



Manycore Processor for Next Generation Vehicles

Kalray MPPA[®]
Massively Parallel Processor Array

January 2020 – Confidential Information

www.kalrayinc.com



KALRAY IN A NUTSHELL

We offer a new type of **processor** targeting the **booming market of intelligent systems**

International Presence

France Grenoble (HQ), Sophia-Antipolis,
USA Los Altos, California
Japan Yokohama

Breakthrough
technology from 10
years of development

23 patent families

Financial and industrial investors

cea | investissement
LABORATOIRE TECHNOLOGIQUES

INOCAP Gestion

MBDA
BOULEVARD DU 11 NOVEMBRE 1918



ACE
PROCESSEUR

Pengpai

SAFRAN

bpi france



IPO in June 2018
(ALKAL)

MPPA[®] ROADMAP

SCALABLE PRODUCT FAMILY

	SAMPLES			
	2018	2019	2021	2023
	BOSTAN	COOLIDGE v1	COOLIDGE v2 ⁽²⁾	DOLOMITES ⁽²⁾
PROCESS	28 nm	16 nm	16 nm	12 nm or 7nm
PERFORMANCE	1.3 TOPS ⁽¹⁾	25 TOPS ⁽¹⁾	50 / 100 TOPS ⁽¹⁾	100 TOPS ⁽¹⁾ / 200 TOPS ⁽¹⁾
USE CASES / MARKET	40G Data Center Auto Prototypes	100G Data Center / EDGE Autonomous Vehicles	100G Data Center / EDGE Autonomous Vehicles	Next Gen Data Center / EDGE Autonomous Objects
CONSUMPTION (WATTS)	25W	25W	30W/60W	N/A
	PRODUCTION	AVAILABLE	UNDER DEVELOPMENT	UNDER DEFINITION

⁽¹⁾ 8-bit operations ("TOPS")

