

# Modeling Memory in gem5

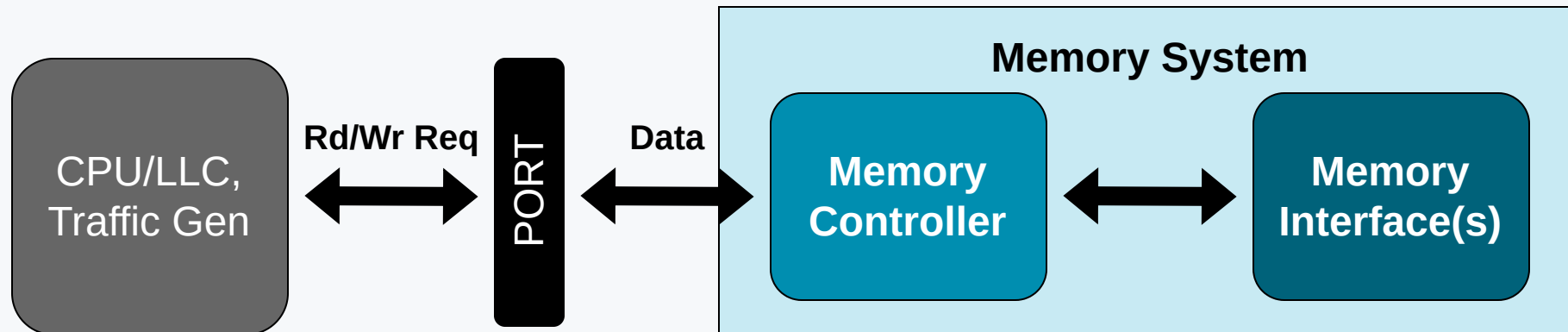
DRAM and other memory devices,  
too!



# Memory System

gem5's memory system consists of two main components

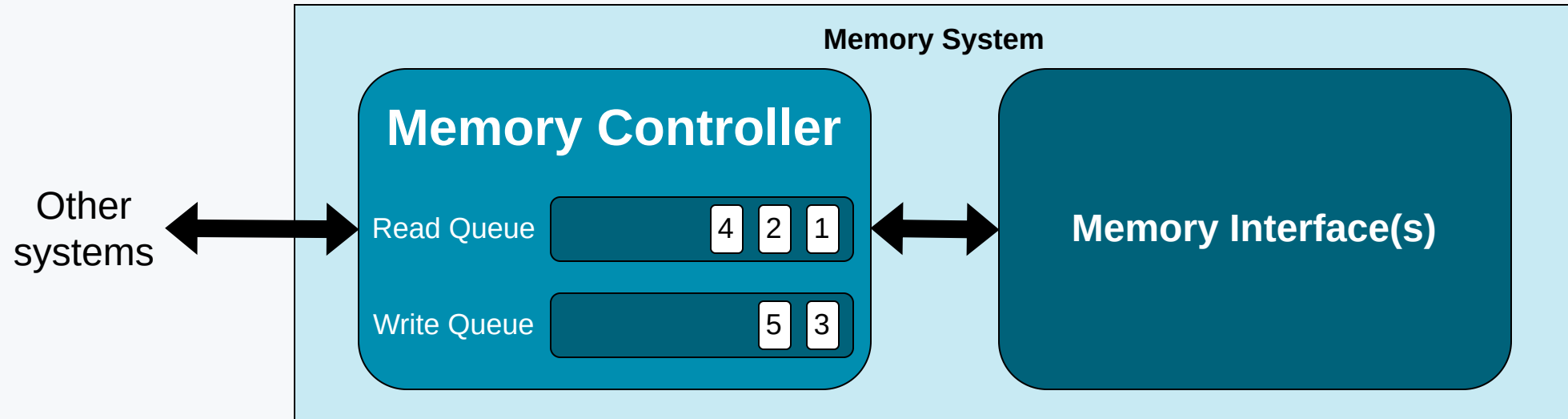
1. Memory Controller
2. Memory Interface(s)



