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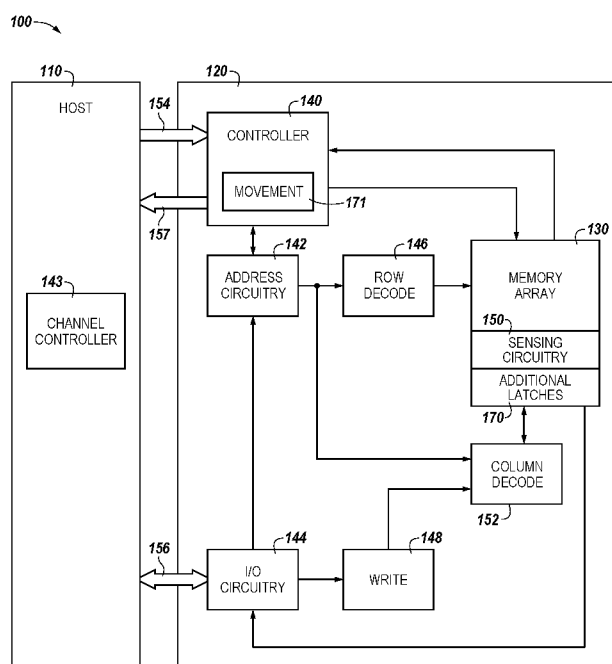


Fig. 1A

(57) **Abstract:** The present disclosure includes apparatuses and methods for in data path compute operations. An example apparatus includes an array of memory cells. Sensing circuitry is selectably coupled to the array. A plurality of shared input/output (I/O) lines provides a data path. The plurality of shared I/O lines selectably couples a first subrow of a row of the array via the sensing circuitry to a first compute component in the data path to move a first data value from the first subrow to the first compute component and a second subrow of the respective row via the sensing circuitry to a second compute component to move a second data value from the second subrow to the second compute component. An operation is performed on the first data value from the first subrow using the first compute component substantially simultaneously with movement of the second data value from the second subrow to the second compute component.



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Apparatuses and Methods for In Data Path Compute Operations

Technical Field

[0001] The present disclosure relates generally to semiconductor memory and methods, and more particularly, to apparatuses and methods for in data path compute operations.

Background

[0002] Memory devices are typically provided as internal, semiconductor, integrated circuits in computers or other electronic systems. There are many different types of memory including volatile and non-volatile memory. Volatile memory can require power to maintain its data (e.g., host data, error data, etc.) and includes random access memory (RAM), dynamic random access memory (DRAM), static random access memory (SRAM), synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM), and thyristor random access memory (TRAM), among others. Non-volatile memory can provide persistent data by retaining stored data when not powered and can include NAND flash memory, NOR flash memory, and resistance variable memory such as phase change random access memory (PCRAM), resistive random access memory (RRAM), and magnetoresistive random access memory (MRAM), such as spin torque transfer random access memory (STT RAM), among others.

[0003] Electronic systems often include a number of processing resources (e.g., one or more processors), which may retrieve and execute instructions and store the results of the executed instructions to a suitable location. A processor can comprise a number of functional units such as arithmetic logic unit (ALU) circuitry, floating point unit (FPU) circuitry, and a combinatorial logic block, for example, which can be used to execute instructions by performing an operation on data (e.g., one or more operands). As used herein, an operation can be, for example, a Boolean operation, such as AND, OR, NOT, NOT, NAND, NOR, and XOR, and/or other operations (e.g., invert, shift, arithmetic, statistics, among many other possible operations). For example, functional unit circuitry may be used to perform the arithmetic operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division on operands, via a number of operations.

[0004] A number of components in an electronic system may be involved in providing instructions to the functional unit circuitry for execution. The instructions may be executed, for instance, by a processing resource such as a controller and/or host processor. Data (e.g., the operands on which the instructions will be executed) may be stored in a memory array that is accessible by the functional unit circuitry. The instructions and/or data may be retrieved from the memory array and sequenced and/or buffered before the functional unit circuitry begins to execute instructions on the data. Furthermore, as different types of operations may be performed in one or multiple clock cycles through the functional unit circuitry, intermediate results of the instructions and/or data may also be sequenced and/or buffered. A sequence to complete an operation in one or more clock cycles may be referred to as an operation cycle. Time consumed to complete an operation cycle costs in terms of processing and computing performance and power consumption, of a computing apparatus and/or system.

[0005] In many instances, the processing resources (e.g., processor and associated functional unit circuitry) may be external to the memory array, and data is accessed via a bus between the processing resources and the memory array to execute a set of instructions. Processing performance may be improved in a processing-in-memory (PIM) device, in which a processing and/or logic resource may be implemented internally and/or near to a memory (e.g., directly on a same chip as the memory array). A processing-in-memory (PIM) device may save time by reducing and eliminating external communications and may also conserve power.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0006] Figure 1A is a block diagram of an apparatus in the form of a computing system including a memory device in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0007] Figure 1B is another block diagram of an apparatus in the form of a computing system including a memory device having a shared input/output (I/O) line in a data path local to bank sections of an array in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0008] Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating circuitry of a memory device, the circuitry including a sense amplifier and a compute component, which may be included in sensing circuitry and/or logic stripes, in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0009] Figure 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating circuitry for a plurality of shared I/O lines in a data path of an array in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0010] Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating a plurality of sections of an array coupled to a compute unit, having a plurality of logic stripes, by a plurality of shared I/O lines in a data path local to the array in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0011] Figure 5 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a controller of a memory device in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0012] Figure 6 is a block diagram illustrating another example of a controller of a memory device, the controller to control movement of data values to a compute unit, having a plurality of logic stripes, using a shared I/O line in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0013] Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating compute components of a logic stripe in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0014] Figure 8 is a logic table illustrating selectable logic operation results implemented by compute components shown in Figure 7 in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[0015] Figures 9A-9C are schematic diagrams illustrating implementation of a number of scheduling policies for performance of operations on data values in a memory device in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

Detailed Description

[0016] The present disclosure includes apparatuses and methods for in data path compute operations. In at least one embodiment, an apparatus includes a memory device having an array of memory cells and sensing circuitry selectably coupled to the array of memory cells. In various embodiments, the

memory device may be a processing in memory (PIM) device and the sensing circuitry may include a sense amplifier. A plurality of input/output (I/O) lines is shared as a data path for in data path compute operations associated with the array (e.g., the sensing circuitry may be selectably coupled to columns of memory cells and/or shared I/O lines).

[0017] The plurality of shared I/O lines selectably couples a first subrow of a row of the array via the sensing circuitry to a first compute component in the data path to move a first data value from the first subrow to the first compute component. As used herein, a “subrow” is intended to mean a predetermined subset of memory cells of the row of the array that stores a predetermined number of data values. For example, one subrow of a row may be a predetermined 1024 (1K) memory cells of a row having 16,384 (16K) memory cells, thereby resulting in 16 subrows of the row (e.g., as shown at 428-1, 428-2, . . . , 428-16 and described in connection with Figure 4 and elsewhere herein). The plurality of shared I/O lines selectably couples a second subrow of the respective row via the sensing circuitry to a second compute component in the data path to move a second data value from the second subrow to the second compute component. An operation may be performed (e.g., as directed by a controller) on the first data value from the first subrow using the first compute component substantially simultaneously with movement of the second data value from the second subrow to the second compute component.

[0018] Ordinal numbers such as first and second are used herein to assist in correlating and/or distinguishing between similar and/or selectably coupled components (e.g., subarrays of memory cells, data values and associated compute components, subrows of memory cells and associated compute components, logic stripes and associated compute components, connection circuitry and associated compute components and/or logic stripes, etc.) and are not used to indicate a particular ordering and/or relationship between the components, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise (e.g., by using terms such as adjacent, etc.).

[0019] For example, movement of a first data value from a first subrow of a first row of a memory array via the shared I/O lines to a first compute component of a first logic stripe is intended to indicate that a particular data value from a particular subrow (which may be, but is not necessarily, the first

subrow in a sequence of subrows) of a particular row may be moved to a particular compute component of a particular logic stripe (each of which may be, but is not necessarily, the first in a sequence of compute components and/or logic stripes). Similarly, movement of a second data value from a second subrow of the first row (which may be a next subrow adjacent the previously mentioned first subrow but may be, but is not necessarily, the second subrow in the sequence of subrows) is intended to indicate that a particular data value from the second subrow of the same row may be moved to a particular compute component of a different logic stripe. For example, referring to the second data value being moved to the second compute component of the second logic stripe is used to associate the second data value with a compute component and/or a logic stripe that is different than those previously referred to as the first of such components. As such, the second compute component may be, but is not necessarily, the first compute component in a sequence of compute components of the second logic stripe and/or the second logic stripe may be, but is not necessarily, the second logic stripe in a sequence of logic stripes.

[0020] Similarly, as described herein, a controller being configured to direct, in a first operation cycle, a first parallel movement (e.g., via the shared I/O lines) of a number of a plurality of data values of the first subrow to a corresponding number of a plurality of first compute components of the first logic stripe is intended to indicate that the controller may direct performance in a specific operation cycle (e.g., in a time frame of around 2 to 60 nanoseconds (ns)) of movement of a particular number corresponding to the plurality of data values of the first subrow to the same number of compute components of the first logic stripe. The controller being configured to direct, in a second operation cycle, a second parallel movement of a number of a plurality of data values of the second subrow to a corresponding number of a plurality of second compute components of the second logic stripe is intended to indicate that in the second operation cycle (which may be, but is not necessarily, the next, e.g., adjacent, 2-60 ns time frame) the controller may direct performance of movement of a particular number corresponding to the plurality of data values of the second subrow to the same number of compute components of the second logic stripe. The particular number of the plurality of data values of the second subrow and/or of the second compute components of the second logic stripe may be, but

is not necessarily, the same number as that of the data values of the first subrow and/or of the first compute components of the first logic stripe.

[0021] A shared I/O line (e.g., as shown at 155 and described in connection with Figure 1B and elsewhere herein) serves as a data path associated with the memory array (e.g., as shown at 130 and described in connection with Figure 1A and elsewhere herein). The shared I/O line couples sensing circuitry (e.g., as shown at 150 and described in connection with Figure 1A and elsewhere herein) to a compute component (e.g., as shown at 231 and described in connection with Figure 2 and elsewhere herein) in the data path of the shared I/O line. The compute component, associated with the data path of the shared I/O line, has a pitch equal to that of the data path and that is a function of a pitch of digit lines (e.g., as shown at 205 and described in connection with Figure 2 and elsewhere herein) to the array of memory cells. For example, the compute component has a pitch that is an integer multiple of the pitch of digit lines to the array of memory cells.

[0022] As used herein, a “shared I/O line” is intended to mean an I/O line that is local to the array in a data path that has a pitch which is a function of a pitch of the array of memory cells. The shared I/O may be located on a bank (e.g., as shown at 121-1 and described in connection with Figure 1B and elsewhere herein) of the array of memory and may be multiplexed to a plurality of columns of the array (e.g., complementary digit lines to a DRAM array). The shared I/O is different and distinct from the I/O circuitry associated with the array that is intended to move data to and from the array according to an array protocol such as DDR4 and/or to move data onto and off of a memory device (e.g., as shown at 120 and described in connection with Figure 1A and elsewhere herein) in connection with a host (e.g., as shown at 110 and described in connection with Figure 1A and elsewhere herein).

[0023] In some embodiments, the compute component may be in a logic stripe (e.g., as shown at 124-1, 124-2, . . . , 124-N and described in connection with Figure 1B and elsewhere herein) associated with the shared I/O line of the data. The array may have a plurality of shared I/O lines for the data path local to the array and each logic stripe may have a plurality of compute components (e.g., as shown at 431-1, 431-2, . . . , 431-Z and described in connection with Figure 4 and elsewhere herein). Each of the plurality of compute components is

associated with at least one of the plurality of shared I/O lines of the data path. In some embodiments, one of each of the plurality of compute components may be associated with a particular one of the plurality of shared I/O lines of the data path.

[0024] In various embodiments, each of the plurality of compute components may be shifted to another one of the plurality of shared I/O lines of the data path. For example, the number of columns and/or memory cells (e.g., 16,384 columns and/or memory cells, among other possible configurations) of a row (e.g., as shown at 319 and described in connection with Figure 3 and elsewhere herein) may be multiplexed such that, for example, 16 subrows are obtained by selecting for coupling to, and parallel movement of data values via, the plurality of shared I/O lines (e.g., 1024 individual shared I/O lines) a contiguous plurality of columns and/or memory cells in the row (16 subrows each having 1024 adjacent columns and/or memory cells, as shown in Figure 4) such that data values from the contiguous memory cells (e.g., 1024 data values) may be moved in parallel. Alternatively or in addition, the number of columns and/or memory cells of the row may be multiplexed, for example, such that the 16 subrows may be obtained by selecting for coupling to, and parallel movement of data values, via the shared I/O lines, every sixteenth column and/or memory cell in the row such that data values from every sixteenth memory cell (e.g., 1024 data values) may be moved in parallel. In some embodiments, the array may be a DRAM array and sensing circuitry used to sense and/or amplify data values in selected memory cells may include a sense amplifier and/or a compute component.

[0025] The memory device 120 includes a controller (e.g., as shown at 140 and described in connection with Figure 1A and elsewhere herein). Among other functions, the controller 140 may be configured to direct movement (e.g., via movement component 171 associated with the controller) of a data value from a row of memory cells (e.g., a selected subrow thereof) in the array to a compute component associated with one of the plurality of shared I/O lines of the data path.

[0026] As described in more detail below, the embodiments may allow a host system to allocate a number of locations (e.g., arrays, subarrays and/or portions of subarrays, such as row and subrows thereof) in one or more DRAM

banks to hold (e.g., store) and/or process data. A host system and a controller may perform the address resolution on an entire block of program instructions (e.g., PIM command instructions) and data and direct (e.g., control) allocation, storage, and/or movement (e.g., flow) of data and commands into allocated locations (e.g., subarrays and portions of subarrays) within a destination (e.g., target) bank. Writing and/or reading data and/or executing commands in the DRAM array (e.g., movement of data values for performing operations by a logic stripe, as described herein) may utilize a normal DRAM read/write path to the DRAM device. As the reader will appreciate, while a DRAM-style memory array for a PIM device is discussed with regard to examples of in data path compute operations presented herein, embodiments are not limited to a PIM DRAM implementation.

[0027] The memory devices described herein may use a number of controllers for a bank of subarrays, controllers for individual subarrays, and/or controllers for latch components (e.g., each controller being a sequencer, a state machine, a microcontroller, a sub-processor, ALU circuitry, or some other type of controller) to execute a set of instructions to perform an operation on data (e.g., one or more operands). As used herein, an operation may be, for example, a Boolean logical operation, such as AND, OR, NOT, NOT, NAND, NOR, and XOR, and/or other operations (e.g., invert, shift, arithmetic, statistics, among many other possible operations). For example, functional unit circuitry may be used to perform the arithmetic operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division on operands, via a number of logical operations.

[0028] The present disclosure describes enablement of in data path compute operations (e.g., PIM operations, such as AND, OR, refresh, row copy, shift, add, multiply, etc.) to be performed on data values stored by memory cells (e.g., when moved to a compute component, as described herein) substantially simultaneously with performance of, for example, read and/or write operations on data values from a same bank, a same subarray in the same bank, and/or a same row in the same subarray (e.g., in a DRAM array, among other types of memory arrays). For example, the movement operation may be performed on data values stored in a subrow of memory cells in a row of a subarray substantially simultaneously with performance of, for example, logical operations on the same data values previously moved to a compute component in

the data path (e.g., to a selected logic stripe) as directed by a controller and/or a host, as described herein.

[0029] Accordingly, when a subrow is activated to be sensed in an array, a plurality of data values stored by memory cells of the subrow (e.g., data values for the entire subrow) may be moved (e.g., copied, transferred, and/or transported) to a corresponding plurality of compute components (e.g., that each form at least a portion of a logic stripe 424 in a compute unit, as shown at 460 and described in connection with Figure 4 and elsewhere herein) in a data path associated with the array. A plurality of shared I/O lines couples the data values to the plurality of compute components in the data path. In some embodiments, a plurality of compute components of a number of logic stripes in a compute unit may be associated with each bank section of a bank of an array. The compute component associated with a shared I/O may be configured to couple (e.g., directly or indirectly connect, as described herein) to a data path of the shared I/O local to the array. In some embodiments, the compute components 431, logic stripes 424, and/or compute units 460 and may further be coupled to a data bus connected to the host 110 off the memory device and/or to a data bus that connects a bank of an array to another bank of an array on the memory device.

[0030] The present disclosure describes, in some embodiments, that when a row is sensed, the data values in the row (e.g., the data values from all 16,384 (16K) memory cells in the row) may be moved to be stored (e.g., cached) in a latch component (e.g., a sense amplifier) to be further moved on a shared I/O line to a logic stripe in a compute unit in the data path of the shared I/O that is local to the array. In some embodiments, 2048 (2K) shared I/O lines may be configured as a 2K bit wide shared I/O line. According to some embodiments, a number of cycles for moving the data from a first row in a source location to a second row in a destination location may be determined by dividing a number of columns in the array intersected by a row of memory cells in the array by the 2K bit width of the plurality of shared I/O lines. For example, an array (e.g., a bank, a bank section, or a subarray thereof) may have 16K columns, which may correspond to 16K data values in a row, which when divided by the 2K bit width of the plurality of shared I/O lines intersecting the row may yield eight cycles, each separate cycle being at substantially the same point in time (e.g., in parallel) for movement of each 2K bit fraction of the data in the row such that all 16K

data bits in the row are moved after completion of the eight cycles. For example, only one of a plurality (e.g., a subset of eight, as shown in Figure 3) of the sense amplifiers 306 or the compute components 331 in the sensing circuitry 350 of the source location may be coupled at a time to a respective shared I/O line 355. In embodiments having 16K shared I/O lines, all 16K data bits may be moved in parallel.

[0031] In one example, 2K data values may be multiplexed at a time (e.g., in parallel) through 2K shared I/O lines from 2K sense amplifiers of the 16K columns (e.g., digit line pairs) by an eight way multiplexer to 2K compute components (e.g., to store and/or process a total of 2K bits) in each logic stripe (e.g., each logic stripe having 2K compute components) of a compute unit. In some embodiments, the compute unit may have eight logic stripes to store 2K data values per logic stripe, thereby being capable of storing 16K data values per compute unit that have been moved in eight cycles by the 2K shared I/O lines. In another example, 1K data values may be multiplexed at a time through 1K shared I/O lines from 1K sense amplifiers of the 16K columns by a sixteen way multiplexer to 1K compute components (e.g., to store and/or process a total of 1K bits) in a logic stripe (e.g., each logic stripe having 1K compute components) of a compute unit. In some embodiments, the compute unit (e.g., as shown at 460 and described in connection with Figure 4) may have sixteen (16) logic stripes to store 1K data values per logic stripe, thereby being capable of storing 16K data values per compute unit that have been moved in 16 cycles by the 1K shared I/O lines. For example, each of the 16 logic stripes (e.g., shown at 424-1, 424-2, . . . , 424-N and described in connection with Figure 4) and the 1K compute components (e.g., shown at 431-1, 432-2, . . . , 432-Z and described in connection with Figure 4) in each logic stripe may correspond to a subrow (e.g., shown at 428-1, 428-2, . . . , 424-16 and described in connection with Figure 4) from which 1K data values are moved (e.g., multiplexed) through respective 1K shared I/O lines.

[0032] As such, the memory cells in the bank, the subarray, the row, and/or the subrow from which the data values were moved may be available to perform operations on other data values stored therein (e.g., by having the original data values moved to a logic stripe in the compute unit in the data path of the shared I/O that is local to the array). In various embodiments, each logic

stripe may include a number of a plurality of latches, corresponding to (e.g., the same as or an integer multiple of) the number of compute components, to store a plurality of data values moved from another bank, subarray, row, and/or subrow to enable performance of a number of operations (e.g., logical operations) on the data values stored by the latches associated with the compute component.

[0033] As used herein, data movement is an inclusive term that includes, for instance, copying, transferring, and/or transporting data values from a source location to a destination location. Data can, for example, be moved from a sense amplifier of sensing circuitry of a subarray to a compute component in a logic stripe in a data path of a shared I/O line local to the array. Copying the data values may indicate that the data values stored (cached) in the sense amplifiers are copied and moved to a compute component in a logic stripe in the data path of the shared I/O line local to the array and that the original data values stored in the subrow of the row may remain unchanged. Transferring the data values may indicate that the data values stored (cached) in the sense amplifiers are copied and moved to a compute component in a logic stripe in the data path of the shared I/O line local to the array and that at least one of the original data values stored in the subrow of the row may be changed (e.g., by being erased and/or by a subsequent write operation, as described herein). Transporting the data values may be used to indicate the process by which the copied and/or transferred data values are moved (e.g., by the data values being placed on the shared I/O line from the source location and transported to the destination location).

