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Video Instance Segmentation using Inter-Frame Communication Transformers

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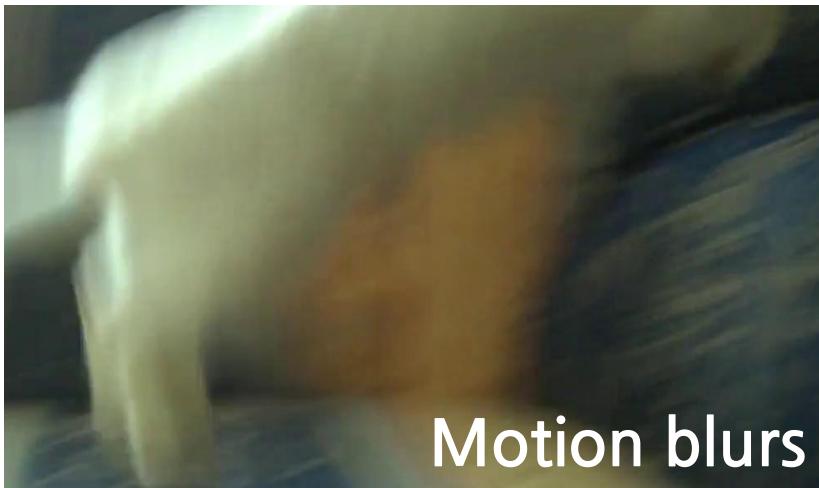
Video Instance Segmentation

Given a video, predict **spatio-temporal** masks of instances



masks predicted by our model

Typical failure cases in videos



Motion blurs



Occlusions

Utilizing clip information

Cannot easily detect the lizard if receiving **per-frame** input



...



...



Utilizing clip information

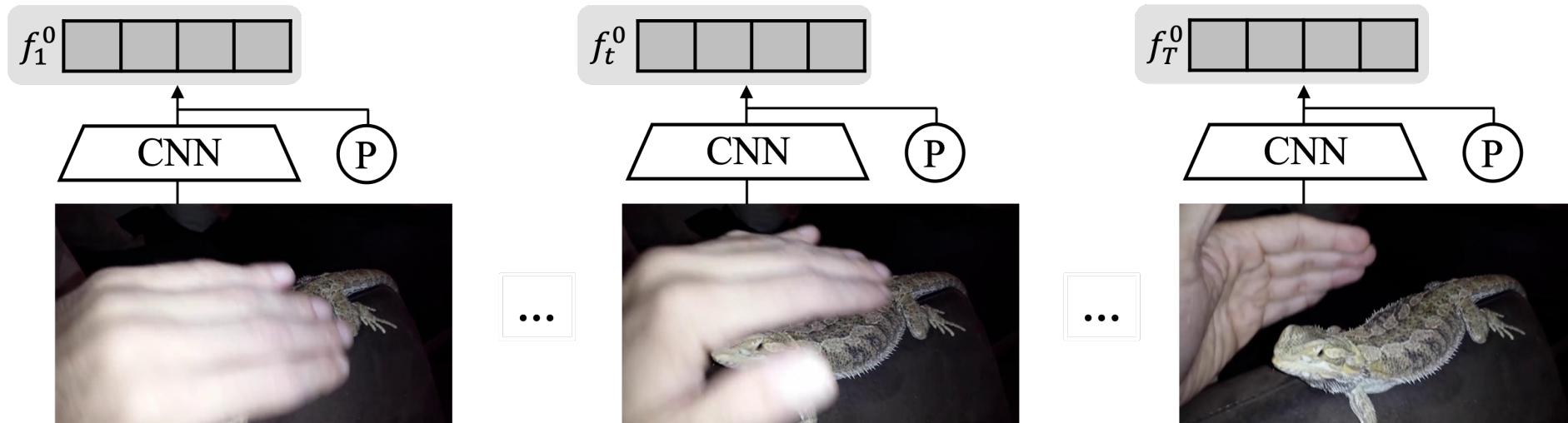
Cannot easily detect the lizard if receiving **per-frame** input

Incorporating **clip-wise information** is the key to the higher accuracy



Inter-Frame Communication Transformers

Each frame is encoded by passing a **backbone** network
+ spatial positional embeddings



