

Understanding AVS query by generating images and asking questions

Jiaxin (Nikki) Wu, Zhixin Ma, Sheng-Hua Zhong, Chong-Wah Ngo

City University of Hong Kong

Singapore Management University

Contact: jiaxin.wu@my.cityu.edu.hk



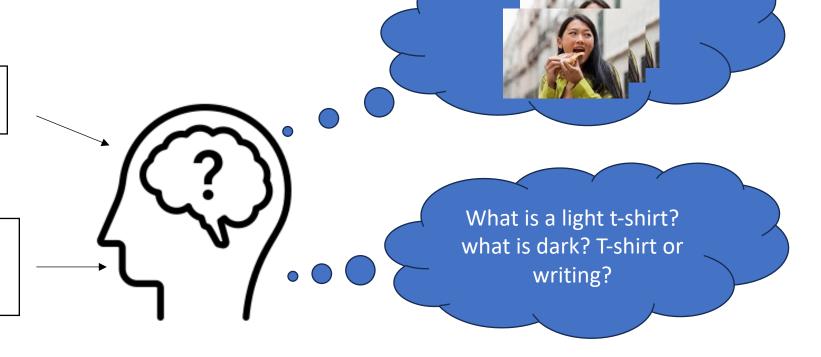


Key challenge in AVS task

Understand the query and imagine it visually

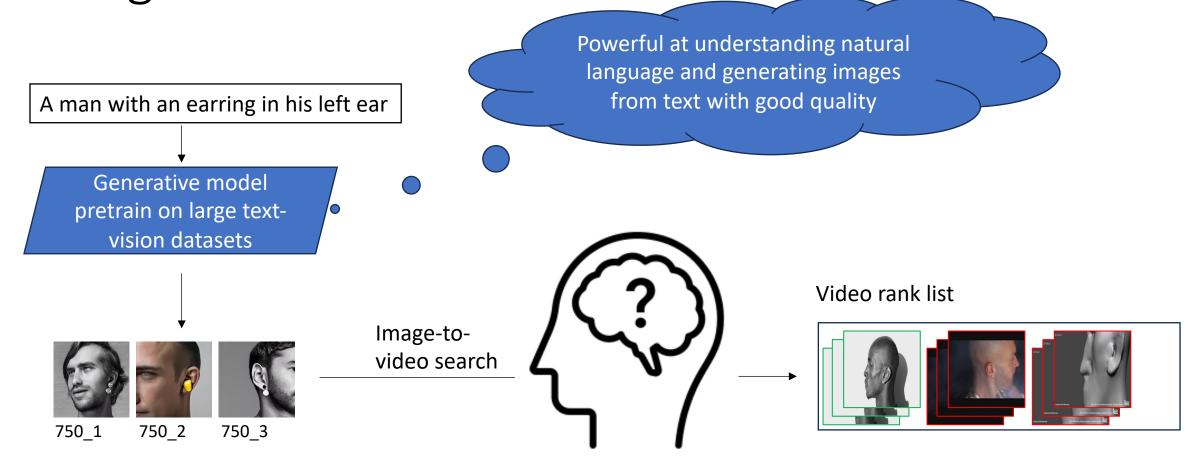
A well-trained query: a woman is eating something outdoors

An ill-trained query: a person wearing a light t-shirt with dark or black writing on it

