

Department of Electrical
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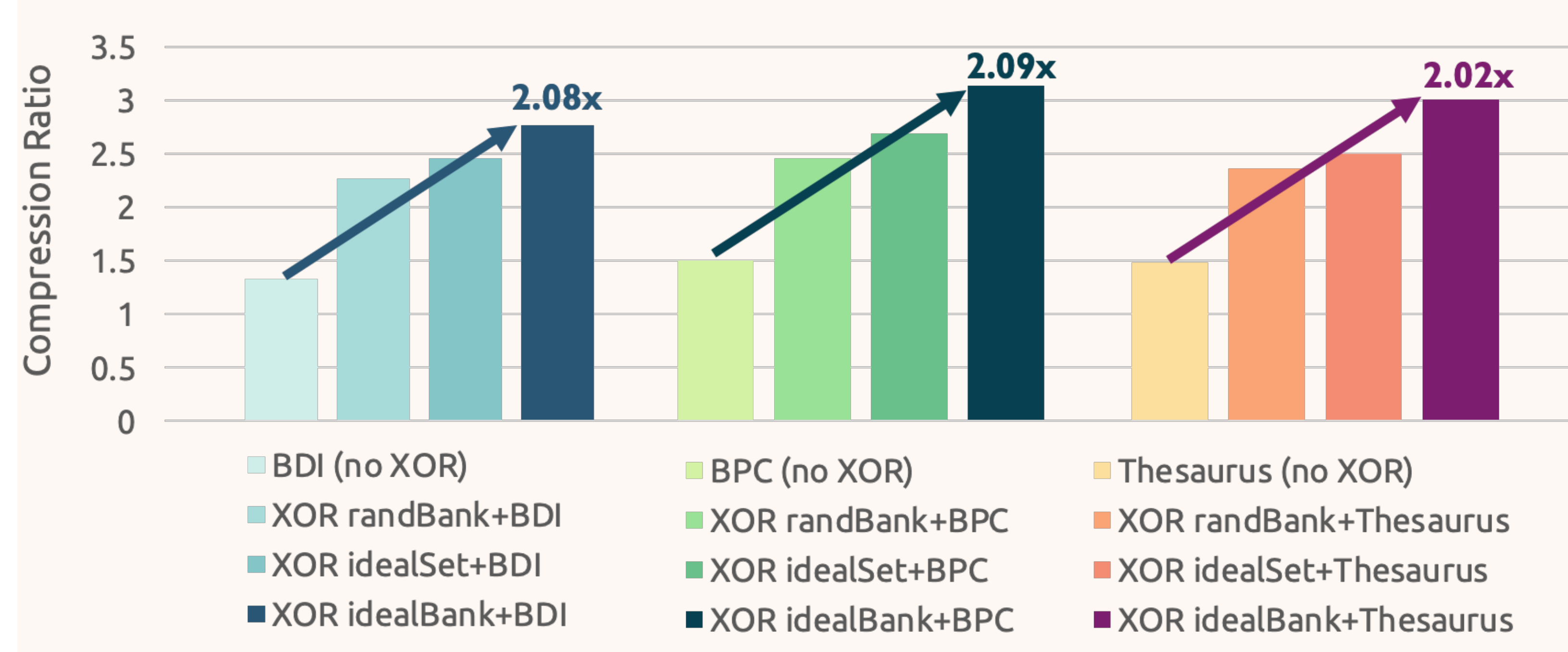
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Unlike traditional caches that store lines individually, XOR Cache stores the bitwise XOR result of line pairs.

