

LaSOT: A High-quality Benchmark for Large-scale Single Object Tracking

—Supplementary Material—

Table 1. Details of 70 object categories in LaSOT and comparison with existing dense benchmark. Best viewed when zoomed-in.

1. Details of 70 Object Categories in LaSOT and Comparison with Existing Dense Benchmarks

LaSOT consists of 70 object categories with each containing 20 videos, as shown in Tab. 1. Most of 70 classes are chosen from the 1,000 classes in ImageNet [1], with a few exceptions such as *drone* and *gametarget*, which are carefully selected by the experts for tracking. The selection of each category must be agreed upon by all the experts to ensure its usability for visual tracking. In addition, we also compare the object categories of different dense benchmarks. As shown in Tab. 1, the number of object categories in LaSOT is two times more than that of existing benchmarks (*e.g.*, TC-128 [5] with 27 classes). Moreover, LaSOT eliminates the category bias of dataset for tracking while others do not.

2. Training/Testing Split in Protocol II

In protocol II, we split LaSOT into *training* and *testing* sets. The *training* set contains of 1,120 videos (*i.e.*, 16 sequences for each category) with 2.83M frames in total. The rest 280 videos (*i.e.*, 4 sequences for each category) with 690K frames are used for testing.

Table 2. Comparison between *training* and *testing* sets of LaSOT.

	Video	Min frames	Mean frames	Median frames	Max frames	Total frames	Total duration
LaSOT _{training}	1,120	1,000	2,529	2,043	11,397	2.83M	26.2 hours
LaSOT _{testing}	280	1,000	2,448	2,102	9,999	690K	6.3 hours
LaSOT	1,400	1,000	2,506	2,053	11,397	3.52M	32.5 hours

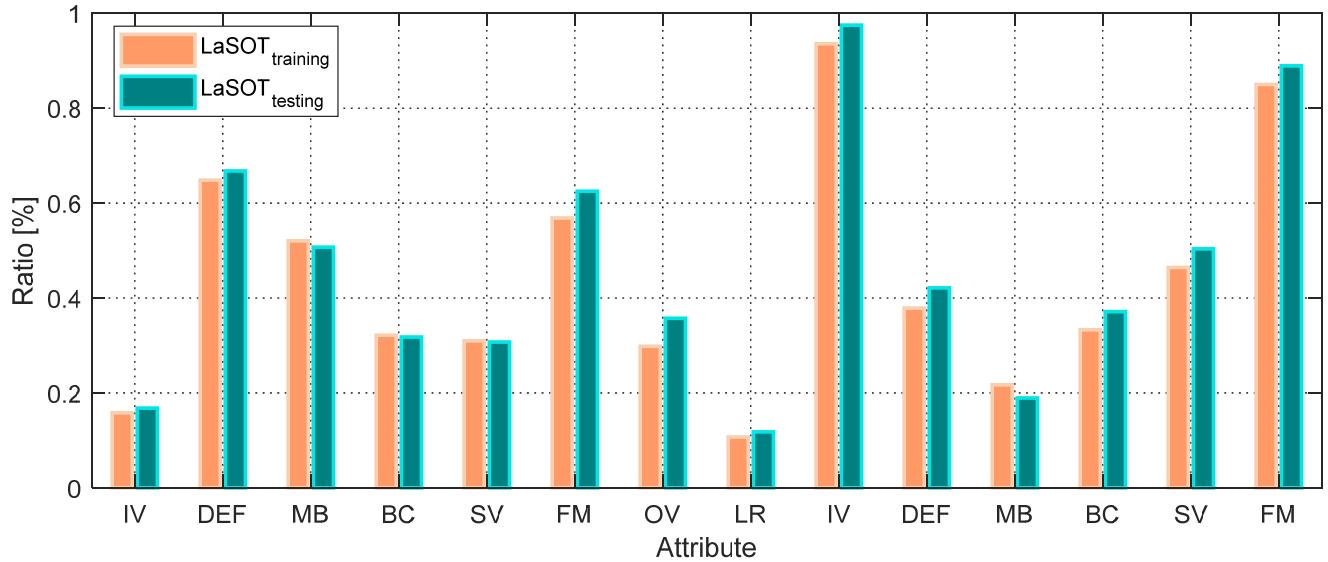


Figure 1. Comparison of sequence distribution in each attribute between *training* and *testing* sets. Best viewed in color.

