

Al Agents: From Language to Multimodal Reasoning

ICCV 2025 MMRAgI Workshop

Juan Carlos Niebles, Research Director @jcniebles | www.niebles.net



### **Conversational AI Agents**



### **Work Agent**



Hello I'm your trusted Agentforce AI Agent

Can you help route my case for approval?



I have modified this case status to Escalated and created an escalation request with the subject "Modify deliver center to Portland, OR".

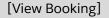
[Edit Case]

### **Personal Agent**

Let's start booking my summer vacation travel. Find and book family friendly hotel for my upcoming stay in France..



I found this nice hotel near the venues you are planning to visit. I booked 2 rooms for the full duration of your stay.



### **Creative Agent**

I'm writing a fiction story about animals in the jungle. What are some adventures these animals might have? Give me some ideas and illustrate them with pictures.



Sure, some ideas:

1. The animals might organizing a party.

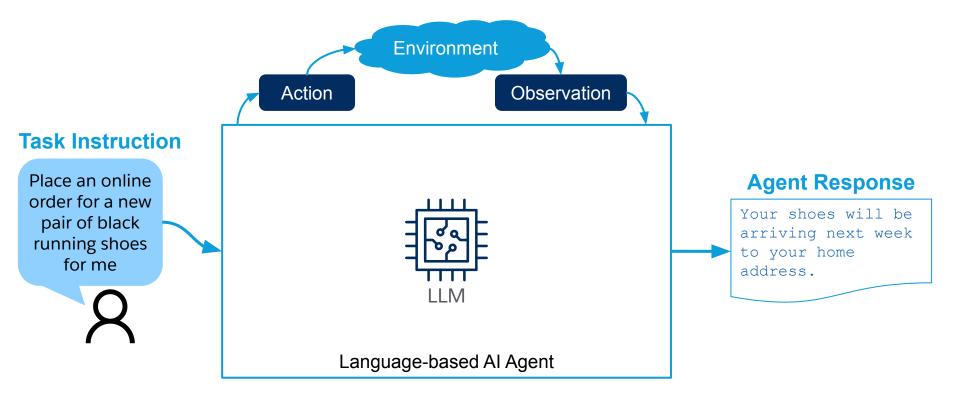




2. The animals may need to solve a problem [...]

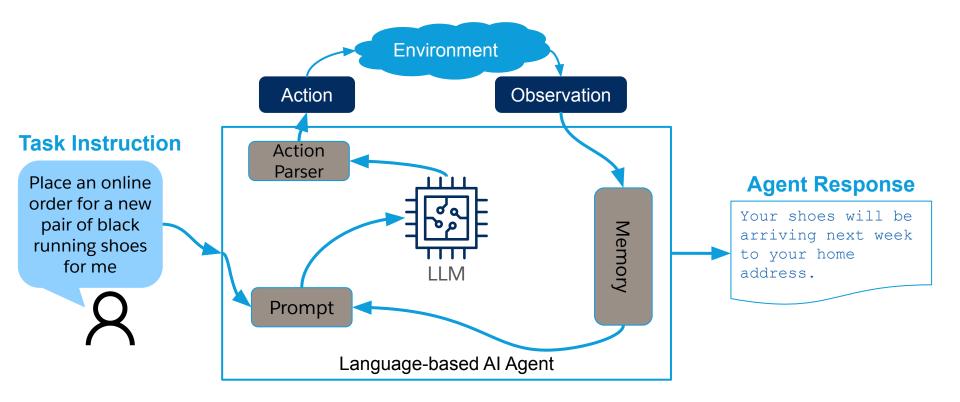
# High-level Language-based Agent framework





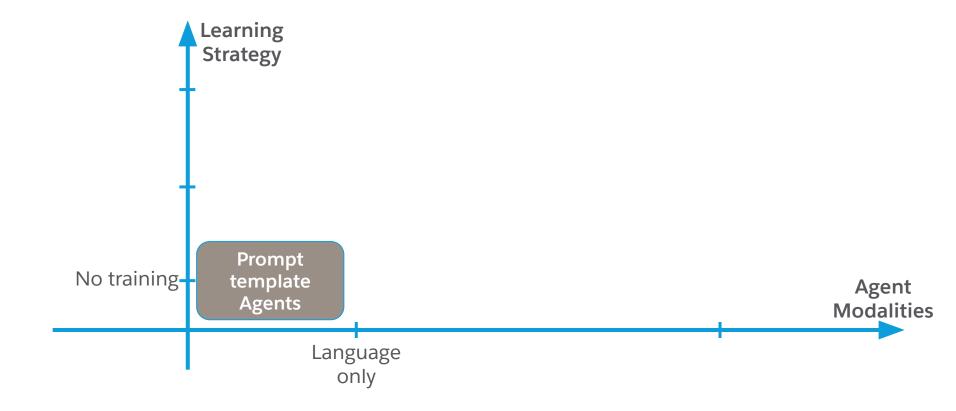
### High-level Language-based Agent framework





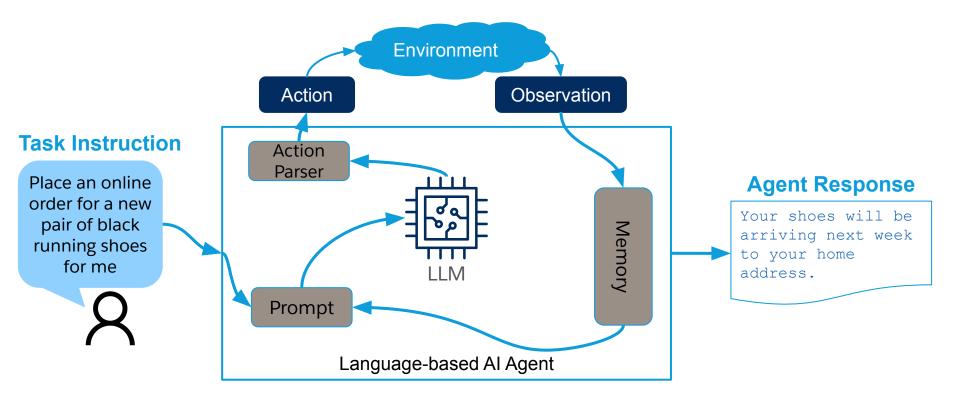
# Al Agents: From Language to Multimodality





