

Google DeepMind

WARM: On the Benefits of Weight Averaged Reward Models

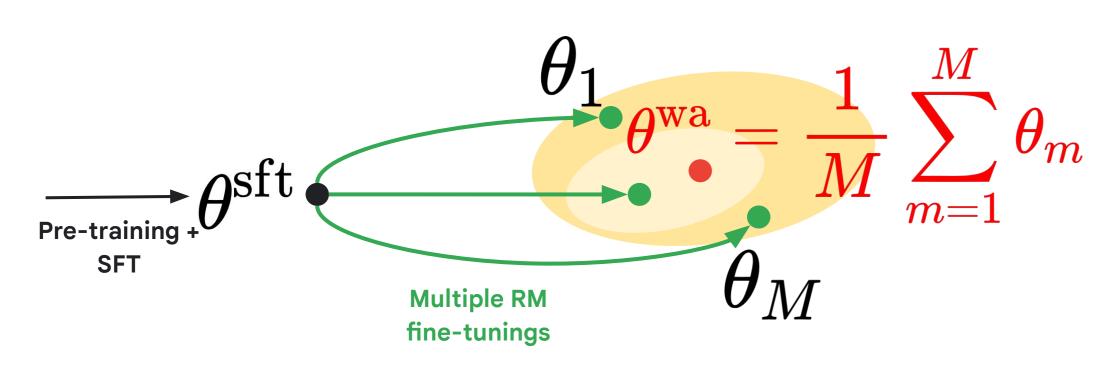
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Context and challenge

After pre-training and supervised fine-tuning, LLMs are aligned via reinforcement learning with human feedback (RLHF); the LLM policy optimizes a reward model, which is only an imperfect approximation of human preferences. This can lead to reward hacking, where increases in reward are not correlated with better/safer generations.

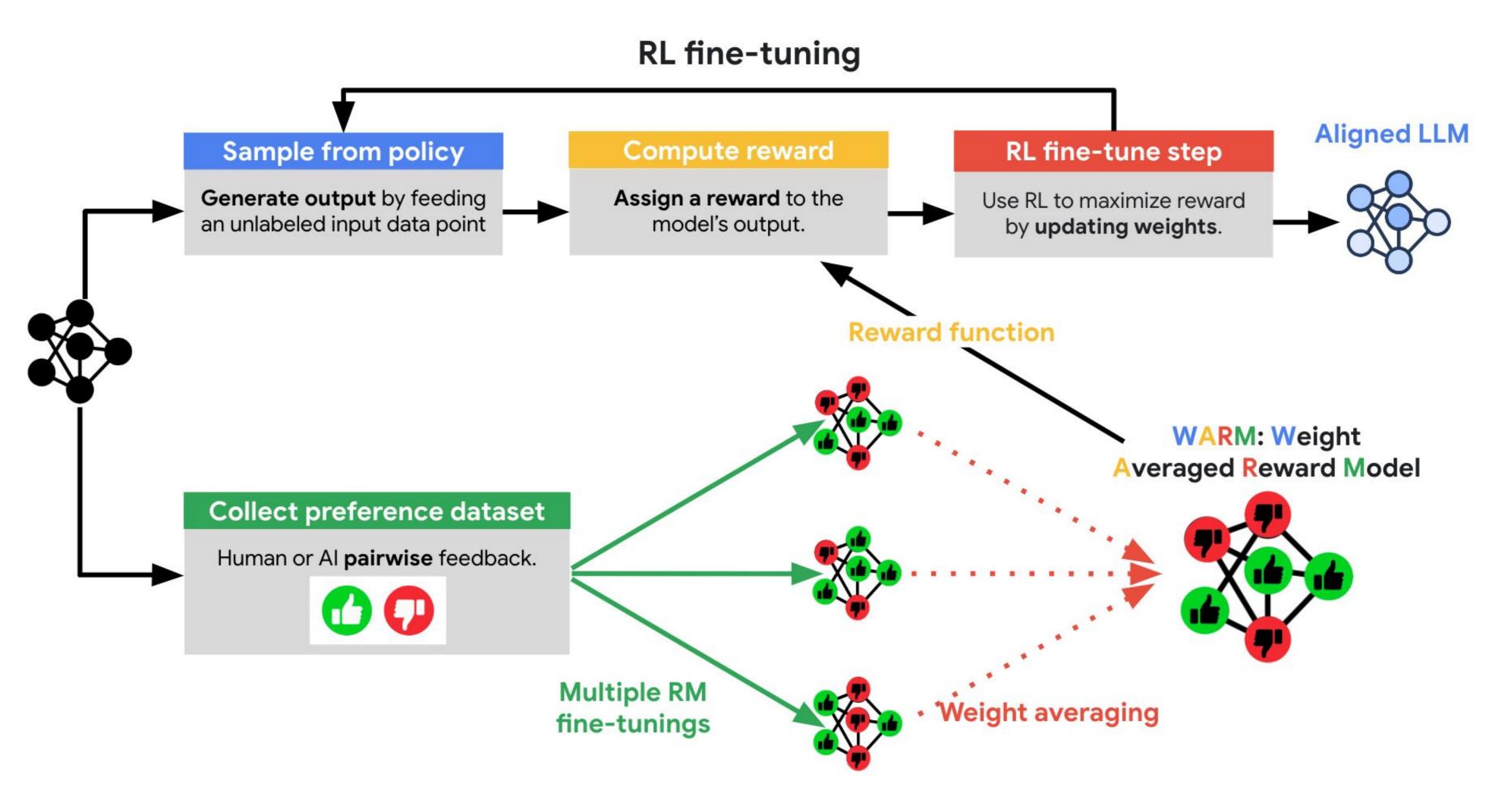
We improve reward modeling by (i) training M independent RMs from a shared pre-trained initialization and (ii) weight average them into WARM, (iii) finally used in RL.



