

# 6.189 IAP 2007

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## Lecture 17

### The Raw Experience

# Raw Chips

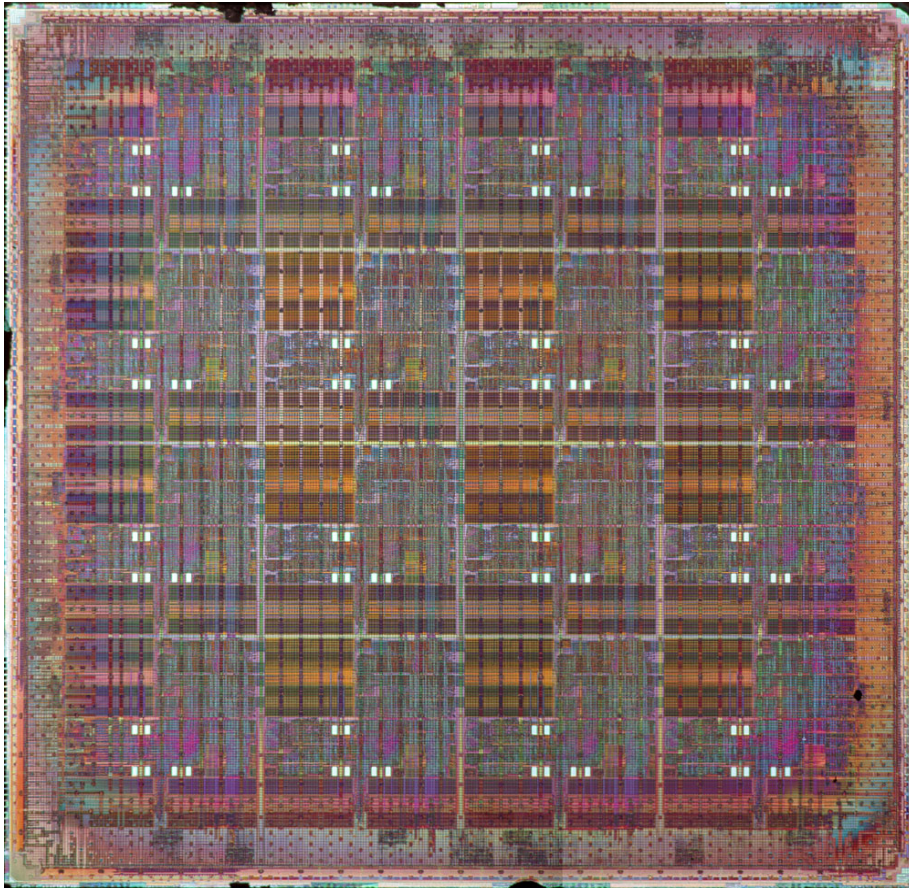
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October 02

# Raw Microprocessor

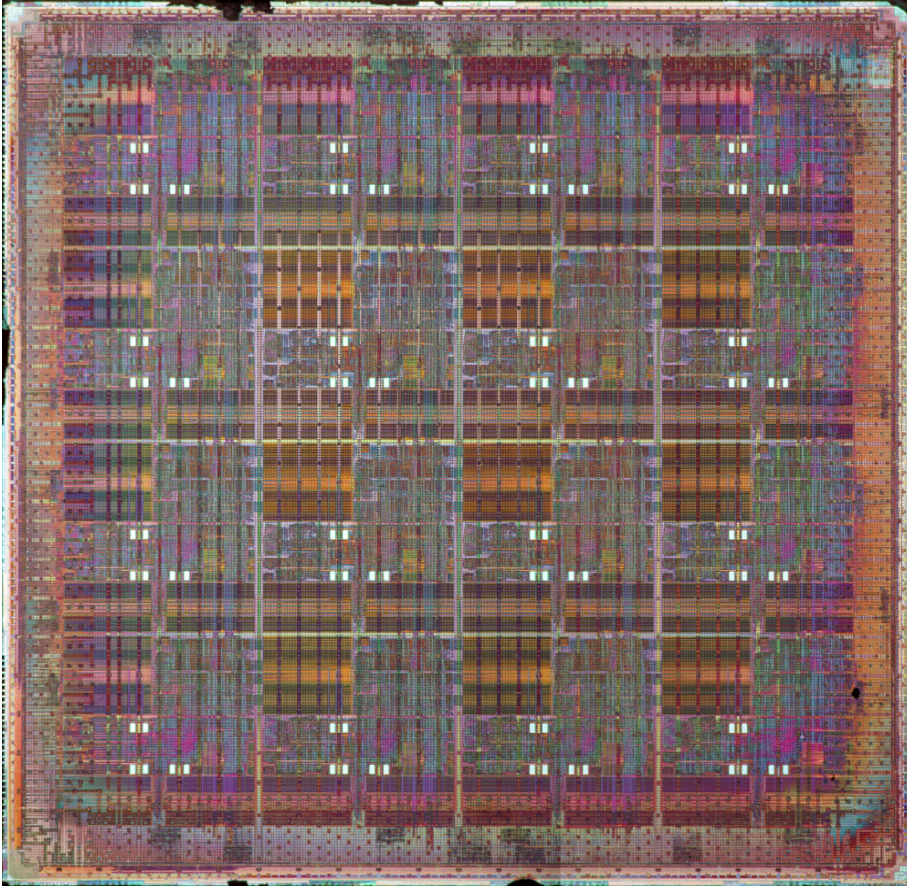
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- Tiled microprocessor with point-to-point pipelined scalar operand network
- Each tile is 4 mm x 4mm
  - MIPS-style compute processor
    - Single-issue 8-stage pipe
    - 32b FPU
    - 32K D Cache, I Cache
- 4 on-chip mesh networks
  - Two for operands
  - One for cache misses, I/O
  - One for message passing

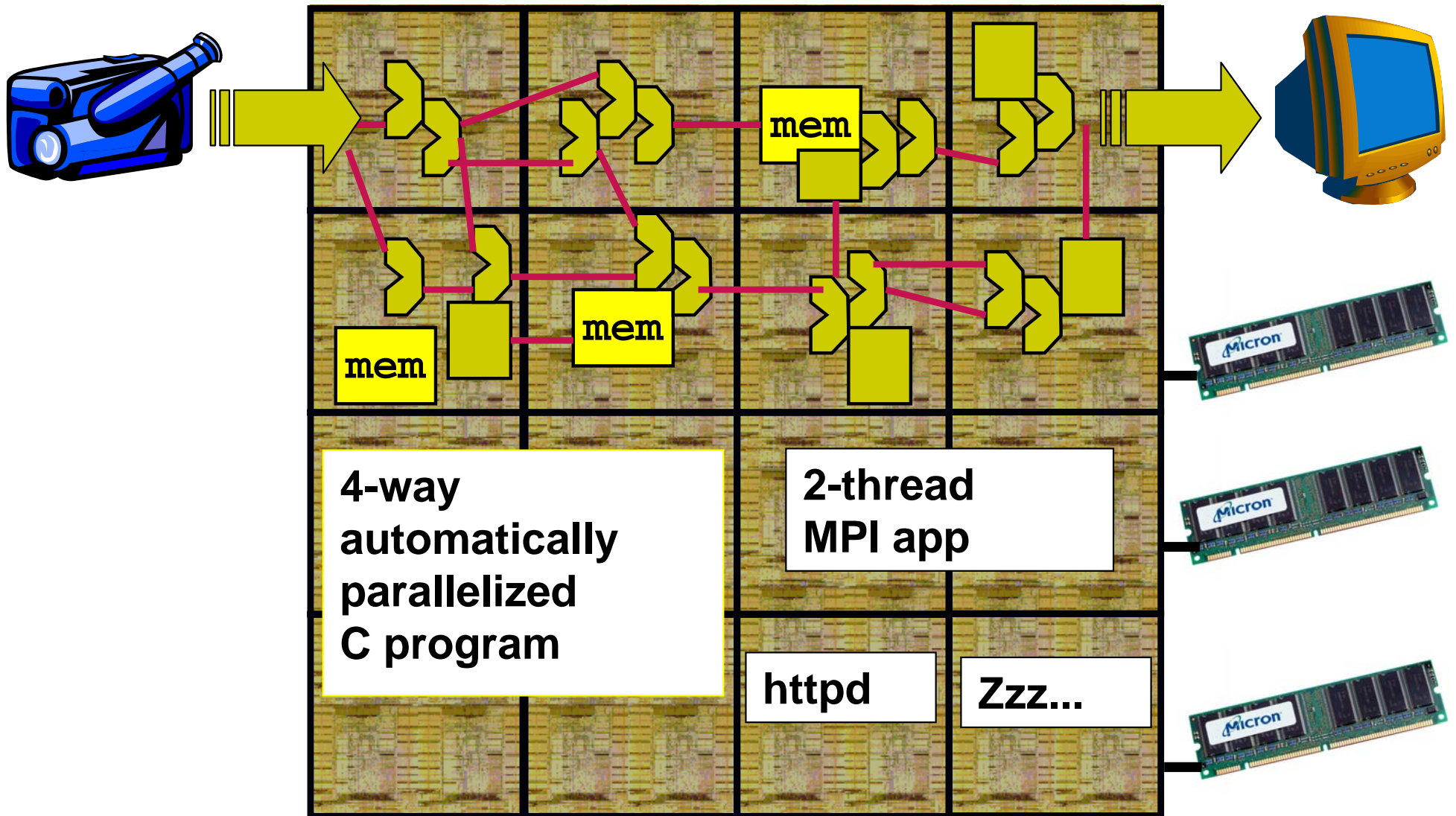
# Raw Microprocessor

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- 16 tiles (16 issue)
- 180 nm ASIC (IBM SA-27E)
- ~100 million transistors
- 1 million gates
  
- 3-4 years of development
- 1.5 years of testing
- 200K lines of test code
  
- Core Frequency:
  - 425 MHz @ 1.8 V
  - 500 MHz @ 2.2 V
  
- Frequency competitive with IBM-implemented PowerPCs in same process
  
- 18W average power

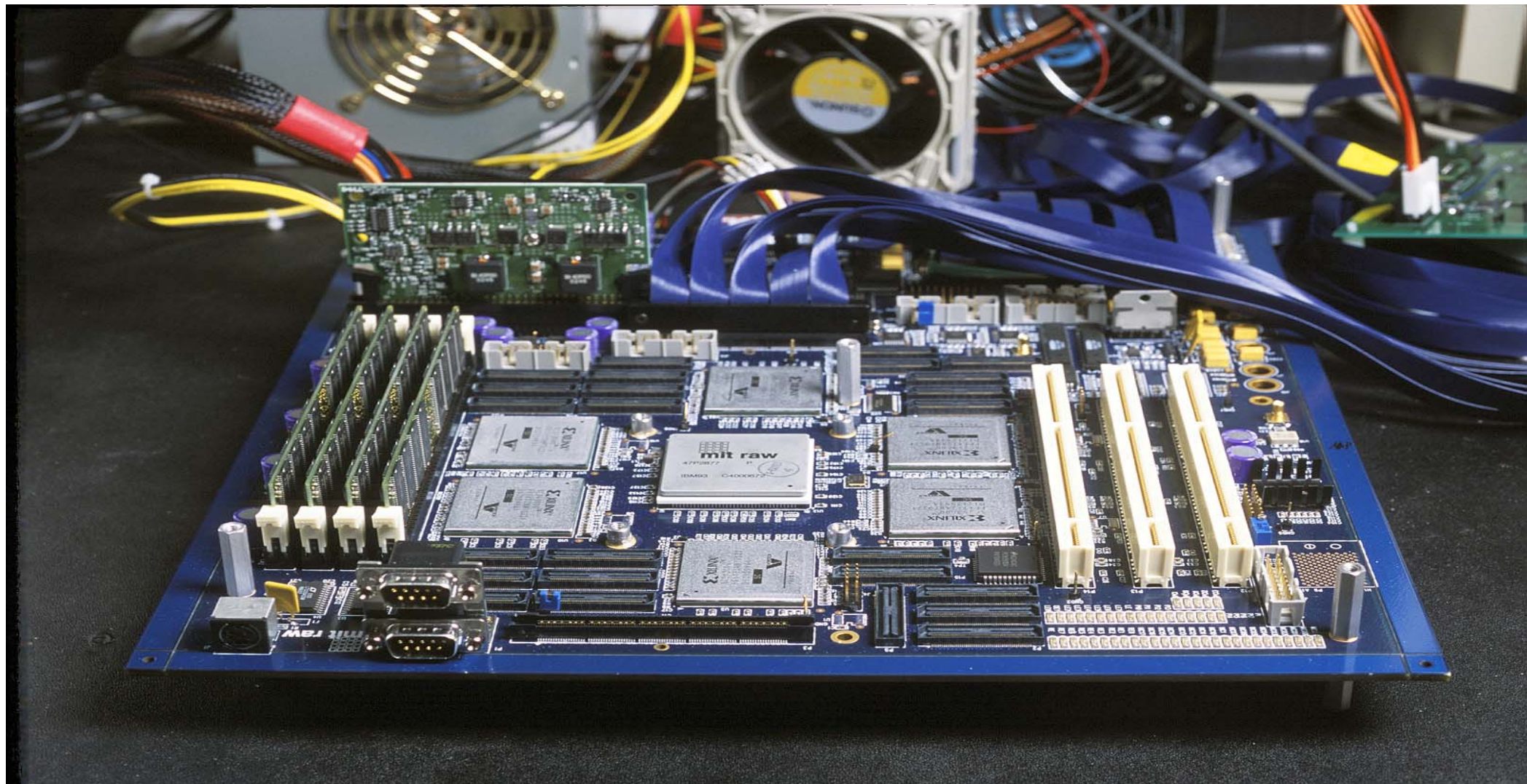
# One Cycle in the Life of a Tiled Processor



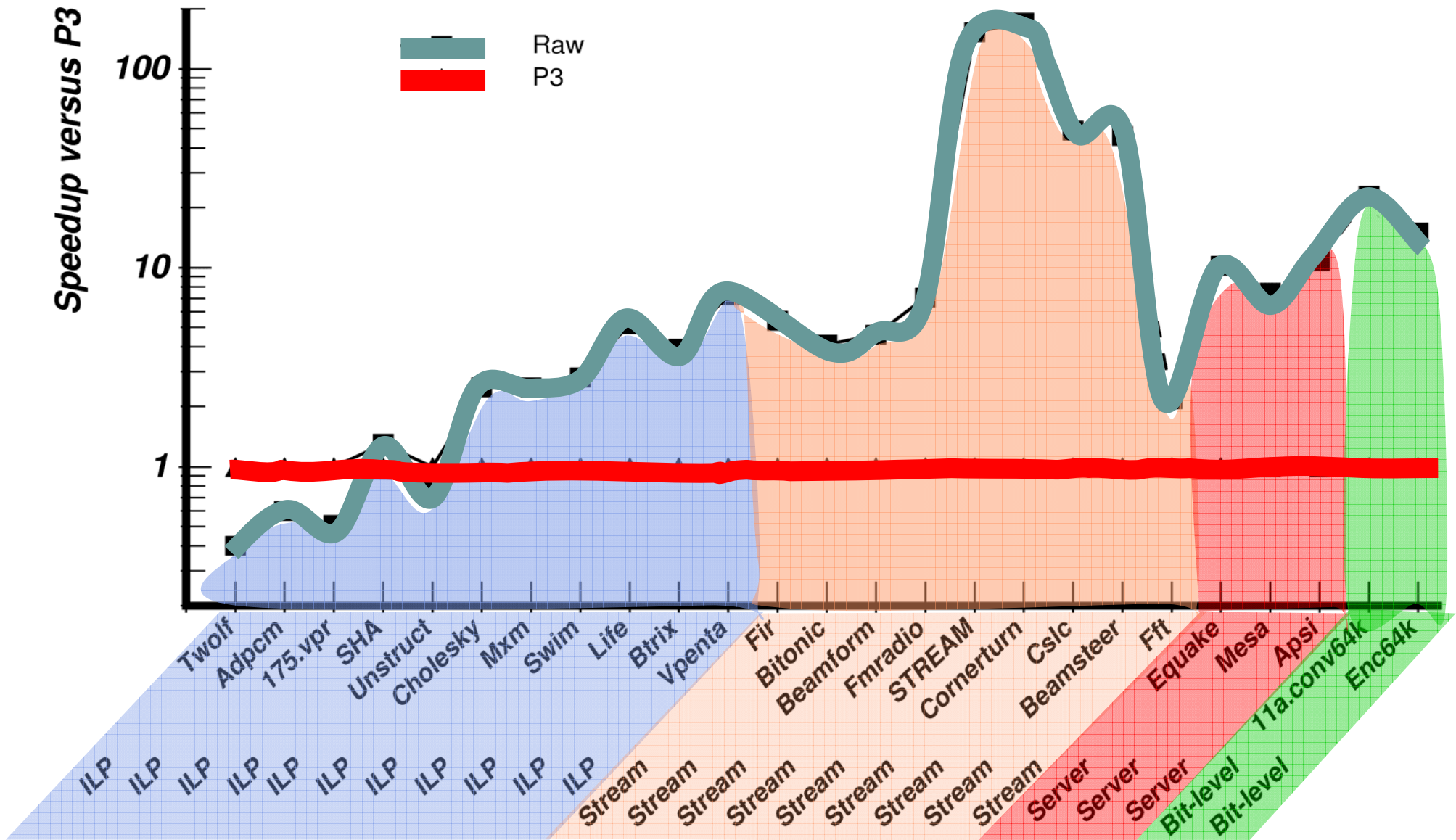
- Application uses as many tiles as needed to exploit its parallelism

