

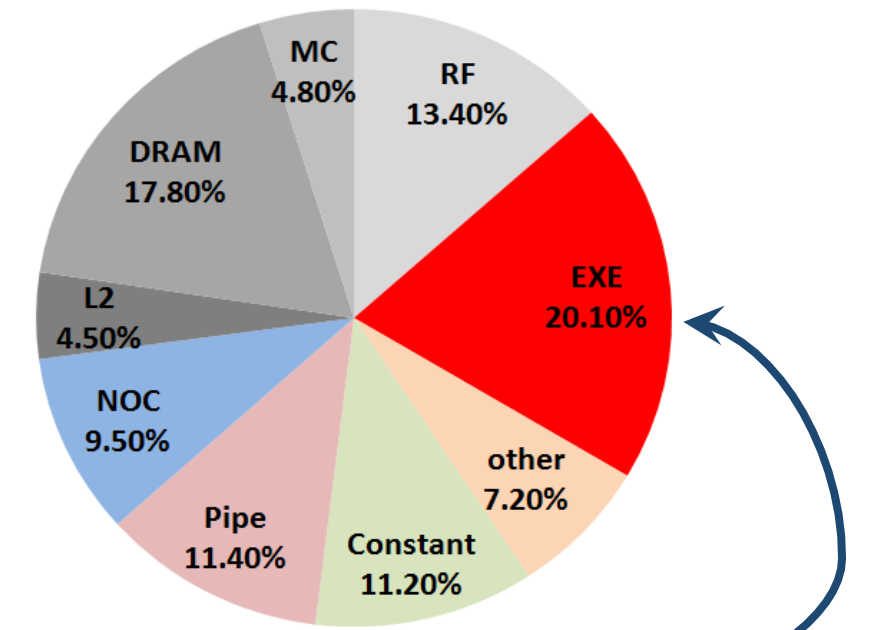
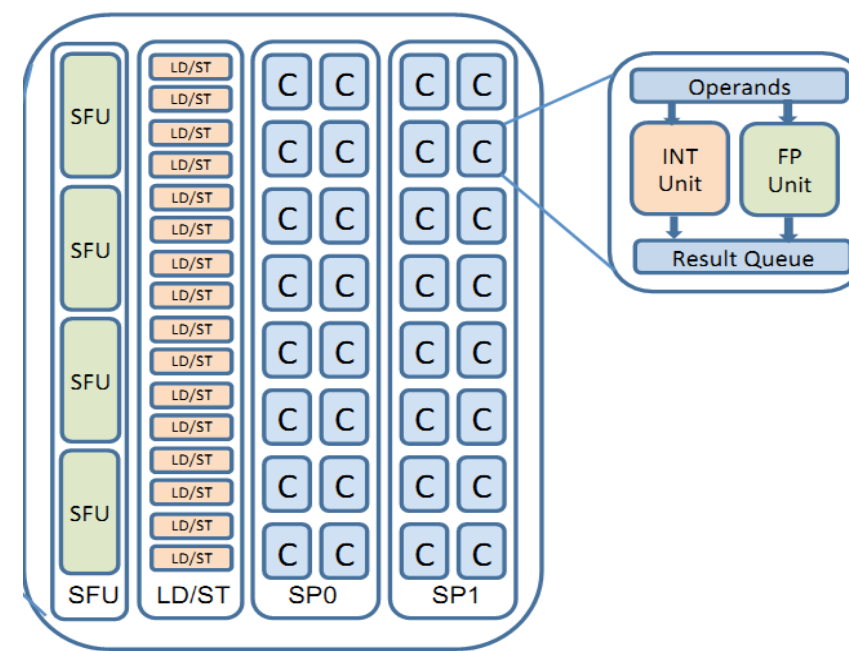
# Warped Gates: Gating Aware Scheduling and Power Gating for GPGPUs

