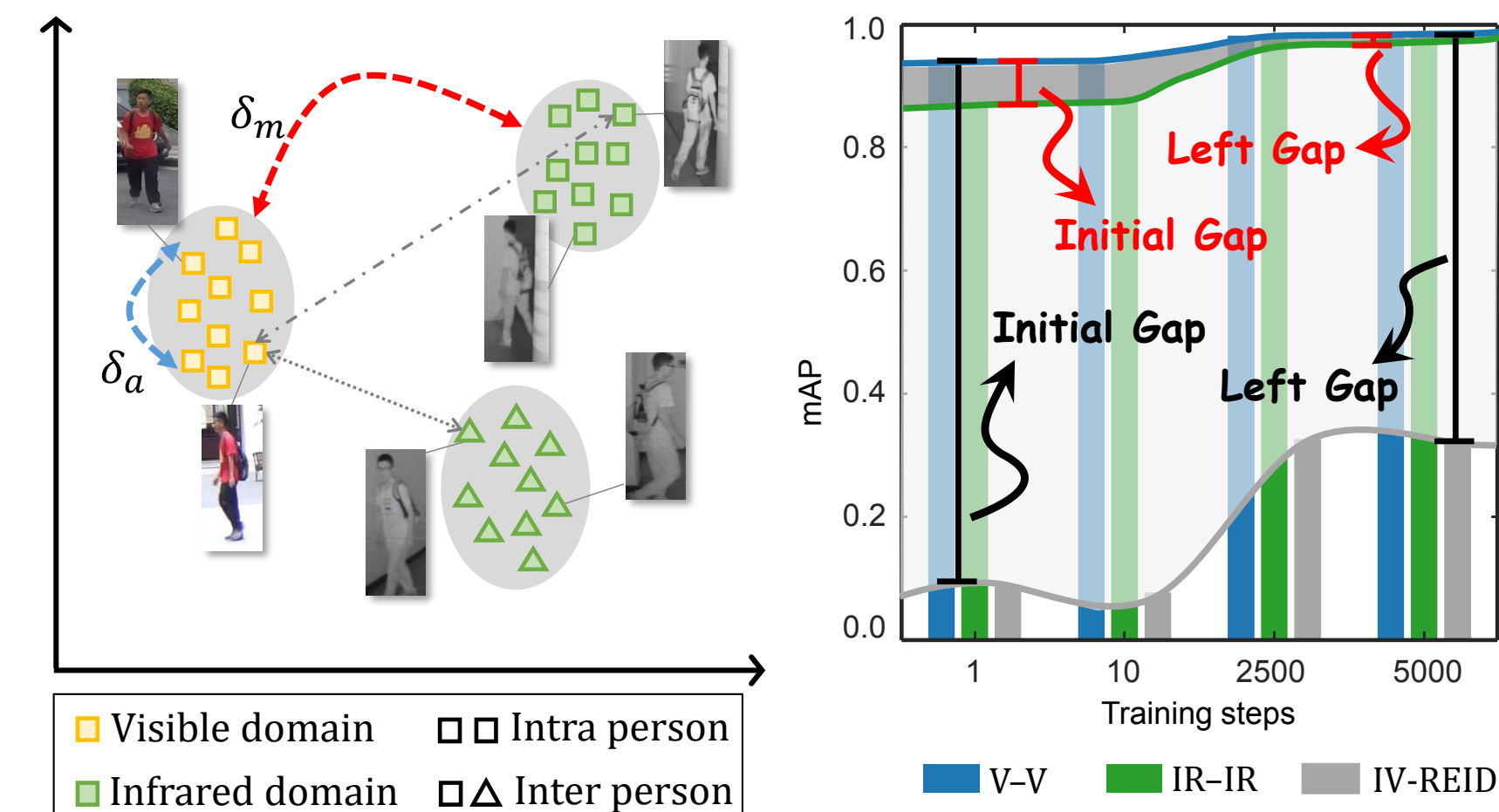


Problem and Difficulty

Problem

- Given a visible (or infrared) image of a specific person, the goal is to find the corresponding infrared (or visible) images of the person captured by other spectrum cameras. This cross-modality image matching task is named Infrared-Visible person RE-IDentification (IV-REID).

