

Challenges and Solutions for Efficient LLM Deployment

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Design IT. Create Knowledge.



The Evolution of Large Language Models



- From Transformer architecture (2017) to GPT-3 (2023): rapid technological evolution
- Scale explosion: Models growing from billions to trillions of parameters
- Breakthrough in natural language understanding and generation capabilities
- Fundamental shift from task-specific models to versatile foundation models
- Computational challenges: increasing resource requirements for deployment
- Transformative impact across industries and human-AI interaction paradigms











Llama 3.2

Key Deployment Challenges



- High computational requirements for model inference
- Memory constraints with larger model architectures
- Latency issues affecting real-time applications
- Scaling difficulties across distributed systems
- Cost management for cloud-based deployments
- Integration challenges with existing infrastructure



Image source: https://hatchworks.com/blog/gen-ai/how-to-deploy-llm/

Optimization Strategies



- Quantization: Reducing numerical precision without significant accuracy loss
- Knowledge Distillation: Creating smaller models that mimic larger ones
- Model Pruning: Removing redundant parameters and connections
- Efficient Architecture Design: Using techniques like MoE (Mixture of Experts)
- Caching and Inference Optimization: Storing common outputs to reduce computation
- Hardware-specific Acceleration: Leveraging specialized chips like GPUs and TPUs





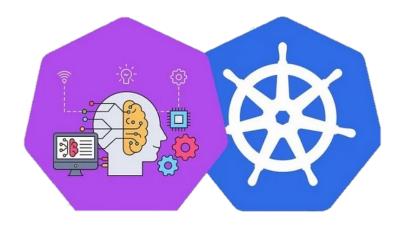


23.04.25 Image source: Nvidia

Architectural Solutions



- Distributed inference architecture for horizontal scaling
- Model quantization to reduce memory footprint
- Serverless deployment for on-demand scaling
- Containerization with orchestration (Kubernetes)
- Microservices architecture for modular LLM components
- API gateways and load balancing for traffic management









- Adopt model quantization techniques to reduce computational footprint
- Implement caching strategies for repeated queries and patterns
- Establish robust monitoring and observability practices
- Design for graceful degradation during peak loads
- Utilize hybrid deployment approaches (edge + cloud)
- Create comprehensive evaluation frameworks for continuous optimization

