NeXtVLAD: An Efficient Neural Network to Aggregate Frame-level Features for Large-scale Video Classification

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Final solution overview:

[X. Lan 2018]

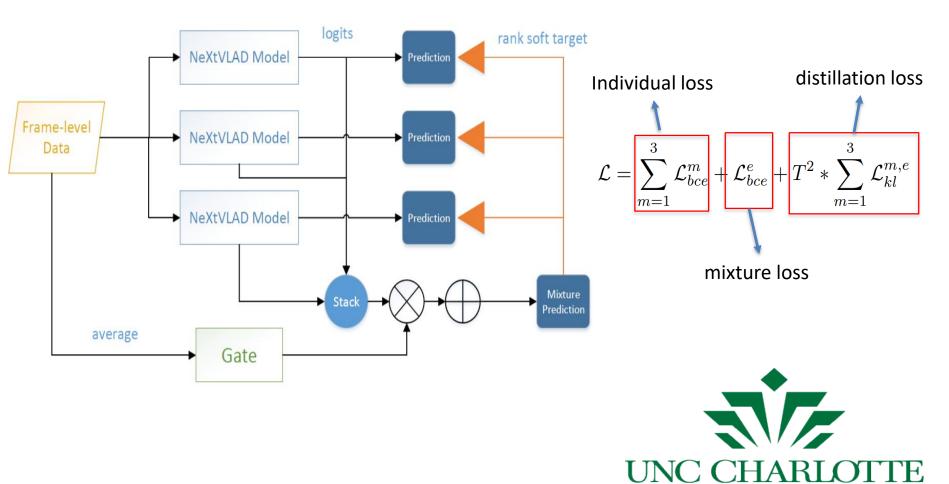


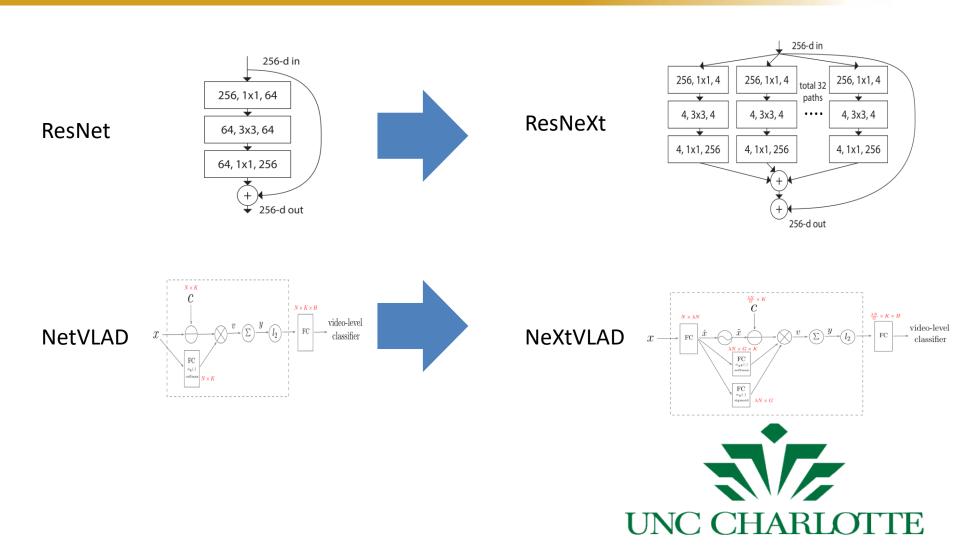
Table 2. The GAP scores of submissions during the competition. All the other parameters used are (0.5drop, 112K, 2048H). The final submissions are tagged with *

Model	Parameter	Private GAP	Public GAP
single NeXtVLAD(460k steps)	79M	0.87846	0.87910
3 NeXtVLAD (3T, 250k steps)	237M	0.88583	0.88657
3 NeXtVLAD (3T, 346k steps)	237M	0.88681	0.88749
3 NeXtVLAD* (3T, 460k steps)	237M	0.88722	0.88794
3 NeXtVLAD* (3T, 647k steps)	237M	0.88721	0.88792

- 79M parameters ≈ 316M storage using Float32
- 2 nvidia gtx 1080 TI GPUs
- 400+ examples/sec with SSD
- About 2 days to reach the final results



Motivations: feature groups for aggregation?



