



San Diego - Dec 5th

A geometric framework for momentum-based optimizers for low-rank training

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ORNL, OVGU, NMBU

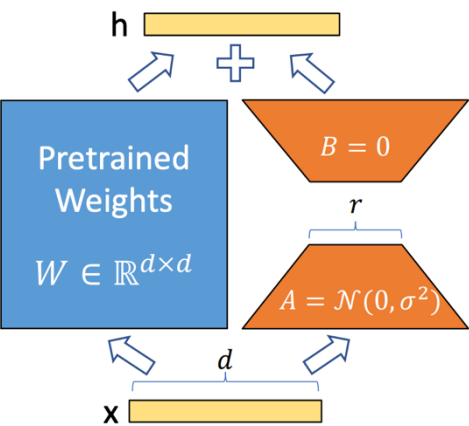


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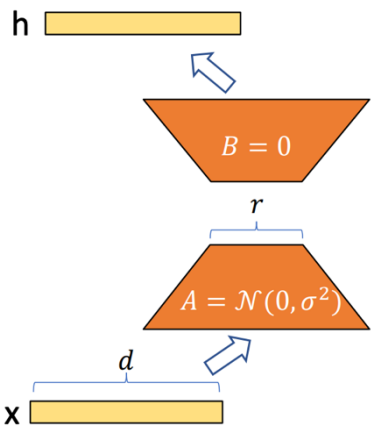
Low Rank Compression and Fine-Tuning of Neural Networks



Low Rank Finetuning

- Hu et al., LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models. 2021
- Zhang et al., AdaLoRA: Adaptive Budget Allocation for Parameter-Efficient Fine-Tuning. 2023
- Liu et al., DoRA: Weight-Decomposed Low-Rank Adaptation. 2024

$$z(x) = \sigma(Wx + AB^T x)$$



Low Rank Compression

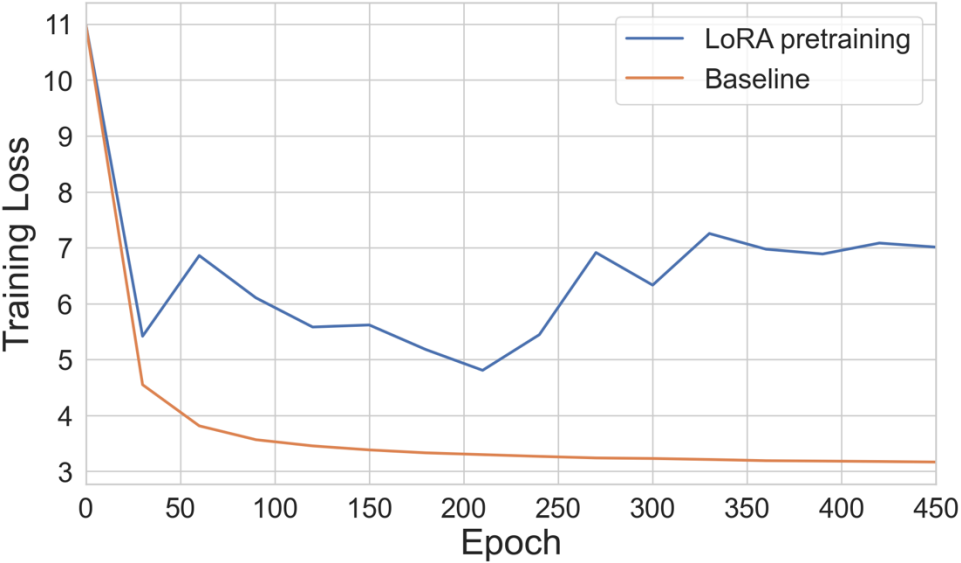
- Denton et al., Exploiting Linear Structure Within Convolutional Networks. 2014
- A. Novikov, et al., Tensorizing neural networks. 2015
- A. Tjandra, S. Sakti, and S. Nakamura. Compressing recurrent neural network with tensor train. 2017

$$z(x) = \sigma(AB^T x)$$

Low Rank Attention

- DeepSeek-AI, "Multihhead Latent Attention". 2024
- Ainslie, et al., GQA: Training Generalized Multi-Query Transformer Models from Multi-Head Checkpoints. '23

$$z(x) = \sigma(xAB^T x^T)$$



GPT-2 on OWT, low-rank MLP: Low rank training stalls. Why?

