Lucian Codrescu Sr. Director, Technology Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.

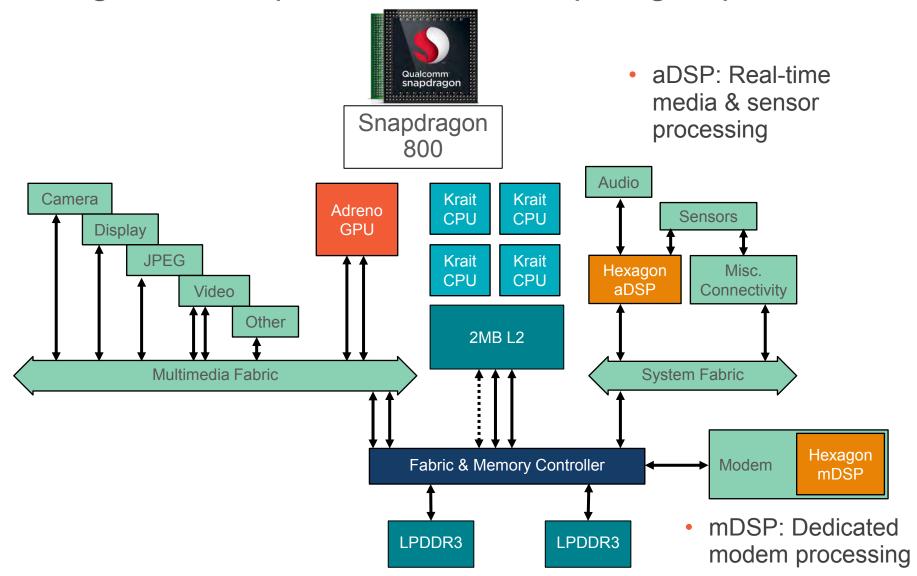
Qualcomm Hexagon DSP: An architecture optimized for mobile multimedia and communications

QUALCONN®



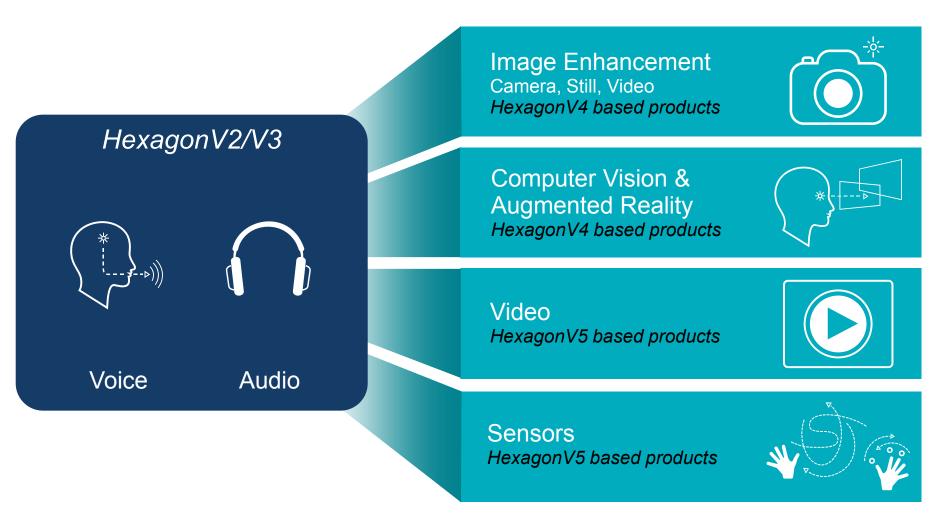


Hexagon[™] DSP processors in Snapdragon products





Expansion of Hexagon DSP use cases beyond audio

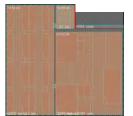


Hexagon DSP is evolving for use beyond voice and audio to computer vision, video and imaging features



The Hexagon DSP evolution

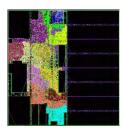
Generational improvements in performance and power efficiency driven by both architecture and implementation



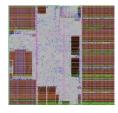
V1 65nm Oct 2006



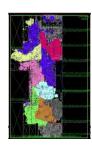
V2 65nm Dec 2007



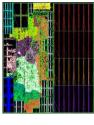
V3M 45nm June 2009



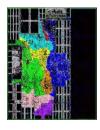
V3C 45nm Aug 2009



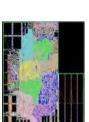
V3L 45nm Nov 2009



V4M 28nm Dec 2010



V4C 28nm Dec 2010



V4L 28nm Apr 2011



V5A 28nm Dec 2012



V5H 28nm Dec 2012

Time



Key characteristics of modem & multimedia applications

Requirements

- Require fixed real-time performance level (fps, Mbit/sec, etc.)
- Extremely aggressive power & area targets

