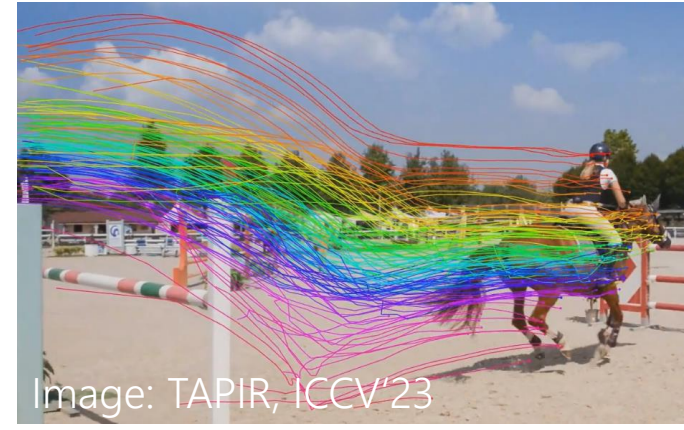
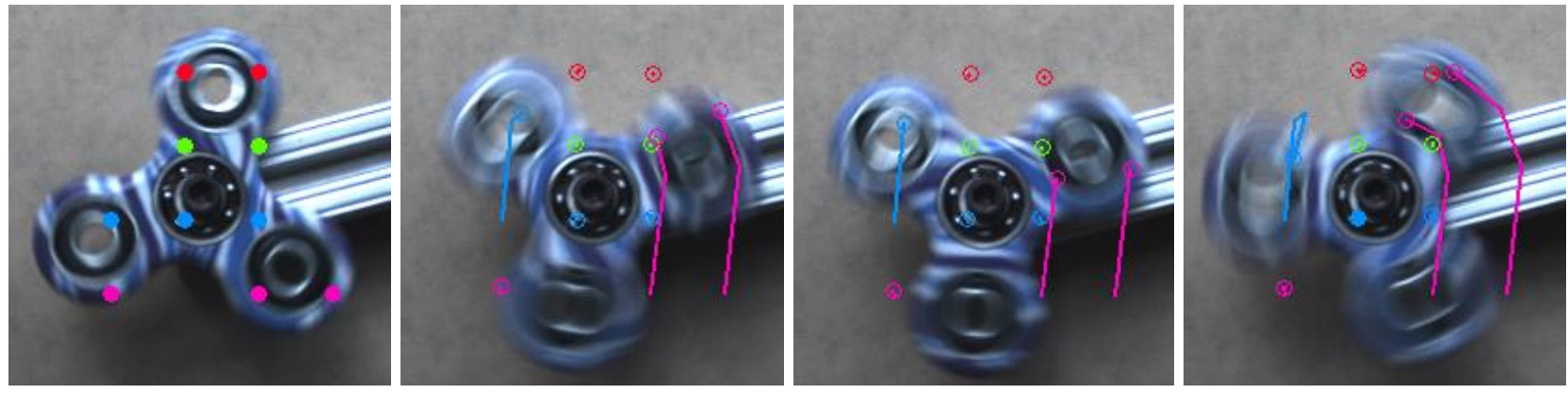
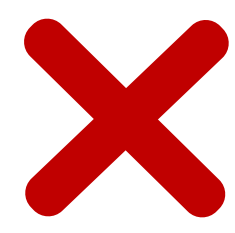


## Introduction

We introduce the first method for **event-only point tracking**, overcoming limitations on RGB-based tracking.

