

ABot-AgentOS: A General Robotic Agent OS with Lifelong Multi-modal Memory

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See [Contributions](#) section for a full author list.

Abstract

Recent VLM and VLA systems have improved robotic perception and action prediction, yet long-horizon embodied agents still require a general runtime layer for reasoning, memory, tool use, verification, and cross-embodiment execution. We present **ABot-AgentOS**, a general robotic Agent Operating System that sits above low-level controllers and provides a deliberative agent layer for scene-conditioned planning, context-isolated skill execution, multi-stage verification, multi-modal memory, and edge-cloud collaboration. To evaluate such systems, we introduce **EmbodiedWorldBench**, an executable benchmark with 16 indoor, outdoor, and hybrid scenes, four difficulty levels, and over 200 tasks involving navigation, object search, NPC dialogue, dynamic events, and trace-grounded scoring.

ABot-AgentOS further introduces **Universal Multi-modal Graph Memory**, a persistent source-grounded substrate that converts dialogue, visual observations, spatial context, temporal relations, and task traces into typed nodes and edges. A failure-driven self-evolution loop converts diagnosed memory failures into gated runtime evo-assets that are promoted only to later evaluation splits, preventing current-split ground-truth leakage while enabling continual improvement. On an initial EmbodiedWorldBench subset, ABot-AgentOS improves over a single-controller baseline in both task success and goal completion. Across memory benchmarks, ABot-AgentOS Static achieves 87.5 on LoCoMo, 59.9 on OpenEQA EM-EQA, 88.6 on Mem-Gallery, and 76.5 Acc@All on NExT-QA; self-evolution further improves LoCoMo to 88.7, OpenEQA to 60.4, and Mem-Gallery to 89.0. These results suggest that a general Agent OS layer can improve long-horizon embodied execution while providing persistent, auditable memory for continual interaction.

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Project Page: <https://amap-cvlab.github.io/ABot-AgentOS>

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1 Introduction

Embodied intelligence is rapidly ushering artificial intelligence from digital environments into the physical world. Recent breakthroughs in Vision-Language Models (VLMs) and vision-language-action systems have endowed robots with unprecedented capabilities for natural language understanding, visual scene comprehension, navigation, and action prediction [10, 13, 14, 17, 27, 48, 87, 93]. Nevertheless, a critical chasm remains between understanding and acting: how can high-level semantic reasoning be translated into reliable multi-step physical execution? How can capabilities generalize across diverse robot morphologies without extensive retraining? And how can robots build long-term, persistent memory for continuous interaction? These are foundational challenges that must be addressed to transition embodied agents from lab prototypes to practical, scalable systems.

Three lines of work point toward a solution, but remain only partially connected. First, drawing on the broad motivation of Dual-System Theory [73], robotic foundation-model systems have begun to combine fast perception-action policies with slower deliberative reasoning. Galaxea G0 [36], Hi Robot [67], and the RoboBrain lineage [35, 72] demonstrate how VLA models and hierarchical robot intelligence can connect abstract conceptual grounding with concrete motor execution. Brain-inspired systems such as RoboMemory [43] and Agentic Robot [103] further explore memory architectures and cognitive decomposition for embodied agents. These works significantly advance robotic perception-to-action mapping, but often remain tied to a particular model stack, embodiment, or control interface.

Second, general agent research has shown the value of explicit reasoning, tool use, and executable workflows. ReAct [104], Toolformer [66], and SWE-agent [97] show that language models can interleave reasoning with actions and use external tools; newer agent systems such as OpenAI Operator [59], ChatGPT agent [58], and Claude computer use [3] extend this idea to interactive digital environments. Benchmarks such as OSWorld [90] further reveal that even strong multi-modal agents struggle with open-ended long-horizon execution. In robotics, systems such as Gemini Robotics [29], SayCan [1], Inner Monologue [33], Voyager [76], and AutoGen [86] illustrate the importance of grounded skill use, feedback, reusable skills, and agent specialization. However, physical execution introduces additional constraints absent from most software agents: partial observability, actuation uncertainty, ambiguous completion signals, and the need to verify whether a planned action actually changed the world.

Third, long-term memory for agents has progressed from memory streams and reflection in early generative agents [62] to persistent user memory, hierarchical context management, and scalable memory infrastructure in MemoryBank, MemGPT, and Mem0 [15, 61, 115]. These systems show that agents should not rely only on the current prompt or parametric model memory. Yet embodied agents require a stronger substrate: memory must bind dialogue, egocentric visual evidence, object states, person or animal identities, places, temporal relations, spatial relations, provenance, and robot task traces in a form that can be retrieved and audited during future physical interaction.

Taken together, existing systems leave three gaps. First, there is a reasoning-execution gap: many foundation-model-based robotic systems map model outputs directly to actions or rely on monolithic pipelines, lacking an intermediate agent layer for task decomposition, tool invocation, skill delegation, verification, recovery, and multi-step logical reasoning. Second, there is an embodiment-generalization gap: robotic agent systems are often tightly coupled to specific hardware, control APIs, or environment assumptions, making cross-body transfer costly. Third, there is a persistent embodied-memory gap: short-term buffers, text-only caches, or task-specific memory modules cannot reliably preserve multi-modal, relational, source-grounded experience across long-term interaction. These gaps also expose an evaluation need: long-horizon embodied agents require benchmarks that go beyond isolated navigation, manipulation, or VQA and instead test executable multi-scene scenarios with dynamic events, interaction, and trace-grounded scoring.

To bridge these gaps, we propose ABot-AgentOS, a General Robotic Agent Operating System that provides a reusable agent layer above low-level controllers for embodied reasoning, memory, tool use, verification, and cross-embodiment execution. Built upon powerful VLMs and robot skill interfaces, ABot-AgentOS constructs a full-fledged Agent OS that connects cognitive reasoning with physical execution. Our core contributions are threefold:

1. **A General Robotic Agent OS Architecture Bridging VLMs and Physical Execution.** We design a modular Agent OS situated above the VLM foundation model and low-level robot controllers. By decoupling high-level cognition from physical actuation through structured agent components—including a main LLM, context management, a skill runner, tool interfaces, and multi-stage verification—we support conversational dialogue, locomotion control, and fine-grained manipulation within a unified runtime. Rather than baking capabilities into a single model, ABot-AgentOS adopts a plugin-based skill integration paradigm. By plugging in embodiment-specific mobility and manipulation interfaces, the system can adapt to heterogeneous forms ranging from humanoid robots to quadrupedal dogs.
2. **A Comprehensive Benchmark for Agent Capabilities.** We introduce EmbodiedWorldBench, a systematic evaluation framework covering a wide spectrum of long-horizon embodied tasks. The benchmark probes agent competencies including hierarchical task planning, multi-step reasoning, tool-augmented problem solving, error recovery, NPC interaction, dynamic instruction response, and robustness under partial observability. By moving beyond static manipulation or navigation-only settings to executable indoor, outdoor, and hybrid scenarios, it provides a standardized yardstick for assessing next-generation embodied agents.
3. **A Universal Multi-modal Memory System with Trace-Driven Lifelong Self-Evolution.** ABot-AgentOS introduces a typed, source-grounded multi-modal memory graph that stores compact records of entities, events, places, sessions, visual evidence, temporal context, spatial relations, and provenance. Instead of retaining raw transcripts, full videos, or isolated text snippets, the system writes embodied experience into structured nodes and edges, retrieves local evidence subgraphs through a fixed hybrid graph retriever, and records inspectable retrieval traces. These traces enable a failure-driven lifelong self-evolution loop: after each evaluation or deployment split, ABot-AgentOS diagnoses memory-writing, evidence-selection, frame-selection, temporal-grounding, entity-matching, and answer-composition failures, then compiles safe fixes into gated runtime evo-assets that can be promoted only to later splits.

In addition to these public system, benchmark, and memory components, we also describe a deployment-oriented small-model training pipeline. This pipeline transfers long-horizon tool-use behavior from stronger teacher agents to a smaller embodied agent model through text-based embodied environments, teacher trajectory distillation, supervised fine-tuning, reinforcement learning, and a self-evolving LLM-as-a-Judge reward engine. Because this component targets business deployment, we focus on the method and do not release private data or production results.

Through these innovations, ABot-AgentOS delivers a cohesive, deployable Agent OS for embodied intelligence, providing the deliberative reasoning, memory, tool-use, and verification layer needed above low-level robot controllers. It provides a practical foundation for building robotic agents that can perceive, remember, reason, act, evaluate their own progress, and improve over long-term interaction with the physical world.

2 Agent Framework

2.1 Architecture Overview

ABot-AgentOS is a general-purpose robotic Agent Operating System designed for embodied intelligence, providing a deliberative agent layer above robot hardware and low-level controllers. Rather than replacing existing control stacks, ABot-AgentOS provides a unified cognitive layer that connects multi-modal perception, memory, reasoning, planning, and skill execution across heterogeneous robotic platforms, including humanoids, quadruped robot dogs, mobile manipulators, and robotic arms.

As shown in Figure 1, ABot-AgentOS receives multi-modal inputs from microphones, mobile applications, cameras, and other sensors, and maps them into a runtime loop for perception, reasoning, and action. The runtime adopts an edge-cloud collaborative LLM architecture. A lightweight Tiny LLM runs on the edge at every interaction turn, enabling low-latency perception, instruction understanding, state tracking, and routine decision-making. When the task requires more complex reasoning, long-horizon planning, or ambiguity resolution, the system can request help from a cloud-based Large LLM, which is invoked on demand to provide stronger semantic understanding and planning capability.

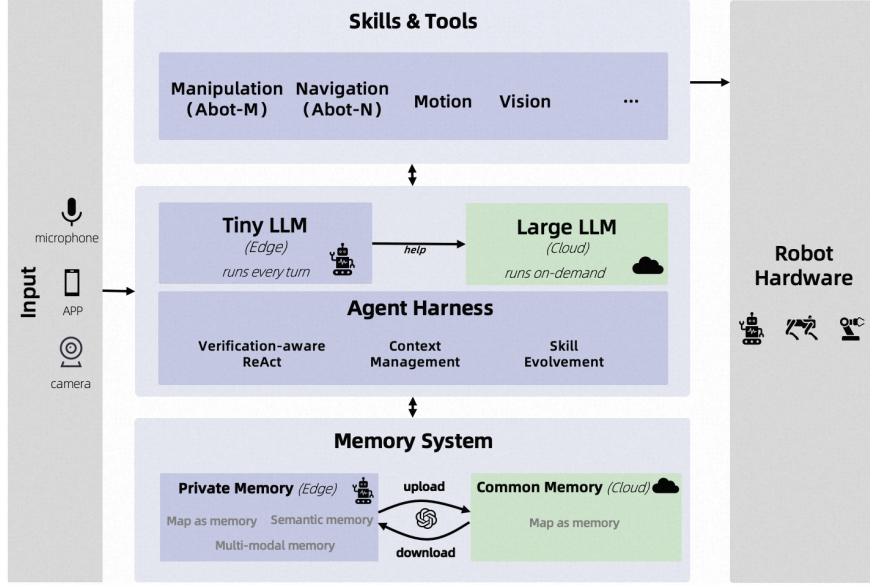


Figure 1 System architecture of the proposed robot agent. Inputs from multiple sources (microphone, APP, camera) to a dual-LLM core, where a Tiny LLM on the edge handles every turn and escalates to a cloud-based Large LLM on demand. The Agent Harness manages verification-aware ReAct loop, context, and skill evolvement, enabling an extensible skill library (Manipulation, Navigation, Motion, Vision, etc.). A hierarchical Memory System synchronizes private edge memory with shared cloud memory to support cross-robot knowledge transfer. Outputs are dispatched to the robot hardware for execution.

The Agent Harness layer contains three key components: Verification-aware ReAct, Context Management, and Skill Evolvement. It organizes prompts, tools, APIs, and execution protocols into a reliable agent loop. Verification-aware ReAct adds a verifier module on top of ReAct to improve the robustness of the agent system. Context Management selects, compresses, and retrieves relevant information from observations, dialogue history, robot states, and memory. Skill Evolvement enables the agent to refine, reuse, and expand its skill set through continuous interaction with the physical world.

Above the runtime, ABot-AgentOS abstracts robot capabilities into a unified Skills and Tools layer, including manipulation skills [101], navigation skills [18, 98, 99], motion control, vision, and other extensible tools. This abstraction allows the same agent system to operate across different robot embodiments while reusing high-level reasoning and task-planning logic.

A central component of ABot-AgentOS is its multi-modal memory system, which consists of edge-side private memory and cloud-side common memory. Private memory stores robot-specific information such as maps, semantic knowledge, multi-modal interaction history, user preferences, and local environmental experiences, enabling personalization and privacy-preserving operation. Common memory aggregates shareable knowledge, such as reusable map representations and general task experiences, and supports upload/download mechanisms for knowledge transfer across robots. In this way, individual robots can learn from their own embodied experiences while benefiting from collective knowledge accumulated by other agents.

Overall, ABot-AgentOS integrates edge intelligence, cloud reasoning, multi-modal memory, and modular skill execution into a unified operating system for general robotic agents. By decoupling high-level cognition from specific hardware embodiments, it provides a scalable foundation for building embodied agents that can perceive, remember, reason, act, and continuously evolve in real-world environments.

