

---

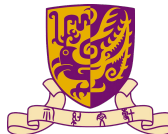
# Mutual Mean-Teaching:

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



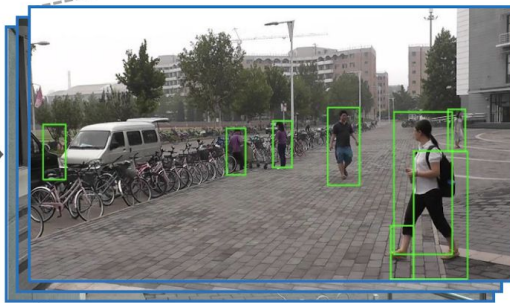
# Person re-identification

Raw Videos



Cam 2, 3,...

Detected Pedestrians



(a) Pedestrian Detection

Gallery



probe



Cam 1

retrieve



(b) Person Re-identification

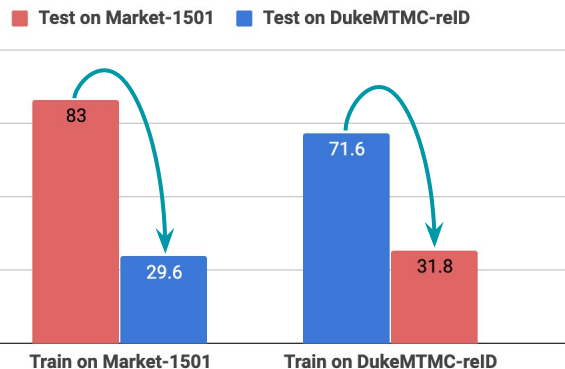
# Single domain (dataset) vs Direct transfer

*Market-1501<sup>[2]</sup>*



Captured in Tsinghua University

mAP(%)



*DukeMTMC-reID<sup>[3]</sup>*



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.

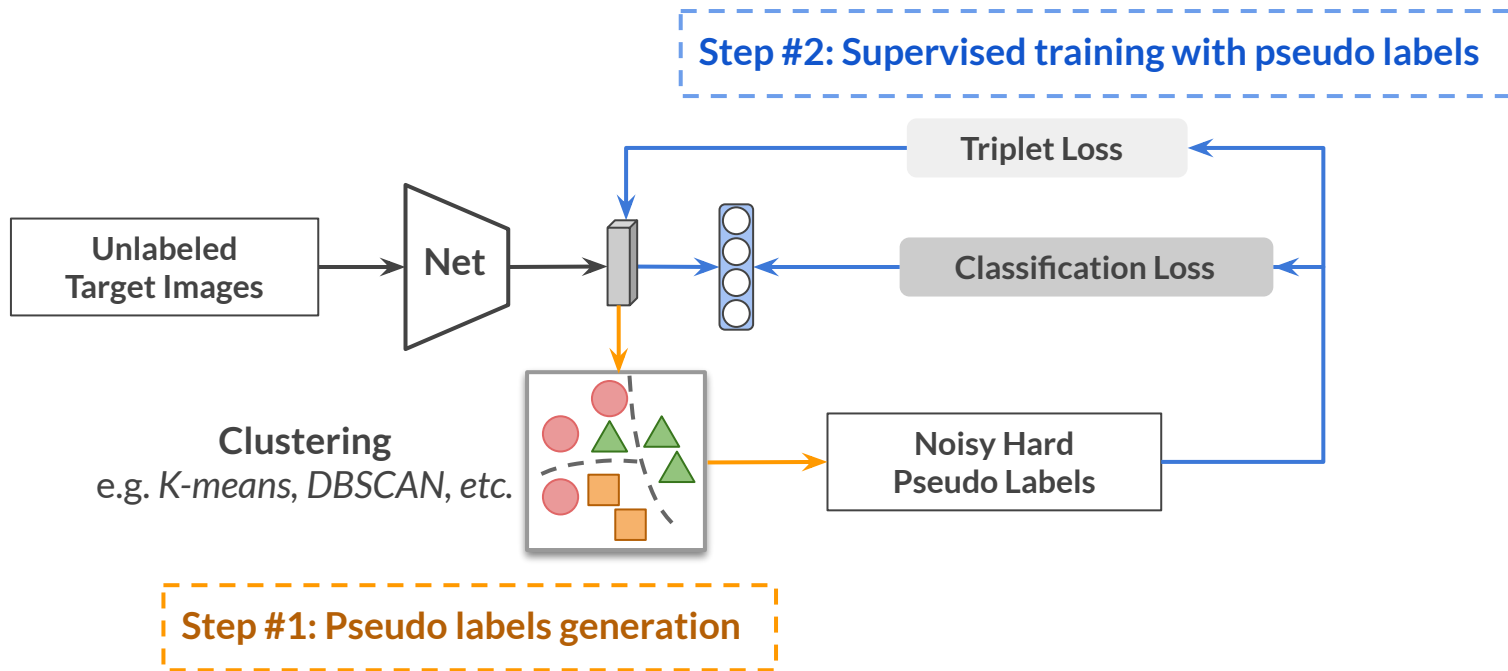
# Unsupervised domain adaptation (UDA)



