



FALQON: Accelerating LoRA Fine-tuning with Low-Bit Floating-Point Arithmetic

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TL; DR: 3x faster quantized LoRA fine-tuning with FP8 by addressing the quantization overhead of LoRA adapter

Key Contributions

- We analyze **FP8 quantization overhead** limits speedups when directly applied to LoRA's small-dimensional adapters.
- We propose **FALQON**, a novel framework that merges LoRA adapters into an FP8-quantized backbone during fine-tuning, significantly reducing overhead.
- We **reformulate forward and backward** for efficient gradient computation and **introduce a row-wise proxy update mechanism** that selectively integrates substantial updates.
- FALQON achieves up to 3x faster fine-tuning** compared to existing methods while maintaining comparable accuracy.

Backgrounds: FP8 Quantization and Overhead

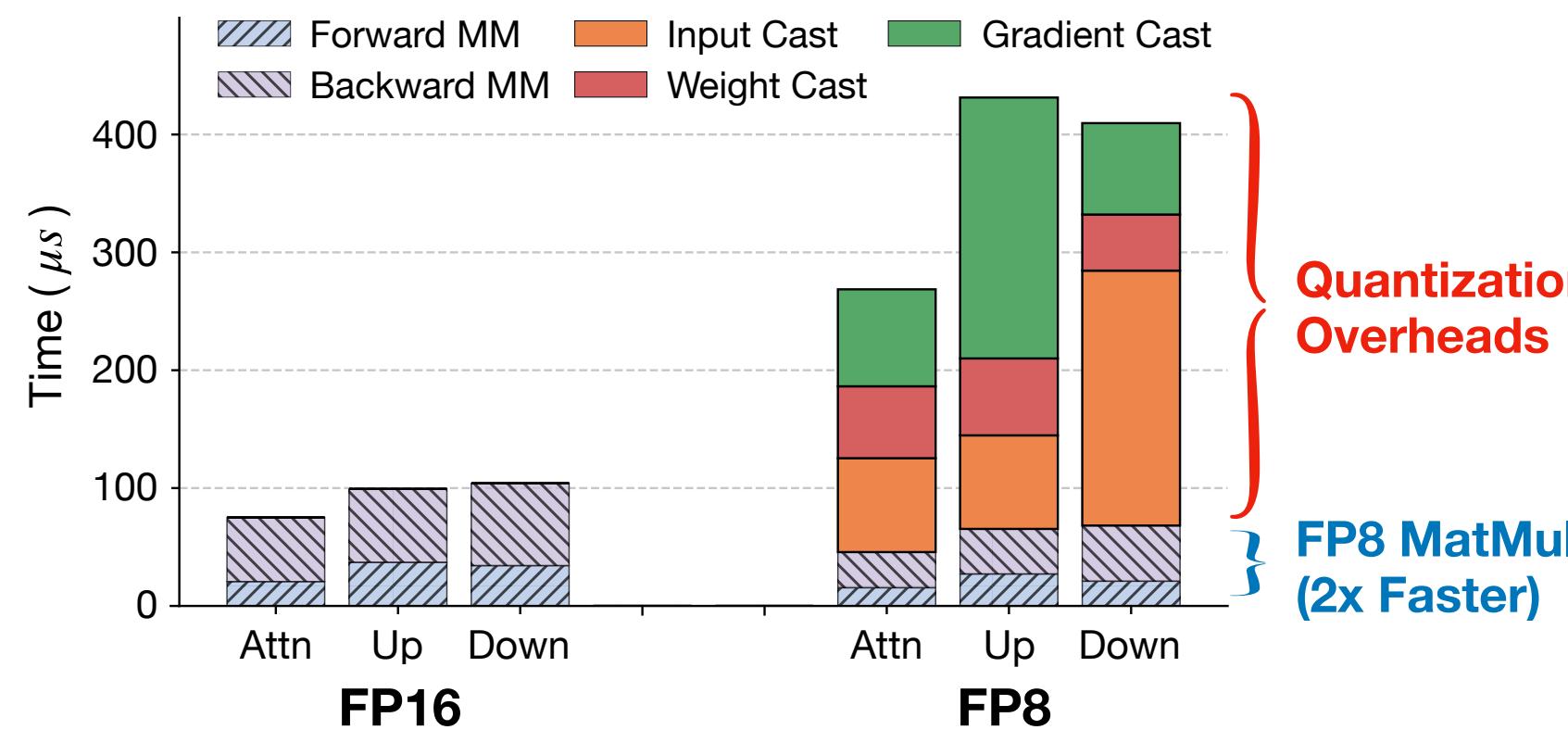
- FP8 quantization (conversion) requires **scaling**

