# Throughput-Oriented LLM Inference via KV-Activation Hybrid Caching with a Single GPU

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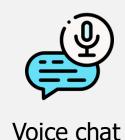


## Classification of LLM Workloads



**50~100ms** / token Multi-GPUs







**Cost-aware** SLO Single ~ Multi-GPUs



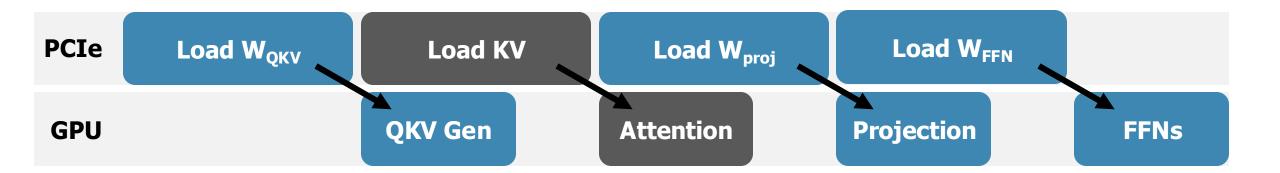




Benchmarking

# **Host Memory Offloading for LLM**

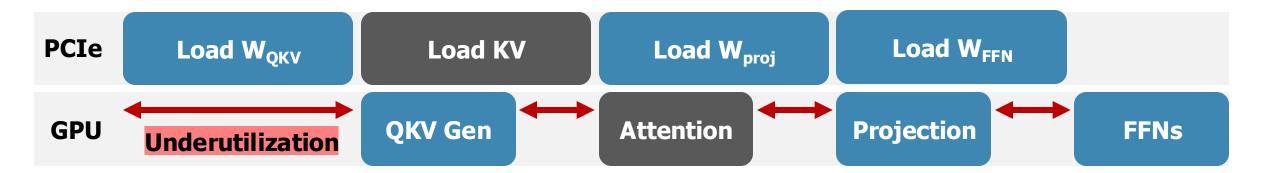
- Problem: Using multiple GPUs to serve large LLMs is extremely costly.
- Solution: Offload LLM weights & KV Cache to host memory.





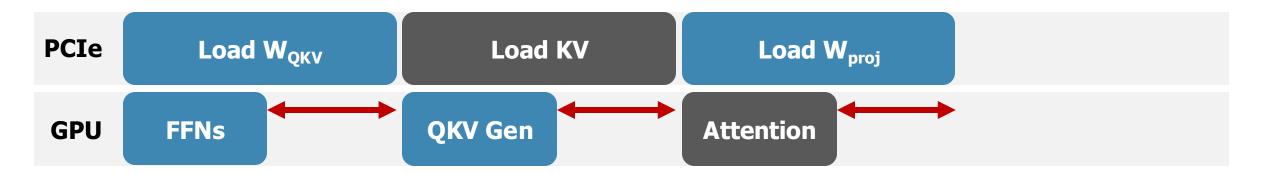
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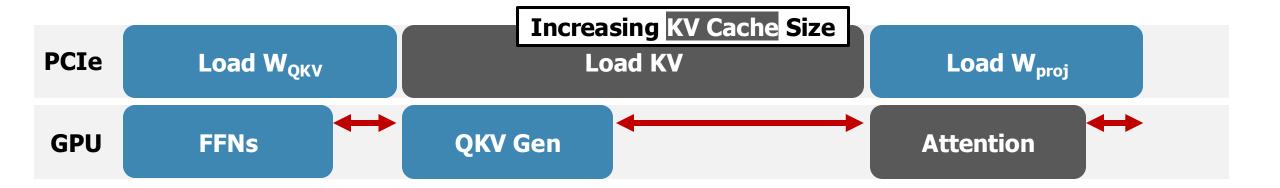


- Increasing the batch size offers diminishing returns.
- Larger batches lead to a massive KV Cache, creating a new PCIe bottleneck.



