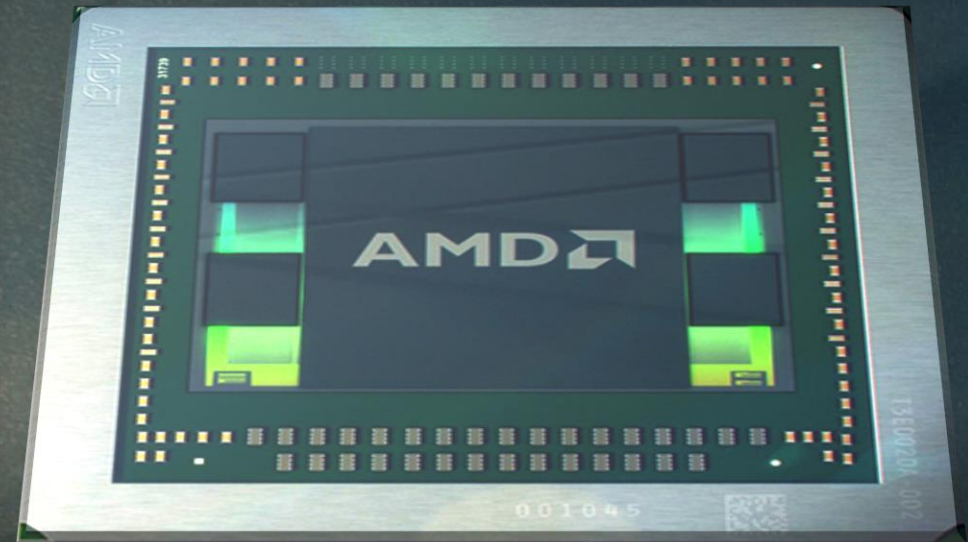


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# AMD's Next Generation GPU and High Bandwidth Memory Architecture: FURY

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Joe Macri, AMD Corporate Fellow and  
Chief Technology Officer, AMD Products



- ▲ Overview of AMD Radeon R9 Fury
- ▲ Why HBM and Die Stacking
- ▲ The Journey to Fury
- ▲ Performance
- ▲ Form Factor Innovation



# OVERVIEW

A close-up photograph of an AMD GPU chip mounted on a printed circuit board. The chip is dark blue with the AMD logo in the center. Several callout boxes with white lines pointing to specific components are overlaid on the image. The background is a blurred blue surface.

- ▲ 4GB High-Bandwidth Memory
- ▲ 4096-bit wide interface
- ▲ 512 Gb/s Memory Bandwidth

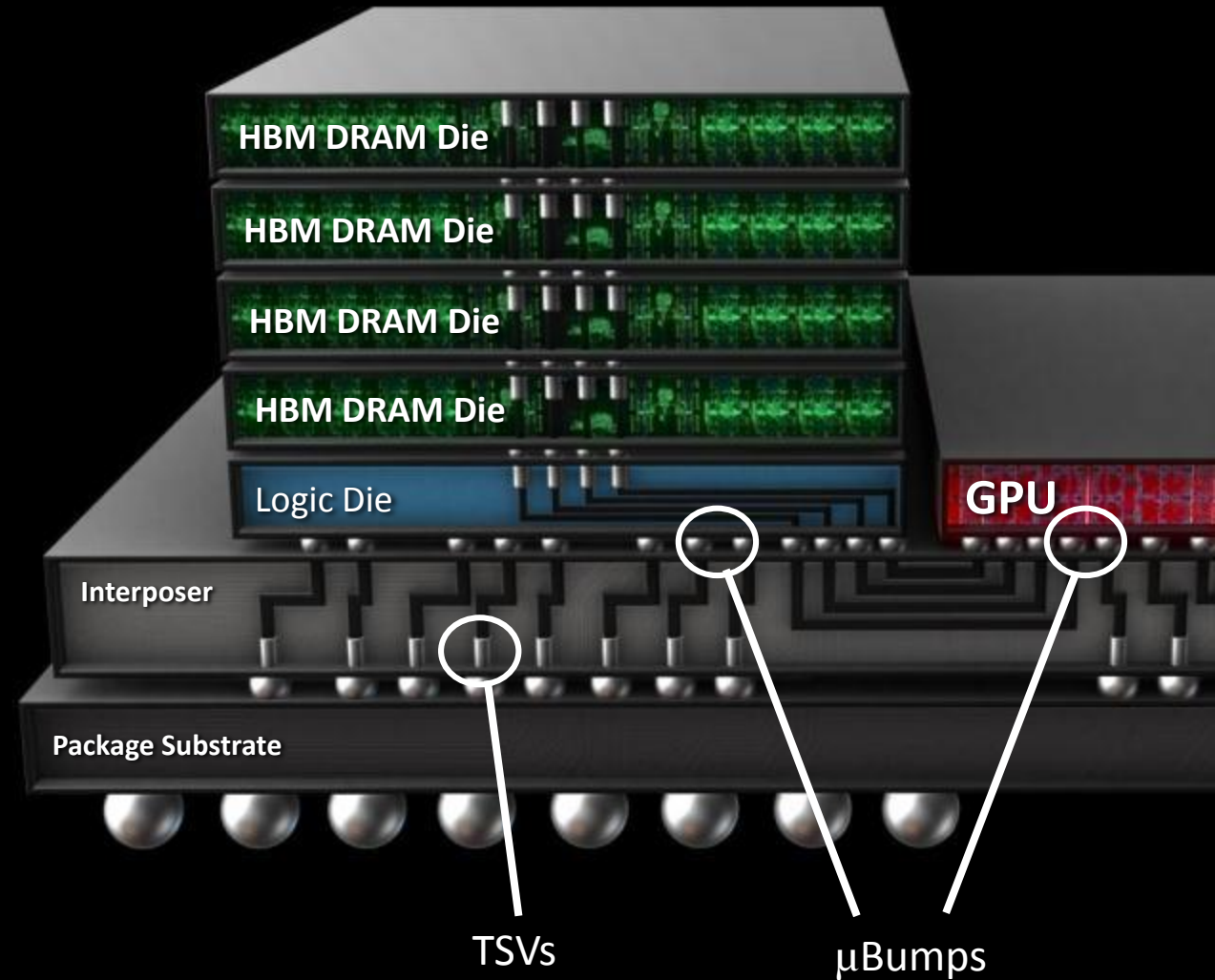
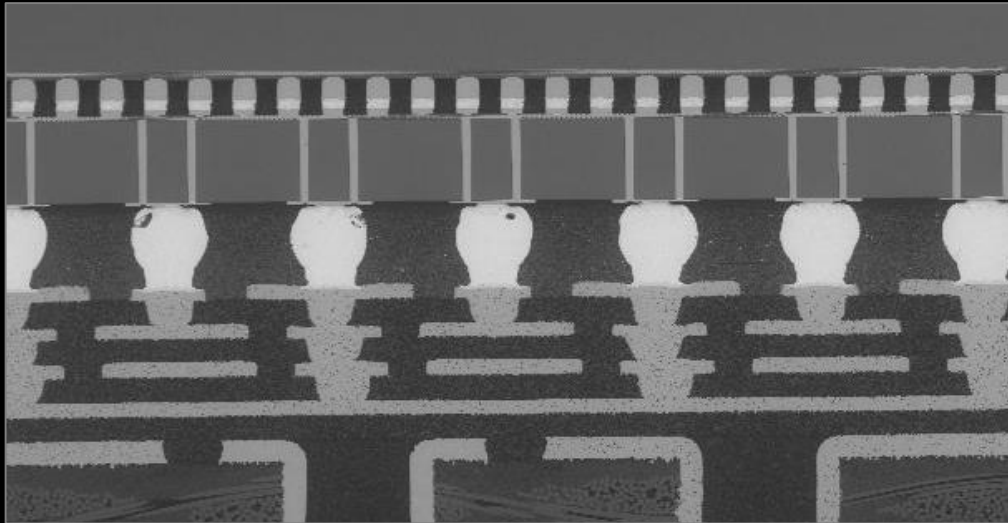
- ▲ Graphics Core Next Architecture
- ▲ 64 Compute Units<sup>1</sup>
- ▲ 4096 Stream Processors
- ▲ 596 sq. mm. Engine

