reference

[illegible]

[illegible] CNN[illegible]

[illegible] CNN[illegible] INT8[illegible]

[illegible] (feature map) [illegible] 8-bit[illegible] 32-bit [illegible]

[illegible] (GEMM

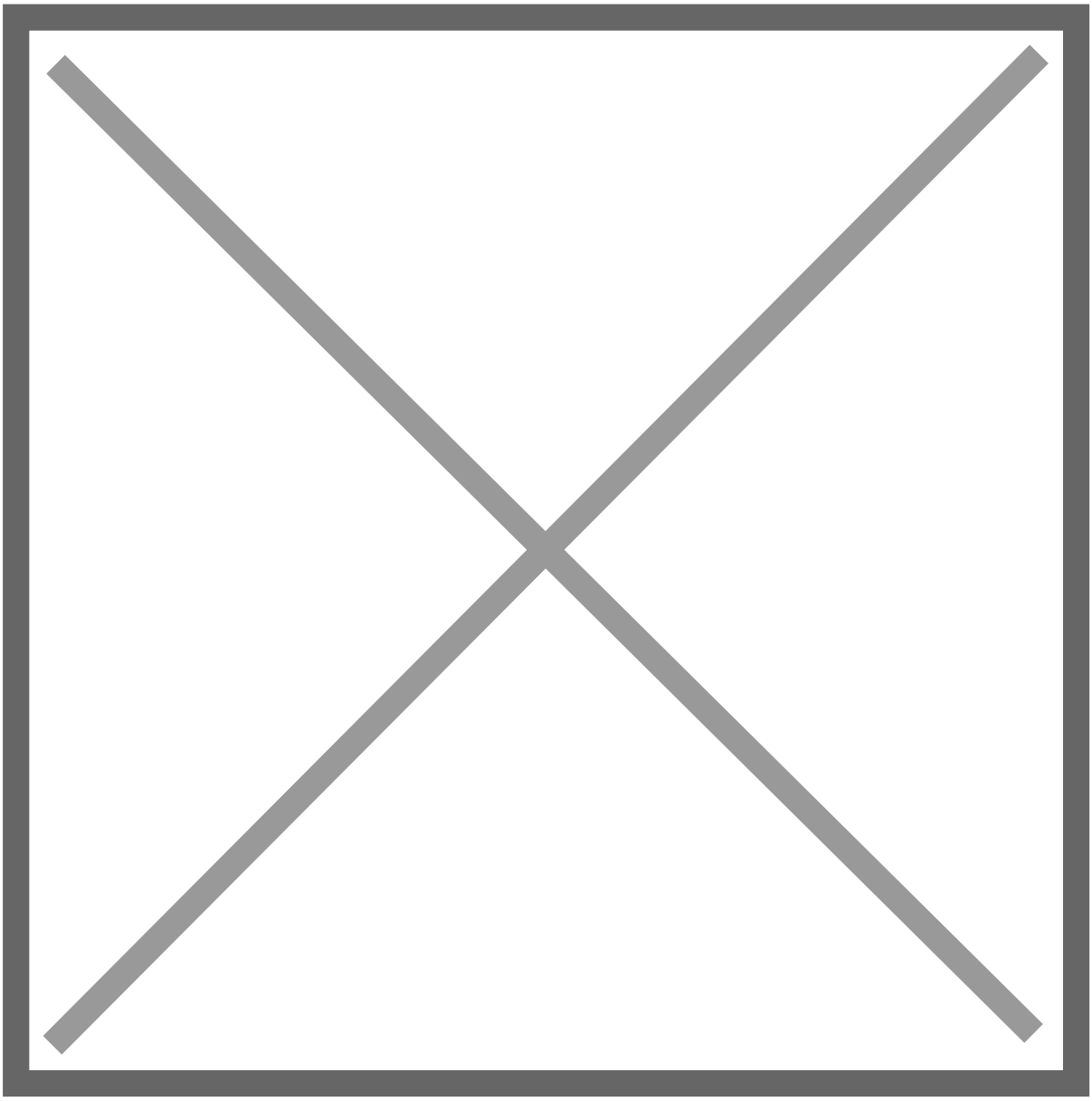
)

[illegible] INT8[illegible]

CNN[illegible] CV [illegible]

[illegible] (LLM)[illegible] transformer

[illegible] (GPT)[illegible] GEMM[illegible] LLM[illegible] CNN[illegible] (CNN[illegible] [illegible] white paper on Quantization[illegible]

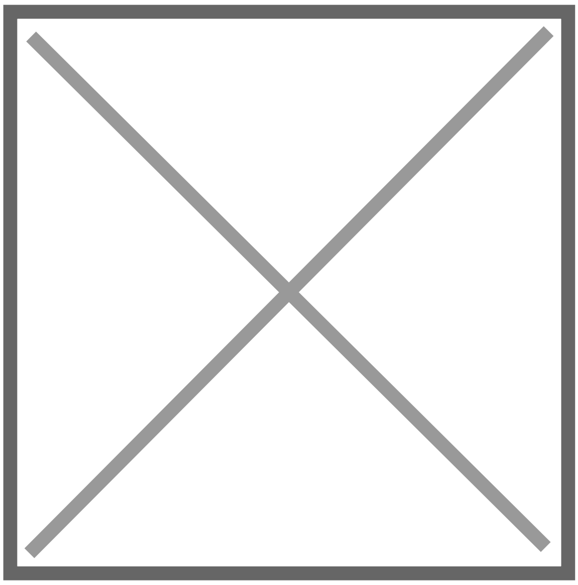


量化公式

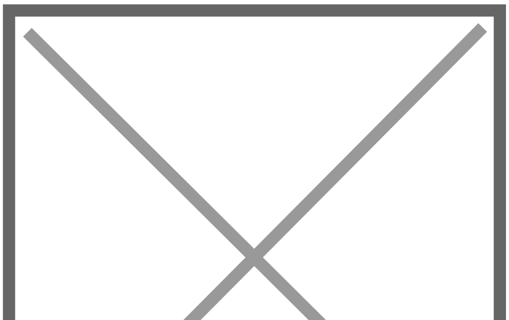
这里主要关注最常见的对称量化，简单来说， INT8 量化即将浮点数

通过缩放因子 映射到范围在 [-128, 127] 内的 8bit 表示

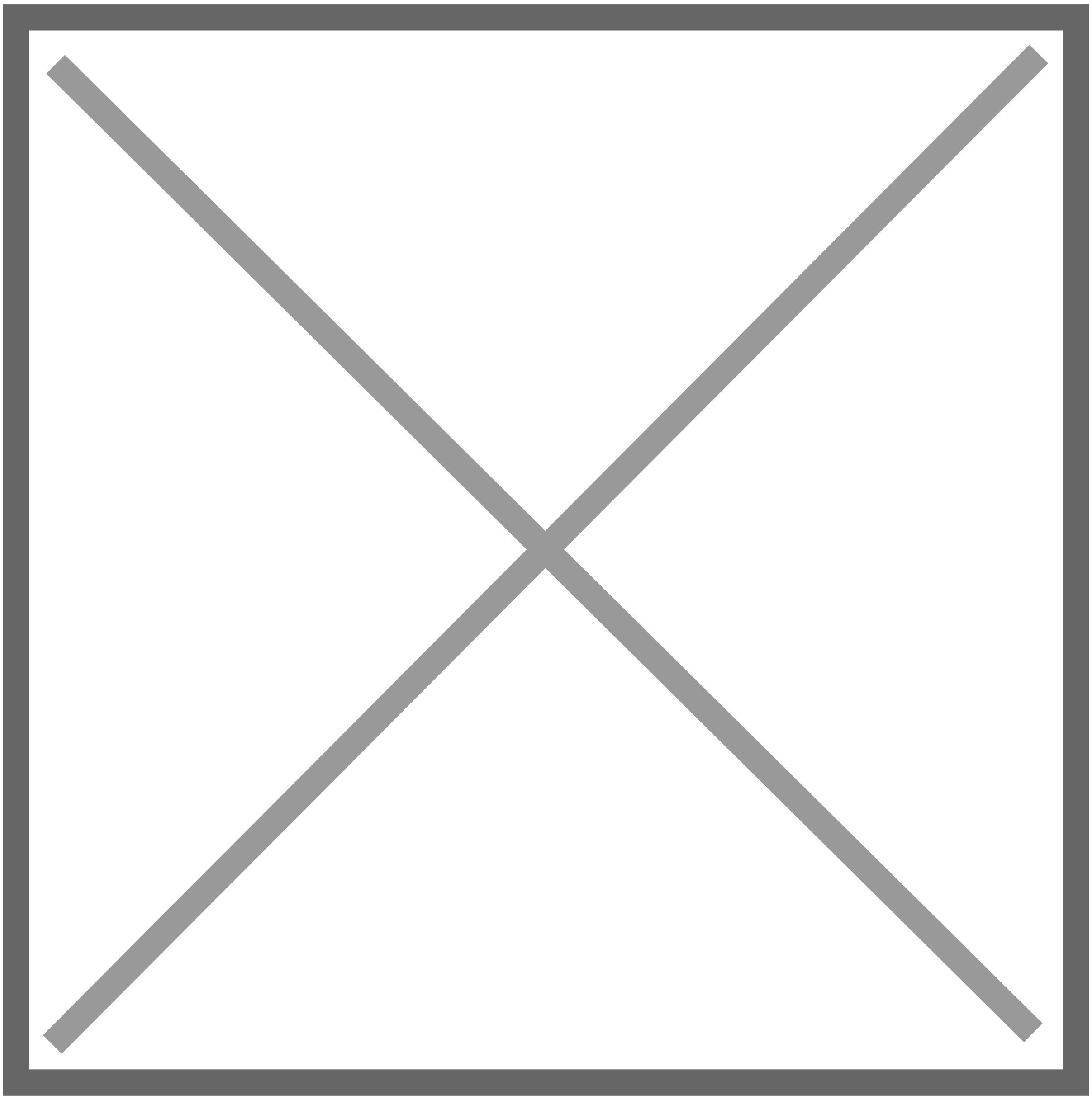
，量化公式如下:



