Scavenger:

Automating the Construction of Application-Optimized Memory Hierarchies

Hsin-Jung Yang[†], **Kermin E. Fleming**[‡], **Michael Adler**[‡], **Felix Winterstein**[§], **and Joel Emer**[†*]

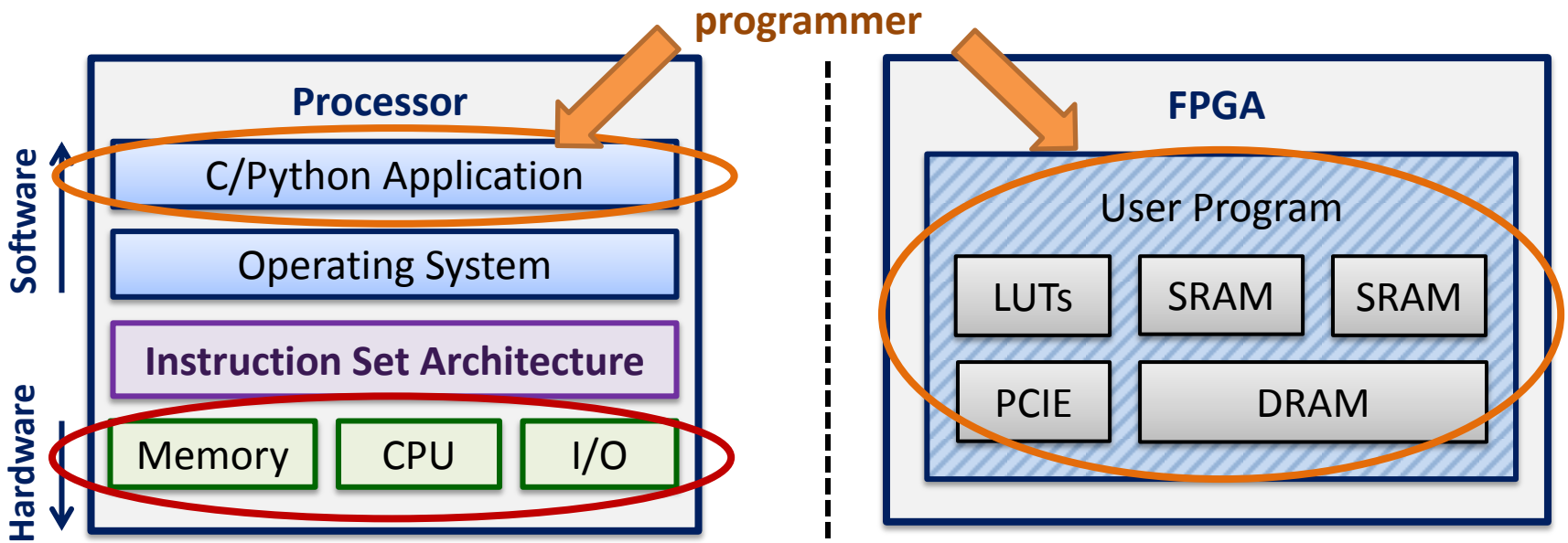
[†] Massachusetts Institute of Technology, [‡] Intel Corporation

[§] European Space Agency, *NVIDIA Research

September 3rd, FPL 2015

Abstraction

- Abstraction hides implementation details and provides good programmability

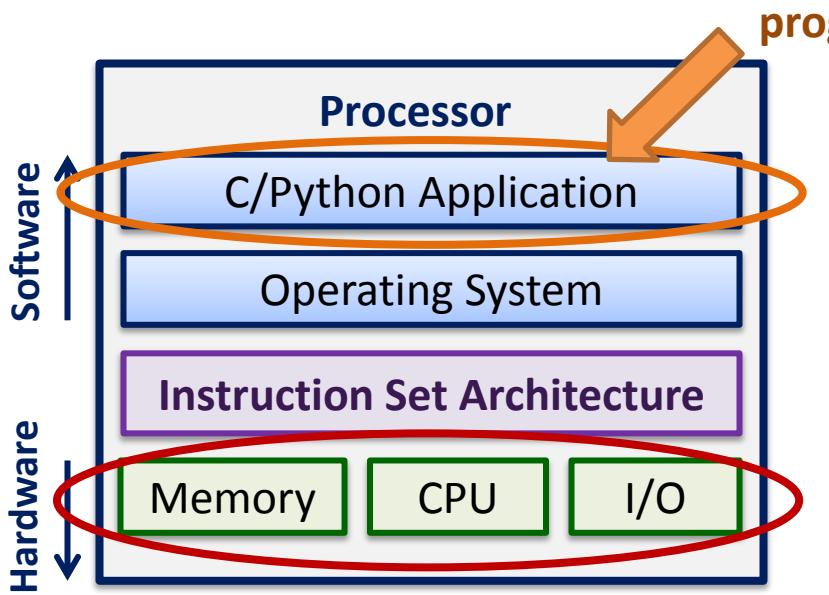


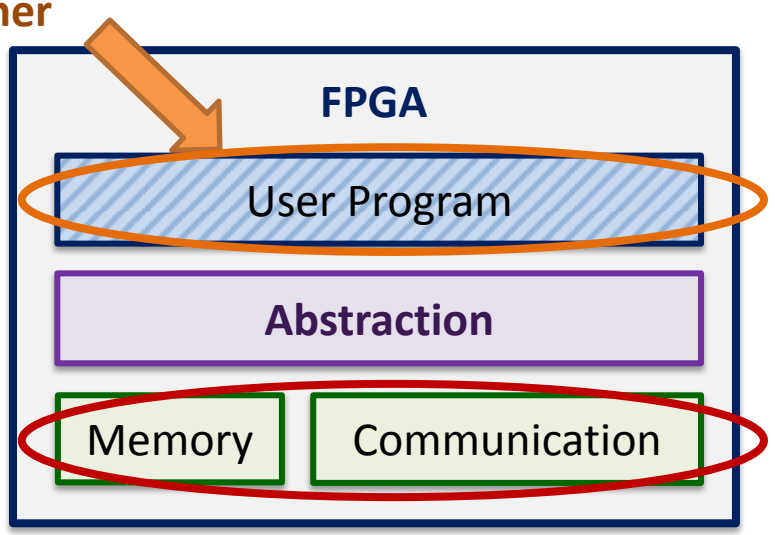
- Hardware is optimized for a set of applications and fixed at design time

