Small Language Model (SLM) for Device Al

Akraino Robotics Blueprint, Release 8 Enhancement



Quick Background

AKRAINO

- > Akraino Robotics Blueprint
 - > Led by Fujitsu and Univ Ritsumeikan, incubation 2022
 - Sponsored by SIP/Japan Cabinet Office / NEDO
 - > Signalogic added real-time ASR ¹

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Signalogic

New industries for robots



Challenges for robot in these industries

- 1. Objects with diverse shapes, flexibility
- 2. Uncertain environment (wet, clutter, customers, etc.)
- 3. "No cloud" communication with humans

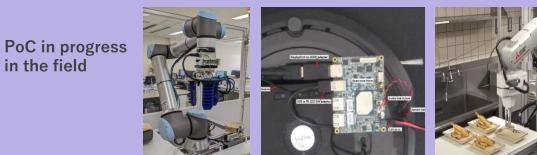


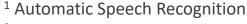
Solutions through fusion of robot and sensors

Flexible robot handling using sensor data

Reliable, light weight, onboard ASR¹

"CPS² Robot blueprint family" published as OSS stack in Akraino





² CyberPhysical Systems

Device AI speech recognition challenges at the edge

> Device AI applications need to run ASR

- > With unreliable or no cloud connection
- > On very small form-factor devices (e.g. pico ITX)
- Under difficult conditions, including background noise, urgent or stressed voice input, and background talkers
- Robotics servo motor and other mechanical noise increases difficulty

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Precise Command Problem

- > Machine-readable APIs must be precise
- > Minimizing false positives is crucial
- Under difficult conditions, efficient open source ASRs such as Kaldi and Whisper produce "sound-alike" errors, for example:

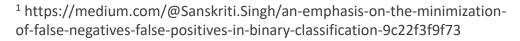
"in the early days a king rolled the stake"

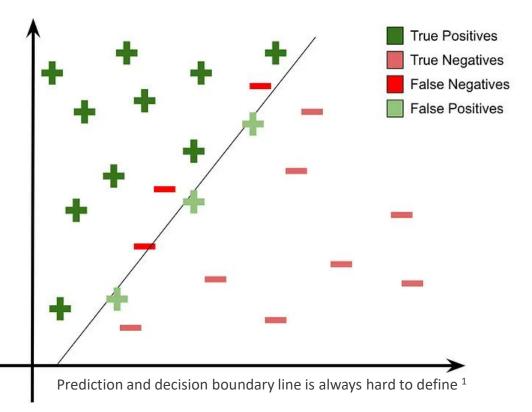
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which must be corrected to
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"in the early days a king ruled the state"

- > Sound-alike errors are problematic for safety and emergency situations
 - > Internet / cloud connection cannot be assumed. Phones may be useless
 - A first responder may use a portable hand-held device and give commands to a robotaxi such as "get off the road in that turn-out up ahead and shut down"
 - Sometimes generalized in ASR research as "substitution errors"

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Use Cases

- > Factory floor personnel need to give urgent commands
 - > possibly dangerous equipment (e.g. forklifts)
 - > no-hands-free environments (e.g. food processing)
- First responders need to communicate with disabled or disconnected robotic vehicles
 - > robotaxis
 - > semi trucks
- > Language Translation
 - > sound-alike correction prior to translation
 - independent of ASR model









Requirements

- Must correct sound-alike errors independently of ASR model without re-training, tuning, compression, or other reduction
- > Very small form-factor, under 15 W
 - > 4 x 3", heat sink only, no fans
- > Real-time must run every 250 to 500 msec
 - > Minimum 10 token/sec, preferably 20
- > Backwards / forwards context of 5 tokens (words)
 - > unlike an LLM, wide context window, domain knowledge, and extensive web page training are not needed
- > Compliant with emerging teleoperation standards
 - California included teleoperation as part of its regulation for driverless vehicles in 2018
 - > NIST conference in 2020
 - > WiFi or USB port interfaces typical