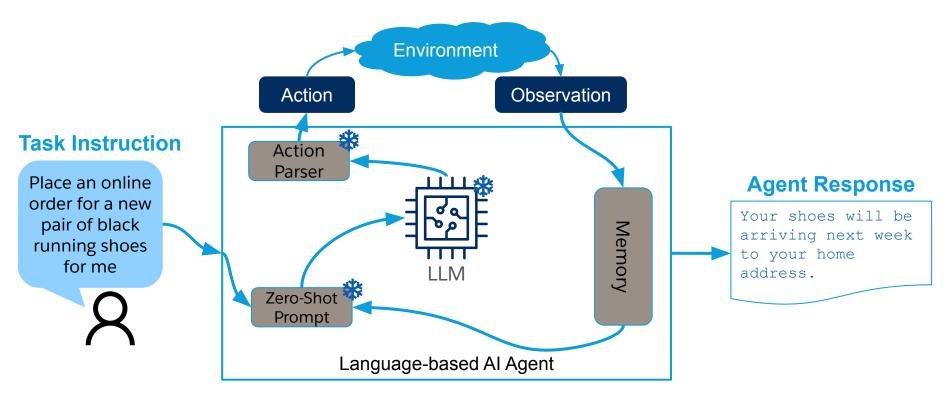
### High-level Language-based Agent framework





# Zero-shot Language-based Agent



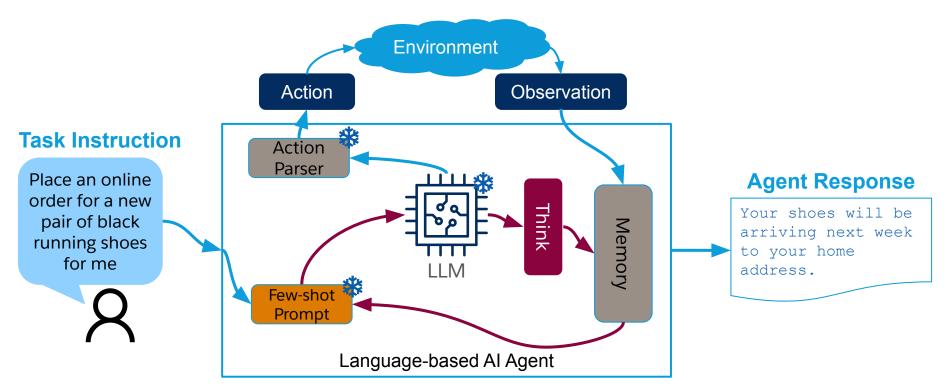


[Zhiwei Liu. "BOLAA: Benchmarking and orchestrating LLM-augmented autonomous agents". ICLR 2024 Workshop on LLM Agents]

# **ReAct Agent**



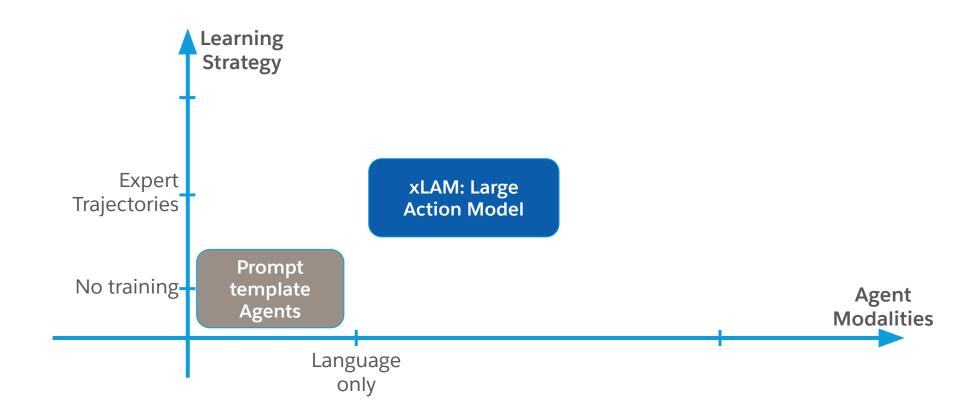
https://github.com/ysymyth/ReAct



[Yao et al. ReAct: Synergizing Reasoning and Acting in Language Models. ICLR 2023]

