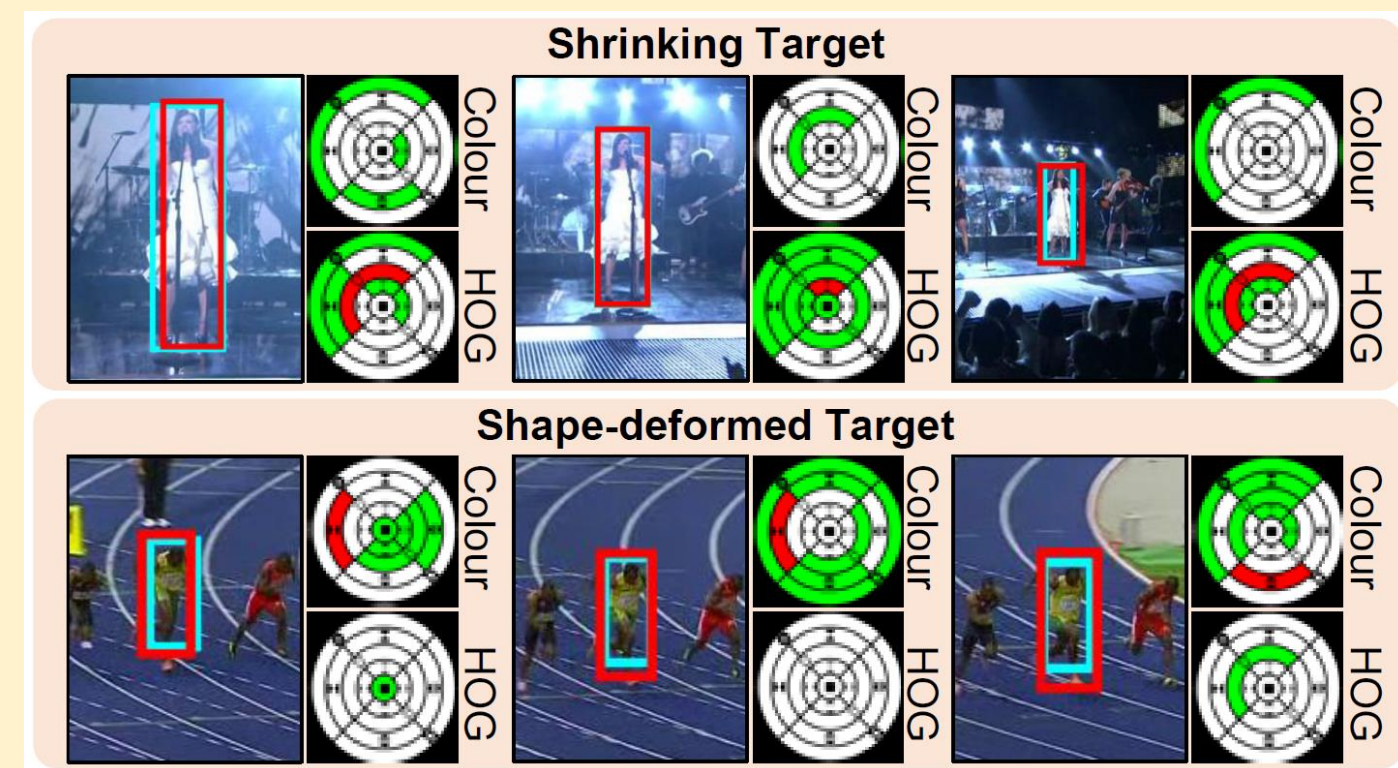


Target Problems

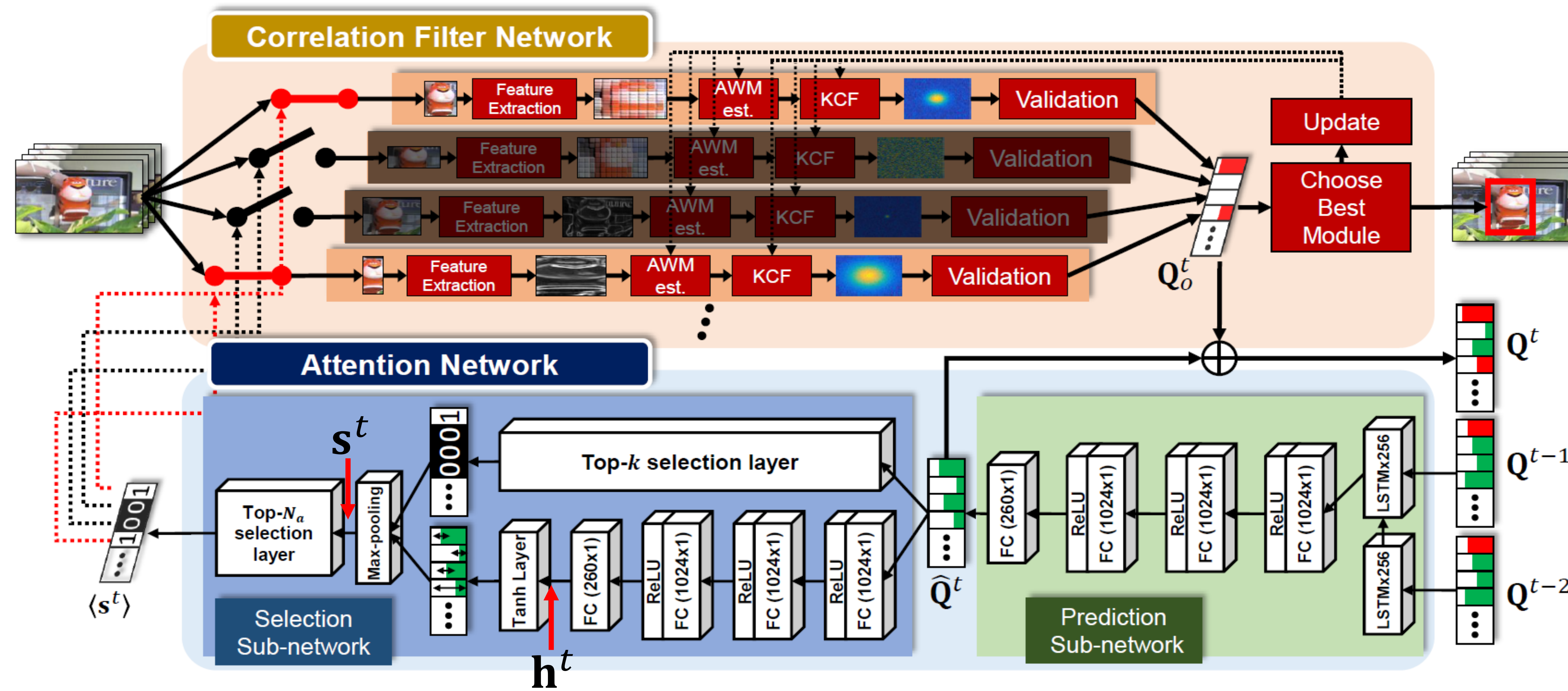
- By using many properties, tracking performance can be improved
- But, needs much time to consider various properties of target

