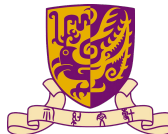


Mutual Mean-Teaching:

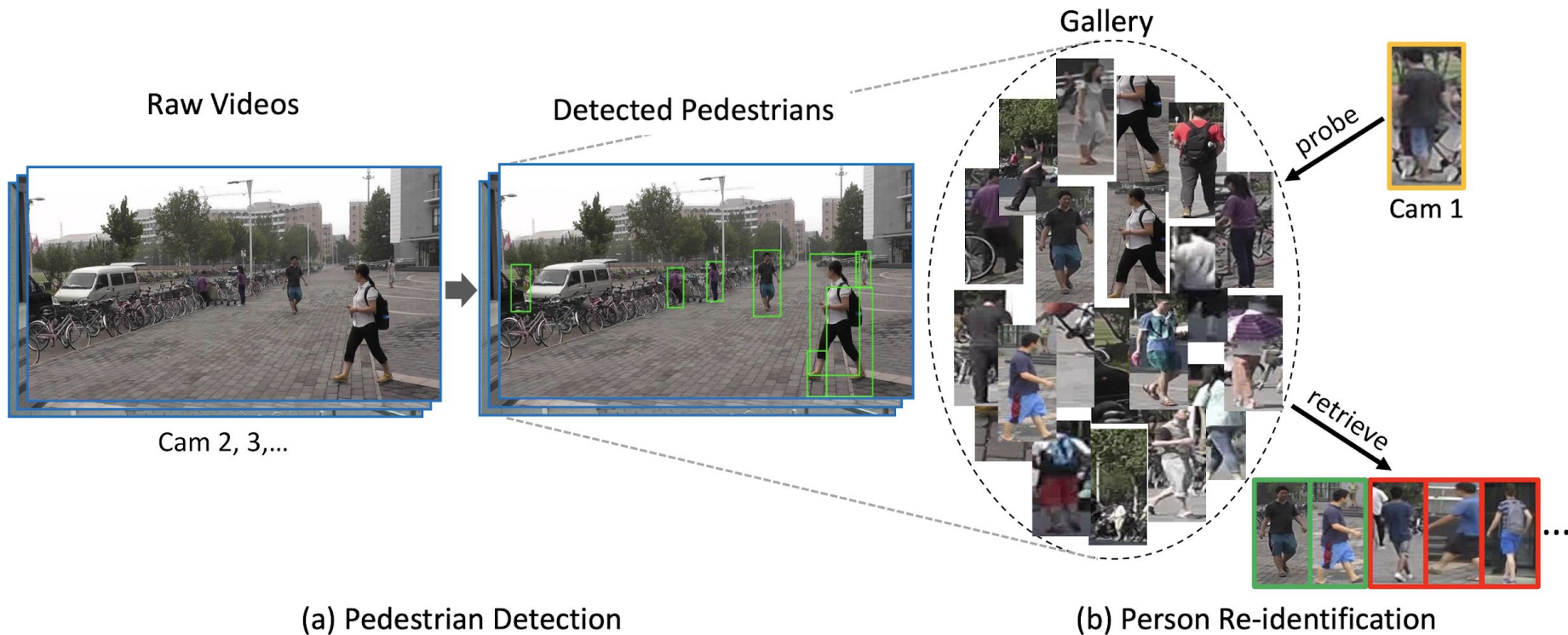
Pseudo Label Refinery for Unsupervised Domain Adaptation on Person Re-identification



Yixiao Ge, Dapeng Chen, Hongsheng Li
Multimedia Laboratory,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong



Person re-identification



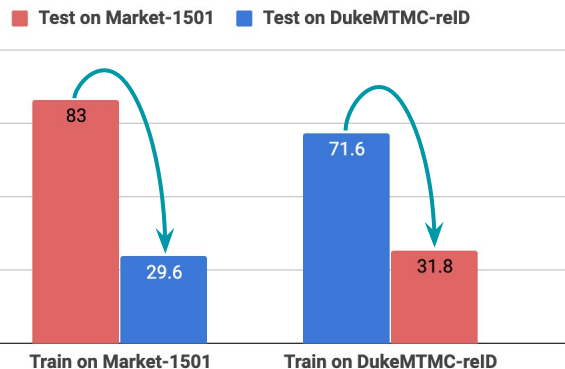
Single domain (dataset) vs Direct transfer

Market-1501^[2]



Captured in Tsinghua University

mAP(%)



DukeMTMC-reID^[3]



Captured in Duke University

[2] Zheng L, et al. Scalable person re-identification: A benchmark[C]. CVPR, 2015: 1116-1124.

