

Action Recognition in Videos using Deep Learning

Deep Learning course
MSc in AI

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About project

Action Recognition:

- Classifying the activity being performed by a human
- We need a set of evidence to recognize an action → Video classification

Video:

- A signal which combined spatial and temporal information
- Sequence of images-frames



MODELS


Baseline

Step 1 → Feature Extraction of each frame: Texture information → GLCM features:

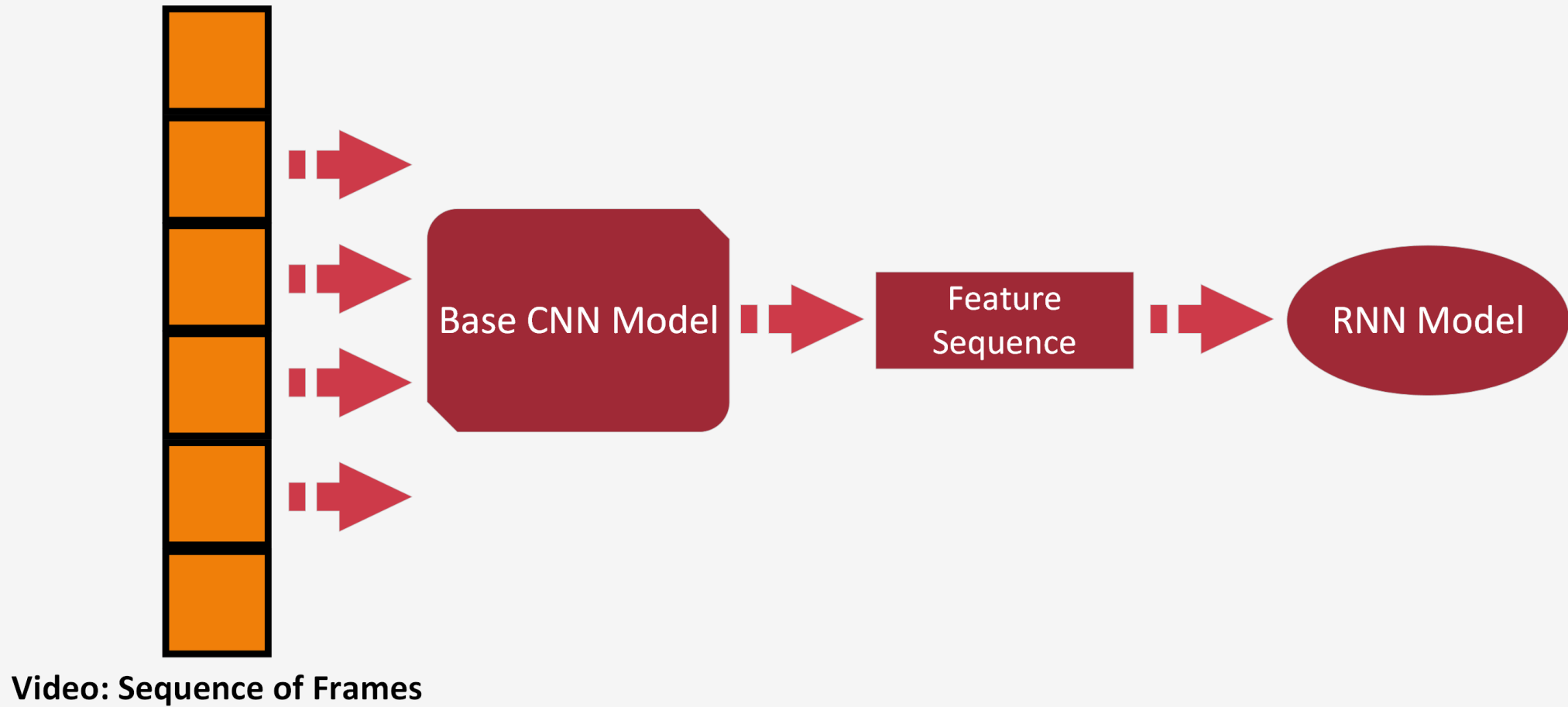
- Contrast
- Dissimilarity
- Homogeneity
- ASM
- Energy
- Correlation

Step 2 → Temporal Aggregation: Statistics → Mean & Std

Step 3 → Definition of a classifier pipeline:

- Standard Scaler
 - SVM with RBF Kernel
- 

Going Deeper...



Experiments: Step 1 → Choose Base CNN Model

Most popular pretrained models:

- VGG
- ResNet
- MobileNet.

