vln最初的论文(Vision-and-Language Navigation: Interpreting visually-grounded navigation instructions in real environments)贡献:

- 1. Matterport3D simulator:为离散vln任务设计,在Matterport3D提供的viewpoint基础上生成了 navigation graph G= 〈V, E〉,去除了中间穿过障碍物以及长度超过5m的边(edge)
- 2. R2R Dataset:基于上述图G,生成七千多条路径,每条路径用AMT标注了三次

3. agent模型:

1. 使用注意力机制的seq2seq:encoder处理instruction,decoder将每一步的observation和上一步的action作为输入。observation使用预训练好的resnet抽取特征。

2. 训练:

- 1. 当agent在图上任何一个waypoint时,他的groundtruth-action被定义为,由该点出发到 达目标点的最短路径的action。将seq2seq预测的action概率分布和groundtruth-action 做交叉熵损失。
- 2. teacher-forcing: 只使用groundtruth轨迹上的action,这样agent就只能在groundtruth轨迹上训练
- 3. student-forcing: agent使用seq2seq输出的概率分布随机选择action

3. 结果:

	Trajectory Length (m)	Navigation Error (m)	Success (%)	Oracle Success (%)
Val Seen:				
SHORTEST	10.19	0.00	100	100
RANDOM	9.58	9.45	15.9	21.4
Teacher-forcing	10.95	8.01	27.1	36.7
Student-forcing	11.33	6.01	38.6	52.9
Val Unseen:				
SHORTEST	9.48	0.00	100	100
RANDOM	9.77	9.23	16.3	22.0
Teacher-forcing	10.67	8.61	19.6	29.1
Student-forcing	8.39	7.81	21.8	28.4
Test (unseen):				
SHORTEST	9.93	0.00	100	100
RANDOM	9.93	9.77	13.2	18.3
Human	11.90	1.61	86.4	90.2
Student-forcing	8.13	7.85	20.4	26.6

val seen和val unseen场景的成功率相差很大,说明模型只学习了已看过的场景,对未看过的场景几乎不具备泛化能力;换言之有很大的overfit,而且无法通过正则化解决。同时,即便在已看过的场景中,成功率也仅有40%左右。

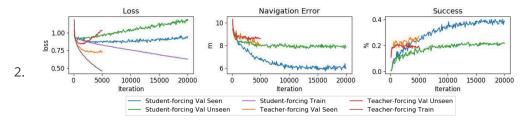


Figure 7. Validation loss, navigation error and success rate during training. Our experiments suggest that neural network approaches can strongly overfit to training environments, even with regularization. This makes generalizing to unseen environments challenging.

从训练折线图上来看,只有在训练集上loss在不断减小,而在val unseen集上loss越跑越大。即使在val seen集上,loss也没有随着训练集上loss不断减小而减小,反而在震荡中缓慢上升。对此,我怀疑是agent没有explore完整个场景,有些地方还没探索到。

4. 个人总结:

- 1. 从结果来看,无论是seen和unseen场景,其成功率都挺低的。从Navigation Error (m)来说,agent的误差有八九米,人类误差只有1.61m。说明离目标点都还挺远的。
- 2. 论文提出的seq2seq模型,我觉得形式很优美,LSTM+ATTENTION很符合数据集特点。缺点也挺明显,模型太小,很容易overfit。
- 3. 感觉teacher-forcing挺垃圾的,直接用student-forcing得了

分割线

vlnce领域开山之作: Beyond the Nav-Graph: Vision-and-Language Navigation in Continuous Environments论文精读

1.重新构建VLN-CE数据集

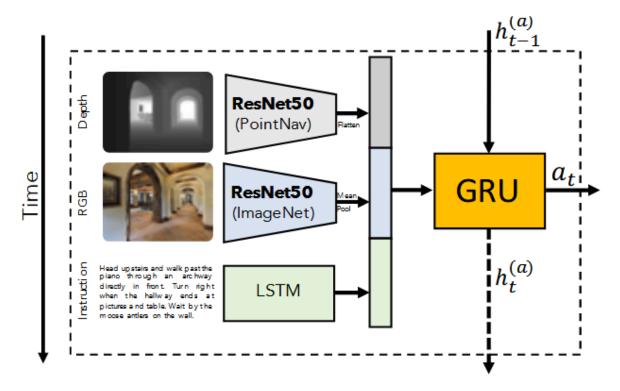
"MP3D also provides corresponding mesh-based 3D environment reconstructions" (Krantz 等, 2020, p. 6),也就是说MP3D的mesh可以构建连续空间模型。

