

Low-Cost Inter-Linked Subarrays (LISA)

Enabling Fast Inter-Subarray Data Movement in DRAM

Kevin Chang

Prashant Nair, Donghyuk Lee, Saugata Ghose,
Moinuddin Qureshi, and Onur Mutlu

SAFARI
CARET

Carnegie Mellon

**Georgia
Tech** 

Problem: Inefficient Bulk Data Movement

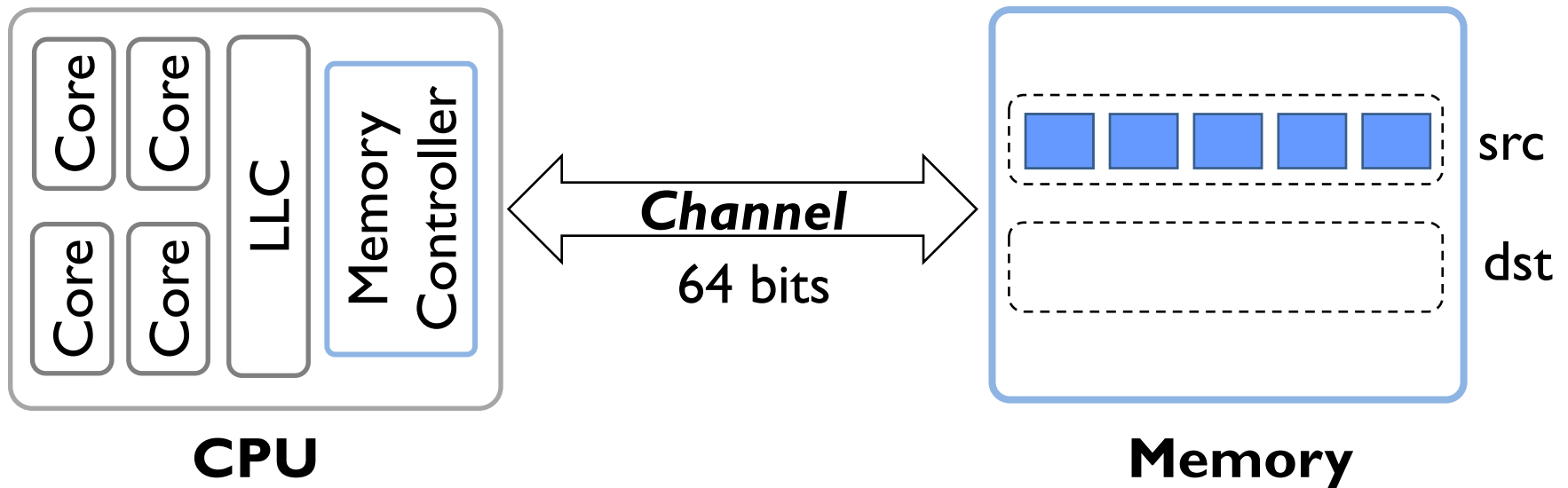
Bulk data movement is a key operation in many applications

– *memmove & memcpy: 5% cycles in Google's datacenter [Kanev+ ISCA'15]*

Problem: Inefficient Bulk Data Movement

Bulk data movement is a key operation in many applications

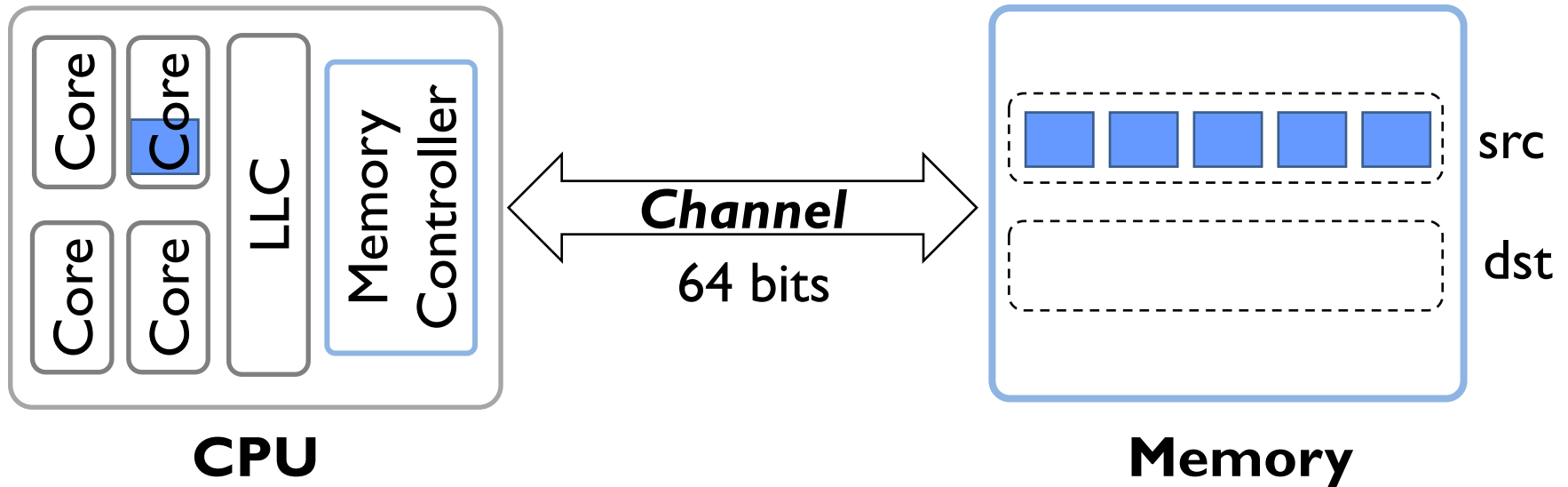
– *memmove & memcpy: 5% cycles in Google's datacenter [Kanev+ ISCA'15]*



Problem: Inefficient Bulk Data Movement

Bulk data movement is a key operation in many applications

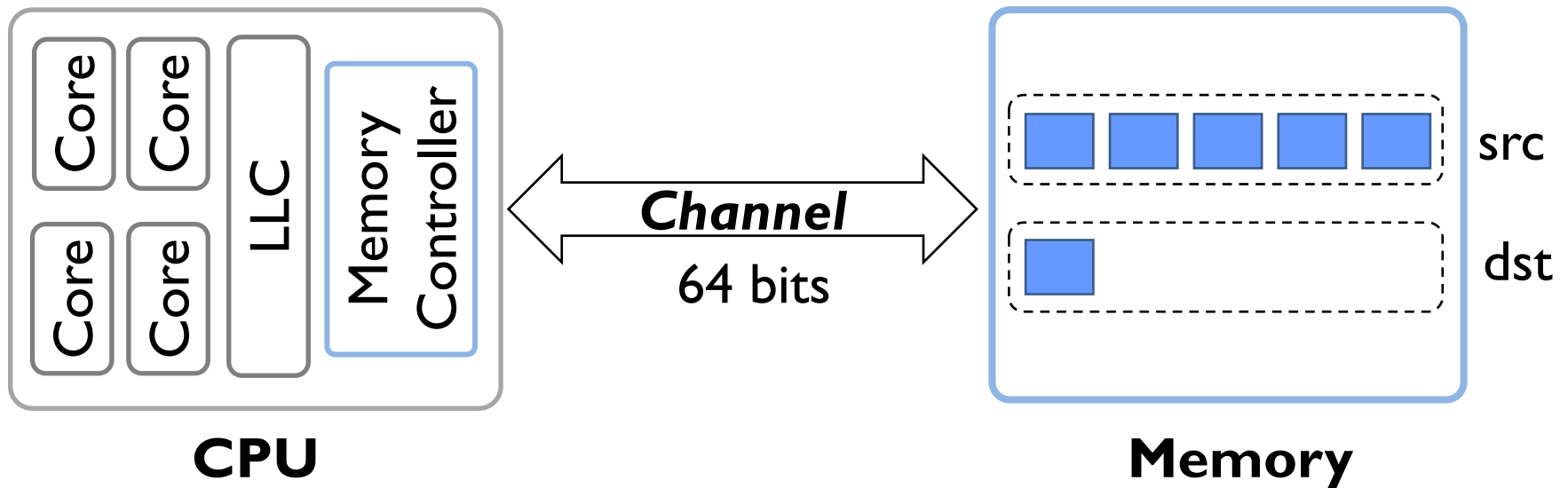
– *memmove & memcpy: 5% cycles in Google's datacenter [Kanev+ ISCA'15]*



Problem: Inefficient Bulk Data Movement

Bulk data movement is a key operation in many applications

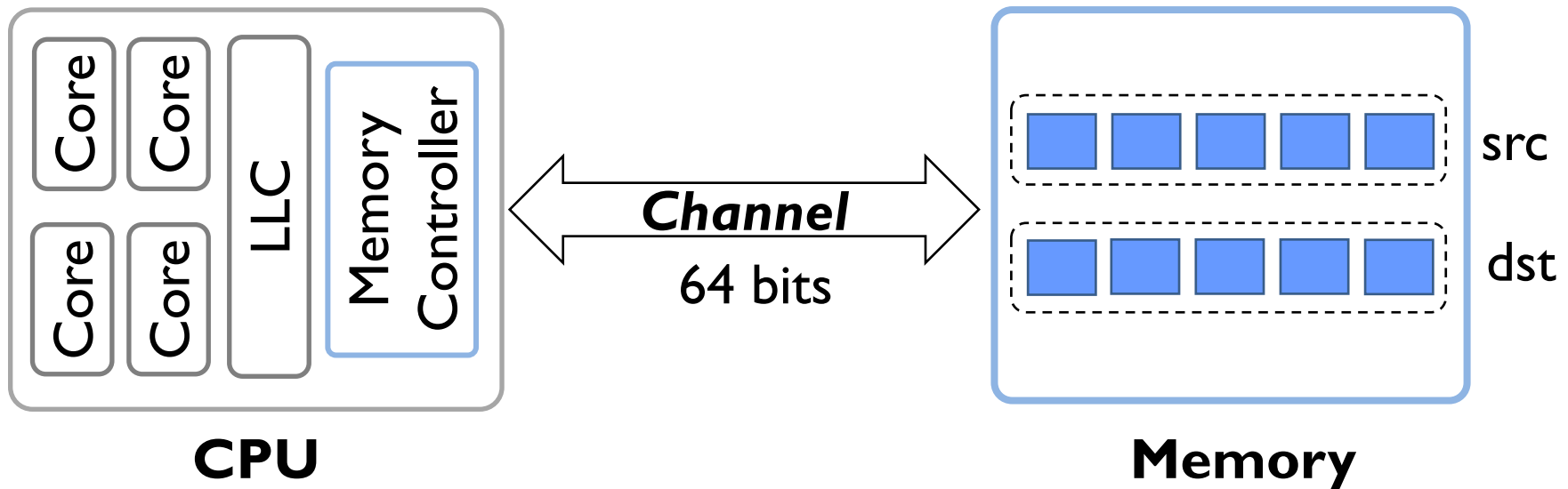
– *memmove & memcpy: 5% cycles in Google's datacenter [Kanev+ ISCA'15]*



Problem: Inefficient Bulk Data Movement

Bulk data movement is a key operation in many applications

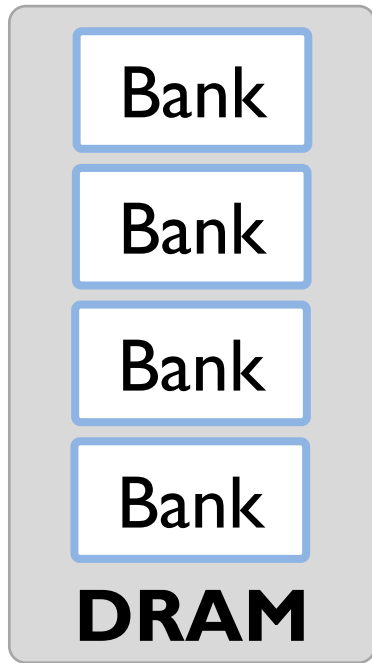
– *memmove & memcpy: 5% cycles in Google's datacenter [Kanev+ ISCA'15]*



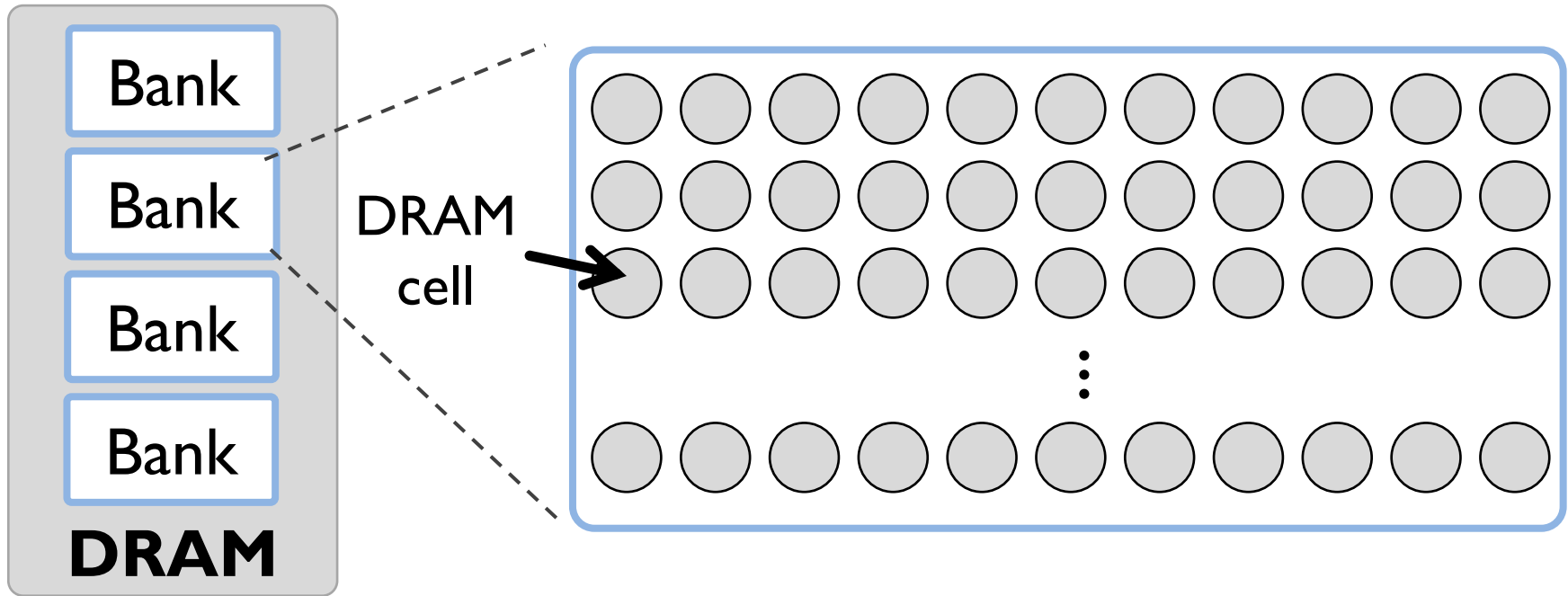
Long latency and high energy

Moving Data Inside DRAM?

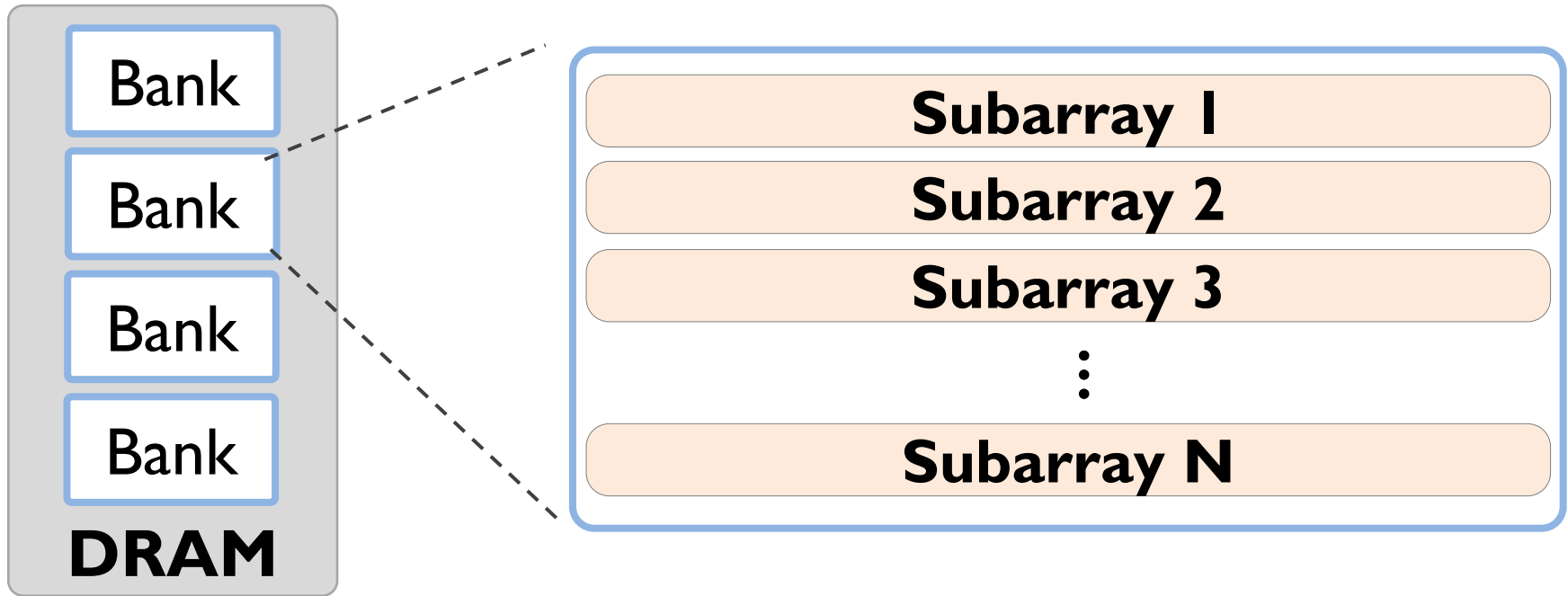
Moving Data Inside DRAM?



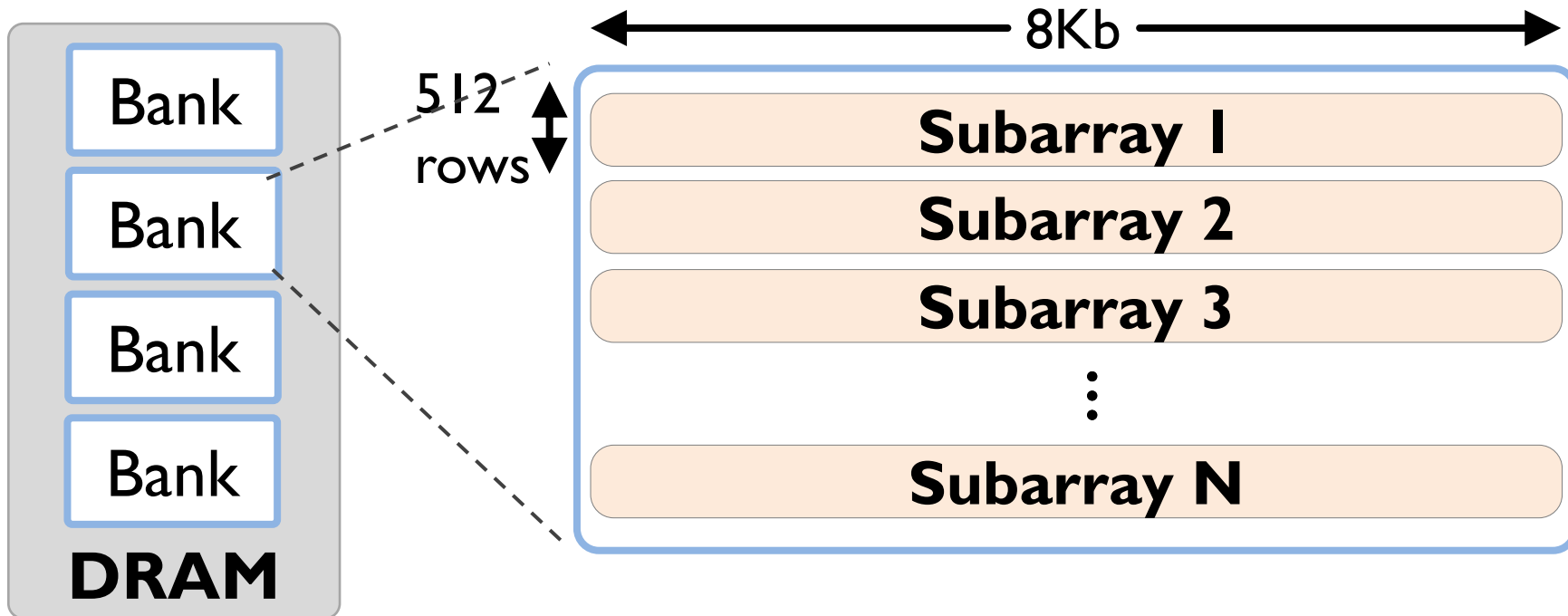
Moving Data Inside DRAM?



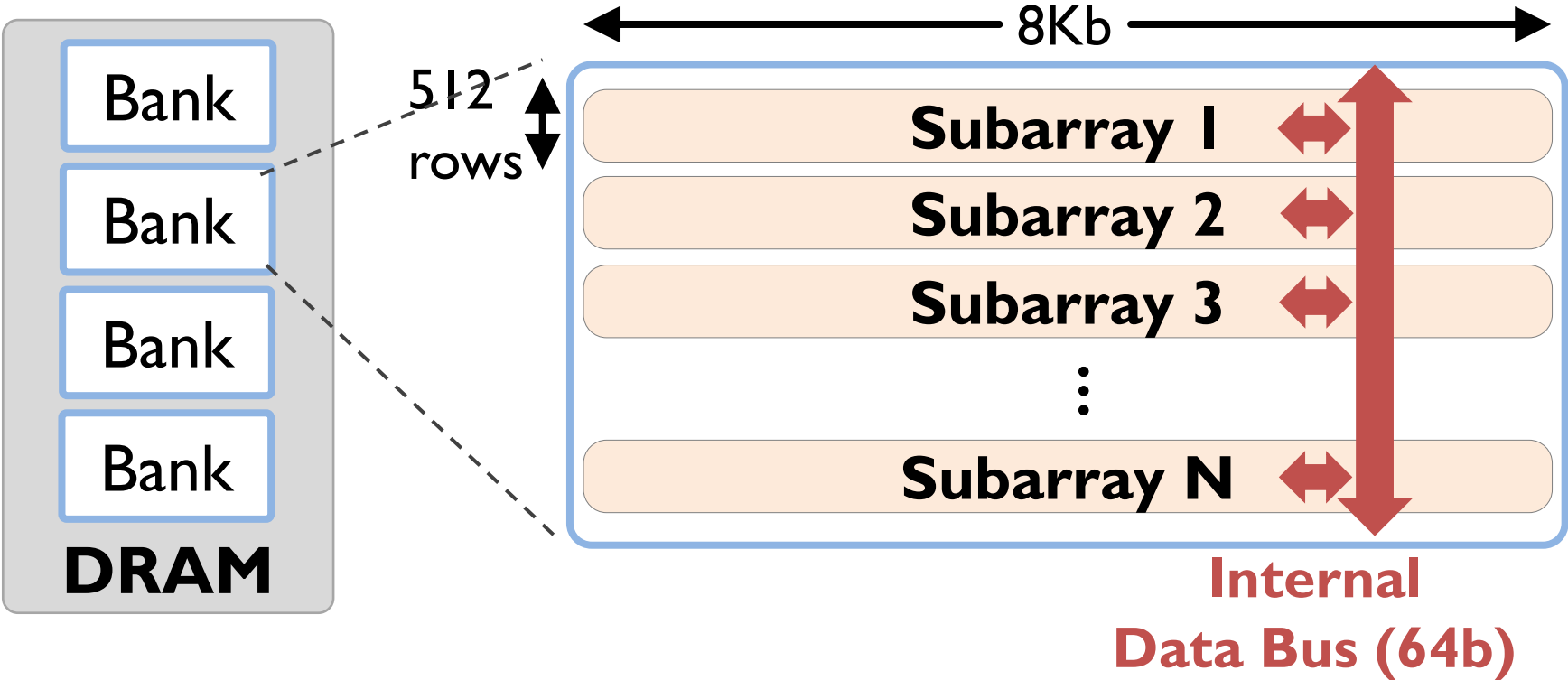
Moving Data Inside DRAM?



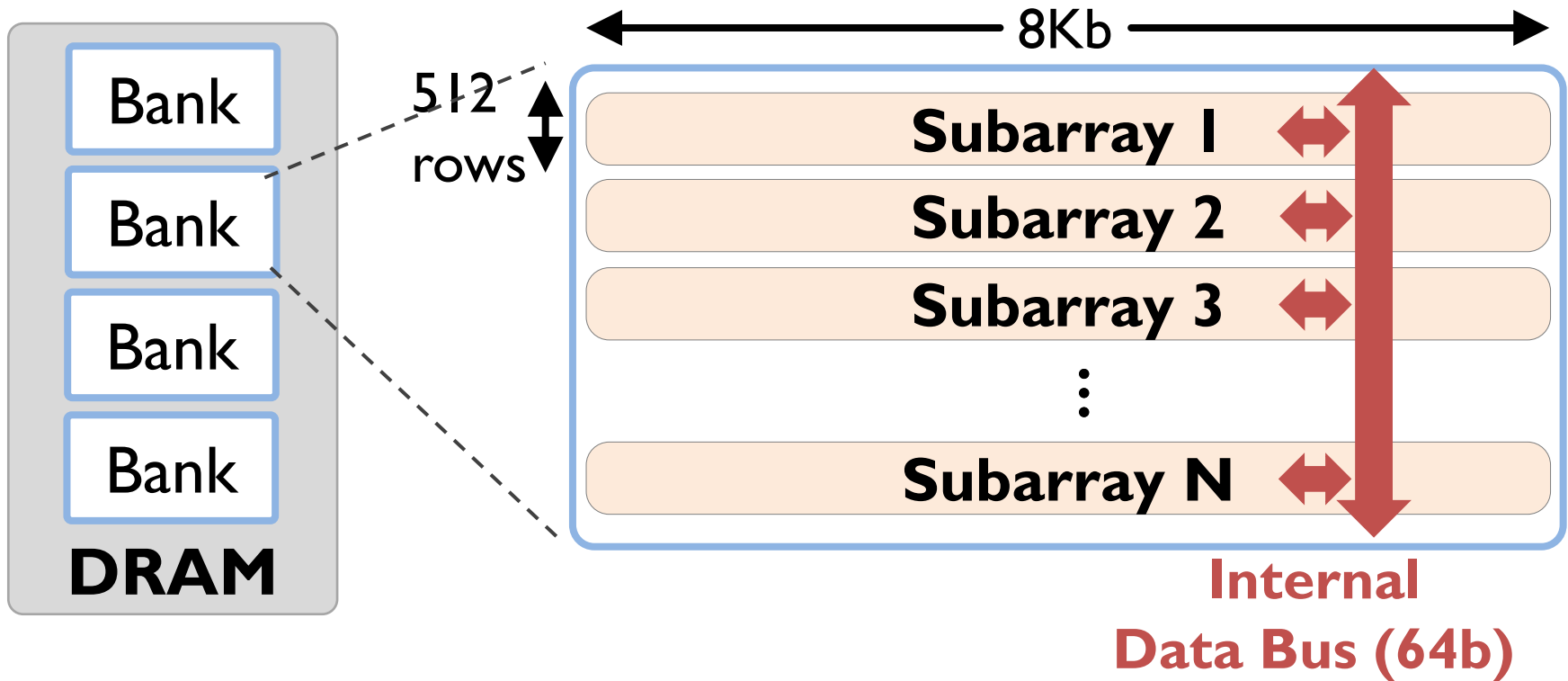
Moving Data Inside DRAM?



Moving Data Inside DRAM?

