

Boosting AI on Semidynamics RISC-V Cores with Custom Tensor Instructions

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About Semidynamics



Semidynamics, founded in 2016, is a **100% European** supplier of RISC-V IP cores, HQ in **Barcelona**, specializing in **customization** of **high bandwidth high performance cores with vector units** for **tailored projects**

Experts in open core surgery

Our RISC-V CPU Core IP Families



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2, 3 or 4-wide **out-of-order**
RISCV64GCV AXI and CHI



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2-wide **in-order**
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World's first, **fully customizable**, 64-bit RISC-V cores for ultra fast, big memory applications, optimized for a companion RISC-V **vector unit**

Unique tailor-made PPA solutions include customer's secret sauce for product differentiation and IP protection.

AI/ML Everywhere

- State-of-the-art AI/ML models are huge
 - Billions of parameters
 - Require trillions of operations per second
 - Mainly in convolutions and fully-connected layers (matrix multiplication)
- RISC-V for AI/ML
 - Vector extensions represent a large performance boost over scalar...
 - but working with matrices provides significant benefits
- Our solution
 - Extend RISC-V Vector Unit with tensor instructions
 - Include Tensor Unit on top of the Vector Unit

Tensor Unit

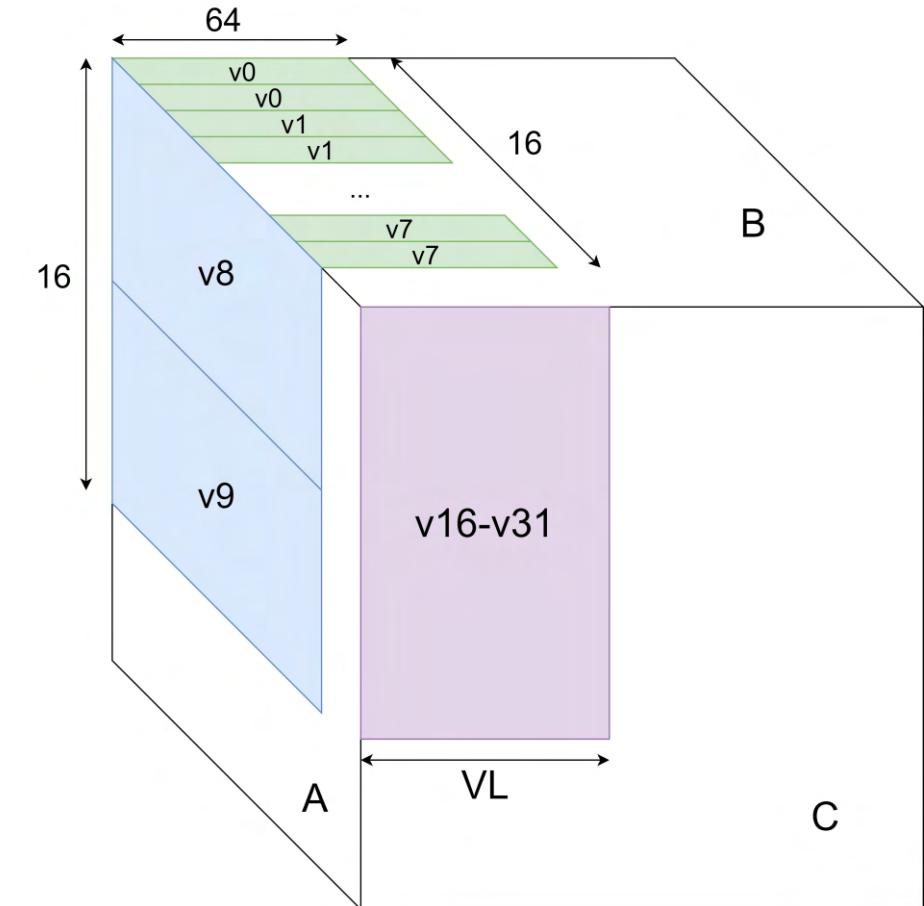
- Tensor unit **directly-connected** to the Vector Unit
 - No DMA, uses regular vector load and store instructions
- Very **easy programming** model, using 3 new instructions
 - `vmxm` : matrix-multiply instruction
 - `vlrs` : vector load with row stride
 - `vsrs` : vector store with row stride
- **Linux-ready**
 - No kernel modifications needed; state saved through vector registers
- Supports **INT8, INT16, FP16, BF16**
 - Accumulations at 32 bits (FP32/INT32) to avoid precision loss

