



# SELF-SUPERVISED & MULTI-MODAL VIDEO LEARNING

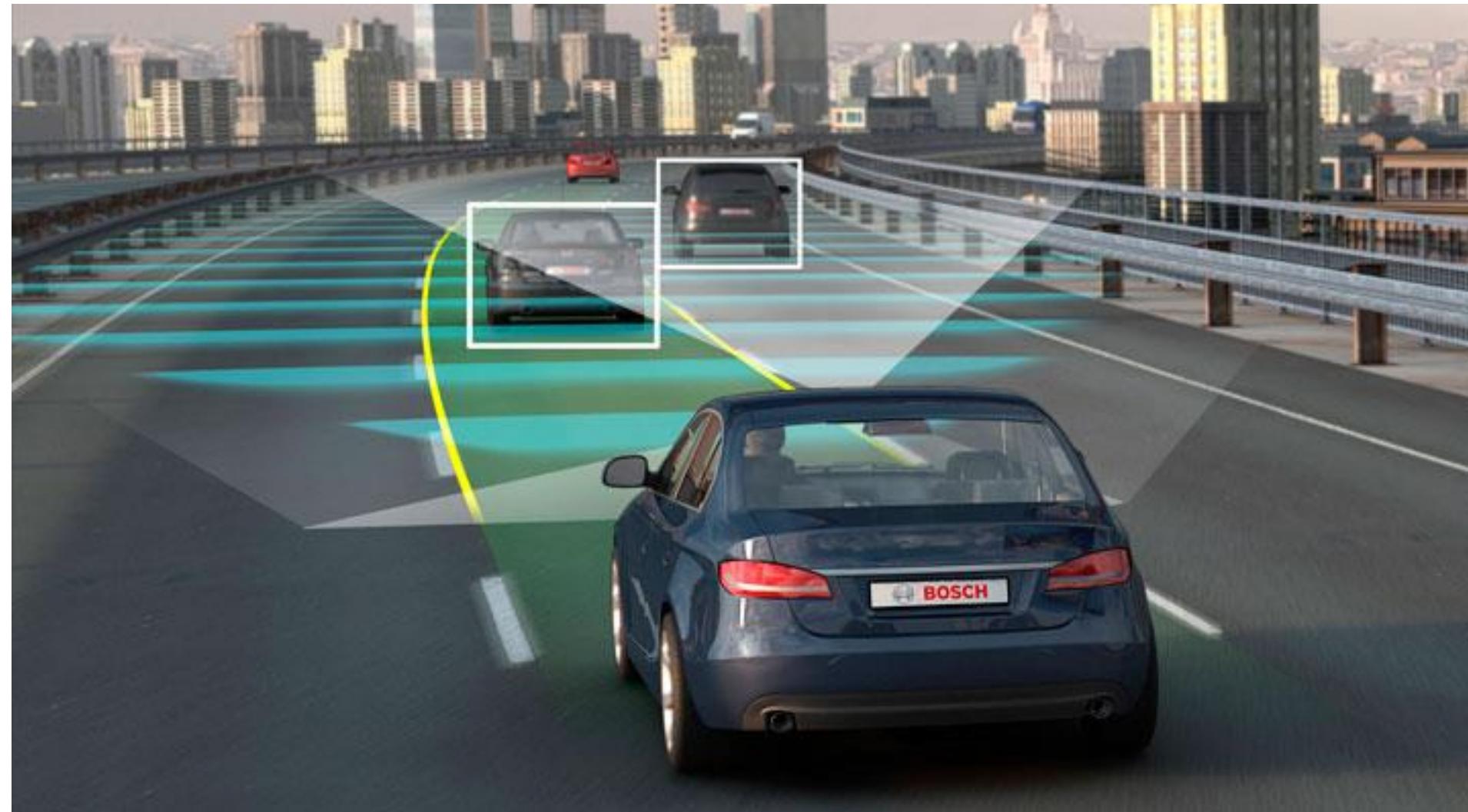
Efstratios Gavves  
Assistant Professor at University of Amsterdam  
Co-founder of Ellogen.AI

## THE INTERNET OF THINGS THAT VIDEO

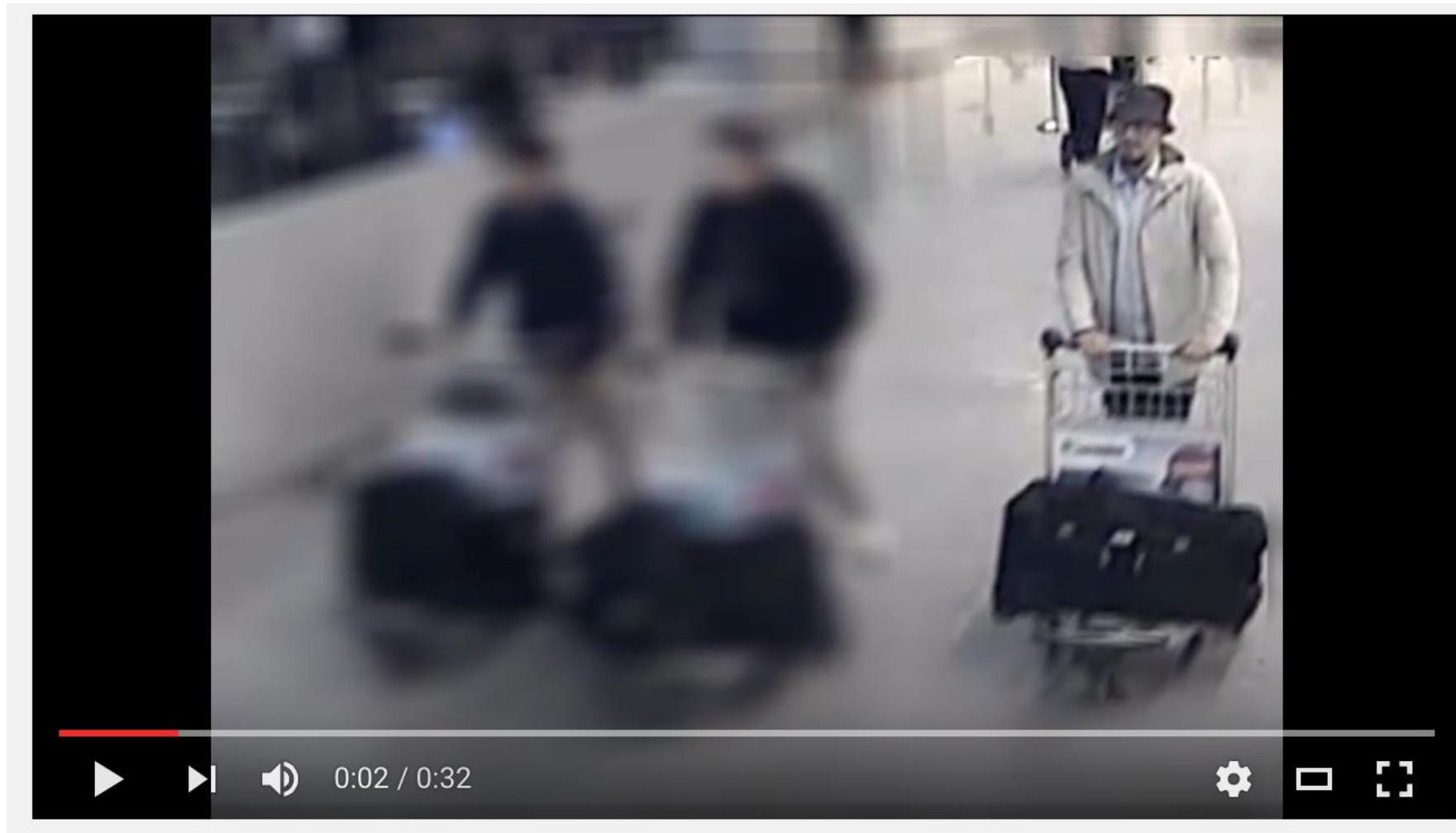


45 billion cameras by 2022... [LDV Capital]

## TECHNOLOGY: SELF-DRIVING CARS



## FORENSICS: ANALYZING TERRORIST BEHAVIOR



# TRAFFIC SURVEILLANCE



## WELL-BEING: ELDERLY MONITORING



**Figure 1. Examples of interaction patterns in a nursing home**

## SOCIAL: MEDIA MONITORING

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [nytimes.com](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/22/middleeast/youtube-removes-videos-showing-atrocities-in-syria.html). The page title is "MIDDLE EAST | YouTube Removes Videos Showing Atrocities in Syria". The article is by MALACHY BROWNE, published on AUG. 22, 2017. Below the article, there is a video player showing a video thumbnail of a tank. A takedown notice from YouTube is overlaid on the video player, stating: "We've removed this video because it violates our Community Guidelines. You'll be able to view this video for 7 days from when it was removed. This period allows you to review the content and decide whether you wish to submit an appeal." The video is titled "Damascus: Parts of the running battles in Qalamon mounts 18-3-2017" and is from Qasoun News Agency. It has 1,297 views. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the number "9" and the text "ARTICLES REMAINING" followed by a right-pointing arrow.

**You Tube Removes Videos Showing Atrocities in Syria**

By MALACHY BROWNE AUG. 22, 2017

We've removed this video because it violates our Community Guidelines. You'll be able to view this video for 7 days from when it was removed. This period allows you to review the content and decide whether you wish to submit an appeal.

