

# QKFormer: Hierarchical Spiking Transformer using Q-K Attention

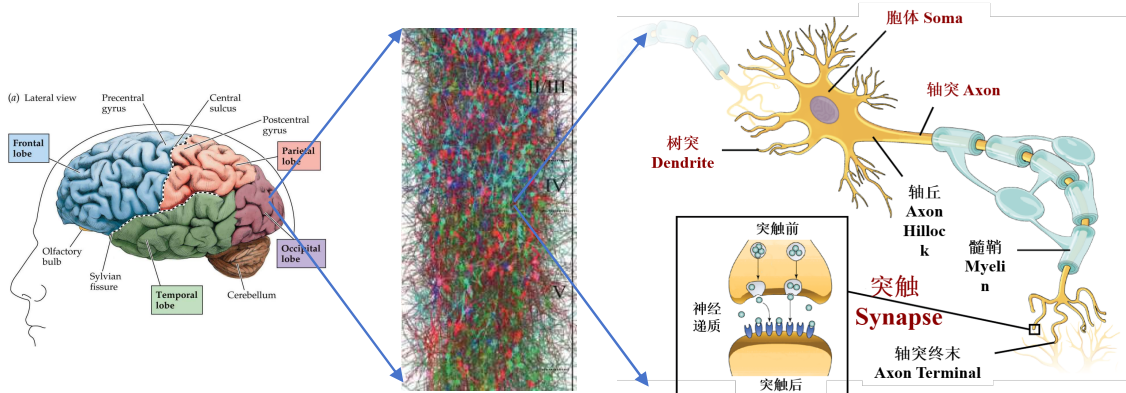
Chenlin Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Han Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, Zhaokun Zhou<sup>1,3</sup>, Liutao Yu<sup>1</sup>, Liwei Huang<sup>1,3</sup>, Xiaopeng Fan<sup>1,2</sup>, Li Yuan<sup>1,3</sup>,

Zhengyu Ma<sup>1</sup>, Huihui Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Yonghong Tian<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pengcheng Laboratory, <sup>2</sup>Harbin Institute of Technology, <sup>3</sup>Peking University



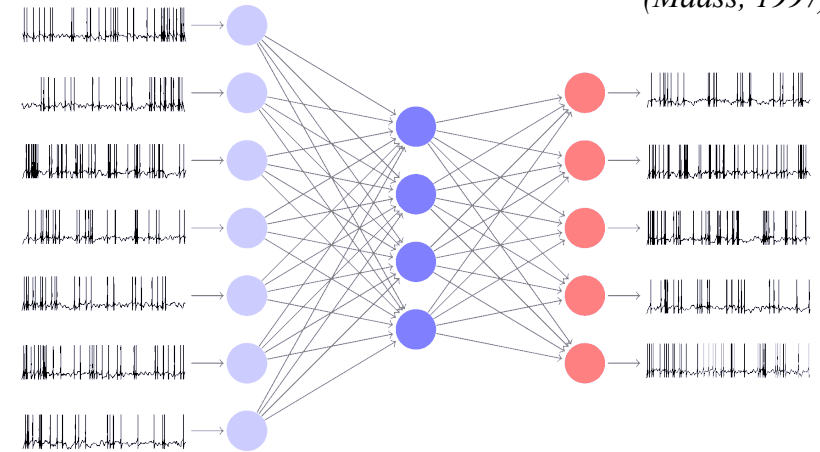
# Background and Motivation



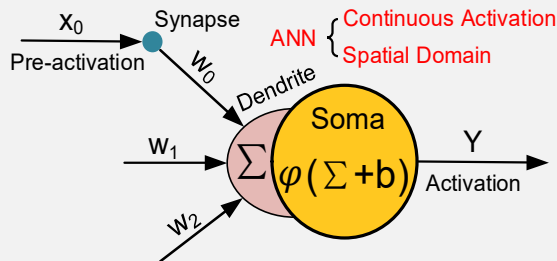
Neuron in the brain

## SNNs: the third generation of neural network models

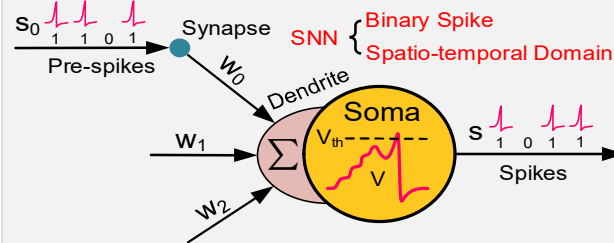
(Maass, 1997)



