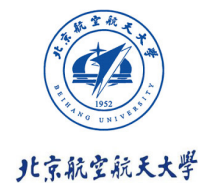


# Bridging Search Region Interaction with Template for RGB-T Tracking

Tianrui Hui<sup>1,2,4</sup> Zizheng Xun<sup>3,5</sup> Fengguang Peng<sup>3,5</sup> Junshi Huang<sup>4</sup>  
Xiaoming Wei<sup>4</sup> Xiaolin Wei<sup>4</sup> Jiao Dai<sup>1,2</sup> Jizhong Han<sup>1,2</sup> Si Liu<sup>3,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IIE, CAS <sup>2</sup>SCS, UCAS <sup>3</sup>IAI, BUAA <sup>4</sup>Meituan <sup>5</sup>HII, BUAA



# Preview



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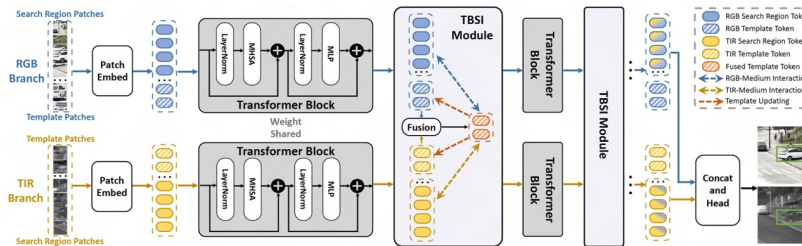


### Motivation

- As a multimodal vision task, the key to RGB-T tracking is how to perform effective cross-modal interaction
- Some previous methods **concatenate the RGB and TIR search region features directly** to perform a coarse interaction process with redundant background noises introduced
- Many other methods conduct fusion on **isolated pairs of RGB and TIR boxes**, which limits the cross-modal interaction within local regions and brings about inadequate context modeling
- We exploit **templates as the medium to bridge the cross-modal interaction between RGB and TIR search regions** by gathering and distributing target-relevant object and environment contexts

### Framework

- We extend the ViT architecture for **joint feature extraction, search-template matching, and cross-modal interaction**
- In TBSI module, bidirectional RGB and TIR search region interaction are bridged by the fused template, which serves as a medium to gather and distribute target-relevant contexts
- Original templates are also updated with the template medium



### Template-Bridged Search Region Interaction

- RGB and TIR template fusion
- Bidirectional Template-Bridged Interaction
- Fused template gathers contexts from the TIR search region

$$Z_m = [Z_r; Z_t] W_m,$$

$$D_t = \text{Softmax}\left(\frac{(Z_m W_q^1)(X_t W_k^1)^T}{\sqrt{C}}\right)(X_t W_v^1),$$

$$Z'_m = \text{LN}(Z_m + D_t),$$

$$\tilde{Z}_m = \text{LN}(Z'_m + \text{MLP}(Z'_m)),$$

$$D_{mt} = \text{Softmax}\left(\frac{(X_r W_q^2)(\tilde{Z}_m W_k^2)^T}{\sqrt{C}}\right)(\tilde{Z}_m W_v^2).$$

- Gathered contexts are distributed to RGB search region

### Experiments

- Extensive ablation studies demonstrate the effectiveness of the components of our proposed method

Layers	Precision	NormPrec	Success
4	53.5	49.1	42.5
7	60.5	56.9	47.8
10	62.7	59.2	49.8
	<b>63.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>

Method	Precision	NormPrec	Success
RGB Baseline	50.1	45.4	40.1
RGB-T Baseline	53.5	49.1	42.5
w/o Template Bridging	59.6	55.9	47.4
w/o RGB→TM→TIR	58.7	55.1	46.6
w/o Template Updating	62.7	58.9	49.7
Full Model (TBSI)	<b>63.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>