论文重建了一个基于habitat simulator的连续空间"reconstructed Matterport3D (MP3D) environments" (Krantz 等, 2020, p. 7),然后把离散空间的waypoint映射到mesh上。然后,又把能移植的路径全移植了。最终,形成了VLN-CE Dataset。

2.agent

2.1 seq2seq

最简单的一集,连注意力机制都没加



(a) Sequence-to-Sequence Baseline

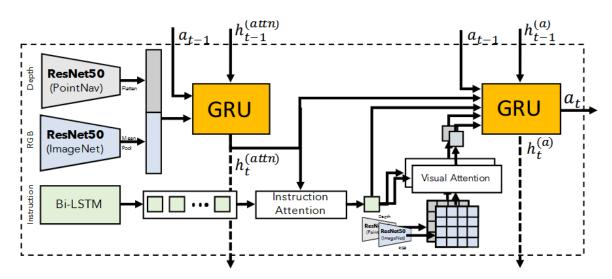
$$\bar{\mathbf{v}}_t = \text{mean-pool}(\mathcal{V}_t), \quad \bar{\mathbf{d}}_t = [\mathbf{d}_1, \dots, \mathbf{d}_{wh}], \quad \mathbf{s} = \text{LSTM}(\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_T)$$
 (1)

$$\mathbf{h}_{t}^{(a)} = \text{GRU}\left(\left[\bar{\mathbf{v}}_{t}, \bar{\mathbf{d}}_{t}, \mathbf{s}\right], \mathbf{h}_{t-1}^{(a)}\right)$$
(2)

$$a_t = \underset{a}{\operatorname{argmax}} \operatorname{softmax} \left(W_a \mathbf{h}_t^{(a)} + \mathbf{b}_a \right)$$
 (3)

2.2 Cross-Modal Attention Model

这个就复杂不少, 但是基本方法都没变



(b) Cross-Modal Attention Model

This model consists of two recurrent networks - one tracking

visual observations as before and the other making decisions based on attended instruction and visual features. We can write this first recurrent network as:

$$\mathbf{h}_{t}^{(attn)} = \text{GRU}\left(\left[\bar{\mathbf{v}}_{t}, \bar{\mathbf{d}}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t-1}\right], \mathbf{h}_{t-1}^{(attn)}\right)$$
(4)

where $\mathbf{a}_{t-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 32}$ and is a learned linear embedding of the previous action. We encode instructions with a bi-directional LSTM and reserve all intermediate hidden states:

$$S = \{\mathbf{s_1}, \dots, \mathbf{s_T}\} = \text{BiLSTM}(\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_T)$$
 (5)

We then compute an attended instruction feature $\hat{\mathbf{s}}_t$ over these representations which is then used to attend to visual $(\hat{\mathbf{v}}_t)$ and depth $(\hat{\mathbf{d}}_t)$ features. Concretely,

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}}_t = \operatorname{Attn}\left(\mathcal{S}, \mathbf{h}_t^{(attn)}\right), \quad \hat{\mathbf{v}}_t = \operatorname{Attn}\left(\mathcal{V}_t, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_t\right), \quad \hat{\mathbf{d}}_t = \operatorname{Attn}\left(\mathcal{D}_t, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_t\right)$$
 (6)

where Attn is a scaled dot-product attention [28]. For a query $\mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times d_q}$, $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \operatorname{Attn}(\{\mathbf{x}_i\}, \mathbf{q})$ is computed as $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_i \alpha_i \mathbf{x}_i$ for $\alpha_i = \operatorname{softmax}_i((W_K \mathbf{x}_i)^T \mathbf{q} / \sqrt{d_q})$. The second recurrent network then takes a concatenation of these features as input (including an action encoding and the first recurrent network's hidden state) and predicts an action.

$$\mathbf{h}_{t}^{(a)} = GRU\left(\left[\hat{\mathbf{s}}_{t}, \hat{\mathbf{v}}_{t}, \hat{\mathbf{d}}_{t}, \mathbf{a}_{t-1}, \mathbf{h}_{t}^{(attn)}\right], \mathbf{h}_{t-1}^{(a)}\right)$$
(7)

$$a_t = \underset{a}{\operatorname{argmax}} \operatorname{softmax} \left(W_a \mathbf{h}_t^{(a)} + \mathbf{b}_a \right)$$
 (8)

