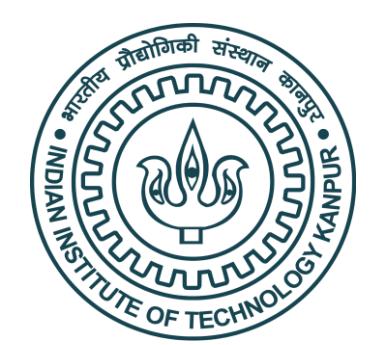




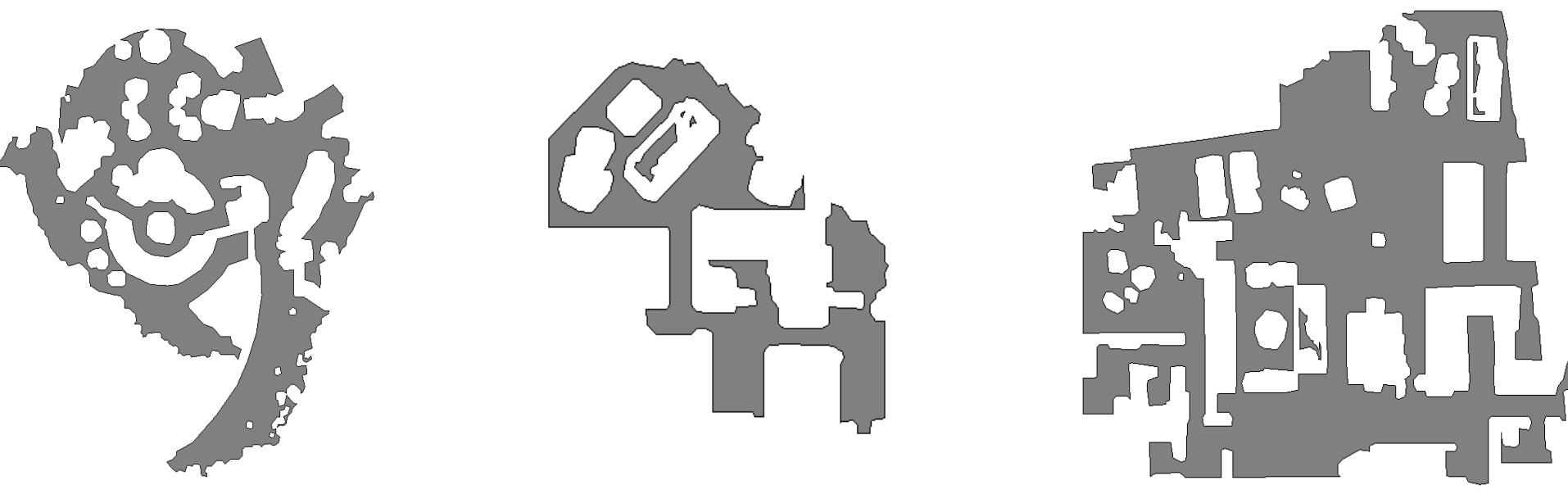
MultION: Benchmarking Semantic Map Memory using Multi-Object Navigation