$1 + 2 = \text{Quantization Overhead}$
- Scale: absolute max (amax)
- For quantization, we need a **reduction** for amax and **scaling**
- For small-dimensional MatMul, the overhead exceeds the speed up

Motivational Study

- FP8 quantization overhead of LoRA layers (LLaMA-7B linear dimensions)

Current FP8 framework suffer from quantization overhead on LoRA

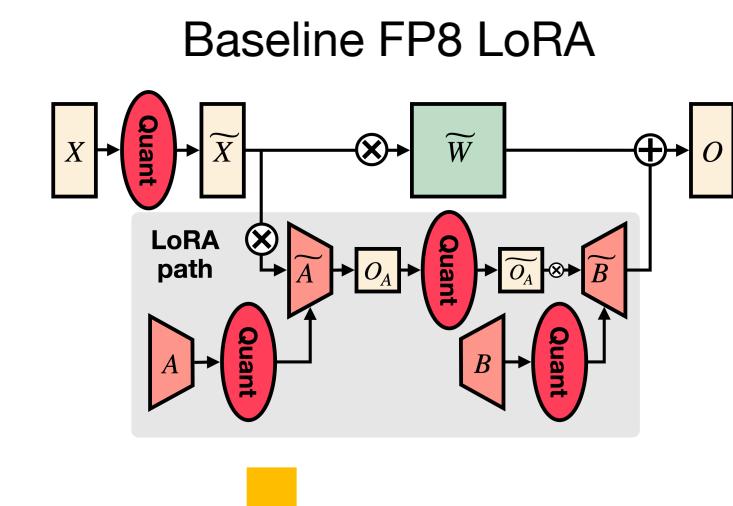


Proposed Method

Key Idea: Merge the LoRA branch into the backbone while training

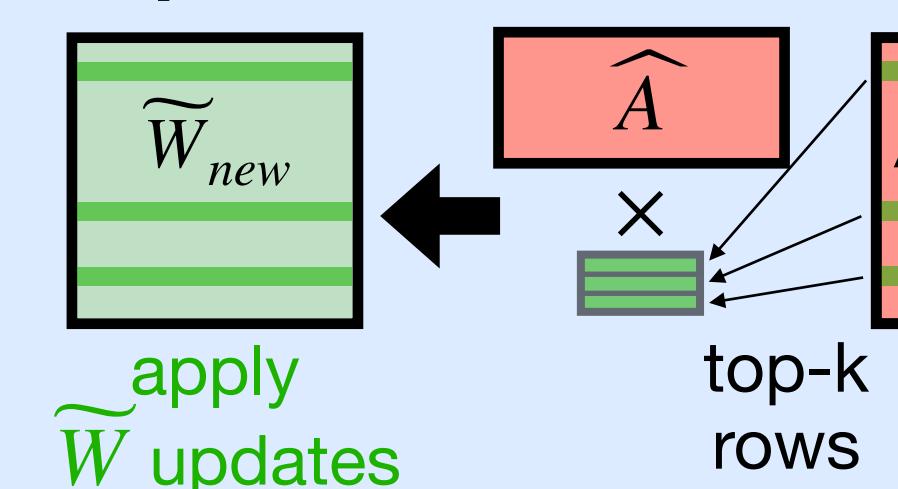
1. Forward

- LoRA Framework: $W_{FT} = W_{orig} + \Delta W \approx W_{orig} + BA$
- Quantization Error: $\widetilde{W} = \text{Quantize}(W)$

