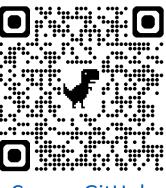


# 深度學習 Deep Learning

#### 模型壓縮

Instructor: 林英嘉 (Ying-Jia Lin)

2025/05/05



Course GitHub



Slido # DL\_0505

#### Outline

- Model compression techniques
  - Knowledge Distillation
  - Pruning
  - Quantization



# Why do we need model compression?





## 參數這麼多

- ViT: 86M
  - 86 x 4 bytes = 344M = 344000000 bytes = 344MB
- GPT-3: 175B = 175000M
  - 175000 x 4 bytes = 700000M = 70000000000 bytes = 700GB



### 為什麼我們不直接訓練一個小模型?

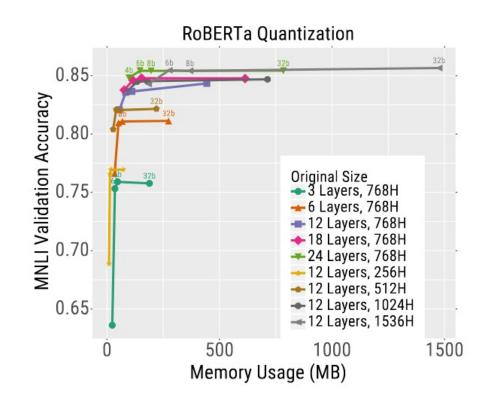
- 目前邏輯:先訓練大模型,再進行模型壓縮,但為什麼?
  - 小模型單獨無法達到大模型的表現,但是小模型可以透過學習大模型來達到大模型的表現 (Ba and Caruana, NeurIPS 2014)
  - 相較於大模型,小模型在訓練階段的收斂速度慢且不穩定 (Martinez et al., EMNLP Findings 2024)

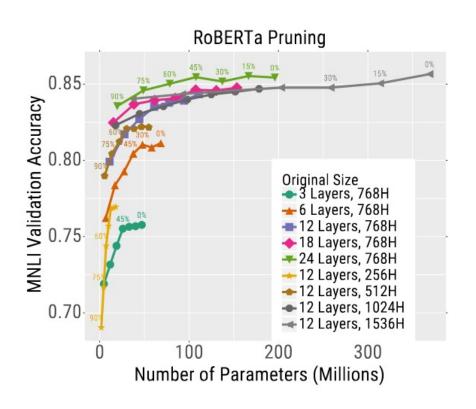
[Ba and Caruana, NeurIPS 2014] Do Deep Nets Really Need to be Deep?
[Martinez et al., EMNLP Findings 2024] Tending Towards Stability: Convergence
Challenges in Small Language Models
https://datascience.stackexchange.com/questions/86395/do-smaller-neural-netsalways-converge-faster-than-larger-ones



### 為什麼我們不直接訓練一個小模型?

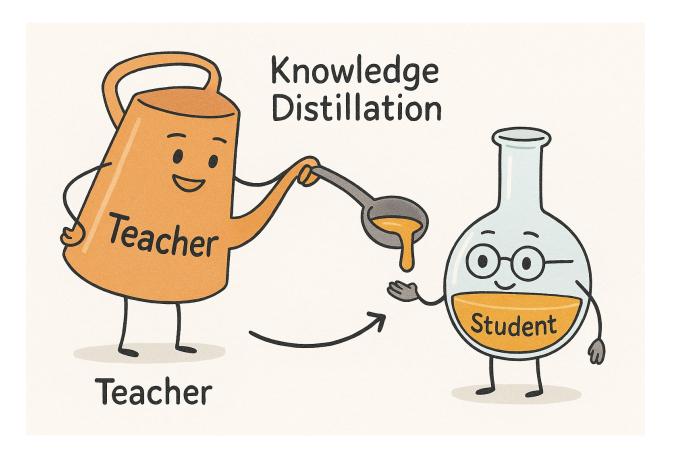
- 目前邏輯:先訓練大模型,再進行模型壓縮,但為什麼?
  - 實驗表明這樣的流程比較好







