

DriveGPT4-V2: Harnessing Large Language Model Capabilities for Enhanced Closed-Loop Autonomous Driving

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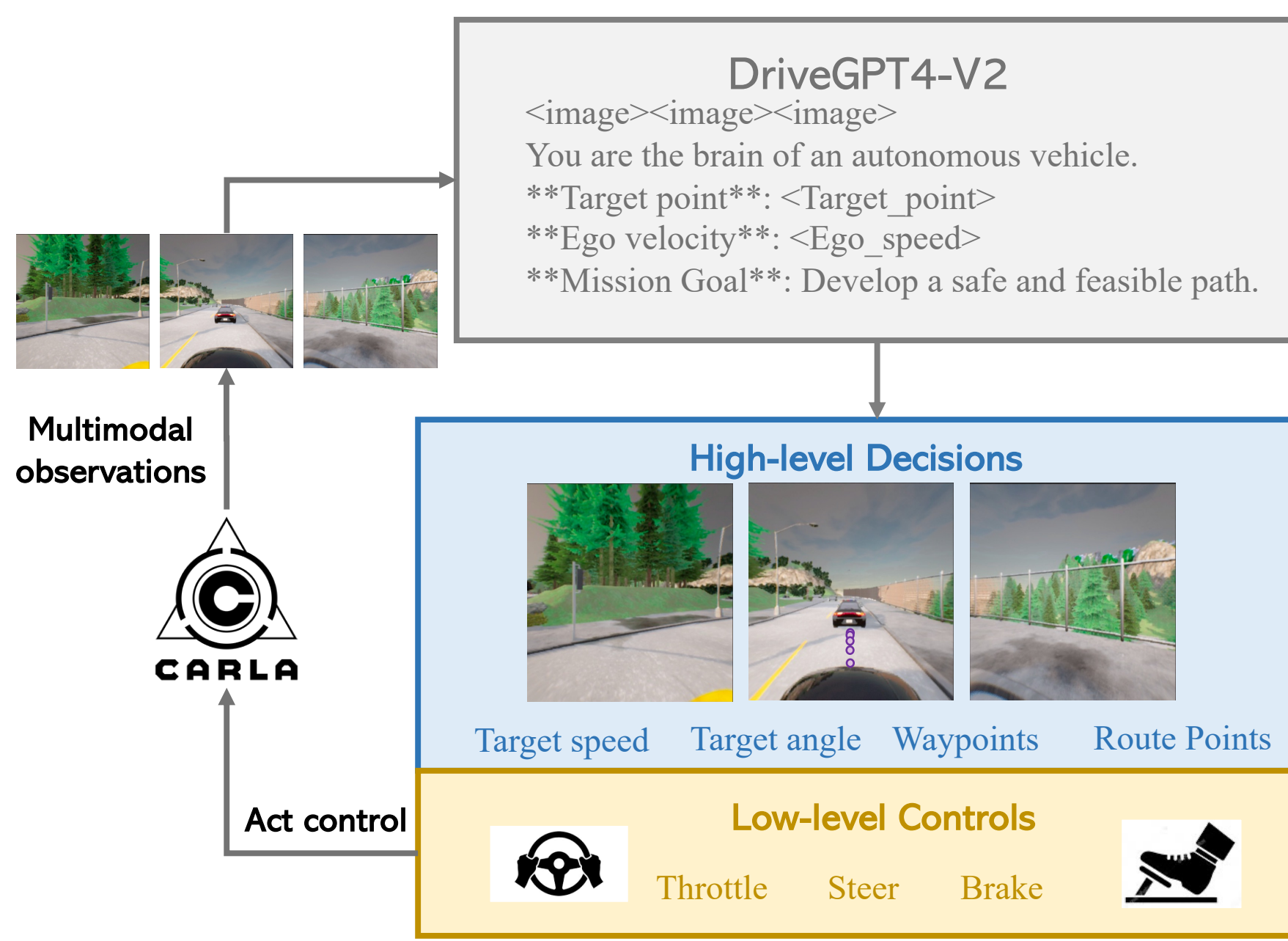
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Motivation

