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## Qwen2-VL 模型结构和万字源码解析



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本文主要对Qwen2-VL进行解析模型结构。下面以7B模型进行举例。

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## 1. Qwen2-VL模型的组成部分

Qwen2-VL模型主要包含以下几个部分,结合官方infer代码的流程可以对应:

- 1. chat\_template: 用于将输入转化为模型所需要的标准格式,如ChatML\*格式;
- 2. processor:

image\_process:对图像进行预处理,将图像转化为模型所需要的格式,如切分patch操作; tokenizer: 文本prompt处理和tokens预定义;

3. prepare\_inputs: 准备model\_inputs,用于输入到model中

print(processor.apply\_chat\_template(conversation))

4. model:

vision model+: vision提取特征信息; Embedding+: prompt Embedding;

Scatter+: 将visiion embedding tokens嵌入到prompt tokens中

LLM: Qwen大语言模型+

#### 2. Qwen2-VL模型结构

本文沿着上面组成部分顺序进行讲解。

#### 2.1 chat template处理

Qwen2-VL采用ChatML格式template。首先加载好MODEL\_PATH, 执行 processor.chat template即可查看Qwen2-VL的模版形式。本文通过下面举一个例子进行:

```
# 加载模型
processor = AutoProcessor.from_pretrained(MODEL_PATH, min_pixels=min_pixels, max_pixel
print(processor.chat_template)
# 设置conversation
prompt = "请描述这两张图片"
conversation = [
           "role": "user",
           "content": [
               {"type": "image", "image": "./0001.png"},
               {"type": "image", "image": "./0002.png"},
               {"type": "text", "text": prompt},
           ],
       }
# 假设我们设置上面的conversation, 转化为template形式如下, 注意换行符也是一个token
```

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```
<\iim_start|>user\n
<|vision_start|><|image_pad|><|vision_end|><|vision_start|><|image_pad|><|vision_end|>
...
print(processor.apply_chat_template(conversation, add_generation_prompt=True)) # 添加排
...

'''<|im_start|>system\n
You are a helpful assistant.<|im_end|>\n
<|iim_start|>user\n
<|vision_start|><|iimage_pad|><|vision_end|><|vision_start|><|iimage_pad|><|vision_end|><
iim_start|>assistant\n
...
```

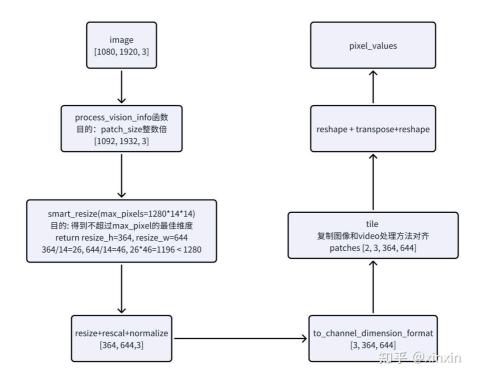
可以看到Qwen2-VL将图片编码为<|vision start|><|image pad|><|vision end|>形式。

#### 2.2 process 处理

process包含imge\_processor图像处理和tokens的预定义处理;

#### 2.2.1 image processor

image\_process位于image\_processing\_qwen2\_vl.py中Qwen2VLImageProcessor类。以 1080\*1920图为例,处理流程:



## Qwen2-VL在图像预处理主要两部分:

1. smart\_resize: 将图像的宽高reszie到patch\_size的整数倍,比如(1080, 1920)的图像变为(1092, 1932); 目的: patch\_size的整数倍,patch数量不要超过ViT的上限。

2. 图片flatten到(patch\_num\_h \* patch\_num\_w) 个 patch (patch\_size \* patch\_size)

#### 2.2.1.1 smart\_resize

第一个细节点:为什么要设置 factor=14\*2 里面包含2,不直接等于28, max\_pixels=14\*14\*4\*1280 包含4,不直接设置14\*14\*5120?

smart\_resize函数可以看到 factor=14\*2,max\_pixels=14\*14\*4\*1280 ,这个和论文Naive Dynamic Resolution方法(先按patch\_size=14切分,然后在通过MLP对相邻的2x2的tokens进行特征合

