

1 BACKGROUND: VIDEO UNDERSTANDING

Tennis

Skiing

Basketball

Snowboarding

Existing approaches:

- Ignore the fine-grained details of the scene.
- Do not infer interactions between various objects in the video.

Object interactions matter:

- Human actions often involve complex interactions with various objects in the scene.

2 FINE-GRAINED OBJECT INTERACTIONS

RPN

Challenges:

- Unordered variable-lengths of object sets that span across time
- Video contains hundreds or thousands of frames
- Object-object pairs are too large to fully represented by a finite-capacity neural network

Goal:

- Efficiently detect object interactions
- Temporal reasoning

Higher-order interactions:

Object Interactions are **not** always between two objects (one-to-one)

3 CONTRIBUTION: FROM PAIRWISE TO HIGHER-ORDER INTERACTIONS

Interactions/relationships:

$$RN(O) = f_{\phi} \left(\sum_{i,j} f_{\theta}(o_i, o_j) \right)$$

Concatenation

Dot-product

Higher-order interactions:

- Interactions over groups of inter-related objects
- Covers pair-wise or triplet object relationships as a special case

Goal:

- Detect inter-object relationships
- Objects with significant relationships are selected
- Groups of selected object relationships are concatenated.

Higher-Order Interaction

4 ACTION RECOGNITION – *SINet*

Coarse-grained

Fine-grained

Coarse-grained:

- Video frames are encoded via a ConvNet
- Temporal pooling via SDP-Attention

Fine-grained:

- Objects (ROIs) are obtained from a RPN
- Progressively detect higher-order interactions via the HOI module

5 RECURRENT HIGHER-ORDER INTERACTION (HOI)

Condition on:

- Image context $v_{c,t}$
- Object sets O_t
- Previous interactions h_{t-1}

6 VIDEO CAPTIONING – *SINet-Caption*

Caption:

A group of people get off of a yellow school bus with life rafts around their neck.

Relationships:

- [group of people, get off, yellow school bus]
- [group of people, with, life rafts]

The Attention LSTM identifies which parts of the video in spatiotemporal feature space are needed for Language LSTM to generate the next word.

7 EXPERIMENT – KINETICS & ACTIVITYNET CAPTIONS

Method	Top-1	Top-5	FLOP(e ⁹)	Method	B@4	R	M	C
Prior Arts				Test set				
I3D (25 FPS) (test)	71.1	89.3		LSTM-YT (C3D)	1.24	-	6.56	14.86
TSN (Inception-ResNet-v2) (2.5 FPS)	73.0	90.9		S2VT (C3D)	2.62	-	7.85	20.97
Ours (1 FPS)				H-RNN	2.53	-	8.02	20.18
Img feat + LSTM (baseline)	70.6	89.1		S2VT + Full context	3.98	-	9.46	24.56
Img feat + temporal SDP-Attn	71.1	89.6		LSTM-A + policy gradient + retrieval (ResNet + P3D ResNet)	-	-	12.84	-
Obj feat (mean-pooling)	72.2	90.2		Validation set (Avg. 1st and 2nd)				
Obj pairs (mean-pooling)	73.4	90.8	18.3	LSTM-A + policy gradient + retrieval (ResNet + P3D ResNet)	3.13	14.29	8.73	14.75
Img + obj feat (mean-pooling)	73.1	91.1		SINet-Caption – img (ResNeXt)	1.84	20.46	9.56	43.12
SINet (K = 1)	73.9	91.3	2.7	SINet-Caption – obj (ResNeXt)	1.92	20.67	9.56	44.02
SINet (K = 2)	74.2	91.5	5.3	SINet-Caption – img + obj – no co-attn	2.03	21.08	9.79	44.81
SINet (K = 3)	74.2	91.7	8.0	SINet-Caption – img + obj – co-attn	1.98	21.25	9.84	44.84

8 QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Water skiing

Tobogganing

t=0 t=1 t=2 t=3 t=4 t=5

t=141 | the t=143 | man t=137 | is t=135 | then t=174 | shown t=117 | on t=137 | the t=145 | water t=143 | skiing

riding brushing (playing) polo (ties) up

Distinguish interactions when actions with common objects presented – horse:

- People are riding horses.
- A woman is brushing a horse.
- People are playing polo on a field.
- The man ties up the calf.