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# ERCBench

## An Open-Source Benchmark Suite for Embedded and Reconfigurable Computing

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# What is ERCBench?

- A benchmark suite for Embedded and Reconfigurable Computing (E&RC)
- Includes a wide variety of application types
  - Currently includes multimedia, cryptography and wireless communications applications
  - Modern applications that are run on E&RC devices
- Open source and freely available on our website  
<http://ercbench.ece.wisc.edu>



# Currently Implemented Applications

## Audio Processing

- FFT
- Ogg Vorbis

## Image Processing

- Face Detection
- JPEG2000

## Video Processing

- Xvid

## Cryptography

- AES
- Blowfish
- DES
- Elliptic Curve Cryptography
- SHA

## Wireless Communication

- Low-density parity-check
- Turbo Decoder
- Viterbi Decoder



# Why ERCBench?

- High-quality research in E&RC requires good benchmarks
  - Need up-to-date applications for evaluation
  - Poor benchmarks could lead to inaccurate results
  - Some existing suites have unrealistically small applications
- There are no open-source mixed hardware/software benchmarking suites
  - All existing suites are purely hardware or purely software
  - Several suites charge fees



# Other Benchmarking Suites

## Hardware-only

- RAW
- Honeywell
- OpenCores
- Groundhog
- RCG
- MCNC
- Toronto 20

## Software-only

- SPEC2006
- EEMBC
- MiBench
- MediaBench I/II
- GraalBench

## Mixed

- OpenFPGA\*

\* Not yet available



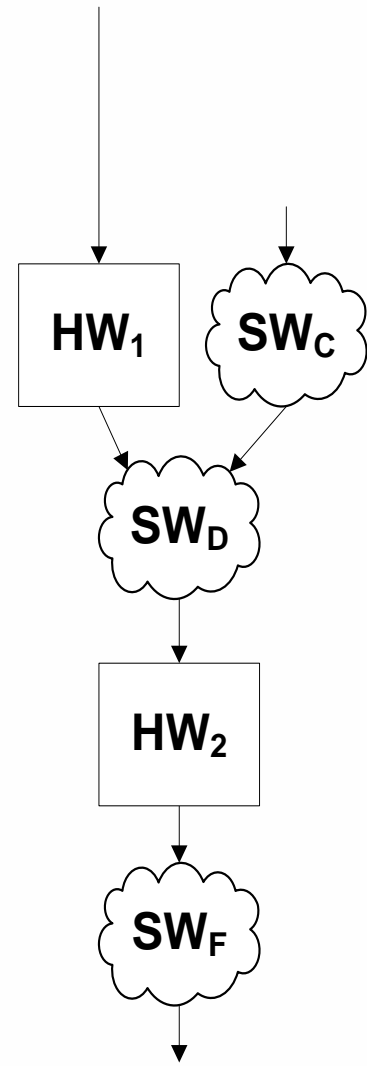
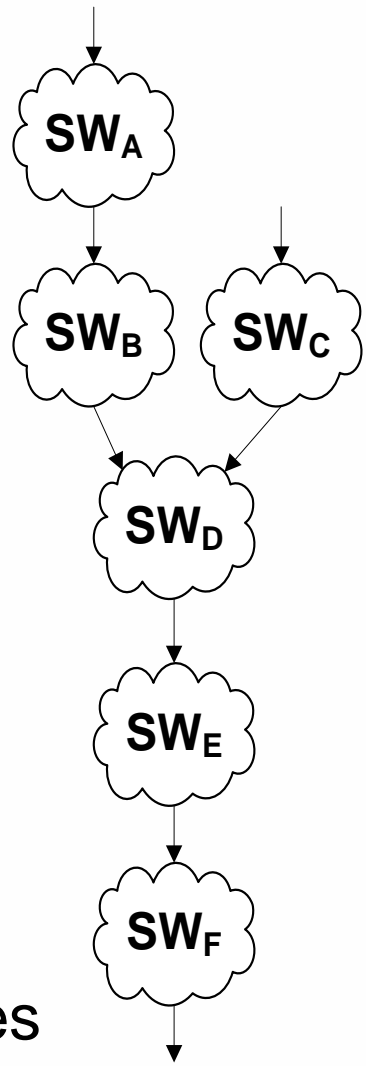
# Outline

- Design methodology
- Hardware/software interface
- Using ERCBench
- Example application analysis
  - Xvid, Turbo Decoder
- Future ERCbench plans