NetVLAD: a learnable pooling approach

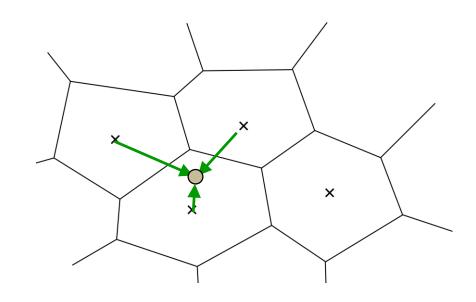
[R. Arandjelović, 2016]

Soft assignment of frame feature x_i to cluster k

$$y_{jk} = \sum_{i} \alpha_k(x_i)(x_{ij} - c_{kj})$$
Residual vector

Sum over all M frames in the video

$$\alpha_k(x_i) = \frac{e^{w_k^T x_i + b_k}}{\sum_{s=1}^K e^{w_s^T x_i + s_t}}$$





NetVLAD: a learnable pooling approach

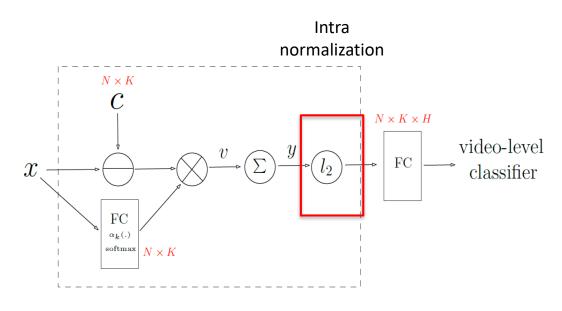


Fig. 1. Schema of NetVLAD model for video classification. Formulas in red denote the number of parameters (ignoring biases or batch normalization). FC means fully-connected layer.

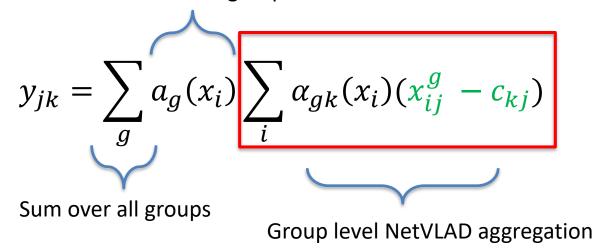
- Parameters Number: $N \times K \times (H + 2)$
- N(input dimension),
 K(cluster number),
 H(hidden size)

e.g. N = 1024, K = 256 H = 2048 will result in 537 millions parameters



NeXtVLAD: a mixture of NetVLAD over group features

Attention function over groups



$$\alpha_g(x_i) = \sigma(w_g^T x_i + b_g)$$



NeXtVLAD: a mixture of NetVLAD on group features

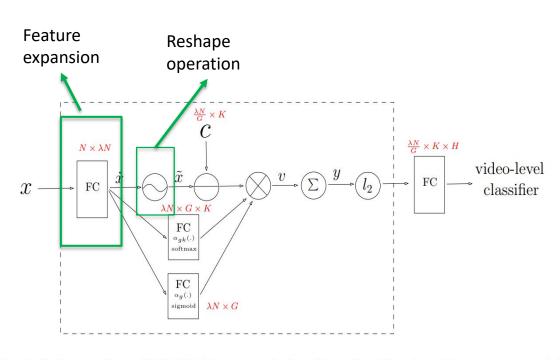


Fig. 2. Schema of our NeXtVLAD network for video classification. Formulas in red denote the number of parameters (ignoring biases or batch normalization). FC represents a fully-connected layer. The wave operation means a reshape transformation.

