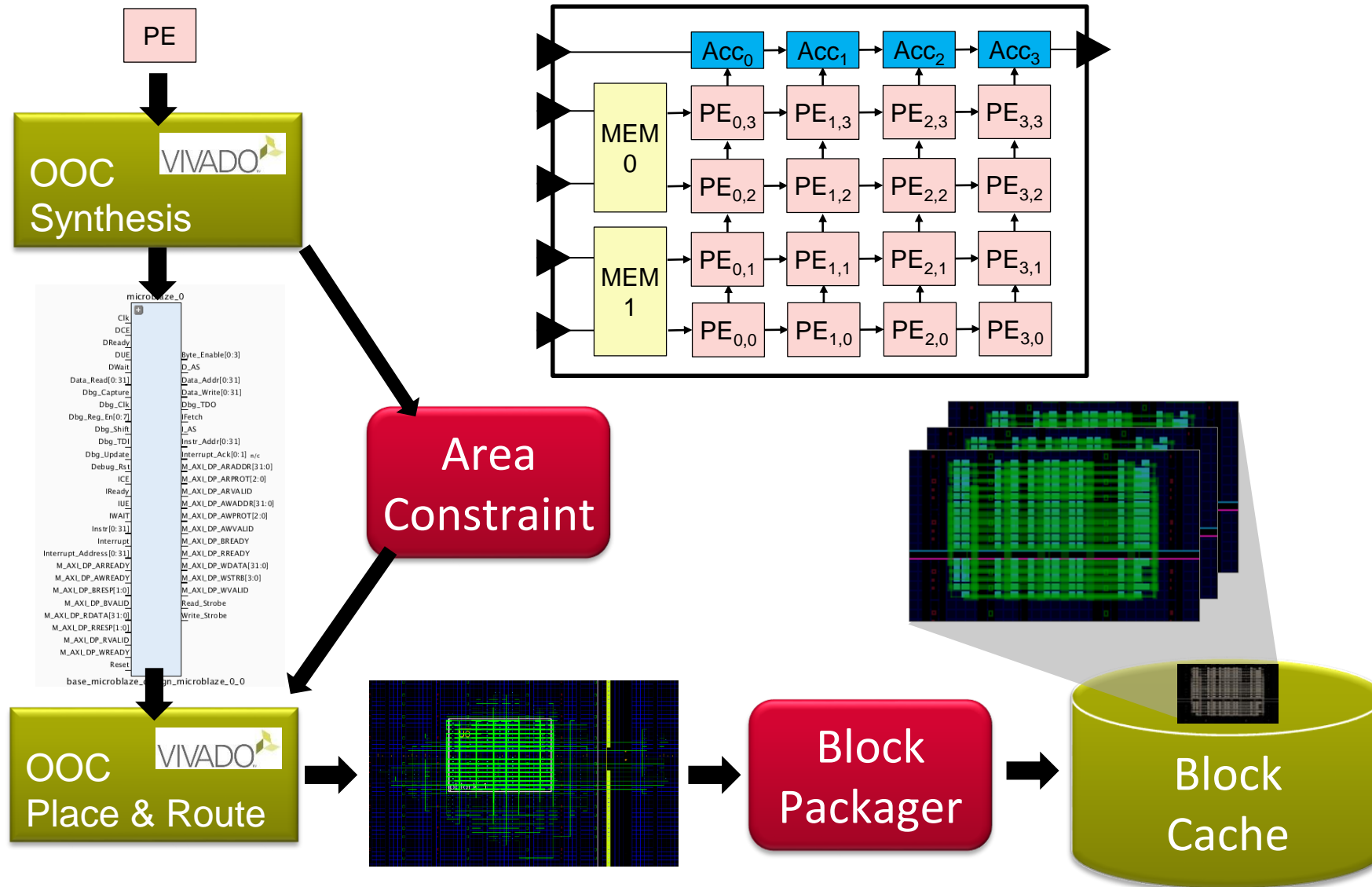
3. P&R modules cached:

- Relocatable
- Reusable
- Timing predictable

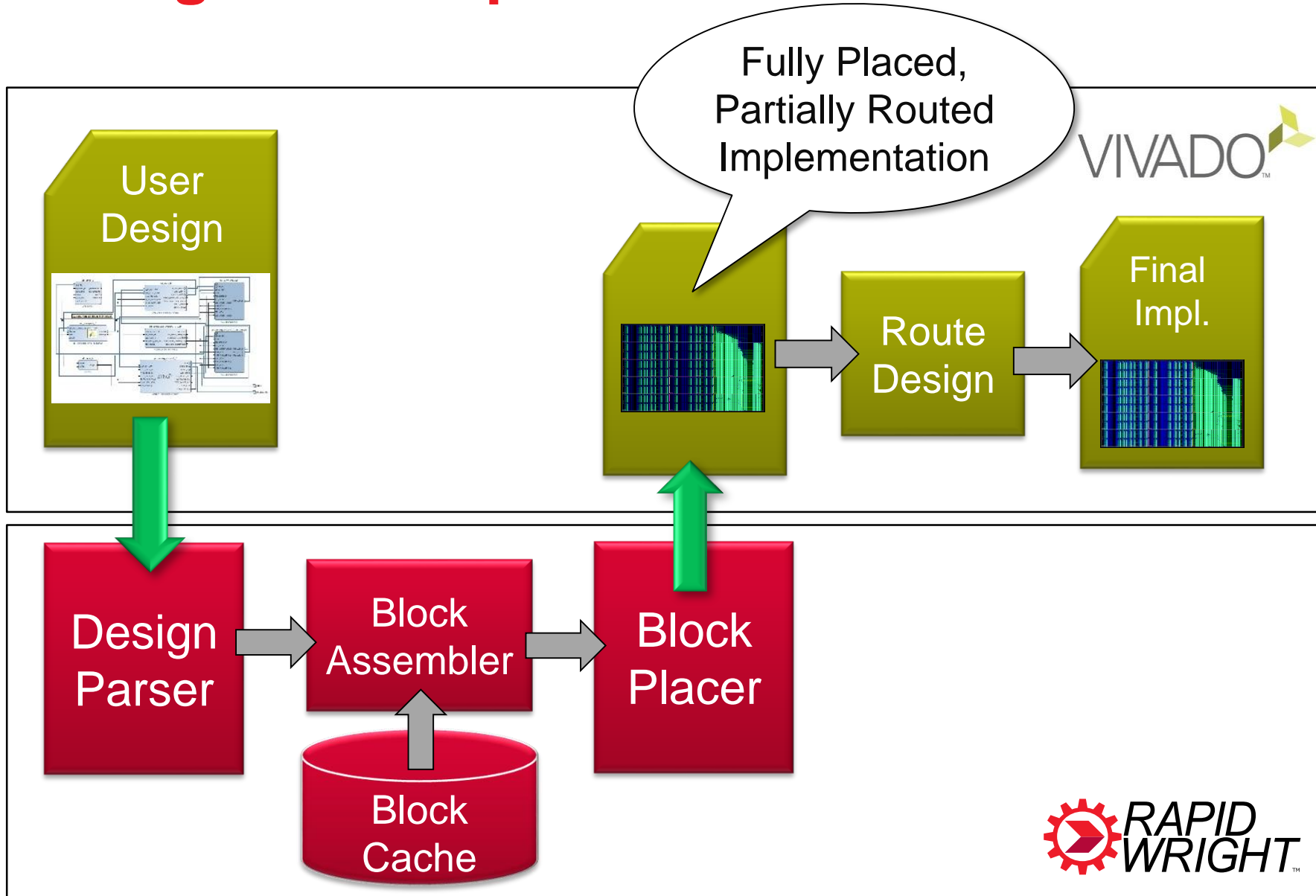
4. Run implementation



Creating Pre-implemented Modules (Vivado OOC Flow)



RapidWright Pre-implemented Module Flow



Design Performance Results

Design	Target Device	Baseline (initial design)	RapidWright ¹ Flow	Gain
Seismic	KU040	270MHz	390MHz	41%
FMA	KU115	270MHz	417MHz	54%
GEMM	KU115	391MHz	462MHz	16%
ML overlay	ZU9EG	368MHz	541MHz	50%

