



Accelerate Everything.

**Successfully Deploying Persistent Memory and Acceleration
via Compute Express Link!**

Stephen Bates, Chief Technology Officer, Flash Memory Summit 2019



Beyond NVDIMM: Future Interfaces for Persistent Memory

Stephen Bates, Microsemi

Persistent Memory (PM)



Low Latency



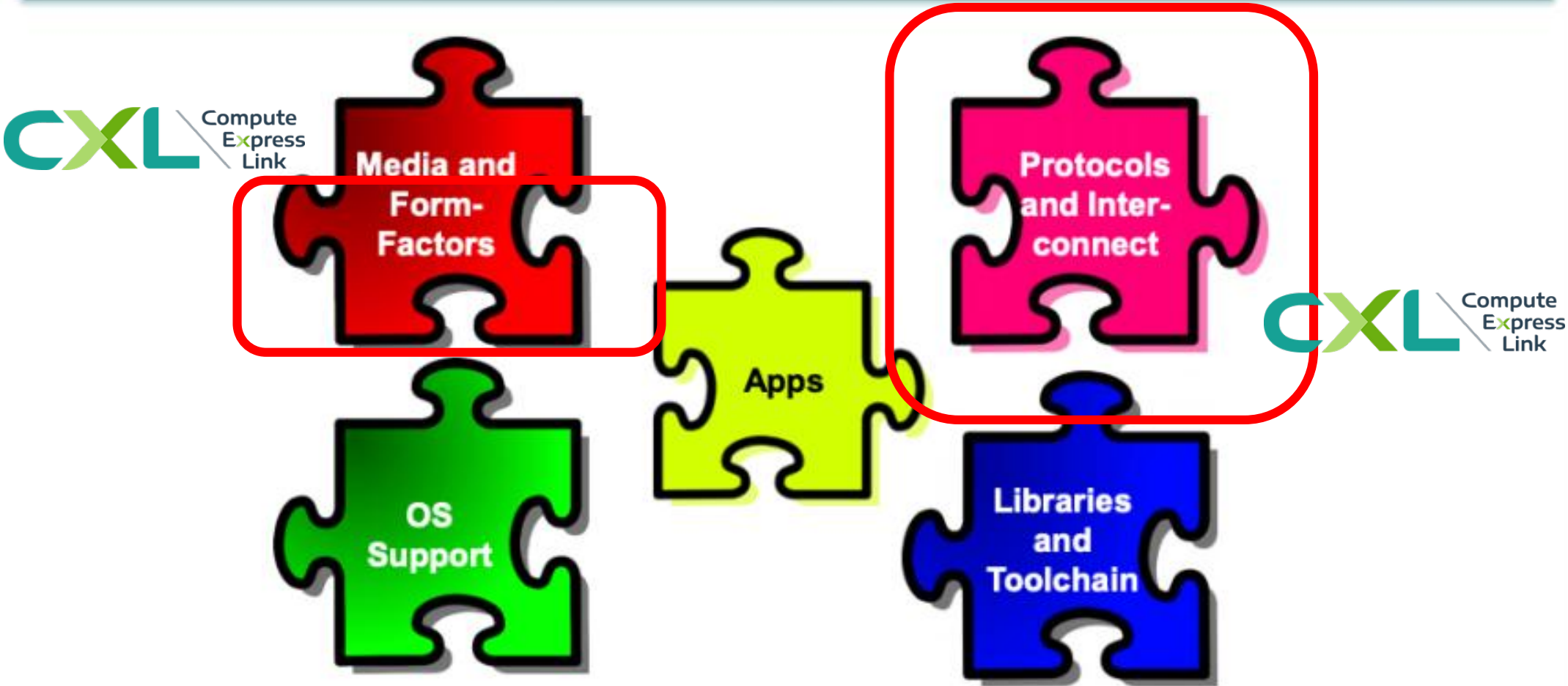
Memory Semantics



Storage Features

What is Needed?

SNIA PERSISTENT MEMORY
PIM SUMMIT
JANUARY 18, 2017 | SAN JOSE, CA



Coming Soon to a Cinema Near You!



GEN Z

A New Fabric

featuring
Optional coherency
NVMe support
Scale

Coming in 2020

CCIX

The ARMPire
Strikes Back

featuring
Off the CPU bus
Accelerator support
Cache coherency
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OpenCAPI

The Return of
the Big Blue

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Now Showing in
Select Cinemas

BUT WHAT CAN I SEE TODAY???