Difficulty

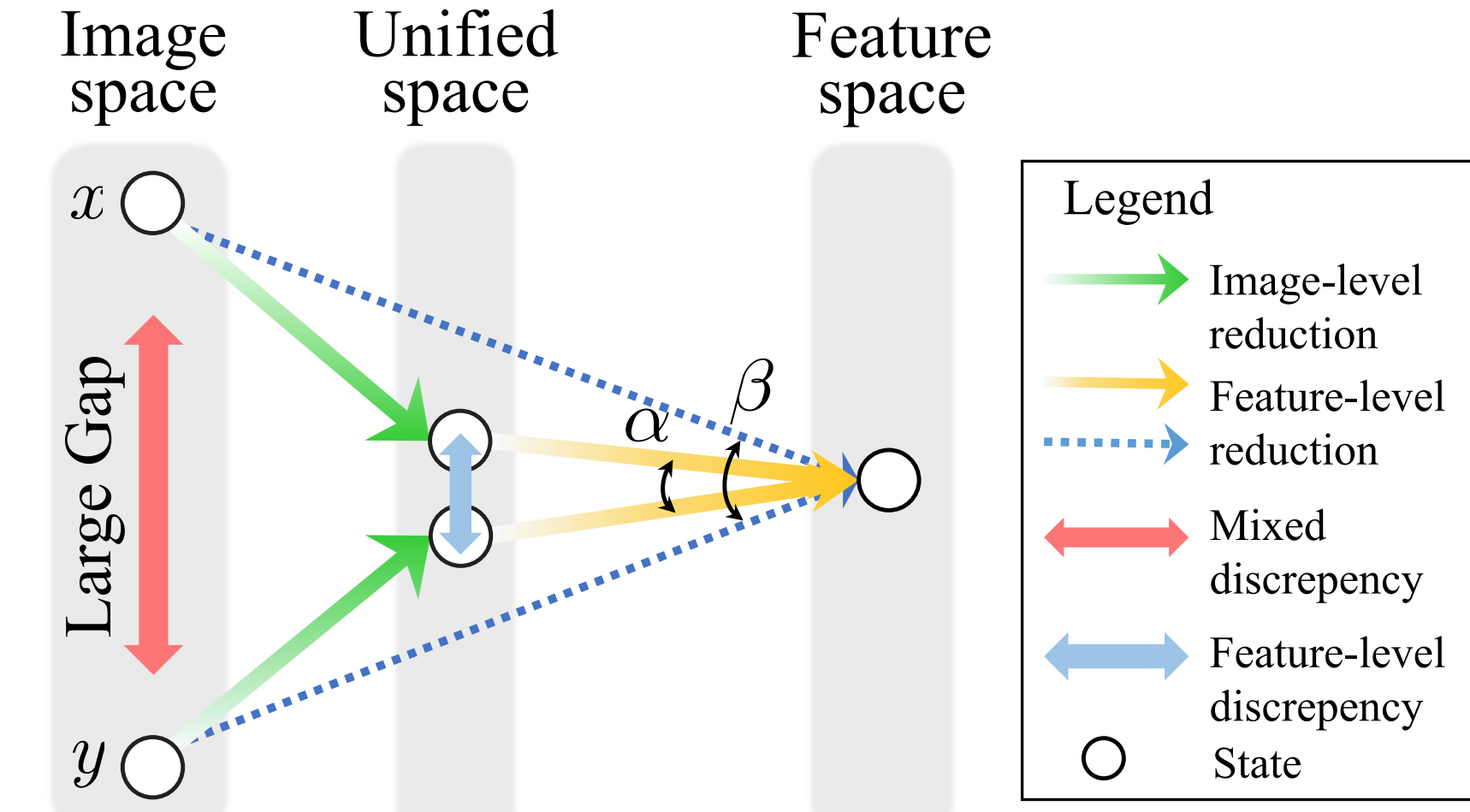


Contributions and Motivations

Contributions

- A novel dual-level discrepancy reduction learning scheme, which decompose the mixed discrepancies and handling them separately.
- Our end-to-end scheme enforces these two sub-networks benefit each other.
- Extensive experiments on two datasets demonstrate the superior performance.

