

# Computational Memory

## Moving Compute Near Data

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SMART Modular Technologies

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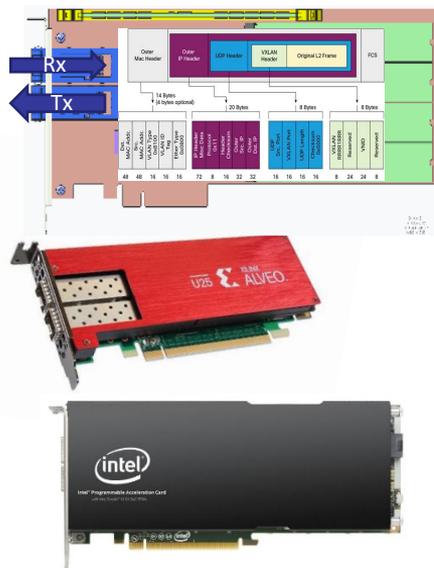
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# Types of Hardware Accelerators



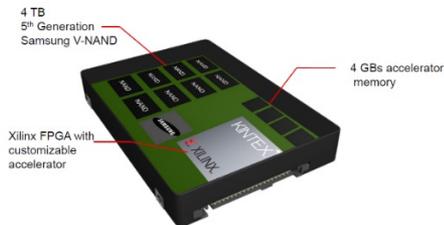
## Network Accelerators (Smart NIC)



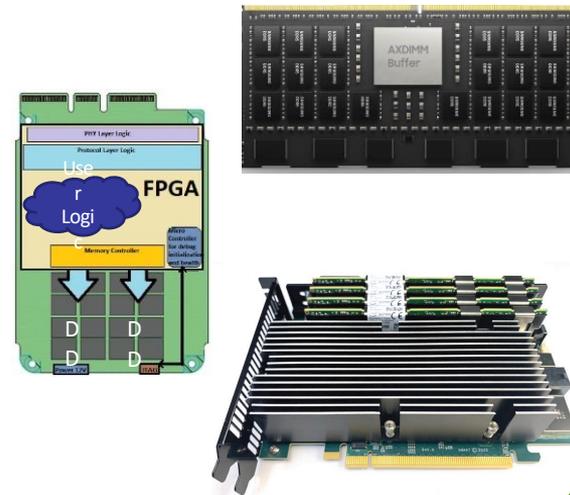
## Storage Accelerators Computational Storage (CS)



SmartSSD® CSD



## Memory Accelerators Computational Memory (CM) Processing in Memory (PIM)



## Near Data Processing (NDP)

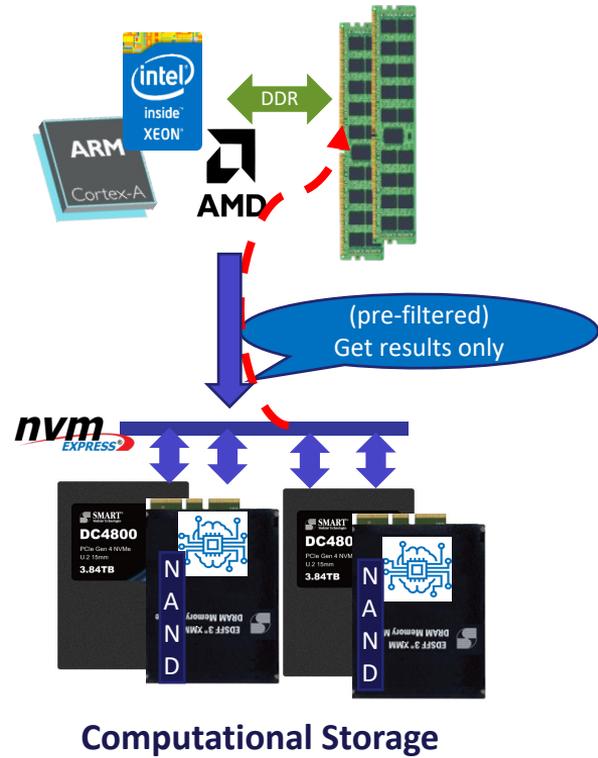
- [1a] <https://blocksandfiles.com/2020/10/28/amd-xilinx-smartnic-data-centre/>
- [1b] <https://www.servethehome.com/intel-fpga-pac-d5005-high-end-drop-in-accelerator-launched>
- [2a] <https://www.servethehome.com/xilinx-samsung-smartssd-computational-storage-drive-launched/>
- [2b] <https://www.servethehome.com/intel-fpga-pac-d5005-high-end-drop-in-accelerator-launched/>
- [3a] <https://tekdeeps.com/samsung-also-sees-the-future-in-memories-that-also-perform-calculations/>