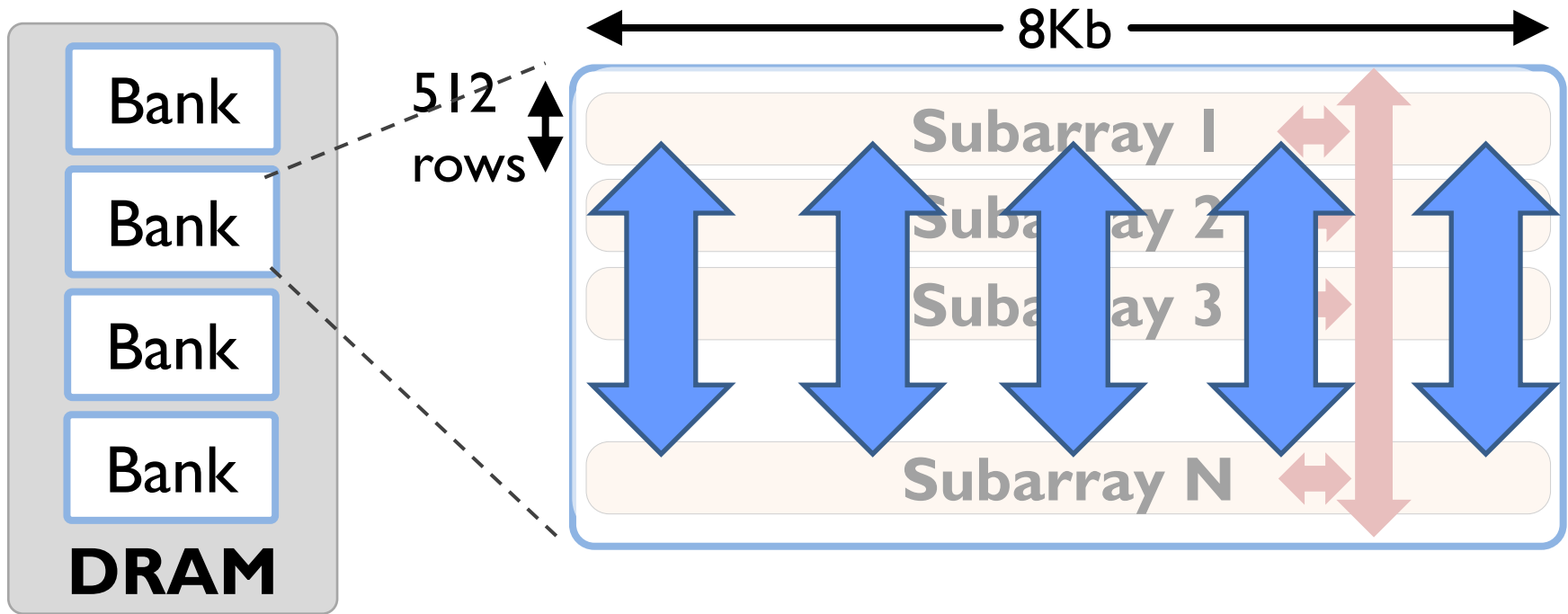


Moving Data Inside DRAM?



Low connectivity in DRAM is the fundamental bottleneck for bulk data movement

Moving Data Inside DRAM?



Goal: Provide a new substrate to enable wide connectivity between subarrays

Key Idea and Applications

- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Fast bulk data movement between subarrays
 - Wide datapath via isolation transistors: 0.8% DRAM chip area

Key Idea and Applications

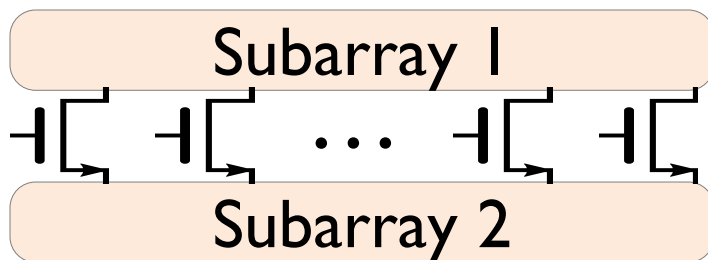
- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Fast bulk data movement between subarrays
 - **Wide datapath via isolation transistors: 0.8% DRAM chip area**

Subarray 1

Subarray 2

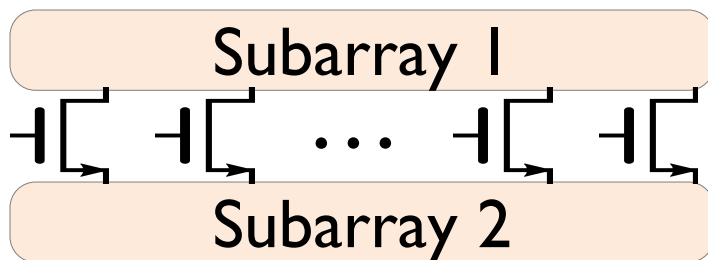
Key Idea and Applications

- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Fast bulk data movement between subarrays
 - **Wide datapath via isolation transistors:** 0.8% DRAM chip area



Key Idea and Applications

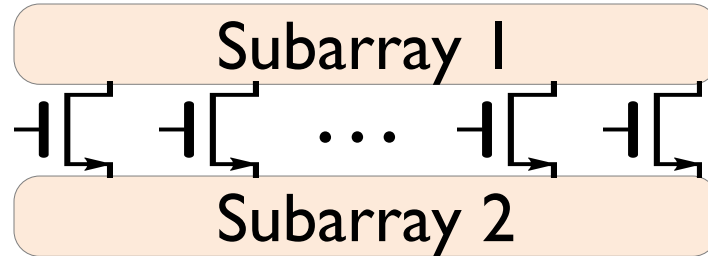
- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Fast bulk data movement between subarrays
 - **Wide datapath via isolation transistors:** 0.8% DRAM chip area



- LISA is a **versatile substrate** → new applications

Key Idea and Applications

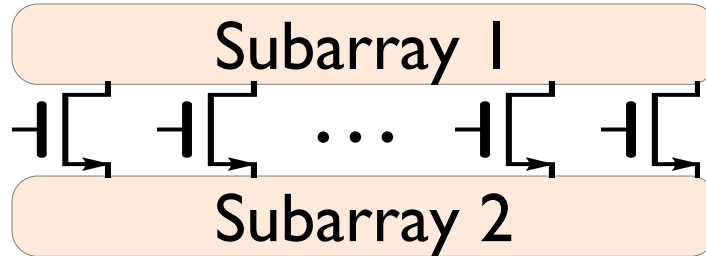
- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Fast bulk data movement between subarrays
 - **Wide datapath via isolation transistors**: 0.8% DRAM chip area



- LISA is a **versatile substrate** → new applications
Fast bulk data copy: Copy latency 1.363ms → 0.148ms (9.2x)
→ 66% speedup, -55% DRAM energy

Key Idea and Applications

- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Fast bulk data movement between subarrays
 - **Wide datapath via isolation transistors:** 0.8% DRAM chip area

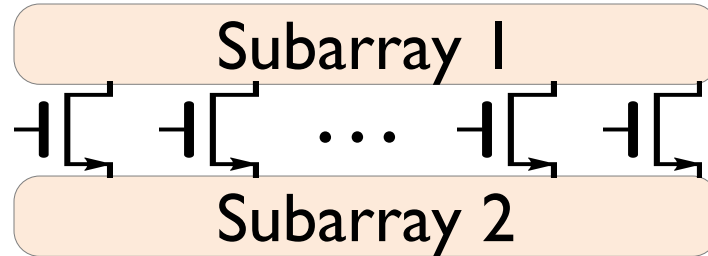


- LISA is a **versatile substrate** → new applications
 - Fast bulk data copy:** Copy latency 1.363ms→0.148ms (**9.2x**)
 - 66% speedup, -55% DRAM energy
 - In-DRAM caching:** Hot data access latency 48.7ns→21.5ns (**2.2x**)
 - 5% speedup

Key Idea and Applications

- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**

- Fast bulk data movement between subarrays
- **Wide datapath via isolation transistors:** 0.8% DRAM chip area



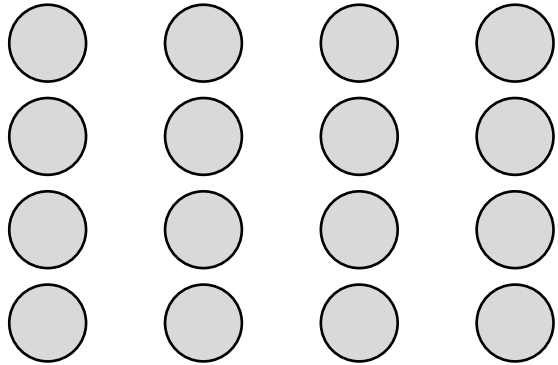
- LISA is a **versatile substrate** → new applications
 - Fast bulk data copy:** Copy latency 1.363ms→0.148ms (**9.2x**)
→ 66% speedup, -55% DRAM energy
 - In-DRAM caching:** Hot data access latency 48.7ns→21.5ns (**2.2x**)
→ 5% speedup
 - Fast precharge:** Precharge latency 13.1ns→5.0ns (**2.6x**)
→ 8% speedup

Outline

- Motivation and Key Idea
- **DRAM Background**
- LISA Substrate
 - New DRAM Command to Use LISA
- Applications of LISA

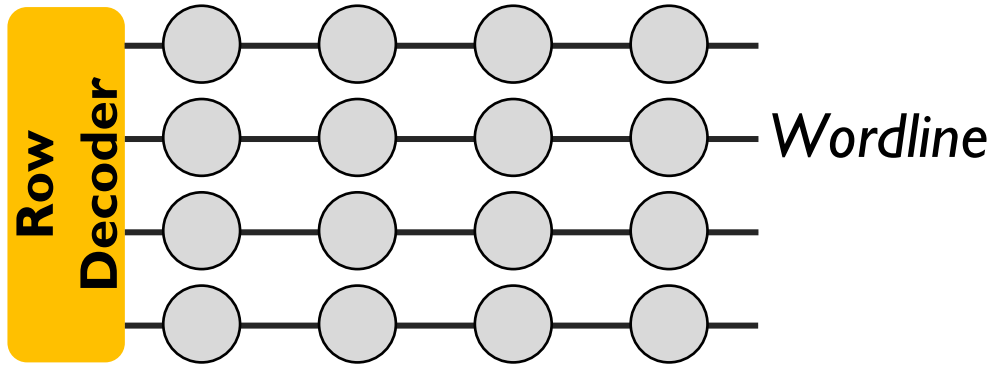
DRAM Internals

Subarray



DRAM Internals

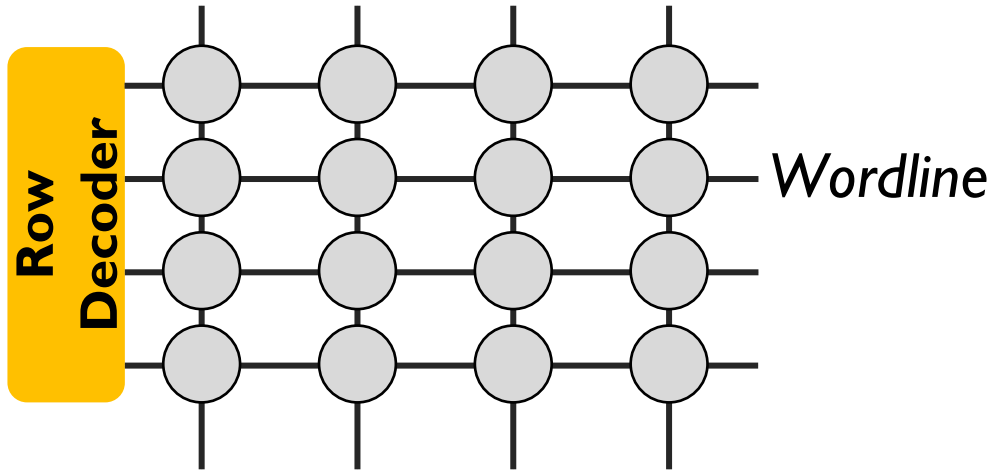
Subarray



DRAM Internals

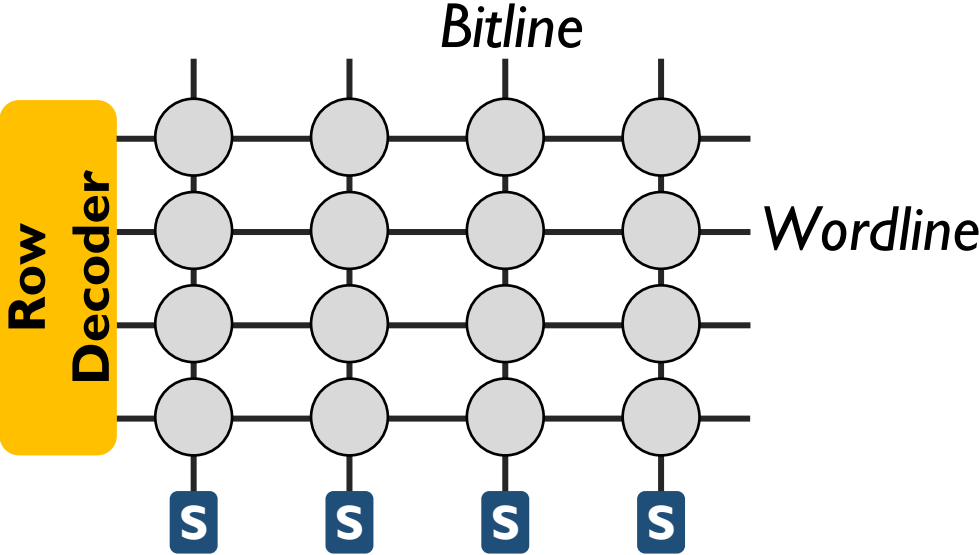
Subarray

Bitline



DRAM Internals

Subarray

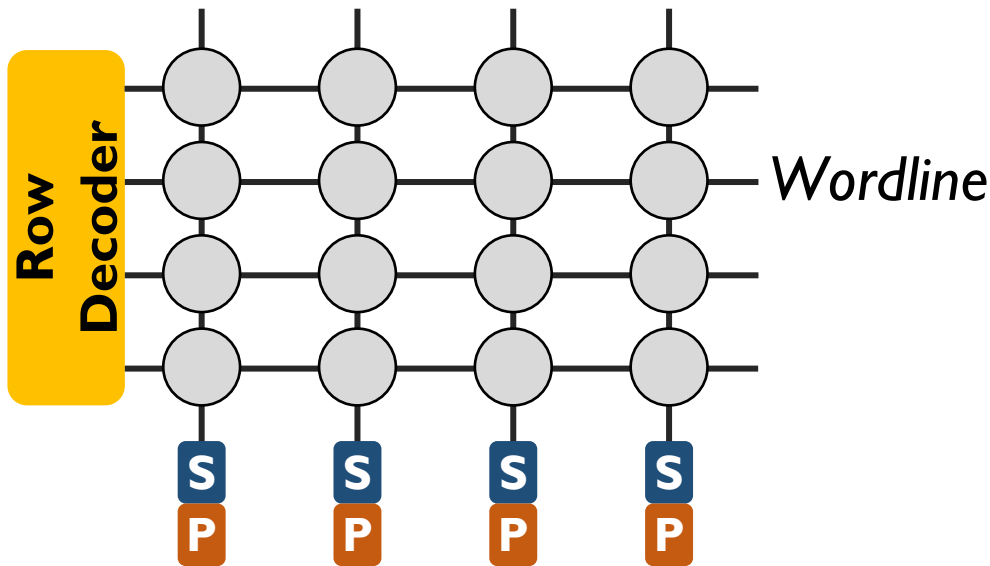


S *Sense amplifier*

DRAM Internals

Subarray

Bitline



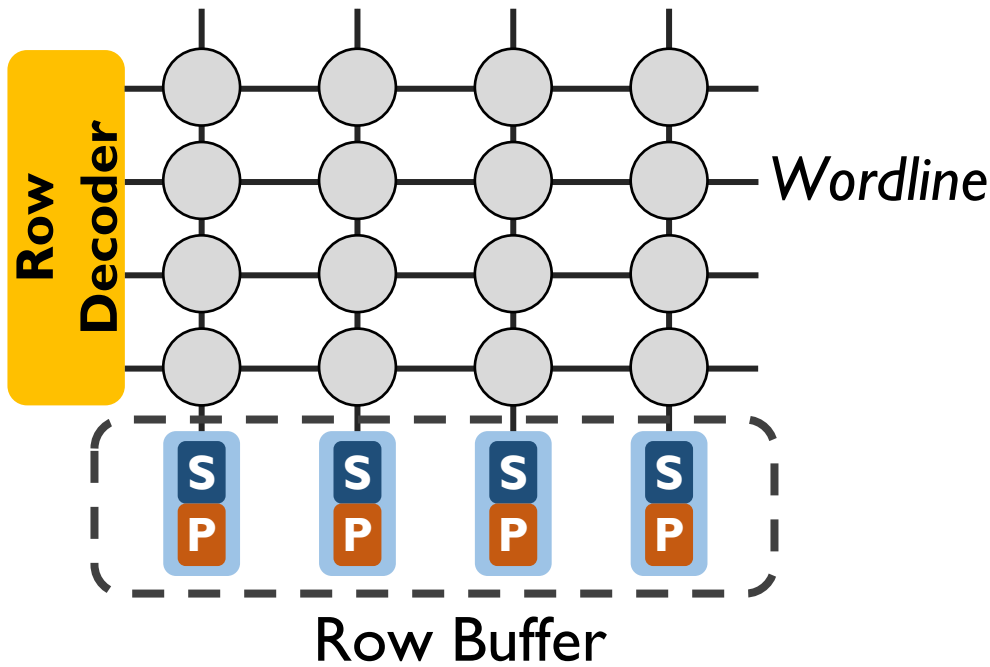
S Sense amplifier

P Precharge unit

DRAM Internals

Subarray

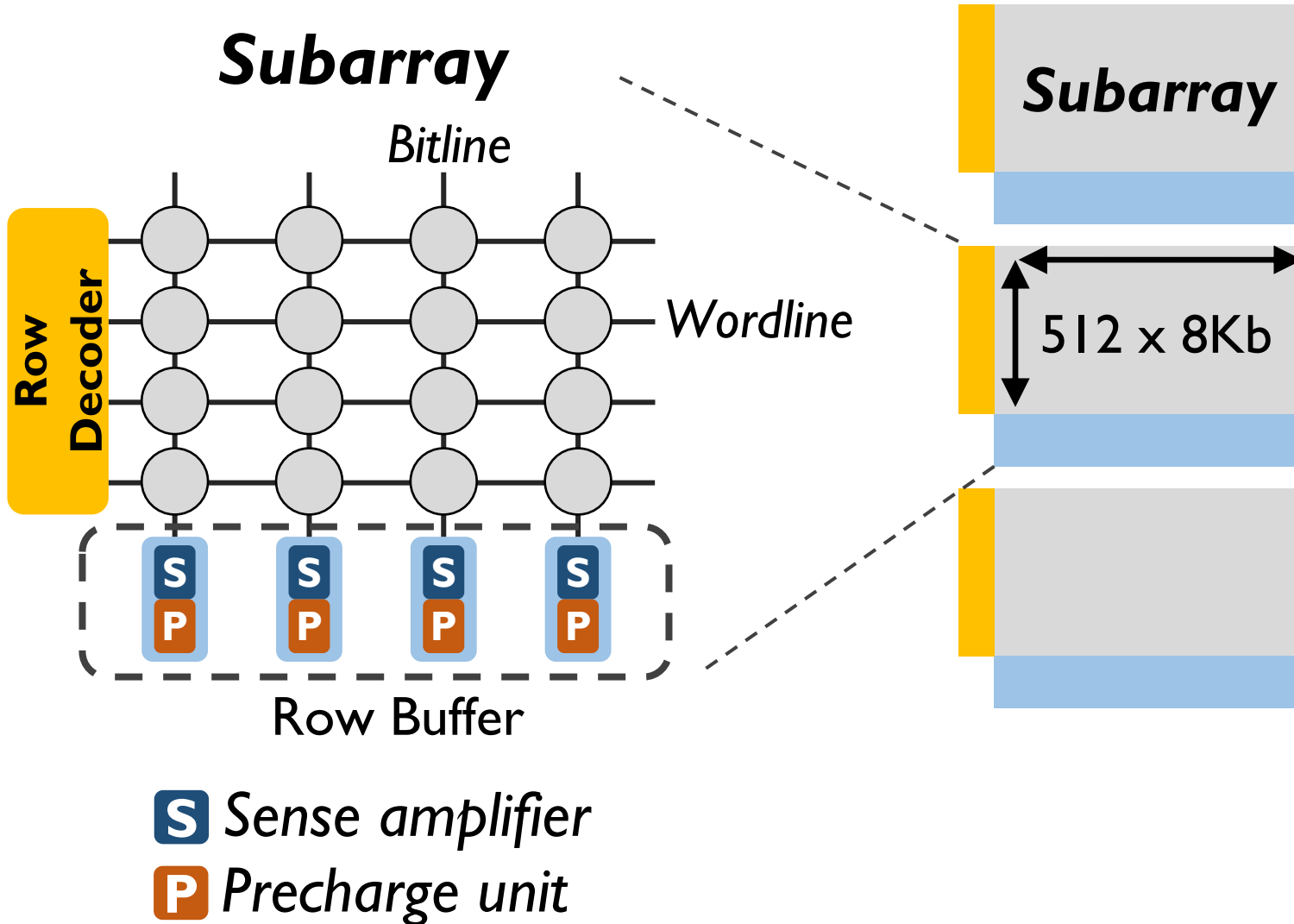
Bitline



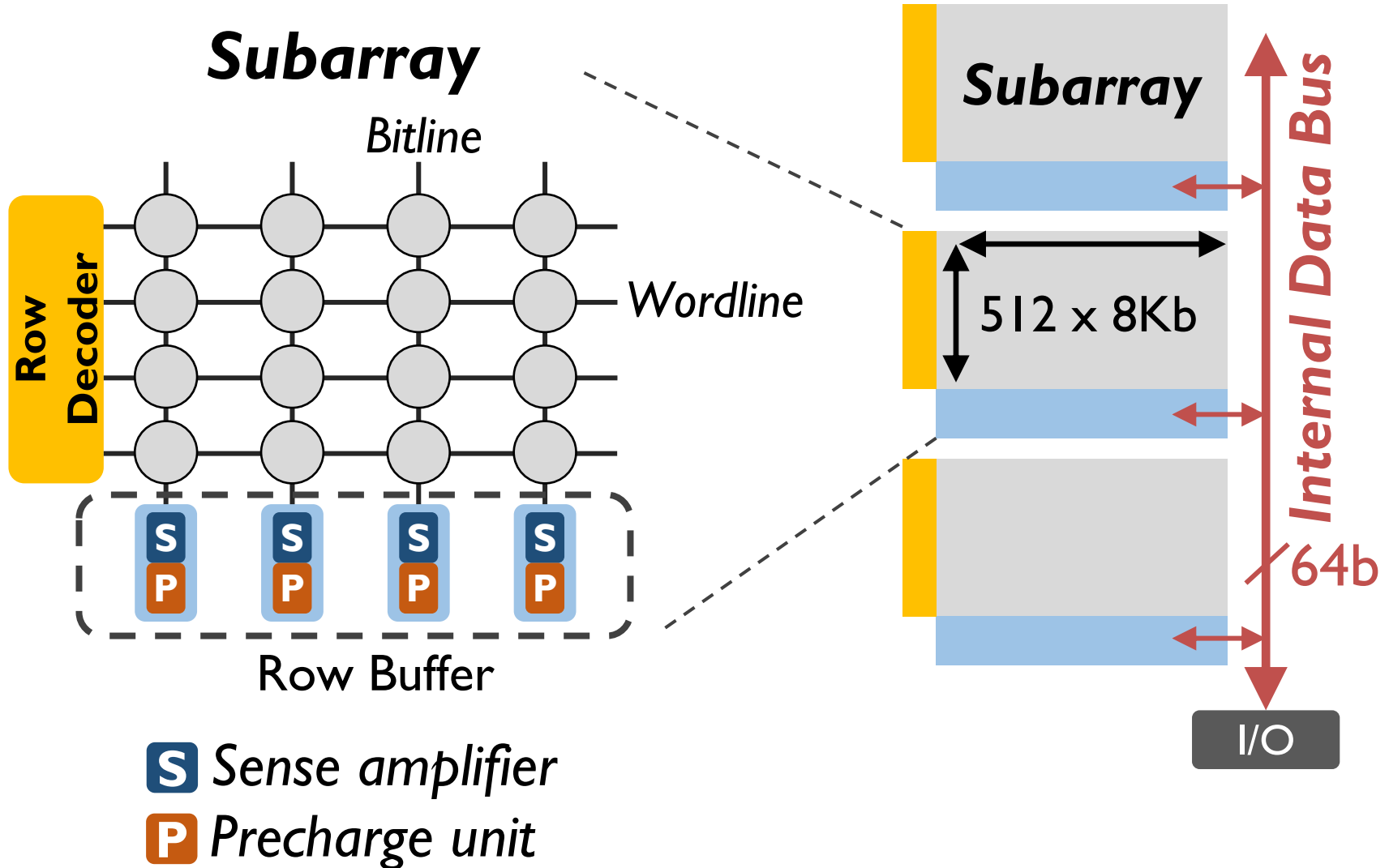
S Sense amplifier

P Precharge unit

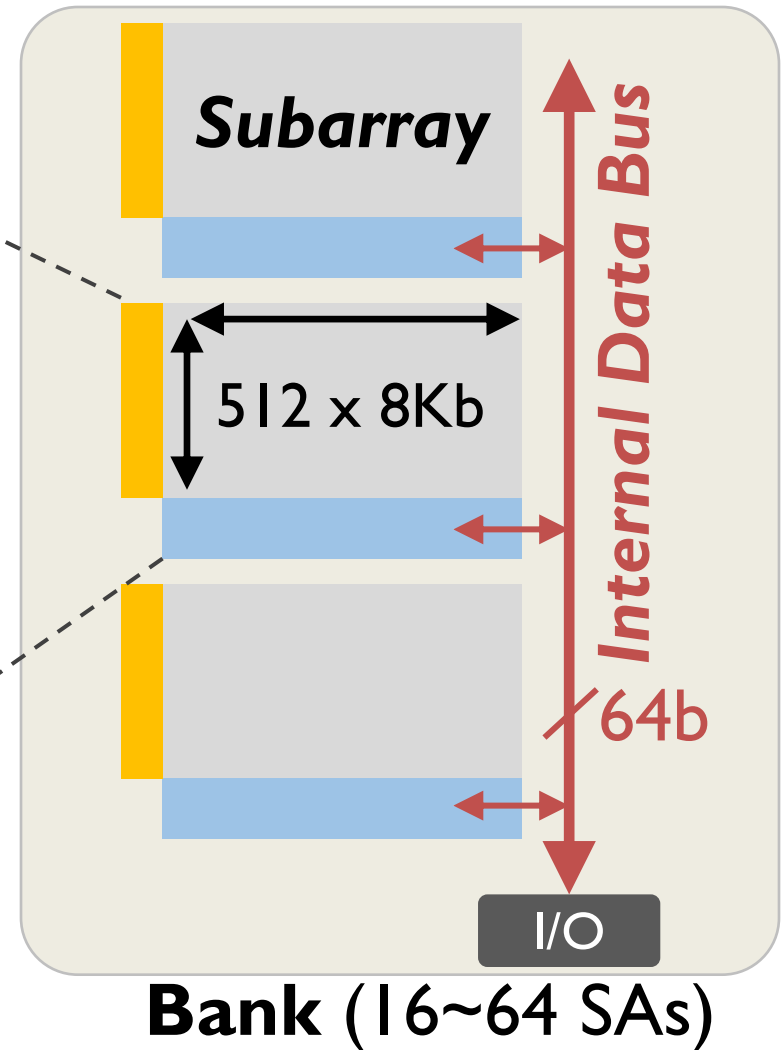
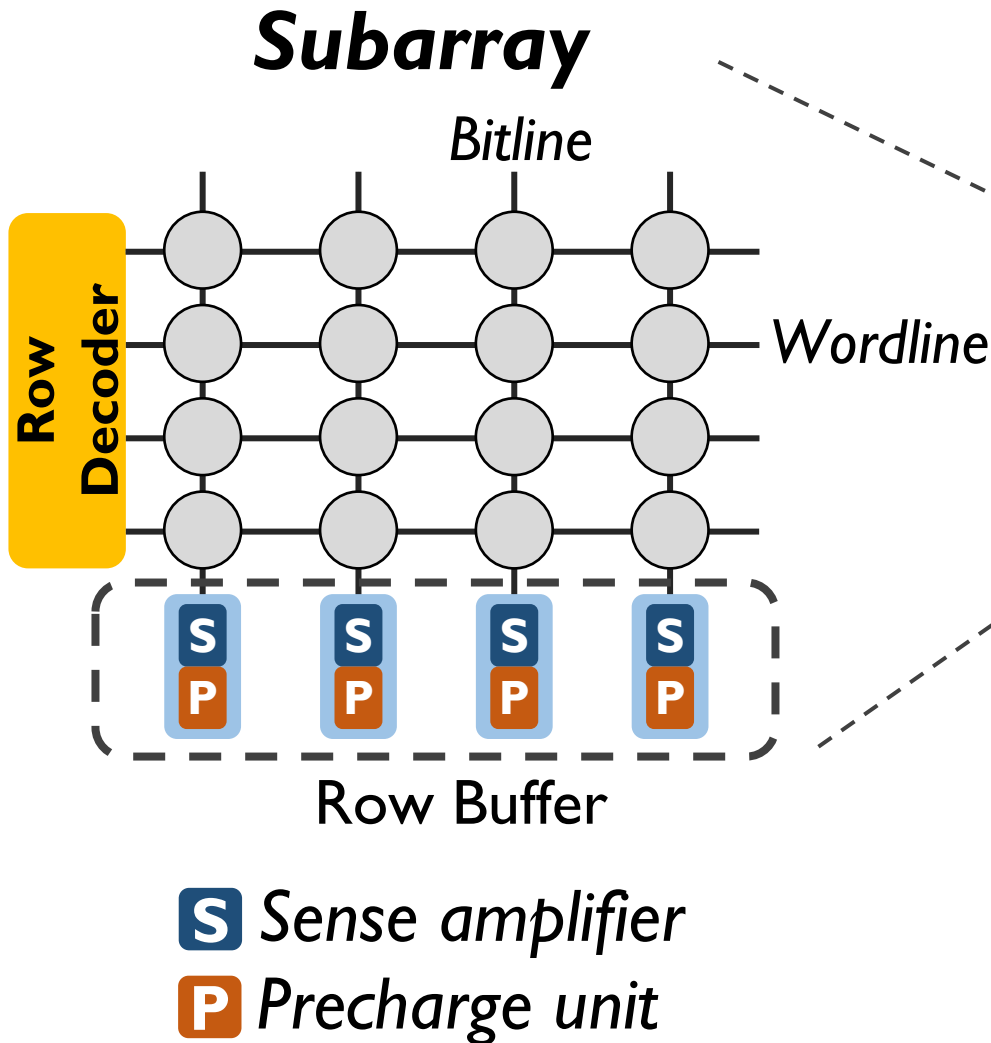
DRAM Internals