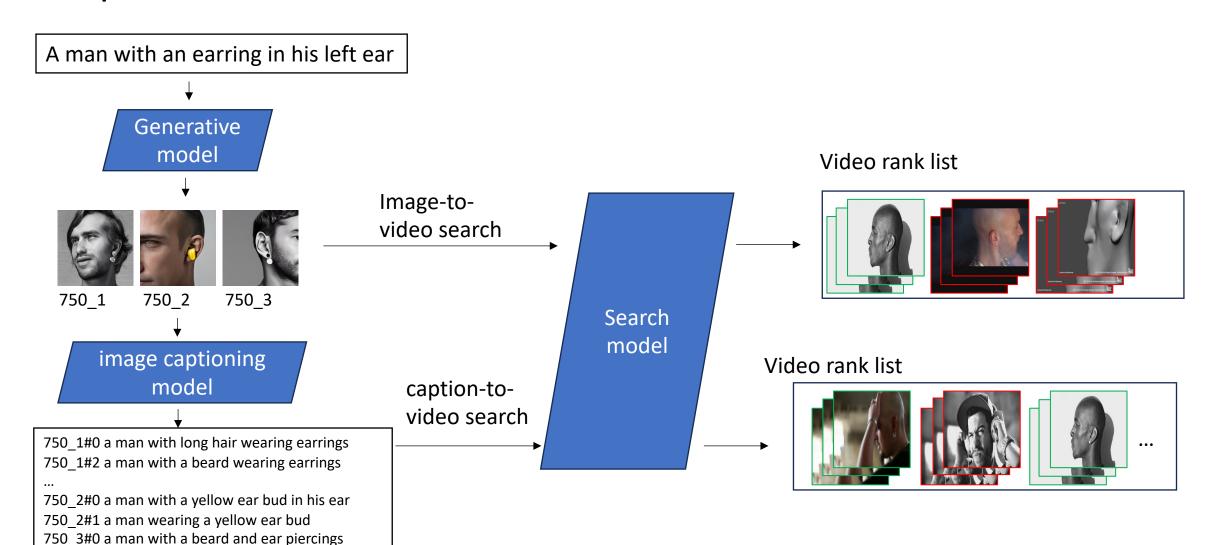


Search model trained on text-video pairs

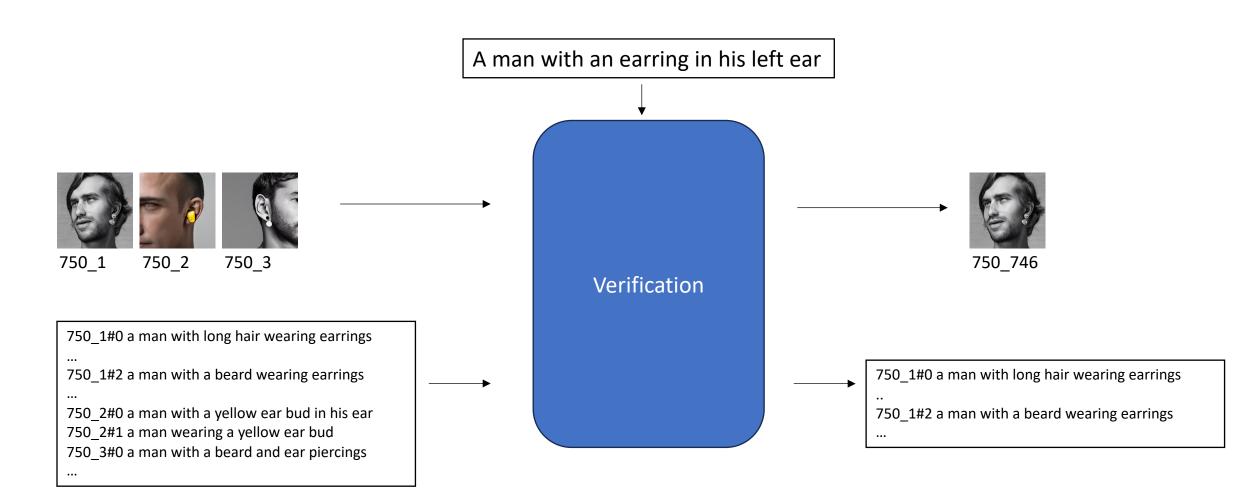
Understanding AVS query by generating images



