

Atom: Low-Bit Quantization for Efficient and Accurate LLM Serving

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Luis Ceze, Arvind Krishnamurthy, Tianqi Chen, Baris Kasikci

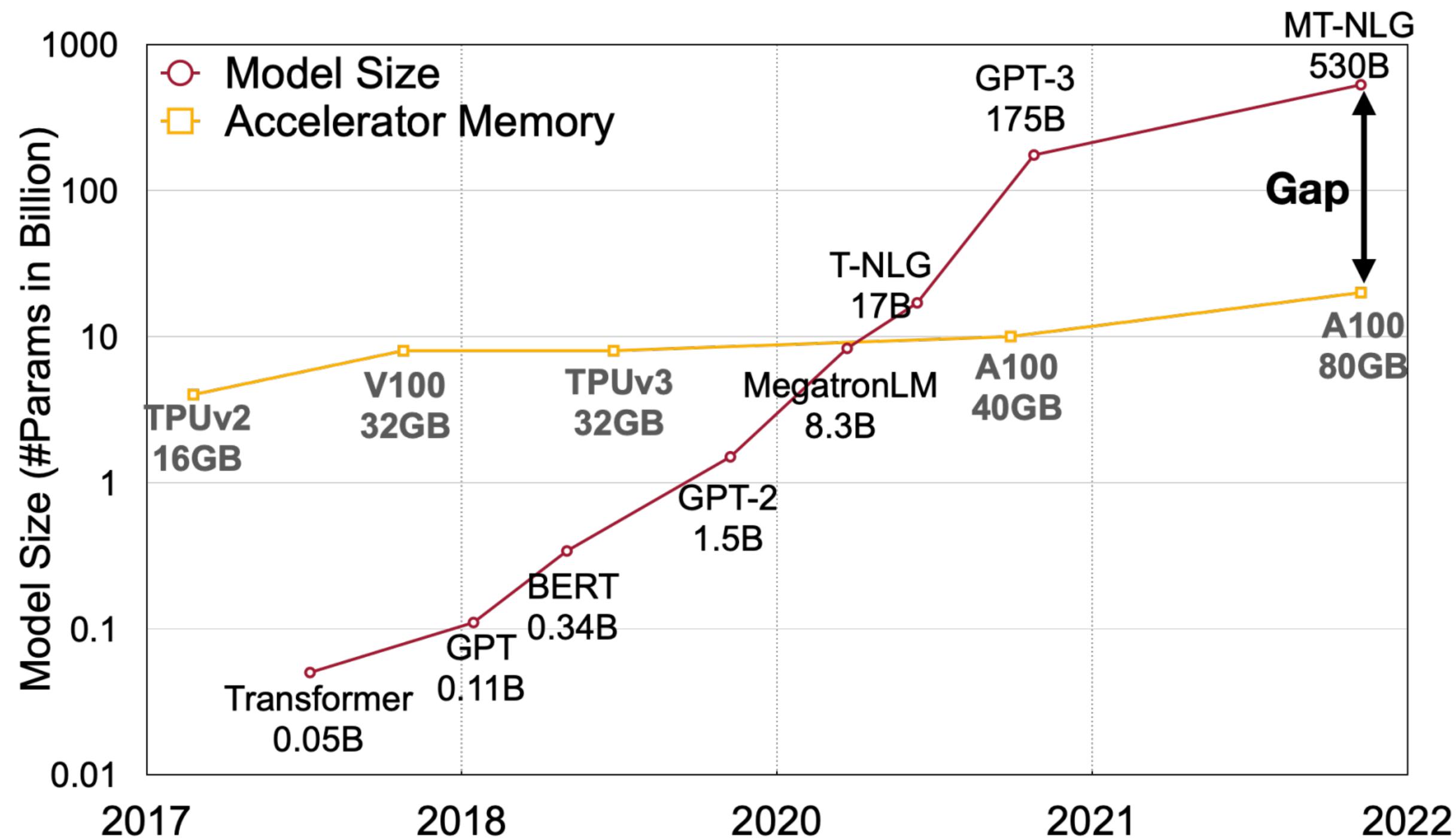
MLSys, 2024
Santa Clara, CA



Challenges for LLM Serving

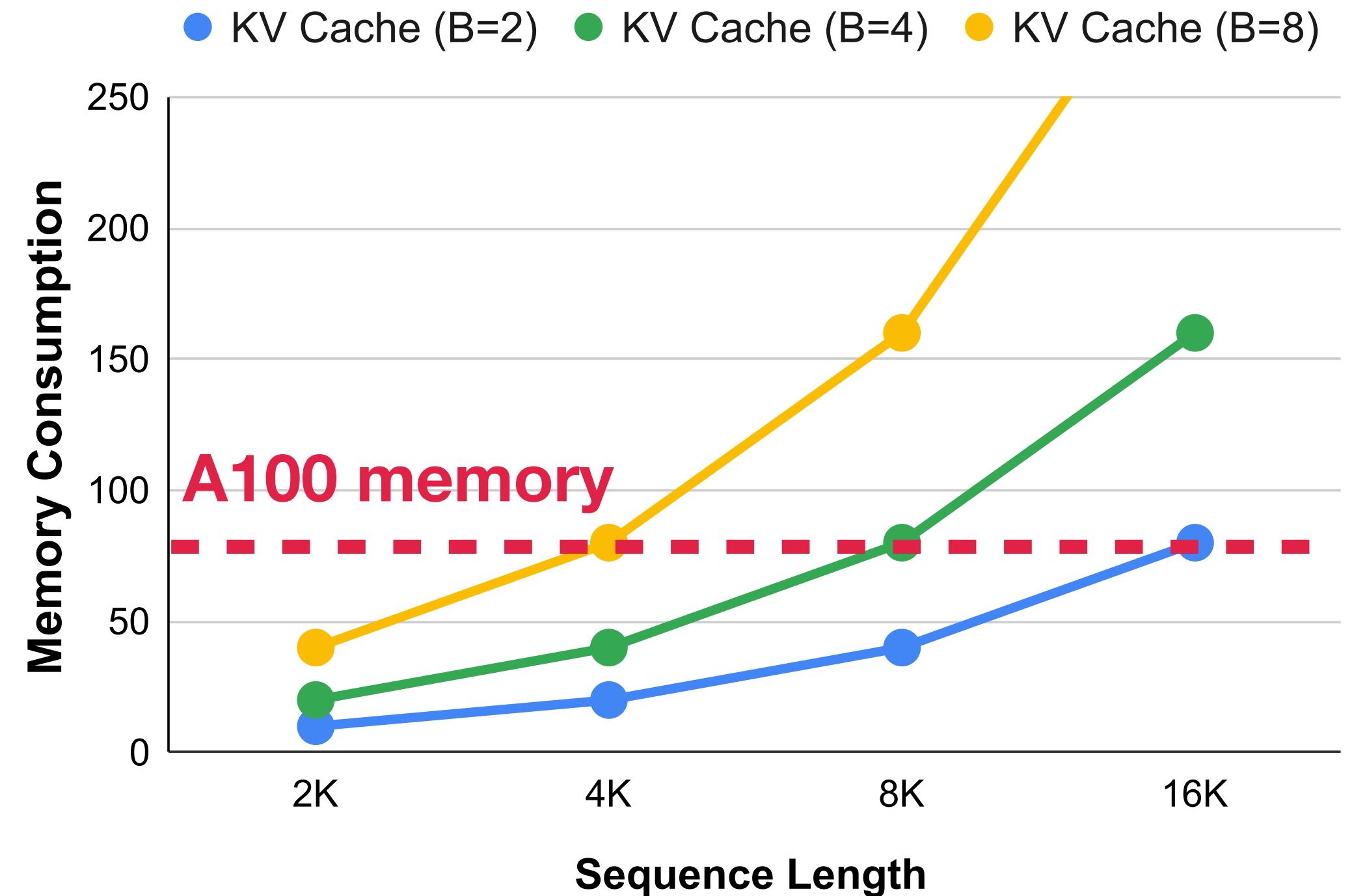
Large memory usage

Large Model weights



LLM size and accelerator memory

Large KV Cache



KV Cache size for Llama-65B

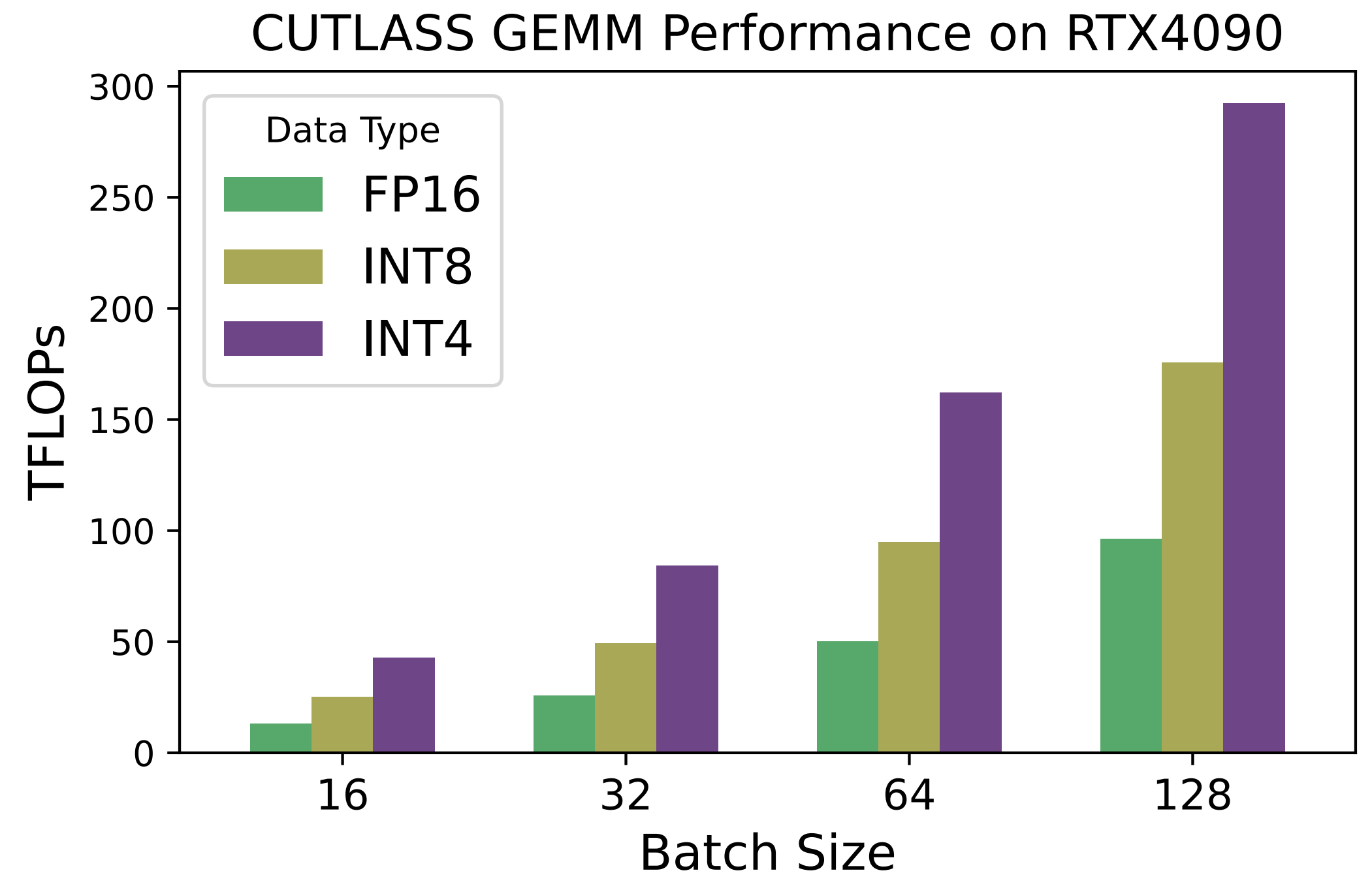
Challenges for LLM Serving

Low compute utilization

Max Batch Size for Llama-65B (With 4xA100 80GB)

