

Time Is MattEr:

Temporal Self-supervision for Video Transformers

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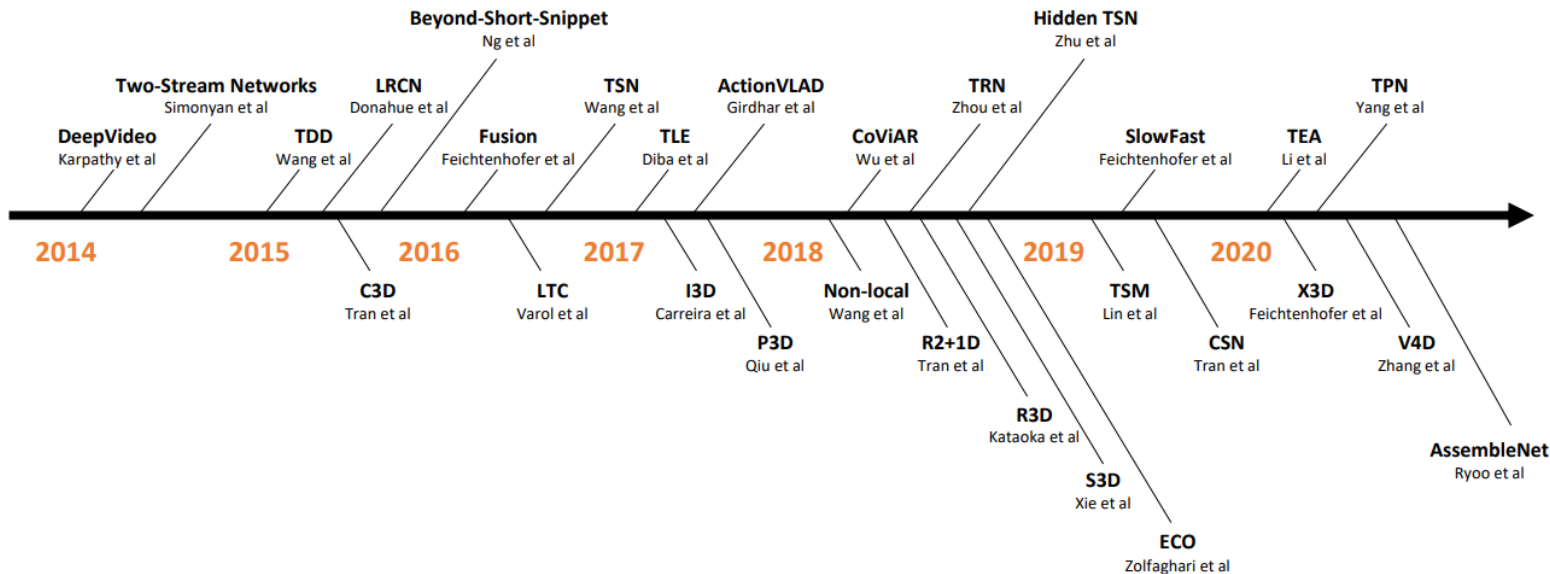
²NAVER AI Lab



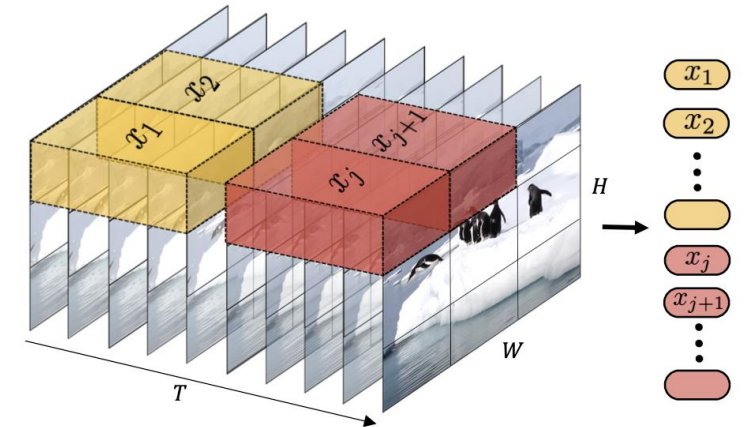
Transformers for Video Understanding

- Understanding **temporal dynamics** of video is an essential aspect of learning better video representations.
 - Designing video-specific architectures** has been a common theme in learning better video representations
 - Recently, **transformer-based architectural designs** have been extensively explored for video tasks