⁽²⁾ Initial target - may change

MPPA[®] ARCHITECTURE BENEFITS



Computing power



Data processing in real time



Completion of dozens of critical tasks in parallel



Low power consumption



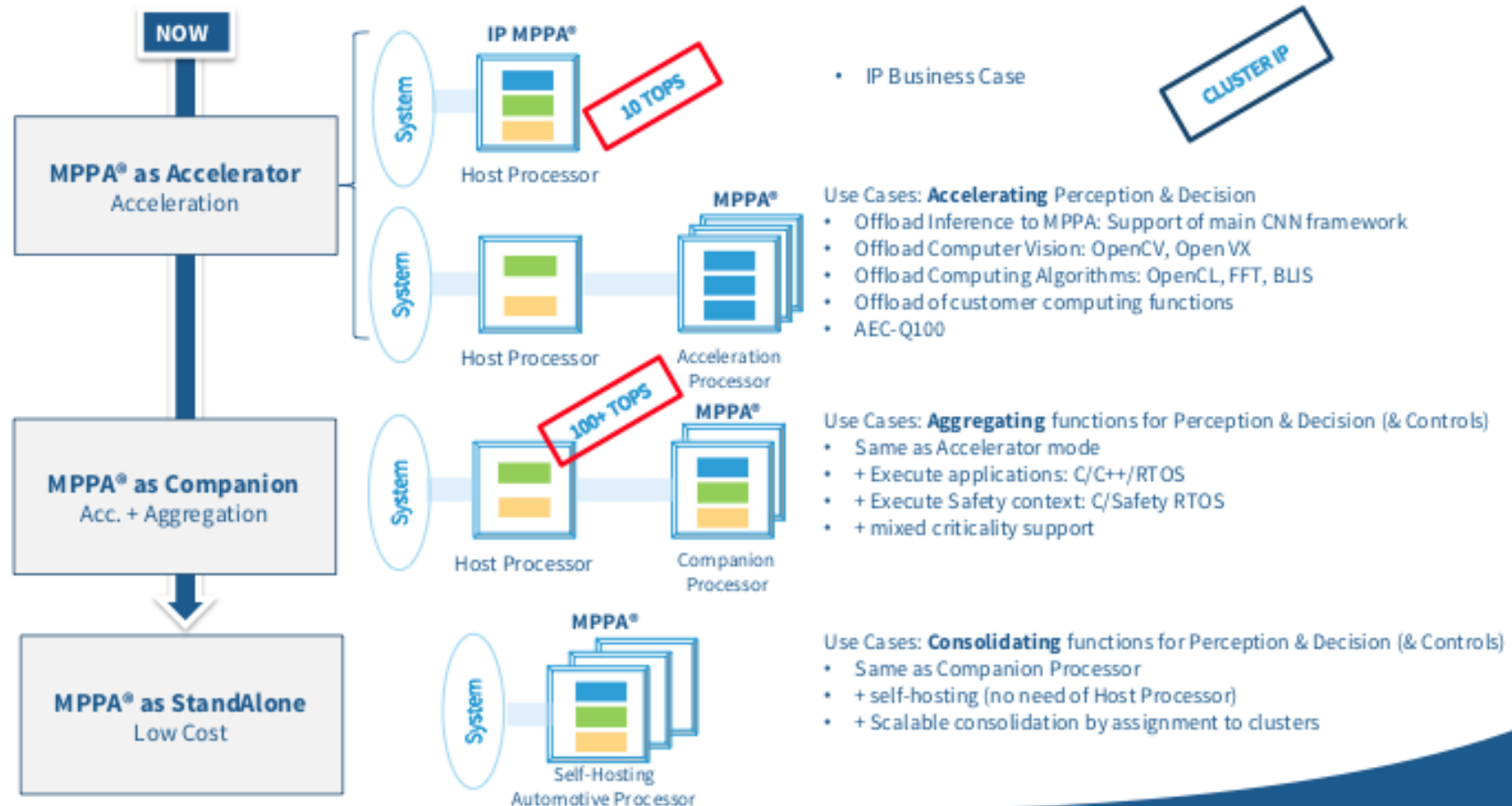
Programmable / Open system



Security & Safety



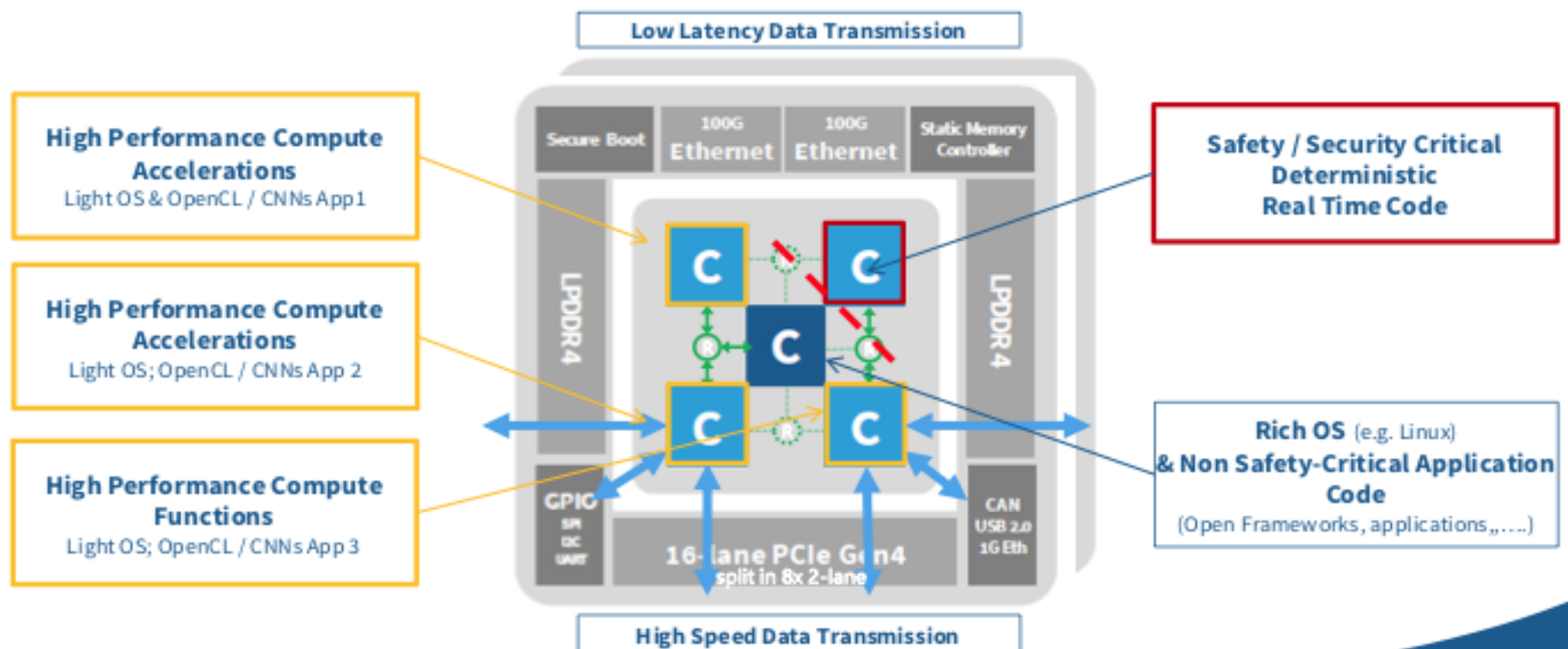
A STEP BY STEP & FLEXIBLE APPROACH



STANDALONE SYSTEM BUILD ON MPPA

STANDALONE MODE

THE « **FREE OF INTERFERENCE** » and « **DETERMINISTIC** » MPPA® ARCHITECTURE ALLOWS FOR COMPLEX CRITICAL SYSTEMS INTEGRATION ON A SINGLE DIE, RUNNING DIFFERENT OPERATING SYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENTS AND DRAMATICALLY SIMPLIFYING CERTIFICATION EFFORT