LoRA

Memory savings

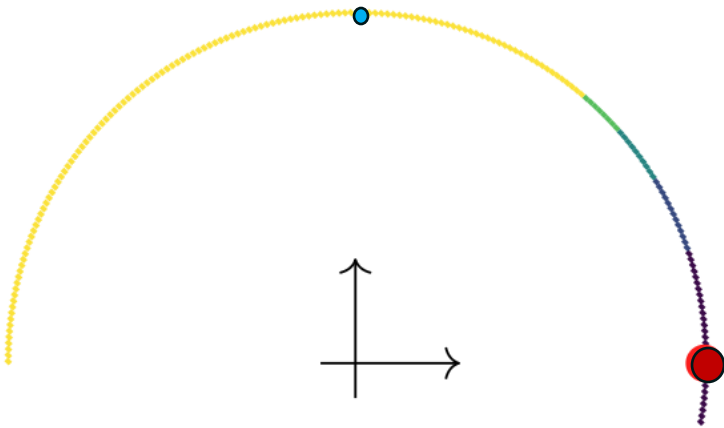
vs

Training stability

Thought Experiment: Manifold Constrained Optimization

$$\min_{w \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{L}(w) = \frac{1}{2} \|[1,0] - w\|_2^2$$

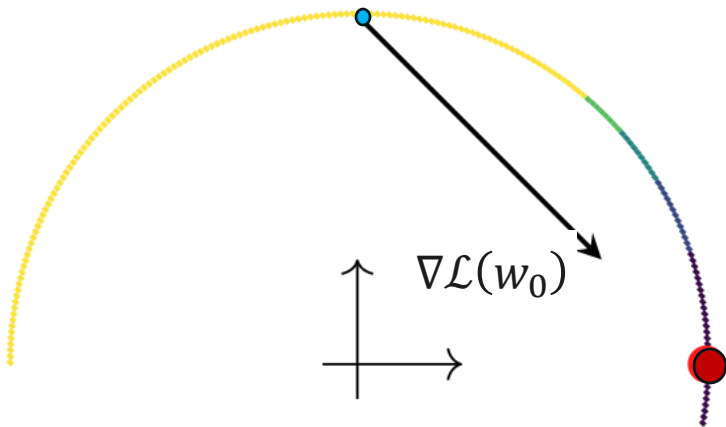
- Manifold: Unit circle $\mathcal{M} = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \|w\| = 1\}$
- Initialization at $w_0 = [0,1]$ • solution at $w_* = [1,0]$ ●



Thought experiment: Manifold Constrained Optimization

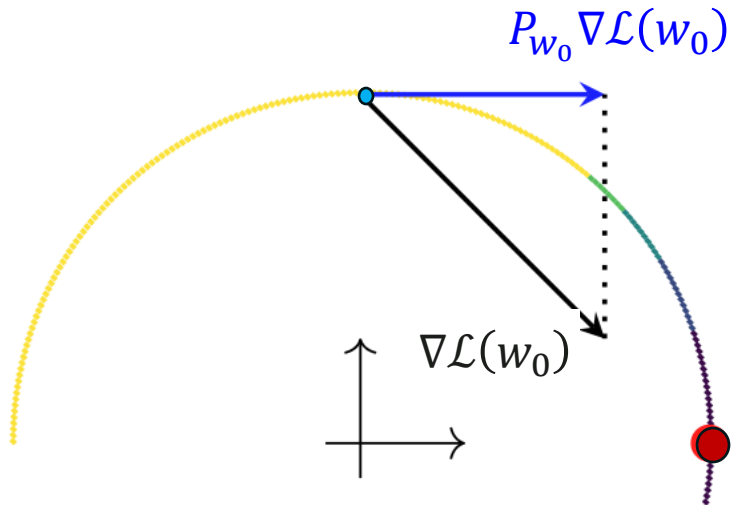
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- Gradient $\nabla \mathcal{L}(w_0) = [-1,1]$