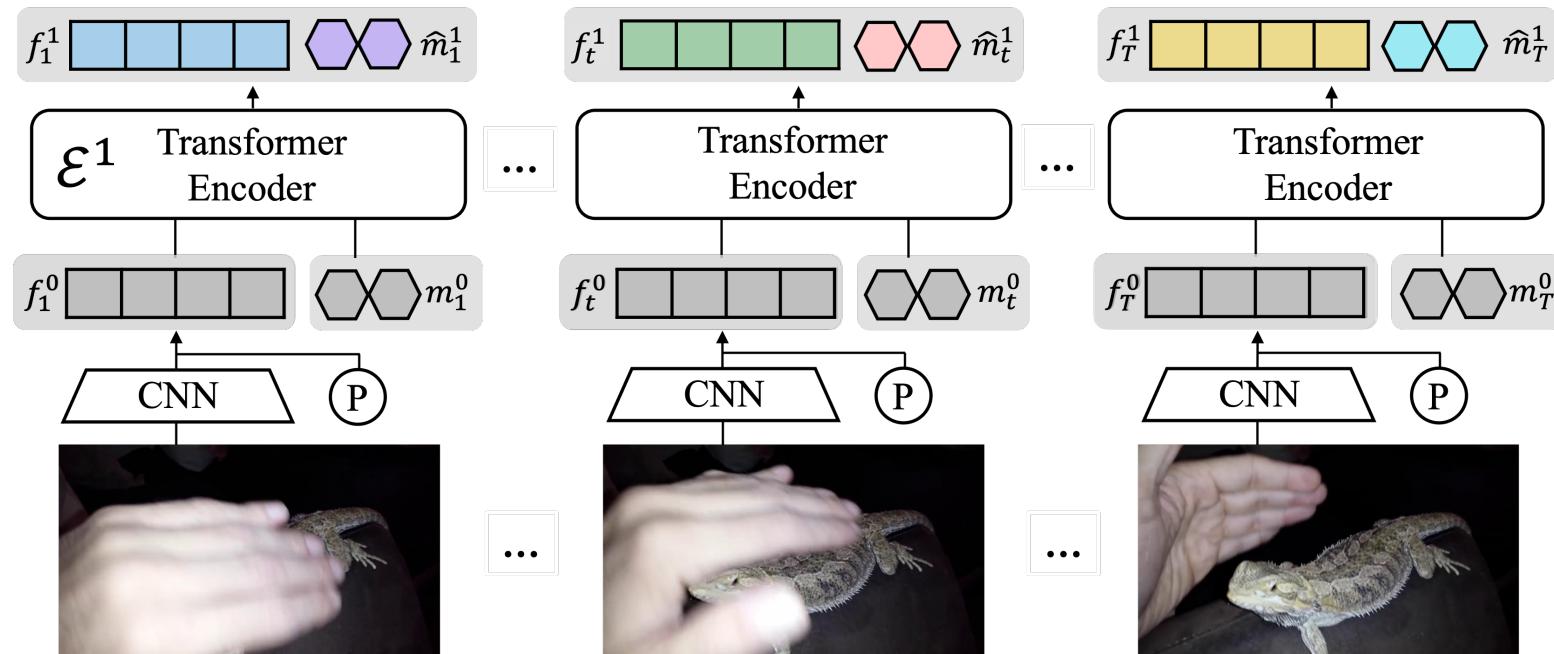
Inter-Frame Communication Transformers

Encode-Receive layer simultaneously encodes

frame-wise information

frame features f and memory tokens m

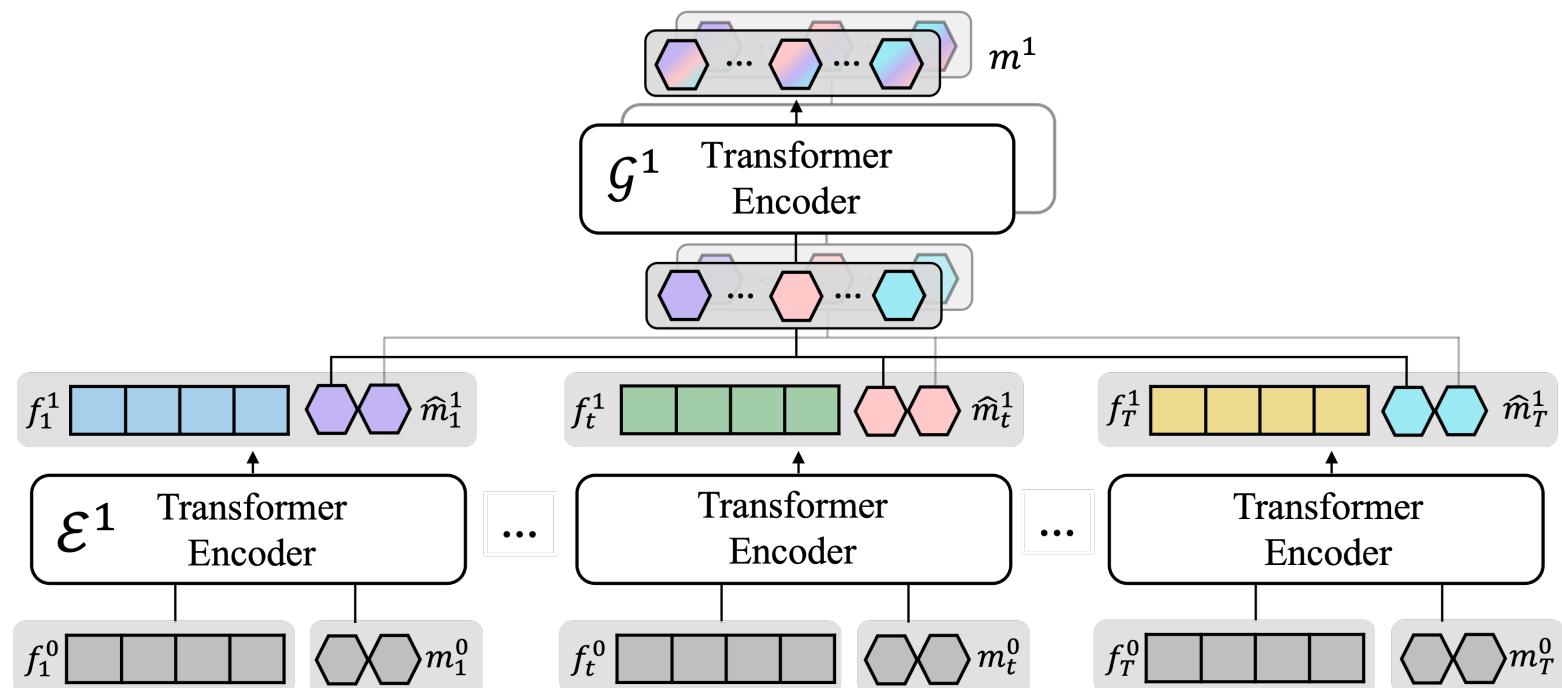
clip-level context



