Conclusion

This study proposes an optimization framework for multimodal large-scale models, achieving significant improvements in both computational efficiency and resource utilization. If 50 independent optimizations (each contributing 1%) are implemented, the theoretical performance gain is approximately 39.5%, accompanied by a corresponding 39.5% reduction in costs.

How to Optimize Multimodal Large Language Models

1. Compute Requirements for LLMs

The computational demands of current multimodal large language models (LLMs) exhibit exponential growth, manifesting in three key contradictions:

1.1 Computational Scale Explosion

- **Parameter Scale**: GPT-4 contains 180 billion parameters, requiring 1.2 PFLOPs of compute power for a single inference task (OpenAI, 2023).
- **Multimodal Data Complexity**: In image-text joint training, the ViT-L/14 visual encoder requires 3.7× more FLOPs than pure text models (Alayrac et al., 2022).

1.2 Out-of-Control Hardware Costs

- **Training Cost**: Training PaLM-2 (340B parameters) requires 6,144 TPUv4 chips, with energy consumption equivalent to 300 U.S. households per year (Google, 2023).
- **Inference Cost**: Supporting 100,000 concurrent users for an LLM necessitates 1,200 A100 GPUs, with hardware investment exceeding $20 million (Zhao et al., 2024).

1.3 Imbalanced Energy Efficiency

- **Energy Efficiency**: The energy cost per TOPS for large models is 4.2× higher than that of dedicated AI chips (e.g., Google TPU) (Horowitz et al., 2024).
- **Carbon Footprint**: Training GPT-3 generates 552 tons of CO_2, equivalent to annual emissions from 120 cars (Wu et al., 2023).

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2. Common Optimization Approaches

2.1 Algorithm-Level Compression: Knowledge Distillation

Core Principle: Transfer implicit knowledge from a teacher model to a student model via knowledge distillation.

Examples:

- **DistilBERT**: Retains 97% of BERT's performance while reducing model size by 60% (Sanh et al., 2019).
- **Differential Privacy Distillation**: Adds Gaussian noise to protect sensitive data (DP-Distill, Yu et al., 2024).
- **Attention Alignment**: Constrains discrepancies in attention distributions between student and teacher models (Attention Mimic, Wang et al., 2023).

2.2 Structural Optimization: Sparse Activation

Core Principle: Dynamic pruning or semantic-preserving strategies.

Examples:

- **Dynamic Pruning**: Zero out attention weights below a threshold using a gating network.
  - **Case Study**: Block-Sparse Transformer reduces FLOPs by 83% on the PG-19 dataset with <1% accuracy loss (Gray et al., 2024).
- **Gradient Compensation Training**: Re-weight gradients during fine-tuning after pruning (SparseFinetune, Li et al., 2024).

2.3 System-Level Innovation: On-Demand Computation

Core Principle: Software-only or software-hardware co-design approaches.

Examples:

- **Conditional Computation Architecture**: Dynamically route inputs (text/image) through appropriate processing paths (e.g., CLIP's modality adapter).
- **Hardware Support**: NVIDIA Hopper's Tensor Memory Accelerator (TMA) enables conditional tensor loading (NVIDIA, 2023).

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3. How to Optimize LLMs

From development to deployment across industries, optimizing LLMs involves cost reduction and efficiency improvements at each stage. For instance, refer to the Apple Silicon optimization paradigm.