Characteristics

- Mix of signal processing & control code
 - For modem, Qualcomm does not use a split CPU/DSP architecture.
 All processing is done on Hexagon DSP
 - Multimedia apps have significant control in the RTOS & frameworks
- Heavy L2\$ misses
 - Multimedia is data intensive
 - Modem is code intensive



Hexagon DSP blends features targeted to modem & multimedia

VLIW

- Need multi-issue to meet performance
- Low complexity for Area & Power

Multi-Threading

- To reduce L2\$ miss penalty without the need for a large L2
- Increases instructions/VLIW packet because compiler doesn't need to schedule latency

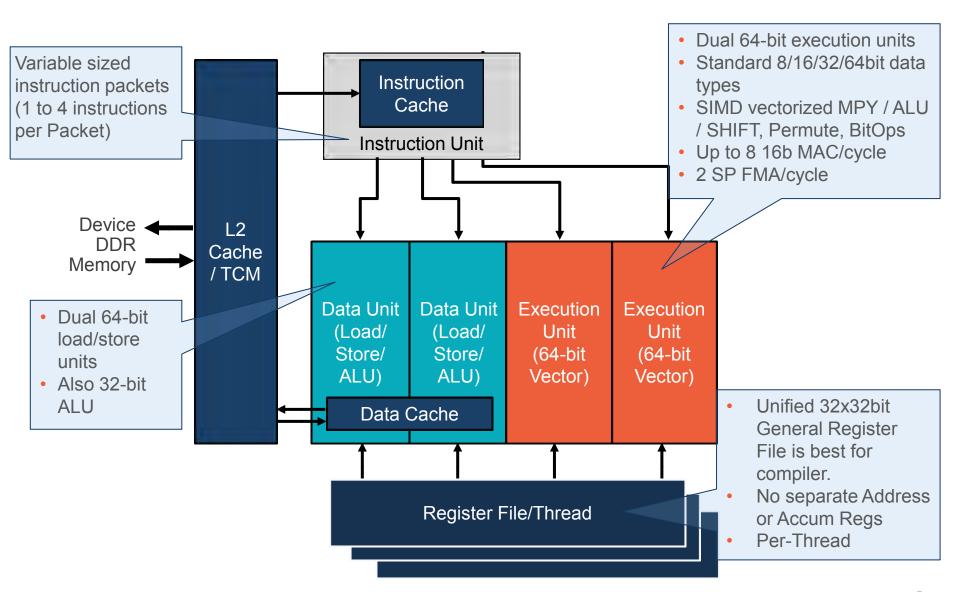
Hexagon DSP

Innovate in ISA to maximize IPC

- More work/VLIW packet reduces energy/instruction
- Keep the pipelines full for MIPS/mm2
- Target both Signal Processing & Control code



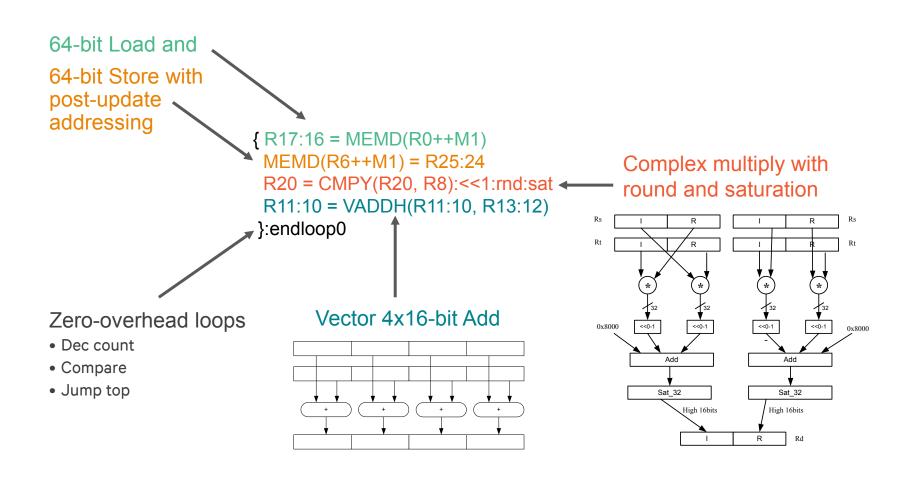
VLIW: Area & power efficient multi-issue