Damascus: Parts of the running battles in Qalamon mounts 18-3-2017

Qasoun News Agency

1,297 views

A takedown notice issued by YouTube on a video of the Syrian conflict. YouTube

9 ARTICLES REMAINING > In an effort to purge extremist propaganda from its platform, YouTube has inadvertently removed thousands of videos that could be used to

## RETAIL: CASHIER-LESS SHOPPING



# SELF-SUPERVISED WITH ODD-ONE-OUT

- Self-Supervised Video Representation Learning With Odd-One-Out Networks, CVPR 2017



Basura Fernando



Hakan Bilen

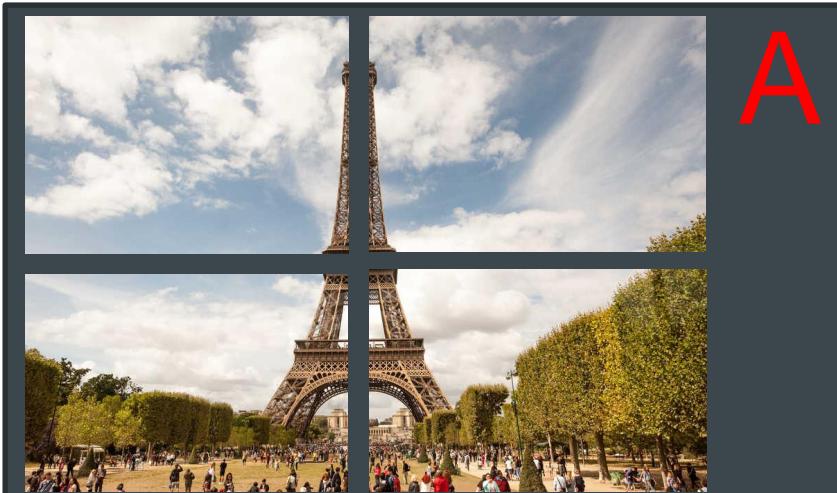


Efstratios Gavves