# Al Agents: From Language to Multimodality

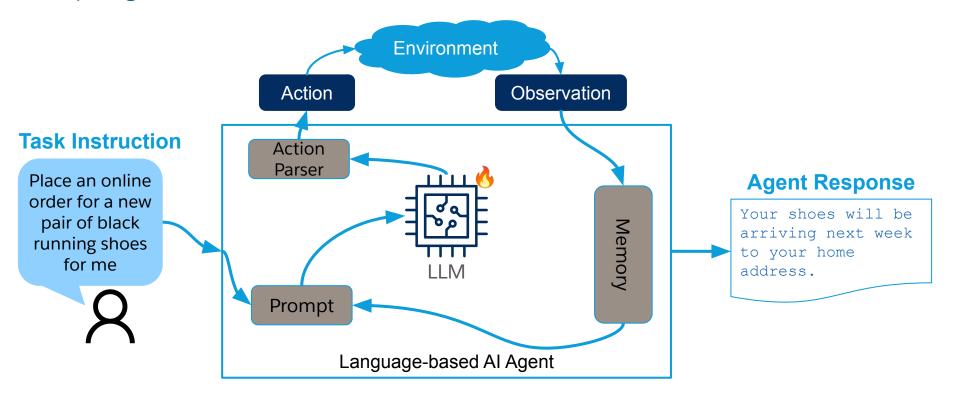




# Large Action Models (LAMs)



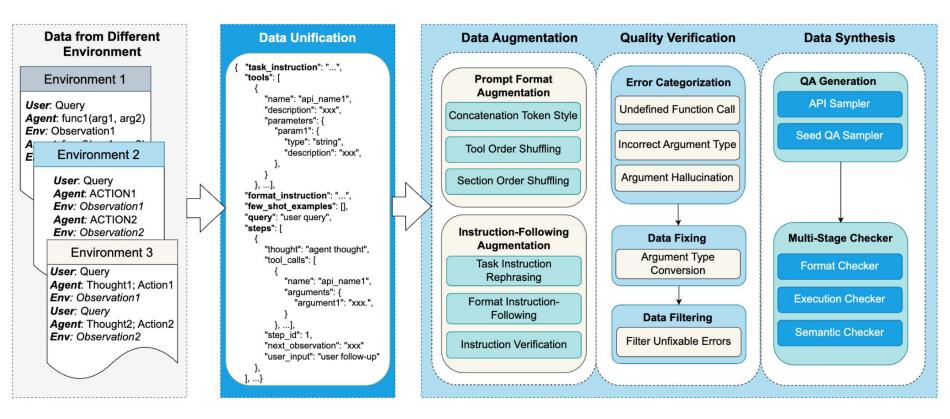
https://github.com/SalesforceAIResearch/xLAM



[Zhang et al. xLAM: A Family of Large Action Models to Empower AI Agent Systems.NAACL 2025]

### **xLAM Data Pipeline**

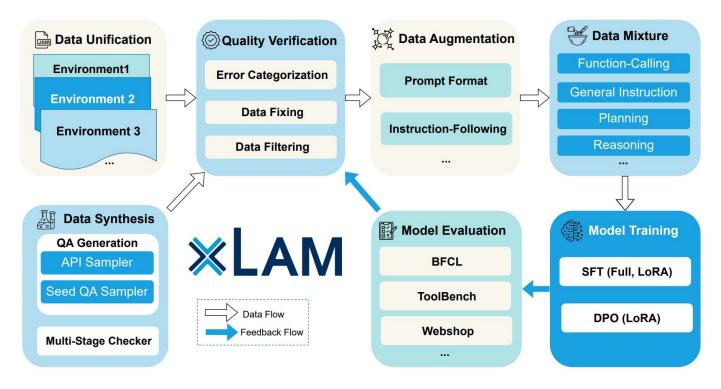




[Zhang et al. xLAM: A Family of Large Action Models to Empower AI Agent Systems.NAACL 2025]

# **xLAM Training Pipeline**

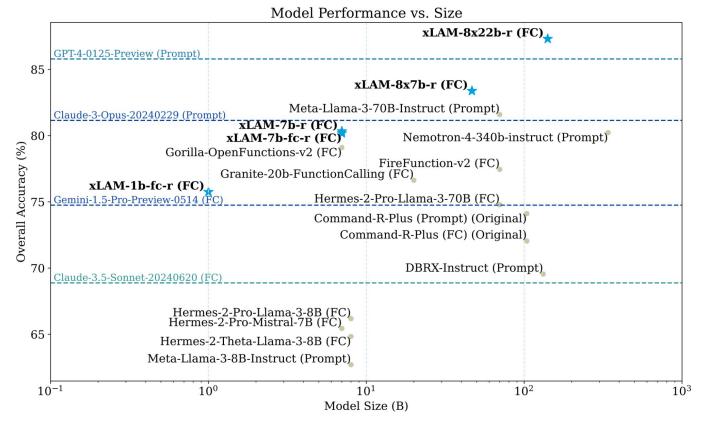




[Zhang et al. xLAM: A Family of Large Action Models to Empower AI Agent Systems.NAACL 2025]

# xLAM Performance: Berkely Function Calling Leaderboard v2

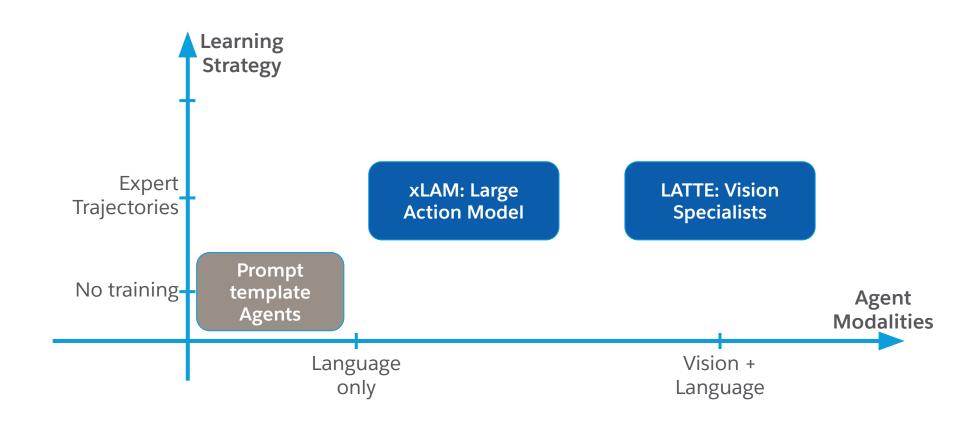




[Zhang et al. xLAM: A Family of Large Action Models to Empower AI Agent Systems.NAACL 2025]

# Al Agents: From Language to Multimodality





### LATTE: A Multimodal Al Agent for Complex VQA



Q: What is the price for tomatoes? A: 8.0

Mantis-LLaVA: 1.5 LLaVA-OV: 7.00





Q: How many kids are in front of the yellow schoolbus? A. 5; B. 4; C. 3; D. 6

A: B

Mantis-LLaVA: C

LLaVA-OV: A. There are 5 kids in front of the yellow schoolbus.