Speed Grade: -2

Utilization table

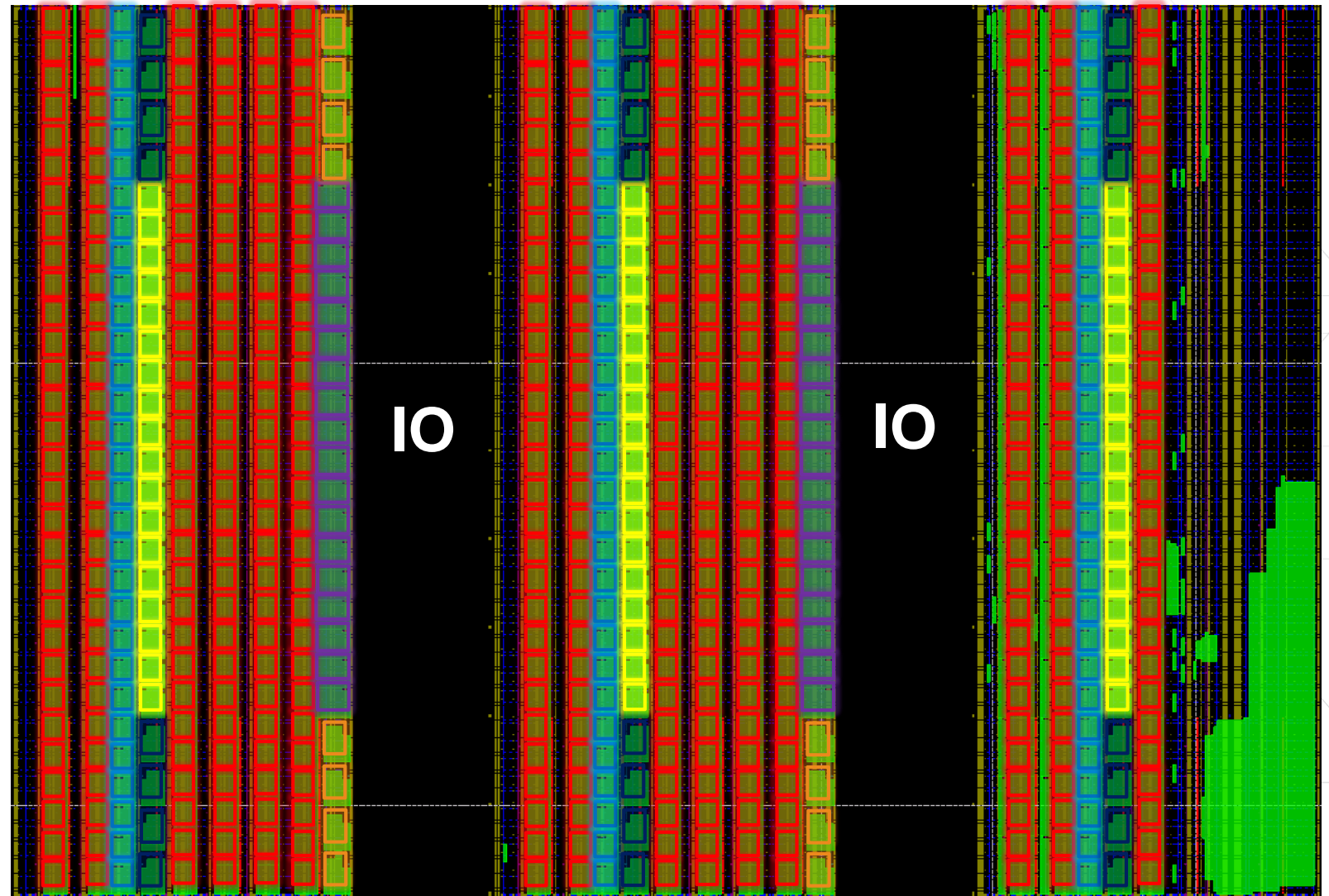
Design	LUT	FF	DSP	BRAM
Seismic	93%	5%	-	-
FMA (HPC design)	25%	50%	97%	6%
GEMM	19%	20%	87%	-
ML overlay	46%	29%	42%	96%

¹RapidWright: Enabling Custom Crafted Implementations for FPGAs, FCCM 2018

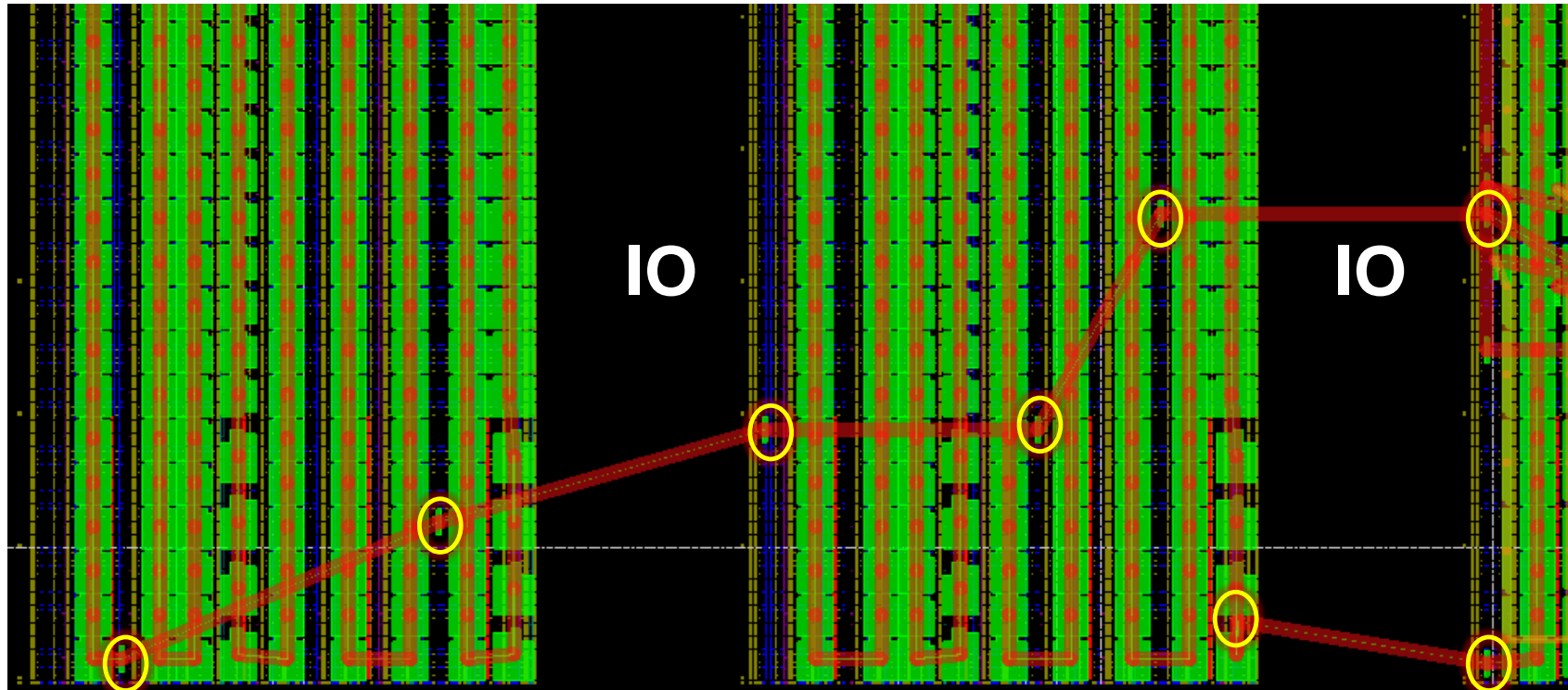
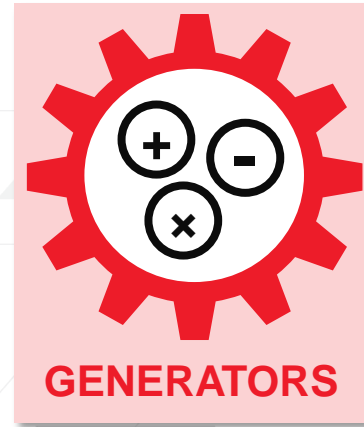
Re-locatability & Reuse of Multiple Implementations

RUN	F _{MAX} (MHz)
Vivado	270
RapidWright	417 (+53%)

- > 97% DSP utilization
- > 4.4 TeraOp/s
- > “Fabric discontinuities”
 - >> SLR boundary
 - >> IO Columns
 - >> Laguna Tiles



