

Parallel Beam Search for Functionality Partial Matching

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What is the functionality of an object?



Chair
Sitting + Leaning



Crib
Storage + Rocking

What is functionality partial matching?



Problem Statement

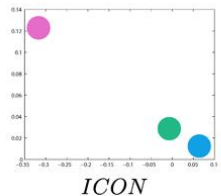
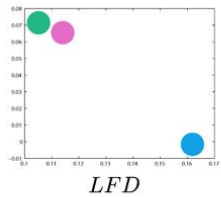
- Develop a parallel beam search algorithm
- Speed up the existing functionality partial matching method

Literature Review

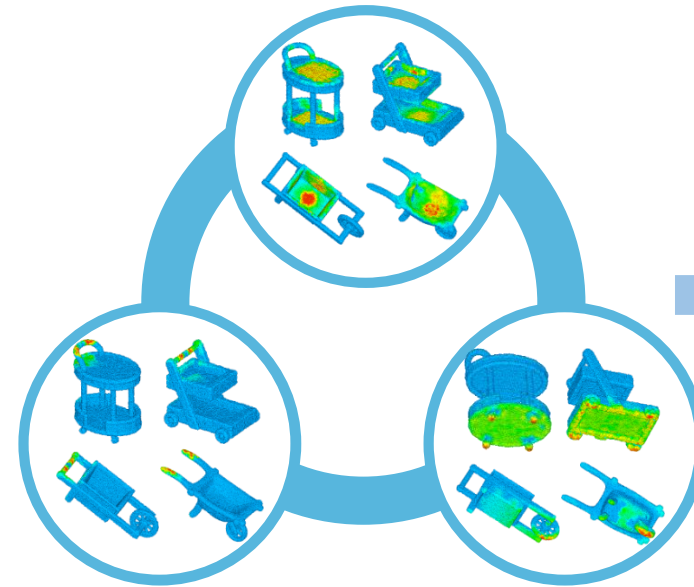
Functionality Analysis in 3D Shape Modeling



Interaction landscapes [8]



Interaction context (ICON) [5]



