

DPU Integration for Embedded ML

Vivado/Petalinux/SDK

Machine Learning Live

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Agenda

- > Session Overview
- > DPU Integration Walkthrough



Session Overview



Introduction

- > **The DNNDK Evaluation package is a GREAT tool for evaluating pre-built models – BUT:**
 - >> It doesn't allow you to use your own hardware
 - >> You're limited to a pre-built Linux image
 - >> You can't easily experiment with different DPU sizes and configurations
- > **DPU Targeted Reference Design (TRD) Released for ZCU102 at xilinx.com**
 - >> This is a great introduction to building a custom DPU-based system
 - >> Vivado->Petalinux->Yocto SDK Application
 - >> Includes:
 - Pre-release DPU IP v1.3.0
 - Example Vivado project for ZCU102
 - Petalinux BSP including all necessary components needed for the DPU
 - A resnet50 example application

Edge AI Targeted Reference Designs (TRD)

Product	Documentation	Image Download	File Size	MD5 Checksum
DPU TRD	DPU IP Product Guide (PG338)	zcu102-dpu-trd-2018-2-190306.zip	4 MB	c075965f7a391fa0ec15765d6e8ae87e

Introduction

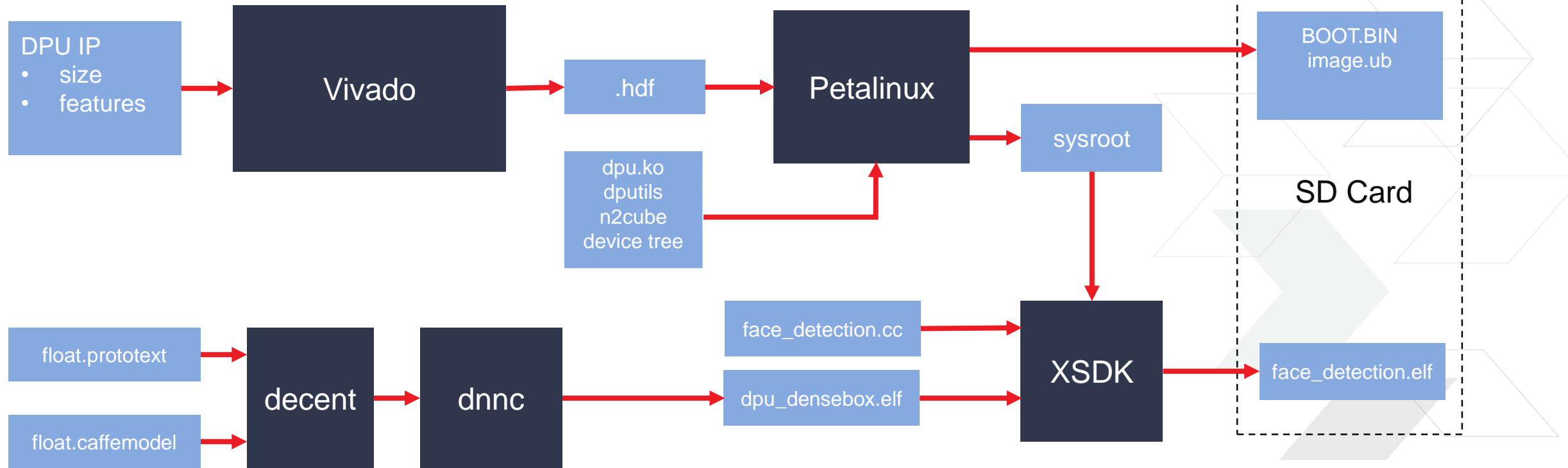
- > **We'll go through a quick overview of how to create your own design for:**
 - >> A different evaluation or custom board (Ultra96 Used as example)
 - >> A custom Vivado project
- > **All tools and build steps will be covered**
 - >> Vivado project entry
 - >> Petalinux configuration & build
 - >> DPU application development in Xilinx SDK.
- > **This will help you understand what's going on "under the hood" in the TRD.**
- > **The full lab will be available soon:**
 - >> <https://github.com/Xilinx/Edge-AI-Platform-Tutorials/>

