
Týr-the-Pruner: Structural Pruning LLMs via Global Sparsity Distribution Optimization

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Abstract

1 Structural pruning enhances hardware-agnostic inference efficiency for large lan-
2 guage models (LLMs) but often struggles to maintain performance. Local pruning
3 performs efficient layer-by-layer compression but ignores global topology. Al-
4 though global pruning aims to identify an optimal sparse model, intuitive methods
5 tend to adopt a two-stage paradigm—first evaluating the saliency of individual
6 substructures and then applying pruning globally, which ignores inter-structure
7 dependencies and fails to achieve end-to-end optimization. To address these limi-
8 tations, we propose **Týr-the-Pruner**, an efficient end-to-end search-based global
9 structural pruning framework. This framework constructs a supernet by repeatedly
10 applying local pruning across a range of sparsity ratios to each layer in an LLM,
11 with the core goal of determining the optimal sparsity distribution under a target
12 overall sparsity ratio. Concretely, we introduce an effective local pruning and an
13 expectation error accumulation approach to improve supernet construction. Fur-
14 thermore, we employ an iterative prune-and-search strategy with coarse-to-fine
15 sparsity granularity to ensure efficient search convergence. Experimental results
16 show that Týr-the-Pruner achieves state-of-the-art structural pruning, retaining
17 **97%** of the dense model’s performance while removing a challenging **50%** of
18 Llama-3.1-70B’s parameters.

19 1 Introduction

20 Large language models (LLMs) have significantly advanced natural language processing, achieving
21 exceptional performance in tasks such as text understanding, generation, and reasoning [47, 7, 4].
22 However, the computational and storage resources required for model deployment incur high costs
23 and environmental impacts, limiting their accessibility in resource-constrained scenarios. Model
24 compression techniques, such as quantization [20, 10], pruning [9, 22], and low-rank decomposition
25 [40], are essential for reducing LLM size and computational demands. This paper focuses on
26 structural pruning, which enhances inference efficiency in a hardware-agnostic manner.

27 Existing structural pruning methods for LLMs are typically classified into local and global techniques.
28 Local pruning methods [16, 24], which prune layers individually, enable efficient compression of
29 hundred-billion-scale LLMs on a single GPU via offload approaches. However, they overlook global
30 dependencies in model topology and restrict the sparsity to be uniform across layers. Global pruning
31 methods [22, 17, 1] alleviate local constraints, facilitating sparsity allocation and the potential for
32 optimal pruning. However, many existing methods estimate the saliency of substructures and prune
33 them accordingly via global ranking, ignoring inter-structure dependencies and hindering end-to-end
34 optimization. Such methods may also suffer from the inefficiency of backpropagation-based saliency
35 estimation and overfitting when calibration data is limited. Therefore, a question arises:

36 *How to achieve **efficient global** structural pruning with **end-to-end** optimization?*

To address this challenge, we propose **Týr-the-Pruner**, an efficient search-based global pruning framework with end-to-end optimization. Our framework constructs a supernet by applying local pruning to each layer, producing pruned copies with different sparsity ratios. The objective is to identify an optimal subnet that satisfies the target overall sparsity ratio within the supernet by determining the optimal sparsity distribution across layers. We use evolutionary search [21] to solve this optimization problem. To construct reliable supernets and perform effective and efficient search, we make the following contributions:

- **To improve supernet construction**, we propose an effective local pruning approach for attention heads and feed-forward networks (FFN), using Taylor expansion-based first- and second-order optimization information to identify redundant structures and adjust remaining weights. Pruning and weight adjustments are applied progressively and finely to preserve accuracy. Additionally, we introduce an expectation error accumulation approach to address the challenge of unclear error propagation caused by the multiple pruned copies within the supernet. This approach ensures balanced mutual awareness across sparse structures during supernet construction.
- **To enhance the efficacy and efficiency of subnet search**, we employ a tailored distillation-inspired metric as the optimization objective to guide the search process, aiming to preserve the subnet’s generative capability. In general, Týr-the-Pruner is formed as an iterative prune-and-search framework that refines sparsity allocation for each layer with reduced search space and fast convergence. Each iteration prunes and constructs a supernet across a specific range of sparsity ratios, coupled with a sparsity-shift-driven evolutionary search, where random sparsity shifts between layers generate parent candidates, and the best-performing ones are filtered as offspring. The sparsity interval is refined after each iteration.

By making these contributions, Týr-the-Pruner achieves end-to-end global pruning with strong efficacy and efficiency. Notably, the proposed framework only requires 4M tokens for calibration and search. Experimental results demonstrate that Týr-the-Pruner surpasses state-of-the-art pruning methods. For example, Týr-the-Pruner outperforms the SOTA method FLAP, achieving 3.45 lower perplexity in language comprehension and 10.26% higher average downstream accuracy when pruning 37.5% of the parameters of Llama-3.1-8B. Moreover, it maintains 97% performance with 50% pruning on Llama-3.1-70B, a sparsity ratio that is considered aggressive for existing methods.

2 Method

This section presents Týr-the-Pruner, a novel structural pruning framework for large language models (c.f., Section 2.1 for preliminaries), as illustrated in Figure 1. This framework **(1) constructs a supernet** by applying local pruning across various sparsity ratios to each model layer, aiming to **(2) search the optimal sparsity distribution** under a target overall sparsity ratio. Specifically, we propose an effective local pruning approach (c.f., Section 2.2) and an expectation error accumulation approach (c.f., Section 2.3) to enhance supernet construction. An iterative prune-and-search strategy with coarse-to-fine sparsity granularity (c.f., Section 2.4) ensures efficient search convergence.

2.1 Preliminaries

Large language models typically use the Transformer decoder architecture [37], as shown in Figure 1(a). Each Transformer layer consists of two key components: the multi-head self-attention (MHA) and the feed-forward network (FFN), followed by a residual connection and layer normalization. Given the input $\mathbf{X}_{\ell-1}$ to the ℓ -th layer, the output $\mathbf{X}_\ell$ can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{X} &= \text{LayerNorm}(\mathbf{X}_{\ell-1} + \text{MHA}(\mathbf{X}_{\ell-1})), \\ \mathbf{X}_\ell &= \text{LayerNorm}(\mathbf{X} + \text{FFN}(\mathbf{X})).\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

The MHA mechanism captures dependencies across different positions in the input sequence with multiple attention heads, each with its query ($\mathbf{W}_q$), key ($\mathbf{W}_k$), value ($\mathbf{W}_v$), and out ($\mathbf{W}_o$) linear transformations. Modern LLMs typically employ a SwiGLU-based FFN [31], consisting of gate ($\mathbf{W}_{gate}$), up ($\mathbf{W}_{up}$), and down ($\mathbf{W}_{down}$) linear transformations, with activation after the gate. This structure aids in extracting non-linear representations.

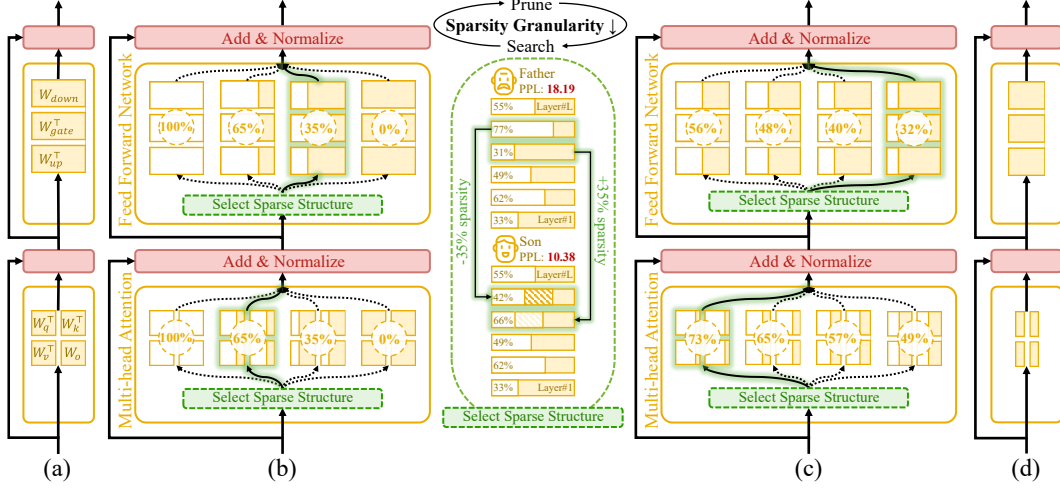


Figure 1: **An overview for Týr-the-Pruner.** Large language models (a) will be effectively locally pruned across multiple sparsity ratios and constructed into a supernet (b). An iterative prune-and-search strategy will be used to select the optimal sparse structure for each layer while maintaining a target overall sparsity ratio: pruning and sparsity-shift-driven evolutionary search are implemented iteratively with a coarse-to-fine sparsity interval granularity (c). Ultimately, the post-pruned LLM with the optimal sparsity distribution (d) is obtained.

85 Structural pruning for LLMs can be applied across four key dimensions: (1) attention heads, (2) FFN
 86 intermediate neurons, (3) embedding dimension size, and (4) model depth. It can be isotropic (uniform
 87 sparsity across layers) or non-isotropic (layer-specific sparsity). This paper focuses on pruning
 88 attention heads and FFN intermediate neurons with non-uniform sparsity: pruning functionally
 89 independent heads and neurons allows for controllable accuracy loss, while layer-specific sparsity
 90 further enhances pruning by tailoring compression to each layer’s characteristics.

91 2.2 Effective Local Pruning

92 **Redundant structure identification and weight adjustment.** When pruning is scoped to the local
 93 level, one can determine the pruning outcome by eliminating the redundant input channels of each
 94 o_proj and down_proj modules, with a consistent sparsity across layers. Assuming the weight of
 95 a layer is $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{in} \times d_{out}}$ and its input activation is $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{d_N \times d_{in}}$, the pruned weight $\widehat{\mathbf{W}}$ satisfies the
 96 sparsity constraint C . The corresponding optimization objective is expressed as:

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\widehat{\mathbf{W}}} \|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{W}}\|_2^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathcal{C}(\widehat{\mathbf{W}}) = C. \quad (2)$$

97 The pruning process can be viewed as a perturbation applied to the weights: $\widehat{\mathbf{W}} = \mathbf{W} - \delta\mathbf{W}$. There-
 98 fore, the error function is given by $E = \|\mathbf{X}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{X}\widehat{\mathbf{W}}\|_2^2 = \|\mathbf{X}\delta\mathbf{W}\|_2^2$, which can be approximated
 99 by a Taylor series expansion around $\mathbf{W}$ and whose local fluctuations can be defined as:

$$\delta E = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \mathbf{W}} \right)^\top}_{\mathbf{G}^\top \neq 0} \delta \mathbf{W} + \frac{1}{2} \delta \mathbf{W}^\top \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \mathbf{W}^2}}_{\mathbf{H} \neq 0} \delta \mathbf{W} + \underbrace{O(\|\delta \mathbf{W}\|^3)}_{\approx 0}. \quad (3)$$

100 δE reflects the effect of $\delta\mathbf{W}$ on the pruning error, which we aim to minimize. The first-order gradient
 101 $\mathbf{G}$ cannot be neglected, as the calibration samples are inevitably misaligned with the proprietary
 102 closed-source pre-training data. The Hessian matrix $\mathbf{H}$ helps to identify pruning-sensitive weights
 103 from a curvature perspective. Considering the sparsity constraint ($\delta\mathbf{W}_{p,:} = \mathbf{W}_{p,:}$: the p -th input
 104 channel of $\mathbf{W}$ is to be pruned), we design the redundant channels and weight adjustment as follows:

$$\mathbf{W}_{p,:} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{W}_{p,:}} \left(\left| \mathbf{G}_{p,:} \mathbf{W}_{p,:}^\top \right| + \frac{\|\mathbf{W}_{p,:}\|_2^2}{2[\mathbf{H}^{-1}]_{p,p}} \right), \quad \delta \mathbf{W}_{\sim p,:} = -\mathbf{H}_{\sim p,\sim p}^{-1} \mathbf{G}_{\sim p,:} \quad (4)$$

$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ and $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{W}$ (analytic solutions computed without backpropagation, efficient) are used as estimates of the local optimization information. The channel p with the least error impact is identified and pruned, while $\delta \mathbf{W}$ adjusts the remaining weights to compensate for pruning errors.