Thought experiment: Manifold Constrained Optimization

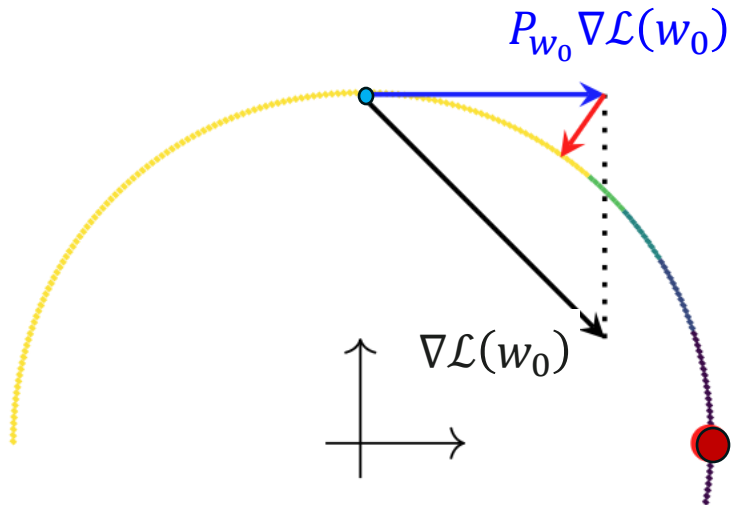
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- Manifold: Unit circle $\mathcal{M} = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \|w\| = 1\}$
- Initialization at $w_0 = [0,1]$ • solution at $w_* = [1,0]$ •
- Gradient $\nabla \mathcal{L}(w_0) = [-1,1]$
- Riemannian gradient $P_{w_0} \nabla \mathcal{L}(w_0) = [0,1]$
→ orthogonal projection P_{w_0}

Thought experiment: Manifold Constrained Optimization

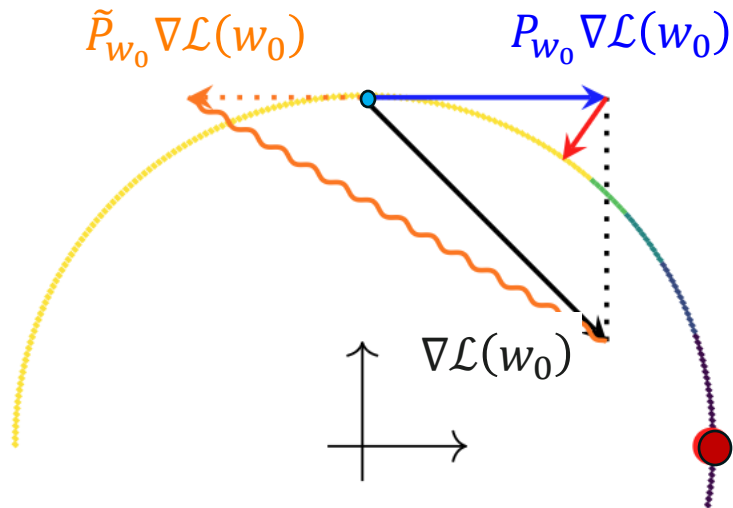
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→ orthogonal projection P_{w_0}
- Retraction onto unit circle \mathcal{M}

Thought experiment: Manifold Constrained Optimization

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- Manifold: Unit circle $\mathcal{M} = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \|w\| = 1\}$
- Initialization at $w_0 = [0,1]$ • solution at $w_* = [1,0]$ •
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- Riemannian gradient $P_{w_0} \nabla \mathcal{L}(w_0) = [0,1]$
 ➔ orthogonal projection P_{w_0}
- **Retraction** onto unit circle \mathcal{M}
- Non orthogonal \tilde{P}_{w_0} breaks the structure