Tab. 2 reports the detailed comparison between the *training* and the *testing* sets of LaSOT. We observe that the *min frames*, *mean frames*, *median frames* and *max frames* are similar between these two subsets. In addition, as shown in Fig. 1, we can see that the ratios of sequences in all 14 attributes are similar. Both Tab. 2 and Fig. 1 evidence the consistency of our training/testing split.

3. Detailed Attribute-based Performance under Protocol I

Fig. 2 shows the performance of trackers on each attribute using precision under protocol I.

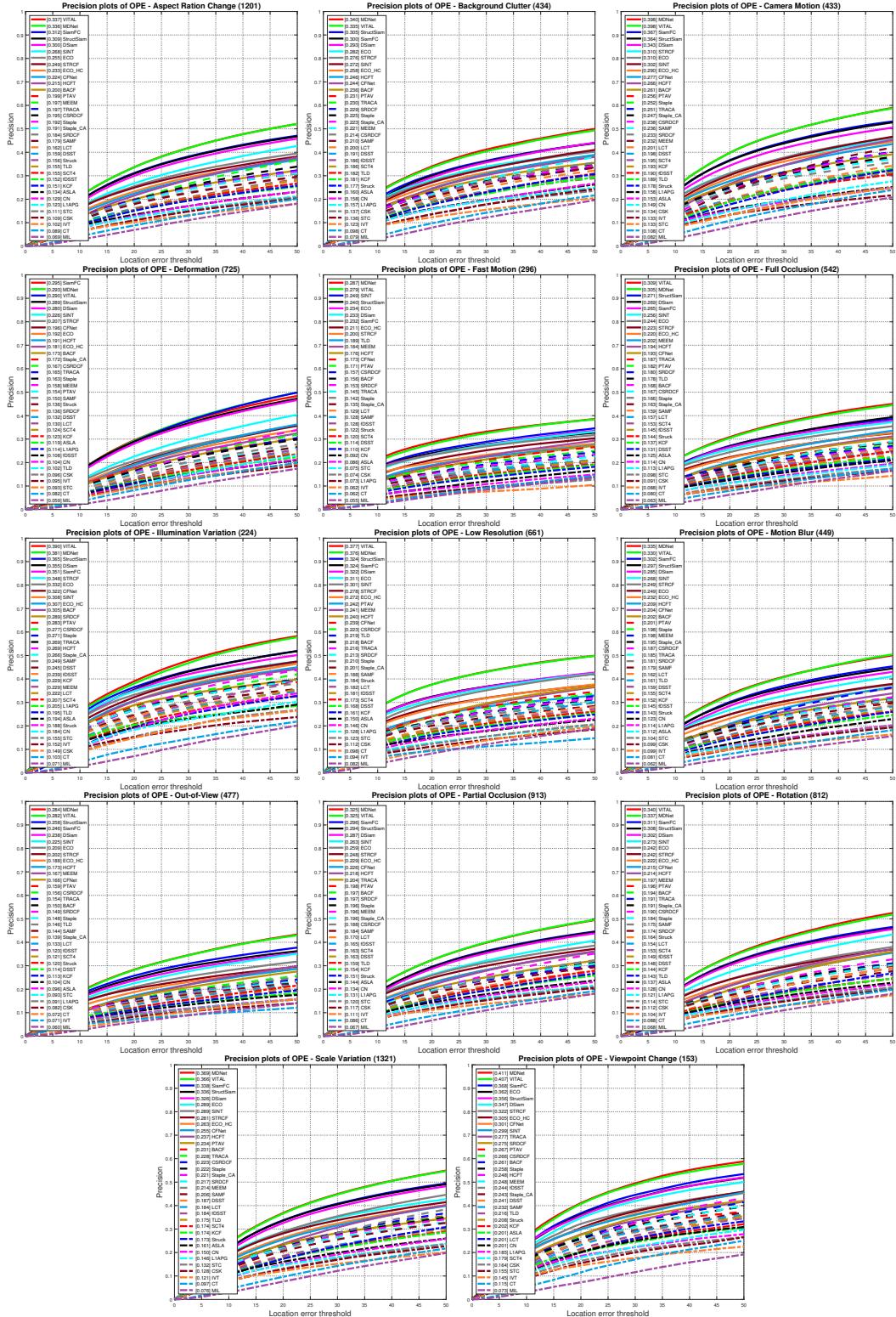


Figure 2. Performance of trackers on each attribute using precision under protocol I. Best viewed in color.