Choose which layers will be left frozen:

CNNs consist of:

- Convolutional Block → Convolutional and Pooling Layers
- Classifier → Fully Connected Layers

Freezing options:

- Last (or other) Convolutional Layer
- Penultimate Layer of classifier

Experiments: Step 2 → Deep Model Construction

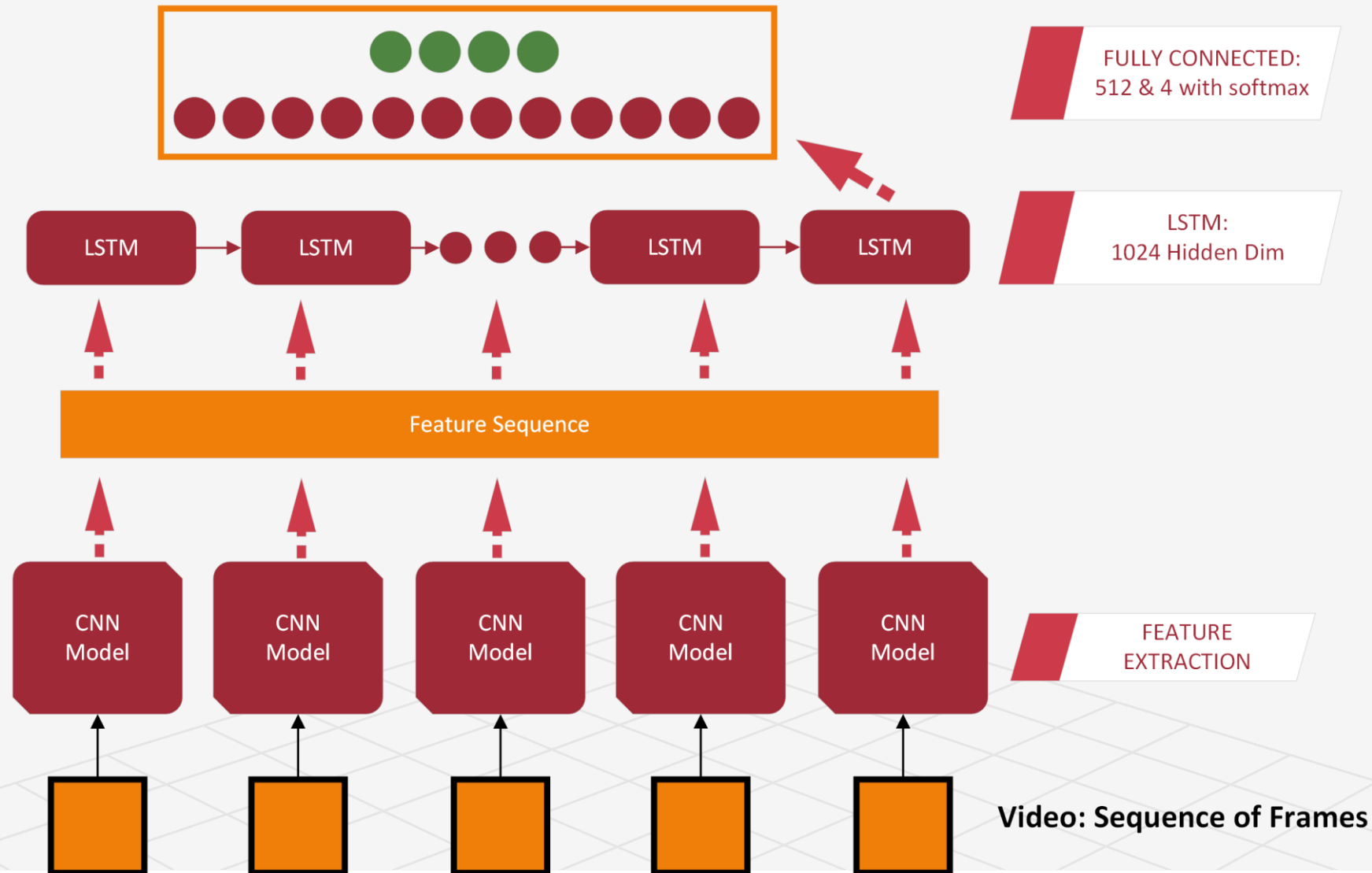
After pre-trained CNN selection, decide if:

- Use the extracted features directly
- Add trainable layer(s) after feature extraction

