

MePo: Meta Post-Refinement for Rehearsal-Free General Continual Learning

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Core idea: meta training the pretrained model before deployment, then continually adapt with a stable reference geometry.

1. Introduction

General continual learning (GCL): real-world scenarios continual learning with **online data streams** and **blurry task boundaries**, making it increasingly difficult for AI models to rapidly capture and effectively balance successive information^[1,2].

Pretrained models (PTMs) in CL: parameter-efficient tuning (PET) for representation learning, and recover old task distributions in the representation space for output alignment^[3].

Biologic inspiration: (1) **meta-plasticity**^[4]: biological brain retain substantial “pre-trained knowledge”, positioning them in a critical state of neuro dynamics for rapid adaptation; (2) **reconstructive memory**^[5]: the neural representations of incoming memories are continually encoded into and reconstructed from a shared representation space that enables real-time generalization.

2. Contribution

(1) Meta Rep. learns a GCL-ready initialization.

(2) Meta Cov. stabilizes feature geometry online.

Strength: Plug-and-play, reusable, generalizable, and no extra computational overhead.

3. Method Overview

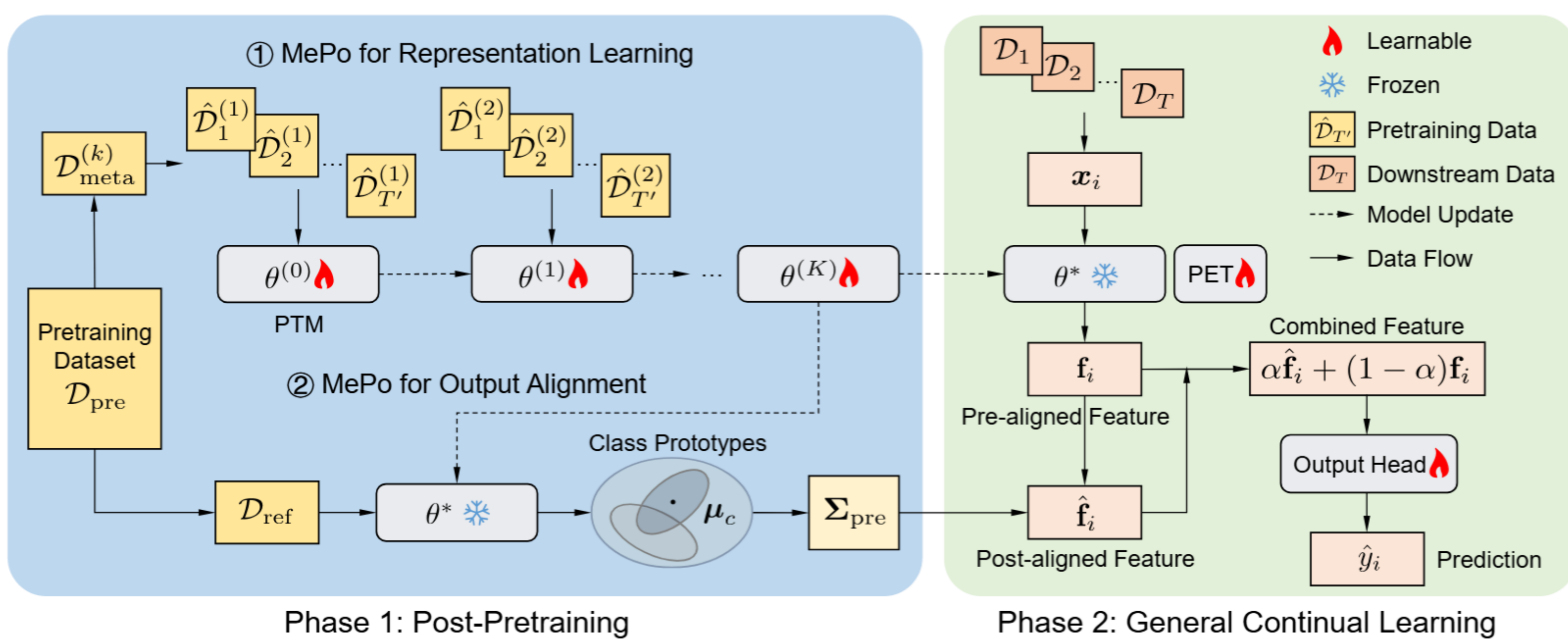


Fig. 1 The proposed MePo framework.

