Synthetic Bootstrapped Pretraining

Zitong Yang
Stanford Statistics

Collaborators

Aonan Zhang*

Hong Liu

Tatsunori Hashimoto

Emmanuel Candès

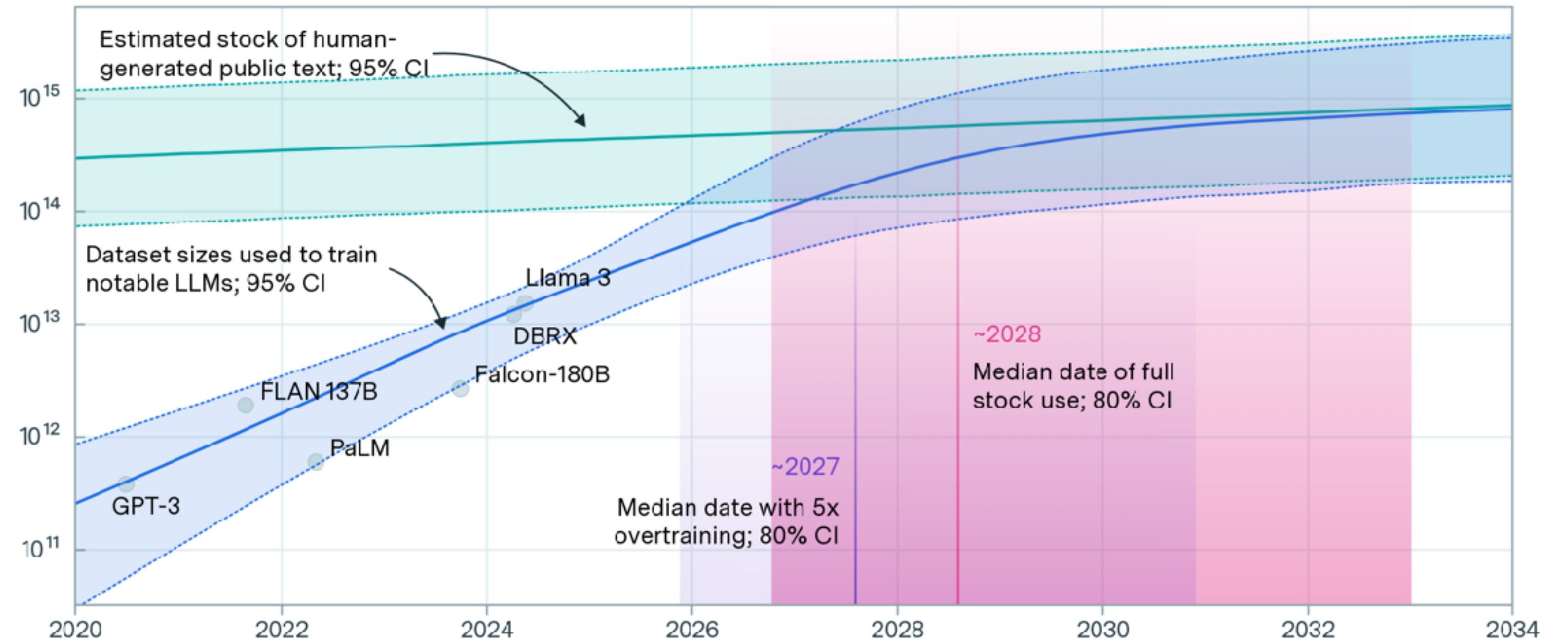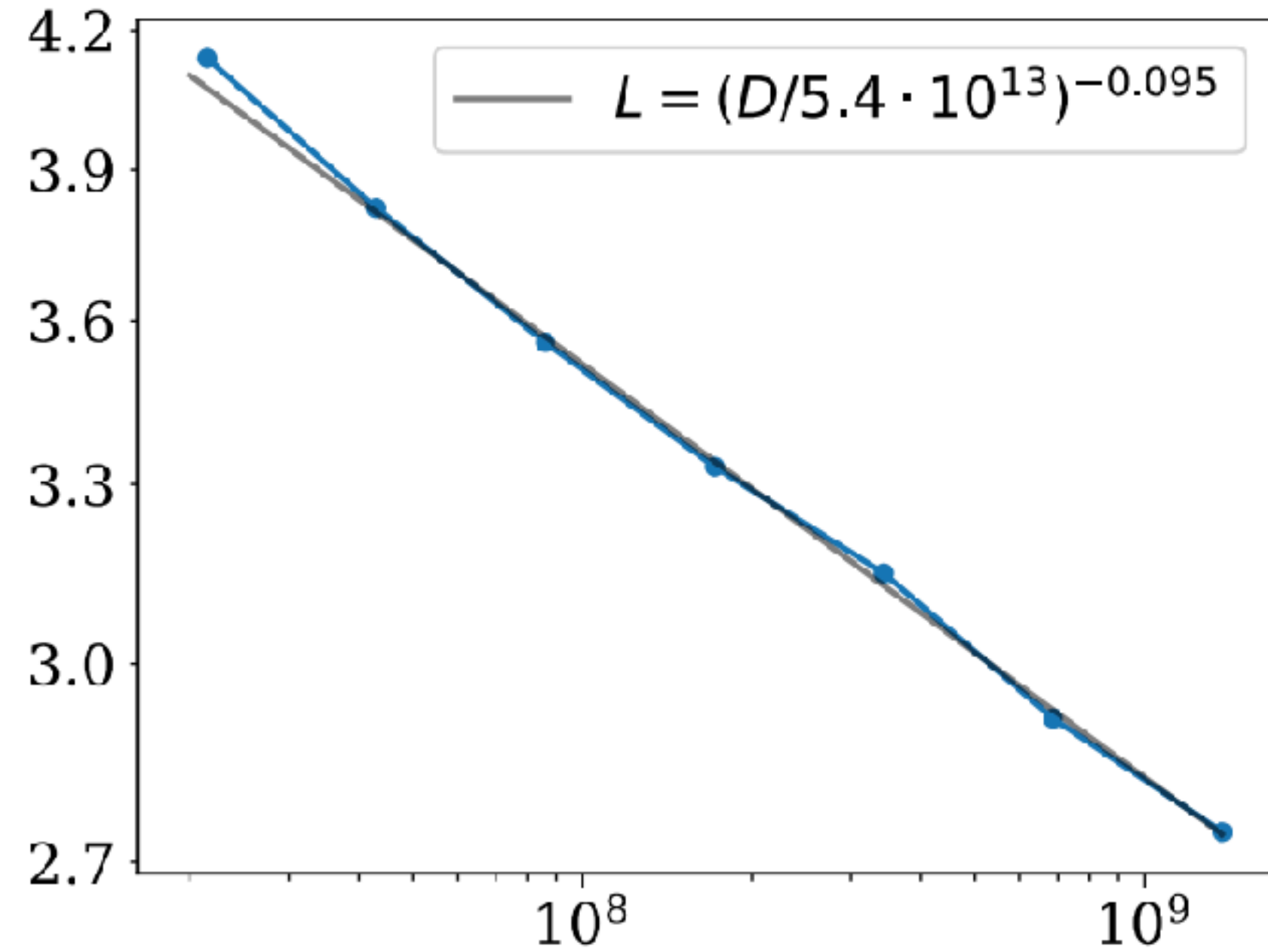Chong Wang