[0034] Implementations of DRAM architecture for in data path compute operations may perform processing at the sense amplifier and compute component level (e.g., in a logic stripe). Implementations of the DRAM architecture for in data path compute operations may allow only a finite number of memory cells to be connected to the compute components in a logic stripe in the data path of the shared I/O lines (e.g., 1K memory cells as given in one example above). An array may include from around 8K to around 16K columns (pairs of digit lines) and associated sense amplifiers. In some embodiments, for example as shown in Figure 4, a bank section 423 of an array may be divided into four quadrants and each quadrant may have a plurality of subarrays (e.g., 32 subarrays). Each subarray may have a plurality of rows (e.g., 512 rows) and may be coupled to 16K columns. Each row may, as described herein, may

include 16 subrows each having 1K memory cells (e.g., selection of which memory cells constitute the 1K coupled to particular shared I/O lines via sensing circuitry being determined by multiplexing). Embodiments, however, are not limited to this illustrative example.

[0035] In some embodiments, a plurality of logic stripes as part of a compute unit may be associated with each quadrant. For example each logic stripe in a compute unit in the data path of the shared I/O lines may be associated with a subarray in each quadrant of a bank. Thus, in the above example, a compute unit in the data path of the shared I/O lines local to the array may have 128 logic stripes (4 quadrants, one logic stripe for each of 32 subarrays per quadrant). Embodiments, however, are not limited to this illustrative example. A bank of memory (e.g., of memory cells in a DRAM array) may, in some embodiments, include 64K rows by 16K columns of DRAM to provide around 1 gigabit of memory.

[0036] The present disclosure describes a compute component in a data path of a shared I/O line local to an array that may include a plurality of latches that function as sense amplifiers to store (cache) data values moved (e.g., copied, transferred, and/or transported) from sensing circuitry associated with the array. The compute components may be in a plurality of logic stripes in a compute unit in the data path of a plurality of shared I/O lines local to the array such that the plurality of logic stripes each includes a subset of a total number of compute components. The compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z of logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N (e.g., as shown and described in connection with Figure 4) may have a pitch equal to the pitch of the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 local to a bank 121-1 of the array. In some embodiments, the pitch of the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 may be a function of a pitch of the digit lines of an array of memory cells (e.g., as shown at 205-1 and 205-2 in Figure 2 and 305-1 and 305-2 in Figure 3). The compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N may be coupled to the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 by sensing circuitry 150 (e.g., sense amplifiers 206 of the sensing circuitry) and/or additional latches 170, as shown in Figure 1A.

[0037] As such, the architecture for in data path compute operations may facilitate movement (e.g., copying, transferring, and/or transporting) of data

values stored in a subrow of a row of an array to the compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, ..., 424-N in the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines local to the array. Sensing circuitry 150 having sense amplifiers, which in some embodiments may also include compute components as shown in Figure 2, may couple the memory cells from a multiplexed column of memory cells in an array to the compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, ..., 424-N in a compute unit in the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455. In this manner, the compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, ..., 424-N may be indirectly coupled to the memory cells of a column through the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 via column select circuitry operating as a multiplexer (e.g., as shown at 358 and described in connection with Figure 3) and associated select logic (as discussed in connection with Figures 3-7).

[0038] The memory array architecture described herein may provide a number of benefits in addition to those just described. Overall processing speed may be increased by, for example, enabling PIM operations to be performed on data stored by memory cells in parallel with performance of other operations (e.g., performance of DDR4 I/O operations). For example, PIM operations may be performed in a compute unit having a plurality of compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, ..., 424-N in the data path of the shared I/O lines 455 local to the array. By way of example and not by way of limitation, once data values are loaded to the plurality of compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, ..., 424-N in the compute unit from the subrows of the array, compute operations may be controlled in the compute unit at speeds of 2 ns without having to move the data values back into the rows, as compared to an example time required to fire the rows in the array of 60 ns. In this manner, the compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, ..., 424-N (along with associated latches) may provide storage of the moved data values for performance of certain functions (e.g., AND, OR, NOR, XOR, add, subtract, multiply, divide, etc.) while the original data values of a subrow may be saved back to a row, saved elsewhere, and/or written over. As discussed more in connection with Figures 5 and 6 the operations of the compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z and/or logic stripes

424-1, . . . , 424-N in the compute unit in the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines may be directed by a controller 140 of a bank 121.

[0039] In the following detailed description of the present disclosure, reference is made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration how one or more embodiments of the disclosure may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those of ordinary skill in the art to practice the embodiments of this disclosure, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that process, electrical, and structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

[0040] As used herein, designators such as “X”, “Y”, “Z”, “N”, “M”, etc., particularly with respect to reference numerals in the drawings, indicate that a number of the particular feature so designated may be included. It is also to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to be limiting. As used herein, the singular forms “a”, “an”, and “the” can include both singular and plural referents, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. In addition, “a number of”, “at least one”, and “one or more” (e.g., a number of memory arrays) can refer to one or more memory arrays, whereas a “plurality of” is intended to refer to more than one of such things. Furthermore, the words “can” and “may” are used throughout this application in a permissive sense (i.e., having the potential to and/or being able to in at least some embodiments described herein), not in a mandatory sense (i.e., must). The term “include,” and derivations thereof, means “including, but not limited to”. The terms “couple”, “coupled”, and “coupling” mean to be directly or indirectly connected physically or for access to and movement (transmission) of commands and/or data, as appropriate to the context. The terms “data” and “data values” are used interchangeably herein and can have the same meaning, as appropriate to the context.

[0041] As described herein, the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 may be selectably shared by a plurality of subarrays, bank sections, quadrants, rows, subrows, and/or particular columns of memory cells via select logic coupled to each array. For example, the sensing circuitry 150 and/or additional latches 170, including a sense amplifier and select logic for multiplexing each of a selectable number of subsets of a number of columns (e.g., 8, 16, etc., column subsets of a

total number of columns) may be selectably coupled to each of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 for data values to be moved to the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N in a compute unit 460 in a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455. In some embodiments, the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z selectably coupled to each of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 may correspond to the number of columns selectably coupled to the plurality of shared I/O lines (e.g., 1K, 2K, etc.). Because the singular forms “a”, “an”, and “the” can include both singular and plural referents herein, “a shared I/O line” can be used to refer to “a pair of complementary shared I/O lines”, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Moreover, “shared I/O lines” is an abbreviation of “plurality of shared I/O lines”.

[0042] The figures herein follow a numbering convention in which the first digit or digits correspond to the figure number and the remaining digits identify an element or component in the figure. Similar elements or components between different figures may be identified by the use of similar digits. For example, 108 may reference element “08” in Figure 1A, and a similar element may be referenced as 208 in Figure 2. As will be appreciated, elements shown in the various embodiments herein can be added, exchanged, and/or eliminated so as to provide a number of additional embodiments of the present disclosure. In addition, the proportion and/or the relative scale of the elements provided in the figures are intended to illustrate certain embodiments of the present disclosure and should not be taken in a limiting sense.

[0043] Figure 1A is a block diagram of an apparatus in the form of a computing system 100 including a memory device 120 which includes a memory array 130 in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. As used herein, a memory device 120, controller 140, memory array 130, sensing circuitry 150, and/or a number of additional latches 170 might also be separately considered an “apparatus.”

[0044] As used herein, the additional latches are intended to mean additional functionalities (e.g., amplifiers, select logic) that sense, couple, and/or move (e.g., read, store, cache) data values of memory cells in an array and that are distinct from the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N in a compute unit 460 in a data path of the

plurality of shared I/O lines 455 shown in Figures 3-4 and 6-7. The logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a data path of a plurality of shared I/O lines 155 local to the array, as shown in Figure 1B, may be associated with various bank sections 123-1, . . . , 123-N of memory cells in the bank 121-1. The bank 121-1 may be one of a plurality of banks on the memory device 120.

[0045] System 100 in Figure 1A includes a host 110 coupled (e.g., connected) to the memory device 120. Host 110 may be a host system such as a personal laptop computer, a desktop computer, a digital camera, a smart phone, or a memory card reader, among various other types of hosts. Host 110 may include a system motherboard and/or backplane and may include a number of processing resources (e.g., one or more processors, microprocessors, or some other type of controlling circuitry). The system 100 may include separate integrated circuits or both the host 110 and the memory device 120 may be on the same integrated circuit. The system 100 may be, for instance, a server system and/or a high performance computing (HPC) system and/or a portion thereof. Although the examples shown in Figure 1A illustrates a system having a Von Neumann architecture, embodiments of the present disclosure may be implemented in non-Von Neumann architectures, which may not include one or more components (e.g., CPU, ALU, etc.) often associated with a Von Neumann architecture.

[0046] For clarity, the system 100 has been simplified to focus on features with particular relevance to the present disclosure. The memory array 130 may be a DRAM array, SRAM array, STT RAM array, PCRAM array, TRAM array, RRAM array, NAND flash array, and/or NOR flash array, among other types of arrays. The array 130 may include memory cells arranged in rows coupled by access lines (which may be referred to herein as word lines or select lines) and columns coupled by sense lines (which may be referred to herein as data lines or digit lines). Although a single array 130 is shown in Figure 1A, embodiments are not so limited. For instance, memory device 120 may include a number of arrays 130 (e.g., a number of banks of DRAM cells, NAND flash cells, etc.).

[0047] The memory device 120 may include address circuitry 142 to latch address signals provided over a data bus 156 (e.g., an I/O bus connected to the host 110) by I/O circuitry 144 (e.g., provided to external ALU circuitry

and/or to DRAM DQs via local I/O lines and global I/O lines). As used herein, DRAM DQs may enable input of data to and/or output of data from a bank (e.g., from and/or to the controller 140 and/or host 110) via a bus (e.g., data bus 156). During a write operation, a voltage (high=1, low=0) may be applied to a DQ (e.g., a pin). This voltage may be translated into an appropriate signal and stored by a selected memory cell. During a read operation, a data value read from a selected memory cell may appear at the DQ once access is complete and the output is enabled (e.g., by the output enable signal being low). At other times, DQs may be in a high impedance state, such that the DQs do not source or sink current and do not present a signal to the system. This also may reduce DQ contention when two or more devices (e.g., banks) share a combined data bus, as described herein. Such DQs are separate and distinct from the plurality of shared I/O lines 155 (in Figure 1B) in a data path local to the array 130.

[0048] Status and exception information may be provided from the controller 140 of the memory device 120 to a channel controller 143, for example, through an out-of-band (OOB) bus 157 (e.g., high-speed interface (HSI)), which in turn may be provided from the channel controller 143 to the host 110. The channel controller 143 may include a logic component to allocate a plurality of locations (e.g., controllers for subarrays) in the arrays of each respective bank to store bank commands, application instructions (e.g., for sequences of operations), and arguments (PIM commands) for various banks associated with operations for each of a plurality of memory devices 120. The channel controller 143 may dispatch commands (e.g., PIM commands) to the plurality of memory devices 120 to store those program instructions within a given bank 121 (e.g., 121-1 of Figure 1B) of a memory device 120.

[0049] Address signals are received through address circuitry 142 and decoded by a row decoder 146 and a column decoder 152 to access the memory array 130. Data may be sensed (read) from memory array 130 by sensing voltage and/or current changes on sense lines (digit lines) using a number of sense amplifiers, as described herein, of the sensing circuitry 150. A sense amplifier may read and latch a page (e.g., a row) of data from the memory array 130. Additional compute circuitry, as described herein, may be coupled to the sensing circuitry 150 and may be used in combination with the sense amplifiers to sense, store (e.g., cache and/or buffer), perform compute functions (e.g.,

operations), and/or move data. The I/O circuitry 144 may be used for bi-directional data communication with host 110 over the data bus 156 (e.g., a 64 bit wide data bus). The write circuitry 148 may be used to write data to the memory array 130.

[0050] Controller 140 (e.g., bank control logic, sequencer and timing circuitry shown in Figure 5) may decode signals (e.g., commands) provided by control bus 154 from the host 110. These signals may include chip enable signals, write enable signals, and/or address latch signals that may be used to control operations performed on the memory array 130, including data sense, data store, data movement (e.g., copying, transferring, and/or transporting data values), data write, and/or data erase operations, among other operations. In various embodiments, the controller 140 may be responsible for executing instructions from the host 110 and/or accessing the memory array 130. The controller 140 may be a state machine, a sequencer, or some other type of controller. The controller 140 may control shifting data (e.g., right or left) in a row of an array (e.g., memory array 130) and execute microcode instructions to perform operations such as compute operations (e.g., AND, OR, NOR, XOR, add, subtract, multiply, divide, etc.).

[0051] Examples of the sensing circuitry 150 are described further below (e.g., in Figures 2 and 3). For instance, in some embodiments, the sensing circuitry 150 may include a number of sense amplifiers. In some embodiments, the sensing circuitry 150 may include the number of sense amplifiers and a corresponding number of compute components, which may serve as an accumulator and may be used to perform operations in each subarray (e.g., on data associated with complementary sense lines) in addition to the in data path compute operations described herein.

[0052] In some embodiments, the sensing circuitry 150 may be used to perform operations using data stored by memory array 130 as inputs and participate in movement of the data for copy, transfer, transport, writing, logic, and/or storage operations to a different location in the memory array 130 and/or in logic stripes 124 without transferring the data via a sense line address access (e.g., without firing a column decode signal). As such, in some embodiments, various compute functions may be performed using, and within, sensing circuitry 150 rather than (or in association with) being performed by processing resources

external to the sensing circuitry 150 (e.g., by a processor associated with host 110 and/or other processing circuitry, such as ALU circuitry, located on device 120, such as on controller 140 or elsewhere). However, in addition, embodiments described herein may perform in data path compute functions and/or operations on data values moved to a plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a compute unit from the rows of the array. And as an example, according to some embodiments, compute operations may be controlled in the compute unit at speeds of 2 ns without having to move the data values back into the rows, as compared to an example time required to fire the rows in the array of 60 ns.

[0053] In various previous approaches, data associated with an operand, for instance, would be read from memory via sensing circuitry and provided to external ALU circuitry via I/O lines (e.g., via local I/O lines and/or global I/O lines). The external ALU circuitry could include a number of registers and would perform compute functions using the operands, and the result would be transferred back to the array via the I/O circuitry 144.

[0054] In contrast, embodiments herein perform compute functions on data values, moved to a plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N via a plurality of shared I/O lines 155 from the rows and/or subrows of the array, in a compute unit in a data path local to the array. Additionally, sensing circuitry 150 may be configured to perform operations on data stored by memory array 130 and store the result back to the memory array 130 without enabling an I/O line (e.g., a local I/O line) coupled to the sensing circuitry 150. However, once loaded, compute operations may be controlled in the compute unit much faster (e.g., at speeds of 2 ns) without having to move the data values back into the rows and/or subrows, as compared to an example time required to fire the rows in the array (e.g., 60 ns). The sensing circuitry 150 may be formed on pitch with the memory cells of the array. The plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N, associated with the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155, may have a pitch equal to that of the data path and that is a function of a pitch of digit lines to the array of memory cells.

[0055] For example, the sensing circuitry 150 described herein may be formed on a same pitch as a pair of complementary sense lines (e.g., digit lines).

As an example, a pair of complementary memory cells may have a cell size with a $6F^2$ pitch (e.g., $3F \times 2F$), where F is a feature size. If the pitch of a pair of complementary sense lines for the complementary memory cells is $3F$, then the sensing circuitry being on pitch indicates the sensing circuitry (e.g., a sense amplifier and/or a corresponding compute component per respective pair of complementary sense lines) is formed to fit within the $3F$ pitch of the complementary sense lines. Likewise, the compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z of the logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N, associated with the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155, have a pitch that is a function of the $3F$ pitch of the complementary sense lines. For example, the compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z of logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N may have a pitch that is an integer multiple of the $3F$ pitch of digit lines to the array of memory cells, which also may correspond to a pitch of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155.

[0056] By contrast, the circuitry of the processing resource(s) (e.g., a compute engine, such as an ALU) of various prior systems may not conform to pitch rules associated with a memory array. For example, the memory cells of a memory array may have a $4F^2$ or $6F^2$ cell size. As such, the devices (e.g., logic gates) associated with ALU circuitry of previous systems may not be capable of being formed on pitch with the memory cells (e.g., on a same pitch as the sense lines), which may affect chip size and/or memory density, for example. In the context of some computing systems and subsystems (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU)), data may be processed in a location that is not on pitch and/or on chip with memory (e.g., memory cells in the array), as described herein. For example, the data may be processed by a processing resource associated with a host, for instance, rather than on pitch with the memory.

[0057] As such, in a number of embodiments, circuitry external to array 130 and sensing circuitry 150 is not needed to perform compute functions as the sensing circuitry 150 may perform the appropriate operations to perform such compute functions or may perform such operations in a data path of a plurality of shared I/O lines local to the array without the use of an external processing resource. Therefore, the sensing circuitry 150 and/or the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a compute unit in a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155 may be used to complement or to replace, at least to some extent, such an external processing

resource (or at least the bandwidth consumption of such an external processing resource). In some embodiments, the sensing circuitry 150 and/or the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a compute unit in a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155 may be used to perform operations (e.g., to execute instructions) in addition to operations performed by an external processing resource (e.g., host 110). For instance, host 110 and/or sensing circuitry 150 may be limited to performing only certain operations and/or a certain number of operations.

[0058] Operations described herein may include operations associated with a PIM capable device. PIM capable device operations may use bit vector based operations. As used herein, the term “bit vector” is intended to mean a number of bits on a bit vector memory device (e.g., a PIM device) stored physically contiguously or non-contiguously in a row of an array of memory cells. Thus, as used herein a “bit vector operation” is intended to mean an operation that is performed on a bit vector that is a contiguous or non-contiguous portion of virtual address space (e.g., used by a PIM device). For example, a row of virtual address space in the PIM device may have a bit length of 16K bits (e.g., corresponding to 16K complementary pairs of memory cells in a DRAM configuration). Sensing circuitry 150, as described herein, for such a 16K bit row may include a corresponding 16K sense amplifiers 206 and/or processing elements (e.g., compute components 231) formed on pitch with the sense lines selectably coupled to corresponding memory cells in the 16 bit row. A compute component in the sensing circuitry and/or logic stripe of the PIM device may operate as a one bit processing element (PE) on a single bit of the bit vector of the row or subrow of memory cells sensed by the sensing circuitry 150 (e.g., sensed by and/or stored by a sense amplifier, as described herein). Similarly, the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z of logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a compute unit in a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155 may each operate as a one bit PE on a single bit of the bit vector of the row and/or subrow of memory cells sensed in an array.

[0059] Enabling an I/O line may include enabling (e.g., turning on, activating) a transistor having a gate coupled to a decode signal (e.g., a column decode signal) and a source/drain coupled to the I/O line. However, embodiments are not limited to not enabling an I/O line. For instance, in a

number of embodiments, the sensing circuitry (e.g., 150) may be used to perform operations without enabling column decode lines of the array.

[0060] However, the plurality of shared I/O lines 155 may be enabled in order to load data values to the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a compute unit in a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155 where compute operations may be controlled much faster. For example, in the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in the compute unit, the compute operation may be performed at speeds of 2 ns. This enhancement of speed may be attributed to not having to move the data values back into the rows and/or subrows with the associated time used in firing the rows in the array (e.g., 60 ns).

[0061] Figure 1B is another block diagram of an apparatus in the form of a computing system including a memory device having a I/O line 155 in a data path local to bank sections 123-1, 123-2, . . . , 123-N of an array in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. For example, bank 121-1 may represent an example bank of a memory device 120. As shown in Figure 1B, a bank 121-1 may include a plurality of main memory columns (shown horizontally as X) (e.g., 16,384 columns in an example DRAM bank). Additionally, the bank 121-1 may be divided up into bank sections (e.g., quadrants of 32 subarrays), 123-1, 123-2, . . . , 123-N. Each bank section may be associated with a plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z in logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a compute unit in a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155. Each of the of the bank sections 123-1, . . . , 123-N may include a plurality of rows (shown vertically as Y) (e.g., each section may be a quadrant that includes 32 subarrays that each may include 512 rows and 16 subrows per row in an example DRAM bank). Example embodiments are not limited to the example horizontal and/or vertical orientation of columns and rows and subrows described here or the example numbers thereof.

[0062] Each bank section, in some embodiments, may have a plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a compute unit in a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155 associated therewith. The bank 121-1 may include a controller 140 and/or a number of controllers associated with each bank section and/or subarray to direct

movement (e.g., via movement component 171) and/or operations on data values loaded to the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z in logic stripes 124-1, . . . , 124-N in a compute unit in a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 155.

[0063] Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating circuitry of a memory device 120, the circuitry including a sense amplifier 206 and a compute component 231, which each may, in various embodiments, be included in sensing circuitry 250 and/or logic stripes 124, in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. The sensing circuitry 250 may correspond to sensing circuitry 150 shown in Figure 1A.

