

Joint Learning for Relationship and Interaction Analysis in Video with Multimodal Feature Fusion

BeibeiZhang¹, Fan Yu,^{1,2} Yanxin Gao,¹ Tongwei Ren, Gangshan Wu

¹State Key Laboratory for Novel Software Technology, Nanjing University

²Shenzhen Research Institute of Nanjing University







Introduction





Deep video understanding (DVU)

- requires systems to develop a deep analysis and understanding of long video.
- use known information to reason about other, more hidden information, and to populate a knowledge graph (KG) with all acquired information.
- HLVU dataset
 - 14 videos
 - 10 for development
 - 4 for test
 - 1h/video in average
 - shot, entity name, entity type, screenshots

Training dataset:

- 1. Honey Romance 86 mins.
- 2. Let's bring back Sophie Drama 50 mins.
- 3. Nuclear Family Drama 28 mins.
- 4. Shooters Drama 41 mins.
- 5. Spiritual Contact The Movie Fantasy 66 mins.
- 6. Super Hero Fantasy 18 mins.
- 7. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn Adventure 106 mins.
- 8. The Big Something Comedy 101 mins.
- 9. Time Expired Comedy / Drama 92 mins.
- 10. Valkaama Adventure 93 mins.

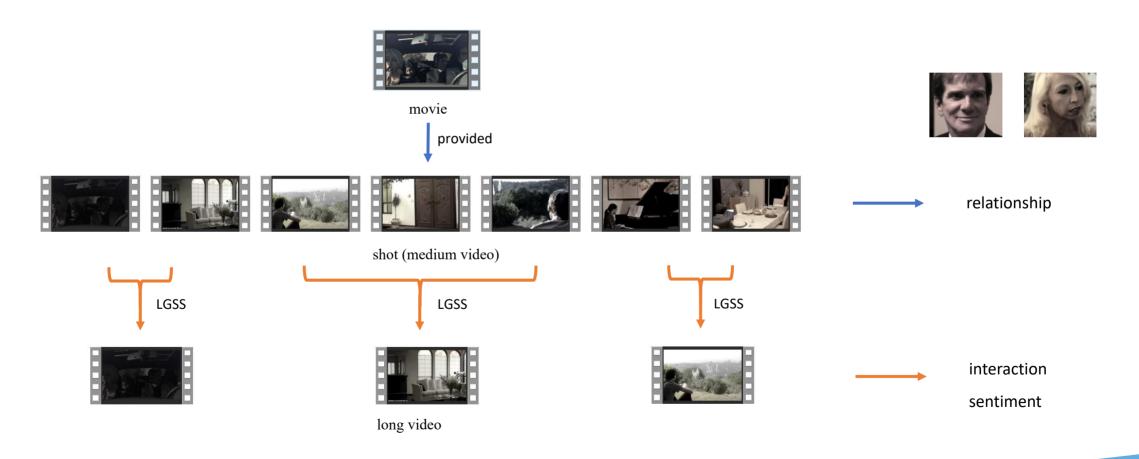
Testing dataset:

- 1- Bagman Drama / Thriller 107 mins.
- 2- Manos Horror 73 mins.
- 3- Road to Bali Comedy / Musical 90 mins.
- 4- The Illusionist Adventure / Drama 109 mins.





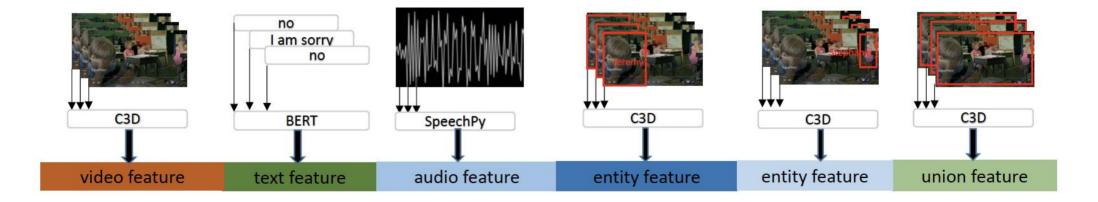
Video segmentation





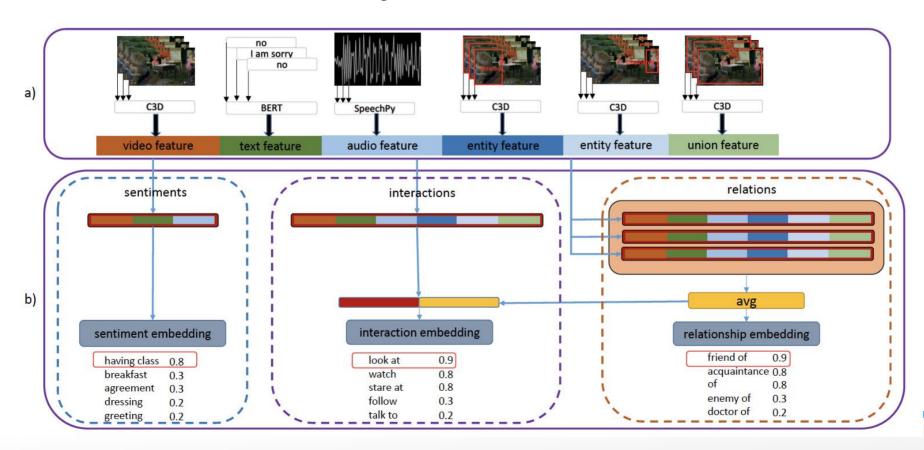
- Video feature
 - C3D
- Audio feature
 - MFCC, LMFE
- Text feature
 - BERT

- Entity feature (subject, object, union)
 - CenterTrack
 - InsightFace
 - C3D



A B A

- Joint learning architecture
 - relationship: average of medium video feature
 - interaction: medium video feature + average feature







- Low-shot, Zero-shot learning
- Joint learning

$$l = (1 - \cos(\beta, \gamma))^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \in U} (\cos(\beta, \mu_i) + 1)^2$$

$$L = l_R + \frac{1}{n} \sum (l_I + l_S)$$

- l denotes loss
- denotes the feature of pair
- denotes the feature of the positive relationship
- denotes the set of negative relationships
- denotes the feature of relationship
- denotes the number of negative relationships
- denotes the total loss
- l_R denotes the loss of relationship
- l_I denotes the loss of interaction
- *l*_Sdenotes the loss of sentiment

Query answering





movie-level

- Find all possible paths question.
- Fill in the part of graph question.
- Multiple choice questions.
 - relationship knowledge graph

scene-level

- Find the unique scene.
- Fill in the graph space.
 - interaction knowledge graph
- Find next/previous interaction in scene X between person Y and person Z.
 - split medium video into shot videos
- Find the 1-to-1 relationship between scenes and natural language descriptions
 - match with predicted interactions and sentiments.
- Classify scene sentiment from a given scene.
 - · sentiment model

THANK YOU





