

SPP: Sparsity-Preserved Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning for Large Language Models

吴雨欣

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① Motivation

② Method

③ Experiments

④ Conclusion

1 Motivation

2 Method

3 Experiments

4 Conclusion

Background

- LLMs' impressive capabilities、large number of parameters、fine-tuning->cumbersome、difficult to deploy

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- Many post training pruning methods have emerged, such as SparseGPT and Wanda, which have improved the sparsity rate of the model
- Direct pruning -> information loss、in medium and high sparsity -> difficult to maintain performance

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- Parameter Efficient Fine Tuning(PEFT)
- Current PEFT -> Cause the sparse model to revert back to a dense model

Meaning

target:

- Sparse LLMs after pruning

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- Sparse LLMs after pruning

characteristic:

- Fine tune the model during the retraining phase without changing its sparsity
- Restore the performance degradation caused by pruning without compromising the pruning effect
- Modular approach, targets some layer of LLMs
- Residual connection

Impression

Achieved good results in both structured and unstructured pruning, compared to the DSnoT method and LoRA.

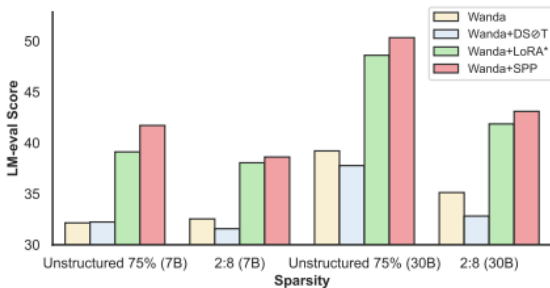


图 1: Experiment Results

1 Motivation

2 Method

3 Experiments

4 Conclusion

The First Step

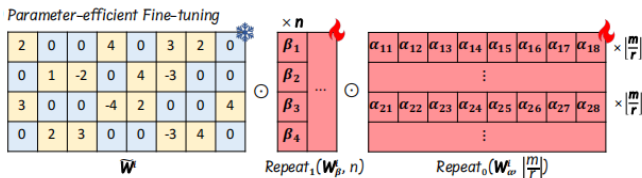


图 2: SPP

- Freeze the original pruned sparse linear matrix $\widetilde{W}^i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, Insert two learnable matrices and adjust only these two matrices: $W_\alpha^i \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$ 和 $W_\beta^i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1}$

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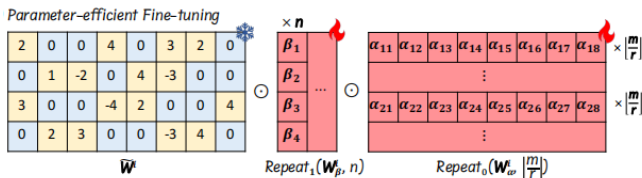


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- Only modify these $m + rn$ additional parameters

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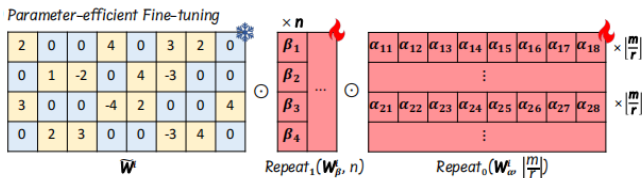


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- Only modify these $m + rn$ additional parameters
- r is a hyperparameter that m can be divided by r

The Second Step

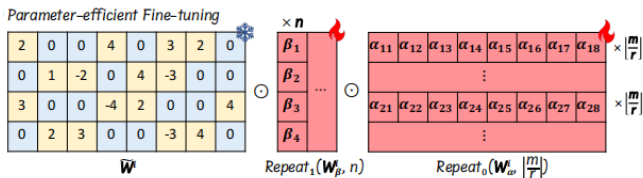


图 3: SPP

- Scale \mathbf{W}_α^i and \mathbf{W}_β^i to the same size as $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}^i$:

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}^{i'} = \widetilde{\mathbf{W}}^i \odot \text{Repeat}_0(\mathbf{W}_\alpha^i, \lfloor \frac{m}{r} \rfloor) \odot \text{Repeat}_1(\mathbf{W}_\beta^i, n)$$