[3] Ristani E, et al. Performance measures and a data set for multi-target, multi-camera tracking[C]. ECCV, 2016: 17-35.

Unsupervised domain adaptation (UDA)

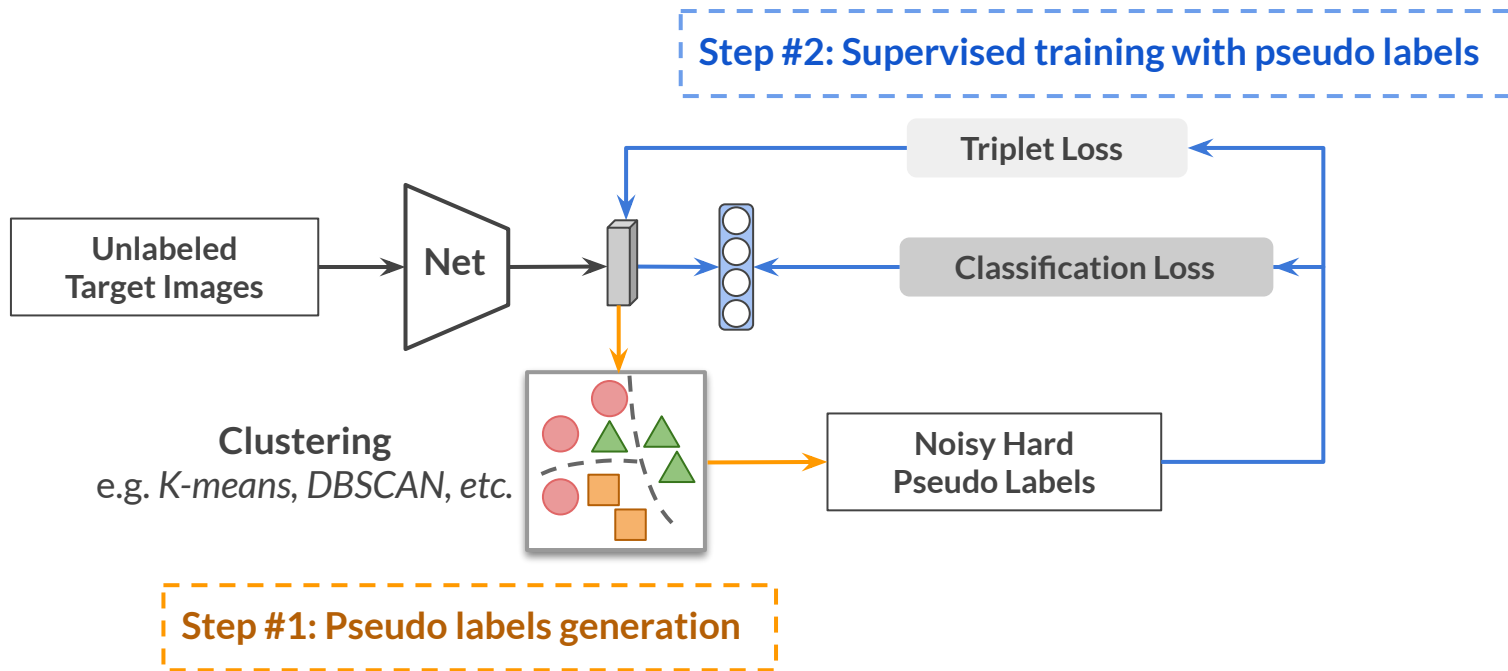


Adaptation

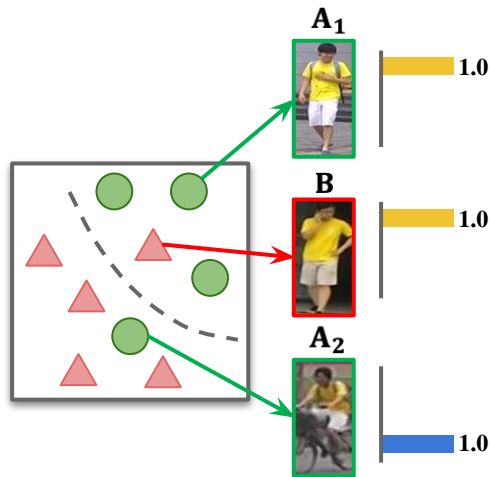




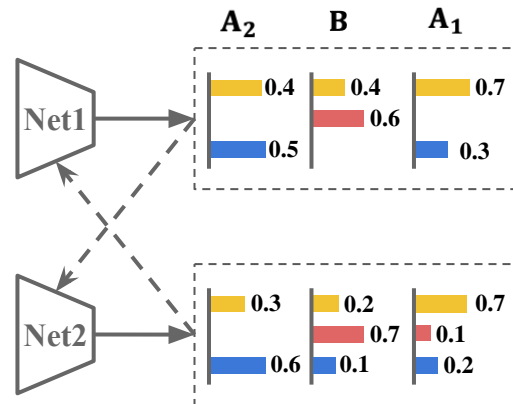
Clustering-based UDA Pipeline