Overview in architectural advances for video action recognition



Video Transformers



*source: [Zhu et al., 2020] A comprehensive study of deep video action recognition, arXiv
[Arnab & Dehghani et al., 2021] A Video Vision Transformer, ICCV 2021

Motivations



- However, it is still questionable whether **these architectural advances** are enough to fully capture the **temporal dynamics in a video**
- Video datasets often contain **action classes** can be recognized **without any temporal information!**

“A single frame is often informative enough to predict the label with good confidence” [Sevilla-Lara et al., 2021]



“Riding a bike” class in Kinetics [Key et al., 2017] dataset

Motivations



- However, it is still questionable whether **these architectural advances** are enough to fully capture the **temporal dynamics in a video**
- **Temporal classes** [Sevilla-Lara et al., 2021]: Temporal information is **essential** to discriminate the label

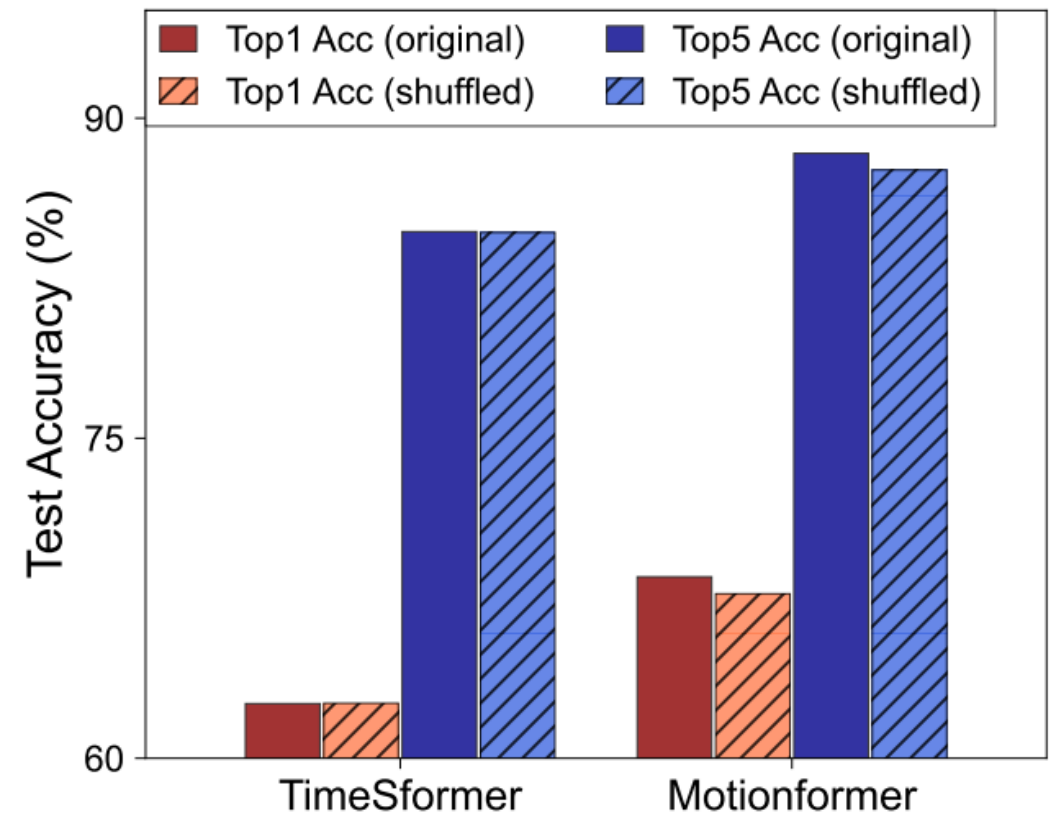
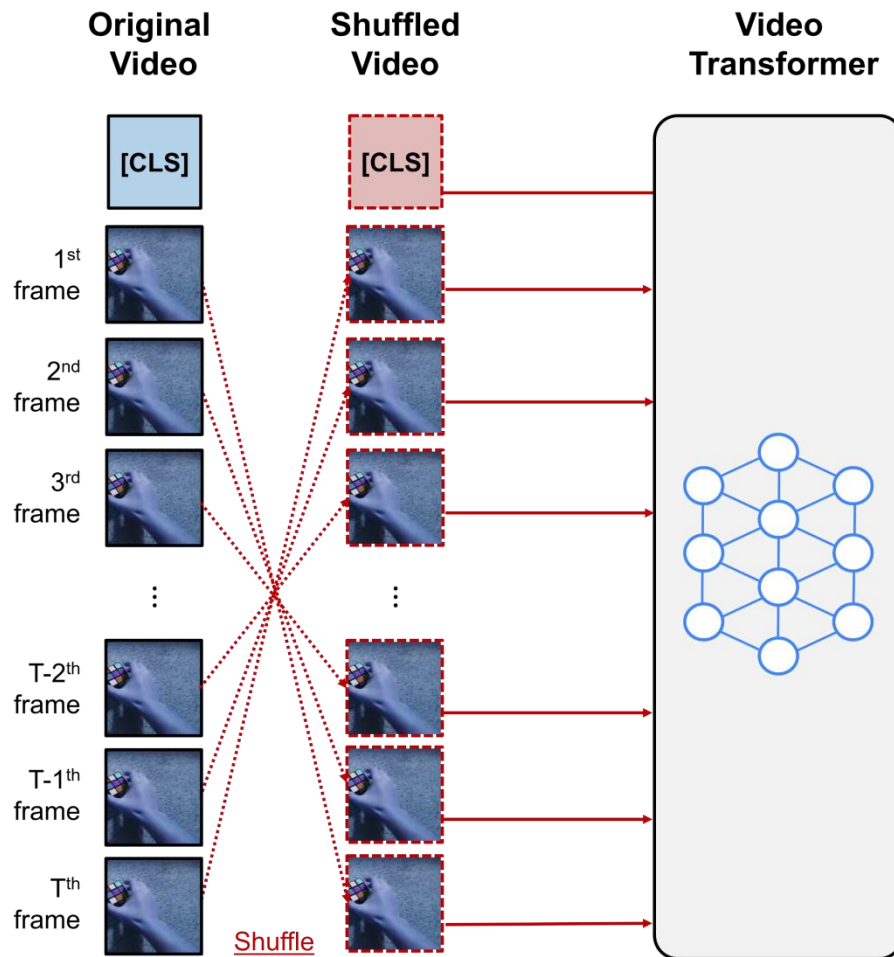


“moving something and something **away** from each other” class in **Something-Something-v2 dataset** [Goyal et al., 2017]

- Discriminating moving objects **away** from or **closer** to each other classes requires temporal understanding
- **Static classes** [Sevilla-Lara et al., 2021]: Temporal information is **redundant** to discriminate the label

