



To See a World in a Spark of Neuron: Disentangling Multi-task Interference for Training-free Model Merging

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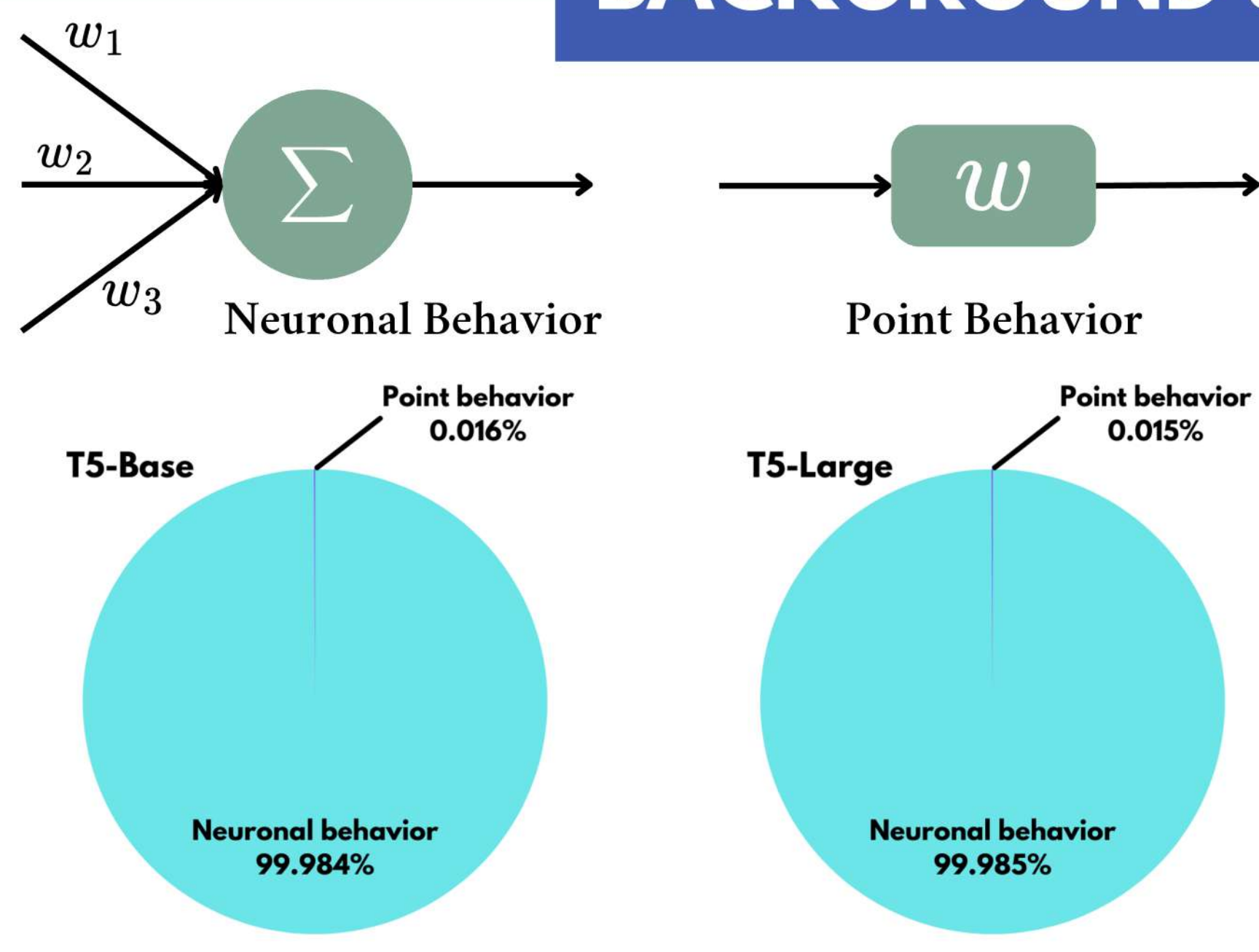