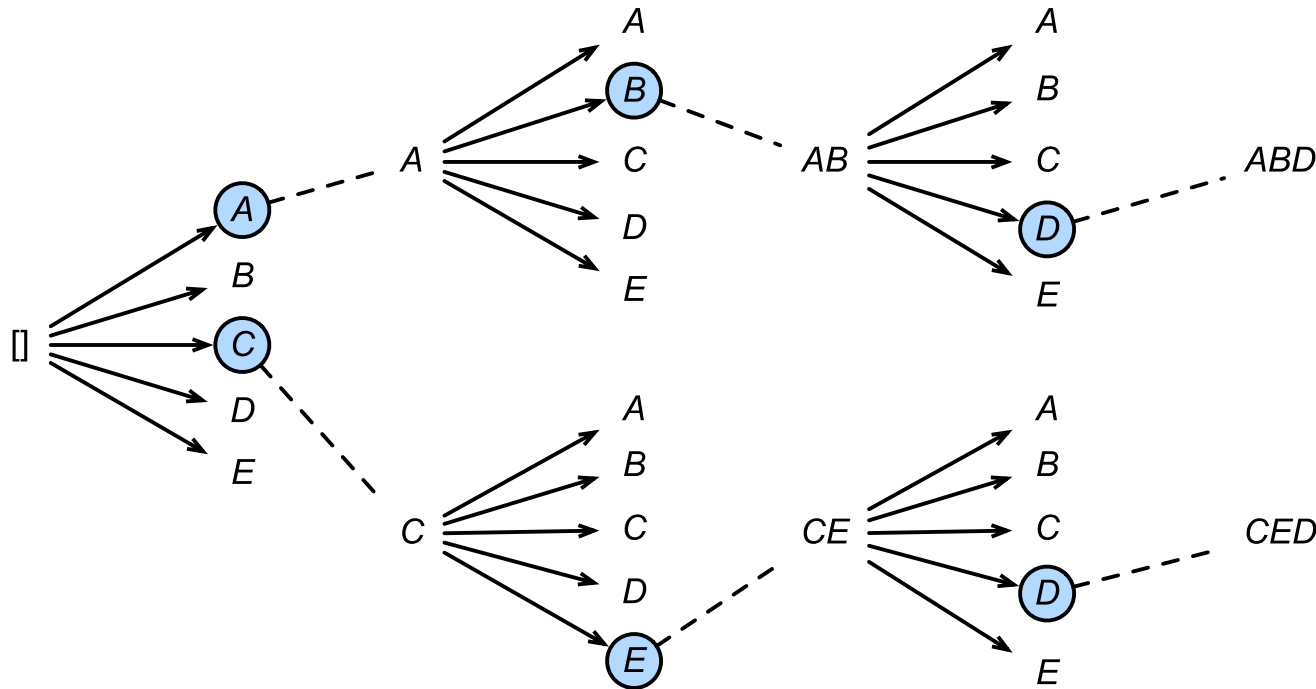
Score = 0.96



Score = 0.84

Category functionality model [4]

Beam Search and Its Applications

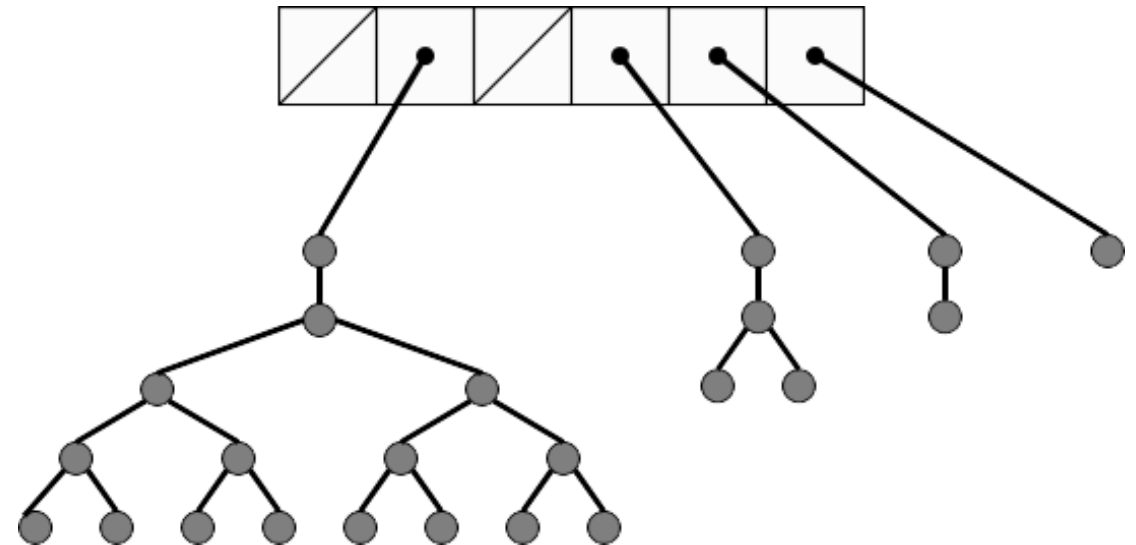


Applied in Speech recognition systems [7, 2], machine translation systems [10], sequence-to-sequence models [9], and so on...

Parallel Breadth-First Search (BFS) Algorithms

```
1 for all  $v \in V$  in parallel do  
2    $d[v] \leftarrow -1$ ;  
3  $d[s] \leftarrow 0$ ;  
4  $Q \leftarrow \phi$ ;  
5 Enqueue  $s \leftarrow Q$ ;  
6 while  $Q \neq \phi$  do  
7   for all  $u \in Q$  in parallel do  
8     Delete  $u \leftarrow Q$ ;  
9     for each  $v$  adjacent to  $u$  in parallel do  
10      if  $d[v] = -1$  then  
11         $d[v] \leftarrow d[u] + 1$ ;  
12        Enqueue  $v \leftarrow Q$ ;
```