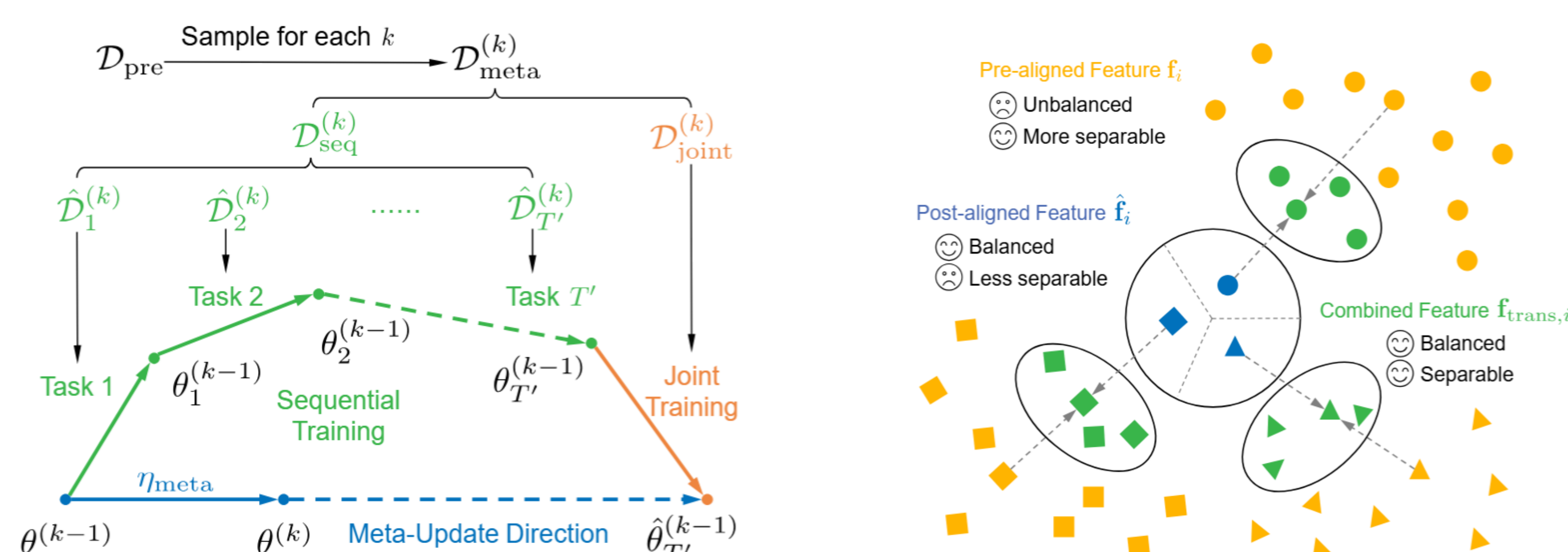


Fig. 2 MePo representation learning (left) and feature alignment (right).

