

MSc Project Plan

Title: Cooperative Learning Between a Large LLM and a Small VLA

Subtitle: Evaluating How Linguistic Diversity Affects SmoVLA Manipulation Performance

Student: Daniel Bryars

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1. Project Aim

This project evaluates how **LLM-generated linguistic diversity**—including paraphrase quantity, linguistic style, persona, and reasoning-chain augmentation—affects the performance and generalisation of a **small Vision-Language-Action model (SmoVLA)** on manipulation tasks.

A large LLM (QWEN/GPT) is used to **rewrite, expand, paraphrase, stylise, and add reasoning chains** to instructions paired with demonstration episodes. The resulting datasets are used to train **multiple SmoVLA variants**, whose behaviour is compared in simulation and on a real SO100 robot.

This is a **controlled study** of how text influences robot policy learning. No prior work has directly measured this.

2. Novelty

This project provides the **first systematic ablation study** investigating:

- how **paraphrase quantity** affects VLA performance,
- how **linguistic style** (concise, verbose, symbolic, hierarchical, reasoning) influences results,
- whether **persona-based rewriting** changes learned behaviour, and
- whether **reasoning-chain augmentation** improves grasping or planning.

The study is:

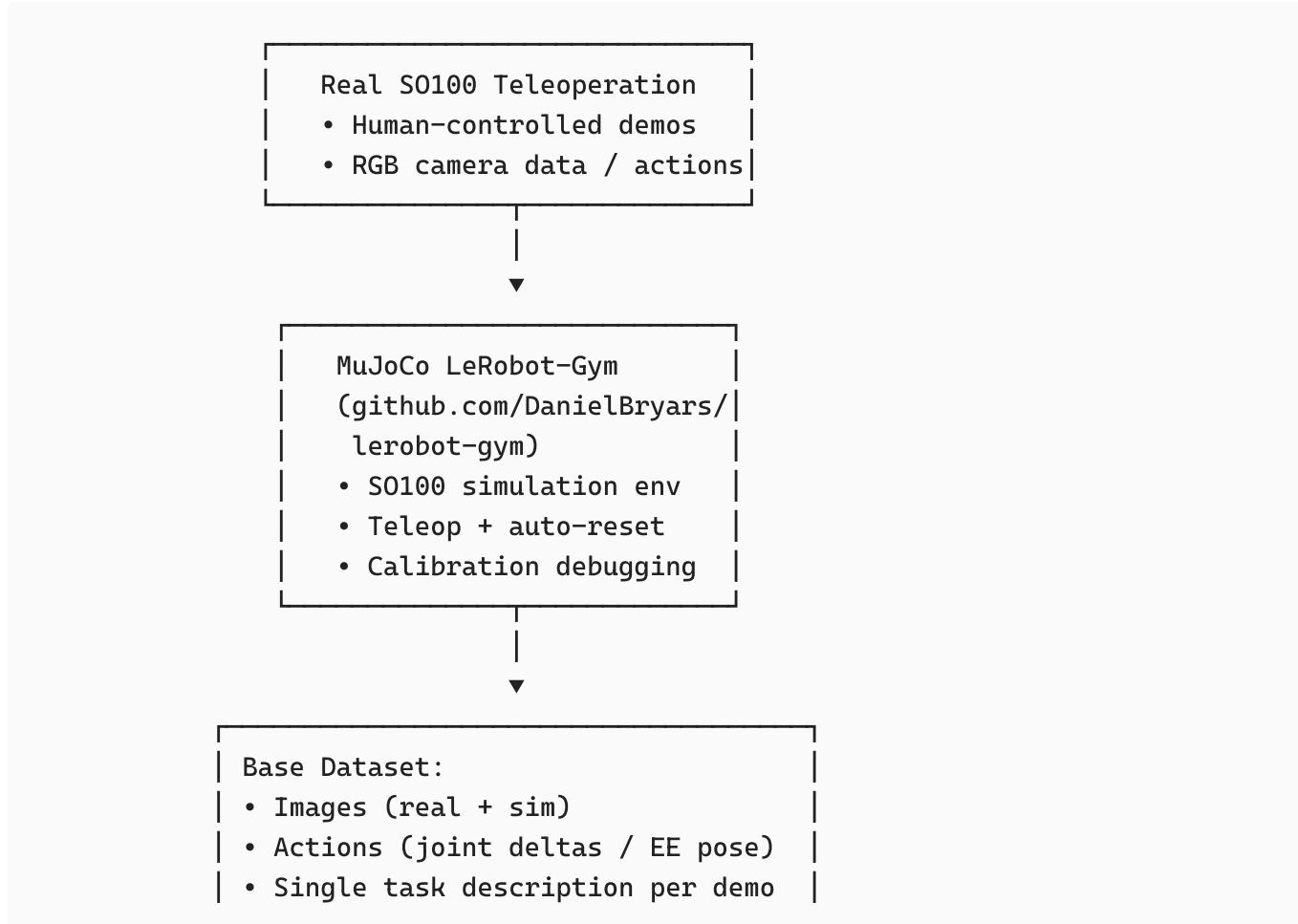
- **controlled** (only the text changes; demos & visuals stay fixed),
- **reproducible**,
- **scalable** (LLM-generated language),

