

FIU-UM at TRECVID 2017: Rectified Linear Score Normalization and Weighted Integration for Ad-hoc Video Search

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Submission Details

- Class: M (Manually-assisted runs)
- Training type: D (IACC & non-IACC non-TRECVID data)
- Team ID: FIU-UM (Florida International University - University of Miami)
- Year: 2017



Outline

- Introduction
- The Proposed Framework
- Experimental Results
- Conclusion and Future Work

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Introduction



Introduction

TRECVID 2017

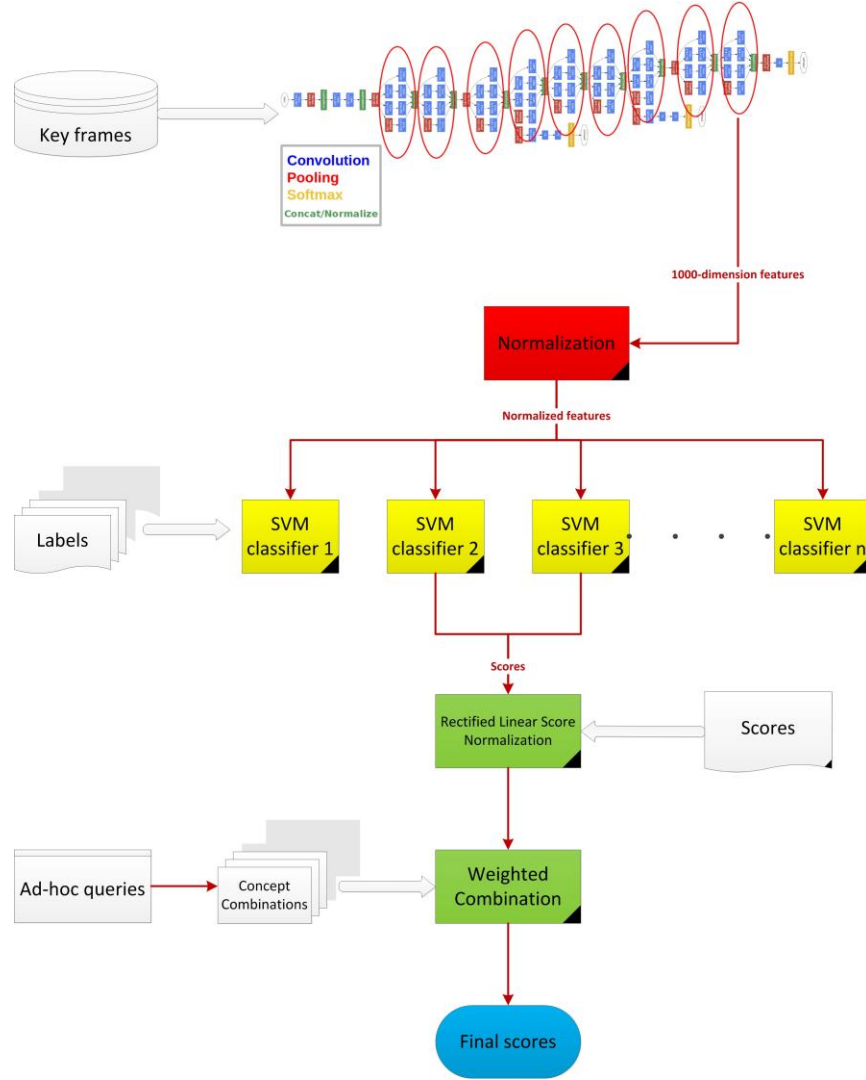
- Year 2015: Semantic indexing (SIN)
- Year 2016: Ad-hoc video search (AVS)
- Year 2017: Same training and testing datasets, different topics

- Test collection: IACC.3
- 346 concepts
- 30 Ad-hoc queries
- Submit a maximum of 1k possible shots from the test collection for each query