# Knowledge Distillation

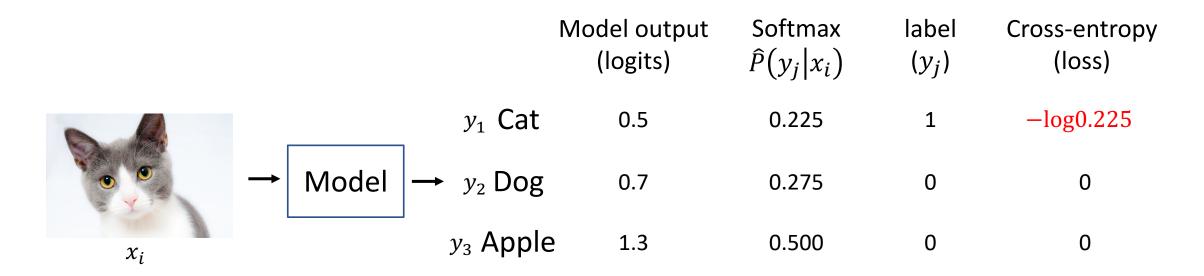


# [Recap] 模型輸出的後處理

 $x_i$ : 資料集中第 i 張影像

 $y_i$ : label·在此範例中 j=1,2,3

Cross-entropy:  $\mathcal{L}_i = -\sum_j y_j \log \hat{P}(y_j|x_i)$ 

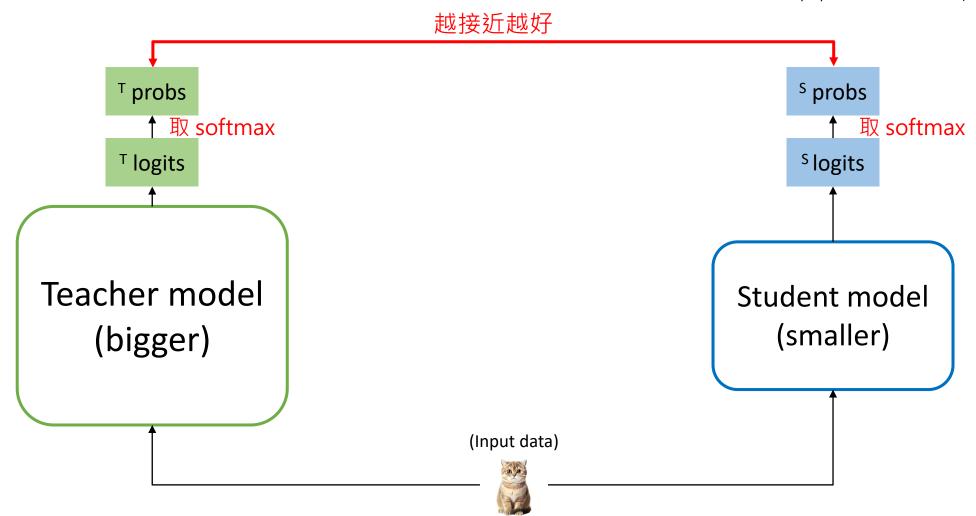


各類別加總: $\mathcal{L}_i = -\log 0.225$ 



#### Teacher model and student model

Hinton, Geoffrey, Oriol Vinyals, and Jeff Dean. "Distilling the knowledge in a neural network." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1503.02531* (2015).