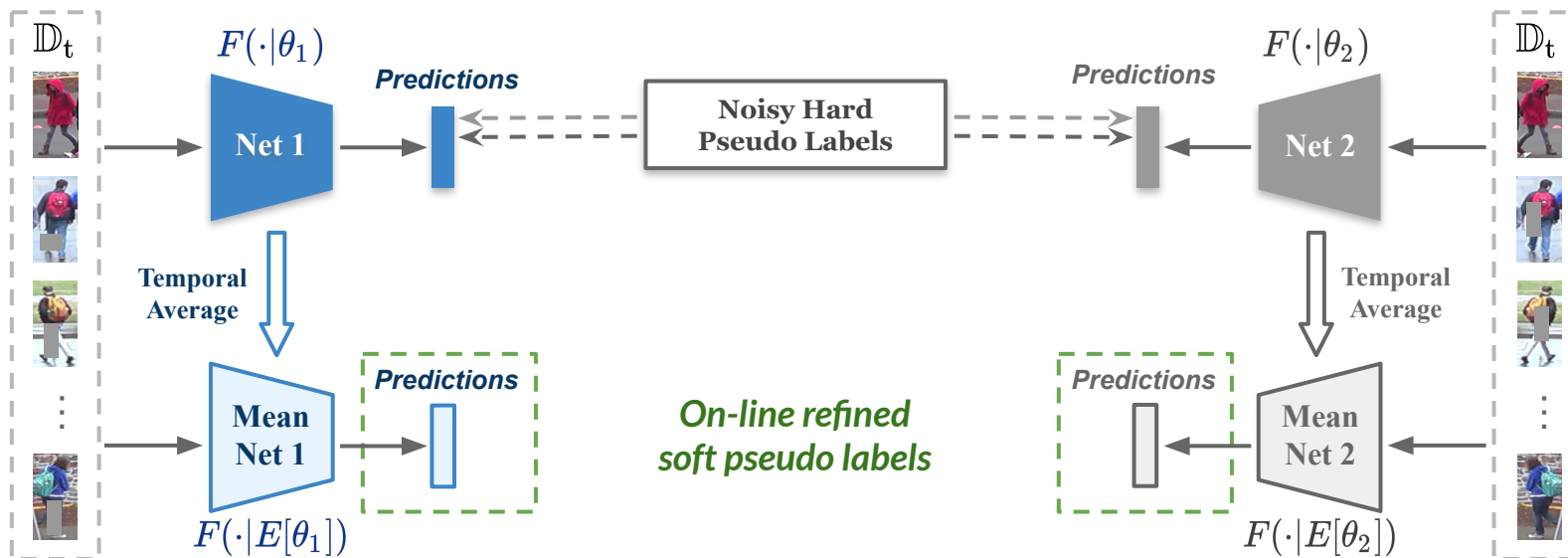
Issue: noisy hard labels



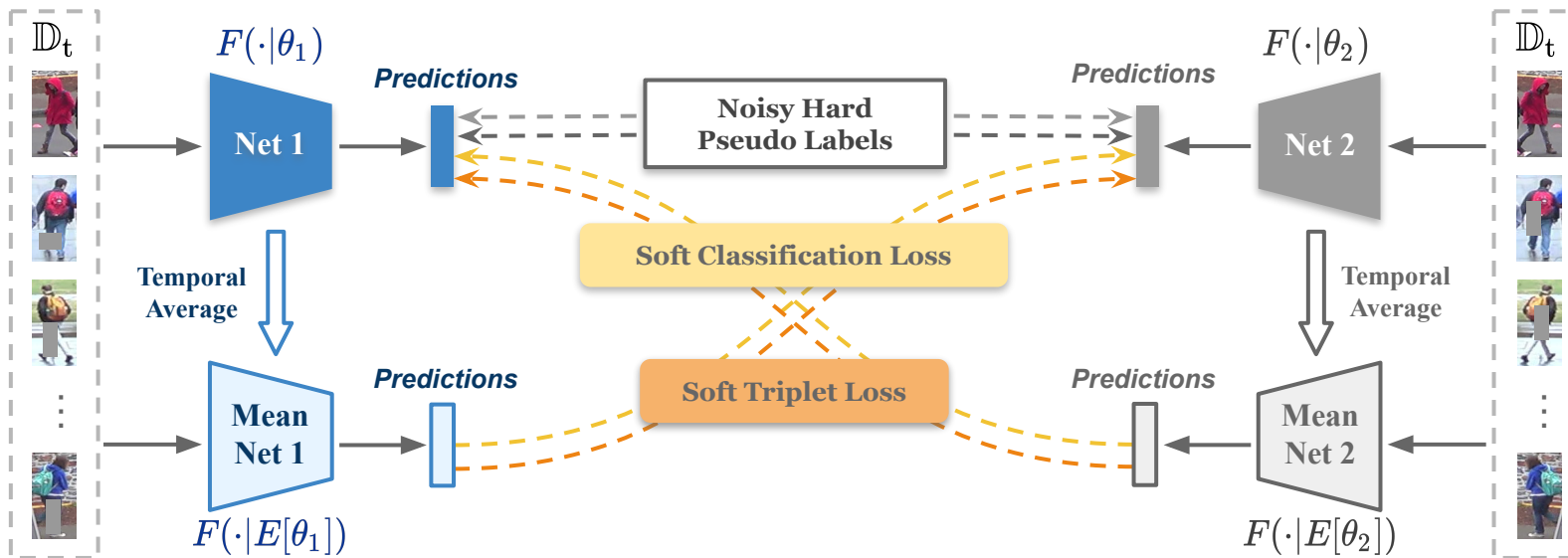
Solution: robust soft labels



Mutual Mean-Teaching (MMT)

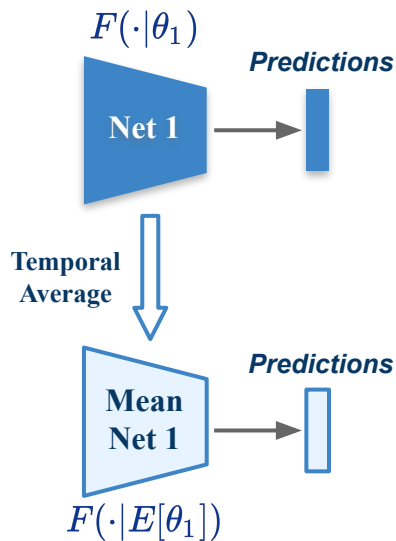


Mutual Mean-Teaching (MMT)





Mean Net



At iteration 0,

$$E^{(0)}[\theta_1] = \theta_1, E^{(0)}[\theta_2] = \theta_2$$

