



facebook research



Beyond Short Clips: End-to-End Video-level Learning with Collaborative Memories

Xitong Yang¹, Haoqi Fan², Lorenzo Torresani^{2,3}, Larry Davis¹, Heng Wang²¹University of Maryland, College Park ²Facebook AI ³Dartmouth

Motivation

- The standard way of optimizing 3D video models is **clip-level training**
 - A single short clip is sampled from the full-length video at each iteration
 - The clip-based prediction is optimized w.r.t. the video-level action label
- Limitation** of clip-level training
 - Not possible to capture long-range temporal dependencies beyond short clips
 - Video-level label may not be well represented in a brief clip

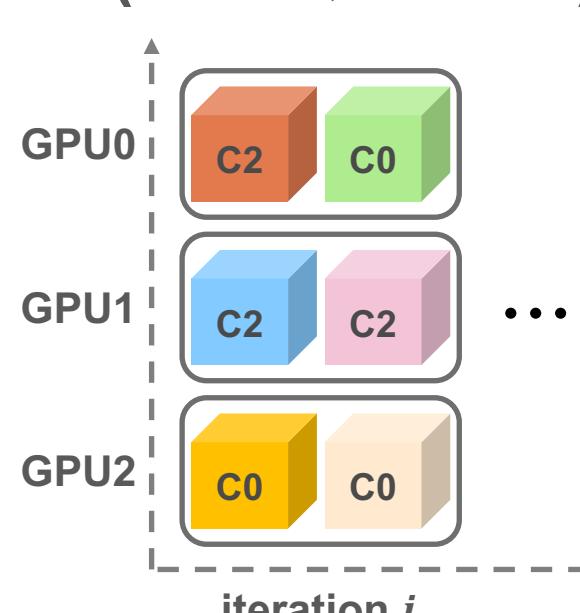
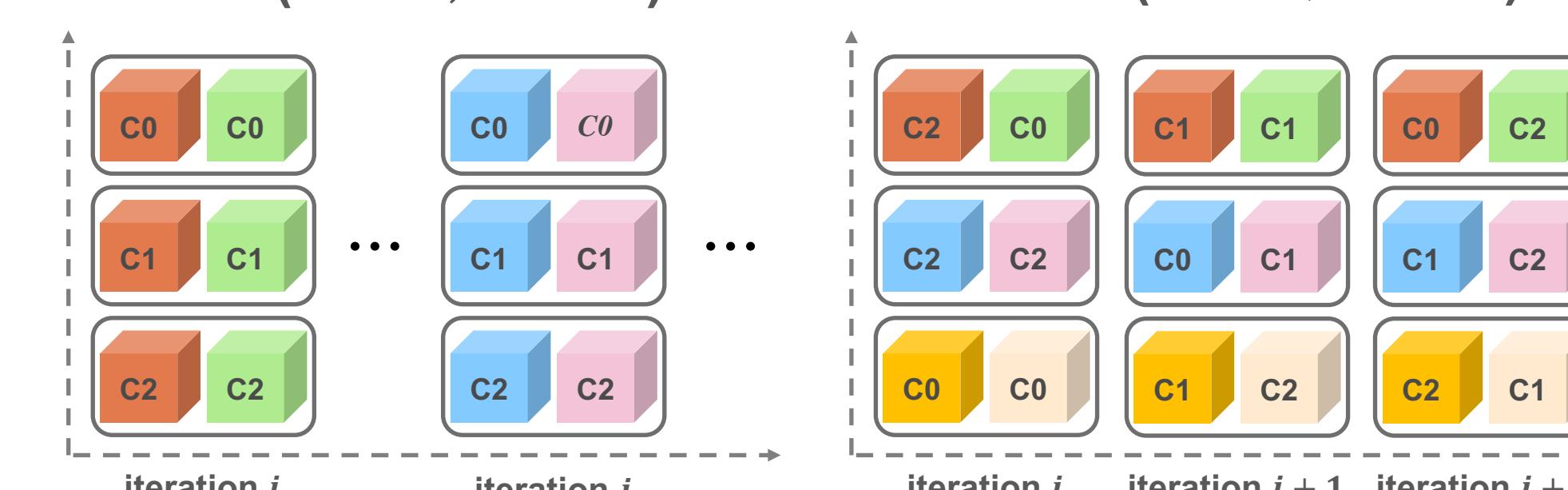
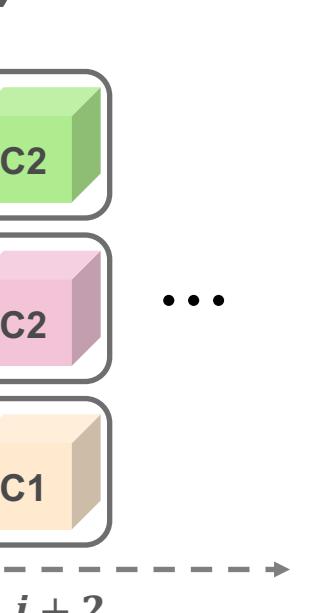
Coping with GPU Memory Constraint

