

7 Video I18

2024年12月18日 21:53

1. video: a sequence of images, 4D tensor
 1. recognize actions
2. problem: big-> train on short clips, low fps (frames per second) and low spatial resolution

Raw video: Long, high FPS



Training: Train model to classify short clips with low FPS



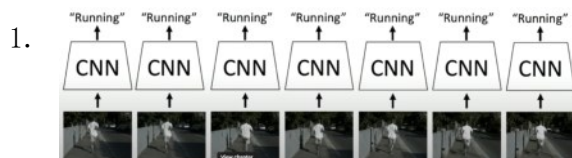
Testing: Run model on different clips, average predictions



3. basic models

Video Classification: Single-Frame CNN

Simple idea: train normal 2D CNN to classify video frames independently!
(Average predicted probs at test-time)
Often a very strong baseline for video classification



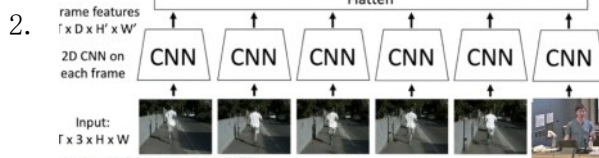
Very important, always try this first. 之后的所有模型都在此基础上增加一点准确率

Video Classification: Late Fusion (with FC layers)

Intuition: Get high-level appearance of each frame, and combine them

Class scores: C

Run 2D CNN on each frame, concatenate features and feed to MLP

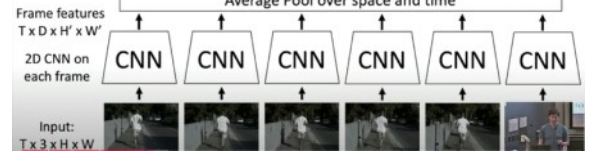


Video Classification: Late Fusion (with pooling)

Intuition: Get high-level appearance of each frame, and combine them

Class scores: C

Run 2D CNN on each frame, pool features and feed to Linear



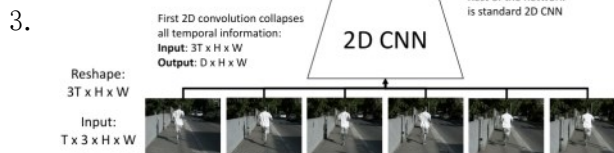
Hard to compare low level motion between frames.

Video Classification: Early Fusion

Intuition: Compare frames with very first conv layer, after that normal 2D CNN
Problem: One layer of temporal processing may not be enough!

Class scores: C

Rest of the network is standard 2D CNN



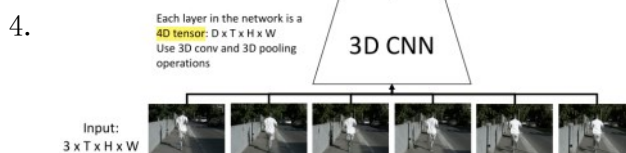
Notemporal shift-invariance! Needs to learn separate filters for the same motion at different times in the clip

Video Classification: 3D CNN

Intuition: Use 3D versions of convolution and pooling to slowly fuse temporal information over the course of the network

Class scores: C

Each layer in the network is a 4D tensor: $D \times T \times H \times W$
Use 3D conv and 3D pooling operations



Temporal shift-invariant since each filter slides over time!

C3D: The VGG of 3D CNNs

3D CNN that uses all 3x3x3 conv and 2x2x2 pooling (except Pool1 which is 1x2x2)

- Released model pretrained on Sports-1M: Many people used this as a video feature extractor

Problem: 3x3x3 conv is very expensive!

AlexNet: 0.7 GFLOP

VGG-16: 13.6 GFLOP

C3D: 39.5 GFLOP (2.9x VGG!) *3D conv to get 1 value.*

Layer	Size	MFLOPs
Input	3 x 16 x 112 x 112	
Conv1 (3x3x3)	64 x 16 x 112 x 112	1.04
Pool1 (1x2x2)	64 x 16 x 56 x 56	
Conv2 (3x3x3)	128 x 16 x 56 x 56	11.10
Pool2 (2x2x2)	128 x 8 x 28 x 28	
Conv3a (3x3x3)	256 x 8 x 28 x 28	5.55
Conv3b (3x3x3)	256 x 8 x 28 x 28	11.10
Pool3 (2x2x2)	256 x 4 x 14 x 14	
Conv4a (3x3x3)	512 x 4 x 14 x 14	2.77
Conv4b (3x3x3)	512 x 4 x 14 x 14	5.55
Pool4 (2x2x2)	512 x 2 x 7 x 7	
Conv5a (3x3x3)	512 x 2 x 7 x 7	0.69
Conv5b (3x3x3)	512 x 2 x 7 x 7	0.69
Pool5	512 x 1 x 3 x 3	
FC6	4096	0.51
FC7	4096	0.45
FC8	C	0.05

