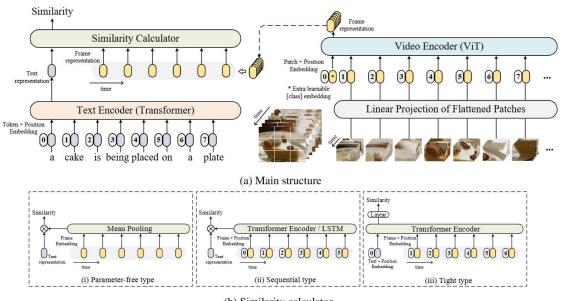
CLIP4Clip: An Empirical Study of CLIP for End to End Video Clip Retrieval

动机:

将CLIP迁移到视频处理领域,但在视频领域中,还需要考虑到temporal dependency

Architecture:



(b) Similarity calculator

Video Encoder: ViT

$$ViT(V_i = \{V_i^1, V_i^2, \dots, V_i^{|V_i|}\})$$

[class] token做为video representation

它的Linear Projection of Flattened Patches有两种类型,2D linear和3D linear,区别在于前者的convolution核为[hxw],后者的convolution核为[txhxw],考虑了时序

Text Encoder: Transformer

 $t_j \in \tau$

[EOS] token做为text representation

Similarity Calculator: 三种

这个很重要,因为CLIP是image-text pairs,通过这个similarity calculator可以转移到videotext

1. Parameter-free: Mean Pooling, 虽然有丢失时序的缺陷, 但是仍然被广泛使用, 后两个要在下游任务数据集较大时, 才效果比较好

- [2. Sequential type: 考虑sequential information, 有两种方法, LSTM或Transformer]
- 3. Tight type: 将两种模态深度交叉

Insight:

- 1. image-text pairs数据能用来提升视频领域中的模型
- 2. 要post-pretrain, 即从"image-text pairs"到"video-text pairs"
- 3. CLIP用在视频领域中,对learning-rate十分敏感