	APFNet [39]	CMPP [37]	mdDIMP [44]	TBSI
NO	93.4/66.4	95.6/67.8	<b>96.2/69.4</b>	96.1/72.8
PO	85.0/58.7	85.5/60.1	86.6/60.9	<b>88.7/64.7</b>
HO	72.9/49.0	73.2/50.3	76.1/53.2	<b>81.5/58.6</b>
LI	82.3/54.4	86.2/58.4	84.2/58.0	<b>89.2/63.6</b>
LR	82.9/54.8	<b>86.5/57.1</b>	82.1/53.0	85.1/60.0
TC	82.1/57.3	83.5/58.3	84.8/58.9	<b>85.8/63.2</b>
DEF	77.1/54.6	75.0/54.1	81.5/60.2	<b>84.1/63.7</b>
SV	78.2/49.2	78.6/50.8	77.3/54.8	<b>81.4/58.7</b>
MB	82.1/56.5	81.5/57.2	87.1/63.7	<b>89.9/66.8</b>
CM	72.8/53.0	75.4/54.1	80.1/58.0	<b>88.1/64.9</b>
CM	76.3/54.5	75.6/54.1	84.0/60.3	<b>88.0/65.0</b>
BC	80.6/52.4	83.2/53.8	82.8/53.7	<b>83.4/57.8</b>

- Quantitative and qualitative comparison with state-of-the-art methods on three RGB-T tracking benchmarks

#### LasHeR

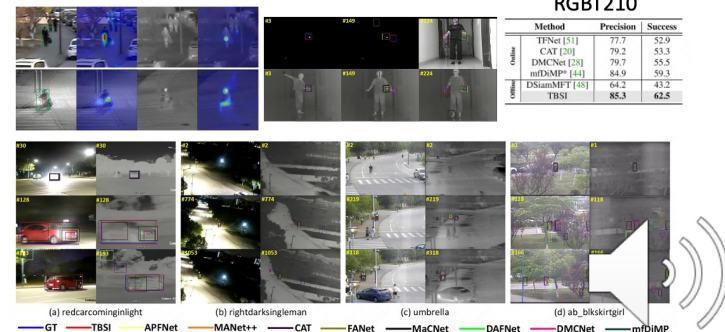
Method	Backbone	Pretraining	Precision	NormPrec	Success	FPS	
DAFNet [49]	VGG-M	ImageNet	43.1	38.3	31.4	-	
FANet [50]	VGG-M	ImageNet	44.1	38.4	30.9	-	
DAFNet [14]	VGG-M	ImageNet	44.8	39.0	31.1	20.5	
CAT [20]	VGG-M	ImageNet	45.0	39.5	31.4	-	
MANet [21]	VGG-M	ImageNet	45.5	32.6	2.1	-	
MANet++ [27]	VGG-M	ImageNet	46.7	40.4	31.4	-	
MaCNet [43]	VGG-M	ImageNet	48.2	42.0	35.0	1.6	
DMCNet [28]	VGG-M	ImageNet	49.0	43.1	35.5	-	
APFNet [39]	VGG-M	ImageNet	50.0	43.9	36.2	1.9	
ResNet-50	SOT	-	59.9	-	46.7	34.6	
Online	TBSI	ViT-Tiny	ImageNet	61.7	57.8	48.9	<b>40.3</b>
TBSI	ViT-Small	ImageNet	62.4	58.6	49.4	39.1	
TBSI	ViT-Base	ImageNet	63.8	60.2	50.6	36.2	
TBSI	ViT-Base	SOT	<b>69.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	36.2	

#### RGBT234

Method	Precision	Success
MDNet+RGBT [32]	72.2	49.5
MaCNet [43]	76.4	53.2
DAFNet [49]	76.6	53.7
MANet [21]	77.7	53.9
HENet [30]	78.3	55.9
FANet [50]	78.7	55.3
JMMAC [46]	79.0	57.3
MIL [5]	79.5	54.2
MANet++ [27]	79.5	55.9
DAFNet [14]	79.6	54.4
CAT [20]	80.4	56.1
ADNet [45]	80.7	57.0
CMPP [37]	82.3	57.5
APFNet [39]	82.7	57.9
DMCNet [28]	83.9	59.3
mdDIMP [44]	84.2	59.1
Siam-TS [47]	84.7	59.9
SiamVFN [16]	81.1	63.2
TBSI	<b>87.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>

#### RGBT210

Method	Precision	Success
TFNet [51]	77.7	52.9
CAT [20]	79.2	53.3
DMCNet [28]	79.7	55.5
mdDIMP [44]	84.9	59.3
DSiamSFT [48]	84.2	61.3
TBSI	<b>85.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>