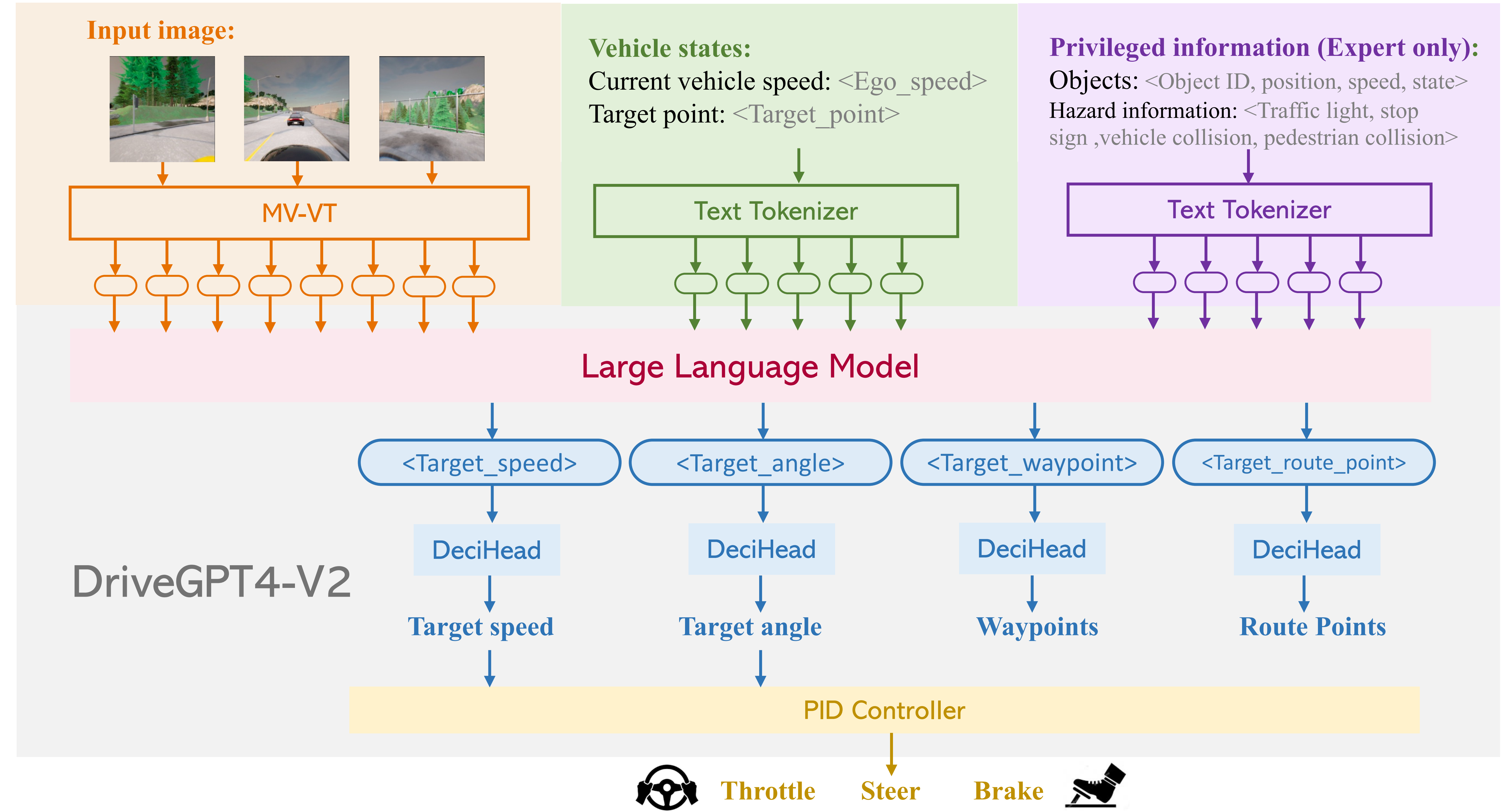
- From a learning theory perspective, end-to-end autonomous driving can optimize the entire system on the final outputs, rather than through the isolated optimization of individual modules, which potentially improves overall performance.
- Given the versatility of multimodal LLMs, they have been applied to autonomous driving for tasks such as interpretability and vehicle control.
- Open-loop evaluation is not sufficient for real-world applications. Thus, MLLMs need to be designed and evaluated specifically for closed-loop autonomous driving scenarios.

