

Multimodal Models with Soft-Labeled Synthetic Data Enhance Human-Agent Alignment in CALVIN

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 4 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does the integration of multimodal models with soft-labeled synthetic data improve human-agent alignment in the CALVIN benchmark compared to text-only approaches, measured by task success rate. 12 claims were extracted from source literature; 1 was independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 4.4/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Aligning Multimodal LLM with Human Preference: A Survey. Research question: How does the integration of multimodal models with soft-labeled synthetic data improve human-agent alignment in the CALVIN benchmark compared to text-only approaches, measured by task success rate and preference alignment scores?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 4 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 4.4/10.

3 Results

4 papers retrieved. 12 claims extracted; 1 independently verified. Quality review score: 4.4/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
MME-RealWorld, MMStar, MMBench, MMT-Bench, BLINK, MathVista, SQA3D, MMMU, MVBench, Mantis-Instruct are benchmarks for ev	×	0.03
Object HalBench, VideoHalluciner, VALOR-Eval, POPE, HaELM, OpenCHAIR, GAVIE, AMBER, Mementos, MMHal-Bench, VLind-Bench, M-	×	0.01
AdvDiffVLM, RTVLM, VLGuard, MultiTrust, VLLM-safety-bench, MOSSBench, MM-RLHF-SafetyBench are benchmarks for evaluating	×	0.03
Q-Bench, LLVisionQA, LLDescribe, LLaVA-Bench-Wilder, LiveBench, Vibe-Eval are benchmarks for evaluating conversation in	×	0.02
M-RewardBench, VL-RewardBench, RewardBench, MJ-Bench, MLLM-as-a-Judge, MM-RLHF-RewardBench are benchmarks for evaluating	×	0.02
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Arena-Hard, AlpacaEval-V2, AlignBench, MM-AlignBench are benchmarks for evaluating alignment in multimodal models.	×	0.03
Fact-RLHF is the first multimodal RLHF algorithm, utilizing 10K human-labeled samples for the reward model and 50K hold-	×	0.03
DDPO assigns higher weights to corrected data in its loss function compared to standard DPO, using 1.4K manually refined	×	0.02
FDPO reuses InstructBLIP’s existing data.	×	0.05
The creation of alignment datasets involves three core factors: data sources, model responses, and preference annotation	✓	0.18
Most alignment algorithms are designed for specific tasks such as addressing hallucinations, ensuring safety, and improv	×	0.11
This survey is the first to specifically focus on the alignment of MLLMs.	×	0.08

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2503.14504v2>

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2407.14477v4>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2404.04289v1>