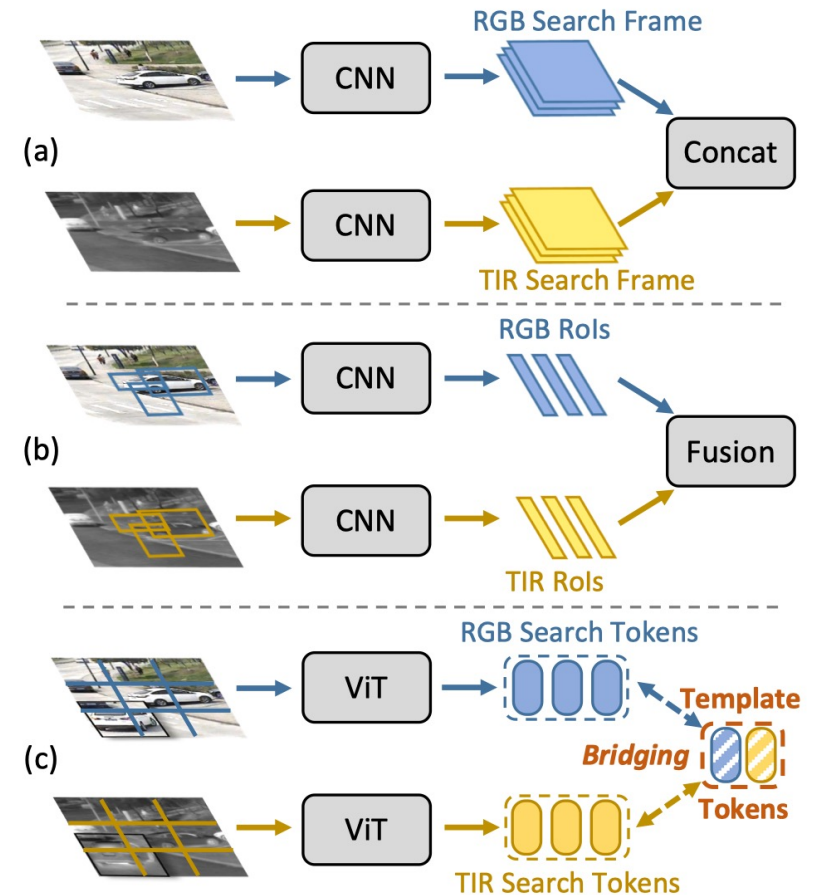
# Task

- RGB-T tracking aims to leverage the mutual enhancement and complement ability of RGB and TIR modalities for improving the tracking process in various scenarios



