

# Design, Implementation and Evaluation of the SVNAPOT Extension on a RISC-V Processor

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## Motivation

The RISC-V SVNAPOT Extension aims to remedy the performance overhead of the Memory Management Unit (MMU) under heavy memory loads, by introducing intermediate Naturally-Power-Of-Two (NAPOT) multiples of the 4K, 2M and 1G page sizes.

i	pte.ppn[i]	Description	pte.napot.bits
0	x xxxx xxx1	8 KiB contiguous region	1
0	x xxxx xx10	16 KiB contiguous region	2
0	x xxxx x100	32 KiB contiguous region	3
0	x xxxx 1000	64 KiB contiguous region	4
0	x xxx1 0000	128 KiB contiguous region	5
...	...	...	...
1	x xxxx xxx1	4 MiB contiguous region	1
1	x xxxx xx10	8 MiB contiguous region	2
...	...	...	...

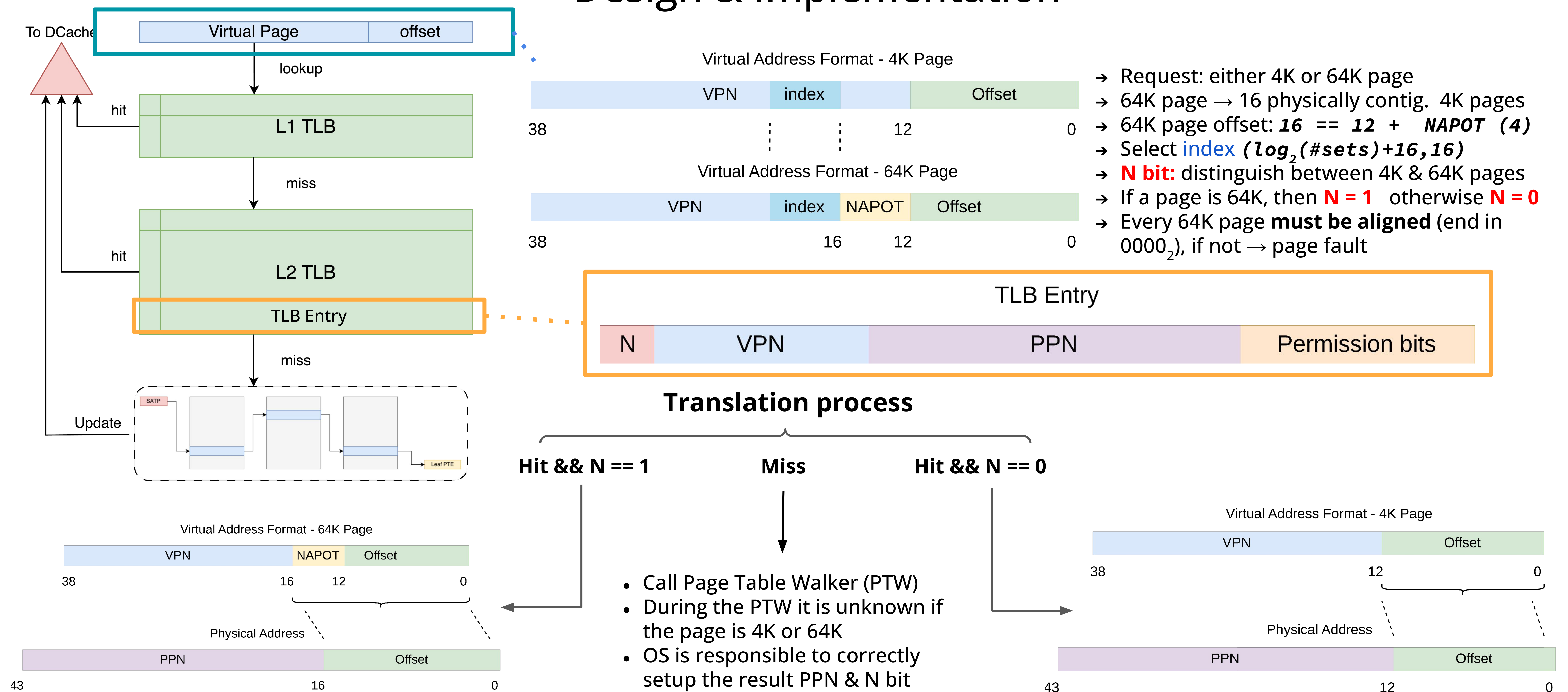
- 64KB is the default candidate as per the RISC-V Privileged Specification
- It is also implemented in Linux v6.8 with the MAP\_HUGE\_64KB flag

