

LipTT-LLM: A One-Step Lipschitz-Constrained Binarization Architecture With Tensor Train Decomposition For Large Language Models



While Large Language Models (LLMs) have shown remarkable proficiency and versatility in various tasks such as natural language generation and machine translation, their significant algorithmic complexity and massive number of parameters still hinder their broader deployment and retraining efforts.

To overcome these limitations, we propose a novel model compression architecture “LipTT-LLM” combining Network Binarization with Tensor Train Decomposition to reduce model parameter size and computational complexity simultaneously. However, traditional binarization methods often require multi-step training when the model structure is modified, which is unacceptable for large-scale models like LLMs. Additionally, combining Tensor Train (TT) decomposition with binarization introduces challenges related to Batch Normalization (BN). Since TT cores are essentially linear layers, incorporating more BN layers after TT cores would largely increase the computational load, negating model compression’s benefits. To address these issues within LipTT-LLM architecture, we developed a novel TT Batch Normalization-free architecture and employed block-wise Lipschitz continuity constraints. This allows us to eliminate the need for additional BN layers and enables binarized models to be trained in one step, notably preventing the rebound of model size and computational complexity. Experimental results demonstrate that LipTT-LLM effectively reduces model size and computational overhead up to 62% and 40% respectively while still maintaining 94% performance comparable to the full-precision models on benchmark tasks.

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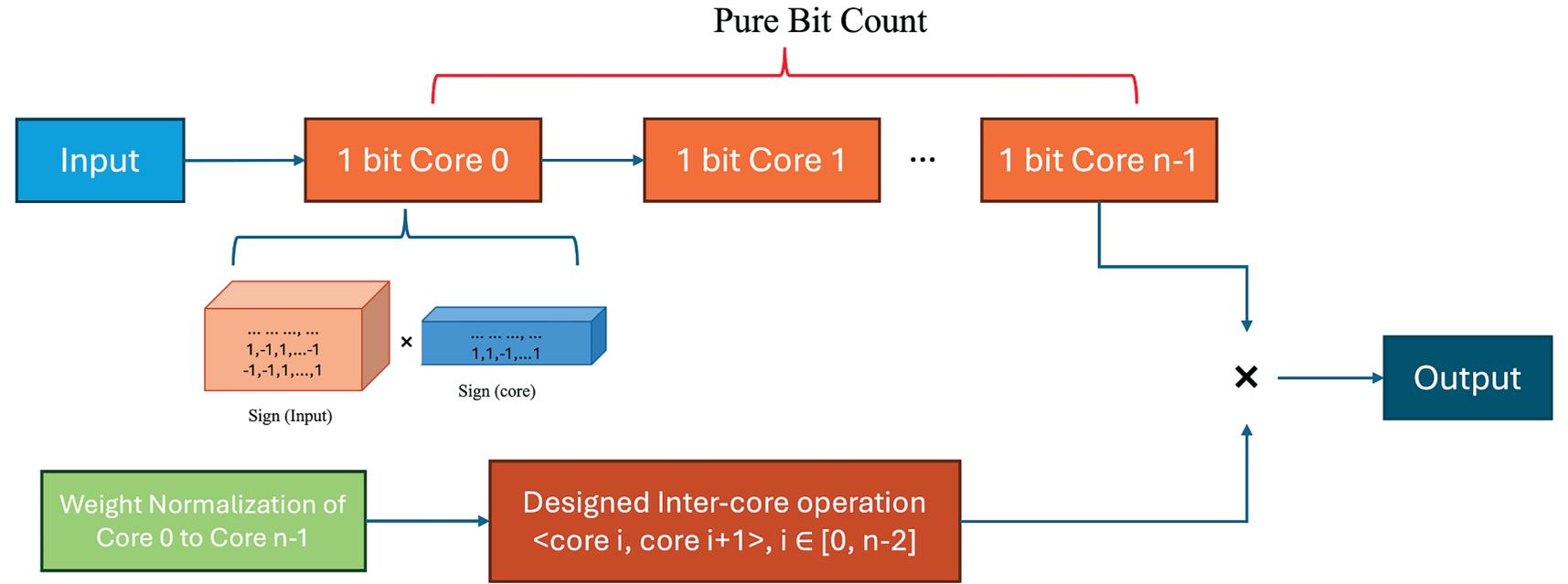