Round [illegible] Clip [illegible] (Outlier) [illegible] [-128, 127] [illegible] scale [illegible]



[illegible] Round[illegible] Clip [illegible] LLM[illegible] CNN[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] trade-off[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] tensor [illegible] scale [illegible] layer [illegible] tensor [illegible] scale [illegible] tensor [illegible] tensor [illegible] scale [illegible]

[illegible] CNN [illegible] tensor [illegible] per-tensor [illegible] tensor [illegible] ([illegible] tensor) [illegible] scale [illegible] per-channel [illegible]

[illegible]

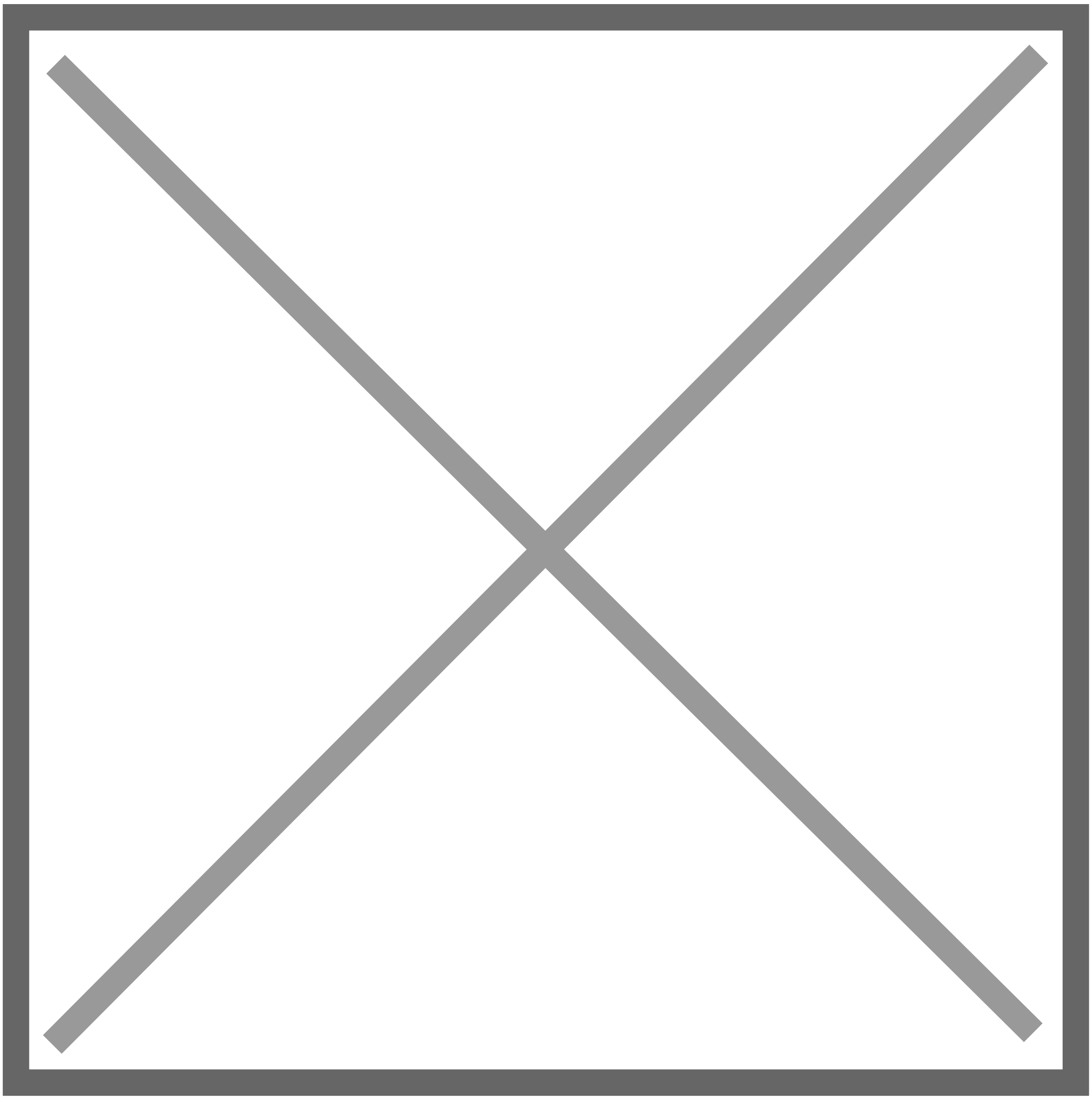
[illegible] LLM [illegible] LLM [illegible] per-vector [illegible] per-group [illegible] vector [illegible]

[illegible]

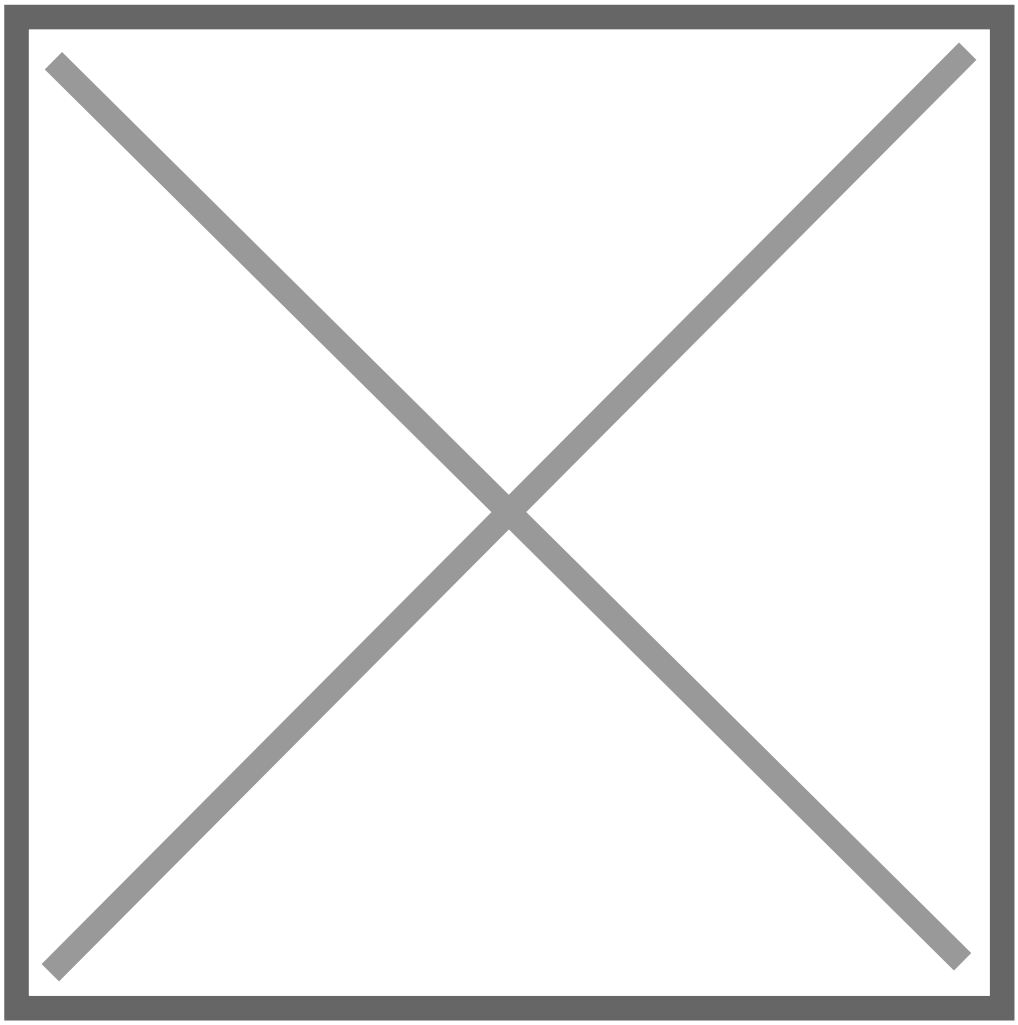
[illegible] “[illegible]” [illegible] float32[illegible] float16 [illegible] bfloat16 [illegible] INT8[illegible] INT4[illegible]

[illegible] LLM[illegible]

- [illegible] `sign` [illegible] s[illegible] 1 bit[illegible]
- [illegible] `exponent` [illegible] k[illegible] 8 bits[illegible] 2 [illegible]
- [illegible] `fraction` [illegible] M[illegible] 23 bits[illegible]



●**Float32 (FP32)**[illegible] IEEE 32 [illegible] 8 [illegible] 23 [illegible] 1 [illegible] FP32 [illegible]



●TensorFloat-32(TF32)。使用19位表示，结合了BF16的范围和FP16的精度，是计算数据类型而不是存储数据类型。目前使用范围较小。

●Float16 (FP16)。指数5位，尾数10位，符号1位。FP16数字的数值范围远低于FP32，存在上溢(当用于表示非常大的数时)和下溢(当用于表示非常小的数时)的风险，fp16混合精度训练中通过缩放损失(loss scaling)来缓解这个问题。

●Bfloat16 (BF16)。指数8位(与FP32相同)，尾数7位，符号1位。这意味着BF16可以保留与FP32相同的动态范围。但是相对于FP16，损失了3位精度。因此，在使用BF16精度时，大数值绝对没有问题，但是精度会比FP16差。

●(Un)signed Char (INT8)。定点数7位，符号1位。用来表示[-128, 127]之间的整数。根据量化方式不同，有时也会转而用UINT8来表示[0, 255]之间的整数。

●Unsigned Char (INT4 * 2)。一个字节的Unsigned Char可以表示（装入）两个INT4的值。定点数数3位，符号1位。用来表示[-8, 7]之间的整数。

CNN量化 vs. LLM量化

LLM[illegible] CNN[illegible]

