

CLAM Latent Action Discretization Granularity and Few-Shot Imitation Learning on CALVIN

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 11 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does CLAM’s latent action discretization granularity impact few-shot imitation learning accuracy on the CALVIN multimodal benchmark compared to continuous VQ-VAE baselines. 14 claims were extracted from source literature; 1 was independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 4.5/10. 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: How does CLAM’s latent action discretization granularity impact few-shot imitation learning accuracy on the CALVIN multimodal benchmark compared to continuous VQ-VAE baselines?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 4.5/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 14 claims extracted; 1 independently verified. Quality review score: 4.5/10.

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 |
|--|----------|------------|
| CLAM outperforms all baselines and nearly matches the performance of BC with expert data in both state- and image-based | × | 0.05 |
| CLAM improves upon the best baseline VPT by more than 2 \times average normalized return on the DMControl (locomotion) tasks a | × | 0.12 |
| Transformer-CLAM achieves performance close to or even better than that of BC-Expert which uses the same amount of privi | × | 0.09 |
| All variants of CLAM outperform the best baseline VPT [11]. | × | 0.05 |
| CLAM outperforms state-of-the-art methods in the problem setting where only play data is available as action-labeled dat | ✓ | 0.17 |
| CLAM scales with Dunlabeled while supervised IDMs only scale with Dlabeled . | × | 0.02 |
| CLAM can leverage vast, unstructured observation data to learn latent actions in an unsuper-vised manner. | × | 0.11 |
| CLAM enables scalable learning from easy-to-collect, cheap play data [21] avoiding the need for expensive task-specific | × | 0.05 |
| The Transformer-CLAM model uses 6 encoder layers, 6 decoder layers, a feedforward dimension of 2048, 8 attention heads, | × | 0.02 |
| The CALVIN Transformer-CLAM model uses 6 encoder layers, 6 decoder layers, a feedforward dimension of 2048, 8 attention | × | 0.02 |
| The MetaWorld environment has a max episode steps of 100, state dim of 39, action dim of 4, image shape of [84, 84, 3], | × | 0.03 |
| The CALVIN environment has a max episode steps of 200, state dim of 39, action dim of 7, image shape of [84, 84, 3], num | × | 0.03 |
| The evaluation environments in simulation include locomotion tasks from the DMControl benchmark (Hopper and HalfCheetah) | × | 0.03 |
| The DMControl tasks report normalized return following [22]. | × | 0.02 |

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2505.04999v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2311.14544v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2507.19375v1>