# 《大模型算法与实践》课程作业报告

## 一、任务背景

简要介绍本次作业的任务目标:

- 使用 SFT 或 RLHF 方法完成大模型适配与验证。
- 说明所选方法的意义与场景应用。
- 简述所用大模型的背景(如 Qwen、LLaMA、ChatGLM、BERT 等)及其用途。

在日常使用大模型进行学术研究和论文搜索过程中,常出现"幻觉" (hallucination)问题,表现为模型生成了虚构或不真实的论文标题、引用信息,影响了研究效率与准确性。

因此,本项目聚焦于构建一个更可靠的论文索引问答大模型,旨在通过 SFT (Supervised Fine-Tuning) 方法,在高质量学术问答数据上微调基础模型,使其在处理与学术文献相关的问题时,能够生成更真实、更准确的回答,从而提升科研助手类模型的可用性与可靠性。

## 二、数据准备与处理

2.1 数据来源

来源: Hugging Face Datasets:almanach/arxiv abstracts 2025

almanach/arxiv abstracts 2025 at main

格式:包含论文标题、摘要、年份、url等信息的结构化 JSON 或 QA 格式数据

2.2 数据预处理流程

原始数据:

url   ⇒ string · lengths	title \$ string · lengths	<pre>date_published</pre>	abstract string · lengths
33 33		2025-03 2025-04	114 1.92k
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12538v1	Non-invasive mid- circuit	2025-04- 17T00:02:04+00:00	Mid-circuit measurement and r qubits is a crucial ingredien
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12539v1	The Intergalactic Medium	2025-04- 17T00:03:37+00:00	The intergalactic medium (IGM matter that lies between gala
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12540v1	UniPhys: Unified Planner and	2025-04- 17T00:04:31+00:00	Generating natural and physic character motion remains chal
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12541v1	Evolving Atmospheric Ion…	2025-04- 17T00:07:53+00:00	Rocky planets orbiting M-dwar targets for characterizing te
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12542v1	Post-Hurricane Debris	2025-04- 17T00:08:50+00:00	Timely and accurate detection is critical for effective dis
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12543v1	Ruled zero mean curvature surface	2025-04- 17T00:09:36+00:00	We obtain a complete classifi mean curvature surfaces in th
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12544v1	In-situ mid- circuit qubit	2025-04- 17T00:10:35+00:00	We implement in-situ mid-circ reset (MCMR) operations on a
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12545v1	Knowledge Acquisition on	2025-04- 17T00:13:04+00:00	Mass-shooting events pose a s to public safety, generating
http://arxiv.org/abs/2504.12546v1	Anonymous Public Announcements	2025-04- 17T00:14:37+00:00	We formalise the notion of an public announcement} in the t

# ● 转换为 SFT 格式:

```
{
    "instruction": "根据论文标题生成摘要。",
    "input": "Title: Non-invasive mid-circuit measurement and reset on atomic qubits",
    "output": "Mid-circuit measurement and reset of subsets of qubits is a crucial ingredient of
},
{
    "instruction": "根据论文标题生成摘要。",
    "input": "Title: The Intergalactic Medium",
    "output": "The intergalactic medium (IGM) comprises all the matter that lies between galaxies
},
{
    "instruction": "根据论文标题生成摘要。",
    "input": "Title: UniPhys: Unified Planner and Controller with Diffusion for Flexible Physics-
    "output": "Generating natural and physically plausible character motion remains challenging,
},

***Control of the control of the cont
```

图 2-1 数据展示图

- Tokenization 使用 QwenTokenizer
- 划分训练集:验证集 = 8:2,共 2900 条训练数据
- 2.3 模型适配策略
- 基础模型选择: Qwen3-4B, 体积较小
- 微调策略:使用 QLoRA 技术在原模型上做参数高效微调
- 框架: LLaMA-Factory + Transformers

## 三、模型训练与适配流程

3.1 训练方法

方法: SFT (监督微调)

框架: LLaMA-Factory

3.2 训练配置

基础参数:

微调方法: lora

训练轮数: 200epoch

学习率: 1e-4

Batch Size: 8 (每张显卡)

