

# Day1: Flash MLA 深度解读



# 视频目录大纲

- 1. DeepSeek V2:MLA 论文解读
- 2. DeepSeek V2:MLA 原理概况
- 3. Flash MLA: 代码注释与解读
- 4. 思考与小结











Day 1 of #OpenSourceWeek: FlashMLA

Honored to share FlashMLA - our efficient MLA decoding kernel for Hopper GPUs, optimized for variable-length sequences and now in production.

- BF16 support
- Paged KV cache (block size 64)
- 3000 GB/s memory-bound & 580 TFLOPS compute-bound on H800
- Explore on GitHub: github.com/deepseek-ai/Fl...
  - M How does FlashMLA manage sequence lengths?

What optimizations targe

7:04 AM · Feb 24, 2025 · **446.3K** Views



# DeepSeek 开源 Flash-MLA

• Flash-MLA 适用于 Hopper GPU 高效 MLA 内核,针对可变长度序列服务进行优化。速度在 H800 S XM5 GPU 上具有 3000 GB/s 内存速度 & 580 TFLOPS 计算上限。

- FlashMLA Github 开源地址: <a href="https://github.com/deepseek-ai/FlashMLA">https://github.com/deepseek-ai/FlashMLA</a>
- 本 PPT 开源: https://github.com/chenzomi12/AlInfra/tree/main/06AlgoData
- 夸克链接: <a href="https://pan.quark.cn/s/374bc7960241">https://pan.quark.cn/s/374bc7960241</a> (代码、论文、注释)



# DeepSeek V2: MLA论文解码





# DeepSeek V2: MLA原理概況

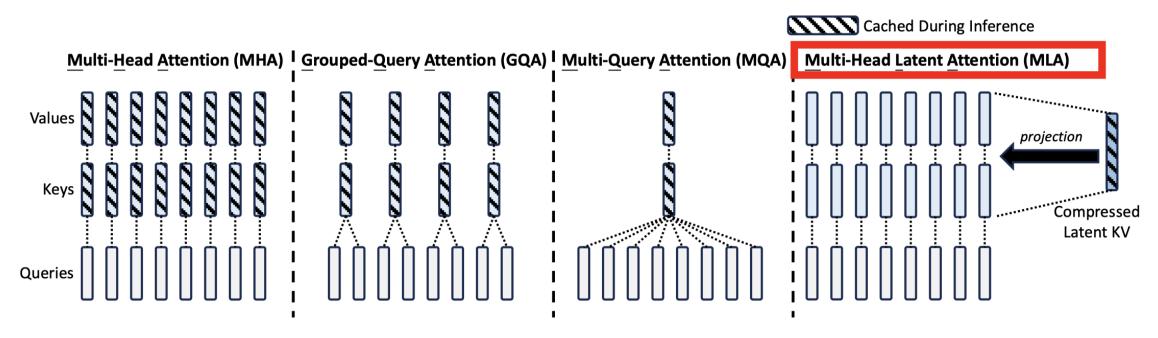
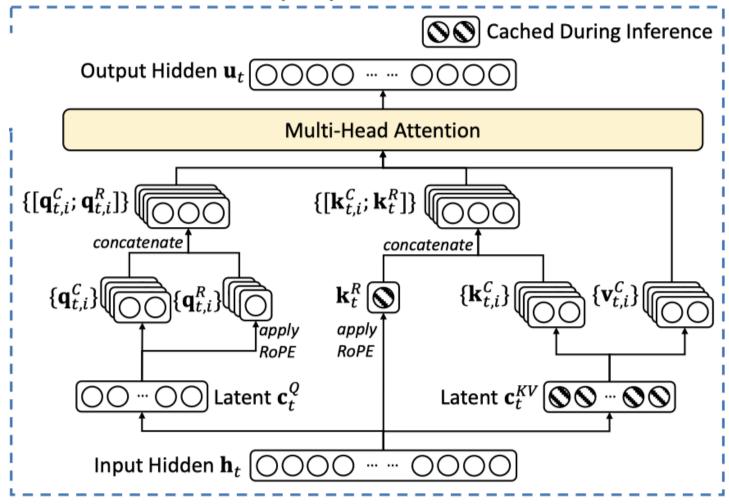


