OSDI'24



FairyWREN: A Sustainable Cache for Emerging Write-Read-Erase Flash Interfaces

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FairyWREN:用于新兴 写-读-擦除闪存接口的可持续缓存

论文解读: Darong Yang



1.1 数据中心碳排放



ACM TechBrief - Computing and Climate Change '21

Introduction

Motivation

Design

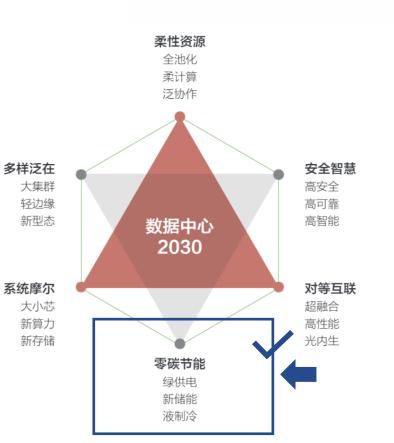
Evaluation

Conclusion





Datacenters are projected to emit >33% global emissions by 2050



40% of server emissions are storage

- 预计到2050年,数据中心碳排放 达到33%以上
- 亚马逊、谷歌、Meta、微软都在 寻求实现净零排放



1.1 数据中心碳排放



Introduction

Motivation

Design

Evaluation

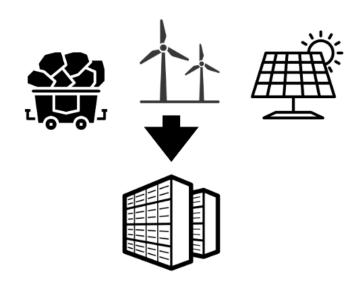
Conclusion



运营碳排放

Operational Emissions

Emissions from running the datacenter



隐含碳排放

Embodied Emissions

Emissions from manufacturing, transportation, raw materials, HW disposal









- 数据中心转向可再生能源,运营碳排放减少
- 隐含排放占主导地位(80%以上)
- 隐含排放来源于一次性生命周期事件: 器件的生产、功耗





长寿命 + 更低功耗硬件



1.2 闪存缓存



Introduction

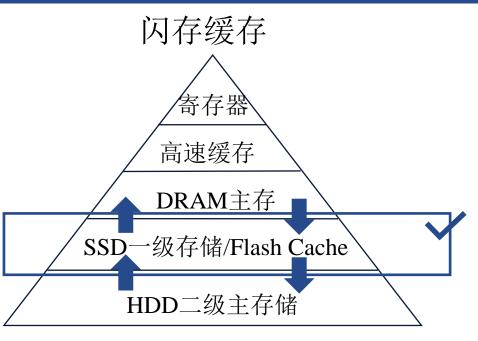
Motivation

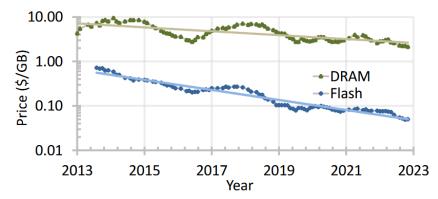
Design

Evaluation

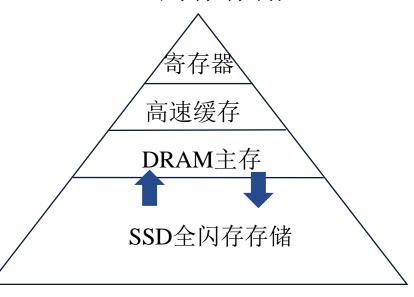
Conclusion







全闪存存储



Type	Brand	Cost-Per-GiB (\$)
DRAM	Crucial DDR4-2400 (16 GiB)	3.75
SSD	Intel SSD 545s (512 GiB)	0.24
HDD	Seagate BarraCuda (2 TiB)	0.025