Latency Flexibility: AXI Stream Register Slices

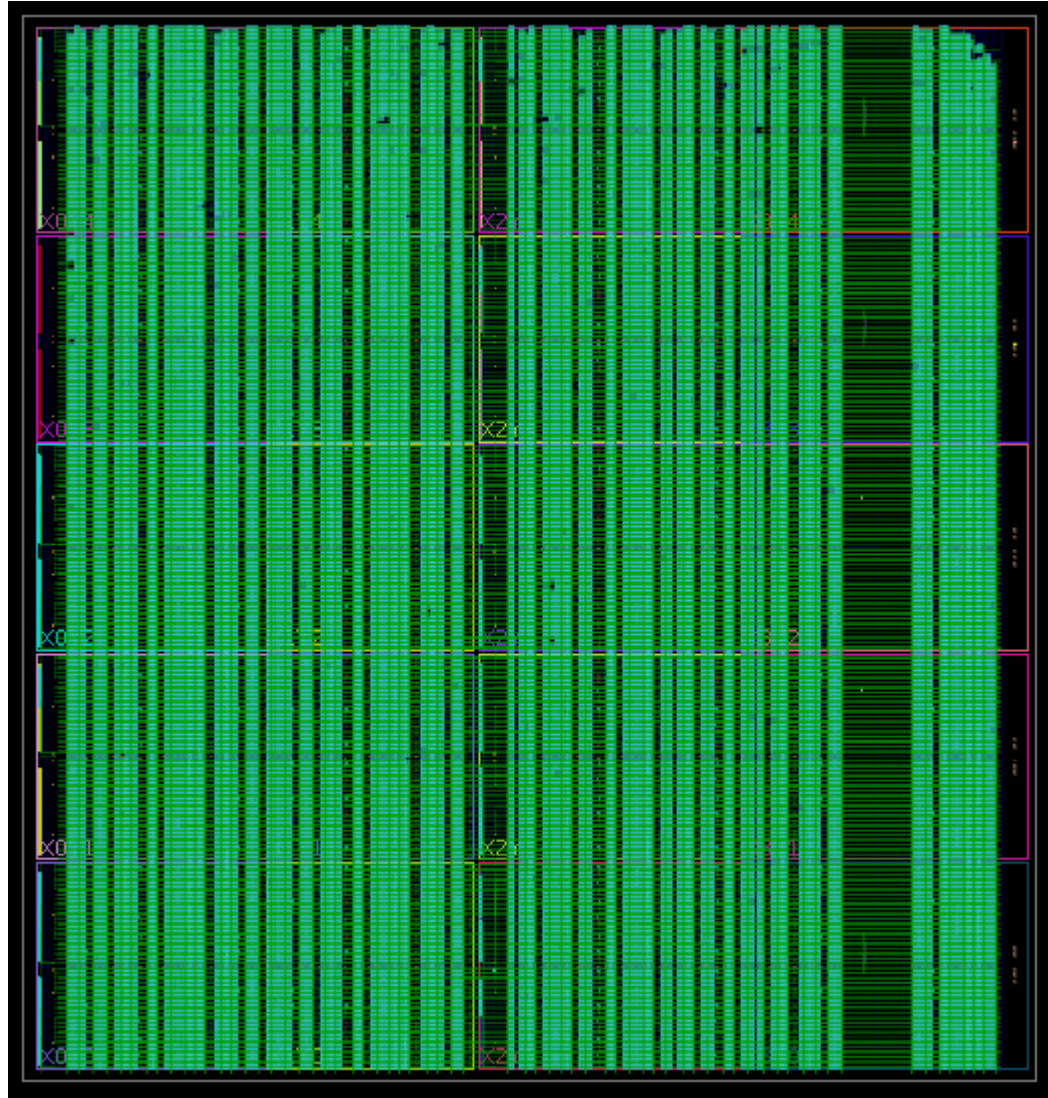


- > Exploiting latency-tolerance and architectural knowledge
 - >> Automatic insertion of latency blocks

Debugging with an ILA (ChipScope)

I downloaded my design and it's not working. But it works in simulation!

I added an ILA, but the bug is gone!

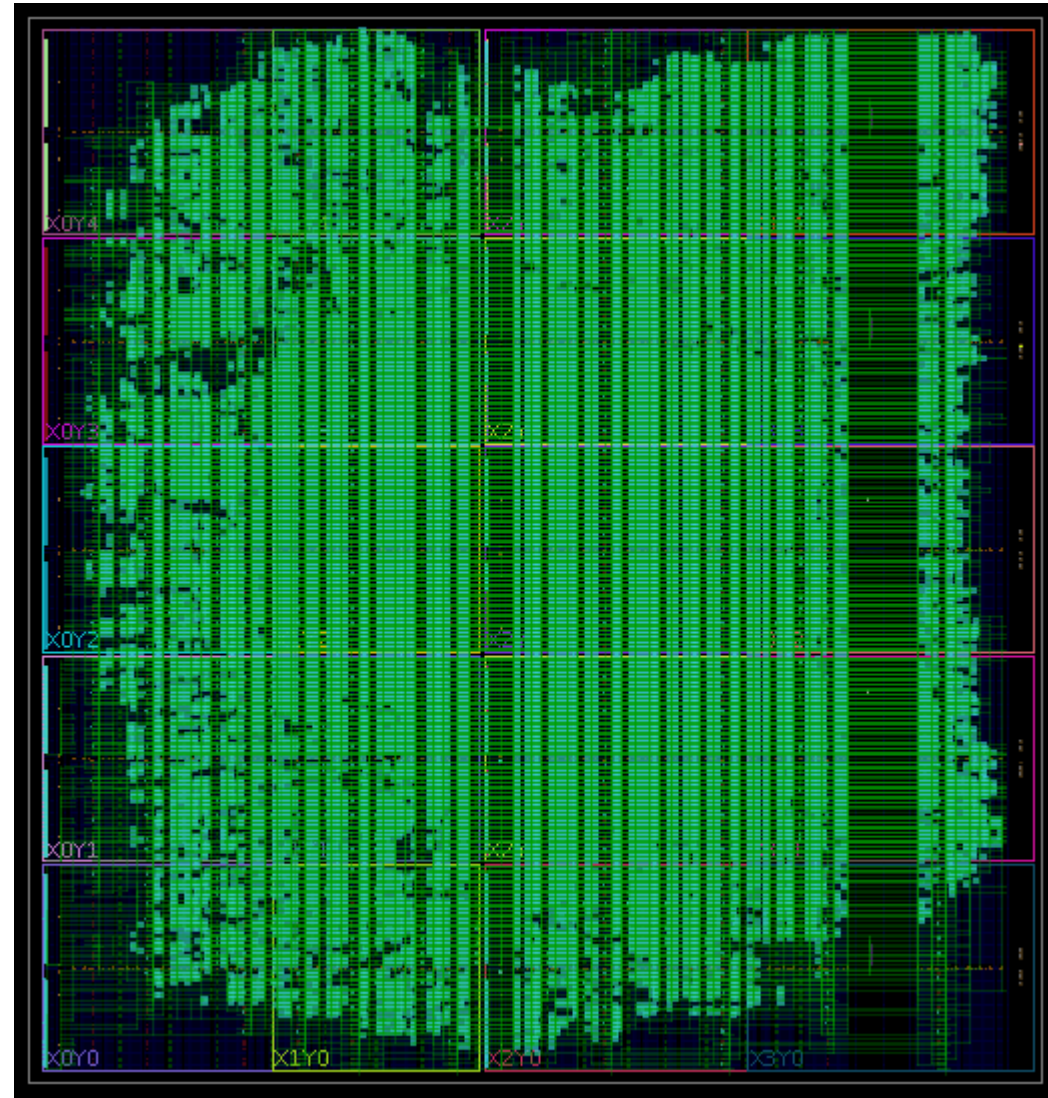


You'll need to recompile with an ILA to debug it.



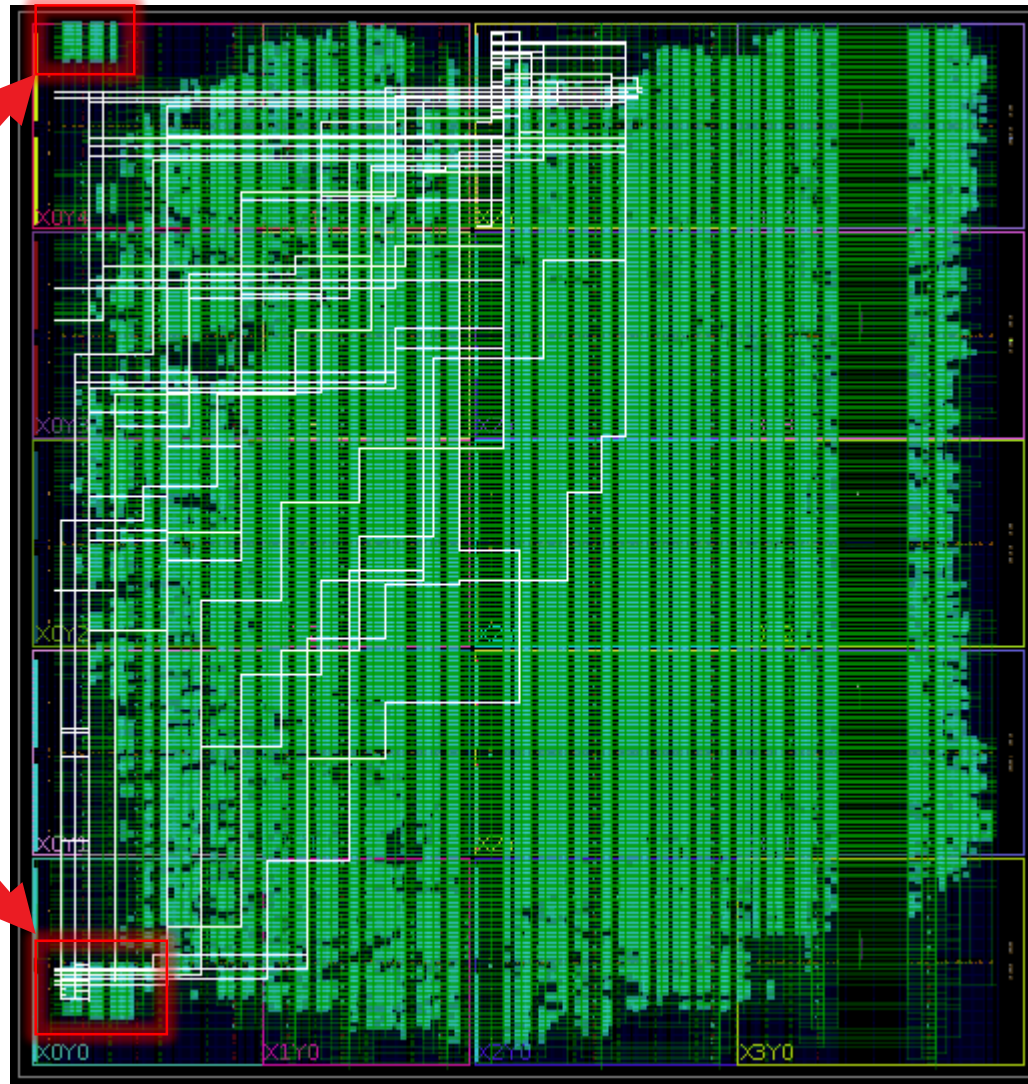
Experiment: Insert Pre-implemented ILA

- > Preserves existing
 - >> Placement
 - >> Routing
- > Only occupy unused resources