Batch reduction

- Reduce the batch size B by a factor of N : $\hat{B} = \text{round}(\frac{B}{N})$

Multi-iteration

- Unroll the training of N clips into N consecutive iterations

Clip-level training
($B = 6$, $N = 1$)Batch reduction
($\hat{B} = 2$, $N = 3$)Multi-iteration
($B = 6$, $N = 3$)

End-to-end Video-level Learning Framework

Our idea: optimize the *clip-based* model using *video-level* information collected from the whole video

Multi-clip sampling

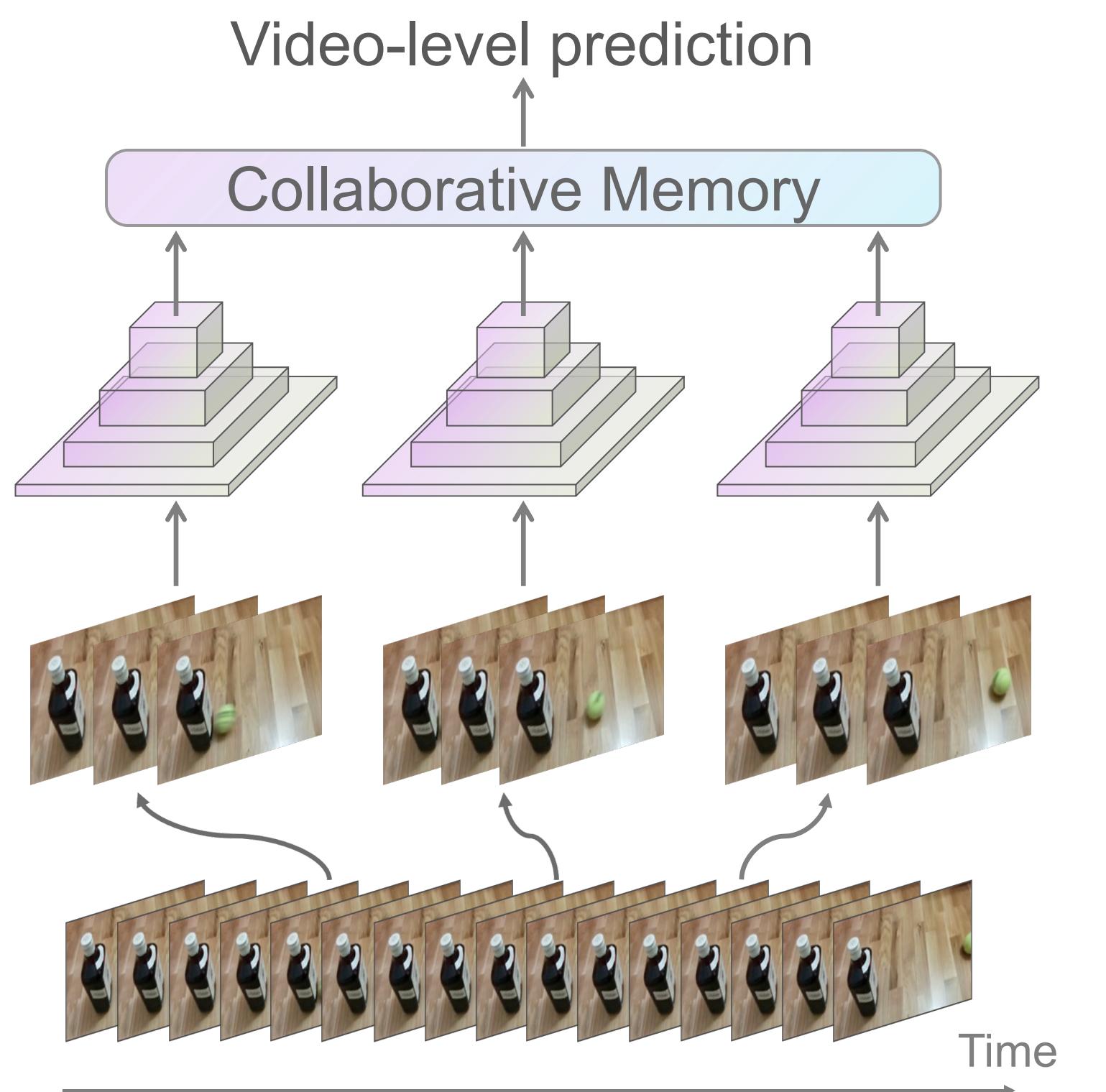
- Ensure sufficient temporal coverage of the video