# Raw Motherboard

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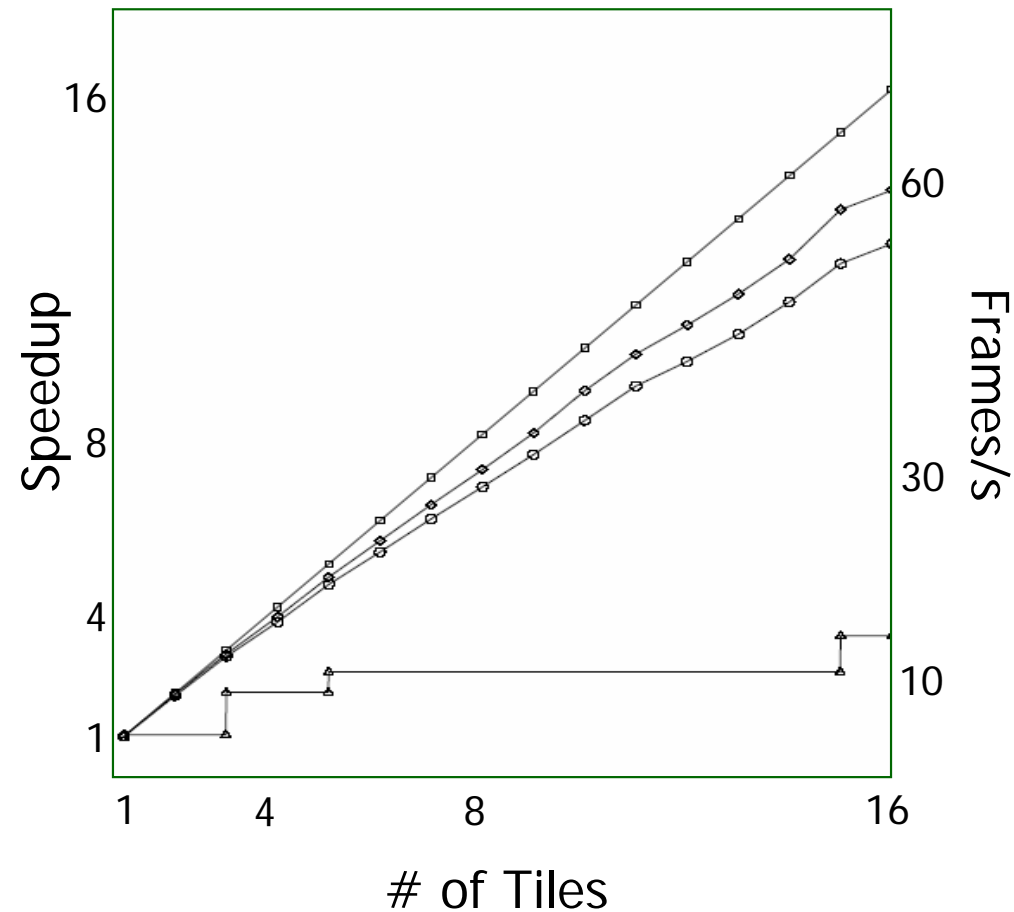


# Raw in Action

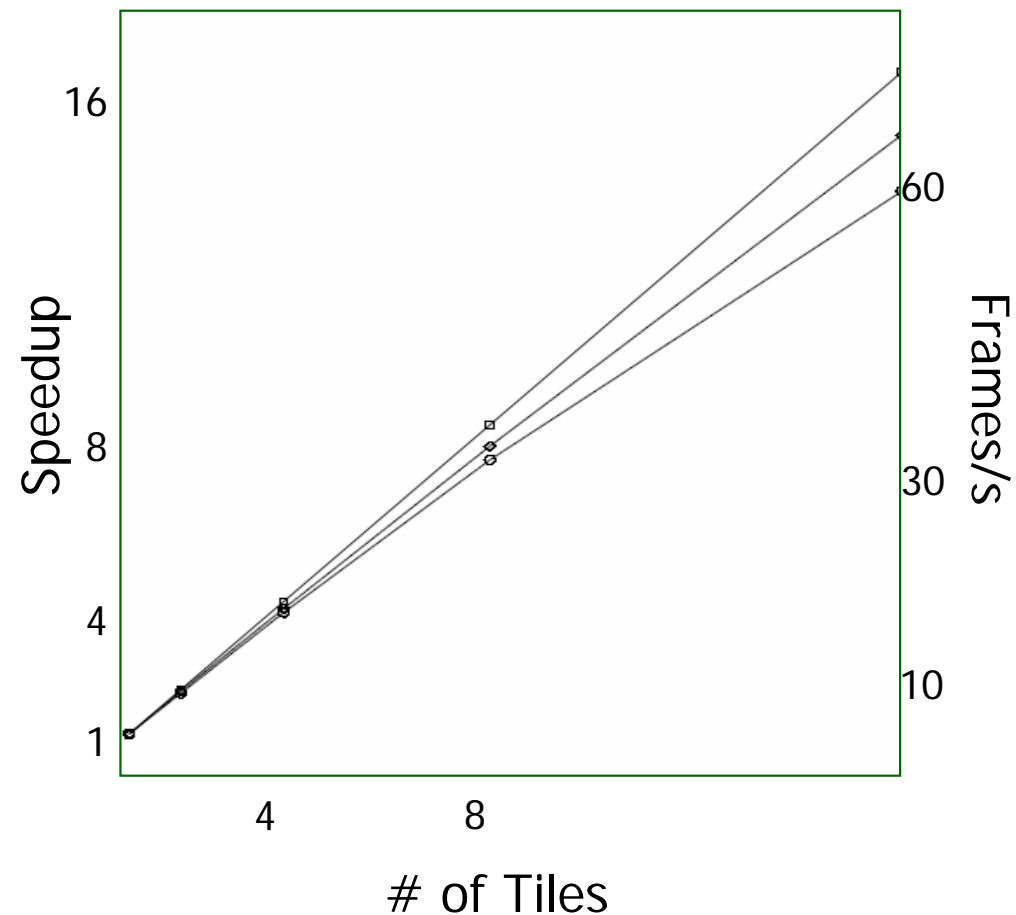


# MPEG-2 Encoder Performance

350 x 240 Images



720 x 480 Images



- Square – Linear speedup
- Diamond – Hand-optimized, slice parallel implementation
- Circle – Slice parallel implementation
- Triangle – Baseline macroblock parallel implementation



# MPEG-2 Encoder Performance

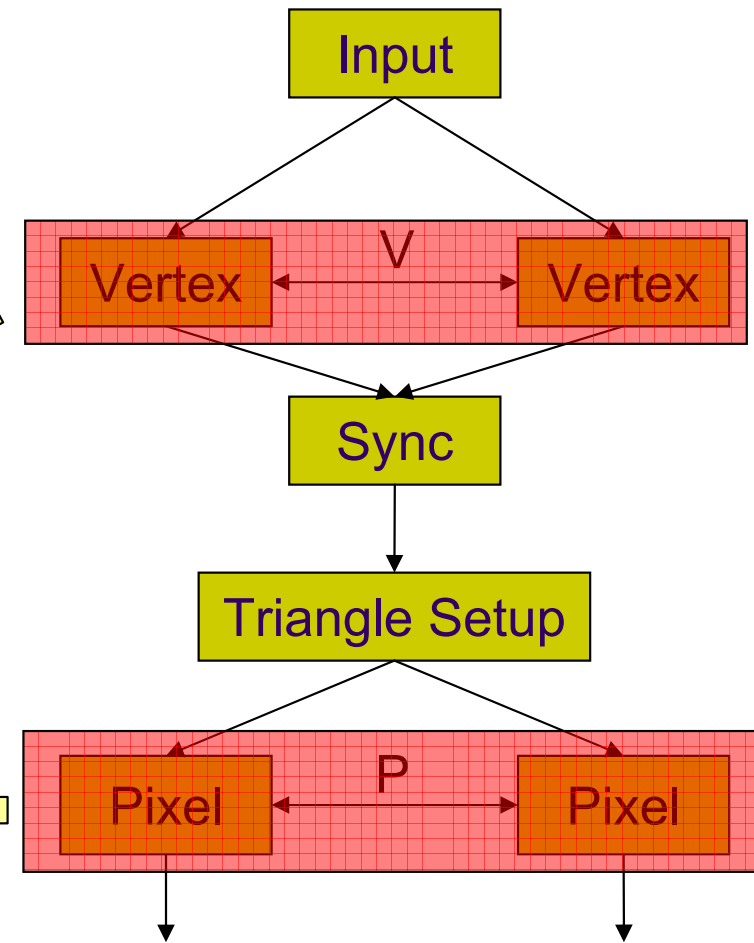
# Tiles	Encoding Rate (frames/s)		
	352 x 240	640 x 480	720 x 480
1	4.30	1.14	1.00
2	8.48	2.24	1.97
4	16.18	4.45	3.84
8	30.82	8.69	7.52
16	58.65	16.74	14.57
32	103*		30*
64	158*		51.90

\* Estimated data rates

# Programmable Graphics Pipeline



screenshot from *Counterstrike*

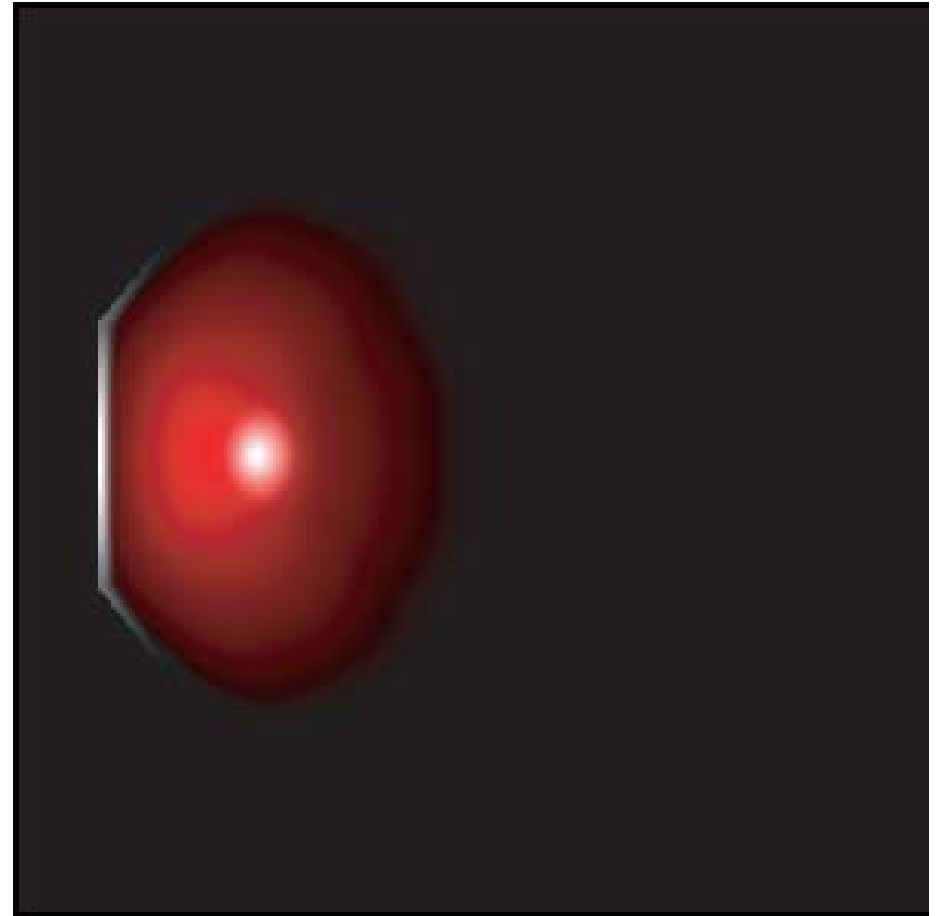


simplified graphics pipeline

# Phong Shading

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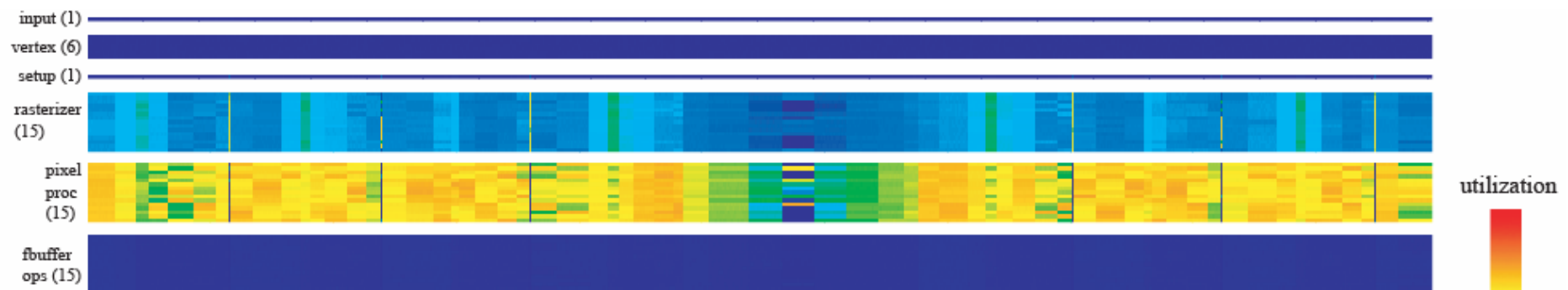
- Per-pixel phong-shaded polyhedron
- 162 vertices, 1 light



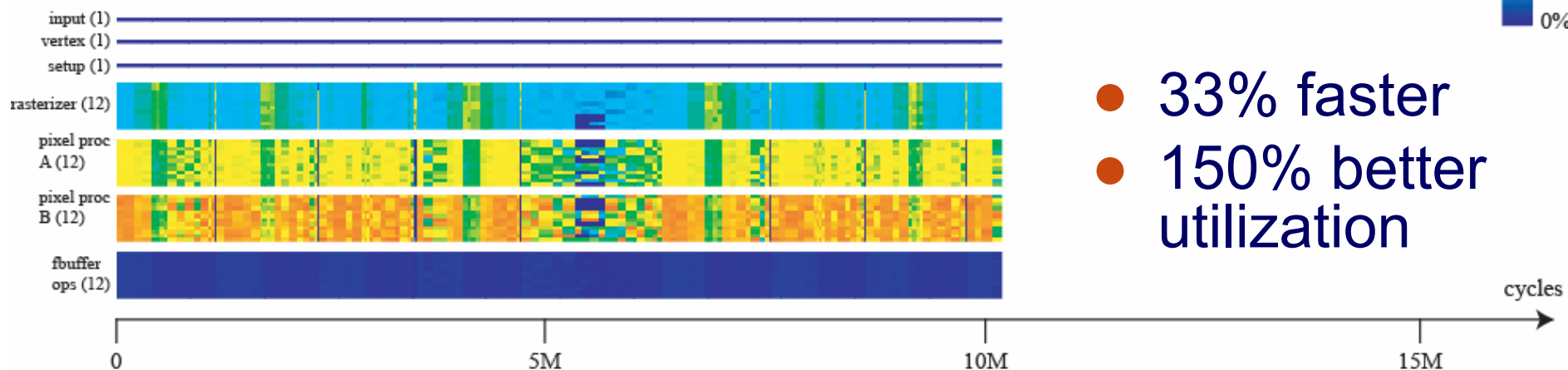
Output, rendered using Raw simulator

# Phong Shading (64-tiles)

## Fixed pipeline



## Reconfigurable pipeline

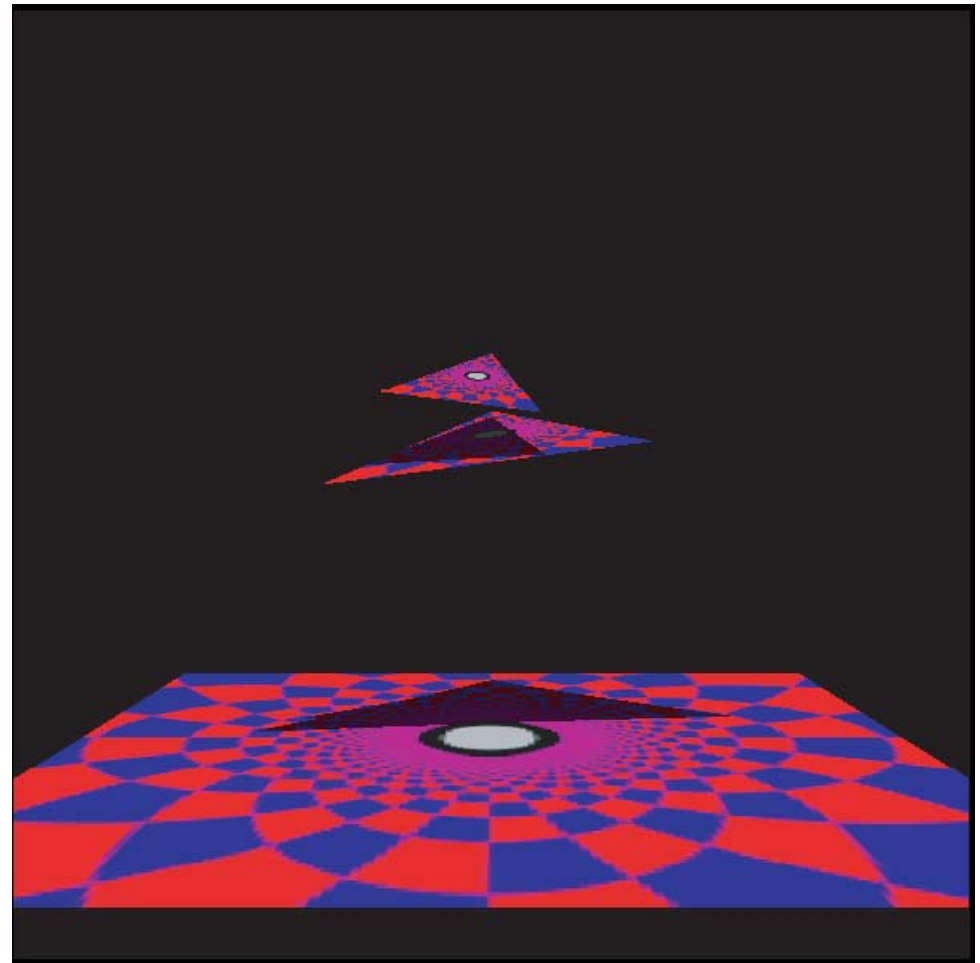


- 33% faster
- 150% better utilization

# Shadow Volumes

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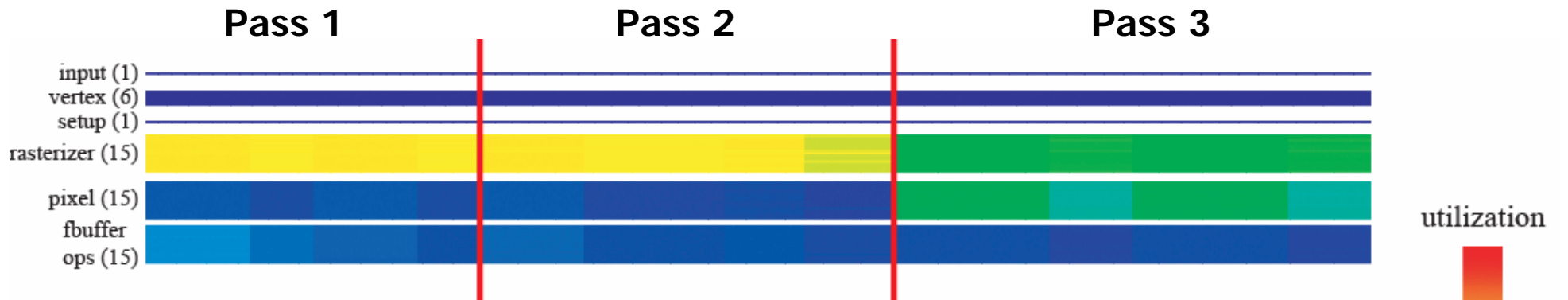
- 4 textured triangles
- 1 point light
- Rendered in 3 passes