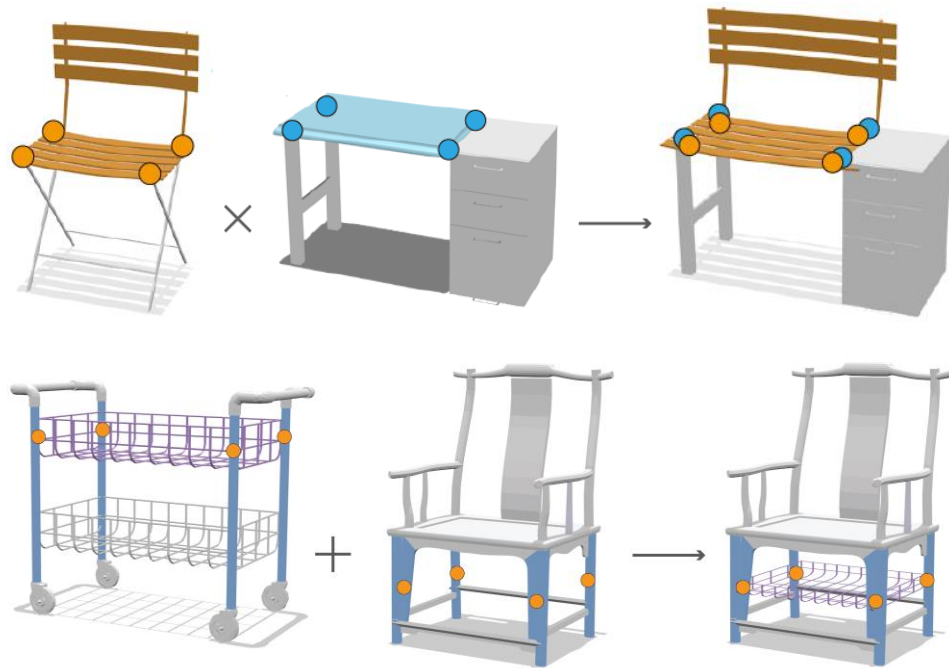
Level synchronization [1, 11]



Multi-set data structure [6]