DPU Integration Walkthrough



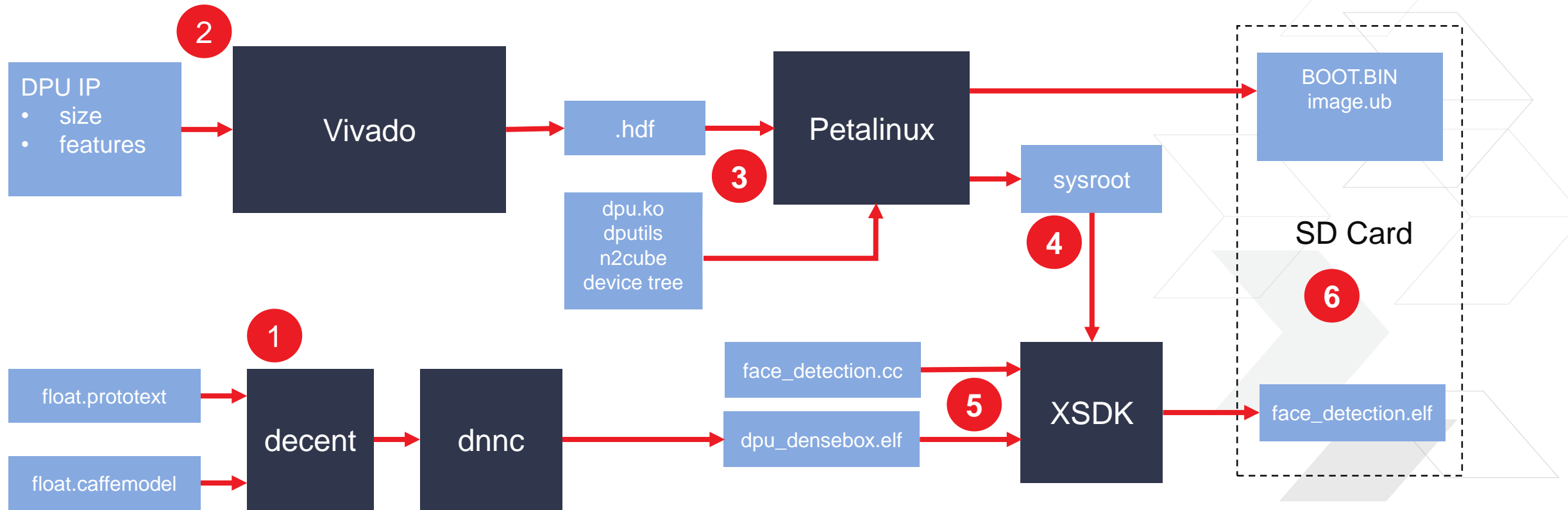
High-level Tool Flow

Face Detection Application Example



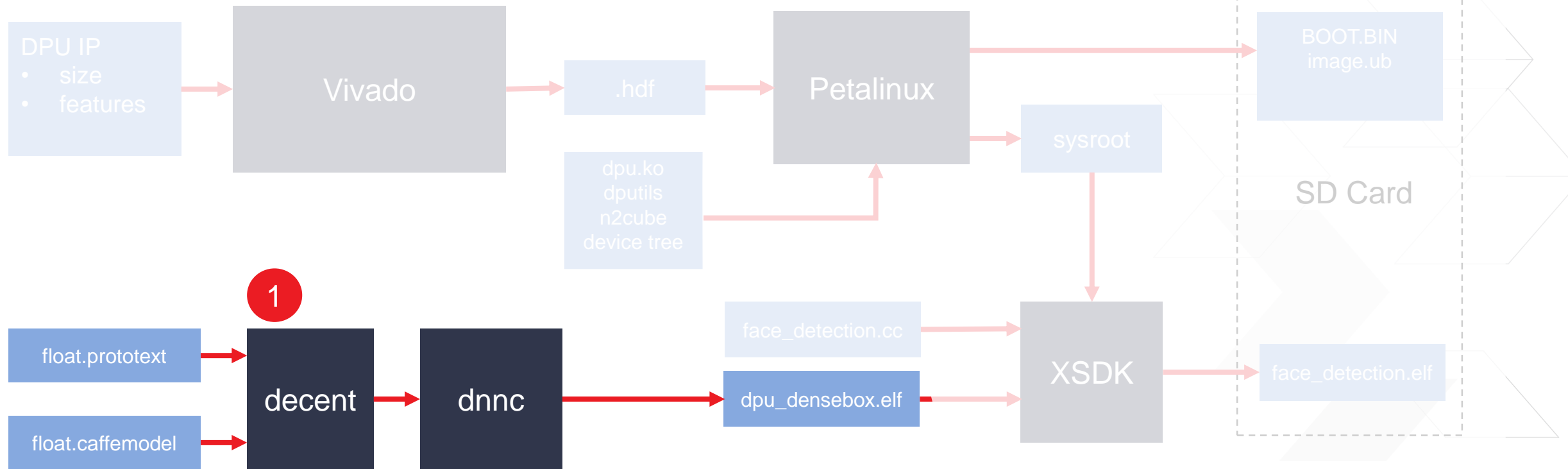
High-level Tool Flow

Face Detection Application Example



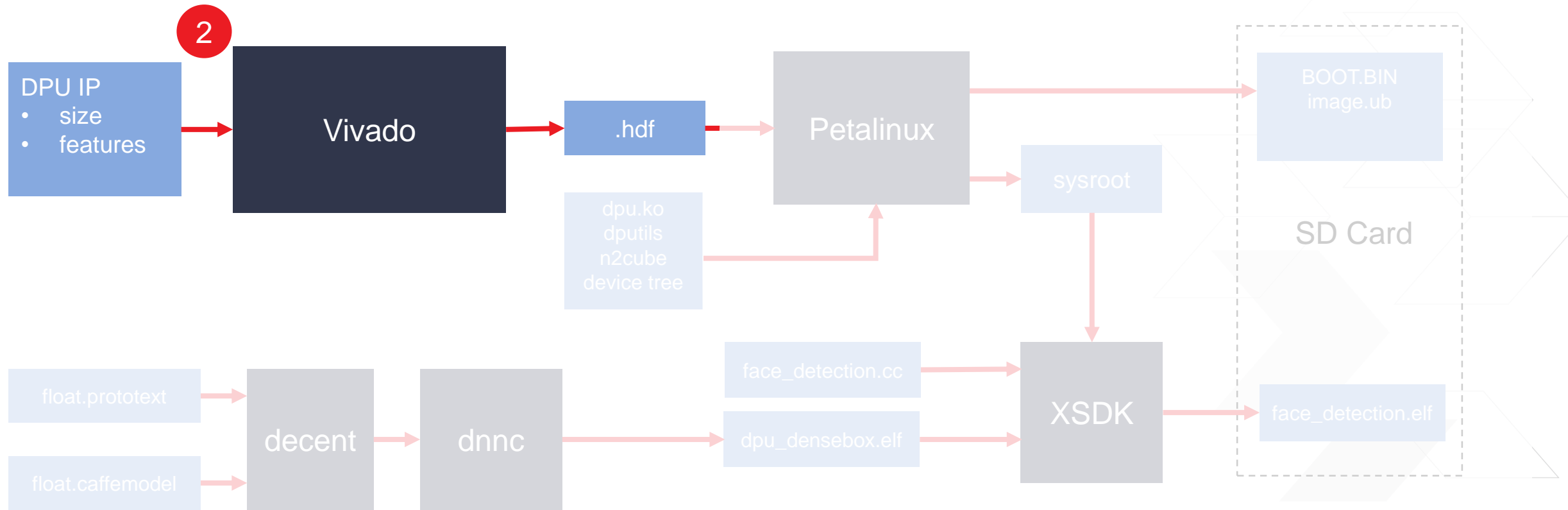
High-level Tool Flow

Face Detection Application Example - DNNDK



High-level Tool Flow

Face Detection Application Example - Vivado



Vivado Overview

- > **Create a new project for the Ultra96**
- > **Add the DPU IP to the IP Catalog**
