Switch Transformers

Scaling to Trillion Parameter Models With Simple and Efficient Sparsity

arXiv:210103961

Sam Foreman
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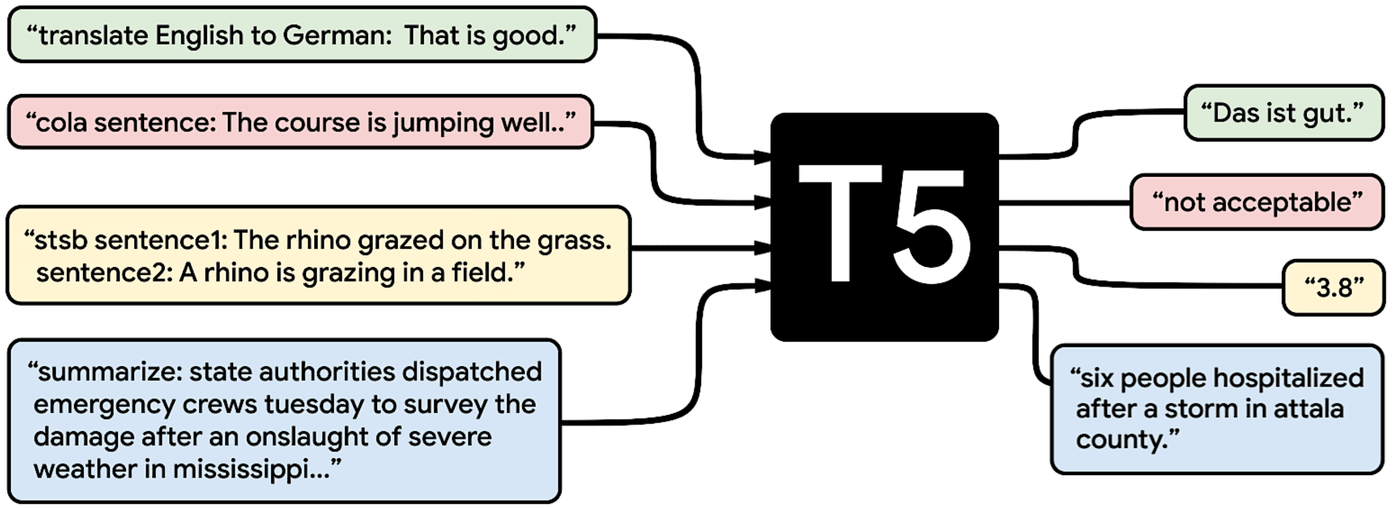
Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

