

Spacetime Graph Optimization for Video Object Segmentation

Haller Emanuela
ehaller@bitdefender.com

29 June 2019



Emanuela Haller

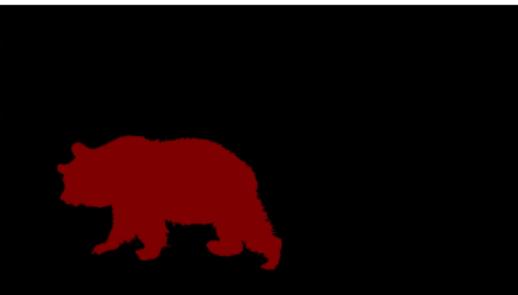
- ▶ PhD student
 - ▶ Coordinators:
 - ▶ Marius Leordeanu
(Institute of Mathematics of the Romanian Academy)
 - ▶ Adina Magda Florea
(University Politehnica of Bucharest)
- ▶ Researcher
 - ▶ Bitdefender

Table of contents

- ▶ Task definition
- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Proposed solution
- ▶ Results

Video object segmentation

- ▶ Video frames ⇒ Object segmentation masks
- ▶ Unsupervised task
- ▶ Object of interest
- ▶ Object / Group of strongly connected objects
- ▶ Most noticeable
- ▶ What is the sequence about



Video Object Segmentation

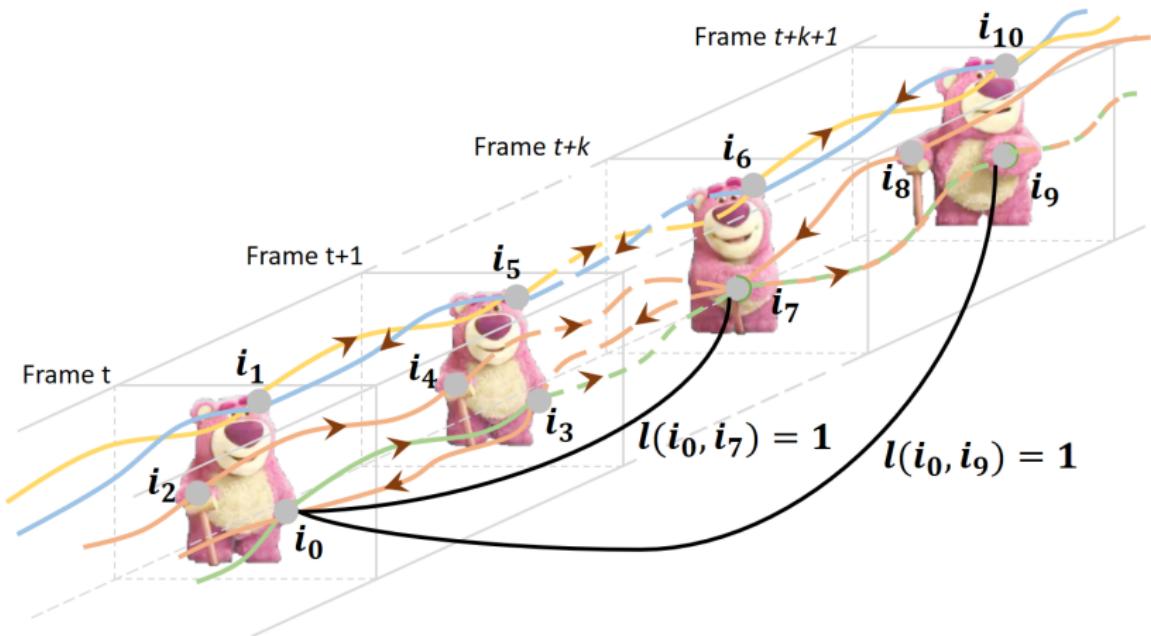


Motivation

- ▶ Move beyond traditional frame by frame approaches
- ▶ Exploit spacetime data
 - ▶ Use spacetime coherence as self-supervision signal
 - ▶ Accidental alignments are rare