2.2 Agent Harness

We propose a hierarchical LLM agent framework for long-horizon embodied tasks. The central motivation is that an embodied agent must not only interpret a natural-language instruction, but also understand the scene

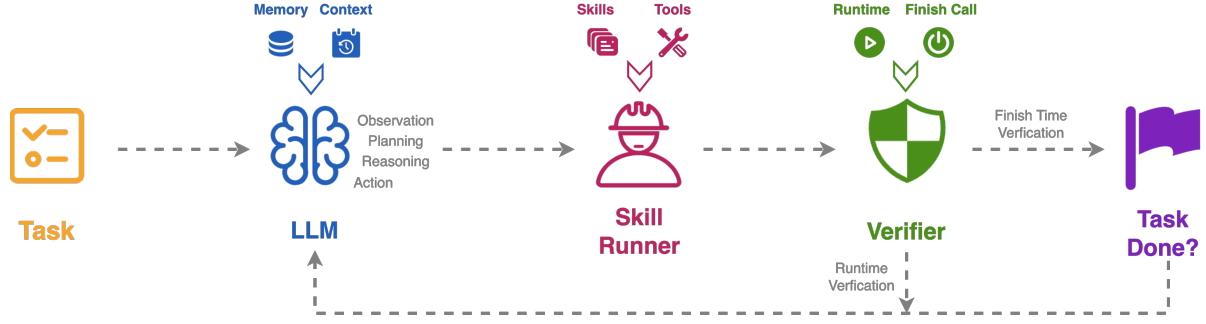


Figure 2 Overview of the Agent Harness. The main LLM performs scene-conditioned planning with memory and context, delegates procedural subtasks to the Skill Runner, and receives corrective feedback from the Verifier to form a reasoning-execution-verification loop.

in which the instruction is grounded, the current execution stage, and the conditions under which the task can be considered complete. Unlike code agents and ordinary tool-use agents, such as SWE-agent for software engineering through agent-computer interfaces [97], Toolformer for API-based tool use [66], and ReAct for interleaved reasoning and acting [104], embodied agents often lack explicit completion signals for intermediate steps. An agent may invoke a navigation command without actually leaving its current location, or rotate and collide repeatedly while still believing, at the language level, that the task is progressing. Our framework therefore does not simply make the LLM call more tools. Instead, it organizes embodied execution as a closed loop of reasoning, execution, and verification.

The framework separates three roles that are often entangled in a single controller: the main LLM, the Skill Runner, and the Verifier. As shown in Figure 2, the task is first processed by a main LLM. Supported by memory and context, the main LLM observes the task, interprets it with respect to the current scene, and forms a high-level plan. It then decides whether to directly invoke a tool or delegate a multi-step subtask to the Skill Runner. The Skill Runner is a skill-level subagent that manages procedural execution in an isolated local context, maintains intermediate state, handles repeated observations and actions, and returns a compressed outcome to the main LLM. The Verifier supervises execution both during runtime and at finish time, checking whether the behavior is still making progress, whether a skill has become stagnant, and whether the task is truly ready to terminate. This loop grounds LLM reasoning in environment facts and reduces procedural drift and premature termination in long-horizon embodied tasks.

2.2.1 Scene-Conditioned Task Planning

The main LLM operates as the semantic planner in the Agent Harness. Its role is to interpret the user instruction with respect to the current scene, map memory, robot state, recent history, and available skills, rather than to issue every low-level movement. Before acting, it determines whether the task requires navigation, search, human interaction, reporting, manipulation, or additional observation, and it forms a revisable high-level plan with explicit completion conditions.

This planning step is scene-conditioned rather than purely linguistic. The same instruction may require different execution strategies depending on the agent’s current location, available visual evidence, known map structure, reachable regions, nearby objects, and interaction history. The main LLM therefore reasons about what information is already sufficient, what must be observed or queried, which skills are feasible in the current state, and what observable conditions would constitute completion.

The plan is updated as new observations, tool results, skill summaries, and verifier feedback enter the context. The main LLM decides which goal should be pursued, when direct tool use is sufficient, when a subtask should be delegated to the Skill Runner, and when the task may be ready to finish. By keeping local execution details out of the main reasoning thread, the agent preserves a coherent global task state while allowing lower-level skills to handle procedural detail.

2.2.2 Skill Runner for Procedural Execution

The Skill Runner handles subtasks that require sustained local execution. A skill is not treated as a one-shot tool call or a simple action macro; it is executed by a skill-level subagent with an isolated local context that includes the subgoal, recent observations, skill state, failed attempts, and recovery strategy. The main LLM receives compressed skill progress and outcomes rather than the full sequence of intermediate actions.

This context isolation is important for long-horizon embodied tasks, where local execution may involve repeated movement, observation, relocalization, view adjustment, and recovery. If every local collision, short-range movement, failed attempt, or visual adjustment were appended to the main LLM context, the global objective would be obscured by procedural detail. The Skill Runner absorbs this local complexity while preserving the information needed by the main LLM for higher-level stage management.

During execution, the Skill Runner maintains procedural continuity by checking whether progress is being made, deciding when additional observation or local recovery is needed, and determining when control should return to the main LLM. At termination, it returns a compact semantic summary indicating whether the subgoal was achieved, why it failed if it did, what scene information was discovered, what recovery was attempted, and how the main LLM should use the outcome.

2.2.3 Multi-Stage Verification

The Verifier addresses the mismatch between language-level belief and environment-grounded completion. Unlike many digital tasks, where success can be checked through explicit external signals such as tests, API responses, or page states, embodied tasks often require consistency between the agent’s declared progress, the execution trajectory, and the observed scene state. The Verifier therefore supervises execution by checking whether recent behavior, skill outcomes, and final answers are supported by environment evidence rather than by the agent’s belief alone.

Verification is applied at three stages. Runtime verification monitors whether the recent trajectory and skill state indicate effective progress or reveal stagnation, repeated collisions, local loops, or behavior inconsistent with the current plan. Skill-level verification checks whether a delegated subtask has satisfied its semantic objective, rather than accepting success solely because a tool or subagent returned normally. Finish-time verification is performed when the main LLM attempts to terminate the task; it evaluates the original instruction, current plan, execution history, skill summaries, observations, and any new requirements introduced during interaction before allowing the task to finish.

The Verifier is therefore not merely a final evaluator, but a supervisory signal inside the Agent Harness. By applying verification before, during, and after delegated execution, ABot-AgentOS can return missing conditions to the reasoning layer and reduce stagnation, misjudgment, and premature termination in open-ended embodied tasks.

2.2.4 Edge-Cloud Collaborative Routing

In practical deployment, not every task should be handled by a cloud-scale model. Routine requests can often be completed by an on-device small model and local tools, while long-horizon embodied tasks may require stronger scene understanding, planning, skill execution, and verification. ABot-AgentOS therefore uses an edge-cloud collaborative routing layer: the on-device model first observes the task and context, then either handles the request locally or escalates it to a cloud model for more complex reasoning.

This design follows the general motivation of model routing and hierarchical inference, where systems select among models with different capabilities and costs [4, 11, 56]. In our setting, the routing policy is learned from training samples and execution feedback rather than fixed rules. It captures which requests can be reliably solved with local tools, which need cloud-level planning, and which require additional observation before routing. This keeps latency and deployment cost under control while preserving cloud-scale capability for tasks that need deeper long-horizon reasoning.

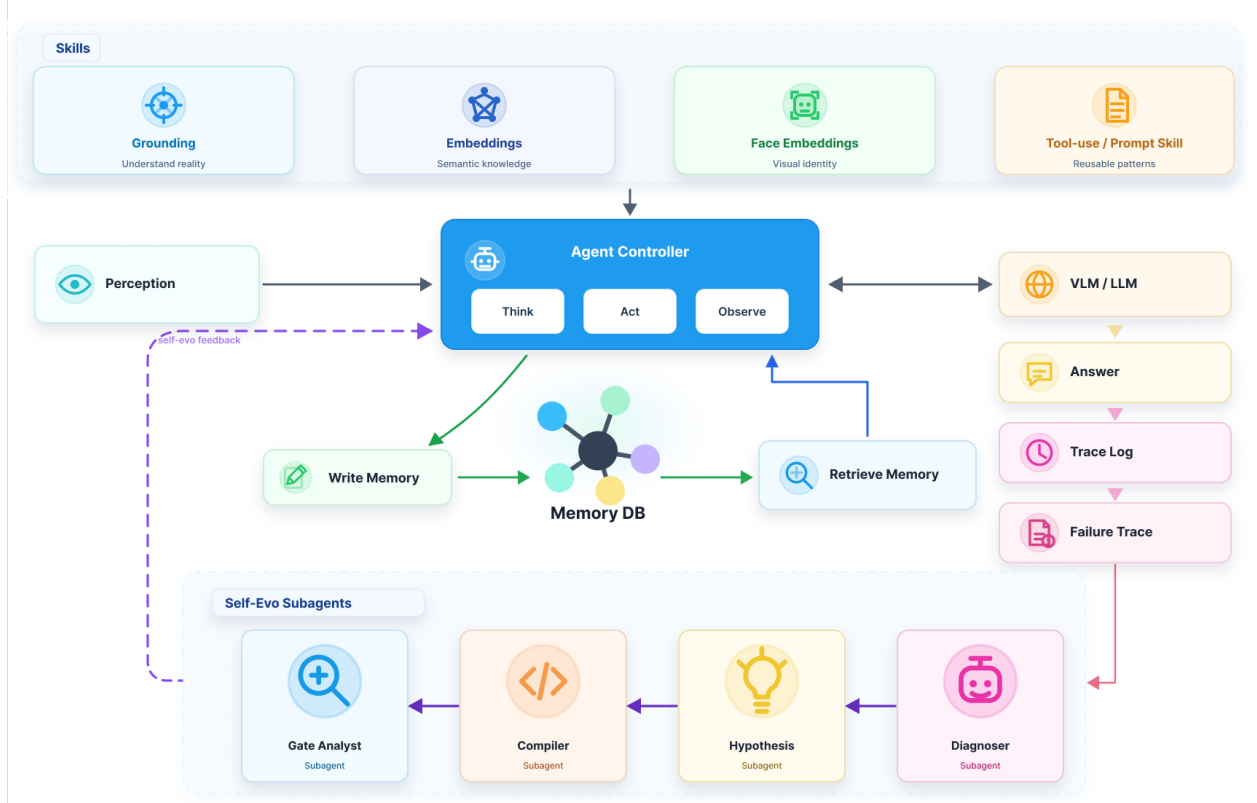


Figure 3 Overview of the multi-modal memory architecture. During online execution, ABot-AgentOS writes observations and interactions into a source-grounded memory graph, retrieves task-relevant evidence, and records retrieval and answer traces. Offline, failure traces are diagnosed and converted into gated runtime evo-assets for later deployments.

2.3 Memory System

Long-horizon embodied interaction requires a memory substrate that is external to the LLM context, persistent across sessions, and grounded in the robot’s own experience. In ABot-AgentOS, the memory system provides this substrate. It records observations, human–robot dialogue turns, model-extracted semantic facts, visual evidence, identities, object states, spatial relations, and task traces as source-grounded memory records, and makes the accumulated experience available to later reasoning steps through traceable retrieval. Rather than serving as a raw archive of complete videos, full dialogue transcripts, or unstructured image payloads, the memory system converts multi-modal experience into compact graph records with typed entities, events, relations, temporal context, and provenance. This design allows the agent to recall people, animals, objects, places, events, temporal facts, spatial relations, and source evidence without overloading the online context window.

The memory system is positioned beneath the online runtime and complements the context management module. Context management decides what information should be placed in the current prompt, including the current instruction, role strategy, execution plan, recent observations, and reflection summaries. Memory decides what should persist beyond the current episode and how relevant past evidence should be retrieved back into context. This separation prevents long-term memory from degenerating into an unstructured prompt dump while still allowing the agent controller to use persistent experience when the current task requires identity recall, temporal grounding, object-location recall, or source-backed visual evidence.

A practical robotic memory must satisfy three requirements. First, it must be multi-modal, because useful experience is distributed across language, egocentric vision, object states, spatial layouts, identities, and task

traces. Second, it must be relational, because embodied recall often depends on who participated in an event, where an object was last seen, what changed over time, or which frame supports a claim. Third, it must be auditable and improvable: each answer should expose its evidence so failures can be attributed to memory writing, evidence selection, temporal grounding, visual matching, or answer composition.

2.3.1 Graph Memory Representation

We represent long-term experience as a typed graph

$$\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}), \quad (1)$$

where each node $v \in \mathcal{V}$ denotes an entity or evidence unit, and each edge $e \in \mathcal{E}$ denotes a temporal, semantic, spatial, identity, interaction, or provenance relation. Each node stores a compact JSON-style information field containing schema version, dataset or source reference, time reference, evidence summary, confidence, adapter-specific fields, and provenance. Provenance records the source id, adapter version, extractor model, and related extraction metadata, while temporal information is represented through fields such as `time_ref`, `created_at`, or adapter-specific fields. Together these fields allow a memory item to be traced back to the observation, video segment, frame, image, or session from which it was created.

The schema includes nodes for source containers, evidence units, entities, places, sessions, and semantic events. Edges encode the relations needed for embodied recall, including temporal order, containment, observation, participation, location, identity continuity, spatial relations, and interaction relations. The schema is intentionally platform-agnostic: it stores semantic experience and evidence rather than hardware-specific control details, so the same memory interface can be reused across robot embodiments.

This representation differs from conventional retrieval-augmented generation over text chunks. Text retrieval mainly returns semantically similar snippets, whereas the memory graph first identifies relevant seed nodes and then expands to a local evidence subgraph for reasoning over identity, time, location, participation, provenance, and spatial relations. As a result, the agent can answer questions about object locations, identity continuity, or relative time using structured evidence rather than parametric memory alone.

2.3.2 Multi-modal Memory Updating

Memory updating can occur during interaction and at reflection checkpoints. In an online ABot-AgentOS deployment, the controller receives observations, tool results, dialogue turns, and execution traces, while a memory-writing service selects information from these streams and converts it into compact graph records linked to session, place, time, source reference, and provenance. We instantiate this writer as a set of graph-construction adapters for different data sources and applications. This design does not modify the robot action space; instead, it augments the agent’s reasoning state with persistent, source-grounded evidence that can be retrieved in later tasks.