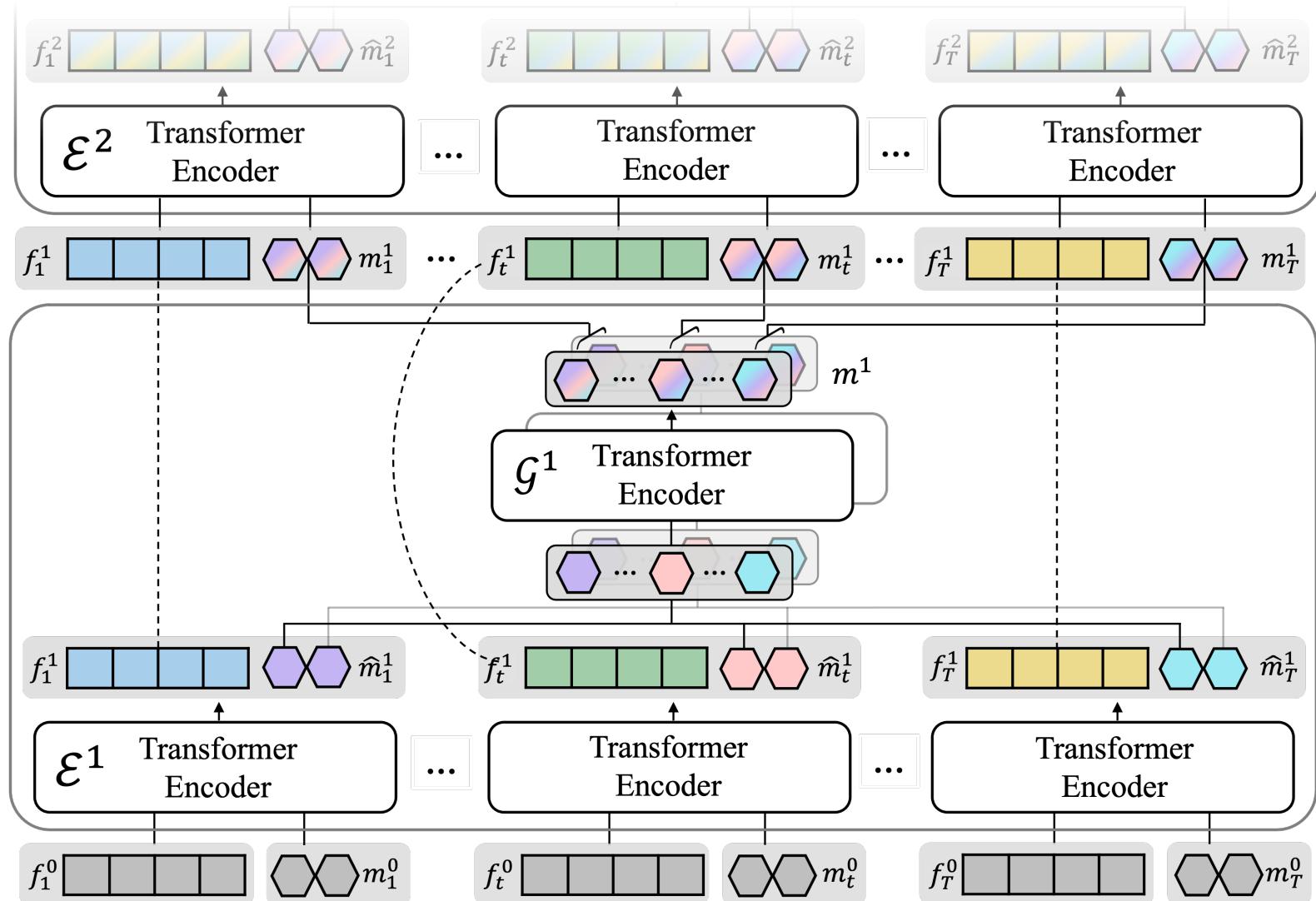
Inter-Frame Communication Transformers

Memory tokens are grouped by memory indices

Gather-Communicate layer aggregates **frame-wise information** and builds **communications** in between