Motivations



Method

Framework

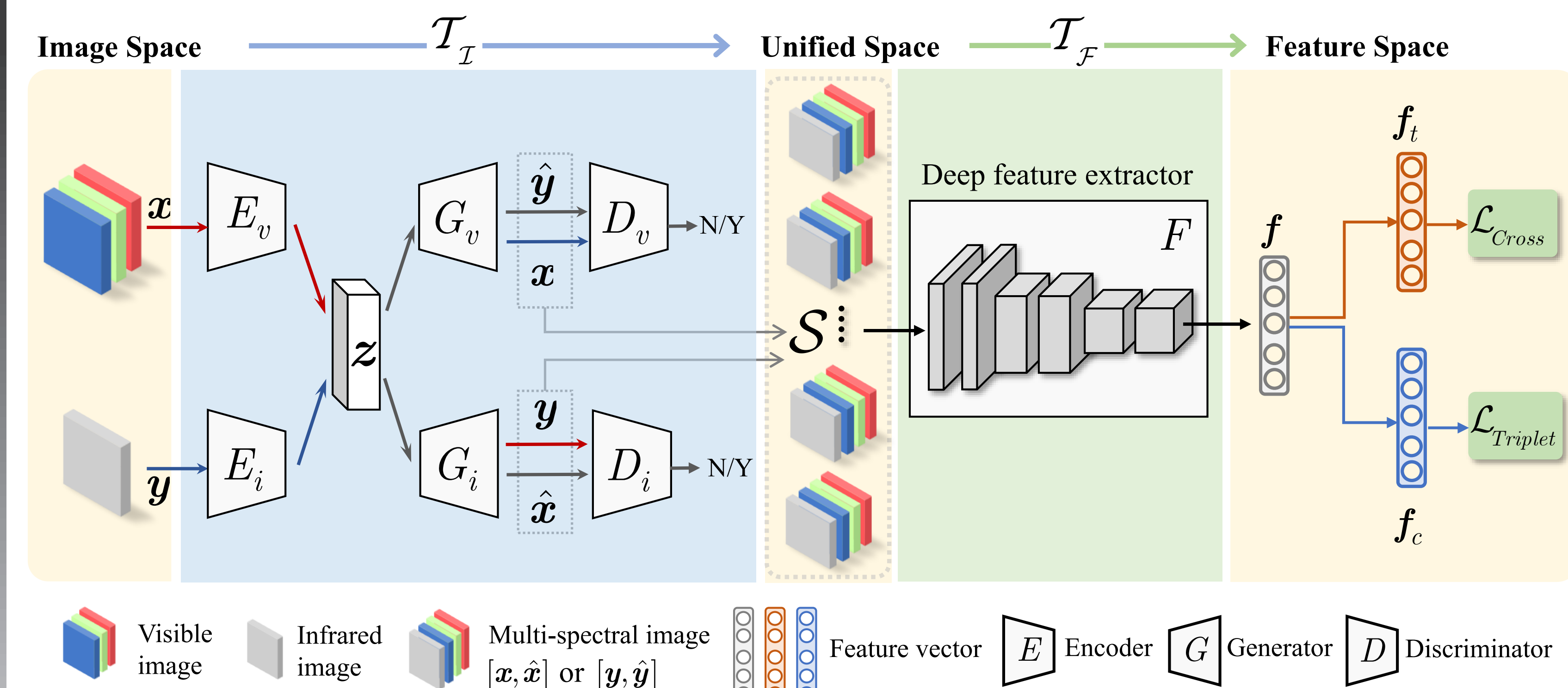


Image-level discrepancy reduction \mathcal{T}_I

$$\mathcal{L}_I = \mathcal{L}_{VAE_v} + \mathcal{L}_{VAE_i} + \mathcal{L}_{GAN_v} + \mathcal{L}_{GAN_i} + \mathcal{L}_{CC_v} + \mathcal{L}_{CC_i}$$