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# Computation Storage vs Computational Memory

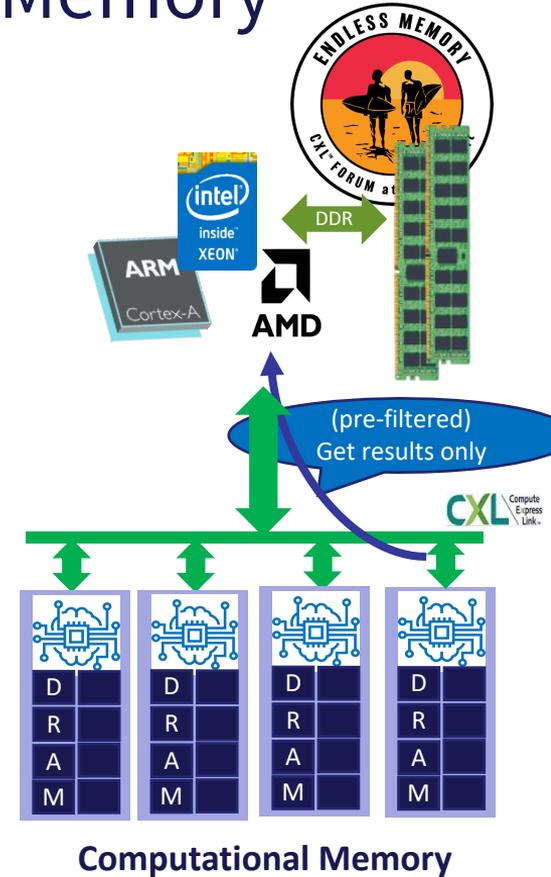


**Protocol specific differences**

IO Mapped	Direct addressable
(high latency)	(low latency)
Block access	Memory semantics
(read/write)	(load/store)