Inter-Frame Communication Transformers



Clip-wise Segmentation

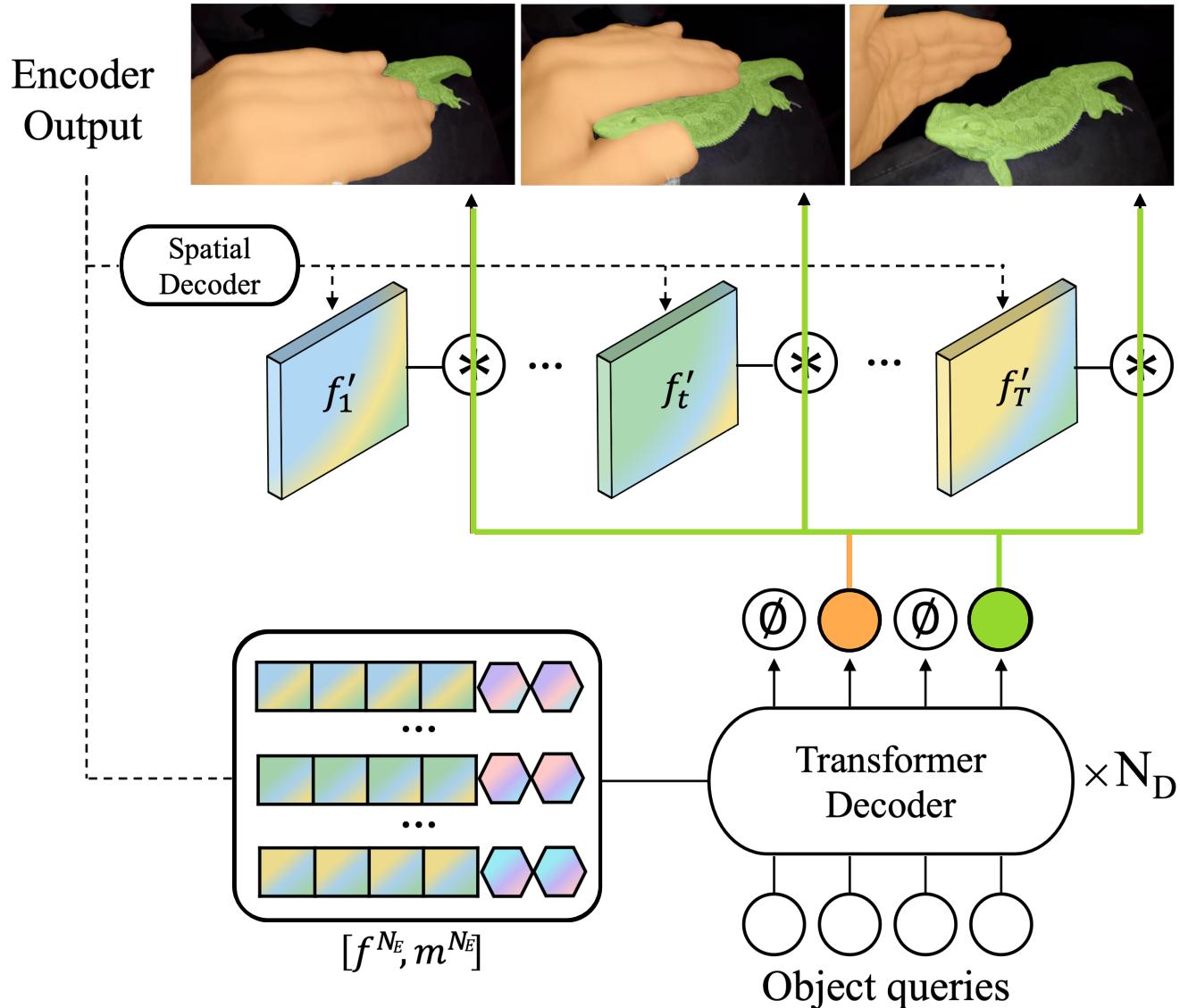
Encoder outputs are used by

- Spatial Decoder