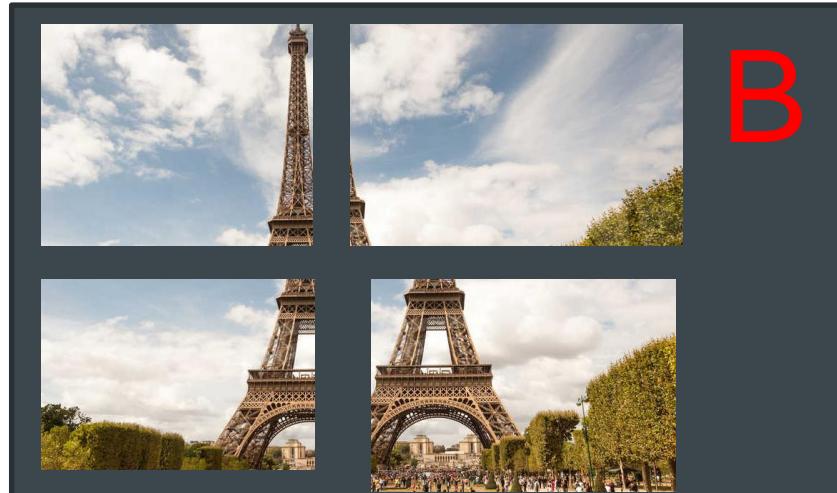


Stephen Gould

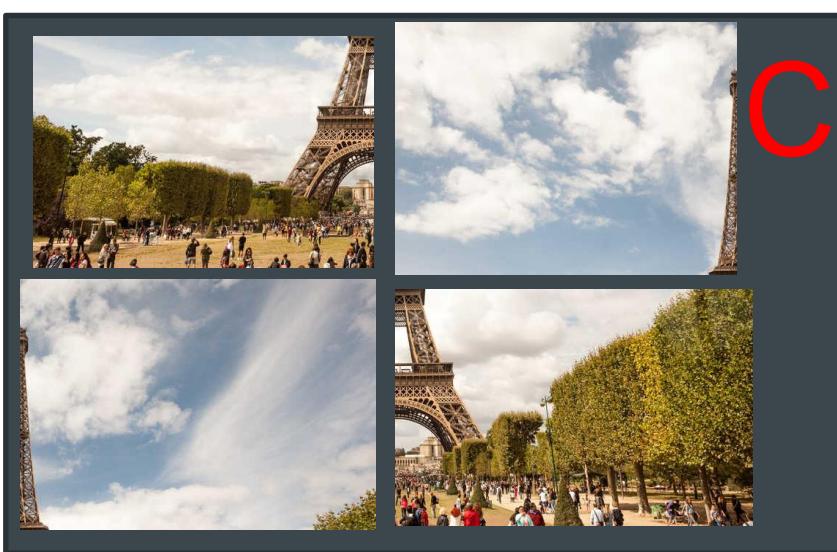
# FIND THE WRONG INPUT



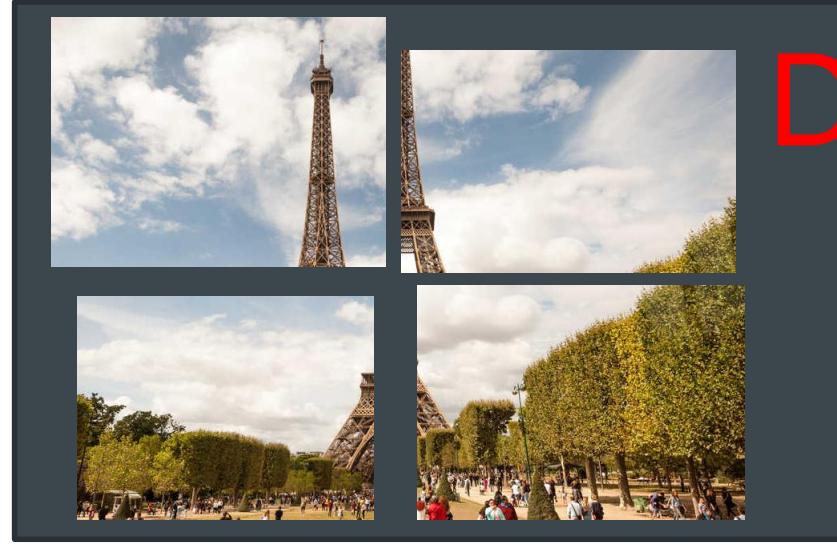
A



B



C



D

AND TEMPORALLY



or



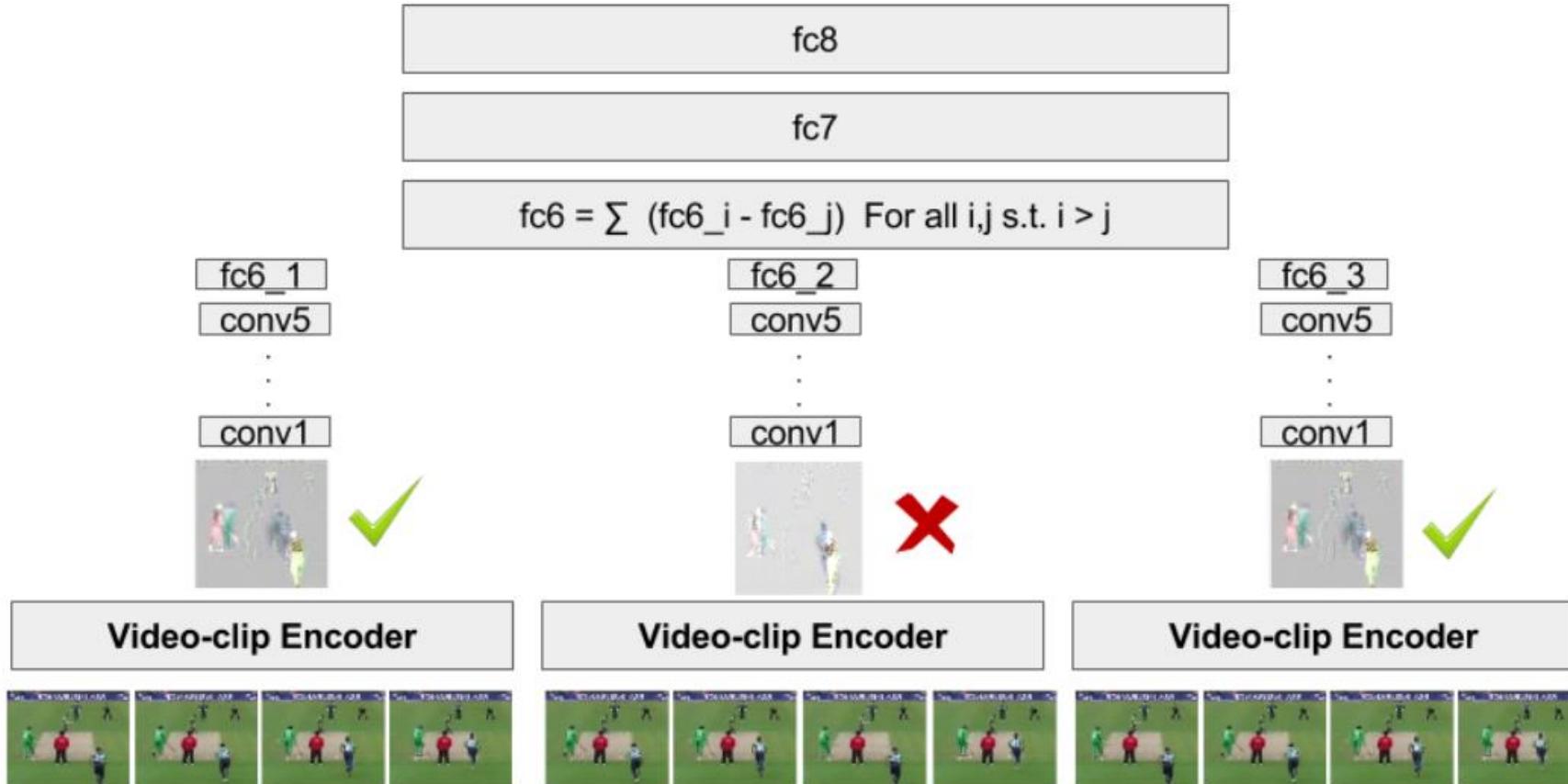
AND TEMPORALLY



or



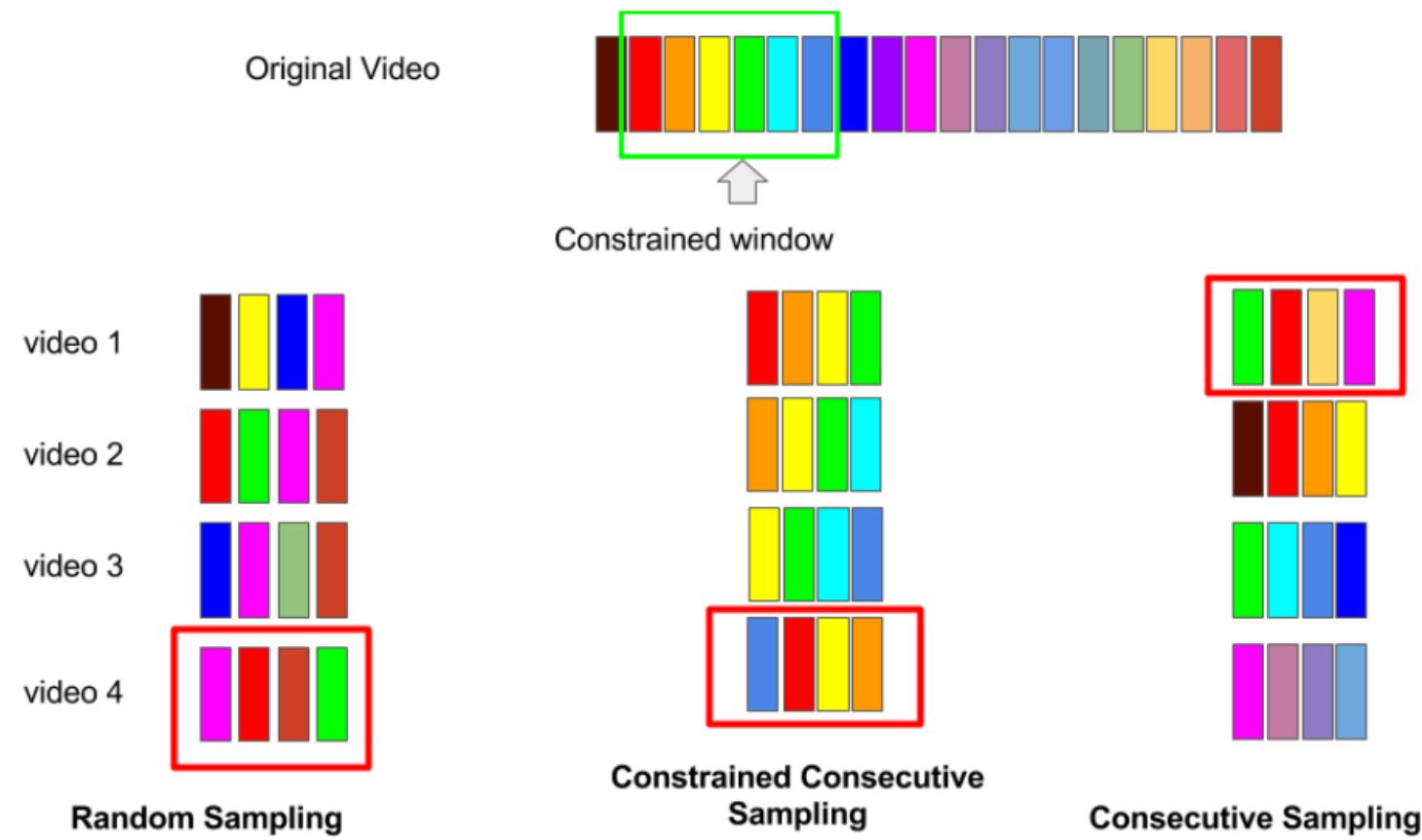
# ODD-ONE-OUT LEARNING MODEL



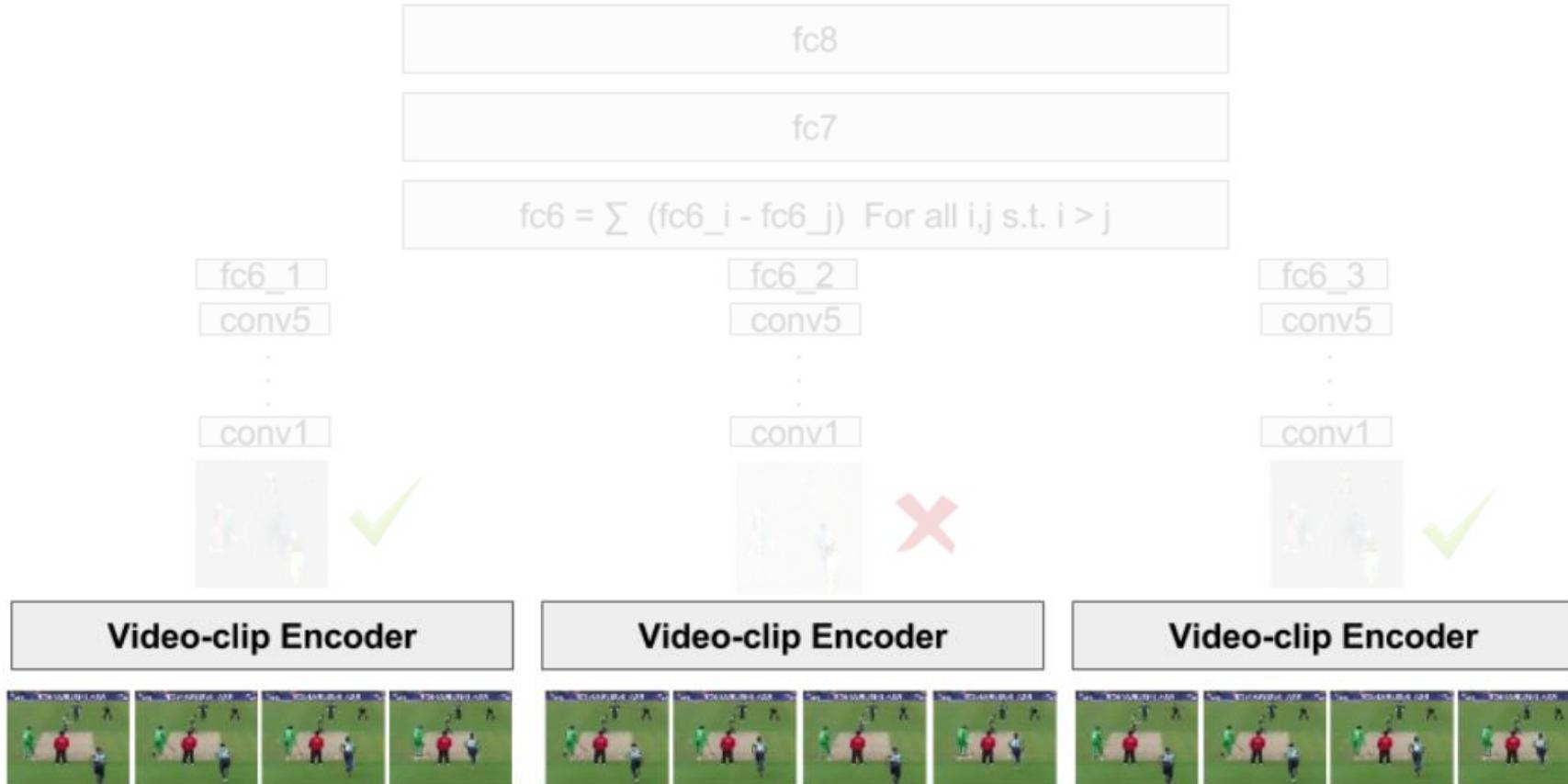
# HOW TO SAMPLE FRAMES?



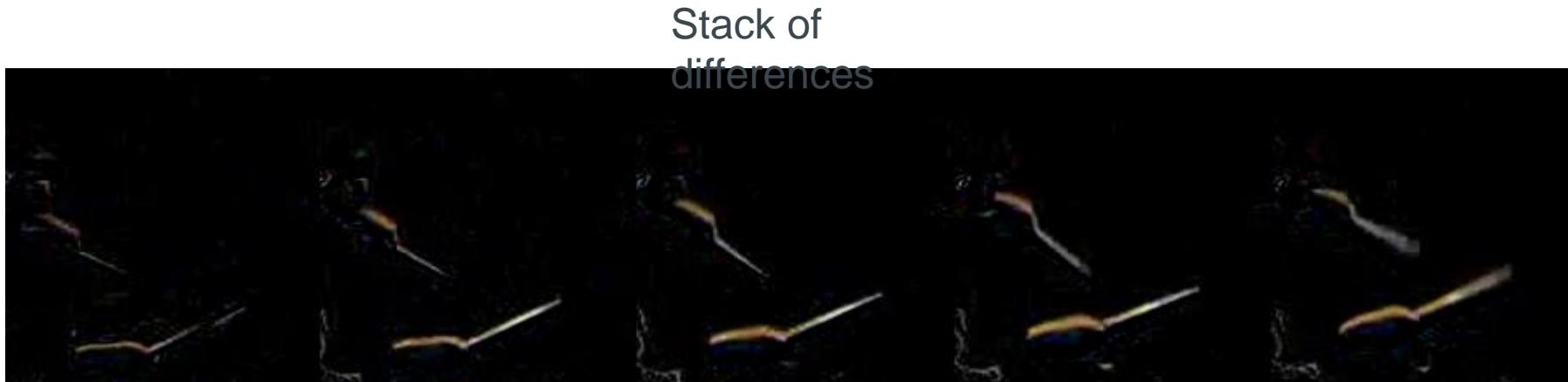
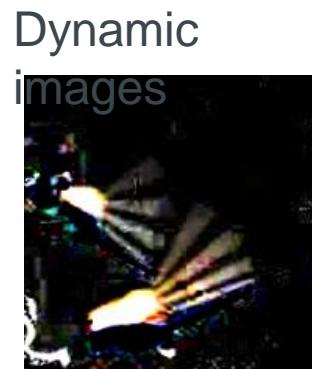
# HOW TO SAMPLE FRAMES?



# HOW TO ENCODE FRAMES

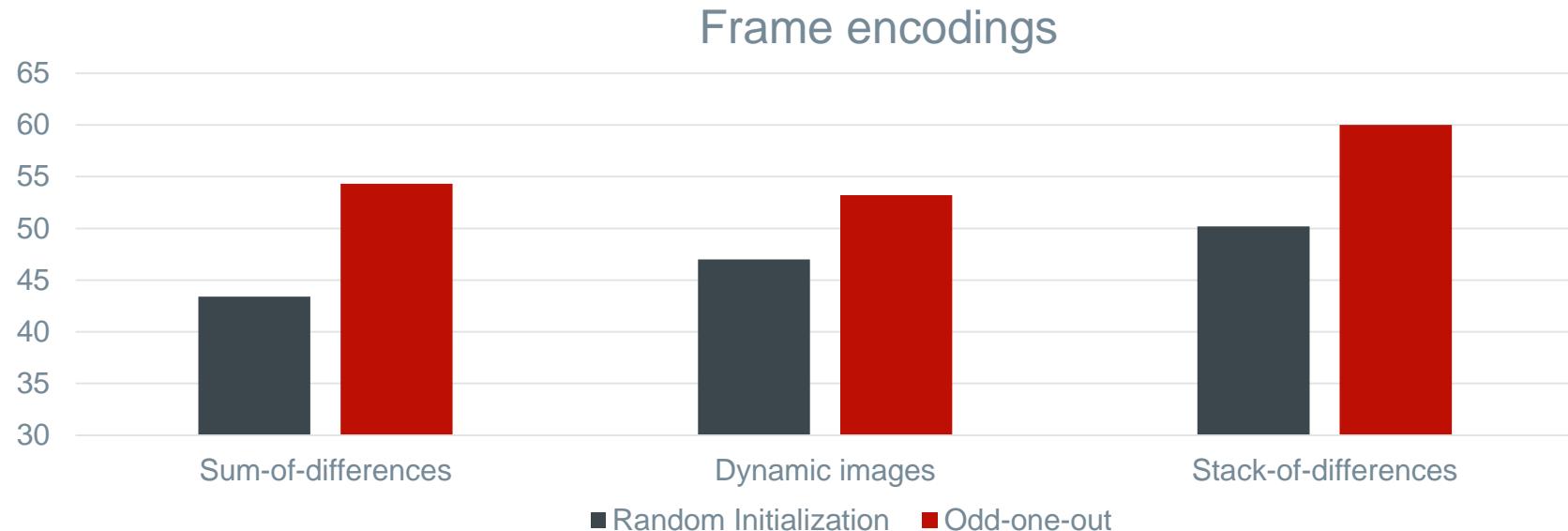
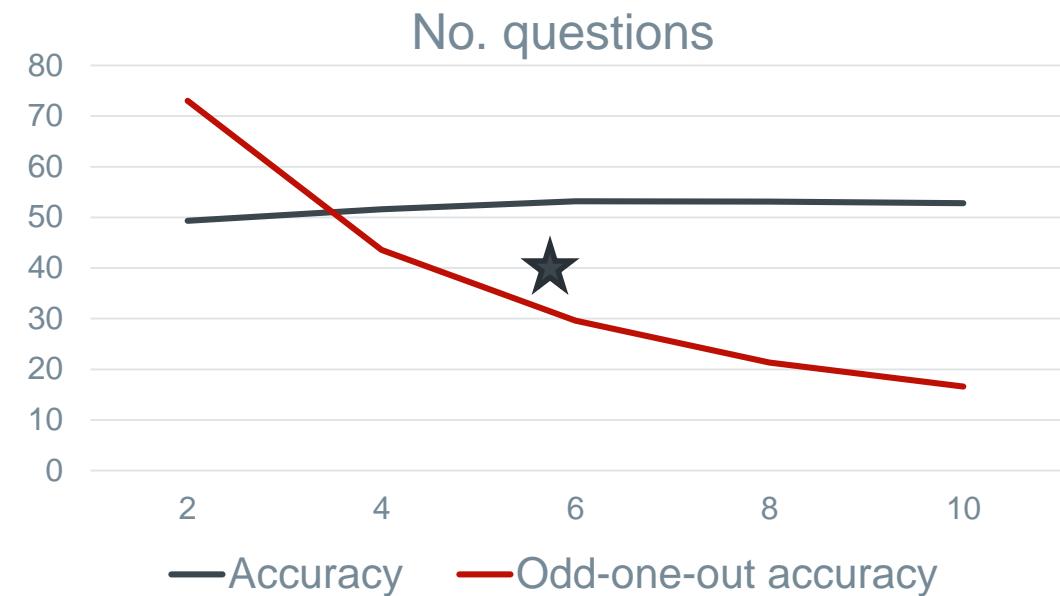