### **Finegrained OCR**



Q: How many gallons of supreme gasoline can I get with \$50? A: 13.7

Mantis-LLaVA: 3.6 LLaVA-OV: 5.2



### Visual grounding & counting



Q: Can you give a short introduction to this painting?
A: The Starry Night is an oil-on-canvas painting by Vincent van Gogh that depicts the view from the east-facing window of his asylum room at Saint-Rémy-de-Provence.

Mantis-LLaVA: The painting is a depiction of a starry night sky with a large starry sky in the background. LLaVA-OV: Starry Night by Vincent van Gogh.

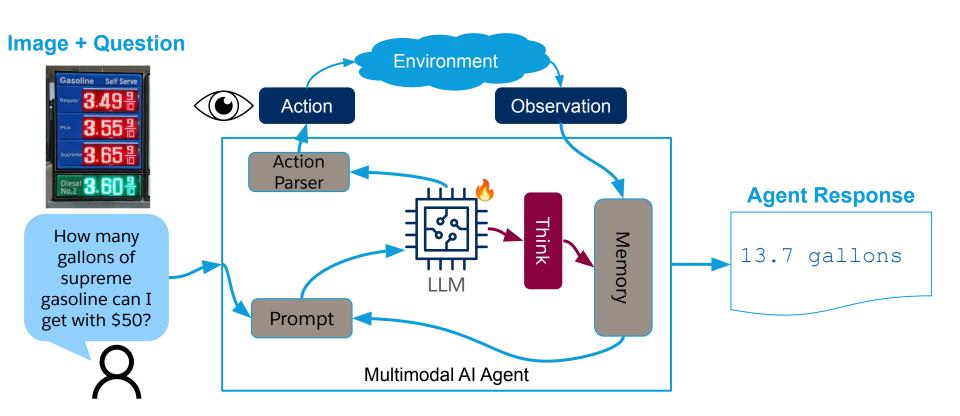


### Multi-step recog. & reasoning

### **External knowledge**

### LATTE: A Multimodal Al Agent for Complex VQA





### LATTE vs MMLLMs





Q: How many gallons of supreme gasoline can I get with \$50?

A: 13.7

Mantis-LLaVA-7B: 3.6

LLaVA-OV: 5.2





to: I need to extract the price of supreme gasoline from the image. ao: OCR(image-0)

o<sub>0</sub>: "Gasoline - Self Serve - Regular - 3.49 9/10 - Plus - 3.55 9/10 - Supreme - 3.65 9/10 - Diesel No. 2 - 3.60 9/10"

t: The price of supreme gasoline is \$3.65 per gallon...I need to divide \$50 by \$3.65.

a<sub>1</sub>: Calculate("50 / 3.65")

01: 13.6986

t<sub>2</sub>: The calculation shows that you can get approximately 13.7 gallons of supreme gasoline with \$50.

a<sub>2</sub>: **Terminate**("13.7")



Q: Can the boy reach the highest book?

(A) Yes, (B) No

A: (B)

Mantis-LLaVA: (A)

LLaVA-OV: A. The boy can reach the book.





to: To determine if the boy can reach the highest book, I need to analyze the image for the boy's height and the height of the bookshelf.

ao: LocalizeObjects(image-0, ["boy", "bookshelf"])

oo: [{'label': 'boy', 'bbox': [0.07, 0.48, 0.18, 0.95],

'score': 0.89},

{'label': 'bookshelf', 'bbox': [0.13, 0.01, 0.32, 0.72],

'score': 0.72}]

t<sub>i</sub>: The boy's height is below the bookshelf, indicating he cannot reach the highest book.

a1: Terminate("B")





### **LATTE Trajectory Generation**







Q: What is the number on the motorcycle of the motorcyclist wearing a yellow suit? A: 16

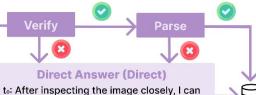


#### LATTE-trace

- to: I need to first identify the motorcyclist wearing a vellow suit.
- ao: LocalizeObjects(image-0, "motorcyclist wearing a yellow suit")
- oo: image-1
- t<sub>1</sub>: Then, I can extract the numbers on the motorcycles. a<sub>1</sub>: OCR(image-1)
- 01: "17, 9, 16, 2, 23"
- t2: The motorcyclist wearing a yellow suit is the middle one with 16 on the motorcycle.
- a<sub>2</sub>: Terminate("16")

#### Chain-of-Thought (CoT)

- to: There are two motorcyclists in yellowish suits, but one is more neon-green than vellow. The other motorcyclist has number 16 on their motorcycle.
- ao: Terminate("16")



### conclude that the answer is 16.

a<sub>0</sub>: Terminate("16")



obi1:

- · name: motorcyclist wearing a yellow suit
- depth: 5.91 obi2:
- · name: grass • depth: 5.44



A: B

#### **Templates**

- Q: Between {obj1.name} and {obj2.name}, which is closer to the camera?
- A. {obj1.name} B. {obj2.name}





- ao: EstimateObjectDepth(image-0, {obj1.name})
- oo: depth: {obj1.depth}
- ti: Then, I need to estimate the depth of {obj2.name}.
- a: EstimateObjectDepth(image-0, {obj2.name})
- o1: depth: {obj2.depth}
- t2: I've gather enough information to answer...





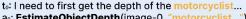
Generate



#### **Generated QA and LATTE-trace**

- Q: Between the motorcyclist wearing a vellow suit and the grass, which is closer to the camera?
- A. motorcyclist B. grass

A: B



- ao: EstimateObjectDepth(image-0, "motorcyclist...") oo: depth: 5.91
- t<sub>1</sub>: Then, I need to estimate the depth of the grass.
- a: EstimateObjectDepth(image-0, "grass")
- o1: depth: 5.44
- t<sub>2</sub>: I've gather enough information to answer...
- a<sub>2</sub>: Terminate("B")





### **LATTE Results**



Substantial gains compared to vanilla instruction-tuning.