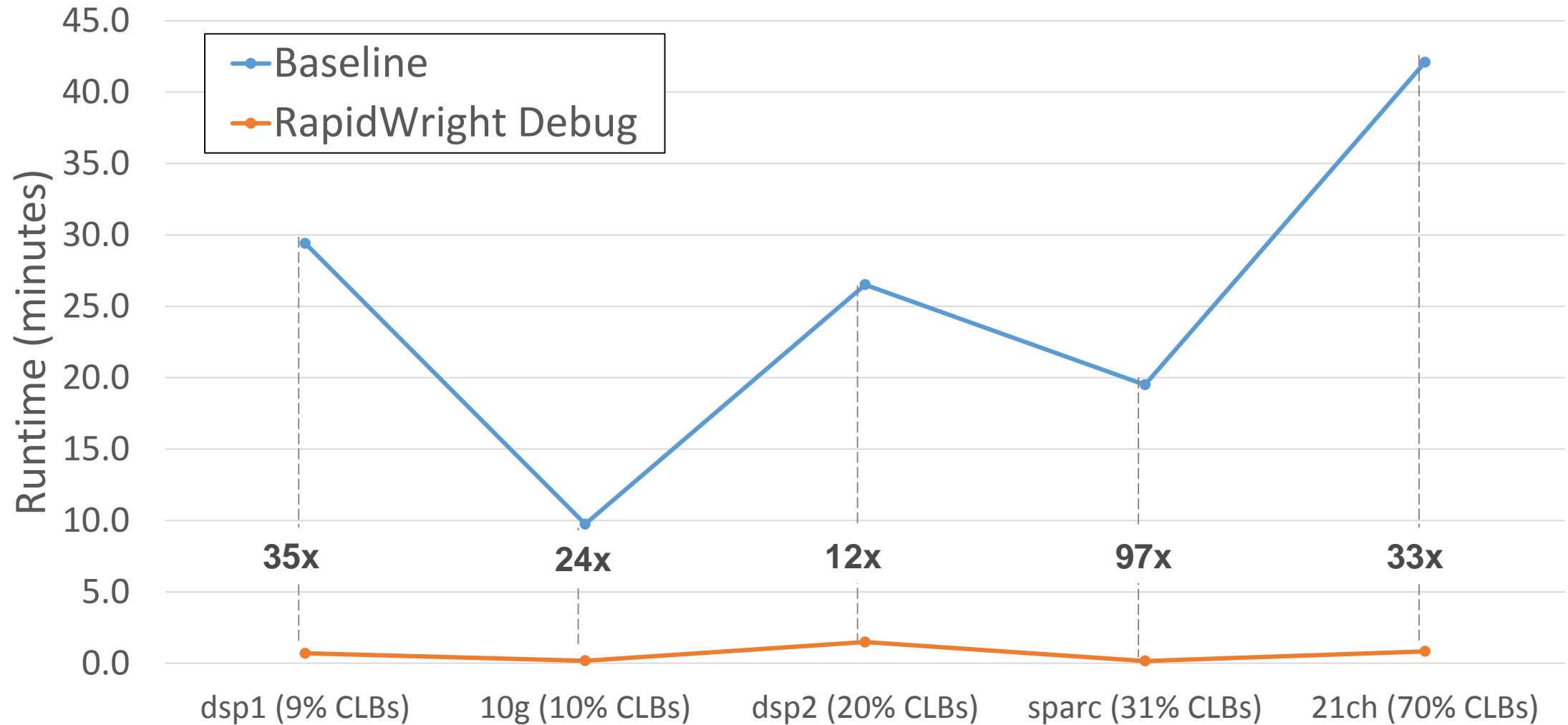


Preserve Existing Placement & Routing

Debug Blocks
Inserted by
RapidWright



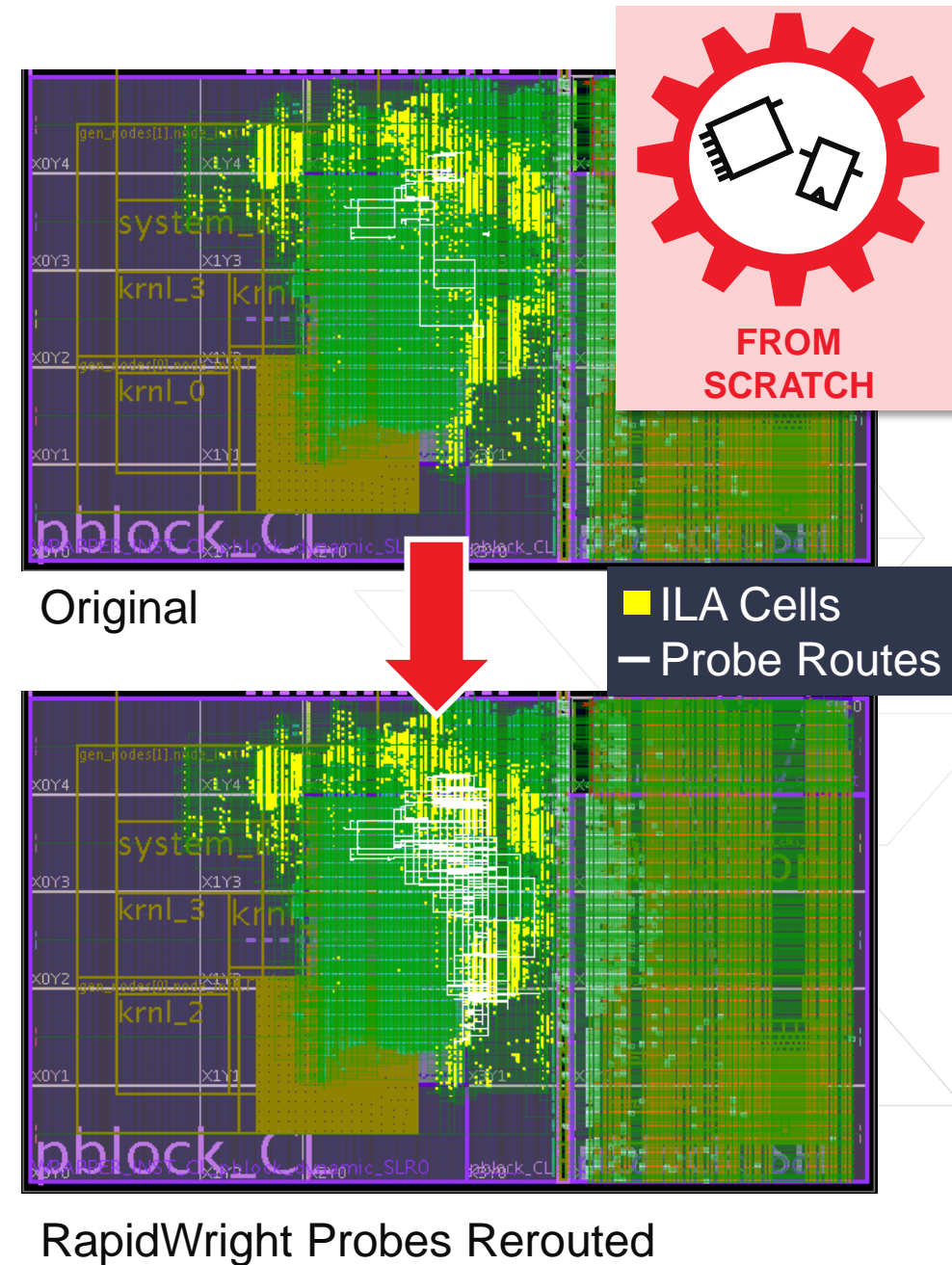
Debug Instrumentation Speedup



Beyond a Pre-implemented Methodology

- > **RapidWright probe router enables higher productivity**
 - >> 21X more debug turns per day
 - >> Highest level of routing preservation possible
 - >> Future innovation:
 - iteration with extra probe inputs
 - Automatic insertion of pipeline flops to manage timing

