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http://www.hipeac.net/roadmap



Part of the HiPEAC roadmap is required reading for AVDARK

You will find it and other required reading in the "Extra course papers" directory.

As specified in the "Reading instructions":

- page 2-33 are required reading
- page 34-40 read-through (RT)

http://www.hipeac.net/roadmap

(These slides are a shortend and modified version of the official HiPEAC presentation)









Trends influencing Computing Systems

Application Pull	Business Trends
 Data Deluge Intelligent Processing Ubiquitous Communication 	 Convergence Specialization Post-PC Devices

Data Deluge



Growth of data storage in Exabytes



Intelligent processing of "natural" data

More and more applications are not only "number crunching"



the top of the figure, Computer Vision is classified as Recognition, Data Mining is Mining, and Rendering, Physical Simulation, and Financial Analytics are Synthesis. [Chen 2006]

Source: "The Landscape of Parallel Computing Research: A View from Berkeley" Krste Asanovic et all.



HPEAT

Ubiquitous computing in a connected world





Trends influencing Computing Systems

Application Pull	Business Trends
 Data Deluge Intelligent Processing Ubiquitous Communication 	 Convergence/standards Specialization Post-PC Devices





MacBook image © Jared C. Benedict Phone, TV images © LG Electronics

Hipea



Hipead

Post-PC devices

Ubiquitous access







iPad image © Apple, Inc MP3 player image © J A S P E R@flickr | iPhone image © K!T@flickr



PC Market

Western Europe: PC Vendor Unit Shipment Estimates for 2Q11 (Thousands of Units)

Vendor	2Q11 Shipments	2Q11 Market Share (%)	2Q10 Shipments	2Q10 Market Share (%)	2Q11-2Q10 Growth (%)
HP	3,171	25.1	3,376	21.6	-6.1
Acer Group	2,046	16.2	3,696	23.7	-44.6
Dell	1,371	10.8	1,571	10.1	-12.7
Asus	1,021	8.1	1,324	8.5	-22.9
Apple	879	7.0	875	5.6	0.5
Others	4161	32.8	4751	30.5	-12.4
Total	12,649	100	15,593	100	-18.9

Note: Data includes desk-based PCs and mobile PCs. Media tablets are excluded. Source: Gartner (August 2011) (from http://www.gartner.com/it/page.jsp?id=1769215)





Computing Systems: Drivers







Technological trends influencing Computing Systems

Constraints	Opportunities
 Frequency Limits Power Limits Dark Silicon 	 CMOS Phonotic Non-volatile memories 3D Stacking New paradigms





Technological constraints We are at a turning point



Moore's law: increase in transistor density



Data from Kunle Olukotun, Lance Hammond, Herb Sutter, Burton Smith, Chris Batten, and Krste Asanovic,

Limited frequency increase \Rightarrow more cores



Data from Kunle Olukotun, Lance Hammond, Herb Sutter, Burton Smith, Chris Batten, and Krste Asanovic,



Limitation by power density and dissipation



Data from Kunle Olukotun, Lance Hammond, Herb Sutter, Burton Smith, Chris Batten, and Krste Asanovic,

Dark Silicon



Source: Krisztián Flautner "From niche to mainstream:can critical systems make the transition?"



Specialization leads to more efficiency

GPU 200pJ/Instruction

Optimized for Throughput Explicit Management of On-chip Memory



Optimized for Latency Caches



Source: Bill Dally, « To ExaScale and Beyond »

www.nvidia.com/content/PDF/sc_2010/theater/Dally_SC10.pdf



Technological consequences

Efficiency \rightarrow locality

Frequency limit → parallelism Energy efficiency → specialization

Ease of programming



Technological trends influencing Computing Systems

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Optical interconnects

CMOS photonic is the integration of a photonic layer with an electronic

circuit.

Advantages of CMOS photonic are:

- Use of standard tools and foundry, wafer scale co-integration
- Lower energy (~100 fJ/bit), (wire: ~1 pJ/mm)
- High bandwidth (10 Gbps), Low latency (~10 ps/mm)





Non-volatile memories....

Example: Memristive Devices Principle





3D stacking



Multiple integration with 3D stacking...

Source: STMicroelectronics & CEA 26



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Technology also drives us to think differently...



• Also silicon based!





Core Computing Systems Challenges

Efficiency	Complexity	Dependability
 Power Performance	ParallelismHeterogeneity	ReliabilityPrivacy





Improving efficiency

- Power defines performance
- Heterogeneity and accelerators to the rescue
- More specialized hardware



Managing complexity

- The reign of legacy code
- Parallelism seems to be too complex for humans
- Hardware complexity

(4G is 500x more complex than 2G)



Improving dependability

- Worst case design is not an option anymore
- Systems must be built from unreliable components
- Safety and security!





Cost-effective software for heterogeneous multicores

Frequency limit → parallelism Energy efficiency → heterogeneity

Ease of programming