## HOW TO ENCODE FRAMES



## EXPERIMENTS

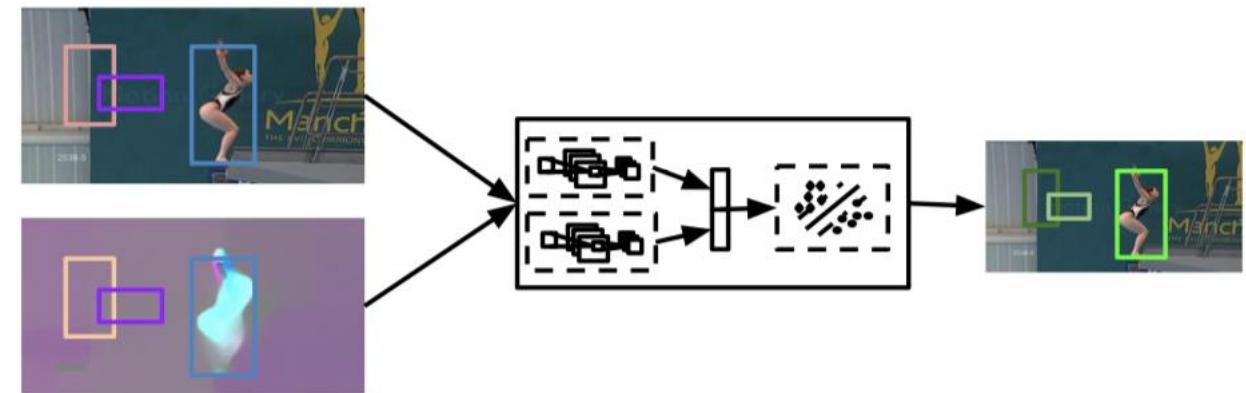
Sampling	Accuracy	Odd-one-out acc.
Consecutive	50.6	27.4
Constrained consecutive	52.4	29.0
Random	53.2	29.6



## TWO-STREAM

- Default strategy for action detection and classification.

- RGB-stream: appearance only
  - Flow-stream: motion only

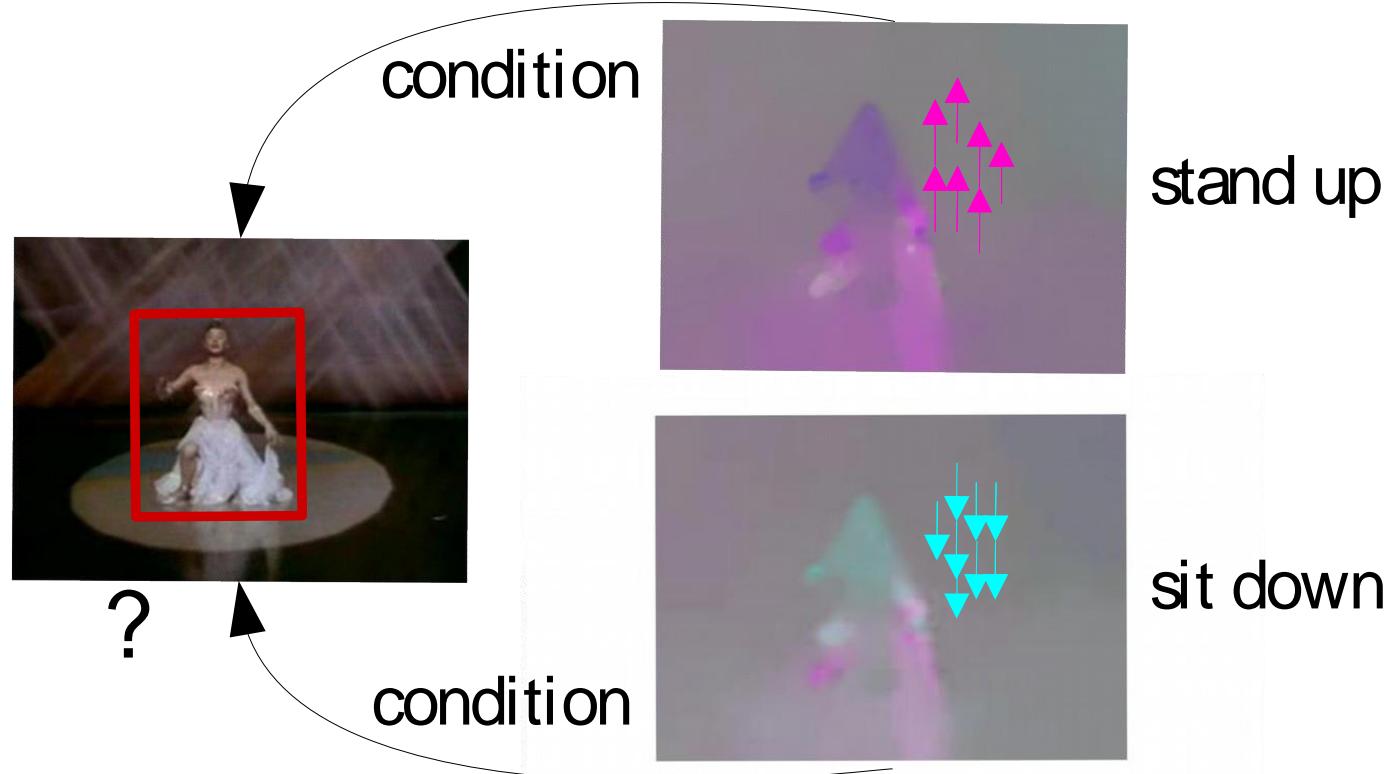


- Doubles computation and parameters for modest accuracy gain.

Simonyan & Zisserman NeurIPS14

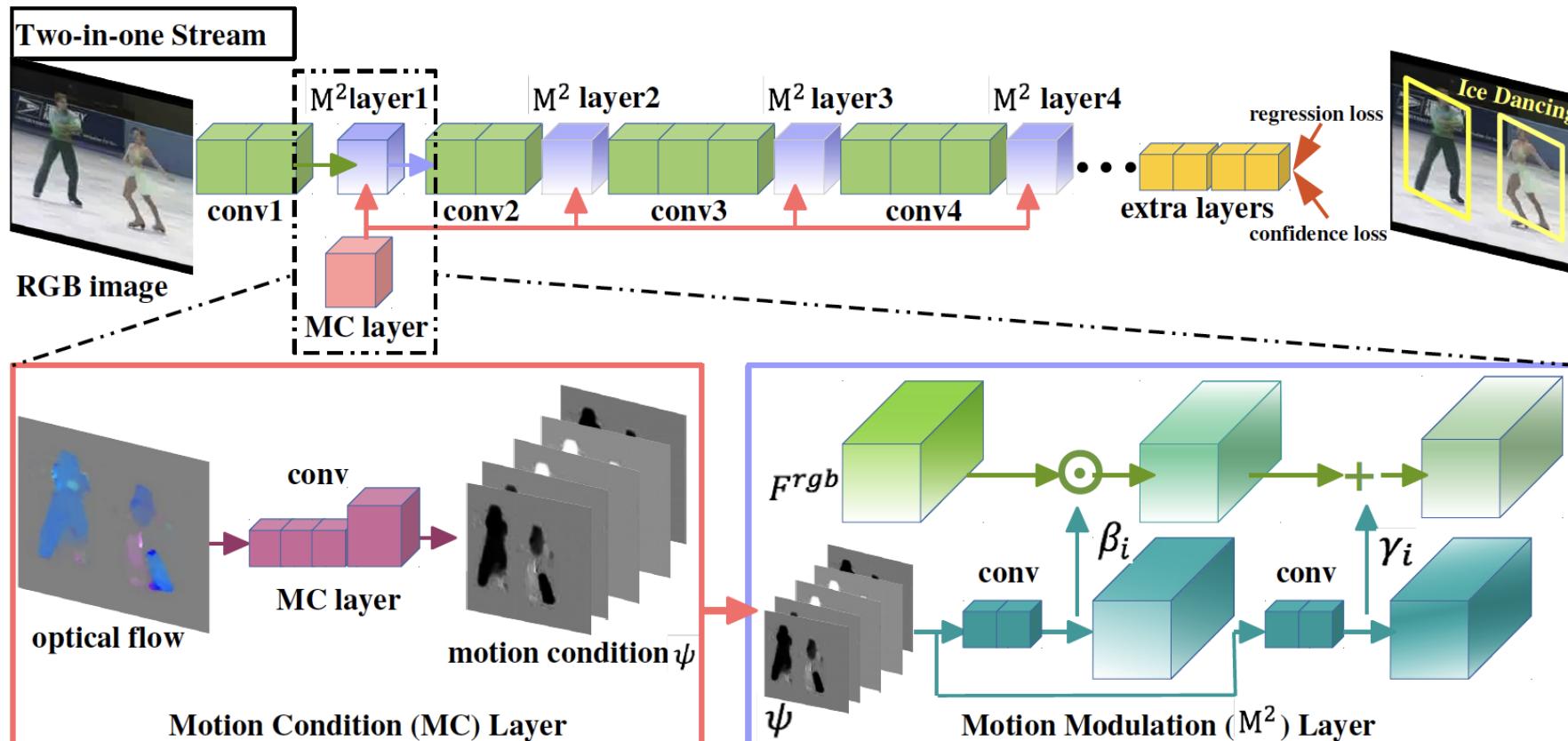
## KEY IDEA

Use motion as condition when training a single RGB-stream.