- ▲ First high-volume interposer
- ▲ First Through Silicon Vias (TSVs) and  $\mu$ Bumps in the graphics industry
- ▲ Most discrete dies in a single package at 22
- ▲ Total 1011 sq. mm.



# DIE STACKING TECHNOLOGY

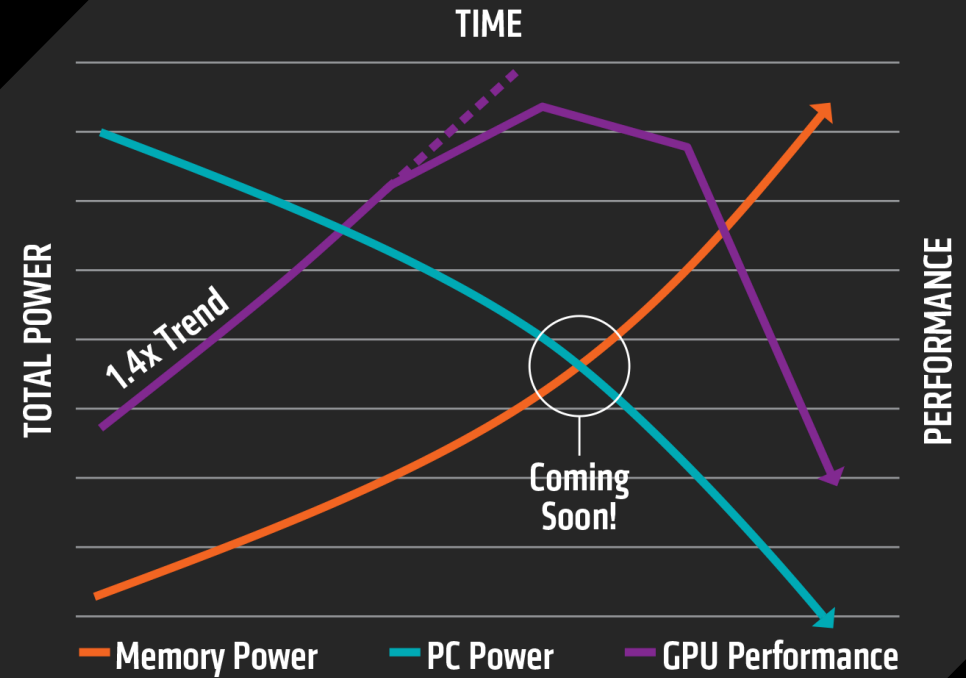
- ▲ Die stacking facilitates the integration of discrete dies
- ▲ 8.5 years of technology development at AMD and its partners



# THE GRAPH THAT STARTED IT ALL



- ▲ Platforms & devices must balance power usage between DRAM and logic chips
- ▲ GDDR5 is entering the inefficient region of the power/performance curve
- ▲ AMD anticipated this challenge seven years ago and began work on a solution

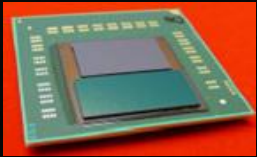


AMD internal estimates, chart for illustrative purposes only.