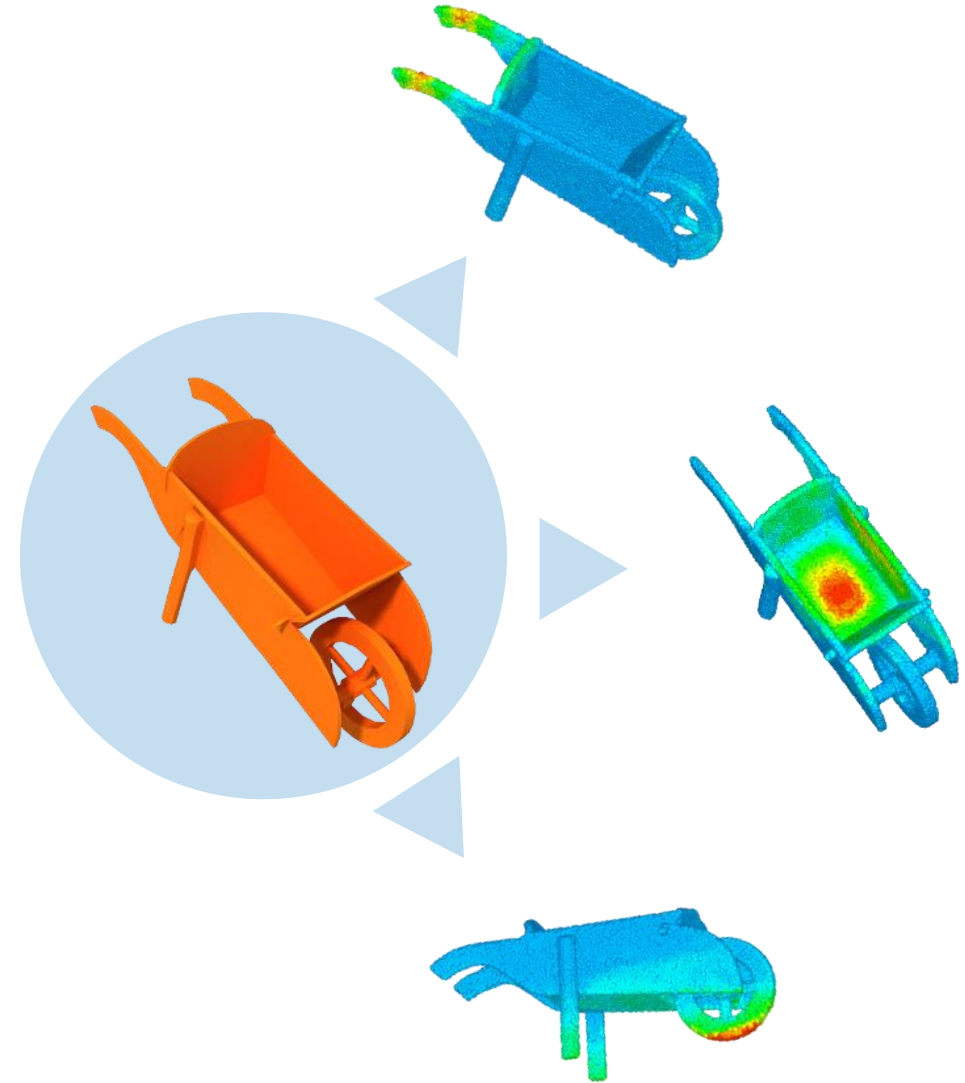
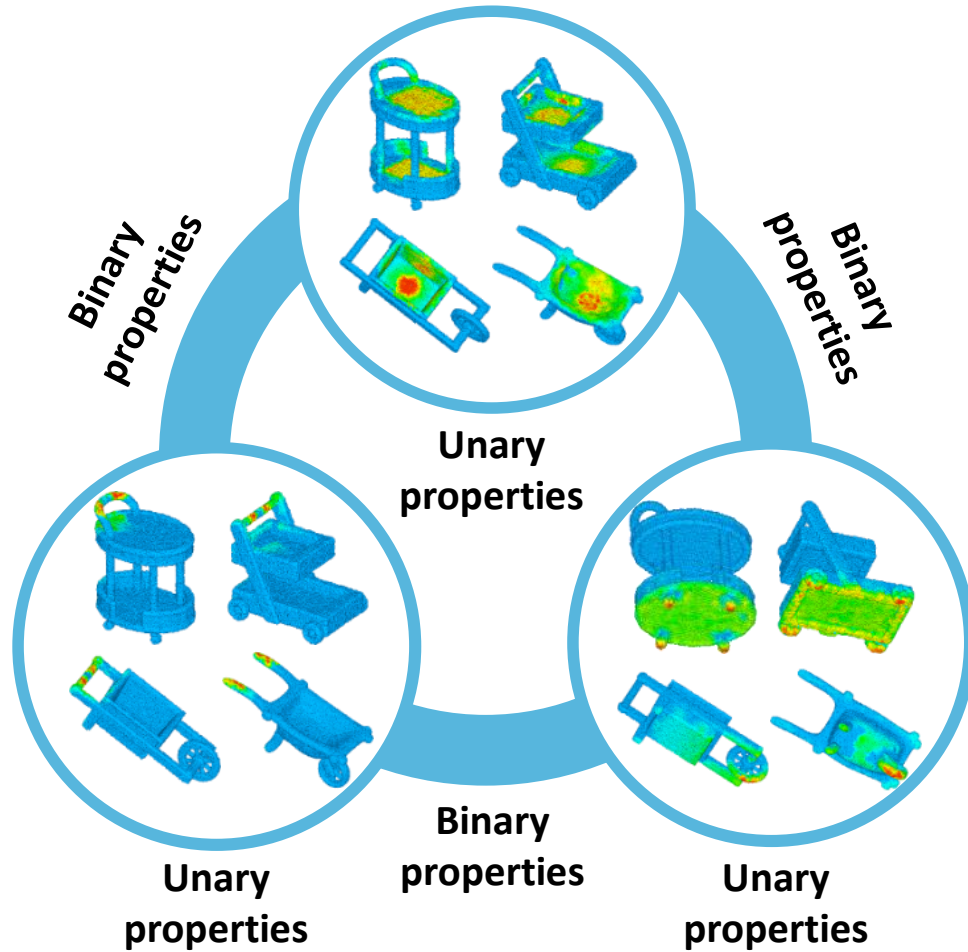
Our Method