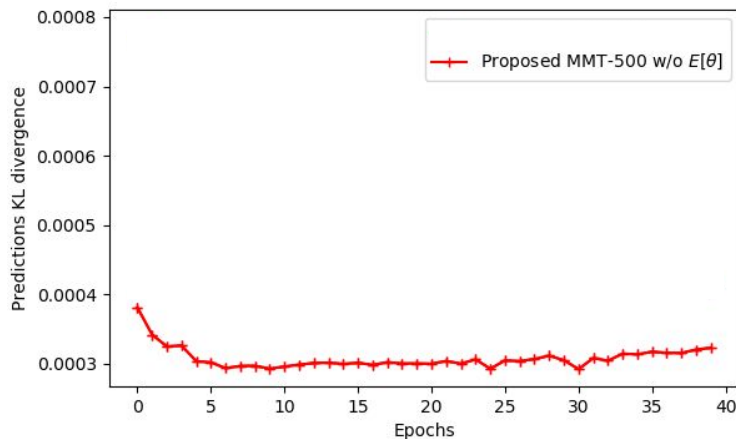
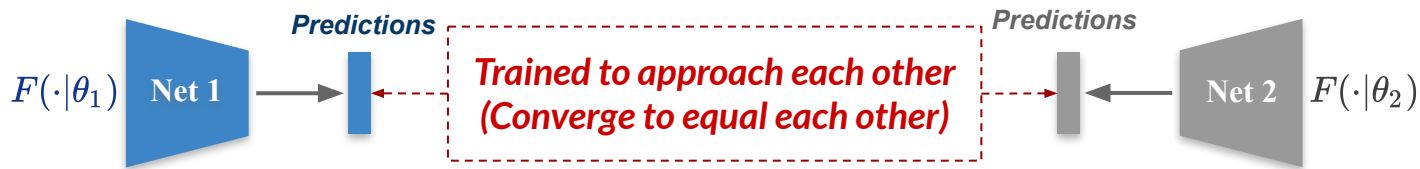
At iteration T ($T > 0$),

$$E^{(T)}[\theta_1] = \alpha E^{(T-1)}[\theta_1] + (1 - \alpha)\theta_1$$

$$E^{(T)}[\theta_2] = \alpha E^{(T-1)}[\theta_2] + (1 - \alpha)\theta_2$$



Why mean-teaching? --- One option:

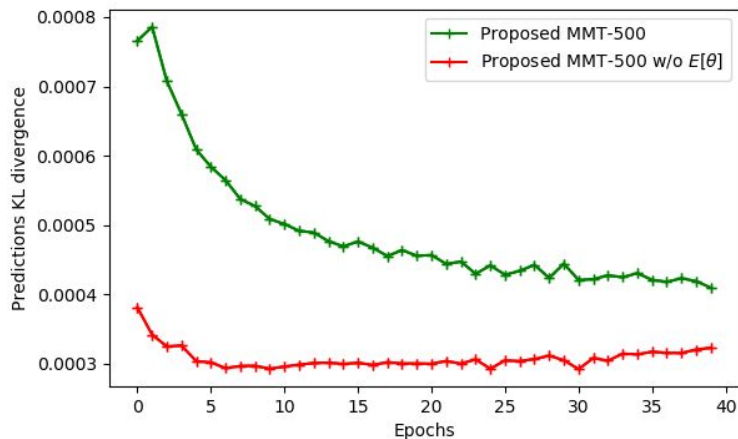
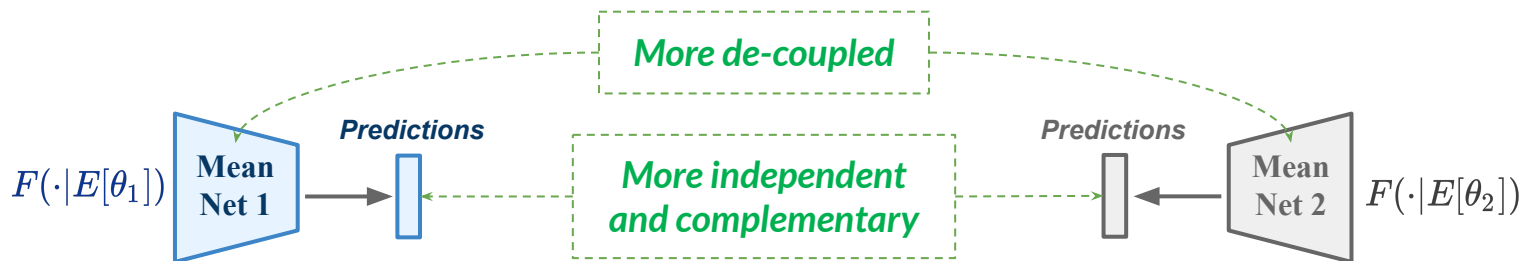


[4] Han B, et al. Co-teaching: Robust training of deep neural networks with extremely noisy labels. NIPS, 2018: 8527-8537.

[5] Zhang Y, et al. Deep mutual learning. CVPR, 2018: 4320-4328.

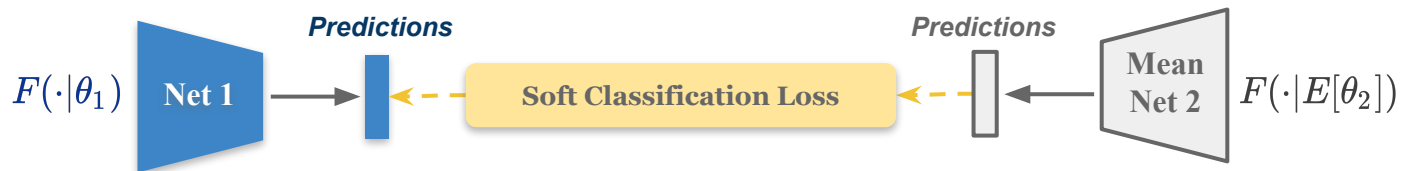


Why mean-teaching?





Soft classification loss

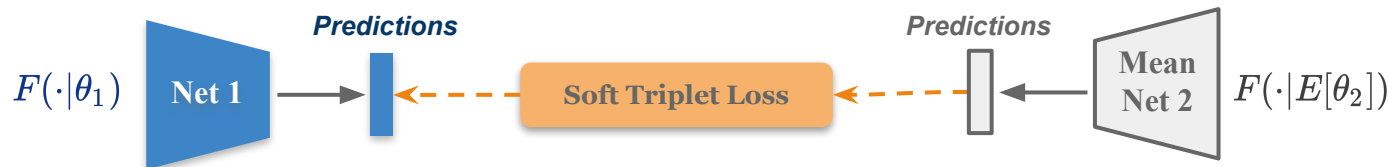


$$\mathcal{L}_{sid}^t(\theta_1|\theta_2) = -\frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \left(C_2^t(F(\mathbf{x}'_i|E^{(T)}[\theta_2])) \cdot \log C_1^t(F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1)) \right)$$
$$\mathcal{L}_{sid}^t(\theta_2|\theta_1) = -\frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \left(C_1^t(F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|E^{(T)}[\theta_1])) \cdot \log C_2^t(F(\mathbf{x}'_i|\theta_2)) \right)$$