To support abstraction across modalities, different inputs are normalized into the same source-grounded graph schema. Video and egocentric streams produce semantic records for visible entities, object states, places, actions, frames, and events; dialogue and multi-modal sessions produce session-level and event-level records, with image attachments stored as evidence nodes connected to the corresponding semantic event. Across these inputs, the writer favors semantic compression over raw full-turn or full-frame storage, following the principle that long-term memory should increase information density without sacrificing traceability. Recent work such as SimpleMem further shows that structured semantic compression and query-aware retrieval can improve memory efficiency under limited context budgets [49]. In ABot-AgentOS, this principle is instantiated by converting raw observations into typed, source-grounded nodes and edges that can later be queried by content, time, entity mention, modality, provenance, and relation. For instance, the utterance “I adopted a Maltese dog yesterday” is represented as a time-grounded semantic event that links the utterance, resolved temporal context, identity hypothesis, confidence estimate, and source evidence, rather than as a raw transcript line. When an image is attached, the image node is connected to the event as supporting multi-modal evidence. This conversion allows multi-modal observations to support temporal grounding, identity resolution, provenance-aware retrieval, and graph-based reasoning. Concrete examples of how such records support retrieval and later failure-driven improvement are shown in Figure 4.

The same principle also governs what is written and how the graph is maintained over time. Not every raw observation becomes a permanent memory item: the writer prioritizes information likely to support future embodied or interaction tasks, including identities, object locations, state changes, social commitments, user preferences, abnormal events, temporal facts, and evidence needed for later verification. After insertion, ABot-AgentOS performs lightweight maintenance to keep the graph compact over long horizons. Near-duplicate entity or event nodes are merged when they share compatible provenance, temporal context, and identity evidence; frequently observed entities keep compact state summaries with a bounded set of representative evidence nodes. Stale state facts are superseded by newer observations through temporal edges rather than deleted immediately, allowing retrieval to distinguish current state from historical evidence. Together, selective writing and post-insertion maintenance reduce storage cost, avoid redundant low-level records, and preserve enough source-grounded evidence for later auditability.

2.3.3 Retrieval and Grounded Answering

At runtime, memory retrieval is invoked when the current task requires information beyond the immediate observation or short-term context. The query is converted into semantic retrieval signals and, when available, lightweight structural cues such as entity mentions, temporal expressions, modality, place references, and expected evidence type. The retriever first selects candidate seed nodes using semantic embeddings, lexical matching, metadata filters, source constraints, and node-type constraints. Given a query q , this hybrid seed selection can be written as

$$s(q, v) = \lambda_{\text{sem}} s_{\text{sem}}(q, v) + \lambda_{\text{lex}} s_{\text{lex}}(q, v) + \lambda_{\text{meta}} s_{\text{meta}}(q, v) + \lambda_{\text{type}} s_{\text{type}}(q, v), \quad (2)$$

where s_{sem} denotes embedding similarity, s_{lex} denotes lexical overlap, s_{meta} measures metadata compatibility such as time, source, modality, or place, and s_{type} favors node types expected by the query. The top-ranked seeds are then expanded along task-relevant typed edges under a fixed depth and evidence-token budget, producing a local evidence subgraph that contains the semantic, temporal, spatial, identity, and provenance context needed for answering. This differs from retrieval over independent memory stores, as in dynamic multi-modal retrieval agents such as WorldMM [108]: ABot-AgentOS retrieves seed nodes and then expands a typed graph neighborhood, so the answerer can reason over relations among evidence items rather than over isolated snippets. The resulting subgraph is serialized as a compact evidence context, paired with a retrieval trace, and injected into the agent’s reasoning context.

The answerer is instructed to ground its response in retrieved evidence. This is particularly important for embodied and interaction-memory questions, where the correct answer often depends on local experience, temporal grounding, or visual evidence rather than general world knowledge. When evidence is insufficient or contradictory, the answerer is expected to report uncertainty instead of hallucinating an unsupported fact; in forced-choice benchmark settings, it still records the evidence limitation in the trace.

Each memory-augmented QA run records a retrieval trace containing the retrieved nodes and edges, source references, evidence summaries, retrieval stages, and ranking signals. In online deployment, this trace makes the answer inspectable and can help the controller decide whether additional observation or clarification is required. Offline, it provides the diagnostic signal for failure analysis: an incorrect answer can be attributed to missing memory writing, failed retrieval, evidence misuse, or unresolved temporal, spatial, relation-direction, or entity-grounding operations.

2.3.4 Failure-Driven Lifelong Self-Evolution

Long-term memory should evolve not only by accumulating new content, but also by improving the pipeline that writes, retrieves, selects, and uses evidence. Otherwise, the system may repeatedly make the same extraction, retrieval, temporal-grounding, visual-selection, or answer-composition errors even as the memory graph grows. This view is aligned with recent work on self-evolving agents, streaming memory evolution, and evidence-verifiable improvement, which emphasizes learning from interaction traces while keeping updates auditable and bounded [5, 9, 25, 46, 47, 50, 83, 110, 111].

Figure 3 shows the online memory components and the offline self-evolution loop at a system level, while Figure 4 gives concrete examples of how memory failures become targeted evo-assets. We formalize this

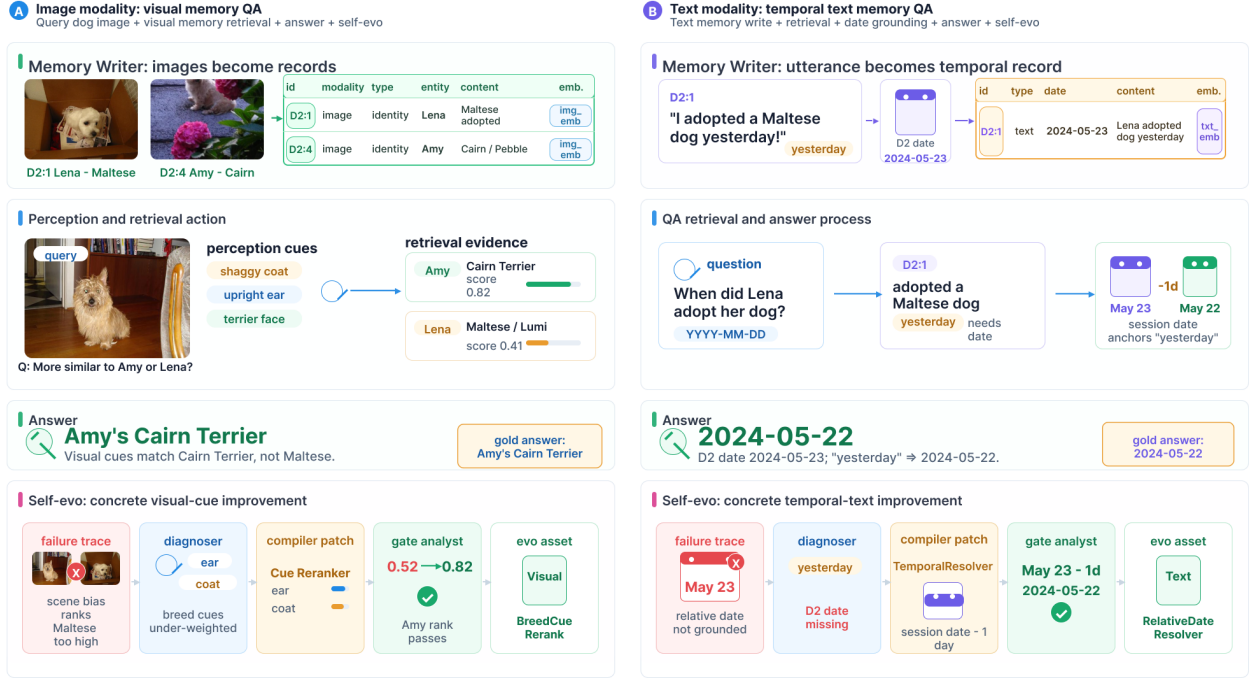


Figure 4 Concrete memory failure-to-evolution examples. Left: visual memory QA retrieves image-grounded identity evidence but can expose missing breed-specific cues. Right: temporal text memory QA uses session metadata to resolve relative dates but can reveal temporal-normalization errors. In both cases, the failure trace is converted into targeted memory-writing, evidence-selection, frame-selection, or answering improvements.

process as a split-wise protocol over long-term deployment, or its benchmark approximation, represented by an ordered sequence of disjoint splits $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_T$. At split t , ABot-AgentOS maintains two persistent states: the accumulated memory graph G_{t-1} and the promoted evo-asset set $A_{<t}$. The graph stores content-level experience, including entities, events, places, visual evidence, temporal context, and provenance, while evo-assets store pipeline-level improvements for memory writing, evidence selection, graph expansion, answer composition, frame selection, temporal normalization, or adapter-level normalization. During online execution, the agent writes new observations into memory, retrieves evidence for downstream answering, and records retrieval and answer traces under the currently promoted asset set. Only after split t has been evaluated are failed cases converted into failure traces and processed for possible improvement. No evo-asset generated from split t is used during inference on split t ; accepted assets are promoted only for later splits. This no-leakage constraint turns self-evolution into a cumulative lifelong process rather than a one-shot post-hoc repair.

In benchmark settings, failures are identified using ground-truth answers only after the split is complete; in deployment, analogous feedback can come from environmental signals, task success or failure, human correction, or low-confidence retrieval and answering traces. Only assets that pass the gate are promoted and used in later splits. No evo-asset generated from split t is used during inference on split t . This split-wise protocol prevents evo-assets from using supervision from the same split on which they are evaluated, turning self-evolution into a cumulative lifelong process rather than a one-shot post-hoc repair.

Formally, the online run, asset proposal, and asset promotion steps are:

$$\mathcal{T}_t, G_t = \text{Run}(\mathcal{D}_t; G_{t-1}, A_{<t}), \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta A_t = \text{Gate}(\text{Compile}(\text{Propose}(\text{Diagnose}(\mathcal{T}_t)))) , \quad (4)$$

$$A_{\leq t} = A_{<t} \cup \Delta A_t. \quad (5)$$

Here $\mathcal{T}_t$ denotes the answer traces and failure traces collected on split t . Only $A_{\leq t}$ is available for later splits $\mathcal{D}_{t+1}, \dots, \mathcal{D}_T$.

After each split, the collected traces are processed by a constrained failure-to-asset loop. When supervision is available, a failed QA attempt is represented by the question, retrieved evidence, prediction, expected answer, retrieval trace, and dataset context; in deployment, analogous feedback can come from environmental signals, task outcomes, human correction, or low-confidence traces. The loop diagnoses the failure source, proposes a candidate repair, compiles the repair into a constrained JSON DSL evo-asset, and evaluates it with both target and regression checks. This follows the broader principle of safe resource evolution: prompts, tools, memory modules, and other agent resources should be versioned, auditable, and rollbackable rather than updated through unconstrained code generation [113].

The gate evaluates each candidate asset on a target validation subset and a regression subset. An asset a is accepted only if it improves the target score by at least τ_{gain} and does not reduce the regression score by more than τ_{reg} :

$$\text{Accept}(a) = \mathbb{I}[\Delta S_{\text{target}}(a) \geq \tau_{\text{gain}} \wedge \Delta S_{\text{reg}}(a) \geq -\tau_{\text{reg}}]. \quad (6)$$

This criterion makes promotion conservative: an asset must improve the failure pattern it targets while preserving behavior on previously reliable cases.

Accepted evo-assets are lifecycle-managed JSON DSL records and do not execute generated Python code. Each asset declares its target layer, triggering condition, permitted action, safety constraints, provenance, validation result, and version id. Assets may target memory writing, evidence selection, answer composition, visual frame selection, temporal normalization, or adapter-level normalization. Normal QA behavior is unchanged unless accepted assets are explicitly loaded; writer-side and frame-policy assets require fresh graph construction, whereas evidence-selection and answerer assets can be loaded at runtime. In this way, ABot-AgentOS accumulates two forms of lifelong knowledge: content-level experience in the memory graph and pipeline-level improvements in the evo-asset set.

2.3.5 Edge-Cloud Collaborative Memory Management

Embodied agents continuously acquire heterogeneous memories during interaction with the physical world, including maps, semantic landmarks, obstacles, objects, and human-related observations. While public environmental memories, such as roadblocks, construction areas, and navigational landmarks, can improve multi-agent collaboration when shared, privacy-sensitive memories, such as faces, personal belongings, or person-associated objects, must remain local. To address this conflict, we design an edge-cloud collaborative memory system that separates private memory on the robot from common memory in the cloud.

Memory Partition. Each robot maintains a private memory at the edge, which stores all locally perceived memories, including map memory, semantic memory, and multi-modal memory. The cloud maintains a common memory that only contains public, low-sensitivity memories useful for collective navigation and task execution. This design follows a private-by-default principle: a memory item is never uploaded unless it is explicitly classified as shareable.

Privacy-aware Memory Gating. For each newly generated memory item, the system performs a privacy judgment before synchronization. A memory is regarded as non-shareable if it contains or is associated with personally identifiable information, including persons, faces, names, personal objects, or ownership relations to a specific individual. In contrast, public environmental information, such as maps, traffic cones, barriers, road damage, and static landmarks, is classified as shareable.

To evaluate the reliability of the privacy protection mechanism, we constructed a dedicated dataset for privacy classification and upload-decision testing. Experimental results show that the system achieves over 99% accuracy in identifying whether a memory item is suitable for cloud synchronization. This high-accuracy privacy judgment significantly reduces the risk of uploading sensitive user or environment-specific information, while still allowing non-sensitive public knowledge to be shared across robots. As a result, the proposed memory system balances two key requirements of embodied intelligence: preserving user privacy through edge-side private memory, and enhancing group-level collaboration through cloud-side common memory.