Ruoming Pang

*Equal contribution

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2509.15248

Scaling wall

Mindset: use existing data more effectively

Re-examining pretraining

Pros

▸ Data scalability: crawling is more effective than data collection

▸ System scalability: sequence level, batch level, model level parallelizable

▸ Simplicity: maximum likelihood estimation from Sir Ronald A. Fisher

Cons

▸ Data efficiency: amount of text processed by 13 y.o. is 100M tokens

Conclusion: advantage far outweigh limitation. We should preserve it as much as we can

Where does the knowledge come from in pretraining?

Thought experiment

▸ World with 5 tokens "A", "B", "C", "D", "E"

▸ Text documents with each token sampled u.a.r. ["BDECD…", "ACEAC…",]

▸ Perform next token prediction with transformer LM: No training loss in expectation

Two views

▸ Statistical view: Natural language tokens has *statistical* correlations

▸ Computational view: Natural language has *compressible* patterns

Views aside: **structural correlation** enables learning

Under-exploited sources of correlation
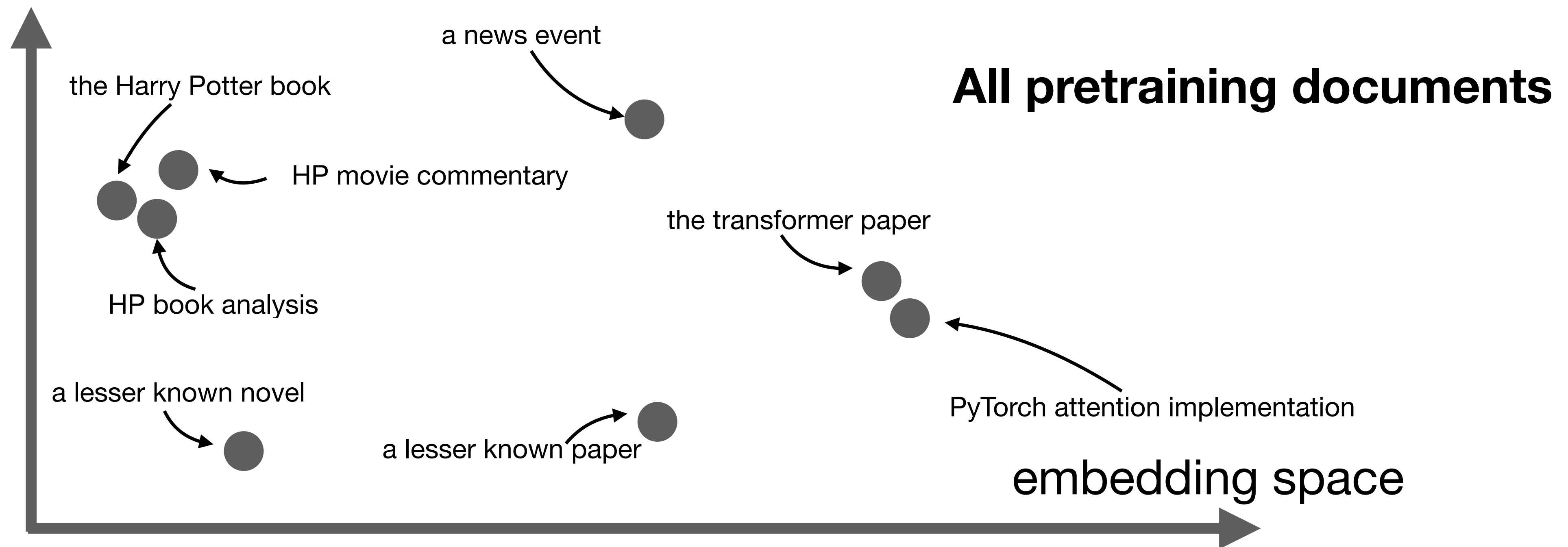
There exists *rich* correlations between documents
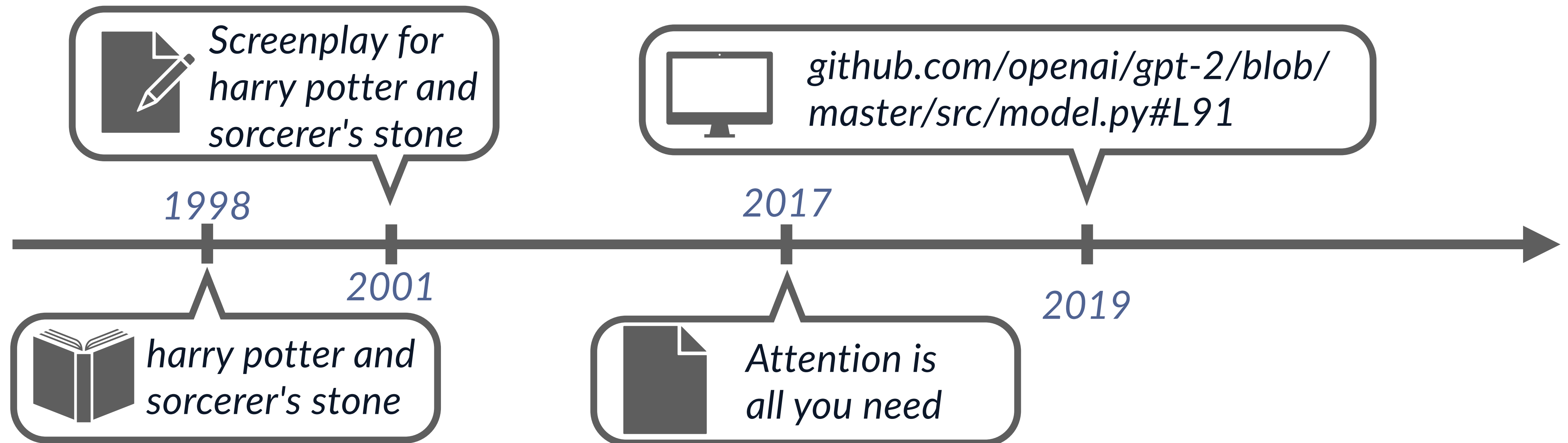
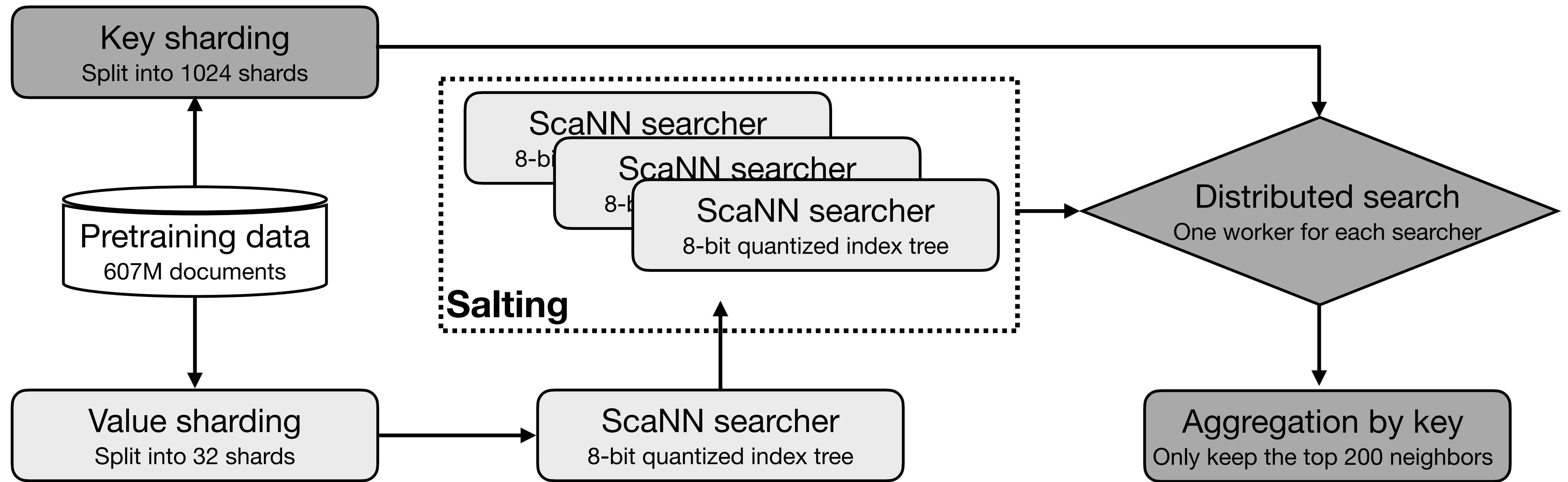**Technique**: take-advantage of inter-document correlation