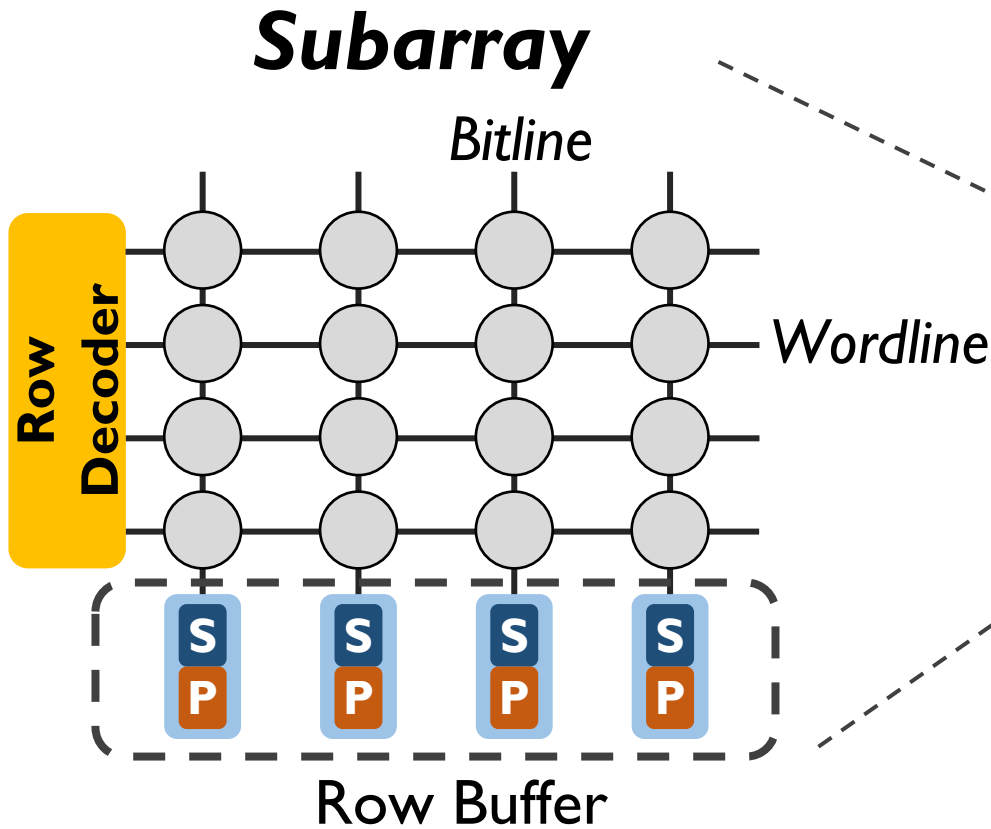
DRAM Internals



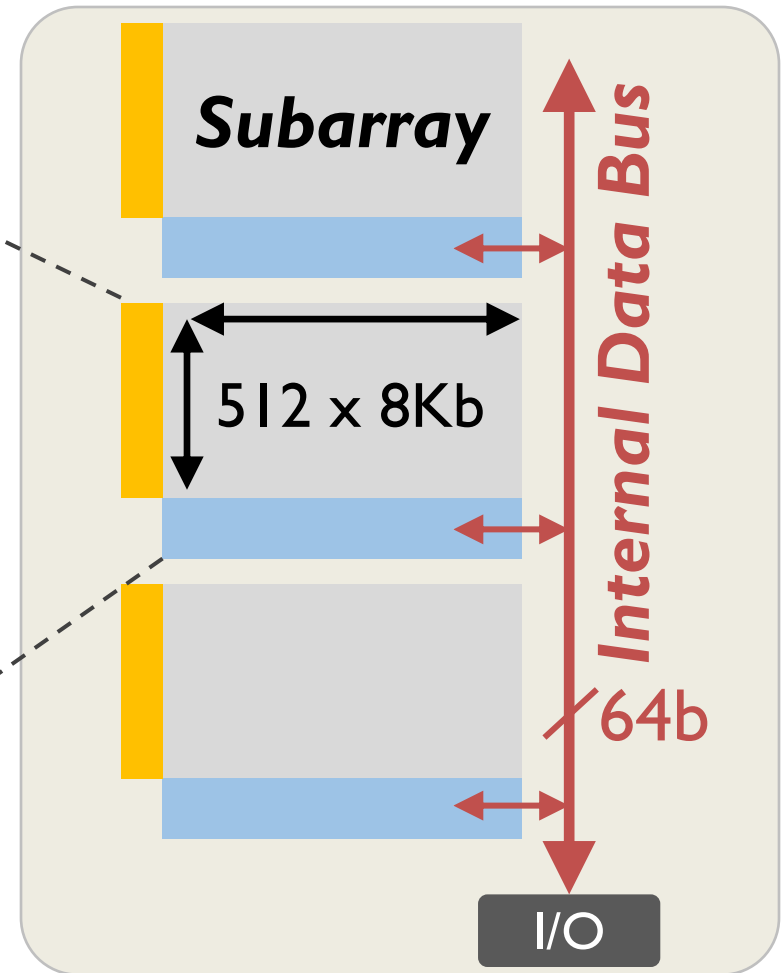
DRAM Internals



DRAM Internals

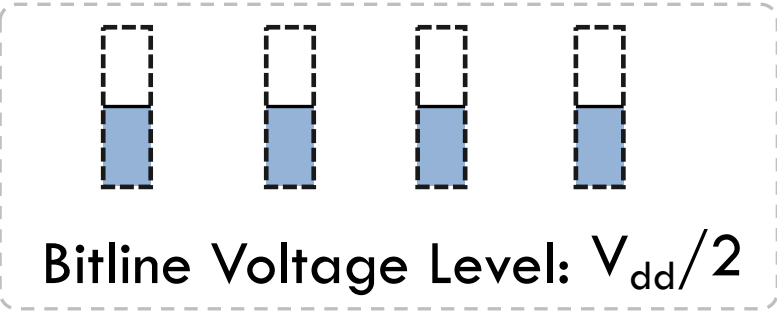
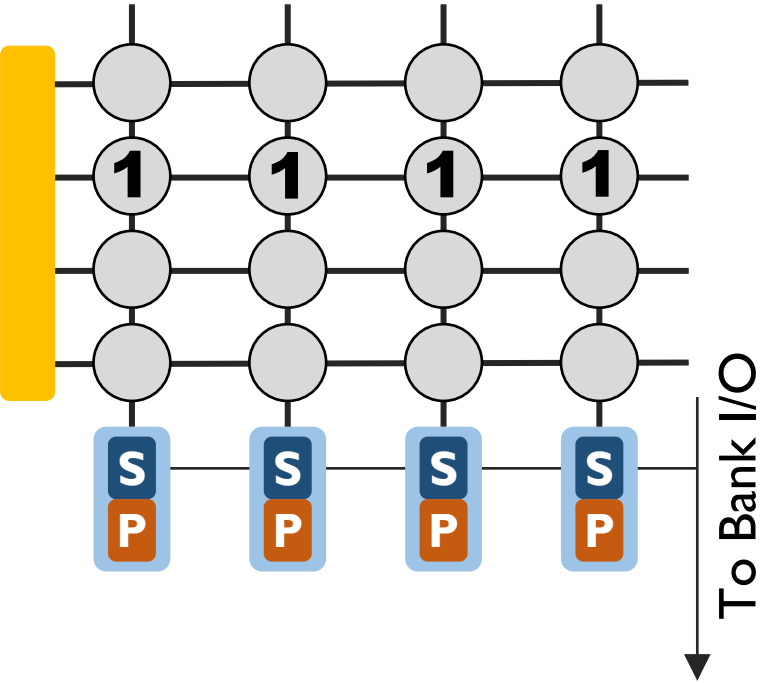


S Sense amplifier
P Precharge unit

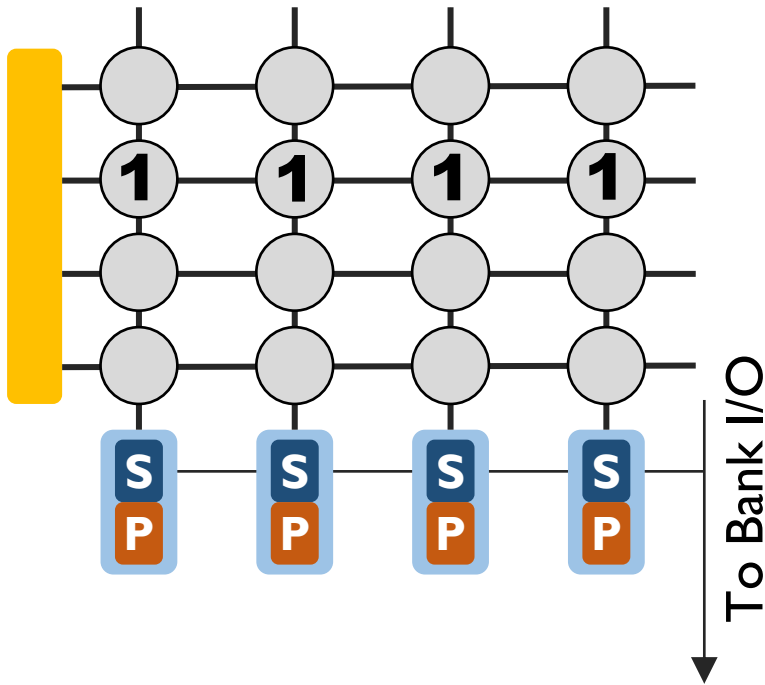


Bank (16~64 SAs)
8~16 banks per chip

DRAM Operation

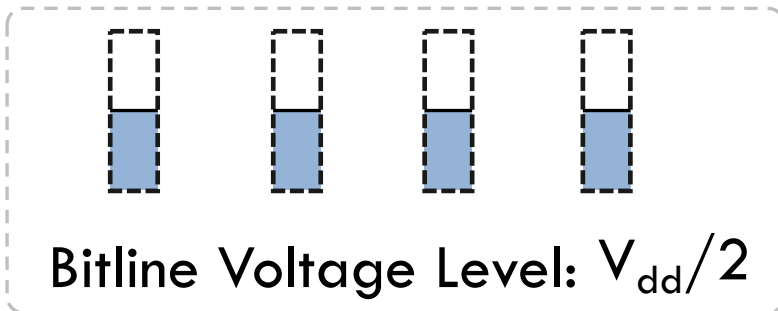


DRAM Operation

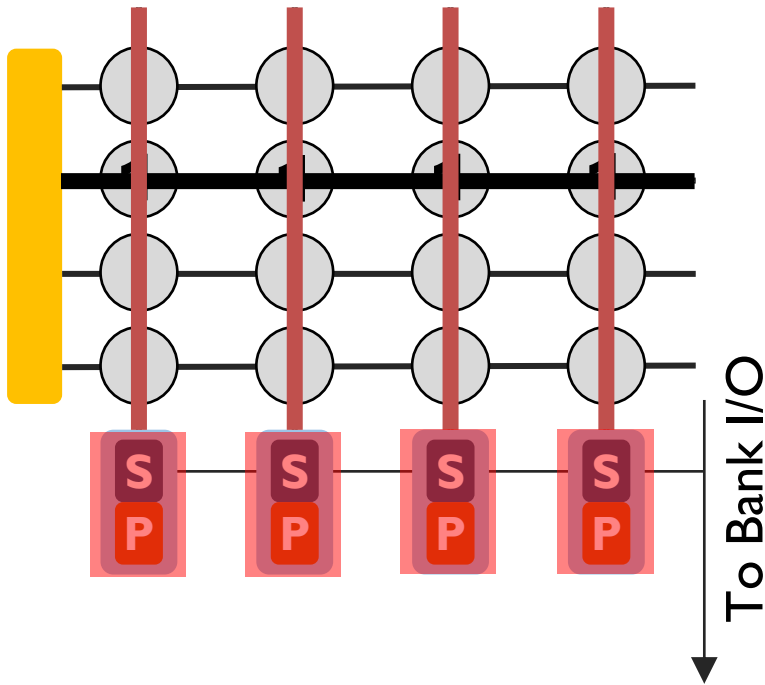


1

ACTIVATE: Store the row into the row buffer

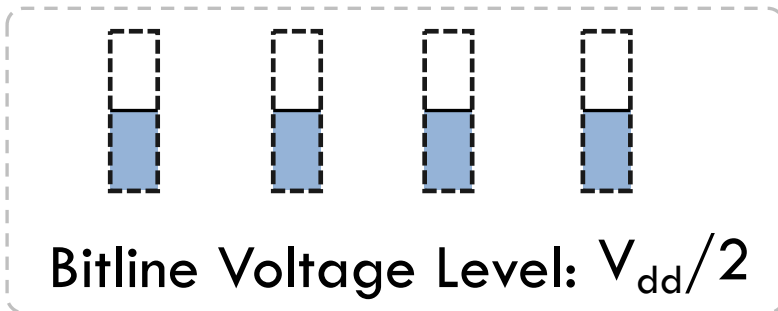


DRAM Operation

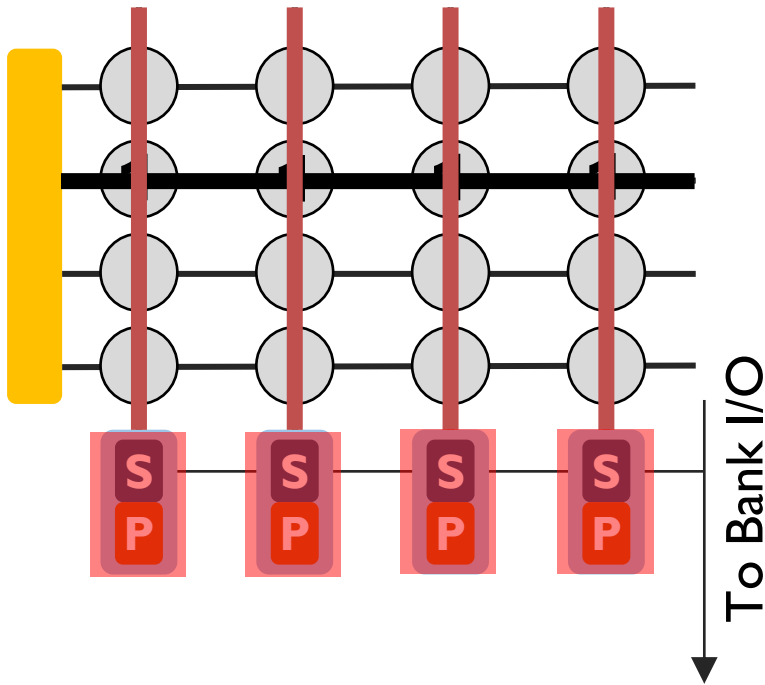


1

ACTIVATE: Store the row into the row buffer

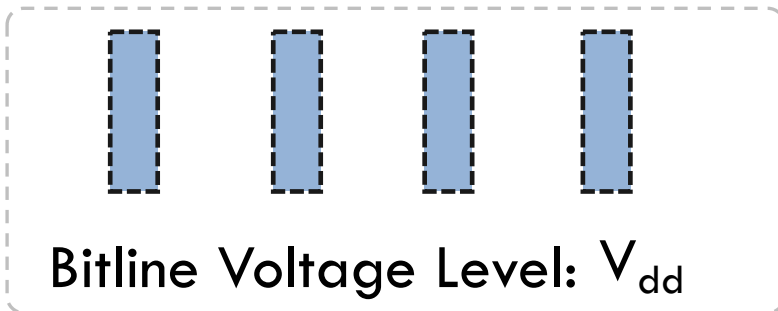


DRAM Operation

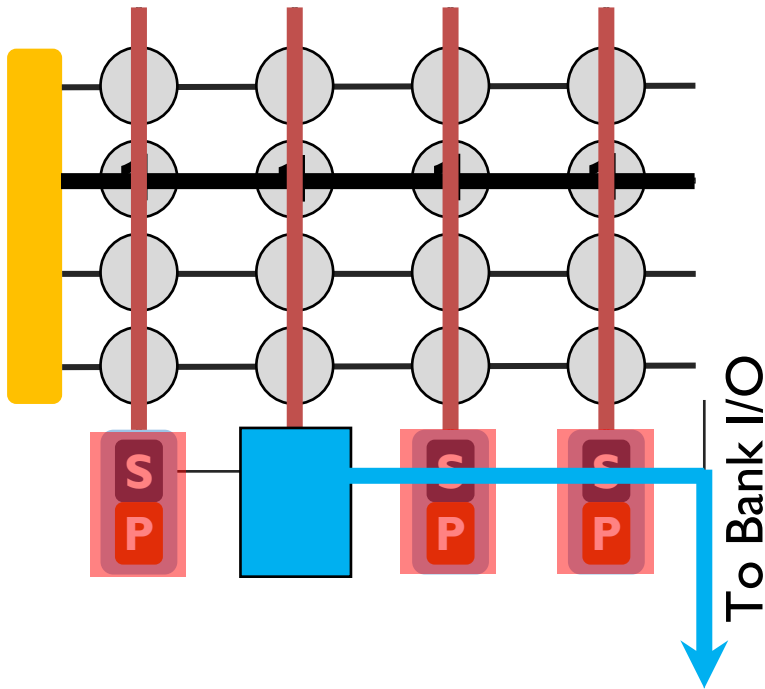


1

ACTIVATE: Store the row into the row buffer



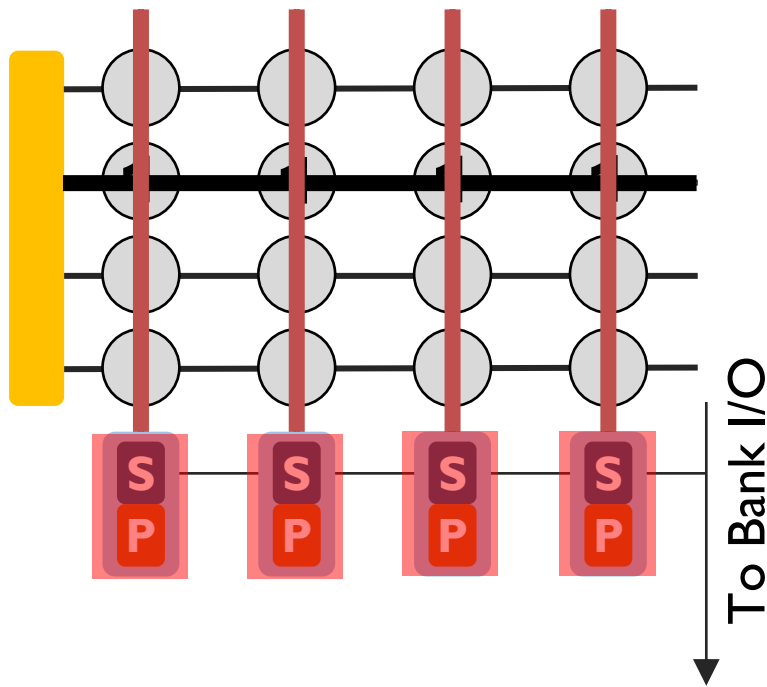
DRAM Operation



- 1 ACTIVATE:** Store the row into the **row buffer**
- 2 READ:** Select the target column and drive to I/O

Bitline Voltage Level: V_{dd}

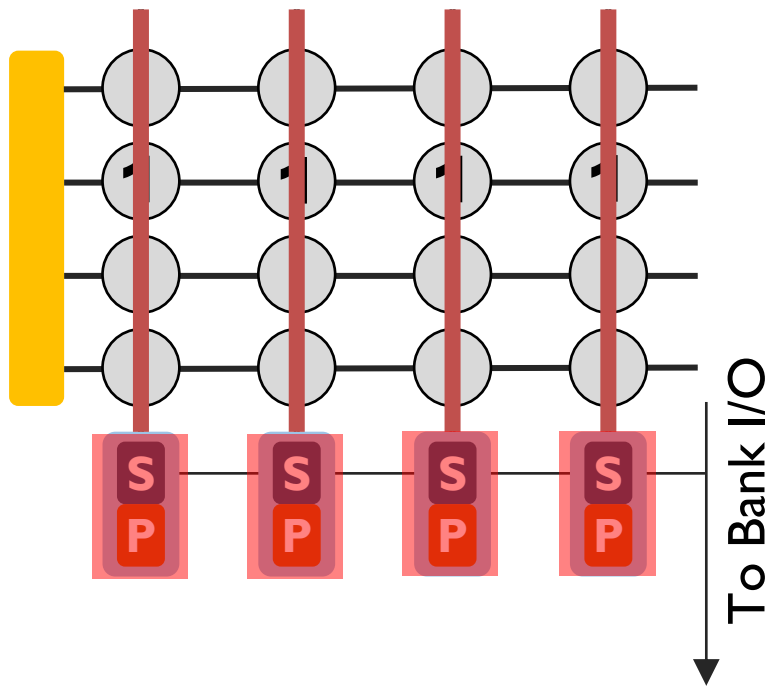
DRAM Operation



- 1 ACTIVATE:** Store the row into the **row buffer**
- 2 READ:** Select the target column and drive to I/O
- 3 PRECHARGE:** Reset the bitlines for a new **ACTIVATE**

Bitline Voltage Level: V_{dd}

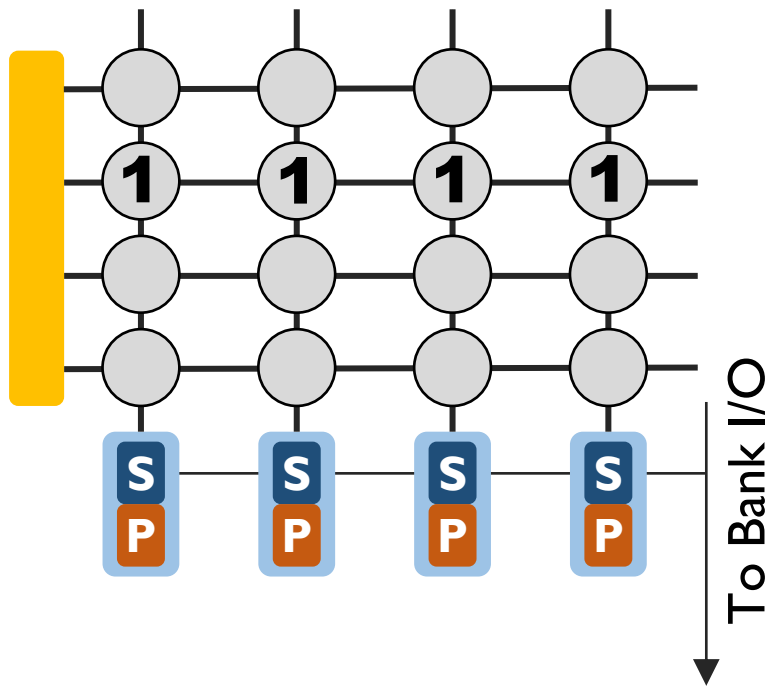
DRAM Operation



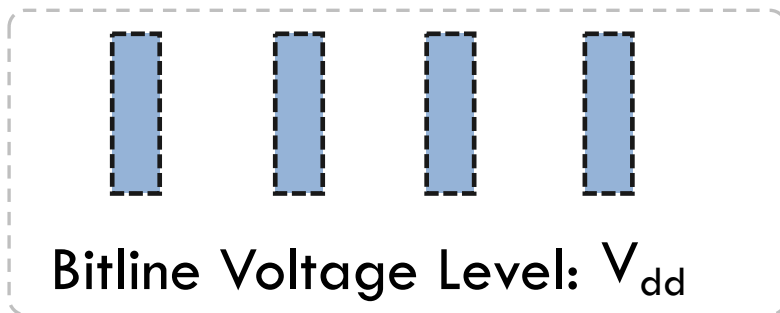
- 1 ACTIVATE:** Store the row into the **row buffer**
- 2 READ:** Select the target column and drive to I/O
- 3 PRECHARGE:** Reset the bitlines for a new **ACTIVATE**

Bitline Voltage Level: V_{dd}

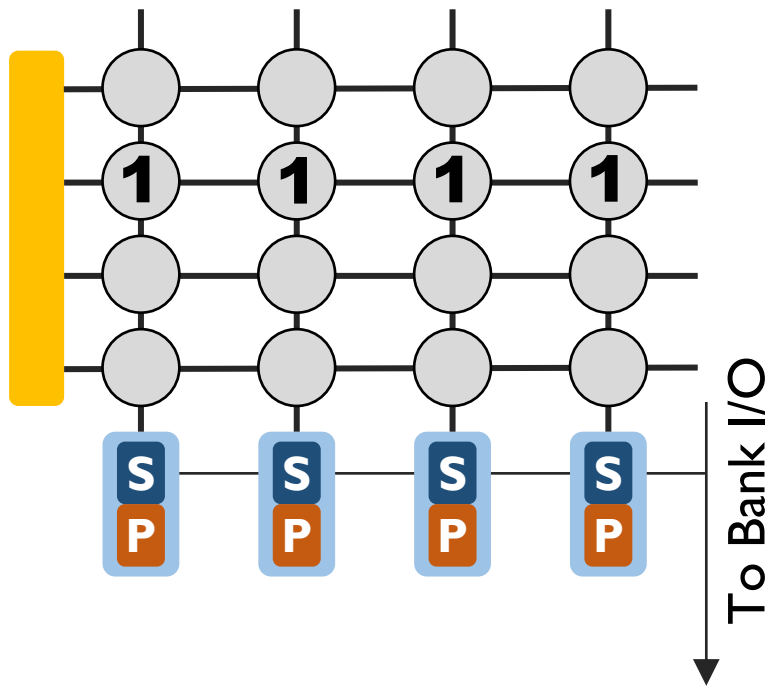
DRAM Operation



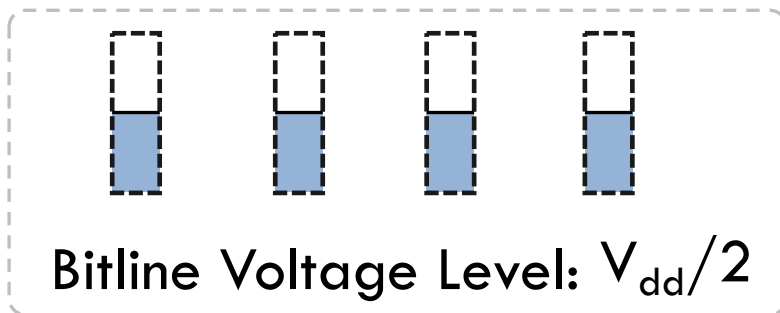
- 1 ACTIVATE:** Store the row into the **row buffer**
- 2 READ:** Select the target column and drive to I/O
- 3 PRECHARGE:** Reset the bitlines for a new **ACTIVATE**



DRAM Operation



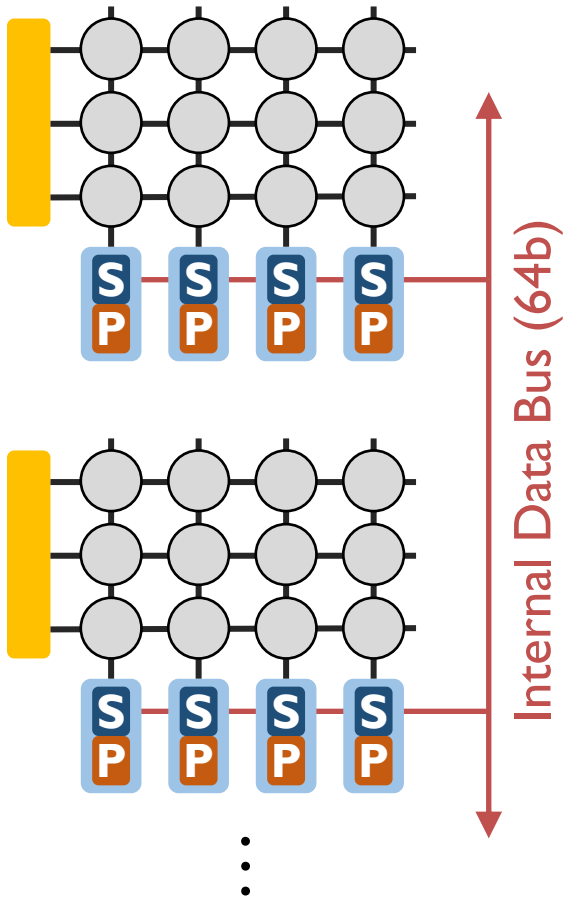
- 1 ACTIVATE:** Store the row into the **row buffer**
- 2 READ:** Select the target column and drive to I/O
- 3 PRECHARGE:** Reset the bitlines for a new **ACTIVATE**