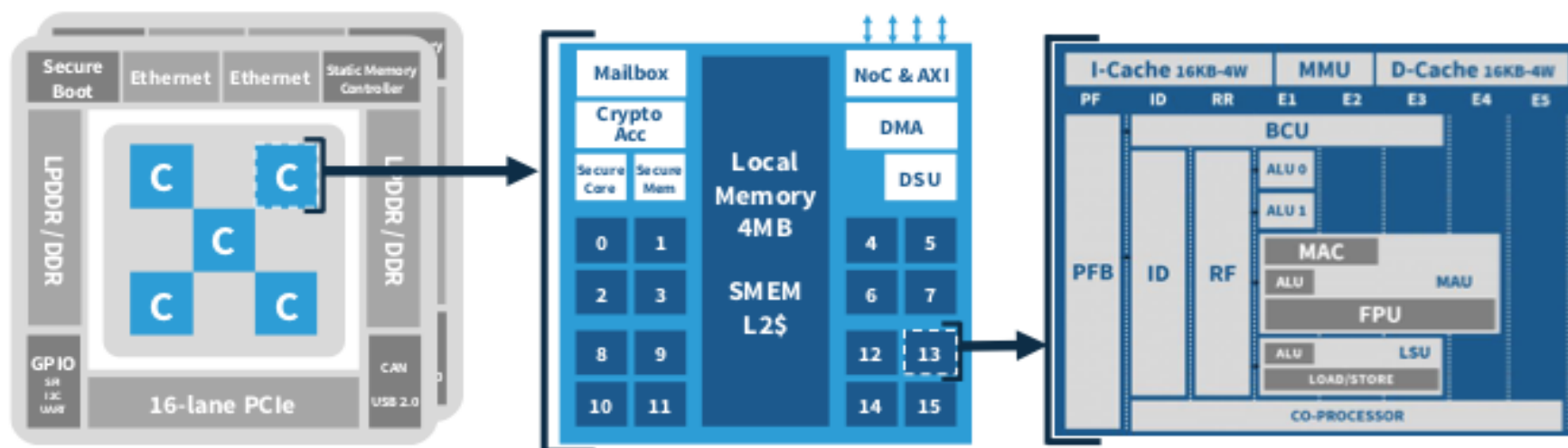
HARDWARE OVERVIEW

MPPA®

The Intelligent Processors



MPPA® COOLIDGE SCALABLE APPROACH for Next Generation Embedded Systems



MANYCORE PROCESSOR

Architecture updates

- 80 or 160 CPU cores
- 600/900/1200MHz frequency modes

Memory

- L2 refill in DDR and Direct access to DDR from clusters

COMPUTE CLUSTER

Architecture updates

- 16 CPU 64-bit cores
- 16 Co-processor
- Safety/Security 64-bit core

Memory

- L1 cache coherency (configurable)
- 4MB memory (BW = 614GB/s)

