

Hyperthreading and “Almost Amdahl”



Oregon State
University
Mike Bailey

mjb@cs.oregonstate.edu

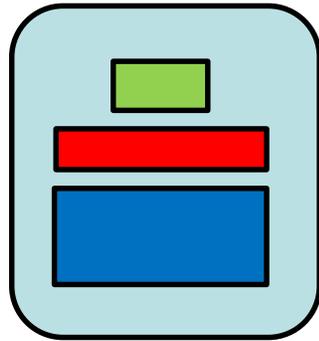


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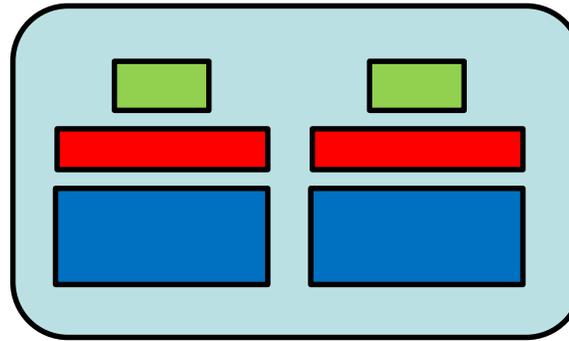


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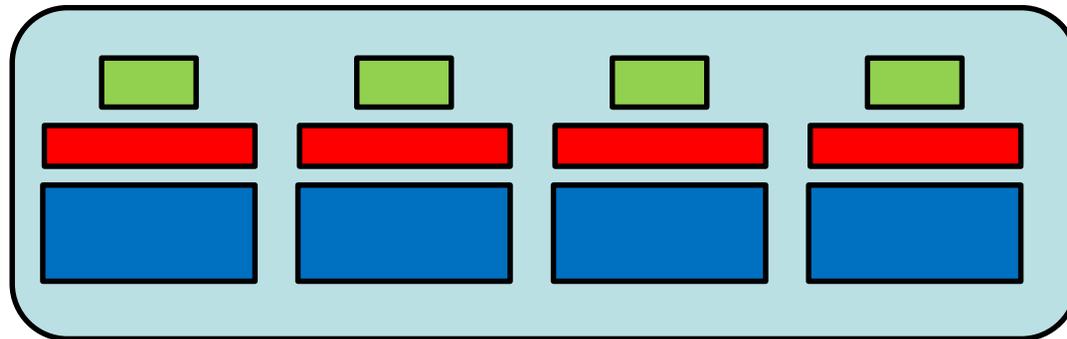
Each of the Multiple Cores keeps its own State



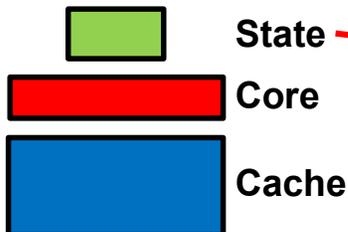
1 core, 1 state



2 cores, 2 states

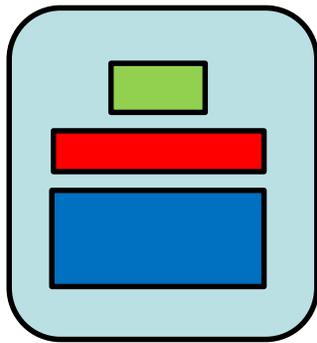


4 cores, 4 states

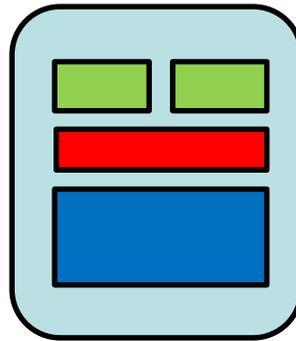


- Registers
- Program Counter
- Stack Pointer

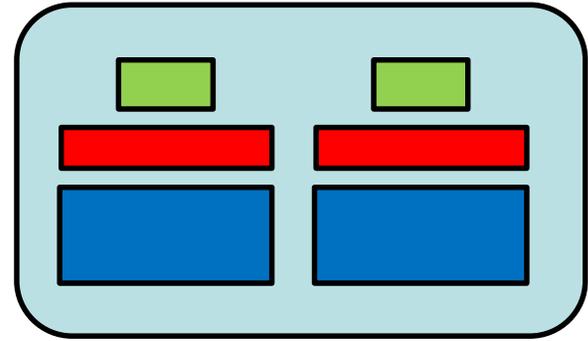
So, if that's what Multicore is about, what is *Hyperthreading*?



