

A Generic FPGA Accelerator Framework for Ultra-Fast GNN Inference

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Outline



Background and Motivation

- What are Graph Neural Networks (GNNs)?
- o Why accelerate GNNs?

Existing Accelerator Limitations

Not generic, not real-time

Generic and Parallelized GNN Accelerator

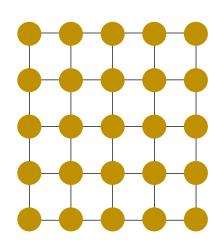
- Generic message passing framework GenGNN
- Node-level and edge-level parallelism
- Evaluation: CPU/GPU

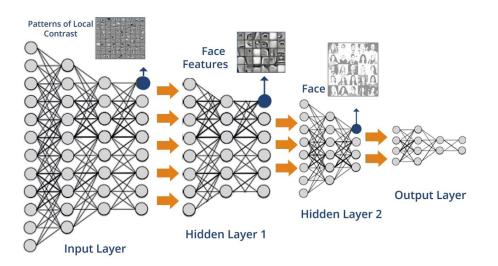


Traditional neural networks are designed for simple sequences & grids



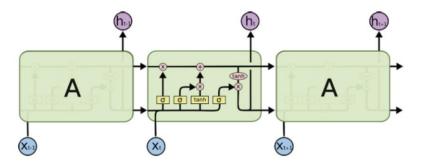












[Slide credit: http://web.stanford.edu/class/cs224w]





- Reality: A lot of real-world data does not "live" on grids
 - Arbitrary size and complex topological structure
 - No fixed node ordering or reference point



Image credit: Medium

Social Networks

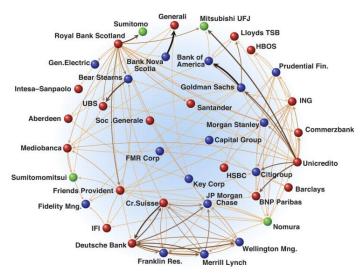


Image credit: Science

Economic Networks

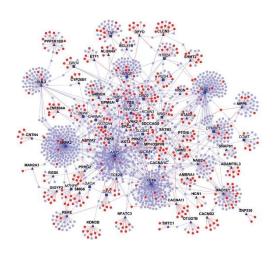
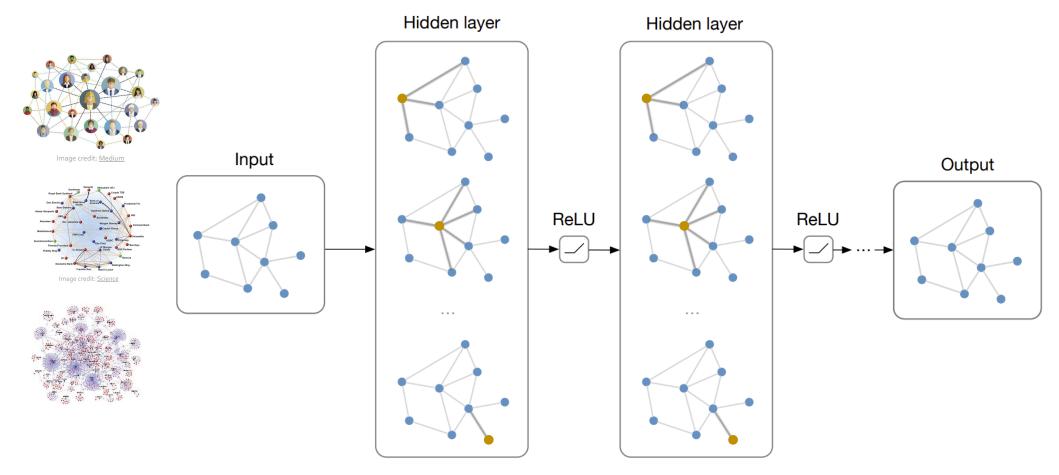


