





Stable Video Matting with Consistent Memory Propagation

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CVPR 2025 IK GitHub Stars

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What is <u>Video Matting</u> and <u>What</u> are the <u>Applications</u>?



Input Video

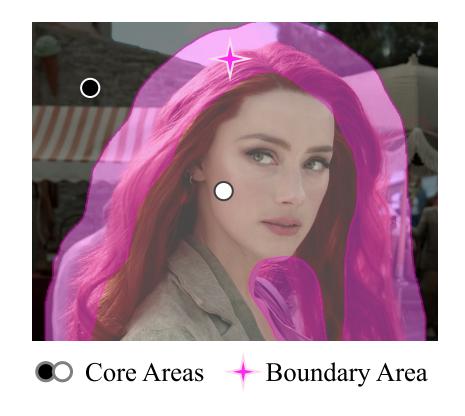




SAM 2: Segment Anything in Images and Videos

Video Segmentation vs. Video Matting

- Video Matting (VM) poses additional challenges compared to Video Segmentation (VOS)
- VM requires:
 - [Core Areas] Accurate semantic detection
 - [Boundary Area] High-quality detail extraction







Applications: Real-world Use Cases





Virtual Background



Background Replacement



Visual Effects (VFX) Editing

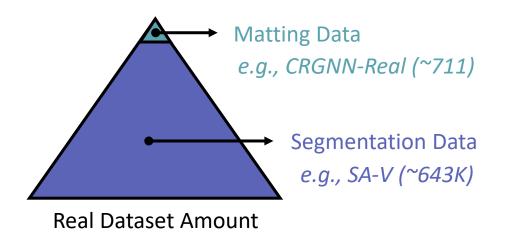
https://support.zoom.com/hc/zh/article?id=zm_kb&sysparm_article=KB0060398 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-tQCqvBhM6o https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gyeif8yaHhM 5

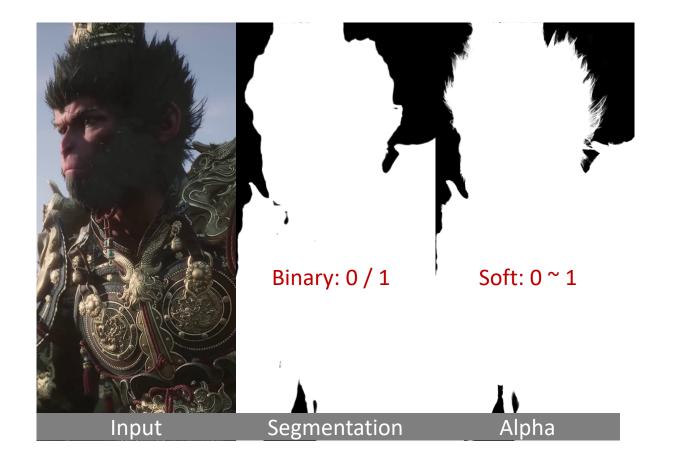


What makes Video Matting even more <u>Challenging</u>?

Challenge: Data

• Lack of *large-scale* real data with *alpha* masks





Extremely high annotation costs

If image is still possible, video is nearly impossible



Challenge: Data

• Lack of *large-scale* real data with *alpha* masks



Input w/ Given Seg Mask

Matting Output (MaGGIe)



masks Real Dataset Amount Matting Data *e.g., CRGNN-Real (~711)* Segmentation Data *e.g., SA-V (~643K)*

Currently, only synthetic data available

Distribution Gap: Harms real-world performance

MaGGIe: Mask Guided Gradual Human Instance Matting (CVPR 2024)

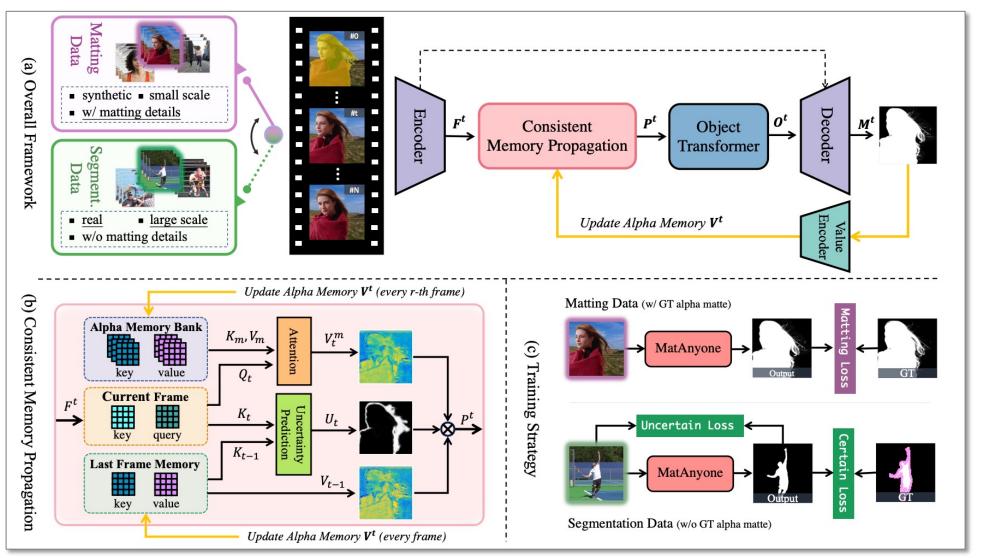




What are our Key Designs to tackle the challenges?