- 对大规模数据中心,全闪成本高
- DRAM做缓存受限于成本
- 闪存缓存是大规模数据中心常用方案



2.1 闪存助力碳减排



Introduction

Motivation



Evaluation

Conclusion

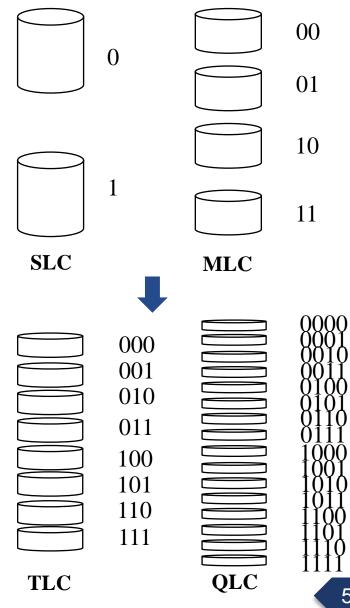


1.比DRAM碳排放低

- 现有工作聚集处理器设计中的隐含排放
- 然而关注较少的内存和存储占服务器排 放的46%和40%
- 相比DRAM, 闪存成本低、减少高达12x的 碳排放、更低功耗

2.高密度趋势进一步助力碳减排

- 闪存的存储单元从SLC,发展到QLC
- 相同的硅片存放更多比特,减少隐含碳排放





2.2 闪存设备面临的挑战



Introduction

Motivation



Evaluation

Conclusion

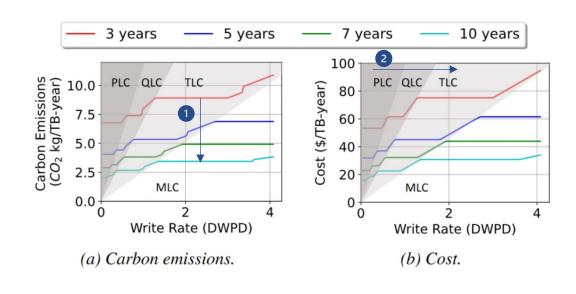


1.数据中心的服务器寿命

- 传统数据中心的服务器寿命为3年
- · 可持续发展,服务器寿命普遍延长至6年(Microsoft和Meta等)

2. 闪存设备的寿命挑战

- 闪存的写入寿命有限,是延长服务器寿命最大挑战
- 从SLC到QLC,闪存密度增加但寿 命严重下降
- 保证6年写入寿命,只能限制每 日写入量很小





2.2 闪存设备面临的挑战



Introduction

Motivation

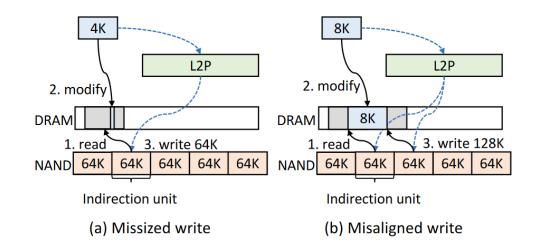
Design

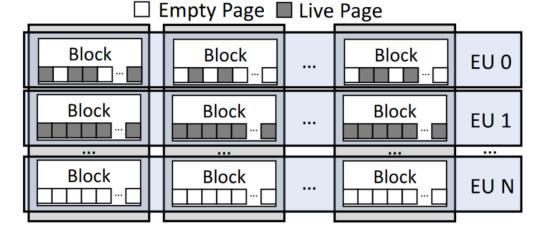
Evaluation

Conclusion



3. 闪存设备的写放大





应用级写入放大 (ALWA)

- 写入数据(100B)和写入单元(64KB)的失配
- "读" "修改" "写"



写入放大:数据重复写

设备级写入放大 (DLWA)

- 写入单元(4KB)和擦除单元(GB)的失配
- "读取"-"**迁移**"-"擦除"







Introduction

Motivation



Evaluation

Conclusion



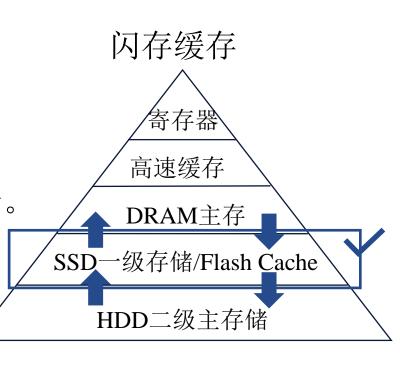
闪存缓存介绍

可持续闪存缓存要考虑:

- (1)减少闲置空间,以减少无益的排放;
- (2) 减少对象元数据的DRAM使用(达10GB);
- (3)减少写入/磨损速率,以延长设备的寿命。

设计思路不同:

- · 与DRAM缓存设计思路不同(寿命、写入放大)
- 与键值存储设计思路不同(快速删除、过度配置)







