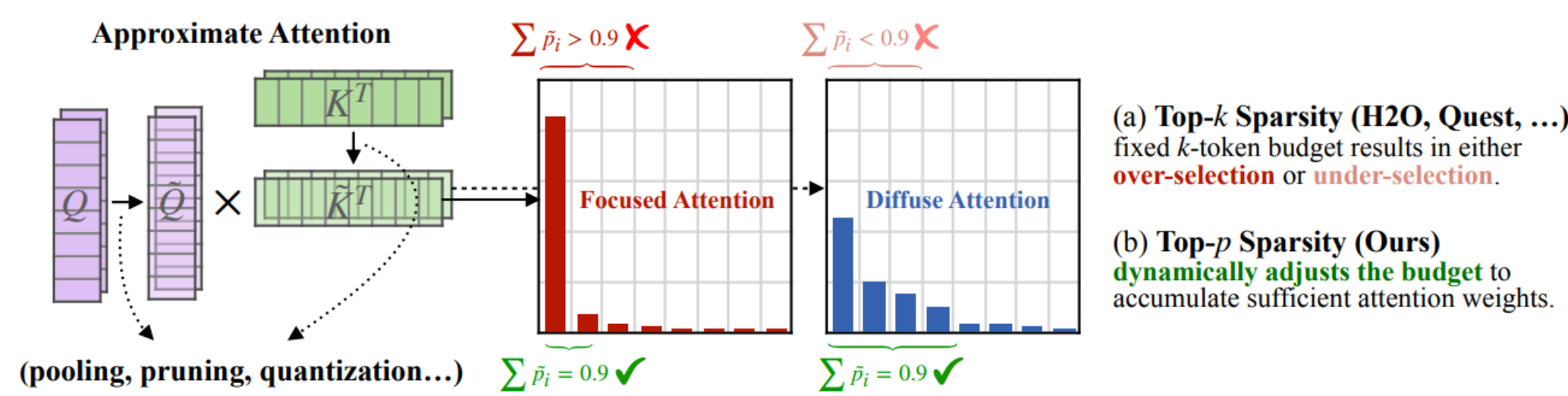


Introduction

- Top- k sparse attention accelerates long context LLM inference by saving memory loading costs.
- However, fixed budget can lead to over-selection or under-selection.
- We propose **Twilight**, a composable optimizer to accelerate any top- k sparse attention through hierarchical top- p pruning, making them efficient and budget-adaptive.



Top- k Sparse Attention for Long Context Large Language Model Inference

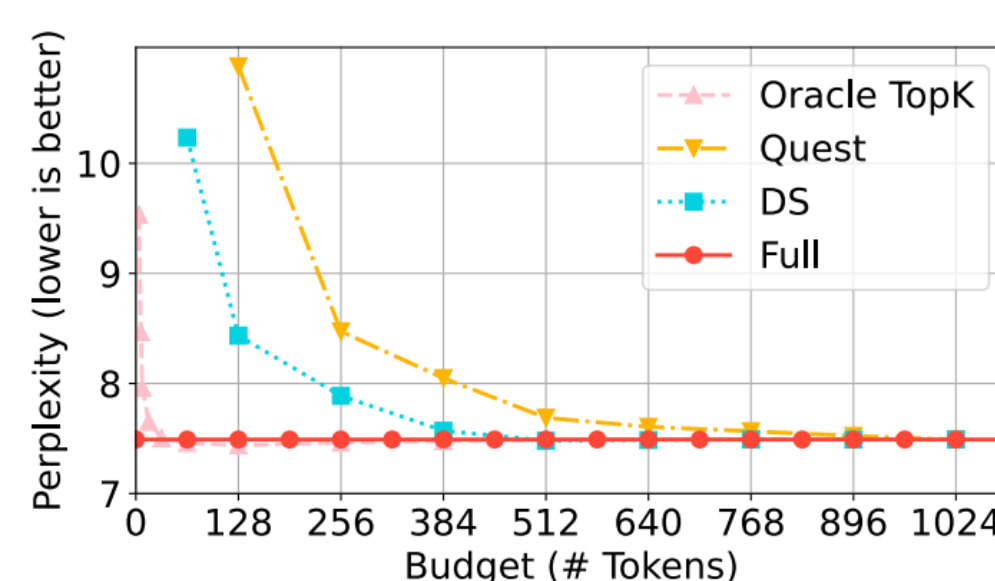
- For long context LLM inference, attention dominates the latency. Top- k sparse attention is proposed to save memory loading cost.