Adaptation

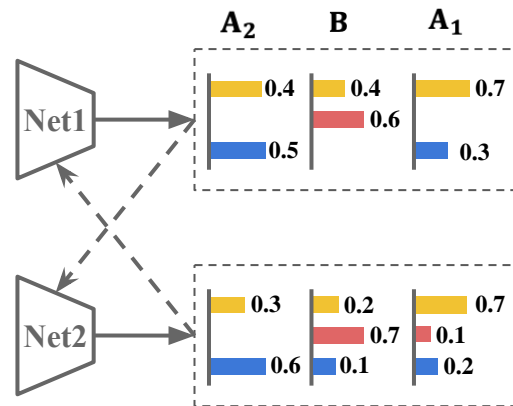
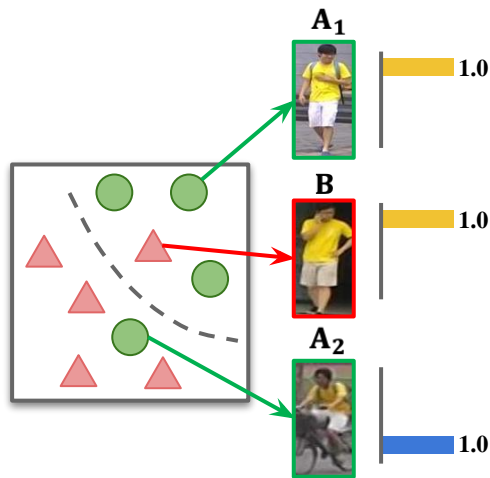


