









# Sliding Puzzles Gym: A Scalable Benchmark for State Representation in Visual RL

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Correspondence to: bryanlincoln@discente.ufg.br Code: https://github.com/bryanoliveira/sliding-puzzles-gym

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 The Challenge: How do we measure an RL agent's ability to see and understand visual content, separate from other skills?

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  - Existing benchmarks (e.g., Atari, ProcGen, DM Control) are great, but they mix different challenges together: representation learning, policy learning, dynamics learning.
- The Gap: There's no systematic way to isolate and scale only the visual representation challenge.







5 2

734

861

State







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5 2 7 3 4 8 6 1





Image Overlay







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  - The task is always the same.







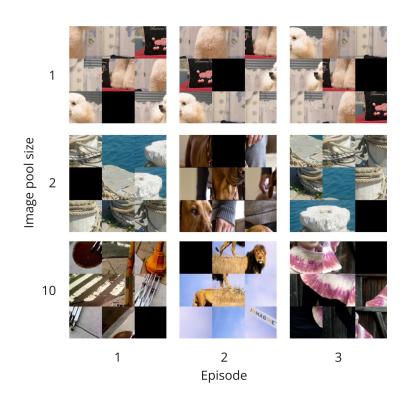
**Goal State** 







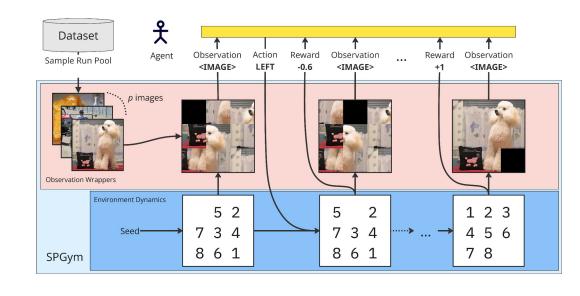
- Our Solution: Isolate the visual challenge using the classic 8-puzzle.
  - Tiles are patches from an image.
  - The task is always the same.
  - Visual diversity is controlled by increasing the pool of images.









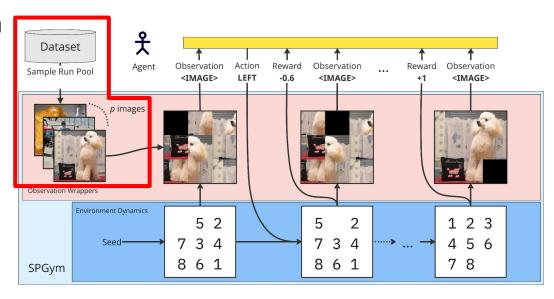








 At run start: Sample images from the dataset to form an image pool.

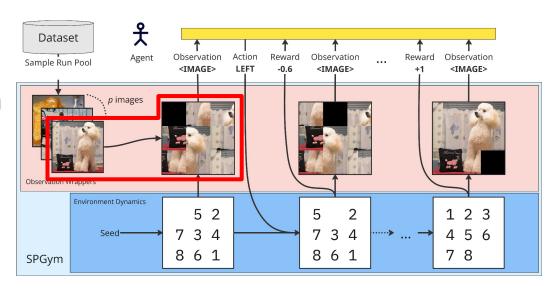








- At run start: Sample images from the dataset to form an image pool.
- At episode start: Sample an image from the pool and split it into indexed patches.

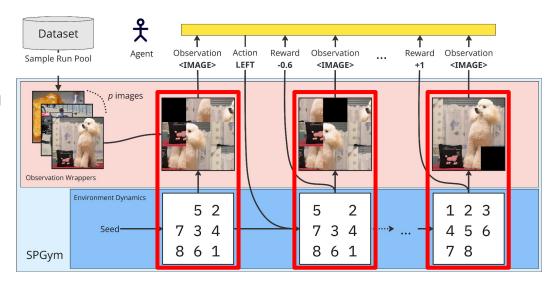








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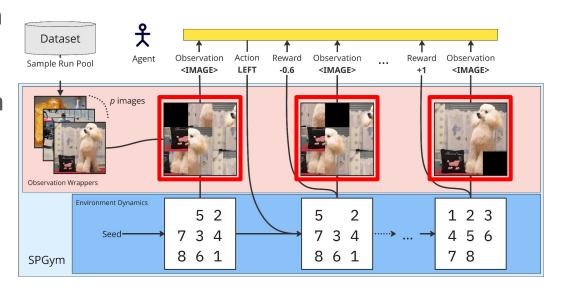








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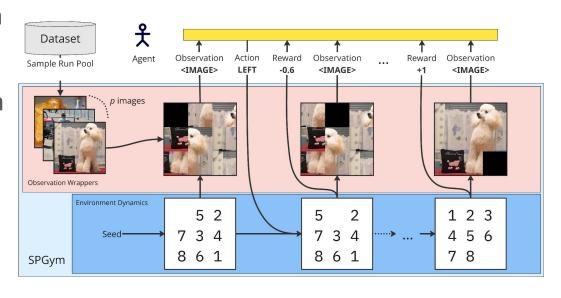








- At run start: Sample images from the dataset to form an image pool.
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- Overlay patches onto the puzzle state.
- Visual complexity controls:
   Image pool and grid sizes.









