Intelligent Architectures for Intelligent Computing Systems

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Faculty Development Program MIET on Advanced Computing Techniques

SAFARI ETH zürich Carnegie Mellon

The Problem

Computing

is Bottlenecked by Data

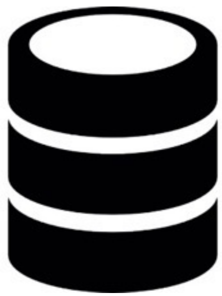
Data is Key for AI, ML, Genomics, …

- Important workloads are all data intensive

- They require rapid and efficient processing of large amounts of data

- Data is increasing
  - We can generate more than we can process

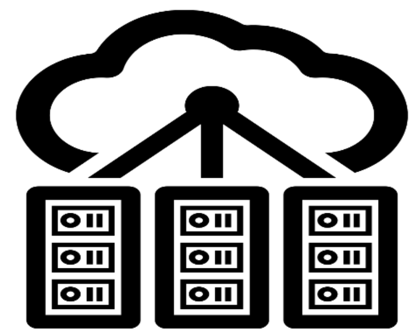
Data is Key for Future Workloads



In-memory Databases
[Mao+, EuroSys'12;
Clapp+ (**Intel**), IISWC'15]

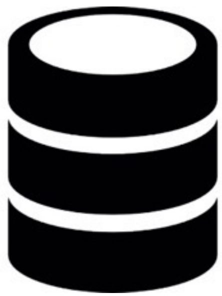
Graph/Tree Processing
[Xu+, IISWC'12; Umuroglu+, FPL'15]

In-Memory Data Analytics
[Clapp+ (**Intel**), IISWC'15;
Awan+, BDCloud'15]



Datacenter Workloads
[Kanev+ (**Google**), ISCA'15]

Data Overwhelms Modern Machines



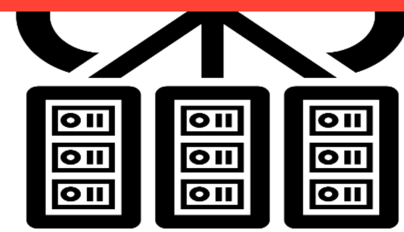
In-memory Databases

Graph/Tree Processing

Data → performance & energy bottleneck

In-Memory Data Analytics

[Clapp+ (**Intel**), IISWC'15;
Awan+, BDCloud'15]



Datacenter Workloads

[Kanev+ (**Google**), ISCA'15]

Data is Key for Future Workloads

Chrome

Google's web browser

TensorFlow Mobile

Google's machine learning framework

Video Playback

Google's **video codec**

Video Capture

Google's **video codec**

Data Overwhelms Modern Machines

Chrome

TensorFlow Mobile

Data → performance & energy bottleneck

Video Playback

Google's **video codec**

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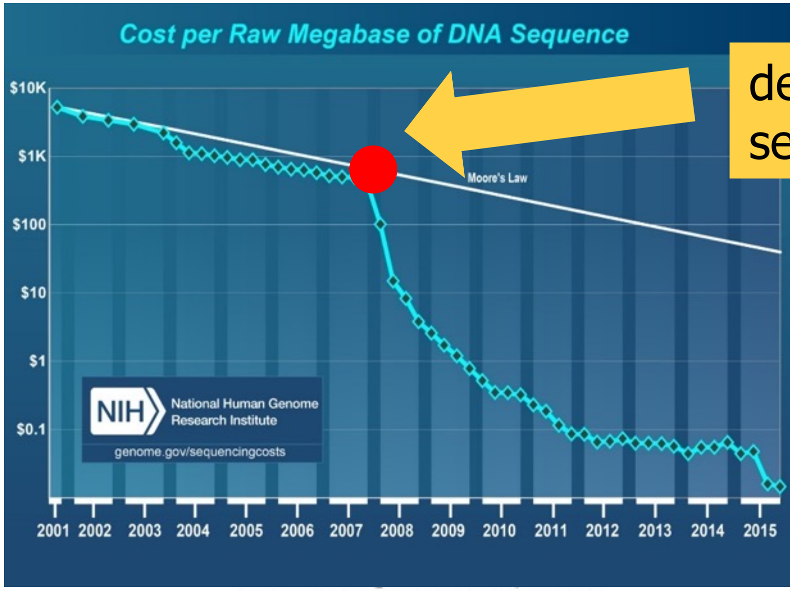
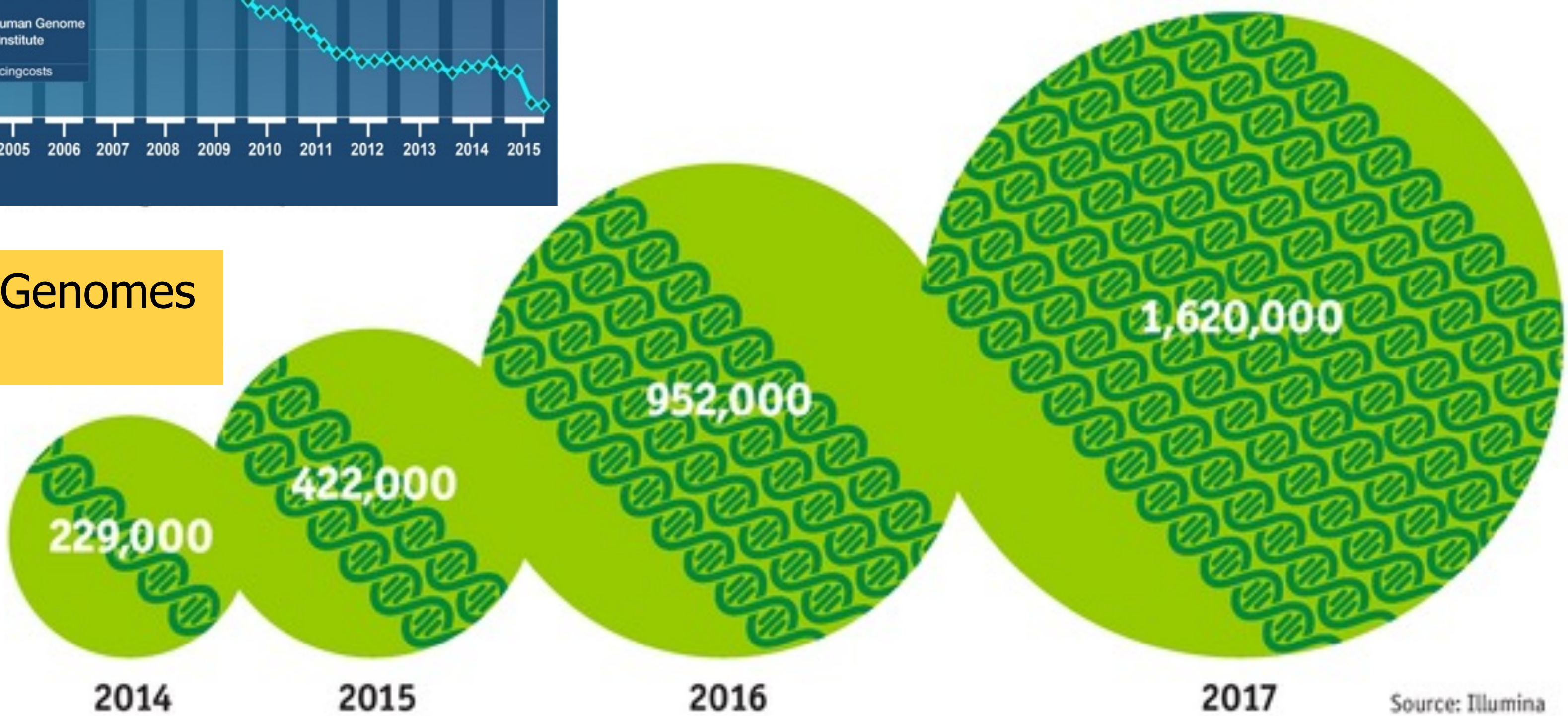
Data is Key for Future Workloads



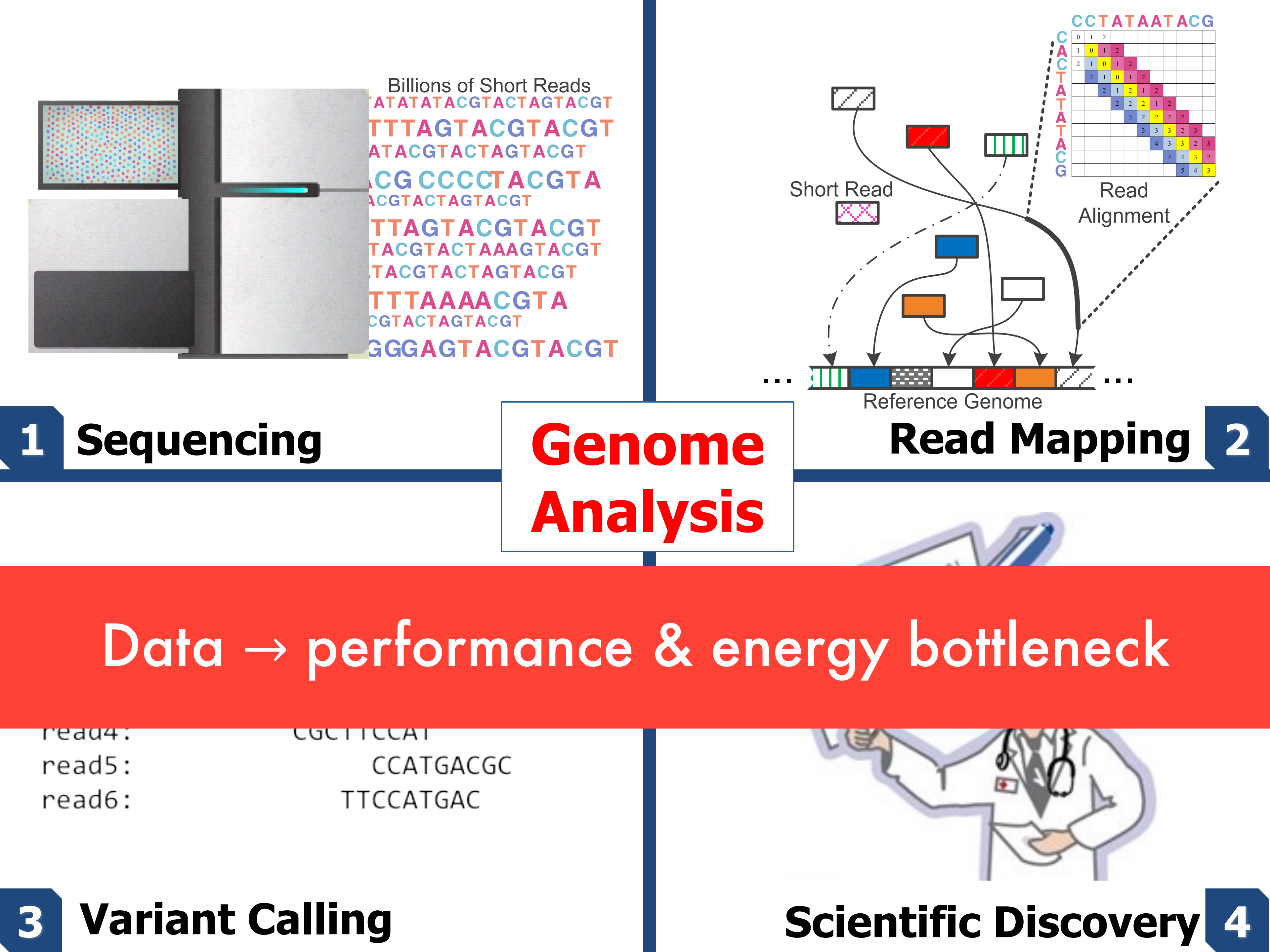
development of high-throughput sequencing (HTS) technologies

Number of Genomes Sequenced



The Economist

http://www.economist.com/news/21631808-so-much-genetic-data-so-many-uses-genes-unzipped



Billions of Short Reads
Short Read
Read Alignment
Reference Genome
1 Sequencing
Read Mapping 2
Genome Analysis
Data → performance & energy bottleneck
read5: CCATGACGC
read6: TTCCATGAC
3 Variant Calling
Scientific Discovery 4

New Genome Sequencing Technologies

Nanopore sequencing technology and tools for genome assembly: computational analysis of the current state, bottlenecks and future directions

Damla Senol Cali ✉, Jeremie S Kim, Saugata Ghose, Can Alkan, Onur Mutlu

Briefings in Bioinformatics, bby017, https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bby017
Published: 02 April 2018 **Article history** ▾

Oxford Nanopore MinION

Senol Cali+, "**Nanopore Sequencing Technology and Tools for Genome Assembly: Computational Analysis of the Current State, Bottlenecks and Future Directions**," Briefings in Bioinformatics, 2018.
[Open arxiv.org version]

New Genome Sequencing Technologies

Nanopore sequencing technology and tools for genome assembly: computational analysis of the current state, bottlenecks and future directions

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Briefings in Bioinformatics, bby017, https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bby017

Published: 02 April 2018 **Article history ▾**

Oxford Nanopore MinION

Data → performance & energy bottleneck

Accelerating Genome Analysis [IEEE MICRO 2020]

- Mohammed Alser, Zulal Bingol, Damla Senol Cali, Jeremie Kim, Saugata Ghose, Can Alkan, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey"
  IEEE Micro (***IEEE MICRO***), Vol. 40, No. 5, pages 65-75, September/October 2020.
  [Slides (pptx)(pdf)]
  [Talk Video (1 hour 2 minutes)]

Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey

Mohammed Alser
ETH Zürich

Zülal Bingöl
Bilkent University

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Jeremie Kim
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University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign and Carnegie Mellon University

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ETH Zurich, Carnegie Mellon University, and Bilkent University

FPGA-based Near-Memory Analytics

- Gagandeep Singh, Mohammed Alser, Damla Senol Cali, Dionysios Diamantopoulos, Juan Gómez-Luna, Henk Corporaal, and Onur Mutlu, **"FPGA-based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications"**
  IEEE Micro ***(IEEE MICRO)***, 2021.

FPGA-based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications

Gagandeep Singh[◇] **Mohammed Alser**[◇] **Damla Senol Cali**[⋈]
Dionysios Diamantopoulos[▽] **Juan Gómez-Luna**[◇]
Henk Corporaal[⋆] **Onur Mutlu**[◇⋈]

[◇]*ETH Zürich* [⋈]*Carnegie Mellon University*
[⋆]*Eindhoven University of Technology* [▽]*IBM Research Europe*

GenASM Framework [MICRO 2020]

- Damla Senol Cali, Gurpreet S. Kalsi, Zulal Bingol, Can Firtina, Lavanya Subramanian, Jeremie S. Kim, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Mohammed Alser, Juan Gomez-Luna, Amirali Boroumand, Anant Nori, Allison Scibisz, Sreenivas Subramoney, Can Alkan, Saugata Ghose, and Onur Mutlu,
"GenASM: A High-Performance, Low-Power Approximate String Matching Acceleration Framework for Genome Sequence Analysis"
*Proceedings of the 53rd International Symposium on Microarchitecture (**MICRO**)*, Virtual, October 2020.
[Lighting Talk Video (1.5 minutes)]
[Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (18 minutes)]
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]

GenASM: A High-Performance, Low-Power Approximate String Matching Acceleration Framework for Genome Sequence Analysis

Damla Senol Cali[†⋈] Gurpreet S. Kalsi[⋈] Zülal Bingöl[▽] Can Firtina[◇] Lavanya Subramanian[‡] Jeremie S. Kim[◇†]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[⊙] Mohammed Alser[◇] Juan Gomez-Luna[◇] Amirali Boroumand[†] Anant Nori[⋈]
Allison Scibisz[†] Sreenivas Subramoney[⋈] Can Alkan[▽] Saugata Ghose[⋆†] Onur Mutlu[◇†▽]

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[‡]*Facebook* [⊙]*King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok* [⋆]*University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign*

In-Storage Genome Filtering [ASPLOS 2022]

- Nika Mansouri Ghiasi, Jisung Park, Harun Mustafa, Jeremie Kim, Ataberk Olgun, Arvid Gollwitzer, Damla Senol Cali, Can Firtina, Haiyu Mao, Nour Almadhoun Alserr, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Nandita Vijaykumar, Mohammed Alser, and Onur Mutlu,
"GenStore: A High-Performance and Energy-Efficient In-Storage Computing System for Genome Sequence Analysis"
*Proceedings of the 27th International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems (**ASPLOS**)*, Virtual, February-March 2022.
[Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Talk Video (90 seconds)]

GenStore: A High-Performance In-Storage Processing System for Genome Sequence Analysis

Nika Mansouri Ghiasi[1] Jisung Park[1] Harun Mustafa[1] Jeremie Kim[1] Ataberk Olgun[1]
Arvid Gollwitzer[1] Damla Senol Cali[2] Can Firtina[1] Haiyu Mao[1] Nour Almadhoun Alserr[1]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[3] Nandita Vijaykumar[4] Mohammed Alser[1] Onur Mutlu[1]

[1]ETH Zürich [2]Bionano Genomics [3]KMUTNB [4]University of Toronto

Future of Genome Sequencing & Analysis

Mohammed Alser, Zülal Bingöl, Damla Senol Cali, Jeremie Kim, Saugata Ghose, Can Alkan, Onur Mutlu
"Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey" IEEE Micro, August 2020.

MinION from ONT

Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey
Sept.-Oct. 2020, pp. 65-75, vol. 40
DOI Bookmark: 10.1109/MM.2020.3013728

FPGA-Based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications
July-Aug. 2021, pp. 39-48, vol. 41
DOI Bookmark: 10.1109/MM.2021.3088396

SmidgION from ONT

More on Fast & Efficient Genome Analysis …

- Onur Mutlu,
  "Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey"
  Invited Lecture at Technion, Virtual, 26 January 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (1 hour 37 minutes, including Q&A)]
  [Related Invited Paper (at IEEE Micro, 2020)]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r7sn41lH-4A

Detailed Lectures on Genome Analysis

- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 3a
  - **Introduction to Genome Sequence Analysis** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CrRb32v7SJc&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=5
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 8
  - **Intelligent Genome Analysis** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ygmQpdDTL7o&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=14
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 9a
  - **GenASM: Approx. String Matching Accelerator** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XoLpzmN-Pas&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=15
- Accelerating Genomics Project Course, Fall 2020, Lecture 1
  - **Accelerating Genomics** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgjl8ZyLsAg&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9E2bBVAgCqLgwiDRQDTyId

Data Overwhelms Modern Machines …

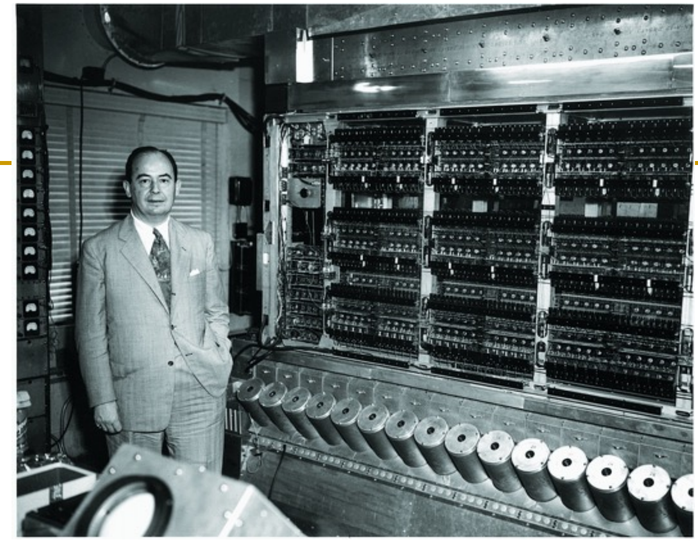
- Storage/memory capability

- Communication capability

- Computation capability

- Greatly impacts robustness, energy, performance, cost

A Computing System



- Three key components
- Computation
- Communication
- Storage/memory

Burks, Goldstein, von Neumann, "Preliminary discussion of the logical design of an electronic computing instrument," 1946.

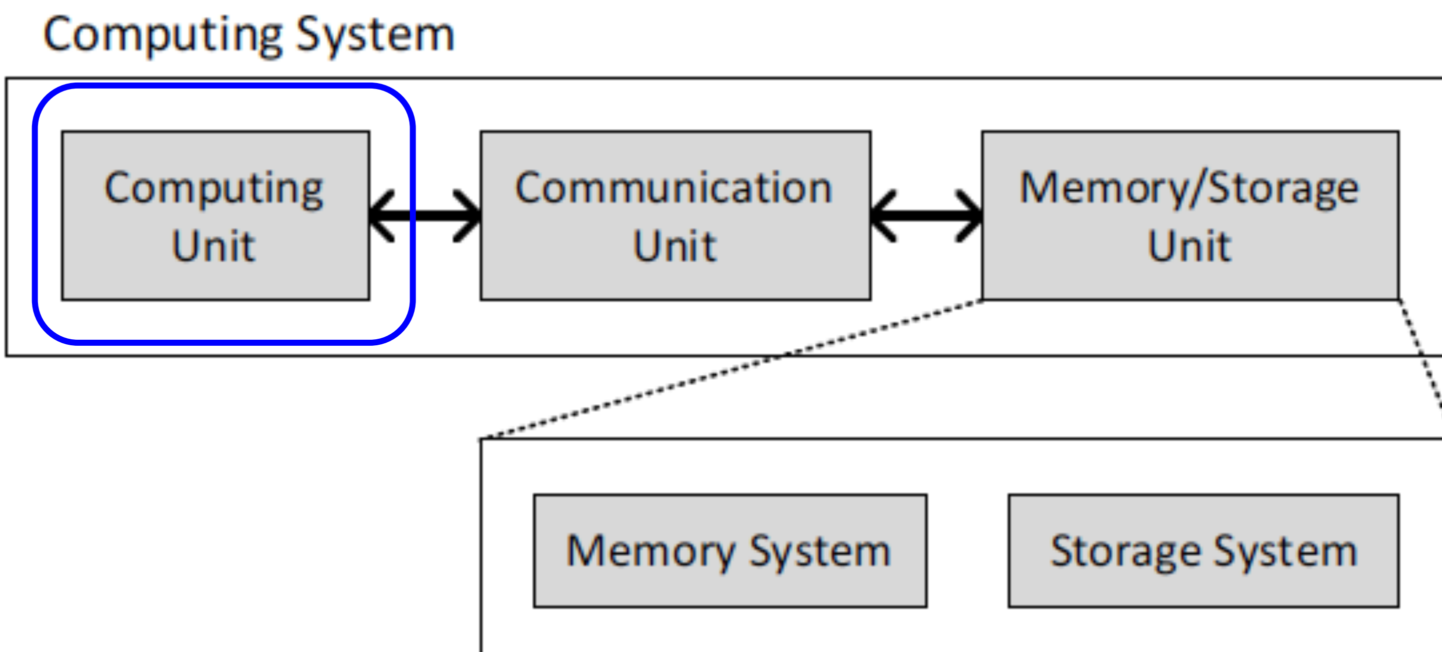
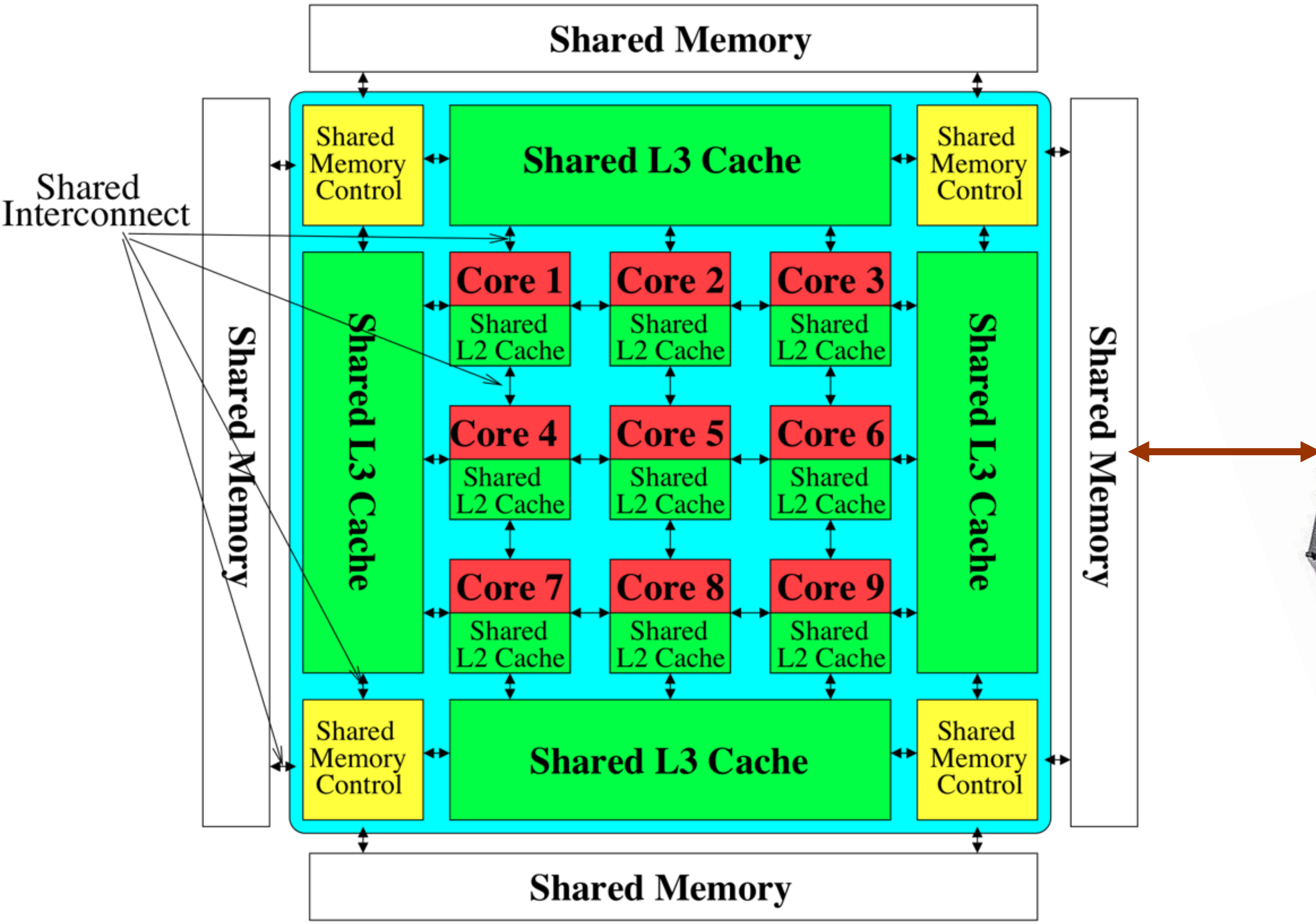


Image source: https://lbsitbytes2010.wordpress.com/2013/03/29/john-von-neumann-roll-no-15/

Perils of Processor-Centric Design



Most of the theystem is dedicated to storing and moving data

Yet, system is still bottlenecked by memory

Data Overwhelms Modern Machines

Chrome

TensorFlow Mobile

Data → performance & energy bottleneck

VP9

YouTube

Video Playback

Google's **video codec**

VP9

YouTube

Video Capture

Google's **video codec**

Data Movement Overwhelms Modern Machines

- Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Youngsok Kim, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Eric Shiu, Rahul Thakur, Daehyun Kim, Aki Kuusela, Allan Knies, Parthasarathy Ranganathan, and Onur Mutlu, **"Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks"** *Proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems* (***ASPLOS***), Williamsburg, VA, USA, March 2018.

62.7% of the total system energy is spent on data movement

Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks

Amirali Boroumand[1] Saugata Ghose[1] Youngsok Kim[2]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[1] Eric Shiu[3] Rahul Thakur[3] Daehyun Kim[4,3]
Aki Kuusela[3] Allan Knies[3] Parthasarathy Ranganathan[3] Onur Mutlu[5,1]

Axiom

An Intelligent Architecture

Handles Data Well

How to Handle Data Well

- Ensure data does not overwhelm the components
  - via intelligent algorithms
  - via intelligent architectures
  - via whole system designs: algorithm-architecture-devices

- Take advantage of vast amounts of data and metadata
  - to improve architectural & system-level decisions

- Understand and exploit properties of (different) data
  - to improve algorithms & architectures in various metrics

Corollaries: Architectures Today …

- Architectures are terrible at dealing with data
  - Designed to mainly store and move data vs. to compute
  - They are processor-centric as opposed to **data-centric**

- Architectures are terrible at taking advantage of vast amounts of data (and metadata) available to them
  - Designed to make simple decisions, ignoring lots of data
  - They make human-driven decisions vs. **data-driven**

- Architectures are terrible at knowing and exploiting different properties of application data
  - Designed to treat all data as the same
  - They make component-aware decisions vs. **data-aware**

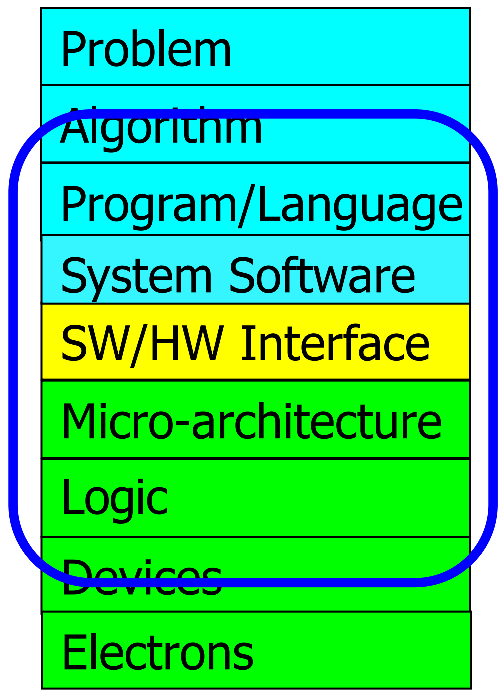
Fundamentally Better Architectures

Data-centric

Data-driven

Data-aware

We Need to Revisit the Entire Stack



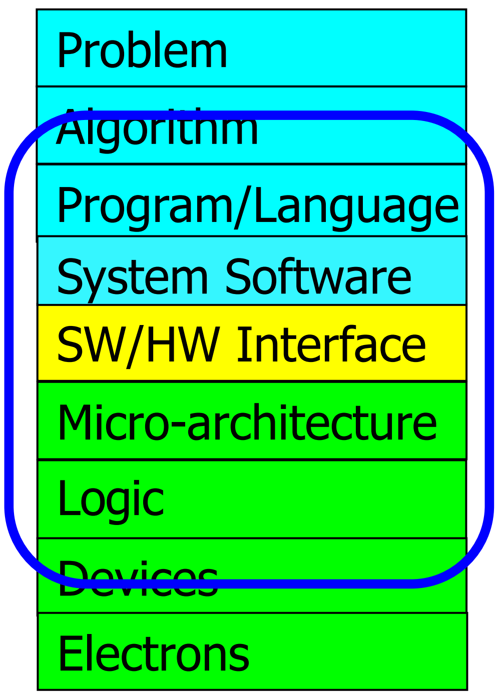
We can get there step by step

Axiom

To achieve the highest energy efficiency and performance:

we must take an expanded view

of computer architecture



Co-design across the hierarchy: Algorithms to devices

Specialize as much as possible within the design goals

Fundamentally Better Architectures

Data-centric

Data-driven

Data-aware

Historical: Opportunities at the Bottom

There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"**There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom: An Invitation to Enter a New Field of Physics**" was a lecture given by physicist Richard Feynman at the annual American Physical Society meeting at Caltech on December 29, 1959.[1] Feynman considered the possibility of direct manipulation of individual atoms as a more powerful form of synthetic chemistry than those used at the time. Although versions of the talk were reprinted in a few popular magazines, it went largely unnoticed and did not inspire the conceptual beginnings of the field. Beginning in the 1980s, nanotechnology advocates cited it to establish the scientific credibility of their work.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/There%27s_Plenty_of_Room_at_the_Bottom

Historical: Opportunities at the Bottom (II)

There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Feynman considered some ramifications of a general ability to manipulate matter on an atomic scale. He was particularly interested in the possibilities of denser computer circuitry, and microscopes that could see things much smaller than is possible with scanning electron microscopes. These ideas were later realized by the use of the scanning tunneling microscope, the atomic force microscope and other examples of scanning probe microscopy and storage systems such as Millipede, created by researchers at IBM.

Feynman also suggested that it should be possible, in principle, to make nanoscale machines that "arrange the atoms the way we want", and do chemical synthesis by mechanical manipulation.

He also presented the possibility of "swallowing the doctor", an idea that he credited in the essay to his friend and graduate student Albert Hibbs. This concept involved building a tiny, swallowable surgical robot.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/There%27s_Plenty_of_Room_at_the_Bottom

Historical: Opportunities at the Top

REVIEW

There's plenty of room at the Top: What will drive computer performance after Moore's law?

Charles E. Leiserson[1], Neil C. Thompson[1,2,*], Joel S. Emer[1,3], Bradley C. Kuszmaul[1,†], Butler W. Lampson[1,4], ...

+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 05 Jun 2020:
Vol. 368, Issue 6495, eaam9744
DOI: 10.1126/science.aam9744

Much of the improvement in computer performance comes from decades of miniaturization of computer components, a trend that was foreseen by the Nobel Prize–winning physicist Richard Feynman in his 1959 address, "There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom," to the American Physical Society. In 1975, Intel founder Gordon Moore predicted the regularity of this miniaturization trend, now called Moore's law, which, until recently, doubled the number of transistors on computer chips every 2 years.

Unfortunately, semiconductor miniaturization is running out of steam as a viable way to grow computer performance—there isn't much more room at the "Bottom." If growth in computing power stalls, practically all industries will face challenges to their productivity. Nevertheless, opportunities for growth in computing performance will still be available, especially at the "Top" of the computing-technology stack: software, algorithms, and hardware architecture.

https://science.sciencemag.org/content/368/6495/eaam9744

Axiom, Revisited

There **is** plenty of room both at the top and at the bottom

but **much more so**

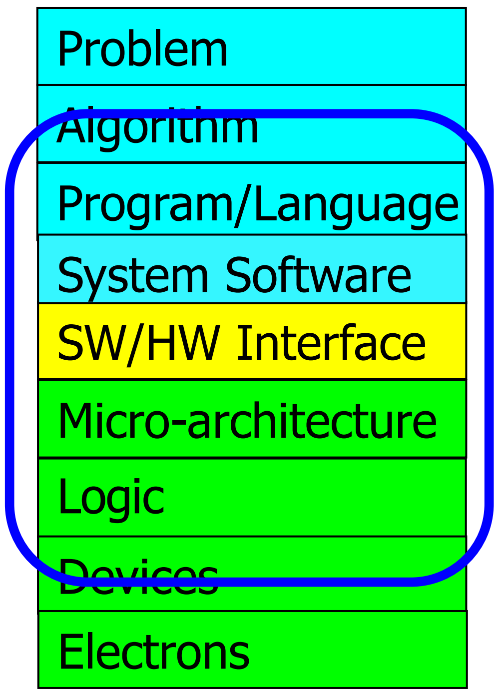
when you

communicate well between and optimize across

the top and the bottom

Hence the Expanded View

Computer Architecture (expanded view)



Fundamentally Better Architectures

Data-centric

Data-driven

Data-aware

Data-Centric (Memory-Centric) Architectures

Data-Centric Architectures: Properties

- **Process data where it resides** (where it makes sense)
  - Processing in and near memory structures

- **Low-latency and low-energy data access**
  - Low latency memory
  - Low energy memory

- **Low-cost data storage and processing**
  - High capacity memory at low cost: hybrid memory, compression

- **Intelligent data management**
  - Intelligent controllers handling robustness, security, cost, perf.

Processing Data Where It Makes Sense

Processing in/near Memory: An Old Idea

- Kautz, "Cellular Logic-in-Memory Arrays", IEEE TC 1969.

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTERS, VOL. C-18, NO. 8, AUGUST 1969

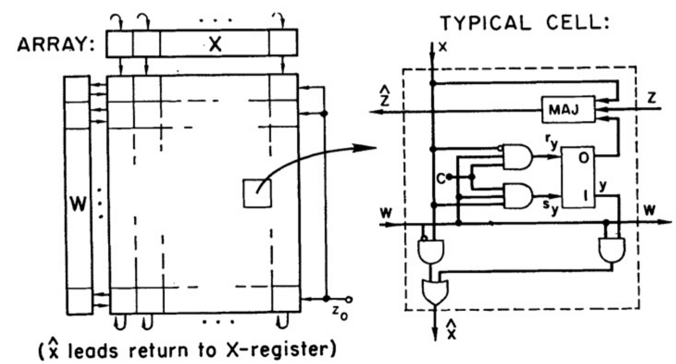
Cellular Logic-in-Memory Arrays

WILLIAM H. KAUTZ, MEMBER, IEEE

Abstract—As a direct consequence of large-scale integration, many advantages in the design, fabrication, testing, and use of digital circuitry can be achieved if the circuits can be arranged in a two-dimensional iterative, or cellular, array of identical elementary networks, or cells. When a small amount of storage is included in each cell, the same array may be regarded either as a logically enhanced memory array, or as a logic array whose elementary gates and connections can be "programmed" to realize a desired logical behavior.

In this paper the specific engineering features of such cellular logic-in-memory (CLIM) arrays are discussed, and one such special-purpose array, a cellular sorting array, is described in detail to illustrate how these features may be achieved in a particular design. It is shown how the cellular sorting array can be employed as a single-address, multiword memory that keeps in order all words stored within it. It can also be used as a content-addressed memory, a pushdown memory, a buffer memory, and (with a lower logical efficiency) a programmable array for the realization of arbitrary switching functions. A second version of a sorting array, operating on a different sorting principle, is also described.

Index Terms—Cellular logic, large-scale integration, logic arrays logic in memory, push-down memory, sorting, switching functions.



CELL EQUATIONS: $\hat{x} = \bar{w}x + wy$

$s_y = wcx, \quad r_y = wc\bar{x}$

$\hat{z} = M(x, \bar{y}, z) = x\bar{y} + z(x + \bar{y})$

Fig. 1. Cellular sorting array I.

https://doi.org/10.1109/T-C.1969.222754

Processing in/near Memory: An Old Idea

- Stone, "A Logic-in-Memory Computer," IEEE TC 1970.

A Logic-in-Memory Computer

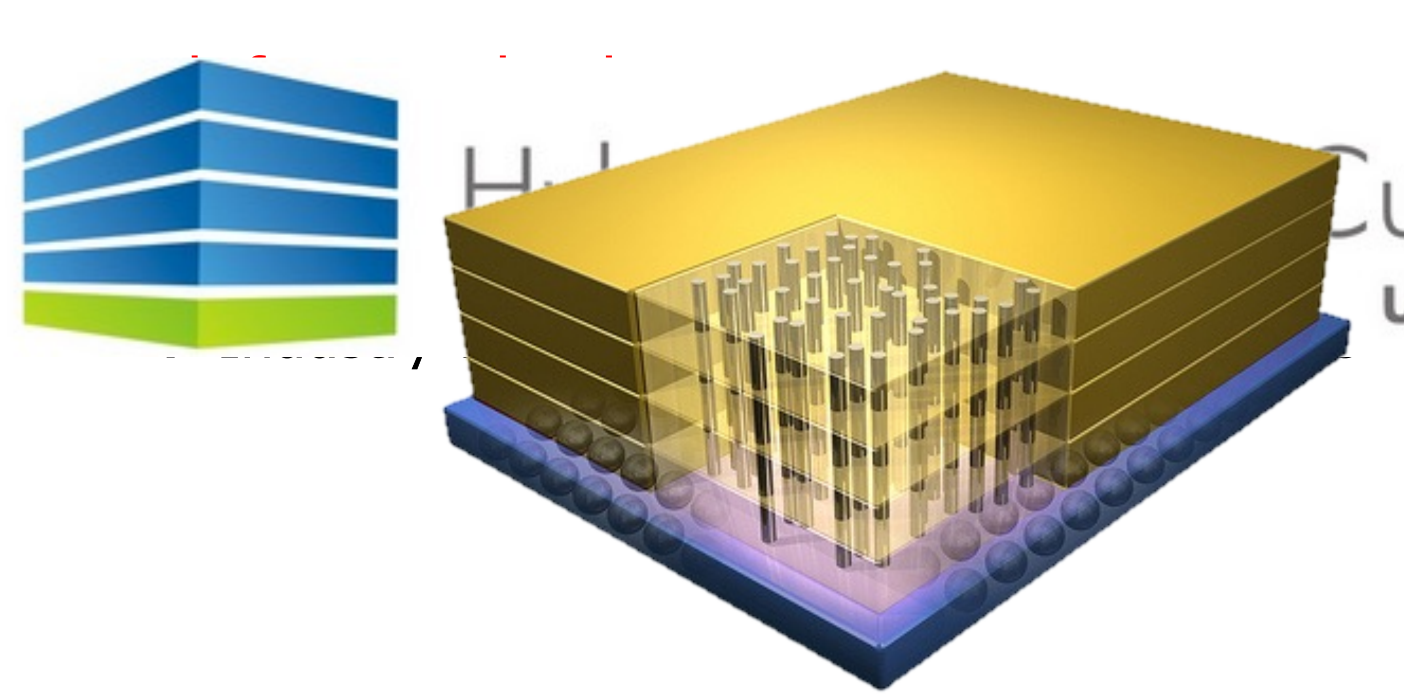
HAROLD S. STONE

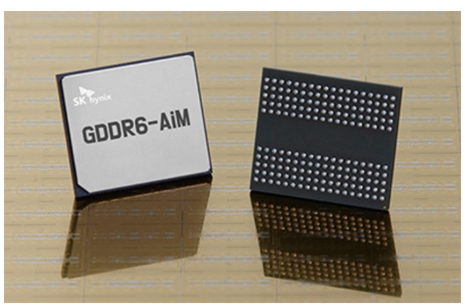
Abstract—If, as presently projected, the cost of microelectronic arrays in the future will tend to reflect the number of pins on the array rather than the number of gates, the logic-in-memory array is an extremely attractive computer component. Such an array is essentially a microelectronic memory with some combinational logic associated with each storage element.

Why In-Memory Computation Today?

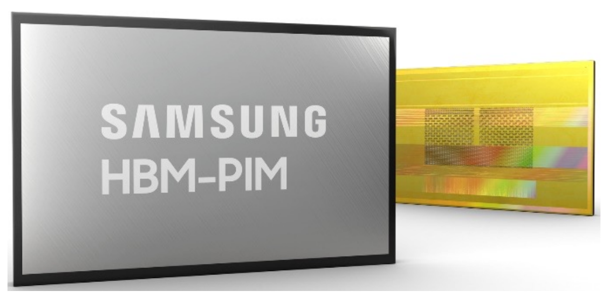
- Push from Technology
  - DRAM Scaling at jeopardy
    - → Controllers close to DRAM
    - → Industry open to new memory architectures

Why In-Memory Computation Today?

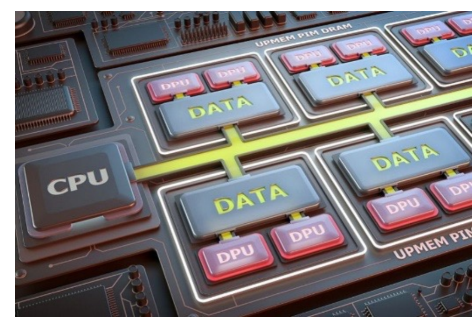




[SK Hynix 2022]



[Samsung 2021]



[UPMEM 2019]

Memory Scaling Issues **Were** Real

- Onur Mutlu,
  "Memory Scaling: A Systems Architecture Perspective"
  Proceedings of the 5th International Memory Workshop (***IMW***), Monterey, CA, May 2013. Slides (pptx) (pdf)
  EETimes Reprint

Memory Scaling: A Systems Architecture Perspective

Onur Mutlu
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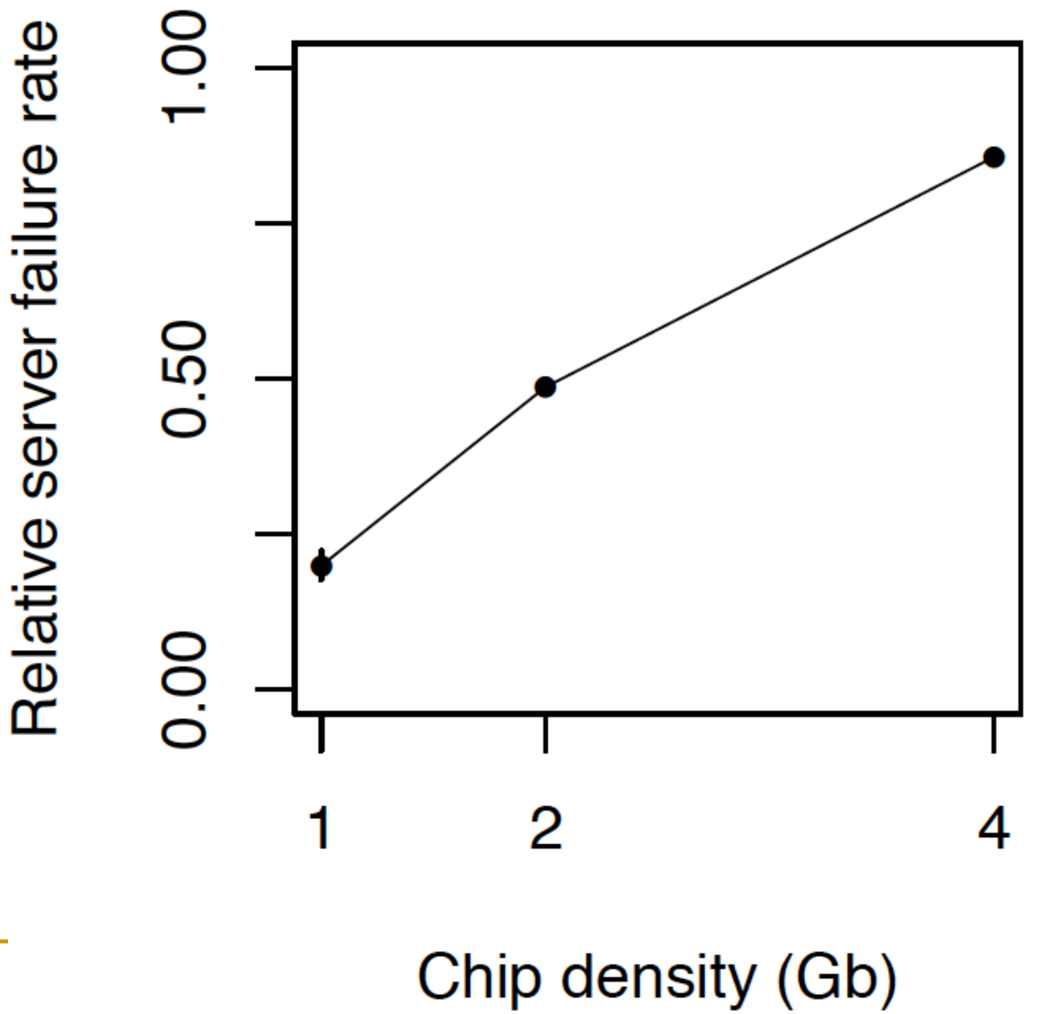
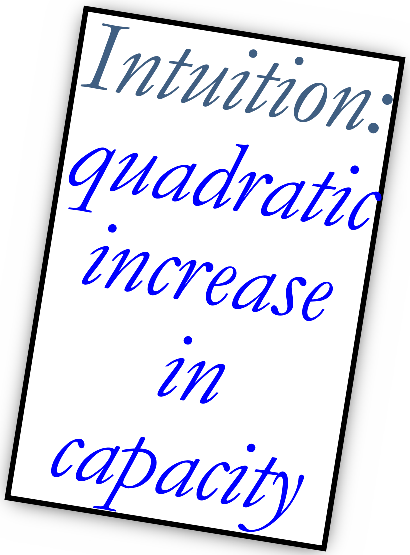
onur@cmu.edu
http://users.ece.cmu.edu/~omutlu/

https://people.inf.ethz.ch/omutlu/pub/memory-scaling_memcon13.pdf

As Memory Scales, It Becomes Unreliable

- Data from all of Facebook's servers worldwide
- Meza+, "Revisiting Memory Errors in Large-Scale Production Data Centers," DSN'15.





Large-Scale Failure Analysis of DRAM Chips

- Analysis and modeling of memory errors found in all of Facebook's server fleet

- Justin Meza, Qiang Wu, Sanjeev Kumar, and Onur Mutlu,
"Revisiting Memory Errors in Large-Scale Production Data Centers: Analysis and Modeling of New Trends from the Field"
Proceedings of the 45th Annual IEEE/IFIP International Conference on Dependable Systems and Networks (***DSN***), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2015.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [DRAM Error Model]

Revisiting Memory Errors in Large-Scale Production Data Centers: Analysis and Modeling of New Trends from the Field

Justin Meza Qiang Wu * Sanjeev Kumar * Onur Mutlu
Carnegie Mellon University * Facebook, Inc.

Infrastructures to Understand Such Issues

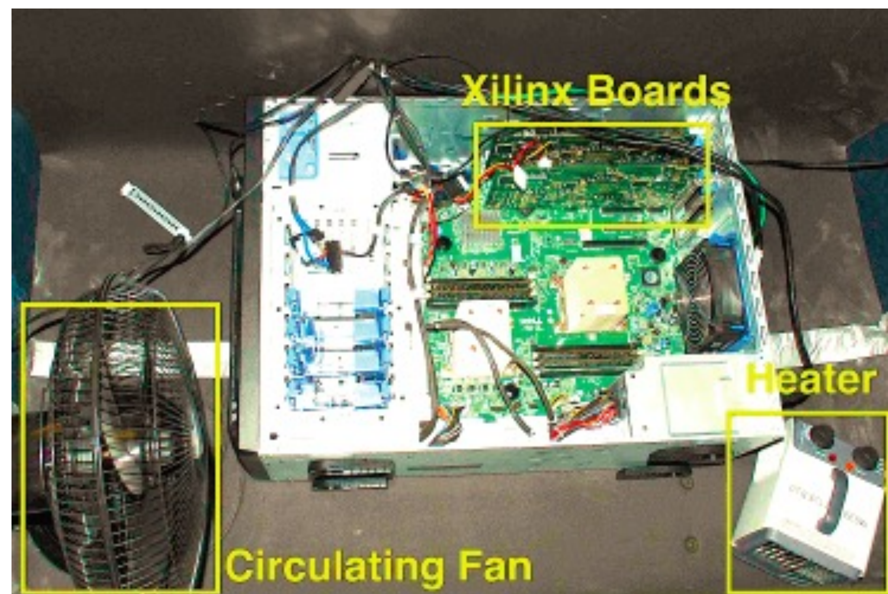
An Experimental Study of Data Retention Behavior in Modern DRAM Devices: Implications for Retention Time Profiling Mechanisms (Liu et al., ISCA 2013)

The Efficacy of Error Mitigation Techniques for DRAM Retention Failures: A Comparative Experimental Study (Khan et al., SIGMETRICS 2014)

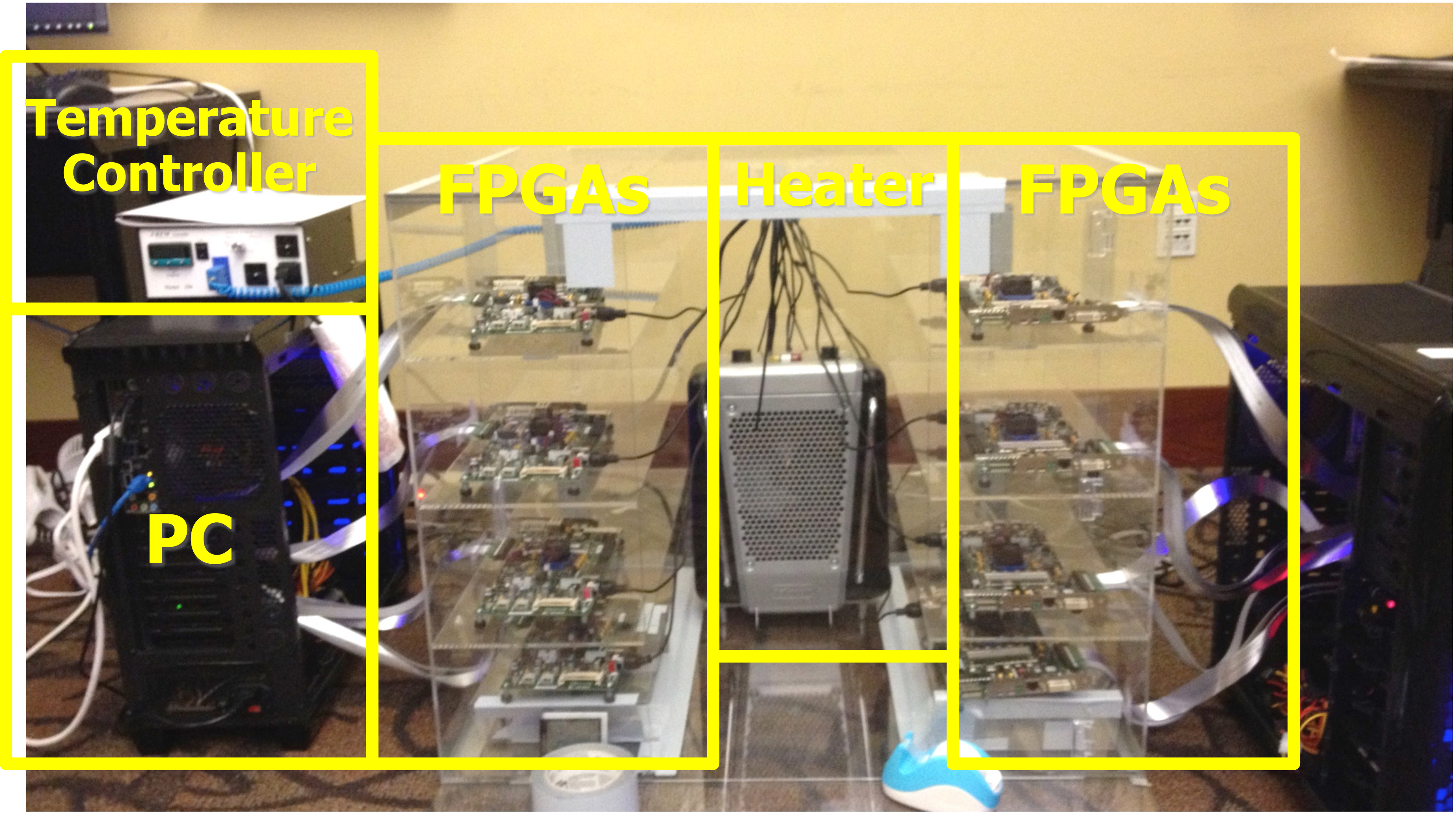
Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors (Kim et al., ISCA 2014)

Adaptive-Latency DRAM: Optimizing DRAM Timing for the Common-Case (Lee et al., HPCA 2015)

AVATAR: A Variable-Retention-Time (VRT) Aware Refresh for DRAM Systems (Qureshi et al., DSN 2015)



Infrastructures to Understand Such Issues



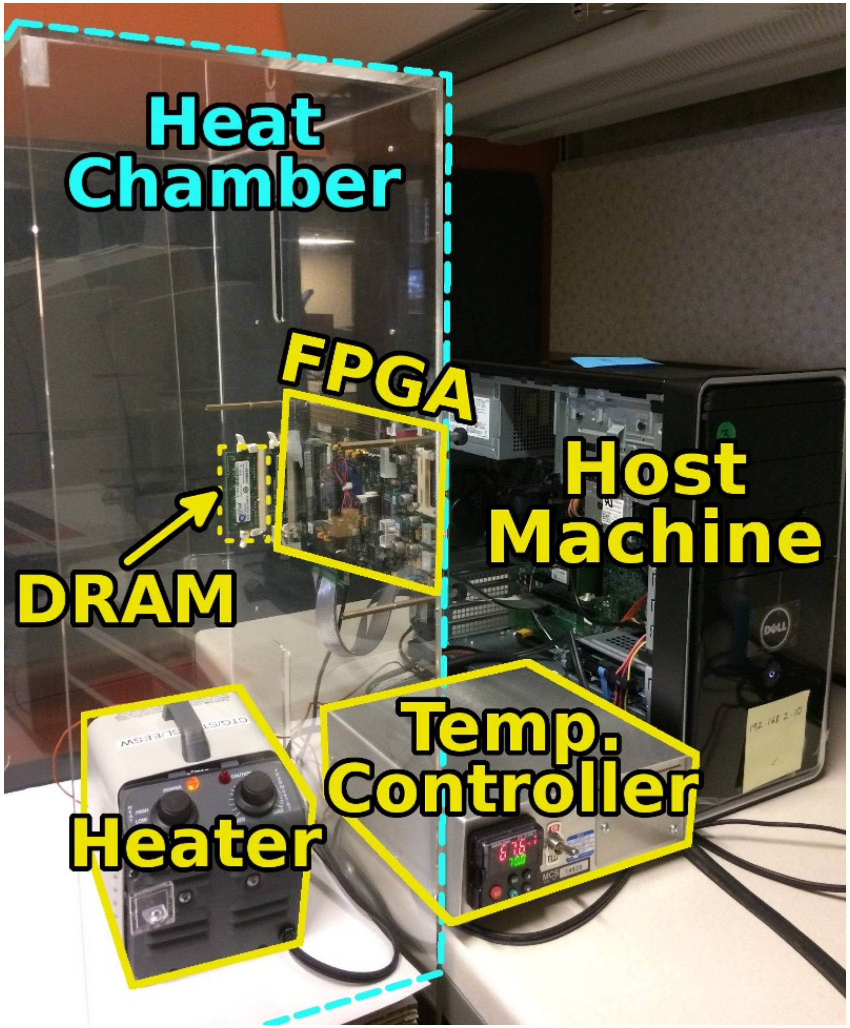
Kim+, "Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors," ISCA 2014.

SoftMC: Open Source DRAM Infrastructure

- Hasan Hassan et al., "**SoftMC: A Flexible and Practical Open-Source Infrastructure for Enabling Experimental DRAM Studies,**" HPCA 2017.

- **Flexible**
- **Easy to Use (C++ API)**
- **Open-source**

  github.com/CMU-SAFARI/SoftMC



SoftMC

- https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/SoftMC

SoftMC: A Flexible and Practical Open-Source Infrastructure for Enabling Experimental DRAM Studies

Hasan Hassan[1,2,3] Nandita Vijaykumar[3] Samira Khan[4,3] Saugata Ghose[3] Kevin Chang[3]
Gennady Pekhimenko[5,3] Donghyuk Lee[6,3] Oguz Ergin[2] Onur Mutlu[1,3]

[1]*ETH Zürich* [2]*TOBB University of Economics & Technology* [3]*Carnegie Mellon University*
[4]*University of Virginia* [5]*Microsoft Research* [6]*NVIDIA Research*

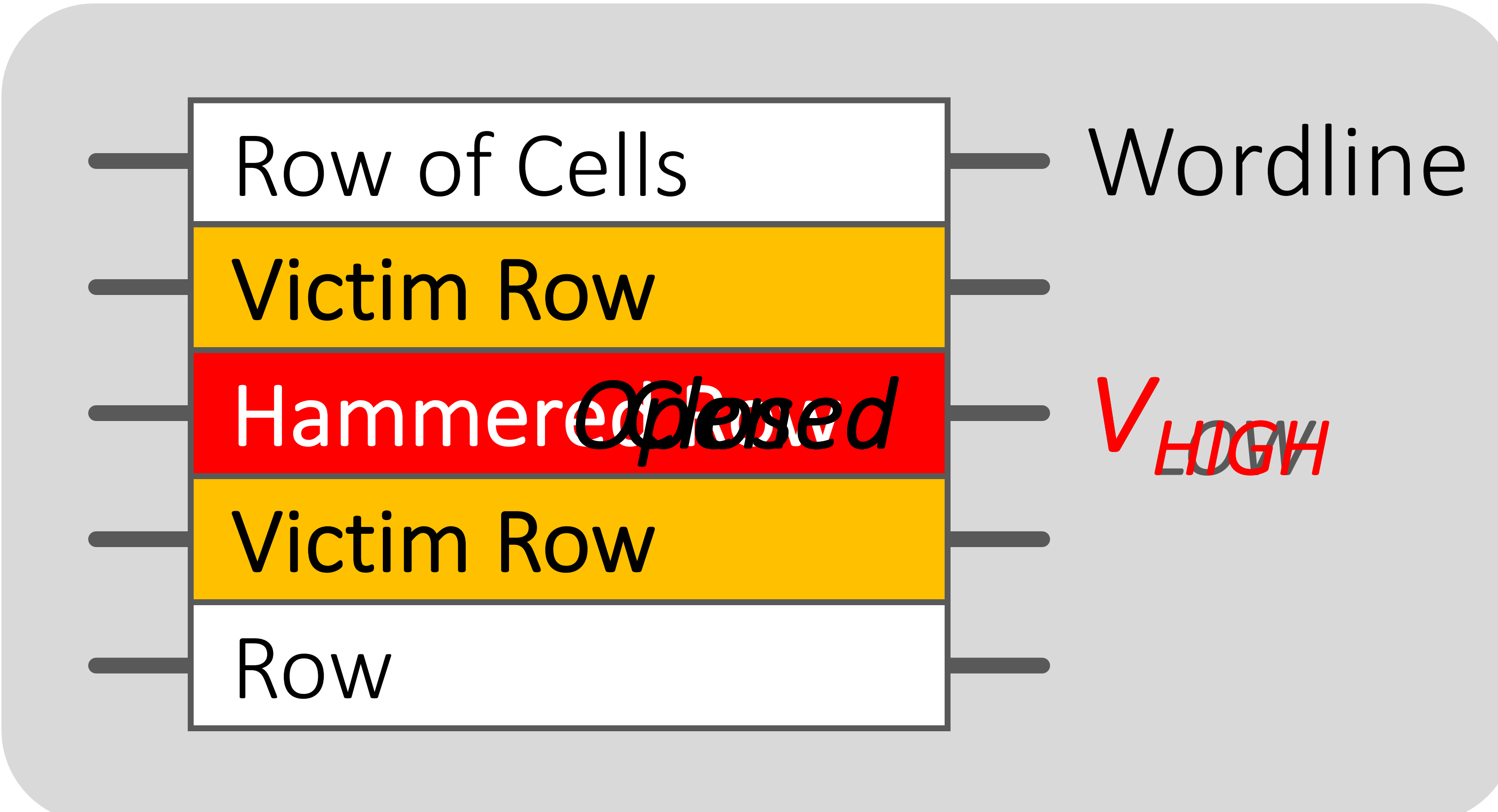
A Curious Discovery **[Kim et al., ISCA 2014]**

One can

predictably induce errors

in most DRAM memory chips

Modern DRAM is Prone to Disturbance Errors

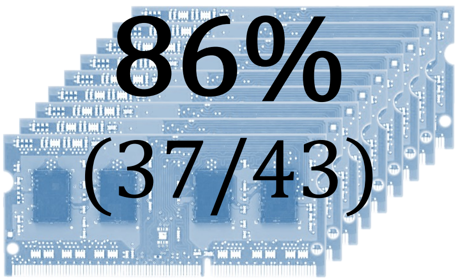


Repeatedly reading a row enough times (before memory gets refreshed) induces disturbance errors in **adjacent rows** in most real DRAM chips you can buy today

[Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors](), (Kim et al., ISCA 2014)

Most DRAM Modules Are Vulnerable

A company

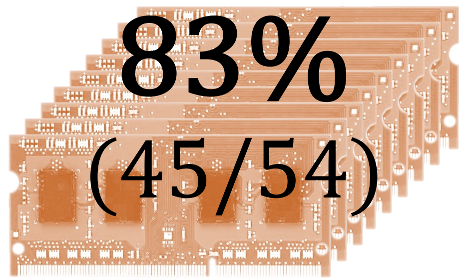


Up to

1.0×10^7

errors

B company

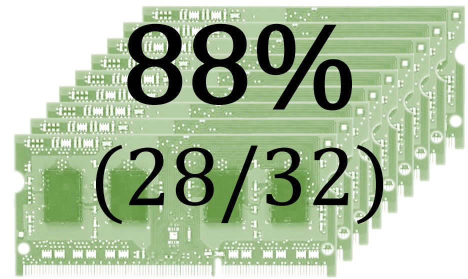


Up to

2.7×10^6

errors

C company



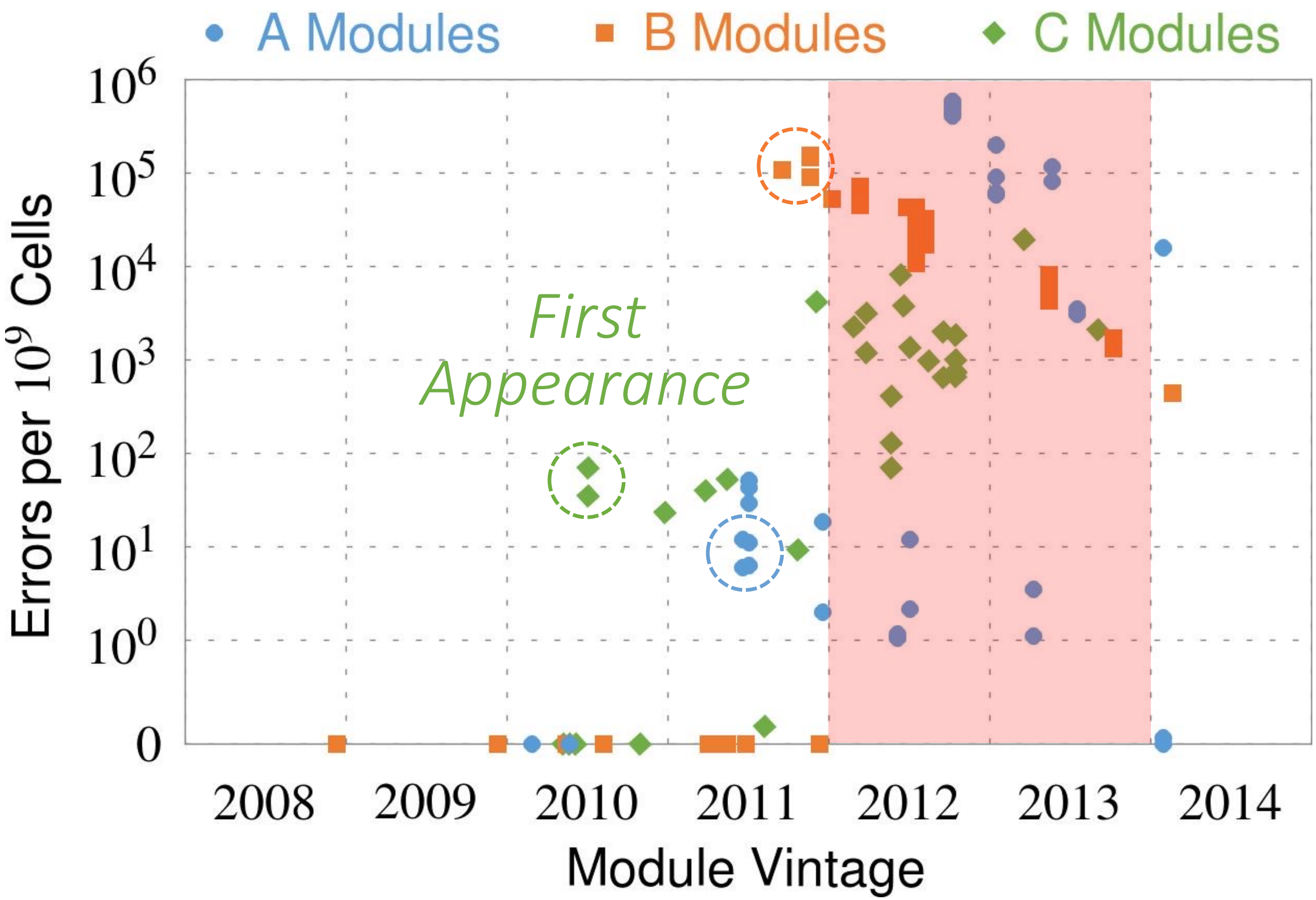
Up to

3.3×10^5

errors

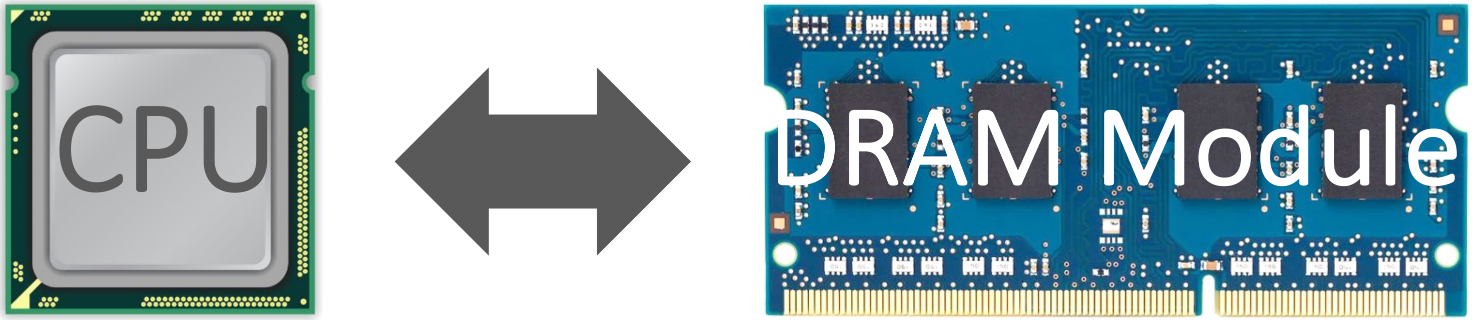
[Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors](), (Kim et al., ISCA 2014)

Recent DRAM Is More Vulnerable

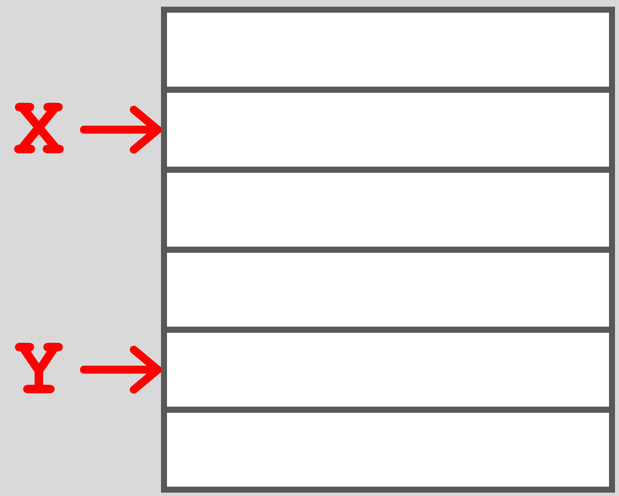


All modules from 2012–2013 are vulnerable

A Simple Program Can Induce Many Errors

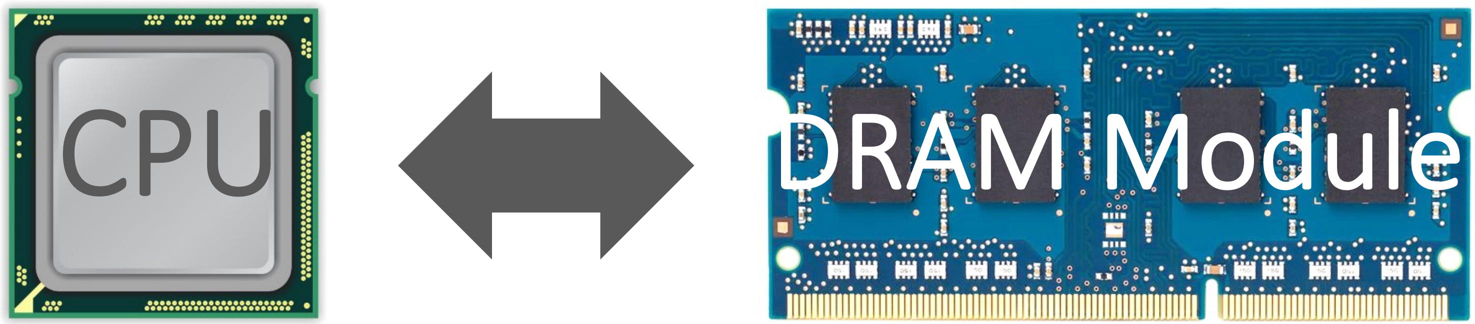



```
loop:
   mov (X), %eax
   mov (Y), %ebx
   clflush (X)
   clflush (Y)
   mfence
   jmp loop
```



Download from: https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/rowhammer

A Simple Program Can Induce Many Errors




```
loop:
  mov (X), %eax
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  clflush (Y)
  mfence
  jmp loop
```
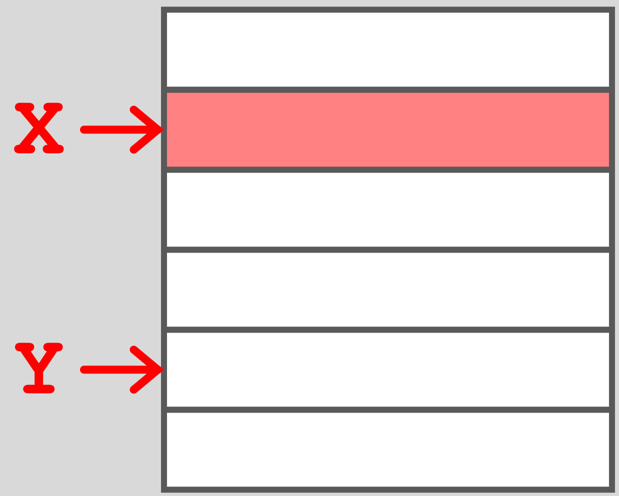
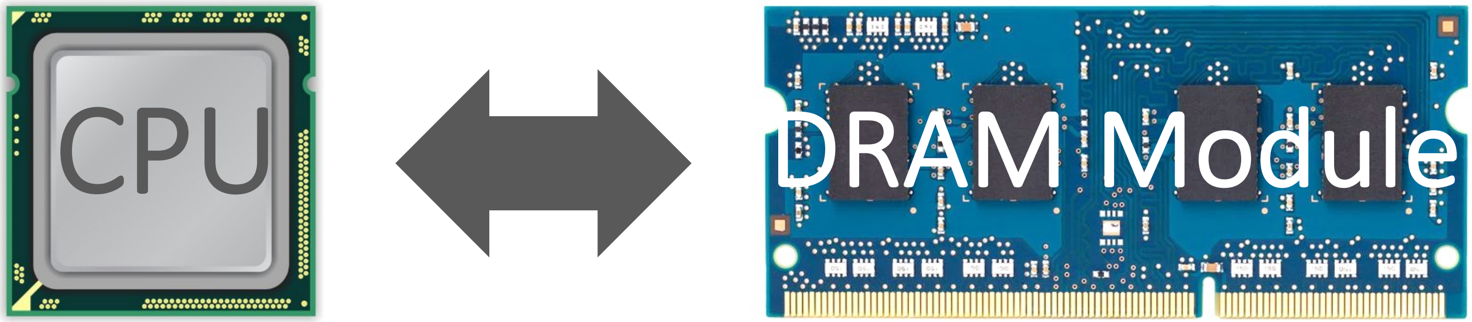
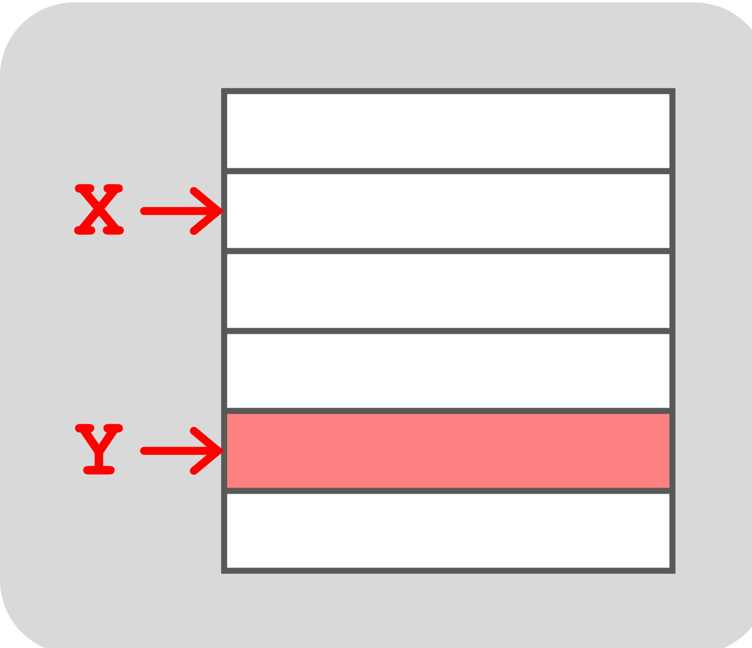



Download from: https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/rowhammer

A Simple Program Can Induce Many Errors

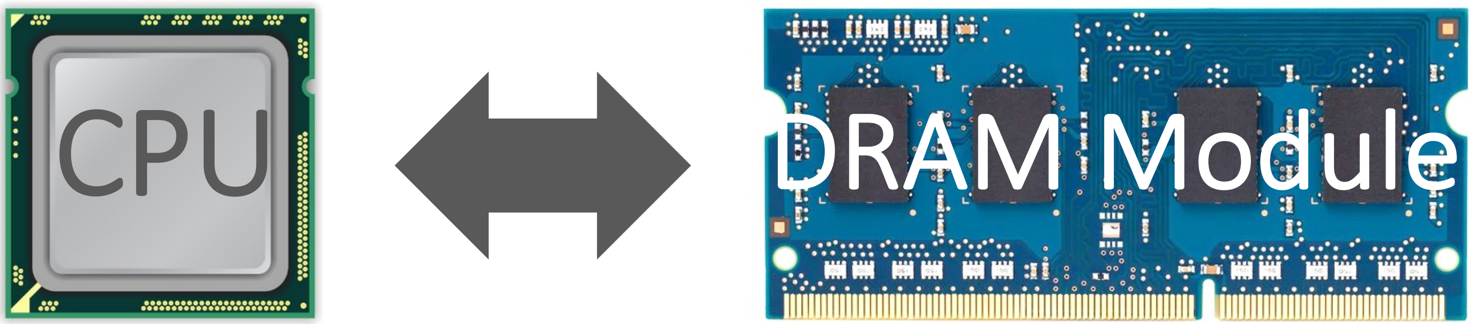



```
loop:
   mov (X), %eax
   mov (Y), %ebx
   clflush (X)
   clflush (Y)
   mfence
   jmp loop
```

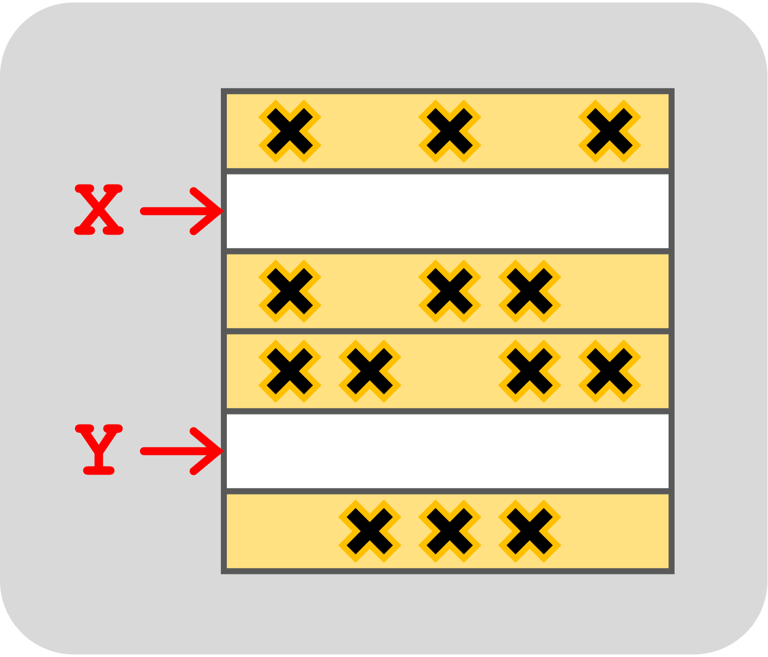


Download from: https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/rowhammer

A Simple Program Can Induce Many Errors




```
loop:
  mov (X), %eax
  mov (Y), %ebx
  clflush (X)
  clflush (Y)
  mfence
  jmp loop
```



Download from: https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/rowhammer

Observed Errors in Real Systems

CPU Architecture	Errors	Access-Rate
Intel Haswell (2013)	22.9K	12.3M/sec
Intel Ivy Bridge (2012)	20.7K	11.7M/sec
Intel Sandy Bridge (2011)	16.1K	11.6M/sec
AMD Piledriver (2012)	59	6.1M/sec

A real reliability & security issue

Kim+, "Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors," ISCA 2014.

One Can Take Over an Otherwise-Secure System

Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors

Abstract. *Memory isolation is a key property of a reliable and secure computing system — an access to one memory address should not have unintended side effects on data stored in other addresses. However, as DRAM process technology*

Project Zero

Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors (Kim et al., ISCA 2014)

News and updates from the Project Zero team at Google

Exploiting the DRAM rowhammer bug to gain kernel privileges (Seaborn, 2015)

Monday, March 9, 2015

Exploiting the DRAM rowhammer bug to gain kernel privileges

RowHammer Security Attack Example

- "Rowhammer" is a problem with some recent DRAM devices in which repeatedly accessing a row of memory can cause bit flips in adjacent rows (Kim et al., ISCA 2014).
  - Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors (Kim et al., ISCA 2014)

- We tested a selection of laptops and found that a subset of them exhibited the problem.
- We built two working privilege escalation exploits that use this effect.
  - Exploiting the DRAM rowhammer bug to gain kernel privileges (Seaborn+, 2015)

- One exploit uses rowhammer-induced bit flips to gain kernel privileges on x86-64 Linux when run as an unprivileged userland process.
- When run on a machine vulnerable to the rowhammer problem, the process was able to induce bit flips in page table entries (PTEs).
- It was able to use this to gain write access to its own page table, and hence gain read-write access to all of physical memory.

Exploiting the DRAM rowhammer bug to gain kernel privileges (Seaborn & Dullien, 2015)

Security Implications

Security Implications

More Security Implications (I)

"We can gain unrestricted access to systems of website visitors."

Rowhammer.js: A Remote Software-Induced Fault Attack in JavaScript (DIMVA'16)

Source: https://lab.dsst.io/32c3-slides/7197.html

More Security Implications (II)

"Can gain control of a smart phone deterministically"

Drammer: Deterministic Rowhammer Attacks on Mobile Platforms, CCS'16

Source: https://fossbytes.com/drammer-rowhammer-attack-android-root-devices/

More Security Implications (III)

- Using an integrated GPU in a mobile system to remotely escalate privilege via the WebGL interface. IEEE S&P 2018

ars TECHNICA — BIZ & IT | TECH | SCIENCE | POLICY | CARS | GAMING & CULTURE

"GRAND PWNING UNIT" —

Drive-by Rowhammer attack uses GPU to compromise an Android phone

JavaScript based GLitch pwns browsers by flipping bits inside memory chips.

DAN GOODIN - 5/3/2018, 12:00 PM

Grand Pwning Unit: Accelerating Microarchitectural Attacks with the GPU

Pietro Frigo
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
p.frigo@vu.nl

Cristiano Giuffrida
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
giuffrida@cs.vu.nl

Herbert Bos
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herbertb@cs.vu.nl

Kaveh Razavi
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
kaveh@cs.vu.nl

More Security Implications (IV)

- Rowhammer over RDMA (I) USENIX ATC 2018

ars TECHNICA BIZ & IT TECH SCIENCE POLICY CARS GAMING & CULTURE

THROWHAMMER —

Packets over a LAN are all it takes to trigger serious Rowhammer bit flips

The bar for exploiting potentially serious DDR weakness keeps getting lower.

DAN GOODIN - 5/10/2018, 5:26 PM

Throwhammer: Rowhammer Attacks over the Network and Defenses

Andrei Tatar *VU Amsterdam*
Radhesh Krishnan *VU Amsterdam*
Elias Athanasopoulos *University of Cyprus*
Cristiano Giuffrida *VU Amsterdam*
Herbert Bos *VU Amsterdam*
Kaveh Razavi *VU Amsterdam*

More Security Implications (V)

- Rowhammer over RDMA (II)

The Hacker News™
Security in a serious way

Nethammer—Exploiting DRAM Rowhammer Bug Through Network Requests

Nethammer:
Inducing Rowhammer Faults through Network Requests

Moritz Lipp
Graz University of Technology

Misiker Tadesse Aga
University of Michigan

Michael Schwarz
Graz University of Technology

Daniel Gruss
Graz University of Technology

Clémentine Maurice
Univ Rennes, CNRS, IRISA

Lukas Raab
Graz University of Technology

Lukas Lamster
Graz University of Technology

More Security Implications (VI)

- IEEE S&P 2020

RAMBleed

RAMBleed: Reading Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them

Andrew Kwong
University of Michigan
ankwong@umich.edu

Daniel Genkin
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Daniel Gruss
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daniel.gruss@iaik.tugraz.at

Yuval Yarom
University of Adelaide and Data61
yval@cs.adelaide.edu.au

Many Security Implications (VII)

- USENIX Security 2019

Terminal Brain Damage: Exposing the Graceless Degradation in Deep Neural Networks Under Hardware Fault Attacks

Sanghyun Hong, Pietro Frigo[†], Yiğitcan Kaya, Cristiano Giuffrida[†], Tudor Dumitraș

University of Maryland, College Park
[†]*Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

A Single Bit-flip Can Cause Terminal Brain Damage to DNNs

One specific bit-flip in a DNN's representation leads to accuracy drop over 90%

Our research found that a specific bit-flip in a DNN's bitwise representation can cause the accuracy loss up to 90%, and the DNN has 40-50% parameters, on average, that can lead to the accuracy drop over 10% when individually subjected to such single bitwise corruptions...