- Implementation details are handled by programmers
- Hardware can be optimized for the target application

Abstraction

- Abstraction hides implementation details and provides good programmability





- Hardware is optimized for a set of applications and fixed at design time

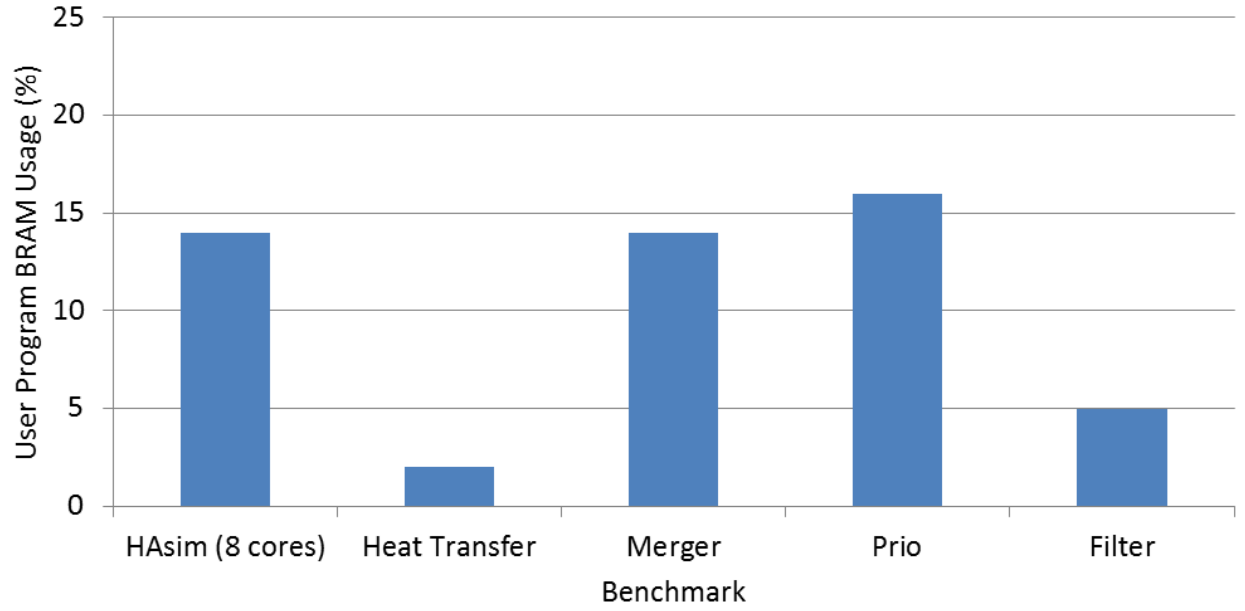
- Platform hardware can be optimized for the target application

Application-Optimized Memory Subsystems

- **Goal: build the "best" memory subsystem for a given application**
  - What is the "best"?
    - The memory subsystem which minimizes the execution time
  - How?
    - A clean memory abstraction
    - A rich set of memory building blocks
    - Intelligent algorithms to analyze programs and automatically compose memory hierarchies

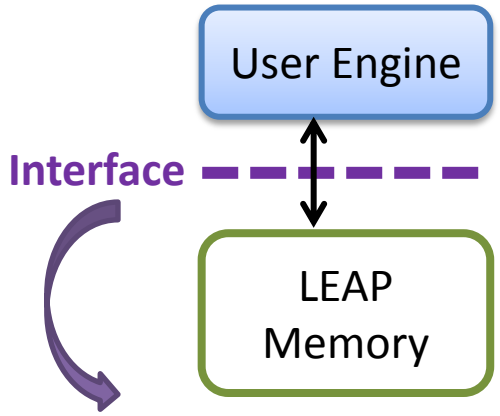
Observation

- Many FPGA programs do not consume all the available block RAMs (BRAMs)
  - Design difficulty
  - Same program ported from smaller FPGAs to larger ones