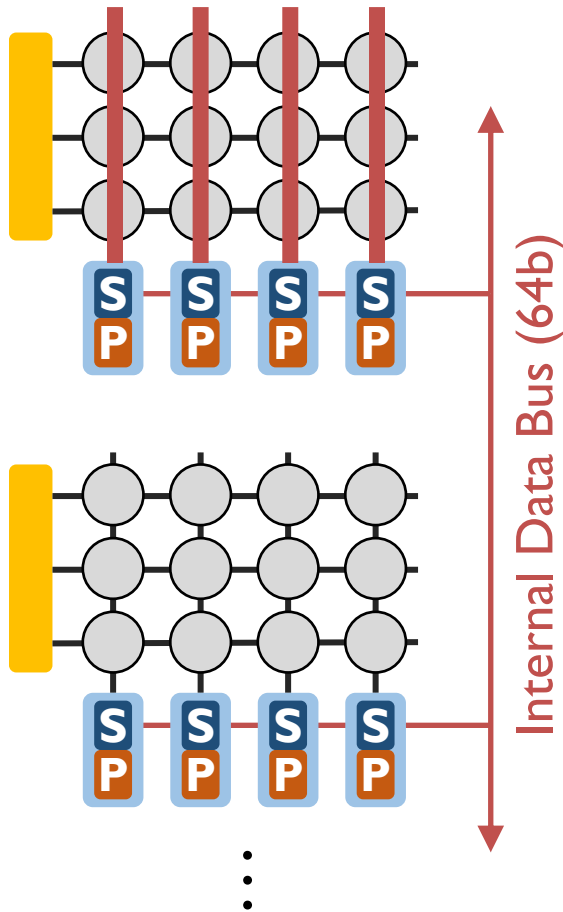
Outline

- Motivation and Key Idea
- DRAM Background
- **LISA Substrate**
 - **New DRAM Command to Use LISA**
- Applications of LISA

Observations

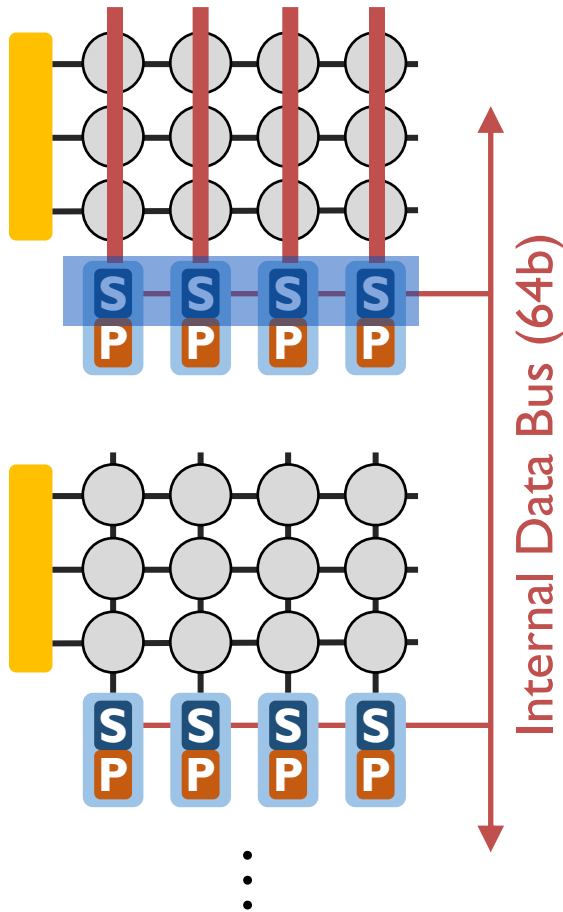


Observations



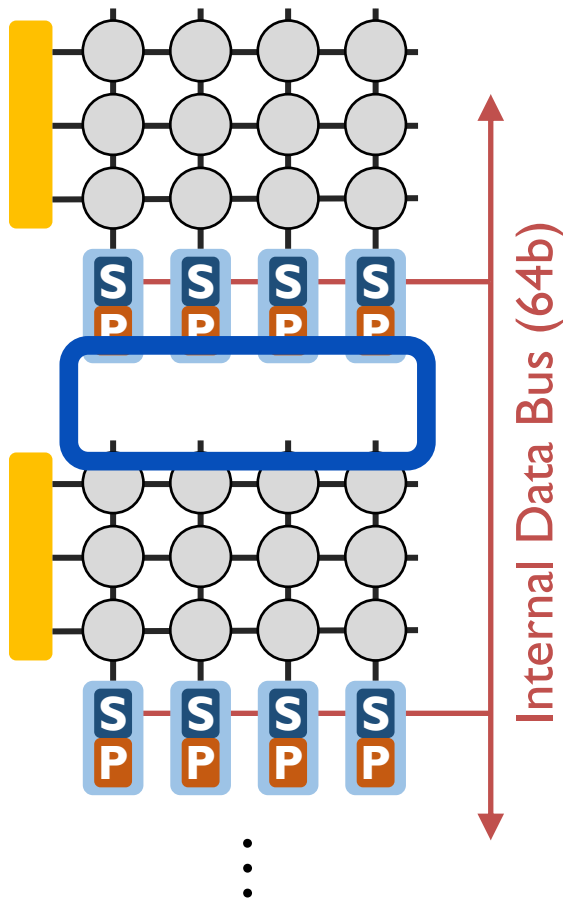
- 1 Bitlines serve as a bus that is as wide as a row

Observations



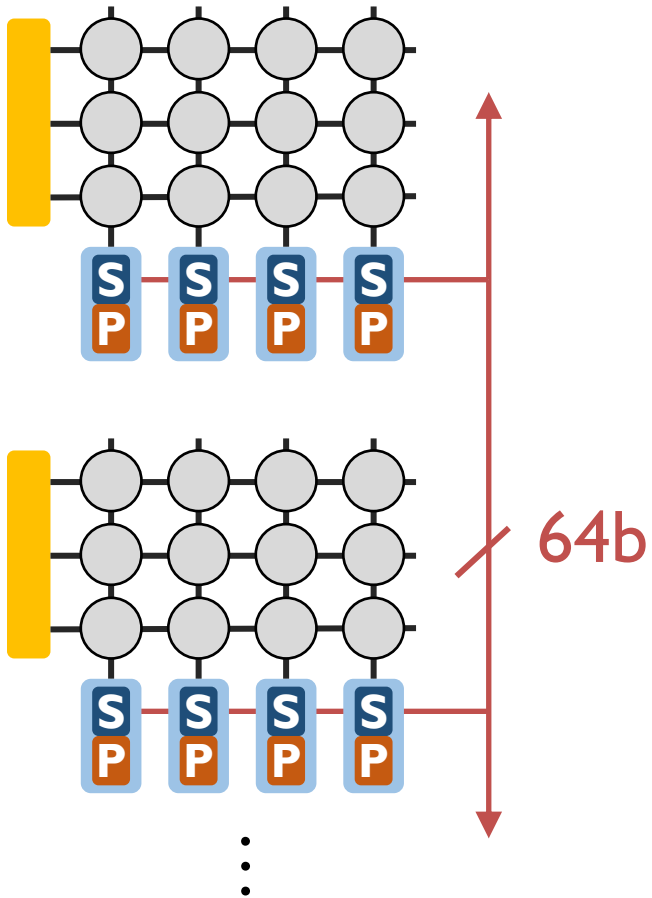
- 1 Bitlines serve as a bus that is as wide as a row

Observations

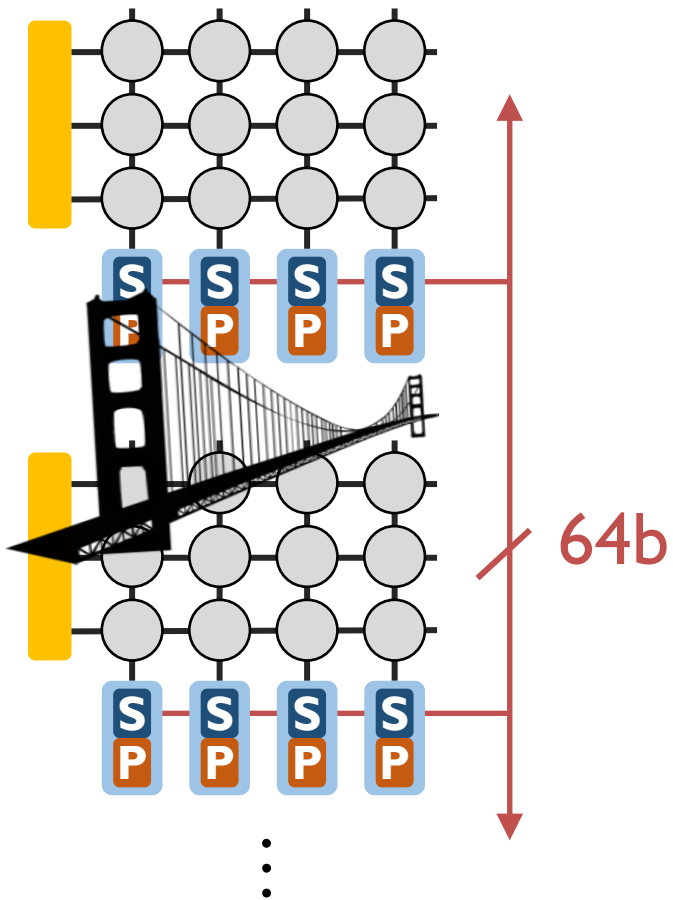


- 1 Bitlines serve as a bus that is as wide as a row
- 2 Bitlines between subarrays are close but disconnected

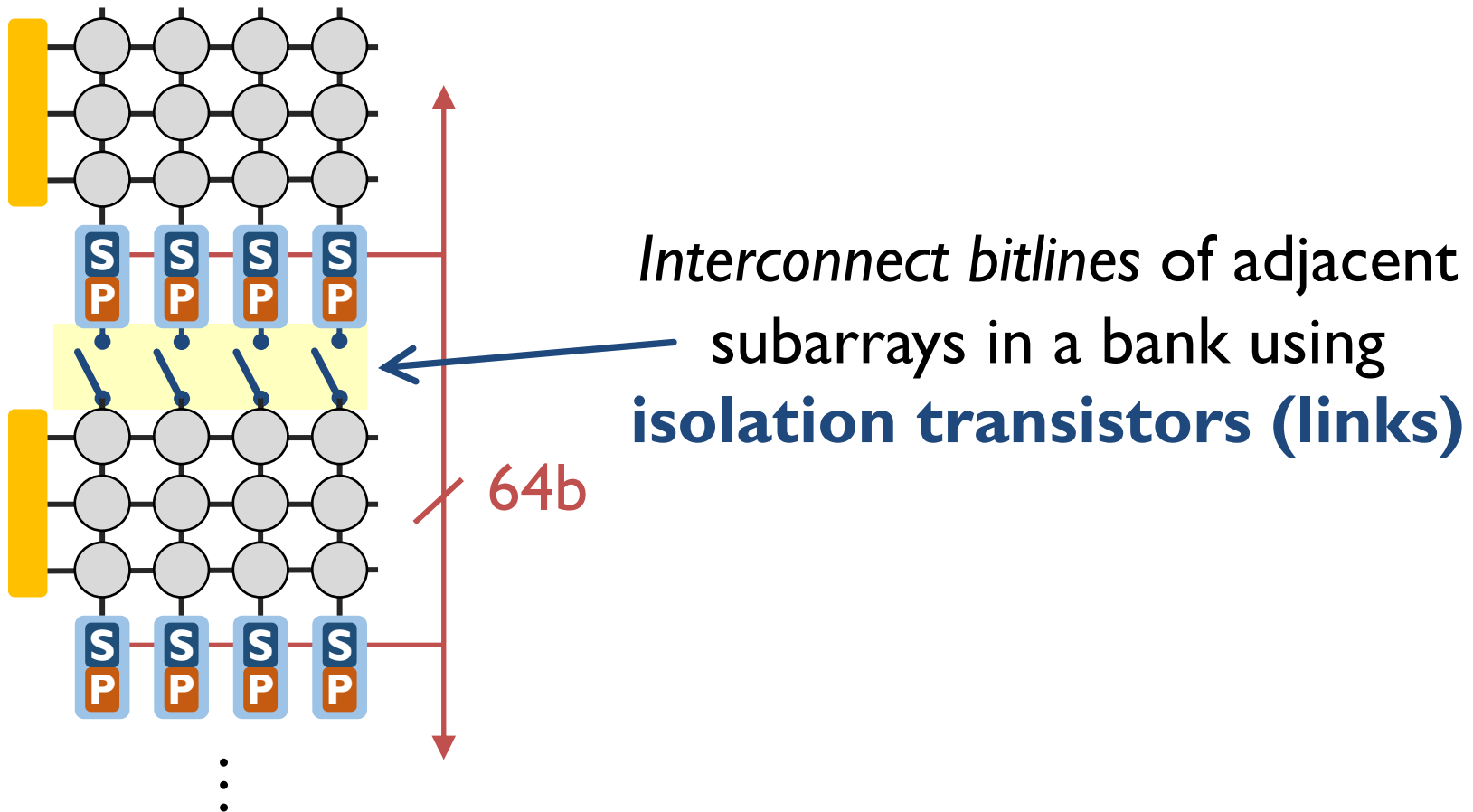
Low-Cost Interlinked Subarrays (LISA)



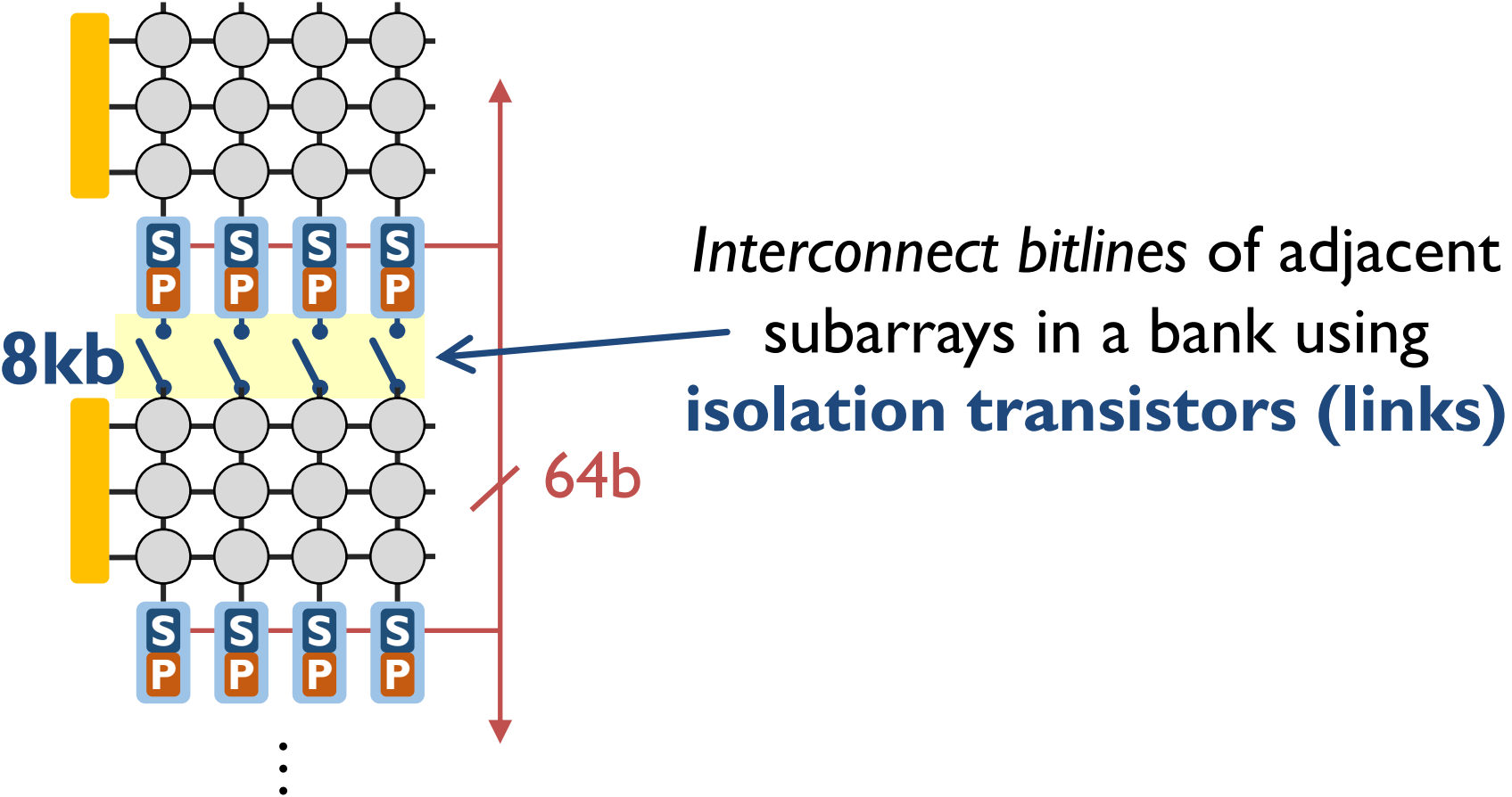
Low-Cost Interlinked Subarrays (LISA)



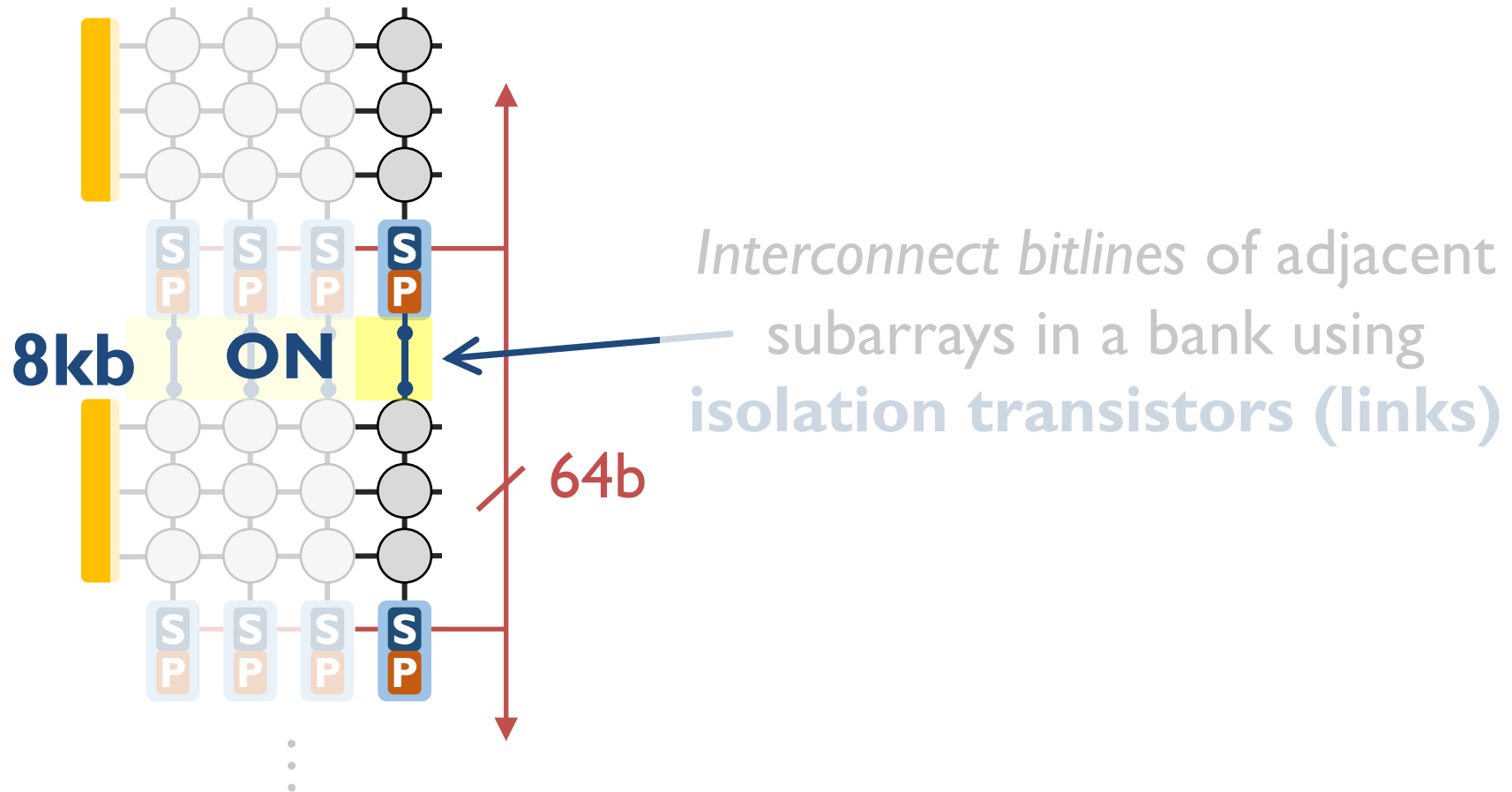
Low-Cost Interlinked Subarrays (LISA)



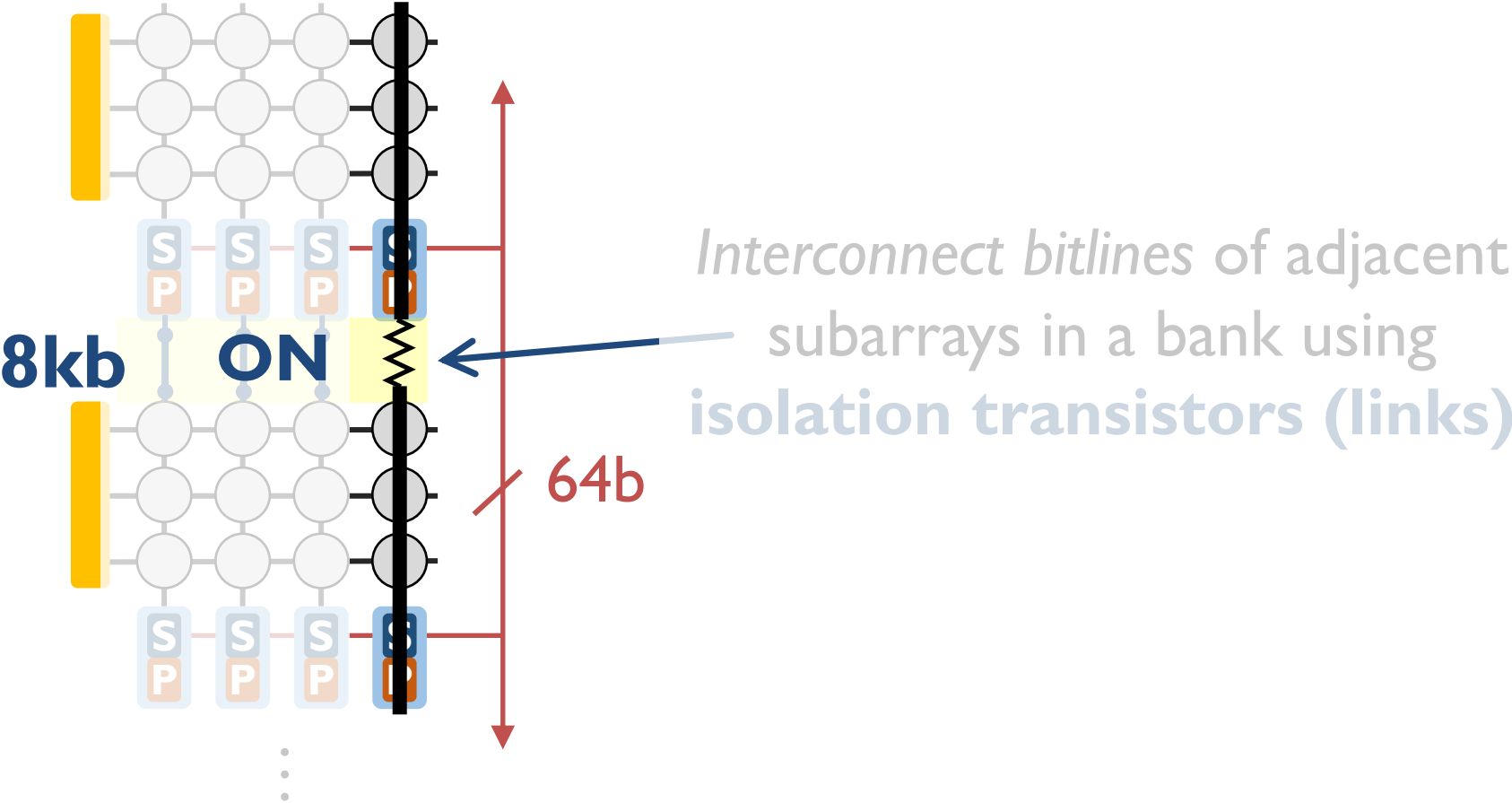
Low-Cost Interlinked Subarrays (LISA)



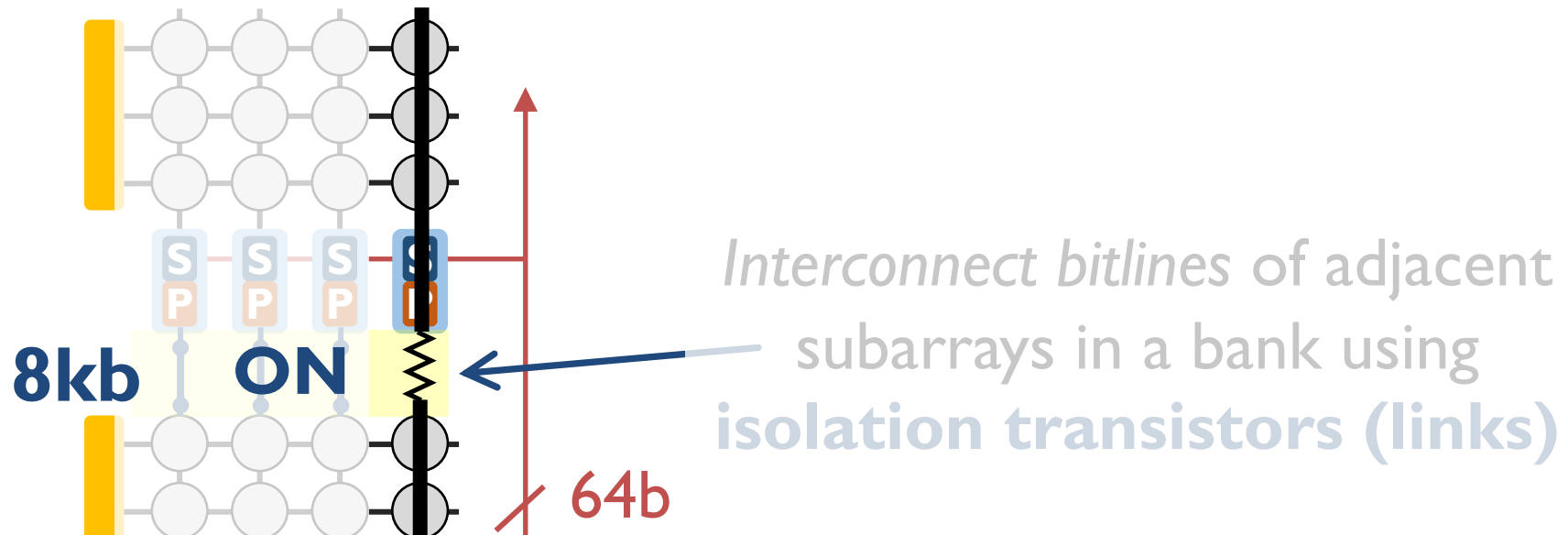
Low-Cost Interlinked Subarrays (LISA)



Low-Cost Interlinked Subarrays (LISA)



Low-Cost Interlinked Subarrays (LISA)



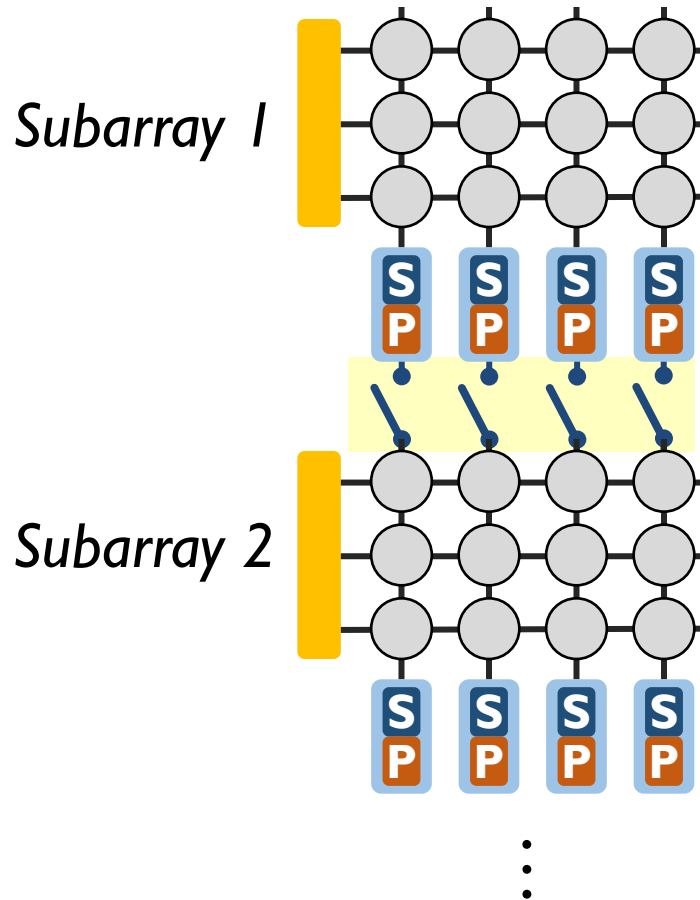
LISA forms a wide datapath b/w subarrays

