

智能计算系统

第七章

深度学习处理器架构

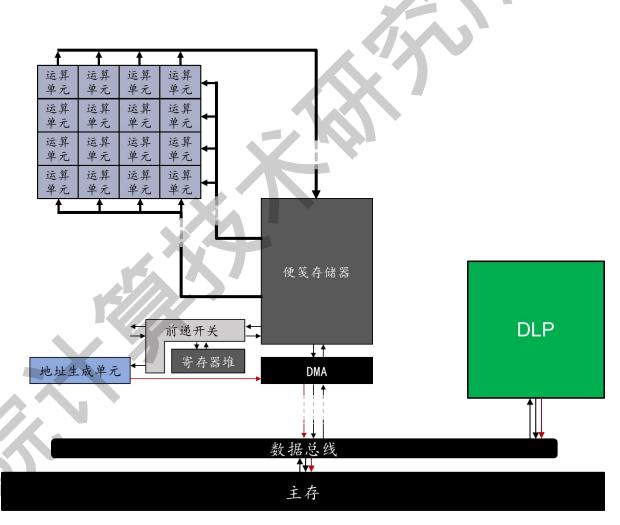
中国科学院计算技术研究所 李威 副研究员 liwei2017@ict.ac.cn

总体架构

▶ 计算

▶访存

▶ 通信



计算

- ▶ 三种计算单元
 - ▶ 矩阵
 - ▶ 向量
 - ▶ 标量

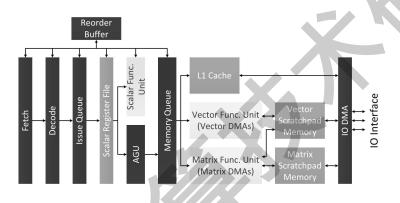


计算

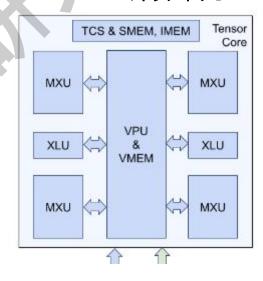
- > 三种计算单元
- Cambricon 架构

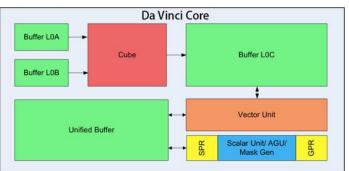
TPUv4i 计算单元

- ▶矩阵
- ▶ 向量
- ▶ 标量









"达芬奇" 架构

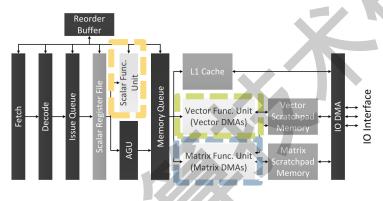
Volta 架构

计算

> 三种计算单元

Cambricon 架构

- ▶矩阵
- **)向量**
- ▶ 标量

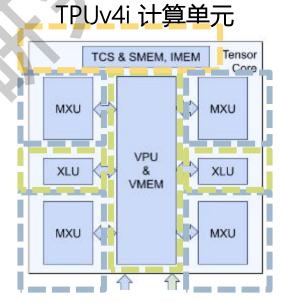


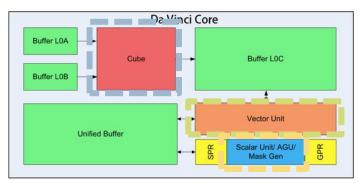
常见三种共存

各司其职

Volta 架构

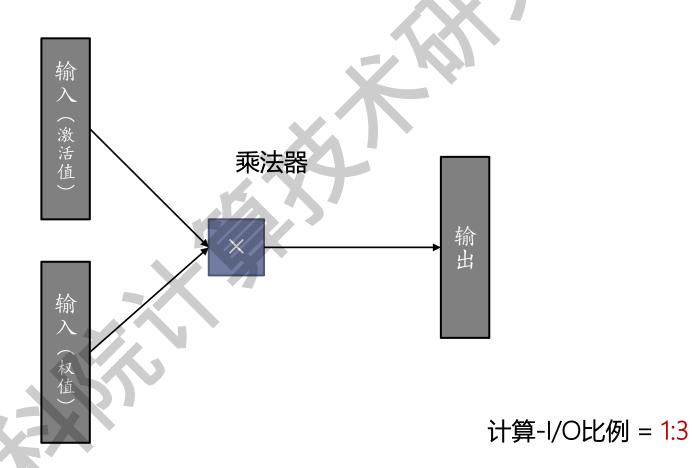




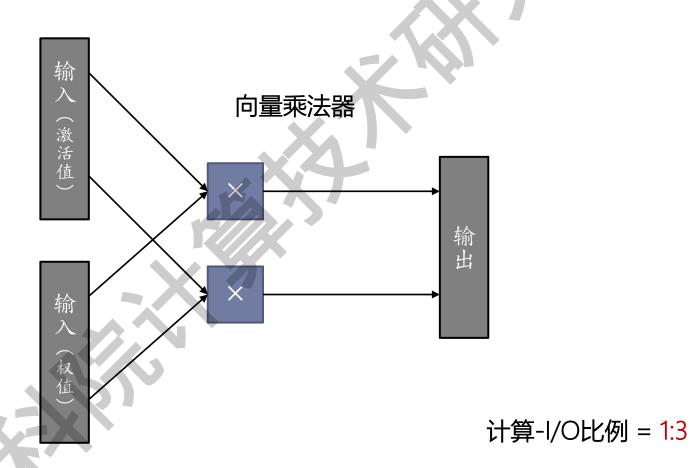


"达芬奇" 架构

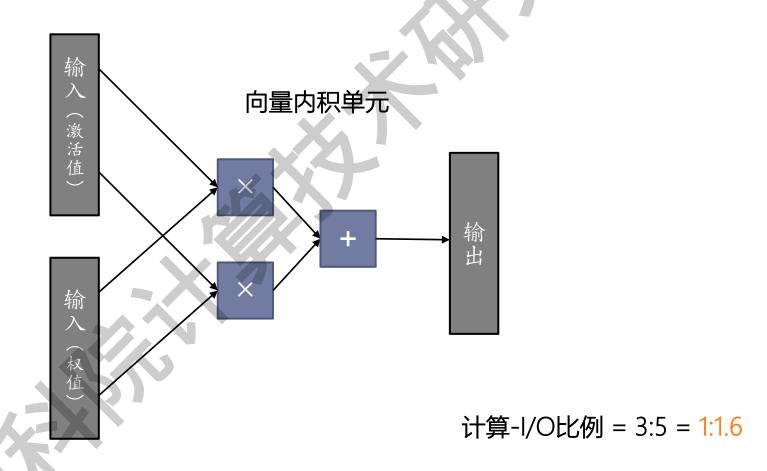
一种实现:由内积单元堆叠而成



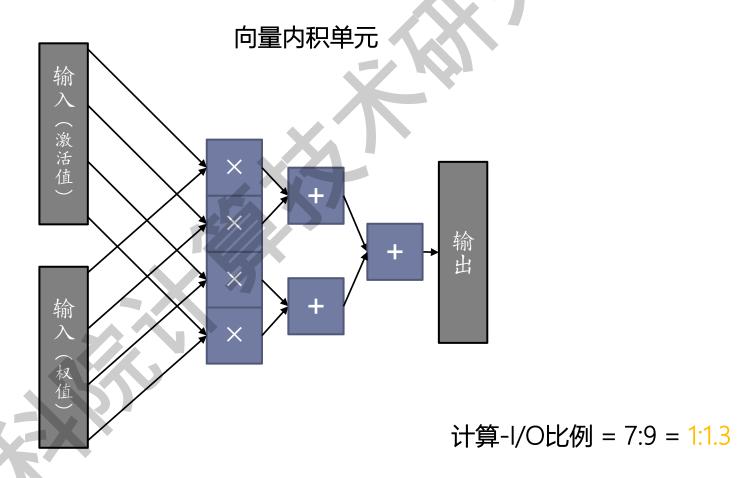
· 一种实现:由内积单元堆叠而成



▶ **一种实现**:由内积单元堆叠而成

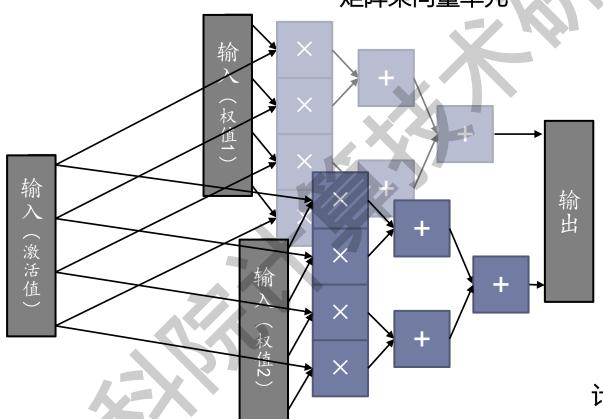


▶ **一种实现**:由内积单元堆叠而成

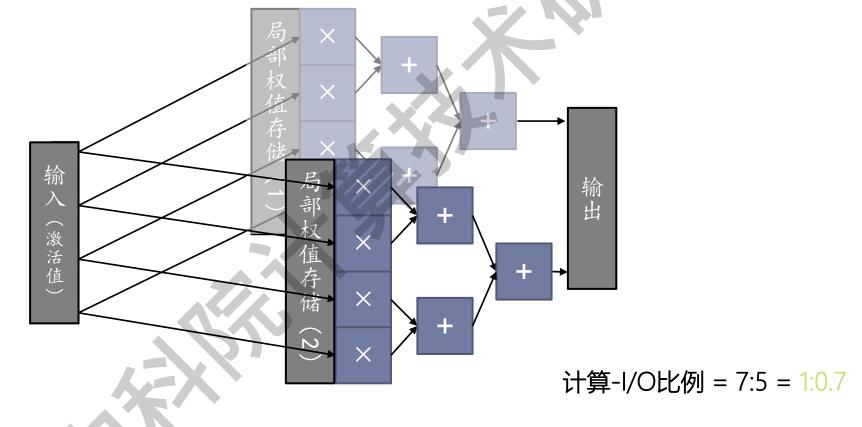


▶ 多个内积单元组成矩阵乘向量单元



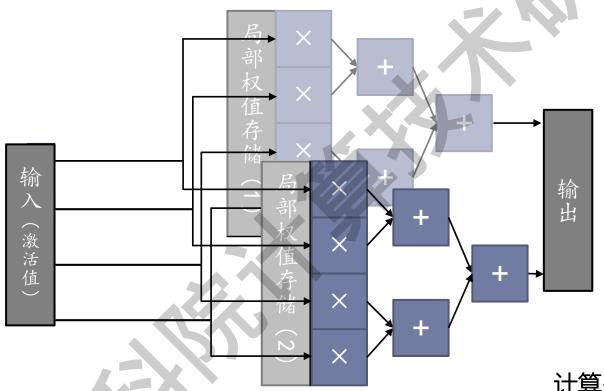


- > 近端数据(权值)存储在内积单元附近的电路中
- 采用小而快的存储器 矩阵乘向量单元



▶ 所有内积单元共享激活值,采用广播

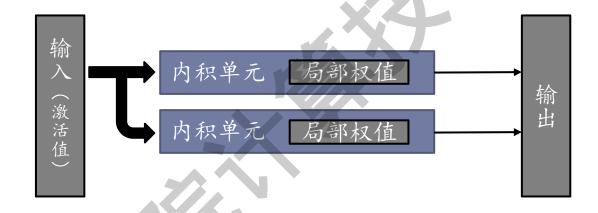
矩阵乘向量单元



计算-1/0比例 = 7:3 = 1:0.4

> 整理示意图





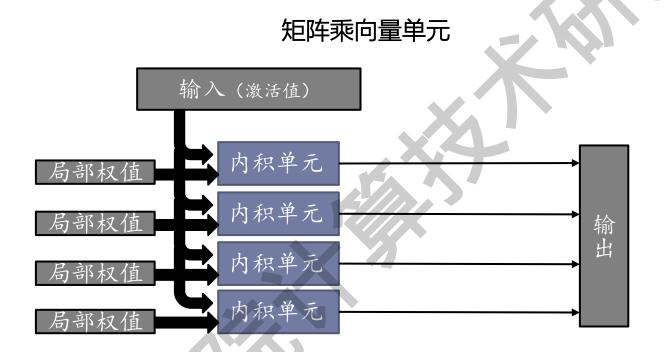
▶ 增加内积单元数量





计算-I/O比例 = 7:2 = 1:0.3

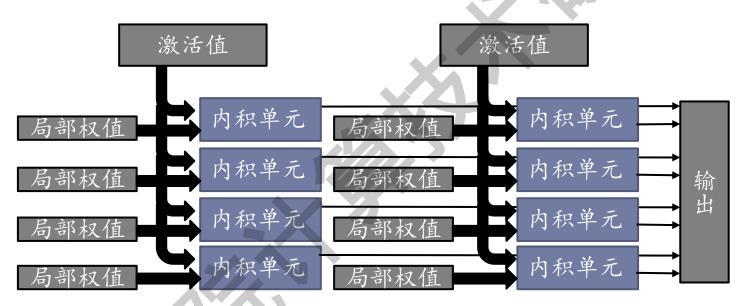
▶ 提出权值



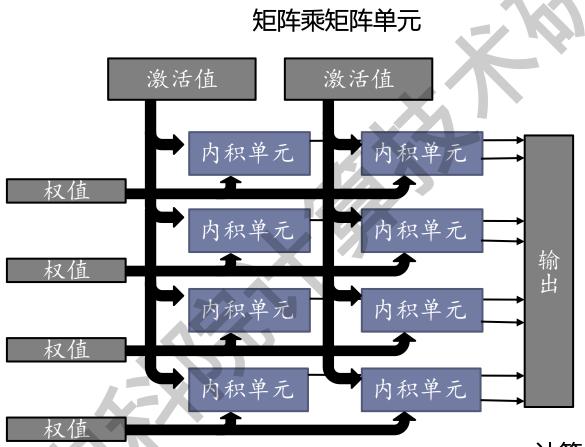
计算-I/O比例 = 28:24 = 1:0.9

▶ 增加一组矩阵乘向量单元





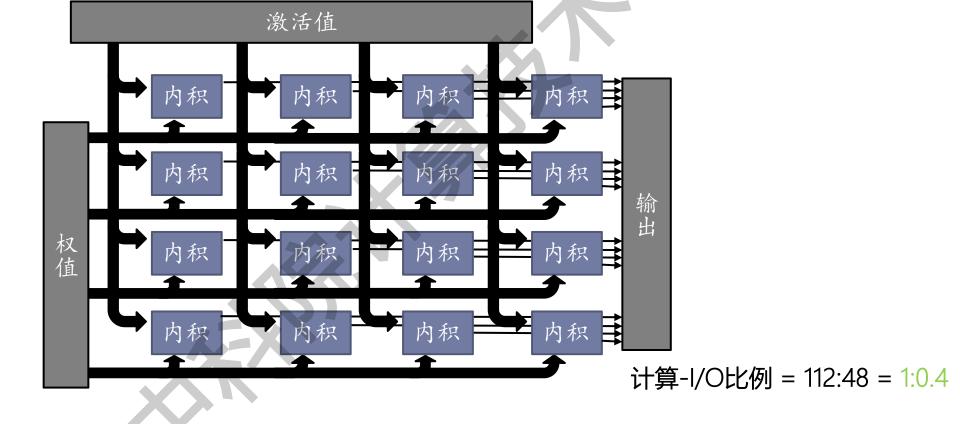
采用广播共享权值



计算-I/O比例 = 56:32 = 1:0.6

▶ 扩大规模





- 矩阵乘向量单元
 - 计算密度已经较好



▶ 优势:规模大时,理论上较好

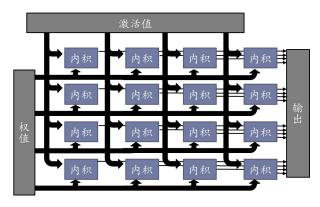
(第六章)