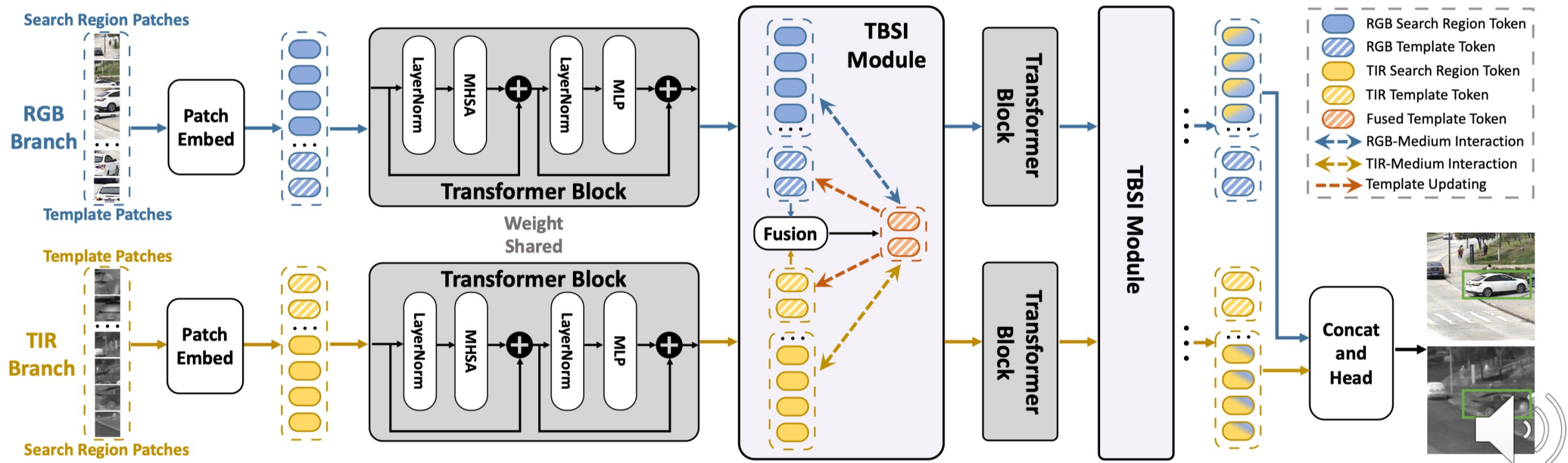
# Motivation

- As a multimodal vision task, the key to RGB-T tracking is how to perform effective **cross-modal interaction**
- Some previous methods **concatenate the RGB and TIR search region features directly** to perform a coarse interaction process with redundant background noises introduced
- Many other methods conduct fusion on **isolated pairs of RGB and TIR boxes**, which limits the cross-modal interaction within local regions and brings about inadequate context modeling
- We exploit **templates as the medium to bridge the cross-modal interaction between RGB and TIR search regions** by gathering and distributing target-relevant object and environment contexts



# Framework

- We extend the ViT architecture for joint feature extraction, search-template matching, and cross-modal interaction
- In TBSI module, bidirectional RGB and TIR search region interaction are bridged by the fused template, which serves as a medium to gather and distribute target-relevant contexts
- Original templates are also updated with the template medium



# Template-Bridged Search Region Interaction

- RGB and TIR template fusion

$$\mathbf{Z}_m = [\mathbf{Z}_r; \mathbf{Z}_t] \mathbf{W}_m,$$

- Bidirectional Template-Bridged Interaction

- Fused template gathers contexts from the TIR search region

$$\mathbf{D}_t = \text{Softmax}\left(\frac{(\mathbf{Z}_m \mathbf{W}_q^1)(\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{W}_k^1)^T}{\sqrt{C}}\right)(\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{W}_v^1),$$

$$\mathbf{Z}'_m = \text{LN}(\mathbf{Z}_m + \mathbf{D}_t),$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_m = \text{LN}(\mathbf{Z}'_m + \text{MLP}(\mathbf{Z}'_m)),$$

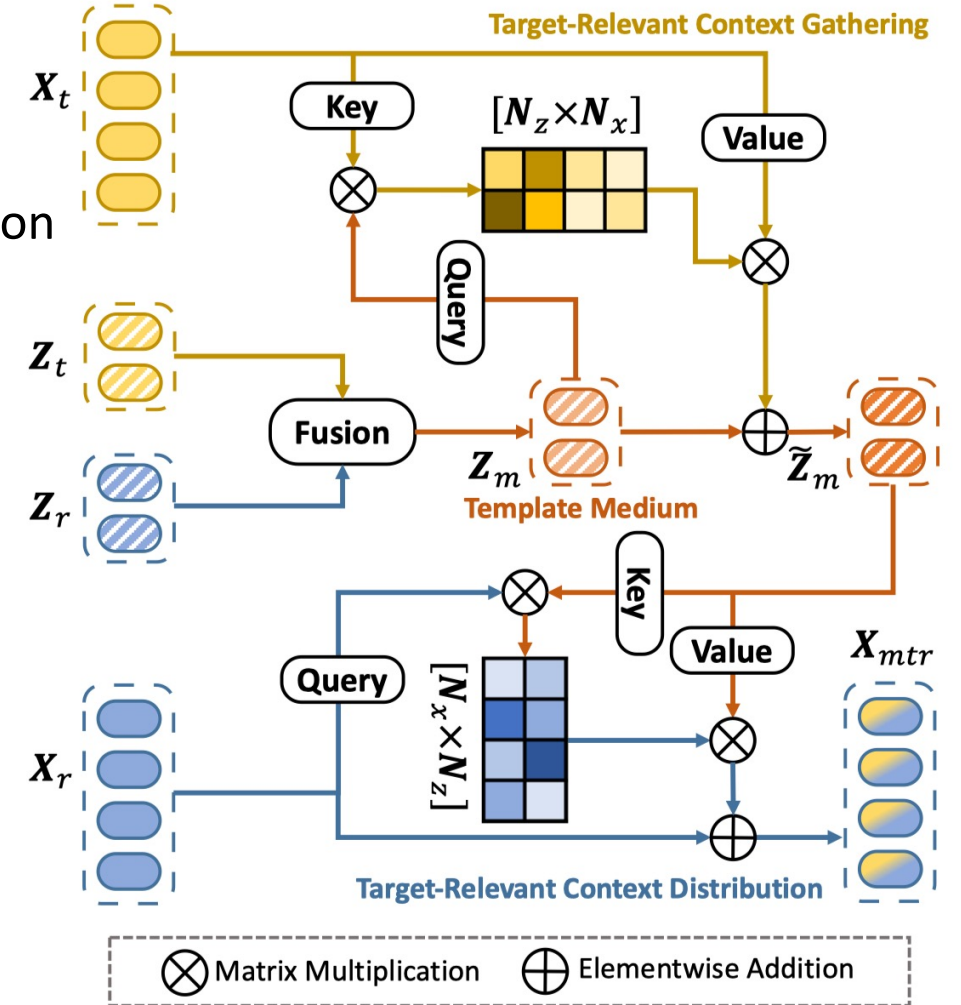
$$\mathbf{D}_{mt} = \text{Softmax}\left(\frac{(\mathbf{X}_r \mathbf{W}_q^2)(\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_m \mathbf{W}_k^2)^T}{\sqrt{C}}\right)(\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_m \mathbf{W}_v^2).$$