Fig. 3 shows the performance of trackers on each attribute using normalized precision under protocol I.

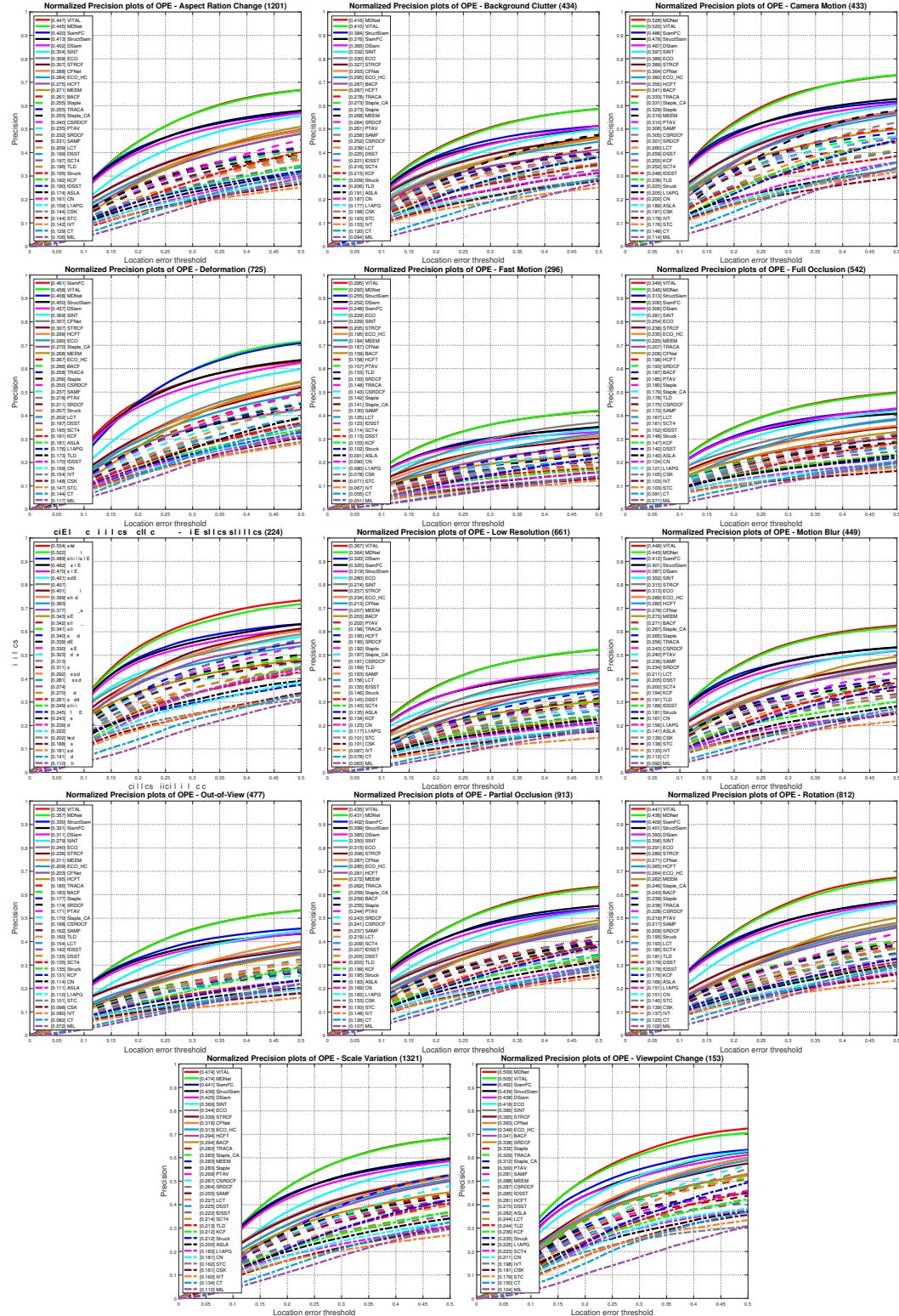


Figure 3. Performance of trackers on each attribute using precision under protocol I. Best viewed in color.