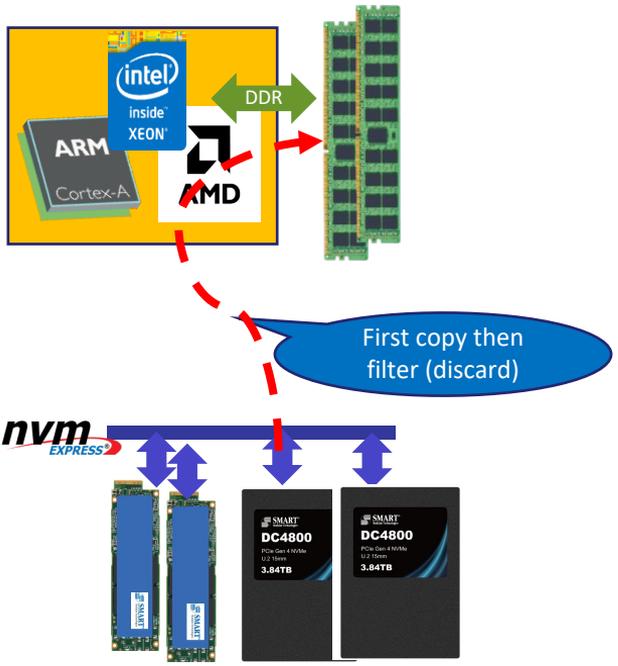
**(Media specific difference)**

Limited Endurance	Infinite Endurance
Non-Volatile	Volatile/ Persistent



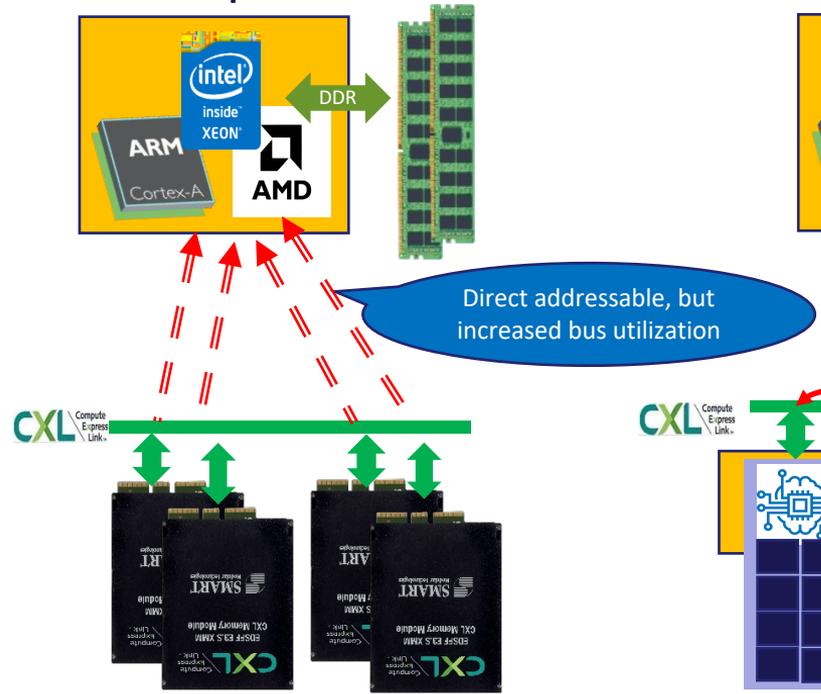
# Benefits of Moving Compute near the Data

## Conventional Systems



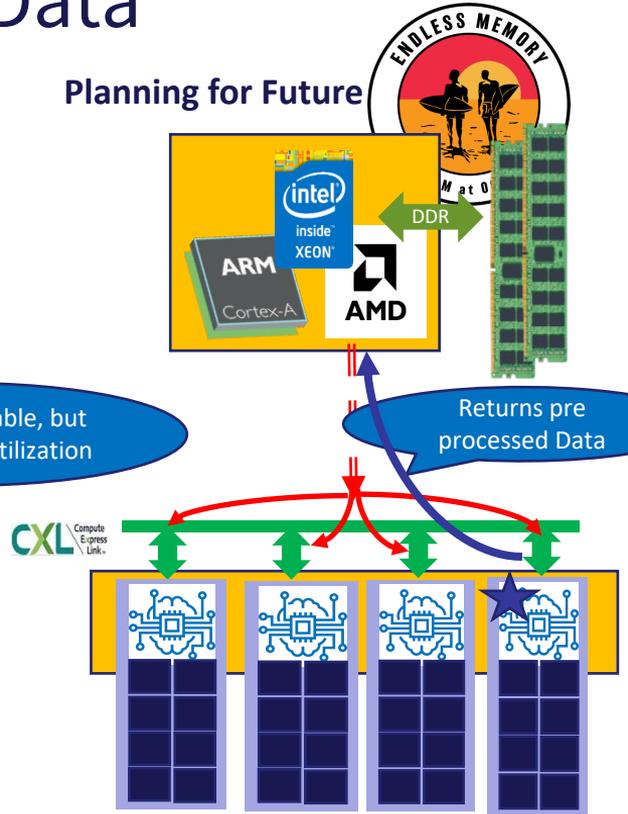
- Performance limited by I/O latency
- Inefficient bus utilization