3.一些优化的trick

感觉不重要就没看

DAgger, inflection weighting等

总结:

总的来说,感觉这篇文章最大的贡献也只是提出了vlnce,以及vlnce dataset。至于他提出的两种方法,和离散vln使用的方法变化不大,都是RNN+Attention,只是从预测high-level action改为了预测low-level action

分割线

Reinforced Cross-Modal Matching and Self-Supervised Imitation Learning for Vision-Language Navigation

加入了RL方法的discrete vln

Reinforced Cross-Modal Matching

The RCM framework mainly consists of two modules: a reasoning navigator $\pi\theta$ and a matching critic V β .

1.Cross-Modal Reasoning Navigator

注意,此模型在每个离散点上观察到的是全景图。

简单来说,就是attention+LSTM套了好几个

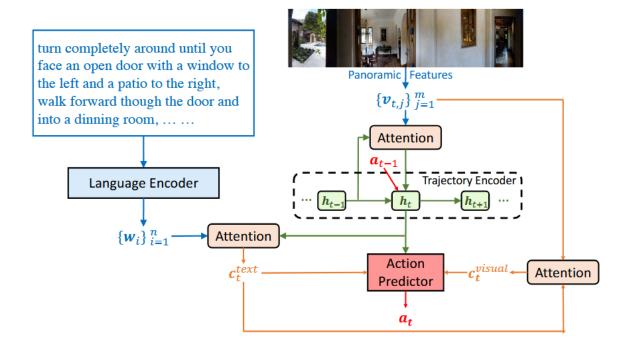


Figure 3: Cross-modal reasoning navigator at step t.

2.Cross-Modal Matching Critic

一个预训练好的用来得到intrinsic reward的模组

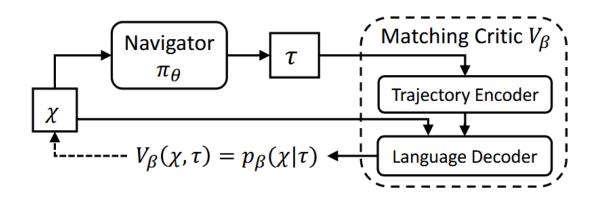


Figure 4: Cross-modal matching critic that provides the cycle-reconstruction intrinsic reward.

它会计算出(根据navigator目前的trajectory能反推出原language instruction)的概率,并根据此概率 大小判断目前trajectory的好坏,并最终得到intrinsic reward。

训练过程

训练分为两步

- 1.第一步是热启动过程,旨在迅速初始化agent的策略。热启动为监督学习,使用交叉熵损失。
- 2.第二步就是正式训练了,使用RL的方法,reward包括extrinsic and intrinsic reward。intrinsic reward使用上面介绍过的Cross-Modal Matching Critic计算得出,下面介绍extrinsic reward:

extrinsic reward也包括两部分,一是评估action使得agent靠近目标点的距离,二是评估action是否使得agent成功到达目标点周围。

最后,使用RL的REINFORCE算法,梯度下降得到最优策略。

Self-Supervised Imitation Learning

上述模型和训练都是基于已有数据,下面的模型将使得agent在没有数据的情况下自由探索unseen environment,并进行策略优化

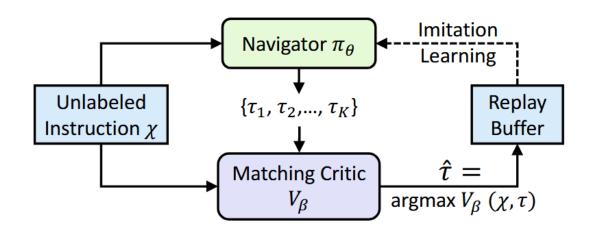


Figure 5: SIL for exploration on unlabeled data.

SIL借用了上述Matching Critic模型。给定language instruction,agent先生成一组possible trajectories,然后由Matching Critic模型进行评估,筛选出最优的trajectory。接下来,这个最优的 trajectory就被视为之前supervised learning的ground-truth trajectory,可以使用之前热启动的方法优 化策略。

总结:

这篇文章实际上用了两种方法训练agent:

一种是在热启动和Self-Supervised Imitation Learning里面,使用了交叉熵损失训练

另一种是RL中的policy gradient方法,也就是REINFORCE

相同点在于,两者都使用了一样的策略函数