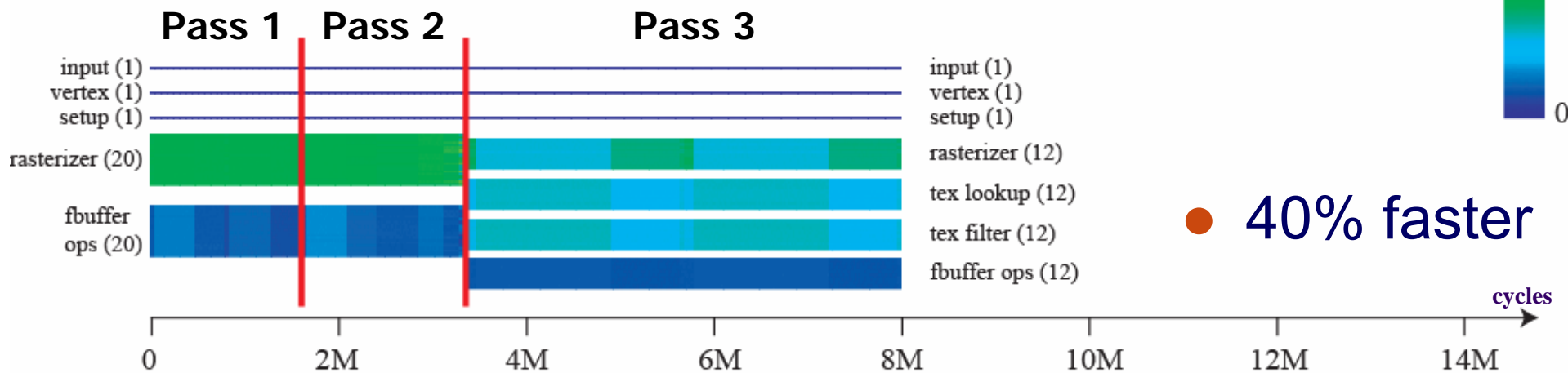
Output, rendered using Raw simulator

# Shadow Volumes (64-tiles)

## Fixed pipeline



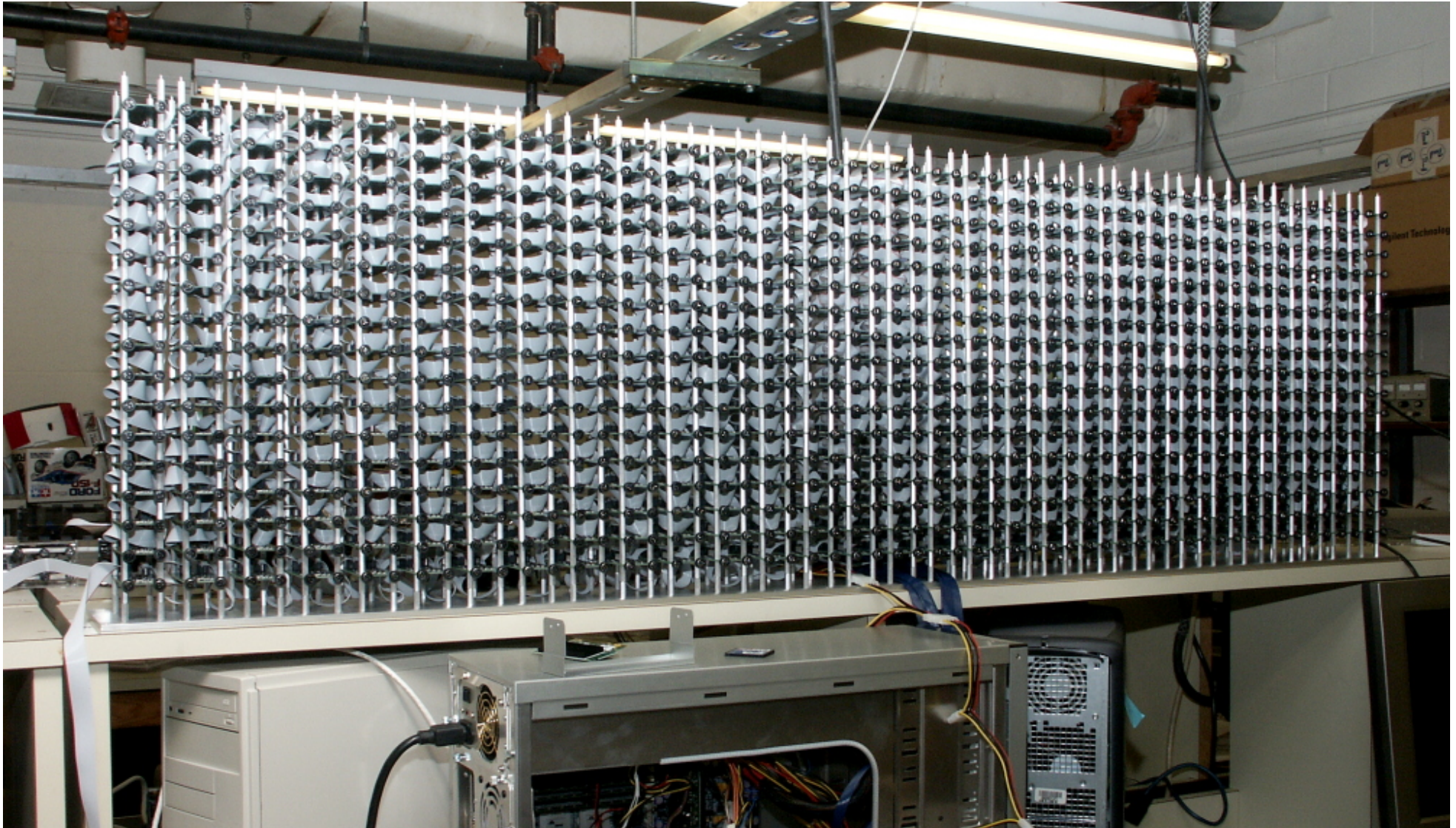
## Reconfigurable pipeline



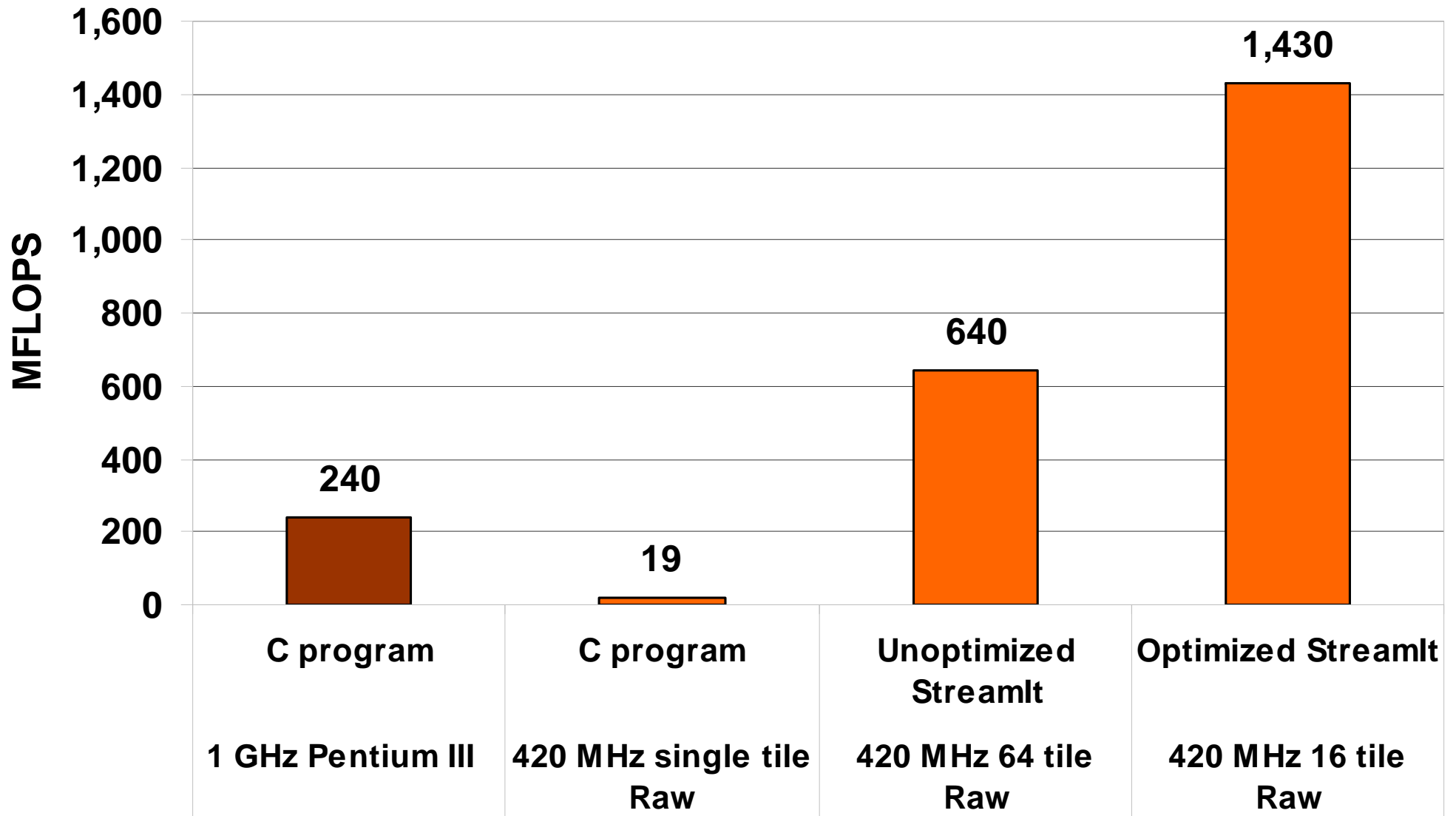
● 40% faster

# 1020 Element Microphone Array

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# Case Study: Beamformer



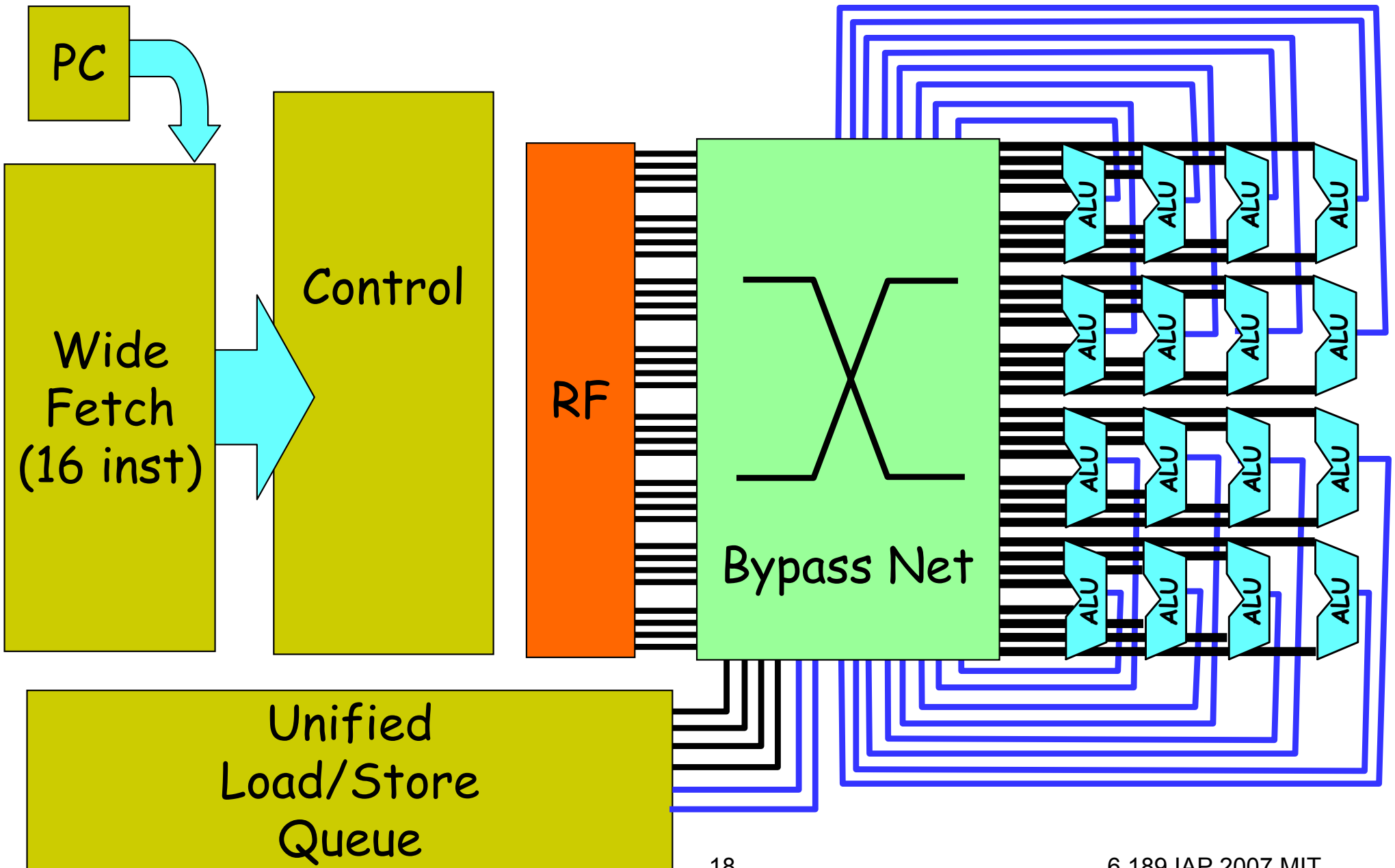


# The Raw Experience

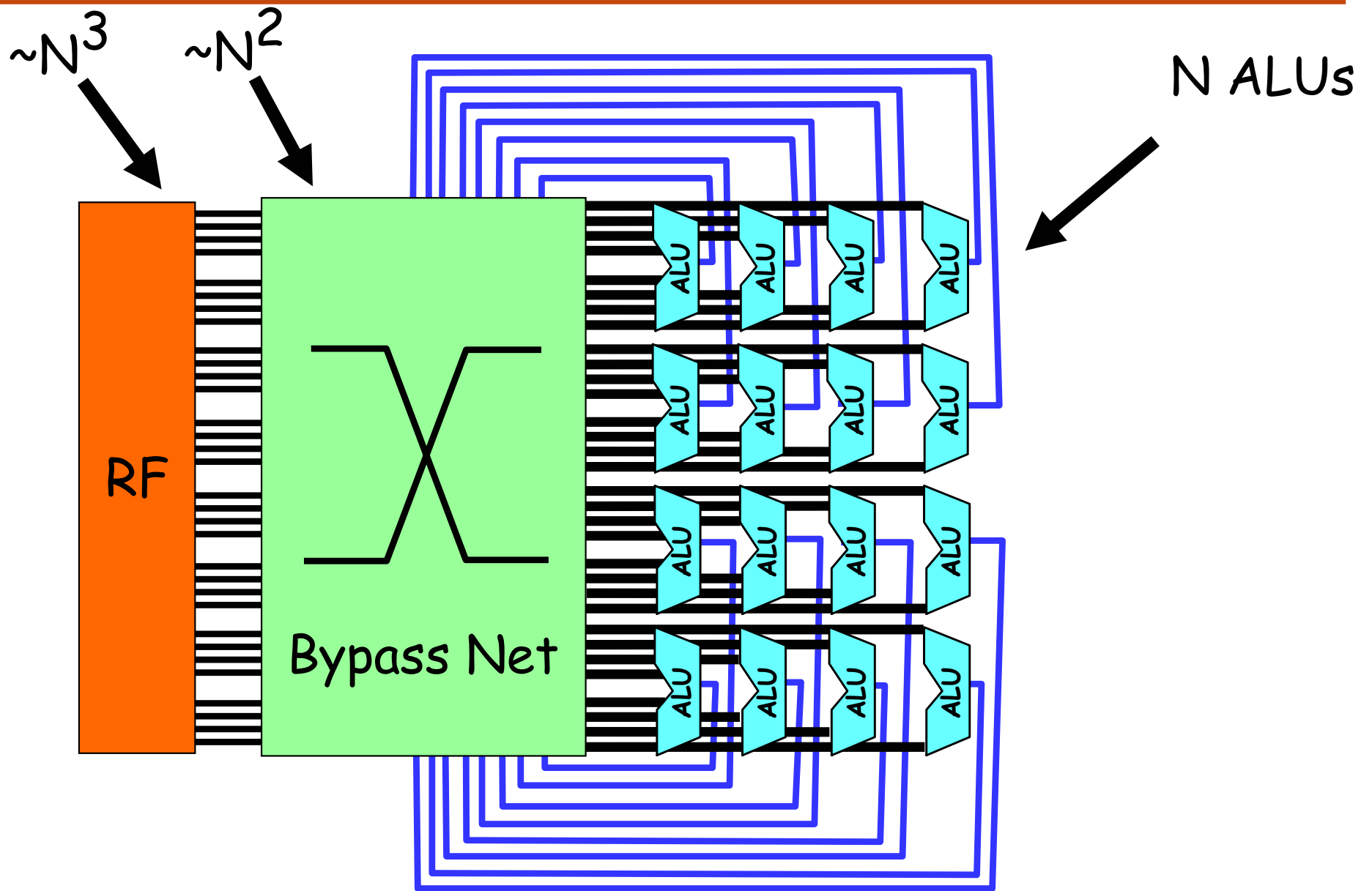
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- Insights into the design Raw architecture
- Raw parallelizing compiler
- StreamIt language and Compiler