Goal: Utilizing spare BRAMs to improve program performance

LEAP Memory Abstraction

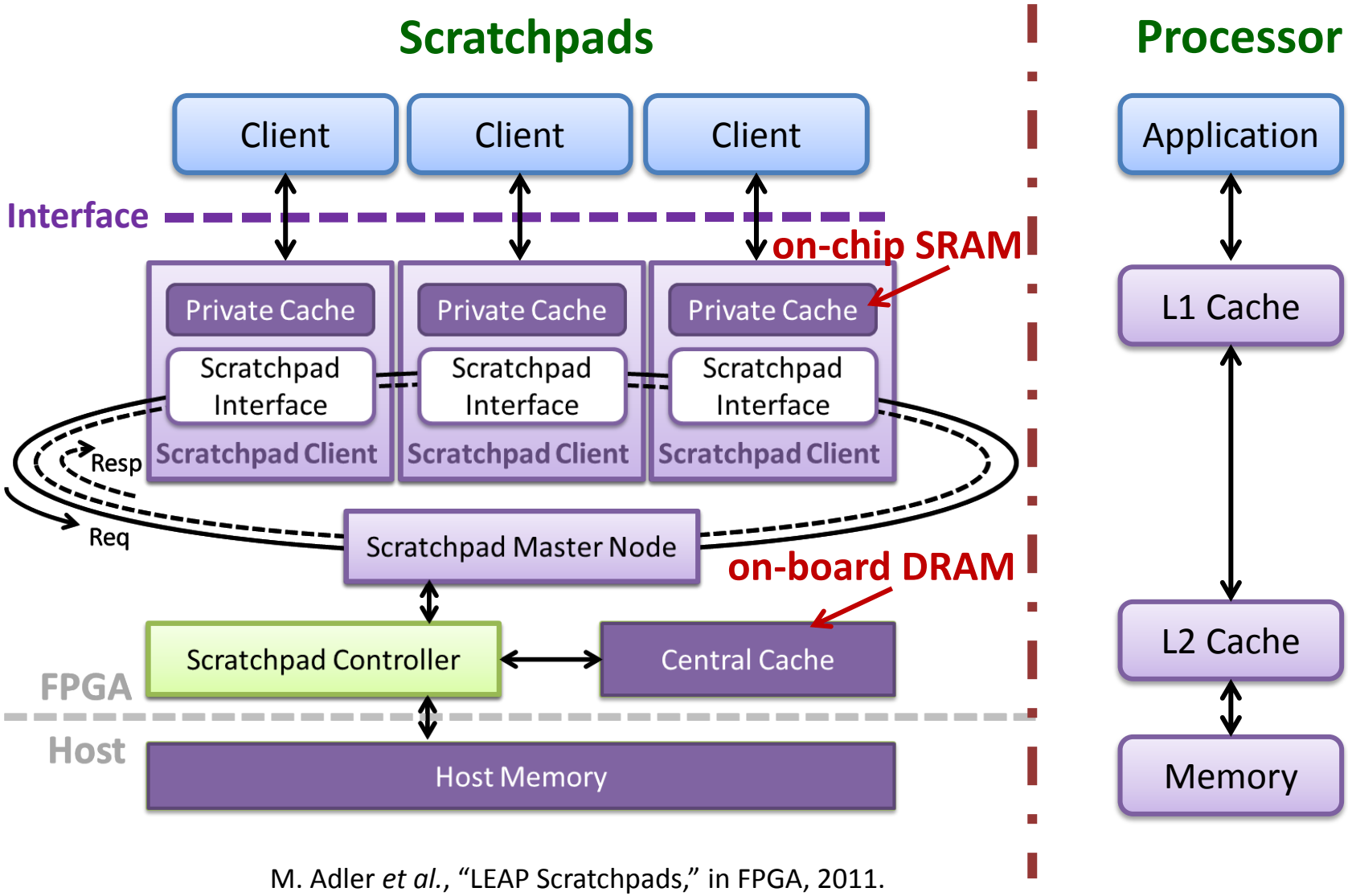


LEAP Memory Block

- Simple memory interface
- Arbitrary data size
- Private address space
- "Unlimited" storage
- Automatic caching

```
interface MEM_IFC#(type t_ADDR, type t_DATA)
    method void readReq(t_ADDR addr);
    method void write(t_ADDR addr, t_DATA din);
    method t_DATA readResp();
endinterface
```

LEAP Scratchpad



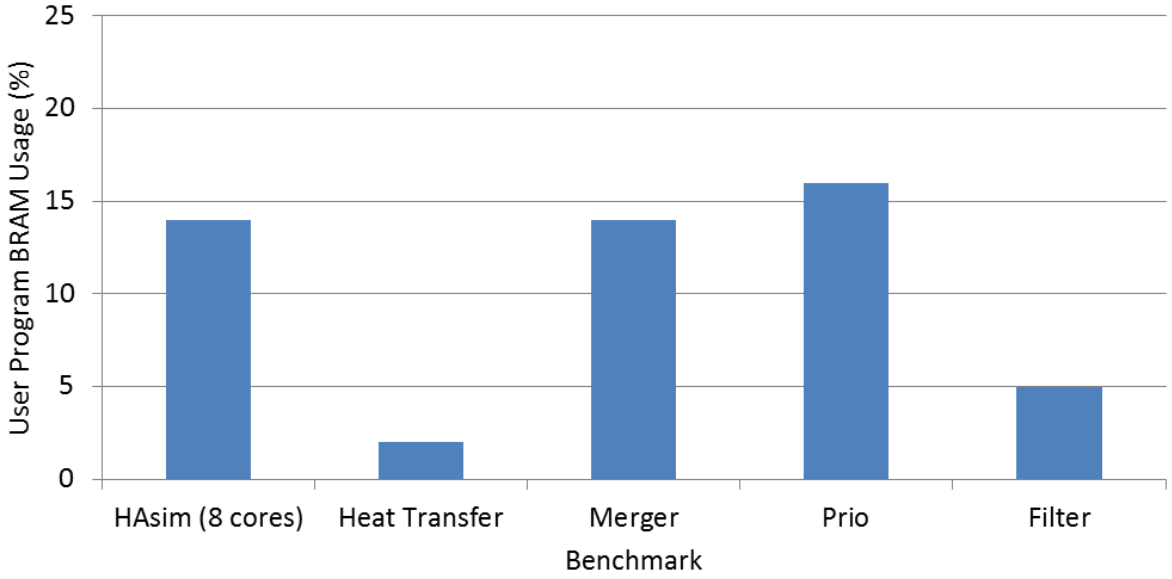
M. Adler *et al.*, "LEAP Scratchpads," in FPGA, 2011.