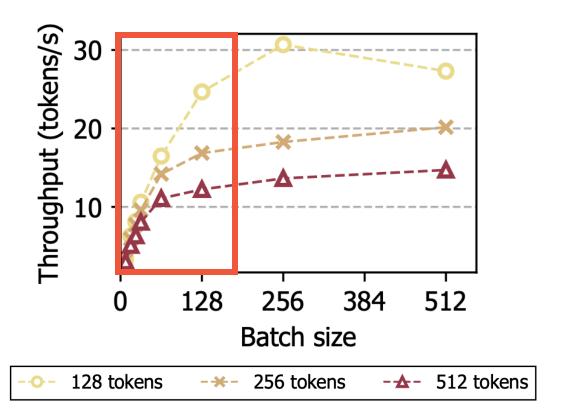


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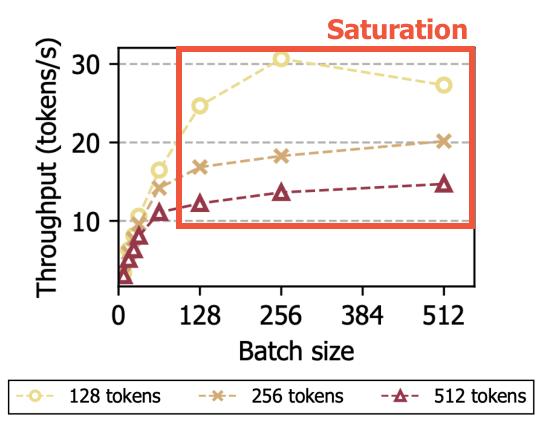


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- KV Cache size grows linearly with the batch size.





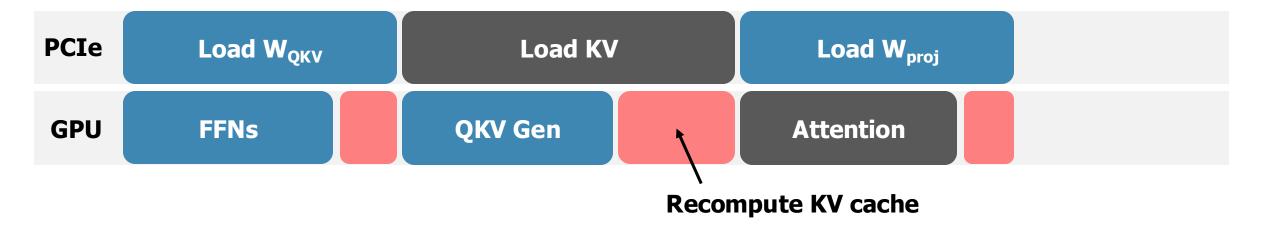
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# **Opportunity: KV Cache Recomputation**

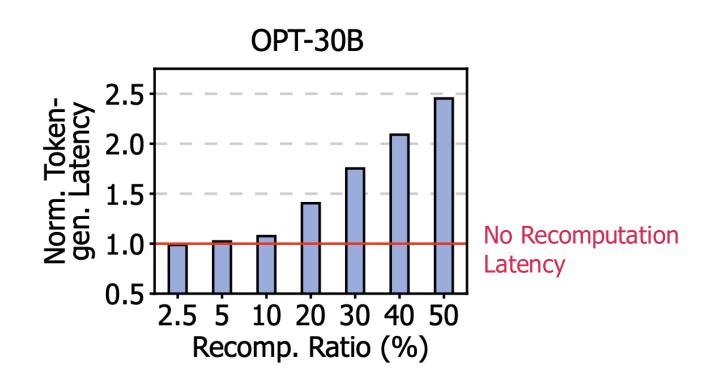
- **Key Insight:** Trade slow communication (PCIe) for fast computation (GPU).
- **Solution:** Recompute the KV Cache on-the-fly, avoiding the data transfer.