Understanding AVS query by generating captions



Remove the noise in the generation



Verifying the generation by asking questions







750 1

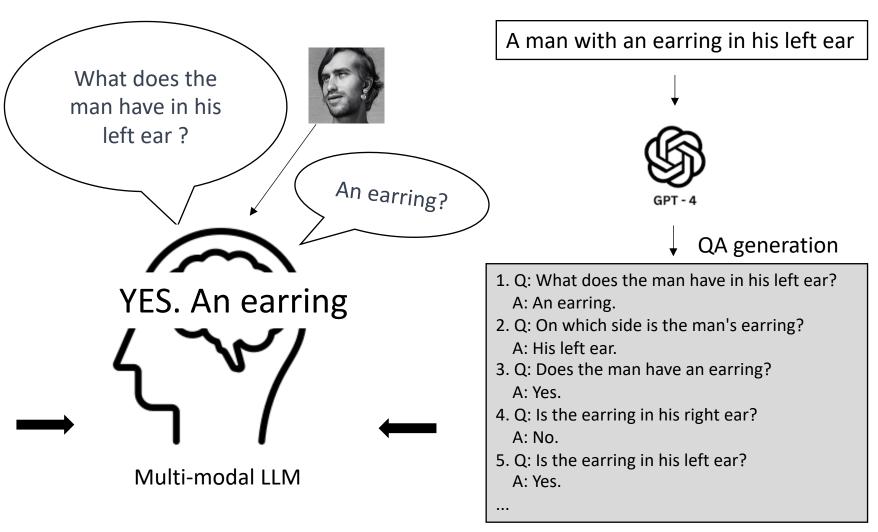
750 2

750 3

750_1#0 a man with long hair wearing earrings 750_1#2 a man with a beard wearing earrings

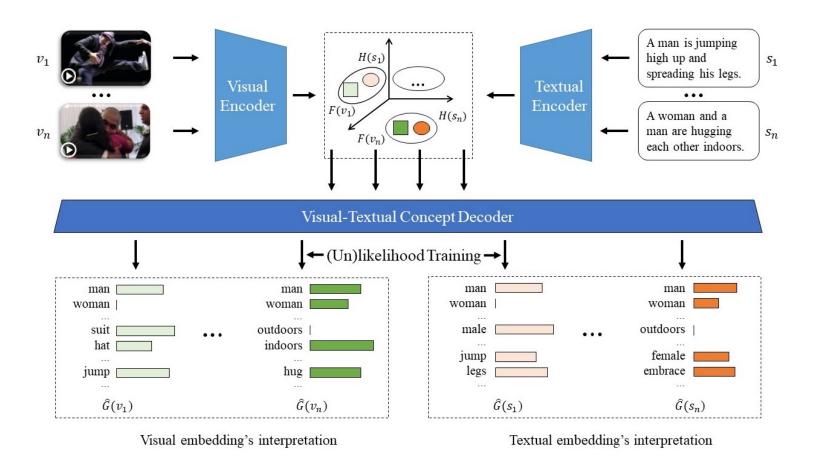
750_2#0 a man with a yellow ear bud in his ear 750_2#1 a man wearing a yellow ear bud 750_3#0 a man with a beard and ear piercings