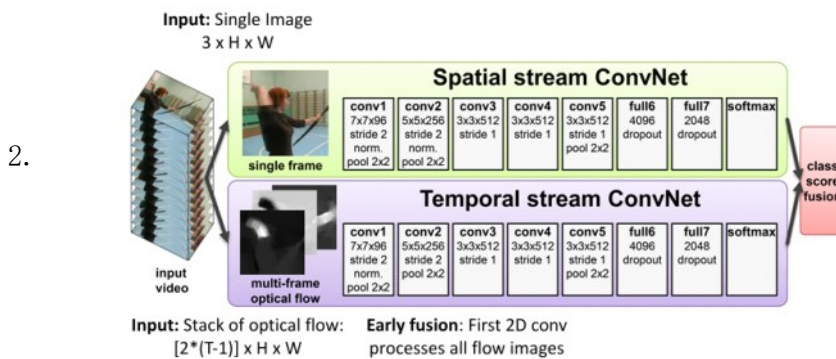
- Recognize motions 受启发: 人类不用看图像就能通过motion cues 认出动作

- Optical flow gives a displacement field F between images I_t and I_{t+1}

Tells where each pixel will move in the next frame:

Optical Flow highlights local motion

Separating Motion and Appearance: Two-Stream Networks

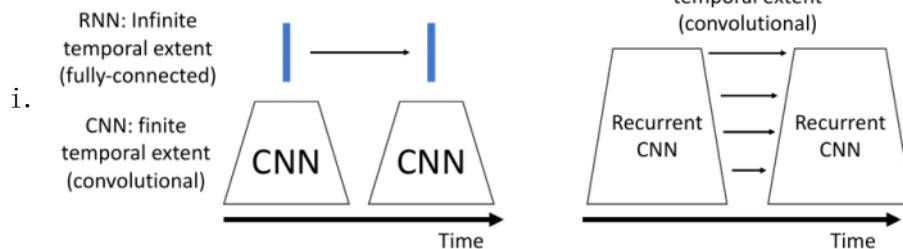


- Modeling long-term temporal structure
 - Process local features using recurrent network (e.g. LSTM)

Manyto many: one output per video frame

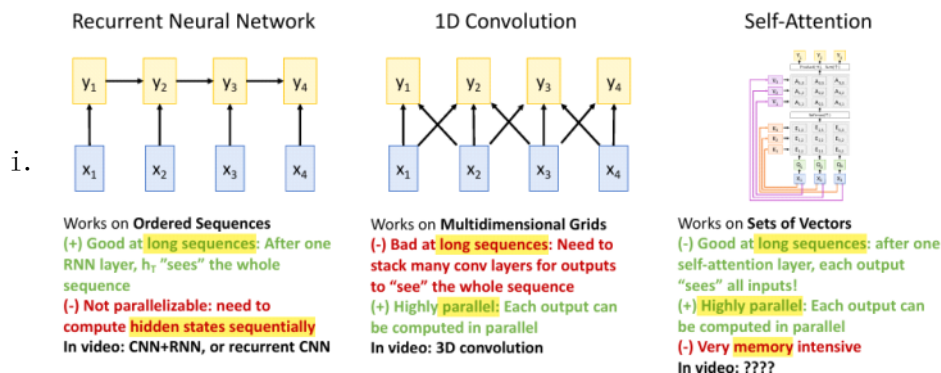
Sometimes don't backprop to CNN to save memory; pretrain and use it as a feature extractor

Problem: RNNs are slow for long sequences (can't be parallelized)



- Spatio-Temporal Self-Attention

Recall: Different ways of processing sequences



Recall: Self-Attention

Input: Set of vectors x_1, \dots, x_N

Keys, Queries, Values: Project each x to a key, query, and value using linear layer

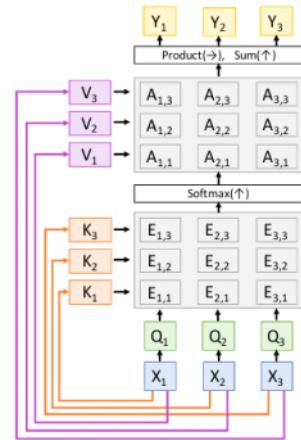
ii.