New Instructions:

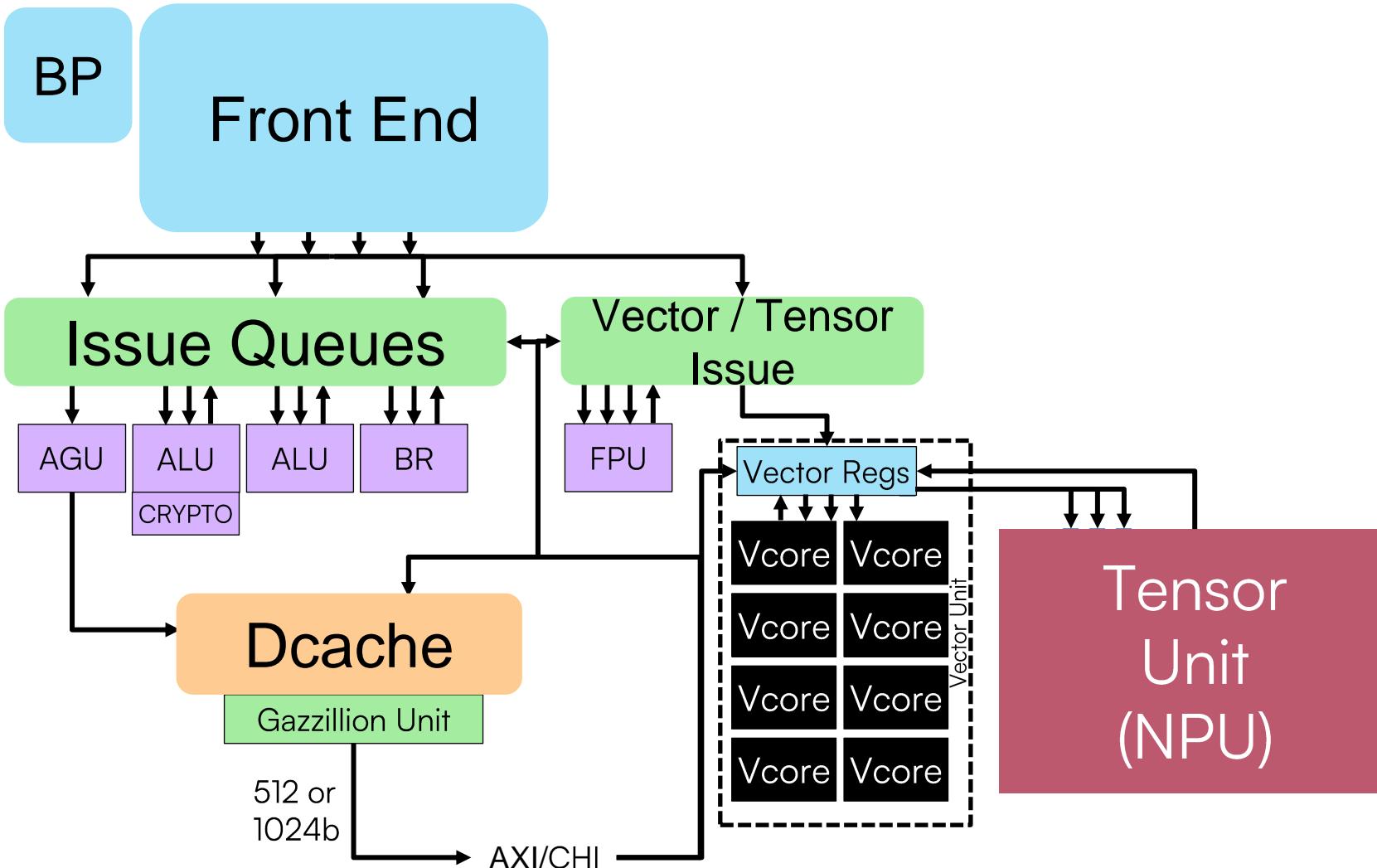
- **vlrse** vd, (rs2), rs1
 - rs2: base address
 - rs1: number of elements per row and row stride in bytes
- **vsrse** vd, (rs2), rs1
 - rs2: base address
 - rs1: number of elements per row and row stride in bytes
- **vmxm{acc}**
 - $C = A \times B + C$
 - A matrix in v8-v9
 - B matrix in v0-v7
 - C matrix in v16-v31
 - Element width from vtype

