Adversarially Occluded Samples for Person Re-identification (Supplementary Material)

1. Improvement of Ranking Results

In this section we provide more illustrations of the improvement over the original model. The examples are shown in Figure 1, 2, 3 for dataset Market1501, CUHK03, DukeMTMC-reID respectively. In most cases the retrained model activates on larger regions on the body compared with the original model. Since more regions and patterns are considered by the re-trained model, we hypothesize that the feature vectors now contain more information for discriminating between different persons.
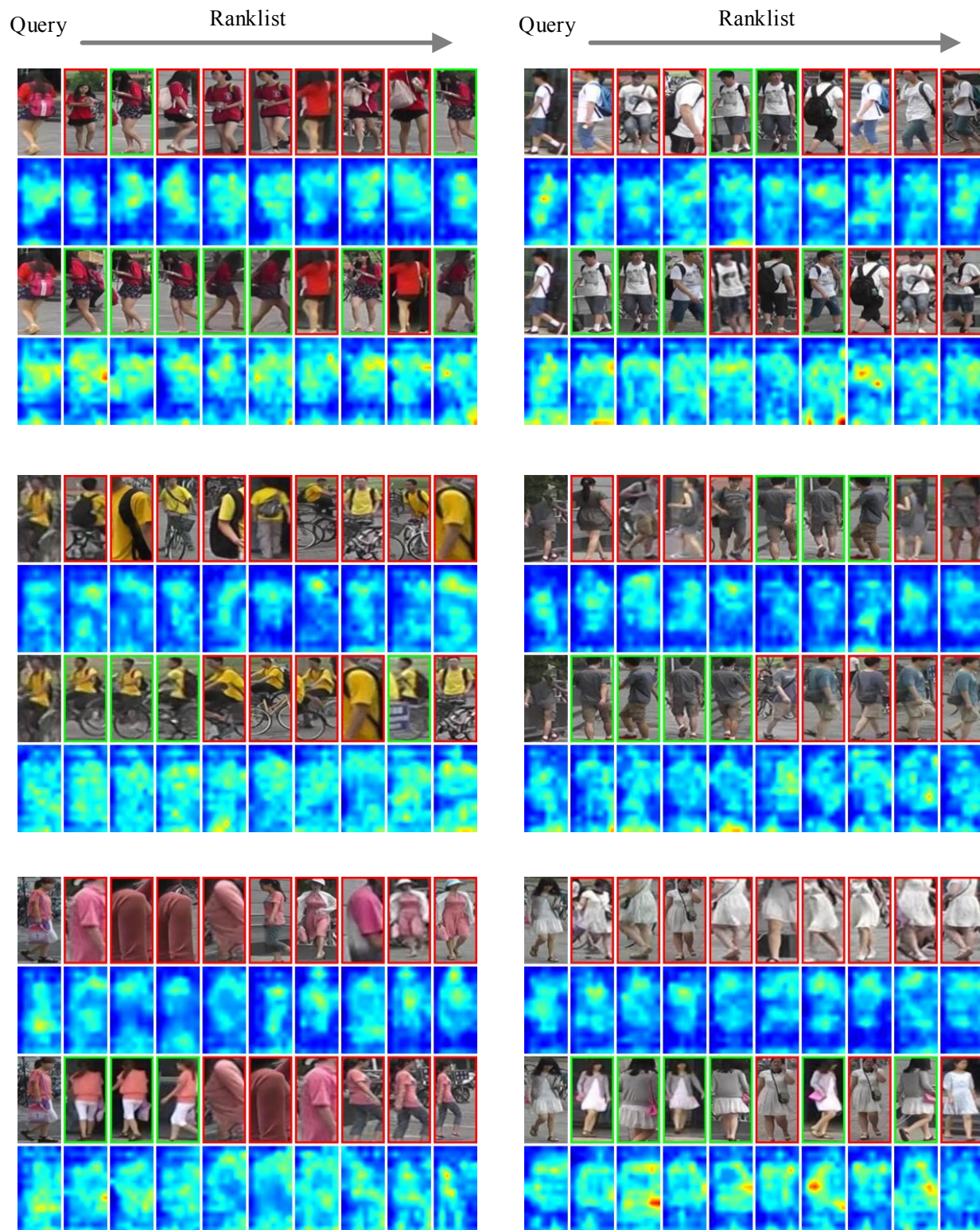
Figure 1: Some ranking examples on dataset Market1501 that the re-trained model improves over the original model. The four rows of each query case corresponds to **(1)** ranklist by the original model, **(2)** activation maps from the original model for the 1st row, **(3)** ranklist by the re-trained model, **(4)** activation maps from the re-trained model for the 3rd row. Images with green and red boundary denote true positive and distractors respectively.
