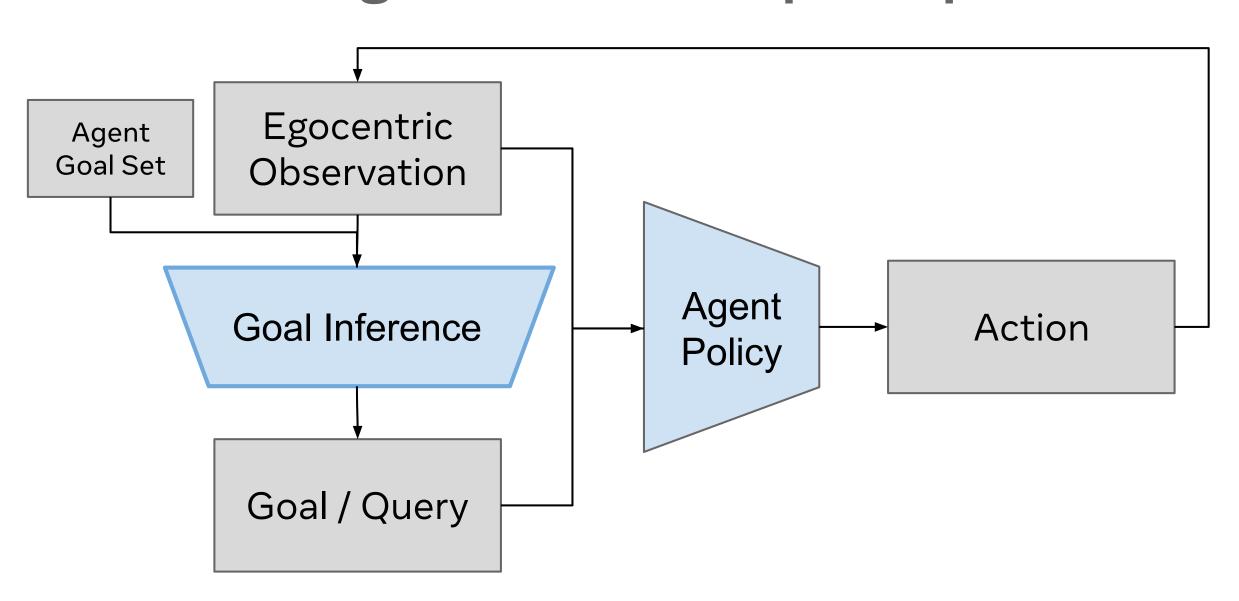
Vijay Veerabadran<sup>1</sup>, Fanyi Xiao<sup>2</sup>, Nitin Kamra<sup>1</sup>, Pedro Matias<sup>1</sup>, Joy Chen<sup>2</sup>, Caley Drooff<sup>1</sup>, Brett D Roads<sup>1\*</sup>, Riley Williams<sup>1\*</sup>, Ethan Henderson<sup>1</sup>, Xuanyi Zhao<sup>2</sup>, Kevin Carlberg<sup>1\*</sup>, Joseph Tighe<sup>2</sup>, Karl

