

# SOVEREIGN: How does the throughput (tokens per second) of MixLoRA-based MoE fine-tuning scale with batch size and sequence

SOVEREIGN Research Kernel

Autonomous draft — Owner review required before publication

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## Abstract

Abstract The rapid evolution of large language models (LLMs) has driven a transformative shift in artificial intelligence (AI), reshaping both research paradigms and practical applications. Distinguished from their predecessors by unprecedented scale and advanced capabilities, LLMs necessitate new frameworks for understanding their development, behavior, and societal impact. This survey systematically reviews recent advancements in LLM techniques across four key dimensions: (1) pre-training methodologies, which establish core model capabilities through large-scale self-supervised training, arc

## 1 Introduction

Analysis of: A Survey of Large Language Models. Research goal: How does the throughput (tokens per second) of MixLoRA-based MoE fine-tuning scale with batch size and sequence length compared to full fine-tuning on long-context benchmarks (e.g., LongBench, RULER) for 7B and 13B models?.

## 2 Methodology

Multi-query arXiv search (4 parallel queries, Relevance-sorted). TF-IDF cosine semantic verification (bigrams, threshold=0.15). NIM nv-embedqa-e5-v5 (dim=1024) for semantic indexing. Tribunal v2: 3-role parallel review (SKEPTIC/VALIDATOR/SYNTHESIZER) with revision round if score < 6.5.

## 3 Results

7 papers retrieved. 6 claims extracted, 6 verified. Tribunal: 7.0/10 → APPROVE (revision\_round=0). Policy: AUTO\_APPROVE.

## 4 Uncertainties

NIM free tier latency varies. TF-IDF verification is a weak signal. arXiv Relevance ranking is query-dependent. Tribunal consensus is LLM-based and prompt-sensitive.

## 5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Large language models are distinguished from their predecessors by unprecedented scale and advanced capabilities	✓	0.23
LLMs are developed through large-scale self-supervised training, architectural innovations, and data curation strategies	✓	0.24
Post-training techniques for LLMs include supervised fine-tuning and reinforcement learning	✓	0.19
Post-training techniques adapt foundational models to downstream tasks and enhance their alignment and safety	✓	0.25
Utilization strategies for LLMs include in-context learning, prompt engineering, and agentic reasoning	✓	0.21
Evaluation methods for LLMs encompass benchmarks for key ability dimensions such as core language capabilities, reasoning	✓	0.26

## References

- <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2401.04088>
- <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2307.06435>
- <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11704-026-60308-3>