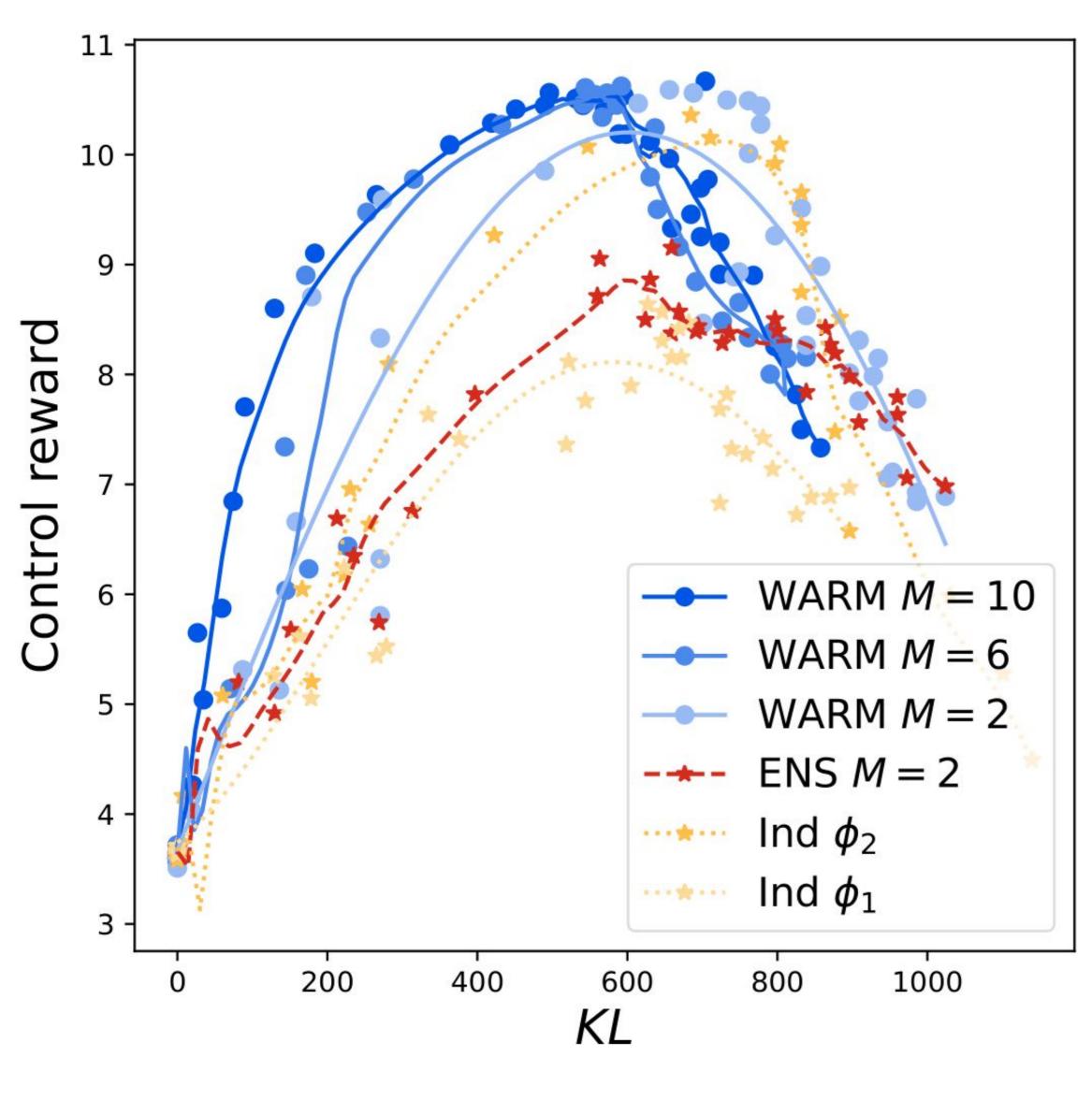
Thanks to linear mode connectivity, WARM benefits from:

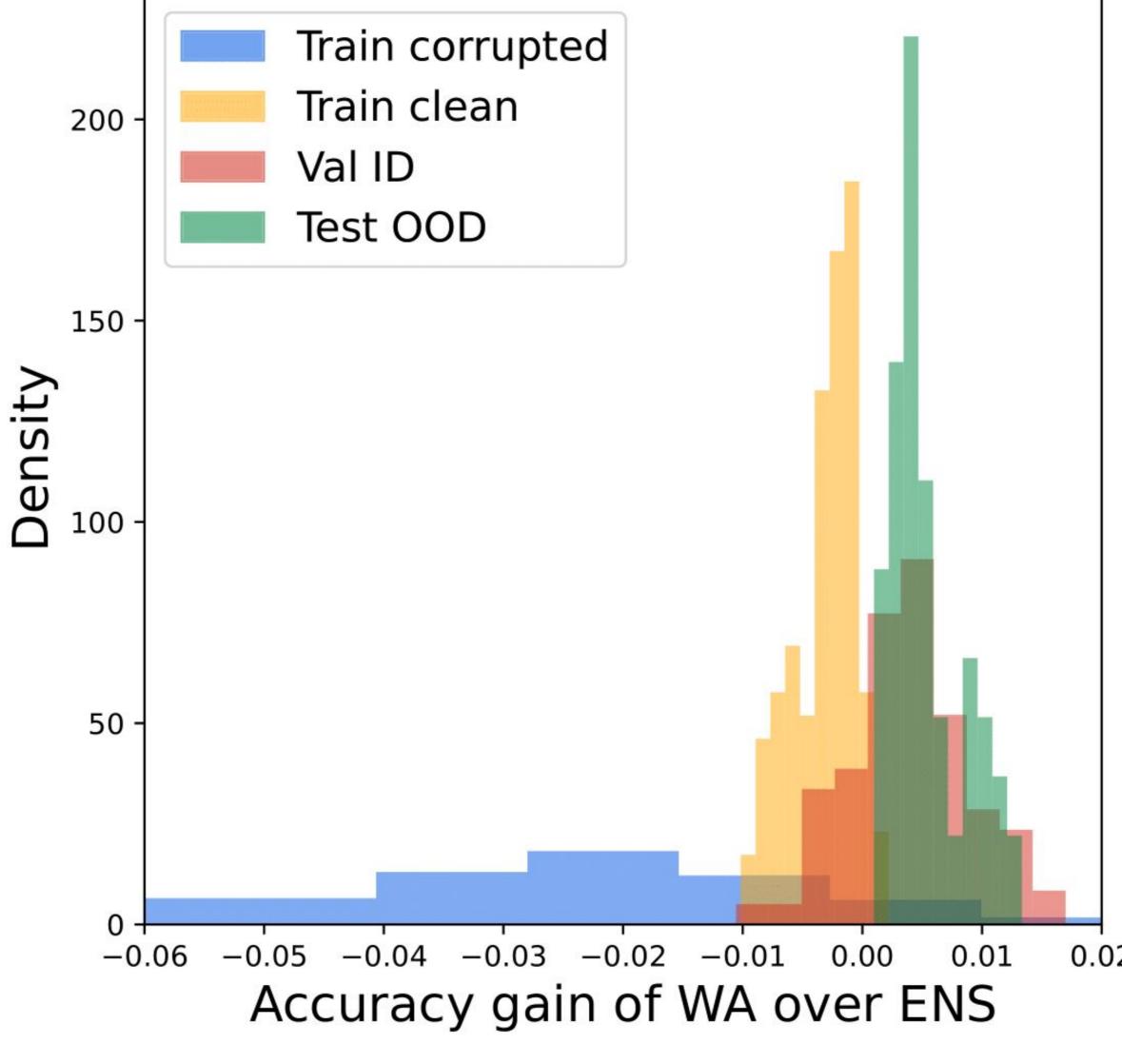
- Efficiency, removing the memory/inference overheads of (traditional) ensembling of the predictions of M models.
- Robustness to corruptions in preference labels, reducing memorization by enforcing invariance across runs.
- Reliability under distribution shifts, improving generalization by reducing variance.

Weight Averaged Reward Models (WARM)



WARM experiments on summarization





Mitigate reward hacking during RL

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- (1) by reducing memorization under label noise,
- 2) and improving generalization under distribution shifts.

Setup

Data: TL;DR summarization RL method: REINFORCE Policy RLHFd: PaLM-XXS Proxy reward: PaLM-XXS Control reward: PaLM-XS

Follow-up work: Weight Averaged Rewarded Policies (WARP)

In WARP, we merge policies themselves (rather than reward models). The goal is to:

- maximize the reward model, to improve policy's alignment with human preferences,
- minimize the KL, to mitigate forgetting of general pre-trained knowledge.

We apply 3 variants of weight averaging at three distinct stages, iteratively.

- Exponential moving average (EMA) for dynamic anchor in the KL regularization.
- Spherical linear interpolation (SLERP) of task vectors of fine-tuned models.
- Linearly interpolate towards the initialization (LITI) to mitigate forgetting.