# Application Profiling

- Profile app. (gprof)
- Find functions with most execution time
- Check function code for HW suitability
- Check function data communication for HW suitability
- Chosen functions implemented as HW
  - For full app, HW modules used by surrounding SW





# Implementation & Verification

## HDL Implementation

- Candidate functions manually implemented in hardware using synthesizable Verilog
  - Most modules are parameterized
  - Add signals to allow for synchronization with hardware/software interface

## Pre-synthesis verification

- Modules verified for functionality in ModelSim
- Use test vectors supplied as part of an application's standard when possible





# Synthesis & Post-synthesis Verification

## Synthesis

- Modules synthesized for both standard cell and an FPGA to obtain delay and area estimates
  - Standard cell synthesized with TSMC 65 nm
  - FPGA synthesized for Xilinx Virtex-5 LX110

## Post-synthesis Verification

- Standard cell and FPGA synthesized designs are re-verified for functionality in ModelSim



# Reintegration with Original Software

## Reintegration

- Steps are system-dependent
  - We use memory-mapped I/O
- Insert instructions or function calls into SW to:
  - Configure hardware (if using reconfigurable hardware)
  - Initialize parameters of the hardware circuit
  - Set up data communication or send input data to HW
  - Test for HW computation completion
  - Receive result data from HW
- We provide original SW, HW kernels and a hybrid version that integrates HW using our setup