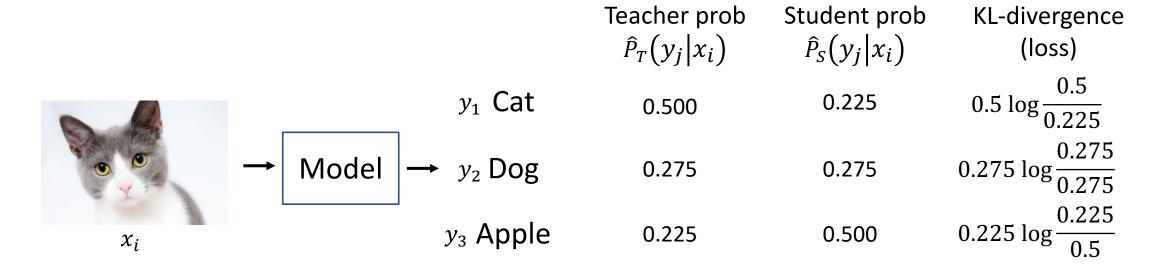


### 模型輸出的後處理 for KD

 $x_i$ : 資料集中第 i 張影像

 $y_i$ : label·在此範例中 j=1,2,3

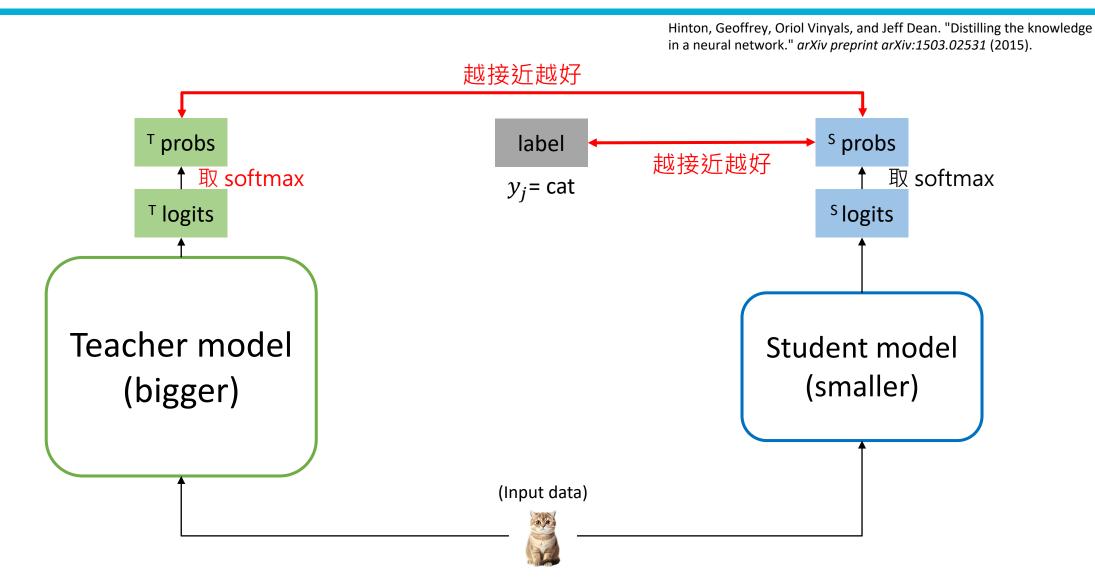
 $\text{KL-divergence: } \mathcal{L}_{\text{KL}}(x_i) = \text{KL}(\hat{P}_T || \hat{P}_S) = \sum_j \hat{P}_T(y_j | x_i) \log \frac{\hat{P}_T(y_j | x_i)}{\hat{P}_S(y_j | x_i)}$ 



各類別加總:
$$\mathcal{L}_{KL}(x_i) = 0.5 \log \frac{0.5}{0.225} + 0.275 \log \frac{0.275}{0.275} + 0.225 \log \frac{0.225}{0.5}$$



### Optimizing a student model





### KD目標函數

#### **Hard Targets**

label

<sup>S</sup> probs

$$\mathcal{L}_{i} = -\sum_{j} \alpha \cdot y_{j} \log \hat{P}(y_{j}|x_{i}) + (1 - \alpha) \cdot \text{KL}(\hat{P}_{T}||\hat{P}_{S})$$
T probs
s probs

**Soft Targets** 

 $\alpha$  是一個超參數 (調整兩種 losses 的比例)



### Problems of Knowledge Distillation

- We always need a pre-initialized student model.
- Training with unsupervised data is time-consuming.