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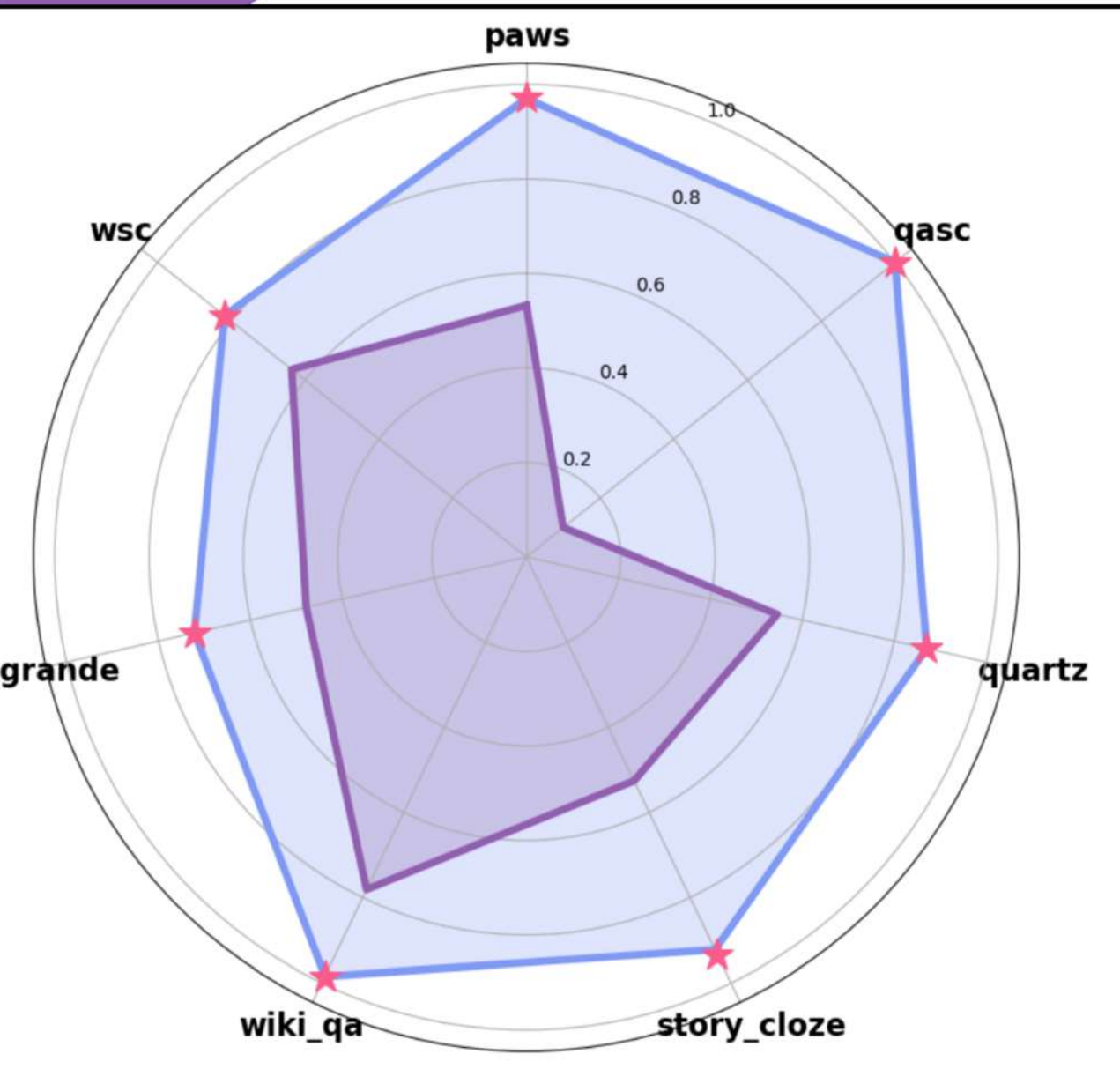
Project Page: <https://zzzitaofang.github.io/projects/NeuroMerging/>