Maximizing the signal processing code work/packet

Example from inner loop of FFT: Executing 29 "simple RISC ops" in 1 cycle





Maximizing the control code work/packet

Hexagon DSP ISA improves control code efficiency over traditional VLIW

Example C code void example(int *ptr, int val) { if (ptr!=0) { *ptr = *ptr + val + 2; }

Tradional VLIW Assembly Code

- 1 p0 = cmp.eq(r0,#0)
 {
 2 if (!p0) r2=memw(r0)
 if (p0) jumpr:nt r31
 }
 r2 = add(r2,#2)
 r1 = add(r1,r2)
 {
 memw(r0) = r1
- Instr/Packet = 7 instr/5 packets = 1.4

jumpr r31

Hexagon DSP: Dot-New Predication

```
p0 = cmp.eq (r0,#0)

if (!p0.new) r2=memw(r0)

if (p0.new) jumpr:nt r31
```

- r2 = add(r2,#2)r1 = add(r1,r2)
- memw(r0) = r1 jumpr r31

Hexagon DSP: Compound ALU

```
p0 = cmp.eq(r0,#0)
if (!p0.new) r2=memw(r0)
if (p0.new) jumpr:nt r31
}

2     r1 = add(r1,add(r2,#2))
{
     memw(r0) = r1
```

jumpr r31

Hexagon DSP: New-Value Store

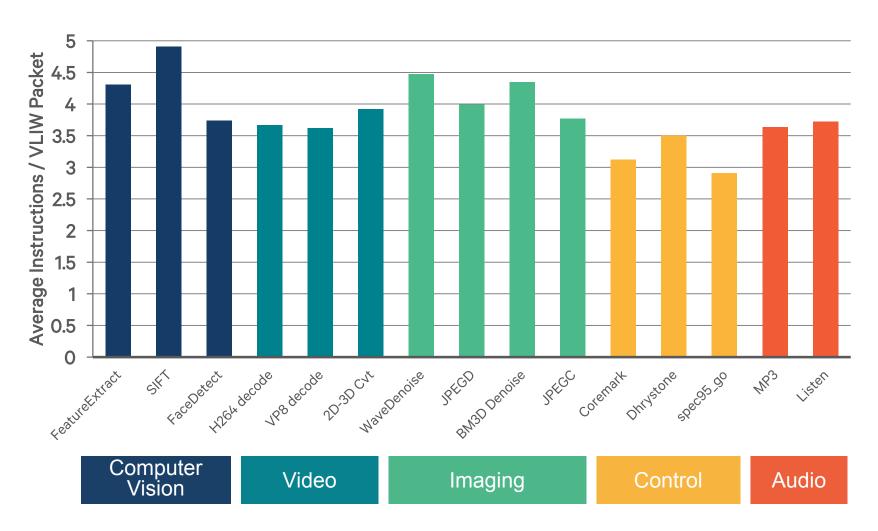
```
p0 = cmp.eq(r0,#0)
if (!p0.new) r2=memw(r0)
if (p0.new) jumpr:nt r31
}
{
    r1 = add(r1,add(r2,#2))
    memw(r0) = r1.new
    jumpr r31
}
```

Instr/Packet = 7 instr/2packets = 3.5



High avg. instructions/packet for targeted use cases

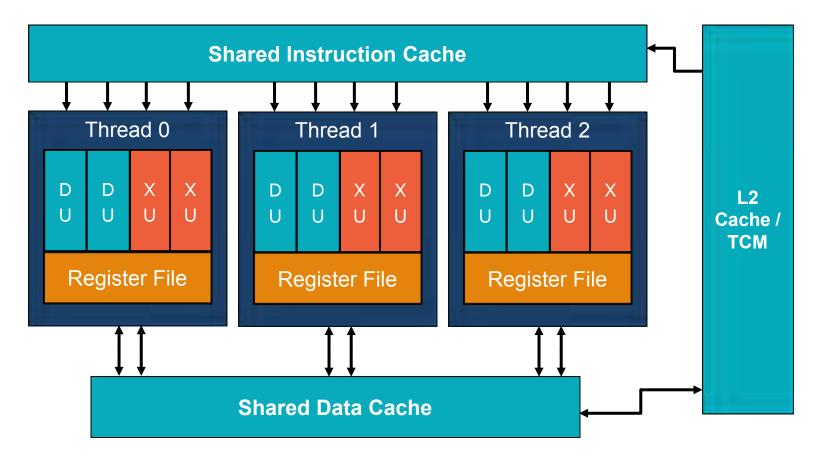
Compound instructions count as 2





Programmer's view of Hexagon DSP HW multi-threading

- Hexagon V5 includes three hardware threads
- Architected to look like a multi-core with communication through shared memory