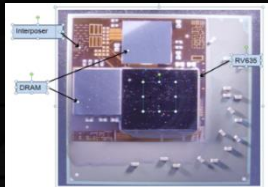
# PROTOTYPING ACTIVITIES OVER TIME



## First Time Out



CPU + D3 Mech.



dGPU + G3

Component reliability: TC | uHAST | HTS

**2007**

(100's of samples)

**2011**

(<5000 of samples)

**Jul'14**

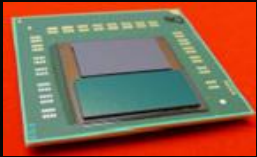
(>5000 samples)

**2014**

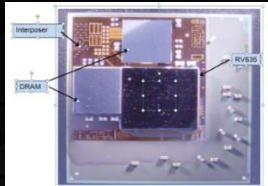
# PROTOTYPING ACTIVITIES OVER TIME



## First Time Out



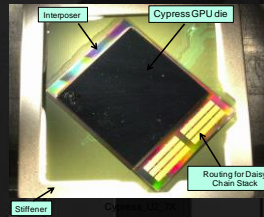
CPU + D3 Mech.



dGPU + G3

## Primary Learning

345mm<sup>2</sup> ASIC  
500mm<sup>2</sup> IP



dGPU

ESD | BLRT | Sort

PwrCyc | uBump EM | TSV EM/SM

Component reliability: TC | uHAST | HTS

2007

(100's of samples)

2011

(<5000 of samples)

Jul'14

(>5000 samples)

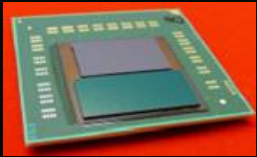
2014



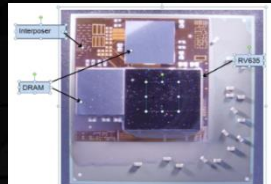
# PROTOTYPING ACTIVITIES OVER TIME



## First Time Out



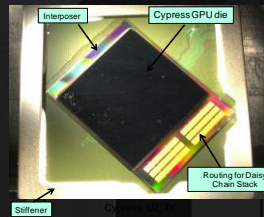
CPU + D3 Mech.



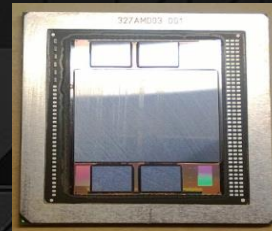
dGPU + G3

## Primary Learning

345mm<sup>2</sup> ASIC  
500mm<sup>2</sup> IP



dGPU



Began migration to larger dGPUs

- 502mm<sup>2</sup> ASIC w/ 818mm<sup>2</sup> interposer
- Larger than reticle interposer
- CPI of large system
- Finalize TMP details

ESD | BLRT | Sort

Cost Down

PwrCyc | uBump EM | TSV EM/SM

Component reliability: TC | uHAST | HTS

2007

(100's of samples)

2011

(<5000 of samples)

Jul'14

(>5000 samples)

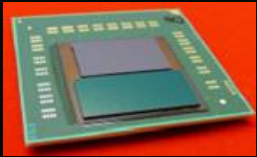
2014



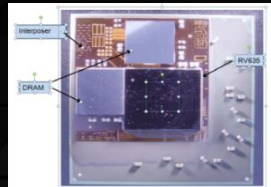
# PROTOTYPING ACTIVITIES OVER TIME



## First Time Out



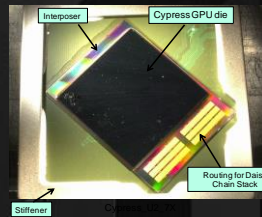
CPU + D3 Mech.



dGPU + G3

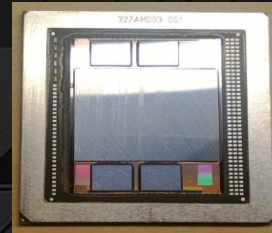
## Primary Learning

345mm<sup>2</sup> ASIC  
500mm<sup>2</sup> IP



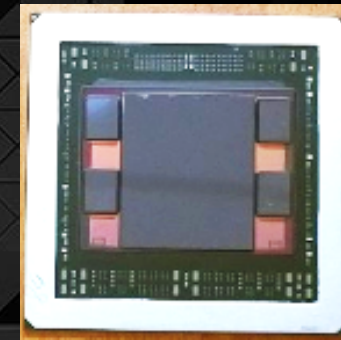
dGPU

502mm<sup>2</sup> ASIC  
818mm<sup>2</sup> IP



dGPU

## Product Readiness



Fiji Replica

592mm<sup>2</sup> ASIC  
1011mm<sup>2</sup> IP

ESD | BLRT | Sort

Cost Down

PwrCyc | uBump EM | TSV EM/SM

Component reliability: TC | uHAST | HTS

2007

(100's of samples)

2011

(<5000 of samples)

Jul'14

(>5000 samples)