Pruning heads and neurons. In our framework, feed-forward network neurons are pruned based on individual channel saliency computed from the `down_proj` layer, where each channel acts as the atomic unit for ranking and removal. For multi-head self-attention, saliency is first computed per output channel of the `o_proj` layer, then aggregated (averaged) across channels belonging to the same head, which is treated as the atomic unit for pruning. Similarly, in grouped query attention, saliency is aggregated over all channels corresponding to the same grouped head.

Progressively pruning and weight adjustment. We adopt progressive pruning with an appropriately fine granularity: finer granularity allows unpruned weights to gradually and uniformly compensate for pruning losses in small increments while enabling precise and dynamic redundant channel identification. Reducing granularity does not significantly complicate pruning, as the key intermediate variable $\mathbf{H}^{-1}$ can be rapidly adjusted to account for partial channel pruning in $O(d_{\text{in}}^2)$ complexity [8].

Detailed analysis can be found in Appendix A.1.

2.3 Prune-to-supernet across Multiple Sparsity Ratios

As illustrated in Figure 1(b), a supernet will be constructed by repeatedly applying local pruning across a range of sparsity ratios to each LLM layer, producing pruned copies with varying sparsity ratios. However, this introduces challenges in error accumulation across layers. Error accumulation introduces an additional forward pass of the post-pruned layer, using its output activation as input for the next layer. The change in the input directly affects the optimization of the subsequent layer. In the example shown in Figure 2, pruning half of Llama-3.1-8B’s parameters using the local pruning approach with error accumulation results in significantly lower language comprehension perplexity than pruning without it. This performance gap highlights the critical role of error accumulation: it enables deeper layer pruning to be aware of shallower layer pruning.

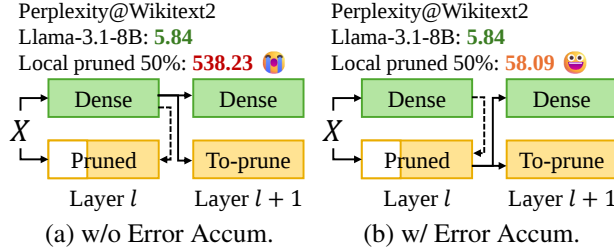


Figure 2: Implementing layerwise error accumulation gives a more accurate pruning result than not. Solid lines indicate forward propagation, and dashed lines indicate pruning.

The existence of multiple sparse structures complicates error accumulation, making it unclear which pathway to prioritize. To address this issue, we propose an *expectation error accumulation* approach to enable balanced mutual awareness among the sparse structures in the supernet. Let the output activation of the e -th sparse structure with sparsity S_e in layer ℓ be $\mathbf{X}_{\ell+1,e}$. We define the expectation output activation $\mathbf{X}_{\ell+1}$ for this layer as:

$$\mathbf{X}_{\ell+1} = \sum_{e=1}^E \frac{1 - S_e}{\sum_{e=1}^E (1 - S_e)} \mathbf{X}_{\ell+1,e}. \quad (5)$$

A higher scaling factor is assigned to low sparsity weights because their output activations are more stable and reliable. By enabling expectation error accumulation and applying the local pruning approach, we can prune Llama-3.1-8B to create nine sparse structures in each layer, with 12.5% as the sparsity interval (covers complete pruning and abandoned pruning). The post-pruned model achieves a language comprehension perplexity of 66.38 on the WikiText-2 task, with manually picking the 50% sparse structure as an example. This result is close to the ideal perplexity of 58.09 achieved under full error accumulation and significantly better than the 208.92 perplexity from random error accumulation and 538.23 perplexity with abandoned error accumulation.

2.4 Týr-the-Pruner

By introducing effective local pruning and expectation error accumulation approaches, we can construct a supernet to tackle the global sparsity allocation problem. Specifically, we address the following issues to achieve efficient and effective sparsity allocation: (1) defining generalizable criteria for selecting a better sparse structure, (2) achieving an efficient search-based sparse structure selection while maintaining overall sparsity, and (3) handling the contradiction between fine-grained sparsity intervals and the large search space.

Align to dense model behaviors to win. Towards the definition of better sparse structures, we consider that large language models are designed for multi-task generalization. Thus, guiding sparse structure selection on a single task risks overfitting. To mitigate this, we adopt a distillation-inspired¹ metric to measure the similarity between sparse and dense models. A salient similarity indicates that the current sparse structure is better aligned with the dense model, making it more suitable for selection. Specifically, let $\mathbf{h}_\ell^{\text{dense}}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{\ell,e}^{\text{sparse}}$ denote the activations of the dense and e -th sparse (structure) models at layer ℓ , and $\mathbf{z}^{\text{dense}}$ and $\mathbf{z}_{\{e\}}^{\text{sparse}}$ represent the logits of the dense model and selected ($\{e\} = \{e_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L$) sparse subnet.

$$\{\hat{e}\} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\{e\}} \sum_{\ell} \alpha_{\ell} \left\| \mathbf{h}_{\ell}^{\text{dense}} - \mathbf{h}_{\ell,e}^{\text{sparse}} \right\|_2^2 + \beta \operatorname{KL}(\mathbf{z}^{\text{dense}} \| \mathbf{z}_{\{e\}}^{\text{sparse}}), \quad (6)$$

Sparse structure selection via evolutionary search. Evolutionary search can achieve convergence in model architecture optimization [33, 21]. Compared to intuitive router training, evolutionary search requires no additional parameters. It maintains constant overall sparsity by shifting sparsity between sparse structures from different layers, whereas router training relies on penalty terms for suboptimal soft sparsity control. Evolutionary search is efficient, as it allows the just-in-time loading (c.f., Appendix A.4) of sparse structures and leverages the backpropagation-free feature.

Mutation (stochastic perturbation) in our evolutionary search arises from sparsity shifts across layers (c.f., *Select Sparse Structure* in Figure 1). For instance, the sparsity of the ℓ -th layer may decrease by $s\%$, while the ℓ' -th layer increases by $s\%$ (achieved by selecting different sparse structures). In each generation, we randomly generate such a group of sparsity distributions as candidates. Starting from the root generation, the performance of candidates is evaluated, and the best-performing ones are selected to generate new candidates for the next generation. Generations continue to be explored until the optimal sparsity distribution is found.

Iterative prune-to-supernet and evolutionary search. The search space for selecting sparse structures with fine-grained sparsity is enormous. For instance, constructing a supernet with a sparsity interval of 1.5625% would result in 65 sparse structures per MHA/FFN layer. For a 40-layer LLM, this would lead to over 5K sparse structures, creating a 10^{145} -scaled search space. Identifying solutions in this large search space is difficult and costly.

To address this issue, we form Týr-the-Pruner as an iterative prune-and-search framework. We first prune and construct a supernet with a coarse-grained sparsity interval (c.f., Figure 1(b)). For example, with 12.5% as the sparsity interval, the resulting supernet could have as few as nine sparse structures per MHA/FFN layer, yielding a significantly reduced search space. We then perform the evolutionary search to find the optimal sparsity distribution at this granularity. Based on which, we next refine the sparsity interval granularity and perform a new iteration of pruning and supernet construction (c.f., Figure 1(c)). For example, suppose the current optimal sparsity of a layer is 37.5%. In that case, we reduce the sparsity interval from 12.5% to 6.25%, use 37.5% as the median, and generate nine new sparse structures with sparsity ratios ranging from 12.5% to 62.5%. Overall, we iteratively apply the prune-and-search process until the optimal sparsity distribution at the finest granularity is identified, which is then used for final model compression (c.f., Figure 1(d)). Taking halving the sparsity granularity at each iteration as an example, our framework reduces the search space size to 10^{76} per iteration. It only requires four iterations to achieve the same sparsity granularity as the search-only strategy (1.5625% sparsity interval). This strategy significantly reduces both the search space and the generations explored per iteration.

Algorithms 1 to 4 in Appendix A.2 provide algorithmic procedures for local pruning, supernet construction, evolutionary search, and Týr-the-Pruner.

¹There is no real knowledge distillation training (weight updates) included in our methodology.

Table 1: **Post pruning performance comparison of different methods.** Language comprehension perplexity is validated on the Wikitext2 test set with a sequence length of 4096, where a lower value reflects better performance. Downstream accuracy (% , higher is better) is averaged across ARC-Easy, ARC-Challenge, BoolQ, HellaSwag, OpenbookQA, RTE, WinoGrande, and MMLU, with MMLU using a 5-shot benchmark and others a 0-shot benchmark. The best results are shown in **bold**.