Switch Transformers

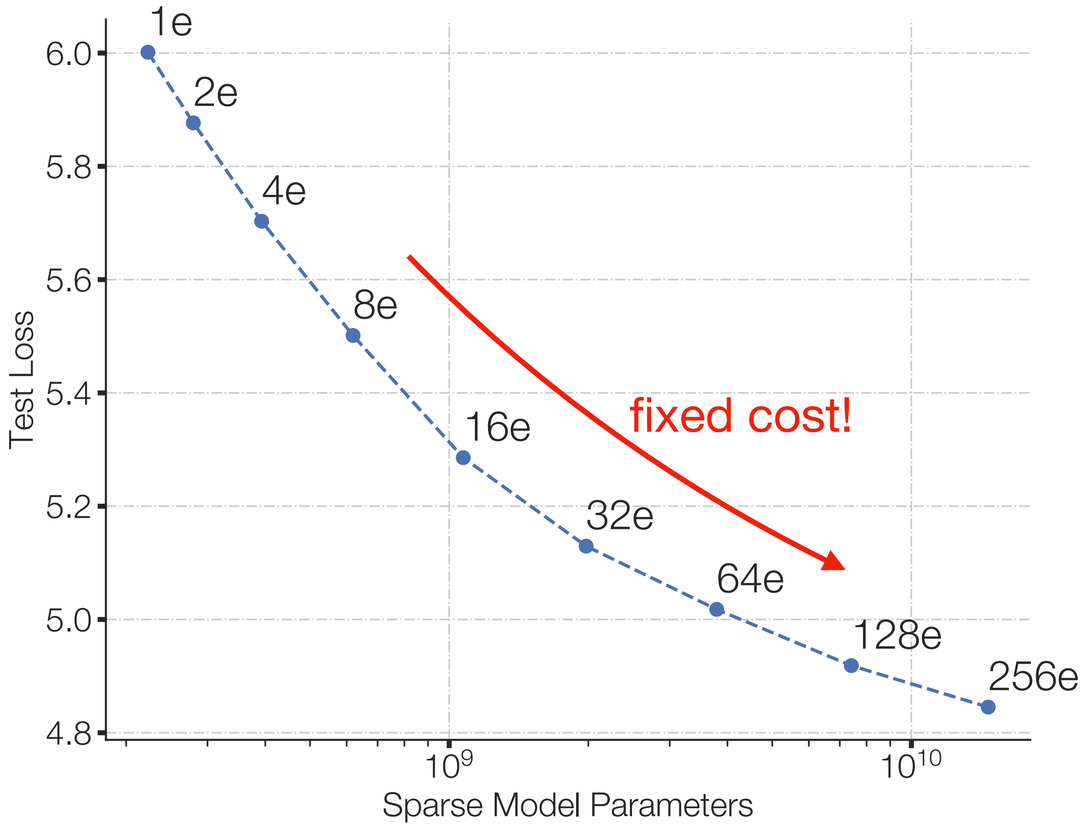
More parameters, same cost!

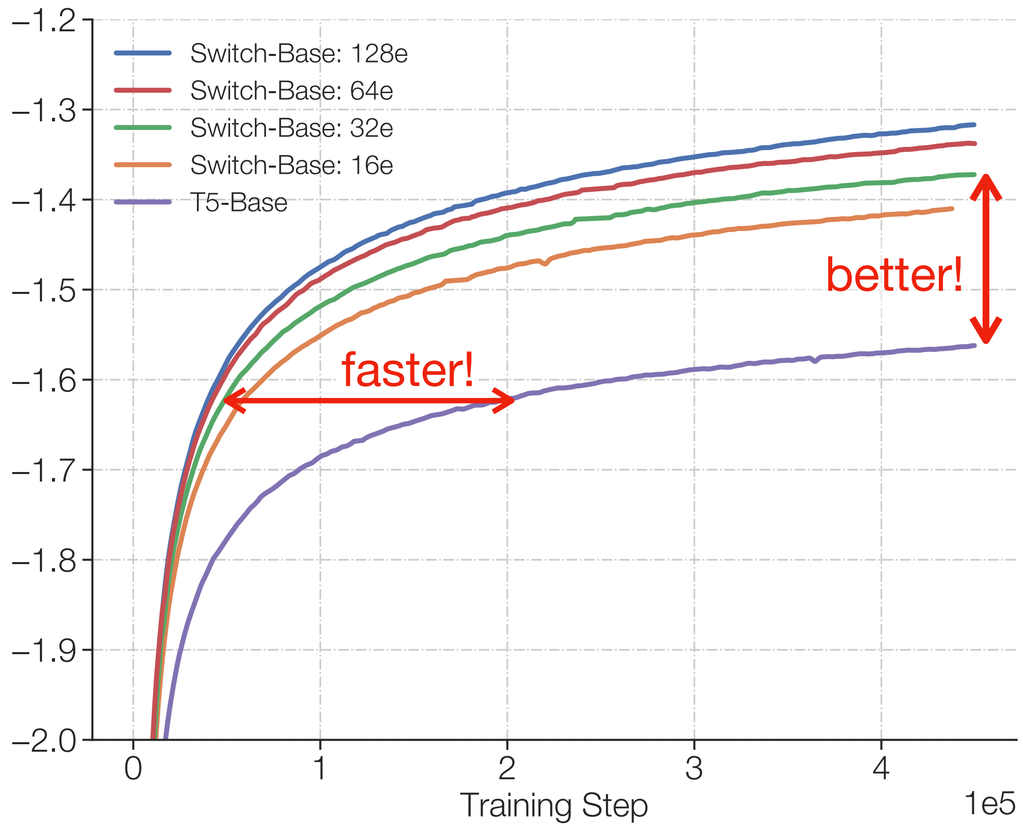
- **Big Idea:** We don't *always* need to know *everything*.
- **Mixture-of-Experts** (MOE): provides an efficient mechanism for scaling up the number of parameters while keeping the total training cost fixed.
  - Clever engineering avoids training instability
- **1.6 trillion parameters** (most to date), **7x speedup** over T5-BASE [1.]