# Memory Controller

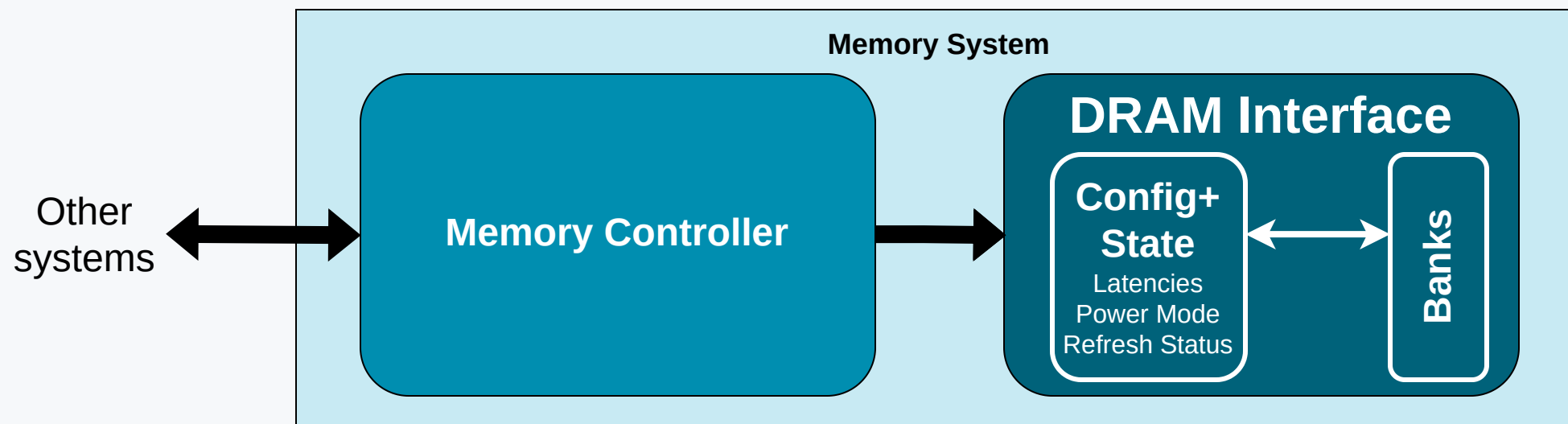
When MemCtrl receives packets...

1. Packets enqueued into the read and/or write queues
2. Applies **scheduling algorithm** (FCFS, FR-FCFS, ...) to issue read and write requests



# Memory Interface

- The memory interface implements the **architecture** and **timing parameters** of the chosen memory type.
- It manages the **media specific operations** like activation, pre-charge, refresh and low-power modes, etc.



# gem5's Memory Controllers



# gem5's Memory Interfaces



# Configuring Memory Controllers & Interfaces

```
# memory controller parameters
system.mem_ctrl = MemCtrl()
system.mem_ctrl.mem_sched_policy = "fcfs"

# memory interface parameters
system.mem_ctrl.dram = DDR4_2400_16x4()
system.mem_ctrl.dram.range = AddrRange('512MB')
system.mem_ctrl.dram.read_buffer_size = 32
system.mem_ctrl.dram.write_buffer_size = 64

system.mem_ctrl.port = system.membus.mem_side_ports
```

For full list of their configuration options, investigate their Python object files in: `gem5/src/mem`

# Configuring Memory Controllers & Interfaces

```
# memory controller parameters
system.mem_ctrl = HBMCtrl()
system.mem_ctrl.mem_sched_policy = "fcfs"

# memory interface parameters
system.mem_ctrl.dram = HBM_1000_4H_1x128(range=AddrRange(start = '0', end = '512MB', masks = [1 << 6], intlvMatch = 0))
system.mem_ctrl.dram_2 = HBM_1000_4H_1x128(range=AddrRange(start = '0', end = '512MB', masks = [1 << 6], intlvMatch = 1))
# system.mem_ctrl.dram.range = addr_range
system.mem_ctrl.dram.read_buffer_size = 32
system.mem_ctrl.dram.write_buffer_size = 64
system.mem_ctrl.dram_2.read_buffer_size = 32
system.mem_ctrl.dram_2.write_buffer_size = 64

system.mem_ctrl.port = system.membus.mem_side_ports
```