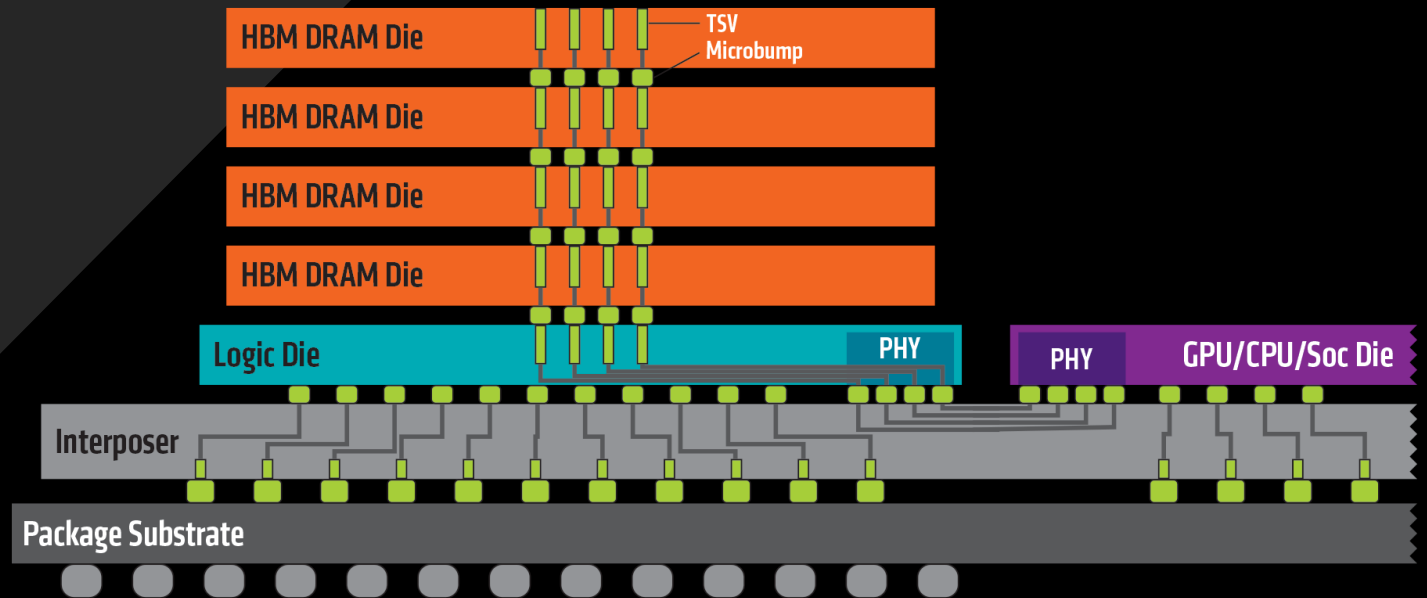
2014

# HIGH-BANDWIDTH MEMORY

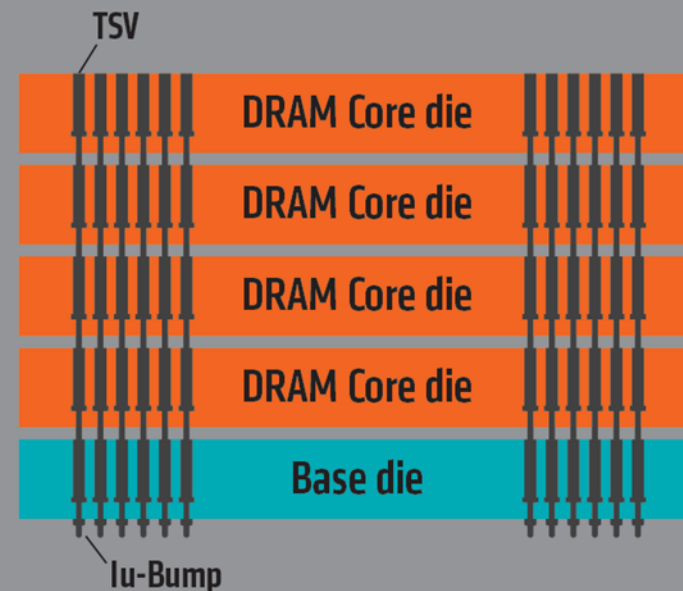
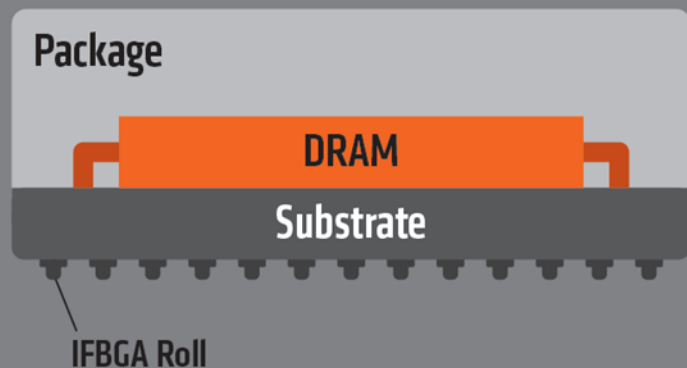
## DRAM BUILT FOR AN INTERPOSER



- ▲ A new type of memory chip with low power consumption and an ultra-wide bus width
- ▲ Many of those chips stacked vertically like floors in a skyscraper
- ▲ New interconnects, called “through-silicon vias” (TSVs) and “ $\mu$ bumps”, connect one DRAM chip to the next
- ▲ TSVs and  $\mu$ bumps also used to connect the SoC/GPU to the interposer
- ▲ AMD and SK Hynix partnered to define and develop the first complete specification and prototype for HBM

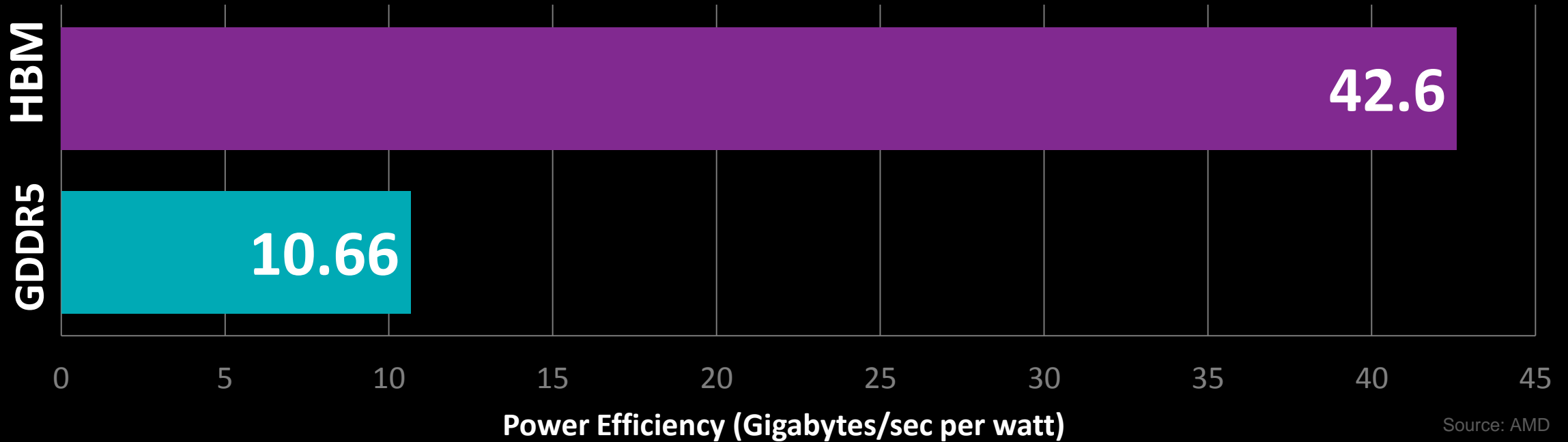


# HBM: A DIFFERENT MEMORY FROM GDDR5



GDDR5	Per Package	HBM
32-bit	Bus Width	1024-bit
Up to 1750MHz (7GBps)	Clock Speed	Up to 500MHz (1GBps)
Up to 28GB/s per chip	Bandwidth	>100GB/s per stack
1.5V	Voltage	1.3V