[0064] As shown in the example embodiment of Figure 2, a memory cell may include a storage element (e.g., capacitor) and an access device (e.g., transistor). For example, a first memory cell may include transistor 202-1 and capacitor 203-1, and a second memory cell may include transistor 202-2 and capacitor 203-2, etc. In this embodiment, the memory array 230 is a DRAM array of 1T1B (one transistor one capacitor) memory cells, although other embodiments of configurations may be used (e.g., 2T2C with two transistors and two capacitors per memory cell). In a number of embodiments, the memory cells may be destructive read memory cells (e.g., reading the data stored by the cell destroys the data such that the data originally stored by the cell is refreshed after being read).

[0065] The cells of the memory array 230 may be arranged in rows coupled by access (word) lines 204-X (Row X), 204-Y (Row Y), etc., and columns coupled by pairs of complementary sense lines (e.g., digit lines DIGIT(D) and DIGIT(D)_{bar} shown in Figure 2). The individual sense lines corresponding to each pair of complementary sense lines may also be referred to as digit lines 205-1 for DIGIT (D) and 205-2 for DIGIT (D)_{bar}, respectively, or corresponding reference numbers in Figure 3. Although only one pair of complementary digit lines are shown in Figure 2, embodiments of the present disclosure are not so limited, and an array of memory cells may include additional columns of memory cells and digit lines (e.g., 4,096, 8,192, 16,384, etc.).

[0066] Although rows and columns are illustrated as orthogonally oriented in a plane, embodiments are not so limited. For example, the rows and

columns may be oriented relative to each other in any feasible three-dimensional configuration. For example, the rows and columns may be oriented at any angle relative to each other, may be oriented in a substantially horizontal plane or a substantially vertical plane, and/or may be oriented in a folded topology, among other possible three-dimensional configurations.

[0067] Memory cells may be coupled to different digit lines and word lines. For example, a first source/drain region of a transistor 202-1 may be coupled to digit line 205-1 (D), a second source/drain region of transistor 202-1 may be coupled to capacitor 203-1, and a gate of a transistor 202-1 may be coupled to word line 204-Y. A first source/drain region of a transistor 202-2 may be coupled to digit line 205-2 (D), a second source/drain region of transistor 202-2 may be coupled to capacitor 203-2, and a gate of a transistor 202-2 may be coupled to word line 204-X. A cell plate, as shown in Figure 2, may be coupled to each of capacitors 203-1 and 203-2. The cell plate may be a common node to which a reference voltage (e.g., ground) may be applied in various memory array configurations.

[0068] The memory array 230 is configured to couple to sensing circuitry 250 in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. In this embodiment, the sensing circuitry 250 comprises a sense amplifier 206 and a compute component 231 corresponding to respective columns of memory cells (e.g., coupled to respective pairs of complementary digit lines). However, in some embodiments, the sensing circuitry 250 used for in data path compute operations performed by compute components of logic stripes may not include compute components in the sensing circuitry 250. The sense amplifier 206 may be coupled to the pair of complementary digit lines 205-1 and 205-2. If present, the compute component 231 may be coupled to the sense amplifier 206 via pass gates 207-1 and 207-2. The gates of the pass gates 207-1 and 207-2 may be coupled to operation selection logic 213.

[0069] The operation selection logic 213 may be configured to include pass gate logic for controlling pass gates that couple the pair of complementary digit lines un-transposed between the sense amplifier 206 and the compute component 231 and swap gate logic for controlling swap gates that couple the pair of complementary digit lines transposed between the sense amplifier 206 and the compute component 231. The operation selection logic 213 may also be

coupled to the pair of complementary digit lines 205-1 and 205-2. The operation selection logic 213 may be configured to control continuity of pass gates 207-1 and 207-2 based on a selected operation.

[0070] The sense amplifier 206 may be operated to determine a data value (e.g., logic state) stored by a selected memory cell. The sense amplifier 206 may comprise a cross coupled latch, which may be referred to herein as a primary latch. In the example illustrated in Figure 2, the circuitry corresponding to sense amplifier 206 comprises a latch 215 including four transistors coupled to a pair of complementary digit lines D 205-1 and (D)_{__} 205-2. However, embodiments are not limited to this example. The latch 215 may be a cross coupled latch (e.g., gates of a pair of transistors) such as n-channel transistors (e.g., NMOS transistors) 227-1 and 227-2 are cross coupled with the gates of another pair of transistors, such as p-channel transistors (e.g., PMOS transistors) 229-1 and 229-2. The cross coupled latch 215 comprising transistors 227-1, 227-2, 229-1, and 229-2 may be referred to as the primary latch.

[0071] In operation, when a memory cell is being sensed (e.g., read), the voltage on one of the digit lines 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} will be slightly greater than the voltage on the other one of digit lines 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__}. An ACT signal and an RNL* signal may be driven low to enable (e.g., fire) the sense amplifier 206. The digit lines 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} having the lower voltage will turn on one of the PMOS transistor 229-1 or 229-2 to a greater extent than the other of PMOS transistor 229-1 or 229-2, thereby driving high the digit line 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} having the higher voltage to a greater extent than the other digit line 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} is driven high.

[0072] Similarly, the digit line 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} having the higher voltage will turn on one of the NMOS transistor 227-1 or 227-2 to a greater extent than the other of the NMOS transistor 227-1 or 227-2, thereby driving low the digit line 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} having the lower voltage to a greater extent than the other digit line 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} is driven low. As a result, after a short delay, the digit line 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} having the slightly greater voltage is driven to the voltage of the supply voltage V_{cc} through a source transistor, and the other digit line 205-1 (D) or 205-2 (D)_{__} is driven to the voltage of the reference voltage (e.g., ground) through a sink transistor. Therefore, the cross coupled NMOS transistors 227-1 and 227-2 and

PMOS transistors 229-1 and 229-2 serve as a sense amplifier pair, which amplify the differential voltage on the digit lines 205-1 (D) and 205-2 (D)_̄ and operate to latch a data value sensed from the selected memory cell.

[0073] Embodiments are not limited to the sense amplifier 206 configuration illustrated in Figure 2. As an example, the sense amplifier 206 may be a current-mode sense amplifier and a single-ended sense amplifier (e.g., sense amplifier coupled to one digit line). Also, embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited to a folded digit line architecture such as that shown in Figure 2.

[0074] The sense amplifier 206 can, in conjunction with the compute component 231, be operated to perform various operations using data from an array as input. In a number of embodiments, the result of an operation may be stored back to the array without transferring the data via a digit line address access (e.g., without firing a column decode signal such that data is transferred to circuitry external from the array and sensing circuitry via local I/O lines). As such, a number of embodiments of the present disclosure may enable performing operations and compute functions associated therewith using less power than various previous approaches. Additionally, since a number of embodiments eliminate the need to transfer data across local and global I/O lines in order to perform compute functions (e.g., between memory and discrete processor), a number of embodiments may enable an increased (e.g., faster) processing capability as compared to previous approaches.

[0075] The sense amplifier 206 may further include equilibration circuitry 214, which may be configured to equilibrate the digit lines 205-1 (D) and 205-2 (D)_̄. In this example, the equilibration circuitry 214 comprises a transistor 224 coupled between digit lines 205-1 (D) and 205-2 (D)_̄. The equilibration circuitry 214 also comprises transistors 225-1 and 225-2 each having a first source/drain region coupled to an equilibration voltage (e.g., $V_{DD}/2$), where V_{DD} is a supply voltage associated with the array. A second source/drain region of transistor 225-1 may be coupled digit line 205-1 (D), and a second source/drain region of transistor 225-2 may be coupled digit line 205-2 (D)_̄. Gates of transistors 224, 225-1, and 225-2 may be coupled together, and to an equilibration (EQ) control signal line 226. As such, activating EQ enables

the transistors 224, 225-1, and 225-2, which effectively shorts digit lines 205-1 (D) and 205-2 (D) together and to the equilibration voltage (e.g., $V_{cc}/2$).

[0076] Although Figure 2 shows sense amplifier 206 comprising the equilibration circuitry 214, embodiments are not so limited, and the equilibration circuitry 214 may be implemented discretely from the sense amplifier 206, implemented in a different configuration than that shown in Figure 2, or not implemented at all.

[0077] As described further below, in a number of embodiments, the sensing circuitry 250 (e.g., sense amplifier 206 and compute component 231) may be operated to perform a selected operation and initially store the result in one of the sense amplifier 206 or the compute component 231 without transferring data from the sensing circuitry via a local or global I/O line (e.g., without performing a sense line address access via activation of a column decode signal, for instance).

[0078] However, further to embodiments described herein, sensing circuitry 250 having sense amplifiers 206, which in some embodiments may also include compute components 231 as shown in Figure 2, may also couple the memory cells from a multiplexed column of memory cells in an array to the compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N in a compute unit 460 in the data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 local to the array as discussed in connection with Figure 4. In this manner, the compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z and/or logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N may be indirectly coupled to the memory cells of a column through the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 via select logic (discussed in connection with Figures 3-7).

[0079] Performance of operations (e.g., Boolean logical operations involving data values) is fundamental and commonly used. Boolean logical operations are used in many higher level operations. Consequently, speed and/or power efficiencies that may be realized with improved operations, may translate into speed and/or power efficiencies of higher order functionalities.

[0080] As shown in Figure 2, the compute component 231 may also comprise a latch, which may be referred to herein as a secondary latch 264. The secondary latch 264 may be configured and operated in a manner similar to that described above with respect to the primary latch 215, with the exception that

the pair of cross coupled p-channel transistors (e.g., PMOS transistors) included in the secondary latch may have their respective sources coupled to a supply voltage (e.g., V_{DD}), and the pair of cross coupled n-channel transistors (e.g., NMOS transistors) of the secondary latch may have their respective sources selectively coupled to a reference voltage (e.g., ground), such that the secondary latch is continuously enabled. The configuration of the compute component 231 is not limited to that shown in Figure 2, and various other embodiments are feasible, for example, for use as the compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z described in connection with logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N of Figure 4.

[0081] As described herein, a memory device (e.g., 120 in Figure 1A) may be configured to couple to a host (e.g., 110) via a data bus (e.g., 156) and a control bus (e.g., 154). A bank 121 in the memory device 120 may include a plurality of bank sections (123-1, . . . , 123-N in Figure 1B) of memory cells. The bank 121 may include sensing circuitry (e.g., 150 in Figure 1A and corresponding reference numbers in Figures 2 and 3) coupled to the plurality of arrays via a plurality of columns (Figure 1B) of the memory cells. The sensing circuitry may include a sense amplifier and/or a compute component (e.g., 206 and 231, respectively, in Figure 2) coupled to each of the columns.

[0082] Each bank section 123 may be associated with a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., 124-0, 124-1, . . . , 124-N-1 in Figure 1B) in a compute unit in a data path of a plurality of shared I/O lines (155 in Figure 1B) local to array 230. A controller (e.g., 140 in Figures 1A and 1B) coupled to the bank may be configured to direct, as described herein, movement of data values to a compute component 431 (Figure 4) in a logic stripe 424 (Figure 4) in a compute unit 360/460 (Figures 3 and 4) in a data path of a shared I/O line 355/455 (Figures 3 and 4) local to the array 230.

[0083] The memory device may include a logic stripe (e.g., 124 in Figure 1B and 424 in Figure 4) having a plurality of compute components (e.g., 431-1, . . . , 431-Z in Figure 4) that each may correspond to a number of the plurality of columns (Figure 1B) of the memory cells in a subrow (e.g., 428-1, . . . , 428-16 in Figure 4). As discussed further in connection with Figure 3, the number of sense amplifiers 206 and/or compute components 231 in sensing circuitry 250 may be selectably coupled (e.g., multiplexed via column select circuitry 358-1 and 358-2 in Figure 3) to a plurality of shared I/O lines 355 (Figure 3). The column select

circuitry may be configured to selectably sense data in a particular column of memory cells of an array by being selectably coupled to a plurality of (e.g., four, eight, and sixteen, among other possibilities) sense amplifiers and/or compute components.

[0084] In some embodiments, a number of a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., 124-1, ..., 124-N in Figure 1B) in a bank may correspond to a number of bank sections 123-1, ..., 123-N in Figure 1B (e.g., a quadrant having a plurality of subarrays) in the bank. Alternatively or in addition, the number of the plurality of logic stripes in a bank may correspond to a number of a plurality of subrows in a row of a DRAM array. A logic stripe may include a plurality of compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z (Figure 4) in a data path of a shared I/O local 455 (Figure 4) to the array 230 that may be configured and/or operate like the compute components 231 shown in Figure 2. As will be shown in Figure 3, data values sensed from a row or subrow of the array may be moved in parallel by column select logic via a plurality of shared I/O lines 355 (Figure 3) to a plurality of compute components 431 (Figure 4) in a compute unit 360/460 (Figures 3 and 4) of a data path of the plurality of shared I/O lines 355/455 (Figures 3 and 4). In some embodiments, the amount of data may correspond to a 1K bit width of the plurality of shared I/O lines, which also may correspond to the number of memory cells and/or data values of a subrow.

[0085] In various embodiments, connection circuitry 232-1 may, for example, be coupled at 217-1 and connection circuitry 232-2 may be coupled at 217-1 to a primary latch 215 (e.g., sense amplifier 206 serving as a latch associated with a compute component 231 in a logic stripe) for movement of sensed, stored, and/or data values of a logic stripe on which an operation has been performed. The data values may be moved to a selected latch and/or compute component 231 in another logic stripe, as described herein, directly (e.g., as a bit serial link) via the connection circuitry 232-1 and 232-2 (e.g., without movement via a shared I/O line).

[0086] Although Figure 2 shows connection circuitry 232-1 and 232-2 to be coupled at 217-1 and 217-2, respectively, of the primary latch 215, embodiments are not so limited. For example, connection circuitry 232-1 and 232-2 may, for example, be coupled to the secondary latch 264 (e.g., compute component 231) for movement of the data values to a selected latch and/or

compute component 231 in another logic stripe via the connection circuitry 232-1 and 232-2. For example, such connection circuitry 232-1 and 232-2 may enable (e.g., as directed by controller 140) a cascade of data values (bits) from latches and/or compute components in a first logic stripe to corresponding latches and/or compute components in a second logic stripe (e.g., an adjacent logic stripe) for performance of a systolic sequence of operations in a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., as described in connection with Figure 9C).

[0087] As described herein, the array of memory cells may include an implementation of DRAM memory cells where the controller is configured, in response to a command, to move (e.g., copy, transfer, and/or transport) data from the source location to the destination location via a shared I/O line. In various embodiments, the source location may be in a first bank and the destination location may be in a compute unit 360 (Figure 3) in a data path of the shared I/O lines 355 (Figure 3) local to the array 230.

[0088] As described in Figure 3, the apparatus may be configured to move (e.g., copy, transfer, and/or transport) data from a source location, including a particular row (e.g., 319 in Figure 3) and column address associated with a first number of sense amplifiers and/or compute components to a shared I/O line (e.g., 355 in Figure 3). In addition, the apparatus may be configured to move the data to a destination location, including a particular logic stripe 424 (Figure 4) associated with a compute unit 360 (Figure 3) in a data path of the shared I/O line 355 (Figure 3). As the reader will appreciate, each shared I/O line 355 (Figure 3) may be a single line or may include a pair of complementary shared I/O lines (e.g., shared I/O line and shared I/O line* in Figure 3). In some embodiments, 2K shared I/O lines (e.g., complementary pairs of shared I/O lines) may be configured as a 2K bit wide shared I/O line. In some embodiments, 1K shared I/O lines (e.g., complementary pairs of shared I/O lines) may be configured as a 1K bit wide shared I/O line.

[0089] Figure 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating circuitry for a plurality of shared I/O lines in a data path of an array in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. Figure 3 shows eight sense amplifiers (e.g., sense amplifiers 0, 1, . . . , 7 shown at 306-0, 306-1, . . . , 306-7, respectively) each coupled to a respective pair of complementary shared I/O lines 355 (e.g., shared I/O line and shared I/O line*). Figure 3 also shows eight

compute components (e.g., compute components 0, 1, . . . , 7 shown at 331-0, 331-1, . . . , 331-7) each coupled to a respective sense amplifier (e.g., as shown for sense amplifier 0 at 306-0) via respective pass gates 307-1 and 307-2 and digit lines 305-1 and 305-2. The pass gates may be connected as shown in Figure 2 and may be controlled by an operation selection signal, Pass. For example, an output of the selection logic may be coupled to the gates of the pass gates 307-1 and 307-2 and digit lines 305-1 and 305-2. In some embodiments, corresponding pairs of the sense amplifiers and compute components may contribute to formation of the sensing circuitry indicated at 350-0, 350-1, . . . , 350-7.

[0090] Data values present on the pair of complementary digit lines 305-1 and 305-2 may be loaded into the sense amplifier 306-0 as described in connection with Figure 2. In some embodiments, when the pass gates 307-1 and 307-2 are enabled, data values on the pair of complementary digit lines 305-1 and 305-2 may be passed from the sense amplifiers to the compute component (e.g., 306-0 to 331-0). The data values on the pair of complementary digit lines 305-1 and 305-2 may be the data value stored by the sense amplifier 306-0 when the sense amplifier is fired.

[0091] The sense amplifiers 306-0, 306-1, . . . , 306-7 in Figure 3 may each correspond to sense amplifier 206 shown in Figure 2. The compute components 331-0, 331-1, . . . , 331-7 shown in Figure 3 may each correspond to compute component 231 shown in Figure 2. An individual sense amplifier, or a combination of one sense amplifier with one compute component, may contribute to the sensing circuitry (e.g., 350-0, 350-1, . . . , 350-7) of a portion of a DRAM memory subarray 325 coupled to a shared I/O line 355 shared by a number of logic stripes of compute unit 360 in a data path of the shared I/O lines 355.

[0092] The configurations of embodiments illustrated in Figure 3 are shown for purposes of clarity and are not so limited. For instance, the configuration illustrated in Figure 3 for the sense amplifiers 306-0, 306-1, . . . , 306-7 in combination with the compute components 331-0, 331-1, . . . , 331-7 and the shared I/O line 355 is not limited to half the combination of the sense amplifiers 306-0, 306-1, . . . , 306-7 and/or compute components 331-0, 331-1, . . . , 331-7 of the sensing circuitry being formed above the columns 322 of memory

cells (not shown) and half being formed below the columns 322 of memory cells. Nor are the number of such combinations of the sense amplifiers and/or compute components forming the sensing circuitry configured to couple to a shared I/O line limited to eight. For example, the number of sense amplifiers and/or compute components forming the sensing circuitry configured to couple to a shared I/O line may be 16 when the number of subrows per row and/or the number of logic stripes is 16. In addition, the configuration of the shared I/O line 355 is not limited to being split into two for separately coupling each of the two sets of complementary digit lines 305-1 and 305-2, nor is the positioning of the shared I/O line 355 limited to being in the middle of the combination of the sense amplifiers and/or compute components forming the sensing circuitry (e.g., rather than being at either end of the combination of the sense amplifiers and the compute components).

[0093] The circuitry illustrated in Figure 3 also shows column select circuitry 358-1 and 358-2 that is configured to implement data movement operations by multiplexing with respect to particular columns 322 of a subarray 325, the complementary digit lines 305-1 and 305-2 associated therewith, and the shared I/O line 355 (e.g., as directed by the controller 140 shown in Figures 1A and 1B). For example, column select circuitry 358-1 has select lines 0, 2, 4, and 6 that are configured to couple with corresponding columns, such as column 0 (332-0), column 2, column 4, and column 6. Column select circuitry 358-2 has select lines 1, 3, 5, and 7 that are configured to couple with corresponding columns, such as column 1, column 3, column 5, and column 7. The column select circuitry 358 described in connection with Figure 3 can, in various embodiments, represent at least a portion of the functionality embodied by and contained in multiplexers (e.g., an 8 way multiplexer, a 16 way multiplexer, etc.).

[0094] Controller 140 may be coupled to column select circuitry 358 to control select lines (e.g., select line 0) to access data values stored by the sense amplifiers, compute components, and/or present on the pair of complementary digit lines (e.g., 305-1 and 305-2 when selection transistors 359-1 and 359-2 are activated via signals from select line 0). Activating the selection transistors 359-1 and 359-2 (e.g., as directed by the controller 140) enables coupling of sense amplifier 306-0, compute component 331-0, and/or complementary digit lines

305-1 and 305-2 of column 0 (322-0) to move data values on digit line 0 and digit line 0* to shared I/O line 355. For example, the moved data values may be data values from a particular row 319 stored (cached) in sense amplifier 306-0 and/or compute component 331-0. Data values from each of columns 0 through 7 may similarly be selected by controller 140 activating the appropriate selection transistors.