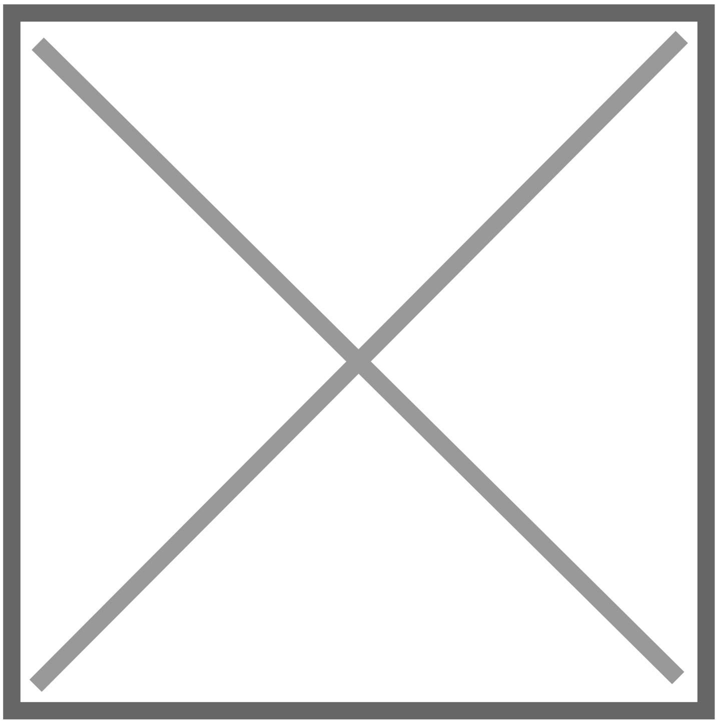
[illegible] CNN[illegible] per-channel[illegible] per-layer[illegible] kernel[illegible] LLM [illegible] vector[illegible] (tensor[illegible]) [illegible] A*B=C[illegible] per-tensor[illegible] A [illegible] B [illegible] INT [illegible] per-vector[illegible] LLM[illegible] per-vector[illegible] LLM [illegible] X[illegible] W [illegible] FP16[illegible] k[illegible] k [illegible] 2[illegible] k[illegible] 256[illegible] 128[illegible] per-group[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ***INT4***[illegible] CNN[illegible] INT8[illegible] LLM [illegible] CNN[illegible] INT4 [illegible] 13B[illegible] scale [illegible] scale[illegible] fp16[illegible] fp32[illegible] scale[illegible] INT4 [illegible]

[illegible] CNN[illegible] loss [illegible] per-channel [illegible] scale [illegible] LLM[illegible] head [illegible] tensor[illegible] hidden dim [illegible] [50, 100] [illegible] [0.5, 1.2], [illegible] LLM[illegible] attention[illegible] softmax[illegible] Attention Is Off By One[illegible] tensor[illegible] per-tensor[illegible] LLM [illegible]

[illegible] CNN[illegible] LLM[illegible] cuda[illegible] INT [illegible] Core [illegible]
[illegible]



LLM[illegible]

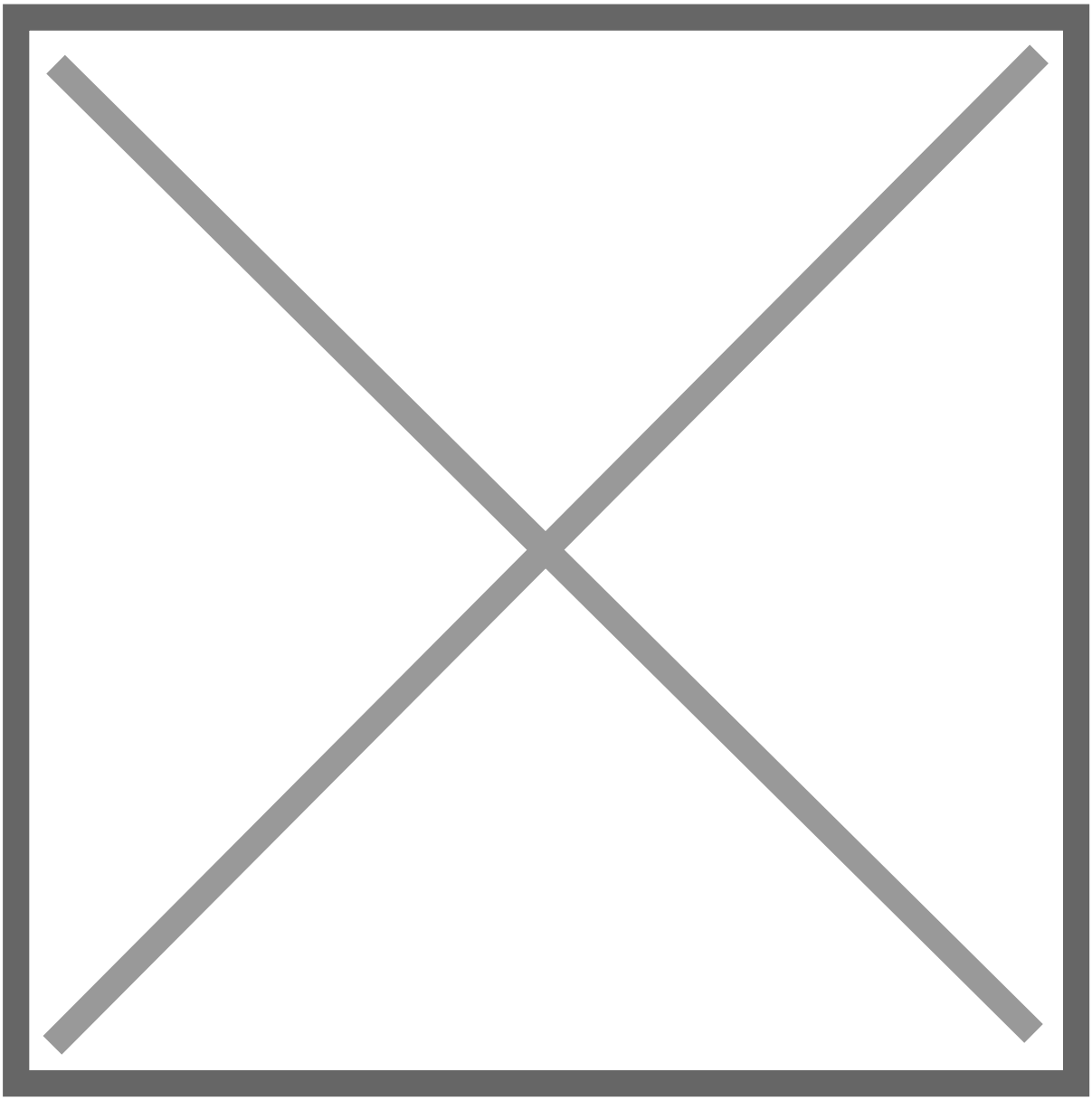
[illegible] LLM[illegible]

LLM.int8(): [illegible]

[illegible] bit [illegible] CNN[illegible] PTQ[illegible] (KL[illegible]) [illegible] CNN [illegible] LLM[illegible] tensor [illegible]

[illegible] 6B[illegible] layer [illegible] sequence length [illegible] quantization [illegible] hidden size [illegible] sequence[illegible] token[illegible]

[illegible] paper[illegible]



X activations sequence length hidden-size

X W int8 fp16 **(W token) element-wise concat**

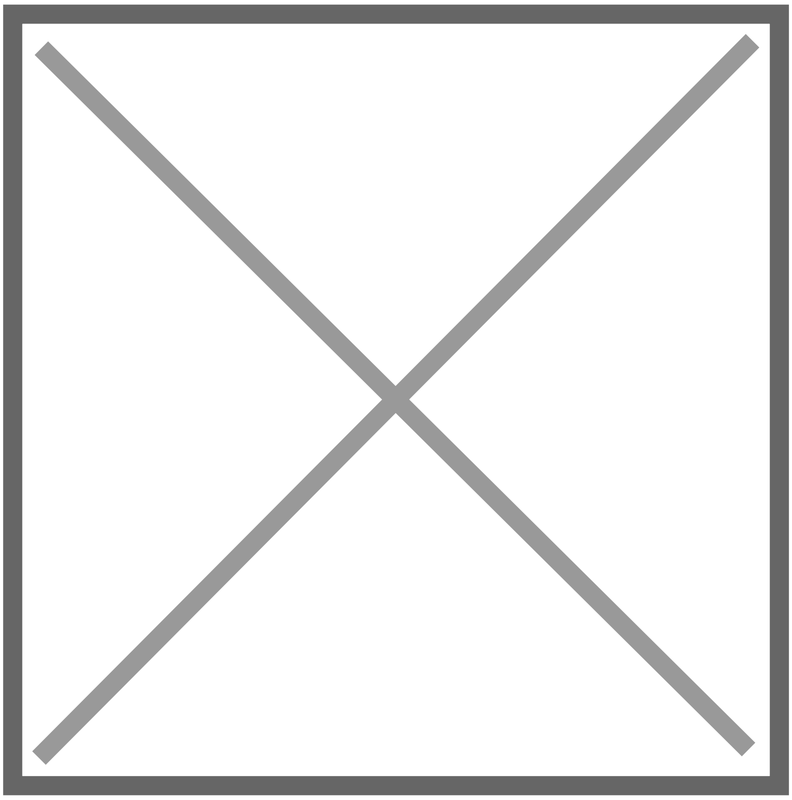
LLM.INT8() gemm X W threshold 6 6

LLM.int8() LLM.int8() BLOOM-176B FP16 15% 23% (T5-3B T5-11B)