Figure 1. Batch Normalization Free Binarized Tensor Train Format (BN-Free BTTF) Linear Layer Structure

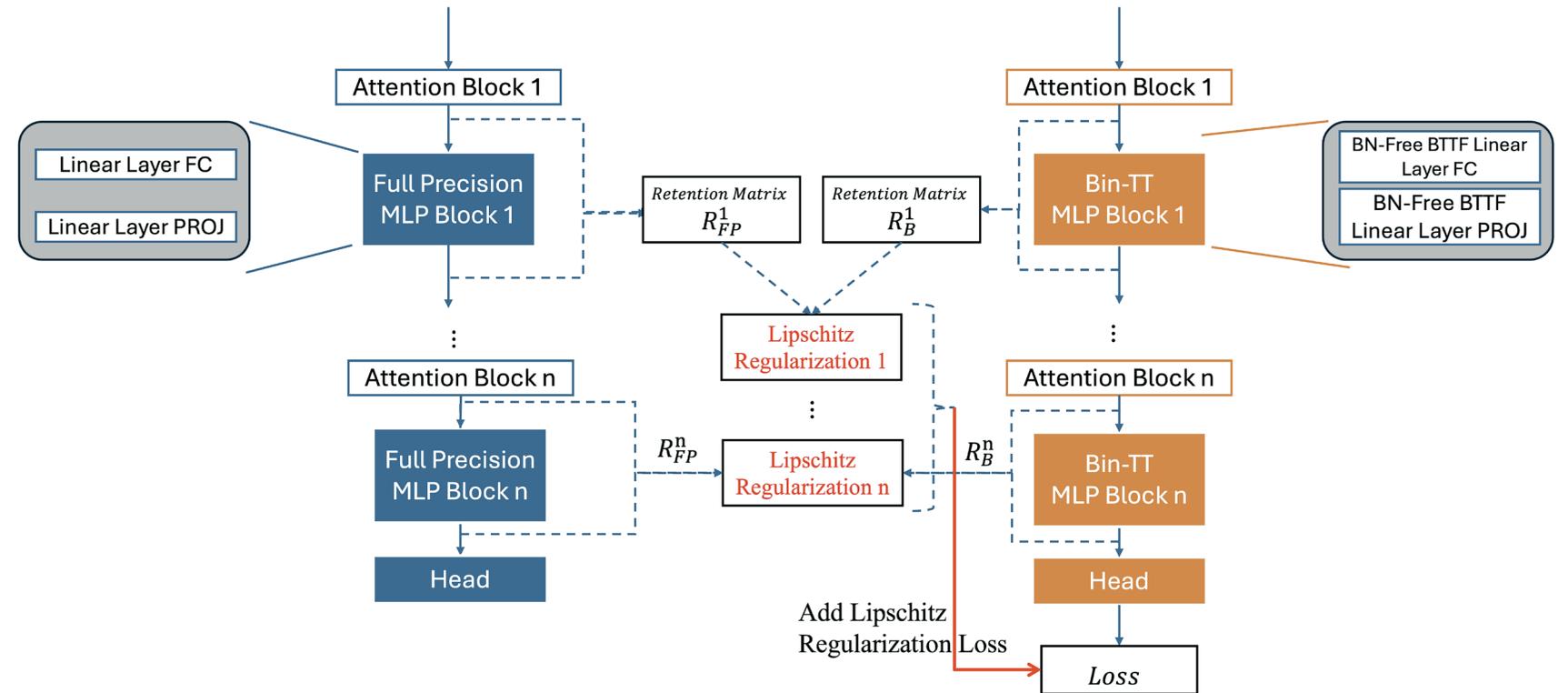


Figure 2. Lipschitz Continuity Retained Training Process