Read More

Many Security Implications (VIII)

- USENIX Security 2020

DeepHammer: Depleting the Intelligence of Deep Neural Networks through Targeted Chain of Bit Flips

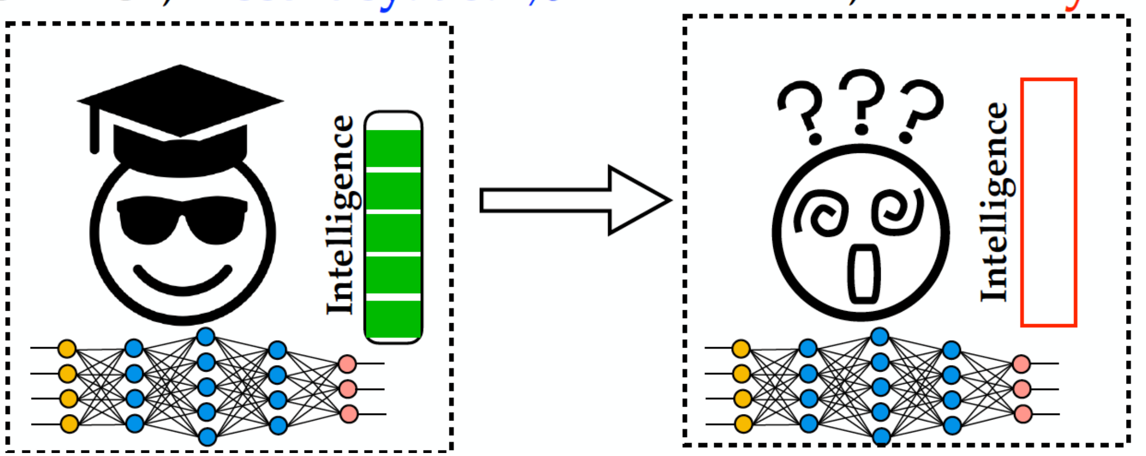
Fan Yao
University of Central Florida
fan.yao@ucf.edu

Adnan Siraj Rakin — Deliang Fan
Arizona State University
asrakin@asu.edu — *dfan@asu.edu*

Degrade the **inference accuracy** to the level of **Random Guess**

Example: ResNet-20 for CIFAR-10, **10** output classes

Before attack, **Accuracy: 90.2%** After attack, **Accuracy: ~10% (1/10)**



How Reliable/Secure/Safe is This Bridge?

Source: http://www.technologystudent.com/struct1/tacom1.png

Collapse of the "Galloping Gertie" (1940)

Source: AP
http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/tnbhistory/connections/connections3.htm

How Safe & Secure Is **This** Platform?

Source: https://taxistartup.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/UK-Self-Driving-Cars.jpg


Rowhammer

Detailed Lectures on RowHammer

- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 4b
  - RowHammer (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDy632z23UE&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=8
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 5a
  - RowHammer in 2020: TRRespass (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwRw7QqK_qA&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=9
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 5b
  - RowHammer in 2020: Revisiting RowHammer (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gR7XR-Eepcg&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=10
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 5c
  - Secure and Reliable Memory (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HvswnsfG3oQ&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=11

The Story of RowHammer Lecture …

- Onur Mutlu,
  "The Story of RowHammer"
  Keynote Talk at *Secure Hardware, Architectures, and Operating Systems Workshop* ***(SeHAS)**, held with HiPEAC 2021 Conference*, Virtual, 19 January 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (1 hr 15 minutes, with Q&A)]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sgd7PHQQ1AI

Memory Scaling Issues **Are** Real

- Yoongu Kim, Ross Daly, Jeremie Kim, Chris Fallin, Ji Hye Lee, Donghyuk Lee, Chris Wilkerson, Konrad Lai, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors"
  Proceedings of the 41st International Symposium on Computer Architecture (***ISCA***), Minneapolis, MN, June 2014.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Source Code and Data] [Lecture Video (1 hr 49 mins), 25 September 2020]
  One of the 7 papers of 2012-2017 selected as Top Picks in Hardware and Embedded Security for IEEE TCAD (link).

Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors

Yoongu Kim[1] Ross Daly* Jeremie Kim[1] Chris Fallin* Ji Hye Lee[1]
Donghyuk Lee[1] Chris Wilkerson[2] Konrad Lai Onur Mutlu[1]

[1]Carnegie Mellon University [2]Intel Labs

Memory Scaling Issues **Are** Real

- Onur Mutlu,
  "The RowHammer Problem and Other Issues We May Face as Memory Becomes Denser"
  Invited Paper in Proceedings of the Design, Automation, and Test in Europe Conference (***DATE***), Lausanne, Switzerland, March 2017.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]

The RowHammer Problem
and Other Issues We May Face as Memory Becomes Denser

Onur Mutlu
ETH Zürich
onur.mutlu@inf.ethz.ch
https://people.inf.ethz.ch/omutlu

A RowHammer Survey Across the Stack

- Onur Mutlu and Jeremie Kim,
  "RowHammer: A Retrospective"
  IEEE Transactions on Computer-Aided Design of Integrated Circuits and Systems (***TCAD***) *Special Issue on Top Picks in Hardware and Embedded Security*, 2019.
  [Preliminary arXiv version]
  [Slides from COSADE 2019 (pptx)]
  [Slides from VLSI-SOC 2020 (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (1 hr 15 minutes, with Q&A)]

RowHammer: A Retrospective

Onur Mutlu[§‡] Jeremie S. Kim[‡§]
[§]ETH Zürich [‡]Carnegie Mellon University

The Push from Circuits and Devices

Main Memory Needs

Intelligent Controllers

An Example Intelligent Controller

- A. Giray Yaglikci, Minesh Patel, Jeremie S. Kim, Roknoddin Azizi, Ataberk Olgun, Lois Orosa, Hasan Hassan, Jisung Park, Konstantinos Kanellopoulos, Taha Shahroodi, Saugata Ghose, and Onur Mutlu,
"BlockHammer: Preventing RowHammer at Low Cost by Blacklisting Rapidly-Accessed DRAM Rows"
*Proceedings of the 27th International Symposium on High-Performance Computer Architecture (**HPCA**)*, Virtual, February-March 2021.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Short Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (22 minutes)]
[Short Talk Video (7 minutes)]

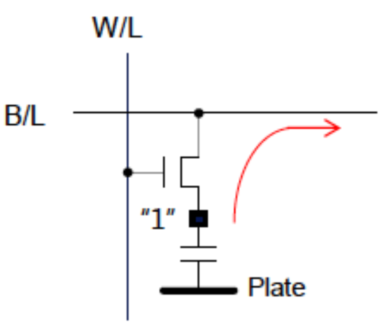
BlockHammer: Preventing RowHammer at Low Cost by Blacklisting Rapidly-Accessed DRAM Rows

A. Giray Yağlıkçı[1] Minesh Patel[1] Jeremie S. Kim[1] Roknoddin Azizi[1] Ataberk Olgun[1] Lois Orosa[1]
Hasan Hassan[1] Jisung Park[1] Konstantinos Kanellopoulos[1] Taha Shahroodi[1] Saugata Ghose[2] Onur Mutlu[1]
[1]*ETH Zürich* [2]*University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign*

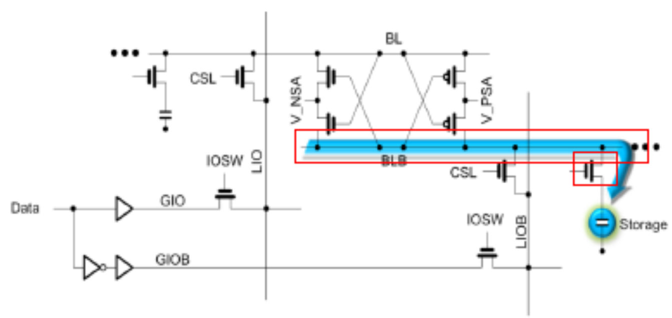
Industry Is Writing Papers About It, Too

DRAM Process Scaling Challenges

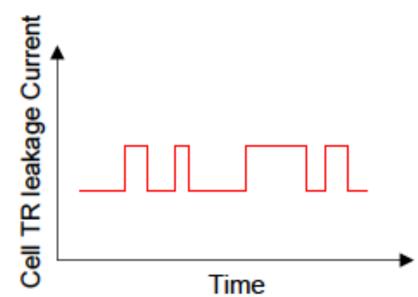
- **Refresh**
  - Difficult to build high-aspect ratio cell capacitors decreasing cell capacitance
  - Leakage current of cell access transistors increasing
- **tWR**
  - Contact resistance between the cell capacitor and access transistor increasing
  - On-current of the cell access transistor decreasing
  - Bit-line resistance increasing
- **VRT**
  - Occurring more frequently with cell capacitance decreasing



Refresh



tWR



VRT

Call for Intelligent Memory Controllers

DRAM Process Scaling Challenges

❖ **Refresh**

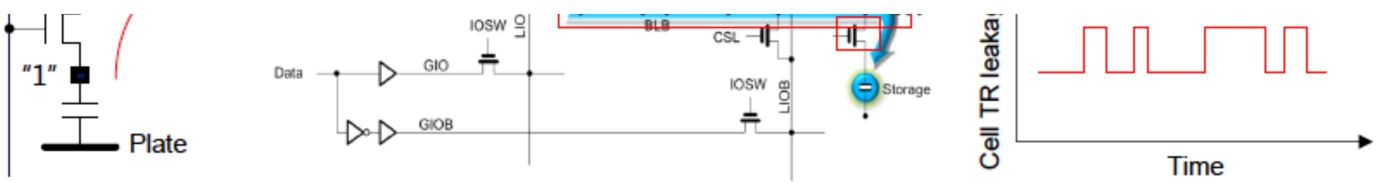
• Difficult to build high-aspect ratio cell capacitors decreasing cell capacitance

THE MEMORY FORUM 2014

Co-Architecting Controllers and DRAM to Enhance DRAM Process Scaling

Uksong Kang, Hak-soo Yu, Churoo Park, *Hongzhong Zheng, **John Halbert, **Kuljit Bains, SeongJin Jang, and Joo Sun Choi

*Samsung Electronics, Hwasung, Korea / *Samsung Electronics, San Jose / **Intel*



Refresh **tWR** **VRT**

The Memory Forum

RowHammer in 2020-2022

RowHammer is Getting Much Worse

- Jeremie S. Kim, Minesh Patel, A. Giray Yaglikci, Hasan Hassan, Roknoddin Azizi, Lois Orosa, and Onur Mutlu,
"Revisiting RowHammer: An Experimental Analysis of Modern Devices and Mitigation Techniques"
Proceedings of the 47th International Symposium on Computer Architecture (***ISCA***), Valencia, Spain, June 2020.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (20 minutes)]
[Lightning Talk Video (3 minutes)]

Revisiting RowHammer: An Experimental Analysis of Modern DRAM Devices and Mitigation Techniques

Jeremie S. Kim[§†] Minesh Patel[§] A. Giray Yağlıkçı[§]
Hasan Hassan[§] Roknoddin Azizi[§] Lois Orosa[§] Onur Mutlu[§†]

[§]*ETH Zürich* [†]*Carnegie Mellon University*

Key Takeaways from 1580 Chips

- **Newer DRAM chips are much more vulnerable to RowHammer (more bit flips, happening earlier)**

- There are new chips whose weakest cells fail after **only 4800 hammers**

- Chips of newer DRAM technology nodes can exhibit RowHammer bit flips 1) in **more rows** and 2) **farther away** from the victim row.

- **Existing mitigation mechanisms are NOT effective at future technology nodes**

Industry-Adopted Solutions Do Not Work

- Pietro Frigo, Emanuele Vannacci, Hasan Hassan, Victor van der Veen, Onur Mutlu, Cristiano Giuffrida, Herbert Bos, and Kaveh Razavi,
  "TRRespass: Exploiting the Many Sides of Target Row Refresh"
  *Proceedings of the 41st IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (**S&P**)*, San Francisco, CA, USA, May 2020.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Lecture Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (17 minutes)]
  [Lecture Video (59 minutes)]
  [Source Code]
  [Web Article]
  Best paper award.
  Pwnie Award 2020 for Most Innovative Research. Pwnie Awards 2020

TRRespass: Exploiting the Many Sides of Target Row Refresh

Pietro Frigo*† Emanuele Vannacci*† Hasan Hassan§ Victor van der Veen¶
Onur Mutlu§ Cristiano Giuffrida* Herbert Bos* Kaveh Razavi*

*Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam §ETH Zürich ¶Qualcomm Technologies Inc.

TRRespass Key Takeaways

RowHammer is still an open problem

Security by obscurity is likely not a good solution

Hard to Guarantee RowHammer-Free Chips

- Lucian Cojocar, Jeremie Kim, Minesh Patel, Lillian Tsai, Stefan Saroiu, Alec Wolman, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Are We Susceptible to Rowhammer? An End-to-End Methodology for Cloud Providers"
  *Proceedings of the 41st IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (**S&P**)*, San Francisco, CA, USA, May 2020.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (17 minutes)]

Are We Susceptible to Rowhammer? An End-to-End Methodology for Cloud Providers

Lucian Cojocar, Jeremie Kim[§†], Minesh Patel[§], Lillian Tsai[‡],
Stefan Saroiu, Alec Wolman, and Onur Mutlu[§†]
Microsoft Research, [§]ETH Zürich, [†]CMU, [‡]MIT

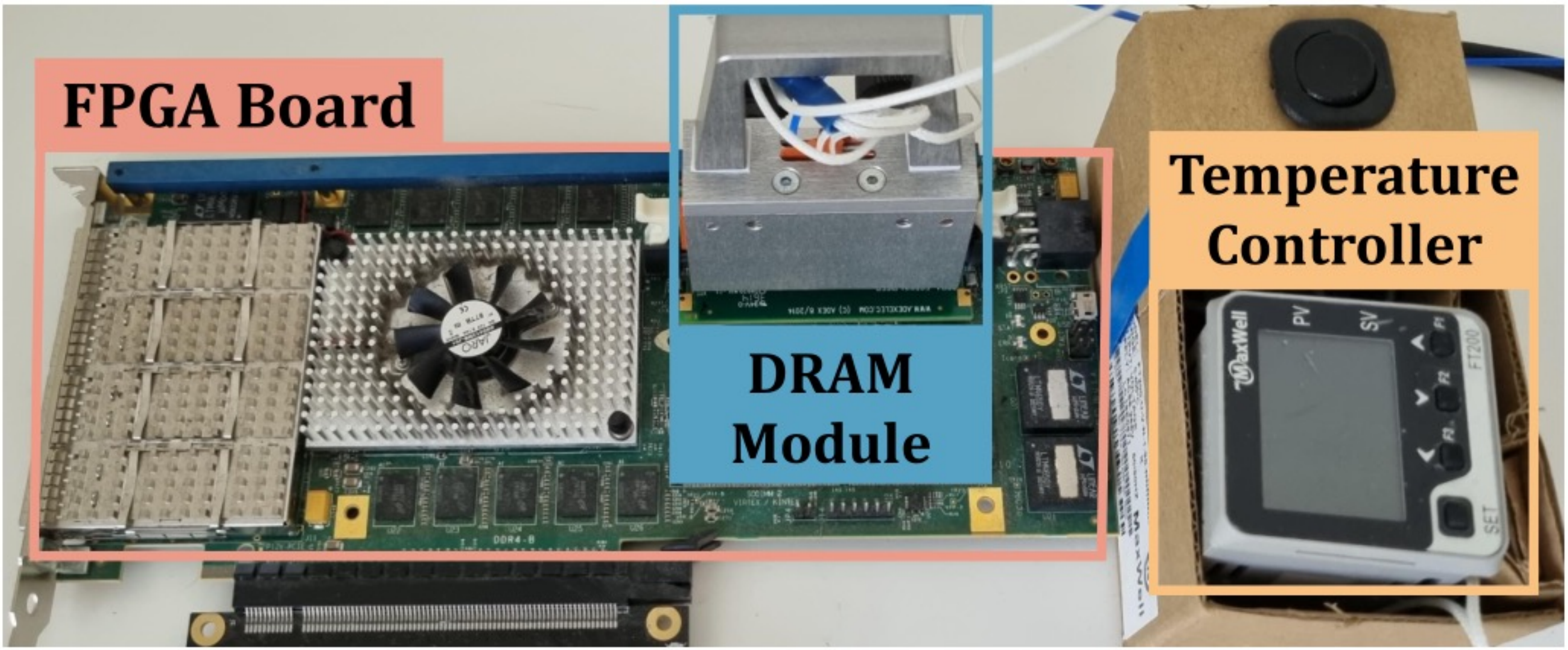
Industry-Adopted Solutions Are Very Poor

- Hasan Hassan, Yahya Can Tugrul, Jeremie S. Kim, Victor van der Veen, Kaveh Razavi, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Uncovering In-DRAM RowHammer Protection Mechanisms: A New Methodology, Custom RowHammer Patterns, and Implications"
  *Proceedings of the 54th International Symposium on Microarchitecture (**MICRO**),*
  Virtual, October 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Short Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (25 minutes)]
  [Lightning Talk Video (100 seconds)]
  [arXiv version]

Uncovering In-DRAM RowHammer Protection Mechanisms: A New Methodology, Custom RowHammer Patterns, and Implications

Hasan Hassan† Yahya Can Tuğrul†‡ Jeremie S. Kim† Victor van der Veen$^{\sigma}$
Kaveh Razavi† Onur Mutlu†
†*ETH Zürich* ‡*TOBB University of Economics & Technology* $^{\sigma}$*Qualcomm Technologies Inc.*

Analyzing "Protected" DDR4 Chips



** SoftMC [Hassan+, HPCA'17] enhanced for DDR4*

Key Takeaways

All 45 modules we tested are vulnerable

99.9% of rows
experience **at least one RowHammer bit flip**

Error Correcting Codes (ECC) is ineffective

Module	Date (yy-ww)	Chip Density (Gbit)	Organization			HC_{first}†	Our Key TRR Observations and Results							
			Ranks	Banks	Pins		Version	Aggressor Detection	Aggressor Capacity	Per-Bank TRR	TRR-to-REF Ratio	Neighbors Refreshed	% Vulnerable DRAM Rows†	Max. Bit Flips per Row per Hammer†
A0	19-50	8	1	16	8	16K	A_{TRR1}	Counter-based	16	✓	1/9	4	73.3%	1.16
A1-5	19-36	8	1	8	16	13K-15K	A_{TRR1}	Counter-based	16	✓	1/9	4	99.2% - 99.4%	2.32 - 4.73
A6-7	19-45	8	1	8	16	13K-15K	A_{TRR1}	Counter-based	16	✓	1/9	4	99.3% - 99.4%	2.12 - 3.86
A8-9	20-07	8	1	16	8	12K-14K	A_{TRR1}	Counter-based	16	✓	1/9	4	74.6% - 75.0%	1.96 - 2.96
A10-12	19-51	8	1	16	8	12K-13K	A_{TRR1}	Counter-based	16	✓	1/9	4	74.6% - 75.0%	1.48 - 2.86
A13-14	20-31	8	1	8	16	11K-14K	A_{TRR2}	Counter-based	16	✓	1/9	2	94.3% - 98.6%	1.53 - 2.78
B0	18-22	4	1	16	8	44K	B_{TRR1}	Sampling-based	1	✗	1/4	2	99.9%	2.13
B1-4	20-17	4	1	16	8	159K-192K	B_{TRR1}	Sampling-based	1	✗	1/4	2	23.3% - 51.2%	0.06 - 0.11
B5-6	16-48	4	1	16	8	44K-50K	B_{TRR1}	Sampling-based	1	✗	1/4	2	99.9%	1.85 - 2.03
B7	19-06	8	2	16	8	20K	B_{TRR1}	Sampling-based	1	✗	1/4	2	99.9%	31.14
B8	18-03	4	1	16	8	43K	B_{TRR1}	Sampling-based	1	✗	1/4	2	99.9%	2.57
B9-12	19-48	8	1	16	8	42K-65K	B_{TRR2}	Sampling-based	1	✗	1/9	2	36.3% - 38.9%	16.83 - 24.26
B13-14	20-08	4	1	16	8	11K-14K	B_{TRR3}	Sampling-based	1	✓	1/2	4	99.9%	16.20 - 18.12
C0-3	16-48	4	1	16	x8	137K-194K	C_{TRR1}	Mix	Unknown	✓	1/17	2	1.0% - 23.2%	0.05 - 0.15
C4-6	17-12	8	1	16	x8	130K-150K	C_{TRR1}	Mix	Unknown	✓	1/17	2	7.8% - 12.0%	0.06 - 0.08
C7-8	20-31	8	1	8	x16	40K-44K	C_{TRR1}	Mix	Unknown	✓	1/17	2	39.8% - 41.8%	9.66 - 14.56
C9-11	20-31	8	1	8	x16	42K-53K	C_{TRR2}	Mix	Unknown	✓	1/9	2	99.7%	9.30 - 32.04
C12-14	20-46	16	1	8	x16	6K-7K	C_{TRR3}	Mix	Unknown	✓	1/8	2	99.9%	4.91 - 12.64

RowHammer Has Many Dimensions

- Lois Orosa, Abdullah Giray Yaglikci, Haocong Luo, Ataberk Olgun, Jisung Park, Hasan Hassan, Minesh Patel, Jeremie S. Kim, and Onur Mutlu,
  "A Deeper Look into RowHammer's Sensitivities: Experimental Analysis of Real DRAM Chips and Implications on Future Attacks and Defenses"
  Proceedings of the 54th International Symposium on Microarchitecture (***MICRO***), Virtual, October 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Short Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (21 minutes)]
  [Lightning Talk Video (1.5 minutes)]
  [arXiv version]

A Deeper Look into RowHammer's Sensitivities: Experimental Analysis of Real DRAM Chips and Implications on Future Attacks and Defenses

Lois Orosa* — ETH Zürich
A. Giray Yağlıkçı* — ETH Zürich
Haocong Luo — ETH Zürich
Ataberk Olgun — ETH Zürich, TOBB ETÜ
Jisung Park — ETH Zürich
Hasan Hassan — ETH Zürich
Minesh Patel — ETH Zürich
Jeremie S. Kim — ETH Zürich
Onur Mutlu — ETH Zürich

A Deeper Look Into RowHammer [MICRO'21]

We provide insights into **three fundamental properties**

Temperature

Aggressor Row Active Time

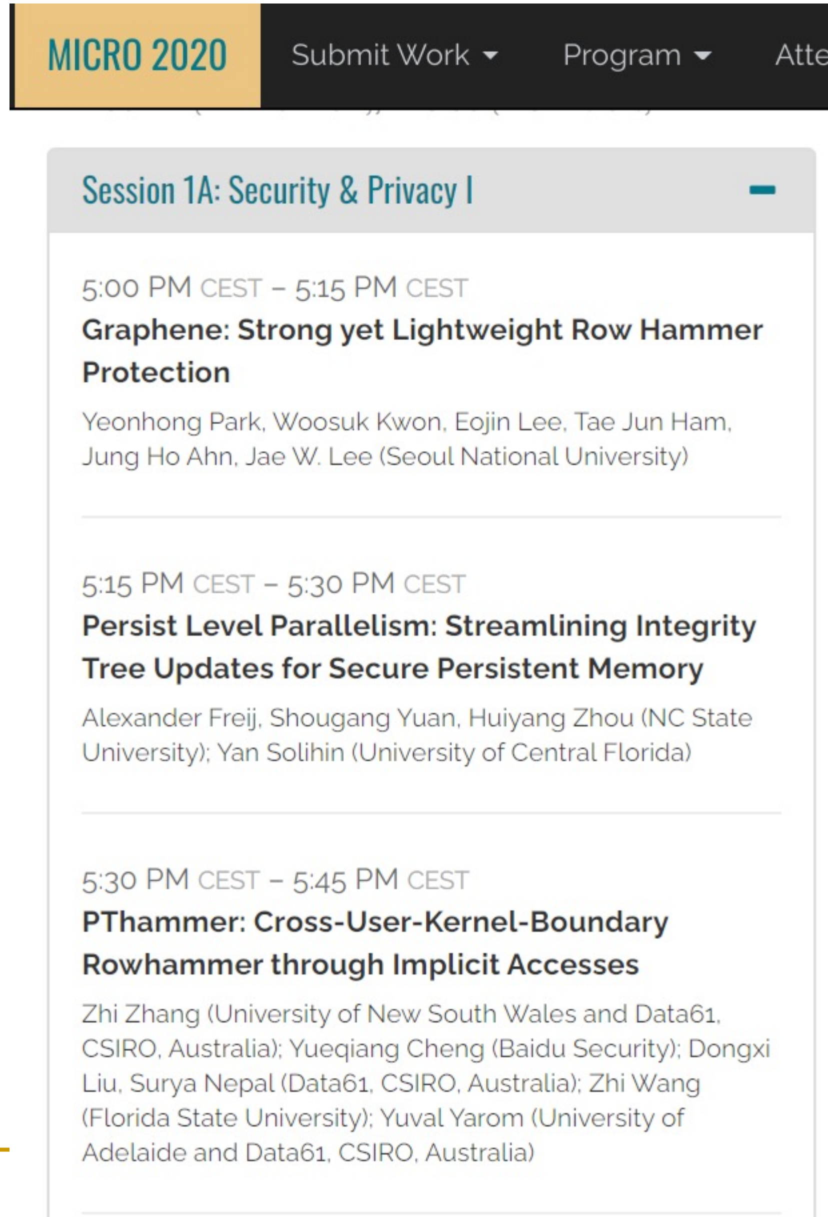
Victim DRAM Cell's Physical Location

To find **effective and efficient** attacks and defenses

["A Deeper Look into RowHammer's Sensitivities: Experimental Analysis of Real DRAM Chips and Implications on Future Attacks and Defenses"]()

More RowHammer in 2020-2022

RowHammer in 2020 (I)



MICRO 2020 Submit Work Program Atte

Session 1A: Security & Privacy I

5:00 PM CEST – 5:15 PM CEST
Graphene: Strong yet Lightweight Row Hammer Protection
Yeonhong Park, Woosuk Kwon, Eojin Lee, Tae Jun Ham, Jung Ho Ahn, Jae W. Lee (Seoul National University)

5:15 PM CEST – 5:30 PM CEST
Persist Level Parallelism: Streamlining Integrity Tree Updates for Secure Persistent Memory
Alexander Freij, Shougang Yuan, Huiyang Zhou (NC State University); Yan Solihin (University of Central Florida)

5:30 PM CEST – 5:45 PM CEST
PThammer: Cross-User-Kernel-Boundary Rowhammer through Implicit Accesses
Zhi Zhang (University of New South Wales and Data61, CSIRO, Australia); Yueqiang Cheng (Baidu Security); Dongxi Liu, Surya Nepal (Data61, CSIRO, Australia); Zhi Wang (Florida State University); Yuval Yarom (University of Adelaide and Data61, CSIRO, Australia)

RowHammer in 2020 (II)

S & P Home **Program** Call For... Attend Workshops

Session #5: Rowhammer Room 2

Session chair: Michael Franz (UC Irvine)

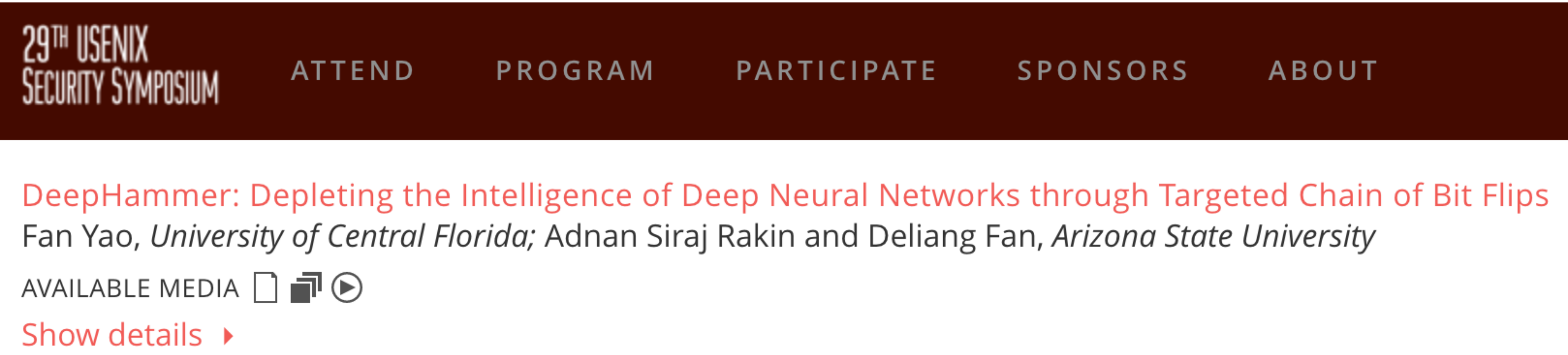
RAMBleed: Reading Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them
Andrew Kwong (University of Michigan), Daniel Genkin (University of Michigan), Daniel Gruss
Data61)

Are We Susceptible to Rowhammer? An End-to-End Methodology for Cloud Providers
Lucian Cojocar (Microsoft Research), Jeremie Kim (ETH Zurich, CMU), Minesh Patel (ETH Zu
(Microsoft Research), Onur Mutlu (ETH Zurich, CMU)

Leveraging EM Side-Channel Information to Detect Rowhammer Attacks
Zhenkai Zhang (Texas Tech University), Zihao Zhan (Vanderbilt University), Daniel Balasubrar
Peter Volgyesi (Vanderbilt University), Xenofon Koutsoukos (Vanderbilt University)

TRRespass: Exploiting the Many Sides of Target Row Refresh
Pietro Frigo (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Emanuele Vannacci (Vrije Univei
Veen (Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.), Onur Mutlu (ETH Zürich), Cristiano Giuffrida (Vrije Unive
The Netherlands), Kaveh Razavi (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

RowHammer in 2020 (III)



RowHammer in 2021 (I)

Stop! Hammer Time: Rethinking Our Approach to Rowhammer Mitigations

RowHammer in 2021 (II)

30TH USENIX SECURITY SYMPOSIUM

ATTEND PROGRAM PARTICIPATE SPONSORS ABOUT

SMASH: Synchronized Many-sided Rowhammer Attacks from JavaScript

RowHammer in 2021 (III)

Session 10A: Security & Privacy III

Session Chair: Hoda Naghibijouybari (Binghamton)

9:00 PM CEST – 9:15 PM CEST

A Deeper Look into RowHammer's Sensitivities: Experimental Analysis of Real DRAM Chips and Implications on Future Attacks and Defenses

Lois Orosa, Abdullah Giray Yaglikci, Haocong Luo (ETH Zurich); Ataberk Olgun (TOBB University of Economics and Technology); Jisung Park, Hasan Hassan, Minesh Patel, Jeremie S. Kim, Onur Mutlu (ETH Zurich)

Paper

9:15 PM CEST – 9:30 PM CEST

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Paper

RowHammer in 2022 (I)

MAY 22-26, 2022 AT THE HYATT REGENCY, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

43rd IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy

BLACKSMITH: Scalable Rowhammering in the Frequency Domain

SpecHammer: Combining Spectre and Rowhammer for New Speculative Attacks

RowHammer in 2022 (II)

Randomized Row-Swap: Mitigating Row Hammer by Breaking Spatial Correlation between Aggressor and Victim Rows

BlockHammer Solution in 2021

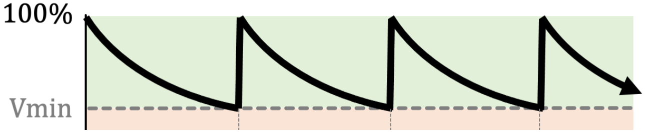
- A. Giray Yaglikci, Minesh Patel, Jeremie S. Kim, Roknoddin Azizi, Ataberk Olgun, Lois Orosa, Hasan Hassan, Jisung Park, Konstantinos Kanellopoulos, Taha Shahroodi, Saugata Ghose, and Onur Mutlu,
  "BlockHammer: Preventing RowHammer at Low Cost by Blacklisting Rapidly-Accessed DRAM Rows"
  *Proceedings of the 27th International Symposium on High-Performance Computer Architecture (**HPCA**)*, Virtual, February-March 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Short Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (22 minutes)]
  [Short Talk Video (7 minutes)]

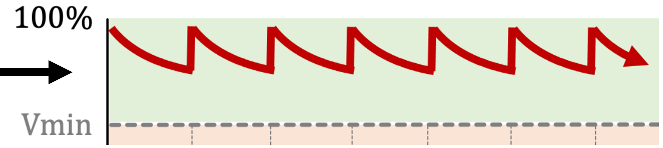
BlockHammer: Preventing RowHammer at Low Cost by Blacklisting Rapidly-Accessed DRAM Rows

A. Giray Yağlıkçı[1] Minesh Patel[1] Jeremie S. Kim[1] Roknoddin Azizi[1] Ataberk Olgun[1] Lois Orosa[1]
Hasan Hassan[1] Jisung Park[1] Konstantinos Kanellopoulos[1] Taha Shahroodi[1] Saugata Ghose[2] Onur Mutlu[1]
[1]*ETH Zürich* [2]*University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign*

RowHammer Solution Approaches

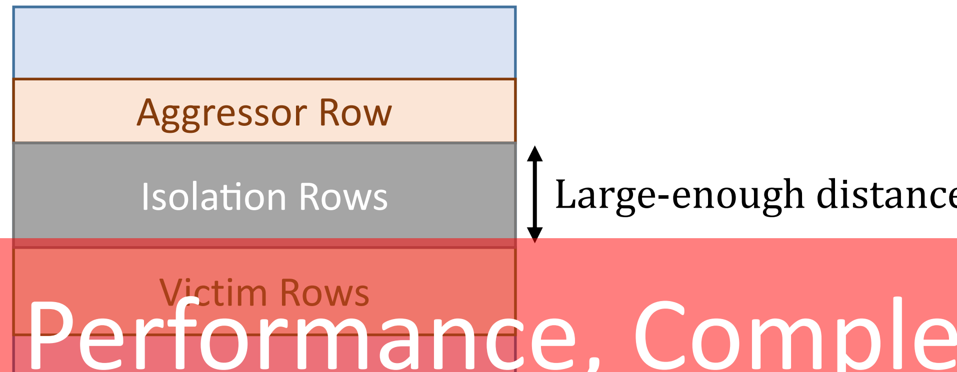
- More robust DRAM chips **and/or** error-correcting codes
- Increased refresh rate





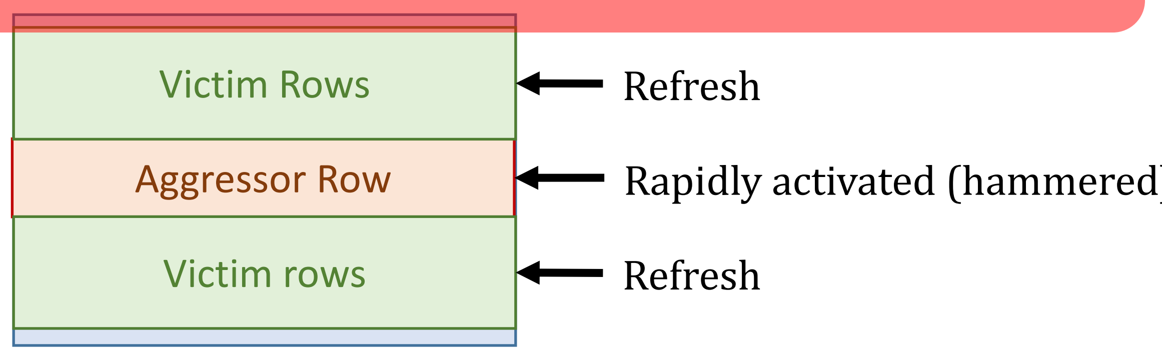
Fewer activations possible in a refresh interval

- Physical isolation

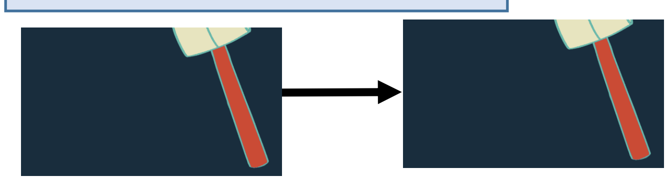


Cost, Power, Performance, Complexity

- Reactive refresh



- Proactive throttling



Fewer activations allowed for aggressive applications

Challenge and Opportunity for Future

Fundamentally

Secure, Reliable, Safe

Computing Architectures

Solution Direction: Principled Designs

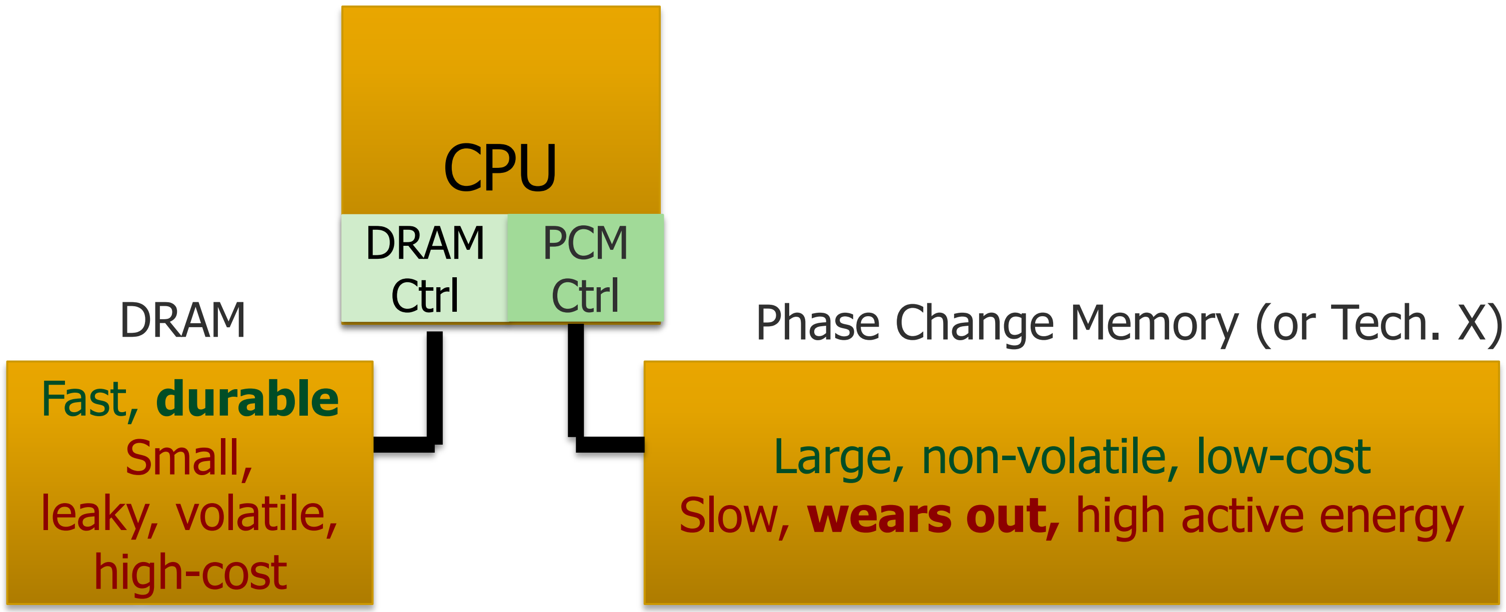
Design fundamentally secure computing architectures

Predict and prevent safety & security issues

A Takeaway

An Intelligent
Memory Controller
can fix the problem

Hybrid Memory Enables Better Scaling



Hardware/software manage data allocation & movement
to achieve the best of multiple technologies

Meza+, "Enabling Efficient and Scalable Hybrid Memories," IEEE Comp. Arch. Letters, 2012.

Yoon+, "Row Buffer Locality Aware Caching Policies for Hybrid Memories," ICCD 2012 Best Paper Award.

Another Example Intelligent Controller

- Minesh Patel, Geraldo F. de Oliveira Jr., and Onur Mutlu,
  "HARP: Practically and Effectively Identifying Uncorrectable Errors in Memory Chips That Use On-Die Error-Correcting Codes"
  Proceedings of the 54th International Symposium on Microarchitecture (***MICRO***), Virtual, October 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
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  [Talk Video (20 minutes)]
  [Lightning Talk Video (1.5 minutes)]
  [HARP Source Code (Officially Artifact Evaluated with All Badges)]

HARP: Practically and Effectively Identifying Uncorrectable Errors in Memory Chips That Use On-Die Error-Correcting Codes

Minesh Patel
ETH Zürich

Geraldo F. Oliveira
ETH Zürich

Onur Mutlu
ETH Zürich

The Takeaway

Intelligent

Memory Controllers

Can Avoid Many Failures

& Enable Better Scaling

The Push from Circuits and Devices

Main Memory Needs

Intelligent Controllers

Why In-Memory Computation Today?

- Push from Technology
  - DRAM Scaling at jeopardy
    - → Controllers close to DRAM
    - → Industry open to new memory architectures

- Pull from Systems and Applications
  - Data access is a major system and application bottleneck
  - Systems are energy limited
  - Data movement much more energy-hungry than computation

Three Key Systems & Application Trends

1. Data access is a major bottleneck
   - Applications are increasingly data hungry

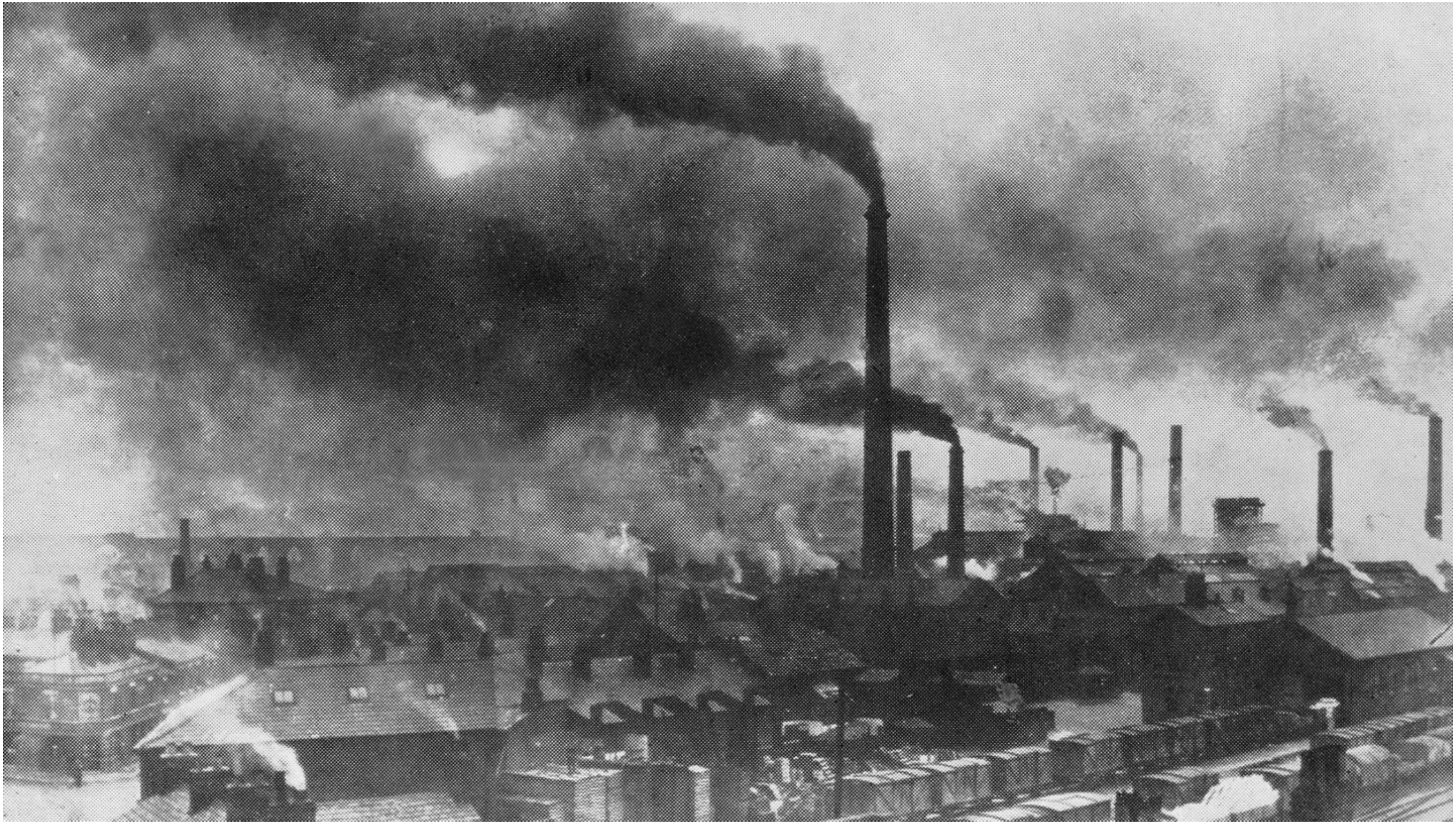
2. Energy consumption is a key limiter

3. Data movement energy dominates compute
   - Especially true for off-chip to on-chip movement

Do We Want This?

Source: V. Milutinovic

Or This?



Source: V. Milutinovic

Challenge and Opportunity for Future

High Performance,

Energy Efficient,

Sustainable

The Problem

Data access is the major performance and energy bottleneck

Our current

design principles

cause great energy waste

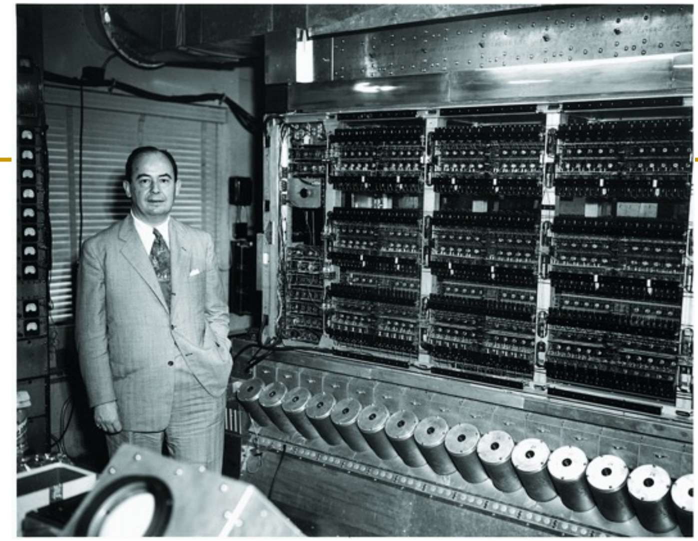
(and great performance loss)

The Problem

Processing of data
is performed
far away from the data

A Computing System

- Three key components
- Computation
- Communication
- Storage/memory



Burks, Goldstein, von Neumann, "Preliminary discussion of the logical design of an electronic computing instrument," 1946.

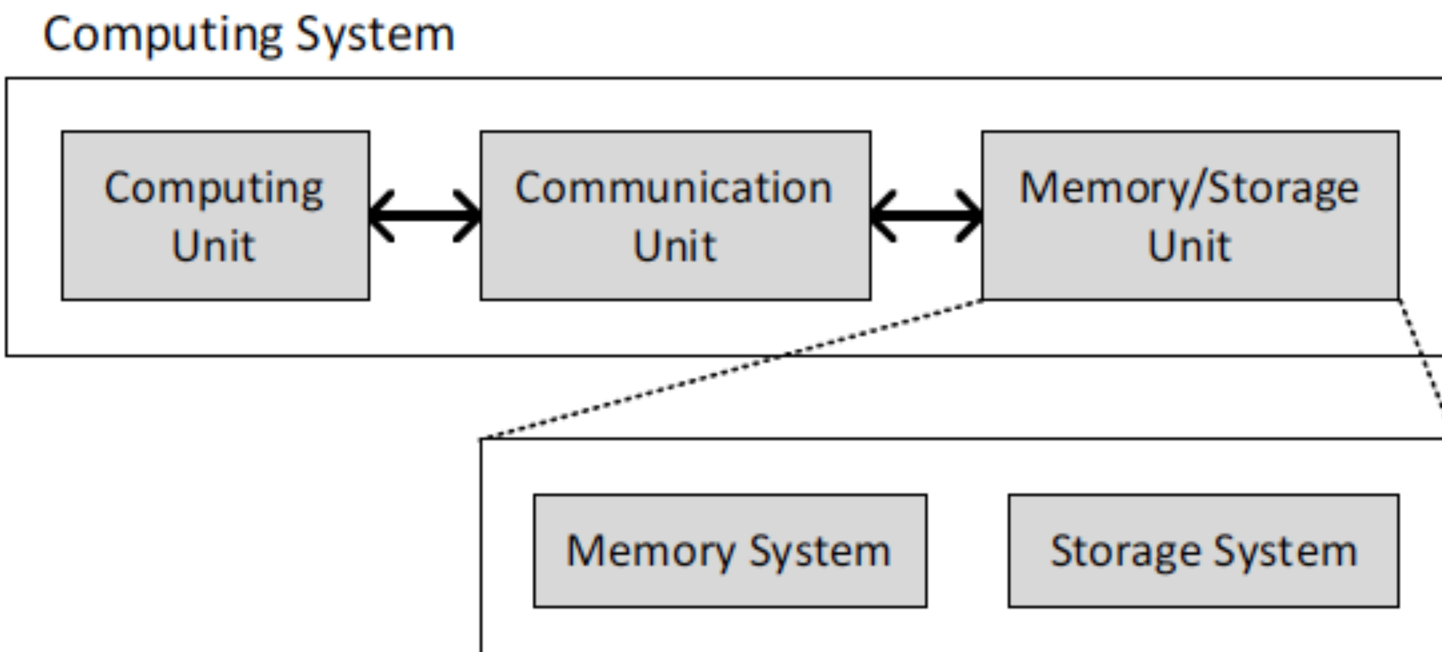


Image source: https://lbsitbytes2010.wordpress.com/2013/03/29/john-von-neumann-roll-no-15/

A Computing System

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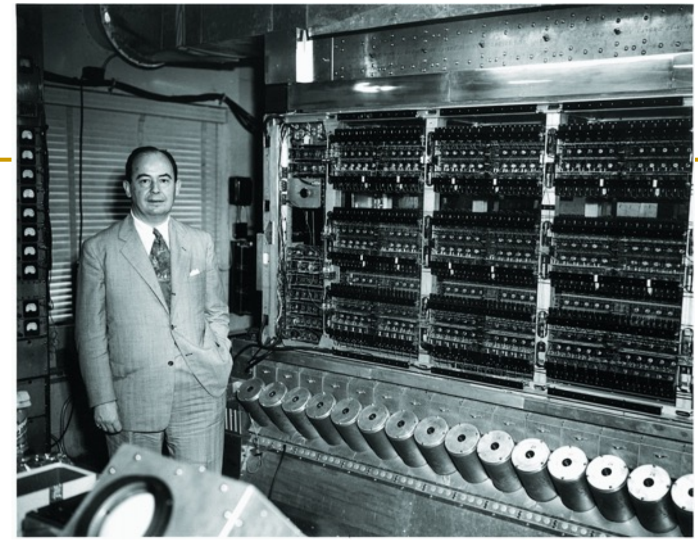

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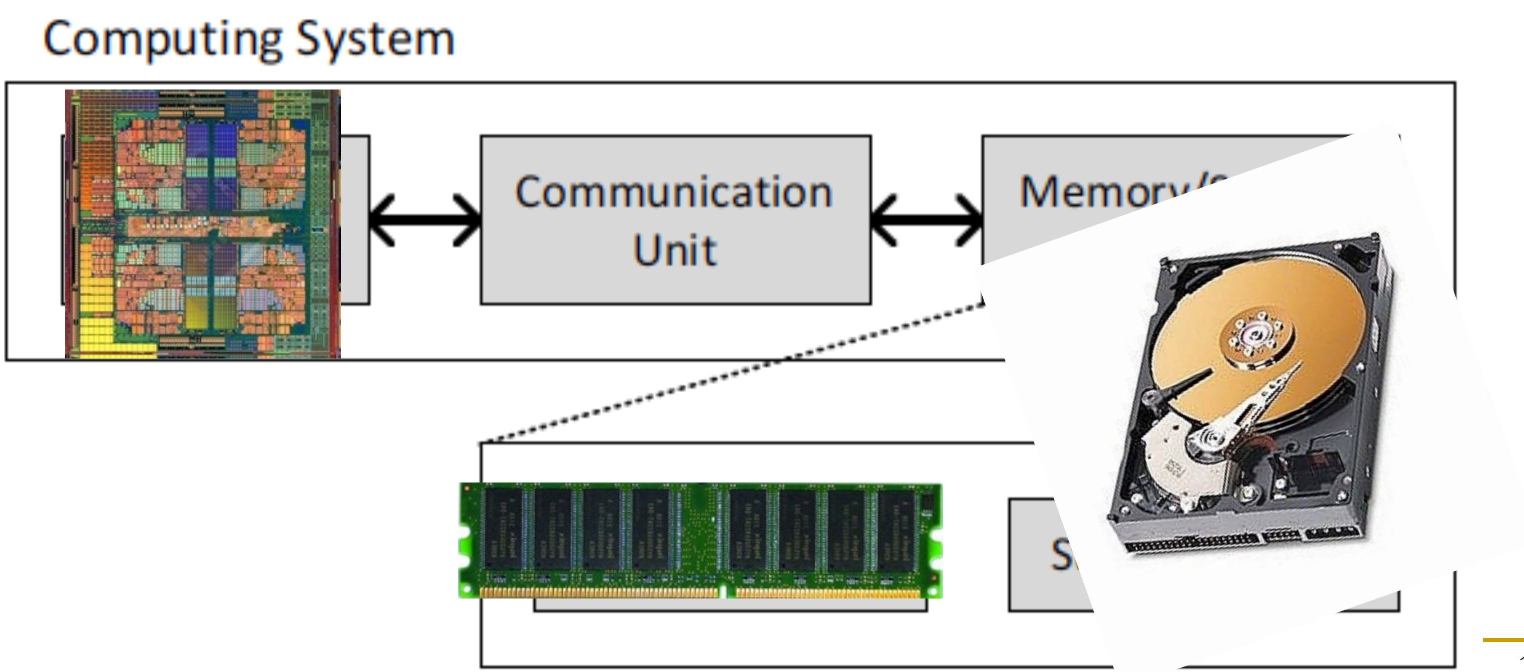
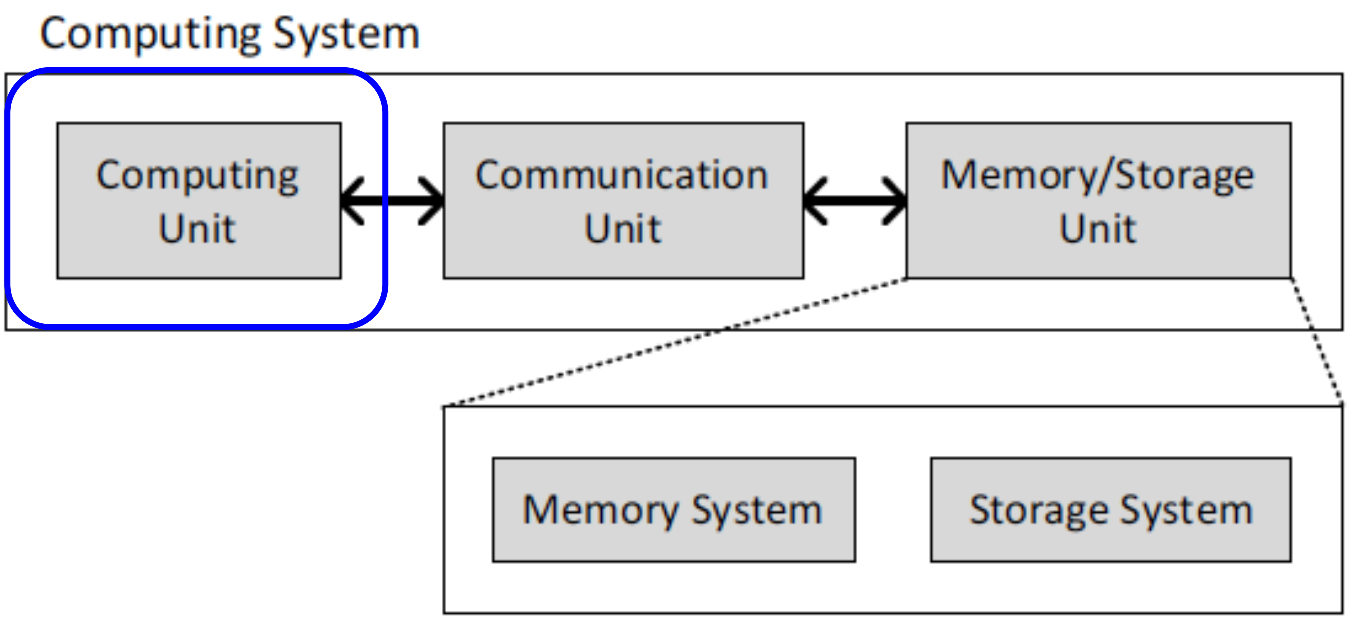


Image source: https://lbsitbytes2010.wordpress.com/2013/03/29/john-von-neumann-roll-no-15/

Today's Computing Systems

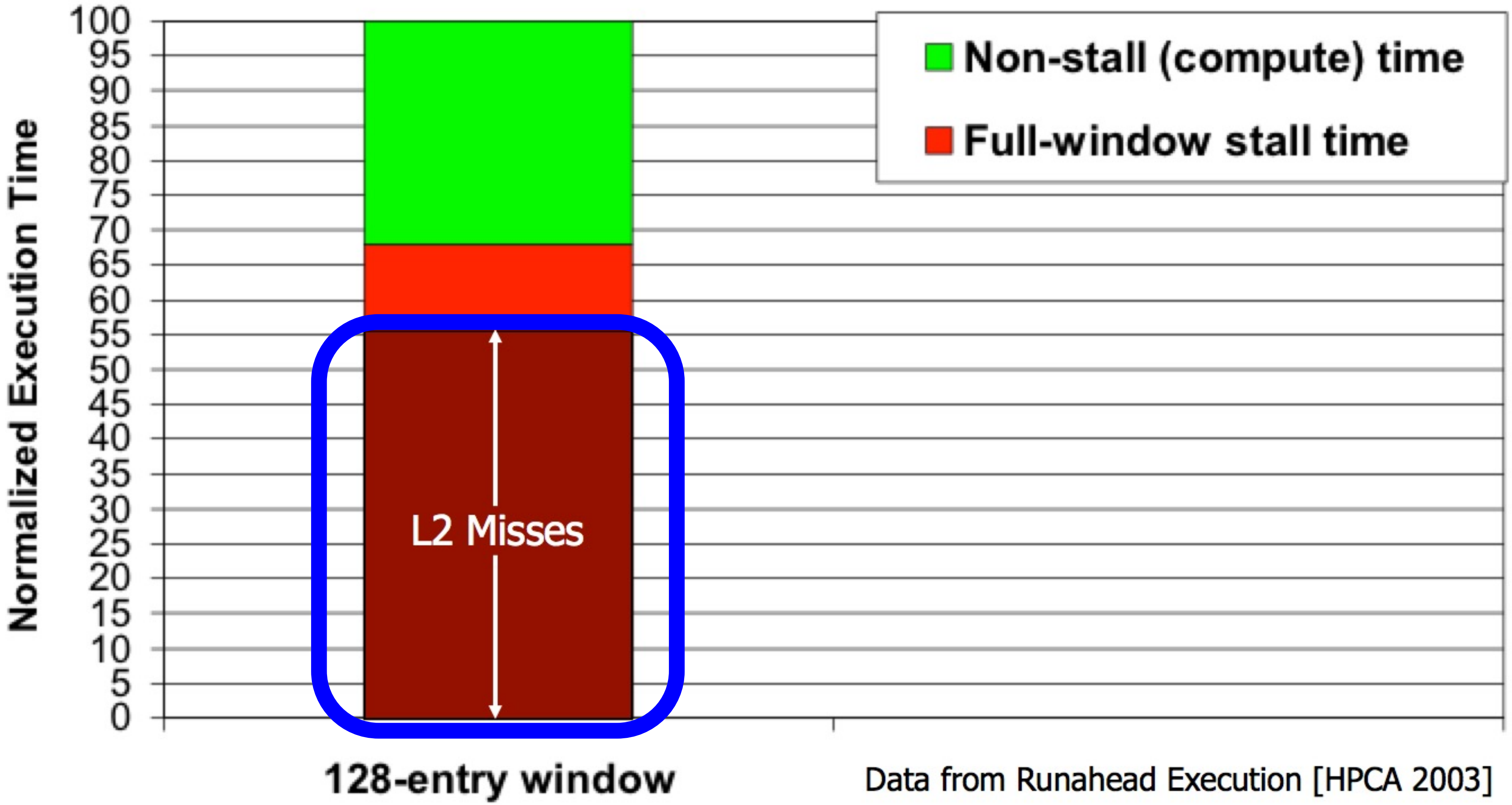
- Are overwhelmingly processor centric
- All data processed in the processor → at great system cost
- Processor is heavily optimized and is considered the master
- Data storage units are dumb and are largely unoptimized



Yet …

I expect that over the coming decade memory subsystem design will be the *only* important design issue for microprocessors.

- "**It's the Memory, Stupid!**" (Richard Sites, MPR, 1996)



Data from Runahead Execution [HPCA 2003]

Mutlu+, "Runahead Execution: An Alternative to Very Large Instruction Windows for Out-of-Order Processors," HPCA 2003.

The Performance Perspective

- Onur Mutlu, Jared Stark, Chris Wilkerson, and Yale N. Patt,
  "Runahead Execution: An Alternative to Very Large Instruction Windows for Out-of-order Processors"
  Proceedings of the 9th International Symposium on High-Performance Computer Architecture (***HPCA***), pages 129-140, Anaheim, CA, February 2003. Slides (pdf)
  One of the 15 computer arch. papers of 2003 selected as Top Picks by IEEE Micro.
  HPCA Test of Time Award (awarded in 2021).

Runahead Execution: An Alternative to Very Large Instruction Windows for Out-of-order Processors

Onur Mutlu § Jared Stark † Chris Wilkerson ‡ Yale N. Patt §

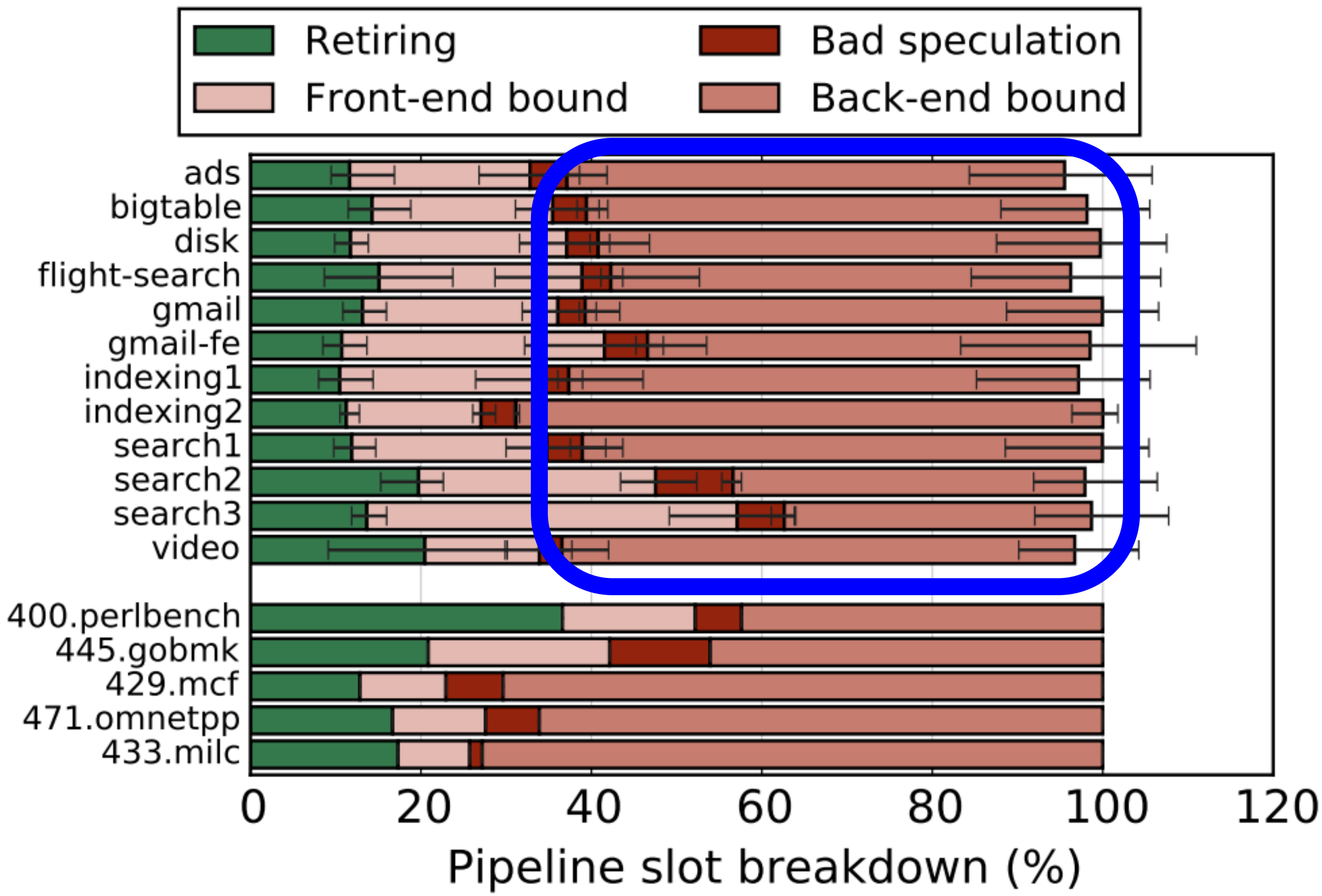
§ECE Department
The University of Texas at Austin
{onur,patt}@ece.utexas.edu

†Microprocessor Research
Intel Labs
jared.w.stark@intel.com

‡Desktop Platforms Group
Intel Corporation
chris.wilkerson@intel.com

The Performance Perspective (Today)

- All of Google's Data Center Workloads (2015):



Kanev+, "Profiling a Warehouse-Scale Computer," ISCA 2015.

The Performance Perspective (Today)

- All of Google's Data Center Workloads (2015):

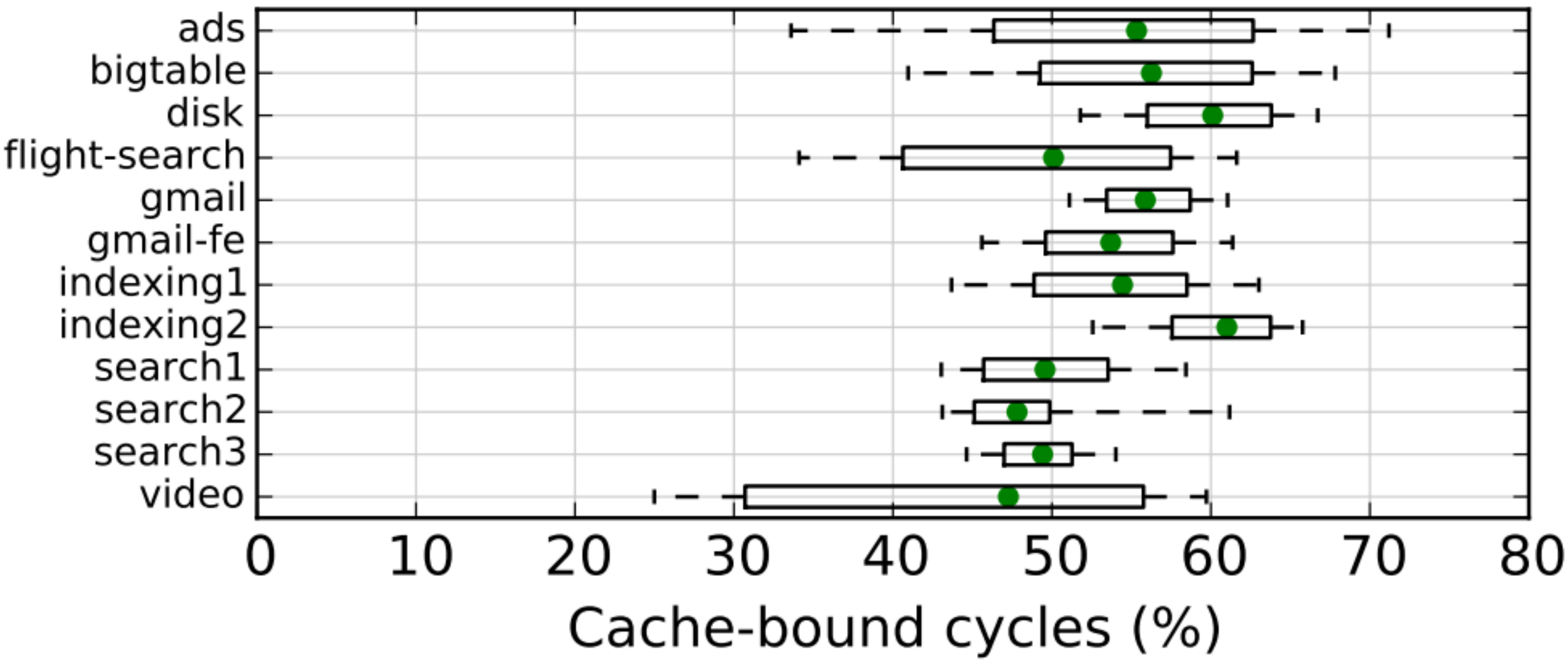


Figure 11: Half of cycles are spent stalled on caches.

Kanev+, "Profiling a Warehouse-Scale Computer," ISCA 2015.

Perils of Processor-Centric Design

- Grossly-imbalanced systems
  - Processing done only in **one place**
  - All else just stores and moves data: **data moves a lot**

  → Energy inefficient

  → Low performance

  → Complex

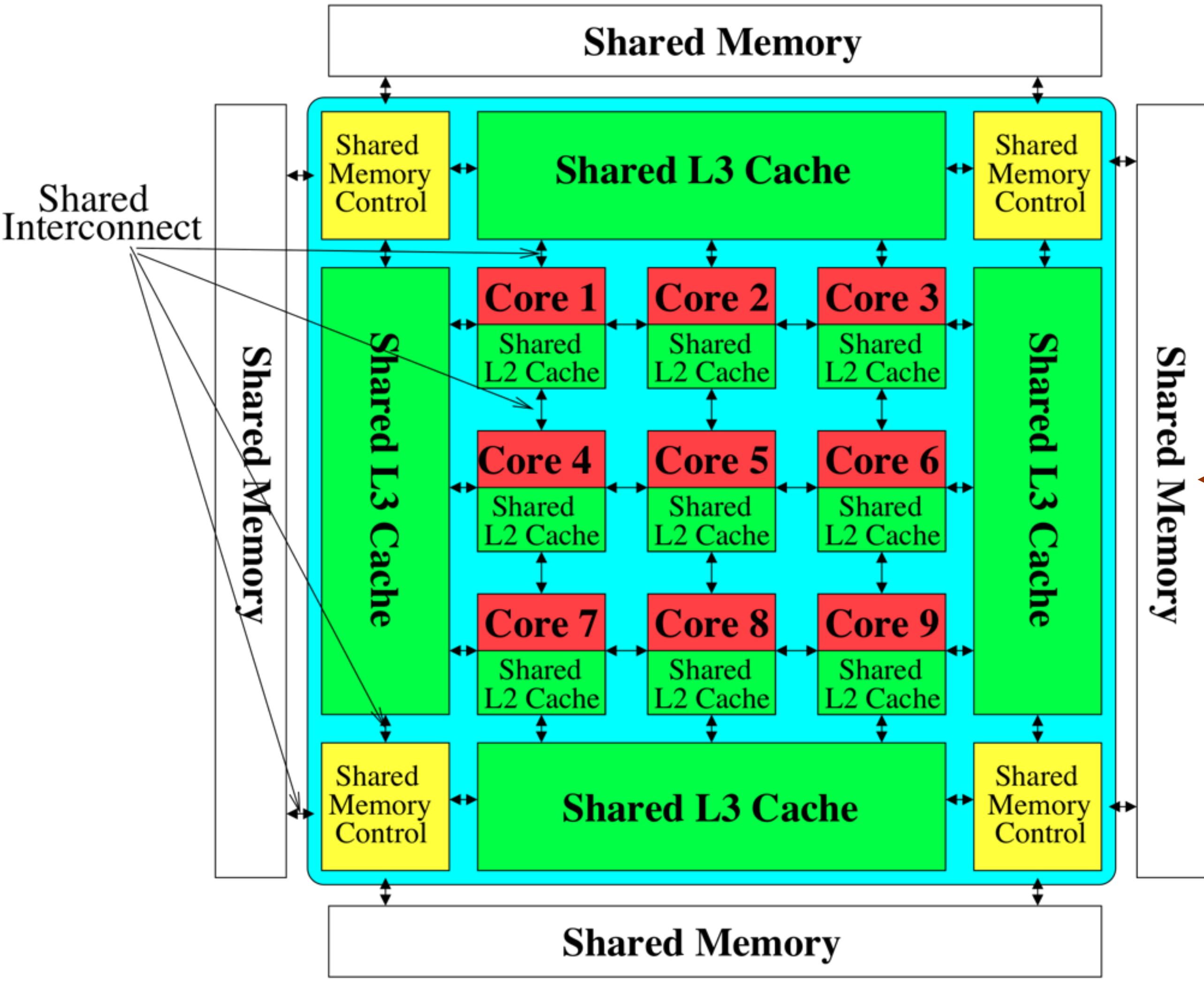
- Overly complex and bloated processor (and accelerators)
  - To tolerate data access from memory
  - Complex hierarchies and mechanisms

  → Energy inefficient

  → Low performance

  → Complex

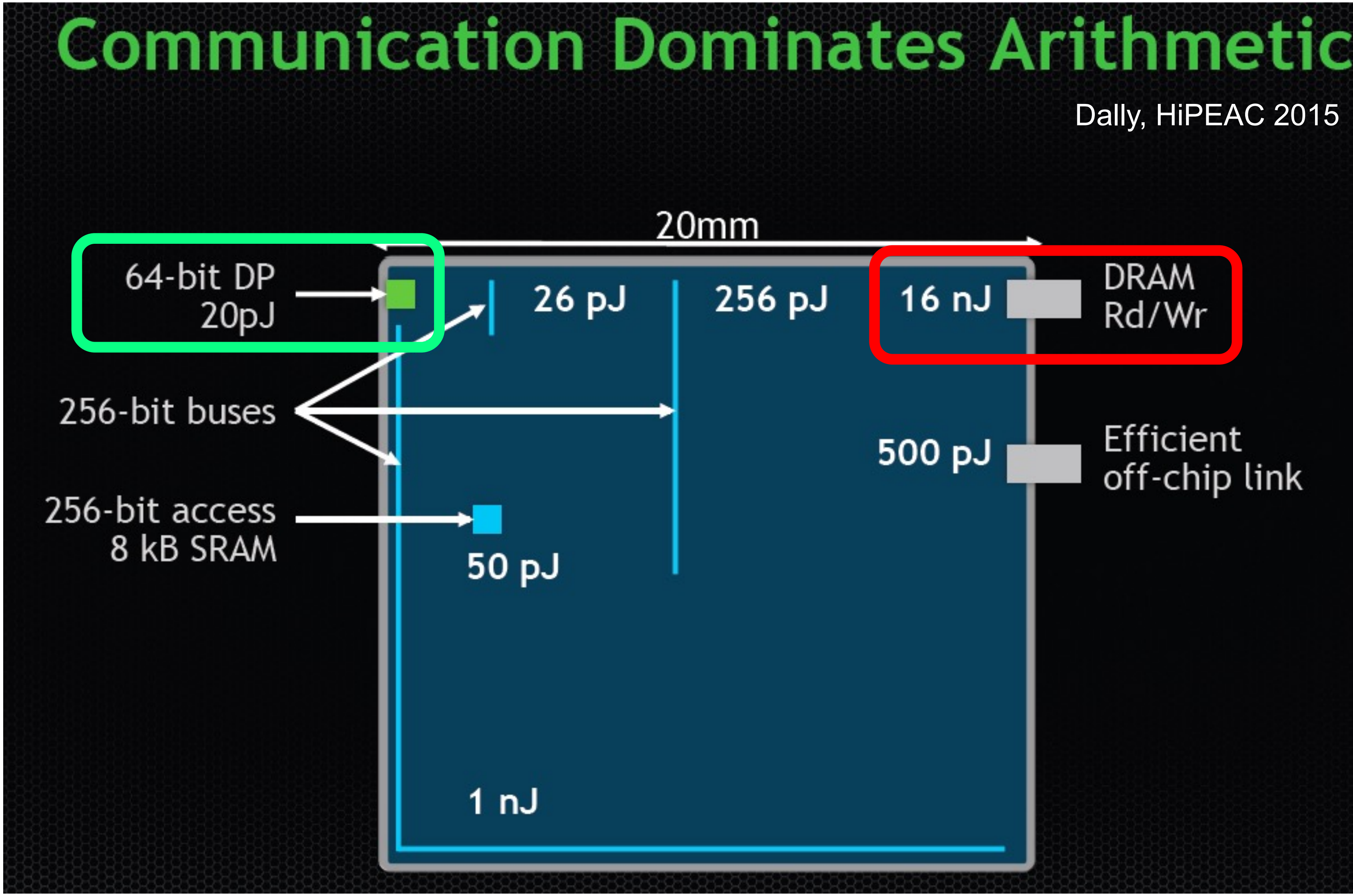
Perils of Processor-Centric Design



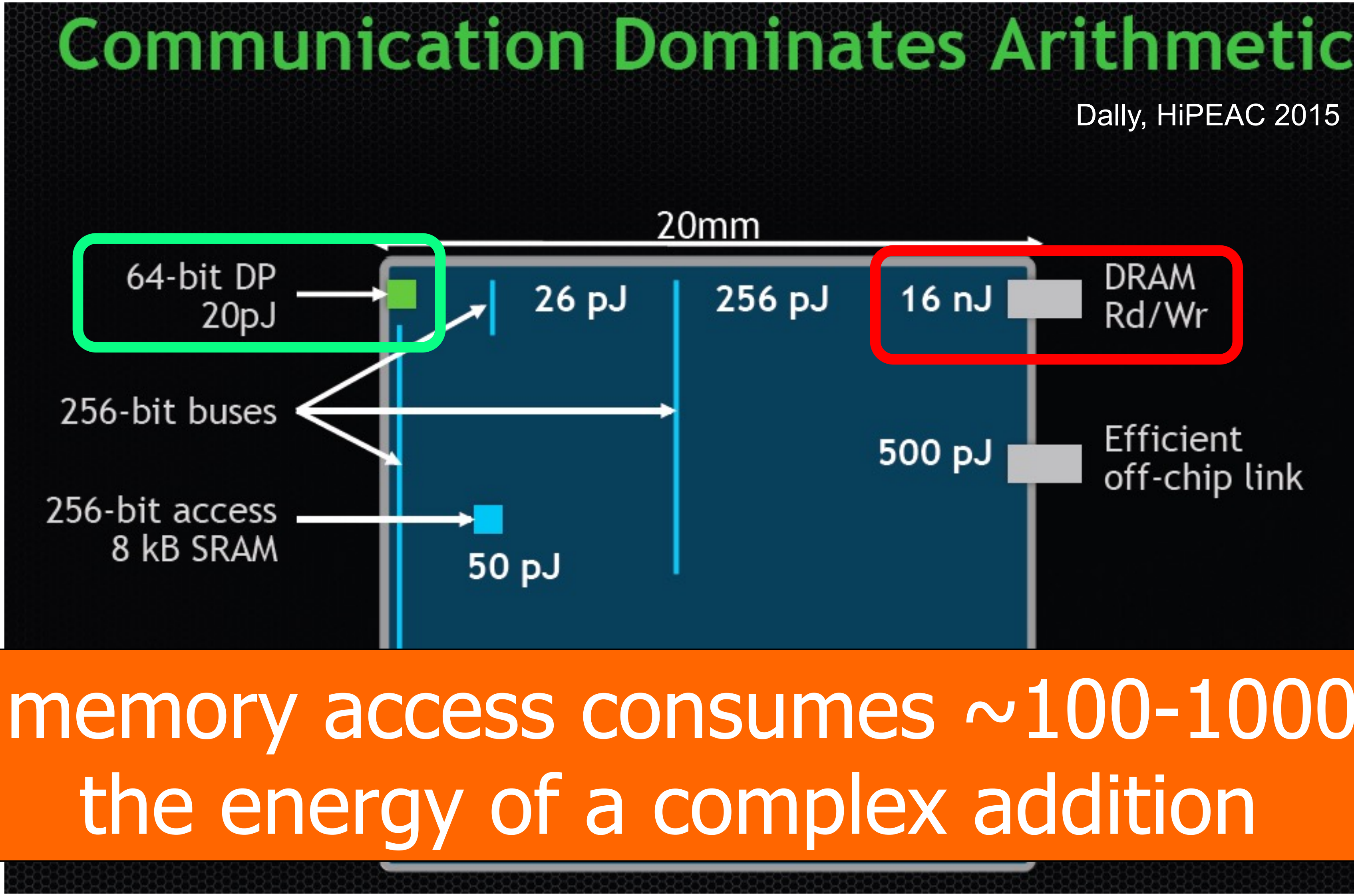
Most of the system is dedicated to storing and moving data

Yet, system is still bottlenecked by memory

The Energy Perspective



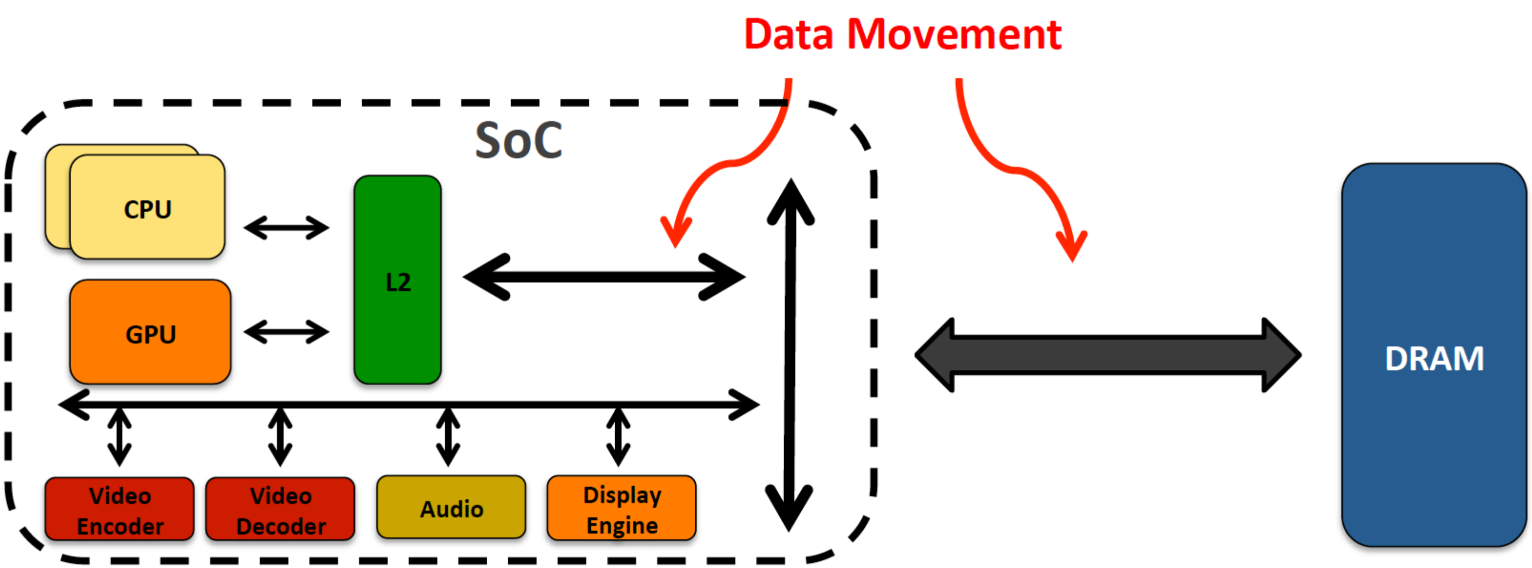
Data Movement vs. Computation Energy



A memory access consumes ~100-1000X the energy of a complex addition

Data Movement vs. Computation Energy

- Data movement is a major system energy bottleneck
  - Comprises 41% of mobile system energy during web browsing [2]
  - Costs ~115 times as much energy as an ADD operation [1, 2]



[1]: Reducing data Movement Energy via Online Data Clustering and Encoding (MICRO'16)
[2]: Quantifying the energy cost of data movement for emerging smart phone workloads on mobile platforms (IISWC'14)

Energy Waste in Mobile Devices

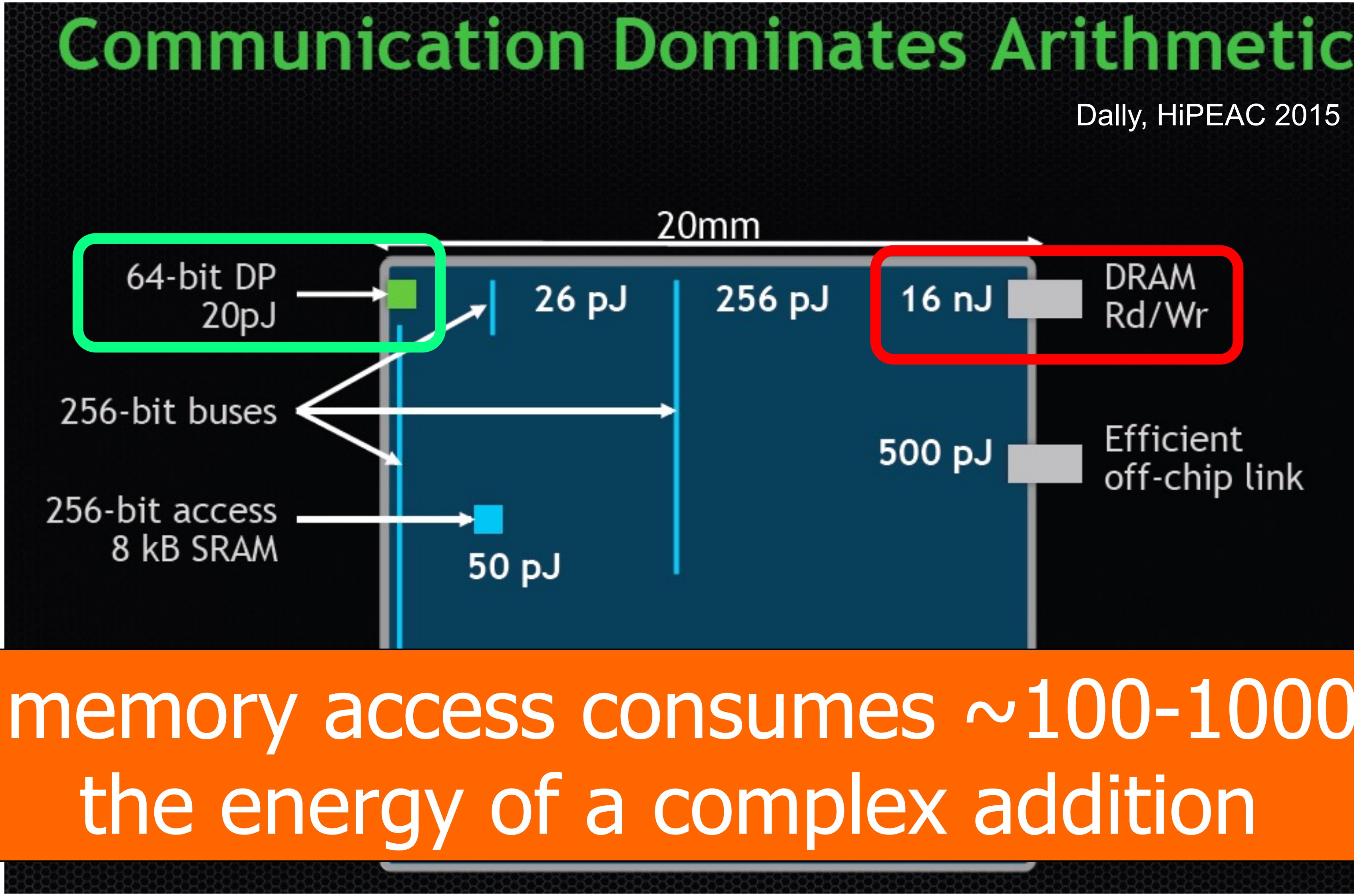
- Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Youngsok Kim, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Eric Shiu, Rahul Thakur, Daehyun Kim, Aki Kuusela, Allan Knies, Parthasarathy Ranganathan, and Onur Mutlu, **"Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks"** *Proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems (**ASPLOS**)*, Williamsburg, VA, USA, March 2018.