Definition 3.2 (Oracle Top- k Sparse Attention). Given the budget B ,

$$\mathcal{I} = \arg \max_{\mathcal{I}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \mathbf{W}[i] \quad \text{s.t. } |\mathcal{I}| = B$$

- However, the best budget (a.k.a, k) choices are dynamic.
- The main challenge of top- k sparse attention is to find a universally applicable budget to all scenarios.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dynamism Across Prompts (Budget/Prompt Len) | Prompt 0 158/10739 =1.47% | Prompt 1 408/17501 =2.33% | Prompt 2 244/5441 =4.48% | Prompt 3 195/2023 =9.64% |
| Dynamism Across Queries (Budget) | Query 0 120 | Query 1 152 | Query 2 174 | Query 3 185 |
| Dynamism Across Layers (Budget) | Layer 6 27 | Layer 10 356 | Layer 15 105 | Layer 26 228 |
| Dynamism Across Heads (Budget) | Head 0 37 | Head 6 2707 | Head 15 886 | Head 23 144 |



The best budget choices vary dynamically across different levels.

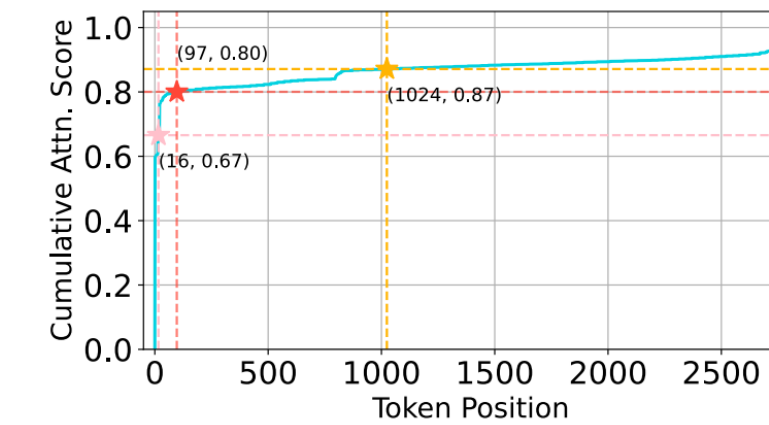
Bringing Top- p Sampling to Sparse Attention

- The core reason for budget dynamism is the dynamic nature of the attention weight distributions at runtime.
- Inspired by nucleus sampling, we propose **top- p sparse attention**.