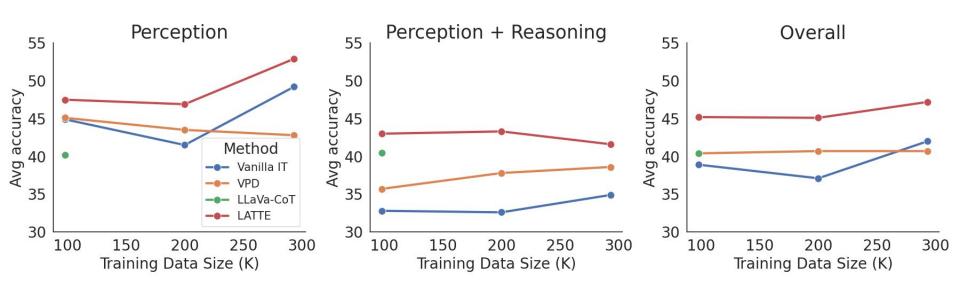
Other distillation baselines result in smaller gains or even degradation on some perception tasks.

| Method     | Perception |          |             |                    | Perception  | Overall |       |                     |                    |
|------------|------------|----------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|
|            | BLINK      | CV-Bench | RealWorldQA | Avg                | MathVista   | MMStar  | MMVet | Avg                 | Avg                |
| Vanilla IT | 44.1       | 49.2     | 41.4        | 44.9               | 31.0        | 39.7    | 27.8  | 32.8                | 38.9               |
| VPD        | 41.6       | 48.8     | 44.8        | 45.1 (+0.2)        | 33.0        | 41.1    | 32.8  | 35.7 (+2.8)         | 40.4 (+1.5)        |
| LLaVa-CoT  | 42.2       | 40.4     | 38.0        | 40.2 (-4.7)        | <u>36.7</u> | 44.6    | 40.2  | <u>40.5</u> (+7.7)  | <u>40.4</u> (+1.5) |
| LATTE      | 46.4       | 54.0     | 42.0        | <b>47.5</b> (+2.6) | 36.9        | 44.2    | 47.9  | <b>43.0</b> (+10.2) | <b>45.2</b> (+6.4) |

### **LATTE Results**



Consistent gains over baselines across varying training data sizes



### **LATTE Results**

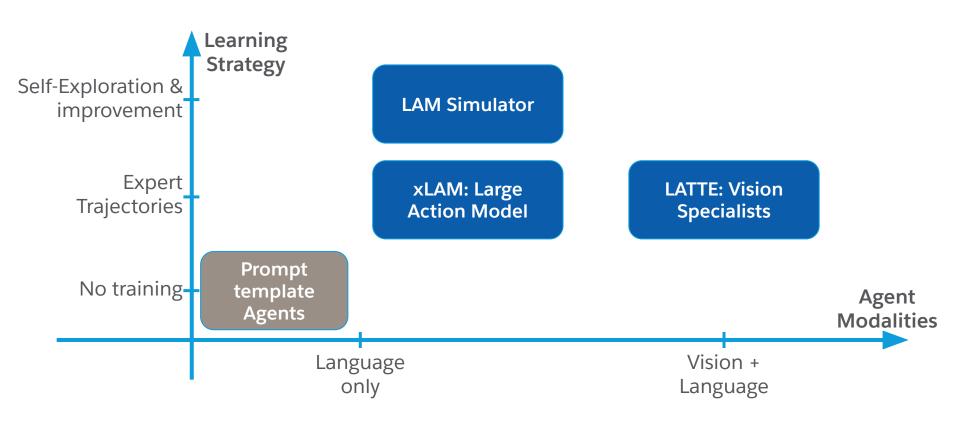


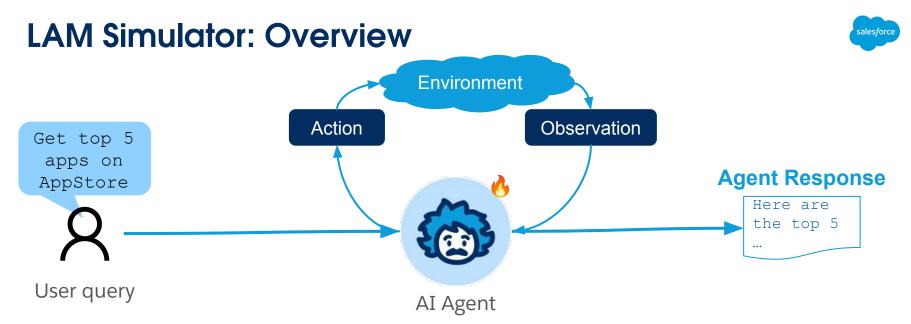
Gains over baseline across all benchmarks regardless of the base model and checkpoint.

| Language / Vision  | Starting                 | Method              | Perception          |                     |                     |              | Perception + Reasoning |              |                     |                     | Overall             |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Zungunge / Vision  | checkpoint               |                     | CV-Bench            | BLINK               | RealWorldQA         | Avg          | MathVista              | MMStar       | MMVet               | Avg                 | Avg                 |
| LLaMA3-8B / CLIP   | Mantis Pretrained        | Vanilla IT<br>LATTE | 52.6<br>56.9        | 45.8<br>49.6        | 52.3<br>51.1        | 50.2<br>52.6 | 33.1<br>36.6           | 36.7<br>40.8 | 28.9<br>45.2        | 32.9<br>40.8        | 41.6<br>46.7 (+5.1) |
| LLaMA3-8B / SigLIP |                          | Vanilla IT<br>LATTE | 52.3<br>57.2        | 43.7<br>47.8        | 51.8<br>53.7        | 49.3<br>52.9 | 31.1<br>34.9           | 40.5<br>44.6 | 33.0<br>45.2        | 34.9<br>41.6        | 42.1<br>47.2 (+5.1) |
| DEMINIS OF FOREIT  | Mantis<br>Instruct-tuned | Vanilla IT<br>LATTE | 50.6<br>51.7        | 46.7<br>47.3        | 54.8<br>56.1        | 50.7<br>51.7 | 36.2<br>38.9           | 40.7<br>45.1 | 29.7<br>50.0        | 35.5<br>44.7        | 43.1<br>48.2 (+5.1) |
| Qwen2-7B / SigLIP  | LLaVa-OV<br>Stage 1.5    | Vanilla IT<br>LATTE | 56.8<br><b>60.2</b> | 50.3<br><b>52.6</b> | 57.8<br><b>61.1</b> | 55.0<br>58.0 | 42.4<br>46.9           | 50.1<br>50.8 | 39.3<br><b>50.9</b> | 43.9<br><b>51.2</b> | 49.5<br>53.8 (+4.3) |