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The Proposed Framework

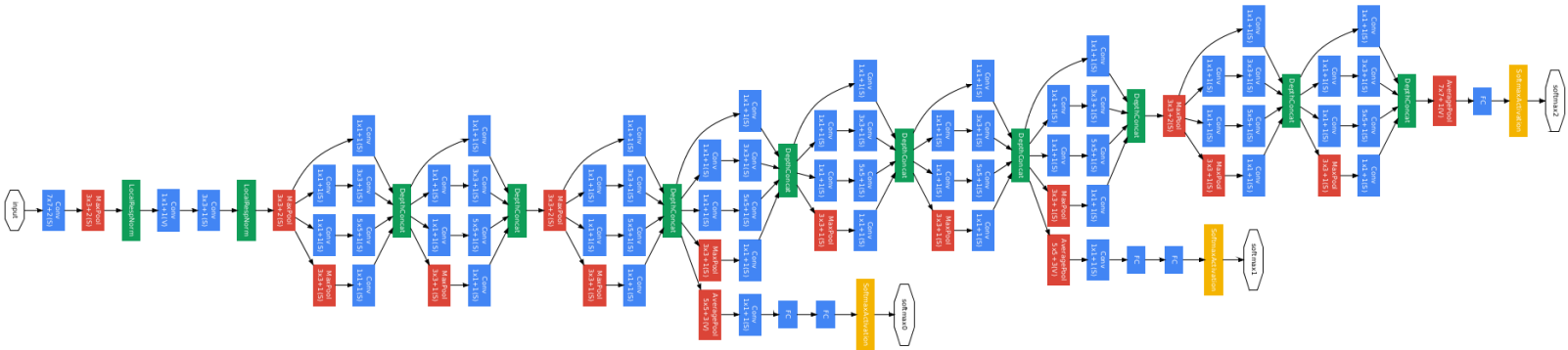
Framework





CNN Feature Extraction

- Last Pooling Layer
- Feature: ImageNet-1000





Classification

- Support Vector Machine (SVM)
- Linear kernels
- Positive weight / Negative weight: 1:1



Rectified Linear Score Normalization

- How to eliminate the effect of “bad” scores of a concept in an Ad-hoc query before the score fusion
- Two thresholds:
 - ▷ `threshold_high`
 - ▷ `threshold_low`



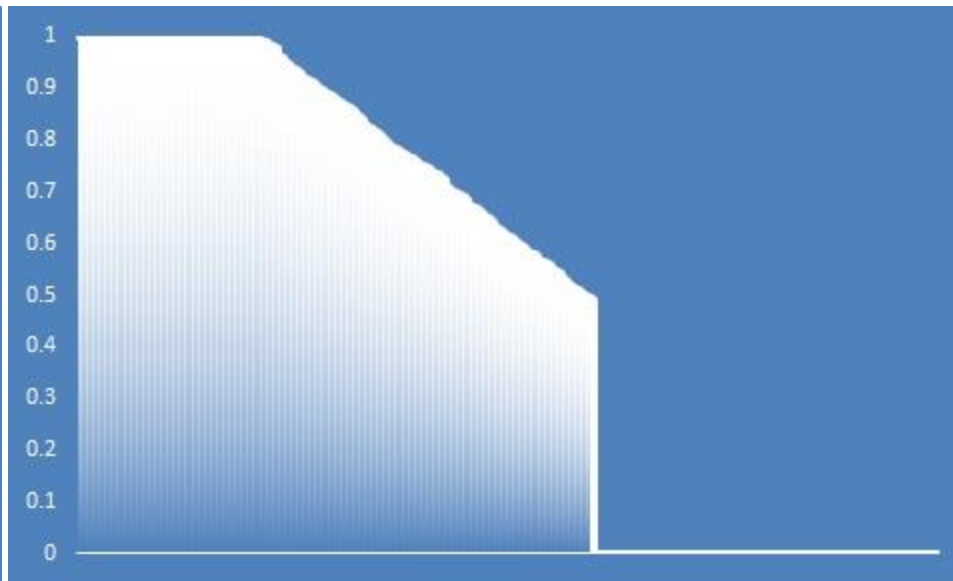
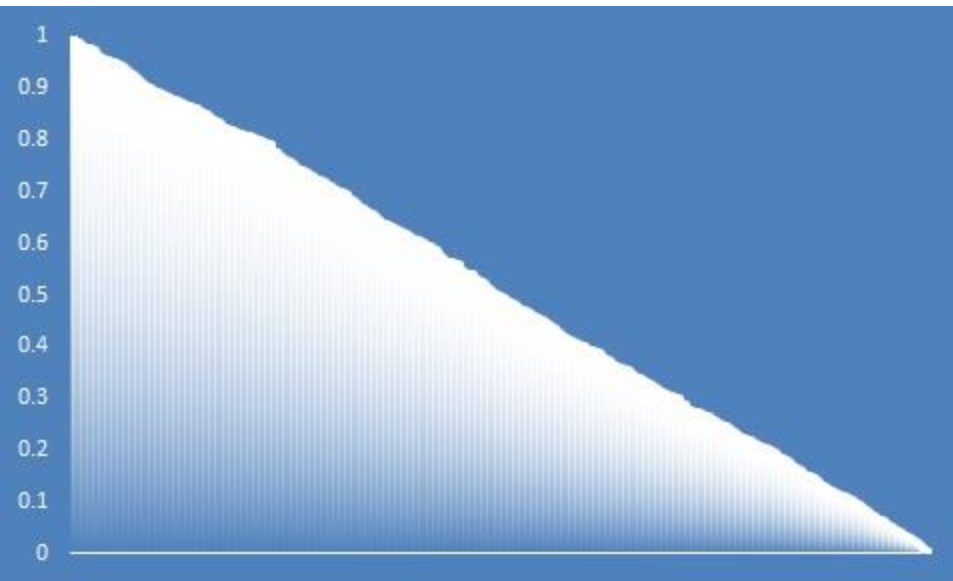
Rectified Linear Score Normalization