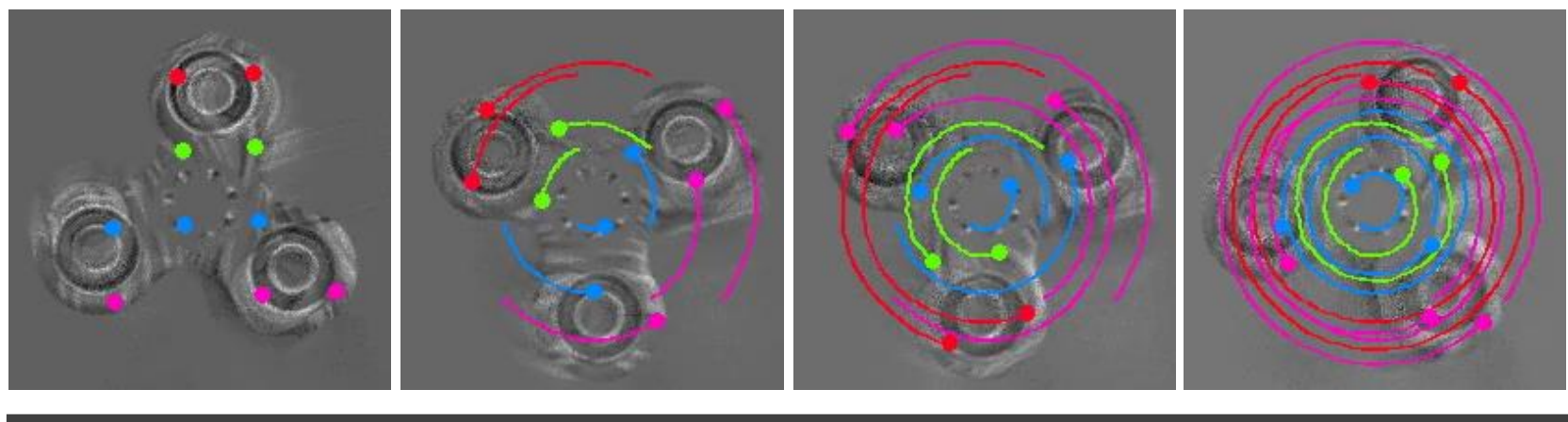


RGB-based point tracking works well in good conditions (well lit, strong colors, slow motion).



However, it fails for **challenging conditions**, like fast movements & low light.