LEAP Memory is Customizable

- Highly parametric
  - Cache capacity
  - Cache associativity
  - Cache word size
  - Number of cache ports
- Enable specific features/optimizations only when necessary
  - Private/coherent caches for private/shared memory
  - Prefetching
  - Cache hierarchy topology

Utilizing Spare Block RAMs

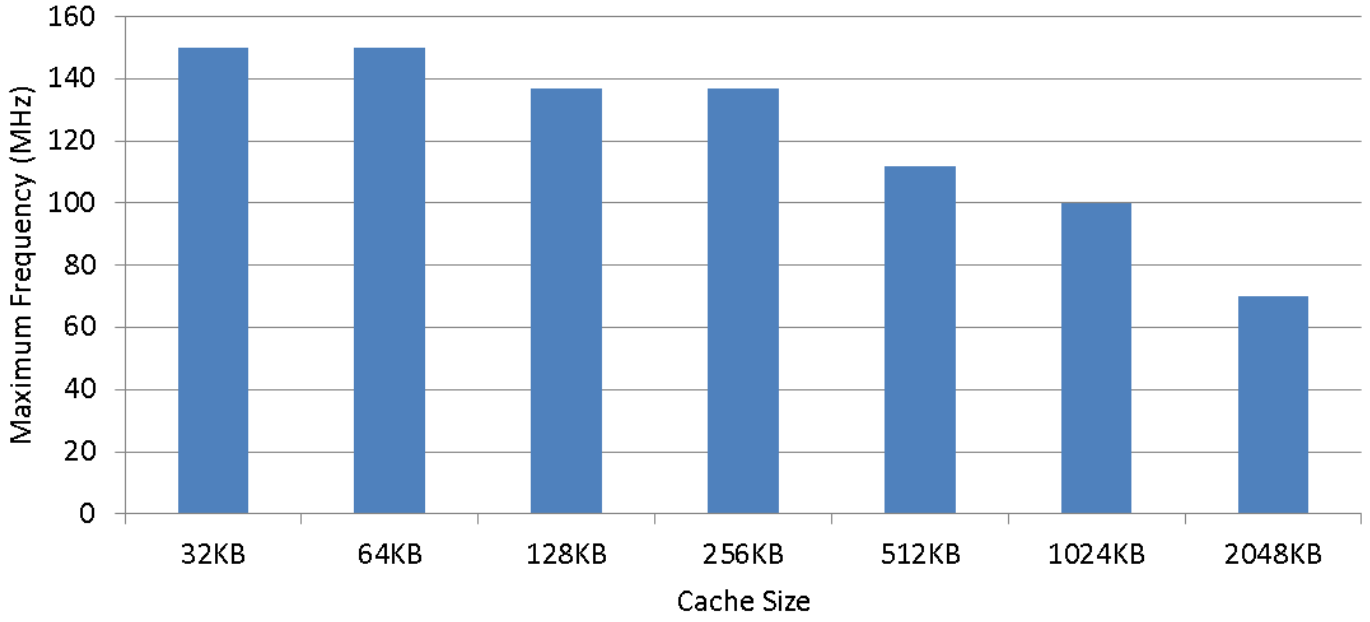
- Many FPGA programs do not consume all the BRAMs



- **Goal:** utilize all spare BRAMs in LEAP memory hierarchy
- **Problem:** need to build very large caches

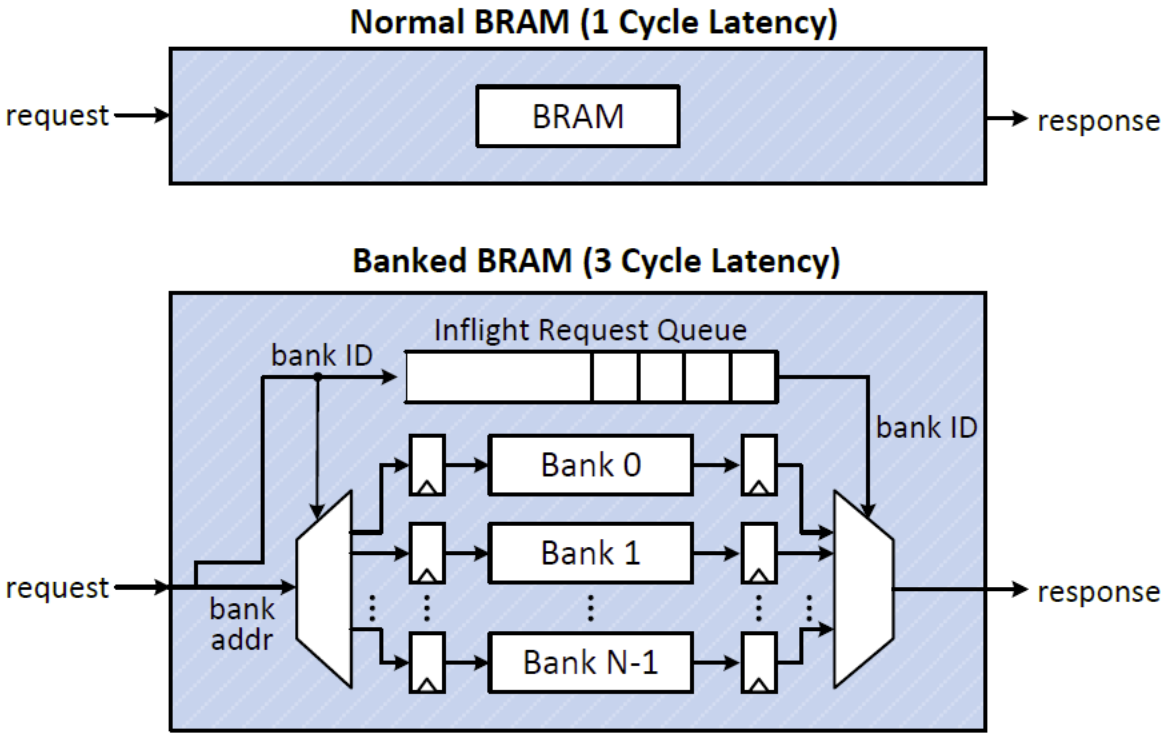
Cache Scalability Issue

- Simply scaling up BRAM-based structures may have a negative impact on operating frequency
  - BRAMs are distributed across chip, increasing wire delay