### ANN neuron



### SNN spiking neuron



- ✓ Biological plausibility,
- ✓ Spatiotemporal dynamics,
- ✓ Strong robustness,
- ✓ High energy-efficient, spike communication,
- ? Performance.

# Background and Motivation

## Substantial gap in performance!!!

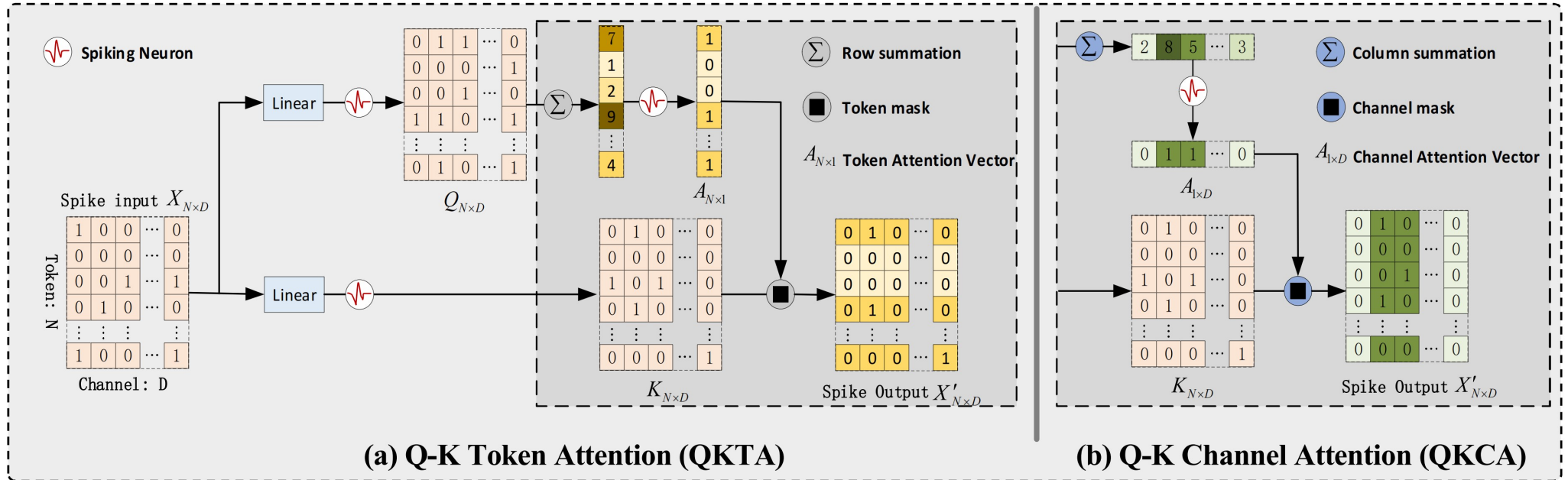
There remains a substantial gap in performance between SNNs and ANNs on large-scale datasets.