#### Pruning

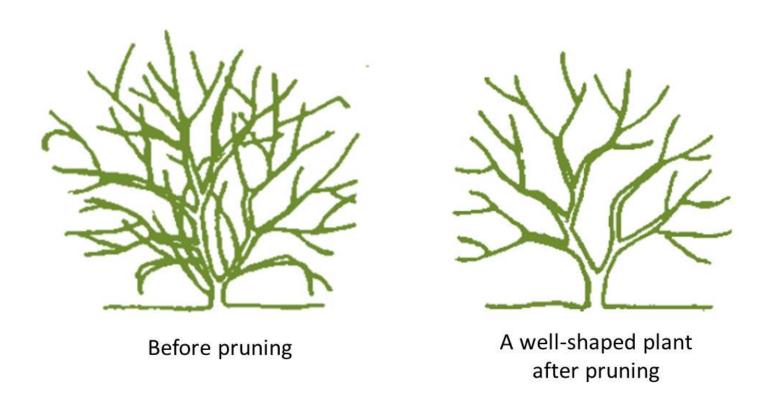
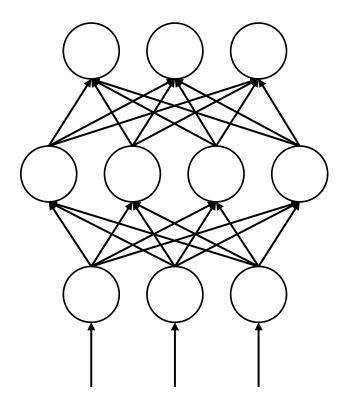


Figure source: https://www.uky.edu/Ag/Horticulture/QRLabels/Pruning.html

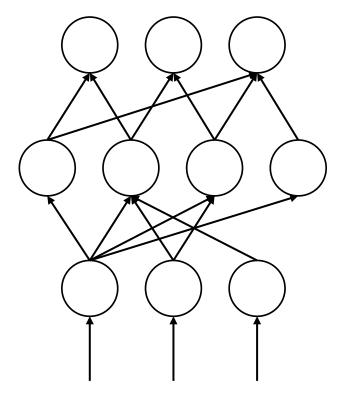
### Overview of Pruning

Han, Song, et al. "Learning both weights and connections for efficient neural network." NeurIPS 2015.

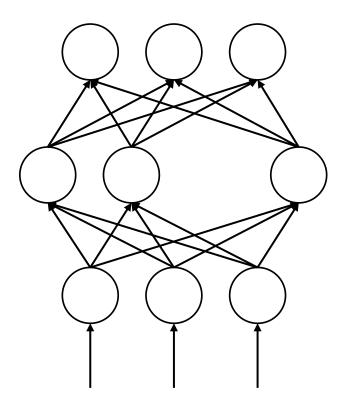
**Before Pruning** 



方式1: Weight Pruning



方式2: Node Pruning





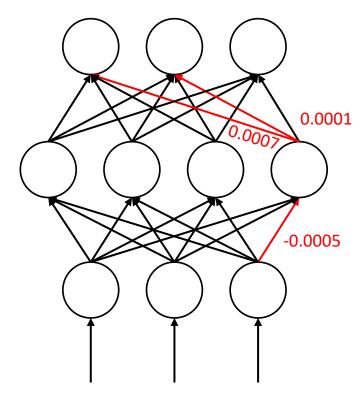
# Unstructured Pruning (方法)

Han, Song, et al. "Learning both weights and connections for efficient neural network." NeurIPS 2015.

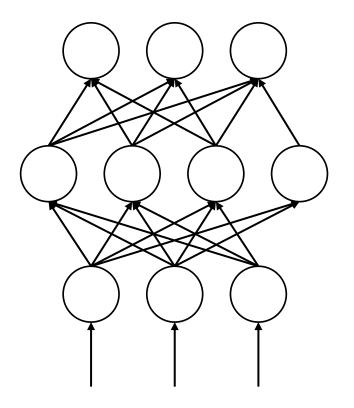
移除 | weight 數值 | < threshold 的 weights

例如:threshold = 0.001

#### **Before Pruning**



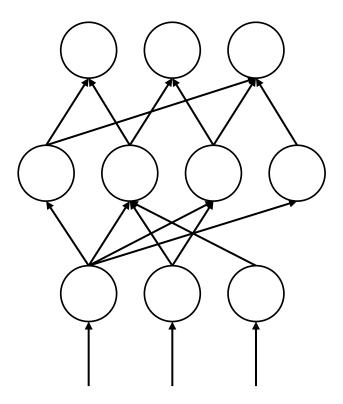
方式1: Weight Pruning





# Unstructured Pruning (優缺點)

#### 方式1: Weight Pruning



#### • 優點:

- 剪的是單個權重,可以任意刪除來達到很高的壓縮率
- 剪掉的是影響小的權重,因此通常和原本模型相比的 效能損失可能較小

#### • 缺點:

- 難以構成統一的平行化矩陣,例如:
  - 有的 Nodes 有 2 個 outputs; 有的 Node 只有 1 個 input
  - 有的 Nodes 有 2 個 inputs;有的 Nodes 有 1 個 input
- 雖然參數變少,但可能難以平行化,故速度可能慢