[0095] Moreover, enabling (e.g., activating) the selection transistors (e.g., selection transistors 359-1 and 359-2) may enable a particular sense amplifier and/or compute component (e.g., 306-0 and/or 331-0, respectively) to be coupled with a shared I/O line 355 such that data values stored by an amplifier and/or compute component may be moved to (e.g., placed on and/or transferred to) the shared I/O line 355. In some embodiments, one column at a time is selected (e.g., column 322-0) to be coupled to a particular shared I/O line 355 to move (e.g., copy, transfer, and/or transport) the stored data values. In the example configuration of Figure 3, the shared I/O line 355 is illustrated as a shared, differential I/O line pair (e.g., shared I/O line and shared I/O line*). Hence, selection of column 0 (322-0) could yield two data values (e.g., two bits with values of 0 and/or 1) from a subrow of a row (e.g., row 319) and/or as stored by the sense amplifier and/or compute component associated with complementary digit lines 305-1 and 305-2. These data values could be input in parallel to each shared, differential I/O pair (e.g., shared I/O and shared I/O*) of the shared differential I/O line 355.

[0096] Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating a bank section 423 of an array 130 (Figure 1A) coupled to a compute unit 460, having a plurality of logic stripes, 424-1, . . . , 424-Z, by a plurality of shared I/O lines 455 in a data path local to the array 130 in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. In the embodiment of Figure 4, a bank section 423 (e.g., having a plurality of bank quadrants) is shown having a plurality of subarrays 425-1, . . . , 425-32 per quadrant. In Figure 4, 32 subarrays are illustrated in bank quadrant 1. However, embodiments are not limited to this example. This example shows a bank section 423 as having 16K columns, which may be multiplexed (e.g., via the column select circuitry shown at 358-1 and 358-2 and described in connection with Figure 3) by 16 subrows 428-1, . . . , 428-16 per row to the shared I/O lines 455. In some embodiments, every sixteenth column,

and a coupled memory cell, may provide a data value that may be moved as a subrow to the compute unit 460 as a group of 1K bits in parallel. Alternatively or in addition, a contiguous 1K columns, and coupled memory cells, may provide 1K data values that may be moved as a subrow to the compute unit 460 as a group of 1K bits in parallel. In either embodiment, among other potential embodiments, the groups of 1K bits may be moved sequentially in 16 cycles through the shared I/O lines 455 to 1K designated compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z of 16 designated logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N.

[0097] For example, a bit from a first sense amplifier and/or memory cell in a sequence of the first subrow 428-1 may be directed (e.g., by the controller 140) for storage by a first compute component 431-1, or an associated latch, in the sequence of compute components in the first logic stripe 424-1. A bit from a second sense amplifier and/or memory cell in the sequence of the first subrow 428-1 may be directed for storage by a second compute component 431-2, or an associated latch, in the sequence of compute components in the first logic stripe 424-1. Further, a bit from a first sense amplifier and/or memory cell in a sequence of the second subrow 428-2 may be directed for storage by a first compute component 431-1, or an associated latch, in the sequence of compute components in the second logic stripe 424-2. A bit from a second sense amplifier and/or memory cell in the sequence of the second subrow 428-2 may be directed for storage by a second compute component, or an associated latch, in the sequence of compute components in the second logic stripe 424-1. Bits corresponding to each sense amplifier and/or memory cell in the sequence of subrows 428-1, . . . , 428-16 per row may similarly be designated for storage by a corresponding compute component, or an associated latch, in the sequence in the sequence of logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N (e.g., data values from subrow 428-1 are moved to logic stripe 424-1, data values from subrow 428-2 are moved to logic stripe 424-2, etc.). Movement may be directed to a designated logic stripe via the shared I/O lines 455, which may provide a 1K bit wide data path to the compute unit 460.

[0098] In the example of Figure 4, each logic stripe 424-1, . . . , 424-N may have a plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z as compute components 231 have been described herein in connection with the sensing circuitry 250 of Figure 2. In some embodiments, each of the plurality of logic

stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N may be configured to perform a compute function using the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z. In some embodiments, each of the plurality of logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-Z may perform a different logical operation using the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z. For example, at least one of the plurality of logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-Z may be configured to perform an AND operation and at least one of the plurality of logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-Z may be configured to perform a NOR operation, among various combinations and/or sequences of logical operations.

[0099] In some embodiments, the controller 140 (Figure 1A) associated with the bank section may execute microcode instructions to direct movement of the 1K data values in parallel from a corresponding 1K multiplexed columns in connection with a particular accessed subrow among the plurality of subarrays 425-1, . . . , 425-32 to a particular compute component 431-1, . . . , 431-Z of a particular logic stripe 424-1, . . . , 424-N in the compute unit 460.

[00100] In some embodiments, the shared I/O lines may be used to connect the 1K data values to a respective one of the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z in a respective one of the plurality of logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N. By way of example and not by way of limitation, 1K bits of the data values may be moved in parallel to a particular logic stripe associated with each subrow. In various embodiments, there may, for example, be a compute unit 460 associated with each of the 32 subarrays 425-1, . . . , 425-32 in each of 4 quadrants of a bank section 423 or compute units may be shared between various combinations of the subarrays, quadrants, and/or bank sections. Data values loaded to the plurality of compute components 431-1, . . . , 431-Z in the logic stripes 424-1, . . . , 424-N of the compute unit 460 may be operated on according to microcode instructions from the controller 140 (Figure 1A) to perform operations (e.g., AND, OR, NOR, XOR, add, subtract, multiply, divide, etc.) on the data values as the same have been described herein in connection with the sensing circuitry 250 of Figure 2.

[00101] As described herein, for example, once the 1K data values of a first subrow 428-1 are moved (e.g., loaded) to a first logic stripe 424-1 of the compute unit 460, compute operations may be initiated on such data values before and/or substantially simultaneously with data values from a second

subrow 428-2 being moved to a second logic stripe 424-2 of the compute unit 460. Such operations performed in the logic stripe of the compute unit may be controlled much faster (e.g., at speeds of approximately 2 ns) according to microcode instructions executed by the controller 140 (Figure 1A) without having to move the data values back into the rows of the array 130 (Figure 1A). For example, compute operations may be performed using the compute unit 460 at a much faster speed as compared to an example time (e.g., approximately 60 ns) that may be required to fire and access rows in the array 130 (Figure 1A). As described in connection with Figure 2, connection circuitry 232-1 and 232-2 may enable movement of sensed, stored, and/or data values of a logic stripe on which an operation has been performed between logic stripes without movement via a shared I/O line.

[00102] Accordingly, a memory device 120 may include, in various embodiments, a plurality of I/O lines shared as a data path for in data path compute operations associated with an array 130 of memory cells. The plurality of shared I/O lines may selectably couple a first subrow (e.g., 428-1) of a row of the array via the sensing circuitry (e.g., 350) to a first compute component (e.g., 431-1) in the data path to move a first data value from the first subrow to the first compute component. The plurality of shared I/O lines may selectably couple a second subrow (e.g., 428-2) of the respective row via the sensing circuitry to a second compute component (e.g., a compute component corresponding to the position of the first compute component in the first logic stripe) in the data path to move a second data value from the second subrow to the second compute component. For example, the first logic stripe (e.g., 424-1) may include the first compute component and a second logic stripe (e.g., 424-2) may include the second compute component. As described herein, an operation may be performed on the first data value from the first subrow using the first compute component substantially simultaneously with movement of the second data value from the second subrow to the second compute component.

[00103] In various embodiments, the data path may further include the first logic stripe (e.g., 424-1) that may include a number of a plurality of first compute components (e.g., 431-1, . . . , 431-Z) that corresponds to a number of a plurality of memory cells (not shown) of the first subrow (e.g., 428-1) and the second logic stripe (e.g., 424-2) that may include a number of a plurality of

second compute components that corresponds to a number of a plurality of memory cells of the second subrow (e.g., 428-2). A number of a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., 424-1, . . . , 424N) may correspond to a number of a plurality of subrows (e.g., 428-1, . . . , 428-16) of the respective row. A compute unit (e.g., 460) may include a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., 424-1, . . . , 424N) that may each include a plurality of compute components (e.g., 431-1, . . . , 431-Z), where each of the plurality of compute components may be associated with (e.g., selectably coupled to) at least one of the plurality of shared I/O lines 455 local to the array. A number of the plurality of shared I/O lines may correspond to a number of a plurality of memory cells of a subrow of the respective row (e.g., an individual shared I/O line for every 8 or 16 memory cells and/or columns of the subrow or row, among other possible configurations). A logic stripe (e.g., 424-1) may include a number of a plurality of compute components (e.g., 431-1, . . . , 431-Z) that corresponds to the number of the plurality of memory cells of the subrow coupled to a respective logic stripe.

[00104] Figure 5 is a block diagram illustrating an example of a controller 540 of a memory device 520 in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. In some implementations, the block diagram of Figure 5 provides greater detail of a portion of one example of a PIM capable device such as memory device 120 in Figures 1A and 1B. In the example of Figure 5, a controller 540-1, . . . , 540-7 (referred to generally as controller 540) may be associated with each bank 521-1, . . . , 521-7 (referred to generally as bank 521) to the PIM capable device 520. Eight banks are shown in the example of Figure 5. However, embodiments are not limited to this example number. Controller 540 may, for example, represent controller 140 shown in Figure 1A. Each bank may include one or more arrays of memory cells (not shown). For example, each bank may include one or more arrays such as array 130 in Figure 1A and may include decoders, other circuitry, and/or registers, as shown in Figure 1A. In the example memory device 520 shown in Figure 5, controllers 540-1, . . . , 540-7 are shown as having control logic 531-1, . . . , 531-7, sequencers 532-1, . . . , 532-7, and timing circuitry 533-1, . . . , 533-7 as part of a controller 540 on one or more memory banks 521 of a memory device 520. The PIM capable device 520 may represent part of memory device 120 shown in Figure 1A.

[00105] As shown in Figure 5, the memory device 520 may include a high speed interface (HSI) 541 to receive data, addresses, control signals, and/or commands at the PIM capable device 520. In various embodiments, the HSI 541 may be coupled to a bank arbiter 545 associated with the PIM capable device 520. The HSI 541 may be configured to receive commands and/or data from a host (e.g., 110 in Figure 1A). As shown in Figure 5, the bank arbiter 545 may be coupled to the plurality of banks 521-1, ..., 521-7.

[00106] The control logic 531-1, ..., 531-7 in the example shown in Figure 5 may be in the form of a microcode engine responsible for fetching and executing machine instructions (e.g., microcode instructions) from an array of memory cells (e.g., array 130 in Figure 1A) that is part of each bank 521-1, ..., 521-7. The sequencers 532-1, ..., 532-7 may also be in the form of microcode engines. Alternatively, the control logic 531-1, ..., 531-7 may be in the form of a very large instruction word (VLIW) type processing resource and the sequencers 532-1, ..., 532-7, and the timing circuitry 533-1, ..., 533-7 may be in the form of state machines and transistor circuitry.

[00107] The control logic 531-1, ..., 531-7 may decode microcode instructions into function calls (e.g., microcode function calls (uCODE)) implemented by the sequencers 532-1, ..., 532-7. Figure 6 illustrates another embodiment of controller 540, shown as 642 in Figure 6, which illustrates a more detailed portion of a sequencer according to embodiments of the present disclosure. The microcode function calls may be the operations that the sequencers 532-1, ..., 532-7 receive and execute to cause the memory device 520 to perform particular logical operations using the sensing circuitry such as sensing circuitry 150 in Figure 1A or using the compute components 431-1, ..., 431-Z and 631-1, ..., 631-Z of the compute units 460 and 660 shown in Figures 4 and 6, respectively. The timing circuitry 533-1, ..., 533-7 may provide timing to coordinate performance of the logical operations by the logic stripes 424-1, ..., 424-N and 624-1, ..., 624-N of the compute units 460 and 660 shown in Figures 4 and 6, respectively, and/or be responsible for providing conflict free access to the arrays, such as array 130 in Figure 1A.

[00108] As described in connection with Figure 1A, the controllers 540-1, ..., 540-7 may be coupled to sensing circuitry 150, compute unit 460/660, and/or additional logic circuitry 170, including cache, buffers, sense amplifiers,

extended row address (XRA) latches, and/or registers, associated with arrays of memory cells via control lines and data paths shown in Figure 5 as 555-1, 555-7. As such, sensing circuitry 150, compute unit 460/660, and logic 170 shown in Figures 1A, 4 and 6 may be associated with the arrays of memory cells 130 (e.g., using shared I/O lines shown at 555-1, . . . , 555-7 in Figure 5 and/or other I/O circuitry). The controllers 540-1, . . . , 540-7 may control regular DRAM operations for the arrays such as a read, write, copy, and/or erase operations, etc. Additionally, however, microcode instructions retrieved and executed by the control logic 531-1, . . . , 531-7 and the microcode function calls received and executed by the sequencers 532-1, . . . , 532-7 to cause sensing circuitry 150 and/or compute unit 460/660 shown in Figures 1A, 4 and 6 to perform additional logical operations such as addition, multiplication, or, as a more specific example, Boolean operations such as an AND, OR, XOR, etc., which are different (e.g., more complex) than regular DRAM read and write operations. Hence, in this example memory device 520, microcode instruction execution and/or logic operations may be performed on the banks 521-1, . . . , 521-7 of a PIM capable device.

[00109] In various embodiments, the control logic 531-1, . . . , 531-7, sequencers 532-1, . . . , 532-7, and timing circuitry 533-1, . . . , 533-7 may operate to generate sequences of operation cycles for a DRAM array and/or direct the performance of operations (e.g., logical operations) on the memory device 520 (e.g., on a bank 521-1, . . . , 521-7 including in a compute unit 460/660 in a data path of the shared I/O lines 455-1, 455-7). In the PIM capable device example, each sequence may be designed to perform operations, such as a Boolean logic operations AND, OR, XOR, etc., which together achieve a specific function. For example, the sequences of operations may repetitively perform a logical operation for a one (1) bit add in order to calculate a multiple bit sum. In another example, instructions for the sequences of operations may be executed to perform a number of alpha blend graphics operations, among various other types of operations. Each sequence of operations may be fed into a first in/first out (FIFO) buffer coupled to the timing circuitry 533-1, . . . , 533-7 to provide timing coordination with the sensing circuitry 150, compute unit 460/660, and/or additional logic circuitry 170 associated with the array of memory cells 130 (e.g., DRAM arrays) shown in Figure 1A.

[00110] In the example PIM capable memory device 520 shown in Figure 5, the timing circuitry 533-1, . . . , 533-7 may provide timing and may provide conflict free access to the arrays from four (4) FIFO queues and/or may coordinate timing to operations in the compute unit 460/660. In this example, one FIFO queue may support array computation, one for microcode (e.g., Ucode) instruction fetch, one may be for control of the data path related to the shared I/O lines, logic stripes, compute units, connection circuitry, etc., and one for DRAM I/O. Both the control logic 531-1, . . . , 531-7 and the sequencers 532-1, . . . , 532-7 may generate status information, which may be routed back to the bank arbiter 545 via a FIFO interface. The bank arbiter 545 may aggregate this status data and report it back to the host 110, for example, via HSI 541

[00111] Figure 6 is a block diagram illustrating another example of a portion of a controller 642 of a memory device 520 (Figure 5). The controller 642 is, among other functions, configured to control movement of data values to a compute unit 660, having a plurality of logic stripes 624-1, . . . , 624-N, using a shared I/O line 655 655 in a data path local to an array 130 (Figure 1A) in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. In the example of Figure 6, the portion of the controller 642 is an example of a sequencer portion of a controller, such as sequencer 532 in Figure 5.

[00112] In the example embodiment of Figure 6, the sequencer portion of the controller 642 may operate on three classes of microcode instruction: array operations, compute component operations, and control operations. As shown at 601, bit values may be provided as part of a subarray mask to identify a particular subarray in a quadrant of a bank section, as described above. At 602-1 and 602-2, A and B address pointers, associated with a primary latch and secondary latch as described in connection with the sensing circuitry 250 of Figure 2 and shown in more detail as 731 (A) and 706 (B) in Figure 7, provide pointers to physical addresses for data values in an array 130 (Figure 1A). At 603, bit values may additionally provide an additional index into the array 130 (Figure 1A). As shown in the example of Figure 6, the address pointers 602-1 and 602-2 and index 603 are used to access particular row and sense lines (e.g., to row word lines and bit lines) of an array 130 (Figure 1A).

[00113] The plurality of shared I/O lines 655 described herein may connect the array 130 (Figure 1A) to the compute unit 660 in a data path of the

shared I/O 655 local to the array. Instructions are provided from the controller 642 to the compute unit to load data values from the shared I/O line 655 to a given compute component 631-1, . . . , 631-Z in a given logic stripe 624-1, . . . , 624-N of the compute unit 660. A mask stripe 641 to the compute unit 660 may enable selecting a sense line and compute component value for reads or writes.

[00114] At 604, a condition code from a wired OR logic configuration may provide a bit value result of a wired OR operation with the compute unit 660. At 611 bit values may provide a register address as a pointer to a second register source for compute component operation instructions. At 612, bit values may indicate a register index of a logic stripe 624-1, . . . , 624-N of the compute unit 660 together with the register address pointer to a second register source for compute component operation instructions 611.

[00115] Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating compute components 731 of a logic stripe (e.g., as shown at 124, 424, and 624 and described in connection with Figures 1B, 4, and 6) in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. Figure 7 also is a schematic diagram illustrating compute unit 460/660 circuitry capable of implementing logical operations in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure.

[00116] Figure 7 shows a latch 706 directly coupled, in some embodiments, to a pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 (e.g., as shown and described in connection with shared I/O line 355 in Figure 3) and/or logical operation select logic 713, and a compute component 731 coupled to the latch 706 via pass gates 707-1 and 707-2. The latch 706 is shown in Figure 7 to be directly coupled to the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 by way of illustration and not by way of limitation. For example, a shared I/O line may be a single shared I/O line 755 or may include the pair of complementary shared I/O lines shown in Figure 7. Either embodiment of the shared I/O line may, in various embodiments, be selectably and/or directly coupled to the latch 706 to load (e.g., store) a first data value from a first subrow of a first row of an array and/or selectably and/or directly coupled to the compute component 731 to load (e.g., store) a second data value from a second subrow of a second row to enable performance of a logical operation by the compute component 731 using the two stored data values.

[00117] In some embodiments, there may be a plurality of latches 706 associated with a compute component 731 such that the latches may, in various embodiments, be selectably, directly, and/or indirectly coupled to the shared I/O line to load a data value to each of the latches, which may then be selectably used (e.g., as directed by a controller) by an associated compute component for performance of a plurality of logical operations (e.g., as determined by the number of latches squared). Hence, pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 may be used in various embodiments to directly and/or indirectly couple the latches 706, compute components 731, and/or logical operation select logic 713 to each other and/or indirectly connect the shared I/O line 755 to the latches 706, compute components 731, and/or logical operation select logic 713.

[00118] The latch 706 shown in Figure 7 may function in a manner analogous to the sense amplifier 206 (e.g., primary latch) shown in and described in connection with Figure 2 as associated with sensing circuitry 250. The compute component 731 shown in Figure 7 may function analogous to the compute component 231 (e.g., secondary latch) shown in Figure 2 as associated with the sensing circuitry 250. The logical operation selection logic 713 shown in Figure 7 may function analogous to the logical operation selection logic 213 shown in Figure 2 associated with the sensing circuitry 250. The gates of the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 may be controlled by a logical operation selection logic 713 signal, (e.g., Pass). For example, an output of the logical operation selection logic 713 may be coupled to the gates of the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2. Further, the compute component 731 may comprise a loadable shift register configured to shift data values left and right.

[00119] According to the embodiment illustrated in Figure 7, the compute components 731 may comprise respective stages (e.g., shift cells) of a loadable shift register configured to shift data values left and right. For example, as illustrated in Figure 7, each compute component 731 (e.g., stage) of the shift register comprises a pair of right-shift transistors 781 and 786, a pair of left-shift transistors 789 and 790, and a pair of inverters 787 and 788. The signals PHASE 1R, PHASE 2R, PHASE 1L, and PHASE 2L may be applied to respective control lines 782, 783, 791 and 792 to enable/disable feedback on the latches of the corresponding compute components 731 in association with performing

logical operations and/or shifting data in accordance with embodiments described herein.

[00120] The compute unit 460/660 circuitry shown in Figure 7 shows operation selection logic 713 coupled to a number of logic selection control input control lines, including ISO, TF, TT, FT, and FF. Selection of a logical operation from a plurality of logical operations is determined from the condition of logic selection control signals on the logic selection control input lines, as well as the data values present on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 when isolation transistors 750-1 and 750-2 are enabled via an ISO control signal being asserted.

[00121] According to various embodiments, the operation selection logic 713 may include four logic selection transistors: logic selection transistor 762 coupled between the gates of the swap transistors 742 and a TF signal control line, logic selection transistor 752 coupled between the gates of the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 and a TT signal control line, logic selection transistor 754 coupled between the gates of the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 and a FT signal control line, and logic selection transistor 764 coupled between the gates of the swap transistors 742 and a FF signal control line. Gates of logic selection transistors 762 and 752 are coupled to the true sense line through isolation transistor 750-1 (having a gate coupled to an ISO signal control line). Gates of logic selection transistors 764 and 754 are coupled to the complementary sense line through isolation transistor 750-2 (also having a gate coupled to an ISO signal control line).