<sup>1</sup>Reality Labs, <sup>2</sup>FAIR, \* work done at Meta

**COLLABORATORS** 

FAIR, Reality Labs

## Infer user goals without explicit queries!

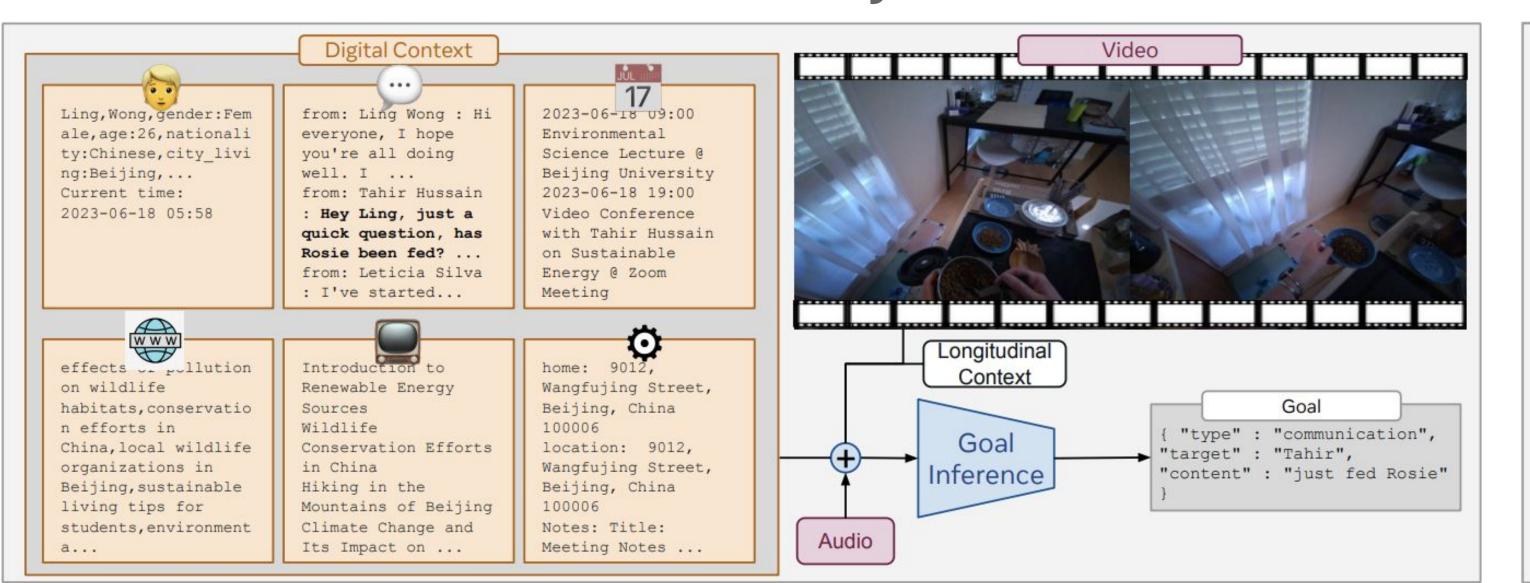


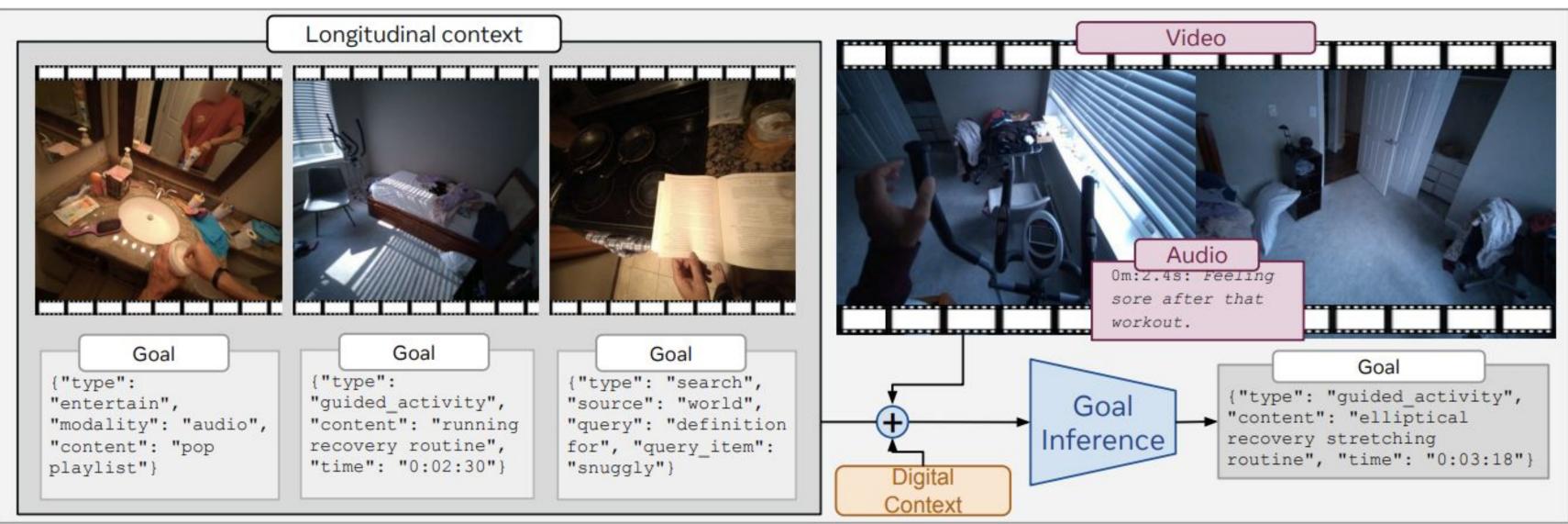
- Introducing the first large-scale scripted proactive Wearable Agent Goal Inference Benchmark: WAGIBench.
- Scripts capture diverse real-life scenarios. User's rich multimodal context comprised of goal-relevant cues among distractors.
- 178 unique scenarios spanning 221 hours of video from ~300 participants wearing Aria glasses.