DriveGPT4-V2



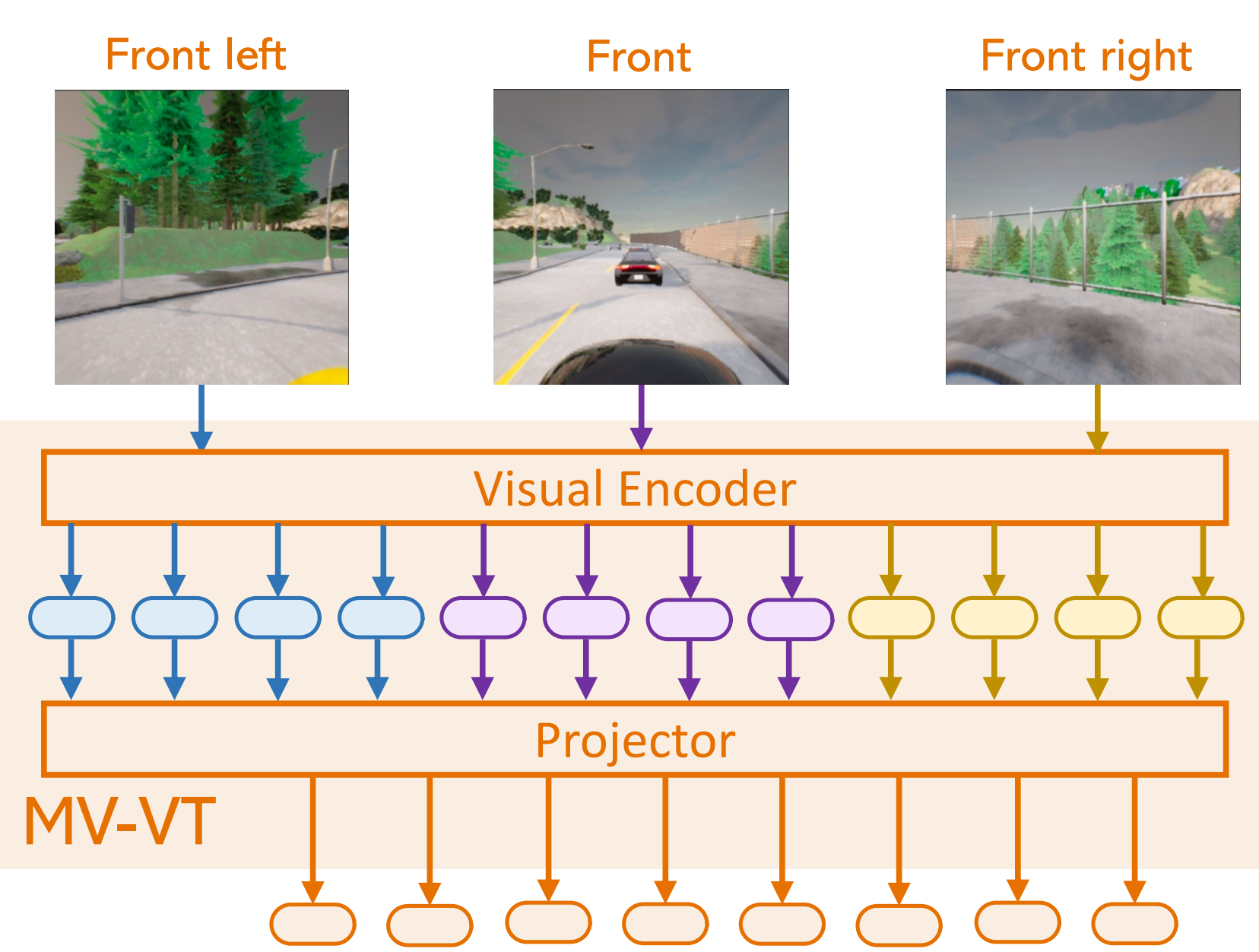
DriveGPT4-V2 for closed-loop autonomous driving. Taken as input multi-view camera images and vehicle state information, DriveGPT4-V2 predicts high-level vehicle decisions and converts them to low-level vehicle control signals in an end-to-end manner. DriveGPT4-V2 presents outstanding effectiveness and efficiency, serving as a reliable baseline method for future research on autonomous driving with LLMs.