[00122] Data values present on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 may be loaded into the compute component 731 via the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2. The compute component 731 may comprise a loadable shift register. When the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 are OPEN, data values ("A") on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 are passed to the compute component 731 and thereby loaded into the loadable shift register. The data values on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 may be the data value ("B") stored by the sense amplifier 706 when the sense amplifier is fired. In this example, the logical operation selection logic signal, Pass, is high to OPEN the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2.

[00123] The ISO, TF, TT, FT, and FF control signals may operate to select a logical function to implement based on the data value (“B”) in the sense amplifier 706 and the data value (“A”) in the compute component 731. In particular, the ISO, TF, TT, FT, and FF control signals are configured to select the logical function to implement independent from the data value present on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 (although the result of the implemented logical operation may be dependent on the data value present on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2. For example, the ISO, TF, TT, FT, and FF control signals select the logical operation to implement directly since the data value present on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 is not passed through logic to operate the gates of the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2.

[00124] Additionally, Figure 7 shows swap transistors 742 configured to swap the orientation of the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 between the sense amplifier 706 and the compute component 731. When the swap transistors 742 are OPEN, data values on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 on the sense amplifier 706 side of the swap transistors 742 are oppositely-coupled to the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 on the compute component 731 side of the swap transistors 742, and thereby loaded into the loadable shift register of the compute component 731.

[00125] The logical operation selection logic 713 signal Pass may be activated (e.g., high) to OPEN the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 (e.g., conducting) when the ISO control signal line is activated and either the TT control signal is activated (e.g., high) with data value on the true shared I/O line is “1” or the FT control signal is activated (e.g., high) with the data value on the complement shared I/O line is “1.”

[00126] The data value on the true shared I/O line being a “1” OPENS logic selection transistors 752 and 762. The data value on the complimentary shared I/O line being a “1” OPENS logic selection transistors 754 and 764. If the ISO control signal or either the respective TT/FT control signal or the data value on the corresponding shared I/O line (e.g., shared I/O line to which the gate of the particular logic selection transistor is coupled) is not high, then the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 will not be OPENed by a particular logic selection transistor.

[00127] The logical operation selection logic signal Pass* may be activated (e.g., high) to OPEN the swap transistors 742 (e.g., conducting) when the ISO control signal line is activated and either the TF control signal is activated (e.g., high) with data value on the true shared I/O line is "1," or the FF control signal is activated (e.g., high) with the data value on the complement shared I/O line is "1." If either the respective control signal or the data value on the corresponding shared I/O line (e.g., shared I/O line to which the gate of the particular logic selection transistor is coupled) is not high, then the swap transistors 742 will not be OPENed by a particular logic selection transistor.

[00128] The Pass* control signal is not necessarily complementary to the Pass control signal. It is possible for the Pass and Pass* control signals to both be activated or both be deactivated at the same time. However, activation of both the Pass and Pass* control signals at the same time shorts the pair of complementary shared I/O lines together, which may be a disruptive configuration to be avoided.

[00129] The compute unit 460/660 circuitry illustrated in Figure 7 is configured to select one of a plurality of logical operations to implement directly from the four logic selection control signals (e.g., logical operation selection is not dependent on the data value present on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines). Some combinations of the logic selection control signals may cause both the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 and swap transistors 742 to be OPEN at the same time, which shorts the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 together. According to a number of embodiments of the present disclosure, the logical operations which may be implemented by the compute unit 460/660 circuitry illustrated in Figure 7 may be the logical operations summarized in the logic tables shown in Figure 8.

[00130] Figure 8 is a logic table illustrating selectable logic operation results implemented by compute components 731 and associated circuitry shown in Figure 7 in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. The selectable logic operation results may be implemented by compute unit 460/660 circuitry in a data path of a plurality of shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2 shown in Figure 7. The four logic selection control signals (e.g., TF, TT, FT, and FF), in conjunction with a particular data value present on the complementary shared I/O lines, may be used to select one of plural logical

operations to implement involving the starting data values (“A” and “B”) stored by the sense amplifier 706 (e.g., primary latch) and compute component 731 (e.g., secondary latch) of the compute unit 460/660 circuitry. The four control signals, in conjunction with a particular data value present on the complementary shared I/O lines, control the continuity of the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 and swap transistors 742, which in turn affect the data value in the compute component 731 and/or sense amplifier 706 before/after firing. The capability to selectably control continuity of the swap transistors 742 facilitates implementing logical operations involving inverse data values (e.g., inverse operands and/or inverse result), among others.

[00131] Logic Table 8-1 illustrated in Figure 8 shows a starting data value stored by the compute component 731 (e.g., secondary latch) shown in column A at 844, and a starting data value stored by the latch (e.g., sense amplifier 706 as a primary latch) shown in column B at 845. The other 3 column headings in Logic Table 8-1 refer to the continuity of the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2, and the swap transistors 742, which may respectively be controlled to be OPEN or CLOSED depending on the state of the four logic selection control signals (e.g., TF, TT, FT, and FF), in conjunction with a particular data value present on the pair of complementary shared I/O lines 755-1 and 755-2. The “Not Open” column corresponds to the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 and the swap transistors 742 both being in a non-conducting condition, the “Open True” corresponds to the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 being in a conducting condition, and the “Open Invert” corresponds to the swap transistors 742 being in a conducting condition. The configuration corresponding to the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 and the swap transistors 742 both being in a conducting condition is not reflected in Logic Table 8-1 since this results in the sense lines being shorted together.

[00132] Via selective control of the continuity of the pass gates 707-1 and 707-2 and the swap transistors 742, each of the three columns of the upper portion of Logic Table 8-1 may be combined with each of the three columns of the lower portion of Logic Table 8-1 to provide $3 \times 3 = 9$ different result combinations, corresponding to nine different logical operations, as indicated by the various connecting paths shown at 875. The nine different selectable logical operations that may be implemented by the compute unit 460/660 circuitry are

summarized in Logic Table 8-2 illustrated in Figure 8, including AND, OR, NOT, NOT, NAND, NOR, and XOR logical operations.

[00133] The columns of Logic Table 8-2 illustrated in Figure 8 show a heading 880 that includes the state of logic selection control signals. For example, the state of a first logic selection control signal is provided in row 876 of the table 8-2, the state of a second logic selection control signal is provided in row 877 of the table 8-2, the state of a third logic selection control signal is provided in row 878 of the table 8-2, and the state of a fourth logic selection control signal is provided in row 879 of the table 8-2. The particular logical operation corresponding to the results is summarized in row 847 of the table 8-2.

[00134] Figures 9A-9C are schematic diagrams illustrating implementation of a number of scheduling policies for performance of operations on data values in a memory device in accordance with a number of embodiments of the present disclosure. The embodiments illustrated in Figures 9A-9C are intended to illustrate configurations of data values (bits) moved via the shared I/O lines and/or connection circuitry to a number of logic stripes 924 of a compute unit 960 indicated in successive time frames (operation cycles) that progress from top to bottom in the figures.

[00135] In some embodiments, the operation cycles may correspond to sequential cycles previously described for movement of the data values, using the shared I/O lines, from a number of subrows corresponding to the number of logic stripes. As such, each portion of an operation cycle, during which an operation is performed by a compute component for one subrow's logic stripe may, for example, last around 2 ns, during which time frame movement of data values from other subrows may be initiated for a next operation cycle. Figures 9A and 9B illustrate 16 logic stripes at 924-1, 924-2, . . . , 924-16, which are labeled L1, L2, . . . , L16, and the 1K compute components and/or latches of each logic stripe holding (storing) a moved data value during a particular operation cycle is indicated by the integer 1 being shown at that operation cycle.

[00136] As described herein, a memory device (e.g., 120 in Figures 1A and 1B) may include an array of memory cells (e.g., 130 in Figure 1A) and sensing circuitry (e.g., 150 and 250 in Figures 1A and 2) selectably coupled to the array of memory cells. The memory device may further include a plurality of I/O lines (e.g., 155, 355, 455, 555, 655, 755 in Figures 1 and 3-7,

respectively) shared as a data path for in data path compute operations associated with the array. The plurality of shared I/O lines may selectably couple the sensing circuitry to a compute component (e.g., 231, 331, 431, 631, 731 in Figures 2-4 and 6-7) in the data path of the shared I/O lines.

[00137] A controller (e.g., 140 in Figures 1A and 1B) may be associated with the array. The controller 140 may be configured to direct movement, via the sensing circuitry, of a first data value from a first subrow (e.g., 428-1 in Figure 4) of a first row of the array via the shared I/O lines to a first compute component (e.g., 431-1 in Figure 4) of a first logic stripe (e.g., 424-1 in Figure 4) in the data path and direct movement, via the sensing circuitry, of a second data value from a second subrow (e.g., 428-2 in Figure 4) of the first row via the shared I/O lines to a second compute component (e.g., 431-1 in Figure 4) of a second logic stripe (e.g., 424-2 in Figure 4) in the data path.

[00138] The controller 140 may be configured to direct movement of the first data value from the first subrow (e.g., 428-1 in Figure 4) in a first operation cycle and direct movement of the second data value from the second subrow (e.g., 428-2 in Figure 4) in a second operation cycle. For example, the controller may be configured to direct, in the first operation cycle, a first parallel movement, via shared I/O lines, of a number of a plurality of data values of the first subrow to a corresponding number of a plurality of first compute components of the first logic stripe. The controller may be further configured to direct, in the second operation cycle, a second parallel movement, via the shared I/O lines, of a number of a plurality of data values of the second subrow to a corresponding number of a plurality of second compute components of the second logic stripe. The controller 140 may be configured to direct, in the first operation cycle, initiation of performance of an operation (e.g., a logical operation) by a number of a plurality of first compute components on a corresponding number of a plurality of data values of the first subrow moved in parallel to the first logic stripe and direct, in the second operation cycle, initiation of performance of an operation by a number of a plurality of second compute components on a corresponding number of a plurality of data values of the second subrow moved in parallel to the second logic stripe.

[00139] As illustrated in Figure 9A, the controller may be configured to implement “lockstep” scheduling. As such, the controller may be configured to

direct, in the second operation cycle, the initiation of the performance of the operation by the compute components of the first logic stripe (e.g., logic stripe 924-1) substantially simultaneously with initiation of the performance of the operation by the compute components of the second logic stripe (e.g., logic stripe 924-2). For example, initiation of the performance of the operations by the compute components in the logic stripes L1, L2, . . . , L16 may be initiated after completion of the operation cycles and all the compute components and/or latches of the logic stripes have had data values moved thereto from the corresponding subrows (e.g., 428-1, 428-2, . . . , 428-16 in Figure 4) via the shared I/O lines.

[00140] Alternatively or in addition, as illustrated in Figure 9B, the controller may be configured to implement “pipeline” scheduling. As such, the controller may be configured to direct, in the first operation cycle, the initiation of the performance of the operation on the number of the plurality of data values of the first subrow (e.g., 428-1 in Figure 4) by the compute components of the first logic stripe (e.g., logic stripe 924-1) substantially simultaneously with movement, in the second operation cycle, of the number of the plurality of data values of the second subrow (e.g., 428-2 in Figure 4) to the second logic stripe (e.g., logic stripe 924-1).

[00141] For example, initiation of the performance of the operations by the compute components in the logic stripe L1 may be initiated after completion of loading (storage) of the data values to the compute components and/or latches of logic stripe L1 from a first subrow in the first operation cycle but prior to initiation of operations in logic stripes corresponding to subsequent subrows in subsequent operation cycles. However, in various embodiments, during performance of the operations on the data values in logic stripe L1, movement of data values from the next subrow may be initiated for performance of operations thereon in the second logic stripe in the second operation cycle.

[00142] After storage of the data values in a particular operation cycle by the compute components and/or latches of a particular logic stripe in Figure 9B, an original data value and/or a result of a logical operation on two original data values may remain in the logic stripe, as indicated by the integer 1. As such, the controller may direct performance of a sequence of operations (e.g., any number and/or combination of AND, OR, NOT, NOT, NAND, NOR, and XOR logical

operations) on data values stored and/or moved to the same logic stripe, as shown in either the lockstep or the pipeline scheduling shown in Figures 9A and 9B.

[00143] Hence, because the operations have been initiated in L1 one operation cycle prior to the operations being initiated in L2 and the operations have been initiated in L2 one operation cycle prior to the operations being initiated in L3, etc., the completion of performance of the sequence of operations may be staggered. For example, as shown for the last operation cycles at the bottom of Figure 9B, the sequence of operations performed by L1 is completed one operation cycle before the sequence of operations performed by L2 is completed and the sequence of operations performed by L2 is completed one operation cycle before the sequence of operations performed by L3 is completed, etc.

[00144] Accordingly, the controller 140 may be configured to direct performance of a sequential plurality of operations using a plurality of compute components of a single logic stripe. The sequential plurality of operations may be performed on a number of a plurality of data values moved from a subrow of the array to the logic stripe that corresponds to a number of a plurality of the compute components and/or results of partial completion of the sequential plurality of operations prior to completion of a last of the sequential plurality of operations.

[00145] The controller 140 may be configured to apply a scheduling policy (e.g., the lockstep, pipeline, and/or systolic scheduling policies described herein) for performance of a first operation on a first data value and a second operation on a second data value. Application of a particular scheduling policy may be based on an intended timing (e.g., as directed by the sequencer 532 and/or timing circuitry 533 of the controller 540) of storage of the first data value by the first compute component of the first logic stripe and timing of storage of the second data value by the second compute component of the second logic stripe. In various embodiments, the first operation (e.g., first sequence of operations) may be a same operation as the second operation (e.g., second sequence of operations) or the first operation may differ from the second operation. The controller may be configured to direct performance, based on a particular scheduling policy, of the first operation on the first data value using

the first compute component of the first logic stripe and direct performance, based on the scheduling policy, of the second operation on the second data value using the second compute component of the second logic stripe.

[00146] In some embodiments, the first compute component of the first logic stripe may be associated with a first latch. Hence, the controller may be configured to direct movement, via the sensing circuitry, of a third data value from a third subrow of a second row (e.g., any subrow of a different row) of the array via the shared I/O lines to the first latch of the first logic stripe and direct performance of a logical operation on the first data value from the first row stored by the first compute component and the third data value from the second row stored by the first latch. In some embodiments, the first latch may include or be a sense amplifier (e.g., sense amplifier 206 shown in and described in connection with Figure 2 and elsewhere herein) to store the third data value.

[00147] The plurality of shared I/O lines described herein may be configured, as directed by the controller, to selectably couple to the sensing circuitry to selectably enable, via a multiplexer (which may include or be the column select circuitry shown at 358 and described in connection with Figure 3), parallel movement of a number of a plurality of data values stored by the sensing circuitry that corresponds to a number of a plurality of memory cells of the first subrow of the first row. The multiplexer may be configured to move the number of the plurality of data values to a corresponding number of a plurality of first compute components of the first logic stripe, as described herein. The number of the plurality of memory cells of the first subrow (e.g., 428-1) may correspond to the number of the plurality of first compute components (e.g., 431-1) of the first logic stripe (e.g., 424-1).

[00148] Alternatively or in addition, as illustrated in Figure 9C, the controller may be configured to implement “systolic” scheduling. As used herein, systolic is intended to mean data is input to flow through a network of hard-wired in data path processor nodes (e.g., compute components in logic stripes, as described herein) to combine, process, merge, and/or sort the data input from rows and/or subrows of a memory array (e.g., a DRAM-style array shown at 130) into a derived end result. Each node may independently compute a partial result, store the partial result within itself, and move (e.g., transfer and/or copy) the partial result downstream for further processing of the partial

result until computation and output of the derived end result (e.g., for storage in a number of rows and/or subrows of the memory array. Systolic arrays may be referred to as multiple instruction multiple data (MIMD) architectures.

[00149] A first batch of unprocessed data (e.g., two data values) that has been input into a first logic stripe (e.g., a compute component and a latch of logic stripe 924-1 in Figure 9C) in a sequence of, for example, six logic stripes (e.g., region 924-A) may be processed and moved (e.g., transferred and/or copied) to another (e.g., a second) logic stripe (e.g., a compute component and a latch of logic stripe 924-2) for systolic processing. In some embodiments, a second batch of unprocessed data may be input into the first logic stripe, followed by a third batch when the second batch has been moved (e.g., transferred and/or copied) to the second logic stripe and the first batch has been moved (e.g., transferred and/or copied) to a third logic stripe, and so on.

[00150] Latency, as described herein, is intended to mean a period of time between input of a first batch of unprocessed data to a first logic stripe for performance of a first operation and output of the first batch as completely processed data. For example, when a sequence of six instructions has been executed and the processed data has been output after the sixth operation cycle (e.g., after performing a sixth operation in the sequence of six operations), the latency of output from the sequence of six logic stripes has expired.

[00151] As such, because additional batches of data may, in some embodiments, be input after every operation cycle, every operation cycle of the memory device following the latency may output a completely processed batch of data. In some embodiments, more than one completely processed batch of data may be output per operation cycle, for example, when substantially simultaneously using multiple regions of the logic stripes (e.g., as shown by regions 924-A, 924-B, and 924-C in Figure 9C).

[00152] A new batch of unprocessed data (e.g., two data values) may, in some embodiments, be input into the first logic stripe of a region after passage of a number of operation cycles (e.g., passage of 1-5 operation cycles after the first operation in the sequence of six operations has been performed), rather than inputting unprocessed data into the first logic stripe in the sequence after each operation has been performed therein and the result data value has been moved to the next logic stripe. Such a delay in input of data values into the first logic

stripe may introduce a buffer in the logic stripes between, for example, where the first OR operation in the previously presented sequence of six logical operations has progressed in the six logic stripes for performance of the other logical operations in the sequence and introduction of new data values into the first logic stripe for performance of the first OR operation to begin another sequence of operations. The number of operation cycles included in such a buffer may be determined by factors such as possible variance and/or unpredictability in time utilized for performance of different logical operations in the sequence and/or in time utilized for performance of operations on data values moved to the first logic stripe, via the shared I/O lines, from the subrows of a memory array versus for performance of operations on data values previously stored by the plurality of latches associated with a compute component of the logic stripe, among other possible factors.

[00153] Regions 924-A, 924-B, and 924-C are each shown to include six logic stripes (e.g., logic stripes 924-1 (L1), . . . , 924-6 (L6) in region 924-A, logic stripes 924-7 (L7), . . . , 924-12 (L12) in region 924-B, and logic stripes 924-13 (L13), . . . , 924-18 (L18) in region 924-C) to each perform a logical operation in a sequence of six logical operations by way of example and not by way of limitation. For example, each region may include more or less than six logic stripes to perform a sequence having more or less than six logical operations and/or there may be more or less than three regions, such that there may be more or less than the total of 18 logic stripes (e.g., 924-1, . . . , 924-18) in a compute unit 960, as shown in Figure 9C.

[00154] Many applications may involve input of a lengthy and/or continuous stream of data for data processing. Such applications can, for example, include signal processing, image processing, speech recognition, packet inspection, comma separated value (CSV) parsing, alpha blend graphics operations, matrix multiplication, and neural nets, among other applications, that may operate on a lengthy and/or continuous stream of data. In some embodiments, as shown in Figure 9C, this unprocessed data may be input into a figurative left side of an array (e.g., compute unit 960) of logic stripes and the data may be processed by execution of a sequence of instructions in consecutive logic stripes, and the result(s) may be output at the figurative left side of the sequence(s) of logic stripes.

[00155] Accordingly, as described herein, a memory device (e.g., 120 in Figures 1A and 1B) may include an array of memory cells (e.g., 130 in Figure 1A) and sensing circuitry (e.g., 150 and 250 in Figures 1A and 2) selectably coupled to the array of memory cells. The sensing circuitry may, in various embodiments, include a number of sense amplifiers (e.g., as shown at 206 and described in connection with Figure 2 and elsewhere herein). The memory device may include a plurality of I/O lines (e.g., 155, 355, 455, 555, 655, 755 in Figures 1 and 3-7, respectively) shared as a data path for in data path compute operations associated with the array. The plurality of shared I/O lines may selectably couple the sensing circuitry to a compute component (e.g., 231, 331, 431, 631, 731 in Figures 2-4 and 6-7) in the data path of the shared I/O lines. The memory device may include a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., 924-1, . . . , 924-18) in the data path. The plurality of logic stripes may include a first logic stripe (e.g., 924-1) that may include a number of a plurality of first compute components (e.g., 631-1, . . . , 631-Z) that corresponds to a number of a plurality of memory cells (not shown) of a first subrow (e.g., 428-1) of a row (e.g., 319) of the array;

[00156] A controller (e.g., 140 in Figures 1A and 1B) may be associated with the array. The controller 140 may be configured to direct movement, via the sensing circuitry, of a first data value from a first subrow (e.g., 428-1) of a first row of the array via the shared I/O lines to a first compute component of a first logic stripe (e.g., L1) in the data path. The controller 140 may be further configured to direct performance of a first operation on the first data value from the first subrow using the first compute component and to direct movement of a second data value, resulting from performance of the first operation, from the first logic stripe (e.g., L1) via connection circuitry (e.g., 232) to a second compute component (e.g., a compute component corresponding to the position of the first compute component in the first logic stripe) of a second logic stripe (e.g., L2) in the data path.