```
# 生成patch_size正式倍的宽高,且位于min_pixels和max_pixels之间
resized_height, resized_width = smart_resize(
                   height, #原始图像宽高
                   width,
                   factor=self.patch_size * self.merge_size, # 14 * 2
                   min_pixels=self.min_pixels,
                    max_pixels=self.max_pixels,
image = resize(
                   image, size=(resized height, resized width), resample=resample, in
def smart_resize(
   height: int, width: int, factor: int = 28, min_pixels: int = 56 * 56, max_pixels:
):
   h_bar = round(height / factor) * factor
   w_bar = round(width / factor) * factor
   if h_bar * w_bar > max_pixels:
       beta = math.sqrt((height * width) / max_pixels)
       h bar = math.floor(height / beta / factor) * factor
       w bar = math.floor(width / beta / factor) * factor
   elif h_bar * w_bar < min_pixels:</pre>
       beta = math.sqrt(min_pixels / (height * width))
       h_bar = math.ceil(height * beta / factor) * factor
       w_bar = math.ceil(width * beta / factor) * factor
   return h_bar, w_bar
```

#### 2.2.1.2 patch切分细节

# 第2个细节点: patch切分和reshape。为什么reshape成这个那么长串的维度,再transpose再reshape呢? 为何不直接reshape成(1196, 1176)?

是为了后面MLP(2x2相邻token进行准备),不让相邻的2x2patches分开,如果直接reshape(grid\_t \* grid\_h \* grid\_w, ...) 那么是按行进行切分,相邻的2x2的patch flatten后就不相连了;这样的切分方式可以保证2x2patch flatten后是相连的,方便后面MLP的时候切分。

```
# self.temporal_patch_size = 2
# self.merge_size = 2
# patches.shape = (2, 3, H, W), 以h=364, w=644为例
grid_t = patches.shape[0] // self.temporal_patch_size # 1
# 宽高按patch size进行切分数量, grid h=26, grid w=46
grid_h, grid_w = resized_height // self.patch_size, resized_width // self.patch_size
# patch shape: [1,2,3,13,2,23,2,14]
patches = patches.reshape(
   grid_t,
   self.temporal_patch_size,
   grid_h // self.merge_size, # 注意: 为什么再除self.merge_size, 为了后面MLP(2x2相邻toker
   self.merge_size,
   self.patch_size,
   grid_w // self.merge_size,
   self.merge_size,
   self.patch_size,
# 维度变换(1, 13, 23, 2, 2, 3, 2, 14, 14)
patches = patches.transpose(0, 3, 6, 4, 7, 2, 1, 5, 8)
# flatten_patches.shape = (1196, 1176)
flatten_patches = patches.reshape(
   grid_t * grid_h * grid_w, channel * self.temporal_patch_size * self.patch_size * s
)
```

```
# pixel_values.shape = (2392, 1176) 传了两幅图像
# vision_grid_thws = array([[ 1, 26, 46], [ 1, 26, 46]])
image_inputs = {"pixel_values": pixel_values, "image_grid_thw": vision_grid_thws}
```

#### 2.2.2 tokens预定义

然后再将所有的 <|placeholder|> 变成 <image\_pad>.

```
# merge_length = 4
merge_length = self.image_processor.merge_size**2
index = 0
for i in range(len(text)):
    while self.image_token in text[i]:
       text[i] = text[i].replace(
            self.image_token, "<|placeholder|>" * (image_grid_thw[index].prod() // mer
        )
       index += 1
    text = <|im_start|>system\n
           You are a helpful assistant.im_end|>\n
            <lim startl>user\n
            <|vision_start|><|placeholder|> * 26*46/4 <|vision_end|><|vision_start|><|</pre>
            <|im_start|>assistant\n
    text[i] = text[i].replace("<|placeholder|>", self.image_token)
    text = <|im_start|>system\n
            You are a helpful assistant.im_end|>\n
            <|im_start|>user\n
            <|vision_start|><image_pad> * 26*46/4 <|vision_end|><|vision_start|><image</pre>
            <|im_start|>assistant\n
# 将text的文本tokenizer编码为id的形式
# text_inputs.kyes = (['input_ids', 'input_ids'])
# input_ids=[[151664,...,198], attention_mask=[[1,..,1]]
text_inputs = self.tokenizer(text, **output_kwargs["text_kwargs"])
```

#### 2.2.3 processor

经过前面image\_processor得到image\_inputs, text\_prompt tokenizer得到text\_inputs。最后 processor将这两部分的信息合并起来得到inputs。