Sparsity	Method	Perplexity on Wikitext2 ↓							Average Downstream Accuracy (%) ↑							
		Llama-2		Llama-3.x			Mistral		Llama-2		Llama-3.x			Mistral		
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo	7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo	
0%	N/A	5.12	4.57	7.29	5.76	5.84	4.95	5.35	57.96	62.05	57.01	64.08	64.77	63.72	66.24	
12.5%	ShortGPT	8.86	5.67	12.42	13.90	13.14	7.58	7.72	53.27	59.16	53.13	57.75	58.50	59.49	59.46	
	LaCO+	7.52	5.69	12.25	10.12	9.98	7.46	7.95	53.23	57.26	52.46	59.41	60.36	58.67	59.96	
	SliceGPT	8.25	7.19	18.71	20.46	22.10	7.00	9.74	55.89	59.70	51.64	57.55	56.82	59.67	53.27	
	Wanda-sp	6.24	6.09	182.24	86.91	18.46	6.86	7.27	55.40	57.41	38.02	33.95	47.89	59.44	56.82	
	LLM-Pruner	6.11	5.17	11.14	8.24	8.26	6.17	6.79	53.38	59.78	46.98	53.96	54.04	55.26	58.23	
	ZipLM	5.86	5.21	11.32	10.37	9.30	5.84	7.62	55.85	61.91	51.37	57.55	57.54	62.46	60.24	
	OSSCAR	5.94	5.21	11.11	10.15	9.87	5.75	7.04	55.29	61.94	52.23	57.19	58.53	62.06	53.89	
	FLAP	6.11	5.75	10.25	8.34	8.07	6.18	7.68	54.63	57.55	47.74	55.72	56.66	59.51	57.67	
	Tyr-the-Pruner	5.84	5.03	9.16	7.39	7.41	5.61	6.31	56.98	62.66	54.78	62.01	63.02	63.05	64.15	
25%	ShortGPT	23.41	17.94	1464.20	4836.41	3418.83	35.20	124.20	46.68	51.86	41.25	38.12	38.62	51.07	51.68	
	LaCO+	18.84	9.00	128.77	124.86	137.17	22.91	20.79	45.47	52.77	46.26	48.58	49.80	51.84	53.65	
	SliceGPT	16.84	12.50	45.44	47.73	55.43	12.08	19.37	51.40	58.04	45.87	50.01	48.49	52.26	46.27	
	Wanda-sp	9.21	19.92	94.12	48.95	962.72	17.83	15.34	49.92	38.17	33.93	34.53	32.40	49.13	41.30	
	LLM-Pruner	11.56	7.11	25.14	18.65	19.35	10.24	11.81	44.09	49.56	39.55	42.36	40.88	46.32	45.26	
	ZipLM	7.49	6.65	43.50	28.74	52.69	7.39	9.91	52.59	60.50	41.61	38.72	39.20	58.05	45.59	
	OSSCAR	7.46	9.19	122.63	17.40	17.03	7.16	9.57	51.99	59.55	33.29	44.27	42.19	55.94	45.95	
	FLAP	8.31	7.50	15.64	12.65	12.30	8.01	13.59	49.36	54.37	44.01	47.41	49.20	52.64	48.83	
	Tyr-the-Pruner	7.51	5.79	12.53	13.14	10.38	7.08	7.87	54.64	61.16	51.72	58.50	58.66	60.22	60.61	
37.5%	ShortGPT	70.96	52.24	554.88	5.1E+04	9.3E+04	2347.69	864.38	43.66	43.13	41.28	39.16	38.97	35.80	42.52	
	LaCO+	87.77	96.00	494.07	1645.83	1377.02	429.78	462.92	41.55	47.60	40.24	38.89	38.85	40.44	42.88	
	SliceGPT	35.10	26.22	98.41	176.81	237.50	27.68	38.46	43.80	51.83	37.40	39.96	38.97	43.30	39.55	
	Wanda-sp	19.97	34.70	344.17	2422.78	3627.00	31.85	74.87	40.45	35.69	33.08	30.59	32.56	38.13	33.59	
	LLM-Pruner	37.75	14.96	161.10	87.93	70.93	24.90	32.10	35.96	40.36	33.26	32.40	32.53	37.94	37.42	
	ZipLM	12.13	13.01	283.53	50.36	125.98	14.01	15.53	47.53	51.89	33.35	34.77	36.55	48.90	44.86	
	OSSCAR	11.28	12.74	182.00	27.69	28.87	10.43	16.00	47.42	51.74	32.76	40.81	39.87	48.91	45.81	
	FLAP	12.41	11.33	26.05	22.61	21.54	11.81	27.01	43.51	48.54	39.28	41.51	43.07	44.90	45.57	
	Tyr-the-Pruner	10.29	7.17	27.88	21.64	18.09	10.25	11.47	52.21	58.67	46.11	53.66	53.46	52.34	54.63	
50%	ShortGPT	226.40	187.23	2313.30	1473.71	1678.15	5532.76	6804.52	36.99	39.47	34.09	37.51	36.52	35.05	38.00	
	LaCO+	256.71	1129.00	6019.01	2.1E+04	5.4E+04	6019.01	5.9E+04	34.89	41.79	33.96	35.21	33.28	33.93	33.25	
	SliceGPT	65.34	50.66	205.09	384.04	353.21	54.66	69.15	39.43	43.84	33.52	34.55	34.32	36.17	34.95	
	Wanda-sp	122.28	47.89	262.92	187.41	188.47	91.34	293.59	32.26	35.82	32.29	33.86	32.39	33.59	32.27	
	LLM-Pruner	117.40	53.96	473.50	302.15	288.32	74.04	469.93	31.70	35.17	30.97	31.63	31.58	32.64	32.89	
	ZipLM	32.91	24.70	356.02	102.76	366.34	24.18	24.96	32.60	42.66	32.51	33.14	34.45	39.93	38.42	
	OSSCAR	28.41	44.17	320.14	80.90	198.87	29.58	23.14	39.46	40.40	33.85	32.58	34.16	40.95	37.99	
	FLAP	25.49	16.89	272.98	82.12	134.28	34.81	79.46	39.84	44.04	33.29	38.68	36.59	40.57	39.34	
	Tyr-the-Pruner	16.17	9.59	29.84	38.59	30.89	15.53	16.85	47.41	54.58	41.41	47.41	47.79	46.21	47.92	

3 Experiments

3.1 Experimental Settings

Models. We conduct experiments using the widely adopted large language models Llama2, Llama3.x, and Mistral [36, 7, 14], focusing on models with over three billion parameters. The pruning targets include attention heads and FFN neurons, which are applied to the Transformer backbone. The embedding layer and the lm-head remain unchanged.

Calibration. For calibration, we consider FineWeb [29], a high-quality dataset curated from Common Crawl snapshots with rigorous deduplication and filtering. Specifically, we extract about 4M tokens (about 1k samples for a maximum input length of 4k) from its FineWeb-Edu subset to construct calibration samples, ensuring high data quality and efficiency.

Evaluation. We use perplexity as one evaluation metric for language comprehension performance [9], validated on the WikiText2 [25] test set. To evaluate the impact of compression across various downstream tasks, we report 0-shot accuracy on ARC [6], BoolQ [5], HellaSwag [45], OpenBookQA [26], RTE [38], and WinoGrande [30] tasks, as well as 5-shot accuracy on the MMLU [13] benchmark.

Implementation details. We implement Týr-the-Pruner with PyTorch [28] and leverage the HuggingFace Transformers and Datasets libraries [42] to manage models and datasets. For local pruning,

Table 2: **Post pruning performance on massive language models.** Accuracy (% , higher is better) serves as the comparison metric. MMLU employed a 5-shot benchmark, while other tasks used 0-shot benchmarks. The percentage of average accuracy maintenance after pruning was recorded, with values $\geq 95\%$ highlighted in green and values $< 95\%$ in red. The best results are shown in bold.

Model	Sparsity	Method	Arc-C	Arc-E	BoolQ	HellaSwag	OBQA	RTE	WinoGrande	MMLU	AVG
Llama-2-70B	0%	N/A	54.44	82.74	83.73	64.77	37.40	67.87	77.98	68.79	67.22 (100%)
	50%	SliceGPT	38.65	68.39	69.63	38.40	25.00	63.54	67.40	50.20	52.65 (78%)
		LLM-Pruner	21.93	29.08	43.18	26.26	14.00	51.62	49.25	23.77	32.39 (48%)
		ZipLM	46.67	77.61	82.26	56.94	34.00	68.95	75.61	54.33	62.05 (92%)
		OSSCAR	48.21	78.37	81.99	57.00	32.60	67.15	76.64	56.05	62.25 (93%)
		FLAP	40.02	70.79	74.74	51.83	32.00	60.29	67.88	39.65	54.65 (81%)
		Týr-the-Pruner	48.21	79.12	83.18	60.04	35.20	70.76	78.14	60.58	64.40 (96%)
Llama-3.1-70B	0%	N/A	60.58	87.29	85.29	66.50	37.00	70.04	79.64	78.72	70.63 (100%)
	50%	SliceGPT	32.08	58.00	63.85	34.02	20.60	53.43	56.99	32.60	43.95 (62%)
		LLM-Pruner	21.42	25.38	38.81	26.22	13.80	54.87	50.83	24.95	32.04 (45%)
		ZipLM	48.55	78.54	80.55	55.98	31.60	66.79	78.37	62.73	62.89 (89%)
		OSSCAR	48.29	78.62	81.44	54.69	32.80	68.23	77.58	60.38	62.75 (89%)
		FLAP	37.54	68.90	67.34	43.98	26.40	60.65	72.30	54.40	53.94 (76%)
		Týr-the-Pruner	56.74	85.40	85.20	64.07	36.40	71.48	78.91	70.29	68.56 (97%)

we iteratively prune and adjust weights by removing one attention head or 16 FFN neurons at a time. The prune-and-search process consists of 4 iterations, where the sparsity interval at the i -th iteration is set to $12.5\%/2^{i-1}$. In each iteration, we explore 50 generations with 128 offspring candidates per generation. The sparsity shifts of the attention or FFN layers are independent to ensure the consistency of the sparsity interval granularity. Candidate validation is performed using the distillation-inspired metric with vocabulary logits. We follow [33] to enhance validation efficiency: the 128 offspring are first validated on 2K tokens, and the top 16 are selected. These 16 survivors are then validated on 16K tokens, from which the top 4 are selected, and finally, the best one is validated and selected on 128K tokens. **To ensure a fair comparison**, we use the same FineWeb-Edu samples for calibration to reproduce the baselines. The benchmark results of the baselines may outperform their reported results due to the improved calibration sample size and data quality. All experiments for Týr-the-Pruner were conducted on 4 AMD Instinct™ MI250 (64GB) Accelerators, with models less than 13B parameters running on a single accelerator.

3.2 Performance

Language comprehension and downstream task performance of post-pruned LLMs. We applied structural pruning to various large language models using Týr-the-Pruner at overall sparsity levels of 12.5%, 25%, 37.5%, and 50%. The performance was benchmarked against state-of-the-art methods, including ShortGPT (layer pruning) [23], LaCO+ (ShortGPT with LaCO layer merging) [44], SliceGPT (embedding dimension pruning) [3], Wanda-SP [34, 1], LLM-Pruner [22], ZipLM [16], OSSCAR [24], and FLAP [1]. Table 1 summarizes the comparative results, highlighting post-pruning performance in language comprehension and downstream tasks (c.f., Appendix A.9 for detailed results within each task).

Týr-the-Pruner demonstrates competitive performance across various sparsity ratios and LLMs. It consistently achieves state-of-the-art results at low sparsity ratios ($\leq 25\%$). For instance, pruning 12.5% of Llama-3-8B’s parameters yields the lowest perplexity (7.39) and the highest average downstream accuracy (62.37%), surpassing the previous awesome methods, LLM-Pruner and LaCO+, by 8.0% and 2.6%. At higher sparsities ($\geq 37.5\%$), maintaining performance poses a significant challenge for existing methods, with advanced techniques like OSSCAR often exhibiting perplexities exceeding 100 and accuracies dropping below 40%. Týr-the-Pruner, by contrast, excels under these conditions. For example, at 37.5% sparsity, the pruned Mistral-Nemo model achieves a perplexity of 11.47 and an accuracy of 55.63%, substantially outperforming ZipLM and FLAP.

Scale up to massive language models. Structural pruning of massive language models challenges post-pruned performance and resource budgets. We incorporated a CPU offload policy into typical baseline methods to ensure a fair comparison on 70B-scale models. Table 2 compares the post-pruning performance of Llama-2-70B and Llama-3.1-70B at 50% sparsity.

Experimental results demonstrate Týr-the-Pruner’s strong scalability under high sparsity for massive models. LLM-Pruner shows clear scaling limitations, maintaining only 48% accuracy when pruning

Table 3: **Inference efficiency of post-pruned LLMs with Týr-the-Pruner.** Benchmarks were conducted on a single AMD Instinct™ MI250 accelerator using PyTorch (HipBlas) for LLM inference, with input and output sequence lengths set to 2048.

Model	Sparsity	#Params	TTFT	Decode Throughput
Llama-3.1-8B	0%	8.0B	2.49 (1.00x)	12.27 (1.00x)
	25%	6.1B	1.94 (1.28x)	14.13 (1.15x)
	50%	4.3B	1.42 (1.75x)	16.97 (1.38x)
Mistral-Nemo	0%	14.3B	4.16 (1.00x)	6.68 (1.00x)
	25%	11.0B	3.34 (1.25x)	7.55 (1.13x)
	50%	7.8B	2.49 (1.67x)	8.93 (1.34x)

Table 4: **Ablation study on local pruning.** Wikitext2 Perplexity and 0-shot accuracy on ARC-C, ARC-E, and BoolQ are reported.

Method	Configuration	Wikitext2	ARC-C	ARC-E	BoolQ
FLAP	-	134.28	20.99	43.18	52.29
Local Pruning	Default	58.09	24.06	58.67	63.46
	Wikitext2 Calibrated	49.00	20.05	54.84	61.71
	C4 Calibrated	73.07	21.42	57.58	62.17
	w/o progressive pruning	63.48	23.38	56.65	62.17
	w/o Hessian	109.88	22.53	51.68	46.48
	w/o Gradient	67.31	25.60	57.83	62.17
Local Pruning & Build Supernet	Default	66.38	23.05	58.46	62.35
	w/o Error Accum.	538.23	21.93	33.54	40.31
	w/ Random Error Accum.	208.92	22.70	39.14	45.05
	w/ Uniform Error Accum.	75.10	23.72	53.03	60.06

Llama-2-70B. In contrast, Týr-the-Pruner achieves 97% accuracy maintenance when pruning Llama-3.1-70B, outperforming alternative methods.