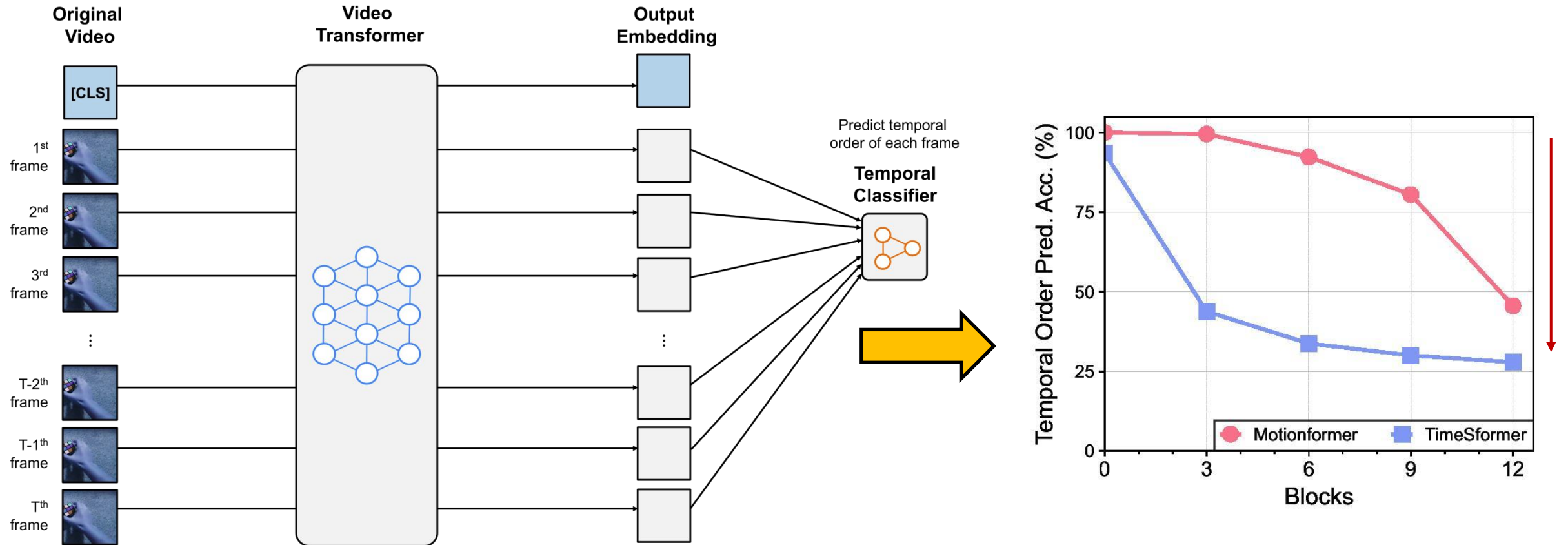
Motivations: Observations

- **Video Transformers** are still **biased to learn spatial dynamics** rather than temporal ones
 - Video Transformers often predict a video action correctly even when input video frames are **randomly shuffled**