▶ 困难:连线复杂,距离远、扇出多

规模不大时,未取得实际优势

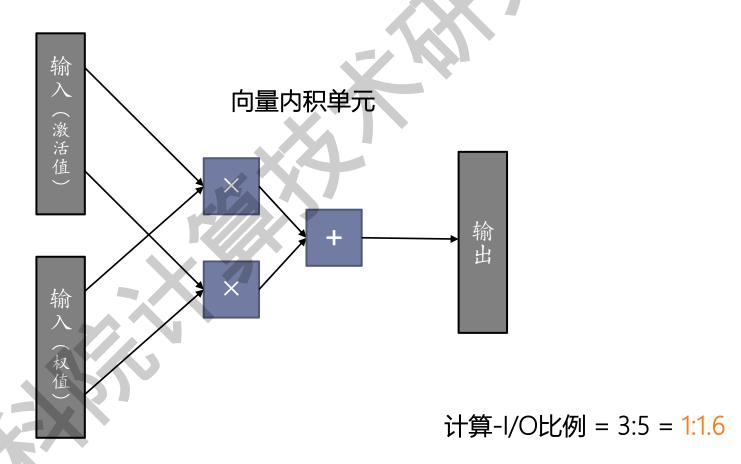


计算-I/O比例 = 1:0.3

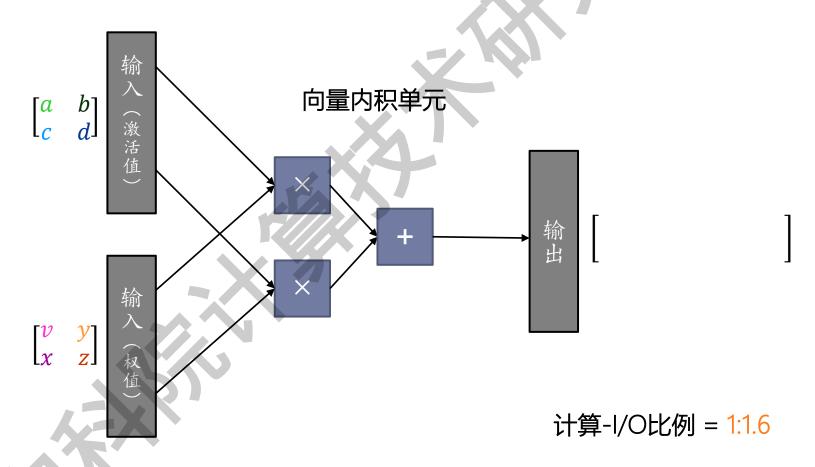


计算-I/O比例 = 1:0.4

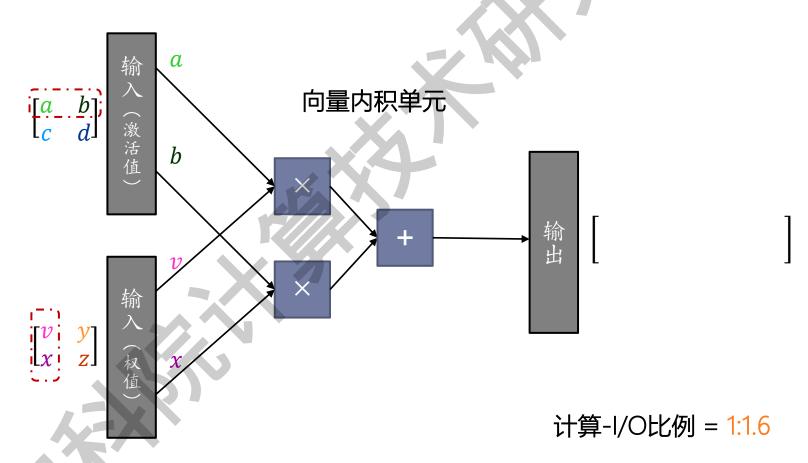
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} v & y \\ x & z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} av + bx & ay + bz \\ cv + dx & cy + dz \end{bmatrix}$$



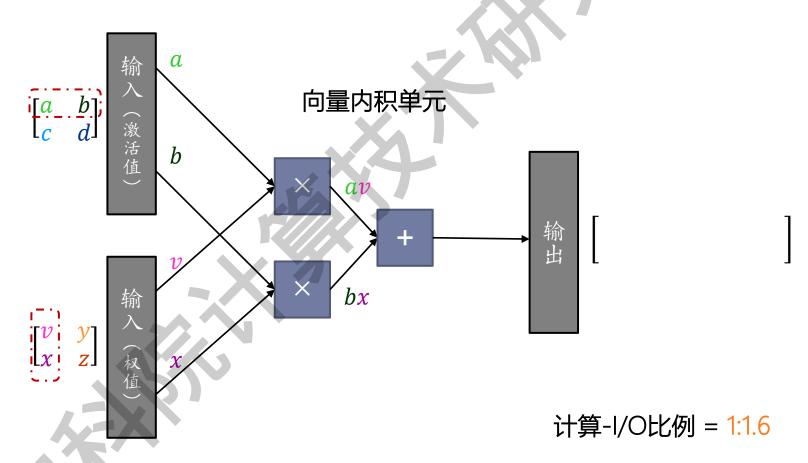
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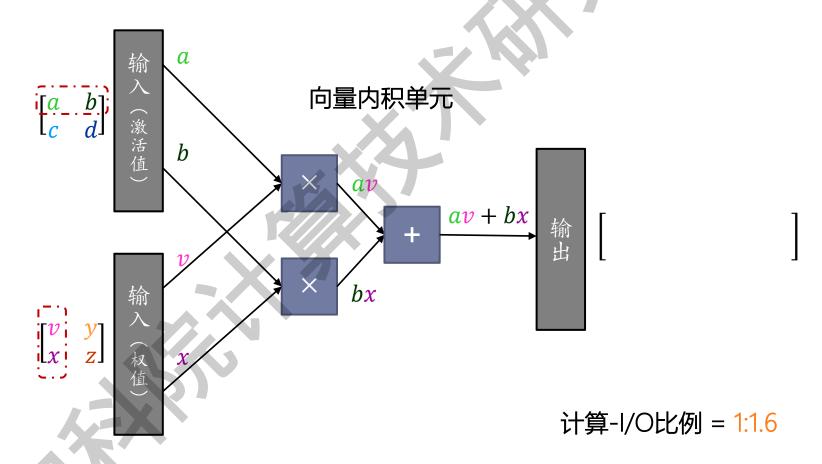
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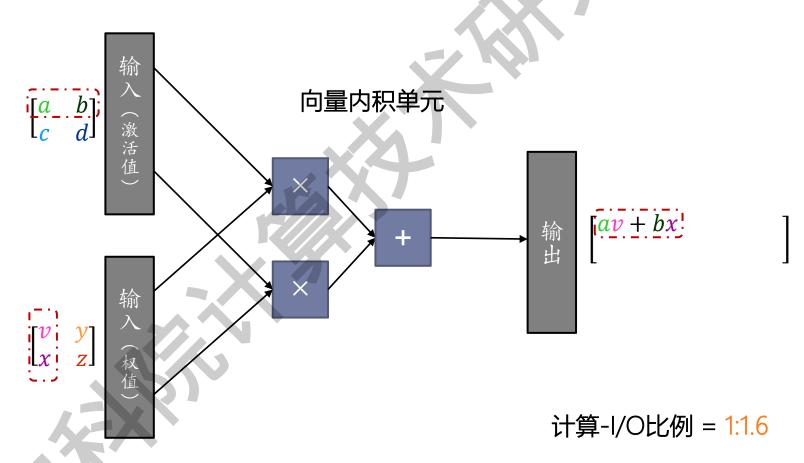
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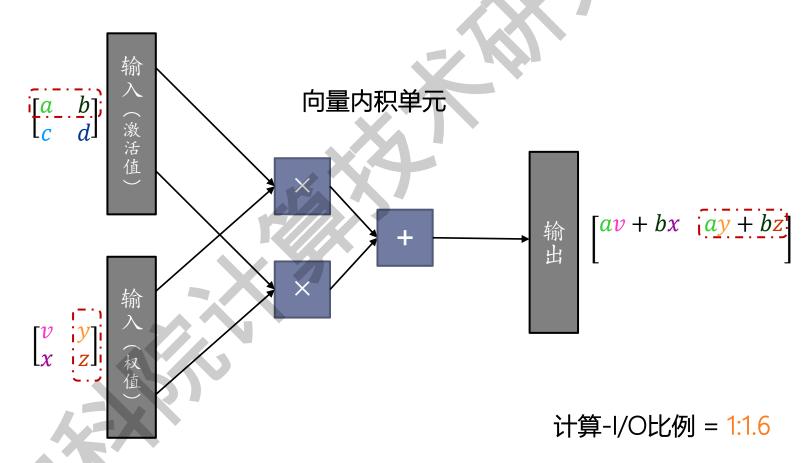
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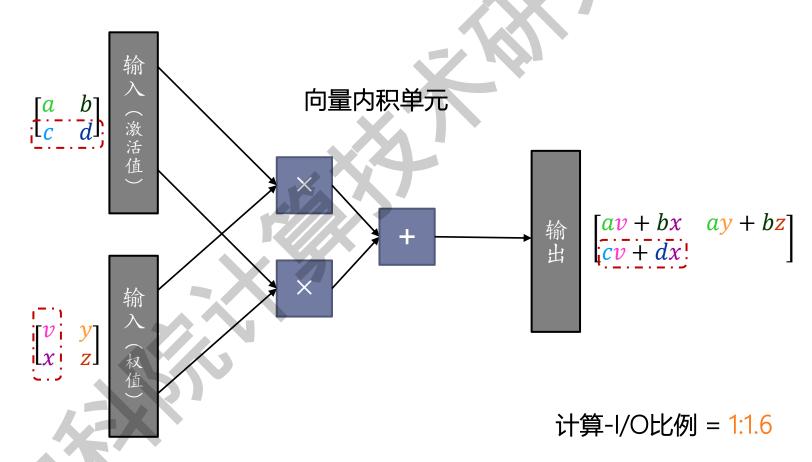
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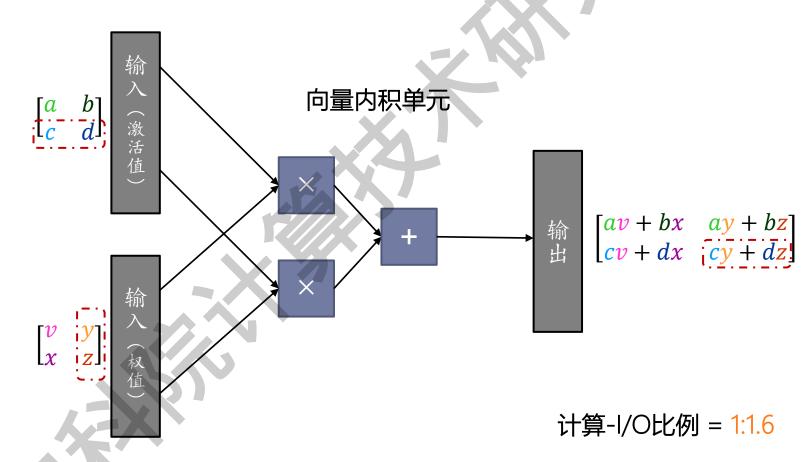
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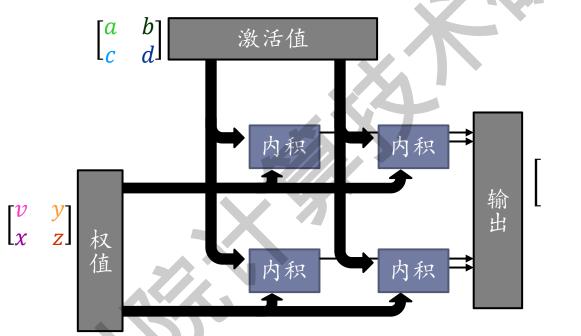
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如何完成矩阵运算?