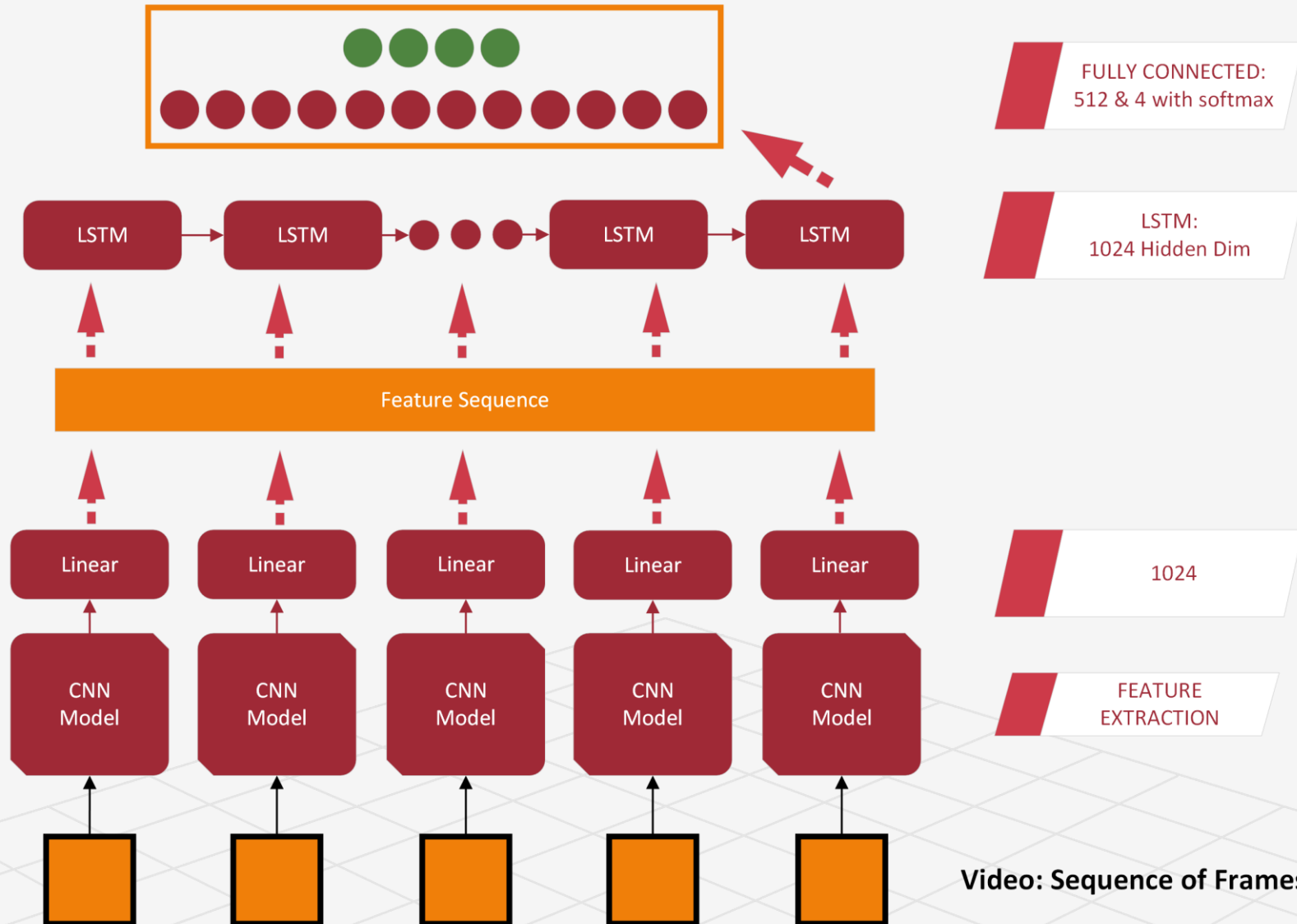
Define the RNN-based part:

- Model (e.g. LSTM)
 - Hidden state dimension
 - Number of layers
 - Direction
- Final classifier