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Introduction

**GPGPU Execution units**

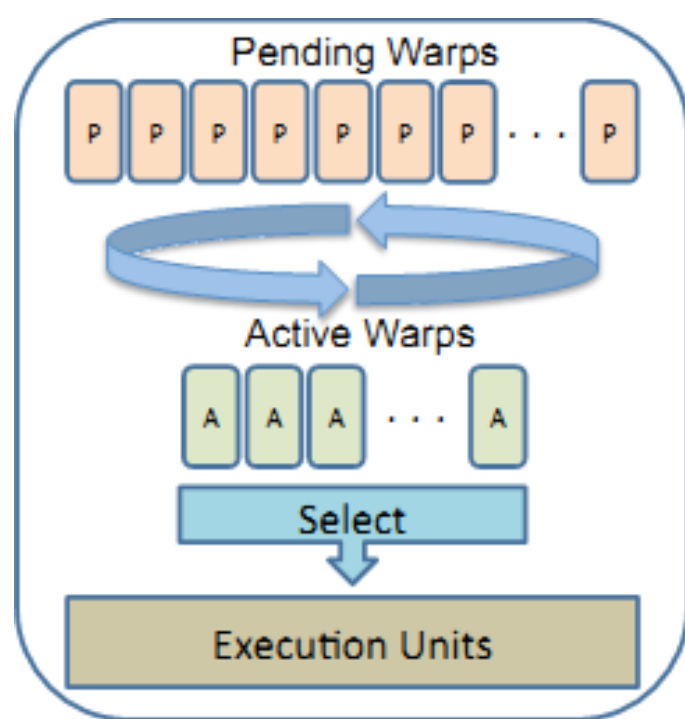
- GPU targets application with thousands of threads.
- Large number of execution units in the GPGPU.
- Each unit has an INT and FP pipelines.
- 32/SM in Fermi and 192/SM in Kepler.



Execution units burn massive leakage and dynamic power  
Why not power gate the execution units?

Motivation

**Scheduler greedily issues ready instructions (without considering instruction type)**



**On average 16 warps are ready to execute any cycle**

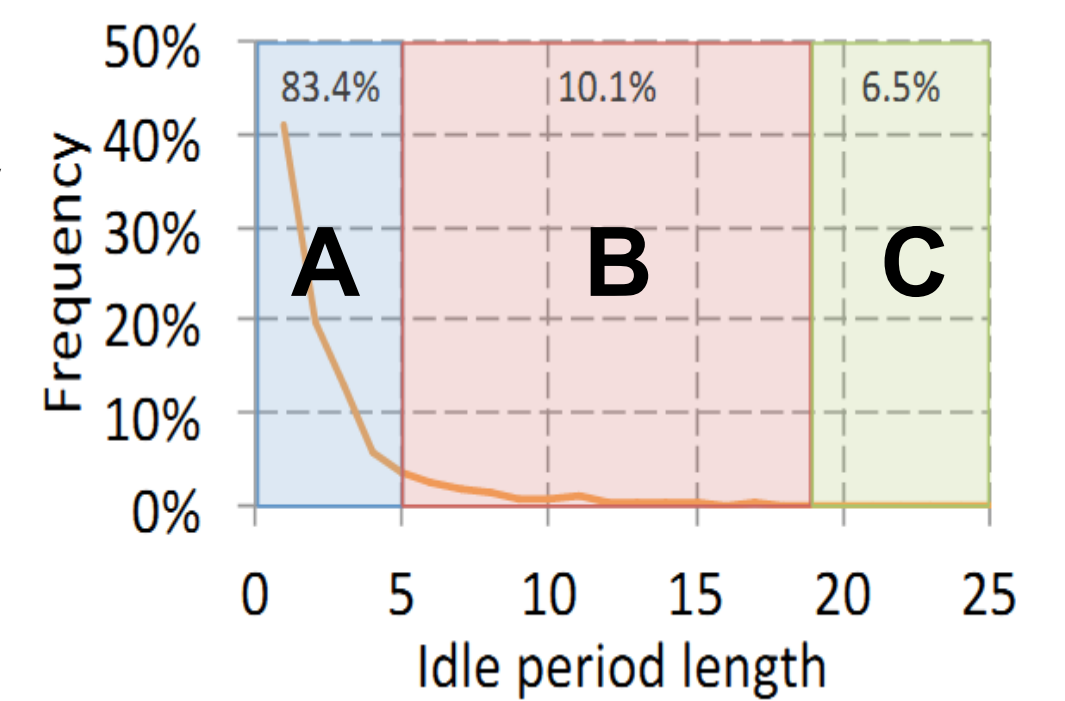
- Good mix of INT and FP instructions are available each cycle

**INT/FP units turn ON/OFF rather rapidly due to greedy scheduling**

- Power gating needs many consecutive cycles of idleness
- So no opportunity to power gate