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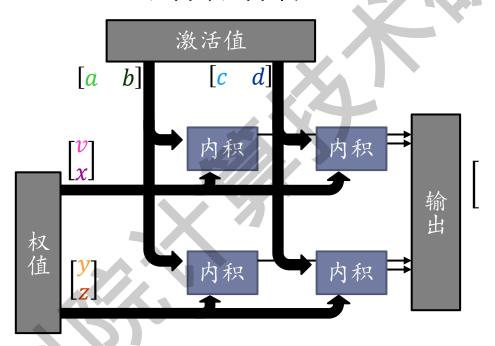




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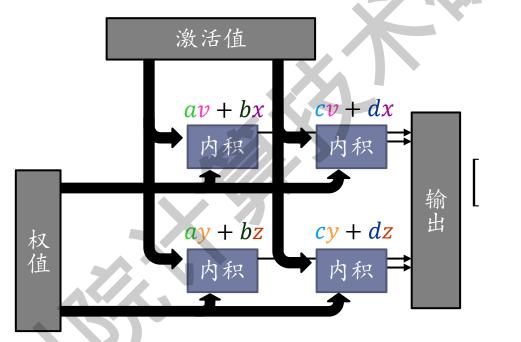
矩阵乘矩阵单元



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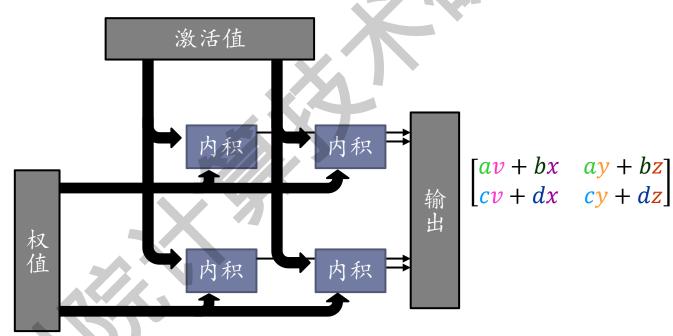
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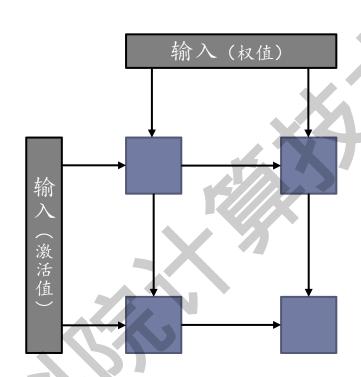
矩阵乘矩阵单元



▶ **问题**: 连线距离远、扇出多

▶ 还有其他方式吗?

脉动阵列机

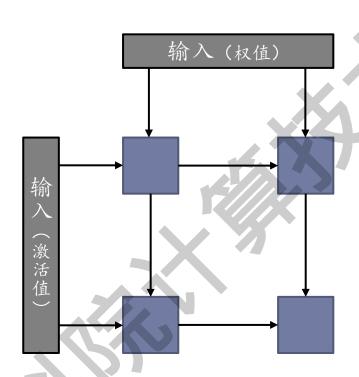


计算-I/O比例 = ?

脉动阵列机

如何完成矩阵运算?

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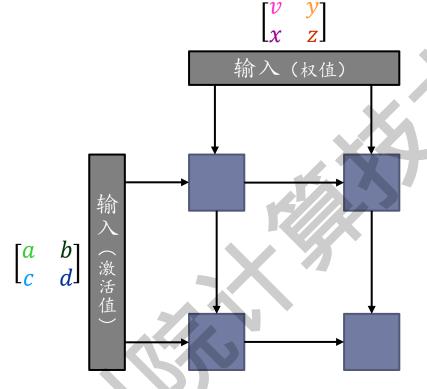


计算-I/O比例 = ?

脉动阵列机

如何完成矩阵运算?

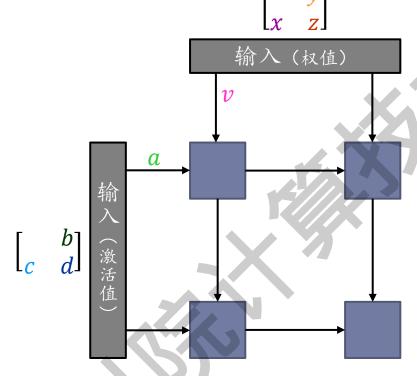
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} v & y \\ x & z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} av + bx & ay + bz \\ cv + dx & cy + dz \end{bmatrix}$$



计算-I/O比例 = ?

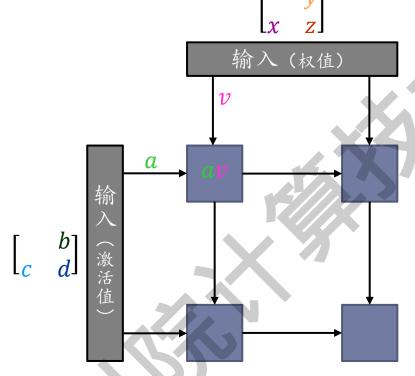
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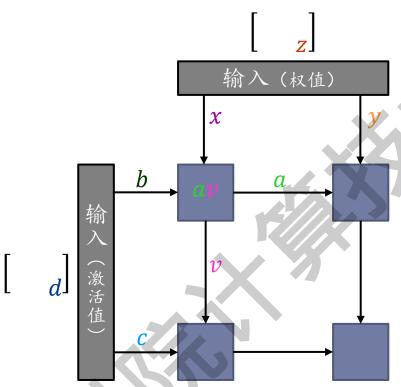
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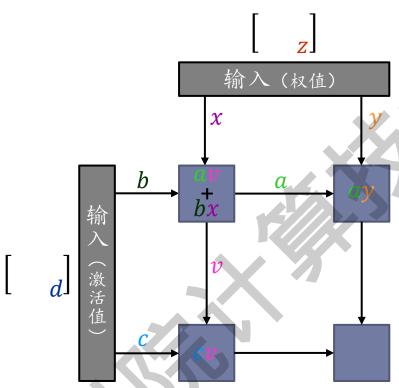
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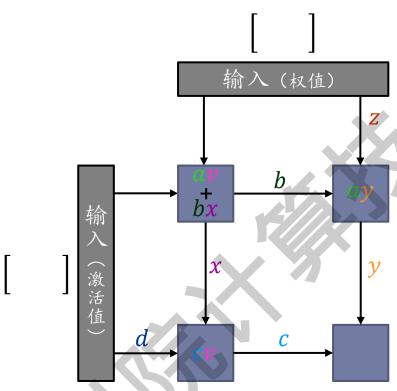
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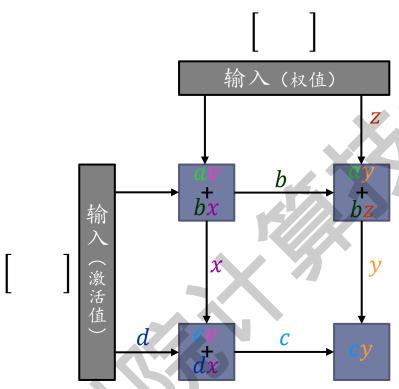
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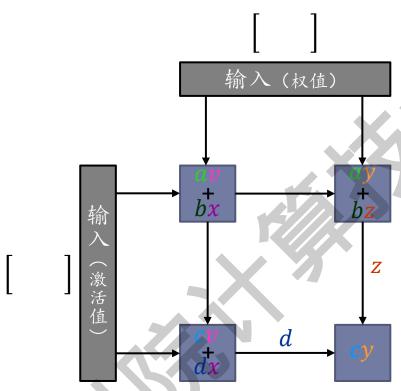
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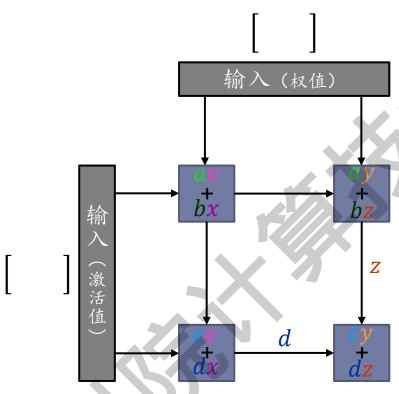
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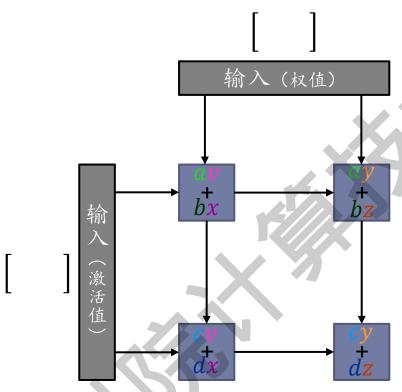
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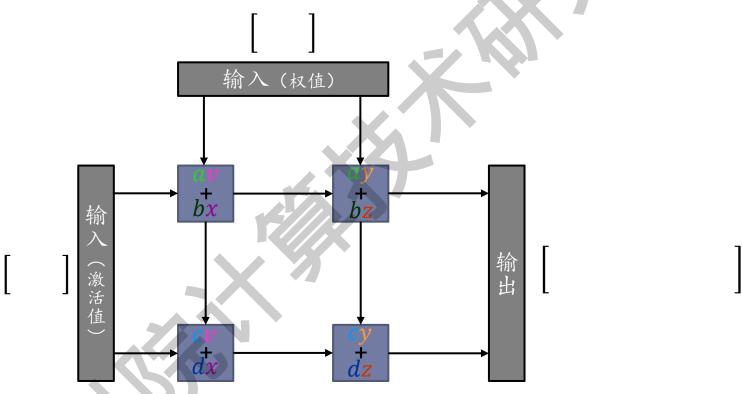
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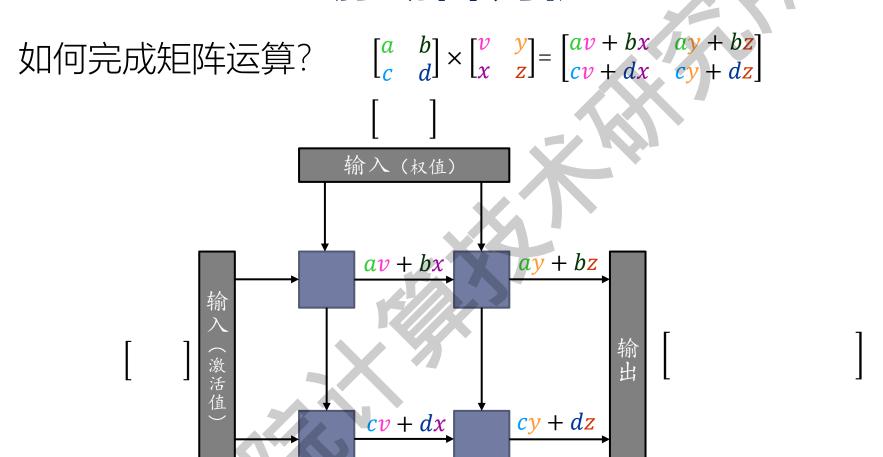
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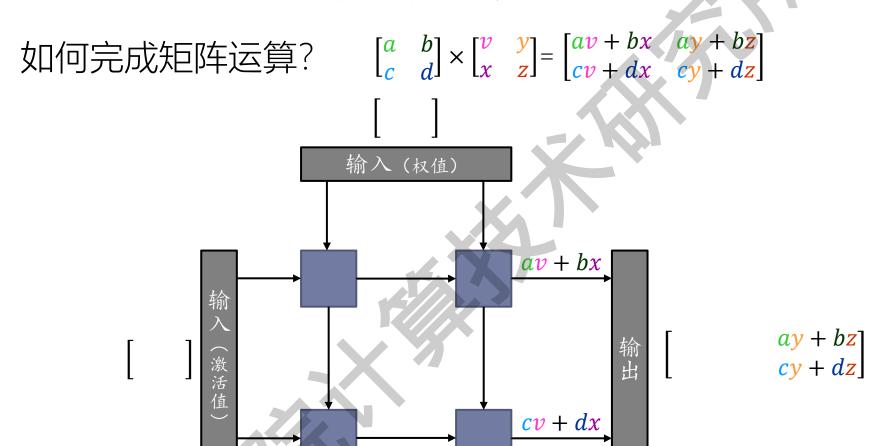




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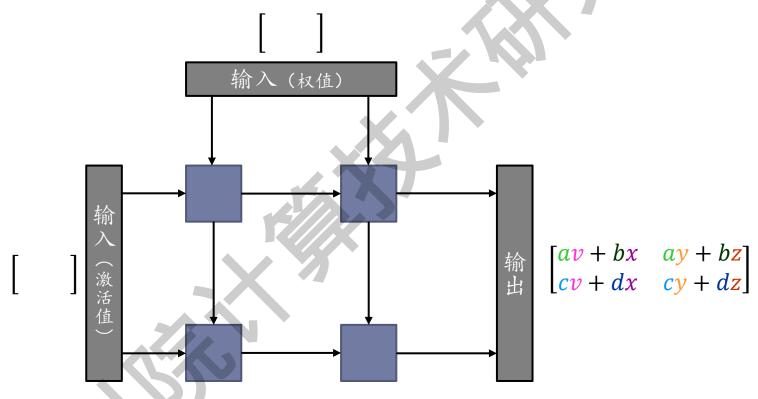






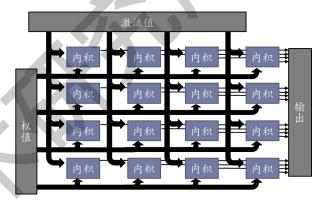
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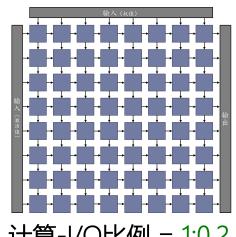


矩阵运算单元

- ▶ 脉动阵列机 vs 矩阵乘矩阵单元
 - ▶ 优势:
 - ▶ 计算-I/O比例更高
 - ▶ 电路采用局部短连接
 - ▶ 扇出少
 - 困难:
 - 延迟高,需要等待启动/排空
 - 专用性更强,高效支持矩阵乘、卷积, 但很难改造为同时支持其他功能