62.7% of the total system energy is spent on data movement

Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks

Amirali Boroumand[1] Saugata Ghose[1] Youngsok Kim[2]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[1] Eric Shiu[3] Rahul Thakur[3] Daehyun Kim[4,3]
Aki Kuusela[3] Allan Knies[3] Parthasarathy Ranganathan[3] Onur Mutlu[5,1]

We Do Not Want to Move Data!



A memory access consumes ~100-1000X the energy of a complex addition

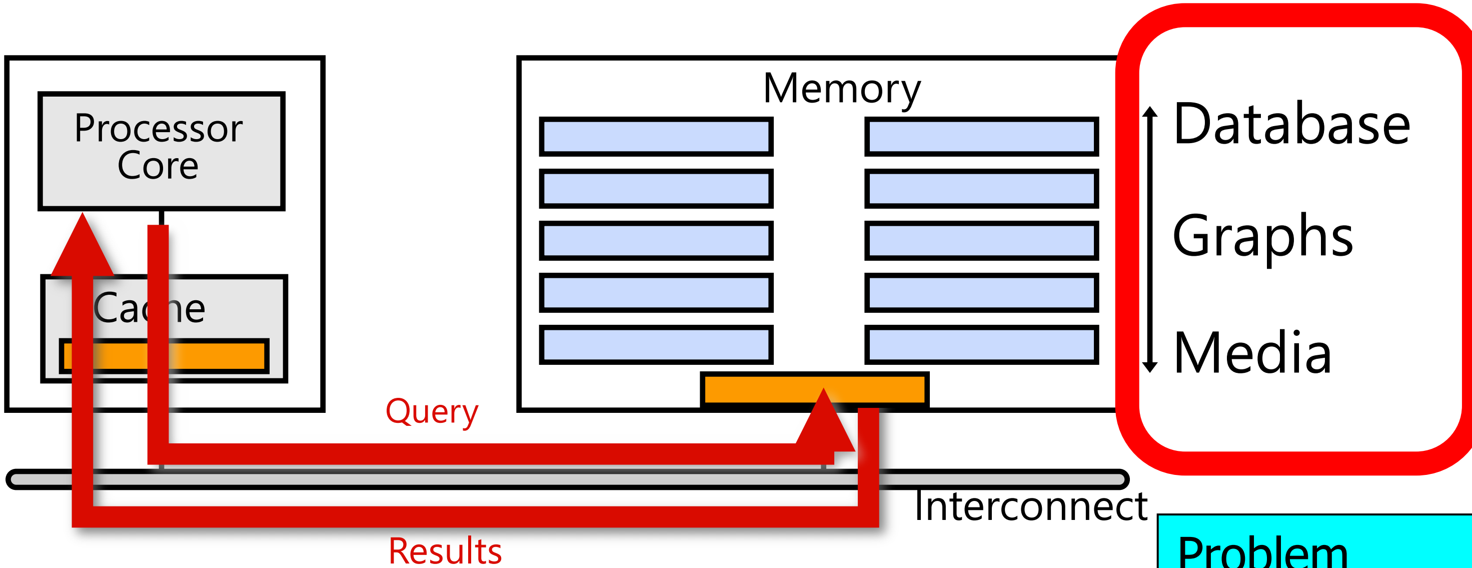
We Need A **Paradigm Shift** To …

- Enable computation with minimal data movement

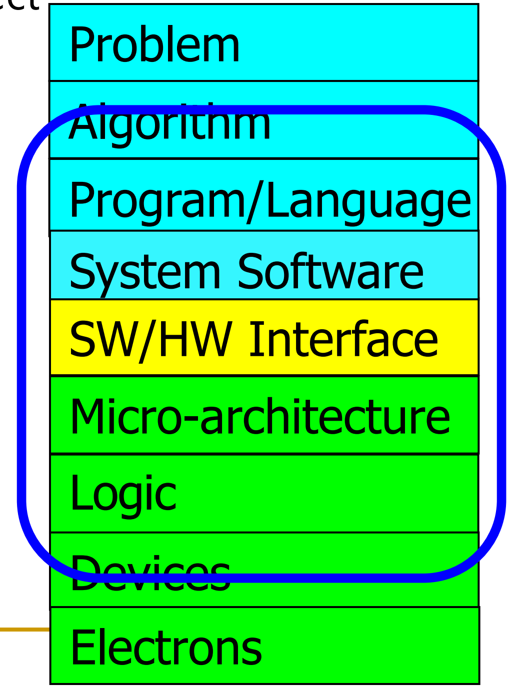
- Compute where it makes sense (where data resides)

- Make computing architectures more data-centric

Goal: Processing Inside Memory



- Many questions … How do we design the:
  - compute-capable memory & controllers?
  - processors & communication units?
  - software & hardware interfaces?
  - system software, compilers, languages?
  - algorithms & theoretical foundations?



A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory

Onur Mutlu[a,b], Saugata Ghose[b,c], Juan Gómez-Luna[a], Rachata Ausavarungnirun[d]

SAFARI Research Group

[a] *ETH Zürich*
[b] *Carnegie Mellon University*
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[d] *King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok*

Onur Mutlu, Saugata Ghose, Juan Gomez-Luna, and Rachata Ausavarungnirun,
"A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory"
Invited Book Chapter in ***Emerging Computing: From Devices to Systems - Looking Beyond Moore and Von Neumann***, Springer, to be published in 2021.

A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory

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SAFARI Research Group

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Abstract

Modern computing systems are overwhelmingly designed to move data to computation. This design choice goes directly against at least three key trends in computing that cause performance, scalability and energy bottlenecks: (1) data access is a key bottleneck as many important applications are increasingly data-intensive, and memory bandwidth and energy do not scale well, (2) energy consumption is a key limiter in almost all computing platforms, especially server and mobile systems, (3) data movement, especially off-chip to on-chip, is very expensive in terms of bandwidth, energy and latency, much more so than computation. These trends are especially severely-felt in the data-intensive server and energy-constrained mobile systems of today.

At the same time, conventional memory technology is facing many technology scaling challenges in terms of reliability, energy, and performance. As a result, memory system architects are open to organizing memory in different ways and making it more intelligent, at the expense of higher cost. The emergence of 3D-stacked memory plus logic, the adoption of error correcting codes inside the latest DRAM chips, proliferation of different main memory standards and chips, specialized for different purposes (e.g., graphics, low-power, high bandwidth, low latency), and the necessity of designing new solutions to serious reliability and security issues, such as the RowHammer phenomenon, are an evidence of this trend.

This chapter discusses recent research that aims to practically enable computation close to data, an approach we call *processing-in-memory* (PIM). PIM places computation mechanisms in or near where the data is stored (i.e., inside the memory chips, in the logic layer of 3D-stacked memory, or in the memory controllers), so that data movement between the computation units and memory is reduced or eliminated. While the general idea of PIM is not new, we discuss motivating trends in applications as well as memory circuits/technology that greatly exacerbate the need for enabling it in modern computing systems. We examine at least two promising new approaches to designing PIM systems to accelerate important data-intensive applications: (1) *processing using memory* by exploiting analog operational properties of DRAM chips to perform massively-parallel operations in memory, with low-cost changes, (2) *processing near memory* by exploiting 3D-stacked memory technology design to provide high memory bandwidth and low memory latency to in-memory logic. In both approaches, we describe and tackle relevant cross-layer research, design, and adoption challenges in devices, architecture, systems, and programming models. Our focus is on the development of in-memory processing designs that can be adopted in real computing platforms at low cost. We conclude by discussing work on solving key challenges to the practical adoption of PIM.

Keywords: memory systems, data movement, main memory, processing-in-memory, near-data processing, computation-in-memory, processing using memory, processing near memory, 3D-stacked memory, non-volatile memory, energy efficiency, high-performance computing, computer architecture, computing paradigm, emerging technologies, memory scaling, technology scaling, dependable systems, robust systems, hardware security, system security, latency, low-latency computing

Contents

1. Introduction

Main memory, built using the Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) technology, is a major component in nearly all computing systems, including servers, cloud platforms, mobile/embedded devices, and sensor systems. Across all of these systems,the data working set sizes of modern applications are rapidly growing, while the need for fast analysis of such data is increasing. Thus, main memory is becoming an increasingly significant bottleneck across a wide variety of computing systems and applications [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]. Alleviating the main memory bottleneck requires the memory capacity, energy, cost, and performance to all scale in an efficient manner across technology generations. Unfortunately, it has become increasingly difficult in recent years, especially the past decade, to scale all of these dimensions [1, 2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49], and thus the main memory bottleneck has been worsening.

A major reason for the main memory bottleneck is the high energy and latency cost associated with *data movement*. In modern computers, to perform any operation on data that resides in main memory, the processor must retrieve the data from main memory. This requires the memory controller to issue commands to a DRAM module across a relatively slow and power-hungry off-chip bus (known as the *memory channel*). The DRAM module sends the requested data across the memory channel, after which the data is placed in the caches and registers. The CPU can perform computation on the data once the data is in its registers. Data movement from the DRAM to the CPU incurs long latency and consumes a significant amount of energy [7, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54]. These costs are often exacerbated by the fact that much of the data brought into the caches is *not reused* by the CPU [52, 53, 55, 56], providing little benefit in return for the high latency and energy cost.

The cost of data movement is a fundamental issue with the *processor-centric* nature of contemporary computer systems. The CPU is considered to be the master in the system, and computation is performed only in the processor (and accelerators). In contrast, data storage and communication units, including the main memory, are treated as unintelligent workers that are incapable of computation. As a result of this processor-centric design paradigm, data moves a lot in the system between the computation units and communication/ storage units so that computation can be done on it. With the increasingly *data-centric* nature of contemporary and emerging appli-

We Need to Think Differently from the Past Approaches

Processing in Memory: Two Approaches

1. Processing using Memory
2. Processing near Memory

Two PIM Approaches

5.2. Two Approaches: Processing Using Memory (PUM) vs. Processing Near Memory (PNM)

Many recent works take advantage of the memory technology innovations that we discuss in Section 5.1 to enable and implement PIM. We find that these works generally take one of two approaches, which are categorized in Table 1: (1) *processing using memory* or (2) *processing near memory*. We briefly describe each approach here. Sections 6 and 7 will provide example approaches and more detail for both.

Table 1: Summary of enabling technologies for the two approaches to PIM used by recent works. Adapted from [309].

Approach	Enabling Technologies
Processing Using Memory	SRAM DRAM Phase-change memory (PCM) Magnetic RAM (MRAM) Resistive RAM (RRAM)/memristors
Processing Near Memory	Logic layers in 3D-stacked memory Silicon interposers Logic in memory controllers

Processing using memory (PUM) exploits the existing memory architecture and the operational principles of the memory circuitry to enable operations within main memory with minimal changes. PUM makes use

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[Tutorial Video on "Memory-Centric Computing Systems" (1 hour 51 minutes)]

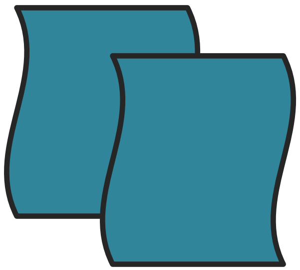
Approach 1: Processing Using Memory

- Take advantage of operational principles of memory to perform bulk data movement and computation in memory
  - Can exploit internal connectivity to move data
  - Can exploit analog computation capability
  - ...

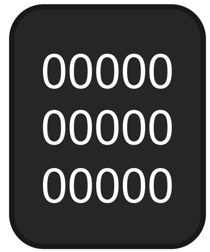
- Examples: RowClone, In-DRAM AND/OR, Gather/Scatter DRAM
  - RowClone: Fast and Efficient In-DRAM Copy and Initialization of Bulk Data (Seshadri et al., MICRO 2013)
  - Fast Bulk Bitwise AND and OR in DRAM (Seshadri et al., IEEE CAL 2015)
  - Gather-Scatter DRAM: In-DRAM Address Translation to Improve the Spatial Locality of Non-unit Strided Accesses (Seshadri et al., MICRO 2015)
  - "Ambit: In-Memory Accelerator for Bulk Bitwise Operations Using Commodity DRAM Technology" (Seshadri et al., MICRO 2017)

Starting Simple: Data Copy and Initialization

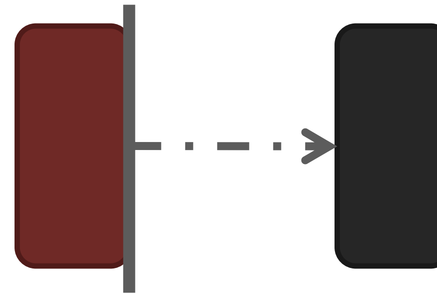
memmove & *memcpy*: 5% cycles in Google's datacenter [Kanev+ ISCA'15]



Forking

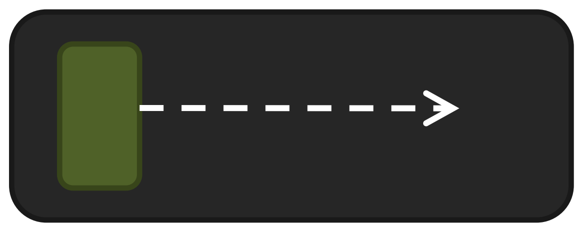


Zero initialization
(e.g., security)



Checkpointing

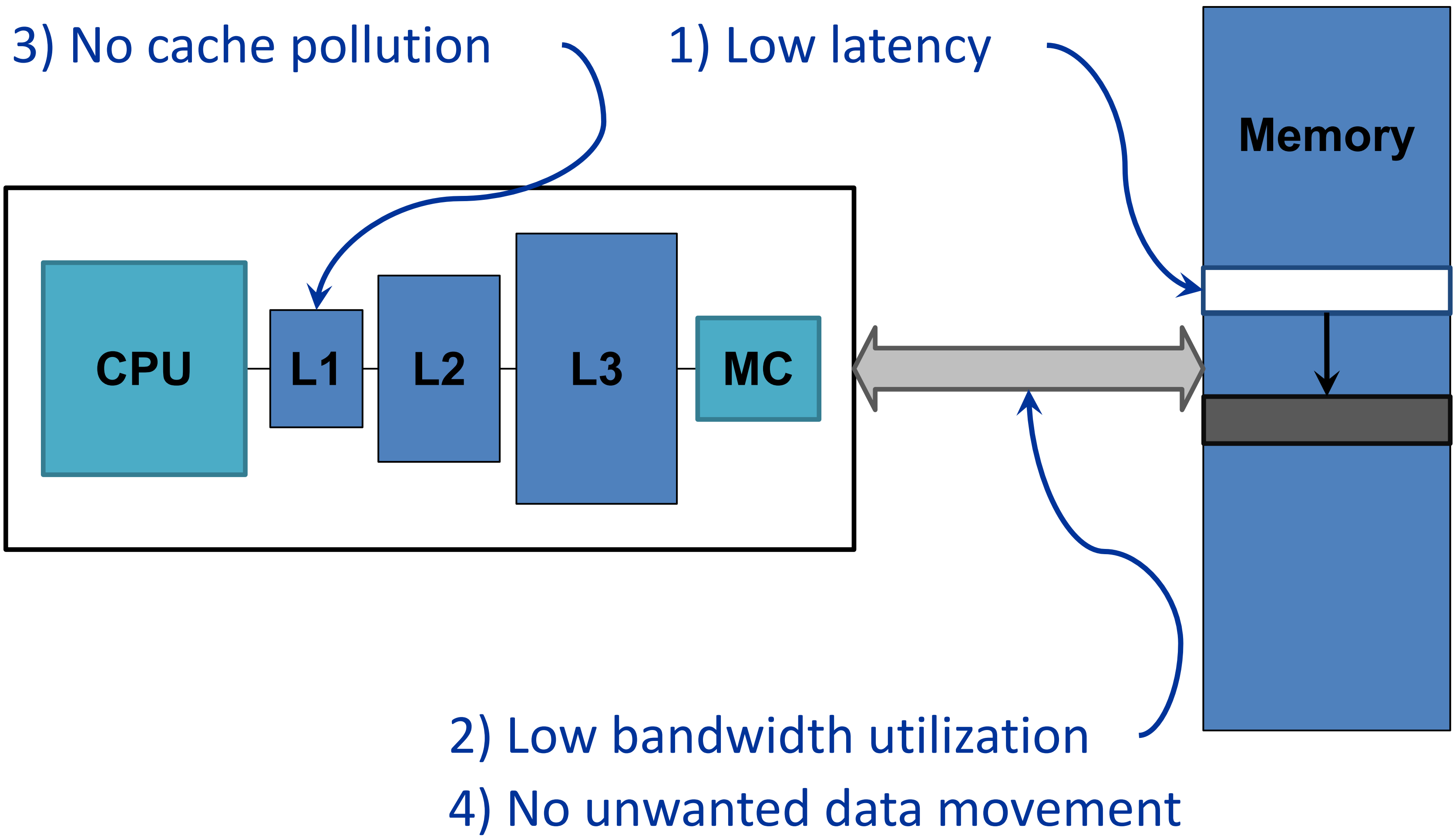
VM Cloning
Deduplication



Page Migration

. . .
Many more

Future Systems: In-Memory Copy

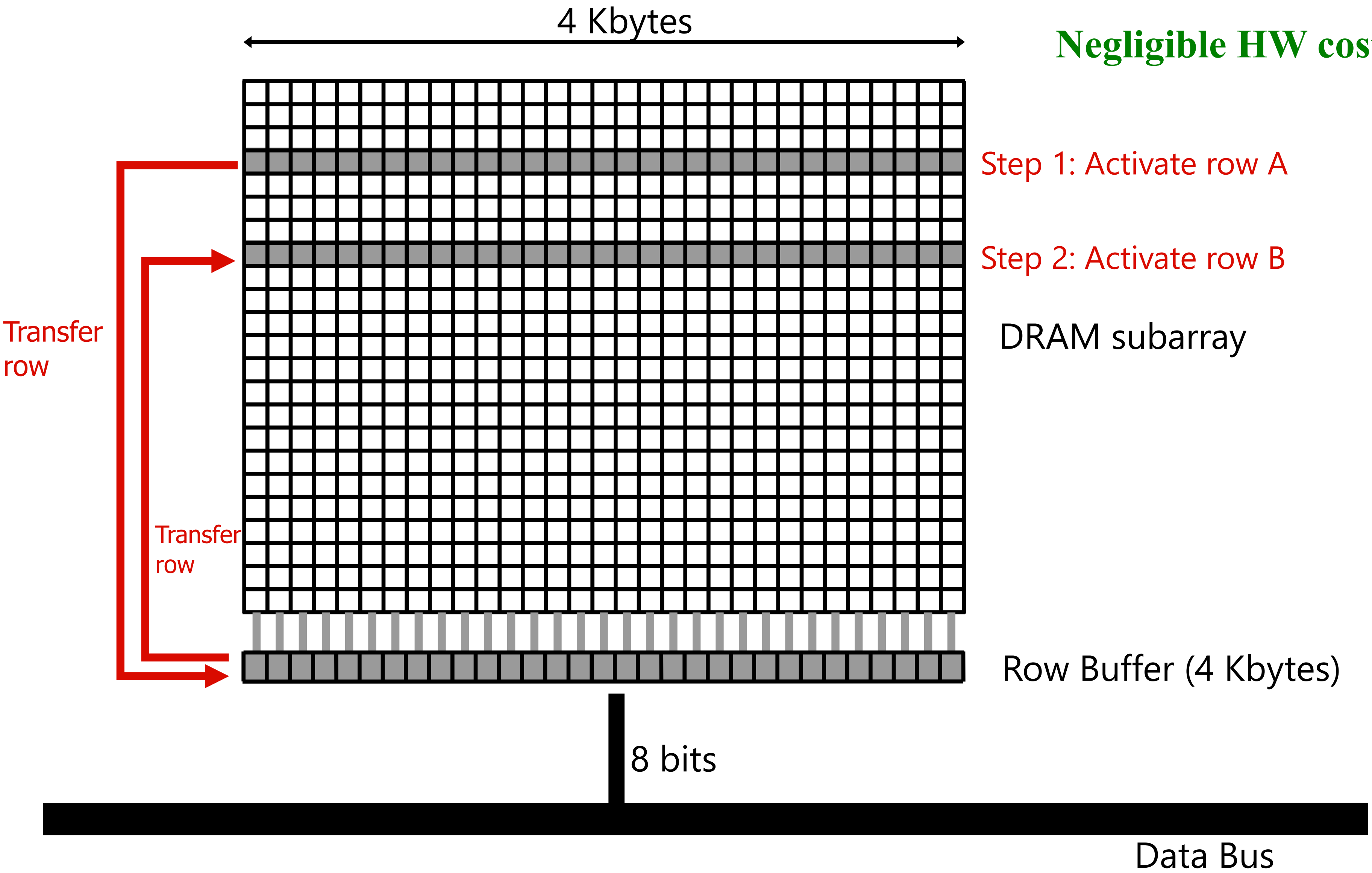


1046ns, 3.6uJ → 90ns, 0.04uJ

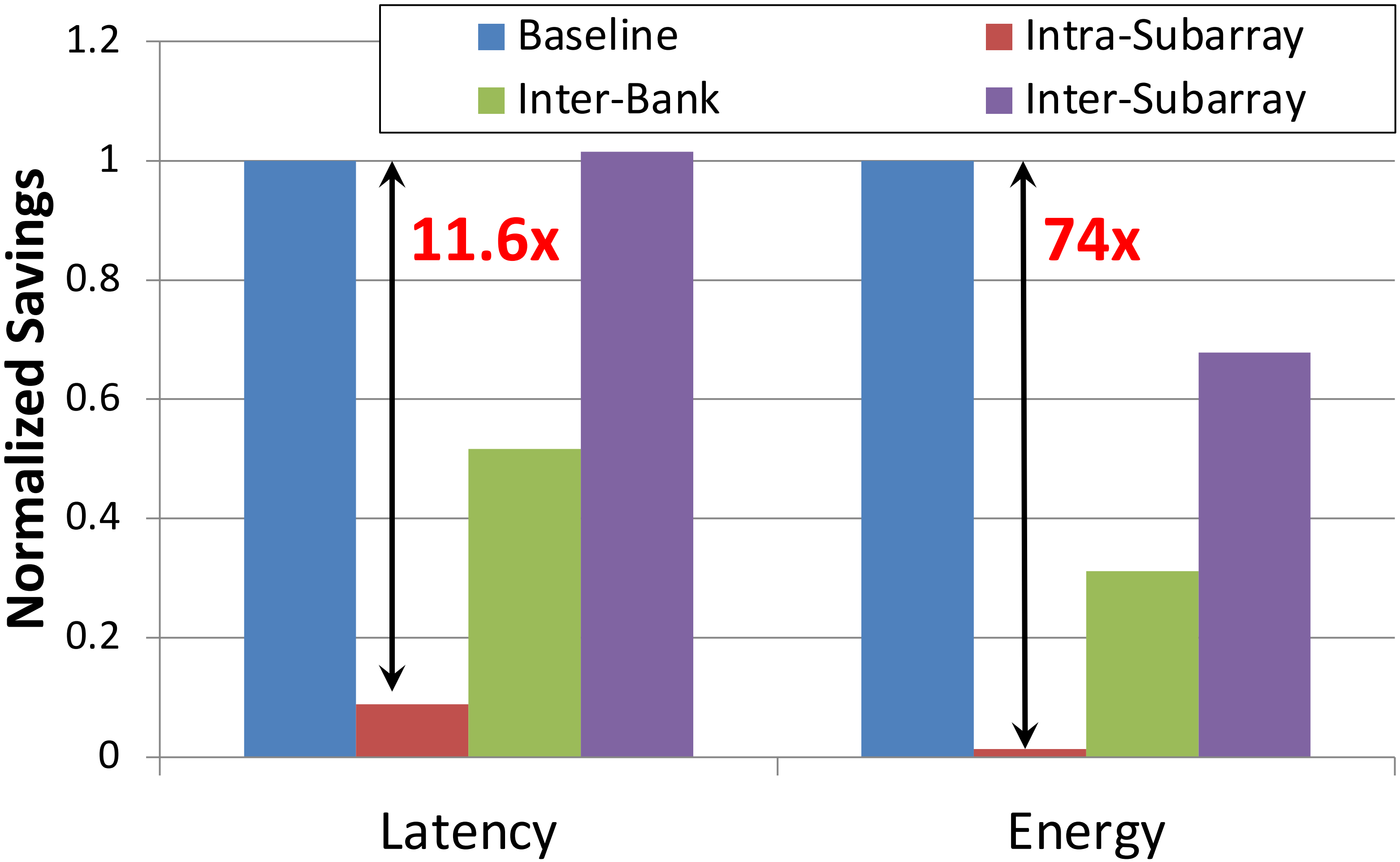
RowClone: In-DRAM Row Copy

Idea: Two consecutive ACTivates

Negligible HW cost



RowClone: Latency and Energy Savings



Seshadri et al., "RowClone: Fast and Efficient In-DRAM Copy and Initialization of Bulk Data," MICRO 2013.

More on RowClone

- Vivek Seshadri, Yoongu Kim, Chris Fallin, Donghyuk Lee, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Gennady Pekhimenko, Yixin Luo, Onur Mutlu, Michael A. Kozuch, Phillip B. Gibbons, and Todd C. Mowry, **"RowClone: Fast and Energy-Efficient In-DRAM Bulk Data Copy and Initialization"** *Proceedings of the 46th International Symposium on Microarchitecture (**MICRO**)*, Davis, CA, December 2013. [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Poster (pptx) (pdf)]

RowClone: Fast and Energy-Efficient In-DRAM Bulk Data Copy and Initialization

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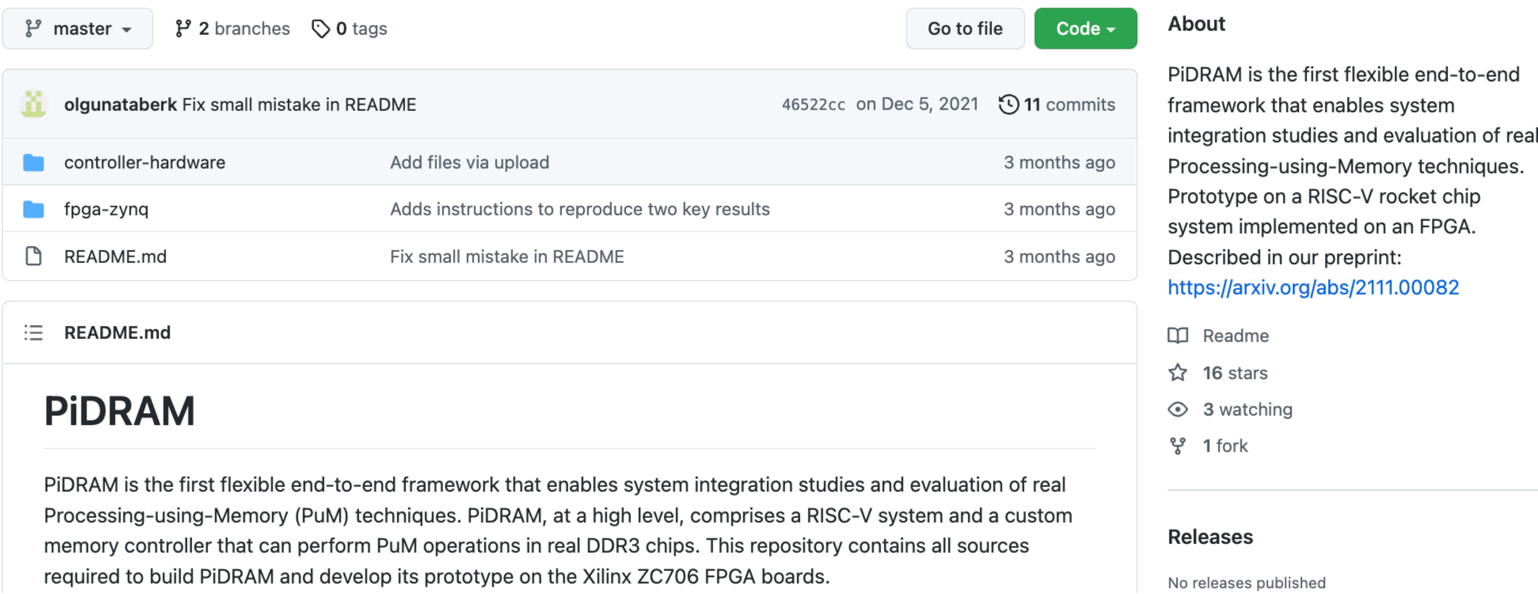
Todd C. Mowry tcm@cs.cmu.edu
Carnegie Mellon University †Intel Pittsburgh

Real System RowClone Prototype

PiDRAM: A Holistic End-to-end FPGA-based Framework for Processing-in-DRAM

Ataberk Olgun[§†] Juan Gómez Luna[§] Konstantinos Kanellopoulos[§] Behzad Salami[§*]
Hasan Hassan[§] Oğuz Ergin[†] Onur Mutlu[§]

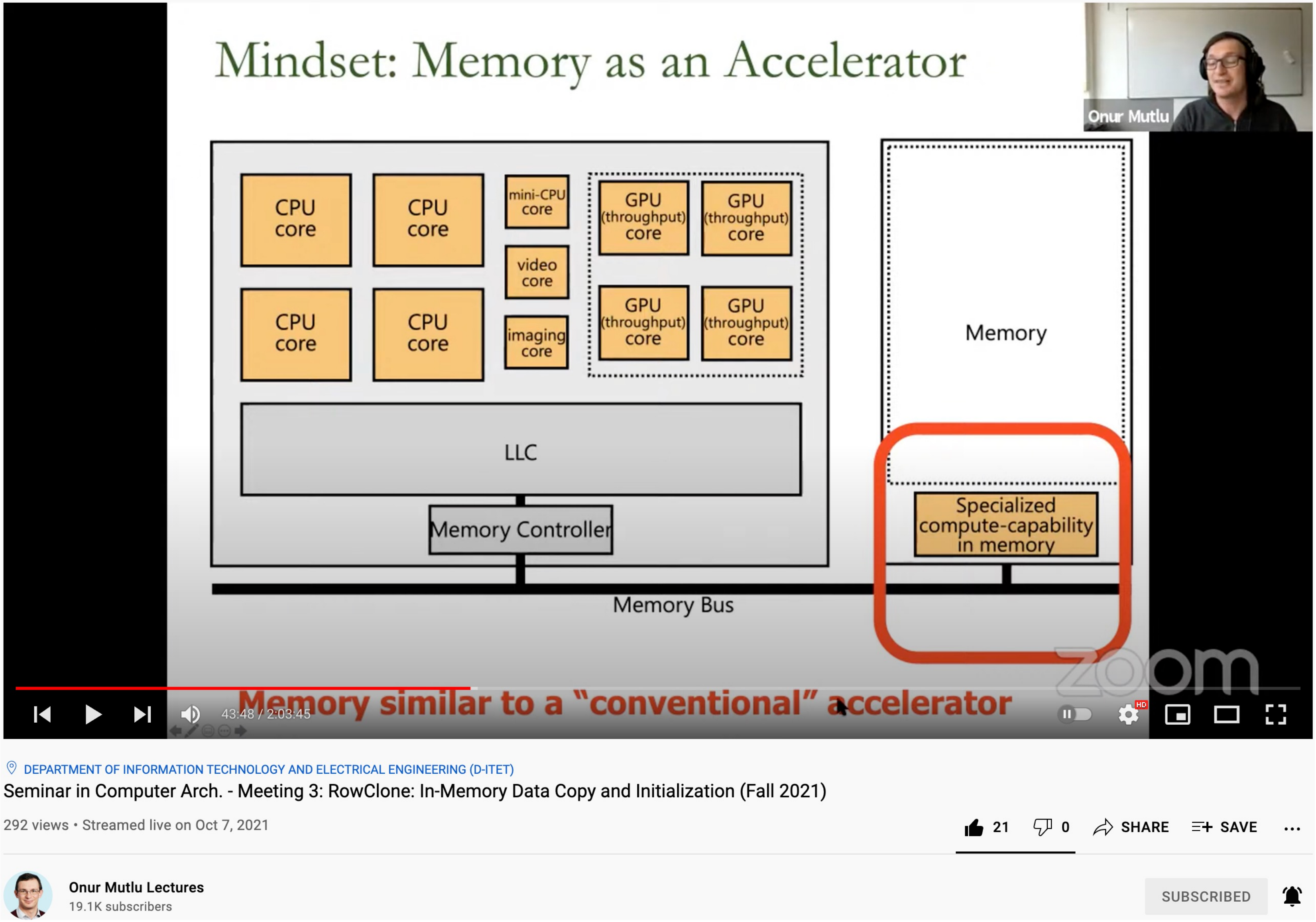
[§]ETH Zürich [†]TOBB ETÜ [*]BSC



https://arxiv.org/pdf/2111.00082.pdf

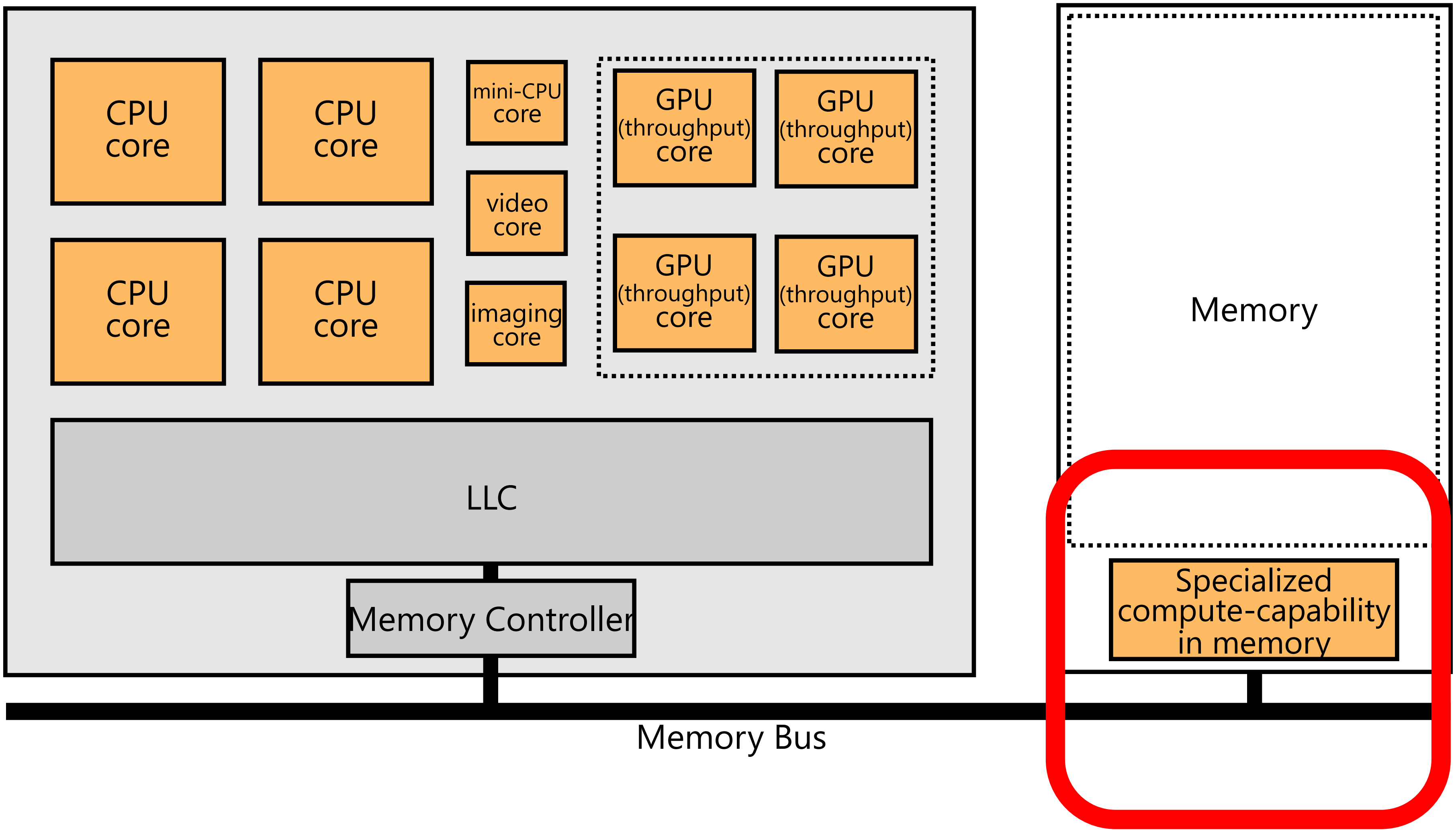
https://github.com/cmu-safari/pidram

Lecture on RowClone & Processing using DRAM



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n6Pwg1qax_E&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_7UBNmC9B8Yr5JSwTG9yH4&index=4

Mindset: Memory as an Accelerator



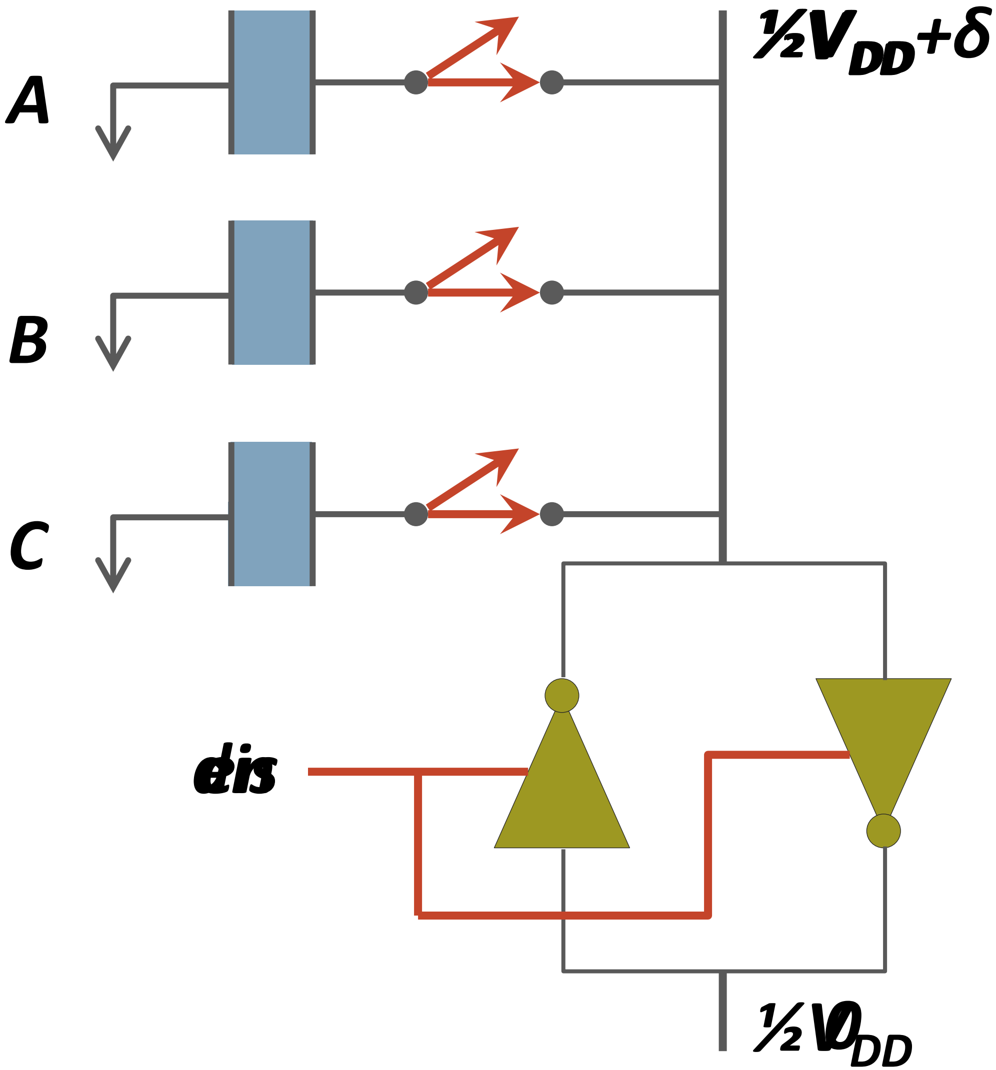
Memory similar to a "conventional" accelerator

(Truly) In-Memory Computation

- We can support in-DRAM AND, OR, NOT, MAJ
- At low cost
- Using analog computation capability of DRAM
  - Idea: activating multiple rows performs computation
- 30-60X performance and energy improvement
  - Seshadri+, "Ambit: In-Memory Accelerator for Bulk Bitwise Operations Using Commodity DRAM Technology," MICRO 2017.

- New memory technologies enable even more opportunities
  - Memristors, resistive RAM, phase change mem, STT-MRAM, …
  - Can operate on data with minimal movement

In-DRAM AND/OR: Triple Row Activation

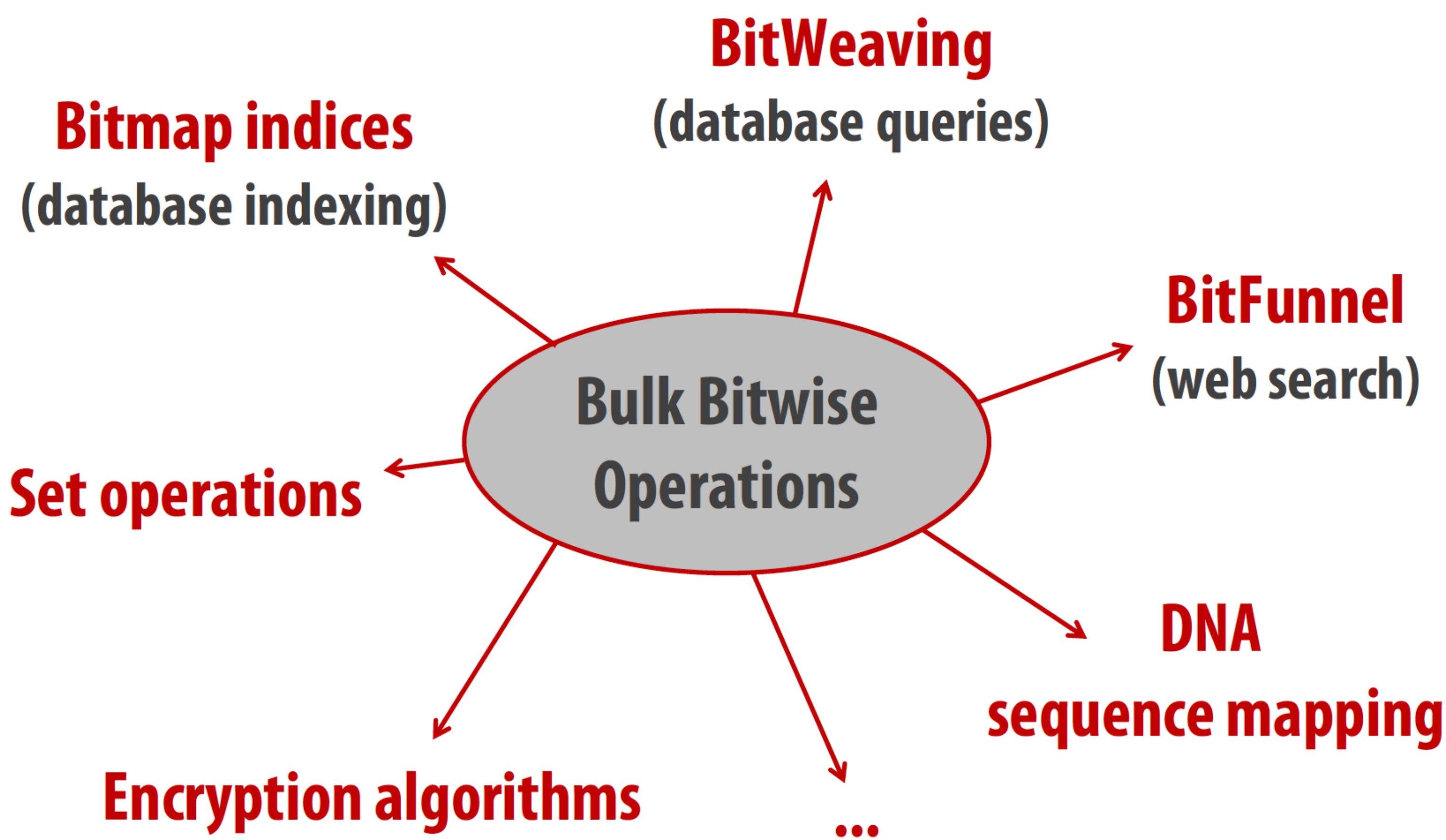


Final State
AB + BC + AC

C(A + B) + ~C(AB)

Seshadri+, "Fast Bulk Bitwise AND and OR in DRAM", IEEE CAL 2015.

Bulk Bitwise Operations in Workloads



[1] Li and Patel, BitWeaving, SIGMOD 2013
[2] Goodwin+, BitFunnel, SIGIR 2017

In-DRAM Acceleration of Database Queries

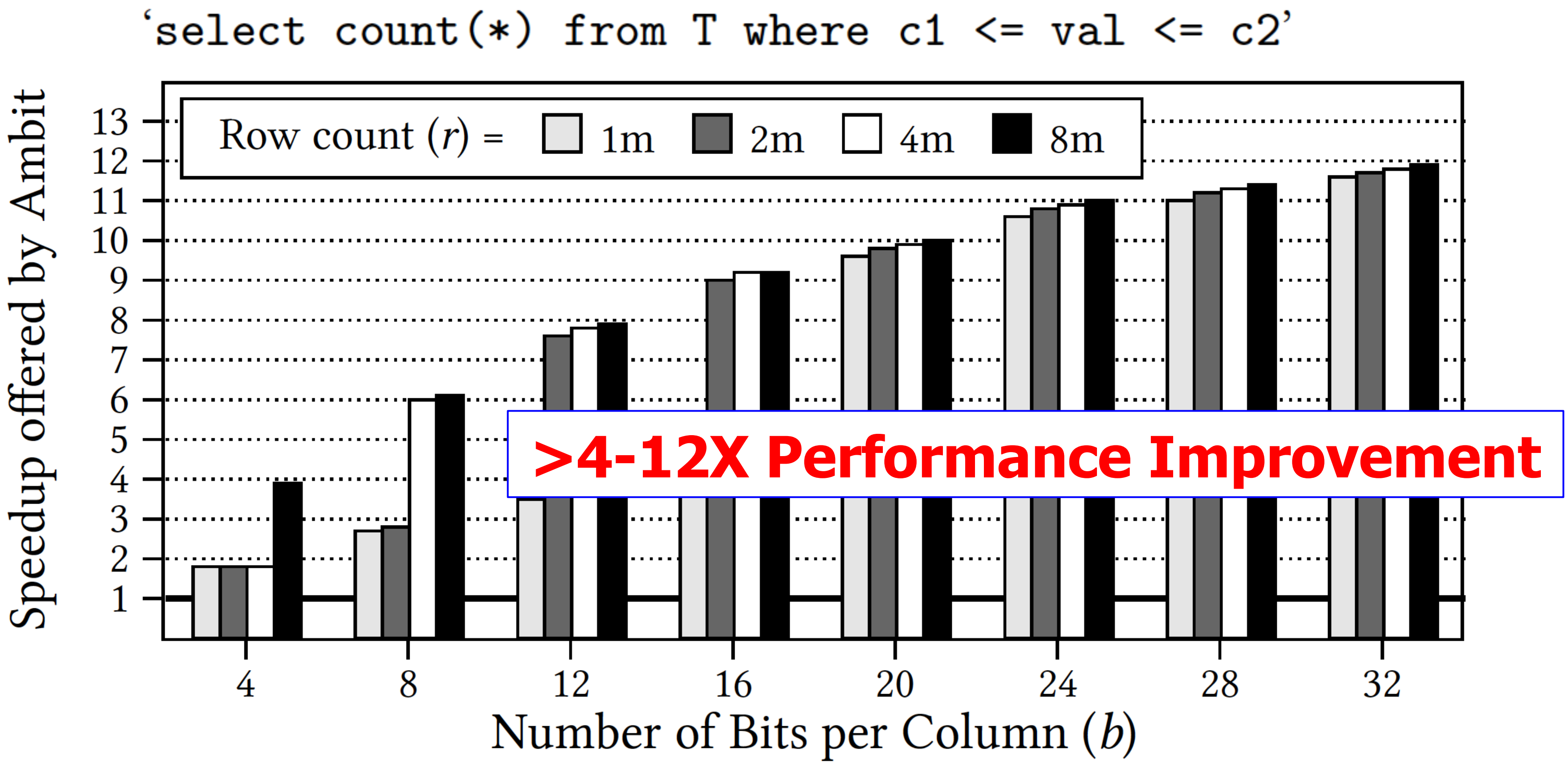


Figure 11: Speedup offered by Ambit over baseline CPU with SIMD for BitWeaving

Seshadri+, "Ambit: In-Memory Accelerator for Bulk Bitwise Operations using Commodity DRAM Technology," MICRO 2017.

In-DRAM Bulk Bitwise AND/OR

- Vivek Seshadri, Kevin Hsieh, Amirali Boroumand, Donghyuk Lee, Michael A. Kozuch, Onur Mutlu, Phillip B. Gibbons, and Todd C. Mowry,
"Fast Bulk Bitwise AND and OR in DRAM"
IEEE Computer Architecture Letters (***CAL***), April 2015.

Fast Bulk Bitwise AND and OR in DRAM

Vivek Seshadri*, Kevin Hsieh*, Amirali Boroumand*, Donghyuk Lee*,
Michael A. Kozuch†, Onur Mutlu*, Phillip B. Gibbons†, Todd C. Mowry*

*Carnegie Mellon University †Intel Pittsburgh

Ambit

- Vivek Seshadri, Donghyuk Lee, Thomas Mullins, Hasan Hassan, Amirali Boroumand, Jeremie Kim, Michael A. Kozuch, Onur Mutlu, Phillip B. Gibbons, and Todd C. Mowry,
"Ambit: In-Memory Accelerator for Bulk Bitwise Operations Using Commodity DRAM Technology"
*Proceedings of the 50th International Symposium on Microarchitecture (**MICRO**)*, Boston, MA, USA, October 2017.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Poster (pptx) (pdf)]

Ambit: In-Memory Accelerator for Bulk Bitwise Operations Using Commodity DRAM Technology

Vivek Seshadri[1,5] Donghyuk Lee[2,5] Thomas Mullins[3,5] Hasan Hassan[4] Amirali Boroumand[5]
Jeremie Kim[4,5] Michael A. Kozuch[3] Onur Mutlu[4,5] Phillip B. Gibbons[5] Todd C. Mowry[5]

[1]Microsoft Research India [2]NVIDIA Research [3]Intel [4]ETH Zürich [5]Carnegie Mellon University

In-DRAM Bulk Bitwise Execution

- Vivek Seshadri and Onur Mutlu,
  "In-DRAM Bulk Bitwise Execution Engine"
  Invited Book Chapter in Advances in Computers, to appear in 2020.
  [Preliminary arXiv version]

In-DRAM Bulk Bitwise Execution Engine

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Onur Mutlu
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SIMDRAM Framework

- Nastaran Hajinazar, Geraldo F. Oliveira, Sven Gregorio, Joao Dinis Ferreira, Nika Mansouri Ghiasi, Minesh Patel, Mohammed Alser, Saugata Ghose, Juan Gomez-Luna, and Onur Mutlu, **"SIMDRAM: An End-to-End Framework for Bit-Serial SIMD Computing in DRAM"** *Proceedings of the 26th International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems (**ASPLOS**)*, Virtual, March-April 2021.
  [2-page Extended Abstract]
  [Short Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Short Talk Video (5 mins)]
  [Full Talk Video (27 mins)]

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

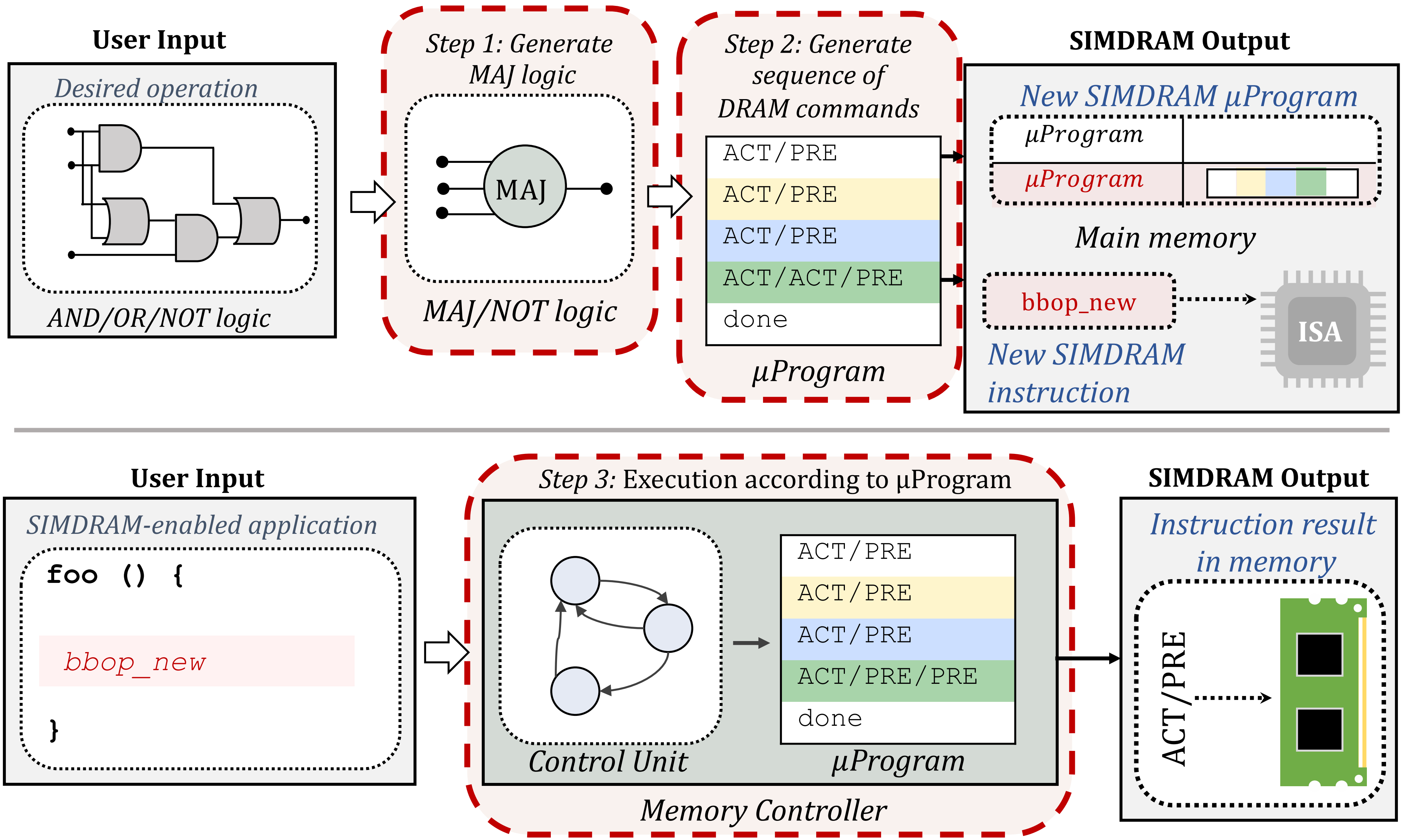
*Nastaran Hajinazar[1,2] *Geraldo F. Oliveira[1] Sven Gregorio[1] João Dinis Ferreira[1]
Nika Mansouri Ghiasi[1] Minesh Patel[1] Mohammed Alser[1] Saugata Ghose[3]
Juan Gómez-Luna[1] Onur Mutlu[1]

[1]ETH Zürich [2]Simon Fraser University [3]University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign

SIMDRAM Key Idea

- **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 Framework: Overview



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SIMDRAM 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**

More on SIMDRAM

- Nastaran Hajinazar, Geraldo F. Oliveira, Sven Gregorio, Joao Dinis Ferreira, Nika Mansouri Ghiasi, Minesh Patel, Mohammed Alser, Saugata Ghose, Juan Gomez-Luna, and Onur Mutlu, **"SIMDRAM: An End-to-End Framework for Bit-Serial SIMD Computing in DRAM"** *Proceedings of the 26th International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems* (***ASPLOS***), Virtual, March-April 2021.
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  [Full Talk Video (27 mins)]

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

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Juan Gómez-Luna[1] Onur Mutlu[1]

[1]ETH Zürich [2]Simon Fraser University [3]University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign

In-DRAM Physical Unclonable Functions

- Jeremie S. Kim, Minesh Patel, Hasan Hassan, and Onur Mutlu,
  "The DRAM Latency PUF: Quickly Evaluating Physical Unclonable Functions by Exploiting the Latency-Reliability Tradeoff in Modern DRAM Devices"
  *Proceedings of the 24th International Symposium on High-Performance Computer Architecture (**HPCA**)*, Vienna, Austria, February 2018.
  [Lightning Talk Video]
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Full Talk Lecture Video (28 minutes)]

The DRAM Latency PUF:
Quickly Evaluating Physical Unclonable Functions
by Exploiting the Latency-Reliability Tradeoff in Modern Commodity DRAM Devices

Jeremie S. Kim[†§] Minesh Patel[§] Hasan Hassan[§] Onur Mutlu[§†]
[†]Carnegie Mellon University [§]ETH Zürich

In-DRAM True Random Number Generation

- Jeremie S. Kim, Minesh Patel, Hasan Hassan, Lois Orosa, and Onur Mutlu, **"D-RaNGe: Using Commodity DRAM Devices to Generate True Random Numbers with Low Latency and High Throughput"** *Proceedings of the 25th International Symposium on High-Performance Computer Architecture (**HPCA**)*, Washington, DC, USA, February 2019.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Full Talk Video (21 minutes)]
  [Full Talk Lecture Video (27 minutes)]
  Top Picks Honorable Mention by IEEE Micro.

D-RaNGe: Using Commodity DRAM Devices to Generate True Random Numbers with Low Latency and High Throughput

Jeremie S. Kim[‡§] Minesh Patel[§] Hasan Hassan[§] Lois Orosa[§] Onur Mutlu[§‡]
[‡]Carnegie Mellon University [§]ETH Zürich

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- Ataberk Olgun, Minesh Patel, A. Giray Yaglikci, Haocong Luo, Jeremie S. Kim, F. Nisa Bostanci, Nandita Vijaykumar, Oguz Ergin, and Onur Mutlu,
  "QUAC-TRNG: High-Throughput True Random Number Generation Using Quadruple Row Activation in Commodity DRAM Chips"
  Proceedings of the 48th International Symposium on Computer Architecture (***ISCA***), Virtual, June 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Short Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (25 minutes)]
  [SAFARI Live Seminar Video (1 hr 26 mins)]

QUAC-TRNG: High-Throughput True Random Number Generation Using Quadruple Row Activation in Commodity DRAM Chips

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[§]*ETH Zürich* [†]*TOBB University of Economics and Technology* [⊙]*University of Toronto*

In-DRAM True Random Number Generation

- F. Nisa Bostanci, Ataberk Olgun, Lois Orosa, A. Giray Yaglikci, Jeremie S. Kim, Hasan Hassan, Oguz Ergin, and Onur Mutlu,
  DR-STRaNGe: End-to-End System Design for DRAM-based True Random Number Generators

  To appear at HPCA 2022.

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2201.01385.pdf

DR-STRaNGe: End-to-End System Design for DRAM-based True Random Number Generators

F. Nisa Bostancı[†§] Ataberk Olgun[†§] Lois Orosa[§] A. Giray Yağlıkçı[§]
Jeremie S. Kim[§] Hasan Hassan[§] Oğuz Ergin[†] Onur Mutlu[§]

[†]*TOBB University of Economics and Technology* [§]*ETH Zürich*

Processing in Memory: Two Approaches

1. Processing using Memory
2. Processing near Memory

Specialization: In-Memory Graph Processing

- Large graphs are everywhere (circa 2015)

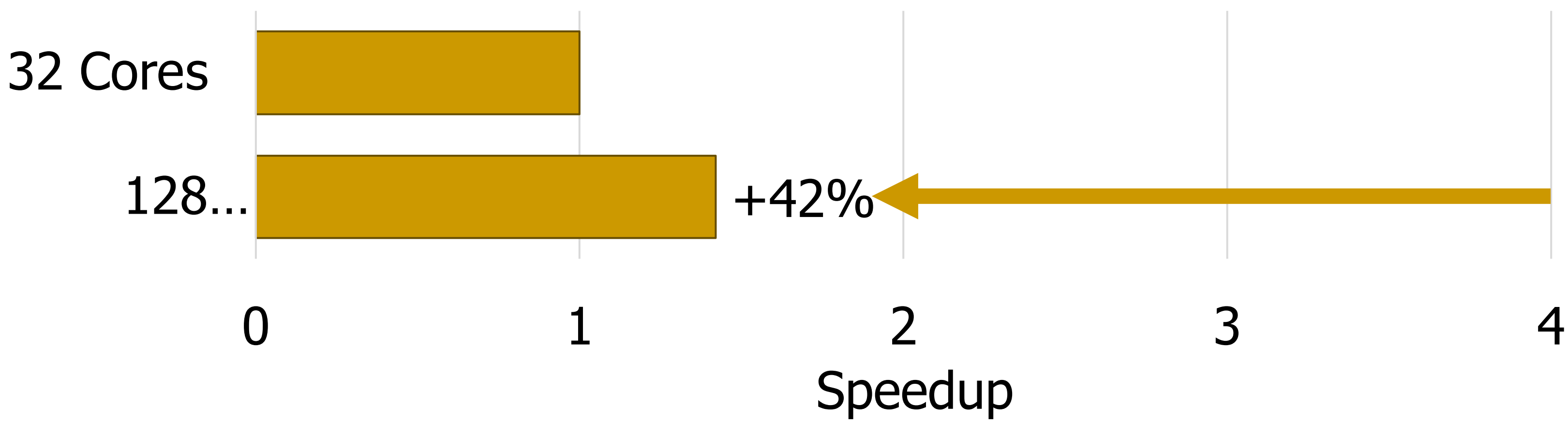
36 Million Wikipedia Pages

1.4 Billion Facebook Users

300 Million Twitter Users

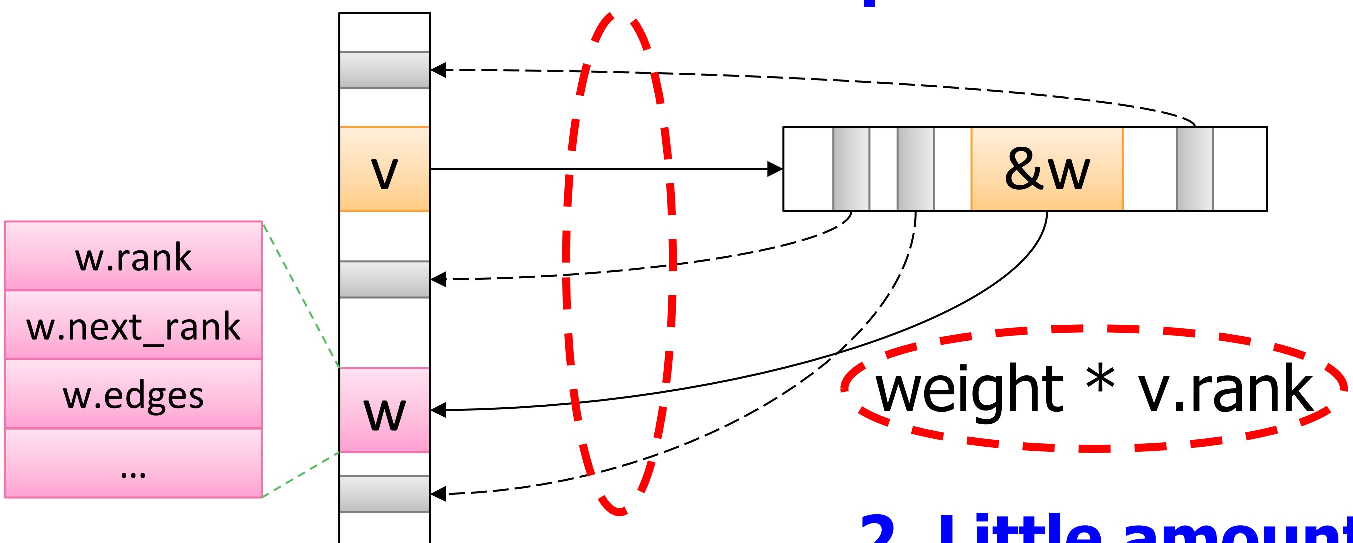
30 Billion Instagram Photos

- Scalable large-scale graph processing is challenging



Key Bottlenecks in Graph Processing

```
for (v: graph.vertices) {
  for (w: v.successors) {
    w.next_rank += weight * v.rank;
  }
}
```

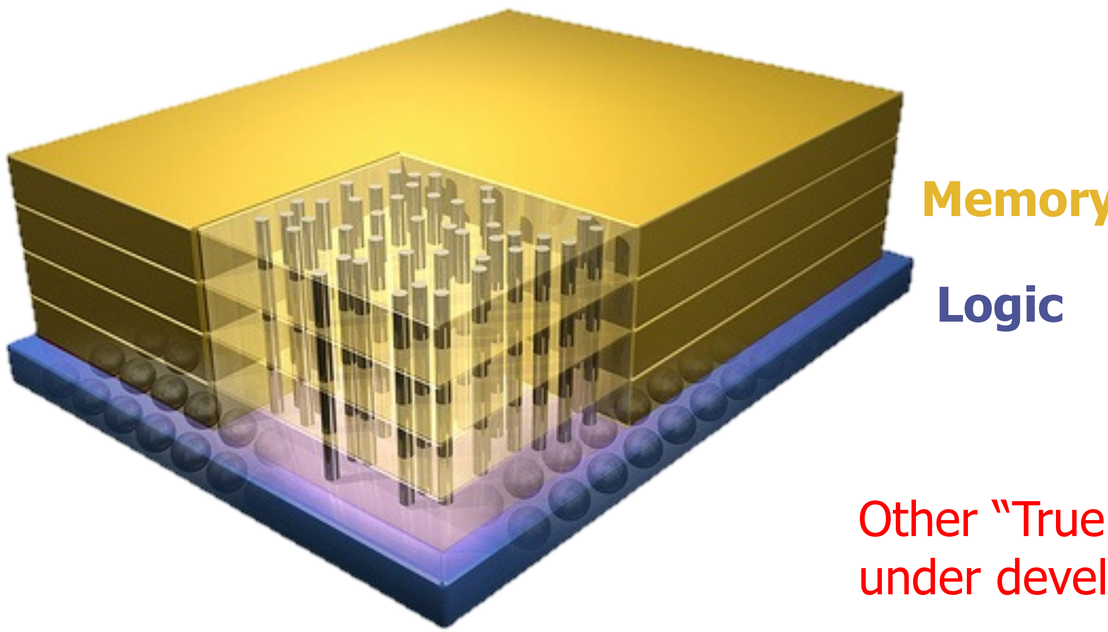


1. Frequent random memory accesses

2. Little amount of computation

Opportunity: 3D-Stacked Logic+Memory

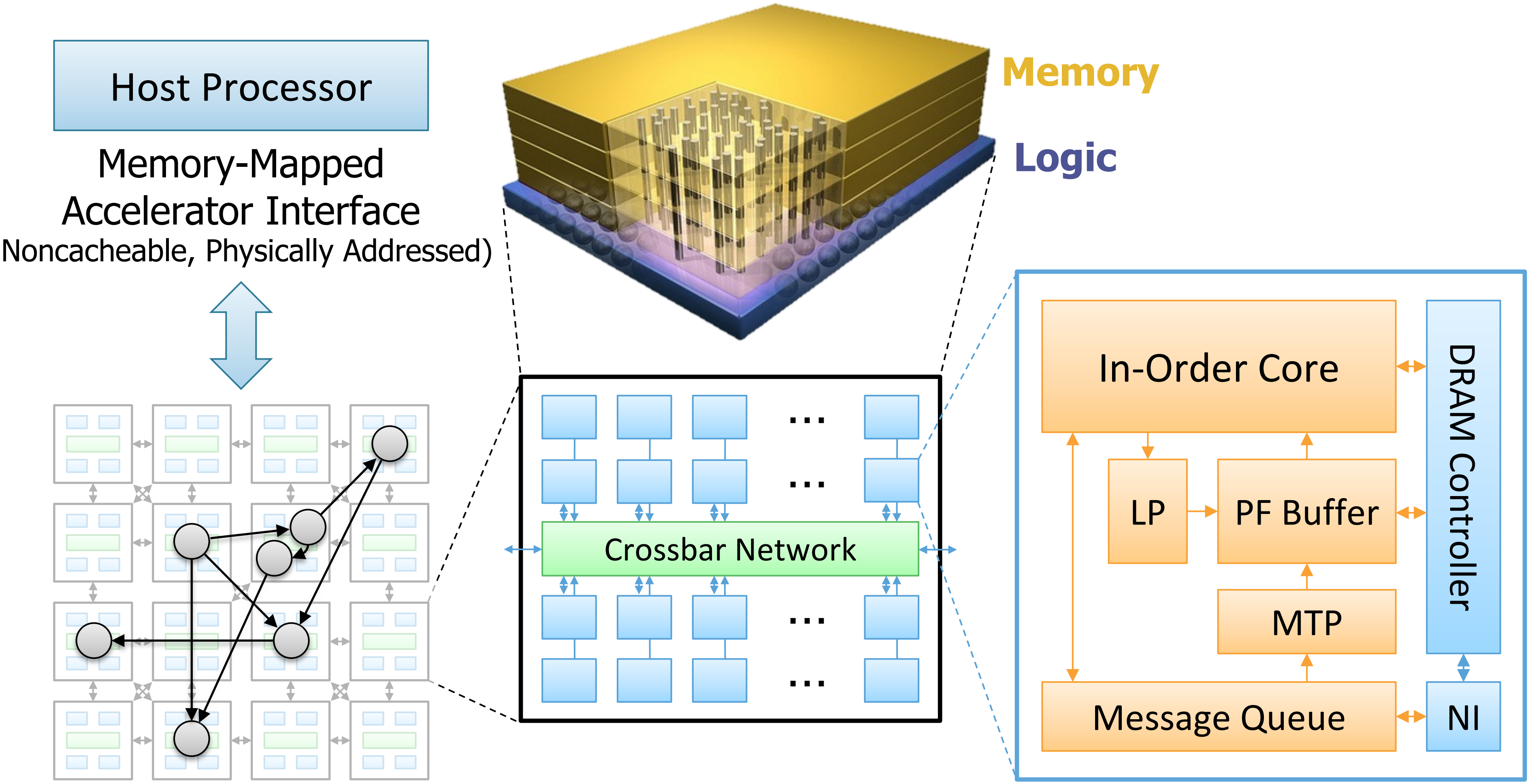
Hybrid Memory Cube
CONSORTIUM



Other "True 3D" technologies
under development

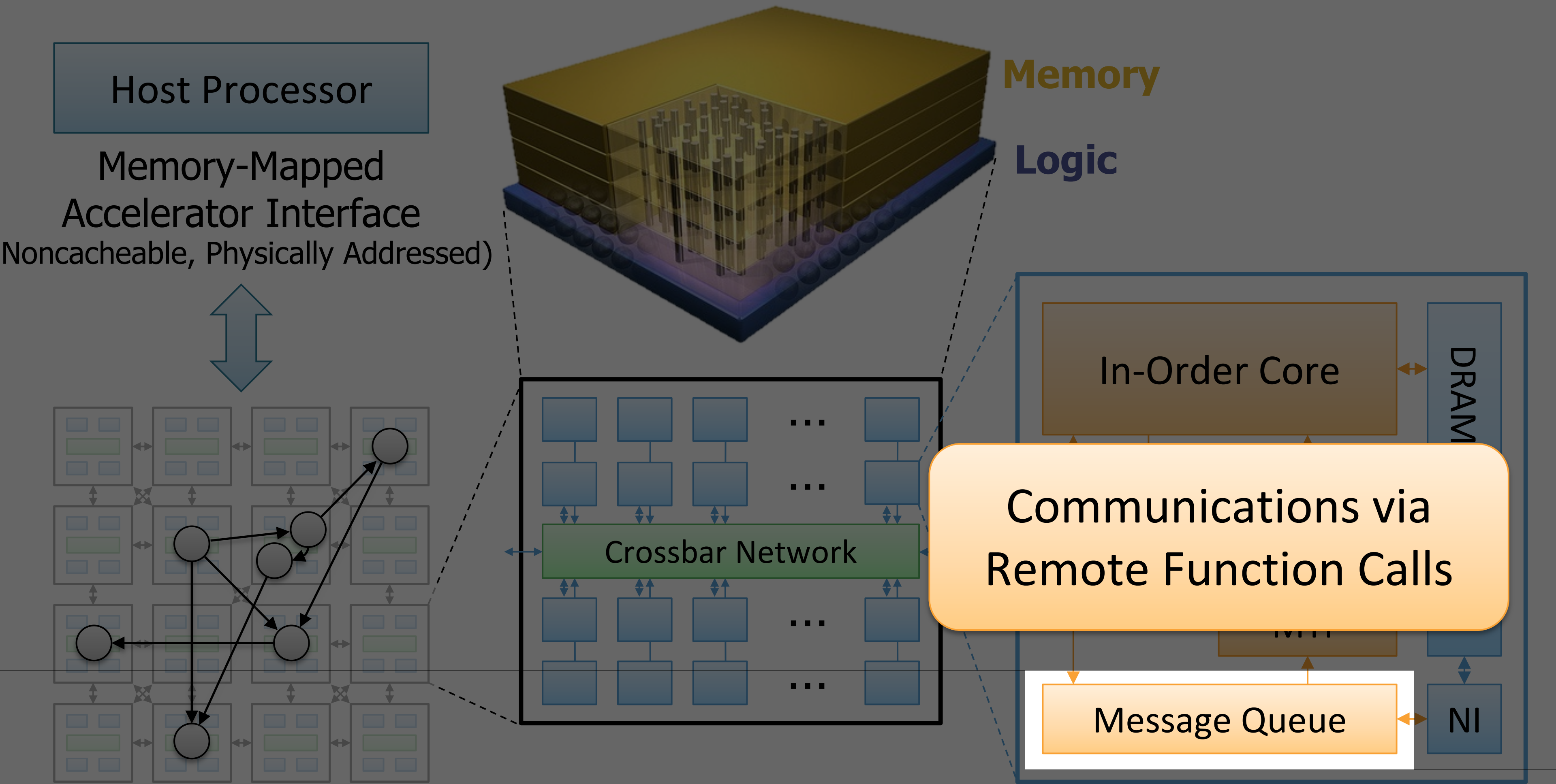
Tesseract System for Graph Processing

Interconnected set of 3D-stacked memory+logic chips with simple cores

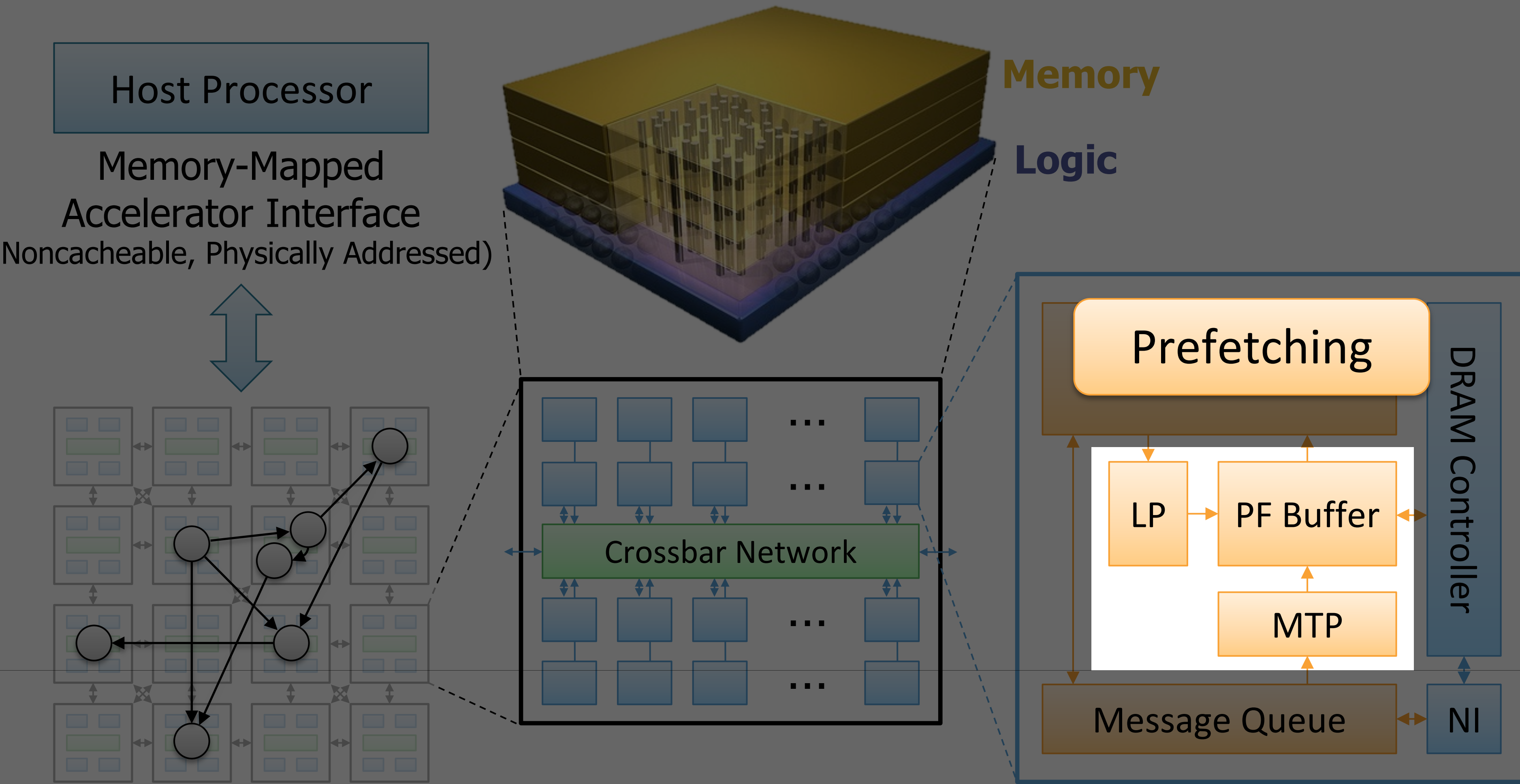


 Ahn+, "A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing" ISCA 2015.

Tesseract System for Graph Processing

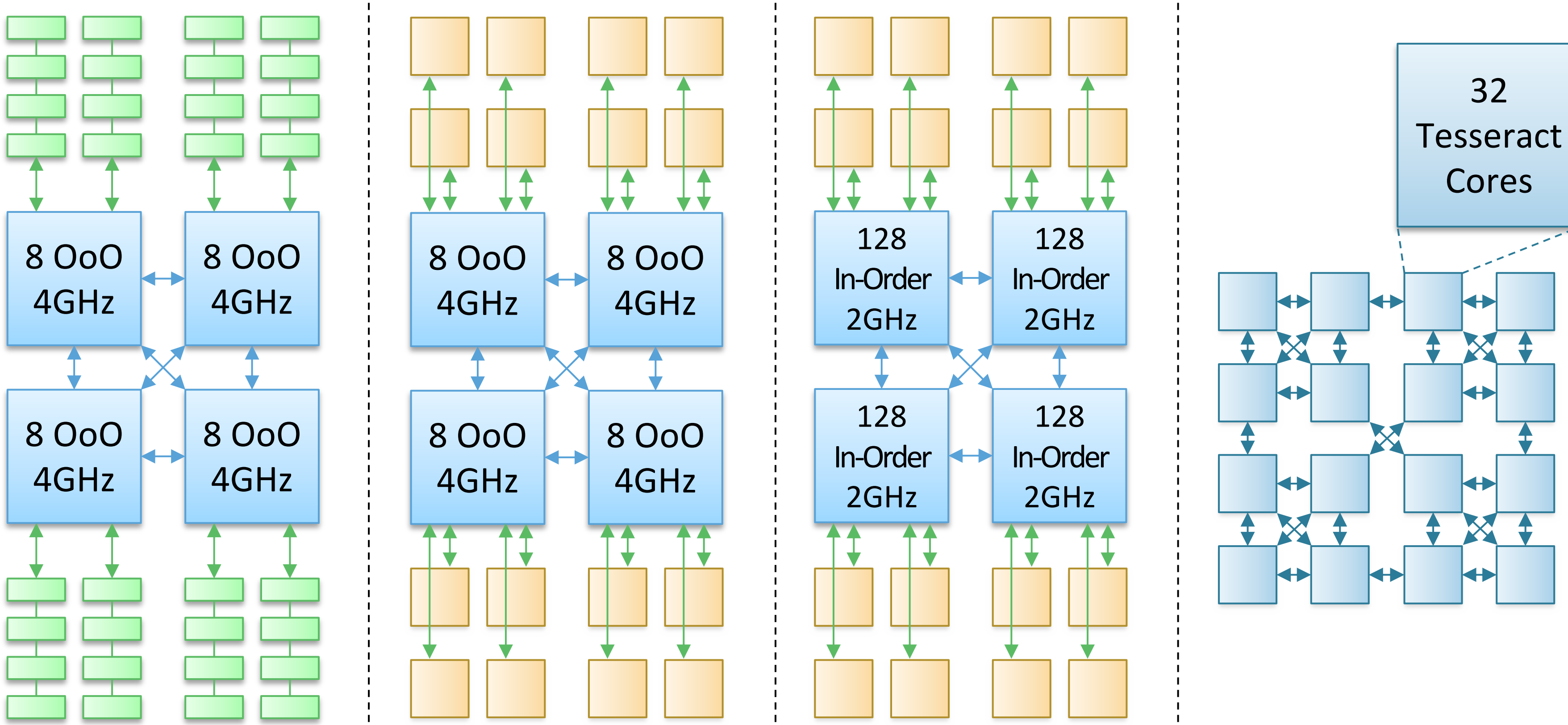


Tesseract System for Graph Processing



Evaluated Systems

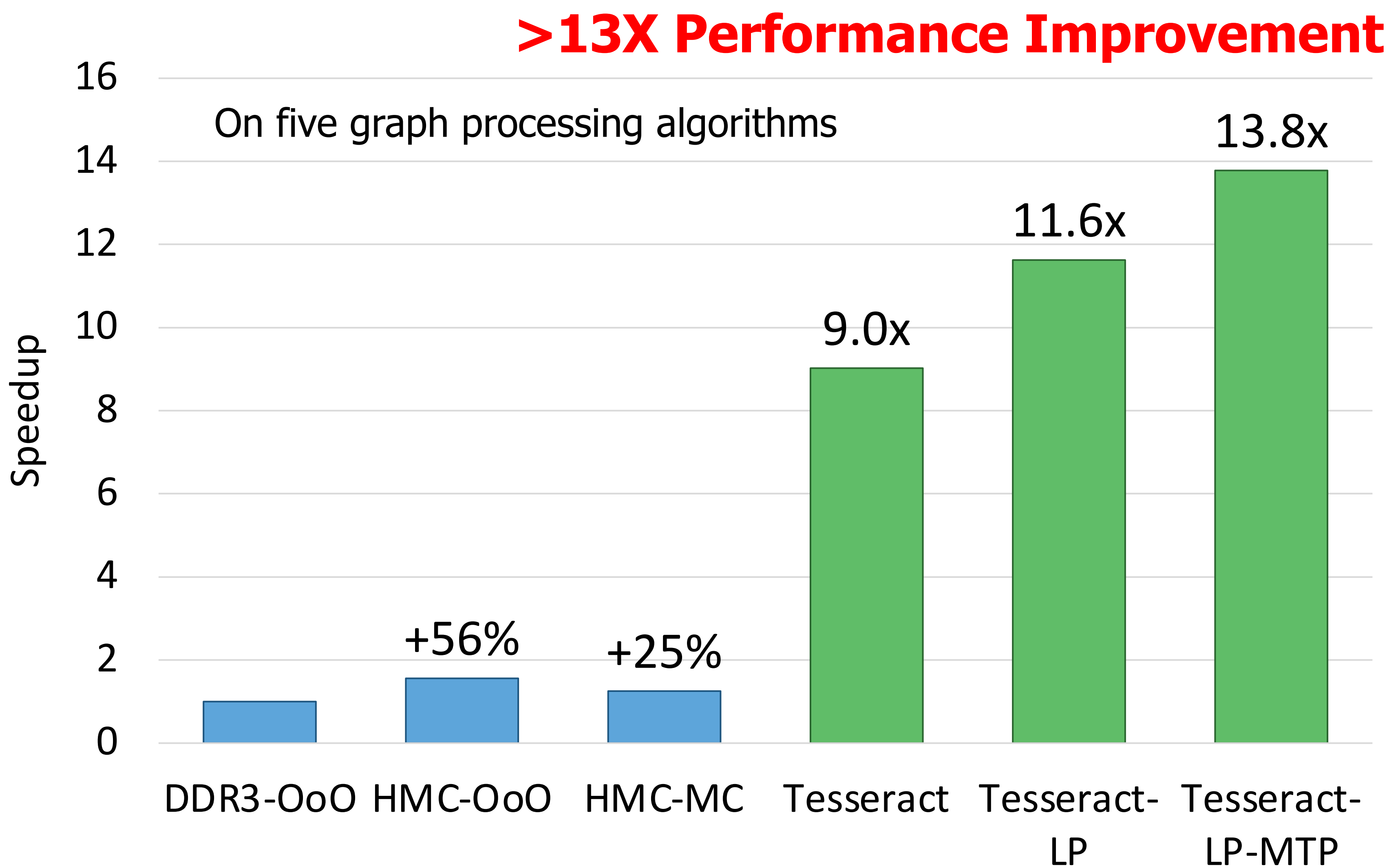
DDR3-OoO	HMC-OoO	HMC-MC	**Tesseract**



102.4GB/s	640GB/s	640GB/s	**8TB/s**

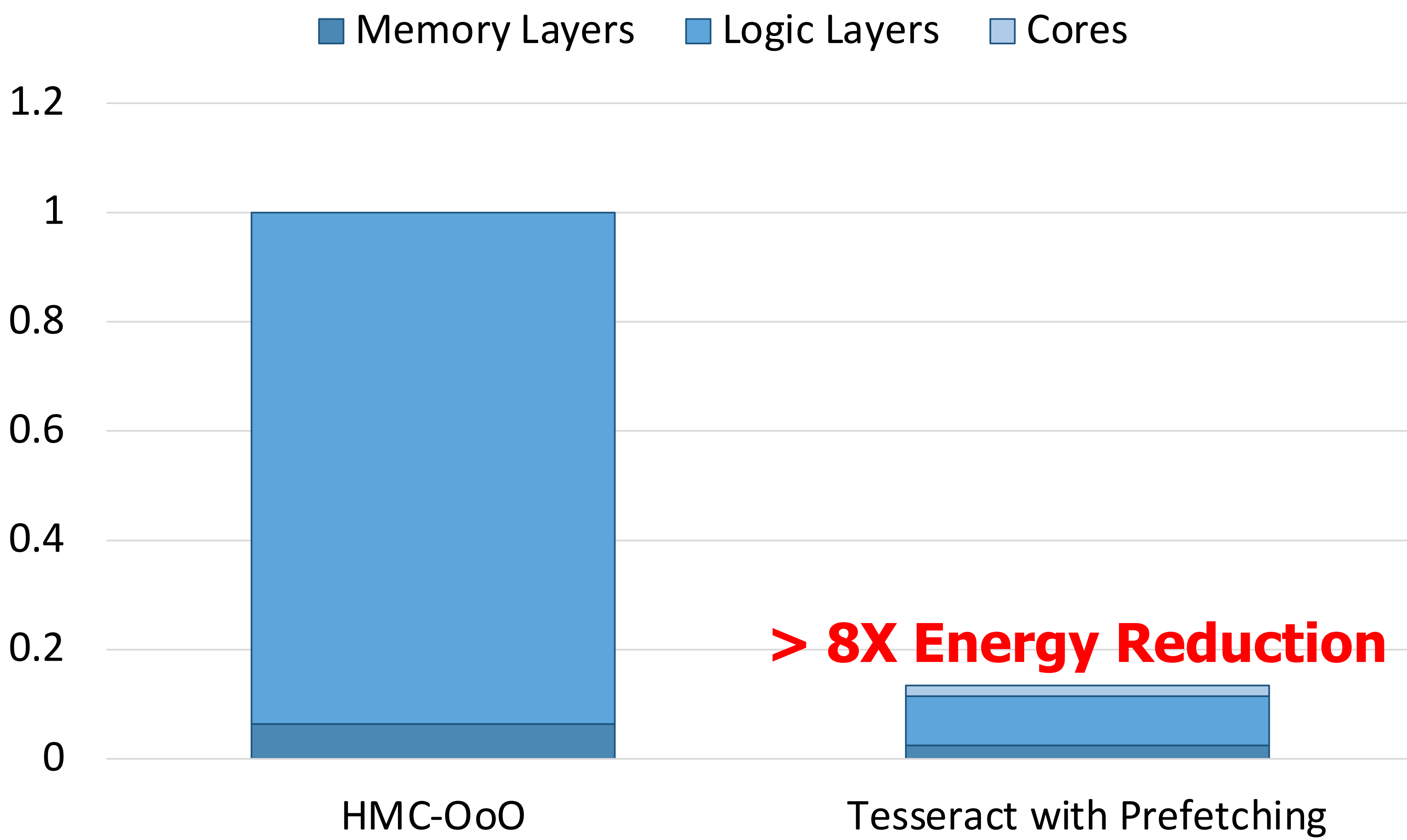
 Ahn+, "A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing" ISCA 2015.

