Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks



Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Youngsok Kim, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Eric Shiu, Rahul Thakur, Daehyun Kim, Aki Kuusela, Allan Knies, Parthasarathy Ranganathan, Onur Mutlu



Google's video codec





41.9% of page scrolling energy is spent on texture tiling and color blitting



TensorFlow Mobile

77% of total energy consumption goes to data movement

Inference

49.1% of total data movement comes from texture tiling and color blitting

Prediction

Requires simple primitives: memcopy, bitwise operations, and simple arithmetic operations



we perform an experiment:

- A user opens 50 tabs (most-accessed websites)
- Scrolls through each for a few second
- Switches to the next tab

2

Compression and decompression contribute to 18.1% of the total system energy

19.6 GB of data move between CPU and ZRAM



can be implemented at PIM logic

Evaluation





63.5% of the system energy is spent on data movement 80.4% of the data movement energy comes from sub-pixel interpolation and deblocking filter Sub-pixel interpolation: **Deblocking filter:** a simple lowinterpolates the value of pass filter that attempts to pixels at non-integer location remove discontinuity in pixels



59.1% of the system energy is spent on data movement

Majority of the data movement energy comes from motion estimation

Motion estimation: compresses the frames using temporal redundancy between them



On average, <u>energy consumption</u> reduces by 49.1% using PIM core and 55.4% using PIM accelerator



On average, energy consumption reduces by 44.6% using PIM core and 54.2% using PIM accelerator