 - >> Note: This is a v1.3.0 version of the DPU – compatible with v1.3.0 of DNNC
- > **Use a .tcl script to hook up the block design in IPI**
- > **Examine the DPU configuration and connections**
- > **Examine the clocking structure**
- > **[Optional] Copy the pre-built .hdf to the Petalinux project**
- > **Generate the bitstream**
- > **Export the .hdf**

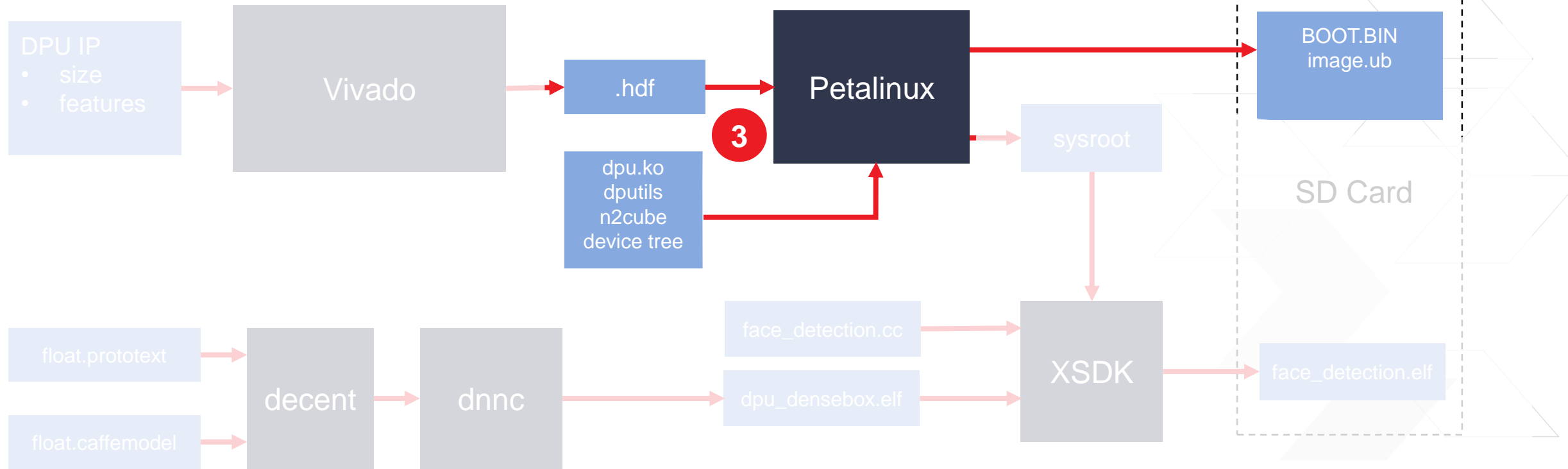
For this session, we'll take the "Optional" path and skip the bitstream generation