# Al Agents: From Language to Multimodality







### Keys to enable Exploration & Self-improvement:



Parameterized tasks instantiated into Input user queries



**Simulation** of Tool/API use



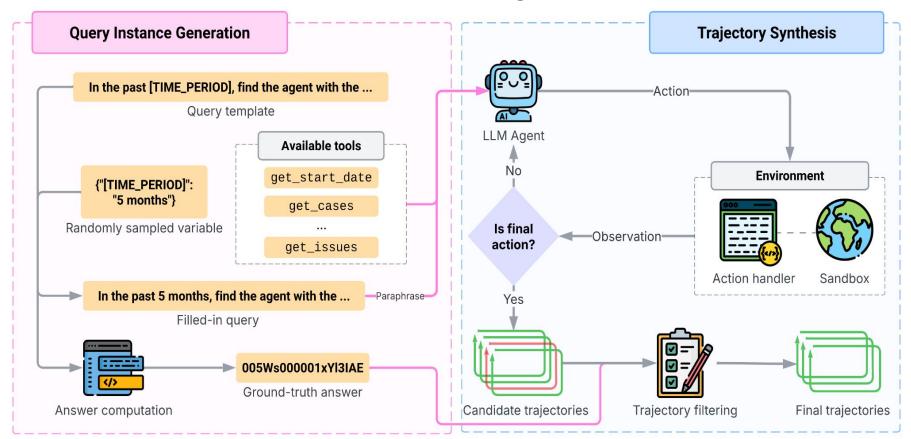
Learn & fine-tune from generated trajectories



Automatic **Evaluation** of Task completion: **Rewards** 

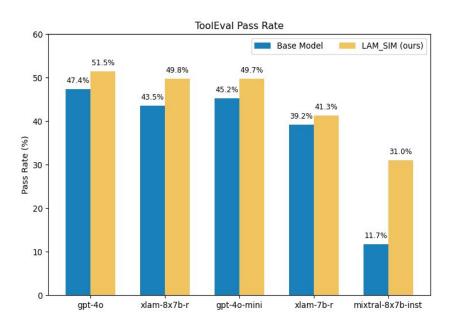
# LAM Simulator: Framework design

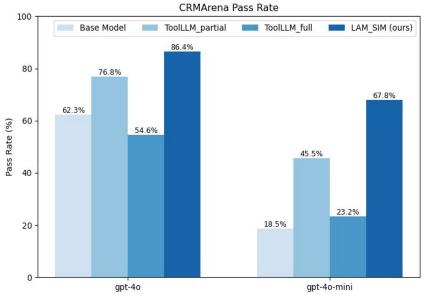




# **LAM Simulator: Key Results**

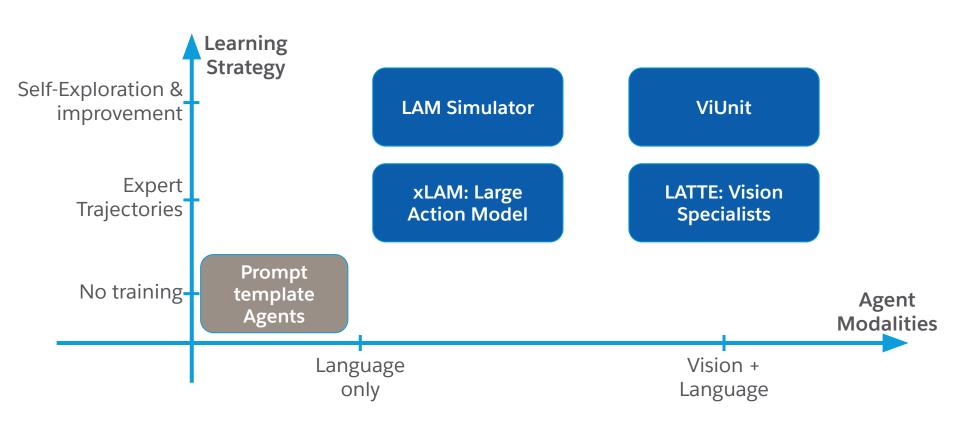




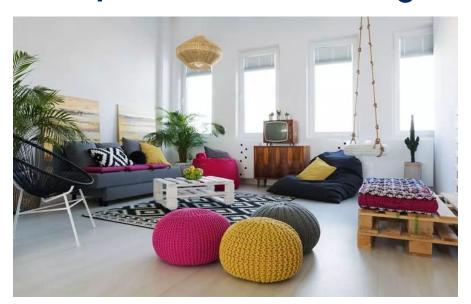


# Al Agents: From Language to Multimodality





### Compositional Reasoning Remains a Challenge for VLMs



The pillow on the pink beanbag is yellow.