**Power Gating regions**

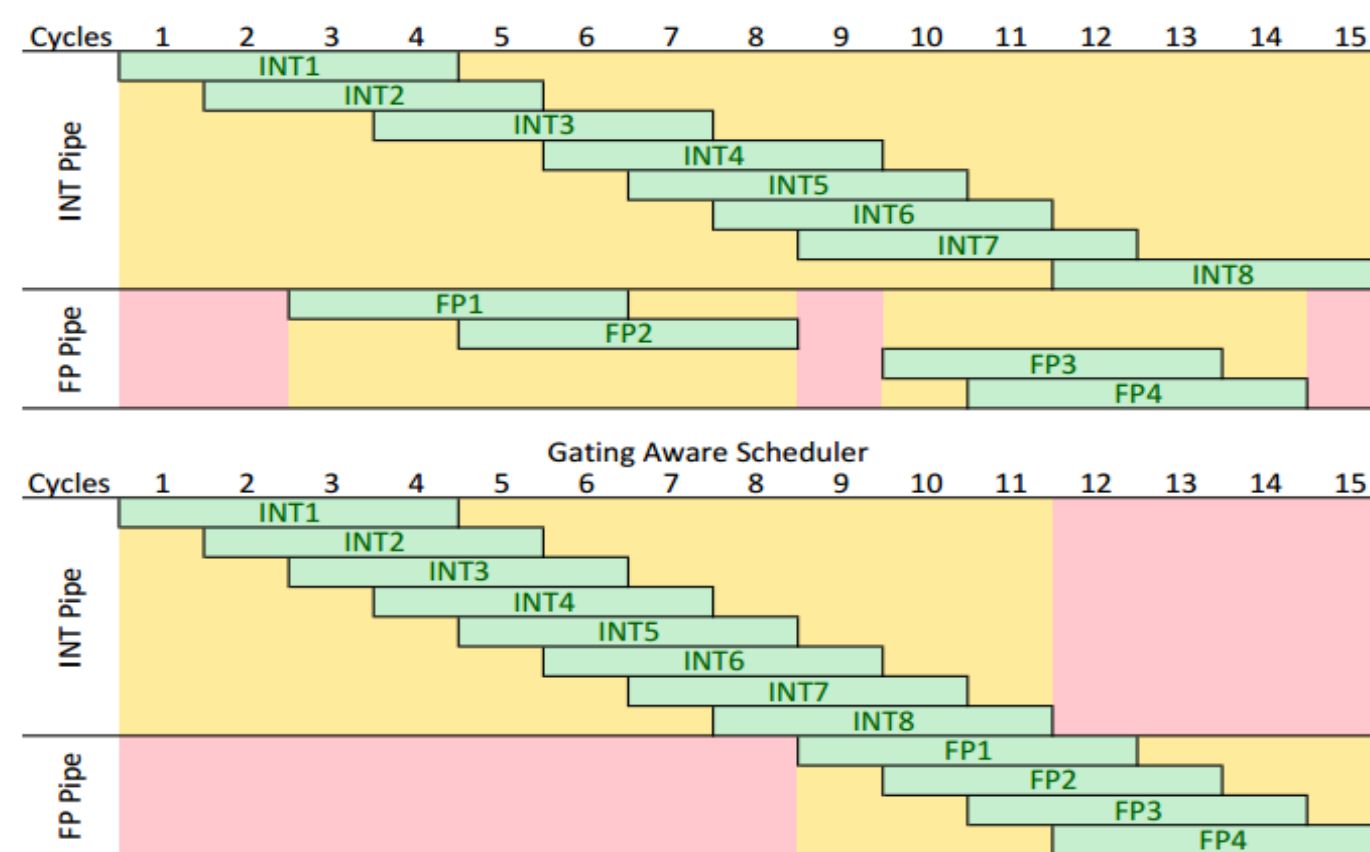
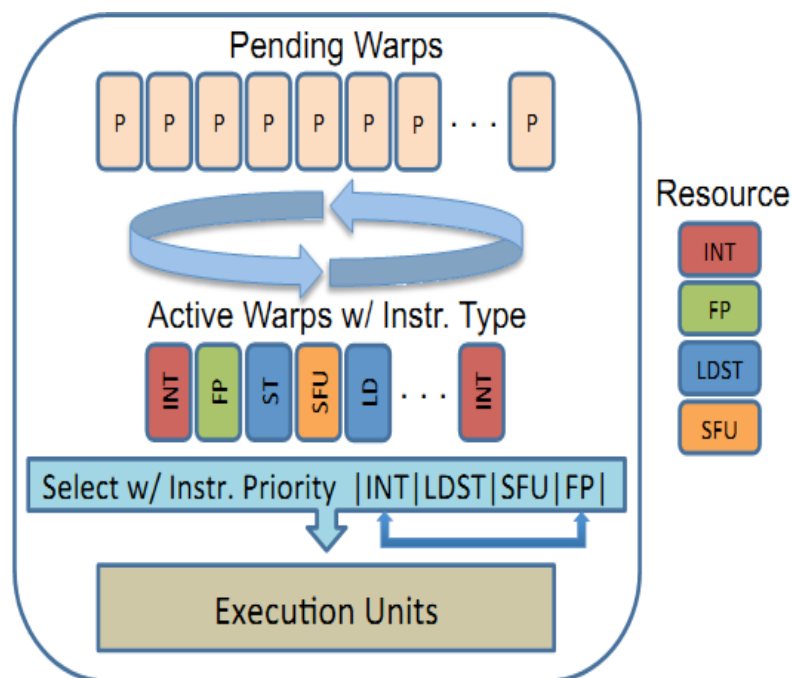
- A:** Detect Idle periods (no Gating)
- B:** Gating overhead is higher than savings (Power gated)
- C:** Cycles spent in this region will translate into savings