We really mean easy: 8-instruction loop

```
# C tile pre-loaded into v16-v31
loop: vsetvli zero, t4, e16, m2, ta, ma
      vlrsl16 v8, (a0), t1
      addi    a0, a0, 32
      vsetvli zero, t5, e16, m8, ta, ma
      vlrsl16 v0, (a1), t2
      add     a1, a1, t3
      vfmxmacc v16, v8, v0
      bltu   a1, t6, loop
# Store C tile (v16-v31) back to memory
```

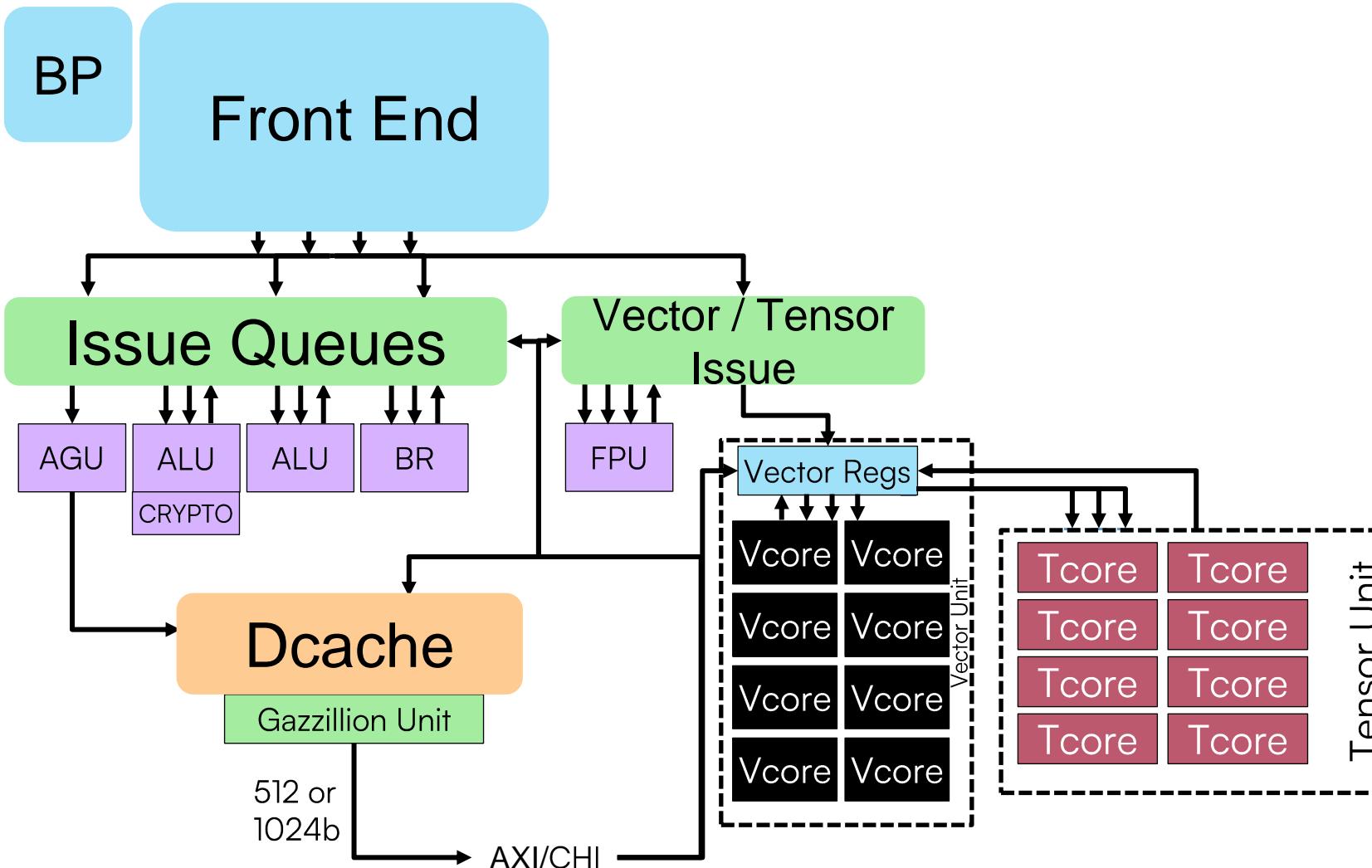


Atrevido 423-V8 + Tensor Unit



- Input data and weights stored in memory
- Fetched on demand into the Vector Register File
- Gazzillion Misses™ allows efficient data fetching from memory