The Second Step

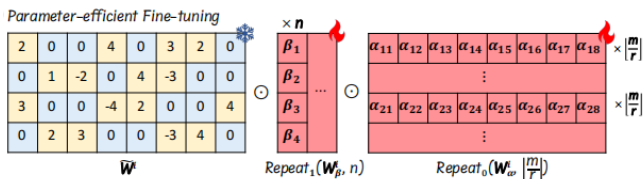


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- where \odot represents element wise multiplication operation, Repeat_0 and Repeat_1 represents scaling operations on \mathbf{W}_α^i and \mathbf{W}_β^i , to ensure they match the size of $\widetilde{\mathbf{W}}^i$

The Third Step

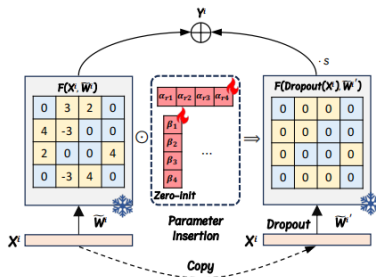


图 4: SPP framework

- The i Layer of the Model:

$$Y^i = F(X^i, \widetilde{W}^i) + s \cdot F(\text{Dropout}(X^i), \widetilde{W}^{i'})$$

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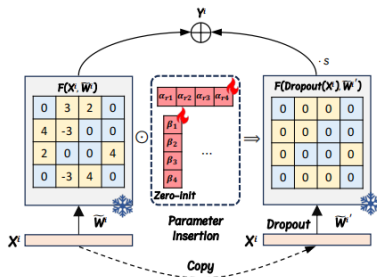


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- The i Layer of the Model:

$$Y^i = F(X^i, \widetilde{W}^i) + s \cdot F(\text{Dropout}(X^i), \widetilde{W}^i)$$

- Initialization: set \widetilde{W}_β^i to All Zeros, and randomly initialize \widetilde{W}_α^i

Why SPP does not destroy the sparse structure?

- Element wise multiplication (Hadamard product) ($X * 0 = 0$)

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- Element wise multiplication (Hadamard product)($X * 0 = 0$)
- Freeze the original pruning weights
- Maintain sparsity during the weight merging process($0 + 0 = 0$)

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Experiment Settings

- Instruction fine-tuning dataset: Stanford Alpaca

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- Hardware: 8 * NVIDIA A100-80GB GPU

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- Model: LLaMA 7B/13B/30B/65B, LLaMA-2 7B/13B/70B
- Hardware: 8 * NVIDIA A100-80GB GPU
- Evaluation metrics: LM Eval, Perplexity, MMLU

Experiment Details

- Add learnable parameters on linear layers such as 'q_proj, k_proj, v_proj, o_proj, gate_proj, up_proj, down_proj, score'

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- Set r to 16
- For the training of the 7B/13B/30B/65B/70B models, learning rates of $4e-3/2e-3/4e-3/5e-4/5e-4$ were used, with batch sizes set to 8/4/16/8/8

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- Set a 0.03 warm-up ratio、the AdamW optimizer、a 0.001 weight decay

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- Set a 0.03 warm-up ratio, the AdamW optimizer, a 0.001 weight decay
- Fine-tune 7B/13B/30B models by 3 epochs, and 65B/70B models by 1 epoch

Comparison of the number of Trainable Parameter

	LLaMA				LLaMA-2		
	7B	13B	30B	65B	7B	13B	70B
Trainable Parameters	2.0×10^7	3.1×10^7	6.0×10^7	9.8×10^7	2.0×10^7	3.1×10^7	1.1×10^8
All Parameters	6.8×10^9	1.3×10^{10}	3.3×10^{10}	6.5×10^{10}	6.8×10^9	1.3×10^{10}	6.9×10^{10}
Per mille (%)	2.90	2.35	1.83	1.50	2.90	2.35	1.54