Image credit: Madhavicmu / Wikimedia Commons/CC-BY-SA-4.0

Protein Interaction Networks



Mainstream: Pass messages between pairs of nodes, aggregate, and transform

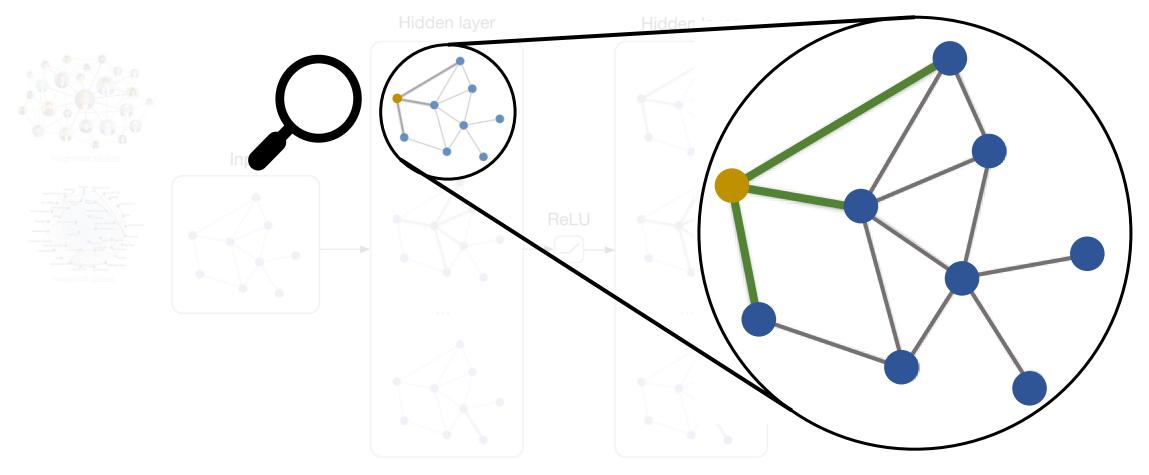


[Slide credit: Structured deep models: Deep learning on graphs and beyond]





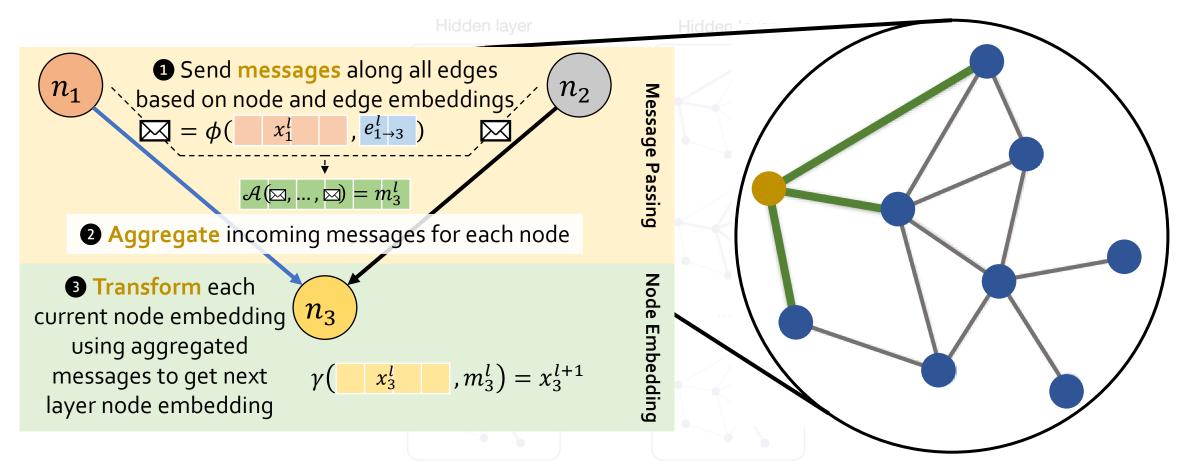
Mainstream: Pass messages between pairs of nodes, aggregate, and transform



[Slide credit: Structured deep models: Deep learning on graphs and beyond]



Mainstream: Pass messages between pairs of nodes, aggregate, and transform



[Slide credit: Structured deep models: Deep learning on graphs and beyond]

Why Accelerate GNNs?



Numerous applications; many require <u>real-time</u> processing

Medium High Low Transportation and Traffic LiDAR and Point Forecasting Code Analysis Cloud Data for Social Network Analysis Automated HW/SW **Autonomous** Recommender Systems Driving Co-Design Molecule Generation and Drug High Energy • Scene Graph Discover Understanding **Physics** Health Records Modeling • Fraud and spam Smart EDA Tools • Biological Networks and detection **Pathways**

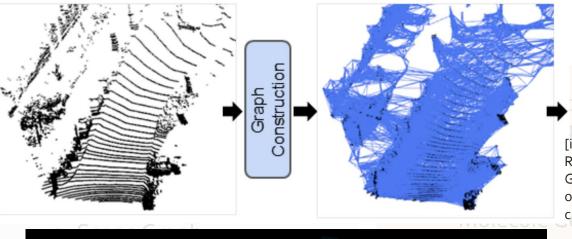
Zhou, Jie, et al. "Graph neural networks: A review of methods and applications." AI Open, 2020



Why Accelerate GNNs?