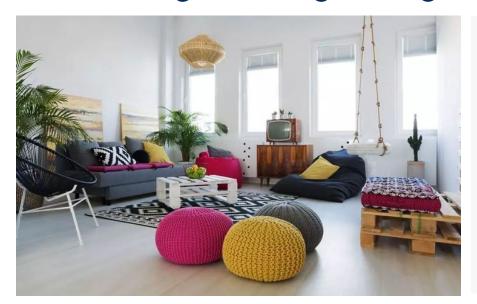
The pillow on the pink beanbag is black.



What color is the pillow on the pink bean baq?

There is no pillow on the pink beanbag.



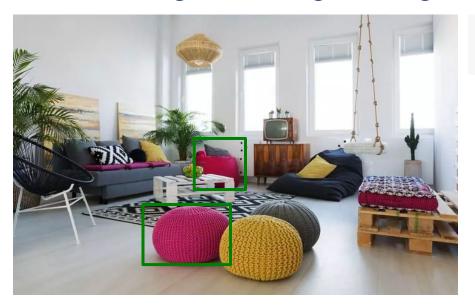






What color is the pillow on the pink bean bag?

GPT40 5/31/25

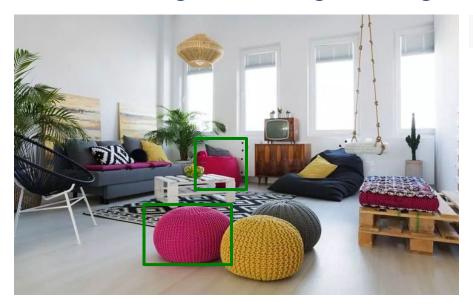


beanbag patches =







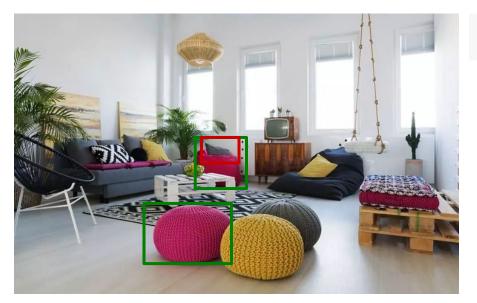


beanbag patch = beanbag patches[0]

beanbag patch =





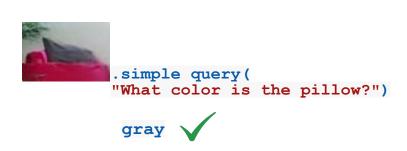


pillow\_in\_beanbag\_patch =













```
def execute command(image) -> str:
   image patch = ImagePatch(image)
   # Find the pink beanbag and crop to its region
  beanbag patches = image patch.find(
                               "pink beanbag")
  if not beanbag patches:
      return "unknown"
  beanbag patch = beanbag patches[0]
   # Look within the pink beanbag for a pillow
  pillow in beanbag patch = beanbag patch.find(
                                          "pillow")
  if not pillow in beanbag patch:
      return "unknown"
  pillow patch = pillow in beanbag patch[0]
  return pillow patch.simple qu'ry(
                                r is the pillow?")
                                            GPT40
           Correct for the
          wrong reasons!
```

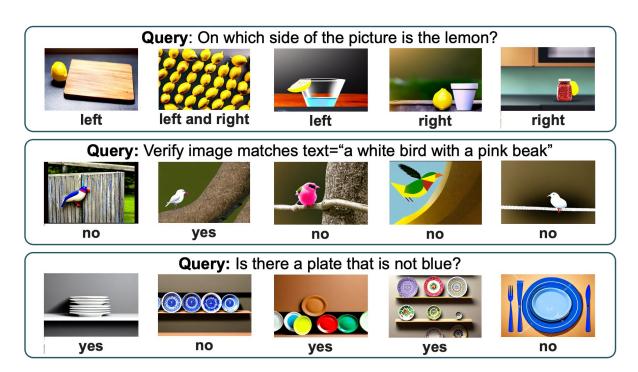
# Programs Are Often Correct for the Wrong Reasons

- 40% of correct programs are correct for the wrong reasons!
  - Manual inspection of 100 programs generated by CodeLLaMA-7B.
- Reduces interpretability and generalization.
- How can we calculate a reward signal to enable model improvement via self-exploration & RL?
- What if we could unit test visual programs, like human developers do?

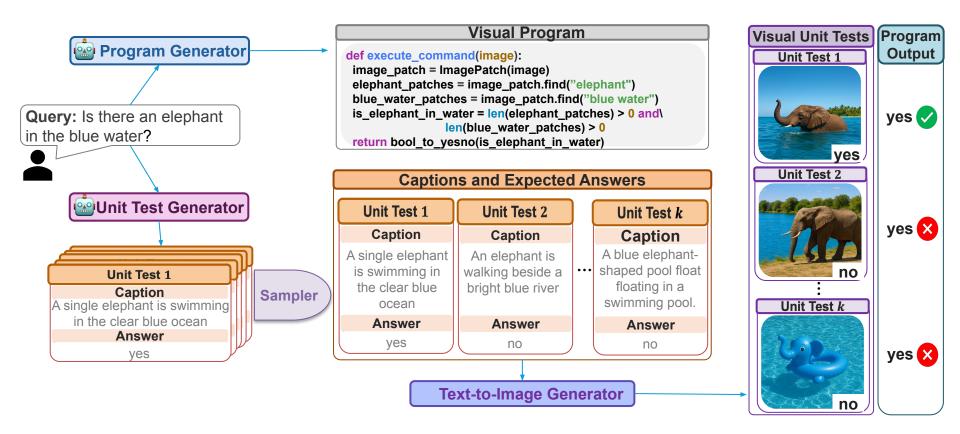
We introduce ViuniT a framework to improve visual programs by automatically generating unit tests.

### What is a Visual Unit Test?

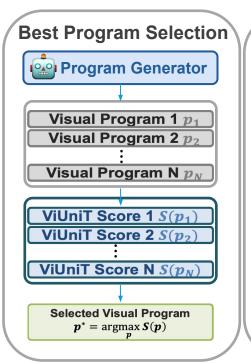
Given a user query about an image, a unit test consists of an **image** and and **expected answer** to that query.