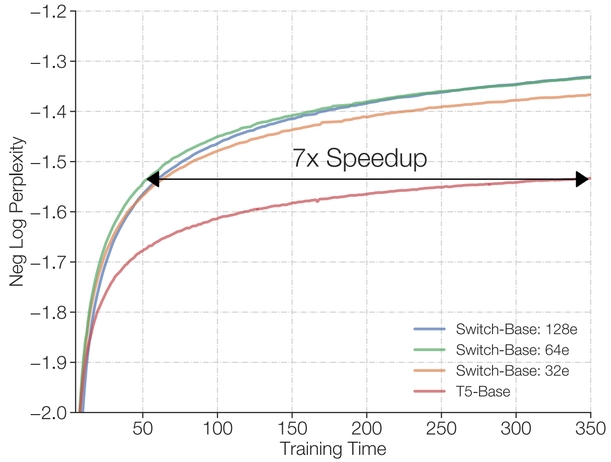


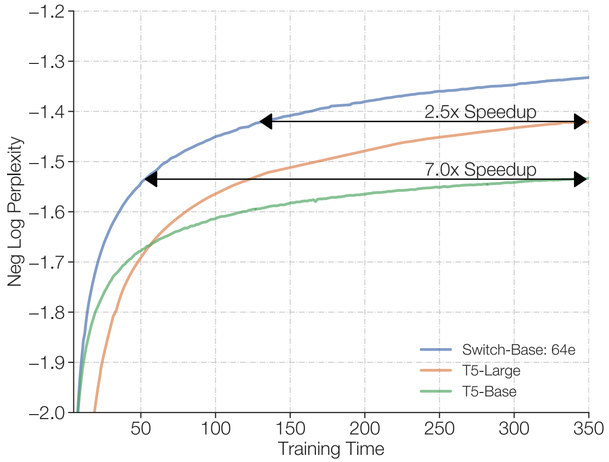
[1.] Exploring the Limits of Transfer Learning with a Unified Text-to-Text Transformer arXiv:1910.10683

[2.] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iAR8LkkMMIM


1e
2e
4e
8e
16e
32e
64e
128e
256e
fixed cost!
Test Loss
6.0
5.8
5.6
5.4
5.2
5.0
4.8
10^9
10^{10}
Sparse Model Parameters


Switch-Base: 128e
Switch-Base: 64e
Switch-Base: 32e
Switch-Base: 16e
T5-Base
faster!
better!
−1.2
−1.3
−1.4
−1.5
−1.6
−1.7
−1.8
−1.9
−2.0
0
1
2
3
4
Training Step
1e5