Inference efficiency of post-pruned LLMs. To evaluate the efficiency gains of post-pruned LLMs, we constructed inference benchmarks summarized in Table 3. For Llama-3.1-8B, 50% sparsity reduces time to first token (TTFT, in seconds) by 43% and boosts decode throughput (tokens/s) by 38%. These results highlight pruning as a key technique for inference optimization in large language models. More detailed efficiency analysis can be found in Appendix A.5.

3.3 Ablation Study

Prune-to-supernet. The effectiveness of local pruning and supernet construction depends on factors such as calibration samples, the implementation of local pruning, and error accumulation. Table 4 presents ablation study evaluating these factors for pruning Llama-3.1-8B at 50% sparsity. Experimental results show that FineWeb-Edu is consistently preferred as a calibration source, emphasizing the importance of selecting high-quality calibration samples. The exist of first-second-order-combined optimization information and progressive pruning significantly impacts accuracy, demonstrating their necessity. Furthermore, the proposed expectation error accumulation approach outperforms alternatives, showcasing its ability to make sparse structures mutually aware appropriately.

Evolutionary search direction. To assess the impact of search direction on final performance, we compare the effects of minimizing single-task losses versus our similarity-based metric when pruning 50% of Llama-3.1-8B’s parameters, as shown in Table 5. Experiments show that single-task search underperforms our metric, which achieves optimal accuracy by calculating the similarity across activations from the first, median, last, and logits layers, requiring 96 GB for hidden activation checkpointing. Due to this overhead, the logits-only metric was favored, maintaining strong performance with reduced resource demands.

Execution efficiency: Týr-the-Pruner vs. fine-grained search-only strategy. Figure 3 demonstrates the advantages of Týr-the-Pruner over the search-only strategy in efficacy and efficiency in identifying the optimal 50% sparsity distribution on Llama-3.1-8B. In which the search-only strategy uses a fine-grained 3.125% sparsity interval. Experimental results show that Týr-the-Pruner achieves a similar convergence trend as the search-only strategy but with faster convergence, fewer generations, and reduced search time. Additionally, the final post-pruned model discovered by Týr-the-Pruner outperforms the search-only strategy, with an average accuracy of 47.79 compared to 43.58. Our evolutionary search maintains time efficiency, with a single generation requiring only 190 seconds.

Table 5: **Ablation study on search direction.** Wikitext2 Perplexity and 0-shot accuracy on ARC-C, ARC-E, BoolQ are reported.

Search Direction	Wikitext2	ARC-C	ARC-E	BoolQ
Wikitext2 Perplexity	17.22	29.69	64.06	62.23
Fineweb-Edu Perplexity	31.65	31.06	64.18	62.17
Similarity-based	28.56	32.51	65.87	63.12
Similarity-based Logits-only	30.89	31.83	65.36	64.62

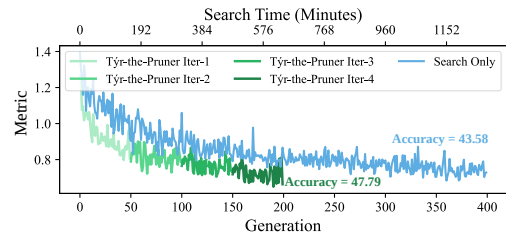


Figure 3: Týr-the-Pruner has faster convergence, fewer exploration generations, shorter search time, and better search outcomes compared to the fine-grained search-only approach.

4 Related Work

Pruning techniques for compressing large language models. The growing complexity of Transformer-based language models, now reaching hundreds of billions of parameters, has intensified the necessity for effective pruning strategies. Pruning methods are generally divided into unstructural and structural approaches. Unstructural pruning [9, 34] achieves high accuracy by selectively zeroing individual elements in the weight. However, it often requires specialized hardware, such as 2:4 sparse tensor cores [48], for end-to-end acceleration. Structural pruning enables hardware-agnostic acceleration by removing entire weight groups, but it may result in a pronounced loss of accuracy.

Structural pruning of LLMs can be approached as local optimization, alleviating memory constraints from loading the full model. ZipLM [16] accelerates inference by leveraging the Optimal Brain Surgeon (OBS) [12] theory, pruning weights to minimize the impact on the Hessian matrix and adjusting the remaining weights to reduce layerwise loss. Building on ZipLM, OSSCAR [24] introduces a permutation search between pruned and remaining weights within each layer, further reducing pruning-induced loss. Some approaches apply global optimization strategies to prune LLMs, overcoming local constraints, enabling customized sparsity distributions, and potentially finding optimal solutions. [17] introduced Fisher information as a saliency metric, selecting structures to prune through global dynamic programming. LLM-Pruner [22] defines broad substructure dependency groups and then evaluates their saliency to guide pruning. FLAP [1] uses a global metric that considers both weights and activations for sparsity allocation, followed by layerwise pruning and bias adjustments to mitigate pruning losses.

Additionally, there is growing interest in embedding dimension [3] and depth [23, 44] pruning techniques for LLMs. Some training-aware structural pruning methods [46, 19, 27] are also gaining attention, as they further enhance pruning effectiveness by considering training dynamics.

Neural architecture search (NAS) for LLM compression. Several studies have applied NAS to compress LLMs, seeking architectures that reduce inference costs while maintaining accuracy. multi-objective NAS has been employed to explore various search space definitions, identifying compressed LLM architectures that enhance efficiency and accuracy when fine-tuned on specific downstream tasks [15]. LLaMAFlex [2] fine-tunes LLMs into supernet with a Gumbel softmax-based trainable subnet router, realized a “rain once, deploy many” model compression. EvoPress [33] proves that evolutionary search can determine suitable layerwise compression configurations and extends this method to support mixed-precision quantization and non-isotropic unstructural sparsity.

This paper presents a novel structural pruning framework, Týr-the-Pruner, for large language models. Unlike conventional methods, this framework searches for the optimal sparsity distribution within a supernet. Through enhanced supernet construction and an iterative prune-and-search technique, it achieves end-to-end global pruning optimization with strong efficiency and efficacy, setting a new benchmark for post-pruning accuracy maintenance.

5 Limitations

Týr-the-Pruner achieves state-of-the-art structural pruning outcomes by constructing reliable supernet and employing an iterative prune-and-search process. We have significantly reduced the search space and the number of generations explored. However, the search time cost remains non-negligible. Fair time costs in model compression are often considered acceptable, as the goal is to achieve a sufficiently optimized pruned model. However, we will continue to optimize it in future work.

6 Conclusion

This paper introduces Týr-the-Pruner, an end-to-end global structural pruning framework for large language models. By constructing a supernet through local pruning across various sparsity ratios and using evolutionary search to identify the optimal subnet, our framework achieves the optimal sparsity distribution under a target overall sparsity ratio. We propose an effective local pruning and an expectation error accumulation approach to enhance supernet construction. Additionally, an iterative prune-and-search strategy with coarse-to-fine sparsity granularity ensures rapid convergence. Extensive experiments show that Týr-the-Pruner outperforms state-of-the-art methods, achieving 50% parameter pruning while retaining 97% accuracy on Llama-3.1-70B.

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552 A Appendix

553 A.1 Theoretical Foundations of Local Pruning

554 **Redundant channel identification.** We consider first- and second-order terms to minimize Equation (3). For the first-order term, we identify the to-prune channel p by $\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{W}_{p,:}} (|\mathbf{G}_{p,:} \mathbf{W}_{p,:}^\top|)$,
 555 which identifies the weights with the minimal contribution in the gradient direction [22]. For the
 556 second-order term, we employ the Optimal Brain Surgeon (OBS) method [12], which optimizes
 557 $\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{W}_{p,:}} \left(\frac{\|\mathbf{W}_{p,:}\|_2^2}{2[\mathbf{H}^{-1}]_{p,p}} \right)$ by considering the inverse of the diagonal elements of the Hessian matrix.
 558 This method measures each channel’s contribution to the curvature of the loss function.

560 The identification metric for redundant channels is derived from a manual design that takes into
 561 account both first- and second-order optimization information, distinguishing it from previous work.
 562 Table 4 demonstrates the validity of our metric by ablation.

563 **Weight adjustment.** We minimize Equation (3) by applying the Lagrange multiplier method to
 564 impose constraints on the p -th channel should be pruned ($\delta \mathbf{W}_{p,:} = \mathbf{W}_{p,:}$):

$$\mathcal{L}(\delta \mathbf{W}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathbf{G}^\top \delta \mathbf{W} + \frac{1}{2} \delta \mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{H} \delta \mathbf{W} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top (\delta \mathbf{W}_{p,:} - \mathbf{W}_{p,:}) \quad (7)$$

565 Under the constraints, the resulting loss function $\mathcal{L}(\delta \mathbf{W}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})$ will be differentiated with respect to $\delta \mathbf{W}$
 566 and $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ to find the minimum value:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\delta \mathbf{W}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial \delta \mathbf{W}} = \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{H} \delta \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{E}_p \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top = \mathbf{0}, \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(\delta \mathbf{W}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\lambda}} = \delta \mathbf{W}_{p,:} - \mathbf{W}_{p,:} = \mathbf{0}. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

567 For the $\mathbf{G} + \mathbf{H} \delta \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{E}_p \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top$ term, we use p and $\sim p$ to denote channels to prune and channels to
 568 remain. Corresponding variables can be expanded in this way:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{G}_{p,:} \\ \mathbf{G}_{\sim p,:} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{p,p} & \mathbf{H}_{p,\sim p} = 0 \\ \mathbf{H}_{\sim p,p} = 0 & \mathbf{H}_{\sim p,\sim p} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta \mathbf{W}_{p,:} \\ \delta \mathbf{W}_{\sim p,:} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^\top \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (9)$$

569 where the elements of the Hessian matrix corresponding to the pruned positions p can be set to zero
 570 (when a channel of the weights is pruned, the same position of the Hessian/invHessian matrix are
 571 pruned correspondingly [8]). Overall, the solution is $\delta \mathbf{W}_{\sim p,:} = -\mathbf{H}_{\sim p,\sim p}^{-1} \mathbf{G}_{\sim p,:}$.

572 **Fast update of inverse Hessian matrix.** When the p -th channel is pruned, the inverse Hessian
 573 matrix $\mathbf{H}^{-1}$ must be updated to account for the removal of the corresponding channel p in $\mathbf{W}$. This
 574 update can be efficiently derived by leveraging the properties of partitioned matrices and applying the
 575 Sherman-Morrison-Woodbury formula. The main idea is that the pruning of the p -th channel results
 576 in a rank-1 update to $\mathbf{H}^{-1}$, which is mathematically represented as:

$$\mathbf{H}^{-1} \leftarrow \mathbf{H}^{-1} - \frac{1}{[\mathbf{H}^{-1}]_{pp}} \mathbf{H}_{:,p}^{-1} \mathbf{H}_{p,:}^{-1}. \quad (10)$$

577 By updating the inverse Hessian with a rank-1 adjustment, the influence of the p -th channel is properly
 578 removed through the outer product of the corresponding column and row vectors, using the reciprocal
 579 of the p -th diagonal element. The updated $\mathbf{H}^{-1}$ ensures consistency for the remaining channels,
 580 enabling efficient and scalable pruning operations. This method has a time complexity of $O(d_{\text{in}}^2)$,
 581 avoiding full recomputation of the inverse and ensuring computational efficiency.