计算-I/O比例 = 1:0.4



计算-I/O比例 = 1:0.2

历史

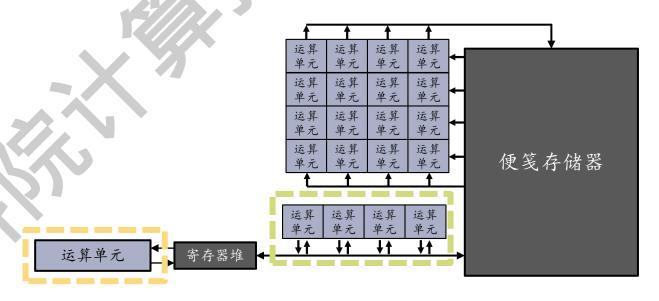
- ▶ 脉动阵列机 (systolic array)
- ▶ 相似概念出现于二战时期
 - ▶ 英国*巨人计算机二型* (Colossus Mark II, 1944)
 - 用于破译纳粹德国军事密文/长期处于保密状态,战后被销毁

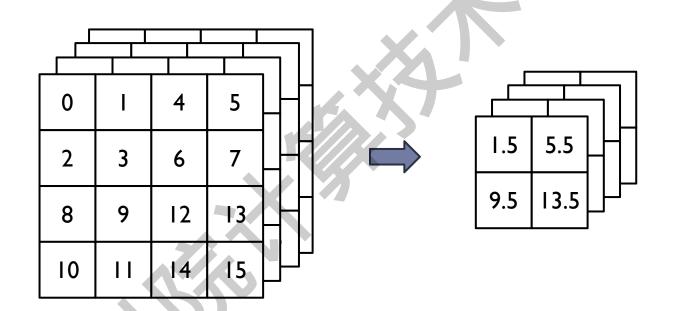
- ▶ 孔祥重、Charles E. Leiserson于1978年发明
 - > 多种结构,对应多种算法
 - ▶ 分别用于矩乘、线性方程组求解、LU分解、最大公约数等

向量和标量单元

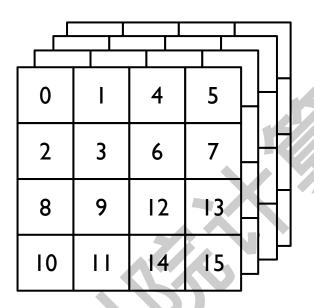
主要功能:

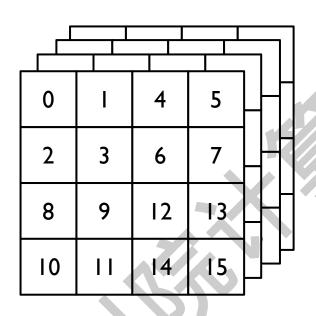
- ▶ 池化、归一化
- ▶ Dropout、ReLU、Sigmoid、Softmax等特殊变换
- 》 求最大/最小值、排序、计数、前缀求和等
- 数据重排布

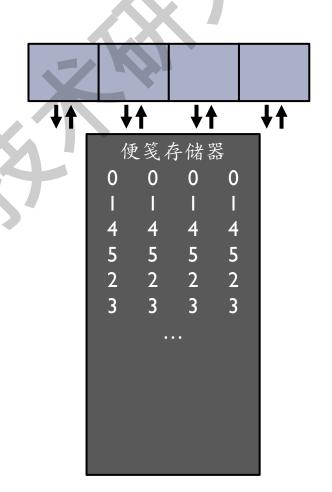


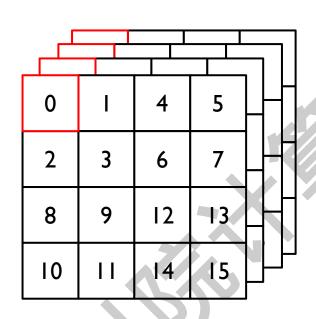


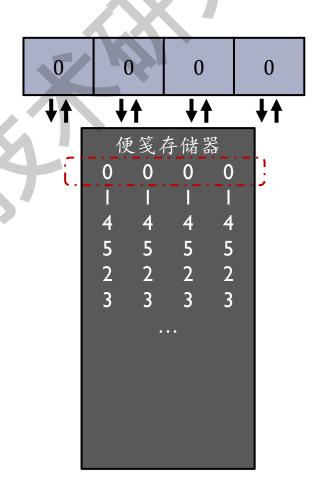
▶ 如何完成池化?