Fig. 4 shows the performance of trackers on each attribute using success under protocol I.

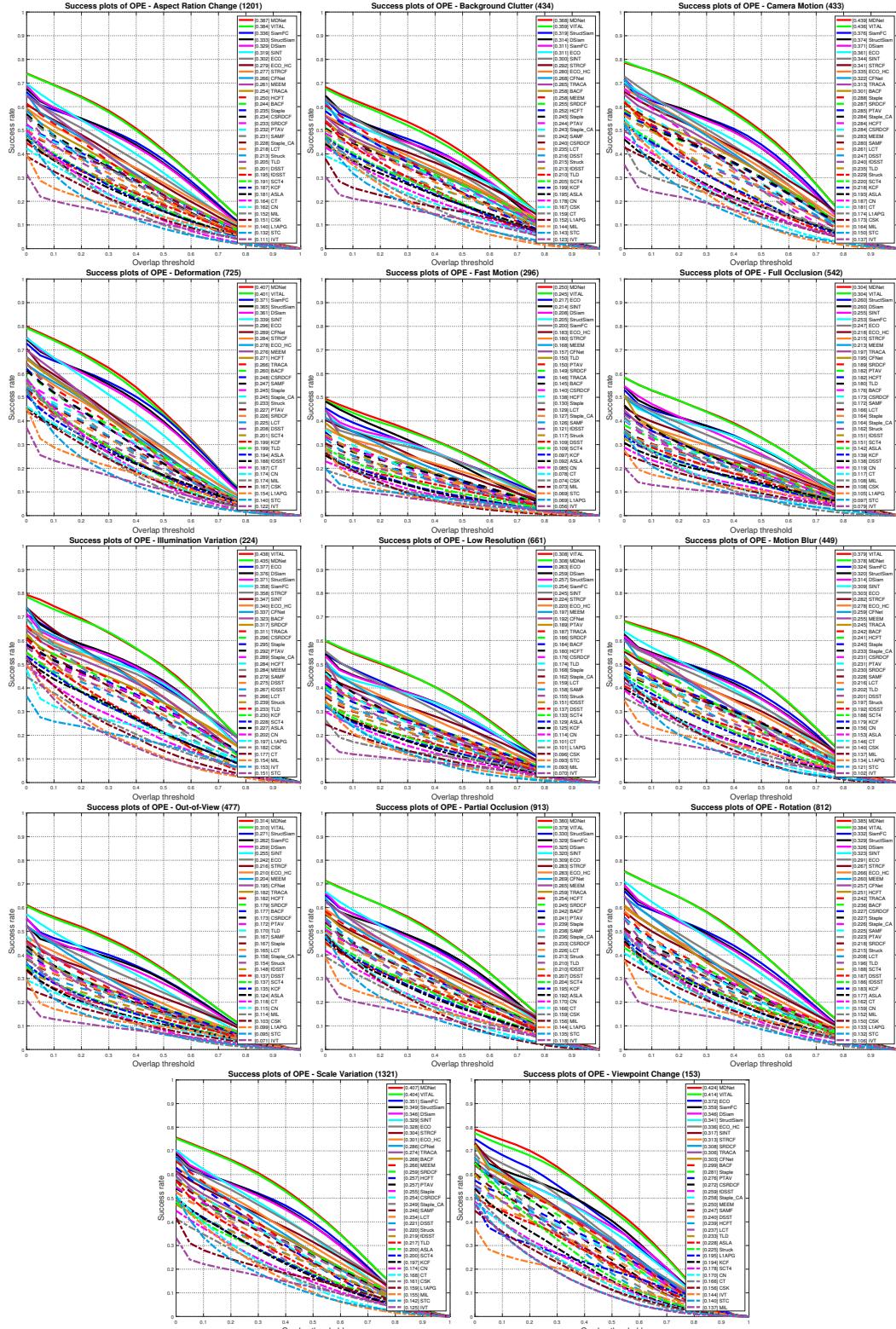


Figure 4. Performance of trackers on each attribute using success under protocol I. Best viewed in color.