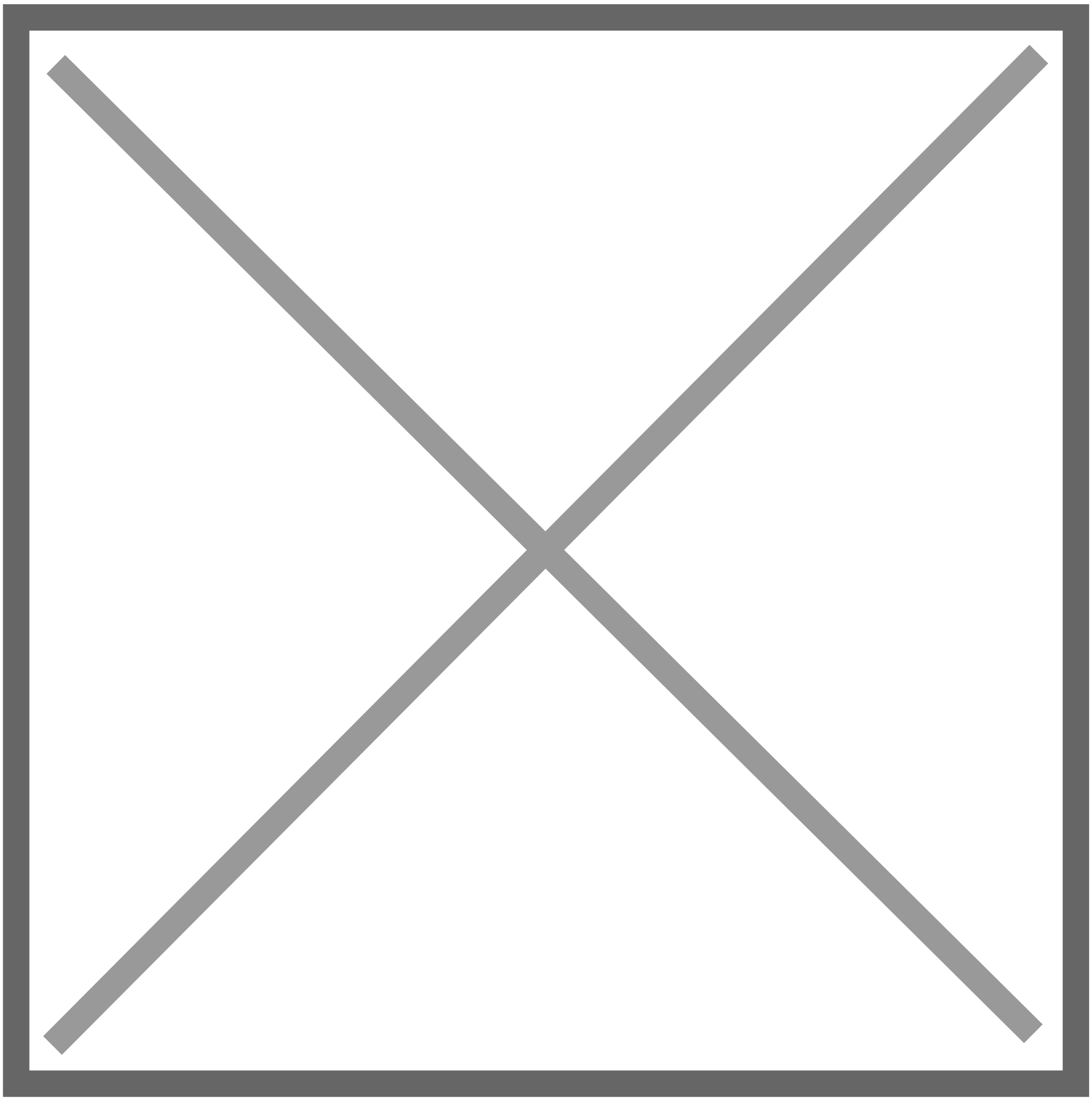
[illegible] LLM [illegible] block [illegible] block [illegible] fp16 [illegible] fp16 [illegible]

GPTQ: [illegible]

GPTQ [illegible] OBQ [illegible] GPTQ [illegible] OBQ [illegible] OBS [illegible] ([illegible] OBS [illegible] W_q , [illegible] δ_q [illegible]



[illegible] H [illegible] loss [illegible] OBQ [illegible] OBS [illegible] 0 [illegible] 1bit [illegible] 0bit [illegible] OBQ [illegible]

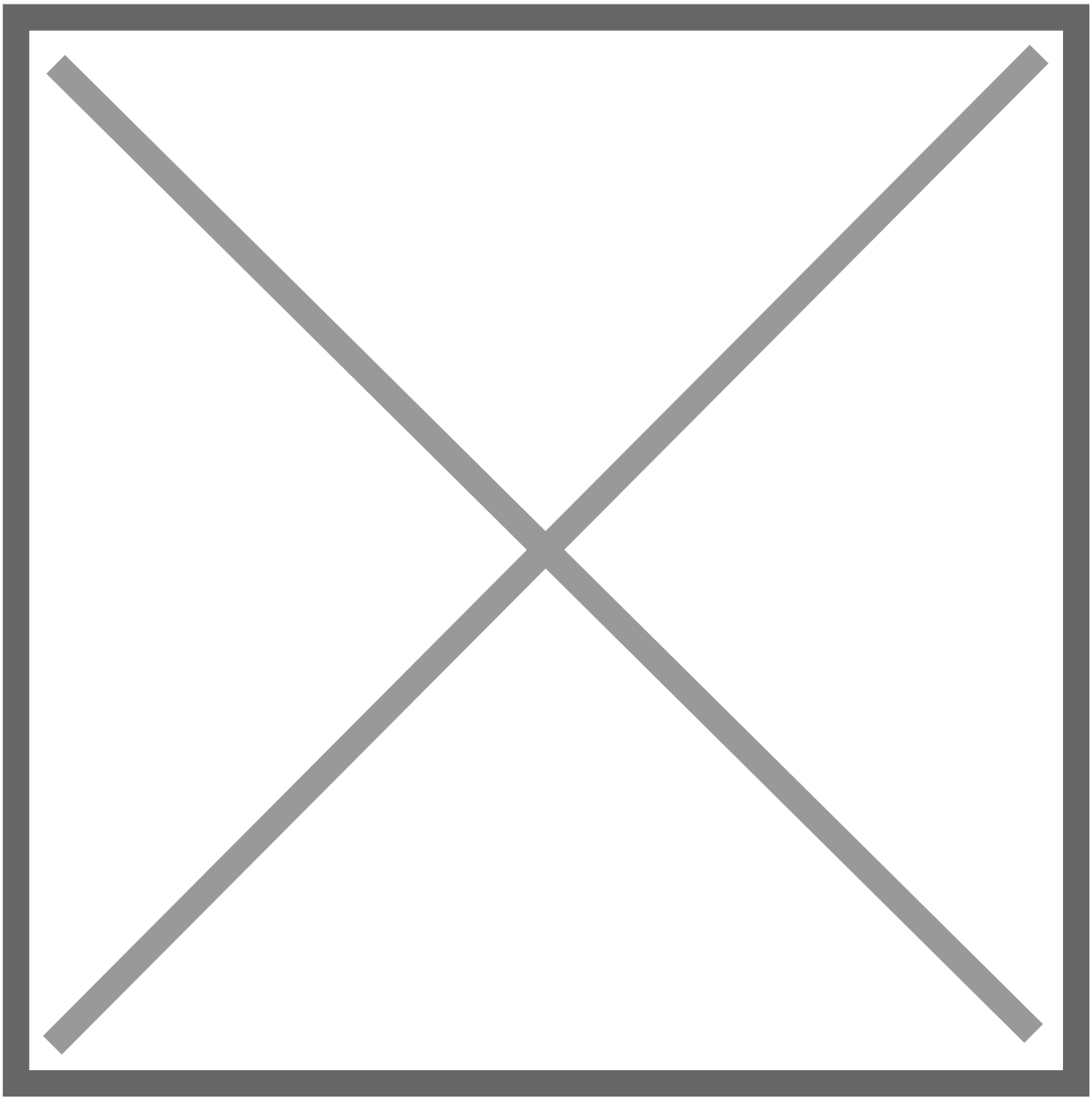


quant(q) q quant grid

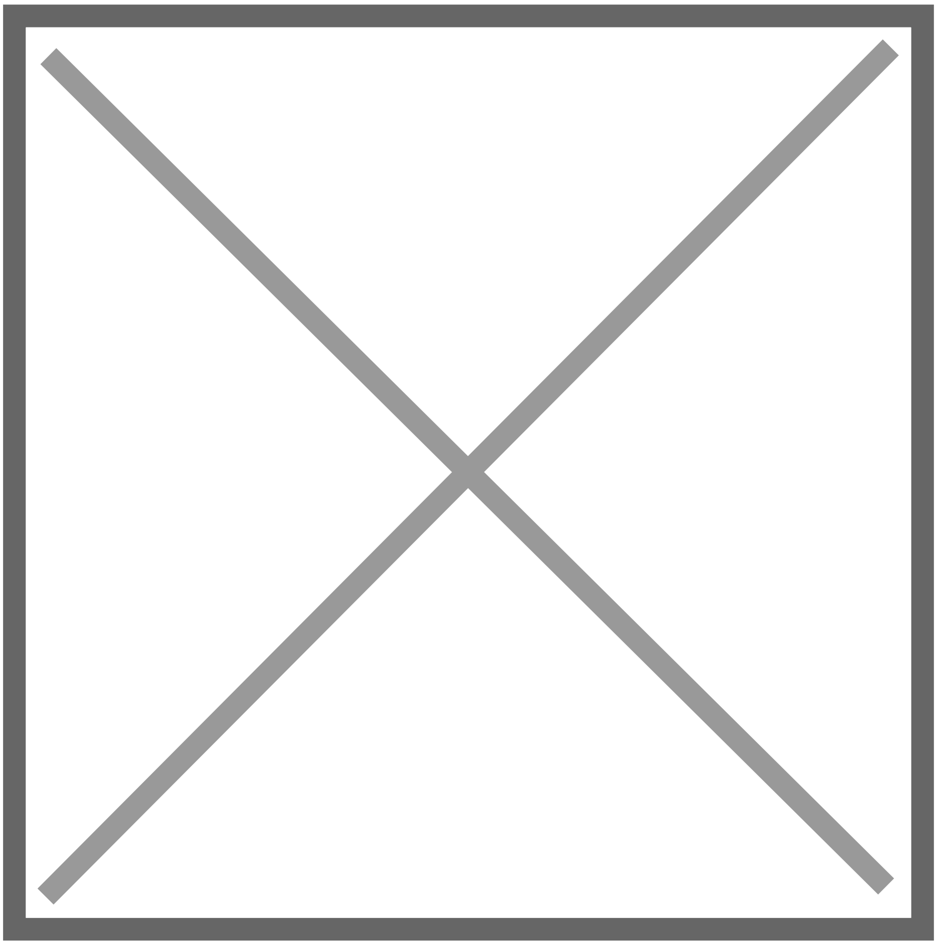
quant(q) OBS OBQ

OBS

q /



GPTQ OBS



-
[illegible]
[illegible]