Numerous applications; many require <u>real-time</u> processing



[image source] Shi, Weijing, and Raj Rajkumar. "Point-gnn: Graph neural network for 3d object detection in a point cloud." CVPR 2020

cords Modeling
Networks and

- LiDAR and Point Cloud Data for Autonomous Driving
- High Energy Physics
- Fraud and spam detection

[image source] https://www.quantamagazine.org/growing-anomalies-at-the-large-hadron-collider-hint-at-new-particles-20200526/

High



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Existing Work



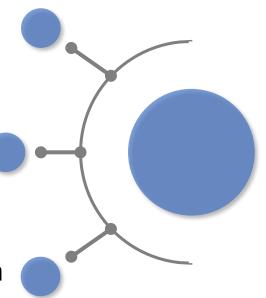
Most focus on Graph Convolution Network (GCN): A limited type

Heavy **pre-processing**: Not suitable for real-time

Most on ASIC via

simulation: not end-to-

end, far from practical



Existing Work vs. Ours



Most focus on Graph Convolution Network (GCN): A limited type

Heavy **pre-processing**: Not suitable for real-time

Most on ASIC via simulation: not end-to-end, far from practical

k e

Support a wide range of GNNs: **Generic**

No pre-processing: Real-time oriented

Evaluated **end-to-end** on FPGA

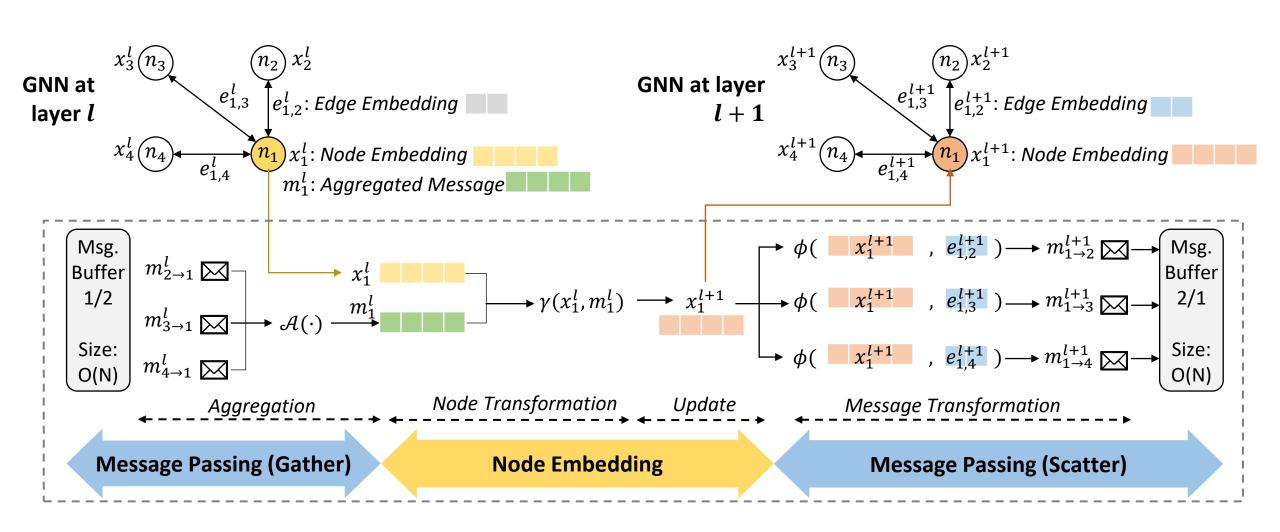
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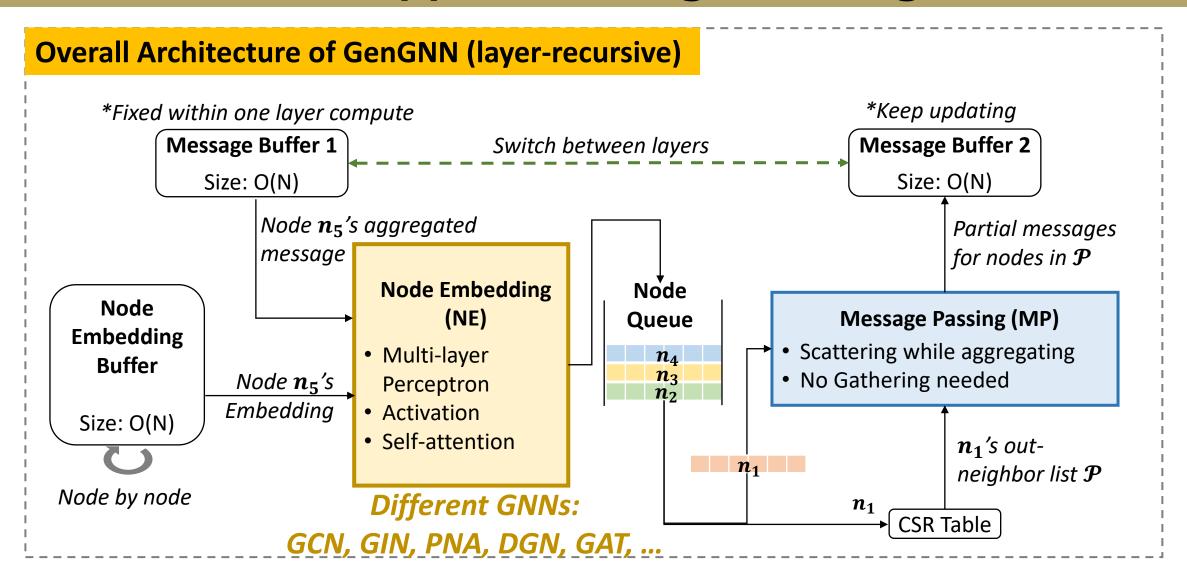
Message Passing in GNNs