# IMPROVING POWER EFFICIENCY WITH STACKED HBM

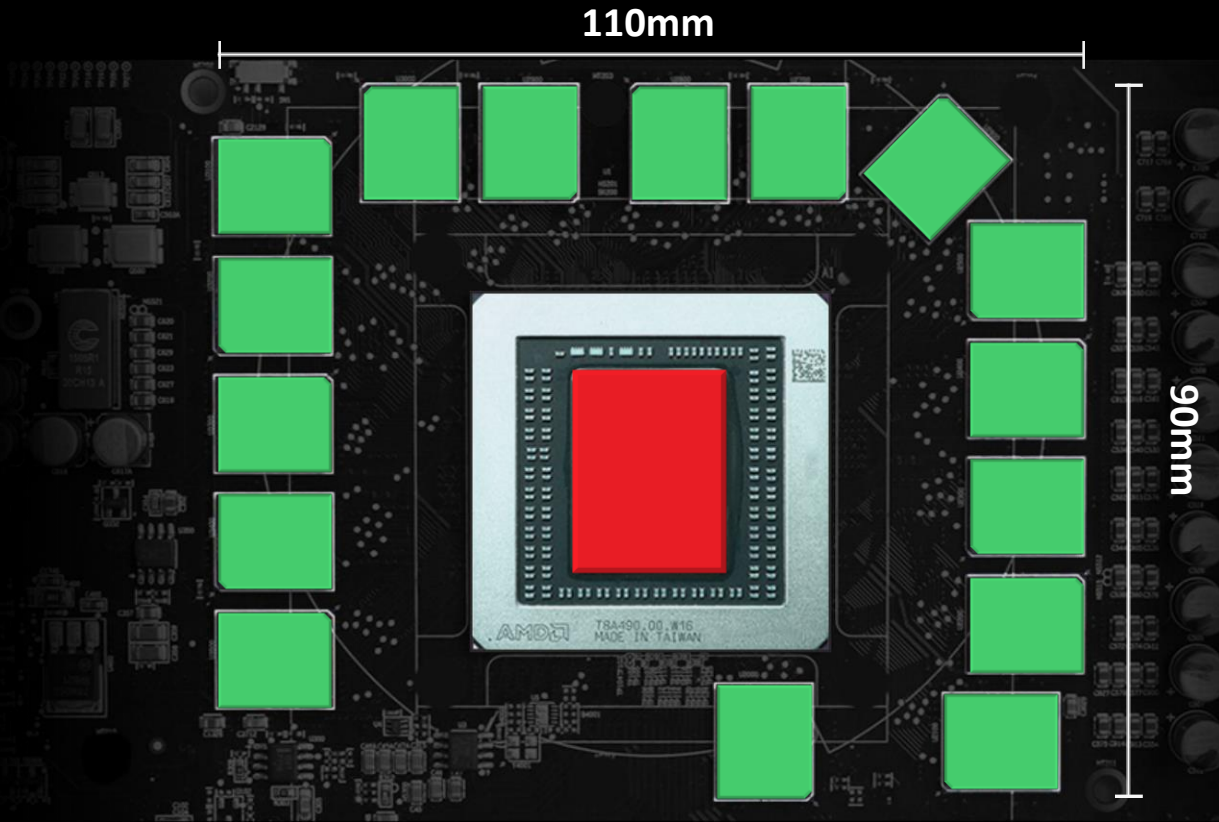


Source: AMD

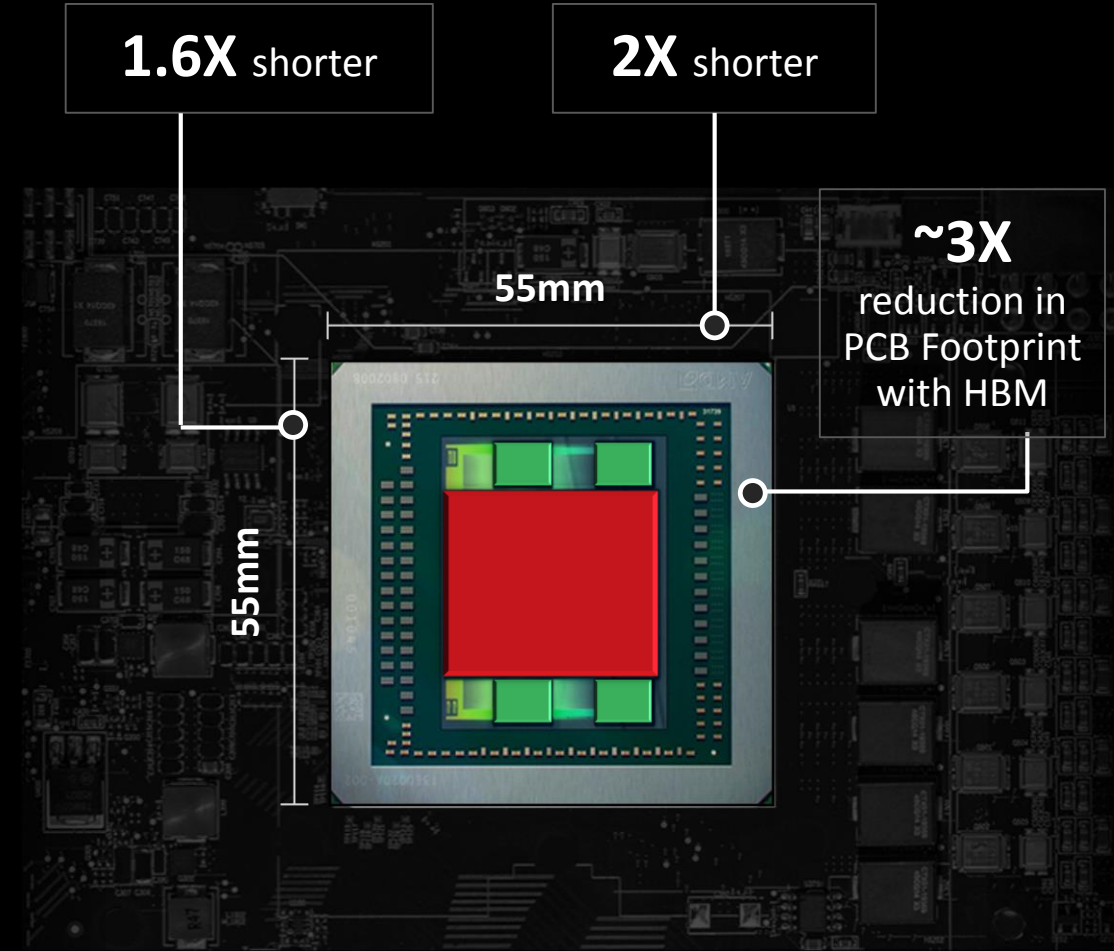
- ▲ HBM & interposer give 60% more bandwidth than GDDR5 for 60% less power<sup>2</sup>
- ▲ HBM rebalances DRAM vs. logic power consumption to protect future GPU performance growth