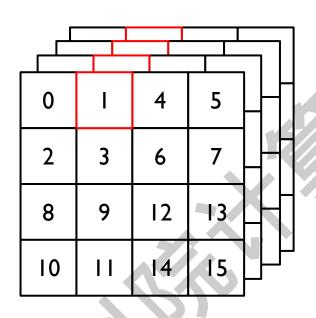


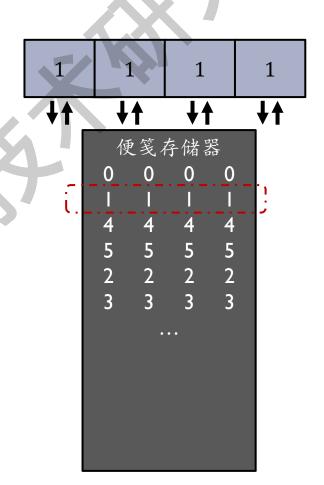


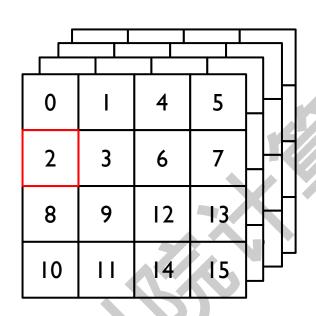


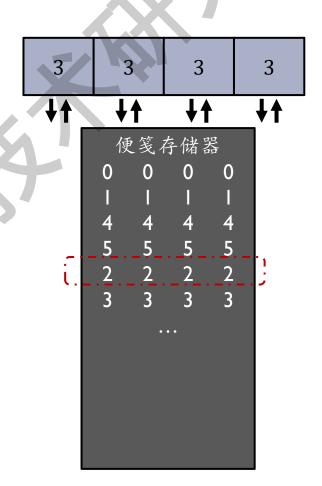


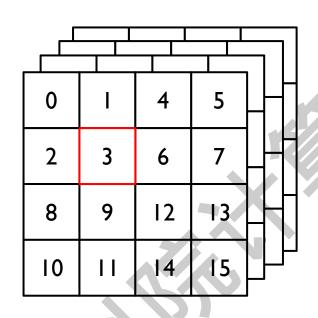


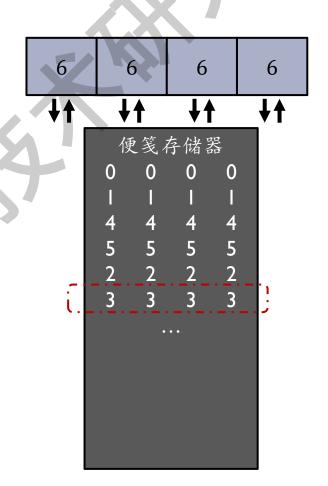


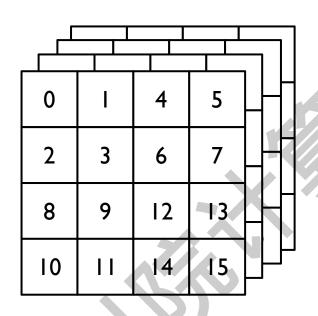


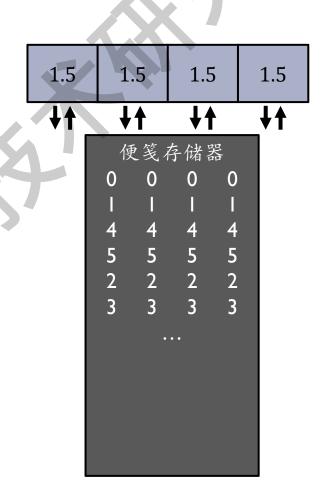


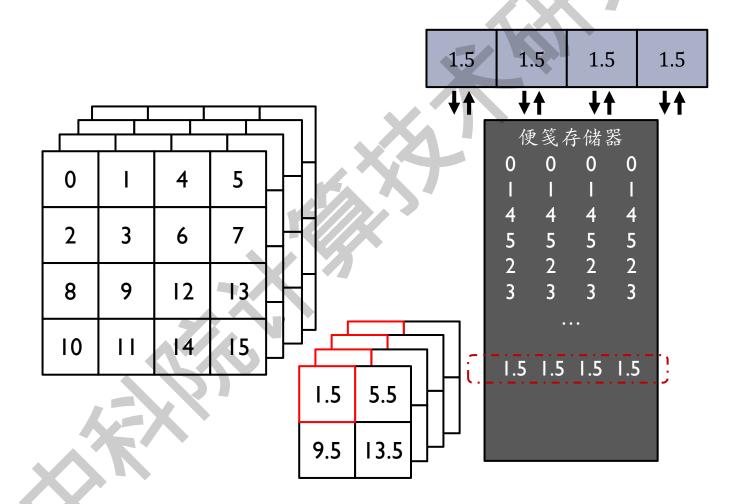


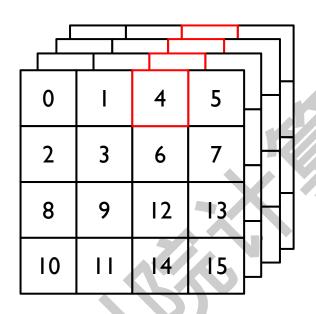


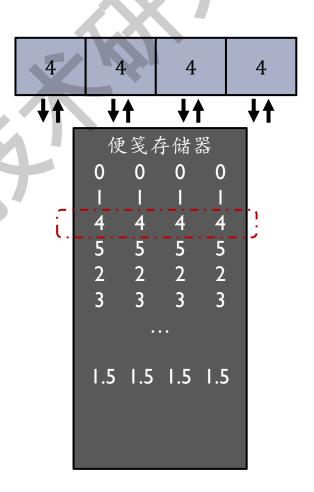


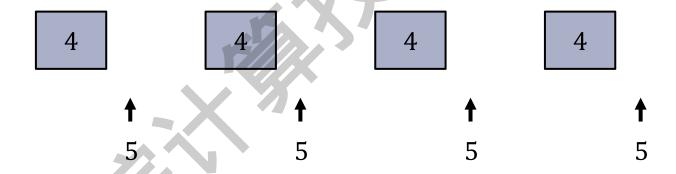


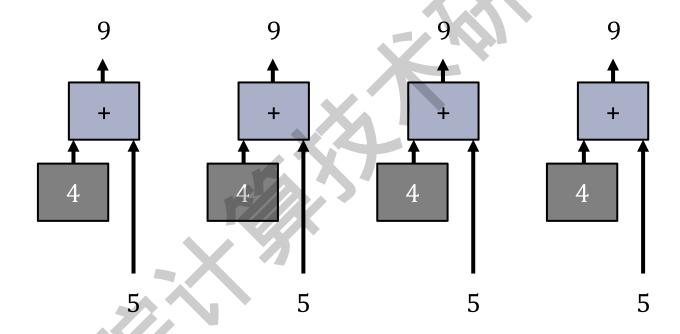


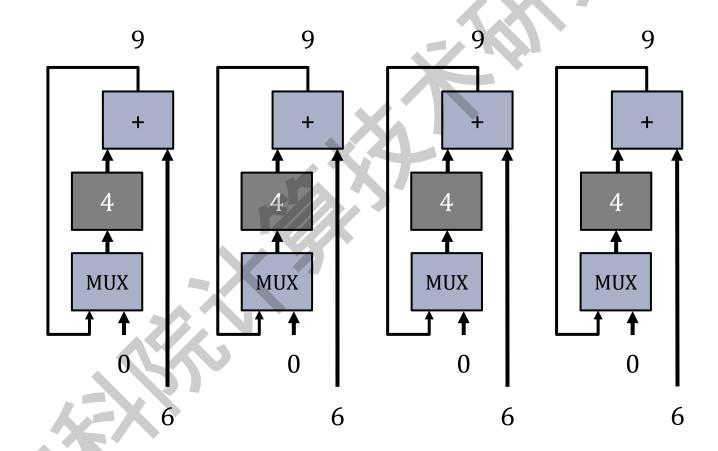


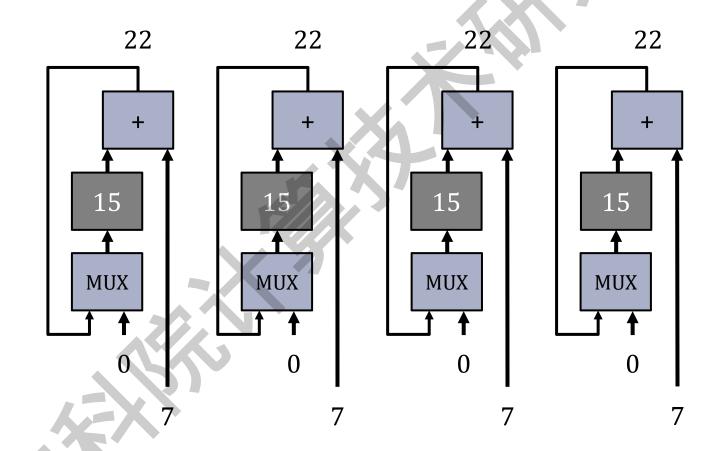


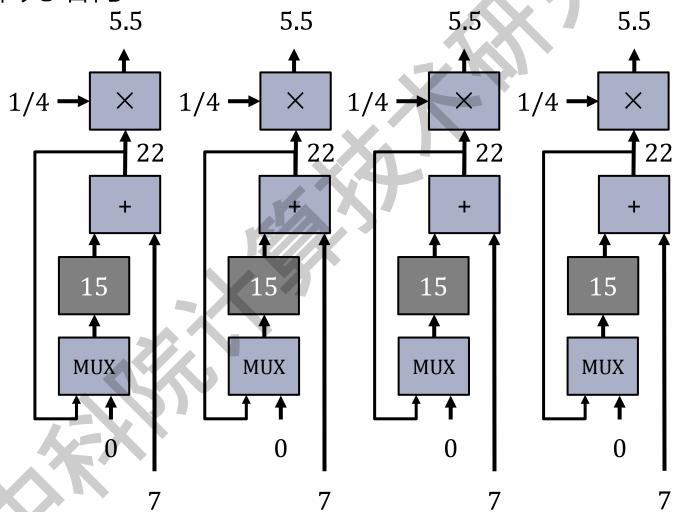




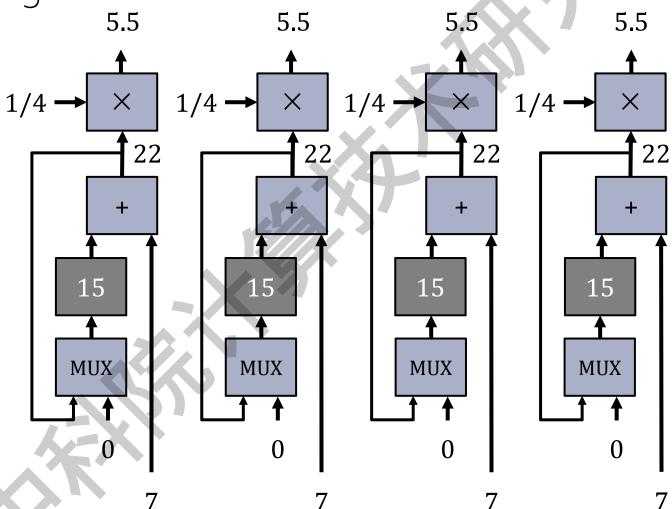




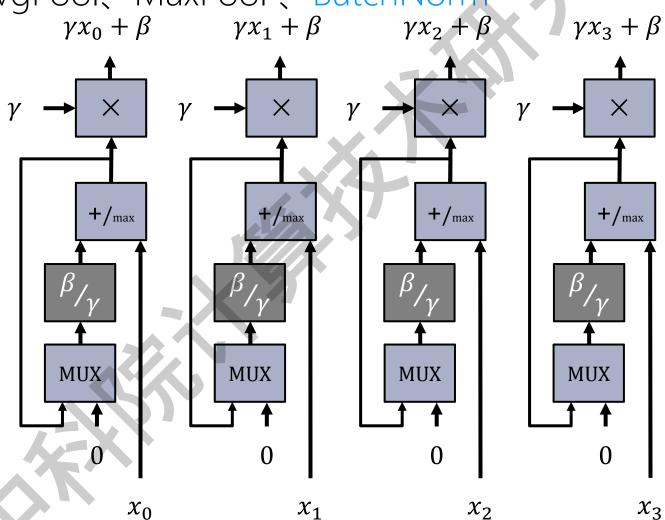




▶ 支持AvgPool



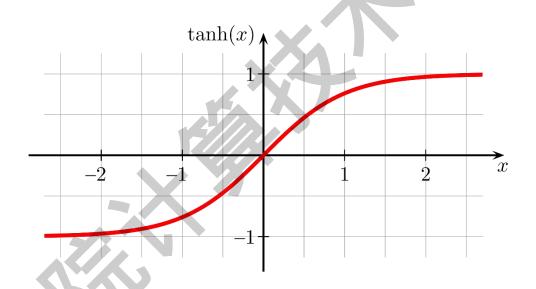
▶ 支持AvgPool、MaxPool、BatchNorm



激活函数

▶ 如何计算双曲正切激活 (tanh) ?

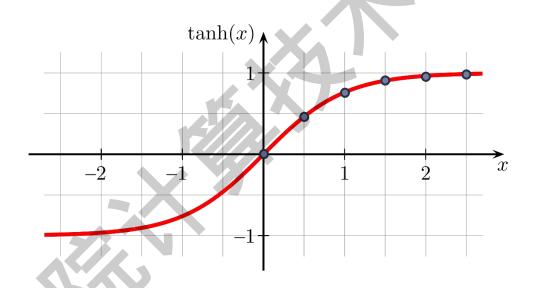
$$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}}$$



激活函数

▶ 如何计算双曲正切激活 (tanh) ?

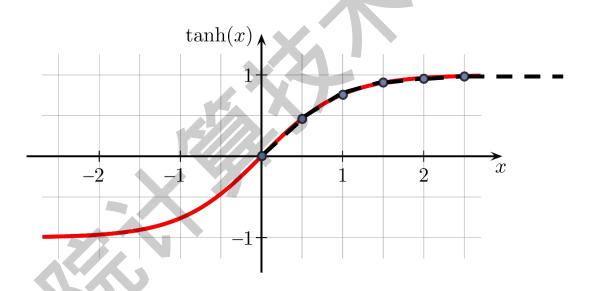
$$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}}$$



激活函数

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激活函数

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最小二乘法确定分段线性系数A、B

函数 tanh+(x) 定义为:

- I. $i = x \div 0.5$ 取整,但不超过5
- 2. a = A[i], b = B[i]
- 3. $\tanh^+(x) = ax + b$

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函数 tanh(x) 定义为:

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激活函数

▶ 如何计算双曲正切激活 (tanh) ?

$$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}}$$

最小二乘法确定分段线性系数A、B

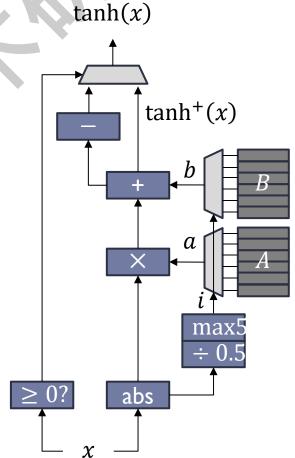
函数 tanh+(x) 定义为:

I.
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- $3. \quad \tanh^+(x) = ax + b$

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精确计算特殊函数

分段线性插值 在深度学习推理任务中,基本满足需求

▶ 如果需要精确计算,怎么办?

精确计算特殊函数

分段线性插值 在深度学习推理任务中,基本满足需求

▶ 如果需要精确计算,怎么办?

- ▶ 可以采用硬件或软件实现:
 - > 各函数的快速数值算法
 - 例如: Beame-Cook-Hoover快速倒数算法
 - > 数值方法
 - 例如: 牛顿迭代法

- > 分段插值/快速估计+数值方法
 - > 例如: 0x5f3759df算法+牛顿迭代法

▶ 前缀计算 是一类重要的并行计算模式。

$$y_0 = x_0$$
, $y_1 = x_0 \odot x_1$, $y_2 = x_0 \odot x_1 \odot x_2$, ...

- ▶ 例子:
 - ▶ 前缀求和

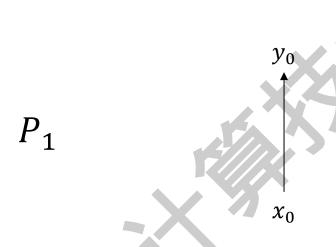
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rightarrow 1, 3, 6, 10, 15

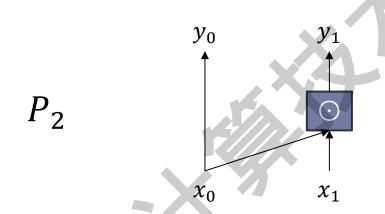
▶ 横向求和

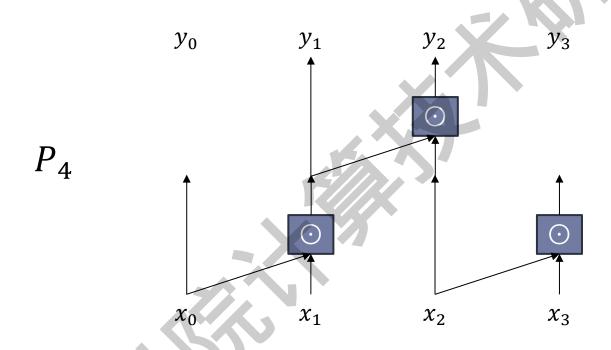
- $1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \rightarrow 15$
- ▶ 横向求平均值 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 → 3
- ▶ 横向求最大值 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 → 5

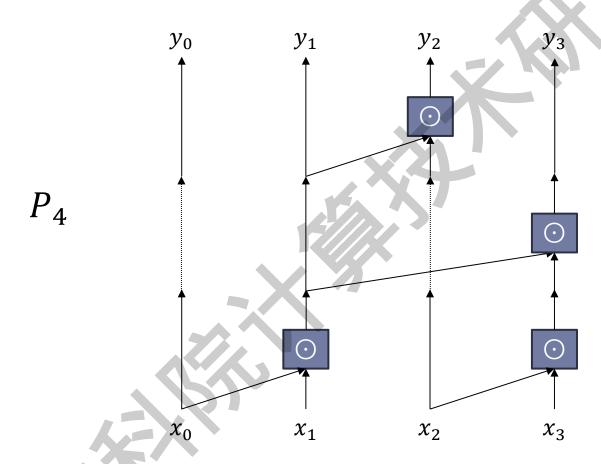
▶ 非零计数

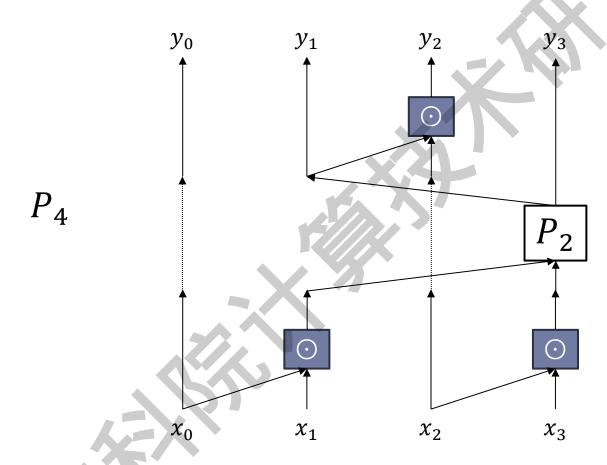
 $0, 2, 0, 0, 5 \rightarrow 2$

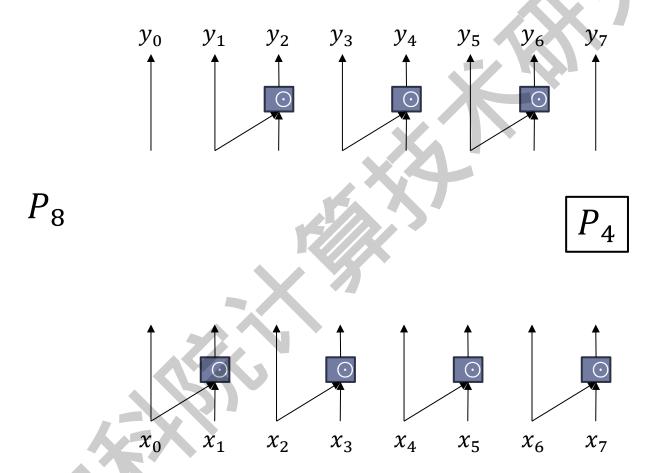


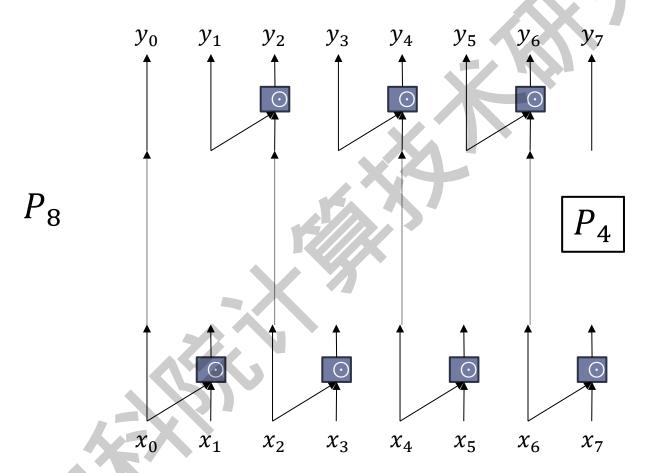


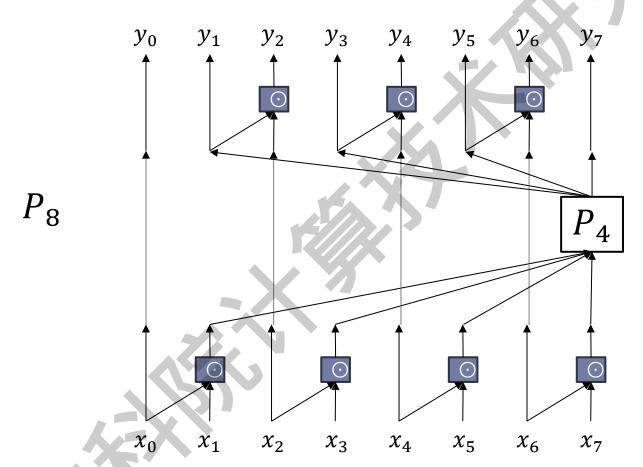


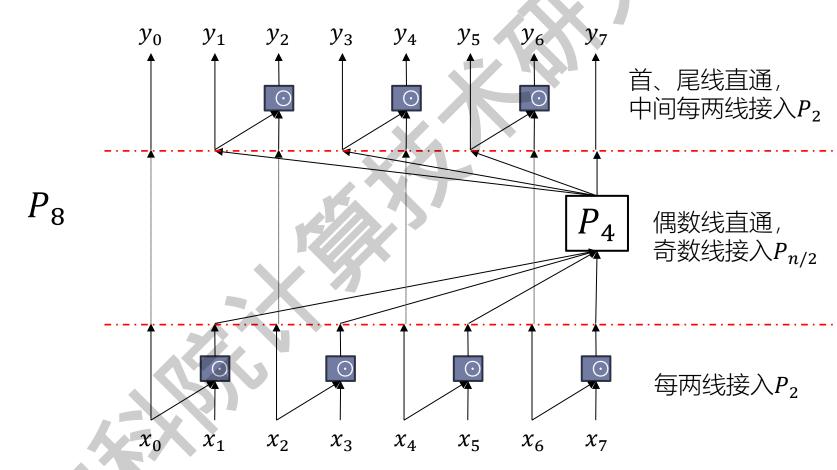












以向量为单位计算,很难使向量上不同位置的数据"相遇"

因为便笺访问是对齐的

例子:如何计算4a+5c+6b+7d?

