COGS260 Image Recognition
Instructor: Prof. Zhuowen Tu

A spatiotemporal model with visual attention for video classification

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Outline

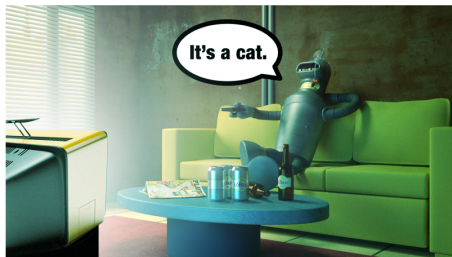- Semantic understanding of sequential visual input is important for robots in localization and object detection.
- Eg, search for a cat in a living room, instead of in a gym.

Source: Harvey M., Five video classification methods

Motivation

Rotation and scale

- Existing benchmark contains videos of daily scenes.
- Objects in real world could be rotated and scaled.

Source: Caffe

Original   Rotated   Scaled   Rotated
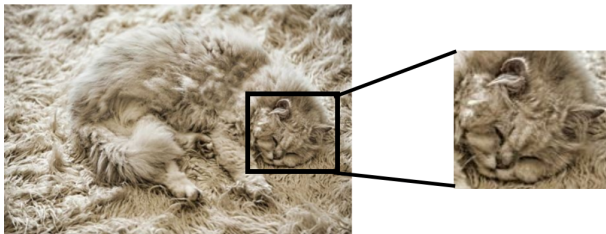   & scaled

Motivation

- Attention mechanism reduces complexity and avoids cluttering. This makes it easier to deal with rotated and scaled images.

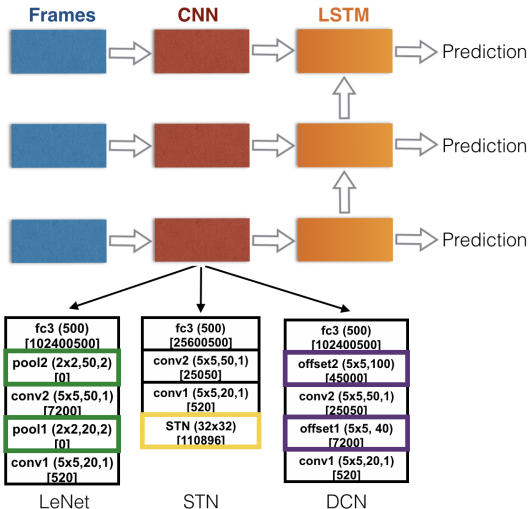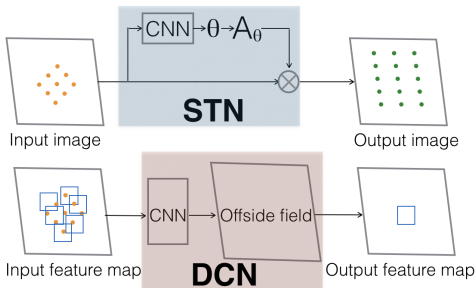
Source: cs231n, Stanford

Proposed model

- ▶ The proposed model concatenates CNN to RNN.
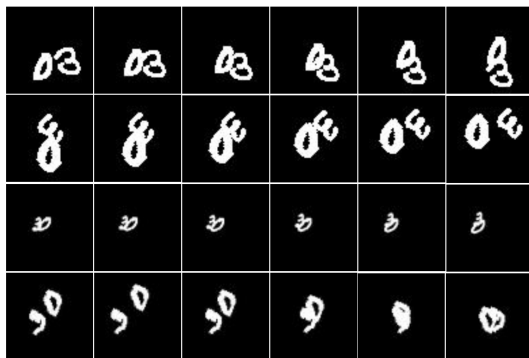- ▶ The CNN stage is augmented with attention modules.

Proposed model

- Spatial transformer network learns a global affine transformation.
- Deformable convolutional networks learns offsets locally and densely.

Experiment

Dataset

- Moving MNIST is augmented with rotation and scaling (Demo).

Experiment

► DCN-LSTM consistently performs the best in all cases.

TABLE I: Comparison of cross entropy loss and test accuracy for the proposed model and baseline.

Moving MNIST	LeNet-LSTM	STN-LSTM	DCN-LSTM
Normal	$1.39, 98.2\%$	$2.07, 84.9\%$	$1.27, 99.7\%$
Rotation	$1.32, 99.3\%$	$1.85, 92.2\%$	$1.15, 99.8\%$
Scaling	$1.51, 97.5\%$	$1.96, 89.8\%$	$1.23, 99.2\%$
Rotation+Scaling	$1.64, 95.8\%$	$2.04, 88.2\%$	$1.23, 99.2\%$

Experiment
Qualitative analysis

▶ STN could not attend to each digit individually.
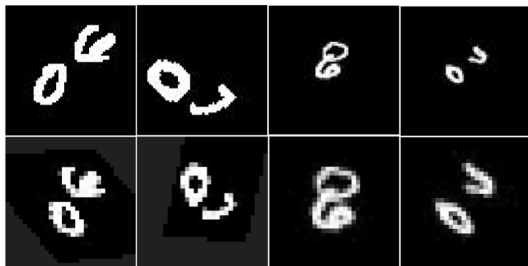
Conclusion

- ▶ DCN-LSTM achieves high accuracy compared to baseline.
- ▶ Attention modules are useful to deal with rotation and scale changes.
- ▶ STN-LSTM does not perform well due to global transformation.
- ▶ How to train the entire model end to end remains a future work.