- Transformer Decoder

Spatial Decoder is Instance-Agnostic

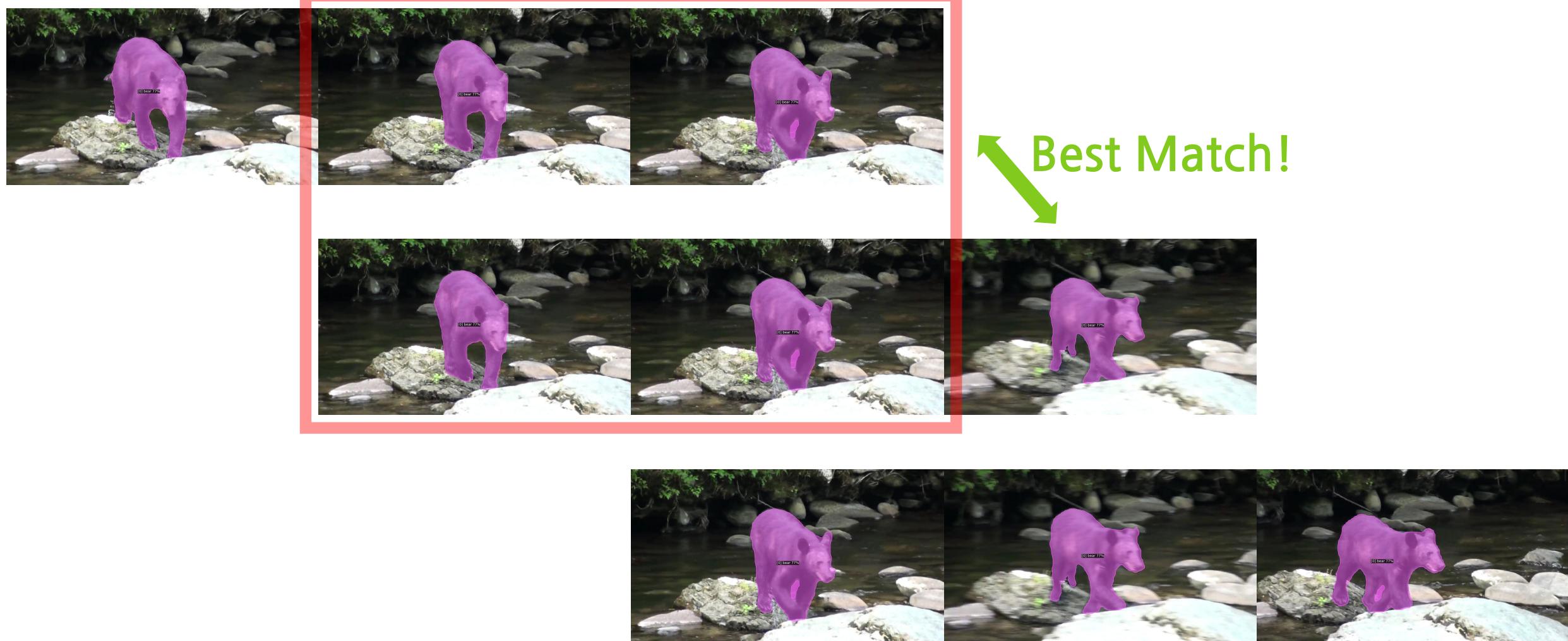
Each dynamic convolutional weight represents an instance within a clip