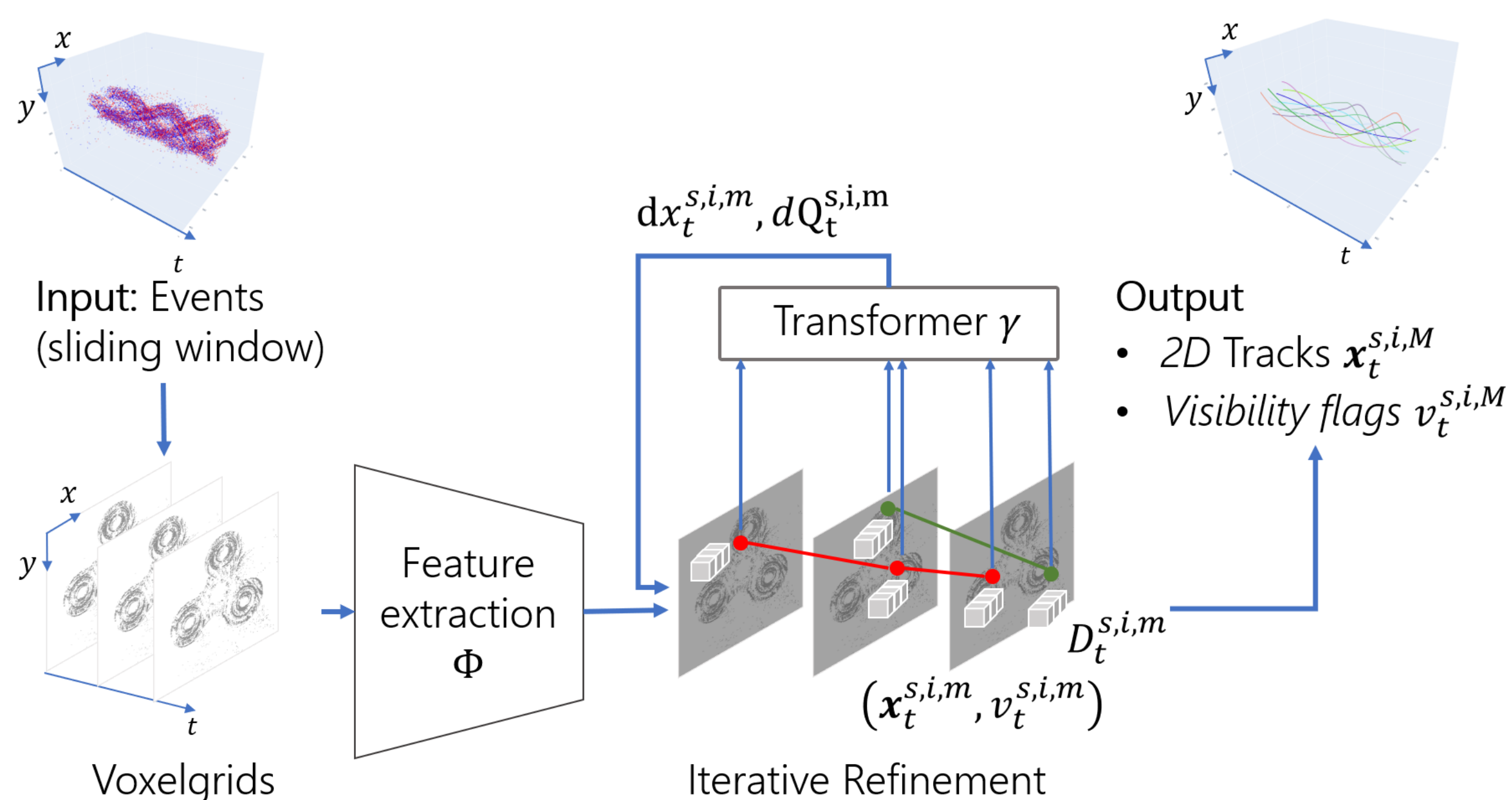
## Solution



Event cameras handle these scenarios with their **high temporal resolution**, minimal motion-blur and high dynamic range.

## Method

The method tracks multiple points in parallel in a sliding window approach. The input are raw **events** and **query points**, the output are the **2D point tracks** and **visibility flags**.



## Summary

- Scaling synthetic event-generation combined with event specific losses leads to **strong event-only point trackers**.
- Results on new scenes proof **advantages over RGB** in challenging scenarios.
- We provide new ground truth fostering further development of event-based TAP.

