# Small Language Model (SLM) for Device Al

#### **Akraino Robotics Blueprint, Release 8 Enhancement**



# **Quick Background**

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

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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



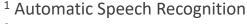
Solutions through fusion of robot and sensors

Flexible robot handling using sensor data

Reliable, light weight, onboard ASR<sup>1</sup>

"CPS<sup>2</sup> Robot blueprint family" published as OSS stack in Akraino





<sup>2</sup> 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:

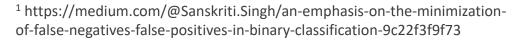
"in the early days a king rolled the stake"

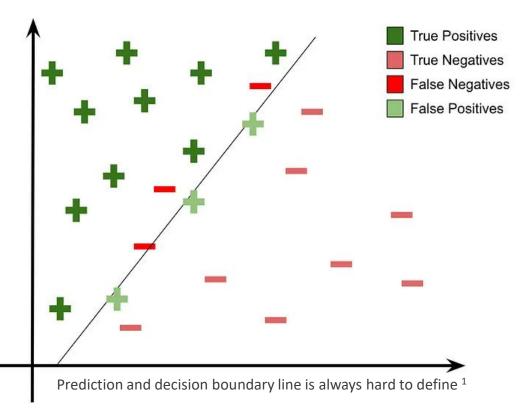
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which must be corrected to
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"in the early days a king ruled the state"

- > 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





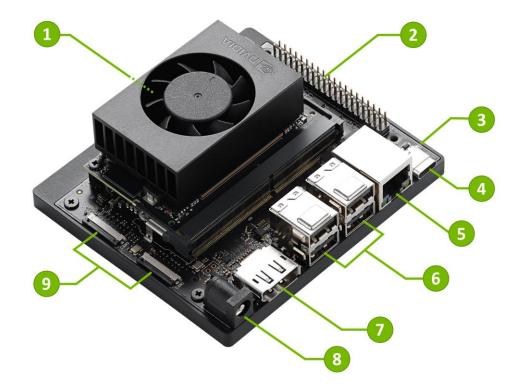


	Key Information	Other Information
What is	Remote operation of a machine at a distance	Similar to remote control
teleoperation?	<ul> <li>Requires wireless link to machine</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Or wired link if machine is nearby</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>First concepts in 1870s; wire-guided torpedoes</li> </ul>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

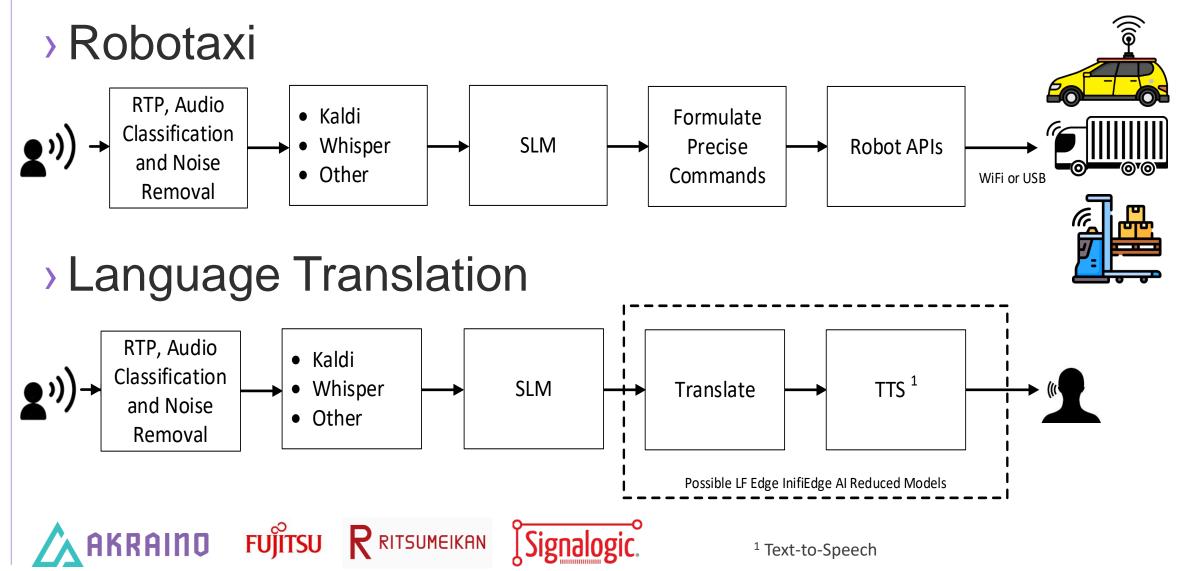
# Why Not Use a GPU ?

- 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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