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[Voigtlaender, Krause, Osep, Luiten, Sekar, Geiger & Leibe, CVPR 2019]











Motivation

▶ ...

- ► Datasets for multi-object tracking
 - MOTChallenges
 - ▶ MOT15 [Leal-Taixe et al., 2015]
 - MOT16, MOT17 [Milan et al., 2016]
 - ► CVPR19 [Dendorfer et al., 2019]
 - ► KITTI Tracking [Geiger et al., 2012]
 - ▶ VisDrone2018 [Zhu et al., 2018]
 - ▶ DukeMTMC [Ristani et al., 2016]
 - ► UA-DETRAC [Wen et al., 2015]

- ► Led to great progress in the community
- ► But annotations are only on the **bounding box** level

Are bounding boxes enough?

Object Tracking vs. Segmentation



- ► In difficult cases, bounding boxes are a very coarse approximation
- ► Most pixels of the bounding box belong to other objects

Two Communities



Object Tracking



Semantic Segmentation / Instance Segmentation

Can we unite the two?

► Dense pixel-wise annotations are tedious, hard work .. but we did it!



KITTI MOTS

► Dense pixel-wise annotations are tedious, hard work .. but we did it!



MOTSChallenge

► How? 4 student assistants & semi-automatic annotation procedure

	KITTI	MOTS	MOTSChallenge
	train	val	train
# Sequences	12	9	4
# Frames	5,027	2,981	2,862
# Tracks Pedestrian	99	68	228
# Masks Pedestrian (total)	8,073	3,347	26,894
# Masks Pedestrian (annot.)	1,312	647	3,930
# Tracks Car	431	151	-
# Masks Car (total)	18,831	8,068	-
# Masks Car (annot.)	1,509	593	-

- Starting point: existing box level tracking annotations
- ► Fully convolutional network converts bounding boxes to segmentation masks



- Starting point: existing box level tracking annotations
- ► Fully convolutional network converts bounding boxes to segmentation masks
- First, 2 instances per track are manually annotated
- ► However, the trained segmentation model will not be perfect
- ► Repeat until annotations are good:
 - 1. Annotators fix worst errors with polygon annotations
 - 2. Add new annotations to training set of FCN
 - 3. Re-train FCN (pre-train on all, fine-tune per object)
 - \Rightarrow Allows for adaptation to appearance and context of each object
 - 4. Re-generate masks using FCN

- ► Manual corrections ensure **consistency** and **high quality**
- ► Large savings in annotation time
 - ► KITTI MOTS: only 13% of car boxes / 17% of pedestrian boxes manually annotated
 - ► MOTSChallenge: 15% of pedestrian boxes manually annotated



Evaluation Metrics

Evaluation Metrics

- We consider mask-based variants of the CLEAR MOT metrics [Bernardin and Stiefelhagen, 2008]
- Need to associate predictions to ground truth instances
 - Box-based tracking: boxes might overlap
 - Requires bi-partite matching
 - ► Mask-based tracking: masks are disjoint
 - Establishing correspondences is greatly simplified
 - $\blacktriangleright\,$ Hypothesized and ground truth masks are matched iff mask IoU $> 0.5\,$

Evaluation Metrics

(Soft) Multi-Object Tracking and Segmentation Accuracy / Precision:

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{MOTSA} &= 1 - \frac{|FN| + |FP| + |IDS|}{|M|} = \frac{|TP| - |FP| - |IDS|}{|M|} \\ \mathsf{MOTSP} &= \frac{\widetilde{TP}}{|TP|} \qquad \mathsf{sMOTSA} = \frac{\widetilde{TP} - |FP| - |IDS|}{|M|} \qquad \widetilde{\mathsf{TP}} = \sum_{h \in TP} \mathsf{IoU}(h, c(h)) \end{split}$$

- ► c: mapping from hypotheses to ground truth
- ► TP: true positives, TP: soft number of true positives
- ► FN: false negatives, FP: false positives, IDS: ID switches
- ► M: set of ground truth segmentation masks

TrackR-CNN Baseline

TrackR-CNN



Key Idea:

- ► Detection, segmentation, and data association with a **single ConvNet**
- ► Extend Mask R-CNN by 3D convolutions and association head

TrackR-CNN

Association Head:

- Predict association vector for each detection
- Detections of same instance should be close in embedding space
- Detections of distinct instances should be distant from each other



TrackR-CNN

Training:

► Learned using **batch-hard triplet loss** [Hermans et al., 2017]:

$$\frac{1}{|D|} \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}} \max\left(\max_{\substack{e \in \mathcal{D}:\\ id_e = id_d}} \|a_e - a_d\|_2 - \min_{\substack{e \in \mathcal{D}:\\ id_e \neq id_d}} \|a_e - a_d\|_2 + \alpha, 0\right)$$