Algorithm 1 Function local_pruning

```

1: Inputs: to-prune weight  $\mathbf{W}$ ,
           input activations  $\mathbf{X}$ ,
           sparsity  $S$ ,
           pruning granularity (pruning times)  $K$ 
2:  $\text{Mask} \leftarrow \text{ones\_like}(\mathbf{W})$ 
3:  $\mathbf{H} \leftarrow \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X}$ 
4:  $\mathbf{G} \leftarrow \mathbf{H}\mathbf{W}$ 
5: for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $K$  do
6:    $p \leftarrow \text{argmin}_p \left( |\mathbf{G}_{p,:} \mathbf{W}_{p,:}^\top| + \frac{\|\mathbf{W}_{p,:}\|_2^2}{2[\mathbf{H}^{-1}]_{p,p}} \right)$ 
7:    $\text{Mask}_p \leftarrow 0$ 
8:    $\mathbf{W}_{\sim p,:} \leftarrow \mathbf{W}_{\sim p,:} + \mathbf{H}_{\sim p,\sim p}^{-1} \mathbf{G}_{\sim p,p}$ 
9:    $\mathbf{H}^{-1} \leftarrow \mathbf{H}^{-1} - \frac{1}{[\mathbf{H}^{-1}]_{p,p}} \mathbf{H}_{:,p}^{-1} \mathbf{H}_{p,:}^{-1}$ 
10: end for
11: Return  $\text{Mask} \odot \mathbf{W}$ 

```

Algorithm 2 Function prune_to_supernet

```

1: Inputs: LLM weights  $\{\mathbf{W}_1, \mathbf{W}_2, \dots, \mathbf{W}_L\}$ ,
           sparsity ratios
            $\{S_{1,1}, \dots, S_{1,E}, \dots, S_{L,E}\}$ ,
           input activations for first weight  $\mathbf{X}$ ,
           pruning granularity (pruning times)  $K$ 
2: for  $\ell \leftarrow 1$  to  $L$  do
3:    $\mathbf{X\_list} \leftarrow []$ 
4:   for  $e \leftarrow 1$  to  $E$  do
5:      $\widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{\ell,e} \leftarrow \text{local\_pruning}(\mathbf{W}_\ell, \mathbf{X}, S_{\ell,e}, K)$ 
6:      $\text{store}(\widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{\ell,e})$ 
7:      $\mathbf{X\_list.append}(\mathbf{X} \cdot \widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{\ell,e})$ 
8:   end for
9:    $\mathbf{X} \leftarrow \sum_{e=1}^E \frac{1-S_{\ell,e}}{\sum_{e=1}^E (1-S_{\ell,e})} \mathbf{X\_list}[e]$ 
10: end for
11: Return  $\{\widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{\ell,e}\}_{\ell=1, e=1}^{L,E}$ 

```

Algorithm 3 Function evolutionary_search

```

1: Inputs: sparse structures  $\mathbb{W} = \{\mathbf{W}_{1,1}, \dots, \mathbf{W}_{1,E}, \dots, \mathbf{W}_{L,E}\}$ ,
           sparsity ratios  $\{S_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L$ , sparsity interval  $S^g$ 
2: procedure makeCandidates( $\text{numCandidates}, \mathbb{W}, \{S_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L, S^g$ )
3:    $\text{Candidates} \leftarrow []$ 
4:   for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $\text{numCandidates}$  do
5:      $\text{Candidates.append}(\text{randSparsityShift}(\mathbb{W}, \{S_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L, S^g, \text{randChoice}(L), \text{randChoice}(L)))$ 
6:   end for
7: end procedure: return  $\text{Candidates}$ 
8:  $\{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L \leftarrow \{S_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L$ 
9: for  $g \leftarrow 1$  to  $\text{numGenerations}$  do
10:    $\text{Offsprings} \leftarrow \text{makeCandidates}(\text{numCandidates}, \mathbb{W}, \{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L, S^g)$ 
11:    $\{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L \leftarrow \text{checkSparsity}(\text{argminSearchMetric}(\text{Offsprings}))$ 
12: Return  $\{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L$ 

```

Algorithm 4 Function Týr-the-Pruner

```

1: Inputs: LLM weights  $\{\mathbf{W}_1, \mathbf{W}_2, \dots, \mathbf{W}_L\}$ , input activations for first weight  $\mathbf{X}$ ,
           pruning granularity (pruning times)  $K$ , overall sparsity  $S$ , sparsity interval  $S^g$ ,
           num sparse structures  $E$ , iterations  $T$ 
2: procedure generateSparsities( $L, E, \{S_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L, S^g$ )
3:    $\text{Sparsities} = \{\}$ 
4:   for  $\ell \leftarrow 0$  to  $\text{range}(L)$  do
5:     for  $e \leftarrow 0$  to  $\text{range}(E)$  do
6:        $\text{Sparsities.append}(S_\ell - ((e-1) \times 0.5) \times S^g + i \times S^g)$ 
7:     end for
8:   end for
9: end procedure: return  $\text{Sparsities}$ 
10:  $\{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L \leftarrow \{S\}_L$ 
11: for  $t \leftarrow 1$  to  $T$  do
12:    $\text{Sparsities} \leftarrow \text{generateSparsities}(L, E, \{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L, S^g)$ 
13:    $\{\widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{\ell,e}\}_{\ell=1, e=1}^{L,E} \leftarrow \text{prune\_to\_supernet}(\{\mathbf{W}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L, \text{Sparsities}, \mathbf{X}, K)$ 
14:    $\{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L \leftarrow \text{evolutionary\_search}(\{\widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{\ell,e}\}_{\ell=1, e=1}^{L,E}, \{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L, S^g)$ 
15:    $S^g \leftarrow S^g \times 0.5$ 
16: end for
17: Return  $\text{compress}(\{\widehat{\mathbf{W}}_{\ell,e}\}_{\ell=1, e=1}^{L,E}, \{\widehat{S}_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L)$ 

```

A.3 Further Comparisons

To further demonstrate the effectiveness of our proposed method, Týr-the-Pruner, we conducted a more comprehensive comparison. The competitors include the pure subnet search framework SearchLLM [32], the probe-based dynamic pruning approach ProbePruning [18], the sparsity distribution optimizer Adapt-Pruner [39], the coarse-and-fine combined approach CFSP [41], the calibration-free approach PruneNet [18], the structure-independent approach DISP-LLM [11], the cluster-based evolutionary pruning approach EvoP [43], and the search-only approach DarwinLLM [35]. The experimental results, with competitor performance taken from their respective papers, are presented in Table 6.

It is evident that Týr-the-Pruner significantly outperforms other structured pruning methods, achieving better performance even at higher sparsities compared to other methods at lower sparsities. In particular, Týr-the-Pruner surpasses the search-based methods SearchLLM, EvoP, and DarwinLLM, demonstrating the effectiveness of our effective local pruning approach, expected error accumulation, and iterative prune-and-search strategy.

Table 6: **Further comparisons.** Perplexity on Wikitext2 (lower is better) and 0-shot accuracy (% , higher is better, DarwinLLM reported the 25-shot Arc-C benchmark) serve as the comparison metrics. Optimal results are **bolded**.

Model	Sparsity	Method	Wikitext2 ↓	BoolQ ↑	WinoGrande ↑	Arc-E ↑	Arc-C ↑
Llama-7B	0%	N/A	5.68	71.38	67.01	67.45	41.38
	20%	SearchLLM	6.89	70.98	74.92	64.23	36.52
	25%	Týr-the-Pruner	7.36	75.81	75.68	66.36	42.06
Llama-2-7B	0%	N/A	5.12	77.68	69.06	76.30	43.43
	30%	PruneNet	-	-	61.09	53.20	33.53
		DISP-LLM	6.85	-	62.27	59.81	33.19
	37.5%	Týr-the-Pruner	10.29	68.87	66.93	71.13	38.31
	40%	ProbePruning	8.01	64.70	58.10	62.50	37.70
	50%	DISP-LLM	9.84	-	58.41	43.06	25.85
		DarwinLLM	-	62.70	55.80	63.30	38.10
Llama-2-13B	0%	N/A	4.57	80.61	72.22	79.46	48.46
	20%	EvoP	6.33	-	68.00	73.00	40.00
	25%	Týr-the-Pruner	5.79	81.35	72.06	77.74	44.97
	30%	DISP-LLM	5.77	-	66.85	63.80	39.42
	37.5%	Týr-the-Pruner	7.17	80.76	72.06	76.35	43.26
	50%	CFSP	-	-	64.17	62.33	38.05
		DISP-LLM	7.11	-	59.27	52.57	33.28
Llama-3.1-8B	0%	N/A	5.84	82.17	73.56	81.31	51.54
	40%	Adapt-Pruner	33.75	-	56.75	45.16	25.97
	50%	DarwinLLM	-	62.20	57.30	59.60	34.20
Llama-3-8B	0%	N/A	5.76	81.10	73.01	80.05	50.43
	40% MLP-only	ProbePruning	14.90	70.30	67.20	57.40	39.00
	25%	Týr-the-Pruner	13.14	76.02	71.11	75.63	42.15

A.4 Memory/Storage Efficiency Analysis of Týr-the-Pruner

Týr-the-Pruner employs a supernet search technique, where storing a large-scale supernet in memory is obviously costly. To address memory concerns, we optimize our approach by storing pruned substructures on disk instead of in high-bandwidth memory (HBM). An integer Python list is used to track the currently selected substructures, ensuring that only one entire LLM is loaded into HBM at any given time (e.g., the 7B model uses approximately 14GB, and the 13B model uses around 26GB). Table 7 provides detailed data on HBM and disk storage occupancy. Furthermore, since there is no dependency between iterations (in iterative prune-and-search), the storage from previous iterations can be cleaned, further minimizing disk usage. Due to the low cost of disk storage, these memory and storage demands are highly acceptable.

Table 7: Resource requirements for Týr-the-Pruner

Model Size	Submodules in Supernet	HBM Usage	Disk Storage Usage
7-8B	576	14-16GB	39.6GB
13B	720	26GB	66.6GB
70B	1440	140GB	414.7GB

A.5 Efficiency Analysis on Non-isotropic Structural Pruning

Large language models (LLMs) with non-isotropic pruning may be considered to exhibit inferior inference efficiency compared to those with isotropic sparsity across layers. To explore, we provide a comparative analysis of inference efficiency for Llama-3.1-8B and Mistral-Nemo, both pre- and post-50% structural pruning. The evaluation was conducted on an AMD Instinct™ MI250 Accelerator using Pytorch (HipBlas), covering both prefilling and decoding tasks across a range of sentence lengths, as illustrated in Figure 4.

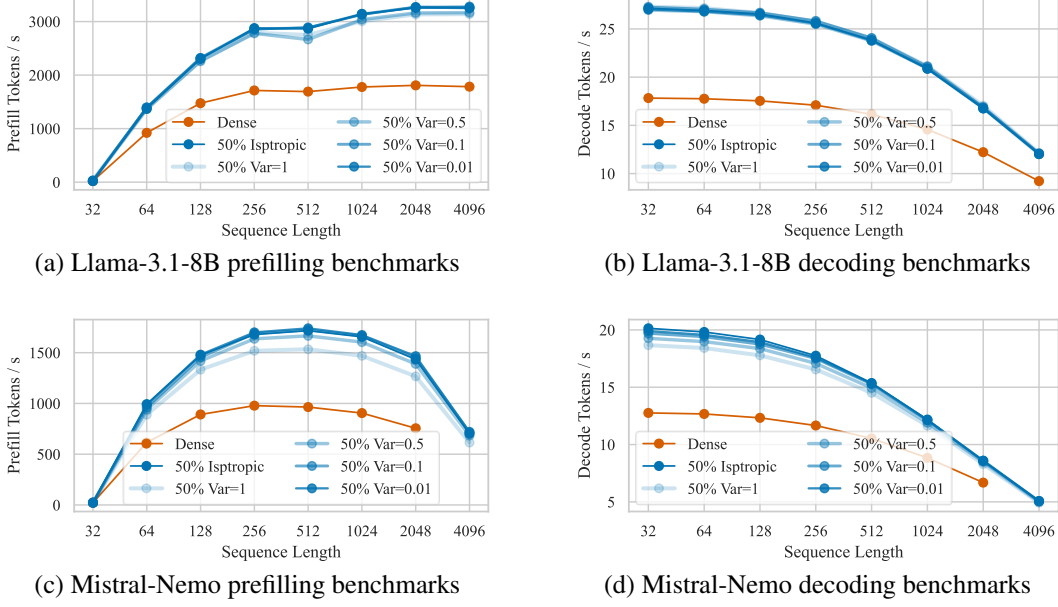


Figure 4: Pre- and post-pruning large language model inference benchmarks.