# EFFICIENT DESIGN



PCB area occupied by ASIC + Memory (Radeon™ R9 290X)



PCB area occupied by ASIC with HBM

# RADEON R9 FURY



- Configured for Gaming
  - 4 Prims/cycle
  - 64 Pix/cycle
  - 64CU
  - 4096 Ops/Cycle
    - 1/16 rate DFPF
  - 256 Texture/cycle
  - 2MB L2
  - Compute wave switch
- HBM
- Delta Color Compression
- Tessellation Redistribution
- SRIOV Virtualization
- 4 core Async Compute
- Dispatch Draw
- TSMC 28nm HPX
- Improved clock gating
- 1.5x Perf/Watt over Hawaii



# GENERATIONAL COMPARISONS



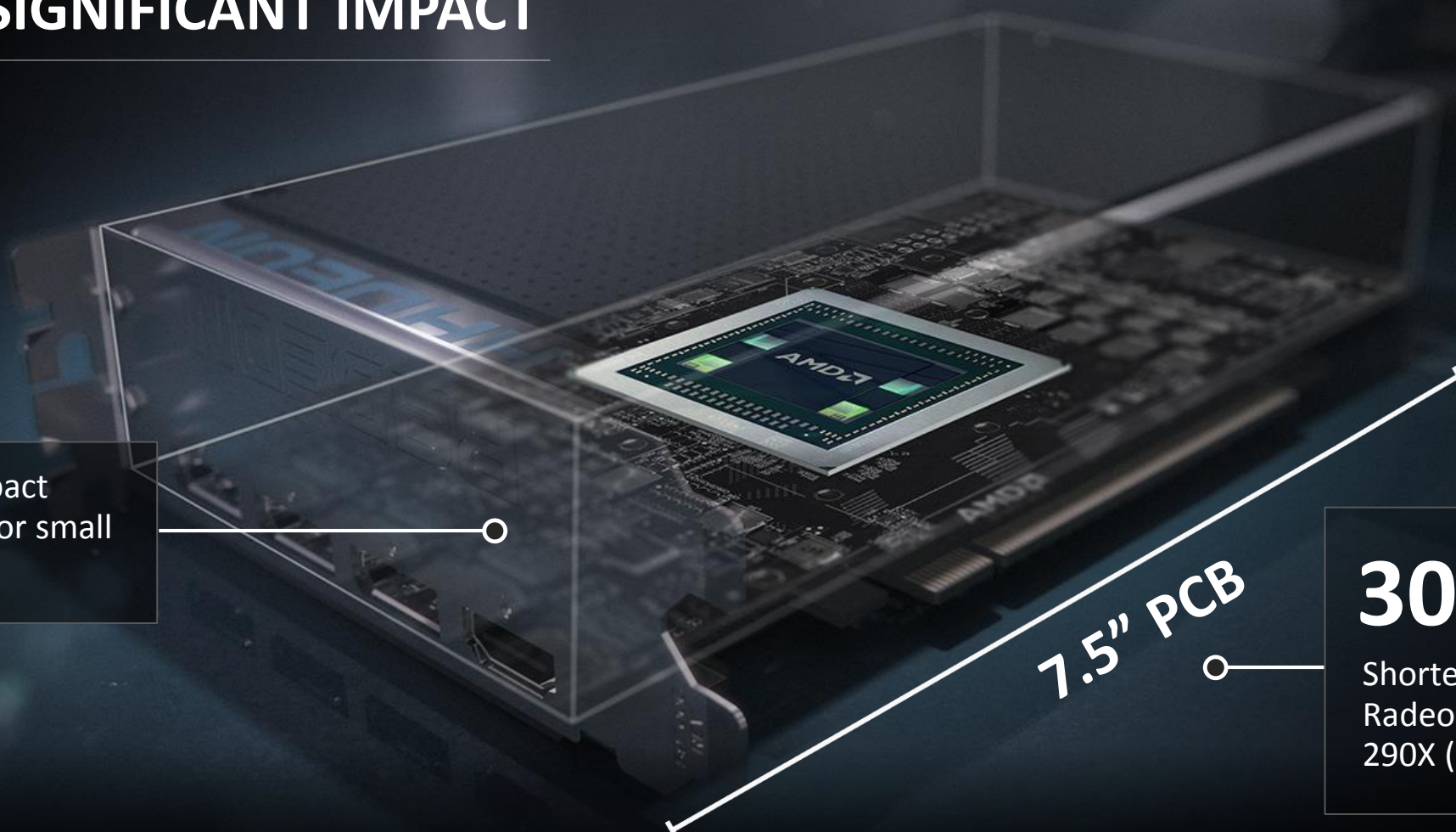
	Radeon R9 Fury X	Radeon R9-290X	Increase
SPFP Compute	> 8 TFLOPS	5.6 TFLOPS	> 1.4x
Peak Bandwidth	512 GB/sec	320 GB/sec	1.6x
Texture fill rate	> 256 Gtexels/sec	176 Gtexels/sec	> 1.45x
Die area	593 mm <sup>2</sup>	438 mm <sup>2</sup>	1.35x
Peak SP GFLOPS/mm <sup>2</sup>	> 13.5	12.8	> 1.05x
L2 Cache Capacity	2 MB	1 MB	2x