- ► **Mini-batch:** 8 consecutive frames
- ► Mine furthest detection of same instance and closest detection of other instance
- Require separation by not more than **margin** α

Inference:

Associate detections over time based on
Euclidean distance in embedding space and bi-partite graph matching

Experimental Evaluation



























• Continuation of track with same ID after missing detection (red)



• Continuation of track with same ID after missing detection (red)



• Continuation of track with same ID after missing detection (red)

Comparison to Box Detection + Mask Prediction



Top: TrackR-CNN Bottom: TrackR-CNN (box) + Mask R-CNN

Training with masks avoids confusion between similar nearby objects

Comparison to Box Detection + Mask Prediction



Top: TrackR-CNN Bottom: TrackR-CNN (box) + Mask R-CNN

► Training with masks avoids confusion between similar nearby objects

Quantitative Results on KITTI MOTS

	sMOTSA		MOTSA		MOTSP	
	Car	Ped	Car	Ped	Car	Ped
TrackR-CNN (mask)	76.2	46.8	87.8	65.1	87.2	75.7
Mask R-CNN + Optic Flow Propagation	75.1	45.0	86.6	63.5	87.1	75.6
TrackR-CNN (box) + Mask R-CNN	75.0	41.2	87.0	57.9	86.8	76.3
GT Boxes (orig) + Mask R-CNN	77.3	36.5	90.4	55.7	86.3	75.3
GT Boxes (tight) + Mask R-CNN	82.5	50.0	95.3	71.1	86.9	75.4

- ► TrackR-CNN improves over training on single instances and box tracks
- Compared to the flow propagation baseline, our method runs in **real-time**

Quantitative Results on MOTSChallenge

	sMOTSA	MOTSA	MOTSP
TrackR-CNN (mask)	52.7	66.9	80.2
MHT-DAM [Kim et al., 2015] + Mask R-CNN	48.0	62.7	79.8
FWT [Henschel et al., 2018] + Mask R-CNN	49.3	64.0	79.7
MOTDT [Long et al., 2018] + Mask R-CNN	47.8	61.1	80.0
jCC [Keuper et al., 2018] + Mask R-CNN	48.3	63.0	79.9
GT Boxes (tight) + Mask R-CNN	55.8	74.5	78.6

- ► MOTS is challenging even with perfect ground truth bounding boxes
- Segmenting pedestrians in **crowded scenes** is difficult

Ablation Study: Temporal Model on KITTI MOTS

Temporal component	sMOTSA		MOTSA		MOTSP	
	Car	Ped	Car	Ped	Car	Ped
1xConv3D	76.1	46.3	87.8	64.5	87.1	75.7
2xConv3D	76.2	46.8	87.8	65.1	87.2	75.7
1xConvLSTM	75.7	45.0	87.3	63.4	87.2	75.6
2xConvLSTM	76.1	44.8	87.9	63.3	87.0	75.2
None	76.4	44.8	87.9	63.2	87.3	75.5

- Conv3D improves for pedestrians, but ConvLSTM does not
- ▶ But overall **effect is limited** → Better ways to incorporate temporal context?

Ablation Study: Association Mechanism on KITTI MOTS

Association Mechanism	sMOTSA		MOTSA		MOTSP	
	Car	Ped	Car	Ped	Car	Ped
Association head	76.2	46.8	87.8	65.1	87.2	75.7
Mask IoU	75.5	46.1	87.1	64.4	87.2	75.7
Bbox IoU	75.4	45.9	87.0	64.3	87.2	75.7
Bbox Center	74.3	43.3	86.0	61.7	87.2	75.7

- Mask IoU: associate based on IoU of mask warped using optic flow (PWC-Net)
- ► Bbox IoU: associate based on bounding box warped using median optic flow
- ► Bbox Center: associate based on **unwarped box center** distance

More Results



Summary

- ► MOTS: new task, annotations, metrics, baselines
- ► Training benefits from time-consistent instance segmentations compared to
 - ► Single image instance segmentations
 - Box-based tracking data
- ► Be the first to **beat our baseline!**
- ► Annotations and code: https://www.vision.rwth-aachen.de/page/mots





KITTI MOTS Challenge



Multi-Object Tracking and Segmentation (MOTS) Evaluation



This benchmark is under construction. Currently, you can download the training set of the MOTS benchmark. The test set and evaluation will be released soon.

Download training set

Coming soon: http://www.cvlibs.net/datasets/kitti/eval_mots.php

Thank you!

http://autonomousvision.github.io