New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one

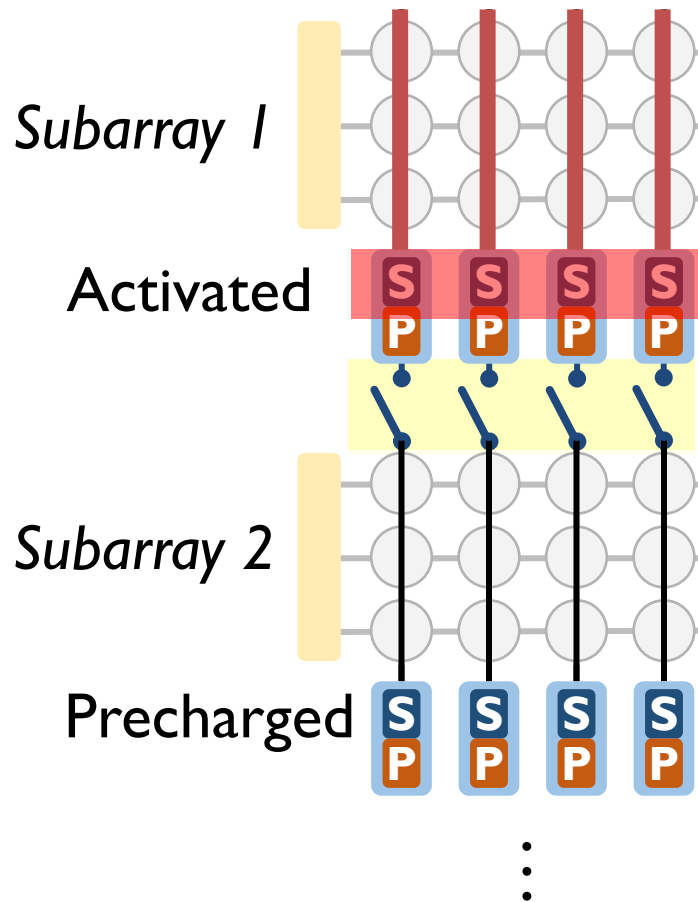
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



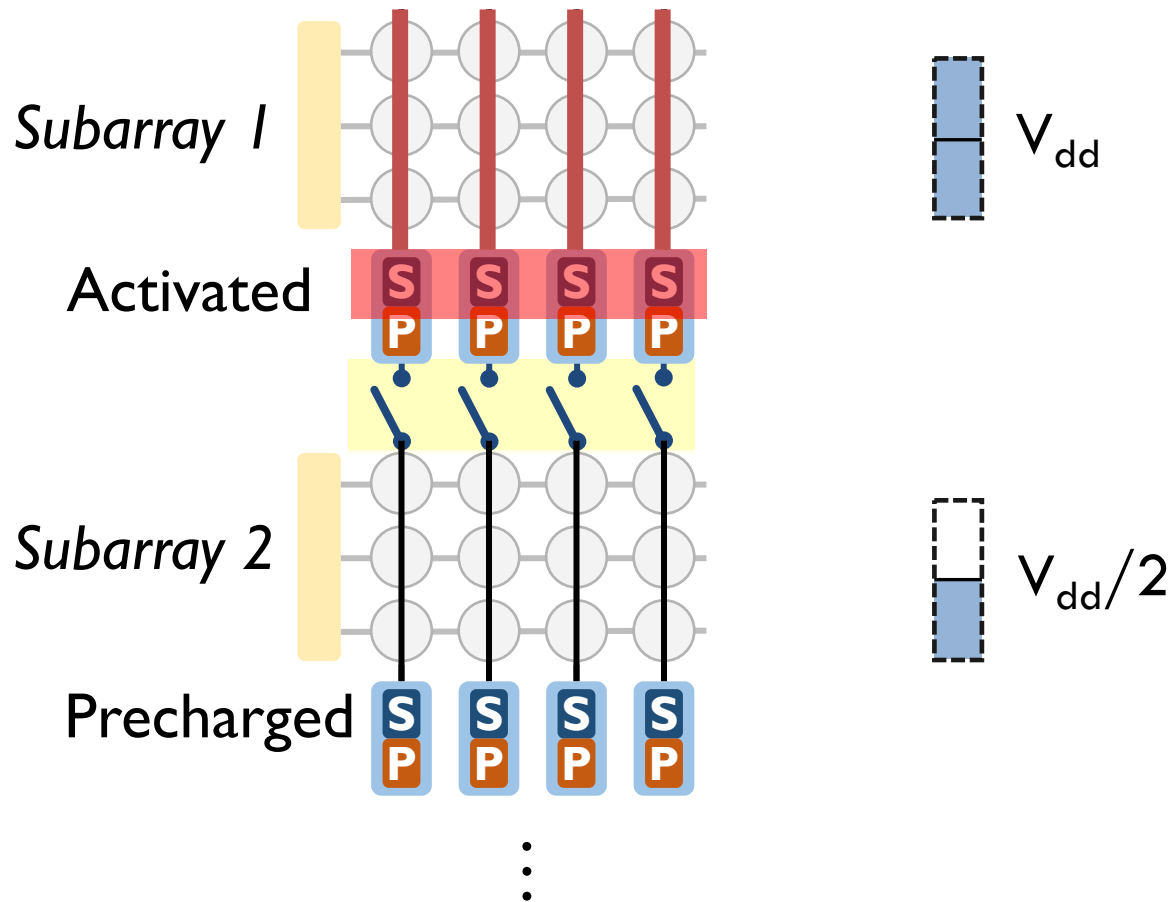
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



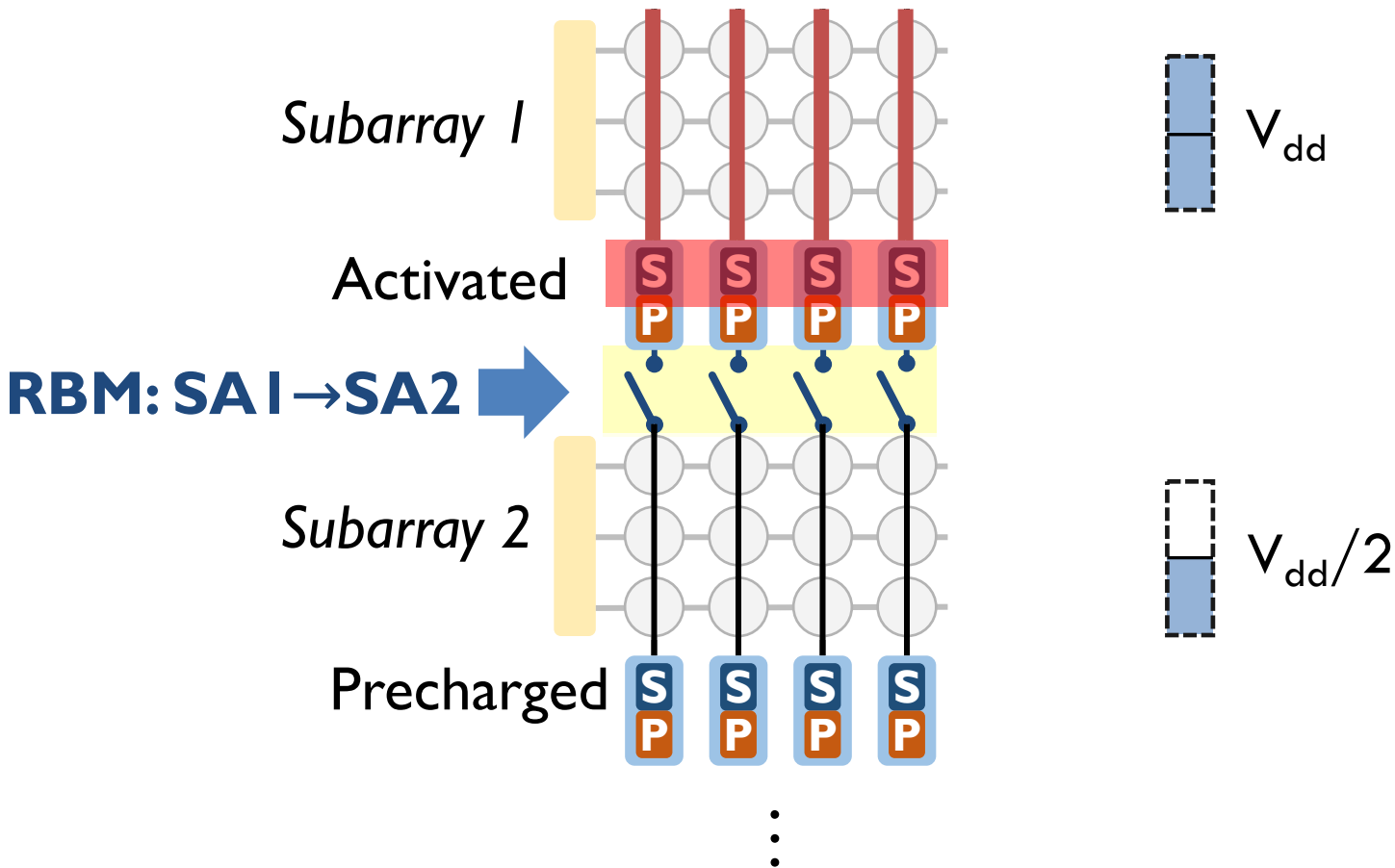
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



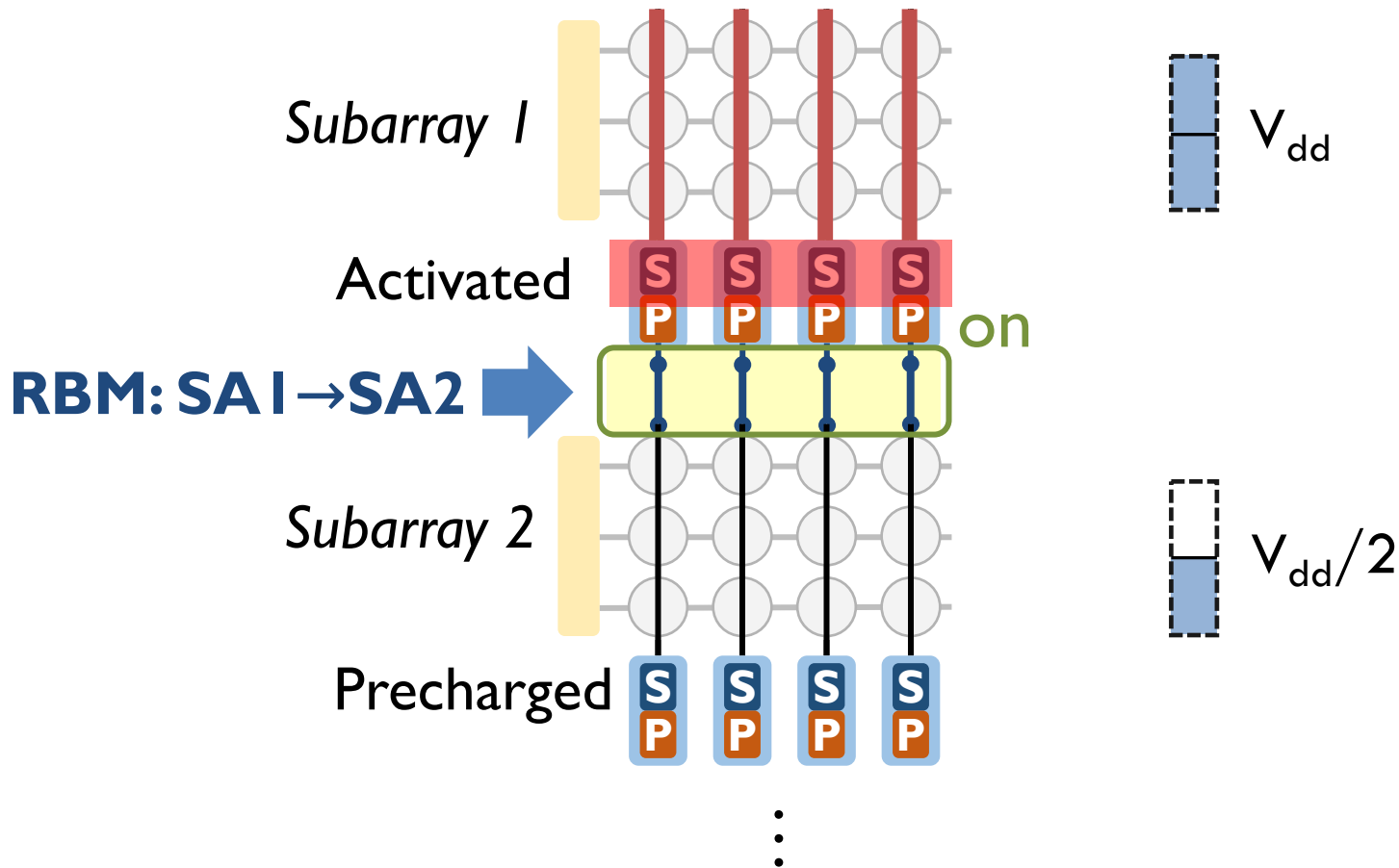
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



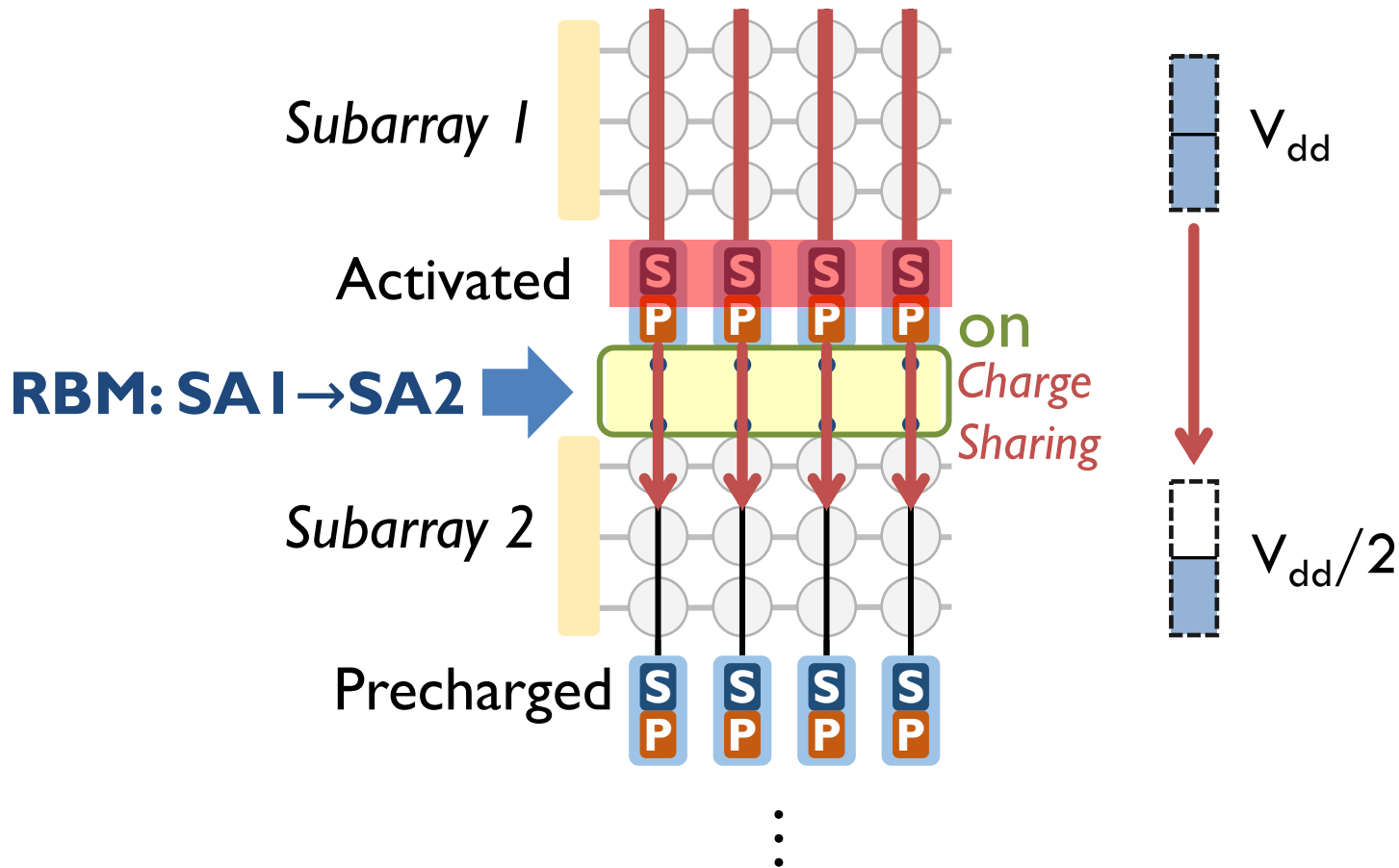
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



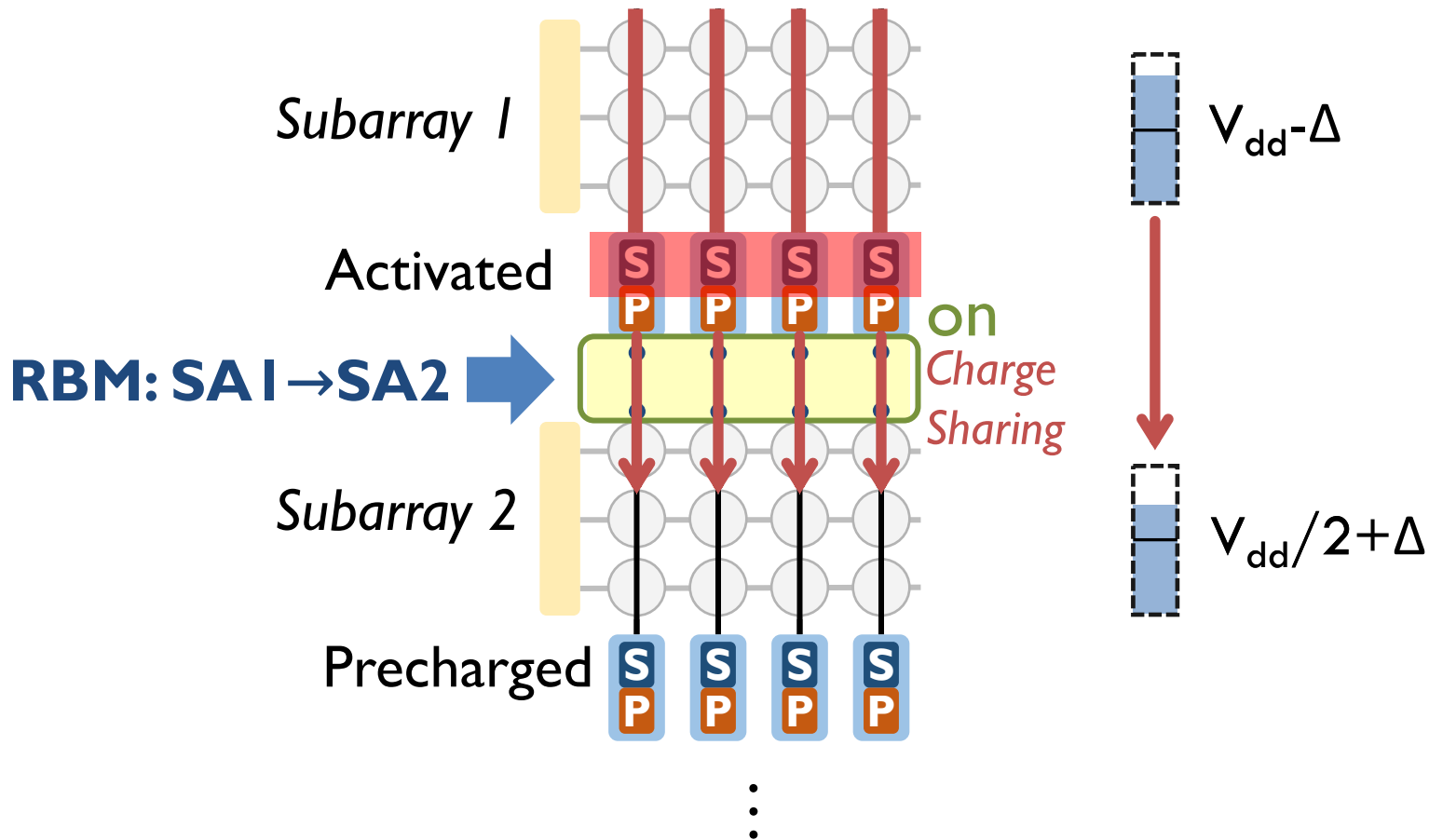
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



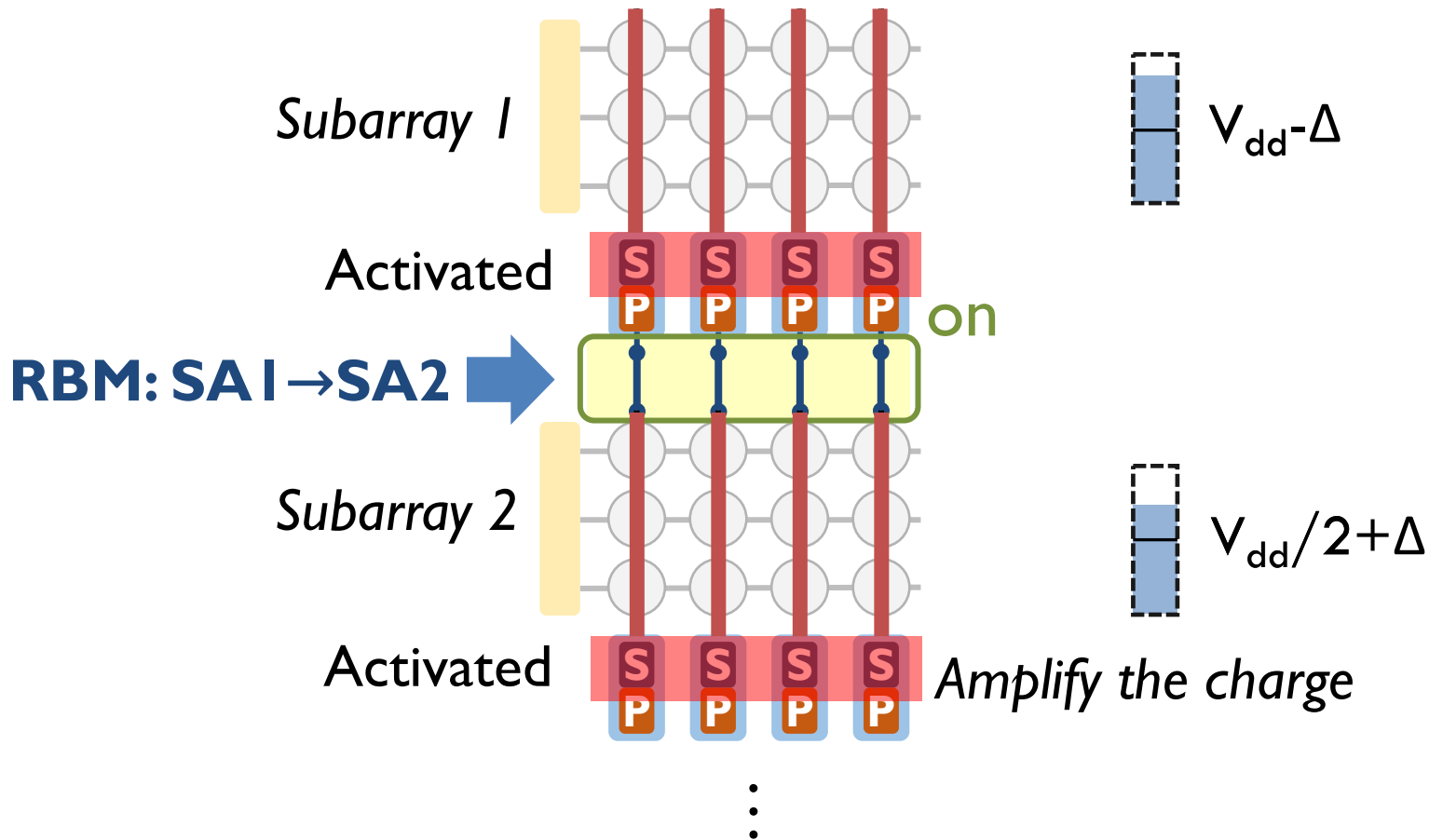
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



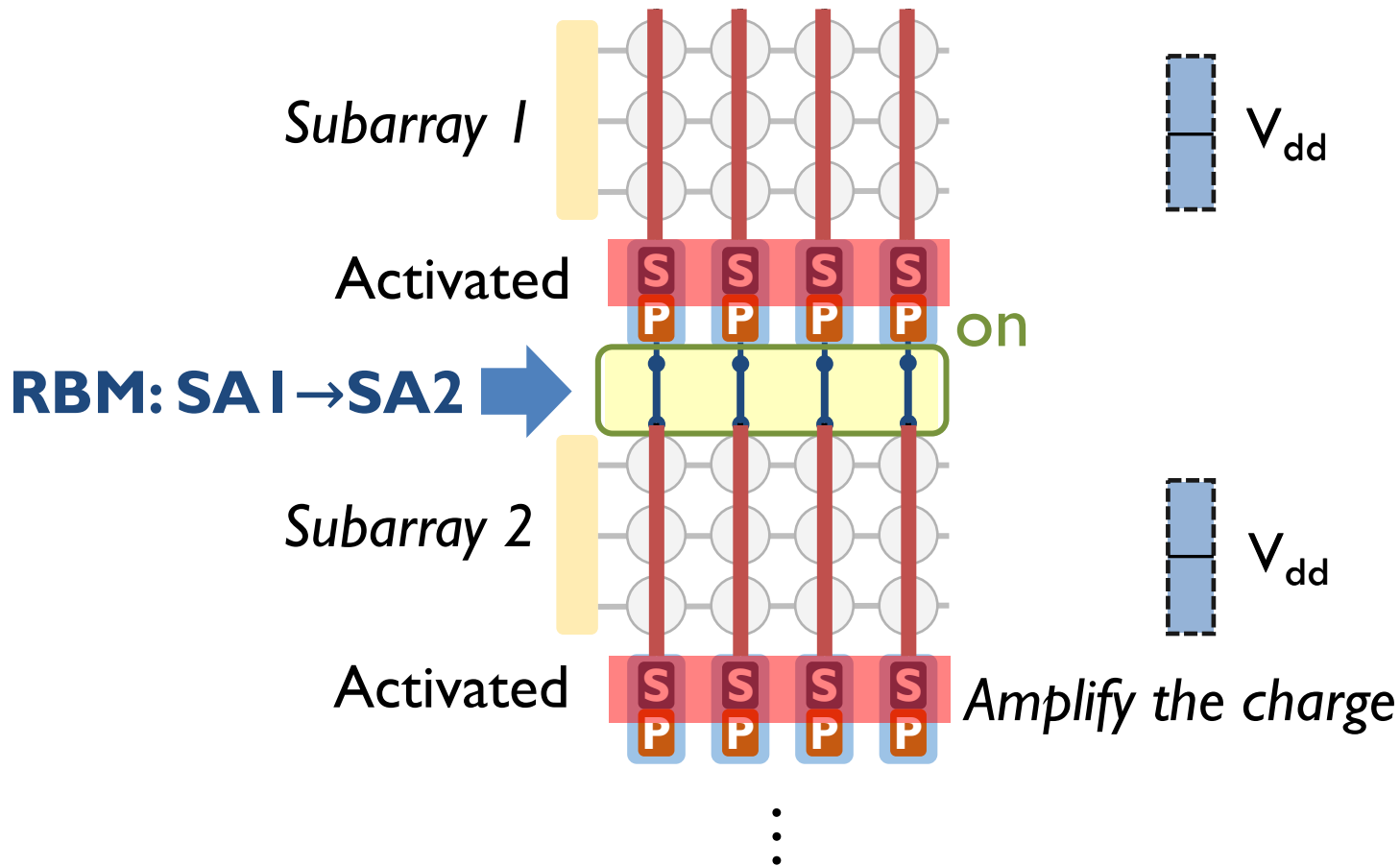
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