Methods	Type	Param.	ImageNet Acc
Spikformer	SNN	66.3M	74.8
Swin Transformer	ANN	87.7M	84.5
<b>Our work</b>	<b>SNN</b>	<b>64.9M</b>	<b>85.6</b>

## Our Solutions:

- **Q-K Attention:** A new efficient spike-based attention module that allows the construction of larger models.
- **Multi-scale spiking transformer representation.**
- **Novel spiking patch embedding.**

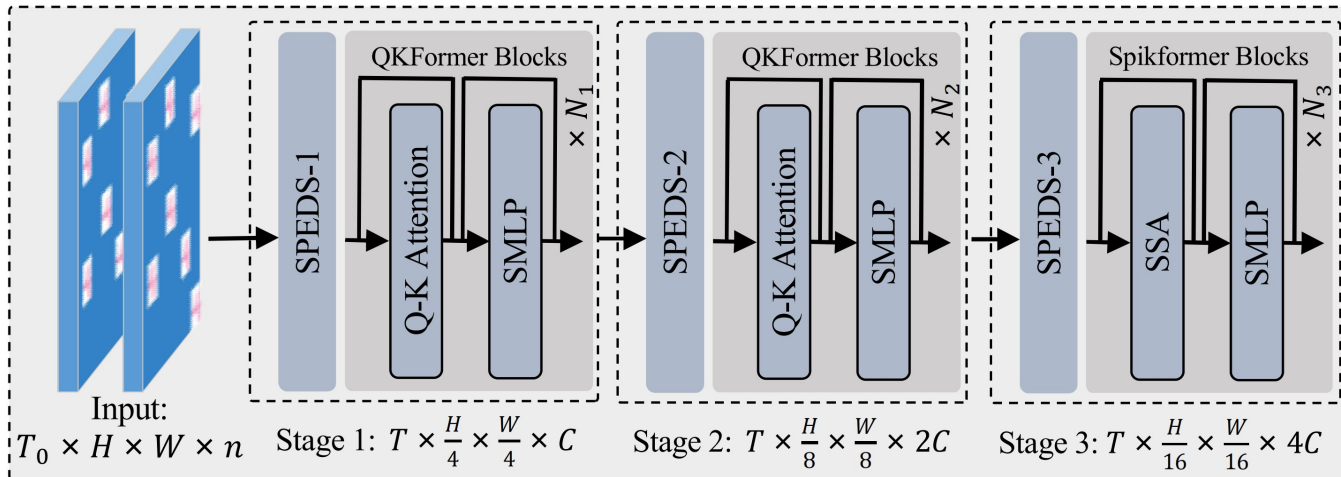
# Method: Q-K Attention



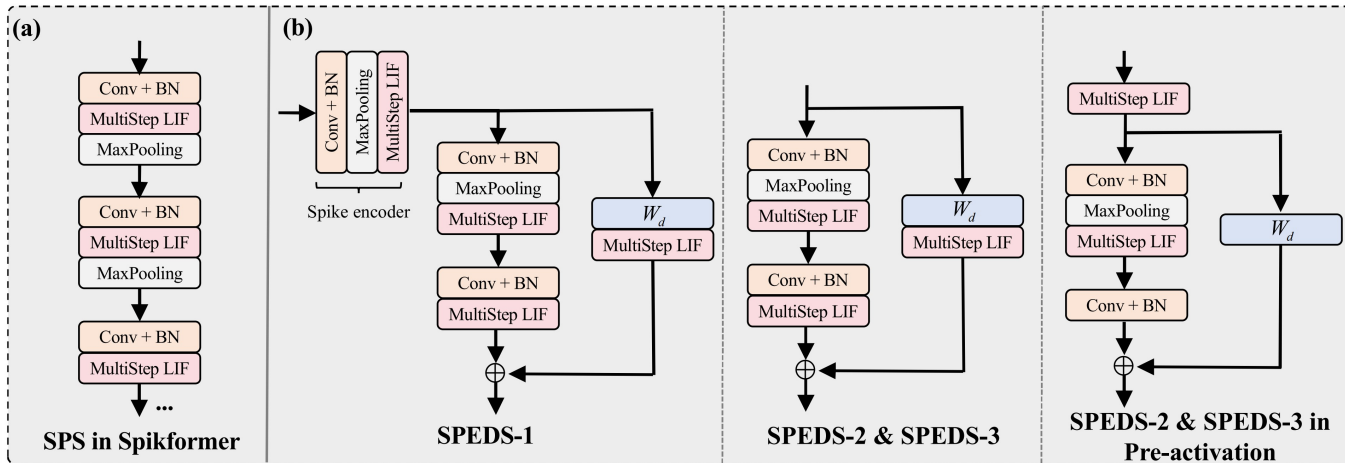
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Q} = \text{SN}_Q(\text{BN}(\mathbf{XW}_Q)), \mathbf{K} = \text{SN}_K(\text{BN}(\mathbf{XW}_K)), \\ \mathbf{A}_t = \text{SN}\left(\sum_{i=0}^D \mathbf{Q}_{i,j}\right), \mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{A}_t \otimes \mathbf{K}, \\ \mathbf{X}'' = \text{SN}(\text{BN}(\text{Linear}(\mathbf{X}'))). \end{array} \right.$$