Approach & Contribution

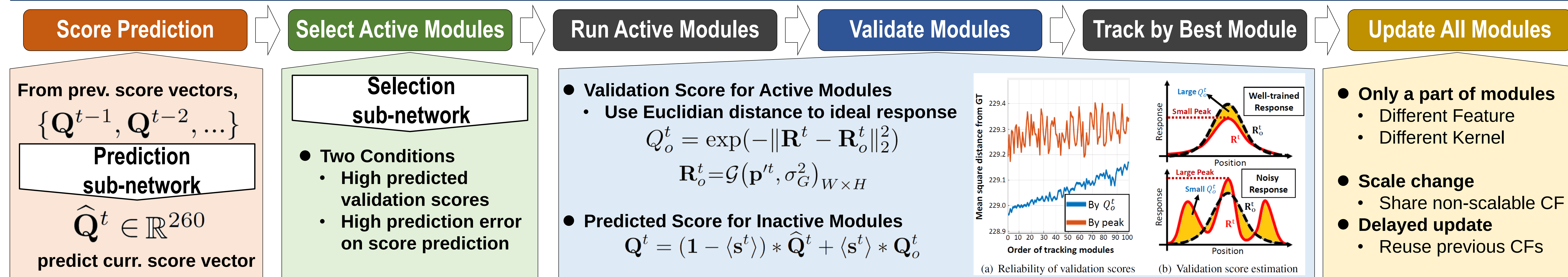


- Attentional Correlation Filter Network**
 - Attention Network
 - >> Predict the module-wise performance
 - >> Select the attentional modules
 - Correlation Filter Network
 - >> A lot of tracking modules with different properties
 - >> Novel properties (flexible aspect ratio, delay etc.)

Overall Framework



Tracking Step



Correlation Filter Network

260 Tracking Modules

- Each tracking module is AtCF [1]
- 2 Features (Color intensity, HOG)
- 2 Kernel types (Gaussian, Polynomial)
- 13 Flexible scale changes (-2x, -x, +x, +2x, -2y, -y, +y, +2y, +xy, +2xy, 0)
- 5 Delayed updates (0, -1, -2, -3, -4 frames)

Pre-training of Attention Network

Loss Function

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \|Q(i) - Q_{GT}(i)\|_2^2 + \lambda \|s(i)\|_0 \right\}$$

$$Q(i) = (1 - \langle s(i) \rangle) * Q(i) + \langle s(i) \rangle * Q_{GT}(i)$$

Relaxation

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \left\| (1 - s(i)) * (\hat{Q}(i) - Q_{GT}(i)) \right\|_2^2 + \lambda \|s(i)\|_0 \right\}$$

$$Q(i) = (1 - s(i)) * \hat{Q}(i) + s(i) * Q_{GT}(i)$$

- Prediction sub-network

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \left\| \hat{Q}(i) - Q_{GT}(i) \right\|_2^2 \right\}$$
- Selection sub-network

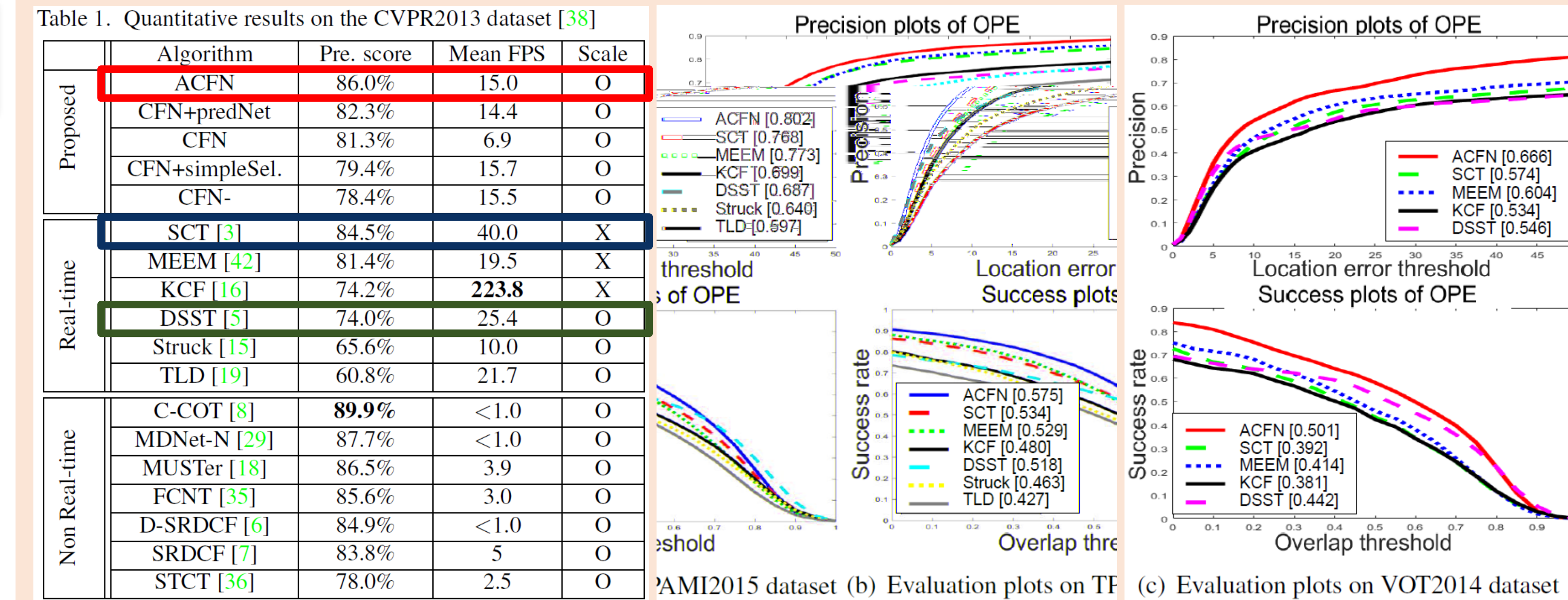
$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \left\| (1 - s(i)) * (\hat{Q}(i) - Q_{GT}(i)) \right\|_2^2 + \lambda \ln(1 + \|h(i)\|_1) \right\}$$

