

lace Recognition under Occlusion and Changing Appearance via Disentangled Representations

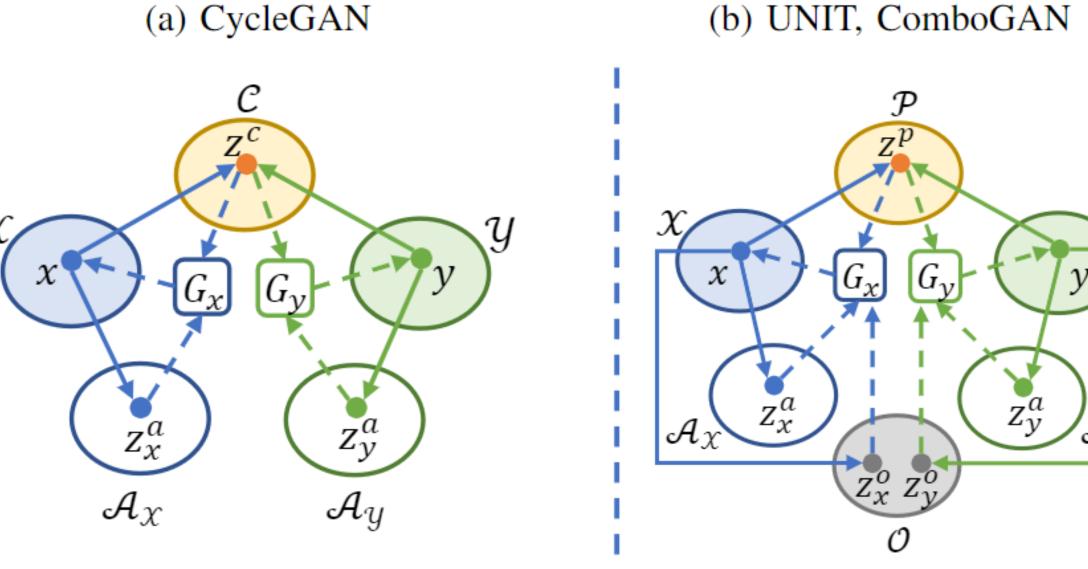
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Motivation