replace one-hot labels in cross-entropy loss



Soft triplet loss --- *hard-version softmax-triplet*



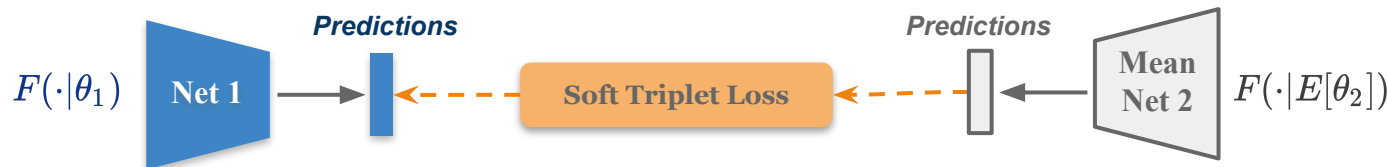
Softmax-triplet: $\mathcal{T}_i(\theta_1) = \frac{\exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,n}^t|\theta_1)\|)\uparrow}{\exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,p}^t|\theta_1)\|)\downarrow + \exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,n}^t|\theta_1)\|)\uparrow}$

Hard Softmax-triplet loss: $\mathcal{L}_{tri}^t(\theta_1) = \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \mathcal{L}_{bce} \left(\mathcal{T}_i(\theta_1), \boxed{1} \right)$

The sample should be closer to its (potential) positive than its (potential) negative.



Soft triplet loss --- *soft-version softmax-triplet*



$$\text{Softmax-triplet: } \mathcal{T}_i(\theta_1) = \frac{\exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,n}^t|\theta_1)\|)}{\exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,p}^t|\theta_1)\|) + \exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,n}^t|\theta_1)\|)}$$

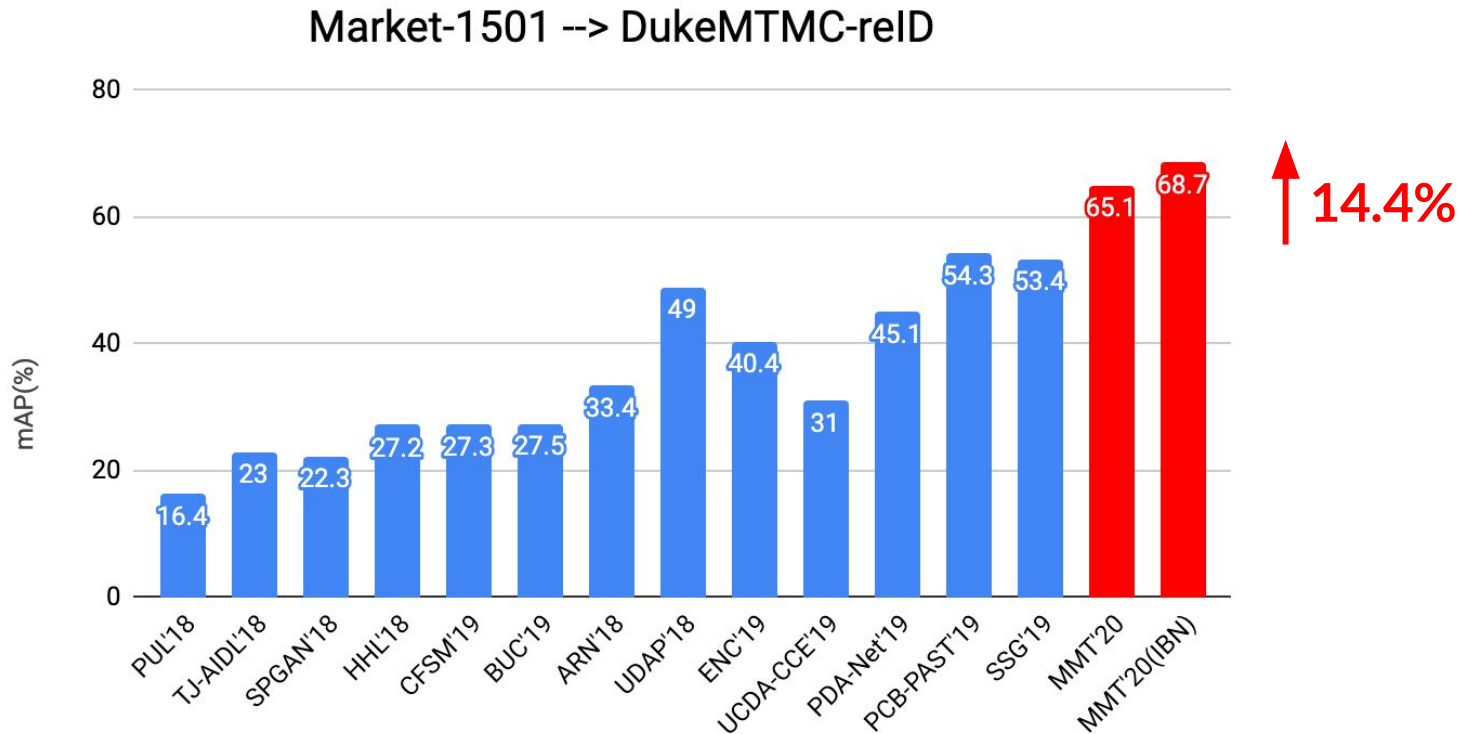
$$\text{Soft Softmax-triplet loss: } \mathcal{L}_{stri}^t(\theta_1|\theta_2) = \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \mathcal{L}_{bce} \left(\mathcal{T}_i(\theta_1), \mathcal{T}_i \left(E^{(T)}[\theta_2] \right) \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{stri}^t(\theta_2|\theta_1) = \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \mathcal{L}_{bce} \left(\mathcal{T}_i(\theta_2), \mathcal{T}_i \left(E^{(T)}[\theta_1] \right) \right)$$