以向量为单位计算,很难使向量上不同位置的数据"相遇"

因为便笺访问是对齐的

例子:如何计算4a+5c+6b+7d?

▶ 先交换b和c的位置

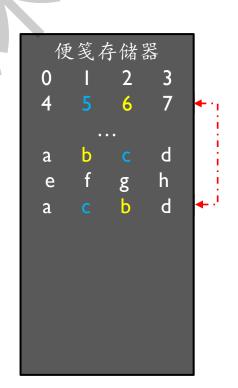
```
便笺存储器
0 1 2 3
4 5 6 7
...
a b c d h
a c b d
```

以向量为单位计算,很难使向量上不同位置的数据"相遇"

因为便笺访问是对齐的

例子:如何计算4a+5c+6b+7d?

- ▶ 先交换b和c的位置
- 再进行内积计算



以向量为单位计算,很难使向量上不同位置的数据"相遇"

因为便笺访问是对齐的

例子:如何计算4a+5c+6b+7d?

▶ 先交换 和c的位置

可以用标量指令编程完成交换

以向量为单位计算,很难使向量上不同位置的数据"相遇"

因为便笺访问是对齐的

例子:如何计算4a+5c+6b+7d?

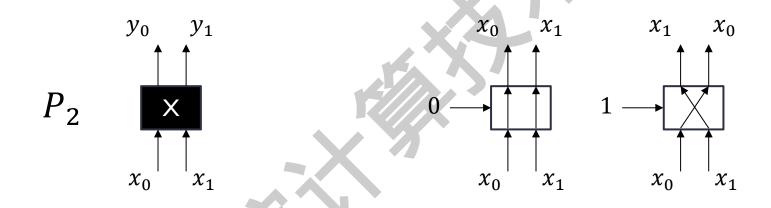
▶ 先交换 D和c的位置

可以用标量指令编程完成交换

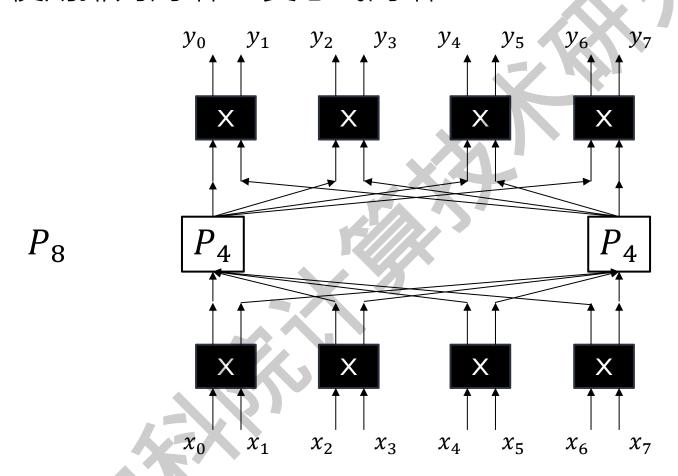
增加向量重排列功能,更高效!

```
便笺存储器
0 1 2 3
4 5 6 7
a b c d h d
```

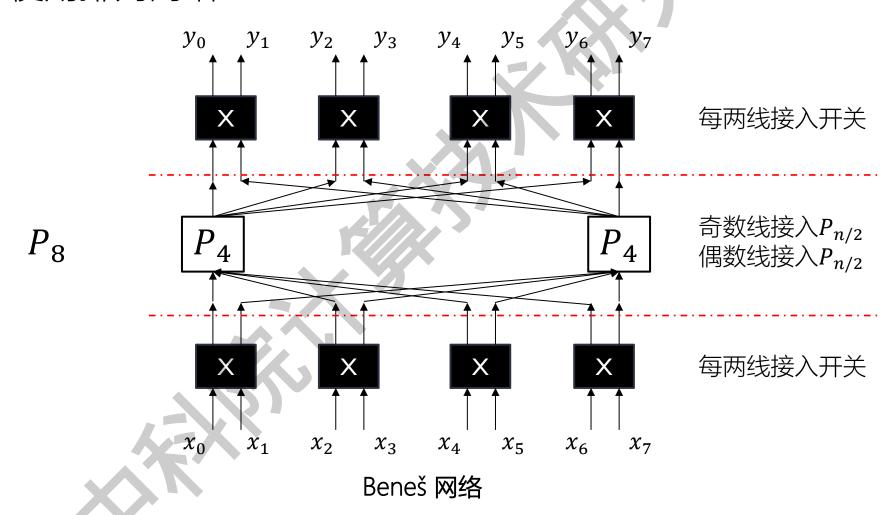
▶ 使用排列网络



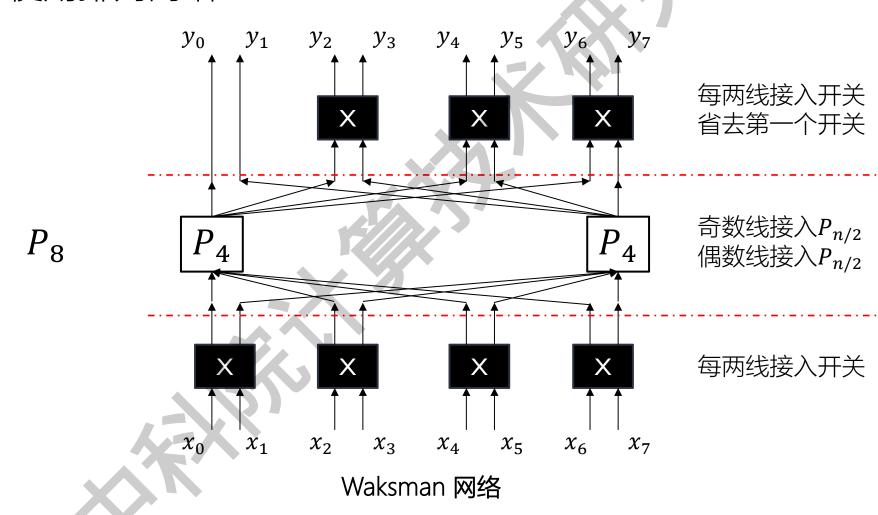
▶ 使用排列网络---变态式网络



▶ 使用排列网络



▶ 使用排列网络



计算小结

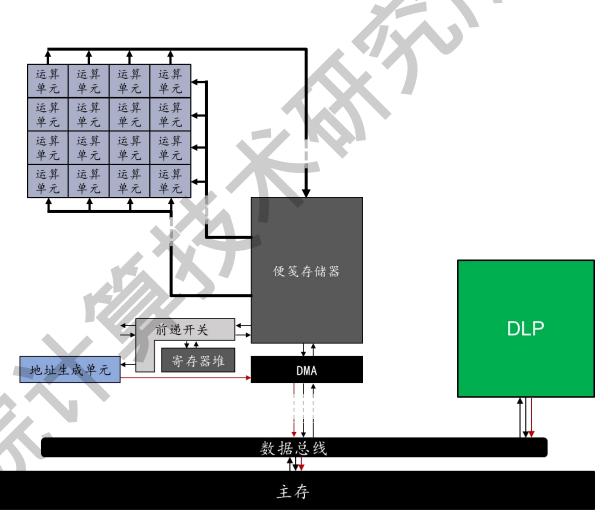
- ▶ 矩阵运算单元
 - 可设计为矩阵乘向量单元、矩阵乘法单元、脉动阵列机等
 - ▶ 各有优势区间
- ▶ 向量/标量运算单元
 - 》增设累加寄存器,可以实现池化
 - 一组硬件可以同时支持多种功能
 - > 采用分段线性近似可以计算特殊函数
 - 增设前缀计算、重排布等功能,有助于拓展通用性

总体架构

▶ 计算

▶访存

▶ 通信



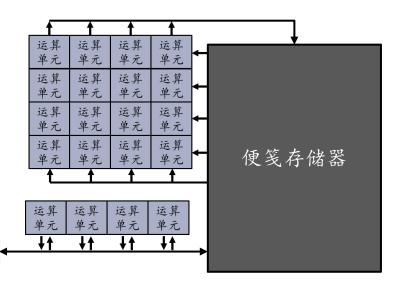
访存

- ▶ 访问便笺存储器
- ▶ 访问外部存储器
- ▶ 与计算的协同



便笺存储器大多采用静态随机访问存储器 (SRAM) 实现

- ▶ 连接矩阵运算单元 (2R,1W)
- ▶ 连接向量运算单元 (2R,1W)
- ▶ 连接标量寄存器 (1RW)
- ▶ 连接DMA/外存/其他核 (1RW)
- ...

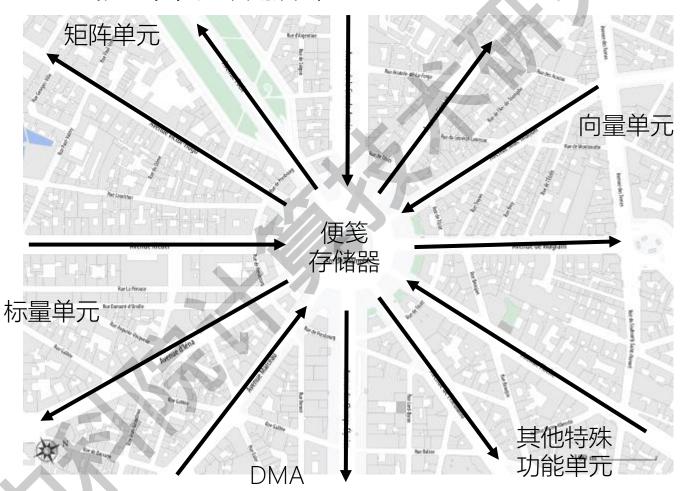


运算单元

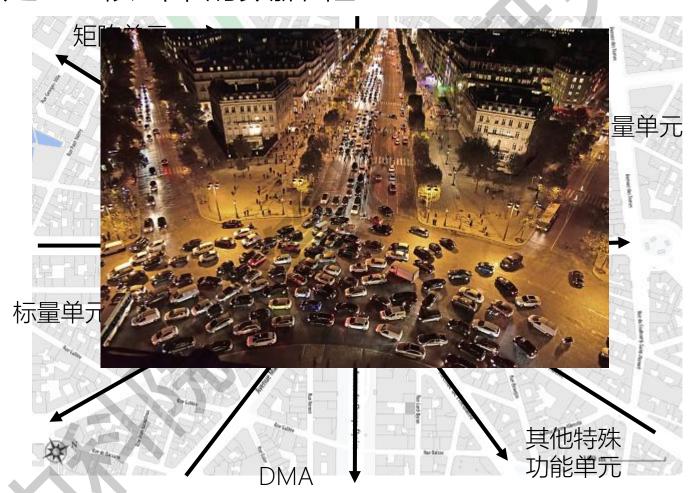
▶ 便笺是DLP核当中的数据"枢纽"



▶ 便笺是DLP核当中的数据"枢纽"



▶ 便笺是DLP核当中的数据"枢纽"

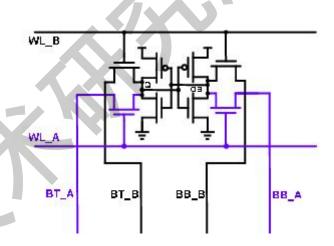


如何缓解拥堵?

- ▶ 拓宽"道路"
- ▶ 规划"车流"

拓宽"道路"

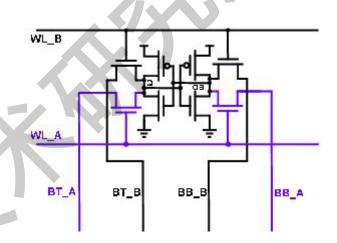
- ▶ 多端口SRAM
 - ▶ 增加一个端口,面积+50%~100%
 - 面积意味着成本、能耗、延时

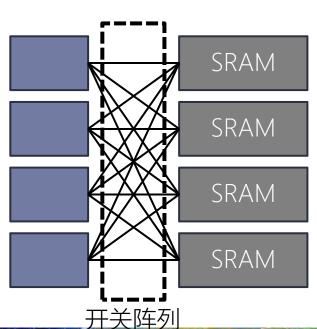


拓宽"道路"

- ▶ 多端口SRAM
 - ▶ 增加一个端口,面积+50%~100%
 - 面积意味着成本、能耗、延时

- ▶ 分组SRAM
 - ▶ 开关阵列面积~○(分组数量²)
 - ▶ 分组冲突 (bank conflict)





规划"车流"

▶ 通用处理器中,采用哈佛结构解决取指-取数据冲突



> 深度学习处理器中的哈佛结构?

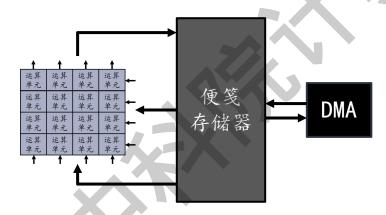
便笺存储器

规划"车流"

▶ 通用处理器中,采用哈佛结构解决取指-取数据冲突



> 深度学习处理器中的哈佛结构?



