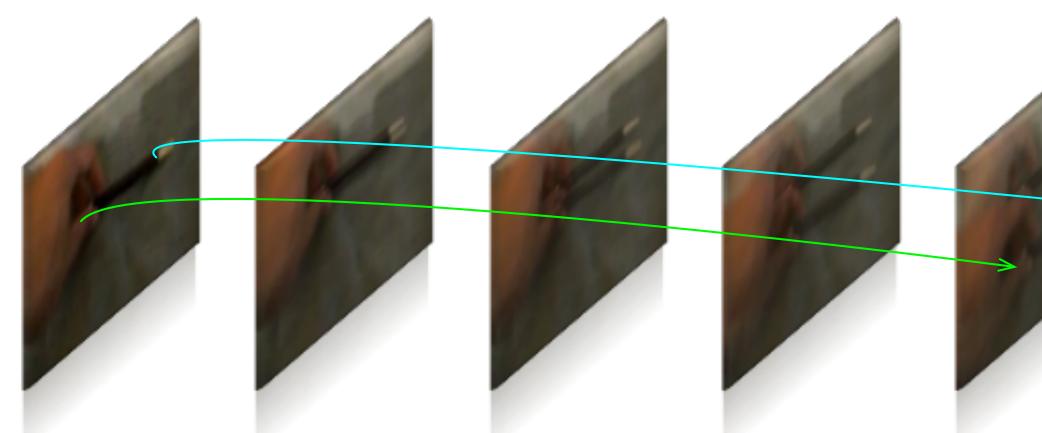


Introduction

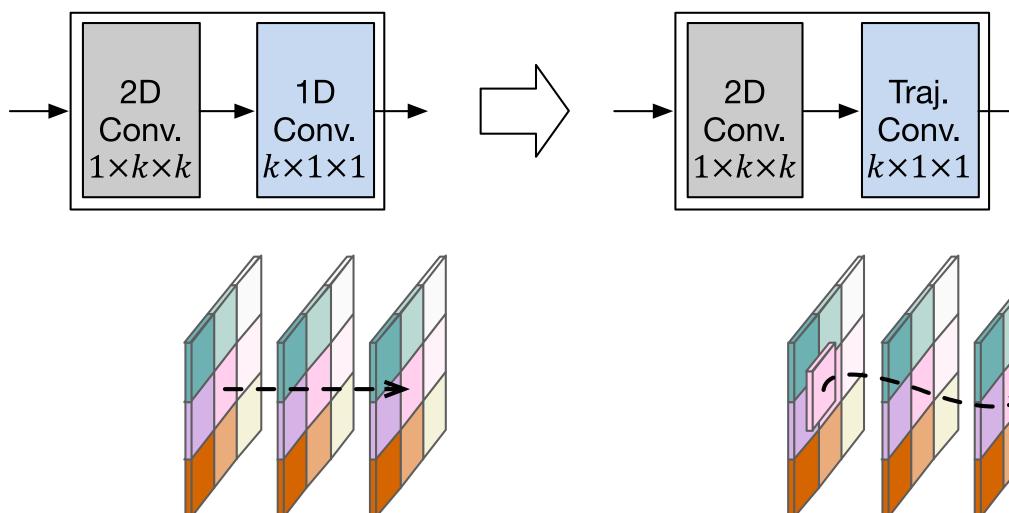
- How to leverage the temporal dimension is one major question in video analysis.
- The temporal convolution in Separable-3D networks, however, comes with an implicit assumption - the feature maps across time steps are well aligned.
- This assumption can be overly strong in action recognition because of *motion*.

Main idea

• The trajectory convolution operates along the *trajectories* that trace the pixels corresponding to the same physical points (e.g. n ib), rather than at fixed pixel locations.



• The standard temporal (1D) convolution in Separable-3D can be seen as a special case of the trajectory convolution where all pixels are considered to be stationary over time. Separable-3D block Separable-3D block

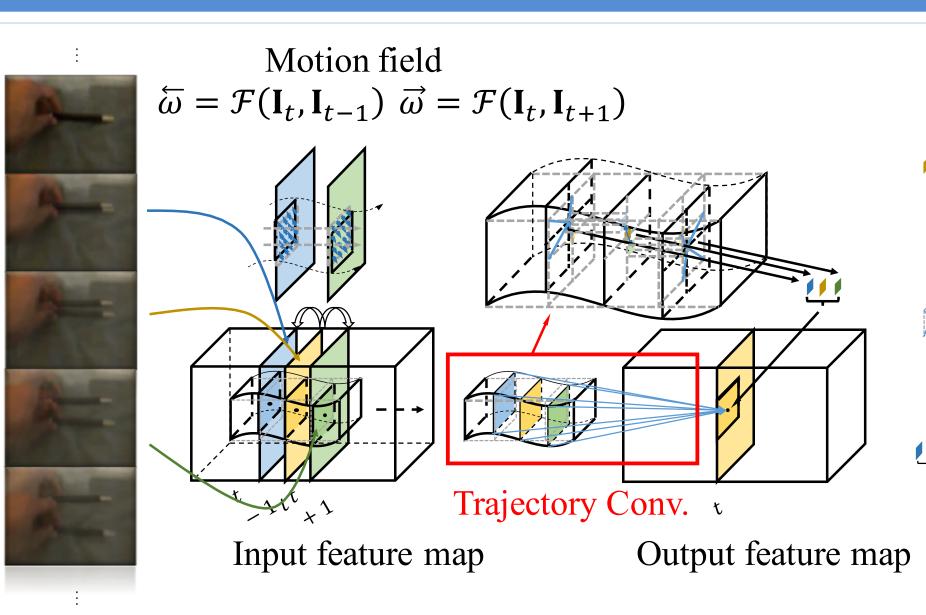


Trajectory Convolution for Action Recognition Yue Zhao¹, Yuanjun Xiong², Dahua Lin¹ ¹CUHK – SenseTime Joint Lab, The Chinese University of Hong Kong ²Amazon Rekognition