Live Vivado Demo



High-level Tool Flow

Face Detection Application Example - Petalinux



Petalinux Project Overview

- > **Create a new Petalinux project with the "Template Flow" i.e. No BSP**
- > **Add some new Yocto Recipes and recipe modifications**
- > **Import the .hdf from Vivado**
- > **Configure some Ultra96-specific hardware options**
- > **Add some necessary packages to the root filesystem**
- > **Update the device tree to add the DPU**
- > **Build the project**
- > **Create a boot image**



Live Petalinux Demo



Yocto Recipe Additions/Modifications

- > **Add a recipe for OpenCV v3.1.**
 - >> This is the version needed by the DPU libraries, but Petalinux builds v3.3 by default.
- > **Modify the Petalinux Yocto configuration to use OpenCV v3.1 instead of v3.3**
- > **Add a bbappend for the protobuf package to change the branch that its source is pulled from.**
 - >> This is needed due to the OpenCV v3.1 change.
- > **Add a bbappend to modify the LINUX_VERSION_EXTENSION of the kernel.**
 - >> This is needed to make the pre-built dpu kernel module (dpu.ko) “version magic” match the kernel that we build. Without this change, dpu.ko will fail to be inserted at boot.
- > **Add a recipe to add the DPU driver, utilities, libraries, and header files into the root file system.**
- > **Add a bbappend for the base-files recipe to do various things like auto insert the DPU driver, auto mount the SD card, modify the PATH, etc.**

Board Config – Ultra96

- > Import the hardware description file from Vivado
 - >> `petalinux-config --get-hw-description=../hsi`
- > Change the serial port to PSU_UART1

```
Subsystem AUTO Hardware Settings → Serial Settings
Serial Settings
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or
Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> includes, <N> excl
Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend:
<M> module < > module capable

Primary stdin/stdout (psu_uart_1) --->
System stdin/stdout baudrate (115200) --->
```

- > Select the Ultra96 Machine (Ultra96 was originally called zcu100)

```
→ DTG Settings
DTG Set
Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects su
Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y> in
Press <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </> for S
<M> module < > module capable

(zcu100-revc) MACHINE_NAME
Kernel Bootargs --->
```



Device Tree

- > The device tree generator does not yet support the DPU – must be added manually
- > **reg:** Slave Register address MUST be mapped to 0x8f000000 in this release
- > **interrupts:** can be connected to any PL->PS interrupt.
- > **core-num:** must match number of interrupt tuples and must match the hardware

PS Interface	GIC IRQ #	Linux IRQ #
PL_PS_IRQ1[7:0]	143:136	111:104
PL_PS_IRQ0[7:0]	128:121	96:89

To get the interrupt number to put in the device tree, subtract 32 from GIC IRQ to get Linux IRQ

For example, in our Vivado project, we connected to PL_PS_IRQ0[0] which is GIC IRQ# 121 (per TRM).

121-32 = **89 (0x59)**

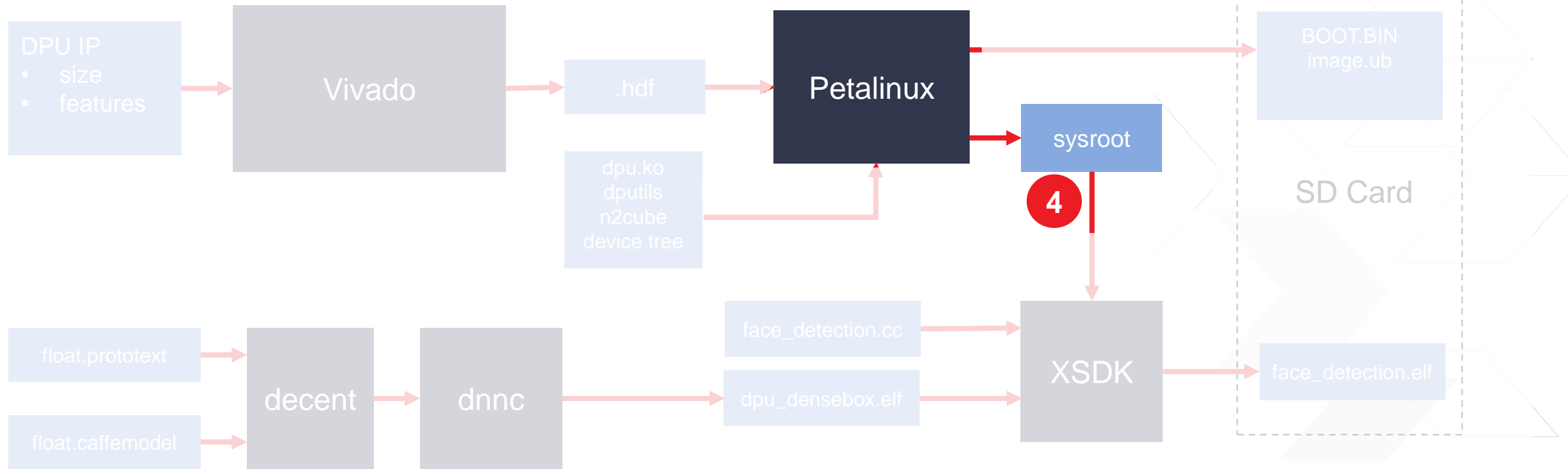
```
&amba {
    dpu@8f000000 {
        compatible = "deephi, dpu";
        interrupt-parent = <&gic>;
        interrupts = <0x0 0x59 0x1 >;
        reg = <0x0 0x8f000000 0x0 0x700>;
        memory = <0x60000000 0x80000000>;
        core-num = <0x1>;
    };
};
```

