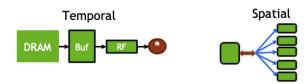
Dataflow



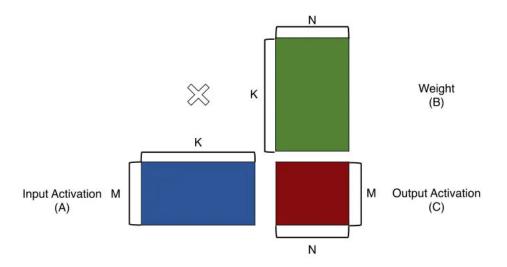
- Temporal reuse: the same data is used more than once over time by the same consumer.
- **Spatial reuse:** the same data is used by more than one consumer at different spatial locations of the hardware.

Output-stationary

input: N, C_{in}, H_{in}, W_{in}
kernel: C_{out}, C_{in}, H_k, W_k

Weight-stationary

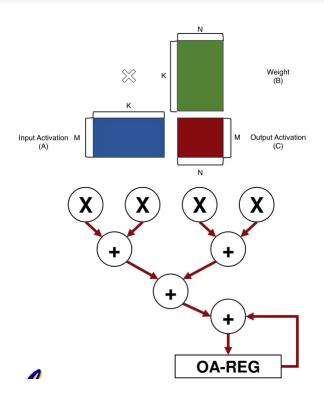
Datapath Optimization



```
for m in range(M):
  for n in range(N):
    OA[m,n] = 0
    for k in range(K):
        OA[m,n] += IA[m,k] * W[k,n]
    OA[m,n] = Activation(OA[m,n])
```

Spatial, K

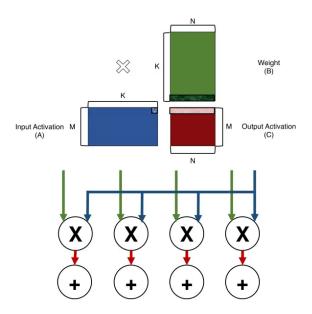
```
for m in range(M):
    for n in range(N):
        OA[m,n] = 0
        spatial_for k in range(K):
            OA[m,n] += IA[m,k] * W[k,n]
        OA[m,n] = Activation(OA[m,n])
```



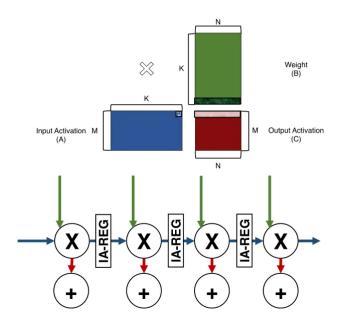
• Example: NVDLA, DianNao

Spatial, N

```
for m in range(M):
   OA[m,:] = 0
   for k in range(K):
      OA[m,:]+= IA[m,k] * W[k,:]
```

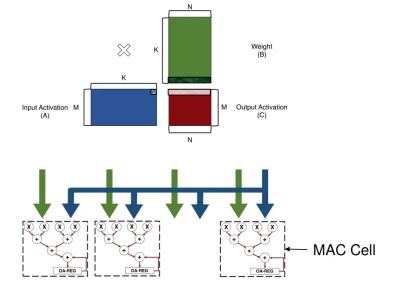


- Direct-wiring multicast
- Example: NVDLA, DianNao



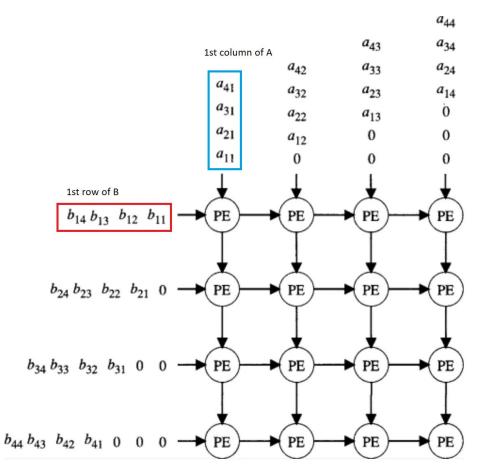
- Systolic multicast
- Example: TPU, Gemmini

Combined: NVDLA



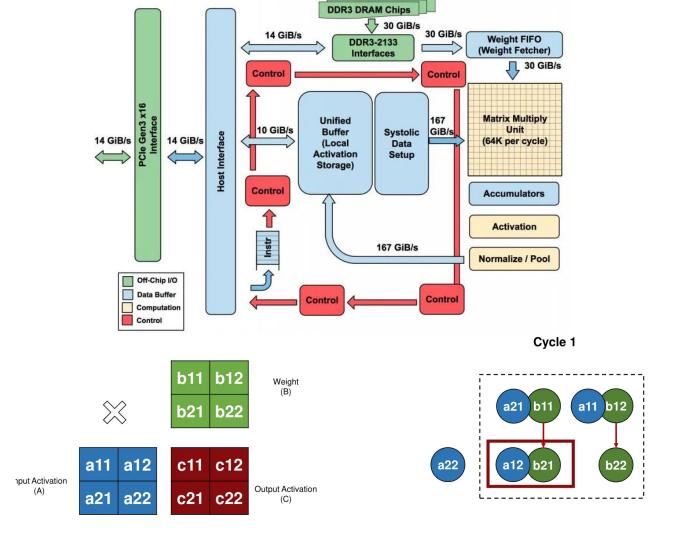
Systolic Array

Output-stationary



- 每个PE计算4次乘法,4次累加
- 10 个周期完成计算

Weight-stationary: TPU



 $A \times B \to C$

- 脉动矩阵的第j列固定B的第j列,计算C的第j列
- C 中的每个值从脉动矩阵第一行落下
- 4个周期完成计算

https://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~ee290-2/sp21/