Definition 3.3 (Oracle Top- p Sparse Attention). Given the threshold p ,

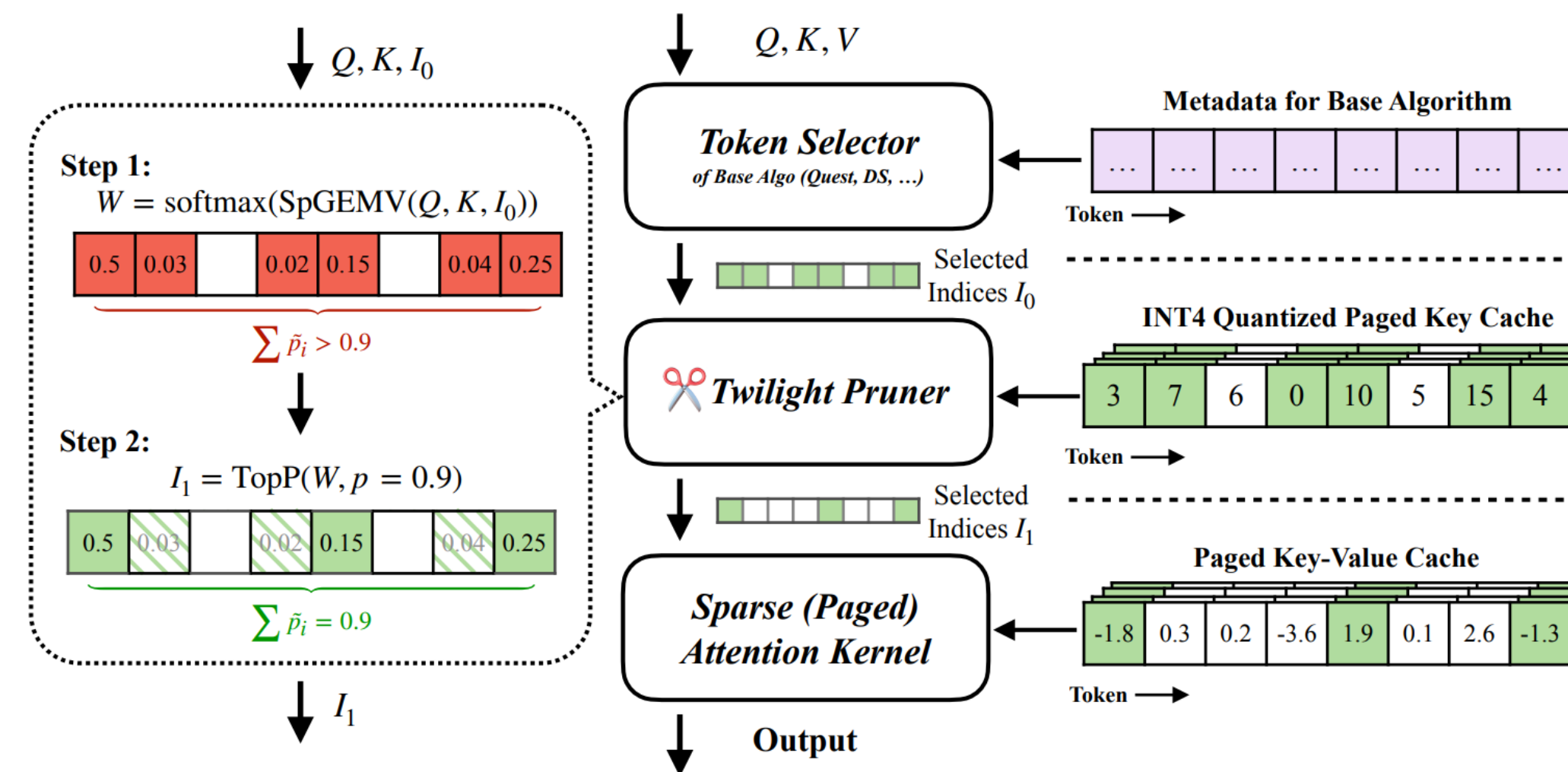
$$\mathcal{I} = \arg \min_{\mathcal{I}} |\mathcal{I}| \quad \text{s.t. } \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \mathbf{W}[i] \geq p$$

- Top- p efficiently uses minimal budget to achieve the error requirement, thus achieving adaptive sparsity.



Twilight Design

- Twilight adopts a hierarchical **Select-then-Prune** architecture to accelerate existing sparse attention methods.



- Three **key kernel optimizations** to accelerate Twilight Pruner:
 - Efficient **SpGEMV** with 4-bit Quantization of Key Cache.
 - Efficient Sorting-Free **Top- p** via Binary Search.
 - Load Balancing** Attention Kernel with Awareness of Head Dynamism and GQA adaption.

Accuracy Evaluation

- Twilight achieves nearly **no accuracy loss** on three medium-context benchmarks and two long-context benchmarks (LongBench, RULER).

Table 2: Average scores on 12 different tasks from LongBench. We report relative error changes (improvement or degradation) when integrating Twilight with each base algorithm. Detailed results are in Table 5 in Appendix C.

| | Budget | Longchat-7B ~v1.5-32k | LLaMA-3.1-8B -Instruct |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Full | 32k | 36.78 | 52.01 |
| | Twilight | 38.52 (+4.7%) | 51.64 (-0.7%) |
| MagicPIG | K=8, L=75 | - | 51.70 |
| | K=10, L=150 | - | 51.32 |
| | 256 | 31.26 | 38.20 |
| | 1024 | 36.85 | 47.79 |
| Quest | 4096 | 37.33 | 50.79 |
| | 8192 | 37.10 | 51.44 |
| | Twilight | 38.04 (+2.5%) | 51.57 (+0.3%) |
| DS | 256 | 35.32 | 45.74 |
| | 1024 | 35.96 | 49.43 |
| | 4096 | 36.31 | 50.98 |
| | 8192 | 36.62 | 51.14 |
| | Twilight | 38.71 (+5.7%) | 51.73 (+1.2%) |

Table 3: Average scores on RULER.