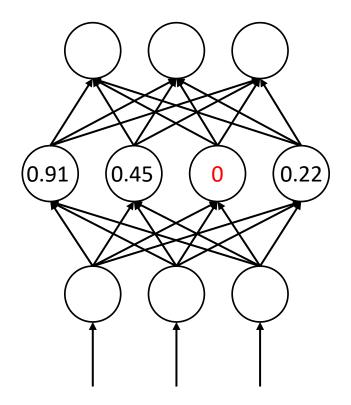
# Structured Pruning (方法)

Hu, Hengyuan, et al. "Network trimming: A data-driven neuron pruning approach towards efficient deep architectures." arXiv preprint arXiv:1607.03250 (2016).

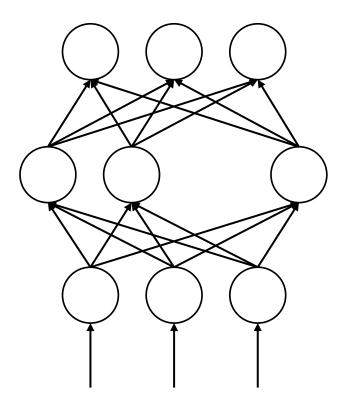
移除 | activations 數值 | < threshold 的 neurons

例如:threshold = 0.001

#### **Before Pruning**



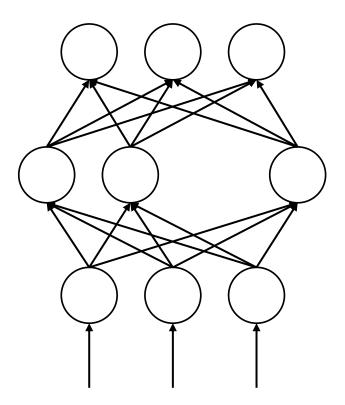
#### 方式2: Node Pruning





# Structured Pruning (優缺點)

#### 方式2: Node Pruning



#### 優點:

• 等同於 hidden size 變小,因此可以透過GPU進行平行化

#### • 缺點:

- 一次刪除部分 Node(s) 可能使模型效能損失較大
- 壓縮率和 Unstructured Pruning 比起來較不彈性



# Pruning 訓練流程

Han, Song, et al. "Learning both weights and connections for efficient neural network." NeurIPS 2015.

1. 訓練一個大的 模型 (Network)



2. 進行 Pruning



3. 訓練 Pruned 模型



4. 得到最後的模型

- 一般來說,我們不會一次把模型剪掉太多參數
  - 所以 Step 2. 和 Step 3. 會重複進行
  - 直到參數量足夠小(可自行決定)



# [Recap] 先 pre-training,再 Fine-tuning

Pre-training — Fine-tuning

在<mark>大量</mark>資料上進行訓練,通常是 自監督式 (Self-Supervised Training) 在目標資料上 (Down-stream tasks,下游任務) 進行訓練,通常是監督式 (Supervised Training),也就是需要有標註的資料才能進行模型訓練



### Pre-training, Fine-tuning, and Post-training



在大量資料上進行訓練,通常是自監督式 (Self-Supervised Training)

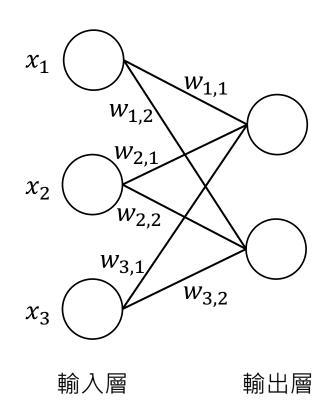
在目標資料上 (Down-stream tasks,下游任務) 進行訓練,通常是監督式 (Supervised Training),也就是需要有標註的資料才能進行模型訓練