4. Detailed Attribute-based Performance under Protocol II

Fig. 5 shows the performance of trackers on each attribute using precision under protocol II.

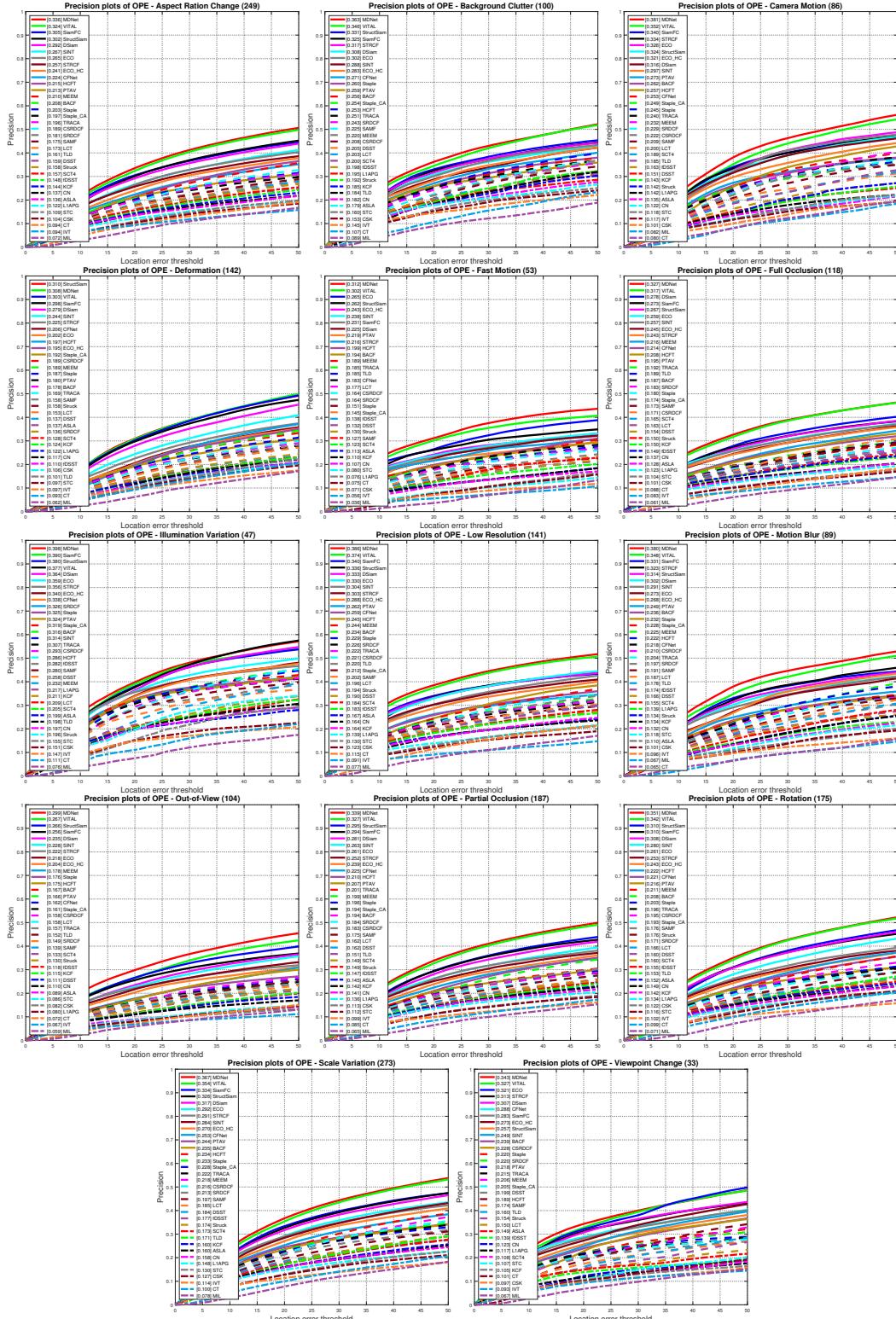


Figure 5. Performance of trackers on each attribute using precision under protocol II. Best viewed in color.