3 DPU Core Example:

```
interrupts = <0x0 0x59 0x1 0x0 0x5a 0x1 0x0 0x5b 0x1 >;
core-num = <0x3>;
```

High-level Tool Flow

Face Detection Application Example - sysroot

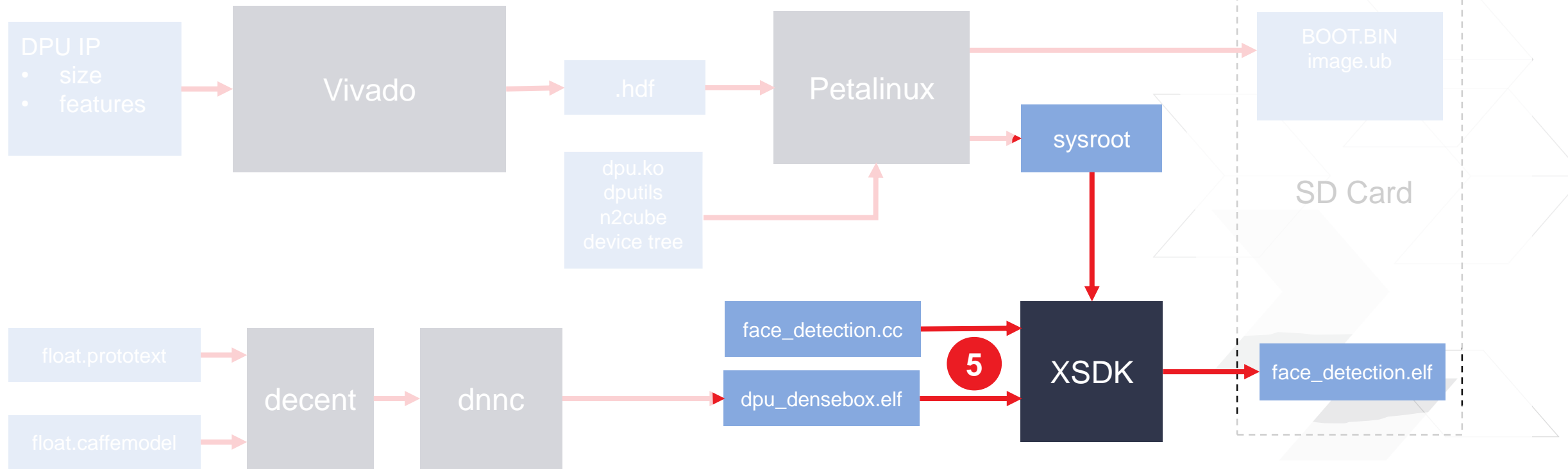


Sysroot generation

- > **We need "sysroot" so we can build applications against the libraries/header files**
 - >> These files are included in the root filesystem, but we need them available at application build time
- > **To build it, you use the following commands:**
 - >> `petalinux-build --sdk`
 - This builds a Yocto SDK and deploys it at `<project dir>/images/linux/sdk.sh`
 - >> `petalinux-package --sysroot`
 - This command installs the SDK at `images/linux/sdk/sysroots/aarch64-xilinx-linux`
 - sysroot can be found at : `images/linux/sdk/sysroots/aarch64-xilinx-linux`

High-level Tool Flow

Face Detection Application Example - XSDK



Live XSDK Demo



XSDK Application Creation

- File->New Application Project
- **Name:** face_detection
- **OS Platform:** Linux
- **Processor Type:** psu_cortexa53
- **Language:** C++
- Click Next
- Choose "Empty Application"
- Click Finish

New Project
Application Project
Create a managed make application project.