For full list of their configuration options, investigate their Python object files in: `gem5/src/mem`



# Configuring Memory Controllers & Interfaces

```
# memory controller parameters
system.mem_ctrl = HeteroMemCtrl()
system.mem_ctrl.mem_sched_policy = "fcfs"

# memory interface parameters
system.mem_ctrl.dram = DDR4_2400_16x4(range=AddrRange(start = '0', end = '256MB'))
system.mem_ctrl.nvm = NVM_2400_1x64(range=AddrRange(start = '256MB', end = '512MB'))
system.mem_ctrl.dram.read_buffer_size = 32
system.mem_ctrl.dram.write_buffer_size = 64
system.mem_ctrl.nvm.read_buffer_size = 32
system.mem_ctrl.nvm.write_buffer_size = 64

system.mem_ctrl.port = system.membus.mem_side_ports
```

# Configuring Memory Controllers & Interfaces

```
# memory controller parameters
num_chnls = 2
addr_ranges = [AddrRange('0', '256MB'), AddrRange('256MB', '512MB')]
system.mem_ctrls = [MemCtrl() for i in range(num_chnls)]

for i, mem_ctrl in enumerate(system.mem_ctrls):
    mem_ctrl.mem_sched_policy = "fcfs"

# memory interface parameters
mem_ctrl.dram = DDR4_2400_16x4(range=addr_ranges[i])
mem_ctrl.dram.read_buffer_size = 32
mem_ctrl.dram.write_buffer_size = 64

mem_ctrl.port = system.membus.mem_side_ports
```

# Memory Controller/Interface Example

- Open up [materials/02-Using-gem5/06-memory/blank\\_memory.py](#)
- Look for the comment # insert memory controller and interface here
- Copy and paste any of the code blocks from the 4 slides above or the one below

```
# memory controller parameters
system.mem_ctrl = MemCtrl()
system.mem_ctrl.mem_sched_policy = "fcfs"

# memory interface parameters
system.mem_ctrl.dram = DDR4_2400_16x4()
system.mem_ctrl.dram.range = AddrRange('512MB')
system.mem_ctrl.dram.read_buffer_size = 32
system.mem_ctrl.dram.write_buffer_size = 64

system.mem_ctrl.port = system.membus.mem_side_ports
```

# Memory Controller/Interface Example

- Run with `/gem5/build/NULL/gem5.opt materials/02-Using-gem5/06-memory/blank_memory.py`

```
# memory controller parameters
system.mem_ctrl = MemCtrl()
system.mem_ctrl.mem_sched_policy = "fcfs"

# memory interface parameters
system.mem_ctrl.dram = DDR4_2400_16x4()
system.mem_ctrl.dram.range = AddrRange('512MB')
system.mem_ctrl.dram.read_buffer_size = 32
system.mem_ctrl.dram.write_buffer_size = 64

system.mem_ctrl.port = system.membus.mem_side_ports
```

# Memory in the standard library

- Find memory in standard library at [gem5/src/python/gem5/components/memory](https://github.com/gem5/gem5/blob/master/src/python/gem5/components/memory)
- Standard library has two types of memory
  1. SimpleMemory
  2. ChanneledMemory
- SimpleMemory() allows the user to not worry about timing parameters and instead, just give the desired latency, bandwidth, and latency variation
- ChanneledMemory() encompasses a whole memory system (both the controller and the interface)
- ChanneledMemory provides a simple way to use multiple memory channels
- ChanneledMemory handles things like scheduling policy and interleaving for you

# Running an example with the standard library

- Open [materials/02-Using-gem5/06-memory/std\\_lib\\_mem.py](#)
- Look at the line:  

```
memory = SingleChannelSimpleMemory(latency="50ns", bandwidth="32GiB/s", size="8GiB",  
latency_var="10ns")
```
- This shows how we can use SimpleMemory