Our Framework



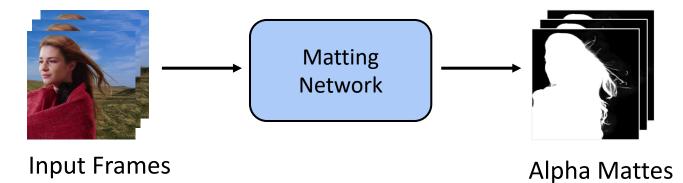
Key designs in:
Network
Training Strategy
Data





Current Methods

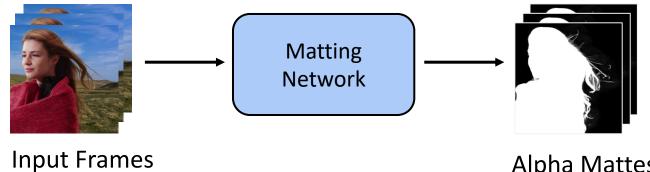
Auxiliary-free Methods (MODNet, RVM)





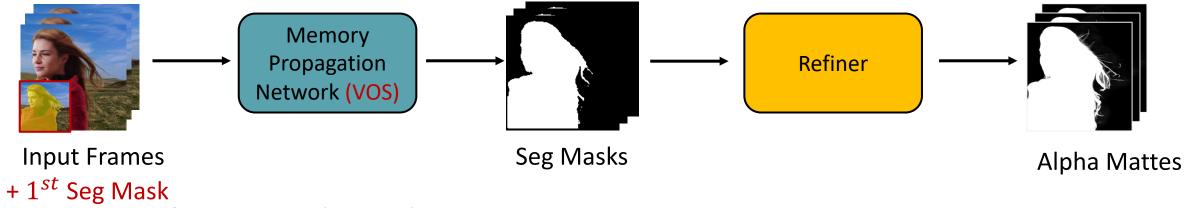
Current Methods

Auxiliary-free Methods (MODNet, RVM)



Alpha Mattes

Mask-guided Methods (AdaM, MaGGle)

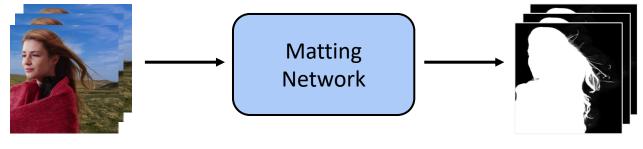


Adaptive Human Matting for Dynamic Videos (CVPR 2023) MaGGIe: Mask Guided Gradual Human Instance Matting (CVPR 2024)



Current Methods

Auxiliary-free Methods (MODNet, RVM)



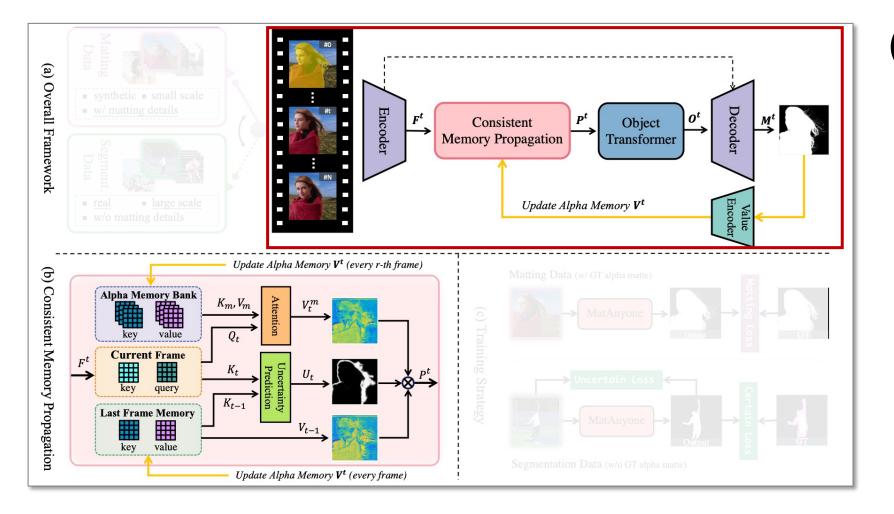
Input Frames

Alpha Mattes

Mask-guided Methods (Ours)



Network Design



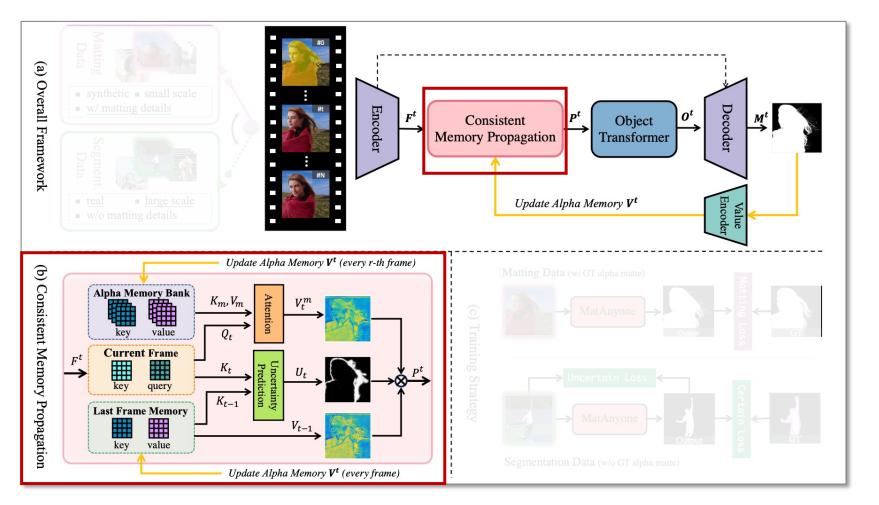
(1) Mask-guided VM:

Given first-frame

segmentation mask



Network Design





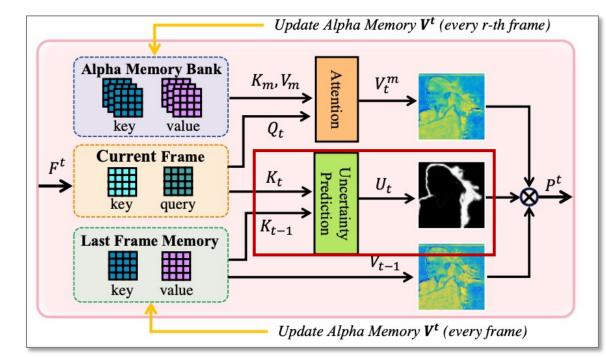
 (1) Mask-guided VM: Given first-frame segmentation mask
 (2) Consistent Memory Propagation: Region-adaptive memory fusion



Consistent Memory Propagation (CMP)

Region-adaptive memory fusion:

☆ "Change" probability: $U_t \in [0, 1]$



$$P_{t} = V_{t}^{m} * \frac{U_{t}}{U_{t}} + V_{t-1} * (1 - U_{t})$$



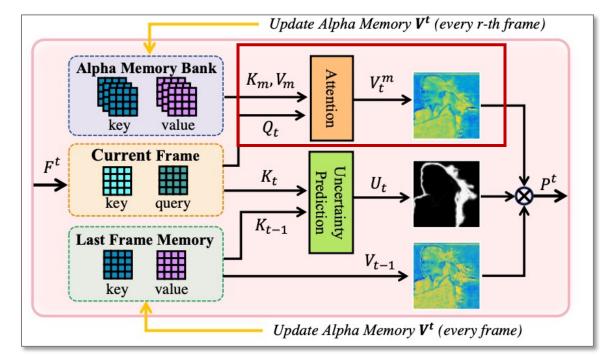


Consistent Memory Propagation (CMP)

Region-adaptive memory fusion:

- ☆ "Change" probability: $U_t \in [0, 1]$
- "Large-change" region:

Mainly from memory bank (V_t^m)



$$P_t = V_t^m * U_t + V_{t-1} * (1 - U_t)$$





Update Alpha Memory V^t (every r-th frame)

 V_t^m

Consistent Memory Propagation (CMP)

Region-adaptive memory fusion:

- ♦ "Change" probability: $U_t \in [0, 1]$
- "Large-change" region: Mainly from memory bank (V_t^m)
- "small-change" region: Mainly from last frame (V_{t-1})

Uncertainty Prediction kev query K_{t-1} Last Frame Memory V_{t-1} kev value Update Alpha Memory V^t (every frame)