设备: NVIDIA A800 40G \* 4

训练时间:约4小时

量化等级:8

量化方法: bitsandbytes

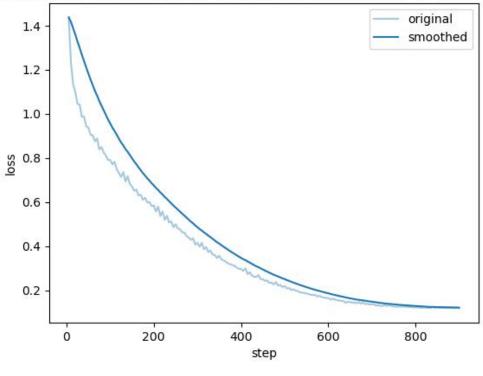
【详细参数见文末】

3.3 训练日志截图

(训练的时候忘记截图,后补截图)

3-1 训练过程图

# training loss of saves/Qwen3-4B-Instruct/lora/train\_2025-05-14-11-24-15



3-2 loss 曲线图

从图 3-2 训练损失曲线可以看出,Qwen3-4B-Instruct 模型在微调过程中表现出良好的收敛性。loss 从初始的 1.45 逐步下降至 0.1 以下,且未出现明显震荡或反弹,说明所选微调数据与训练参数设置合理,模型成功学习了输入-输出之间的映射关系。

## 所有结果:

```
"epoch": 200.0,
   "eval_loss": 2.676551103591919,
   "eval_runtime": 8.6866,
   "eval_samples_per_second": 66.769,
   "eval_steps_per_second": 2.187,
   "num_input_tokens_seen": 82212160,
   "total_flos": 1.800459624520876e+18,
   "train_loss": 0.36701159569952224,
   "train_runtime": 18145.4382,
   "train_samples_per_second": 25.368,
   "train_steps_per_second": 0.098
}
```

## 四、实验结果与分析

#### 4.1 示例对比

输入问题:请推荐 2022 年图神经网络的代表论文

### 微调前输出:

#### 图 4-1 微调前输出

### 微调后输出:

#### 图 4-2 微调后输出

#### 4.2 指标评估

```
{
    "predict_bleu-4": 44.622883712121215,
    "predict_model_preparation_time": 0.0037,
    "predict_rouge-1": 33.66291136363637,
    "predict_rouge-2": 12.16427117768595,
    "predict_rouge-l": 22.5666858815427,
    "predict_runtime": 3880.2252,
    "predict_samples_per_second": 0.747,
    "predict_steps_per_second": 0.094
}
```

- 4.3 分析与讨论
- 微调有效减少了模型幻觉现象,能输出真实存在的论文
- 数据覆盖不足仍是主要误答原因
- 对于未见领域或年份模型仍存在信口开河风险

## 五、总结与反思

本次实验验证了通过监督微调(SFT)可以有效缓解大模型在学术问答场景中的幻觉问题,提升了其作为"科研助手"的实用性。在实际过程中,也发现了模型仍存在以下不足:

- 对新领域或较偏专业问题依赖训练数据质量
- 幻觉未能完全消除,有待结合检索增强(RAG)进一步优化 未来可考虑:
- 加入检索组件实现 RAG+SFT 联合优化
- 微调更大参数量模型(如 Qwen-1.5-4B)以增强泛化能力
- 使用 ChatGPT/GPT-4 等辅助构造更多 QA 样本进行增强训练

### 报错问题:

LLama Factory 多卡报错 ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'llamafactory'解 决方法

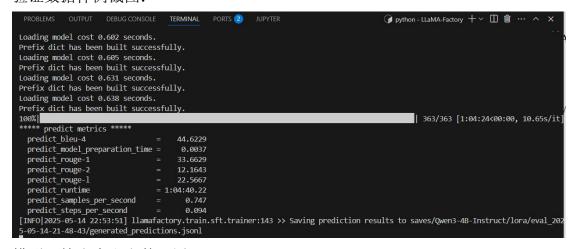
export PATH="/data0/wengcchuang/anconda3/bin:\$PATH"