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Broad Industry support for CXL



CXL consortium - Currently 75 companies and growing

www.computeexpresslink.org



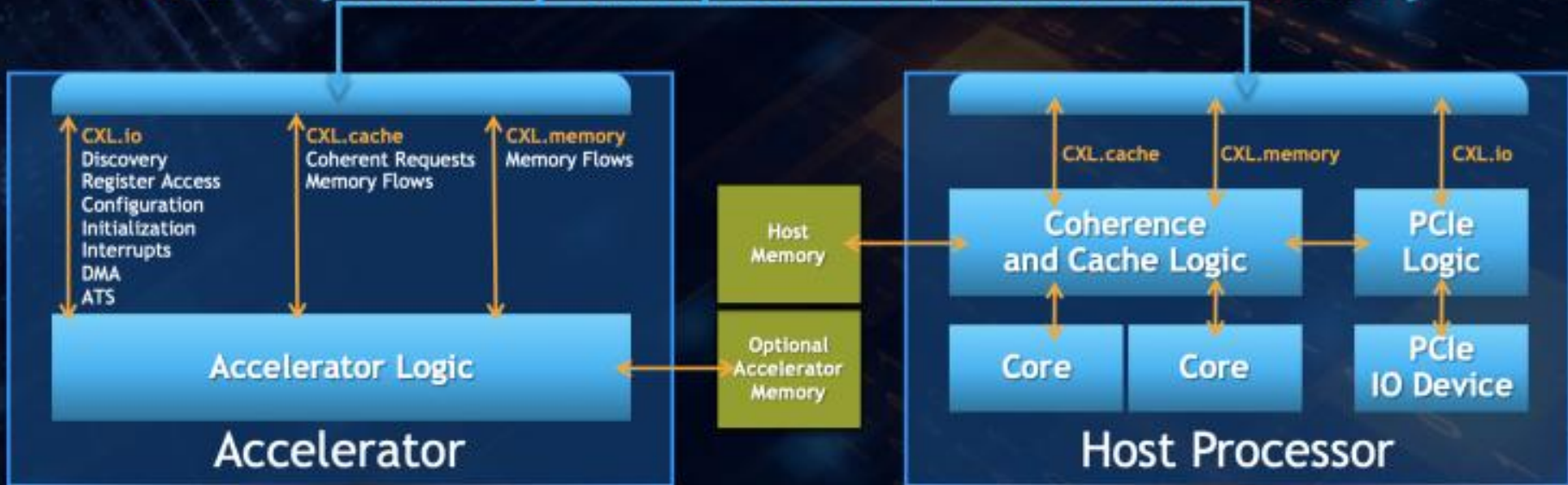
- All the CPU vendors I care about are now CXL members.
- Same cannot be said for OpenCAPI, CCIX or GenZ
- Remember, coherent buses **MUST** come directly out of the CPU!

CXL Protocols

The CXL transaction layer is comprised of 3 dynamically multiplexed sub-protocols on a single link:

- **CXL.io** - Discovery, configuration, register access, interrupts, etc.
- **CXL.cache** - Device access to processor memory
- **CXL.memory** - Processor access to device attached memory