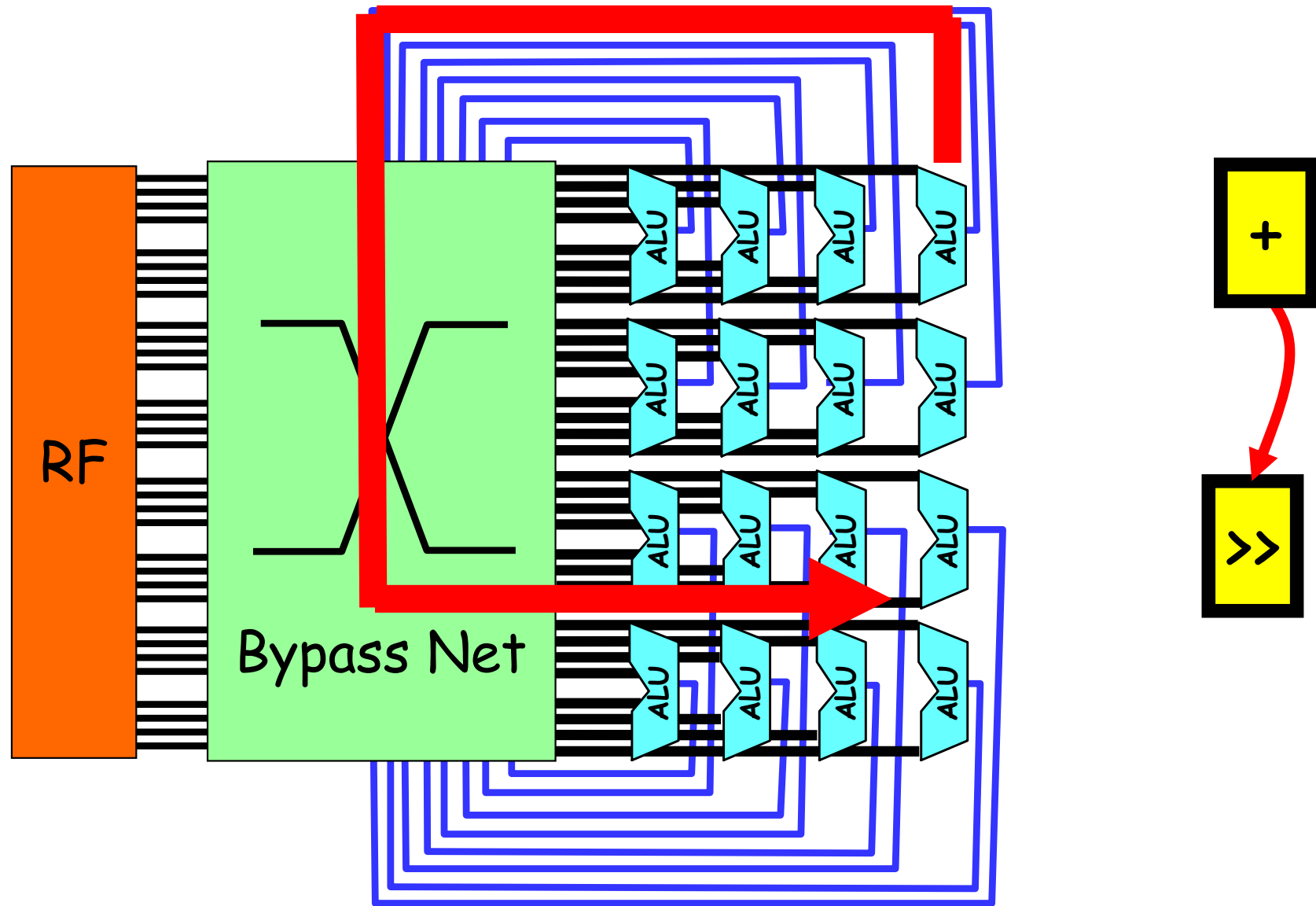
# Scalability Problems in Wide Issue Processors



# Area and Frequency Scalability Problems

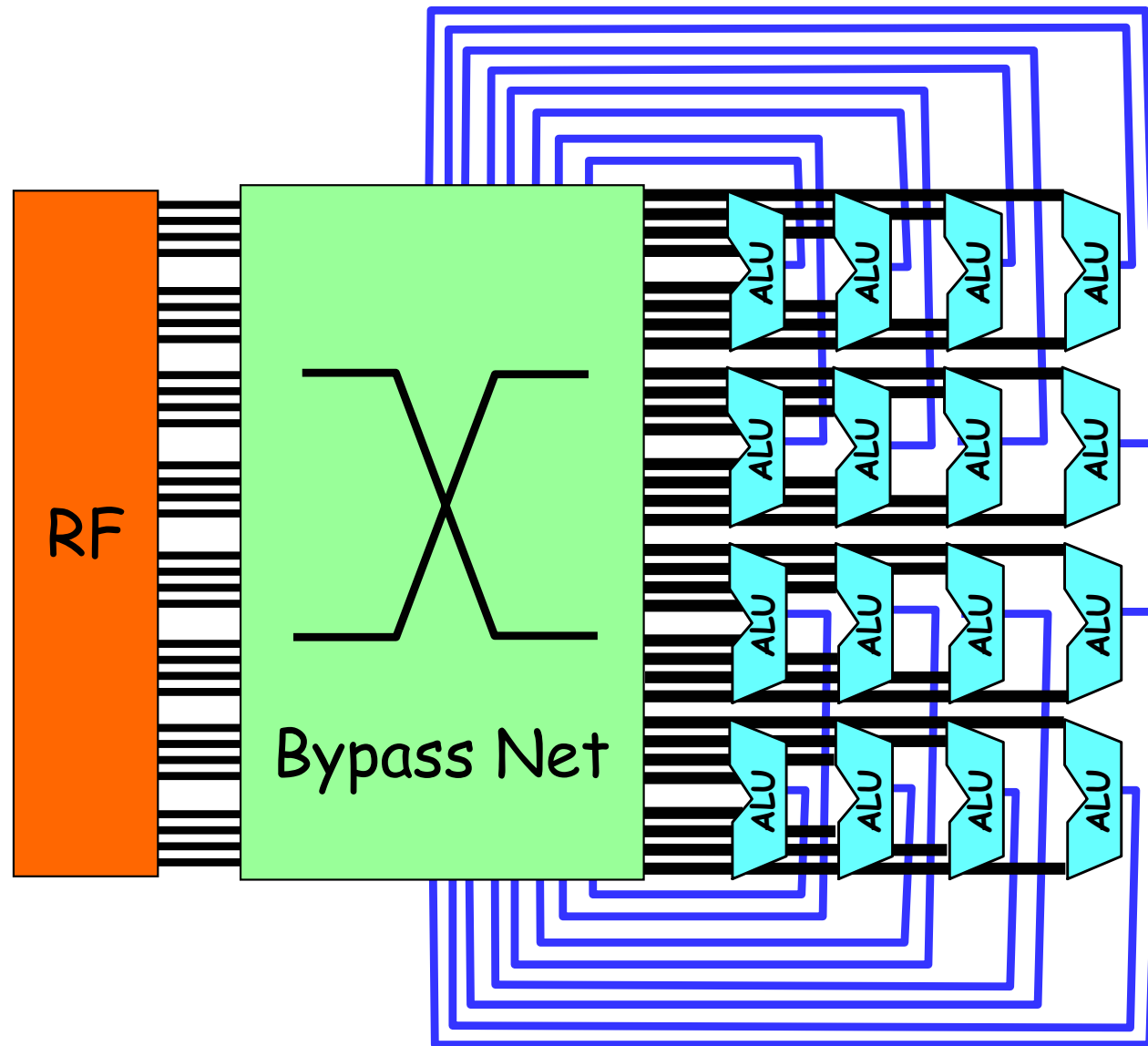


# Operand Routing is Global



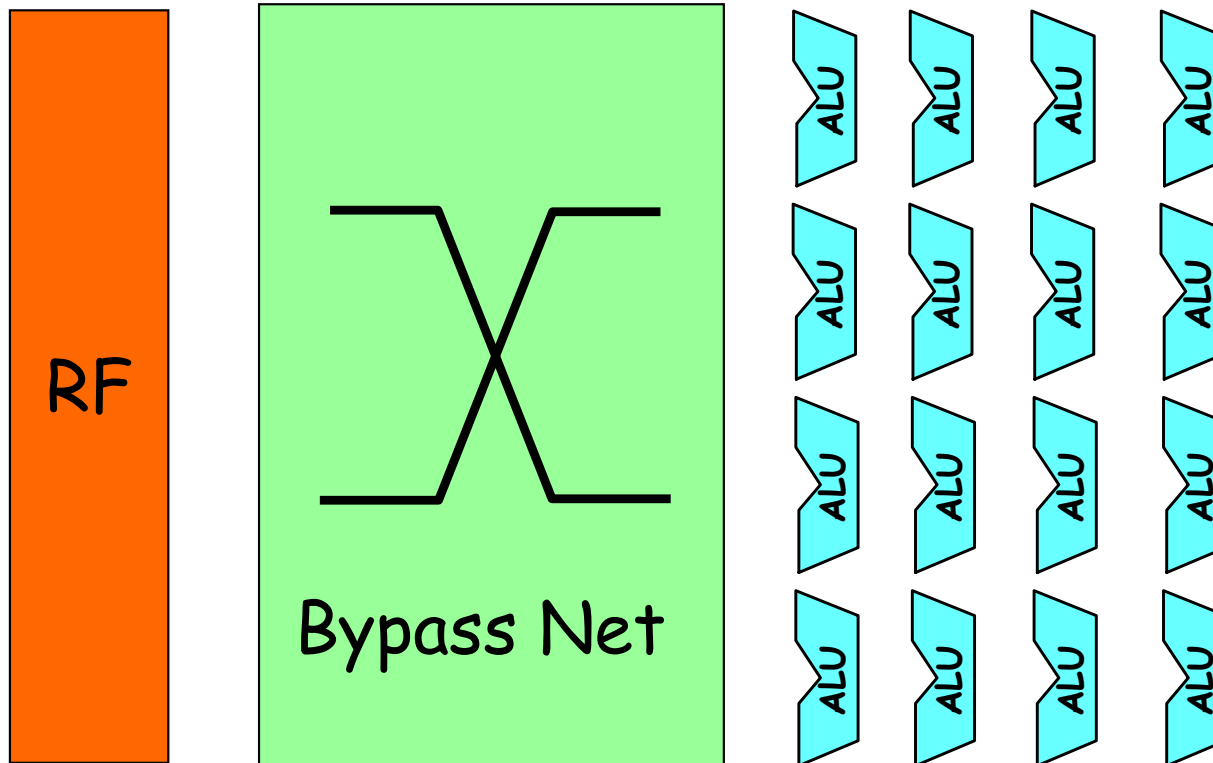
# Idea: Make Operand Routing Local

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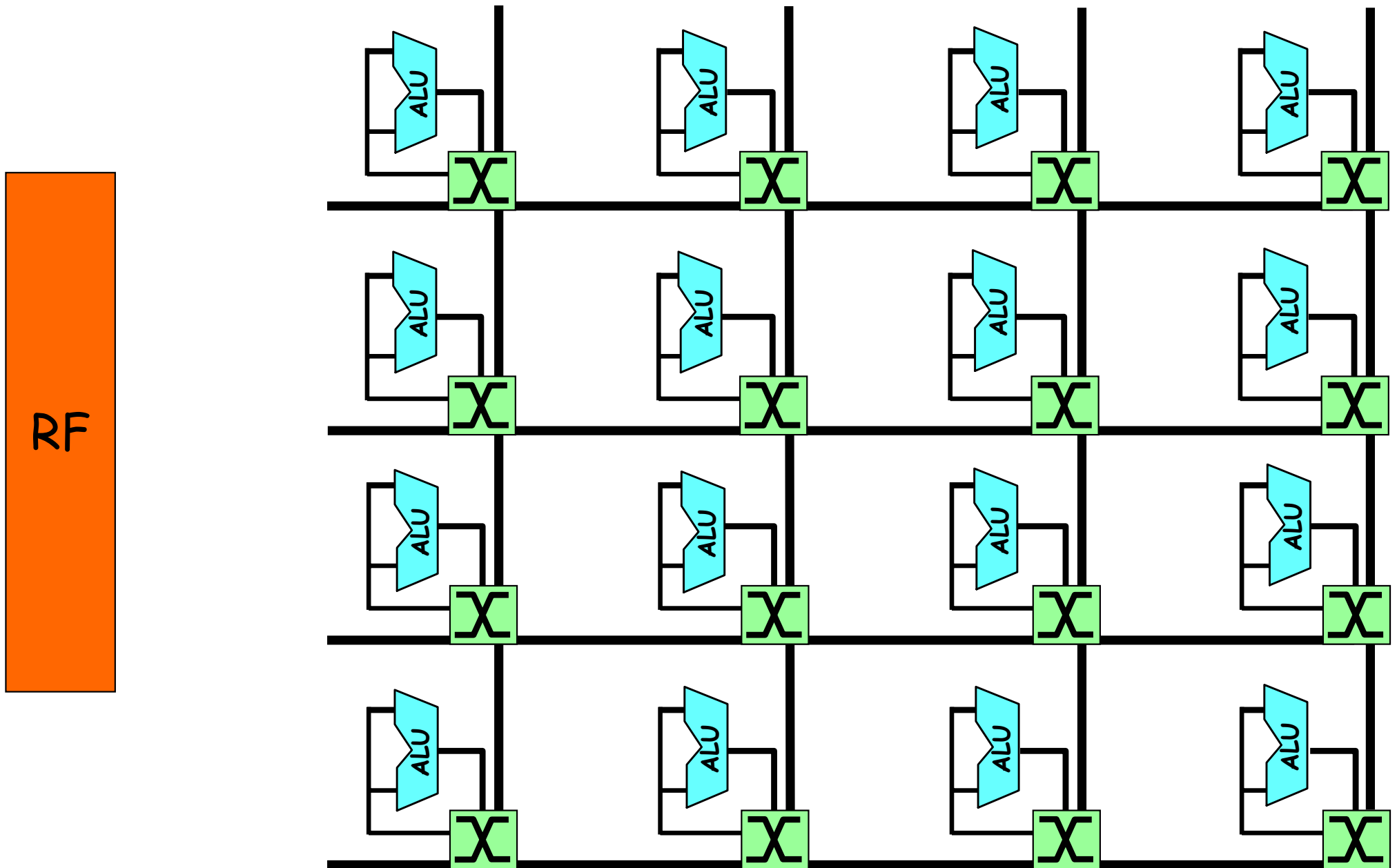


# Idea: Exploit Locality

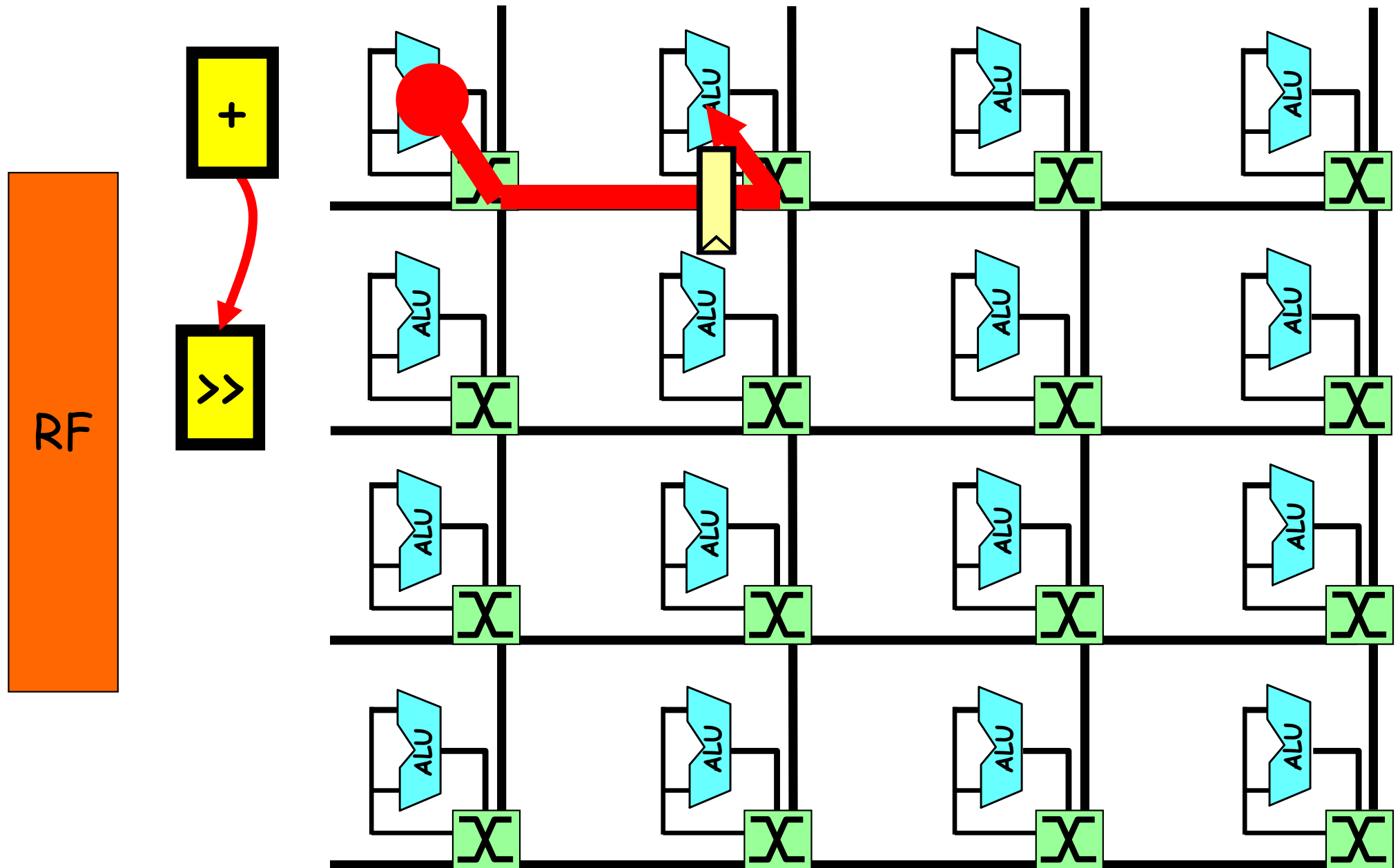
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# Replace Crossbar with Point-To-Point Network



