# Deep Reasoning with Knowledge Graph for Social Relationship Understanding

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#### Outline

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- Graph Reasoning Model
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#### Abstract

- GRM(Graph Reasoning Model)
  - A deep neutral network integrated from a knowledge graph to explore the interaction between persons of interest and the contextual objects by the propagation mechanism

#### Introdution

- Task: recognizing the social relationships of person pairs in still image reasoning the relationship in still image
  - There are differences between:
    - Relationships\ Occasions\ Contextual cues
  - Previous works: model correlations between social relationships and contextual cues

#### • **GRM**:

- Organize the prior knowledge as a structured graph
- Initialize the graph nodes with corresponding semantic regions and employ a GGNN

#### Related Work

- Social relationship recognition
  - As supplementary cues to improve tasks
  - Directly predict social roles and relationships
- Knowledge representation -- represent extr/prior knowledge in the form of graph structure -- explore message propagation by learnable neural networks

- Nodes
  - Representing the social relationships and sematic objects
- Edges
  - Representing the probabilities of their co-occurrences
- Given an image and a person pair of interest
- GRM
  - Follows to extract features and initializes the relationship nodes
  - Use a Faster-RCNN detector to search semantic objects and extract their features to initialize the corresponding object nodes
  - Employs the GGNN to propagate node message and adopts the graph attention mechanism

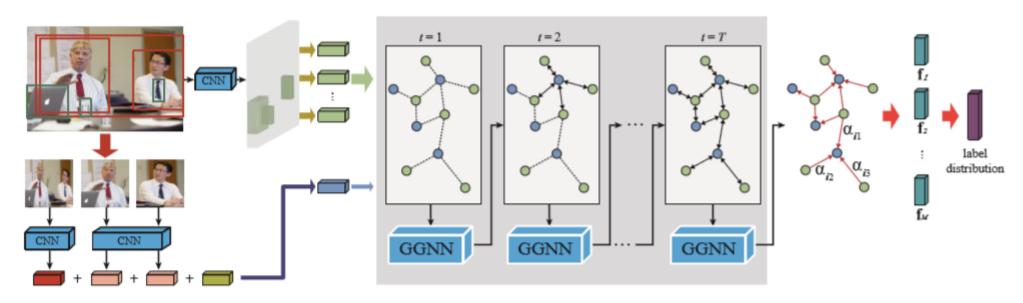


Figure 2: An overall pipeline of our proposed graph reasoning model. Given an image and a person pair, the GRM initializes the relationship nodes with features extracted from regions of person pair and the object nodes with features extracted from corresponding semantic regions in the image. Then it employs the GGNN to propagate node message through the graph to compute node-level features, and introduces a graph attention mechanism to attend to the most discriminative object nodes for recognition by measuring their importance to each relationship node.

- Knowledge Graph Propagation
  - GGNN
    - Learn features by interactively updating node representation graph contains two types of nodes
      - Social relationship
      - Object
    - Features
      - Two person union+ One person+ Another person+ Position information = neural network=> Features
    - Nodes
      - Distinguish by one hot vector
      - Object nodes: using region information to initialize
      - Social relationship: use Faster-RCNN to collect semantic objects

- Graph Attention Mechanism
  - Introduce a novel attention mechanism reasons about the most relevant contextual objects
- Optimization
  - Cross entropy

### Experiments

- Knowledge graph building
  - Train COCO dataset to detect objects of the image as the semantic objects
  - Count the frequency of the co-concurrences of each relationship-object pair

The knowledge graph can basically describe the correlation between relationship and

object by counting their co-concurrence



An example knowledge graph

## Experiments

- Experiments setting
  - Datasets: PISC, PIPA-Relation
- Comparisons with State-of-the-Art Methods
- Ablation study
  - Randomly initialize the adjacency matrix of the graph
  - Remove the attention mechanism module and directly concatenate features for recognition; replace the attention mechanism with randomly selected scores and retrain the model in an identical way
  - Use different threshold values foe selecting an optional threshold
- Qualitative Evaluation



Datasets samples

#### Conclusion

 Propose a Graph Reasoning Model (GRM) that incorporates common sense knowledge of the correlation between social relationship and semantic contextual cues in the scene into the deep neural network to address the take of social relationship recognition.