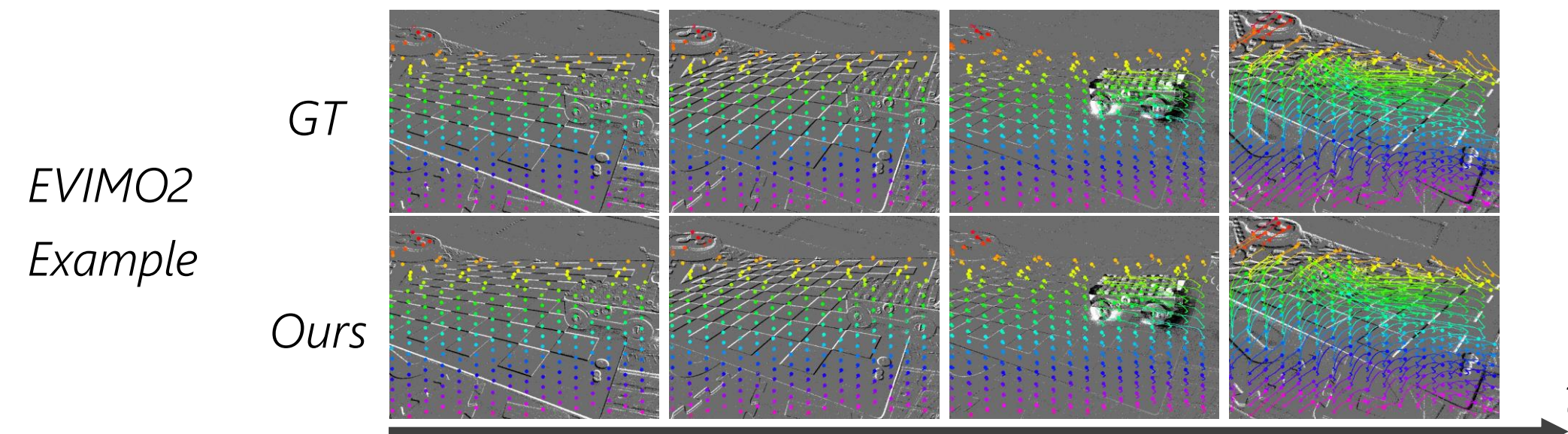


Code  
Dataset  
Video

## Evaluation

Strong cross-dataset generalization, tested on six datasets.

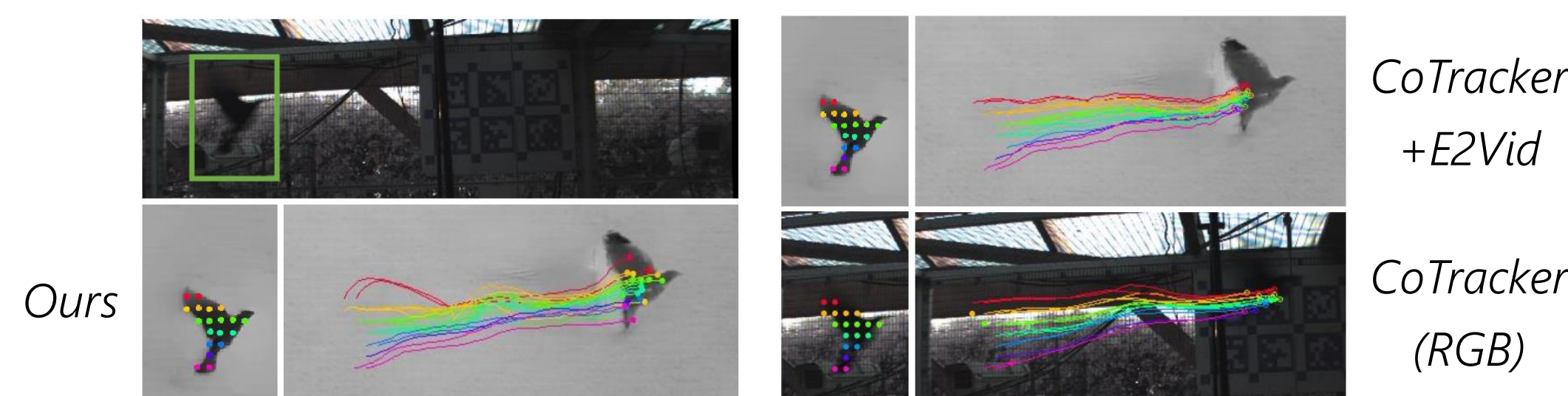
- We enable quantitative evaluation of the new event-based point tracking task, with **new ground truth** data for the datasets EVIMO2 and E2D2.



- Evaluation on an established feature tracking benchmark (EDS/EC) shows **20% improvement** over the previously best method.