### Comparison of dataset statistics with prior work

Paper	Dataset	Videos	Questions	<b>Ground Truth</b>	Task	Modalities
MM-Ego	Ego4D	629	7,026	LLM (narrations)	Agent Policy	<b>%</b>
EgoLife	EgoLife	6	6,000	LLM (captions)	Agent Policy	$(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{P}) \times \mathbf{T}$
PARSE-Ego4D	Ego4D	10,133	19,255	LLM (narrations)	Goal Inference	or 🔽
Ours	Ours	3,477	3,477	Scripted	Goal Inference	$(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{I}) \times \mathbf{T}$

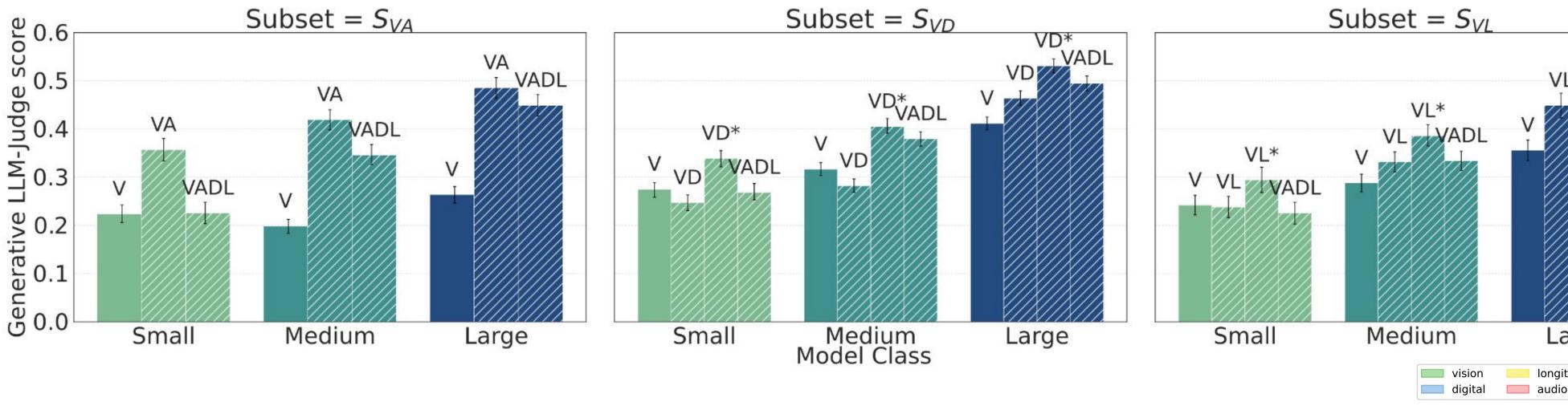
## Identify modalities with sufficient context for proactive goal inference!