SeqLen	512	1024	2048	4096
Max Batch	160	80	40	20

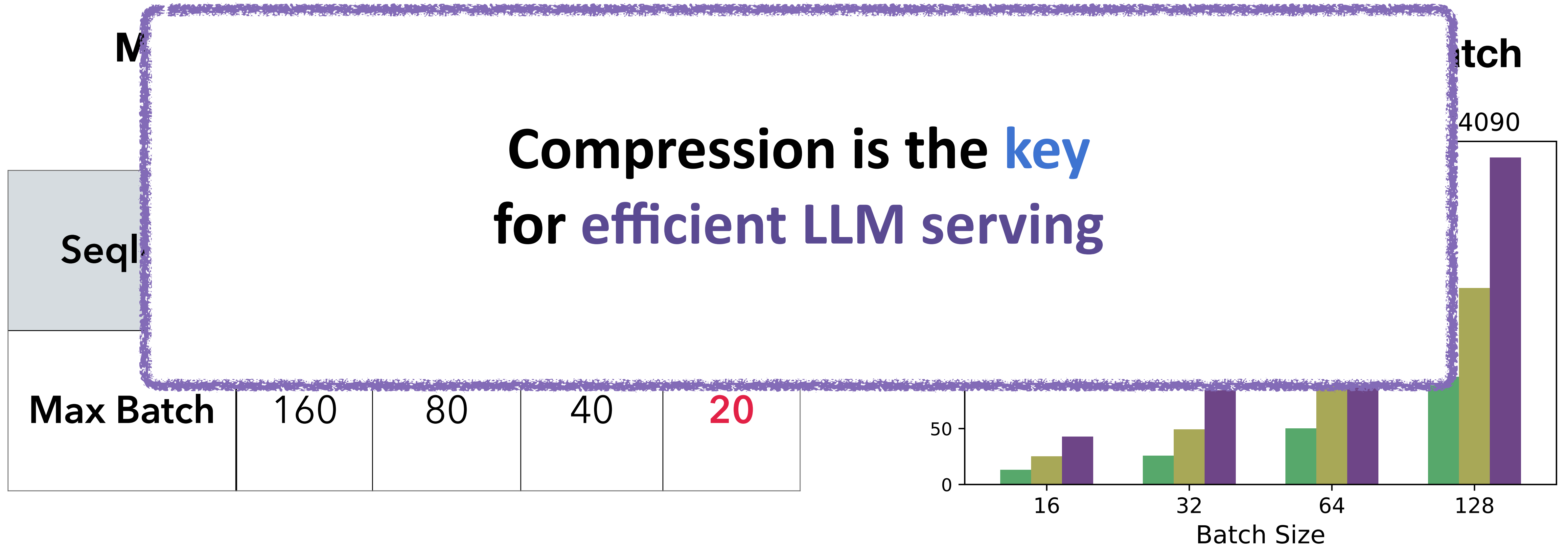
GPU Performance w/ Batch



Challenges for LLM Serving

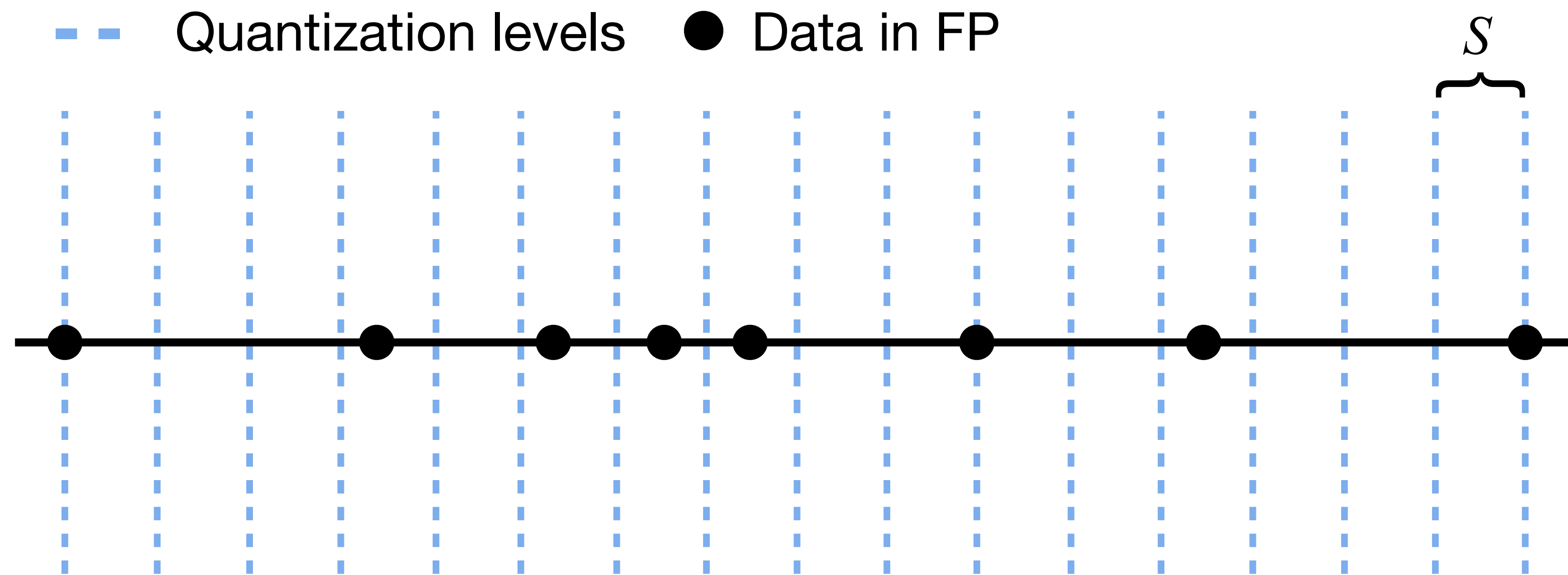
Low compute utilization

Compression is the **key
for efficient LLM serving**



Background: What is Quantization?

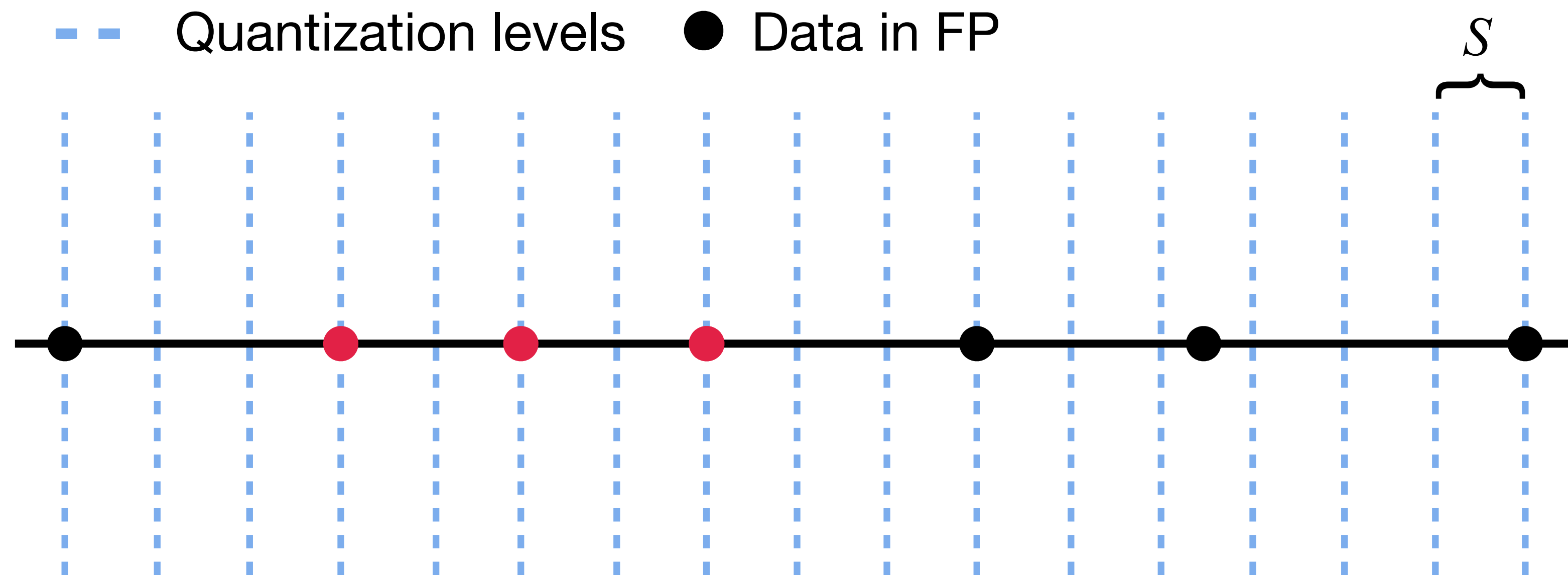
- Map data to a lower resolution
- Reduce #bits to store each element



$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{int}} = \text{clamp} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\mathbf{x}}{s} \right\rfloor; -2^{b-1}, 2^{b-1} - 1 \right)$$

Background: What is Quantization?

- Map data to a lower resolution
- Reduce #bits to store each element



$$\hat{\mathbf{X}} = S \mathbf{X}_{\text{int}}$$

Quantization Type

Weight-only Quantization

- Mainstream methods (AWQ, QMoE, GPTQ, SqueezeLLM, QUIP...)
- Speedup from reducing memory loading
- Dequantize weights to **high-bit** for computation

#Bit/Model	FP16	INT8	INT4
Mistral-7B	16G	8G	4G
Llama2-70B	140G	70G	35G
GPT3.5-175B	330G	165G	83G

LLM Sizes in different precision

Quantization Type

Weight-only Quantization

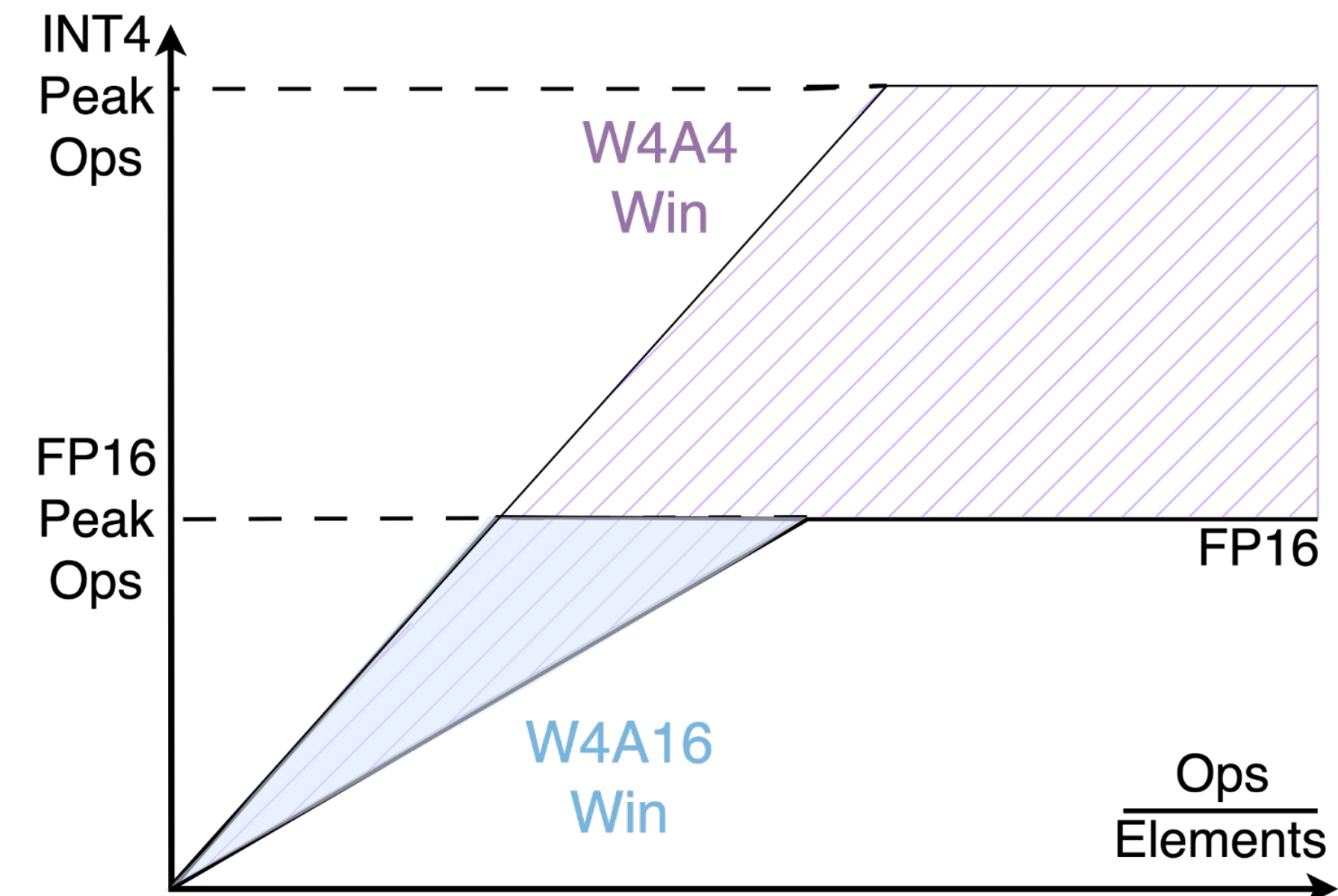
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Weight-Activation Quantization

- Use efficient **low-bit** arithmetic for computation
- Cont. increasing throughput when batch is larger
- **Prior works can not maintain accuracy at 4-bit**

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LLM Sizes in different precision



Roofline model with different precision 8

Quantization Type

Weight-only Quantization

- Mainstream methods (AWQ, QMoE, GPTQ, SqueezeLLM, QUIP...)
- Speedup
- Dequant

Weight-Activation Quantization

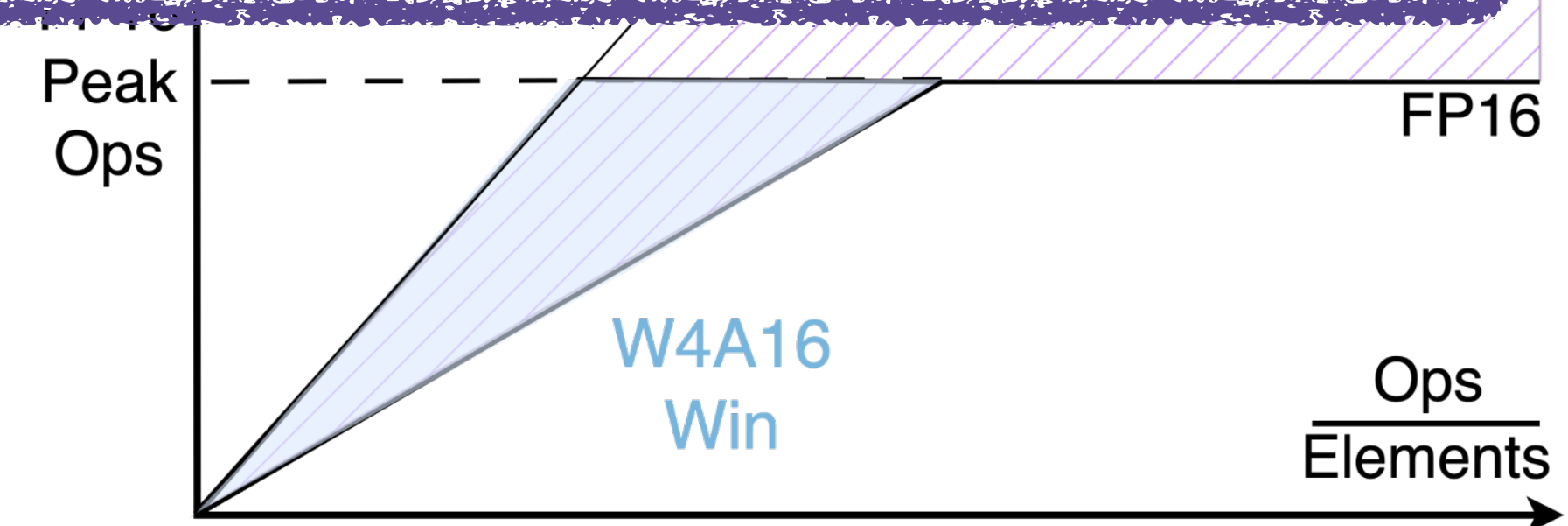
- Use efficient **low-bit** arithmetic for computation
- Cont. increasing throughput when batch is larger **y at 4-**