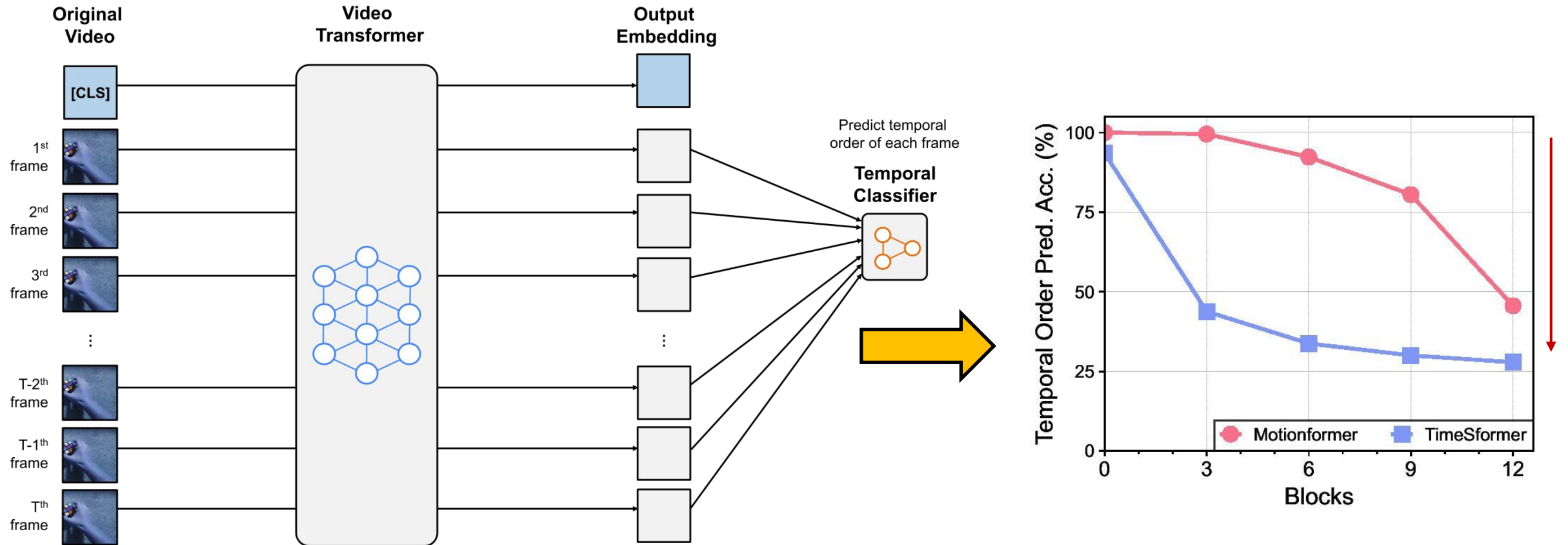
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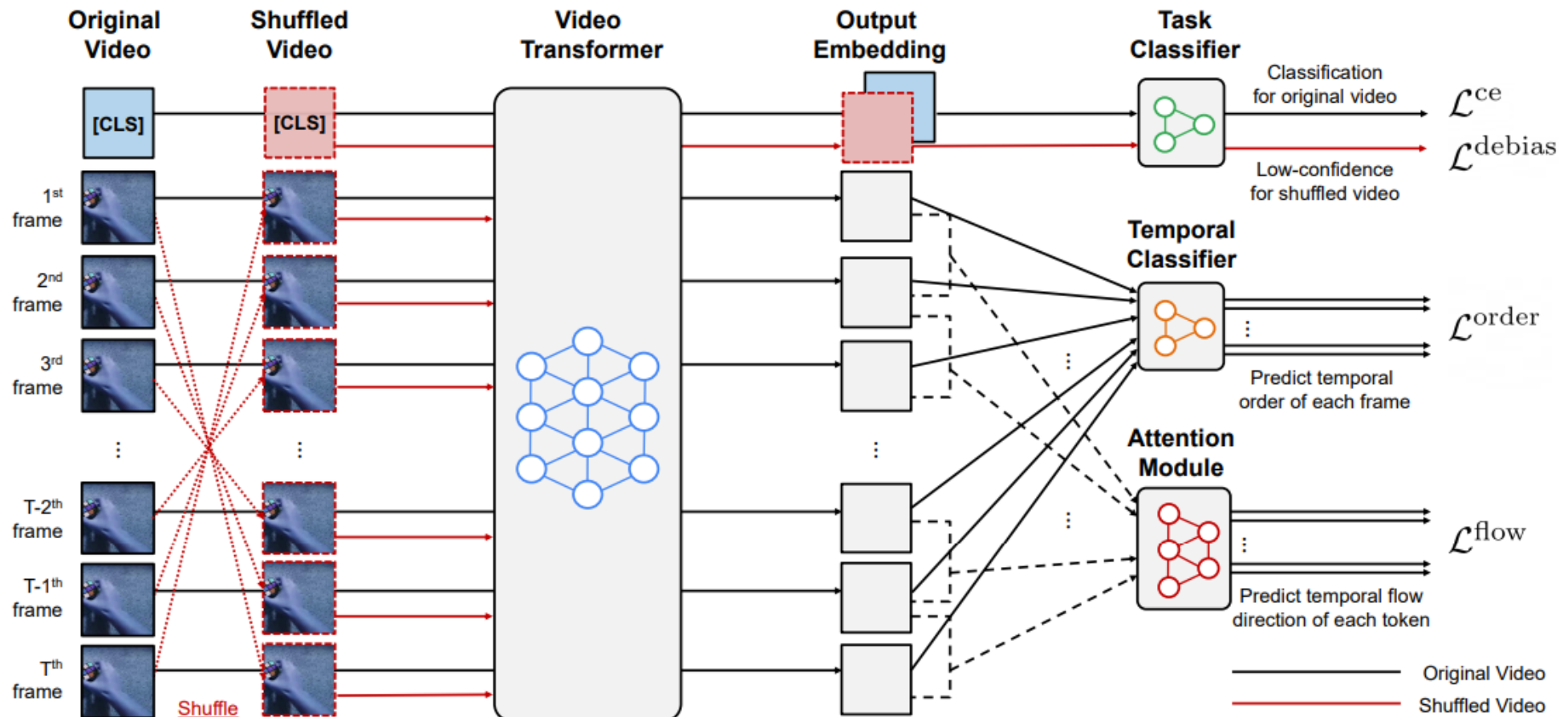