Introduction

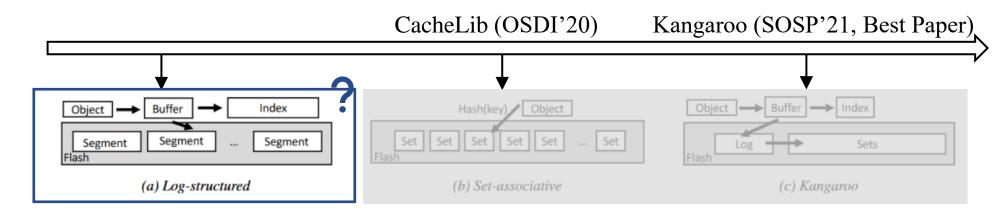
Motivation

Design

Evaluation

Conclusion





1.日志结构闪存缓存

原理

- 采用日志结构,顺序追加写
- DRAM中缓存segment,写满后落盘
- 需要为每一个对象建立DRAM索引

缺点

- 闪存缓存经常要缓存小对象(100B)
- · 小对象的DRAM索引会非常大
- 75GB DRAM, 2TB的100B对象







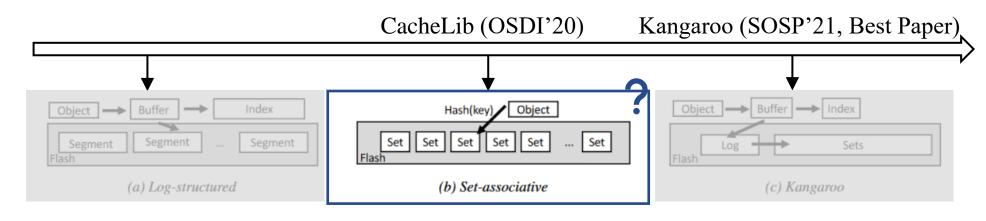
Motivation



Evaluation

Conclusion





2.组相连闪存缓存

原理

- 采用哈希函数替换DRAM索引
- 将对象映射到唯一集合
- 集合写满了后发生缓存替换

缺点

- 带来小对象的随机写
- 写小对象(100 B), 至少一个页(4 KB)
- 写入放大: ALWA是40x; DLWA是2x-10x







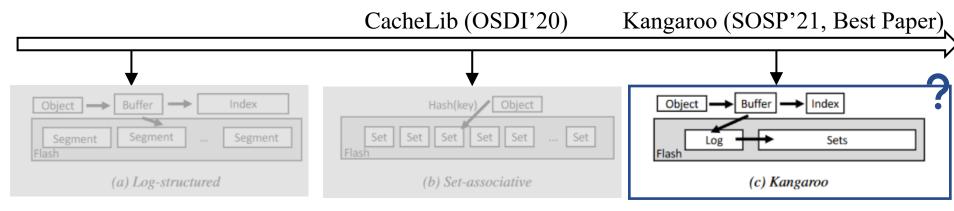
Motivation



Evaluation

Conclusion





3.分层结构闪存缓存

原理

- 上述两者的tradeoff
- 使用日志结构的KLog(约5%)充当小对象的写缓冲,减小ALWA
- 使用哈希组关联的Kset(约95%)充当主存储,减少日志的DRAM索引

缺点

- Kset仍会带来4KB随机写入
- 没有解决DLWA的问题

DLWA问题的关键在?





