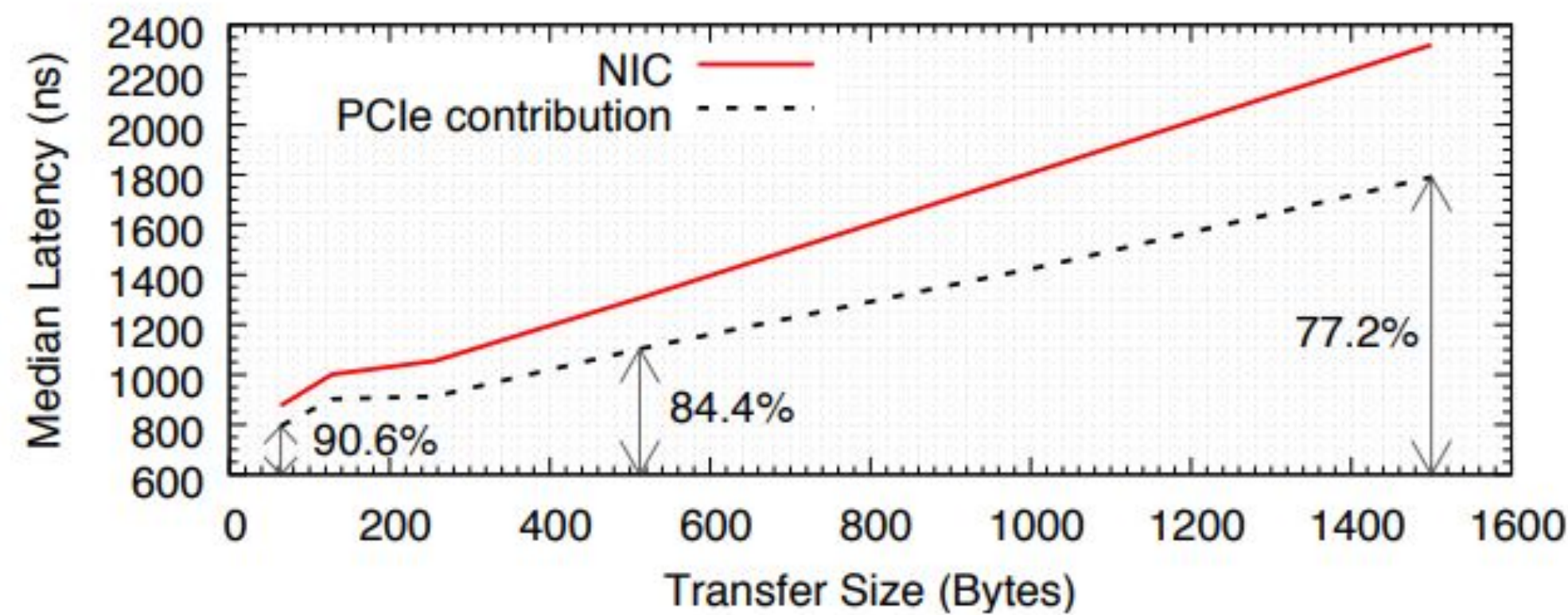


# CCI-Bench: Measuring Cache-Coherent Interconnection (Part of Project Optimus for FPGA Virtualization)

Gefei Zuo, Jiacheng Ma

## Why Interconnection is important to NIC?

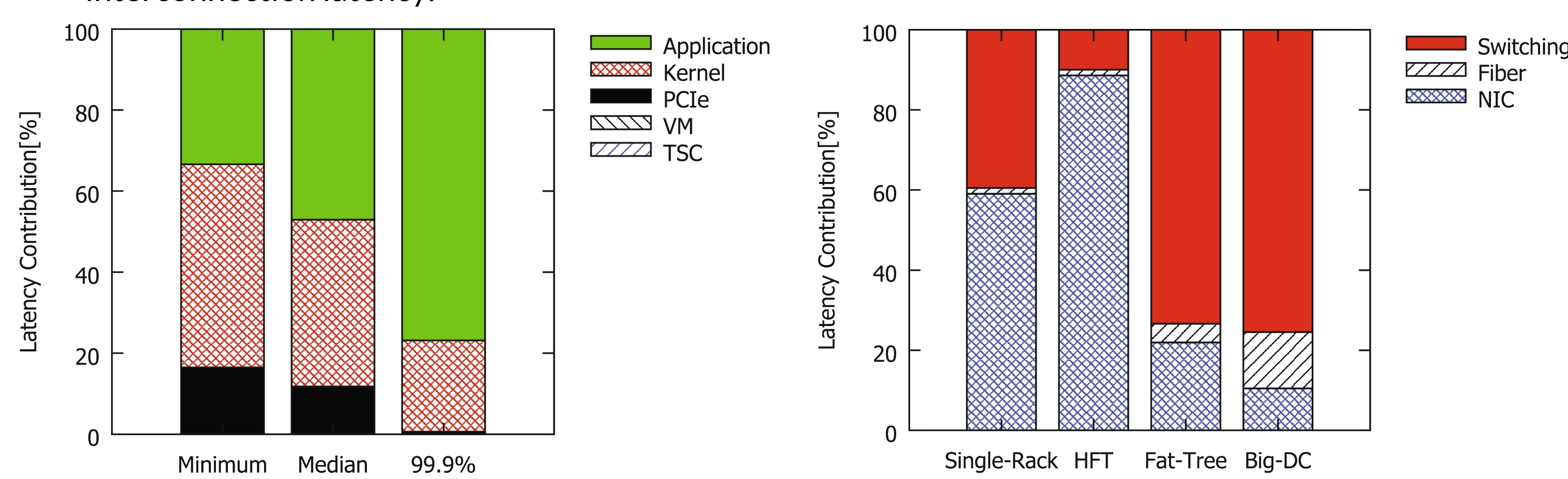
- It contributes a non-trivial portion to network latency, especially for small packets



[1] R. Neugebauer, G. Antichi, J. F. Zazo, Y. Audzevich, S. López-Buedo, and A. W. Moore, "Understanding PCIe Performance for End Host Networking," in *Proceedings of the 2018 Conference of the ACM Special Interest Group on Data Communication*, New York, NY, USA, 2018, pp. 327–341

- It's an unexplored optimization opportunity.