Segmentation and Tracking
at once within a clip



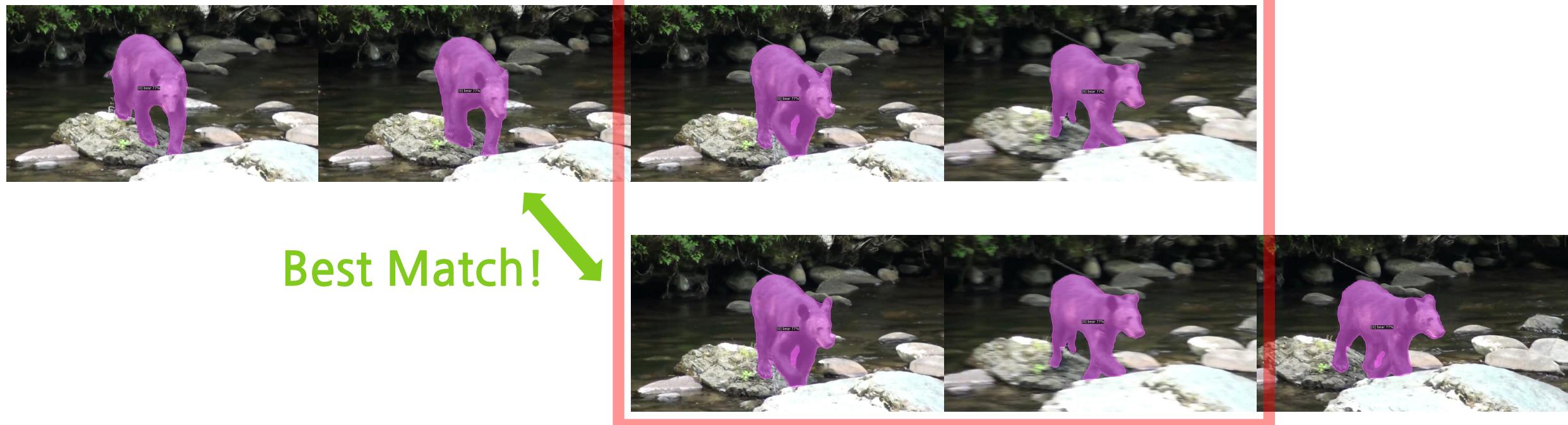
Clip-level Instance Tracking

Use **space-time soft IoU** of intersecting frames



Clip-level Instance Tracking

Use **space-time soft IoU** of intersecting frames



Experiments - Encoder Comparison

All components are the same except for the **encoder**

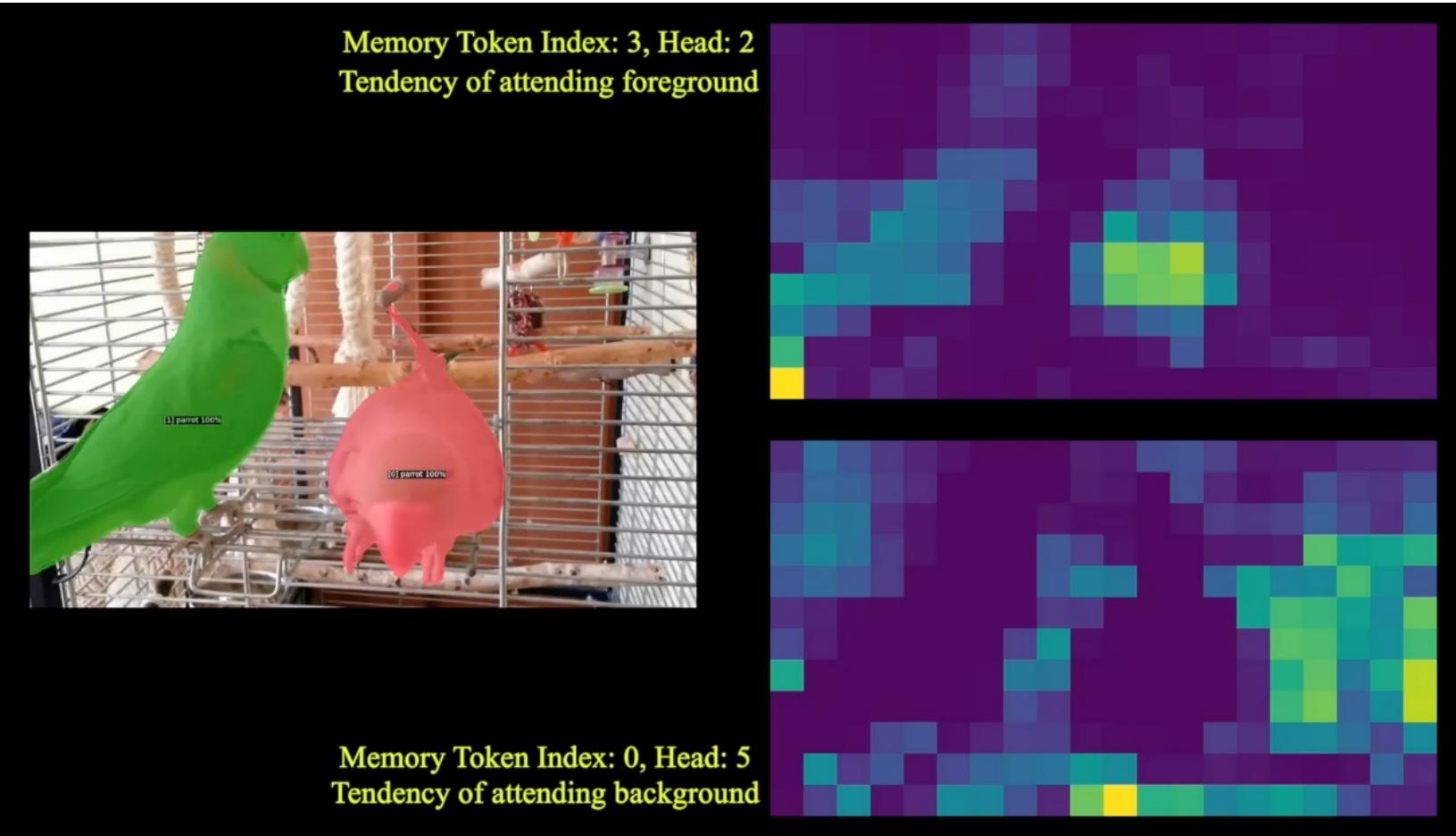
Alleviates computational overheads of self-attention

using the memory tokens

Communication Type	Complexity per Layer	FLOPs (G) ¹			
		360 × 640		720 × 1280	
		T=5	T=36	T=5	T=36
No Comm	$\mathcal{O}(C^2THW + CT(HW)^2)$	5.17	37.23	24.62	177.29
Full THW	$\mathcal{O}(C^2THW + C(THW)^2)$	6.94	148.70	50.63	1815.38
Decompose T-HW	$\mathcal{O}(C^2THW + CT(HW)^2 + CT^2HW)$	8.33	60.24	36.73	265.50
IFC ($M = 8$)	$\mathcal{O}(C^2THW + CT(HW)^2)$	5.52	39.73	25.05	180.39

lower complexity
higher accuracy

Experiments - Memory Tokens



(b) Image instance segmentation on COCO val set

	AP ^{COCO}	AP ^{COCO} ₅₀
w/o mem	35.0	56.6
w/ mem	35.1	56.5

(c) Number of memory tokens (AP)