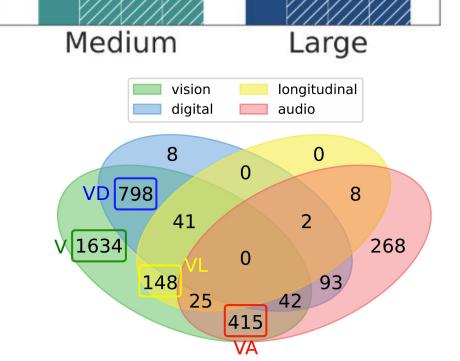


Goal inference with audiovisual, digital (left) and longitudinal (right) context

# Results - Modality ablation on generative goal inference across model sizes



- Performance improves with model size in our scaling law experiments.
- Multi-modal context (e.g. Vision+Audio) strengthens performance
- Large models suffer less interference from mixed modalities, better disentangle relevant features.

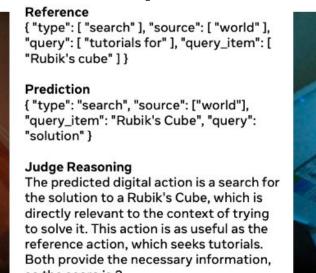


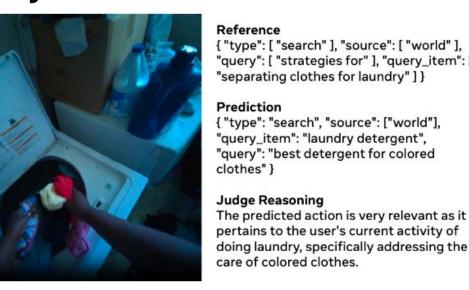
Representation of modalities in WAGIBench