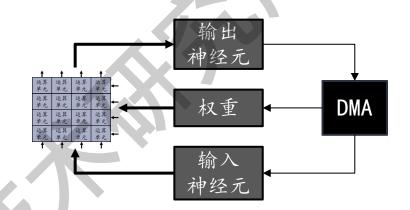
便笺存储器

规划"车流"

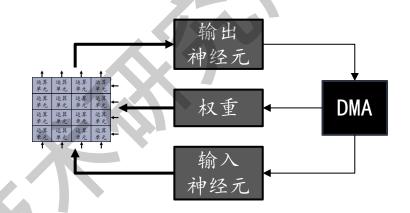
▶ 通用处理器中,采用哈佛结构解决取指-取数据冲突

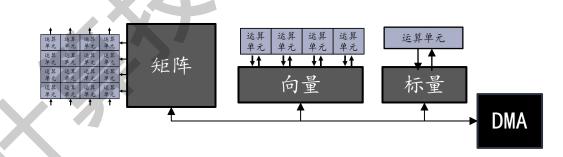


- > 按数据划分
 - ▶ 神经元/权值
 - ▶ 输入神经元/输出神经元/权值

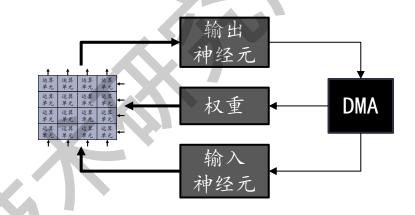


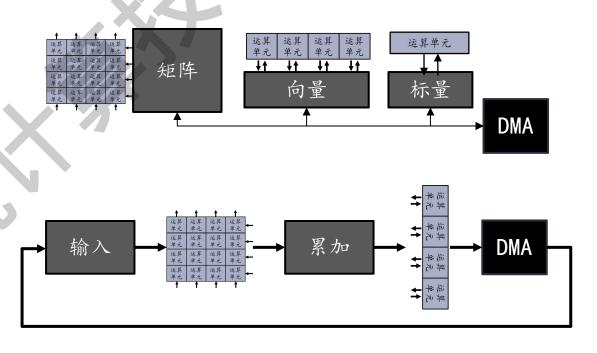
- > 按数据划分
 - ▶ 神经元/权值
 - ▶ 输入神经元/输出神经元/权值
- ▶ 按功能单元划分
 - ▶ 向量/标量
 - ▶ 矩阵/向量/标量





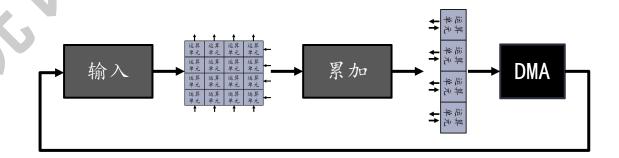
- 按数据划分
 - ▶ 神经元/权值
 - ▶ 输入神经元/输出神经元/权值
- ▶ 按功能单元划分
 - ▶ 向量/标量
 - ▶ 矩阵/向量/标量
- > 按处理阶段划分
 - ▶ 输入数据/累加器





对数据进行分流

- 提高了处理效率
- 对使用方式进行了约束(损失通用性)

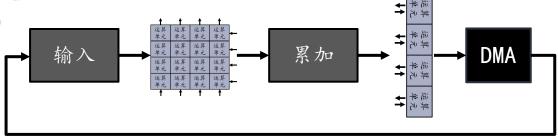


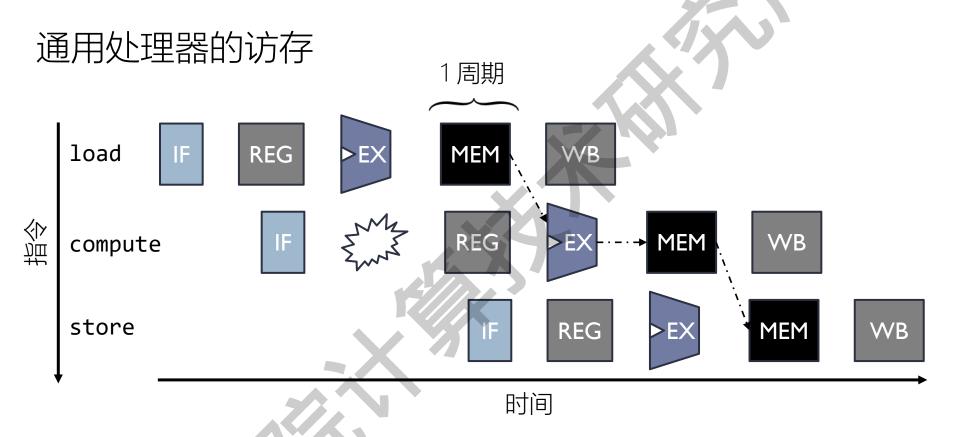
对数据进行分流

- ▶ 提高了处理效率
- > 对使用方式进行了约束 (损失通用性)

体系结构设计人员的职责:

寻找一组高效、合理的约束

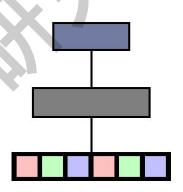




▶ 持续数个周期

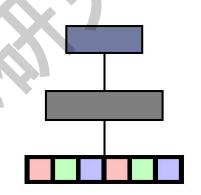
处理大小为224×224×3的图像

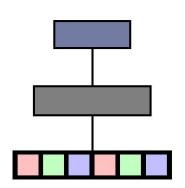
- ▶ 通用处理器
 - ▶ 工作在内存上
 - > 需要执行30万条load/store指令



处理大小为224×224×3的图像

- 通用处理器
 - 工作在内存上
 - > 需要执行30万条load/store指令
- 深度学习处理器
 - 工作在便笺存储器上
 - ▶ 1条load指令装载一整块图像
 - 1条指令完成计算
 - ▶ 1条store指令送回内存

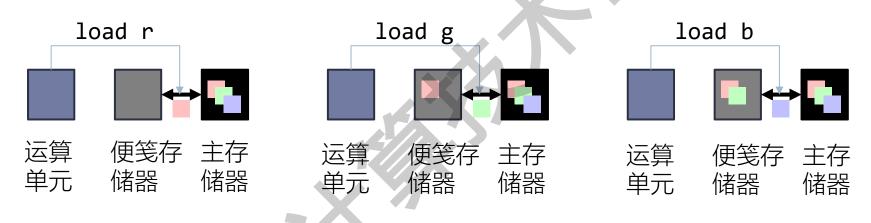




直接内存访问 (DMA)

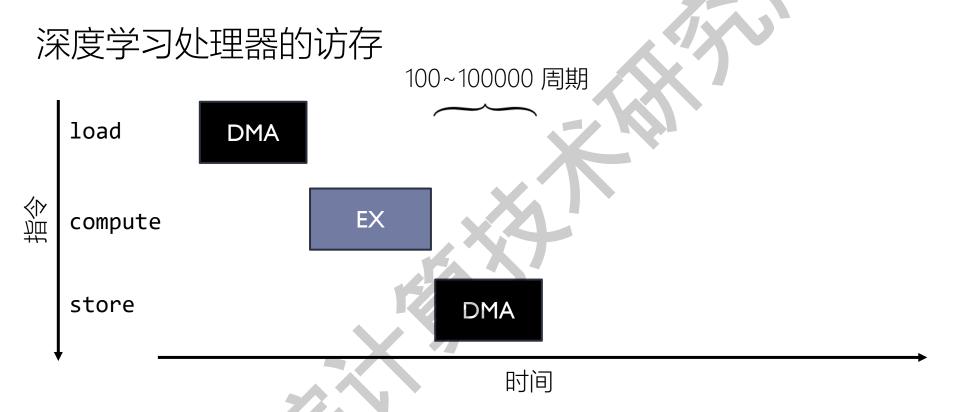
如何实现"1条load指令装载一整块图像"?

▶ 处理器控制:



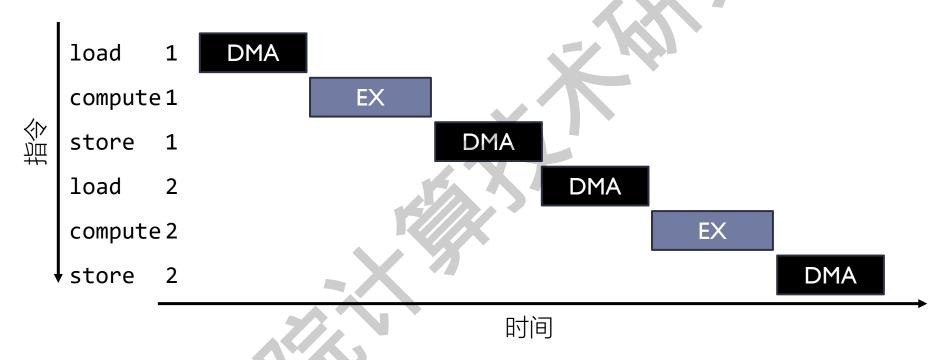
▶ DMA控制:





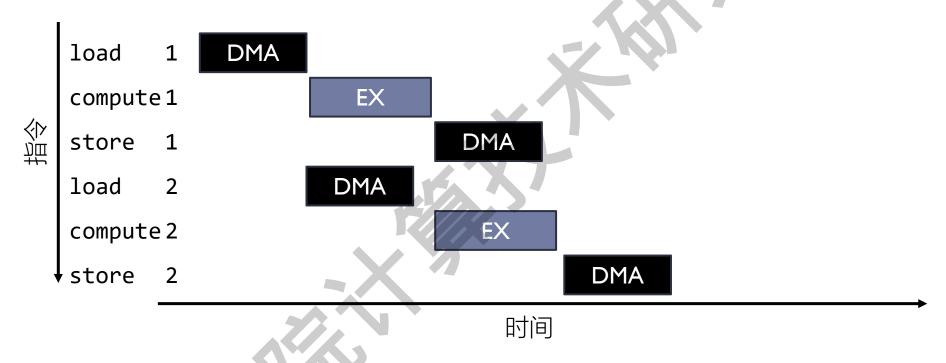
持续数百至数十万个周期

深度学习处理器的访存



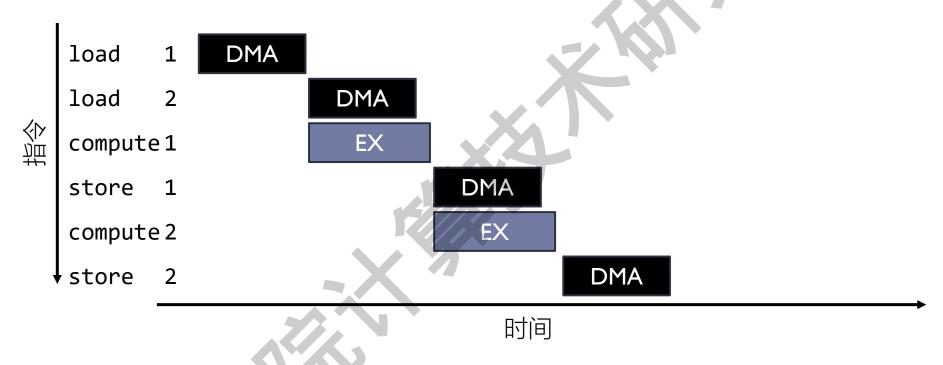
持续数百至数十万个周期

深度学习处理器的访存



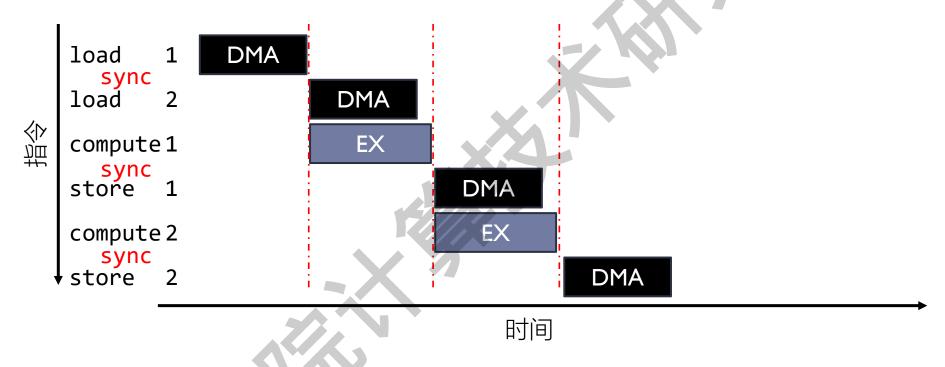
▶ "软件流水线"

深度学习处理器的访存



通过编译器或编写程序重新安排指令顺序,简化硬件

深度学习处理器的访存

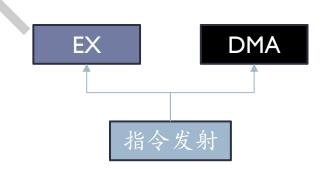


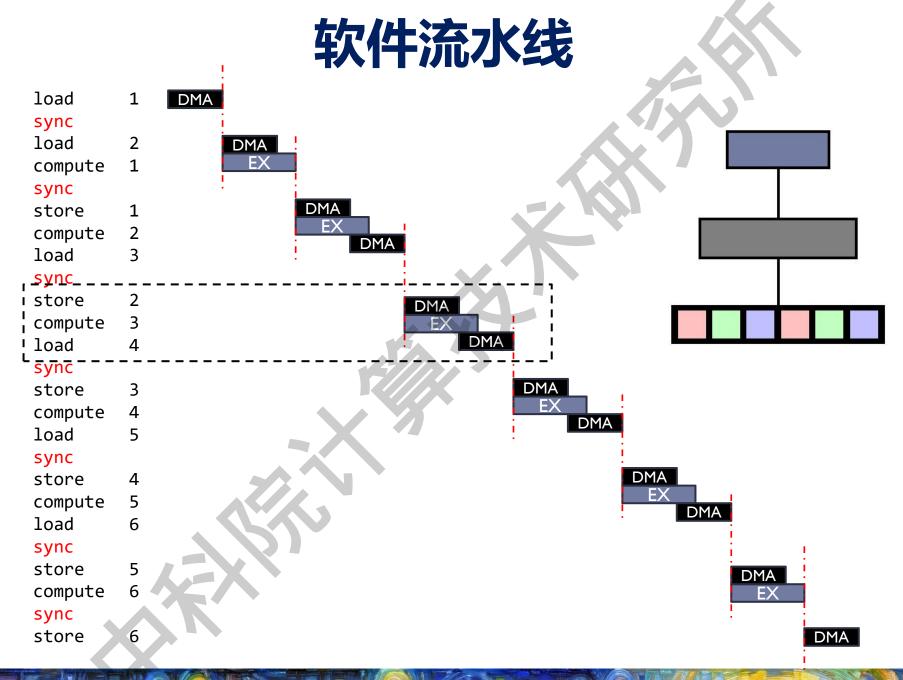
- 通过编译器或编写程序重新安排指令顺序,简化硬件
- ▶ 显式控制同步, 简化硬件

软件流水线

如何实现同步指令(sync)?