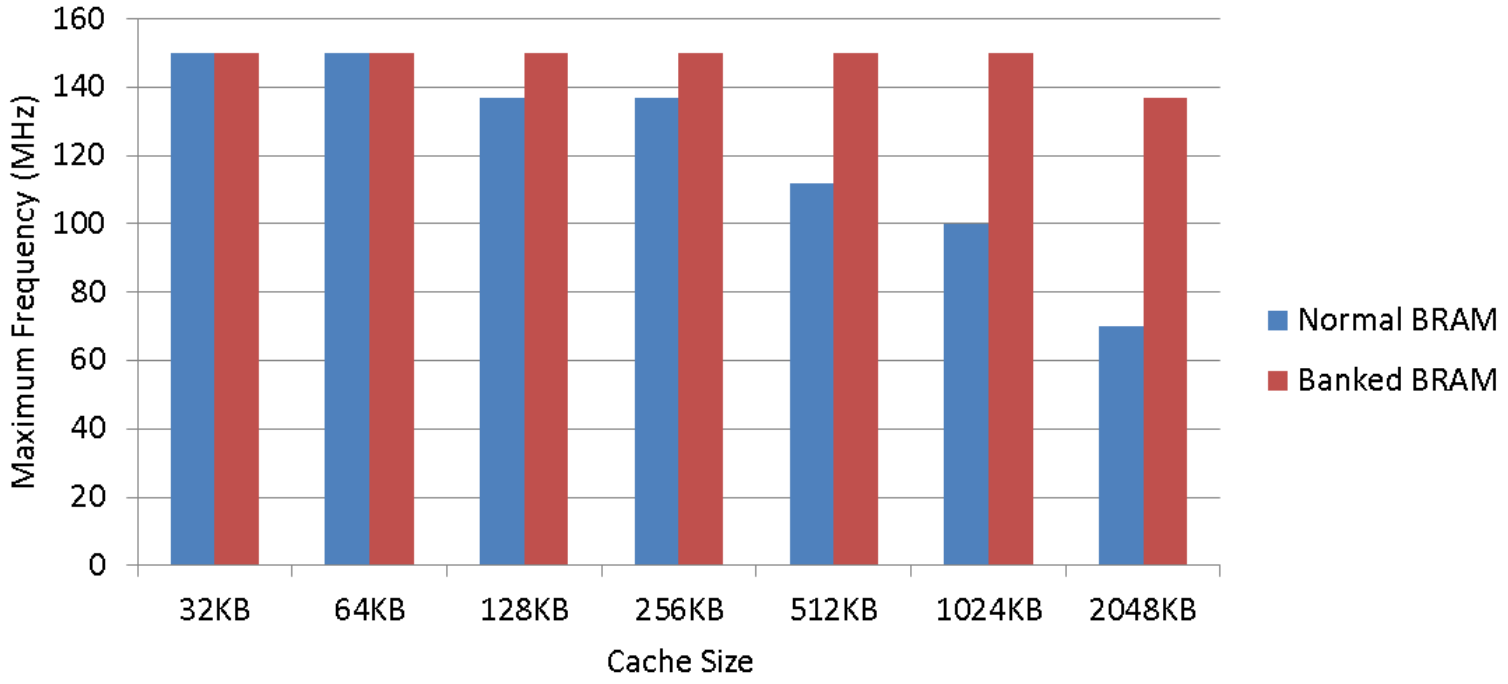
Cache Scalability Issue

- **Solution:** trade latency for frequency
  - Multi-banked BRAM structure
  - Pipelining relieves timing pressure