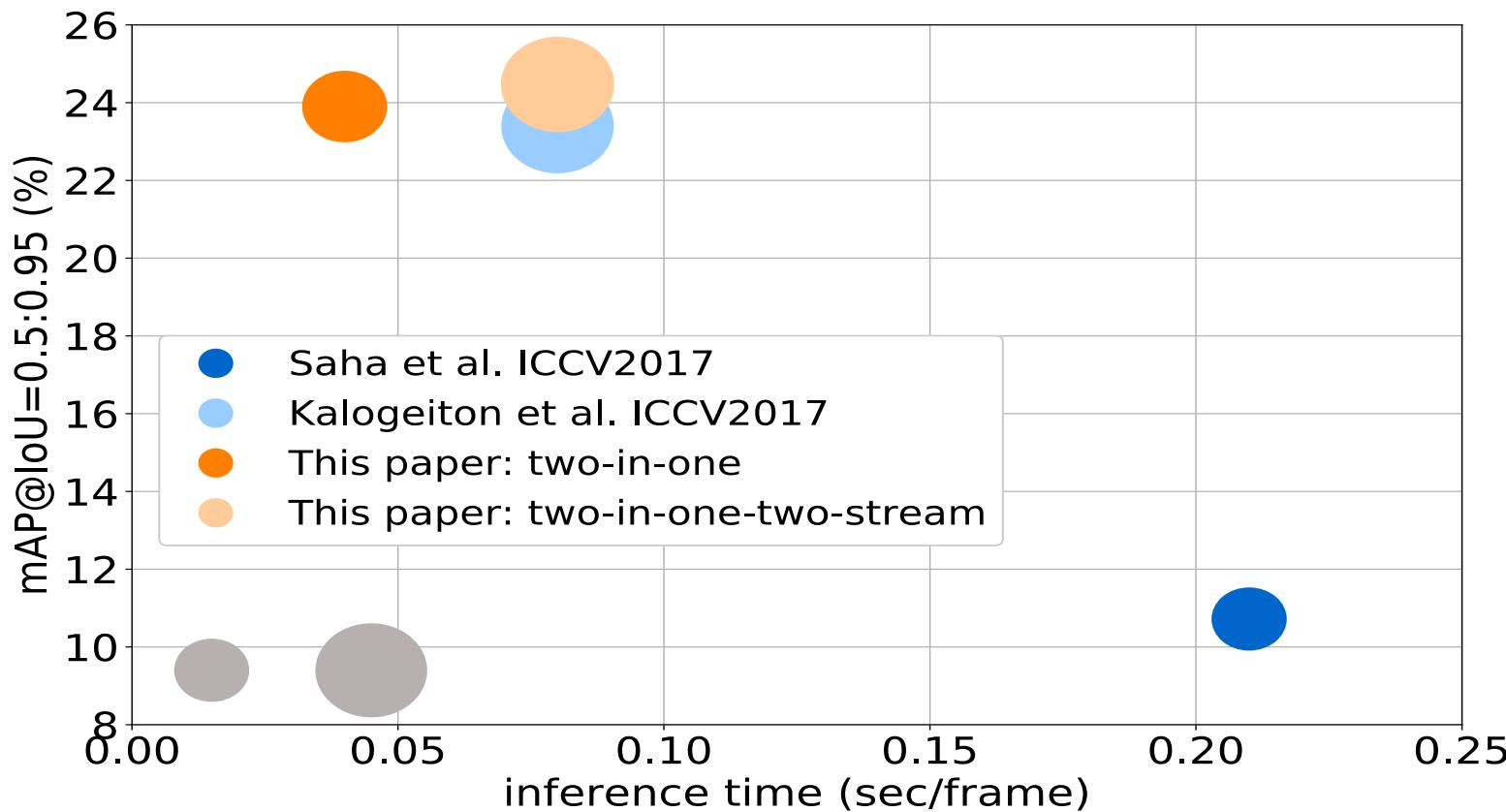
## TWO-IN-ONE STREAM

- Learns a single stream RGB model conditioned on motion information
- Dance With Flow: Two-In-One Stream Action Detection, Zhao and Snoek, CVPR 2019
- To be presented on Thursday at 10.00, Poster 131



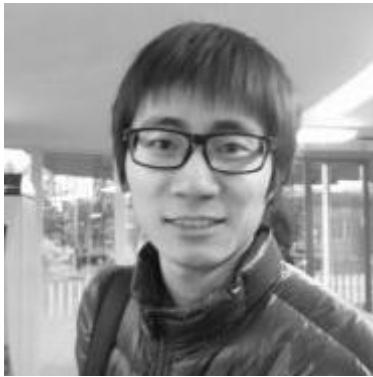
## EXPERIMENTS

- Faster, lighter and better accuracy.



# TRACKING A LA SIAMESE

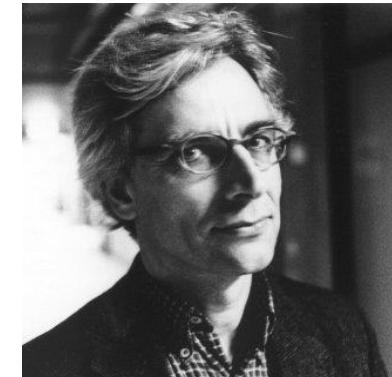
- Siamese Instance Search for Tracking, CVPR 2016



Ran Tao



Efstratios Gavves



Arnold W.M. Smeulders

## (SINGLE) VISUAL OBJECT TRACKING

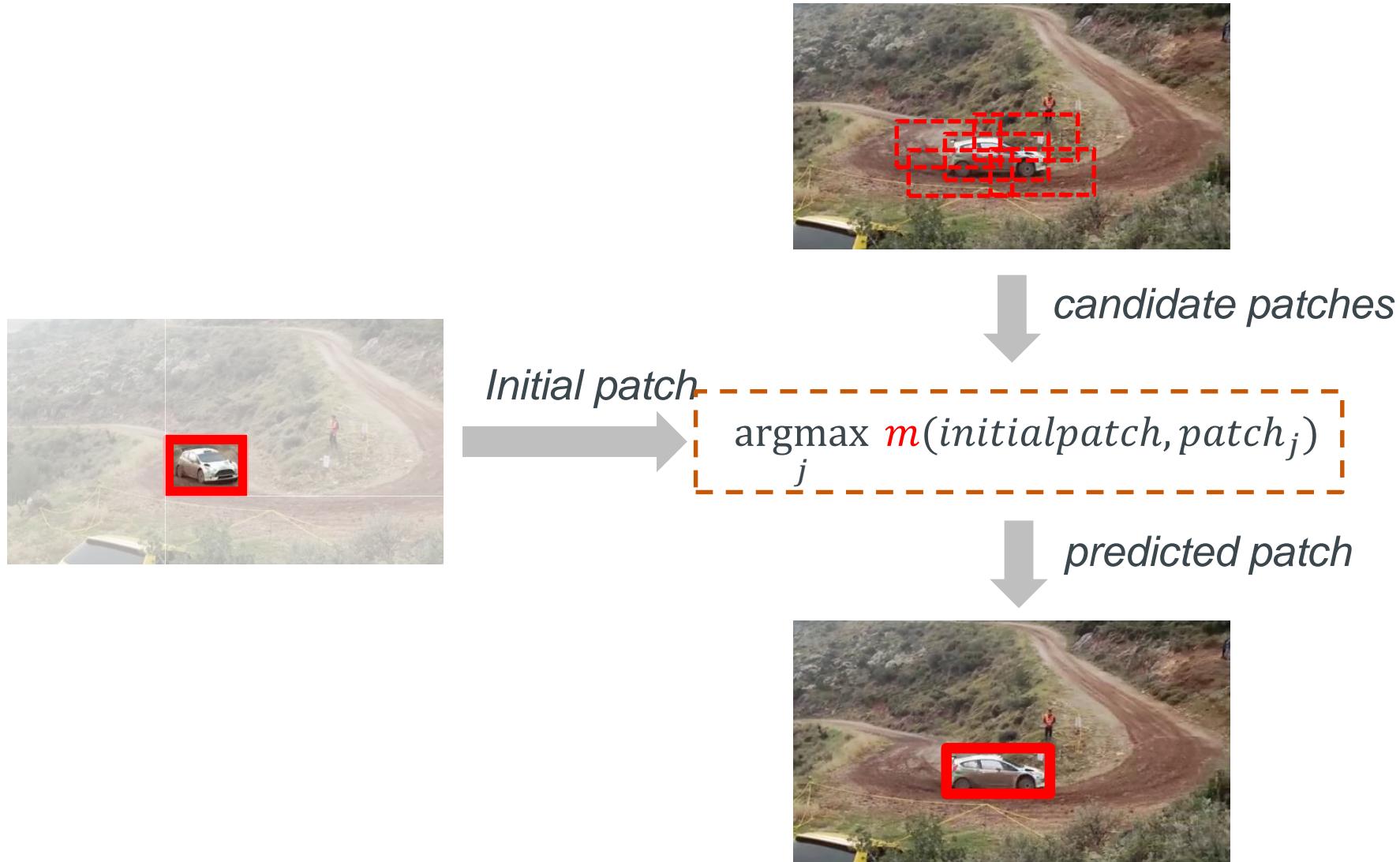
Track the target's positions over time in video, given starting box in 1st frame



## MOTIVATIONS

- Can we learn, *a priori*, invariance which is generically applicable to any object?
  - Online learning: limited, self-inferred data (drifting)
  - Pre-training: rich, reliable data
- Can we solve tracking as an instance search problem?
  - What is tracking: *whether a patch sampled from the frame shows the target?*  
→ (relaxation) *which patch in the frame most likely depicts the target?*