# Replace Crossbar with Point-To-Point Network



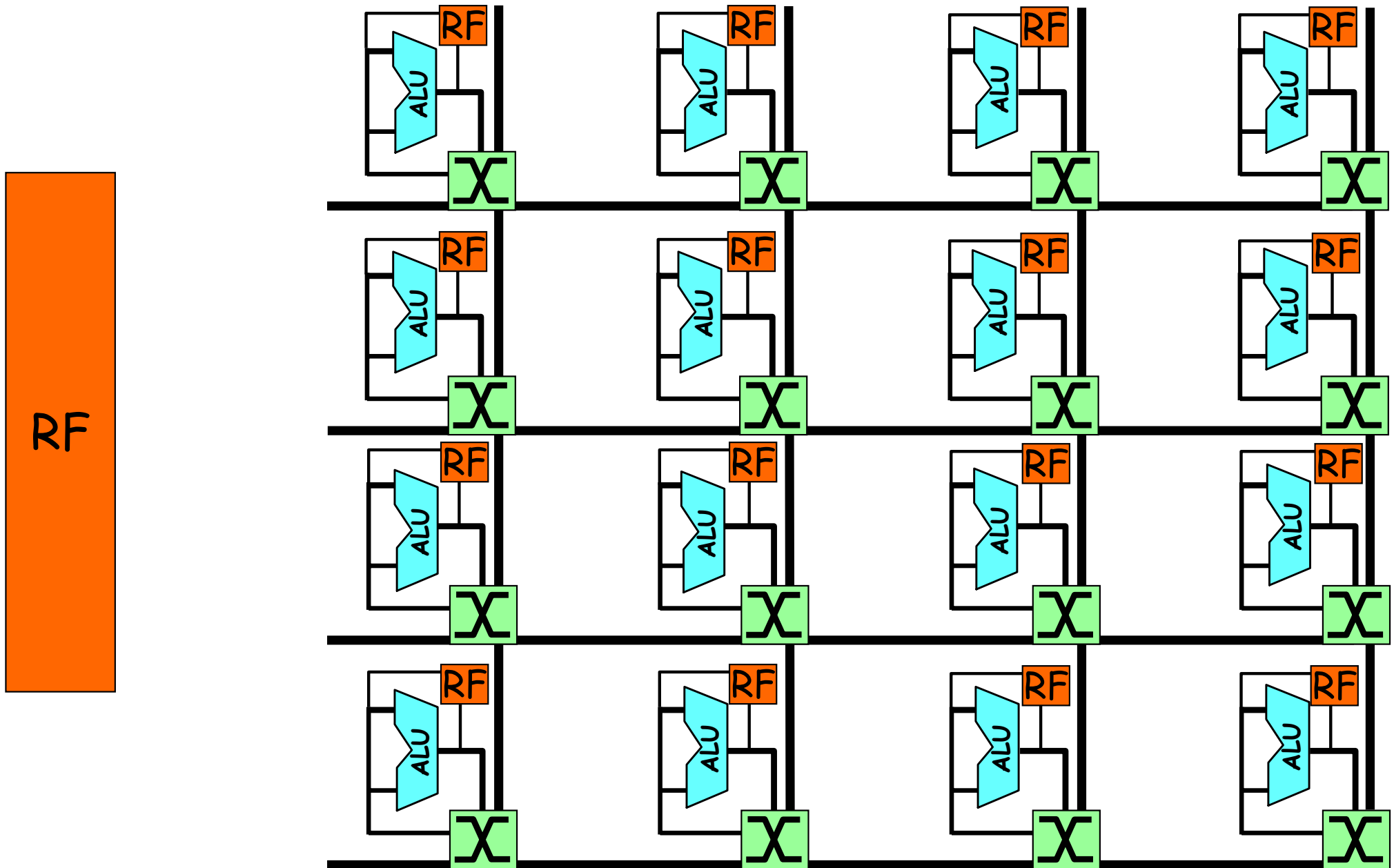


# Operand Transport Latency

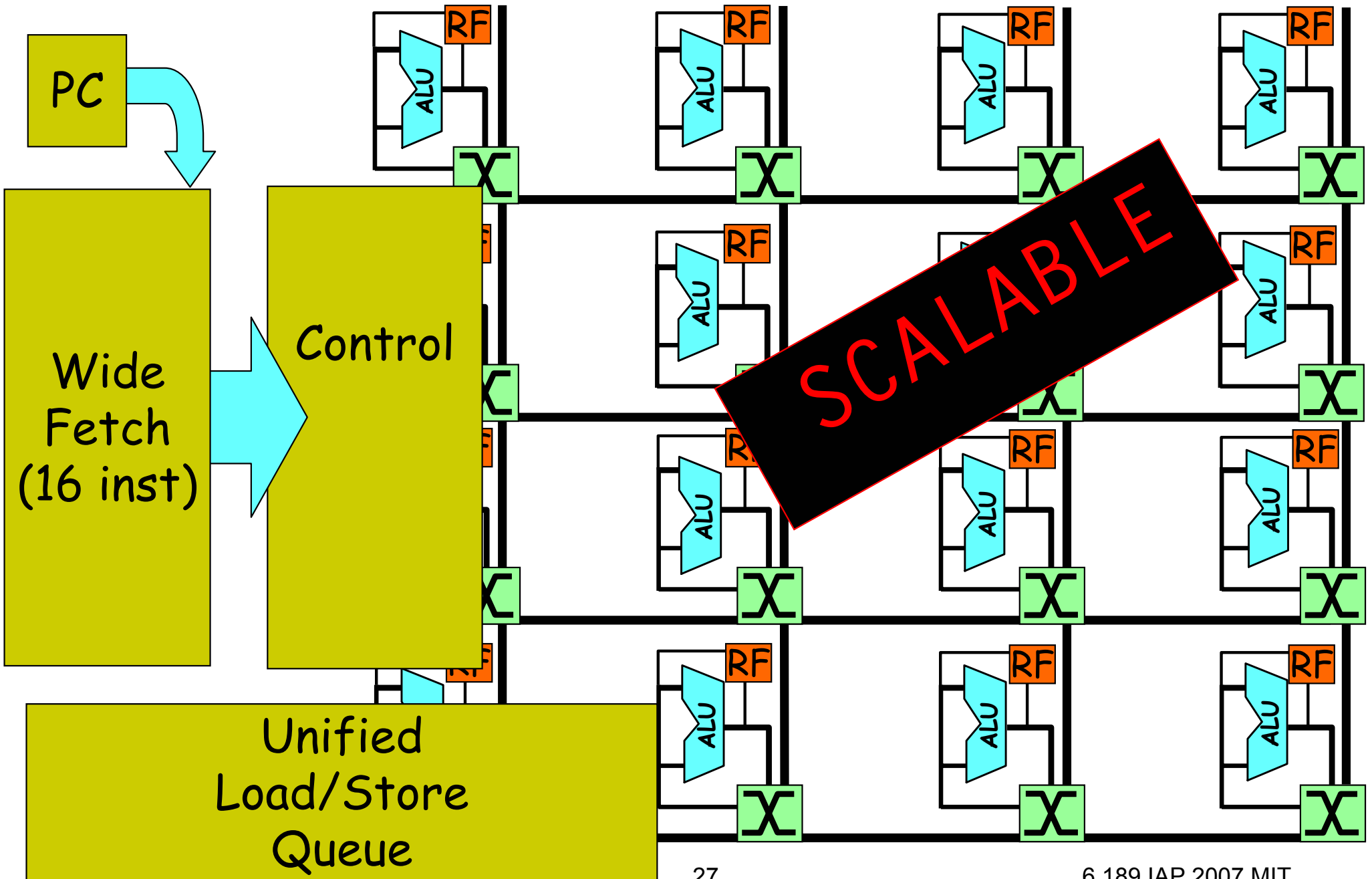
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	Crossbar	Point-to-Point Network
Non-local Placement	$\sim N$	$\sim N^{1/2}$
Locality-driven Placement	$\sim N$	$\sim 1$

# Distribute the Register File

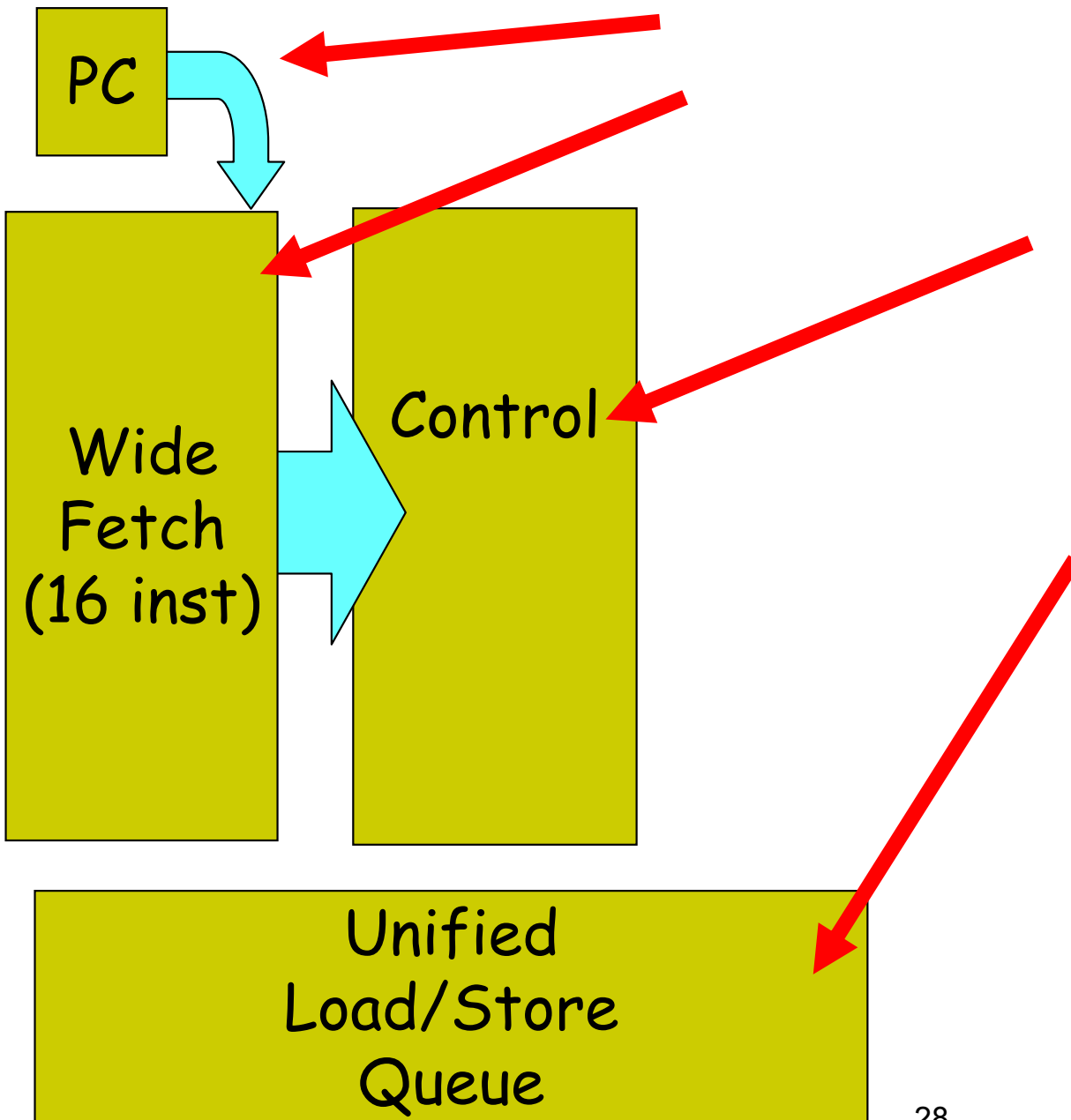


# More Scalability Problems

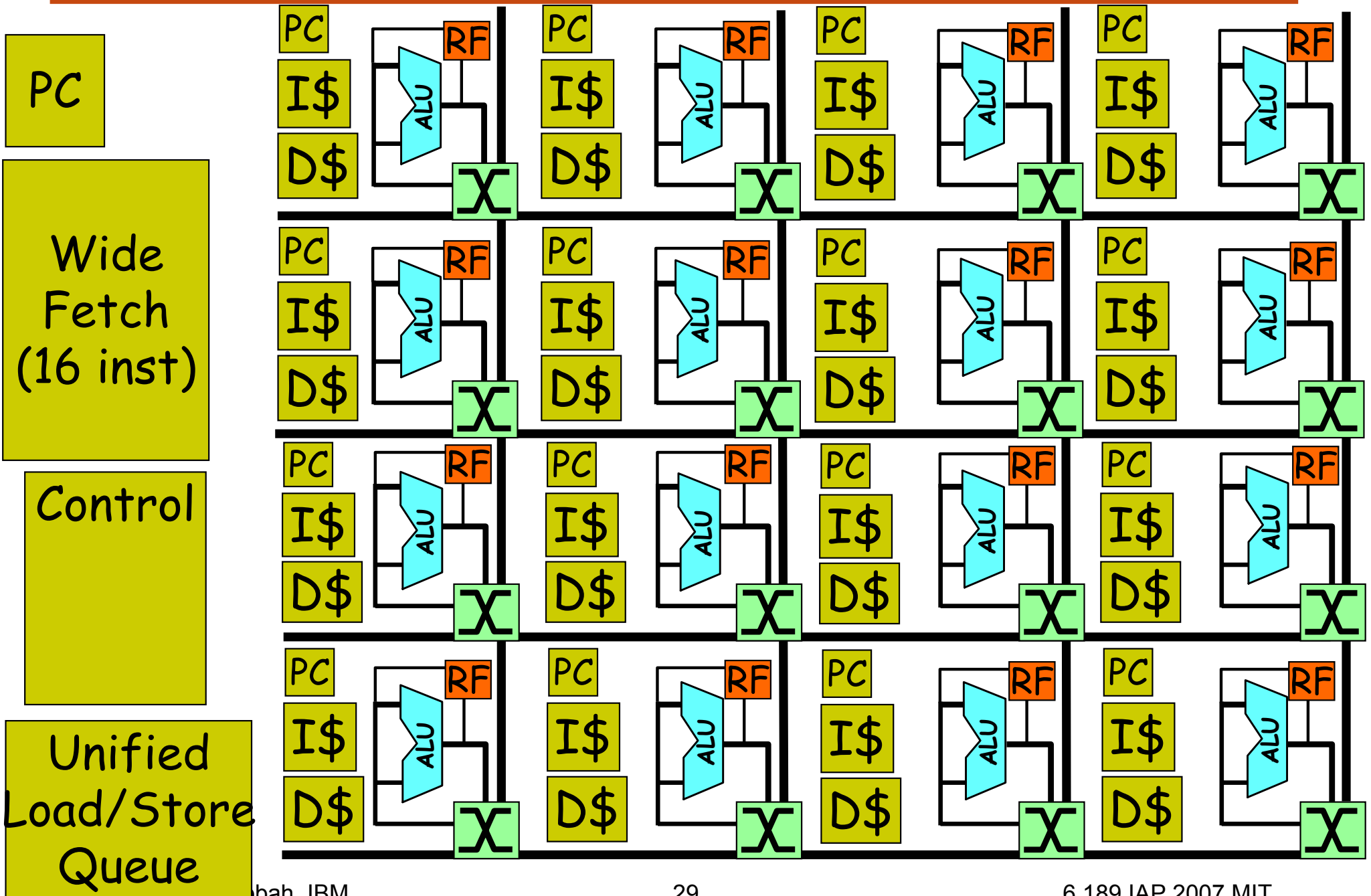


# More Scalability Problems

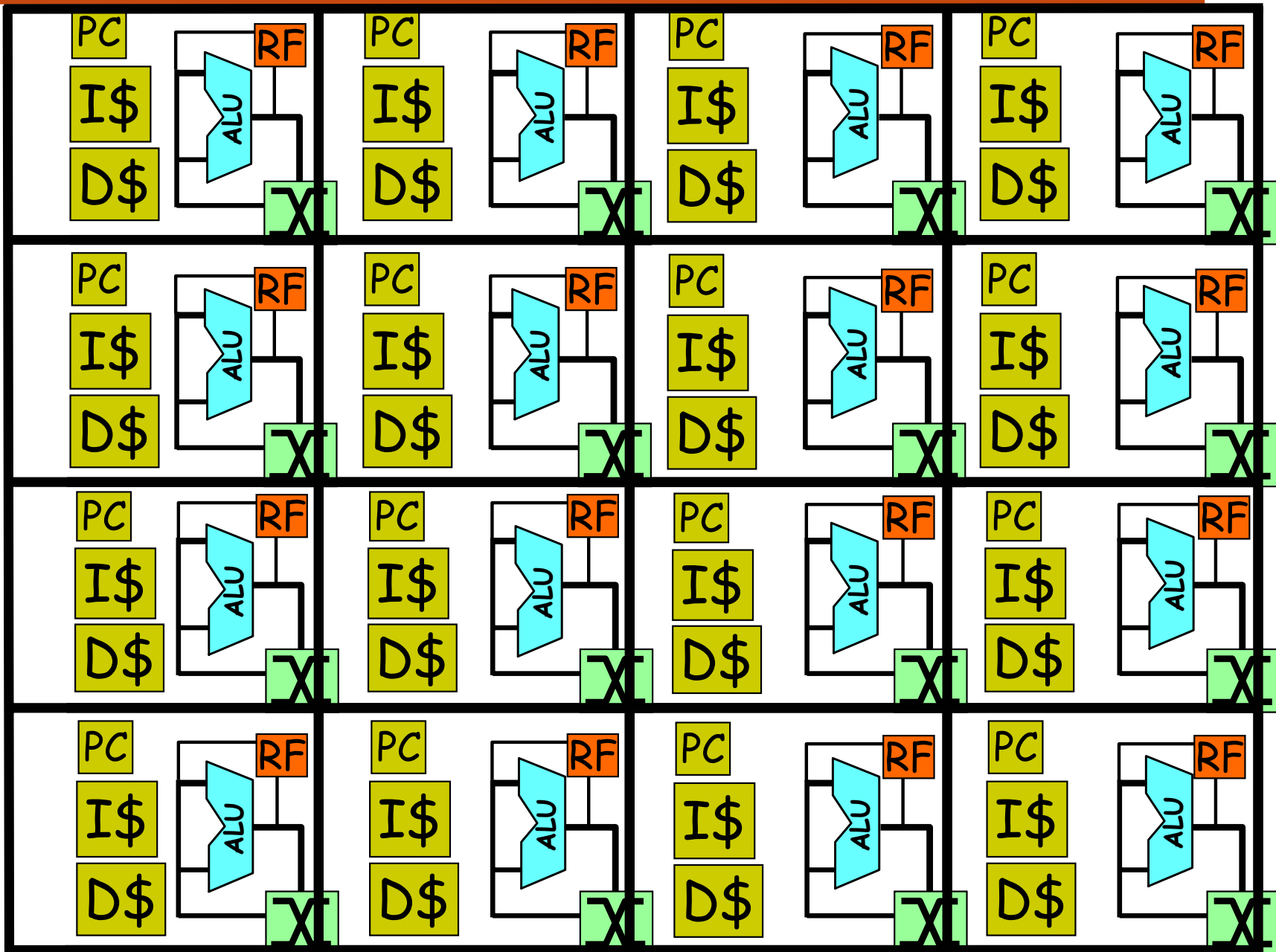
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# Distribute Everything