Algorithm 1 The proposed rectified linear score normalization algorithm.

```
for all scores do
  if  $score \geq threshold_{high}$  then
     $score_{normed} = 1$ ;
  else if  $score \leq threshold_{low}$  then
     $score_{normed} = 0$ ;
  else
     $score_{normed} = \frac{score}{threshold_{high}}$ .
  end if
end for
```



Rectified Linear Score Normalization



Query Formulation and Score Combination

- More concepts:
 - ▷ A pretrained ImageNet model: ImageNet1000
- Score fusion:
 - ▷ Weighted geometric mean

$$SCORE_{query} = \prod_i^N (SCORE_{concept_i})^{weight_i}$$

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Experimental Results

- Model training: using TRECVID 2010-2012 training videos as the training data
- Model evaluation: using TRECVID 2013-2015 training videos as the testing data to evaluate the framework and tune the parameters of the models
- Model testing: using TRECVID 2010-2015 training videos as the TRECVID 2017 training data, and TRECVID 2017 testing videos as the testing data to generate the ranking results for the submission

- Mean extended inferred average precision (mean xinfAP)
 - ▷ allows the sampling density to vary so that it can be 100% in the top strata. This is the most important one for average precision
- As in the past years, other detailed measures based on recall and precision are generated and given by the sample eval software provided by the TRECVID team



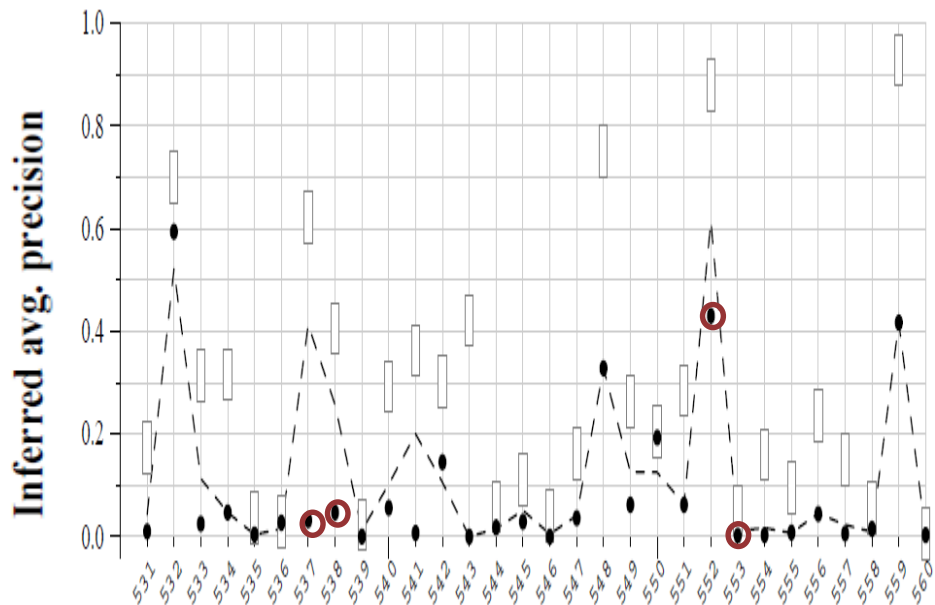
Four Runs Submitted

- 1: CNN features + Linear SVM
- 2: CNN features + Linear SVM + Scores from other groups
- 3: CNN features + Linear SVM + Rectified Linear Score Normalization
- 4: CNN features + Linear SVM + Scores from other groups + Rectified Linear Score