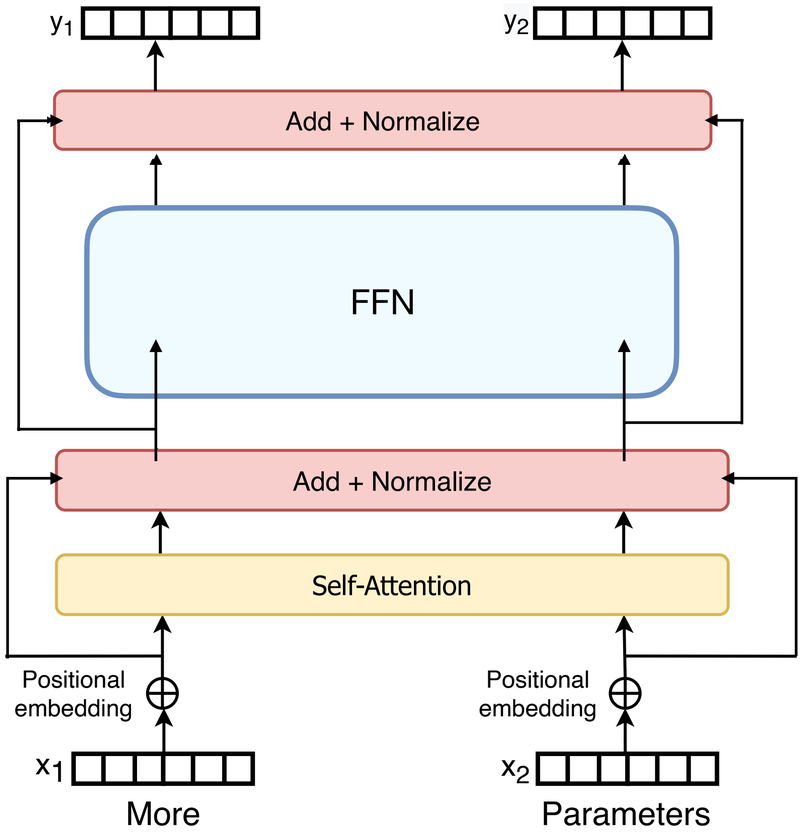

7x Speedup
Neg Log Perplexity
−1.2
−1.3
−1.4
−1.5
−1.6
−1.7
−1.8
−1.9
−2.0
Switch-Base: 128e
Switch-Base: 64e
Switch-Base: 32e
T5-Base
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
Training Time

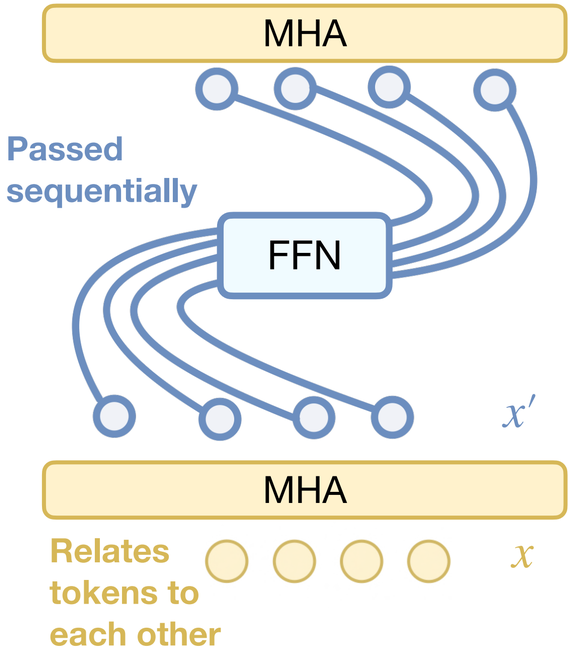

2.5x Speedup
7.0x Speedup
Neg Log Perplexity
−1.2
−1.3
−1.4
−1.5
−1.6
−1.7
−1.8
−1.9
−2.0
Switch-Base: 64e
T5-Large
T5-Base
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
Training Time

Transformer Architecture

- **Multi-Head Attention (MHA):**
  - Aggregates information from sequences
  - Relates tokens to each other

- **Feed Forward (FFN):**
  - Aggregates outputs from multiple heads
  - Tokens in sequence are passed sequentially
  - For a given token and its representation in this layer, what is the best representation in the next layer?