- ▶ 简化硬件模型描述:
 - 计算模块:随时执行收到的指令
 - DMA模块:随时执行收到的指令
 - ▶ 指令发射模块:
 - 计算指令发射到计算模块
 - 访存指令发射到DMA模块
 - 遇到sync时:阻塞,直到整个处理器空闲下来,再发射新的指令





访存小结

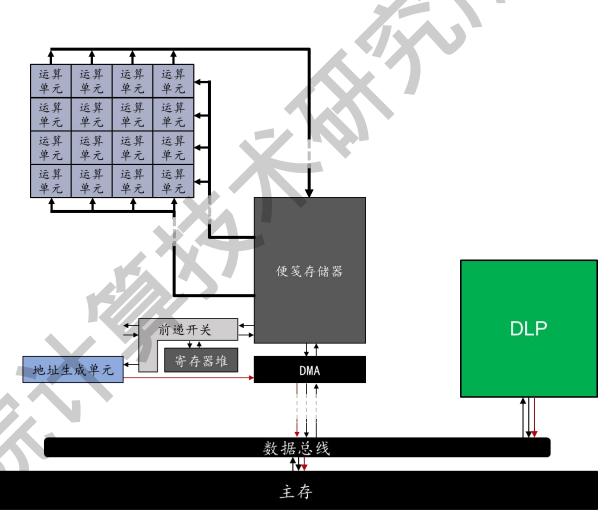
- ▶ 便笺存储器是DLP核心的数据枢纽
 - ▶ 访问便笺可能成为瓶颈
 - ▶ "拓宽道路":增加端口、设计为分组SRAM
 - ▶ 代价: 硬件开销增加
 - ▶ "规划车流": 根据算法特征,采用分离式设计
 - ▶ 代价: 降低通用性
- ▶ 通过软件流水线(而不再是硬件)使计算/访存并行起来
 - ▶ 指令通过编译器或编写程序重新排序,不需要乱序执行
 - ▶ 显式控制同步,不需要依赖检查

总体架构

▶ 计算

▶访存

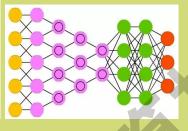
▶ 通信



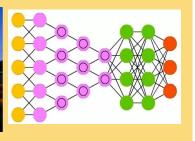
几种任务划分模式

> 数据并行



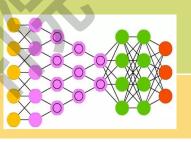






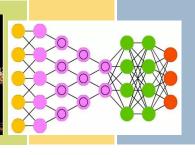
- ▶ 模型并行
 - ▶ 算子内并行





▶ 算子间并行

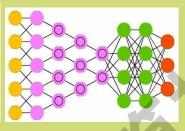




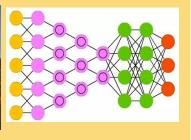
几种任务划分模式

▶ 数据并行:全局归约 (all-reduce)



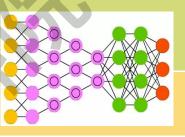




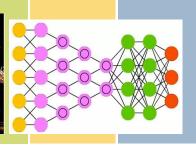


- ▶ 模型并行
 - ▶ 算子内并行: 全局交换 (all-to-all) ▶ 算子间并行: 局部通信



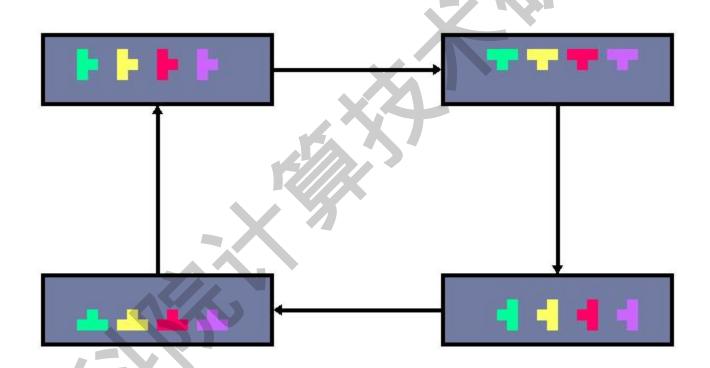






全局归约 (all-reduce)

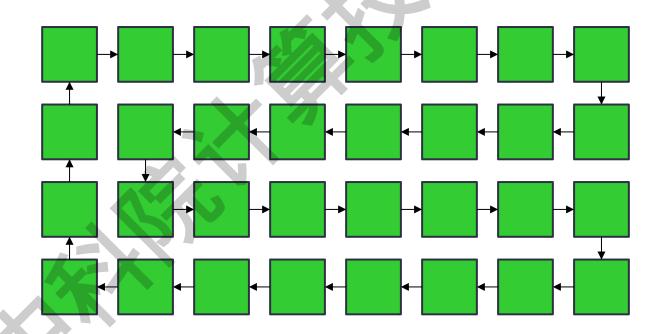
通过一个环 (ring) , 就可以高效实现全局归约



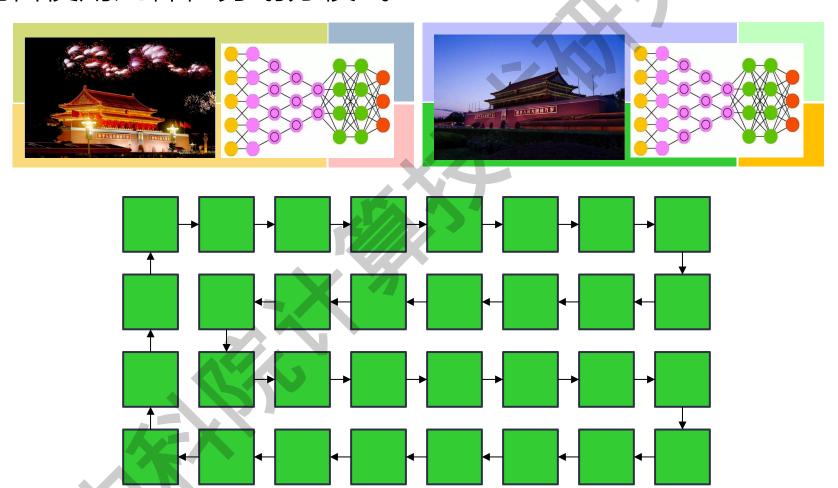
全局归约

通过一个环 (ring) , 就可以高效实现全局归约

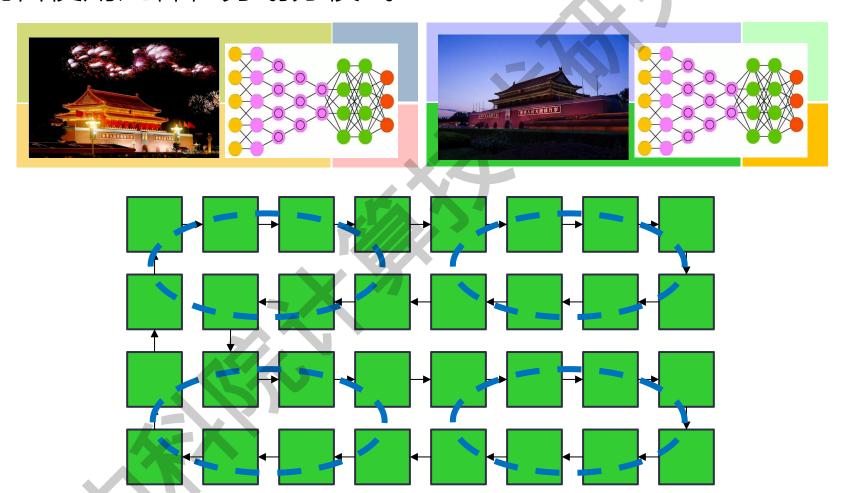
▶ 是否意味着多核心DLP架构应该设计为环状?



混合使用几种任务划分模式

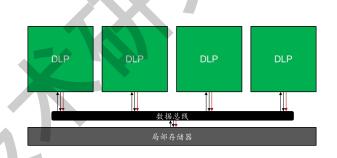


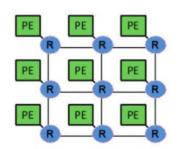
混合使用几种任务划分模式

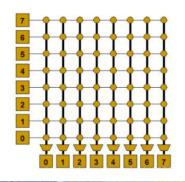


常见物理链路设计:

- ▶ 总线 (bus)
 - ▶ 常用AXI、PCI-E等标准
 - ▶ 性能差,成本低
- ▶ 片上网络 (NoC)
 - ▶ 常用胖树、二维环面等拓扑
 - 性能较好,成本可控
- ▶ 交叉开关阵列 (crossbar)
 - ▶ 性能最佳,成本高







通信小结

通信结构的设计原则:

▶ 逻辑上: 环状链路足以高效完成通信

▶ **物理上**:链路设计适当增加冗余,按需配成环路

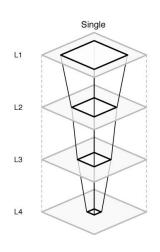
> 综合考虑性能和成本约束做出选择

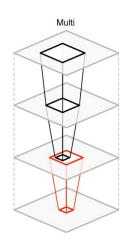
优化设计

- 一些常用的/前沿的优化设计:
- ▶变换
 - > 对算法进行变换,削减计算强度
- ▶压缩
 - 对算法进行压缩,直接减少算法的参数量和计算量
- ▶ 近似
 - > 对算法进行近似替代,降低计算成本
- 非传统结构和器件
 - ▶ 探索采用CMOS数字电路以外的技术, 改写计算范式

变换

- 快速矩阵乘法算法
 - ▶ Strassen算法、Coppersmith-Winograd算法、FFT
 - 降低矩阵乘法算法复杂度
- 快速卷积算法
 - ▶ Winograd最小滤波算法
 - 降低卷积算法复杂度
- ▶ 算子融合
 - > 多个串行算了融合在一起计算
 - ▶ 降低通信复杂度,减少访存



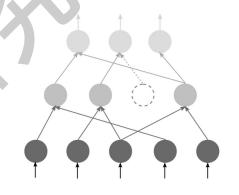


压缩

▶ 网络裁剪

▶ 思路: 权值或激活值为零时,不需要计算

方法:增加硬件,选出非零部分送入运算器



> 结构化稀疏

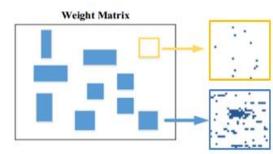
思路: 改动算法, 让非零值呈规律分布

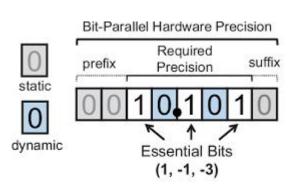
方法: 简化选数模块

▶ 串行计算

▶ 思路: 单个数值中比特0也可以跳过

方法: 改为串行运算器, 逐比特计算





近似

▶ 数值量化

思路:将数值替换为更容易计算的近似值

方法: 用低精度数值近似高精度, 辅以误差校正

▶ 定点数 (例: INT4)

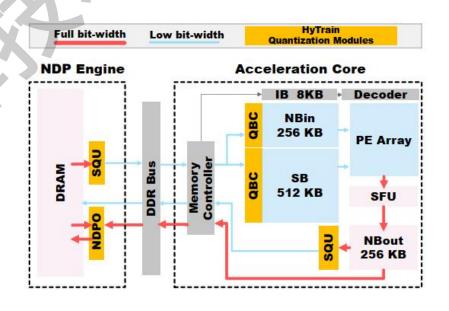
低精度浮点数 (例: FP4)

块浮点数 (例: BFP)

> 对数域计算 (例: PoT)

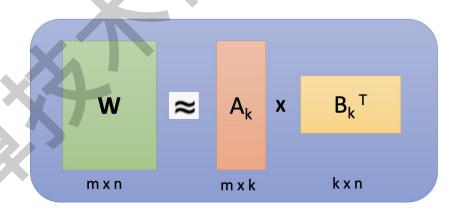
▶ 二值化 (例: BNN)

可变精度

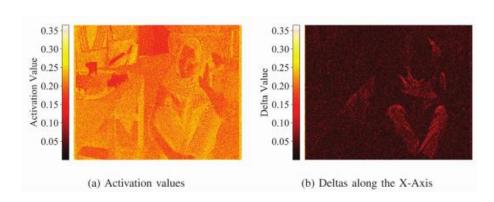


近似

- ▶ 算法近似
 - ▶ **思路**: 从算法上将计算分解, 提取出主要部分
 - 低秩分解
 - ▶ 将权值矩阵进行特征分解
 - > 只保留主要特征

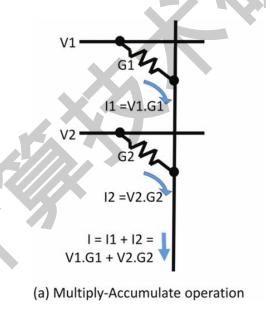


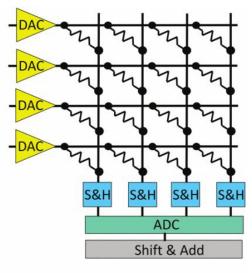
- ▶ 差分计算
 - 图像具有局部相似性
 - 邻域差分值比原值更易表达



非传统结构和器件

- 神经拟态计算
 - ▶ 思路:数值可以用模拟物理量(电压、电导、电流)来表达
 - ▶激活值→电压
 - ▶权值→电导
 - 神经元输出→电流





(b) Vector-Matrix Multiplier

计算发生在权值的存储矩阵内

总结

- 计算部分:矩阵、向量、标量各司其职
 - ▶ 讨论了多种实现方式
- ▶ 访存部分: "拓宽道路", "规划车流"
 - ▶ 合理利用应用特性
- 通信部分: 高效完成全局归约、全局交换
 - > 逻辑链路要简单, 物理链路要灵活

▶ 概览了常见的和前沿的优化方法