$$\mathbf{X}'_r = \text{LN}(\mathbf{X}_r + \mathbf{D}_{mt}),$$

$$\mathbf{X}_{mtr} = \text{LN}(\mathbf{X}'_r + \text{MLP}(\mathbf{X}'_r)).$$

- Gathered contexts are distributed to RGB search region

- Original RGB and TIR templates are also updated by the enriched contexts from fused template



*TIR* → *Medium* → *RGB*



# Experiments

	Method	Backbone	Pretraining	Precision	NormPrec	Success	FPS
Online	DAPNet [49]	VGG-M	ImageNet	43.1	38.3	31.4	-
	FANet [50]	VGG-M	ImageNet	44.1	38.4	30.9	-
	DAFNet [14]	VGG-M	ImageNet	44.8	39.0	31.1	20.5
	CAT [20]	VGG-M	ImageNet	45.0	39.5	31.4	-
	MANet [21]	VGG-M	ImageNet	45.5	-	32.6	2.1
	MANet++ [27]	VGG-M	ImageNet	46.7	40.4	31.4	-
	MaCNet [43]	VGG-M	ImageNet	48.2	42.0	35.0	1.6
	DMCNet [28]	VGG-M	ImageNet	49.0	43.1	35.5	-
	APFNet [39]	VGG-M	ImageNet	50.0	43.9	36.2	1.9
	mfDiMP [44]	ResNet-50	SOT	59.9	-	46.7	34.6
Offline	TBSI	ViT-Tiny	ImageNet	61.7	57.8	48.9	<b>40.3</b>
	TBSI	ViT-Small	ImageNet	62.4	58.6	49.4	39.1
	TBSI	ViT-Base	ImageNet	63.8	60.2	50.6	36.2
	TBSI	ViT-Base	SOT	<b>69.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	36.2

Table 1. Comparison with state-of-the-art methods on LasHeR testing set. “SOT” denotes pretraining on the joint splits of COCO, LaSOT, GOT-10k, and TrackingNet, which is a common practice for training SOT methods. We also adopt this setting for a fair comparison. We only report the inference speeds of previous methods whose codes are available.

	Method	Precision	Success
Online	MDNet+RGBT [32]	72.2	49.5
	MaCNet [43]	76.4	53.2
	DAPNet [49]	76.6	53.7
	MANet [21]	77.7	53.9
	HDINet [30]	78.3	55.9
	FANet [50]	78.7	55.3
	JMMAC [46]	79.0	57.3
	M5L [35]	79.5	54.2
	MANet++ [27]	79.5	55.9
	DAFNet [14]	79.6	54.4
	CAT [20]	80.4	56.1
	ADRNet [45]	80.7	57.0
	CMPP [37]	82.3	57.5
	APFNet [39]	82.7	57.9
DMCNet [28]	83.9	59.3	
mfDiMP [44]	84.2	59.1	
Offline	SiamCDA [47]	76.0	56.9
	SiamIVFN [16]	81.1	63.2
	TBSI	<b>87.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>

Table 2. Comparison with state-of-the-art methods on RGBT234 dataset. Our method outperforms both online and offline ones.