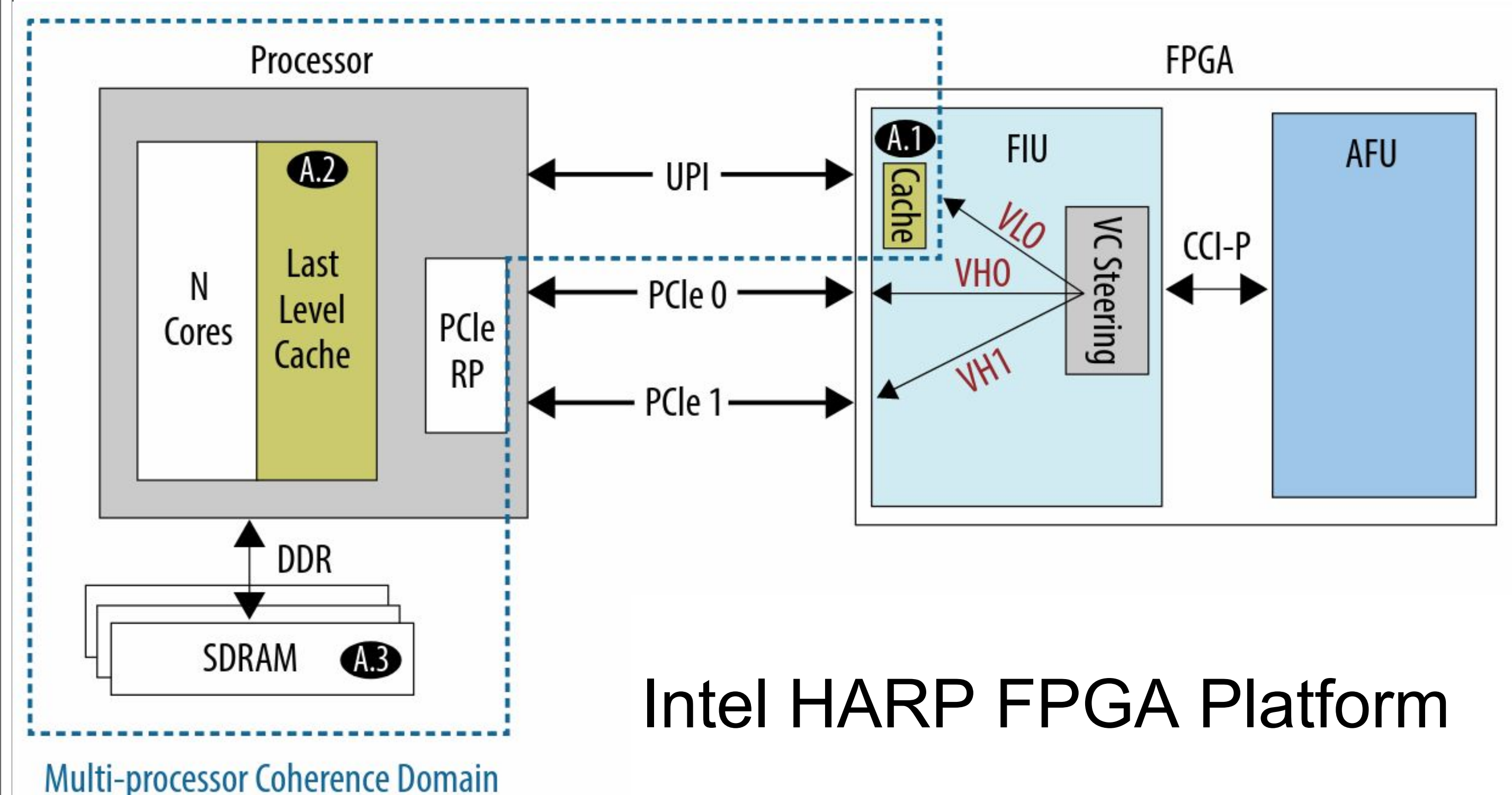
- It's important under simple network topology
- Application optimization, new congestion control, kernel-bypass network stack, won't reduce interconnection latency.



[2] N. Zilberman et al., "Where Has My Time Gone?," in *Passive and Active Measurement*, 2017, pp. 201–214.