Tesseract Graph Processing Performance



 Ahn+, "A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing" ISCA 2015.

Tesseract Graph Processing System Energy



 Ahn+, "A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing" ISCA 2015.

More on Tesseract

- Junwhan Ahn, Sungpack Hong, Sungjoo Yoo, Onur Mutlu, and Kiyoung Choi,
  "A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing"
  Proceedings of the 42nd International Symposium on Computer Architecture (***ISCA***), Portland, OR, June 2015.
  [Slides (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pdf)]

A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing

Junwhan Ahn Sungpack Hong[§] Sungjoo Yoo Onur Mutlu[†] Kiyoung Choi
junwhan@snu.ac.kr, sungpack.hong@oracle.com, sungjoo.yoo@gmail.com, onur@cmu.edu, kchoi@snu.ac.kr
Seoul National University [§]Oracle Labs [†]Carnegie Mellon University

Graph Pattern Mining in Memory

- Maciej Besta, Raghavendra Kanakagiri, Grzegorz Kwasniewski, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Jakub Beránek, Konstantinos Kanellopoulos, Kacper Janda, Zur Vonarburg-Shmaria, Lukas Gianinazzi, Ioana Stefan, Juan Gómez-Luna, Marcin Copik, Lukas Kapp-Schwoerer, Salvatore Di Girolamo, Nils Blach, Marek Konieczny, Onur Mutlu, and Torsten Hoefler,
"SISA: Set-Centric Instruction Set Architecture for Graph Mining on Processing-in-Memory Systems"
Proceedings of the 54th International Symposium on Microarchitecture (***MICRO***), Virtual, October 2021.
[Slides (pdf)]
[Talk Video (22 minutes)]
[Lightning Talk Video (1.5 minutes)]
[Full arXiv version]

SISA: Set-Centric Instruction Set Architecture for Graph Mining on Processing-in-Memory Systems

Maciej Besta[1], Raghavendra Kanakagiri[2], Grzegorz Kwasniewski[1], Rachata Ausavarungnirun[3], Jakub Beránek[4], Konstantinos Kanellopoulos[1], Kacper Janda[5], Zur Vonarburg-Shmaria[1], Lukas Gianinazzi[1], Ioana Stefan[1], Juan Gómez-Luna[1], Marcin Copik[1], Lukas Kapp-Schwoerer[1], Salvatore Di Girolamo[1], Nils Blach[1], Marek Konieczny[5], Onur Mutlu[1], Torsten Hoefler[1]

[1]ETH Zurich, Switzerland [2]IIT Tirupati, India [3]King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand [4]Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic [5]AGH-UST, Poland

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

SAFARI Carnegie Mellon Google
SAMSUNG SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY ETH Zürich

Consumer Devices

Consumer devices are everywhere!

Energy consumption is a first-class concern in consumer devices

Popular Consumer Workloads

Chrome

Google's web browser

TensorFlow Mobile

Google's machine learning framework

Video Playback

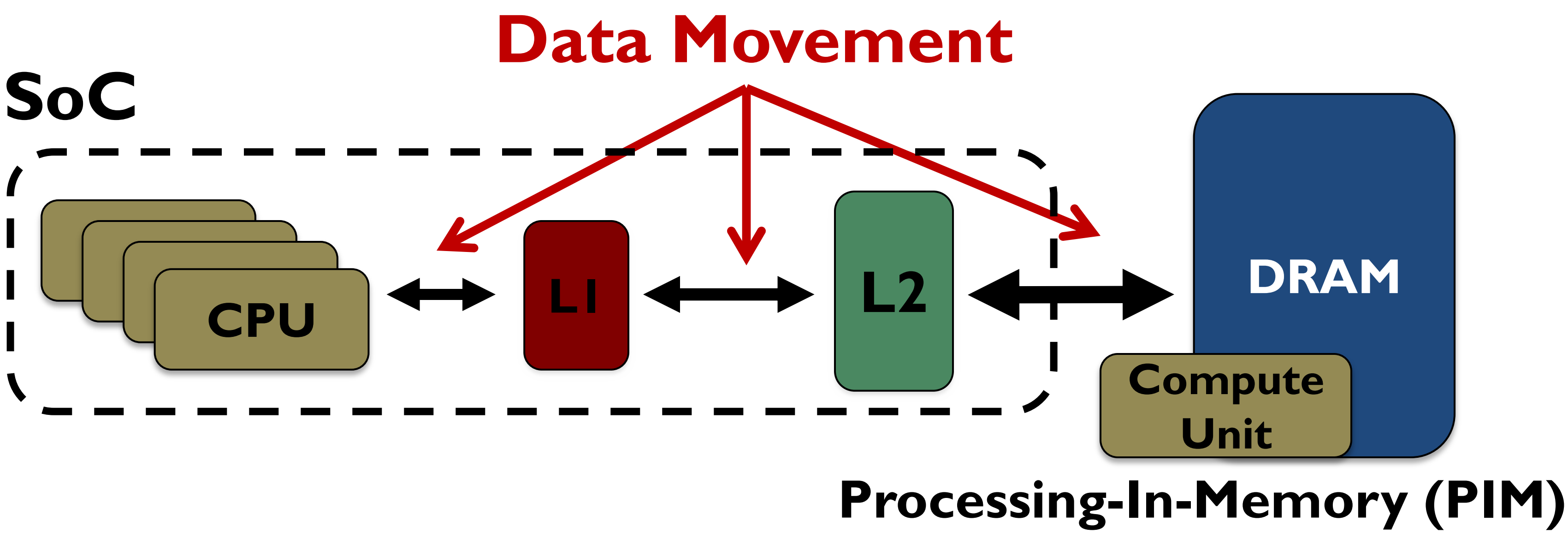
Google's video codec

Video Capture

Google's video codec

Energy Cost of Data Movement

1st key observation: 62.7% of the total system energy is spent on data movement



Potential solution: move computation close to data

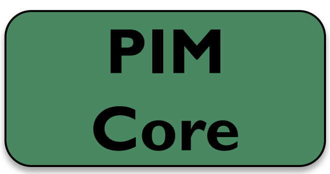
Challenge: limited area and energy budget

Using PIM to Reduce Data Movement

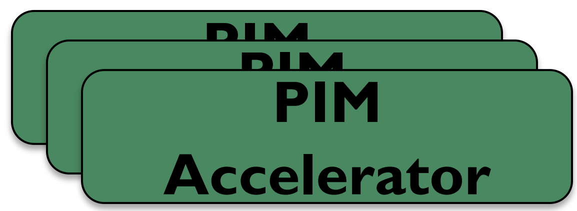
2nd key observation: a significant fraction of the data movement often comes from simple functions

We can design lightweight logic to implement these *simple functions* in memory

Small embedded low-power core



Small fixed-function accelerators



Offloading to PIM logic reduces energy and improves performance, on average, by 2.3X and 2.2X

Workload Analysis

Chrome

Google's web browser

TensorFlow Mobile

Google's machine learning framework

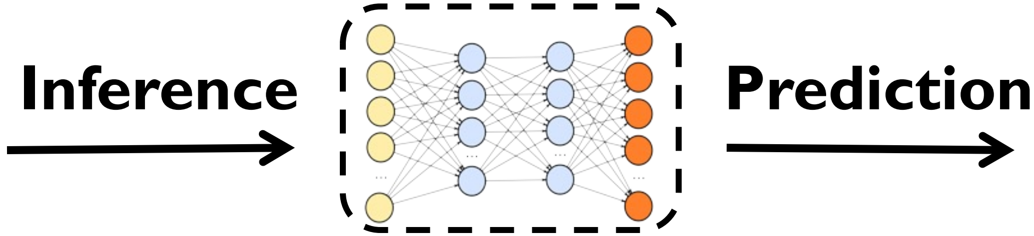
Video Playback

Google's video codec

Video Capture

Google's video codec

TensorFlow Mobile



57.3% of the inference energy is spent on data movement

↓

54.4% of the data movement energy comes from packing/unpacking and quantization

More on PIM for Mobile Devices

- Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Youngsok Kim, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Eric Shiu, Rahul Thakur, Daehyun Kim, Aki Kuusela, Allan Knies, Parthasarathy Ranganathan, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks"
  *Proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems (**ASPLOS**)*, Williamsburg, VA, USA, March 2018.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Poster (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Lightning Talk Video (2 minutes)]
  [Full Talk Video (21 minutes)]

Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks

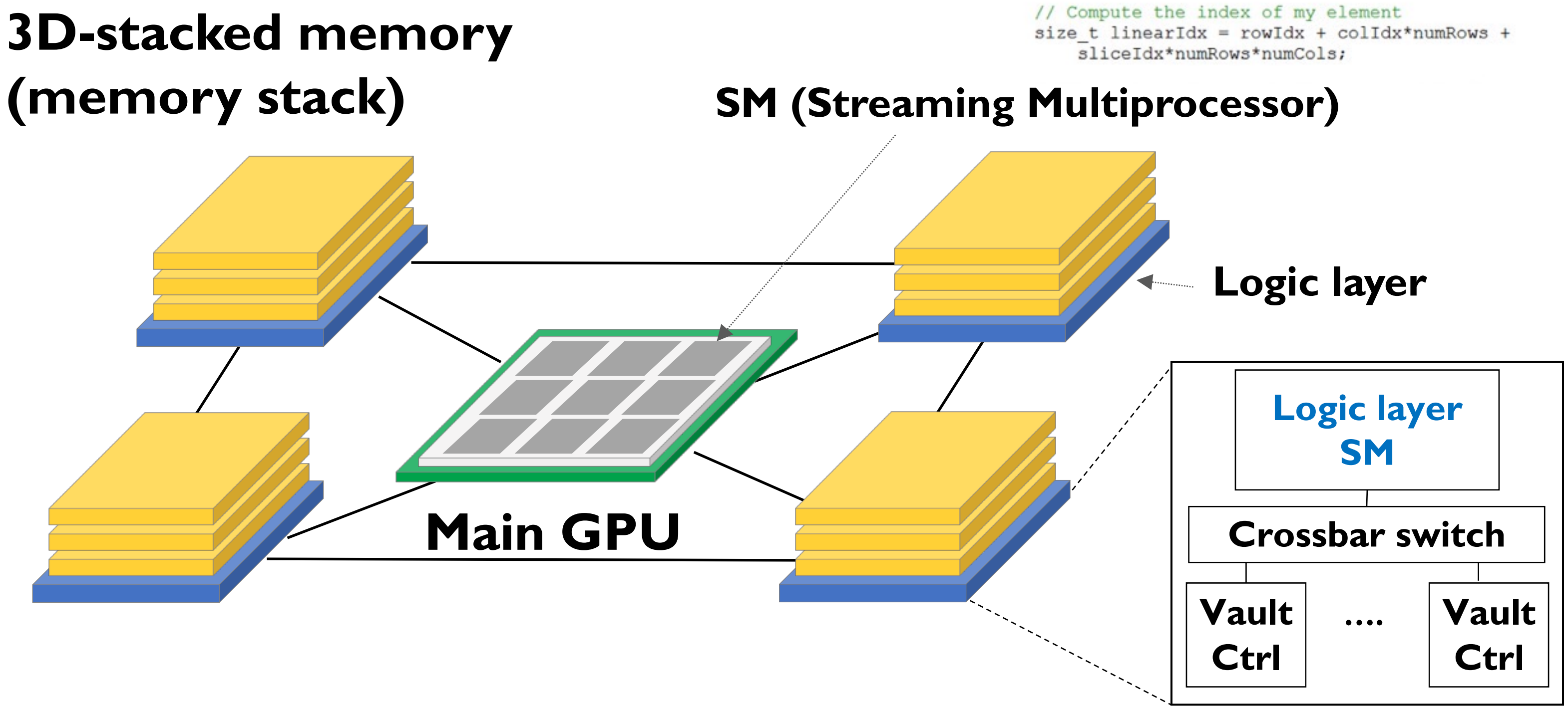
Amirali Boroumand[1] Saugata Ghose[1] Youngsok Kim[2]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[1] Eric Shiu[3] Rahul Thakur[3] Daehyun Kim[4,3]
Aki Kuusela[3] Allan Knies[3] Parthasarathy Ranganathan[3] Onur Mutlu[5,1]

Truly Distributed GPU Processing with PIM

```
__global__
void applyScaleFactorsKernel( uint8_T * const out,
    uint8_T const * const in, const double *factor,
    size_t const numRows, size_t const numCols )
{
    // Work out which pixel we are working on.
    const int rowIdx = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    const int colIdx = blockIdx.y;
    const int sliceIdx = threadIdx.z;

    // Check this thread isn't off the image
    if( rowIdx >= numRows ) return;

    // Compute the index of my element
    size_t linearIdx = rowIdx + colIdx*numRows +
        sliceIdx*numRows*numCols;
```



Accelerating GPU Execution with PIM (I)

- Kevin Hsieh, Eiman Ebrahimi, Gwangsun Kim, Niladrish Chatterjee, Mike O'Connor, Nandita Vijaykumar, Onur Mutlu, and Stephen W. Keckler, **"Transparent Offloading and Mapping (TOM): Enabling Programmer-Transparent Near-Data Processing in GPU Systems"**
*Proceedings of the 43rd International Symposium on Computer Architecture (**ISCA**)*, Seoul, South Korea, June 2016.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Session Slides (pptx) (pdf)]

Transparent Offloading and Mapping (TOM): Enabling Programmer-Transparent Near-Data Processing in GPU Systems

Kevin Hsieh[‡] Eiman Ebrahimi[†] Gwangsun Kim[*] Niladrish Chatterjee[†] Mike O'Connor[†]
Nandita Vijaykumar[‡] Onur Mutlu[§‡] Stephen W. Keckler[†]
[‡]**Carnegie Mellon University** [†]**NVIDIA** [*]**KAIST** [§]**ETH Zürich**

Accelerating GPU Execution with PIM (II)

- Ashutosh Pattnaik, Xulong Tang, Adwait Jog, Onur Kayiran, Asit K. Mishra, Mahmut T. Kandemir, Onur Mutlu, and Chita R. Das, **"Scheduling Techniques for GPU Architectures with Processing-In-Memory Capabilities"** *Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Parallel Architectures and Compilation Techniques (**PACT**)*, Haifa, Israel, September 2016.

Scheduling Techniques for GPU Architectures with Processing-In-Memory Capabilities

Ashutosh Pattnaik[1] Xulong Tang[1] Adwait Jog[2] Onur Kayıran[3]
Asit K. Mishra[4] Mahmut T. Kandemir[1] Onur Mutlu[5,6] Chita R. Das[1]
[1]Pennsylvania State University [2]College of William and Mary
[3]Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. [4]Intel Labs [5]ETH Zürich [6]Carnegie Mellon University

Accelerating Linked Data Structures

- Kevin Hsieh, Samira Khan, Nandita Vijaykumar, Kevin K. Chang, Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, and Onur Mutlu,
"Accelerating Pointer Chasing in 3D-Stacked Memory: Challenges, Mechanisms, Evaluation"
*Proceedings of the 34th IEEE International Conference on Computer Design (**ICCD**)*, Phoenix, AZ, USA, October 2016.

Accelerating Pointer Chasing in 3D-Stacked Memory: Challenges, Mechanisms, Evaluation

Kevin Hsieh[†] Samira Khan[‡] Nandita Vijaykumar[†]
Kevin K. Chang[†] Amirali Boroumand[†] Saugata Ghose[†] Onur Mutlu[§†]
[†]*Carnegie Mellon University* [‡]*University of Virginia* [§]*ETH Zürich*

Accelerating Dependent Cache Misses

- Milad Hashemi, Khubaib, Eiman Ebrahimi, Onur Mutlu, and Yale N. Patt, **"Accelerating Dependent Cache Misses with an Enhanced Memory Controller"** *Proceedings of the 43rd International Symposium on Computer Architecture (**ISCA**)*, Seoul, South Korea, June 2016.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Session Slides (pptx) (pdf)]

Accelerating Dependent Cache Misses with an Enhanced Memory Controller

Milad Hashemi*, Khubaib†, Eiman Ebrahimi‡, Onur Mutlu§, Yale N. Patt*

* *The University of Texas at Austin* † *Apple* ‡ *NVIDIA* § *ETH Zürich & Carnegie Mellon University*

Accelerating Runahead Execution

- Milad Hashemi, Onur Mutlu, and Yale N. Patt,
  "Continuous Runahead: Transparent Hardware Acceleration for Memory Intensive Workloads"
  Proceedings of the 49th International Symposium on Microarchitecture (***MICRO***), Taipei, Taiwan, October 2016.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pdf)] [Poster (pptx) (pdf)]

Continuous Runahead: Transparent Hardware Acceleration for Memory Intensive Workloads

Milad Hashemi*, Onur Mutlu§, Yale N. Patt*

* *The University of Texas at Austin* § *ETH Zürich*

Accelerating Climate Modeling

- Gagandeep Singh, Dionysios Diamantopoulos, Christoph Hagleitner, Juan Gómez-Luna, Sander Stuijk, Onur Mutlu, and Henk Corporaal,
  "NERO: A Near High-Bandwidth Memory Stencil Accelerator for Weather Prediction Modeling"
  *Proceedings of the 30th International Conference on Field-Programmable Logic and Applications (**FPL**)*, Gothenburg, Sweden, September 2020.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (23 minutes)]
  Nominated for the Stamatis Vassiliadis Memorial Award.

NERO: A Near High-Bandwidth Memory Stencil Accelerator for Weather Prediction Modeling

Gagandeep Singh[a,b,c] Dionysios Diamantopoulos[c] Christoph Hagleitner[c] Juan Gómez-Luna[b]
Sander Stuijk[a] Onur Mutlu[b] Henk Corporaal[a]
[a]Eindhoven University of Technology [b]ETH Zürich [c]IBM Research Europe, Zurich

Accelerating Approximate String Matching

- Damla Senol Cali, Gurpreet S. Kalsi, Zulal Bingol, Can Firtina, Lavanya Subramanian, Jeremie S. Kim, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Mohammed Alser, Juan Gomez-Luna, Amirali Boroumand, Anant Nori, Allison Scibisz, Sreenivas Subramoney, Can Alkan, Saugata Ghose, and Onur Mutlu,
  "GenASM: A High-Performance, Low-Power Approximate String Matching Acceleration Framework for Genome Sequence Analysis"
  *Proceedings of the 53rd International Symposium on Microarchitecture (**MICRO**)*, Virtual, October 2020.
  [Lighting Talk Video (1.5 minutes)]
  [Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (18 minutes)]
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]

GenASM: A High-Performance, Low-Power Approximate String Matching Acceleration Framework for Genome Sequence Analysis

Damla Senol Cali[†,⋈] Gurpreet S. Kalsi[⋈] Zülal Bingöl[▽] Can Firtina[◇] Lavanya Subramanian[‡] Jeremie S. Kim[◇,†]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[⊙] Mohammed Alser[◇] Juan Gomez-Luna[◇] Amirali Boroumand[†] Anant Nori[⋈]
Allison Scibisz[†] Sreenivas Subramoney[⋈] Can Alkan[▽] Saugata Ghose[⋆,†] Onur Mutlu[◇,†,▽]

[†]*Carnegie Mellon University* [⋈]*Processor Architecture Research Lab, Intel Labs* [▽]*Bilkent University* [◇]*ETH Zürich*
[‡]*Facebook* [⊙]*King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok* [⋆]*University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign*

Accelerating Time Series Analysis

- Ivan Fernandez, Ricardo Quislant, Christina Giannoula, Mohammed Alser, Juan Gómez-Luna, Eladio Gutiérrez, Oscar Plata, and Onur Mutlu,
  "NATSA: A Near-Data Processing Accelerator for Time Series Analysis"
  *Proceedings of the 38th IEEE International Conference on Computer Design (**ICCD**)*, Virtual, October 2020.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (10 minutes)]
  [Source Code]

NATSA: A Near-Data Processing Accelerator for Time Series Analysis

Ivan Fernandez[§] Ricardo Quislant[§] Christina Giannoula[†] Mohammed Alser[‡]
Juan Gómez-Luna[‡] Eladio Gutiérrez[§] Oscar Plata[§] Onur Mutlu[‡]

[§]*University of Malaga* [†]*National Technical University of Athens* [‡]*ETH Zürich*

Accelerating Neural Network Inference

- Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Berkin Akin, Ravi Narayanaswami, Geraldo F. Oliveira, Xiaoyu Ma, Eric Shiu, and Onur Mutlu,
"Google Neural Network Models for Edge Devices: Analyzing and Mitigating Machine Learning Inference Bottlenecks"
*Proceedings of the 30th International Conference on Parallel Architectures and Compilation Techniques (**PACT**)*, Virtual, September 2021.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (14 minutes)]

Google Neural Network Models for Edge Devices: Analyzing and Mitigating Machine Learning Inference Bottlenecks

Amirali Boroumand[†◇] Saugata Ghose[‡] Berkin Akin[§] Ravi Narayanaswami[§]
Geraldo F. Oliveira[⋆] Xiaoyu Ma[§] Eric Shiu[§] Onur Mutlu[⋆†]

[†]*Carnegie Mellon Univ.* [◇]*Stanford Univ.* [‡]*Univ. of Illinois Urbana-Champaign* [§]*Google* [⋆]*ETH Zürich*

Google Neural Network Models for Edge Devices: Analyzing and Mitigating Machine Learning Inference Bottlenecks

Amirali Boroumand Saugata Ghose Berkin Akin
Ravi Narayanaswami Geraldo F. Oliveira Xiaoyu Ma
Eric Shiu Onur Mutlu

PACT 2021

SAFARI

Carnegie Mellon UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN Google ETH Zürich

Executive Summary

Context: We extensively analyze **a state-of-the-art edge ML accelerator (Google Edge TPU)** using **24 Google edge models**

- Wide range of models (CNNs, LSTMs, Transducers, RCNNs)

Problem: The Edge TPU accelerator suffers from **three challenges:**

- It operates **significantly below** its peak throughput
- It operates **significantly below** its theoretical energy efficiency
- It **inefficiently** handles memory accesses

Key Insight: These shortcomings arise from **the monolithic design** of the Edge TPU accelerator

- The Edge TPU accelerator design does not account for **layer heterogeneity**

Key Mechanism: A new framework called **Mensa**

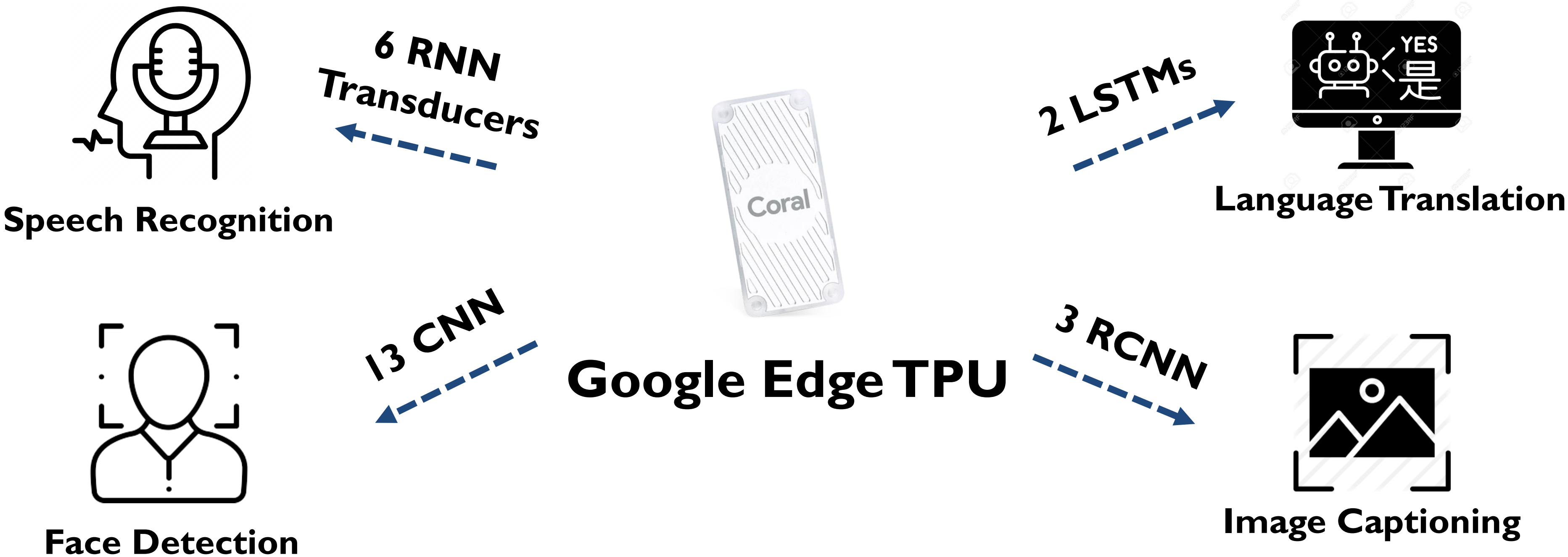
- Mensa consists of heterogeneous accelerators whose dataflow and hardware are specialized for specific families of layers

Key Results: We design a version of Mensa for Google edge ML models

- Mensa improves performance and energy by **3.0X** and **3.1X**
- Mensa reduces cost and improves area efficiency

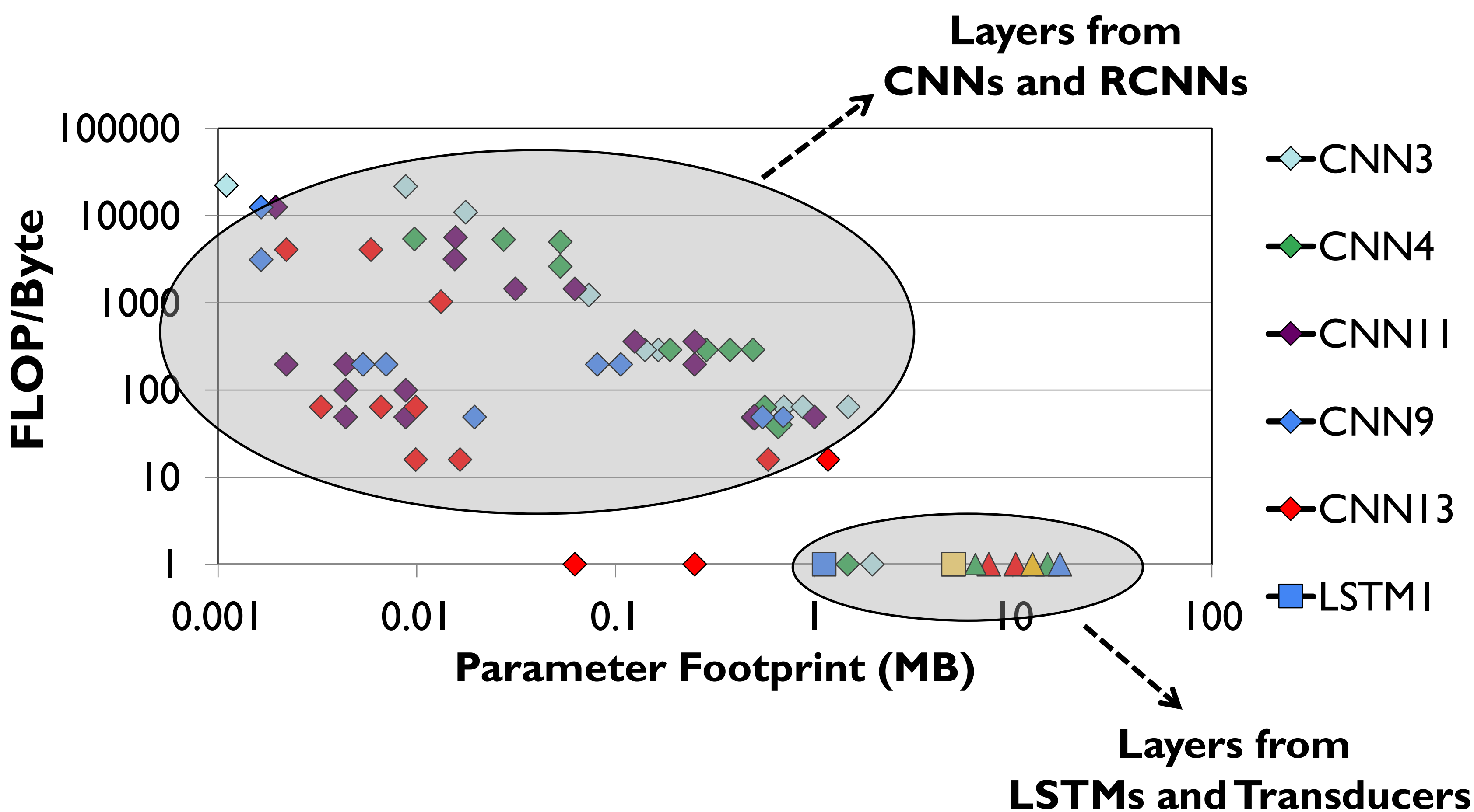
Google Edge Neural Network Models

We analyze inference execution using 24 edge NN models



Diversity Across the Models

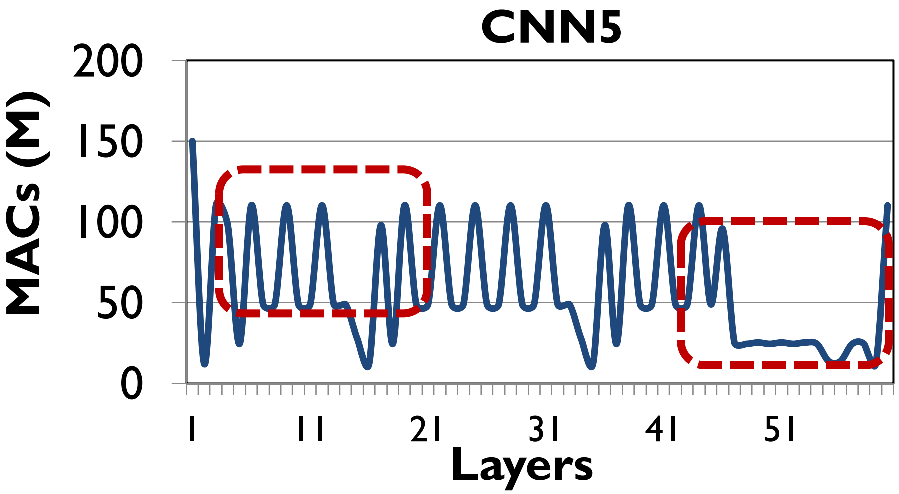
Insight 1: there is significant variation in terms of layer characteristics across the models

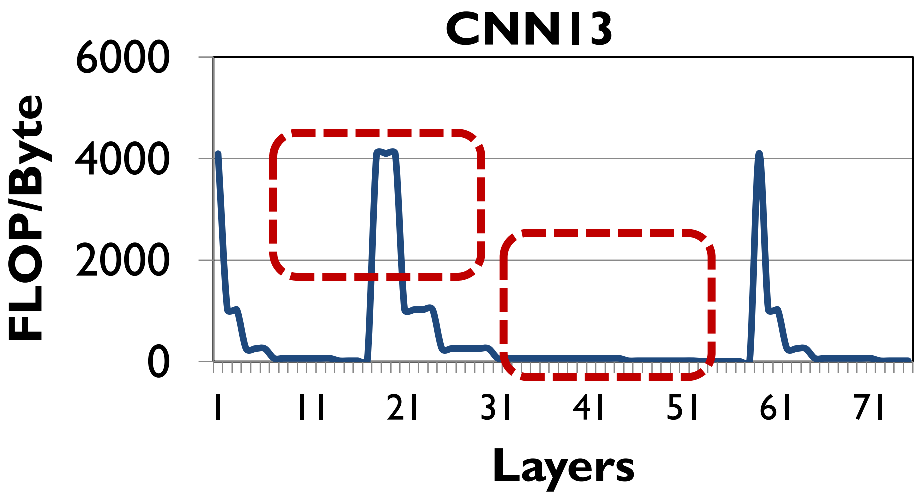


Diversity Within the Models

Insight 2: even within each model, layers exhibit significant variation in terms of layer characteristics

For example, our analysis of edge CNN models shows:

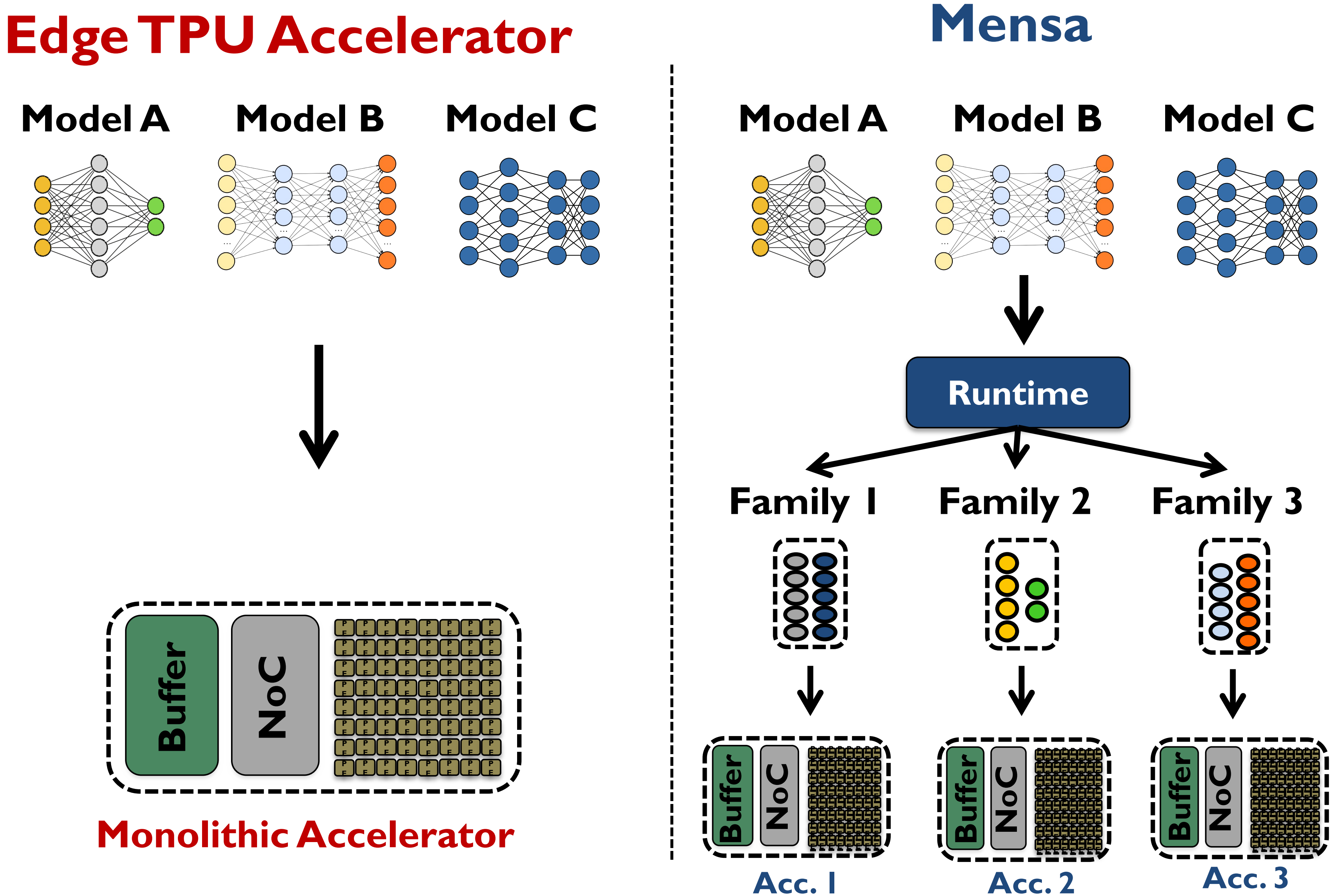




Variation in MAC intensity: up to 200x across layers

Variation in FLOP/Byte: up to 244x across layers

Mensa High-Level Overview



Mensa: Highly-Efficient ML Inference

- Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Berkin Akin, Ravi Narayanaswami, Geraldo F. Oliveira, Xiaoyu Ma, Eric Shiu, and Onur Mutlu,
"Google Neural Network Models for Edge Devices: Analyzing and Mitigating Machine Learning Inference Bottlenecks"
*Proceedings of the 30th International Conference on Parallel Architectures and Compilation Techniques (**PACT**)*, Virtual, September 2021.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (14 minutes)]

Google Neural Network Models for Edge Devices: Analyzing and Mitigating Machine Learning Inference Bottlenecks

Amirali Boroumand[†◇] Saugata Ghose[‡] Berkin Akin[§] Ravi Narayanaswami[§]
Geraldo F. Oliveira[⋆] Xiaoyu Ma[§] Eric Shiu[§] Onur Mutlu[⋆†]

[†]*Carnegie Mellon Univ.* [◇]*Stanford Univ.* [‡]*Univ. of Illinois Urbana-Champaign* [§]*Google* [⋆]*ETH Zürich*

FPGA-based Processing Near Memory

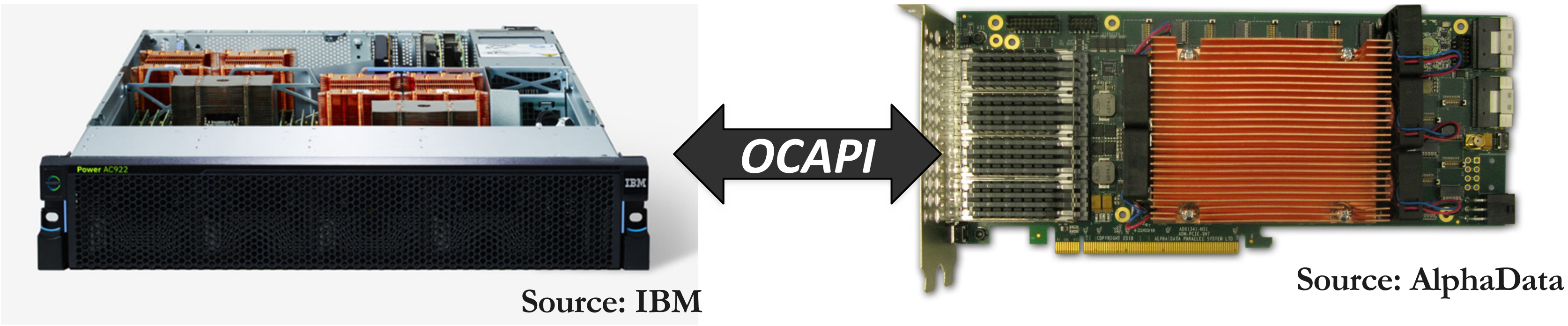
- Gagandeep Singh, Mohammed Alser, Damla Senol Cali, Dionysios Diamantopoulos, Juan Gómez-Luna, Henk Corporaal, and Onur Mutlu,
"FPGA-based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications"
IEEE Micro ***(IEEE MICRO)***, 2021.

FPGA-based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications

Gagandeep Singh[◇] **Mohammed Alser**[◇] **Damla Senol Cali**[⋈]
Dionysios Diamantopoulos[▽] **Juan Gómez-Luna**[◇]
Henk Corporaal[⋆] **Onur Mutlu**[◇⋈]

[◇]*ETH Zürich* [⋈]*Carnegie Mellon University*
[⋆]*Eindhoven University of Technology* [▽]*IBM Research Europe*

Near-Memory Acceleration using FPGAs

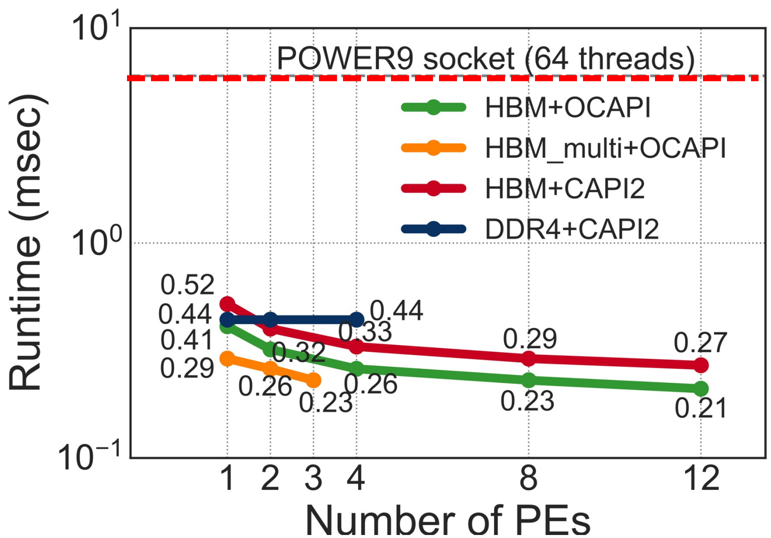


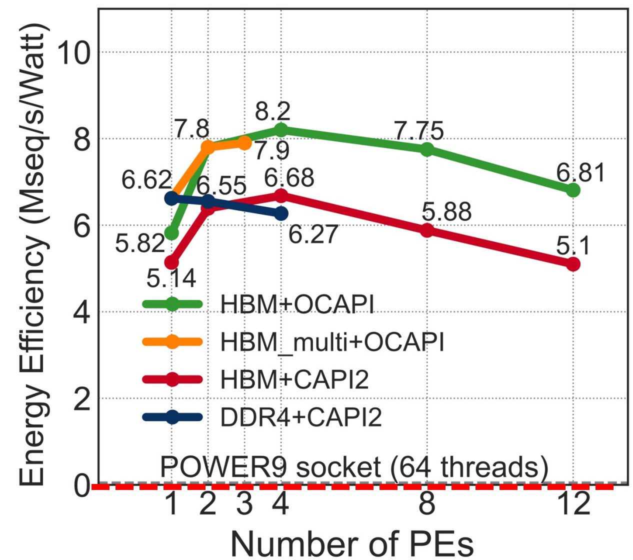
IBM POWER9 CPU **HBM-based FPGA board**

Near-HBM FPGA-based accelerator

Two communication technologies: **CAPI2** and **OCAPI**
Two memory technologies: **DDR4** and **HBM**
Two workloads: **Weather Modeling** and **Genome Analysis**

Performance & Energy Greatly Improve



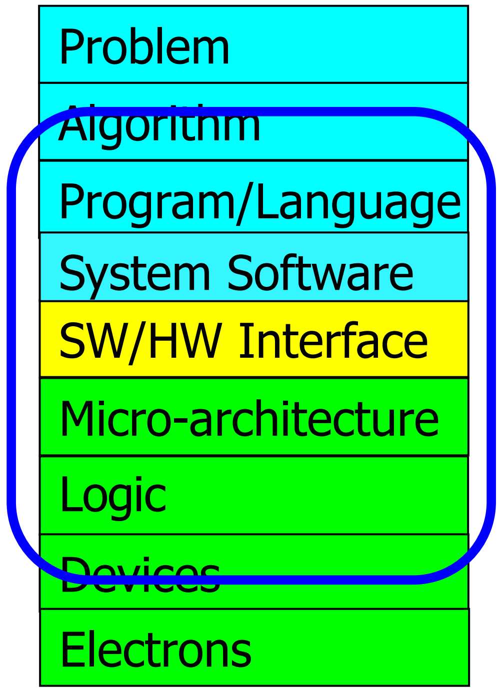


5-27× performance vs. a 16-core (64-thread) IBM POWER9 CPU

12-133× energy efficiency vs. a 16-core (64-thread) IBM POWER9 CPU

HBM alleviates memory bandwidth contention vs. DDR4

We Need to Revisit the Entire Stack



We can get there step by step

A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory

Onur Mutlu[a,b], Saugata Ghose[b,c], Juan Gómez-Luna[a], Rachata Ausavarungnirun[d]

SAFARI Research Group

[a] *ETH Zürich*
[b] *Carnegie Mellon University*
[c] *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*
[d] *King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok*

Onur Mutlu, Saugata Ghose, Juan Gomez-Luna, and Rachata Ausavarungnirun,
"A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory"
Invited Book Chapter in ***Emerging Computing: From Devices to Systems - Looking Beyond Moore and Von Neumann***, Springer, to be published in 2021.

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1903.03988.pdf

PIM Review and Open Problems (II)

A Workload and Programming Ease Driven Perspective of Processing-in-Memory

Saugata Ghose[†] Amirali Boroumand[†] Jeremie S. Kim[†§] Juan Gómez-Luna[§] Onur Mutlu[§†]

[†]*Carnegie Mellon University* [§]*ETH Zürich*

Saugata Ghose, Amirali Boroumand, Jeremie S. Kim, Juan Gomez-Luna, and Onur Mutlu, **"Processing-in-Memory: A Workload-Driven Perspective"**
Invited Article in IBM Journal of Research & Development, Special Issue on Hardware for Artificial Intelligence, to appear in November 2019.
[Preliminary arXiv version]

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1907.12947.pdf

How to Enable Adoption of Processing in Memory

Potential Barriers to Adoption of PIM

1. **Applications** & **software** for PIM

2. Ease of **programming** (interfaces and compiler/HW support)

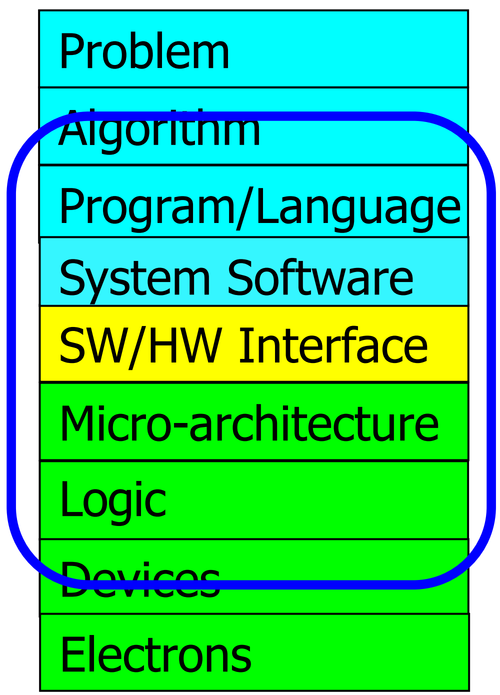
3. **System** and **security** support: coherence, synchronization, virtual memory, isolation, communication interfaces, …

4. **Runtime** and **compilation** systems for adaptive scheduling, data mapping, access/sharing control, …

5. **Infrastructures** to assess benefits and feasibility

All can be solved with change of mindset

We Need to Revisit the Entire Stack



We can get there step by step

How to Keep It **Simple**?

- Junwhan Ahn, Sungjoo Yoo, Onur Mutlu, and Kiyoung Choi, **"PIM-Enabled Instructions: A Low-Overhead, Locality-Aware Processing-in-Memory Architecture"** *Proceedings of the 42nd International Symposium on Computer Architecture (**ISCA**)*, Portland, OR, June 2015. [Slides (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pdf)]

PIM-Enabled Instructions: A Low-Overhead, Locality-Aware Processing-in-Memory Architecture

Junwhan Ahn Sungjoo Yoo Onur Mutlu[†] Kiyoung Choi
junwhan@snu.ac.kr, sungjoo.yoo@gmail.com, onur@cmu.edu, kchoi@snu.ac.kr
Seoul National University [†]Carnegie Mellon University

How to Maintain **Coherence?** (I)

- Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Minesh Patel, Hasan Hassan, Brandon Lucia, Kevin Hsieh, Krishna T. Malladi, Hongzhong Zheng, and Onur Mutlu,
"LazyPIM: An Efficient Cache Coherence Mechanism for Processing-in-Memory"
IEEE Computer Architecture Letters ***(CAL)***, June 2016.

LazyPIM: An Efficient Cache Coherence Mechanism for Processing-in-Memory

Amirali Boroumand[†], Saugata Ghose[†], Minesh Patel[†], Hasan Hassan[†§], Brandon Lucia[†],
Kevin Hsieh[†], Krishna T. Malladi[⋆], Hongzhong Zheng[⋆], and Onur Mutlu[‡†]
[†] *Carnegie Mellon University* [⋆] *Samsung Semiconductor, Inc.* [§] *TOBB ETÜ* [‡] *ETH Zürich*

How to Maintain **Coherence?** (II)

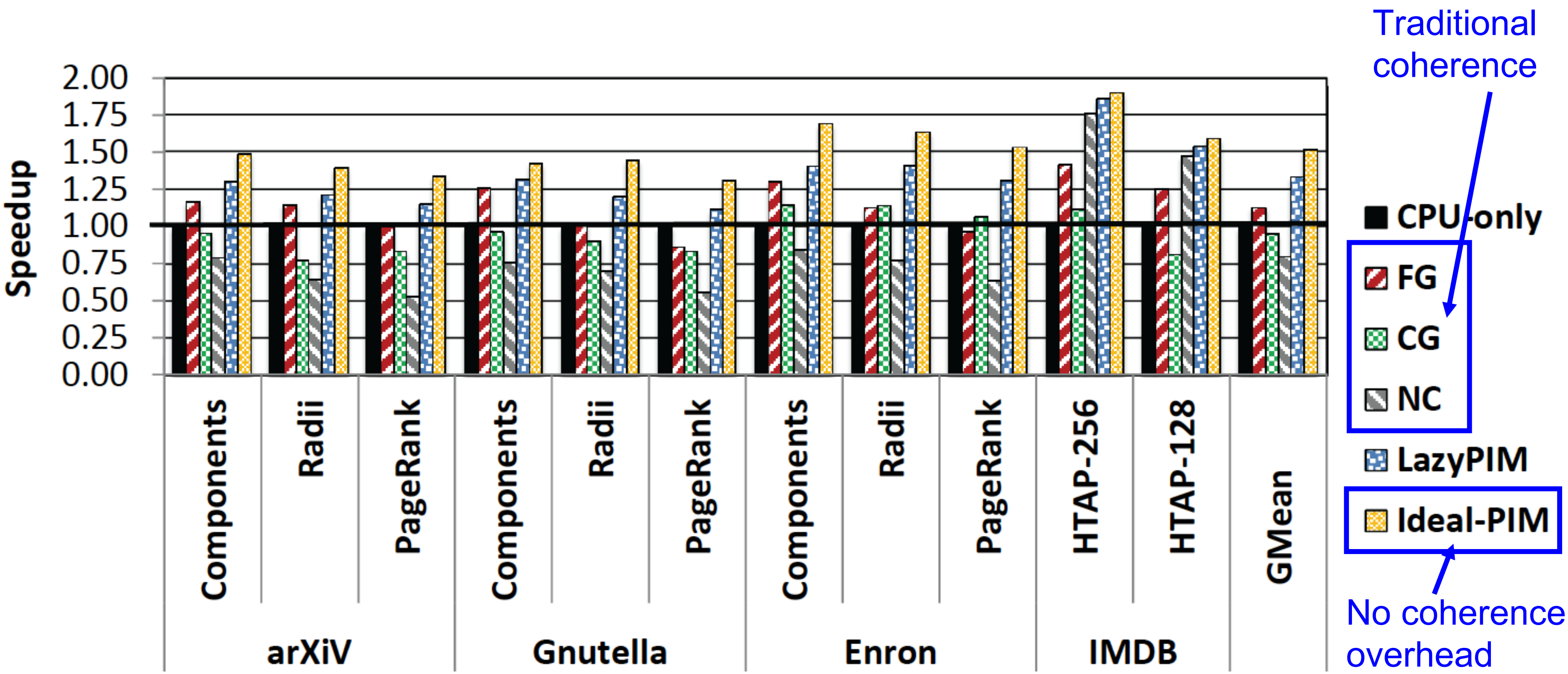
- Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Minesh Patel, Hasan Hassan, Brandon Lucia, Kevin Hsieh, Krishna T. Malladi, Hongzhong Zheng, and Onur Mutlu,
"CoNDA: Efficient Cache Coherence Support for Near-Data Accelerators"
Proceedings of the 46th International Symposium on Computer Architecture (***ISCA***), Phoenix, AZ, USA, June 2019.

CoNDA: Efficient Cache Coherence Support for Near-Data Accelerators

Amirali Boroumand[†] Saugata Ghose[†] Minesh Patel[⋆] Hasan Hassan[⋆]
Brandon Lucia[†] Rachata Ausavarungnirun[†‡] Kevin Hsieh[†]
Nastaran Hajinazar[⋄†] Krishna T. Malladi[§] Hongzhong Zheng[§] Onur Mutlu[⋆†]

[†]Carnegie Mellon University [⋆]ETH Zürich [‡]KMUTNB
[⋄]Simon Fraser University [§]Samsung Semiconductor, Inc.

Challenge: Coherence for Hybrid CPU-PIM Apps



How to Support **Synchronization?**

- Christina Giannoula, Nandita Vijaykumar, Nikela Papadopoulou, Vasileios Karakostas, Ivan Fernandez, Juan Gómez-Luna, Lois Orosa, Nectarios Koziris, Georgios Goumas, Onur Mutlu,
  "SynCron: Efficient Synchronization Support for Near-Data-Processing Architectures"
  *Proceedings of the 27th International Symposium on High-Performance Computer Architecture (**HPCA**)*, Virtual, February-March 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Short Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (21 minutes)]
  [Short Talk Video (7 minutes)]

SynCron: Efficient Synchronization Support for Near-Data-Processing Architectures

Christina Giannoula[†‡] Nandita Vijaykumar[*‡] Nikela Papadopoulou[†] Vasileios Karakostas[†] Ivan Fernandez[§‡]
Juan Gómez-Luna[‡] Lois Orosa[‡] Nectarios Koziris[†] Georgios Goumas[†] Onur Mutlu[‡]
[†]*National Technical University of Athens* [‡]*ETH Zürich* [*]*University of Toronto* [§]*University of Malaga*

How to Support **Virtual Memory?**

- Kevin Hsieh, Samira Khan, Nandita Vijaykumar, Kevin K. Chang, Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Accelerating Pointer Chasing in 3D-Stacked Memory: Challenges, Mechanisms, Evaluation"
  *Proceedings of the 34th IEEE International Conference on Computer Design (**ICCD**)*, Phoenix, AZ, USA, October 2016.

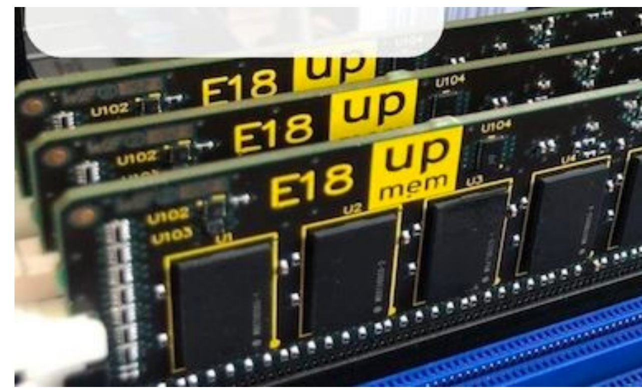
Accelerating Pointer Chasing in 3D-Stacked Memory: Challenges, Mechanisms, Evaluation

Kevin Hsieh[†] Samira Khan[‡] Nandita Vijaykumar[†]
Kevin K. Chang[†] Amirali Boroumand[†] Saugata Ghose[†] Onur Mutlu[§†]
[†]*Carnegie Mellon University* [‡]*University of Virginia* [§]*ETH Zürich*

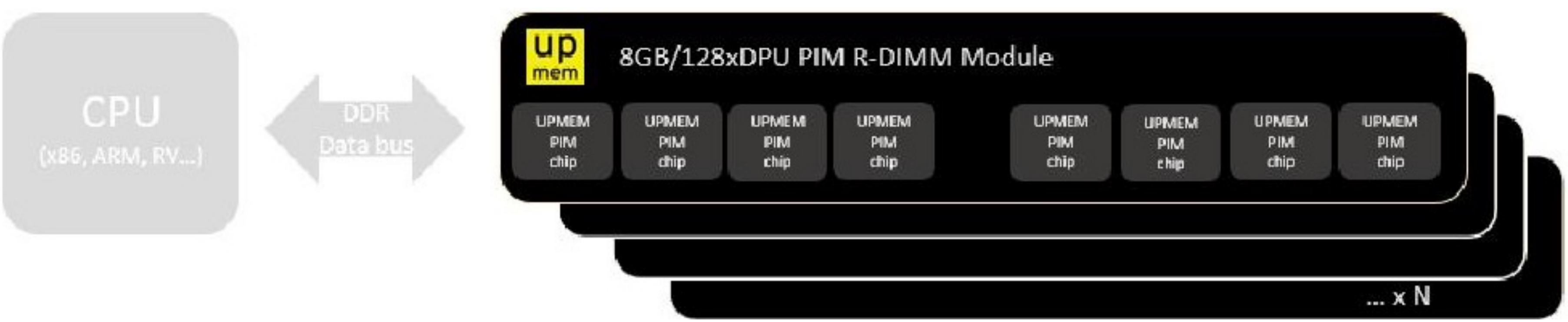
Processing-in-Memory in the Real World

UPMEM Processing-in-DRAM Engine (2019)

- Processing in DRAM Engine
- Includes **standard DIMM modules**, with a **large number of DPU processors** combined with DRAM chips.



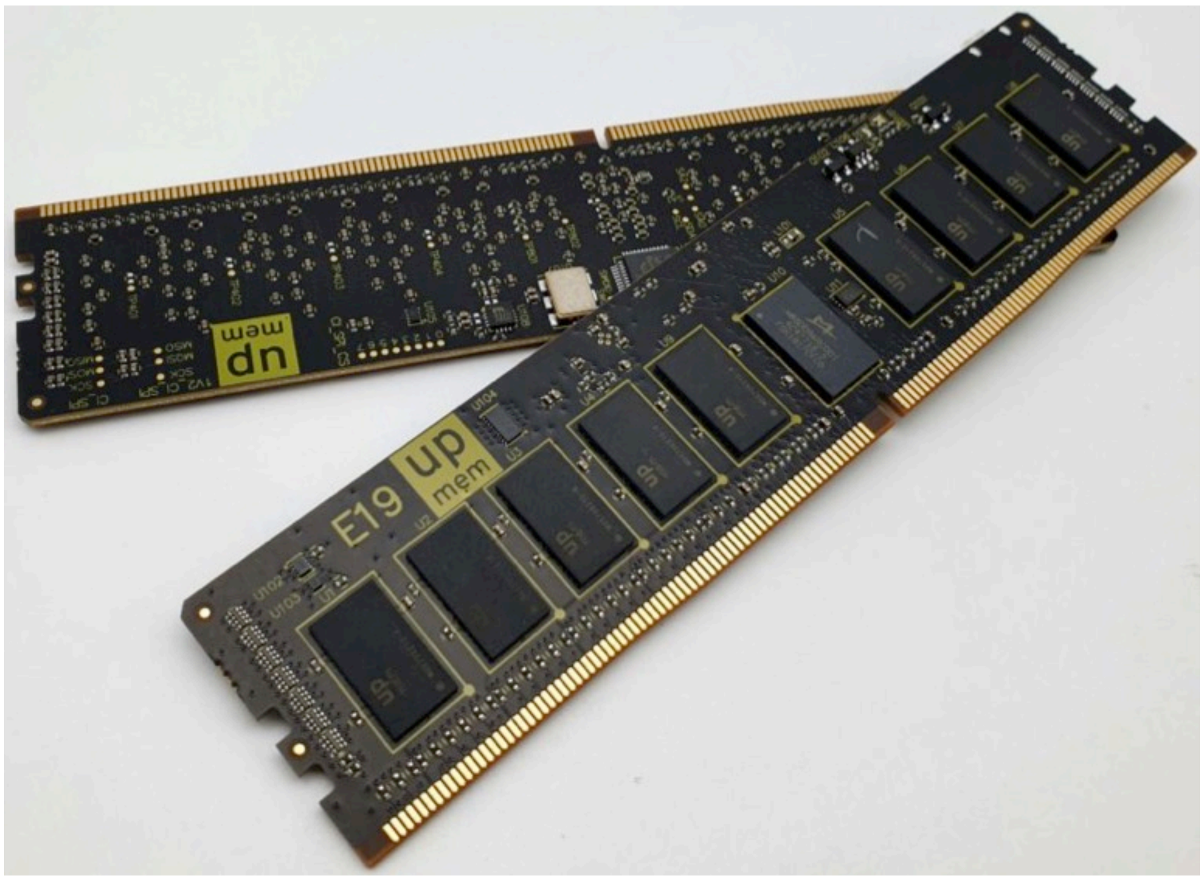
- Replaces **standard** DIMMs
  - DDR4 R-DIMM modules
    - 8GB+128 DPUs (16 PIM chips)
    - Standard 2x-nm DRAM process
  - **Large amounts of** compute & memory bandwidth



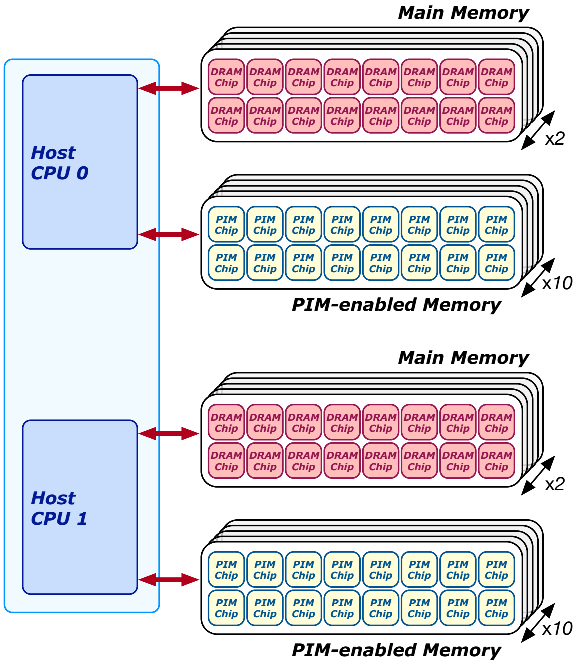
https://www.anandtech.com/show/14750/hot-chips-31-analysis-inmemory-processing-by-upmem
https://www.upmem.com/video-upmem-presenting-its-true-processing-in-memory-solution-hot-chips-2019/

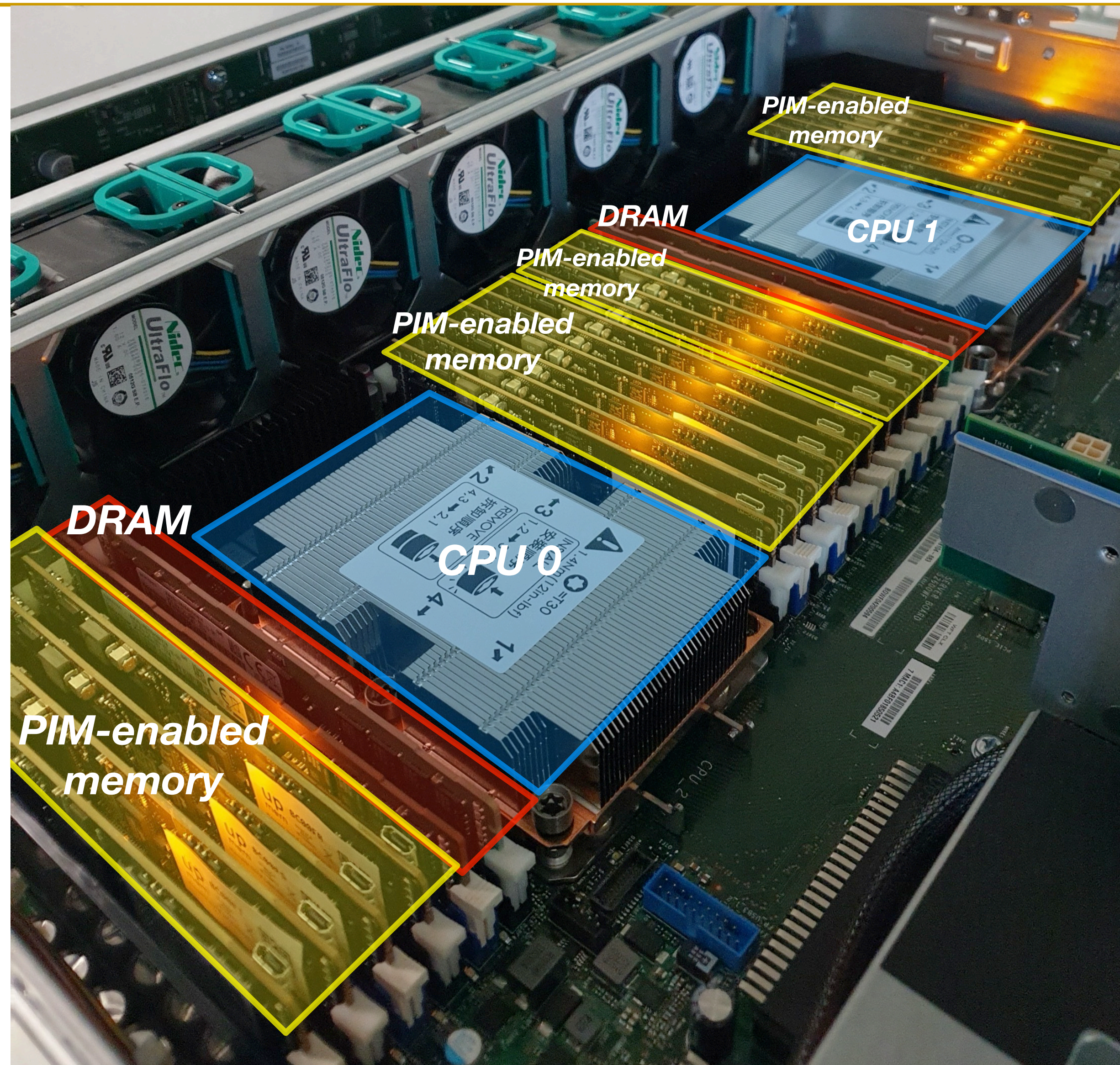
UPMEM Memory Modules

- E19: 8 chips DIMM (1 rank). DPUs @ 267 MHz
- P21: 16 chips DIMM (2 ranks). DPUs @ 350 MHz



2,560-DPU Processing-in-Memory System





Benchmarking a New Paradigm: An Experimental Analysis of a Real Processing-in-Memory Architecture

JUAN GÓMEZ-LUNA, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
IZZAT EL HAJJ, American University of Beirut, Lebanon
IVAN FERNANDEZ, ETH Zürich, Switzerland and University of Malaga, Spain
CHRISTINA GIANNOULA, ETH Zürich, Switzerland and NTUA, Greece
GERALDO F. OLIVEIRA, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
ONUR MUTLU, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

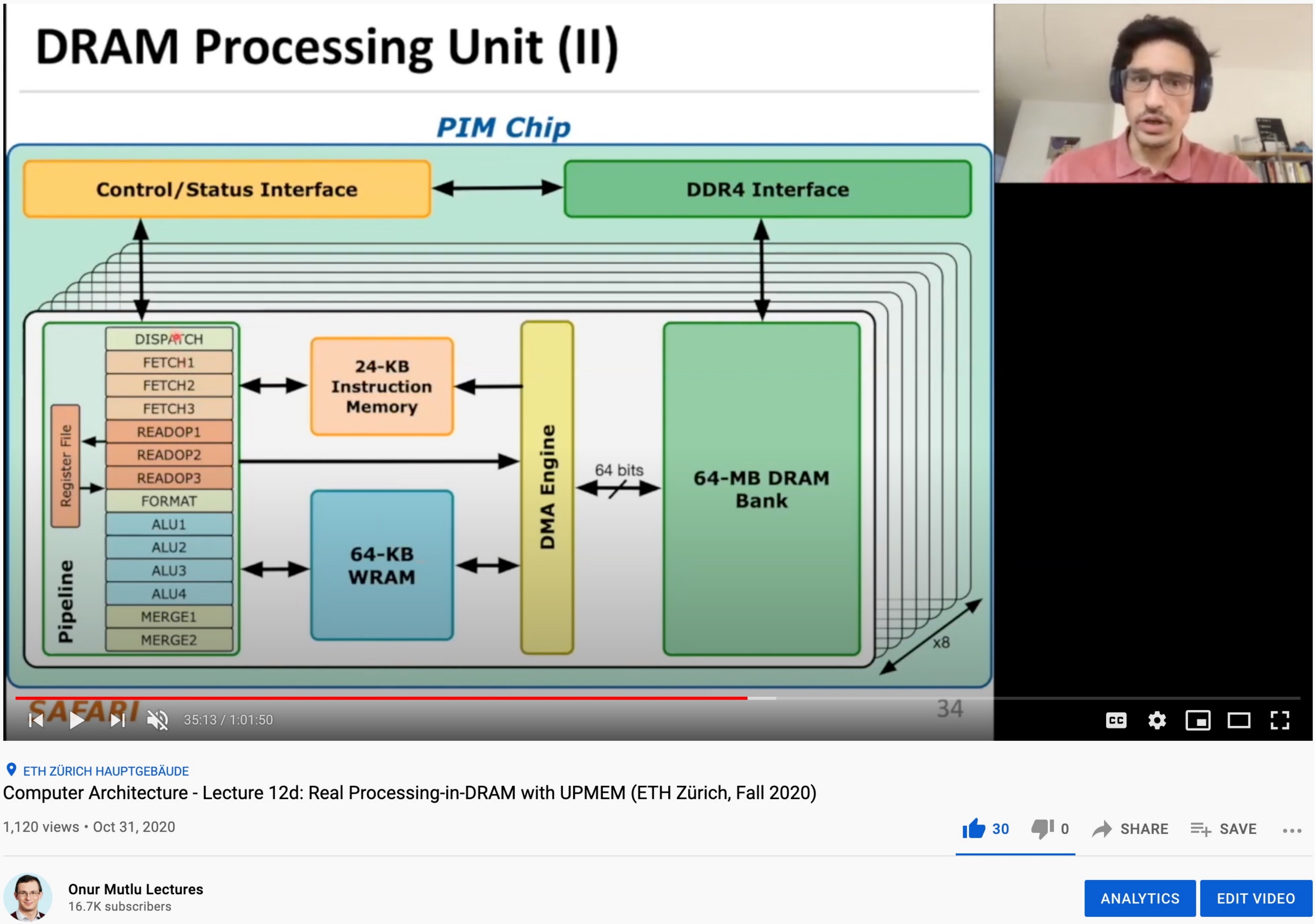
Many modern workloads, such as neural networks, databases, and graph processing, are fundamentally memory-bound. For such workloads, the data movement between main memory and CPU cores imposes a significant overhead in terms of both latency and energy. A major reason is that this communication happens through a narrow bus with high latency and limited bandwidth, and the low data reuse in memory-bound workloads is insufficient to amortize the cost of main memory access. Fundamentally addressing this *data movement bottleneck* requires a paradigm where the memory system assumes an active role in computing by integrating processing capabilities. This paradigm is known as *processing-in-memory* (*PIM*).

Recent research explores different forms of PIM architectures, motivated by the emergence of new 3D-stacked memory technologies that integrate memory with a logic layer where processing elements can be easily placed. Past works evaluate these architectures in simulation or, at best, with simplified hardware prototypes. In contrast, the UPMEM company has designed and manufactured the first publicly-available real-world PIM architecture. The UPMEM PIM architecture combines traditional DRAM memory arrays with general-purpose in-order cores, called *DRAM Processing Units* (*DPUs*), integrated in the same chip.

This paper provides the first comprehensive analysis of the first publicly-available real-world PIM architecture. We make two key contributions. First, we conduct an experimental characterization of the UPMEM-based PIM system using microbenchmarks to assess various architecture limits such as compute throughput and memory bandwidth, yielding new insights. Second, we present *PrIM* (*Processing-In-Memory benchmarks*), a benchmark suite of 16 workloads from different application domains (e.g., dense/sparse linear algebra, databases, data analytics, graph processing, neural networks, bioinformatics, image processing), which we identify as memory-bound. We evaluate the performance and scaling characteristics of PrIM benchmarks on the UPMEM PIM architecture, and compare their performance and energy consumption to their state-of-the-art CPU and GPU counterparts. Our extensive evaluation conducted on two real UPMEM-based PIM systems with 640 and 2,556 DPUs provides new insights about suitability of different workloads to the PIM system, programming recommendations for software designers, and suggestions and hints for hardware and architecture designers of future PIM systems.

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2105.03814.pdf

More on the UPMEM PIM System



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sscy1Wrr22A&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=26

Experimental Analysis of the UPMEM PIM Engine

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UPMEM PIM System Summary

- Juan Gomez-Luna, Izzat El Hajj, Ivan Fernandez, Christina Giannoula, Geraldo F. Oliveira, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Benchmarking Memory-Centric Computing Systems: Analysis of Real Processing-in-Memory Hardware"
  *Invited Paper at Workshop on Computing with Unconventional Technologies (**CUT**)*, Virtual, October 2021.
  [arXiv version]
  [PrIM Benchmarks Source Code]
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (37 minutes)]
  [Lightning Talk Video (3 minutes)]

Benchmarking Memory-Centric Computing Systems: Analysis of Real Processing-in-Memory Hardware

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Izzat El Hajj, *American University of Beirut*
Ivan Fernandez, *University of Malaga*
Christina Giannoula, *National Technical University of Athens*
Geraldo F. Oliveira, *ETH Zürich*
Onur Mutlu, *ETH Zürich*

PrIM Benchmarks: Application Domains

Domain	Benchmark	Short name
Dense linear algebra	Vector Addition	VA
	Matrix-Vector Multiply	GEMV
Sparse linear algebra	Sparse Matrix-Vector Multiply	SpMV
Databases	Select	SEL
	Unique	UNI
Data analytics	Binary Search	BS
	Time Series Analysis	TS
Graph processing	Breadth-First Search	BFS
Neural networks	Multilayer Perceptron	MLP
Bioinformatics	Needleman-Wunsch	NW
Image processing	Image histogram (short)	HST-S
	Image histogram (large)	HST-L
Parallel primitives	Reduction	RED
	Prefix sum (scan-scan-add)	SCAN-SSA
	Prefix sum (reduce-scan-scan)	SCAN-RSS
	Matrix transposition	TRNS

PrIM Benchmarks are Open Source

- All microbenchmarks, benchmarks, and scripts
- https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/prim-benchmarks

CMU-SAFARI / **prim-benchmarks**

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Juan Gomez Luna PrIM -- first commit | Latest commit 3de4b49 9 days ago | **History**

1 contributor

168 lines (132 sloc) | 5.79 KB | Raw | Blame

PrIM (Processing-In-Memory Benchmarks)

PrIM is the first benchmark suite for a real-world processing-in-memory (PIM) architecture. PrIM is developed to evaluate, analyze, and characterize the first publicly-available real-world processing-in-memory (PIM) architecture, the UPMEM PIM architecture. The UPMEM PIM architecture combines traditional DRAM memory arrays with general-purpose in-order cores, called DRAM Processing Units (DPUs), integrated in the same chip.

PrIM provides a common set of workloads to evaluate the UPMEM PIM architecture with and can be useful for programming, architecture and system researchers all alike to improve multiple aspects of future PIM hardware and software. The workloads have different characteristics, exhibiting heterogeneity in their memory access patterns, operations and data types, and communication patterns. This repository also contains baseline CPU and GPU implementations of PrIM benchmarks for comparison purposes.

PrIm also includes a set of microbenchmarks can be used to assess various architecture limits such as compute throughput and memory bandwidth.

Understanding a Modern PIM Architecture

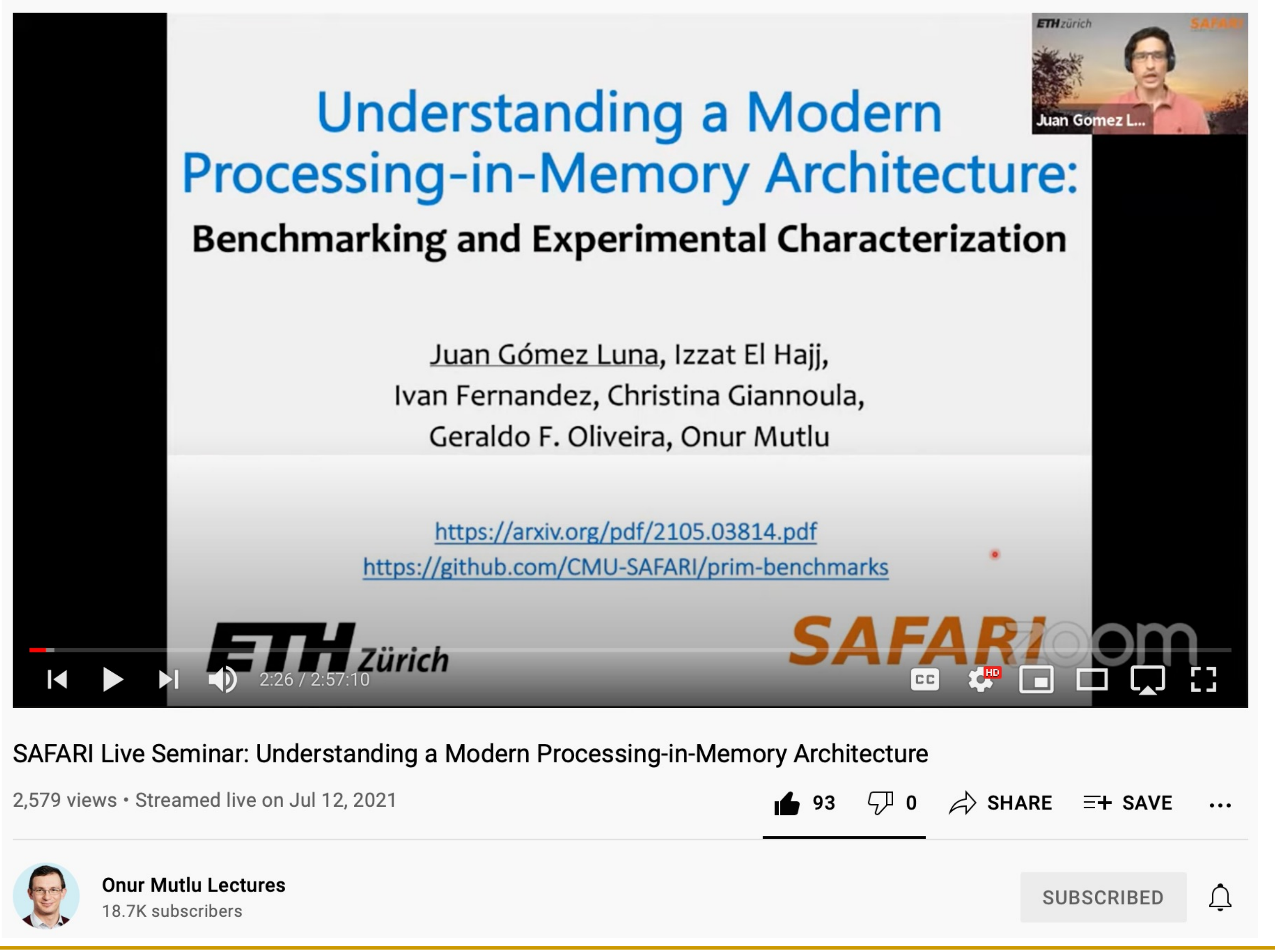
Understanding a Modern Processing-in-Memory Architecture: Benchmarking and Experimental Characterization

Juan Gómez-Luna[1] Izzat El Hajj[2] Ivan Fernandez[1,3] Christina Giannoula[1,4]
Geraldo F. Oliveira[1] Onur Mutlu[1]
[1]ETH Zürich [2]American University of Beirut [3]University of Malaga [4]National Technical University of Athens

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2105.03814.pdf

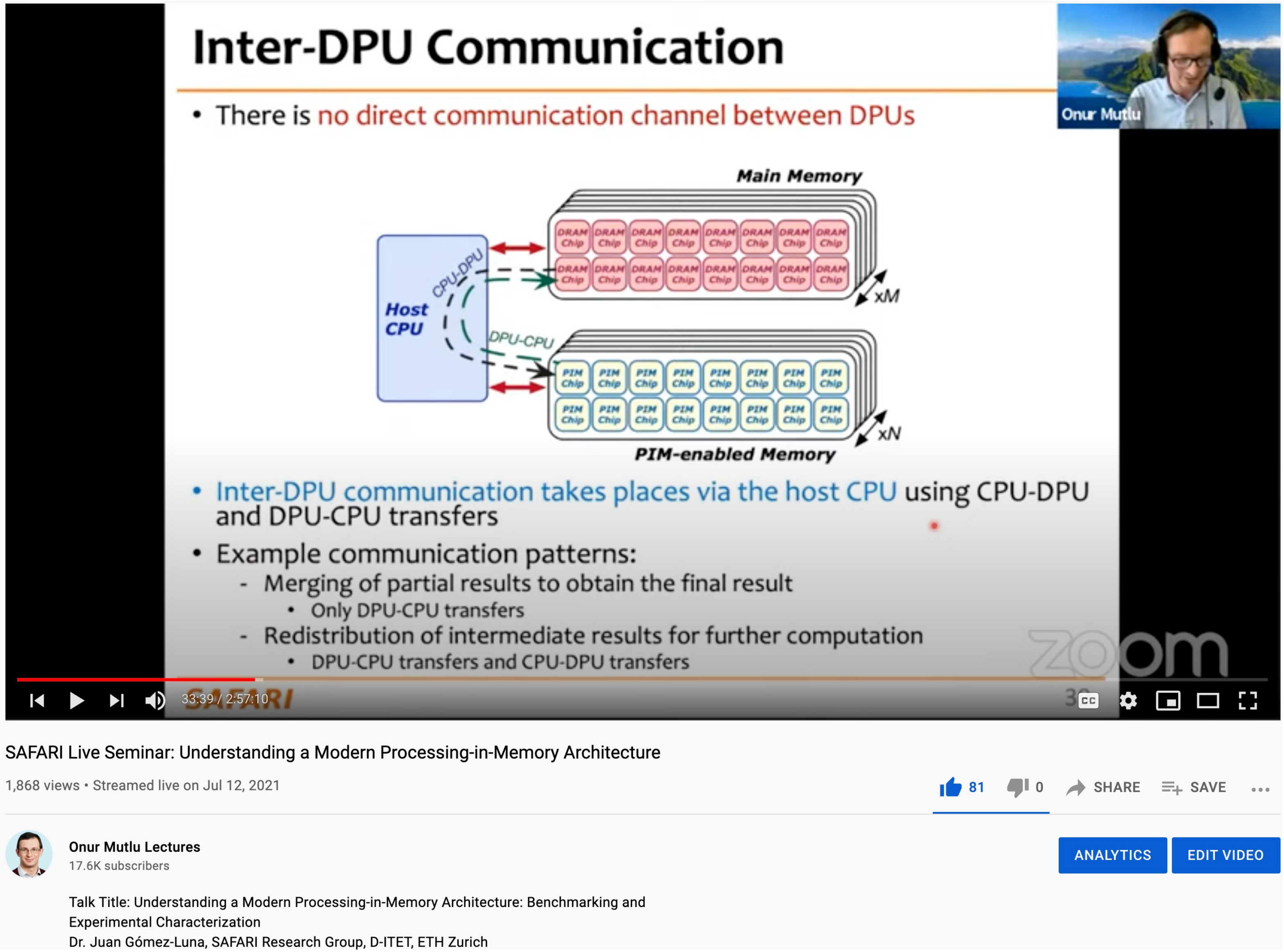
https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/prim-benchmarks

Understanding a Modern PIM Architecture



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D8Hjy2iU9l4&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_tOTAYm--dYByNPL7JhwR9

More on Analysis of the UPMEM PIM Engine



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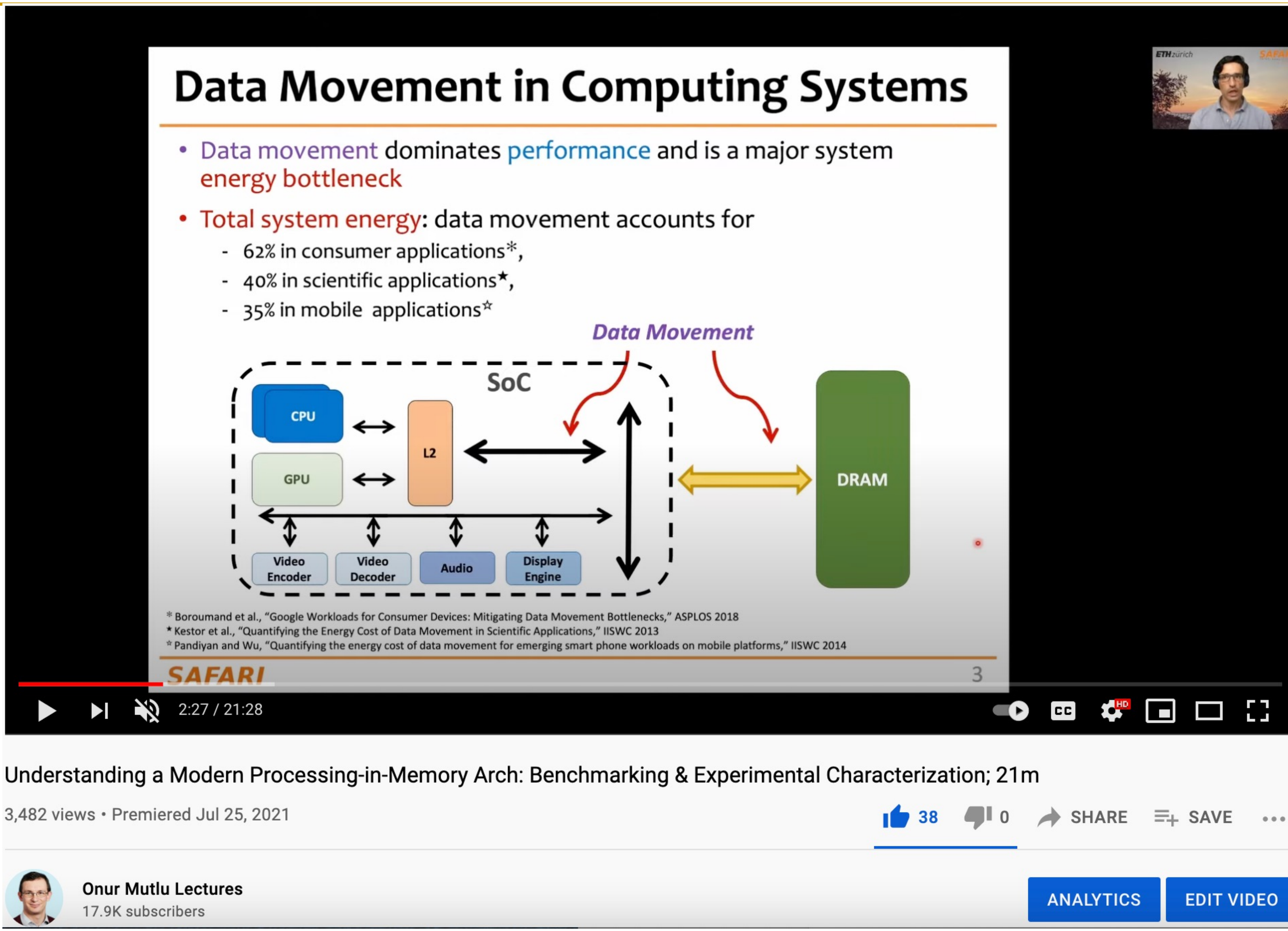

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pp9jSU2b9oM&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8_VVChACnON4sfh2bJ5IrD&index=159

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Geraldo F. Oliveira, *ETH Zürich*
Onur Mutlu, *ETH Zürich*

FPGA-based Processing Near Memory

- Gagandeep Singh, Mohammed Alser, Damla Senol Cali, Dionysios Diamantopoulos, Juan Gómez-Luna, Henk Corporaal, and Onur Mutlu, **"FPGA-based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications"** *IEEE Micro* ***(IEEE MICRO)***, to appear, 2021.