$$\dot{w} = -\nabla \mathcal{L}$$

gradient flow

vs

$$\dot{w} = -P_w \nabla \mathcal{L}$$

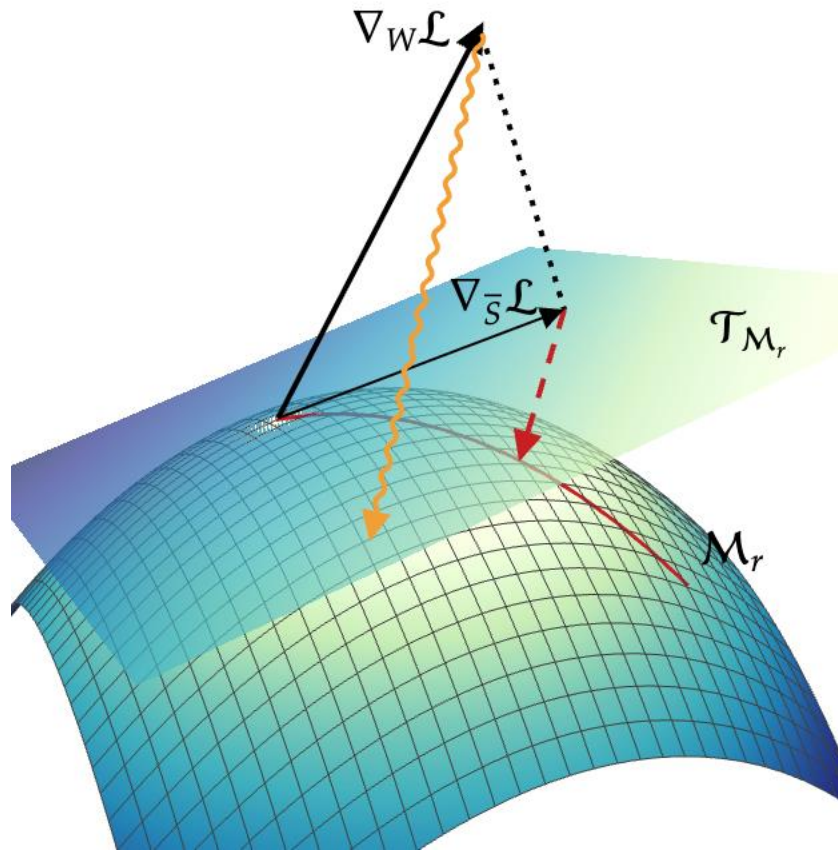
Riemannian gradient flow

vs

$$\dot{w} = -\tilde{P}_w \nabla \mathcal{L}$$

Low Rank training is manifold constrained optimization

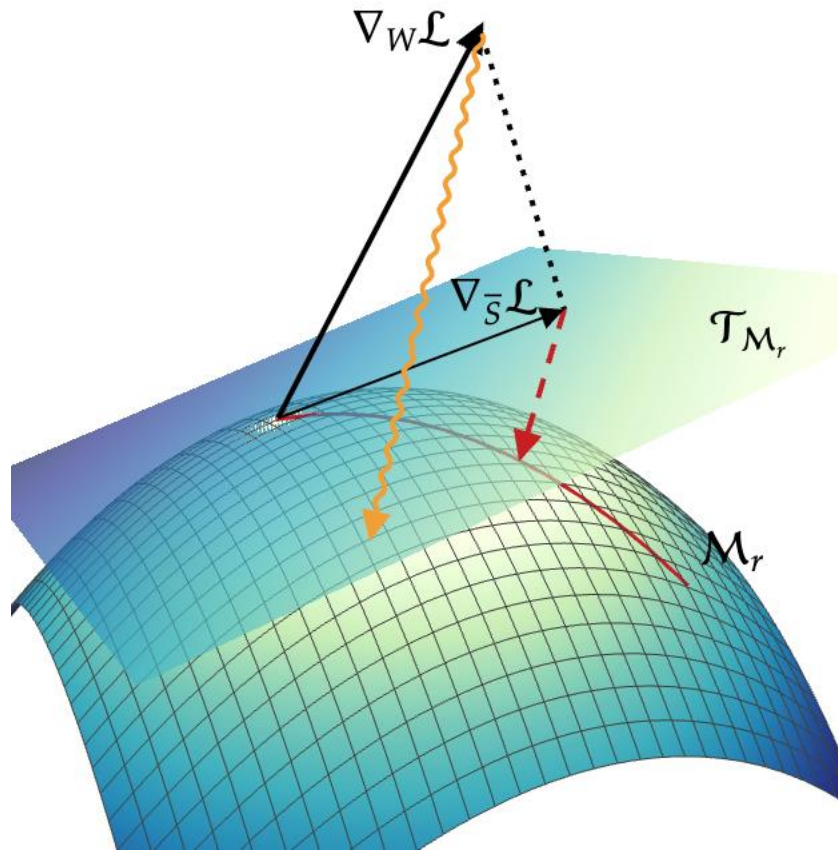
$$\min_{W \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{L}(X, Y; W)$$