## Visualizations

## Goal inference examples with only Vision context





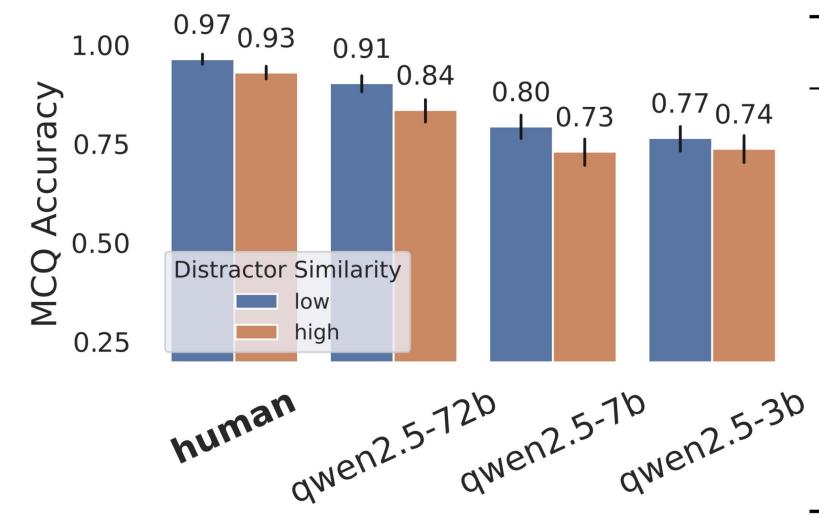


## Goal inference examples with Digital contexts



# "board game strategy videos" Judge Score: 1.0

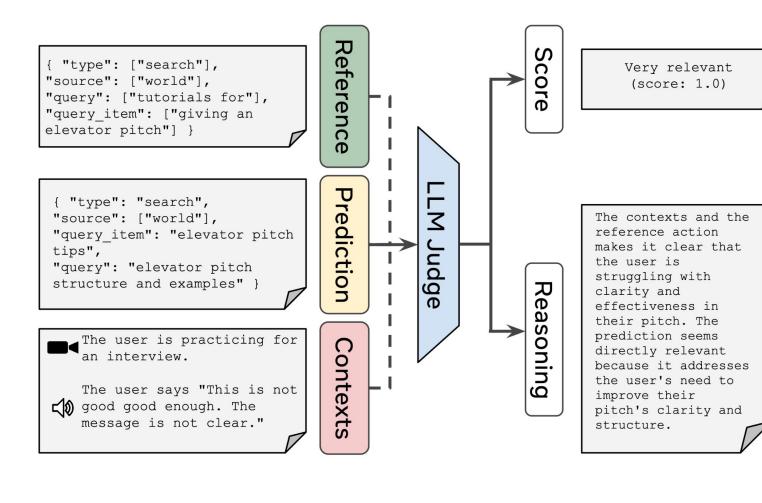
# Results - Multi-Choice Questions (MCQ) and Generative

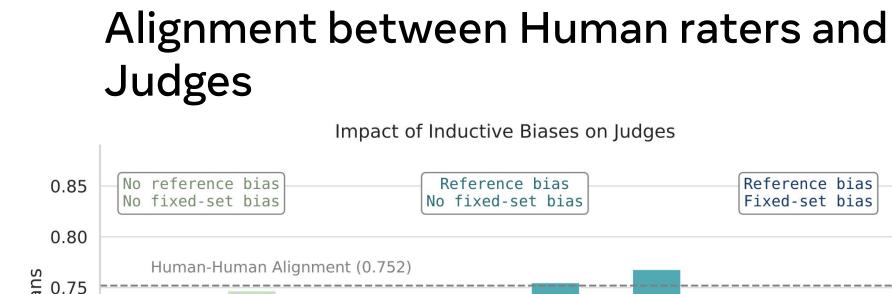


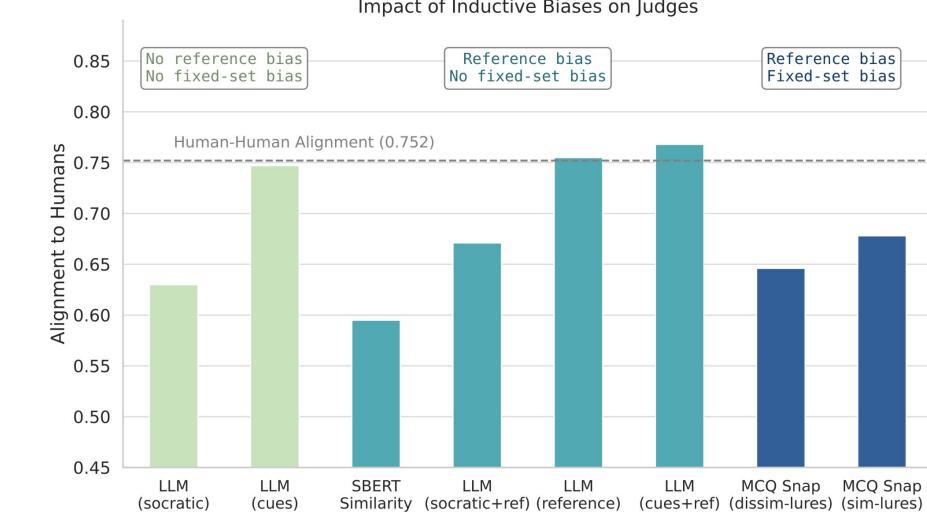
Model	Size	MCQ	Generative
Llama3.2	11B	0.4311	0.3197
InternVL-2B	$2\mathrm{B}$	0.4422	0.2134
InternVL-8B	8B	0.6741	0.3503
InternVL78B	78B	0.8680	0.4866
Qwen-3B	3B	0.7153	0.2468
Qwen-7B	$7\mathrm{B}$	0.7754	0.3999
Qwen-72B	72B	0.8755	0.4980
GPT-4.1	-	0.8774	0.5498