Experiment

Implementation

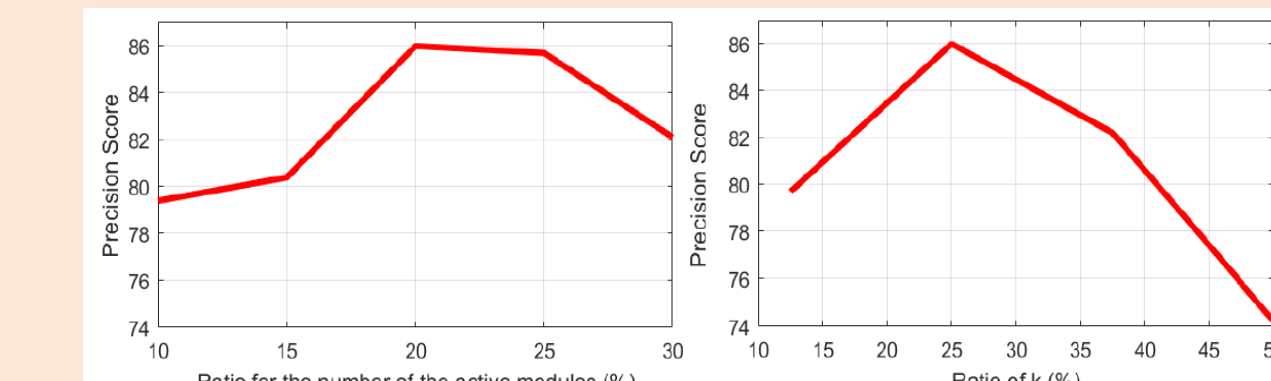
- Tensorflow (CF-Net) + MATLAB (At-Net) (By socket communication)
- i7-6900K CPU, 32GB RAM, NVIDIA GTX1070 GPU

