MotoSum: A Video Summarization Experiment

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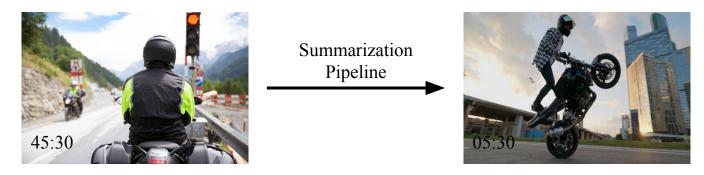




Proposal

- The modern world and its massive data production
- Summarization allows more objective information consumption
- Motorcycle rides domain
- *MotoSum*: Three ways of summarizing videos

Input Video



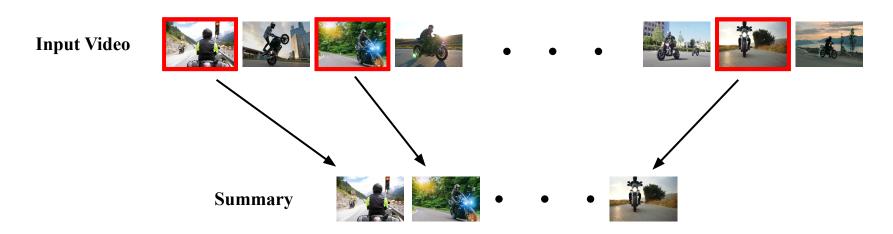
Summary

Evaluation Methods

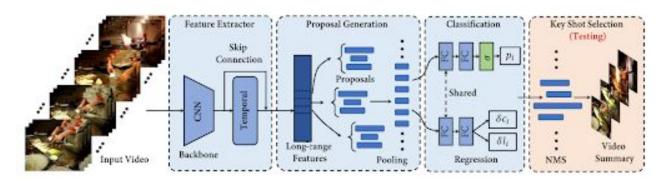
- Analyzing an intrinsically subjective task and comparing models
- Ground-truth comparison
- Agent-based evaluation
- Independent evaluation
 - Diversity
 - Representativeness
 - Image Quality Assessment

A Reference Model

- The most basic summarization: uniform sampling
- Select keyshots, not keyframes
- Split the video in 100 segments and choose 15 of them

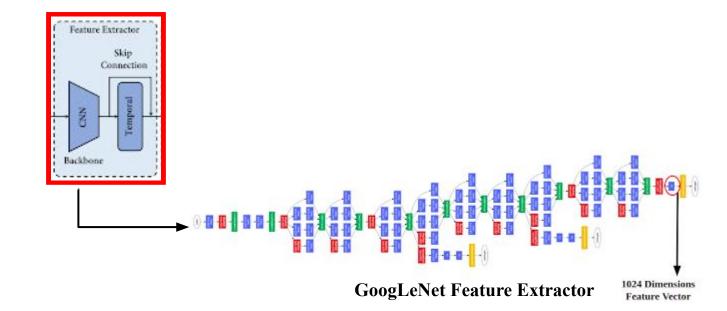


- DSNet: supervised learning neural network
- TVSum dataset: 50 videos, 10 categories, 20 annotations each

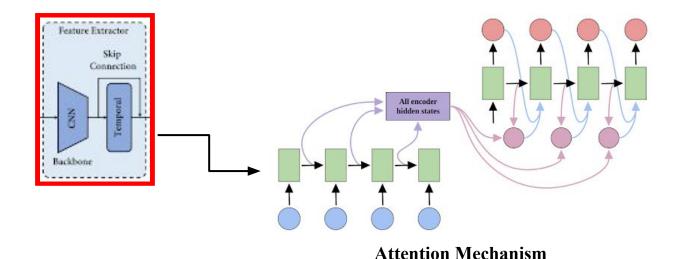


Network Architecture

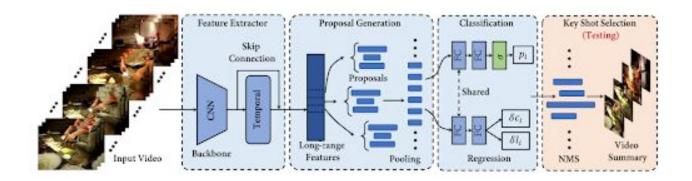
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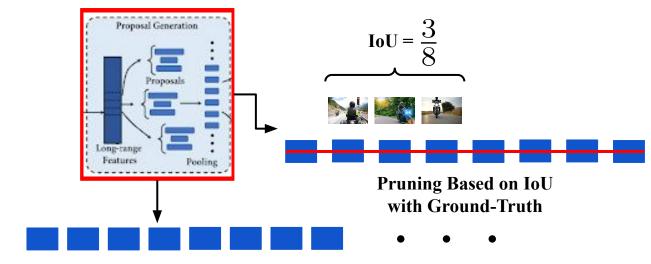
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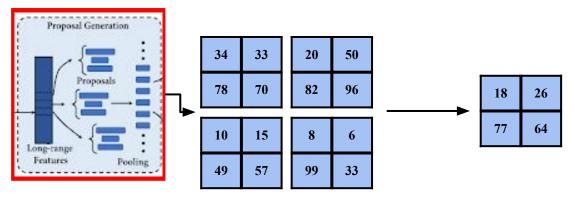