replace hard label "1"

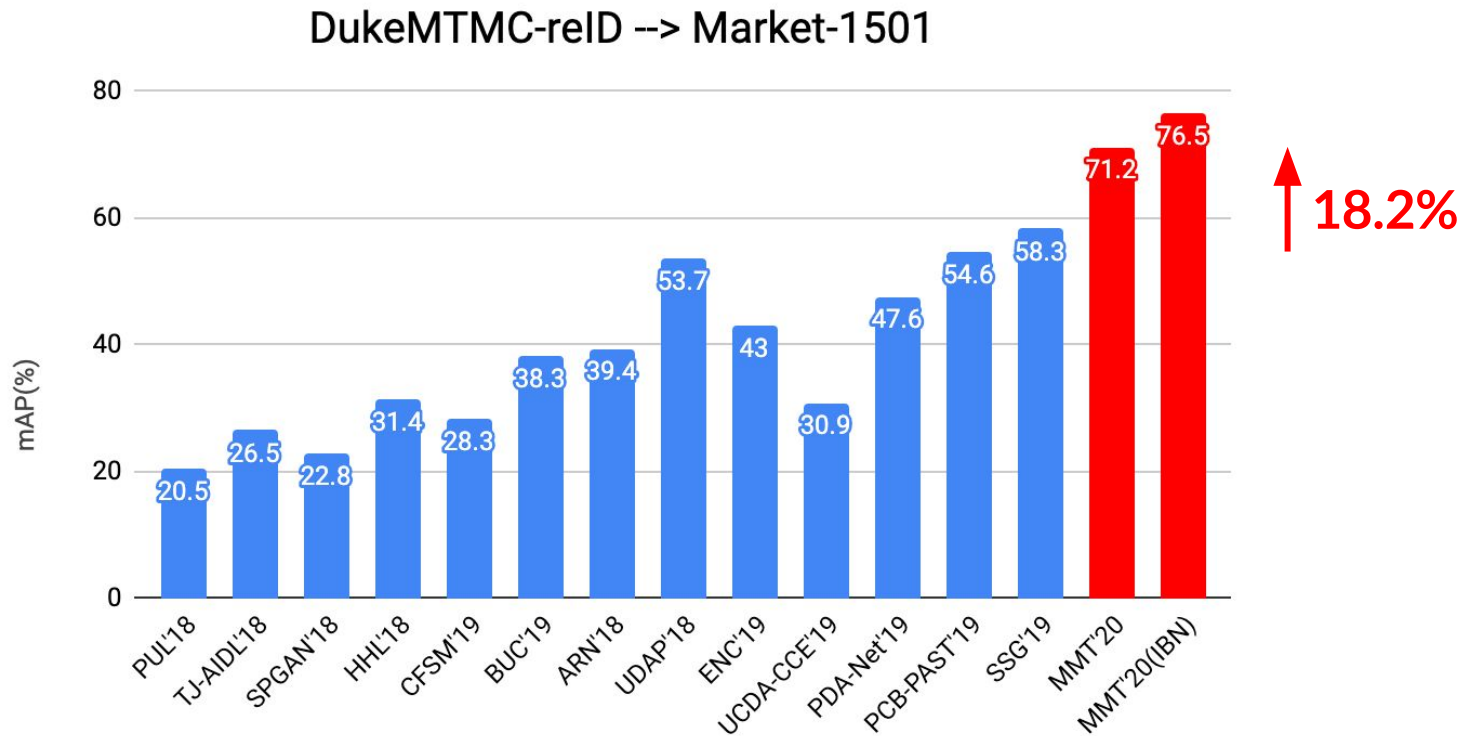


MMT vs state-of-the-arts



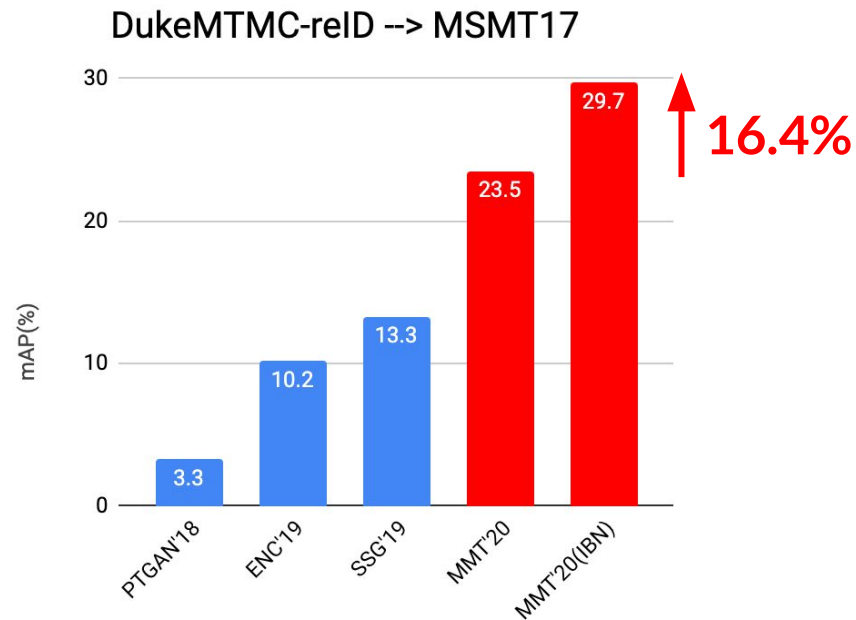
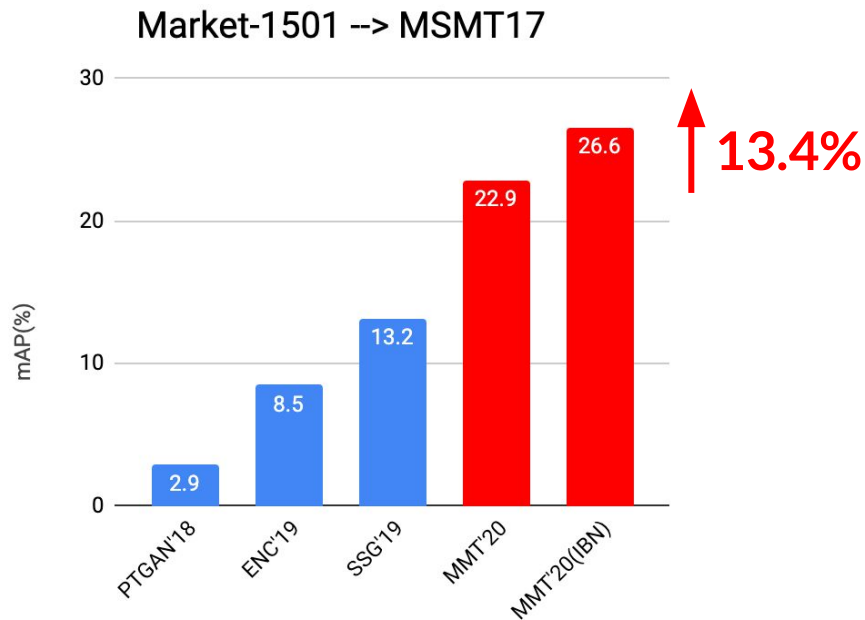


MMT vs state-of-the-arts





MMT vs state-of-the-arts



Mutual Mean-Teaching:

Pseudo Label Refinery for Unsupervised Domain Adaptation on Person Re-identification

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Code available at



<https://github.com/yxgeee/MMT>