3 EmbodiedWorldBench

Recent embodied AI benchmarks have advanced along two largely independent tracks. On the indoor side, BEHAVIOR-1K [44] defines 1,000 everyday household activities, EmbodiedBench [100] evaluates multi-modal LLM-driven agents across multiple indoor simulators, and LongAct [118] targets long-horizon domestic task execution—yet all are confined to bounded indoor environments and cannot assess large-scale spatial reasoning in open spaces. On the outdoor side, EmbodiedCity [22] constructs a city-scale 3D simulation, CityNav [42] and OpenFly [26] provide large-scale aerial VLN datasets, CityNavAgent [112] and GeoNav [91] advance LLM-powered aerial navigation planning, while GeNIE [77] and ODYSSEY [78] establish ground-level outdoor navigation and mobile manipulation benchmarks, respectively—yet these works predominantly focus on a single task modality (point-to-point navigation or isolated manipulation), lacking social interaction and multi-step reasoning. TongSIM [70], Wanderland [51], and Embodied Web Agents [32] attempt to unify indoor and outdoor evaluation but still lack structured multi-difficulty task generation, strict information isolation, or dynamic NPC-driven events. Overall, existing benchmarks share three common limitations: (1) environmental fragmentation—indoor and outdoor scenes are evaluated in isolation; (2) task homogeneity—only a single capability dimension is tested; (3) static evaluation—the absence of dynamic events precludes assessment of adaptive replanning.

To address these gaps, we propose a unified embodied evaluation framework spanning 16 executable scenes across indoor, outdoor, and hybrid settings, with tasks organized into four difficulty levels. Unlike existing work, each evaluation case is a complete executable scenario that jointly tests navigation, object search, NPC dialogue, dynamic instruction response, and state tracking. The framework enforces a strict information visibility boundary: the agent receives only a filtered semantic map and must rely on autonomous perception and reasoning to complete tasks. This work is the first to integrate cross-domain continuity, social dynamics, and engineering rigor into a single evaluation system.

3.1 Overview

Our benchmark is designed to evaluate embodied agents in a structured, reproducible, and multi-dimensional manner. Unlike traditional static datasets, every evaluation case is a complete, runnable world—a self-contained scenario defined as:

$$\text{Scenario} = \langle \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{S}_0, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{C} \rangle \quad (7)$$

where $\mathcal{M}$ is the spatial map, $\mathcal{S}_0$ the initial state, $\mathcal{O}$ the observation rules, $\mathcal{N}$ the NPC behaviors, $\mathcal{C}$ the success criteria.

Figure 5 illustrates a representative scenario in a suburban neighborhood. Given a compound instruction, the agent must sequentially complete four sub-goals—checking a street, inspecting a backyard pool, verifying an indoor appliance state, and returning to report—with the task path traversing outdoor streets, a residential backyard, and an indoor living room within a single episode. This example demonstrates how each scenario jointly exercises cross-scene navigation, NPC interaction, environment perception, and information reporting, rather than isolating a single skill dimension.

The benchmark is guided by four design principles. First, each case must be an executable scenario rather than a standalone query. Second, a single scenario should jointly test multiple embodied capabilities instead of isolating a single skill dimension. Third, all outcomes must be trace-grounded and auditable from the execution trace, thereby avoiding subjective human scoring during evaluation. Fourth, benchmark execution must be reproducible: under the same scenario configuration and model setup, the evaluation trajectory and final score should be stable and repeatable. Taken together, these principles position the benchmark as an end-to-end embodied evaluation suite rather than a prompt-collection benchmark.

3.2 Benchmark Construction

3.2.1 Environment and Semantic Map Annotation

We use UnrealZoo, a collection of photo-realistic 3D environments built on Unreal Engine 5. It provides NavMesh-based navigation, programmable object spawning, and a diverse set of scenes spanning indoor,

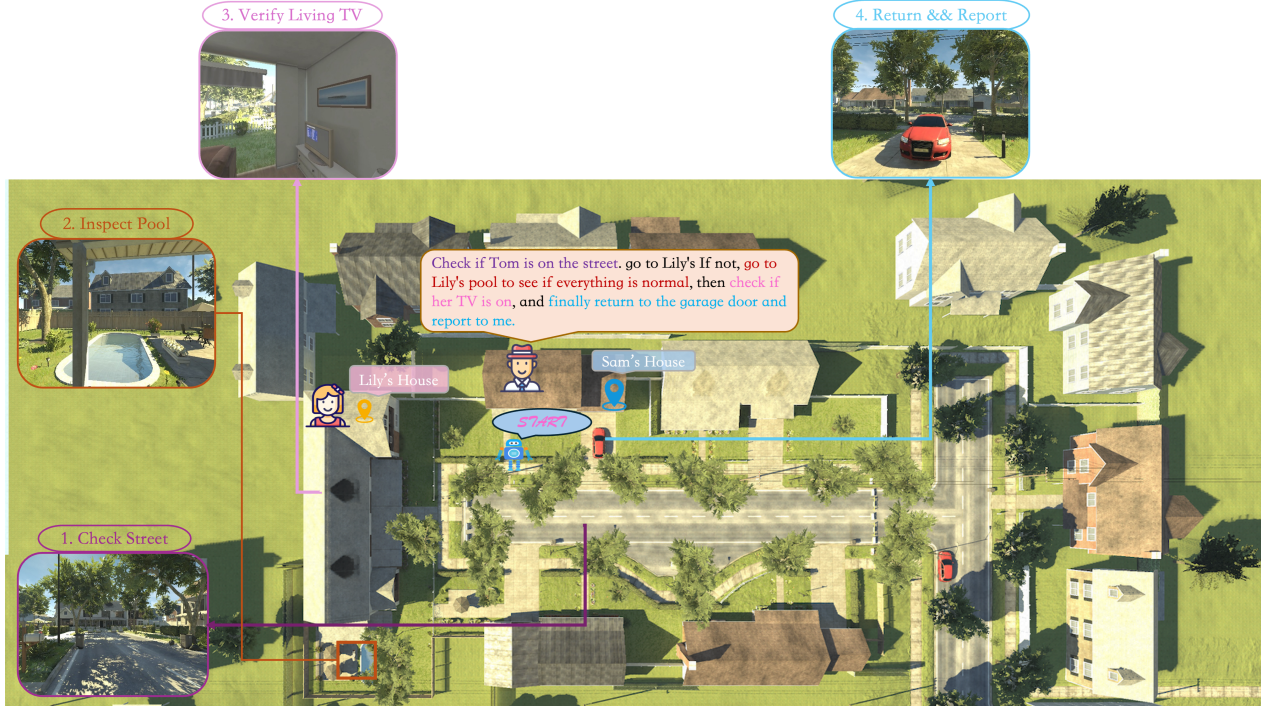


Figure 5 Overview of EmbodiedWorldBench. EmbodiedWorldBench evaluates embodied agents on compound tasks that span indoor and outdoor spaces and require tightly coupled navigation, NPC interaction, and environment perception across diverse scenes. The benchmark covers 16 scenes across four difficulty levels with over 200 tasks, revealing the challenges of achieving cross-scene generalization and adaptive replanning under dynamic events.

outdoor, and residential settings.

To bridge the gap between raw engine-level objects and task-level semantics, we launch the UE5 scene and have annotators freely navigate the environment from a first-person perspective. They traverse all reachable areas, manually marking and naming key objects, points of interest (POIs), interaction targets, and typical navigation paths relevant to the evaluation agent, thereby constructing a structured semantic map. This map serves as the foundation for all subsequent task design and query generation.

3.2.2 Query Generation

A *query* is the natural-language instruction issued to the agent (e.g., “*find the elderly person in a red down jacket and report her location*”), paired with formal success criteria, NPC configurations. To enable scalable construction of embodied tasks, we propose a task generation framework.

Semantic Map Normalization. Through a normalization pipeline, raw annotated waypoints in the semantic map are structurally transformed into a unified representation comprising three layers: point, room, and polygon. The point layer records spatial coordinates, semantic types, floor and room associations, and object visual attributes. The room layer aggregates points within the same area to form a semantic topology. The polygon layer automatically generates enclosed spatial regions for point membership determination. The framework currently covers 16 executable scenes across indoor, outdoor, and hybrid settings, including hospitals, museums, supermarkets, and suburban neighborhoods, with over 300 annotated waypoints in total.

Multi-difficulty Task Generation. Based on the normalized semantic map, the framework automatically extracts a scene capability summary, including available regions, NPC spawn points, and key object inventories. For each scene, annotators first specify a set of feasible task types grounded in the scene’s layout, objects, NPCs, and available interactions. This scene-specific task specification is then provided to a large language model, which generates both simple tasks and compound multi-stage tasks together with their natural-language

descriptions and formal success criteria. Human annotators then review and refine the generated candidates to ensure executability, semantic clarity, evaluator consistency, and information isolation between agent-visible instructions and hidden scoring fields.

To support stratified capability evaluation, queries are organized into four difficulty levels through human-in-the-loop calibration. Difficulty is treated as a property of the required embodied execution process rather than as a simple function of the number of scenes, NPCs, or objects. The calibration mainly considers the spatial exploration scope, procedural length, interaction complexity, evidence requirements, and need for dynamic adaptation. This design allows the same scene to support both simple localized tasks and compound long-horizon tasks while preserving comparable difficulty semantics across heterogeneous environments.

Visibility Isolation and Validation. Each task defines a strict information visibility boundary: the agent receives only a filtered subset of the semantic map and natural language instructions, while internal fields such as NPC positions, evaluation signals, and expected trajectories are isolated, ensuring that the agent must rely on autonomous perception and reasoning to complete the task. All generated tasks undergo automated validation covering waypoint reference validity, information isolation integrity, and evaluation coverage, guaranteeing task consistency and reproducibility.

3.3 Evaluation Procedure and Metrics

3.3.1 Embodied Evaluation Workflow

Validated queries are executed in UnrealZoo as closed-loop embodied episodes. At the beginning of each episode, the environment is initialized with the task configuration, while the agent receives only the task instruction and the filtered semantic map. Hidden evaluator states, expected trajectories, and success signals are not exposed to the agent.

The UE environment provides NavMesh-based autonomous navigation, which abstracts low-level path planning and movement control. This design allows the LLM-based agent to focus on high-level embodied decision making, including where to navigate, when to observe, what evidence to collect, and when to terminate, rather than on low-level locomotion control. Visual information is obtained through the agent’s VLM-based observation tool, which converts first-person views into textual observation evidence for the LLM controller. Higher-difficulty scenarios may additionally include dynamic events such as NPC relocation or object-state changes, requiring the agent to update its plan during execution.

Each episode produces a structured trajectory comprising navigation commands, visited-region traces, observation records, intermediate outputs, final responses, and optional video recordings. The evaluator uses this trace together with task-defined hidden criteria to perform deterministic checks and evidence-grounded judgment, enabling reproducible evaluation and fine-grained failure analysis.

3.3.2 Evaluation Metrics

A structured evaluator is employed to automatically assess agent execution results, monitoring key events during task execution, including target location arrival status, NPC dialogue completion status, and information acquisition correctness.

The evaluation metrics include Task Success Rate (TSR) and Goal Completion Rate (GCR). TSR requires all subtask objectives and terminal conditions defined by the task to be satisfied for the trajectory to be considered successful, serving as the most stringent overall measure. GCR is defined as the proportion of satisfied subtask objectives to the total number of subtask objectives, providing a finer-grained reflection of the agent’s partial completion across dimensions such as navigation, NPC dialogue interaction, and multi-stage reasoning. Together, the two metrics characterize the agent’s task execution capability at both the holistic and granular levels.

Subtask objectives are verified through a hybrid scoring scheme. Geometric conditions, such as target-location arrival and waypoint visitation, are checked programmatically by comparing recorded poses to task-defined reference points within a success radius. Semantic conditions, such as whether the agent has observed or inspected a target, are evaluated from run-derived evidence, including the agent’s VLM-generated observation

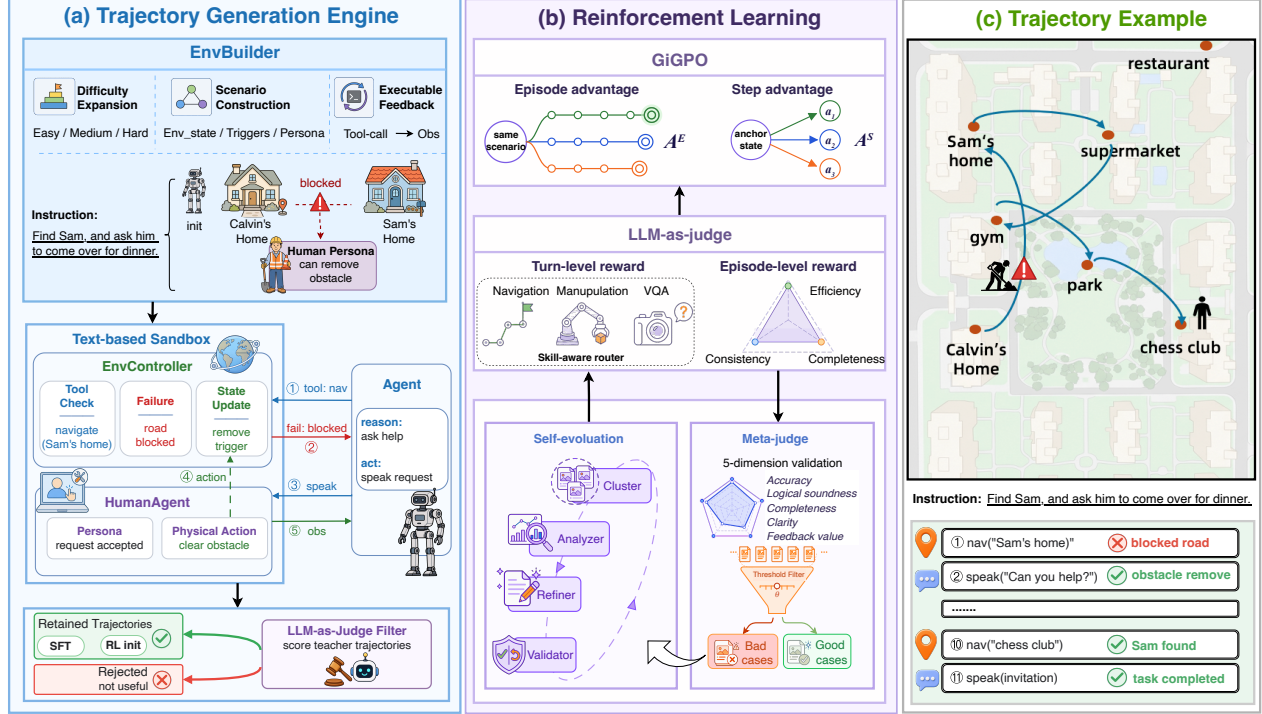


Figure 6 Overview of the training pipeline for a deployable ABot-AgentOS student policy. The pipeline constructs controllable text-based environments, distills teacher trajectories for SFT initialization, and improves the policy through online RL with LLM-as-a-Judge rewards and GiGPO advantages.

records, intermediate outputs, and final response. An LLM judge is used only to determine whether this evidence satisfies the semantic success criteria; it does not observe the environment directly or access hidden evaluator states beyond the task-level scoring rubric. Each judgment is emitted as a structured verdict, keeping semantic scoring auditable and consistent with the deterministic checks.

