

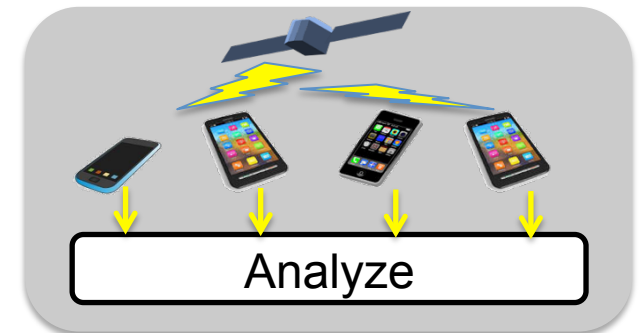
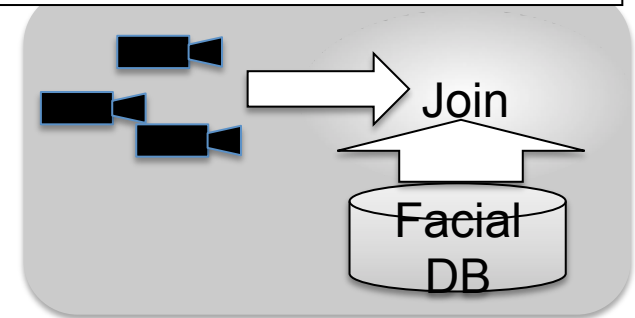
Dataflow-centric Warehouse-scale Computing

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Real-time Bigdata Processing in 2020

- More data will be processed to get better results
 - Video Monitoring
 - # of cameras = 0.1M
 - Joining with Facial feature vector
1KB x 1Billion (1TB)
 - Smartphone GPS Data Analysis
 - # of smartphones = 100M
 - Car / Train / Pedestrian Traffic analysis,
Traffic jam prediction
- Multi-modal Analysis
 - Analyze Tweet stream with video stream
 - Analyze Tweet stream with smartphone stream



IPR: I/O and Processing Ratio

$$\text{IPR} = \frac{\text{I/O Performance (Bytes/sec)}}{\text{Processing Performance (Bytes/sec)}}$$

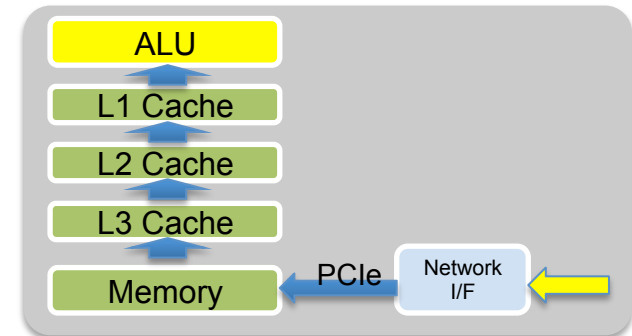
Typical CPU (Binary operation)
 $\ll 5000$

FPGA based processor
 ~ 1

Dataflow-centric node

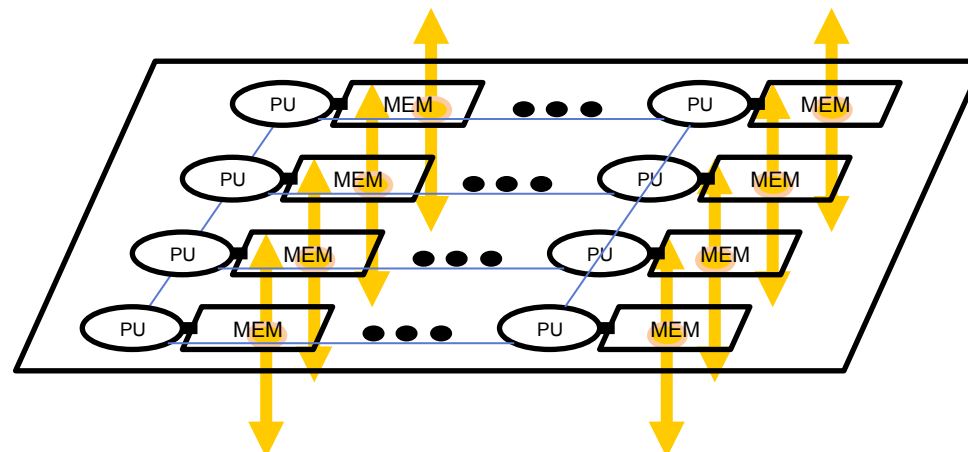
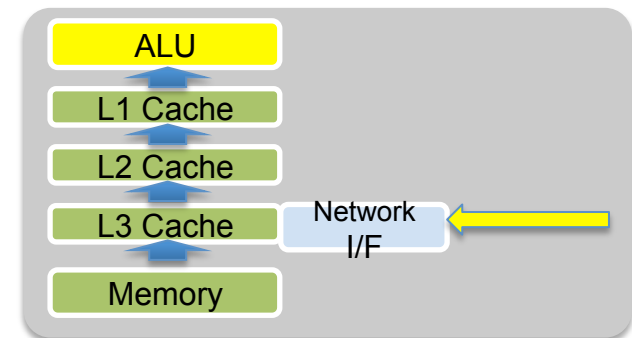
Current Architecture is not suitable