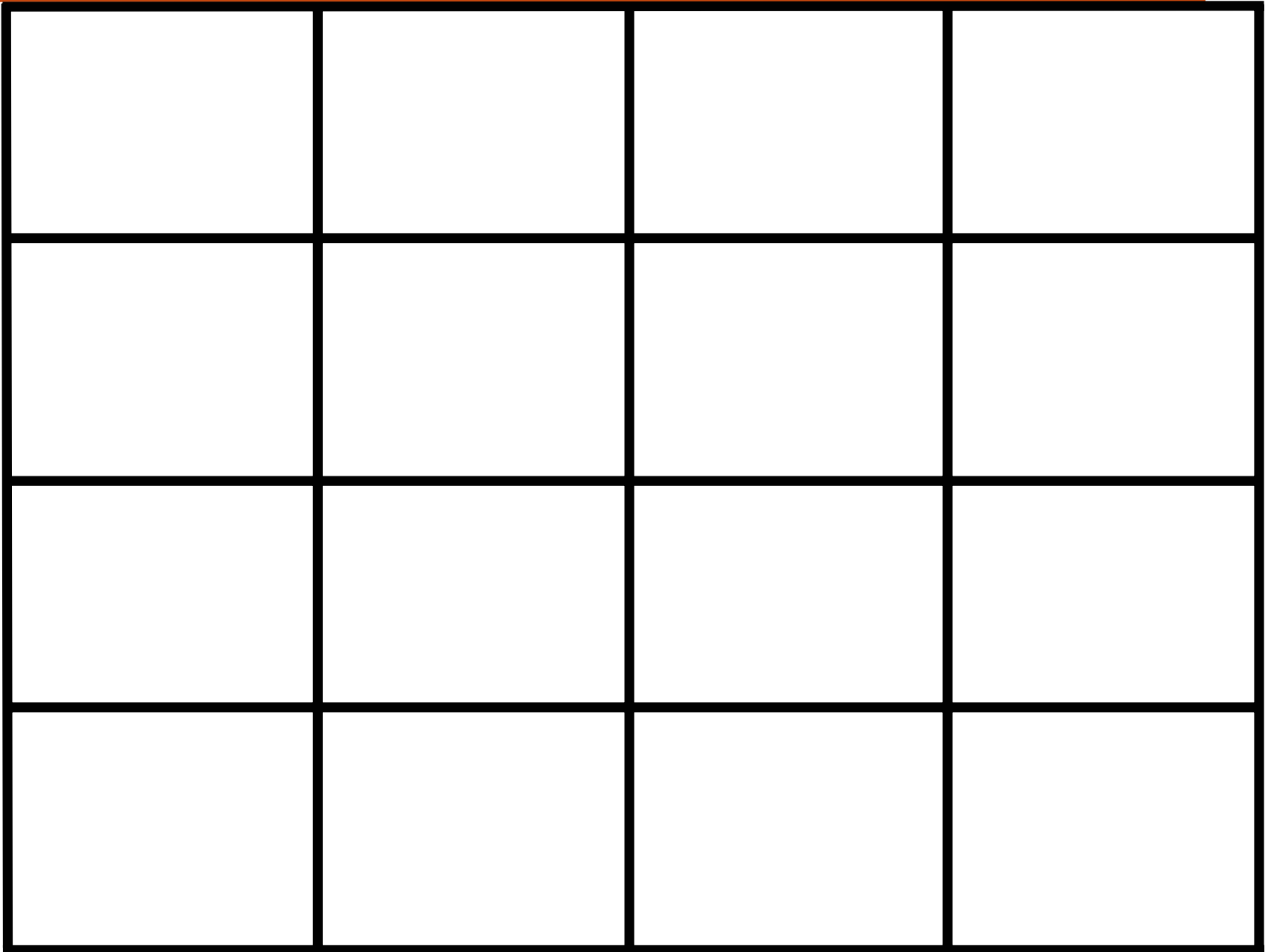


# Tiled Processor



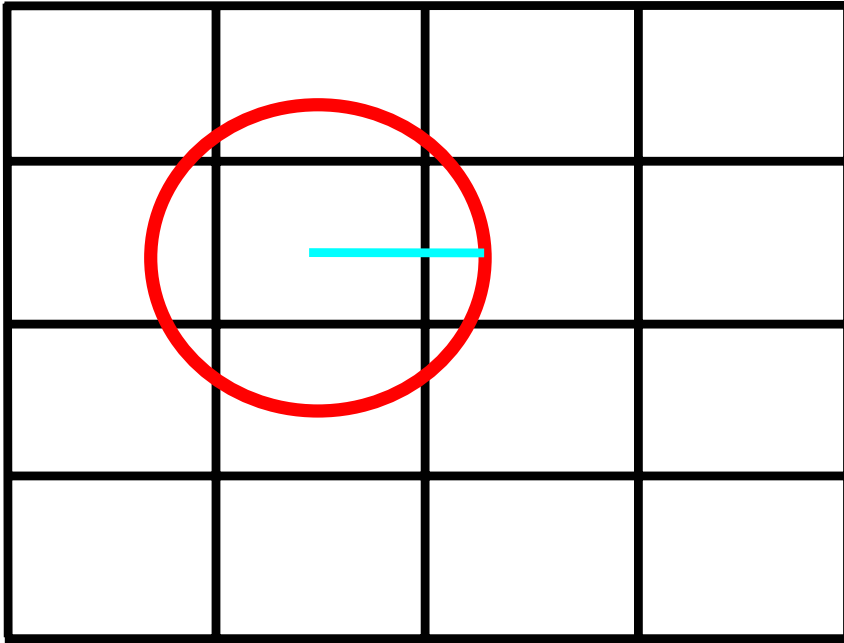
# Tiled Processor

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# Tiled Processor (Taylor PhD 2007)

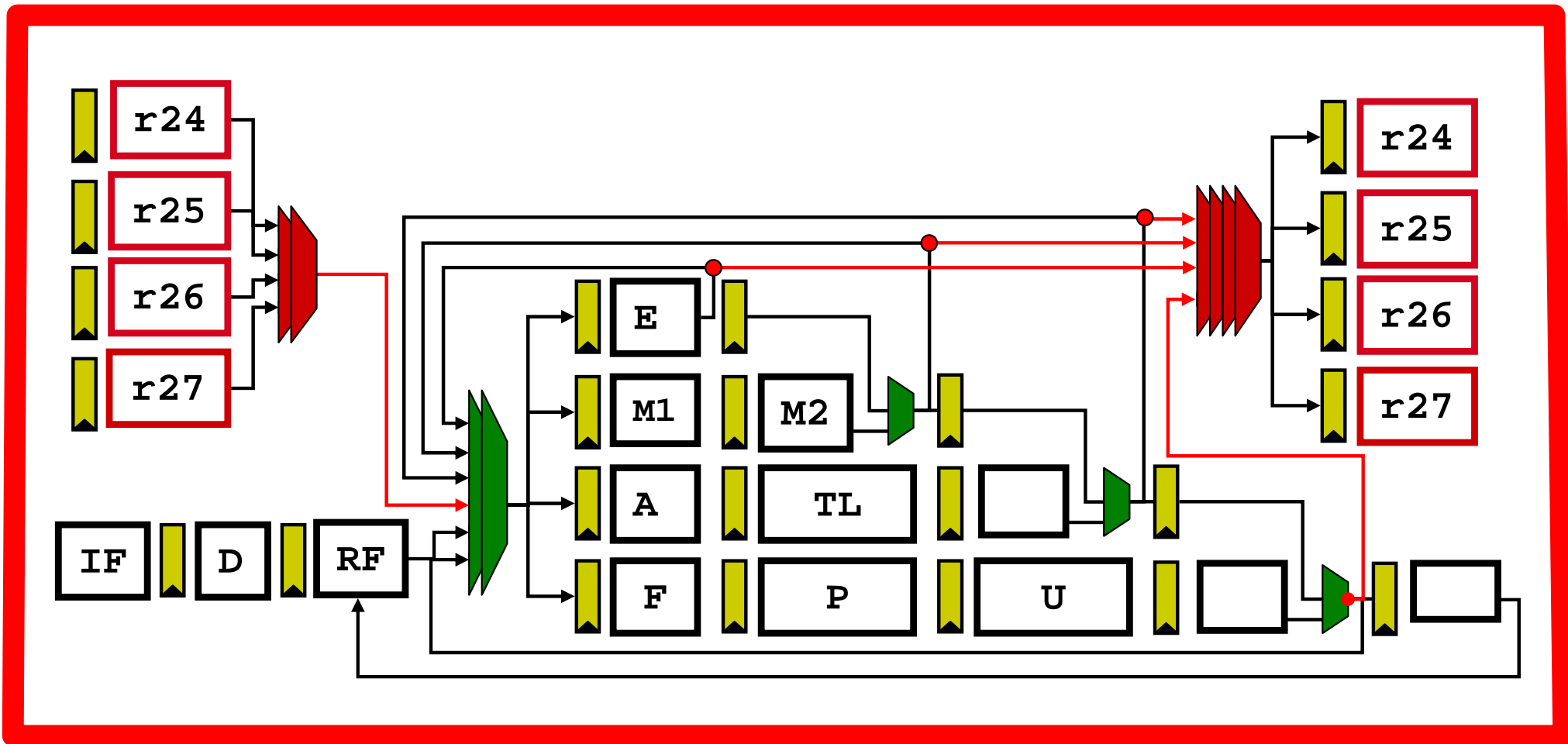
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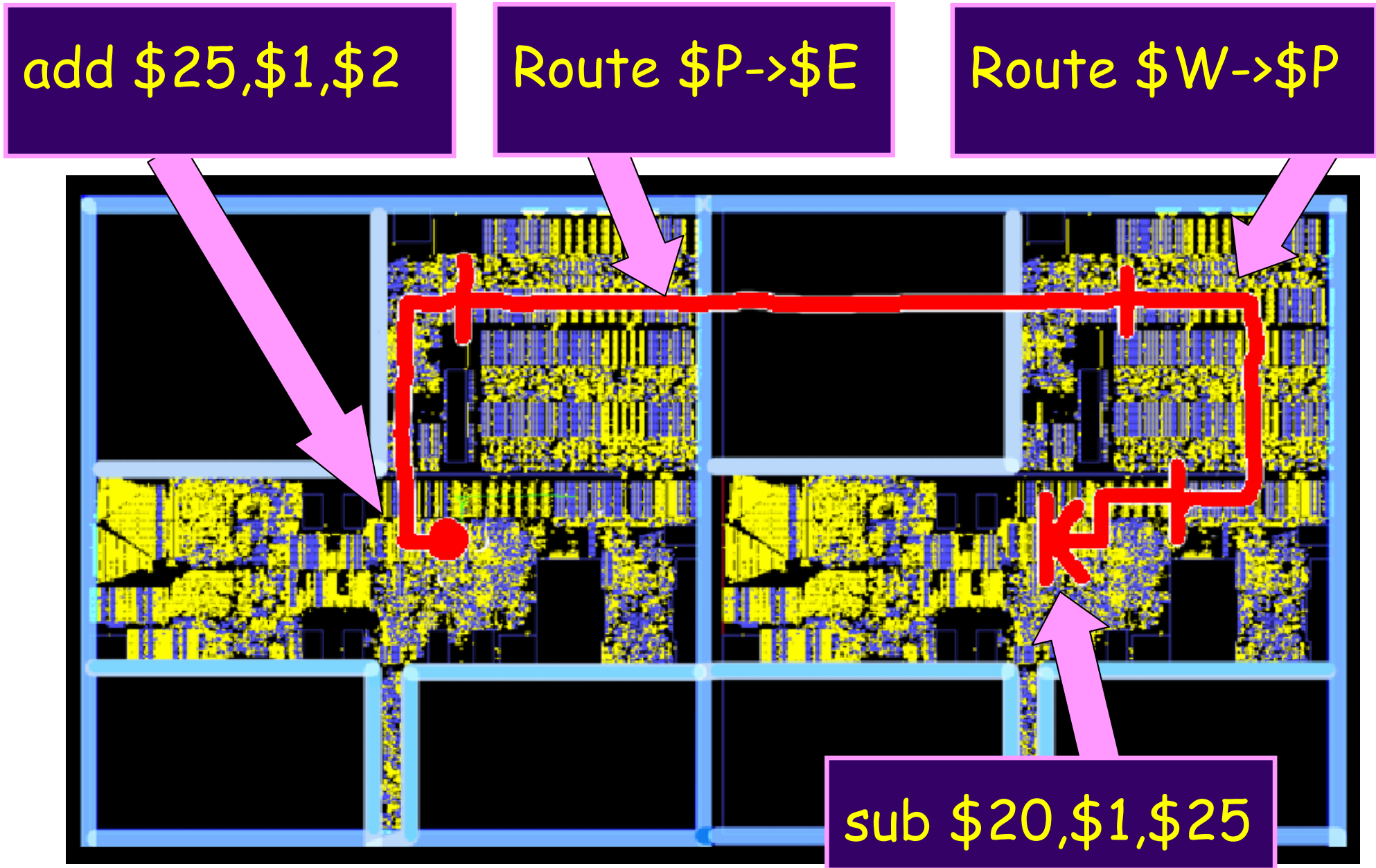
- Fast inter-tile communication through point-to-point pipelined scalar operand network (SON)
- Easy to scale for the same reasons as multicores