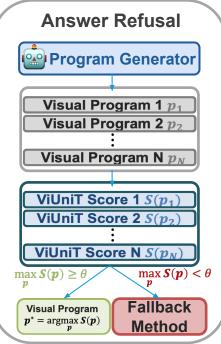


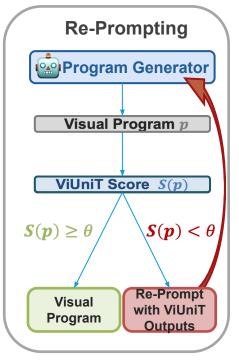
# ViuniT<sub>Framework</sub> Overview

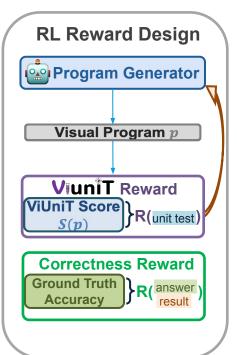


### **Use Cases of Visual Unit Tests**



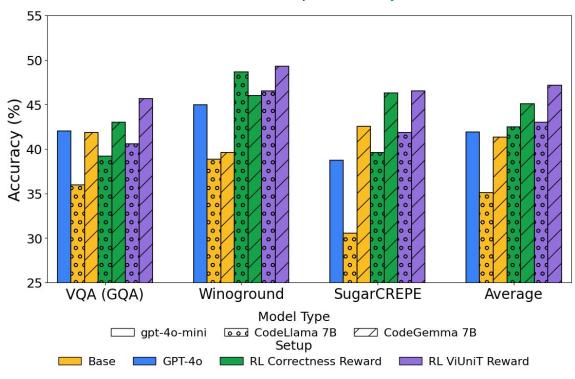






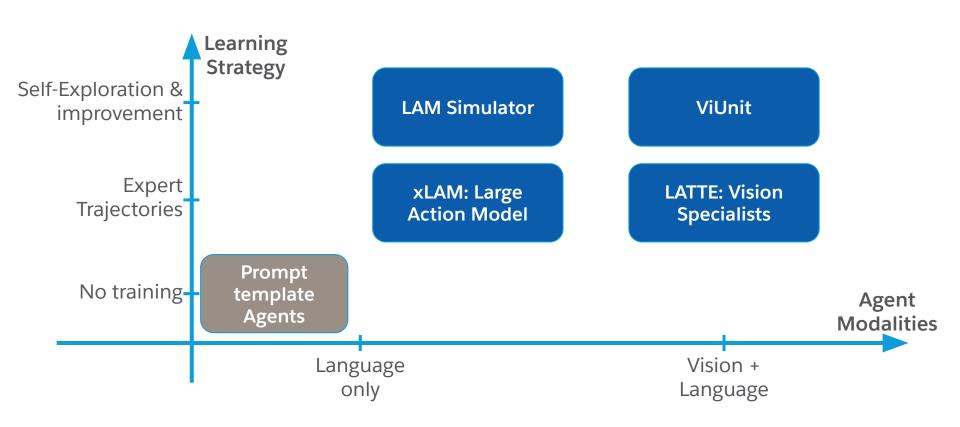
### Key Result: Reinforcement Learning Reward

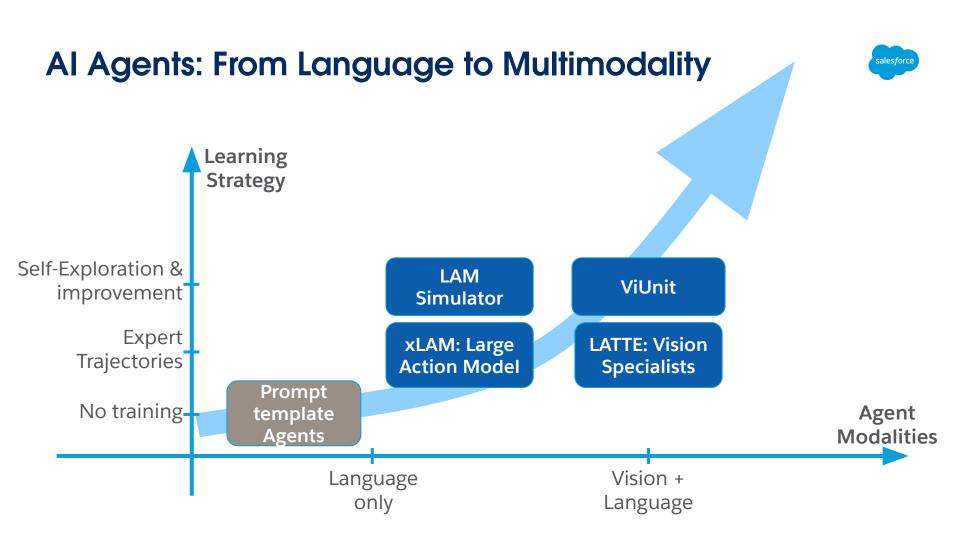
Unsupervised ViUniT Reward matches or surpasses supervised correctness reward.



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### References & Resources





- Zhang el al. xLAM: A Family of Large Action Models to Empower Al Agent Systems.NAACL 2025
- Ma et al. LATTE: Learning to Think with Vision Specialists. EMNLP 2025
- Hoang et al. LAM Simulator: Advancing Data Generation for Large Action Model Training via Online Exploration and Trajectory Feedback. NAACL 2025.
- Panagopoulou et al. ViUniT: Visual Unit Tests for More Robust Visual Programming. CVPR 2025
- Zhiwei Liu. "BOLAA: Benchmarking and orchestrating LLM-augmented autonomous agents".
   ICLR 2024 Workshop on LLM Agents
- Yao et al. ReAct: Synergizing Reasoning and Acting in Language Models. ICLR 2023