## Cache-Coherent Interconnection

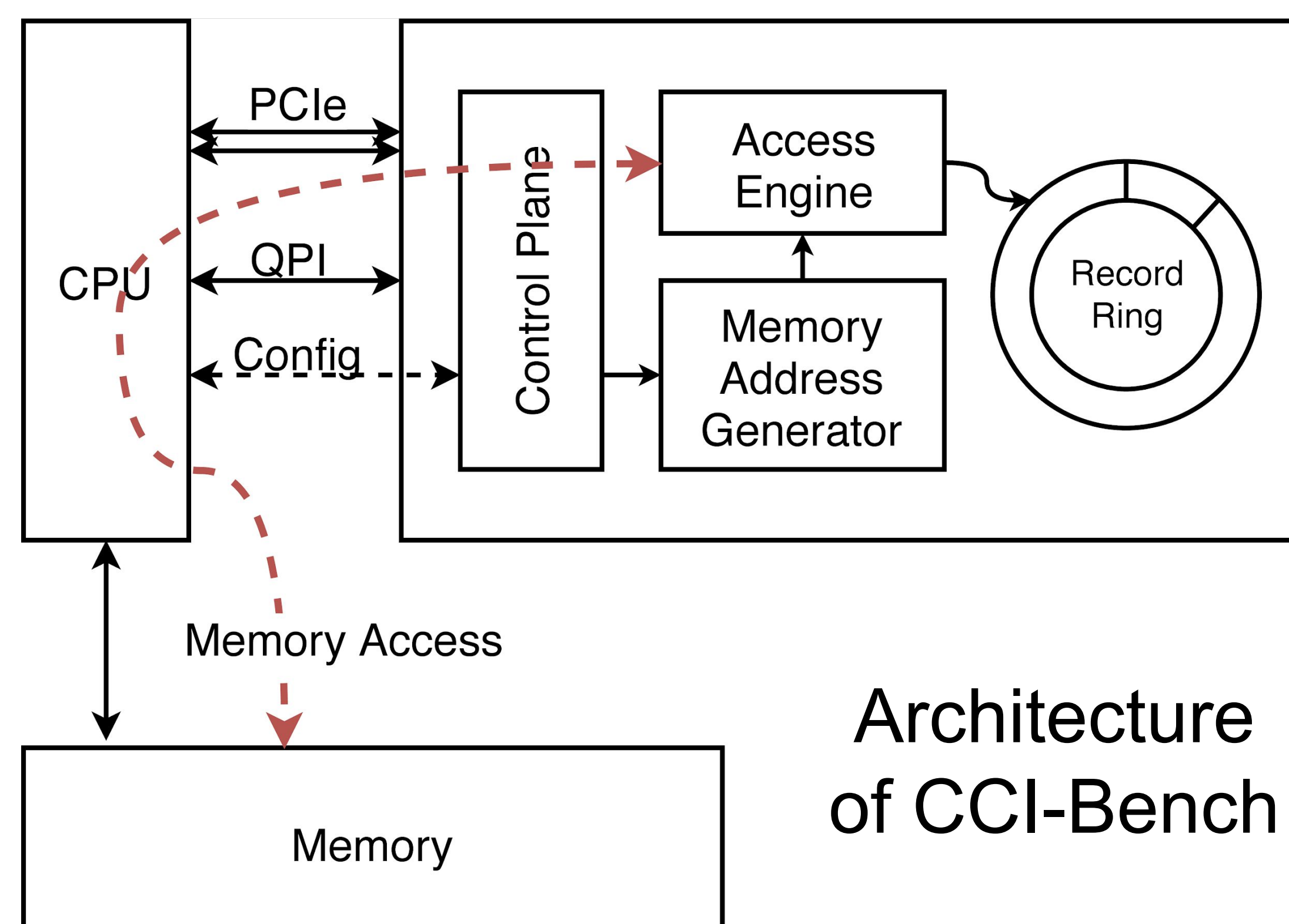
- Inter-CPU communication
  - e.g. Intel UPI and QPI
  - connects different NUMA nodes
- High bandwidth & low latency, a complementary of PCIe
- Ideal protocol to connect NIC to the CPU in the future



Intel HARP FPGA Platform

## How to measure?

- Intel HARP FPGA
- Integrated CPU+FPGA
- Two versions:
  - HARpv2: QPI
  - HARpv3: UPI
- CCI-Bench**
  - RTL implemented benchmark for memory access measurement