Fig. 6 shows the performance of trackers on each attribute using normalized precision under protocol II.

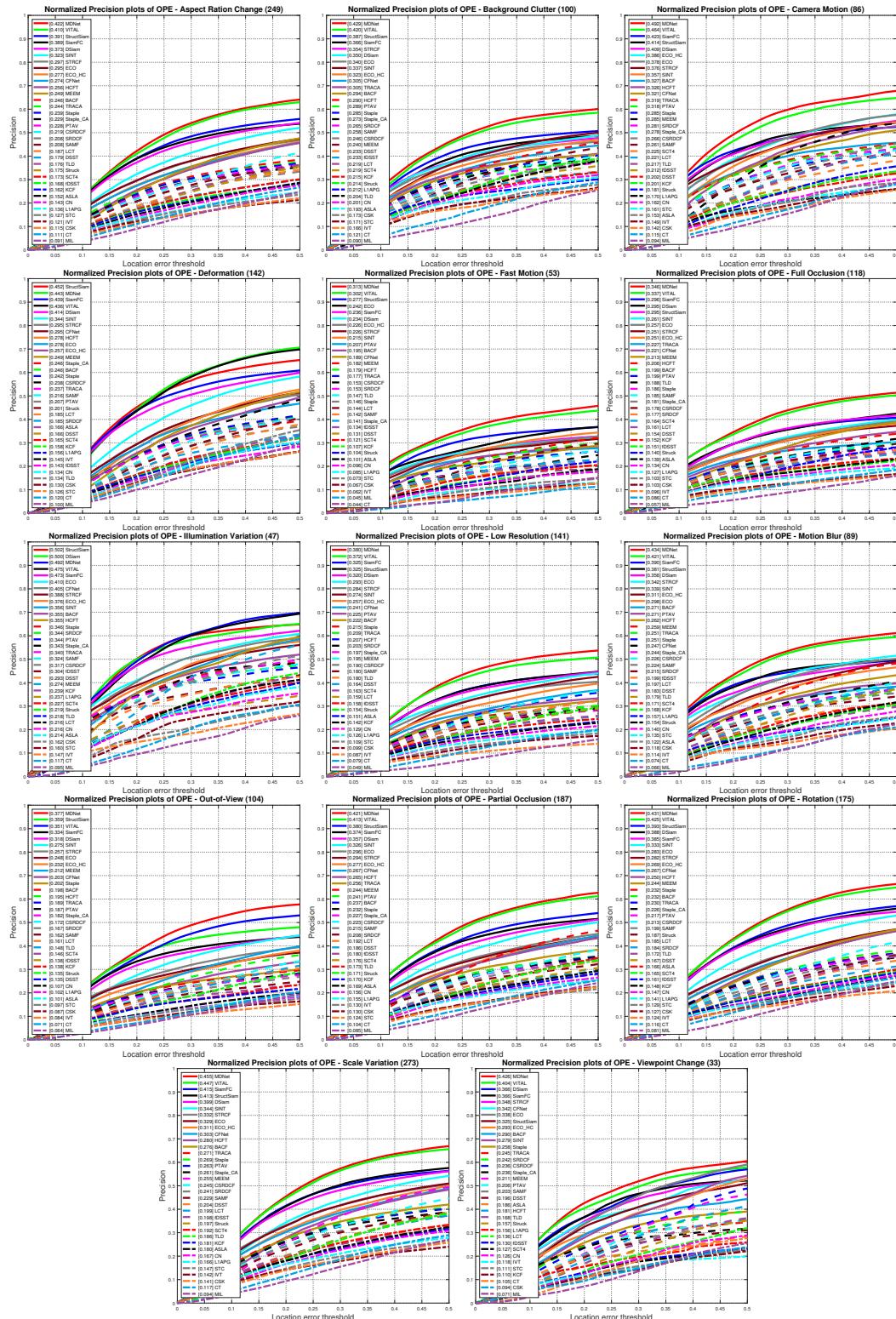


Figure 6. Performance of trackers on each attribute using precision under protocol II. Best viewed in color.

