VLMs can supervise offline RL, but their feedback must consider sub-trajectories, be non-Markovian, and be interpreted as a component in a simple algorithm—such as a weight in weighted regression—rather than as a reward.

# OfflineRLAIF



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## Piloting VLM Feedback for RL via SFO

## Motivation

#### Vision Language Model (VLM) feedback

The absence of large-scale control data prevents training a general RL foundation model. Still, we can leverage existing VLMs for supervision.

#### Offline RL from Al Feedback (Offline RLAIF)

VLMs struggle to differentiate random trajectories at initialization. Offline RL can include trajectories that are easier for VLMs to differentiate.

#### Challenges with Offline RLAIF

- 1) Full-trajectory evaluation exacerbates stitching issues
- 2) VLMs are not trained to understand continuous control data

### Conclusions

#### 1) Sub-Trajectories Matter

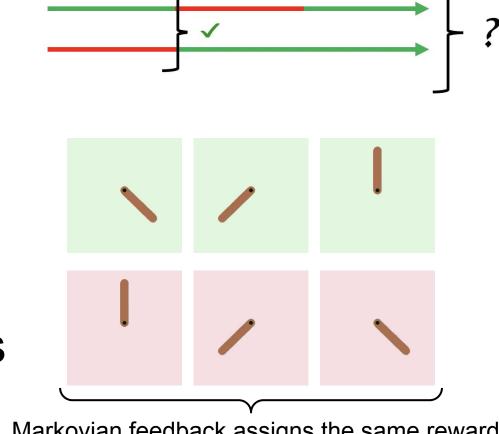
Full-trajectory preferences decrease VLM calls, but are uninformative and worsen stitching issues, so sub-sampling trajectories is critical



VLMs do not natively understand control data, so visual cues over time are needed to assess progress



A filtered and weighted behavior cloning approach







(SFBC) surpasses complex RL-based methods 3) Feedback propagation is unstable even with ground truth rewards

## Sub-Trajectory Filtered Behavioral Cloning (SFBC)

Existing work, such as RL-VLM-F (Wang et al., 2024) and Clip-based rewards (Baumli et al., 2023, Rocamonde et al., 2024), evaluates online RL, uses a Markovian reward, and investigates how to elicit reward from VLMs.

In contrast, this study evaluates offline, leverages non-Markovian feedback, and investigates how best to use the feedback (not just as reward).

- 1) We divide trajectories into disjoint and equal length sub-trajectories:  $au_i = (s_{i \cdot k}, a_{i \cdot k}, s_{i \cdot k+1}, a_{i \cdot k+1}, \ldots, s_{(i+1) \cdot k})$  with segment length k
- 2) We prompt an LLM to evaluate each sub-trajectory with a Markov and non-Markov prompt, and define the feedback as a combination:

 $P_{\text{Markov}}(\tau_i) = 1 - P(\text{"no"}|\text{Markov Prompt})$   $P_{\text{Non-Markov}}(\tau_i) = 1 - P(\text{"no"}|\text{Non-Markov Prompt})$   $P_{\text{VLM}}(\tau_i) = \min(1, P_{\text{Markov}}(\tau_i) + P_{\text{Non-Markov}}(\tau_i))$ 

3) We behaviorally clone weighted sub-trajectories, and introduce retrospective filtering, assuming a failed sub-trajectory may result from preceding failure:

 $\mathcal{D}_{SFBC} = \{(s_t, a_t, \tau_i) \mid \tau_i \in \mathcal{D}, \ (s_t, a_t) \in \tau_i, \ PVLM(\tau_i) \geq \alpha, \ P_{VLM}(\tau_{i+1}) \geq \alpha\} \quad \mathcal{L}_{SFBC} = -\mathbb{E}_{(s_t, a_t, \tau_i) \sim \mathcal{D}_{SFBC}} \left[P_{VLM}(\tau_i) \log \pi_{\theta}(a_t | s_t)\right]$ 

## Results

We evaluate on Pendulum-v1 across 15 seeds using GPT-4o. The dataset consists of 500 trajectories, with 300 steps from an expert policy and 300 from a failure policy, stitched in a random order. Sub-trajectory length (k) = 100. We subsample frames by 20x. Threshold ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.1.

Success Rate (%)	Std. Error (%)	Mean Return	Std. Error
33	12	-4716	790
27	11	-5131	814
13	9	-5234	578
0	0	-7840	308
73	11	-1585	518
27	11	-5013	649
0	0	-6859	181
40	13	-4164	883
40	13	-4229	869
33	12	-3459	604
13	9	-5562	525
	33 27 13 0 73 27 0 40 40 40 33	33 12 27 11 13 9 0 0 73 11 27 11 0 0 40 13 40 13 33 12	33 12 -4716 27 11 -5131 13 9 -5234 0 0 -7840  73 11 -1585 27 11 -5013 0 0 -6859  40 13 -4164 40 13 -4229 33 12 -3459

Outperforms behavioral cloning, both naively (BC Naive) and filtering by whole trajectories (VLM BC)

Outperforms offline RL with ground truth (GT) reward

Outperforms offline RL with VLM as reward (VLM+TD3+BC) Outperforms method with VLM as preferences (S-DPO)

Removing filtering or retrospective filtering decreases performance Removing non-Markov prompt decreases performance

Removing weighting of trajectories decreases performance