Items waiting for verification



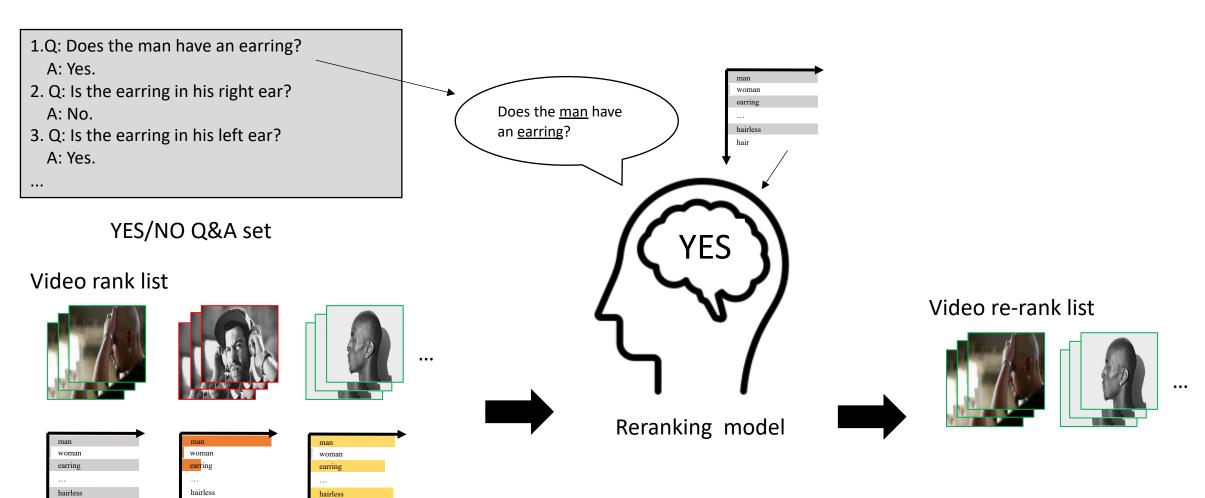
Q&A set

Core search model: the ITV model

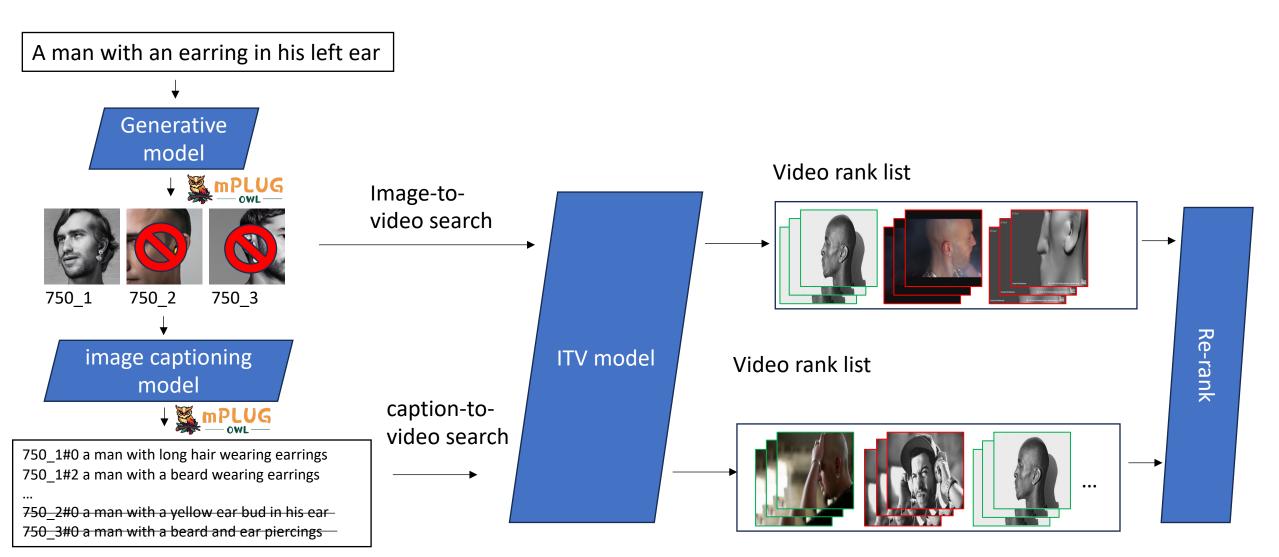


- Highlights:
 - ITV model enables embedding-based search and concept-based search in a unify encoder-decoder framework.
 - Fusion search (concept search + embedding search) obtains the best retrieval performance.
 - Provides consistent and coherent interpretations for video and text embeddings

Re-ranking video rank list by asking question and answering based on decoded concepts