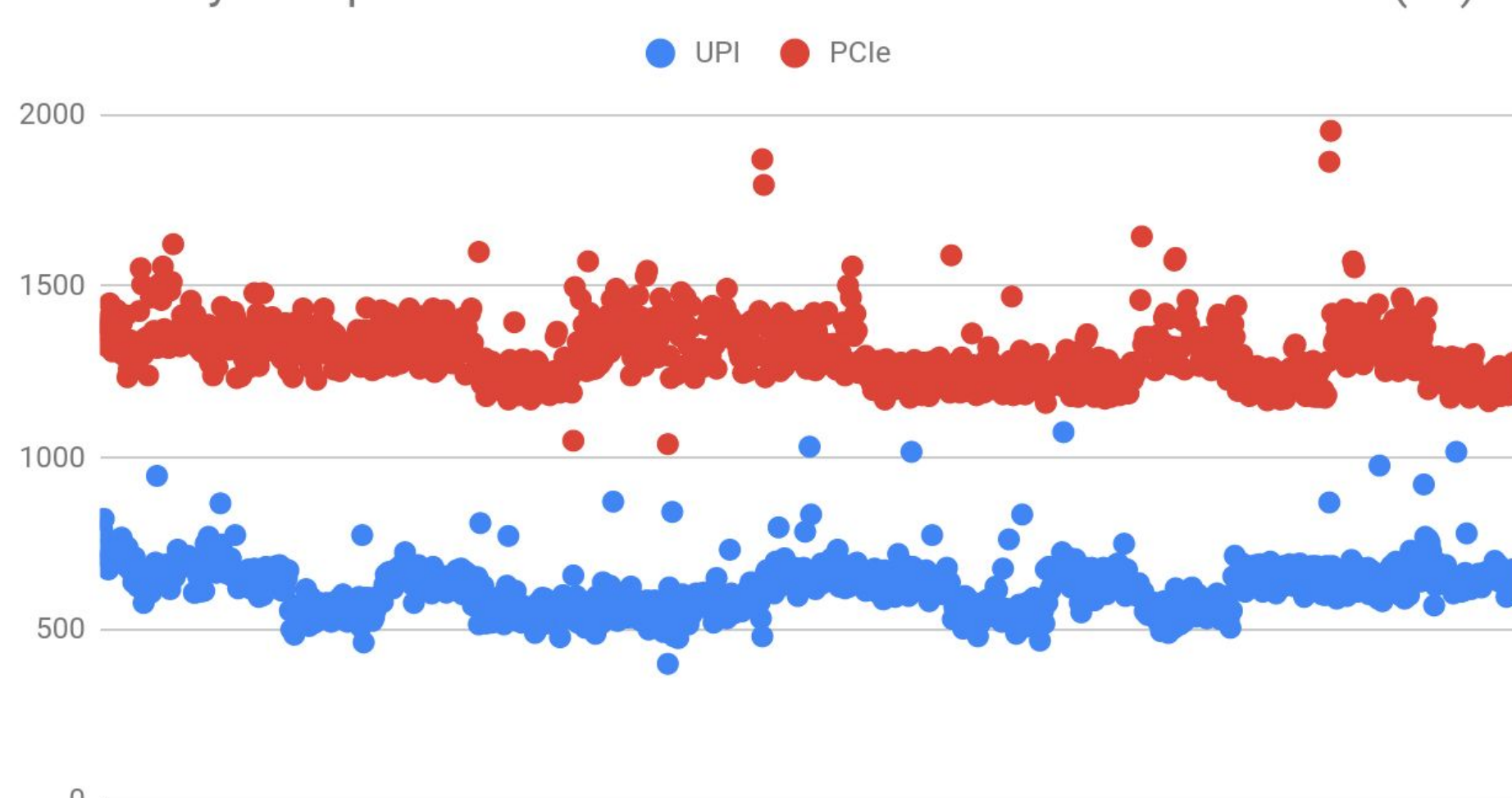
Architecture of CCI-Bench

## CCI-Bench

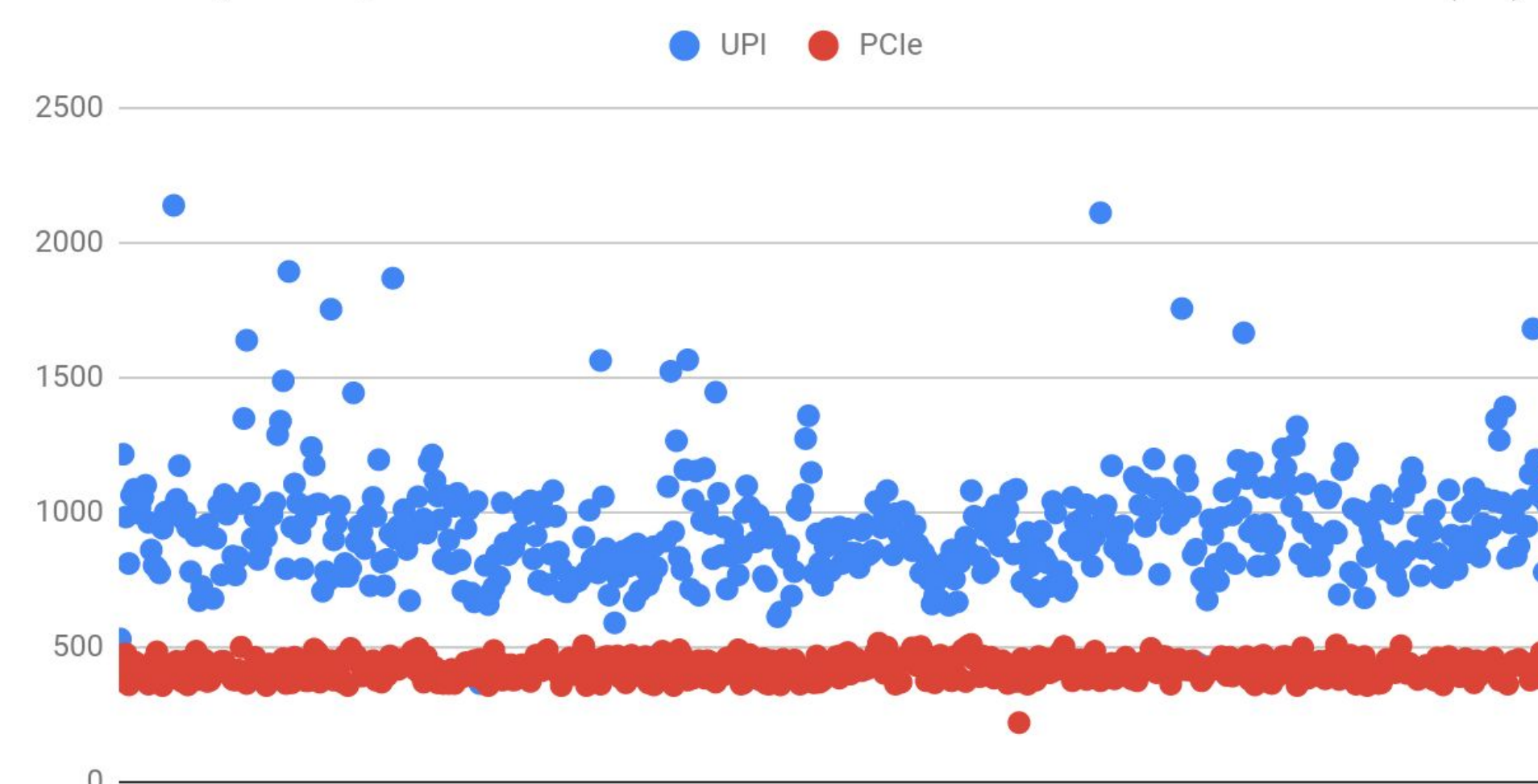
- Perform memory access to a configurable range in a configurable manner
- Software Part:
  - Allocate memory
  - Configure the FPGA
- Hardware Part:
  - Generate addresses and access them
  - Record latency in a ring buffer