- the number of Trainable Parameter: $m*n \rightarrow m+r*n$

50% Sparisty, LLaMA, Zero-shot

LLaMA	Method	Sparsity	BoolQ	RTE	HellaSwag	WinoGrande	ARC-e	ARC-c	OBQA	Average
7B	None	Dense	75.11	66.43	56.96	69.85	75.25	41.89	34.40	59.98
	SparseGPT	Unstructured 50%	73.36	57.76	51.44	68.03	70.45	36.35	28.40	55.11
	SparseGPT+SPP	Unstructured 50%	72.84	65.70	56.40	67.88	72.35	41.04	32.80	58.43
	SparseGPT	2:4	70.09	57.76	43.37	63.46	61.62	29.27	22.60	49.74
	SparseGPT+SPP	2:4	72.39	59.57	53.33	64.17	68.39	37.54	26.80	54.60
	Wanda	Unstructured 50%	71.01	55.23	51.90	66.22	69.36	36.95	28.60	54.18
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 50%	70.86	66.06	55.92	67.64	72.81	41.64	32.00	58.13
	Wanda	2:4	69.27	51.26	42.07	62.67	60.52	27.99	24.60	48.34
	Wanda+SPP	2:4	71.19	63.90	52.77	64.88	68.18	37.03	30.00	55.42
13B	None	Dense	77.98	70.40	59.92	72.61	77.36	46.50	33.20	62.57
	SparseGPT	Unstructured 50%	76.54	62.09	54.94	71.59	72.35	41.64	32.20	58.76
	SparseGPT+SPP	Unstructured 50%	79.20	64.62	59.27	70.32	74.83	46.59	34.60	61.35
	SparseGPT	2:4	70.80	56.68	48.09	69.22	66.88	36.26	26.20	53.45
	SparseGPT+SPP	2:4	77.65	63.54	56.55	69.69	71.21	40.96	32.60	58.89
	Wanda	Unstructured 50%	76.27	62.82	55.78	71.98	73.32	43.77	31.80	59.39
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 50%	78.29	66.43	58.88	70.32	75.59	46.93	34.40	61.55
	Wanda	2:4	70.21	53.79	46.78	68.82	65.74	33.70	26.20	52.18
	Wanda+SPP	2:4	75.99	58.12	56.07	68.90	70.37	40.53	32.40	57.48
30B	None	Dense	82.63	66.79	63.36	75.85	80.39	52.82	36.00	65.41
	SparseGPT	Unstructured 50%	82.63	58.84	59.20	73.48	78.79	49.15	33.20	62.18
	SparseGPT+SPP	Unstructured 50%	84.43	68.23	63.18	73.56	81.57	52.56	37.00	65.79
	SparseGPT	2:4	76.57	61.01	53.52	72.30	74.66	42.06	31.60	58.82
	SparseGPT+SPP	2:4	81.65	66.43	60.46	72.45	78.75	50.17	36.20	63.73
	Wanda	Unstructured 50%	81.93	64.98	60.95	73.64	79.38	50.17	34.80	63.69
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 50%	84.19	66.79	62.52	71.59	77.10	51.79	34.80	64.11
	Wanda	2:4	75.14	63.54	54.53	72.45	74.24	41.89	31.80	59.08
	Wanda+SPP	2:4	81.38	69.68	59.99	71.59	76.73	48.63	34.60	63.23
65B	None	Dense	84.55	69.68	65.40	77.35	52.82	81.00	38.00	66.97
	SparseGPT	Unstructured 50%	84.90	70.04	63.95	77.27	79.65	50.17	37.40	66.20
	SparseGPT+SPP	Unstructured 50%	84.95	70.04	64.25	77.19	79.85	50.94	37.80	66.43
	SparseGPT	2:4	84.55	69.31	57.95	76.95	78.00	45.39	31.20	63.34
	SparseGPT+SPP	2:4	84.25	68.23	58.40	76.87	78.10	45.99	31.40	63.32
	Wanda	Unstructured 50%	85.05	71.84	64.60	77.35	79.65	50.26	38.40	66.74
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 50%	85.25	71.84	65.30	77.19	79.95	51.11	38.60	67.03
	Wanda	2:4	83.40	61.01	58.55	75.22	76.60	45.56	33.20	61.93
	Wanda+SPP	2:4	83.30	61.37	61.85	76.16	78.60	47.70	36.20	63.60