- Linear Computational Complexity.
- Spike-driven, High Energy Efficiency.
- No Scaling Operation.

# Method: QKFormer



- Multi-scale spiking representation
- Mixed Spiking Attention Integration



- Identity mapping cross downsampling blocks in spiking patch embedding
- SNN-optimized Downsampling

# Results: ImageNet-1K

Methods	Type	Architecture	Input Size	Param (M)	Power (mJ)	Time Step	Top-1 Acc (%)
RMP[21]	A2S	VGG-16	224 <sup>2</sup>	39.90	-	2048	73.09
QCFS[22]	A2S	ResNet-18	224 <sup>2</sup>	11.70	-	1024	74.32
MST[23]	A2S	Swin Transformer-T	224 <sup>2</sup>	28.50	-	512	78.51
SEW ResNet[28]	SNN	SEW-ResNet-34	224 <sup>2</sup>	21.79	4.89	4	67.04
	SNN	SEW-ResNet-101	224 <sup>2</sup>	44.55	8.91	4	68.76
	SNN	SEW-ResNet-152	224 <sup>2</sup>	60.19	12.89	4	69.26
Spikformer[11]	SNN	Spikformer-8-384	224 <sup>2</sup>	16.81	7.73	4	70.24
	SNN	Spikformer-8-512	224 <sup>2</sup>	29.68	11.58	4	73.38
	SNN	Spikformer-8-768	224 <sup>2</sup>	66.34	21.48	4	74.81
Spikingformer[12]	SNN	Spikingformer-8-384	224 <sup>2</sup>	16.81	4.69	4	72.45
	SNN	Spikingformer-8-512	224 <sup>2</sup>	29.68	7.46	4	74.79
	SNN	Spikingformer-8-768	224 <sup>2</sup>	66.34	13.68	4	75.85
S-Transformer[13]	SNN	S-Transformer-8-384	224 <sup>2</sup>	16.81	3.90	4	72.28
	SNN	S-Transformer-8-512	224 <sup>2</sup>	29.68	1.13	1	71.68
	SNN	S-Transformer-8-512	224 <sup>2</sup>	29.68	4.50	4	74.57
	SNN	S-Transformer-8-768*	288 <sup>2</sup>	66.34	6.09	4	77.07
ViT[4]	ANN	ViT-B/16	384 <sup>2</sup>	86.59	254.84	1	77.90
DeiT[32]	ANN	DeiT-B	224 <sup>2</sup>	86.59	80.50	1	81.80
	ANN	DeiT-B	384 <sup>2</sup>	86.59	254.84	1	83.10
Swin[8]	ANN	Swin Transformer-B	224 <sup>2</sup>	87.77	70.84	1	83.50
	ANN	Swin Transformer-B	384 <sup>2</sup>	87.77	216.20	1	84.50
QKFormer	SNN	HST-10-384	224 <sup>2</sup>	16.47	15.13	4	78.80
	SNN	HST-10-512	224 <sup>2</sup>	29.08	21.99	4	82.04
	SNN	HST-10-768	224 <sup>2</sup>	64.96	8.52	1	81.69
	SNN	HST-10-768	224 <sup>2</sup>	64.96	38.91	4	84.22
	SNN	HST-10-768*	288 <sup>2</sup>	64.96	64.27	4	85.25
	SNN	HST-10-768**	384 <sup>2</sup>	64.96	113.64	4	<b>85.65</b>

- **Compared with SNNs:**

QKFormer is the first directly trained SNN model, which has **exceeded 85% accuracy** on ImageNet-1K. The top-5 accuracy of QKFormer (HST-10-768□ □ ) is 97.74%. Notably, with comparable size to Spikformer (66.34 M, 74.81%), QKFormer (64.96 M) achieves a ground-breaking top-1 accuracy of 85.65% on ImageNet-1k, substantially outperforming Spikformer by **10.84%**.