Introduction

Motivation

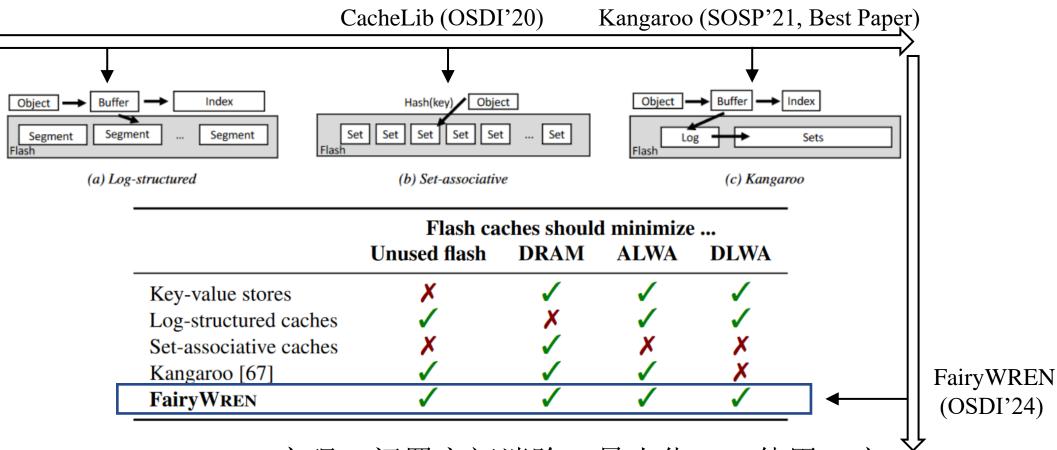
Design

Evaluation

Conclusion



总结



FairyWREN实现:闲置空间消除、最小化DRAM使用、应 用级写放大消除、设备级写放大消除

(OSDI'24)



2.4 关键原因: LBAD接口的低效



Introduction

Motivation



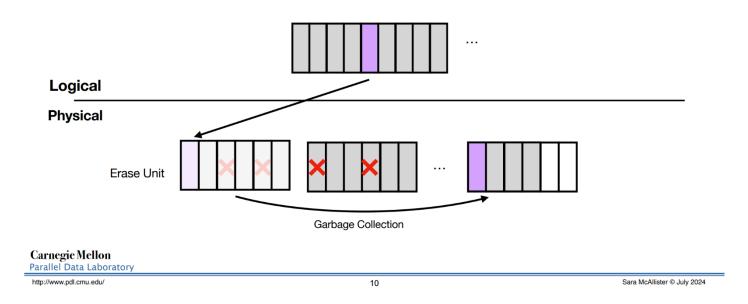
Evaluation

Conclusion



LBAD devices require device GC

Low DRAM caches use hashing creating random writes



- LBAD接口屏蔽了物理层,只暴露逻辑层
- Kangaroo基于LBAD接口,缓存驱逐/替换操作基于<mark>逻辑层</mark>
- LBAD的垃圾回收操作基于物理层,两者互不知情



2.4 关键原因: LBAD接口的低效



Introduction

Motivation

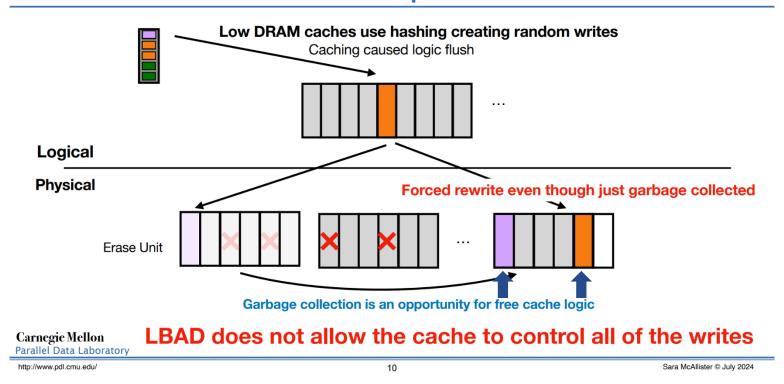


Evaluation

Conclusion



LBAD devices require device GC



- GC刚搬迁完,数据就被替换而无效,无效搬迁
- 密集覆写的闪存缓存来说,这个问题尤为显著
- 作者认为垃圾回收是缓存替换的一个机会



2.5 新的机遇: WREN接口



Introduction

Motivation

Design

Evaluation

Conclusion



• 理想的闪存缓存接口: 允许缓存控制所有写入(包括 GC)

• 新兴的ZNS、FDP等接口出现,都属于这种接口

WREN接口定义

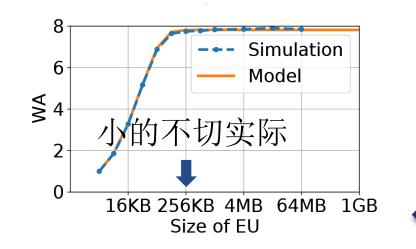
- (1) WREN操作
- (2)擦除要求(可控且整块)
- (3) 多个但有限活跃擦除单元EU

WREN接口软硬件协同

- 只靠WREN接口是不够的,需要精 心设计、否则只是转移GC
- 减小擦除单元大小也是不可行的

LBAD接口 WREN接口 WREN接口

° []]]]