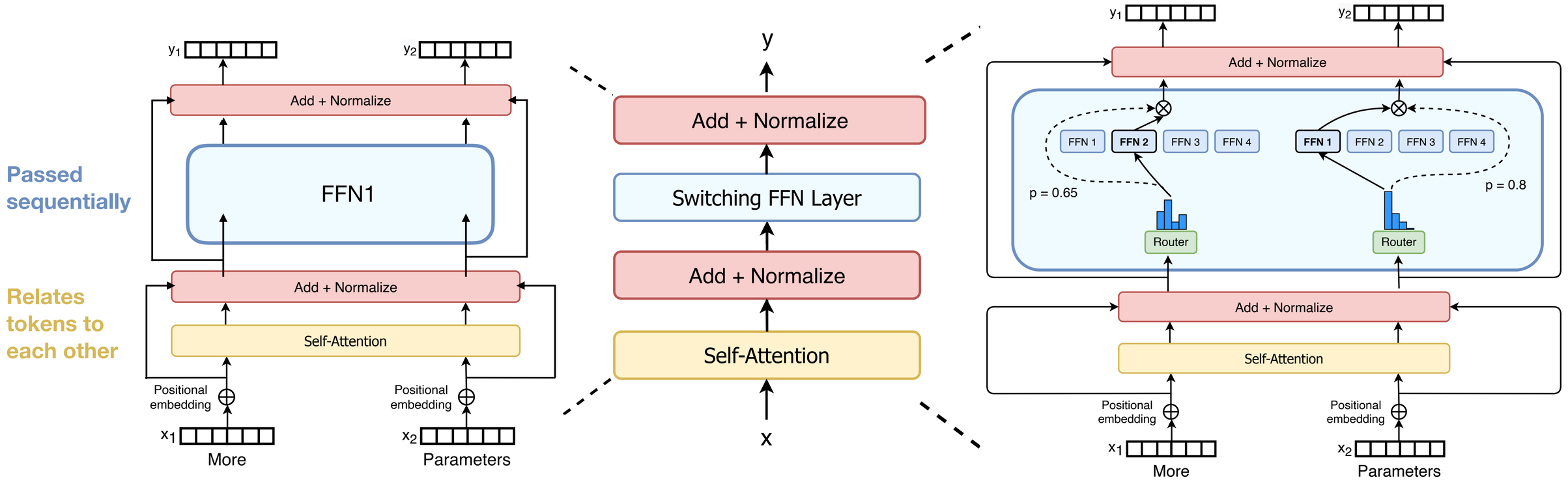


Transformer Architecture

Using multiple FFNs

- **Multi-Head Attention (MHA):**
  - Aggregates information from sequences
  - Relates tokens to each other