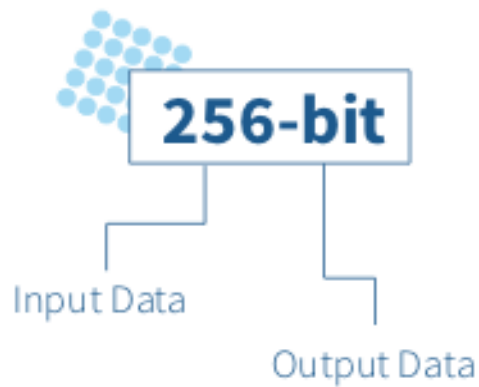
3RD GENERATION VLIW CORE

Architecture updates

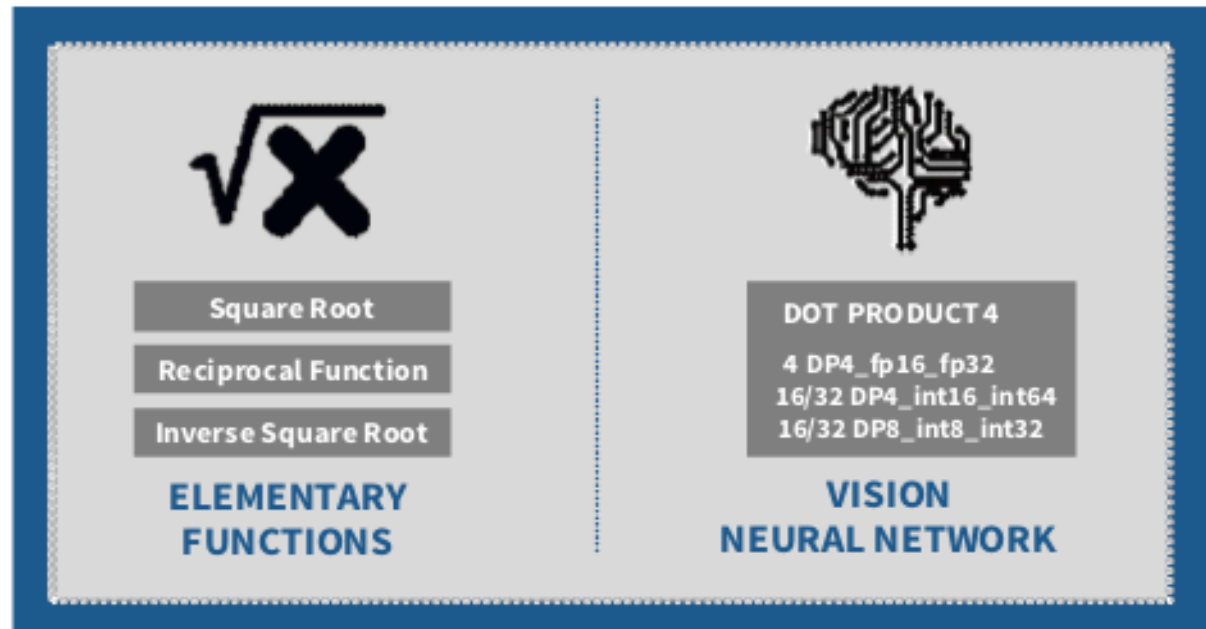
- 64-bit core
- 6-issue VLIW architecture
- MMU + I&D cache (16KB+16KB)
- 16-bit/32-bit/64-bit IEEE 754-2008 FPU
- Vision/CNN Co-processor

COOLIDGE CO-PROCESSOR

Tightly Coupled Accelerator (TCA)



UP TO
256
MACs
per cycle



Coolidge vs. Xavier Performance

		Coolidge-80 v1 @1.2 GHz	Coolidge -80 v2 @1.2 GHz	Coolidge -160 v2 @1.2 GHz	NVIDIA Xavier
INT8	Core	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Copro	24.6 TOPS	49.2 TOPS	98.4 TOPS	20 + 10
	TOTAL	24.6 TOPS	49.2 TOPS	98.4 TOPS	30 TOPS
INT16	Core	2 TOPS	2 TOPS	4 TOPS	
	Copro	12.3 TOPS	24.6 TOPS	49.2 TOPS	10 + 5
	TOTAL	14.3 TOPS	26.6 TOPS	53.2 TOPS	15 TOPS
FP16	Core	1.15 TFLOPS	1.15 TFLOPS	2.3 TFLOPS	
	Copro	3.05 TFLOPS	3.05 TFLOPS	6.1 TFLOPS	10 + 5
	TOTAL	4.2 TFLOPS	4.2 TFLOPS	8.4 TFLOPS	15 TFLOPS
FP32	Core	1.15 TFLOPS	1.15 TFLOPS	2.3 TFLOPS	
	Copro	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3 TFLOPS
	TOTAL	1.15 TFLOPS	1.15 TFLOPS	2.3 TFLOPS	1.3 TFLOPS
Power	25W	30W	60W	30W	