3.1 FairyWREN总体结构



Introduction

Motivation

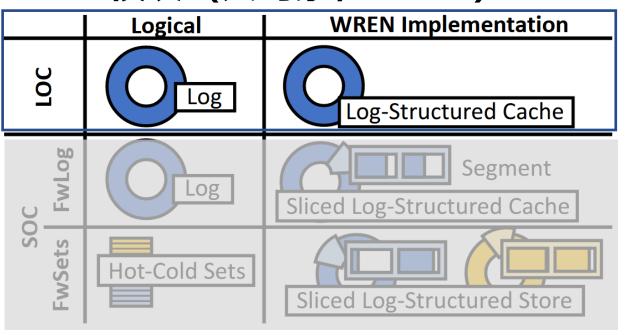
Design

Evaluation

Conclusion



LOC模块 (大对象, >2KB)



DRAM:

- EU大小的segment缓存
- 大对象索引

LOC闪存:

- 日志化结构缓存
- segment大小定为一个EU (WREN接口)

缓存操作:

- 与日志结构缓存相同
- 插入: segment缓存,建立索引,满了落盘LOC闪存
- 查询: 查询索引得到地址,直接从LOC闪存中读取

LOC插入的替换逻辑



3.1 FairyWREN总体结构



Introduction

Motivation

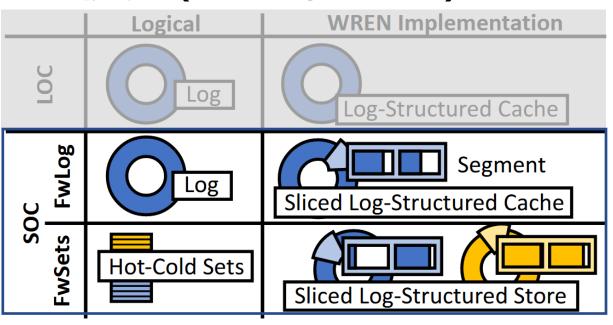
Design

Evaluation

Conclusion



SOC模块(大对象,>2KB)



缓存操作:

- 插入: 先插入到FwLog, FwLog满了会回收到FwSet中, 进一步导致FwSet的替换
- 查询:类似于LOC方式查询FwLog,hash得到对象的 Set,扫描Set找到对象

DRAM:

- FwLog的segment缓存
- FwLog的小对象索引
- FwSet的Set索引

FwLog:

- 只占5%
- 日志化结构缓存

FwSet:

- 占95%
- 采用组相连缓存
- 以Set为单位追加(WREN接口)



SOC插入的替换逻辑



3.2 垃圾回收和缓存准入的统一





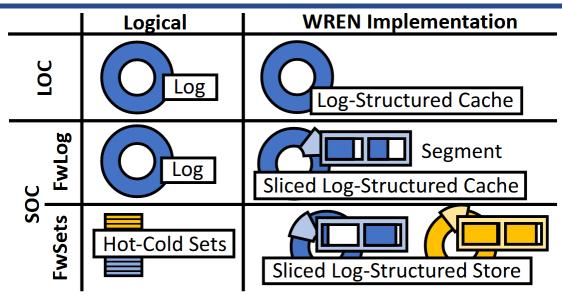
Motivation

Design

Evaluation

Conclusion





LOC模块

LOC插入的替换逻辑?



- 由于单层且segment与EU的对齐设计
- 通过LRU或FIFO移除整个segment,即EU即可

SOC模块 Key Insight:

SOC插入的替换逻辑?