Synthetic bootstrapped pretraining

1. **Nearest-neighbor pairing:** we used DCLM subset and Qwen-0.6B-Embedding

System design for nearest neighbor pairing

▸ Asymmetric key-value sharing; 8-bit quantization; Salted key for load balancing

▸ 155M CPU hours

What does related documents look like?

doc1

The Cultural Sites of Iran

With 196 countries and countless exciting destinations worldwide, there is so much to see in a very limited time. Even the most well-traveled person hardly gets to visit all and has to be selective. So, why should you consider visiting a country like Iran, especially when it comes to all those negative news and stereotypes surrounding it?
Here we're here to give you the reasons and to help you overcome your doubts and even encourage you to consider your next trip to Iran, this mysterious land as soon as you return to your home country!

Beautiful cities, friendly people, fabulous food, glorious architecture, Iran has delighted visitors for centuries with its World Heritage Sites, friendly towns and inspiring desert landscapes.

Things to Do in Iran – Activities & Attractions

Iran is the land of four seasons, history and culture, souvenir and authenticity. This is not a tourism slogan, this is the reality inferred from the experience of visitors who have been impressed by Iran's beauties and amazing attractions.

Antiquity and richness of the Cultural Sites of Iran and civilization, the variety of natural and geographical attractions, four – season climate,
...

History of Iran

doc2

Query Text: Home > FAQ Login / Register

Why should we spend our holiday in Iran?

Iran is a country, located in the Middle East, which can meet the various needs of tourists and satisfy their different tastes, due to its rich civilization, historical sites, geographic location, nature of the four seasons and diverse tourist attractions. Therefore, considering the high security and low cost of travel to the country, it is introduced as one of the major tourist destinations to spend holidays in.

Is Iran a safe travel destination?

One of the wrong assumptions about the country of Iran is in terms of its security. Despite its location in Asia and the Middle East, and neighboring countries like Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan, Iran is considered as one of the safest countries in the region. According to the international data, security in Iran is much more than a touristic country such as Turkey.