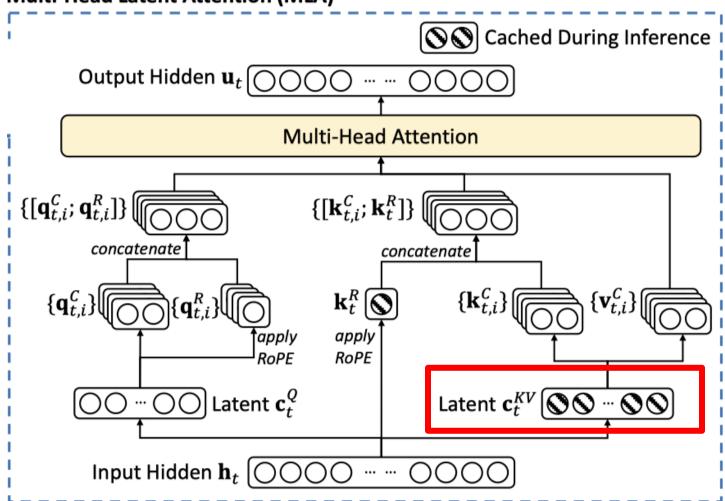
Figure 3 | Simplified illustration of Multi-Head Attention (MHA), Grouped-Query Attention (GQA), Multi-Query Attention (MQA), and Multi-head Latent Attention (MLA). Through jointly compressing the keys and values into a latent vector, MLA significantly reduces the KV cache during inference.

### Multi-Head Latent Attention (MLA)



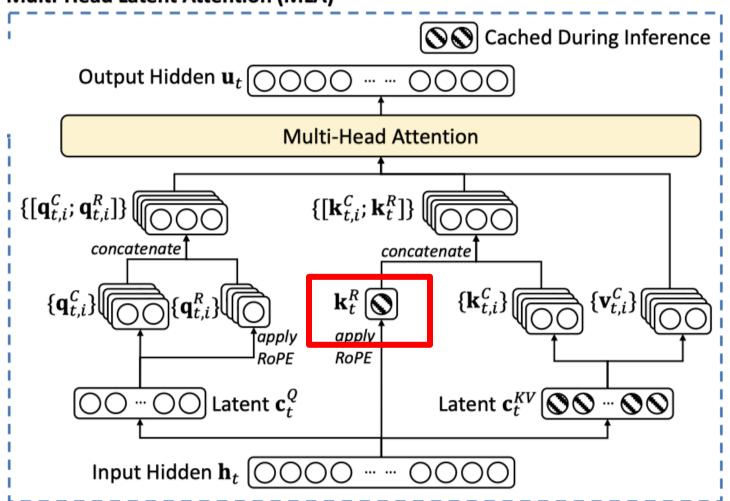


### Multi-Head Latent Attention (MLA)



- $c_t$  是输入  $h_t$  低秩投影向量,长度 比  $h_t$  短。
- 尤为重要的是, $c_t^{KV}$  是所有 head 共享,因此 MHA 中需要缓存所有  $k_{t,i}(s)$  和  $v_{t,i}(s)$  的操作变成了只需要缓存  $c_t$ 。

### Multi-Head Latent Attention (MLA)



- 为了适配 RoPE,所有 head 共用一个  $k_t^R$ ,并且在设计时让  $W_{kr}$ 的列数  $d_r$  也比较小。
- MLA 采用了 MQA 的思想,构造了所有 head 共享的 cache 变量  $c_t$  和  $k_t^R$  ,这样才大幅降低了KV Cache。

$$\mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q} = W^{DQ} \mathbf{h}_{t}, \tag{37}$$

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^{C}; \dots; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_{h}}^{C}] = \mathbf{q}_{t}^{C} = W^{UQ} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q}, \tag{38}$$

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^{R}; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^{R}; \dots; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_{h}}^{R}] = \mathbf{q}_{t}^{R} = \operatorname{RoPE}(W^{QR} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q}), \tag{39}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^{C}; \mathbf{q}_{t,i}^{R}], \tag{40}$$

$$[\mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}] = W^{DKV} \mathbf{h}_{t}, \tag{41}$$

$$[\mathbf{k}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{k}_{t,2}^{C}; \dots; \mathbf{k}_{t,n_{h}}^{C}] = \mathbf{k}_{t}^{C} = W^{UK} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}, \tag{42}$$

$$[\mathbf{k}_{t}^{R}] = \operatorname{RoPE}(W^{KR} \mathbf{h}_{t}), \tag{43}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{k}_{t,i}^{C}; \mathbf{k}_{t}^{R}], \tag{44}$$

$$[\mathbf{v}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{v}_{t,2}^{C}; \dots; \mathbf{v}_{t,n_{h}}^{C}] = \mathbf{v}_{t}^{C} = W^{UV} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}, \tag{45}$$

$$\mathbf{o}_{t,i} = \sum_{j=1}^{t} \operatorname{Softmax}_{j}(\frac{\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^{T} \mathbf{k}_{j,i}}{\sqrt{d_{h} + d_{h}^{R}}}) \mathbf{v}_{j,i}^{C}, \tag{46}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{t} = W^{O}[\mathbf{o}_{t,1}; \mathbf{o}_{t,2}; \dots; \mathbf{o}_{t,n_{h}}], \tag{47}$$