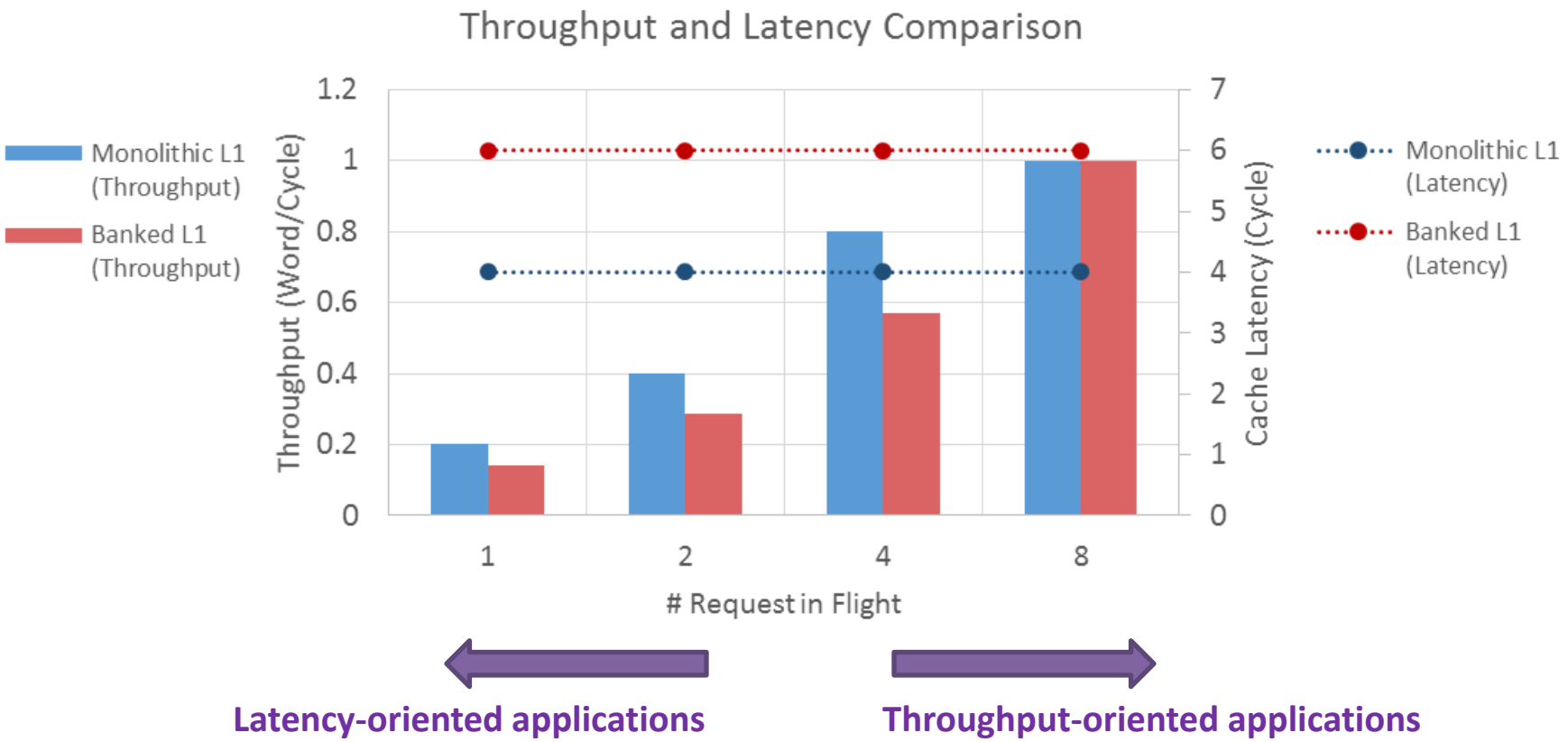
Cache Scalability Issue

- **Solution:** trade latency for frequency



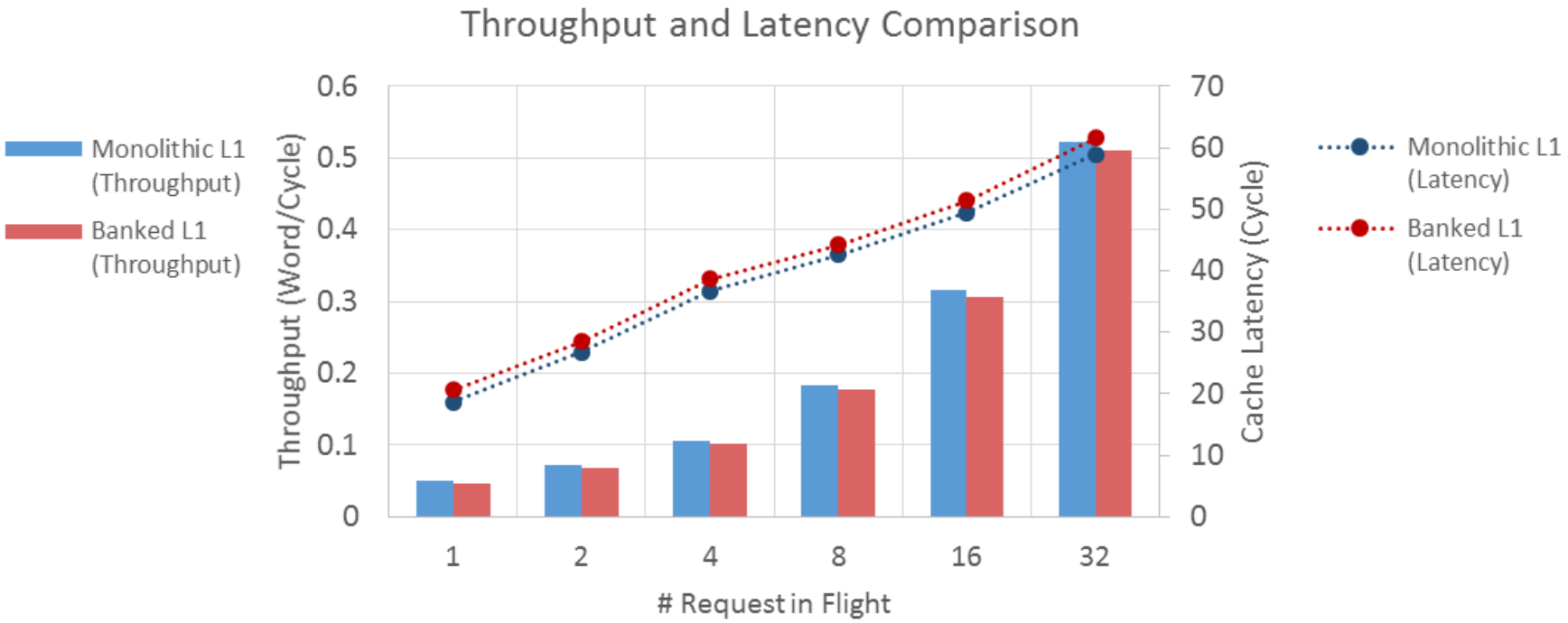
Banked Cache Overhead

- **Simple kernel (hit rate=100%)**



Banked Cache Overhead

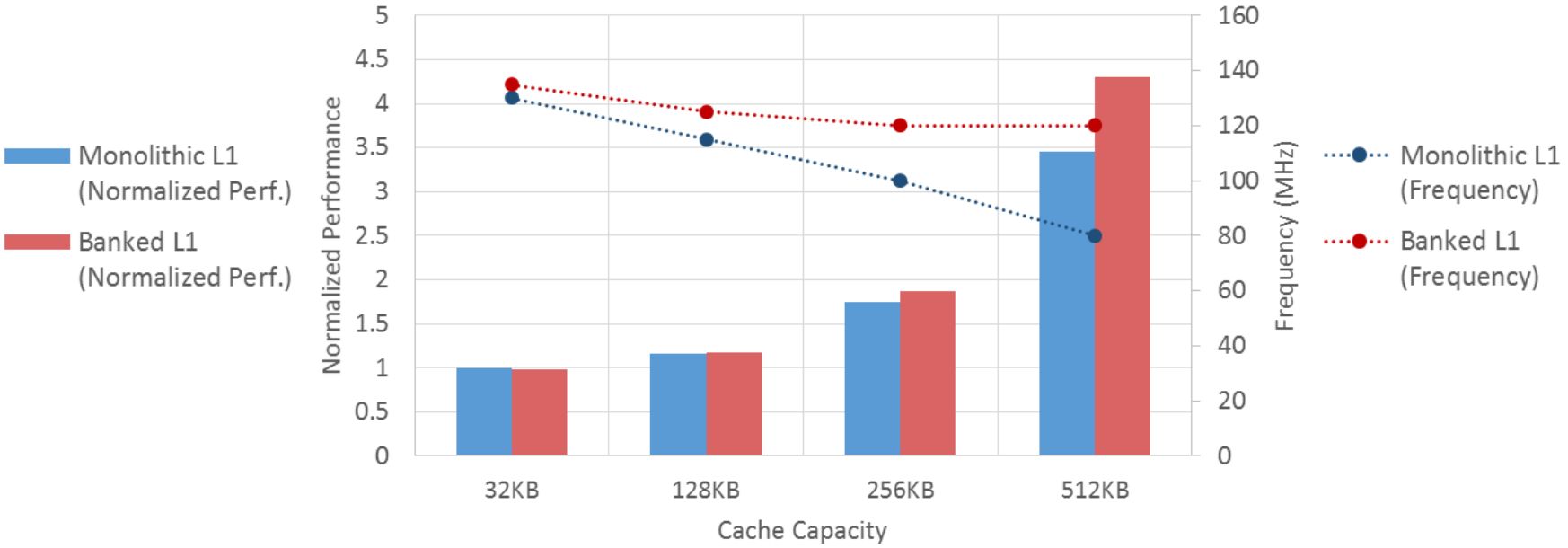