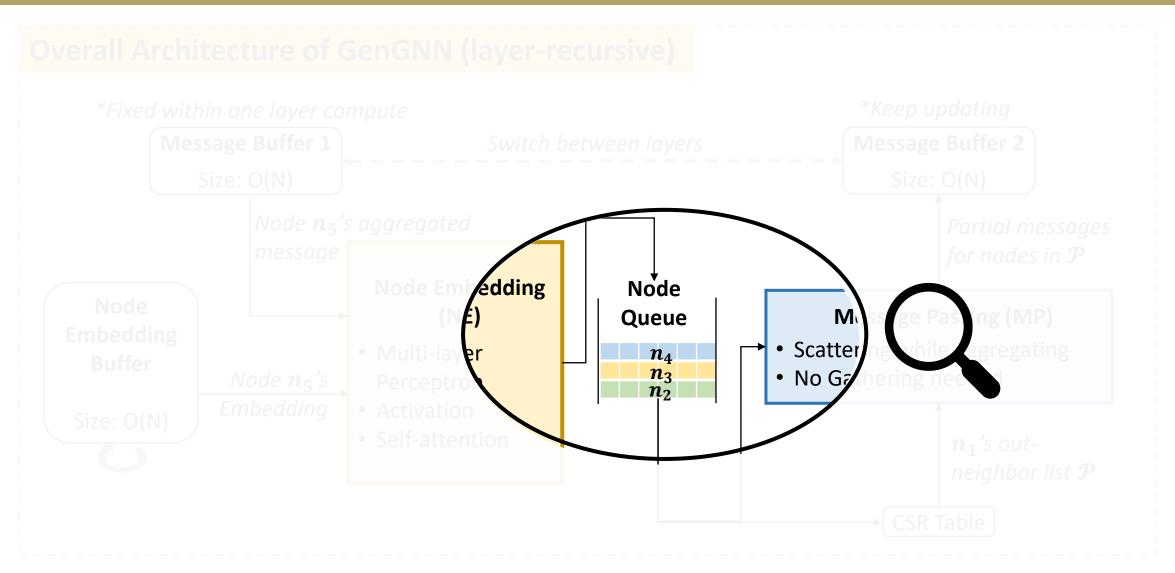
Architecture to Support Message Passing





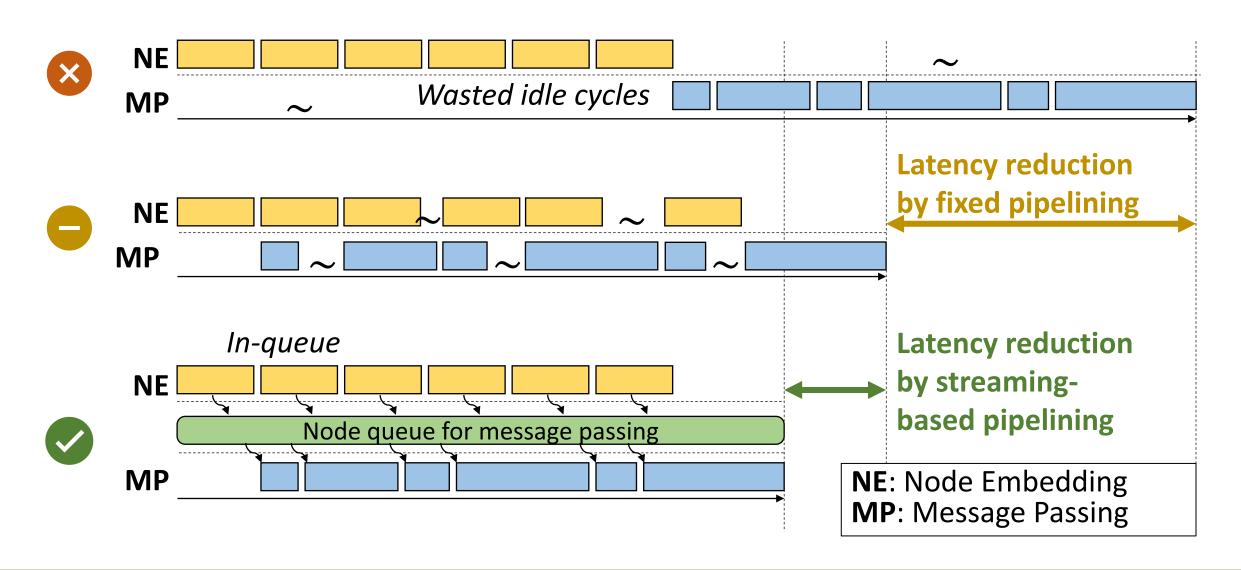
Streaming-based Pipelining





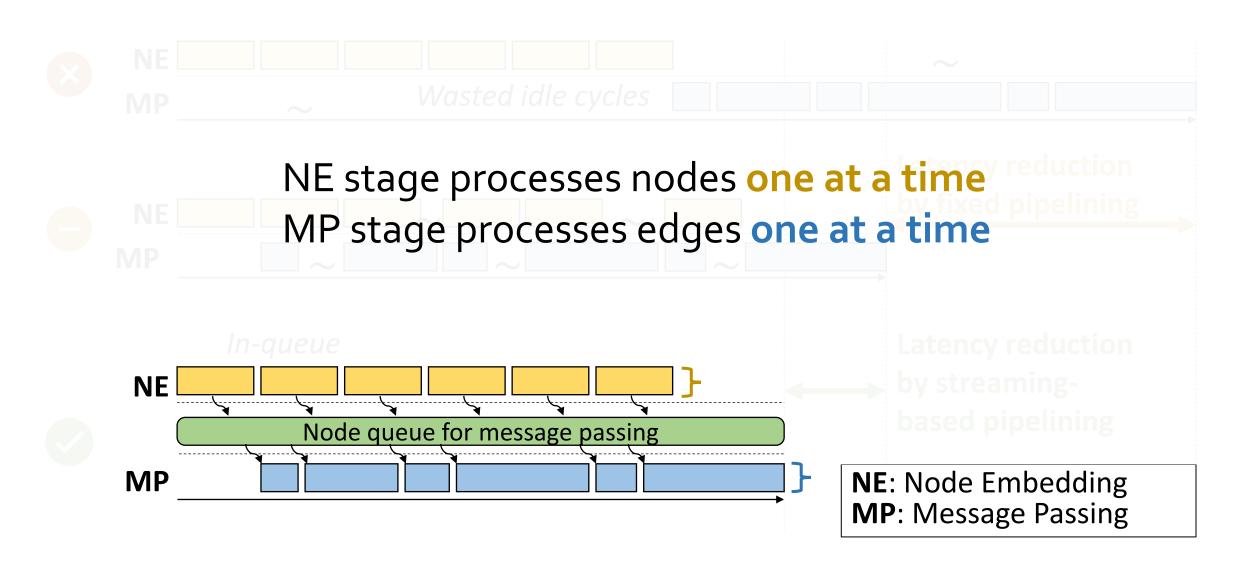
Streaming-based Pipelining





GenGNN Limitation





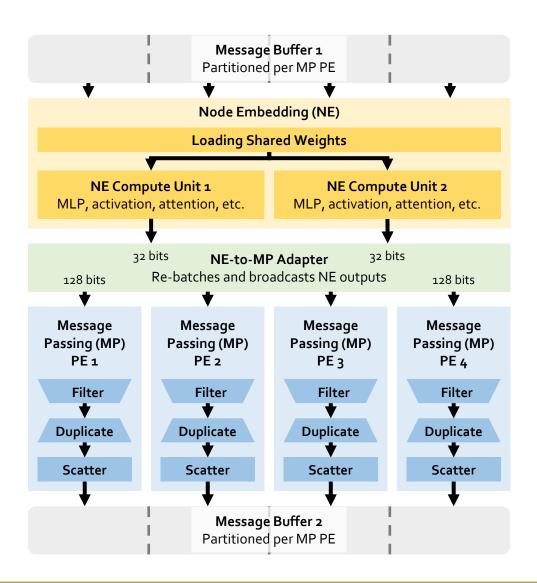
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Parallelized Architecture