Input: Hybrid Shapes

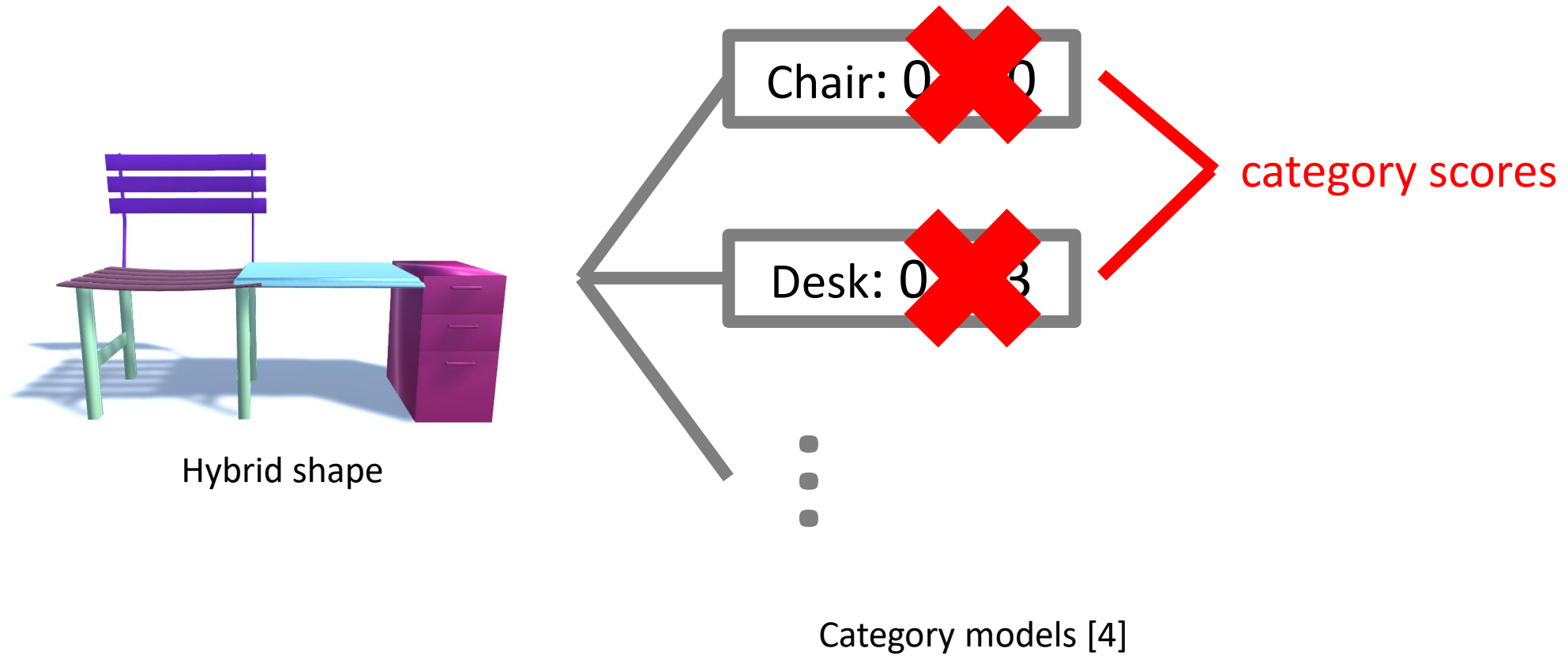


Shape hybridization via evolution [3]