• 每个Transformer层,只缓存蓝框向量:  $c_t^{KV}$  和  $k_t^R$  :

$$\mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q} = W^{DQ} \mathbf{h}_{t}, \tag{37}$$

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^{C}; ...; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_{h}}^{C}] = \mathbf{q}_{t}^{C} = W^{UQ} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q}, \tag{38}$$

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^{R}; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^{R}; ...; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_{h}}^{R}] = \mathbf{q}_{t}^{R} = \text{RoPE}(W^{QR} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q}), \tag{39}$$

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$$\mathbf{o}_{t,i} = \sum_{j=1}^{t} \text{Softmax}_{j}(\frac{\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^{T} \mathbf{k}_{j,i}}{\sqrt{d_{h} + d_{h}^{R}}}) \mathbf{v}_{j,i}^{C}, \tag{46}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{t} = W^{O}[\mathbf{o}_{t,1}; \mathbf{o}_{t,2}; ...; \mathbf{o}_{t,n_{h}}], \tag{47}$$

• 每个Transformer层,只缓存蓝框向量:  $c_t^{KV}$  和  $k_t^R$  :

• 每个Transformer层,只缓存

・公式(37),(38)类似KV的逻辑,通过两个矩阵( $W^{DQ},W^{UQ}\in\mathbb{R}^{d_hn_h imes d_q}$ )也做了一层低秩变换,这一步Q的变换看着趋是为了减少模型的参数的数量。在Deepseek-V3里  $d_q=1536$  。是KV压缩维度  $d_c$  的3倍。但相对于 d=7168 还是压缩了不少。

$$\mathbf{c}_t^Q = W^{DQ} \mathbf{h}_t, \tag{37}$$

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^C; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^C; ...; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_h}^C] = \mathbf{q}_t^C = W^{UQ} \mathbf{c}_t^Q, \tag{38}$$

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^R; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^R; ...; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_h}^R] = \mathbf{q}_t^R = \text{RoPE}(W^{QR} \mathbf{c}_t^Q),$$
 (39)

$$\mathbf{q}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{q}_{t,i}^R], \tag{40}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{c}_t^{KV}} = W^{DKV} \mathbf{h}_t, \tag{41}$$

$$[\mathbf{k}_{t,1}^C; \mathbf{k}_{t,2}^C; ...; \mathbf{k}_{t,n_h}^C] = \mathbf{k}_t^C = W^{UK} \mathbf{c}_t^{KV}, \tag{42}$$

$$|\mathbf{k}_t^R| = \text{RoPE}(W^{KR}\mathbf{h}_t), \tag{43}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{k}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{k}_t^R], \tag{44}$$

$$[\mathbf{v}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{v}_{t,2}^{C}; ...; \mathbf{v}_{t,n_h}^{C}] = \mathbf{v}_{t}^{C} = W^{UV} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}, \tag{45}$$

$$\mathbf{o}_{t,i} = \sum_{j=1}^{t} \text{Softmax}_{j} \left( \frac{\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^{T} \mathbf{k}_{j,i}}{\sqrt{d_{h} + d_{h}^{R}}} \right) \mathbf{v}_{j,i}^{C}, \tag{46}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{t} = W^{O}[\mathbf{o}_{t,1}; \mathbf{o}_{t,2}; ...; \mathbf{o}_{t,n_{h}}], \tag{47}$$



• 每个Transformer层,只缓存蓝框向量:  $c_t^{KV}$  和  $k_t^R$  :

$$\mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q} = W^{DQ}\mathbf{h}_{t}, \tag{37}$$
 
$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^{C} \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{a}^{C} \ ] = \mathbf{a}^{C} = W^{UQ}\mathbf{c}^{Q} \tag{38}$$
 