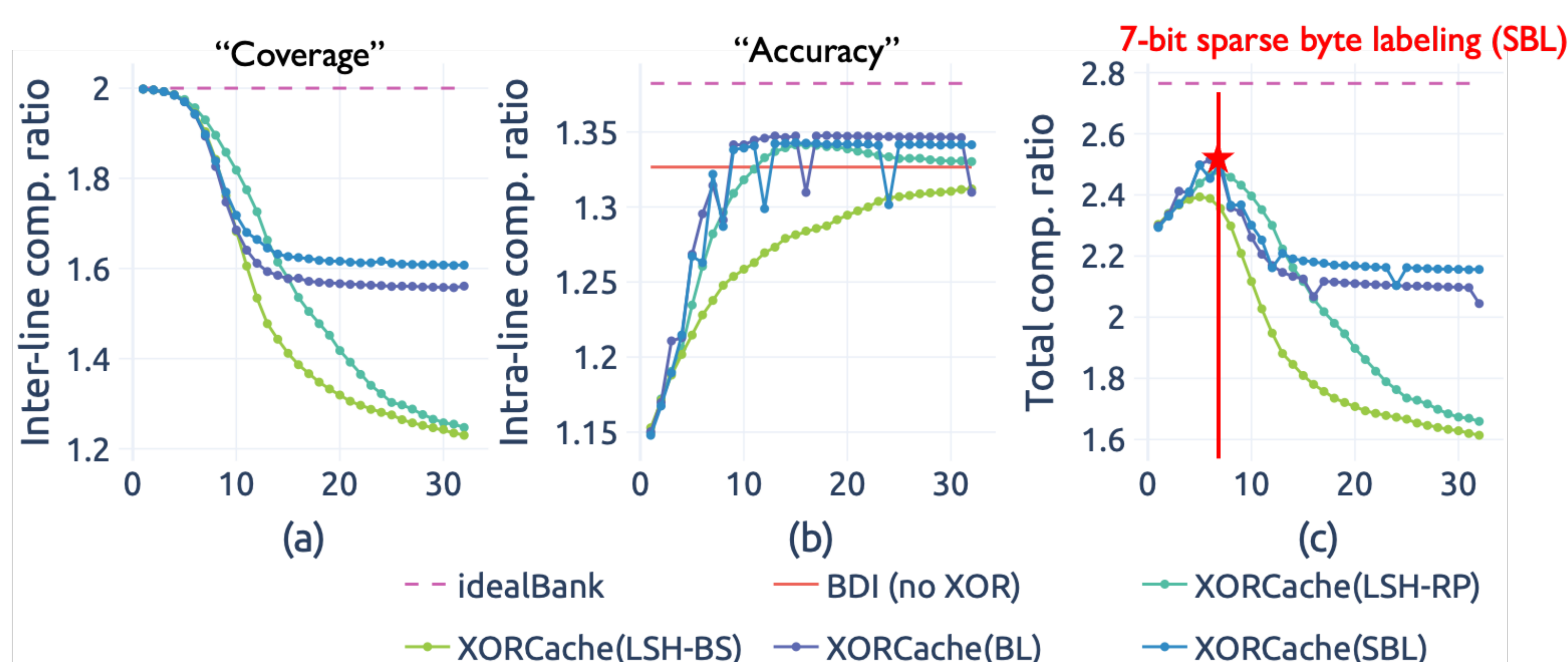


Inter-line compression XORing similar lines reduces entropy, enabling further compression.

Two example lines from running bodytrack benchmark in PARSEC.