Framework



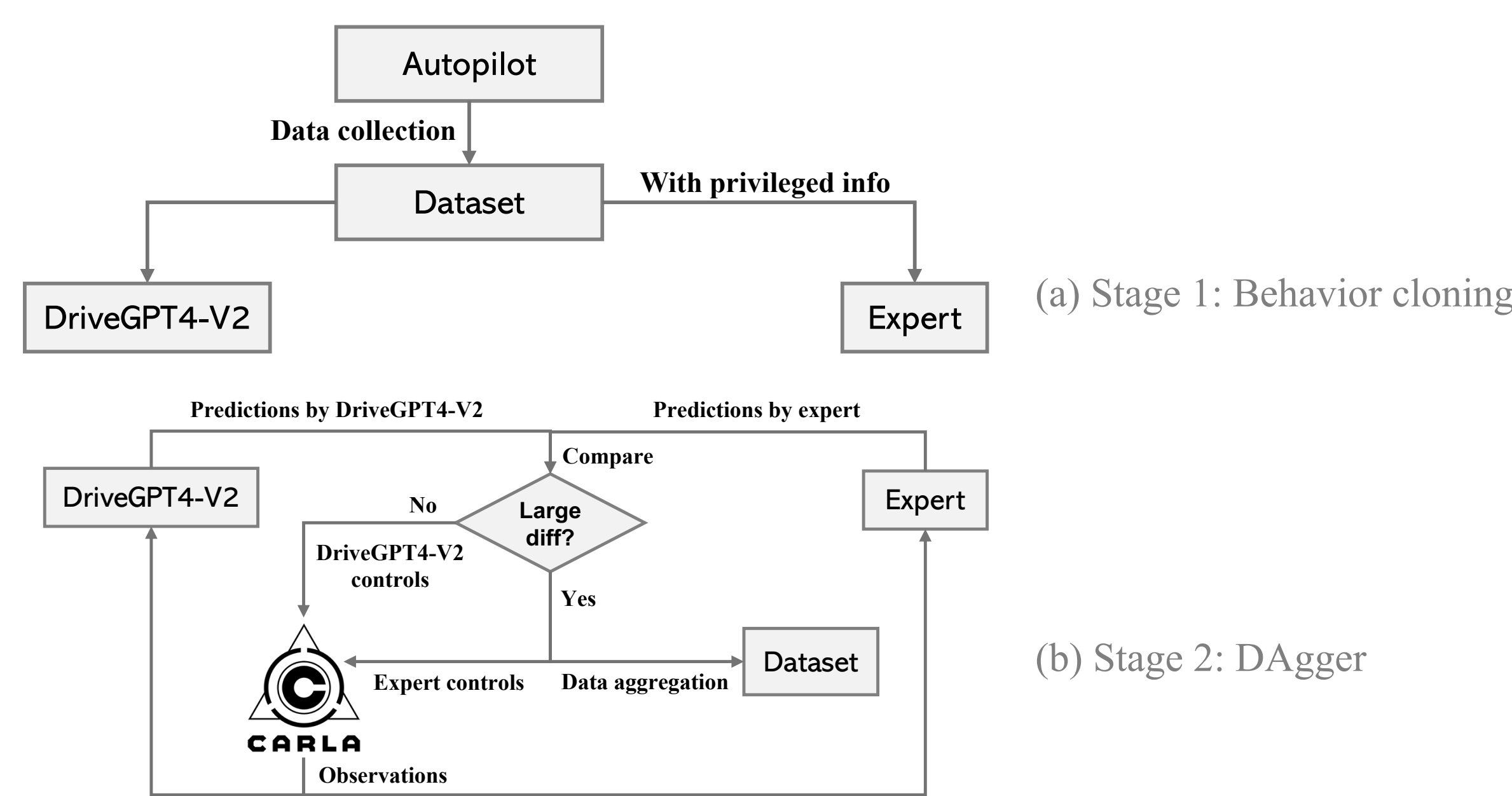
- DriveGPT4-V2 takes multimodal input data to generate numerical control signals for end-to-end vehicle driving. The input includes multi-view images and vehicle state information. The LLM expert model, which shares a similar structure to DriveGPT4-V2, has access to privileged information about surroundings (shown in the purple module). The expert provides on-policy supervision to DriveGPT4-V2 to enhance closed-loop performance.