## In development



- Lower latency but more accesses
- Inefficient bus utilization

## Planning for Future



- Distributed Compute
- Efficient bus utilization

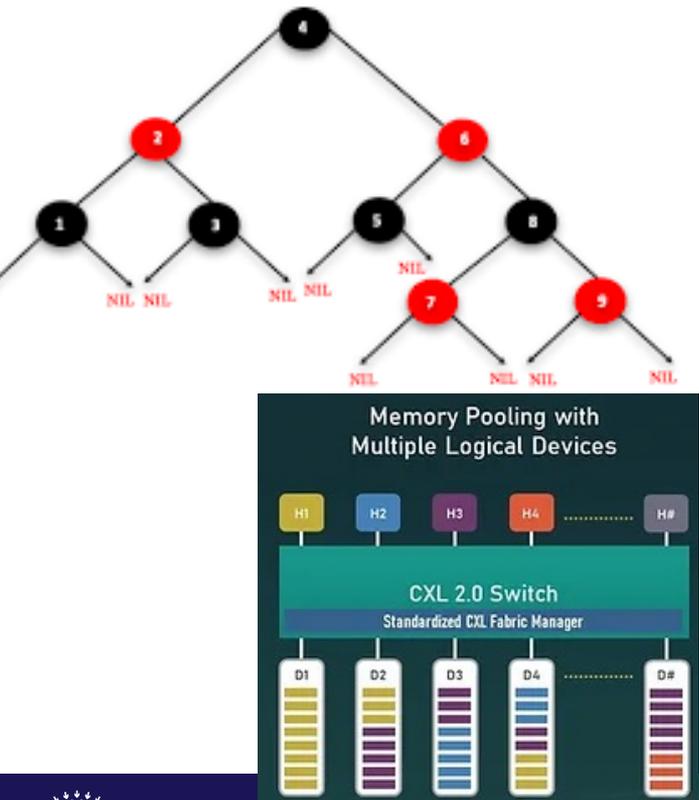


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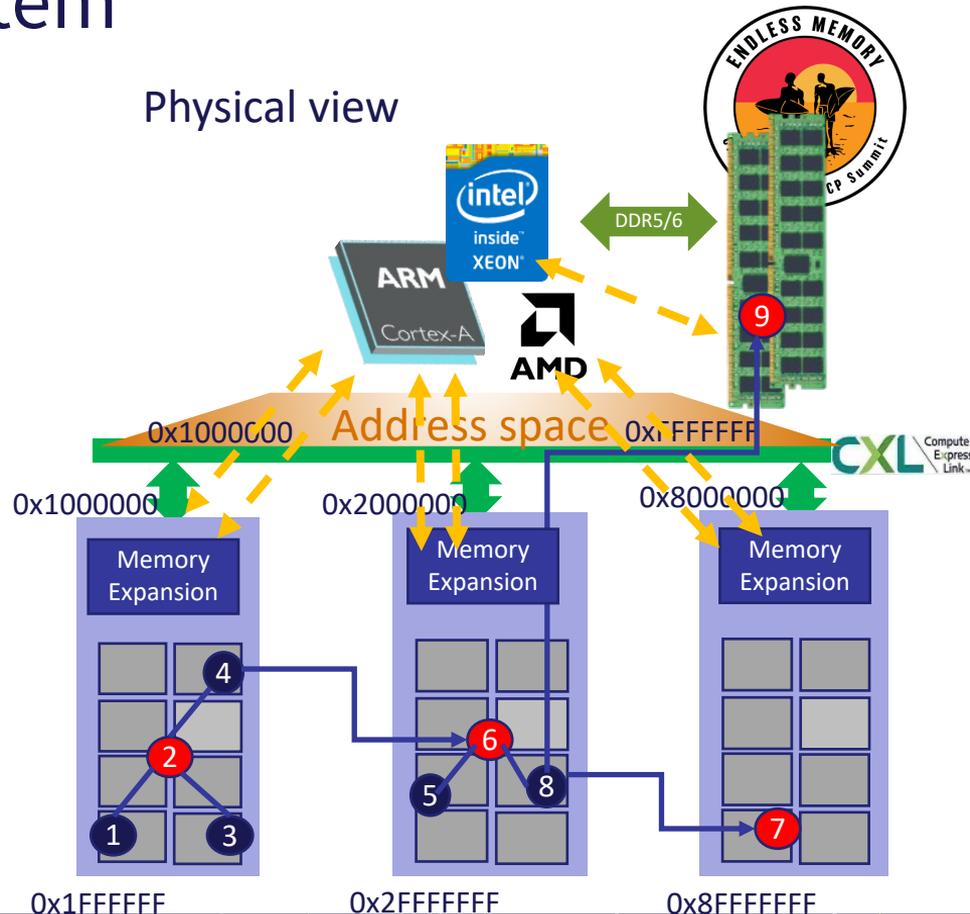
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# Data in Pooled Memory System