-[illegible]

-[illegible]
GPU[illegible]

-[illegible]

-[illegible] Scale[illegible] Zero[illegible] Group size
[illegible]

[illegible] GPTQ[illegible] LLM
[illegible]

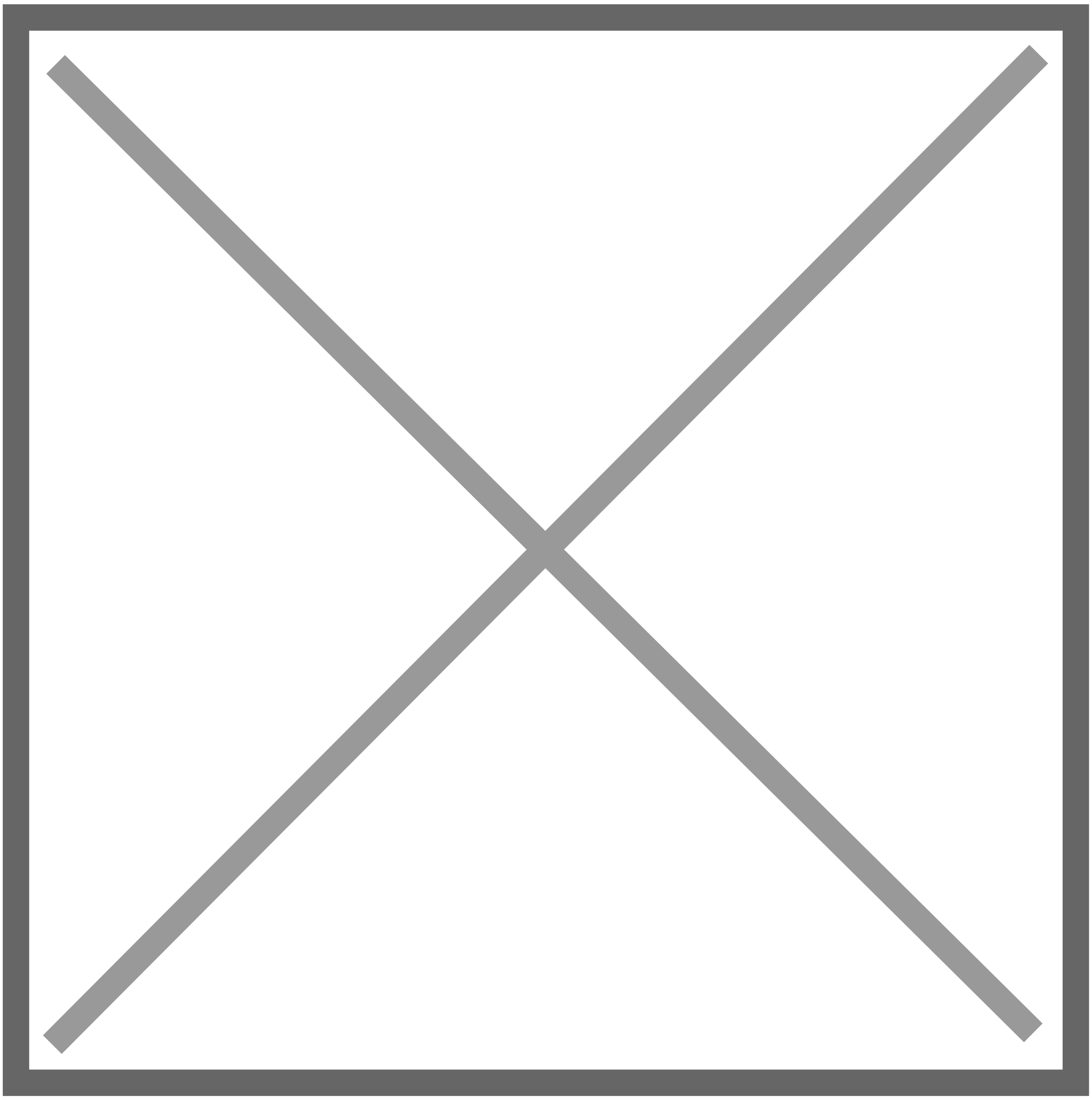
SmoothQuant: W8A8[illegible] scale

[illegible] LLM[illegible] channel[illegible] activation outlier[illegible] (e.g. GLM-130B[illegible] 30%[illegible] int8[illegible] -128[illegible] 127[illegible] outlier[illegible] -128[illegible] 127

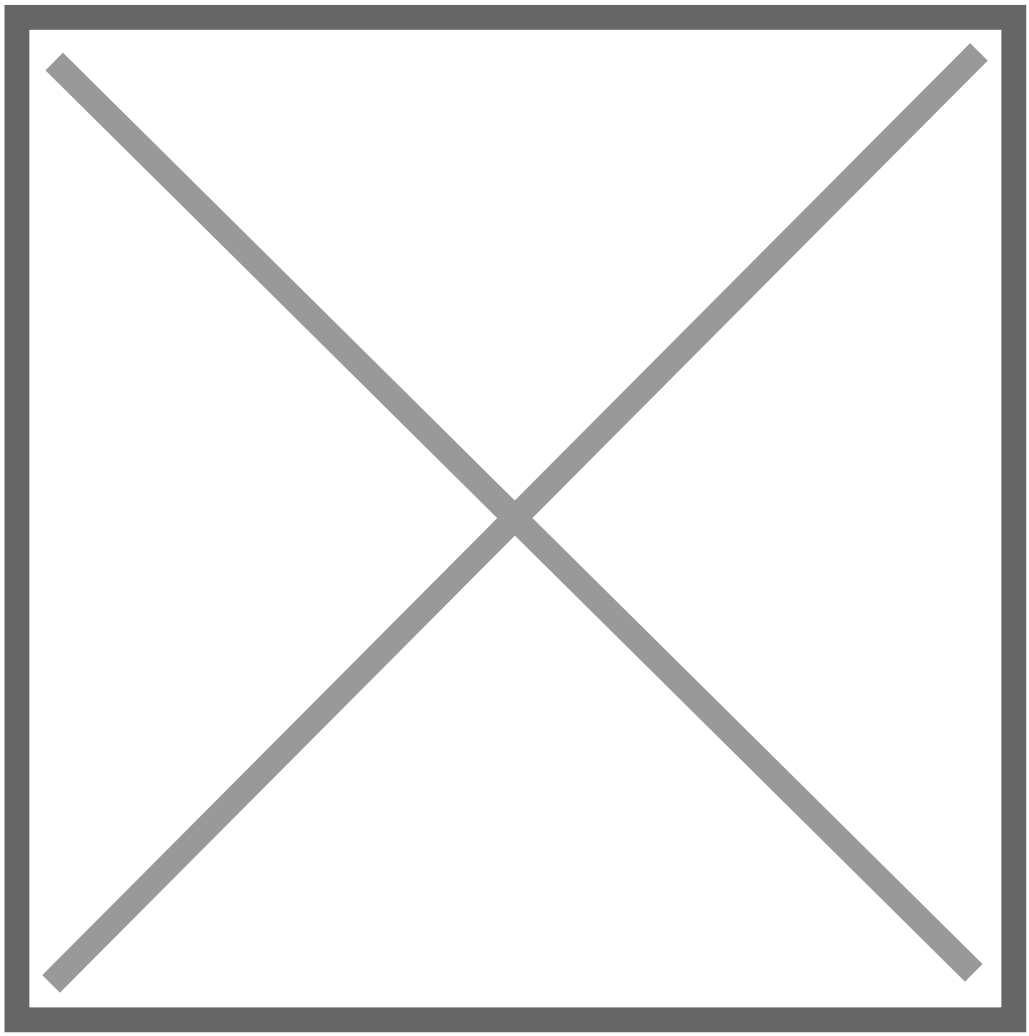
[illegible] 8bit [illegible] outlier [illegible] [-20,20] [illegible] [-10,10] [illegible] 8bit [illegible] 5bit [illegible] 4bit [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] INT8 [illegible] INT4 [illegible] **weight** [illegible] **activation** [illegible] **activation** [illegible] **weight** [illegible]



SQ [illegible] activation [illegible] weight [illegible] fp32 [illegible] X [illegible] act [illegible] W [illegible] weight [illegible] s [illegible] s [illegible]