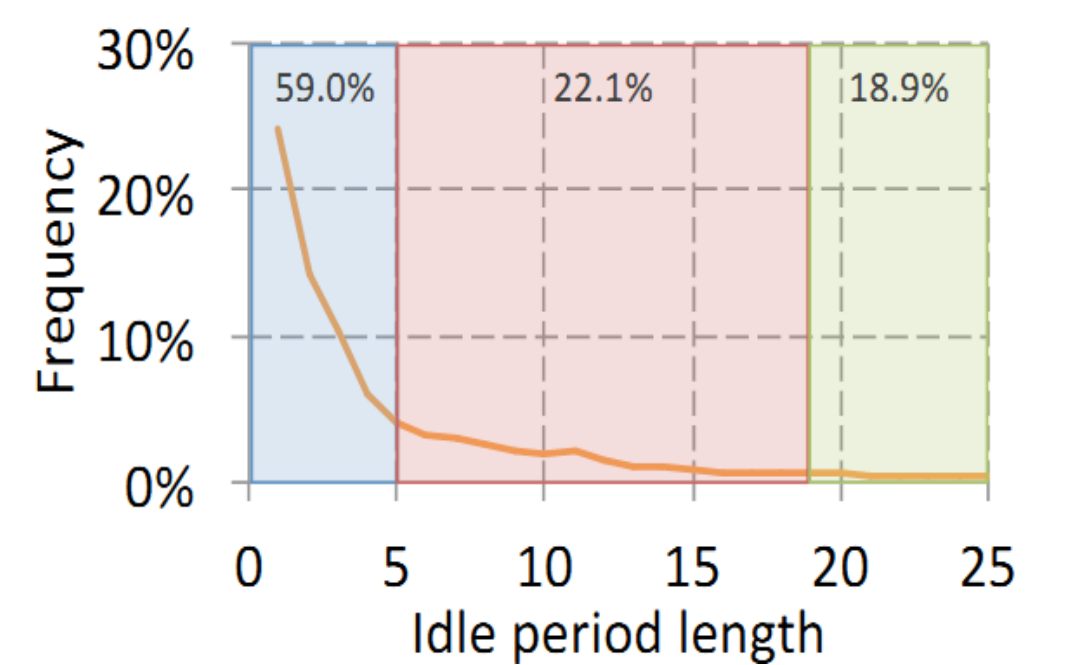
GATES

**Give priority to same instruction type during scheduling**

- Change the scheduling order based on the instruction mix of the benchmark.