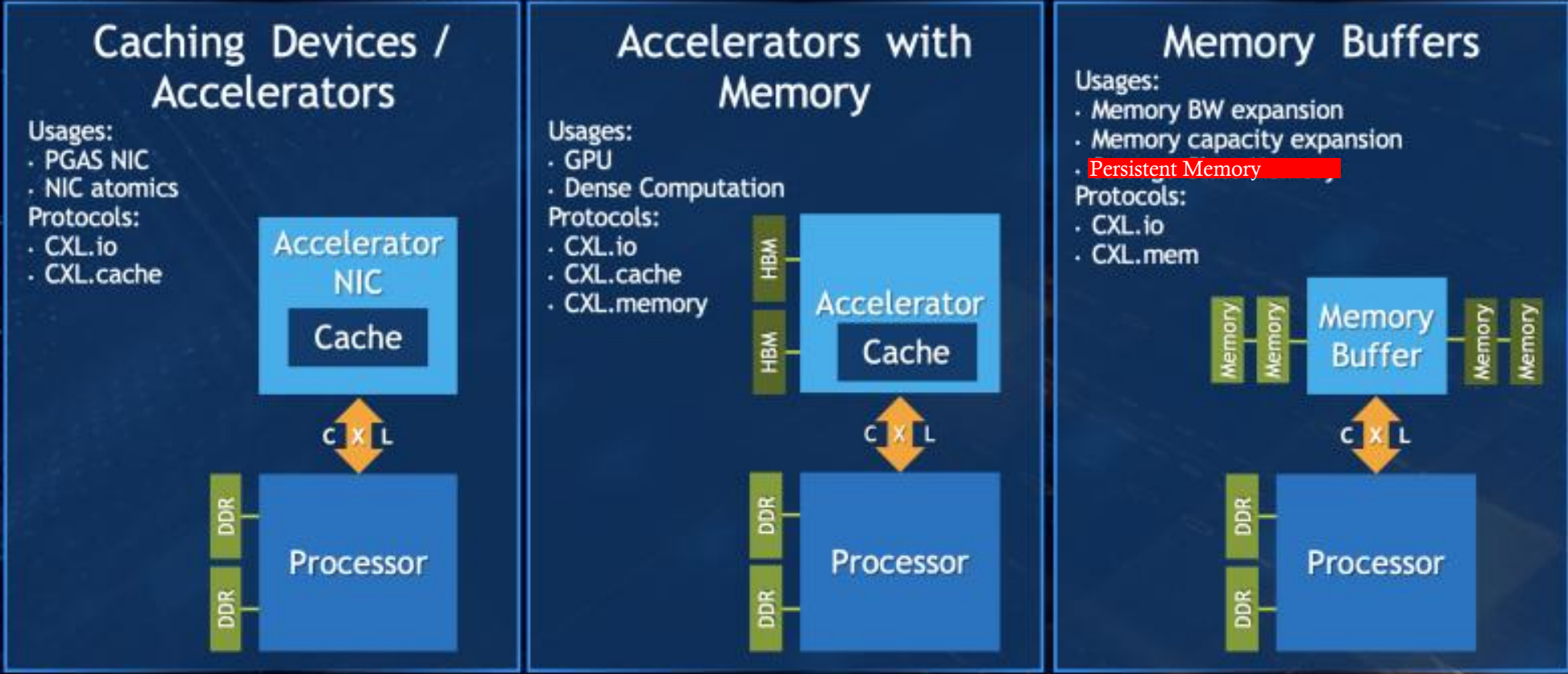
CXL - Dynamically Multiplexed IO, Cache and Memory



Let's break that down. Three protocols on one physical layer:

- **CXL.io**: This is PCIe Gen 5.0. All PCIe services will just work!
 - DMA
 - Interrupts (MSI/MSIX)
 - SR-IOV, ACS, ATS etc. for virtualization
 - NVM Express!!!??? – We will come back to this
- **CXL.mem**: This is the protocol by which the host CPU accesses (persistent) memory on the CXL device.
- **CXL.cache**: This is the protocol by which the CXL device accesses host memory (useful for accelerators, not covered here today).

Representative CXL usages



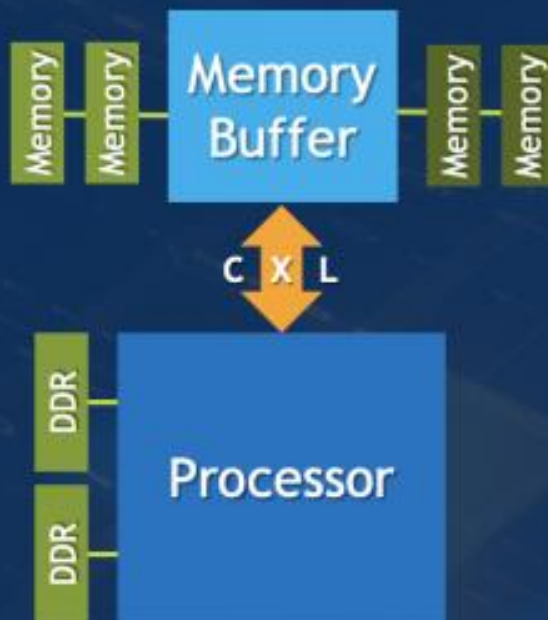
Memory Buffers

Usages:

- Memory BW expansion
- Memory capacity expansion
- Storage Class Memory

Protocols:

- CXL.io
- CXL.mem



Let's break that down. Consider the right-most model:

- Essentially a NVDIMM but no longer constrained by the physical and electrical requirements of DDR and DIMMs.
- Since the form-factors are PCIe we have more options around the shape, power and heat of these solutions.
- The CXL.io allows for discovery, configuration and management (we can write a PCIe driver for these devices).
- We can put a DMA engine on the Memory Buffer and program that via PCIe to do data movement for us.
- No longer consuming DIMM slots or channels. Save all that capacity and bandwidth for standard DRAM.

