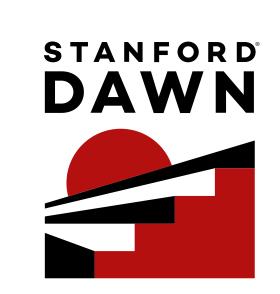


Increasing Dynamism in Plasticine

Yaqi Zhang yaqiz@stanford.edu

Alexander Rucker acrucker@stanford.edu

Matthew Vilim mvilim@stanford.edu



— Background —

Plasticine is a vector Coarse-Grained Reconfigurable Array:

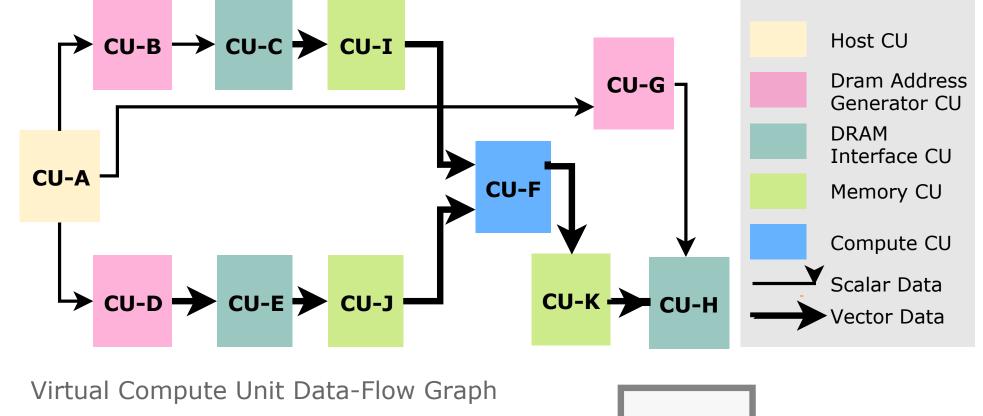
- 6-stage, 16-lane 32-bit floating point SIMD pipelines
- Distributed 256-kByte memories
- Memory controllers support dense and sparse DRAM access

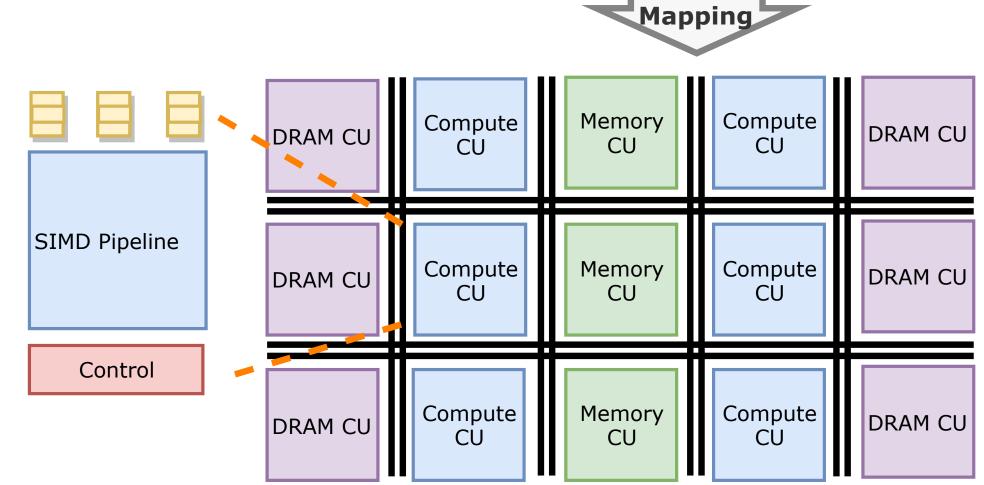
Plasticine demonstrated up to 95x speedup and 77x performance per Watt vs. a Stratix V FPGA.

How can we retain Plasticine's performance and efficiency while enabling new applications?