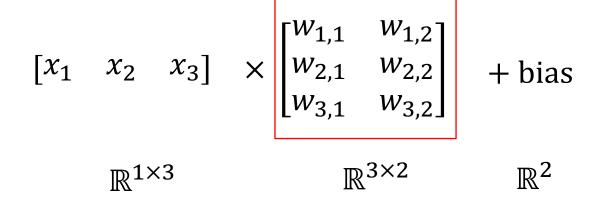
適應模型剪枝



#### Quantization 量化

### [Recap] MLP is composed of weight matrices

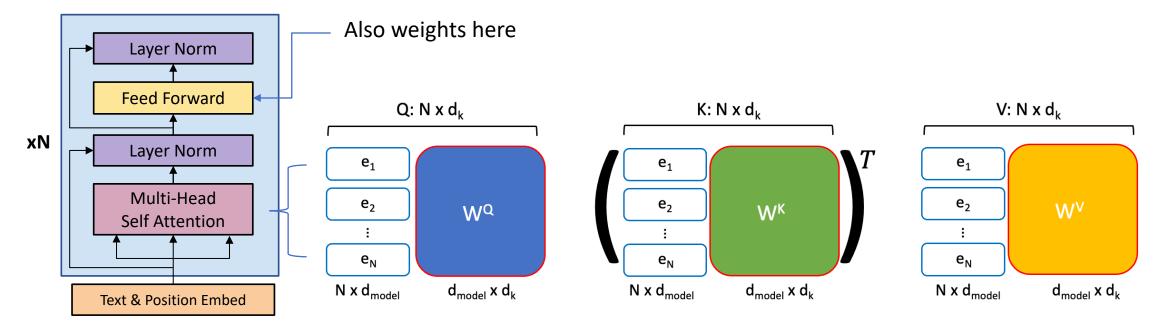






### Weights in Transformer layers

#### Transformer layers





# 看看 PyTorch 怎麼存 tensors

如果是浮點數的話, PyTorch 預設以 float32 (FP32) 儲存數值

```
>>> a = torch.tensor([[1., -1.], [1., -1.]])
>>> a.dtype
torch.float32
```

```
>>> a = torch.tensor([[1, -1], [1, -1]])
>>> a.dtype
torch.int64
```



# 數值範圍比較

數值類型名稱	PyTorch dtype	數值範圍	Bit數	Byte數
float32	torch.float32	約±3.4e38	32	4
float16	torch.float16	約±6.5e4	16	2
int8	torch.int8	-128 ~ 127	8	1
uint8	torch.uint8	0 ~ 255	8	1
int4	x	-8 ~ 7	4	0.5
uint4	x	0 ~ 15	4	0.5

u: unsigned (無號,代表數值只有正的)



#### Introduction to Quantization

(這頁只是示意圖,數值不精準)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.4 & 1.3 & 3.73 \\ -4.7 & -3.2 & -6.4 \\ 8.5 & 14.3 & 13.5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{降低儲存精度}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -5 & -3 & -6 \\ 9 & 14 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$
36 bytes

30 bytes

32-bit floating point (FP32): 1個

值需要4個bytes才能儲存

8-bit Integer (int8): 1個值需要 1個bytes才能儲存

誤差:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & -0.3 & 0.27 \\ -0.3 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.5 & -0.3 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



# 計算機概論 / C 語言

- int8: 整數 (integer) 使用 8 個位元 (bits) 來儲存數值,可以分成 Unsigned int8 和 signed int8
- Unsigned int8 (無號整數):

bit 位數	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	_
二進位 (0或1)	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
十進位	2 <sup>7</sup>			24	<b>2</b> <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup>	<b>2</b> <sup>0</sup>	=128+16+8+4+2+1=159
bit 位數	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	_
二進位 (0或1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
十進位	<b>2</b> 7								- =128

· 因此,Unsigned int8 的範圍為 0 到 255



# 計算機概論 / C 語言

- int8: 整數 (integer) 使用 8 個位元 (bits) 來儲存數值,可以分成 Unsigned int8 和 signed int8
- Signed int8 (有號整數):

bit 位數	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	_
二進位 (0或1)	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
十進位	<b>-2</b> <sup>7</sup>			24	<b>2</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>2</b> <sup>2</sup>	21	<b>2</b> <sup>0</sup>	=-128+16+8+4+2+1=-97
bit 位數	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
二進位 (0或1)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
十進位		<b>2</b> <sup>6</sup>	<b>2</b> <sup>5</sup>	24	<b>2</b> <sup>3</sup>	<b>2</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>2</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>2</b> <sup>0</sup>	=64+32+16+8+4+2+1=127