To confirm the statements made above, refer to websites like www.travelriskmap.com.
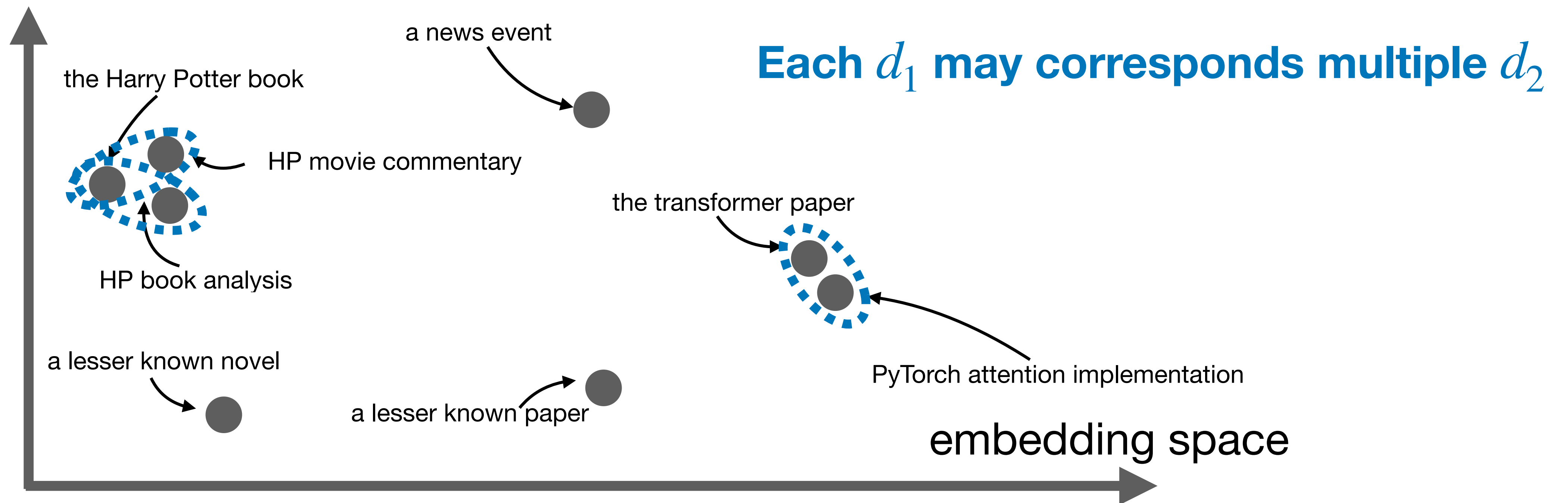
What does "the rich civilization" mean, as mentioned about Iran?

According to documentation in some of the world history references,
...

Travel guide to Iran

Synthetic bootstrapped pretraining

1. **Nearest-neighbor pairing:** we used DCLM subset and Qwen-0.6B-Embedding

2. **Synthesizer tuning:** SFT-like objective $p_\theta(d_1 \mid d_2)$ initialized at pretrained checkpoint
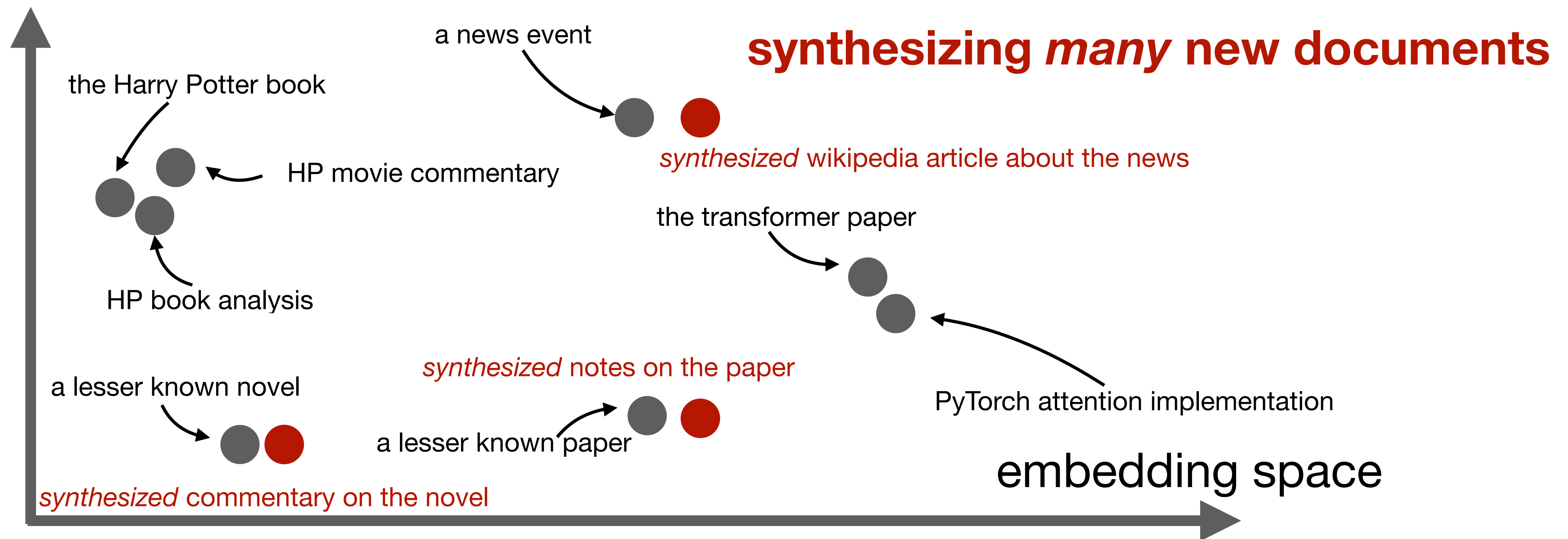
Synthetic bootstrapped pretraining