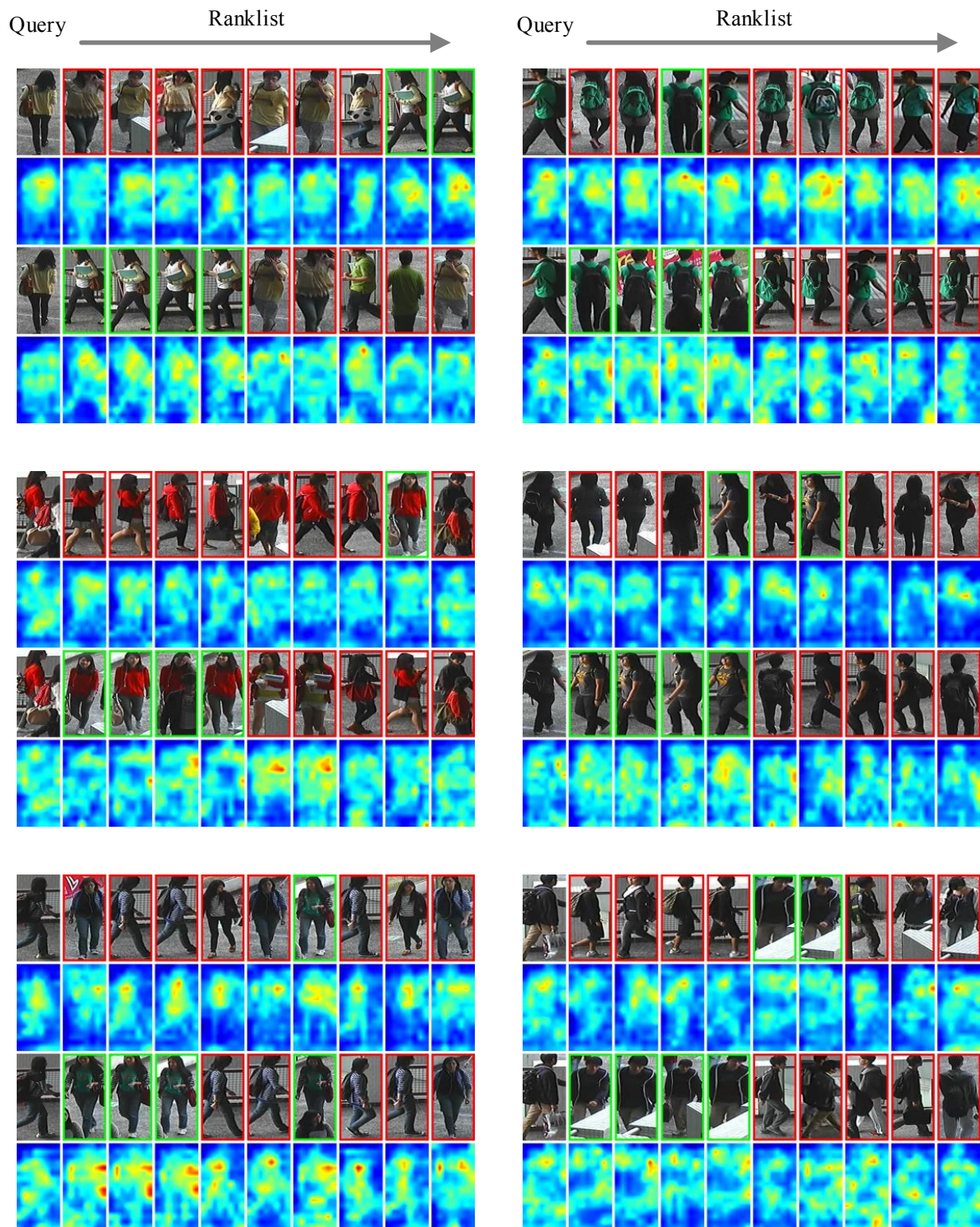
Figure 2: Some ranking examples on dataset CUHK03 that the re-trained model improves over the original model. The four rows of each query case corresponds to **(1)** ranklist by the original model, **(2)** activation maps from the original model for the 1st row, **(3)** ranklist by the re-trained model, **(4)** activation maps from the re-trained model for the 3rd row. Images with green and red boundary denote true positive and distractors respectively.