4 Model Training

4.1 Overview

Our goal is to transfer ABot-AgentOS-style long-horizon planning and tool-use capabilities from large teacher models to a smaller deployable agent model. To this end, we design a closed-loop training pipeline that connects four stages: text-based environment construction, teacher trajectory distillation, supervised fine-tuning (SFT), and reinforcement learning (RL). The pipeline first builds controllable semantic sandboxes for embodied tool use, then uses strong teacher agents to produce tool-interaction trajectories, and finally trains a smaller student policy from these trajectories and from online rollouts evaluated by an LLM-as-a-Judge reward engine, as summarized in Figure 6. This design follows the recent trend that language agents should be trained in executable or stateful settings rather than only on static instruction-response pairs. Prior work on ReAct, tool-use data generation, interactive agent benchmarks, and synthesized tool-interactive environments shows that realistic agent behavior requires persistent state, multi-turn feedback, executable actions, and verifiable outcomes [37, 63, 69, 97, 104, 105, 116]. Our pipeline adapts this principle to embodied robot tasks by building a text-based semantic sandbox around ABot-AgentOS skills, human assistance, and physical obstacles.

The sandbox is not intended to replace a visual simulator. Instead, it provides a scalable semantic interface for generating and evaluating tool-use behavior under controlled state changes. The same trace format supports both stages of training: teacher rollouts can be filtered and converted into SFT examples, while student rollouts in the same sandbox provide trajectory evidence for LLM-as-a-Judge rewards during online RL.

4.2 Text-Based Environment and Task Construction

As shown in Figure 6(a), each natural-language task instruction is converted into a stateful sandbox instance. The environment builder prompts a large language model to generate EASY, MEDIUM, and HARD variants, each containing three structured components `env_state`, which specifies locations, reachability, object locations, and object states; `failure_triggers`, which define physical or semantic obstacles; and `human_persona`, which defines the human NPC’s role, capabilities, and possible assistance.

The resulting instance is an interactive task world rather than a static question. During execution, the agent receives feedback only through tool calls. The EnvController validates ABot-AgentOS skill calls against the current state and failure triggers, returning observations or failures accordingly, while the HumanAgent handles valid help requests and may perform actions that update `env_state`. This design makes obstacle handling, help seeking, replanning, and state updates part of the training signal.

Difficulty expansion provides a simple curriculum. EASY scenarios emphasize task decomposition and basic skill selection; MEDIUM scenarios introduce recoverable obstacles; and HARD scenarios require multi-turn interaction, persistent goal tracking, and recovery from multiple or nested failures. The curriculum increases behavioral diversity while keeping the sandbox controllable for scalable trajectory generation and online rollout.

4.3 Teacher Trajectory Distillation and SFT

After environment construction, a strong teacher model controls an ABot-AgentOS-style agent in the sandbox, producing ReAct-style interaction traces that interleave reasoning, tool calls, observations, human responses when applicable, and final answers [104]. The teacher reuses the ABot-AgentOS system prompt and tool definitions, while the execution backend is replaced by the text-based sandbox. As a result, the collected trajectories capture not only successful executions, but also failed attempts, help-seeking behavior, retries, and recovery steps, which are essential for training a smaller model to act robustly under unexpected feedback.

To ensure data quality, we apply an LLM-as-a-Judge filter to the distilled trajectories. Given the task, initial environment, tool-call sequence, observations, and final response, the judge evaluates task completion, obstacle handling, loop avoidance, tool feasibility, and consistency with embodiment-specific capability constraints. Only logically consistent trajectories are retained. The same judge family is later used as the reward provider for online RL, with the self-evolving reward engine described in Section 4.5.

The retained trajectories are converted into tool-call SFT examples that preserve the interaction structure instead of flattening each episode into a single response. This trains the student model as an executable policy over ABot-AgentOS skills: it learns task decomposition, tool selection, recovery from failed observations, help seeking, goal maintenance across multiple turns, and avoidance of unsupported actions. The resulting SFT model provides the behavioral prior for online RL in the same sandbox interface.

4.4 RL: Online Exploration with LLM-as-a-Judge Reward

After SFT, the student policy is further trained through online RL in the same text-based sandbox used for trajectory generation. Instead of imitating teacher demonstrations, the SFT-initialized student policy samples actions online, receives EnvController and NPC feedback, and updates from reward-guided policy optimization. This follows recent multi-turn agent RL systems that move beyond static imitation toward interaction-based improvement [81, 84, 117].

The RL loop has four roles. The policy is the only trainable component. The EnvController executes tool calls against the current sandbox state and returns environment feedback. The NPC module provides human-assistance responses when the policy asks for help. The frozen LLM-as-a-Judge reward provider reads rollout evidence and assigns rewards. This separation keeps online RL focused on improving the small policy, while sandbox dynamics, NPC behavior, and judge rewards remain fixed feedback. Rewards are supplied by the LLM-as-a-Judge reward engine described in Section 4.5, which provides turn-level feedback for local action quality and episode-level feedback for global task completion.

We use GiGPO [20] to convert these rewards into relative advantages rather than using raw scores directly. For each scenario, multiple rollouts are sampled from the same initial sandbox state. GiGPO compares their merged returns to form an episode relative advantage, which identifies which complete rollout solves the same task better. It also compares turn-level rewards at aligned or comparable decision steps to form a step relative advantage, so local recovery choices can be reinforced when the policy reaches similar situations, such as the same blocked passage, nearby NPC, or candidate target. The final advantage combines episode-level and step-level relative comparisons, so policy updates favor both better complete rollouts and better local actions.

4.5 Self-Evolving Reward Engine

As shown in Figure 6(b), this section introduces a self-evolving reward engine for embodied agent evaluation and optimization. It connects three functions in one loop: LLM-as-a-Judge produces rewards for embodied trajectories, Meta-Judge validation checks whether these rewards are reliable, and a multi-agent workflow converts low-quality judge cases into localized prompt updates. The purpose is not only to provide rewards for online RL, but also to keep the reward prompt improving as skills, tasks, and agent behaviors change.

4.5.1 Reward from LLM-as-a-Judge

The reward engine converts each embodied trajectory into turn-level and episode-level signals. Turn-level rewards provide dense supervision for individual actions, helping the policy distinguish useful, redundant, unsafe, malformed, or context-inconsistent steps. Episode-level rewards evaluate global task completion and capture quality that cannot be judged from isolated turns alone. Together, these signals reduce the credit-assignment difficulty of long-horizon trajectories, where terminal success or failure is too sparse to explain which intermediate action caused the outcome [82].

At the turn level, reward generation is skill-aware. The engine routes navigation, manipulation, visual question answering, and tool-use actions to different rubrics because their correctness criteria differ. It then combines LLM-based semantic judgment with verifiable rule checks, including invalid tools, illegal commands, malformed arguments, and missing temporal preconditions. We also add action omission penalties for locally plausible actions that skip necessary causal steps, such as reporting a destination before verifying the target or asking for help without first checking the relevant environmental constraint.

At the episode level, the judge summarizes efficiency, consistency, and completeness over the full trajectory [30]. This episode-level signal is the terminal term used by RL in Section 4.4. Given an embodied trajectory τ , it is decomposed as:

$$r^{\text{episode}}(\tau) = \lambda_{\text{eff}} R_{\text{eff}}(\tau) + \lambda_{\text{cons}} R_{\text{cons}}(\tau) + \lambda_{\text{comp}} R_{\text{comp}}(\tau), \quad (8)$$

where R_{eff} , R_{cons} , and R_{comp} denote episode-level efficiency, consistency, and completeness rewards. Combined with the effective turn-level rewards, the merged return is:

$$R(\tau) = \sum_{t=1}^T \hat{r}_t + r^{\text{episode}}(\tau), \quad (9)$$

where $\hat{r}_t$ is the effective turn-level reward produced by skill-specific rubric routing, LLM semantic judgment, verifiable rule checks, and omission penalties. This formulation matches the reward interface used by GiGPO while making explicit how the reward engine produces the terminal episode-level component. It turns LLM-as-a-Judge from a static evaluator into a structured reward generator for embodied agent optimization [114].

4.5.2 Meta-Judge Validation

The second component validates the reliability of the reward signal. LLM-as-a-Judge outputs can contain scoring mistakes, missed evidence, rubric misapplication, or plausible but unsupported rationales [68]. These failures are especially risky in embodied settings, where correct judgment depends on physical preconditions, tool constraints, temporal order, capability boundaries, and task-specific preferences.

Meta-Judge does not directly decide whether the embodied agent acted correctly. Instead, it receives the first-order judge output, the highlighted turn, and the full trajectory context as validation evidence, then

checks whether the judge’s score and rationale are reliable under the relevant rubric. Its quality dimensions are accuracy, logical soundness, completeness, clarity, and feedback value. Accuracy checks whether the score is supported by trajectory evidence; logical soundness checks whether the explanation connects evidence, rubric, and score without unsupported jumps; completeness checks whether key embodied constraints and omitted or redundant actions are covered; clarity checks whether evidence and rule use are explicit; and feedback value checks whether the rationale is localized enough for prompt refinement.

These dimensions are aggregated into an overall quality score:

$$Q(x_t) = \sum_{k=1}^5 w_k q_k, \quad (10)$$

where x_t denotes the validated judge output, q_k is the score of the k -th validation dimension, and w_k is its weight. A sample is marked as a low-quality judge case when:

$$\text{LowQualityJudgeCase}(x_t) = \mathbb{I}[Q(x_t) < \theta]. \quad (11)$$

These cases are more useful than binary error labels because they preserve diagnostic feedback. They indicate whether the reward prompt is underspecified, ambiguous, or misaligned with embodied execution constraints, and they provide the input signal for the next refinement stage [45, 75].

4.5.3 Multi-Agent Self-Evolution

The third component converts low-quality judge cases into localized reward-prompt updates. Generic prompt optimization methods often optimize a monolithic prompt with task-level feedback [39, 95]. In our setting, the reward prompt contains skill-specific rubrics, temporal precondition rules, reasoning examples, and output constraints. A global rewrite may repair one failure while damaging another stable skill, so we treat the prompt as editable structured components, following the broader idea of modular textual parameters and localized textual modification from execution feedback [31].

The self-evolution loop is implemented as a multi-agent workflow. The Cluster stage groups low-quality judge cases by skill and failure type. The Analyzer identifies the defective rubric component or example pattern and produces a revision plan. The Refiner applies localized edits to the relevant rubric, rule, or example. The Validator then evaluates the revised prompt on the full validation set and accepts the update only when it improves overall quality.

If a candidate update hurts full-set performance, per-skill behavior, or Meta-Judge quality, the system rolls back to the previous prompt snapshot. Under the current validation setting, the initial Judge Model achieves roughly 60% human alignment, while the Meta-Judge-driven self-evolution process improves alignment to above 90%. This gain reflects the coupled effect of the full loop: LLM-as-a-Judge produces decomposed rewards, Meta-Judge turns unreliable judgments into diagnostic cases, and the multi-agent optimizer converts these cases into validated prompt updates. Overall, the reward engine closes the loop around reward production, validation, and refinement so that the evaluation system can remain reliable as embodied skills, task distributions, and agent behaviors evolve.

5 Experiments

5.1 Agent Evaluation

5.1.1 Experimental Setup

We evaluate the proposed embodied agent on a subset of the current benchmark. The subset covers the main scene types considered by the benchmark, including indoor, outdoor, and indoor-outdoor environments, and includes several task forms such as semantic navigation, regional person or object search, object inspection, NPC information query, status reporting, and multi-stage instruction following. The results in this section are intended as an initial system validation rather than a complete benchmark leaderboard.

Table 1 Agent evaluation results on the EmbodiedWorldBench subset.

Agent	Model	TSR	GCR
ReAct	Qwen3.6-Plus	49.97%	57.95%
ABot-AgentOS	Qwen3.6-Plus	61.96%	68.79%
ABot-AgentOS	DeepSeek-V4-Pro	68.18%	74.62%

The agent operates in UnrealZoo through the recorder interface, which executes NavMesh-based navigation commands and records the resulting trajectory and interaction trace. Visual observations are obtained through the agent’s VLM-based observation tool rather than exposed as privileged environment state. During evaluation, the agent must act from the task instruction, filtered semantic map, observable feedback, and dialogue events, without access to hidden evaluator states or success signals.

We compare three settings: Qwen3.6-Plus, Qwen3.6-Plus (Ours), and DeepSeek-V4-Pro (Ours). Qwen3.6-Plus is the baseline with a single LLM controller, while settings marked with (Ours) use the proposed hierarchical agent architecture, including local skill execution, task memory, and final verification. This allows us to compare the effect of the agent architecture under the same model, as well as the effect of changing the main LLM within our architecture. Across all agent-evaluation settings, visual observation is handled by the same Qwen3-VL-Plus observation tool. The compared models refer to the main LLM controller, which performs task reasoning, planning, tool selection, and termination decisions.