## Measurement Result

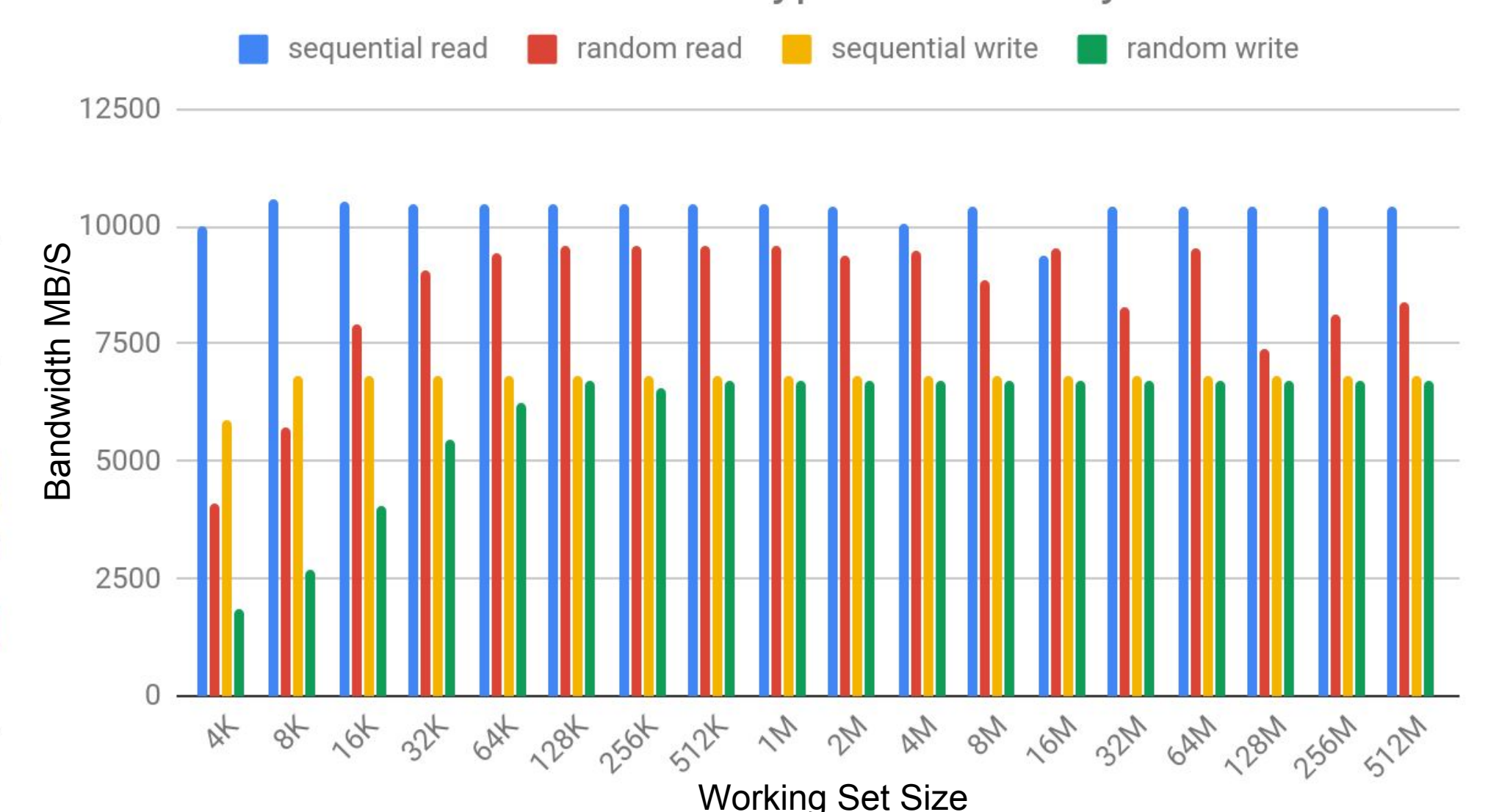
Latency Comparison Between UPI and PCIe in Random Read (ns)



Latency Comparison Between UPI and PCIe in Random Read (ns)



Bandwidth of Different Types of Memory Access



## About Project Optimus

- The first hypervisor for shared memory FPGA platforms (e.g. HARP)
- MMIO access are trapped and emulated
- DMA bypasses the virtualization layer with the help of IOMMU
  - Page Table Slicing (each VMs own part of the page table)
  - Enabling virtualization without SR-IOV or other hardware support
- Spatial Multiplexing + Temporal Multiplexing
- Scalability:
  - Spatial: 9 Accelerators
  - Temporal: as much VMs as you like