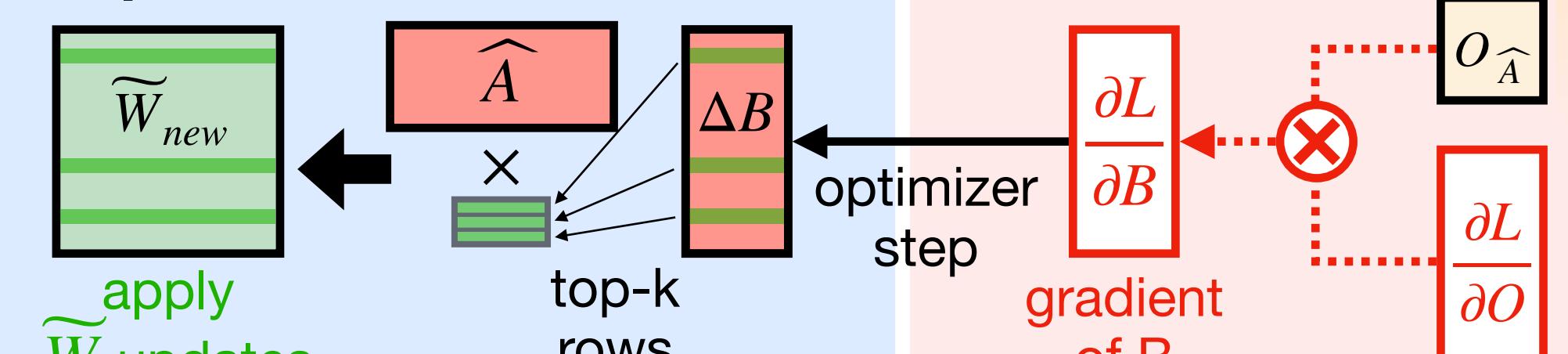


Melded LoRA

3. Update



2. Backward

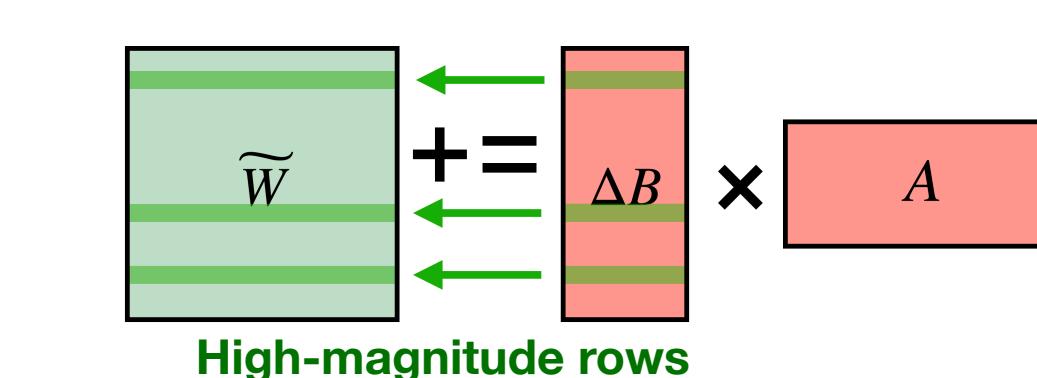


ΔBuffer:

- Initialized to all-zero matrix
- Store updates of B

Top-K Row-wise Update

- Small updates cannot exceed the quantization grid
- Find largely updated rows only
- More efficient updates