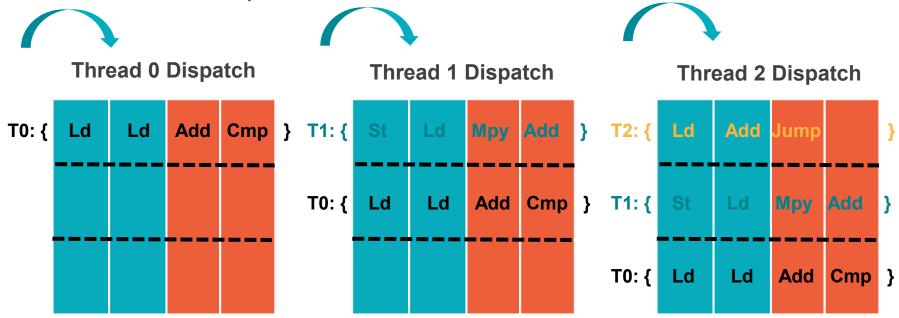




Hexagon DSP V1-V4: Interleaved multi-threading

Simple round-robin thread scheduling

- Number of threads match execution pipe depth (three threads → three execute stages)
- All instructions complete before next packet dispatch
- Compiler schedules for zero-latency which helps to increase instructions/VLIW packet

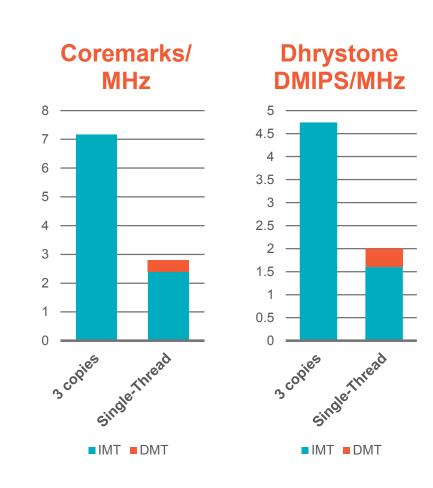




Hexagon DSP V5: Dynamic HW multi-threading

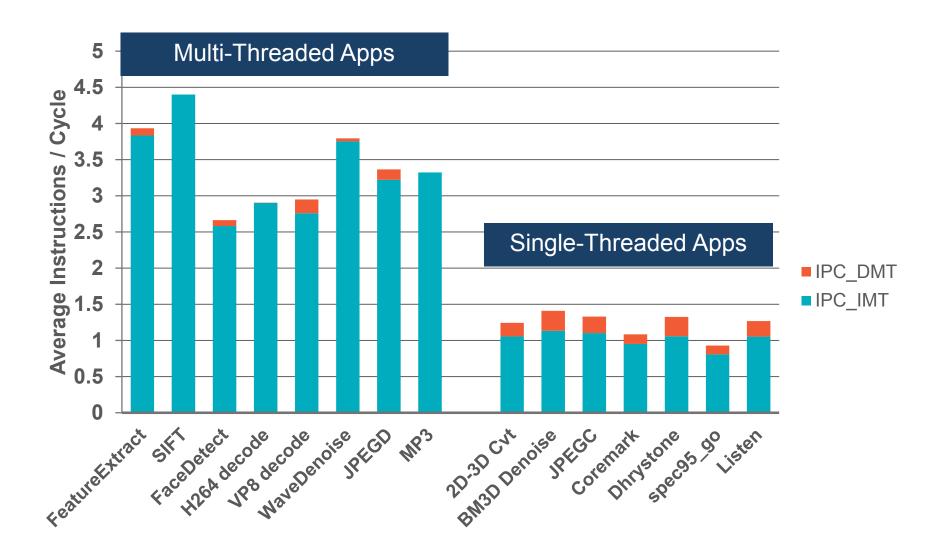
Recover some performance when threads idle or stalled

