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A bit-accurate power estimation simulator for NoCs

Erwan Moréac, Johann Laurent, Pierre Bomel Lab-STICC, Université de Bretagne Sud, Lorient, France and André Rossi

LERIA, Université d'Angers, Angers, France



Context

Complex many-cores and SoCs contain one (if not several) NoCs. NoC power consumption can represent a significant proportion (40%) of the overall power consumption.

Power/energy challenges

Main idea

Enhance Noxim simulator and modify it to add a crosstalk-aware link power model moving towards better power estimation.

Noxim-XT

Estimate NoC power consumption at system-level, and bit accurately, without the need for electrical simulations.

"Is it possible to shorten the simulation and still get good estimations?"

Design and test new coding strategies to reduce power consumption on links.

"What is the energy impact at system-level?" "Is a single coding strategy always the best fit?" "What is a good set of coding strategies?"

Design space exploration of coding strategies. "Is it realistic in terms of simulation time and precision?"

Use a SoC simulator to extract application traffics MPSoCBench

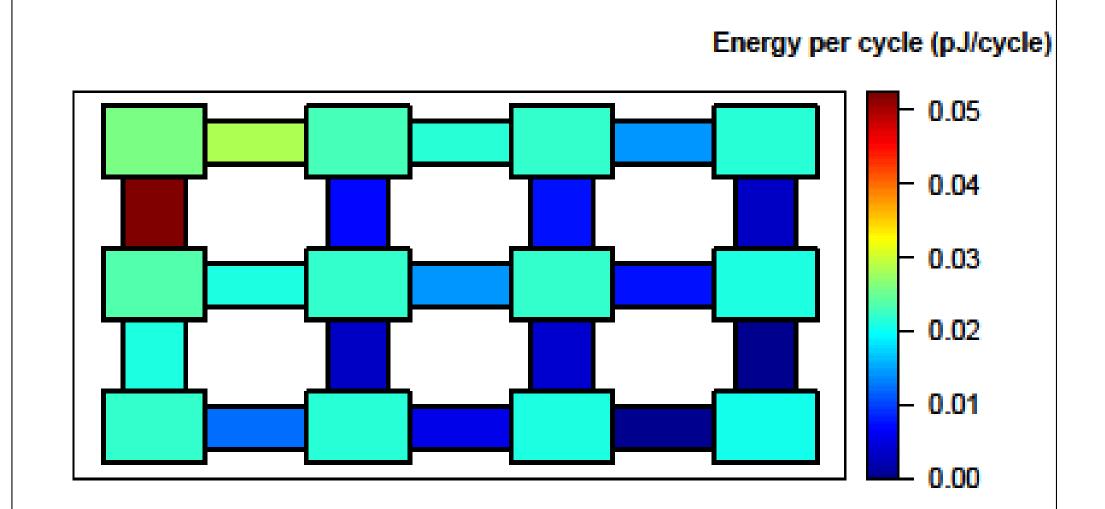
Design new coding strategies, and optionally use NoC's feedback - coding styles: parallel, parsimonious, temporal shielding, ... - selection strategies relying on NoC status

Simulate with Noxim-XT

- estimate and extract power consumption
- check that application behavior is correct
- test with various application traffics and with various codings

