# REvolve: Reward Evolution with Large Language Models using Human Feedback







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# REvolve: Reward Evolution

- *We know more than we can tell* (Polanyi's Paradox)

- What is REvolve?
  - LLM-based Reward Design Framework for Reinforcement Learning
- Why do we need it?
  - Reward Design is hard (think Autonomous Driving).
  - o "Good behavior" is subjective.
  - REvolve automates reward generation and refines them with behavior verification by humans.

```
def reward_fn(speed, collision, min_pos, distance):
    reward_components = {}

# Speed reward component
    speed_reward = np.exp(-speed_temp * speed_difference)
    reward_components['speed_reward'] = speed_reward

# Collision reward component (high penalty for collision)
    collision_reward = -100 if collision else 0
    reward_components['collision_reward'] = collision_reward

# encouraging safe distance maintenance
    distance_reward = np.exp(-distance_temp * max(0, 20 - distance))
    reward_components['distance_reward'] = distance_reward

...

# Calculate total reward
    total_reward = sum(reward_components.values())
    total_reward = np.clip(total_reward, -1, 1)
    return total_reward
```

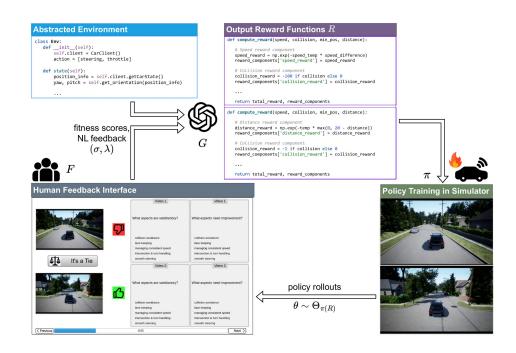
#### REvolve Framework

REvolve: Reward Evolution with Large Language Models using Human Feedback, Hazra and Sygkounas et al, ICLR 2025

#### **Contributions:**

- Evolutionary Algorithms for Reward Design
- Human as fitness functions.
- Elo rating system for ranking

minimal human involvement



## Related Works

REvolve: Reward Evolution with Large Language Models using Human Feedback, Hazra and Sygkounas et al, ICLR 2025

|                   | Expert        | Eureka [1]       | REvolve           |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Reward Generation | Manual        | Automated        | Automated         |
| Fitness Function  | Not required  | Required         | Not required      |
| Search Strategy   | Trial & Error | Greedy Iterative | Evolutionary      |
| Feedback Source   | -             | Automated        | Human / Automated |

