



# Multimodal Amodal Instance Segmentation

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( equal contribution )

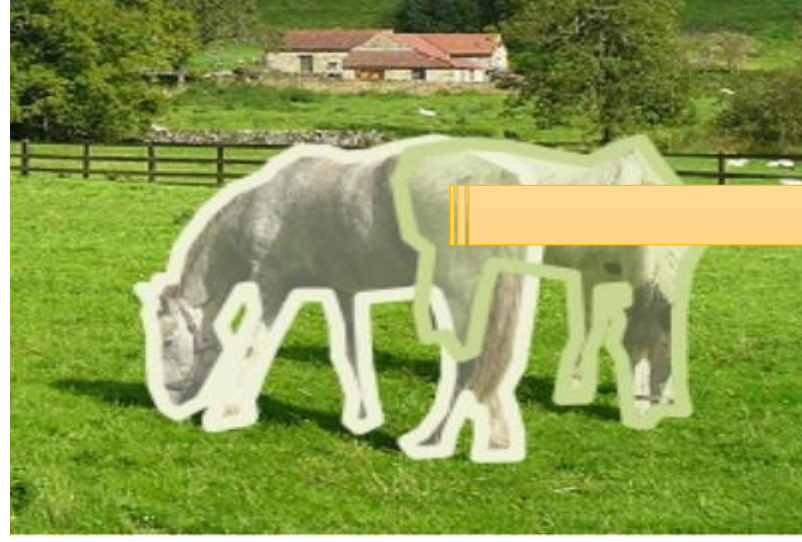
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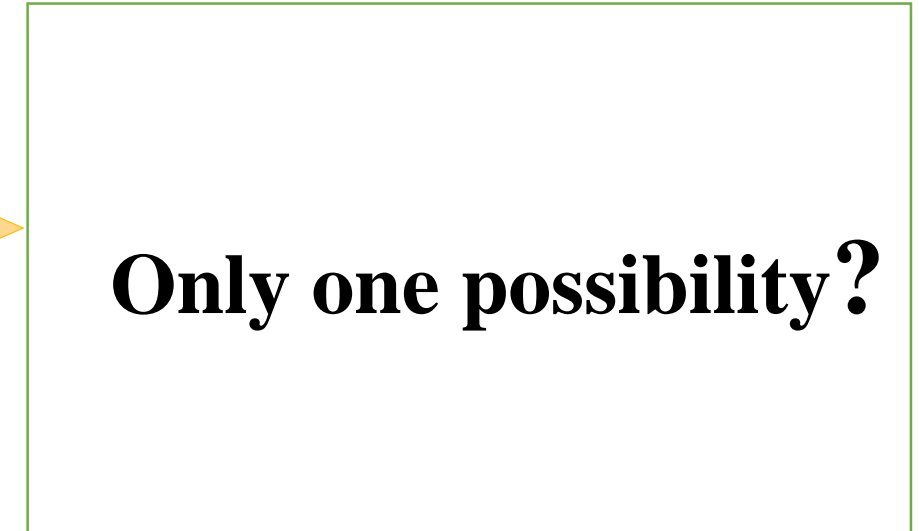
## Definition