```
uts = {"pixel_values": pixel_values, "image_grid_thw": vision_grid_thws}
ts = {"input_ids": input_ids, "attention_mask": attention_mask}
{"input_ids": input_ids, "attention_mask": attention_mask, "pixel_values": pixel_values
```

## 2.3 model input数据准备

## 2.3.1 model inputs变量

model\_inputs: Qwen2VL模型的输入。 数据准备位于Qwen2VLForConditionalGeneration.prepare\_inputs\_for\_generation(), 得到 model inputs.

```
"position_ids": position_ids, # 3D RoPE的位置编码index
"past_key_values": past_key_values, # DynamicCache()用于储存KVCache的信息
"use_cache": use_cache, # 是否采用cache
"attention_mask": attention_mask, # 推理的attention mask
"pixel_values": pixel_values, # images的patch 原始像素信息
"pixel_values_videos": pixel_values_videos, #video的patch 原始像素信息
"image_grid_thw": image_grid_thw, # images的patch数量信息
"video_grid_thw": video_grid_thw, # video的patch数量信息
"rope_deltas": rope_deltas, # rope的惩罚系数
}
```

### 2.3.3 position\_ids变量生成

**作用:** 3D RoPE位置编码index,包含tempraol,height和width。 图像包含3个维度的index是不同的,而文本3个维度的index是一样的。如下图所示:

```
图像position_ids顺序(T,H,W)
文本position_ids: 第一个token (max_img_ids,max_img_ids,max_img_ids,max_img_ids)
```



