Learning How Objects Function via Co-Analysis of Interactions

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1 Supplementary material

We present additional details of our evaluation in this supplementary material.

Evaluation graphs. Figure 1 shows the property weights learned for each category of objects. In Figure 2, we plot the rank consistency (RC) obtained with training sets of different sizes. Moreover, Figure 3 shows the precision-recall plots for the recognition of each individual category.

User study. Figure 4 presents two example queries used in our user study, where the objective is to collect from users a functionality score between an object and a category.

Dataset. Figures 5–9 show all the scenes that appear in our dataset, organized into the respective classes.



Figure 1: Weights of the unary and binary properties, learned for the model of each category. Note that no property has a zero weight for all classes.

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Figure 2: Effect of the size of the training set on the ranking consistency (RC), for the model of each category. After training, we apply the prediction and compute the RC on a separate test set composed of 10% of the shapes in the dataset. Note how, with a training set composed of 20% of the shapes in the dataset, we are already able to obtain a high-quality functionality model.



Figure 3: *Object recognition performed with the functionality model learned for each category. The closer the lines are to point* (1, 1)*, the higher the ranking quality. Note how, for almost all the classes, we obtain a precision of over 0.8 for a recall of up to 0.7.*



(a)



(b)

Figure 4: Two example queries from our user study.



Figure 5: All the shapes in our dataset (part 1/5). The central object for each category is highlighted in orange color.



Figure 6: All the shapes in our dataset (part 2/5). The central object for each category is highlighted in orange color.



Figure 7: All the shapes in our dataset (part 3/5). The central object for each category is highlighted in orange color.



Figure 8: All the shapes in our dataset (part 4/5). The central object for each category is highlighted in orange color.



Figure 9: All the shapes in our dataset (part 5/5). The central object for each category is highlighted in orange color.