Project name: face_detection

Use default location
Location: /home/xilinxfae/myData/proj/ml_training/test_021419/dj Browse...
Choose file system: default

OS Platform: linux

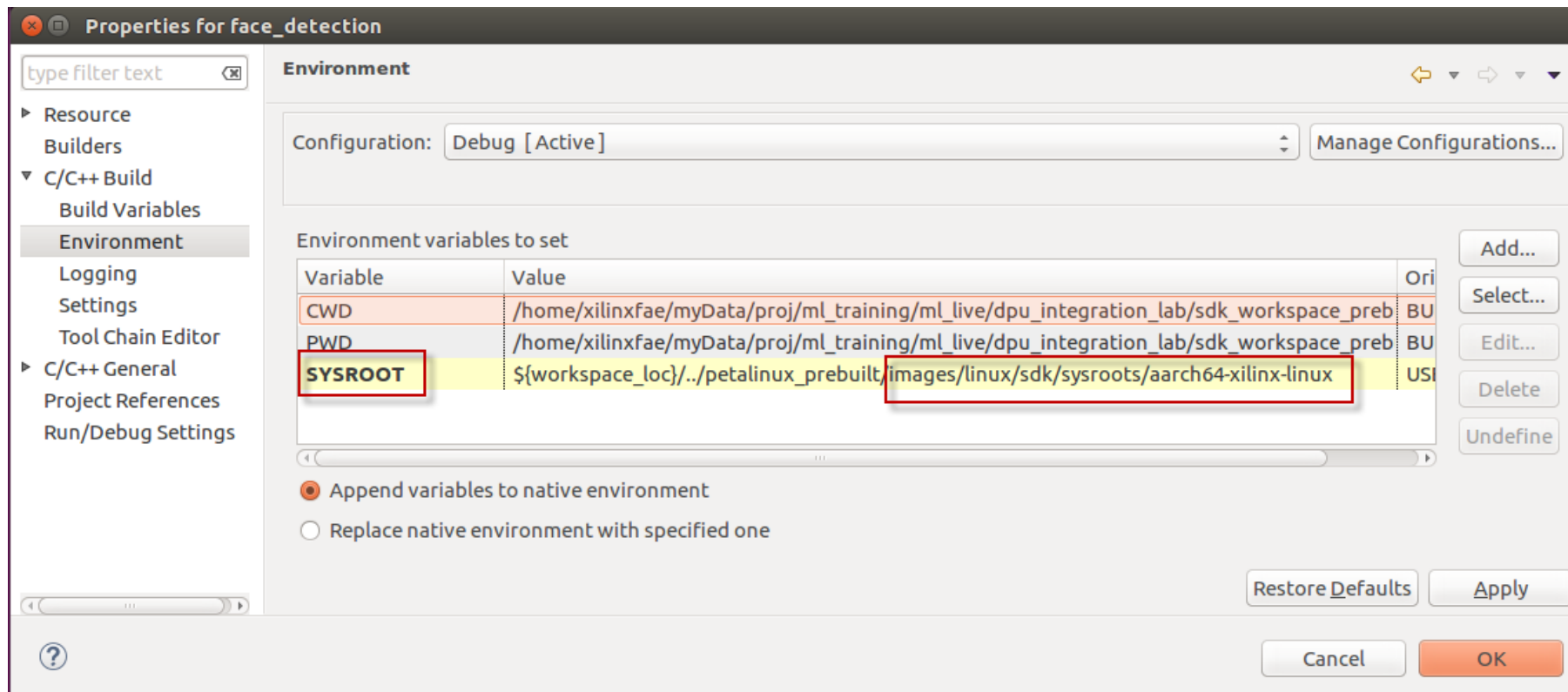
Target Hardware
Processor Type: psu_cortexa53
Endianness: Little-endian Big-endian

Target Software
Language: C C++
Compiler: 64-bit
Hypervisor Guest: N/A
 Linux System Root: Browse
 Linux Toolchain: Browse