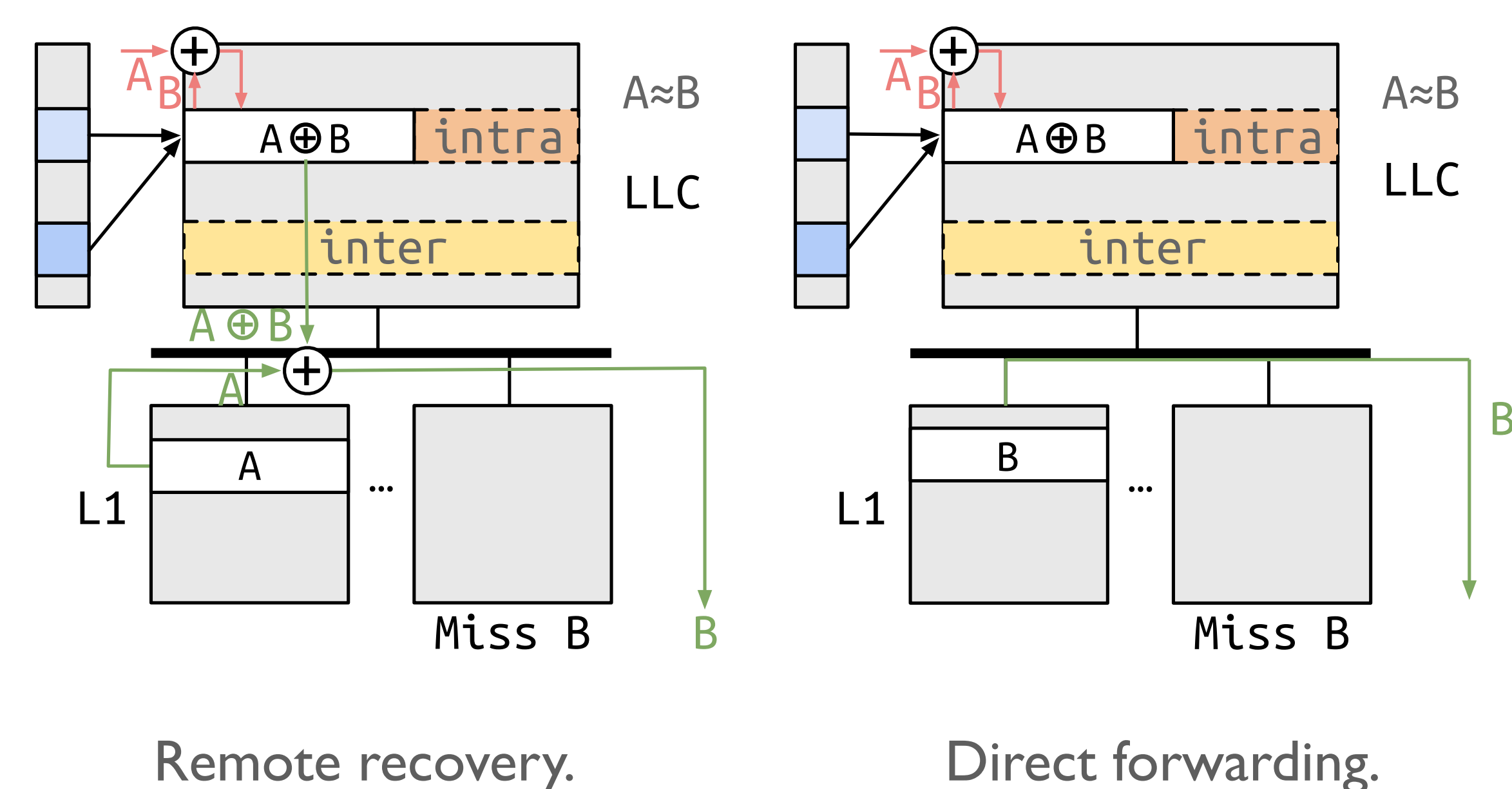
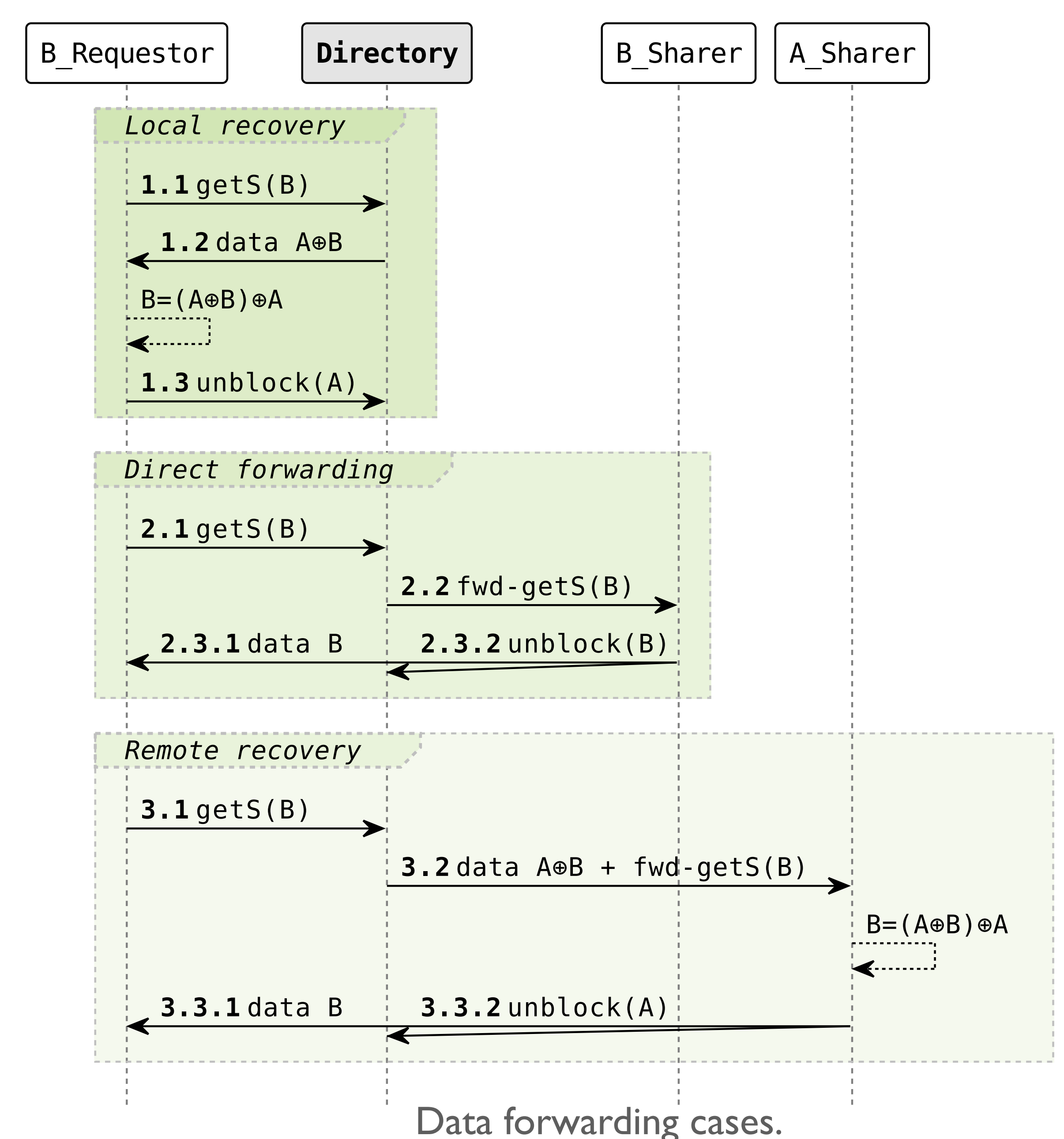