- 将垃圾回收和缓存准入进行统一
- SOC的嵌套打包算法



3.2 垃圾回收和缓存准入的统一



Introduction

Motivation

Design

Evaluation

Conclusion



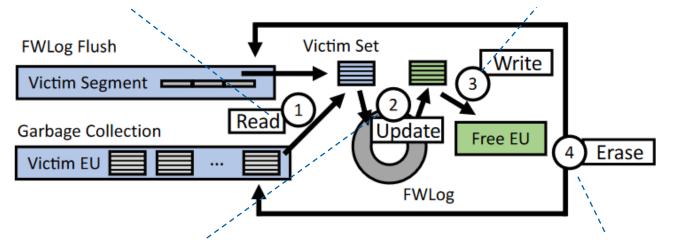
SOC模块: 嵌套打包

①EU选择: 取决于

FwLog和FwSet谁写满

③Set重组: 检索FwLog中Set

的对象, 重组为新Set



②Set散列:将选中的EU的

所有对象散列为若干Set

④重写与擦除: 重新追加写

入到FwSet,擦除上述EU

核心: 让闪存缓存控制

垃圾回收,避免重复写



3.3 KwSet的冷热对象分离



Introduction

Motivation

Design

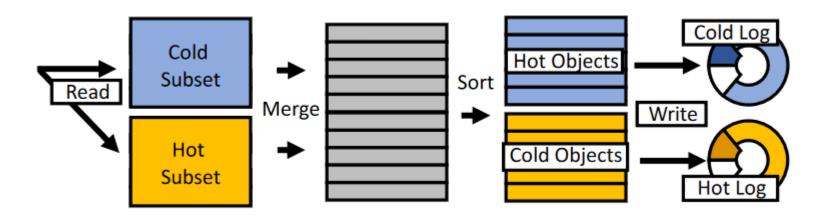
Evaluation

Conclusion



出发点: 每次从FwLog插入一个对象到FwSet,都会带来整个Set的重写

冷热对象分离



- Set划分:将KwSet划分为两个SubSet
- 对象识别与放置: 热对象要放到冷SubSet中
- 冷热重分类
- 优化讨论: 带来接近一半的写放大优化



3.4 DRAM使用优化



Introduction

Motivation

Design

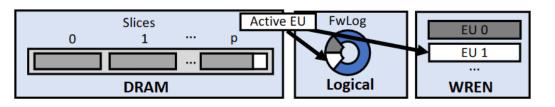
Evaluation

Conclusion

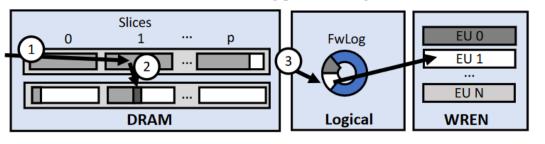


出发点: 带来了FwLog中的Set索引的DRAM开销,冷热划分再翻倍

DRAM使用优化



(a) Naïve FwLog partitioning.



Component	Kangaroo	Naïve SOC	SOC
Log total	48 bits/obj	48 bits/obj	48 bits/obj
Set index Sets (other) Sets total	– 4 b 4 bits/obj	≈ 3.1 b 4 b 7.1 bits/obj	≈ 1.4 b 4 b 5.4 bits/obj
Log metadata Log size Set size Total	$\approx 0.8 \mathrm{b}$ $5\% = 2.4 \mathrm{b}$ $95\% = 3.8 \mathrm{b}$ 7.0 bits/obj	$\approx 0.8 \mathrm{b}$ $5\% = 2.4 \mathrm{b}$ $95\% = 6.7 \mathrm{b}$ 9.9 bits/obj	$\approx 0.8 \mathrm{b}$ $5\% = 2.4 \mathrm{b}$ $95\% = 5.1 \mathrm{b}$ 8.3 bits/obj

- 日志结构切片
- 共享EU放置
- 双缓冲区
- 更大的Set

将DRAM开销

控制在19%



4.1 测试环境



Introduction

Motivation

Design

Evaluation

Conclusion



1.实验环境与建模

Parameter	FairyWREN	Kangaroo
Interface	WREN (ZNS)	LBAD
Flash capacity	400 GB	400 GB
Usable flash capacity	383 GB	376 GB
LOC size	10% of flash	10% of flash
SOC log size	5% of SOC	5% of SOC
SOC set size	4 KB hot, 4 KB cold	4 KB
Hot-set write frequency	every 5 cold set writes	
Set over-provisioning	5%	

- 基于CacheLib
- 使用模拟和真实的ZNS SSD
- Meta和Twitter的I/O Trace
- 写入寿命和成本依据 Micron SSD建模
- 使用ACT模型(ISCA'22)对CPU、DDR4 DRAM和闪存进行碳 排放建模

- *
- 理想写入: WA为1且无DRAM开销
- · Flashield: 日志结构缓存
- 1
- Kangaroo (SOTA)
- 7
- FairyWREN
- **P**
- Physical Separation: 简单的移植Kangaroo

