

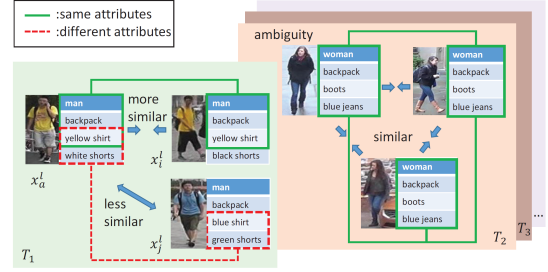
1. Introduction

□ The problem & Motivation

- ✓ Supervised person re-identification (Re-ID) requires time-consuming annotation. To reduce the labeling cost, we study the semi-supervised Re-ID.
- ✓ As pedestrian attribute is much easier to be annotated and contains coarse semantic knowledge of degree of similarity between different persons, we exploit it as auxiliary information.
- ✓ Ambiguity exists in pedestrian attribute that different persons may have very similar attributes.

□ Our Method

- ✓ Attribute similarity guidance loss by selective attribute similarity preservation.
- ✓ Attribute-guided self training framework.



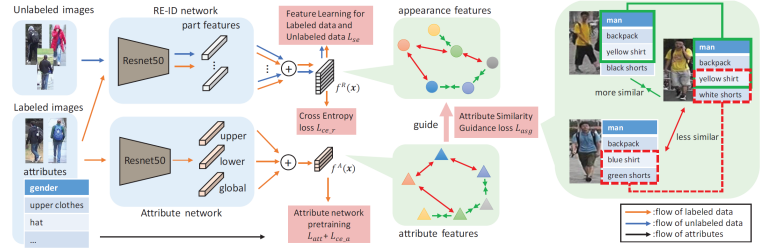
2. Methodology

□ Guiding RE-ID Network using Attribute Similarity

$$\min |s_{a,i}^R/s_{a,j}^R - s_{a,i}^A/s_{a,j}^A|$$

$$L_{asg} = \begin{cases} \sum_{(a,i,j) \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \frac{s_{a,i}^R}{s_{a,j}^R} - \frac{s_{a,i}^A}{s_{a,j}^A} \right|, & (s_{a,i}^R - s_{a,j}^R)(s_{a,i}^A - s_{a,j}^A) < 0 \\ 0, & (s_{a,i}^R - s_{a,j}^R)(s_{a,i}^A - s_{a,j}^A) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Attribute similarity guidance loss Selective attribute similarity preservation



□ Attribute-Guided Self Training Framework

- ✓ Memory-based feature learning
 - ✓ Clustering-based feature learning
 - ✓ Dynamic Weighted Optimizing
- $$L^m = -\log \frac{\sum_{j \in K_i^+} e^{-s \|f^R(\mathbf{x}_i^+) - \mathbf{v}_j^+\|_2^2}}{\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n e^{-s \|f^R(\mathbf{x}_i^+) - \mathbf{v}_j^+\|_2^2} + \sum_{j \in K_i^+} e^{-s \|f^R(\mathbf{x}_i^+) - \mathbf{v}_j^+\|_2^2}}$$
- $$L^c = [\|f^R(\mathbf{x}_a^+) - f^R(\mathbf{x}_p^+)\|_2^2 - \|f^R(\mathbf{x}_a^+) - f^R(\mathbf{x}_n^+)\|_2^2 + m] + [\|f^R(\mathbf{x}_a^+) - f^R(\mathbf{x}_p^+)\|_2^2 - \|f^R(\mathbf{x}_a^+) - f^R(\mathbf{x}_n^+)\|_2^2 + m] +$$
- $$L_{se} = \frac{1}{U} \sum_{i=1}^U L_i^m + \frac{1}{U} \sum_{a=1}^U L_a^c$$
- $$L = aL_{guide} + (1-a)L_{se}$$

2. Experimental results

□ Experiment settings

randomly selected 40 identities as labeled data and the remaining identities served as unlabeled data

□ results

source dataset	target dataset	Market-1501
Methods	labeled IDs	R-1 R-5 R-10 mAP
LSRO [6]	40 IDs	27.1 40.3 47.0 9.0
All-in-one [27]	40 IDs	43.5 58.3 64.3 21.1
Pseudo label [22]	40 IDs	45.2 60.2 66.7 23.5
TCP [3]	40 IDs	65.8 78.2 82.5 44.4
EDS [5]	40 IDs	66.1 78.6 82.1 44.3
PAUL [12]	40 IDs	61.9 74.6 78.9 40.3
SSG [15]	40 IDs	73.8 83.0 86.7 54.3
Ours	40 IDs	75.2 84.0 87.2 55.9

source dataset	target dataset	Market-1501
Methods	labeled IDs	R-1 R-5 R-10 mAP
LSRO [6]	40 IDs	33.2 51.6 60.4 11.5
All-in-one [27]	40 IDs	44.4 66.0 73.9 19.2
Pseudo label [22]	40 IDs	46.7 67.2 75.2 21.7
TCP [3]	40 IDs	60.7 77.2 83.1 32.1
EDS [5]	40 IDs	50.3 68.0 75.8 24.2
PAUL [12]	40 IDs	51.9 68.3 75.0 24.4
SSG [15]	40 IDs	70.9 85.0 89.8 46.2
Ours	40 IDs	78.1 89.1 92.0 52.7
MVC [4]	1/3 of all IDs	75.3 - - 52.6
Ours	1/3 of all IDs	87.0 94.1 96.2 66.6

Table 1: Comparison with related methods

source dataset	-	-	source dataset	DukeMTMC	Market-1501
target dataset	Market-1501	DukeMTMC	target dataset	Market-1501	Market-1501
method	R-1 mAP	R-1 mAP	method	R-1 mAP	R-1 mAP
attribute net	50.5 26.8	44.0 23.0	attribute net	62.4 34.9	57.9 36.8
reid net	60.4 34.3	51.2 30.2	reid net	71.7 44.2	63.8 42.4
reid net + ASG	65.3 37.3	57.6 36.3	reid net + ASG	73.6 45.3	65.8 44.5
reid net + ASG (w/o ASP)	57.0 30.6	48.3 27.4	reid net + ASG (w/o ASP)	72.0 43.6	64.0 42.8
reid net + ASG + SE	78.1 52.7	71.9 51.5	reid net + ASG + SE	84.4 63.7	75.2 55.9

Table 2: Ablation study

source dataset	DukeMTMC	Market-1501
target dataset	Market-1501	DukeMTMC
known identities	R-1 mAP	R-1 mAP
20	82.8 59.4	72.3 53.9
40	84.4 63.7	75.2 55.9
80	85.5 65.5	76.1 56.2
fully supervised	93.3 78.3	83.9 70.3

Table 3: Analysis on the number of known identities