Considerations on the Memory Management Unit

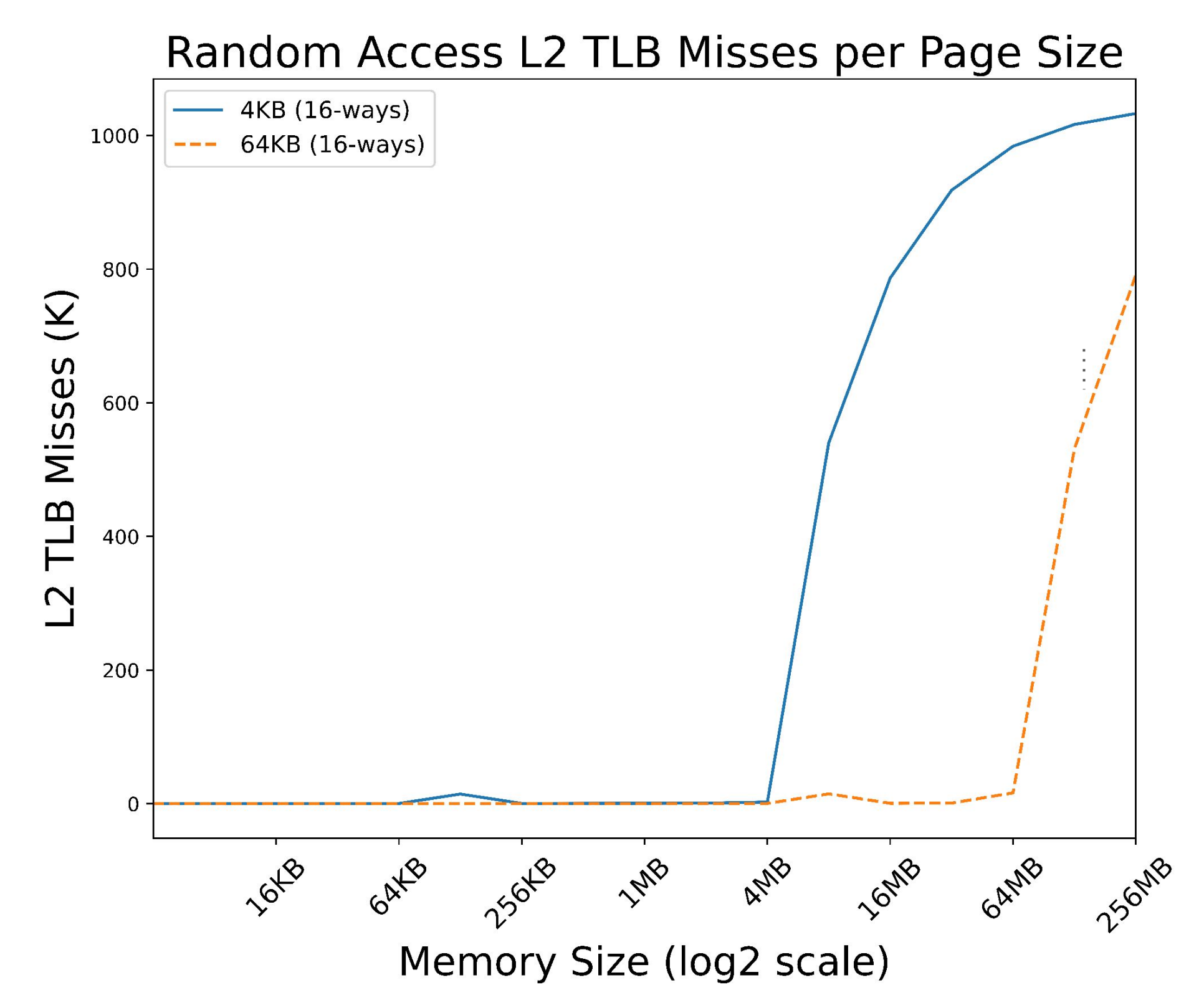
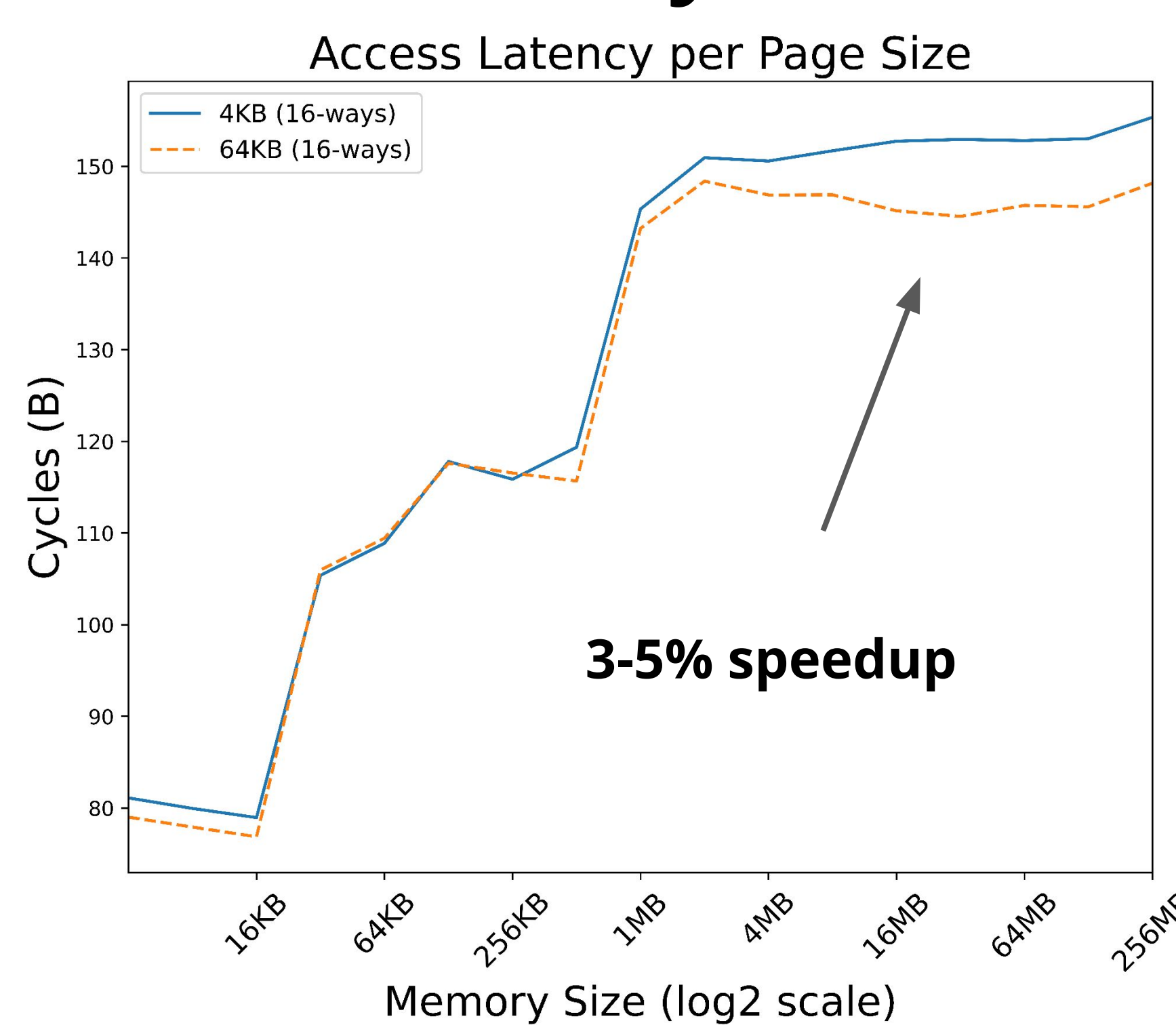
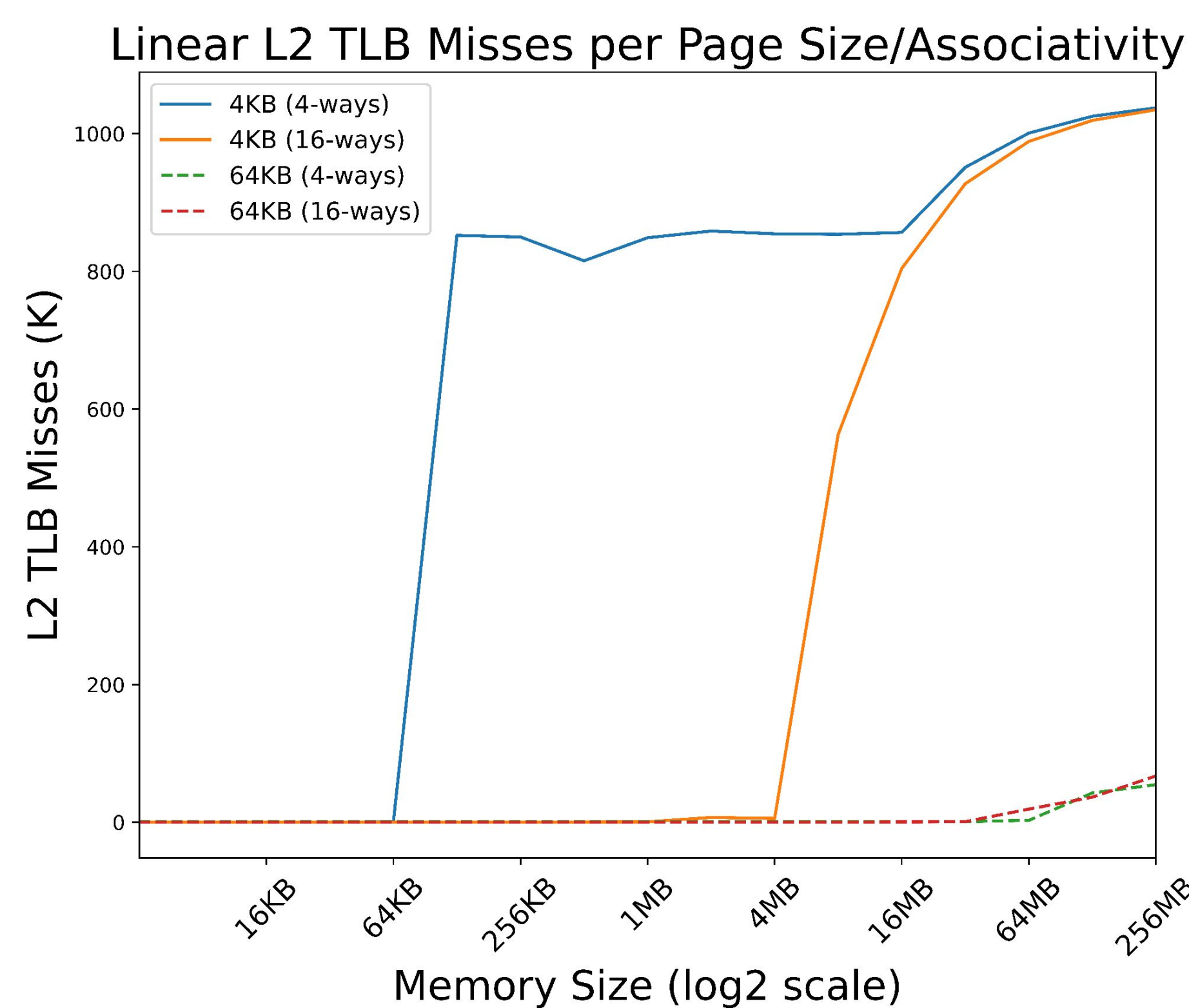
- Small (4K) pages may **stress the MMU & increase TLB misses**
- Huge (2M, 1G) pages may **alleviate TLB stress & reduce TLB misses**  
→ but may cause **internal & external fragmentation**

Intermediate page sizes (64K) open up new research opportunities in MMU design trade-offs and offer potential for fine-tuning performance overheads and memory management

## Design & Implementation



## Preliminary Results



- ★ Higher order INDEX selection impacts conflict misses for 4K pages
- ★ Higher associativity may eliminate TLB conflicts

- ★ 64K pages save 3-5% overall cycles compared to 4K pages due to less PTWs
- ★ One PTW for a 64K page → 16 PTWs for 4K pages

- ★ 64K Pages exhibit up to 16x larger reach
- ★ 4K → 4MB reach, 64K → 64MB reach