```
# 代码位于: Qwen2VLForConditionalGeneration.get_rope_index()
# 假设input_ids:[V V V V V V V V V V V T T T T T T], V表示vision的token <image_pad>, T # 计算图像和文本的 temproal, height和width的位置编码index
vision temporal position_ids: [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2]
vision height position_ids: [0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1]
vision width position_ids: [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]
text temporal position_ids: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
text height position_ids: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
text width position_ids: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
# 文本开始的position_idx是vision position_idx的最大值+1
# 最后将不同维度的图和文本的position_ids进行拼接,输出最终的position_ids,shape:[3, 1, num_1]
```

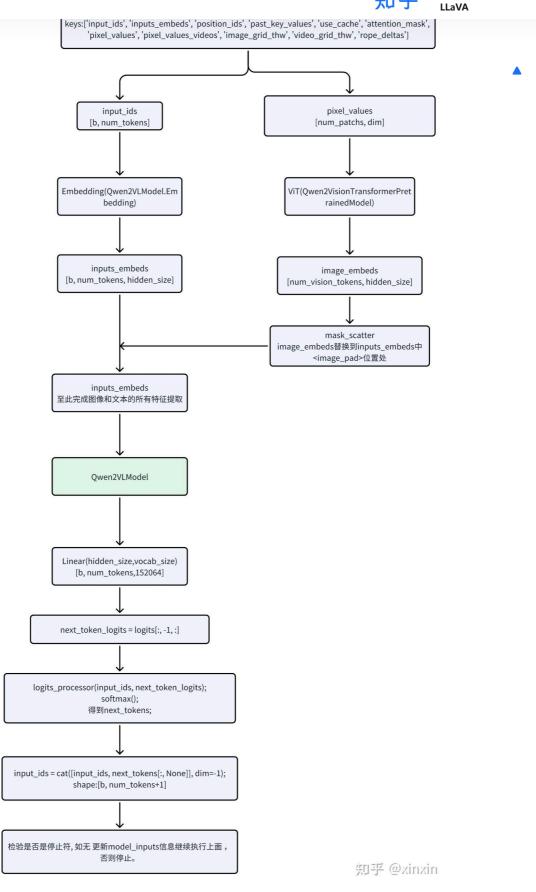
#### 2.4 model推理过程

#### 2.4.1 Qwen2-VL主干

Qwen2-VL模型推理位于modeling\_qwen2\_vl.py中Qwen2VLForConditionalGeneration类。通过将上述的processorj将model\_inputs输入到Qwen2VLForConditionalGeneration.forward中进行推理。

整体架构图如下:

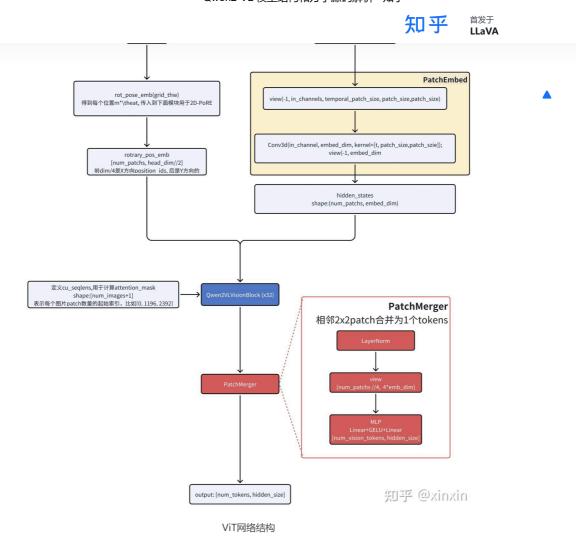
首发于



Qwen2-VL模型整体结构

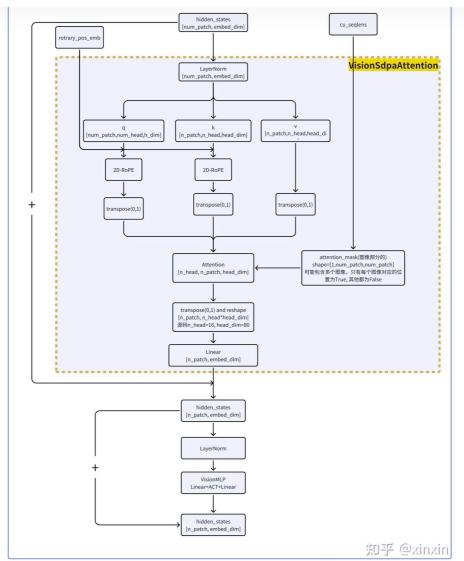
## 2.4.2 ViT(Qwen2VisionTransformerPretrainedModel)

ViT是对image和video进行特征提取,其中包含2D旋转位置编码生成、PatchEmbed(时序Conv3D, 特征提取)、Qwen2VLVisionBlock(ViT tokens特征提取)、PatchMerger(降低vision token数量)。



## 2.4.2.1 Qwen2VLVisionBlock

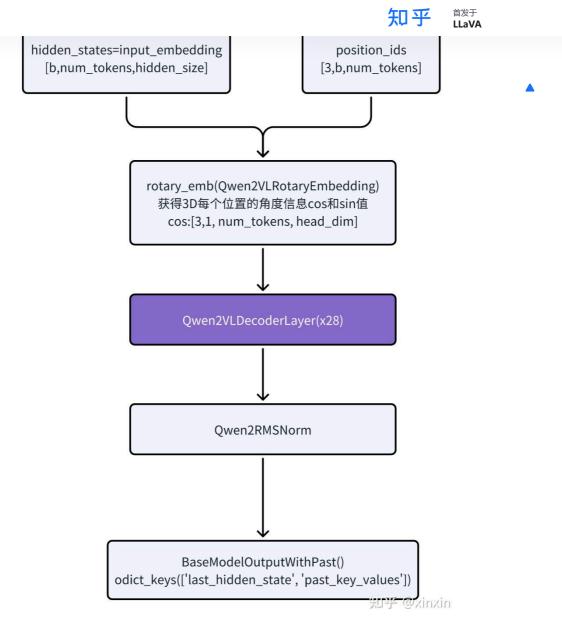
ViT中的Qwen2VLVisionBlock主要是VisionSdpaAttention构成,其中涉及2D-RoPE。



Qwen2VLVisionBlock

## 2.4.3 Qwen2VLModel

Qwen2VLModel生成模块的主干结构,主要包含3D位置编码的生成、DecoderLayer。结构和变量维度如下所示:

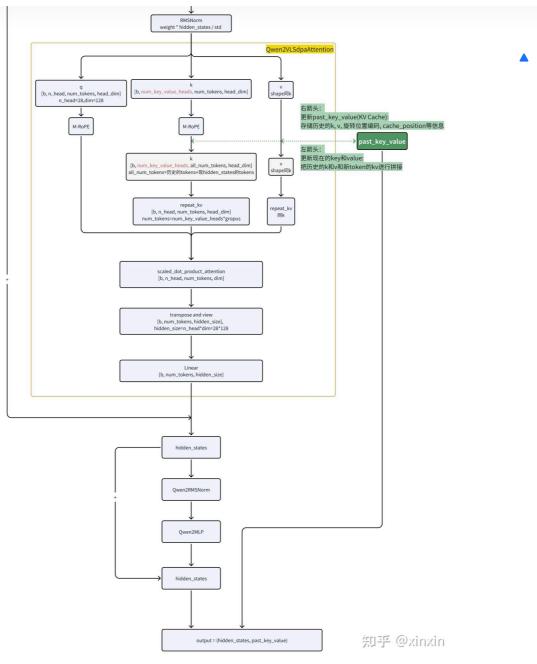


Qwen2VL Decoder主结构

## 2.4.3.1 Qwen2VLDecoderLayer

Qwen2VDecoderLayer主要包含Qwen2VLSdpaAttention和KV Cache等模块。