Atom

Maintaining LLM accuracy at **W4A4** with a **quantization-system co-design**

#Bit/N			
Mistral			
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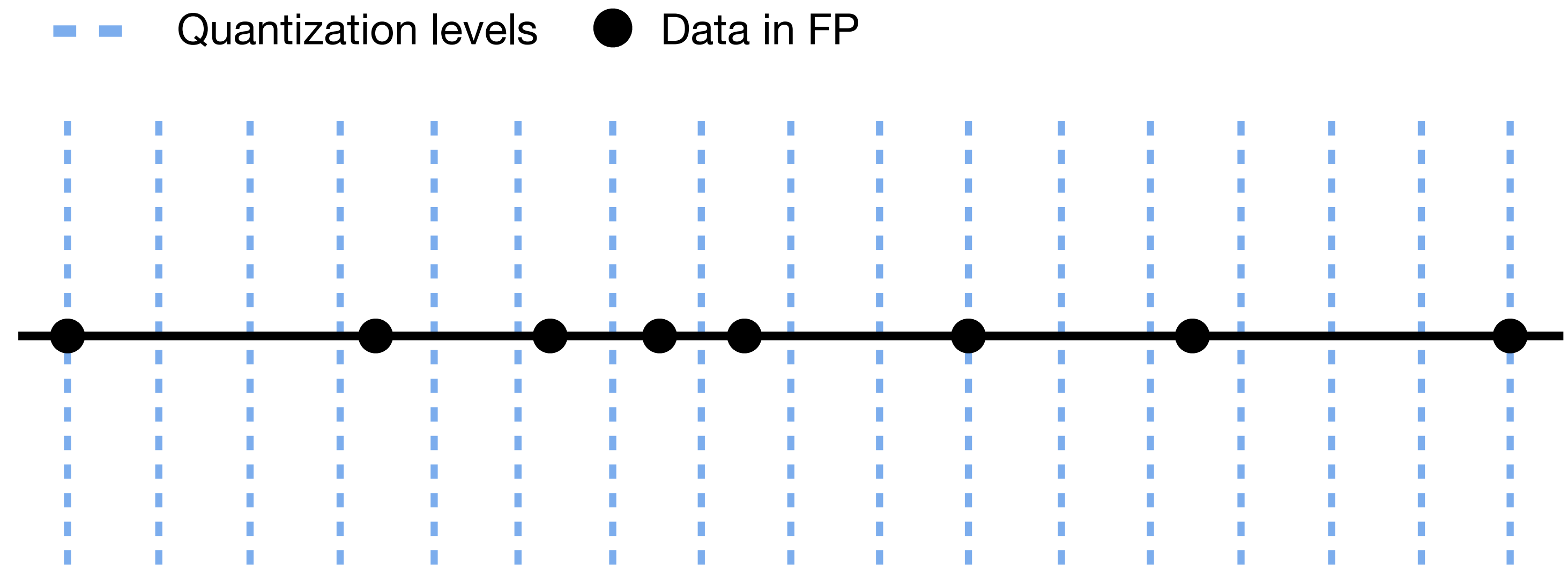
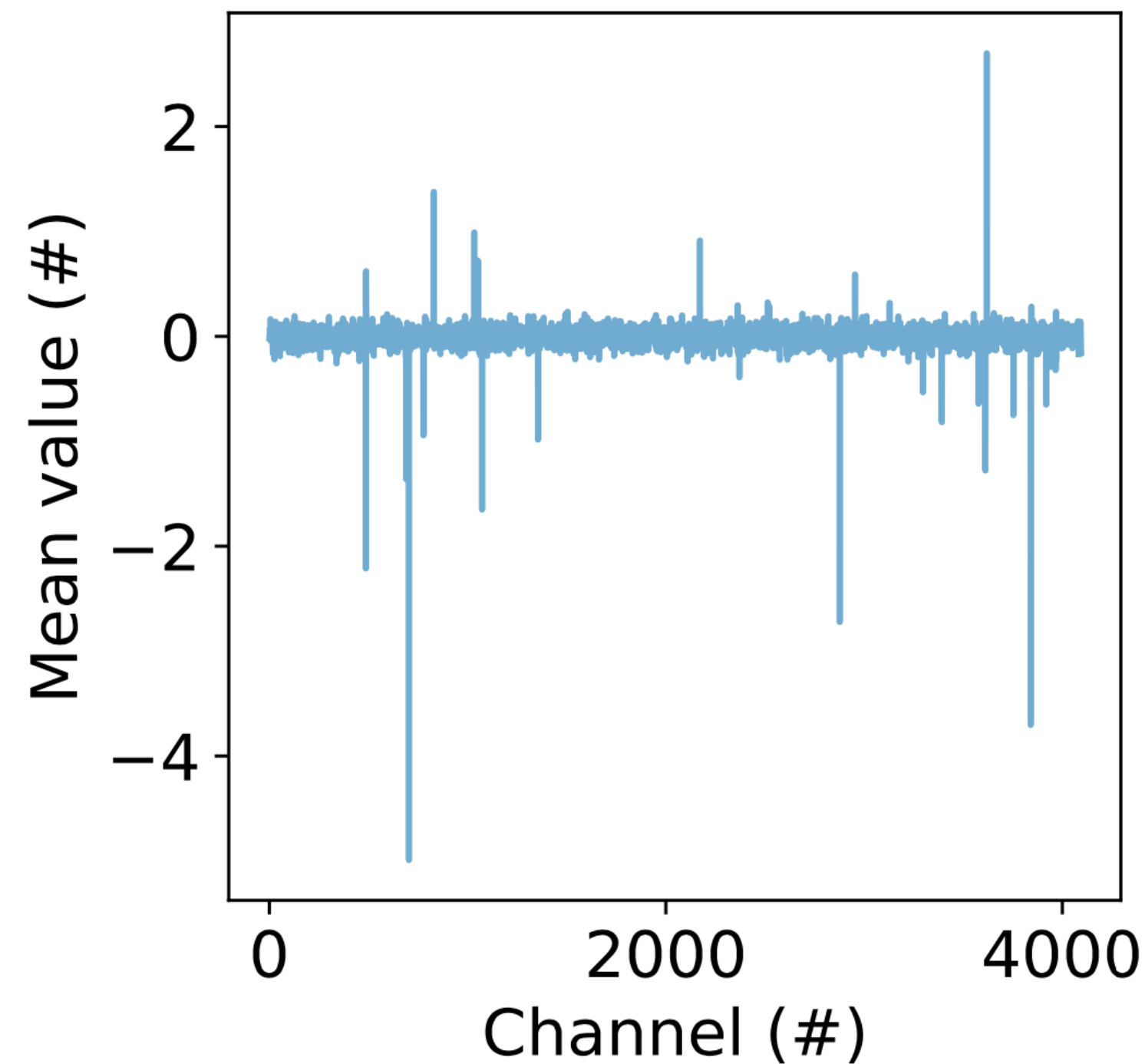
LLM Sizes in different precision



Roofline model with different precision 9

LLM Quantization Challenges: Outliers

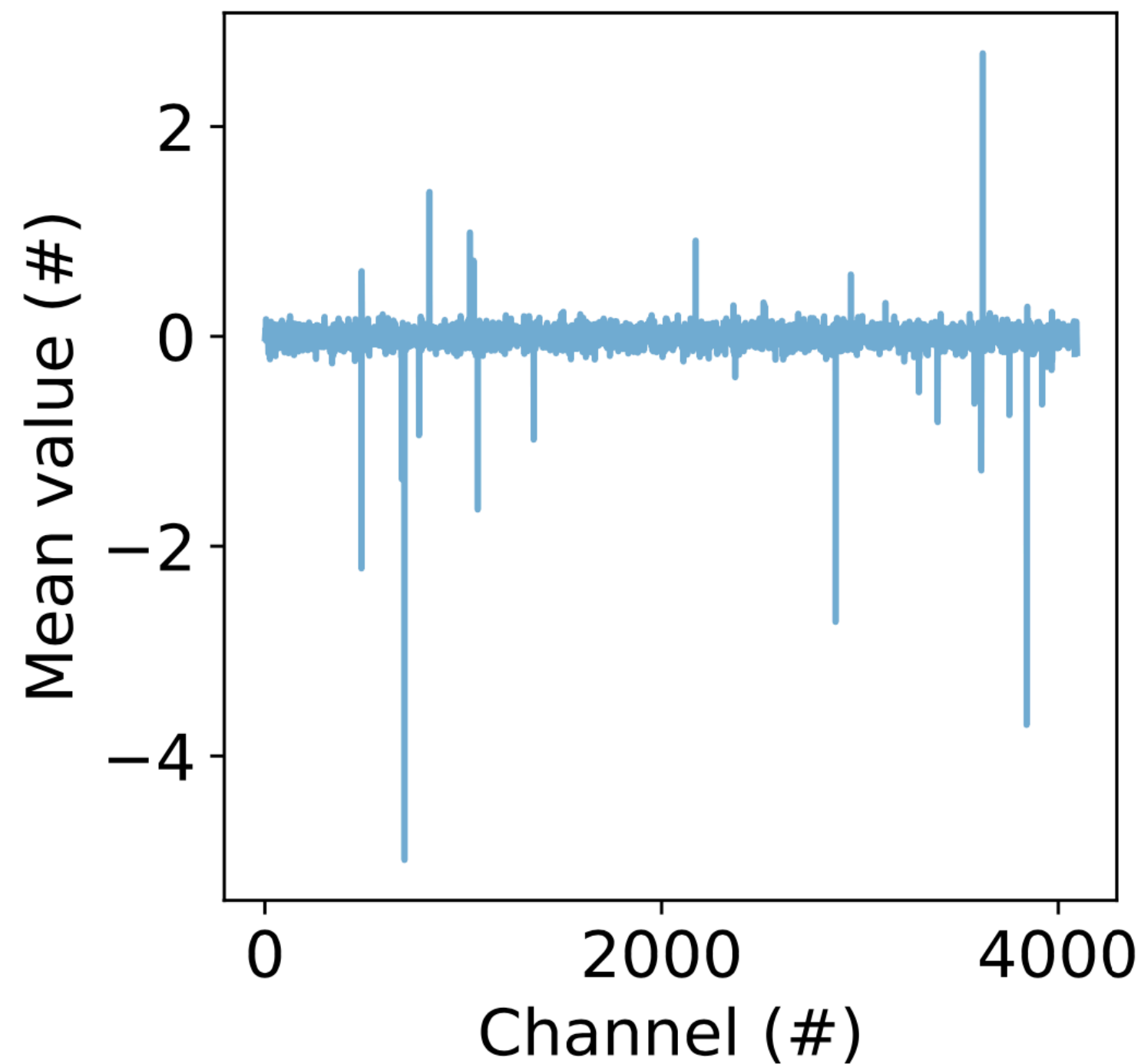
- **Few** activation channels are **consistently larger** than others
- Outliers **ruin** quantization accuracy