Collaborative memory

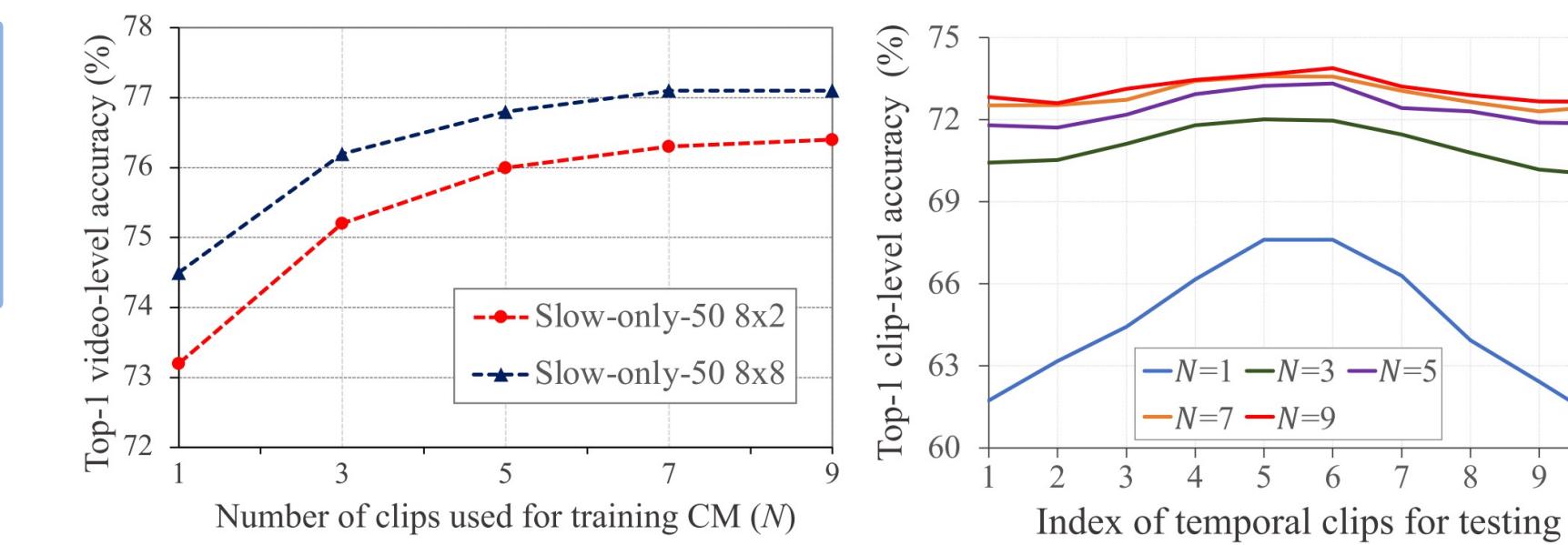
- Model dependencies beyond short clips

Video-level supervision

- Joint optimization with a video-level supervision



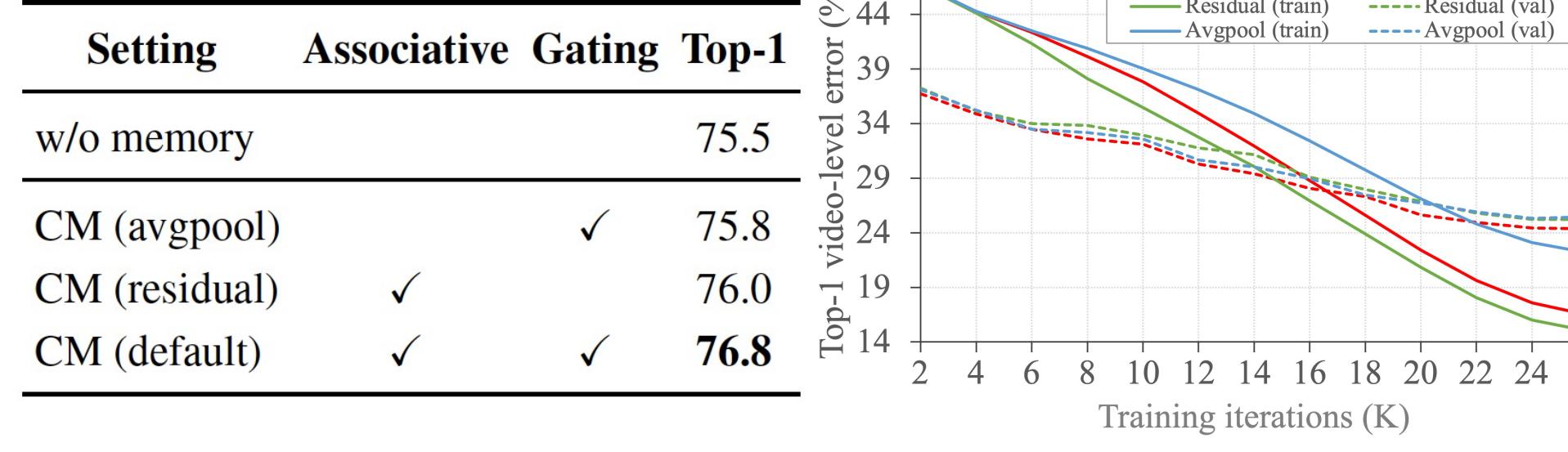
Experiments



Model	Baseline	Ours	FLOPs
Slow-only-50 8x8	74.4	76.8	+2.4 1.03x
I3D-50+NL 32x2	74.9	77.5	+2.4 1.02x
R(2+1)D-50 16x2	75.7	78.0	+2.3 1.01x
SlowFast-50 4x16	75.6	77.8	+2.2 1.02x
SlowFast-50 8x8	76.8	78.9	+2.1 1.03x

- Video-level learning (with $N > 1$) significantly **improves video-level accuracy (2 ~ 3%)** and clip-level accuracy
- Our framework generalizes to different backbone architectures and input configurations