Logical view

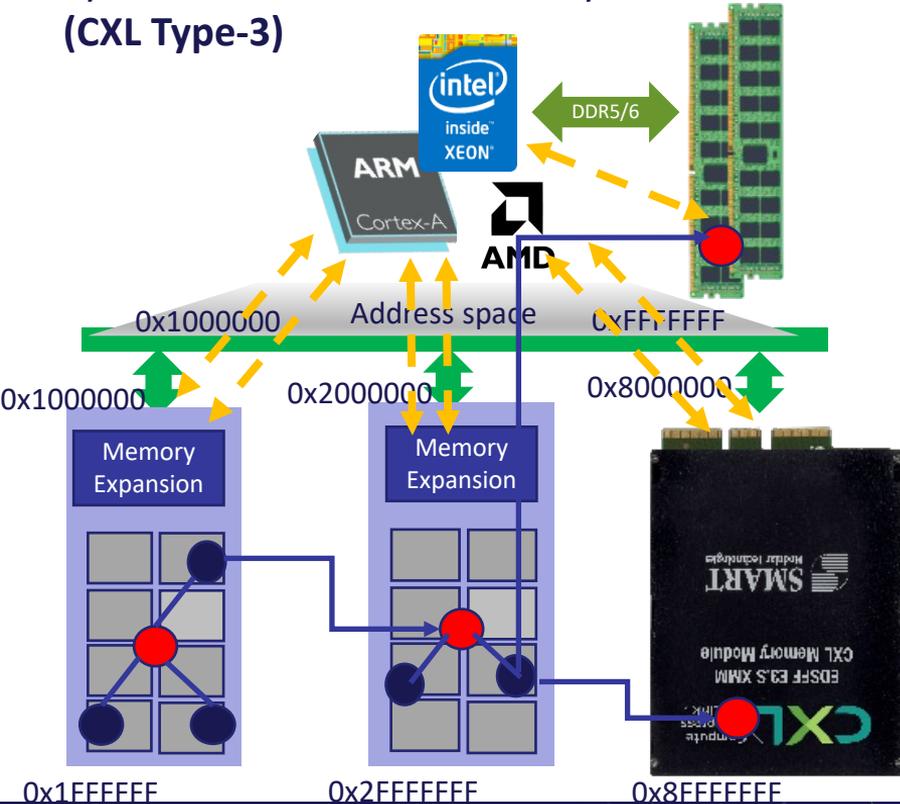


Physical view

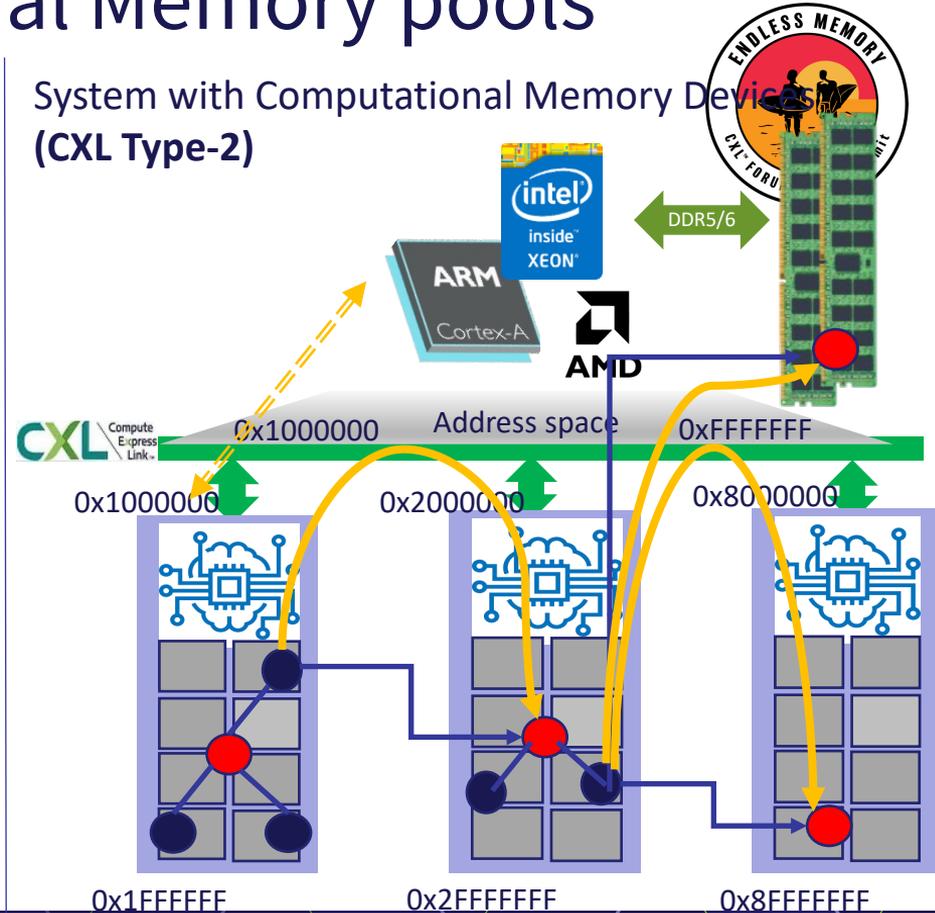


# Standard vs Computational Memory pools

System with Standard Memory Devices  
(CXL Type-3)



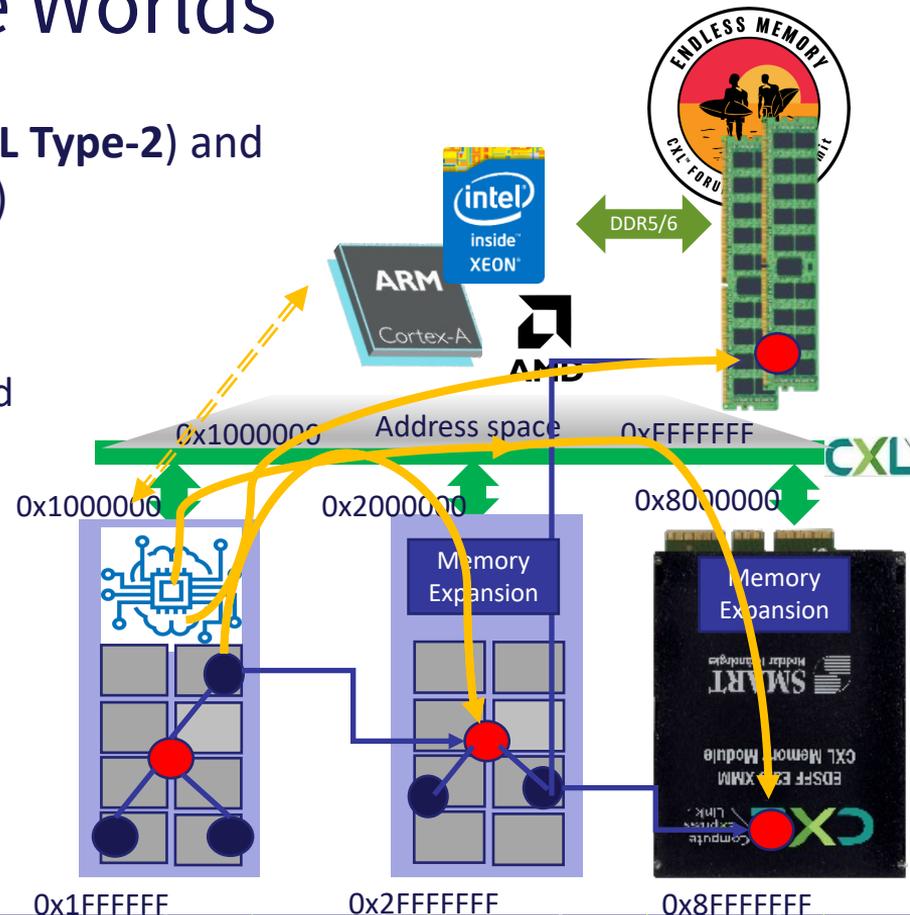
System with Computational Memory Devices  
(CXL Type-2)



# Combining Best of Both the Worlds

## System with Computational Memory Devices (CXL Type-2) and Standard Memory Devices (CXL Type-3)

- ✓ Free up Host CPU.  
Computational Memory manages all prefetching and Data consolidation.
- ✓ Provides deterministic latency.  
Data is pre-filtered and only required response is returned to Host.
- ✓ Reduces cost by sharing of Memory resources.