1. **Nearest-neighbor pairing:** we used DCLM subset and Qwen-0.6B-Embedding

2. **Synthesizer tuning:** SFT-like objective $p_\theta(d_1 | d_2)$ initialized at pretrained checkpoint

3. **Synthesis at scale:** Temperature=1 allows each document to have varied synthesis

Visualization of synthesized document

Real document

HOME > Chowhound > California >

Coffeehouses in SD

I am always looking for good coffeehouses in San Diego. I am looking for coffeehouses with (obviously) excellent coffeebeans, baristas who know their business (good microfoam, good crema, they should know the different ratios for steamed milk, foamed milk, espresso for the cappuccino, latte etc., etc), good snacks (paninis, cakes etc), good (cold) flavored coffeedrinks and good ambience. So far I haven't found many who are good but would like to hear more suggestion.

Caffe Calabria: By far the best coffeehouse in SD. Excellent coffee and baristas (best cappuccino in SD,), great paninis. Only downside is that they close very early.

Café Lestat: Good example what happens with good coffee and average baristas. Lestat is also using coffeebeans from Caffé Calabria but it is sad to see that they don't know how to make excellent espresso, cappuccino.

E Street Café: Average espresso but strange flavored ...

Synthesis I

Coffee = Love

On a recent trip to San Diego, one thing I wanted to find was coffee. I was worried it might be difficult with the huge decrease in Asian flavors, but I was pleasantly surprised. Many of the Mexican, Italian, and Cuban flavors that are pretty common in California are now in the mix. While I did find a few highly recommended spots, the majority of the locations I checked out were nothing to write home about. At the least, they were not being sold out, which I consider a plus.

One major factor that really needs to be taken into account is the type of machine being used. There are two types of espresso machines: the cheap ones that spit out lots of pressure and don't have any control over the shot, and the expensive ones that create amazing shots and utilize the types of superfine grinds you usually find in Italy. The latter types are much harder to find and cost significantly more.

Another factor to consider is the type of beans being used. If they are done correctly, great espresso can be made from any type of bean, but it's a rare experience to find a place that does ...

Synthesis II

Discuss as:

Coffeehouses: San Diego. The best?

Café Lestat, by far, is a stand-out. (photo by Thomas Moriarty)

If the coffee scene in San Diego sounds like the one in New York, there's a reason. The upper echelons of NYC's drink scene are the same ones who have taken over the majority of the coffee houses in San Diego. This is probably partly due to the fact that both cities have large student populations, both are home to large coffee drinker bases, both have a large number of espresso shops, and both offer top-notch, hand-crafted cappuccinos. But if there is one city in America that deserves to have its name above that of New York, it's San Diego.

There are just under 100 coffee shops in San Diego, with almost half of them located on University Ave. alone. So finding the perfect coffee shop is crucial. We spent a whole day just roaming around the area, hunting for the best.

In terms of the coffee itself, it's hard to beat Café Lestat. The baristas are amazing and their methods are pristine ...

Experiment design

Data, model, and evaluation

▸ Data: de-duplicated DCLM dataset

▸ Model: Llama 3 architecture with additional QK-norm

▸ Evaluation: 6 QA accuracies and 3 perplexity evaluation

Compute-matched comparison

▸ Baseline: 20 times repetition

▸ SBP: Same compute, same data source

▸ Oracle: 20x additional data, no repetition during pretraining

Results

Benchmark	200B-scale			1T-scale		
	Baseline	**SBP**	**Oracle**	**Baseline**	**SBP**	**Oracle**
Perplexity on held-out data ↓						
OpenWebText2	5.74	-0.53	-1.02	4.51	-0.02	-0.12
LAMBADA	6.87	-0.85	-1.86	4.33	-0.03	-0.22
Five-shot MMLU	3.83	-0.36	-0.51	3.17	-0.06	-0.05
QA accuracy ↑						
ARC-Challenge (0-shot)	35.32	+1.28	+2.82	42.66	+1.62	+3.84
ARC-Easy (0-shot)	68.94	+2.65	+4.29	75.63	+0.42	+2.11
SciQ (0-shot)	90.50	+1.00	+2.40	93.20	+0.80	+0.50
Winogrande (0-shot)	60.14	+1.90	+5.53	65.19	+1.42	+2.92
TriviaQA (1-shot)	22.51	+3.36	+7.37	36.07	+0.25	+0.59
WebQS (1-shot)	8.56	+3.74	+10.83	19.34	+0.54	+0.44
Average QA accuracy	**47.66**	**+2.32**	**+5.54**	**55.35**	**+0.84**	**+1.73**

Training dynamics

▸ <u>At beginning</u>, baseline and oracle performs similarly. SBP is worse than them because it uses synthetic data

▸ <u>Later on</u>, baseline and oracle begins to diverge but SBP still follows a linear trend