Table 8: Týr-the-Pruner progressively refines and optimizes the sparsity distribution in iterations, steadily enhancing performance.

Method	Wikitext2	ARC-C	ARC-E	BoolQ	HellaSwag	OBQA	RTE	WinoGrande	MMLU	AVG
w/o search	66.38	23.55	58.46	62.35	32.51	16.60	51.26	52.88	28.34	40.74
search-only	27.96	25.34	59.30	64.71	36.52	22.20	55.23	56.20	29.17	43.58
Týr-the-Pruner I1	28.92	26.45	56.19	62.17	37.05	22.20	50.54	56.75	29.29	42.58
Týr-the-Pruner I2	31.80	29.27	62.54	63.51	38.18	23.80	50.54	56.85	30.23	44.37
Týr-the-Pruner I3	29.75	29.86	63.09	64.62	39.28	25.00	51.62	59.51	31.62	45.58
Týr-the-Pruner I4	30.89	31.83	65.36	66.64	39.99	24.80	58.12	61.80	33.76	47.79

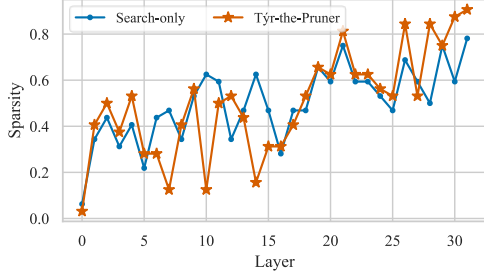
The variance (Var) quantifies the degree of variation in sparsity under non-isotropic pruning conditions; a larger variance indicates more fluctuation in sparsity across layers. As shown in Figure 4, the 50% structural pruned LLMs achieve up to 1.3x or greater speedup in both prefilling and decoding tasks compared to their dense counterparts across most sentence lengths. Variations in layer sparsity do not have a significant impact on efficiency. A slight efficiency decrease is only observed when the variance reaches 1. In this case, the reduction in efficiency is likely due to the frequent high sparsity, which leads to more memory-bottlenecked “thin” matrix multiplications in the computational graph.

A.6 Detailed Analysis on Týr-the-Pruner and the Search-only Strategy

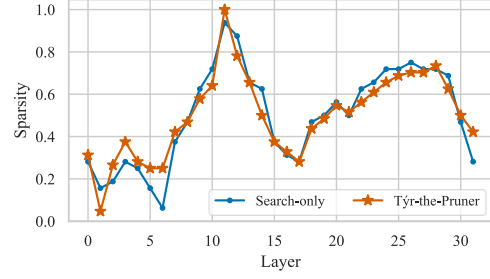
To further evaluate the impact of Týr-the-Pruner (iterative prune-and-search) versus the search-only strategy, we present the 50% post-pruned performance on Llama-3.1-8B across several tasks: Wikitext2 perplexity ($\downarrow$), 0-shot accuracy ($\uparrow$) on Arc, BoolQ, HellaSwag, OBQA, RTE, and WinoGrande, and 5-shot accuracy ($\uparrow$) on MMLU, as shown in Table 8.

Experimental results highlight the superiority of Týr-the-Pruner over the search-only strategy. Employing isotropic pruning, the “w/o search” method yields suboptimal performance across all tasks. In contrast, Týr-the-Pruner outperforms the search-only strategy from the second iteration (I2), demonstrating the benefits of progressively refining the sparsity distribution. The search-only strategy struggles with the large search space, leading to prolonged search times and limited effectiveness. Ultimately, Týr-the-Pruner achieves the best results in the fourth iteration (I4).

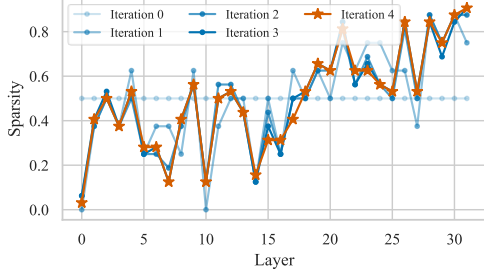
Figure 5(a) and Figure 5(b) compare the sparsity distributions of the MHA and FFN layers in Llama-3.1-8B after pruning with Týr-the-Pruner and the search-only methods, respectively. The sparsity



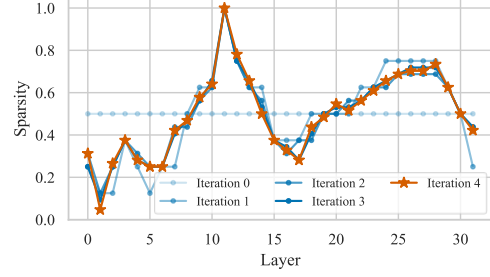
(a) MHA: Týr-the-Pruner vs. Search-only



(b) FFN: Týr-the-Pruner vs. Search-only



(c) MHA: variations during iterations



(d) FFN: variations during iterations

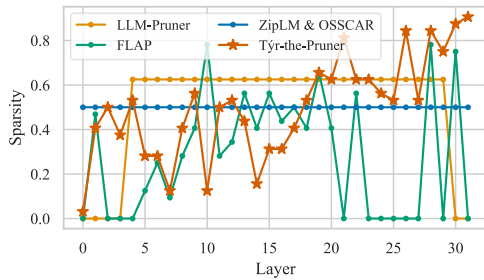
Figure 5: Sparsity distribution of Týr-the-Pruner and the search-only strategy on Llama-3.1-8B.

656 distribution obtained by Týr-the-Pruner resembles that of the search-only strategy, yet Týr-the-Pruner
 657 performs better. Its search process is more refined, incorporating multiple rounds of expectation error
 658 accumulation, ultimately leading to a superior sparsity distribution and higher performance in the
 659 pruned model.

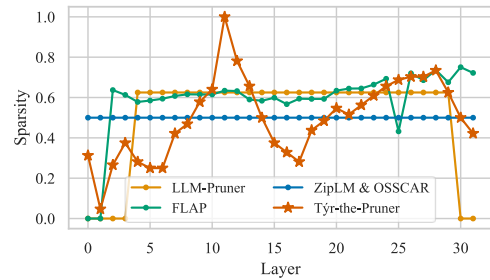
660 Figure 5(c) and Figure 5(d) compare the sparsity distributions of the MHA and FFN layers in the
 661 post-pruned Llama-3.1-8B across different iterations of Týr-the-Pruner. Týr-the-Pruner identifies a
 662 relatively ideal and coarse-grained sparsity distribution in the first search (with a sparsity interval of
 663 12.5%). In the subsequent iterations (2nd, 3rd, and 4th), with sparsity intervals of 6.25%, 3.125%,
 664 and 1.5625%, respectively, the sparsity distribution is progressively refined and optimized, ultimately
 665 converging to an optimal solution.

666 A.7 Sparsity Distribution of Different Pruning Methods

667 Different pruning methods vary in the distribution of sparsity. Figure 6(a) and Figure 6(b) show
 668 the sparsity distributions of MHA and FFN of Llama-3.1-8B after 50% pruning by a series of LLM
 669 structural pruning methods, respectively.



(a) MHA



(b) FFN

Figure 6: Sparsity distributions with different structural pruning methods.

ZipLM and OSSCAR maintain isotropic sparsity distribution. LLM-Pruner incorporates prior knowledge, recognizing that the shallow and deep layers of LLMs are more pruning-sensitive and thus preserve them while only isotropically pruning the intermediate layers. These three methods fail to account for the unique characteristics of different LLMs, leading to clear suboptimal sparsity assignments. Conversely, FLAP combines local activations and weights to assess the global sparsity distribution, resulting in non-isotropic pruning. While this method seeks a balance between local and global sparsity, it does not fully address the gap between them, making it challenging to achieve an optimal sparsity distribution.

Týr-the-Pruner’s sparsity distribution clearly differs from that of other methods. It directly searches for the optimal sparsity distribution at the global level without the local and global gaps. The resulting sparsity distribution does not adhere to prior assumptions: for instance, the 2-nd FFN layer is largely retained, while the 12-th FFN layer is entirely pruned, and there is no discernible pattern in the sparsity ratio as layers become deeper or shallower. This demonstrates that model optimization should fully account for the model’s unique characteristics.

A.8 Statistical Significance Analysis

To verify the robustness of the proposed method, Týr-the-Pruner, we adjust the random seeds (the change of random seeds triggers the change of calibration samples) for multiple (number of tests: $n=5$) experiments and observe the error bar ($\pm$ standard deviation), as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Statistical significance analysis for Týr-the-Pruner.

Model	Sparsity	Wikitext2 $\downarrow$	BoolQ $\uparrow$	ARC-E $\uparrow$	ARC-C $\uparrow$
Llama-2-7B	25%	7.51 ± 0.07	69.45 ± 0.04	75.13 ± 0.10	42.58 ± 0.09
Llama-2-13B	25%	5.79 ± 0.00	81.35 ± 0.06	77.74 ± 0.03	44.97 ± 0.05
Llama-3.1-8B	25%	10.38 ± 0.11	76.36 ± 0.12	77.23 ± 0.09	45.48 ± 0.06
	50%	30.89 ± 0.21	66.64 ± 0.26	65.86 ± 0.33	31.83 ± 0.16

From the global observation of experimental results, the proposed method performs relatively consistently in multiple randomized trials, with standard deviations within acceptable limits (< 0.21 for Wikitext2 perplexity and < 0.33 for downstream performance). From the local observation of experimental results, it can be seen that pruning yields a more stable performance for larger models or under lower sparsity ratios.

Table 10: 0-shot acc (%) on ARC-Challenge.