- Manifold $\mathcal{M} = \{W \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} : \text{rank}(W) = r\}$
- LoRA ansatz: $W = AB^\top$ with $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$
- Gradient flow: $\dot{W} = \dot{A}B^\top + A\dot{B}^\top \stackrel{\text{chain rule}}{=} \tilde{\mathbf{P}}_W \nabla_W \mathcal{L}$
- $\tilde{\mathbf{P}}_W$ is defined by $[A, \dot{A}]$, and $[B, \dot{B}]$
 - not orthogonal
 - no steepest descent on \mathcal{M}

Low Rank training is manifold constrained optimization

$$\min_{W \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{L}(X, Y; W)$$



- Manifold $\mathcal{M} = \{W \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} : \text{rank}(W) = r\}$
- AdaLoRA ansatz: $W = USV^T$ with $U, V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}, S \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$
- Gradient flow: $\dot{W} = \dot{U}SV^T + U\dot{S}V^T + US\dot{V}^T \stackrel{\text{chain rule}}{=} \tilde{P}_W \nabla_W \mathcal{L}$
- \tilde{P}_W is defined by $[U, \dot{U}]$, and $[V, \dot{V}]$
 - not orthogonal
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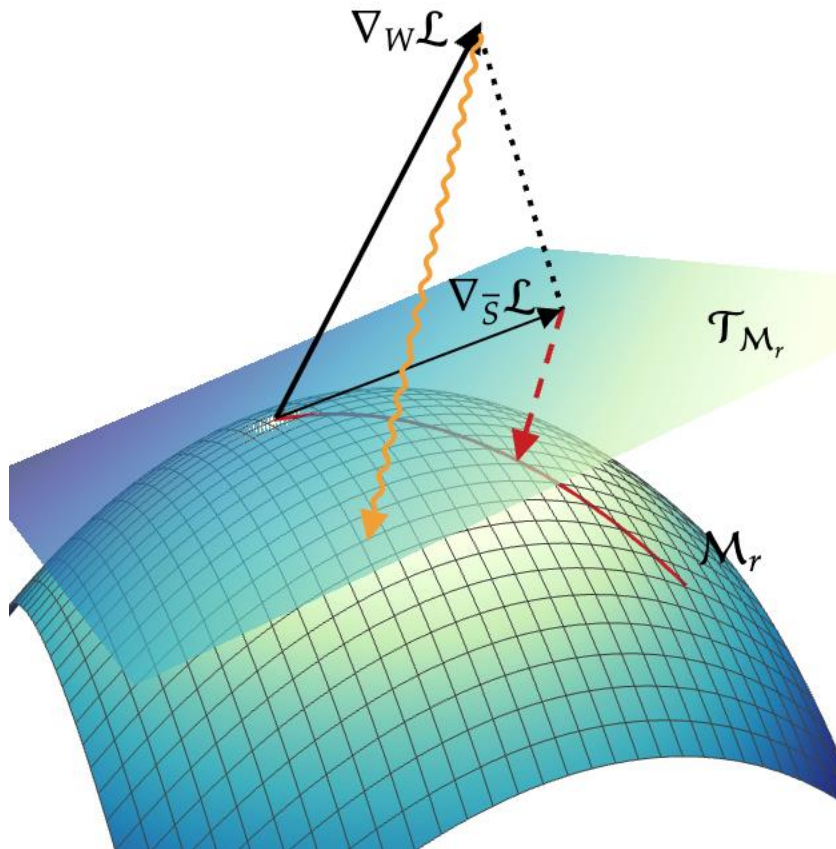
DLRT: Dynamical Low Rank Training

S.S., Zangrando, Kusch, Ceruti, Tudisco; *Low-Rank Lottery Tickets ...*; NeurIPS 2022