Saim Wani*, Shivansh Patel*, Unnat Jain*, Angel X. Chang, Manolis Savva



SFU

Benchmarking map memory for long horizon tasks



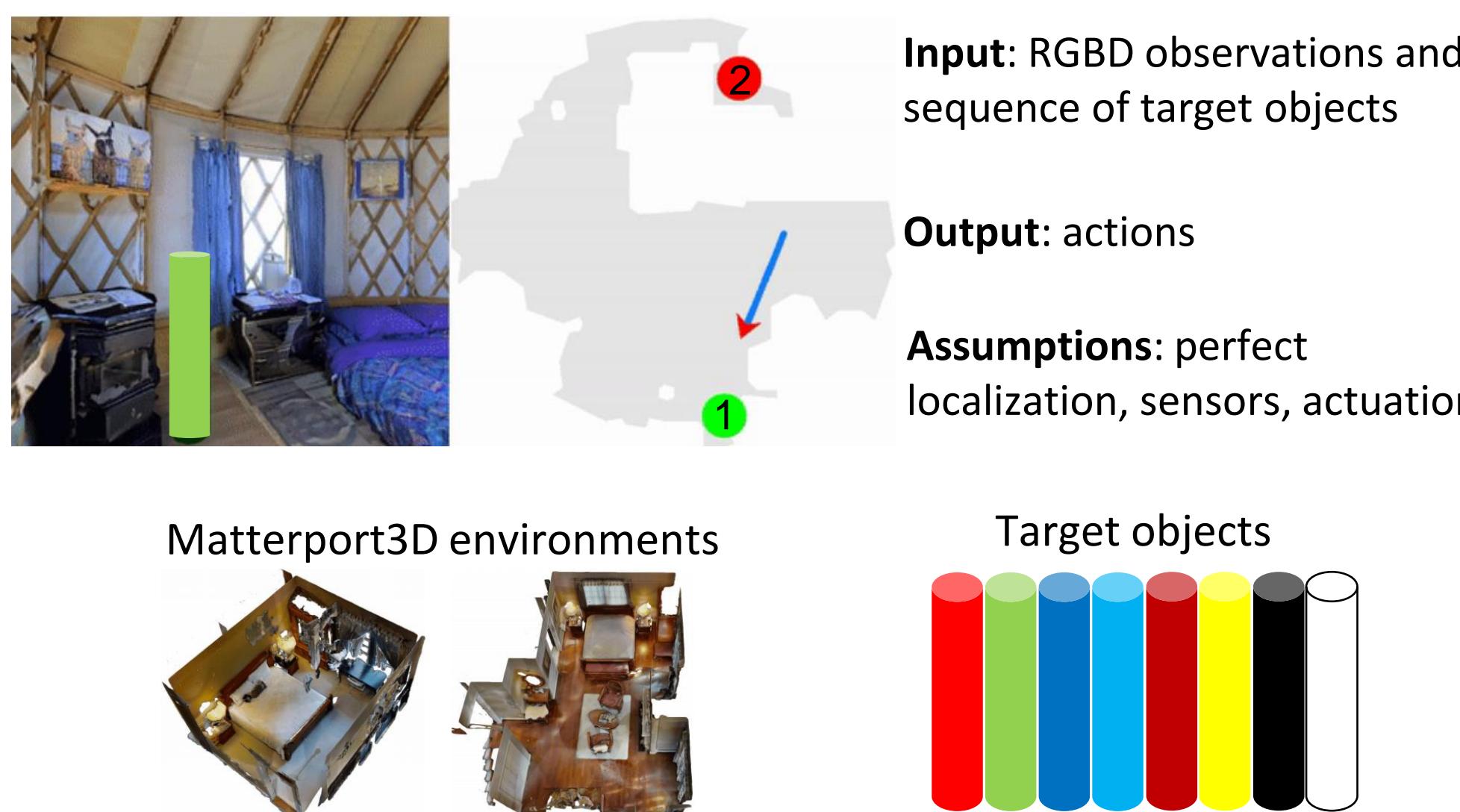
- Long-horizon navigation tasks in embodied AI remain challenging
- Spatial map memory used by much prior work
- However, no systematic study of map memory impact on long horizon tasks

Contributions:

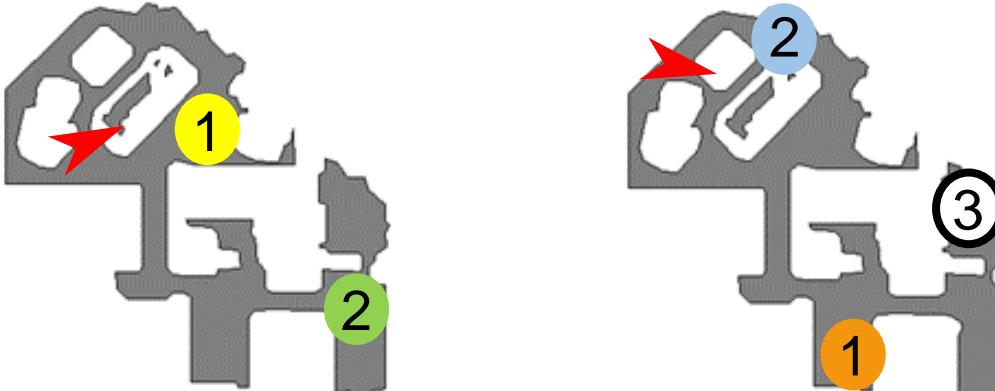
1. Introduce **MultION**: a multi-object navigation benchmark task
2. Quantify the utility of map memory and effect of different design choices