# Limitation of KV Cache Recomputation

- KV recomputation is computationally expensive.
- Even a **20%** recomputation leads to a **1.45x** slowdown for OPT-30B





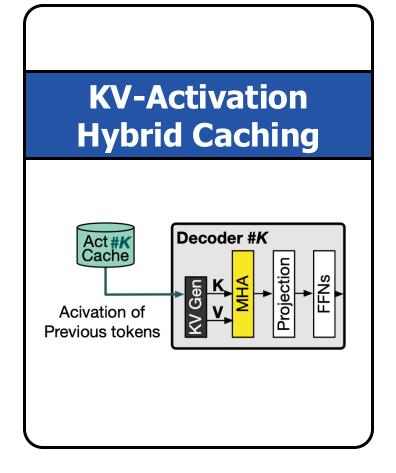
#### **Problems**

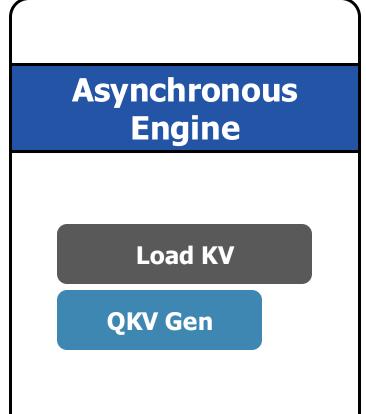
- Host memory offloading is a low-cost solution.
- But it suffers from severe GPU underutilization.
- And KV recomputation offers only marginal gains.

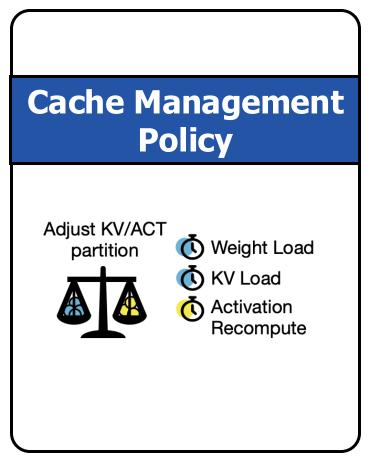
# We need a more intelligent approach to the computation-communication trade-off