BACKGROUND & MOTIVATION



	T5-large	In-domain	Out-domain	Total Average
★ Fine-tuned	88.0	88.0	53.8	58.7
Keep Orthogonal	88.0	88.0	53.9	58.8
Keep Parallel	52.7	52.7	51.8	51.9

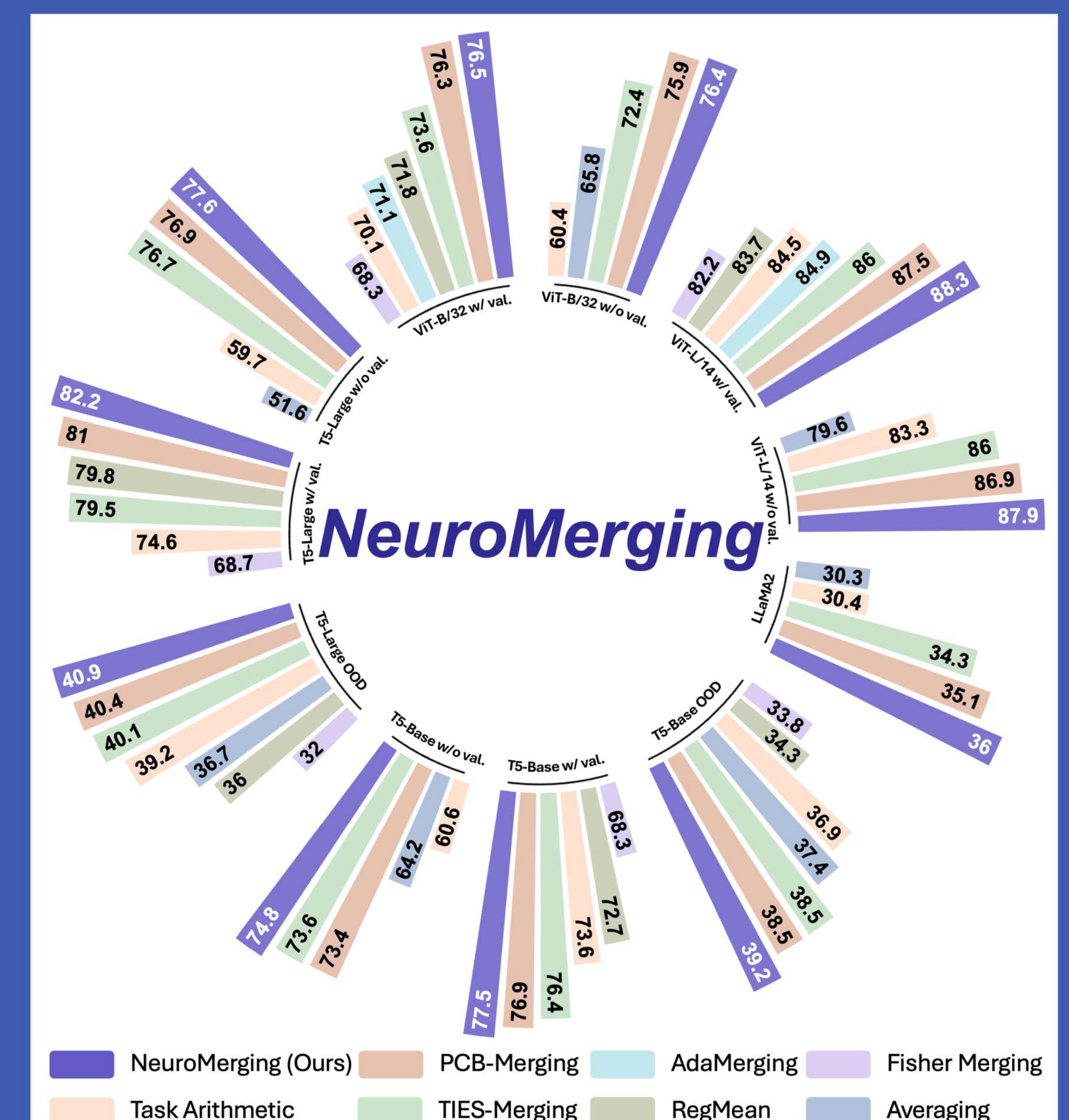


- Neuronal behavior dominates (>99.9% parameters);
- But prior methods treat parameters in isolation;