How to improve the **quality of learned video representations** via better temporal modeling?



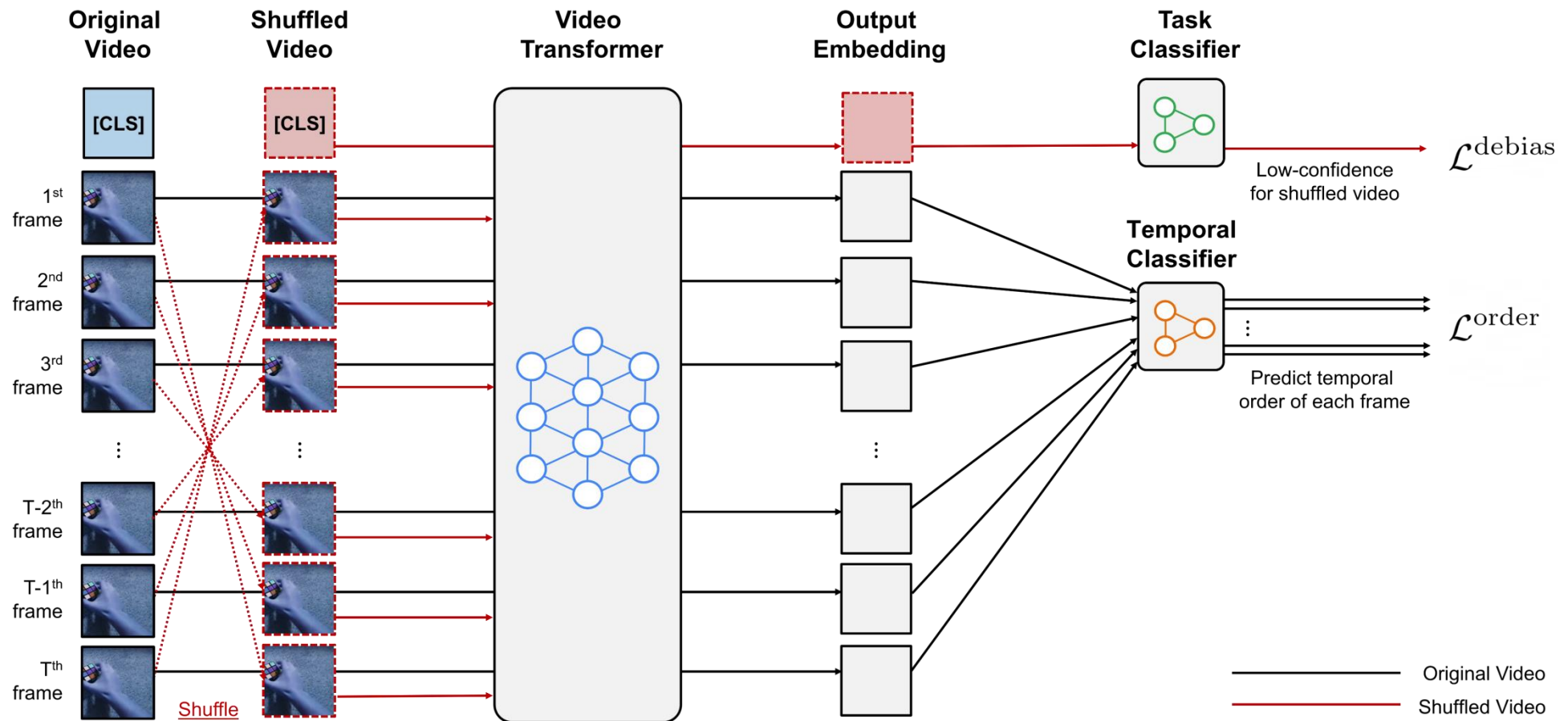
TIME: Overview

- **Goal:** How to learn better temporal dynamics?
 1. Debiasing the spurious correlation learned from spatial dynamics
 2. Enhancing the correlation toward temporal dynamics