Comparison with previous methods

Methods	Use deep feature?	Feature tracking?	End-to-end?
STIP + HOG/HOF/MBH/	×	×	×
DT, iDT	×	\checkmark	×
Two-stream, TSN, I3D	\checkmark	×	\checkmark
TDD	\checkmark		×
TrajectoryNet (Ours)			

Trajectory Convolution



TrajectoryNet

We describe local motion patterns at each position **p** using the sequence of trajectory information in the form of coordinates of sampling offsets $\{\Delta p_{\tau} : \tau \in [-\Delta t, \Delta t]\}$.

• The trajectories can either be derived from pre-computed TV-L1 or be learnt from a MotionNet in an unsupervised manner.







Determine $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{t+1}$ from motion $\widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{t+1} = \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_t + \vec{\omega}(\widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_t)$

Interpolate feature
$$\mathbf{x}(\widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{t+1})$$

 $\mathbf{x}(\widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{t+1}) = \sum_{\mathbf{p}'} G(\mathbf{p}', \widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{t+1}) \cdot \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{p}')$

 \mathcal{U} Convolute over $x(\tilde{p}_{\tau})$ $\tau \in \{t - 1, t, t + 1\}$ $\mathbf{y}_t(\mathbf{p}_t) = \sum_{\tau} \mathbf{w}_{\tau} \cdot \mathbf{x}(\widetilde{\mathbf{p}}_{\tau})$

appearance feature map Output feature map $\mathbf{x}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times H \times W}$ $\mathbf{x}'_t \in \mathbb{R}^{(C+4) \times H \times W}$ $\mathbf{y}_t \in \mathbb{R}^{C' \times H' \times W'}$ 2D conv. traj. conv. concat trajectory: offset map _____

Baseline S-3D (w/o. traj. conv.)

TrajectoryNet (TV-L1, ave)

TrajectoryNet (TV-L1, max)

TrajectoryNet (MotionNet-(17))

Main results on Something-Something-V1

Method

3D CNN

MultiScale TRN

ECO lite

Non-local I3D + GCN

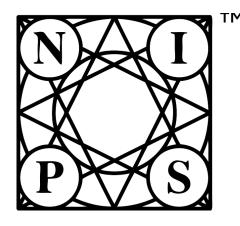
TrajectoryNet-MotionNet-(17) w/o.

TrajectoryNet-MotionNet-(17) w/.

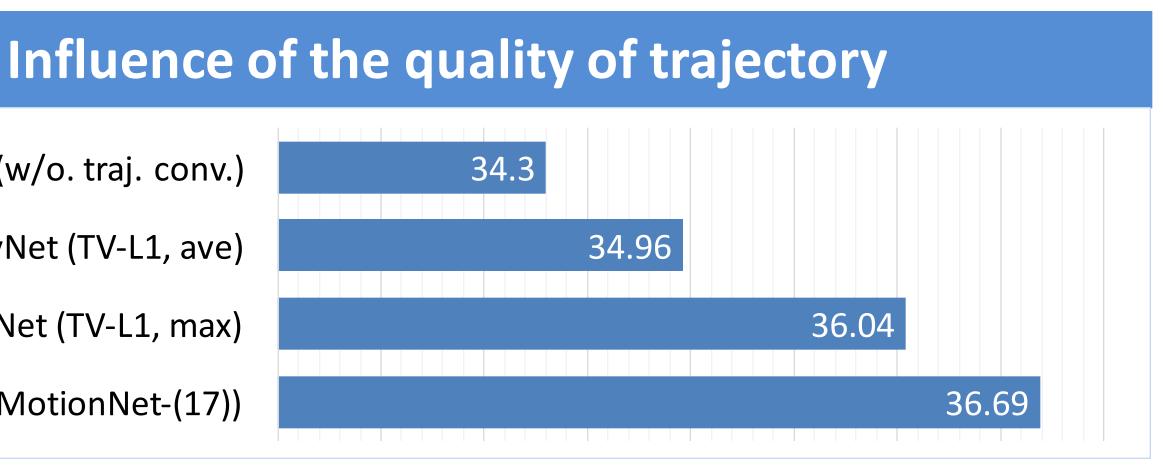
TrajectoryNet-MotionNet-(17) w/o.

TrajectoryNet-MotionNet-(17) w/.

Visualization of intermediate features MotionNet MotionNet Image \mathbf{I}_t Image \mathbf{I}_{t+1} Feature Map $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{I}_t)$ @res3b.conv Feature Map $\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{I}_t)$ @res3b.conv



Neural Information Processing Systems Foundation



	Backbone Network	Pre-train	Val top1
	C3D	Sports-1M	11.5
	BN-Inception	ImageNet	34.4
	BN-Inception + 3D- ResNet 18	Kinetics	46.4
	ResNet-50	Kinetics	46.1
o. motion	ResNet-18	ImageNet	43.3
. motion	ResNet-18	ImageNet	44.0
o. motion	ResNet-18	Kinetics	47.8
. motion	ResNet-18	Kinetics	47.9

