

## Bringing LLMs to the Edge: Scalable and Fault-Tolerant Al



Miquel Sirera Perelló, Joshua Groen, Wan Liu, Stratis Ioannidis, and Kaushik Chowdhury

#### **Need for Distributed LLMs** Real-time decision support Intelligence analysis > Communication assistance Avoid relying on remote infrastructure JARVIS: A distributed LLM orchestration framework. • Resilience: Layer skipping enhances node failure resistance. • **Recovery**: Supports peer communication and layer redundancy. • Efficiency: Enables local LLM execution without centralized cloud reliance. System Design Capitalizes on LLMs' Transformer Transformer Decoder Layer resilience to partial loss of weights: When a node fails, its layer gets skipped. Transformer LLMs can handle informational gaps without Transformer Transformer significantly impacting Decoder Layer **Decoder Layer** performance. Layer Skip / For example, if node 4 fails, **Transformer** Transformer

#### What runs where?

**Decoder Layer** 

Transformer

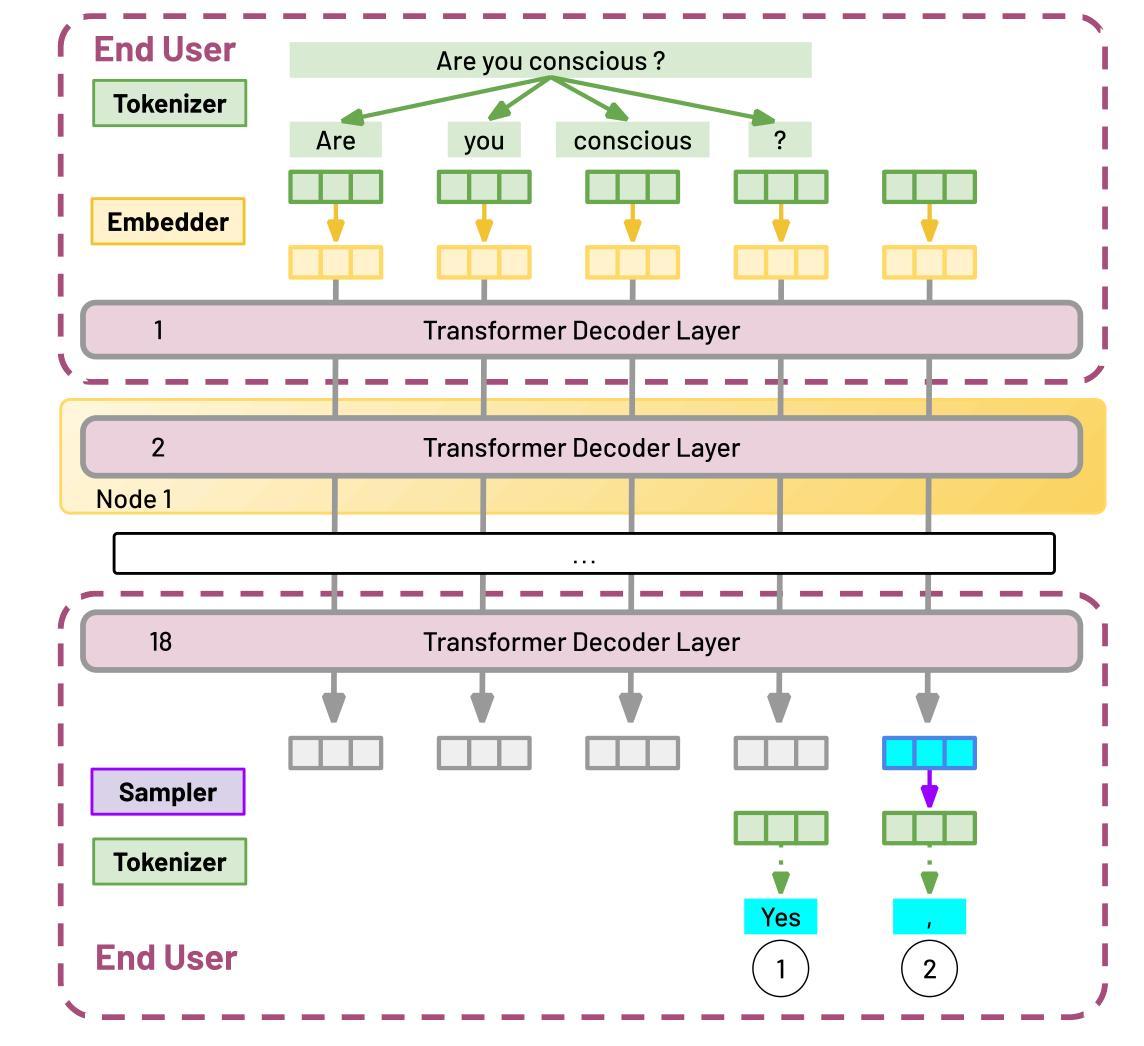
**Decoder Layer** 

JARVIS will bypass this

workflow directly from layer

node, redirecting the

3 to layer 5.



→ Remember, text generation is a **causal** process, which means that we will generate our words one by one.