# Raw Compute Processor Internals



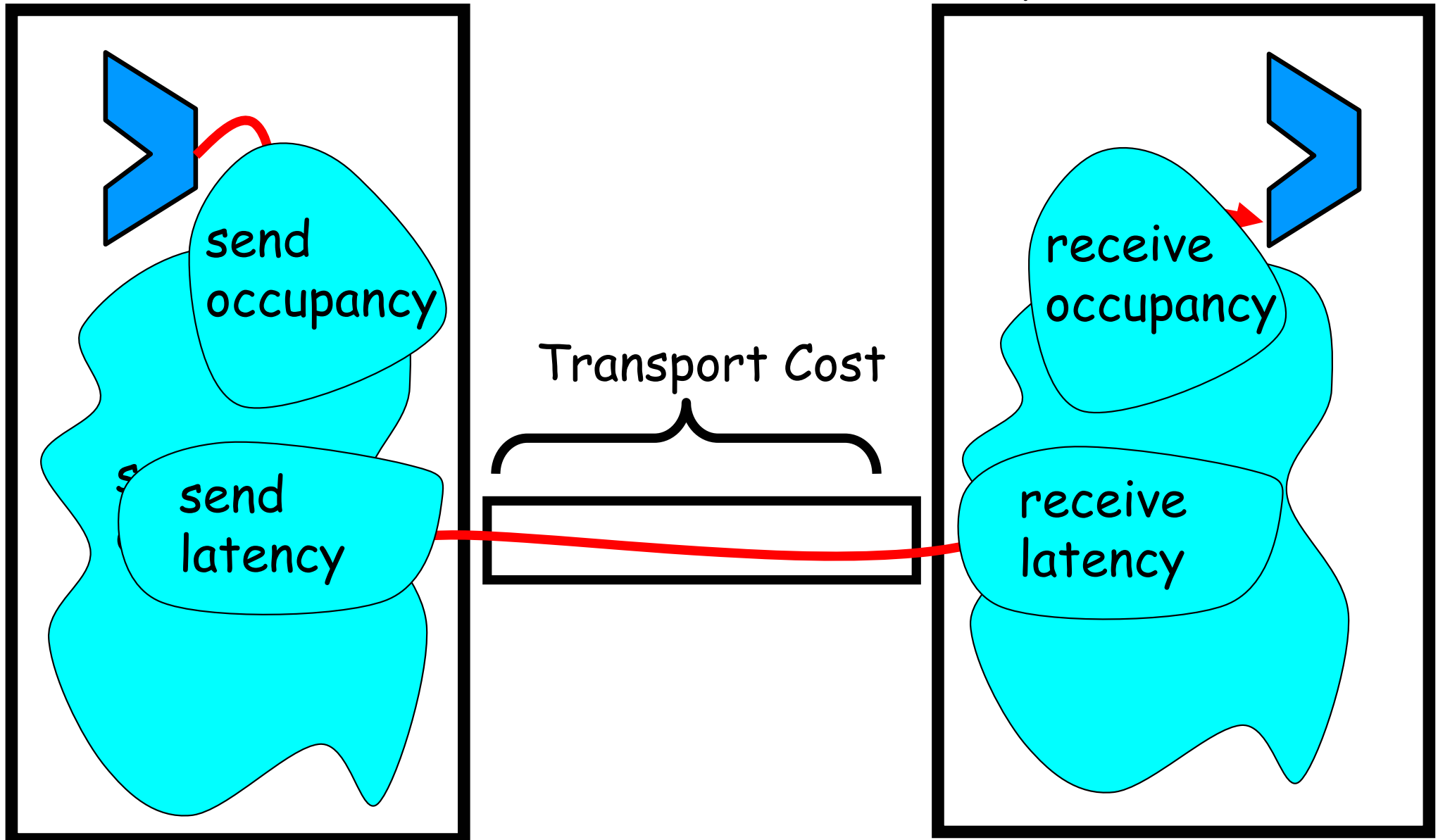
# Tile-Tile Communication



# Why Communication Is Expensive on Multicores

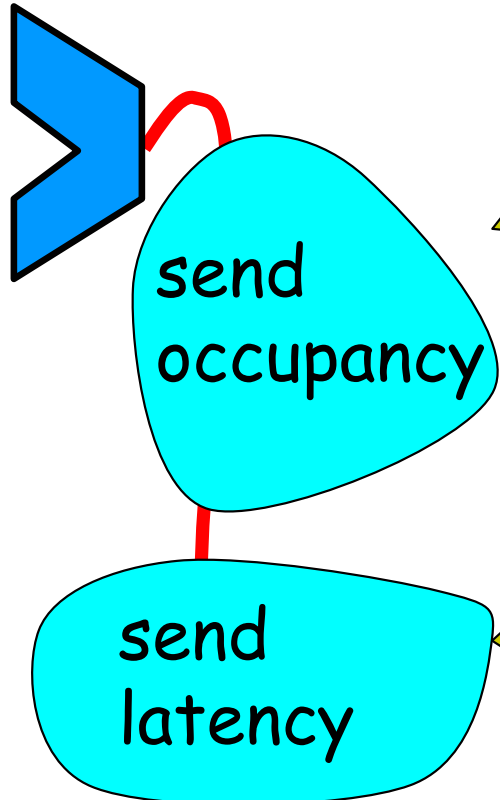
Multiprocessor Node 1

Multiprocessor Node 2



# Why Communication Is Expensive on Multicores

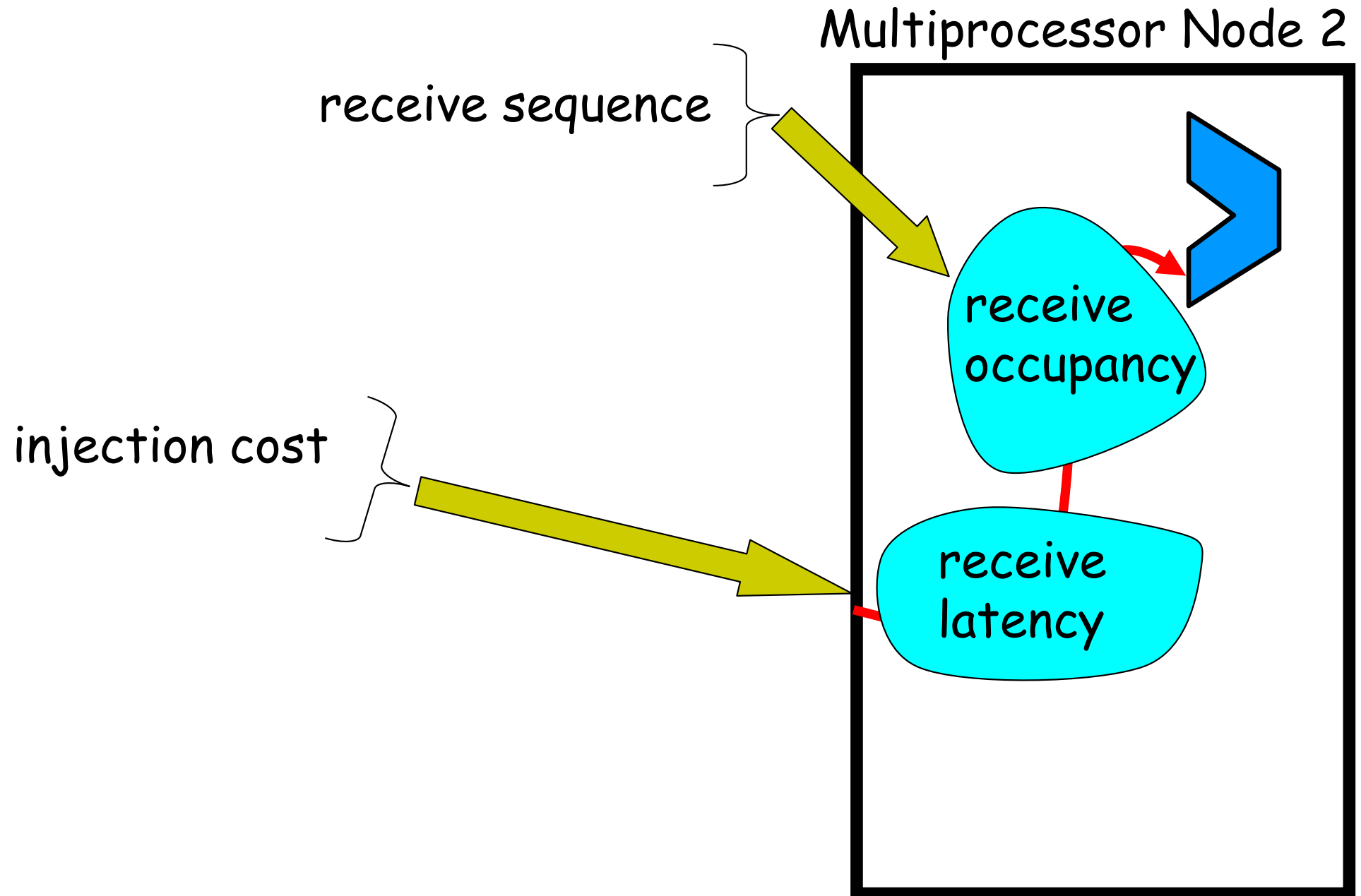
Multiprocessor Node 1



Destination node name  
Sequence number  
Value  
Launch sequence

**Commit Latency**  
Network injection

# Why Communication Is Expensive on Multicores



# A Figure of Merit for SONS

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- 5-tuple  $\langle SO, SL, NHL, RL, RO \rangle$ 
  - Send occupancy
  - Send latency
  - Network hop latency
  - Receive latency
  - Receive occupancy
- Tip: Ordering follows timing of message from sender to receiver

# The Interesting Region

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Scalable  
Multiprocessor  
(on-chip)

Raw SON  
(scalable)

Superscalar  
(not scalable)

- Where is Cell in this space?

<2, 14, 3, 14, 4>

< 0, 0, 1, 2, 0>

< 0, 0, 0, 0, 0>

# The Raw Experience

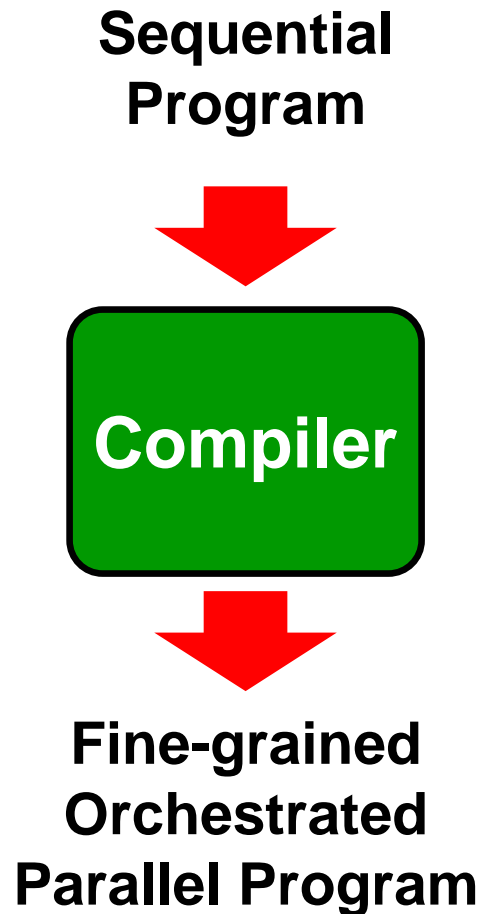
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- Insights into the design Raw architecture
- Raw parallelizing compiler



# Raw Parallelizing Compiler (Lee PhD 2005)

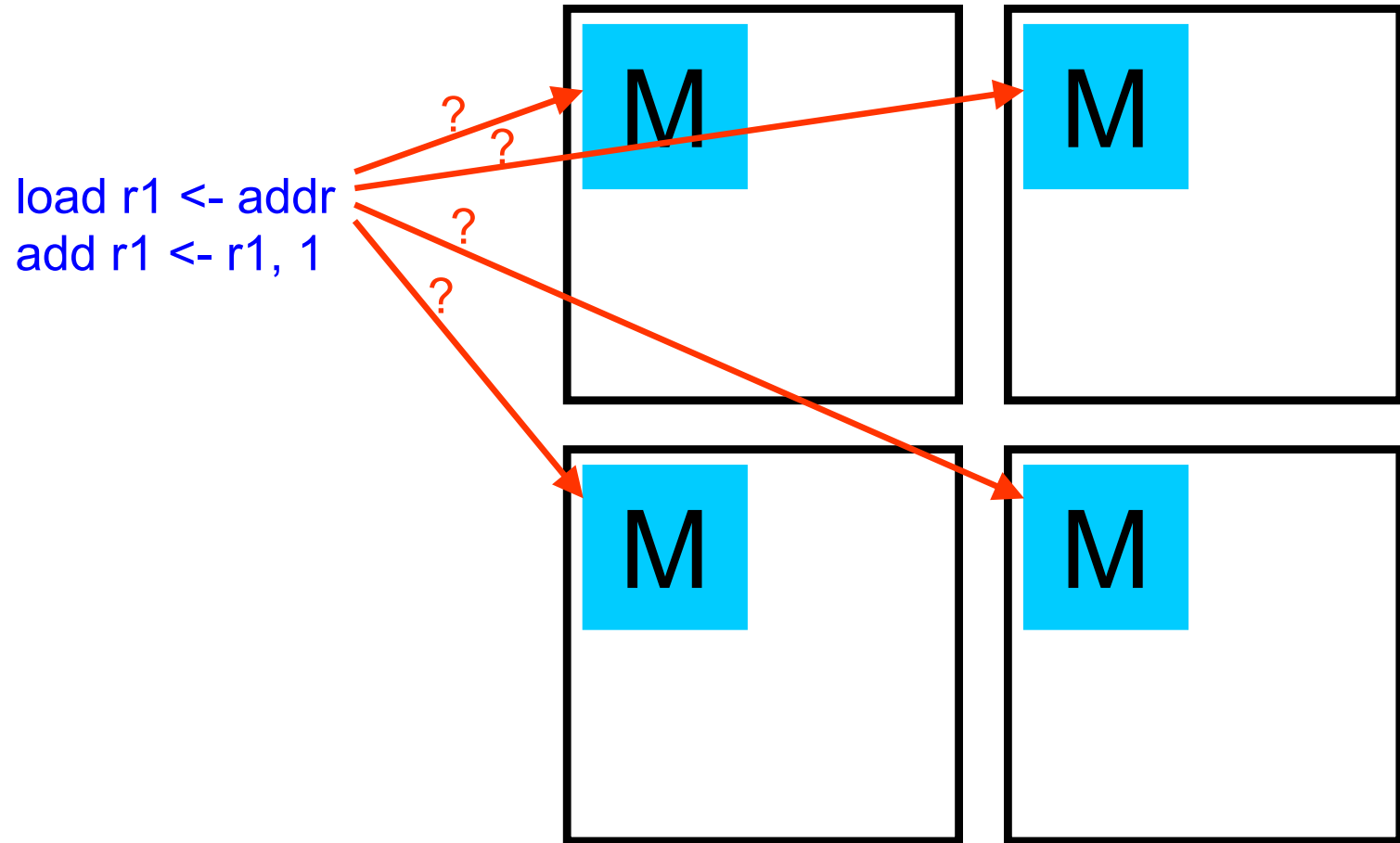
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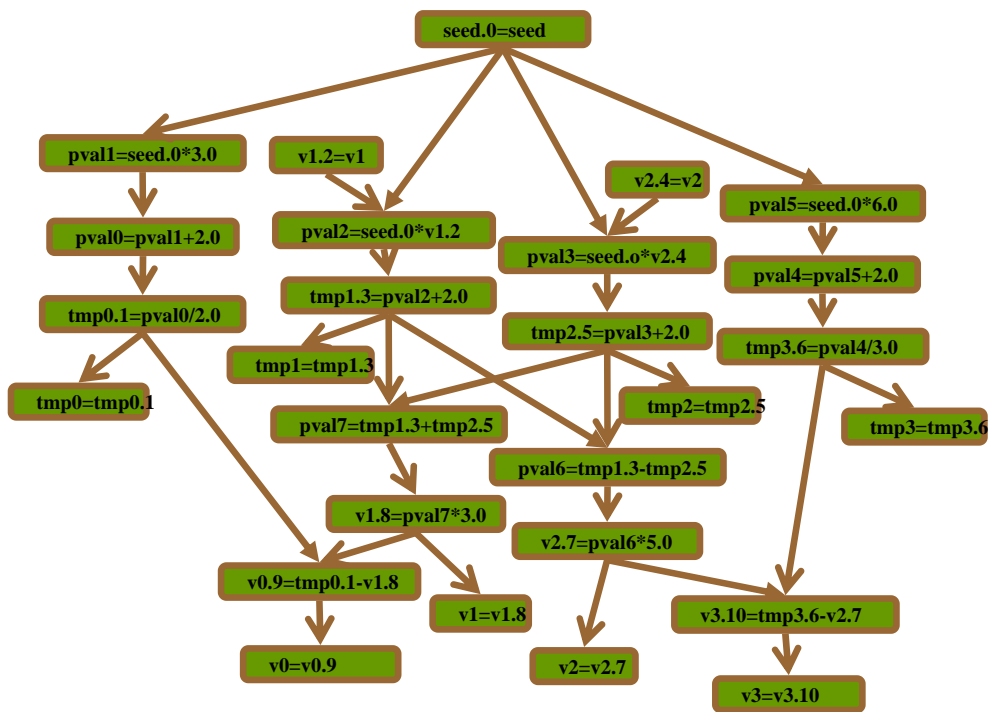
- Data distribution
- Instruction distribution
- Coordination
  - Communication
  - Control flow

# Data Distribution

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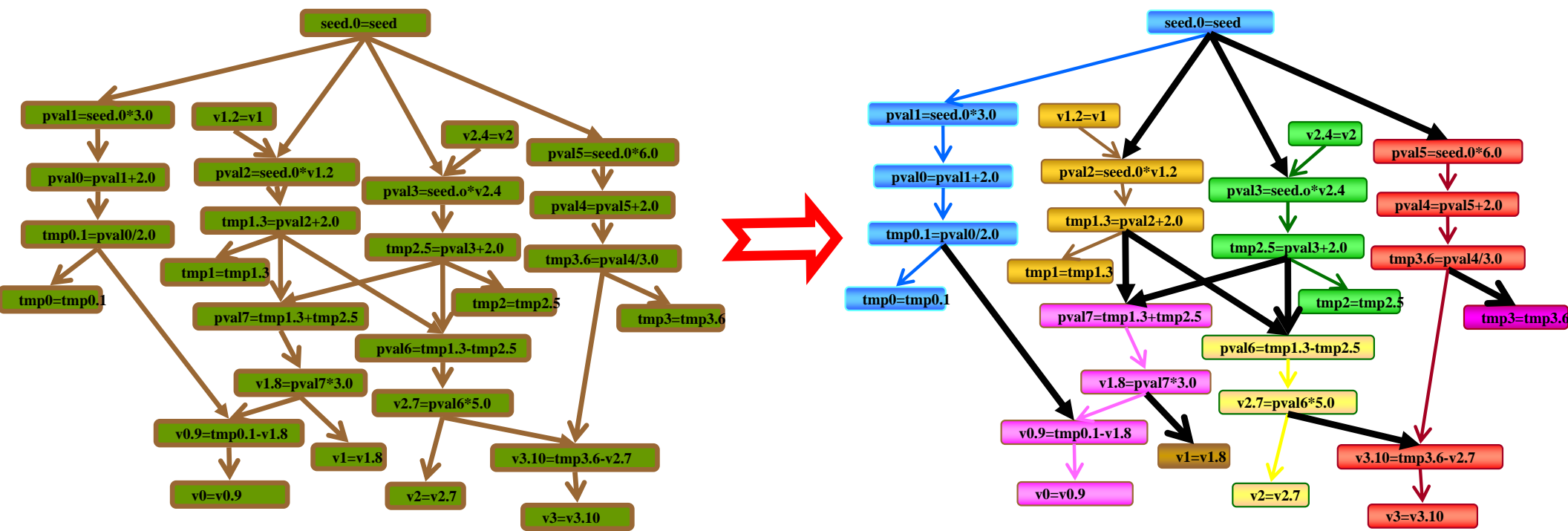