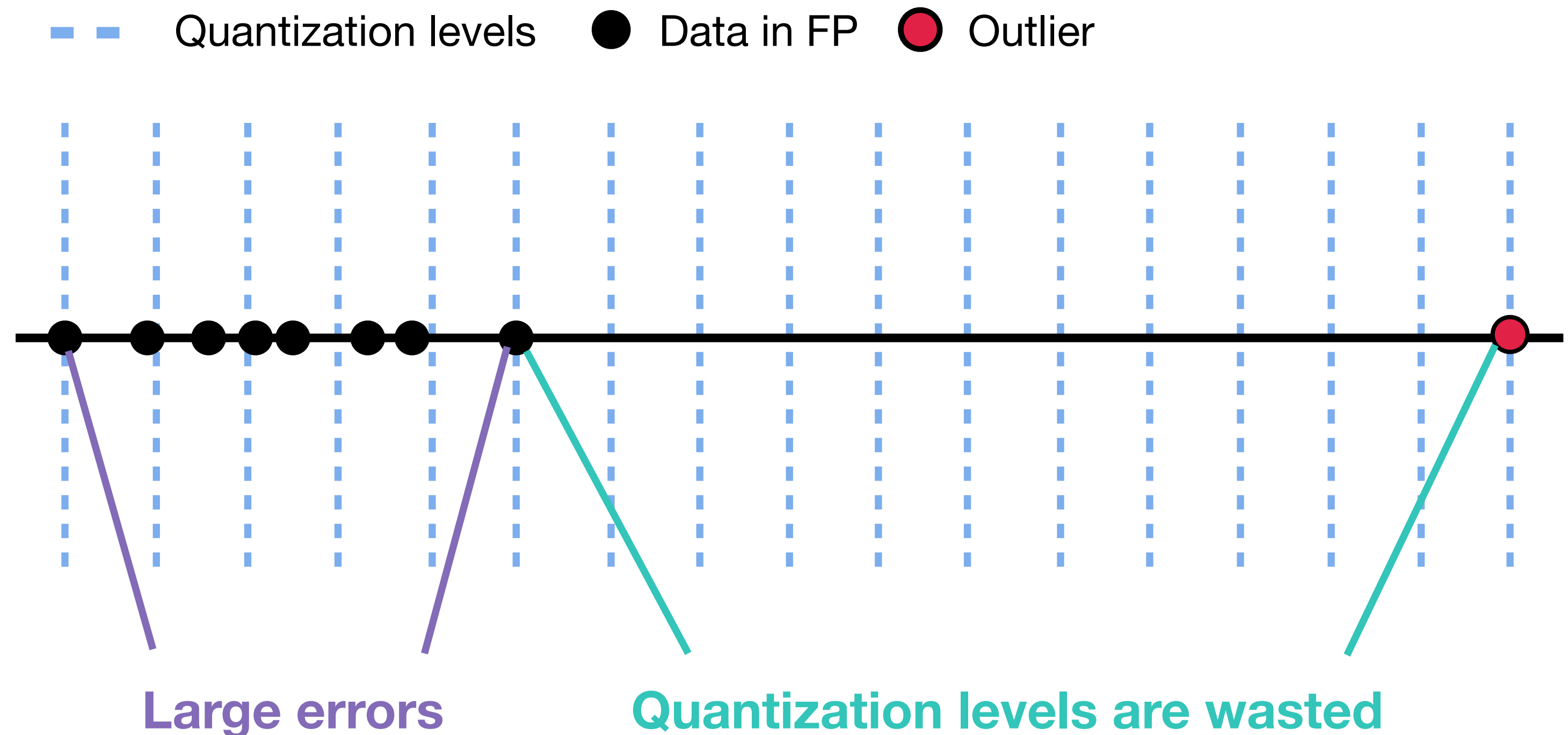
Activations sampled from Llama-7B

LLM Quantization Challenges: Outliers

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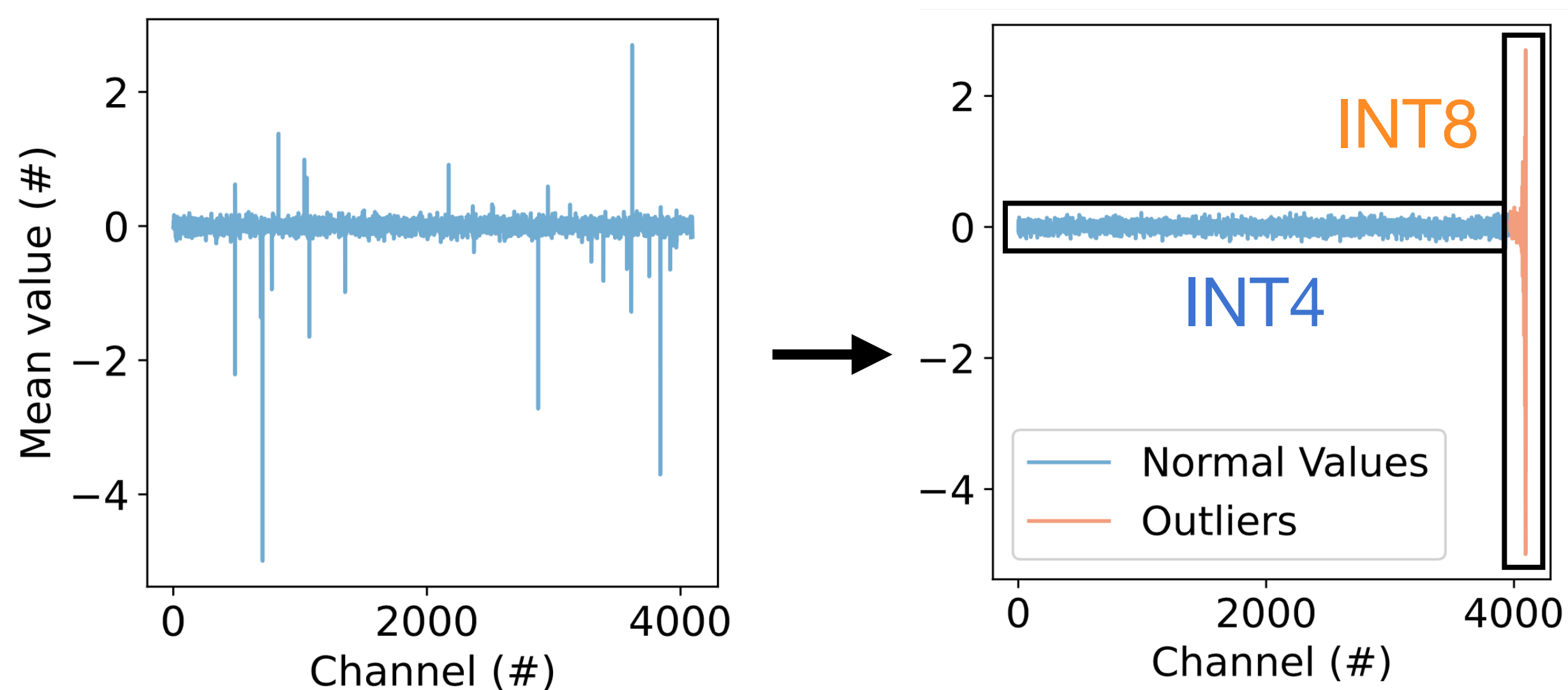


Activations from Llama-7B

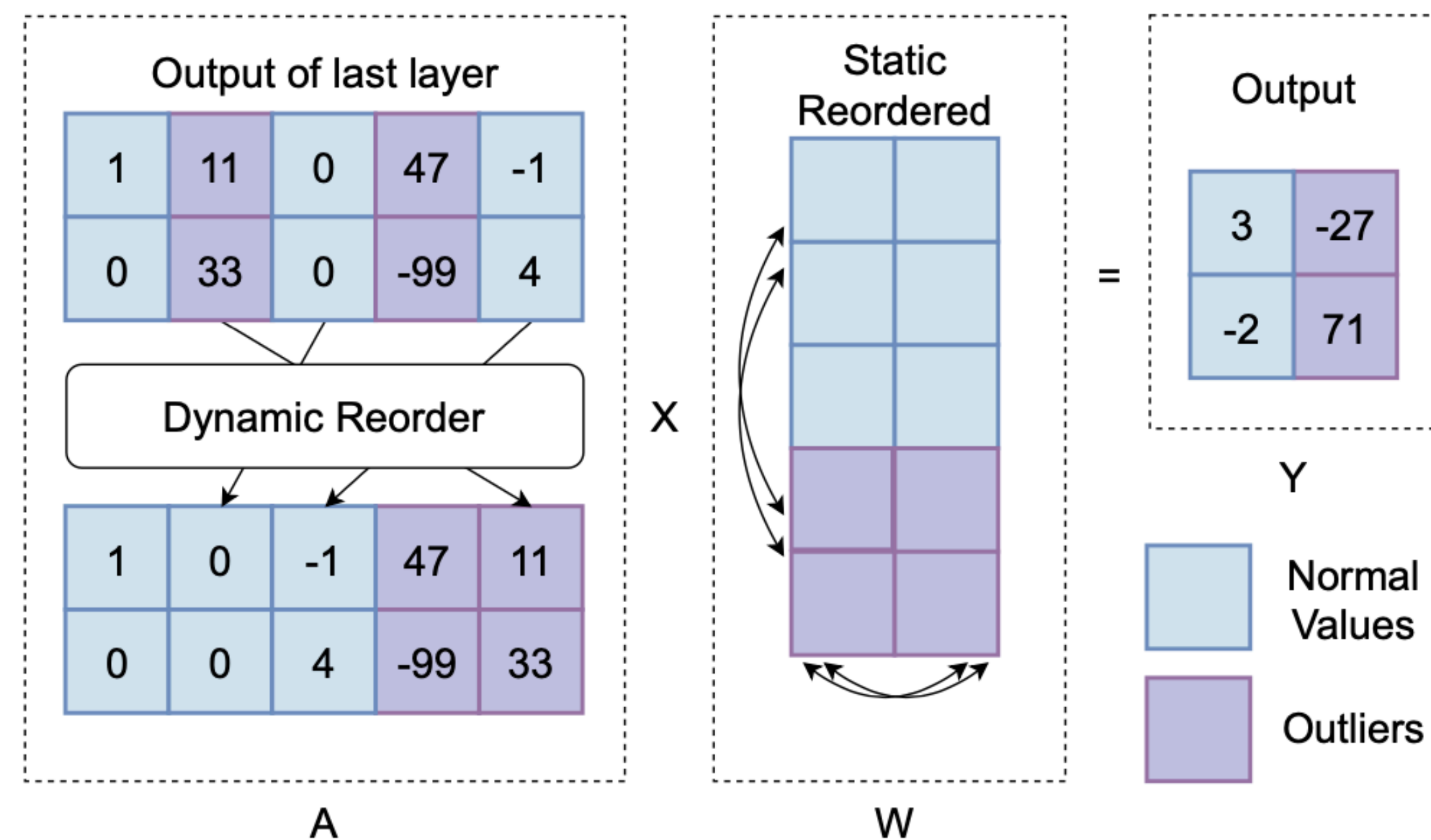


Reorder-Based Mixed Precision

- Keep **outlier** channels in **INT8**, quantize others to **INT4**
- **Reorder** outlier channels for **regular memory accessing**
- **Hide** activation reordering overhead **in previous layer**