? < Back Next > Cancel Finish

XSDK Project Overview

> Create a SYSROOT environment variable



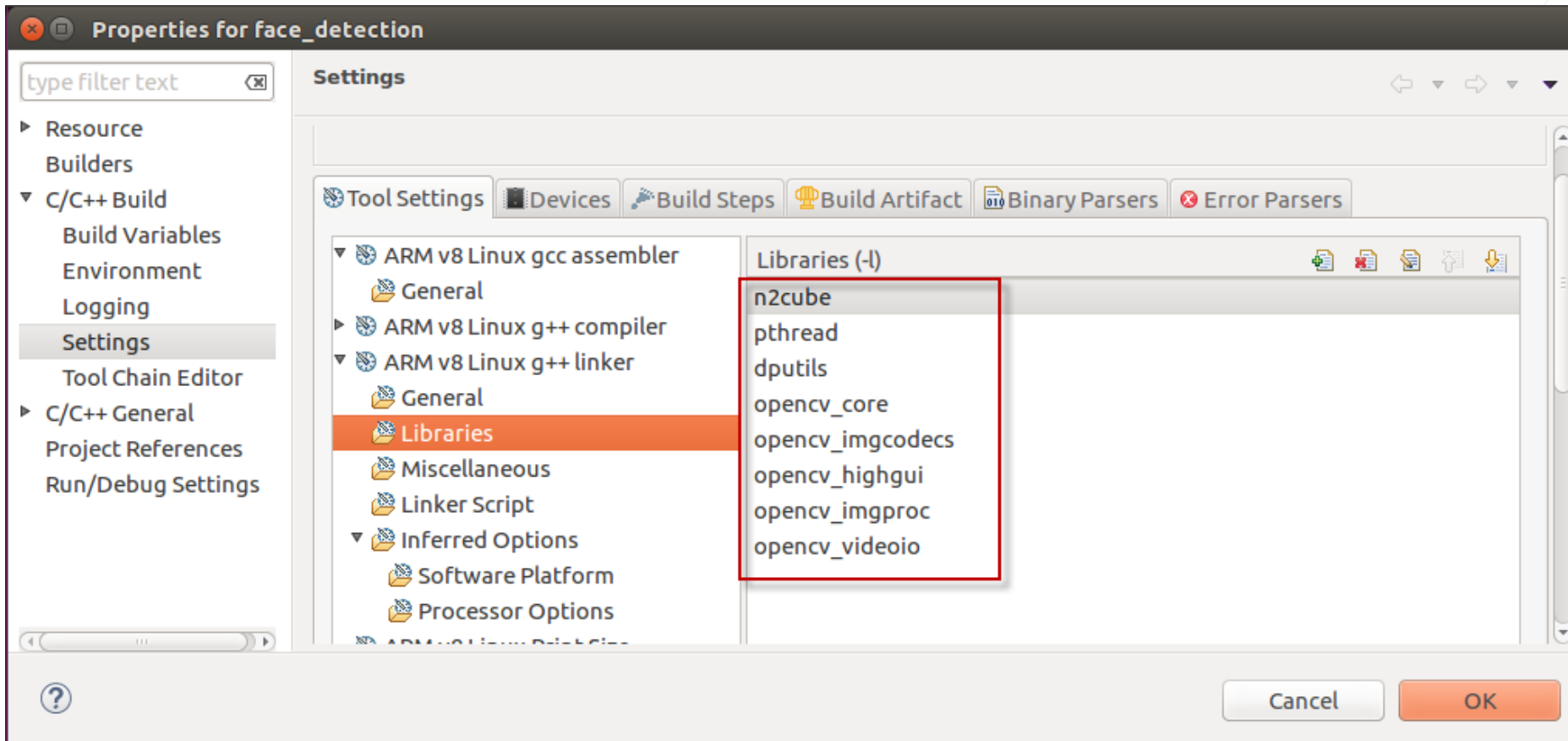
XSDK Project Overview

> Point the Compiler and Linker to SYSROOT

The image displays two screenshots of the Xilinx IDE's Properties dialog for a project named 'face_detection'. The top screenshot shows the 'ARM v8 Linux gcc compiler' settings, with the 'Other flags' field containing the text `-sysroot=${SYSROOT}`. The bottom screenshot shows the 'ARM v8 Linux g++ linker' settings, with the 'Linker Flags' field containing the text `-sysroot=${SYSROOT}`. Red arrows and boxes highlight these specific settings.