[00157] The controller may be configured to direct performance of a second operation on the second data value using the second compute component of the second logic stripe (e.g., L2). The controller may be configured to direct movement of a third data value, resulting from performance of the second operation, from the second logic stripe (e.g., L2) via the connection circuitry

(e.g., 232) to a third compute component (e.g., a compute component corresponding to the position of the first compute component in the first logic stripe and the position of the second compute component in the second logic stripe) of a third logic stripe (e.g., L3).

[00158] Accordingly, the controller may be configured to direct performance of a number of a plurality of logical operation sequences (e.g., the number of operation cycles shown from top to bottom in each region 924-A, 924-B, and/or 924-C) by systolic movement of logical operation results through a corresponding number of a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., L1, . . . , L6 in region 924-A, L7, . . . , L12 in region 924-B, and L13, . . . , L18 in region 924-C). A number of a plurality of the logical operation results may be computed using a corresponding number of a plurality of compute components of the corresponding number of the plurality of logic stripes. For example, the number of compute components (e.g., 631-1, . . . , 631-Z) in a first logic stripe (e.g., L1), or all logic stripes (e.g., L1, . . . , L6) in a region (e.g., 924-A) may correspond to the number of logical operation results (e.g., output from logic stripe L6).

[00159] In various embodiments, the plurality of logical operation sequences (e.g., shown in regions 924-A, 924-B, and 924-C) may each be a same sequence of logical operations (e.g., a sequence of OR, AND, XOR, OR, AND, and NOT) or the plurality of logical operation sequences may include at least one sequence of logical operations that is different from other sequences of logical operations. For example, the plurality of logic stripes may be configured as a number of a plurality of regions (e.g., 924-A, 924-B, and 924-C) that corresponds to the number of the plurality of sequences of logical operations. In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to direct initiation of the plurality of sequences of logical operations substantially simultaneously, where each of the plurality of sequences of logical operations is directed to be performed in a different one of the plurality of regions. The number of the plurality of regions (e.g., three regions 924-A, 924-B, and 924-C) may correspond to a number of a plurality of subrows (e.g., subrows 428-1, . . . , 428-18) of the row of the array divided by the number of the plurality of sequences of logical operations (e.g., three sequences of logical operations in the three regions 924-A, 924-B, and 924-C).

[00160] The controller may be configured to direct, in a first operation cycle (e.g., a first operation cycle from the top in first region 924-A), initiation of performance of a first logical operation sequence on the first data value from the first subrow (e.g., 428-1) by a number of a plurality of first compute components on a corresponding number of a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., compute component 631-1 in each logic stripe) in the first region. The controller may be configured to direct, in a second operation cycle (e.g., a second operation cycle from the top in first region 924-A), initiation of performance of a second logical operation sequence on a second data value from a second subrow (e.g., 428-2) by a number of a plurality of second compute components on a corresponding number of a plurality of logic stripes (e.g., compute component 631-1 in each logic stripe) in a second region (e.g., region 924-B).

[00161] The controller may be configured to direct, in the first operation cycle, the performance of the first logical operation sequence on the first data value by the compute components of the logic stripes in the first region. The controller may be further configured to direct movement, in the second operation cycle, of the first data value from the first subrow via the shared I/O lines to the first compute component in the first region substantially simultaneously with movement of the second data value from the second subrow, via the shared I/O lines, to a second compute component in the second region.

[00162] The controller may be configured to direct, in the second operation cycle, the performance of the first logical operation sequence on the first data value by the compute components of the logic stripes (e.g., L1, . . . , L6) in the first region (e.g., region 924-A) substantially simultaneously with performance of the second logical operation sequence on the second data value by the compute components of the logic stripes (e.g., L7, . . . , L12) in the second region (e.g., region 924-B). Similarly, in the third operation cycle, the controller may be configured to direct the performance of the first logical operation sequence on the first data value by the compute components of the logic stripes (e.g., L1, . . . , L6) in the first region (e.g., region 924-A) substantially simultaneously with performance of the second logical operation sequence on the second data value by the compute components of the logic stripes (e.g., L7, . . . , L12) in the second region (e.g., region 924-B) and with performance of the third logical operation sequence on a third data value by the compute

components of the logic stripes (e.g., L13, . . . , L18) in the third region (e.g., region 924-C).

[00163] Hence, because the logical operation sequence has been initiated in L1 of region 924-A one operation cycle prior to the logical operation sequence being initiated in L7 of region 924-B and the logical operation sequence being initiated in L7 one operation cycle prior to the operations being initiated in L13, the completion of performance of the sequence of logical operations may be staggered. For example, as shown for the last operation cycles at the bottom of Figure 9C, the sequence of operations initiated by L1 is completed one operation cycle before the sequence of operations initiated by L7 is completed and the sequence of operations initiated by L7 is completed one operation cycle before the sequence of operations initiated by L13 is completed.

[00164] The number of operation cycles illustrated top to bottom in Figures 9A, 9B, and 9C are shown by way of example and not by way of limitation. For example, although the number of operation cycles is shown to differ in each figure, the number of operation cycles in one or more of the figures may be the same as or differ from the number of operation cycles in another figure.

[00165] The apparatuses and methods for in data path compute operations described herein include a number of changes to operation of a controller of, for example, a PIM DRAM implementation. For example, the controller may coordinate assignment of instructions for separate operations of a sequence of operations to a number of sub-controllers (not shown), such that each sub-controller may direct a separate operation with respect to data values stored in each of, for example, the banks 121, bank sections 423, subarrays 425-1, . . . , 425-32, compute units 660, logic stripe 924-1, . . . , 924-18, and/or regions 924-A, 924-B, 924-C. For example, for logic stripes having 1K compute components per logic stripe, 1K different logical operation sequences may potentially be initiated (e.g., substantially simultaneously), as directed by the controller 140 and/or a corresponding number of sub-controllers.

[00166] For example, a sub-controller may be configured to direct (e.g., by execution of instructions) moving (e.g., transferring and/or copying) input data values from subrows of a row, via sensing circuitry, to a particular compute component in a particular logic stripe in a particular compute unit. A sub-

controller may be configured to direct, after each performance of a logical operation of the sequence, moving (e.g., transferring and/or copying) the resultant processed data value from the logic stripe in which the operation was performed to a corresponding compute component in another (e.g., next) logic stripe for performance of the next operation in the sequence of operations (e.g., a systolic sequence).

[00167] An advantage of the systolic data movement for in data path compute operations described herein may include that a memory device configured as such may effectively make use of massive parallelization and computational power. For example, the memory device may extend its computation and execution capabilities in order to substantially simultaneously perform multiple, independent, and/or unique operations in a sequence of operations while outputting the processed data values in parallel from one operation to the next.

[00168] Accordingly, embodiments described herein provide a method for operating a memory device for in data path compute operations (e.g., by systolic data movement, as described herein) performed by execution of non-transitory instructions by a processing resource. As described herein, the method may include performing a first operation on a data value moved from a memory cell in a first subrow in a first row of an array of memory cells to a first logic stripe, the data value moved via an I/O shared by the array and a plurality of logic stripes in the data path. The method also may include moving the data value, upon which the first operation has been performed, to a selected second logic stripe via connection circuitry selectably coupling the first logic stripe and the second logic stripe and performing a second operation on the data value moved to the second logic stripe.

[00169] The method may further include performing the first operation, moving the data value, and performing the second operation by execution of a set of non-transitory instructions. The set of non-transitory instructions may, as described herein, be executed by a controller and/or a sub-controller via a processing resource for the array, the shared I/O line, the plurality of logic stripes, and/or the connection circuitry, among other components.

[00170] The method may further include performing the first operation using a first compute component of the first logic stripe and performing the

second operation using a second compute component (e.g., a compute component corresponding to the position of the first compute component in the first logic stripe) of the second logic stripe. In various embodiments, the first operation and the second operation may be performed as directed by the controller and/or a sub-controller. The first operation and the second operation may be performed as a first two operations in a number of a plurality of logical operations (e.g., six logical operations in a logical operation sequence) that corresponds to a number of the plurality of logic stripes (e.g., L1, . . . , L6 in region 924-A, L7, . . . , L12 in region 924-B, and L13, . . . , L18 in region 924-C). The plurality of logical operations may be a sequential plurality of logical operations performed to yield a result that differs from the data value moved from the memory cell in the first subrow.

[00171] The method may further include moving, via a shared I/O line, a result of completion of a last operation of the sequential plurality of logical operations from a last logic stripe (e.g., L6 in region 924-A, L12 in region 924-B, and/or L18 in region 924-C) to a selected memory cell in a row of the array. The last logic stripe is intended to mean a logic stripe in which the last operation of the sequential plurality of logical operations is performed. The row of the array for storage of the result may, in various embodiments, be a row (e.g., in a DRAM memory device) in a same or a different bank, bank section, quadrant, and/or subarray relative to the subrow of a row, or subrows of rows, from which input data values were previously moved.

[00172] Embodiments of the present disclosure may increase a speed, rate, and/or efficiency of data movement in a PIM array by using an improved data path (e.g., a shared I/O line) of a DRAM implementation. As described herein, a source location and a destination location in a pair of bank locations in a memory device may be configured to couple via a plurality of shared I/O lines. A bank in the memory device can, as described herein, include an array of memory cells, sensing circuitry coupled to the array via a plurality of sense lines, the sensing circuitry including sense amplifiers and compute components, and compute unit circuitry coupled to the array and sensing circuitry via a plurality of shared I/O lines, the compute unit circuitry including a plurality of logic stripes having sense amplifiers and compute components, configured to

implement operations. A controller is coupled to the array, the sensing circuitry, and the compute unit circuitry.

[00173] A command may be received from the controller to move (e.g., copy, transfer, and/or transport) data values from a source location in the array to a destination location in the compute unit circuitry. The data values may be moved from the source location to the destination location using the sense amplifiers and/or compute components via the plurality of shared I/O lines.

[00174] While example embodiments including various combinations and configurations of sensing circuitry, sense amplifiers, compute components, latches, logic stripes, shared I/O lines, column select circuitry, connection circuitry, multiplexers, etc., have been illustrated and described herein, embodiments of the present disclosure are not limited to those combinations explicitly recited herein. Other combinations and configurations of the sensing circuitry, sense amplifiers, compute components, latches, logic stripes, shared I/O lines, column select circuitry, connection circuitry, multiplexers, etc., disclosed herein are expressly included within the scope of this disclosure.

[00175] Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that an arrangement calculated to achieve the same results may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown. This disclosure is intended to cover adaptations or variations of one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. It is to be understood that the above description has been made in an illustrative fashion, and not a restrictive one. Combination of the above embodiments, and other embodiments not specifically described herein will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The scope of the one or more embodiments of the present disclosure includes other applications in which the above structures and processes are used. Therefore, the scope of one or more embodiments of the present disclosure should be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full range of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

[00176] In the foregoing Detailed Description, some features are grouped together in a single embodiment for the purpose of streamlining the disclosure. This method of disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting an intention that the disclosed embodiments of the present disclosure have to use more features

than are expressly recited in each claim. Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject matter lies in less than all features of a single disclosed embodiment. Thus, the following claims are hereby incorporated into the Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus, comprising:
 - an array of memory cells;
 - sensing circuitry selectably coupled to the array of memory cells;
 - a plurality of input/output (I/O) lines shared as a data path for in data path compute operations associated with the array; and wherein:
 - the plurality of shared I/O lines selectably couples a first subrow of a row of the array via the sensing circuitry to a first compute component in the data path to move a first data value from the first subrow to the first compute component;
 - the plurality of shared I/O lines selectably couples a second subrow of the respective row via the sensing circuitry to a second compute component in the data path to move a second data value from the second subrow to the second compute component; and
 - a controller configured to direct the first compute component to perform an operation on the first data value moved from the first subrow substantially simultaneously with movement of the second data value from the second subrow to the second compute component.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the data path further comprises:
 - a first logic stripe including a number of a plurality of first compute components that corresponds to a number of a plurality of memory cells of the first subrow; and
 - a second logic stripe including a number of a plurality of second compute components that corresponds to a number of a plurality of memory cells of the second subrow.
3. The apparatus of any one of claims 1-2, wherein the data path further comprises:
 - a compute unit including a plurality of logic stripes that each includes a plurality of compute components; and
 - wherein each of the plurality of compute components is associated with at least one of the plurality of shared I/O lines local to the array.

4. An apparatus, comprising:
 - an array of memory cells;
 - sensing circuitry selectably coupled to the array of memory cells;
 - a plurality of input/output (I/O) lines shared as a data path for in data path compute operations associated with the array, wherein the plurality of shared I/O lines selectably couples the sensing circuitry to a compute component in the data path of the shared I/O lines; and
 - a controller associated with the array, the controller configured to:
 - direct movement, via the sensing circuitry, of a first data value from a first subrow of a first row of the array via the shared I/O lines to a first compute component of a first logic stripe in the data path; and
 - direct movement, via the sensing circuitry, of a second data value from a second subrow of the first row via the shared I/O lines to a second compute component of a second logic stripe in the data path.
5. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the controller is further configured to:
 - direct movement of the first data value from the first subrow in a first operation cycle; and
 - direct movement of the second data value from the second subrow in a second operation cycle.
6. The apparatus of claim 4, wherein the controller is further configured to:
 - direct, in a first operation cycle, a first parallel movement of a number of a plurality of data values of the first subrow to a corresponding number of a plurality of first compute components of the first logic stripe; and
 - direct, in a second operation cycle, a second parallel movement of a number of a plurality of data values of the second subrow to a corresponding number of a plurality of second compute components of the second logic stripe.
7. The apparatus of any one of claims 4-6, wherein the controller is further configured to:
 - direct, in a first operation cycle, initiation of performance of an operation by a number of a plurality of first compute components on a corresponding

number of a plurality of data values of the first subrow moved in parallel to the first logic stripe; and

direct, in a second operation cycle, initiation of performance of an operation by a number of a plurality of second compute components on a corresponding number of a plurality of data values of the second subrow moved in parallel to the second logic stripe.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the controller is further configured to:
direct, in the first operation cycle, the initiation of the performance of the operation by the compute components of the first logic stripe substantially simultaneously with movement, in the second operation cycle, of the number of the plurality of data values of the second subrow to the second logic stripe.

9. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the controller is further configured to:
direct, in the second operation cycle, the initiation of the performance of the operation by the compute components of the first logic stripe substantially simultaneously with initiation of the performance of the operation by the compute components of the second logic stripe.

10. The apparatus of any one of claims 4-6, wherein the controller is further configured to:
apply a scheduling policy for performance of a first operation on the first data value and a second operation on the second data value based on:
timing of storage of the first data value by the first compute component of the first logic stripe; and
timing of storage of the second data value by the second compute component of the second logic stripe.

11. The apparatus of any one of claims 4-6, wherein:
the first compute component of the first logic stripe is associated with a first latch; and
the controller is further configured to:
direct movement, via the sensing circuitry, of a third data value from

a third subrow of a second row of the array via the shared I/O lines to the first latch of the first logic stripe; and

direct performance of a logical operation on the first data value from the first row stored by the first compute component and the third data value from the second row stored by the first latch.

12. The apparatus of any one of claims 4-6, wherein:

the plurality of shared I/O lines is configured, as directed by the controller, to:

selectably couple to the sensing circuitry to selectably enable, via a multiplexer, parallel movement of a number of a plurality of data values stored by the sensing circuitry that corresponds to a number of a plurality of memory cells of the first subrow of the first row; and

move the number of the plurality of data values to a corresponding number of a plurality of first compute components of the first logic stripe; and

wherein the number of the plurality of memory cells of the first subrow corresponds to the number of the plurality of first compute components of the first logic stripe.

13. An apparatus, comprising:

an array of memory cells;

sensing circuitry selectably coupled to the array of memory cells, the sensing circuitry including a sense amplifier;

a plurality of input/output (I/O) lines shared as a data path for in data path compute operations associated with the array, wherein the plurality of shared I/O lines selectably couple the sensing circuitry to a compute component in the data path of the shared I/O lines;

a plurality of logic stripes in the data path, including a first logic stripe including a number of a plurality of first compute components that corresponds to a number of a plurality of memory cells of a first subrow of a row of the array; and

a controller associated with the array, the controller configured to:

direct movement, via the sensing circuitry, of a first data value from a first subrow of a first row of the array via the shared I/O lines to a first compute component of a first logic stripe in the data path;

direct performance of a first operation on the first data value from the first subrow using the first compute component; and

direct movement of a second data value, resulting from performance of the first operation, from the first logic stripe via connection circuitry to a second compute component of a second logic stripe in the data path.

14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the controller is further configured to:

direct performance of a number of a plurality of logical operation sequences by systolic movement of logical operation results through a corresponding number of a plurality of logic stripes; and

wherein a number of a plurality of the logical operation results are computed using a corresponding number of a plurality of compute components of the corresponding number of the plurality of logic stripes.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the plurality of logical operation sequences includes a sequence of logical operations that is different from other sequences of logical operations.

16. The apparatus of any one of claims 13-15, wherein:

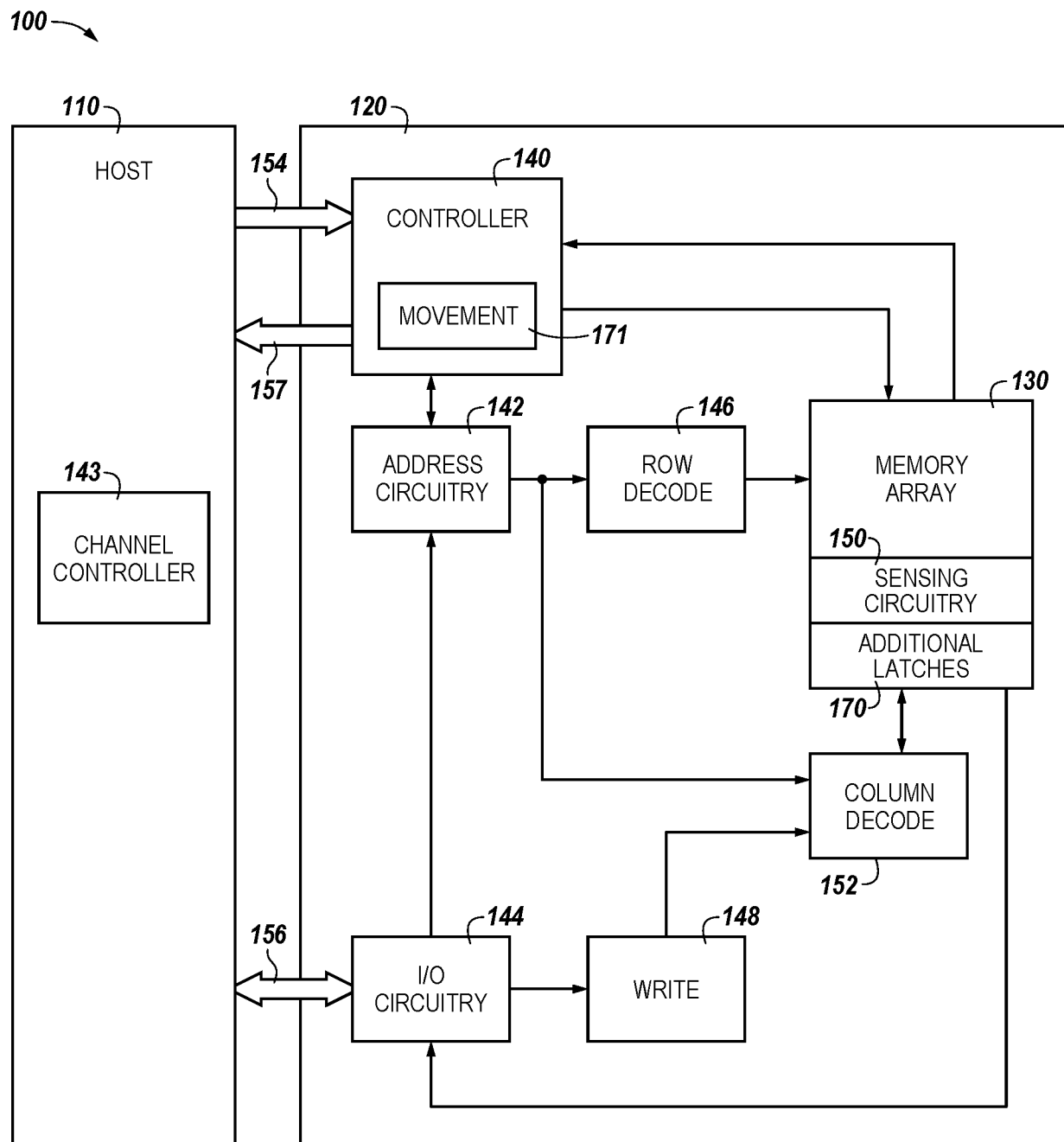
the plurality of logic stripes is configured as a number of a plurality of regions that corresponds to a number of a plurality of sequences of logical operations; and

the controller is further configured to:

direct initiation of the plurality of sequences of logical operations substantially simultaneously, wherein each of the plurality of sequences of logical operations is directed to be performed in a different one of the plurality of regions.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein:
the number of the plurality of regions corresponds to a number of a plurality of subrows of the row of the array divided by the number of the plurality of sequences of logical operations.
18. A method for operating a memory device, comprising:
performing a first operation on a data value moved from a memory cell in a first subrow in a first row of an array of memory cells to a first logic stripe for in data path compute operations, the data value moved via an input/output line (I/O) shared by the array and a plurality of logic stripes in the data path;
moving the data value, upon which the first operation has been performed, to a selected second logic stripe via connection circuitry selectably coupling the first logic stripe and the second logic stripe; and
performing a second operation on the data value moved to the second logic stripe.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein the method further comprises:
performing the first operation, moving the data value, and performing the second operation by execution of a set of non-transitory instructions; and
wherein the set of non-transitory instructions is executed by a controller via a processing resource for the array, the shared I/O line, the plurality of logic stripes, and the connection circuitry.
20. The method of any one of claims 18-19, wherein the method further comprises:
moving, via a shared I/O line, a result of completion of a last operation of the sequential plurality of logical operations from a last logic stripe to a selected memory cell in a row of the array; and
wherein the last logic stripe is a logic stripe in which the last operation is performed.