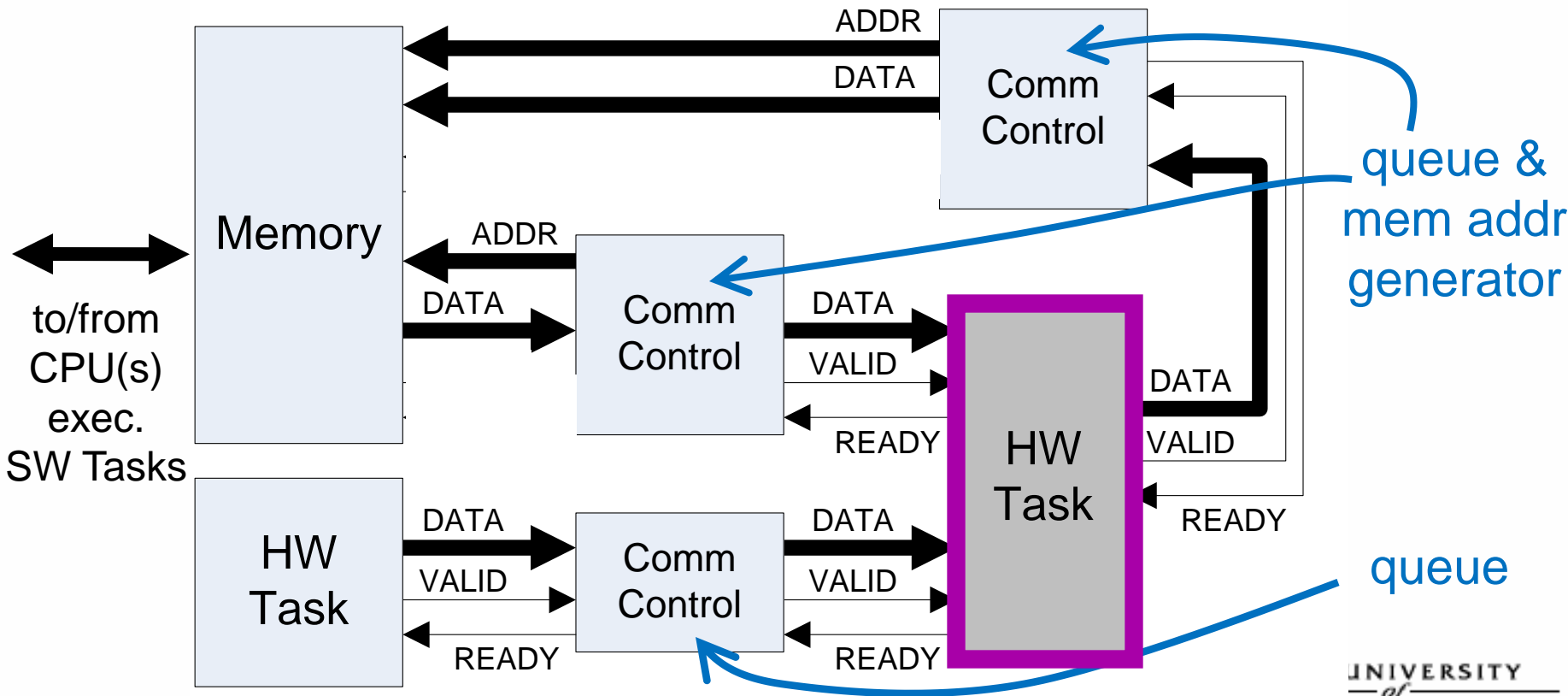
# Module Interface

- Use a standardized communication interface designed for streaming data
  - Queue-based, producer/consumer paradigm
  - Hand-shaking for inter-task communication
  - Each data port has own interface
  - Flexible and easy to modify
- HW module uses same interface to connect to either HW or SW through a queue
  - Queue module a bit different for SW connection...
- Modules can directly interface without queues
  - HW-queue interface matches at both queue ends



# Example: Module Interface

- Highlighted task receives inputs from HW task and SW task
- Highlighted task produces data for SW task
  - In example, HW/SW communication occurs via shared memory





# Communication Controllers

- Provide data buffering between tasks
  - Contains FIFO queue and handshaking logic
  - Handles a single stream of data
    - Multiple streams? Multiple communication controllers.
- Currently assume input data width matches output data width (parameterizable), single clock
  - Working on implementation that allows different data widths at each end and that supports two clocks
- Can augment controllers
  - Simple FSM and a few registers to provide a generic memory address generator
  - Interface to memory to issue read/write requests



# Using ERCBench

- Benchmarks available on project website
  - Zip files with Verilog source code, test benches, and documentation with usage directions
  - Hybrid benchmarks also point to original software code and modified SW code for Alexandrite system
- Hybrid benchmark SW may require modification
  - HW/SW interface very specific to individual systems
  - In many cases, can convert our code to new system
- Wide variety of studies possible
  - Testing place and route algorithms
  - Reconfigurable computing system research
  - Comparing application implementations
  - Etc...



# Xvid Analysis

- Xvid is a hardware/software hybrid benchmark
- Seven of the top functions in original software implementation converted to Verilog

Function Name	% of SW-only Exec. Time
SAD8	31.3
SAD16	10.0
FDCT	7.2
Interpolate 8x8 6 tap	7.3
Interpolate 8x8 avg-4	6.2
Interpolate 8x8 avg-2	4.3
Transfer 8 to 16 Sub	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.6%</b>



# System Evaluation Using Xvid

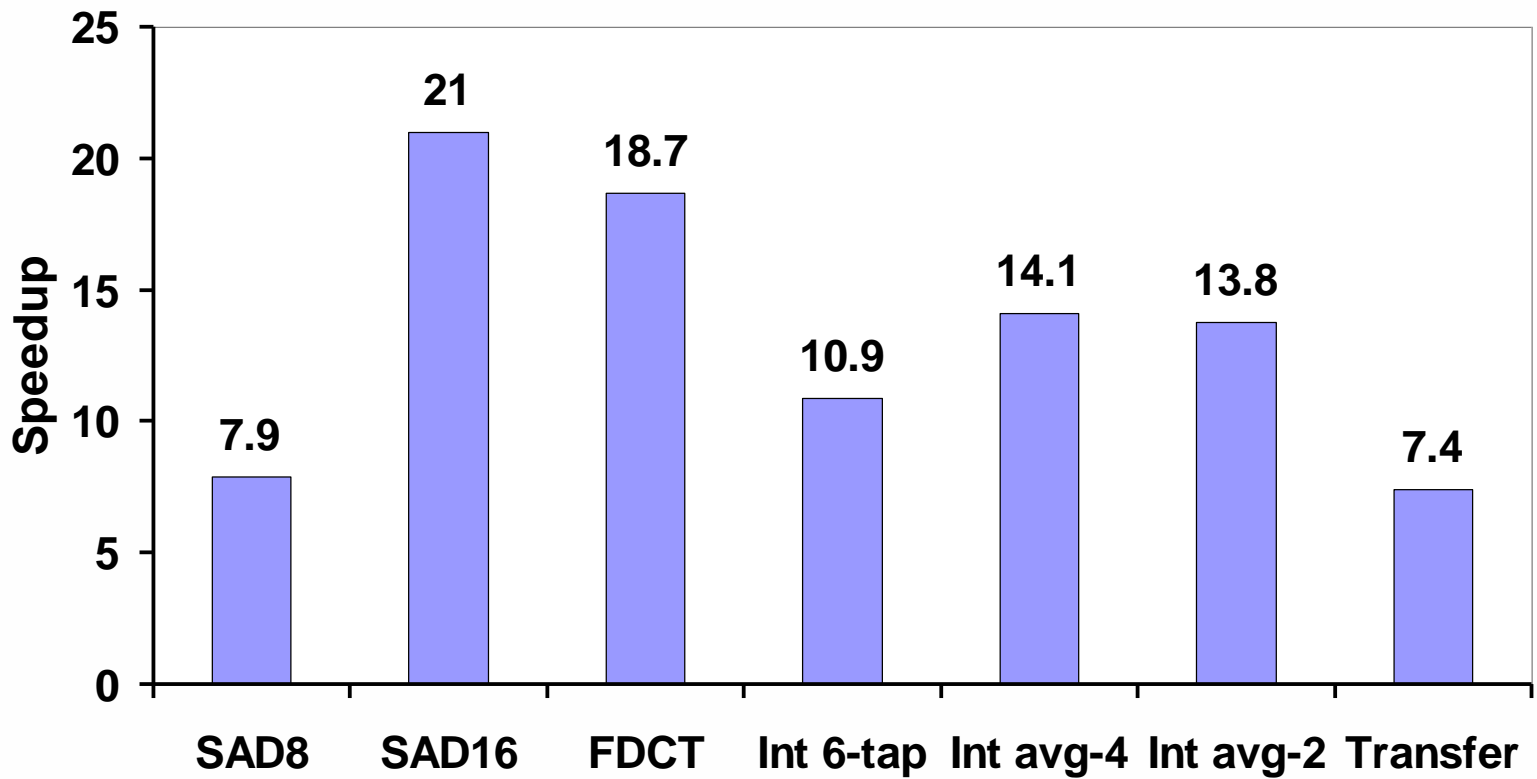
- Xvid benchmark used in reconfigurable computing research examining HW scheduling
- System contained multiple CPUs and a shared reconfigurable hardware coprocessor
  - CPUs similar to 900 MHz ARM processor
  - Reconfigurable hardware similar in performance to Xilinx Virtex-5 FPGA
- System was modeled in a full-system simulator
- Executed hybrid Xvid benchmark (full application, with both software and hardware components)