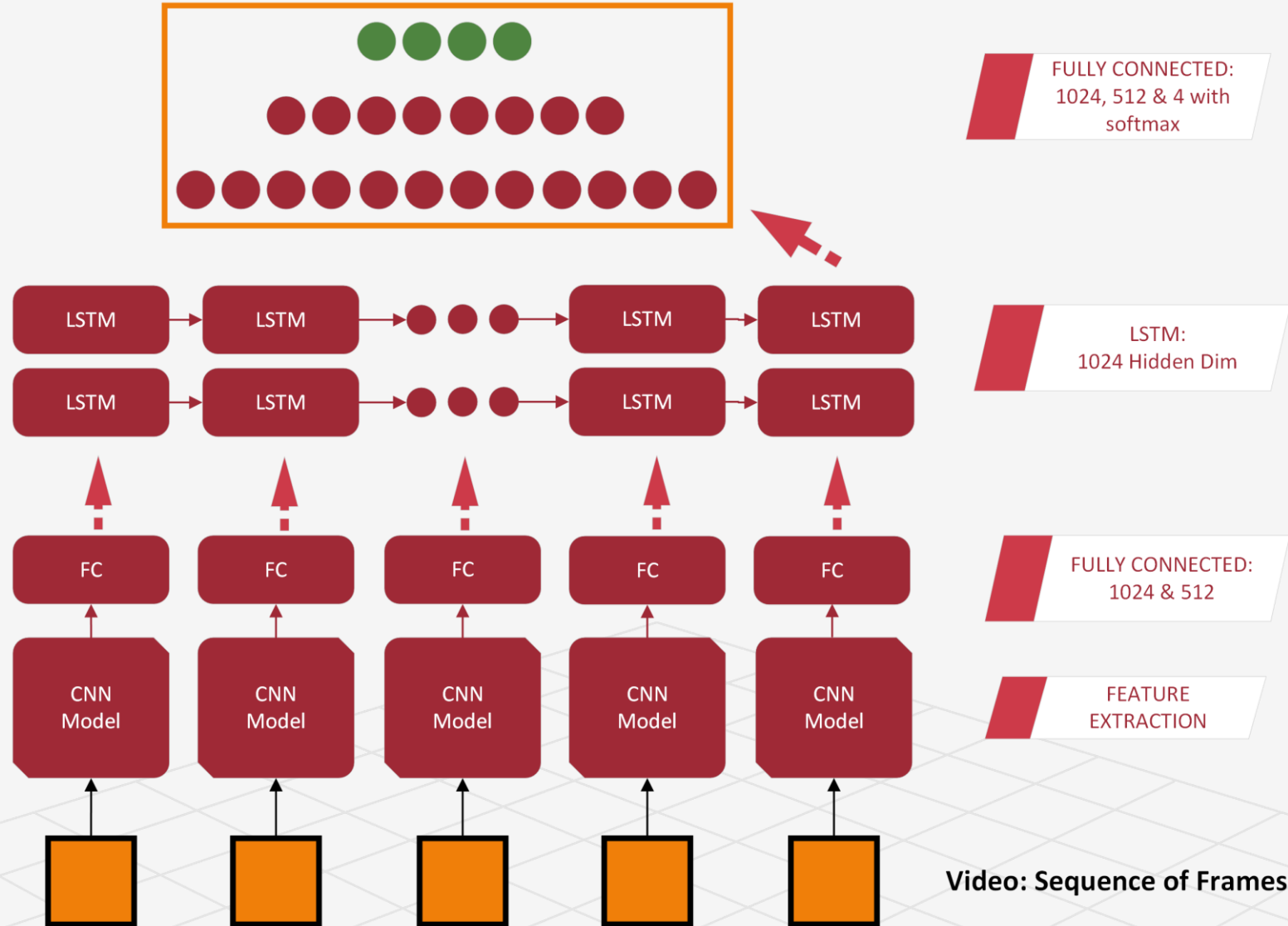
Approach A



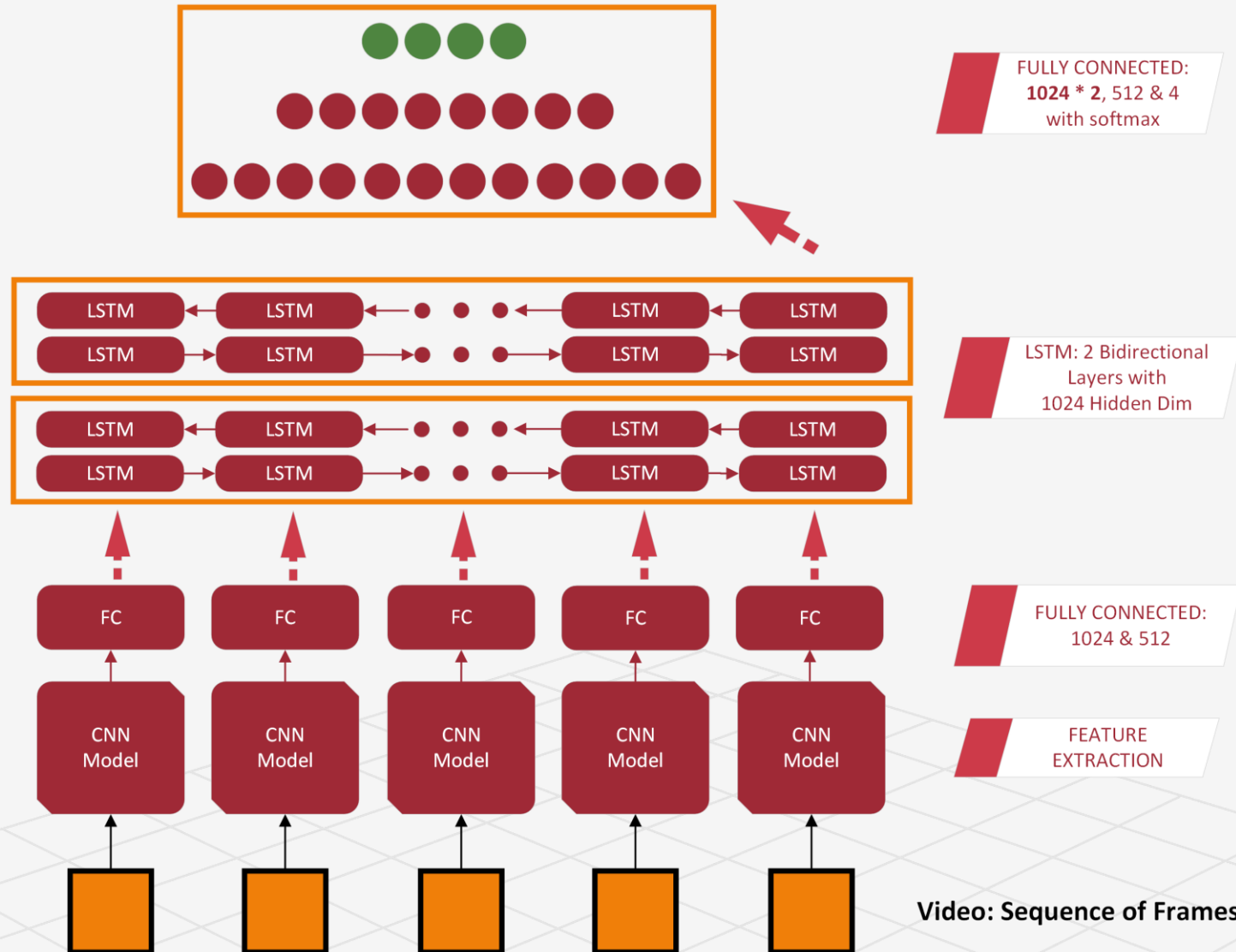
Approach B



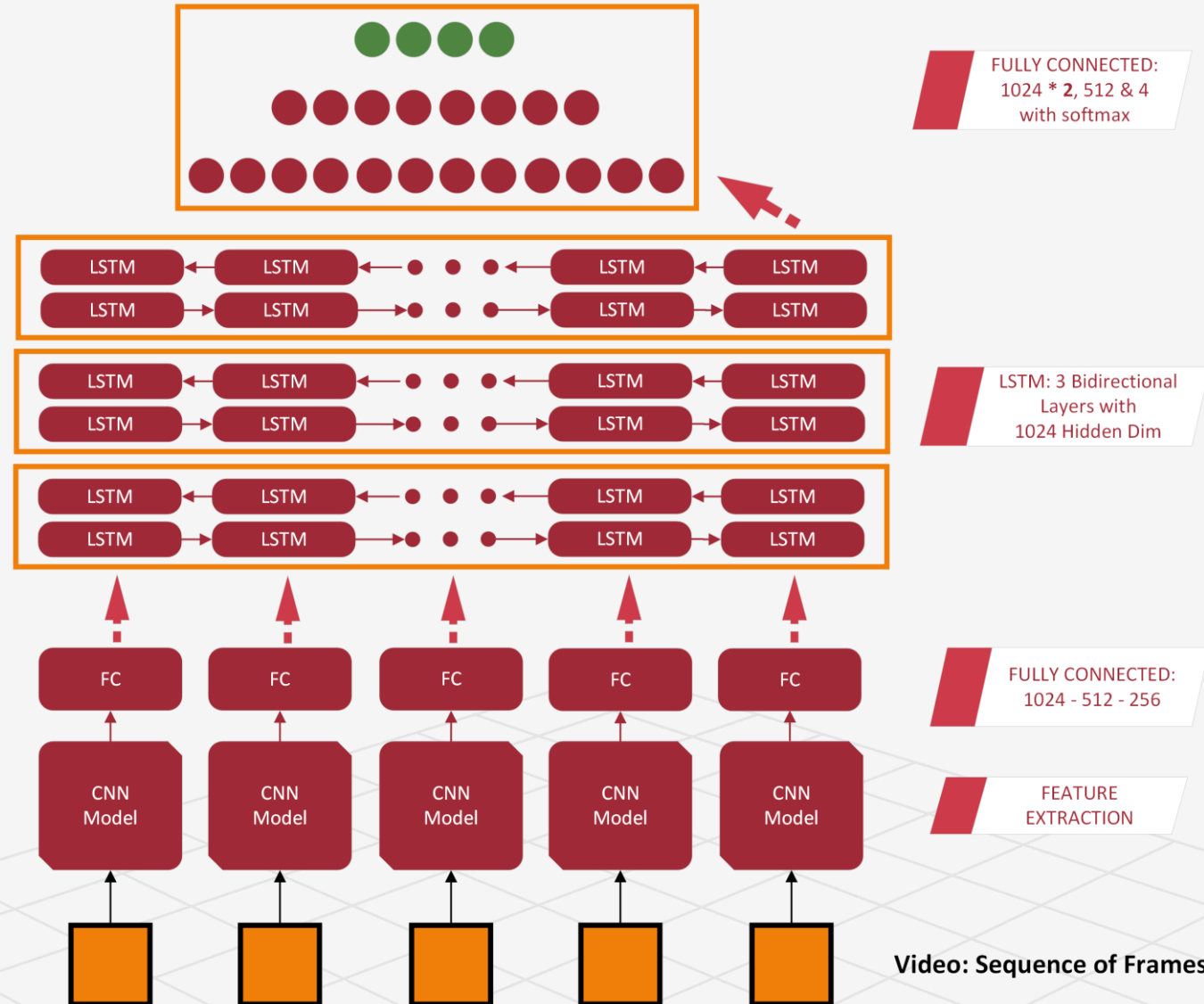
Approach C



Approach C'



Approach D



RESULTS

Dataset

UCF101 Human Actions dataset:

A small subset was used in this project

Official train-test splitting

Classes:

0: Playing Guitar

1: Rock Climbing Indoor

2: Soccer Juggling

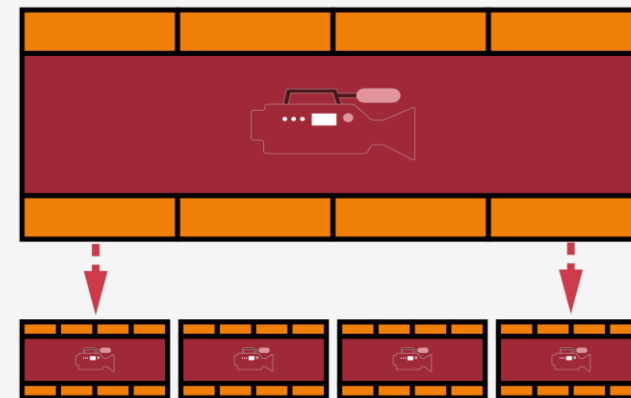
3: Band Marching



Preprocessing

Sequence level transformation:

- Problem: Differences in the total number of frames per video & the Fps
- Solution: Extract video segments → Shorter videos with fixed number of frames



Frame-level transformation:

- Resize (e.g. 224x224)
- Normalize → $mean=[0.485, 0.456, 0.406]$, $std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225]$

Results: Baseline

True\Predicted	0	1	2	4
0	54	28	82	4
1	17	63	12	0
2	59	8	135	0
3	4	0	18	112

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.41	0.32	0.36	168
1	0.64	0.70	0.67	92
2	0.55	0.67	0.60	202
3	0.97	0.84	0.90	134
accuracy			0.61	596
macro avg	0.64	0.63	0.63	596
weighted avg	0.62	0.61	0.61	596

Results

Pre-trained CNN selection:

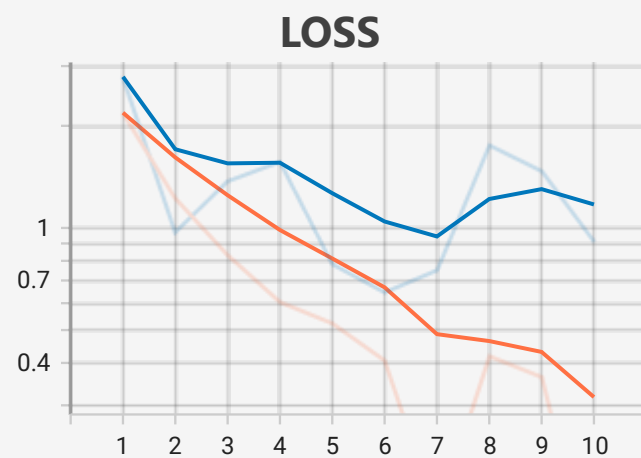
*All models tested using the DNN of **Approach A***

- ResNet – 125 freezed at the last Convolutional Layer (we receive output of Average Pooling) outperforms VGG 19 freezed at the penultimate Layer of classifier [97% vs 92% F1 Score in validation dataset].
- If we freeze the last Convolutional Layer of VGG the model can't learn...
- MobileNet overfits...

