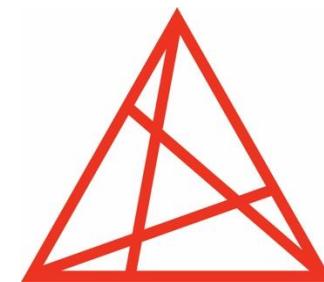


# Hardware (FPGA) Accelerated Deep Learning for Edge Intrusion Detection Systems

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**ML4ECS Workshop  
HiPEAC 2026 Krakow**

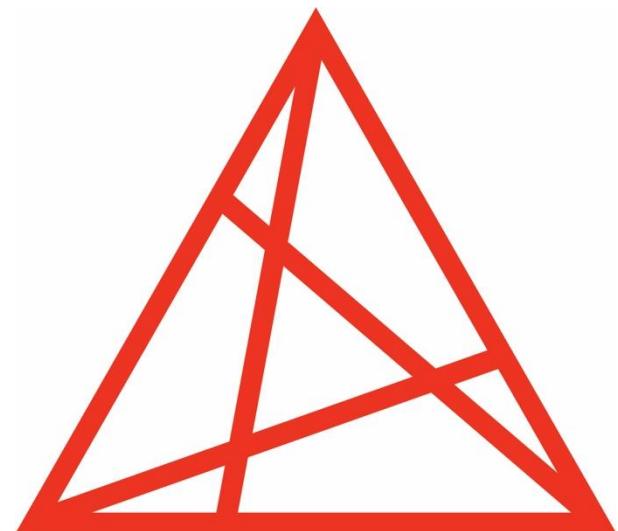


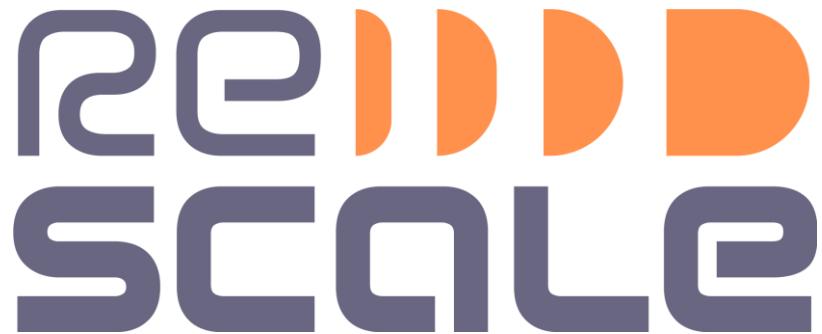
Dienekes

# DIENEKES

- Cybersecurity
- Hardware Security
- Hardware Acceleration
- Computer Architecture

<https://dienekes.eu/>





Rescale Workshop in HiPEAC 2026 Krakow  
Wednesday 28/01  
11:00-18:30

<https://rescale-project.eu/>



# Intrusion Detection Systems

- Monitor network traffic and devices for malicious activity or policy violations
- Detect malicious activity such as:
  - DDoS and DoS attacks
  - Injections
  - Backdoors



# Detection Techniques

- **Ruled-based detection:** Matches known attack patterns (signatures) like  Snort
- **Anomaly-based detection:** Identifies deviations from normal behavior



# Rule-based vs DL-based IDS

- Rule-based IDS struggle with novel, sophisticated attacks
- DL-based IDS try to tackle that problem but:
  - they guess (make mistakes)
  - they need more computational resources.
  - they are slower
- Need for advanced, scalable solutions for acceleration with FPGA



# Why FPGA?

- More specific hardware solutions than CPU-GPU, especially for high throughput use cases.
- Power-efficiency.
- Reconfigurability.



# FPGA-Accelerated DL-based IDS

- Custom implementation with RTL (Verilog, VHDL)
- High-level frameworks like HLS4ML, Logicnets and  FINN
- Even more software friendly platforms like Vitis-AI (DPU cores)



# Industrial Intrusion Detection System (I<sup>2</sup>DS)

- FPGA-Accelerated Deep Learning IDS
- Deep Learning for Anomaly Detection.
- FPGA for Real-Time Processing.

I. Morianos *et al.*, “I2DS: FPGA-based deep learning industrial intrusion detection system,” in *Embedded Computer Systems: Architectures, Modeling, and Simulation*, Springer, 2025, pp. 165–176.



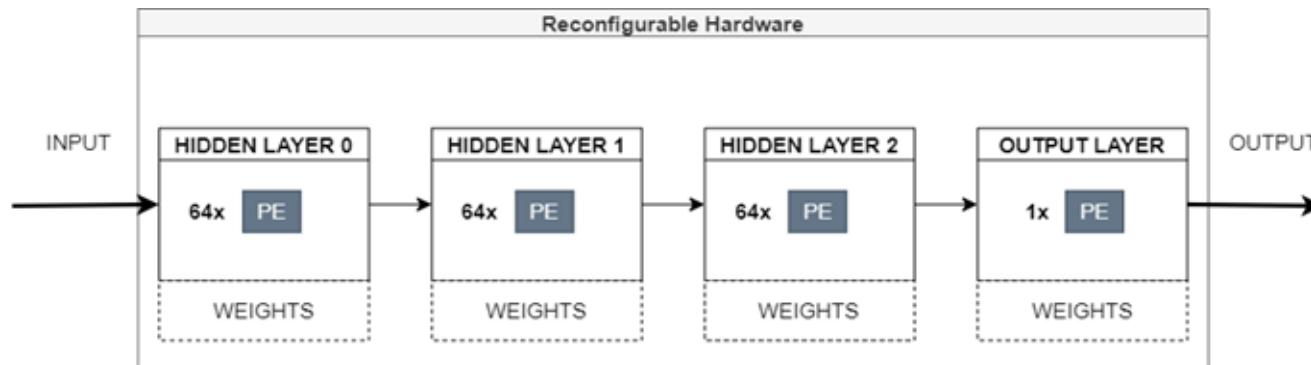
# Evaluation Board ZCU104

It's a hybrid CPU-FPGA System on Chip (SoC)



# Creating a Hardware model

- Creation of binarized (quantized) datasets
- Quantization Aware Training (QAT) using 2-bit weights and activations.
- Synthesis of the hardware model.
- Generation of the bitstream.
- Implementation of a host (SW) that will communicate with the accelerator with efficiency.



# Results

- Performance enhancement with acceleration
- Low resource utilization in the FPGA fabric
- High energy efficiency suitable for IIoT edge devices
- More suitable solution for IIoT compared to CPU and GPU
- Scalable Architecture (room for more parallelization)



Thank you!  
Questions?