75%Sparsity, LLaMA, Zero-shot

LLaMA	Method	Sparsity	LM-eval	PPL (↓)
7B	Wanda	Unstructured 75%	32.14	1285.24
	Wanda+DS \otimes T	Unstructured 75%	32.23	646.40
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 75%	41.71	21.80
	Wanda	2:8	32.53	3284.43
	Wanda+DS \otimes T	2:8	31.57	2742.98
	Wanda+SPP	2:8	38.61	42.07
30B	Wanda	Unstructured 75%	39.21	149.63
	Wanda+DS \otimes T	Unstructured 75%	37.77	184.51
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 75%	50.33	10.89
	Wanda	2:8	35.12	1057.58
	Wanda+DS \otimes T	2:8	32.81	903.17
	Wanda+SPP	2:8	43.09	19.83

- 7B LLaMA LM-Eval: 59.98

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- 7B LLaMA LM-Eval: 59.98
- 30B LLaMA LM-Eval: 65.41
- The results of high sparsity rate is not ideal

50%Sparsity,MMLU,5-shot

Method	Sparsity	LLaMA				LLaMA-2		
		7B	13B	30B	65B	7B	13B	70B
None	Dense	35.64	47.63	58.58	63.78	46.56	55.30	69.56
SparseGPT	Unstructured 50%	32.19	40.44	52.62	59.37	36.41	47.47	65.57
SparseGPT+SPP	Unstructured 50%	30.77	43.91	54.73	59.38	39.78	48.31	65.60
SparseGPT	2:4	28.24	32.31	43.79	49.79	29.16	38.41	57.66
SparseGPT+SPP	2:4	27.81	37.55	49.01	49.50	33.28	45.63	57.85
Wanda	Unstructured 50%	31.50	39.43	52.84	58.75	34.20	47.78	64.45
Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 50%	31.74	43.34	53.89	59.02	38.08	48.97	64.39
Wanda	2:4	27.14	31.26	41.36	45.68	28.33	35.16	56.86
Wanda+SPP	2:4	28.56	35.73	46.19	47.67	30.47	42.79	57.98

- Certain gap on difficult problems

50%Sparsity,MMLU,5-shot

Method	Sparsity	LLaMA				LLaMA-2		
		7B	13B	30B	65B	7B	13B	70B
None	Dense	35.64	47.63	58.58	63.78	46.56	55.30	69.56
SparseGPT	Unstructured 50%	32.19	40.44	52.62	59.37	36.41	47.47	65.57
SparseGPT+SPP	Unstructured 50%	30.77	43.91	54.73	59.38	39.78	48.31	65.60
SparseGPT	2:4	28.24	32.31	43.79	49.79	29.16	38.41	57.66
SparseGPT+SPP	2:4	27.81	37.55	49.01	49.50	33.28	45.63	57.85
Wanda	Unstructured 50%	31.50	39.43	52.84	58.75	34.20	47.78	64.45
Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 50%	31.74	43.34	53.89	59.02	38.08	48.97	64.39
Wanda	2:4	27.14	31.26	41.36	45.68	28.33	35.16	56.86
Wanda+SPP	2:4	28.56	35.73	46.19	47.67	30.47	42.79	57.98

- Certain gap on difficult problems
- The author: due to the small size of the dataset

Ablation Study

Method	Sparsity	Zero-init	W_β	r	LM-eval
Wanda+SPP	2:4	✓	✓	4	54.04
		✓	✓	8	54.87
		✓		16	54.52
			✓	16	53.52
		✓	✓	16	55.42
	Unstructured 50%	✓	✓	4	57.86
		✓	✓	8	56.39
		✓		16	57.81
			✓	16	57.59
		✓	✓	16	58.13
SparseGPT+SPP	2:4	✓	✓	4	54.82
		✓	✓	8	54.24
		✓		16	54.62
			✓	16	54.01
		✓	✓	16	54.60
	Unstructured 50%	✓	✓	4	57.58
		✓	✓	8	57.32
		✓		16	57.66
			✓	16	57.12
		✓	✓	16	58.43