- First merging method considering neuronal mechanisms.

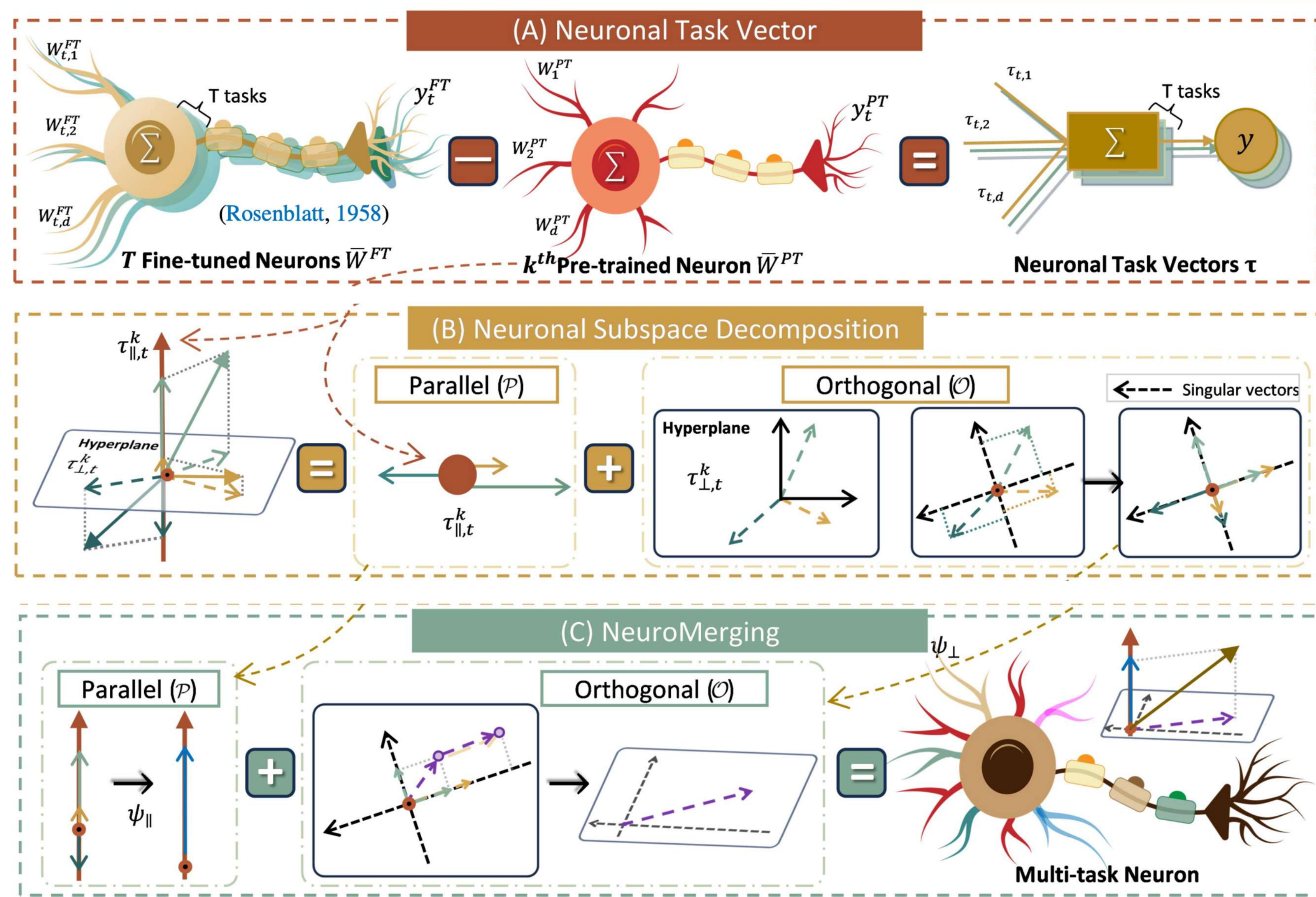
NLP	Task(→) Method(↓)	Acc. (%)	T5-Base		T5-Large	
			Orth. (O)	Par. (P)	Orth. (O)	Par. (P)
	TIES-Merging (NeuroIPS2023)	76.4	76.2	55.5	79.5	52.5
	PCB-Merging (NeuroIPS2024)	76.9	77.1	54.7	81.0	52.0
	NeuroMerging (Ours)	77.5	77.5	54.6	82.2	52.2