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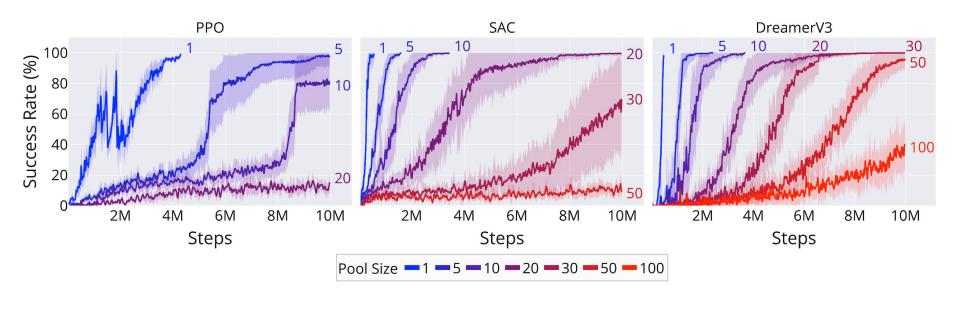
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- Environment: 3x3 grids with images from ImageNet.
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- Algorithms: PPO, SAC and DreamerV3 with multiple variants.
- Primary Metric: Sample Efficiency (steps to 80% success rate).

## Results: Performance & Scaling







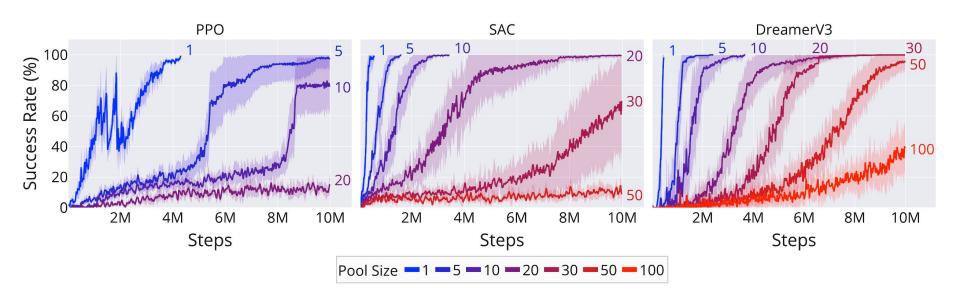


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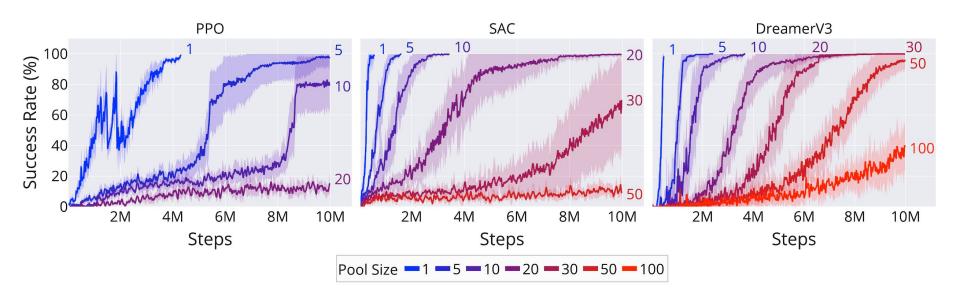


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## **Results: Performance & Scaling**







- All agents take longer to learn as the image pool grows.
- DreamerV3 is the most robust, likely due to its world model.







Table 1. Million steps to reach 80% success rate across pool sizes. Lower is better. Best performing variant for each algorithm and pool size is highlighted in bold.

| Agent             | Pool 1          | Pool 5                      | Pool 10          |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| PPO               | 1.75±0.44       | 7.80±1.08                   | 9.73±0.36        |
| PPO + PT (ID)     | $0.95 \pm 0.21$ | $5.55 \pm 1.22$             | 9.17±1.10        |
| PPO + PT (OOD)    | $1.34 \pm 0.42$ | $7.03 \pm 1.07$             | $9.70 \pm 0.41$  |
| SAC               | 0.33±0.07       | 0.91±0.12                   | 2.03±0.38        |
| SAC + RAD         | $0.24 \pm 0.03$ | $0.42{\scriptstyle\pm0.06}$ | $0.82 \pm 0.18$  |
| SAC + CURL        | $0.46 \pm 0.10$ | $1.56 \pm 0.31$             | $5.24 \pm 1.92$  |
| SAC + SPR         | $2.09 \pm 0.81$ | $3.68 \pm 1.68$             | $10.00 \pm 0.00$ |
| SAC + DBC         | $0.99 \pm 0.25$ | $1.12 \pm 0.22$             | $2.13 \pm 0.41$  |
| SAC + AE          | $1.04 \pm 0.24$ | $1.02 \pm 0.19$             | $2.01 \pm 0.38$  |
| SAC + VAE         | $1.13 \pm 0.14$ | $5.30 \pm 0.68$             | $10.00 \pm 0.00$ |
| SAC + SB          | $0.98 \pm 0.88$ | $2.08 \pm 0.30$             | $10.00 \pm 0.00$ |
| DreamerV3         | 0.42±0.06       | 1.23±0.20                   | 1.44±0.58        |
| DreamerV3w/o dec. | 1.13±0.12       | 1.79±0.61                   | 2.57±0.91        |







Pretraining ID & OOD improves PPO performance.

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   PPO performance.
- Decoding helps DreamerV3.
- SAC with Data Augmentation (RAD) is highly effective.
- Auxiliary methods
   underperform baselines. Their
   assumptions don't seem to hold
   in SPGym.

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- Sophisticated representation learning techniques struggle with SPGym's unique characteristics.
- Agents seem to memorize specific visual features rather than understand the underlying task structure.
- Simply increasing the **diversity of training data is not enough** to bridge this gap with current algorithms.











## Thank You!

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