$z_{X\to Y}$ $z_{y \to x}$

(a) CycleGAN



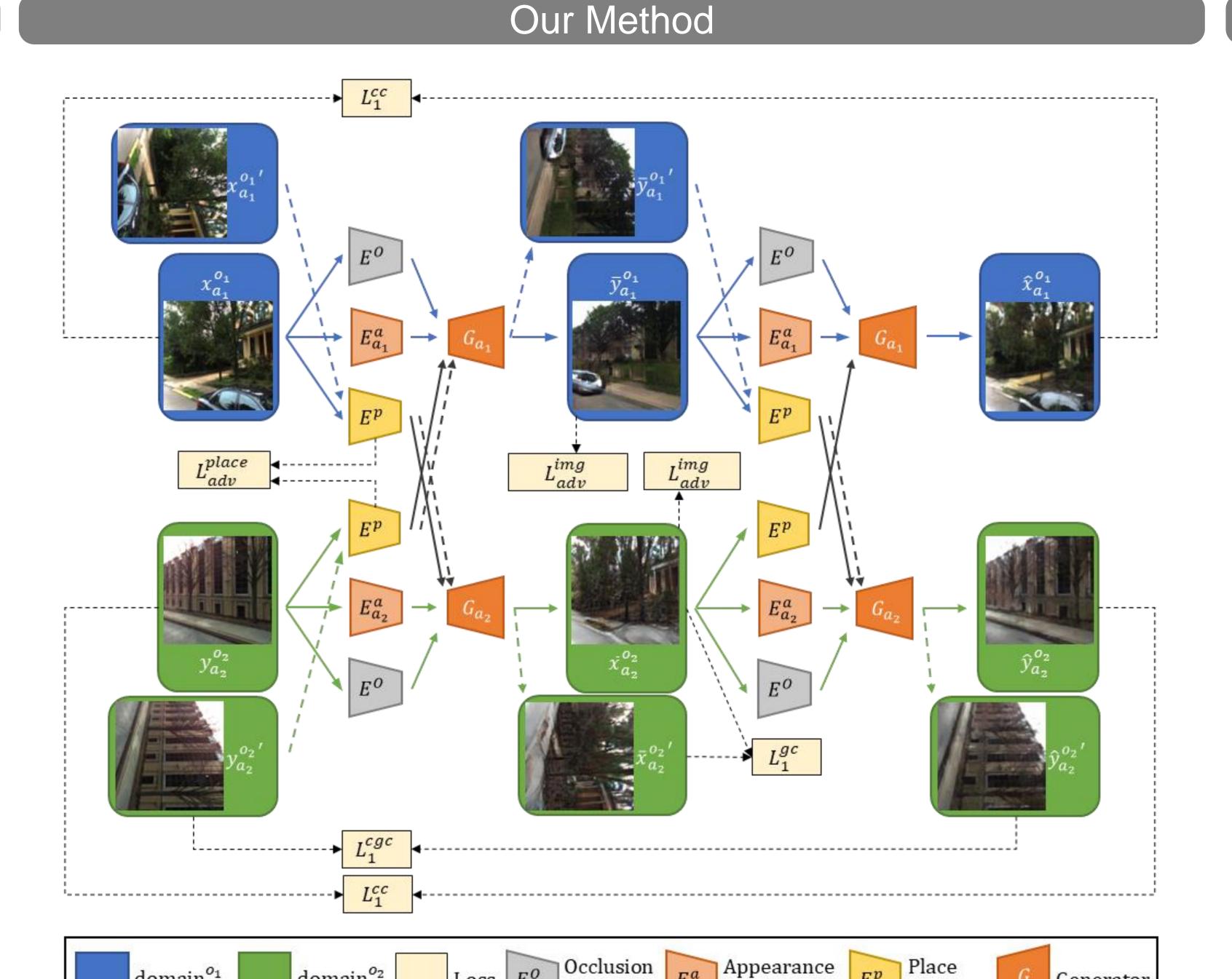
(c) MUNIT, DRIT

PROCA, an unsupervised method to decompose the image representation into three codes:

• a domain-invariant place code used as a descriptor to retrieve images

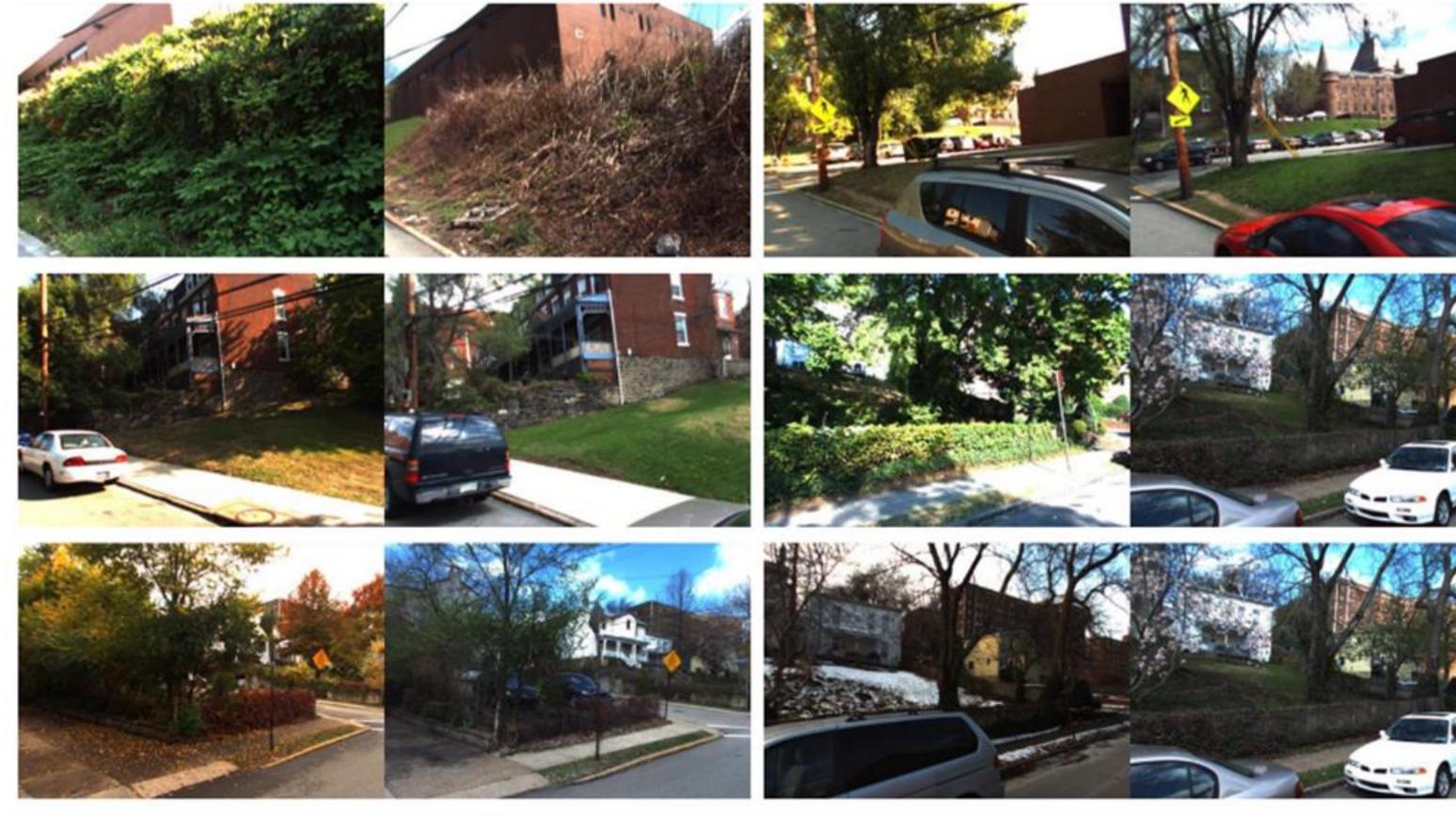
(d) PROCA

- a domain-specific appearance code that captures appearance properties
- a domain-invariant occlusion code that encodes occlusion content.



We train the PROCA with adversarial objectives to ensure disentangled representations and the cross-cycle consistency objective to learn the mapping between domains with unpaired data. We further disentangle the place and occlusion codes with the geometry consistency and crosscycle geometry consistency objectives.

Results



Query image Retrieved image

Retrieved image Query image

	Overcast(%)	Sunny(%)	Low Sun(%)	Cloudy(%)	Snow(%)
Methods	0.25m / 0.5m / 5m	0.25m / 0.5m / 5m			
	2° / 5° / 10°	2° / 5° / 10°	2° / 5° / 10°	2° / 5° / 10°	2° / 5° / 10°
FAB-MAP [28]	0.9 / 2.7 / 17.0	1.0 / 2.5 / 15.2	2.0 / 4.6 / 20.8	1.8 / 4.1 / 20.1	2.2 / 4.8 / 22.4
NetVLAD [19]	10.9 / 27.0 / 82.7	10.5 / 25.9 / 79.2	10.1 / 25.7 / 77.7	13.0 / 30.5 / 82.9	10.2 / 25.3 / 75.5
enseVLAD [18]	15.1 / 35.2 / 85.2	13.2 / 31.3 / 81.4	15.1 / 36.9 / 86.0	18.4 / 41.8 / <mark>89.0</mark>	17.4 / 41.3 / 87.2
DIFL-FCL [23]	15.9 / 36.9 / 83.1	14.1 / 32.7 / 78.7	13.9 / 34.1 / 79.2	16.4 / 37.6 / 84.8	13.6 / 33.4 / 70.1
DISAM [24]	18.0 / 39.6 / 85.3	15.2 / 33.9 / 80.9	15.8 / 37.3 / 82.3	18.6 / 40.5 / 87.6	15.7 / 37.3 / 76.3
PROCA-O	12.9 / 31.5 / 83.1	11.4 / 27.1 / 79.5	11.7 / 29.6 / 81.2	15.5 / 32.9 / 83.4	10.8 / 27.2 / 76.5
PROCA-A	18.4 / 40.5 / 87.6	16.7 / 35.9 / 81.5	17.3 / 40.6 / 84.6	19.7 / 42.4 / 88.3	18.1 / 43.8 / 87.8
PROCA	19.5 / 43.9 / 88.4	17.2 / 38.9 / 82.9	17.6 / 42.1 / 87.7	20.0 / 44.4 / 90.4	18.3 / 44.3 / 89.6