# SIAMESE INSTANCE SEARCH TRACKER (SINT)



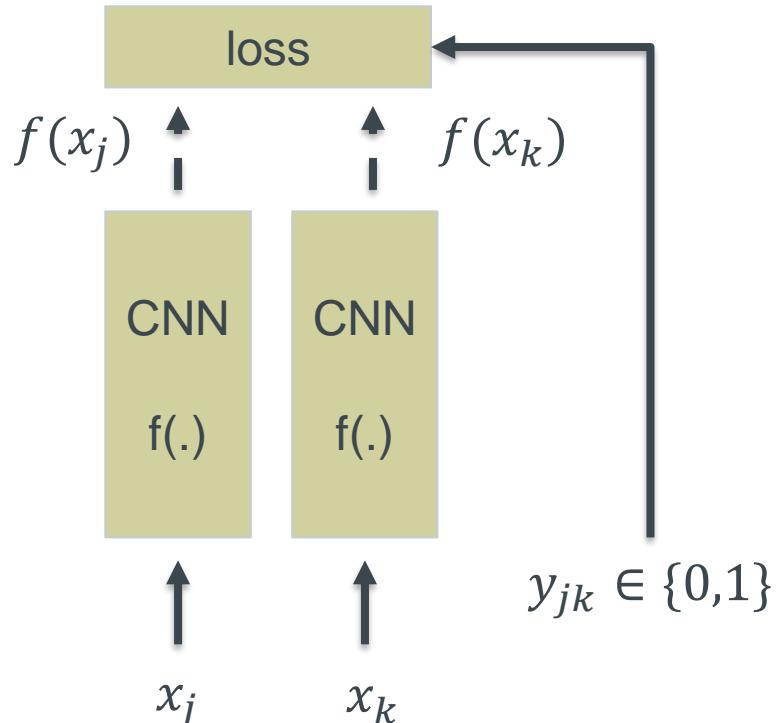
## SIAMESE INSTANCE SEARCH TRACKER (SINT)

- No online updating
- No occlusion detection
- No geometric matching
- No combination of trackers

Strength is from the matching function  $m(\cdot, \cdot)$  learned offline using Siamese network.

# MATCHING FUNCTION LEARNING (INVARIANCE LEARNING)

- Operate on pairs. Take two image patches as input and produce the similarity
- Learn **once** on a rich video dataset with box annotations following an object.
- Once learned, it is applied as is, to videos of **previously unseen targets**.



Marginal Contrastive Loss:

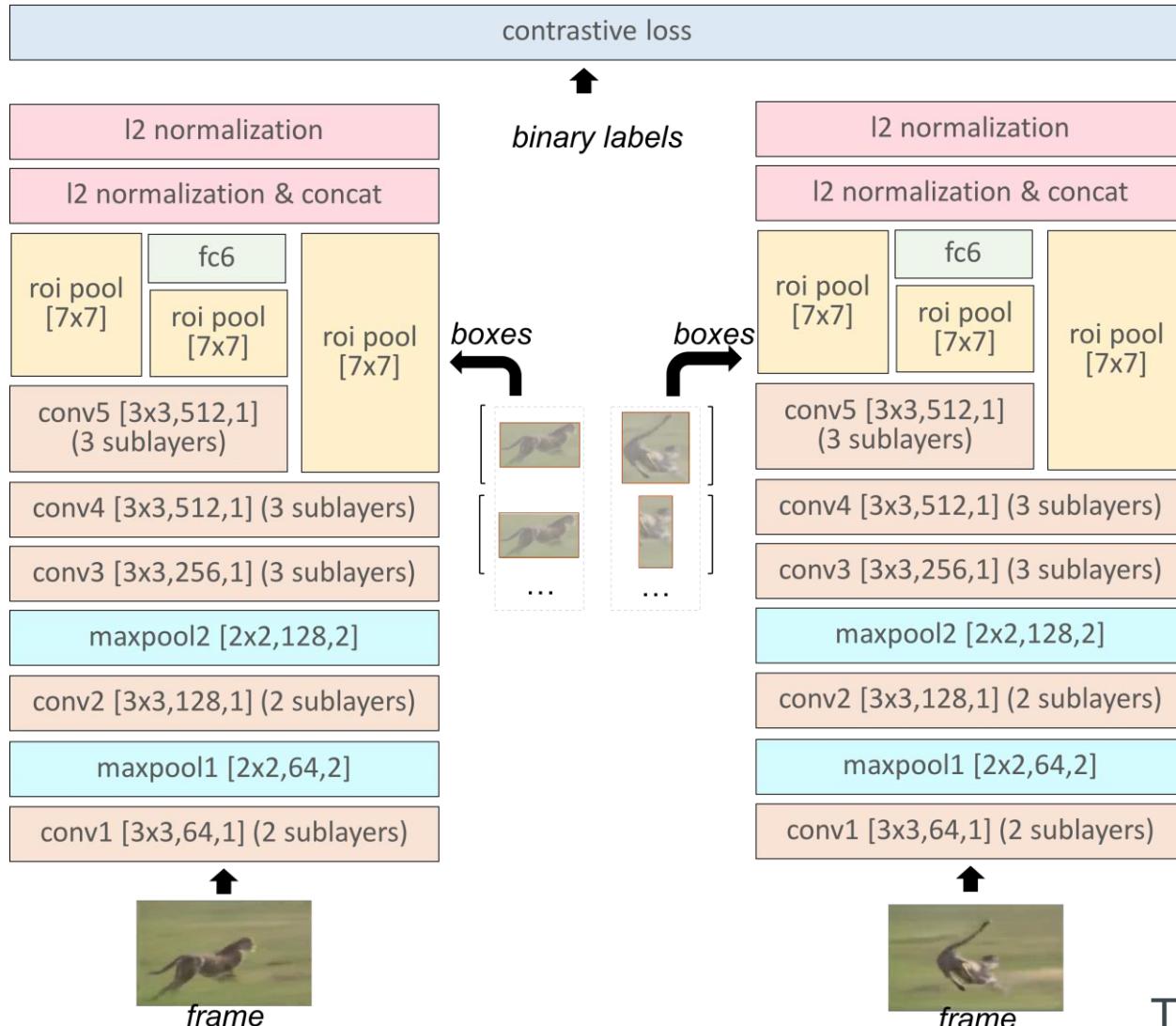
$$L(x_j, x_k, y_{jk}) = \frac{1}{2} y_{jk} D^2 + \frac{1}{2} (1 - y_{jk}) \max(0, \sigma - D^2)$$

$$D = \|f(x_j) - f(x_k)\|_2$$

Matching function (after learning):

$$m(x_j, x_k) = f(x_j) \cdot f(x_k)$$

# NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

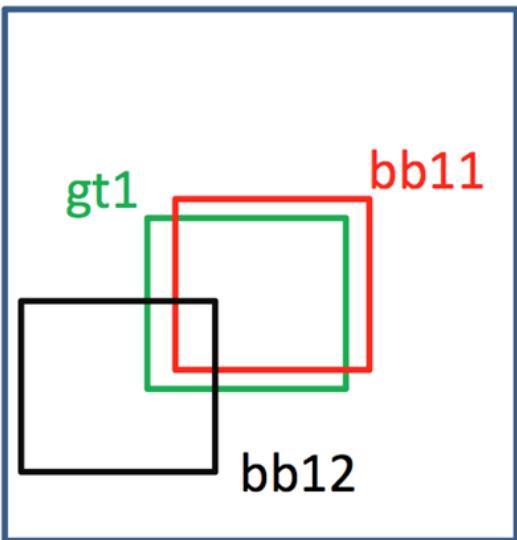


- Very few max pooling → improve localization accuracy
- Region-of-interest (ROI) pooling → process all boxes in a frame in one single pass through the network
- Use outputs of multiple layers (conv4\_3, conv5\_3, fc6) → to be robust in various situations

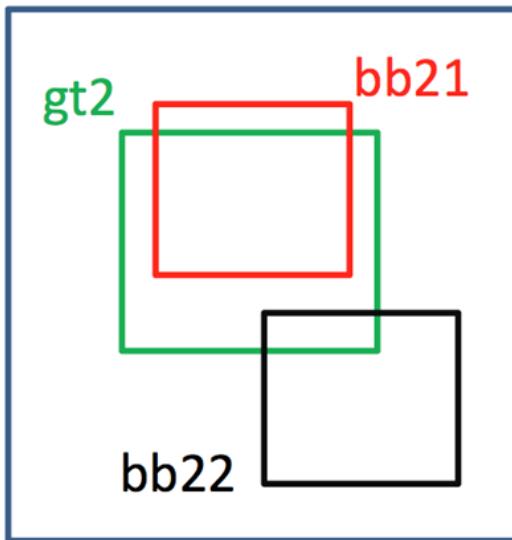
The two branches share the parameters.

## TRAINING PAIRS

Data: videos of objects with BBox annotation (ALOV)



frame 1



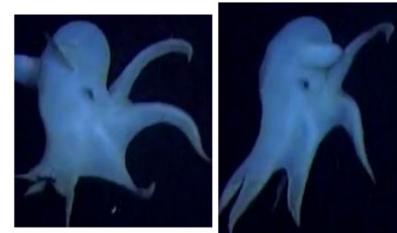
frame 2

- (gt1, gt2, 1)
- (gt1, bb21, 1)
- (gt1, bb22, 0)
- (gt2, bb11, 1)
- (gt2, bb12, 0)
- ...