Spacetime graph

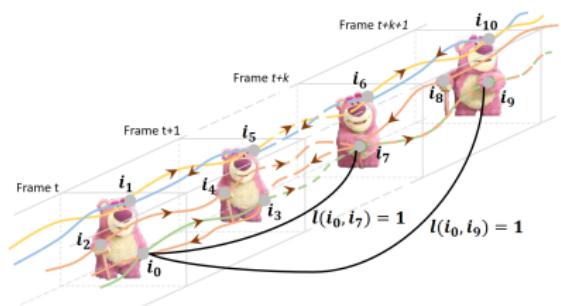
- Nodes connected through motion flows belong to the same object



Spacetime graph

- ▶ $G = (V, E)$
 - ▶ Nodes correspond to video pixels
 - ▶ $|V| = n = m \cdot h \cdot w$

- ▶ Adjacency matrix
 - ▶ $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$
 - ▶ $\mathbf{M}_{i,j} = l(i,j) \cdot k(i,j)$
 - ▶ $l(i,j)$ - motion chains
 - ▶ $k(i,j)$ - $d_{temporal}(i,j)$



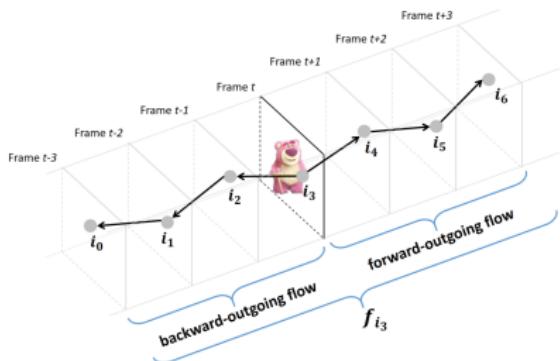
Space time graph

- ▶ Nodes features

- ▶ $\mathbf{f}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times d}$
- ▶ Collected along outgoing motion flows
- ▶ $\mathbf{F} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$

- ▶ Nodes labels

- ▶ $x_i \in [0, 1]$
- ▶ Soft segmentation labels
- ▶ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$



Problem formulation

- ▶ Maximize graph clustering score
 - ▶ $S_C = \sum_{i,j \in V} \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{M}_{i,j} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{x}$
 - ▶ Strong cluster in terms of motion flows
- ▶ Enforce feature-label consistency
 - ▶ $\|\mathbf{F}\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{x}\|_2$
 - ▶ Features should be able to predict node labels
- ▶ Subject to
 - ▶ $\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = 1$
 - ▶ Interested in relative values of the labels

Problem formulation

- ▶ $(\mathbf{x}^*, \mathbf{w}^*) = \arg \max_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}} S(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = 1$

$$S(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{x} - \alpha (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{x})^T (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{x}) - \beta \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{w}$$

Algorithm

- ▶ Propagation:

$$\mathbf{x}^{(it+1)} \leftarrow \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x}^{(it)}$$

- ▶ Regression:

$$\mathbf{w}^{(it+1)} \leftarrow (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} - \beta \mathbf{I}_d)^{-1} \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{x}^{(it+1)}$$

- ▶ Projection:

$$\mathbf{x}^{(it+1)} \leftarrow \mathbf{F}\mathbf{w}^{(it+1)}$$

Convergence

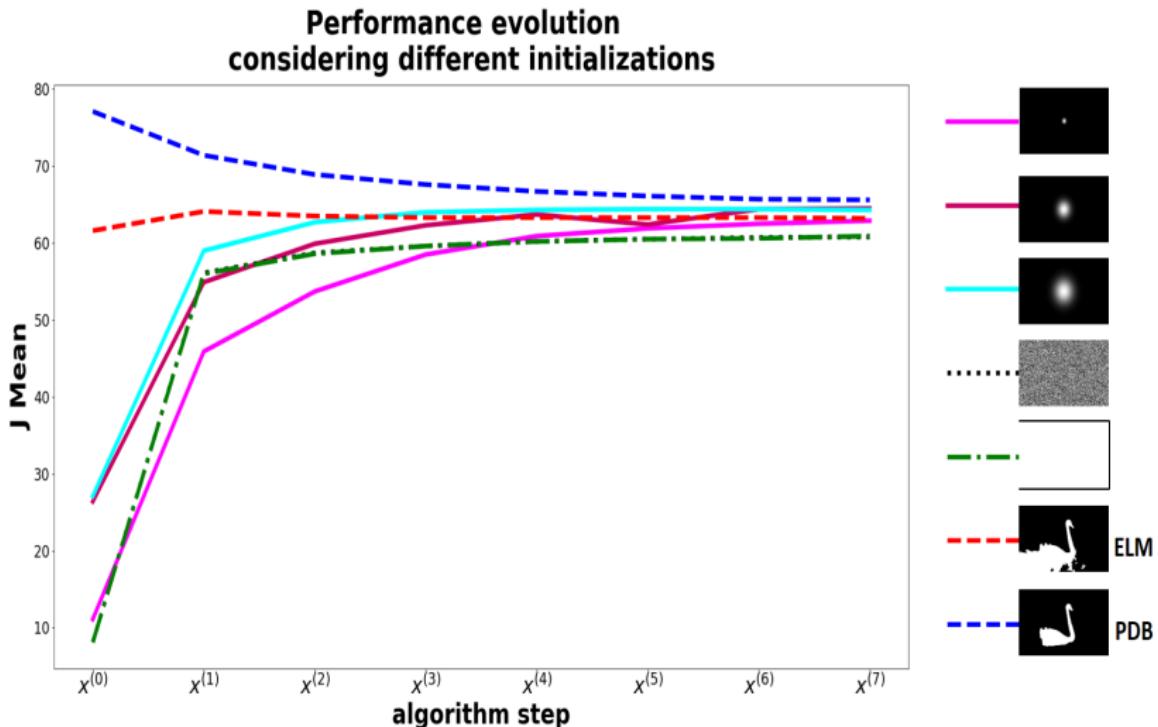
- ▶ Lead eigenvector of a specific matrix
- ▶ $\mathbf{x}^{(it+1)} = \frac{\mathbf{Ax}^{(it)}}{\|\mathbf{Ax}^{(it)}\|_2}$
- ▶ $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{F} - \beta \mathbf{I}_d)^{-1} \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{PM}$
 - ▶ \mathbf{P} - depends only on features
 - ▶ \mathbf{M} - depends only on optical flow

Qualitative evolution over several iterations

random initialization

unsupervised features

Convergence - independence from initialization



The role of features

Quantitative Results - DAVIS dataset

Task	Method	J Mean	F Mean	sec/frame
Unsupervised	Supervised features	PDB[12]	77.2	74.5
		ARP[7]	76.2	70.6
		LVO[14]	75.9	72.1
		FSEG[4]	70.7	65.3
		LMP[13]	70.0	65.9
	GO-VOS supervised + features of [12]	79.9 (+2.7)	78.1	0.91
		78.7 (+2.5)	73.1	0.91
		77.0 (+1.1)	73.7	0.91
		74.1 (+3.5)	69.9	0.91
		73.7 (+3.7)	69.2	0.91
	Unsupervised	ELM[8]	61.8	61.2
		FST[9]	55.8	51.1
		CUT[6]	55.2	55.2
		NLC[2]	55.1	52.3
		GO-VOS unsupervised	65.0	61.1