CV	Task(→) Method(↓)	Acc. (%)	ViT-B/32		ViT-L/14	
			Orth. (O)	Par. (P)	Orth. (O)	Par. (P)
	Layer-wise AdaMerging (ICLR2024)	80.1	80.4	50.4	90.8	66.1
	Layer-wise AdaMerging++ (ICLR2024)	81.1	81.1	50.3	91.0	65.9
	PCB-Merging (NeuroIPS2024)	76.3	76.4	48.7	87.5	65.0
	NeuroMerging (Ours)	76.5	76.6	48.7	88.3	65.1

- ▲ We decompose neurons into two complementary subspaces: Orthogonal (O) and Parallel (P);
- ▲ Preserving O retains fine-tuned performance; Isolating P reverts to pre-finetuning baseline.
- ▲ Further exploration across different modalities and merging methods; results remain consistent;
- ▲ Notably, retaining only the orthogonal subspace O slightly surpasses the original performance.



METHODOLOGY



Algorithm 1 NeuroMerging

Input: Task-specific models $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_T$, pretrained model θ_0 , mask m_t , mask ratio r , proj matrix P

Output: Merged model θ

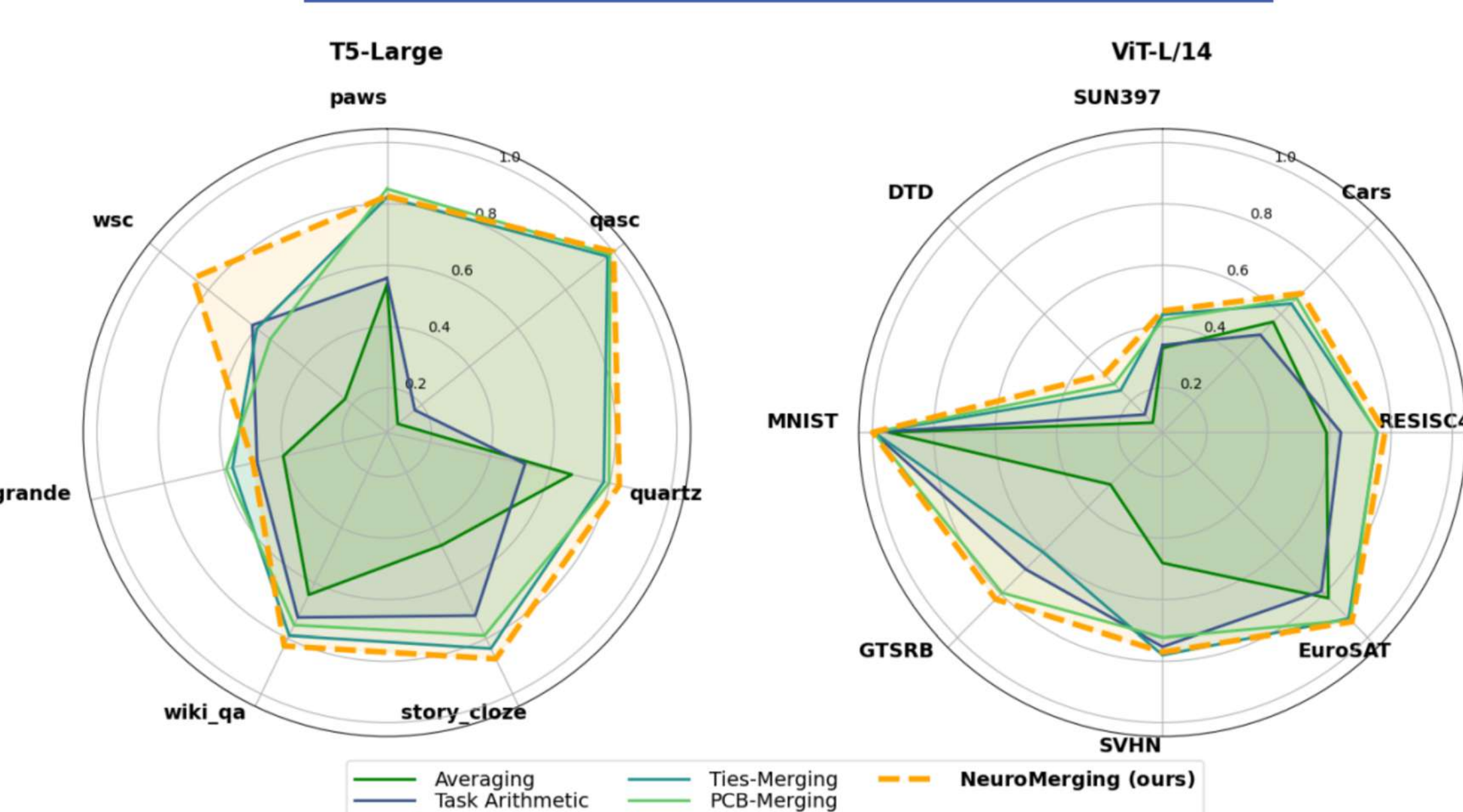
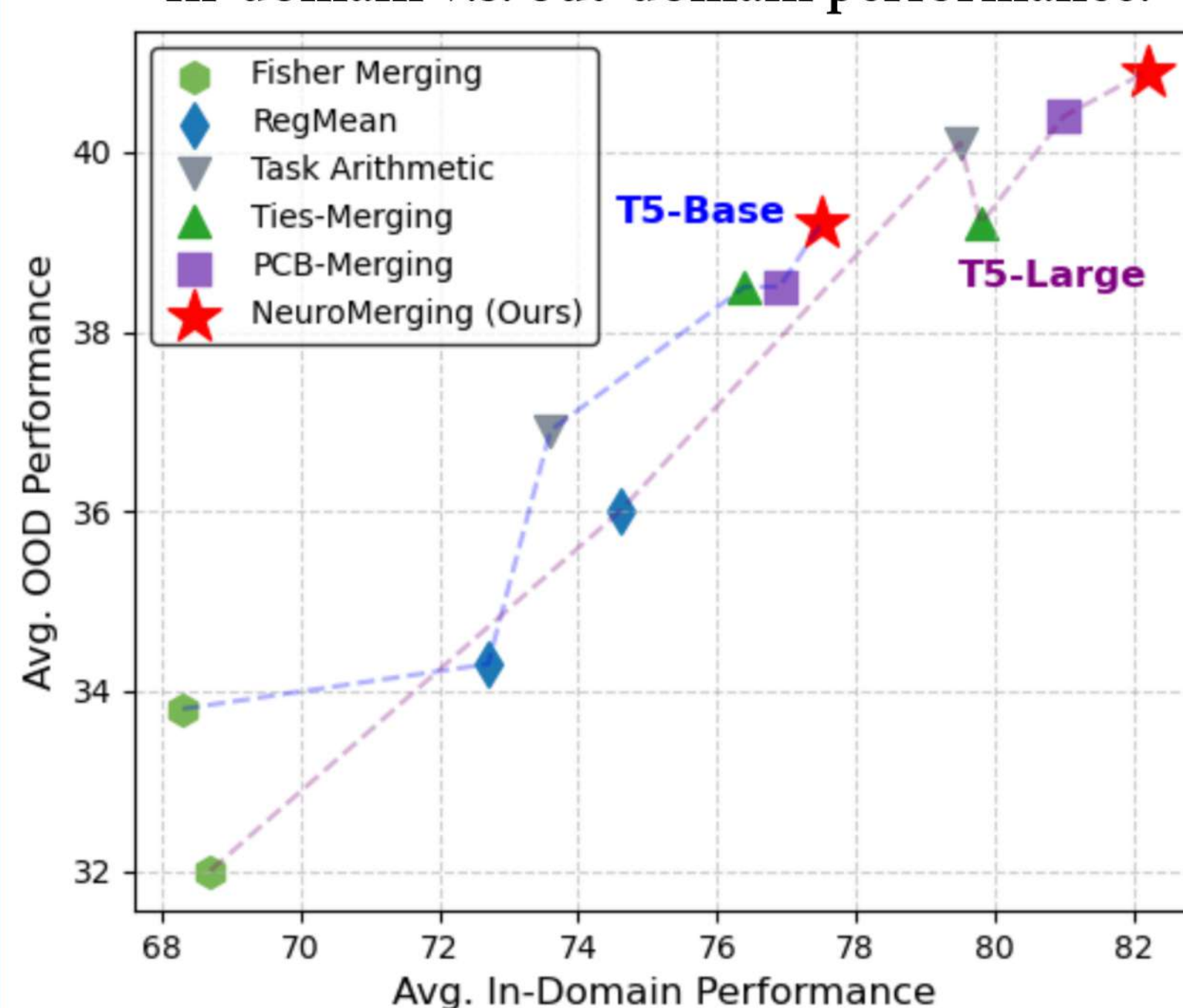
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 $\tau_t = m_t \circ \tau_t$  // Mask task vector based on  $r$ 
for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $K$  do
    for  $t \leftarrow 1$  to  $T$  do
        ▷ Create neuronal task vector.
         $\tau_t^k = w_t^k - w_0^k$ 
        ▷ Decompose neuronal subspaces.
         $\tau_{\parallel,t}^k = P \tau_t^k$ ,  $\tau_{\perp,t}^k = (I - P) \tau_t^k$ 
    end
    ▷ Merge neuronal task vectors.
    for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $K$  do
        if Validation data is available then
            Tune  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  using the validation dataset
        else
             $\sigma_t = \frac{\|\tau_t^{\text{masked}}\|_1}{\|\tau_t\|_1}$ ,  $\sigma = \max(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_T)$ 
             $\lambda_1 = 0$ ,  $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{1-\sigma}$ 
        end
         $\bar{\tau}^k = \lambda_1 \psi_{\parallel}(\tau_{\parallel,1}^k, \dots, \tau_{\parallel,T}^k) + \lambda_2 \psi_{\perp}(\tau_{\perp,1}^k, \dots, \tau_{\perp,T}^k)$ 
    end
    ▷ Reconstruct the merged task vector  $\bar{\tau}$  by combining the  $\bar{\tau}^k$  for each neuron.
     $\bar{\theta} = \theta_0 + \bar{\tau}$  // final merged model
return  $\bar{\theta}$ 

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RESULTS & ANALYSIS

In-domain v.s. out-domain performance.



Comparison on T5-Large and ViT-L/14 (without validation datasets).

Impacts of λ_1 (parallel) and λ_2 (orthogonal) on T5-Large.