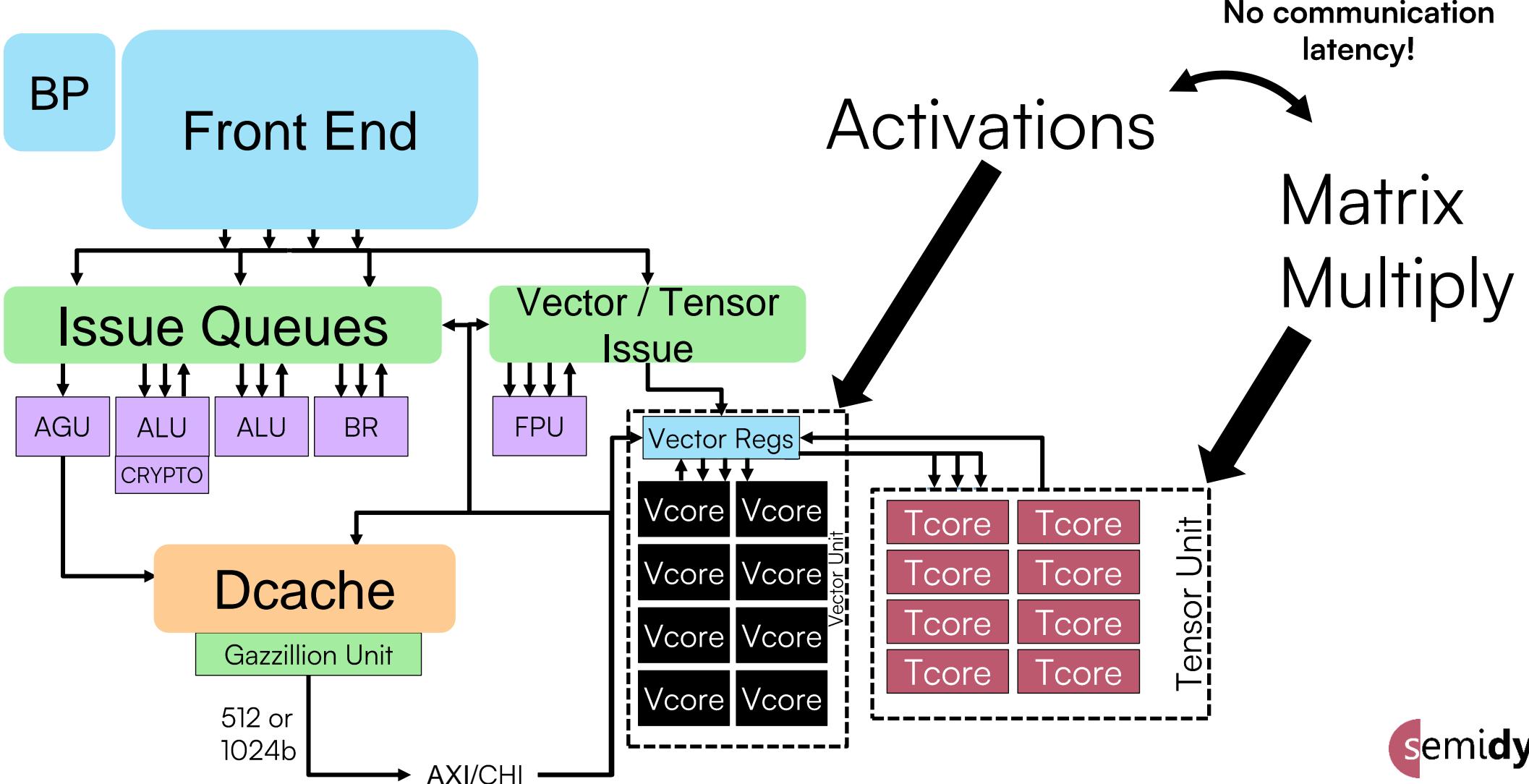
Atrevido 423-V8 + Tensor Unit



Each Tensor Core:

- Supports **INT8, INT16, FP16, BF16**
- Contains 32 INT8 MAC units
- Mixed precision
- Accumulations at 32 bits (FP32/INT32) to avoid precision loss

Atrevido 423-V8 + Tensor Unit

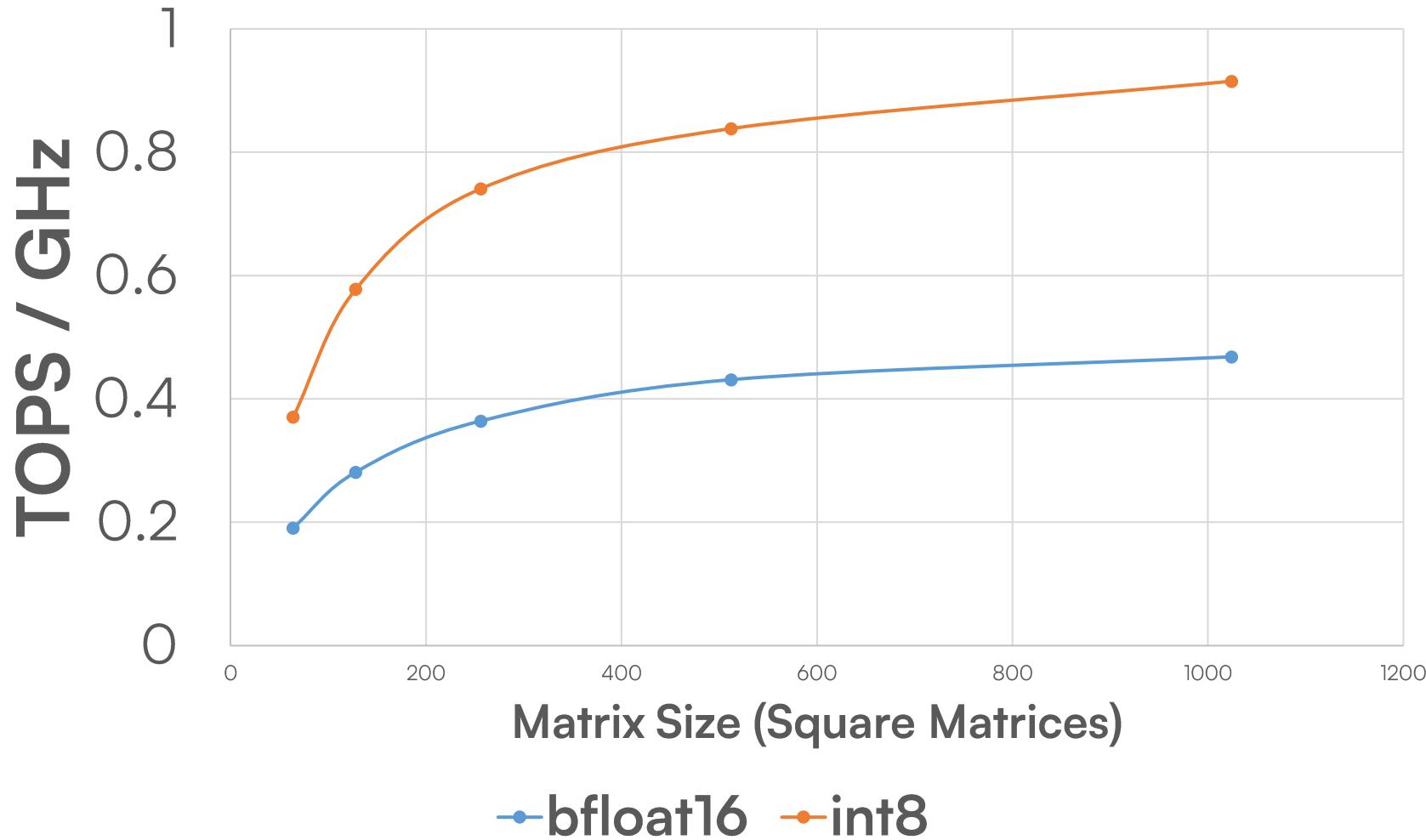


Tensor Unit Performance

(scales with VLEN and Frequency)