Efficient evolution of projected gradient flow

$$\dot{W} = P_W \nabla \mathcal{L}$$

$$\min_{W \in \mathcal{M}} \mathcal{L}(X, Y; W)$$



- Manifold $\mathcal{M} = \{W \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} : \text{rank}(W) = r\}$
- DLRT ansatz: $W = USV^T$ with $U, V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}, S \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$
- Gradient flow: $\dot{W} = \dot{U}S V^T + U \dot{S} V^T + U S \dot{V}^T = P_W \nabla_W \mathcal{L}$
- Construct P_W with orthogonal bases
 $\bar{U} = \text{ortho}\{[U, \dot{U}]\}$, and $\bar{V} = \text{ortho}\{[V, \dot{V}]\}$

→ Basis for tangent space $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{M}}$

→ enables steepest descent on \mathcal{M}

Construct \bar{U}

Construct \bar{V}

Optimize \bar{S}

Retract onto \mathcal{M}

Memory cost – slightly better than LoRA

- Weights: $\mathcal{O}(2nr + r^2)$
- Gradients: $\mathcal{O}(2nr)$ for basis update $\mathcal{O}(r^2)$ for optimization
- Optimizer states: $\mathcal{O}(r^2)$

Extendable to tensors

Zangrando, Schotthöfer, Ceruti, Kusch, Tudisco; *Geometry-aware training [...] in tensor Tucker format*; NeurIPS '24

Upgrade to single step scheme

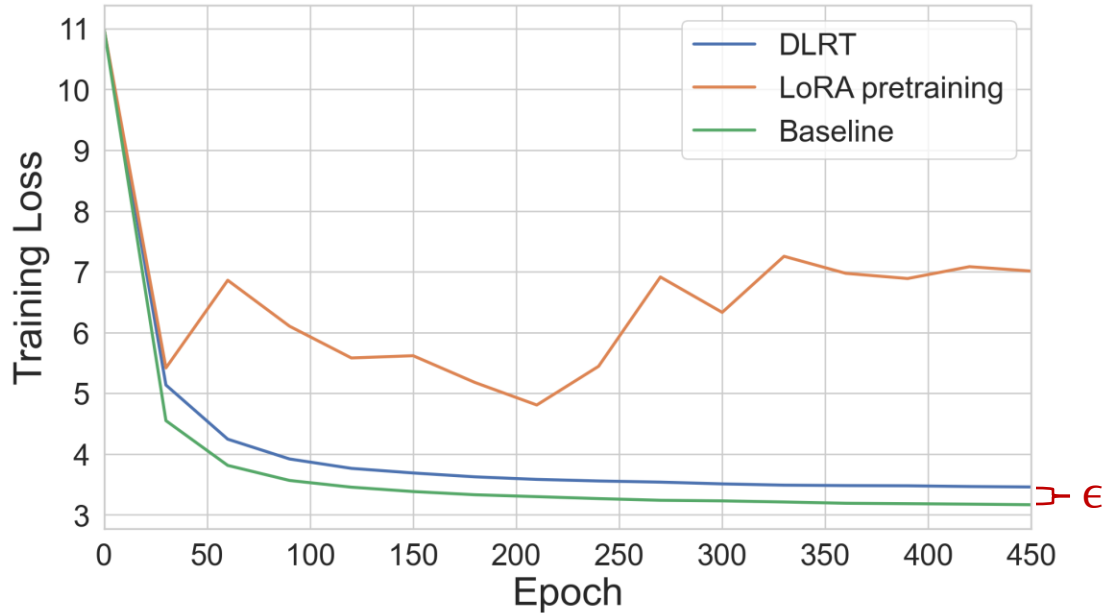
Schotthöfer, Zangrando Ceruti, Tudisco, Kusch; *GeoLoRA [...]*; ICLR '25

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Zangrando, S.S., Ceruti, Kusch, Tudisco; *Geometry-aware training [...] in tensor Tucker format*; NeurIPS '24