# LLM Operators

REvolve: Reward Evolution with Large Language Models using Human Feedback, Hazra and Sygkounas et al, ICLR 2025

```
def compute reward(speed, collision, min pos, distance):
   # Initialize dictionary to hold reward components
   reward components = {}
   # Calculate the speed reward component
   speed reward = np.exp(-speed temp * speed difference)
   reward components['speed reward'] = speed reward
   # Calculate the collision reward component
   collision reward = -1 if collision else 0
   reward components['collision reward'] = collision reward
   # Ensure enough distance in front of the car to avoid collisions
   distance reward = np.exp(-distance temp * max(0, 20 - distance))
   reward components['distance reward'] = distance reward
smoothness reward = np.exp(-temp * abs(angular velocity z))
   smoothness reward = np.exp(-temp * np.mean(steering diffs))
   reward = sum(reward components.values())
   reward = np.clip(reward, -1, 1)
   return total reward, reward components
```

```
def compute reward(speed, collision, min pos, distance):
        reward components = {}
        # Encourage the agent to maintain speed between 9.0, 10.5 m/s.
        speed reward = -np.abs(speed - 9.75) # 9.75 is the midpoint
        speed reward = np.clip(speed reward, -1, 0)
        speed reward = np.exp(speed reward / speed temp)
        reward components['speed reward'] = speed reward
        # heavily penalize the agent if a collision occurs.
        collision reward = -100 if collision else 0
        reward_components['collision_reward'] = collision_reward
def compute reward(speed, collision, min pos, distance):
   # Initialize dictionary to hold reward components
   reward components = {}
   # Calculate the speed reward component
    speed_reward = np.exp(-speed_temp * speed_difference)
   reward components['speed reward'] = speed reward
   # Calculate the collision reward component
   collision reward = -1 if collision else 0
   reward components['collision reward'] = collision reward
    # Ensure enough distance in front of the car to avoid collisions
   distance reward = np.exp(-distance temp * max(0, 20 - distance))
    reward components['distance reward'] = distance reward
   reward = sum(reward components.values())
   reward = np.clip(reward, -1, 1)
   return total reward, reward components
```

```
def compute_combined_reward(speed, collision, min_pos, distance):
    reward_components = {}

# Speed_reward component
speed_reward = np.exp(-speed_temp * speed_difference)
    reward_components['speed_reward'] = speed_reward

# Collision_reward = -100 if collision else 0
    reward_components['collision_reward'] = collision_reward

# encouraging_safe_distance_maintenance
distance_reward = np.exp(-distance_temp * max(0, 20 - distance))
    reward_components['distance_reward'] = distance_reward

...

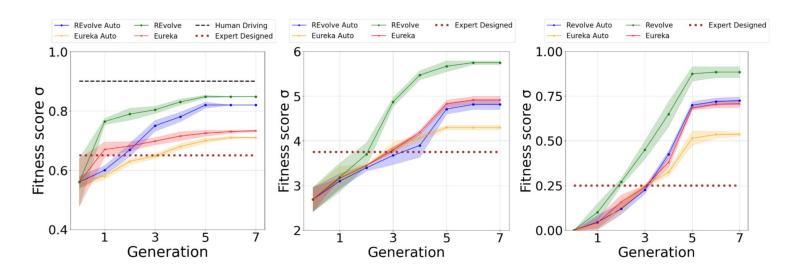
# Calculate_total_reward
total_reward = sum(reward_components.values())
total_reward = np.clip(total_reward, -1, 1)
return_total_reward, reward_components
```

**Mutation** 

Crossover

# Results: Designed Fitness Function

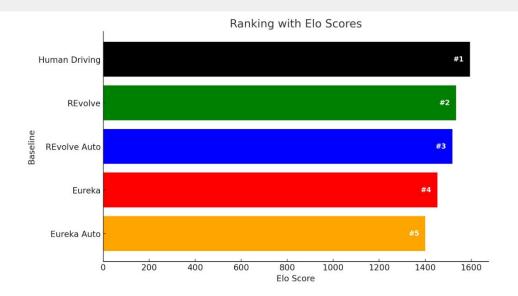
REvolve: Reward Evolution with Large Language Models using Human Feedback, Hazra and Sygkounas et al, ICLR 2025



REvolve > REvolve Auto > Eureka > Expert Designed

## Results: Human Evaluation

REvolve: Reward Evolution with Large Language Models using Human Feedback, Hazra and Sygkounas et al, ICLR 2025



REvolve > REvolve Auto > Eureka > Expert Designed

# REvolve vs. Eureka

REvolve: Reward Evolution with Large Language Models using Human Feedback, Hazra and Sygkounas et al, ICLR 2025 Eureka: Human-Level Reward Design via Coding Large Language Models, Ma et al, ICLR 2024



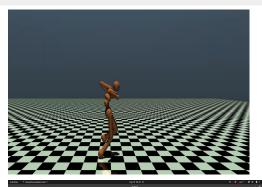
Eureka

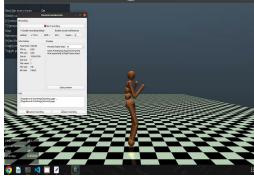












# REvolve: Reward Evolution with Large Language Models using Human Feedback





https://rishihazra.github.io/REvolve/