- Data transfer and processing are not tightly coupled
 - Poor performance for communication intensive applications
 - Processing performance depends on cache memory. Data transfer to/from cache is the bottleneck.



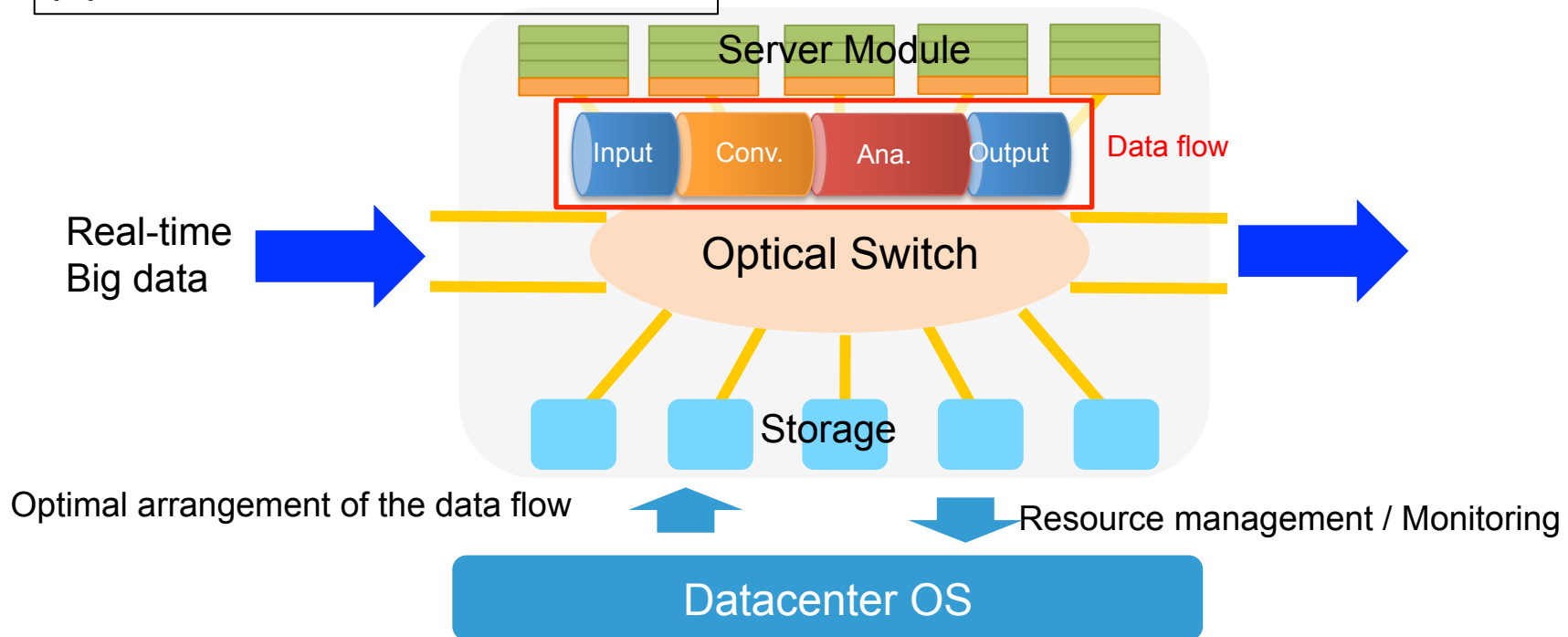
Ideal Architecture

- Directly inject data from Optical I/O to the cache
 - Avoid memory bottleneck
- Integrate 10s of them into single chip
 - WDM (wavelength division multiplexing)



Dataflow-centric architecture overview

Nodes are tightly connected via Optical Switch forming Dataflow to process the incoming data in pipeline manner



A single OS called Datacenter OS governs the whole system. It sets up the optical path, deploys the proper code on each node.

Optical Network Technology for Future Datacenters

- Large-scale silicon photonics based cluster switches
- DWDM, multi-level modulation, highly integrated “elastic” optical interconnects
- Ultra-low energy consumption network by making use of optical switches