- W_β , r , the initialization of W_β

Ablation Study

Method	Sparsity	Zero-init	W_β	r	LM-eval
Wanda+SPP	2:4	✓	✓	4	54.04
		✓	✓	8	54.87
		✓		16	54.52
			✓	16	53.52
		✓	✓	16	55.42
	Unstructured 50%	✓	✓	4	57.86
		✓	✓	8	56.39
		✓		16	57.81
			✓	16	57.59
		✓	✓	16	58.13
SparseGPT+SPP	2:4	✓	✓	4	54.82
		✓	✓	8	54.24
		✓		16	54.62
			✓	16	54.01
		✓	✓	16	54.60
	Unstructured 50%	✓	✓	4	57.58
		✓	✓	8	57.32
		✓		16	57.66
			✓	16	57.12
		✓	✓	16	58.43

- W_β , r , the initialization of W_β
- $r=32?$

Comparison with LoRA*

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7B	Wanda+LoRA*	Unstructured 75%	62.39	53.07	31.81	52.64	38.22	21.08	14.60	39.11
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 75%	60.67	56.32	35.06	52.64	47.05	22.44	17.80	41.71
	Wanda+LoRA*	2:8	61.47	53.07	29.18	53.12	34.68	20.22	14.60	38.05
	Wanda+SPP	2:8	54.50	59.21	31.29	52.09	37.46	19.11	16.60	38.61
30B	Wanda+LoRA*	Unstructured 75%	65.08	55.60	44.35	62.27	60.69	29.18	23.00	48.60
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 75%	67.95	54.15	47.28	62.51	63.68	30.72	26.00	50.33
	Wanda+LoRA*	2:8	62.17	52.71	35.96	54.30	48.48	23.21	16.20	41.86
	Wanda+SPP	2:8	62.05	54.87	38.17	55.09	49.62	23.63	18.20	43.09

- LoRA's parameter number: $m \cdot r + r \cdot n$

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LLaMA	Method	Sparsity	BoolQ	RTE	HellaSwag	WinoGrande	ARC-e	ARC-c	OBQA	Average
7B	Wanda+LoRA*	Unstructured 75%	62.39	53.07	31.81	52.64	38.22	21.08	14.60	39.11
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 75%	60.67	56.32	35.06	52.64	47.05	22.44	17.80	41.71
	Wanda+LoRA*	2:8	61.47	53.07	29.18	53.12	34.68	20.22	14.60	38.05
	Wanda+SPP	2:8	54.50	59.21	31.29	52.09	37.46	19.11	16.60	38.61
30B	Wanda+LoRA*	Unstructured 75%	65.08	55.60	44.35	62.27	60.69	29.18	23.00	48.60
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 75%	67.95	54.15	47.28	62.51	63.68	30.72	26.00	50.33
	Wanda+LoRA*	2:8	62.17	52.71	35.96	54.30	48.48	23.21	16.20	41.86
	Wanda+SPP	2:8	62.05	54.87	38.17	55.09	49.62	23.63	18.20	43.09

- LoRA's parameter number: $m*r+r*n$
- In LoRA, $r=8$ is used to ensure that the parameter count is similar to that of SPP

Comparison with LoRA*

LLaMA	Method	Sparsity	BoolQ	RTE	HellaSwag	WinoGrande	ARC-e	ARC-c	OBQA	Average
7B	Wanda+LoRA*	Unstructured 75%	62.39	53.07	31.81	52.64	38.22	21.08	14.60	39.11
	Wanda+SPP	Unstructured 75%	60.67	56.32	35.06	52.64	47.05	22.44	17.80	41.71
	Wanda+LoRA*	2:8	61.47	53.07	29.18	53.12	34.68	20.22	14.60	38.05
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- LoRA's parameter number: $m*r+r*n$
- In LoRA, $r=8$ is used to ensure that the parameter count is similar to that of SPP
- Is it more meaningful?

① Motivation

② Method

③ Experiments

④ Conclusion

Conclusion

- a novel Sparsity-Preserved Parameter-efficient fine-tuning (SPP) method

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- to tackle the challenge of restoring the performance of LLMs after pruning
- PEFT without changing its sparsity