4. Main Results

PTM	Method	CIFAR-100		ImageNet-R		CUB-200	
		$A_{AUC}(\uparrow)$	$A_{Last}(\uparrow)$	$A_{AUC}(\uparrow)$	$A_{Last}(\uparrow)$	$A_{AUC}(\uparrow)$	$A_{Last}(\uparrow)$
Sup-21K	Seq FT	19.71 \pm 3.39	10.42 \pm 4.92	7.51 \pm 3.94	2.29 \pm 0.85	3.47 \pm 0.41	1.49 \pm 0.42
	Linear Probe	49.69 \pm 6.09	23.07 \pm 7.33	29.24 \pm 1.26	16.87 \pm 3.14	28.96 \pm 2.46	17.33 \pm 3.08
	Seq FT (SL) [38]	64.90 \pm 7.18	62.06 \pm 1.89	47.20 \pm 1.47	39.60 \pm 2.43	56.16 \pm 4.32	56.50 \pm 3.08
	CODA-P [25]	78.81 \pm 3.38	80.30 \pm 1.58	50.11 \pm 2.14	46.17 \pm 2.00	64.96 \pm 3.30	59.28 \pm 3.14
	Deep L2P [33]	78.12 \pm 0.61	77.73 \pm 1.09	42.39 \pm 0.23	38.16 \pm 1.37	60.95 \pm 1.22	56.31 \pm 2.53
	w/ MePo (Ours)	83.63 \pm 0.61	83.98 \pm 0.29	58.71 \pm 1.28	55.13 \pm 1.16	64.92 \pm 1.47	63.30 \pm 1.52
	DualPrompt [32]	66.36 \pm 4.42	58.09 \pm 4.40	38.63 \pm 2.19	30.71 \pm 0.82	55.73 \pm 2.77	47.08 \pm 4.94
	w/ MePo (Ours)	71.37 \pm 4.07	66.48 \pm 2.82	44.65 \pm 2.09	36.76 \pm 1.21	58.36 \pm 2.59	52.16 \pm 3.74
	MVP [19]	68.13 \pm 4.34	60.56 \pm 2.57	41.50 \pm 1.15	34.14 \pm 3.95	56.78 \pm 2.88	50.25 \pm 3.53
	w/ MePo (Ours)	72.18 \pm 4.50	68.45 \pm 1.59	46.35 \pm 1.31	38.21 \pm 3.66	58.73 \pm 3.31	52.22 \pm 2.80
Sup-21/1K	MISA [12]	80.35 \pm 2.39	80.75 \pm 1.24	51.52 \pm 2.09	45.08 \pm 1.43	65.40 \pm 3.01	60.20 \pm 1.82
	w/ MePo (Ours)	82.30 \pm 2.83	83.99 \pm 1.35	54.86 \pm 2.20	49.18 \pm 1.38	68.13 \pm 3.17	64.75 \pm 1.00
	Deep L2P [33]	69.15 \pm 1.66	68.57 \pm 1.38	42.74 \pm 0.83	39.22 \pm 2.14	39.20 \pm 1.69	46.76 \pm 1.87
	w/ MePo (Ours)	78.75 \pm 1.18	77.52 \pm 1.03	62.71 \pm 1.09	58.91 \pm 0.08	48.36 \pm 1.88	50.88 \pm 2.85
	DualPrompt [32]	64.84 \pm 2.62	67.22 \pm 8.54	49.52 \pm 2.92	47.14 \pm 3.39	43.96 \pm 2.00	41.20 \pm 7.61
	w/ MePo (Ours)	67.18 \pm 4.48	57.95 \pm 3.69	54.75 \pm 1.66	44.75 \pm 0.74	47.06 \pm 3.19	38.24 \pm 9.29
	MVP [19]	65.26 \pm 3.87	53.66 \pm 5.61	51.26 \pm 1.47	41.41 \pm 4.81	45.12 \pm 3.08	37.95 \pm 9.32
	w/ MePo (Ours)	70.25 \pm 4.23	62.05 \pm 2.39	61.28 \pm 1.21	50.82 \pm 3.70	49.72 \pm 3.53	42.81 \pm 6.74
	MISA [12]	62.91 \pm 7.96	67.99 \pm 7.41	50.87 \pm 1.69	47.75 \pm 2.87	42.76 \pm 2.33	44.05 \pm 1.94
	w/ MePo (Ours)	78.01 \pm 3.09	76.73 \pm 1.06	64.23 \pm 1.30	58.20 \pm 0.51	55.31 \pm 4.52	56.58 \pm 2.33

5. Computational overheads

Phase 1: meta post-training

Training	Image Size	Epochs	Batch Size	Total Steps	Images Processed
Sup-21K (Pretraining) (Dosovitskiy et al., 2020a)	224 \times 224	90	4096	\sim 310k	\sim 1.3B
Sup-21K (MePo Post-Refinement)	224 \times 224	50	256	\sim 12.8k	\sim 2M

Phase 2: general continual learning

Method	+Param.	+Ratio	Time	Accuracy
MVP [19]	639k	0.74%	5.34s	41.50
w/ MePo	1215k	1.41%	5.34s	46.35
MISA [12]	637k	0.74%	4.84s	51.52
w/ MePo	1213k	1.41%	4.84s	54.86