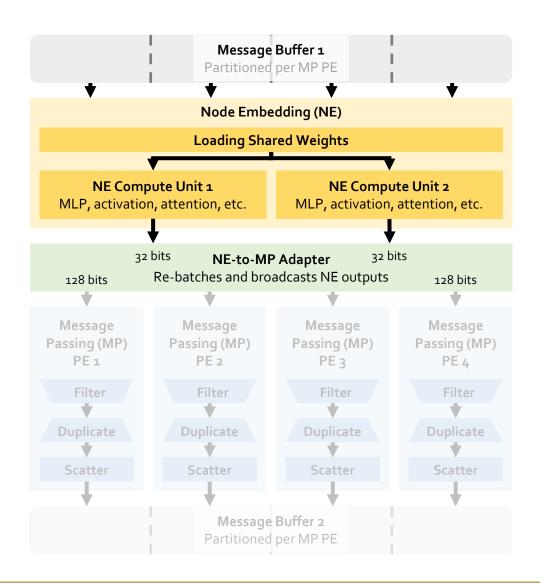


Four key components:

- Partitioned message buffers
- Multi-node NE PE
- NE-to-MP adapter
- Independent MP PEs

Node-Level Parallelism



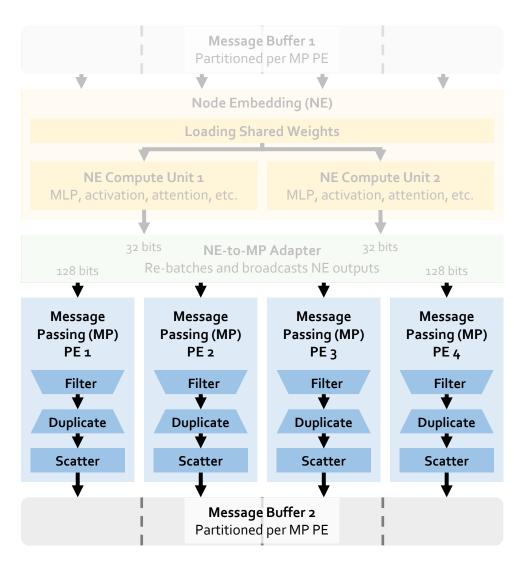


Four key components:

- Partitioned message buffers
- Multi-node NE PE
 - Shares weights between multiple nodes
- NE-to-MP adapter
 - Broadcasts node embeddings
- Independent MP PEs

Edge-Level Parallelism



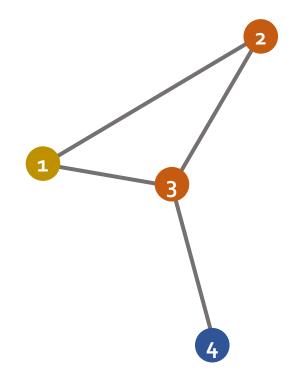


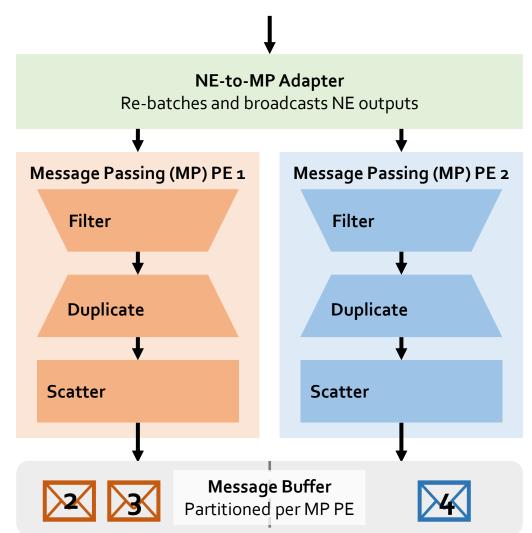
Four key components:

- Partitioned message buffers
- Multi-node NE PE
- NE-to-MP adapter
- Independent MP PEs
 - Each handles edges to a subset of nodes
 - PEs never need to access same partition of message buffer
 - Filter → duplicate → scatter dataflow makes loops predictable, minimizing overhead



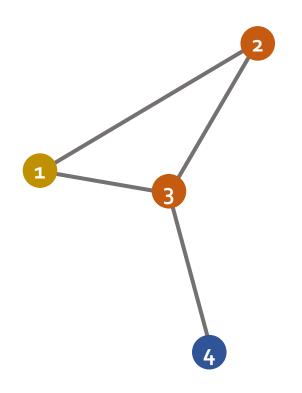
- Example: two message passing PEs
 - PE 1 handles red nodes
 - o PE 2 handles blue node
- We'll follow node 1's embedding

