SIMDRAM: A Framework for Bit-Serial SIMD Processing using DRAM

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Data Movement Bottleneck

• Data movement is a major bottleneck

More than 60% of the total system energy is spent on data movement¹



Bandwidth-limited and power-hungry memory channel

SAFARI ¹A. Boroumand et al., "Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks," ASPLOS, 2018

Processing-in-Memory (PIM)

- **Processing-in-Memory:** moves computation closer to where the data resides
 - Reduces/eliminates the need to move data between processor and DRAM





Processing-using-Memory (PuM)

- PuM: Exploits analog operation principles of the memory circuitry to perform computation
 - Leverages the large internal bandwidth and parallelism available inside the memory arrays
- A common approach for PuM architectures is to perform bulk bitwise operations
 - Simple logical operations (e.g., AND, OR, XOR)
 - More complex operations (e.g., addition, multiplication)

Motivation, Goal, and Key Idea

- Existing PuM mechanisms are not widely applicable
 - Support only a limited and mainly basic set of operations
 - Lack the flexibility to support new operations
 - Require significant changes to the DRAM subarray
- **Goal:** Design a PuM framework that
 - Efficiently implements complex operations
 - Provides the flexibility to support new desired operations
 - Minimally changes the DRAM architecture
- **SIMDRAM:** An end-to-end processing-using-DRAM framework that provides the programming interface, the ISA, and the hardware support for:
 - Efficiently computing complex operations in DRAM
 - Providing the ability to implement arbitrary operations as required
 - Using an in-DRAM massively-parallel SIMD substrate that requires minimal changes to DRAM architecture

SIMDRAM: PuM Substrate

• SIMDRAM framework is built around a DRAM substrate that enables two techniques:

(1) Vertical data layout

most significant bit (MSB)



Pros compared to the conventional horizontal layout:

- Implicit shift operation
- Massive parallelism

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(2) Majority-based computation

$$C_{out} = AB + AC_{in} + BC_{in}$$

$$A \bullet MAJ \bullet C_{out}$$

$$C_{in} \bullet C_{out}$$

Pros compared to AND/OR/NOTbased computation:

- Higher performance
- Higher throughput
- Lower energy consumption 6







Step 1:

 Builds an efficient MAJ/NOT representation of a given desired operation from its AND/OR/NOT-based implementation



Step 2:

- Allocates DRAM rows to the operation's inputs and outputs
- Generates the sequence of DRAM commands (µProgram) to execute the desired operation

Step 3:

- Executes the µProgram to perform the operation
- Uses a **control unit** in the memory controller







Key Results

Evaluated on:

- 16 complex in-DRAM operations
- 7 commonly-used real-world applications

SIMDRAM provides:

- 88× and 5.8× the throughput of a CPU and a high-end GPU, respectively, over 16 operations
- 257× and 31× the energy efficiency of a CPU and a high-end GPU, respectively, over 16 operations
- 21× and 2.1× the performance of a CPU an a high-end GPU, over seven real-world applications

Conclusion

• SIMDRAM:

- Enables efficient computation of a flexible set and wide range of operations in a PuM massively parallel SIMD substrate
- Provides the hardware, programming, and ISA support, to:
 - Address key system integration challenges
 - Allow programmers to define and employ new operations without hardware changes

SIMDRAM is a promising PuM framework

- Can ease the adoption of processing-using-DRAM architectures
- Improve the performance and efficiency of processingusing-DRAM architectures

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