## 六、附录

GitHub 链接(可选): https://github.com/new-bie-bit/LLaMA-Factory 训练数据样例截图: (训练的时候忘记截图,后补截图)

```
[INFO|2025-05-14 23:12:51] llamafactory.model.model_utils.misc:143 >> Found linear modules: v_proj,gate_proj,up
_proj,o_proj,k_proj,down_proj,q_proj
Loading checkpoint shards: 100%
                                                                                           | 3/3 [00:01<00:00, 1.52it/s]
                                                                                            3/3 [00:01<00:00, 1.52it/s]
Loading checkpoint shards: 100%
[INFO|2025-05-14 23:12:52] llamafactory.model.loader:143 >> trainable params: 16,515,072 || all params: 4,038,9
83,168 || trainable%: 0.4089
[INFO|trainer.py:748] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,331 >> Using auto half precision backend [INFO|trainer.py:2414] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,899 >> ***** Running training *****
[INFO|trainer.py:2415] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,900 >> Num examples = 2,900
[INFO|trainer.py:2416] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,900 >> Num Epochs = 200
[INFO|trainer.py:2417] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,900 >>
                                                          Instantaneous batch size per device = 2
[INFO|trainer.py:2420] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,900 >>
                                                          Total train batch size (w. parallel, distributed & accumula
tion) = 64
[INFO|trainer.py:2421] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,900 >>
                                                          Gradient Accumulation steps = 8
[INFO|trainer.py:2422] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,900 >>
                                                         Total optimization steps = 9.000
[INFO|trainer.py:2423] 2025-05-14 23:12:52,903 >> Number of trainable parameters = 16,515,072
                                                                                     2/9000 [00:04<5:46:36,
                                                                                                                  2.31s/it]
```

## 验证数据样例截图:



模型训练脚本和参数配置:

训练脚本:

```
CUDA VISIBLE DEVICES=4,5,6,7 python src/webui.py --model name or path
/data0/wengcchuang/LLM/Qwen3-4B
                                    --adapter name or path
/data0/wengcchuang/LLM/qwen-4b-lora-arxiv
                                           --template qwen
-- finetuning type lora
Chat 脚本:
```

llamafactory-cli chat examples/inference/qwen lora sft.yaml

全参数配置:

top.booster: auto

top.checkpoint path: []

top.finetuning type: lora

top.model name: Qwen3-4B-Instruct

top.quantization bit: none

top.quantization\_method: bnb

top.rope\_scaling: none

top.template: qwen3

train.additional\_target: "

train.apollo\_rank: 16

train.apollo scale: 32

train.apollo\_target: all

train.apollo update interval: 200

train.badam mode: layer

train.badam switch interval: 50

train.badam\_switch\_mode: ascending

train.badam\_update\_ratio: 0.05

train.batch\_size: 8

train.compute\_type: bf16

train.create\_new\_adapter: false

train.cutoff len: 2048

train.dataset:

- arxiv\_2025\_lora\_format

train.dataset\_dir: data

train.ds offload: false

train.ds stage: none

train.extra\_args: '{"optim": "adamw\_torch"}'

train.freeze extra modules: "

train.freeze trainable layers: 2

train.freeze trainable modules: all

train.galore\_rank: 16

train.galore\_scale: 2

train.galore target: all

train.galore update interval: 200

train.gradient accumulation steps: 8

train.learning rate: 1e-4

train.logging steps: 5

train.lora\_alpha: 16

train.lora\_dropout: 0

train.lora\_rank: 8

train.lora target: "

train.loraplus\_lr\_ratio: 0

train.lr scheduler type: cosine

train.mask\_history: false

train.max grad norm: '1.0'

train.max samples: '100000'

train.neat\_packing: false

train.neftune\_alpha: 0

train.num\_train\_epochs: '100'

train.packing: false

train.ppo score norm: false

train.ppo\_whiten\_rewards: false

train.pref\_beta: 0.1

train.pref\_ftx: 0

train.pref\_loss: sigmoid

train.report to:

- none

train.resize\_vocab: false

train.reward model: []

train.save steps: 100

train.swanlab api key: "

train.swanlab\_link: "

train.swanlab\_mode: cloud

train.swanlab project: llamafactory

train.swanlab run name: "

train.swanlab\_workspace: "

train.train\_on\_prompt: false

train.training\_stage: Supervised Fine-Tuning

train.use\_apollo: false

train.use\_badam: false

train.use\_dora: false

train.use\_galore: false

train.use\_llama\_pro: false

train.use\_pissa: false

train.use\_rslora: false

train.use\_swanlab: false

train.val\_size: 0

train.warmup\_steps: 0