MV-VT



Multi-view visual tokenizer (MV-VT) structure. The input images consist of three front views. Each patch is processed through a visual encoder to extract features. Finally, a trained projection layer maps the downsampled feature into the text domain for further processing.

Two-stage Imitation Learning



(a) In the first stage, both DriveGPT4-V2 and the expert LLM are trained on data collected by a rule-based autopilot. (b) In the second stage, DriveGPT4-V2 runs on the training scenarios and routes. When the discrepancy between DriveGPT4-V2's predictions and those of the expert exceeds a predefined threshold, the expert's predictions are used to control the vehicle. Data from these cases is then added to the dataset for data aggregation.

Experiments

Tab.1. Comparison results on CARLA Longest6 benchmark.

Method	Visual	DS ↑	RC ↑	IS ↑	Ped ↓	Veh ↓	Stat ↓	Red ↓	Dev ↓	TO ↓	Block ↓
WOR [6]	C	21	48	0.56	0.18	1.05	0.37	1.28	0.88	0.08	0.20
LAV v1 [4]	C&L	33	70	0.51	0.16	<u>0.83</u>	0.15	0.96	0.06	0.12	0.45
Interfuser [42]	C	47	74	0.63	0.06	1.14	0.11	0.24	0.00	0.52	0.06
TransFuser [12]	C&L	47	93	0.50	0.03	2.45	0.07	0.16	0.00	0.06	0.10
LAV v2 [4]	C&L	58	83	0.68	0.00	0.69	0.15	0.23	0.08	0.32	0.11
Perception PlanT [38]	C&L	58	88	0.65	0.07	0.97	0.11	0.09	0.00	0.13	0.13
Transfuser++* [21]	C&L	<u>65</u>	90	<u>0.72</u>	0.00	0.99	0.01	<u>0.07</u>	0.00	0.10	0.12
Transfuser++* [†] [21]	C&L	58	89	0.65	0.01	1.15	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.14	0.13
LMDrive* [43]	C&L	36	69	0.52	0.07	1.03	0.18	1.01	0.09	0.11	0.22
DriveGPT4-V2	C	70	91	0.77	0.00	0.80	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.09

Tab.2. Efficiency analysis.

LLM	DS	Train	FPS
LLaVA-LLaMA3.1-8B	65	11.2h/epoch	0.4
TinyLLaVA-LLaMA-1.5B	63	3.0h/epoch	2.9
LLaVA-Qwen-0.5B	63	1.3h/epoch	8.1

Tab.3. Ablation studies on decision heads. "Additional tokens" indicates using more output tokens for prediction.

	DS	RC	IS	FPS
Additional tokens	64	91	0.70	1.4
DriveGPT4-V2	63	90	0.70	8.1

Tab.4. Ablation studies on PID controllers.

PID Controller	DS	RC	IS
WP	53	85	0.62
TS & RP	59	88	0.67
DriveGPT4-V2	63	90	0.70

Tab.5. Ablation studies on system design. Ablation studies of DriveGPT4-V2. "WP" and "RP" represent waypoints and route points, respectively.

	DS	RC	IS
Baseline	47	78	0.60
+ LLM Visual Pretraining	56	87	0.64
+ Visual Tokenizer	60	88	0.68
+ WP&RP	63	90	0.70
+ Expert Supervision	70	91	0.77