(a) Instance Segmentation



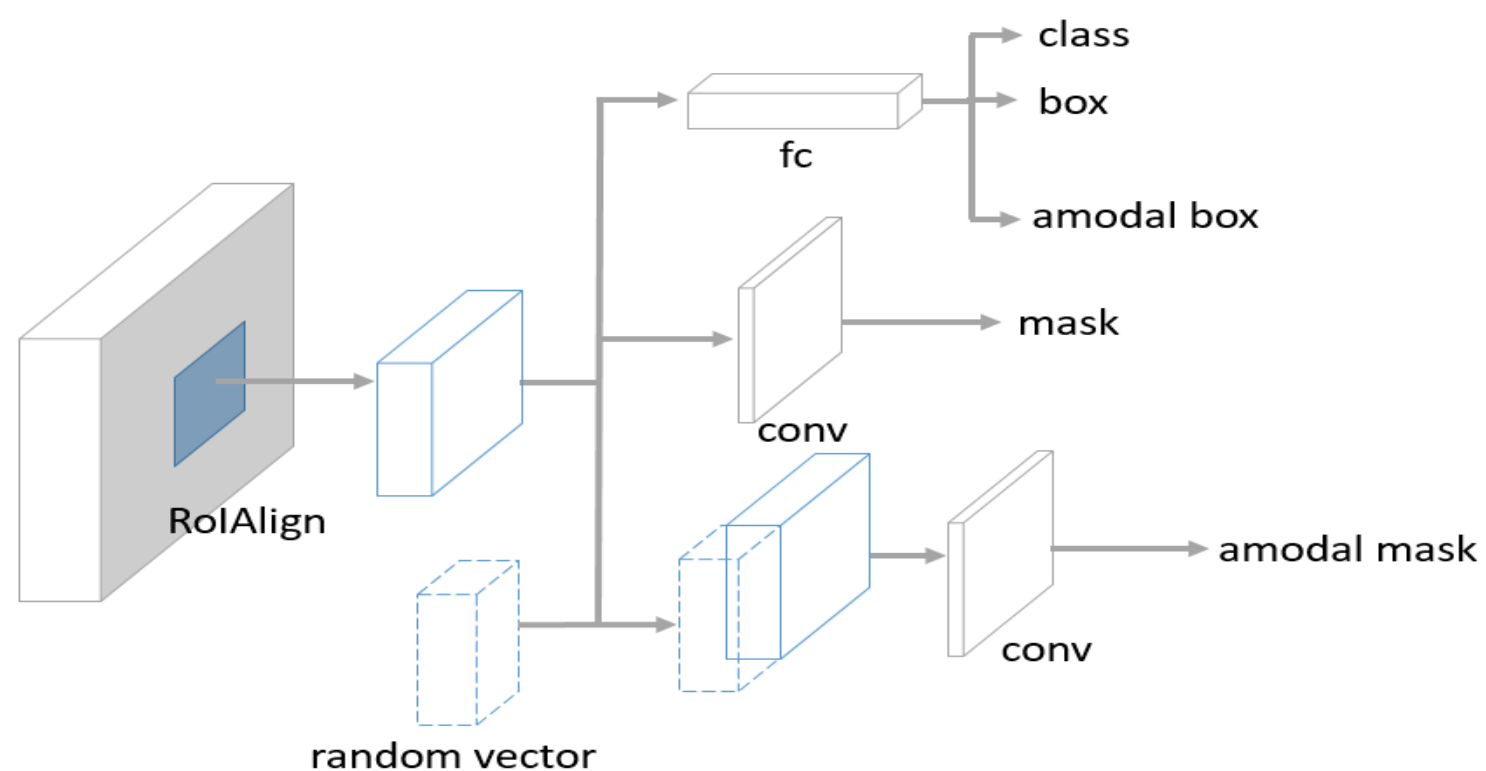
(b) Amodal Instance Segmentation



(c) Multimodal Amodal Instance Segmentation

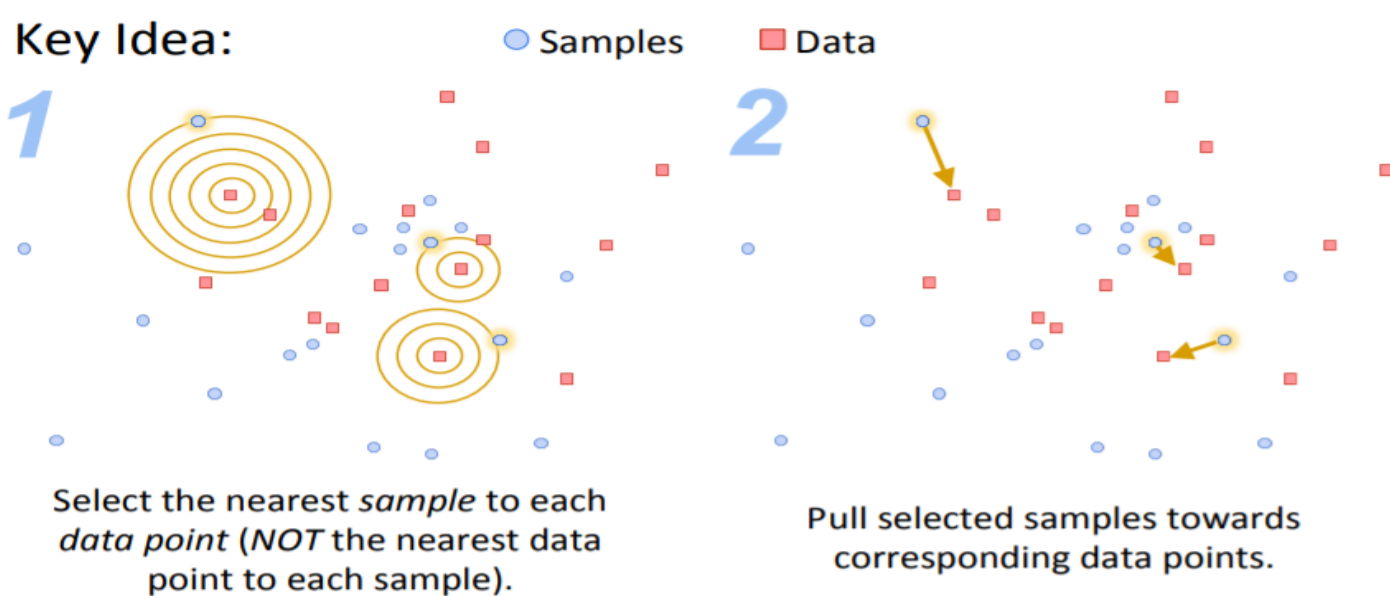
- **Instance Segmentation:** predicting mask of (visible part of) each object instance
- **Amodal Instance Segmentation:**<sup>[1,2]</sup> predicting not only mask of visible part of object, but also that of invisible part
- **Multimodal Amodal Instance Segmentation:** predicting all possible amodal instance segmentations