```
# 输入数据:shape
hidden_states:[b,num_tokens,hidden_size]
attention_mask:[b, num_tokens]
position_ids:[3,b,num_tokens]
past_key_value:DynamicCache()
output_attentions:False
use_cache:True
cache_position:[num_tokens]
position_embeddings:(cos:[3,1,num_tokens, head_dim], sin:[3,1,num_tokens, head_dim])
```



DecoderLayer

## 2.4.3.2 Qwen2VLSdpaAttention

在Qwen2VLSdapaAttention中添加了KV Cache。其中生成query和key、value的Linear的维度是不同的,然后将每一层的key和value等信息更新到past\_key\_value用于KVCache,例如decoder循环28次,则len(past\_key\_values.key\_cache)=28,past\_key\_values.key\_cache[0].shape=[b, num\_key\_value\_heads, num\_tokens, head\_dim]。

Qwen2VLSdapaAttention输出attention后特征hidden\_states和present\_key\_value(更新后的past\_key\_value)。

```
# [b, num_head, num_tokens, head_dim]
query_states = query_states.view(bsz, q_len, self.num_heads, self.head_dim).transpose(
# [b, num_key_value_heads, num_tokens, head_dim]
key_states = key_states.view(bsz, q_len, self.num_key_value_heads, self.head_dim).tran
value_states = value_states.view(bsz, q_len, self.num_key_value_heads, self.head_dim).
```

# 将key\_states和value\_states更新到past\_key\_value中,旋转位置编码和cache\_position
cache\_kwargs = {"sin": sin, "cos": cos, "cache\_position": cache\_position} # Specific
key\_states, value\_states = past\_key\_value.update(key\_states, value\_states, self.layer\_

value\_states = repeat\_kv(value\_states, self.num\_key\_value\_groups)

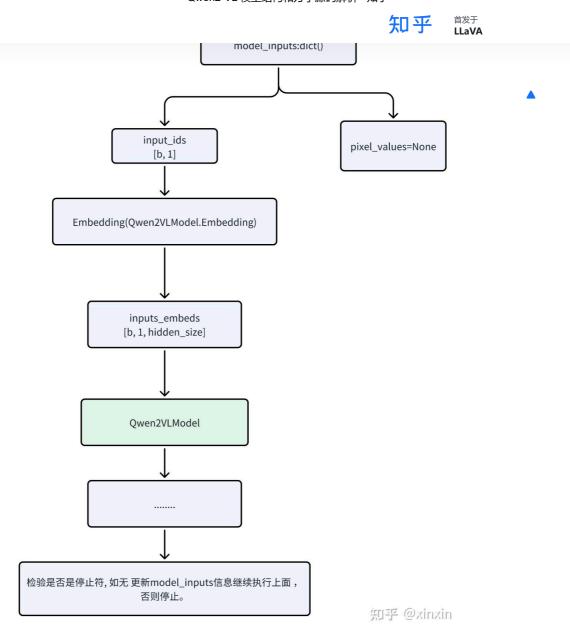
## 2.4.3.3 KV Cache的作用

past\_key\_value用于储存KV Cache所需要的信息。可以发现在数据准备的时候,需要提前把这些信息准备好。在预测第一个token时,input\_ids是[1, num\_tokens],而在进行预测第二个甚至更往后的时候使用KV Cache,model inputs数据如下所示;