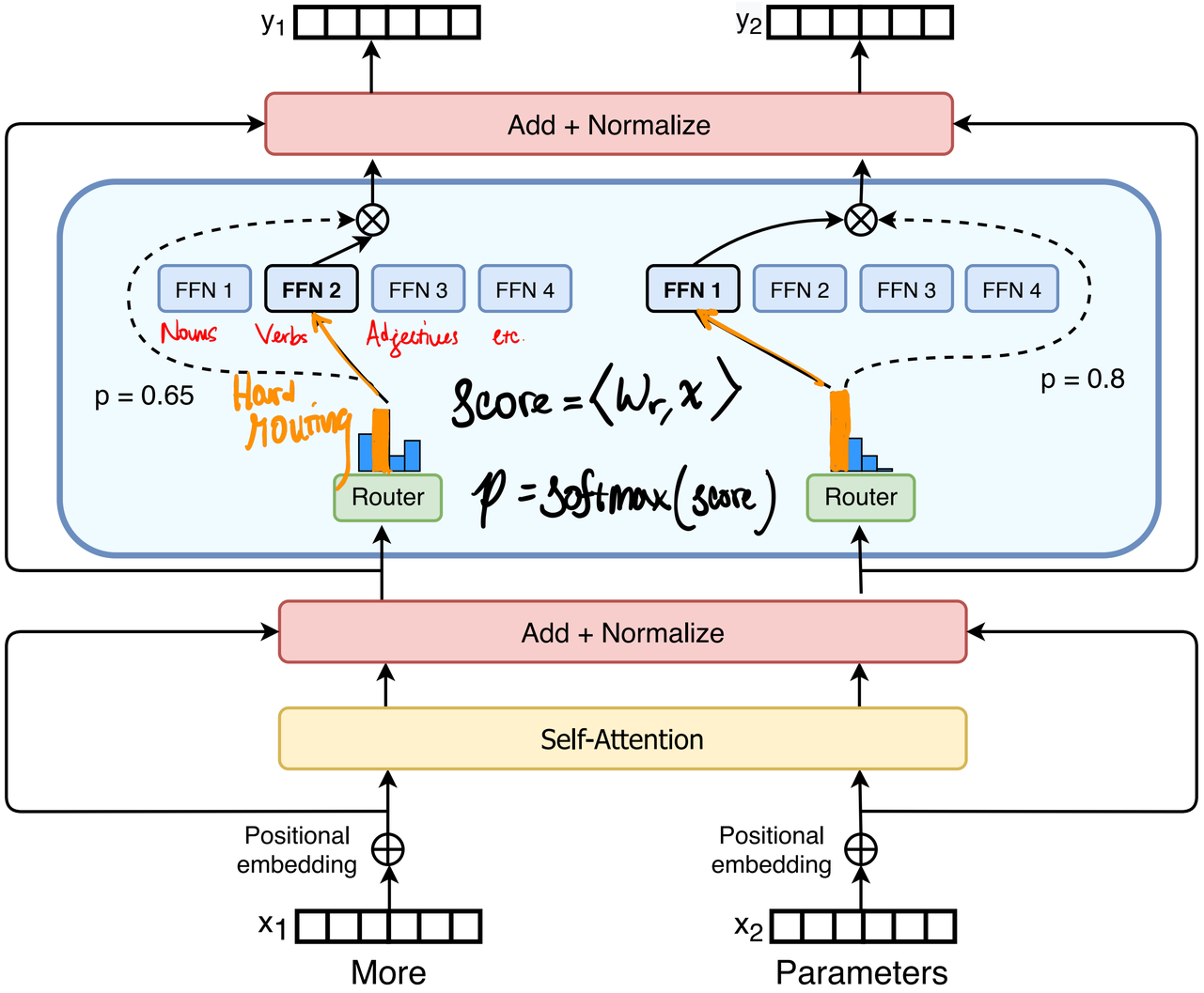
- **Feed Forward (FFN):**
  - Tokens in sequence are passed sequentially
  - For a given token and its representation in this layer, what is the best representation in the next layer?