6. Analysis: MePo obtains more separable and sparse representations.

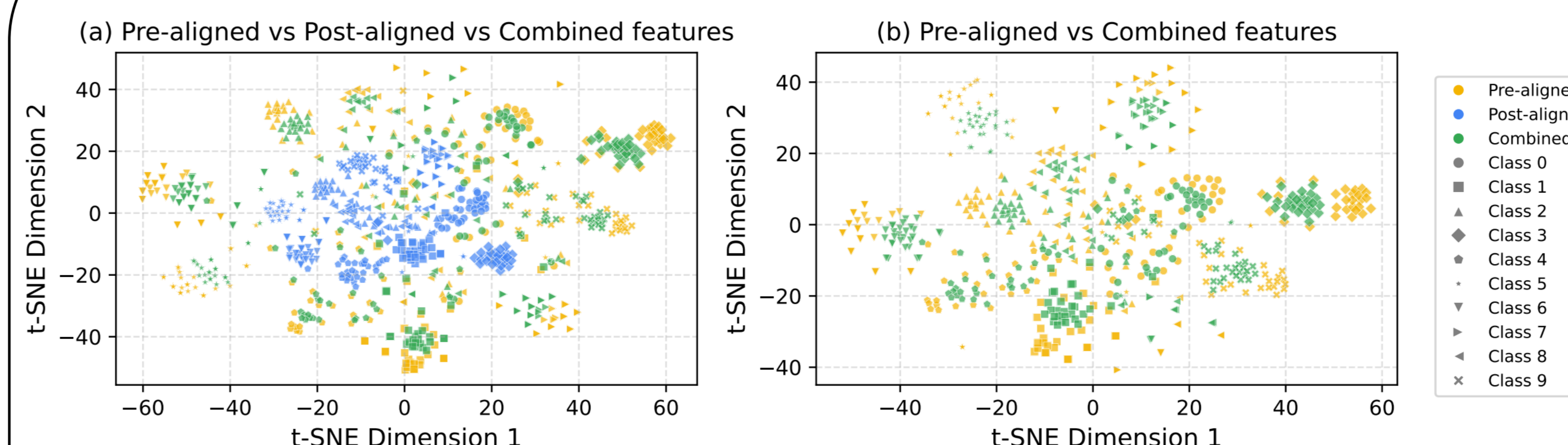


Fig. 4 Visualization of pre-aligned, post-aligned, and combined features with t-SNE. Here we take the setup of MISA w/ MePo, ImageNet-R, and Sup-21/1K as an example.

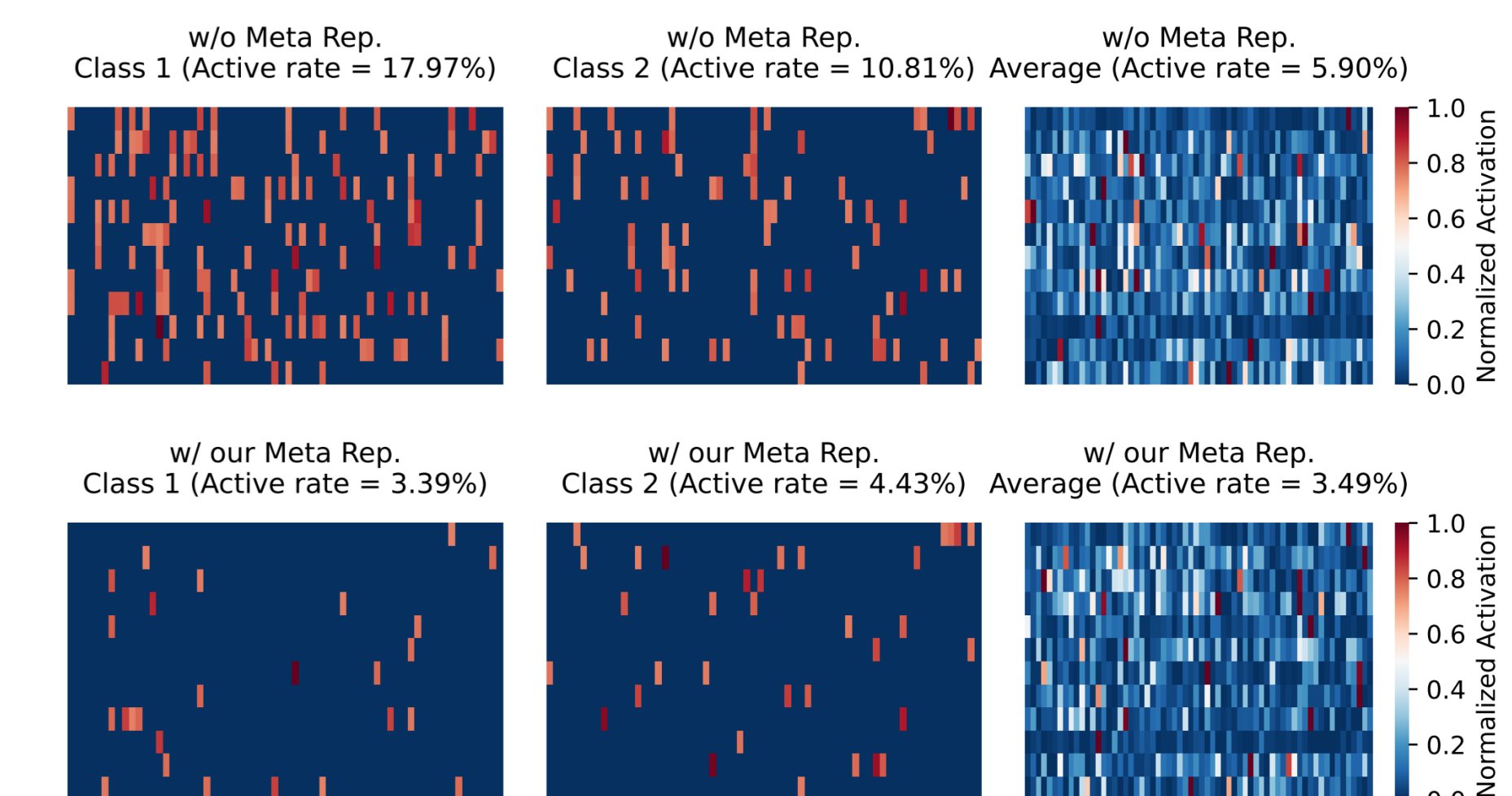


Fig. 5 Visualization of class-wise prototypes on ImageNet-R under Sup-21K.