We use the metrics defined in the benchmark section and mainly report **TSR** and **GCR**. TSR measures complete task success, while GCR measures goal-level completion, under the benchmark’s structured success criteria and terminal conditions. Since this section reports results on a small subset, we only discuss the main trends and avoid fine-grained claims over models or task categories.

5.1.2 Experimental Results

Table 1 summarizes the current experimental results. Under the same Qwen3.6-Plus model, Ours improves over the baseline on both TSR and GCR. Replacing the main model of Ours with DeepSeek-V4-Pro further improves both metrics.

With the same Qwen3.6-Plus model, Ours improves TSR by 11.99% and GCR by 10.84% over the baseline. This suggests that hierarchical execution, task memory, skill-level feedback, and finish-time verification help long-horizon embodied execution under the same base model and tool interface. DeepSeek-V4-Pro (Ours) further improves over Qwen3.6-Plus (Ours) by 6.22% in TSR and 5.83% in GCR, suggesting that a stronger main model may improve task interpretation, local recovery, and termination decisions.

5.1.3 Analysis

Overall, the results support a preliminary conclusion: compared with the single-controller baseline, Ours is better suited for embodied tasks that require multi-stage progress, local search, interaction evidence, and verified termination. The simultaneous improvement in GCR and TSR suggests that the gain is not limited to partial progress; the hierarchical structure helps convert more trajectories into complete task success.

The main architectural benefit appears to come from maintaining structured task state while delegating sustained local execution to skill subagents and checking progress through verification. This reduces common long-horizon failure modes of the single-controller baseline, including context drift, premature termination, weak evidence gathering, and local search loops.

The difference between main LLMs reflects the impact of the backbone model on long-horizon execution quality. DeepSeek-V4-Pro achieves higher results on this subset, suggesting that stronger instruction understanding, stage planning, and failure recovery can further improve the same agent architecture.

Remaining failures are mainly related to perception feedback and scene understanding. First, the agent still lacks sufficiently fine-grained active observation and feedback mechanisms, which makes it difficult to reliably confirm target states or correct subsequent actions after approaching a plausible location. Second, the VLM

Table 2 LoCoMo memory results by question type. Single-hop, Temporal, Multi-hop, Open-domain, and Adversarial denote the LoCoMo question categories. All scores follow the Mem0 judge-prompt protocol. ABot-AgentOS Static uses Qwen3.6-Plus as memory writer and answerer.

Method	Setting	LoCoMo					
		Single-hop	Temporal	Multi-hop	Open-domain	Adversarial	Overall
<i>QA and full-context references</i>							
SimpleSearch [85]	Retrieval	76.6	72.9	71.9	83.9	72.6	77.9
Qwen3.6-Plus	Full context	93.9	70.4	90.1	59.4	70.6	82.7
GPT-5.4	Full context	93.1	65.1	90.1	68.7	81.6	84.4
<i>Memory-based methods</i>							
A-MEM [92]	Memory	35.9	31.8	23.1	23.9	7.4	26.4
MIRIX [80]	Memory	82.6	81.3	82.9	64.6	36.3	71.2
MemGPT [61]	Memory	86.3	85.6	86.8	57.3	65.9	80.3
MemInsight [65]	Memory	82.1	76.9	80.5	64.6	90.3	82.0
Mem0 [15]	Memory	94.1	96.6	90.8	68.8	62.3	85.6
ABot-AgentOS Static	Graph memory	92.9	87.5	90.9	70.8	80.9	87.5
<i>Human benchmark</i>							
Human [52]	Human	95.1	92.6	85.8	75.4	89.4	87.9

observation tool can confuse people and objects, which affects NPC localization, object search, and interaction decisions. Third, in scenes with indoor-outdoor connections or large visible openings, the agent may confuse visible regions with its own location, for example interpreting an outdoor area seen from indoors as evidence that it has already moved outdoors. In addition, uncertainty in real UE/recorder execution makes evaluation more difficult. Future work should improve fine-grained observation policies, visual evidence verification, and spatial reasoning over scene regions.

5.2 Memory Evaluation

This section evaluates the proposed memory module independently from the agent-control component. All memory experiments use the same base hybrid graph retriever described in Section 2.3.3; therefore, retrieval itself is not treated as an experimental variable. The evaluation is organized around five benchmarks that stress complementary memory capabilities: long-term conversational recall, embodied question answering, multi-modal identity and relation grounding, temporal video reasoning, and egocentric daily-life memory. Specifically, we evaluate on LoCoMo, OpenEQA, Mem-Gallery, NExT-QA, and EgoLife [7, 52, 53, 88, 96]. These benchmarks differ substantially in modality, temporal scale, supervision format, and evaluation metric, so we report dataset-specific results rather than averaging raw scores across benchmarks.

Tables 2–6 report the static ABot-AgentOS memory system together with external memory, VQA, and upper-bound baselines. The lifelong self-evolution results are reported separately in Section 5.2.3. Across all ABot-AgentOS variants in this section, the memory schema and base hybrid graph-retrieval backbone are fixed. Self-evolution may only add constrained runtime policies, such as query-rewriting, temporal-normalization, evidence-selection, answerer-calibration, or frame-selection policies; it does not change the underlying retrieval implementation.

5.2.1 Experimental Setup

Datasets. We evaluate the memory module on five datasets that cover complementary aspects of long-term and embodied memory. LoCoMo evaluates very long-term multi-session conversational memory. OpenEQA evaluates open-vocabulary embodied question answering over indoor environments. Mem-Gallery evaluates multi-modal long-term conversational memory with visual-textual dependencies. NExT-QA evaluates temporal, causal, and descriptive video question answering. EgoLife evaluates long-context egocentric daily-life question answering. Because these benchmarks differ in modality, context length, question type, and answer format,

Table 3 OpenEQA EM-EQA results by data source. ScanNet, HM3D, and Overall report LLM-Match scores. ABot-AgentOS uses GPT-5.4 as memory writer, answerer, and judge. For GaussExplorer, the source paper does not report a fixed reconstruction-image budget.

Method	Memory / Input	Frames	EM-EQA		
			ScanNet	HM3D	Overall
<i>Direct VQA references</i>					
Qwen3.6-Plus	Direct VQA	8	72.6	55.3	66.7
GPT-5.4	Direct VQA	8	72.7	58.4	67.8
Qwen3.6-Plus	Direct VQA	24	77.0	65.2	73.0
GPT-5.4	Direct VQA	24	75.9	70.5	74.1
<i>Memory-based methods</i>					
GPT-4 + ConceptGraphs [53]	Scene graph	10	37.8	34.0	36.5
GPT-4 + LLaVA-1.5 [53]	Caption memory	10	45.4	40.0	43.6
R-EQA [55]	Retrieved captions	3	49.1	42.8	46.0
GraphPad [2]	Dynamic scene memory	5–20	–	–	55.3
3D-Mem / SnapMem [102]	3D snapshot memory	3.1	–	–	57.2
GaussExplorer [41]	3DGS memory	n/a	–	–	57.8
ABot-AgentOS Static	Graph memory	8	62.8	52.3	59.2
ABot-AgentOS Static	Graph memory	24	61.9	55.7	59.9
<i>Human upper bound</i>					
Human [53]	Human	–	87.7	85.1	86.8

we report results separately and avoid aggregating them into a single cross-dataset score.

Base Hybrid Retriever. All experiments use the same hybrid graph retriever. Given a query, the retriever first selects candidate memory nodes using semantic embeddings, lexical matching, metadata filters, source constraints, and node-type constraints. It then expands the selected seed nodes through typed graph edges to collect supporting events, frames, sessions, places, participants, identity timelines, provenance records, and spatial or interaction relations. The retrieved evidence is serialized as a compact evidence context and provided to the answerer. This fixed retrieval backbone allows us to isolate the effect of structured memory records and, later, the effect of lifelong self-evolution assets.

Writer and Answerer Models. In ABot-AgentOS, the memory writer converts raw observations, dialogue turns, image attachments, video frames, timestamps, and interaction traces into structured, source-grounded memory records. The answerer then produces the final response from the user query and the retrieved evidence context. We instantiate ABot-AgentOS with benchmark-specific base models according to each dataset’s modality and evaluation protocol. For OpenEQA, GPT-5.4 is used as the memory writer, answerer, and LLM-Match judge. For LoCoMo, Qwen3.6-Plus is used as both the memory writer and answerer. For Mem-Gallery, Qwen3.6-Plus is used as the memory writer, answerer, and LLM judge. For NExT-QA, Qwen3.6-Plus is used to write structured video memories. For EgoLife, Qwen3.5-Flash is used to write egocentric memories.

Comparison Methods. For memory-oriented baselines, we compare against representative methods that cover scalable conversational memory, multi-modal long-term memory, dynamic video memory, and embodied scene memory. For direct VQA baselines, we include blind LLM-only or direct visual/video QA results when the dataset supports them. External results are used as reference points because protocols can differ in input representation, visual backbone, frame budget, model scale, evaluation subset, and judge model. The most controlled comparison is therefore between reproduced ABot-AgentOS Static and ABot-AgentOS + Self-evo runs under the same split, metric, and implementation.

Information Boundary. All non-oracle memory graphs are constructed only from information available to the agent at inference time: dialogue turns, observations, frames, timestamps, model-extracted captions, detected entities, and source metadata. Gold answers, gold rationales, gold supporting evidence, and benchmark-internal annotations are never used to construct the standard memory graph and are never placed in the

Table 4 Mem-Gallery LLM-Judge results by question type. FR, VS, TTL, TR, VR, MR, KR, CD, and AR denote factual retrieval, visual-centric search, test-time learning, temporal reasoning, visual-centric reasoning, multi-entity reasoning, knowledge resolution, conflict detection, and answer refusal. ABot-AgentOS uses Qwen3.6-Plus as memory writer, answerer, and judge.

Method	Memory / Input	Mem-Gallery									
		FR	VS	TTL	TR	VR	MR	KR	CD	AR	Overall
QA and full-context references											
GPT-5.4	Raw RAG	91.7	79.2	93.3	87.8	83.6	92.9	85.2	91.3	100.0	89.4
Qwen3.6-Plus	Raw RAG	90.6	80.9	93.2	91.0	83.3	93.5	86.4	100.0	100.0	90.2
GPT-5.4	Full context	98.2	78.4	96.1	92.7	91.7	97.1	90.7	92.6	100.0	92.6
Qwen3.6-Plus	Full context	98.4	80.4	95.6	90.6	94.8	93.2	86.4	97.5	100.0	92.6
Textual memory											
A-MEM [92]	Captioned memory	84.0	84.2	90.1	79.7	56.0	85.2	75.9	51.2	92.1	81.2
MemoryOS [38]	Captioned memory	85.6	83.5	90.2	73.6	58.1	85.7	78.4	60.5	92.1	81.7
MemGPT [61]	Captioned memory	94.8	92.7	90.2	89.0	78.5	92.7	80.3	55.6	84.8	87.6
Multi-modal memory											
NGM [21]	Graph memory	80.8	86.1	91.8	69.9	59.2	80.6	59.9	63.0	92.1	80.3
AUGUSTUS [34]	Multi-modal memory	79.2	87.8	91.4	78.9	57.2	78.6	66.7	56.8	92.4	80.6
MuRAG [12]	Multi-modal RAG	89.3	90.5	92.6	78.9	62.6	87.1	77.2	53.1	91.3	84.4
UniversalRAG [107]	Multi-modal RAG	90.6	92.0	89.8	80.9	67.8	87.4	72.2	54.3	90.8	84.7
ABot-AgentOS Static	Graph memory	89.7	89.7	84.2	89.0	81.0	90.0	76.5	97.5	100.0	88.6

answerer’s inference context. When supervision is used for self-evolution, it is used only after the corresponding evaluation split has already been evaluated, and the resulting evo-assets can only affect later splits.

5.2.2 Experimental Results

LoCoMo Results. Table 2 reports results on LoCoMo. Since LoCoMo is a long-term conversational memory benchmark, direct VQA baselines are not applicable. For a consistent comparison, we reproduce most baseline and all memory results under our evaluation pipeline, except for retrieval method, and evaluate all methods using the Mem0 judge-prompt protocol. ABot-AgentOS Static obtains 87.5 overall, outperforming the strongest reproduced memory baseline Mem0 by 1.9 points and approaching the human overall score of 87.9. This result suggests that graph memory is especially effective when the benchmark requires combining long-horizon conversational facts with relation- and provenance-aware retrieval.

OpenEQA Results. Table 3 reports results on OpenEQA EM-EQA. The static ABot-AgentOS memory system achieves up to 59.9 with 24 frames, outperforming the listed scene-graph, caption-memory, retrieved-caption, 3D snapshot, and 3DGS memory baselines under the reported reference numbers. On ScanNet, it reaches 62.8, exceeding the listed memory baselines and showing that explicit memory retrieval can compensate for limited visual context in embodied QA. The direct VQA rows are included as non-memory upper-bound references rather than as memory systems.

Mem-Gallery Results. Table 4 reports results on Mem-Gallery. ABot-AgentOS Static obtains 88.6 overall, which is higher than the listed textual and multi-modal memory baselines while remaining below the full-context upper-bound rows. The largest advantages of the static graph memory appear in categories that require visual-centric reasoning, conflict detection, and answer refusal, where source-grounded graph records help the answerer preserve provenance and avoid unsupported recall.

NExT-QA Results. Table 5 reports results on the NExT-QA validation set. ABot-AgentOS Static reaches 76.5 Acc@All, improving over the previous memory-based GraphVideoAgent baseline by 3.2 points. The gains are strongest on causal and temporal questions, where the memory graph preserves event order, entity relations, and interactions across video segments. The Qwen3.6-Plus direct zero-shot row is included as a strong non-memory model reference; it is not a memory-system baseline.