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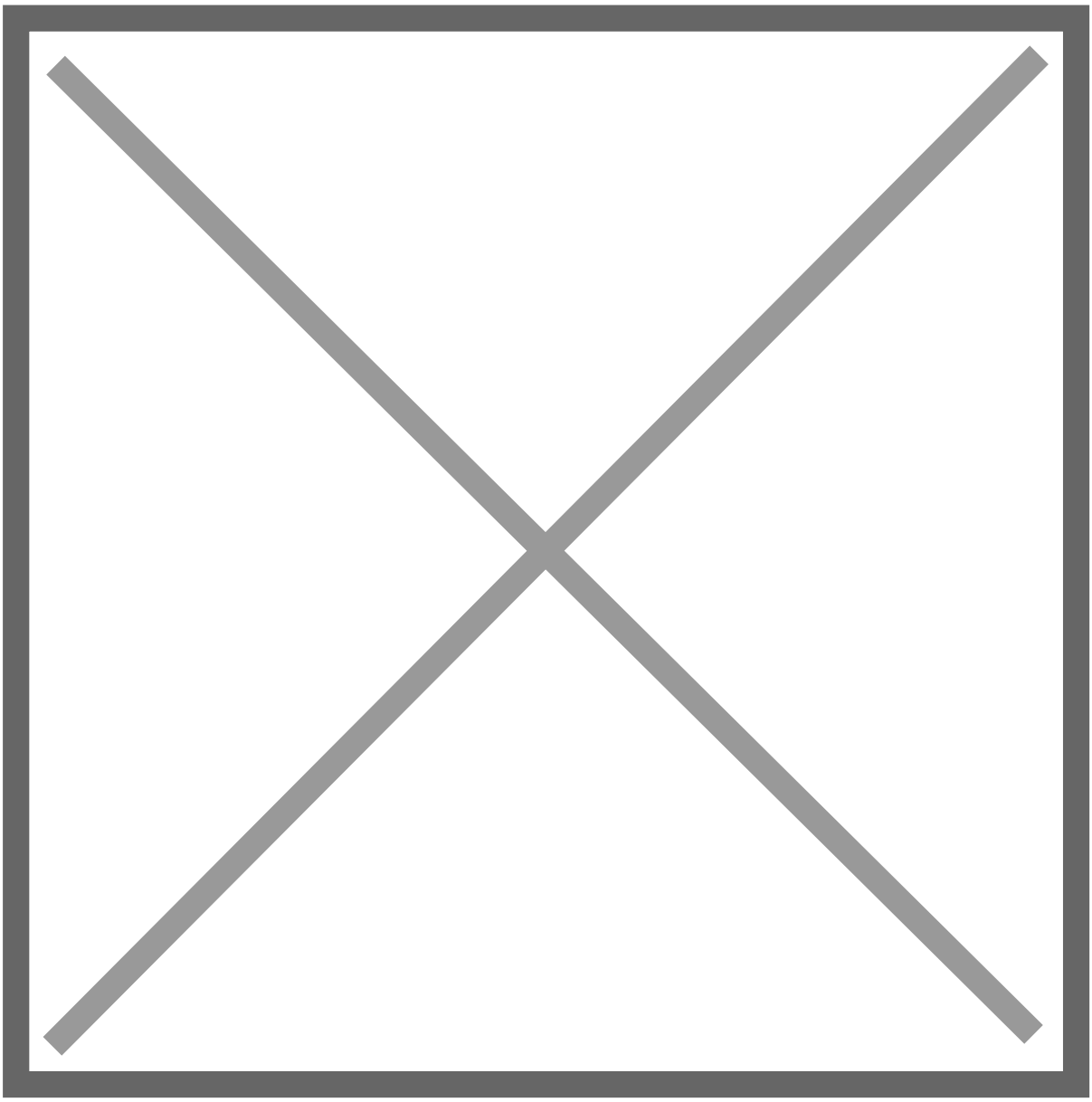
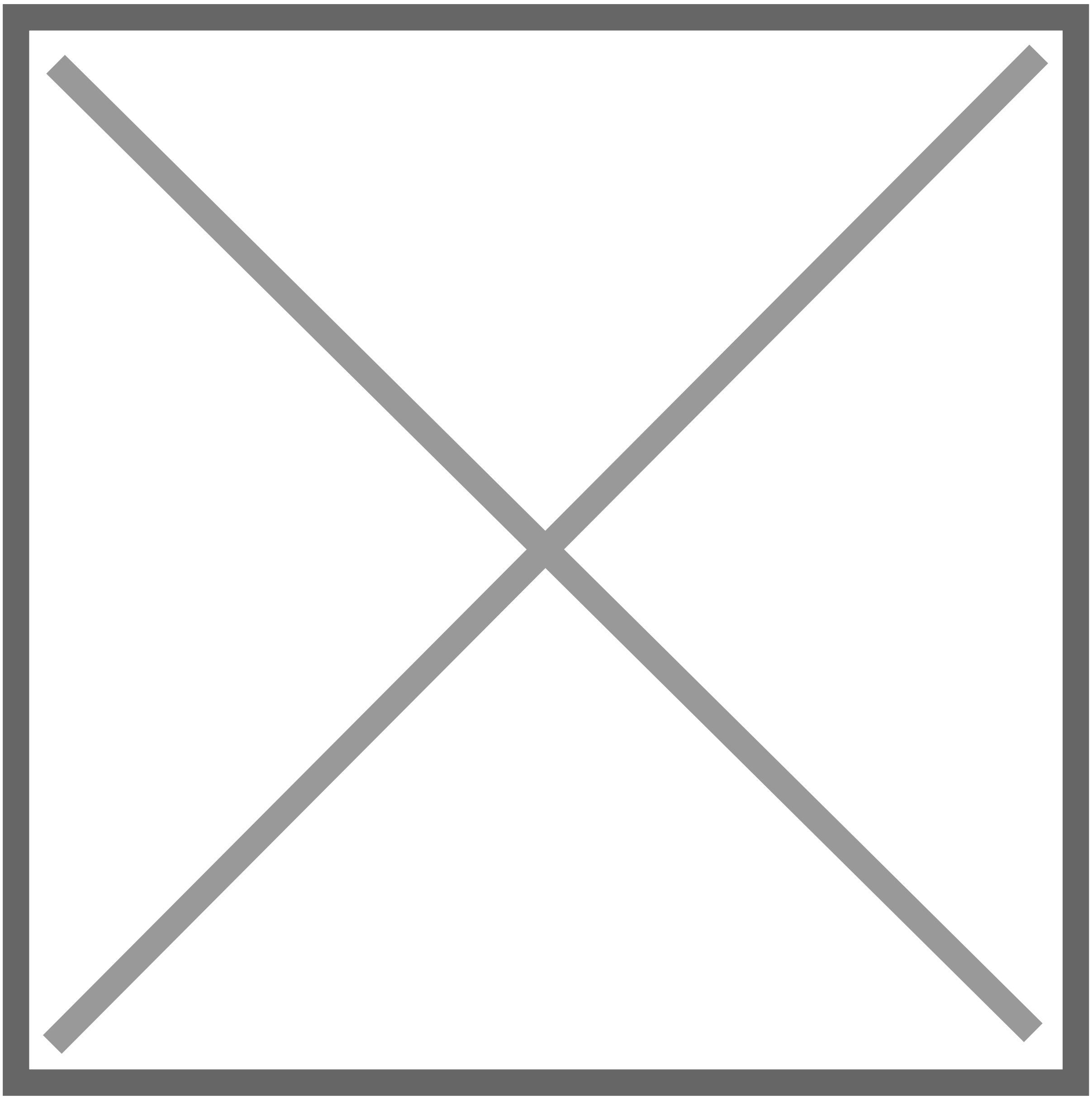
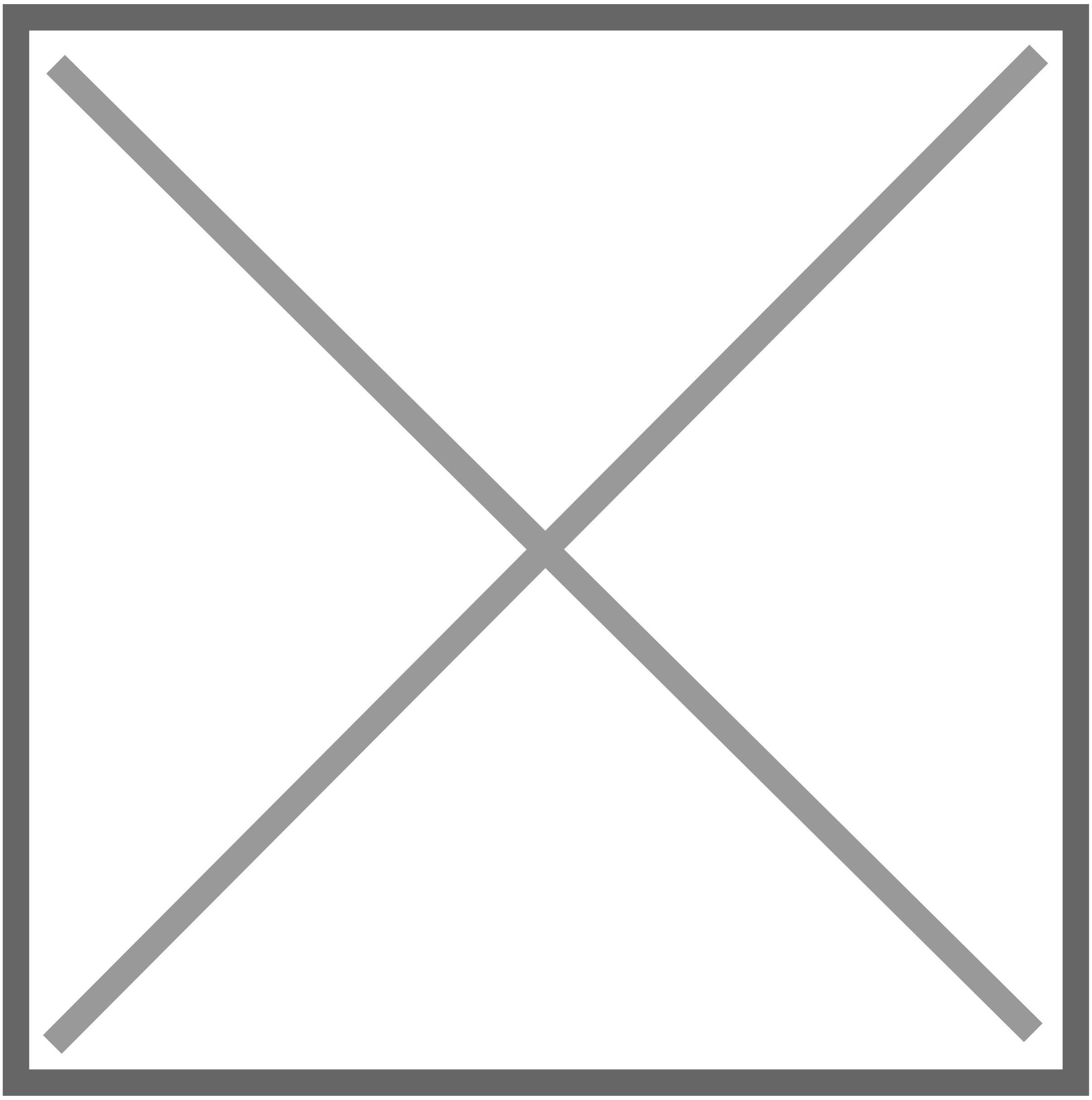




[illegible] LLM [illegible] weight-only [illegible] SmoothQuant [illegible] LLM [illegible] SmoothQuant [illegible] W8A8 [illegible] INT4 [illegible] bit [illegible]