Multi-clip Memory	End-to-end	Top-1
✓	✓	74.5
✓	✓	75.5
✓	✓	75.9
✓	✓	76.8



Collaborative Memory

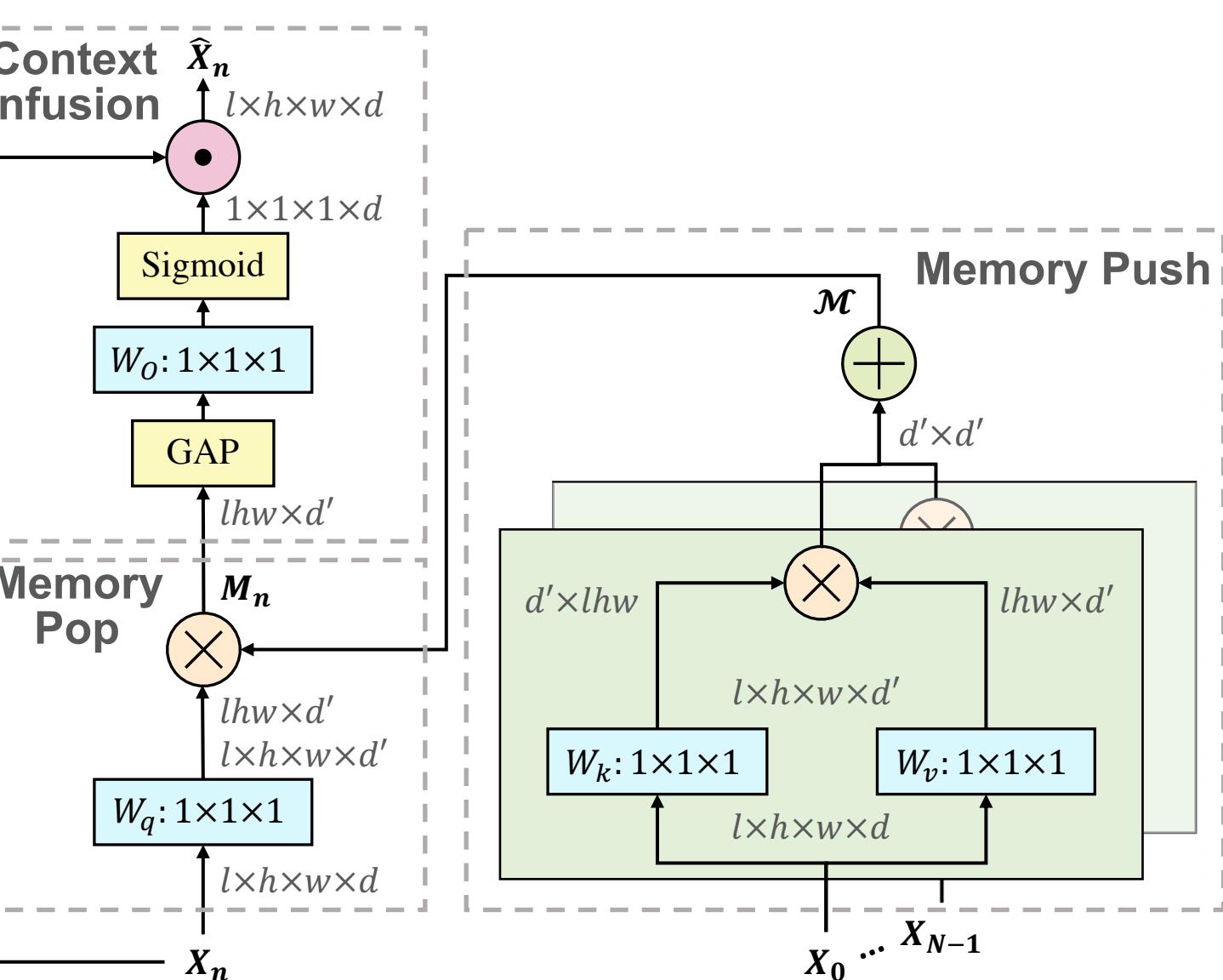
Memory interaction

- Memory push

$$\mathcal{M} = \text{Push}(\{X_n\}_{n=0}^{N-1}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (X_n W_k)^T (X_n W_v)$$

- Memory pop

$$M_n = \text{Pop}(\mathcal{M}, X_n) = (X_n W_q) \mathcal{M}$$



Context infusion

- Feature gating

$$\hat{X}_n = \sigma(\text{Pool}(M_n) W_O) \odot X_n + X_n$$

- Both collaborative memory and end-to-end training contribute to the performance gain
- Our associate memory design can capture cross-clip interaction, while feature gating can prevent over-fitting

Methods	Kinetics-400	Kinetics-700	Charades	SSV1
NL I3D + GCN	—	—	39.7	46.1
CorrNet-101	79.2	—	—	53.3
SlowFast-101 + NL*	79.1	70.2	41.3	51.2
Ours (SlowFast-101+NL)	81.4	72.4	44.6	53.7

Methods	Extra info.	AVA v2.2
AVSF-101	✓	28.6
AIA (SlowFast-101)	✓	32.3
SlowFast-101*		29.0
Ours (SlowFast-101)		31.6

- Our approach achieves **state-of-the-art** results on both action recognition and detection benchmarks