Parameters Number:

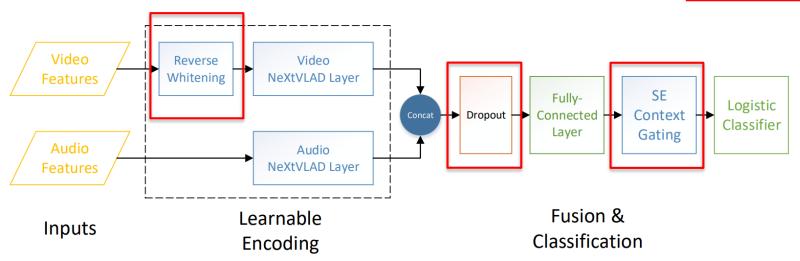
$$\lambda N \times (N+G+K \times \left(G+\frac{H+1}{G}\right))$$

- N(input dimension), G(group number), K(cluster number), H (hidden size), λ(expansion factor)
- About $\frac{G}{\lambda}$ times smaller than NetVLAD with same cluster number, input and output dimension
- e. g. N=1024, G=8, K=256, H=2048, λ
 = 2 will results in about 140 million parameters

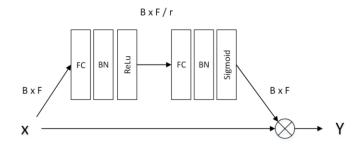


Overview of the NeXtVLAD model used in the challenge

[A. Miech 2017]



- Reverse whitening: $\hat{x}_{ij} = x_{ij} * \sqrt{e_j}$
- SE Context Gating:





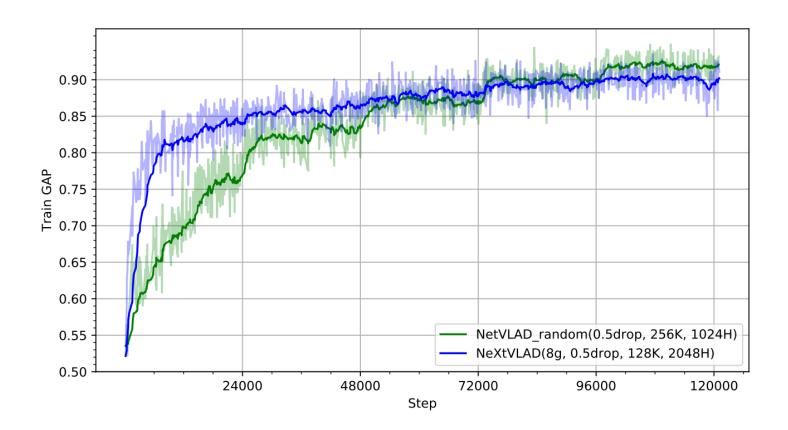


Fig. 6. Training GAP on Youtube-8M dataset. The ticks of x axis are near the end of each epoch.



Single model performance comparison

Table 1. Performance (on local validation partition) comparison for single aggregation models. The parameters inside parenthesis represents (group number G, dropout ratio, cluster number K, hidden size H)

Model	Parameter	GAP
NetVLAD (-, 0.5drop, 128K, 2048H)	297M	0.8474
NetVLAD_random (-, 0.5drop, 256k, 1024H)	274M	0.8507
NetVLAD_small (-, 0.5drop, 128K, 2048H)	88M	0.8582
NeXtVLAD (32G, 0.2drop, 128K, 2048H)	55M	0.8681
NeXtVLAD (16G, 0.2drop, 128K, 2048H)	58M	0.8685
NeXtVLAD (16G, 0.5drop, 128K, 2048H)	58M	0.8697
NeXtVLAD (8G, 0.5drop, 128K, 2048H)	89M	0.8723





Questions & More Details -->

https://www.kaggle.com/c/youtube8m-2018/discussion/63223

Code -- >

https://github.com/linrongc/youtube-8m