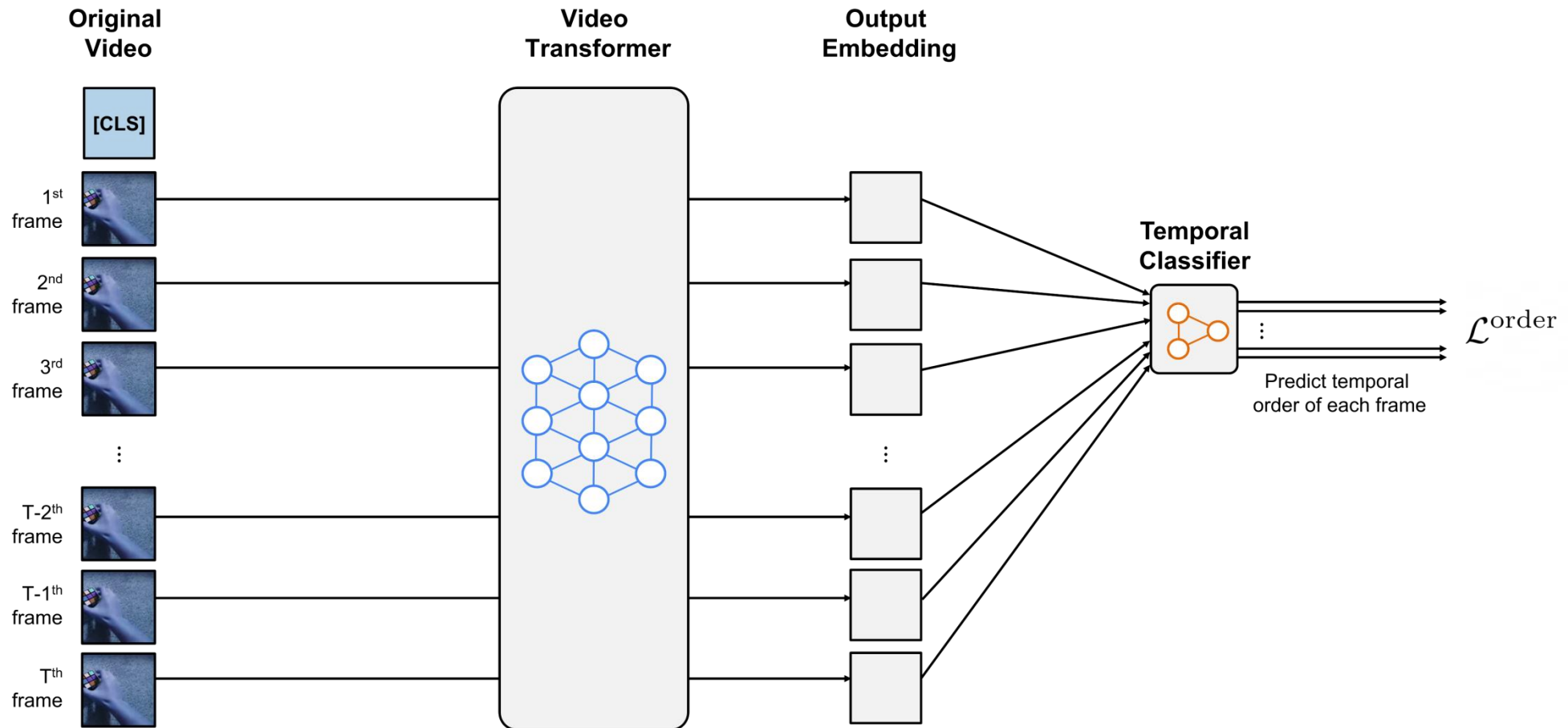
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