▸ <u>Towards the end</u>, baseline plateaus but SBP continues to decrease
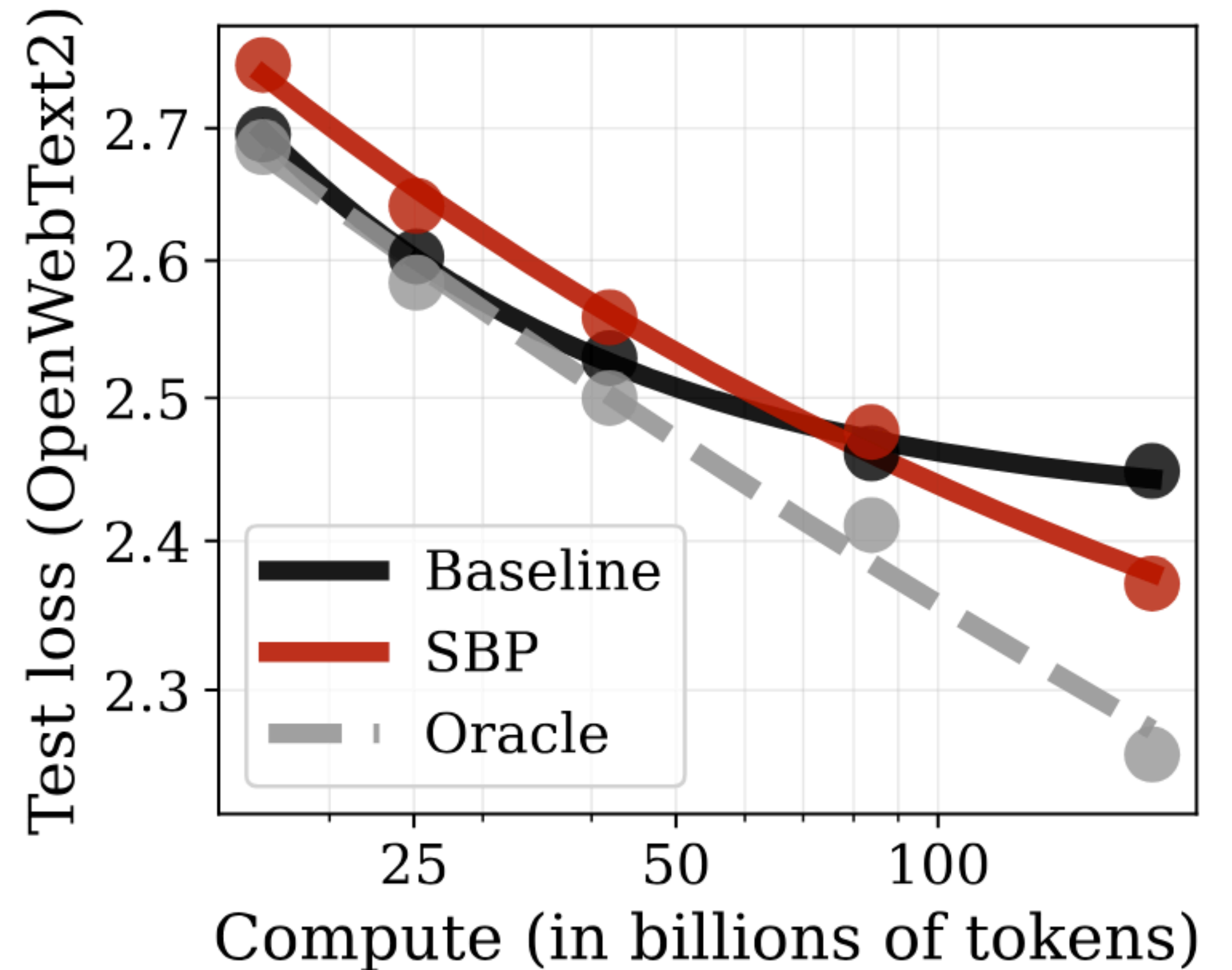
Synthetic data quality

	Repetition ↓	Duplicate@1M ↓	Non-factual ↓	Pair-irrelevance ↓	Pair-copying ↓
200B-scale	4.3%	0.8%	15.1%	25.6%	0.1%
1T-scale	3.9%	0.8%	8.7%	7.8%	0.9%
Real data	1.8%	0.7%	1.8%	n.a.	n.a.