Map function design



The diagram illustrates the LLC stable state transitions between four states: I (Idle), S (Shared), S0 (Shared-Exclusive), and M (Modified). The states are represented by circles: I and M are white (Stable state), while S and S0 are grey (XOR state). Transitions are labeled with numbers and actions: ① gets, ② putM, ③ gets, ④ gets, ⑤ gets, ⑥ getM, ⑦ getM, ⑧ getM, ⑨ (co-)eviction, ⑩ (co-)eviction. A legend indicates that white circles are Stable states, grey circles are XOR states, and arrows represent transitions on request. A color-coded legend at the bottom shows: blue arrow for 'comp.' (compaction), green arrow for 'decomp.' (decompaction), and red arrow for 'unXORing'.

Case	A state (S/S0)	B state (S/S0)	B requestor shares line A
Local recovery	S	S/S0	Yes
Direct forwarding	S/S0	S	No
Remote recovery	S	S0	No



Compression ratio improvements

XOR Cache boosts compression ratio by 23% and 35% on multi-threaded and multi-programmed workloads.

Area and power improvements

XOR Cache reduces area by 1.93x, power of LLC by 1.92x and power of hierarchy by 1.46x.

Performance and EDP

XOR Cache incurs a performance overhead of 2.06% while still reducing EDP by 26%.