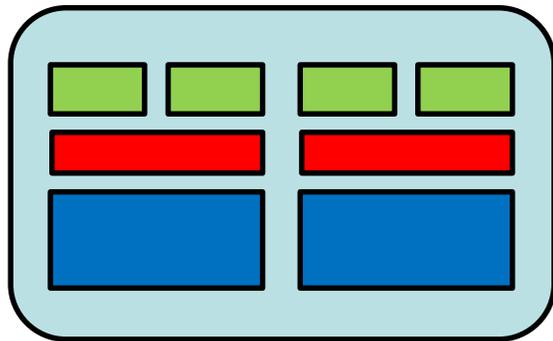
1 core, 1 state



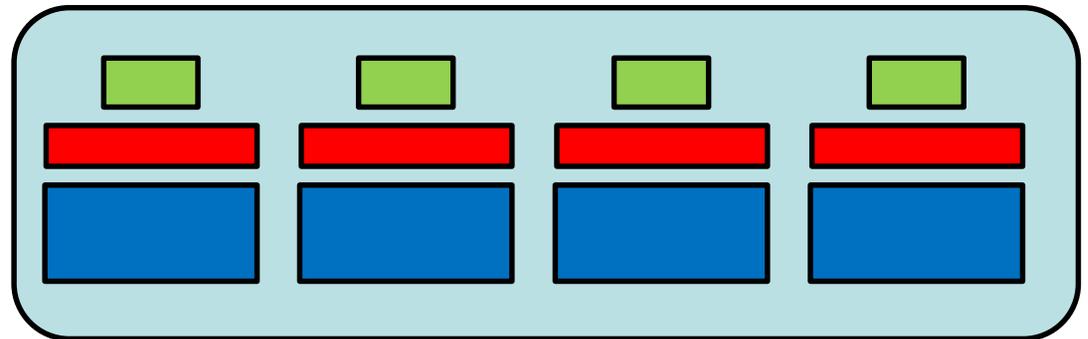
1 core, 2 states, with Hyperthreading



2 cores, 2 states



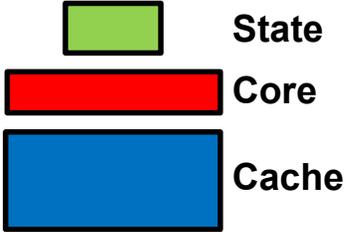
2 cores, 4 states, with Hyperthreading



4 cores, 4 states



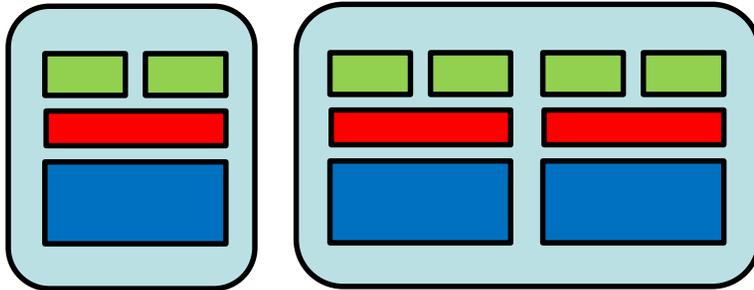
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State
Core
Cache

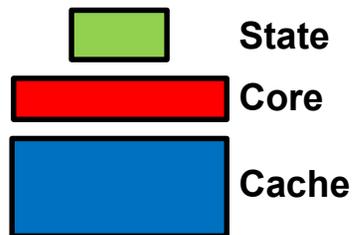
What is Hyperthreading and what can it Do?

Hyperthreading is when a CPU chip has more states than cores.



In this case, if one thread of execution blocks (waiting for a memory fetch, for instance), then the other thread can resume execution with its state.

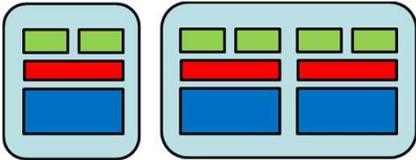
If we let **H** be the fraction of a CPU's capacity that one hyperthread can keep busy, then the remaining unused capacity is $(1-H)$. If another hyperthread can keep **H**% of that capacity busy, then that leaves $(1-H)*(1-H)$ remaining unused capacity and so on.