Vivado modify_debug_probes	RapidWright ProbeRouter	Δ
130 mins	6.3 mins	21X



Pre-implemented Data Movement Shell

> Goals

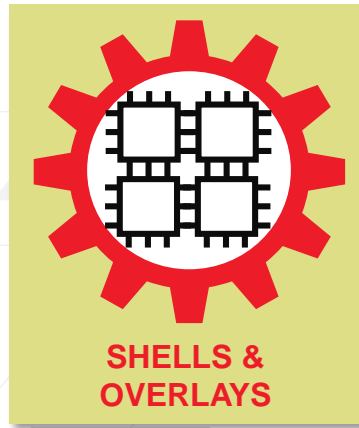
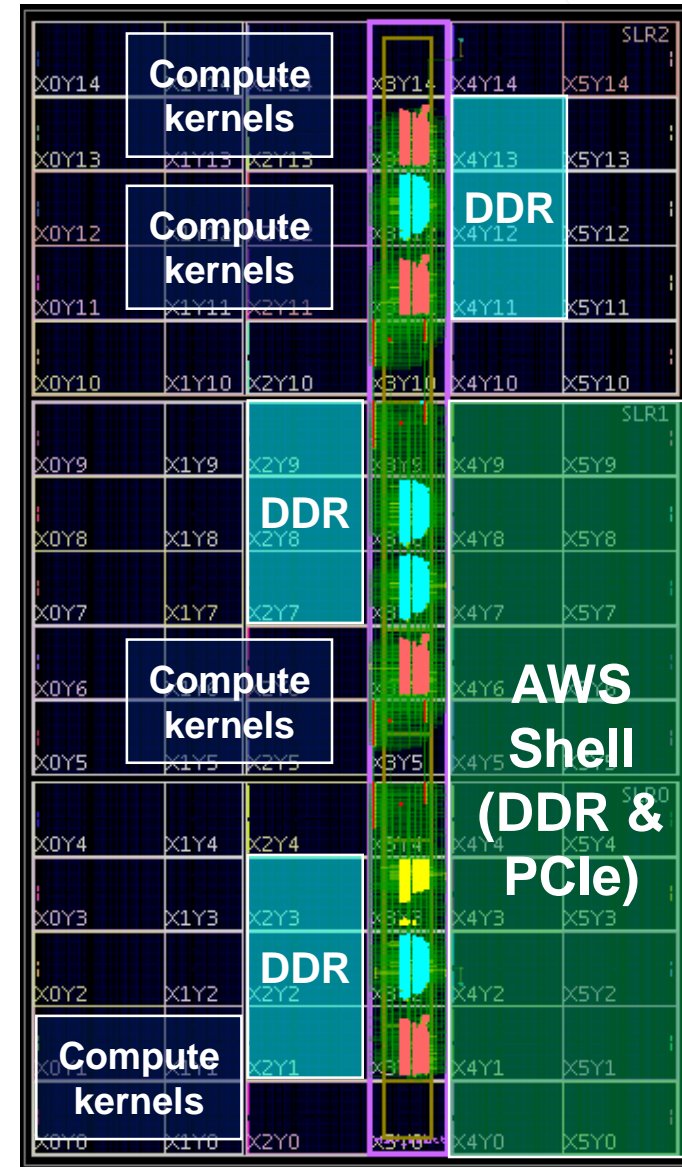
- >> Minimize overhead of compute (and overlays)
- >> Prove shell assembly model

> Build-to-order LinkBlaze¹ shell

- >> 512 bit, bi-directional
- >> RapidWright Pre-implemented modules

Vivado	RapidWright
516MHz	620MHz (+20%)

¹ LinkBlaze: Efficient global data movement for FPGAs (ReConFig 2017)



SHELLS & OVERLAYS

Just-in-time, Circuit Module Generators

> Build modules on-demand

- >> Placed and routed *in seconds*
- >> Reusable and compose-able
- >> Target spec performance

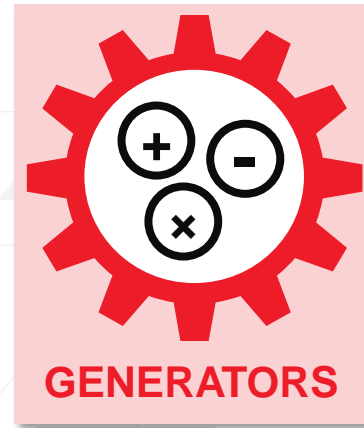
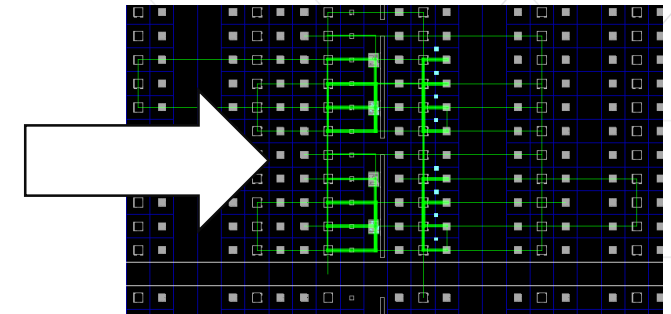
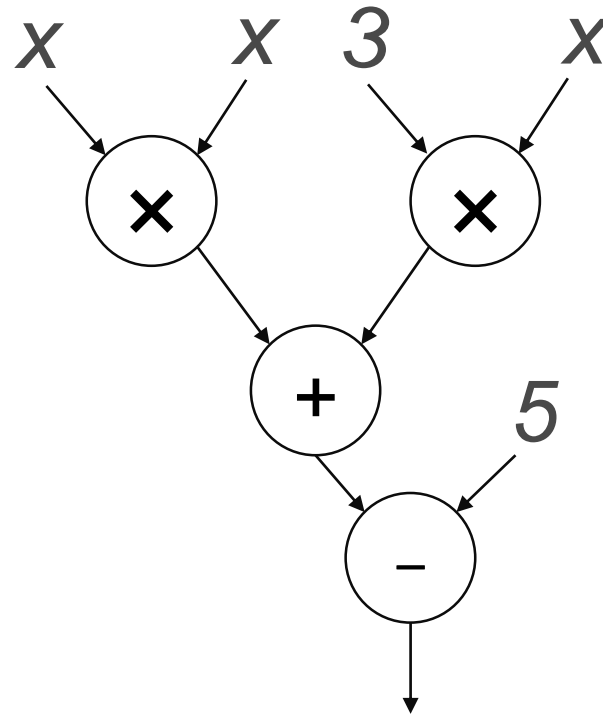
> Parameterizable Generators

- >> Adder
- >> Subtractor
- >> Multiplier

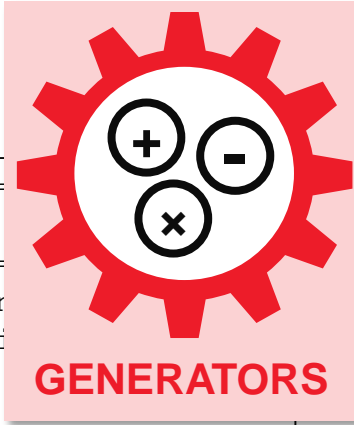
> Expression Generator

- >> Invokes math generators
- >> Built to spec: 775MHz

$$x^2 + 3 * x - 5$$



RapidWright SLR Crossing DCP Creator



> SLR crossing module from scratch

>> Parameterizable

>> Closes timing at 760MHz

– Clk Period: 1.313ns

>> Routed clock, placed and routed

>> Runs in seconds

```
=====
==                               SLR Crossing DCP Generator
=====
This RapidWright program creates a placed and routed DCP that can be
imported into UltraScale+ designs to aid in high speed SLR crossing.
RapidWright documentation for more information.

Option                               Description
-----                               -
-?, -h                               Print Help
-a [String: Clk input net name]      (default: clk_in)
-b [String: Clock BUFGCE site name]  (default: BUFGCE_X0Y218)
-c [String: Clk net name]            (default: clk)
-d [String: Design Name]             (default: slr_crosser)
-i [String: Input bus name prefix]   (default: input)
-l [String: Comma separated list of  (default: LAGUNA_X2Y120)
  Laguna sites for each SLR crossing]
-n [String: North bus name suffix]   (default: _north)
-o [String: Output DCP File Name]    (default: slr_crosser.dcp)
-p [String: UltraScale+ Part Name]   (default: xcvu9p-flgc2104-2-i)
-q [String: Output bus name prefix]  (default: output)
-r [String: INT clk Laguna RX flops] (default: GCLK_B_0_1)
-s [String: South bus name suffix]   (default: _south)
-t [String: INT clk Laguna TX flops] (default: GCLK_B_0_0)
-u [String: Clk output net name]     (default: clk_out)
-v [Boolean: Print verbose output]   (default: true)
-w [Integer: SLR crossing bus width] (default: 512)
-x [Double: Clk period constraint (ns)] (default: 1.538)
-y [String: BUFGCE cell instance name] (default: BUFGCE_inst)
-z [Boolean: Use common centroid]    (default: false)
```