$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^{R}; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^{R}]$$
 首先公式(41)对输入  $h_{t}$  做一个低秩压缩,将  $d$ 维的输入经过  $W^{DKV}$  变换后压缩成  $d_{c}$ 维的  $c_{t}^{KV}$  。 DeepSeek-V3中  $d=7168$  ,  $d_{c}=512$ 

$$\boxed{\mathbf{c}_t^{KV}} = W^{DKV} \mathbf{h}_t, \tag{41}$$

$$[\mathbf{k}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{k}_{t,2}^{C}; ...; \mathbf{k}_{t,n_h}^{C}] = \mathbf{k}_{t}^{C} = W^{UK} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}, \tag{42}$$

$$|\mathbf{k}_t^R| = \text{RoPE}(W^{KR}\mathbf{h}_t), \tag{43}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{k}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{k}_t^R], \tag{44}$$

$$[\mathbf{v}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{v}_{t,2}^{C}; ...; \mathbf{v}_{t,n_h}^{C}] = \mathbf{v}_{t}^{C} = W^{UV} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}, \tag{45}$$

$$\mathbf{o}_{t,i} = \sum_{j=1}^{t} \text{Softmax}_{j} \left( \frac{\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^{T} \mathbf{k}_{j,i}}{\sqrt{d_{h} + d_{h}^{R}}} \right) \mathbf{v}_{j,i}^{C}, \tag{46}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{t} = W^{O}[\mathbf{o}_{t,1}; \mathbf{o}_{t,2}; ...; \mathbf{o}_{t,n_{b}}], \tag{47}$$



• 每个Transformer层,只缓存蓝框向量:  $c_t^{KV}$  和  $k_t^R$  :

$$\mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q} = W^{DQ} \mathbf{h}_{t}, \tag{37}$$

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^C; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^C; ...; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_h}^C] = \mathbf{q}_t^C = W^{UQ} \mathbf{c}_t^Q,$$
(38)

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^R; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^R; ...; \mathbf{q}_{t,n}^R] = \mathbf{q}_t^R = \text{RoPE}(W^{QR} \mathbf{c}_t^Q), \tag{39}$$

・ 然后通过公式(42)和公式(45)两个变换矩阵( $W^{UK},W^{UV}\in\mathbb{R}^{d_hn_h imes d_c}$ ),将KV的维度扩展回 $d=d_hn_h$  ,也就是每个Head有一个单独的 k,v (跟MHA的KV数量一致)

$$[\mathbf{k}_{t,1}^C; \mathbf{k}_{t,2}^C; ...; \mathbf{k}_{t,n_h}^C] = \mathbf{k}_t^C = W^{UK} \mathbf{c}_t^{KV}, \tag{42}$$

$$|\mathbf{k}_t^R| = \text{RoPE}(W^{KR}\mathbf{h}_t), \tag{43}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{k}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{k}_t^R], \tag{44}$$

$$[\mathbf{v}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{v}_{t,2}^{C}; ...; \mathbf{v}_{t,n_h}^{C}] = \mathbf{v}_{t}^{C} = W^{UV} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}, \tag{45}$$

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$$\mathbf{u}_{t} = W^{O}[\mathbf{o}_{t,1}; \mathbf{o}_{t,2}; ...; \mathbf{o}_{t,n_{b}}], \tag{47}$$



• 每个Transformer层,只缓存蓝框向量:  $c_t^{KV}$  和  $k_t^R$  :

・ 我们注意到在增加RoPE<sup>+</sup>位置编码并没有在上述计算出的  $q_t^C, k_t^C$  的基础上乘以Rope的对角矩 [ $\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^C; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^C$  阵。而是单独计算了两个带着位置编码的  $q_t^R, k_t^R$  如公式(39)和公式(43)所示

$$[\mathbf{q}_{t,1}^{R}; \mathbf{q}_{t,2}^{R}; ...; \mathbf{q}_{t,n_h}^{R}] = \mathbf{q}_{t}^{R} = \text{RoPE}(W^{QR}\mathbf{c}_{t}^{Q}),$$
 (39)

$$\mathbf{q}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{q}_{t,i}^R], \tag{40}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{c}_t^{KV}} = W^{DKV} \mathbf{h}_t, \tag{41}$$

$$[\mathbf{k}_{t,1}^C; \mathbf{k}_{t,2}^C; ...; \mathbf{k}_{t,n_h}^C] = \mathbf{k}_t^C = W^{UK} \mathbf{c}_t^{KV}, \tag{42}$$