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*Fig. 1A*

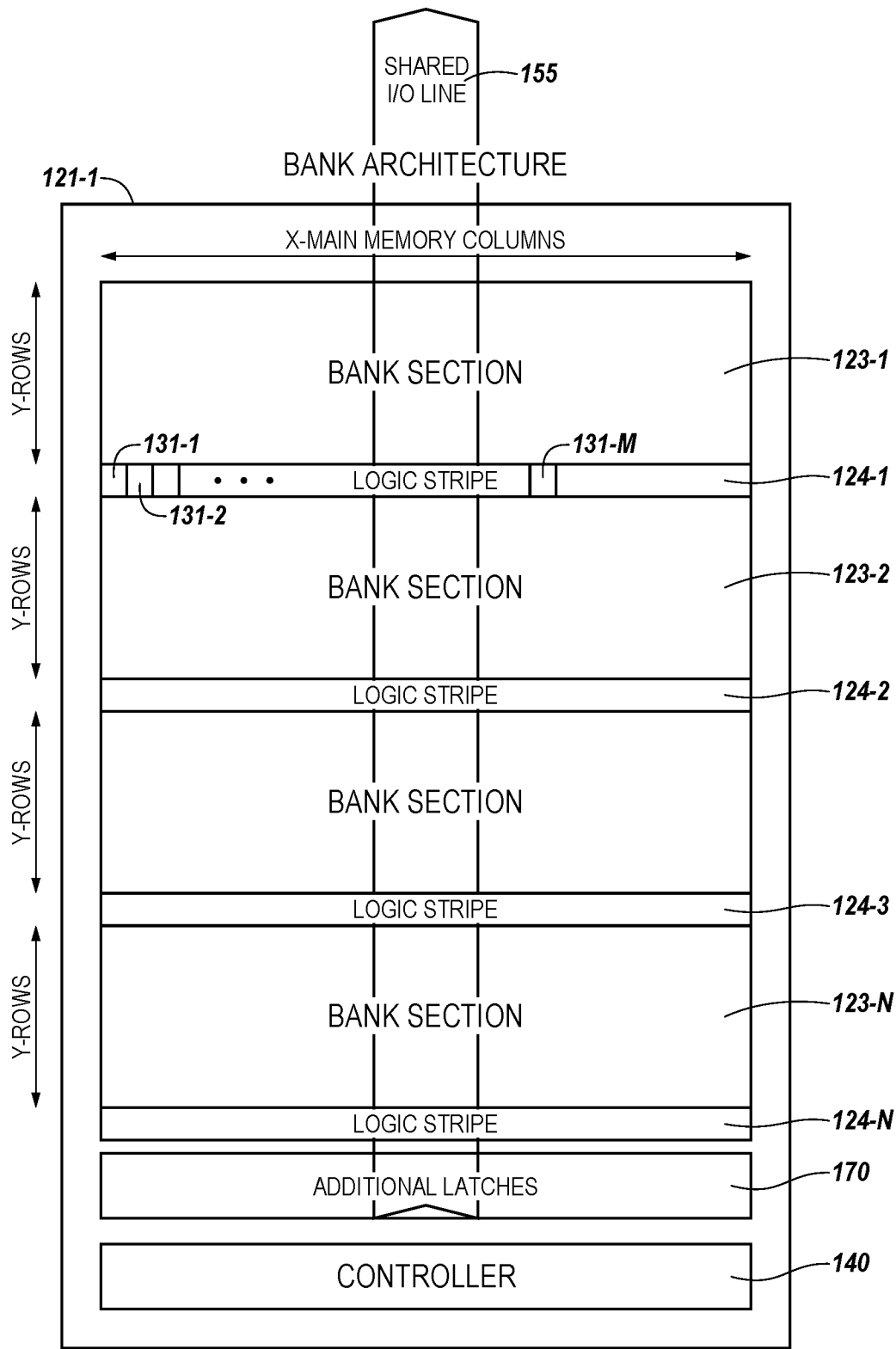
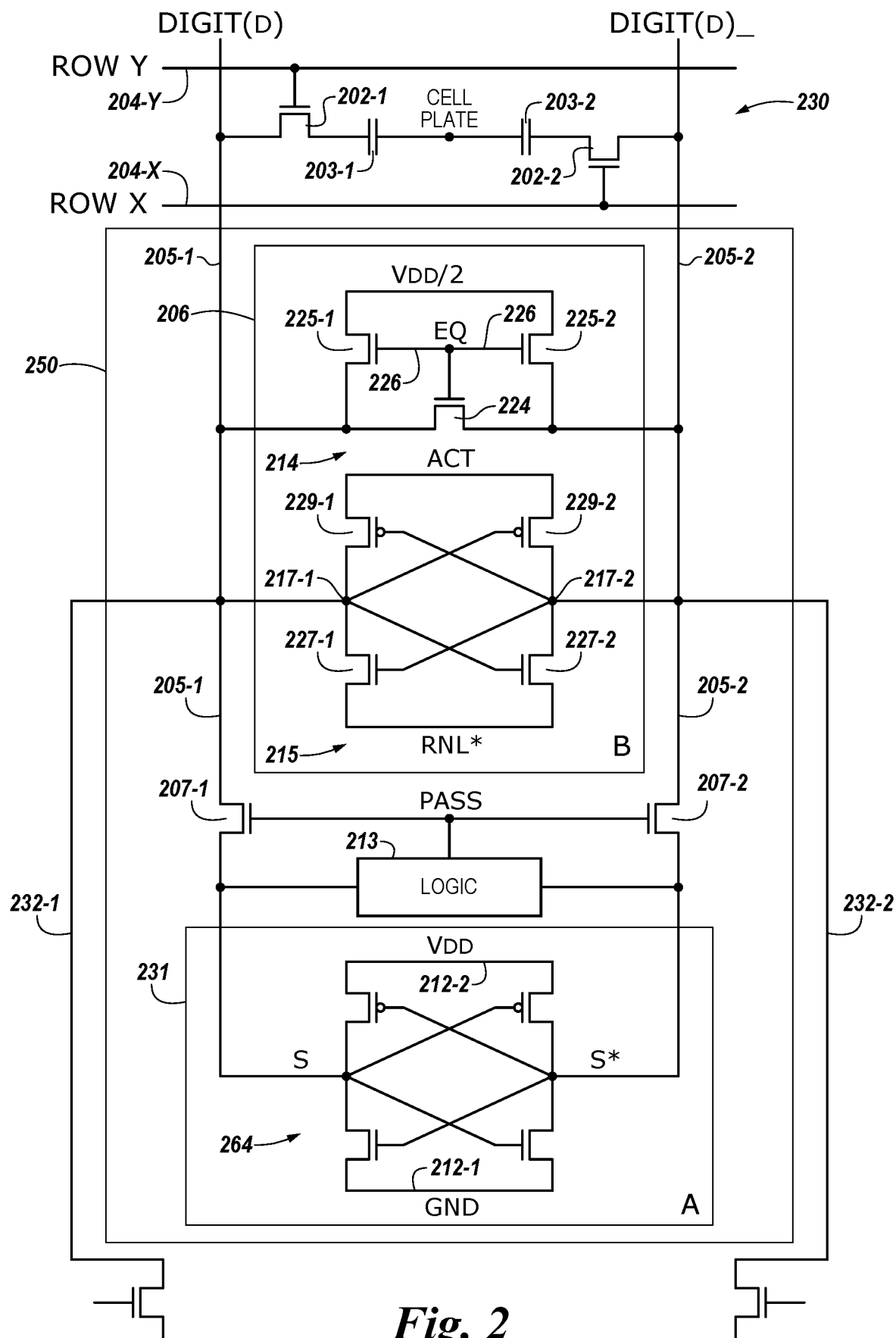


Fig. 1B

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**Fig. 2**

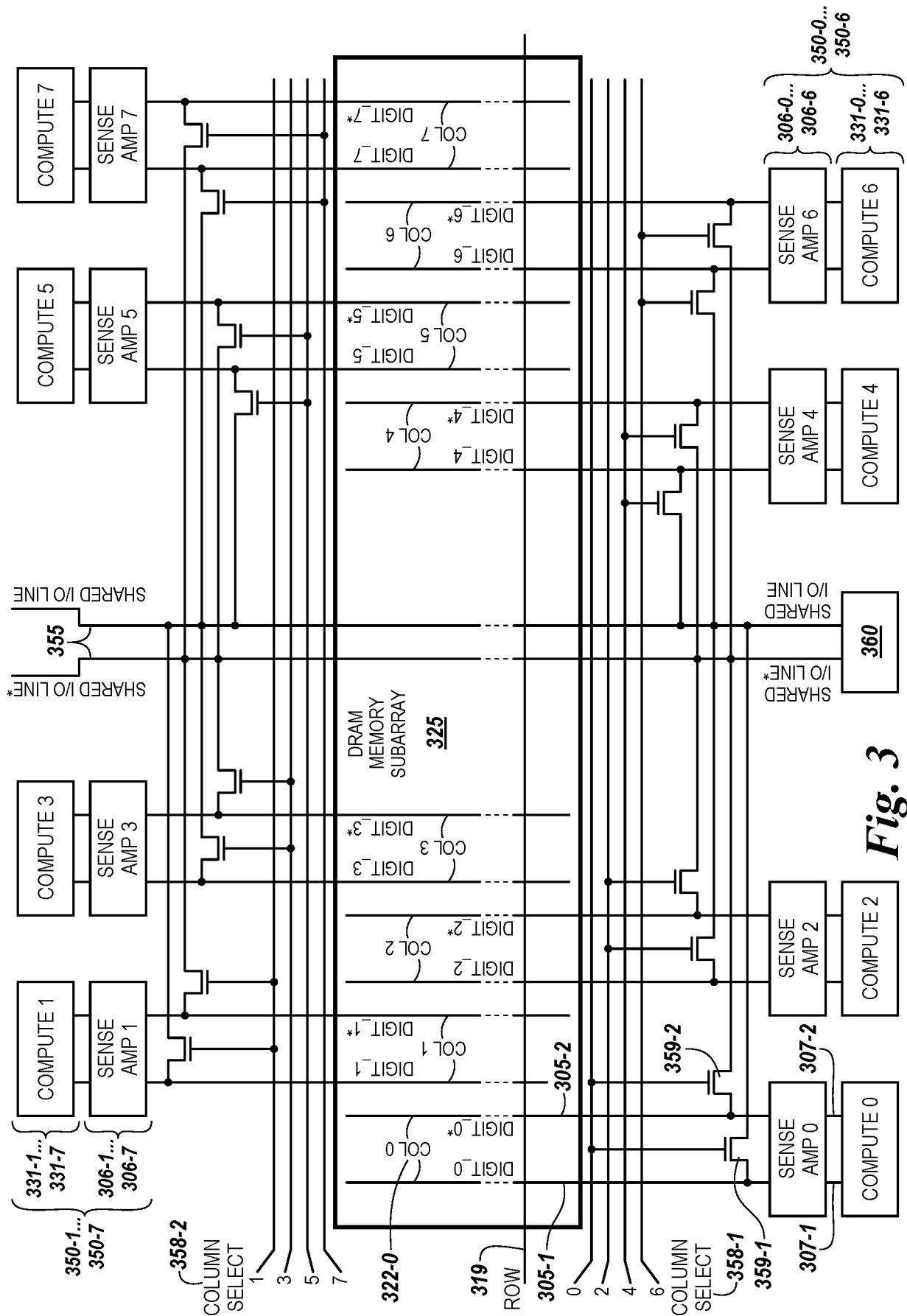
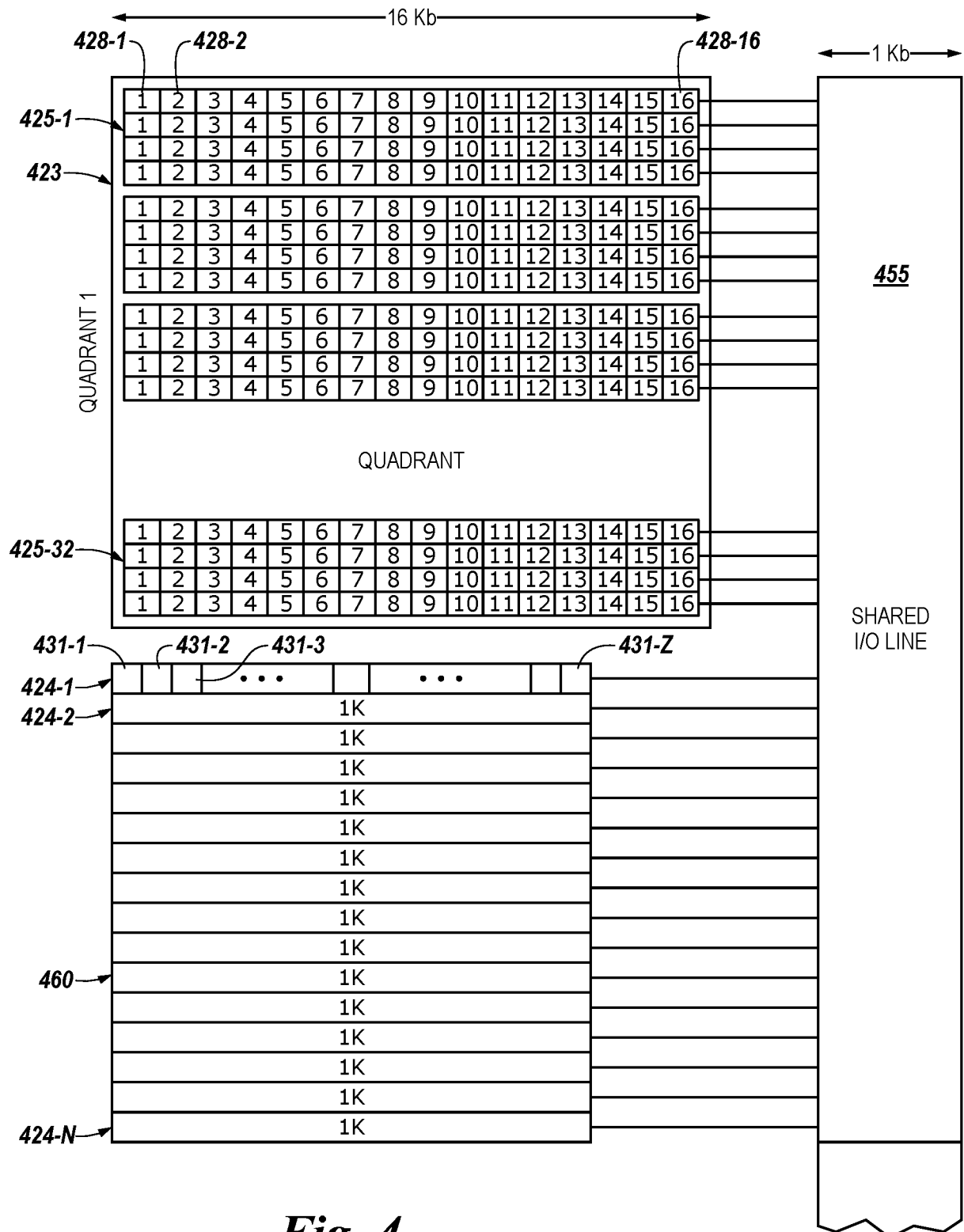
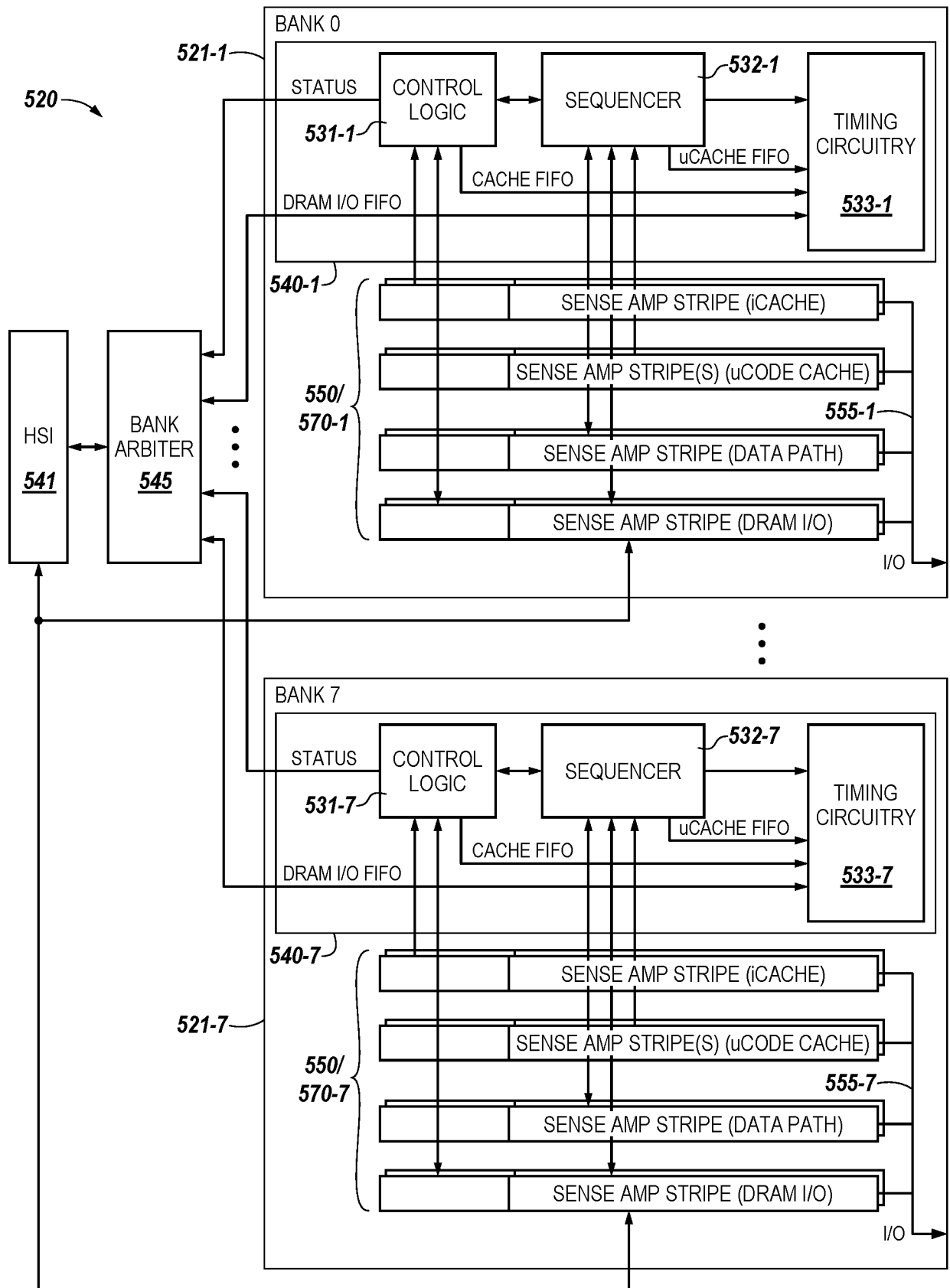