Run with `gem5/build/NULL/gem5.opt`

# Running Channeled Memory

- Open [gem5/src/python/gem5/components/memory/single\\_channel.py](https://github.com/gem5/gem5/blob/master/src/python/gem5/components/memory/single_channel.py)
- We see SingleChannel memories such as:

```
def SingleChannelDDR4_2400(  
    size: Optional[str] = None,  
) -> AbstractMemorySystem:  
    """  
    A single channel memory system using DDR4_2400_8x8 based DIMM.  
    """  
    return ChanneledMemory(DDR4_2400_8x8, 1, 64, size=size)
```

- We see the DRAMInterface=DDR4\_2400\_8x8, the number of channels=1, interleaving\_size=64, and the size.

# Running Channeled Memory

- Lets go back to our script and replace the SingleChannelSimpleMemory with this!

Replace

```
SingleChannelSimpleMemory(latency="50ns", bandwidth="32GiB/s", size="8GiB", latency_var="10ns")
```

with

```
SingleChannelDDR4_2400()
```



# Adding a new channeled memory

- Open [materials/02-Using-gem5/06-memory/lpddr2.py](#)
- If we wanted to add LPDDR2 as a new memory in the standard library, we first make sure there's a DRAM interface for it in the [dram\\_interfaces directory](#)
- then we need to make sure we import it by adding

```
from typing import Optional
```

```
from gem5.components.memory.abstract_memory_system import AbstractMemorySystem
from gem5.components.memory.dram_interfaces.lpddr2 import LPDDR2_S4_1066_1x32
from gem5.components.memory.memory import ChanneledMemory
```

to the top of lpddr2.py

## Adding a new channeled memory

Then add the following to the body of lpddr2.py

```
def SingleChannelLPDDR2_S4_1066_1x32(  
    size: Optional[str] = None,  
    ) -> AbstractMemorySystem:  
    return ChanneledMemory(LPDDR2_S4_1066_1x32, 1, 64, size=size)
```

then we import this new class to our script with

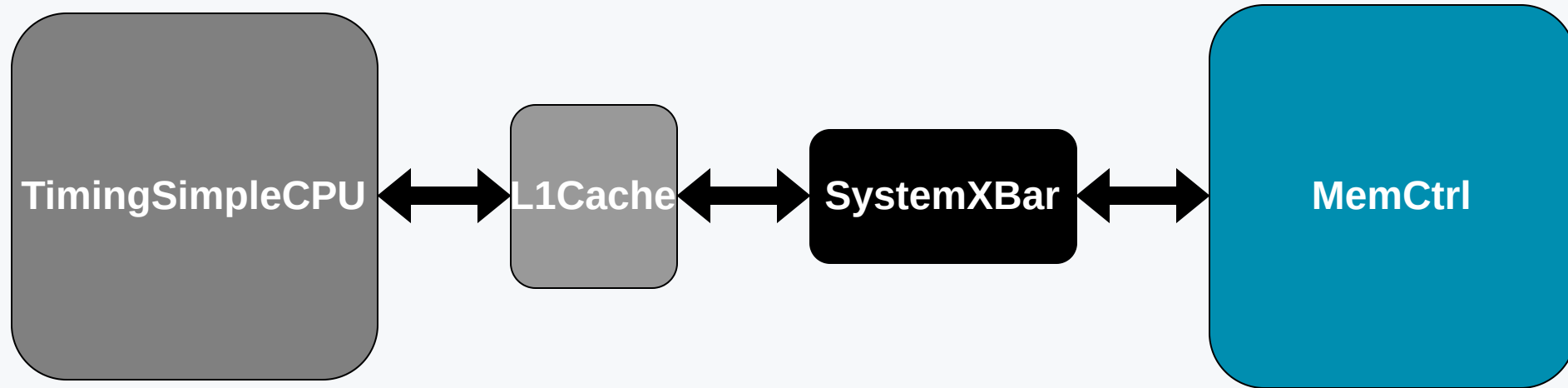
```
from lpddr2 import SingleChannelLPDDR2_S4_1066_1x32
```