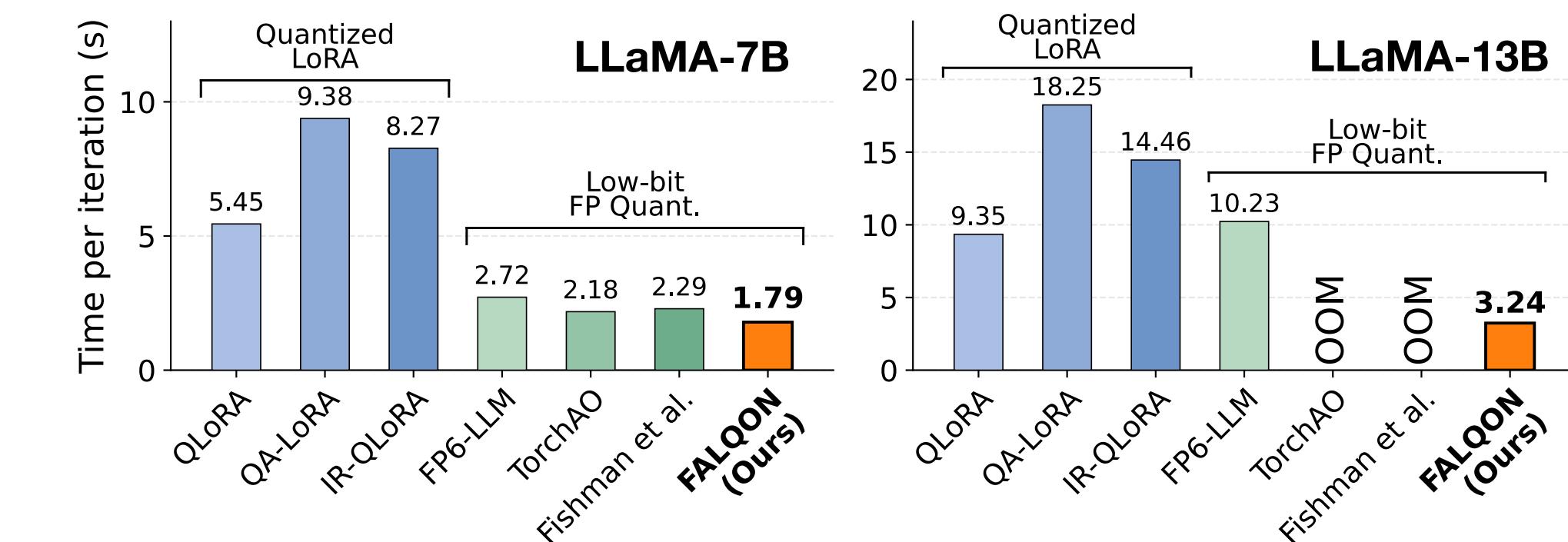
Precompute Ax in forward:

$$\widetilde{W}'\widetilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} O \\ Ax \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(m+r) \times d}$$