```
# 当使用KV Cache时,预测T+1后更新model_inputs:
model_inputs=

{        "input_ids": input_ids, # T+1的token的index, shape=[1,1], T表示原始输入的num_tok-
        "inputs_embeds":inputs_embeds, #None
        "position_ids": position_ids, # 3D RoPE的位置编码index, shape:[3, 1, 1]
        "past_key_values": past_key_values, # DynamicCache()用于储存KVCache的信息
        "use_cache": use_cache, # 是否采用cache
        "attention_mask": attention_mask, # 推理的attention mask
        "pixel_values": pixel_values, # None
        "pixel_values_videos": pixel_values_videos, # None
        "image_grid_thw": image_grid_thw, # images的patch数量信息
        "video_grid_thw": video_grid_thw, # video的patch数量信息
        "rope_deltas": rope_deltas, # 输入的最后一个token的position_ids与num_tokens的差值
    }
```

此时**pixel\_values**和**pixel\_values\_**videos都是None。图像特征就不需要经过ViT,只对新的token 进行embedding,此时进行Qwen2VLSdapaAttention进行attention时,num\_tokens=1。因此在输入到Qwen2VL前发生了一点点变化。

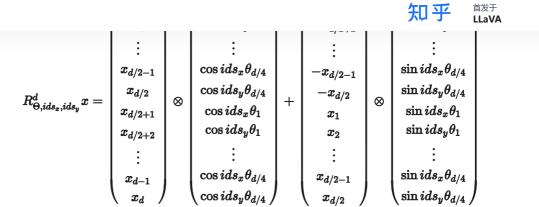


## 2.4.4 ViT-2D多维RoPE

1D-RoPE的实现方法:

$$R^d_{\Theta,m}x = egin{pmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ dots \ x_{d-1} \ x_d \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} \cos m heta_1 \ \cos m heta_2 \ \cos m heta_2 \ dots \ \cos m heta_{d/2} \ \cos m heta_{d/2} \ \end{pmatrix} + egin{pmatrix} -x_2 \ x_1 \ -x_4 \ x_3 \ dots \ \sin m heta_2 \ \sin m heta_2 \ dots \ \sin m heta_2 \ dots \ \sin m heta_{d/2} \ \sin m heta_{d/2} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

2D-RoPE的实现方法,可以对比发现, $\theta$ 的序列编码最大到d/4,两个特征为X方向的编码ids进行旋转,然后再两个特征为Y方向的编码ids进行旋转,依次类推。



#### 代码实现如下:

1. 计算2D旋转位置编码的角度信息 rotary\_pos\_emb