# AMD Radeon™ R9 Fury X Graphics Card

## SMALL SIZE, SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Incredibly compact graphics cards for small form factor PCs



7.5" PCB

**30%**  
Shorter than the Radeon™ R9 290X (11.5")



# AMD Radeon™ R9 Fury X Graphics Card

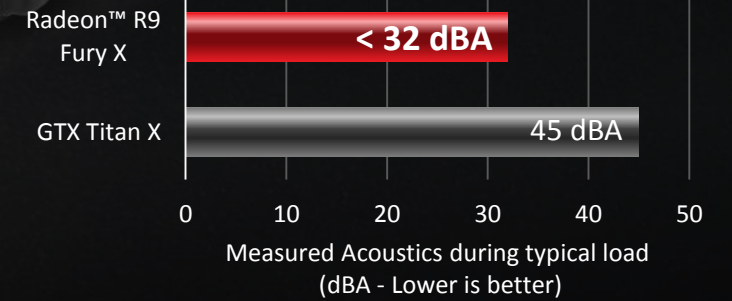
## COOL & QUIET OPERATION

Closed Loop Liquid Cooling Solution

Typical gaming scenario GPU temperature

**~50°C**

High quality 120mm fan



## AMD Radeon™ R9 Fury X Graphics Card

# 4K ULTRA SETTINGS SMOOTH GAMEPLAY

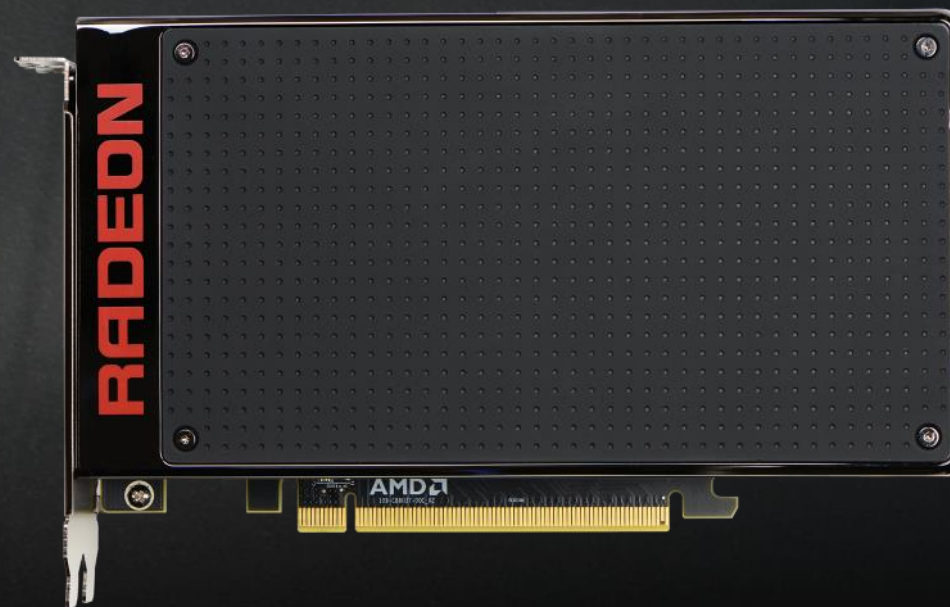
FAR CRY 4  
4K ULTRA  
SETTINGS

**54**fps

AVERAGE FPS

**43**fps

MINIMUM FPS



## AMD Radeon™ R9 Nano Graphics Card



# FORM FACTOR INNOVATION

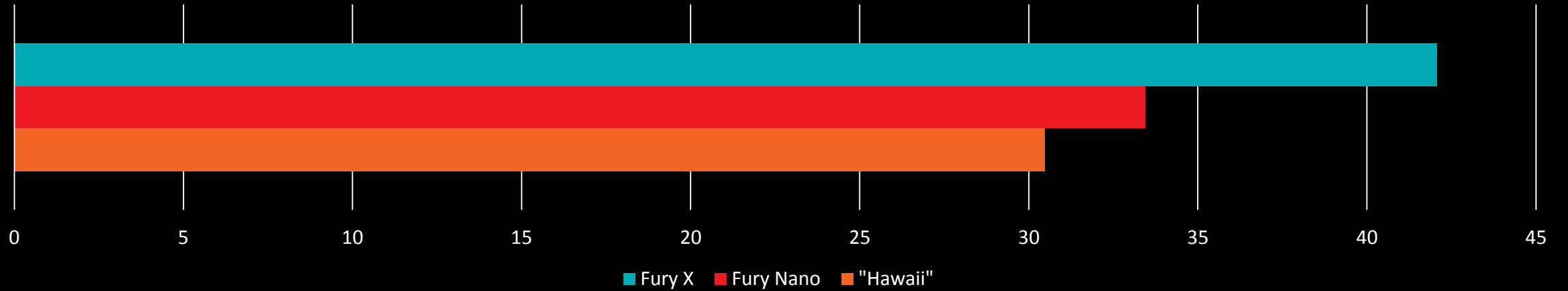
**175W** SINGLE 8-PIN  
PCIe® CONNECTOR

UP TO **2X**\* PERFORMANCE  
DENSITY

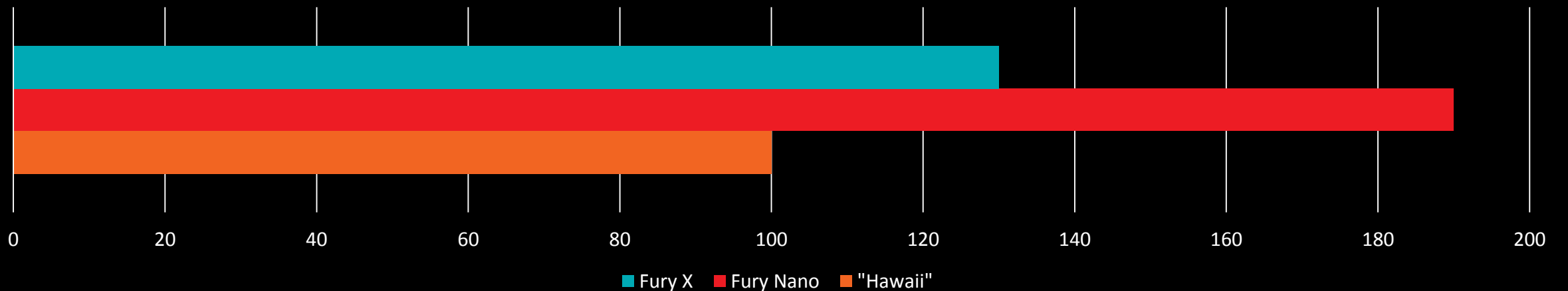
UP TO **2X**\* PERFORMANCE  
PER WATT



## Gaming Performance (Frames Per Second)



## Performance Per Watt





## A NEW PC FORM FACTOR

- ▲ A unique approach to combine powerful hardware within a small form factor without compromises to thermals or acoustics
- ▲ Designed to deliver the best possible VR experiences with AMD LiquidVR™ technology