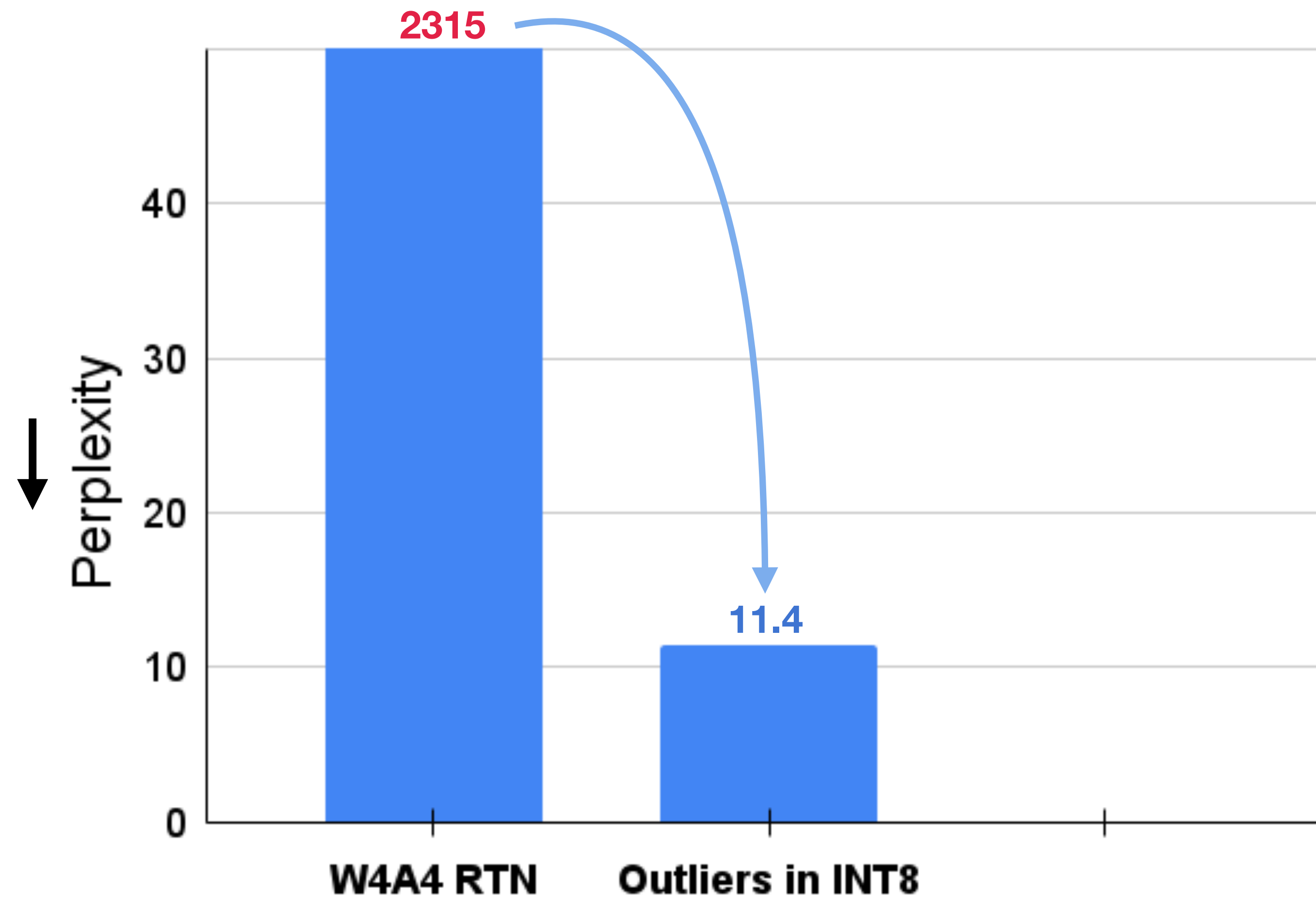


Activations after Reordering

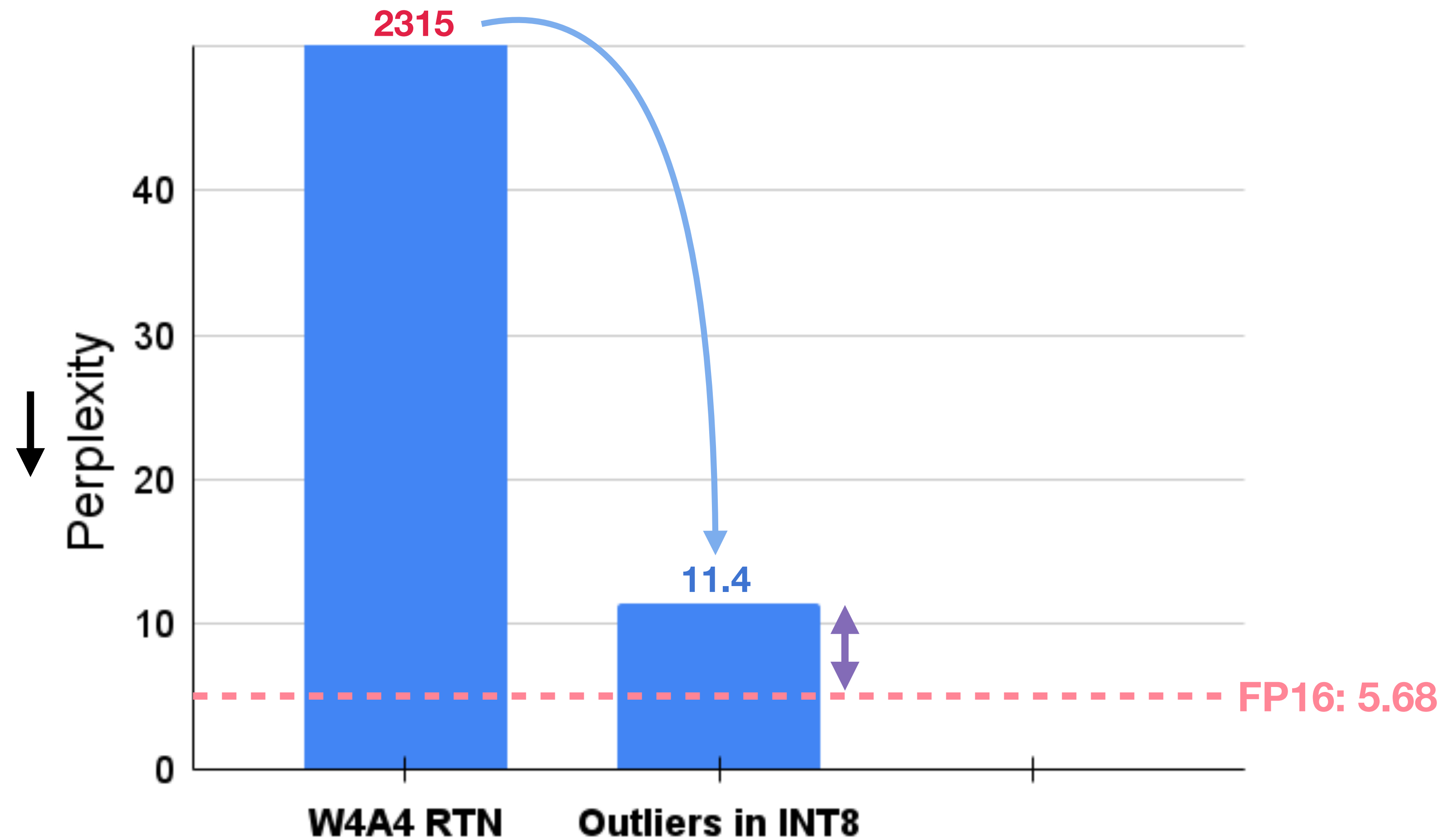


Reorder weights for accurate GEMM

Llama-7B WikiText2 Perplexity with Mixed-Precision

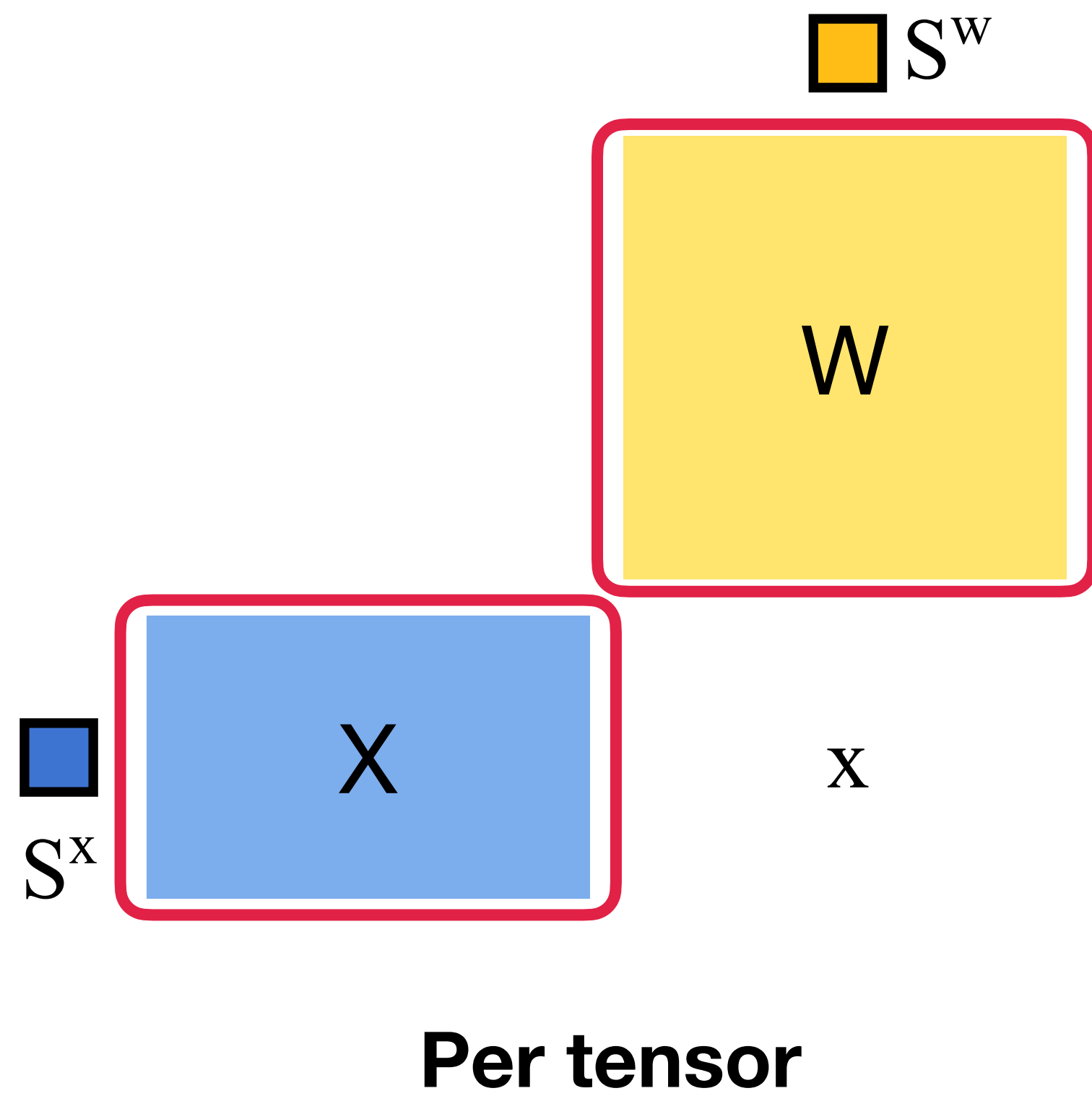


Llama-7B Perplexity with Mixed-Precision



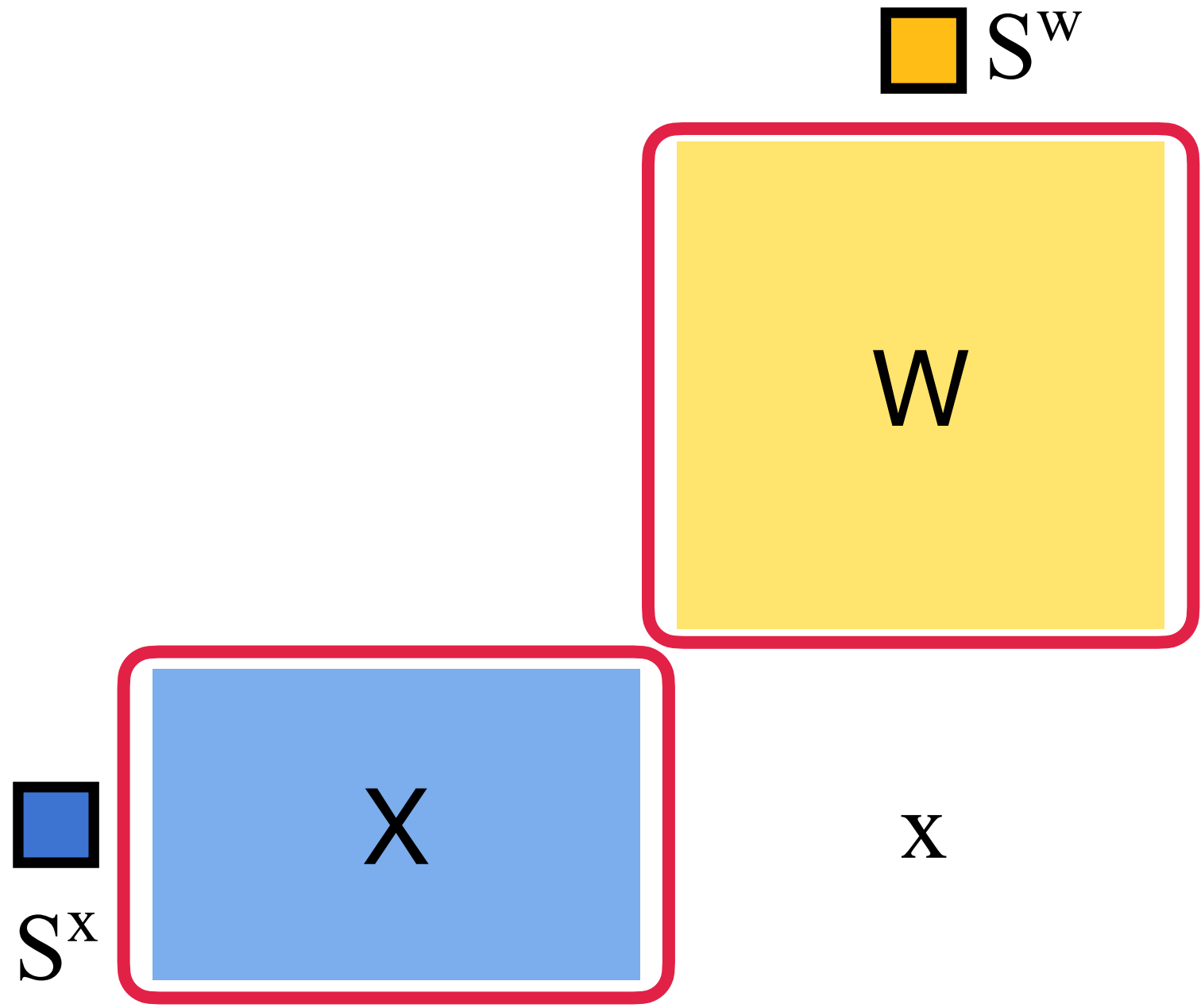
Fine-grained Group Quantization

Low accuracy



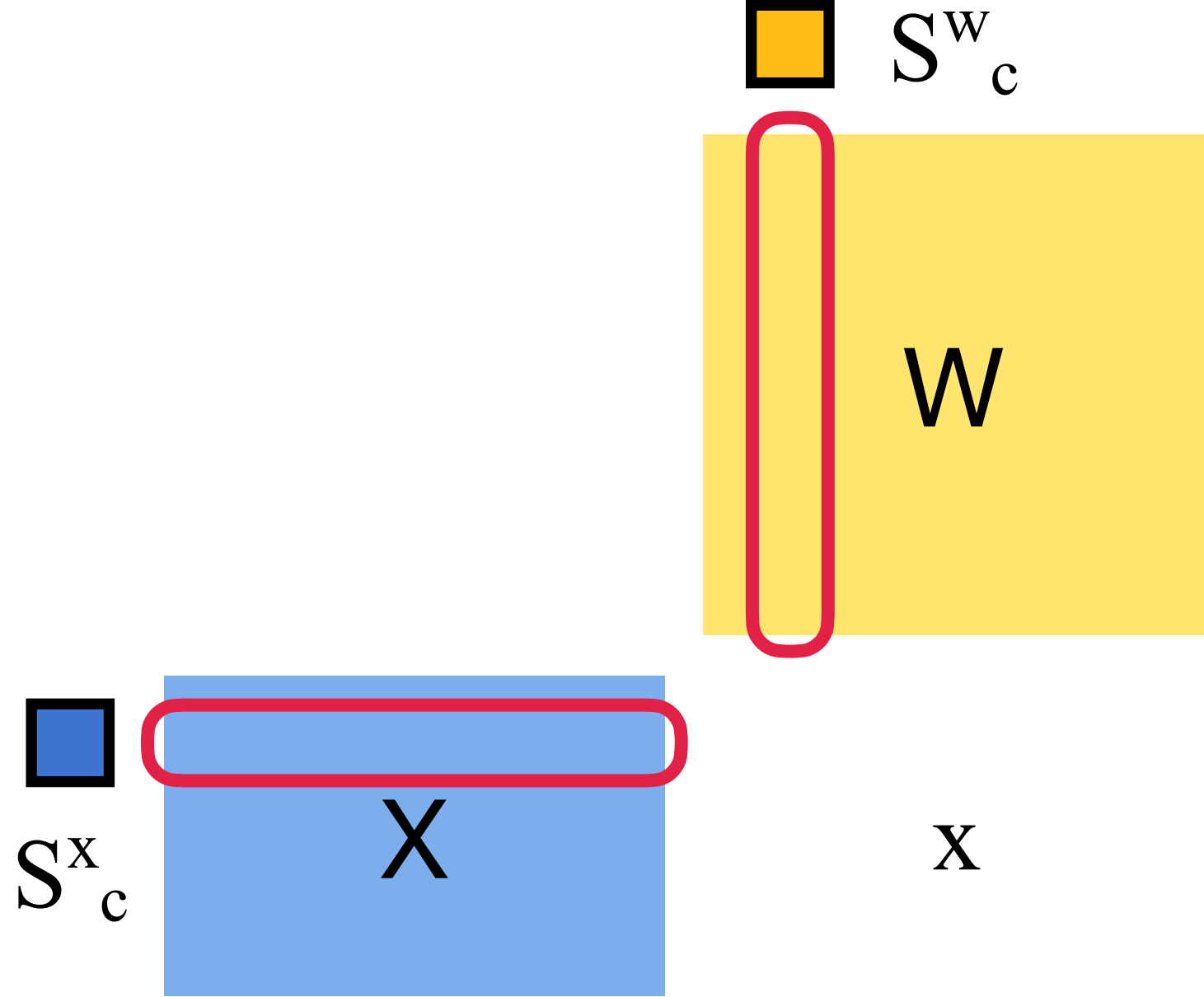
Fine-grained Group Quantization