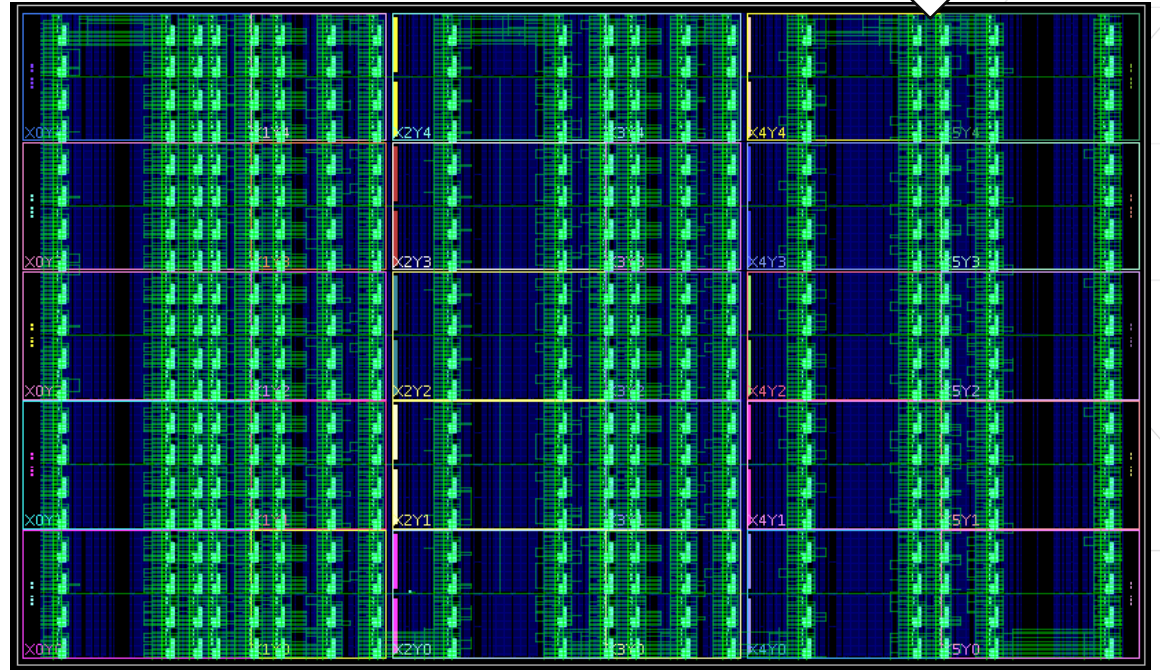
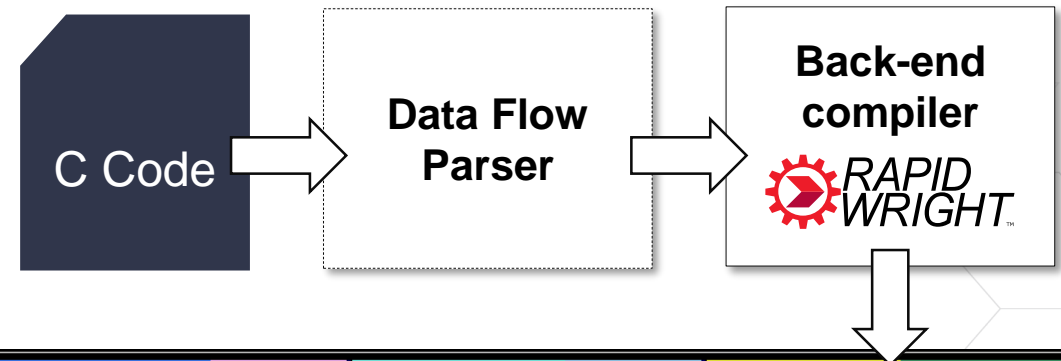
Ongoing Work: C Code to Full Chip Accelerator in Seconds

> RapidWright generator capabilities

- UltraScale+ VU3P, 100% DSP utilization
- Front-end C code parser still in development
- Prototype back-end flow
- Runs in seconds (37 seconds)
- Achieves spec frequency (775 MHz)

> Future integration work:

- SLR crossing generator - target 750 MHz
- LinkBlaze (data movement) solution



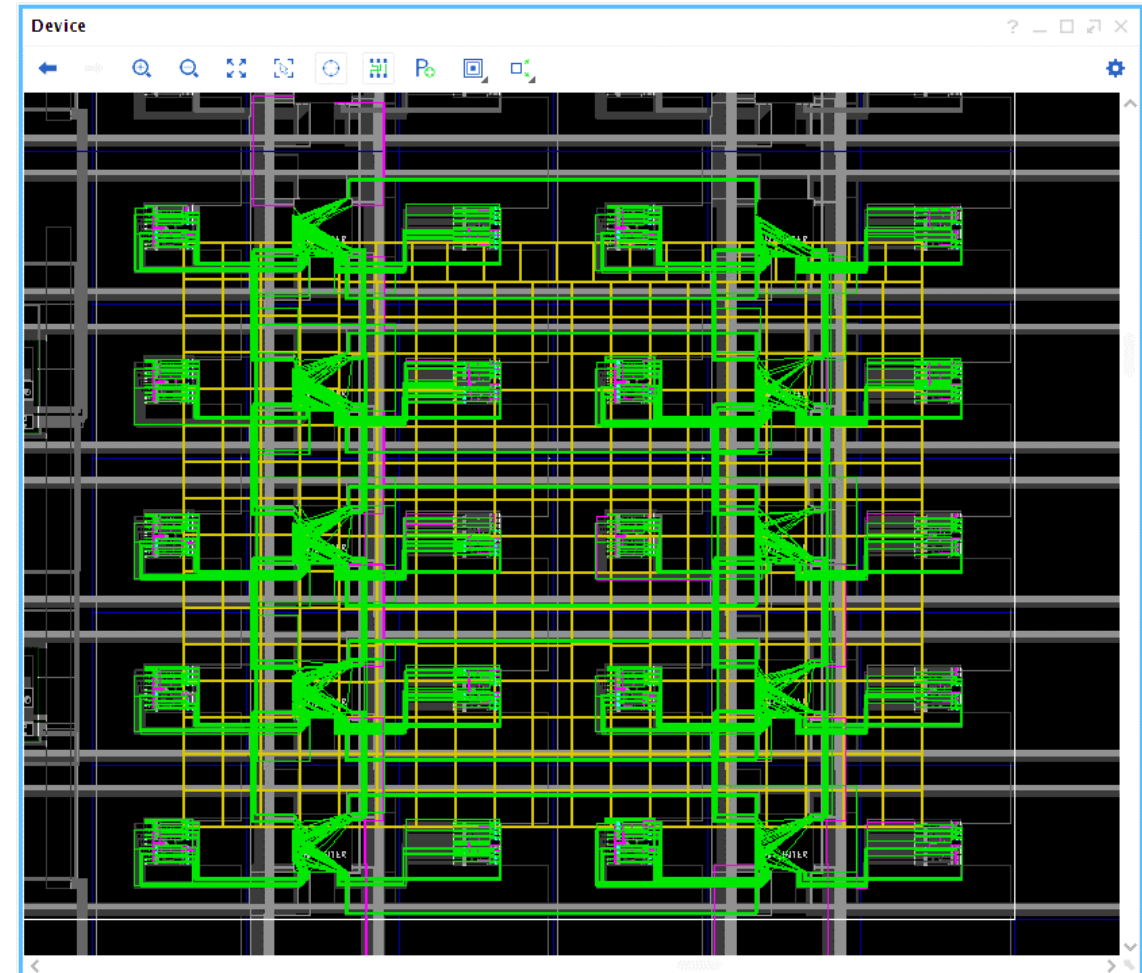
Leveraging Algorithmic Engines

➤ SAT Solver

- Resolve difficult, localized congestion routing
 - Finds solutions where Vivado cannot
- RapidWright front-end to SAT solver engine¹

➤ Future Work

- Simultaneous SAT placement and routing solution
- ILP Solvers
 - Potential for placement solutions

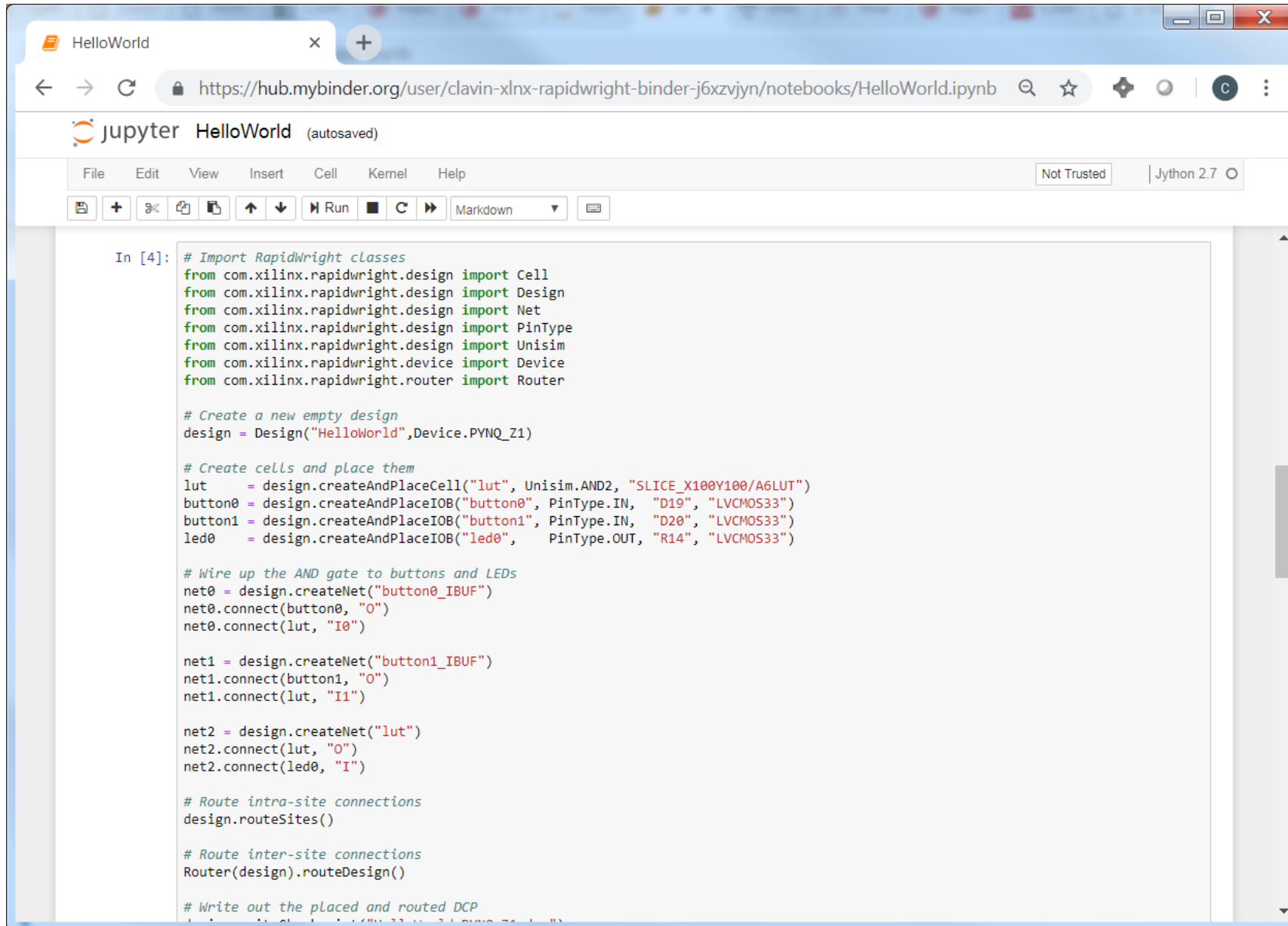


¹Fraisse, H., Gaitonde, D., *A SAT-based timing driven Place and Route flow for critical soft IP* (FPL 2018)

How do I get started with RapidWright?