2.对比对象



4.2 总体碳排放





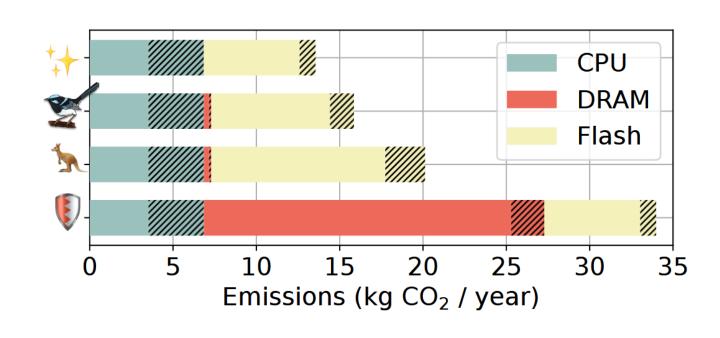
Motivation

Design

Evaluation

Conclusion





- Flashield 的总体碳排放量比 Kangaroo 高1.7x,由于其高额的DRAM
- FairyWREN 保持了低内存开销,同时大大降低了闪存写入量
- FairyWREN 与 Kangaroo 相比,总体碳排放量减少了21.2%



4.3 闪存与性能测试



Introduction

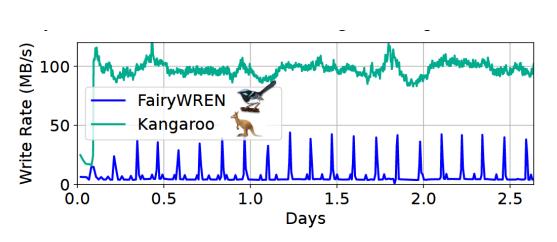
Motivation

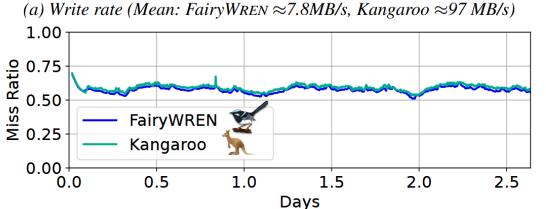
Design

Evaluation

Conclusion







(b) Miss ratio (Mean: FairyWREN ≈ 0.575 , Kangaroo ≈ 0.594)

闪存测试

- FairyWREN 的写入速度比
 Kangaroo 减少了12.5倍,从 97
 MB/s 减少到 7.8 MB/s
- FairyWREN 和 Kangaroo 的Cache
 率几乎一致