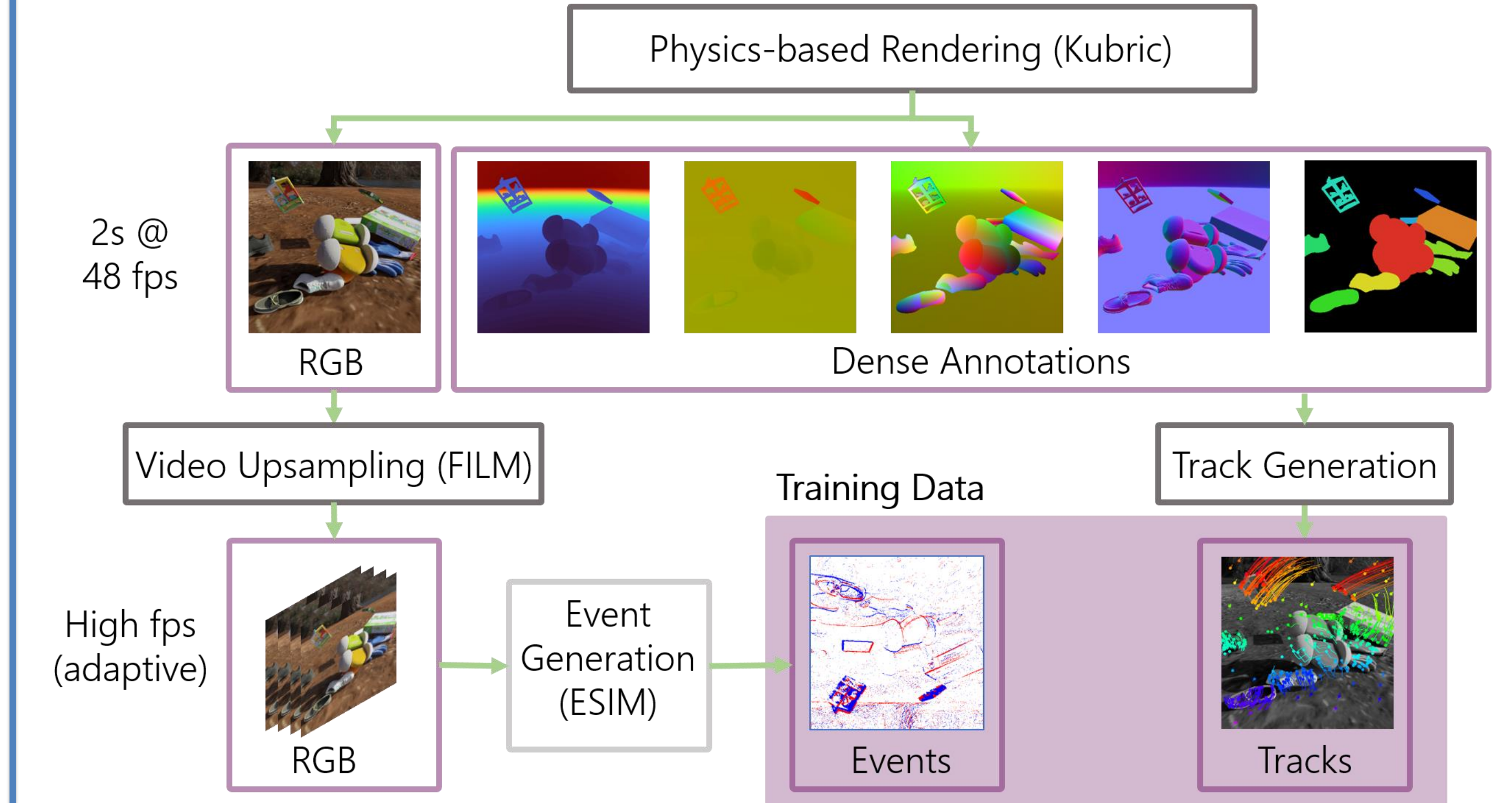
| Method                  | Input | EDS                    |                        | EC                     |                        |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                         |       | Feature Age $\uparrow$ | Expected FA $\uparrow$ | Feature Age $\uparrow$ | Expected FA $\uparrow$ |
| ICP [32]                | E     | 0.060                  | 0.040                  | 0.256                  | 0.245                  |
| EKLT [21]               | E+F   | 0.325                  | 0.205                  | 0.811                  | 0.775                  |
| DDFT [44]               | E+F   | 0.576                  | 0.472                  | 0.825                  | 0.818                  |
| FE-TAP [38]             | E+F   | 0.676                  | 0.589                  | 0.844                  | 0.838                  |
| EM-ICP [63]             | E     | 0.161                  | 0.120                  | 0.337                  | 0.334                  |
| HASTE [3]               | E     | 0.096                  | 0.063                  | 0.442                  | 0.427                  |
| DDFT E2VID [44]         | E     | 0.589                  | 0.495                  | 0.794                  | 0.786                  |
| ETAP w/o FA-loss (Ours) | E     | <b>0.698</b>           | <b>0.599</b>           | <b>0.885</b>           | <b>0.879</b>           |
| ETAP (Ours)             | E     | <b>0.704</b>           | <b>0.598</b>           | <b>0.888</b>           | <b>0.883</b>           |

- Qualitative tests on a demanding scenario shows advantages over RGB-based tracking methods (**small, low-textured, fast, high deformation, HDR**).