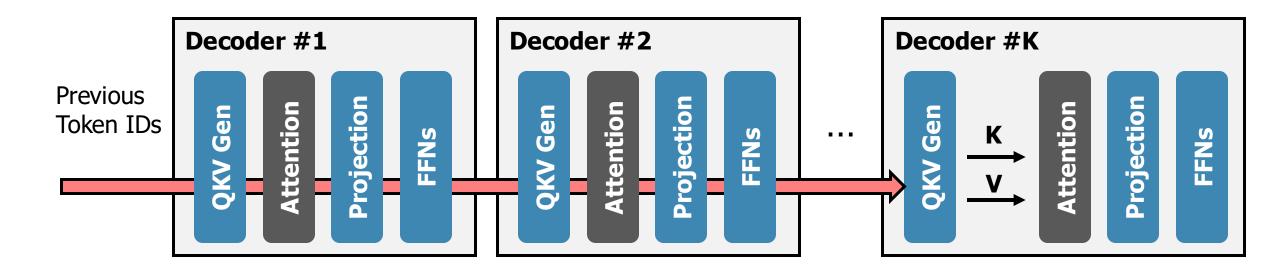
# **Capture: Overview**



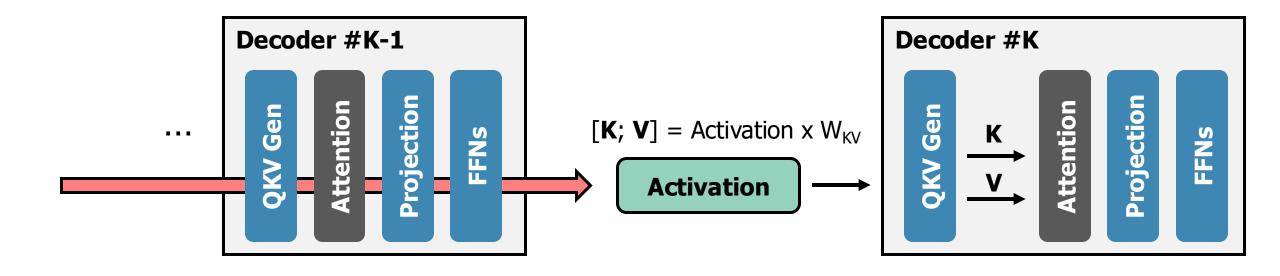




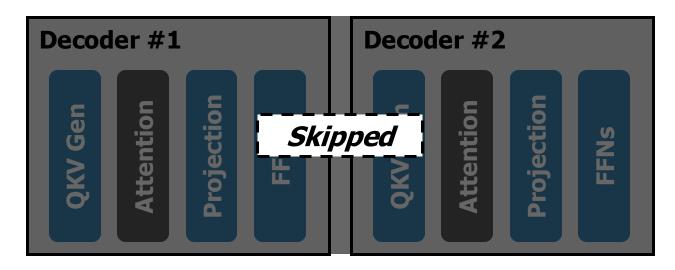
- Token recomputation always re-executes the entire chain.
- This leads to massive redundant computation.

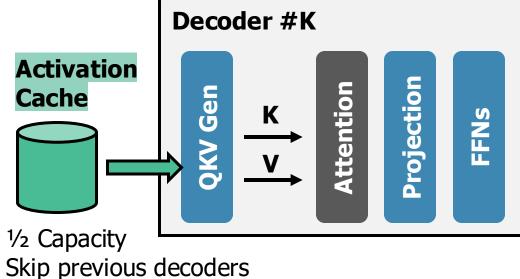


■ The input activation for Decoder #K is the output of Decoder #K-1

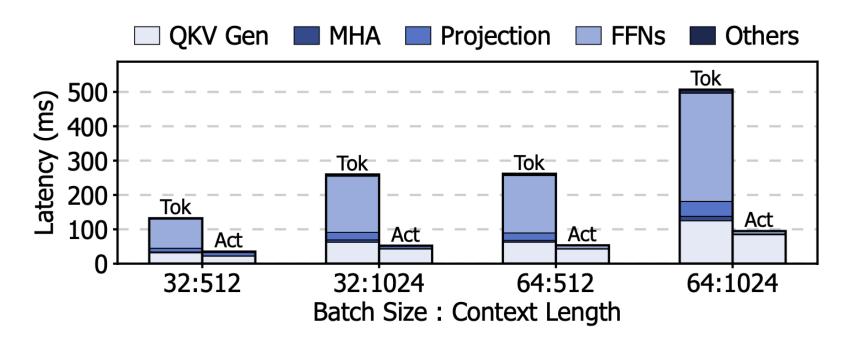


- Activation caching can skip Attention, Projection, FFNs to recompute
- Activation uses only half the memory compared to KV Cache.





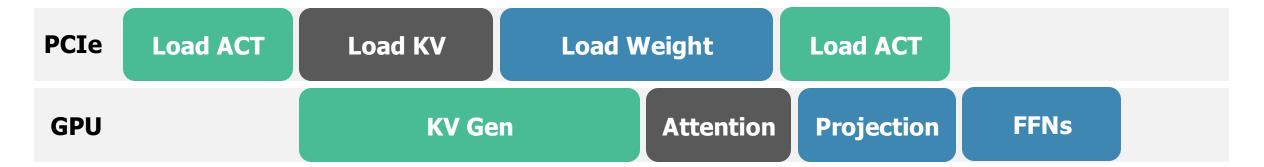
- **78% faster** activation recomputation compared to token recomputation.
- Use KV-Activation Hybrid Caching to maximize PCIe and GPU overlap





