

LongRoPE: Extending LLM Context Window Beyond 2 Million Tokens

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<https://github.com/microsoft/LongRoPE>



Background

❖ Context window: How far the LLM can see

- Pre-trained LLMs have a limited context window
- GPT-4/LLaMA2: 4k tokens
- ~10 pages in a book, ~14 seconds of a video

❖ Larger context window -> Greater Capabilities

- LLM with a 2 million context window can:
- Read 7 Harry Potter Books at one shot
- Watch a 2-hour movie
- Listen to a 20-hour audio

Preliminary and Key Challenges

RoPE Interpolation and then fine-tuning, can effectively extend LL context window

RoPE:

$$[\cos(n\theta_0), \sin(n\theta_0), \cos(n\theta_1), \dots, \cos(n\theta_{d/2-1}), \sin(n\theta_{d/2-1})]$$

Rescaled-RoPE (NTK, PI, YaRN):

$$\left[\cos\left(\frac{n}{\lambda(\beta)^0}\right), \sin\left(\frac{n}{\lambda(\beta)^0}\right), \cos\left(\frac{n}{\lambda(\beta)^1}\right), \dots, \sin\left(\frac{n}{\lambda(\beta)^{d/2-1}}\right) \right]$$

Where $\beta = \theta^{2/d}$, θ is 10000

Challenges in further extending LLM context window:

❖ Non-uniformities in RoPE embedding. Current RoPE-based extension do not fully consider the subtle non-uniformities

Method	λ
PI	Extension ratio, $\lambda = s$
NTK	$\lambda = s^i$
YaRN	Divide RoPE dims into 3 groups, perform PI, NTK and direct extrapolation

❖ Fine-tuning is extremely expensive and long text data is scarce

❖ Performance drop on the original short context

Methodology

Step1: Non-uniform RoPE Interpolation and Extrapolation

- evolution search for RoPE rescaling factors

$$\arg \min_{x \in X: |x| \geq L'} \mathcal{L} (\text{LLM}(RoPE, X)), \text{ where}$$

$$\text{RoPE}(n) = [\dots, \cos\left(\|\hat{\lambda}_i, \hat{n}\| \times \frac{n}{\beta^i}\right), \sin\left(\|\hat{\lambda}_i, \hat{n}\| \times \frac{n}{\beta^i}\right), \dots]$$

$$i=0, \dots, \frac{d}{2}-1; n \in [0, |x|];$$

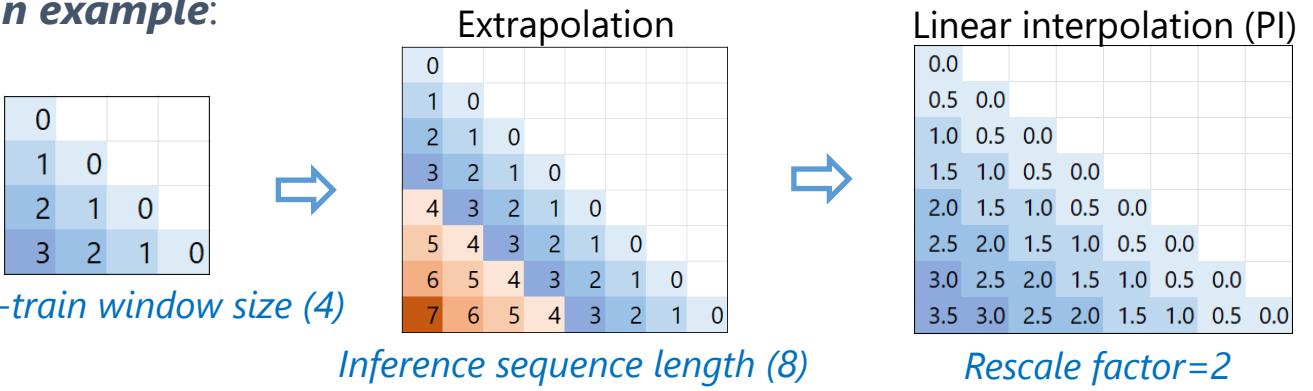
$$\text{where } \|\hat{\lambda}_i, \hat{n}\| = \begin{cases} 1 & n < \hat{n} \\ \frac{1}{\lambda_i} & n \geq \hat{n} \end{cases}$$

Algorithm 1 The search algorithm

```

Input: target LLM, input samples X, population size P, mutation size N1, crossover size N2, max iterations T, mutate probability p
1: Top-k=0;
2: P=Initial_population_with_optimization(P, X, p);
3: for i=1 to T do
4:   Compute_perplexity(LLM, P[i], X);
5:   Top-k = Update_Topk(Top-k, P[i]);
6:   P_mutation=Mutation_with_mono_constraint(Top-k, N1, p);
7:   P_crossover=Crossover_with_mono_constraint(Top-k, N2);
8:   P_i=P_mutation ∪ P_crossover ∪ Top-k;
9: end for
10: Return the individual with lowest perplexity in Top-k;
```

An example:



Our searched Non-Uniform RoPE:

✓ Lower RoPE dimensions and initial token positions: less interpolation

✓ Higher RoPE dimensions: more interpolation

Low RoPE dim

0.0.0
1.0.0.0
2.1.0.0.0
3.2.1.0.0.0
4.3.2.1.0.0
5.4.3.2.1.0.0
6.5.4.3.2.1.0.0
7.6.5.4.3.2.1.0.0

Rescale factor=1.05

High RoPE dim

0.0.0
1.0.7.0.0
2.1.3.0.7.0.0
3.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0
4.2.7.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0
5.3.3.2.7.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0
6.4.0.3.3.2.7.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0
7.4.7.4.0.3.3.2.7.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0

Rescale factor=1.5

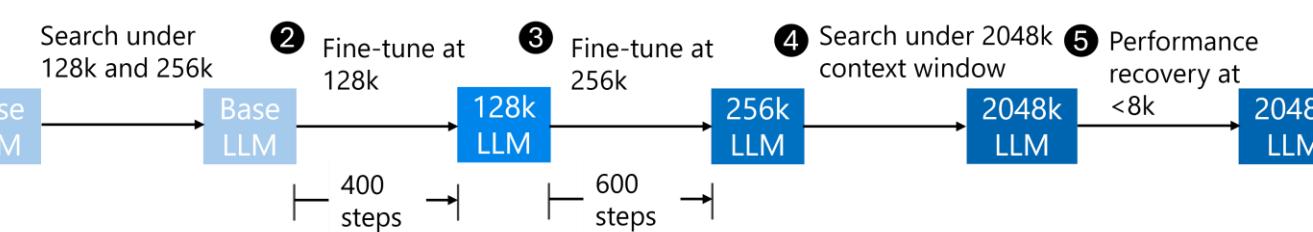
High RoPE dim+start token=2

0.0.0
1.0.0.0
2.0.1.0.0.0
3.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0
4.2.7.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0
5.3.3.2.7.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0
6.4.0.3.3.2.7.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0
7.7.0.6.0.5.0.2.7.2.0.1.3.0.7.0.0

Rescale factor=1.5, initial 2 tokens with no interpolation

Step2: Progressive Extension to 2 Million Context Window

- 1k fine-tuning steps at 256k text lengths
- Non-uniform positional interpolation allows 8x extension without fine-tuning



Step3: Short Performance Recovery

- Attention becomes dispersed as it's spread thinly across vast positions
- Readjust RoPE on shorter context lengths, less interpolation
- Increase the attention entropy via introducing a temperature t

$$\text{Attention} = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d}}\right)V \rightarrow \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{t\sqrt{d}}\right)V$$

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Experiments

❖ Long sequence language modeling

Table 5. Proof-of-concept perplexity of models with various positional interpolation methods. ft: the context window size used in fine-tuning. Even with a context window 16x longer than current long-context models, our models also outperform them within 256k context length.

Base LLM	Model Name	Context Window	Extension Method	4096	8192	32768	65536	98304	131072	262144
LLaMA2-7B	4k	-	3.58	>10 ⁴						
Together	32k	PI	3.69	3.50	2.64	>10 ⁴				
Code LLaMA	100k	NTK	3.95	3.71	2.74	2.55	2.54	2.71	2.93	49.33
YaRN (s=16)	64k	YARN	3.69	3.51	2.65	2.42	>10 ⁴	>10 ⁴	>10 ⁴	>10 ⁴
LongRoPE-2048k (ft=128k)	2048k	LongRoPE	3.67	3.49	2.60	2.36	2.27	2.26	1.88	99.64
LongRoPE-2048k (ft=256k)	2048k	LongRoPE	3.69	3.52	2.63	2.38	2.28	2.26	1.87	99.26
Mistral-7B	8k	PI	3.09	2.96	2.03	1.97	1.94	1.91	1.87	1.87
YaRN (s=8)	64k	YARN	3.18	3.04	2.37	2.20	10.39	57.4	>10 ⁴	>10 ⁴
LongRoPE-2048k (ft=128k)	128k	LongRoPE	3.21	3.06	2.41	2.24	2.18	2.19	4.91	4.91
LongRoPE-2048k (ft=256k)	2048k	LongRoPE	3.09	2.95	2.31	2.12	2.06	2.06	1.77	1.77

Table 6. Perplexity evaluation on Books3 dataset. Without additional fine-tuning, our LongRoPE-2048k models, with a training context window size of 128k and 256k, effectively scale to an extremely long context size of 2048k. 1k=1024 tokens.

Base LLM	Model Name	Context Window	Extension Method	8k	16k	32k	64k	128k	256k	512k	1024k	2048k
LongRoPE	100k	PI	6.99	6.80	6.66	6.59	20.57	246.45	>10 ⁴	>10 ⁴	>10 ⁴	>10 ⁴
Code LLaMA	100k	NTK	7.65	7.49	7.36	7.29	7.20	7.10	7.04	7.04	7.04	7.04
YaRN (s=32)	128k	YARN	6.33	6.20	6.11	6.06	>10 ⁴					
LongRoPE-2048k (ft=128k)	2048k	LongRoPE	6.53	6.35	6.24	6.18	6.17	6.36	6.83	7.80	7.80	7.80
LongRoPE-2048k (ft=256k)	2048k	LongRoPE	6.79	6.66	6.31	6.2						