- $\mathcal{L}_{VAE_v}, \mathcal{L}_{VAE_i}$: Style Disentanglement Loss
- $\mathcal{L}_{GAN_v}, \mathcal{L}_{GAN_i}$: Image Generation Loss
- $\mathcal{L}_{CC_v}, \mathcal{L}_{CC_i}$: Cycle-consistency Loss
- \mathcal{L}_I : Objective for \mathcal{T}_I

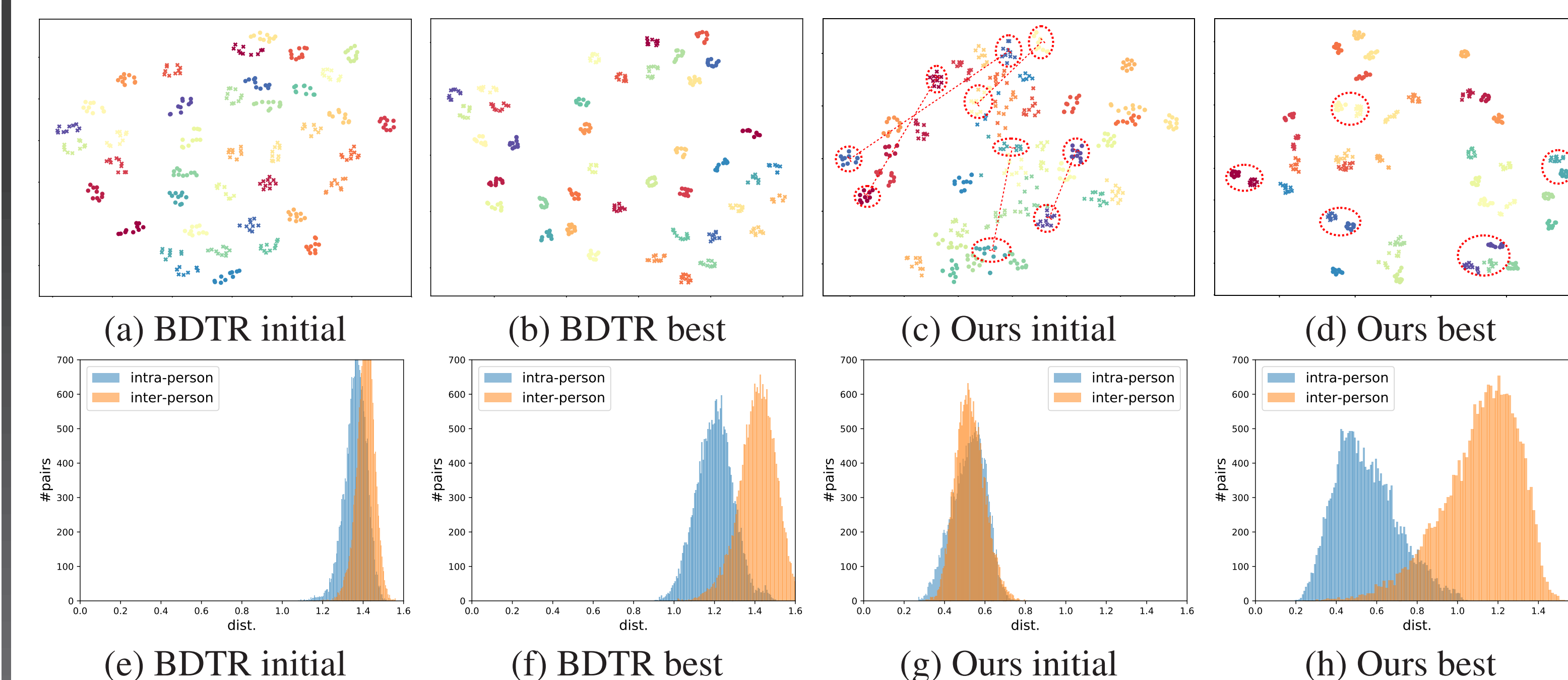
Feature-level discrepancy reduction \mathcal{T}_F