Run RapidWright in Your Browser



```
In [4]: # Import RapidWright classes
from com.xilinx.rapidwright.design import Cell
from com.xilinx.rapidwright.design import Design
from com.xilinx.rapidwright.design import Net
from com.xilinx.rapidwright.design import PinType
from com.xilinx.rapidwright.design import Unisim
from com.xilinx.rapidwright.device import Device
from com.xilinx.rapidwright.router import Router

# Create a new empty design
design = Design("HelloWorld", Device.PYNQ_Z1)

# Create cells and place them
lut = design.createAndPlaceCell("lut", Unisim.AND2, "SLICE_X100Y100/A6LUT")
button0 = design.createAndPlaceIOB("button0", PinType.IN, "D19", "LVCMOS33")
button1 = design.createAndPlaceIOB("button1", PinType.IN, "D20", "LVCMOS33")
led0 = design.createAndPlaceIOB("led0", PinType.OUT, "R14", "LVCMOS33")

# Wire up the AND gate to buttons and LEDs
net0 = design.createNet("button0_IBUF")
net0.connect(button0, "0")
net0.connect(lut, "I0")

net1 = design.createNet("button1_IBUF")
net1.connect(button1, "0")
net1.connect(lut, "I1")

net2 = design.createNet("lut")
net2.connect(lut, "0")
net2.connect(led0, "I")

# Route intra-site connections
design.routeSites()

# Route inter-site connections
Router(design).routeDesign()

# Write out the placed and routed DCP
```



FPGA'19 Invited Tutorial Paper

Build Your Own Domain-specific Solutions with RapidWright

Invited Tutorial

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ABSTRACT

As the complexity of programmable architectures increases with advances in silicon process technology, there is a growing need to extract greater productivity and performance from the tools. Due to their inherent reconfigurability, FPGAs are proving to be valuable targets for more efficient domain-specific architectures. However, FPGA implementation tools are designed for a broad set of applications.

In this paper we describe RapidWright, an open source framework that enables customized implementations for Xilinx FPGAs. RapidWright enables implementation tools that can take advantage of the great potential of domain-specific attributes—leading to greater productivity and performance. The focus of this paper is to provide an introductory reference of RapidWright and its use cases so that others may be empowered to adapt their implementations to their domain-specific applications.

CCS CONCEPTS

• Hardware → Reconfigurable logic and FPGAs; • Computer systems organization → Reconfigurable computing;

KEYWORDS

Domain-specific, Open Source, FPGA, Xilinx, Vivado

ACM Reference Format:

Chris Lavin and Alireza Kaviani. 2019. Build Your Own Domain-specific Solutions with RapidWright. In *The 2019 ACM/SGEDA International Symposium on Field-Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGA '19)*, February 24–26, 2019, Seattle, CA, USA. ACM, New York, NY, USA, Article 4, 9 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3289602.3293928>

1 INTRODUCTION

RapidWright [1] is an open source platform with a gateway to Xilinx's back-end implementation tools (Vivado) that raises the implementation abstraction while maintaining the full potential of advanced FPGA silicon. RapidWright works synergistically with Vivado through design checkpoints (DCPs, see Figure 1) to enable highly customizable implementations. Vivado can produce highly

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<https://doi.org/10.1145/3289602.3293928>

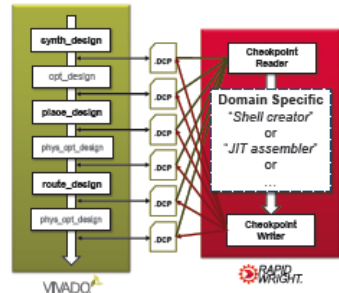


Figure 1: Vivado and RapidWright DCP Compatibility

optimized implementations for key design modules to deliver the highest performance. RapidWright can then replicate, relocate and assemble these tuned modules to compose a complete application and preserve high performance.

RapidWright's native gateway to Vivado also sets the groundwork for an ecosystem aimed at further advancing FPGA tools. It empowers academic and industry researchers by combining the commercial credibility of FPGA tools with the agility of an open source framework, leading to innovative solutions that might not be feasible otherwise.

This paper serves as a supplemental reference to the RapidWright tutorial with an aim to provide some fundamentals about the framework and introductory use cases. In the remainder of this paper we describe RapidWright and its capabilities in Section 2, some example use cases in Section 3 and conclude in Section 4. Supplementary material on Xilinx architecture is included in Appendix A to help orient the reader regarding specific RapidWright constructs.

2 RAPIDWRIGHT STRUCTURE

RapidWright is implemented in Java and distributed with a foundational API library that provides access to design checkpoint (DCP) files and Vivado-compatible device models. A high-level diagram showing the organization of the project is shown in Figure 2. There are three core Java packages (groups of classes) within RapidWright: dev1ce, edf (logical netlist) and design (physical netlist) and this section describes the purpose and composition of each one.



Figure 5: Logical netlist view of a particular physical net

used in certain situations to prevent components inside the site from being moved.

Routing nets inside of a site (intra-site) is different from routing outside of also (inter-site) and the SiteInst maintains all relevant information concerning intra-site routing. Routing inside of a site must account for placed cells, their type and context. In general, when constructing placed and routed logic, it can be beneficial to compare SiteInst content from Vivado-generated implementations to ensure correctness. This can be done by loading placed and routed DCPs from Vivado into RapidWright and querying the respective SiteInst objects to establish patterns for site wire and site PIP usage.

Routing is accomplished inside a site through SiteInst objects, which establish a connection through BELs and some logic BELs (such as LUTs). The SiteInst object in RapidWright maintains site PIP usage. By default, all site PIPs are turned off. If a SiteInstPip is added to the SiteInst, then it is marked as being turned on or used.

2.6 Net

A Net in RapidWright contains the routing information to physically connect placed cells using device interconnect or PIPs. Many logical nets map to the same physical net, for example, consider the net depicted in Figure 3. This figure shows the logical netlist connection of three cells over one physical net. However, there are

11 separate in the logic connect logical net. The implementation of routing is done in pins in design.

2.7 Module

A Module is a collection of objects used to describe how a logical netlist maps to a device netlist.

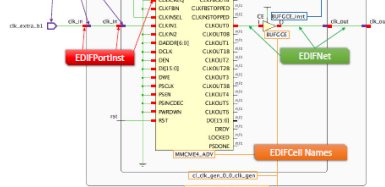


Figure 3: EDF Data Structure Reference to Vivado Netlist View

references entering/leaving the cell). Figure 3 illustrates how RapidWright EDF-based objects map to a Vivado netlist schematic view.

2.3 Design Package (Physical Netlist)

The design package is the collection of objects used to describe how a logical netlist maps to a device netlist. A design is also referred to as a physical netlist or implementation. It contains all of the primitive logical cell mappings to hardware, specifically the cell to BEL, placements and physical net mapping to programmable interconnect or routing.

The Design class in RapidWright is the central hub of information for a design. It keeps track of the logical netlist, physical netlist, constraints, the device and part information among other things. The Design class is most similar to a design checkpoint in that it contains all the information necessary to create a DCP file. The remainder of this subsection describes the major object classes found in the design package.

2.4 Cell (A BEL Instance)

At the lowest level, a RapidWright Cell maps a logical leaf cell from the EDF netlist (edf1001111111) to a BEL, as shown in Figure 4. The cell name is typically the full hierarchical logical name of the leaf cell to which it maps. A cell also maintains the logical cell pin mappings to the physical cell pin mappings (BELPIP).

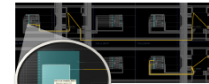


Figure 6: Physical netlist view of a particular physical net

definition of an implementation. This object is unique to RapidWright and is one of its enabling constructs that allows placed and routed information to be preserved, relocated and replicated. A module contains both the logical and physical netlist elements and corresponds to a hierarchical cell within a netlist. It is similar to a placed and routed out-of-context DCP, however RapidWright enables the implementation to be replicated or relocated to multiple compatible areas of the fabric.

A RapidWright module is represented by the Module class in the design package. A module is a definition object above a siteinst.

