FACS

FPGA-Accelerated Multiprocessor Cache Simulator

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PROTOFLEX

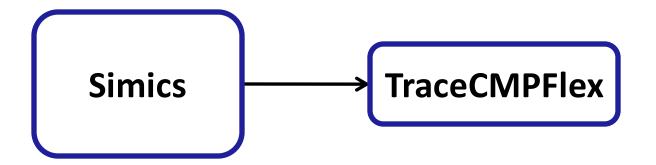
Computer Architecture Lab at Carnegie Mellon

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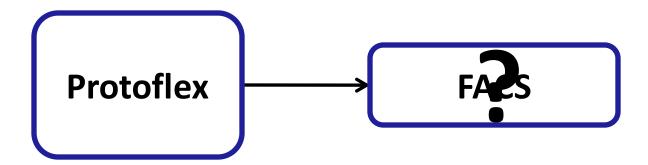
SUN Visit, Santa Clara, CA, January 18th 2008

Motivation

Current SW-based simulation (e.g. Simics) slow



Hardware FPGA-based simulation



FACS in a Nutshell

Functional HW Multiprocessor Cache Model

- Piranha-based 2-level Cache Coherence Design
- Pipelined Implementation
- Fully Parameterizable
- Runs on BEE2 board @ 100 MHz
 - High Throughput: 100 million references/sec
 - PowerPC Interface
 - Traces reside on DRAM or CF cards
- Precise replication of SW Cache Model
 - But 200x faster!

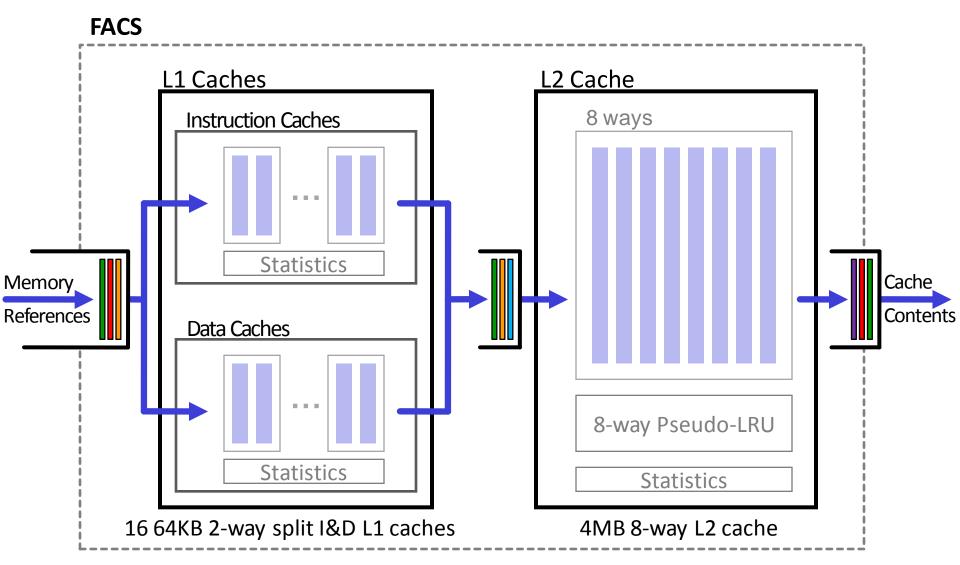
Implementation Details

- 2500L of Verilog code
- Functional Model
 - Only tags + status bits stored and updated
- L1 Caches
 - Implemented as 2-stage pipeline
 - All 16 L1 I/D caches simultaneously accessed
- L2 Cache
 - Acts as large victim cache (evicted blocks from L1)
 - Each reference processed in 2 cycles (not pipelined)

Prototype Specs

- FPGA: Single Xilinx V2P70 (BEE2 board)
- Clock Frequency: 100 MHz
- Configuration
 - 16 nodes
 - private 64KB 2-way split I&D L1 caches
 - 4MB 8-way shared L2
- FPGA Utilization
 - LUTs: 7602 (11%)
 - BlockRAMs: 136 (41%)

FACS Architecture



Methodology & Results

Collected traces from real workloads & fed to:

- TraceCMPFlex (SW) [Intel Xeon 5130 @ 2GHz (4MB L2) with 8GB RAM]
- FACS (HW) [BEE2 board @ 100MHz]

Correctness

Matched cache contents and statistics for HW and SW

Performance Results

	TraceCMPFlex (SW)	FACS _{worst}	FACS _{best}
Throughput	455K refs/sec	50M refs/sec	100M refs/sec

• **Speedup:** 110x – 220x

Lessons Learned & Future Work

Lessons Learned

- Simultaneous access to large # of L1s is hard to route
- L1 cache size should be chosen to match well with the FPGA BlockRAM dimensions
- Hard to develop synthesizable parameterizable modules with Verilog

Future Work

- Experiment with larger cache configurations
- Larger cache sizes through virtualization of tag arrays
- Timing?

Thank you!