$$\mathcal{L}_F = \lambda_4 \mathcal{L}_F^C + \lambda_5 \mathcal{L}_F^T$$

- \mathcal{L}_F^T : Triplet Loss
- \mathcal{L}_F^C : Cross-entropy Loss
- \mathcal{L}_F : Objective for \mathcal{T}_F

Experiments & Results

Why separately reduce discrepancy?



Which modality to unify?

Metrics (%)	RegDB		SYSU-MM01	
	mAP	CMC-1	mAP	CMC-1
D ² RL(v)	36.4	39.1	28.4	28.1
D ² RL(i)	43.6	42.9	27.8	27.4
D ² RL	44.1	43.4	29.2	28.9

Why joint training?

Metrics (%)	RegDB		SYSU-MM01	
	mAP	CMC-1	mAP	CMC-1
Separate	40.7	39.9	25.7	26.1
Joint	44.1	43.4	29.2	28.9

Comparison with the state-of-the-art methods

Approach	Constraints		RegDB				SYSU-MM01			
	Feature-level	Image-level	CMC-1	CMC-10	CMC-20	mAP	CMC-1	CMC-10	CMC-20	mAP
LOMO [1]	×	×	0.85	2.47	4.10	2.28	1.75	14.14	26.63	3.48
MLBP [2]	×	×	2.02	7.33	10.90	6.77	2.12	16.23	28.32	3.86
HOG [3]	×	×	13.49	33.22	43.66	10.31	2.76	18.25	31.91	4.24
GSM [4]	×	×	17.28	34.47	45.26	15.06	5.29	33.71	52.95	8.00
One-stream [5]	✓	×	13.11	32.98	42.51	14.02	12.04	49.68	66.74	13.67
Two-stream [5]	✓	×	12.43	30.36	40.96	13.42	11.65	47.99	65.50	12.85
Zero-Padding [5]	✓	×	17.75	34.21	44.35	18.90	14.80	54.12	71.33	15.95
TONE [6]	✓	×	16.87	34.03	44.10	14.92	12.52	50.72	68.60	14.42
HCML [6]	✓	×	24.44	47.53	56.78	20.80	14.32	53.16	69.17	16.16
BDTR [7]	✓	×	33.47	58.42	67.52	31.83	17.01	55.43	71.96	19.66
cmGAN [8]	✓	×	—	—	—	—	26.97	67.51	80.56	27.80
Proposed D ² RL	✓	✓	43.4	66.1	76.3	44.1	28.9	70.6	82.4	29.2