Quantitative Results

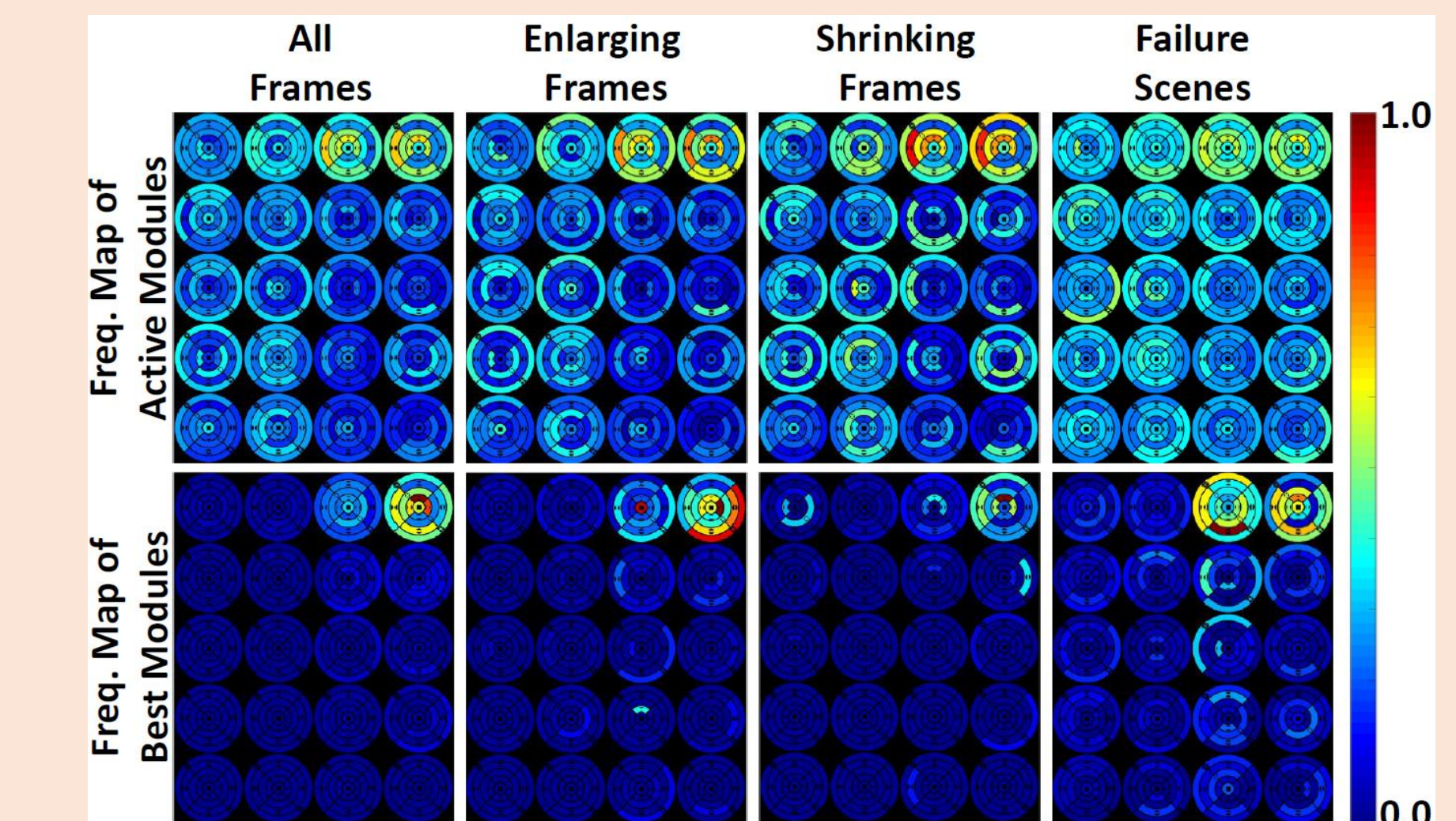


Analysis

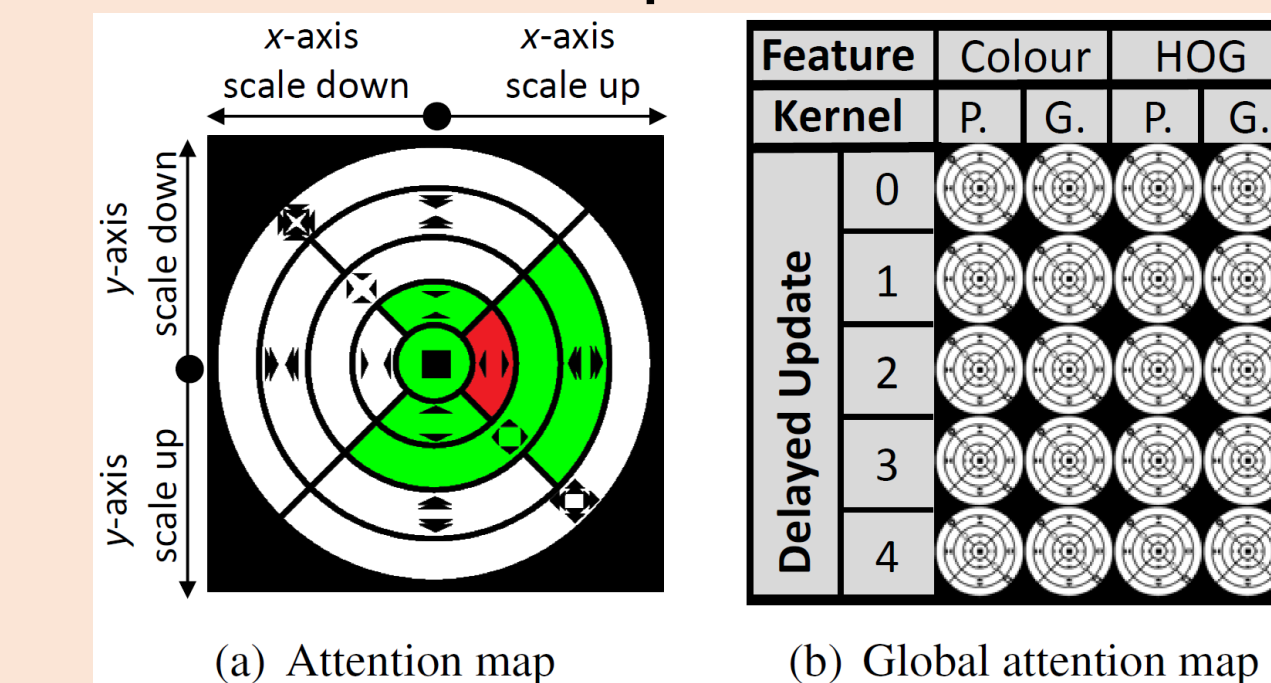
Parameter Analysis



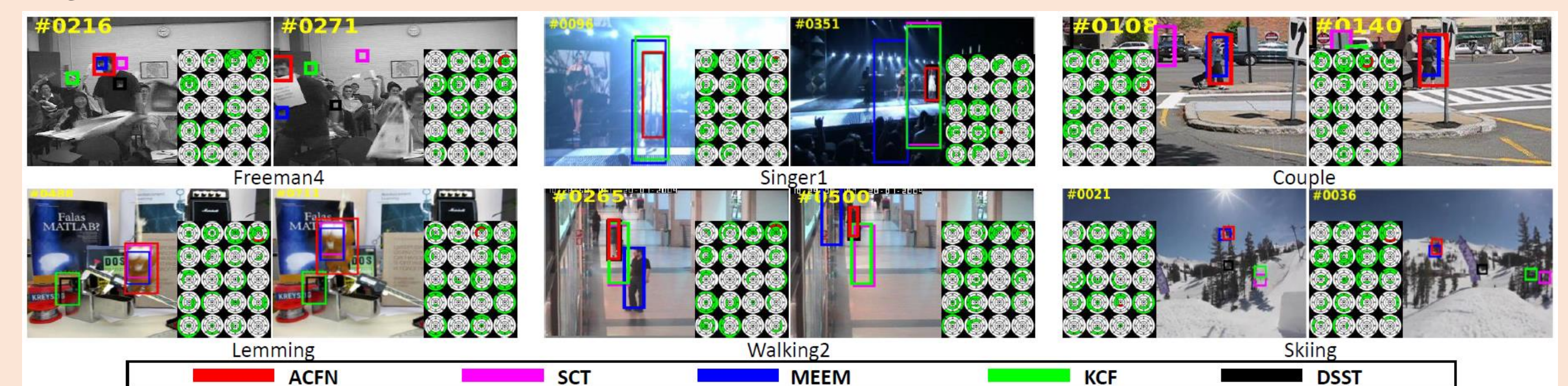
Frequency map for various cases



Attention Map Definition



Qualitative Results



Reference

[1] Choi et al., "Visual tracking using attention-modulated disintegration and integration", CVPR2016