性能测试

- FairyWREN和Kangaroo的吞吐量分 别为104 KOps/s和40.5 KOps/s
- 99% 延迟分别为170 µ s和1370 µ s



4.4 缓存命中率测试



Introduction

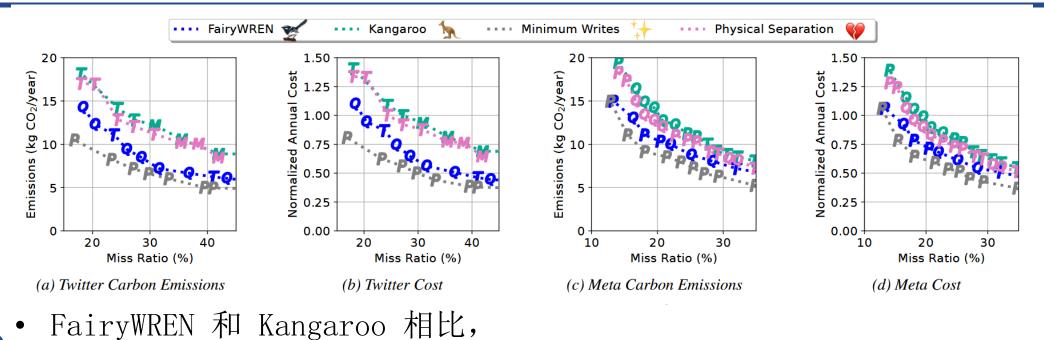
Motivation

Design

Evaluation

Conclusion

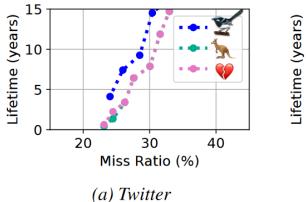


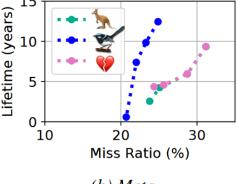


相同的Cache Ratio下,碳排放和 成本更低

• FairyWREN 接近于理想情况

• 直接将 Kangaroo 迁移到WREN接 口没有太大优化







4.5 高密度闪存与分解测试



Introduction

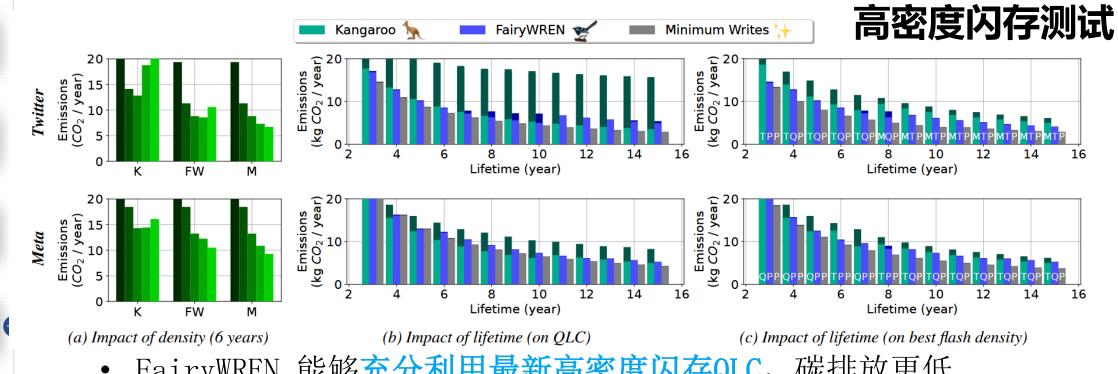
Motivation

Design

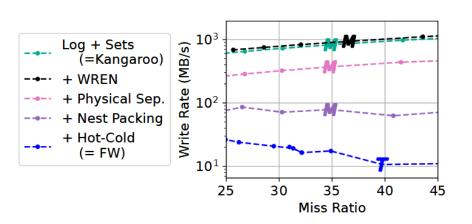
Evaluation

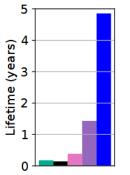
Conclusion





能够充分利用最新高密度闪存QLC,碳排放更低





分解测试

嵌套打包和冷热分离技术均 贡献了多倍的优化



5 论文总结



Introduction

> Motivation

Design

Evaluation

Conclusion



1.背景:数据中心碳减排和可持续发展的的趋势,而存储器件占碳

排放的大部分

	Flash caches should minimize			
	Unused flash	DRAM	ALWA	DLWA
Key-value stores	Х	√	✓	✓
Log-structured caches	✓	X	✓	✓
Set-associative caches	X	/	X	X
Kangaroo [67]	✓	✓	/	X
FairyWREN	\checkmark	✓	✓	1

2.问题

- 高密度闪存带来碳减排的契机,但面临严峻的寿命挑战
- 传统的LBAD接口会导致两级写放大的问题: ALWA和DLWA
- 现有的闪存缓存方案无法满足可持续使用的需求

3.本文方案

- · 提出适用于新兴WREN接口的闪存缓存设计
- 执行"嵌套打包"算法,将缓存接纳和垃圾收集统一
- · 实现冷热对象分离,对WREN接口带来的DRAM开销优化



5 论文总结



Introduction

Motivation



Evaluation





4.本文优点&启发

(1) 写作

• 总结性的写法,行文很舒畅

- Opportunity 1: Flash is less carbon-intensive than DRAM, so caches are more sustainable with less DRAM.

 DRAM often makes up 40% to 50% of server cost [58,
- DRAM often makes up 40% to 50% of server cost [58, 79, 82] and is no longer scaling (Fig. 2). DRAM also has a large embodied carbon footprint and has large operational emissions due to requiring up to half of system power [38].
 - Flash is cheaper per-bit, embodies 12× less carbon, and re-
- 将高密度闪存的寿命,放到数据中心的碳排放的故事下让人眼前一亮
- 宏大的故事背后是实打实的论述、建模和实验,让人佩服
 - (2) 工作

A Call for Research on Storage Emissions (HotCarbon'24)

• 闪存缓存会带来高频繁的小对象(100B)更新,对工作有一定启发

5.本文不足&疑惑

· 本文的见解很深刻,但设计上还是偏简单的(对OSDI同类工作而言)

中。虽是出于系统完整性考虑,但哪些是新工作独创的没有明确。

• 本文的设计实现写作基于前作Kangaroo耦合展开,自己的设计混杂在其

OSDI'24



FairyWREN: A Sustainable Cache for Emerging Write-Read-Erase Flash Interfaces

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