# An Exploration of the Residue Number System in Neural Networks

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### Abstract

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• The Residue Number System (RNS) is based on moduli and remainders (called residues)



### **Hierarchical RNS (HRNS)**

- Each residue from one "level" of RNS becomes a new "level" of RNS
- Same Moduli used for each level
- Reduces number of bits needed for operations

#### Conclusion

 RNS and HRNS can be used to perform computations for NN with in cases that require relatively low precision Can be applied to VLSI, Homomorphic encryption, and artificial intelligence • More work can be done to understand and incorporate the HRNS and/or Recursive RNS in Neural Networks and test efficiency

• Could significantly speed up emerging computation methods where numeric precision is limited • A hierarchical structure (HRNS) can help speed computations up further by exploiting its parallelism

- Operations (addition, multiplication) happen at the lowest level
- After operations, each output is taken through the lowest level moduli to avoid overflow
- Example for 3 levels: Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT) must be used 13 times for multiplication
  - $\circ$  13 = 9 (level 3 to level 2) + 3 (level 2) to 1) +1 (level 1 to output)
  - Can have different number of levels or different number of moduli, changing CRT uses

# **Residue Number System (RNS)**



### **Precision in Neural Networks**



• Blue: RNS NN error in output vs # of Quantization and

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- Represents a set of integers using coprime moduli
- (m = m1, m2, m3)
- Multiple low precision operations can combine to form a high precision operation
- Closed under addition and multiplication
- Doesn't require the carrying of digits in these operations

References

![](_page_0_Picture_32.jpeg)

Moduli: [1023, 1024, 1025)