EgoLife Results. Table 6 reports results on EgoLifeQA. ABot-AgentOS-Qwen3.5-Flash reaches 65.4% average accuracy while retrieving only one relevant frame from 1FPS-sampled video. It outperforms the listed

Table 5 NExT-QA validation accuracy. Acc@C, Acc@T, Acc@D, and Acc@All denote causal, temporal, descriptive, and overall accuracy.

Method	Paradigm	Validation			
		Acc@C	Acc@T	Acc@D	Acc@All
Supervised VQA					
VFC [94]	Supervised	49.6	51.5	63.2	52.3
ATP [8]	Supervised	53.1	50.2	66.8	54.3
MIST [24]	Supervised	54.6	56.6	66.9	57.2
GF [6]	Supervised	56.9	57.1	70.5	58.8
CoVGT [89]	Supervised	59.7	58.0	69.9	60.7
SeViT [40]	Supervised	54.0	54.1	71.3	56.7
HiTeA [106]	Supervised	62.4	58.3	75.6	63.1
Zero-shot VQA					
VFC [54]	Zero-shot	51.6	45.4	64.1	51.5
InternVideo [79]	Zero-shot	43.4	48.0	65.1	49.1
AssistGPT [23]	Zero-shot	60.0	51.4	67.3	58.4
ViperGPT [71]	Zero-shot	–	–	–	60.0
SeViLA [40]	Zero-shot	61.3	61.5	75.6	63.6
LLoVi [109]	Zero-shot	69.5	61.0	75.6	67.7
GPT-5.4	Direct QA	53.7	52.3	42.1	51.5
Qwen3.6-Plus	Direct QA	83.2	90.5	77.2	81.9
Memory-based methods					
VideoAgent [19]	Video memory	72.7	64.5	81.1	71.3
GraphVideoAgent [16]	Graph video memory	74.6	65.2	83.5	73.3
ABot-AgentOS Static	Graph memory	77.9	73.4	83.4	76.5

Table 6 Multiple-choice question answering accuracy (%) on EgoLifeQA. EL, ER, HI, RM, and TM denote EntityLog, EventRecall, HabitInsight, RelationMap, and TaskMaster. Under Frames, “1FPS→X” means frames are sampled at 1 FPS and X frames are retrieved for reasoning; “Full” denotes access to all frames.

Method	Frames	Modality	Accuracy (%)					
			EL	ER	HI	RM	TM	Avg.
<i>Conventional VQA</i>								
GPT-4.1 [57]	1FPS	T	32.0	39.7	39.3	32.8	39.7	36.0
GPT-5.4 mini [60]	64	V+T	37.6	40.5	44.3	34.4	41.3	38.8
Gemini 2.5 Pro [28]	3000	V+T	42.4	39.7	45.9	39.2	46.0	41.8
Qwen3.5-Flash [74]	64	V+T	42.4	39.7	45.9	39.2	46.0	41.8
<i>Agentic memory-based methods</i>								
VideoAgent [19]	1FPS→8	V	–	–	–	–	–	29.2
EgoButler-GPT-4o [96]	–	T	34.4	42.1	29.5	30.4	44.4	36.2
EgoButler-EgoGPT [96]	1FPS	V+T	39.2	36.5	27.9	29.6	36.5	36.0
EGAgent-Gemini2.5 Pro [64]	1FPS→50	V+T	54.4	57.1	60.3	62.4	74.6	57.5
WorldMM-Qwen3.5 Flash [108]	Full	V+T	49.6	54.8	54.1	62.4	60.3	56.0
ABot-AgentOS-Qwen3.5 Flash	1FPS→1	V+T	63.2	60.3	70.5	66.4	66.7	65.4

conventional VQA and agentic memory-based methods on the average score, and obtains the best scores on EntityLog, EventRecall, HabitInsight, and RelationMap. The only category where another method is higher is TaskMaster, where EGAgent-Gemini2.5 Pro obtains 74.6% and ABot-AgentOS obtains 66.7%.

5.2.3 Lifelong Self-Evolution Results

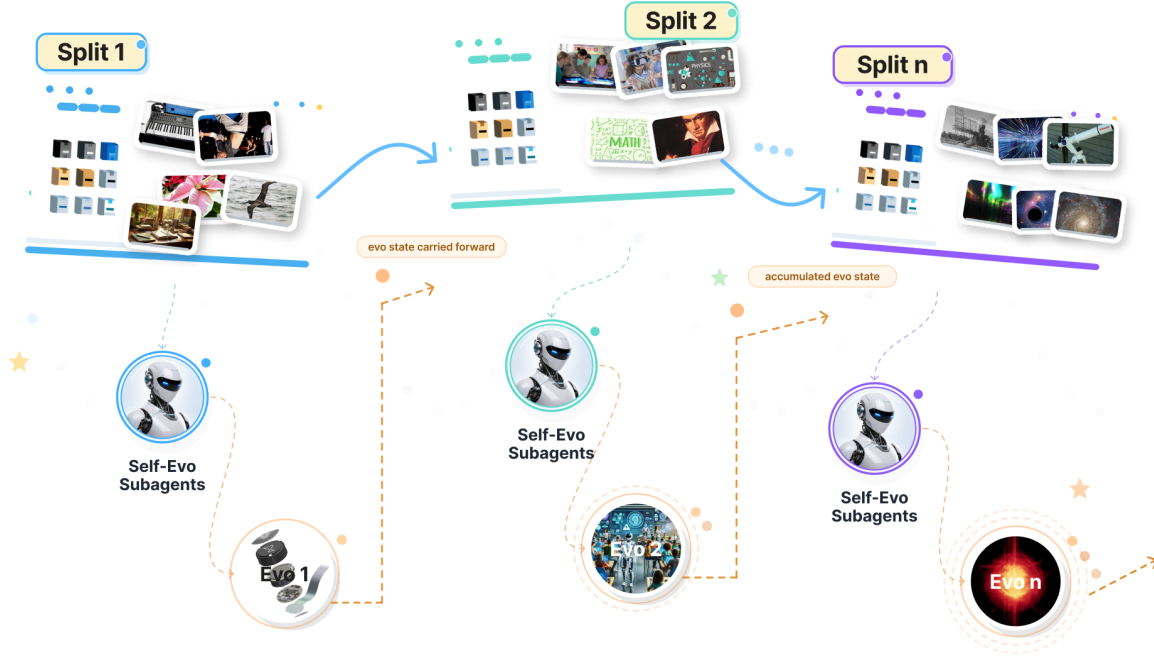


Figure 7 Lifelong memory self-evolution across sequential splits. Each split uses only evo-assets promoted from previous splits; failures from the current split are diagnosed and gated after evaluation, and accepted assets are used only by later splits.

This subsection focuses on the effect of failure-driven lifelong self-evolution, complementing the dataset-specific static memory results. The self-evolving variant uses the same memory graph schema, the same base hybrid graph retriever, and the same base writer–answerer configuration as the corresponding static run. The only difference is that later splits can load evo-assets promoted from earlier splits, such as writer rules, evidence-selection preferences, answerer calibration rules, frame-selection policies, or temporal-normalization policies.

Because these experiments are conducted in EQA and QA benchmark settings, the self-evolution loop needs ground-truth answers as a post-hoc correctness signal for diagnosing failures. This ground-truth signal is used only after a split has already been evaluated. It is not available during inference, is not written into the memory graph, and does not generate assets for the same split. This is analogous to how a deployed embodied agent would use interaction feedback in the real world: a user may correct a wrong answer, confirm a right answer, or provide follow-up evidence, and the environment itself may reveal task success or failure through state changes, observations, or execution outcomes. Thus, the benchmark protocol is a controlled substitute for natural embodied feedback rather than a ground-truth leakage channel.

As illustrated in Figure 7, each dataset is partitioned into an ordered sequence of disjoint splits $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_T$. At evaluation split t , the self-evolving variant uses only evo-assets promoted from previous splits, denoted $A_{<t}$. Failure traces from split t are processed only after evaluation on that split is complete, and the resulting

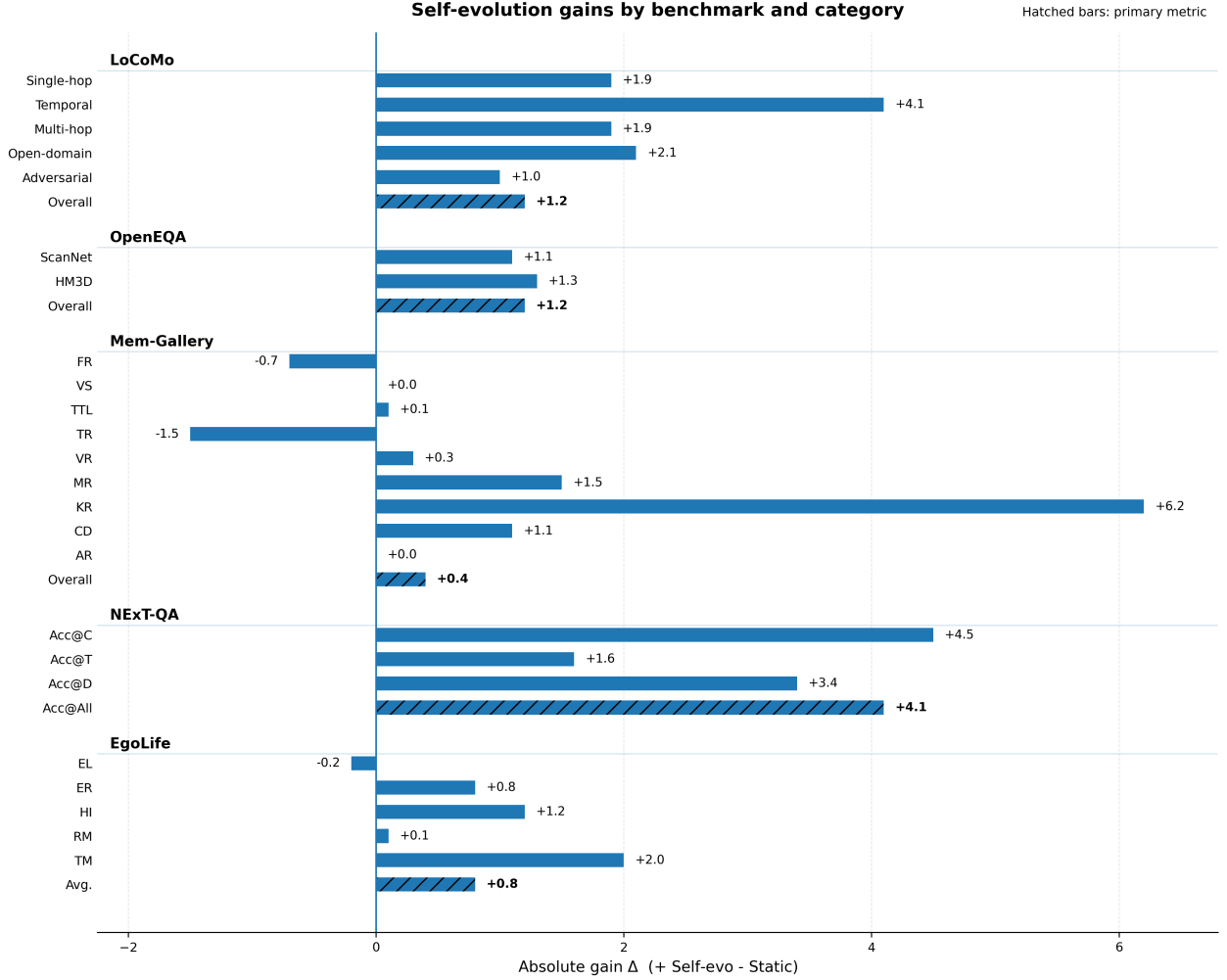


Figure 8 Self-evolution gains by benchmark and category. Bars show absolute score changes from Static to + Self-evo; hatched bars indicate the primary metric for each benchmark.

assets can only affect later splits:

$$\mathcal{T}_t, G_t = \text{Run}(\mathcal{D}_t; G_{t-1}, A_{<t}), \quad (12)$$

$$\Delta A_t = \text{Gate}(\text{Compile}(\text{Propose}(\text{Diagnose}(\mathcal{T}_t)))) , \quad (13)$$

$$A_{\leq t} = A_{<t} \cup \Delta A_t. \quad (14)$$

Here G_t is the updated memory graph and $\mathcal{T}_t$ denotes the recorded answer traces and failure traces. Only $A_{\leq t}$ is available for later splits.

Figure 8 visualizes the effect of self-evolution by dataset and category. Across all five benchmarks, self-evolution improves the primary score over the static memory system. The largest absolute gain appears on NExT-QA, where Acc@All improves by 4.1 points. LoCoMo and OpenEQA both improve by 1.2 points. Mem-Gallery shows a smaller overall gain of 0.4 points, but the category-level gains highlight targeted improvements on knowledge resolution, conflict detection, and multi-entity reasoning. EgoLife improves from 65.4 to 66.2 average accuracy, with the largest category-level gain on TaskMaster.

5.2.4 Discussion

The per-dataset results show that ABot-AgentOS is strongest when a question requires structured evidence rather than a single visual or textual snippet. On LoCoMo, the static memory graph reaches near-human overall performance and improves over strong conversational memory baselines, suggesting that source-grounded events, temporal links, and provenance-aware retrieval help long-session recall. On OpenEQA, the memory system improves over the listed scene-memory baselines under an 8-frame budget, showing that compact graph memories can provide useful spatial and semantic grounding even when visual context is limited. On Mem-Gallery, ABot-AgentOS Static outperforms the listed memory systems overall and is especially competitive on reasoning, conflict detection, and refusal categories, where provenance and multi-modal relation tracking are important. On NExT-QA, ABot-AgentOS improves over previous memory-based video agents, indicating that typed event and relation memories are useful for causal and temporal video QA. On EgoLife, the system achieves the strongest average score while using only one retrieved frame, suggesting that the memory retriever can compress long egocentric streams into highly selective evidence.