MultION

Navigate to an ordered sequence of target objects placed within the environment



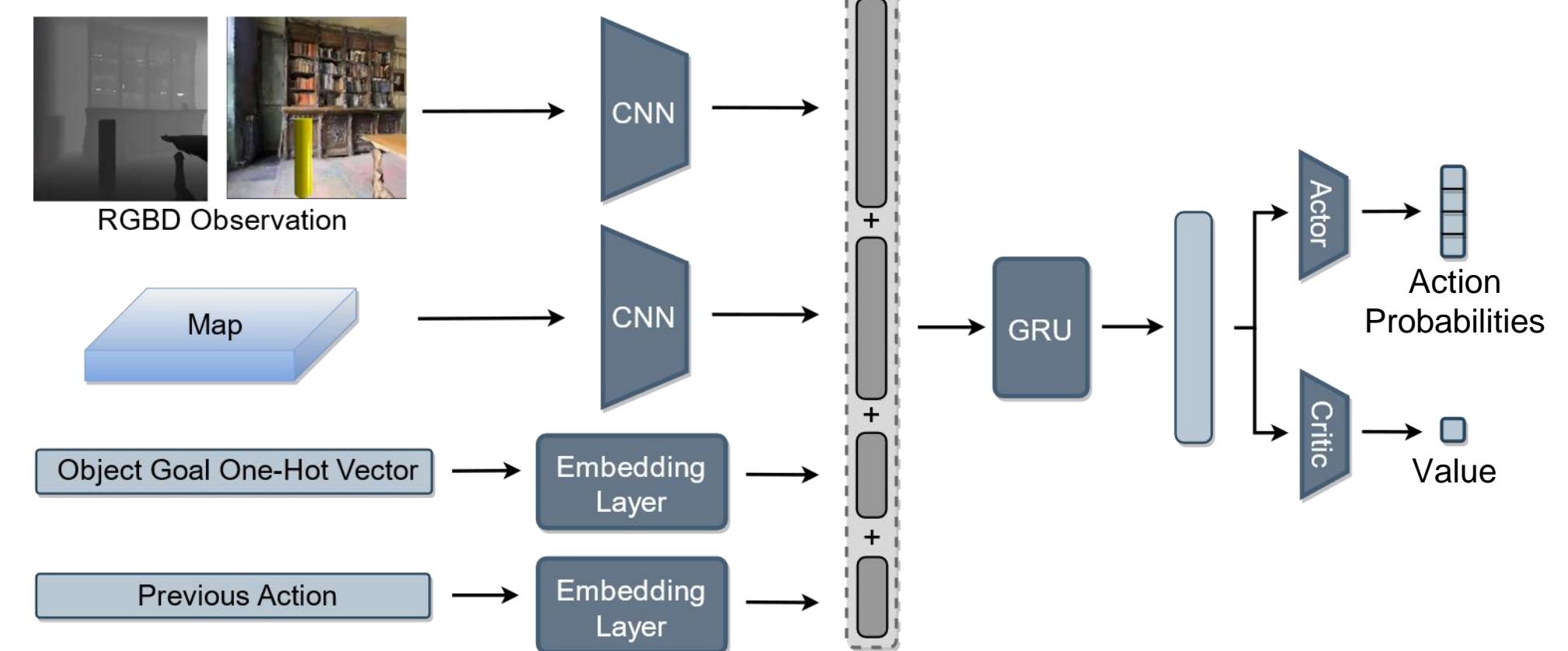
MultiON allows direct control of task complexity



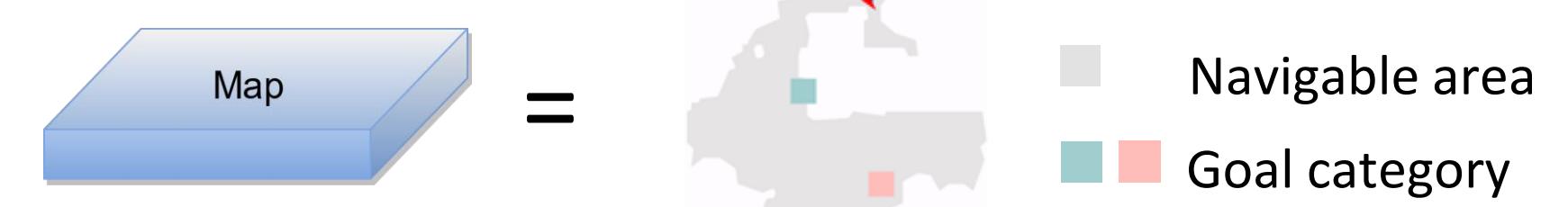
Map memory variants

- NoMap (RNN)
 - ProjNeuralMap
 - ObjRecogMap
 - OracleEgoMap
 - OracleMap
- Fully learned (no oracle information)
- Not fully learned (use oracle maps)