FPGA-based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications

Gagandeep Singh[◇] **Mohammed Alser**[◇] **Damla Senol Cali**[⋈]
Dionysios Diamantopoulos[▽] **Juan Gómez-Luna**[◇]
Henk Corporaal[⋆] **Onur Mutlu**[◇⋈]

[◇]*ETH Zürich* [⋈]*Carnegie Mellon University*
[⋆]*Eindhoven University of Technology* [▽]*IBM Research Europe*

DAMOV Analysis Methodology & Workloads

DAMOV: A New Methodology and Benchmark Suite for Evaluating Data Movement Bottlenecks

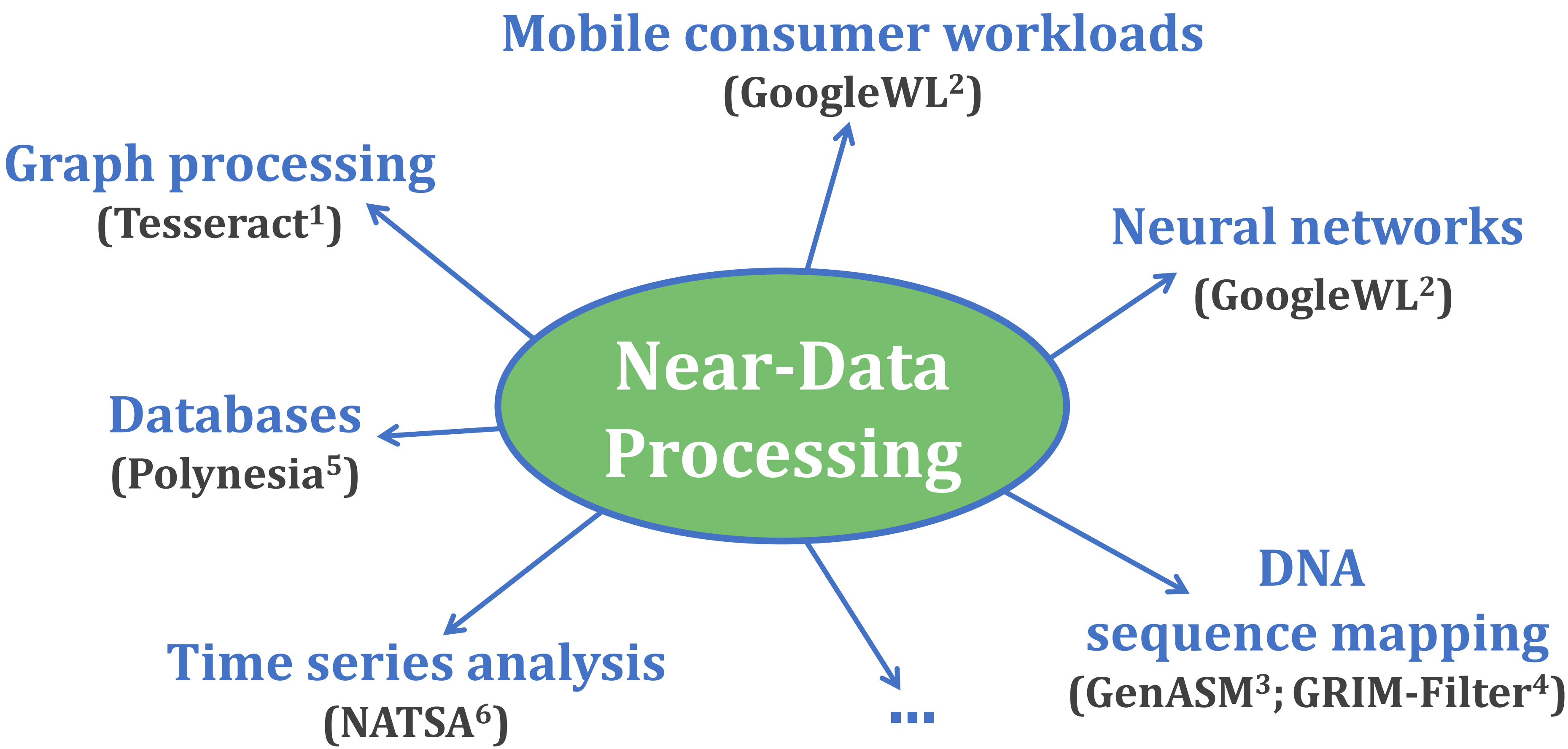
GERALDO F. OLIVEIRA, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
JUAN GÓMEZ-LUNA, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
LOIS OROSA, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
SAUGATA GHOSE, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, USA
NANDITA VIJAYKUMAR, University of Toronto, Canada
IVAN FERNANDEZ, University of Malaga, Spain & ETH Zürich, Switzerland
MOHAMMAD SADROSADATI, Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), Iran & ETH Zürich, Switzerland
ONUR MUTLU, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

Data movement between the CPU and main memory is a first-order obstacle against improving performance, scalability, and energy efficiency in modern systems. Computer systems employ a range of techniques to reduce overheads tied to data movement, spanning from traditional mechanisms (e.g., deep multi-level cache hierarchies, aggressive hardware prefetchers) to emerging techniques such as Near-Data Processing (NDP), where some computation is moved close to memory. Prior NDP works investigate the root causes of data movement bottlenecks using different profiling methodologies and tools. However, there is still a lack of understanding about the key metrics that can identify different data movement bottlenecks and their relation to traditional and emerging data movement mitigation mechanisms. Our goal is to methodically identify potential sources of data movement over a broad set of applications and to comprehensively compare traditional compute-centric data movement mitigation techniques (e.g., caching and prefetching) to more memory-centric techniques (e.g., NDP), thereby developing a rigorous understanding of the best techniques to mitigate each source of data movement.

With this goal in mind, we perform the first large-scale characterization of a wide variety of applications, across a wide range of application domains, to identify fundamental program properties that lead to data movement to/from main memory. We develop the first systematic methodology to classify applications based on the sources contributing to data movement bottlenecks. From our large-scale characterization of 77K functions across 345 applications, we select 144 functions to form the first open-source benchmark suite (DAMOV) for main memory data movement studies. We select a diverse range of functions that (1) represent different types of data movement bottlenecks, and (2) come from a wide range of application domains. Using NDP as a case study, we identify new insights about the different data movement bottlenecks and use these insights to determine the most suitable data movement mitigation mechanism for a particular application. We open-source DAMOV and the complete source code for our new characterization methodology at https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/DAMOV.

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2105.03725.pdf

When to Employ Near-Data Processing?



[1] Ahn+, "A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing," ISCA, 2015

[2] Boroumand+, "Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks," ASPLOS, 2018

[3] Cali+, "GenASM: A High-Performance, Low-Power Approximate String Matching Acceleration Framework for Genome Sequence Analysis," MICRO, 2020

[4] Kim+, "GRIM-Filter: Fast Seed Location Filtering in DNA Read Mapping Using Processing-in-Memory Technologies," BMC Genomics, 2018

[5] Boroumand+, "Polynesia: Enabling Effective Hybrid Transactional/Analytical Databases with Specialized Hardware/Software Co-Design," arXiv:2103.00798 [cs.AR], 2021

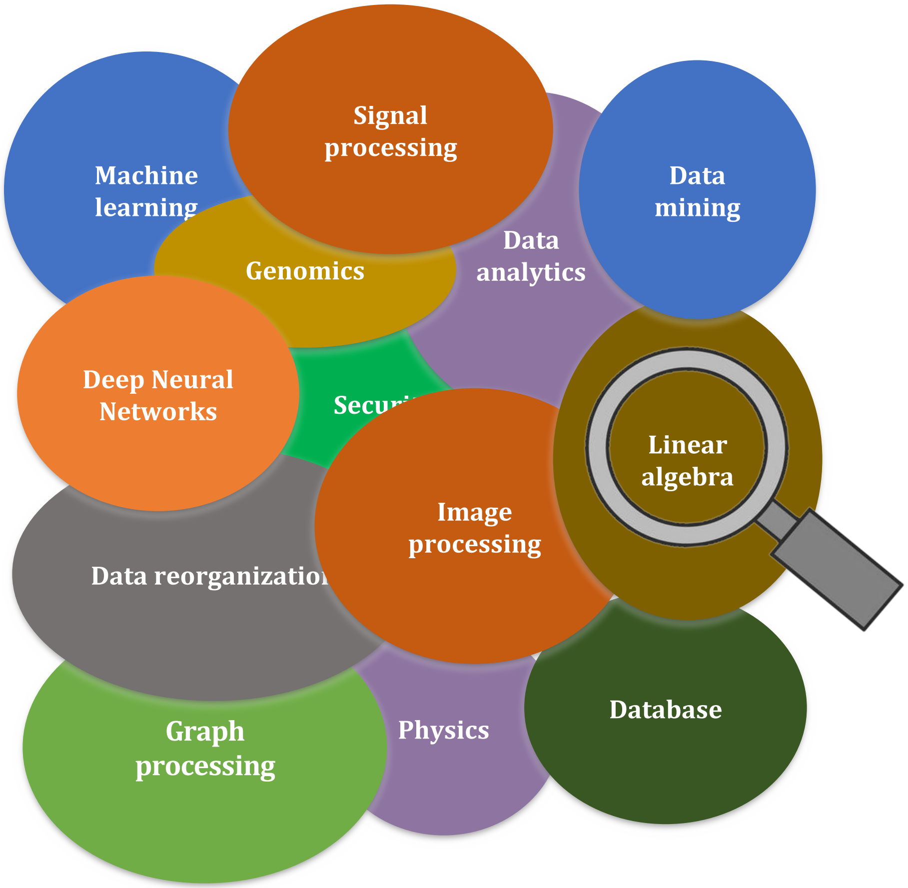
[6] Fernandez+, "NATSA: A Near-Data Processing Accelerator for Time Series Analysis," ICCD, 2020

Step 1: Application Profiling

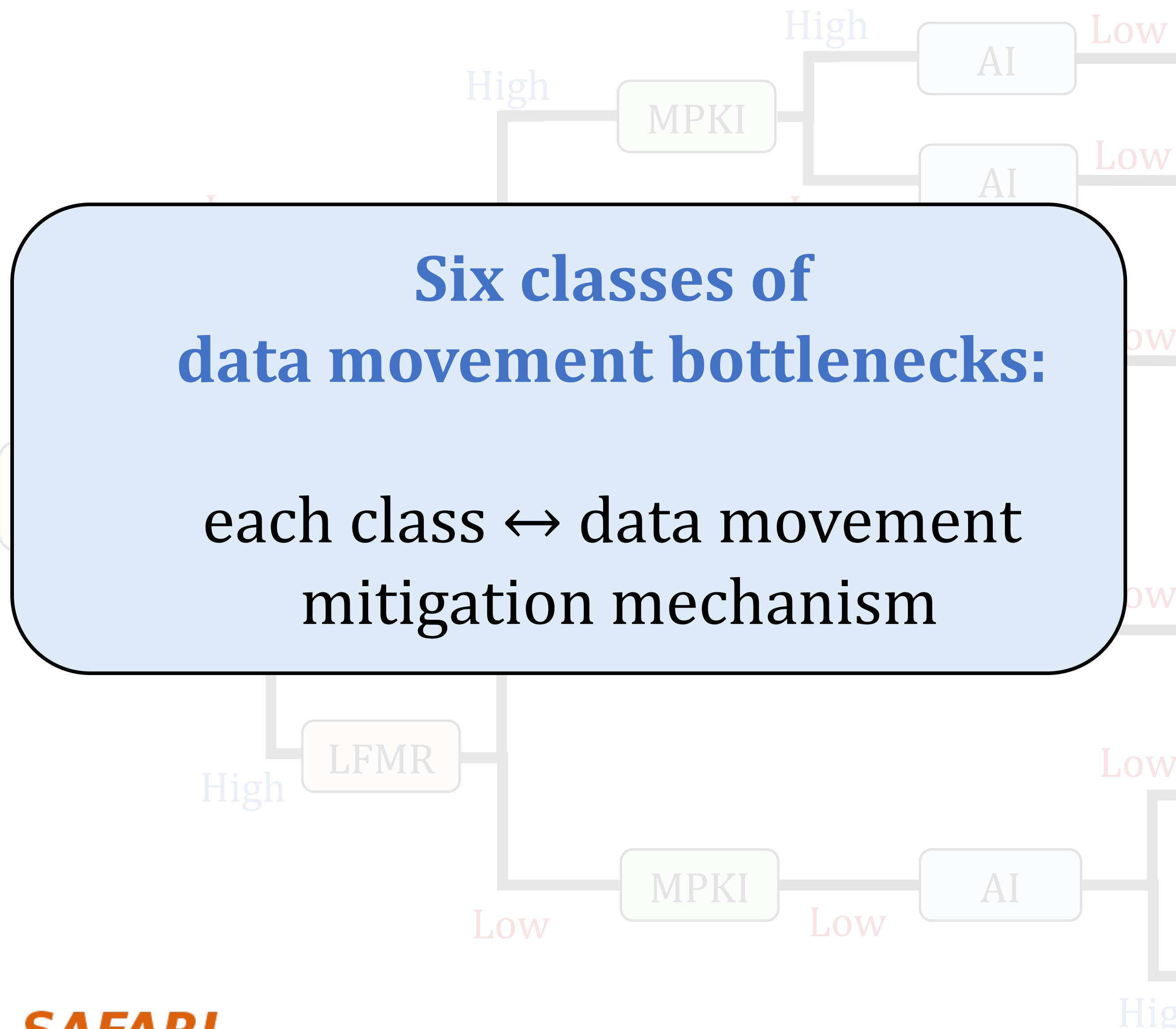
- We analyze 345 applications from distinct domains:

- Graph Processing
- Deep Neural Networks
- Physics
- High-Performance Computing
- Genomics
- Machine Learning
- Databases
- Data Reorganization
- Image Processing
- Map-Reduce
- Benchmarking
- Linear Algebra

…



Step 3: Memory Bottleneck Analysis



Six classes of data movement bottlenecks:

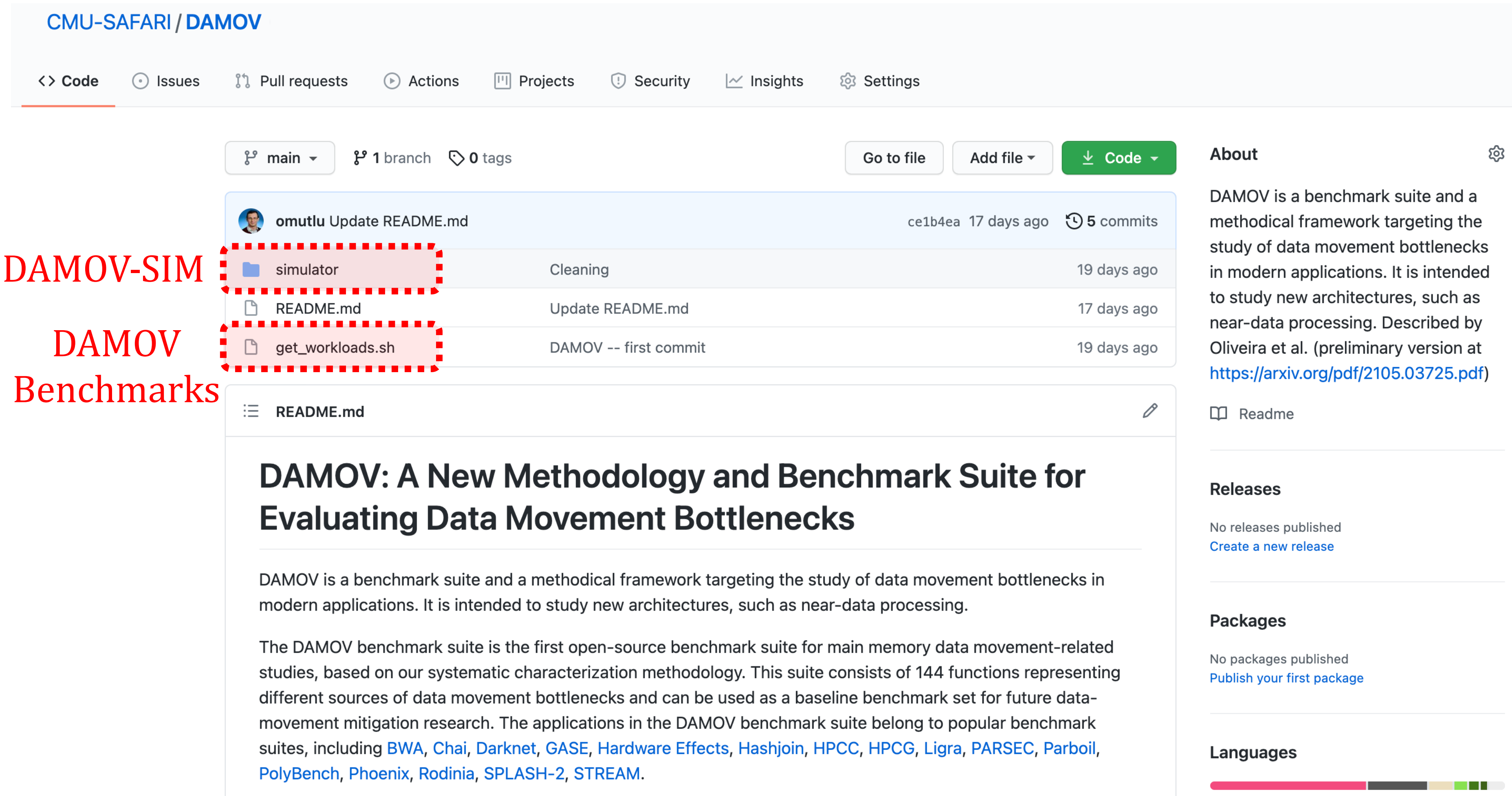
each class ↔ data movement mitigation mechanism

Memory Bottleneck Class

- **1a: *DRAM Bandwidth***
- **1b: *DRAM Latency***
- **1c: L1/L2 *Cache Capacity***
- **2a: L3 *Cache Contention***
- **2b: *L1 Cache Capacity***
- **2c: *Compute-Bound***

DAMOV is Open Source

- We open-source our benchmark suite and our toolchain



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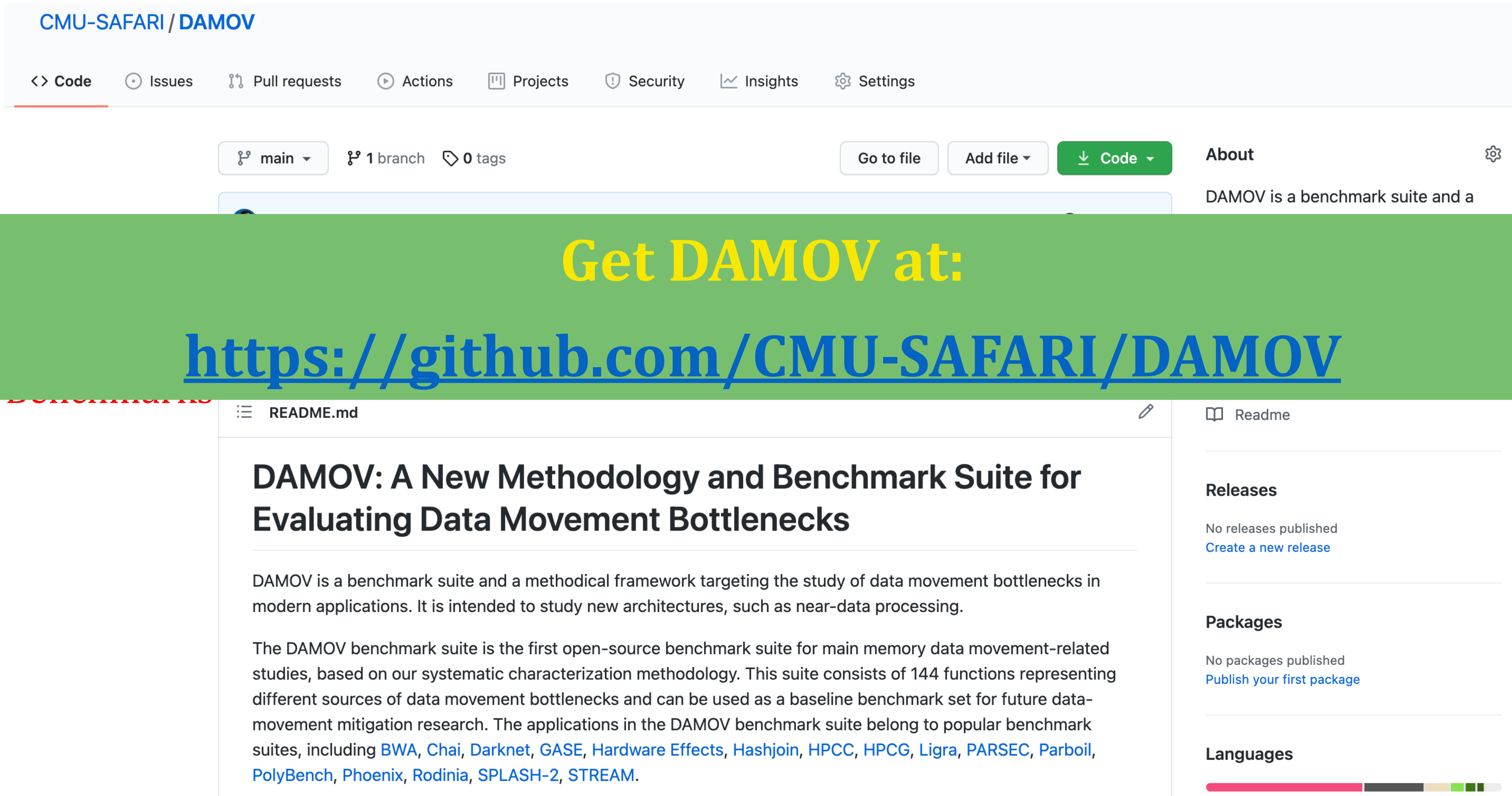
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About

DAMOV is a benchmark suite and a

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Readme

DAMOV: A New Methodology and Benchmark Suite for Evaluating Data Movement Bottlenecks

DAMOV is a benchmark suite and a methodical framework targeting the study of data movement bottlenecks in modern applications. It is intended to study new architectures, such as near-data processing.

The DAMOV benchmark suite is the first open-source benchmark suite for main memory data movement-related studies, based on our systematic characterization methodology. This suite consists of 144 functions representing different sources of data movement bottlenecks and can be used as a baseline benchmark set for future data-movement mitigation research. The applications in the DAMOV benchmark suite belong to popular benchmark suites, including BWA, Chai, Darknet, GASE, Hardware Effects, Hashjoin, HPCC, HPCG, Ligra, PARSEC, Parboil, PolyBench, Phoenix, Rodinia, SPLASH-2, STREAM.

Releases

No releases published
Create a new release

Packages

No packages published
Publish your first package

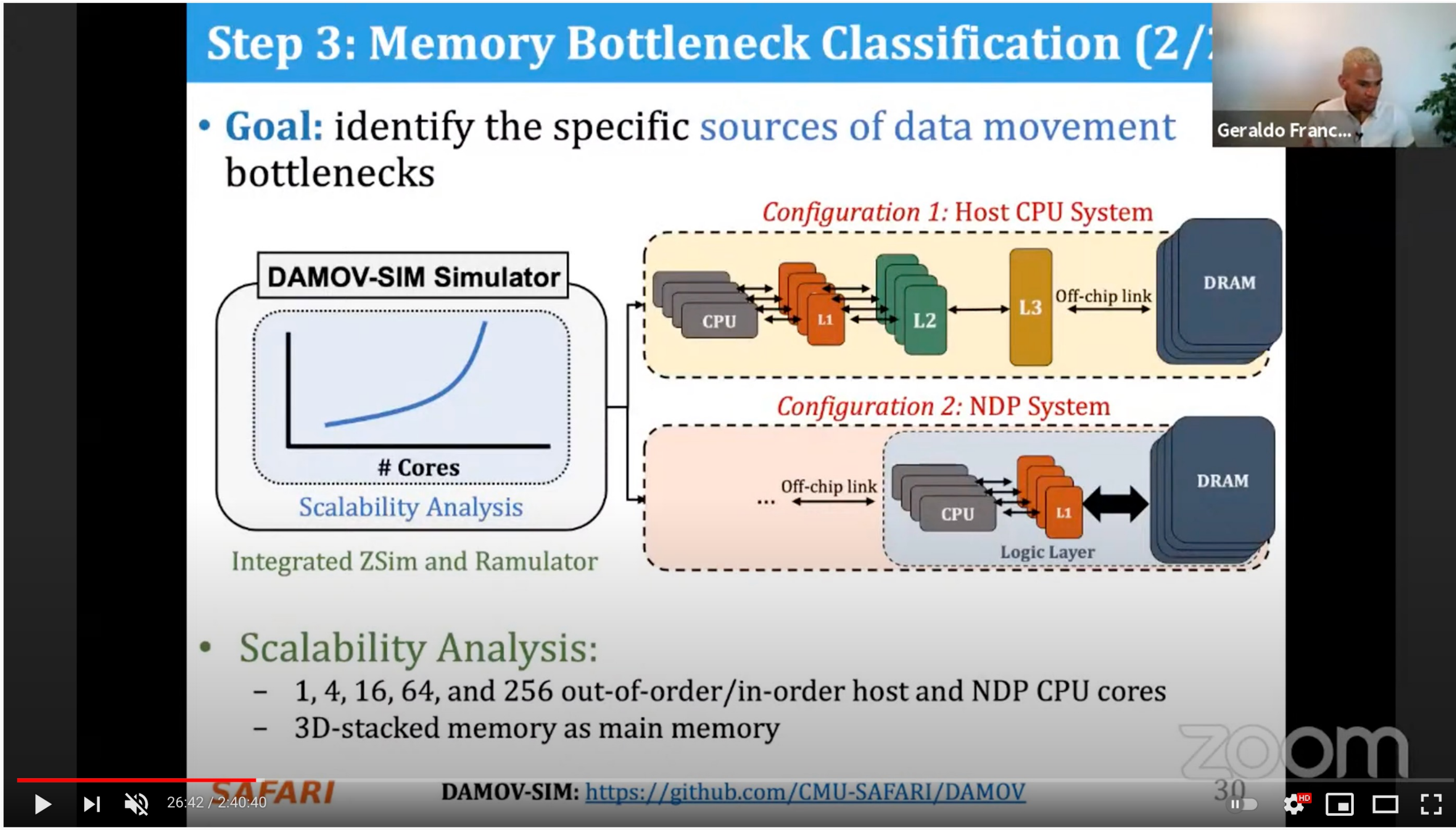
Languages

Get DAMOV at:

https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/DAMOV

SAFARI

More on DAMOV Analysis Methodology & Workloads



SAFARI Live Seminar: DAMOV: A New Methodology & Benchmark Suite for Data Movement Bottlenecks

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More on DAMOV Methods & Benchmarks

- Geraldo F. Oliveira, Juan Gomez-Luna, Lois Orosa, Saugata Ghose, Nandita Vijaykumar, Ivan fernandez, Mohammad Sadrosadati, and Onur Mutlu,
  "DAMOV: A New Methodology and Benchmark Suite for Evaluating Data Movement Bottlenecks"
  IEEE Access, 8 September 2021.
  Preprint in ***arXiv***, 8 May 2021.
  [arXiv preprint]
  [IEEE Access version]
  [DAMOV Suite and Simulator Source Code]
  [SAFARI Live Seminar Video (2 hrs 40 mins)]
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DAMOV: A New Methodology and Benchmark Suite for Evaluating Data Movement Bottlenecks

GERALDO F. OLIVEIRA, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
JUAN GÓMEZ-LUNA, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
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SAUGATA GHOSE, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, USA
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MOHAMMAD SADROSADATI, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
ONUR MUTLU, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

Samsung Function-in-Memory DRAM (2021)

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Samsung Develops Industry's First High Bandwidth Memory with AI Processing Power

Korea on February 17, 2021

Audio Share

The new architecture will deliver over twice the system performance and reduce energy consumption by more than 70%

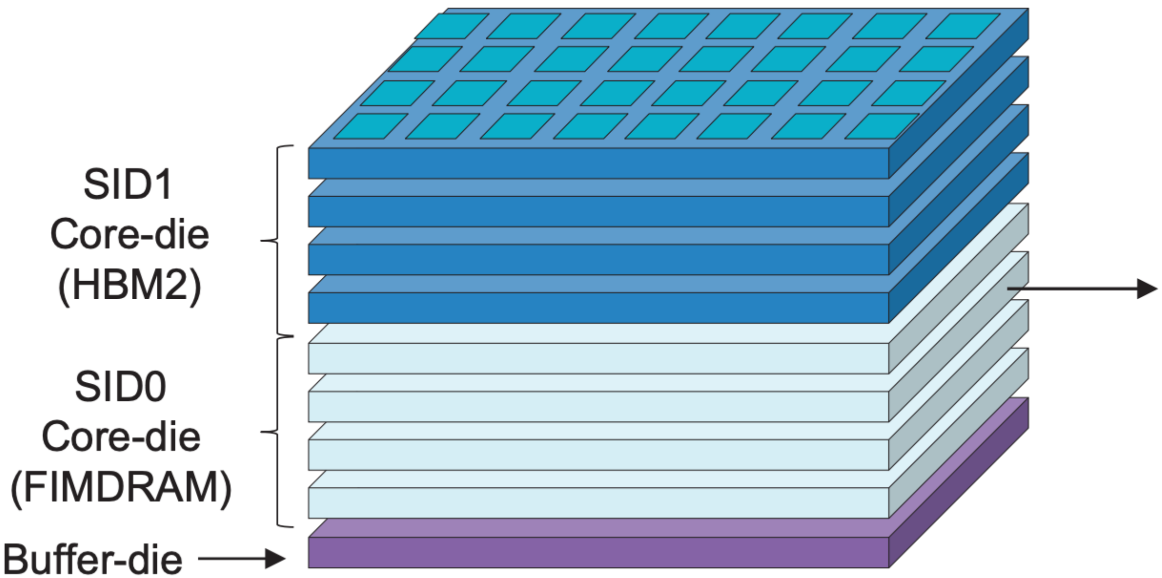
Samsung Electronics, the world leader in advanced memory technology, today announced that it has developed the industry's first High Bandwidth Memory (HBM) integrated with artificial intelligence (AI) processing power — the HBM-PIM. The new processing-in-memory (PIM) architecture brings powerful AI computing capabilities inside high-performance memory, to accelerate large-scale processing in data centers, high performance computing (HPC) systems and AI-enabled mobile applications.

Kwangil Park, senior vice president of Memory Product Planning at Samsung Electronics stated, "Our groundbreaking HBM-PIM is the industry's first programmable PIM solution tailored for diverse AI-driven workloads such as HPC, training and inference. We plan to build upon this breakthrough by further collaborating with AI solution providers for even more advanced PIM-powered applications."

https://news.samsung.com/global/samsung-develops-industrys-first-high-bandwidth-memory-with-ai-processing-power

Samsung Function-in-Memory DRAM (2021)

- FIMDRAM based on HBM2



[3D Chip Structure of HBM with FIMDRAM]

Chip Specification
128DQ / 8CH / 16 banks / BL4
32 PCU blocks (1 FIM block/2 banks)
1.2 TFLOPS (4H)
FP16 ADD / Multiply (MUL) / Multiply-Accumulate (MAC) / Multiply-and- Add (MAD)

ISSCC 2021 / SESSION 25 / DRAM / 25.4

25.4 A 20nm 6GB Function-In-Memory DRAM, Based on HBM2 with a 1.2TFLOPS Programmable Computing Unit Using Bank-Level Parallelism, for Machine Learning Applications

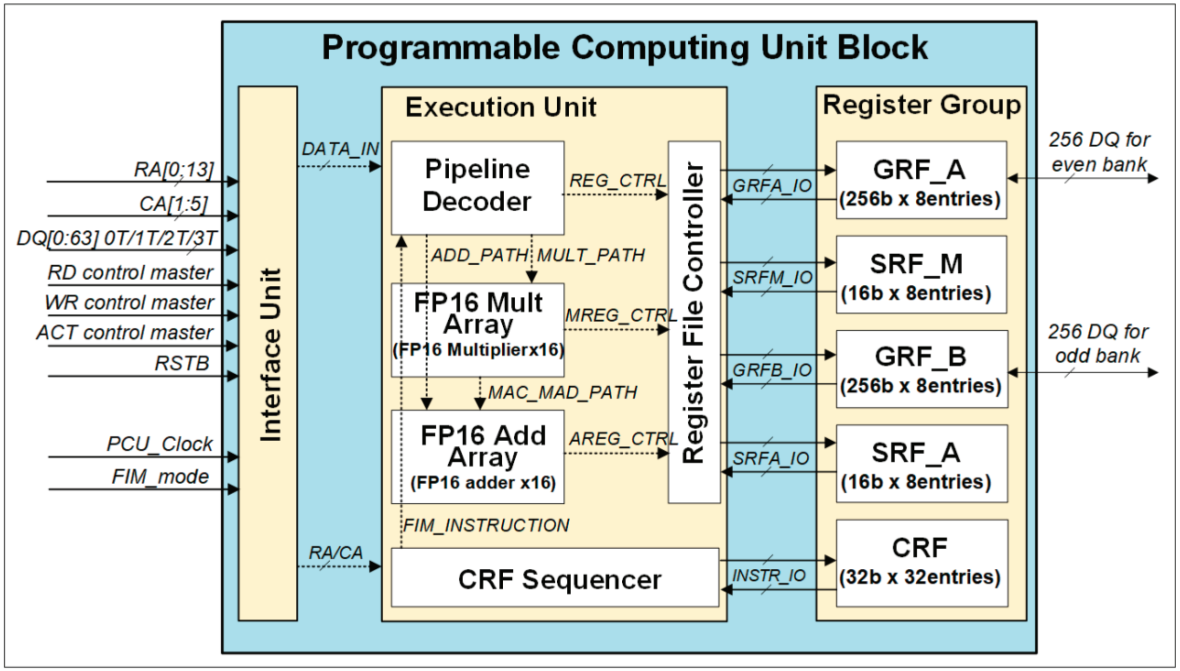
Young-Cheon Kwon[1], Suk Han Lee[1], Jaehoon Lee[1], Sang-Hyuk Kwon[1], Je Min Ryu[1], Jong-Pil Son[1], Seongil O[1], Hak-Soo Yu[1], Haesuk Lee[1], Soo Young Kim[1], Youngmin Cho[1], Jin Guk Kim[1], Jongyoon Choi[1], Hyun-Sung Shin[1], Jin Kim[1], BengSeng Phuah[1], HyoungMin Kim[1], Myeong Jun Song[1], Ahn Choi[1], Daeho Kim[1], SooYoung Kim[1], Eun-Bong Kim[1], David Wang[2], Shinhaeng Kang[1], Yuhwan Ro[3], Seungwoo Seo[3], JoonHo Song[3], Jaeyoun Youn[1], Kyomin Sohn[1], Nam Sung Kim[1]

[1]Samsung Electronics, Hwaseong, Korea
[2]Samsung Electronics, San Jose, CA
[3]Samsung Electronics, Suwon, Korea

Samsung Function-in-Memory DRAM (2021)

Programmable Computing Unit

- Configuration of PCU block
  - Interface unit to control data flow
  - Execution unit to perform operations
  - Register group
    - 32 entries of CRF for instruction memory
    - 16 GRF for weight and accumulation
    - 16 SRF to store constants for MAC operations



[Block diagram of PCU in FIMDRAM]

ISSCC 2021 / SESSION 25 / DRAM / 25.4

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[3]Samsung Electronics, Suwon, Korea

Samsung Function-in-Memory DRAM (2021)

[Available instruction list for FIM operation]

Type	CMD	Description
Floating Point	ADD	FP16 addition
	MUL	FP16 multiplication
	MAC	FP16 multiply-accumulate
	MAD	FP16 multiply and add
Data Path	MOVE	Load or store data
	FILL	Copy data from bank to GRFs
Control Path	NOP	Do nothing
	JUMP	Jump instruction
	EXIT	Exit instruction

ISSCC 2021 / SESSION 25 / DRAM / 25.4

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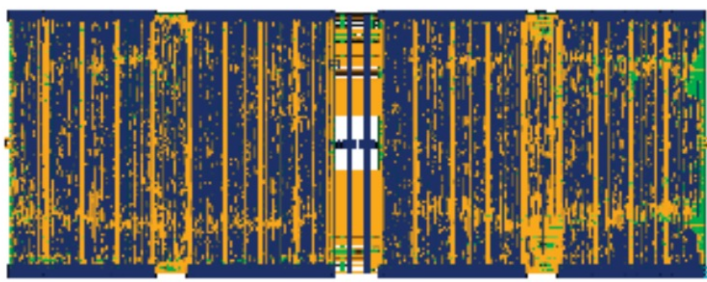
[3]Samsung Electronics, Suwon, Korea

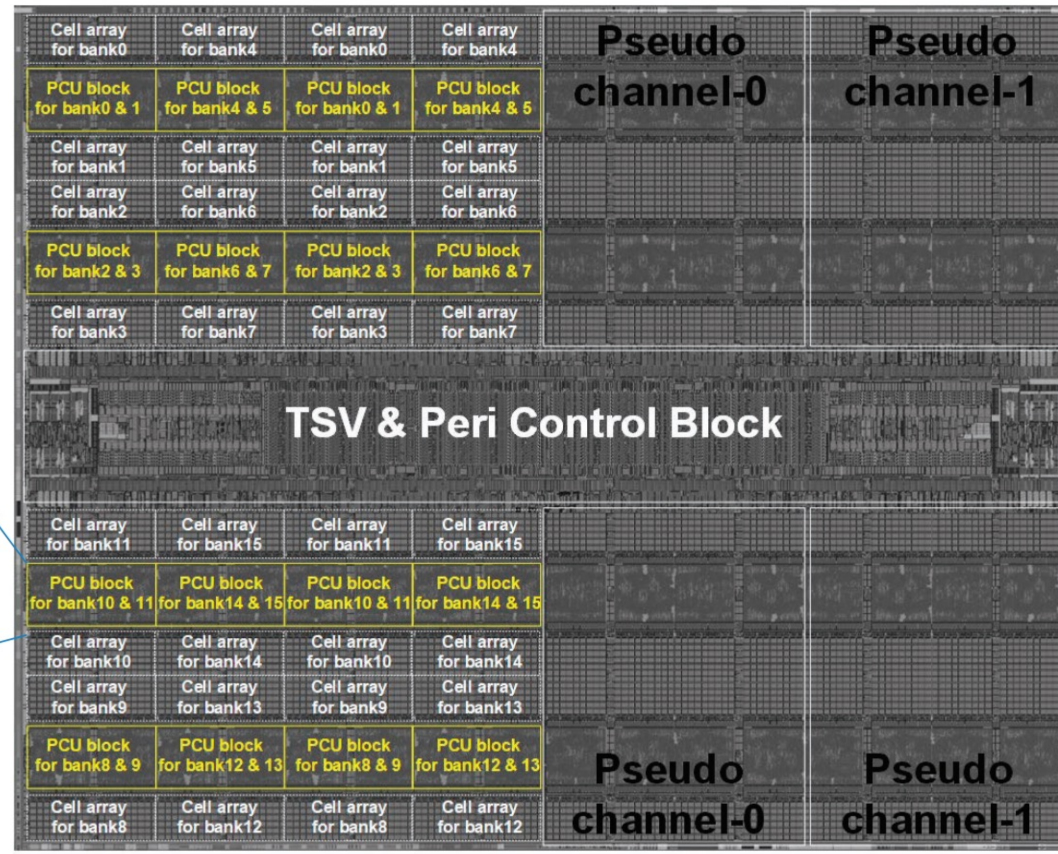
Samsung Function-in-Memory DRAM (2021)

Chip Implementation

- Mixed design methodology to implement FIMDRAM
  - Full-custom + Digital RTL



[Digital RTL design for PCU block]



ISSCC 2021 / SESSION 25 / DRAM / 25.4

25.4 A 20nm 6GB Function-In-Memory DRAM, Based on HBM2 with a 1.2TFLOPS Programmable Computing Unit Using Bank-Level Parallelism, for Machine Learning Applications

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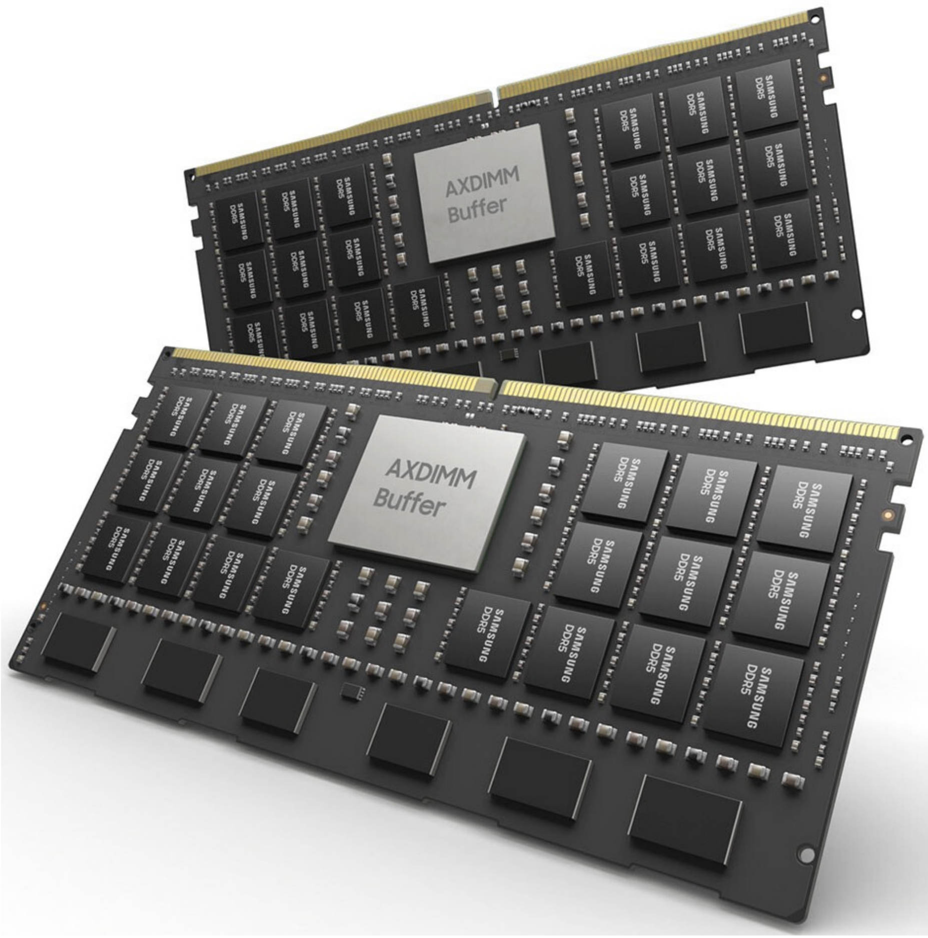
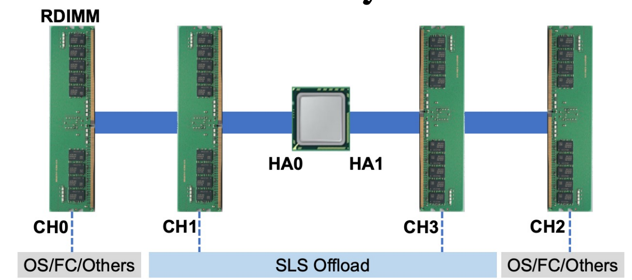
[3]Samsung Electronics, Suwon, Korea

Samsung AxDIMM (2021)

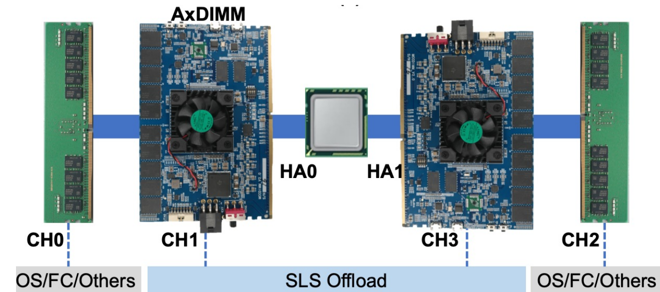
- DDRx-PIM
  - Deep learning recommendation system

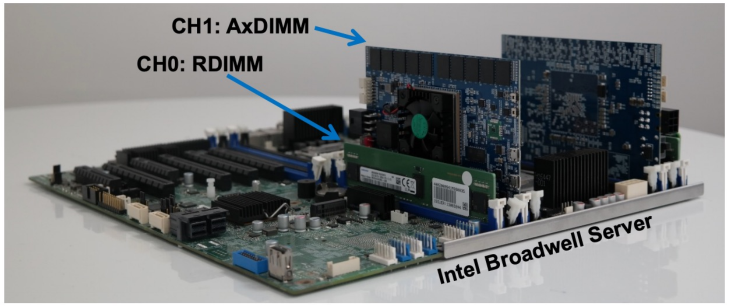


Baseline System



AxDIMM System





Ke et al. "Near-Memory Processing in Action: Accelerating Personalized Recommendation with AxDIMM", IEEE Micro (2021)

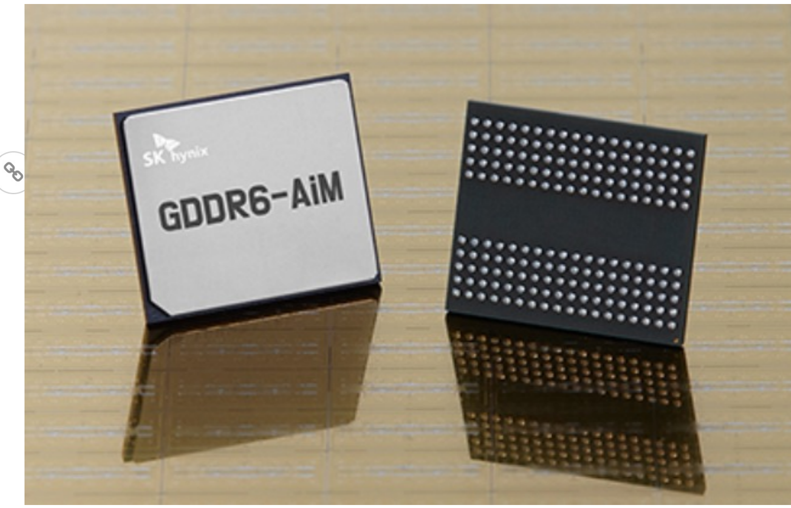
SK Hynix Accelerator-in-Memory (2022)

SKhynix NEWSROOM ENG

INSIGHT SK hynix STORY PRESS CENTER MULTIMEDIA Search

SK hynix Develops PIM, Next-Generation AI Accelerator

February 16, 2022



Seoul, February 16, 2022

SK hynix (or "the Company", www.skhynix.com) announced on February 16 that it has developed PIM*, a next-generation memory chip with computing capabilities.

**PIM(Processing In Memory): A next-generation technology that provides a solution for data congestion issues for AI and big data by adding computational functions to semiconductor memory*

It has been generally accepted that memory chips store data and CPU or GPU, like human brain, process data. SK hynix, following its challenge to such notion and efforts to pursue innovation in the next-generation smart memory, has found a breakthrough solution with the development of the latest technology.

SK hynix plans to showcase its PIM development at the world's most prestigious semiconductor conference, 2022 ISSCC*, in San Francisco at the end of this month. The company expects continued efforts for innovation of this technology to bring the memory-centric computing, in which semiconductor memory plays a central role, a step closer to the reality in devices such as smartphones.

**ISSCC: The International Solid-State Circuits Conference will be held virtually from Feb. 20 to Feb. 24 this year with a theme of "Intelligent Silicon for a Sustainable World"*

For the first product that adopts the PIM technology, SK hynix has developed a sample of GDDR6-AiM (Accelerator* in memory). The GDDR6-AiM adds computational functions to GDDR6* memory chips, which process data at 16Gbps. A combination of GDDR6-AiM with CPU or GPU instead of a typical DRAM makes certain computation speed 16 times faster. GDDR6-AiM is widely expected to be adopted for machine learning, high-performance computing, and big data computation and storage.

11.1 A 1ynm 1.25V 8Gb, 16Gb/s/pin GDDR6-based Accelerator-in-Memory supporting 1TFLOPS MAC Operation and Various Activation Functions for Deep-Learning Applications

Seongju Lee, SK hynix, Icheon, Korea

In Paper 11.1, SK Hynix describes an 1ynm, GDDR6-based accelerator-in-memory with a command set for deep-learning operation. The 8Gb design achieves a peak throughput of 1TFLOPS with 1GHz MAC operations and supports major activation functions to improve accuracy.

https://news.skhynix.com/sk-hynix-develops-pim-next-generation-ai-accelerator/

Specialized Processing in Memory (2015)

- Junwhan Ahn, Sungpack Hong, Sungjoo Yoo, Onur Mutlu, and Kiyoung Choi,
  "A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing"
  *Proceedings of the 42nd International Symposium on Computer Architecture (**ISCA**)*, Portland, OR, June 2015.
  [Slides (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pdf)]

A Scalable Processing-in-Memory Accelerator for Parallel Graph Processing

Junwhan Ahn   Sungpack Hong[§]   Sungjoo Yoo   Onur Mutlu[†]   Kiyoung Choi
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Seoul National University   [§]Oracle Labs   [†]Carnegie Mellon University

Simple Processing in Memory (2015)

- Junwhan Ahn, Sungjoo Yoo, Onur Mutlu, and Kiyoung Choi, **"PIM-Enabled Instructions: A Low-Overhead, Locality-Aware Processing-in-Memory Architecture"** *Proceedings of the 42nd International Symposium on Computer Architecture* (***ISCA***), Portland, OR, June 2015. [Slides (pdf)] [Lightning Session Slides (pdf)]

PIM-Enabled Instructions: A Low-Overhead, Locality-Aware Processing-in-Memory Architecture

Junwhan Ahn Sungjoo Yoo Onur Mutlu[†] Kiyoung Choi
junwhan@snu.ac.kr, sungjoo.yoo@gmail.com, onur@cmu.edu, kchoi@snu.ac.kr
Seoul National University [†]Carnegie Mellon University

Processing in Memory on Mobile Devices

- Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, Youngsok Kim, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Eric Shiu, Rahul Thakur, Daehyun Kim, Aki Kuusela, Allan Knies, Parthasarathy Ranganathan, and Onur Mutlu, **"Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks"** *Proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems (**ASPLOS**)*, Williamsburg, VA, USA, March 2018.

Google Workloads for Consumer Devices: Mitigating Data Movement Bottlenecks

Amirali Boroumand[1] Saugata Ghose[1] Youngsok Kim[2]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[1] Eric Shiu[3] Rahul Thakur[3] Daehyun Kim[4,3]
Aki Kuusela[3] Allan Knies[3] Parthasarathy Ranganathan[3] Onur Mutlu[5,1]

Future: Enable New Medical/Health Platforms

Nanopore sequencing technology and tools for genome assembly: computational analysis of the current state, bottlenecks and future directions

Damla Senol Cali ✉, Jeremie S Kim, Saugata Ghose, Can Alkan, Onur Mutlu

Briefings in Bioinformatics, bby017, https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bby017

Published: 02 April 2018 **Article history ▾**

Oxford Nanopore MinION

Senol Cali+, "**Nanopore Sequencing Technology and Tools for Genome Assembly: Computational Analysis of the Current State, Bottlenecks and Future Directions**," Briefings in Bioinformatics, 2018.
[Preliminary arxiv.org version]

Future of Genome Sequencing & Analysis

Mohammed Alser, Zülal Bingöl, Damla Senol Cali, Jeremie Kim, Saugata Ghose, Can Alkan, Onur Mutlu
[“Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey”](#) IEEE Micro, August 2020.

MinION from ONT

Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey
Sept.-Oct. 2020, pp. 65-75, vol. 40
DOI Bookmark: 10.1109/MM.2020.3013728

FPGA-Based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications
July-Aug. 2021, pp. 39-48, vol. 41
DOI Bookmark: 10.1109/MM.2021.3088396

SmidgION from ONT

Detailed Lectures on PIM (I)

- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 6
  - **Computation in Memory** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oGcZAGwfEUE&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=12
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 7
  - **Near-Data Processing** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j2GIigqn1Qw&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=13
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 11a
  - **Memory Controllers** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TeG773OgiMQ&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=20
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 12d
  - **Real Processing-in-DRAM with UPMEM** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sscy1Wrr22A&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=25

Detailed Lectures on PIM (II)

- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 15
  - **Emerging Memory Technologies** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AlE1rD9G_YU&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=28

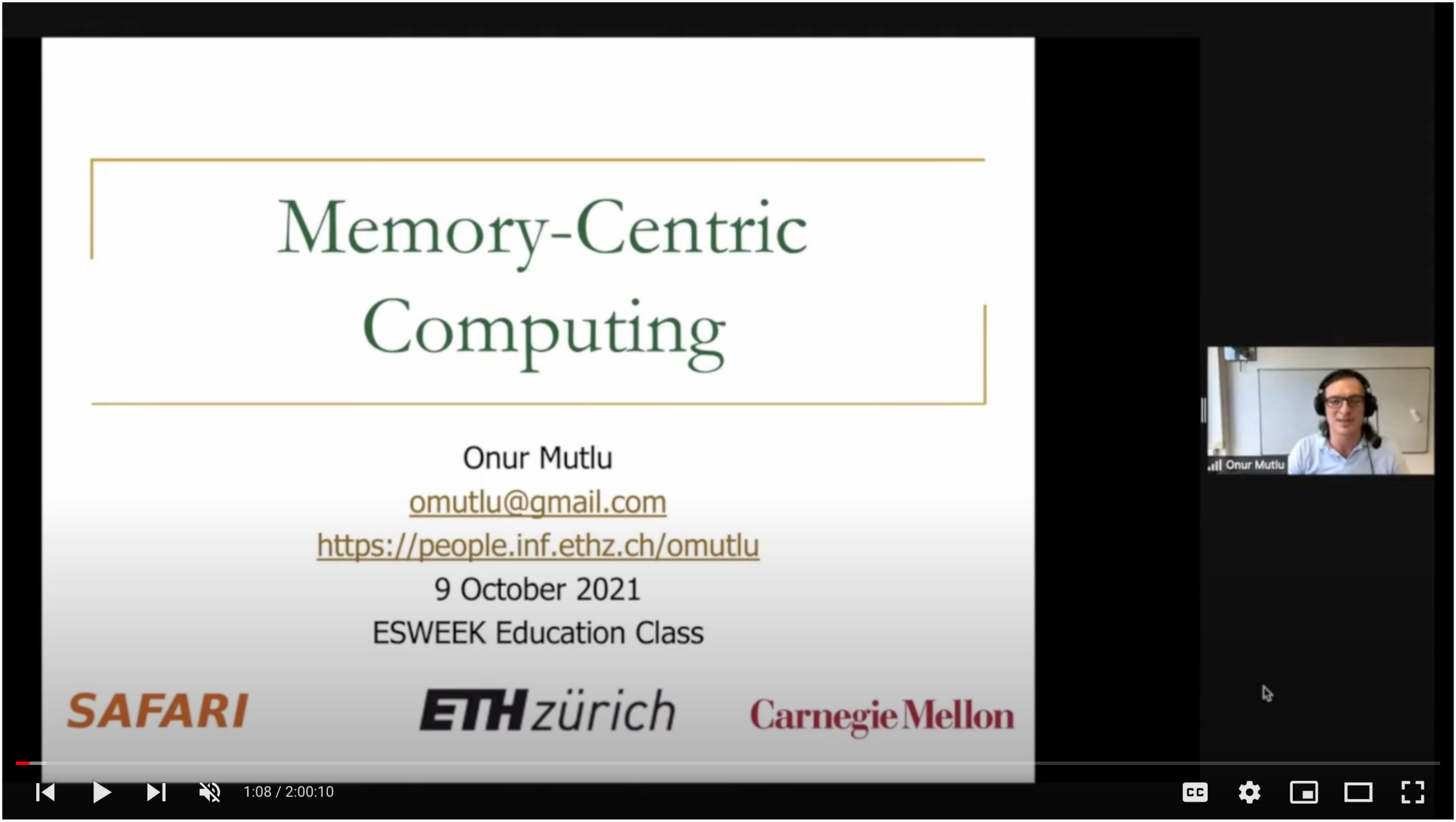
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 16a
  - **Opportunities & Challenges of Emerging Memory Technologies** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmLszWGmMGQ&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=29

- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Guest Lecture
  - **In-Memory Computing: Memory Devices & Applications** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNmqQHiEZNk&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=41

Latest Longer & Detailed Tutorial on PIM

- Onur Mutlu,
  "Memory-Centric Computing"
  *Education Class at Embedded Systems Week (**ESWEEK**)*,
  Virtual, 9 October 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Abstract (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (2 hours, including Q&A)]
  [Invited Paper at DATE 2021]
  ["A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory" paper]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1Ac1ov1JOM



Embedded Systems Week (ESWEEK) 2021 Lecture - Memory-Centric Computing - Onur Mutlu - 9 October 2021

509 views • Premiered Dec 6, 2021 28 DISLIKE SHARE SAVE

Onur Mutlu Lectures
20.7K subscribers

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1Ac1ov1JOM

ANALYTICS EDIT VIDEO

https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

Fundamentally Energy-Efficient **(Data-Centric)** Computing Architectures

Challenge and Opportunity for Future

Fundamentally

High-Performance

(Data-Centric)

Computing Architectures

Challenge and Opportunity for Future

Computing Architectures

with

Minimal Data Movement

Unfortunately, Little or No Time for the Next Two Parts

Challenge and Opportunity for Future

Data-Driven

(Self-Optimizing)

Computing Architectures

Challenge and Opportunity for Future

Data-Aware

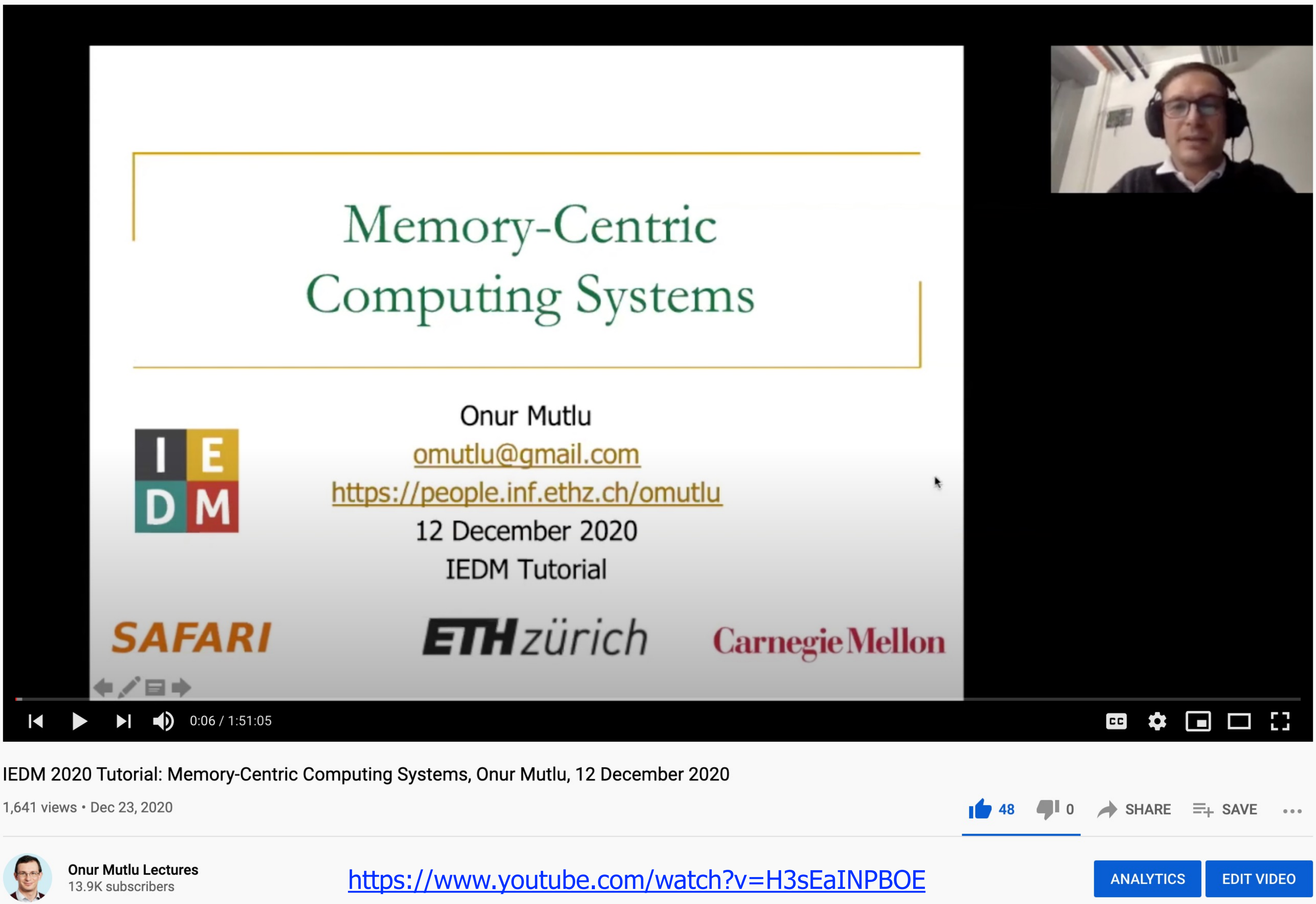
(Expressive)

Computing Architectures

More Info in This Longer Tutorial…

- Onur Mutlu,
  "Memory-Centric Computing Systems"
  Invited Tutorial at *66th International Electron Devices Meeting (**IEDM**)*, Virtual, 12 December 2020.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Executive Summary Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Tutorial Video (1 hour 51 minutes)]
  [Executive Summary Video (2 minutes)]
  [Abstract and Bio]
  [Related Keynote Paper from VLSI-DAT 2020]
  [Related Review Paper on Processing in Memory]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H3sEaINPBOE



https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

Concluding Remarks

Concluding Remarks

- It is time to design principled system architectures to solve the data handling (i.e., memory/storage) problem

- Design complete systems to be truly balanced, high-performance, and **energy-efficient** → intelligent systems
  - **Data-centric, data-driven, data-aware**

- Enable computation capability inside and close to memory

- This can
  - Lead to **orders-of-magnitude** improvements
  - **Enable new applications & computing platforms**
  - **Enable better understanding of nature**
  - **…**

Fundamentally Better Architectures

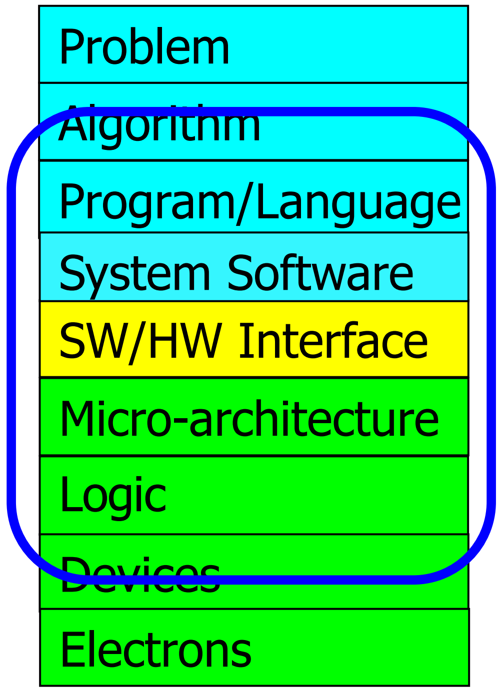
Data-centric

Data-driven

Data-aware

Source: http://spectrum.ieee.org/image/MjYzMzAyMg.jpeg

We Need to Revisit the Entire Stack



We can get there step by step

We Need to Exploit Good Principles

- Data-centric system design
- All components intelligent
- Better (cross-layer) communication, better interfaces
- Better-than-worst-case design
- Heterogeneity
- Flexibility, adaptability

Open minds

A Blueprint for Fundamentally Better Architectures

- Onur Mutlu,
  "Intelligent Architectures for Intelligent Computing Systems"
  *Invited Paper in Proceedings of the Design, Automation, and Test in Europe Conference (**DATE**)*, Virtual, February 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [IEDM Tutorial Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Short DATE Talk Video (11 minutes)]
  [Longer IEDM Tutorial Video (1 hr 51 minutes)]

Intelligent Architectures for Intelligent Computing Systems

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omutlu@gmail.com

PIM Review and Open Problems

A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory

Onur Mutlu[a,b], Saugata Ghose[b,c], Juan Gómez-Luna[a], Rachata Ausavarungnirun[d]

SAFARI Research Group

[a] ETH Zürich
[b] Carnegie Mellon University
[c] University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
[d] King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok

Onur Mutlu, Saugata Ghose, Juan Gomez-Luna, and Rachata Ausavarungnirun,
"A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory"
Invited Book Chapter in ***Emerging Computing: From Devices to Systems - Looking Beyond Moore and Von Neumann***, Springer, to be published in 2021.

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1903.03988.pdf

A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory

Onur Mutlu[a,b], Saugata Ghose[b,c], Juan Gómez-Luna[a], Rachata Ausavarungnirun[d]

SAFARI Research Group

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[b] *Carnegie Mellon University*
[c] *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*
[d] *King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok*

Abstract

Modern computing systems are overwhelmingly designed to move data to computation. This design choice goes directly against at least three key trends in computing that cause performance, scalability and energy bottlenecks: (1) data access is a key bottleneck as many important applications are increasingly data-intensive, and memory bandwidth and energy do not scale well, (2) energy consumption is a key limiter in almost all computing platforms, especially server and mobile systems, (3) data movement, especially off-chip to on-chip, is very expensive in terms of bandwidth, energy and latency, much more so than computation. These trends are especially severely-felt in the data-intensive server and energy-constrained mobile systems of today.

At the same time, conventional memory technology is facing many technology scaling challenges in terms of reliability, energy, and performance. As a result, memory system architects are open to organizing memory in different ways and making it more intelligent, at the expense of higher cost. The emergence of 3D-stacked memory plus logic, the adoption of error correcting codes inside the latest DRAM chips, proliferation of different main memory standards and chips, specialized for different purposes (e.g., graphics, low-power, high bandwidth, low latency), and the necessity of designing new solutions to serious reliability and security issues, such as the RowHammer phenomenon, are an evidence of this trend.

This chapter discusses recent research that aims to practically enable computation close to data, an approach we call *processing-in-memory* (PIM). PIM places computation mechanisms in or near where the data is stored (i.e., inside the memory chips, in the logic layer of 3D-stacked memory, or in the memory controllers), so that data movement between the computation units and memory is reduced or eliminated. While the general idea of PIM is not new, we discuss motivating trends in applications as well as memory circuits/technology that greatly exacerbate the need for enabling it in modern computing systems. We examine at least two promising new approaches to designing PIM systems to accelerate important data-intensive applications: (1) *processing using memory* by exploiting analog operational properties of DRAM chips to perform massively-parallel operations in memory, with low-cost changes, (2) *processing near memory* by exploiting 3D-stacked memory technology design to provide high memory bandwidth and low memory latency to in-memory logic. In both approaches, we describe and tackle relevant cross-layer research, design, and adoption challenges in devices, architecture, systems, and programming models. Our focus is on the development of in-memory processing designs that can be adopted in real computing platforms at low cost. We conclude by discussing work on solving key challenges to the practical adoption of PIM.

Keywords: memory systems, data movement, main memory, processing-in-memory, near-data processing, computation-in-memory, processing using memory, processing near memory, 3D-stacked memory, non-volatile memory, energy efficiency, high-performance computing, computer architecture, computing paradigm, emerging technologies, memory scaling, technology scaling, dependable systems, robust systems, hardware security, system security, latency, low-latency computing

Contents

1. Introduction

Main memory, built using the Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) technology, is a major component in nearly all computing systems, including servers, cloud platforms, mobile/embedded devices, and sensor systems. Across all of these systems,the data working set sizes of modern applications are rapidly growing, while the need for fast analysis of such data is increasing. Thus, main memory is becoming an increasingly significant bottleneck across a wide variety of computing systems and applications [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]. Alleviating the main memory bottleneck requires the memory capacity, energy, cost, and performance to all scale in an efficient manner across technology generations. Unfortunately, it has become increasingly difficult in recent years, especially the past decade, to scale all of these dimensions [1, 2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49], and thus the main memory bottleneck has been worsening.

A major reason for the main memory bottleneck is the high energy and latency cost associated with *data movement*. In modern computers, to perform any operation on data that resides in main memory, the processor must retrieve the data from main memory. This requires the memory controller to issue commands to a DRAM module across a relatively slow and power-hungry off-chip bus (known as the *memory channel*). The DRAM module sends the requested data across the memory channel, after which the data is placed in the caches and registers. The CPU can perform computation on the data once the data is in its registers. Data movement from the DRAM to the CPU incurs long latency and consumes a significant amount of energy [7, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54]. These costs are often exacerbated by the fact that much of the data brought into the caches is *not reused* by the CPU [52, 53, 55, 56], providing little benefit in return for the high latency and energy cost.