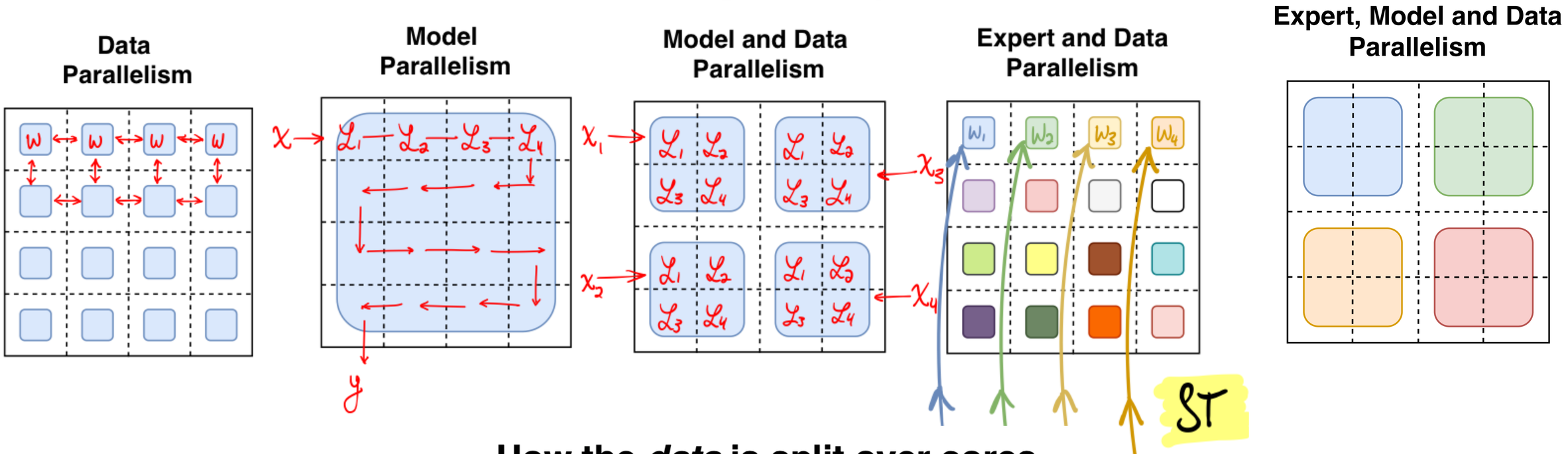
Switch Layer

Learning to Route inputs

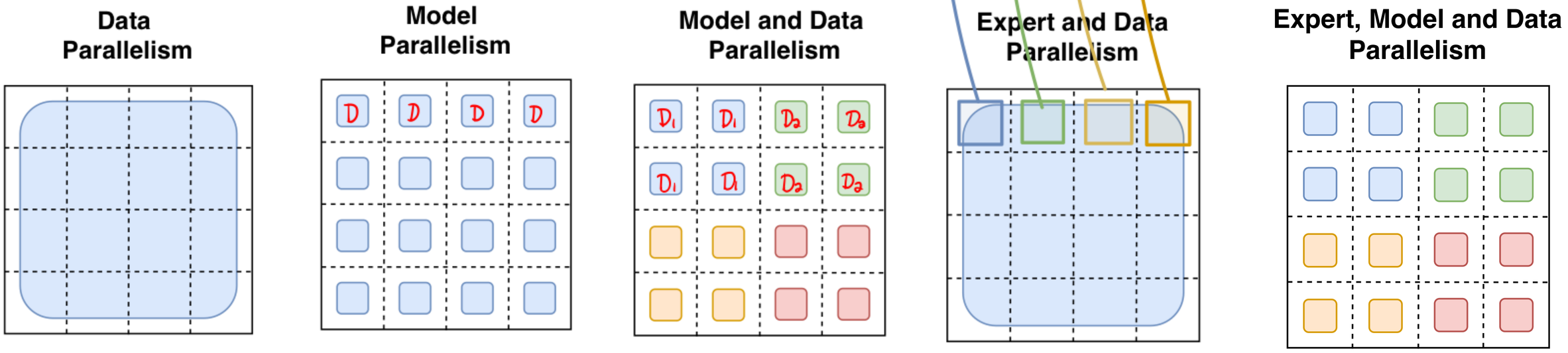
- We don't need *all* the model's information for a particular input
  - **Use different parameters for different inputs**
- Replace *single* FFN with *multiple* FFNs, referred to as *experts.*
  - Each token is passed through exactly one FFN
  - Requires more memory
  - Constant FLOPs
- **Switch Layer:** Learns how to route each token to the most suitable expert.
- Hard routing introduces sparsity!



How the *model weights* are split over cores



How the *data* is split over cores



Stabilizing Training

- **Selective precision with large sparse models.**
  - Cast input to “switch” router up to float32 precision.
  - Cast output back to bfloat16
- **Smaller parameter initialization for stability.**
  - Initialize weight matrices from truncated normal with $\mu = 0$, $\sigma = \sqrt{s/n}$, and s is a hyperparameter
    - Recommend scaling default value ($s = 1.0$) by $\sim 1/10$.
- **Regularizing large sparse models**
  - Significantly increase dropout probability inside the experts

Downstream Results

Multilingual Learning

- Outperforms T5 Base model *on all 101 languages!*