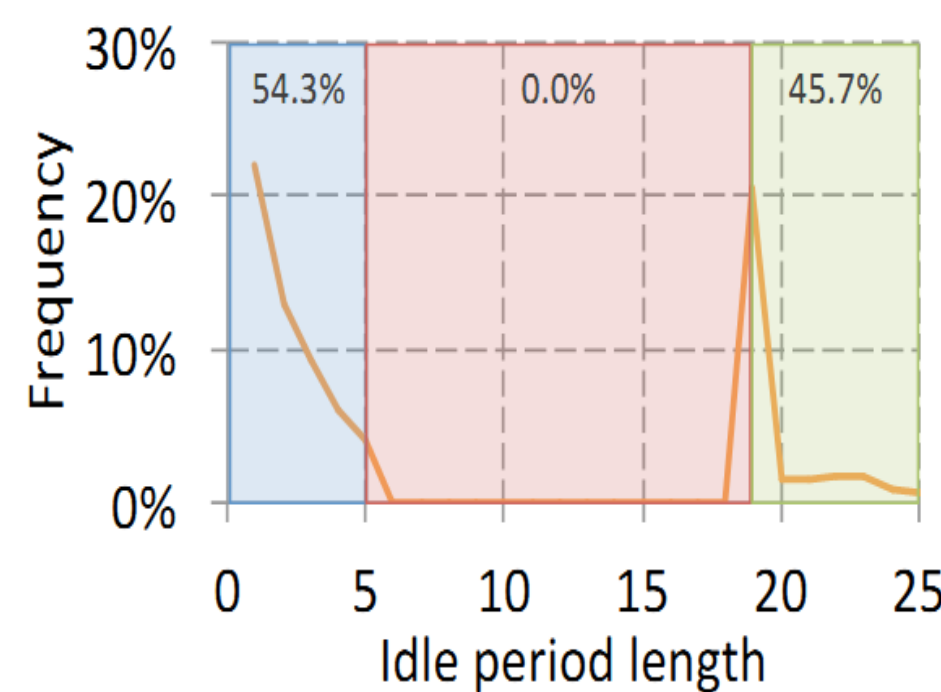
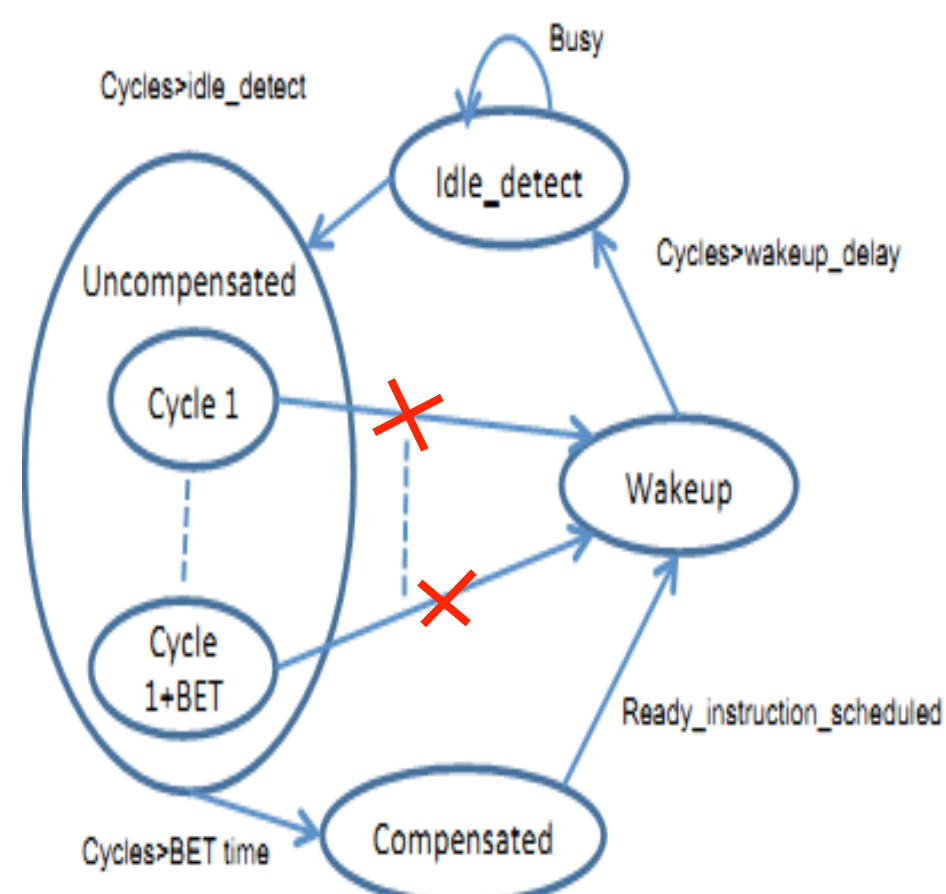
**GATES is able to increase the length of idle period but still not long enough to take advantage**