```
def rot_pos_emb(self, grid_thw):
    得到每个patch位置的2D-位置编码的正余弦()内的角度信息,然后再对xy方向进行flatten
   pos_ids = []
    for t, h, w in grid_thw:
       # [h, w]
       hpos_ids = torch.arange(h).unsqueeze(1).expand(-1, w)
       # [h//spatial_merge_size, spatial_merge_size, w//spatial_merge_size, spatial_m
       hpos_ids = hpos_ids.reshape(
           h // self.spatial_merge_size,
           self.spatial_merge_size,
           w // self.spatial_merge_size,
           self.spatial_merge_size,
       )
       # [h//spatial merge size, w//spatial merge size, spatial merge size, spatial
       hpos ids = hpos ids.permute(0, 2, 1, 3)
       # [h*w]
       hpos_ids = hpos_ids.flatten()
       wpos_ids = torch.arange(w).unsqueeze(0).expand(h, -1)
       wpos_ids = wpos_ids.reshape(
           h // self.spatial_merge_size,
           self.spatial_merge_size,
           w // self.spatial_merge_size,
           self.spatial_merge_size,
       )
       wpos_ids = wpos_ids.permute(0, 2, 1, 3)
       wpos_ids = wpos_ids.flatten()
       pos\_ids.append(torch.stack([hpos\_ids, wpos\_ids], dim=-1).repeat(t, 1)) \ \# \ [t, h]
   # [n*h*w, 2], 每个patch的(x,y)位置,比如这个例子就是[2392,2]
   pos_ids = torch.cat(pos_ids, dim=0)
   max_grid_size = grid_thw[:, 1:].max()
   # [max_grid_size, head_dim//4], x和y每个方向最大的就是\theta_{d//4}
   rotary_pos_emb_full = self.rotary_pos_emb(max_grid_size)
   # 提取每个patch的x,y的embedding角度信息m*\theta_{i}, [nhw, 2, head_dim//4] -> [nhw,
   rotary_pos_emb = rotary_pos_emb_full[pos_ids].flatten(1)
   return rotary_pos_emb
  # 其中rotary_pos_emb定义如下:
  class VisionRotaryEmbedding(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, dim: int, theta: float = 10000.0) -> None:
       super().__init__()
       # 就是 1 / (10000^{2i/d})
       inv_freq = 1.0 / (theta ** (torch.arange(0, dim, 2, dtype=torch.float) / dim))
       self.register_buffer("inv_freq", inv_freq, persistent=False)
   def forward(self, seglen: int) -> torch.Tensor:
```

```
# [seqlen, dim//2], 对应每m个对应的位置编码止余弦里面的数 m/(10000^{2i/dim})
freqs = torch.outer(seq, self.inv_freq) # 外积
return freqs
```

通过上面我们得到每个patch对应的2D旋转位置编码的角度信息  $ids*\theta$ ,然后看看怎么将这个运用高效计算添加到Q和K中:

```
def apply_rotary_pos_emb_vision(tensor: torch.Tensor, freqs: torch.Tensor) -> torch.Te
   # tensor:query或者key, freqs: 2D旋转位置编码的角度信息
   orig dtype = tensor.dtype
   tensor = tensor.float() # [b, seq_len, num_head, dim]
   cos = freqs.cos() # [seq_len, dim//2]
   sin = freqs.sin() # [seq_len, dim//2]
   # repeat(1,1,2)中的2 就是 公式中的两个相同的 m\theta_i
   cos = cos.unsqueeze(1).repeat(1, 1, 2).unsqueeze(0).float() # 维度对齐 [b, seq_len,
   sin = sin.unsqueeze(1).repeat(1, 1, 2).unsqueeze(0).float()
   output = (tensor * cos) + (rotate_half(tensor) * sin) # rope 2D高效计算 [b, seq_len
   output = output.to(orig dtype)
   return output
# 其中rotate_half是将[x1,..,x_{d/2},x_{d/2+1},..,x_d]变为[-x_{d/2+1},..,-x_d,x1,..,x_{i
def rotate_half(x):
    """Rotates half the hidden dims of the input."""
    x1 = x[..., : x.shape[-1] // 2]
   x2 = x[..., x.shape[-1] // 2 :]
   return torch.cat((-x2, x1), dim=-1)
```

#### 2.4.5 Modal-RoPE

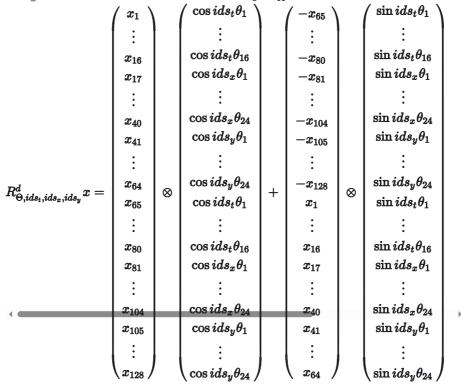
上面是2D-RoPE直接将每个patch的xy的角度信息embed\_dim拼接为2\*embed\_dim,然后再repeat,也就是dim中一半用x\_id的位置编码,一半用y\_id的位置编码。

而Modal-RoPE是dim中不同区域取不同信息(temporal, height and width)的位置编码。

**疑问: 这种dim中不同区域取不一致的,能满足RoPE原理中的相对位置关系证明吗?** 首先先看一下rotary\_embed如何实现M-RoPE。首先计算head\_dim//2个  $\theta_i$  角度信息,然后与 position\_id进行相乘得到freqs,最后两个相同的freqs进行拼接得到emb,以第ids位置token的 freqs进行举例  $[ids*\theta_1,ids*\theta_2,\ldots,ids*\theta_{d/2},ids*\theta_1,ids*\theta_2,\ldots,ids*\theta_{d/2}]$ 