The cost of data movement is a fundamental issue with the *processor-centric* nature of contemporary computer systems. The CPU is considered to be the master in the system, and computation is performed only in the processor (and accelerators). In contrast, data storage and communication units, including the main memory, are treated as unintelligent workers that are incapable of computation. As a result of this processor-centric design paradigm, data moves a lot in the system between the computation units and communication/ storage units so that computation can be done on it. With the increasingly *data-centric* nature of contemporary and emerging appli-

PIM Review and Open Problems (II)

A Workload and Programming Ease Driven Perspective of Processing-in-Memory

Saugata Ghose[†] Amirali Boroumand[†] Jeremie S. Kim[†§] Juan Gómez-Luna[§] Onur Mutlu[§†]

[†]*Carnegie Mellon University* [§]*ETH Zürich*

Saugata Ghose, Amirali Boroumand, Jeremie S. Kim, Juan Gomez-Luna, and Onur Mutlu, **"Processing-in-Memory: A Workload-Driven Perspective"** *Invited Article in IBM Journal of Research & Development, Special Issue on Hardware for Artificial Intelligence*, to appear in November 2019.
[Preliminary arXiv version]

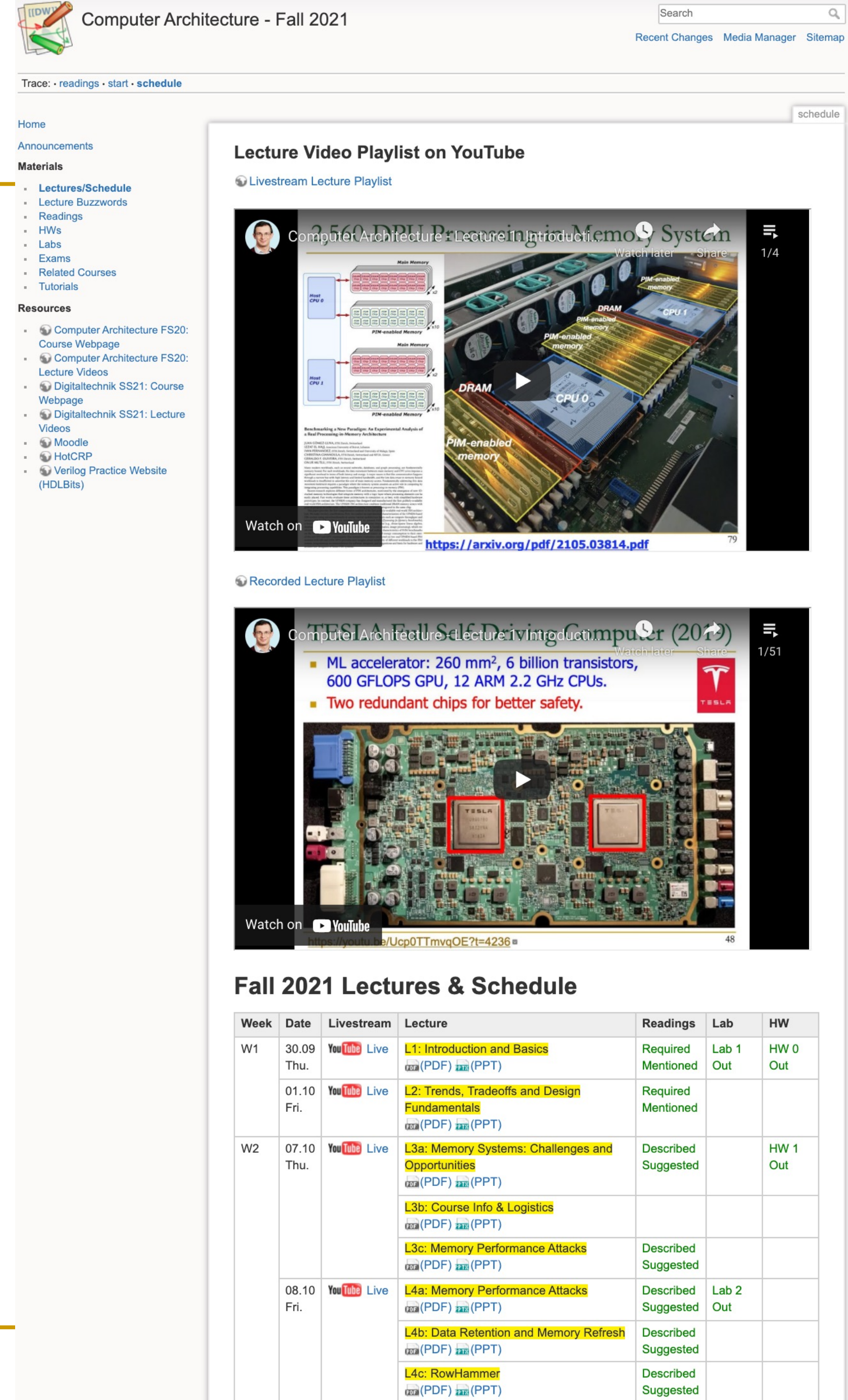
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1907.12947.pdf

Comp Arch (Fall 2021)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture/fall2021/doku.php?id=schedule

- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yfkM_5EFgo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi-Mnk1PxjEIG32HAGILkTOF

- Master's level course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Masters/PhD students
  - Cutting-edge research topics + fundamentals in Computer Architecture
  - 5 Simulator-based Lab Assignments
  - Potential research exploration
  - Many research readings

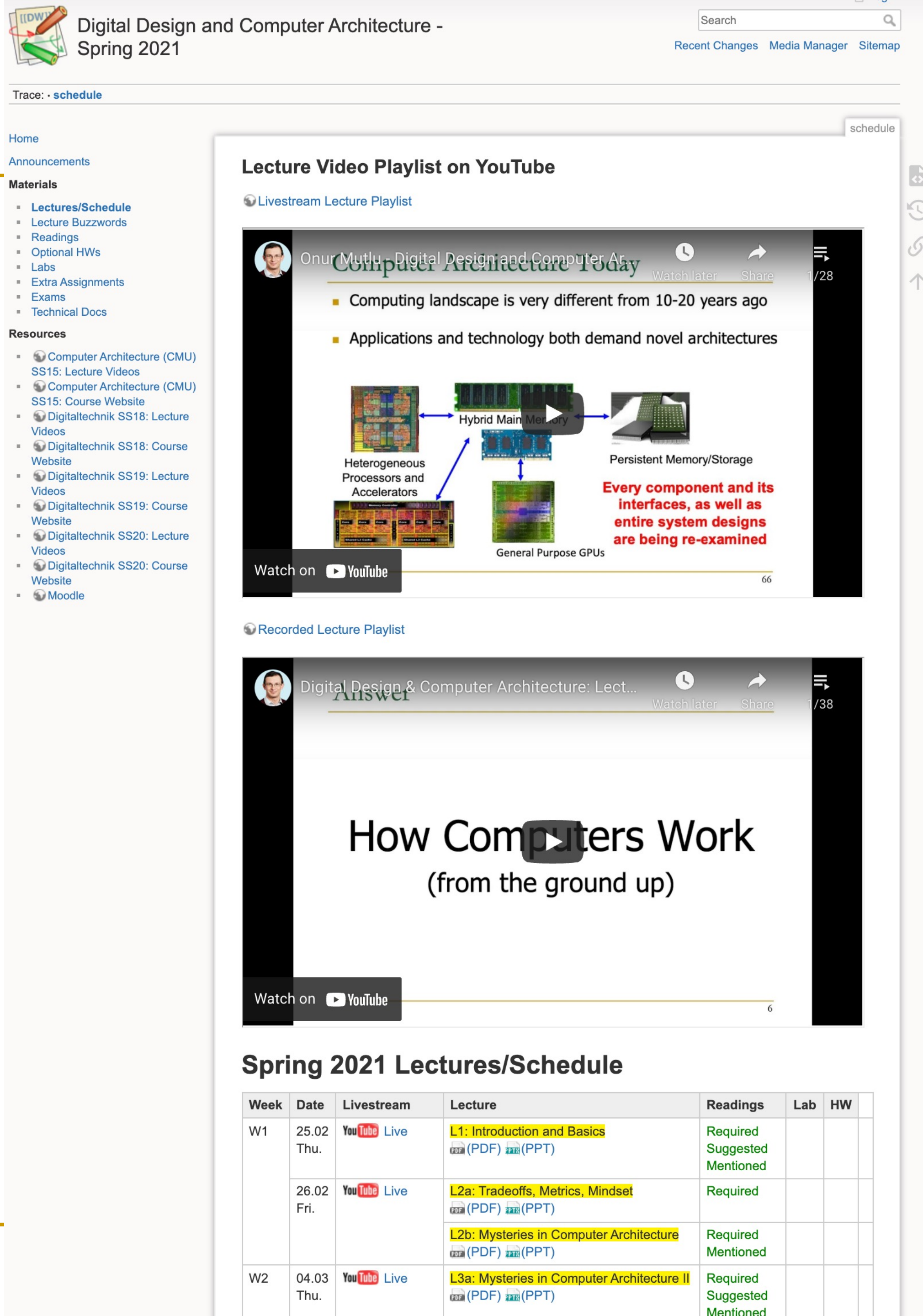


DDCA (Spring 2021)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/digitaltechnik/spring2021/doku.php?id=schedule

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LbC0EZY8yw4&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_uej3aY39YB5pfW4SJ7LlN

- Bachelor's course
  - 2nd semester at ETH Zurich
  - Rigorous introduction into "How Computers Work"
  - Digital Design/Logic
  - Computer Architecture
  - 10 FPGA Lab Assignments

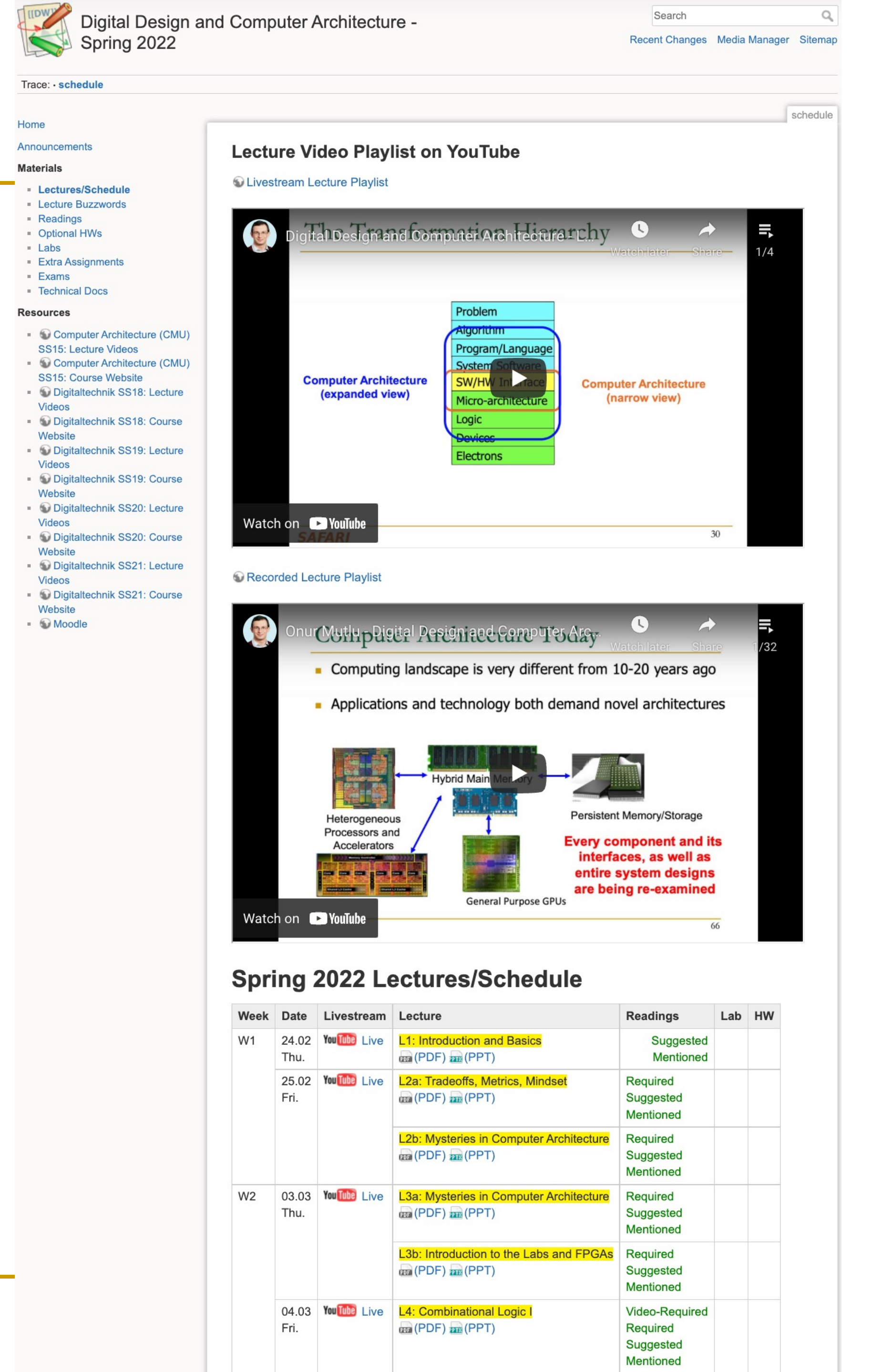


DDCA (Current)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/digitaltechnik/spring2022/doku.php?id=schedule

- **Livestream Playlist:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cpXdE3HwvK0&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi97Ya5DEUpMpO2bbAoaG7c6

- Bachelor's course
  - 2nd semester at ETH Zurich
  - Rigorous introduction into "How Computers Work"
  - Digital Design/Logic
  - Computer Architecture
  - 10 FPGA Lab Assignments


Digital Design and Computer Architecture - Spring 2022

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Recent Changes Media Manager Sitemap

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Announcements

Materials

- Lectures/Schedule
- Lecture Buzzwords
- Readings
- Optional HWs
- Labs
- Extra Assignments
- Exams
- Technical Docs

Resources

- Computer Architecture (CMU) SS15: Lecture Videos
- Computer Architecture (CMU) SS15: Course Website
- Digitaltechnik SS18: Lecture Videos
- Digitaltechnik SS18: Course Website
- Digitaltechnik SS19: Lecture Videos
- Digitaltechnik SS19: Course Website
- Digitaltechnik SS20: Lecture Videos
- Digitaltechnik SS20: Course Website
- Digitaltechnik SS21: Lecture Videos
- Digitaltechnik SS21: Course Website
- Moodle

Lecture Video Playlist on YouTube

Livestream Lecture Playlist

Recorded Lecture Playlist

Spring 2022 Lectures/Schedule

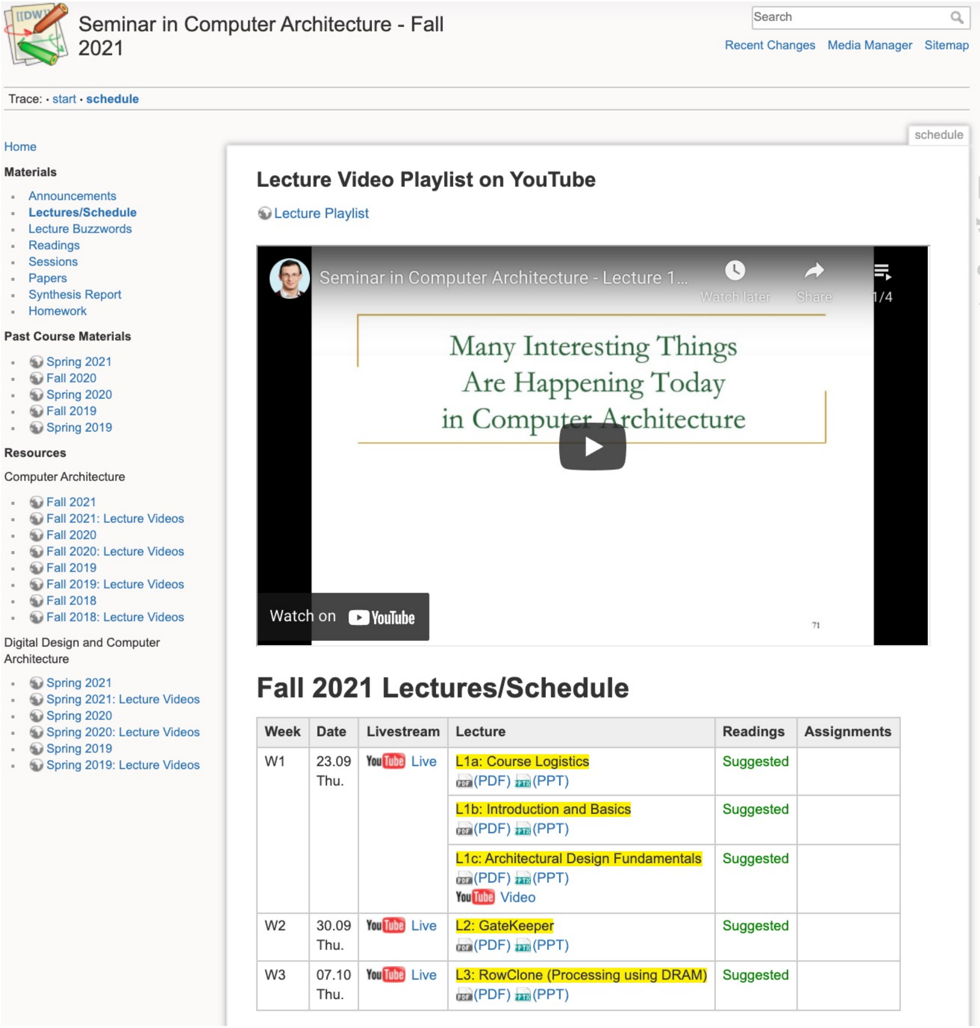
Week	Date	Livestream	Lecture	Readings	Lab	HW
W1	24.02 Thu.	YouTube Live	L1: Introduction and Basics (PDF) (PPT)	Suggested Mentioned		
	25.02 Fri.	YouTube Live	L2a: Tradeoffs, Metrics, Mindset (PDF) (PPT)	Required Suggested Mentioned		
			L2b: Mysteries in Computer Architecture (PDF) (PPT)	Required Suggested Mentioned		
W2	03.03 Thu.	YouTube Live	L3a: Mysteries in Computer Architecture (PDF) (PPT)	Required Suggested Mentioned		
			L3b: Introduction to the Labs and FPGAs (PDF) (PPT)	Required Suggested Mentioned		
	04.03 Fri.	YouTube Live	L4: Combinational Logic I (PDF) (PPT)	Video-Required Required Suggested Mentioned		

Seminar in Comp Arch (Fall 2021)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture_seminar/fall2021/doku.php?id=schedule

- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TcP297mdsI&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_7UBNmC9B8Yr5JSwTG9yH4

- Critical analysis course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Masters/PhD students
  - Cutting-edge research topics + fundamentals in Computer Architecture
  - 20+ research papers, presentations, analyses

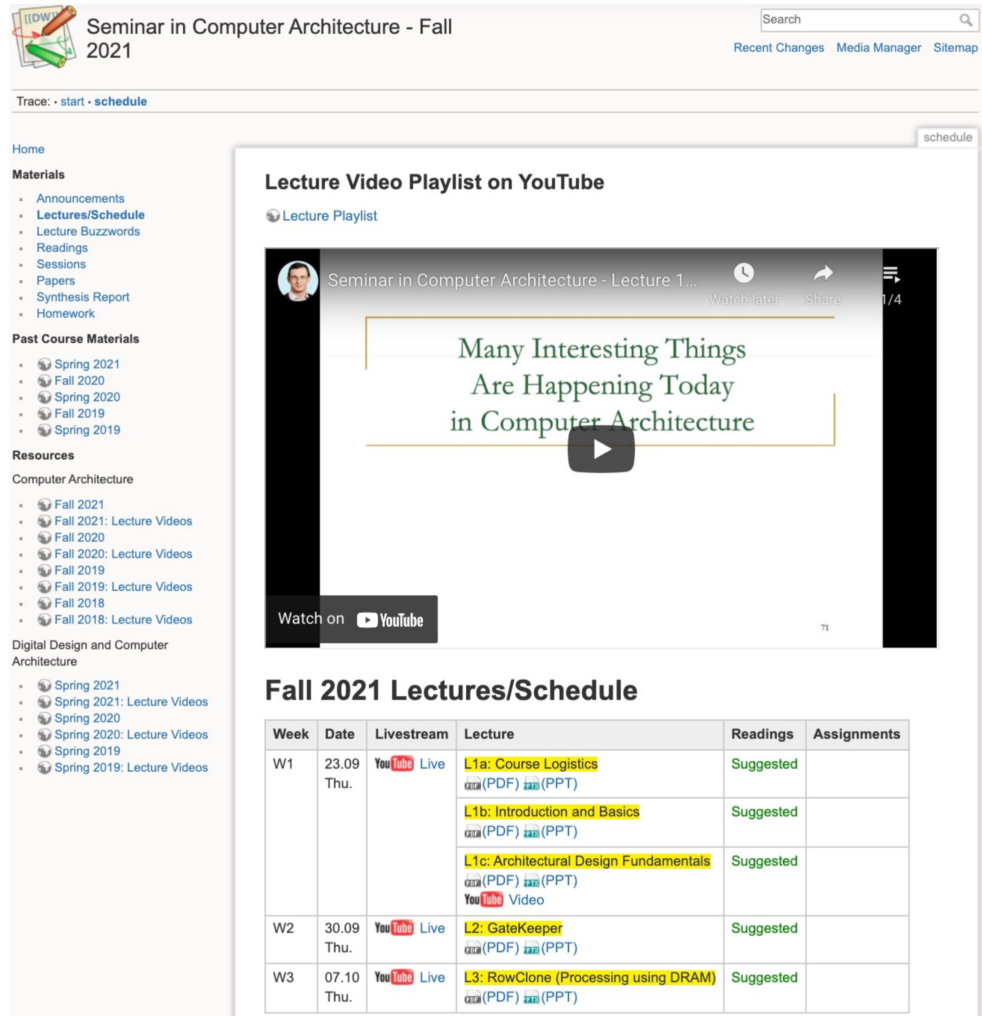


Seminar in Comp Arch (Current)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture_seminar/spring2022/doku.php?id=schedule

- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rS9UPk509AQ&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_hxizriwKmFHgcoe2Q8-m0

- Critical analysis course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Masters/PhD students
  - Cutting-edge research topics + fundamentals in Computer Architecture
  - 20+ research papers, presentations, analyses

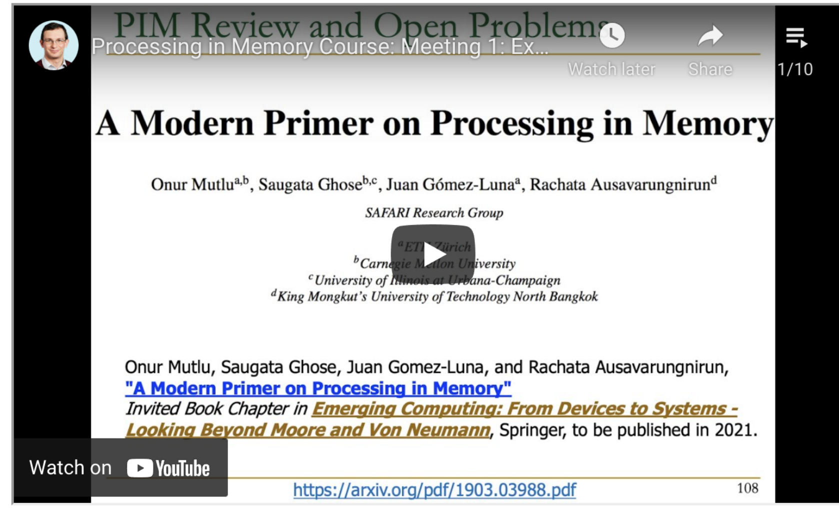


PIM Course (Fall 2021)

- **Fall 2021 Edition:**
  - https://safari.ethz.ch/projects_and_seminars/fall2021/doku.php?id=processing_in_memory
- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9e4Chnwdovo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi-841fUYYUK9EsXKhQKRPyX
- Project course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Master's students
  - Processing-in-Memory lectures
  - Hands-on research exploration
  - Many research readings

Lecture Video Playlist on YouTube

Lecture Playlist

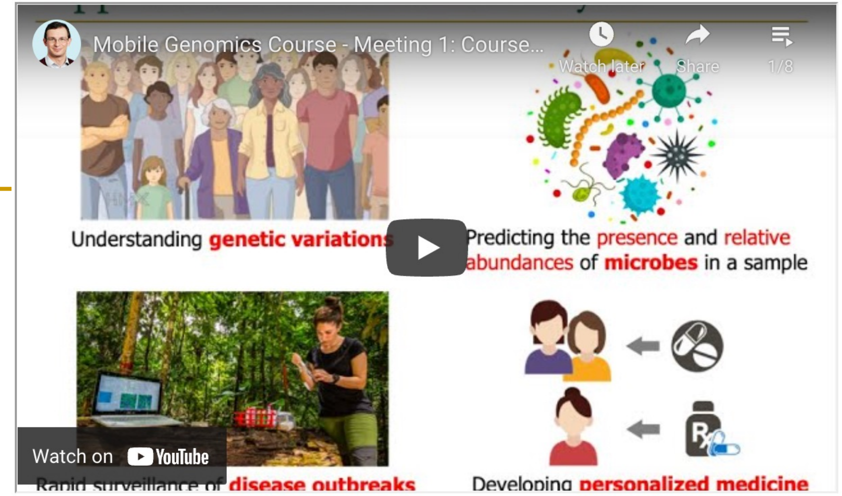


Fall 2021 Meetings/Schedule

Week	Date	Livestream	Meeting	Learning Materials	Assignments
W1	05.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M1: P&S PIM Course Presentation (PDF) (PPT)	Required Materials Recommended Materials	HW 0 Out
W2	12.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M2: Real-World PIM Architectures (PDF) (PPT)		
W3	19.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M3: Real-World PIM Architectures II (PDF) (PPT)		
W4	26.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M4: Real-World PIM Architectures III (PDF) (PPT)		
W5	02.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M5: Real-World PIM Architectures IV (PDF) (PPT)		
W6	09.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M6: End-to-End Framework for Processing-using-Memory (PDF) (PPT)		
W7	16.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M7: How to Evaluate Data Movement Bottlenecks (PDF) (PPT)		
W8	23.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M8: Programming PIM Architectures (PDF) (PPT)		
W9	30.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M9: Benchmarking and Workload Suitability on PIM (PDF) (PPT)		
W10	07.12 Tue.	YouTube Live	M10: Bit-Serial SIMD Processing using DRAM (PDF) (PPT)		

Genomics (Fall 2021)

- **Fall 2021 Edition:**
  - https://safari.ethz.ch/projects_and_seminars/fall2021/doku.php?id=bioinformatics
- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MnogTeMjY8k&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8sngH-TrNZnDhDkPq55J9J
- Project course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Master's students
  - Genomics lectures
  - Hands-on research exploration
  - Many research readings



Fall 2021 Meetings/Schedule

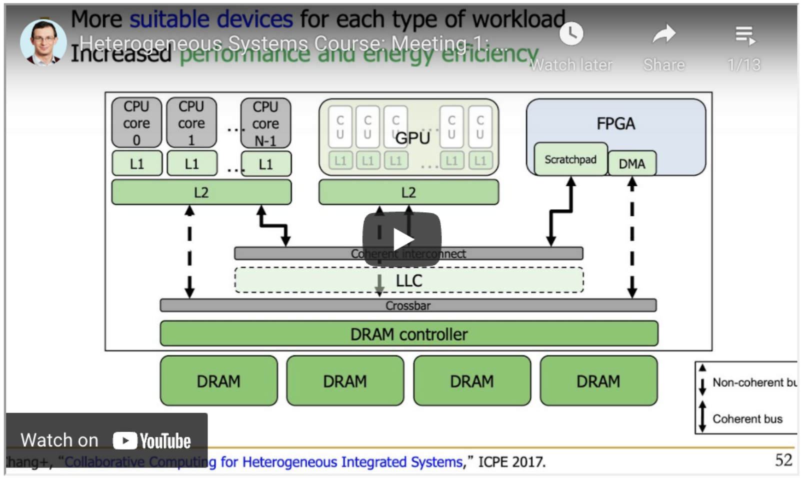
Week	Date	Livestream	Meeting	Learning Materials	Assignments
W1	5.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M1: P&S Accelerating Genomics Course Introduction & Project Proposals (PDF) (PPT) YouTube Video	Required Materials Recommended Materials	
W2	20.10 Wed.	YouTube Live	M2: Introduction to Sequencing (PDF) (PPT)		
W3	27.10 Wed.	YouTube Live	M3: Read Mapping (PDF) (PPT)		
W4	3.11 Wed.	YouTube Live	M4: GateKeeper (PDF) (PPT)		
W5	10.11 Wed.	YouTube Live	M5: MAGNET & Shouji (PDF) (PPT)		
W6	17.11 Wed.		M6.1: SneakySnake (PDF) (PPT) Video		
			M6.2: GRIM-Filter (PDF) (PPT) YouTube Video		
W7	24.11 Wed.		M7: GenASM (PDF) (PPT) YouTube Video		
W8	01.12 Wed.	YouTube Live	M8: Genome Assembly (PDF) (PPT)		
W9	13.12 Mon.	YouTube Live	M9: GRIM-Filter (PDF) (PPT)		
W10	15.12 Wed.	YouTube Live	M10: Genomic Data Sharing Under Differential Privacy (PDF) (PPT)		

Hetero. Systems (Fall'21)

- **Fall 2021 Edition:**
  - https://safari.ethz.ch/projects_and_seminars/fall2021/doku.php?id=heterogeneous_systems

- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QY_bjwzsfMM&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_OwkTgEyA6tk3UsoPBH737

- Project course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Master's students
  - GPU and Parallelism lectures
  - Hands-on research exploration
  - Many research readings



Fall 2021 Meetings/Schedule

Week	Date	Livestream	Meeting	Learning Materials	Assignments
W1	07.10 Thu.	YouTube Live	M1: P&S Course Presentation (PDF) (PPT)	Required Materials Recommended Materials	HW 0 Out
W2	14.10 Thu.	YouTube Live	M2: SIMD Processing and GPUs (PDF) (PPT)		
W3	21.10 Thu.	YouTube Live	M3: GPU Software Hierarchy (PDF) (PPT)		
W4	28.10 Thu.	YouTube Live	M4: GPU Memory Hierarchy (PDF) (PPT)		
W5	04.11 Thu.	YouTube Live	M5: GPU Performance Considerations (PDF) (PPT)		
W6	11.11 Thu.	YouTube Live	M6: Parallel Patterns: Reduction (PDF) (PPT)		
W7	18.11 Thu.	YouTube Live	M7: Parallel Patterns: Histogram (PDF) (PPT)		
W8	25.11 Thu.	YouTube Live	M8: Parallel Patterns: Convolution (PDF) (PPT)		
W9	02.12 Thu.	YouTube Live	M9: Parallel Patterns: Prefix Sum (Scan) (PDF) (PPT)		
W10	09.12 Thu.	YouTube Live	M10: Parallel Patterns: Sparse Matrices (PDF) (PPT)		
W11	16.12 Thu.	YouTube Live	M11: Parallel Patterns: Graph Search (PDF) (PPT)		
W12	22.12 Thu.	YouTube Live	M12: Dynamic Parallelism (PDF) (PPT)		
W13	06.01 Thu.	YouTube Live	M13: Collaborative Computing (PDF) (PPT)		

Hands-On Project Courses

- https://safari.ethz.ch/projects_and_seminars/doku.php

SAFARI Project & Seminars Courses (Spring 2021)

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Projects

- SoftMC
- Ramulator
- Accelerating Genomics
- Mobile Genomics
- Processing-in-Memory
- Heterogeneous Systems
- SSD Simulator

SAFARI Projects & Seminars Courses (Spring 2021)

Welcome to the wiki for Project and Seminar courses SAFARI offers.

Courses we offer:

- Understanding and Improving Modern DRAM Performance, Reliability, and Security with Hands-On Experiments
- Designing and Evaluating Memory Systems and Modern Software Workloads with Ramulator
- Accelerating Genome Analysis with FPGAs, GPUs, and New Execution Paradigms
- Genome Sequencing on Mobile Devices
- Exploring the Processing-in-Memory Paradigm for Future Computing Systems
- Hands-on Acceleration on Heterogeneous Computing Systems
- Understanding and Designing Modern NAND Flash-Based Solid-State Drives (SSDs) by Building a Practical SSD Simulator

Funding Acknowledgments

- Alibaba, AMD, ASML, Google, Facebook, Hi-Silicon, HP Labs, Huawei, IBM, Intel, Microsoft, Nvidia, Oracle, Qualcomm, Rambus, Samsung, Seagate, VMware, Xilinx
- NSF
- NIH
- GSRC
- SRC
- CyLab
- EFCL

Acknowledgments

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SAFARI Research Group

safari.ethz.ch

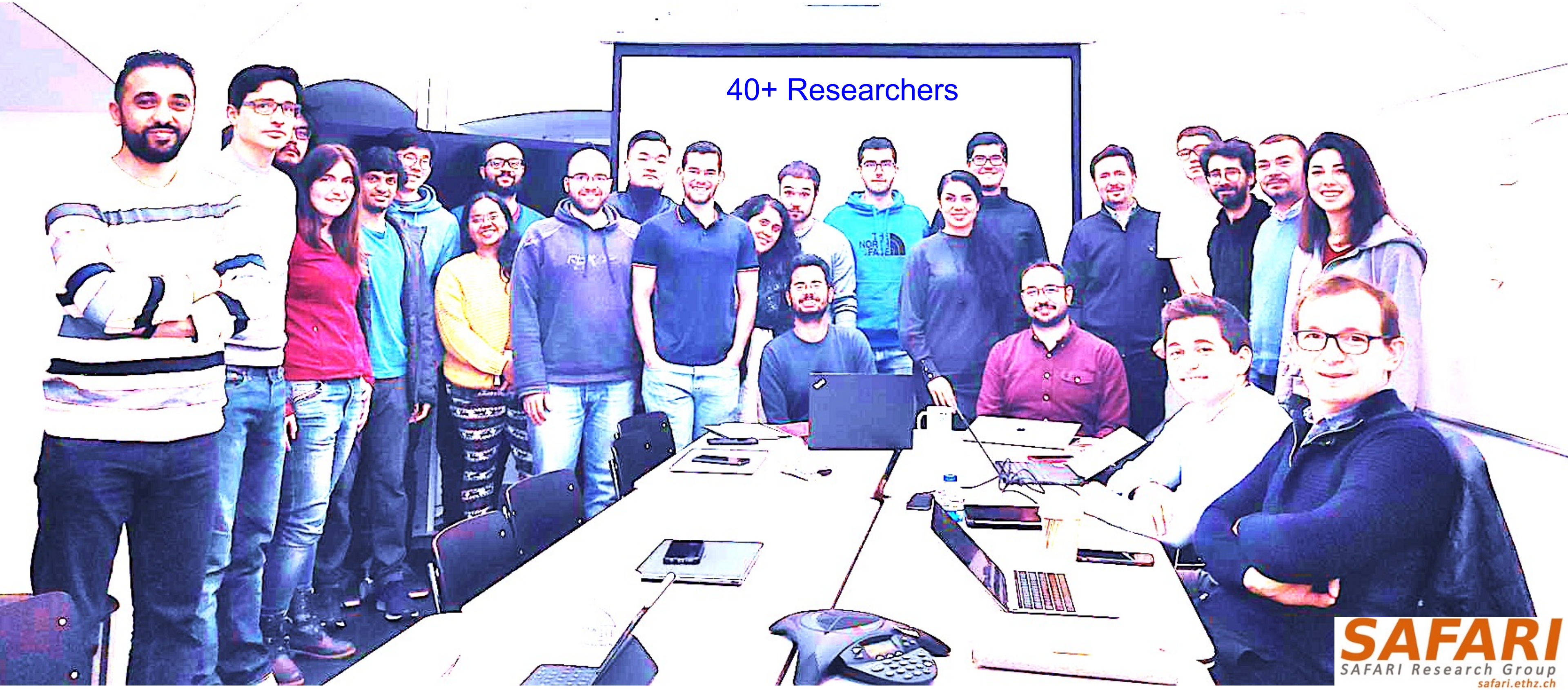
Think BIG, Aim HIGH!

https://safari.ethz.ch

Onur Mutlu's SAFARI Research Group

Computer architecture, HW/SW, systems, bioinformatics, security, memory

https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-january-2021/



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https://safari.ethz.ch

SAFARI Newsletter January 2021 Edition

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-january-2021/

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SAFARI Research Group

Newsletter
January 2021

Think Big, Aim High, and Have a Wonderful 2021!

Dear SAFARI friends,

Happy New Year! We are excited to share our group highlights with you in this second edition of the SAFARI newsletter (You can find the first edition from April 2020 **here**). 2020 has

SAFARI Newsletter December 2021 Edition

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-december-2021/

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December 2021

SAFARI PhD and Post-Doc Alumni

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-alumni/

- Minesh Patel (ETH Zurich), MICRO 2020 and DSN 2020 Best Paper Awards; ISCA Hall of Fame 2021
- Damla Senol Cali (Bionano Genomics), SRC TECHCON 2019 Best Student Presentation Award
- Nastaran Hajinazar (ETH Zurich)
- Gagandeep Singh (ETH Zurich), FPL 2020 Best Paper Award Finalist
- Amirali Boroumand (Stanford Univ → Google), SRC TECHCON 2018 Best Student Presentation Award
- Jeremie Kim (ETH Zurich), EDAA Outstanding Dissertation Award 2020; IEEE Micro Top Picks 2019; ISCA/MICRO HoF 2021
- Nandita Vijaykumar (Univ. of Toronto, Assistant Professor), ISCA Hall of Fame 2021
- Kevin Hsieh (Microsoft Research, Senior Researcher)
- Justin Meza (Facebook), HiPEAC 2015 Best Student Presentation Award; ICCD 2012 Best Paper Award
- Mohammed Alser (ETH Zurich), IEEE Turkey Best PhD Thesis Award 2018
- Yixin Luo (Google), HPCA 2015 Best Paper Session
- Kevin Chang (Facebook), SRC TECHCON 2016 Best Student Presentation Award
- Rachata Ausavarungnirun (KMUNTB, Assistant Professor), NOCS 2015 and NOCS 2012 Best Paper Award Finalist
- Gennady Pekhimenko (Univ. of Toronto, Assistant Professor), ISCA Hall of Fame 2021; ASPLOS 2015 SRC Winner
- Vivek Seshadri (Microsoft Research)
- Donghyuk Lee (NVIDIA Research, Senior Researcher), HPCA Hall of Fame 2018
- Yoongu Kim (Software Robotics → Google), TCAD'19 Top Pick Award; IEEE Micro Top Picks'10; HPCA'10 Best Paper Session
- Lavanya Subramanian (Intel Labs → Facebook)

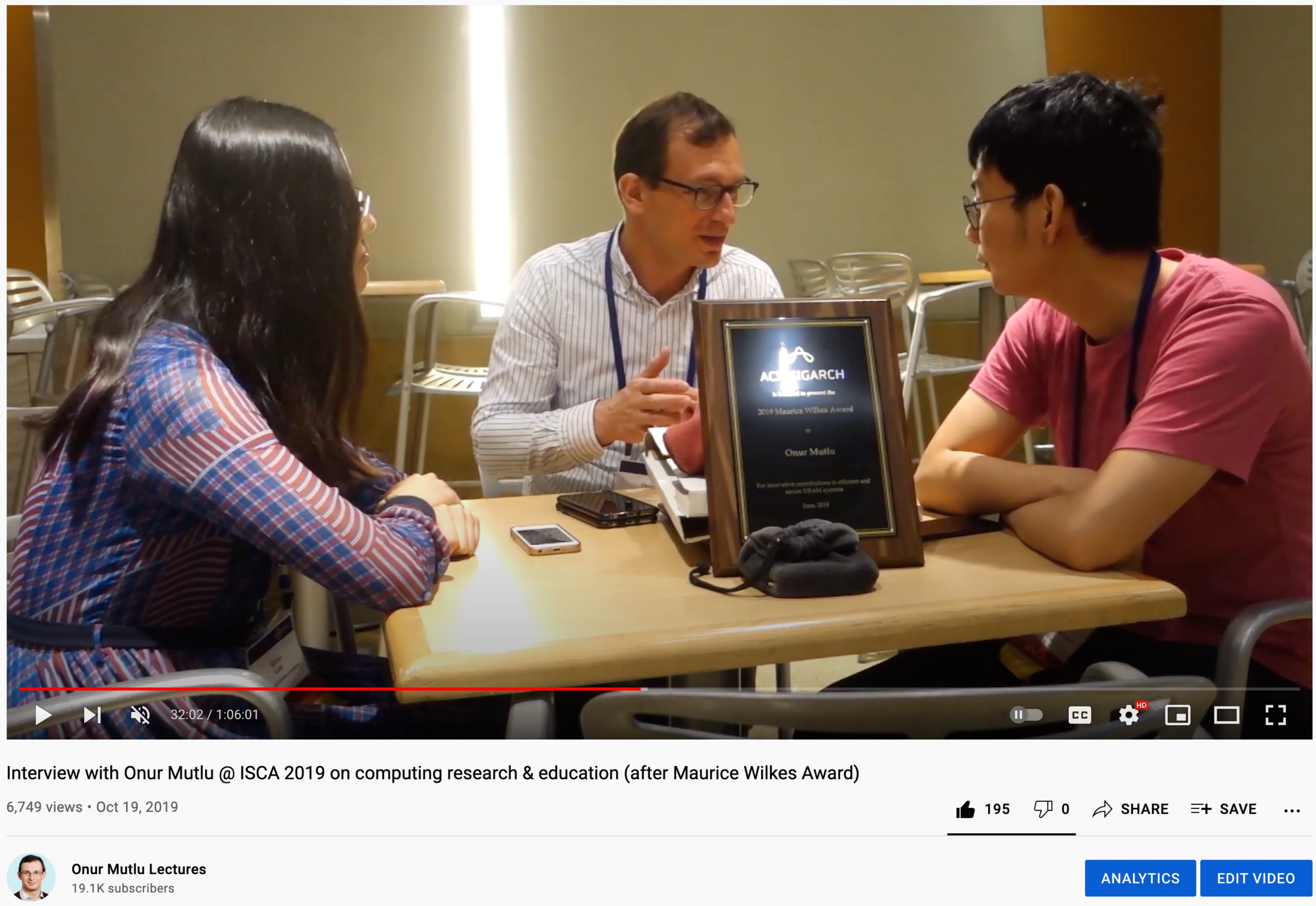
- Samira Khan (Univ. of Virginia, Assistant Professor), HPCA 2014 Best Paper Session
- Saugata Ghose (Univ. of Illinois, Assistant Professor), DFRWS-EU 2017 Best Paper Award
- Jawad Haj-Yahya (Huawei Research Zurich, Principal Researcher)
- Lois Orosa (Galician Supercomputing Center, Director)

A Short Introduction to SAFARI

A Talk on Impactful Growth

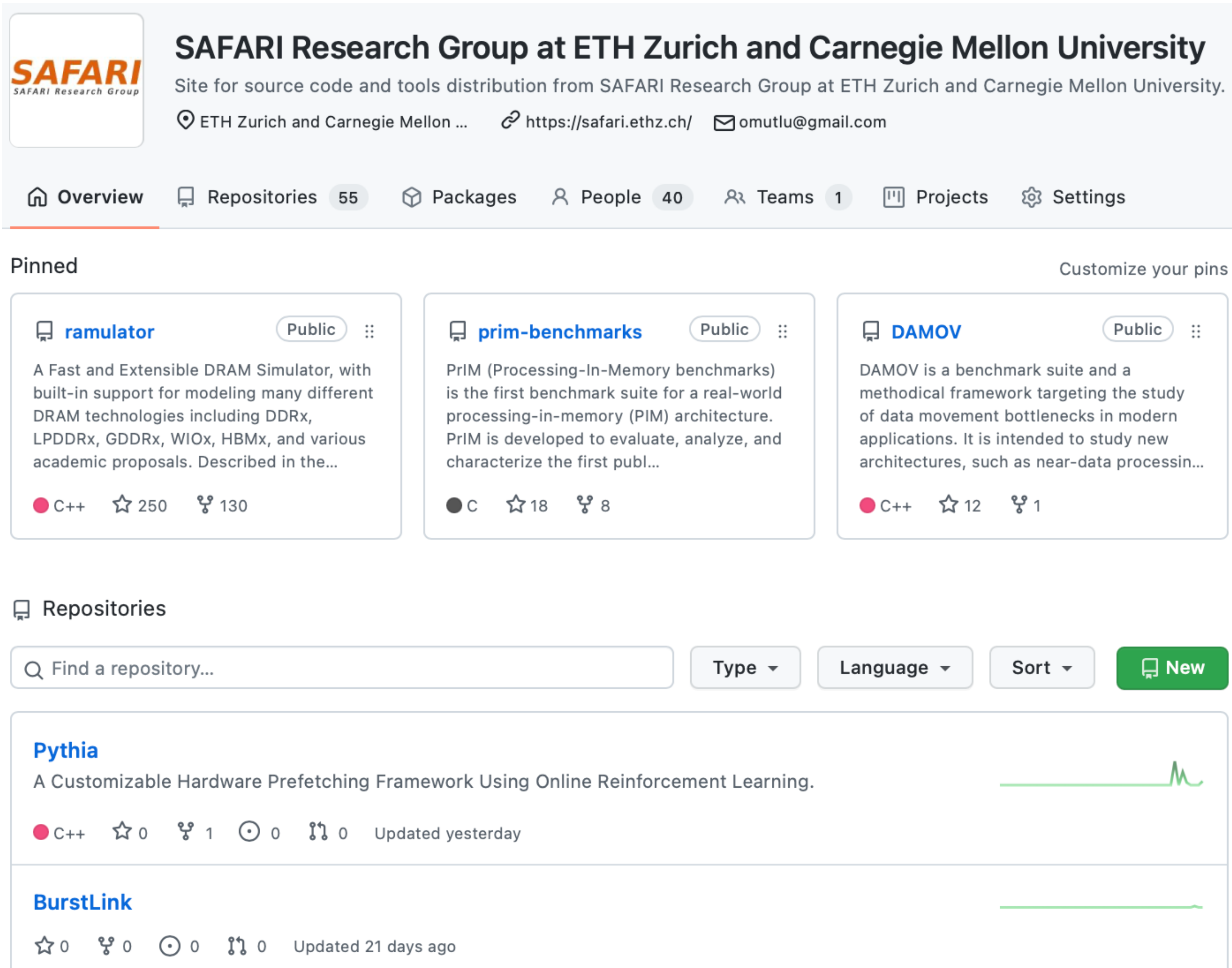
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=83tlorht7Mc&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=54

An Interview on Computing Futures



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ffSEKZhmvo

Open Source Tools: SAFARI GitHub



https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/

Referenced Papers, Talks, Artifacts

- All are available at

  https://people.inf.ethz.ch/omutlu/projects.htm

  https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

  https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/

Intelligent Architectures for Intelligent Computing Systems

Onur Mutlu
omutlu@gmail.com
https://people.inf.ethz.ch/omutlu

6 March 2022

Faculty Development Program MIET on Advanced Computing Techniques

SAFARI ETH zürich Carnegie Mellon

Backup Slides

System Desirables

- Self-managing, independent components
- All components intelligent & equal partners
- Easy collaboration & partitioning across all components
- Fine-grained communication of data & tasks
- Seamless caching & translation & protection anywhere
- Execution anywhere without rewriting code
- Flexibility, adaptability, self-optimization

Open minds

SAFARI Research Group

SAFARI Newsletter April 2020 Edition

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-april-2020/

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SAFARI Research Group

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Think Big, Aim High

Dear SAFARI friends,

2019 and the first three months of 2020 have been very positive eventful times for SAFARI.

SAFARI Newsletter January 2021 Edition

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-january-2021/

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Newsletter
January 2021

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SAFARI Newsletter December 2021 Edition

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-december-2021/

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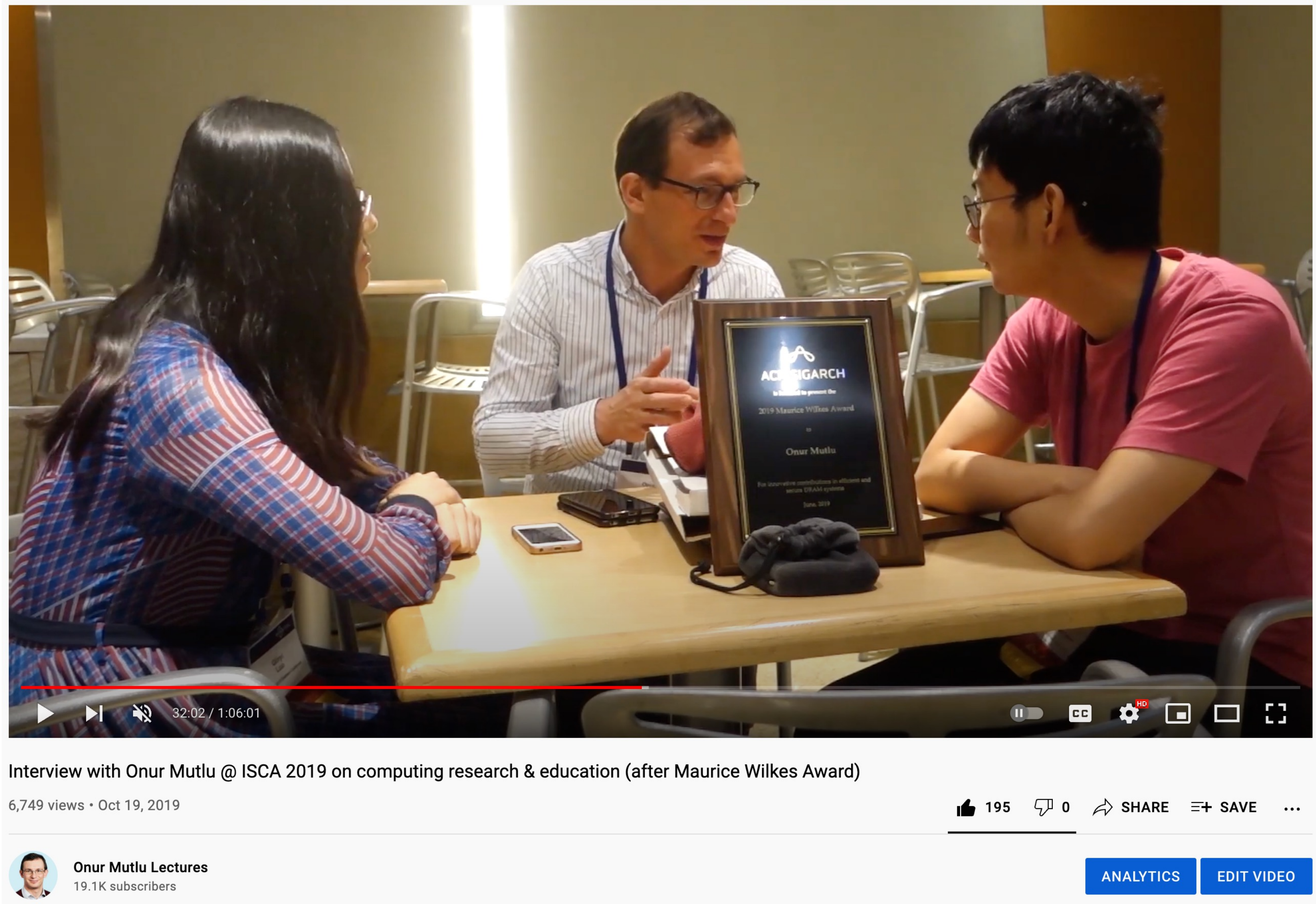
December 2021

A Talk on Impactful Research & Teaching

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=83tlorht7Mc&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJI&index=54

An Interview on Computing Futures

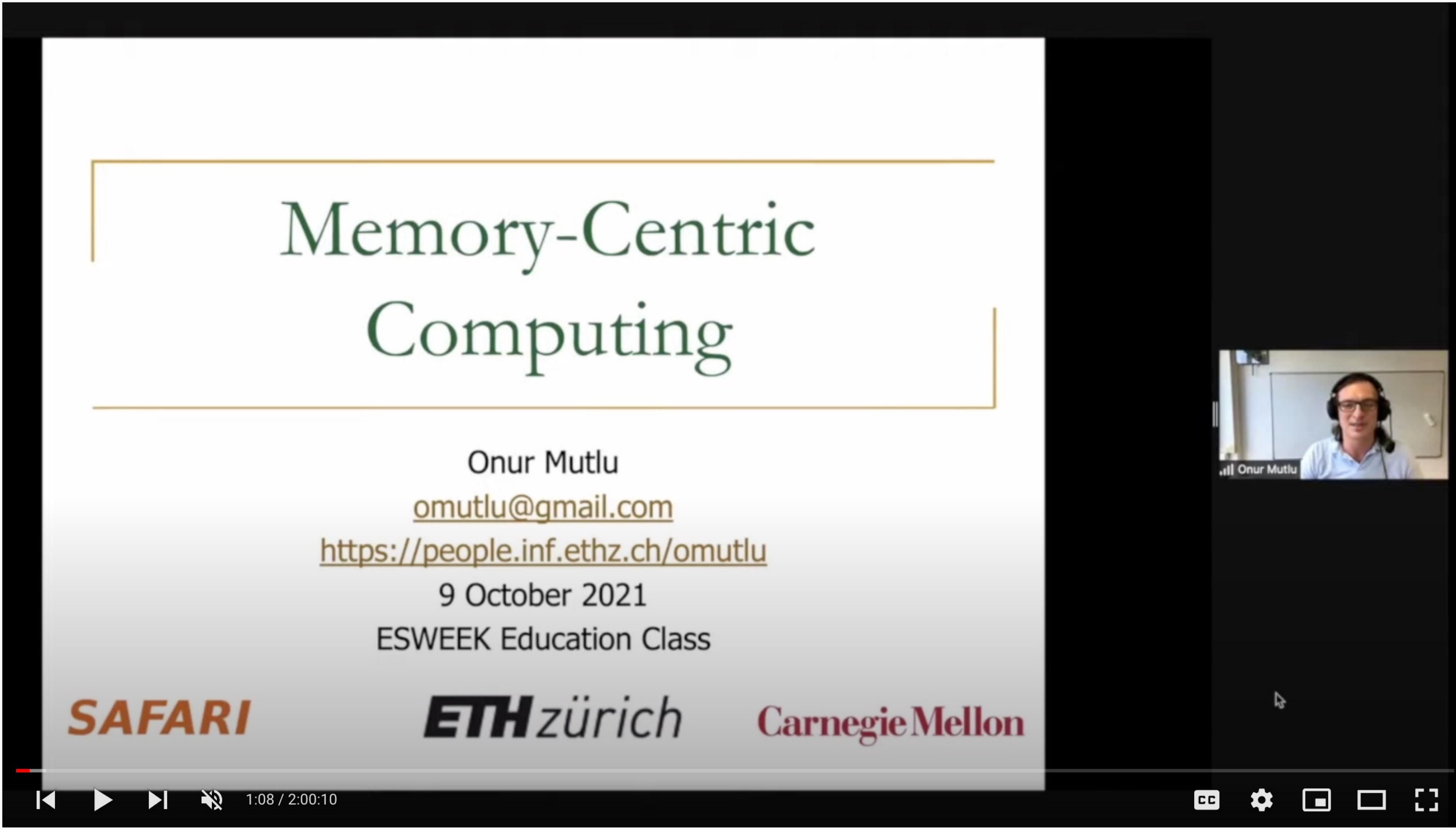


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ffSEKZhmvo

Latest Longer & Detailed Tutorial on PIM

- Onur Mutlu,
  "Memory-Centric Computing"
  *Education Class at Embedded Systems Week (**ESWEEK**)*,
  Virtual, 9 October 2021.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Abstract (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (2 hours, including Q&A)]
  [Invited Paper at DATE 2021]
  ["A Modern Primer on Processing in Memory" paper]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1Ac1ov1JOM



Embedded Systems Week (ESWEEK) 2021 Lecture - Memory-Centric Computing - Onur Mutlu - 9 October 2021

509 views • Premiered Dec 6, 2021

28 DISLIKE SHARE SAVE ...

Onur Mutlu Lectures
20.7K subscribers

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1Ac1ov1JOM

ANALYTICS EDIT VIDEO

https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

Detailed Lectures on PIM (I)

- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 6
  - **Computation in Memory** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oGcZAGwfEUE&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=12
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 7
  - **Near-Data Processing** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j2GIigqn1Qw&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=13
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 11a
  - **Memory Controllers** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TeG773OgiMQ&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=20
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 12d
  - **Real Processing-in-DRAM with UPMEM** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sscy1Wrr22A&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=25

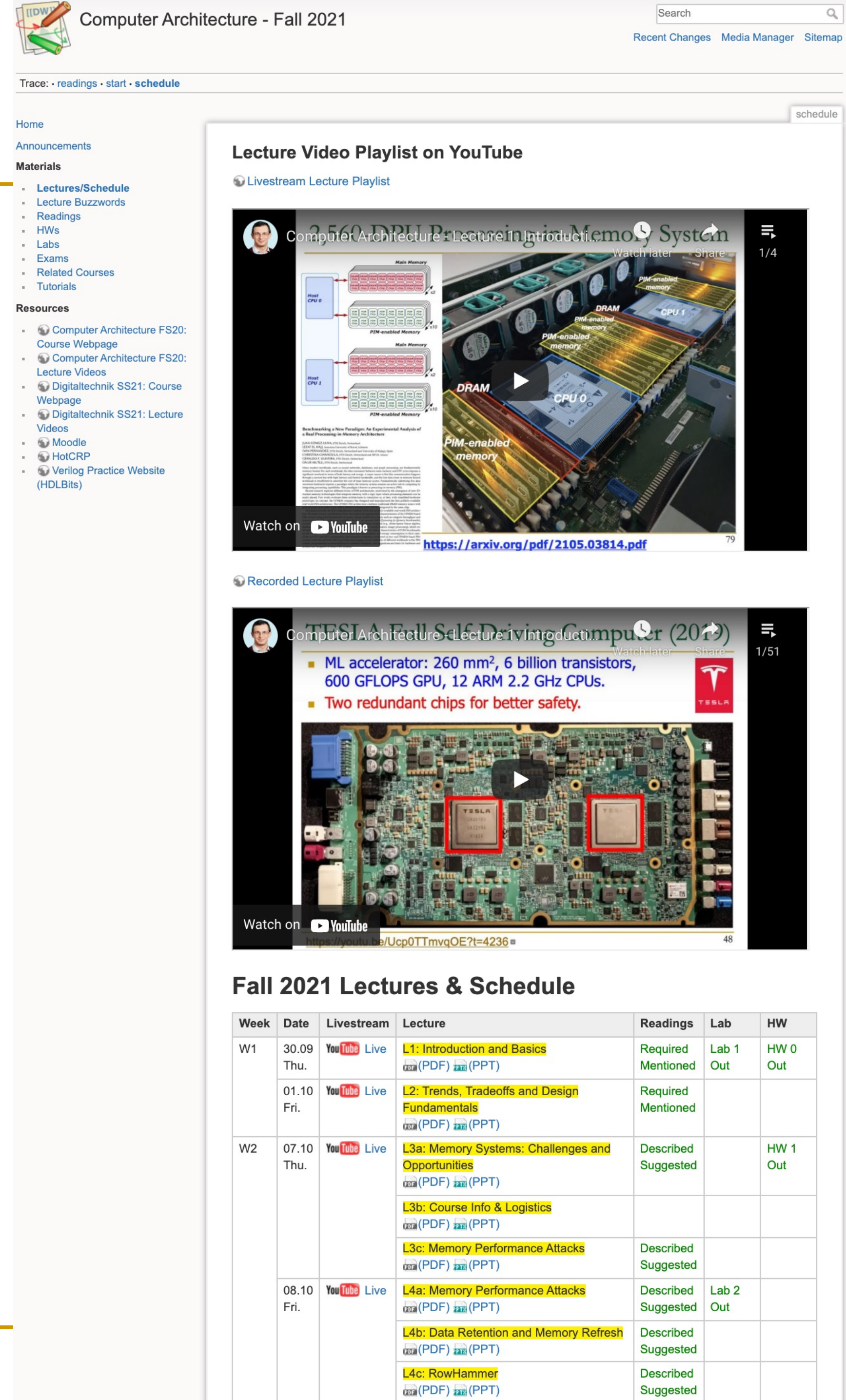
https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

Detailed Lectures on PIM (II)

- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 15
  - **Emerging Memory Technologies** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AlE1rD9G_YU&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=28
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Lecture 16a
  - **Opportunities & Challenges of Emerging Memory Technologies** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmLszWGmMGQ&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=29
- Computer Architecture, Fall 2020, Guest Lecture
  - **In-Memory Computing: Memory Devices & Applications** (ETH Zürich, Fall 2020)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wNmqQHiEZNk&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN&index=41

Comp Arch (Current)

- **[Fall 2021 Edition:](https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture/fall2021/doku.php?id=schedule)**
  - https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture/fall2021/doku.php?id=schedule
- **[Youtube Livestream:](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yfkM_5EFgo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi-Mnk1PxjEIG32HAGILkTOF)**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yfkM_5EFgo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi-Mnk1PxjEIG32HAGILkTOF
- Master's level course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Masters/PhD students
  - Cutting-edge research topics + fundamentals in Computer Architecture
  - 5 Simulator-based Lab Assignments
  - Potential research exploration
  - Many research readings

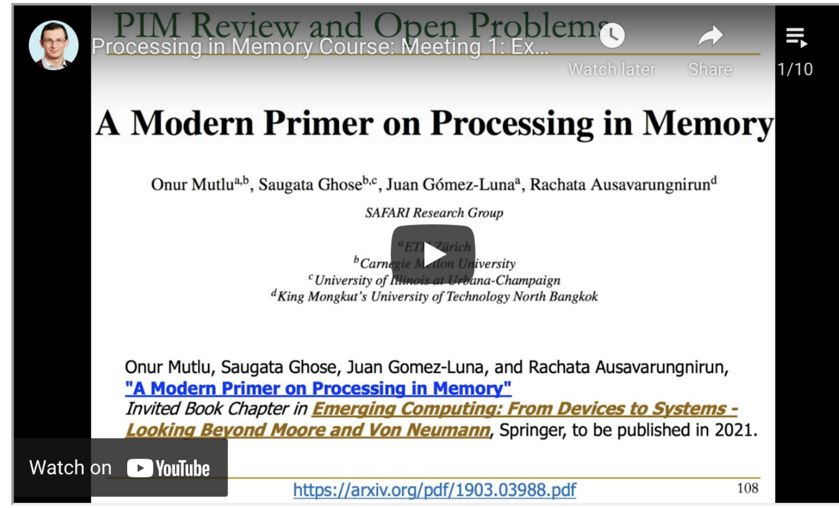


PIM Course (Current)

- **Fall 2021 Edition:**
  - https://safari.ethz.ch/projects_and_seminars/fall2021/doku.php?id=processing_in_memory
- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9e4Chnwdovo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi-841fUYYUK9EsXKhQKRPyX
- Project course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Master's students
  - Processing-in-Memory lectures
  - Hands-on research exploration
  - Many research readings

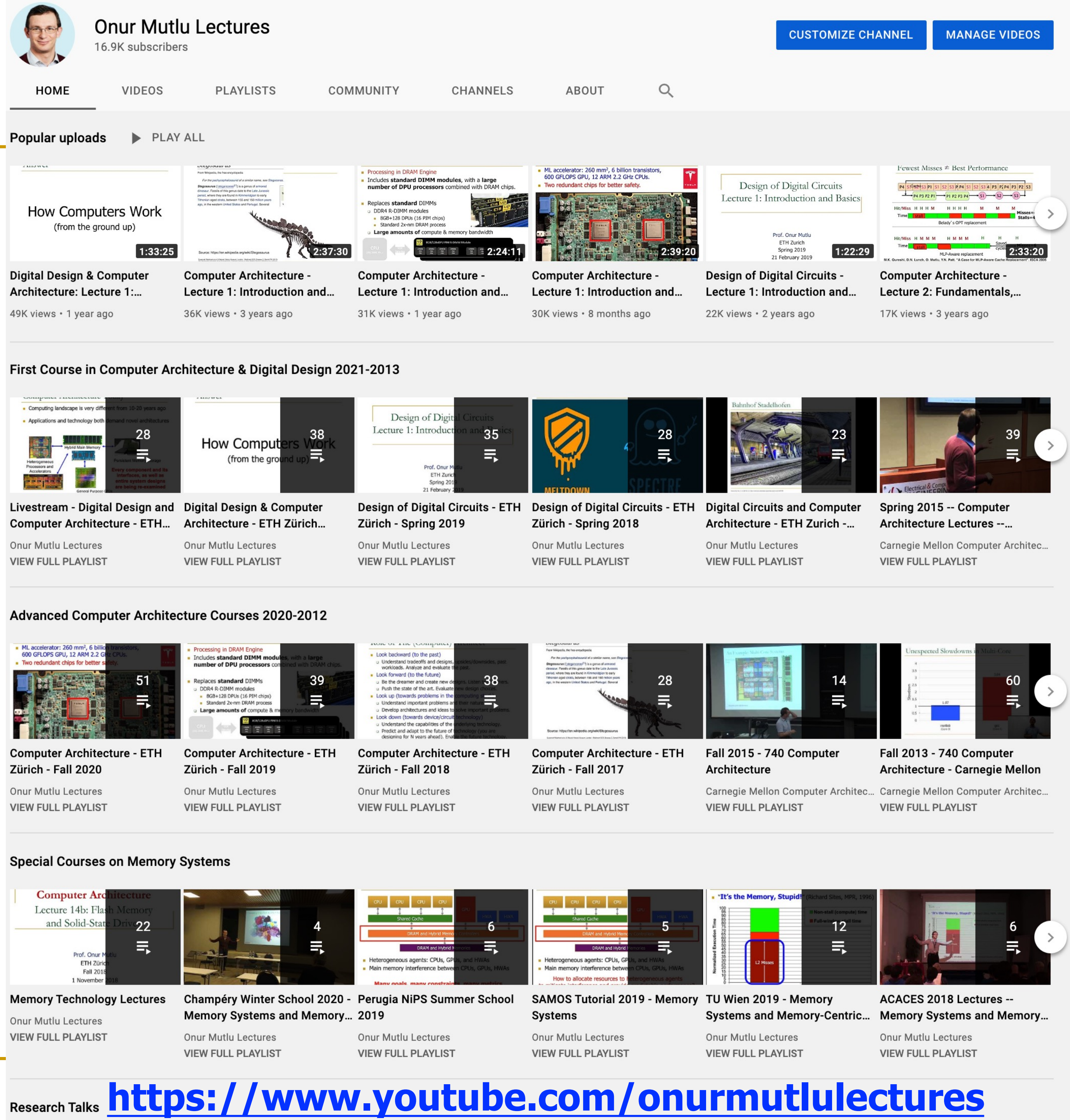
Lecture Video Playlist on YouTube

Lecture Playlist



Fall 2021 Meetings/Schedule

Week	Date	Livestream	Meeting	Learning Materials	Assignments
W1	05.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M1: P&S PIM Course Presentation (PDF) (PPT)	Required Materials Recommended Materials	HW 0 Out
W2	12.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M2: Real-World PIM Architectures (PDF) (PPT)		
W3	19.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M3: Real-World PIM Architectures II (PDF) (PPT)		
W4	26.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M4: Real-World PIM Architectures III (PDF) (PPT)		
W5	02.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M5: Real-World PIM Architectures IV (PDF) (PPT)		
W6	09.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M6: End-to-End Framework for Processing-using-Memory (PDF) (PPT)		
W7	16.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M7: How to Evaluate Data Movement Bottlenecks (PDF) (PPT)		
W8	23.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M8: Programming PIM Architectures (PDF) (PPT)		
W9	30.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M9: Benchmarking and Workload Suitability on PIM (PDF) (PPT)		
W10	07.12 Tue.	YouTube Live	M10: Bit-Serial SIMD Processing using DRAM (PDF) (PPT)		



https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

Data-Driven Architectures

Corollaries: Architectures Today …

- Architectures are terrible at dealing with data
  - Designed to mainly store and move data vs. to compute
  - They are processor-centric as opposed to **data-centric**

- Architectures are terrible at taking advantage of vast amounts of data (and metadata) available to them
  - Designed to make simple decisions, ignoring lots of data
  - They make human-driven decisions vs. **data-driven** decisions

- Architectures are terrible at knowing and exploiting different properties of application data
  - Designed to treat all data as the same
  - They make component-aware decisions vs. **data-aware**

Exploiting Data to Design Intelligent Architectures

System Architecture Design Today

- Human-driven
  - Humans design the policies (how to do things)
- Many (too) simple, short-sighted policies all over the system
- No automatic data-driven policy learning
- (Almost) no learning: cannot take lessons from past actions

Can we design fundamentally intelligent architectures?

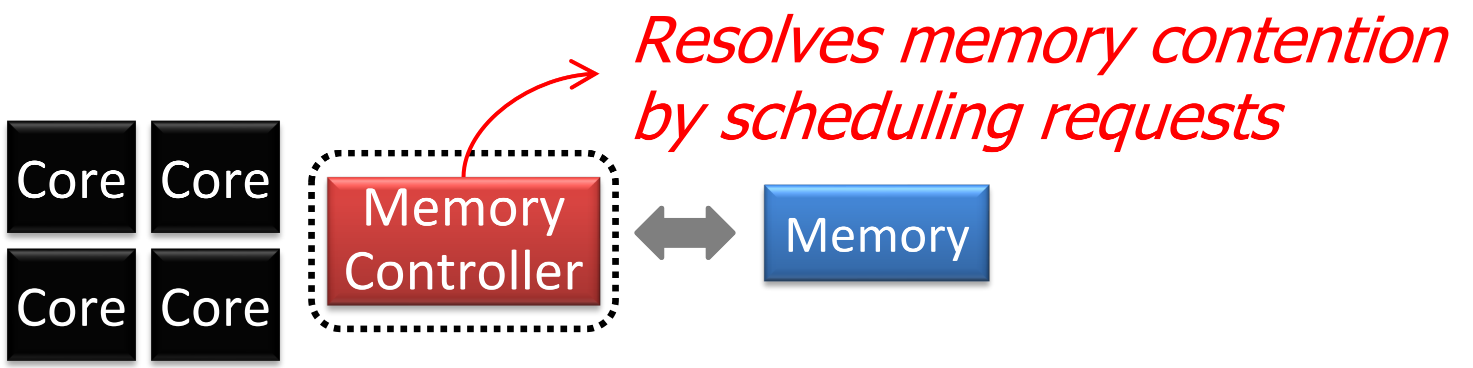
An Intelligent Architecture

- Data-driven
  - Machine learns the "best" policies (how to do things)
- Sophisticated, workload-driven, changing, far-sighted policies
- Automatic data-driven policy learning
- All controllers are intelligent data-driven agents

How do we start?

Self-Optimizing Memory Controllers

Memory Controller



How to schedule requests to maximize system performance?

Why are Memory Controllers Difficult to Design?

- Need to obey DRAM timing constraints for correctness
  - There are many (50+) timing constraints in DRAM
  - tWTR: Minimum number of cycles to wait before issuing a read command after a write command is issued
  - tRC: Minimum number of cycles between the issuing of two consecutive activate commands to the same bank
  - …
- Need to keep track of many resources to prevent conflicts
  - Channels, banks, ranks, data bus, address bus, row buffers, …
- Need to handle DRAM refresh
- Need to manage power consumption
- Need to optimize performance & QoS (in the presence of constraints)
  - Reordering is not simple
  - Fairness and QoS needs complicates the scheduling problem
- …

Many Memory Timing Constraints

Latency	Symbol	DRAM cycles	Latency	Symbol	DRAM cycles
Precharge	${}^tRP$	11	Activate to read/write	${}^tRCD$	11
Read column address strobe	CL	11	Write column address strobe	CWL	8
Additive	AL	0	Activate to activate	${}^tRC$	39
Activate to precharge	${}^tRAS$	28	Read to precharge	${}^tRTP$	6
Burst length	${}^tBL$	4	Column address strobe to column address strobe	${}^tCCD$	4
Activate to activate (different bank)	${}^tRRD$	6	Four activate windows	${}^tFAW$	24
Write to read	${}^tWTR$	6	Write recovery	${}^tWR$	12

Table 4. DDR3 1600 DRAM timing specifications

- From Lee et al., "DRAM-Aware Last-Level Cache Writeback: Reducing Write-Caused Interference in Memory Systems," HPS Technical Report, April 2010.

Many Memory Timing Constraints

- Kim et al., "A Case for Exploiting Subarray-Level Parallelism (SALP) in DRAM," ISCA 2012.
- Lee et al., "Tiered-Latency DRAM: A Low Latency and Low Cost DRAM Architecture," HPCA 2013.

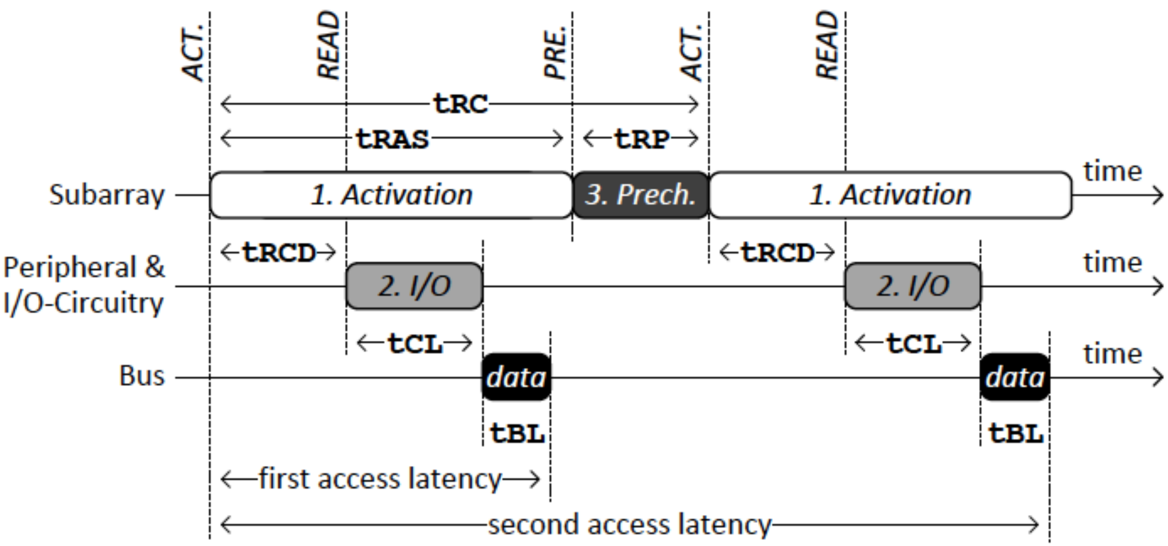
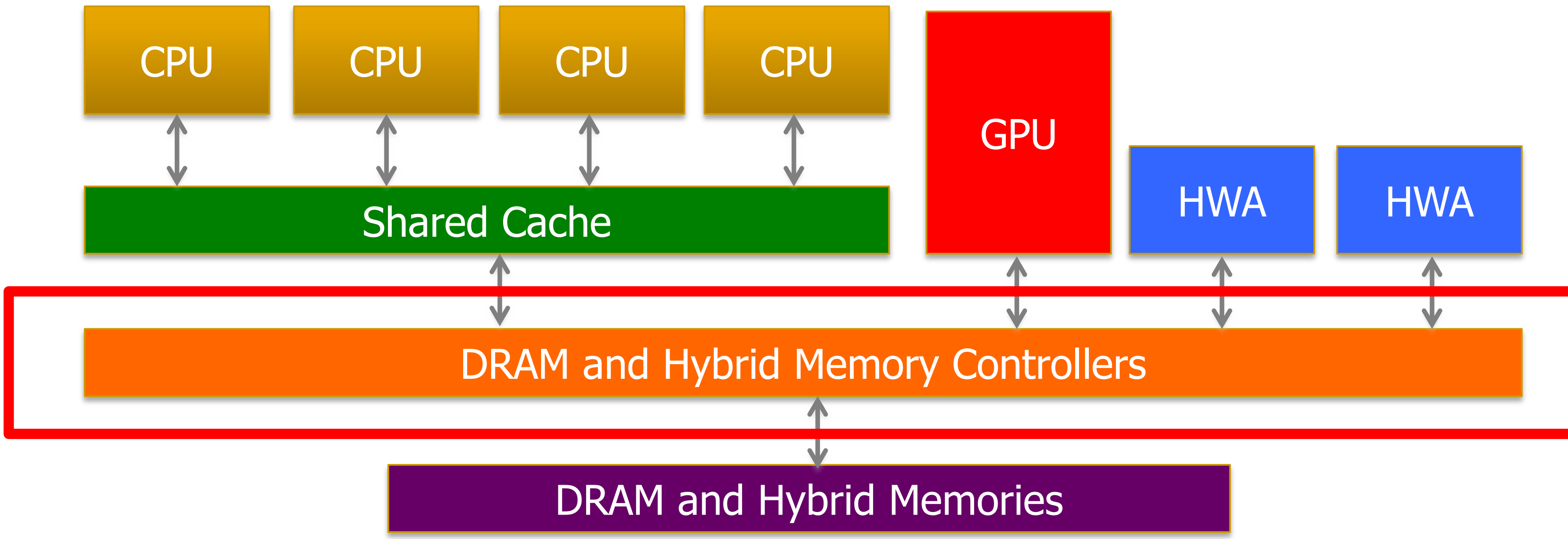


Figure 5. Three Phases of DRAM Access

Table 2. Timing Constraints (DDR3-1066) [43]

Phase	Commands	Name	Value
1	ACT → READ ACT → WRITE	tRCD	15ns
	ACT → PRE	tRAS	37.5ns
2	READ → *data* WRITE → *data*	tCL tCWL	15ns 11.25ns
	data burst	tBL	7.5ns
3	PRE → ACT	tRP	15ns
1 & 3	ACT → ACT	tRC (tRAS+tRP)	52.5ns

Memory Controller Design Is Becoming More Difficult



- Heterogeneous agents: CPUs, GPUs, and HWAs
- Main memory interference between CPUs, GPUs, HWAs
- Many timing constraints for various memory types
- Many goals at the same time: performance, fairness, QoS, energy efficiency, ...

Reality and Dream

- Reality: It difficult to design a policy that maximizes performance, QoS, energy-efficiency, …
  - Too many things to think about
  - Continuously changing workload and system behavior

- Dream: Wouldn’t it be nice if the DRAM controller automatically found a good scheduling policy on its own?

Self-Optimizing DRAM Controllers

- Problem: DRAM controllers are difficult to design
  - It is difficult for human designers to design a policy that can adapt itself very well to different workloads and different system conditions

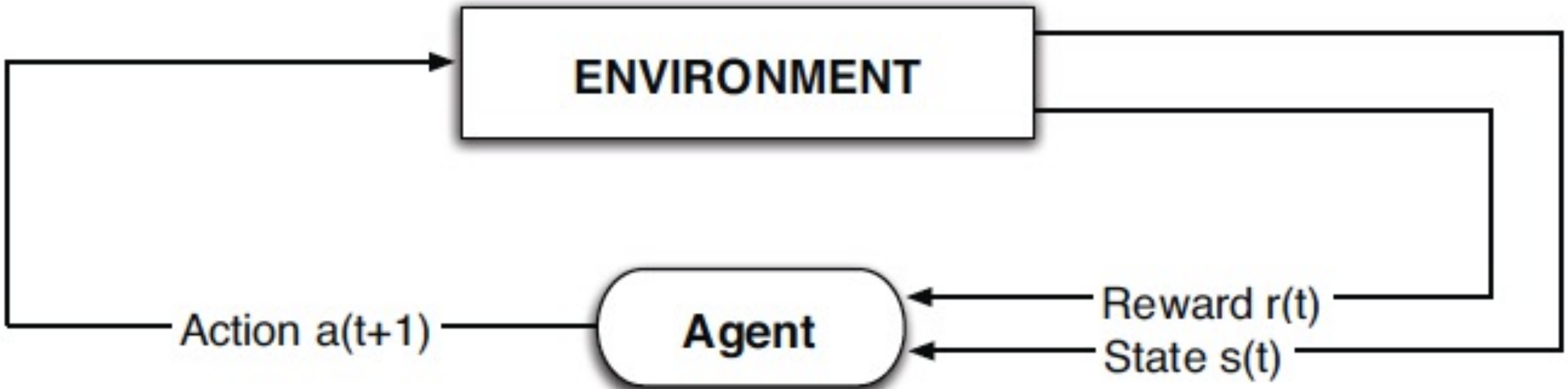
- Idea: A memory controller that adapts its scheduling policy to workload behavior and system conditions using machine learning.

- Observation: Reinforcement learning maps nicely to memory control.

- Design: Memory controller is a reinforcement learning agent
  - It dynamically and continuously learns and employs the best scheduling policy to maximize long-term performance.

Ipek+, "Self Optimizing Memory Controllers: A Reinforcement Learning Approach," ISCA 2008.

Self-Optimizing DRAM Controllers

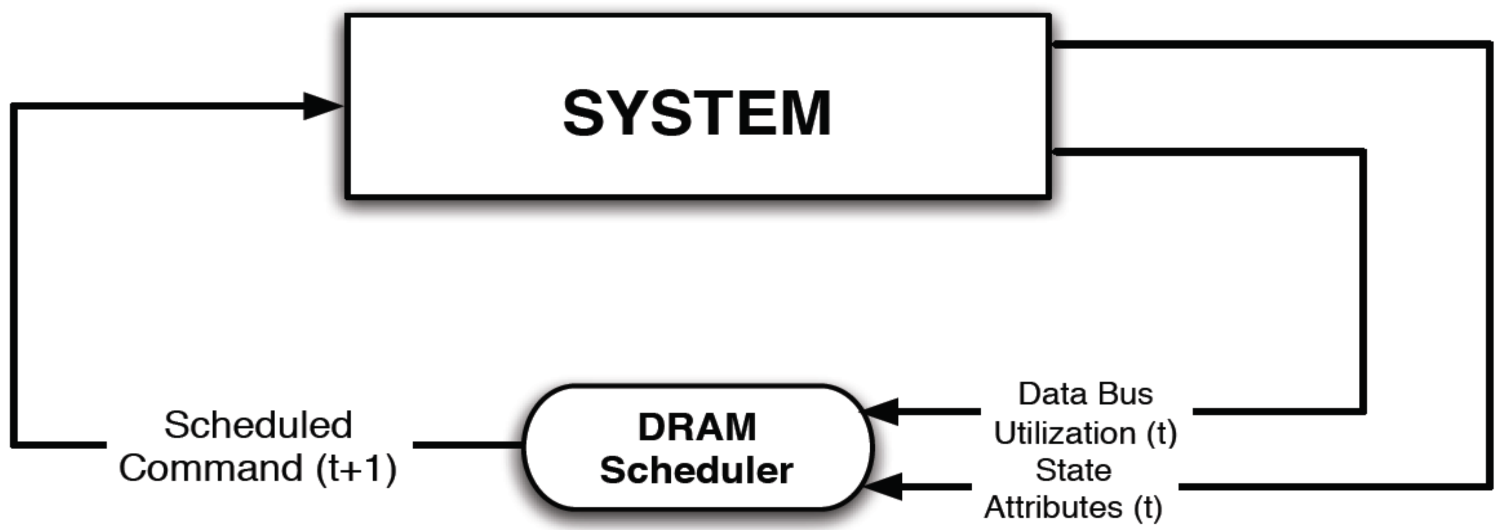


Goal: Learn to choose actions to maximize $r_0 + \gamma r_1 + \gamma^2 r_2 + \ldots$ ($0 \leq \gamma < 1$)

Figure 2: (a) Intelligent agent based on reinforcement learning principles;

Self-Optimizing DRAM Controllers

- Dynamically adapt the memory scheduling policy via interaction with the system at runtime
  - Associate system states and actions (commands) with long term reward values: each action at a given state leads to a learned reward
  - Schedule command with highest estimated long-term reward value in each state
  - Continuously update reward values for <state, action> pairs based on feedback from system



Self-Optimizing DRAM Controllers

- Engin Ipek, Onur Mutlu, José F. Martínez, and Rich Caruana, **"Self Optimizing Memory Controllers: A Reinforcement Learning Approach"** *Proceedings of the 35th International Symposium on Computer Architecture (**ISCA**)*, pages 39-50, Beijing, China, June 2008.

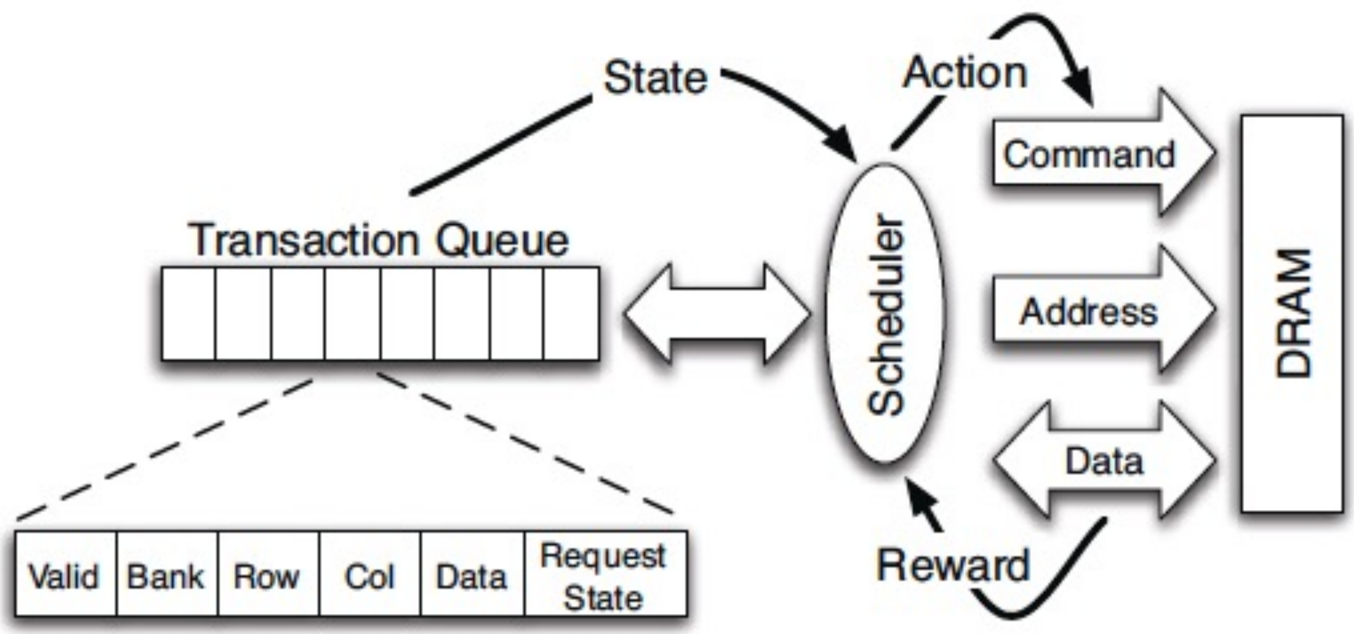


Figure 4: High-level overview of an RL-based scheduler.

States, Actions, Rewards

- Reward function
  - +1 for scheduling Read and Write commands
  - 0 at all other times

  Goal is to maximize long-term data bus utilization

- State attributes
  - Number of reads, writes, and load misses in transaction queue
  - Number of pending writes and ROB heads waiting for referenced row
  - Request's relative ROB order

- Actions
  - Activate
  - Write
  - Read - load miss
  - Read - store miss
  - Precharge - pending
  - Precharge - preemptive
  - NOP

Performance Results

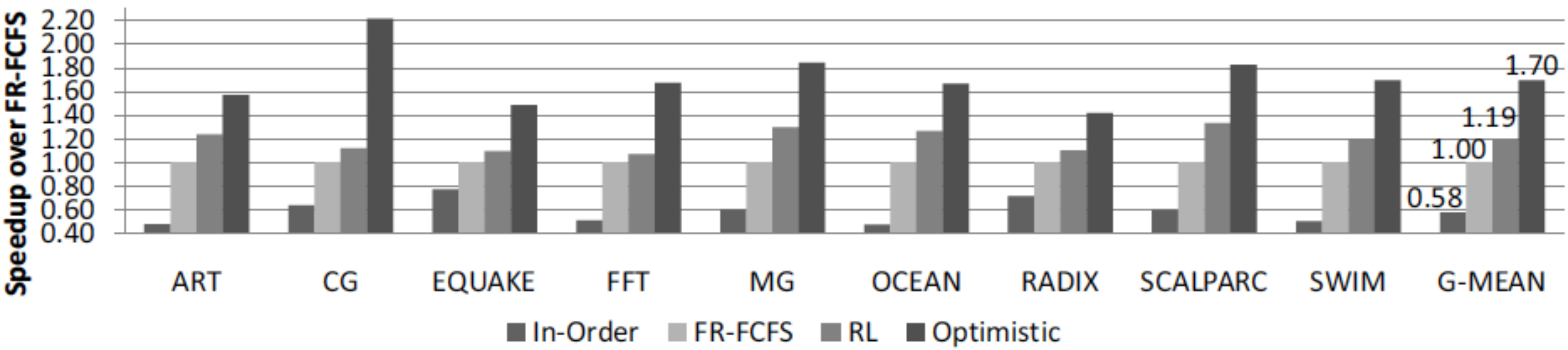


Figure 7: Performance comparison of in-order, FR-FCFS, RL-based, and optimistic memory controllers

Large, robust performance improvements over many human-designed policies

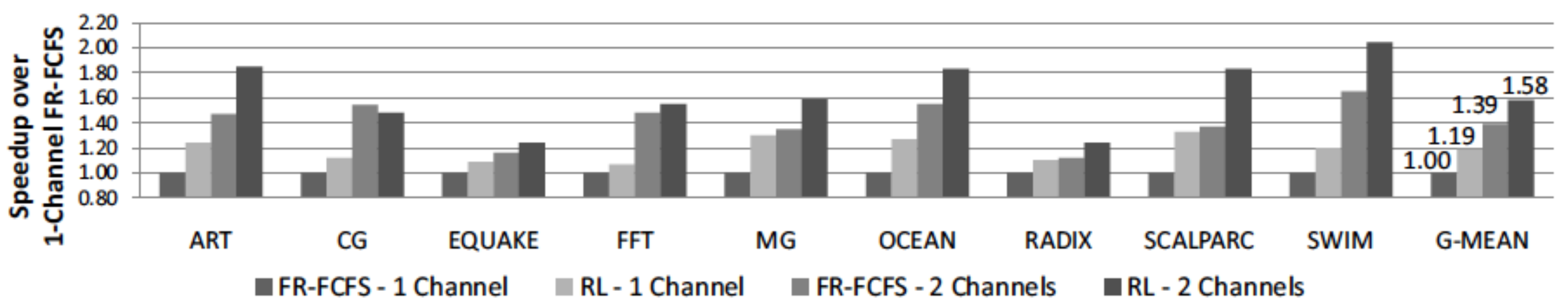


Figure 15: Performance comparison of FR-FCFS and RL-based memory controllers on systems with 6.4GB/s and 12.8GB/s peak DRAM bandwidth

Self Optimizing DRAM Controllers

+ Continuous learning in the presence of changing environment

+ Reduced designer burden in finding a good scheduling policy. Designer specifies:

    1) What system variables might be useful

    2) What target to optimize, but not how to optimize it

-- How to specify different objectives? (e.g., fairness, QoS, …)

-- Hardware complexity?