Low accuracy



Per tensor

Medium accuracy



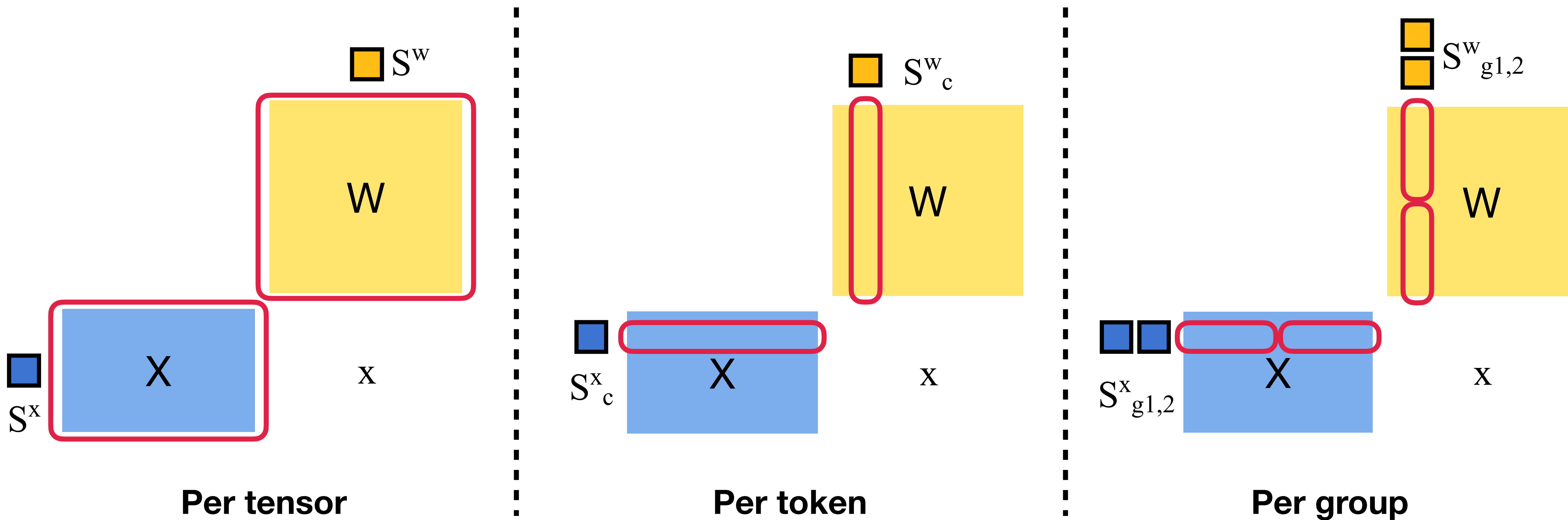
Per token

Fine-grained Group Quantization

Low accuracy

Medium accuracy

High accuracy

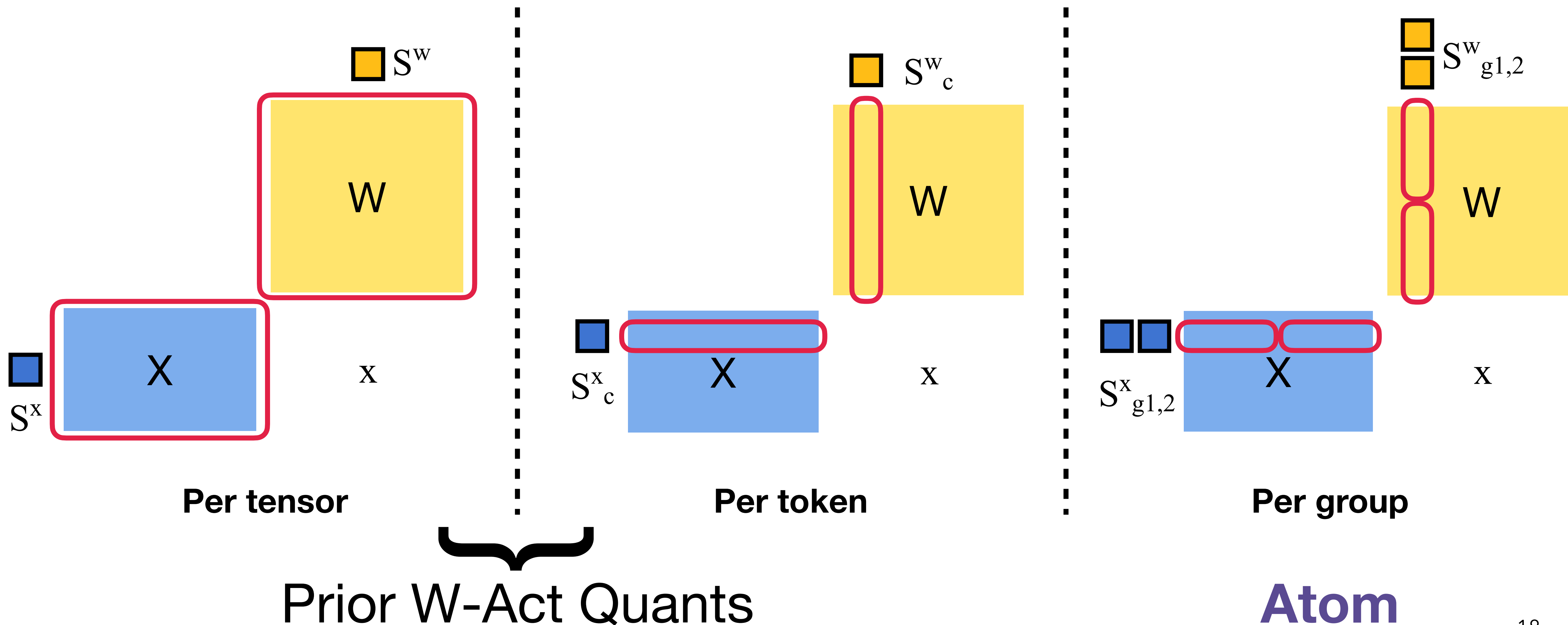


Fine-grained Group Quantization

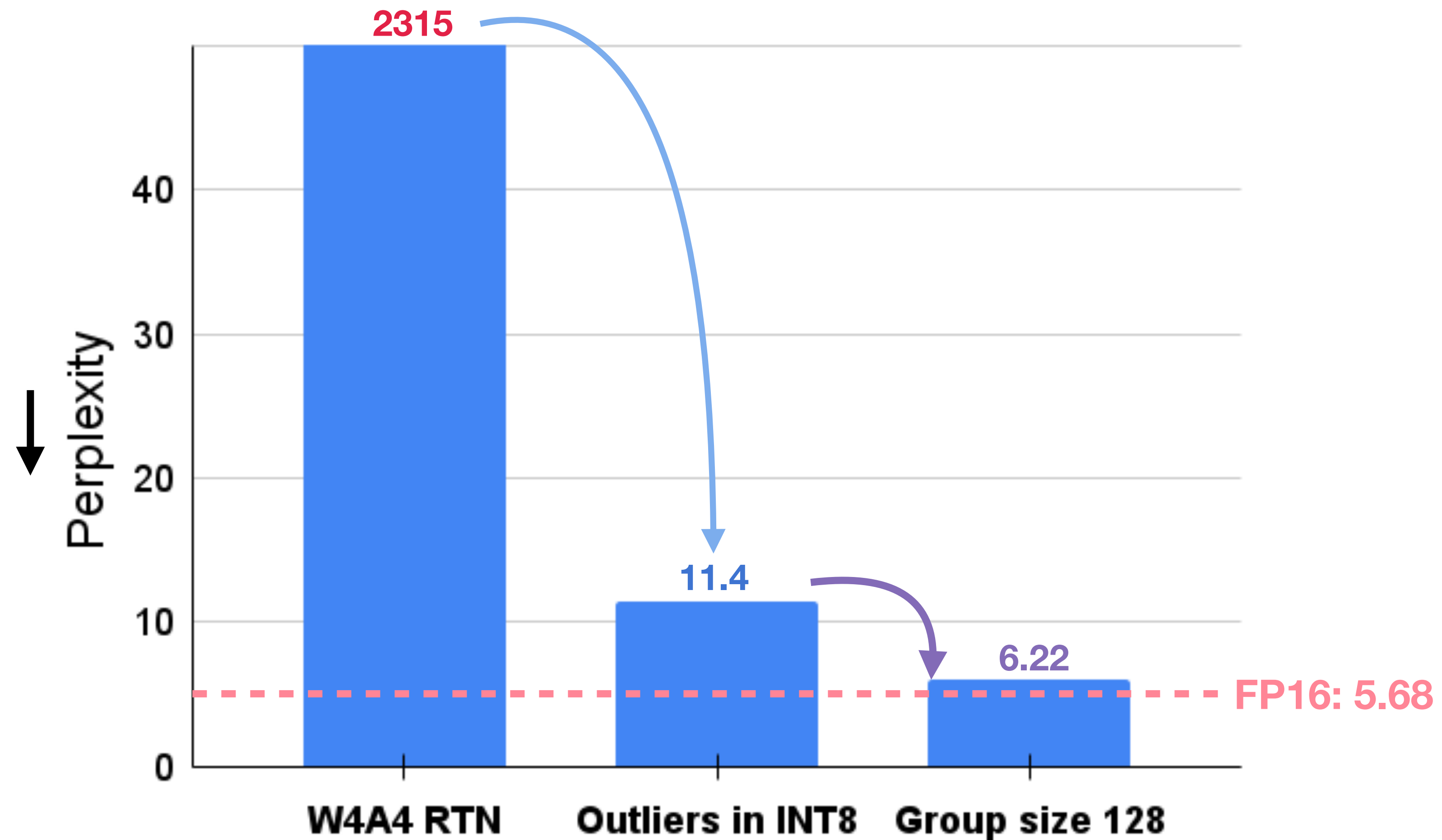
Low accuracy

Medium accuracy

High accuracy

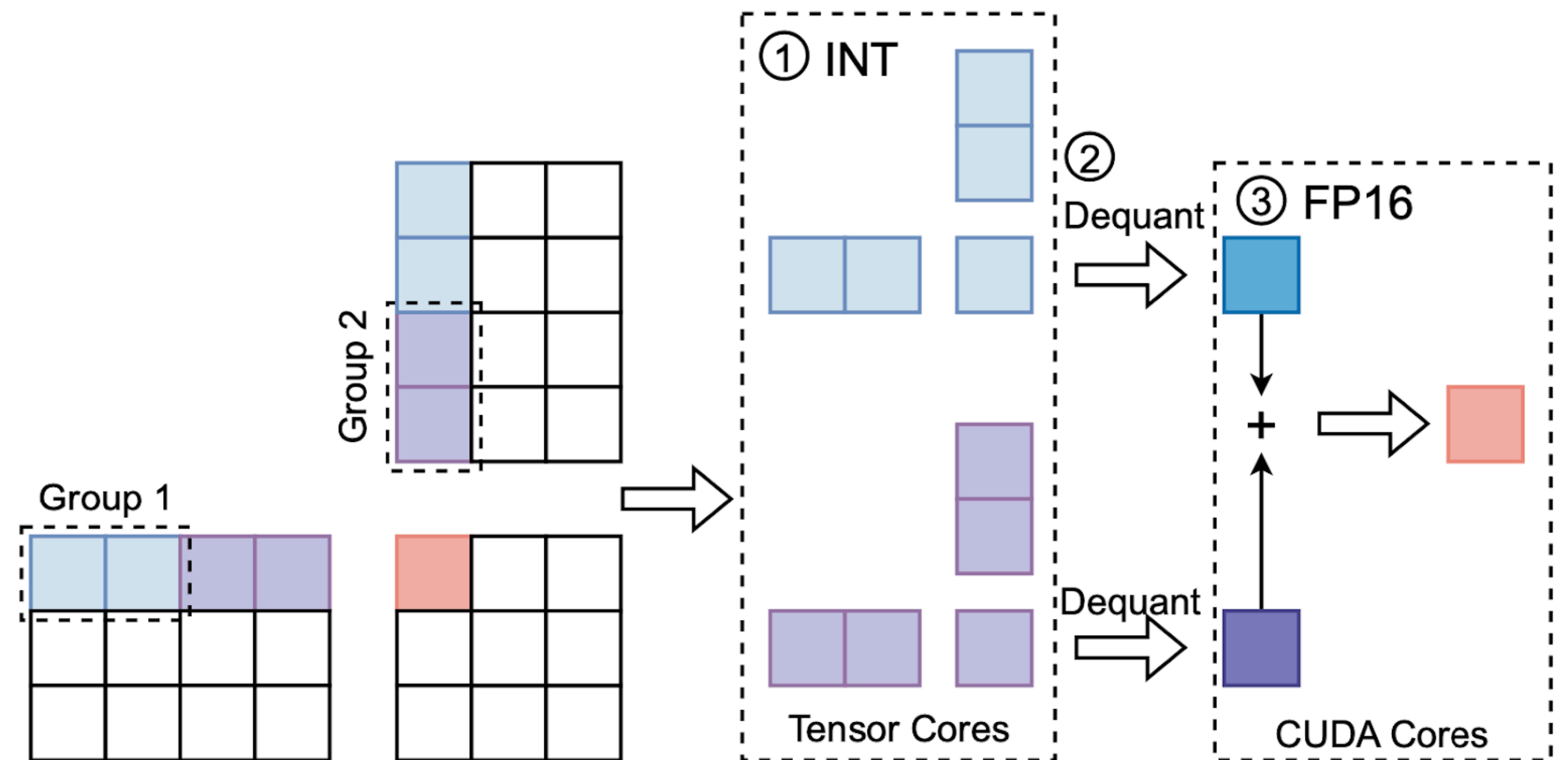
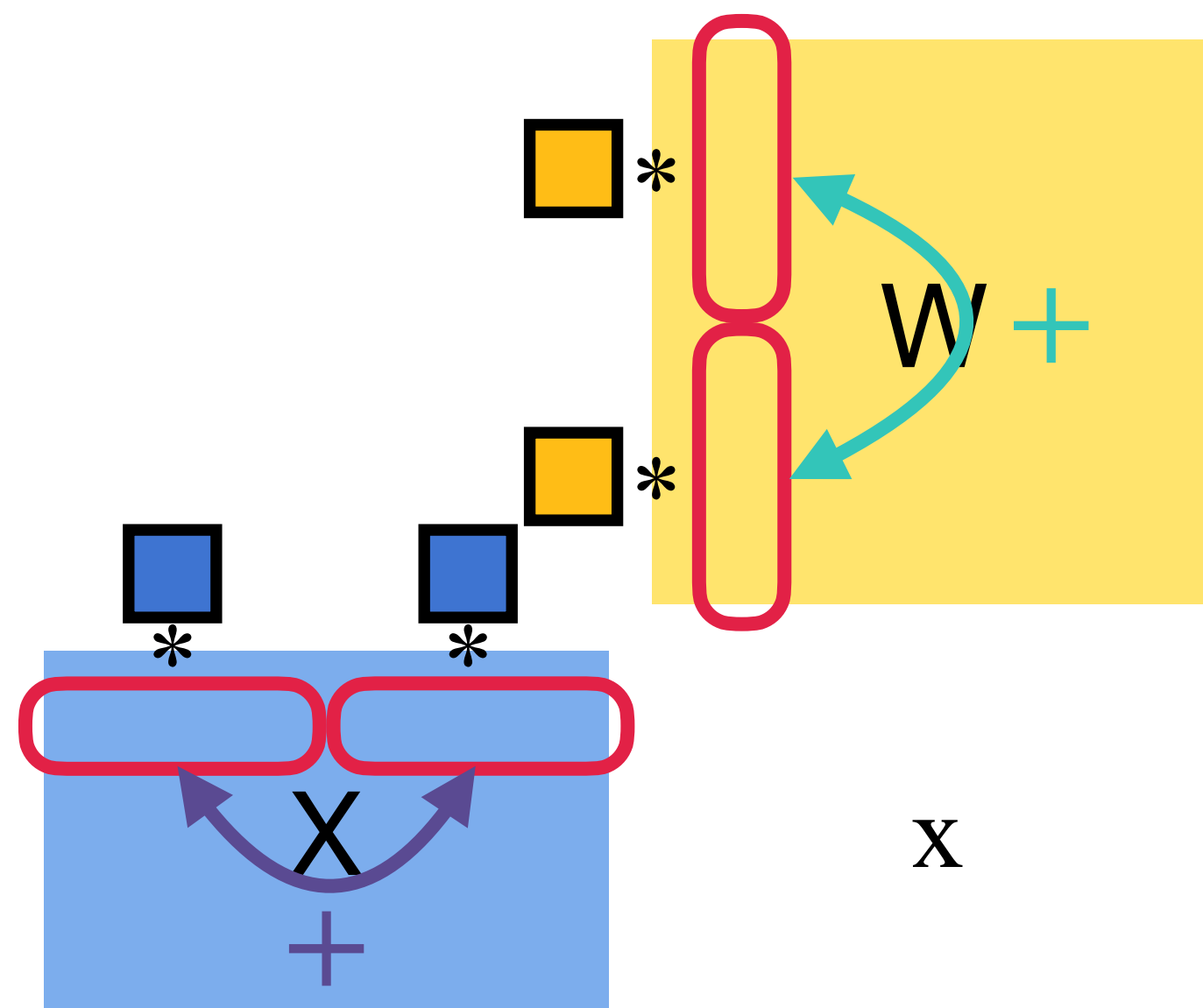