# Clustering-based UDA Pipeline

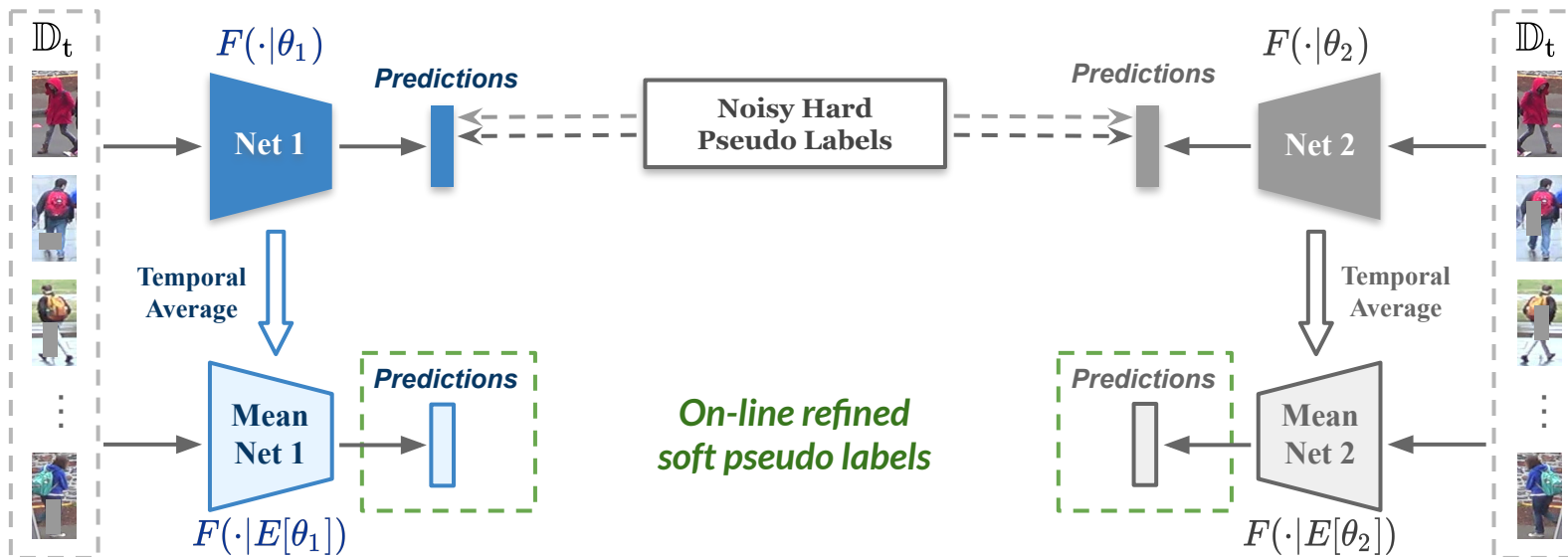


# Issue: noisy hard labels

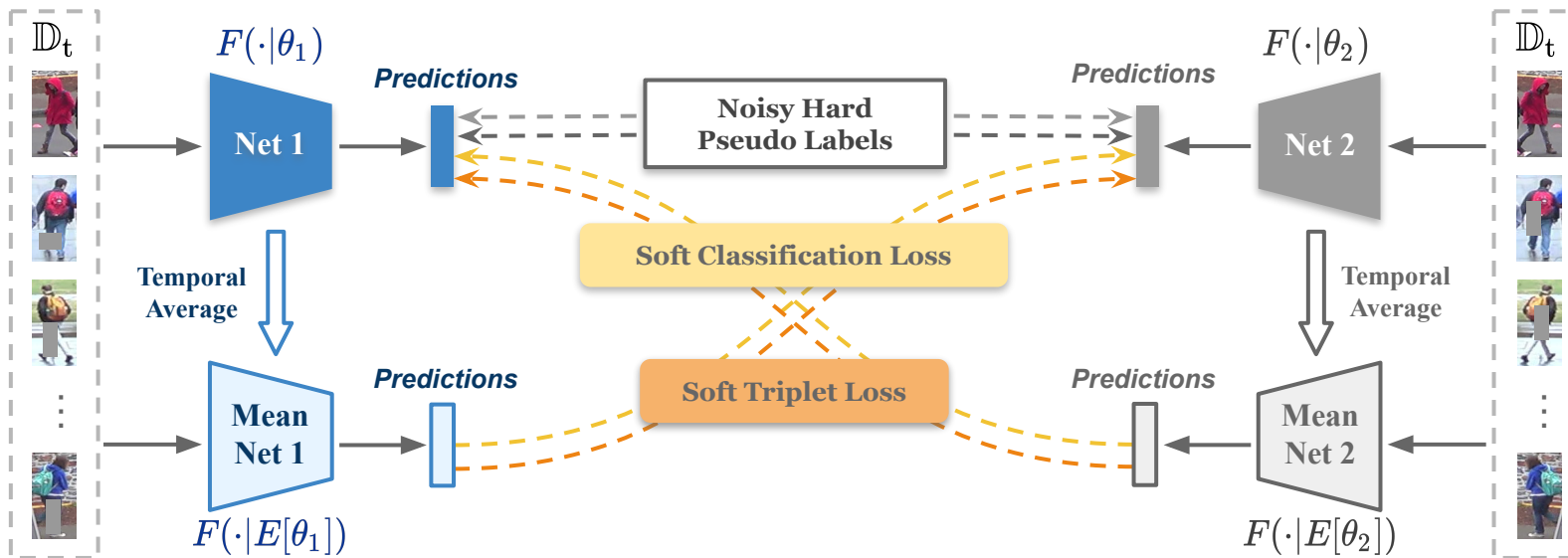
# Solution: robust soft labels



# Mutual Mean-Teaching (MMT)



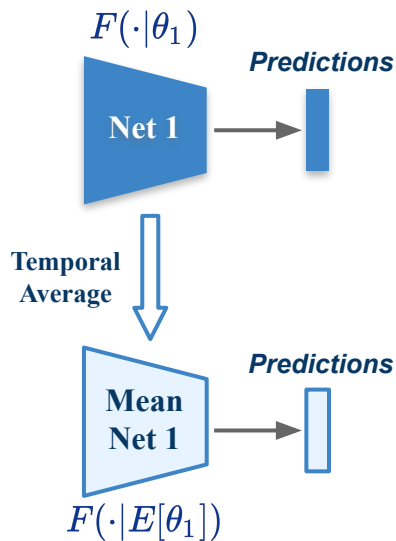