>0.7, 1  
<0.5, 0

## TRAINING PAIRS

- 60,000 pairs of frames for training, 2,000 pairs for validation
- 128 pairs of boxes per pair of frames



positive

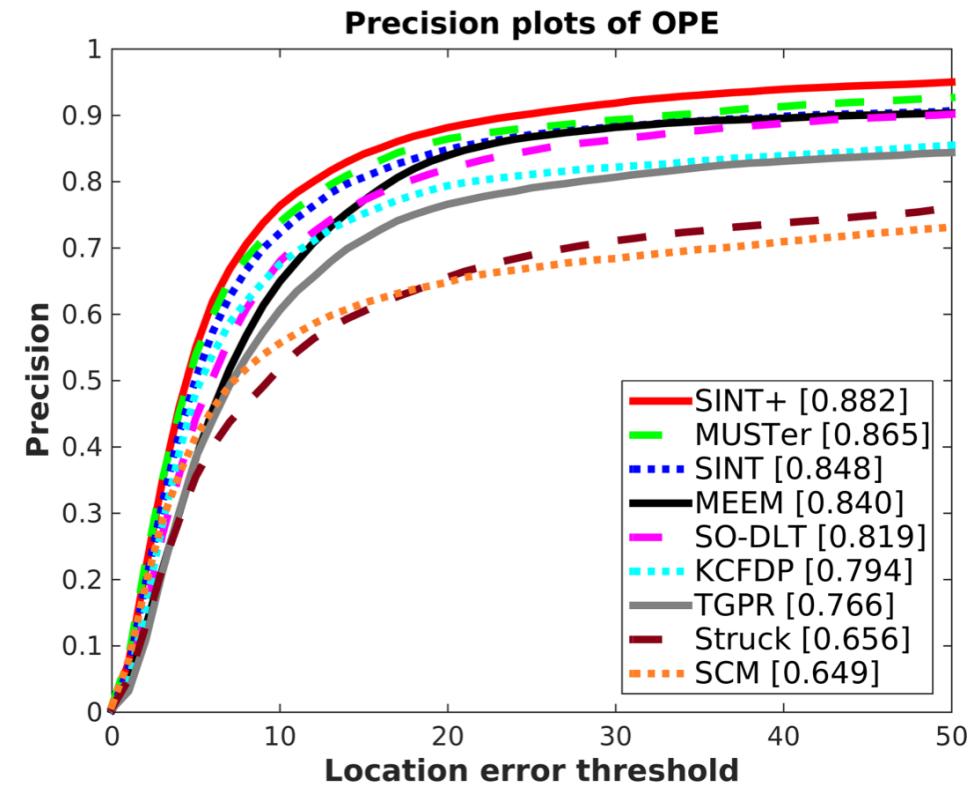
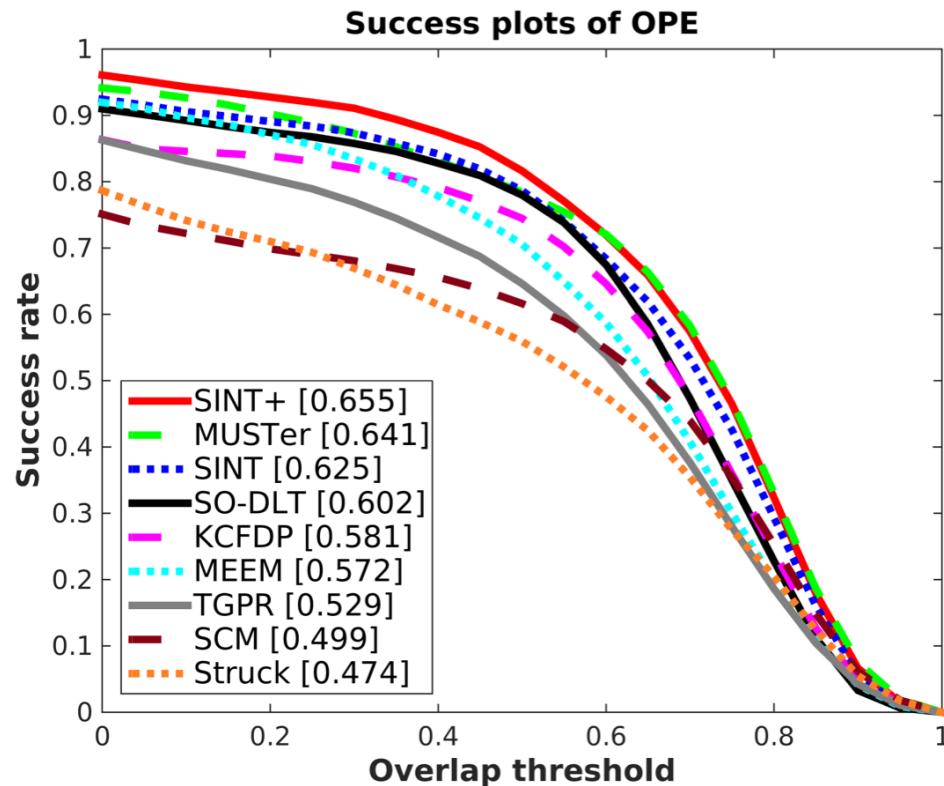


negative

## EVALUATION

- Evaluation sets
  - Online tracking benchmark (OTB) [Wu et al, CVPR13]: 51 sequences
  - 6 additional challenging sequences from YouTube
- Evaluation metrics [Wu *et al*, CVPR, 2013]
  - AUC score (box overlap)
  - Precision@20 (center location error)

## RESULTS ON OTB



SINT+: adaptive sampling range [Want et al, ICCV15] & optical flow to remove motion inconsistent samples

*Large potential to improve SINT by integrating advanced online components*

# RESULTS ON 6 ADDITIONAL SEQUENCES

	MEEM [56]	MUSTer [18]	SINT
<i>Fishing</i>	4.3	11.2	53.7
<i>Rally</i>	20.4	27.5	53.4
<i>BirdAttack</i>	40.7	50.2	66.7
<i>Soccer</i>	36.9	48.0	72.5
<i>GD</i>	13.8	34.9	35.8
<i>Dancing</i>	60.3	54.7	66.8
mean	29.4	37.8	58.1

AUC score

<https://youtu.be/K-70sLC6gRU>  
<https://youtu.be/QiCDDQTGcn4>  
<https://youtu.be/r3SgEuuUhDY>  
<https://youtu.be/1GYzl79iXtk>  
<https://youtu.be/gWWHmSCgSn>  
o  
<https://youtu.be/oMG1pJZSno0>



## FAILURE CASES

*similar confusing object*



*large occlusion*



## TRACKING BY LANGUAGE

- Li et al. Tracking by Natural Language Specification. In CVPR 2017
- Code: <https://github.com/QUVA-Lab/lang-tracker>
- Specify the target by language instead of box



*“Track the little green person with the pointy ears and the beige robe”*

## BENEFITS OF LANGUAGE

- Tracking objects in multiple videos simultaneously
- No 'first-frame' requirement, live monitoring across streams

*“Man with blue pants”*

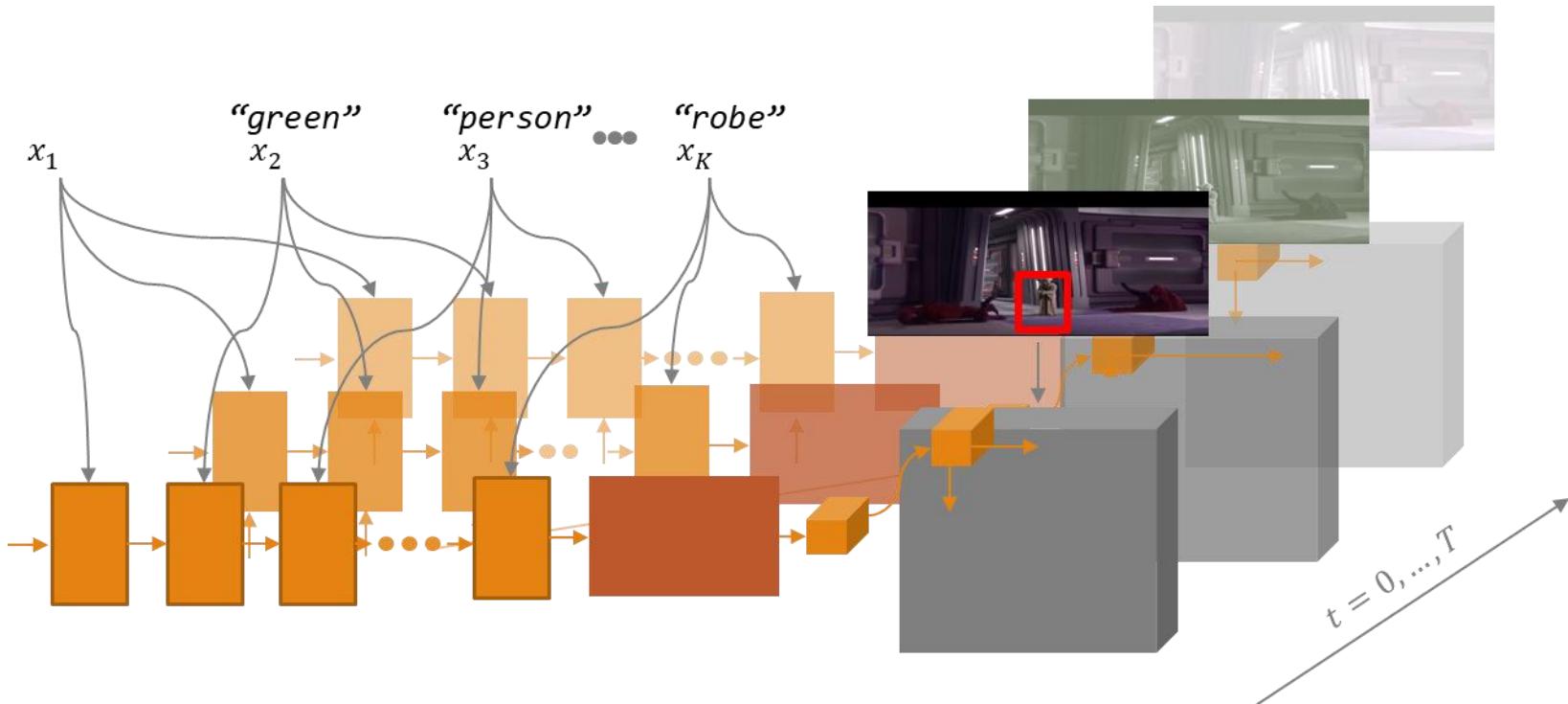


## CHALLENGES

- How to obtain a tight box around an object from text?
- Text ambiguity vs object variance vs object invariance?
- What happens if the description is no longer valid?