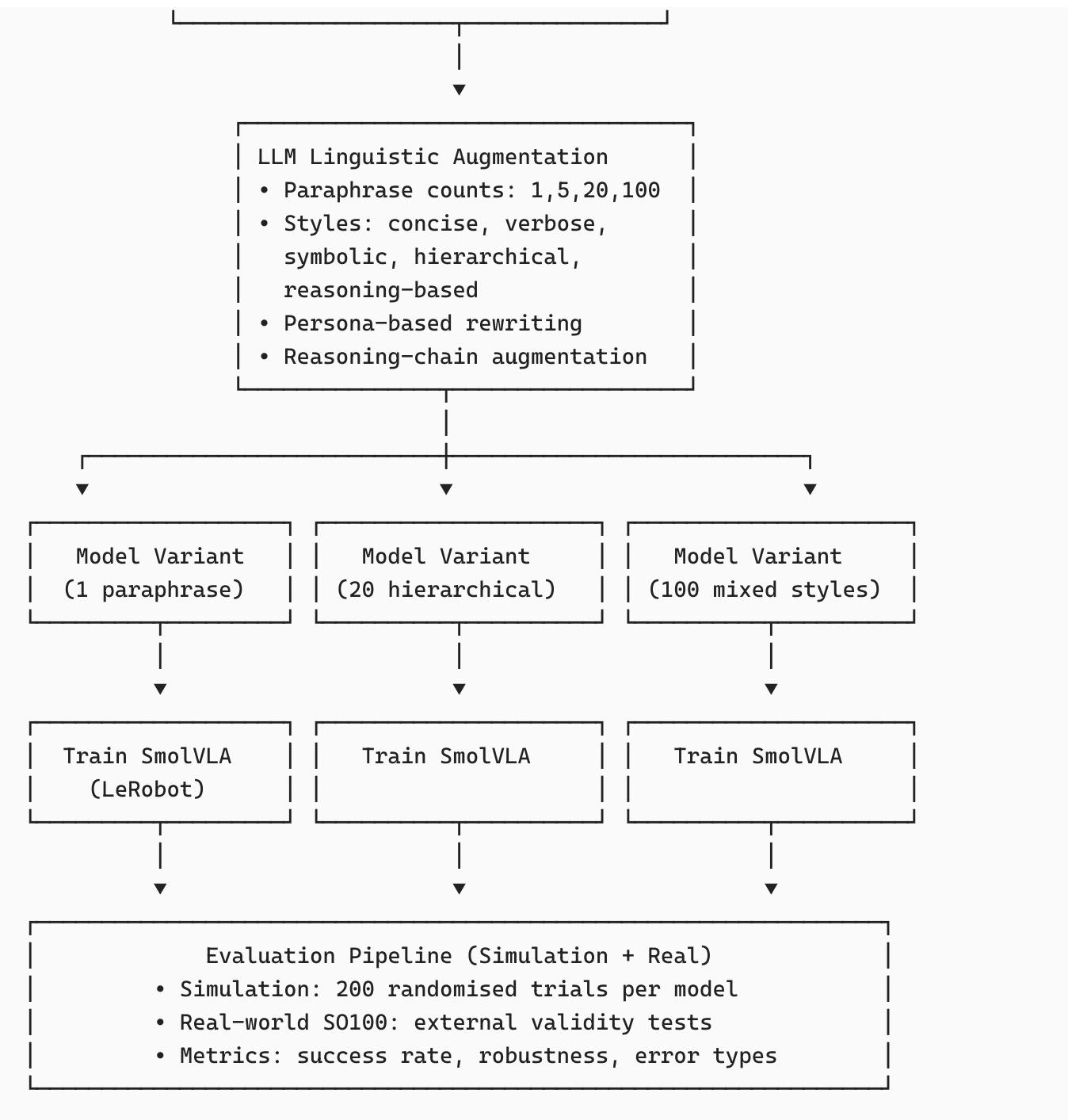
- **simulation-first** (allowing statistically meaningful evaluation),
 - and grounded with a **real-robot validation** using the SO100.
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3. Research Questions

