Load Value Approximation: Approaching the Ideal Memory Access Latency

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Chip Multiprocessor



Many applications can tolerate inexact data values.

In approximate computing applications, 40% to nearly 100% of memory data footprint can be approximated [Sampson, MICRO 2013].

Approximate data storage:

- Reducing SRAM power by lowering supply voltage [Flautner, ISCA 2002].
- ➢ Reducing DRAM power by lowering refresh rate [Liu, ASPLOS 2011].
- Improving PCM performance and lifetime by lowering write precision and reusing failed cells [Sampson, MICRO 2013].



Outline

- Load Value Approximation
- Approximator Design
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

















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Approximator Design









Load value approximators overcome the challenges of traditional value predictors:

- > No complexity of tracking speculative values.
- > No rollbacks.
- High accuracy/coverage with floating-point values.
- More tolerant to value delay.

Evaluation

EnerJ framework [Sampson, PLDI 2011]:

- Program annotations to distinguish approximate data from precise data.
- Evaluate final output error and approximator coverage.

benchmark	GHB size	LHB size	approximator size
fft	0	2	49 kB
lu	3	1	32 kB
raytracer	1	1	32 kB
smm	5	1	32 kB
sor	0	2	49 kB



Evaluation



■ output error ■ approximator coverage



Conclusion

Future work:

- Further explore approximator design space (dynamic/hybrid schemes, machine learning).
- Measure speedup of load value approximation using fullsystem simulations.
- Measure power savings (low-power caches/NoCs/memory for approximate data).

Low-error, high-coverage approximators allow us to approach the ideal memory access latency.



Thank you



baseline (precise) - raytracer



load value approximation - raytracer