Llama-7B Perplexity with Fine-Grained Group Quant.



Overheads of Group Quantization

- Partial sum **between groups** can not be accumulated directly
- To accumulate: (1) dequantize partial sum to **FP16** and (2) sum up in FP16
- We design a **specialized GPU kernel** to handle GEMM with group quant
- We **fuse** low-bit and high-bit GEMM **in one kernel**

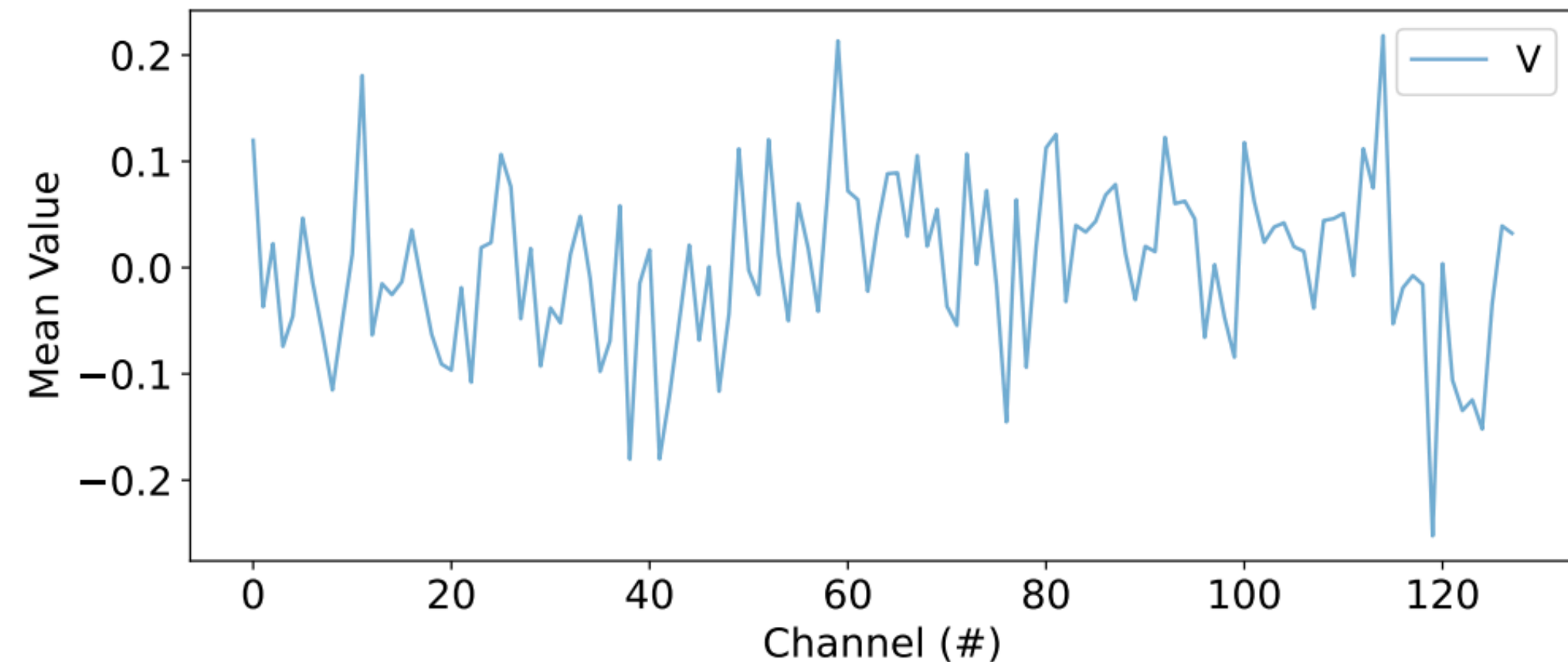
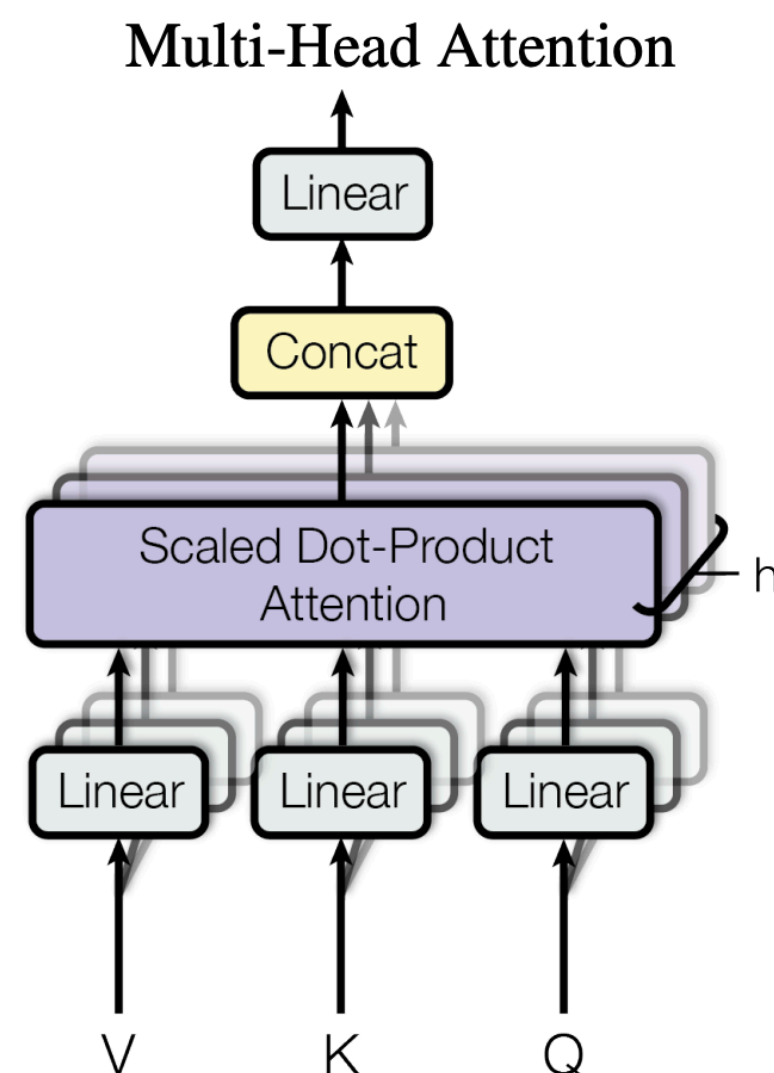


Atom GEMM kernel design

KV Cache Quantization

- KV Cache: caching key and value data for self-attention layer to save computation
- KV Cache is **relatively easy** to quant: **a simple 4-bit RTN** can maintain accuracy
- Mixed-precision, reordering, group quantization can still be applied to KV Cache

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$



V data from Llama-7B

Evaluation

Accuracy Evaluation Setup

- LLMs: Llama, Llama2, Mixtral-8x7B
- Baselines: SmoothQuant[1], OmniQuant[2], QLLM[3]
- Group size: 128
- Outliers: 128
- Calibration: 128 samples from WikiText2
- Perplexity eval: WikiText2, PTB, C4
- Zero-shot accuracy eval: six common sense tasks from **lm-evaluation-harness**[4]

[1] SmoothQuant: Accurate and Efficient Post-Training Quantization for Large Language Models, ICML 2023

[2] OmniQuant: Omnidirectionally Calibrated Quantization for Large Language Models, ICLR 2024

[3] QLLM: Accurate and Efficient Low-Bitwidth Quantization for Large Language Models, ICLR 2024

[4] <https://github.com/EleutherAI/lm-evaluation-harness>

Zero-Shot Accuracy of LLaMA-65B

- At W4A4, Atom is able to maintain accuracy with only a **1.47%** drop
- Atom's accuracy at **W3A3** is even **better** than **prior works at W4A4**

Llama	#Bits	Method	Zero-shot Accuracy ↑							Avg.	
			PIQA	ARC-e	ARC-c	BoolQ	HellaSwag	Winogrande			
65B	FP16	-	80.79	58.71	46.24	82.29	80.72	77.50	71.04	Baseline	
	W4A4	SmoothQuant	60.72	38.80	30.29	57.61	36.81	53.43	46.28	-24.76%	
		OmniQuant	71.81	48.02	35.92	73.27	66.81	59.51	59.22	-11.82%	
		QLLM	73.56	52.06	39.68	-	70.94	62.90	59.83	-11.21%	
		Atom	80.41	58.12	45.22	82.02	79.10	72.53	69.57	-1.47%	
	W3A3	SmoothQuant	49.56	26.64	29.10	42.97	26.05	51.14	37.58		
		Atom	75.84	51.43	41.30	74.07	72.22	64.33	63.20		

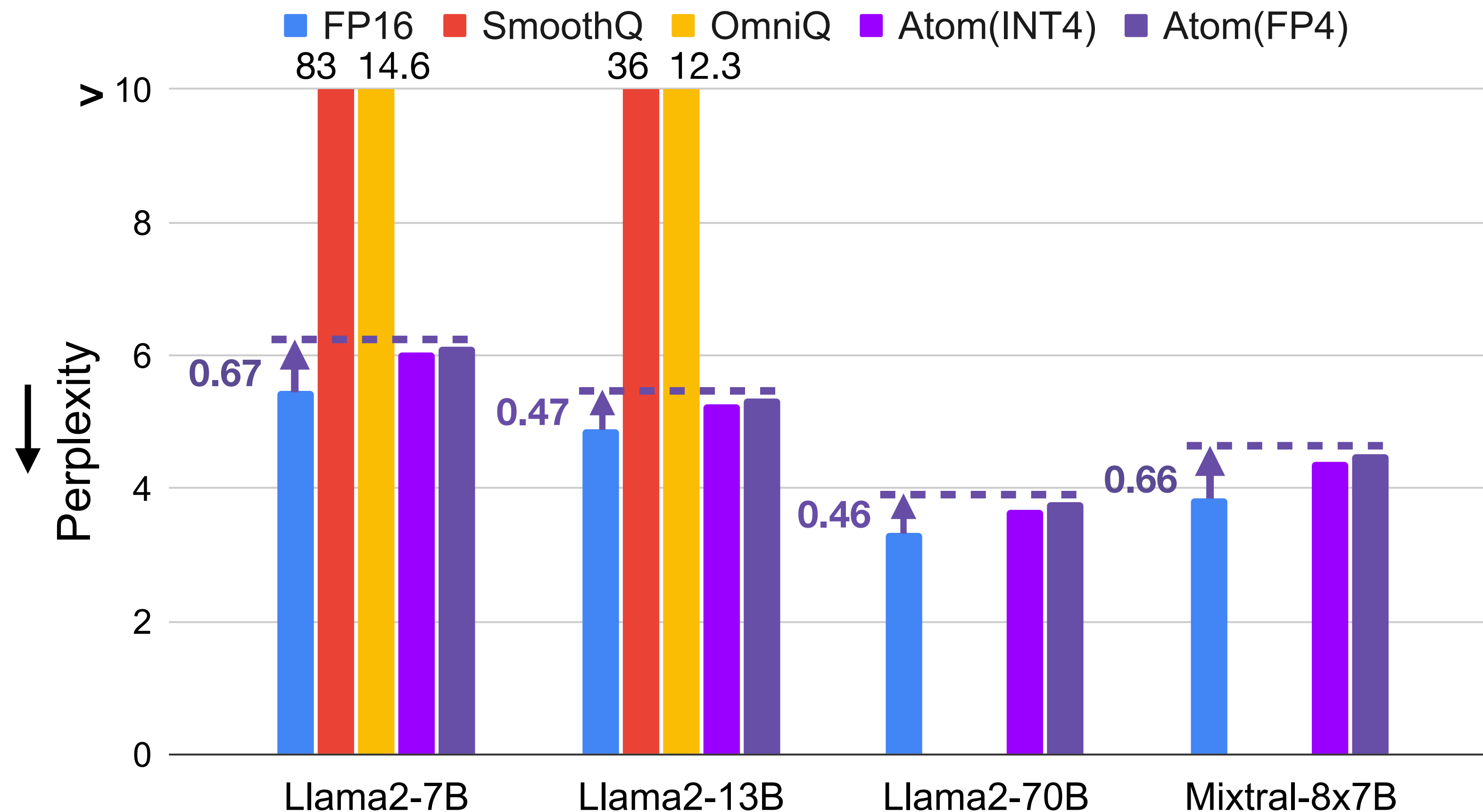
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Perplexity of Llama2 & Mixtral on WikiText2