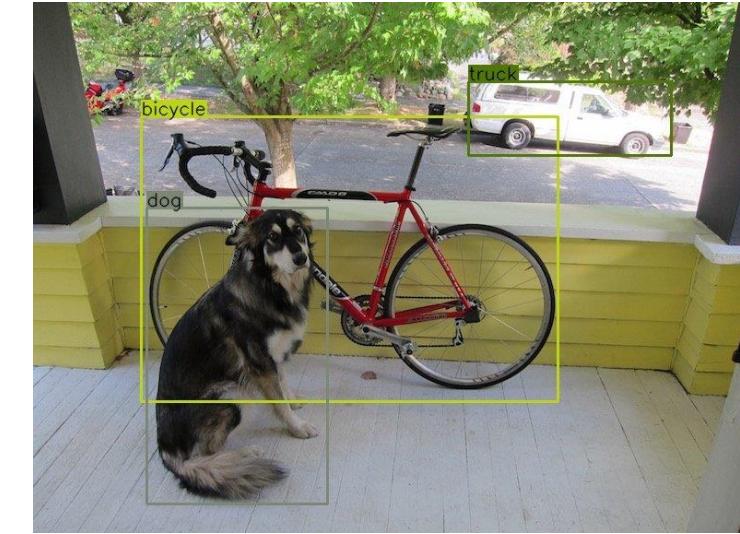
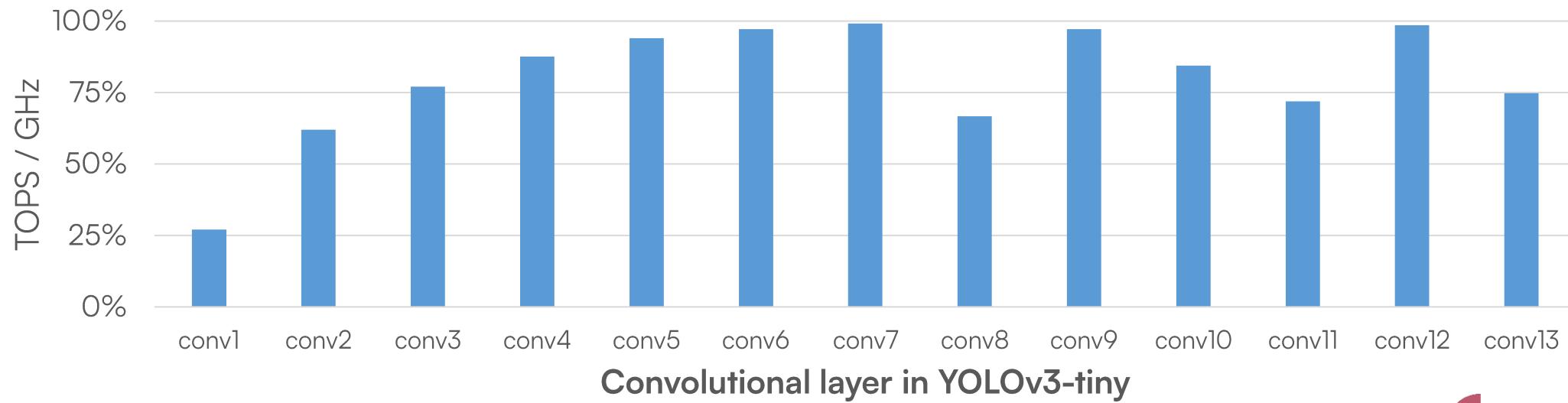
Product	T4	T8	T16	T32
VLEN	512	1024	2048	4096
MLEN (bus width)	512	512	512	1024
Tensor Cores	4	8	16	32
INT8 TOPS/GHz	0.25	0.5	1	2
INT16 TOPS/GHz	0.125	0.25	0.5	1
BF16 TOPS/GHz	0.125	0.25	0.5	1
FP16 TOPS/GHz	0.125	0.25	0.5	1

Matrix Multiplication on T16 (1 Tops peak)



YOLOv3-tiny: 33 FPS

- Performance at 1GHz
 - ATV4+Vector Unit (bf16): 5.61 FPS
 - ATV4+Vector Unit+Tensor Unit (bf16): 33.03 FPS
 - Real-time performance with one Tensor Unit



Conclusions

- Custom **tensor instructions** on top of RISC-V V 1.0
 - No additional architecturally-visible state
 - Reuse existing vector register file
- Easy programming
 - AI/ML codes can easily exploit the new tensor instructions
- High performance
 - **Over 0.9 INT8** for matrix multiplication at 1GHz
 - **33FPS** for YOLOv3-tiny at 1Ghz