

Attention based caption augmented W2VV++ Adhoc Video Search (AVS) trecvid task

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Abstract

In this paper we summarize our TRECVID 2020 video retrieval. We participated in Ad-hoc Video Search (AVS) task. For the AVS task, we developed our solutions based on W2VV++, a super version of Word2VisualVec (W2VV) by attempting optimization of hyperparameters and further augmenting it with attention based caption generation based text to text matching.

1. Approach

An attempt is done to augment the state of the art W2vv++ implementation. The w2vvpp model which won the 2018 Trecvid and set the change towards concept-less video. Firstly, experimental optimization of hyper parameters and different optimisers were tried and secondly, Query to captions similarity was explored to re-rank the outcome of the w2vv++.

1.1 Model optimization

Attempt is done to improve training performance of the W2vv++ model. Multiple optimisers were experimented and learning rate values and strategies used.

a. For various Optimizers

The W2vvpp model is trained using different optimizers. Following optimizer techniques are applied

- RMSprop
- Adam
- Weighted Adam
- Adagrad
- Adamax

There seems to be scope of further optimizations using Adamax and Adagrad as the model is further trainable.

b. For different learning rate (Strategies)

In the existing SOTA work of w2vvpp model, learning rate strategy is adapted as step wise reduction after 3 consecutive fall, and early stop after 10 such sequential events. Attempted few alternate learning rates and its reduction techniques as the model while trailing stops learning and approaches early stop by around 20th epoch. Only marginal improvements in MaP were seen at the cost of increasing the training/learning epochs.

1.2 Caption based w2vv++ augmentation

For Show and Tell implementation, MSCOCO 14 dataset and as encoder a pretrained ResNet-101 model is used for training the attention-based caption generation. Where as, in W2VV++ the training is done on a joint collection of MSR-VTT

and TGIF for video representation and deep visual features are extracted per frame by pre-trained CNN models ResNet-152 & ResNeXt-101.

Attention based captions are generated separately based upon pytorch implementation of Show and Tell paper [6]. Captions (C_v) are generated for keyframes sampled every 0.5 seconds from V3C1 collection. Sentence embeddings of these captions $a(c_i)$ are then obtained using W2VV++ multi scale embedding generation.

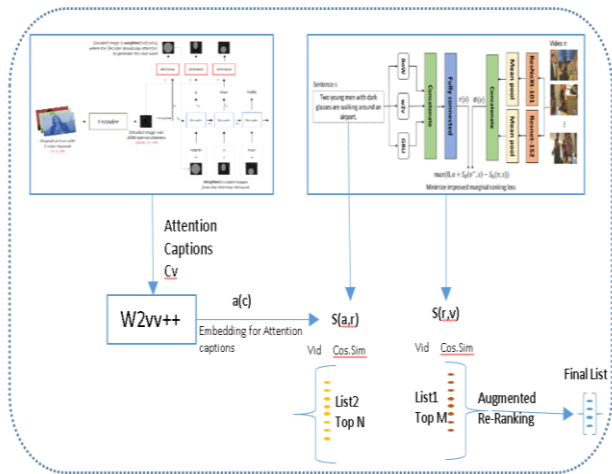


Figure 1: Conceptual diagrams of Augmented W2VV++ model.

Further, For each of $a(c_i)$, cosine similarity between query sentence embedding and respective video frame caption, is calculated as $S(a_i,r)$. The list1 thus obtained of top N (10,000) sorted cosine similarities is used to augment W2VV++, list2 of top N (1000) sorted cross similarities $S(r,v)$ between query sentence embedding $r(s)$ and respective video embedding i.e. $\phi[v_i]$. Figure-1 details the entire approach conceptually. Resulting augmented Re-ranked

list is thus submitted as the outcome Run of the experiment. In summary

- Check vid in each of pair (vid, $S(r,v_i)$) of list2 with that of vid in list1 pair (vid, $S(a_i,r)$).
- If vid matches, improve the corresponding $S(r,vid)$ in list2 by 10%.
- If vid doesn't match, retain the list2 values.

2. Our Results

The optimization of W2VV++ model has results as in Table 1.0. The Adamax optimizer and varying learning rate seems promising for better mAP.

Table 1.0: Model Optimization

Epochs	Optimizer	mAP
19	RMSProp	56.10
16	Adam	55.73
17	AdamW	55.10
22	Adagrad	45.33
27	Adamax	56.23

As depicted in the Figure-2, in trecvid 2020 AVS results, the augmented W2VV++ submitted run scored an mAP of 0.107.

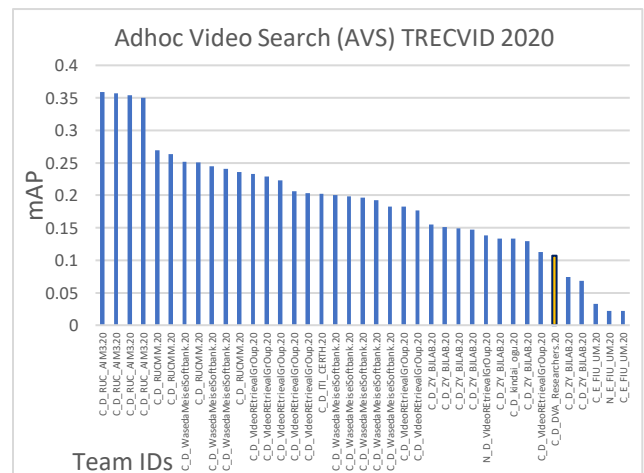


Figure 2: TRECVID 2020, AVS scores

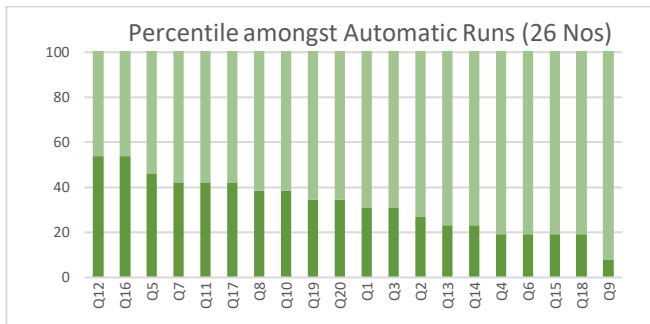


Figure 3: Query-wise Percentile amongst automatic runs (26 Nos)

Figure-3 details querywise performance of the total 26 automatic runs, as detailed in Trecvid 2020 overview paper [7].

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