- **Simple kernel (hit rate=69%)**



Results: Scaling Private Caches

- **Case study: Merger (an HLS kernel)**

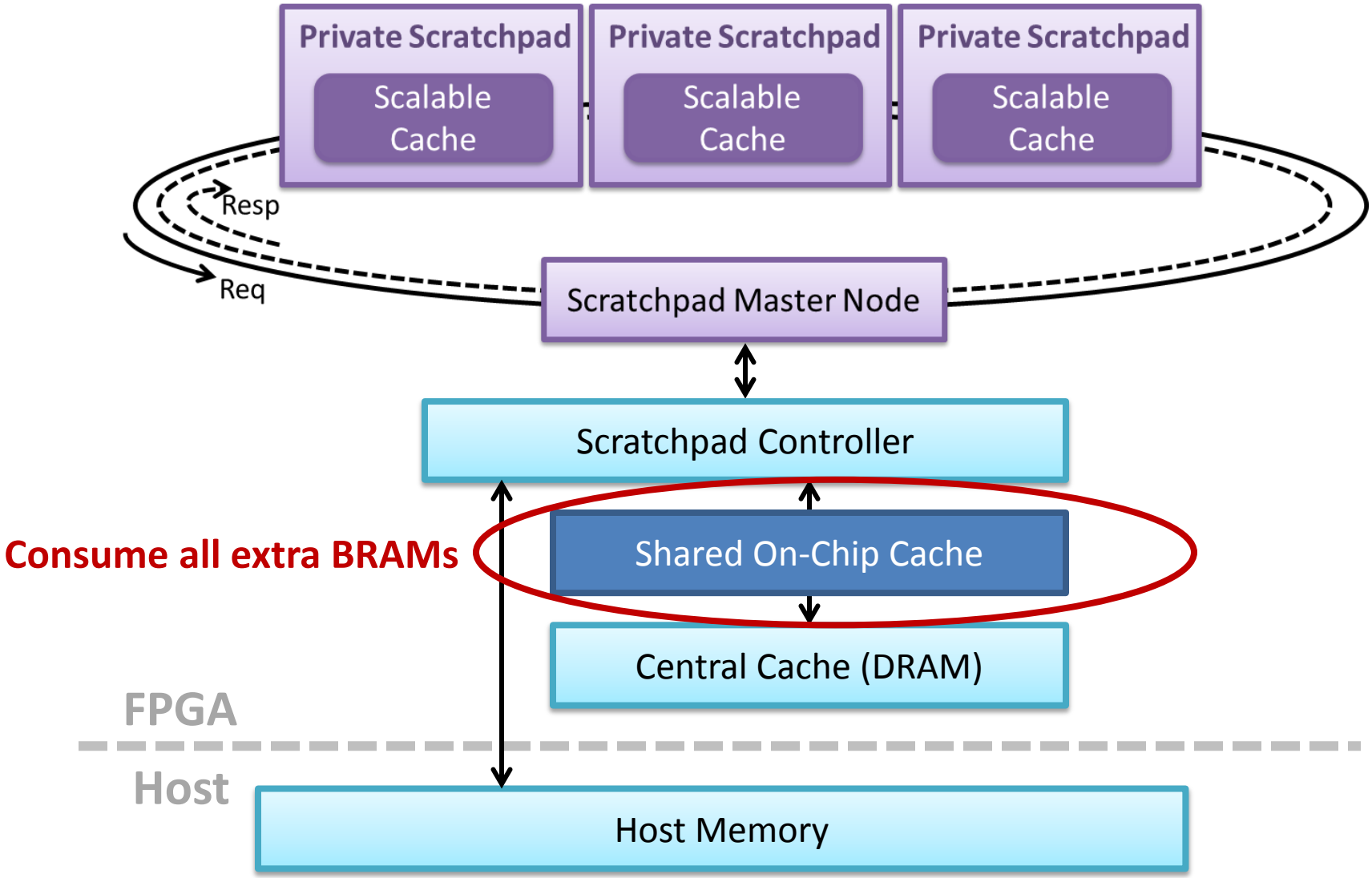
  Merger has 4 partitions: each connects to a LEAP scratchpad and forms a sorted linked list from a stream of random values.