Qualitative comparison

Quantitative Results - YouTube-Objects dataset

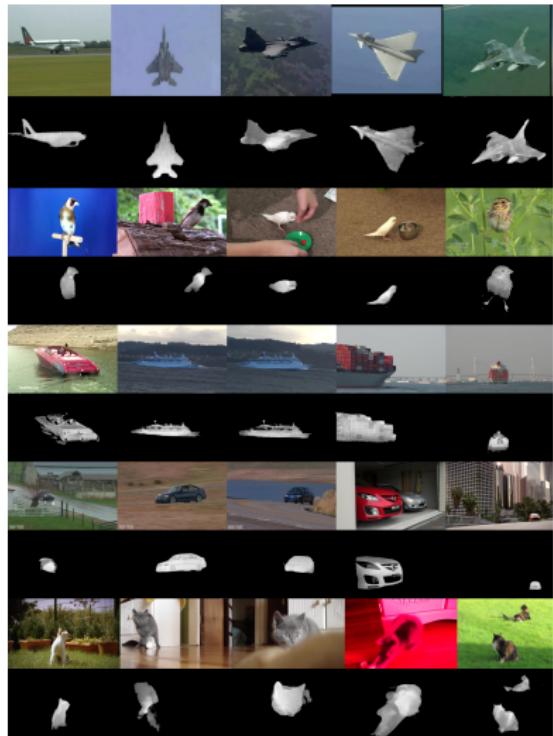
► YouTube-Objects v1.0

Method	aero	bird	boat	car	cat	cow	dog	horse	moto	train	avg	sec/frame
[11]	51.7	17.5	34.4	34.7	22.3	17.9	13.5	26.7	41.2	25.0	28.5	N/A
[9]	65.4	67.3	38.9	65.2	46.3	40.2	65.3	48.4	39.0	25.0	50.1	4
[15]	75.8	60.8	43.7	71.1	46.5	54.6	55.5	54.9	42.4	35.8	54.1	N/A
[5]	64.3	63.2	73.3	68.9	44.4	62.5	71.4	52.3	78.6	23.1	60.2	N/A
HPP[3]	76.3	71.4	65.0	58.9	68.0	55.9	70.6	33.3	69.7	42.4	61.1	0.35
[1]	77.0	67.5	77.2	68.4	54.5	68.3	72.0	56.7	44.1	34.9	62.1	0.04
GO-VOS unsupervised	88.2	82.5	62.7	76.7	70.9	50.0	81.9	51.8	86.2	55.8	70.7	0.91

► YouTube-Objects v2.2

Method	aero	bird	boat	car	cat	cow	dog	horse	moto	train	avg	sec/frame
[1]	75.7	56.0	52.7	57.3	46.9	57.0	48.9	44.0	27.2	56.2	52.2	0.02
HPP[3]	76.3	68.5	54.5	50.4	59.8	42.4	53.5	30.0	53.5	60.7	54.9	0.35
GO-VOS unsupervised	79.8	73.5	38.9	69.6	54.9	53.6	56.6	45.6	52.2	56.2	58.1	0.91

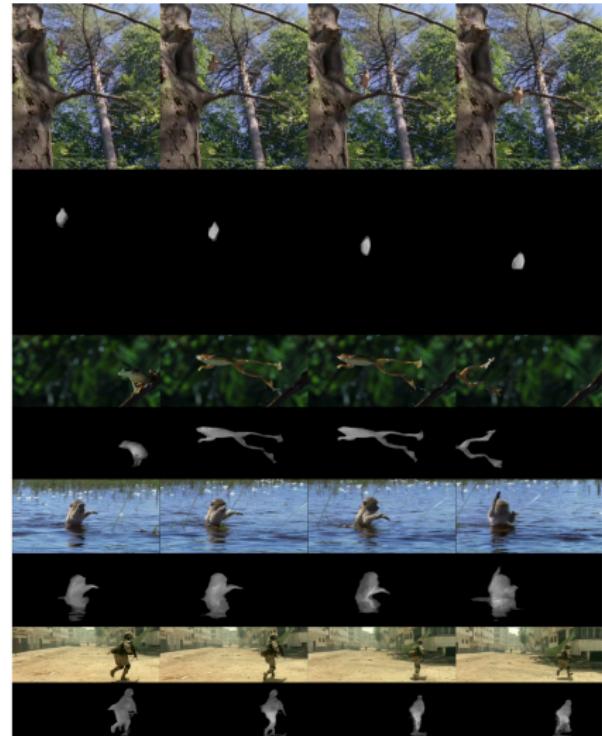
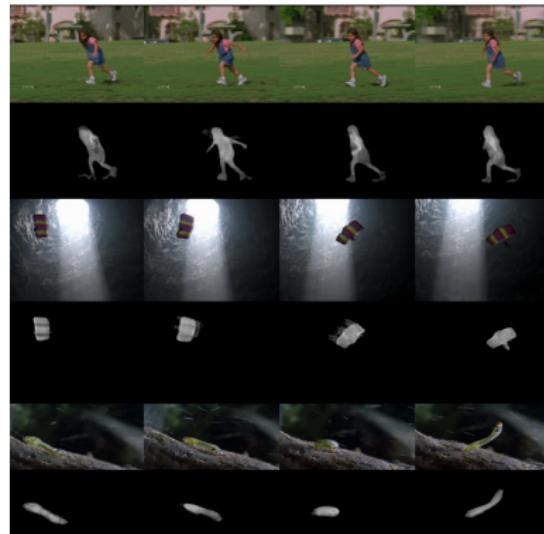
Qualitative Results - YouTube-Objects dataset