Power consumption estimation tools flow

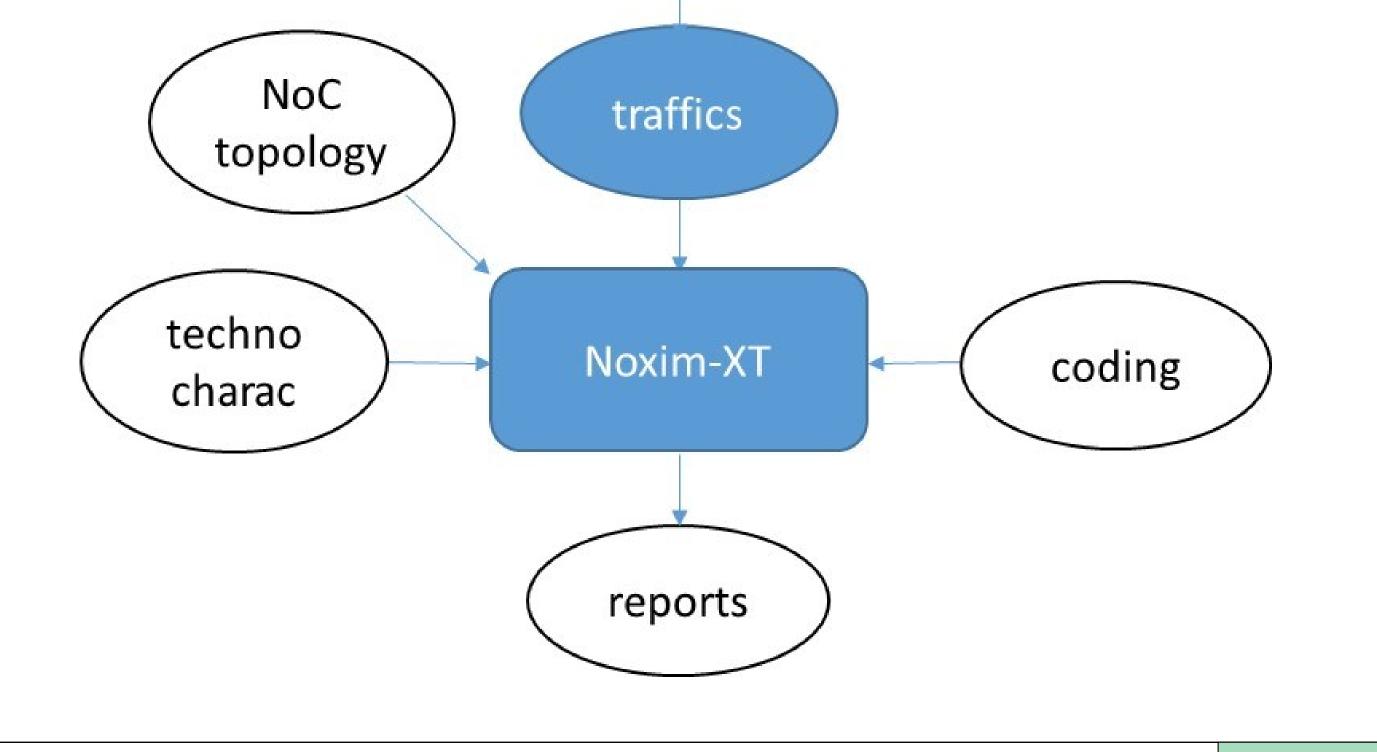




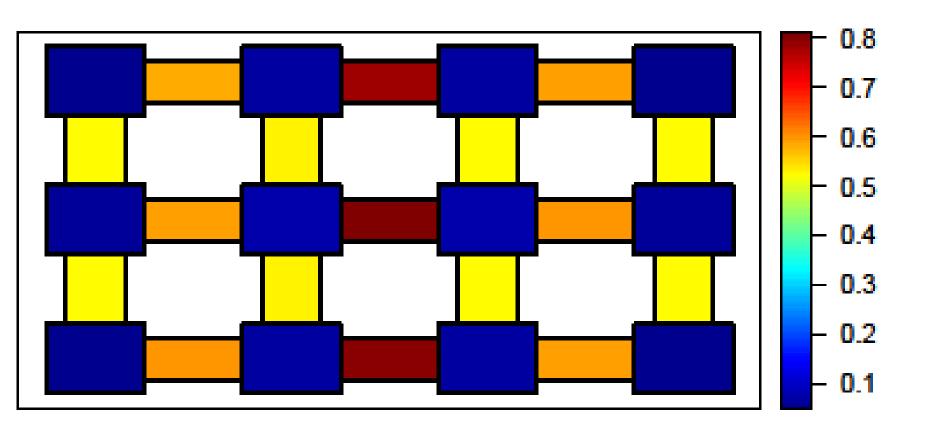
Random uniform traffic

and random payload

Dijkstra application payload and traffic

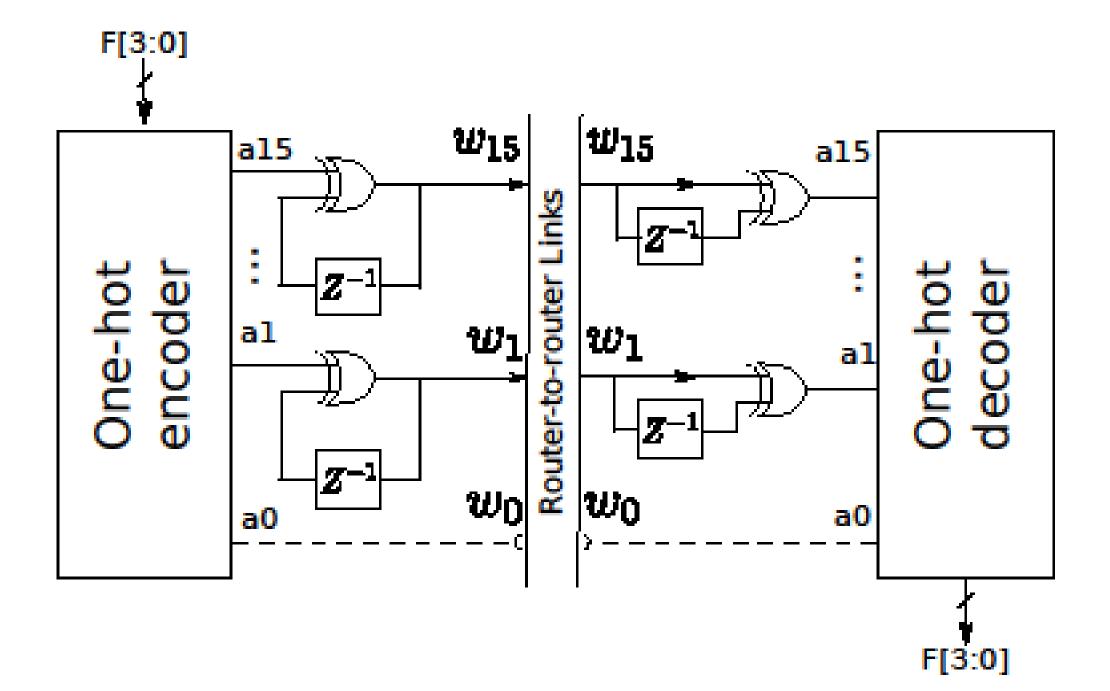


Energy per cycle (pJ/cycle)



Packet injection rate = 0.012 flit/cycle/router

Encoder architecture



Up to 35% of energy savings are possible for NoC Gains **Applicability conditions**

Need to characterize, for a given technology, the energy cost of transitions along a link.

Designed to be as small as possible:

- eliminates cross transitions
- reduces links activity
- but increases the flit transmission time
- \Rightarrow Must be activated with parsimony

Coding strategies have different impacts on power consumption and bandwidth and some can significantly reduce the power consumption of the NoC "raw" (no change), parsimonious, temporal shielding (we are open to the design and test of other coding strategies) Depending on the NoC's load, these new strategies can be applied, or not. Hence, a detection mechanism is necessary to enable them dynamically.

Distance to the optimum and perspectives

Statistical study with video and random data has proven that our best shielding solutions (although very simple to implement) are as close as 95% to the optimal shielding. With the help of Dijkstra's shortest path applied to a power consumption graph, automatically build, we have observed that some optimal solutions need two successive shields, instead of one.