Results

Model Name	F1 Score	Loss
Approach A	87.8	2.9
Approach B	97.7	0.64
Approach C	98.4	0.44
Approach C (Bid)	97.7	0.57
Approach D	98.6	0.29

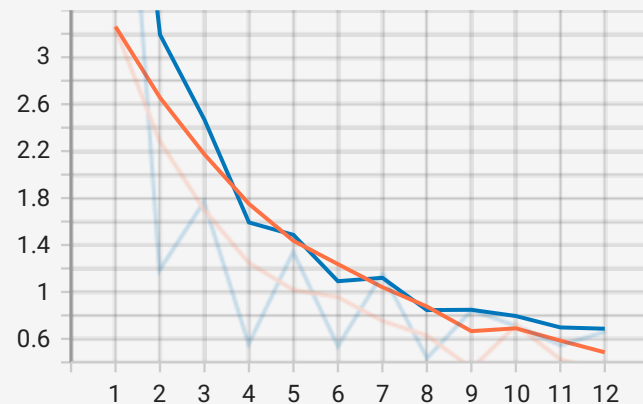
Results



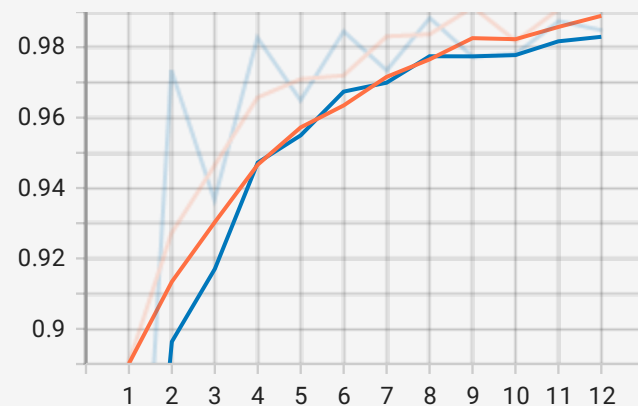
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Results

LOSS



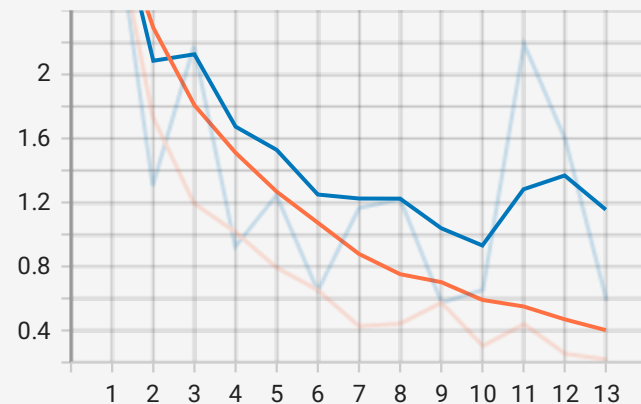
F1



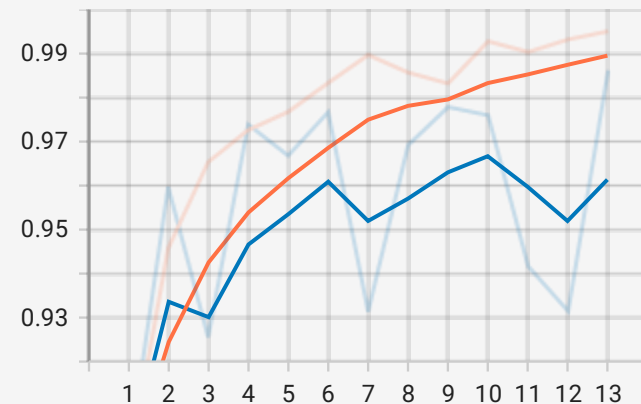
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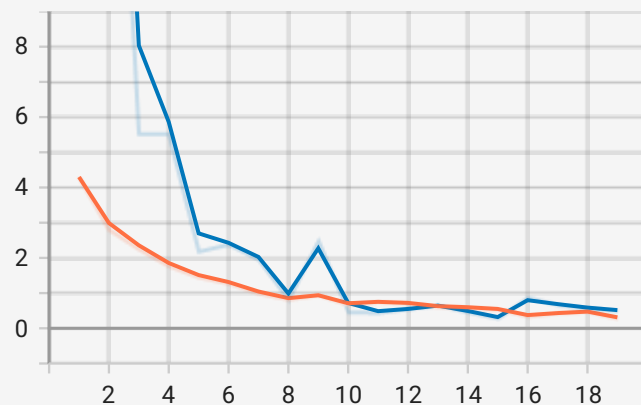
F1



