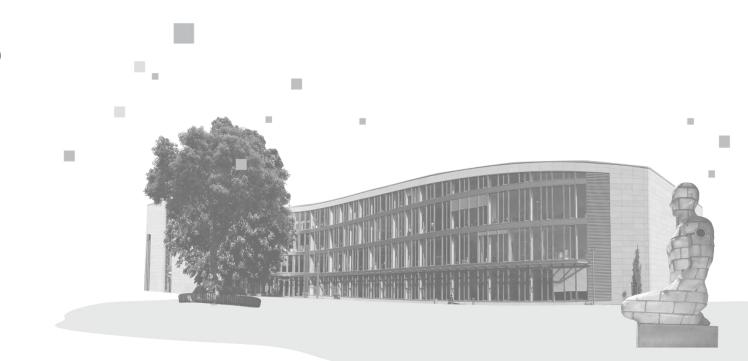


# Efficient Deep Learning Methods

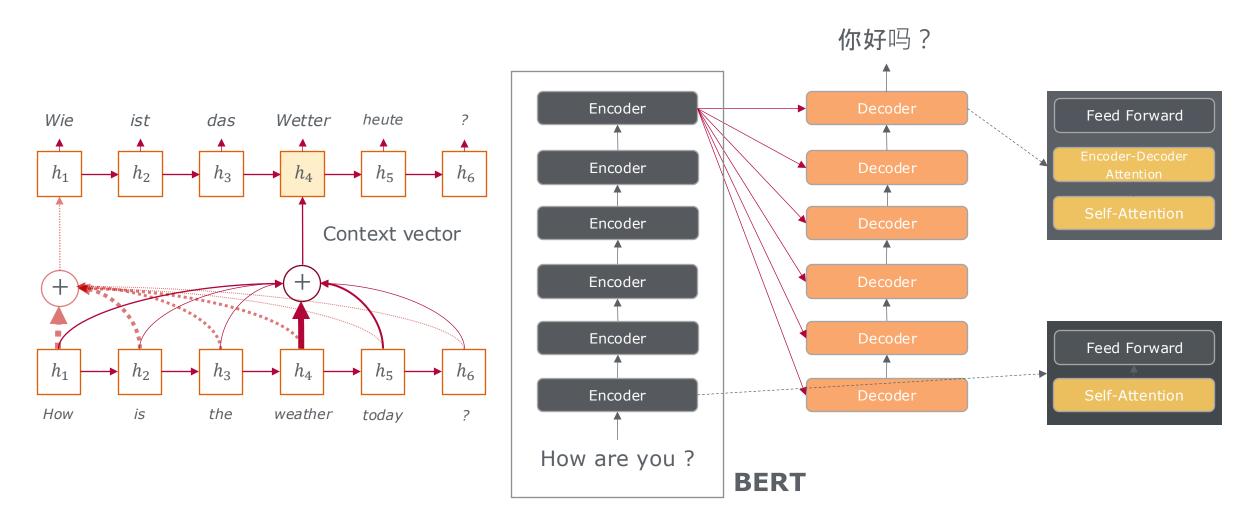
PD Dr. Haojin Yang Multimedia and Machine Learning Group

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Design IT. Create Knowledge.



### Transformer, BERT and GPT



Vaswani, Ashish, et al. "Attention is all you need." NeurIPS 2017

Devlin, J et al. Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. NAACL-HLT 2019

### Modern AI Revolution



#### 2013

- AlexNet, ResNet, NASNet, ViT etc. (< 3GB)</li>
- large-scale fully supervised dataset
- (ImageNet: 1.2 million images)
- training: dozens to hundreds of GPUs, daysweeks

### 2025

- LLMs: GPT, LLaMA, DeepSeek (25-670GB)
- self-supervised learning using Internet
   (>3 trillion tokens)
- training: 4-20k GPUs, months

### **Example:**

• GPT-1 (12 blocks, 125 million weights)	- June	2018	<b>1</b> x
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• GPT-2 (48 blocks, 1.558 million weights) – Februar 2019	13x
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• GPT-4 (estimated 
$$\sim 1.000.000$$
 million weights) – March 2023  $8000x$ 

## Deep Learning Models Spend Lots of Energy



### Common carbon footprint benchmarks [1]

in lbs of CO2 equivalent

Roundtrip flight b/w NY and SF (1 passenger)

Human life (avg. 1 year)

American life (avg. 1 year)

US car including fuel (avg. 1 lifetime)

Transformer (213M parameters) w/ neural architecture search

1,984

11,023

36,156

126,000

626,155

Chart: MIT Technology Review • Source: Strubell et al. • Created with Datawrapper

### **GPT-3: 1287MW, 552 tons** [2]

43 cars or 24 US families / year

### **GPT-4** is ~8x larger

[1] Strubell, Emma, Ananya Ganesh, and Andrew McCallum. "Energy and Policy Considerations for Deep Learning in NLP." In the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL). Florence, Italy. July 2019

[2] David Patterson et al., "Carbon emissions and large neural network training", April 2021



23.04.2025 Efficient AI Techniques in the LLM Era

### Efficient AI Methods



- Knowledge distillation
  - Distills a large model (teacher) into a small model (student)
- Network pruning and dynamic network
  - Remove non-essential weights or dynamic width & depth
- Compact network designs
  - Use layer structures with less weights and operations
- Low-bit quantization
  - Quantizes 32-bit floating point params to a lower bit-width

#### Our selected publication 2020-2024:

- [1] Supervised Knowledge May Hurt Novel Class Discovery Performance, Transaction on Machine Learning Research (TMLR) 2023
- [2] SMKD: Selective Mutual Knowledge Distillation IJCNN 2023
- [3] Not All Knowledge Is Created Equal: Mutual Distillation of Confident Knowledge, NeurIPS workshop 2022
- [4] Flexible BERT with Width-and Depth-dynamic Inference, IJCNN 2023
- [5] Boosting Bert Subnets with Neural Grafting, ICASSP 2023
- [6] AsymmNet: Towards ultralight convolution neural networks using asymmetrical bottlenecks. CVPR 2021
- [7] MeliusNet: Can Binary Neural Networks Achieve MobileNet-level Accuracy? WACV 2020
- [8] Empirical Evaluation of Post-Training Quantization Methods for Language Tasks 2022
- [9] A Study on Ultra Low-bit Compression of Generative Pretrained Transformers 2023
- [10] Diode: Reinventing Binary Neural Networks Training with Sign Descent Optimization 2023
- [11] BoolNet: Minimizing the Energy Consumption of Binary Neural Networks AAAI workshop 2024
- [12] Towards Optimization-Friendly Binary Neural Network, TMLR 2024
- [13] Enhancing Optimization Robustness in 1-bit Neural Networks through Stochastic Sign Descent. ECCV 2024