Computational Efficiency of OpenPangu-7B-MLA vs. LLaVA and Qwen-VL for Real-Time EchoMind Classification on Edge Devices

Assignee Research

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Abstract

The advent of real-time large multimodal models (LMMs) like GPT-4o has sparked considerable interest in efficient LMMs. LMM frameworks typically encode visual inputs into vision tokens (continuous representations) and integrate them and textual instructions into the context of large language models (LLMs), where large-scale parameters and numerous context tokens (predominantly vision tokens) result in substantial computational overhead. Previous efforts towards efficient LMMs always focus on replacing the LLM backbone with smaller models, while neglecting the crucial issue of token quantity. I

1 Introduction

This paper examines: LLaVA-Mini: Efficient Image and Video Large Multimodal Models with One Vision Token. Research question: What is the computational efficiency of OpenPangu-7B-MLA versus state-of-the-art multimodal LLMs like LLaVA or Qwen-VL for real-time EchoMind classification on edge devices, measured by latency and throughput under varying input modalities (audio, text, image)?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 14 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.3/10.

3 Results

14 papers retrieved. 12 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.3/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
LLaVA-Mini uses only 1 vision token per image fed into the LLM backbone, compared to 576 tokens in LLaVA-v1.5.	✓	0.21
LLaVA-Mini achieves a vision token compression rate of 0.17%.	✓	0.15
LLaVA-Mini reduces FLOPs by 77% compared to LLaVA-v1.5.	×	0.08
LLaVA-Mini reduces GPU memory usage per image from 360 MB to 0.6 MB.	✓	0.17
LLaVA-Mini decreases image understanding inference latency from 100 ms to 40 ms.	✓	0.20
LLaVA-Mini enables processing of long videos exceeding 10,000 frames (over 3 hours) on an NVIDIA RTX 3090 with 24GB of m	✓	0.28
LLaVA-Mini was evaluated on 11 image-based and 7 video-based understanding benchmarks.	✓	0.16
LLaVA-Mini achieves performance comparable to LLaVA-v1.5 across the evaluated benchmarks.	×	0.15
In LLaVA architectures, attention devoted to vision tokens decreases sharply as layers deepen, shifting towards input in	✓	0.22
LLaVA-Mini retains certain visual understanding capabilities even when vision tokens are entirely removed in later layer	✓	0.16
LLaVA-Mini introduces a modality pre-fusion module before the LLM to fuse visual information into instruction text.	✓	0.27
LLaVA-v1.5 uses 576 vision tokens for image processing.	×	0.11

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2308.12966v3
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2501.03895v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2301.12661v1