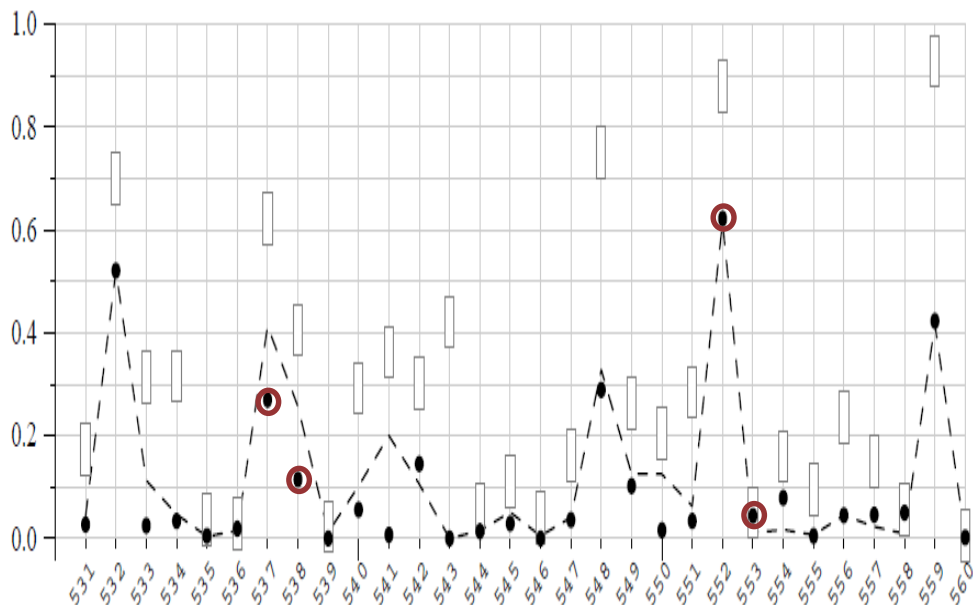
Framework	# of inferred true shots returned	Mean xinfAP values
<i>M_D_FIU_UM.17_1</i>	3608	0.088
<i>M_D_FIU_UM.17_2</i>	4731	0.147
<i>M_D_FIU_UM.17_3</i>	4125	0.102
<i>M_D_FIU_UM.17_4</i>	4623	0.145

Performance

Run1



Run3

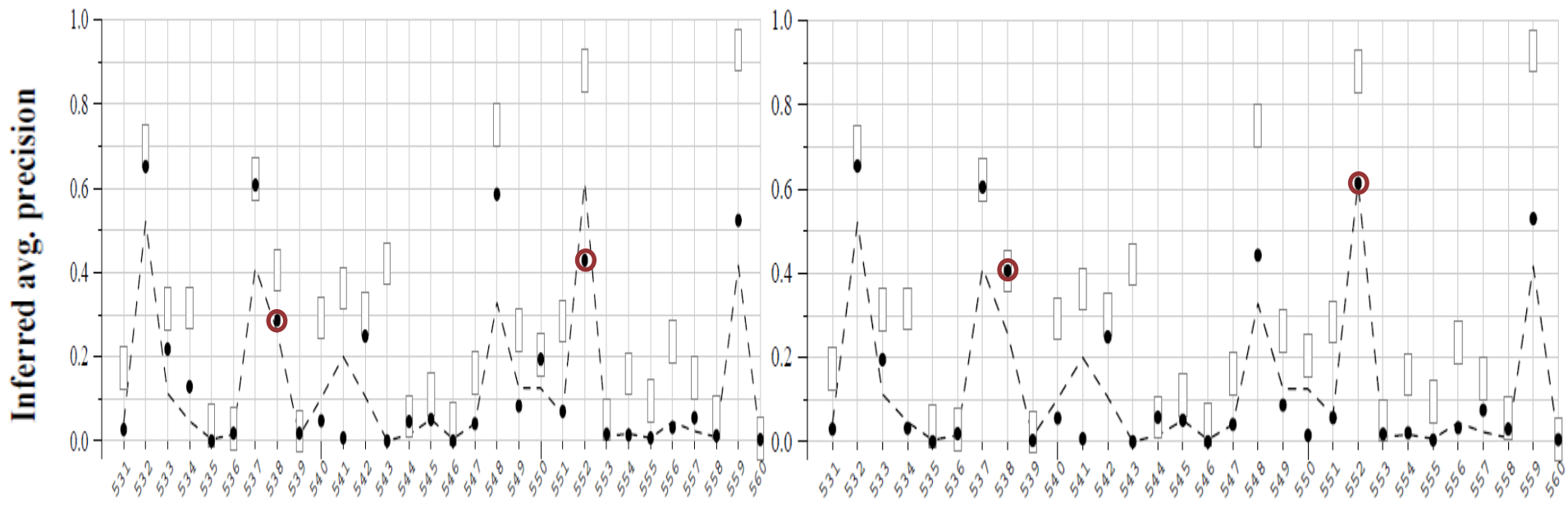


Run score (dot) versus median (---) versus best (box) by concept

Performance

Run2

Run4



Run score (dot) versus median (---) versus best (box) by concept

4

Conclusion and Future Work

Conclusion and Future Work

- In our framework, only global features are currently utilized => the object-level features can also be explored by R-CNN (Regional CNN)
- Non-linear SVM classifiers need to be adopted to address the data imbalance issue
- More advanced CNN structures can be integrated and scores from them can be fused
- Temporal correlations can be considered to reach a better performance
- More training data should be collected by a general purpose search engine like Google using the query definition to further improve the retrieval accuracy



THANKS!

Any questions?

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