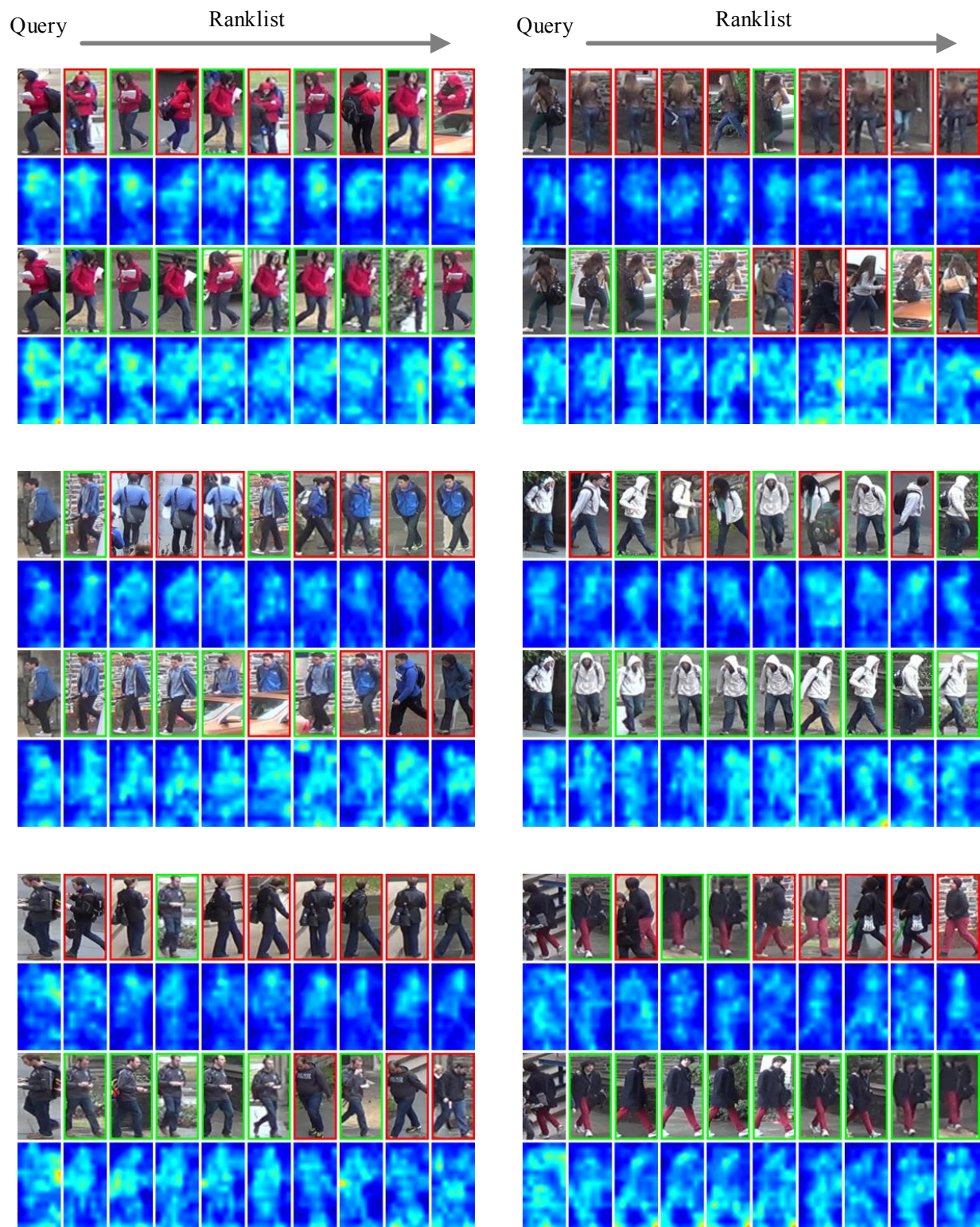
Figure 3: Some ranking examples on dataset DukeMTMC-reID that the re-trained model improves over the original model. The four rows of each query case corresponds to **(1)** ranklist by the original model, **(2)** activation maps from the original model for the 1st row, **(3)** ranklist by the re-trained model, **(4)** activation maps from the re-trained model for the 3rd row. Images with green and red boundary denote true positive and distractors respectively.