1. How does **paraphrase quantity** (1, 5, 20, 100 per demonstration) affect SmoVLA's generalisation?
 2. Do different **linguistic styles** (concise, verbose, symbolic, hierarchical, reasoning-based) change policy performance?
 3. Does **persona-based rewriting** (terse, verbose, safety-focused, technical, optimistic) bias the learned behaviour?
 4. Does adding **reasoning chains** (step-by-step or causal reasoning) improve manipulation success?
 5. Do these effects seen in simulation transfer to the **real SO100 robot**?
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4. System Architecture





Simulation provides the **main** experimental dataset.

The real SO100 robot provides a **small but meaningful external validity check**.

5. Experimental Design

5.1 Paraphrase Count Conditions

For each demonstration:

- **1** (baseline)

- 5
- 20
- 100

5.2 Linguistic Style Conditions

- Concise
- Verbose/narrative
- Symbolic (e.g., “MOVE A → B; VERIFY STATE = OK”)
- Hierarchical / Stepwise
- Reasoning-Based (“I should pick up the block because...”)

5.3 Persona-Based Conditions

LLM rewrites instructions using personas such as:

- terse engineer
- overly verbose assistant
- safety-focused
- optimistic motivator
- highly procedural technician

5.4 Reasoning-Chain Augmentation

Chain-of-thought-like expansions:

- step-by-step plans
- causal reasoning (“to avoid knocking the other block...”)
- decomposed subgoals

6. Experiment Matrix

A simplified version (full matrix adjustable depending on time):

Count	Style	Persona	Reasoning	Model ID
1	baseline	none	no	M1
5	concise	none	no	M2
20	hierarchical	technician	no	M3
20	reasoning-based	none	yes	M4

Count	Style	Persona	Reasoning	Model ID
100	mixed styles	mixed	mixed	M5

These models differ **only in language**; visuals/actions remain identical.

7. Evaluation

Simulation (Primary)

- MuJoCo SO100 gym
- 200 trials per model
- Randomised object placement
- Metrics:
 - success rate
 - robustness to unseen phrasing
 - wrong-object / wrong-goal errors
 - trajectory stability

Real SO100 Robot (External Validity)

- Test 1–2 of the strongest/weakest conditions
 - 20–30 trials
 - Confirm whether trends from simulation hold in real hardware
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8. Task List

- Finalise calibration in MuJoCo gym
- Collect clean baseline demonstrations
- Generate paraphrases across counts, styles, personas, and reasoning modes
- Assemble all augmented datasets
- Train each SmoVLA variant
- Evaluate all models in simulation
- Conduct real-world validation
- Analyse performance differences and error patterns
- Write the dissertation (methods, results, discussion, limitations, future work)

9. Summary

This MSc project delivers a **rigorous, controlled, and novel** investigation into how language affects robot manipulation policies.

I will:

1. Collect demonstration data
2. Generate broad linguistic variation with a large LLM
3. Train multiple SmoVLA models
4. Evaluate them across simulation and real-world tasks
5. Identify which linguistic properties most improve performance

The study advances understanding of **how LLM-generated language shapes the behaviour of small VLA models**, providing actionable insights for future robot learning systems.

10. Stretch Goals

RGB-D Sensing

- Add a RealSense-style RGB-D camera
- Compare RGB-only vs RGB-D training

Reinforcement Learning Integration

- Use PPO/SAC in MuJoCo to fine-tune the policy
- Explore IL+RL hybrid training
- Learn recovery behaviours

Additional Manipulation Tasks

- Occlusion (“digging”) tasks
- Multi-object tasks
- Shape/colour variation

Multi-Camera Fusion

- Wrist + overhead + side view experiments

Representation Experiments

- Joint deltas vs end-effector pose (FK/IK)
- IK remapping at inference

Generalisation & Adversarial Tests

- Distractors, lighting changes, clutter
 - Zero-shot language stress-tests
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11. Repository References

- **SmolVLA / LeRobot:** <https://github.com/huggingface/lerobot>
- **SO100 MuJoCo Gym:** <https://github.com/DanielBryars/lerobot-gym>
- **QWEN Models:** <https://huggingface.co/Qwen>