Category Functionality Model



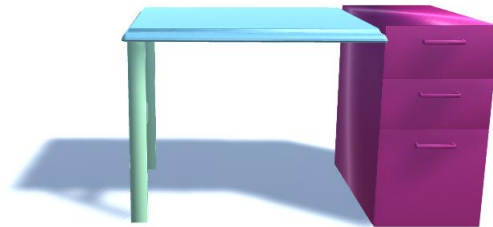
Category Functionality Model



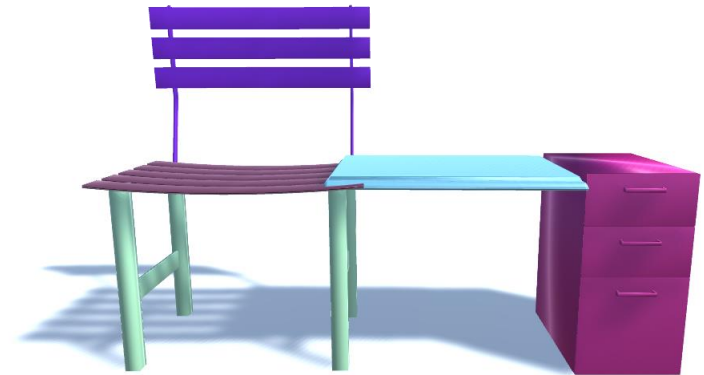
Functionality Partial Matching



Chair: 0.962

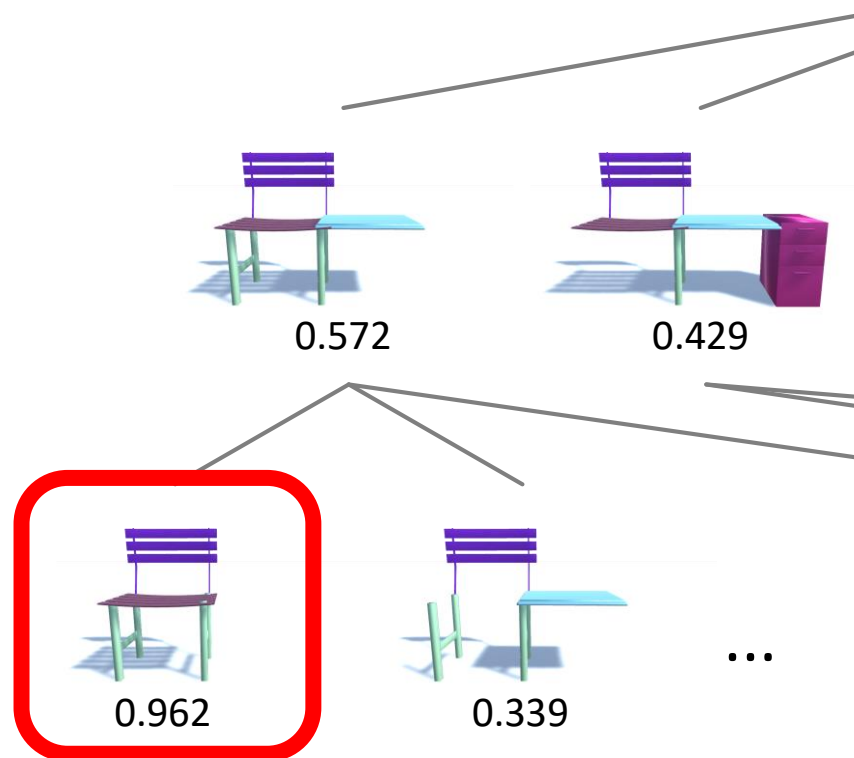


Desk: 0.988



Final score: 0.988


























Parallel Beam Search



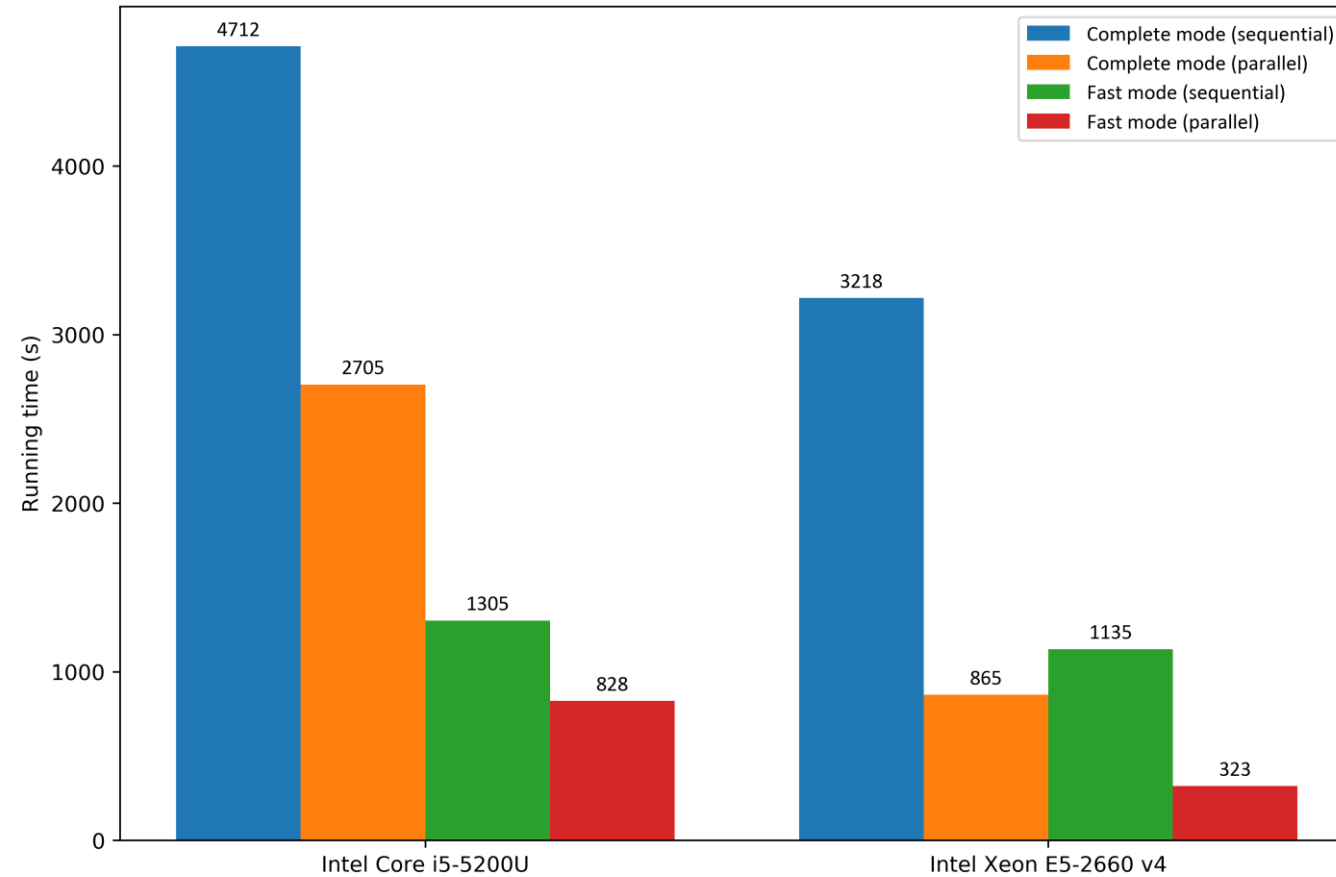
```
beam = {S};
closed = {<S.hash, S>};
while beam.Count > 0: → sequential
    open = {};
    parallel foreach pg in beam: } → parallel
        parallel foreach p in S:
            successor = remove p from pg;
            if closed.HasKey(successor.hash):
                return;
            compute category score for successor;
            open.Add(<successor.hash, successor>);
            closed.Add(<successor.hash, successor>);
    beam.Clear();
    while !open.IsEmpty and beam.Count < 2:
        pg = part group in open with the highest score;
        beam.Add(pg);
        open.Remove(pg.hash);
```



Results and Applications

Shape	Combinatorial search		Beam search		Time
	 $s_{\text{chair}} = 0.96$	 $s_{\text{desk}} = 0.98$	 $s_{\text{chair}} = 0.96$	 $s_{\text{desk}} = 0.98$	722s
