

Pretrained Latent Action Encoder Size Effects on CLAM Sample Efficiency

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 8 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: What is the impact of varying the size of the pretrained latent action encoder in CLAM on the sample efficiency of downstream reinforcement learning tasks, as measured by task completion rate per. 0 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 5.8/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: CLAM: Continuous Latent Action Models for Robot Learning from Unlabeled Demonstrations. Research question: What is the impact of varying the size of the pretrained latent action encoder in CLAM on the sample efficiency of downstream reinforcement learning tasks, as measured by task completion rate per training sample?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 8 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 5.8/10.

3 Results

8 papers retrieved. 0 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 5.8/10.

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.

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2505.04999v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2602.12375v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/1911.09615v1>