

Context

Goal:

- Describe variable length videos while preserving their temporal structures
- Capture the granularity of action categories in videos

Methodology:

- Design an aggregation method at different levels of granularity
- Select representations
- Generalize multiple kernel framework on temporal pyramid

Dataset : UCF-101 (split-2)

- 9586 training and 3774 test videos
- 101 actions



UCF-101 dataset (trimmed videos)

Mathematical model

We solve the following constrained minimization problem :

$$\min_{\beta,w,b,\xi = 2} \frac{1}{k,l} \sum_{c} \beta_{k,l} \langle w_{c}^{k,l}, w_{c}^{k,l} \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \xi_{j}$$

s.t
$$\xi_j = \max_{c' \in \mathscr{C} \setminus c} \mathscr{L}(g_c(\mathscr{V}_j) - g_{c'}(\mathscr{V}_j))$$

- $\beta_{k,l}$: weights of the temporal pyramid
- $\psi_{k,l}(\mathscr{V})$: video representation associated with k-th node and *I*-th level
- $w_{c}^{k,l}$, $\mathcal{L}(.)$: SVM hyperplanes, convex loss function
- $g_c(.)$: SVM associated to action category c

Deep Temporal Pyramid Design for Action Recognition

Ahmed Mazari, Hichem Sahbi

LIP6 CNRS, UMR 7606, UPMC, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France



(D) Multiple Kernel Learning (MKL)



Weights distribution



 $K_{k,l}$: kernels

Results

| Setting | Action recognition performance on UCF101 |
|--|--|
| Global average pooling (temporal pyramid root) | 66.15% |
| Temporal pyramid (level 2) | 66.74% |
| Temporal pyramid (level 3) | 67.14% |
| Temporal pyramid (level 4) | 67.41% |
| Temporal pyramid (level 5) | 67.45% |
| Temporal pyramid (level 6) | 67.47% |
| Temporal pyramid + MKL | 68.58% |
| Spectrogram (with resnet-18) | 64.41% |
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Comparison with state-of-the-art

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Future works

References

[1] C.cortes, M. Mohri, and A. Rostamizadeh. Algorithms for learning Kernels based on Centered Alignement. JMLR, 2012 [2] J. Carreira, A. Zisserman. Quo Vadis, Action Recognition? A New Model and the Kinetics Dataset. CVPR, 2017 [3] V. Choutas, P. Weinzaepfel, J. Revaud, C. Schmid. PoTion: Pose MoTion Representation for Action Recognition. CVPR, 2018 [4] K He, X Zhang, S Ren, J Sun. Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition. CVPR, 2016





| Method | Action recognition performances on UCF101 |
|--|---|
| ol. heatM [3] | 64.38% |
| heatM [3] +TP | 77.34% |
| Spect | 64.41% |
| Spect +TP | 68.40% |
| + col. heatM [3] | 66.87% |
| col. heatM [3] +TP | 74.65% |
| ream (motion) [2] | 96.41% |
| am (appearance) [2] | 95.60% |
| am (motion) [2] +TP | 97.50% |
| n (appearance) [2] +TP | 95.77% |
| n (combined) [2] +TP | 97.94% |
| otion) [2] + col. heatM [3] | 94.89% |
| earance) [2] + col. heatM [3] | 94.32% |
| nbined) [2] + col. heatM [3] | 97.02% |
| ion) [2] + col. heatM [3] +TP | 95.70% |
| rance) [2] + col. heatM [3] +TP | 94.60% |
| ined) [2] + col. heatM [3] +TP | 97.56% |
| | |

 End-to-end temporal pyramid design Generalization of our hierarchical aggregation method to activity recognition