Affinity matrix: Compare each pair of x , (using scaled dot-product between keys and values) and normalize using softmax

Output: Weighted sum of values, with weights given by affinity matrix

Features in 3D CNN: $C \times T \times H \times W$

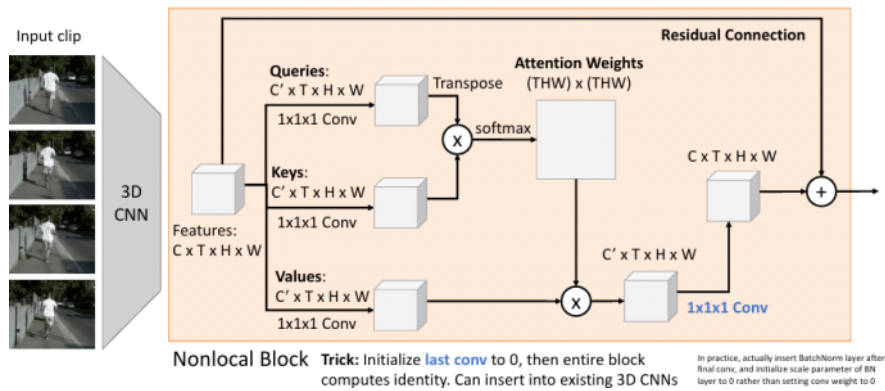
Interpret as a set of THW vectors of dim C



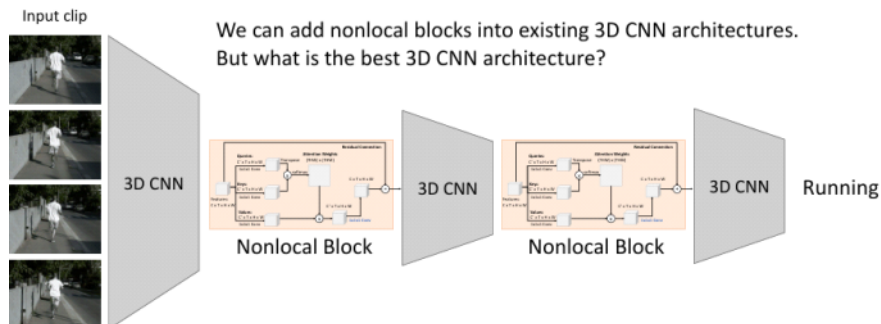
l et al, "Attention is all you need", NeurIPS 2017

Spatio-Temporal Self-Attention (Nonlocal Block)

iii.



iv.

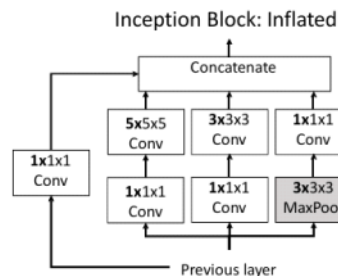


Inflating 2D Networks to 3D (I3D)

There has been a lot of work on architectures for images.
Can we reuse image architectures for video?

Idea: take a 2D CNN architecture.

3. Replace each 2D $K_h \times K_w$ conv/pool layer with a 3D $K_t \times K_h \times K_w$ version

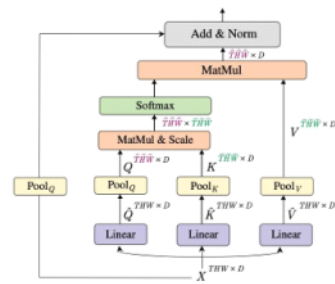
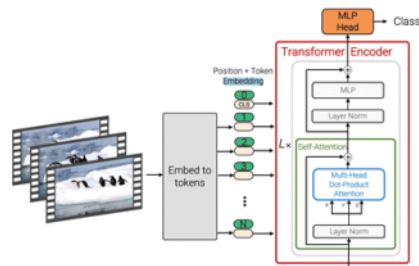


Vision Transformers for Video

Factorized attention: Attend over space / time

Pooling module: Reduce number of tokens

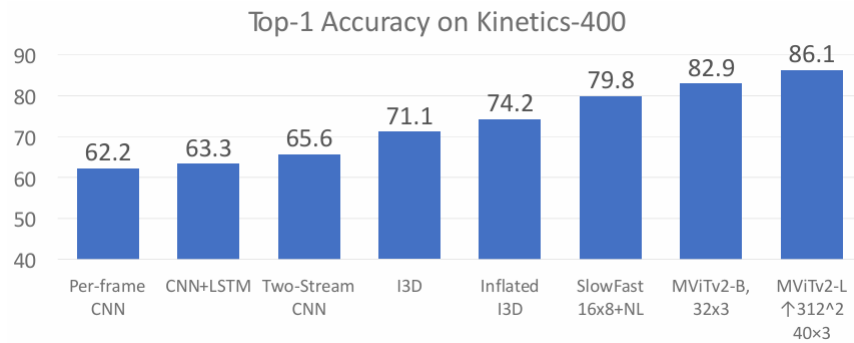
4.



Bertasius et al, "Is Space-Time Attention All You Need for Video Understanding?", ICML 2021
 Arnab et al, "ViViT: A Video Vision Transformer", ICCV 2021
 Neimark et al, "Video Transformer Network", ICCV 2021

Fan et al, "Multiscale Vision Transformers", ICCV 2021
 Li et al, "MViTv2: Improved Multiscale Vision Transformers for Classification and Detection", CVPR 2022

5.



6. Other app

1. visually-guided audio source separation
2. audio-visual speech separation
3. co-separating sounds of visual obj
4. sound source localization