Fig. 7 shows the performance of trackers on each attribute using success under protocol II.

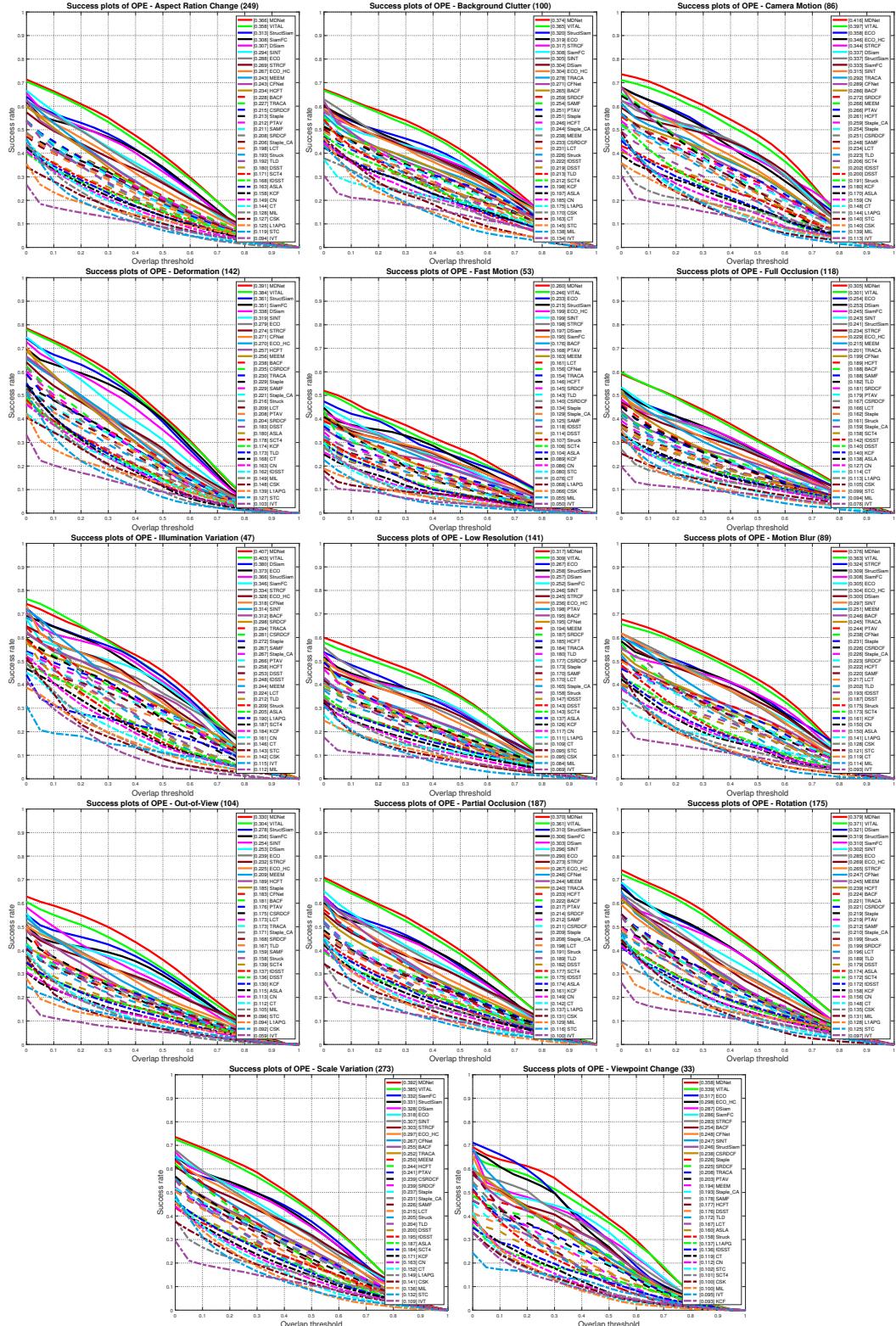


Figure 7. Performance of trackers on each attribute using success under protocol II. Best viewed in color.

References

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