▸ Better data quality with larger scale

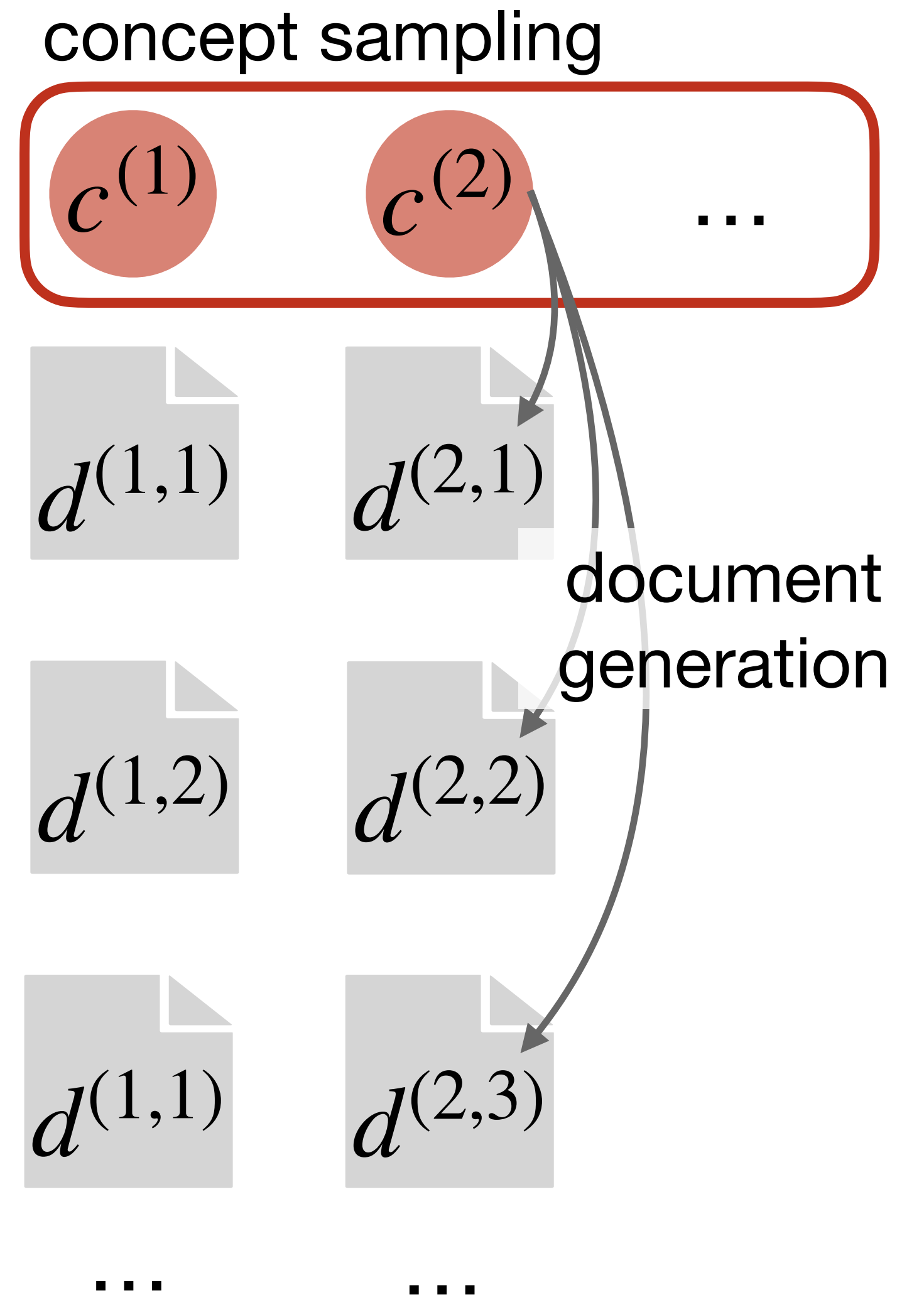▸ Synthesized data is not mere repetition

Bayesian interpretation

concept sampling

▸ Model structural correlation as probabilistic dependence

▸ Pretraining learns the marginal

$$P(d) = \int P(d \,|\, c) P(c) dc$$

document generation

▸ Synthesizer-tuning learns the posterior

$$P(d_2 \,|\, d_1) = \int P(d_2 \,|\, c) P(c \,|\, d_2) dc$$

$c^{(1)}$ $c^{(2)}$ …

$d^{(1,1)}$ $d^{(2,1)}$

$d^{(1,2)}$ $d^{(2,2)}$

$d^{(1,1)}$ $d^{(2,3)}$

… …

Transformer's ignorance of an explicit parametric structure is its greatest blessing

How Much Information is the Machine Given during Learning?

▶ **"Pure" Reinforcement Learning (cherry)**

▶ The machine predicts a scalar reward given once in a while.

▶ **A few bits for some samples**

▶ **Supervised Learning (icing)**

▶ The machine predicts a category or a few numbers for each input

▶ Predicting human-supplied data

▶ **10→10,000 bits per sample**

▶ **Self-Supervised Learning (cake génoise)**

▶ The machine predicts any part of its input for any observed part.

▶ Predicts future frames in videos

▶ **Millions of bits per sample**

Searching for weaker forms of self-supervision...

unsupervised learning

supervision