# Resilience at the Center → In JARVIS, <u>resilience</u> is achieved by avoiding central points of failure. If a node fails, it's skipped, and the previous node sends data directly to the next one.

#### What happens when we skip a layer?

#### What can I do in Barcelona? **Functioning model response:** \*\*Top attractions in Barcelona:\*\* \* Sagrada Familia \* Park Guell... **Degraded model response:** The best city in Barcelona is a vibrant and lively city with a diverse tapestry... **Critical Failure model response:** impraments incutail seiz seiz conspic conspic effe effe effe effe effe effe effe...

grants CNS-1925601 and CNS-2112471.

Large Language

Model (LLM)

Decoder Layer

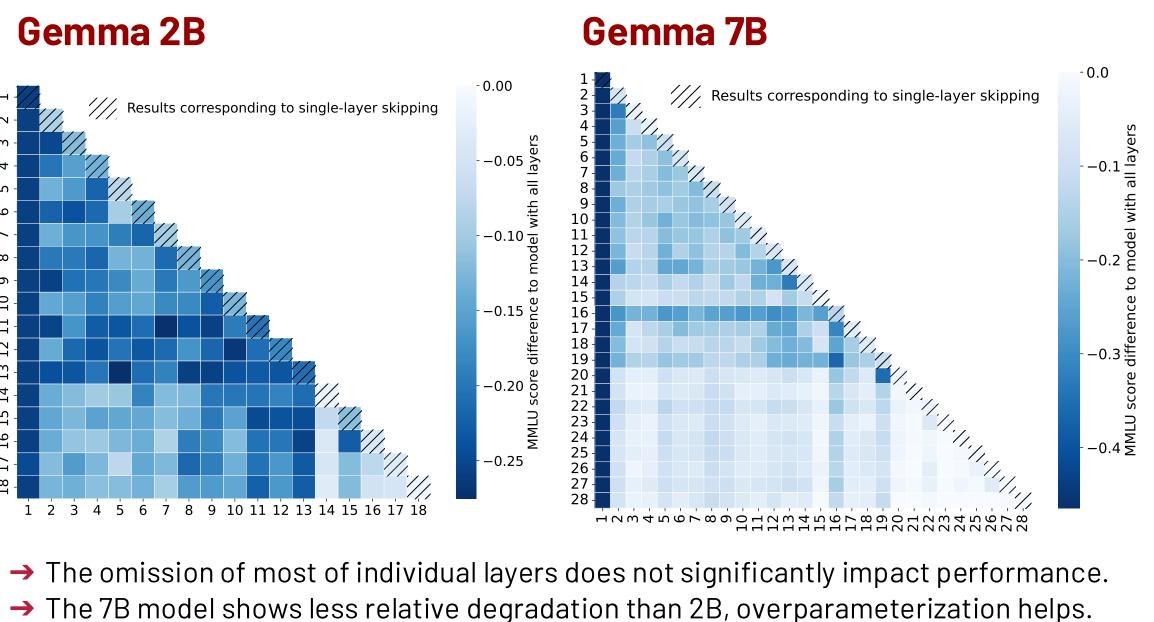
Transformer

**Decoder Layer** 

The effect of skipping layers on the generation capacity of the model will depend on:

**Edge LLM** 

- The number of layers skipped. For Gemma 2B, even skipping 5 layers at a time would <u>not</u> result in a critical failure.
- The specific layers involved. First and last layers are critical.
- ★ We analyze the impact of skipping layers on the Massive Multitask Language Understanding (MMLU) benchmark. We compare full model performance to single and double layer skips in these two models:



Acknowledgment

This work was supported in part by the U.S. National Science Foundation under

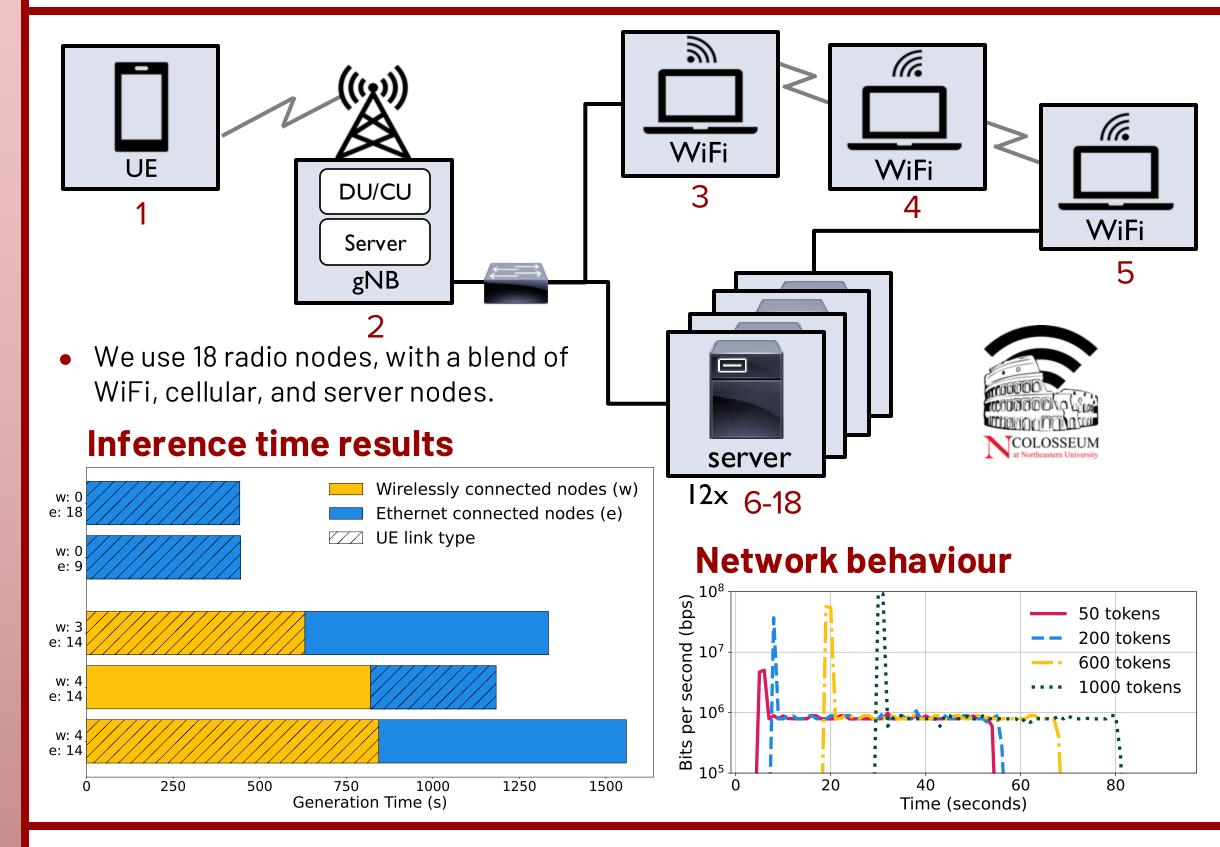




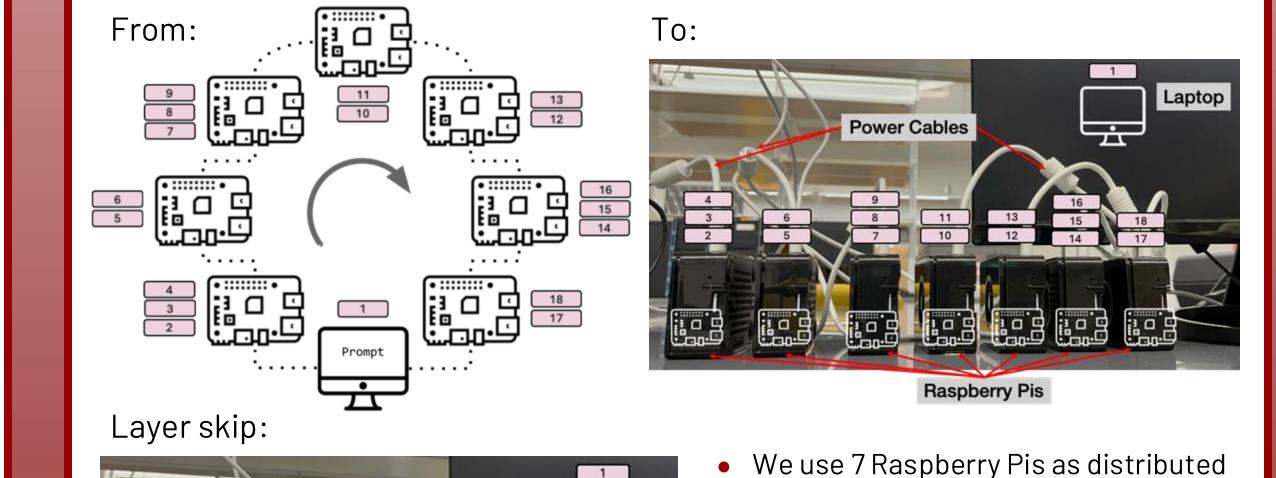
#### **NETWORK TOPOLOGY**

- **Model**: Gemma 2B, with 18 layers.
- End User Role: Acts as the prompt entry point and output display.
- **Node Role**: Acts as server for preceding node, client for subsequent one.
- **Node Failure Resilience**: Bypasses and reroutes around affected nodes.
- **Testbeds**: Evaluated on <u>Colosseum</u> and on a <u>Raspberry Pis</u> testbed.

### Colosseum, the World's Largest Wireless Network Emulator



#### Our own Edge Implementation, a Raspberry Pis testbed



nodes, allocating 2 to 3 layers at each device. The nodes are connected wirelessly

through Wi-Fi.

→ Example responses:

Prompt: Hi! [No layer skip] Functioning model response: Hi! 👸 It's nice to hear from you. What would you like to talk about today? 😊

**Prompt:** Hello! [Layers 5, 6, 10, 11, 17, 18 skipped] **Critical Failure model response:** madonna! :] madonna! shenan shenan ...

