




## Robotic Operation for Manipulation and Benchmarking Under SLM

Setting the Standard for AI-Driven Robotics  
Benchmarking AI for Precision, Efficiency, and Real-World Impact

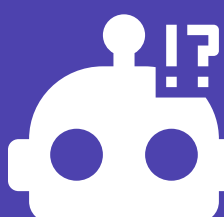
### Problem

We conducted interviews with Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) from Microsoft, robotics engineers, and AI researchers, highlighted gaps in AI-driven robotic automation. Additionally, we performed a rigorous literature review on language models and robotic automation, identifying key limitations and research gaps. We discovered inefficiencies in task execution, adaptability, and real-time decision-making. Provided in more detail below:




**Manual Robotic Programming**

Traditional robotic systems require **explicit coding** for every task, making automation **slow, rigid, and difficult to scale**



**Lack of SLM Benchmarks**

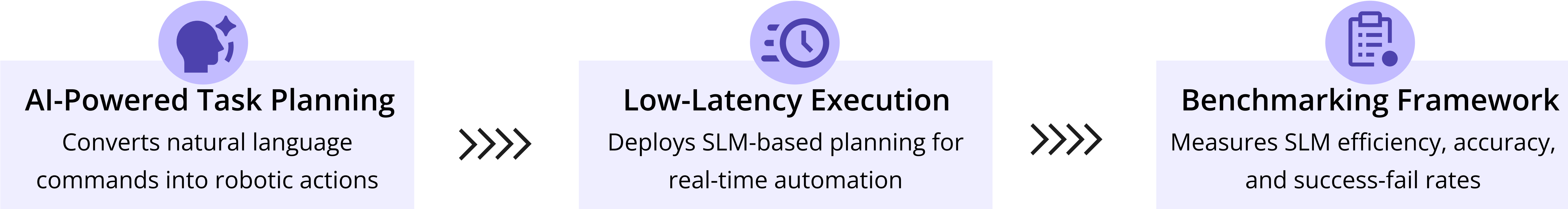
There is **no structured evaluation framework** to measure Small Language Model (SLM) efficiency, accuracy, and feasibility in robotic automation



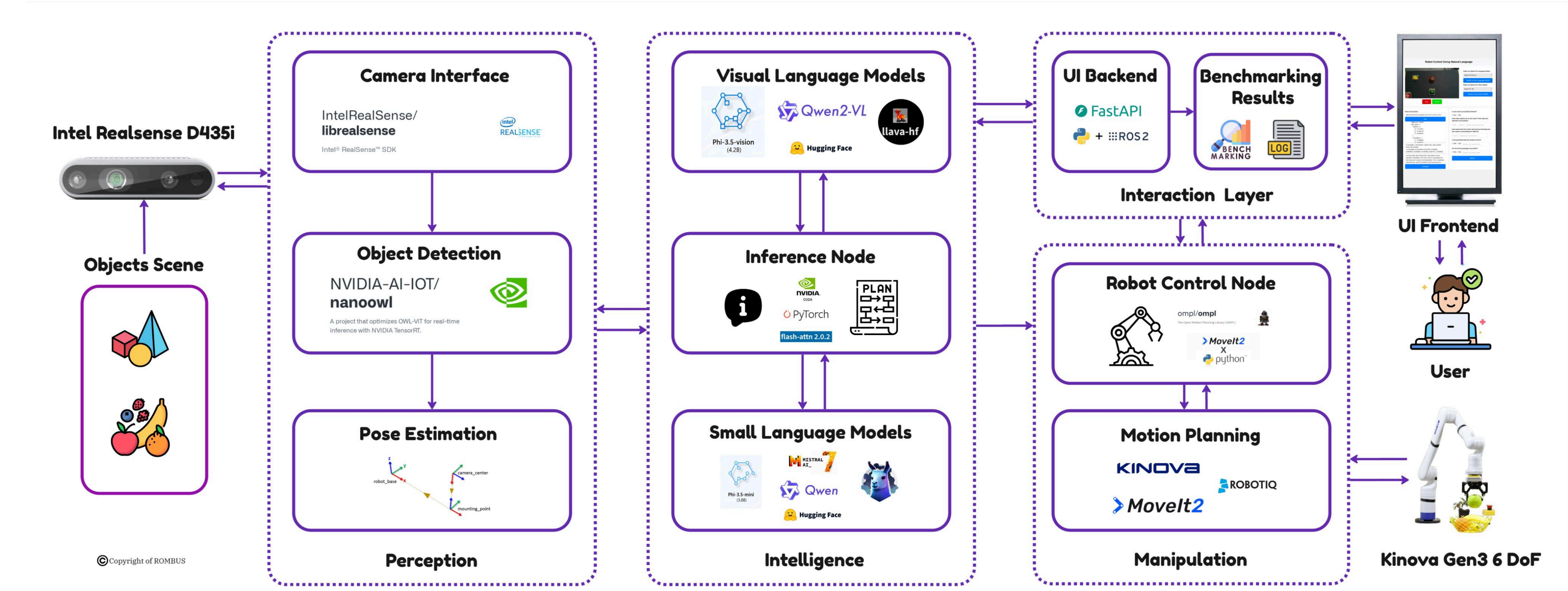
**Computationally heavy LLMs**

Large Language Models (LLMs) provide strong reasoning abilities but are **too slow and resource-intensive** for real-time robotic execution

### Solution



### System Architecture



### Approach

Our system integrates **Small Language Models (SLMs)** like Phi-3.5, Llama 3, Mistral, and Qwen with robotic systems, enabling natural language task planning without manual programming. We enhance precision through Vision Language Models (Phi-3.5 vision, Qwen2 VL, Llava-hf) that provide scene descriptions for object detection, segmentation, and depth estimation. Our structured benchmarking framework measures **SLM efficiency, execution accuracy, and success rates**, optimizing the system for **edge computing** deployments.

### Process