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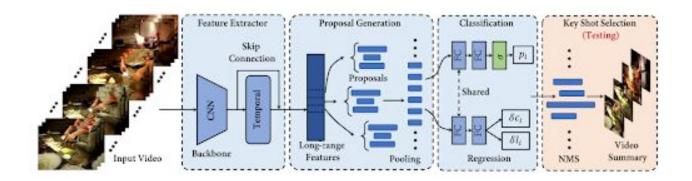
Proposal Lengths = 4, 8, 16 and 32

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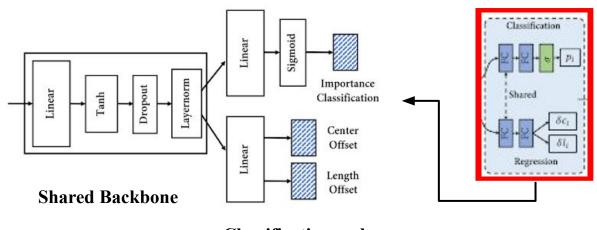


Temporal Average Pooling

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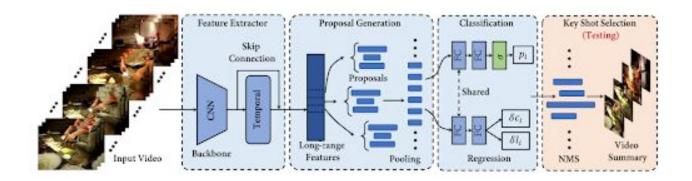


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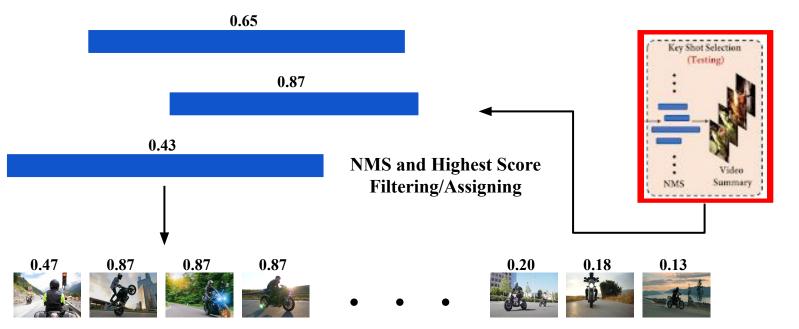


Classification and Regression branches

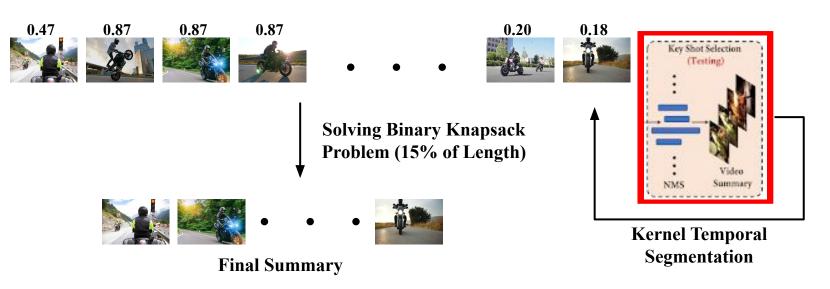
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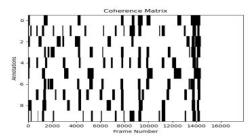
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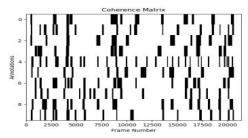
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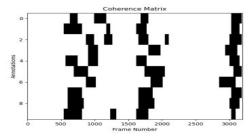
• The *MotoSum* dataset: 34 videos, 1 category, 10 annotations each



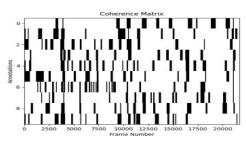
(a) Coherence matrix plot for the annotations from video 26. The f-score and Cronbach alpha values are $\bar{F}=0.37$ and $\alpha=0.78$ respectively, above the MotoSum average.