	Method	Precision	Success
Online	TFNet [51]	77.7	52.9
	CAT [20]	79.2	53.3
	DMCNet [28]	79.7	55.5
	mfDiMP* [44]	84.9	59.3
Offline	DSiamMFT [48]	64.2	43.2
	TBSI	<b>85.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>

Table 3. Comparison with state-of-the-art methods on RGBT210 dataset. \* means results are reproduced by us.



# Experiments

Method	Precision	NormPrec	Success
RGB Baseline	50.1	45.4	40.1
RGB-T Baseline	53.5	49.1	42.5
w/o Template Bridging	59.6	55.9	47.4
w/o RGB→TM→TIR	58.7	55.1	46.6
w/o Template Updating	62.7	58.9	49.7
Full Model (TBSI)	<b>63.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>

Table 4. Ablation studies of our proposed TBSI module. “TM” denotes the template medium for bridging interaction.

Layers			Precision	NormPrec	Success
4	7	10			
			53.5	49.1	42.5
✓			60.5	56.9	47.8
✓	✓		62.7	59.2	49.8
✓	✓	✓	<b>63.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>

Table 5. Inserting layers of the proposed TBSI module.

	APFNet† [39]	CMPP [37]	mfDiMP* [44]	TBSI
NO	93.4/66.4	95.6/67.8	<b>96.2/69.4</b>	96.1/72.8
PO	85.0/58.7	85.5/60.1	86.6/60.9	<b>88.7/64.7</b>
HO	72.9/49.0	73.2/50.3	76.1/53.2	<b>81.5/58.6</b>
LI	82.3/54.4	86.2/58.4	84.2/58.0	<b>89.2/63.6</b>
LR	82.9/54.8	<b>86.5/57.1</b>	82.1/53.0	85.1/60.0
TC	82.1/57.3	83.5/58.3	84.8/58.9	<b>85.8/63.2</b>
DEF	77.1/54.6	75.0/54.1	81.5/60.2	<b>84.1/63.7</b>
FM	78.2/49.2	78.6/50.8	77.3/54.8	<b>81.4/58.7</b>
SV	82.1/56.5	81.5/57.2	87.1/63.7	<b>89.9/66.8</b>
MB	72.8/53.0	75.4/54.1	80.1/58.0	<b>88.1/64.9</b>
CM	76.3/54.5	75.6/54.1	84.0/60.3	<b>88.0/65.0</b>
BC	80.6/52.4	83.2/53.8	82.8/53.7	<b>83.4/57.8</b>

Table 6. Attribute-based Precision/Success scores on RGBT234 dataset. † denotes that the values are obtained by evaluating the authors’ released raw tracking results. \* means results are reproduced by us since raw results are unavailable.