Alpha Memory Bank

Current Frame

value

$$P_t = V_t^m * U_t + \frac{V_{t-1}}{V_{t-1}} * (1 - U_t)$$

Attention

 K_m, V_m

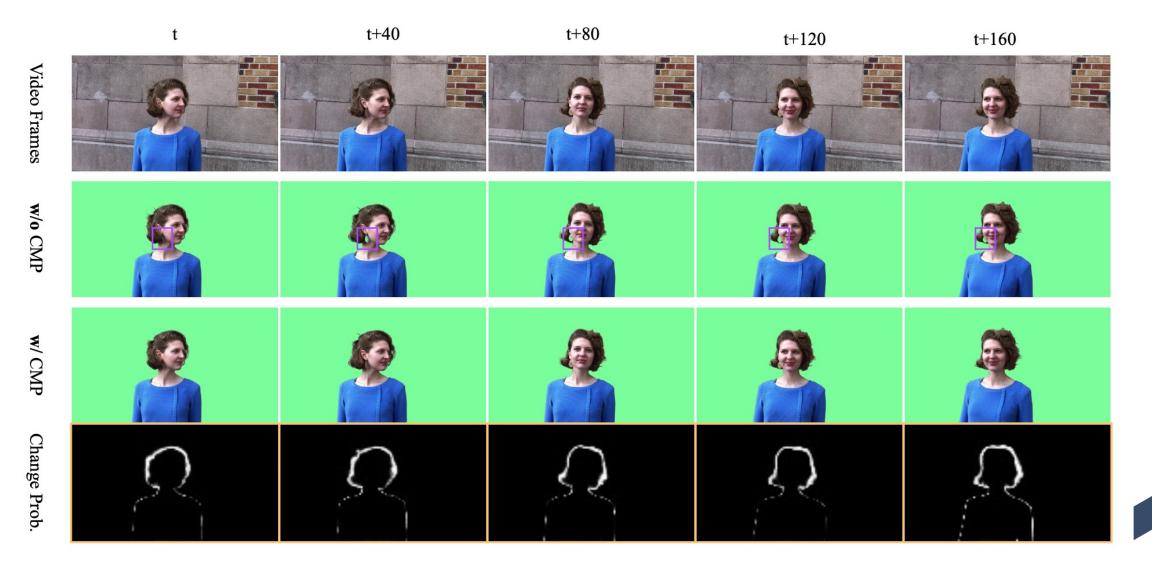
 Q_t

 K_t

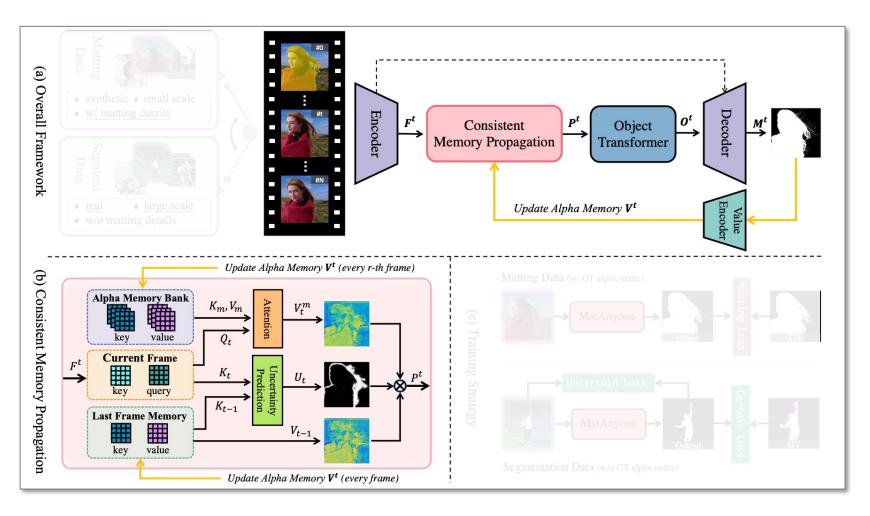


Ablation: Effectiveness of CMP





Network Design

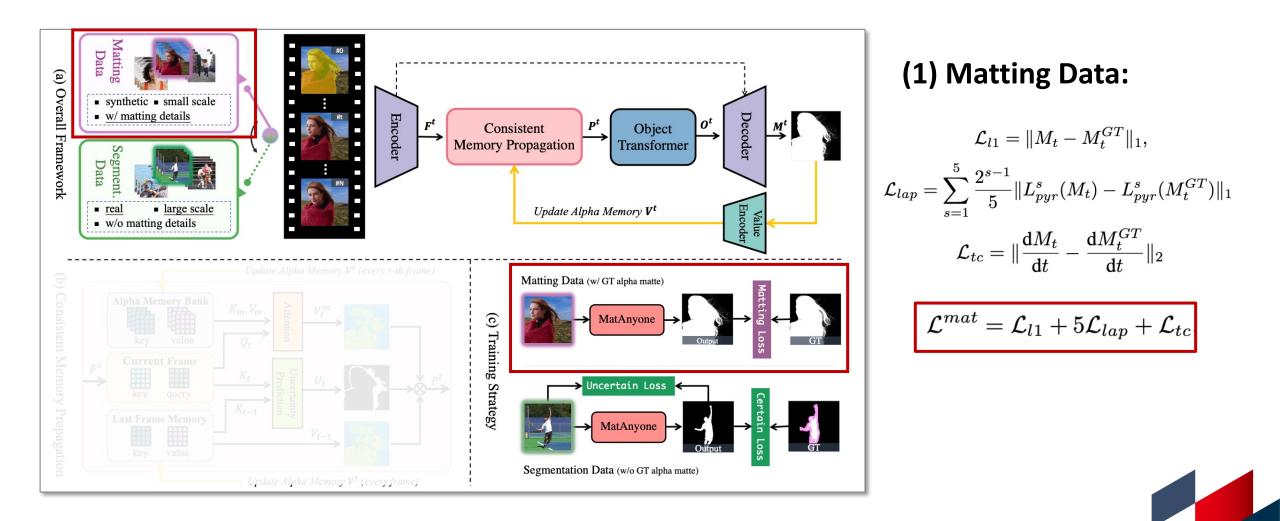




(1) Mask-guided VM: Given first-frame segmentation mask (2) Consistent Memory **Propagation: Region-adaptive** memory fusion (3) Recurrent Refinement: To reach the image-matting level



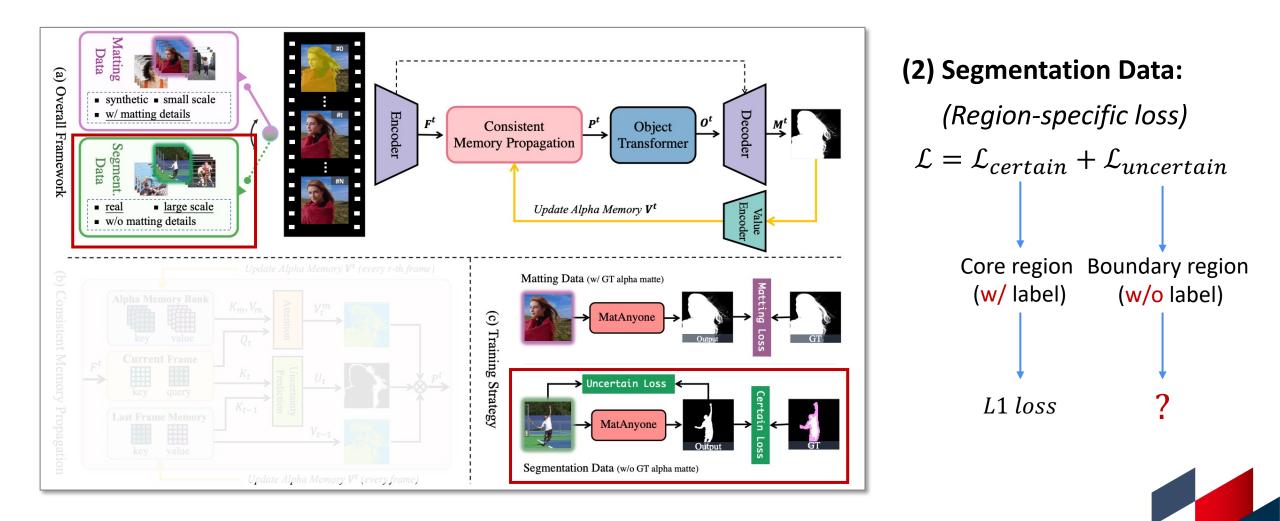
Training Strategy Design



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Training Strategy Design



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How to supervise without GT alpha labels?

• DDC loss: supervise with input image ONLY

$$\mathcal{L}_{DDC} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i}^{N} \sum_{j} |\alpha_i - \alpha_j - \|\mathbf{I}_i - \mathbf{I}_j\|_2|$$

$$j \in \operatorname{argtopk}\{-\|\mathbf{I}_i - \mathbf{I}_j\|_2\}$$

• We propose scaled DDC loss to *relax* originally strict assumptions:

$$\mathcal{L}_{boundary} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i}^{N} \sum_{j} |(\alpha_i - \alpha_j)(\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{B}) - ||\mathbf{I}_i - \mathbf{I}_j||_2|$$
$$j \in \operatorname{argtopk}\{-||\mathbf{I}_i - \mathbf{I}_j||_2\}$$

• We call such strategy of using segmentation data as core supervision (CS):

$$\mathcal{L}^{cs} = \mathcal{L}_{core} + 1.5 \mathcal{L}_{boundary}$$



Video Frames

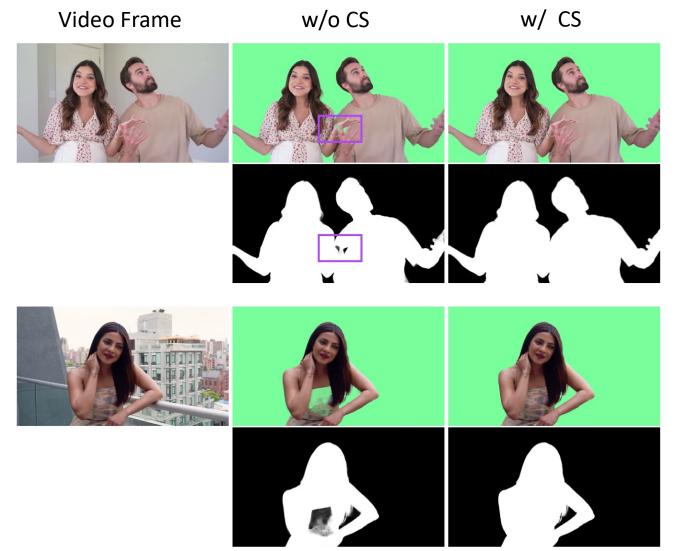
DDC Loss

Scaled DDC loss



Ablation: Effectiveness of Core Supervision (CS)