(c) Coherence matrix plot for the annotations from video 12. The f-score and Cronbach alpha values are $\bar{F}=0.30$ and $\alpha=0.64$ respectively, below the MotoSum average.

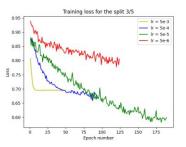


(b) Coherence matrix plot for the annotations from video 28. The f-score and Cronbach alpha values are $\bar{F}=0.47$ and $\alpha=0.84$ respectively, the maximum among the videos in MotoSum.

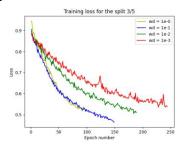


(d) Coherence matrix plot for the annotations from video 1. The f-score and Cronbach alpha values are $\bar{F}=0.26$ and $\alpha=0.49$ respectively, the minimum among the videos in MotoSum.

• Cross-validation and hyperparameters optimization

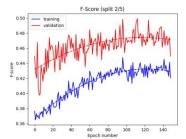


(a) Graph showing training loss for four different training processes with different learning rates.

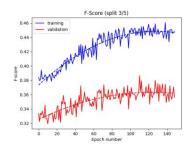


(b) Graph showing training loss for four different training processes with different weight decay values.

• Training and validation F-Scores



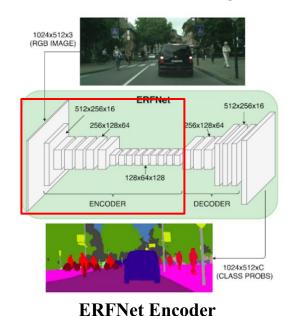
(a) Graph showing f-score for validation and training sets during training process of the second split.

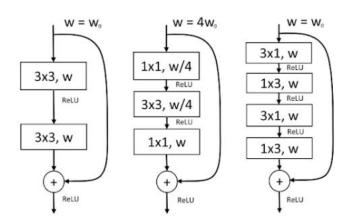


(b) Graph showing f-score for validation and training sets during training process of the third split.

DSNet + ERFNet

- Changing feature extractor
- ERFNet: Semantic Segmentation for Urban Landscape

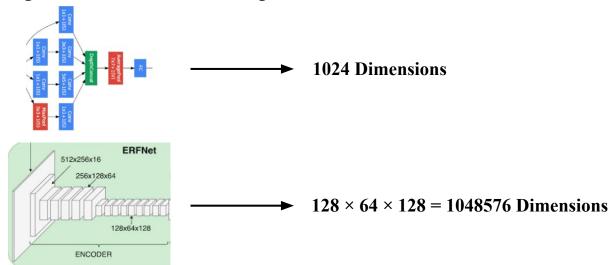




Residual Blocks Comparison

DSNet + ERFNet

- Changing feature extractor
- ERFNet: Semantic Segmentation for Urban Landscape
- Much higher dimension feature space



Numerical Analysis

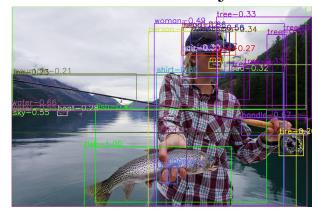
• Comparing models scores

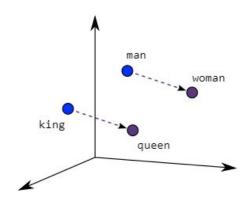
Model	Diversity	Representativeness	BRISQUE	NIQE
Reference Model	0.67951	0.33452	52.71482	11.94220
Pre-trained Agent	0.71394	0.53834	52.98820	12.03526
Retrained Agent	0.71358	0.51296	51.87517	12.07534

- Improvement over the reference model
- Feature extractor perspective

Query Filtering

- Summarize videos based on video title text query
- Word2vec and Embedded Semantic Space
- Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA)
- VinVL ResNext-152 C4: object detection network





Stat-Based Filtering

- Feature filtering approach
- Speed and acceleration/deceleration
- Altitude and ascent/Descent
- Summary flexibility and interactiveness
- Data preprocessing for smoothness

Wrapping Up

- Broad but deep overview on video summarization
- Pedagogical journey through multiple computer science fields
- Building knowledge from fundamentals to state-of-the-art techniques
- Self-contained project that can be widely expanded
- There is still much to be done to turn it into the final product

Summaries





Summaries



Thank You For Your Attention:)

Contact: luis.zerkowski@usp.br