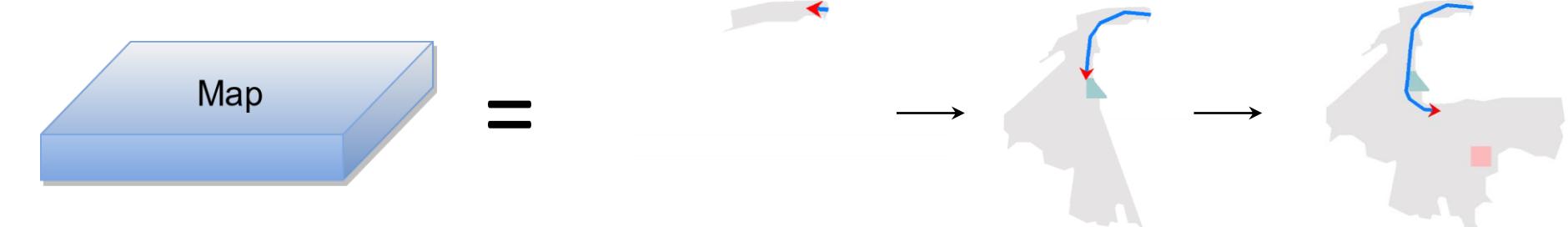
Agent architecture



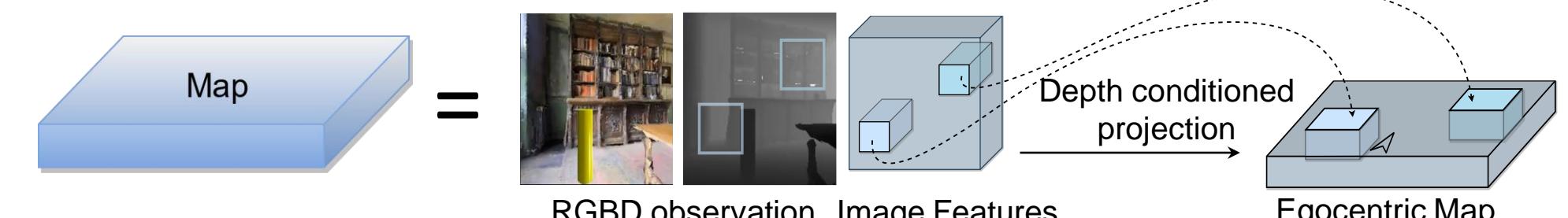
OracleMap: full oracle maps



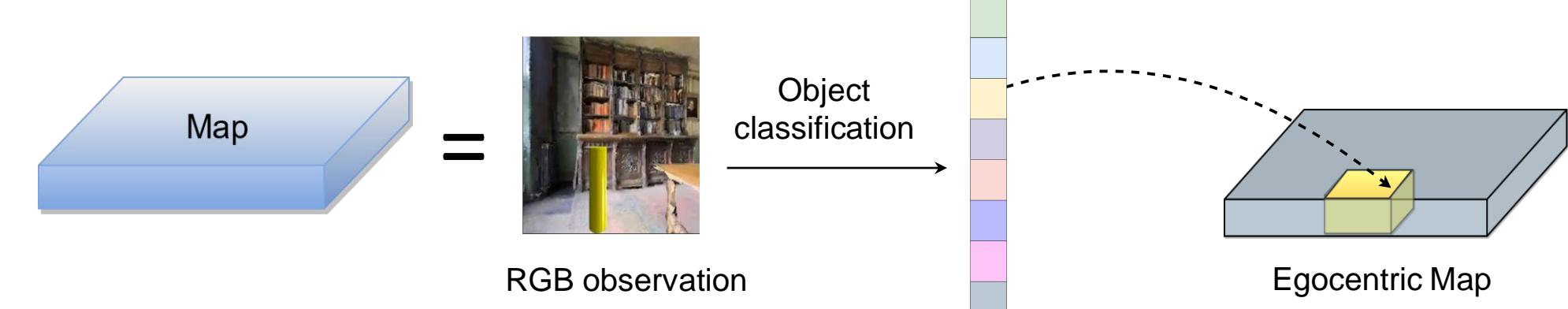
OracleEgoMap: egocentrically revealed oracle maps