## Method



- Our model is based on Mask R-CNN<sup>[3]</sup>. We extend a new branch to predict amodal instance mask, whose input is RoIAlign feature and random vector.
- We apply IMLE<sup>[4]</sup> to **train the model to make random vector represent information about invisible part.**

Key Idea:



Select the nearest sample to each data point (NOT the nearest data point to each sample).

Pull selected samples towards corresponding data points.

$\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ : data points  $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1^\theta, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_m^\theta$ : i.i.d. samples

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{IMLE}} := \arg \min_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1^\theta, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_m^\theta} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \min_{j \in [m]} \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_j^\theta - \mathbf{x}_i\|_2^2 \right]$$

- Key idea of IMLE<sup>[4]</sup> is making sure each data point(training example) has corresponding sample(random vector) so that to avoid Mode Collapse.

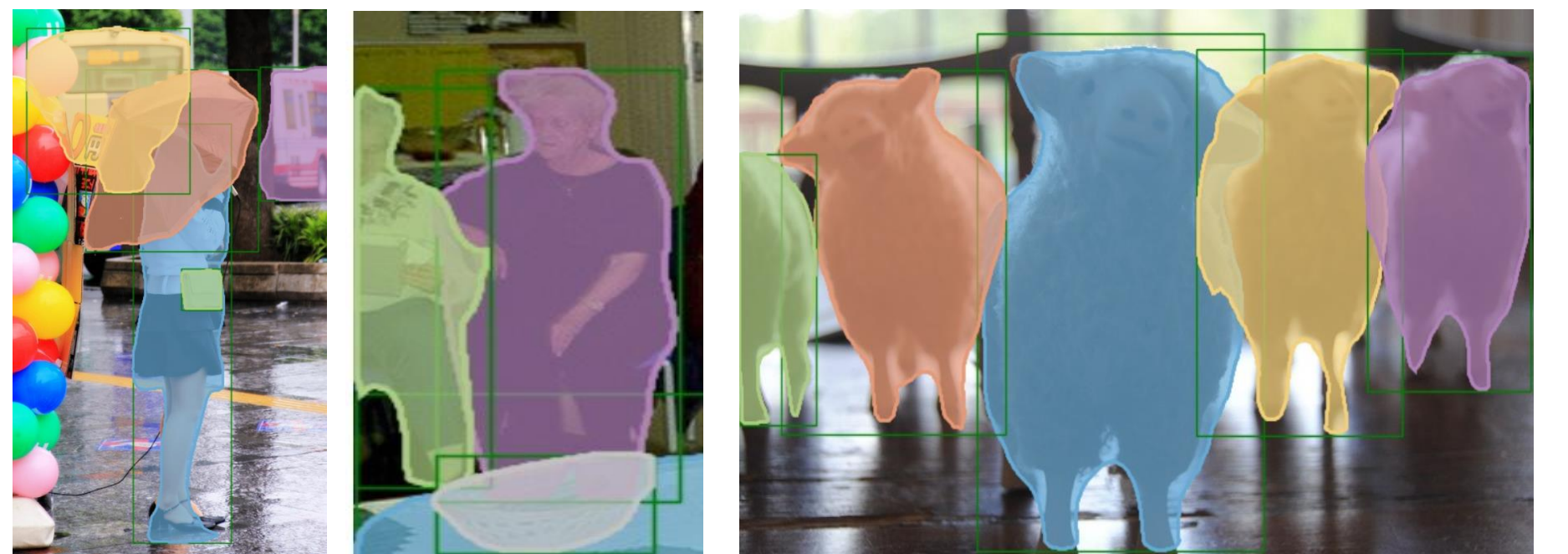
## Result



(a) Mask R-CNN



(b) Our result



(c) More examples

- Our model basically achieves to output multimodal amodal instance segmentation. **Future work is towards to be more realistic and smooth.**

## Reference

- [1] Ke Li and Jitendra Malik. Amodal Instance Segmentation. 2016. In ECCV.
- [2] Yan Zhu, Yuandong Tian, Dimitris Mexatas, and Piotr Dollár. Semantic Amodal Segmentation. 2017. In CVPR.
- [3] Kaiming He, Georgia Gkioxari, Piotr Dollár, and Ross Girshick. Mask R-CNN. 2017. In ICCV.
- [4] Ke Li and Jitendra Malik. Implicit Maximum Likelihood Estimation. 2018. arXiv:1809.09087.