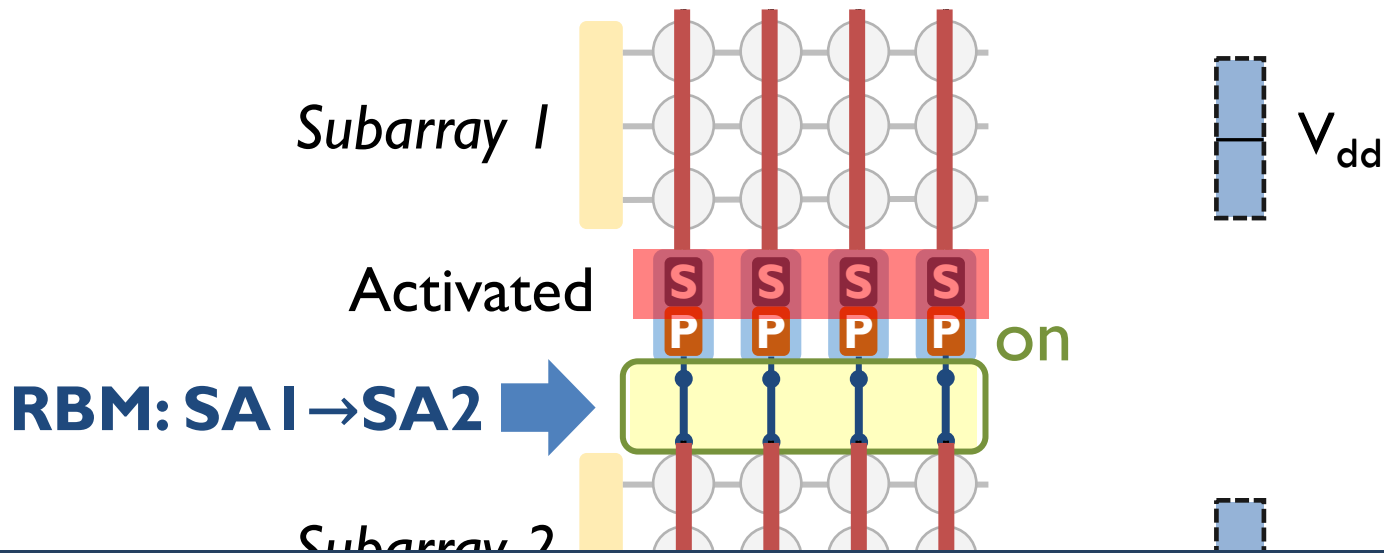
New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



New DRAM Command to Use LISA

Row Buffer Movement (RBM): Move a row of data in an activated row buffer to a precharged one



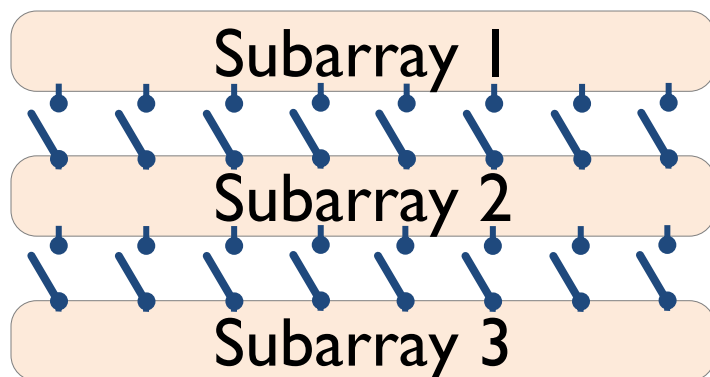
RBM transfers an entire row b/w subarrays

RBM Analysis

- The range of RBM depends on the DRAM design
 - Multiple RBMs to move data across > 3 subarrays

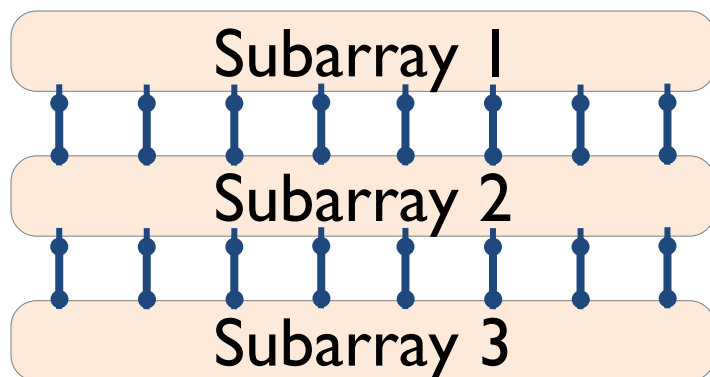
RBM Analysis

- The range of RBM depends on the DRAM design
 - Multiple RBMs to move data across > 3 subarrays



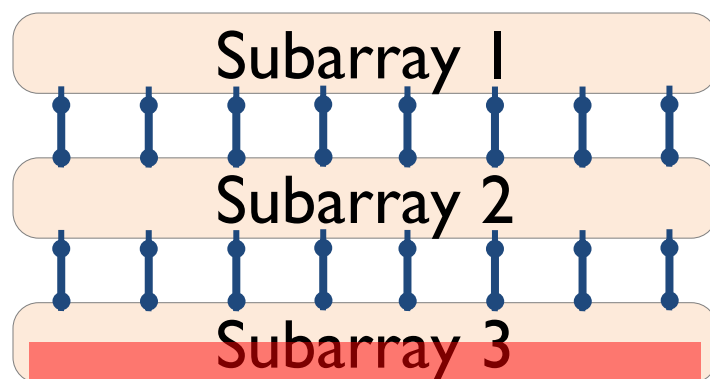
RBM Analysis

- The range of RBM depends on the DRAM design
 - Multiple RBMs to move data across > 3 subarrays



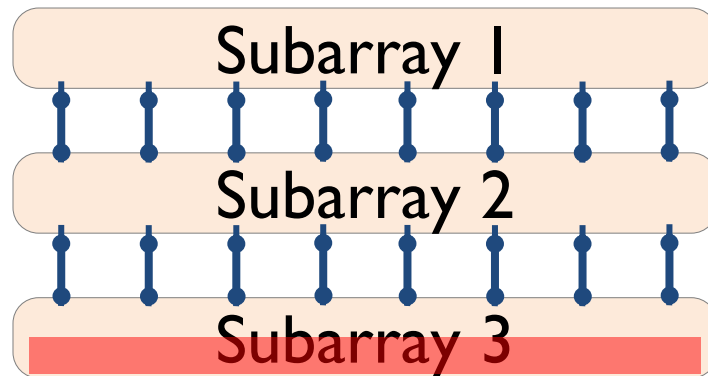
RBM Analysis

- The range of RBM depends on the DRAM design
 - Multiple RBMs to move data across > 3 subarrays



RBM Analysis

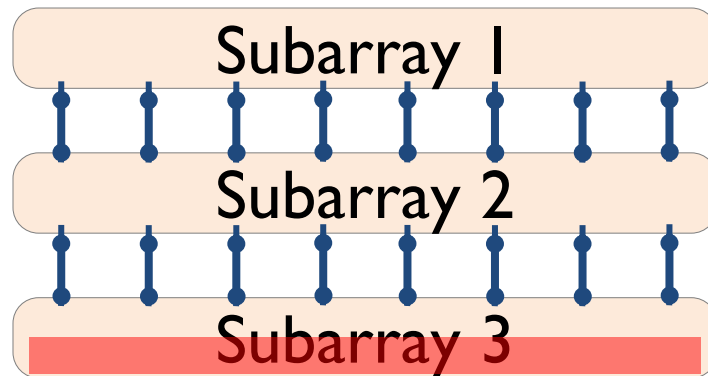
- The range of RBM depends on the DRAM design
 - Multiple RBMs to move data across > 3 subarrays



- Validated with SPICE using worst-case cells
 - NCSU FreePDK 45nm library

RBM Analysis

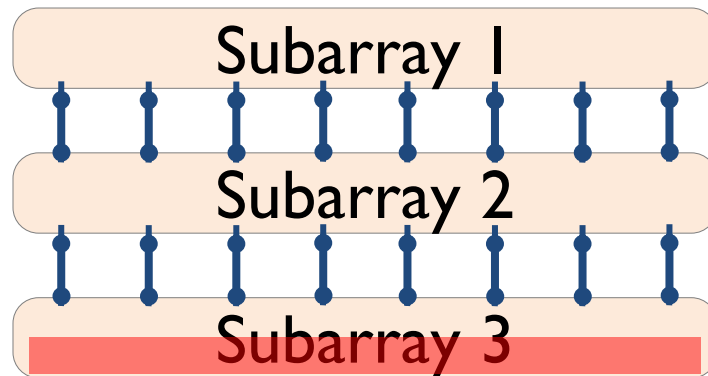
- The range of RBM depends on the DRAM design
 - Multiple RBMs to move data across > 3 subarrays



- Validated with SPICE using worst-case cells
 - NCSU FreePDK 45nm library
- **4KB data in 8ns (w/ 60% guardband)**
 - **500 GB/s, 26x** bandwidth of a DDR4-2400 channel

RBM Analysis

- The range of RBM depends on the DRAM design
 - Multiple RBMs to move data across > 3 subarrays



- Validated with SPICE using worst-case cells
 - NCSU FreePDK 45nm library
- **4KB data in 8ns (w/ 60% guardband)**
→ **500 GB/s, 26x** bandwidth of a DDR4-2400 channel
- **0.8%** DRAM chip area overhead [O+ ISCA'14]

Outline

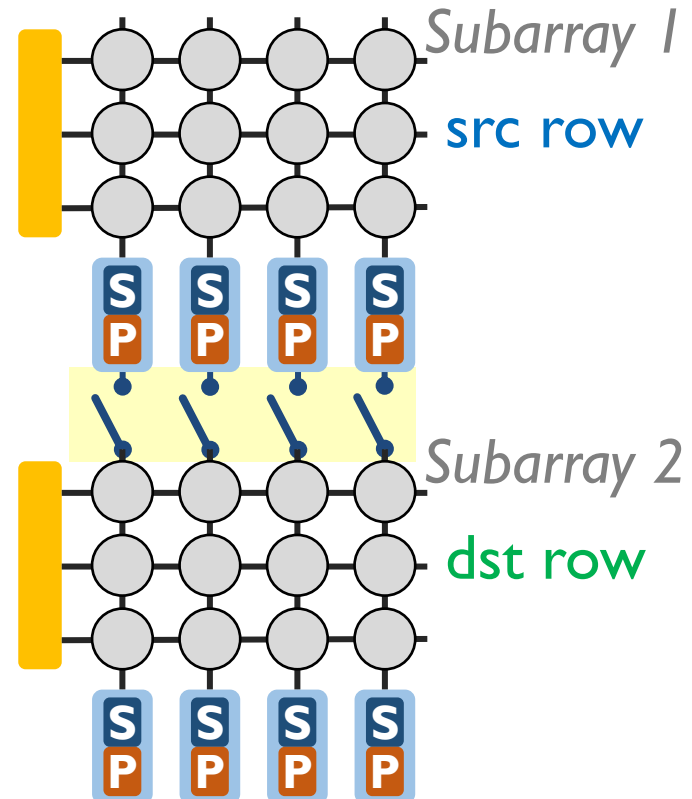
- Motivation and Key Idea
- DRAM Background
- LISA Substrate
 - New DRAM Command to Use LISA
- **Applications of LISA**
 - **1.** Rapid Inter-Subarray Copying (RISC)
 - **2.** Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)
 - **3.** Linked Precharge (LIP)

1. Rapid Inter-Subarray Copying (RISC)

- **Goal:** Efficiently copy a row across subarrays
- **Key idea:** Use *RBM* to form a new command sequence

1. Rapid Inter-Subarray Copying (RISC)

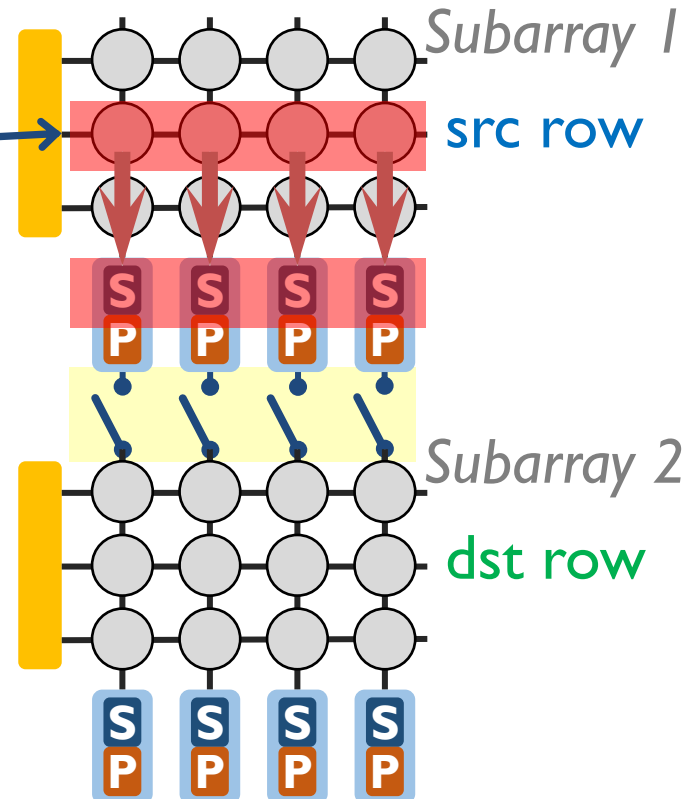
- **Goal:** Efficiently copy a row across subarrays
- **Key idea:** Use *RBM* to form a new command sequence



1. Rapid Inter-Subarray Copying (RISC)

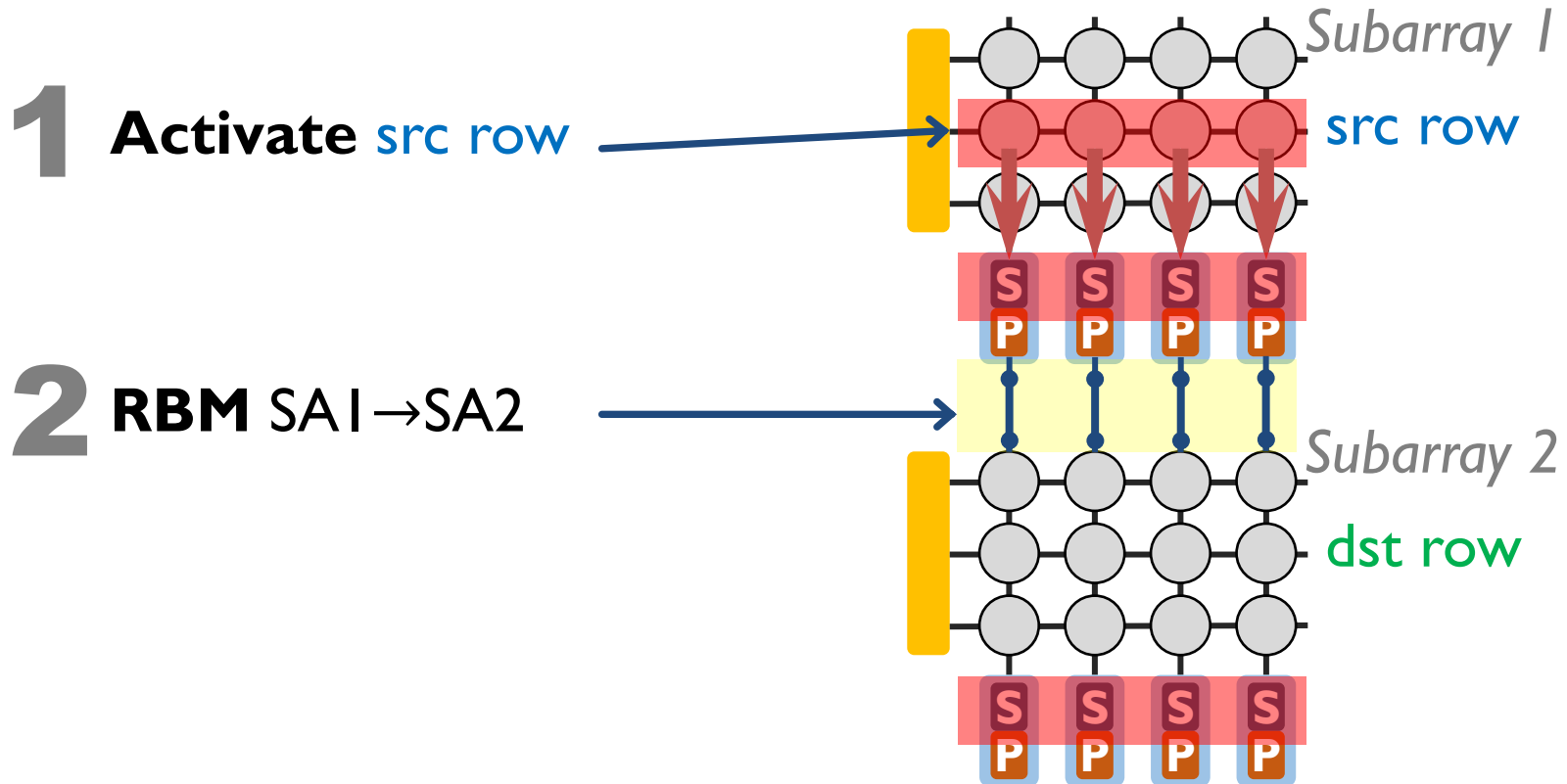
- **Goal:** Efficiently copy a row across subarrays
- **Key idea:** Use *RBM* to form a new command sequence

1 **Activate src row**



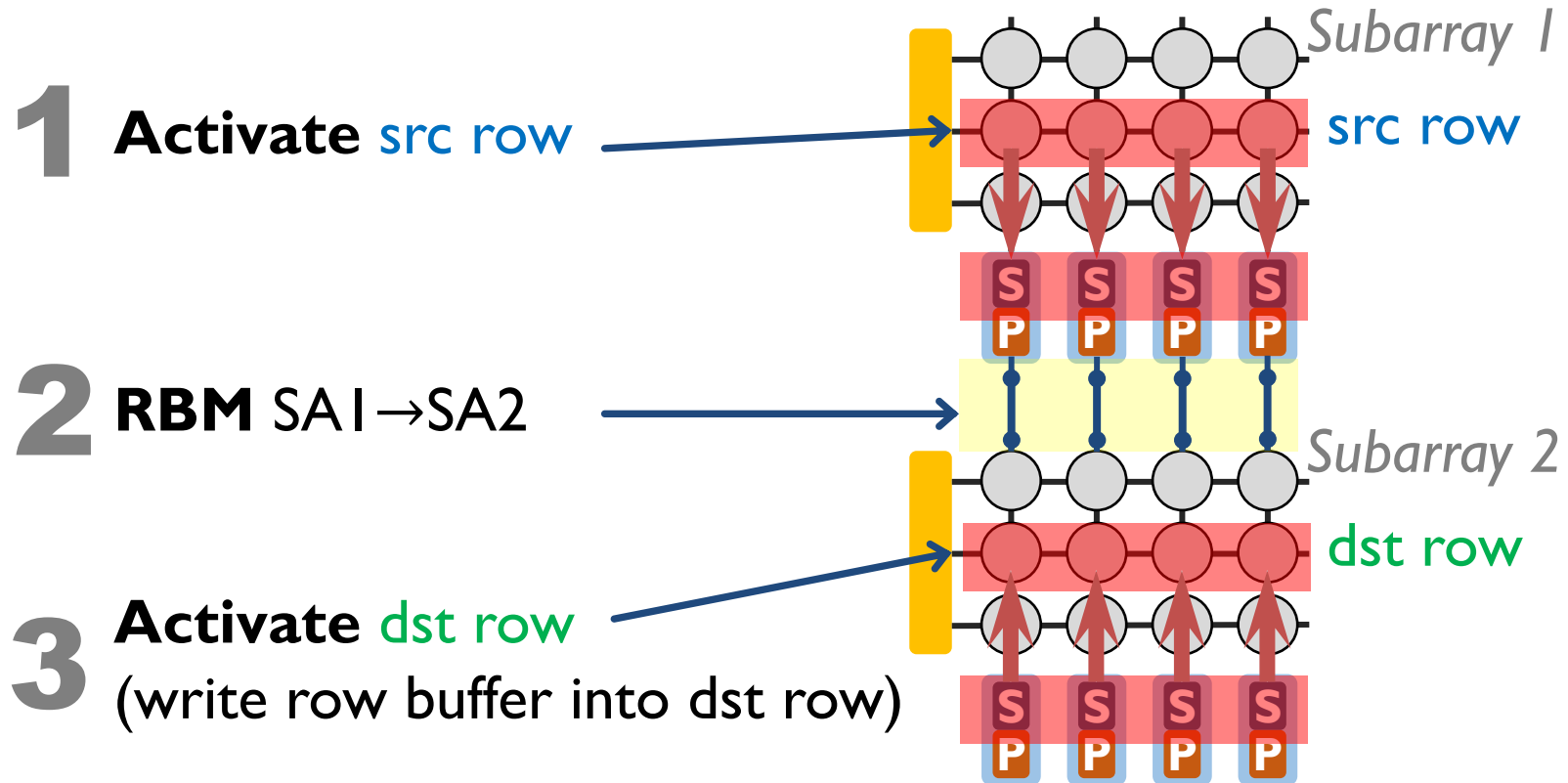
1. Rapid Inter-Subarray Copying (RISC)

- **Goal:** Efficiently copy a row across subarrays
- **Key idea:** Use *RBM* to form a new command sequence



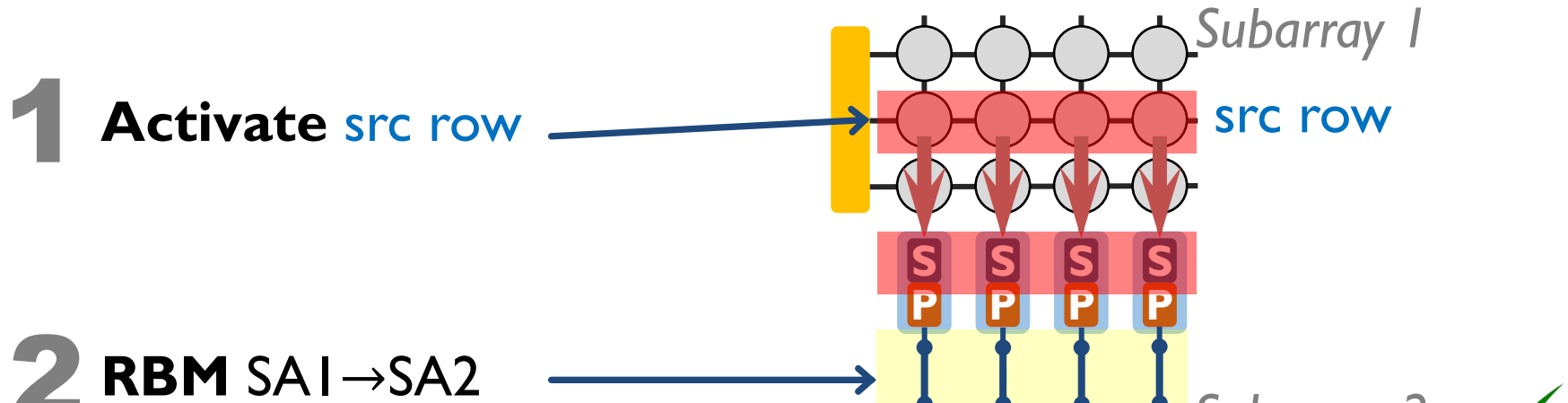
1. Rapid Inter-Subarray Copying (RISC)

- **Goal:** Efficiently copy a row across subarrays
- **Key idea:** Use *RBM* to form a new command sequence



1. Rapid Inter-Subarray Copying (RISC)

- **Goal:** Efficiently copy a row across subarrays
- **Key idea:** Use *RBM* to form a new command sequence



Reduces row-copy latency by 9.2x,
DRAM energy by 48.1x

Methodology

- Cycle-level simulator: Ramulator [CAL'15]
<https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/ramulator>
- CPU: **4 out-of-order cores, 4GHz**
- L1: 64KB/core, L2: 512KB/core, L3: shared 4MB
- DRAM: **DDR3-1600, 2 channels**

Methodology

- Cycle-level simulator: Ramulator [CAL'15]
<https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/ramulator>
- CPU: **4 out-of-order cores**, 4GHz
- L1: 64KB/core, L2: 512KB/core, L3: shared 4MB
- DRAM: **DDR3-1600, 2 channels**
- Benchmarks:
 - **Memory-intensive**: TPC, STREAM, SPEC2006, DynoGraph, random
 - **Copy-intensive**: Bootup, forkbench, shell script
- 50 workloads: Memory- + copy-intensive

Methodology

- Cycle-level simulator: Ramulator [CAL'15]
<https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI/ramulator>
- CPU: **4 out-of-order cores**, 4GHz
- L1: 64KB/core, L2: 512KB/core, L3: shared 4MB
- DRAM: **DDR3-1600, 2 channels**
- Benchmarks:
 - **Memory-intensive**: TPC, STREAM, SPEC2006, DynoGraph, random
 - **Copy-intensive**: Bootup, forkbench, shell script
- 50 workloads: Memory- + copy-intensive
- Performance metric: Weighted Speedup (WS)

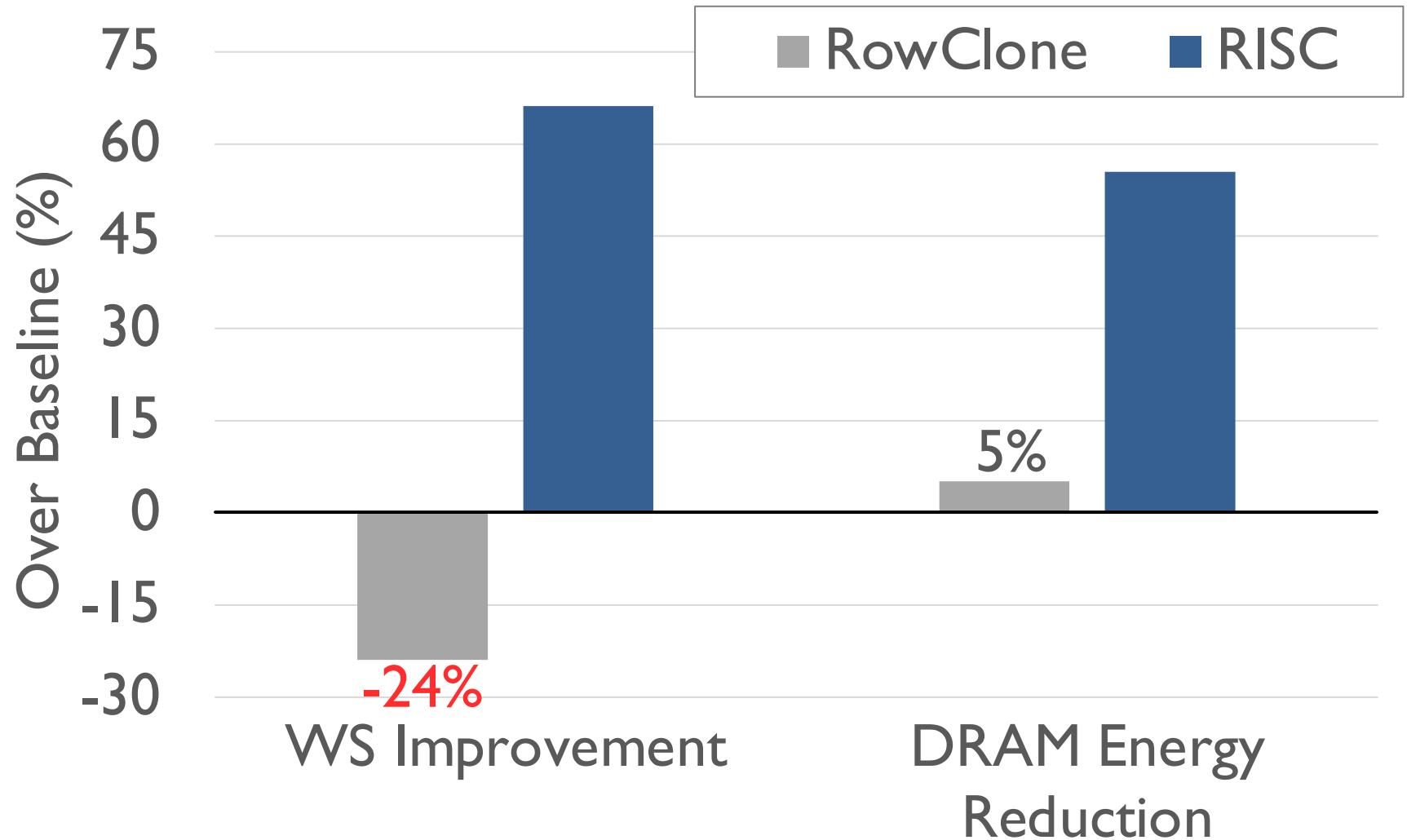
Comparison Points

- **Baseline:** Copy data through CPU (existing systems)