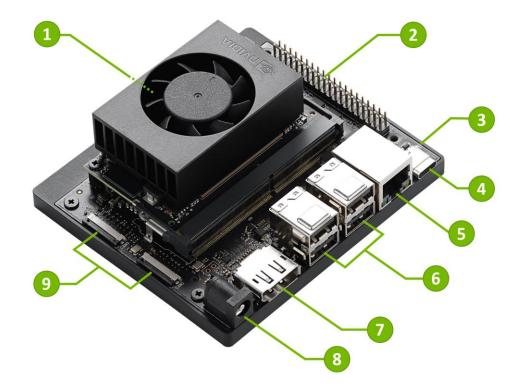


| | Key Information | Other Information |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| What is | Remote operation of a machine at a distance | Similar to remote control |
| teleoperation? | Requires wireless link to machine | Or wired link if machine is nearby |
| | First concepts in 1870s; wire-guided torpedoes | Nikola Tesla-1898: Radio-controlled boat |
| 3 levels of AV teleoperation | Remote monitoring of AVs | Monitoring of AV fleet driving |
| | Remote assistance to AVs | Driving assist for a short time |
| | Remote driving of AVs | Driving for a substantial time |
| Whyisit | As human backup to driverless vehicles | To be part of most AV regulations |
| needed? | To manage and learn from edge cases | Transfer edge cases to known cases |
| | To gain early AV deploy with acceptable safely | Only for specific AV use-cases |
| Teleoperation | California approval granted in February 2018 | Driverless AVs require teleoperation |
| regulation | California operational use started in April 2018 | • AZ, FL, MI, OH, TX too; More will follow |
| status | Countries: Canada, Finland, Japan, Netherlands | Sweden, UK; More will follow |
| | Shanghai and other Chinese cities | Teleoperation expected in China |
| Teleoperation | Sidewalk AVs: Most common usage | Examples: Kiwibot, Postmates |
| use-cases | Trucks: AV on highway; last mile teleoperation | Examples: Einride, Hub-to-hub AVs |
| | Robotaxis: Regulation and edge case | Zoox has remote operation patent |
| | Others: Forklifts, excavators, yard trucks, combine | Testing, trials, some deployment |
| | Shared electric scooters | To return to base & charging stations |
| Teleoperation | Designated Driver: Assisted & remote driving | Teleoperation for Texas A&M shuttle |
| startups | DriveU: Assisted & remote driving teleoperation | Member: Israeli teleoperation consortium |
| | Ottopia: Assisted & remote-driving teleoperation | Partners: BMW, Denso, EasyMile, others |
| | Phantom Auto: Focus on remote driving use-cases | Forklifts, yard trucks and similar clients |
| Make or buy | Top AV software platform: own teleoperation | Likely integrated with AV software driver |
| teleoperation? | Many companies will buy teleoperation software | From multiple teleoperation startups |
| Teleoperation | Teleoperation standards likely to happen | AV software driver variety is big barrier |
| standards | Best chance is high level standards | At functional or operational level |
| Teleoperation | First conference on teleoperation (virtual) | November 13, 2020 by NIST |
| Forum | NIST Vehicle Teleoperation Forum NIST | • 40 speakers; 8+ hours of video sessions |
| Teleoperation | TC is a non-profit business organization | Founded December 2020 |
| Consortium | 30+ companies, universities, organizations | Website: Teleoperation Consortium |
| | NIST=National Institute of Standards ar | nd Technology |
| | Source: Egil Juliussen, May 2 | 2021 |

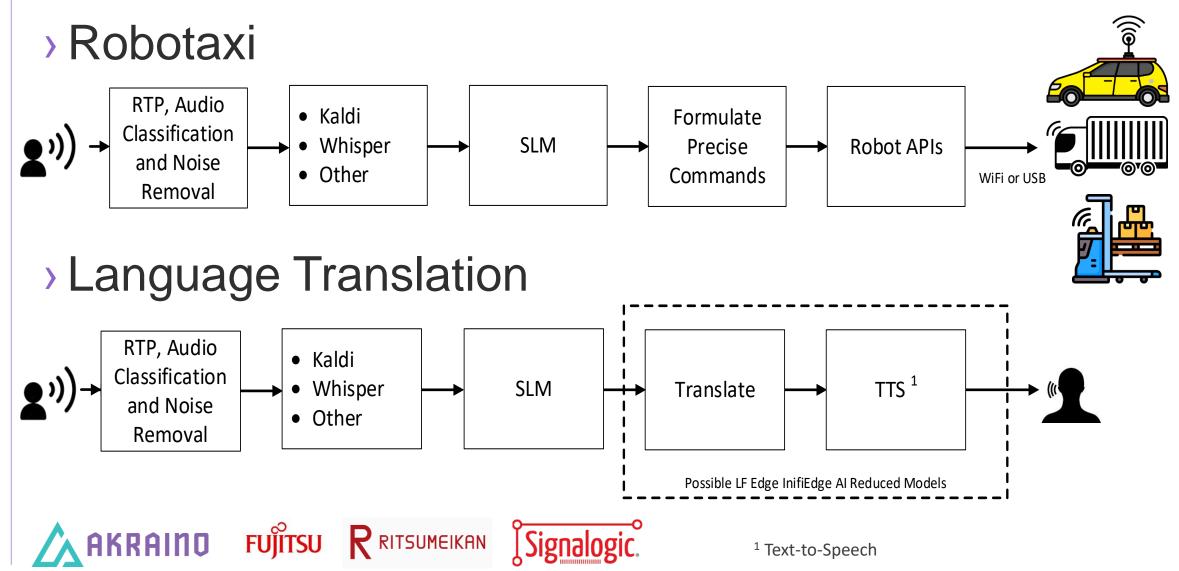
Why Not Use a GPU ?

- An Nvidia Jetson Orin Nano running 7B weights Llama-2 model meets power consumption and size requirements but ...
 - testing shows we can't reliably fix sound alike errors – context required too wide and model too small
 - > processing rate is approx 1 token / sec
 - we still need to run RTP, audio classification, noise removal, and ASR. These are algorithms and sequential logic, extremely difficult to code in Cuda
 - we may need additional CPU cores for application-specific requirements
- > Needs a fan, can't operate heat-sink only





Technology Overview – Dataflow



Technology Overview – Training and Inference

Conventional CPUs

- > Arm, x86
- > no GPUs, no HBM
- > Conventional memory, 8 GB min

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- > Training
 - > frequency domain representations of 10,000 text words becomes an image recognition problem
 - > non-linear memory space, self-organizing, sound-alikes are near each other
 - > extremely fast
 - > no gradient descent or other high complexity algorithms
- > Inference

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> content addressable memory – series of spans and local searches

Status and Next Steps

- > Working now
 - RTP, audio classification, noise
 removal one Atom core in real-time
 - Kaldi ASR one Atom core in real-time
 - pico ITX board (quad core Atom x5-E3940)
 - > 20,000 word vocabulary
- > SLM under development
 - > live demo next step
 - > pico ITX board

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> planning for Akraino Fall Summit

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e Subject to the public cloud model, voice commands must travel to the cloud for processing and then back - slower, multiple points of failure, and not private
Subject to the onboard HPC model, voice commands are processed by the robot
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