Visualization results



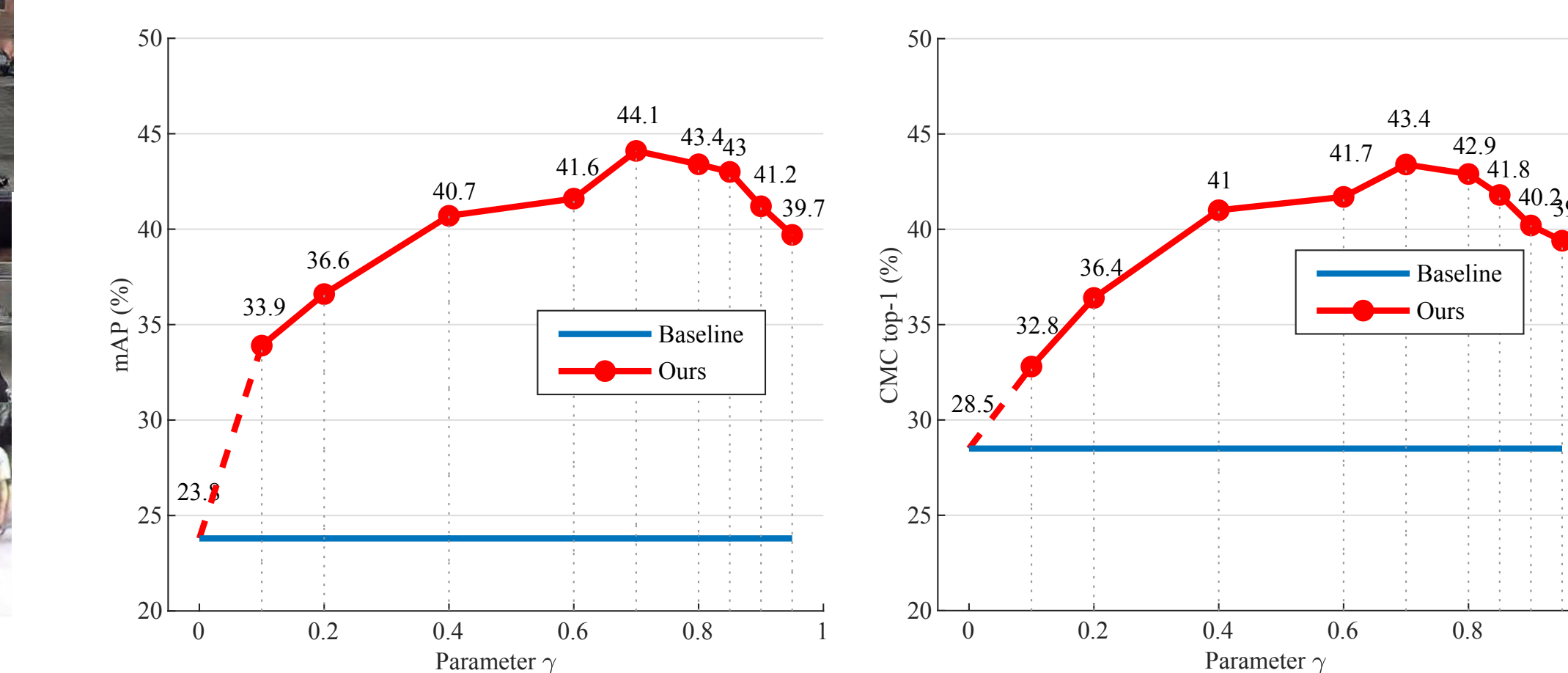
(a) RegDB

(b) SYSU-MM01

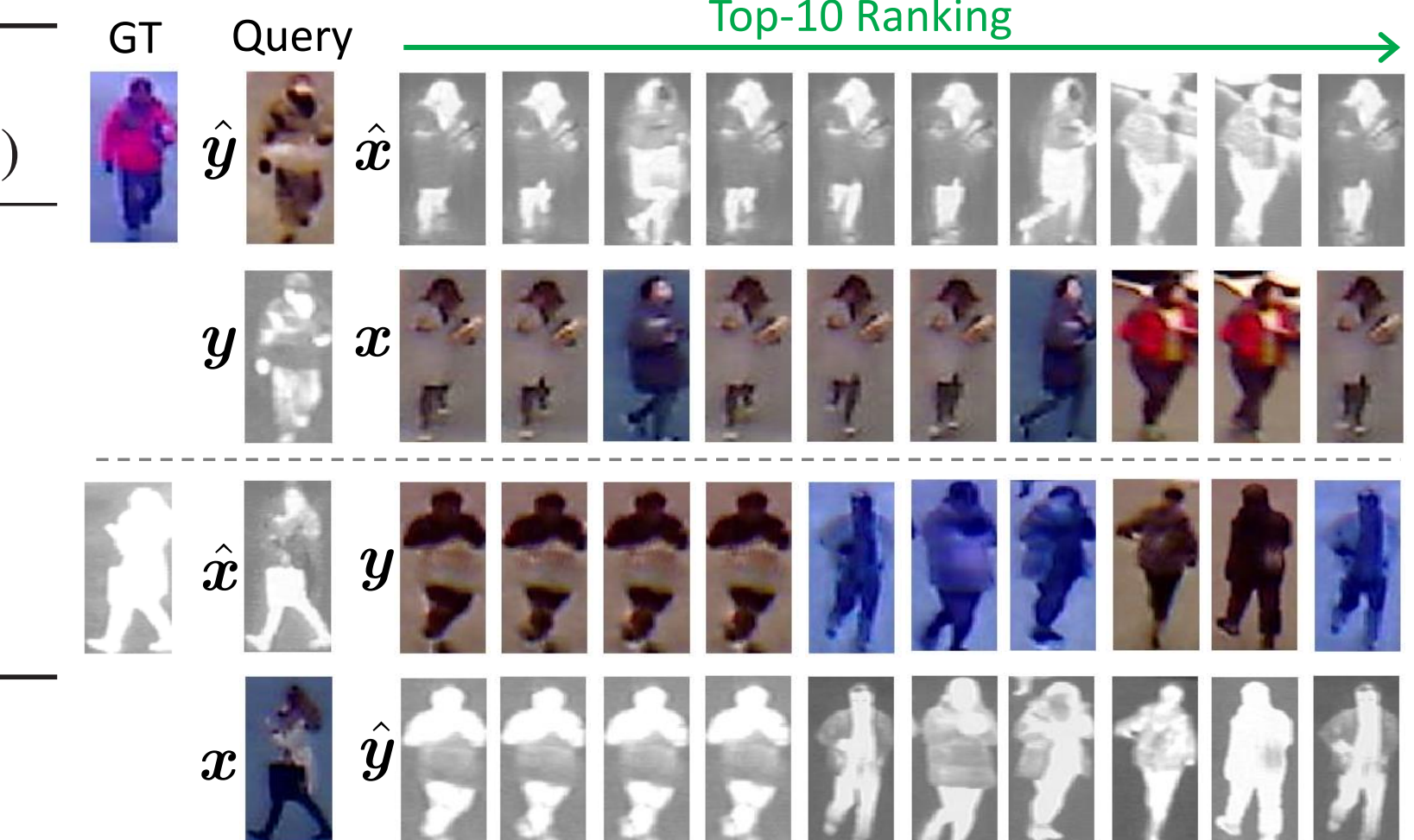
Ablation study

Method	Components				RegDB	
	VAE	CC	CE	triplet	CMC-1 (%)	mAP (%)
Baseline	✓	✓	×	×	28.5	23.8
D ² RL (no VAE)	×	✓	✓	✓	34.8	31.3
D ² RL (no CC)	✓	×	✓	✓	33.7	29.9
D ² RL (no CE)	✓	✓	×	✓	41.7	40.6
D ² RL (no triplet)	✓	✓	✓	×	39.5	37.4
D ² RL	✓	✓	✓	✓	43.4	44.1

How to balance sub-networks \mathcal{T}_I and \mathcal{T}_F ?



Failure cases



References

- LOMO [Liao *et al.*, CVPR15]
- MLBP [Liao *et al.*, ICCV15]
- HOG [Dalal *et al.*, CVPR05]
- GSM [Lin *et al.*, TPAMI17]
- Zero-Padding [Wu *et al.*, ICCV17]
- TONE+HCML [Ye *et al.*, AAAI18]
- BDTR [Ye *et al.*, IJCAI18]
- cmGAN [Dai *et al.*, IJCAI18]