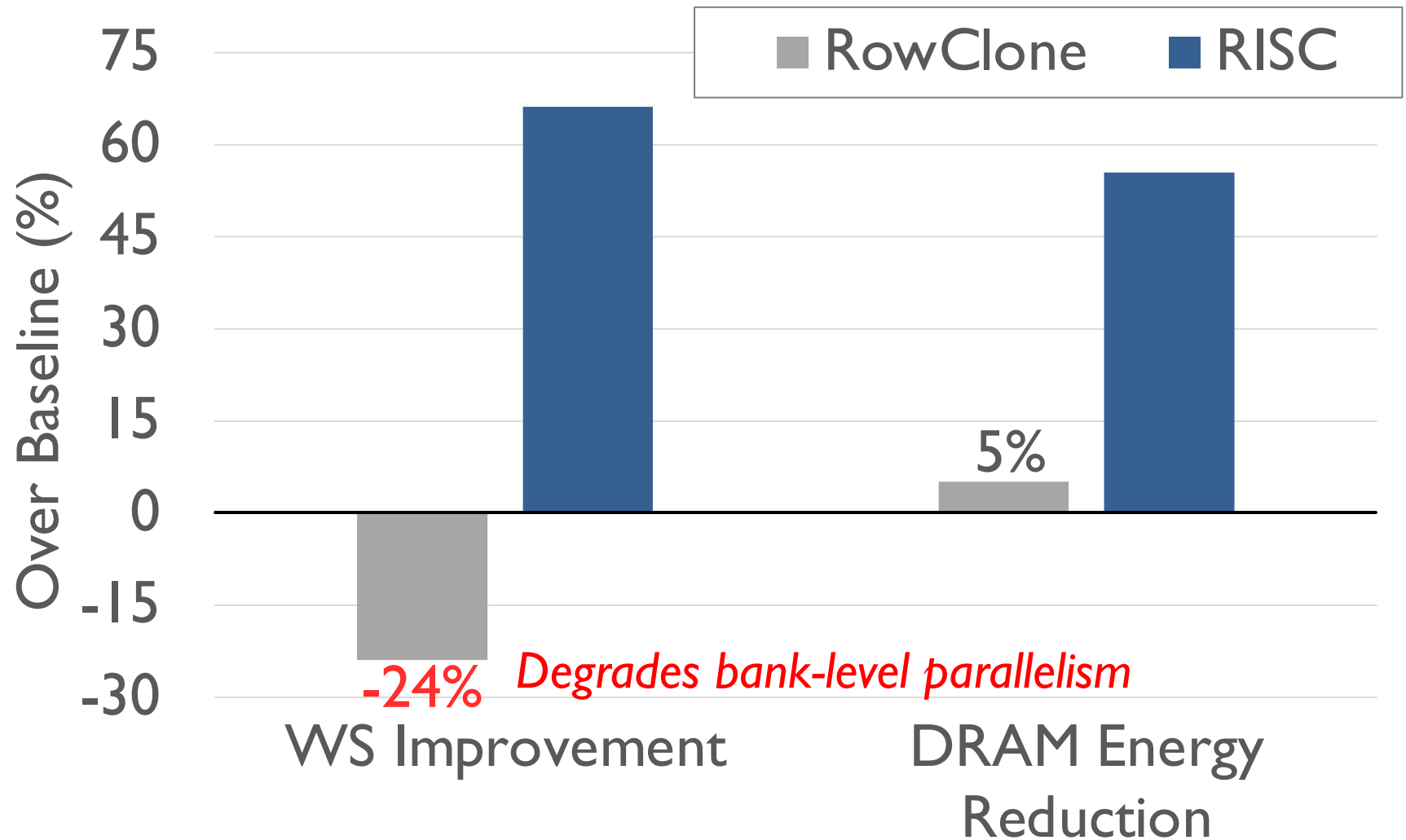
Comparison Points

- **Baseline:** Copy data through CPU (existing systems)
- **RowClone** [Seshadri+ MICRO'13]
 - In-DRAM bulk copy scheme
 - Fast **intra-subarray** copying via bitlines
 - Slow **inter-subarray** copying via internal data bus

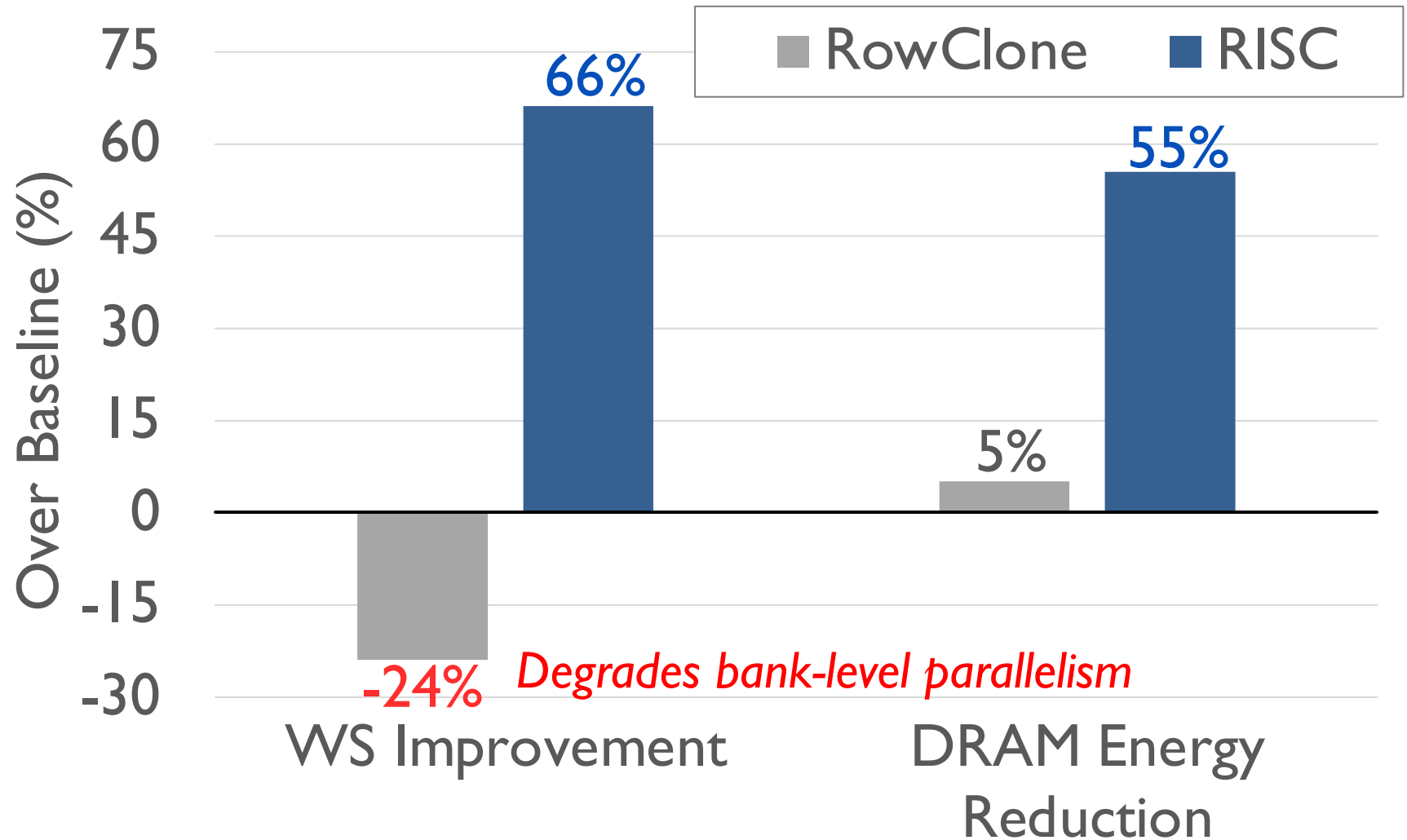
System Evaluation: RISC



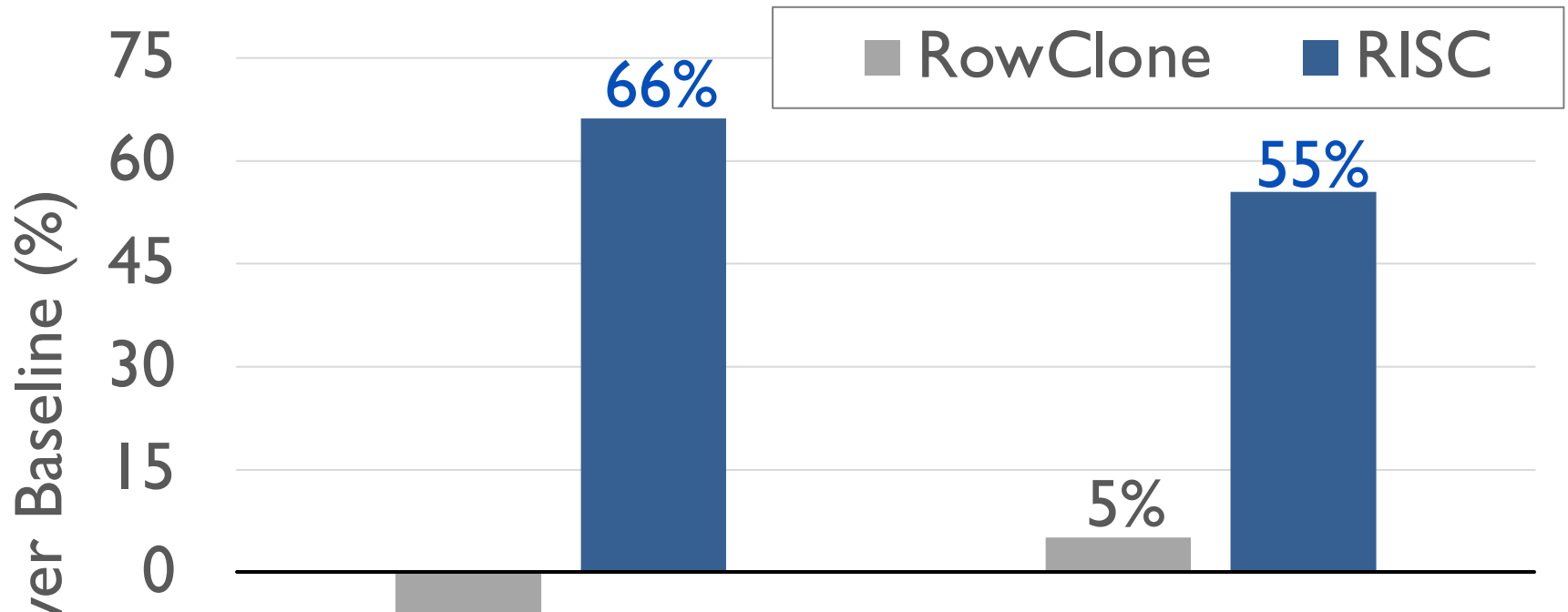
System Evaluation: RISC



System Evaluation: RISC



System Evaluation: RISC



Rapid Inter-Subarray Copying (RISC) using LISA improves system performance

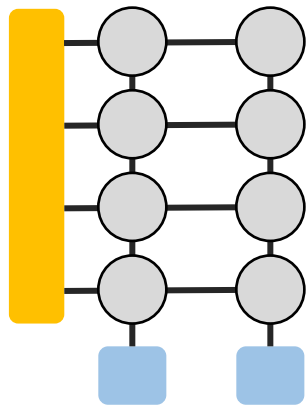
2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Goal:** Reduce DRAM latency with low area overhead
- **Motivation:** Trade-off between area and latency

2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Goal:** Reduce DRAM latency with low area overhead
- **Motivation:** Trade-off between area and latency

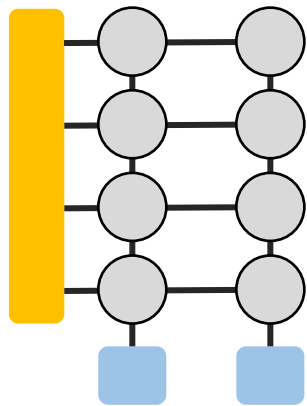
Long Bitline
(DDR_x)



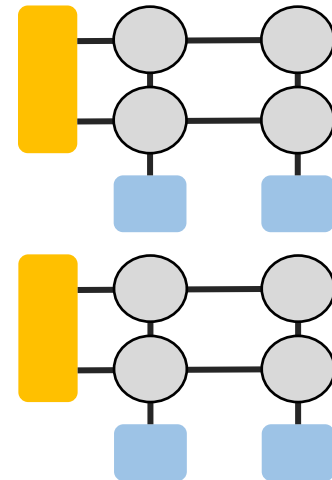
2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Goal:** Reduce DRAM latency with low area overhead
- **Motivation:** Trade-off between area and latency

**Long Bitline
(DDR_x)**



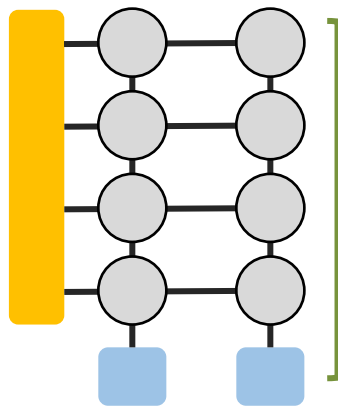
**Short Bitline
(RLDRAM)**



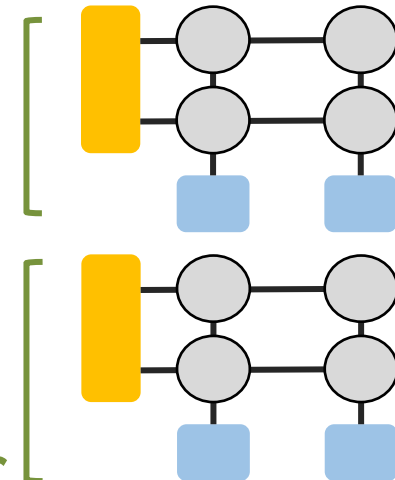
2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Goal:** Reduce DRAM latency with low area overhead
- **Motivation:** Trade-off between area and latency

**Long Bitline
(DDR_x)**



**Short Bitline
(RLDRAM)**

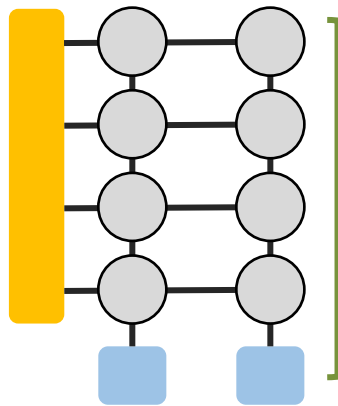


Shorter bitlines → faster
activate and **precharge** time

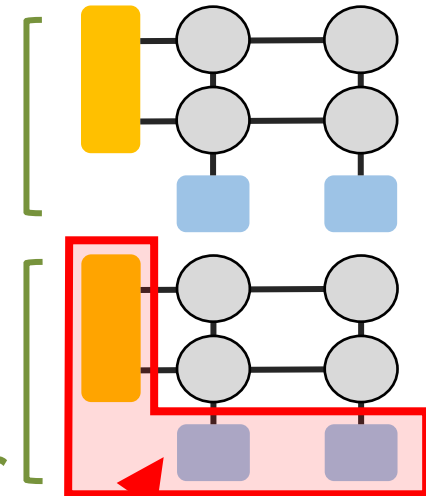
2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Goal:** Reduce DRAM latency with low area overhead
- **Motivation:** Trade-off between area and latency

**Long Bitline
(DDR_x)**



**Short Bitline
(RLDRAM)**



Shorter bitlines → faster
activate and **precharge** time

High area overhead: >40%

2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

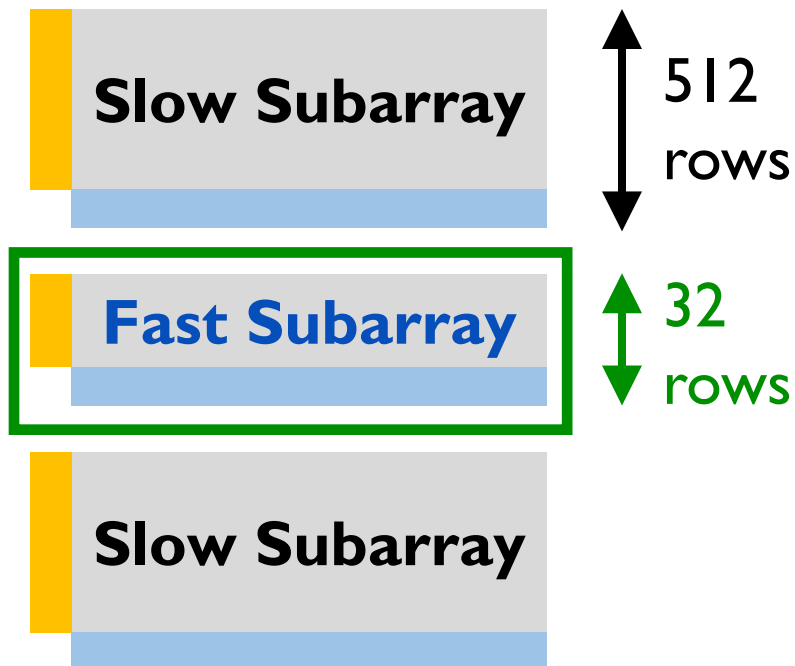
- **Key idea:** Reduce access latency of hot data via a **heterogeneous DRAM** design [Lee+ HPCA'13, Son+ ISCA'13]

2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Key idea:** Reduce access latency of hot data via a **heterogeneous DRAM** design [Lee+ HPCA'13, Son+ ISCA'13]
- **VILLA:** Add fast subarrays as a **cache** in each bank

2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Key idea:** Reduce access latency of hot data via a **heterogeneous DRAM** design [Lee+ HPCA'13, Son+ ISCA'13]
- **VILLA:** Add fast subarrays as a **cache** in each bank



2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Key idea:** Reduce access latency of hot data via a **heterogeneous DRAM** design [Lee+ HPCA'13, Son+ ISCA'13]
- **VILLA:** Add fast subarrays as a **cache** in each bank



Slow Subarray

The diagram shows a gray rectangular block representing a slow subarray. It has a yellow vertical bar on its left side and a light blue horizontal bar at its bottom.

Challenge: VILLA cache requires frequent movement of data rows



Fast Subarray

The diagram shows a gray rectangular block representing a fast subarray. It has a yellow vertical bar on its left side and a light blue horizontal bar at its bottom. The entire block is enclosed in a green border.

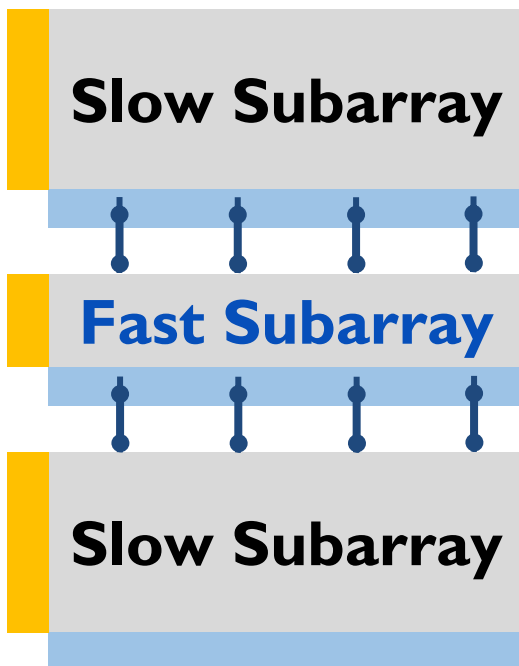


Slow Subarray

The diagram shows a gray rectangular block representing a slow subarray. It has a yellow vertical bar on its left side and a light blue horizontal bar at its bottom.

2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Key idea:** Reduce access latency of hot data via a **heterogeneous DRAM** design [Lee+ HPCA'13, Son+ ISCA'13]
- **VILLA:** Add fast subarrays as a **cache** in each bank

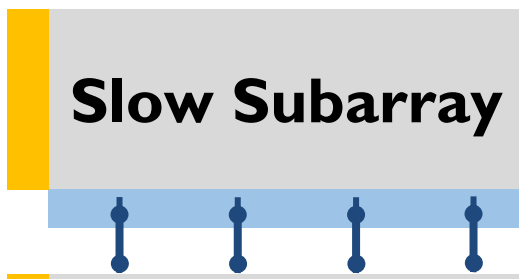


Challenge: VILLA cache requires frequent movement of data rows

LISA: Cache rows rapidly from slow to fast subarrays

2. Variable Latency DRAM (VILLA)

- **Key idea:** Reduce access latency of hot data via a **heterogeneous DRAM** design [Lee+ HPCA'13, Son+ ISCA'13]
- **VILLA:** Add fast subarrays as a **cache** in each bank

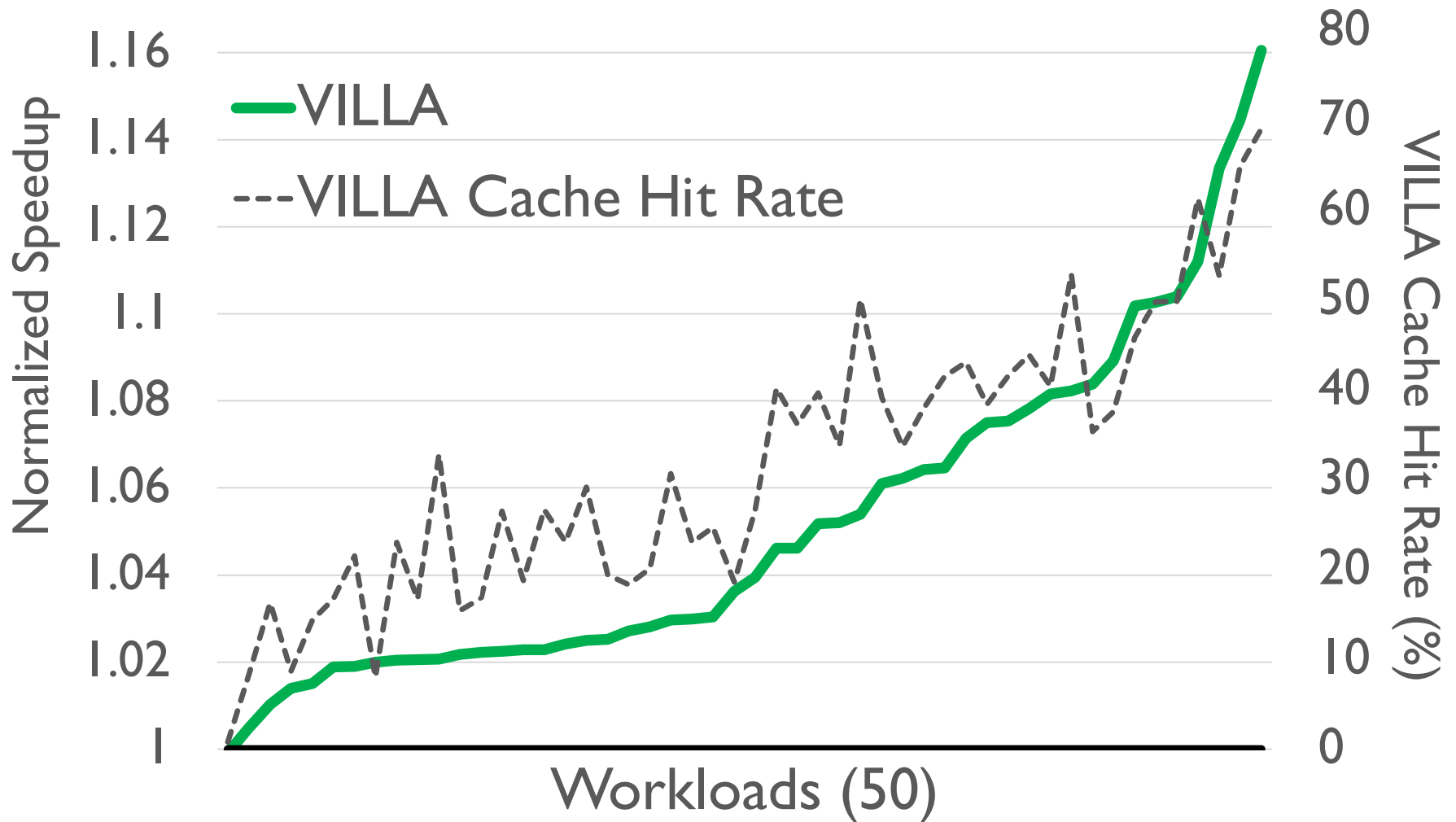


Challenge: VILLA cache requires frequent movement of data rows

Reduces hot data access latency by 2.2x
at only 1.6% area overhead

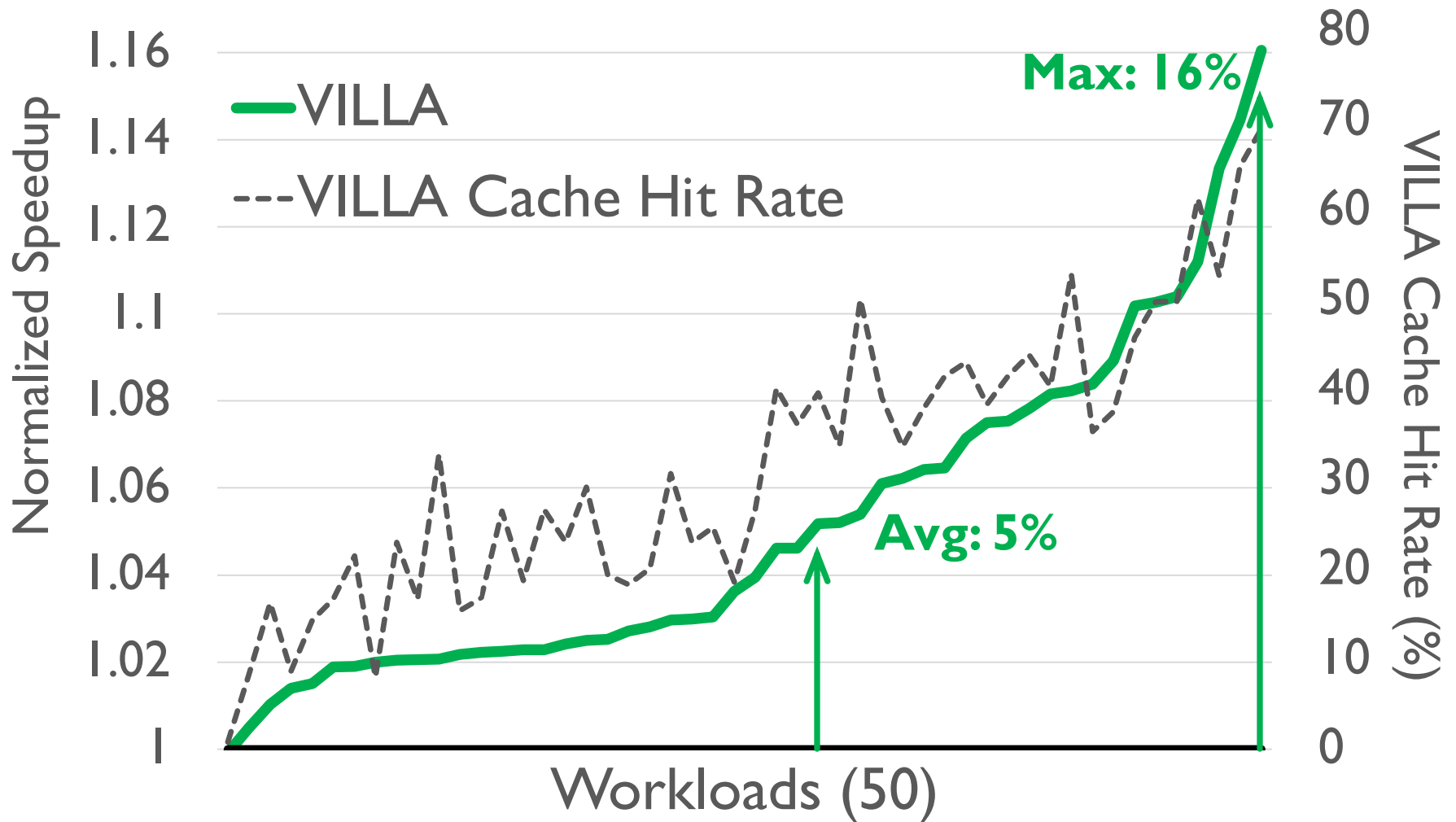
System Evaluation: VILLA

50 quad-core workloads: memory-intensive benchmarks



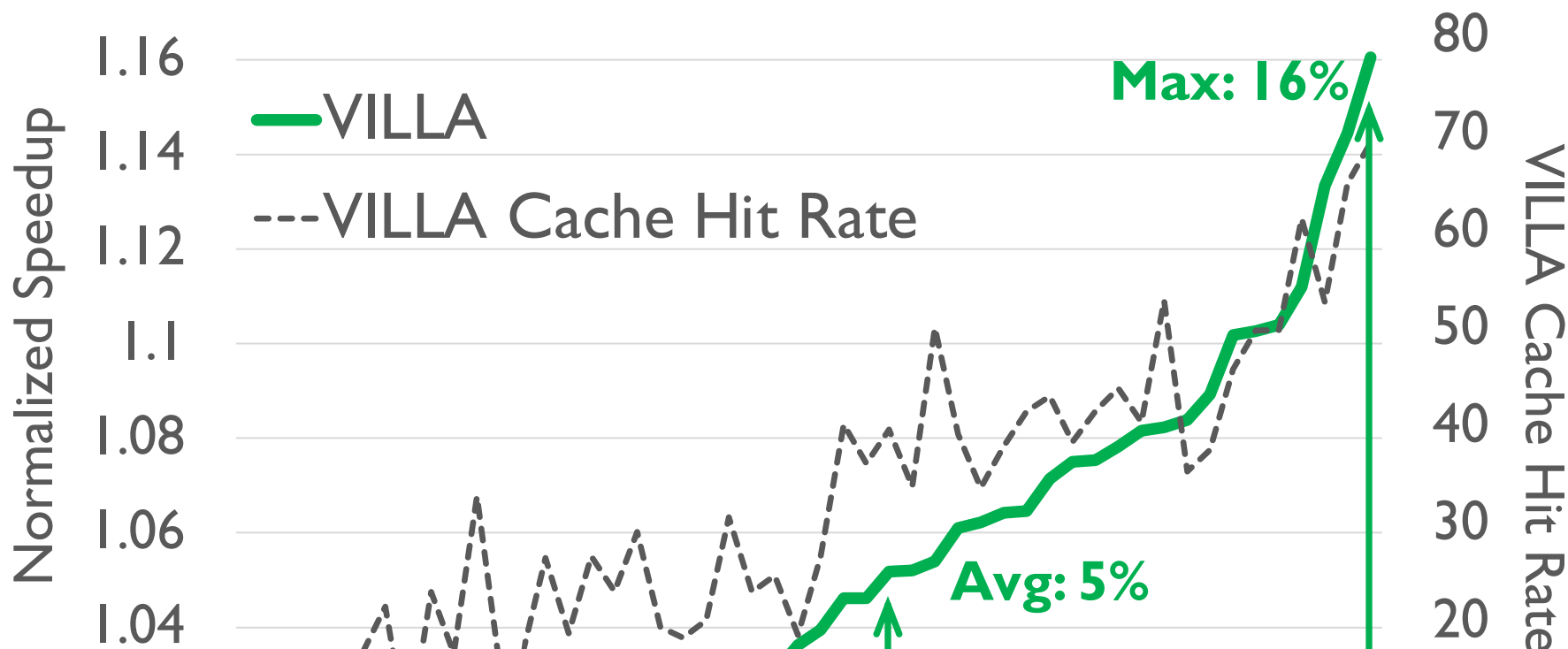
System Evaluation: VILLA

50 quad-core workloads: memory-intensive benchmarks



System Evaluation: VILLA

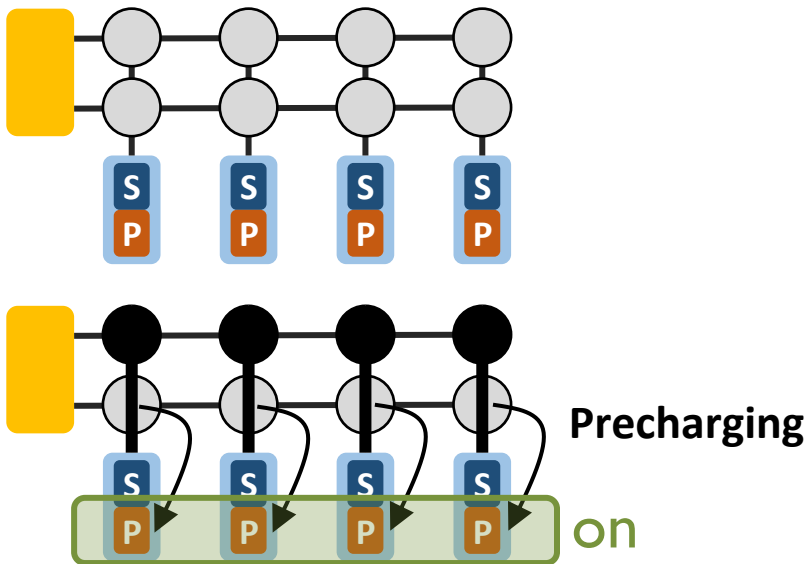
50 quad-core workloads: memory-intensive benchmarks