- **Compared with ANNs:**

QKFormer is a directly trained SNN model that has surpassed many transformer ANNs on ImageNet-1K. Under the same experiment conditions without pre-training or extra training data: **QKFormer (64.96M, 85.65%, SNN) > Swin Transformer(88M, 84.5%, ANN) > DeiT-B (86M, 83.1%, ANN) > ViT (85.9M, 77.9%, ANN)** .

# Results: CIFAR10, CIFAR100, DVS128, CIFAR10-DVS

Method	CIFAR10			CIFAR100			DVS128			CIFAR10-DVS		
	Param	$T$	Acc	Param	$T$	Acc	Param	$T$	Acc	Param	$T$	Acc
Spikformer [11]	9.32	4	95.51	9.32	4	78.21	2.57	16	98.3	2.57	16	80.9
Spikingformer [12]	9.32	4	95.81	9.32	4	78.21	2.57	16	98.3	2.57	16	81.3
CML [14]	9.32	4	96.04	9.32	4	80.02	2.57	16	98.6	2.57	16	80.9
S-Transformer [13]	10.28	4	95.60	10.28	4	78.4	2.57	16	<b>99.3</b>	2.57	16	80.0
STSA [15]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.99	16	98.7	1.99	16	79.93
ResNet-19 (ANN)	12.63	1	94.97	12.63	1	75.35	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trasformer (ANN)	9.32	1	96.73	9.32	1	81.02	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>QKFormer</b>	6.74	4	<b>96.18</b>	6.74	4	<b>81.15</b>	1.50	16	98.6	1.50	16	<b>84.0</b>

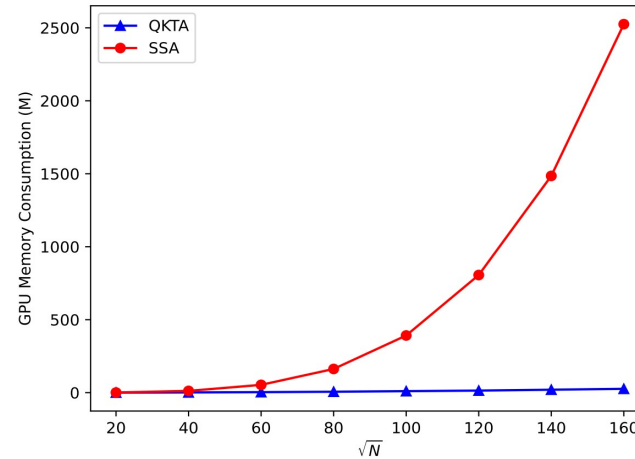
Model	CIFAR100 (Acc)	CIFAR10-DVS (Acc)
QKFormer (QKTA + SSA, baseline)	81.15%	84.00%
QKFormer (QKTA + SSA, w/o SPEDS)	80.08%	83.40%
Spikformer (SSA, w/o scaling)	76.95%	79.30%
Spikformer (SSA)	78.21%	80.90%
Spikformer (SSA) + SPEDS	80.26%	82.20%

Model	CIFAR100 (Acc, Param)	CIFAR10-DVS (Acc, Param)
QKFormer (QKTA + SSA, baseline)	81.15%, 6.74M	84.00%, 1.50M
QKFormer (QKCA + SSA)	81.07%, 6.74M	84.30%, 1.50M
QKFormer (QKTA + QKCA)	81.04%, 6.44M	83.10%, 1.44M
QKFormer (SSA)	81.23%, 6.79M	84.10%, 1.52M
QKFormer (QKCA)	81.00%, 6.44M	80.70%, 1.44M
QKFormer (QKTA)	79.09%, 6.44M	80.70%, 1.44M