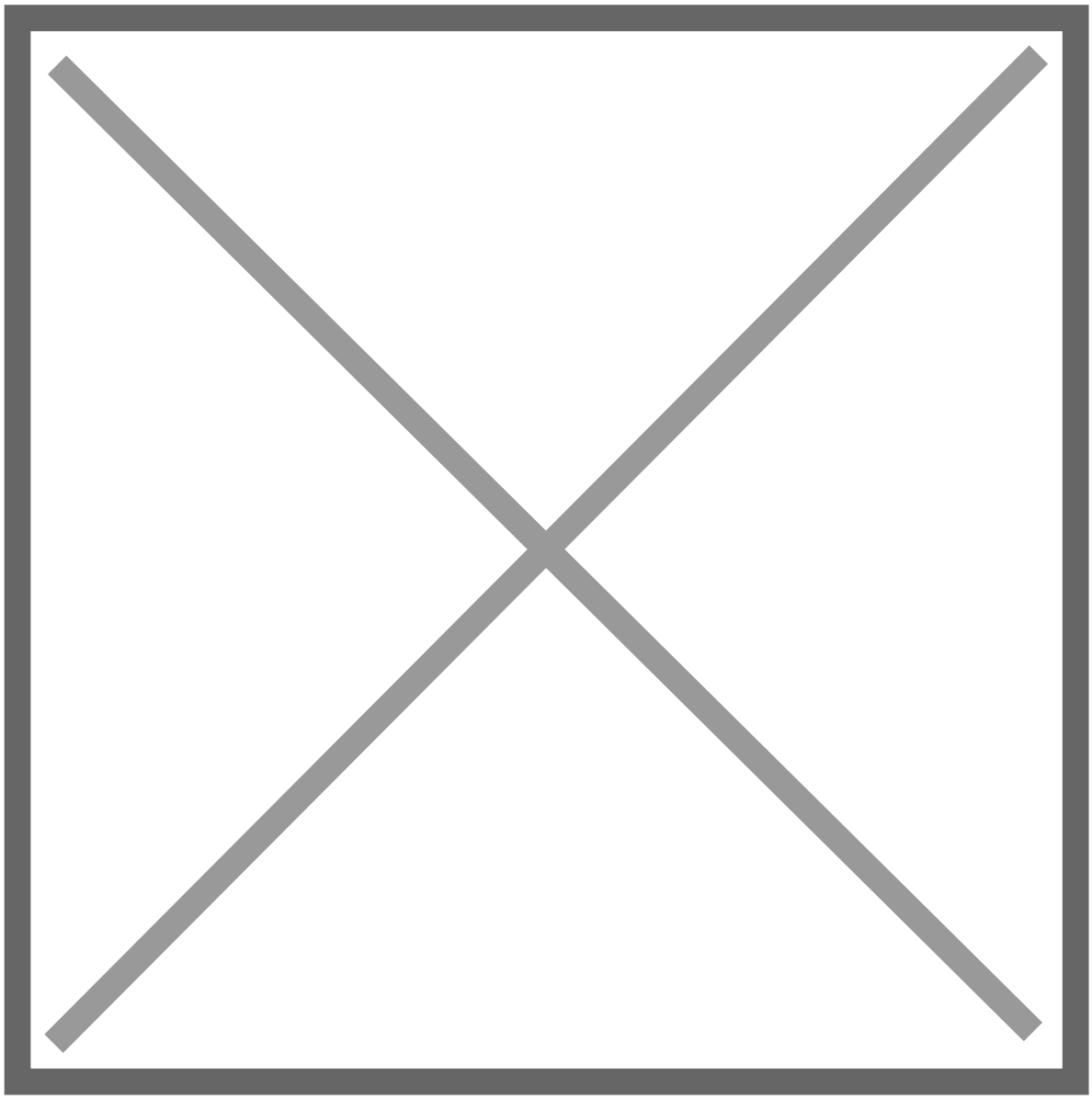
[illegible] SmoothQuant [illegible] **LLM** [illegible] weight-only [illegible] SmoothQuant [illegible] TensorRT-LLM [illegible] TensorRT [illegible] LLM [illegible] GPT2 [illegible] SmoothQuant [illegible]

AWQ: [illegible]

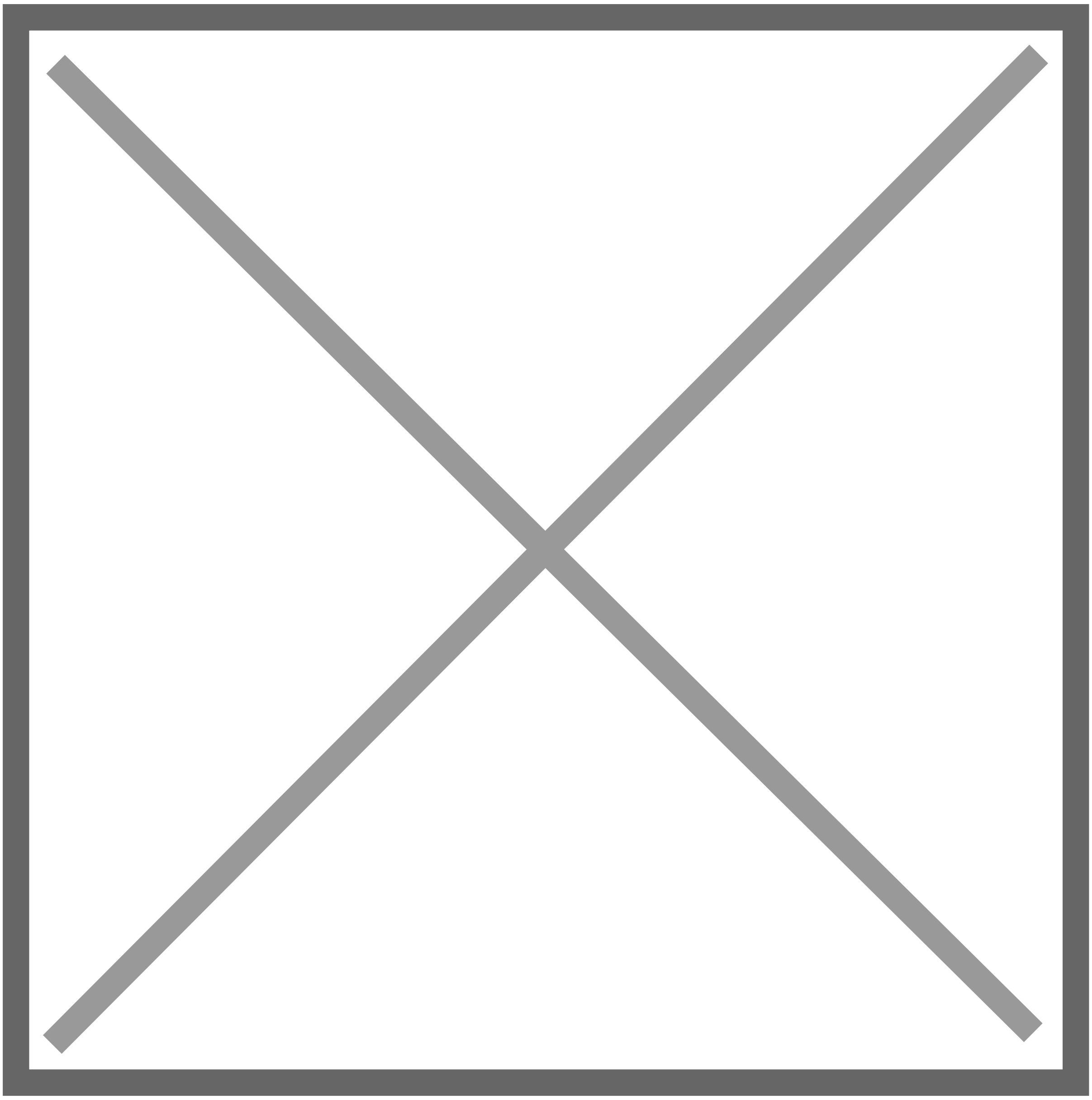


[illegible] [illegible] (a)[illegible] 1%[illegible] channel[illegible] fp16[illegible] (b)[illegible] (int8+fp16)[illegible] LLM.int8()[illegible] tensor [illegible] (c): [illegible] ***1%***[illegible] ***group*** [illegible] ***SmoothQuant*** [illegible]

[illegible] s[illegible] X [illegible]