DDR NVDIMM vs CXL NVDIMM

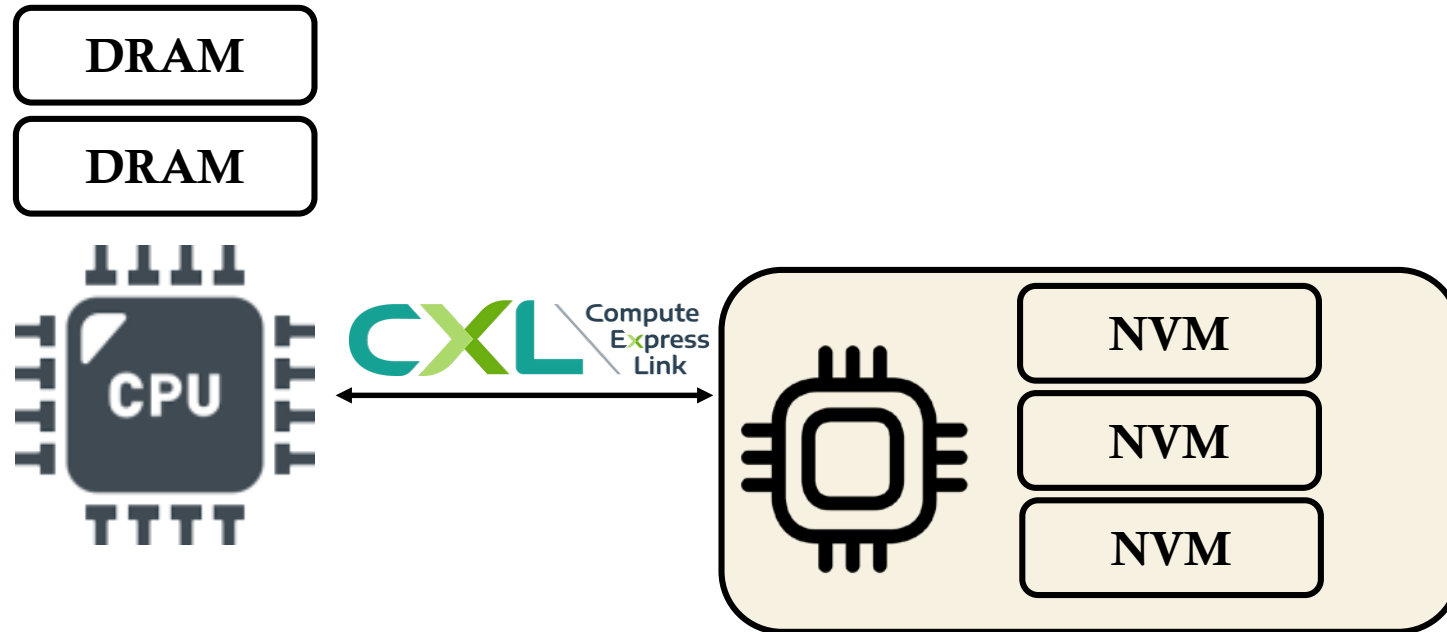
| Attribute | DDR | CXL | Comment |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Form-factor | DIMM | Many | CXL has many form-factor options |
| DMA | No | Yes | CXL allows placement on DMA engine on device. Can be programmed via PCIe driver. |
| HW Virtualization | No | SR-IOV | NVDIMM can be virtualized via software which impacts performance. |
| Management | SMBus and MMIO | SMBus and MMIO and CXL.io | If we adopt NVMe for CXL devices we can use NVMe Management Interface (NVMe-MI). |
| Latency | Very Low | Low | Until we get hardware it is hard to get comparative numbers for NVDIMM vs CXL.mem to the same memory types (e.g. 3DXP). |
| Throughput | 19GB/s | 64GB/s | NVDIMM is 64 bits @ 2400MT/s/channel. CXL is (upto) 16 lanes of PCIe Gen 5 in each direction. |