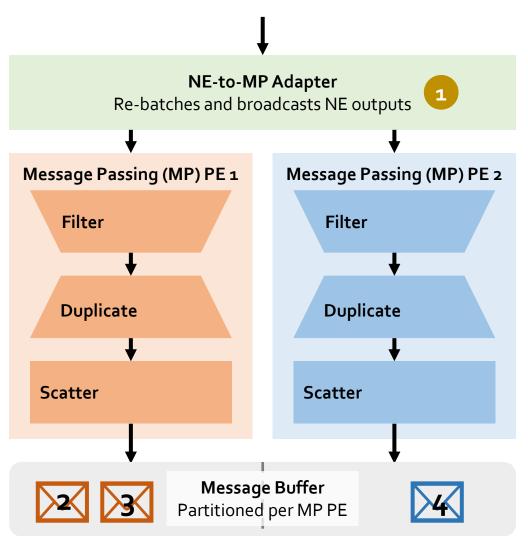






Adapter accepts node embedding and broadcasts to all MP PEs





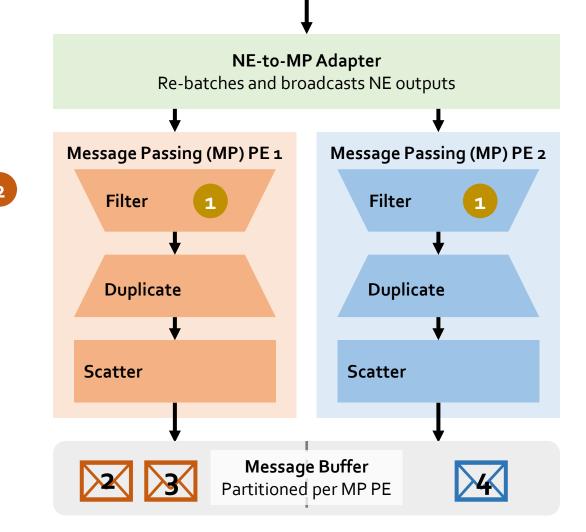


 Adapter accepts node embedding and broadcasts to all MP PEs

 Each PE checks if it needs this node embedding

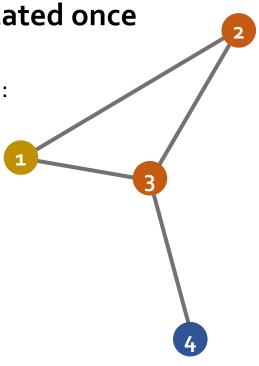
 PE 1 checks for edges from node 1 to a red node

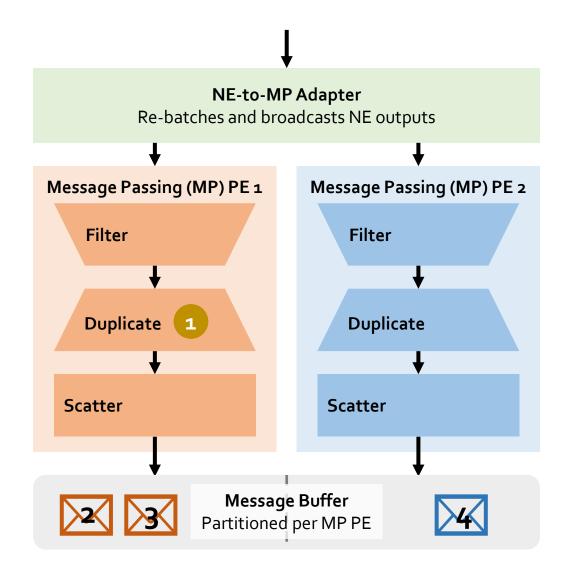
PE 2 checks for edges from node 1 to a blue node





- Adapter accepts node embedding and broadcasts to all MP PEs
- Each PE checks if it needs this node embedding
- Node embedding is duplicated once for each edge to scatter
 - o PE 1 duplicates node 1 twice:
 - Once for $1 \rightarrow 2$
 - Once for $1 \rightarrow 3$



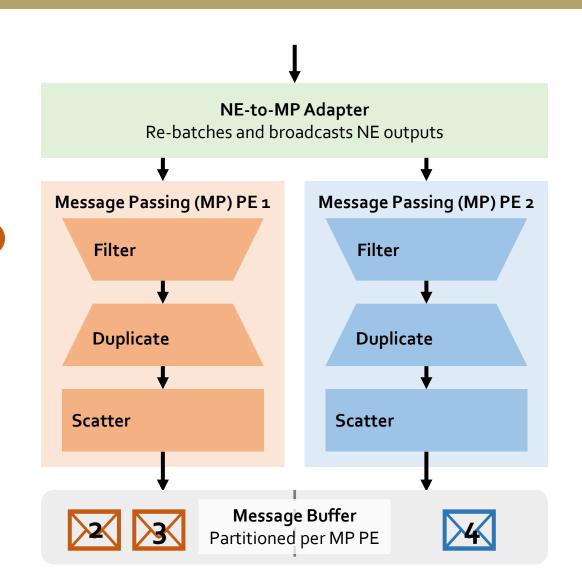




- Adapter accepts node embedding and broadcasts to all MP PEs
- Each PE checks if it needs this node embedding
- Node embedding is duplicated once for each edge to scatter