Sparsity	Method	LLaMA-2		LLaMA-3.x			Mistral	
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo
0%	N/A	43.43	48.46	42.32	50.43	51.54	48.81	55.72
12.5%	ShortGPT	36.18	43.86	37.80	43.94	44.20	43.43	46.16
	LaCO+	37.97	43.60	37.63	43.69	44.20	42.15	45.14
	SliceGPT	41.81	46.25	35.15	41.64	42.15	42.49	31.66
	Wanda-sp	43.34	45.05	24.06	19.28	34.04	46.16	48.89
	LLM-Pruner	38.40	44.45	31.83	38.57	37.97	40.02	43.52
	ZipLM	41.55	49.15	38.23	40.19	42.49	47.27	52.30
	OSSCAR	42.41	49.23	38.14	40.70	40.78	46.59	30.80
	FLAP	40.02	42.15	33.45	41.30	41.47	43.86	45.48
	T�yr-the-Pruner	42.06	48.05	38.82	47.44	49.15	48.55	54.35
25%	ShortGPT	32.34	37.88	30.97	26.88	27.39	33.96	38.99
	LaCO+	30.89	38.65	32.34	36.26	36.77	33.87	40.10
	SliceGPT	37.88	41.47	28.33	35.32	37.46	38.99	24.49
	Wanda-sp	38.14	20.82	18.09	16.89	19.20	37.37	23.21
	LLM-Pruner	28.24	37.63	22.35	26.11	24.57	31.66	31.40
	ZipLM	39.51	46.93	29.52	18.43	20.31	43.69	27.39
	OSSCAR	40.53	45.65	18.17	27.47	23.46	42.66	27.22
	FLAP	31.91	40.78	26.54	31.91	33.45	36.52	40.70
	T�yr-the-Pruner	42.58	44.97	35.41	42.15	45.48	44.88	48.38
37.5%	ShortGPT	28.58	31.14	25.85	26.88	27.56	29.10	27.90
	LaCO+	28.24	32.08	25.43	27.30	27.05	28.24	31.57
	SliceGPT	32.00	36.60	23.29	27.65	27.39	28.67	19.45
	Wanda-sp	27.99	21.76	20.39	20.90	19.97	20.65	20.31
	LLM-Pruner	17.58	24.40	17.49	16.89	16.98	20.90	19.28
	ZipLM	33.53	32.08	20.56	19.80	21.16	38.31	37.03
	OSSCAR	35.49	33.96	18.77	26.54	23.98	36.77	37.63
	FLAP	29.18	35.75	24.40	25.17	23.98	29.69	32.51
	T�yr-the-Pruner	38.31	43.26	30.97	38.99	39.68	38.31	42.41
50%	ShortGPT	23.46	28.16	21.84	23.29	23.56	26.19	32.22
	LaCO+	23.55	27.05	21.25	24.74	22.87	24.49	21.67
	SliceGPT	24.91	30.63	18.86	20.99	21.50	19.45	18.52
	Wanda-sp	17.58	19.54	20.73	18.60	19.54	18.00	18.00
	LLM-Pruner	18.60	19.54	19.11	17.32	19.62	18.52	21.59
	ZipLM	20.14	27.99	19.20	17.15	20.48	23.72	21.16
	OSSCAR	23.81	25.34	20.56	17.58	19.97	27.13	20.82
	FLAP	29.10	27.47	22.78	21.76	20.99	25.34	28.24
	T�yr-the-Pruner	33.62	39.85	25.51	32.34	31.83	32.94	32.59

Table 12: 0-shot acc (%) on BoolQ.

Sparsity	Method	LLaMA-2		LLaMA-3.x			Mistral	
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo
0%	N/A	77.68	80.61	73.00	81.10	82.17	82.17	85.14
12.5%	ShortGPT	74.77	75.84	63.30	73.70	70.70	77.31	66.21
	LaCO+	61.13	68.90	62.72	72.78	70.06	77.19	68.62
	SliceGPT	73.12	80.67	68.99	75.75	75.57	81.19	77.71
	Wanda-sp	71.68	77.28	51.90	53.64	63.09	77.31	68.04
	LLM-Pruner	76.48	80.43	65.72	74.34	71.90	72.72	77.58
	ZipLM	69.36	82.84	65.60	75.63	77.00	82.26	71.83
	OSSCAR	69.02	83.00	68.59	74.80	79.91	81.53	73.03
	FLAP	70.98	76.21	60.06	73.49	71.87	77.49	80.24
	T�yr-the-Pruner	70.67	82.78	72.32	80.12	80.24	82.11	82.94
25%	ShortGPT	62.17	62.54	44.83	37.80	37.65	67.25	67.22
	LaCO+	50.83	58.23	70.64	63.85	59.14	75.14	66.70
	SliceGPT	68.93	79.27	65.81	72.02	67.68	75.78	68.41
	Wanda-sp	68.96	62.17	46.02	48.90	42.17	62.45	61.93
	LLM-Pruner	62.97	68.35	61.59	60.89	57.89	68.78	64.25
	ZipLM	67.19	81.31	59.20	56.02	65.08	77.16	65.14
	OSSCAR	66.42	79.48	54.28	60.06	65.66	77.13	64.28
	FLAP	65.47	68.81	64.89	68.29	67.28	65.14	63.82
	T�yr-the-Pruner	69.45	81.35	67.89	76.02	76.36	79.39	82.26
37.5%	ShortGPT	62.17	37.25	68.87	56.57	55.66	45.60	58.99
	LaCO+	62.11	62.78	63.30	48.78	45.38	63.12	64.62
	SliceGPT	63.00	71.44	42.08	50.49	46.85	65.41	60.06
	Wanda-sp	62.26	62.17	52.66	38.13	51.68	62.05	49.97
	LLM-Pruner	61.74	62.11	50.70	41.31	40.03	62.35	61.87
	ZipLM	64.89	76.79	49.76	51.56	61.47	69.91	62.72
	OSSCAR	64.65	74.25	49.54	58.01	62.26	67.37	62.26
	FLAP	63.46	65.60	61.93	62.66	64.62	62.54	65.50
	T�yr-the-Pruner	68.87	80.76	66.33	70.09	70.55	70.85	74.65
50%	ShortGPT	62.17	62.20	46.61	62.57	62.17	51.90	55.29
	LaCO+	54.83	59.51	44.40	55.32	51.41	42.66	46.57
	SliceGPT	57.16	62.26	40.76	41.74	38.56	51.13	51.53
	Wanda-sp	46.91	62.14	41.59	54.77	40.37	48.99	43.06
	LLM-Pruner	38.23	61.31	38.10	39.54	37.43	43.24	43.94
	ZipLM	43.79	64.80	44.95	54.19	57.43	62.72	62.23
	OSSCAR	61.62	62.94	56.48	53.36	61.04	60.95	62.17
	FLAP	58.50	65.14	51.25	61.65	52.29	61.47	48.87
	T�yr-the-Pruner	65.54	74.46	62.26	65.63	66.64	62.17	65.26

Table 11: 0-shot acc (%) on ARC-Easy.

Sparsity	Method	LLaMA-2		LLaMA-3.x			Mistral	
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo
0%	N/A	76.30	79.46	74.49	80.05	81.31	79.67	83.00
12.5%	ShortGPT	65.87	75.55	68.10	71.17	72.18	71.51	75.84
	LaCO+	68.39	75.04	64.69	73.44	75.67	71.25	75.67
	SliceGPT	73.40	77.78	67.68	74.71	75.51	76.85	53.70
	Wanda-sp	74.62	76.43	48.95	28.70	64.44	77.61	79.29
	LLM-Pruner	72.05	77.10	62.92	70.83	72.47	73.32	75.46
	ZipLM	75.72	79.80	71.51	73.74	75.34	78.62	79.63
	OSSCAR	76.01	79.59	71.55	74.37	76.05	78.28	52.90
	FLAP	71.38	72.69	64.44	73.36	74.16	75.76	75.88
	T�yr-the-Pruner	75.84	79.62	72.94	79.08	79.80	79.84	81.61
25%	ShortGPT	52.74	61.24	49.58	38.85	43.18	52.57	63.30
	LaCO+	53.03	64.73	49.41	53.41	55.47	52.23	62.50
	SliceGPT	71.80	74.92	58.67	67.80	68.60	71.46	47.56
	Wanda-sp	70.41	33.59	37.46	42.26	28.41	70.83	53.66
	LLM-Pruner	59.97	70.20	50.72	59.43	57.79	65.87	64.02
	ZipLM	74.66	78.45	61.32	27.86	26.47	75.88	50.04
	OSSCAR	74.45	77.57	27.95	53.70	40.03	75.59	51.60
	FLAP	64.23	69.23	53.96	60.31	65.95	67.22	68.69
	T�yr-the-Pruner	75.13	77.74	69.40	75.63	77.23	77.23	80.13
37.5%	ShortGPT	41.58	48.95	40.07	37.50	39.94	33.88	42.72
	LaCO+	36.11	48.57	40.49	39.27	40.45	35.40	46.09
	SliceGPT	62.75	67.47	46.89	55.72	57.49	58.46	40.45
	Wanda-sp	57.03	32.37	26.94	25.72	25.00	47.90	35.90
	LLM-Pruner	38.93	54.76	31.69	32.53	32.07	47.10	47.98
	ZipLM	68.48	61.95	27.99	27.10	27.02	70.54	70.79
	OSSCAR	68.90	62.16	28.03	54.21	47.10	71.04	70.08
	FLAP	53.45	58.16	46.55	46.63	52.15	56.65	61.70
	T�yr-the-Pruner	71.13	76.35	64.52	72.56	73.53	71.38	75.51
50%	ShortGPT	32.45	37.75	30.39	31.23	32.83	32.87	36.28
	LaCO+	30.01	37.71	29.00	28.58	28.54	30.18	28.96
	SliceGPT	48.40	54.84	36.20	41.33	41.62	43.56	35.23
	Wanda-sp	27.95	35.86	26.89	30.98	30.47	32.79	35.94
	LLM-Pruner	28.11	33.54	24.49	28.24	28.70	28.70	28.16
	ZipLM	29.38	54.00	27.57	25.57	28.28	50.84	49.96
	OSSCAR	50.72	45.92	27.15	28.07	26.05	59.22	41.92
	FLAP	47.01	43.18	27.23	42.30	43.18	52.61	52.57
	T�yr-the-Pruner	66.12	72.18	56.23	65.36	65.36	66.37	66.04

Table 13: 0-shot acc (%) on HellaSwag.

Sparsity	Method	LLaMA-2		LLaMA-3.x			Mistral	
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo
0%	N/A	57.14	60.04	55.20	60.11	60.04	60.92	62.90
12.5%	ShortGPT	49.88	55.70	49.76	55.12	55.09	54.93	56.26
	LaCO+	51.11	56.22	48.94	54.51	54.68	54.79	55.95
	SliceGPT	52.32	56.16	47.73	52.03	50.97	54.57	50.66
	Wanda-sp	56.53	53.96	34.60	27.29	40.76	55.97	52.57
	LLM-Pruner	51.60	57.06	43.62	49.63	50.02	51.28	52.34
	ZipLM	55.41	59.42	48.85	51.87	52.37	57.92	54.77
	OSSCAR	55.39	59.53	48.60	51.35	55.21	57.83	54.05
	FLAP	53.98	57.21	43.88	50.97	51.66	54.20	51.15
	Tyr-the-Pruner	55.88	59.39	51.55	56.52	56.32	58.27	59.31
25%	ShortGPT	41.94	47.70	37.31	38.89	28.37	42.51	43.61
	LaCO+	42.16	49.34	39.36	43.97	43.92	42.73	45.33
	SliceGPT	46.16	49.84	39.29	43.29	42.10	44.24	40.37
	Wanda-sp	51.21	34.47	28.87	28.04	27.25	44.23	34.65
	LLM-Pruner	38.80	46.81	32.91	33.94	33.05	38.66	38.11
	ZipLM	51.57	55.93	33.39	32.32	30.47	51.34	43.72
	OSSCAR	51.61	55.16	26.55	36.45	36.44	50.69	43.09
	FLAP	47.73	51.42	37.10	42.54	43.16	45.80	44.20
	Tyr-the-Pruner	52.86	57.49	46.62	53.10	52.87	58.27	55.04
37.5%	ShortGPT	33.53	39.31	31.44	32.11	30.71	27.72	34.81
	LaCO+	33.56	41.75	33.12	34.16	34.07	31.45	32.18
	SliceGPT	37.65	41.27	32.08	34.14	33.37	34.50	32.48
	Wanda-sp	35.07	29.49	26.48	25.66	26.38	30.63	26.08
	LLM-Pruner	28.17	33.06	26.68	27.52	27.55	28.38	28.36
	ZipLM	38.29	45.79	26.89	29.11	27.43	40.65	35.69
	OSSCAR	42.86	48.20	26.66	30.70	31.49	41.37	35.09
	FLAP	41.53	45.52	32.69	36.48	36.50	37.49	39.28
	Tyr-the-Pruner	48.47	54.11	39.97	47.22	47.12	46.01	48.22
50%	ShortGPT	28.61	32.44	28.01	27.82	27.87	26.30	30.83
	LaCO+	27.72	31.64	28.31	27.71	26.01	28.28	27.51
	SliceGPT	30.91	32.35	28.22	28.96	29.07	29.60	29.02
	Wanda-sp	26.65	28.52	26.32	26.72	26.73	27.61	26.11
	LLM-Pruner	26.76	27.78	26.46	26.43	26.36	27.09	25.96
	ZipLM	26.53	35.78	26.60	27.52	26.42	32.17	30.51
	OSSCAR	32.21	32.16	26.58	27.81	26.92	32.15	30.26
	FLAP	37.02	41.13	26.29	32.96	29.43	33.09	32.51
	Tyr-the-Pruner	42.62	49.45	33.68	39.71	39.99	38.68	40.24

Table 14: 0-shot acc (%) on OpenBookQA.