# CommMonitor

- SimObject monitoring communication happening between two ports
- Does not have any effect on timing
- `gem5/src/mem/CommMonitor.py`

# CommMonitor

Simple system to modify

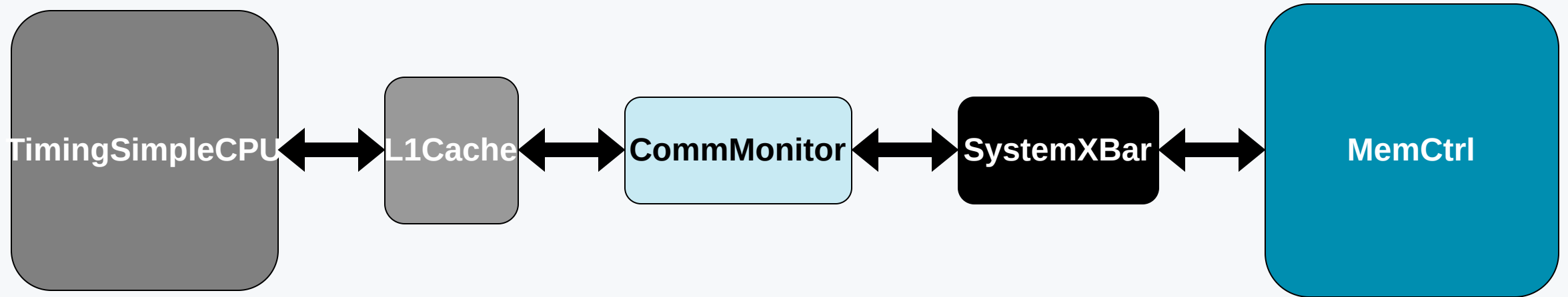


Let's simulate:

Run `gem5/build/NULL/gem5.opt materials/02-Using-gem5/06-memory/comm_monitor.py`

# CommMonitor

Let's add the CommMonitor



# CommMonitor

- Remove the line `system.l1cache.mem_side = system.membus.cpu_side_ports`
- Add the following block under the comment `# Insert CommMonitor here`

```
system.comm_monitor = CommMonitor()  
system.comm_monitor.cpu_side_port = system.l1cache.mem_side  
system.comm_monitor.mem_side_port = system.membus.cpu_side_ports
```

Run `gem5/build/NULL/gem5.opt materials/02-Using-gem5/06-memory/comm_monitor.py`

# Address Interleaving

**Idea: we can parallelize memory accesses**

- For example, we can access multiple banks/channels/etc at the same time
- Use part of the address as a selector to choose which bank/channel to access
- Allows contiguous address ranges to interleave between banks/channels

# Address Interleaving

For example...

```
addr = 0x00A76B82  
selector[0] = addr[8] XOR addr[11]  
selector[1] = addr[13] XOR addr[17]
```

```
selector = 0 → bank/channel 0  
selector = 1 → bank/channel 1  
selector = 2 → bank/channel 2  
selector = 3 → bank/channel 3
```

memory



# Address Interleaving

## Using address interleaving in gem5

- We can use AddrRange constructors to define a selector function
  - [src/base/addr\\_range.hh](#)
- Example: standard library's multi-channel memory
  - [gem5/src/python/gem5/components/memory/multi\\_channel.py](#)



# Address Interleaving

There are two constructors

Constructor 1:

```
AddrRange(Addr _start,  
           Addr _end,  
           const std::vector<Addr> &_masks,  
           uint8_t _intlv_match)
```

`_masks`: an array of masks, where bit `k` of selector is the XOR of all bits specified by `masks[k]`

# Address Interleaving

There are two constructors

Constructor 2 (legacy):

```
AddrRange(Addr _start,  
           Addr _end,  
           uint8_t _intlv_high_bit,  
           uint8_t _xor_high_bit,  
           uint8_t _intlv_bits,  
           uint8_t _intlv_match)
```

Selector defined as two ranges:

```
addr[_intlv_high_bit:_intlv_low_bit] XOR addr[_xor_high_bit:_xor_low_bit]
```