- Atom is able to main accuracy across models (Llama2, Mixtral)
- Atom can be used with **FP4** quantization



Efficiency Evaluation Setup

- Kernel: W4A4-G128_W8A8-O128
- Benchmark: Llama-7B
- Baseline: FP16, W4A16 (AWQ[1]), W8A8 (SmoothQuant[2])
- Workload: ShareGPT[3]
- Evaluate on RTX 4090 24GB
- Integrate into Punica[4] for end-to-end performance evaluation
- Use FlashInfer[5] as self-attention kernel and add 4-bit kernel support

[1] AWQ: Activation-aware Weight Quantization for LLM Compression and Acceleration, MLSys 2024

[2] SmoothQuant: Accurate and Efficient Post-Training Quantization for Large Language Models, ICML 2023

[3] ShareGPT, <https://sharegpt.com/>

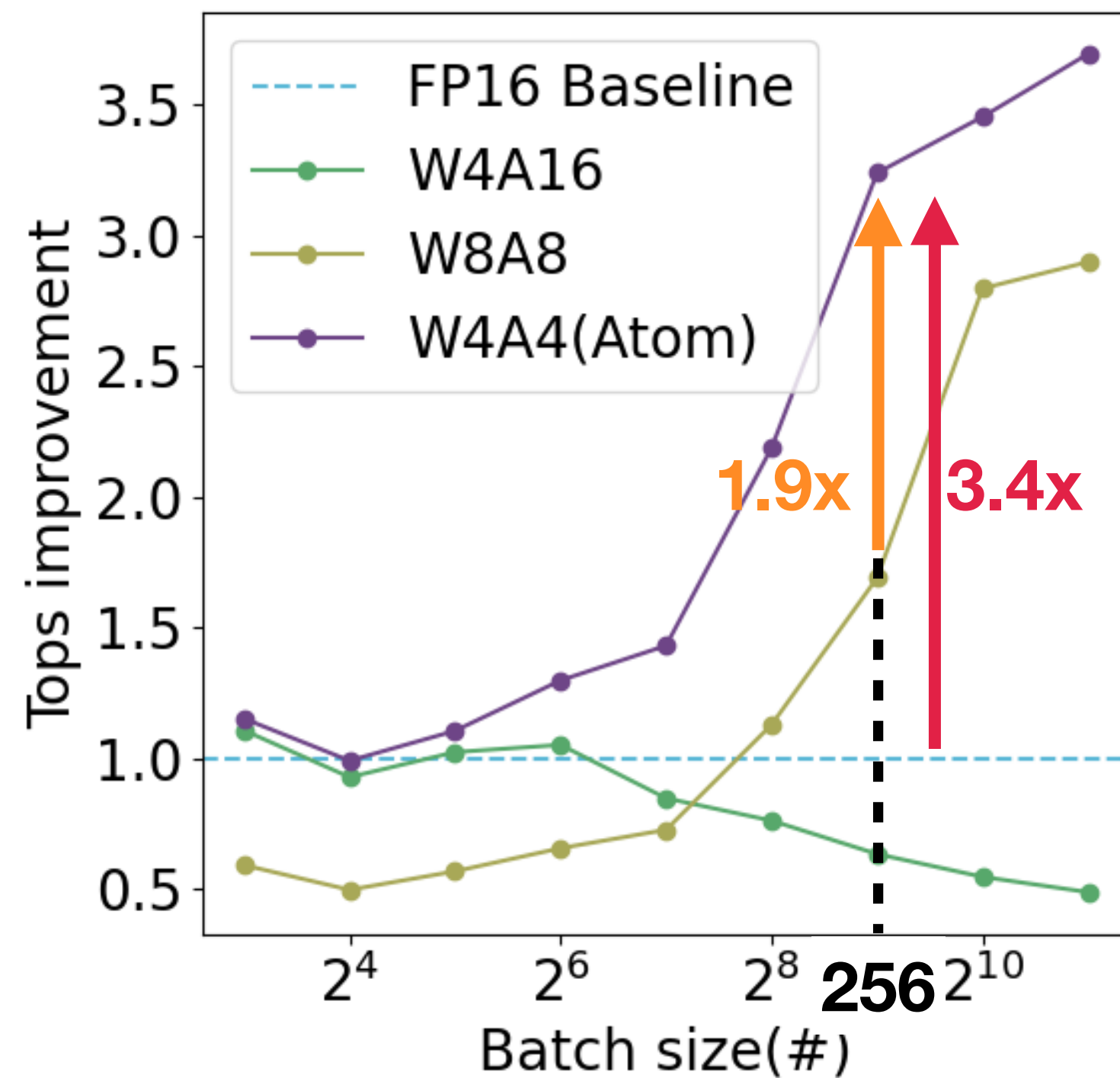
[4] Punica: Multi-Tenant LoRA Serving, MLSys 2024

[5] FlashInfer, <https://github.com/flashinfer-ai/flashinfer>

GEMM Throughput & Self-Attention Latency

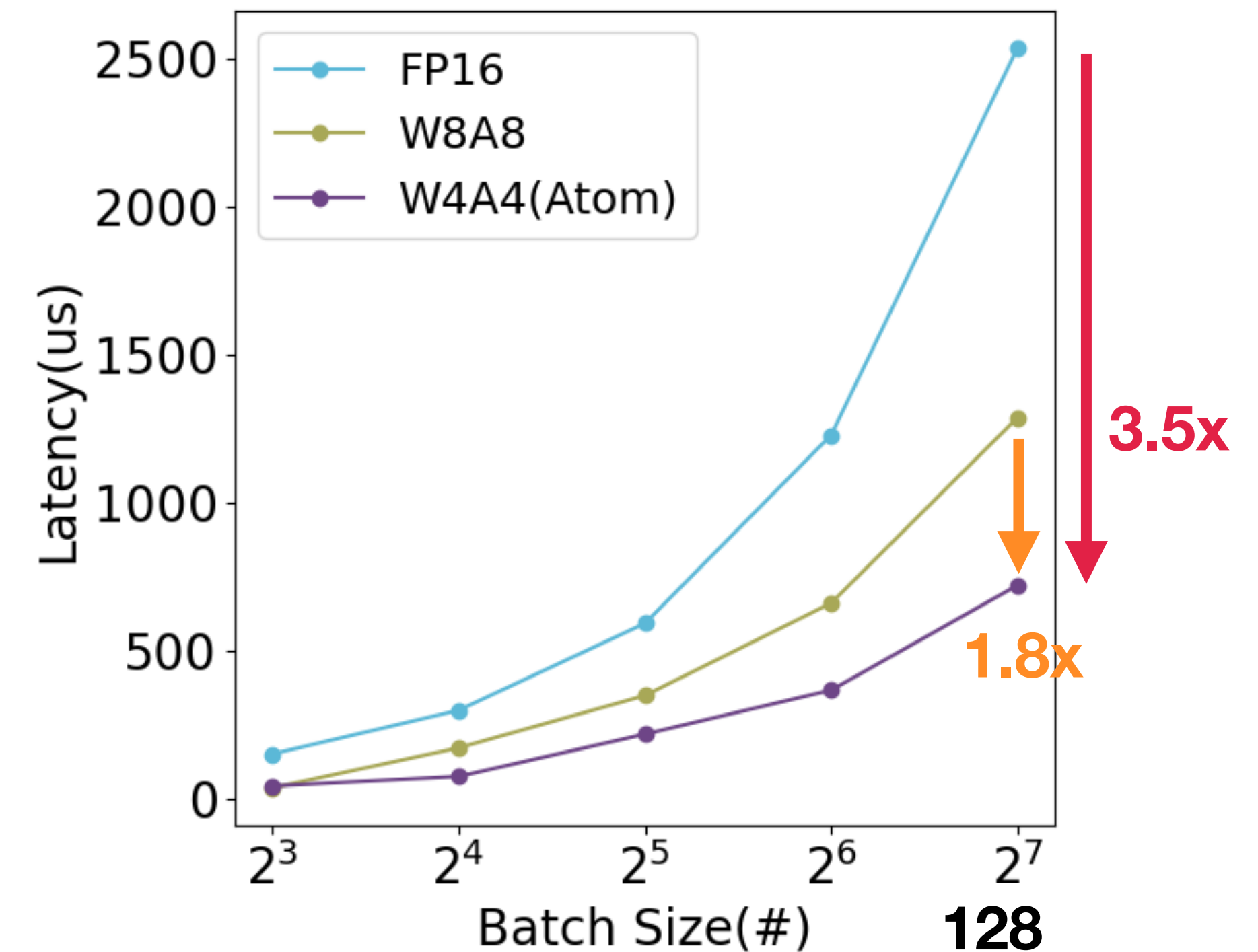
- For GEMM when B=256, Atom is **3.4x** and **1.9x** better than FP16 and W8A8
- For Self-attn when B=128, Atom is **3.5x** and **1.8x** faster than FP16 and W8A8

GEMM



Shape: Bsz x 4096 x 4096

Self-attention

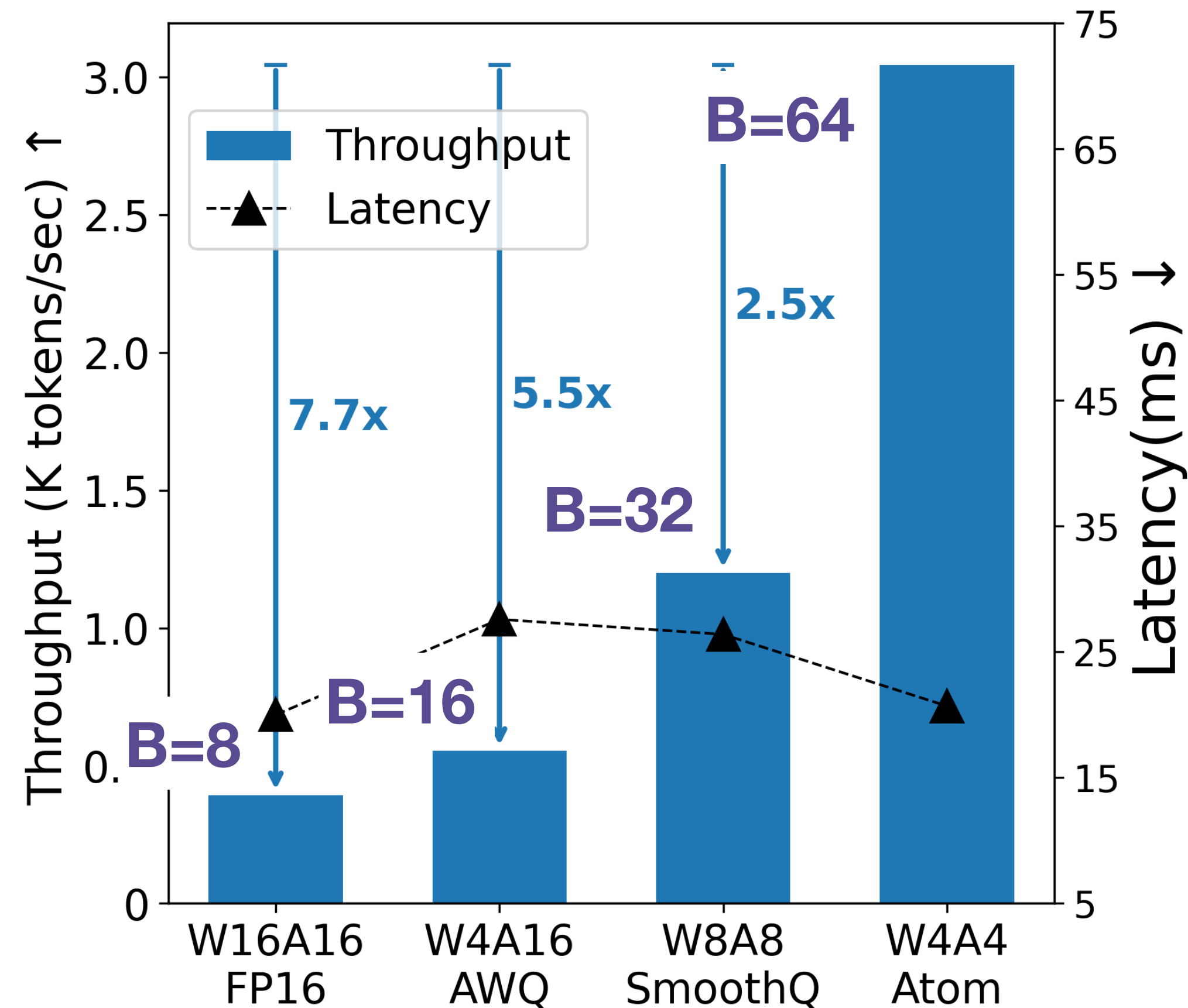


Sequence length: 1024

End-to-End Throughput & Latency

- Atom can boost throughput for up to 7.7x while maintaining a low latency
- Why gains are more than **4x for FP16** and **2x for W8A8**?

Ans: Atom is able to run at a **larger batch size**



Conclusions

- Atom is an accurate and efficient low-bit weight-activation quantization for LLMs
- Atom uses (1) reorder-based mixed-precision, (2) fine-grained group quantization and (3) specialized GPU kernel
- Atom can boost end-to-end throughput for up to **7.7x** while maintaining accuracy at W4A4

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Thank you!