# Mutual Mean-Teaching (MMT)







# Mean Net



At iteration 0,

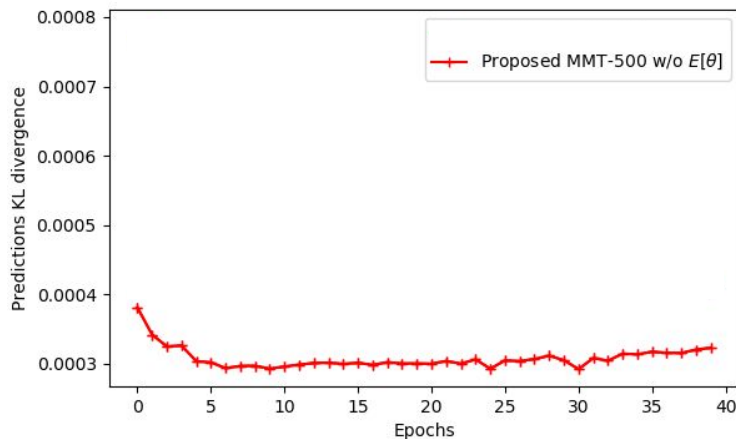
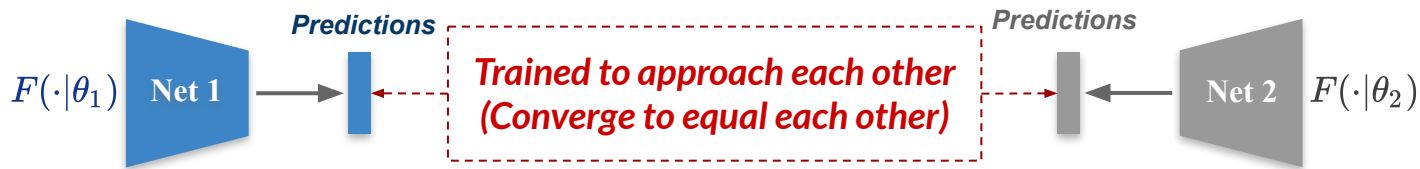
$$E^{(0)}[\theta_1] = \theta_1, E^{(0)}[\theta_2] = \theta_2$$

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:

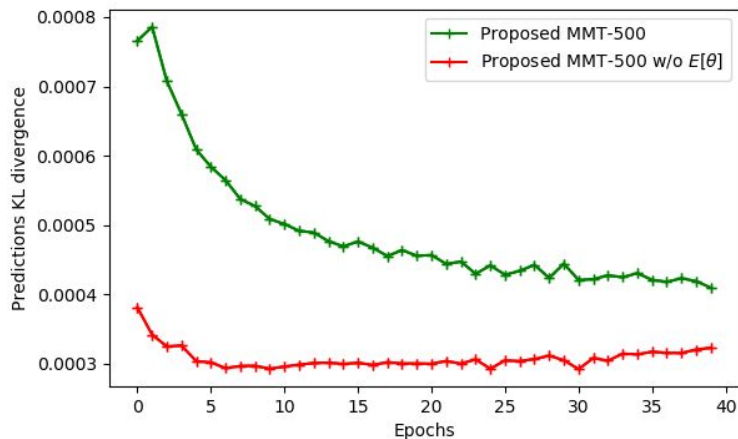
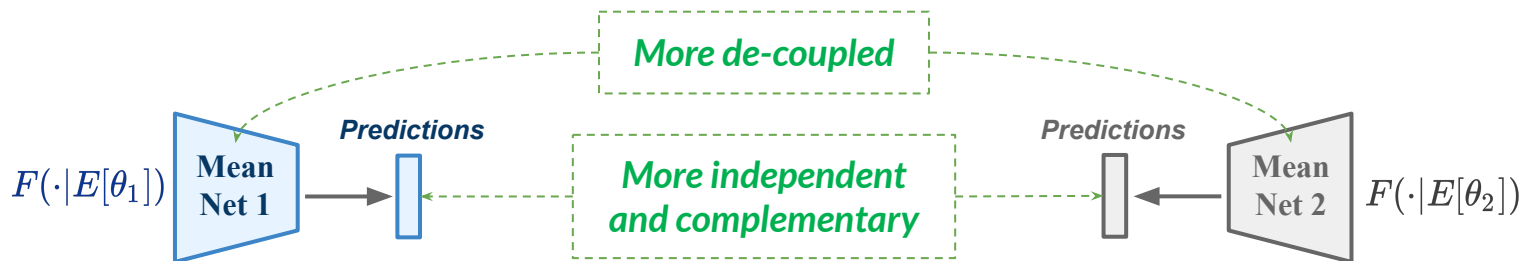


[4] Han B, et al. Co-teaching: Robust training of deep neural networks with extremely noisy labels. NIPS, 2018: 8527-8537.

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

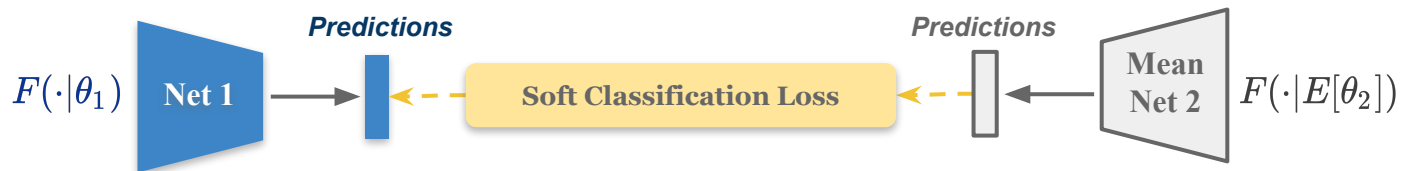


# Why mean-teaching?





# Soft classification loss

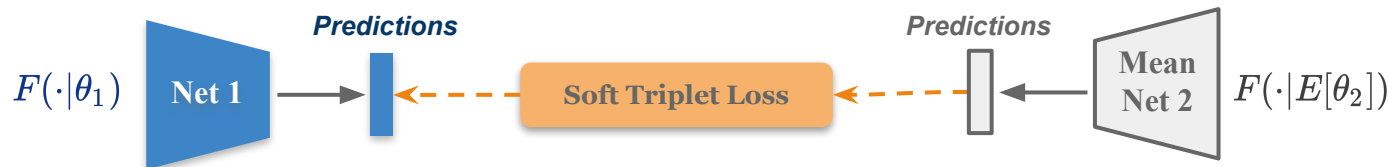


$$\mathcal{L}_{sid}^t(\theta_1|\theta_2) = -\frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \left( C_2^t(F(\mathbf{x}'_i|E^{(T)}[\theta_2])) \cdot \log C_1^t(F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1)) \right)$$
$$\mathcal{L}_{sid}^t(\theta_2|\theta_1) = -\frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \left( C_1^t(F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|E^{(T)}[\theta_1]))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