	 $s_{\text{chair}} = 0.93$	 $s_{\text{handcart}} = 0.98$	 $s_{\text{chair}} = 0.90$	 $s_{\text{handcart}} = 0.98$	1161s
	 $s_{\text{chair}} = 0.96$	 $s_{\text{shelf}} = 0.94$	 $s_{\text{chair}} = 0.96$	 $s_{\text{shelf}} = 0.93$	232s
	 $s_{\text{desk}} = 0.98$	 $s_{\text{shelf}} = 0.96$	 $s_{\text{desk}} = 0.98$	 $s_{\text{shelf}} = 0.96$	1258s
	 $s_{\text{handcart}} = 0.96$	 $s_{\text{shelf}} = 0.97$	 $s_{\text{handcart}} = 0.92$	 $s_{\text{shelf}} = 0.96$	765s

Performance and Scalability



Applications



Functionally plausible

Applications



Initial population



Placement + Storage



Sitting + Leaning



Grasping + Rolling

Conclusion and Future Work

- A parallel beam search can largely speed up the process of functionality partial matching
- The implementation of the category functionality model can be further optimized

References

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- [11] Yang Zhang and Eric A. Hansen. Parallel breadth-first heuristic search on a shared-memory architecture. In *AAAI Workshops*, 2006.

Questions

- Why do we need functionality partial matching?
- What is the key idea of parallelizing a beam search?
- Why do we need concurrent open and closed lists in the parallel beam search?