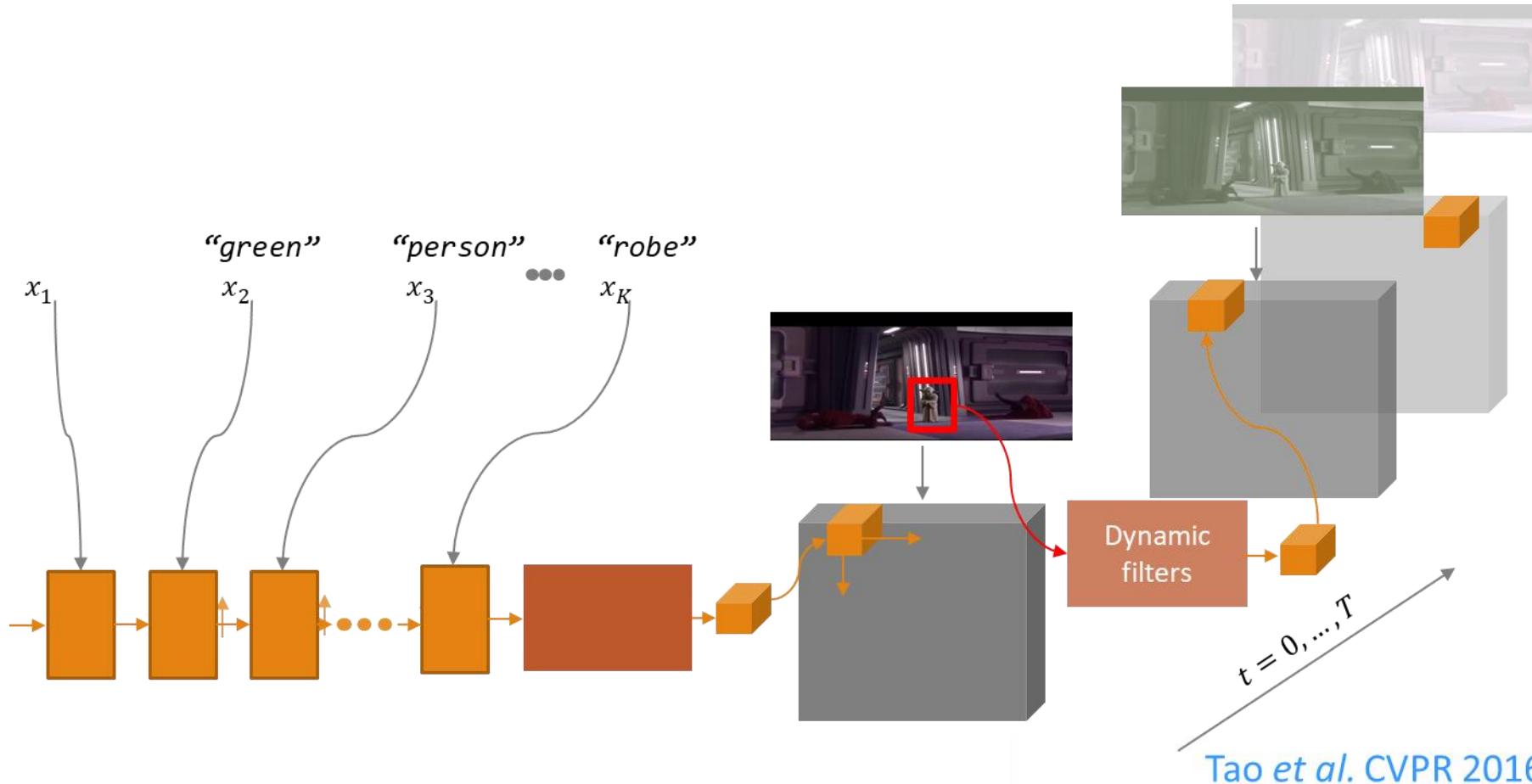
## MODEL I: LINGUAL SPECIFICATION ONLY

- Tracking by repeated 'detection'



## MODEL II: LINGUAL FIRST, THEN VISUAL

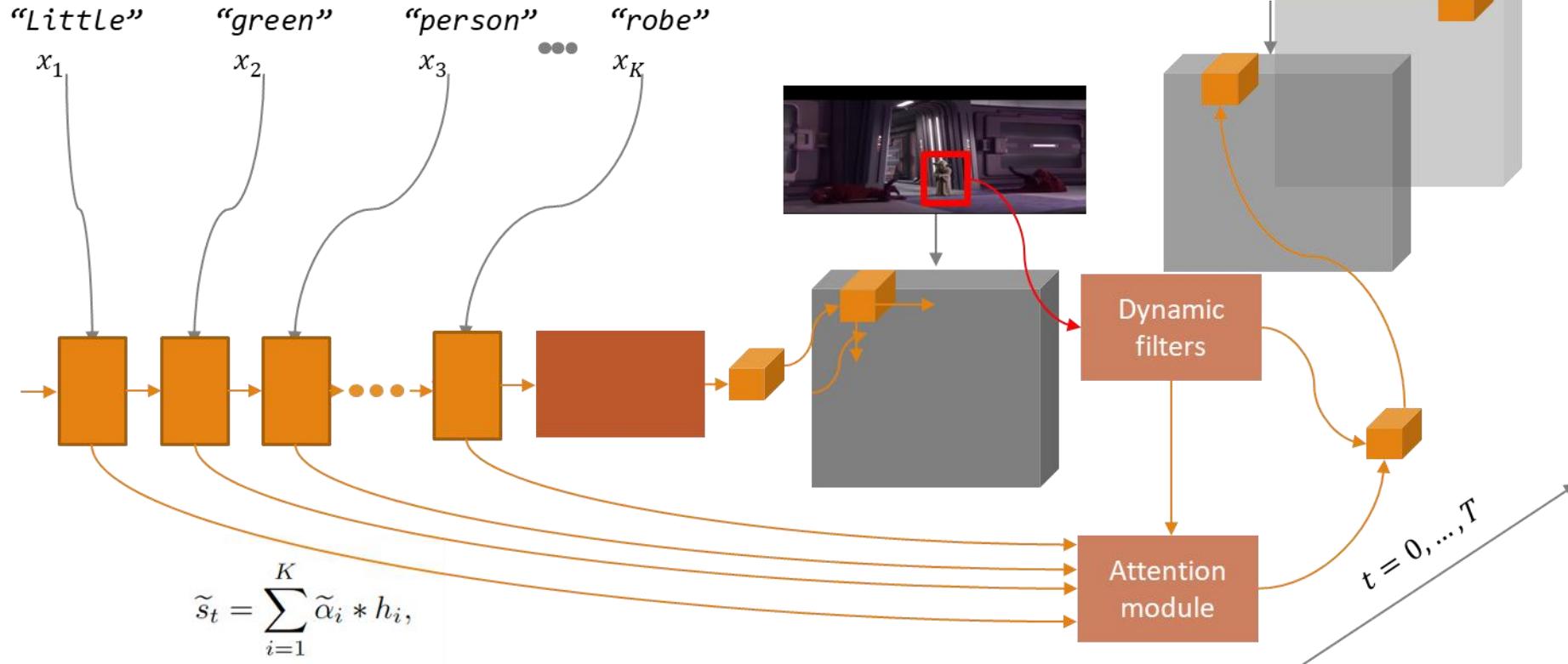
- Use Model I for initialization, then track



Tao et al. CVPR 2016

## MODEL III: LINGUAL & VISUAL

- Adapts the lingual specification over time



# "GIRL IN YELLOW SHIRT AND PURPLE PANTS"

Lingual only

Lingual, then visual

Lingual & visual



## ACTORS & ACTIONS



Input video

"woman in purple dress running"

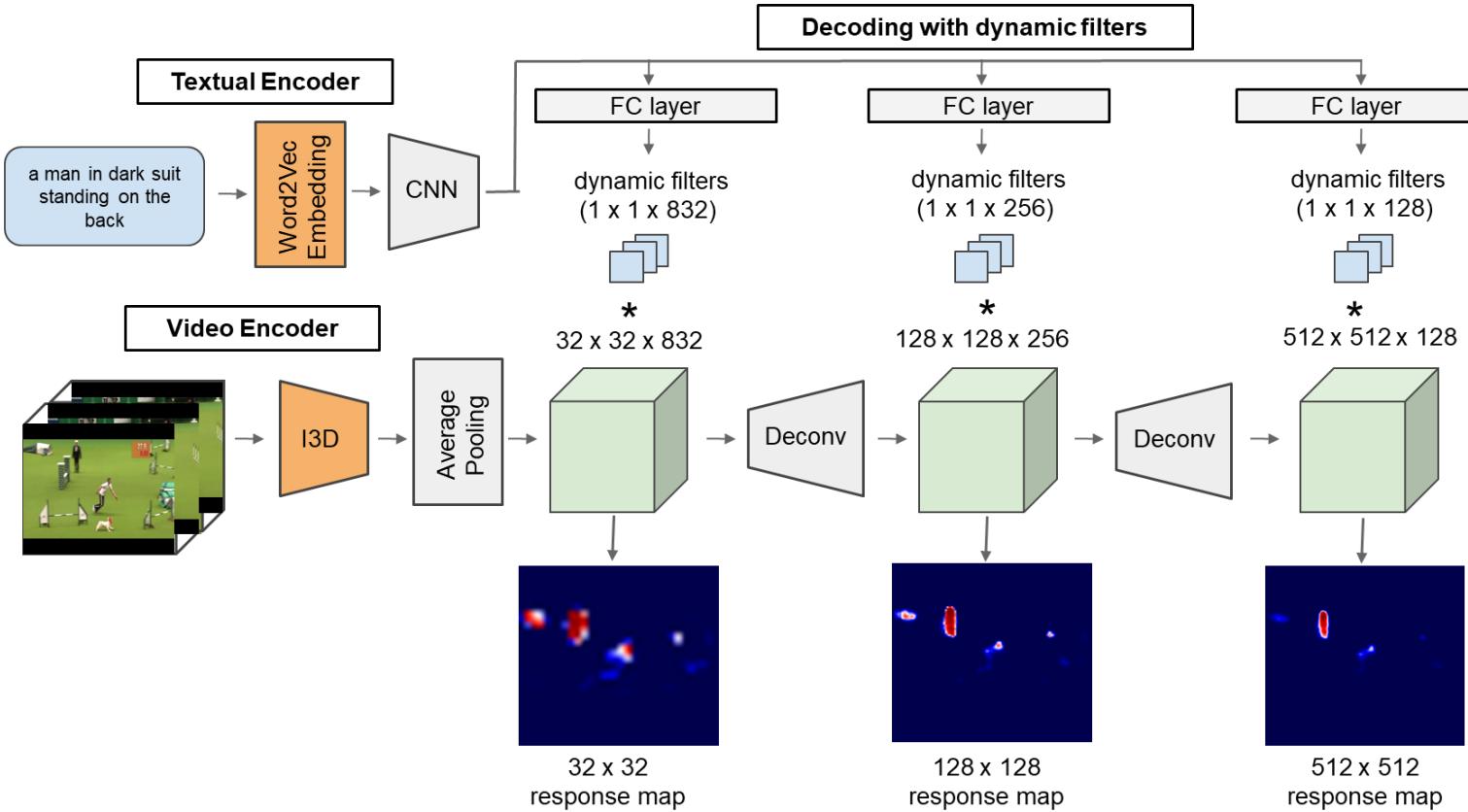


"gray dog running on a leash during dog show"



# ACTION RECOGNITION BY LANGUAGE

- Gavrilyuk et al. Actor and Action Video Segmentation from a Sentence. In CVPR 2018.
- Word2Vec is pre-trained on GoogleNews
- I3D is pre-trained on Kinetics and ImageNet



## CONCLUSIONS

- Self-supervised spatio-temporal representations still not as good as supervised pretraining
  - But the gap with supervised, pre-trained networks is closing
  - It seems that the temporal domain hides lots of information still
- Better interplay between motion and RGB can help with efficiency and accuracy
- Language and video reinforce each other in multiple way
  - Object tracking, on multiple videos simultaneously and with no first frame requirement
  - Action classification, beyond closed set of predefined labels

THANK YOU!