*replace one-hot labels in cross-entropy loss*



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



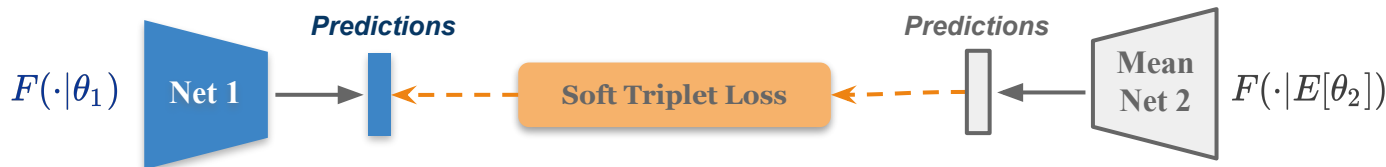
**Softmax-triplet:**  $\mathcal{T}_i(\theta_1) = \frac{\exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,n}^t|\theta_1)\|)\uparrow}{\exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,p}^t|\theta_1)\|)\downarrow + \exp(\|F(\mathbf{x}_i^t|\theta_1) - F(\mathbf{x}_{i,n}^t|\theta_1)\|)\uparrow}$

**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*



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

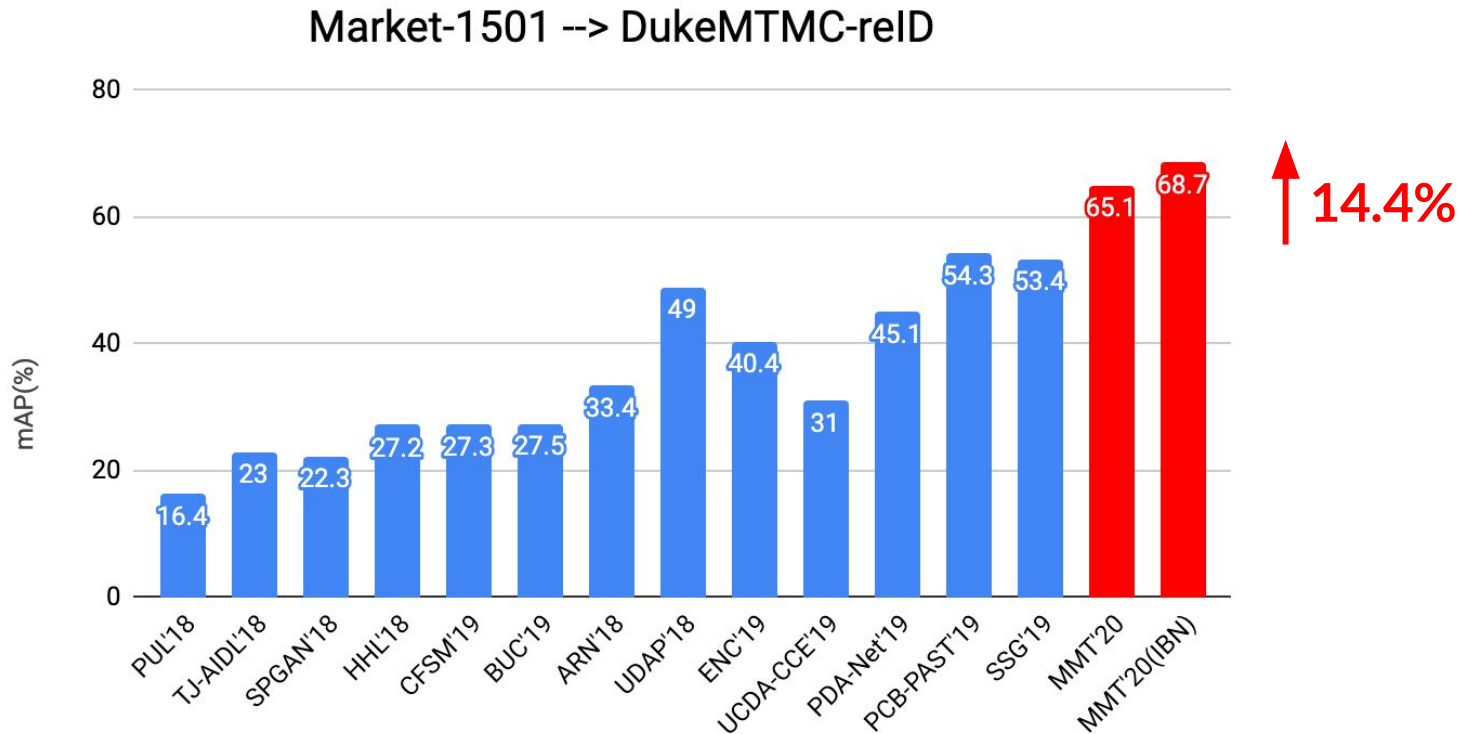
**Soft** Softmax-triplet loss:  $\mathcal{L}_{stri}^t(\theta_1|\theta_2) = \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \mathcal{L}_{bce} \left( \mathcal{T}_i(\theta_1), \mathcal{T}_i \left( E^{(T)}[\theta_2] \right) \right)$