If we have **n** hyperthreads, then the final remaining unused capacity is $(1-H)^n$. The capacity actually in use would then be $1-(1-H)^n$. If one thread can only keep the CPU **H**% busy, then the speed-up is potentially:

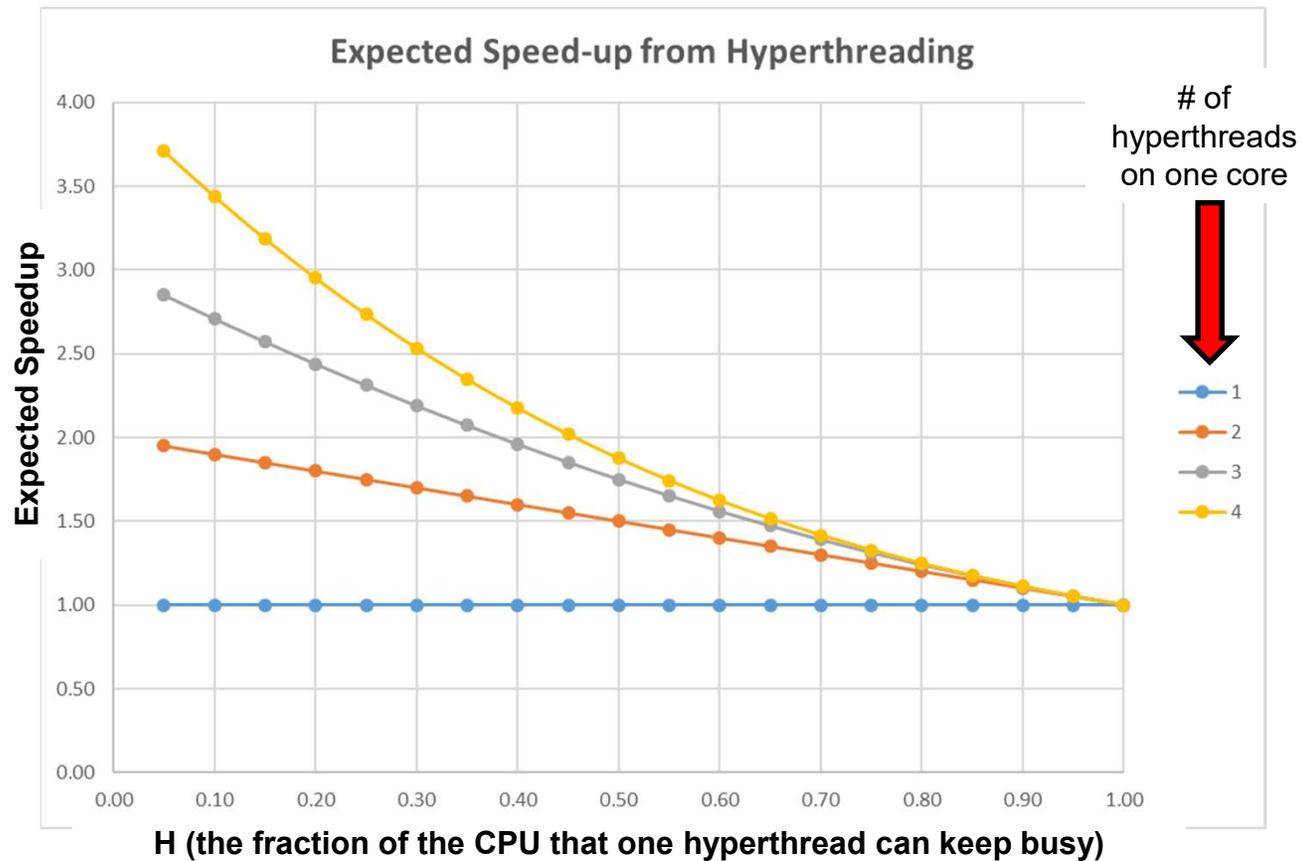
$$SU = \frac{1-(1-H)^n}{H}$$

What is Hyperthreading and what can it Do?