- Remove a thread from IMT rotation
 - On L2 cache misses
 - When in wait-for-interrupt or off mode
- Additional forwarding to support 2-cycle packets
- VLIW packets with dependencies between long latency instructions will stall
 - But many VLIW packets with simple instructions can complete in 2 processor clocks





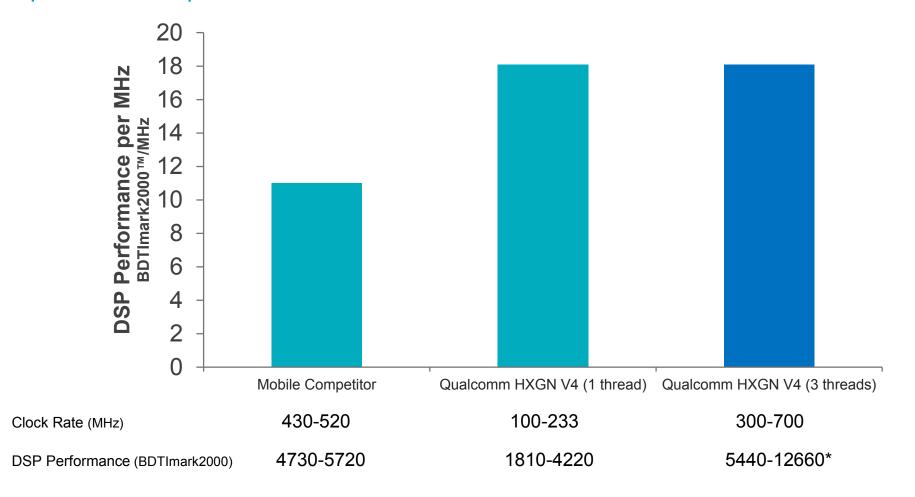
Hexagon DSP instructions per cycle



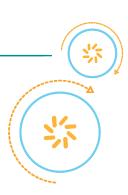


Qualcomm Hexagon DSP architecture

Highly efficient mobile application processor—designed for more performance per MHz

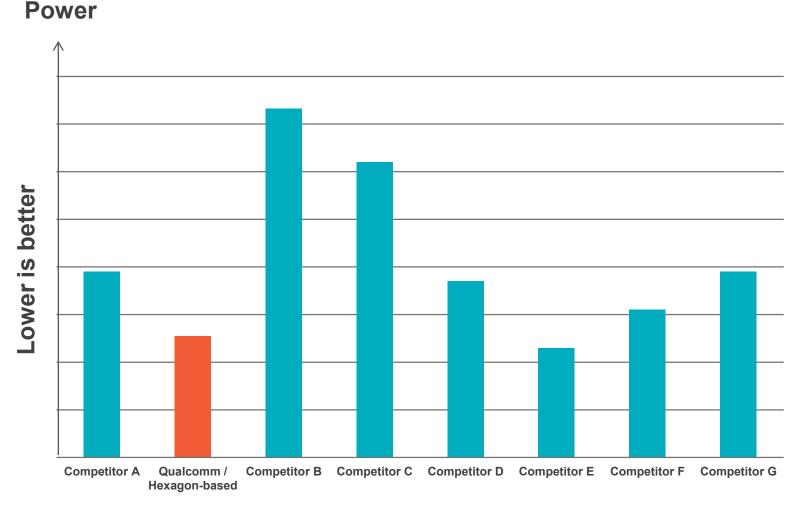


Hexagon DSP Power Benefits





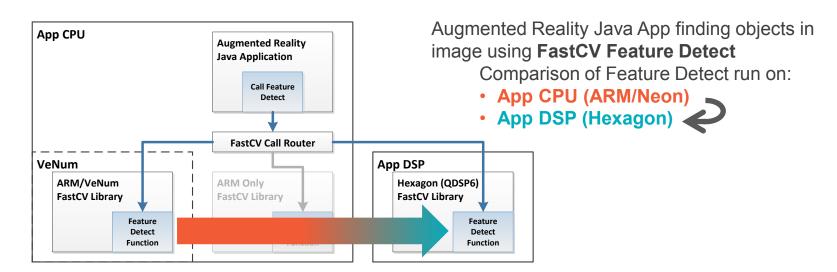
MP3 playback power for competitive smartphones