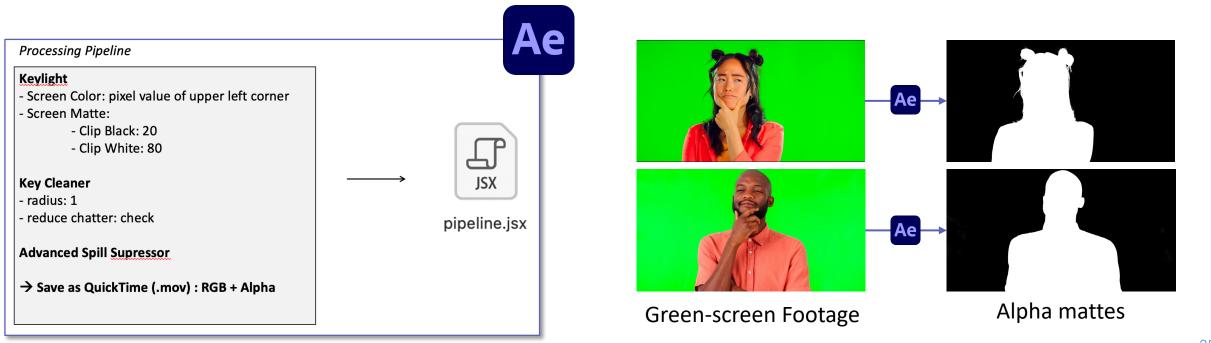
- Previous strategy: obvious semantics error due to the *weak* supervision from real segmentation data
- Our strategy: largely improves semantics accuracy thanks to the stronger supervision enabled with core supervision loss



Data Design

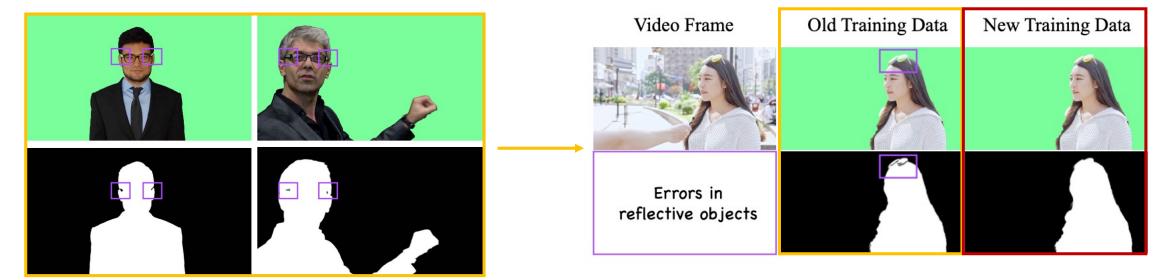
Training Data

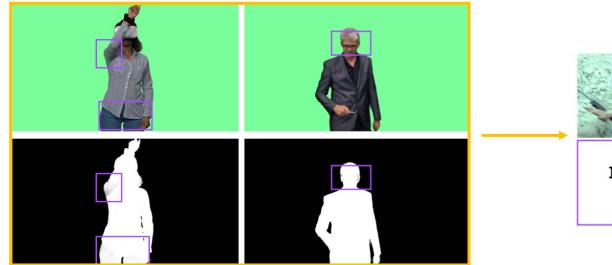
Datesets	VideoMatte240K (old train) [32]	VM800 (new train)	VideoMatte (old test) [32]	YouTubeMatte (new test)
#Foregrounds	475	826	5	32
Sources	-	Storyblocks, Envato Elements, Motion Array	-	YouTube
Harmonized	-	-	x	\checkmark





Ablation: Enhancement from New Training Data











Testing Benchmark

Datesets	VideoMatte240K (old train) [32]	VI32]VM800 (new train)VideoMatte (old test) [32]YouTubeMatte (new test)826532Storyblocks, Envato Elements, Motion Array-YouTube		
#Foregrounds	475	826	5	32
Sources	-	Storyblocks, Envato Elements, Motion Array	-	YouTube
Harmonized	-	-	x	\checkmark

Harmonization when compositing







How does our model <u>Perform</u>?



Experiment Results – Synthetic Dataset

Metrics	Auxiliary-free (AF) Methods			Mask-guided Methods			
	MODNet [24]	RVM [33]	RVM-Large [33]	AdaM [31]	FTP-VM [20]	MaGGIe [†] [22]	Ours
VideoMatt	$e (512 \times 288)$						
MAD↓	9.41	6.08	5.32	5.30	6.13	5.49	<u>5.15</u>
MSE↓	4.30	1.47	0.62	0.78	1.31	0.60	0.93
Grad↓	1.89	0.88	0.59	0.72	1.14	0.57	0.67
dtSSD↓	2.23	1.36	1.24	1.33	1.60	1.39	<u>1.18</u>
Conn↓	0.81	0.41	0.30	0.30	0.41	0.31	<u>0.26</u>
VideoMatt	e (1920 × 1080)			1			
MAD↓	11.13	6.57	5.81	4.42	8.00	4.42	<u>4.24</u>
MSE↓	5.54	1.93	0.97	0.39	3.24	0.40	<u>0.33</u>
Grad↓	15.30	10.55	9.65	5.12	23.75	4.03	<u>4.00</u>
dtSSD↓	3.08	1.90	1.78	1.39	2.37	1.31	<u>1.19</u>
YoutubeM	<i>atte</i> (512×288)						
MAD↓	19.37	4.08	3.36	-	3.08	3.54	2.72
MSE↓	16.21	1.97	1.04	-	1.29	1.23	<u>1.01</u>
Grad↓	2.05	1.34	1.03	-	1.16	1.10	<u>0.97</u>
dtSSD↓	2.79	1.81	1.62	-	1.83	1.88	<u>1.60</u>
Conn↓	2.68	0.60	0.50	-	0.41	0.49	<u>0.39</u>
YoutubeM	<i>atte</i> (1920 × 1080)			I			
MAD↓	15.29	4.37	3.58	-	6.49	2.37	<u>1.99</u>
MSE↓	12.68	2.25	1.23	-	4.58	0.98	<u>0.71</u>
Grad↓	8.42	15.1	12.97	-	29.78	<u>7.69</u>	8.91
dtSSD↓	2.74	2.28	2.04	-	2.41	1.77	<u>1.65</u>

- Best MAD:
 Spatial Accuracy
- Best dtSSD:
 Temporal Stability
- Best Conn:
 Visual Quality