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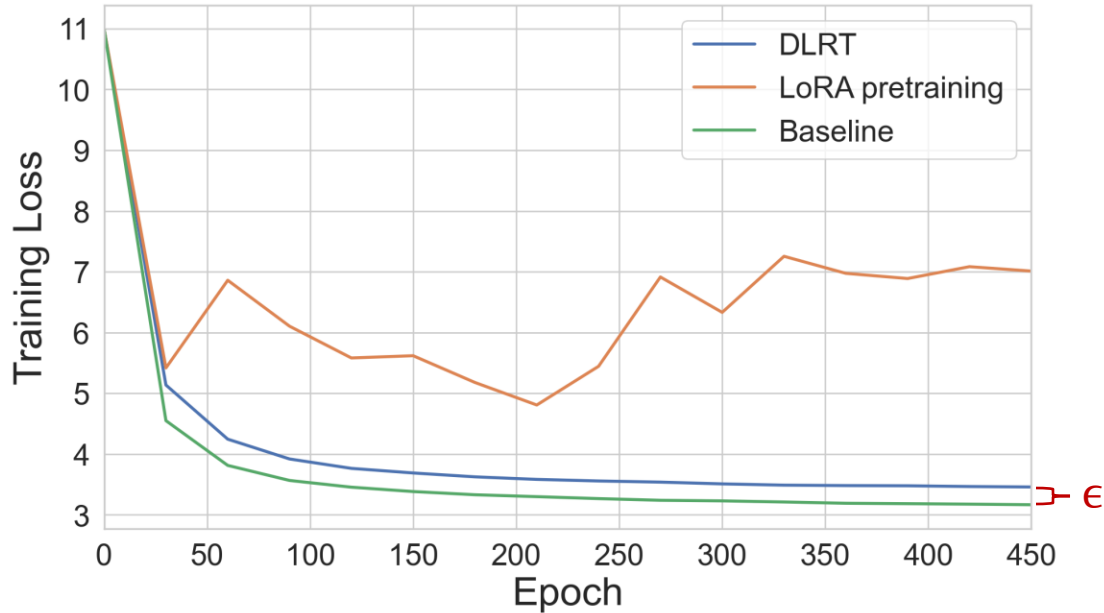


GPT-2 on OWT, low-rank MLP: DLRT beats LoRA

- DLRT inherits training robustness from full training
 - Provable: Optimality, loss descent, convergence
 - Hyperparameter can be transferred from full training
- Provable error bound to full rank training
$$\|W_{\text{full rank}}(t) - W_{\text{DLRT}}(t)\| < \epsilon(\lambda, \vartheta)$$
- Automatic rank selection (like AdaLoRA)

DLRT: Dynamical Low Rank Training

Schotthöfer, Zangrando, Kusch, Ceruti, Tudisco; *Low-Rank Lottery Tickets ...*; NeurIPS 2022
Zangrando, Schotthöfer, Ceruti, Kusch, Tudisco; *Geometry-aware training [...] in tensor Tucker format*; NeurIPS '24
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What about momentum methods/Adam?

Schotthöfer, Klein, Kusch; *A geometric framework for momentum-based optimizers for low-rank training*; NeurIPS '25

Momentum gradient flow

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{W} &= \mathcal{V} \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}} + \gamma \mathcal{V} &= -\nabla_W \mathcal{L}\end{aligned}$$

DLRT Momentum gradient flow

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{W} &= P_W \mathcal{V} \\ \dot{\mathcal{V}} + \gamma \mathcal{V} &= -P_W \nabla_W \mathcal{L}\end{aligned}$$

- Bases U, V for W can be re-used for momentum terms
- Extendable for Adam, AdamW

Visit us at

- Our poster: Fri 5 Dec 4:30 p.m. PST – 7:30 p.m. PST @ Hall C,D,E
- Workshop Negel **Oral**: Sun 7 Dec 4:00 p.m. PST – 5 p.m. PST @ Upper Level Room 8

Using this method for adversarially robust compression

- Poster: Thu 4 Dec 11 a.m. PST – 2 p.m. PST @ Hall C,D,E
- Oral**: Thu 4 Dec 10:20 a.m. – 10:40 a.m. PST @ Oral Session C
- Workshop COML: Sun 7 Dec 8 a.m. PST – 5 p.m. PST @ Upper Level Ballroom 6DE