```
class Qwen2VLRotaryEmbedding(nn.Module):
def forward(self, x, position_ids):
        if "dynamic" in self.rope_type:
           self._dynamic_frequency_update(position_ids, device=x.device)
        # Core RoPE block. In contrast to other models, Qwen2_VL has different positio
        # So we expand the inv_freq to shape (3, ...)
        # 首先计算head_dim//2个$$\theta_i$$角度信息,并expand到[3, 1, 64, 1],其中head_dir
       inv_freq_expanded = self.inv_freq[None, None, :, None].float().expand(3, posit
       position_ids_expanded = position_ids[:, :, None, :].float() # shape (3, bs, 1
        # Force float32 (see https://github.com/huggingface/transformers/pull/29285)
       device_type = x.device.type
       device_type = device_type if isinstance(device_type, str) and device_type != "
        with torch.autocast(device_type=device_type, enabled=False):
           # $$\theta_i$$与position_ids进行相乘,得到ids * $$\theta_i$$
           freqs = (inv_freq_expanded.float() @ position_ids_expanded.float()).transp
           # 相同的freas讲行拼接
           emb = torch.cat((freqs, freqs), dim=-1) # [3, bs, positions, 128]
           cos = emb.cos()
           sin = emb.sin()
        # Advanced RoPE types (e.g. yarn) apply a post-processing scaling factor, equi
        cos = cos * self.attention_scaling
       sin = sin * self.attention_scaling
```

上面通过freqs得到每个维度的cos和sin信息。那么在多维怎么做RoPE呢?是每个维度切取一部分的位置编码,然后进行拼接得到最终的旋转位置编码,这样就包含了不同维度的位置信息。以head dim=128举例,公式和code实现如下,例如  $m{x}_1$  和 $m{x}_{65}$  特征值进行了旋转。



```
# position_ids是一个[3, b, num_tokens], 每个token有3个方向temporal, height and width的位!
# cos.shape = [3,b,num_tokens, 128]
# sin.shape = [3,b,num_tokens, 128]
# q,k.shape = [b,n_head,num_tokens,dim] dim=128
def apply_multimodal_rotary_pos_emb(q, k, cos, sin, mrope_section, unsqueeze_dim=1):
   # mrope_section = [16, 24, 24, 16, 24, 24]
   mrope section = mrope section * 2
   # 先将cos对dim维度划分为6组数据,[3, 1, num_tokens, 16],[3, 1, num_tokens, 24], ...
   # (1) 第1组数据slice[0,...]即(temporal)出来[1,num_tokens,16]。
   # (2) 第2组数据slice[1,...]即(height)出来[1,num_tokens,24]
   # (3) 第3组数据slice[2,...]即(width)出来[1,num_tokens,24]
   # (4) 第4组数据slice[0,...]即(temporal)出来[1,num_tokens,16],由于freqs(128)前一半(64
   # (5) 第5组数据slice[1,...]即(height)出来[1,num_tokens,24]
   # (6) 第6组数据slice[2,...]即(width)出来[1,num_tokens,24]
   # cat拼接为[1,1,num_tokens,128]
   cos = torch.cat([m[i % 3] for i, m in enumerate(cos.split(mrope_section, dim=-1))]
       unsqueeze dim
   # sin处理和cos一样的
   sin = torch.cat([m[i % 3] for i, m in enumerate(sin.split(mrope_section, dim=-1))]
       unsqueeze_dim
   # 希望0-15特征元素使用temporal类型的位置编码, 16-39使用height类型的位置编码, ...
   q_embed = (q * cos) + (rotate_half(q) * sin)
   k_{embed} = (k * cos) + (rotate_half(k) * sin)
   return q embed, k embed
```

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