Experiment Results – Synthetic Dataset



Video Frame

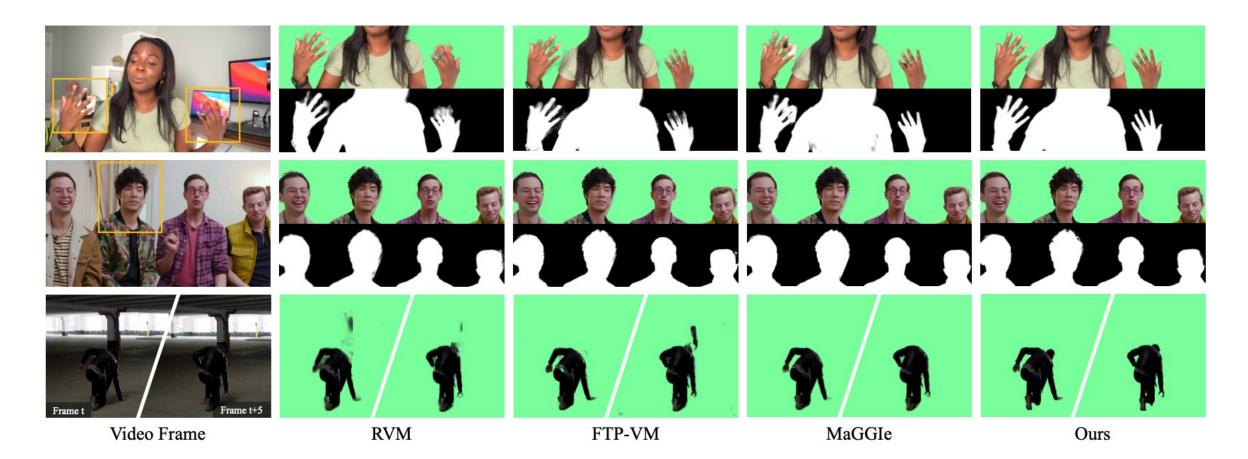








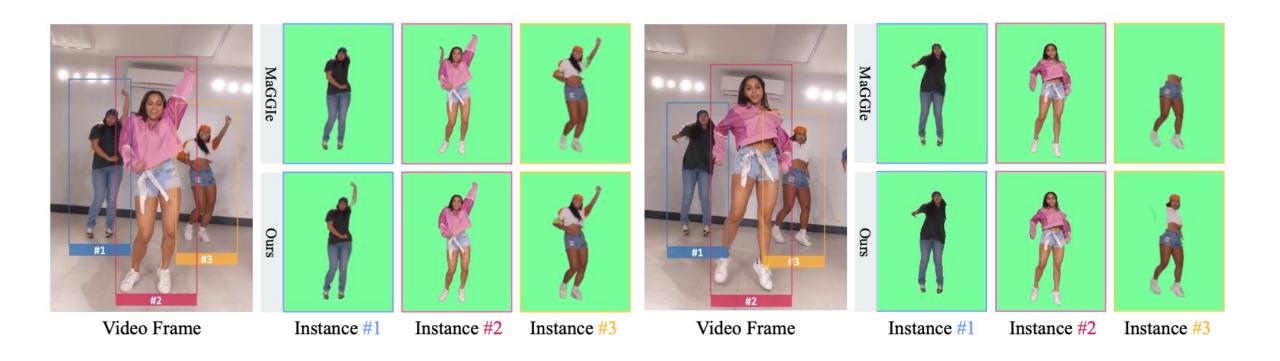
Real Results - General Video Matting



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Real Results - Instance Video Matting