## A NEW PC FORM FACTOR

- ▲ Powered by up to two Radeon™ R9 “Fiji” GPUs
- ▲ Fully liquid cooled system





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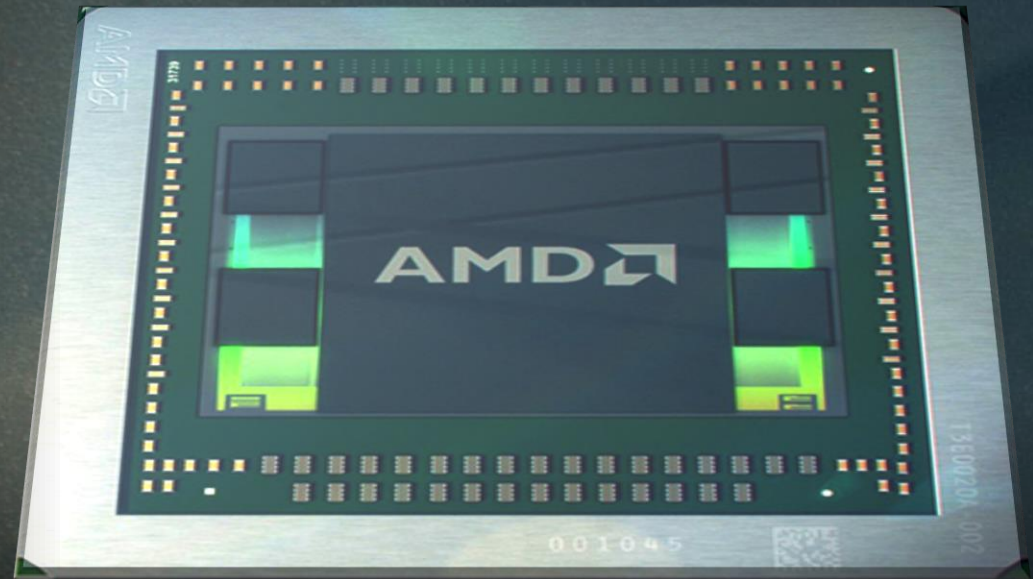
# FURY

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*First with HBM*

*Enables Innovative Form Factors*

*Up to 2x Performance/Watt increase*

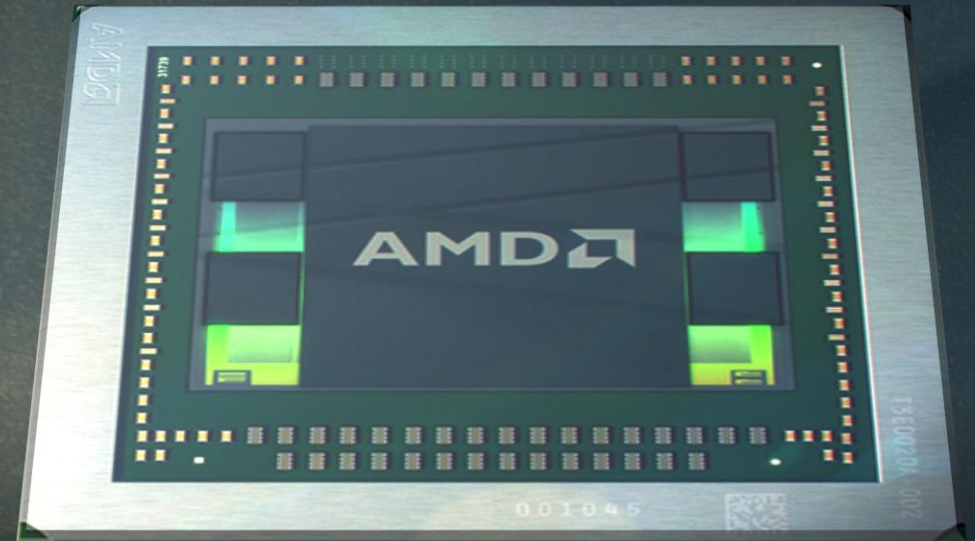




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 **Thank You**

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# FOOTNOTES



1. Discrete AMD Radeon™ GPUs and AMD FirePro™ GPUs based on the Graphics Core Next architecture consist of multiple discrete execution engines known as a Compute Unit (“CU”). Each CU contains 64 shaders (“Stream Processors”) working in unison. GRT-5
2. Testing conducted by AMD engineering on the AMD Radeon™ R9 290X GPU vs. an HBM-based device. Data obtained through isolated direct measurement of GDDR5 and HBM power delivery rails at full memory utilization. Power efficiency calculated as GB/s of bandwidth delivered per watt of power consumed. AMD Radeon™ R9 290X (10.66 GB/s bandwidth per watt) and HBM-based device (35+ GB/s bandwidth per watt), AMD FX-8350, Gigabyte GA-990FX-UD5, 8GB DDR3-1866, Windows 8.1 x64 Professional, AMD Catalyst™ 15.20 Beta. HBM-1
3. Testing conducted by AMD engineering on the AMD Radeon™ R9 290X GPU vs. the AMD Radeon™ R9 Fury X GPU. Measured performance and power on Far Cry 4. System Configuration: Core i7-5960X (3001 MHz), AMD Catalyst™ 15.20 Beta.

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