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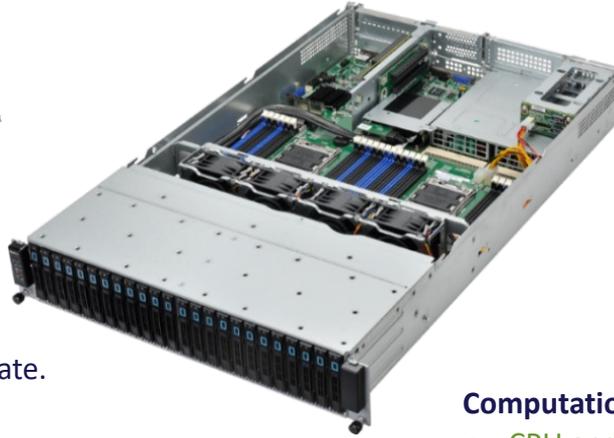
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# Selecting the Right Form Factor



## Computational Memory in DIMM form-factor

- **Parallel attached, Lowest latency**
- CPU and Platform dependent
- Acceleration offload limited by Thermal budgeted
- Choice of controller silicon limited by PCB real-estate.
- ***May degrade speed of entire DDR channel***



## Computational Memory in PCIe attached form-factor

- CPU and Platform Agnostic
- **Flexibility of vendor and capacity selection.**
- Cannot Hot Plug. Limited serviceability.

## Computational Memory in EDSFF (like E1.S or E3.S)

- **Serial attached.** CPU agnostic. Media agnostic
- **Hot pluggable. Improves serviceability**
- **Scalable. Pluggable in same slots as SSD.**
- Serialization of data-bus adds latency
- Capacity and acceleration limited by PCB and Thermal profile.

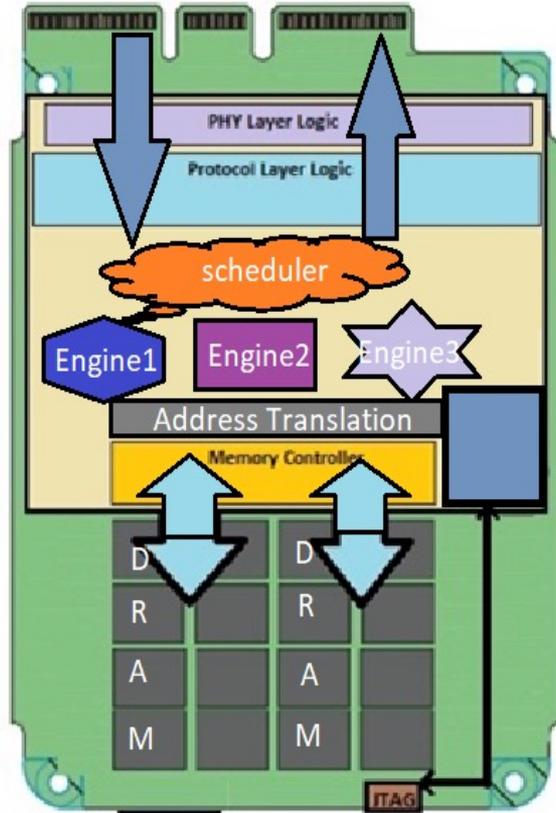


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# Anatomy of a Computational Memory Device



## Protocol Command Parser

- Standard CXL compliant logic for Type-3/2 device
- Extracts information from standard CXL commands
- Device initialization, enumeration and housekeeping

## Programmable Compute Engine(s)

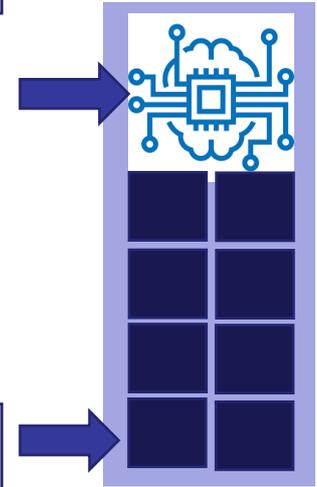
- Breaks complex commands in atomic executable tasks
- Execute individual tasks and collate results.

## CXL.Mem decoder

- Converts Host Addresses into Device local Addresses
- Memory Media manager

## Memory Media

DDR4/5/6, Persistent Memory and even NAND Flash



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# Key Take-Aways



1. Computational Memory is different from Computational Storage.
2. CXL is enabling new way to distribute and parallelize Compute.
3. Choosing the right Mechanical Form-factor is important for scalability.

## Call for Action

- Standardize API and framework for “Computational Memory”
- Join OCP’s Software Defined Memory (SDM) initiative
  - [OCP Software Defined Memory](#)



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# Thank you!



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