Sparsity	Method	LLaMA-2		LLaMA-3.x			Mistral	
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo
0%	N/A	31.40	35.20	31.00	34.80	33.20	33.40	36.40
12.5%	ShortGPT	28.20	33.20	26.60	33.00	30.80	27.00	31.60
	LaCO+	30.00	30.20	25.60	30.80	31.20	25.60	28.80
	SliceGPT	32.00	34.00	27.20	28.60	26.60	27.20	26.40
	Wanda-sp	31.60	32.00	15.40	13.20	22.80	28.00	28.60
	LLM-Pruner	28.40	34.40	24.60	27.20	26.40	26.80	31.00
	ZipLM	31.60	34.60	27.50	25.80	26.60	34.20	32.80
	OSSCAR	31.20	35.80	27.00	25.40	26.40	32.60	31.80
	FLAP	29.20	32.40	27.60	30.60	30.40	33.40	31.60
	T�yr-the-Pruner	31.20	35.80	29.20	33.40	34.60	34.20	34.80
25%	ShortGPT	23.40	27.00	23.20	19.60	18.40	20.40	23.00
	LaCO+	25.20	25.20	22.40	20.60	20.00	23.40	22.20
	SliceGPT	25.00	30.40	23.00	24.40	22.60	23.00	23.00
	Wanda-sp	29.20	17.80	12.40	14.20	13.40	26.60	21.20
	LLM-Pruner	21.00	28.80	15.40	19.80	18.00	20.40	21.00
	ZipLM	31.40	34.80	17.60	24.40	18.80	29.20	19.20
	OSSCAR	31.40	34.20	13.00	20.20	21.60	24.40	21.00
	FLAP	27.40	29.80	24.60	26.60	28.40	29.80	28.00
	T�yr-the-Pruner	31.60	34.20	28.20	34.00	31.80	33.40	31.80
37.5%	ShortGPT	21.60	22.00	18.80	18.80	18.40	17.20	17.20
	LaCO+	17.00	21.40	17.00	17.80	16.60	17.00	19.80
	SliceGPT	19.80	27.20	17.60	17.00	15.00	17.00	17.40
	Wanda-sp	17.60	13.40	11.80	12.60	11.80	14.80	12.60
	LLM-Pruner	12.80	17.80	12.20	12.80	13.20	14.80	13.00
	ZipLM	25.60	27.00	13.80	14.40	13.20	21.80	14.60
	OSSCAR	25.20	26.40	14.20	15.20	14.80	21.60	17.80
	FLAP	24.20	27.20	21.60	22.80	23.40	24.00	25.80
	T�yr-the-Pruner	31.00	32.40	26.00	29.80	30.00	26.20	29.20
50%	ShortGPT	16.00	17.80	18.20	16.80	17.00	15.40	14.00
	LaCO+	16.20	18.00	14.60	14.00	14.00	16.60	16.00
	SliceGPT	16.60	22.00	14.20	14.00	12.80	14.80	15.00
	Wanda-sp	12.20	11.80	13.00	13.60	13.40	13.60	13.80
	LLM-Pruner	12.60	12.00	12.40	13.40	13.40	14.80	15.40
	ZipLM	14.00	19.60	12.40	13.80	11.60	17.40	13.20
	OSSCAR	17.00	20.00	11.80	11.60	10.60	16.60	14.40
	FLAP	21.20	25.80	13.20	21.40	16.80	21.40	21.00
	T�yr-the-Pruner	27.20	30.40	20.40	26.60	24.80	22.80	26.20

Table 15: 0-shot acc (%) on RTE.

Sparsity	Method	LLaMA-2		LLaMA-3.x			Mistral	
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo
0%	N/A	62.82	65.34	54.87	67.87	71.12	68.95	64.26
12.5%	ShortGPT	55.96	63.90	55.96	57.04	62.82	70.04	57.40
	LaCO+	63.54	58.48	57.40	68.23	70.40	65.34	64.26
	SliceGPT	64.26	58.84	58.48	64.62	63.90	66.06	57.40
	Wanda-sp	58.48	64.98	46.93	57.04	57.76	57.76	62.82
	LLM-Pruner	62.82	61.73	48.38	56.68	61.01	65.34	55.60
	ZipLM	61.37	63.18	50.18	66.06	60.65	68.23	61.37
	OSSCAR	58.84	61.73	56.32	64.62	63.18	69.31	59.57
	FLAP	57.76	59.21	50.54	52.35	55.96	67.51	56.68
	T�yr-the-Pruner	66.06	67.15	56.68	66.79	71.84	68.95	62.82
25%	ShortGPT	57.76	59.57	48.38	62.82	63.90	64.98	63.54
	LaCO+	53.79	62.45	57.04	63.90	58.12	64.26	58.12
	SliceGPT	55.96	66.79	59.21	58.12	57.40	57.40	52.71
	Wanda-sp	48.38	52.71	52.71	52.71	53.43	53.79	53.43
	LLM-Pruner	56.68	50.54	52.35	52.35	53.07	55.23	53.07
	ZipLM	55.60	68.23	55.23	50.18	51.99	68.95	53.43
	OSSCAR	52.35	67.51	48.74	54.51	50.54	63.18	53.79
	FLAP	62.82	64.26	53.43	50.90	52.71	63.90	49.46
	T�yr-the-Pruner	62.09	69.31	59.57	63.90	63.18	65.34	59.57
37.5%	ShortGPT	62.09	52.35	58.48	50.54	53.79	49.82	53.79
	LaCO+	57.40	55.60	57.04	54.87	58.84	61.37	54.15
	SliceGPT	53.43	58.48	53.07	52.71	53.43	55.23	52.71
	Wanda-sp	48.38	52.71	54.51	46.57	50.54	53.07	49.46
	LLM-Pruner	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	51.26	52.71
	ZipLM	58.12	64.26	52.71	50.54	53.79	54.15	52.35
	OSSCAR	51.62	63.18	49.82	52.71	50.90	60.29	52.71
	FLAP	48.38	54.51	46.57	51.26	55.60	53.79	55.96
	T�yr-the-Pruner	61.37	65.70	55.96	60.29	58.84	58.84	54.15
50%	ShortGPT	51.26	51.62	51.99	60.65	51.62	51.26	50.54
	LaCO+	51.62	61.01	57.40	51.62	45.13	53.43	49.82
	SliceGPT	53.43	52.71	53.07	53.43	55.96	53.07	52.71
	Wanda-sp	53.07	52.71	54.51	53.07	51.62	52.71	49.46
	LLM-Pruner	53.07	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.35	52.71	53.07
	ZipLM	52.71	52.71	53.07	52.35	52.71	52.71	51.26
	OSSCAR	53.43	52.71	50.90	47.65	51.26	53.79	55.96
	FLAP	45.49	58.48	51.62	53.07	52.71	52.71	55.23
	T�yr-the-Pruner	55.96	59.93	53.43	58.84	58.12	53.79	60.65

Table 16: 0-shot acc (%) on WinoGrande.

Sparsity	Method	LLaMA-2		LLaMA-3.x			Mistral	
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo
0%	N/A	69.06	72.22	69.06	73.01	73.56	73.64	73.64
12.5%	ShortGPT	68.98	71.03	67.64	71.67	70.09	70.24	74.11
	LaCO+	68.35	70.96	69.61	73.16	73.16	71.35	74.03
	SliceGPT	67.32	70.48	60.54	67.17	66.61	70.64	64.01
	Wanda-sp	67.64	70.72	52.01	51.38	58.80	66.54	62.27
	LLM-Pruner	64.25	69.30	60.93	65.35	65.51	66.06	68.51
	ZipLM	70.48	72.69	60.77	68.75	66.93	72.53	65.98
	OSSCAR	69.46	73.40	60.30	68.19	68.27	71.59	65.11
	FLAP	68.03	70.32	62.19	69.53	70.40	70.24	68.43
	T�yr-the-Pruner	70.09	73.85	67.40	73.24	72.53	73.40	72.69
25%	ShortGPT	65.67	70.96	61.40	53.99	55.17	67.25	63.14
	LaCO+	64.25	69.77	63.14	67.32	65.27	67.80	71.59
	SliceGPT	65.27	70.40	57.62	62.67	59.75	61.48	58.25
	Wanda-sp	63.69	54.30	51.78	48.78	49.57	60.62	57.06
	LLM-Pruner	57.70	61.56	52.57	55.41	55.17	56.20	57.62
	ZipLM	67.96	72.38	51.85	58.88	58.25	66.93	54.70
	OSSCAR	68.11	70.56	52.72	56.91	56.75	64.33	55.41
	FLAP	64.72	68.03	57.06	62.75	63.46	64.72	64.64
	T�yr-the-Pruner	68.51	72.06	64.01	71.11	71.11	71.11	70.01
37.5%	ShortGPT	60.30	65.98	61.56	54.54	55.09	59.19	53.99
	LaCO+	59.04	65.82	58.01	60.38	61.25	59.43	55.49
	SliceGPT	46.73	65.19	55.09	54.78	53.04	55.80	54.85
	Wanda-sp	49.49	49.57	48.38	51.30	49.49	49.33	51.38
	LLM-Pruner	51.07	52.57	49.96	51.07	50.83	51.78	50.36
	ZipLM	60.46	63.46	50.36	53.83	54.38	57.38	51.14
	OSSCAR	61.64	63.14	50.04	55.09	54.46	57.38	53.83
	FLAP	61.72	64.96	52.57	57.85	58.17	57.38	56.20
	T�yr-the-Pruner	66.93	72.06	60.22	66.54	66.54	64.17	65.27
50%	ShortGPT	56.20	61.80	51.46	54.70	54.14	53.12	52.64
	LaCO+	51.38	59.19	51.22	53.75	52.17	51.30	50.12
	SliceGPT	54.62	56.99	51.30	50.99	49.88	51.38	49.33
	Wanda-sp	49.17	50.04	51.07	47.43	51.22	49.88	48.07
	LLM-Pruner	50.43	49.88	51.07	50.12	49.64	50.20	49.80
	ZipLM	48.54	56.91	51.54	49.17	52.49	51.93	50.59
	OSSCAR	51.54	52.80	51.70	48.86	51.14	52.49	50.43
	FLAP	56.51	61.72	50.51	52.80	54.14	52.88	52.09
	T�yr-the-Pruner	62.12	70.09	53.28	60.30	61.80	59.43	59.04

Table 17: 5-shot acc (%) on MMLU.

Sparsity	Method	LLaMA-2		LLaMA-3.x			Mistral	
		7B	13B	2-3B	0-8B	1-8B	7B-v0.3	Nemo
0%	N/A	45.84	55.06	65.27	56.17	65.20	62.18	68.83
12.5%	ShortGPT	46.28	54.16	56.33	55.90	62.14	61.44	68.10
	LaCO+	45.34	54.71	58.70	53.10	63.54	61.69	67.23
	SliceGPT	42.88	53.43	55.85	47.34	53.22	58.38	64.58
	Wanda-sp	39.99	44.64	25.78	26.69	43.26	56.42	58.22
	LLM-Pruner	37.40	50.51	48.71	39.30	50.26	54.09	54.59

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