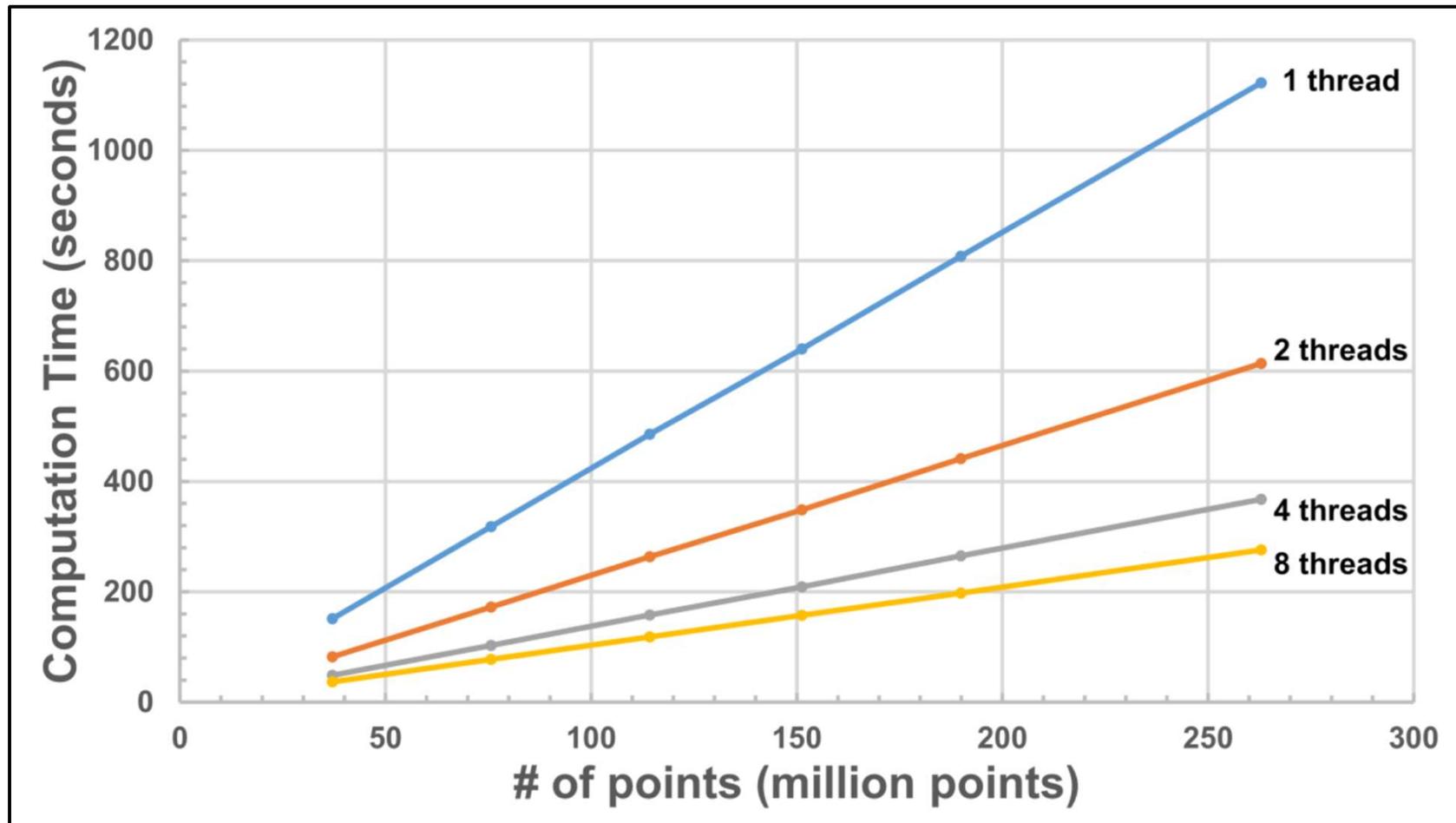


If we have n hyperthreads, then the final remaining unused capacity is $(1-H)^n$. The capacity actually in use would then be $1-(1-H)^n$. If one thread can only keep the CPU $H\%$ busy, then the speed-up is potentially:

$$SU = \frac{1-(1-H)^n}{H}$$



A Lidar Application: Four Cores with Two Hyperthreads per Core



Source: Erzhuo Che



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Note that this is upside-down from our usual convention. Sorry. I got this from someone else.



mjb – March 15, 2020