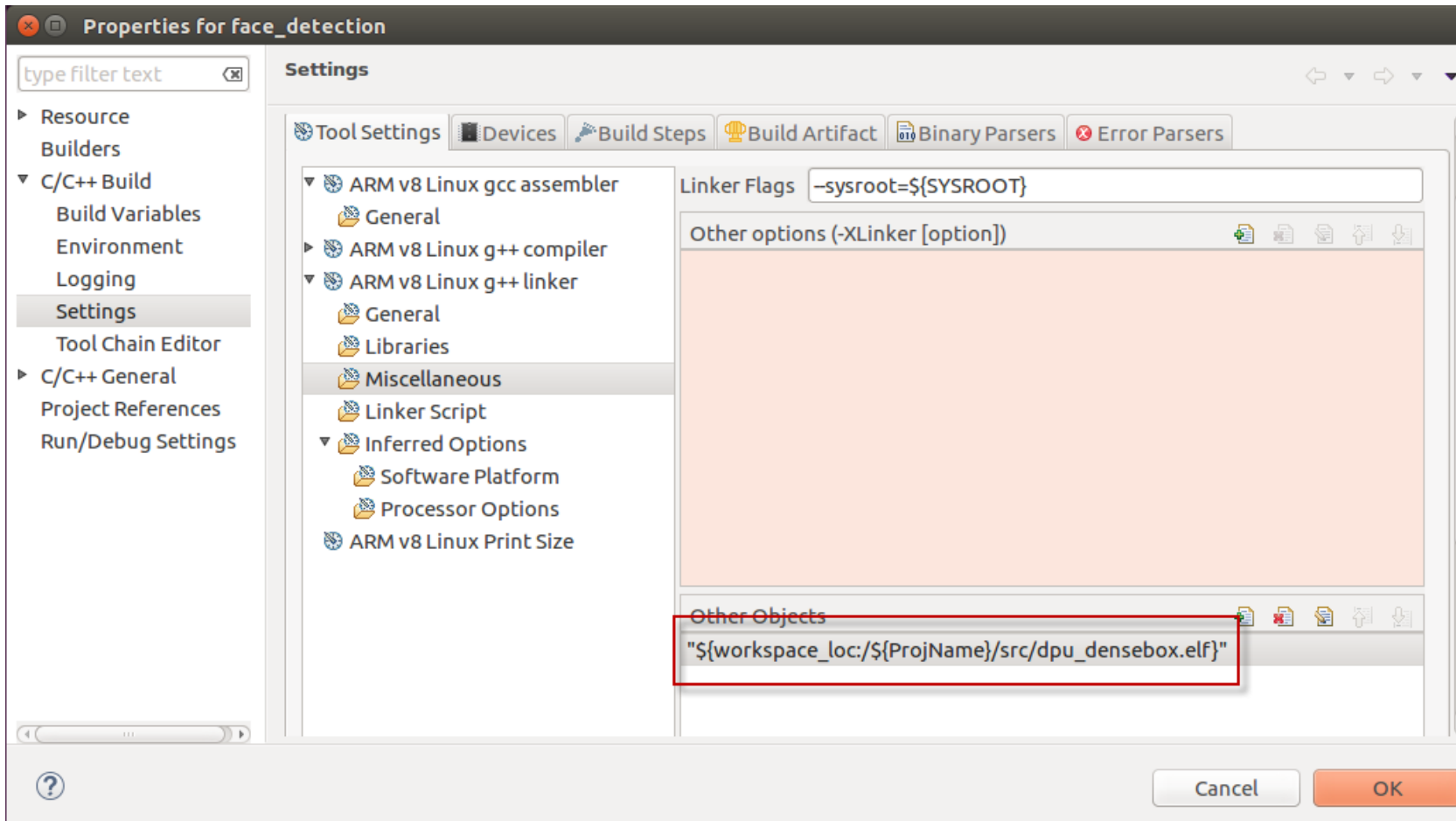
XSDK Project Overview

> Add needed libraries



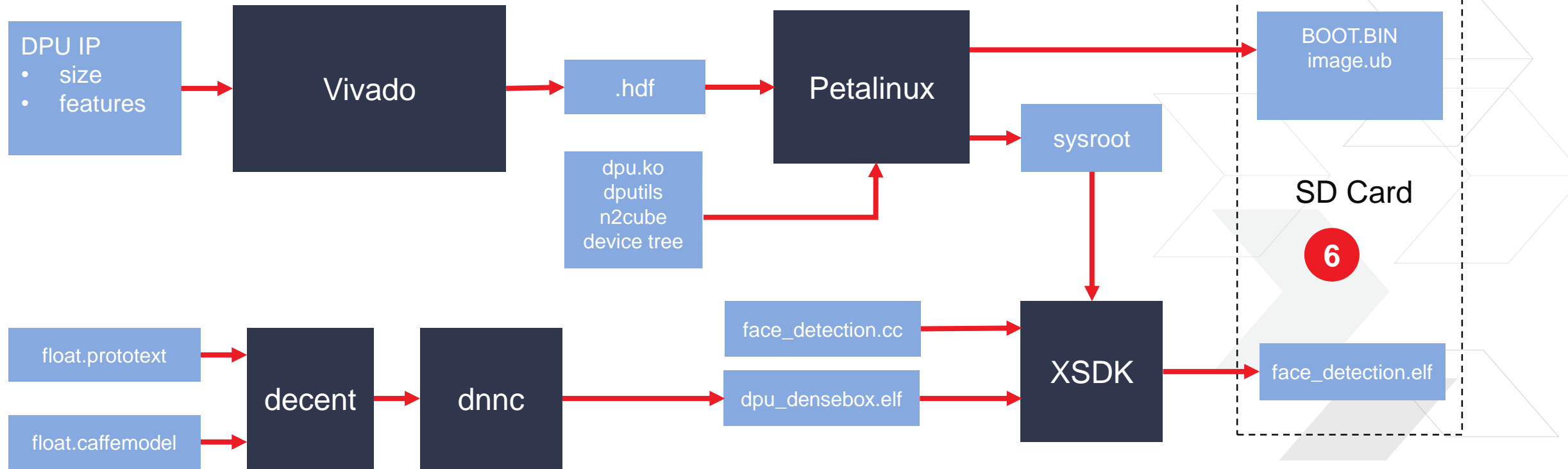
XSDK Project Overview

> Link in the Model .elf from DNNDK



High-level Tool Flow

Face Detection Application Example – Package Images



Package the Images

> Package the boot images:

```
>> petalinux-package --boot --fsbl zynqmp_fsbl.elf --u-boot u-boot.elf --  
    pmufw pmufw.elf --fpga system.bit --force
```

> Copy images to the SD card:

```
>> Kernel+rootfs+device tree: petalinux/images/linux/image.ub
```

```
>> Zynq Boot Image: petalinux/images/linux/BOOT.BIN
```

```
>> Face Detection App: sdk_workspace/face_detection/Debug/face_detection.elf
```

Call to Action

Download the new DPU TRD from [Xilinx.com](https://www.xilinx.com)

- > Available today at the Xilinx Edge AI developer hub:
- > <https://www.xilinx.com/products/design-tools/ai-inference/ai-developer-hub.html>

Integrate the DPU into your custom design

- > Build your own Edge AI inference application and deploy it on custom hardware

Adaptable.
Intelligent.