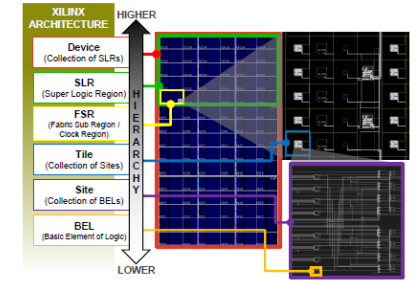


Figure 11: Xilinx FPGA Architecture Hierarchy

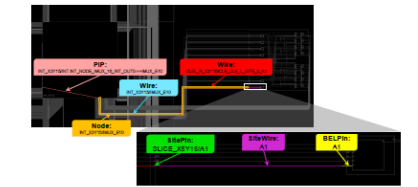


Figure 12: Inter-site and Intra-site Routing Resources

ed to as the "placement" of the cell. Non-leaf cells represent hierarchy of the netlist and do not require placement. Thus, when one of the Vivado commands place_design, it is essentially mapping cells in the netlist to compatible and legal BEL sites. Routing BELs are programmable muxes used to route signals between BELs. Routing BELs do not support any design elements (cells from the netlist) that do not occupy routing BEL sites. However, some routing BELs do have optional inversion.

BELs have input and output pins and configurable connections that connect an input pin to an output pin. These BEL-based configurable connections are called site PIPs (Programmable Interconnect Points). Both logic BELs and routing BELs can have site PIPs. However, in the case of a logic BEL, the site must be unoccupied by a cell for the site PIP to be usable. These site PIPs, when implemented in logic BELs (such as a LUT), are called "route-through." When routing a design, it is sometimes necessary to route through unused LUTs (or other BELs) using site PIPs to complete a route.

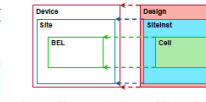


Figure 4: Shows mapping between BEL/Cell, Site/Inst and Device/Design.

2.5 SiteInst

Design representation and implementation in Vivado is BEL-centric (BELs and cells). The SiteInst keeps track of these three major mapping attributes:

- (1) Map of all cells to BELs (placements in site)
 - (2) Activated Site PIPs (intra-site routing)
 - (3) Nets to Site Wires (extra-site routing)
- Each SiteInst maps to a single, compatible site within a device. The SiteInst is configured to a type using a SiteInstType that is either the primary type or an alternate site type of the host site. RapidWright also preserves the same Vivado "tree" flag which is

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WHAT IS RAPIDWRIGHT?

RapidWright Documentation
2018.3.0

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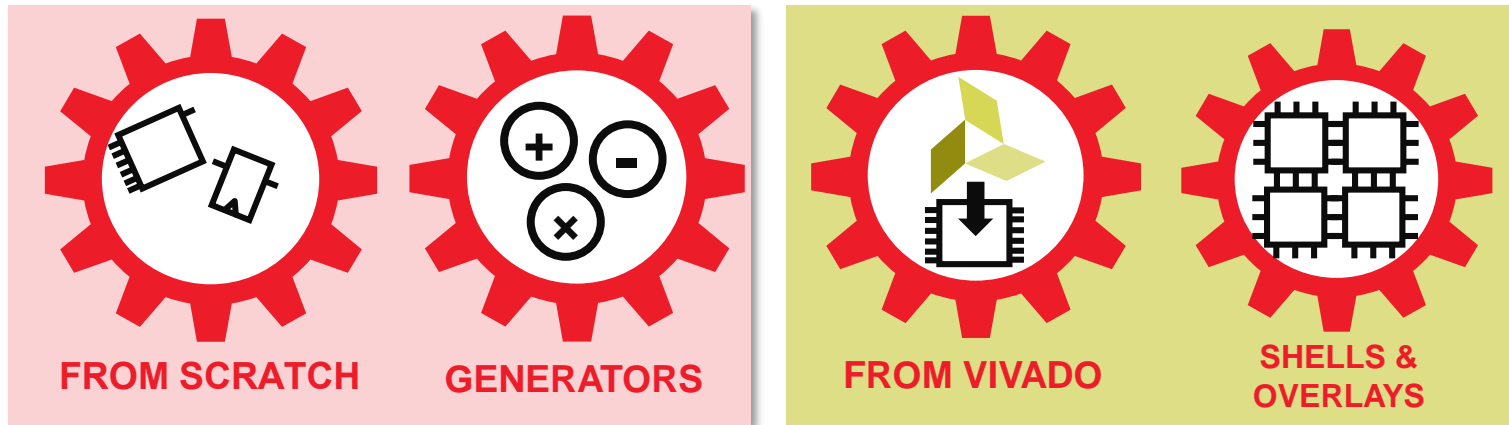
RapidWright FPGA 2019 Deep Dive Tutorial

Tutorial Segment	Time	Purpose
Hello, World 	5 mins	Intro to RapidWright within Jupyter Notebook
Create Netlist from Scratch 	10 mins	How to build a netlist from scratch
Pipeline Generator	15 mins	How to generate a circuit in RapidWright
Pre-implemented Modules: Part I	15 mins	How to create a pre-implemented module
Pre-implemented Modules: Part II	15 mins	How to use and relocate pre-implemented modules
Probe Re-router 	20 mins	Fast probe routing on existing implementation
SAT Router 	15 mins	How to use a SAT engine to solve routing congestion
Create and Use an SLR Bridge	25 mins	Combine Vivado and RapidWright generated circuits

Conclude

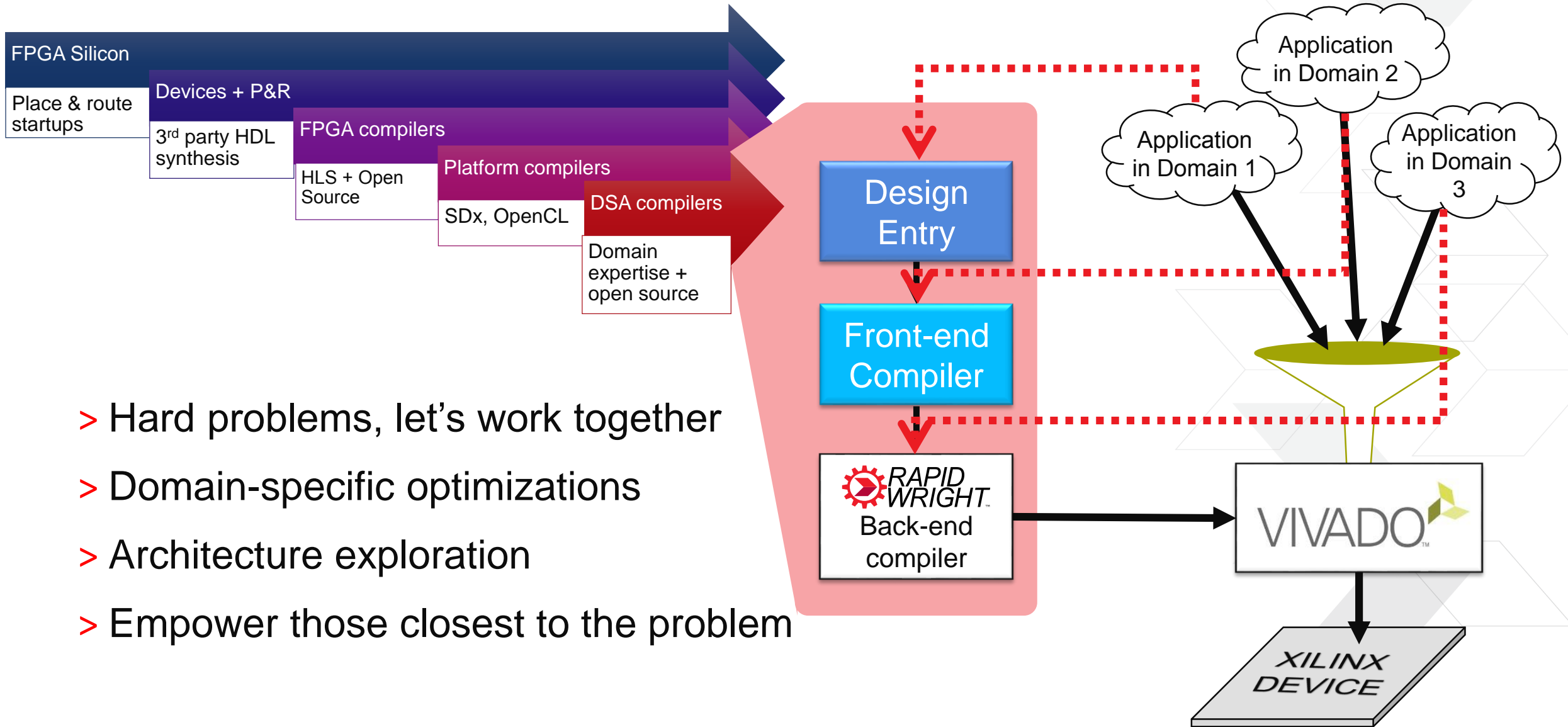


Summary



- > Build routed circuits & reuse P&R circuits
- > RapidWright enables:
 - Performance by 50%
 - Debug productivity >10X
- > Leverage algorithmic engines (SAT, ILP, ...)
- > www.rapidwright.io

RapidWright Enables DSA Compilers



- > Hard problems, let's work together
- > Domain-specific optimizations
- > Architecture exploration
- > Empower those closest to the problem

Adaptable.
Intelligent.

