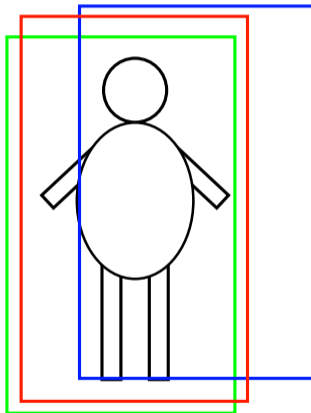


# FeatureNMS: Non-Maximum Suppression by Learning Feature Embeddings

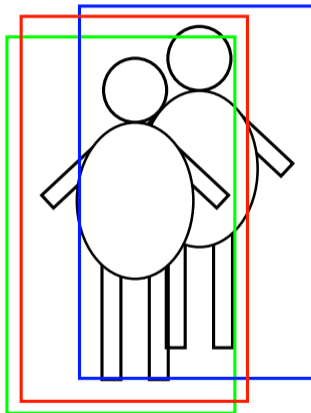
Niels Ole Salscheider

January 13th, 2021

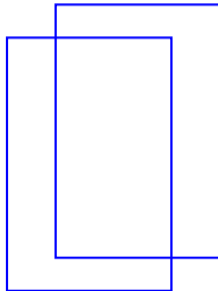
- State of the art object detectors: CNN designs
- They usually generate multiple detections per object
- Non-Maximum Suppression removes duplicates
  - Heuristic based on IoU



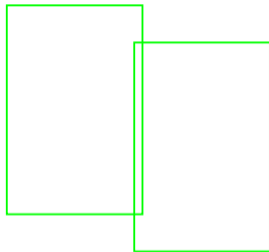
- But assumptions of classical NMS do not always hold in crowded scenes
- ⇒ Idea: Rely on (visual) features in these cases!



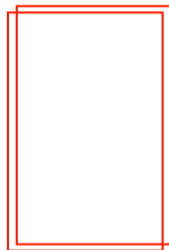
- Classical NMS compares IoU against threshold  $N$
- $\text{IoU} \leq N \Rightarrow$  No duplicate
- $\text{IoU} > N \Rightarrow$  Duplicate



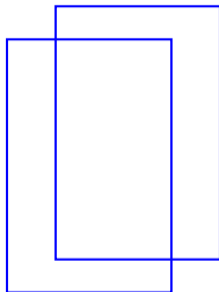
- FeatureNMS uses two IoU thresholds  $N_1$  and  $N_2$
- $\text{IoU} \leq N_1 \Rightarrow$  No duplicate



- FeatureNMS uses two IoU thresholds  $N_1$  and  $N_2$
- $\text{IoU} \leq N_1 \Rightarrow$  No duplicate
- $\text{IoU} > N_2 \Rightarrow$  Duplicate



- FeatureNMS uses two IoU thresholds  $N_1$  and  $N_2$
- $\text{IoU} \leq N_1 \Rightarrow$  No duplicate
- $\text{IoU} > N_2 \Rightarrow$  Duplicate
- $N_1 < \text{IoU} \leq N_2 \Rightarrow$  Use similarity metric
  - Embedding distance  $\geq T \Rightarrow$  No duplicate
  - Embedding distance  $< T \Rightarrow$  Duplicate

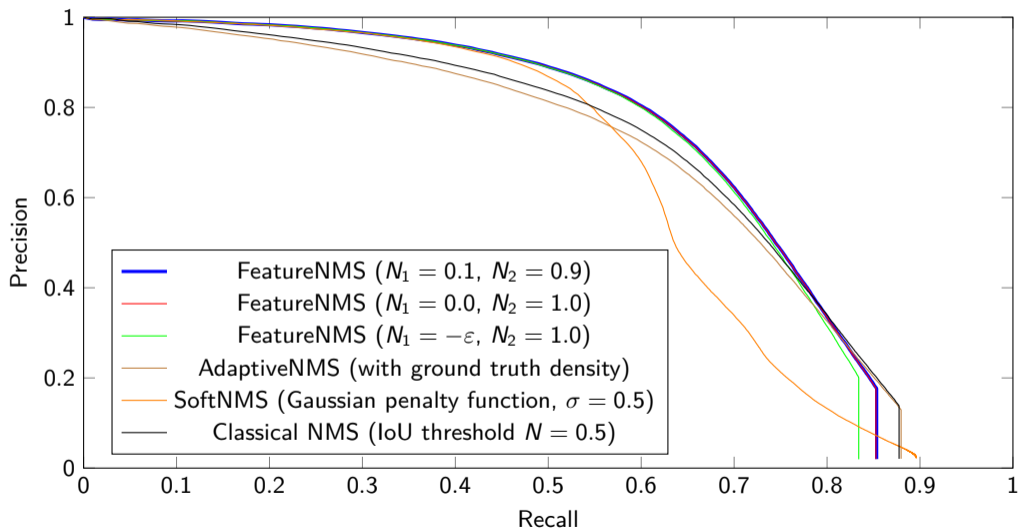


- Add network head to detection CNN
- ⇒ Predict embedding vector per detection
- Trained using Margin Loss
    - Same object: Distance below  $\beta - \alpha$
    - Different objects: Distance above  $\beta + \alpha$



- CrowdHuman dataset
- Train RetinaNet detector on training set, run on test set
- Post-process raw outputs with different NMS algorithms

# Results



- FeatureNMS achieves state of the art performance
- It outperforms other approaches on the CrowdHuman dataset
- Learnt similarity metric is very discriminative

Thank you for your kind attention!

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions:  
[salscheider@fzi.de](mailto:salscheider@fzi.de)