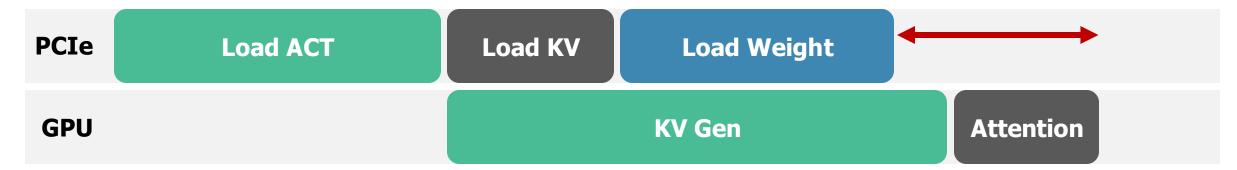
# **Asynchronous Inference Engine**

- Leverage double buffering to hide data transfer latency.
- Asynchronously overlap PCIe transfers, recomputation, and the forward pass.



# **Need for Cache Management Policy**

Excessive ACT Cache idles the PCIe bus.

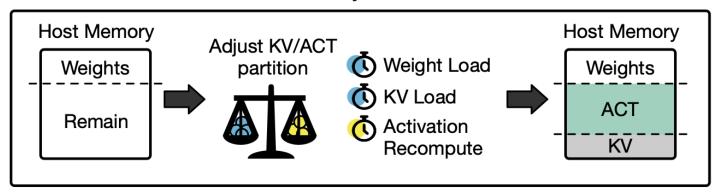




# **Cache Management Policy**

- Partition the KV/Activation cache to co-optimize PCIe and GPU usage.
- Allocate GPU memory to the ACT cache, and split host memory into KV:ACT

#### **Host Memory Block Allocation**



# **Evaluation Methodology**

#### Environment

○ NVIDIA RTX 4090 GPU, equipped with 24GB of GDDR6X via PCIe 4.0 x16

#### Models

○ OPT-6.7B, 13B, 30B, 66B

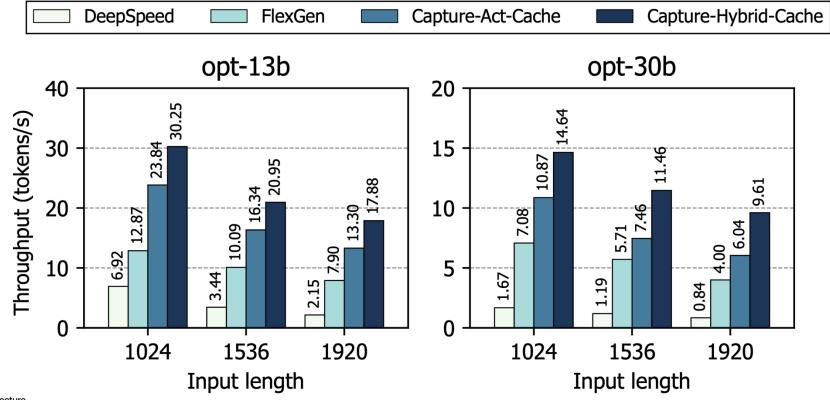
#### Baseline

- DeepSpeed Inference [1]
- FlexGen [2]
- Activation-only-Cache System



# **Eval: Throughput Improvement**

- Hybrid-Cache achieves 2.19x higher throughput over FlexGen
- 1.35x higher throughput over Act-Cache system





# Conclusion

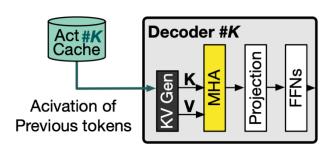
#### Capture

• Efficient Host-memory Offloading LLM Inference System

#### Contributions

- Solve the KV cache bottleneck caused via KV-Activation Hybrid Caching.
- Propose a framework for efficient computation-communication overlap.

# **KV-ACT Hybrid Caching**



# Efficient PCIe-GPU Overlap

Adjust KV/ACT partition



KV Load



Activation Recompute

Throughput improvement

2.1×

over FlexGen

1.3×

over Activation-only