Quantitative & Qualitative Results

SegTrack dataset

Task	Method	IoU	sec/frame
Unsupervised	Supervised features	KEY [9]	57.3
		FSEG [4]	61.4
		LVO [16]	57.3
		[10]	59.3
		FST [11]	54.3
	Unsupervised	CUT [6]	47.8
		HPP [3]	50.1
		GO-VOS unsupervised	62.2
			0.91



Thank you!



References I

- [1] I. Croitoru, S.-V. Bogolin, and M. Leordeanu. Unsupervised learning from video to detect foreground objects in single images. In *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 4335–4343, 2017.
- [2] A. Faktor and M. Irani. Video segmentation by non-local consensus voting. In *BMVC*, volume 2, page 8, 2014.
- [3] E. Haller and M. Leordeanu. Unsupervised object segmentation in video by efficient selection of highly probable positive features. In *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 5085–5093, 2017.
- [4] S. D. Jain, B. Xiong, and K. Grauman. Fusionseg: Learning to combine motion and appearance for fully automatic segmiontation of generic objects in videos. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1701.05384*, 2(3):6, 2017.

References II

- [5] Y. Jun Koh, W.-D. Jang, and C.-S. Kim. Pod: Discovering primary objects in videos based on evolutionary refinement of object recurrence, background, and primary object models. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 1068–1076, 2016.
- [6] M. Keuper, B. Andres, and T. Brox. Motion trajectory segmentation via minimum cost multicut. In *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 3271–3279, 2015.
- [7] Y. J. Koh and C.-S. Kim. Primary object segmentation in videos based on region augmentation and reduction. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, volume 1, page 6, 2017.

References III

- [8] D. Lao and G. Sundaramoorthi. Extending layered models to 3d motion. In *Proceedings of the European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV)*, pages 435–451, 2018.
- [9] A. Papazoglou and V. Ferrari. Fast object segmentation in unconstrained video. In *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, pages 1777–1784, 2013.
- [10] F. Perazzi, J. Pont-Tuset, B. McWilliams, L. Van Gool, M. Gross, and A. Sorkine-Hornung. A benchmark dataset and evaluation methodology for video object segmentation. In *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2016.
- [11] A. Prest, C. Leistner, J. Civera, C. Schmid, and V. Ferrari. Learning object class detectors from weakly annotated video. In *2012 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 3282–3289. IEEE, 2012.

References IV

- [12] H. Song, W. Wang, S. Zhao, J. Shen, and K.-M. Lam. Pyramid dilated deeper convlstm for video salient object detection. In *Proceedings of the European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV)*, pages 715–731, 2018.
- [13] P. Tokmakov, K. Alahari, and C. Schmid. Learning motion patterns in videos. In *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2017 IEEE Conference on*, pages 531–539. IEEE, 2017.
- [14] P. Tokmakov, K. Alahari, and C. Schmid. Learning video object segmentation with visual memory. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1704.05737*, 2017.
- [15] Y. Zhang, X. Chen, J. Li, C. Wang, and C. Xia. Semantic object segmentation via detection in weakly labeled video. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pages 3641–3649, 2015.