	T=5	T=10	T=15	T=20
M=1	37.6	39.2	39.4	39.4
M=2	37.9	39.2	39.6	39.8
M=4	38.0	39.5	39.7	39.9
M=8	39.0	39.6	39.8	40.4
M=16	38.1	39.1	39.7	39.9

(d) Index-wise memory decomposition

	T=5	T=10	T=15	T=20
Unified	38.1	38.9	39.7	39.9
Decomp	39.0	39.6	39.8	40.4

Experiments - Comparison w/ Previous Works

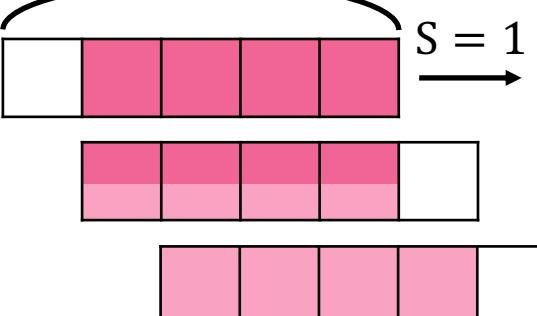
Method (Settings)	Backbone [31]	FPS ²	AP	AP ₅₀	AP ₇₅	AR ₁	AR ₁₀
MaskTrack R-CNN [1]	ResNet-50	26.1	30.3	51.1	32.6	31.0	35.5
MaskTrack R-CNN [1]	ResNet-101	-	31.8	53.0	33.6	33.2	37.6
SipMask [2]	ResNet-50	35.5	33.7	54.1	35.8	35.4	40.1
SG-Net [4]	ResNet-50	-	34.8	56.1	36.8	35.8	40.8
SG-Net [4]	ResNet-101	-	36.3	57.1	39.6	35.9	43.0
CrossVIS [3]	ResNet-50	-	36.3	56.8	38.9	35.6	40.7
CrossVIS [3]	ResNet-101	-	36.6	57.3	39.7	36.0	42.0
STEm-Seg [32]	ResNet-101	3.0	34.6	55.8	37.9	34.4	41.6
VisTR [11] (T=36)	ResNet-50	51.1	35.6	56.8	37.0	35.2	40.2
VisTR [11] (T=36)	ResNet-101	43.5	38.6	61.3	42.3	37.6	44.2
MaskProp [10] (T=13)	ResNet-50	-	40.0	-	42.9	-	-
MaskProp [10] (T=13)	ResNet-101	-	42.5	-	45.6	-	-
Ours_{near-online} (T=5)	ResNet-50	46.5	39.0	60.4	42.7	41.7	51.6
Ours_{offline} (T=36)	ResNet-50	107.1	41.2	65.1	44.6	42.3	49.6
Ours_{offline} (T=36)	ResNet-101	89.4	42.6	66.6	46.3	43.5	51.4



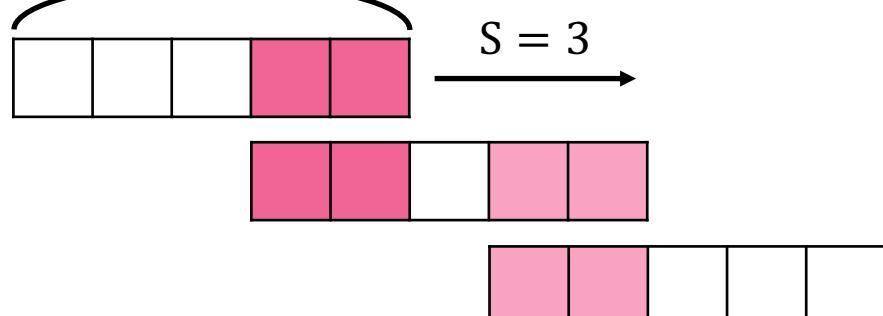
(d) Effect of strides

		AP	AP ₇₅	FPS	
T = 5	S = 3	38.7	42.1	72.7	
T = 10	S = 5	39.5	42.8	83.0	
T = 15	S = 8	39.7	43.0	92.5	
T = 20	S = 10	40.4	43.3	95.7	

T = 5 Higher Accuracy



T = 5 Faster Inference





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