Architecture

Core

- 64-bit/32-bit architecture
- 6-issue VLIW
- 16KB instruction cache / 16KB data cache with MMU
- IEEE 754-2008 Floating Point Unit (FPU)
- Square root and reciprocal operations in floating single precision
- 64-bit integer multiplication (Asymmetric cryptography)
- Support up to 4 execution rings
- Support up to 256-bits per cycle Load/Store

Co-processor (one per Core)

- Support of INT8, INT16 or FP16 accuracy
- Up to 128 MAC per cycle

Cluster

- 16 x 64-bit Cores + 1 dedicated safety/security Core
- 4 MB of Memory / L2 Cache – 600GB/s Low Latency / High Speed
- Configurable cluster/chip cache coherency modes
- Low Power (600MHz) / Standard (900MHz) / High performance (1.2 GHz) modes

System-on-Chip

- 5 clusters (total of 80 Cores + 5 security Cores)
- Up to 1.15TFLOPs (SP) / 384 GFLOPs (DP)
- Up to 3TFLOPs (16 bits) / 25 TOPs (8bits) for deep learning
- 40GB/s High Speed/Low Latency Network-on-Chip
- Support standalone or acceleration mode (X86 or ARM Host)
- Support of chip-to-chip connection to scale performance

PCIe Interface

- 16-lane PCIe GEN4 Endpoint (EP) or Root Complex (RC)
- Non-termination up to 8 downstream ports in RC mode
- SR-IOV up to 8 Physical Functions / 248 virtual functions
- Address translation and protection
- Up to 2048 MSI-X & 64 MSI interrupts
- Support for Hot plug
- Up to 512 DMAs for multiqueues / kernel bypass drivers
- Direct PCIe-to-clusters and PCIe-to-DDR transfers
- Multichip extension

DDR4 Interface

- 64-bit LPDDR4/DDR4-3200 channels with sideband/inline ECC
- Up to two ranks per DDR4 Channels
- Support for SoDIMM/UDIMM or soldered discrete devices
- Up to 2DDR channels with channel interleaving
- Up to 16GB per DDR channel

Offloading

- RDMA protocols: RoCEv1/v2
- NVMe-oF storage protocol
- TCP/UDP/IP stateless offload
- Checksum offload
- Interrupt coalescing
- MACSec / IPsec / SSL / TLS offload

Ethernet interface

- 8x1/8x10/8x25/2x40/4x50/2x100 GbE
- RDMA using RoCEv1/v2
- NVMe-oF (RoCE) - NVMe/TCP
- Jumbo Frame Support (9.6KB)
- Support for PTP 1588v2
- Priority Flow Control (PFC), IEEE 802.1Qbb
- Checksum offload Header & Payload
- Line rate packet classification/load balancing
- Hash & Round-robin based dispatch policy

Security

- Secure Boot with authentication (ECDSA-256) & encryption
- True Random Number Generators (TRNG) compliant with FIPS 140-2, FIPS140-3, SP800-90B
- RSA, Diffie-Hellman, DSA, ECC, EC-DSA and EC-DH acceleration
- Non-volatile Asset store & Embedded Secure Element

Cryptography Accelerators (optional)

- AES-128/192/256 (ECB/CBC/CTR/GCM/GMAC/CCM)
- AES-XTS for storage application
- MD5/SHA-1, SHA-2, SHA-3
- Kazumi/Snow 3G, ZUC

Management/Control Interfaces

- GPIOs/UARTs/SPI/I2C/CAN/PWM
- SSI Controller for serial NOR Flash with optional boot
- SDCARD UHS-I / eMMC 4.5.1 memory controller
- 2x USB 2.0 OTG ULPI
- JTAG IEEE 1149.1
- 16-bit Parallel Trace Interface

Safety & Predictability

- Mix criticality support
- Lockable critical configuration
- Capability to bank memory and caches for non-interferent & time-predictable execution
- L1 Cache coherency enabling/disabling