Predictable loop behavior

- → minimal loop overhead
 - o Filter: once per node
 - Duplicate: once per edge (for PE)
 - Scatter: once per edge (for PE)



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Existing Accelerator Limitations

- Not generic, not real-time
- Ours: Generic GNN Accelerator GenGNN
 - Generic message passing framework
 - Model-specific components
- Evaluation: CPU/GPU

Experiment Setup



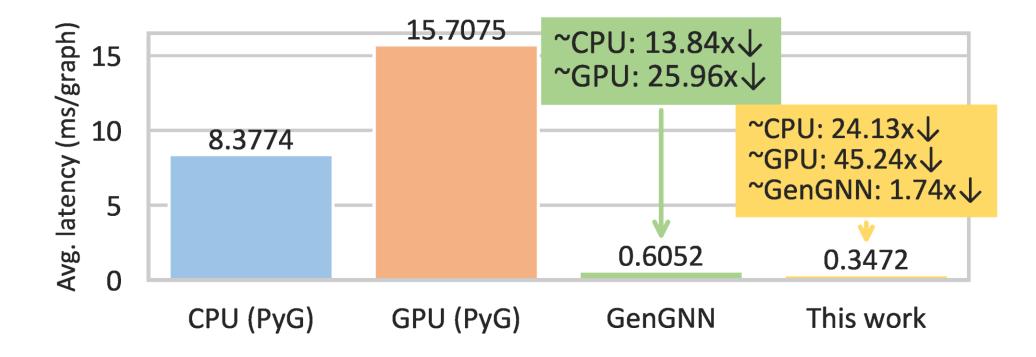
- Representative model: Directional Graph Network (DGN)
- Xilinx Alveo U₅₀ Acceleration Board
- Dataset: MolHIV (molecule classification); 4k graphs

Compute Resources	
Look-up Tables (LUTs)	872K
Registers	1,743K
DSP Slices	5,952

Evaluation



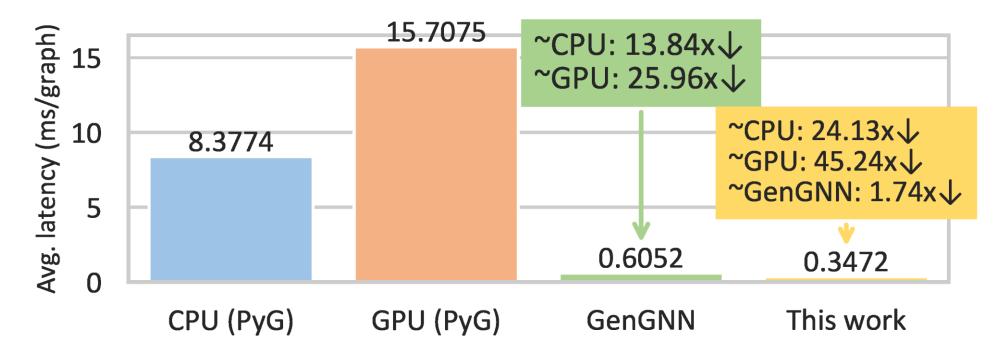
Baseline: CPU/GPU (batchsize = 1)



Evaluation



Baseline: CPU/GPU (batchsize = 1)



- Primarily limited by kernel start/stop overhead (93% of inference latency)
 - o Comparing only time spent on computation, this work achieves nearly 12x speedup over GenGNN

Future Directions



- Reducing overhead for higher throughput
 - Opportunity for up to 14x speedup
- Design automation and design space exploration
 - o E.g., automatically determine best number of PEs for a dataset
- Optimization for large graphs
 - o Enable ultra-fast inference for graphs that do not fit on-chip

Summary & Thanks!



- Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) require acceleration and real-time processing
 - Not all GNNs are sparse matrix multiplications (only few of them are)
- Our contribution: a generic and parallelized GNN acceleration framework on FPGA
 - Generic: supports a wide range of GNN models
 - Real-time: no pre-processing
 - Verified: evaluated end-to-end on FPGA
- Beats GPU, CPU, and our previous work, GenGNN
 - 24x speedup over CPU
 - 45x speedup over GPU
 - 1.7x speedup over GenGNN