# Results - Meta Evaluation of LLM-Judges

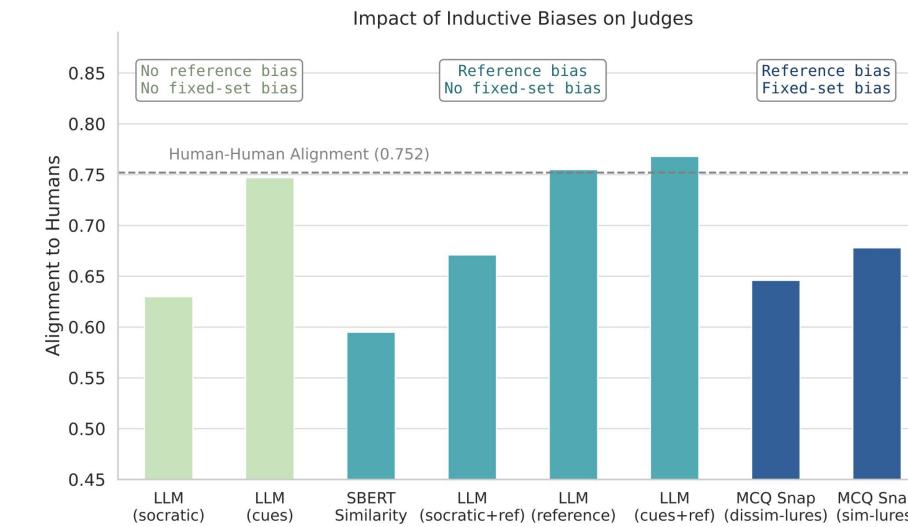
## LLM-as-Judge for Generative Evaluation





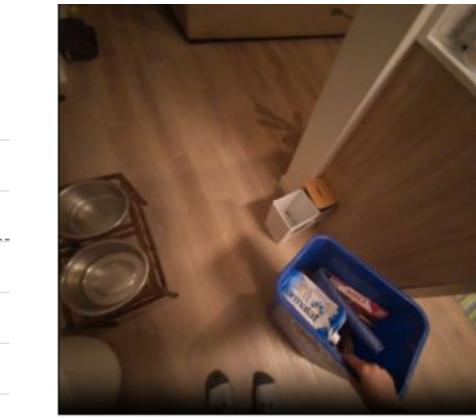


- Humans set an upper bound on goal inference in the MCQ setting
- Large VLMs trail humans yet still perform strongly on MCQ
- Even the most competent VLMs (GPT-4.1) scored only ~55% in the "generative" setting, implying significant room for improvement.



- LLM-Judges with access to the reference goal best align with human raters.
- The Judge model parameterized with both reference and script cues best aligns with human judgment (76.8%).

## Visualization of LLM-Judge ratings



meaningful goals.

Judge Score: 0.0

{ "type": [ "search" ], "source": [ "world" ] "query": [ "information about" ], "query\_item": [ "recycling schedule" ] }

Judge Score: 0.0

Prediction { "type": "search", "source": ["world"] "query\_item": "recycling bin contents" "query": "items that can be recycled" }

Judge Reasoning The predicted action is very relevant as it addresses a key aspect of recycling, making it definitely useful for the user

Judge rating: Relevant



"type": [ "search" ], "source": [ "world" ], "query": [ "how to" ], "query\_item": | "clean bagless vacuum cleaner" ] }

{ "type": "store\_memory", "content": "Moved the vacuum cleaner to the kitchen counter" }

Judge Reasoning The predicted action doesn't align with the user's current task of cleaning the vacuum. The reference action is more

Judge rating: Irrelevant