• 因此,signed int8 的範圍為 -128 到 +127



# 算出負數的二進位(電腦背後作法)

- 假設現在要算-5的二進位
- 先算+5的二進位:

十進位

**2**<sup>2</sup>

21

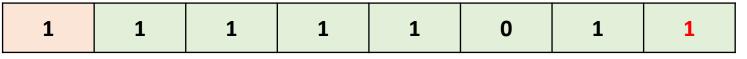
 $2^0 = 4+1=5$ 

二進位

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
-----------------

• 取反 (1換成0,0換成1):

二進位



**-2**<sup>7</sup>

26

**2**5

24

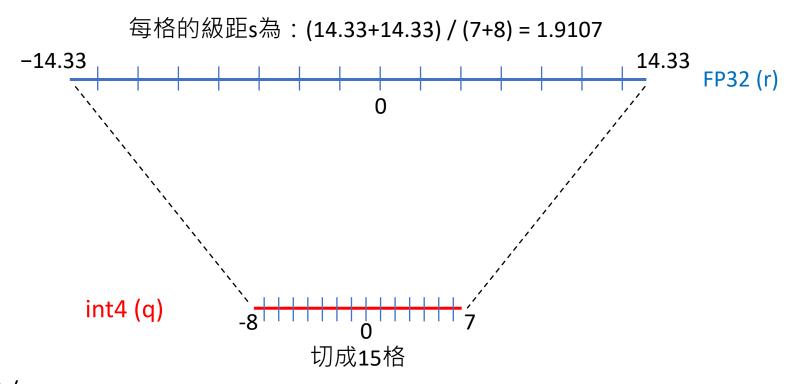
**2**3

**+1** =-128+64+32+16+8+2**+1**=-5



#### From FP32 to int4

當前資料以 FP32 儲存的值取絕對值最大者的正負號作為兩端,為r的數值範圍





# Quantization 方式

Post-training Quantization (PTQ)

在模型訓練好之後,直接將權重轉成低精度, 不重新訓練

Quantization-aware Training (QAT)

在訓練過程中就模擬量化的影響,讓模型學 會適應低精度



# PTQ 與 QAT 比較

	₩ PTQ	<b>OAT</b>
何時做量化?	模型訓練完之後	訓練過程中就模擬量化
需不需再訓練?	★ 有 pre-trained model 就可	
最後模型表現	較差 (轉換後精度越低,表現越差)	較好
實作難易度	較簡單	較難