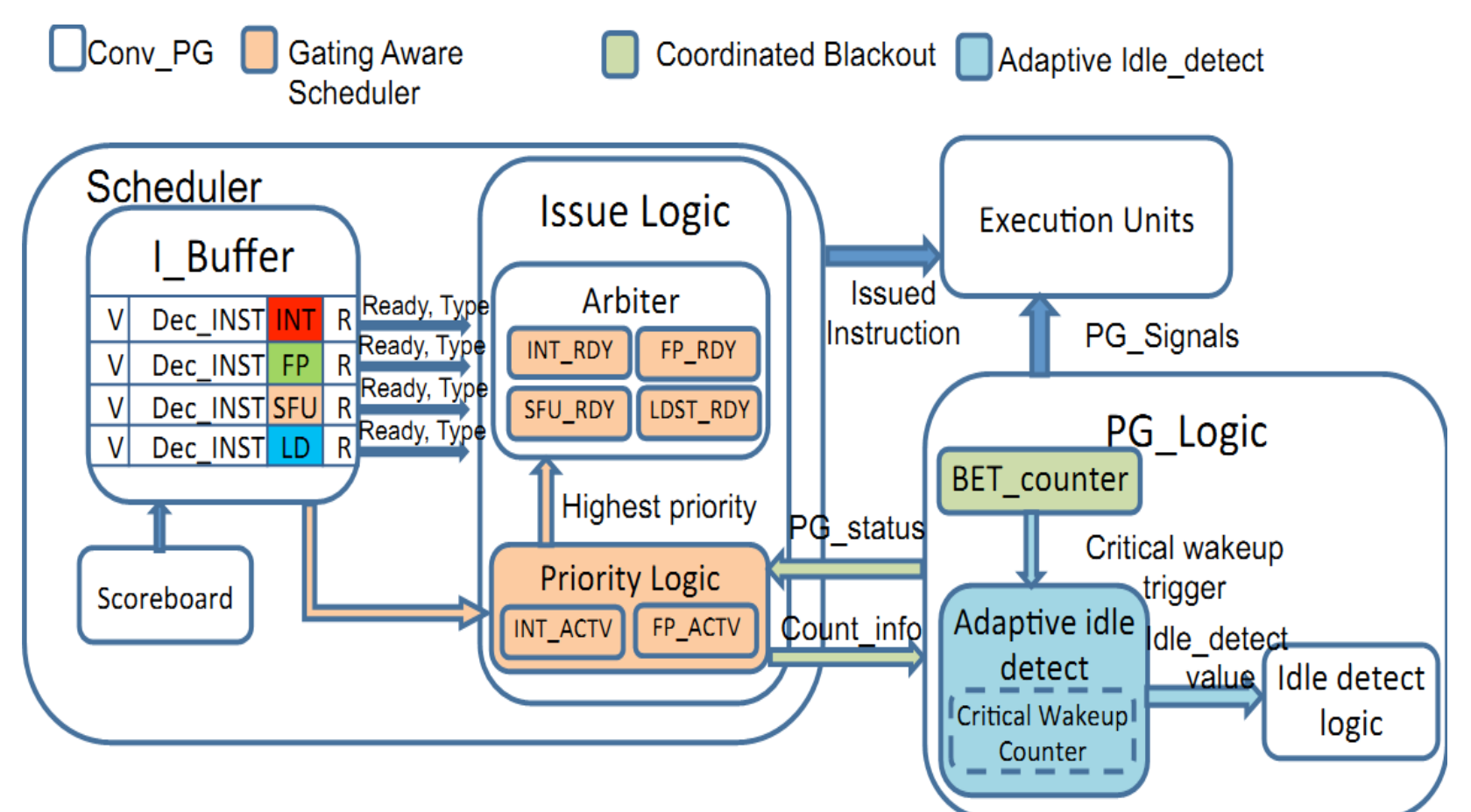
Blackout

**Idle periods are unable to go past break even time**

- Force idleness until break-even period past, once a unit goes idle and even if an instruction needs that unit
- Performance Loss?
  - No because one can take advantage of other available resources and instruction mix



Architectural Support



Results

**Simulation Setup**

- GPGPU-Sim cycle accurate simulator.
- Fermi architecture
- 14 cycles BET, 3 cycles wakeup latency, 5 cycles idle detect

18

Benchmarks GPGPU-Sim simulator

1.5x

Leakage power Reduction over conventional PG

~0%

Area overhead

1%

Performance overhead