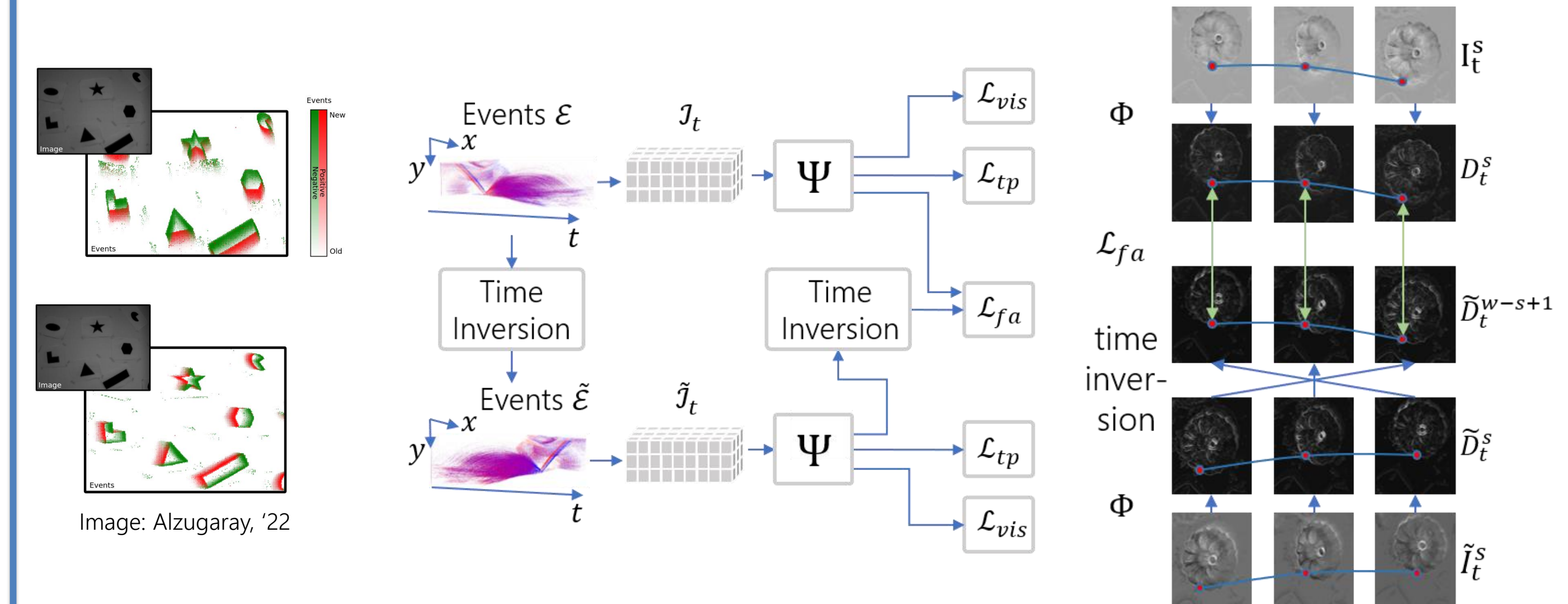
## Synthetic Training Data Generation

The model is trained solely on **synthetic event data** using a combination of the rendering engine **Kubric** and **Vid2e**.



## Training Pipeline and Loss Function

The model is trained with a combined loss of the common track prediction error (absolute distance between predicted and GT tracks), a cross-entropy loss on the visibility flags, and a **novel feature alignment loss**.



In event cameras the data is a **function of the scene motion**

At training time, we track the same scene forward and backward, **thereby inverting the flow**, and maintaining appearance.

We **enforce similarity** between the track features of forward and backward samples.