Private or Shared Cache?

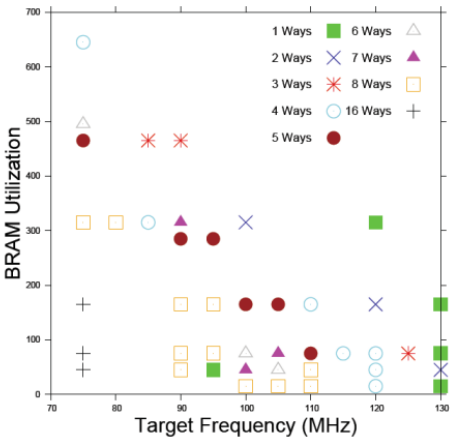
- We can now build large caches
- Where should we allocate spare BRAMs?
  - Option1: Large private caches
  - Option2: A large shared cache at the next level
- Many applications have multiple memory clients
  - Different working set sizes and runtime memory footprints

Adding a Shared Cache



Automated Optimization

Pre-build database



User Kernel Generation
(Bluespec, Verilog, HLS kernel)

User frequency,
memory demands
(ex: cache capacity)

LEAP Platform Construction

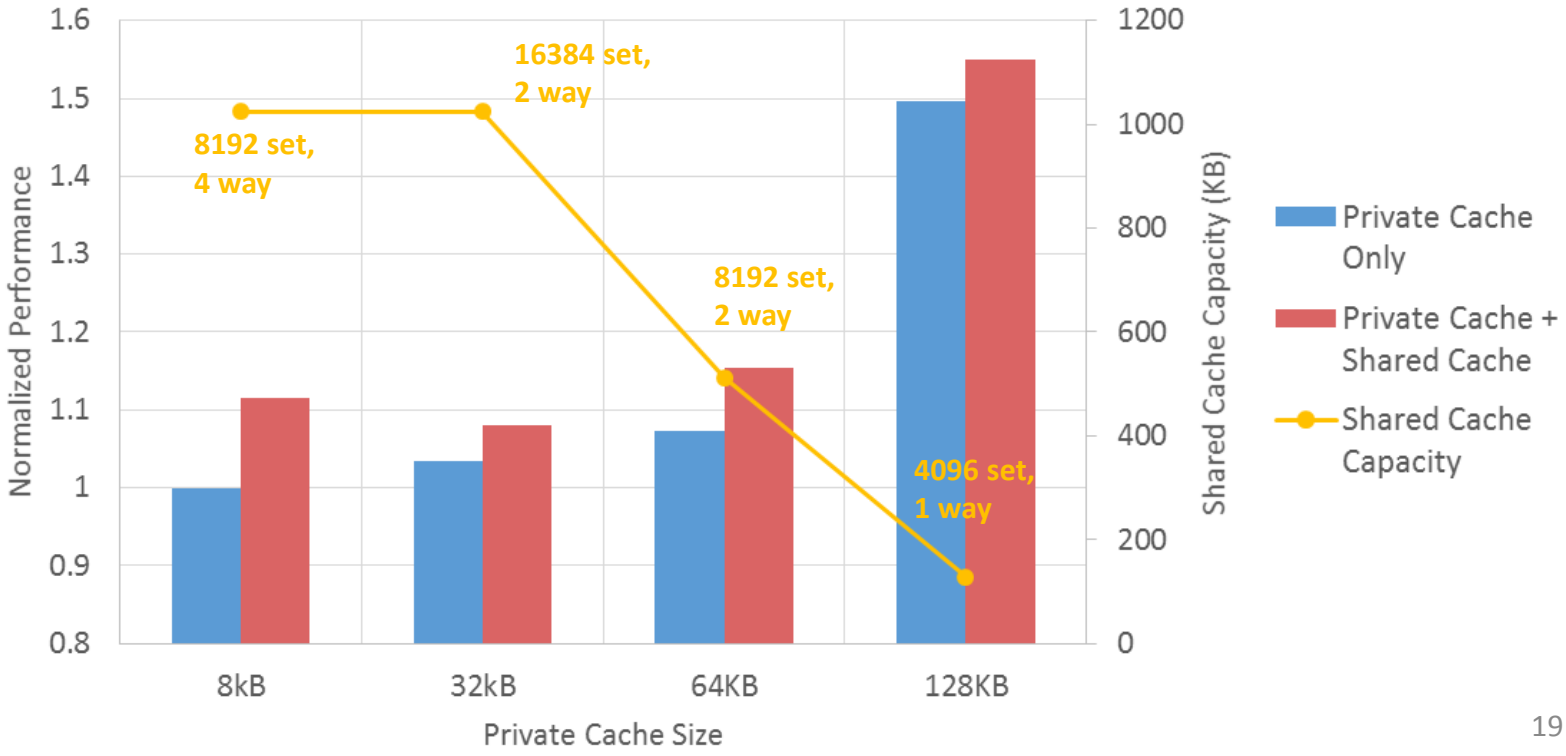
BRAM Usage
Estimation

Shared Cache Construction

FPGA Tool Chain

Results: Shared Cache

- **Case study: Filter (an HLS kernel)**
  - Filtering algorithm for K-means clustering
  - 8 partitions: each uses 3 LEAP Scratchpads



Conclusion

- It is possible to exploit unused resources to construct memory systems that accelerate the user program.
- We propose microarchitecture changes for large on-chip caches to run at high frequency.
- We make some steps toward automating the construction of memory hierarchies based on program resource utilization and frequency requirements.
- Future work:
  - Program analysis
  - Energy study

Thank You