□□□□□□□□ s□□□□□□□□□□□□

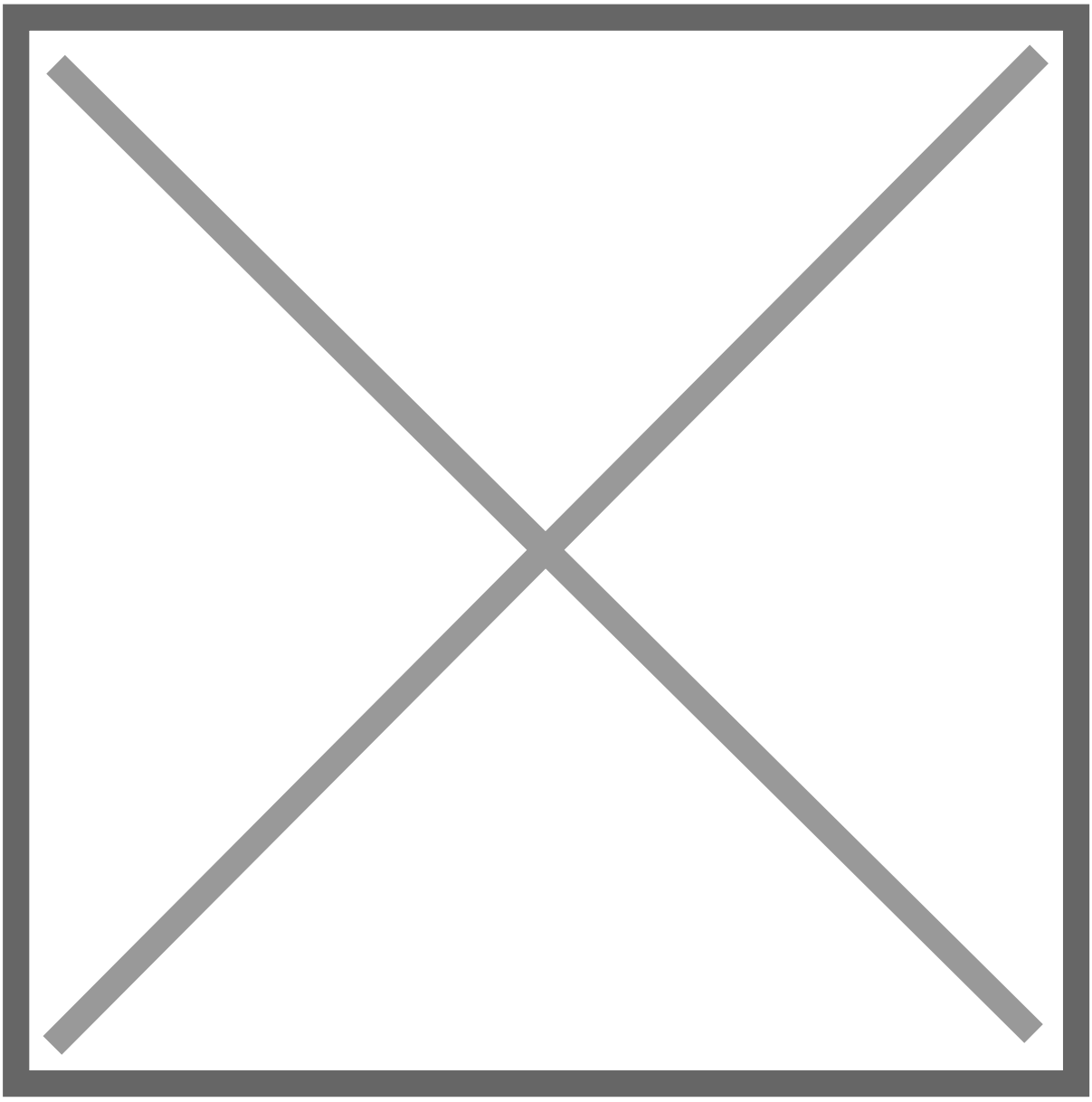


[illegible] sX = meanc_out|X|[illegible] sW = meanc_out|W|[illegible] sX[illegible] group [illegible] weight[illegible] group[illegible] α [illegible] β[illegible] [0, 1] [illegible] sW [illegible] group[illegible] weight [illegible]

[illegible] AWQ[illegible] kernel[illegible]

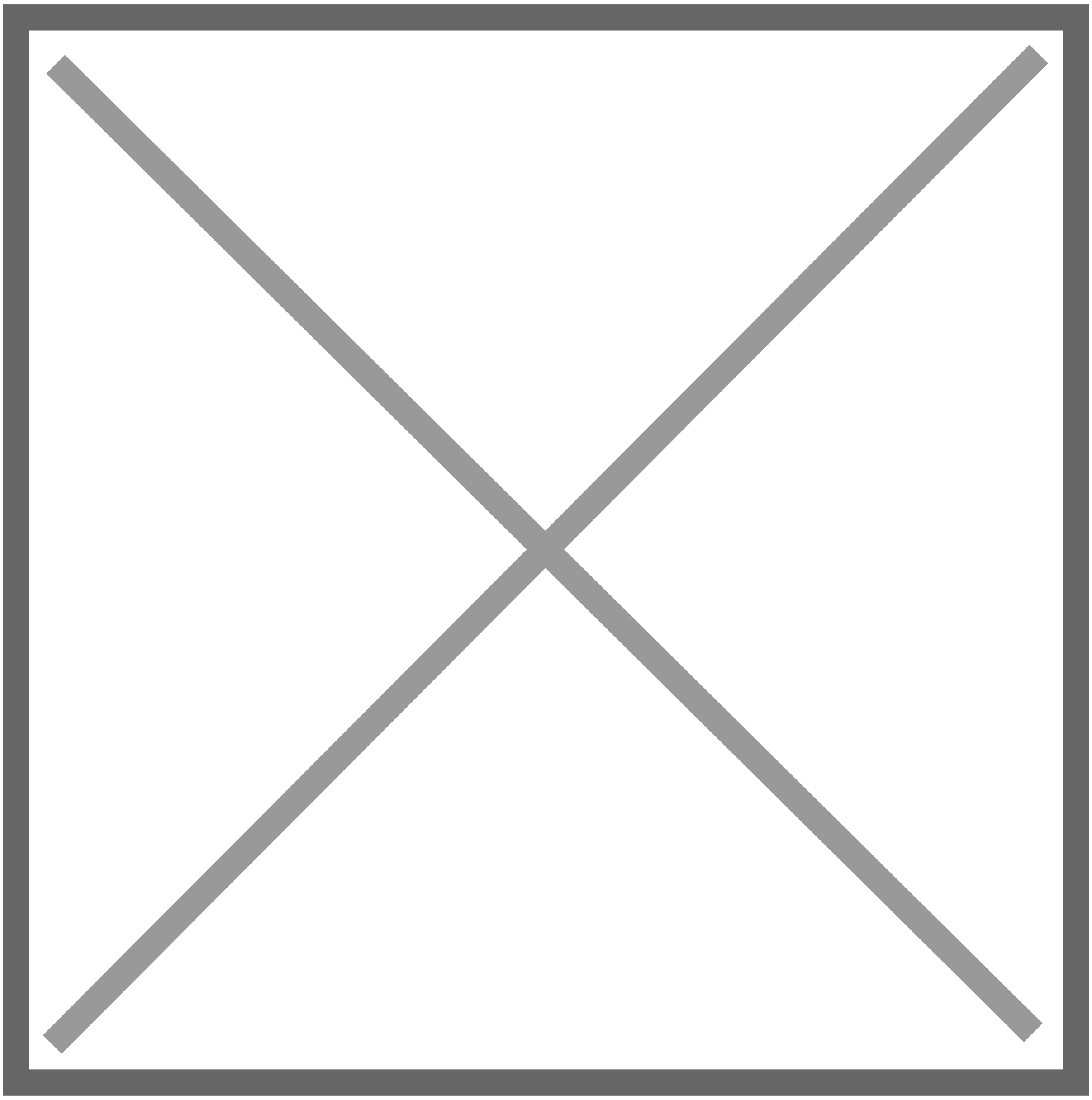
[illegible] smooth quant[illegible] AWQ[illegible] weight-only[illegible] SQ[illegible] W8A8[illegible] AWQ[illegible] GPTQ[illegible] kernel[illegible]

Llama. CPP[illegible] K-quant[illegible]



LLaMA.cpp项目是开发者Georgi Gerganov基于Meta释出的LLaMA模型实现的纯C/C++版本（基于其另一个项目：tensor库GGML），用于模型推理。llama.cpp的初衷是让开发者在没有GPU的条件下也能运行Meta的LLaMA模型。后来在他本人和社区开发者的支持下，也支持了cuBLAS的加速。在6月15日的PR中，llama.cpp正式支持了CUDA库的加速，用大量的cuda kernel加速了llama在GPU的推理速度。

llama.cpp中量化部分主要采用了两种方案：INT4量化和K-quant量化。量化选项如下图所示，其中Q后面的第一个数字x表示了量化到x bit，下划线后的第二个数字y为0时表示对称量化，没有零点。y为1时表示非对称量化，每个scale还有一个zero point，当y为K时表示K-quant量化方法，K后面的字母表示量化模型的参数规模：Small, Meduim，Large。例如，Q4_0和Q8_0选项代表进行INT4、INT8量化。



[illegible] y=K[illegible] K-quant[illegible] K-quant[illegible] 16 x 8[illegible] “[illegible]”[illegible] “[illegible]”[illegible] 16[illegible] 8 [illegible] scale[illegible] 16 [illegible] 1 [illegible] fp16 [illegible] K_2[illegible] 16 [illegible] **“[illegible]”**[illegible] size[illegible] 16*8[illegible] “[illegible]”K-quant[illegible] K_1[illegible] group size = 8, [illegible] 65B[illegible] 37.5GB [illegible]

[illegible] **llama.cpp**[illegible] **K-quant**[illegible] **fp16**[illegible] **3~4**[illegible] **(**[illegible] **token/s)**[illegible] fp16 [illegible] llama.cpp[illegible] c++[illegible] cuda [illegible] +gemm[illegible] GPT [illegible] KV Cache[illegible] token[illegible] vector-matrix[illegible] GEVM [illegible] matrix-matrix[illegible] GEMM[illegible] llama.cpp[illegible]

[illegible] llama.cpp[illegible] llama[illegible] **+K-quant**[illegible]

[illegible] llama.cpp [illegible] Kernel [illegible] llama.cpp [illegible]

QLora [illegible]

Lora [illegible] Qlora [illegible] QLora [illegible] lora [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A [illegible] B [illegible] W [illegible] LoRA [illegible] AB [illegible] W [illegible] AB [illegible]

QLora [illegible]

Block-wise Quantization [illegible] block) [illegible] scale [illegible] block [illegible] 64, [illegible] K-quant [illegible]

Quantile Quantization [illegible] Quantile Quantization. [illegible] Quantile [illegible]

[illegible] block-wise quantization [illegible] block [illegible] scale [illegible] float32, block [illegible] 64 [illegible] 32/64 = 0.5bit [illegible] 4bit [illegible] 0.5bit [illegible] 12.5% [illegible] scale [illegible] outliner [illegible] 256 [illegible] block [illegible] 8bit [illegible] c [illegible] 8/64 + 32/256 = 0.127 bit [illegible]

QLora [illegible] LLM [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible] LLM [illegible] weight-only [illegible]
- LLM [illegible] CNN [illegible] per-vector [illegible] + [illegible] scale [illegible]
- [illegible] fp16 [illegible] INT

量化带来的大幅显存下降同时又有加速效果（来自Llama.cpp的启发）。

- LLM中，INT4量化+更加细粒度量化，要比INT8量化有更高的性价比，模型参数越大，INT4量化优势越大（体现在省显存和推理速度上）。

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