| | Budget | 16k | 32k | 64k | 96k | Avg. |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Full | 100% | 92.88 | 89.42 | 85.17 | 85.23 | 88.18 |
| | Twilight | 93.13 | 89.10 | 84.64 | 83.10 | 87.49 |
| MagicPIG | K=8, L=75 | 92.22 | 89.37 | 84.07 | 82.58 | 87.06 |
| | K=10, L=150 | 91.38 | 88.20 | 83.34 | 82.02 | 86.23 |
| | 4% | 79.35 | 79.8 | 78.64 | 73.22 | 77.75 |
| | 8% | 87.31 | 83.06 | 80.82 | 75.28 | 81.62 |
| | Twilight | 91.53 | 87.97 | 84.12 | 82.96 | 86.65 |
| Quest | 4% | 92.04 | 88.11 | 84.43 | 82.56 | 86.79 |
| | 8% | 92.89 | 88.70 | 84.39 | 82.72 | 87.18 |
| | Twilight | 93.54 | 89.24 | 85.91 | 82.81 | 87.88 |

Table 4: Results on 3 medium-context benchmarks.

| | GSM8K(flexible/strict)↑ | COQA(em/f1)↑ | PG-19 Perplexity↓ |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | LLaMA-2-7B-Chat | | |
| Full | 0.2290/0.2282 | 0.5935/0.7511 | 7.503 |
| Quest | 0.0523/0.0508 | 0.5710/0.7425 | 14.15 |
| DS | 0.2191/0.2190 | 0.5855/0.7401 | 7.622 |
| Twilight | 0.2153/0.2115 | 0.6088/0.7642 | 7.600 |
| (Twilight Avg. Budget) | 90.82 | 91.86 | 102.58 |
| | LLaMA-3.1-8B-Instruct | | |
| Full | 0.7726/0.7475 | 0.6363/0.7882 | 7.490 |
| Quest | 0.3639/0.3533 | 0.6007/0.7554 | 19.00 |
| DS | 0.6194/0.6027 | 0.6455/0.7964 | 7.967 |
| Twilight | 0.7771/0.7604 | 0.6325/0.7869 | 7.529 |
| (Twilight Avg. Budget) | 112.40 | 86.85 | 110.98 |

Efficiency Evaluation

- Speedup on self-attention operator compared to FlashInfer and Quest without Twilight.

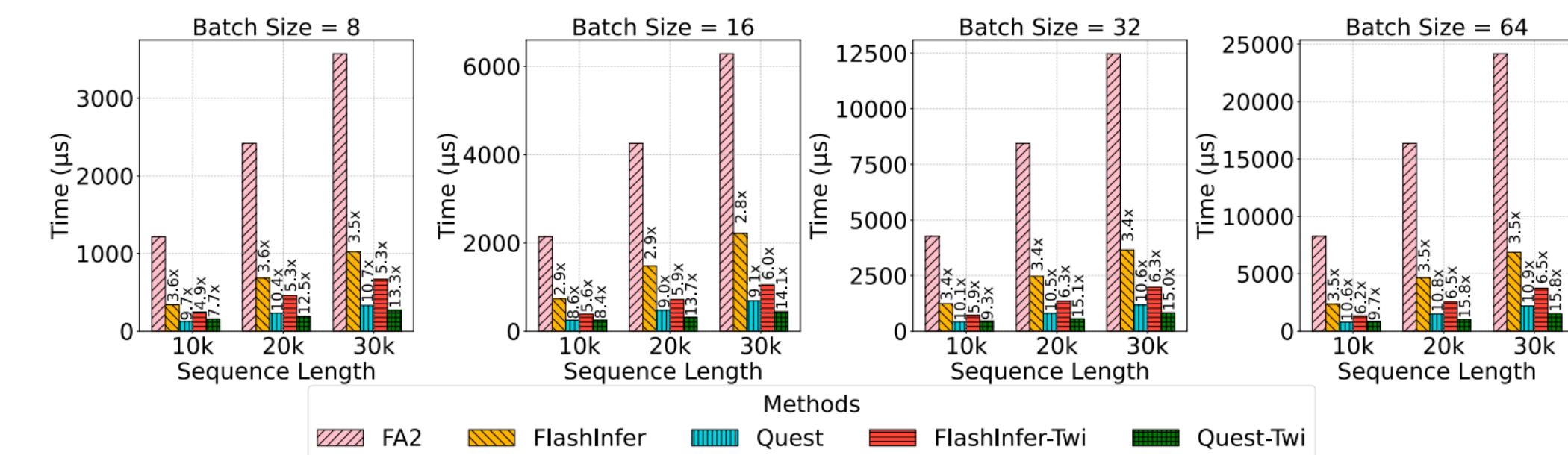


Figure 7: Latencies and speedups of self-attention at different sequence lengths and batch sizes.

- Latency breakdown of Quest with Twilight.