-- Design **mindset** and flow

More on Self-Optimizing DRAM Controllers

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Self-Optimizing Memory Controllers: A Reinforcement Learning Approach

Engin İpek[1,2] **Onur Mutlu**[2] **José F. Martínez**[1] **Rich Caruana**[1]

[1]Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850 USA

[2] Microsoft Research, Redmond, WA 98052 USA

Self-Optimizing Memory Prefetchers

- Rahul Bera, Konstantinos Kanellopoulos, Anant Nori, Taha Shahroodi, Sreenivas Subramoney, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Pythia: A Customizable Hardware Prefetching Framework Using Online Reinforcement Learning"
  Proceedings of the 54th International Symposium on Microarchitecture (***MICRO***), Virtual, October 2021.
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Pythia: A Customizable Hardware Prefetching Framework Using Online Reinforcement Learning

Rahul Bera[1] Konstantinos Kanellopoulos[1] Anant V. Nori[2] Taha Shahroodi[3,1]
Sreenivas Subramoney[2] Onur Mutlu[1]
[1]ETH Zürich [2]Processor Architecture Research Labs, Intel Labs [3]TU Delft

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2109.12021.pdf

Pythia

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https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/Pythia

SAFARI
SAFARI Research Group
safari.ethz.ch
ETH zürich
intel
TU Delft

Executive Summary

- **Background**: Prefetchers predict addresses of future memory requests by associating memory access patterns with program context (called **feature**)
- **Problem**: Three key shortcomings of prior prefetchers:
  - Predict mainly using a **single program feature**
  - Lack **inherent system awareness** (e.g., memory bandwidth usage)
  - Lack **in-silicon customizability**
- **Goal**: Design a prefetching framework that:
  - Learns from **multiple features** and **inherent system-level feedback**
  - Can be **customized in silicon** to use different features and/or prefetching objectives
- **Contribution**: Pythia, which formulates prefetching as reinforcement learning problem
  - Takes **adaptive** prefetch decisions using multiple features and system-level feedback
  - Can be **customized in silicon** for target workloads via simple configuration registers
  - Proposes **a realistic and practical** implementation of RL algorithm in hardware
- **Key Results**:
  - Evaluated using a wide range of workloads from SPEC CPU, PARSEC, Ligra, Cloudsuite
  - Outperforms best prefetcher (in 1-core config.) by **3.4%, 7.7% and 17%** in 1/4/bw-constrained cores
  - Up to **7.8% more performance** over basic Pythia across Ligra workloads via simple customization

https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/Pythia

Key Shortcomings in Prior Prefetchers

- We observe **three key shortcomings** that significantly limit performance benefits of prior prefetchers

1 **Predict mainly using a single program feature**

2 **Lack inherent system awareness**

3 **Lack in-silicon customizability**

Our Goal

A **prefetching framework** that can:

1. Learn to prefetch using **multiple features** and **inherent system-level feedback** information

2. Be **easily customized in silicon** to use different features and/or change prefetcher's objectives

Our Proposal

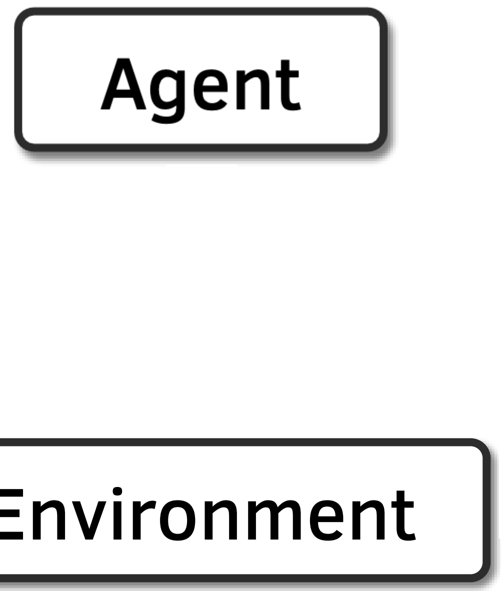
Pythia

Formulates prefetching as a
reinforcement learning problem

Pythia is named after the oracle of Delphi, who is known for her accurate prophecies
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pythia

Basics of Reinforcement Learning (RL)

- Algorithmic approach to learn to take an **action** in a given **situation** to maximize a numerical **reward**

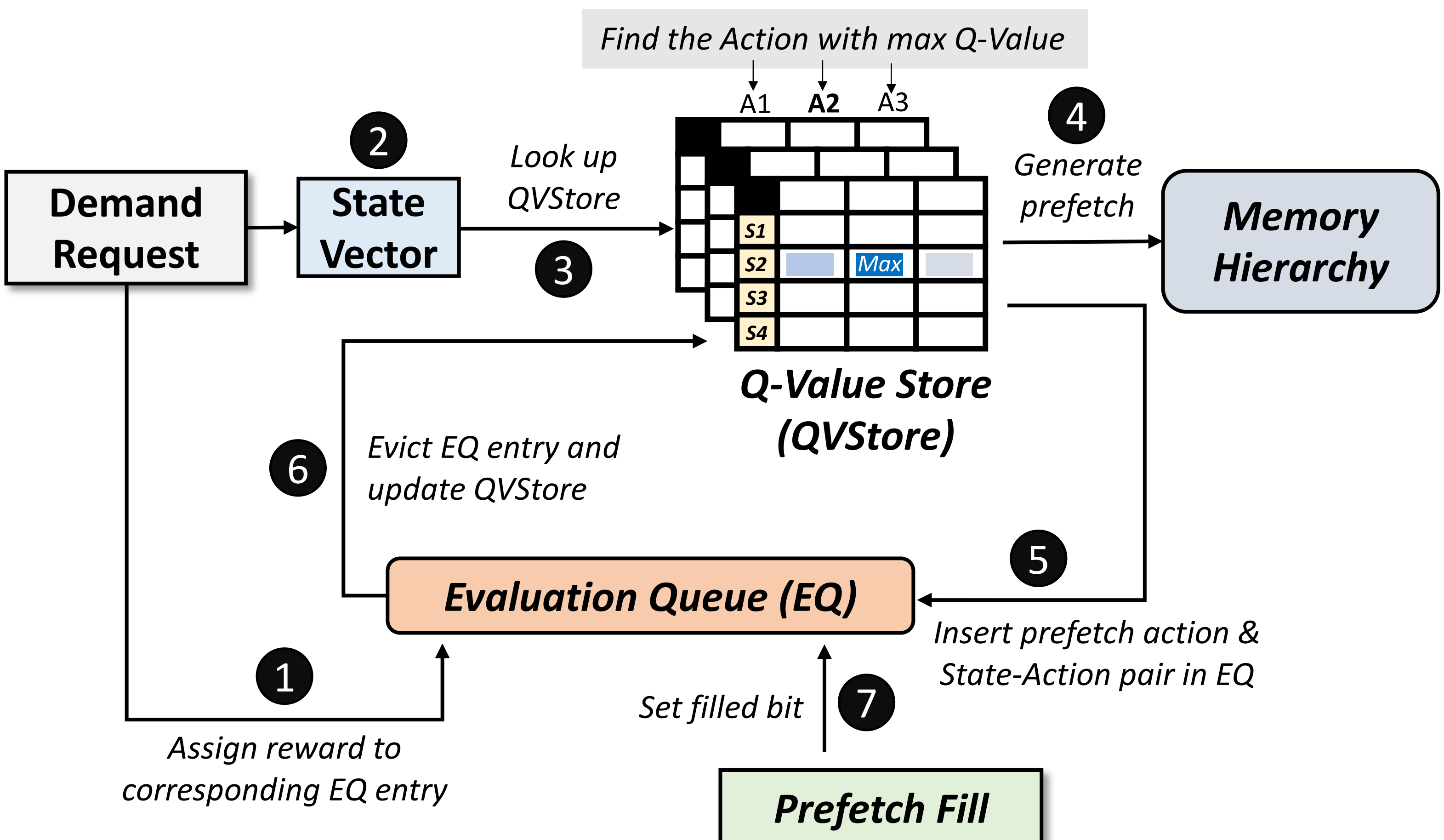


- Agent stores **Q-values** for *every* state-action pair
  - **Expected return** for taking an action in a state
  - Given a state, selects action that provides **highest** Q-value

Formulating Prefetching as RL

Pythia Overview

- **Q-Value Store**: Records Q-values for *all* state-action pairs
- **Evaluation Queue**: A FIFO queue of recently-taken actions



Simulation Methodology

- **Champsim** [3] trace-driven simulator
- **150** single-core memory-intensive workload traces
  - SPEC CPU2006 and CPU2017
  - PARSEC 2.1
  - Ligra
  - Cloudsuite
- Homogeneous and heterogeneous multi-core mixes
- **Five** state-of-the-art prefetchers
  - SPP [Kim+, MICRO'16]
  - Bingo [Bakhshalipour+, HPCA'19]
  - MLOP [Shakerinava+, 3rd Prefetching Championship, 2019]
  - SPP+DSPatch [Bera+, MICRO'19]
  - SPP+PPF [Bhatia+, ISCA'20]

[3] https://github.com/ChampSim/ChampSim

Basic Pythia Configuration

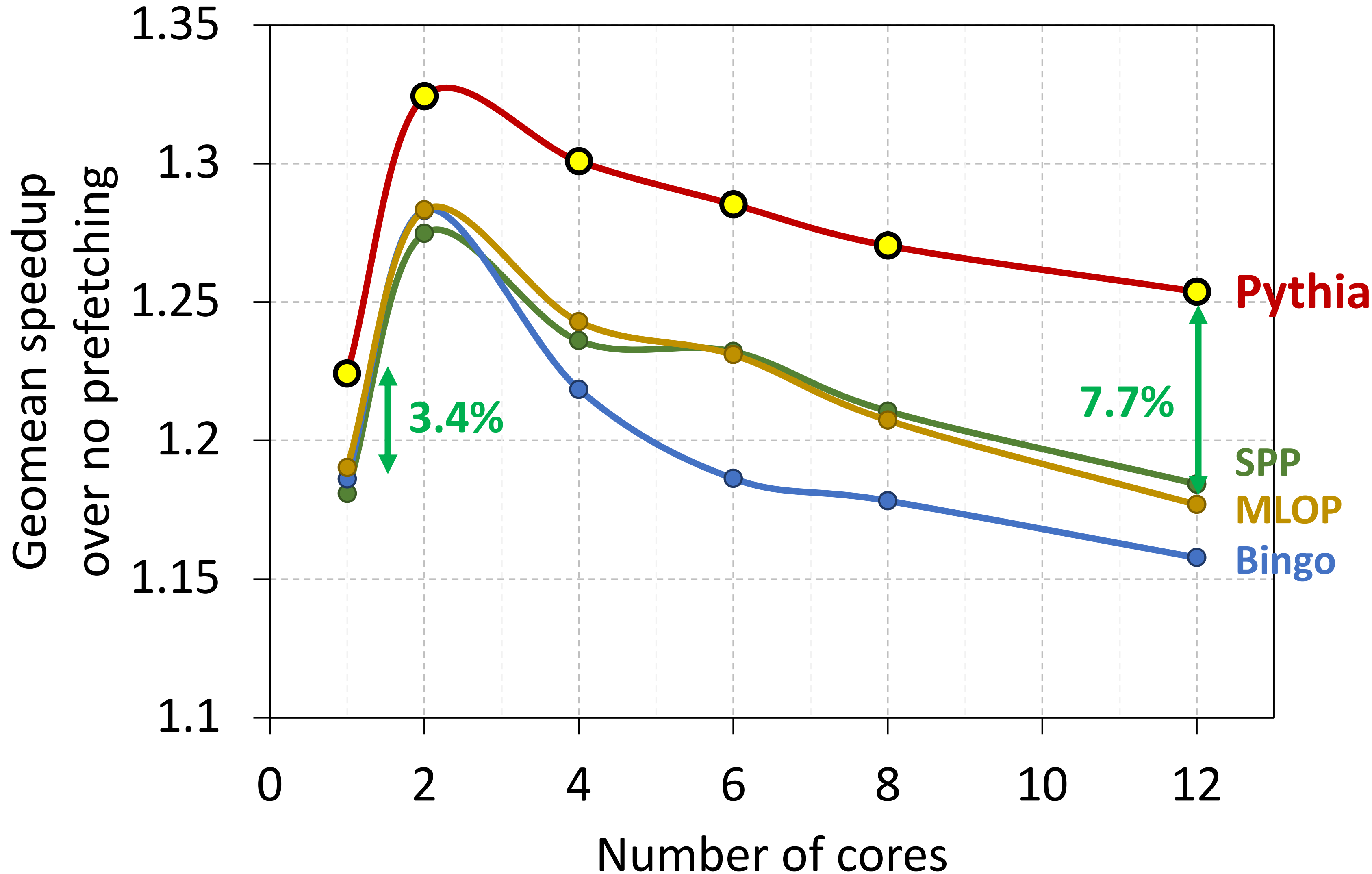
- Derived from **automatic design-space exploration**

- **State:** 2 features
  - PC+Delta
  - Sequence of last-4 deltas

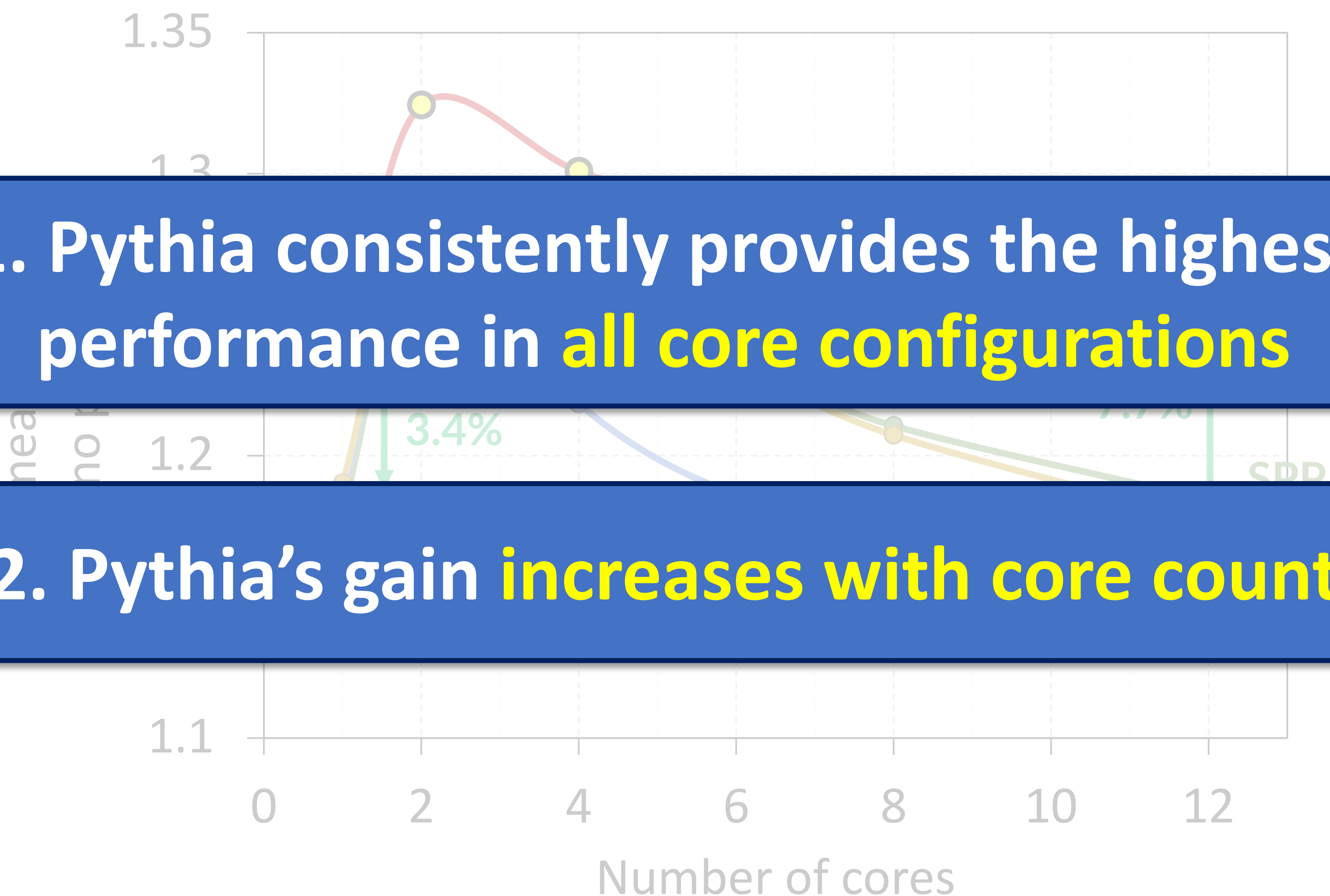
- **Actions:** 16 prefetch offsets
  - Ranging between -6 to +32. Including 0.

- **Rewards:**
  - R_{AT} = +20; R_{AL} = +12; R_{NP}-H=-2; R_{NP}-L=-4;
  - R_{IN}-H=-14; R_{IN}-L=-8; R_{CL}=-12

Performance with Varying Core Count



Performance with Varying Core Count

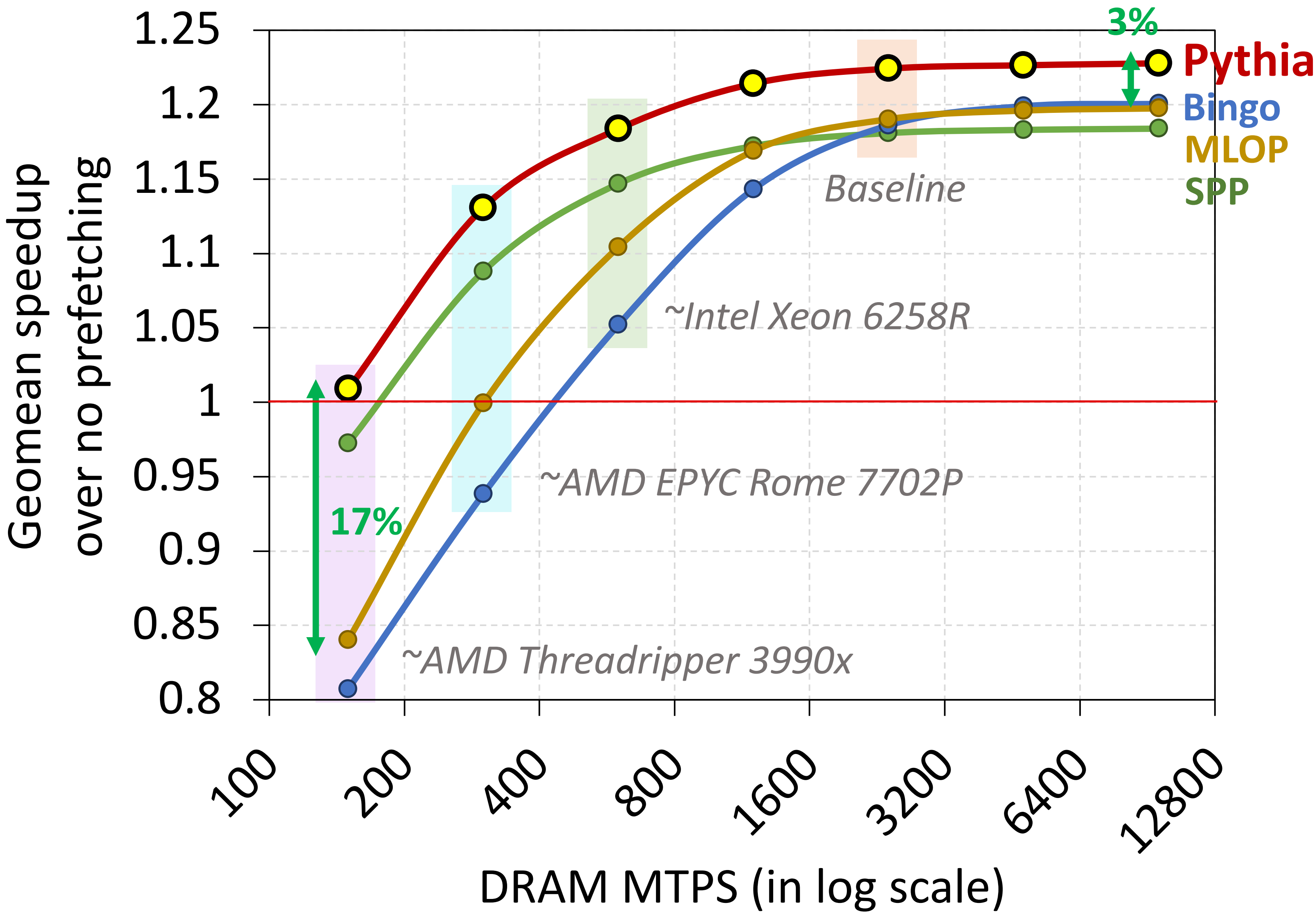


1. Pythia consistently provides the highest performance in all core configurations

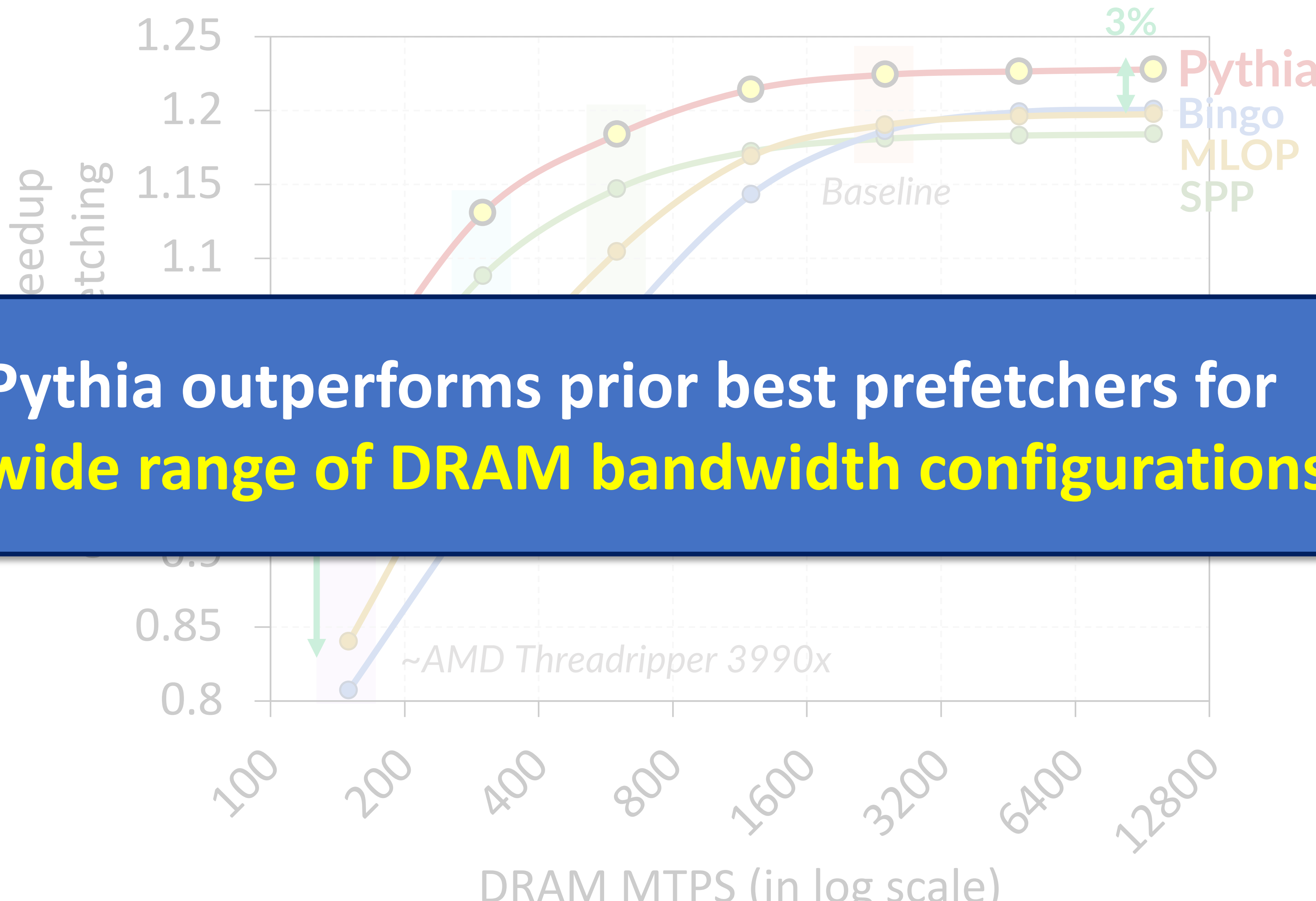
2. Pythia's gain increases with core count

SAFARI

Performance with Varying DRAM Bandwidth



Performance with Varying DRAM Bandwidth



Pythia outperforms prior best prefetchers for a wide range of DRAM bandwidth configurations

Pythia's Overhead

- **25.5 KB** of total metadata storage **per core**
  - Only simple tables
- We also model functionally-accurate Pythia with full complexity in **Chisel** [4] HDL

1.03% area overhead

0.4% power overhead

Satisfies prediction latency

of a desktop-class 4-core Skylake processor (Xeon D2132IT, 60W)

[4] https://www.chisel-lang.org

More in the Paper

- Performance comparison with unseen traces
  - Pythia provides equally high performance benefits
- Comparison against multi-level prefetchers

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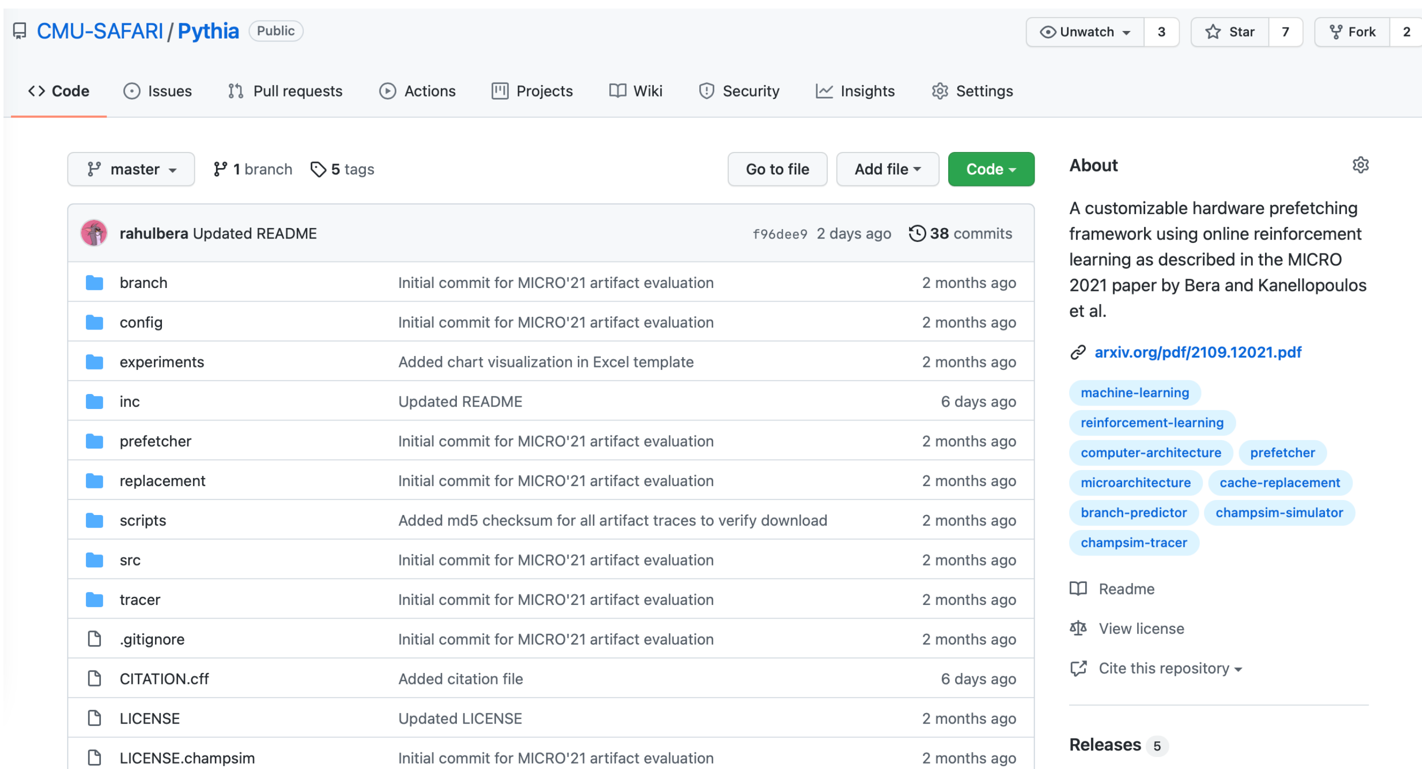
https://arxiv.org/pdf/2109.12021.pdf

- Performance sensitivity towards different features and hyperparameter values
- Detailed single-core and four-core performance

Pythia is Open Source

https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/Pythia

- MICRO'21 **artifact evaluated**
- **Champsim source** code + **Chisel** modeling code
- **All traces** used for evaluation



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An Intelligent Architecture

- Data-driven
  - Machine learns the "best" policies (how to do things)
- Sophisticated, workload-driven, changing, far-sighted policies
- Automatic data-driven policy learning
- All controllers are intelligent data-driven agents

We need to rethink design (of all controllers)

Challenge and Opportunity for Future

Data-Driven

(Self-Optimizing)

Computing Architectures

Data-Aware Architectures

Corollaries: Architectures Today …

- Architectures are terrible at dealing with data
  - Designed to mainly store and move data vs. to compute
  - They are processor-centric as opposed to **data-centric**

- Architectures are terrible at taking advantage of vast amounts of data (and metadata) available to them
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  - They make human-driven decisions vs. **data-driven** decisions

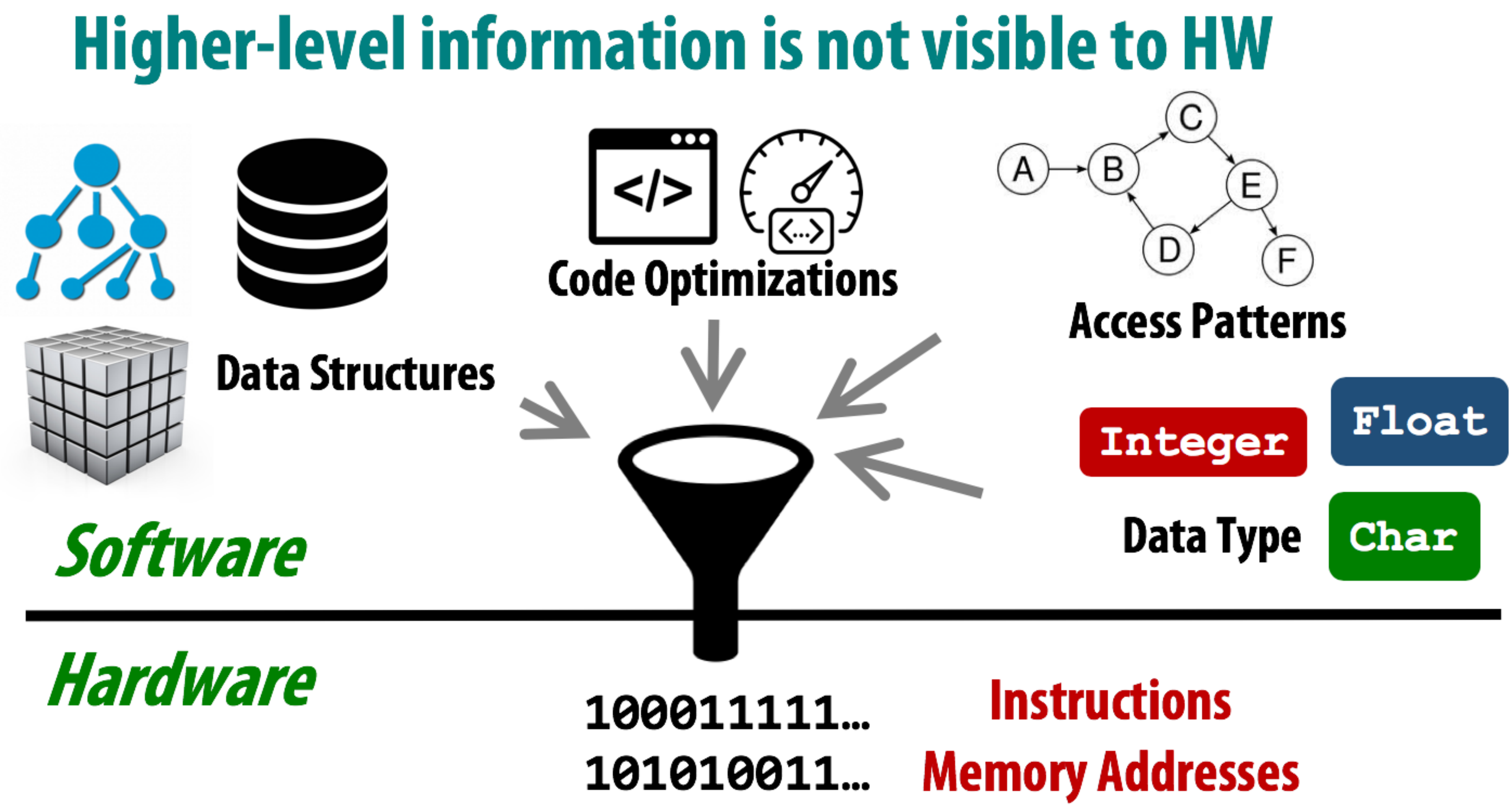
- Architectures are terrible at knowing and exploiting different properties of application data
  - Designed to treat all data as the same
  - They make component-aware decisions vs. **data-aware**

Data-Aware Architectures

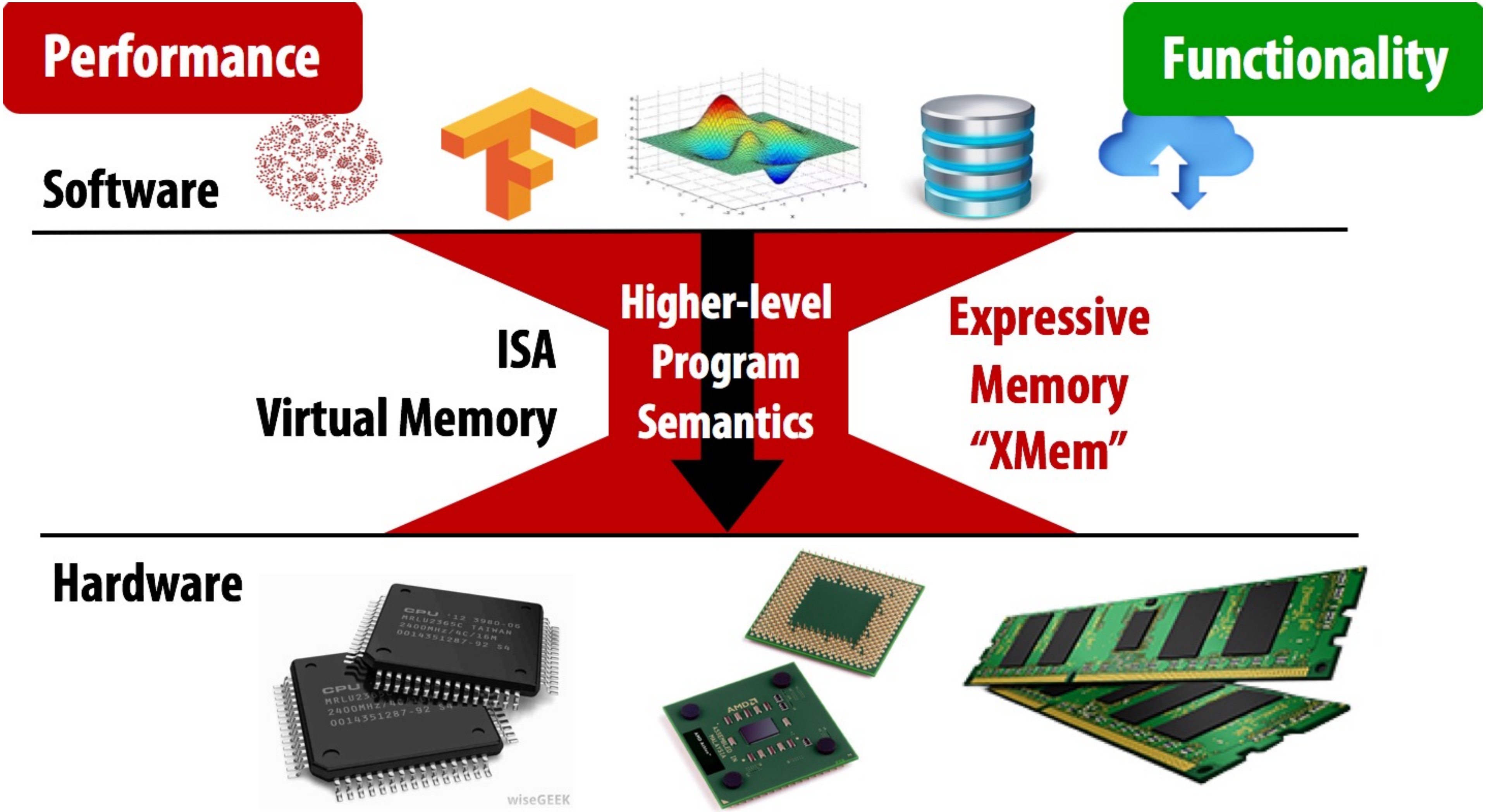
- A data-aware architecture understands what it can do with and to each piece of data

- It makes use of different properties of data to improve performance, efficiency and other metrics
  - Compressibility
  - Approximability
  - Locality
  - Sparsity
  - Criticality for Computation X
  - Access Semantics
  - …

One Problem: Limited Expressiveness



A Solution: More Expressive Interfaces



Expressive (Memory) Interfaces

- Nandita Vijaykumar, Abhilasha Jain, Diptesh Majumdar, Kevin Hsieh, Gennady Pekhimenko, Eiman Ebrahimi, Nastaran Hajinazar, Phillip B. Gibbons and Onur Mutlu, **"A Case for Richer Cross-layer Abstractions: Bridging the Semantic Gap with Expressive Memory"**
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  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
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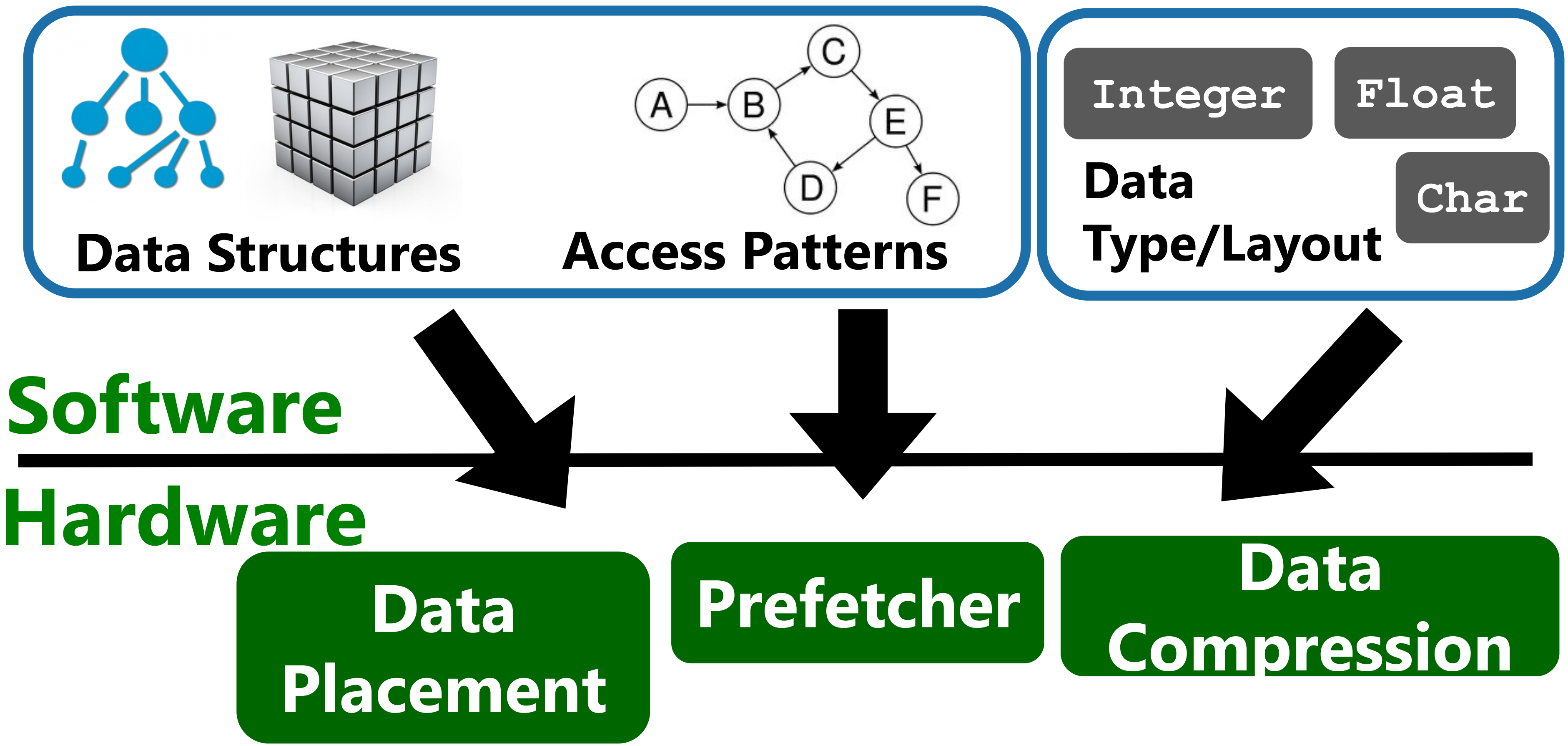
A Case for Richer Cross-layer Abstractions: Bridging the Semantic Gap with Expressive Memory

Nandita Vijaykumar[†§] Abhilasha Jain[†] Diptesh Majumdar[†] Kevin Hsieh[†] Gennady Pekhimenko[‡]
Eiman Ebrahimi[ℵ] Nastaran Hajinazar[+] Phillip B. Gibbons[†] Onur Mutlu[§†]

[†]Carnegie Mellon University [‡]University of Toronto [ℵ]NVIDIA
[+]Simon Fraser University [§]ETH Zürich

SW provides key program information to HW



Broader goal: Enable many cross-layer optimizations

Express:

Data structures

Access semantics

Data types

Working set

Reuse

Access frequency

…

Optimizations:

Cache Management

Data Placement in DRAM

Data Compression

Approximation

DRAM Cache Management

NVM Management

NUCA/NUMA Optimizations

…

Benefits:

More efficient HW:

✓**Performance**

Reduced SW burden:

✓**Programmability**

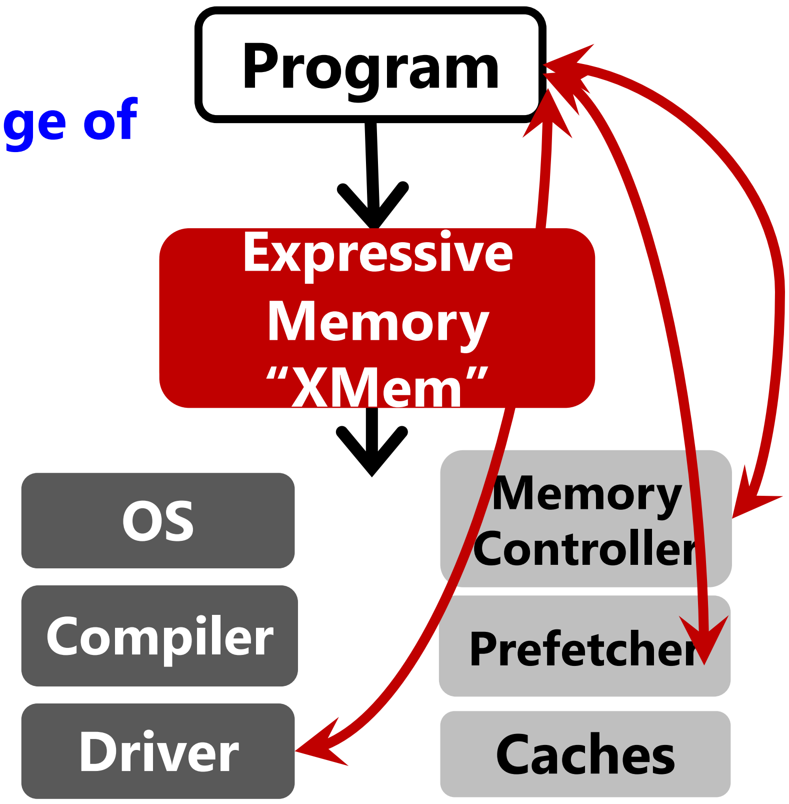
✓**Portability**

Our approach: Rich cross-layer abstractions

1. **Generality: Enable a wide range of cross-layer approaches**

2. **Minimize programmer effort**

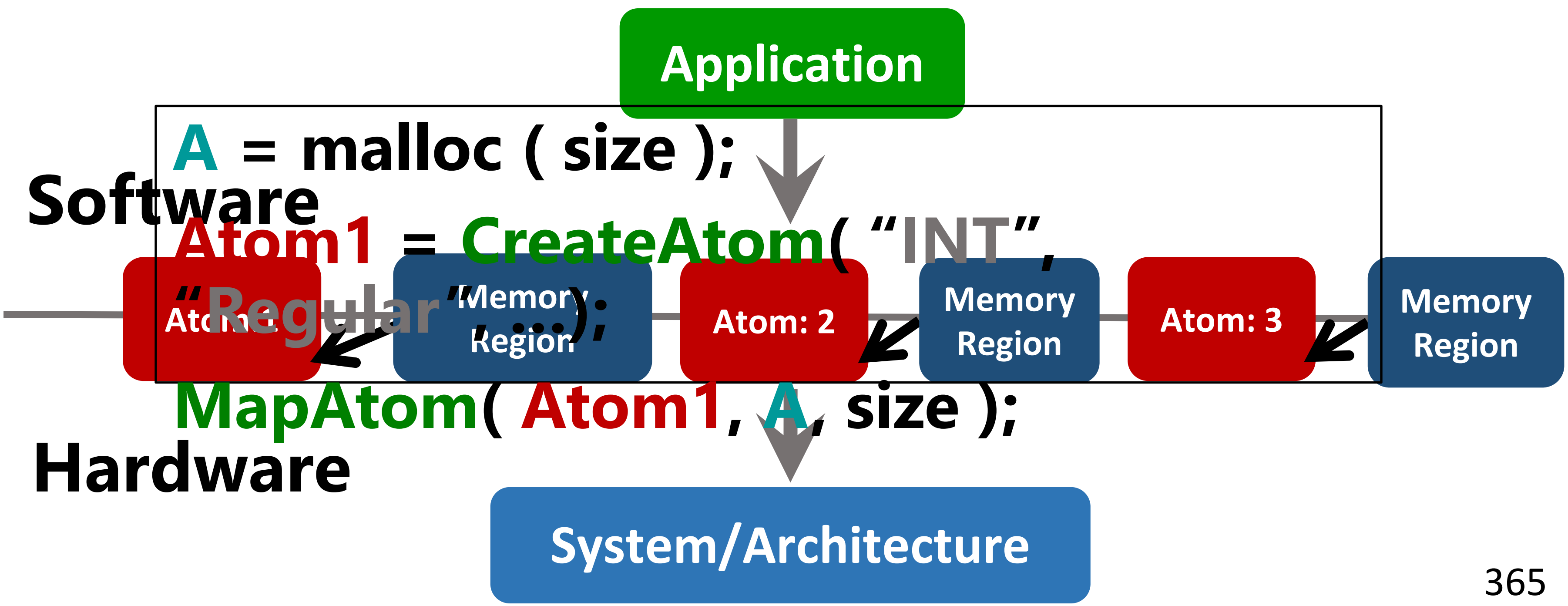
3. **Overhead**



<u>Approach</u>: Flexibly associate specific semantic information with any data & code

Example: XMem

- Goal: convey data semantics to the hardware enables more intelligent management of resources.
- XMem: introduces a new HW/SW abstraction, called *Atom,* for conveying data semantics



Vijaykumar+, "A Case for Richer Cross-layer Abstractions: Bridging the Semantic Gap with Expressive Memory", ISCA 2018

XMem Aids/Enables Many Optimizations

Table 1: Summary of the example memory optimizations that XMem aids.

Memory optimization	Example semantics provided by XMem (described in §3.3)	Example Benefits of XMem
Cache management	*(i)* Distinguishing between data structures or pools of similar data; *(ii)* Working set size; *(iii)* Data reuse	Enables: *(i)* applying different caching policies to different data structures or pools of data; *(ii)* avoiding cache thrashing by *knowing* the active working set size; *(iii)* bypassing/prioritizing data that has no/high reuse. (§5)
Page placement in DRAM e.g., [23, 24]	*(i)* Distinguishing between data structures; *(ii)* Access pattern; *(iii)* Access intensity	Enables page placement at the *data structure* granularity to *(i)* isolate data structures that have high row buffer locality and *(ii)* spread out concurrently-accessed irregular data structures across banks and channels to improve parallelism. (§6)
Cache/memory compression e.g., [25–32]	*(i)* Data type: integer, float, char; *(ii)* Data properties: sparse, pointer, data index	Enables using a *different compression algorithm* for each data structure based on data type and data properties, e.g., sparse data encodings, FP-specific compression, delta-based compression for pointers [27].
Data prefetching e.g., [33–36]	*(i)* Access pattern: strided, irregular, irregular but repeated (e.g., graphs), access stride; *(ii)* Data type: index, pointer	Enables *(i) highly accurate* software-driven prefetching while leveraging the benefits of hardware prefetching (e.g., by being memory bandwidth-aware, avoiding cache thrashing); *(ii)* using different prefetcher *types* for different data structures: e.g., stride [33], tile-based [20], pattern-based [34–37], data-based for indices/pointers [38, 39], etc.
DRAM cache management e.g., [40–46]	*(i)* Access intensity; *(ii)* Data reuse; *(iii)* Working set size	*(i)* Helps avoid cache thrashing by knowing working set size [44]; *(ii)* Better DRAM cache management via reuse behavior and access intensity information.
Approximation in memory e.g., [47–53]	*(i)* Distinguishing between pools of similar data; *(ii)* Data properties: tolerance towards approximation	Enables *(i)* each memory component to track how approximable data is (at a fine granularity) to inform approximation techniques; *(ii)* data placement in heterogeneous reliability memories [54].
Data placement: NUMA systems e.g., [55, 56]	*(i)* Data partitioning across threads (i.e., relating data to threads that access it); *(ii)* Read-Write properties	Reduces the need for profiling or data migration *(i)* to co-locate data with threads that access it and *(ii)* to identify Read-Only data, thereby enabling techniques such as replication.
Data placement: hybrid memories e.g., [16, 57, 58]	*(i)* Read-Write properties (Read-Only/Read-Write); *(ii)* Access intensity; *(iii)* Data structure size; *(iv)* Access pattern	Avoids the need for profiling/migration of data in hybrid memories to *(i)* effectively manage the asymmetric read-write properties in NVM (e.g., placing Read-Only data in the NVM) [16, 57]; *(ii)* make tradeoffs between data structure "hotness" and size to allocate fast/high bandwidth memory [14]; and *(iii)* leverage row-buffer locality in placement based on access pattern [45].
Managing NUCA systems e.g., [15, 59]	*(i)* Distinguishing pools of similar data; *(ii)* Access intensity; *(iii)* Read-Write or Private-Shared properties	*(i)* Enables using different cache policies for different data pools (similar to [15]); *(ii)* Reduces the need for reactive mechanisms that detect sharing and read-write characteristics to inform cache policies.

Expressive (Memory) Interfaces

- Nandita Vijaykumar, Abhilasha Jain, Diptesh Majumdar, Kevin Hsieh, Gennady Pekhimenko, Eiman Ebrahimi, Nastaran Hajinazar, Phillip B. Gibbons and Onur Mutlu, **"A Case for Richer Cross-layer Abstractions: Bridging the Semantic Gap with Expressive Memory"**
  Proceedings of the 45th International Symposium on Computer Architecture (***ISCA***), Los Angeles, CA, USA, June 2018.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Lightning Talk Video]

A Case for Richer Cross-layer Abstractions: Bridging the Semantic Gap with Expressive Memory

Nandita Vijaykumar[†§] Abhilasha Jain[†] Diptesh Majumdar[†] Kevin Hsieh[†] Gennady Pekhimenko[‡]
Eiman Ebrahimi[ℵ] Nastaran Hajinazar[+] Phillip B. Gibbons[†] Onur Mutlu[§†]

[†]Carnegie Mellon University [‡]University of Toronto [ℵ]NVIDIA
[+]Simon Fraser University [§]ETH Zürich

Expressive (Memory) Interfaces for GPUs

- Nandita Vijaykumar, Eiman Ebrahimi, Kevin Hsieh, Phillip B. Gibbons and Onur Mutlu,
  "The Locality Descriptor: A Holistic Cross-Layer Abstraction to Express Data Locality in GPUs"
  Proceedings of the 45th International Symposium on Computer Architecture (***ISCA***), Los Angeles, CA, USA, June 2018.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Lightning Talk Video]

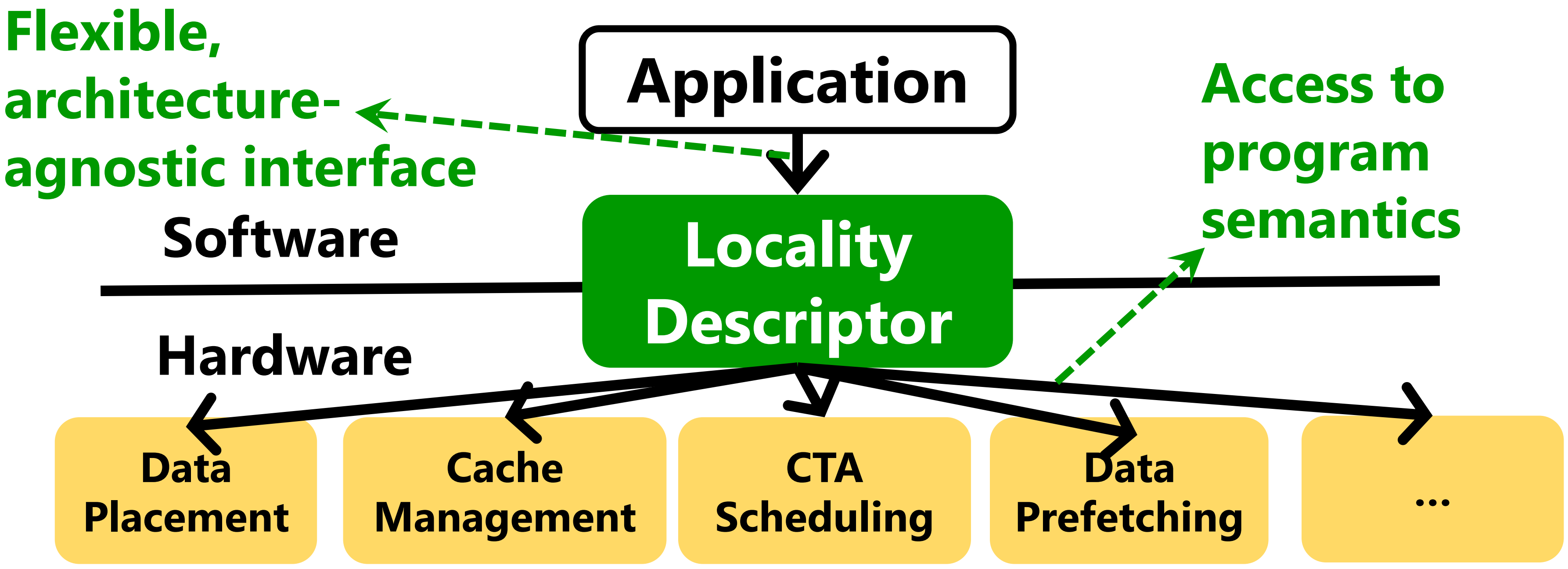
The Locality Descriptor:
A Holistic Cross-Layer Abstraction to Express Data Locality in GPUs

Nandita Vijaykumar[†§] Eiman Ebrahimi[‡] Kevin Hsieh[†]
Phillip B. Gibbons[†] Onur Mutlu[§†]

[†]Carnegie Mellon University [‡]NVIDIA [§]ETH Zürich

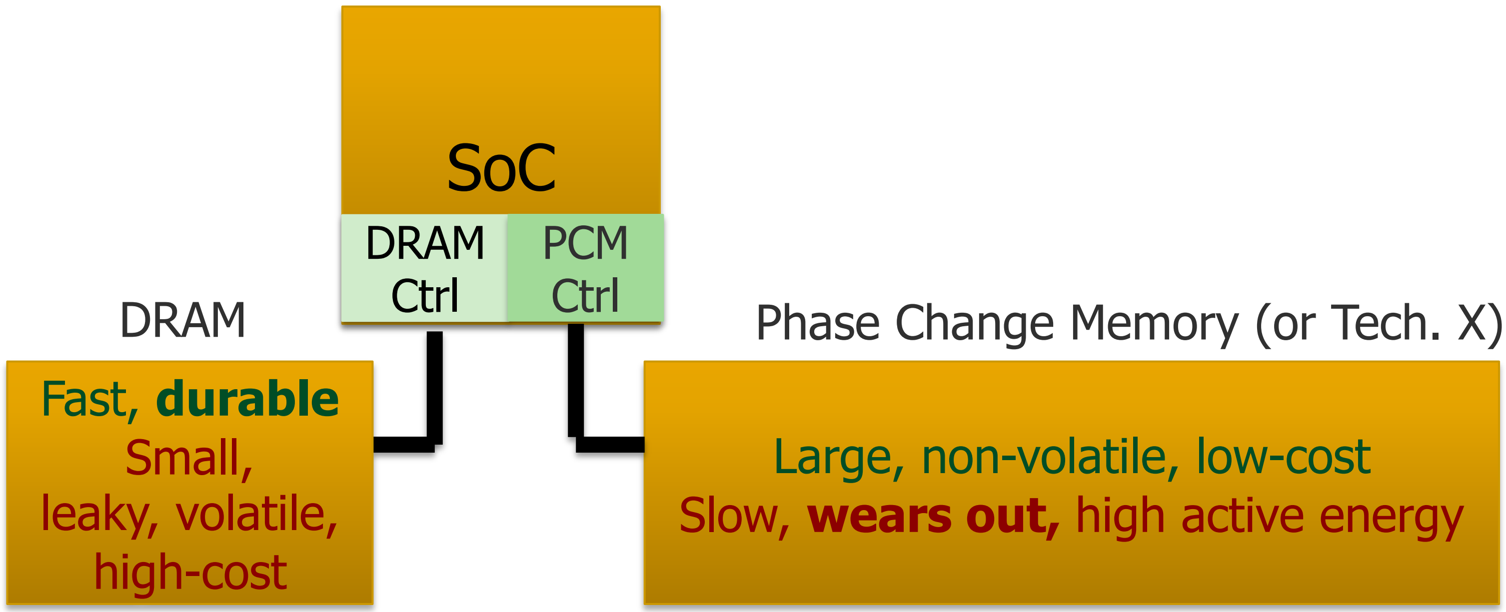
Locality Descriptor: Executive Summary

Exploiting data locality in GPUs is a challenging task



Performance Benefits:
26.6% (up to 46.6%) from cache locality
53.7% (up to 2.8x) from NUMA locality

An Example: Hybrid Memory Management



Hardware/software manage data allocation and movement
to achieve the best of multiple technologies

Meza+, "Enabling Efficient and Scalable Hybrid Memories," IEEE Comp. Arch. Letters, 2012.

Yoon+, "Row Buffer Locality Aware Caching Policies for Hybrid Memories," ICCD 2012 Best Paper Award.

An Example: Heterogeneous-Reliability Memory

- Yixin Luo, Sriram Govindan, Bikash Sharma, Mark Santaniello, Justin Meza, Aman Kansal, Jie Liu, Badriddine Khessib, Kushagra Vaid, and Onur Mutlu, **"Characterizing Application Memory Error Vulnerability to Optimize Data Center Cost via Heterogeneous-Reliability Memory"** *Proceedings of the 44th Annual IEEE/IFIP International Conference on Dependable Systems and Networks (**DSN**)*, Atlanta, GA, June 2014. [Summary] [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Coverage on ZDNet]

Characterizing Application Memory Error Vulnerability to Optimize Datacenter Cost via Heterogeneous-Reliability Memory

Yixin Luo Sriram Govindan* Bikash Sharma* Mark Santaniello* Justin Meza
Aman Kansal* Jie Liu* Badriddine Khessib* Kushagra Vaid* Onur Mutlu
Carnegie Mellon University, yixinluo@cs.cmu.edu, {meza, onur}@cmu.edu
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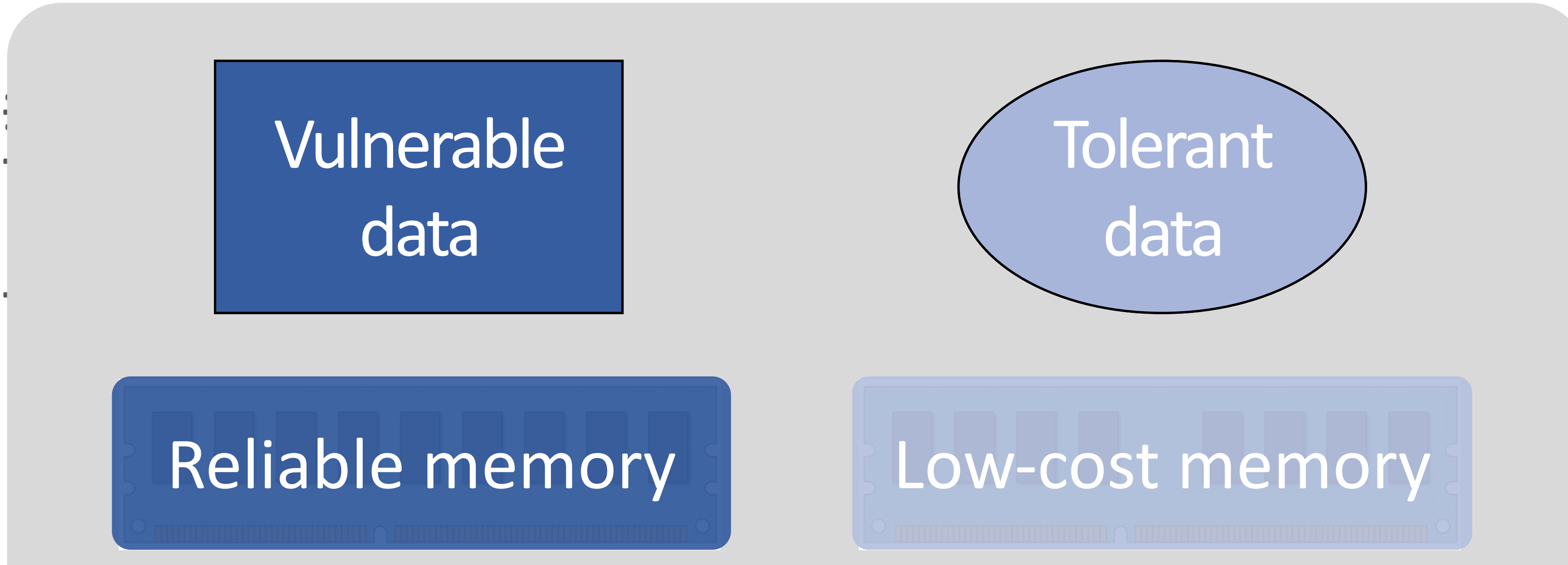
Exploiting Memory Error Tolerance with Hybrid Memory Systems



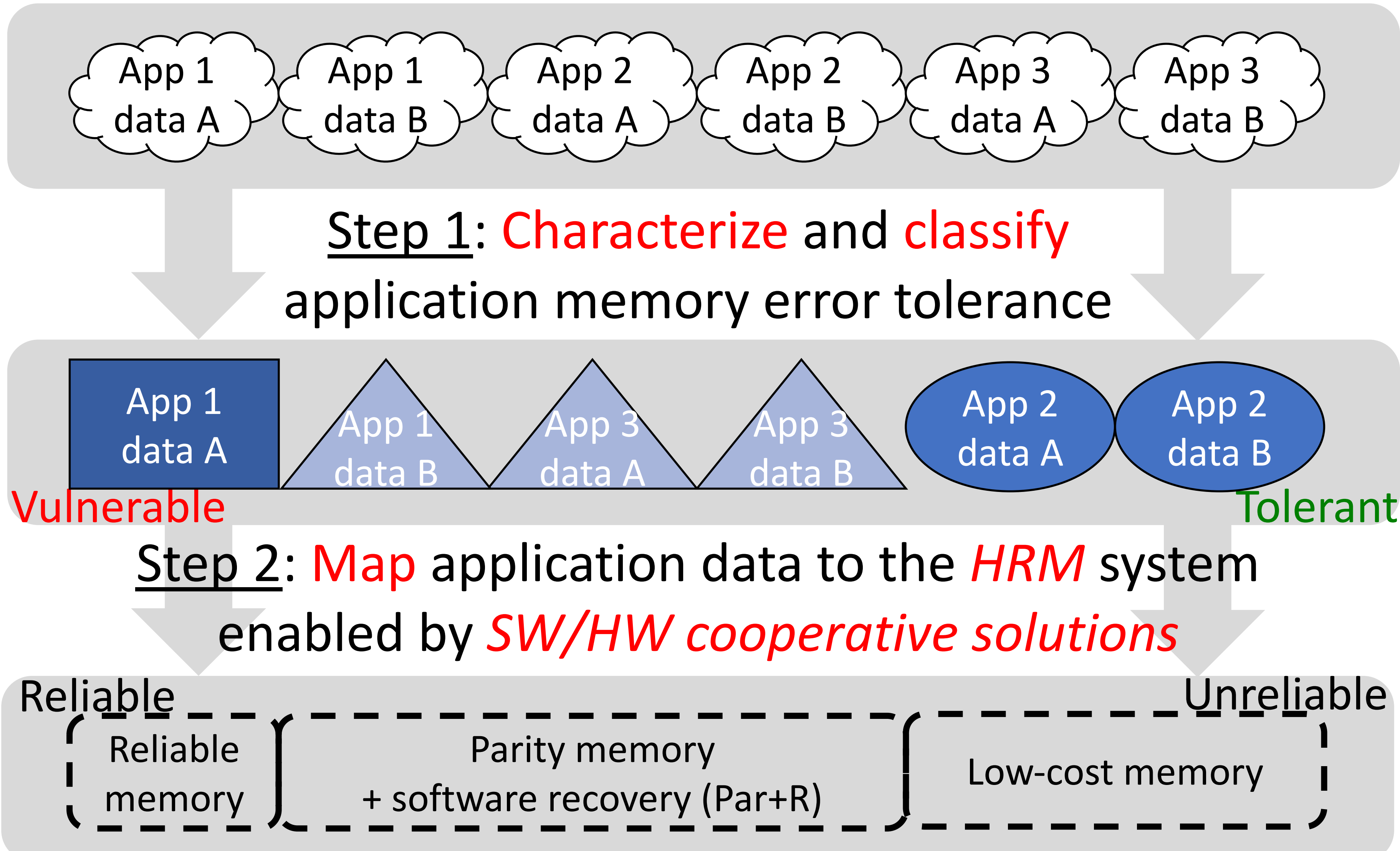
On Microsoft's Web Search workload

Reduces server hardware cost by 4.7 %

Achieves single server availability target of 99.90 %

Heterogeneous-**R**eliability **M**emory [DSN 2014]

Heterogeneous-Reliability Memory



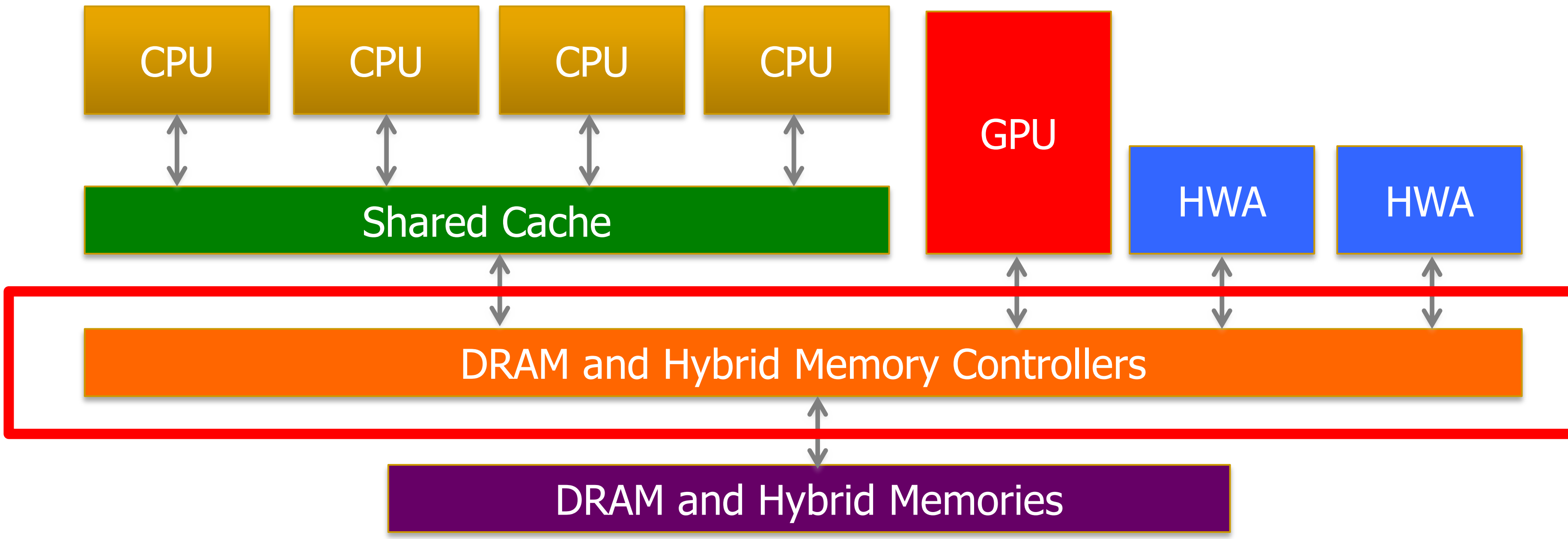
More on Heterogeneous-Reliability Memory

- Yixin Luo, Sriram Govindan, Bikash Sharma, Mark Santaniello, Justin Meza, Aman Kansal, Jie Liu, Badriddine Khessib, Kushagra Vaid, and Onur Mutlu, **"Characterizing Application Memory Error Vulnerability to Optimize Data Center Cost via Heterogeneous-Reliability Memory"** *Proceedings of the 44th Annual IEEE/IFIP International Conference on Dependable Systems and Networks (**DSN**)*, Atlanta, GA, June 2014. [Summary] [Slides (pptx) (pdf)] [Coverage on ZDNet]

Characterizing Application Memory Error Vulnerability to Optimize Datacenter Cost via Heterogeneous-Reliability Memory

Yixin Luo Sriram Govindan* Bikash Sharma* Mark Santaniello* Justin Meza
Aman Kansal* Jie Liu* Badriddine Khessib* Kushagra Vaid* Onur Mutlu
Carnegie Mellon University, yixinluo@cs.cmu.edu, {meza, onur}@cmu.edu
*Microsoft Corporation, {srgovin, bsharma, marksan, kansal, jie.liu, bkhessib, kvaid}@microsoft.com

Data-Aware Cross-Layer Hybrid System Management



- Heterogeneous agents: CPUs, GPUs, and HWAs
- Main memory interference between CPUs, GPUs, HWAs
- Many timing constraints for various memory types
- Many goals at the same time: performance, fairness, QoS, energy efficiency, ...

Another Example: EDEN for DNNs

- Deep Neural Network evaluation is very DRAM-intensive (especially for large networks)

1. Some data and layers in DNNs are very tolerant to errors

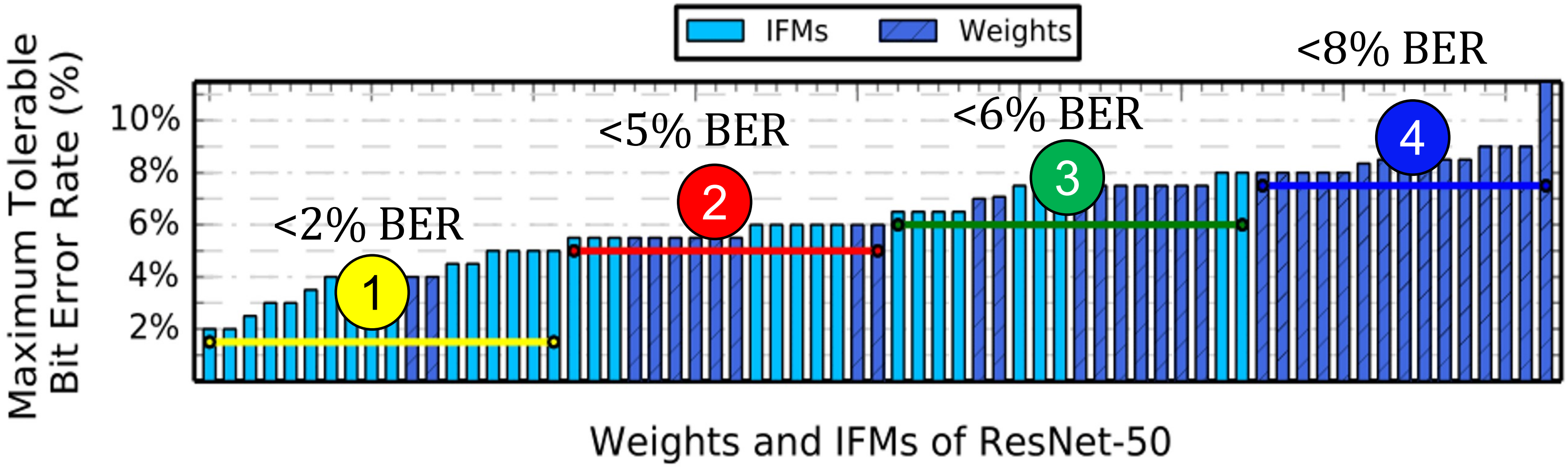
2. Reduce DRAM latency and voltage on such data and layers

3. While still achieving a user-specified DNN accuracy target by making training DRAM-error-aware

Data-aware management of DRAM latency and voltage for Deep Neural Network Inference

Example DNN Data Type to DRAM Mapping

Mapping example of ResNet-50:



Map more error-tolerant DNN layers

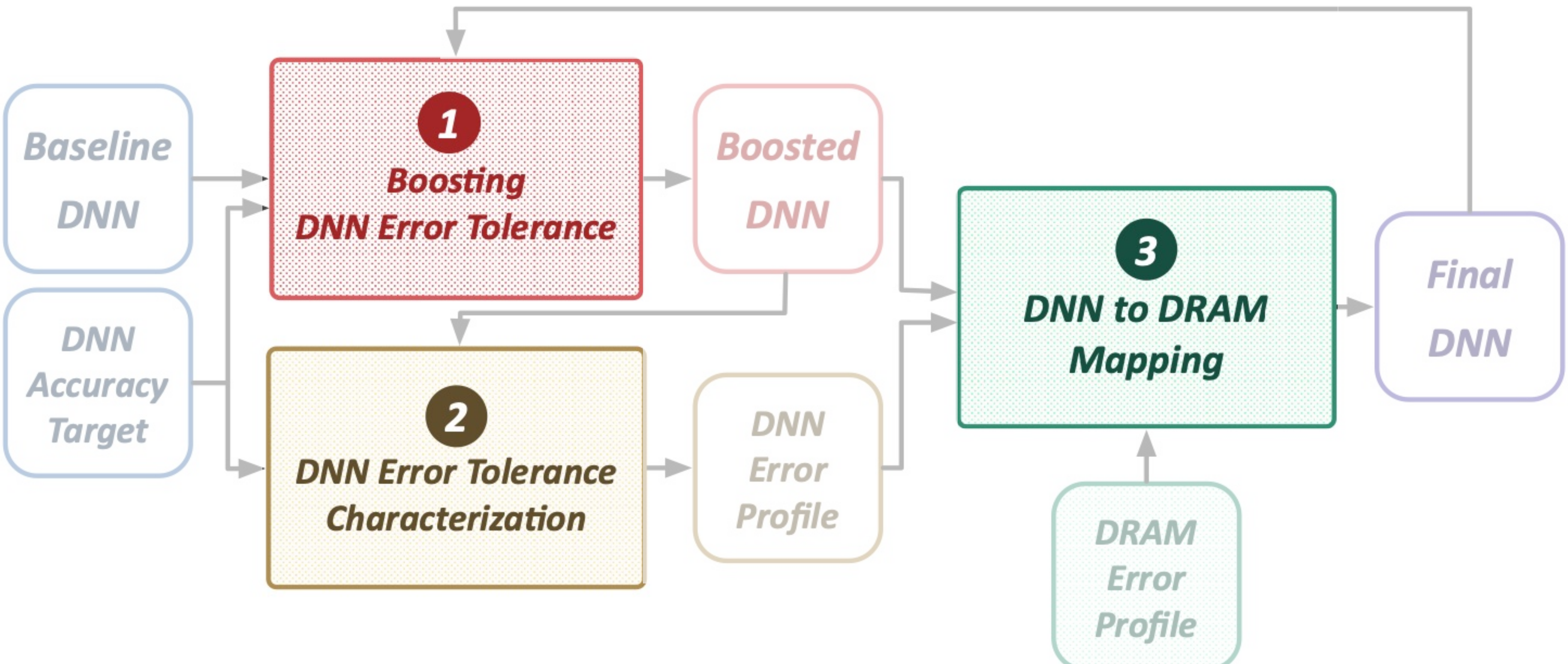
to DRAM partitions **with lower voltage/latency**

4 DRAM partitions with different error rates

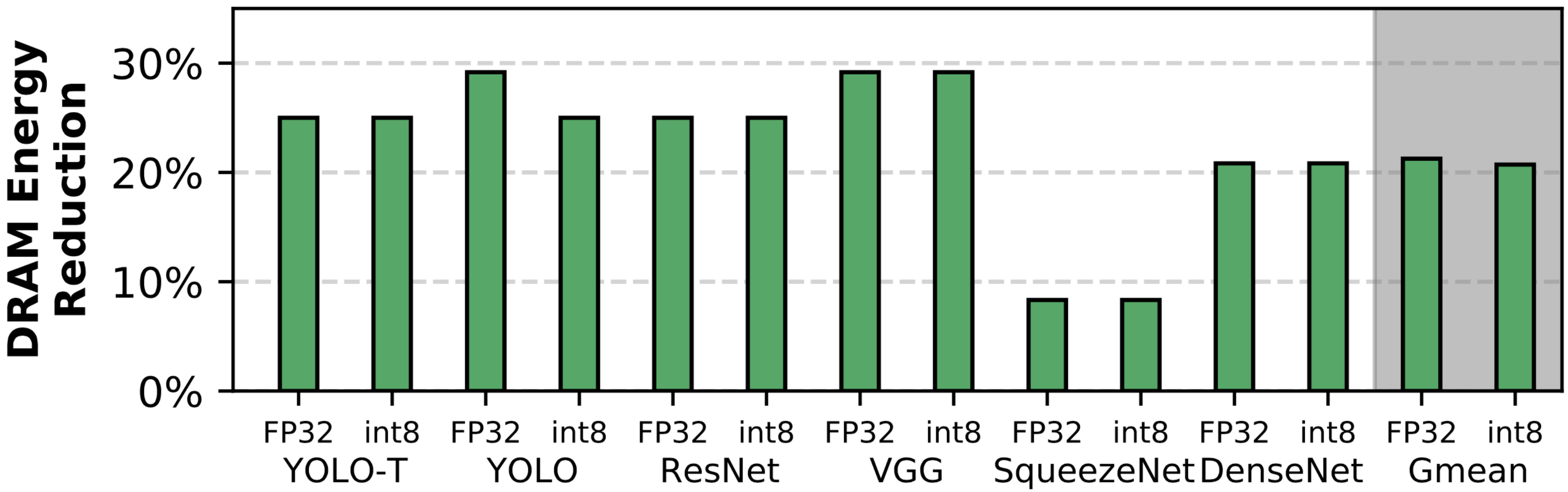
EDEN: Overview

Key idea: Enable **accurate, efficient** DNN inference using **approximate DRAM**

EDEN is an **iterative** process that has **3 key steps**



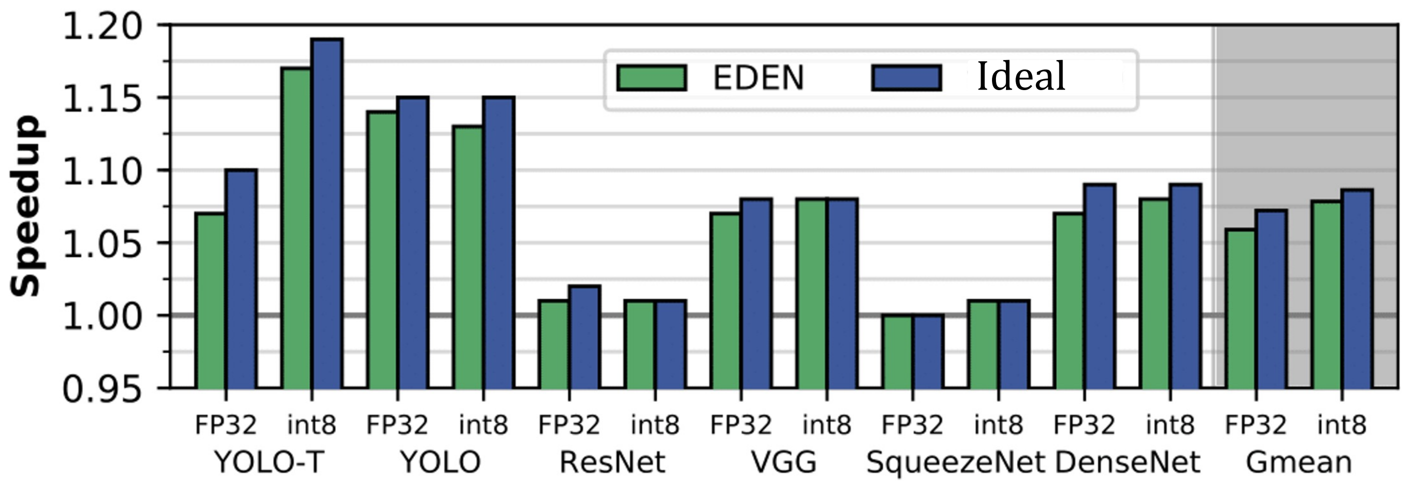
CPU: DRAM Energy Evaluation



Average 21% DRAM energy reduction

maintaining accuracy within 1% of original

CPU: Performance Evaluation



Average 8% system speedup
Some workloads achieve **17% speedup**

EDEN achieves **close to the ideal** speedup possible via tRCD scaling

GPU, Eyeriss, and TPU: Energy Evaluation

- **GPU:** average **37% energy reduction**
- **Eyeriss**: average **31% energy reduction**
- **TPU**: average **32% energy reduction**

EDEN: Data-Aware Efficient DNN Inference

- Skanda Koppula, Lois Orosa, A. Giray Yaglikci, Roknoddin Azizi, Taha Shahroodi, Konstantinos Kanellopoulos, and Onur Mutlu,
"EDEN: Enabling Energy-Efficient, High-Performance Deep Neural Network Inference Using Approximate DRAM"
Proceedings of the 52nd International Symposium on Microarchitecture (***MICRO***), Columbus, OH, USA, October 2019.
[Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Talk Video (90 seconds)]

EDEN: Enabling Energy-Efficient, High-Performance Deep Neural Network Inference Using Approximate DRAM

Skanda Koppula Lois Orosa A. Giray Yağlıkçı
Roknoddin Azizi Taha Shahroodi Konstantinos Kanellopoulos Onur Mutlu

ETH Zürich

SMASH: SW/HW Indexing Acceleration

- Konstantinos Kanellopoulos, Nandita Vijaykumar, Christina Giannoula, Roknoddin Azizi, Skanda Koppula, Nika Mansouri Ghiasi, Taha Shahroodi, Juan Gomez-Luna, and Onur Mutlu,
"SMASH: Co-designing Software Compression and Hardware-Accelerated Indexing for Efficient Sparse Matrix Operations"
Proceedings of the 52nd International Symposium on Microarchitecture (***MICRO***), Columbus, OH, USA, October 2019.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Poster (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Talk Video (90 seconds)]
[Full Talk Lecture (30 minutes)]

SMASH: Co-designing Software Compression and Hardware-Accelerated Indexing for Efficient Sparse Matrix Operations

Konstantinos Kanellopoulos[1] Nandita Vijaykumar[2,1] Christina Giannoula[1,3] Roknoddin Azizi[1]
Skanda Koppula[1] Nika Mansouri Ghiasi[1] Taha Shahroodi[1] Juan Gomez Luna[1] Onur Mutlu[1,2]

[1]ETH Zürich [2]Carnegie Mellon University [3]National Technical University of Athens

Data-Aware Virtual Memory Framework

Nastaran Hajinazar, Pratyush Patel, Minesh Patel, Konstantinos Kanellopoulos, Saugata Ghose, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Geraldo Francisco de Oliveira Jr., Jonathan Appavoo, Vivek Seshadri, and Onur Mutlu,
"The Virtual Block Interface: A Flexible Alternative to the Conventional Virtual Memory Framework"
*Proceedings of the 47th International Symposium on Computer Architecture (**ISCA**)*, Virtual, June 2020.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[ARM Research Summit Poster (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (26 minutes)]
[Lightning Talk Video (3 minutes)]
[Lecture Video (43 minutes)]

The Virtual Block Interface: A Flexible Alternative to the Conventional Virtual Memory Framework

Nastaran Hajinazar[⋆†] Pratyush Patel[⋈] Minesh Patel[⋆] Konstantinos Kanellopoulos[⋆] Saugata Ghose[‡]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[⊙] Geraldo F. Oliveira[⋆] Jonathan Appavoo[◇] Vivek Seshadri[▽] Onur Mutlu[⋆‡]

[⋆]*ETH Zürich* [†]*Simon Fraser University* [⋈]*University of Washington* [‡]*Carnegie Mellon University*
[⊙]*King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok* [◇]*Boston University* [▽]*Microsoft Research India*

SW/HW Climate Modeling Accelerator

- Gagandeep Singh, Dionysios Diamantopoulos, Christoph Hagleitner, Juan Gómez-Luna, Sander Stuijk, Onur Mutlu, and Henk Corporaal,
"NERO: A Near High-Bandwidth Memory Stencil Accelerator for Weather Prediction Modeling"
*Proceedings of the 30th International Conference on Field-Programmable Logic and Applications (**FPL**)*, Gothenburg, Sweden, September 2020.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (23 minutes)]
Nominated for the Stamatis Vassiliadis Memorial Award.

NERO: A Near High-Bandwidth Memory Stencil Accelerator for Weather Prediction Modeling

Gagandeep Singh[a,b,c] Dionysios Diamantopoulos[c] Christoph Hagleitner[c] Juan Gómez-Luna[b]
Sander Stuijk[a] Onur Mutlu[b] Henk Corporaal[a]
[a]Eindhoven University of Technology [b]ETH Zürich [c]IBM Research Europe, Zurich

HW/SW Time Series Analysis Accelerator

- Ivan Fernandez, Ricardo Quislant, Christina Giannoula, Mohammed Alser, Juan Gómez-Luna, Eladio Gutiérrez, Oscar Plata, and Onur Mutlu,
  "NATSA: A Near-Data Processing Accelerator for Time Series Analysis"
  Proceedings of the 38th IEEE International Conference on Computer Design (***ICCD***), Virtual, October 2020.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Talk Video (10 minutes)]
  [Source Code]

NATSA: A Near-Data Processing Accelerator for Time Series Analysis

Ivan Fernandez[§] Ricardo Quislant[§] Christina Giannoula[†] Mohammed Alser[‡]
Juan Gómez-Luna[‡] Eladio Gutiérrez[§] Oscar Plata[§] Onur Mutlu[‡]

[§]*University of Malaga* [†]*National Technical University of Athens* [‡]*ETH Zürich*

FPGA-based Processing Near Memory

- Gagandeep Singh, Mohammed Alser, Damla Senol Cali, Dionysios Diamantopoulos, Juan Gómez-Luna, Henk Corporaal, and Onur Mutlu,
"FPGA-based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications"
IEEE Micro (***IEEE MICRO***), 2021.

FPGA-based Near-Memory Acceleration of Modern Data-Intensive Applications

Gagandeep Singh[◇] **Mohammed Alser**[◇] **Damla Senol Cali**[⋈]
Dionysios Diamantopoulos[▽] **Juan Gómez-Luna**[◇]
Henk Corporaal[⋆] **Onur Mutlu**[◇⋈]

[◇]*ETH Zürich* [⋈]*Carnegie Mellon University*
[⋆]*Eindhoven University of Technology* [▽]*IBM Research Europe*

Accelerating Linked Data Structures

- Kevin Hsieh, Samira Khan, Nandita Vijaykumar, Kevin K. Chang, Amirali Boroumand, Saugata Ghose, and Onur Mutlu, **"Accelerating Pointer Chasing in 3D-Stacked Memory: Challenges, Mechanisms, Evaluation"** *Proceedings of the 34th IEEE International Conference on Computer Design (**ICCD**)*, Phoenix, AZ, USA, October 2016.

Accelerating Pointer Chasing in 3D-Stacked Memory: Challenges, Mechanisms, Evaluation

Kevin Hsieh[†] Samira Khan[‡] Nandita Vijaykumar[†]
Kevin K. Chang[†] Amirali Boroumand[†] Saugata Ghose[†] Onur Mutlu[§†]
[†]*Carnegie Mellon University* [‡]*University of Virginia* [§]*ETH Zürich*

Accelerating Approximate String Matching

- Damla Senol Cali, Gurpreet S. Kalsi, Zulal Bingol, Can Firtina, Lavanya Subramanian, Jeremie S. Kim, Rachata Ausavarungnirun, Mohammed Alser, Juan Gomez-Luna, Amirali Boroumand, Anant Nori, Allison Scibisz, Sreenivas Subramoney, Can Alkan, Saugata Ghose, and Onur Mutlu, **"GenASM: A High-Performance, Low-Power Approximate String Matching Acceleration Framework for Genome Sequence Analysis"**
Proceedings of the 53rd International Symposium on Microarchitecture (***MICRO***), Virtual, October 2020.
[Lighting Talk Video (1.5 minutes)]
[Lightning Talk Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (18 minutes)]
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]

GenASM: A High-Performance, Low-Power Approximate String Matching Acceleration Framework for Genome Sequence Analysis

Damla Senol Cali[†⋈] Gurpreet S. Kalsi[⋈] Zülal Bingöl[▽] Can Firtina[◇] Lavanya Subramanian[‡] Jeremie S. Kim[◇†]
Rachata Ausavarungnirun[⊙] Mohammed Alser[◇] Juan Gomez-Luna[◇] Amirali Boroumand[†] Anant Nori[⋈]
Allison Scibisz[†] Sreenivas Subramoney[⋈] Can Alkan[▽] Saugata Ghose[⋆†] Onur Mutlu[◇†▽]

[†]*Carnegie Mellon University* [⋈]*Processor Architecture Research Lab, Intel Labs* [▽]*Bilkent University* [◇]*ETH Zürich*
[‡]*Facebook* [⊙]*King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok* [⋆]*University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign*

Accelerating Genome Analysis [IEEE MICRO 2020]

- Mohammed Alser, Zulal Bingol, Damla Senol Cali, Jeremie Kim, Saugata Ghose, Can Alkan, and Onur Mutlu,
  "Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey"
  IEEE Micro (***IEEE MICRO***), Vol. 40, No. 5, pages 65-75, September/October 2020.
  [Slides (pptx)(pdf)]
  [Talk Video (1 hour 2 minutes)]

Accelerating Genome Analysis: A Primer on an Ongoing Journey

Mohammed Alser
ETH Zürich

Zülal Bingöl
Bilkent University

Damla Senol Cali
Carnegie Mellon University

Jeremie Kim
ETH Zurich and Carnegie Mellon University

Saugata Ghose
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign and Carnegie Mellon University

Can Alkan
Bilkent University

Onur Mutlu
ETH Zurich, Carnegie Mellon University, and Bilkent University

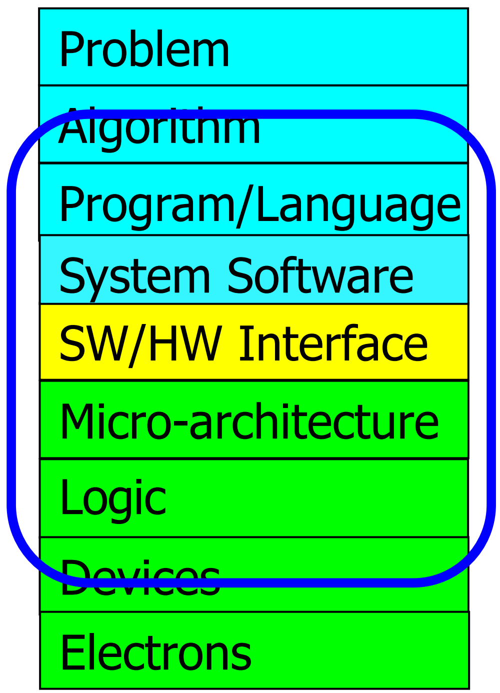
Challenge and Opportunity for Future

Data-Aware

(Expressive)

Computing Architectures

We Need to **Rethink** the Entire Stack

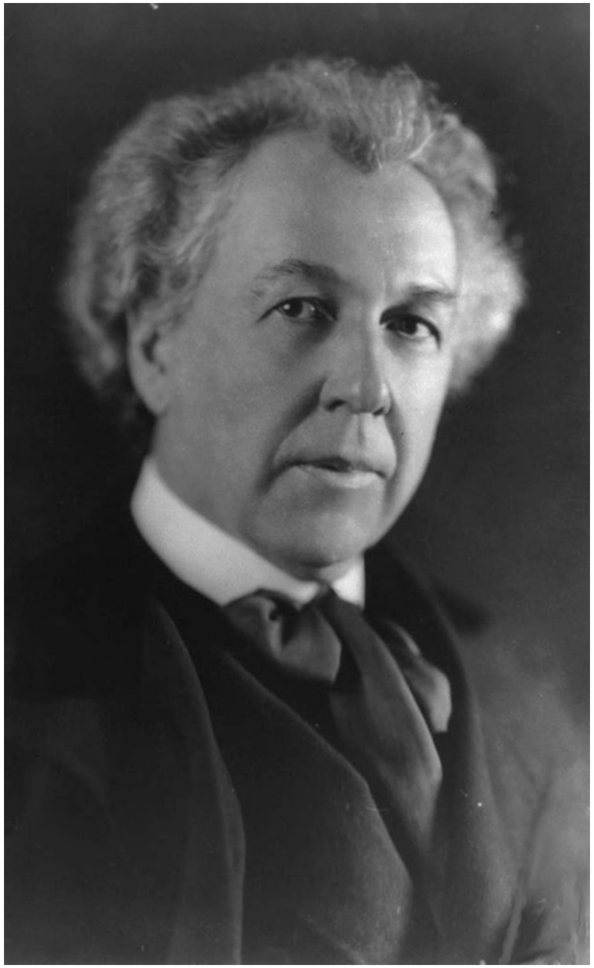


We can get there case by case

Principled Architectures & What They Can Enable

A Quote from A Famous Architect

- "architecture […] based upon principle, and not upon precedent"



Precedent-Based Design?