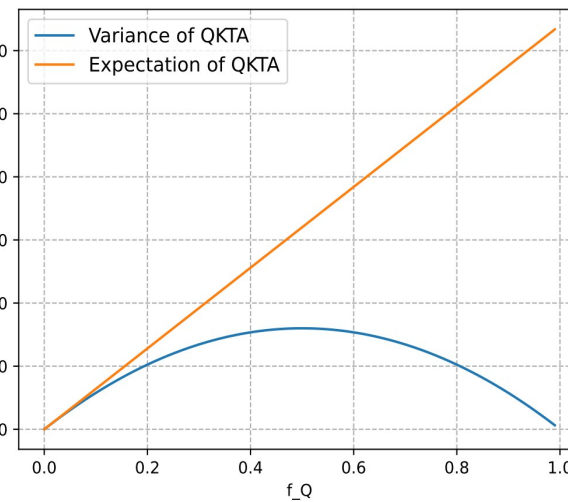
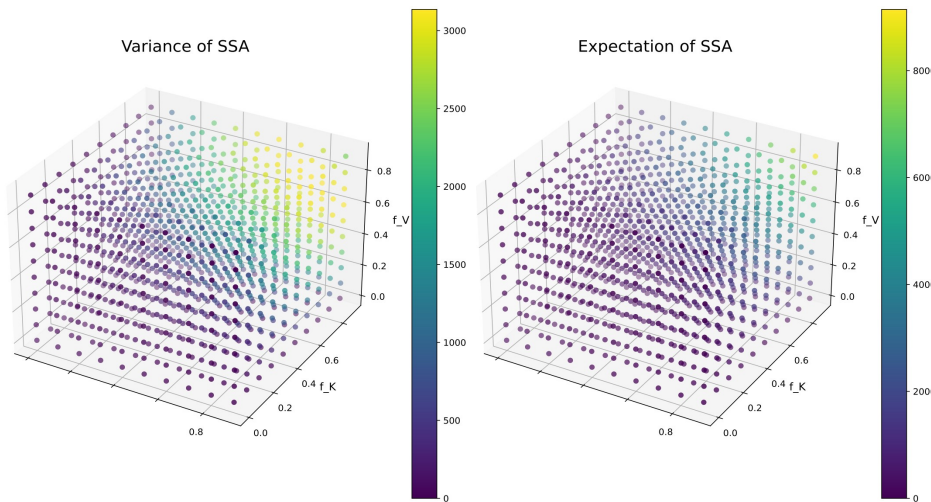
- QKFormer achieved SOTA performance on both CIFAR and Neuroinophic datasets: fewer parameters, higher performance.
- SPEDS module is essential to QKFormer on both static and neuromorphic datasets. In addition, the addition of SPEDS to Spikformer leads to great gains.
- Mixed spiking attention solutions, such as QKFormer(QKTA + SSA), can achieve comparable performance to QKFormer(SSA) while requiring fewer parameters and much fewer memory resources.

# Results: More Analyses

QKFormer Block		Stage1 (fr)	Stage2 (fr)
QKTA	Q	0.0432	0.0231
	K	0.1784	0.0847
	$A_t$	0.3477	0.2655
	$X'$	0.0832	0.0350
	$X''$	0.1478	0.0577
SMLP	Layer1	0.0518	0.0246
	Layer2	0.2733	0.1869



- Low firing rate.
- Low Computational Complexity.



- More stable Variance and Expectation.



# Results: Conclusion & Discussion

This work achieves a large improvement (+10.84%) above the state of the art in spiking neural networks. With its powerful performance, we aim for our investigations to instill optimism in the application of SNNs.

**Thanks for your attention!**

If you have any question or suggestion, please feel free to contact:  
*zhouchl@pcl.ac.cn* or *zhouchenlin19@mailsucas.ac.cn*.