# Instruction Distribution

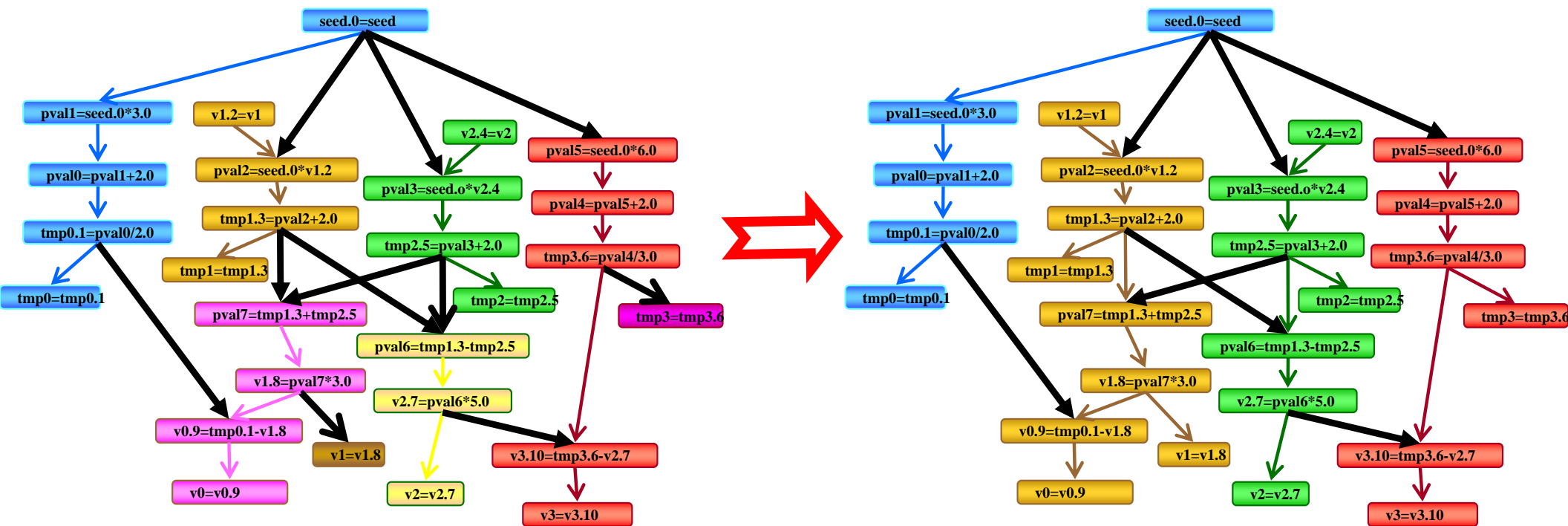


basic block

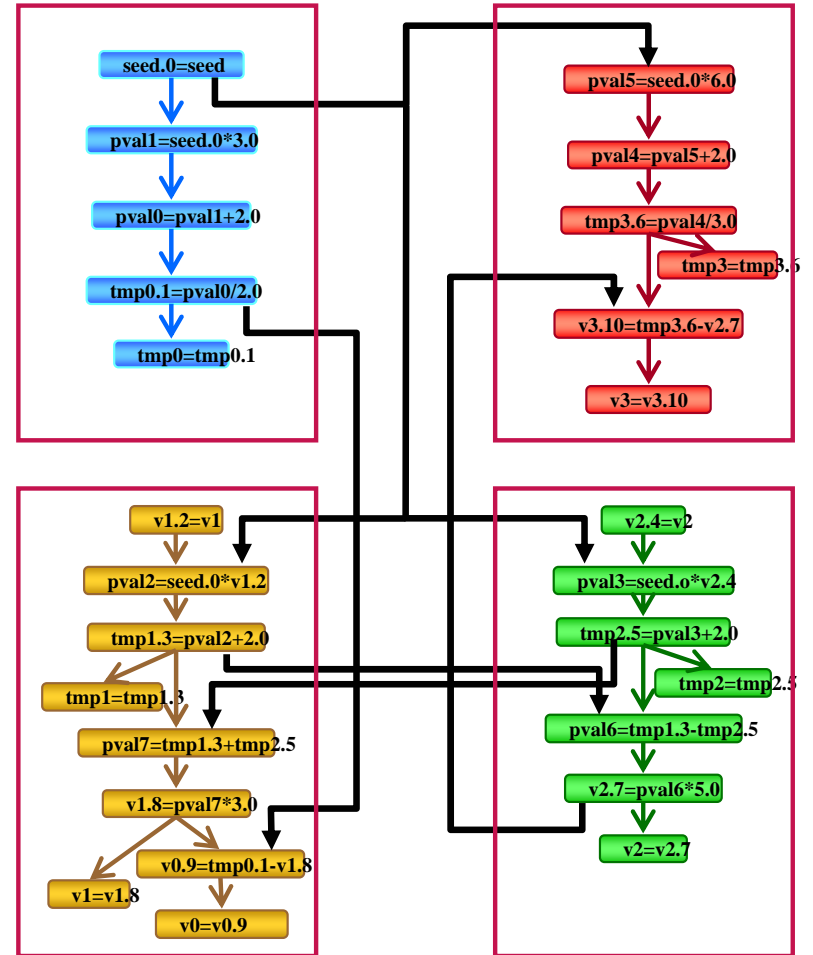
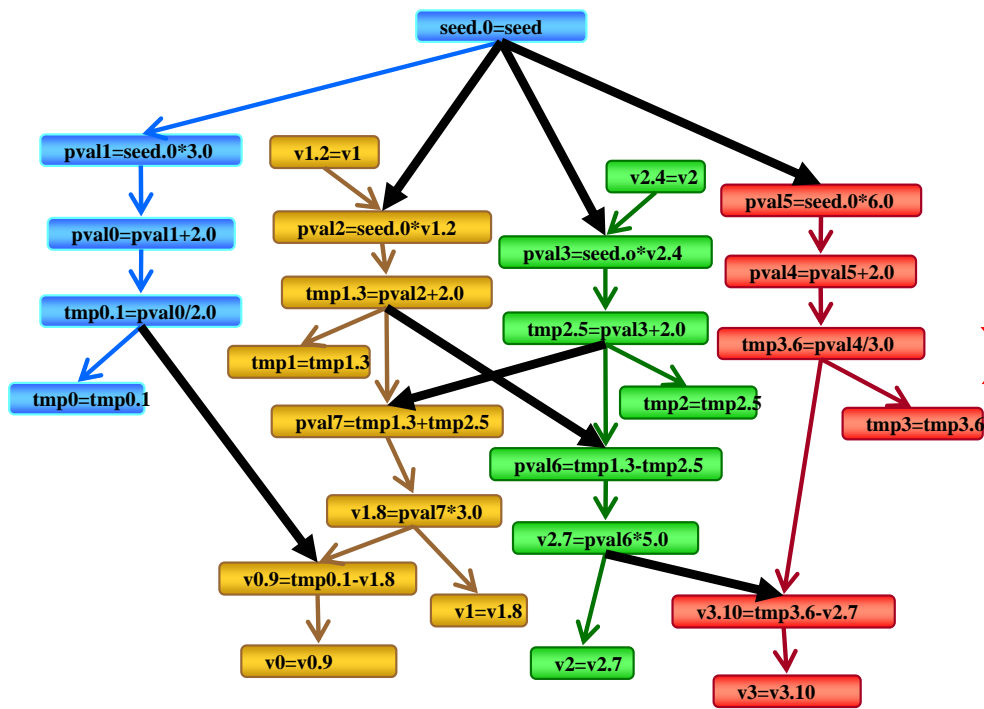
# Clustering: Parallelism vs. Communication



# Adjusting Granularity: Load Balancing

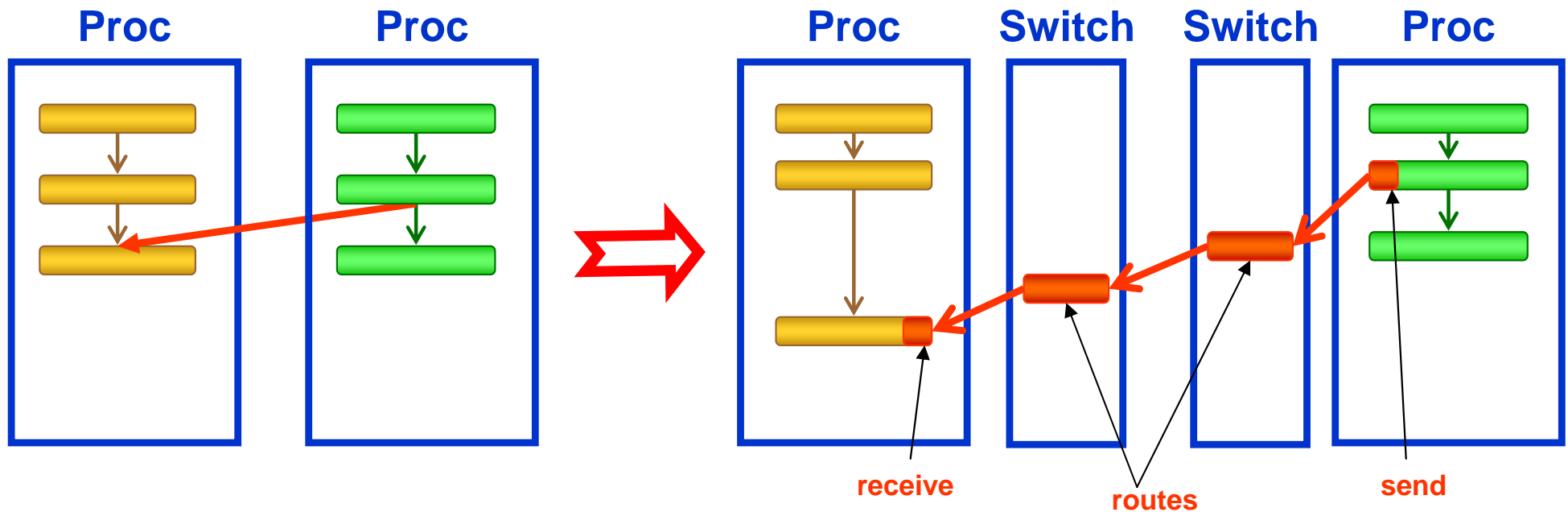


# Placement

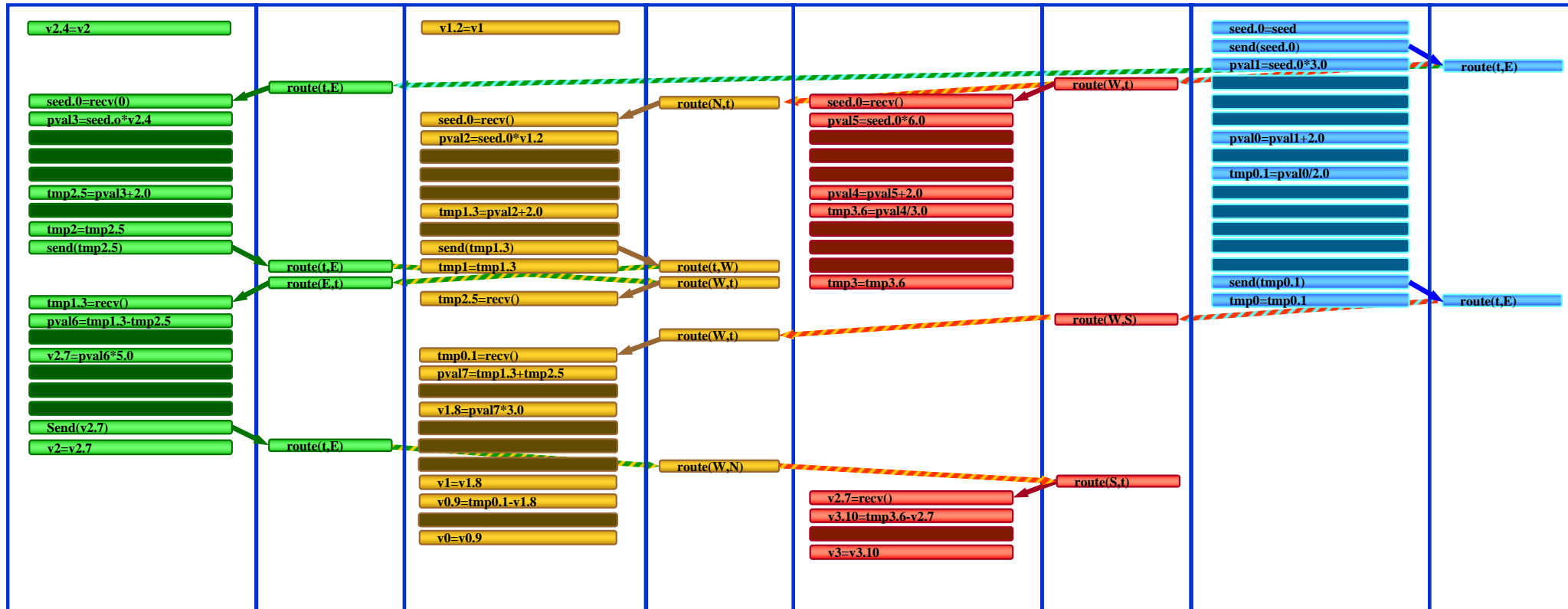


# Communication Coordination

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# Instruction Scheduling



- Inter-tile cycle scheduling schedules communication and can guarantee deadlock freedom

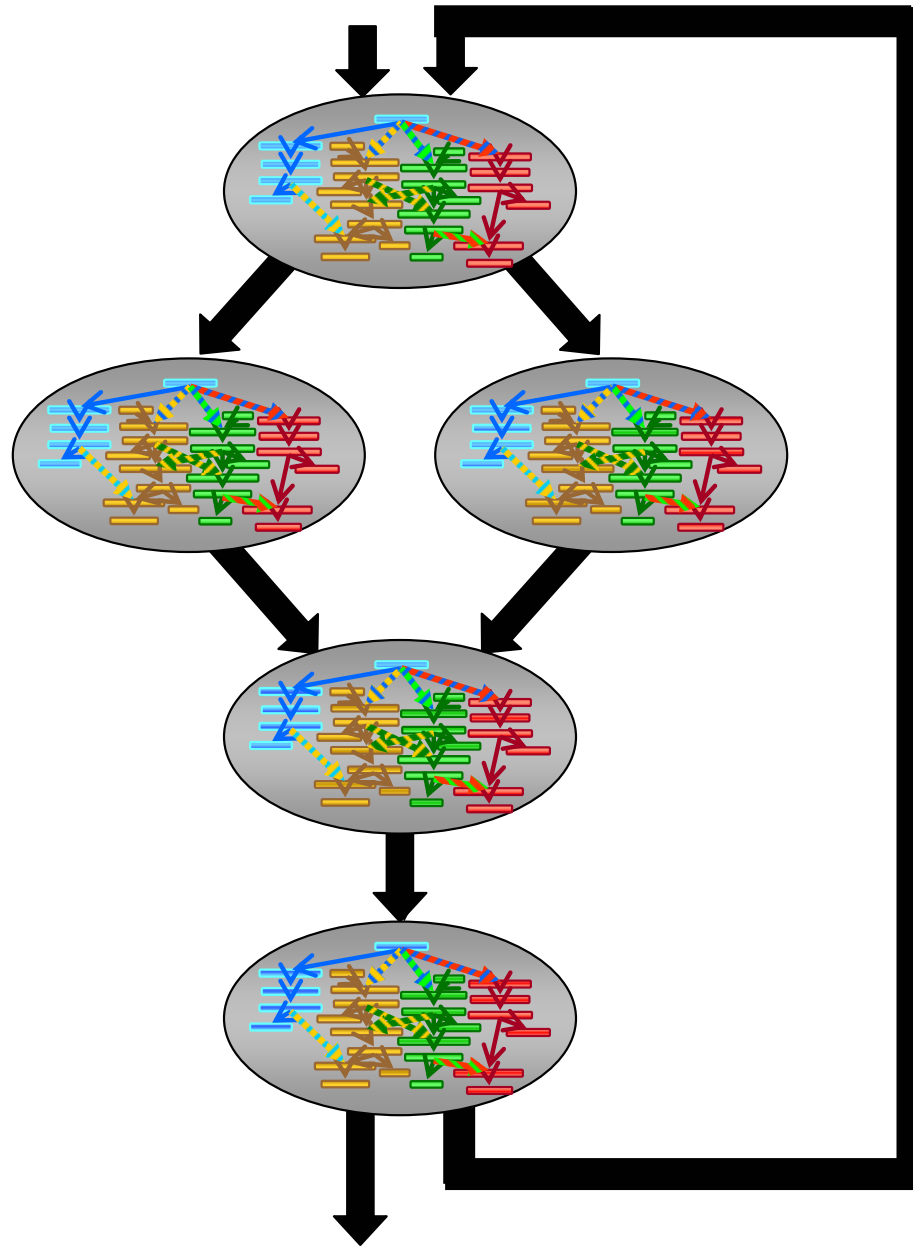


# Final Code Representation

v2.4=v2	route(t,E)	v1.2=v1	route(N,t)	seed.0=recv()	route(W,t)	seed.0=seed	route(t,E)
seed.0=recv(0)	route(t,E)	seed.0=recv()	route(t,W)	pval5=seed.0*6.0	route(W,S)	send(seed.0)	route(t,E)
pval3=seed.0*v2.4	route(E,t)	pval2=seed.0*v1.2	route(W,t)	pval4=pval5+2.0	route(S,t)	pval1=seed.0*3.0	
tmp2.5=pval3+2.0	route(t,E)	tmp1.3=pval2+2.0	route(W,t)	tmp3.6=pval4/3.0		pval0=pval1+2.0	
tmp2=tmp2.5		send(tmp1.3)	route(W,N)	tmp3=tmp3.6		tmp0.1=pval0/2.0	
send(tmp2.5)		tmp1=tmp1.3		v2.7=recv()		send(tmp0.1)	
tmp1.3=recv()		tmp2.5=recv()		v3.10=tmp3.6-v2.7		tmp0=tmp0.1	
pval6=tmp1.3-tmp2.5		tmp0.1=recv()		v3=v3.10			
v2.7=pval6*5.0		pval7=tmp1.3+tmp2.5					
Send(v2.7)		v1.8=pval7*3.0					
v2=v2.7		v1=v1.8					
		v0.9=tmp0.1-v1.8					
		v0=v0.9					

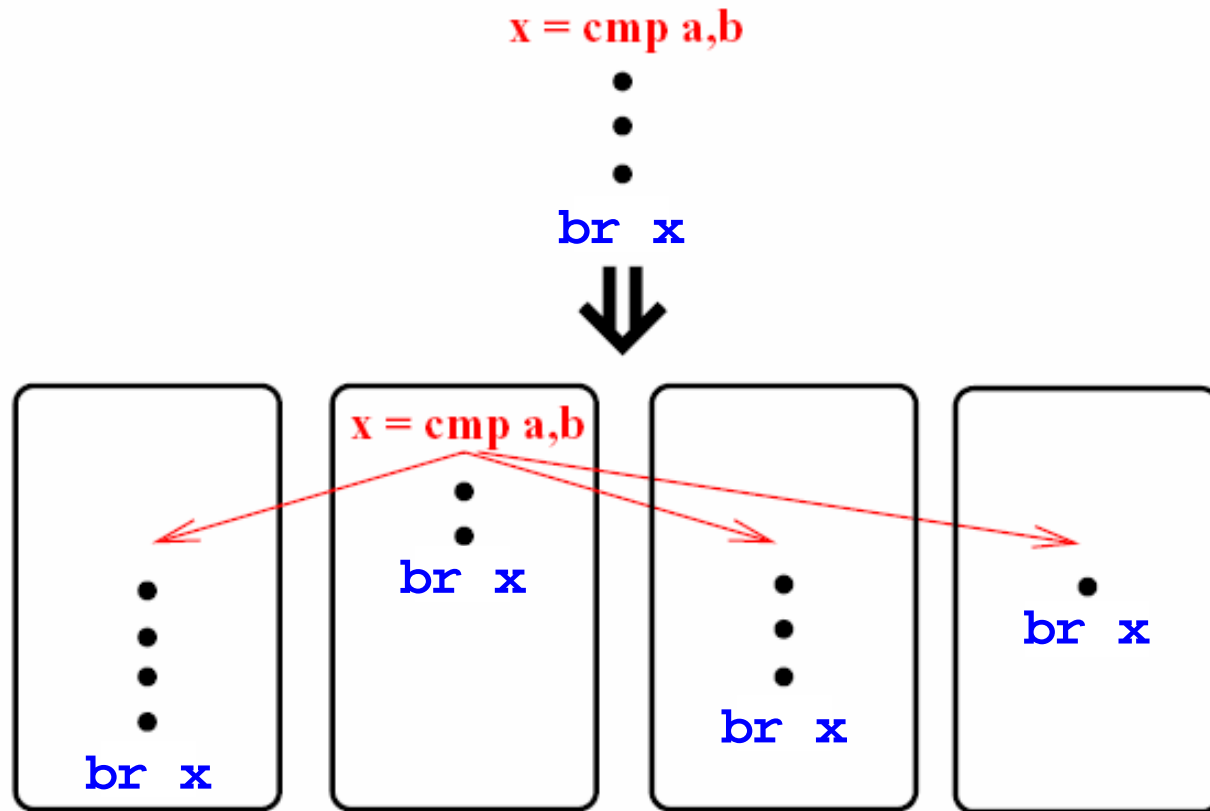
# Control Coordination

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# Asynchronous Global Branching

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# Summary

- Tiled microprocessors incorporate the best elements of superscalars and multiprocessors

	Superscalar	Multicore	Tiled Processor with SON
PE-PE communication	Free	Expensive	Cheap
exploitation of parallelism	Implicit	Explicit	Both
Clean semantics	Yes	No	Yes
scalable	No	Yes	Yes
power efficient	No	Yes	Yes

# Raw Project Contributors

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David Wentzlaff