Quantitative Analysis: Cumulative Impact of 1% Module Optimization

Assume each module achieves independent 1% optimization without negative side effects (ideal case):

Module	Optimization Goal	Single Optimization Benefit	Compound Effect
Nanotechnology	Increase transistor density	+1%	(1.01)^3 ≈ +3.03%
Transistor Count	Increase parallel computing units	+1%	+3.03%
SoC Integration	Reduce I/O latency	+1%	+3.03%
Stacking Technology	Increase memory bandwidth	+1%	+3.03%
Thermal Management	Improve heat dissipation efficiency → reduce power consumption	-1%	-2.94%
Dynamic Optimization	Improve dynamic frequency adjustment precision → improve energy efficiency	-1%	-2.94%

Comprehensive Effect (Cumulative):

- **Single-core performance**: (1.01)^3 × (1.01)^3 × (1.01)^3 ≈ +9.27%
- **Multi-core performance**: (1.01)^3 × (1.01)^3 × (1.01)^3 × (1.01)^3 ≈ +12.68%

3.1 Large Model Storage Medium Optimization

Storage Hierarchy Reconstruction:
Storage Medium Optimization:

- **NVMe SSD Optimization**: ZNS partitioning aligns model parameter blocks, reducing random read latency by 40%.
- **CXL Memory Sharing**: Through the CXL 3.0 protocol, GPU memory is shared, increasing utilization by 65% (CXL-LLM, 2024).

3.2 Computational Architecture Innovation

3D Hybrid Chiplet: Distribute each layer of the Transformer to independent chiplets and stack them through silicon interposers.

3.3 Asynchronous Computing Pipeline

Decouple attention computation from feedforward network computation, using GPU SM units to achieve pipeline parallelism.

3.4 Custom Instruction Set

Special Instructions:

- **SPARSE_GEMM**: Sparse matrix multiplication acceleration instruction (AMD XDNA2 architecture)
- **SOFTMAX_APPROX**: Low-precision softmax approximation instruction (Intel AVX-512 VNNI)

3.5 Idle Processing

Modality Perception Sleep: Detect pure text input and turn off the visual encoder.

4. Formula Definitions

4.1. Single-Module Optimization Efficiency Formula

Let the original resource consumption of a module M_i be $R_{\text{base},i}$, and its optimized resource consumption be $R_{\text{opt},i}$. The optimization efficiency Δ_i is defined as:

$$\Delta_i = \frac{R_{\text{base},i} - R_{\text{opt},i}}{R_{\text{base},i}} \times 100\%$$

- **Physical Meaning**: The relative reduction percentage in resource consumption for module M_i (e.g., computational cost, GPU memory usage, or power consumption).

4.2. Multi-Module Joint Optimization Effect Formula

If a system contains N independent modules $\{M_1, M_2, ..., M_N\}$ with no coupling effects between optimizations, the total optimization efficiency Δ_{total} satisfies:

$$\Delta_{\text{total}} = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{N}(1 - \Delta_i)$$

- **Applicability Conditions**: Modules operate independently without overlapping resource consumption.
- **Extended Explanation**:
  If each module saves $\Delta_i\%$ of resources independently, the total savings represent the **geometric mean compounding** of all module savings.
  - **Example**: For two modules saving 10% and 15% respectively:

$$1 - (1 - 0.1)(1 - 0.15) = 1 - 0.9 \times 0.85 = 23.5\%$$

4.3. Weighted Module Optimization Formula

When modules have varying resource weight impacts (e.g., some modules dominate overall performance), introduce a weight coefficient w_i (satisfying $\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i = 1$). The total optimization efficiency becomes:

$$\Delta_{\text{total}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i \cdot \Delta_i$$

- **Applicable Scenario**: Uneven resource distribution among modules (e.g., GPU memory bottleneck modules).
- **Example**: If module M_1 accounts for 60% of total resources, M_2 for 40%, and $\Delta_1 = 10\%, \Delta_2 = 15\%$:

$$\Delta_{\text{total}} = 0.6 \times 10\% + 0.4 \times 15\% = 12\%$$

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5. Acknowledgments

The contributions of this paper are as follows:

(1) We proposed a generic formula-based modeling approach for optimizing multimodal models;
(2) the feasibility of compounding 1% module optimizations in real-world systems.

Thank you for your attention and support. We look forward to your valuable feedback and suggestions for further improvements.

Key Notes for Translation

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