— Compiler & Mapping Flow —



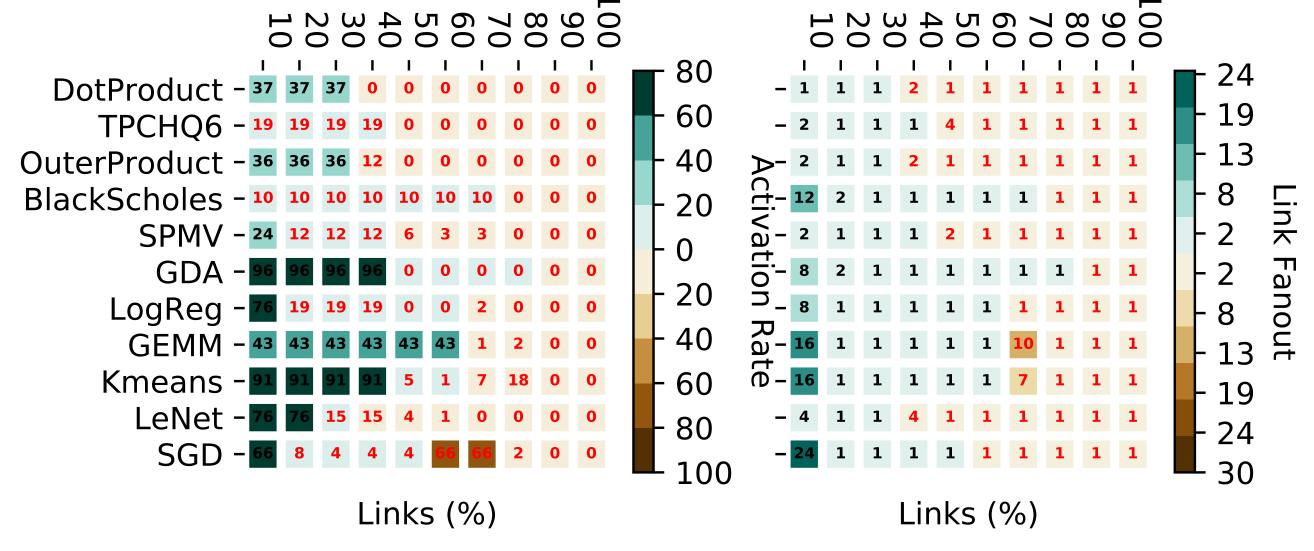




Physical Compute Unit

— Hybrid Networks -

Different applications have different link activation rates and fanouts:

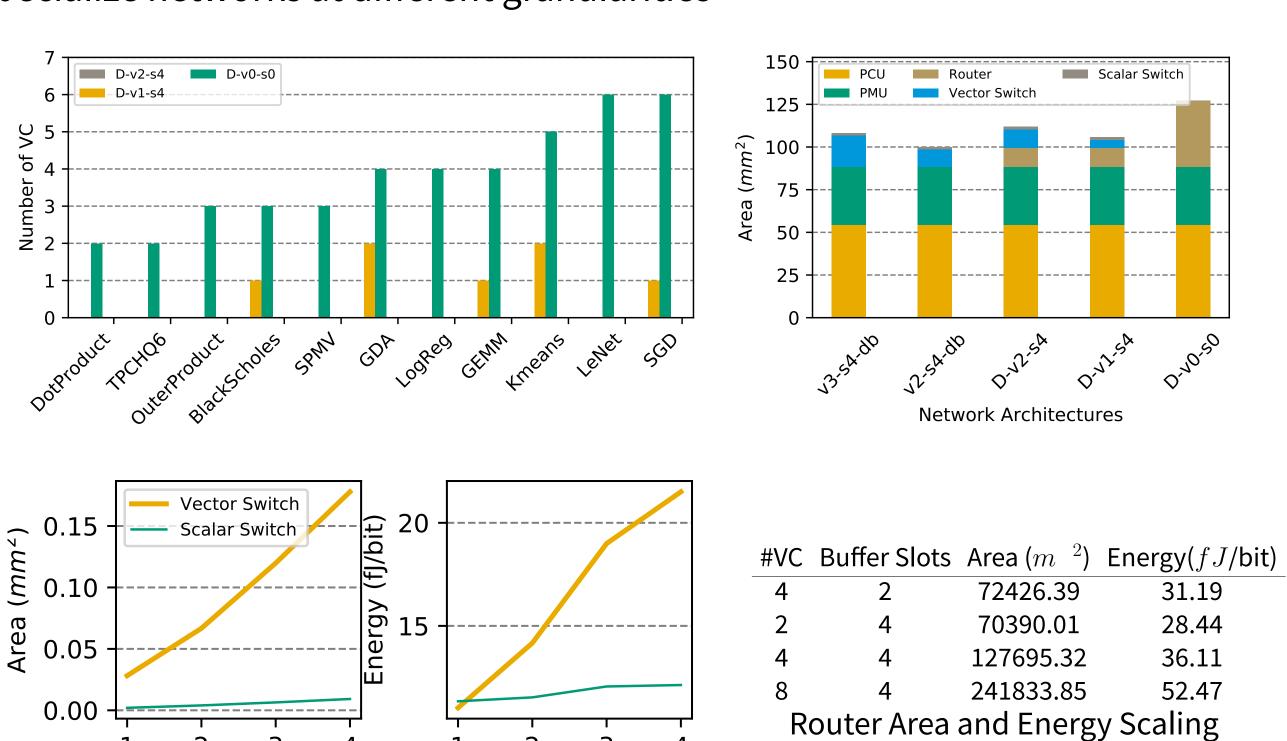


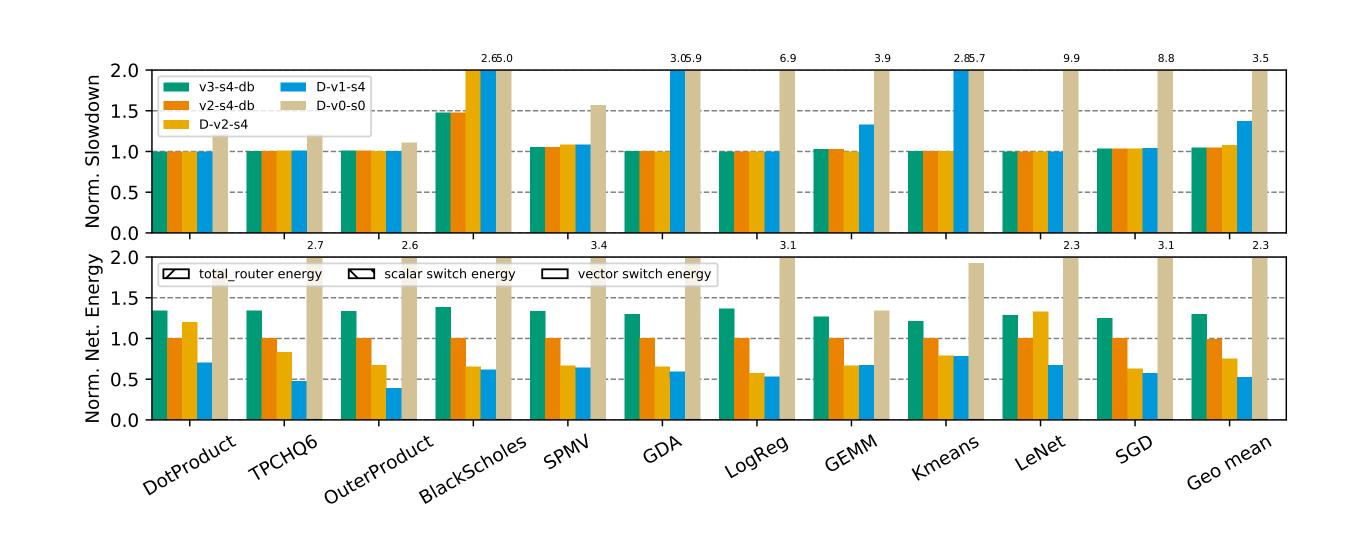
How can we improve link utilization?