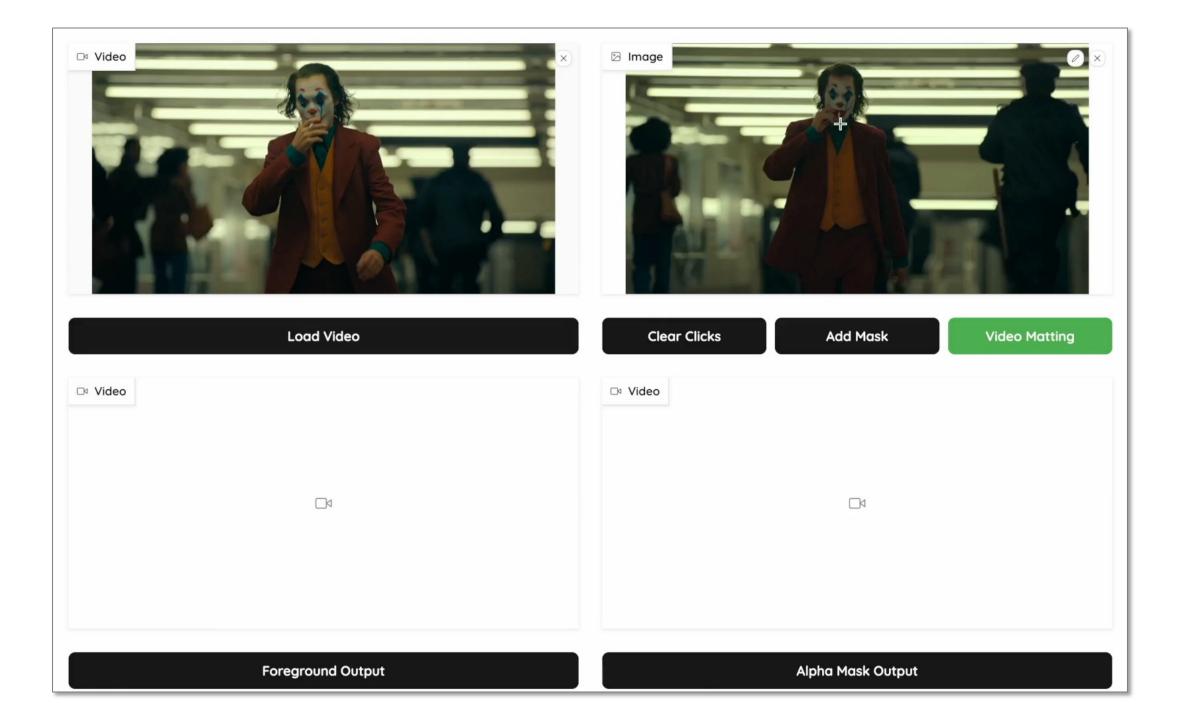
32

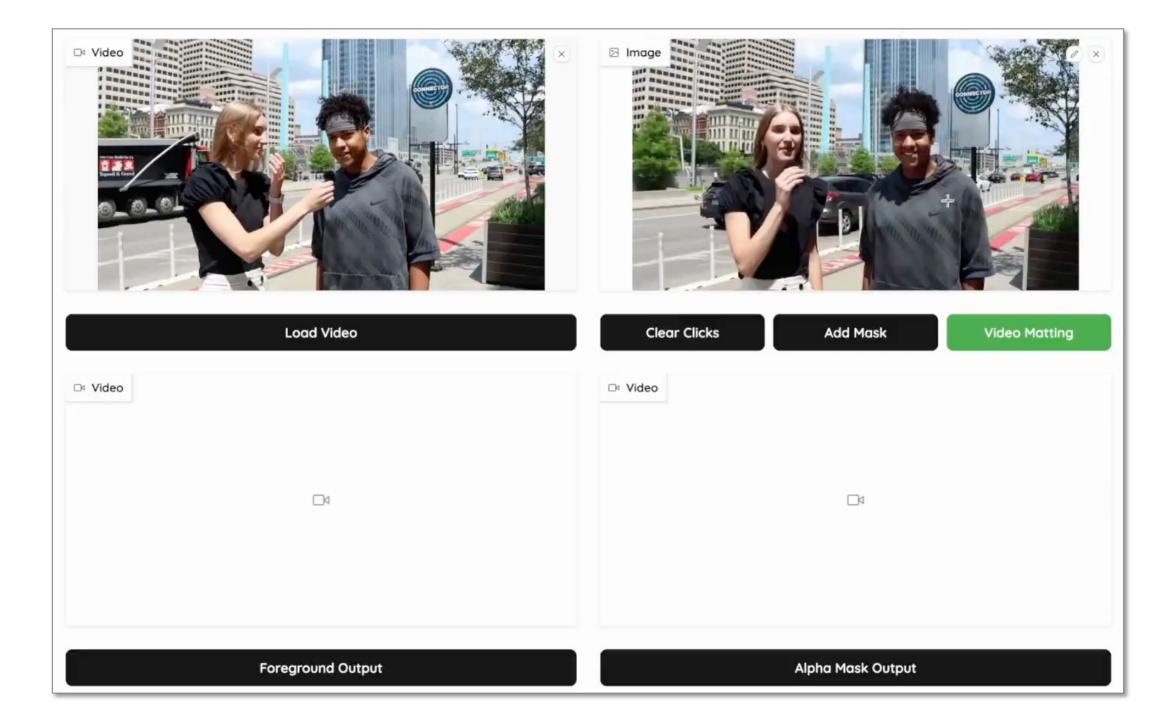


Summary

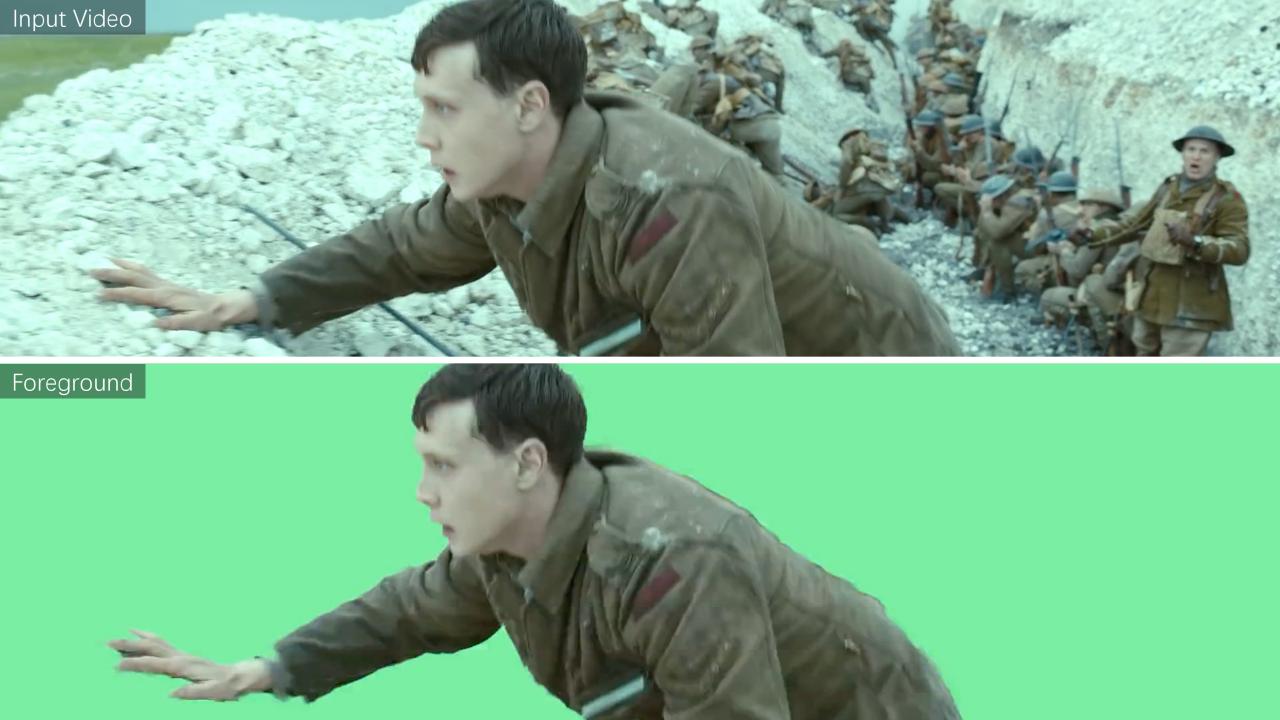
- <u>Stable</u> performance in both:
 - Semantics of core regions
 - Fine-grained boundary details
- <u>Practical</u> human video matting framework that:
 - Support target assignment
 - Increase user interactions to improve user experience

We are among the first video matting projects that provide interactive online demo that could be easily used with a few clicks.