Linux Support for CXL

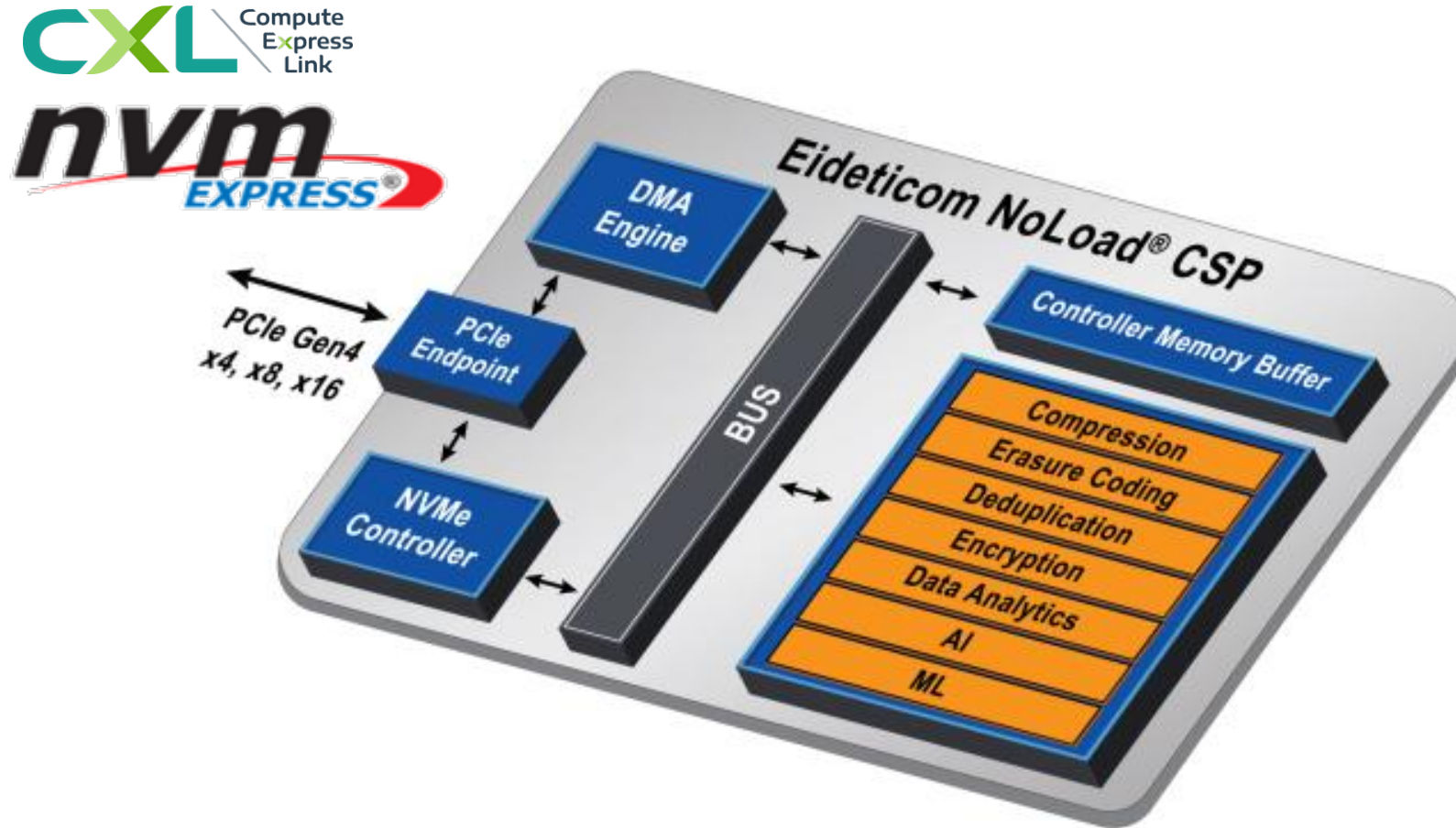
- (Persistent) Memory discovery will be done via ACPI. This can include Heterogenous Memory Attribute Tables (HMAT) to describe properties of the memory.
- The discovered memory will be added to the physical memory pool.
- We can control how and who this memory is used by to some extent by the numactl framework.
- *If* the CXL device has a DMA engine and accelerator(s) these can be programmed via a PCIe driver (perhaps NVM Express).

Use Case: CXL-Based NVDIMM



CXL-based NVDIMM:

- Use all the DIMM slots for DRAM, not NVDIMM.
- NVM can be managed by controller chip if needed.
- A lot more flexibility on form-factor, power etc than DDR based NVDIMM.
- A DMA engine on CXL device could assist with data movement.
- Can also be used just to expand volatile memory capacity.



Best-In-Class Storage and Analytic Acceleration delivered via an NVMe-based Computational Storage Processor.

CXL features for 2.0:

- Improved throughput and latency (PCIe Gen6).
- Switching via enhanced PCIe switches
- Memory pooling (allowing multiple hosts to connect to a pool of (persistent) memory).

Conclusions

- CXL may finally be bringing some clarity to the “Star Wars” of open, coherent buses.
- Minimal software changes needed to deploy (persistent) memory on CXL.
- Adding acceleration and remote PM both possible.
- We all get a pony!



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