ProjNeuralMap: egocentrically constructed neural feature maps



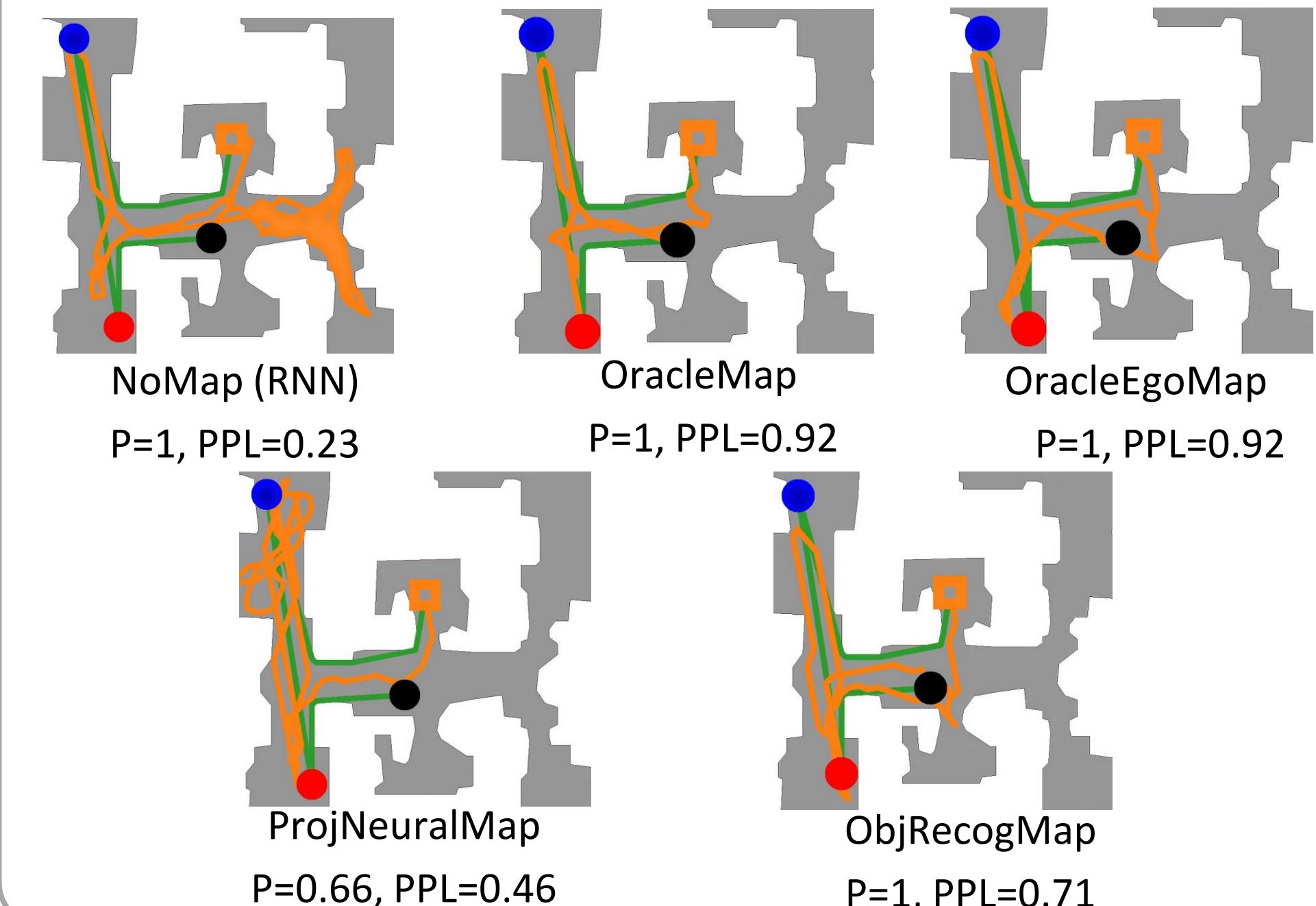
ObjRecogMap: egocentrically constructed object class maps



Evaluation metrics

- **Success:** binary indicator of episode success
- **SPL:** success weighted by normalized inverse path length
- **Progress:** fraction of goals found
- **PPL:** progress weighted by normalized inverse path length

Qualitative results



Quantitative results

	Model	1-ON	2-ON	3-ON
NoMap	NoMap(RNN)	62	39	24
	FRMQN	62	42	29
	SMT	63	44	22
Oracle	OracleMap	94	79	62
	OracleEgoMap	83	71	54
Learned	EgoMap	69	59	44
	ProjNeuralMap	70	57	46
	ObjRecogMap	79	62	40

Progress of agents on 1-ON, 2-ON and 3-ON test set

Conclusions

- Spatial maps are useful for long horizon navigation tasks
- Goal information more useful than occupancy information
- Sizeable gap between oracle and learned agents is incentive for future work