More Results on Video Matting Videos in the Wild

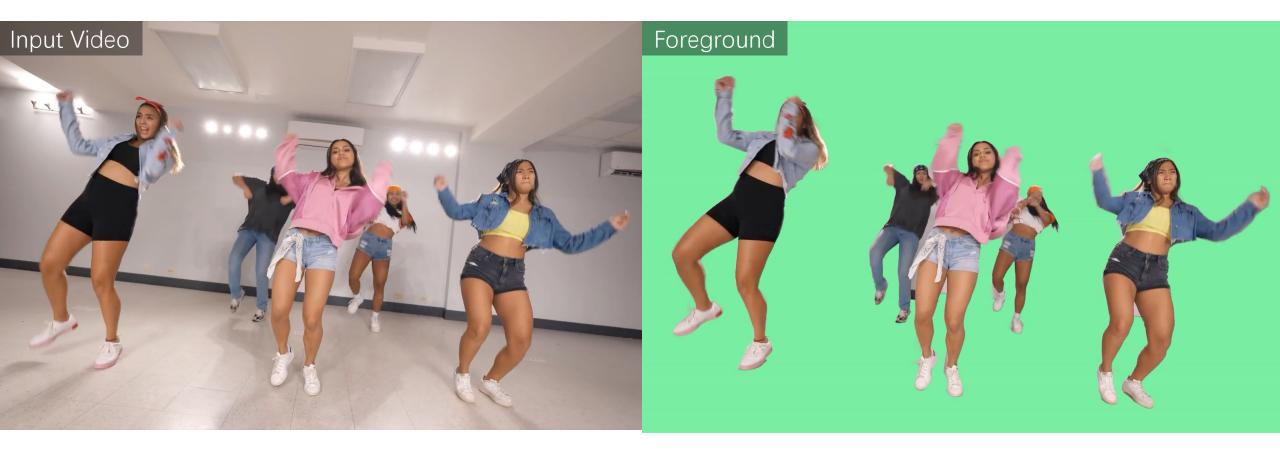


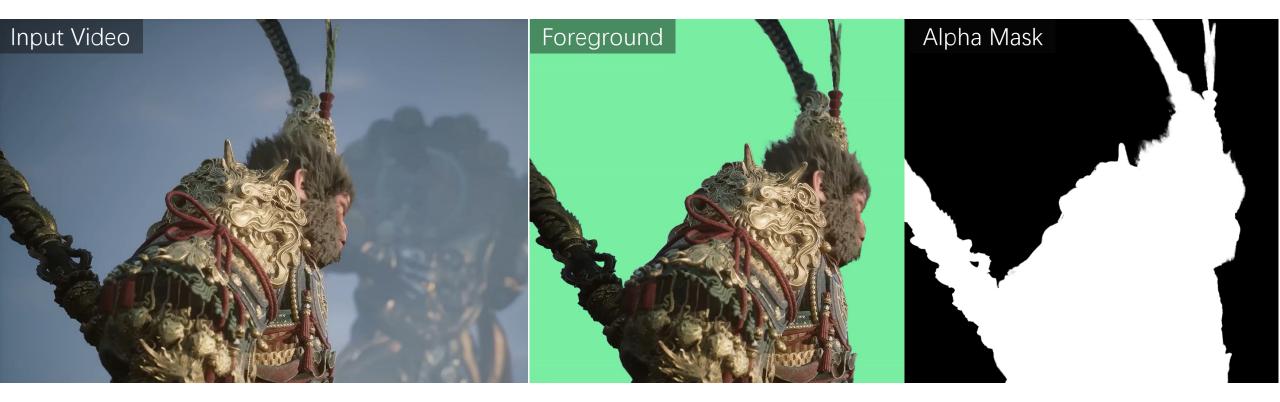


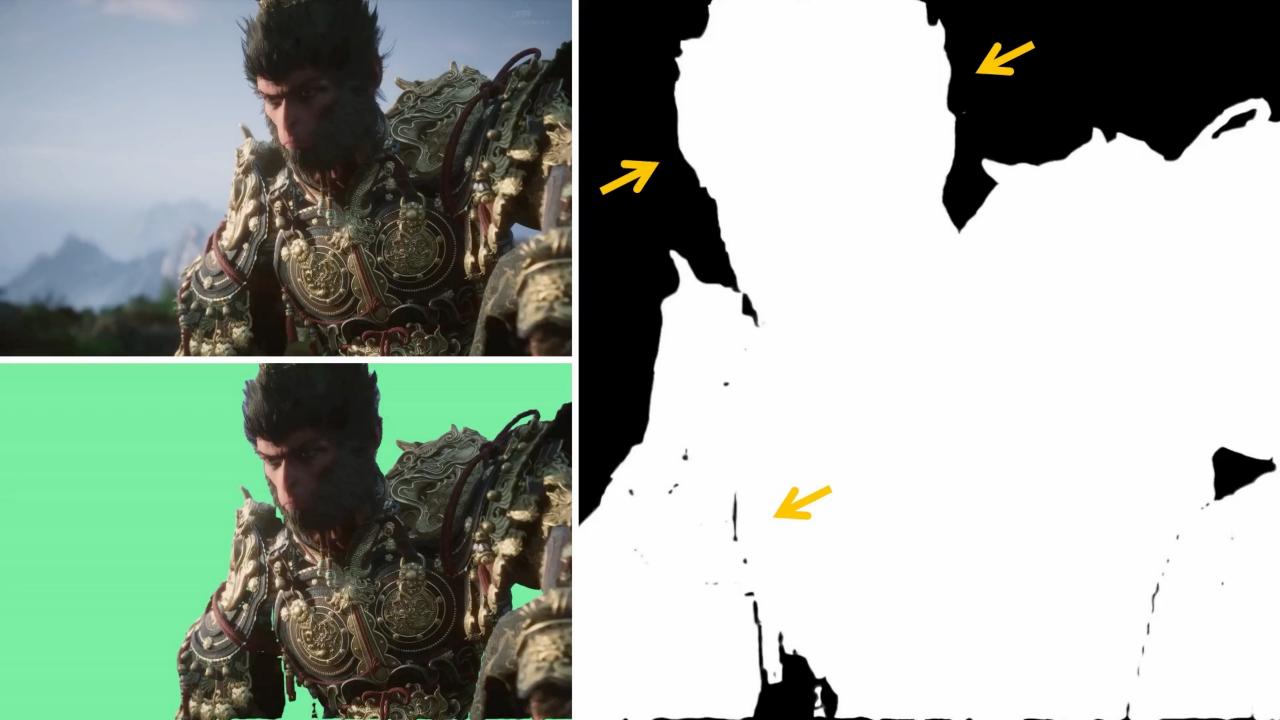


Alpha Mask











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Q&A





MatAnyone

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