Supp. Material for Pose and expression-coherent face recovery in the wild

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Parameter evaluation on other techniques For fairness of comparison, we also tuned the parameters of each of the subspace learning techniques benchmarked. Again, we tested the impact on performance of both the cluster size *SZ*, Fig. 1(a) and of the number of components used, Fig. 1(b).

We see clearly that the behavior when varying *SZ* is extremely similar than for our sparse coding approach. As for the number of components, each approach benefits from a different value, and in all experiments in the paper we use the best performing one for each technique.

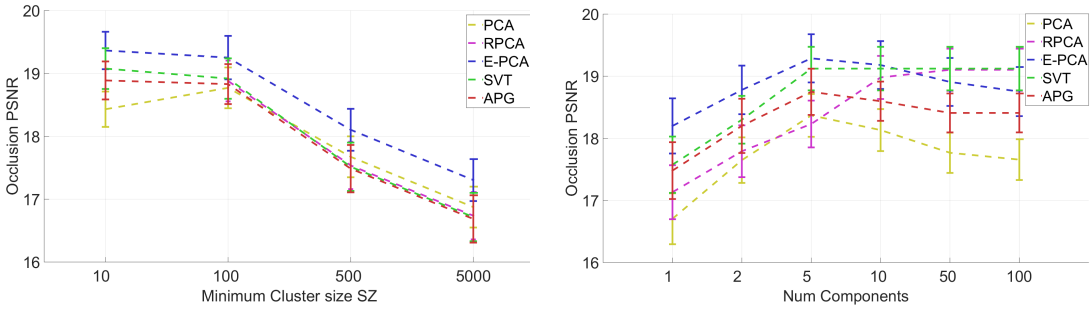

Figure 1: Occlusion PSNR over the validation set (male faces only) versus parameters for the prior dimensionality reduction techniques benchmarked.

More COFW results We take advantage of the extra space to show more qualitative examples on *COFW* dataset, Fig. 2. Some artifacts are present due to RCPR errors in estimating correctly the landmarks and amount of occlusion, but overall the reconstruction is quite convincing.

Figure 2: More COFW recovery examples, using **RCPR**'s predicted occlusion to build mask (fully automatic recovery).