#### Gemma 3 QAT

GEMMA / AI EDGE

# Gemma 3 QAT Models: Bringing state-of-the-Art Al to consumer GPUs

APRIL 18, 2025

Edouard YVINEC Phil Culliton
Research Scientist ML Engineer



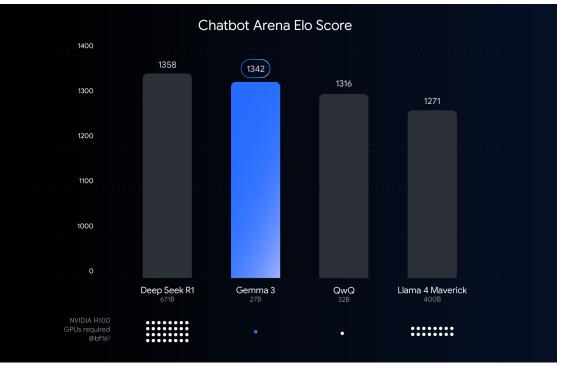




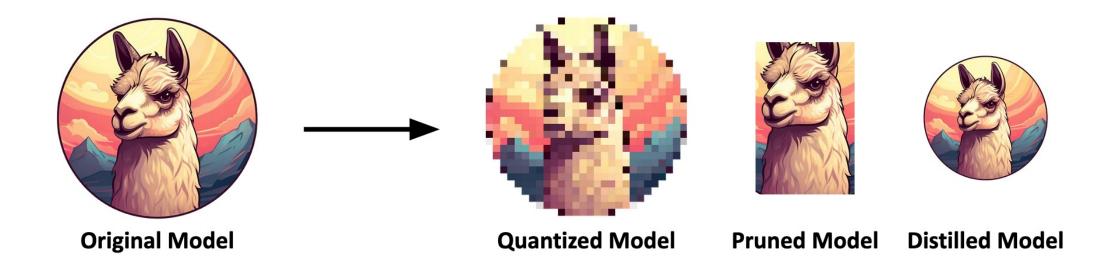
Figure source: https://developers.googleblog.com/en/gemm

Share

https://developers.googleblog.com/en/gemma-3-quantized-aware-trained-state-of-the-art-ai-to-consumer-gpus/

# Summary

### Comparison: What is Model Compression?





# Apple Intelligence 最低 8GB 的 RAM?



對於 1B 的模型來說

Float32 -> 4GB

Float16 -> 2GB

8-bit -> 1GB

4-bit -> 0.5GB

模型	Gemma 3 4B	Gemma3 QAT	Llama 3.2 3B
參數量	4B	27B	3B
Memory	4 GB (8-bit)	13.5 GB (4-bit)	3 GB (8-bit)



#### Additional resources

- MIT EfficientML by Prof. Song Han
  - Pruning and Sparsity (Part I)
  - Pruning and Sparsity (Part II)
  - Quantization (Part I)
  - Quantization (Part II)
- bitsandbytes
  - <a href="https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/en/quantization/bitsandbytes">https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/en/quantization/bitsandbytes</a>
- DeepLearning.Al course
  - <a href="https://www.deeplearning.ai/short-courses/quantization-fundamentals-with-hugging-face">https://www.deeplearning.ai/short-courses/quantization-fundamentals-with-hugging-face</a>



# Announcements

### Project checkpoints

- Week 9:確定各組的題目
- Week 11: 進度報告 PPT (5 pages)
- Week 13: 進度報告 PPT (5+5 pages), Presentations (selected teams)
- Week 15 Week 16: Final presentations for all teams (maybe poster)
- Week 16 結束前: 繳交書面報告以及程式碼



### Week 13 之前要繳交什麼?

- 前5頁: Checkpoint1 原始簡報內容 (如有需要,可修改,不需要與Checkpoint1完全一樣)
- 後5頁(或更多):新進度補充
  - 1. 實作的方法介紹 (代表各組需完成初步實作),可以包含:
    - 資料前處理、模型介紹、訓練策略 (如 loss function、optimizer、scheduler 等) 等...
  - 2. 實驗結果比較 (含實驗設定說明)
  - 3. Kaggle Leaderboard 名次 (請截圖貼到pptx中)
  - 4. 時程規劃 (再來還要測試什麼?用表格列出未來 1–2 週內的預定測試與安排)
  - 5. 針對 Checkpoint2 之前的小組分工細節



# Checkpoint 2 繳交注意事項

- 一組繳交一份,請上傳至 Teams
- 檔名:DL\_teamN\_checkpoint2.pdf 或 DL\_teamN\_checkpoint2.pptx
- Deadline:
  - 2025/05/11 星期日 23:59 前
  - (如果你想要 Week 13 進行口頭報告) -> 2025/05/09 星期五 13:00 前
    - 將於 2025/05/09 星期五 15:00 前公布 Week 13 進行報告的組別
    - 報告內容同前一頁的項目規範,亦可以自由增加



# Final Project 各個階段分數佔比

#### Final Project 佔學期總成績 30%

查核點 (週次)	對象: 繳交內容	分數佔比
Checkpoint1 (Week 11)	All teams: 進度報告 PPT (5 pages)檔案	5%
Checkpoint2 (Week 13)	All teams: 進度報告 PPT (5+5 pages*)檔案 Selected teams: 取6組 (1題目2組) 於課堂中報告,1組10min	5%
Checkpoint3 (Week 15-16)	All teams: 最終口頭報告	10%
Checkpoint4 (Week 16-17)	All teams: 書面報告檔案	10%

<sup>\*</sup>繼承Checkpoint1內容+實作



### Thank you!

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becky890926@gmail.com