Proposed pipeline

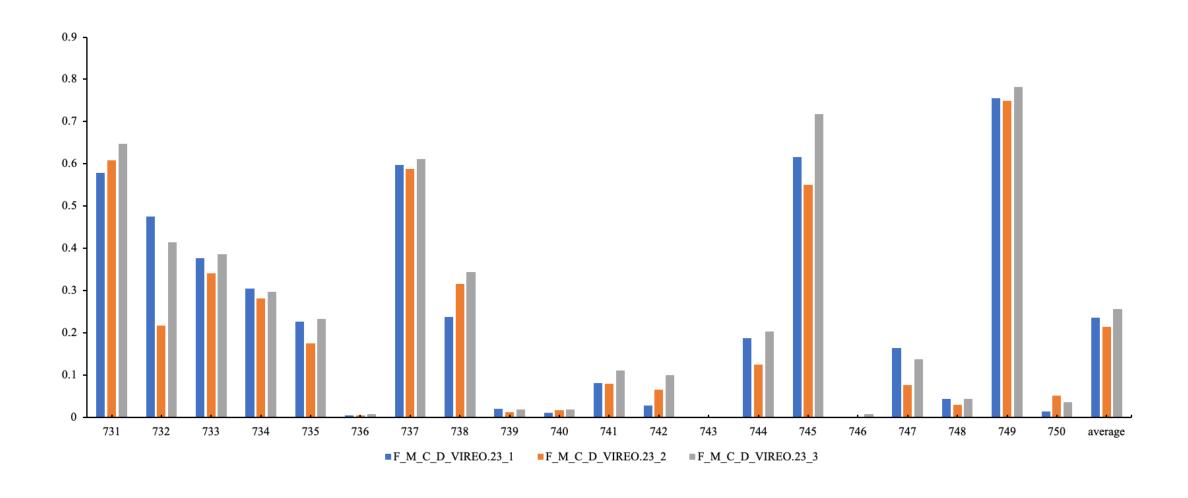


AVS23 submissions

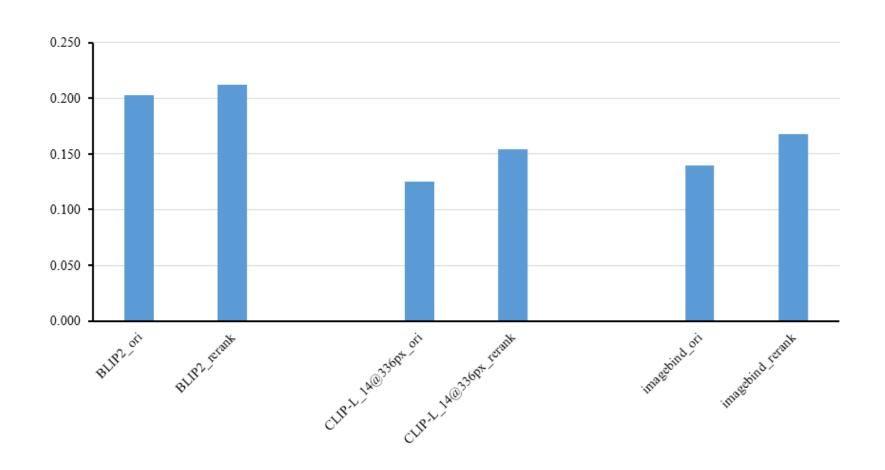
- Run 1: generated captions-to-video search (fusion search of ITV)
- Run 2: generated image-to-video search (visual similarity search)
- Run 3: Run 1 + run 2
- Run 4: Run 3 + BLIP2 + CLIP + Imagebind
- Run 5 (concept run): generated captions-to-video search (concept-based search in ITV)

BLIP2: Li et al., "BLIP-2: Bootstrapping language-image pre-training with frozen image encoders and large language models", arXiv, 2023 CLIP: Radford et al., "Learning transferable visual models from natural language supervision," in ICML, 2021. Imagebind: Girdhar et al., "Imagebind: One embedding space to bind them all," in CVPR, 2023

Results: Run 3 > Run 1 > Run2



Before and after re-ranking



Examples of the generated images and captions

query-741 Find shots of a red or blue scarf around someone's neck

Generated images:



Image captions: a man wearing a red scarf



a woman wearing a red and blue scarf



a person wearing a blue scarf

query-746 Find shots of a man riding a scooter

Generated images:



Image captions: a man riding a scooter down a street



a person riding a scooter on a city street



a man riding a white scooter on a city street

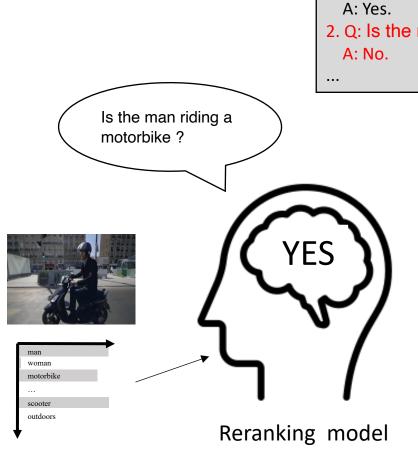
Reason for the bad performance—bad QA

746 A man riding a scooter



xinfAP =0.200

↓ Rerank



2. Q: Is the man riding a motorbike?

1.Q: Is the man riding a scooter?

YES/NO Q&A set

QA generation has an error. Scooter is a subset of motorbikes.

xinfAP =0.002

Limitation of the static image

query-736 A person opens a door and enters a location



BLIP_736_1#0 a man in a red shirt is opening a door



BLIP_736_5#0 a man with a backpack walking through an open door



Run 1 xinfAP=0.005



Run 2 xinfAP=0.005

The generative model misunderstands the search intent

743 A man is talking in a small window located in the lower corner of the screen

Generated images

















Retrieved video rank list



Conclusions

- Generative model can understand most of the AVS queries, and using either generated image-to-video search or generated caption-to-video search can have good retrieval performances.
- Also, the retrieved results of the two modes are complementary, and the fusion of them obtains the best performance.
- However, the proposed search pipeline will fail if a query is misunderstood, or a motion query cannot be fully represented by a static image.