The self-evolution results in Section 5.2.3 further show that the memory pipeline can improve without changing the base retriever or leaking current-split answers. The most consistent gains appear in categories that expose systematic pipeline errors: temporal normalization in LoCoMo, embodied scene disambiguation in OpenEQA, relation and conflict handling in Mem-Gallery, and causal-temporal reasoning in NExT-QA. Because assets are promoted only after gated validation and are used only on later splits, positive gains indicate reusable memory-pipeline improvements rather than post-hoc repair of the current evaluation split. The same mechanism is directly compatible with real embodied deployment: instead of benchmark ground truth, the agent can use environmental outcomes and human interaction feedback as the correctness signal for future self-evolution.

6 Conclusion

We presented ABot-AgentOS, a general-purpose robotic agent operating system that connects foundation VLM/VLA models with physical robot execution through a deliberative agent layer. Its modular Agent Harness separates reasoning, context management, skill execution, and verification, while its multi-modal memory system stores embodied experience as a typed, source-grounded graph for traceable retrieval. We also introduced EmbodiedWorldBench, an executable benchmark for long-horizon embodied tasks across indoor, outdoor, and hybrid scenarios with dynamic events, NPC interaction, and deterministic scoring.

The results indicate that ABot-AgentOS is useful both as an online reasoning-execution layer and as a persistent learning substrate. The graph memory performs strongly across long-term conversational recall, embodied QA, multi-modal memory, video reasoning, and egocentric daily-life QA, while failure-driven self-evolution improves later splits through gated, trace-diagnosed evo-assets. Initial agent evaluations on an EmbodiedWorldBench subset further suggest that hierarchical control, task memory, skill feedback, and finish-time verification improve long-horizon execution. We also outline a deployment-oriented path for transferring ABot-AgentOS-style tool use to smaller agent models through sandboxed trajectory distillation, SFT/RL, and judge-guided optimization.

Several limitations remain. Large-scale real-world validation is still needed under noisy perception, imperfect actuation, network latency, safety constraints, and heterogeneous robot embodiments. Although EmbodiedWorldBench covers diverse scenario types, its scene diversity, social interaction depth, and current agent evaluation coverage remain limited; future work will report the complete benchmark evaluation and release EmbodiedWorldBench for open research use. The memory and self-evolution pipeline also depends on structured traces and post-hoc feedback, and privacy-aware edge-cloud memory sharing requires stronger auditing, user control, access management, and failure analysis. Finally, the small-model training pipeline should move beyond text-state semantic sandboxes by incorporating visual observations, multi-modal feedback, and additional simulation platforms.

Overall, ABot-AgentOS provides a unified foundation for physically grounded, memory-augmented, and continuously improving embodied agents that can perceive, remember, reason, act, verify, and adapt over long-term interaction with the physical world.

7 Contributions

Research

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Appendix

A Memory Benchmark Judge Prompts

This appendix reports the judge prompts used for the three LLM-judged memory benchmarks. Each benchmark uses a separate prompt matched to its answer format and scoring protocol.

A.1 OpenEQA Judge Prompt

OpenEQA LLM-Match Judge

```
1 You are an evaluator for OpenEQA question answering.
2
3 Given a question, a reference answer, and a predicted answer, score whether the prediction answers the question correctly.
4
5 Use a 5-point score:
6 - 5: fully correct and complete.
7 - 4: mostly correct; minor omission or wording difference.
8 - 3: partially correct; captures the main idea but misses important details.
9 - 2: weakly related; some relevant information but mostly incomplete or vague.
10 - 1: incorrect, unsupported, contradictory, or missing.
11
12 Guidelines:
13 - Accept semantically equivalent answers.
14 - For location questions, accept equivalent room/place descriptions if they identify the same target.
15 - For object-state questions, polarity must match.
16 - For count questions, the number must match unless the reference itself is approximate.
17 - Do not reward hallucinated details that contradict the reference.
18
19 Return only valid JSON:
20 {
21   "score": 1,
22   "llm_match": false,
23   "reason": "brief explanation"
24 }
```

A.2 Mem-Gallery Judge Prompt

Mem-Gallery LLM-Judge

```
1 You are an impartial judge evaluating the memory capabilities of an AI assistant with a question-answering task.
2
3 Compare the assistant answer against the ground truth for the given question.
4
5 Allowed scores are exactly 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.
6 The strict parser preserves these five levels. The optional official-style parser buckets them to the public evaluator
   scale: below 0.25 -> 0, below 0.75 -> 0.5, otherwise -> 1.
7
8 Scoring rubric:
9 - 0: incorrect or missing; contradicts the ground truth or gives unrelated information.
10 - 0.25: weakly related but mostly incorrect.
11 - 0.5: partially correct but missing important information.
12 - 0.75: mostly correct with minor omission or wording issue.
13 - 1: correct or semantically equivalent.
14
15 Return only valid JSON:
16 {
17   "score": 1,
18   "reasoning": "short explanation"
19 }
20
21 Question:
22 {question}
23
24 Ground truth:
25 {ground_truth}
26
27 Assistant answer:
28 {prediction}
```

A.3 LoCoMo Judge Prompt

LoCoMo Memory-Recall Judge

```
1 System:
2 You are evaluating conversational AI memory recall. Return JSON only with the format requested.
3
4 User:
5 Label the generated answer as CORRECT or WRONG.
6
7 Rules:
8
9 1. PARTIAL CREDIT:
10 If the generated answer includes at least one correct item from the gold answer's list, mark CORRECT. Getting 1 out of 2,
11 2 out of 4, etc. is acceptable. Only mark WRONG if none of the gold answer items appear.
12
13 2. PARAPHRASES COUNT:
14 Same concept in different words is CORRECT. Emotions and sentiments in the same positive/negative family count as
15 paraphrases. Judge semantic meaning, not exact wording.
16
17 3. EXTRA DETAIL IS FINE:
18 A longer answer that includes the gold answer's key facts plus additional information is CORRECT. Do not penalize for
19 being more detailed or specific.
20
21 4. DATE TOLERANCE:
22 Dates within 14 days of each other are CORRECT. Durations within 50% are CORRECT, e.g. "5 months" matches "six months" and
23 "19 days" matches "two weeks". Relative dates such as "few days before November" match specific dates in the same
24 window. A specific date that is consistent with a vague reference is CORRECT. Converting "last year" to the actual
25 year relative to the conversation year is CORRECT.
26
27 5. SEMANTIC OVERLAP:
28 Judge whether the generated answer addresses the same topic and captures the core idea of the gold answer. For emotions
29 and feelings questions, answers expressing sentiments in the same valence about the same event are CORRECT.
30
31 6. SAME REFERENT:
32 If the generated answer mentions or references the same named entity, character, person, or concept as the gold answer,
33 mark CORRECT even if the generated answer provides a different physical description or additional detail.
34
35 7. FOCUS ON KNOWLEDGE, NOT WORDING:
36 The goal is to assess whether the system recalled the right fact. Minor differences in specificity, phrasing, or scope
37 should not result in WRONG.
38
39 Optional evidence variant:
40 If actual conversation evidence is supplied and corroborates the generated answer, mark CORRECT even when the generated
41 answer diverges from the gold answer. Use evidence only to accept answers, never to reject them more strictly.
42
43 Only mark WRONG if:
44 - The generated answer contains zero correct items from the gold answer.
45 - The answer addresses a completely different topic.
46
47 Return JSON with:
48 {
49   "reasoning": "one sentence",
50   "label": "CORRECT | WRONG"
51 }
```

B Lifelong Self-Evolution Process Example

This appendix example summarizes one OpenEQA lifelong self-evolution run. The run used fixed data splits and did not modify the dataset schema. Self-evolution produced auditable JSON DSL runtime assets rather than question-specific answer patches.

Procedure. For each split, the system executes the following loop.

1. **Incumbent evaluation.** Run the current incumbent memory system on the split.
2. **Diagnosis.** The Diagnoser inspects failed QA rows, retrieval traces, and graph evidence, and clusters failures by memory root cause.
3. **Hypothesis generation.** The HypothesisGenerator proposes generic JSON DSL candidate assets for writer, retriever, answerer, or frame-policy layers. Candidate metadata can record target failures for audit, but runtime behavior is controlled by generic activation conditions and evidence requirements.
4. **Compilation and safety review.** The CompilerCritic narrows candidates into safe runtime policies, rejects executable code, schema migration, direct answer resolvers, fixed answer tables, and qid/gold-answer

Candidate	Layer	Proposed evolution
Writer materialization	Writer	Promote adapter keyframe object mentions into typed object observations with aliases, attributes, observed state facts, room/-place linkage, last-seen evidence, source reference, frame evidence, confidence, and provenance.
Retriever room-anchor/last-seen focus	Retriever	Prefer observed object memories using room/place anchors, last-seen evidence, object identity, and directed spatial grounding rather than broad scene-level lexical similarity.
Writer directed support relations	Writer	Write directed spatial support relations only when both endpoints and relation direction are explicitly grounded by observation evidence.

Table 7 Candidate assets proposed for the representative OpenEQA self-evolution split.

Candidate	Gate result	Main reason
Writer materialization	Rejected	Although target and global score improved, protected object-state recognition regressed slightly beyond the configured tolerance.
Retriever room-anchor/last-seen focus	Accepted	Target delta was +0.800, global delta was +0.044, and low-score count decreased by 10.
Writer directed support relations	Rejected	Target delta was negative and protected object-state recognition regressed.

Table 8 Candidate-level gate outcomes for `split_00`.

rules.

5. **Gate analysis.** The GateAnalyst adds protected-category constraints, activation guards, cost/lifecycle constraints, and regression risks.
6. **Candidate evaluation.** Each materialized asset is evaluated against the current incumbent. Candidate acceptance requires target improvement, no global regression, no low-score-count increase, and no protected-category regression.
7. **Stack confirmation.** All accepted assets for the round are evaluated together. Only assets whose combined stack beats the incumbent are carried forward; otherwise newly accepted assets from that round are deprecated.

Representative split example. The clearest accepted example is `split_00`. The Diagnoser identified a *derived-fact missing / adapter-to-graph materialization* failure:

- upstream scene evidence contained an object observation, such as a throw blanket on a bed;
- the graph did not expose a corresponding typed object node or directed object-room/object-object relation;
- retrieval returned unrelated object records instead of the target object evidence;
- the answerer therefore produced an unsupported or missing answer.

This diagnosis points to a memory-system failure, not a direct answer-format patch.

Proposed candidates. The HypothesisGenerator proposed three generic runtime assets, shown in Table 7.

Safety constraints. CompilerCritic and GateAnalyst narrowed the candidates with generic guards:

- do not write objects from question text, room priors, or scene summaries alone;
- do not infer object state, affordance, or relation unless visually or observationally grounded;
- do not reverse spatial relation direction;
- do not suppress exact object identity matches from another room if they are the only grounded evidence;
- preserve source reference, frame path when available, confidence, and last-seen evidence for audit;
- protect object localization, object state recognition, and last-seen categories from regression.

Gate outcomes. The gate outcomes for `split_00` are shown in Table 8.

Stack confirmation. The stack containing the accepted retriever asset passed confirmation:

- normalized baseline mean: 0.6053;
- normalized stack mean: 0.6545;
- stack delta: +0.0492;
- low-score count changed from 91 to 77;

Split	Main proposed evolution	Candidate gate outcome	Stack outcome
split_00	Writer materialization of observed adapter objects; retriever room-anchor/last-seen focus; writer directed support relations.	Retriever room-anchor/last-seen policy accepted; two writer policies rejected.	Accepted and carried forward.
split_01	Retriever anchor-transition trace ranking; writer grounded room-transition facts.	Both rejected due target/global regression and protected-category risk.	No new asset promoted.
split_02	Retriever last-seen/state conflict tracing; retriever directed spatial relation guard; writer observation/state alias completion.	All rejected due insufficient target gain or global/protected regression.	No new asset promoted.
split_03	Retriever grounded spatial/recency/object ranking; writer last-seen completeness; writer identity/alias preservation.	Retriever candidate passed candidate gate; writer candidates rejected.	Stack failed; newly accepted retriever asset deprecated.
split_04	Retriever recency/directional evidence reranking; writer object-observation provenance completion.	Both rejected due target/global regression.	No new asset promoted.
split_05	Writer keyframe object promotion; retriever last-seen/directed spatial ranking.	Writer candidate accepted by global-rescue gate; retriever rejected.	Stack failed; newly accepted writer asset deprecated.
split_06	Retriever anchor-directed same-room binding; writer typed object observation exposure.	Both rejected due insufficient target gain or global regression.	No new asset promoted.
split_07	Retriever directed spatial relation first; writer object/state/last-seen consolidation.	Retriever candidate passed candidate gate; writer rejected.	Stack failed; newly accepted retriever asset deprecated.

Table 9 Eight-split trace of the OpenEQA lifelong self-evolution run. Candidate-level acceptance is not sufficient for lifelong acceptance; new assets are retained only if the full stack passes confirmation.

- protected object-state recognition did not regress;
- protected object-localization improved by approximately +0.073.

The accepted asset was then written to the global evolution log as a provisional retriever asset.

Resulting runtime policy.. The accepted retriever policy can be summarized as follows:

When an OpenEQA retrieval query contains an object anchor, room/place cue, or spatial phrase, rank observation-grounded object memories ahead of broad scene summaries. Prefer records with matching room/place, explicit last_seen, source_ref/frame evidence, object identity, and directed spatial relation evidence. Do not infer room priors, reverse relation direction, or use ungrounded scene summaries as object evidence.

This is a generic retrieval policy. It does not contain gold answers, manual answer rules, or question-specific shortcuts.

Eight-split evolution trace..

Table 9 summarizes what each split proposed and whether the changes survived stack confirmation.

Takeaway. The successful evolution was not an answer patch. It changed the retriever policy so that evidence already present in graph memory is ranked and exposed more reliably. Most proposed writer policies were rejected because they risked object-state or localization regressions, and candidate-level wins were not enough unless the full evolved stack also passed confirmation.