AccessCore® SDK & Programmability

- Support of Eclipse IDE
- Support of open toolchain: GCC, GDB, LLVM
- Programmable core C99 and C++ 2014
- Operating System: Linux and configuration to port any RTOS
- Deep Learning code generator supporting popular AI frameworks (Kaim™, Kalray Neural Network)
- Support of Open Standard Computing Language for deployment of parallel code
- Support of OpenCV with optimized backend
- Support of Mathematical Libraries: FFT, BLAS, LAPACK
- Debug and Trace per cluster and core
- Simulators and profiling tools
- Standard NIC drivers for host CPUs (ibverbs, VIRTIO, SPDK, ...)



APPLICATIONS



KEY BENEFITS

Single chip for whole app acceleration with open APIs

- Standard programmability (C/C++/Open Standard API)
- Open APIs

High performance AI, low latency, low power

- 25 to 100 TOPS
- Multiple concurrent applications: Multi-CNN, computer vision, parallel pre/post processing ...
- Low power consumption <20W (MPPA®)
- Real-time data processing
- Scalable multi-MPPA® system support

Safety and high security

- Versatile high perf crypto-engine
- Hardware isolation and freedom of interference
- Secure Boot and root of trust

Seamless integration in existing AI ecosystems

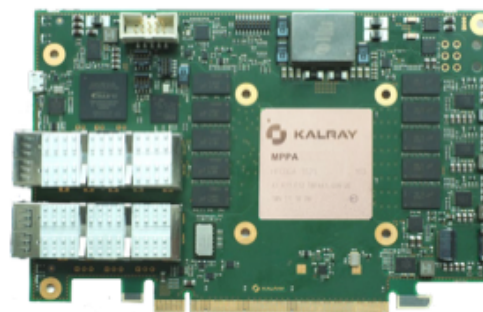
- Same software environment as GPU/CPU
- Minimal application changes required
- No new training required
- Frameworks: Caffe, Tensorflow, ...
- Networks: GoogLeNet, ResNet, Yolo (v2, v3), Faster-RCNN, custom networks, etc

Accelerator card for AI and beyond

Bringing AI & massive computing to the Edge

Limitations of cloud-based AI, such as bandwidth, latency, power consumption, security and cost, have become bottlenecks for the deployment of AI in appliances close to data sources. The Edge is becoming the perfect destination for local processing of data, such as machine learning models trained in the cloud, enriched with context-adaptation and local complex intelligent processing.

Kalray addresses the challenge of distributing the AI and data processing across the Edge, bringing massive localized compute capability to the nodes.



K200™ card with MPPA® processor

TurboCard K200™ Specification and Performance

HW specifications	
Power consumption	20W (MPPA®) / 35W (board)
Interface	PCIe Gen4 x16, 2xQSFP28
DDR	2x 4GB DDR4-3200
TOPS	25 TOPS per card (8-bit)
Floating point operations	3 TFLOPS (16b), 800 GFLOPS (32b)
MIPS	192 KDMIPS (Coolidge-80, 1.2 GHz)
Examples of neural network performance	
GoogLeNet	3025 fps
Faster-RCNN (VGG16)	302 fps
Yolo v3	310 fps

Data based on Coolidge MPPA®3-80

SOFTWARE OVERVIEW

```
object to mirror_ob
mirror_mod.mirror_object = mirror_ob
mirror_mod.use_x = True
mirror_mod.use_y = False
mirror_mod.use_z = False
operation == "MIRROR_Z":
    mirror_mod.use_x = False
    mirror_mod.use_y = False
    mirror_mod.use_z = True

# selection at the end, add back the selected mirror modifier object
mirror_ob.select = 1
modifier_ob.select = 1
bpy.context.scene.objects.active = modifier_ob
print("Selected" + str(modifier_ob)) # modifier ob is the active ob
mirror_ob.select = 0
name = bpy.context.selected_objects[0]
my_data.objects[name.name].select = 1
except:
    print("please select exactly two objects, the last one gets the modifier unless its not a mesh")
```

UPGRADE CLASSES

MPPA®

```
MirrorX(new_types, operator):
    """ This adds an X mirror to the selected object"""
    # name
    # label
```

```
__methods__
def __init__(self, context):
    return context.active_object is not None
```

The Intelligent Processors

STANDARD DEVELOPMENT TOOLCHAINS