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

*replace hard label "1"*

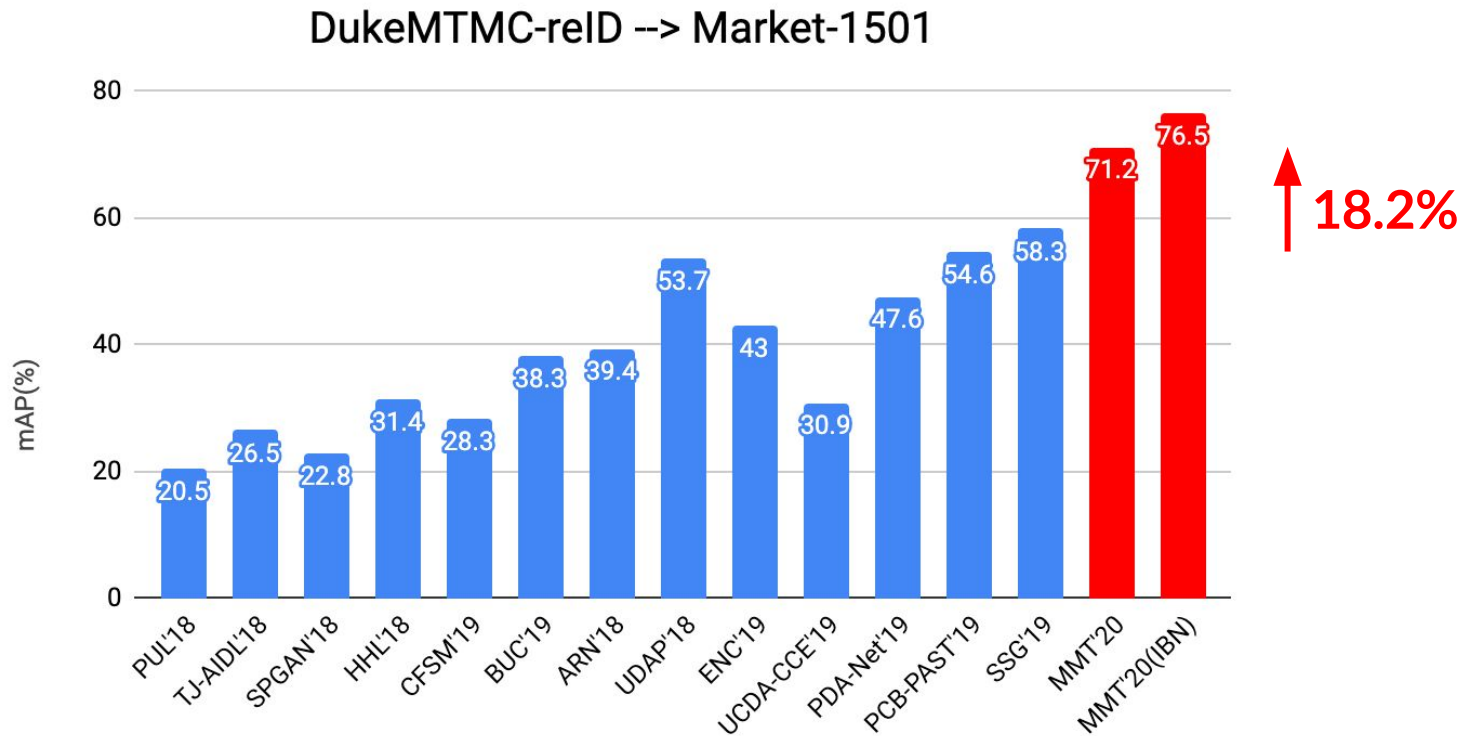


# MMT vs state-of-the-arts





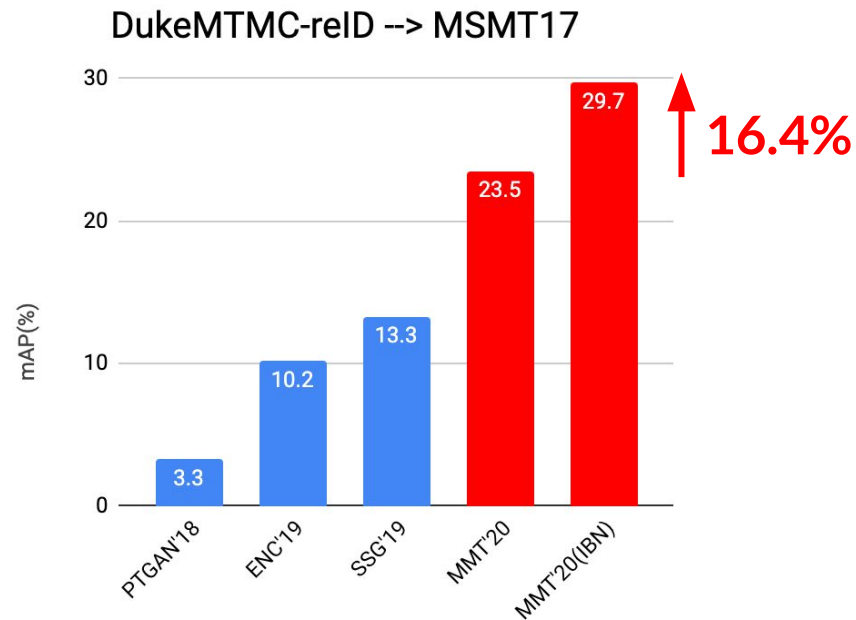
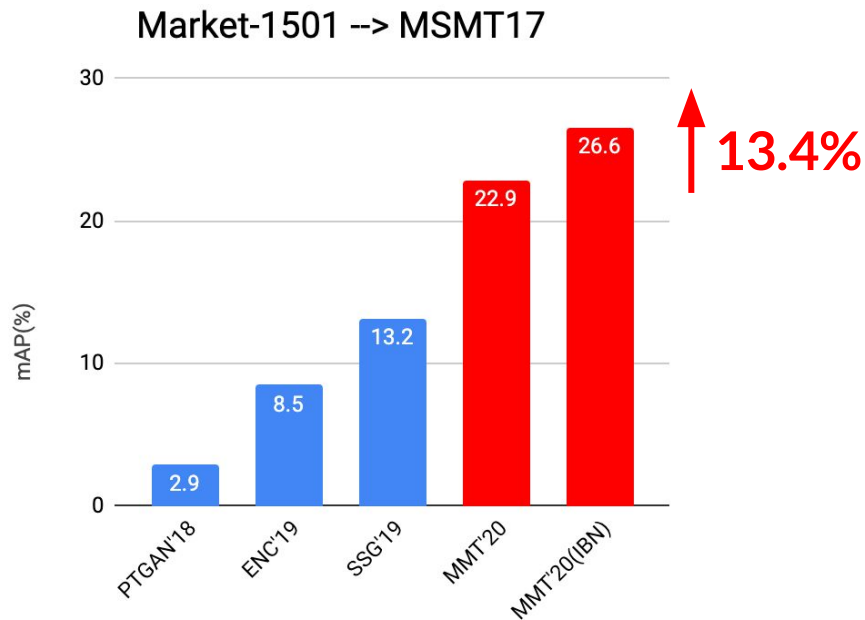
# MMT vs state-of-the-arts







# MMT vs state-of-the-arts



# Mutual Mean-Teaching:

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

---

Yixiao Ge, Dapeng Chen, Hongsheng Li

Multimedia Laboratory, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Code available at



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