- "architecture [...] based upon principle, and not upon precedent"

Principled Design

- "architecture [...] based upon principle, and not upon precedent"


www.GreatBuildings.com

The Overarching Principle

Organic architecture

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Organic architecture is a philosophy of architecture which promotes harmony between human habitation and the natural world through design approaches so sympathetic and well integrated with its site, that buildings, furnishings, and surroundings become part of a unified, interrelated composition.

A well-known example of organic architecture is Fallingwater, the residence Frank Lloyd Wright designed for the Kaufmann family in rural Pennsylvania. Wright had many choices to locate a home on this large site, but chose to place the home directly over the waterfall and creek creating a close, yet noisy dialog with the rushing water and the steep site. The horizontal striations of stone masonry with daring cantilevers of colored beige concrete blend with native rock outcroppings and the wooded environment.

Another Example: Precedent-Based Design

Source: http://cookiemagik.deviantart.com/art/Train-station-207266944

Principled Design

Another Principled Design

Source: By Martín Gómez Tagle - Lisbon, Portugal, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=13764903
Source: http://www.arcspace.com/exhibitions/unsorted/santiago-calatrava/

Another Principled Design

Principle Applied to Another Structure

Source: By 準建築人手札網站 Forgemind ArchiMedia - Flickr: IMG_2489.JPG, CC BY 2.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=51493356, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santiago_Calatrava

Source: https://www.dezeen.com/2016/08/29/santiago-calatrava-oculus-world-trade-center-transportation-hub-new-york-photographs-hufton-crow/

The Overarching Principle

Zoomorphic architecture

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Zoomorphic architecture is the practice of using animal forms as the inspirational basis and blueprint for architectural design. "While animal forms have always played a role adding some of the deepest layers of meaning in architecture, it is now becoming evident that a new strand of biomorphism is emerging where the meaning derives not from any specific representation but from a more general allusion to biological processes."[1]

Some well-known examples of Zoomorphic architecture can be found in the TWA Flight Center building in New York City, by Eero Saarinen, or the Milwaukee Art Museum by Santiago Calatrava, both inspired by the form of a bird's wings.[3]

Overarching Principles for Computing?

Source: http://spectrum.ieee.org/image/MjYzMzAyMg.jpeg

Readings, Videos, Reference Materials

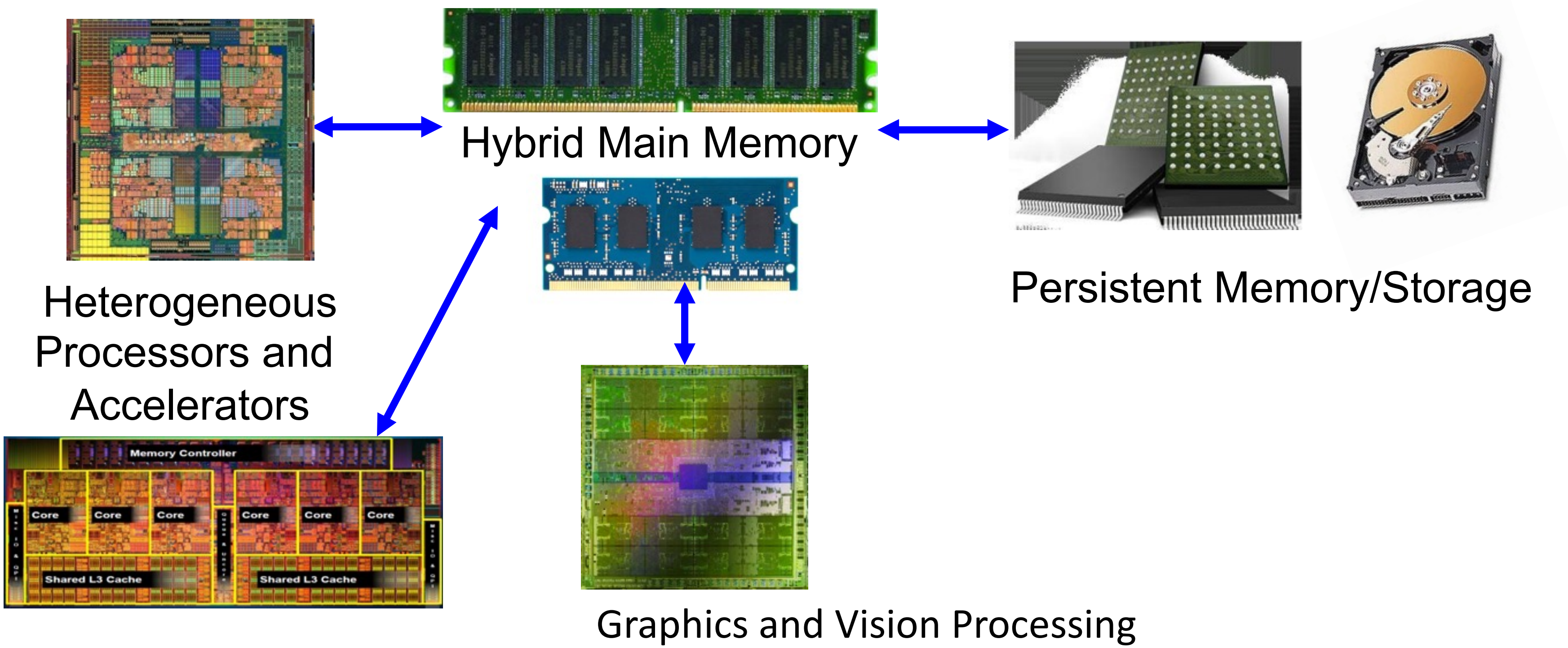
More on My Research & Teaching

Brief Self Introduction

- Onur Mutlu
  - Full Professor @ ETH Zurich ITET (INFK), since September 2015
  - Strecker Professor @ Carnegie Mellon University ECE/CS, 2009-2016, 2016-…
  - PhD from UT-Austin, worked at Google, VMware, Microsoft Research, Intel, AMD
  - https://people.inf.ethz.ch/omutlu/
  - omutlu@gmail.com (Best way to reach me)
  - https://people.inf.ethz.ch/omutlu/projects.htm
- Research and Teaching in:
  - Computer architecture, computer systems, hardware security, bioinformatics
  - Memory and storage systems
  - Hardware security, safety, predictability
  - Fault tolerance
  - Hardware/software cooperation
  - Architectures for bioinformatics, health, medicine
  - …

Current Research Mission

Computer architecture, HW/SW, systems, bioinformatics, security



Build fundamentally better architectures

Four Key Current Directions

- Fundamentally Secure/Reliable/Safe Architectures

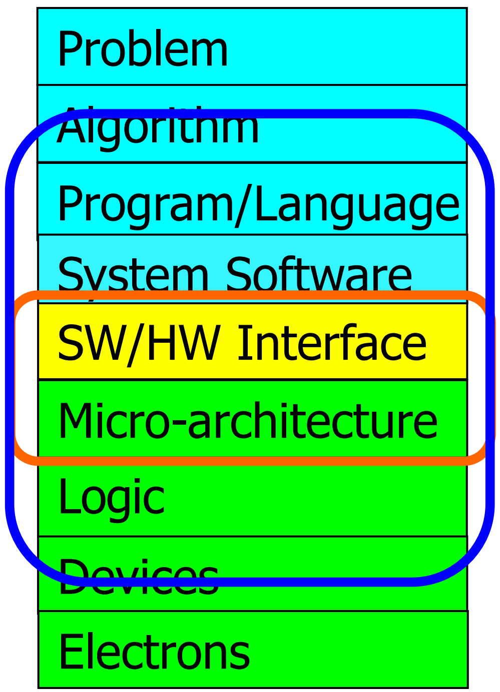
- Fundamentally Energy-Efficient Architectures
  - Memory-centric (Data-centric) Architectures

- Fundamentally Low-Latency and Predictable Architectures

- Architectures for AI/ML, Genomics, Medicine, Health

The Transformation Hierarchy

Computer Architecture (expanded view)



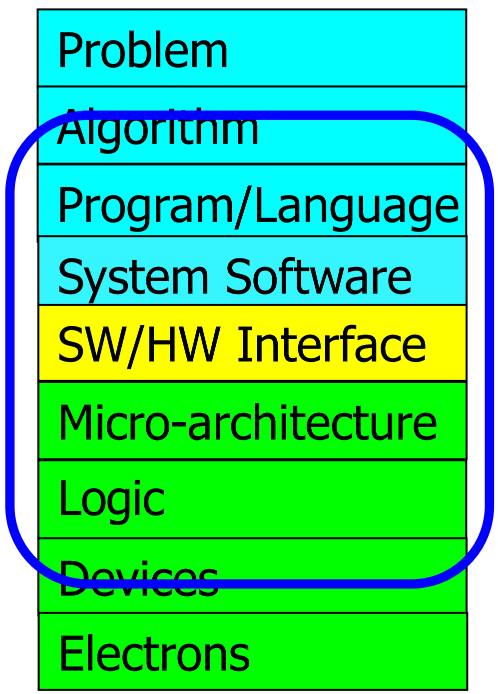
Computer Architecture (narrow view)

Axiom

To achieve the highest energy efficiency and performance:

we must take the expanded view

of computer architecture

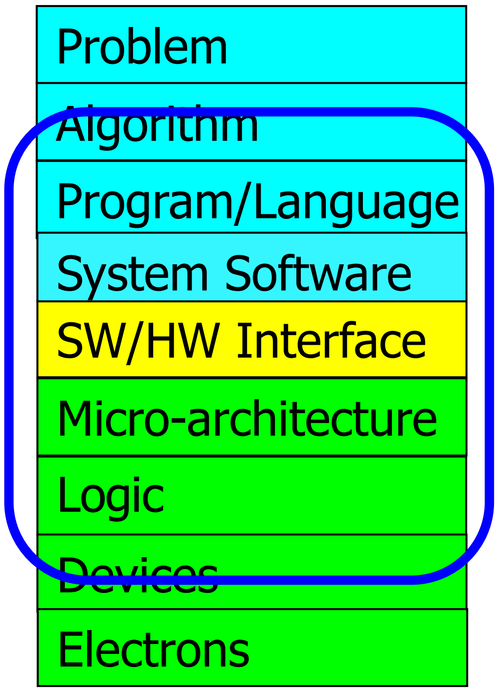


Co-design across the hierarchy: Algorithms to devices

Specialize as much as possible within the design goals

Current Research Mission & Major Topics

Build fundamentally better architectures



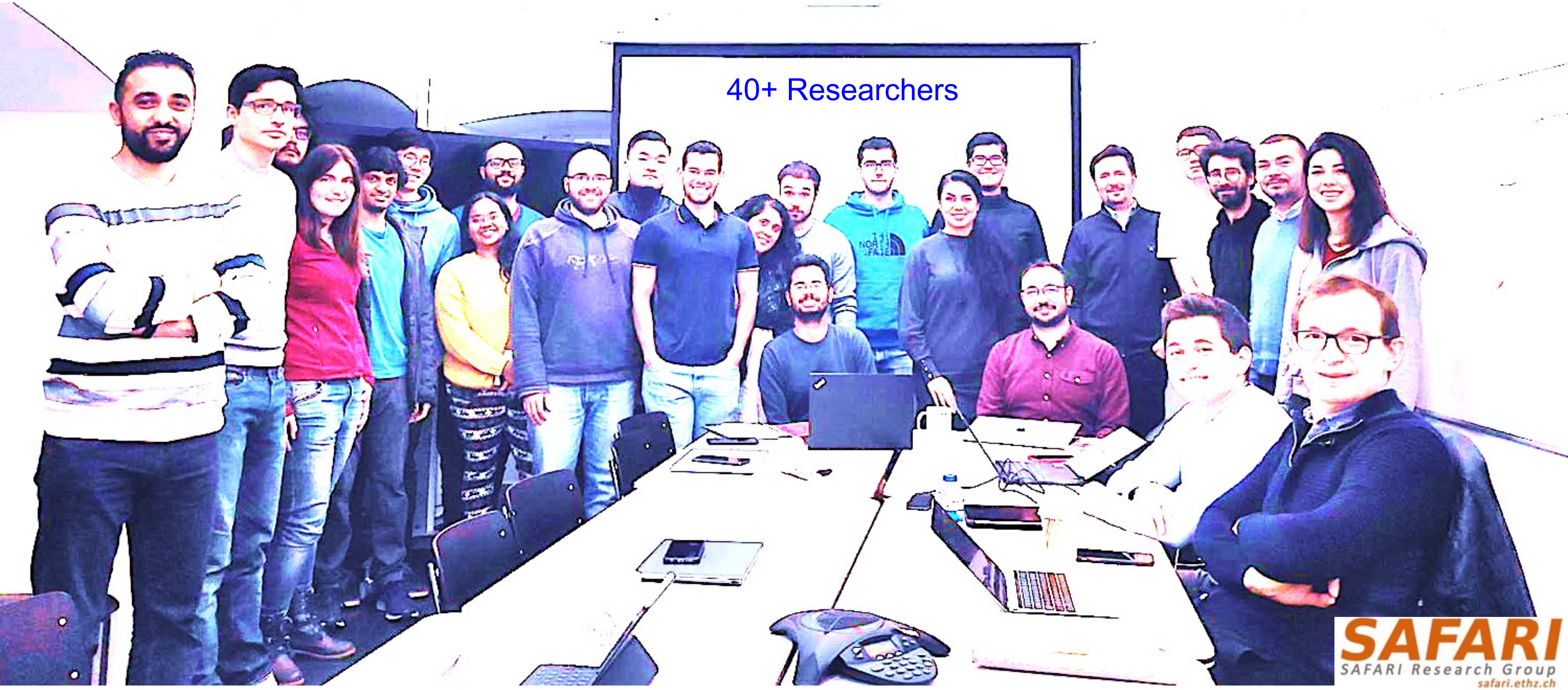
Broad research spanning apps, systems, logic with architecture at the center

- Data-centric arch. for low energy & high perf.
  - Proc. in Mem/DRAM, NVM, unified mem/storage
- Low-latency & predictable architectures
  - Low-latency, low-energy yet low-cost memory
  - QoS-aware and predictable memory systems
- Fundamentally secure/reliable/safe arch.
  - Tolerating all bit flips; patchable HW; secure mem
- Architectures for ML/AI/Genomics/Health/Med
  - Algorithm/arch./logic co-design; full heterogeneity
- Data-driven and data-aware architectures
  - ML/AI-driven architectural controllers and design
  - Expressive memory and expressive systems

Onur Mutlu's SAFARI Research Group

Computer architecture, HW/SW, systems, bioinformatics, security, memory

https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-april-2020/



Think BIG, Aim HIGH!

SAFARI

https://safari.ethz.ch

SAFARI Newsletter April 2020 Edition

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-april-2020/

SAFARI
SAFARI Research Group

View in your browser

Think Big, Aim High

Dear SAFARI friends,

2019 and the first three months of 2020 have been very positive eventful times for SAFARI.

SAFARI Newsletter January 2021 Edition

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-january-2021/

SAFARI
SAFARI Research Group

Newsletter
January 2021

Think Big, Aim High, and
Have a Wonderful 2021!

Dear SAFARI friends,

Happy New Year! We are excited to share our group highlights with you in this second edition of the SAFARI newsletter (You can find the first edition from April 2020 **here**). 2020 has

SAFARI Newsletter December 2021 Edition

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-newsletter-december-2021/

Papers, Talks, Artifacts

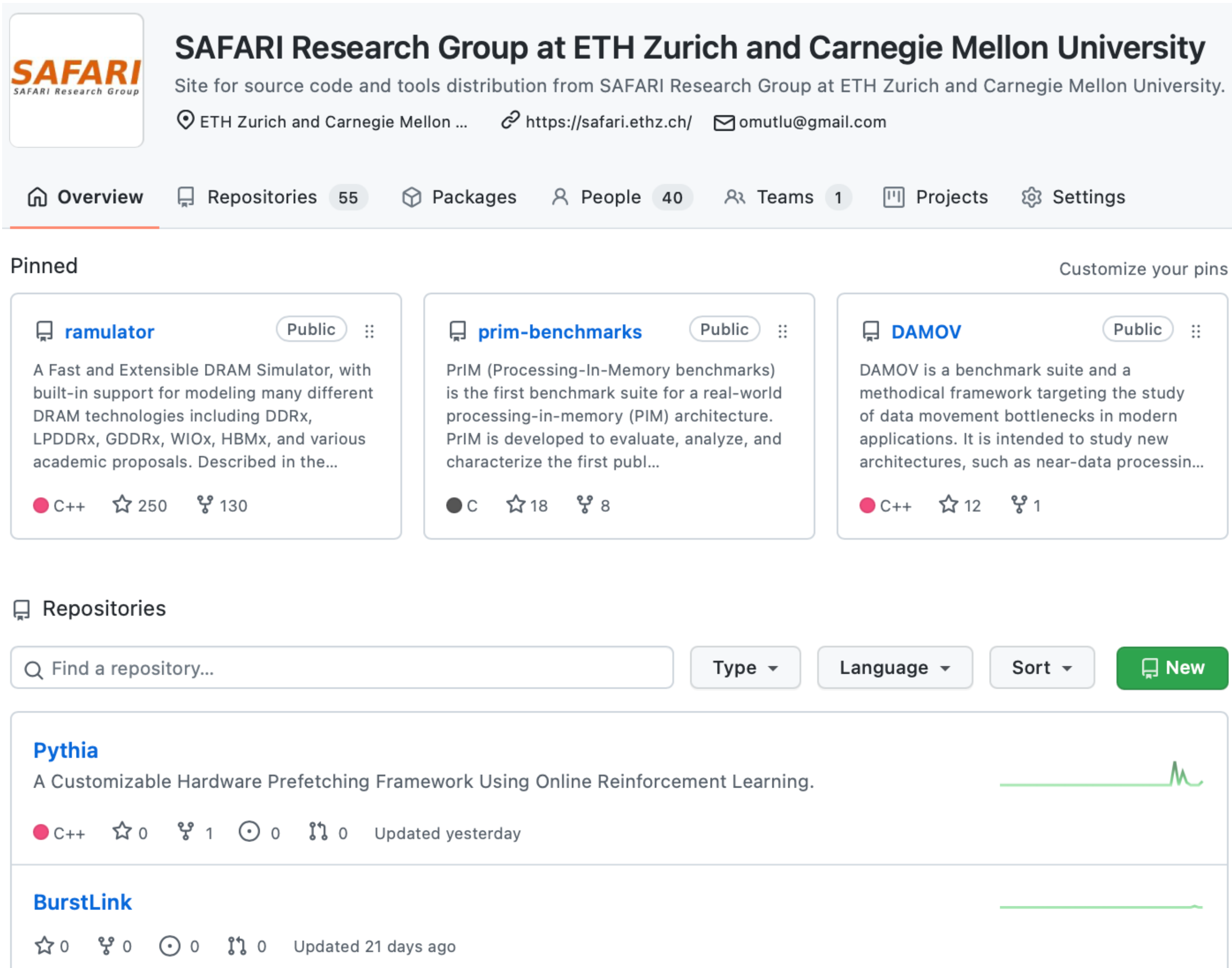
- All are available at

  https://people.inf.ethz.ch/omutlu/projects.htm

  https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

  https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/

Open Source Tools: SAFARI GitHub



https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/

SAFARI PhD and Post-Doc Alumni

- https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-alumni/

- Minesh Patel (ETH Zurich), MICRO 2020 and DSN 2020 Best Paper Awards; ISCA Hall of Fame 2021
- Damla Senol Cali (Bionano Genomics), SRC TECHCON 2019 Best Student Presentation Award
- Nastaran Hajinazar (ETH Zurich)
- Gagandeep Singh (ETH Zurich), FPL 2020 Best Paper Award Finalist
- Amirali Boroumand (Stanford Univ → Google), SRC TECHCON 2018 Best Student Presentation Award
- Jeremie Kim (ETH Zurich), EDAA Outstanding Dissertation Award 2020; IEEE Micro Top Picks 2019; ISCA/MICRO HoF 2021
- Nandita Vijaykumar (Univ. of Toronto, Assistant Professor), ISCA Hall of Fame 2021
- Kevin Hsieh (Microsoft Research, Senior Researcher)
- Justin Meza (Facebook), HiPEAC 2015 Best Student Presentation Award; ICCD 2012 Best Paper Award
- Mohammed Alser (ETH Zurich), IEEE Turkey Best PhD Thesis Award 2018
- Yixin Luo (Google), HPCA 2015 Best Paper Session
- Kevin Chang (Facebook), SRC TECHCON 2016 Best Student Presentation Award
- Rachata Ausavarungnirun (KMUNTB, Assistant Professor), NOCS 2015 and NOCS 2012 Best Paper Award Finalist
- Gennady Pekhimenko (Univ. of Toronto, Assistant Professor), ISCA Hall of Fame 2021; ASPLOS 2015 SRC Winner
- Vivek Seshadri (Microsoft Research)
- Donghyuk Lee (NVIDIA Research, Senior Researcher), HPCA Hall of Fame 2018
- Yoongu Kim (Software Robotics → Google), TCAD'19 Top Pick Award; IEEE Micro Top Picks'10; HPCA'10 Best Paper Session
- Lavanya Subramanian (Intel Labs → Facebook)

- Samira Khan (Univ. of Virginia, Assistant Professor), HPCA 2014 Best Paper Session
- Saugata Ghose (Univ. of Illinois, Assistant Professor), DFRWS-EU 2017 Best Paper Award
- Jawad Haj-Yahya (Huawei Research Zurich, Principal Researcher)

Principle: Teaching and Research

…

Teaching drives Research

Research drives Teaching

…

Principle: Learning and Scholarship

Focus on

learning and scholarship

Principle: Insight and Ideas

Focus on Insight

Encourage New Ideas

Principle: Learning and Scholarship

The quality of your work defines your impact

Principle: Good Mindset, Goals & Focus

You can make a
good impact
on the world

Research & Teaching: Some Overview Talks

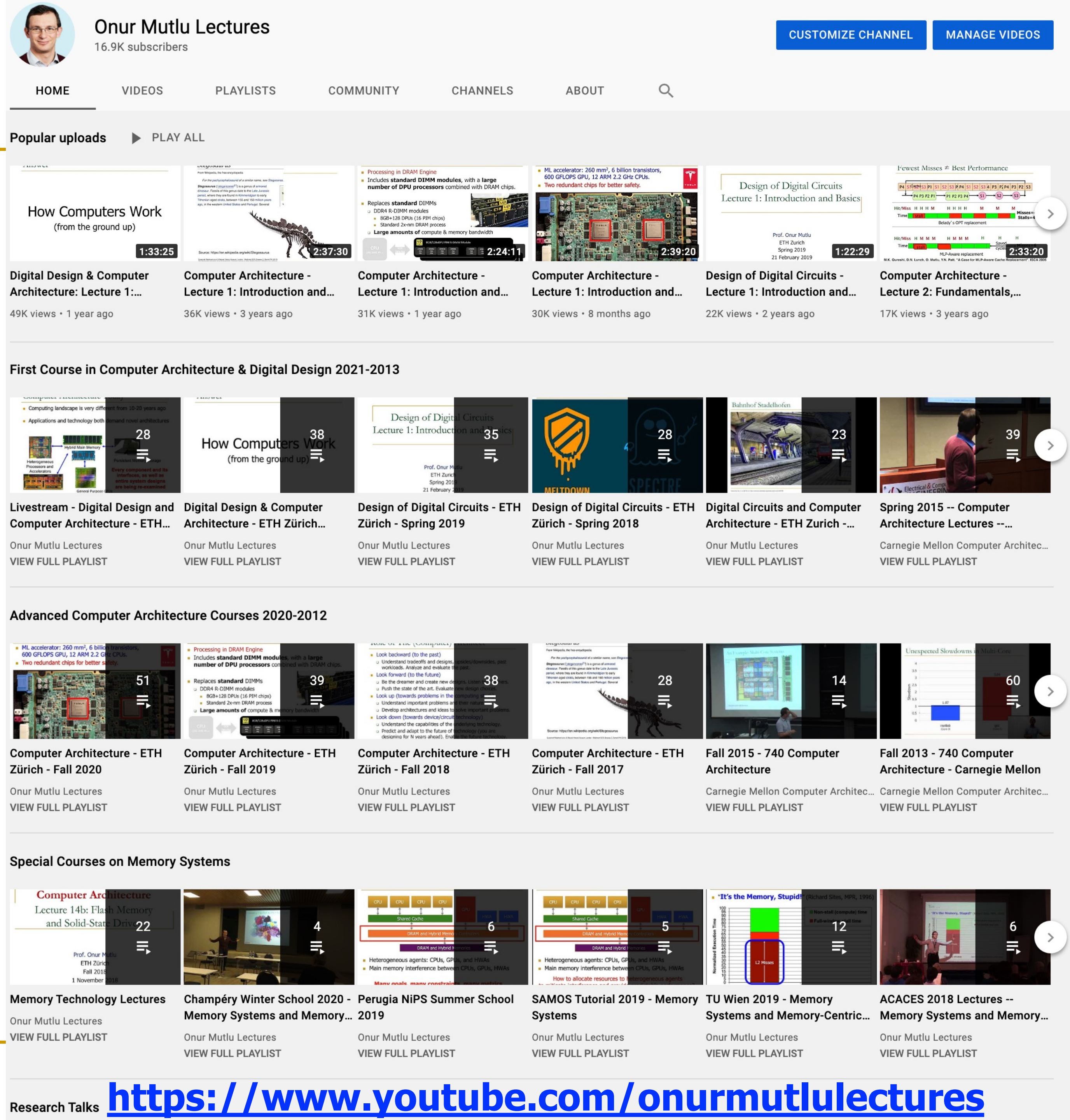
https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

- Future Computing Architectures
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kgiZlSOcGFM&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=1
- Enabling In-Memory Computation
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=njX_14584Jw&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=16
- Accelerating Genome Analysis
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r7sn41lH-4A&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=41
- Rethinking Memory System Design
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F7xZLNMIY1E&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=3
- Intelligent Architectures for Intelligent Machines
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c6_LgzuNdkw&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=25
- The Story of RowHammer
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sgd7PHQQ1AI&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=39

Online Courses & Lectures

- **First Computer Architecture & Digital Design Course**
  - Digital Design and Computer Architecture
  - **Spring 2021 Livestream** Edition: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LbC0EZY8yw4&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_uej3aY39YB5pfW4SJ7LlN

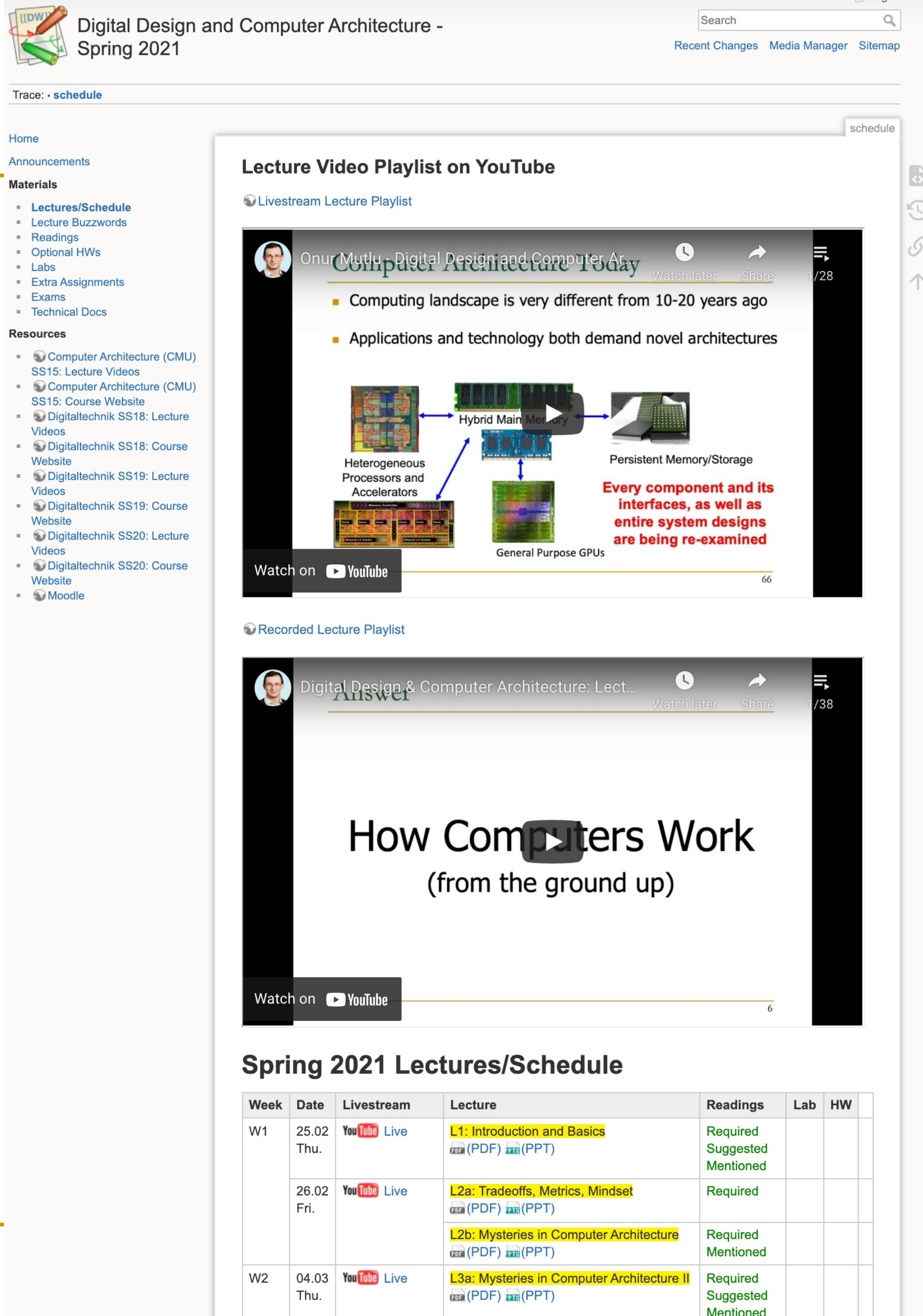
- **Advanced Computer Architecture Course**
  - Computer Architecture
  - **Fall 2021 Livestream** Edition: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c3mPdZA-Fmc&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN
  - **Fall 2020** Edition: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yfkM_5EFgo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi-Mnk1PxjEIG32HAGILkTOF



https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

DDCA (Spring 2021)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/digitaltechnik/spring2021/doku.php?id=schedule
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LbC0EZY8yw4&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_uej3aY39YB5pfW4SJ7LlN
- Bachelor's course
  - 2nd semester at ETH Zurich
  - Rigorous introduction into "How Computers Work"
  - Digital Design/Logic
  - Computer Architecture
  - 10 FPGA Lab Assignments



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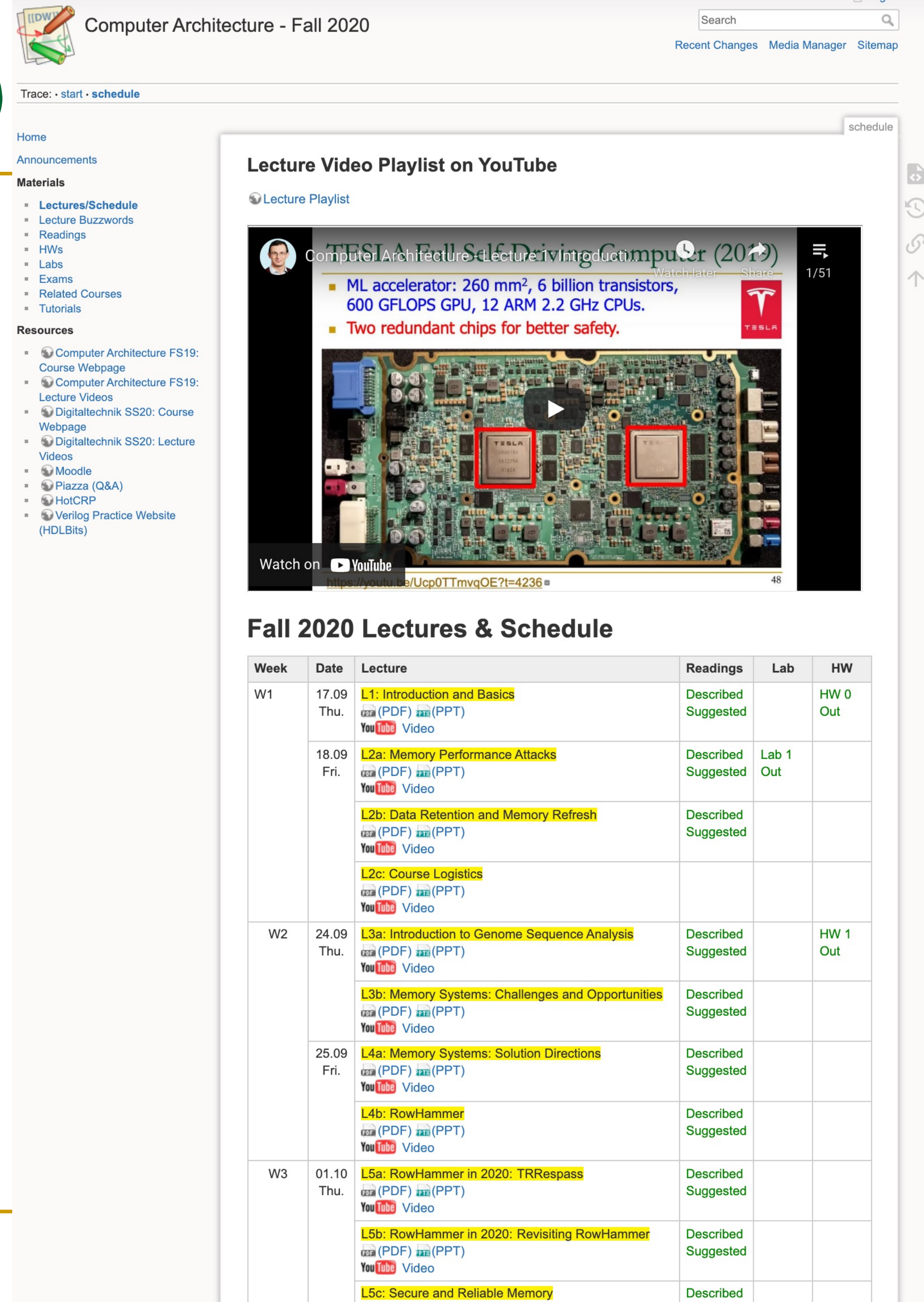
Comp Arch (Fall 2020)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture/fall2020/doku.php?id=schedule

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c3mPdZA-Fmc&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi9xidyIgBxUz7xRPS-wisBN

- Master's level course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Masters/PhD students
  - Cutting-edge research topics + fundamentals in Computer Architecture
  - 5 Simulator-based Lab Assignments
  - Potential research exploration
  - Many research readings


Computer Architecture - Fall 2020

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- Lecture Buzzwords
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- Exams
- Related Courses
- Tutorials

Resources

- Computer Architecture FS19: Course Webpage
- Computer Architecture FS19: Lecture Videos
- Digitaltechnik SS20: Course Webpage
- Digitaltechnik SS20: Lecture Videos
- Moodle
- Piazza (Q&A)
- HotCRP
- Verilog Practice Website (HDLBits)

Lecture Video Playlist on YouTube

Lecture Playlist

Fall 2020 Lectures & Schedule

Week	Date	Lecture	Readings	Lab	HW
W1	17.09 Thu.	L1: Introduction and Basics (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested		HW 0 Out
	18.09 Fri.	L2a: Memory Performance Attacks (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested	Lab 1 Out	
		L2b: Data Retention and Memory Refresh (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested		
		L2c: Course Logistics (PDF) (PPT) Video			
W2	24.09 Thu.	L3a: Introduction to Genome Sequence Analysis (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested		HW 1 Out
		L3b: Memory Systems: Challenges and Opportunities (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested		
	25.09 Fri.	L4a: Memory Systems: Solution Directions (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested		
		L4b: RowHammer (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested		
W3	01.10 Thu.	L5a: RowHammer in 2020: TRRespass (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested		
		L5b: RowHammer in 2020: Revisiting RowHammer (PDF) (PPT) Video	Described Suggested		
		L5c: Secure and Reliable Memory	Described		

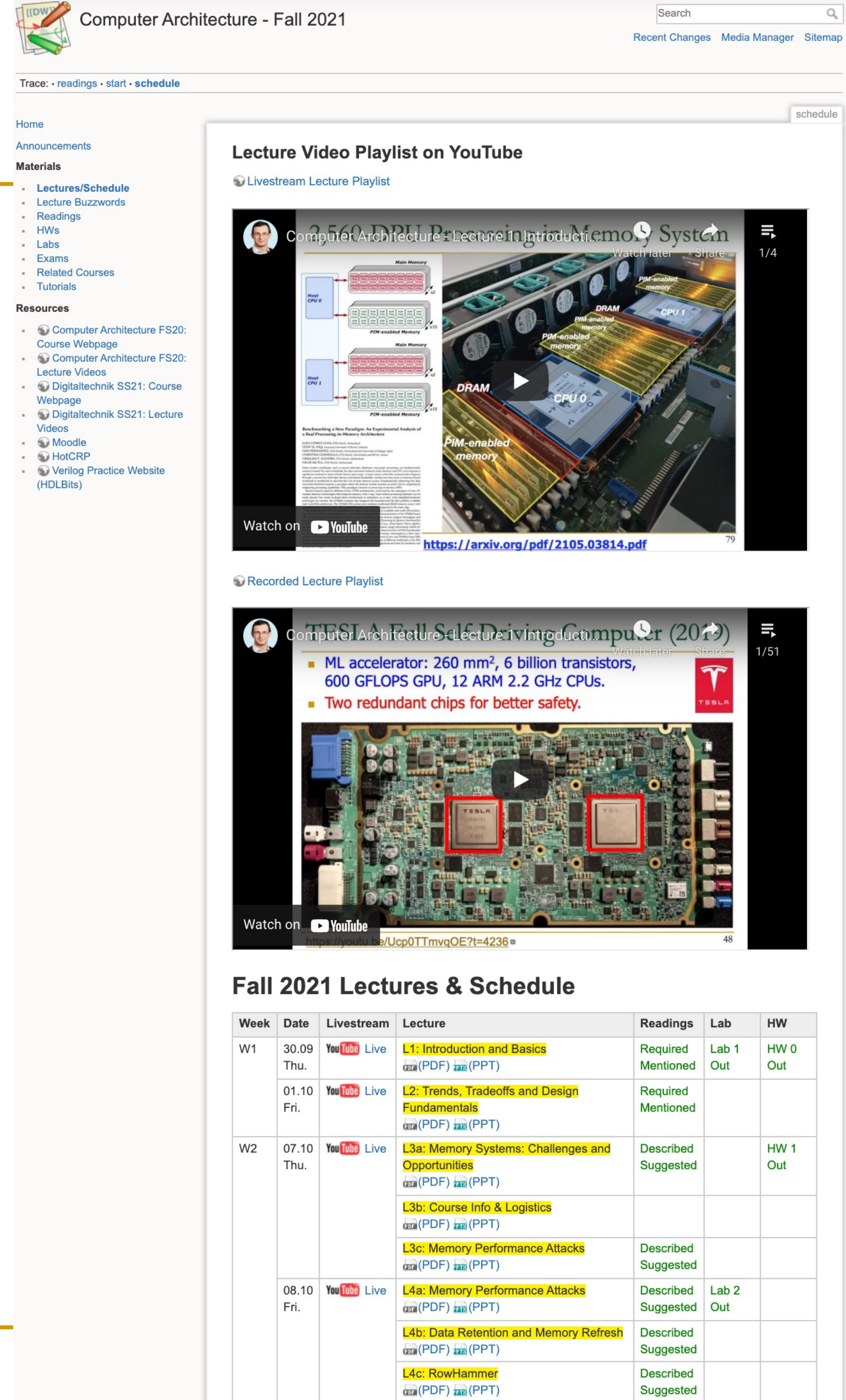
SAFARI

Comp Arch (Current)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture/fall2021/doku.php?id=schedule

- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yfkM_5EFgo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi-Mnk1PxjEIG32HAGILkTOF

- Master's level course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Masters/PhD students
  - Cutting-edge research topics + fundamentals in Computer Architecture
  - 5 Simulator-based Lab Assignments
  - Potential research exploration
  - Many research readings


Computer Architecture - Fall 2021

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Resources

- Computer Architecture FS20: Course Webpage
- Computer Architecture FS20: Lecture Videos
- Digitaltechnik SS21: Course Webpage
- Digitaltechnik SS21: Lecture Videos
- Moodle
- HotCRP
- Verilog Practice Website (HDLBits)

Lecture Video Playlist on YouTube

Livestream Lecture Playlist

Recorded Lecture Playlist

Fall 2021 Lectures & Schedule

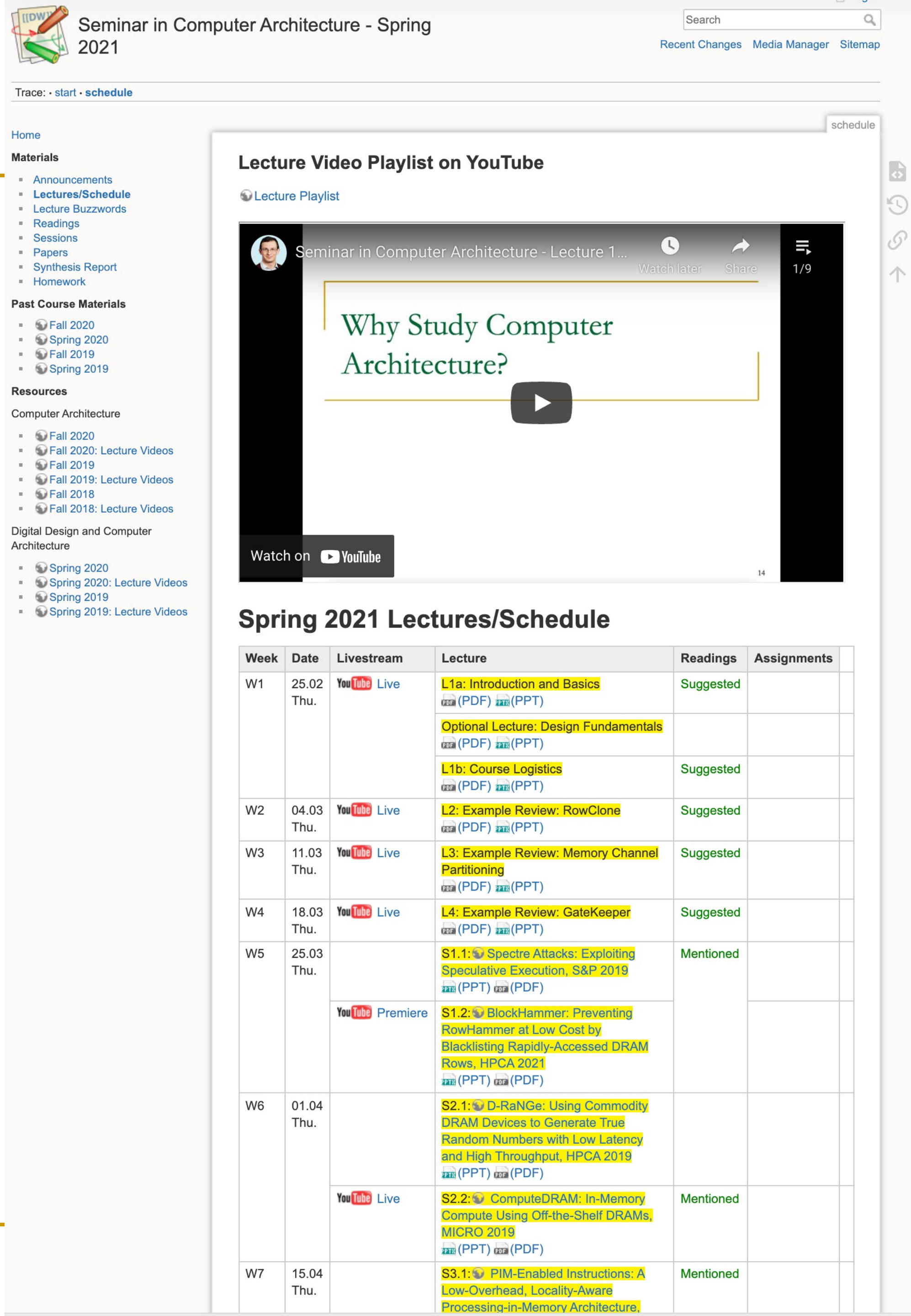
Week	Date	Livestream	Lecture	Readings	Lab	HW
W1	30.09 Thu.	YouTube Live	L1: Introduction and Basics (PDF) (PPT)	Required Mentioned	Lab 1 Out	HW 0 Out
	01.10 Fri.	YouTube Live	L2: Trends, Tradeoffs and Design Fundamentals (PDF) (PPT)	Required Mentioned		
W2	07.10 Thu.	YouTube Live	L3a: Memory Systems: Challenges and Opportunities (PDF) (PPT)	Described Suggested		HW 1 Out
			L3b: Course Info & Logistics (PDF) (PPT)			
			L3c: Memory Performance Attacks (PDF) (PPT)	Described Suggested		
	08.10 Fri.	YouTube Live	L4a: Memory Performance Attacks (PDF) (PPT)	Described Suggested	Lab 2 Out	
			L4b: Data Retention and Memory Refresh (PDF) (PPT)	Described Suggested		
			L4c: RowHammer (PDF) (PPT)	Described Suggested		

Seminar (Spring'21)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture_seminar/spring2021/doku.php?id=schedule

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t3m93ZpLOyw&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_awYdjmWVIUegsbY7TPGW4

- Critical analysis course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Masters/PhD students
  - Cutting-edge research topics + fundamentals in Computer Architecture
  - 20+ research papers, presentations, analyses



Seminar in Computer Architecture - Spring 2021

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Past Course Materials

- Fall 2020
- Spring 2020
- Fall 2019
- Spring 2019

Resources

Computer Architecture

- Fall 2020
- Fall 2020: Lecture Videos
- Fall 2019
- Fall 2019: Lecture Videos
- Fall 2018
- Fall 2018: Lecture Videos

Digital Design and Computer Architecture

- Spring 2020
- Spring 2020: Lecture Videos
- Spring 2019
- Spring 2019: Lecture Videos

schedule

Lecture Video Playlist on YouTube

Lecture Playlist

Seminar in Computer Architecture - Lecture 1...

Watch later Share 1/9

Why Study Computer Architecture?

Watch on YouTube

Spring 2021 Lectures/Schedule

Week	Date	Livestream	Lecture	Readings	Assignments
W1	25.02 Thu.	YouTube Live	L1a: Introduction and Basics (PDF) (PPT)	Suggested	
			Optional Lecture: Design Fundamentals (PDF) (PPT)		
			L1b: Course Logistics (PDF) (PPT)	Suggested	
W2	04.03 Thu.	YouTube Live	L2: Example Review: RowClone (PDF) (PPT)	Suggested	
W3	11.03 Thu.	YouTube Live	L3: Example Review: Memory Channel Partitioning (PDF) (PPT)	Suggested	
W4	18.03 Thu.	YouTube Live	L4: Example Review: GateKeeper (PDF) (PPT)	Suggested	
W5	25.03 Thu.		S1.1: Spectre Attacks: Exploiting Speculative Execution, S&P 2019 (PPT) (PDF)	Mentioned	
		YouTube Premiere	S1.2: BlockHammer: Preventing RowHammer at Low Cost by Blacklisting Rapidly-Accessed DRAM Rows, HPCA 2021 (PPT) (PDF)		
W6	01.04 Thu.		S2.1: D-RaNGe: Using Commodity DRAM Devices to Generate True Random Numbers with Low Latency and High Throughput, HPCA 2019 (PPT) (PDF)		
		YouTube Live	S2.2: ComputeDRAM: In-Memory Compute Using Off-the-Shelf DRAMs, MICRO 2019 (PPT) (PDF)	Mentioned	
W7	15.04 Thu.		S3.1: PIM-Enabled Instructions: A Low-Overhead, Locality-Aware Processing-in-Memory Architecture,	Mentioned	

Seminar (Current)

- https://safari.ethz.ch/architecture_seminar/fall2021/doku.php?id=schedule

- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TcP297mdsI&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_7UBNmC9B8Yr5JSwTG9yH4

- Critical analysis course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Masters/PhD students
  - Cutting-edge research topics + fundamentals in Computer Architecture
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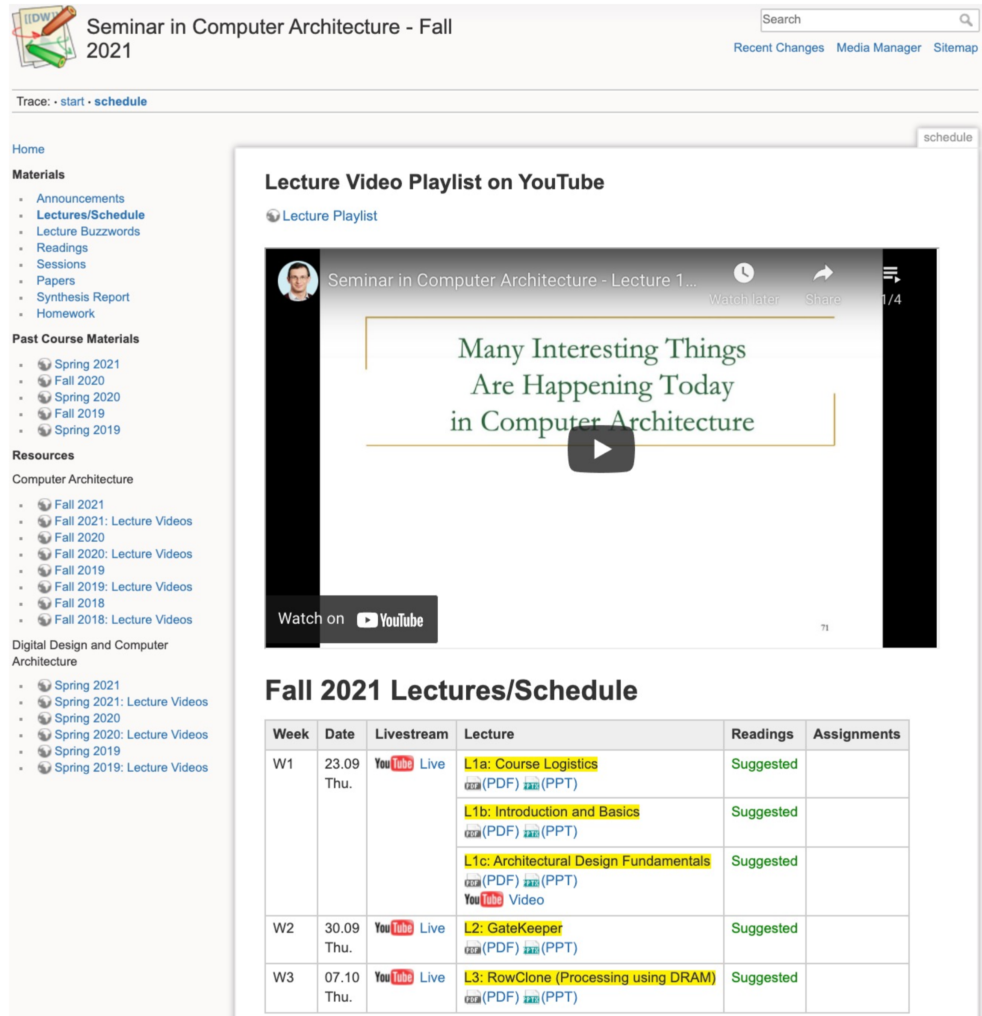

Hands-On Projects & Seminars Courses

- https://safari.ethz.ch/projects_and_seminars/doku.php

SAFARI Project & Seminars Courses (Spring 2021)

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Projects

- SoftMC
- Ramulator
- Accelerating Genomics
- Mobile Genomics
- Processing-in-Memory
- Heterogeneous Systems
- SSD Simulator

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SAFARI Projects & Seminars Courses (Spring 2021)

Welcome to the wiki for Project and Seminar courses SAFARI offers.

Courses we offer:

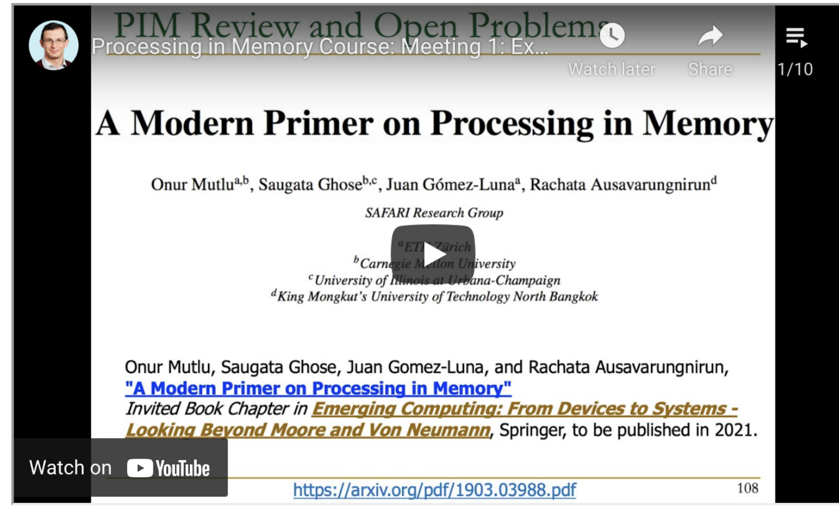
- Understanding and Improving Modern DRAM Performance, Reliability, and Security with Hands-On Experiments
- Designing and Evaluating Memory Systems and Modern Software Workloads with Ramulator
- Accelerating Genome Analysis with FPGAs, GPUs, and New Execution Paradigms
- Genome Sequencing on Mobile Devices
- Exploring the Processing-in-Memory Paradigm for Future Computing Systems
- Hands-on Acceleration on Heterogeneous Computing Systems
- Understanding and Designing Modern NAND Flash-Based Solid-State Drives (SSDs) by Building a Practical SSD Simulator

PIM Course (Current)

- [**Fall 2021 Edition:**](https://safari.ethz.ch/projects_and_seminars/fall2021/doku.php?id=processing_in_memory)
  - https://safari.ethz.ch/projects_and_seminars/fall2021/doku.php?id=processing_in_memory
- **Youtube Livestream:**
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9e4Chnwdovo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi-841fUYYUK9EsXKhQKRPyX
- Project course
  - Taken by Bachelor's/Master's students
  - Processing-in-Memory lectures
  - Hands-on research exploration
  - Many research readings

Lecture Video Playlist on YouTube

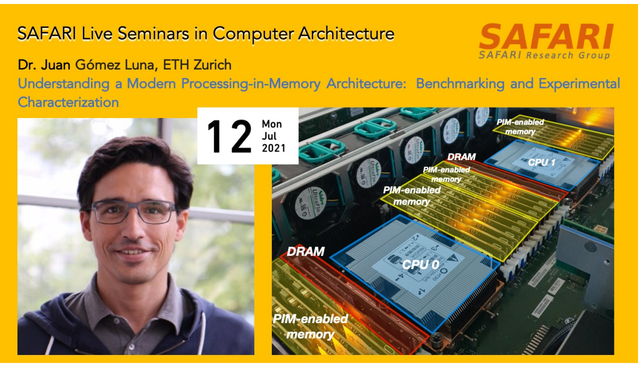
Lecture Playlist

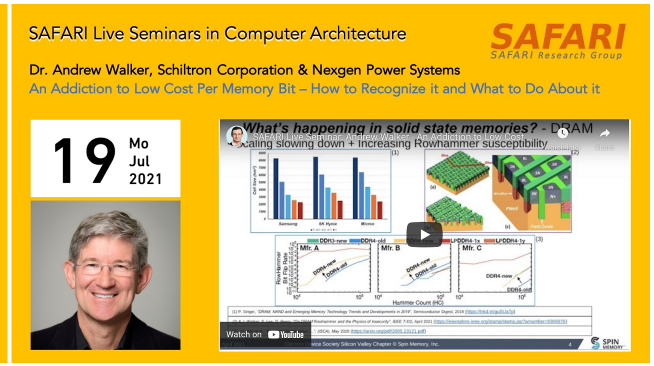


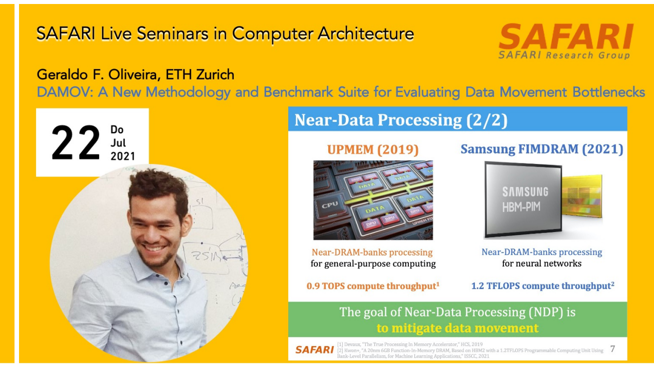
Fall 2021 Meetings/Schedule

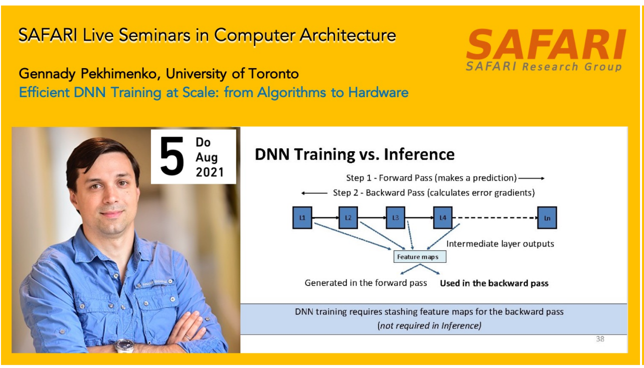
Week	Date	Livestream	Meeting	Learning Materials	Assignments
W1	05.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M1: P&S PIM Course Presentation (PDF) (PPT)	Required Materials Recommended Materials	HW 0 Out
W2	12.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M2: Real-World PIM Architectures (PDF) (PPT)		
W3	19.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M3: Real-World PIM Architectures II (PDF) (PPT)		
W4	26.10 Tue.	YouTube Live	M4: Real-World PIM Architectures III (PDF) (PPT)		
W5	02.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M5: Real-World PIM Architectures IV (PDF) (PPT)		
W6	09.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M6: End-to-End Framework for Processing-using-Memory (PDF) (PPT)		
W7	16.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M7: How to Evaluate Data Movement Bottlenecks (PDF) (PPT)		
W8	23.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M8: Programming PIM Architectures (PDF) (PPT)		
W9	30.11 Tue.	YouTube Live	M9: Benchmarking and Workload Suitability on PIM (PDF) (PPT)		
W10	07.12 Tue.	YouTube Live	M10: Bit-Serial SIMD Processing using DRAM (PDF) (PPT)		

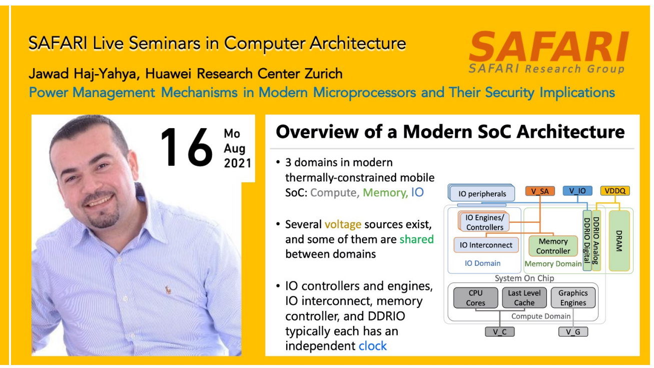
SAFARI Live Seminars (I)

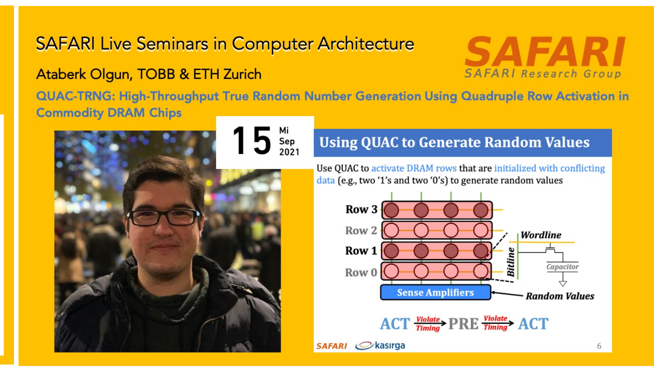


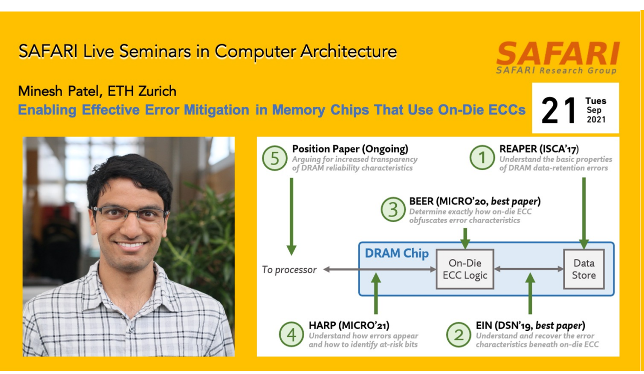


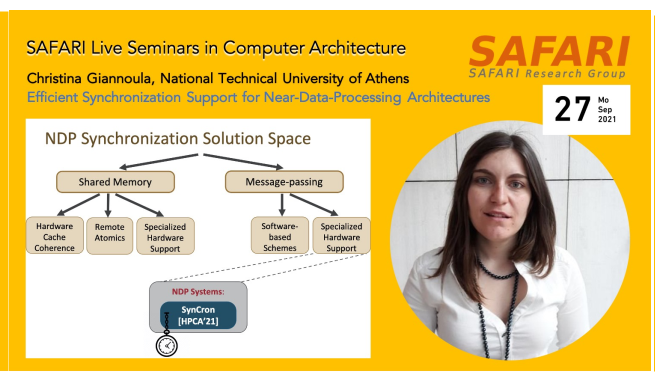


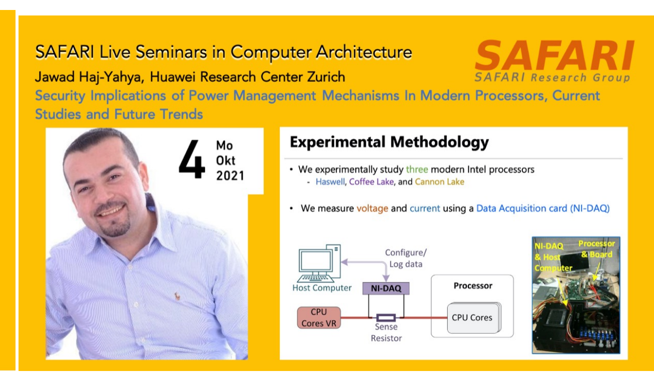












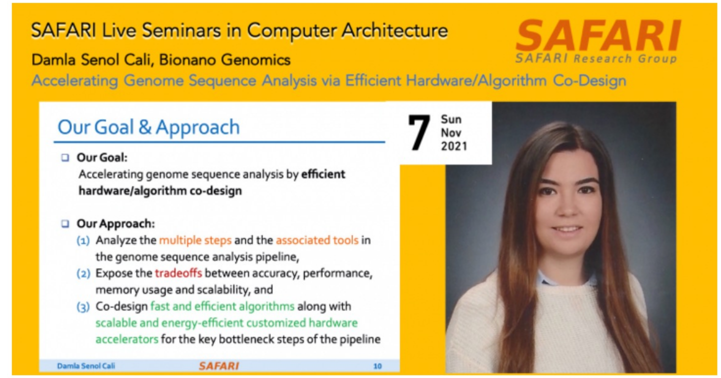
https://safari.ethz.ch/safari-seminar-series/

SAFARI Live Seminars (II)

SAFARI Live Seminar: Nastaran Hajinazar 27 Oct 2021
Posted on October 1, 2021 by ewent

Join us for our **SAFARI Live Seminar** with **Nastaran Hajinazar**.

Wednesday, October 27 at 7:00 pm Zurich time (CEST)



SAFARI Live Seminar: Damla Senol Cali 07 Nov 2021
Posted on October 18, 2021 by ewent

Join us for our **SAFARI Live Seminar** with **Damla Senol Cali**.

Sunday, November 07 at 6:00 pm Zurich time (CEST)

SAFARI Live Seminar: Gennady Pekhimenko 08 Nov 2021
Posted on November 1, 2021 by ewent

Join us for our **SAFARI Live Seminar** with **Gennady Pekhimenko**.

Monday, November 08 at 4:00 pm Zurich time (CET)

SAFARI Live Seminar: Serghei Mangul 11 Nov 2021
Posted on November 5, 2021 by ewent

Join us for our **SAFARI Live Seminar** with **Serghei Mangul**.

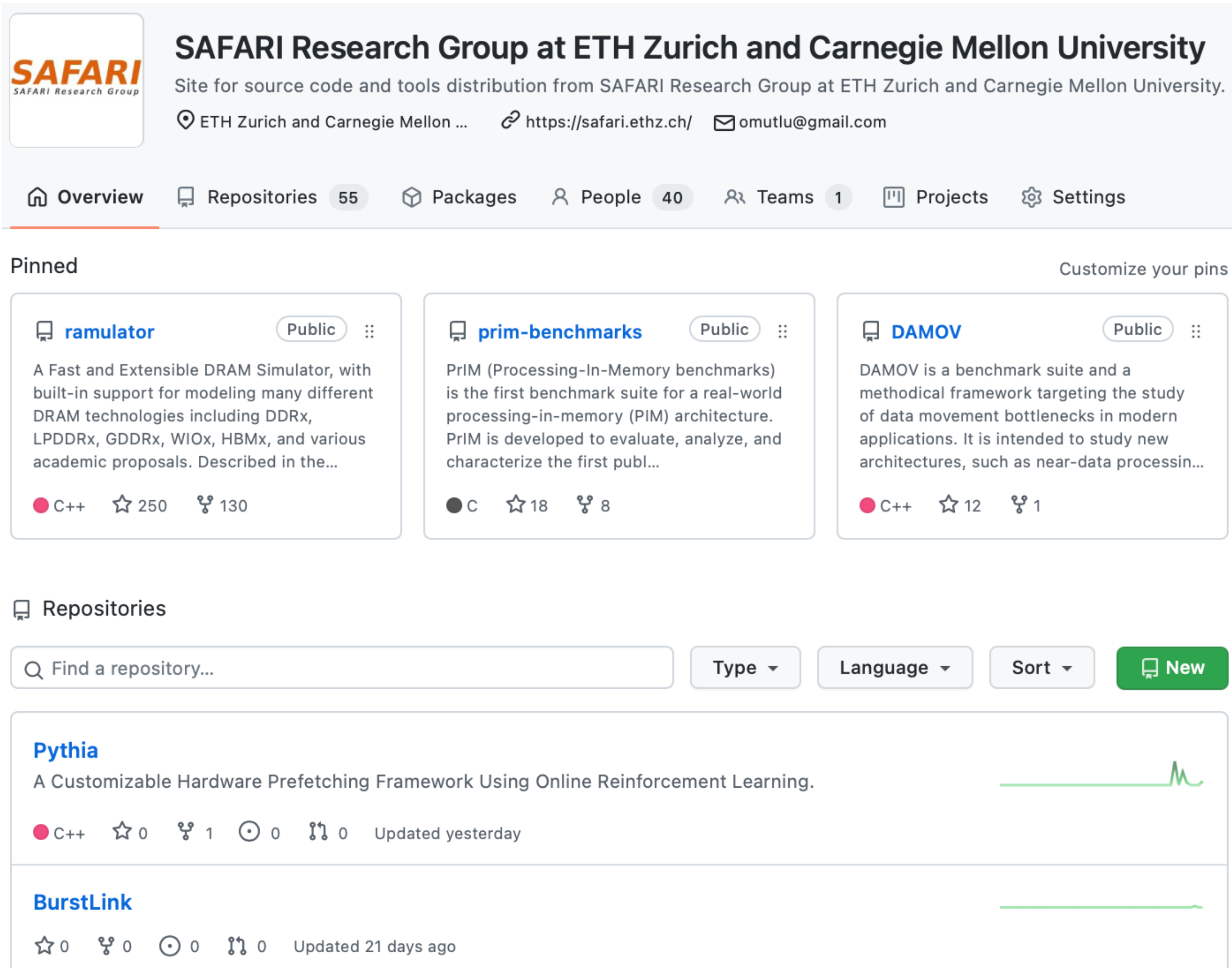
Thursday, November 11 at 11:00 am Zurich time (CET), ETH Zentrum ETZ K91

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D8Hjy2iU9l4&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_tOTAYm--dYByNPL7JhwR9&index=1

Open-Source Artifacts

https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI

Open Source Tools: SAFARI GitHub



https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/

SAFARI Research Group at ETH Zurich and Carnegie Mellon University

Site for source code and tools distribution from SAFARI Research Group at ETH Zurich and Carnegie Mellon University.

ETH Zurich and Carnegie Mellon ... https://safari.ethz.ch/ omutlu@gmail.com

Repositories 45 | Packages | People 12 | Projects

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COVIDHunter

COVIDHunter: An accurate and flexible COVID-19 outbreak simulation model that forecasts the strength of future mitigation measures and the numbers of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths for a given day, while considering the potential effect of environmental conditions. Described by Alser et al. (preliminary version at https://arxiv.org/abs/2...

simulation · epidemiology · covid-19 · covid-19-data · covid-19-tracker · reproduction-number · covidhunter

Swift · MIT · 1 · 5 · 0 · 0 · Updated 9 hours ago

SNP-Selective-Hiding

An optimization-based mechanism to selectively hide the minimum number of overlapping SNPs among the family members who participated in the genomic studies (i.e. GWAS). Our goal is to distort the dependencies among the family members in the original database for achieving better privacy without significantly degrading the data utility.

gwas · genomics · data-privacy · differential-privacy · genomic-data-analysis · laplace-distribution · genomic-privacy

MATLAB · 0 · 0 · 0 · 0 · Updated 10 hours ago

SneakySnake

SneakySnake is the first and the only pre-alignment filtering algorithm that works efficiently and fast on modern CPU, FPGA, and GPU architectures. It greatly (by more than two orders of magnitude) expedites sequence alignment calculation for both short and long reads. Described in the Bioinformatics (2020) by Alser et al. https://arxiv.org/abs...

fpga · gpu · smith-waterman · needleman-wunsch · sequence-alignment · long-reads · minimap2

VHDL · GPL-3.0 · 6 · 31 · 0 · 1 · Updated on May 12

ramulator

A Fast and Extensible DRAM Simulator, with built-in support for modeling many different DRAM technologies including DDRx, LPDDRx, GDDRx, WIOx, HBMx, and various academic proposals. Described in the IEEE CAL 2015 paper by Kim et al. at http://users.ece.cmu.edu/~omutlu/pub/ramulator_dram_simulator-ieee-cal15.pdf

C++ · MIT · 121 · 237 · 47 · 4 · Updated on May 11

Top languages

C++ · C · C# · AGS Script · VHDL

Most used topics

dram · reliability · error-correcting-codes · experimental-data · pre-alignment-filtering

People

12

https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI

An Interview on Research and Education

- **Computing Research and Education** (@ ISCA 2019)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ffSEKZhmvo&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi_4oP9LdL3cc8G6NIjD2Ydz

- **Maurice Wilkes Award Speech** (10 minutes)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcQ3zZ3JpuA&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=15

More Thoughts and Suggestions

- Onur Mutlu,
  "Some Reflections (on DRAM)"
  *Award Speech for ACM SIGARCH Maurice Wilkes Award, at the **ISCA** Awards Ceremony*, Phoenix, AZ, USA, 25 June 2019.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
  [Video of Award Acceptance Speech (Youtube; 10 minutes) (Youku; 13 minutes)]
  [Video of Interview after Award Acceptance (Youtube; 1 hour 6 minutes) (Youku; 1 hour 6 minutes)]
  [News Article on "ACM SIGARCH Maurice Wilkes Award goes to Prof. Onur Mutlu"]

- Onur Mutlu,
  "How to Build an Impactful Research Group"
  *57th Design Automation Conference Early Career Workshop (**DAC**)*, Virtual, 19 July 2020.
  [Slides (pptx) (pdf)]

More Thoughts and Suggestions (II)

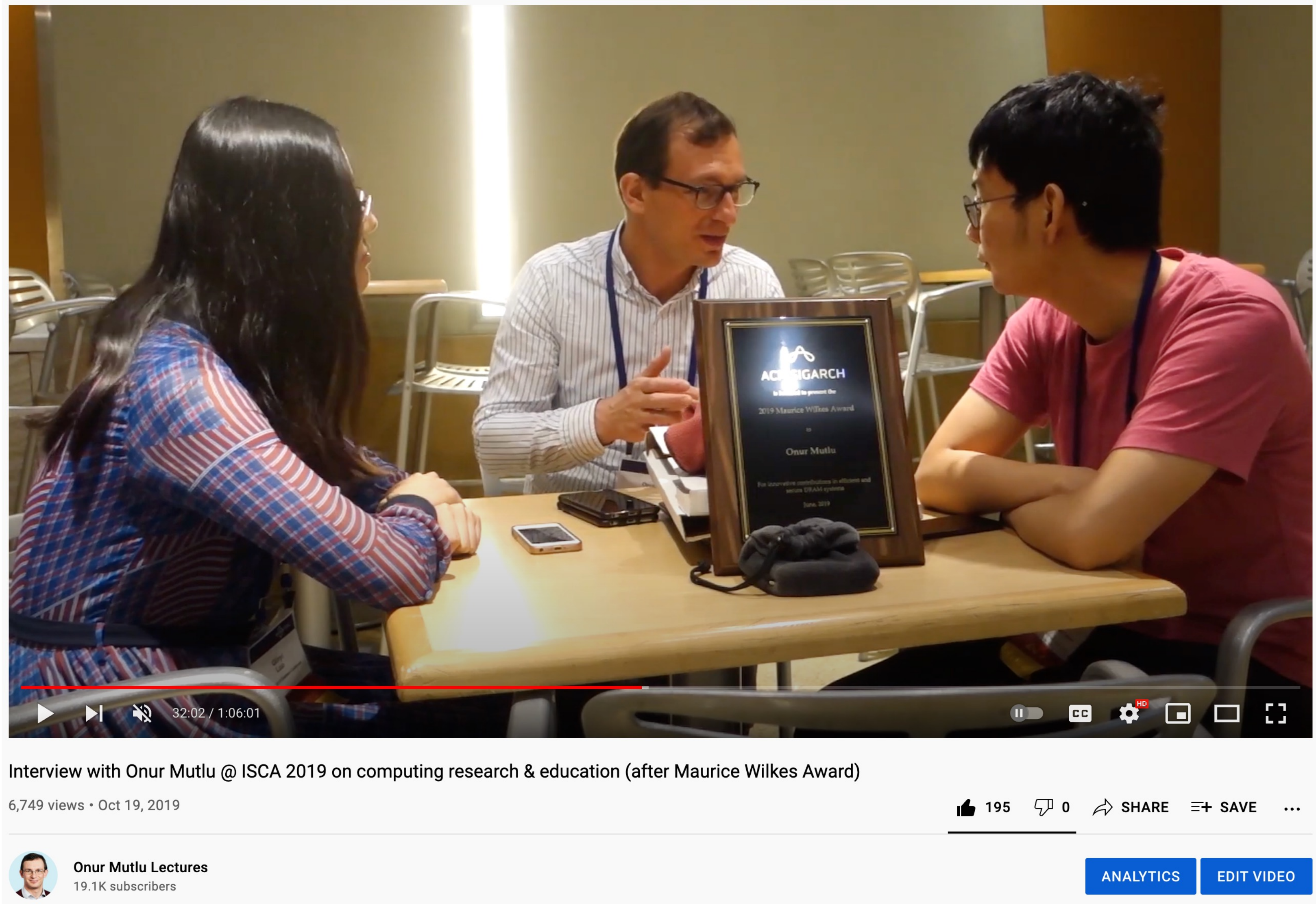
- Onur Mutlu,
"Computer Architecture: Why Is It So Important and Exciting Today?"
Invited Lecture at *Izmir Institute of Technology (**IYTE**)* , Virtual, 16 October 2020.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (2 hours 12 minutes)]

- Onur Mutlu,
"Applying to Graduate School & Doing Impactful Research"
*Invited Panel Talk at the 3rd Undergraduate Mentoring Workshop, held with the 48th International Symposium on Computer Architecture (**ISCA**)*, Virtual, 18 June 2021.
[Slides (pptx) (pdf)]
[Talk Video (50 minutes)]

A Talk on Impactful Research & Teaching

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=83tlorht7Mc&list=PL5Q2soXY2Zi8D_5MGV6EnXEJHnV2YFBJl&index=54

An Interview on Computing Futures



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ffSEKZhmvo

Papers, Talks, Videos, Artifacts

- All are available at

  https://people.inf.ethz.ch/omutlu/projects.htm

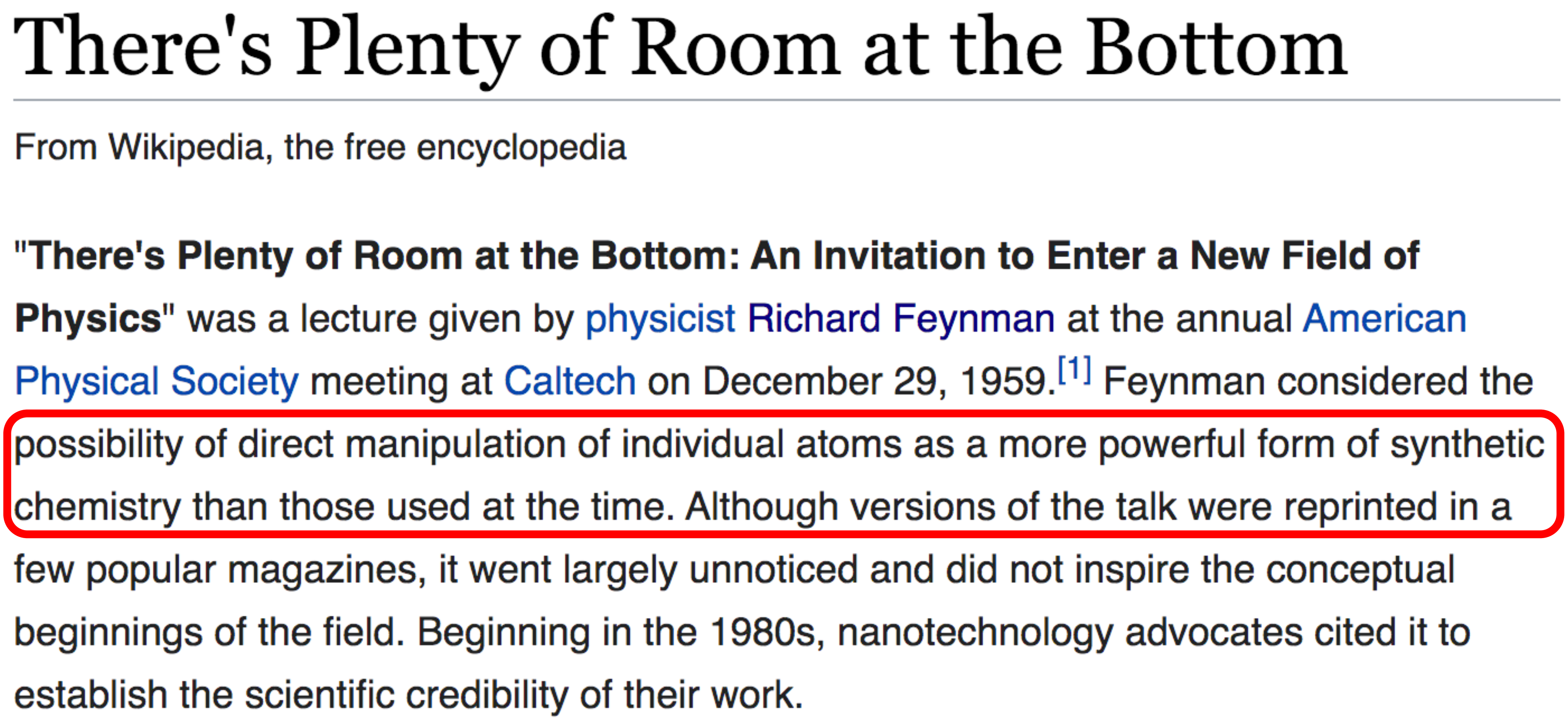
  http://scholar.google.com/citations?user=7XyGUGkAAAAJ&hl=en

  https://www.youtube.com/onurmutlulectures

  https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/

Fundamental Thinking

Historical: Opportunities at the Bottom



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/There%27s_Plenty_of_Room_at_the_Bottom

Historical: Opportunities at the Bottom (II)

There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Feynman considered some ramifications of a general ability to manipulate matter on an atomic scale. He was particularly interested in the possibilities of denser computer circuitry, and microscopes that could see things much smaller than is possible with scanning electron microscopes. These ideas were later realized by the use of the scanning tunneling microscope, the atomic force microscope and other examples of scanning probe microscopy and storage systems such as Millipede, created by researchers at IBM.

Feynman also suggested that it should be possible, in principle, to make nanoscale machines that "arrange the atoms the way we want", and do chemical synthesis by mechanical manipulation.

He also presented the possibility of "swallowing the doctor", an idea that he credited in the essay to his friend and graduate student Albert Hibbs. This concept involved building a tiny, swallowable surgical robot.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/There%27s_Plenty_of_Room_at_the_Bottom

Historical: Opportunities at the Top

REVIEW

There's plenty of room at the Top: What will drive computer performance after Moore's law?

Charles E. Leiserson[1], Neil C. Thompson[1,2,*], Joel S. Emer[1,3], Bradley C. Kuszmaul[1,†], Butler W. Lampson[1,4], ...
+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 05 Jun 2020:
Vol. 368, Issue 6495, eaam9744
DOI: 10.1126/science.aam9744

Much of the improvement in computer performance comes from decades of miniaturization of computer components, a trend that was foreseen by the Nobel Prize–winning physicist Richard Feynman in his 1959 address, "There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom," to the American Physical Society. In 1975, Intel founder Gordon Moore predicted the regularity of this miniaturization trend, now called Moore's law, which, until recently, doubled the number of transistors on computer chips every 2 years.

Unfortunately, semiconductor miniaturization is running out of steam as a viable way to grow computer performance—there isn't much more room at the "Bottom." If growth in computing power stalls, practically all industries will face challenges to their productivity. Nevertheless, opportunities for growth in computing performance will still be available, especially at the "Top" of the computing-technology stack: software, algorithms, and hardware architecture.

https://science.sciencemag.org/content/368/6495/eaam9744

Axiom, Revisited

There **is** plenty of room both at the top and at the bottom

but **much more so**

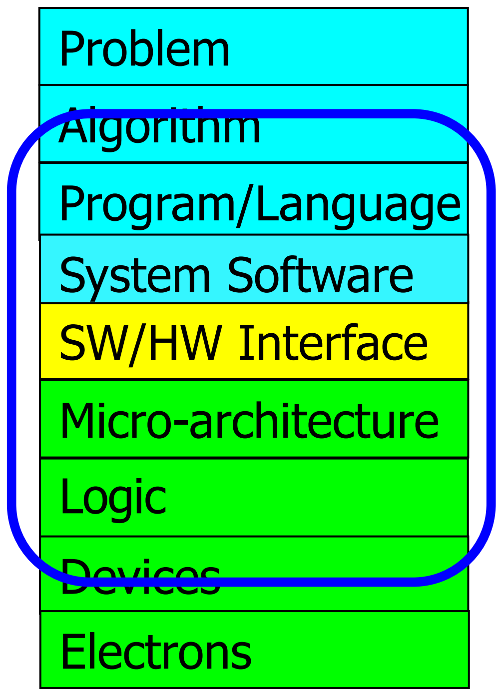
when you

communicate well between and optimize across

the top and the bottom

Hence the Expanded View

Computer Architecture (expanded view)



Fundamentally Better Architectures

Data-centric

Data-driven

Data-aware

End of Backup Slides