# Experiments

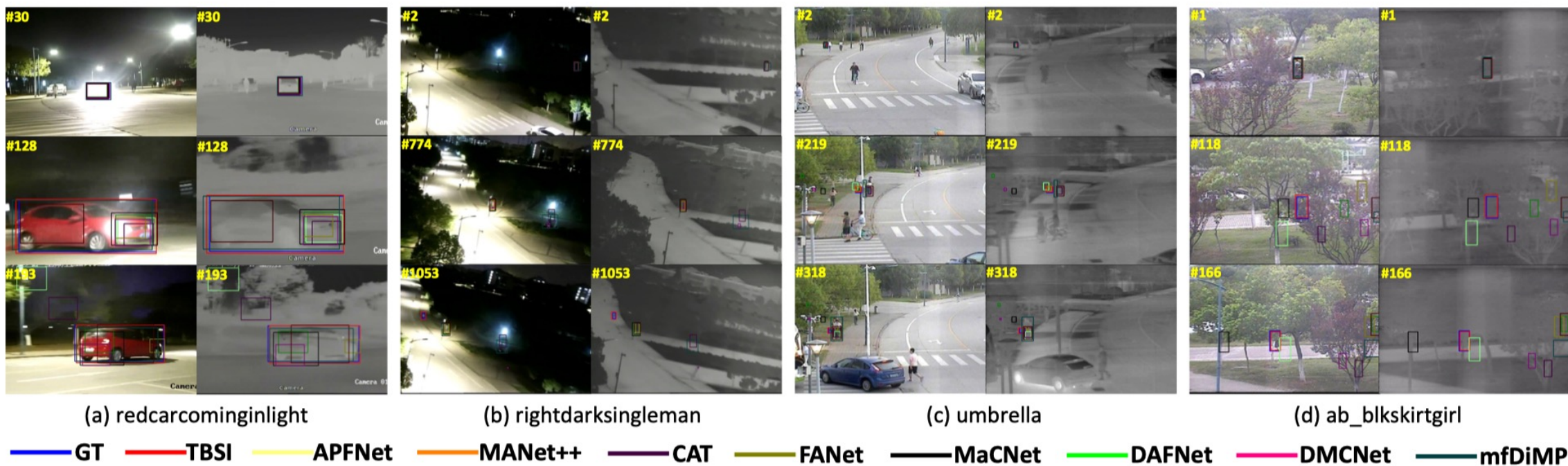


Figure 4. Qualitative comparison between our method and other RGB-T trackers on four representative sequences from LasHeR dataset.



# Experiments

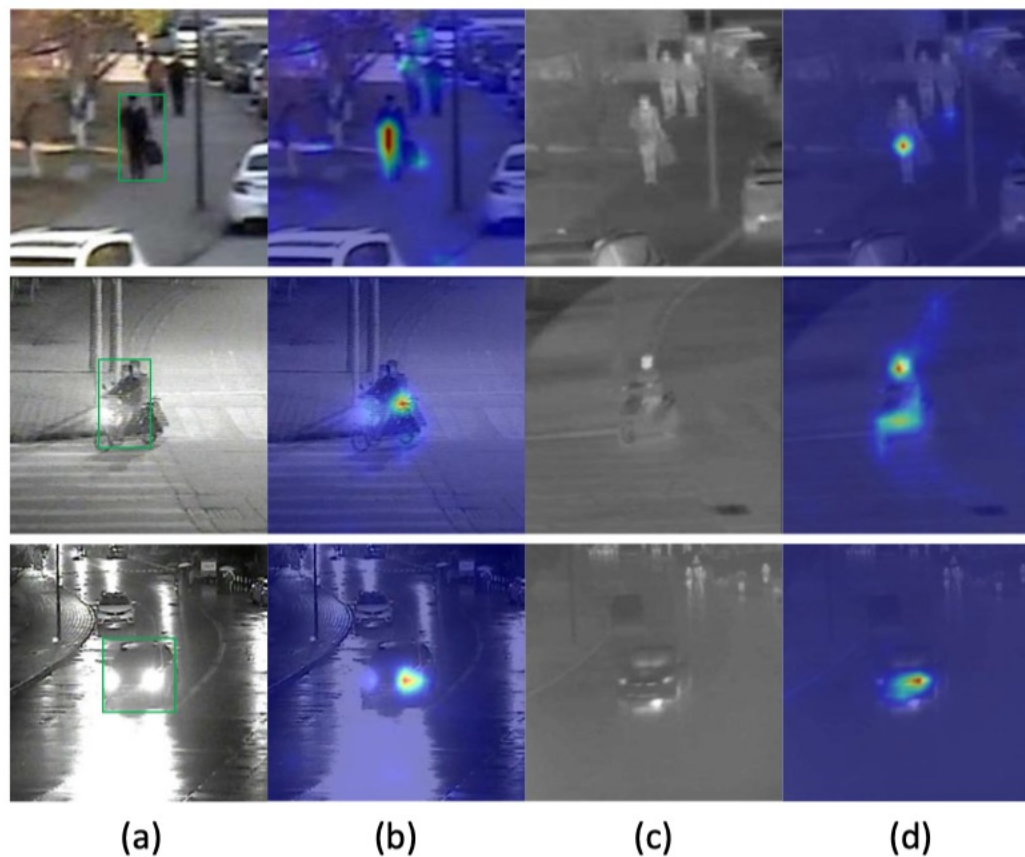


Figure 5. Visualization of attention maps between template medium tokens and search region tokens in our TBSI module. (a) RGB search region. (b) RGB attention map. (c) TIR search region. (d) TIR attention map.



# Thank You!

Code will be released at <https://github.com/RyanHTR/TBSI>