Caching hot data in DRAM using LISA improves system performance

3. Linked Precharge (LIP)

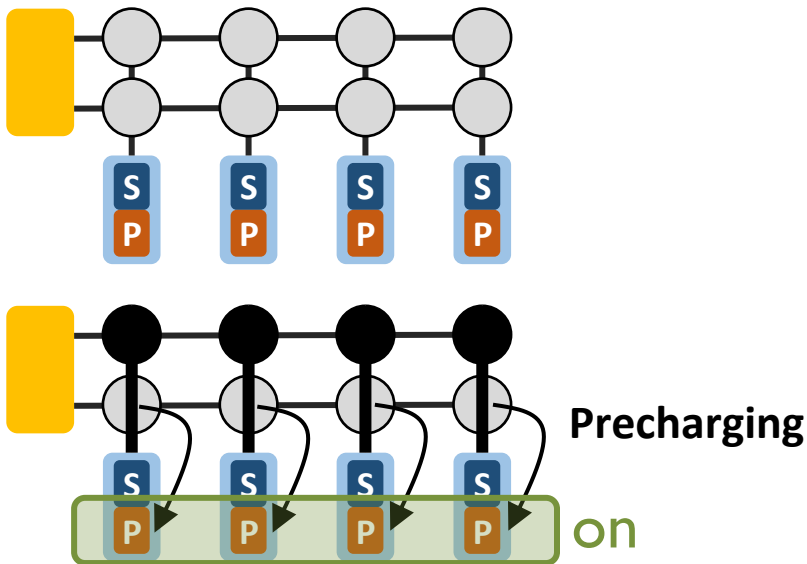
- **Problem:** The precharge time is limited by the strength of one precharge unit



Conventional DRAM

3. Linked Precharge (LIP)

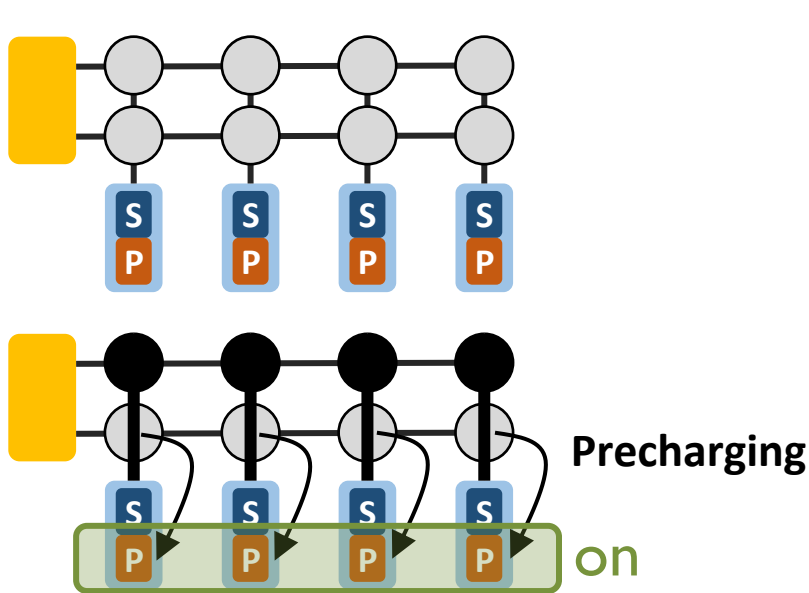
- **Problem:** The precharge time is limited by the strength of one precharge unit
- **Linked Precharge (LIP):** LISA precharges a subarray using multiple precharge units



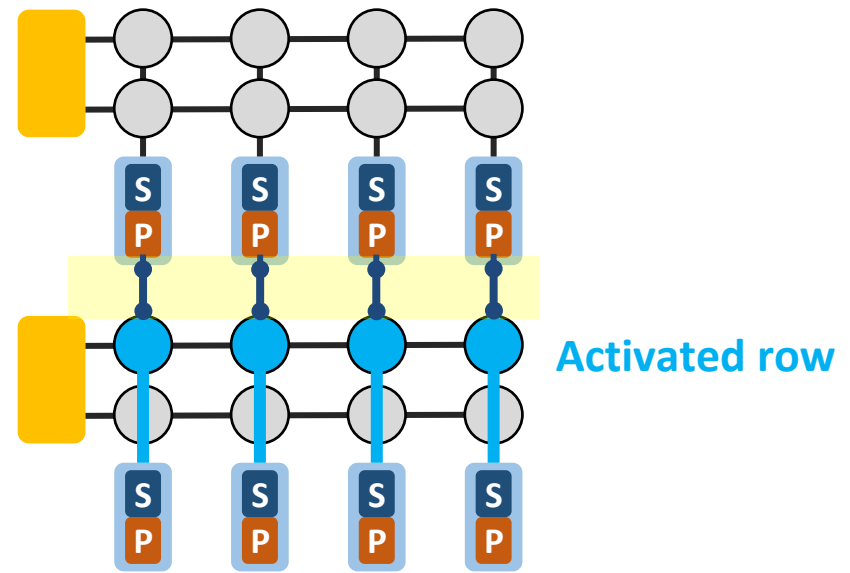
Conventional DRAM

3. Linked Precharge (LIP)

- **Problem:** The precharge time is limited by the strength of one precharge unit
- **Linked Precharge (LIP):** LISA precharges a subarray using multiple precharge units



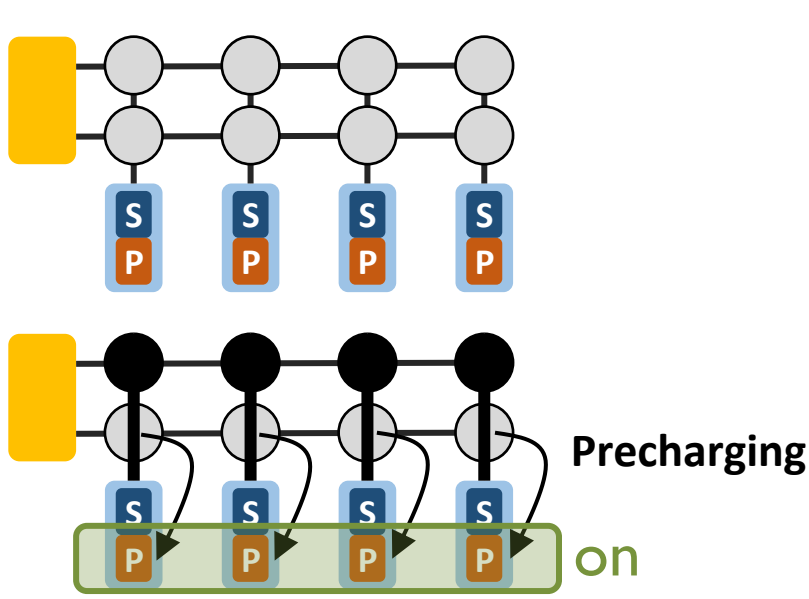
Conventional DRAM



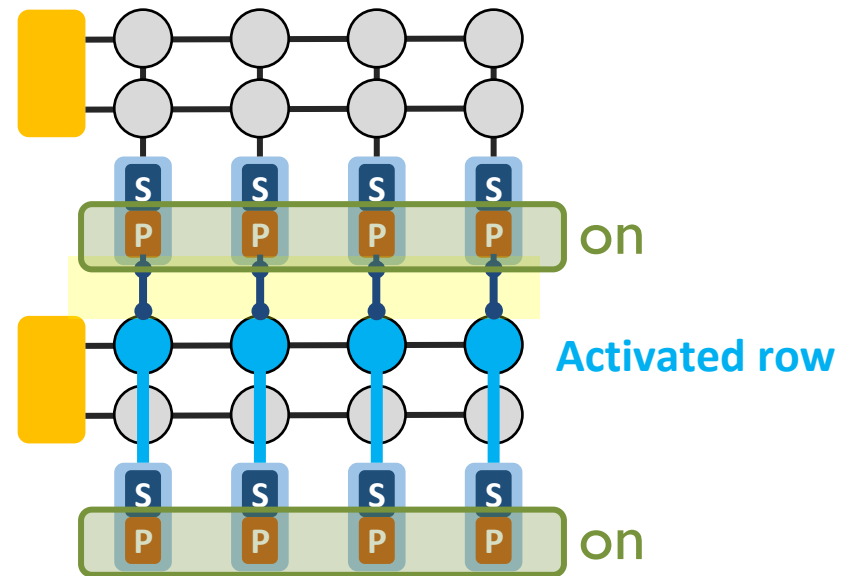
LISA DRAM

3. Linked Precharge (LIP)

- **Problem:** The precharge time is limited by the strength of one precharge unit
- **Linked Precharge (LIP):** LISA precharges a subarray using multiple precharge units



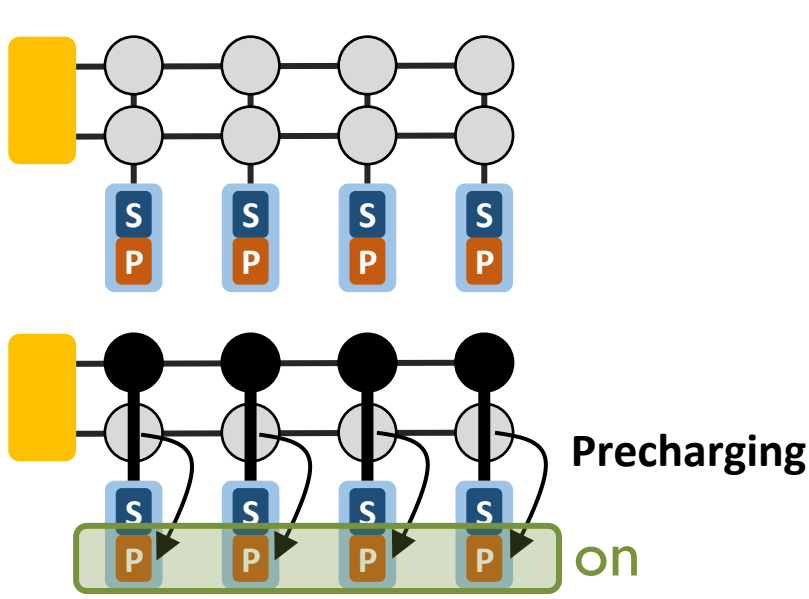
Conventional DRAM



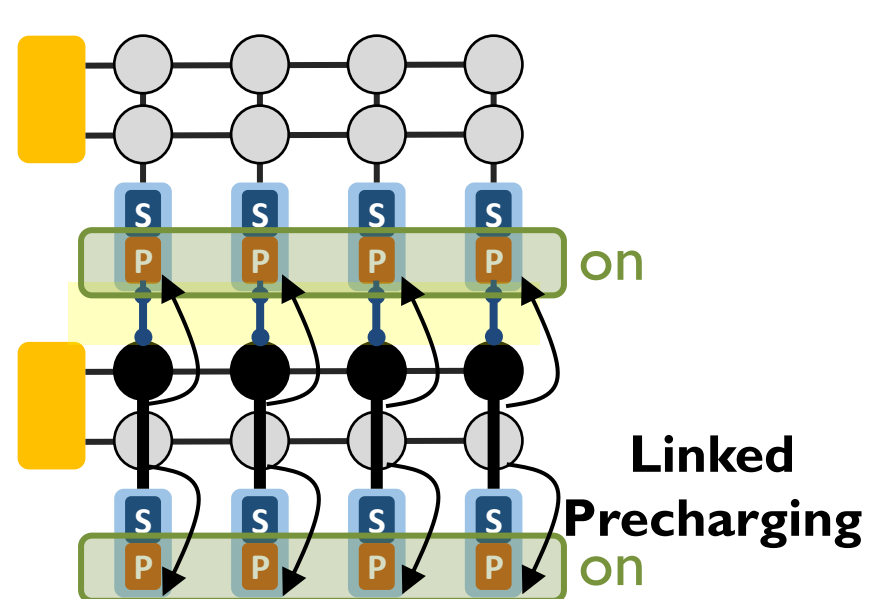
LISA DRAM

3. Linked Precharge (LIP)

- **Problem:** The precharge time is limited by the strength of one precharge unit
- **Linked Precharge (LIP):** LISA precharges a subarray using multiple precharge units



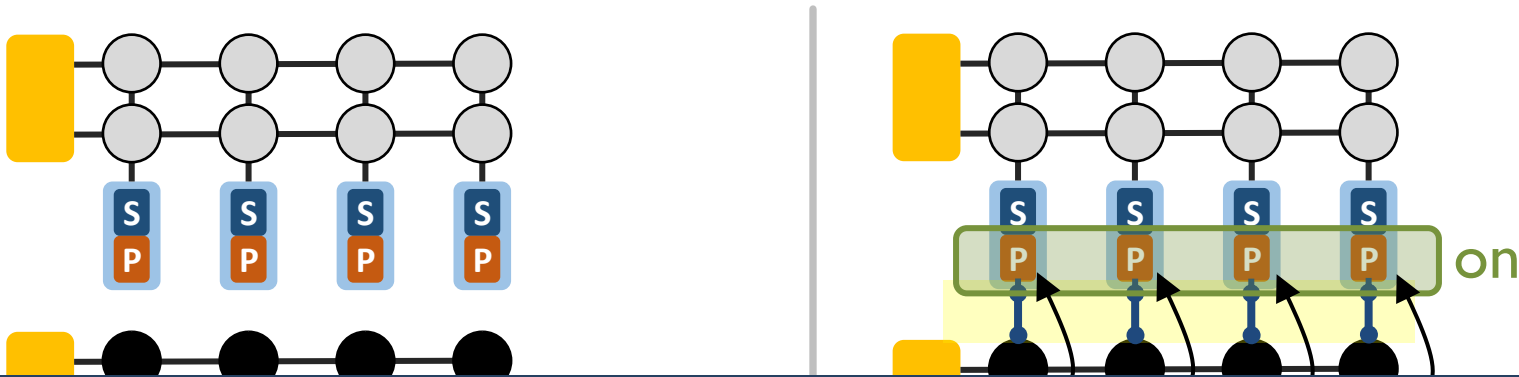
Conventional DRAM



LISA DRAM

3. Linked Precharge (LIP)

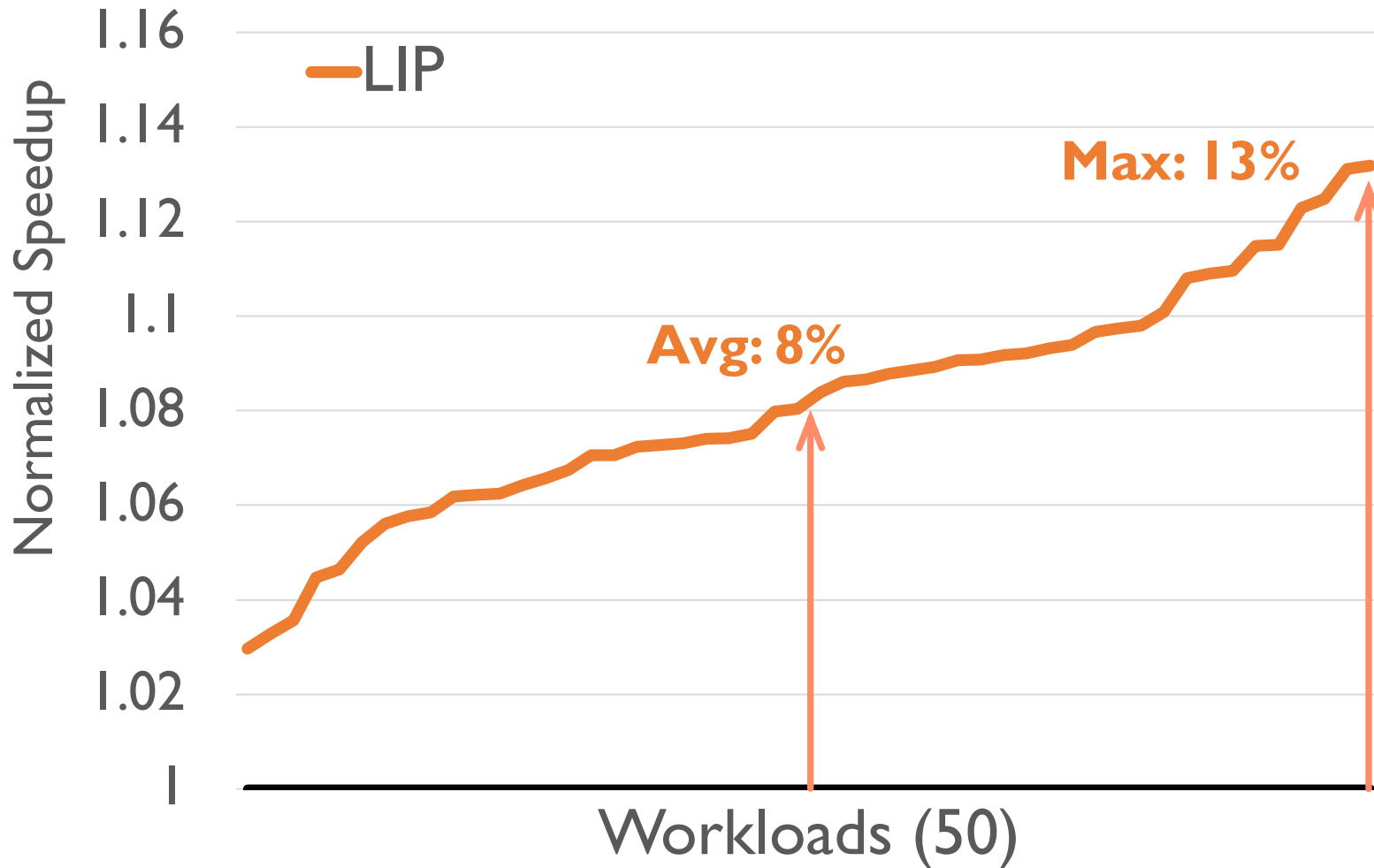
- **Problem:** The precharge time is limited by the strength of one precharge unit
- **Linked Precharge (LIP):** LISA precharges a subarray using multiple precharge units



Reduces precharge latency by 2.6x
(43% guardband)

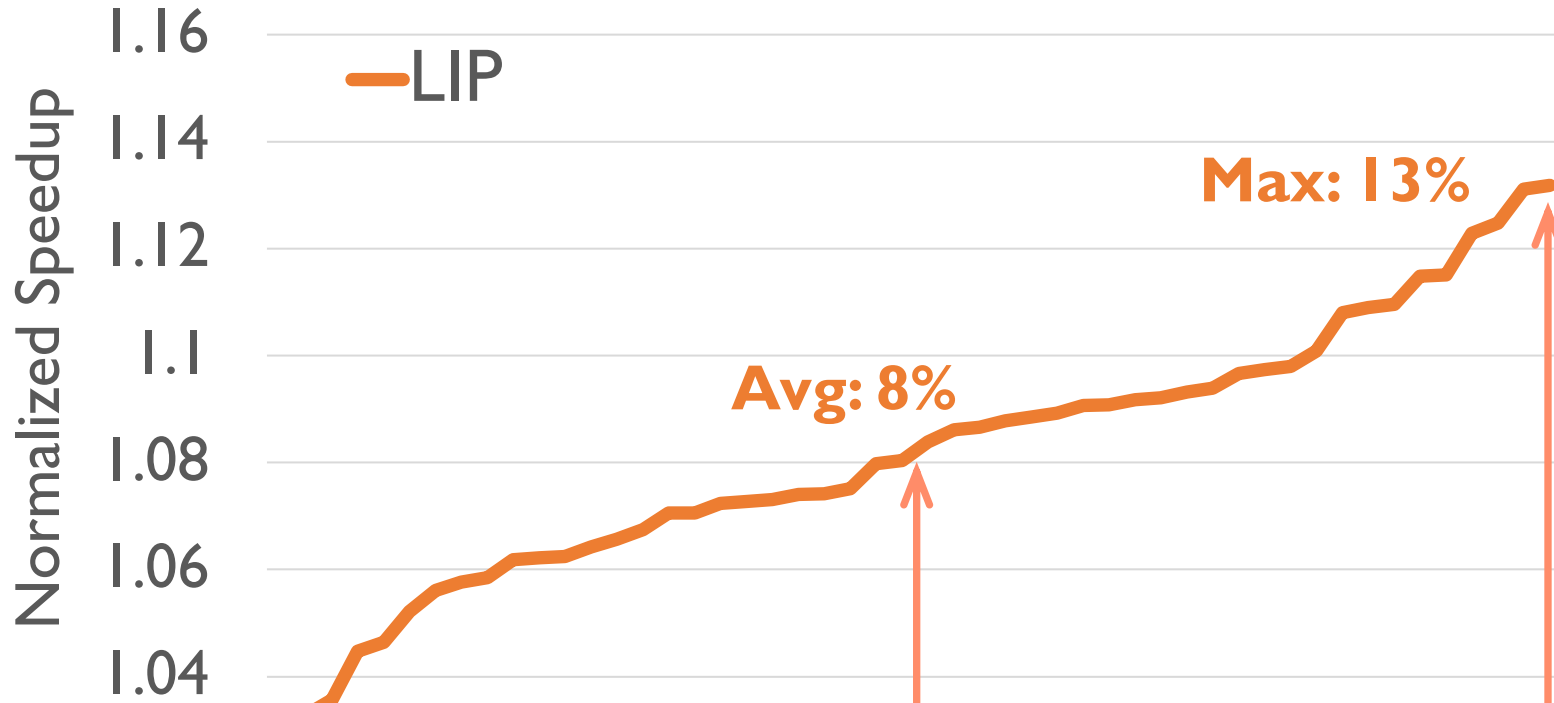
System Evaluation: LIP

50 quad-core workloads: memory-intensive benchmarks



System Evaluation: LIP

50 quad-core workloads: memory-intensive benchmarks



Accelerating precharge using LISA improves system performance

Other Results in Paper

- Combined applications

Other Results in Paper

- Combined applications
- Single-core results

Other Results in Paper

- Combined applications
- Single-core results
- Sensitivity results
 - LLC size
 - Number of channels
 - Copy distance

Other Results in Paper

- Combined applications
- Single-core results
- Sensitivity results
 - LLC size
 - Number of channels
 - Copy distance
- Qualitative comparison to other hetero. DRAM

Other Results in Paper

- Combined applications
- Single-core results
- Sensitivity results
 - LLC size
 - Number of channels
 - Copy distance
- Qualitative comparison to other hetero. DRAM
- Detailed quantitative comparison to RowClone

Summary

Summary

- Bulk data movement is inefficient in today's systems

Summary

- Bulk data movement is inefficient in today's systems
- **Low connectivity between subarrays is a bottleneck**

Summary

- Bulk data movement is inefficient in today's systems
- **Low connectivity between subarrays is a bottleneck**
- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Bridge bitlines of subarrays via isolation transistors
 - Wide datapath with 0.8% DRAM chip area

Summary

- Bulk data movement is inefficient in today's systems
- **Low connectivity between subarrays is a bottleneck**
- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Bridge bitlines of subarrays via isolation transistors
 - Wide datapath with 0.8% DRAM chip area
- LISA is a **versatile substrate** → new applications
 - **Fast bulk data copy**: 66% speedup, -55% DRAM energy
 - **In-DRAM caching**: 5% speedup
 - **Fast precharge**: 8% speedup

Summary

- Bulk data movement is inefficient in today's systems
- **Low connectivity between subarrays is a bottleneck**
- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Bridge bitlines of subarrays via isolation transistors
 - Wide datapath with 0.8% DRAM chip area
- LISA is a **versatile substrate** → new applications
 - **Fast bulk data copy**: 66% speedup, -55% DRAM energy
 - **In-DRAM caching**: 5% speedup
 - **Fast precharge**: 8% speedup

Summary

- Bulk data movement is inefficient in today's systems
- **Low connectivity between subarrays is a bottleneck**
- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Bridge bitlines of subarrays via isolation transistors
 - Wide datapath with 0.8% DRAM chip area
- LISA is a **versatile substrate** → new applications
 - **Fast bulk data copy**: 66% speedup, -55% DRAM energy
 - **In-DRAM caching**: 5% speedup
 - **Fast precharge**: 8% speedup
 - LISA can enable other applications

Summary

- Bulk data movement is inefficient in today's systems
- **Low connectivity between subarrays is a bottleneck**
- **Low-cost Inter-linked subarrays (LISA)**
 - Bridge bitlines of subarrays via isolation transistors
 - Wide datapath with 0.8% DRAM chip area
- LISA is a **versatile substrate** → new applications
 - **Fast bulk data copy**: 66% speedup, -55% DRAM energy
 - **In-DRAM caching**: 5% speedup
 - **Fast precharge**: 8% speedup
 - LISA can enable other applications
- Source code will be available in April
<https://github.com/CMU-SAFARI>

Low-Cost Inter-Linked Subarrays (LISA)

Enabling Fast Inter-Subarray Data Movement in DRAM

Kevin Chang

Prashant Nair, Donghyuk Lee, Saugata Ghose,
Moinuddin Qureshi, and Onur Mutlu

SAFARI
CARET

Carnegie Mellon

**Georgia
Tech** 