# Article information:

基于机器学习的FPGA电子设计自动化技术研究综述
<https://jeit.ac.cn/article/JEIT/2023/1/1>

# Article summary:

1. This paper provides an overview of FPGA Electronic Design Automation (EDA) technology and machine learning technology.

2. It summarizes the application of machine learning to different stages of FPGA EDA, such as High Level Synthesis (HLS), logic synthesis, placement and routing.

3. It prospects the development of FPGA EDA technology based on machine learning, providing reference for experts and scholars in this field and related fields.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the research status of FPGA Electronic Design Automation (EDA) technology based on machine learning methods. The article is well-structured and clearly outlines the background knowledge of FPGA EDA and machine learning, as well as the application of machine learning to different stages of FPGA EDA process such as HLS, logic synthesis, placement and routing. The article also provides a detailed analysis on how machine learning can be used to improve the efficiency and quality of results (QoR) in FPGA design automation tools.

The article is generally reliable in terms of its content; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted. Firstly, the article does not provide any counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the use of machine learning in FPGA design automation tools; instead it focuses solely on its advantages without exploring any potential risks or drawbacks associated with its use. Secondly, while the article does mention some existing research studies that have applied machine learning to solve various problems in FPGA EDA processes, it does not provide any evidence or data to support these claims which could make it difficult for readers to verify their accuracy or reliability. Finally, while the article does provide a brief overview of different types of machine learning models such as linear regression, random forest (RF), artificial neural network (ANN), convolutional neural networks (CNN), recursive neural network (RNN), generative adversarial network (GAN), deep reinforcement learning (DRL) and graph neural network (GNN), it does not go into detail about each model's specific applications or advantages which could limit readers' understanding about how they can be used in practice.

In conclusion, while this article provides a comprehensive overview on how machine learning can be used to improve efficiency and QoR in FPGA design automation tools, there are some potential biases that should be noted such as lack of counterarguments or alternative perspectives on its

# Topics for further research:

* Machine Learning Risks and Drawbacks
* Machine Learning Model Applications
* Linear Regression in FPGA Design Automation
* Random Forest in FPGA Design Automation
* Artificial Neural Network in FPGA Design Automation
* Deep Reinforcement Learning in FPGA Design Automation

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