Use static network for high-bandwidth and broadcast links

Static Links Between Switches

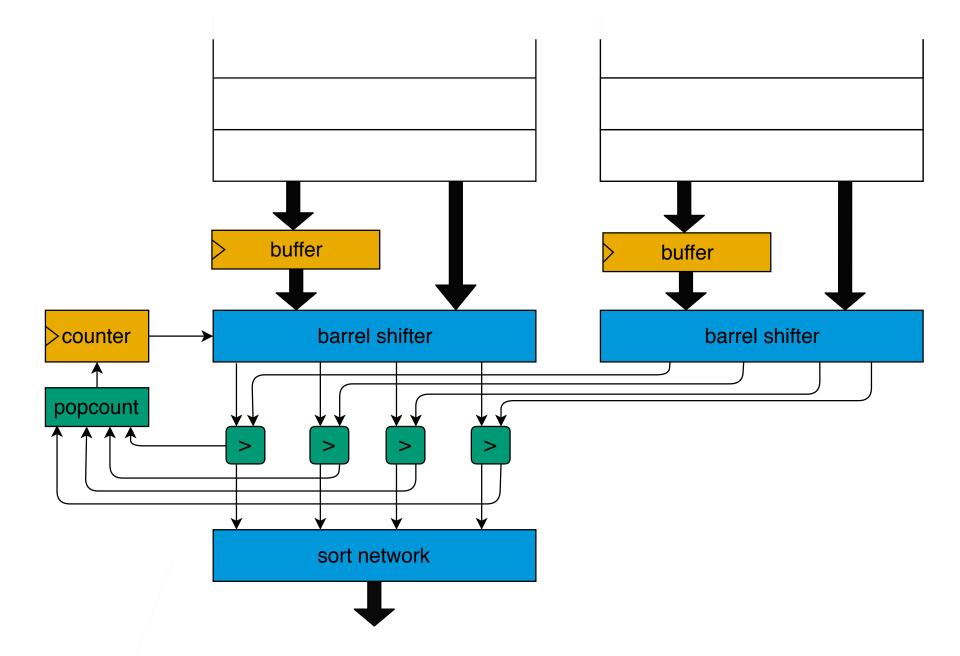
- Use dynamic network to encourage link sharing on low-activation links
- Specialize networks at different granularities



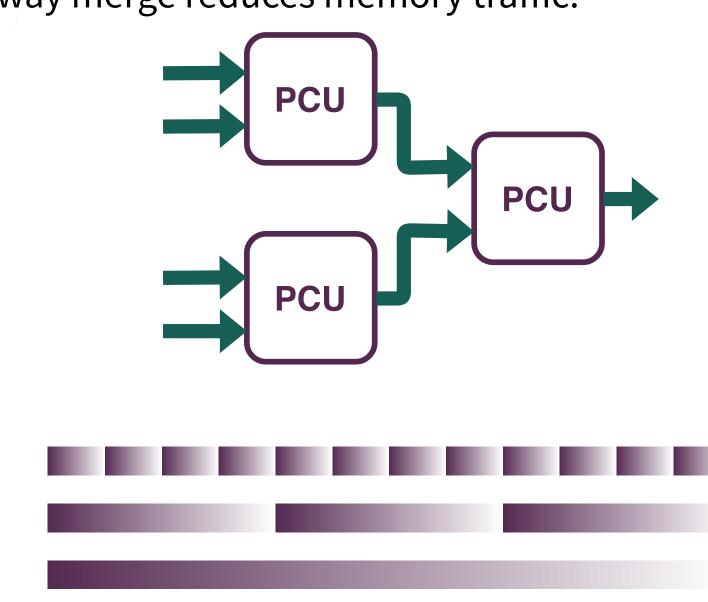


— Future Work –

Minor hardware additions to the PCU allow fast sort:



Multi-way merge reduces memory traffic:



What's the next class of applications to target?

- Transactional/online applications?
- Streaming data analytics and networking?
- Graph analytics?

What advances will be necessary to target these applications?

Improve achieved density for generic control constructs:

- Data-dependent conditionals
- Finite state machine-based control
- Parsing support
- Support for more complicated data structures