

Understanding social relationship with person-pair relations

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Abstract

Social relationships understanding is to infer the relations among people from images and videos, which has attracted increasing attention in computer vision recently. A great progress has been made since the rise of deep learning. However, they mostly focuses on the facial attributes or contextual objects cues without taking into account the interaction among person pairs. Motivated by scene graph generation, we carefully studied the datasets and found the social relations in a still image always have high semantic relevance. For instance, if two person pair in an image are *Friends*, then the third one is always friends or at least other *Intimate* relations but not *No Relation*. Therefore, to capture this interaction cues, we propose a novel end-to-end trainable Person-Pair Relation Network (PRN) using standard RNNs, a graph inference network that learns iteratively to improve its predictions via message passing among person pair nodes. Extensive experiments on PISC and PIPA-Relation show the superiority of our method over previous methods.

1 Introduction

Social relationships are closely related to our daily life [Barr *et al.*, 2014]. After understanding the social relationship between the person pair, we can easily explain their behavior. For machines, only when they fully understand the social relationships, can they further understand and infer the human behavior in our social life, so as to make a better response.

This part will be written by **liangjinrui**. This part will consist of the following sections:

- The significance of social relation understanding
- [Example Figure]
- Analyze the shortcomings of the current model and introduce our model(based ILP)
- Challenges
- Contributions

2 Related Work

This part will be written by **liangjinrui** and it will be surveyed by **liangjinrui** and **chenhaicheng** by January 31.

2.1 Social Relationship Understanding

The foundation of social network is the social relationships understanding, an important multidisciplinary problem that has attracted increasing attention in computer vision recently. A much number of studies that aim to infer social relationships from images [Wang *et al.*, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2017; Wang *et al.*, 2018; Wang *et al.*, 2010; Zhang *et al.*, 2015b] and videos [Ding and Yilmaz, 2010; Ramanathan *et al.*, 2013; Vinciarelli *et al.*, 2009] have been made since the rise of deep learning. For instance, motivated by psychological studies, [Zhang *et al.*, 2015b] and [Dibeklioglu *et al.*, 2013] exploit social relationships based on facial attributes such as expression and head pose, and affective behaviour analysis. Besides, [Li *et al.*, 2017] and [Wang *et al.*, 2018] discover that contextual cues around people play a significant role in social relationship inferring. Concretely, [Li *et al.*, 2017] proposed a dual-glance model for social relationship, where the first glance makes a coarse relationship prediction for a given person pair and then the second one refines the prediction by using the objects around the pair. [Wang *et al.*, 2018] build a knowledge graph and employed Gated Graph Neural Network (GGNN) [Li *et al.*, 2015] to integrate the graph into the Graph Reasoning Model (GRM), a deep neural network where a proper message propagation and graph attention mechanism are introduced to explore the interaction between person pair and the contextual objects.

Unlike the aforementioned works which mainly focus on facial attributes or contextual object cues, we detailly studied the two classic datasets PISC [Li *et al.*, 2017] and PIPA-relation [Sun *et al.*, 2017] and found the social relations in a still image have high semantic relevance. Based on this discovery, we designed a novel end-to-end trainable Person-Pair Relation Network (PRN), a graph inference network to capture this semantic relevance cues via message passing among person pair nodes.

2.2 Message Passing

Introduction to Message Passing, written by **liangjinrui**.

2.3 Rules and ILP

Introduce rules and ILP referring to [Wang *et al.*, 2015]

3 SRDR model

This part will be written by **liangjinrui** and **chenhaicheng**.
[model figure]

[Introduce the total model]

3.1 Social Relationship Detection Model

3.2 Imposing Rules

3.3 Integrating by Integer Linear Programming

4 Experiments

This part will be written by **chenhaicheng**.

4.1 Experiment Setting

Datasets. In this work, two datasets were used to evaluate our proposed method and other existing ones. The first one is the large-scale People in Social Context (PISC) [Li *et al.*, 2017] with 22,670 images and contains two-level recognition tasks: **3 Coarse-level relationship**, namely *No Relation*, *Intimate Relation*, *None-Intimate Relation* and **6 Fine-level relationship**, i.e., *Friend*, *Family*, *Couple*, *Professional*, *Commerical*, *No Relation*. The second one is the People in Photo Album Relation (PIPA-Relation) [Sun *et al.*, 2017], an extension version of People in Photo Album (PIPA) [Zhang *et al.*, 2015a] with 37107 images. It also annotates 26,915 person pairs on two-level recognition tasks: **5 Social Domains** and **16 Social Relations** based on these domains. The train/val/test in PISC are 13,142/4,000/4,000 images with 14,536/25,636/15,497 person pairs on coarse level relationship, and 16,828/500/1,250 images with 55,400/1,505/3,691 person pairs on fine level relationship, respectively. In PIPA-relation, we follow [Wang *et al.*, 2018] and focus on recognizing its 16 relationships in the experiment. The train/val/test in it are 13,729/709/5,106 person pairs.

Training Details. This part will be written by **lileilai**.

4.2 Experiment Results

4.3 Experiment Analysis

4.4 Ablation Study

4.5 Case Study

5 Conclusion

This part will be written by **liangjinrui**.

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Table 1: Recall-per-class and mean average precision (mAP) evaluating our PRN model and previous methods on PISC (in %).

Methods	Coarse relationships				Fine relationships						
	Intimate	Non-Intimate	No Relation	mAP	Friends	Family	Couple	Professional	Commerical	No Relation	mAP
Union CNN [Lu <i>et al.</i> , 2016]	72.1	81.3	19.2	58.4	29.9	58.5	70.7	55.4	43.0	19.6	43.5
Pair CNN [Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017]	70.3	80.5	38.8	65.1	30.2	59.1	69.4	57.5	41.9	34.2	48.2
Pair CNN + BBox + Union [Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017]	71.1	81.2	57.9	72.2	32.5	62.1	73.9	61.4	46.0	52.1	56.9
Pair CNN + BBox + Global [Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017]	70.5	80.0	53.7	70.5	32.2	61.7	72.6	60.8	44.3	51.0	54.6
Dual-glance [Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017]	73.1	84.2	59.6	79.7	35.4	68.1	76.3	70.3	57.6	60.9	63.2
GRM [Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018]	81.7	73.4	65.5	82.8	59.6	64.4	58.6	76.6	39.5	67.7	68.7
Ours											

Table 2: Accuracy (in %) evaluating our PRN model and previous methods on PIPA

Methods	accuracy
Two stream CNN [Zhang <i>et al.</i> , 2015a]	57.2
Dual-Glance [Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017]	59.6
GRM [Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2018]	62.3
Ours	

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