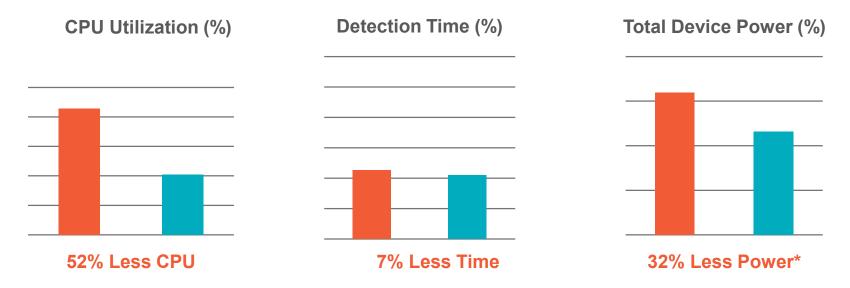


- Power measured at the battery for various phones
- Includes everything: DSP, CPU, memory, analog components, etc



Computer vision offload – ARM/neon to Hexagon DSP

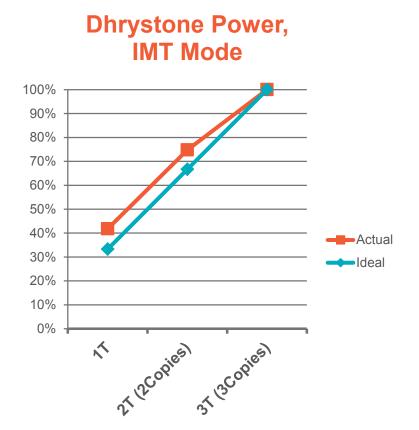


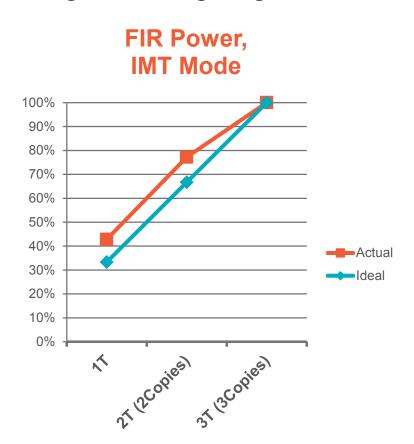




Hexagon DSP power for different thread utilizations

- Excellent near-linear power scalability
 (as threads go idle, power used by the thread is nearly eliminated)
- Achieved through optimized clock tree design & clock gating







Hexagon DSP Software Development



Independent Algorithm Developers on Hexagon DSP













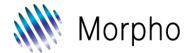


































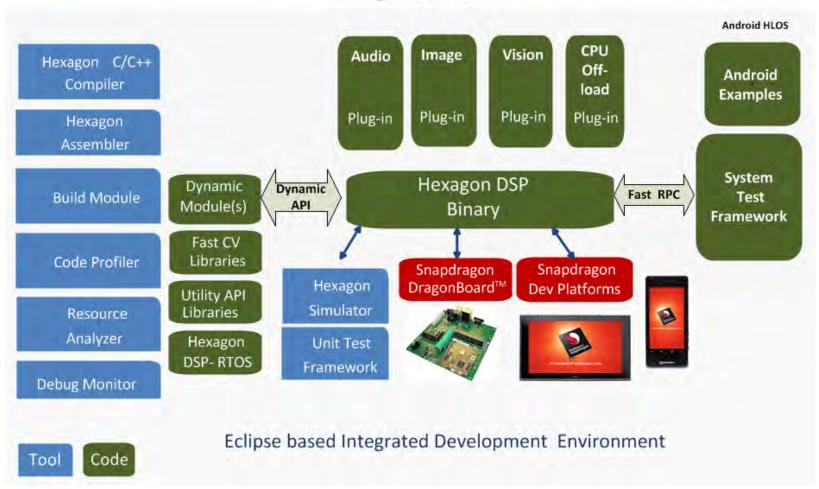




Announcing the **Hexagon DSP SDK**

See the Hexagon DSP SDK in action at Uplinq2013 (www.uplinq.com)

Hexagon DSP SDK



Thank you

Follow us on: f 💆

For more information on Qualcomm, visit us at: www.qualcomm.com & www.qualcomm.com/blog

©2013 Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.

Qualcomm and Hexagon are trademarks of QUALCOMM Incorporated, registered in the United States and other countries. All QUALCOMM Incorporated trademarks are used with permission. Other product and brand names may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective owners. Hexagon is a product of Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.