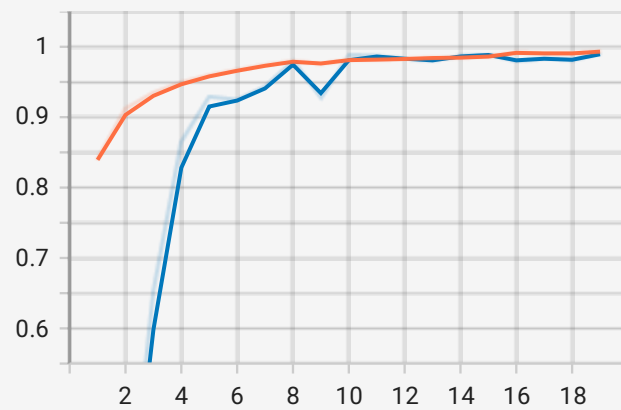
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LOSS



F1

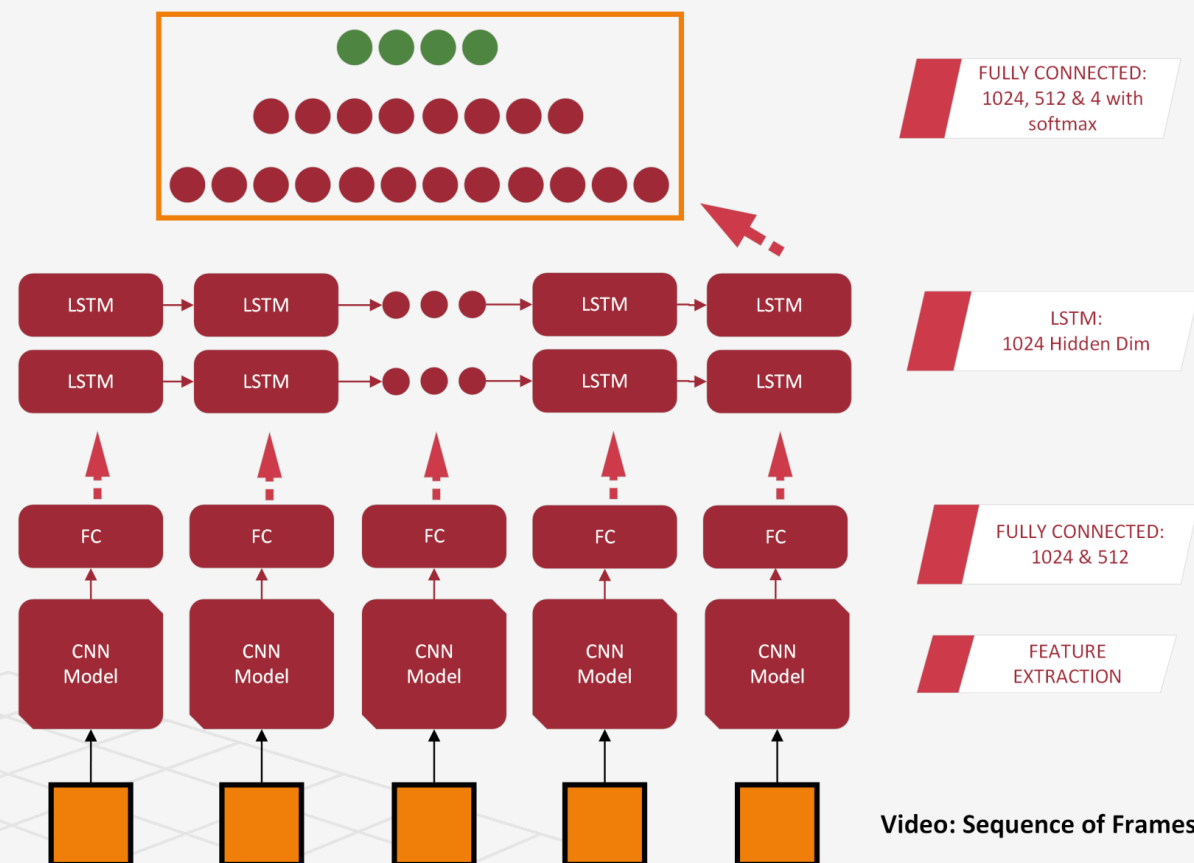


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Results: Approach C & Test Dataset

True\Predicted	0	1	2	4
0	510	0	0	0
1	2	812	37	14
2	13	1	603	4
3	0	1	0	346

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	1.00	0.99	510
1	1.00	0.94	0.97	865
2	0.94	0.97	0.96	621
3	0.95	1.00	0.97	347
accuracy			0.97	2343
macro avg	0.97	0.98	0.97	2343
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	2343



Thank you!