Precompute Ax

Experimental Results

Overall Computational Cost Comparison

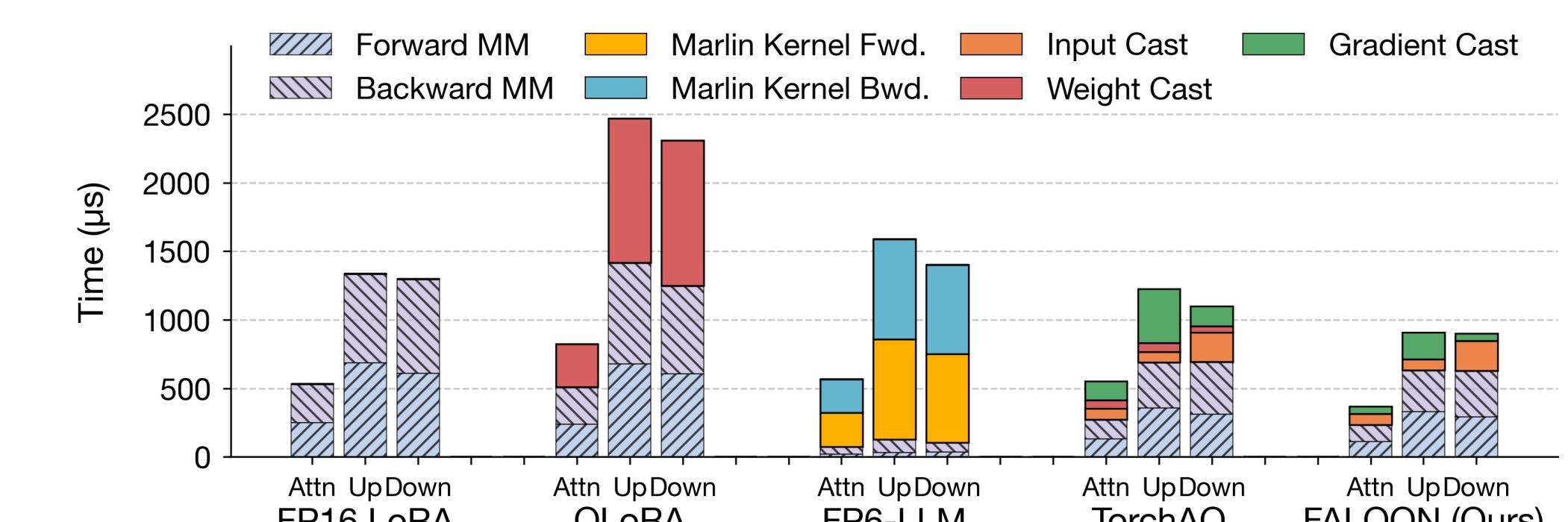


Fine-tuning Quality Comparison of Quantized LoRA (5-shot MMLU)

Data: Alpaca		QLoRA	QA-LoRA	IR-QLoRA	FALQON (Ours)
Time / Step (s)	5.45	9.44	8.27	8.27	1.80 (3.02×)
#T. Params.	160M	89M	89M	89M	80M
MMLU Acc.		0.3272	0.3548	0.3388	0.3491
Time / Step (s)	9.37	18.02	14.46	14.46	3.26 (2.87×)
#T. Params.	250M	140M	140M	140M	125M
MMLU Acc.		0.4443	0.4729	0.4349	0.4644

Method	Type	Time / Step (s)	# Trainable Params	Alpaca (MMLU)				OASST1 (MMLU)			
				Hum.	STEM	Social	Other	Avg.	Hum.	STEM	Social
LoRA	FP16	2.87	160M	0.3295	0.3031	0.3717	0.3873	0.3456	0.3401	0.3258	0.4006
TorchAO	FP8	2.18	160M	0.3231	0.2969	0.3679	0.3785	0.3393	0.3273	0.3092	0.3869
FP6-LLM	E2M3	2.72	160M	0.2421	0.2125	0.2171	0.2398	0.2295	0.2448	0.2125	0.2411
FP6-LLM	E3M2	2.72	160M	0.2487	0.2693	0.2532	0.2333	0.2509	0.2423	0.2249	0.2190
Fishman et al.	FP8	2.29	160M	0.3337	0.3108	0.3893	0.3923	0.3537	0.3241	0.2969	0.3773
FALQON (Ours)	FP8	1.79	80M	0.3322	0.3086	0.3858	0.3795	0.3491	0.3373	0.3130	0.3776

Breakdown Analysis of LoRA Fine-tuning



Training Time and Monetary Cost on Cloud GPU Platforms

Device	Training Time (days, 8 GPUs)			Training Cost (\$ USD)			Cost Reduction (\$ USD)	
	QLoRA	QA-LoRA	FALQON	QLoRA	QA-LoRA	FALQON	vs QLoRA	vs QA-LoRA
RTX 4090	89.3	153.7	35.7	6,001	10,328	1,971	↓ 4,030	↓ 8,357
L40S	98.3	164.0	37.7	35,126	58,603	10,070	↓ 25,057	↓ 48,533
H100	31.1	25.1	13.3	41,122	33,114	13,419	↓ 27,703	↓ 19,695