Fig. 3

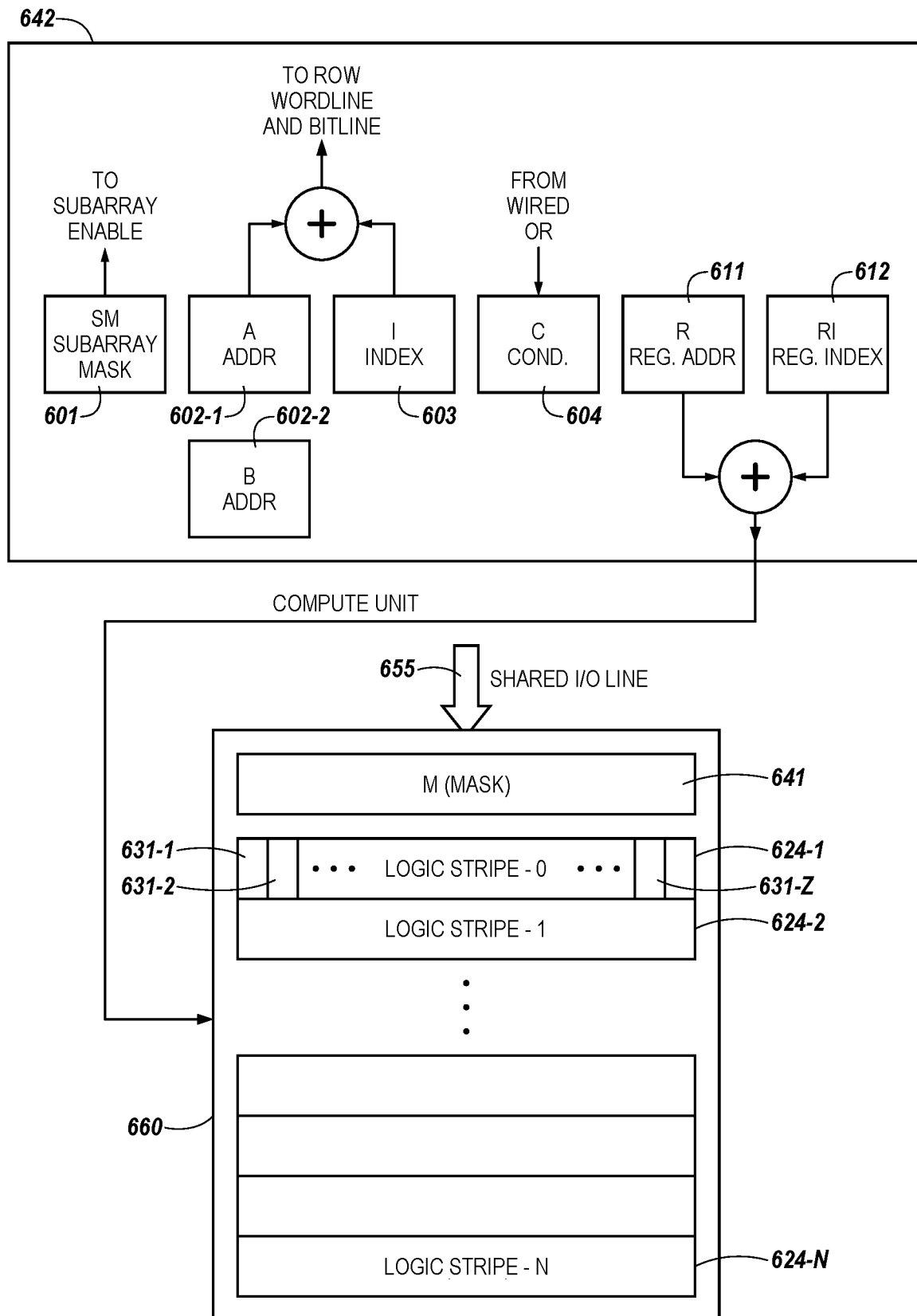
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**Fig. 4**

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**Fig. 5**

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**Fig. 6**

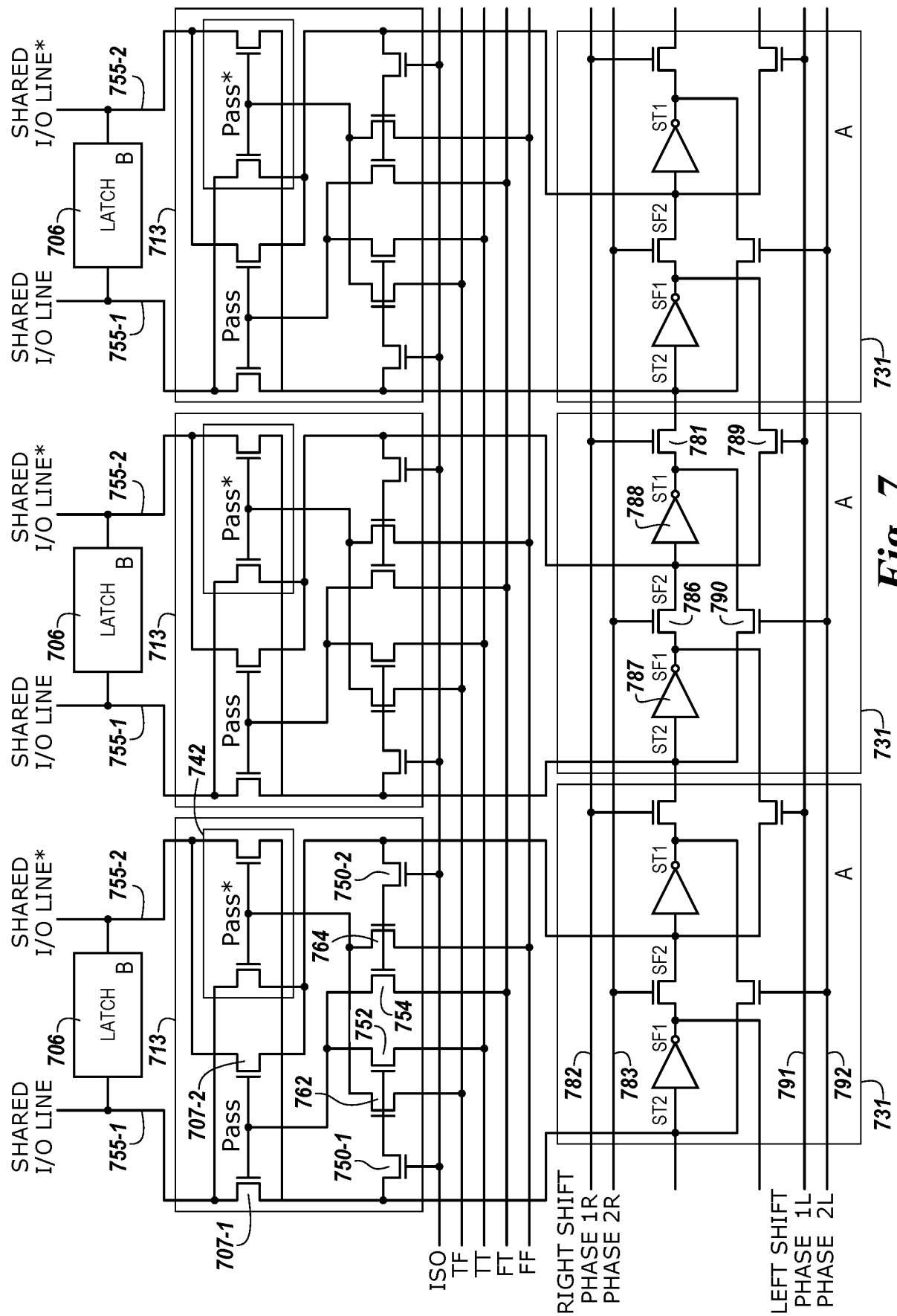


Fig. 7

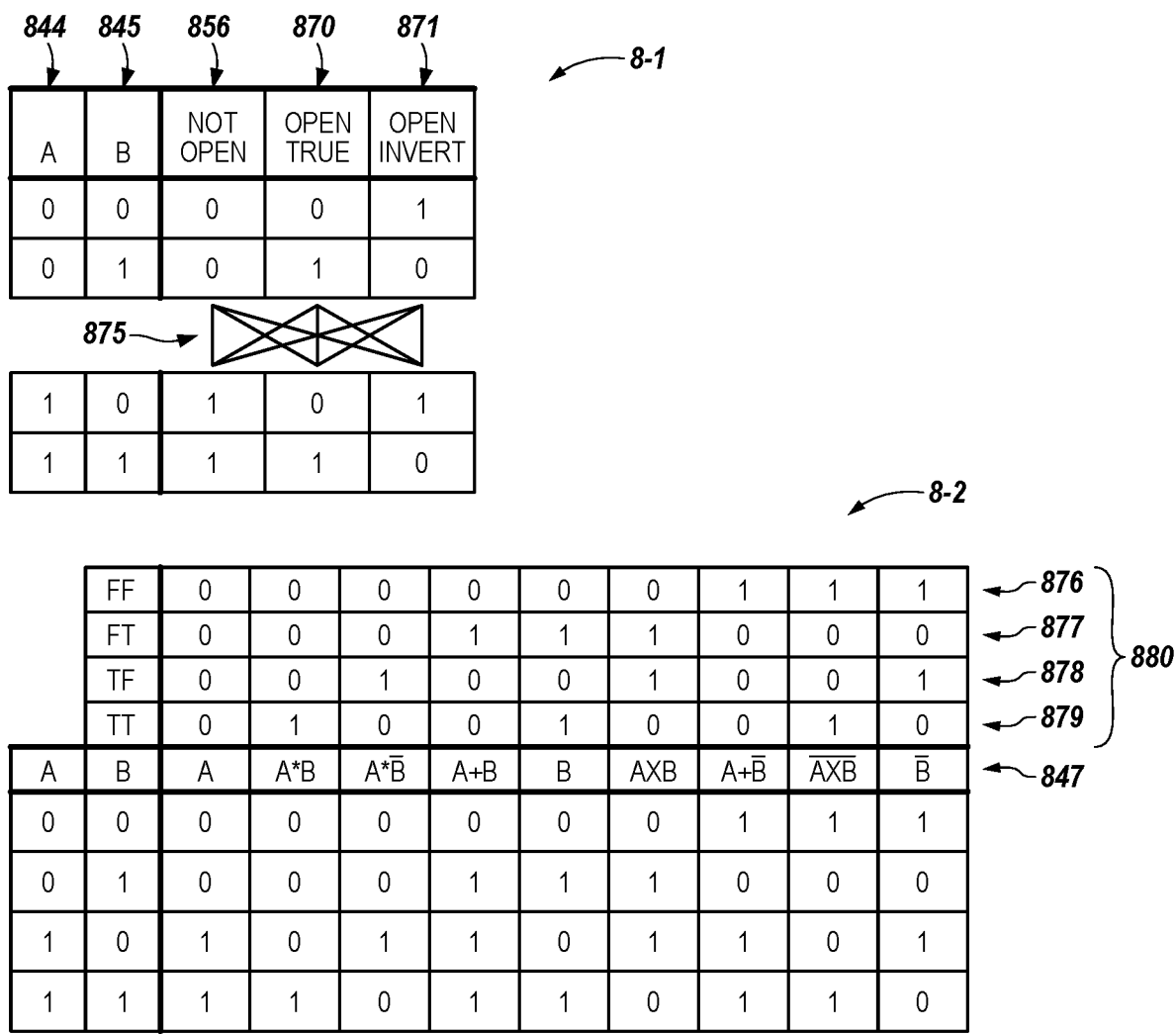


Fig. 8

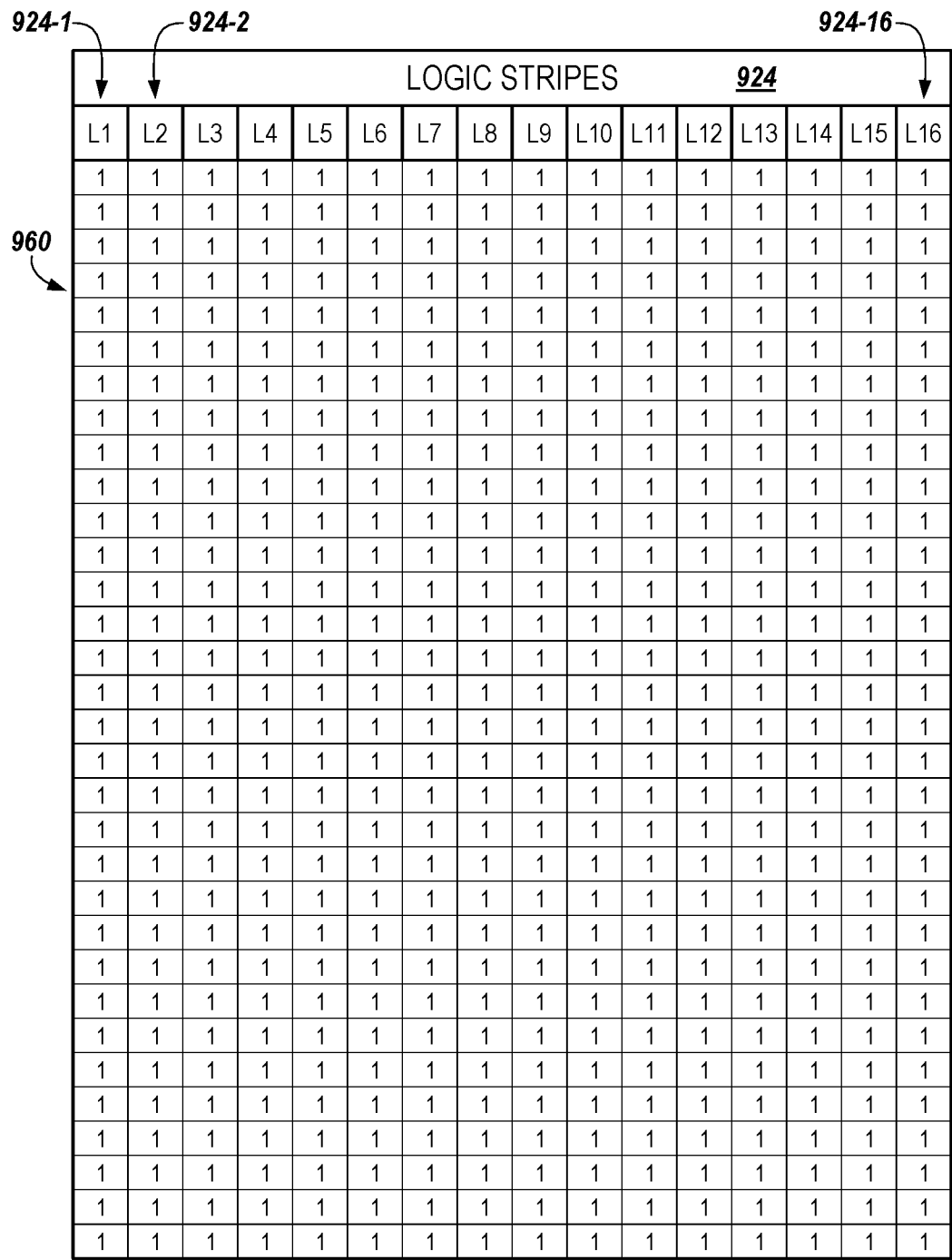


Fig. 9A

[illegible]

Fig. 9B

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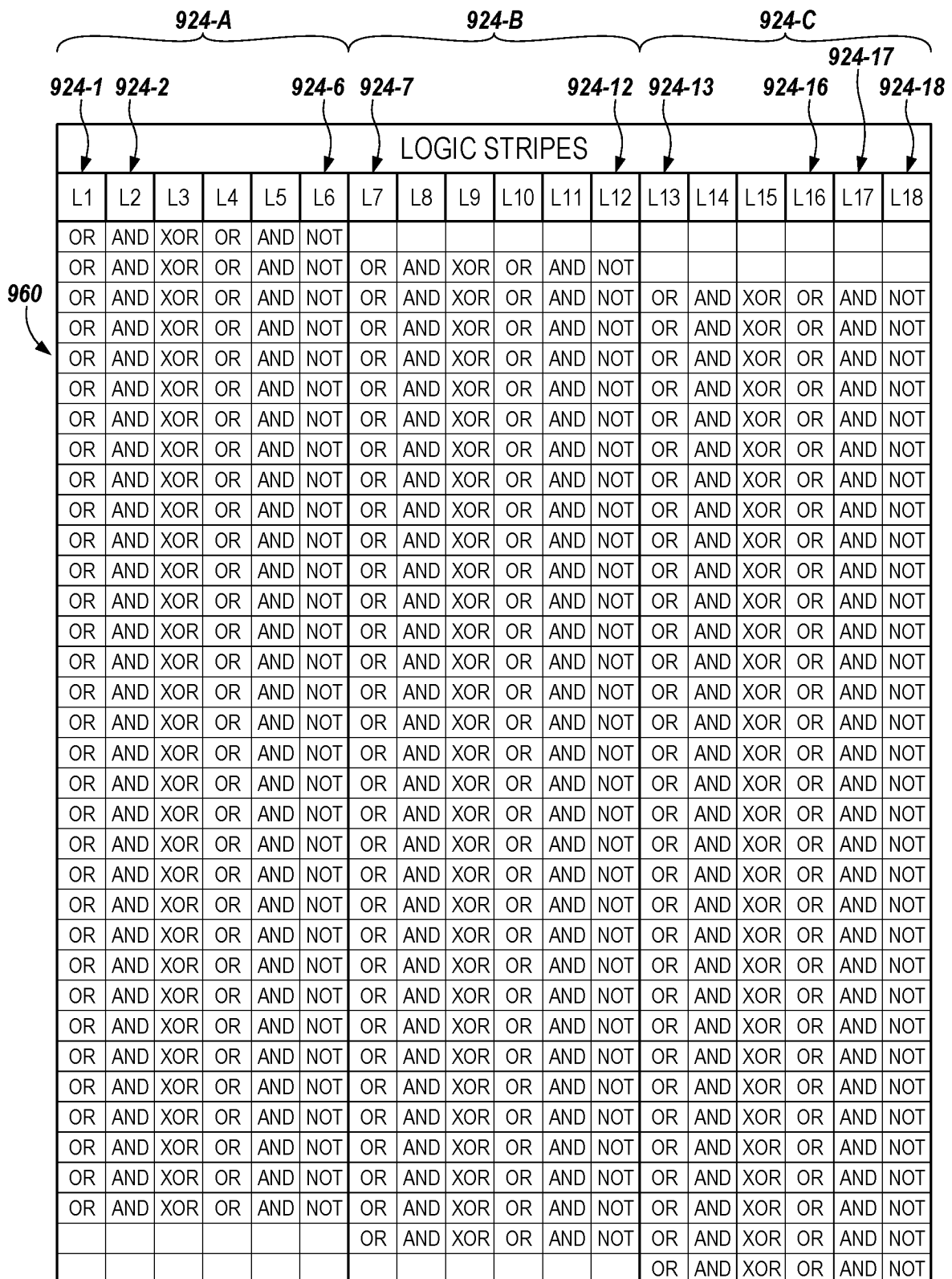


Fig. 9C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2018/021931**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****G11C 7/06(2006.01)i, G11C 7/10(2006.01)i, G06F 12/06(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G11C 7/06; G11C 7/10; G06F 3/06; G11C 8/00; G11C 7/00; G11C 7/08; G11C 5/02; G06F 12/06

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & keywords: memory, array, sensing circuitry, data path, movement, data value, sense amplifier, shared input/output (I/O), sense line, logic stripe

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 2016-144726 A1 (MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.) 15 September 2016	1
A	See paragraphs [0034]-[0035], [0098]; claims 1, 5, 9; and figures 1A-1B.	2-20
Y	US 2015-0085589 A1 (SHIH-LIEN LU et al.) 26 March 2015	1
	See paragraphs [0032]-[0035]; claim 1; and figure 4A.	
A	US 2016-0371033 A1 (MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.) 22 December 2016	1-20
	See paragraphs [0049]-[0050]; claim 1; and figure 1C.	
A	US 2010-0110748 A1 (SCOTT C. BEST) 06 May 2010	1-20
	See paragraph [0021]; claim 1; and figure 3.	
A	US 2010-0172190 A1 (YOAV LAVI et al.) 08 July 2010	1-20
	See paragraphs [0144]-[0148]; claim 1; and figure 7.	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 June 2018 (22.06.2018)

Date of mailing of the international search report

22 June 2018 (22.06.2018)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2018/021931

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 2016-144726 A1	15/09/2016	CN 107430874 A EP 3268965 A1 TW 201638787 A US 2018-0046405 A1	01/12/2017 17/01/2018 01/11/2016 15/02/2018
US 2015-0085589 A1	26/03/2015	US 9536577 B2	03/01/2017
US 2016-0371033 A1	22/12/2016	US 9921777 B2	20/03/2018
US 2010-0110748 A1	06/05/2010	US 2013-0308383 A1 US 2014-0351500 A1 US 2015-0228340 A1 US 8427891 B2 US 8837236 B2 US 9047942 B2 US 9905297 B2 WO 2008-131058 A2 WO 2008-131058 A3	21/11/2013 27/11/2014 13/08/2015 23/04/2013 16/09/2014 02/06/2015 27/02/2018 30/10/2008 08/01/2009
US 2010-0172190 A1	08/07/2010	US 7965564 B2	21/06/2011