$$|\mathbf{k}_t^R| = \text{RoPE}(W^{KR}\mathbf{h}_t), \tag{43}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{k}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{k}_t^R], \tag{44}$$

$$[\mathbf{v}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{v}_{t,2}^{C}; ...; \mathbf{v}_{t,n_h}^{C}] = \mathbf{v}_{t}^{C} = W^{UV} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}, \tag{45}$$

$$\mathbf{o}_{t,i} = \sum_{j=1}^{t} \text{Softmax}_{j} \left( \frac{\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^{T} \mathbf{k}_{j,i}}{\sqrt{d_{h} + d_{h}^{R}}} \right) \mathbf{v}_{j,i}^{C}, \tag{46}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{t} = W^{O}[\mathbf{o}_{t,1}; \mathbf{o}_{t,2}; ...; \mathbf{o}_{t,n_{h}}], \tag{47}$$



每个Transformer层,只缓存蓝框向量:  $c_t^{KV}$  和  $k_t^R$  :

$$\mathbf{q}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{q}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{q}_{t,i}^R], \tag{40}$$

$$|\mathbf{c}_t^{KV}| = W^{DKV} \mathbf{h}_t, \tag{41}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{c}_t^{KV} = W^{DKV} \mathbf{h}_t, \\
[\mathbf{k}_{t,1}^C; \mathbf{k}_{t,2}^C; ...; \mathbf{k}_{t,n_h}^C] = \mathbf{k}_t^C = W^{UK} \mathbf{c}_t^{KV},$$
(41)

$$|\mathbf{k}_t^R| = \text{RoPE}(W^{KR}\mathbf{h}_t), \tag{43}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_{t,i} = [\mathbf{k}_{t,i}^C; \mathbf{k}_t^R], \tag{44}$$

$$[\mathbf{v}_{t,1}^{C}; \mathbf{v}_{t,2}^{C}; ...; \mathbf{v}_{t,n_h}^{C}] = \mathbf{v}_{t}^{C} = W^{UV} \mathbf{c}_{t}^{KV}, \tag{45}$$

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$$\mathbf{u}_{t} = W^{O}[\mathbf{o}_{t,1}; \mathbf{o}_{t,2}; ...; \mathbf{o}_{t,n_{b}}], \tag{47}$$



# Flash MLA: 代码注释与解读



## flash\_fwd\_mla\_kernel.h

### 1. 共享内存布局优化:

根据输入数据的维度选择合适的共享内存布局,以优化内存访问模式。

### 2. 矩阵乘法和 Softmax 计算:

· 实现高效的矩阵乘法和 Softmax 计算,支持因果掩码(Causal Mask)和分块计算。

### 3. Split-K 优化:

· 通过 Split-K 将计算任务分配到多个线程块中,提高并行度和计算效率。

### 4. 结果存储:

· 将计算结果存储到全局内存或中间缓存中,支持 Split 和非 Split 的存储策略。



# 总结与思考



# 优化特性

### 1. 分页KV缓存管理:

• 针对长序列推理中显存碎片严重问题,Flash-MLA 实现基于 64-block Paged KV C ache,极大提高了显存利用率,缓解内存访问瓶颈。

### 2. 异步内存拷贝:

利用 NVIDIA Hopper SM90 架构特性,借助 Tensor Memory Accelerator (TMA) 异步内存拷贝指令,实现显存(HBM/GDDR)到 SRAM 零拷贝传输,接近理论峰值带宽。

### 3. 双模式执行引擎:

为适应不同输入序列长度场景, Flash-MLA 采用动态负载均衡算法,设计了双缓冲模式,短序列下采用计算优先模式,长序列下采用内存优先模式,使得整体延迟大幅降低。





# 引用与参考

• FlashMLA Github 开源地址: <a href="https://github.com/deepseek-ai/FlashMLA">https://github.com/deepseek-ai/FlashMLA</a>

• 本 PPT 开源: <a href="https://github.com/chenzomi12/AlInfra/tree/main/06AlgoData">https://github.com/chenzomi12/AlInfra/tree/main/06AlgoData</a>

• 夸克链接: <a href="https://pan.quark.cn/s/374bc7960241">https://pan.quark.cn/s/374bc7960241</a> (代码、论文、注释)





把AI系统带入每个开发者、每个家庭、 每个组织,构建万物互联的智能世界

Bring Al System to every person, home and organization for a fully connected, intelligent world.

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GitHub github.com/chenzomi12/AlInfra