# System Evaluation Using Xvid

Xvid Function Speedups



- Full application has 2.7x speedup over software
  - Application control and some functions still in SW
  - Uses ~20% of the resources on an LX110



# Turbo Decoder Analysis

- Hardware-only benchmark that implements the entire communication algorithm
  - Parameterizable # of Processing Elements (PEs)
- Studied differences between FPGA and standard cell implementations
  - Synthesized 2, 4 and 8 PEs on both technologies
  - Required design throughput: **100 Mbps**



# Turbo Decoder FPGA Analysis

# of PEs	Frequency (MHz)	Target Frequency	# of Slice Registers	# of Slice LUTs
2	99.41	200	9615	16832
4	99.41	100	19173	33234
8	103.16	50	38289	65852

- Resource usage increases linearly with more PEs
- Two PE design does not meet the 100 Mbps requirement
- Four PEs nearly achieve 100 Mbps while using fewer resources than eight PEs



# Turbo Decoder Standard Cell Analysis

# of PEs	Frequency (MHz)	Target Frequency	Cell Area ( $\mu\text{m}^2$ )	Normalized Energy
2	200	200	70308	1.00
4	100	100	140563	0.49
8	50	50	274122	0.29

- Unlike FPGA designs, all three designs hit the 100 Mbps requirement
- Four and eight PEs have sufficient throughput to allow voltage scaling and still hit 100 Mbps
  - Normalized energy shows four and eight PE designs can achieve goal for less energy
  - Comes at area cost



# Future Work

- More applications to be added...
  - Reed Solomon, Search-and-Sort, Ray Tracing, etc.
- Some HW-only benchmarks to be integrated into applications to create hybrid HW/SW benchmarks
  - Candidates include JPEG2000 and Turbo Decoder
- Extending module interface to support multiple clocks and different data widths at each end
- Convert hybrid benchmarks so that kernels also implemented in OpenCL/CUDA



# Conclusion

- Introduced benchmark suite for embedded and reconfigurable computing (E&RC) research
  - Include both hardware circuits and hybrid hardware/software applications
  - Based on real world, high-performance embedded computing applications
  - Designed to facilitate variety of E&RC research topics
- Benchmarks are open-source and publicly-available on ERCbench website
  - <http://ercbench.ece.wisc.edu>
- Interested in contributing benchmarks to ERCbench? Contact us!



# Questions?

**The ERCBench suite can be found at:  
<http://ercbench.ece.wisc.edu>**