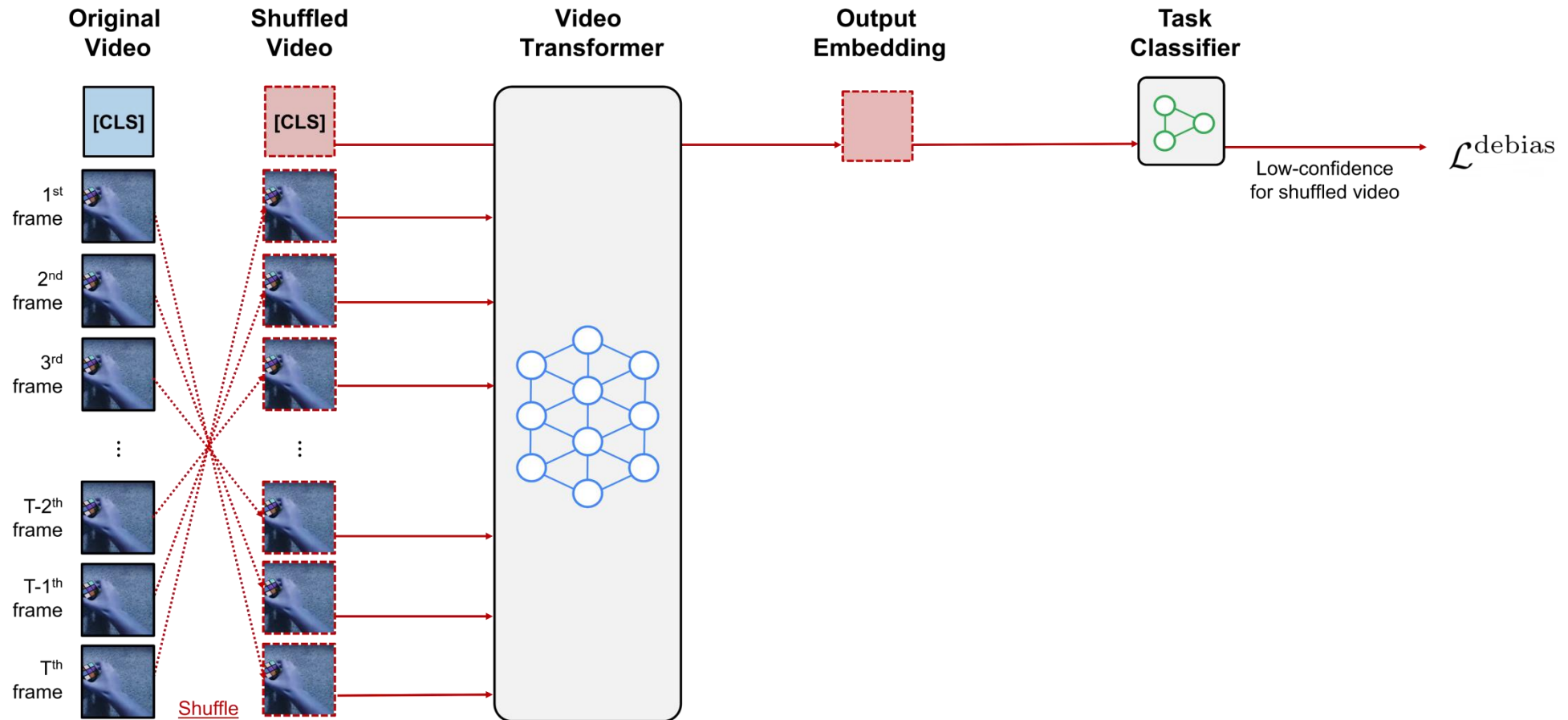
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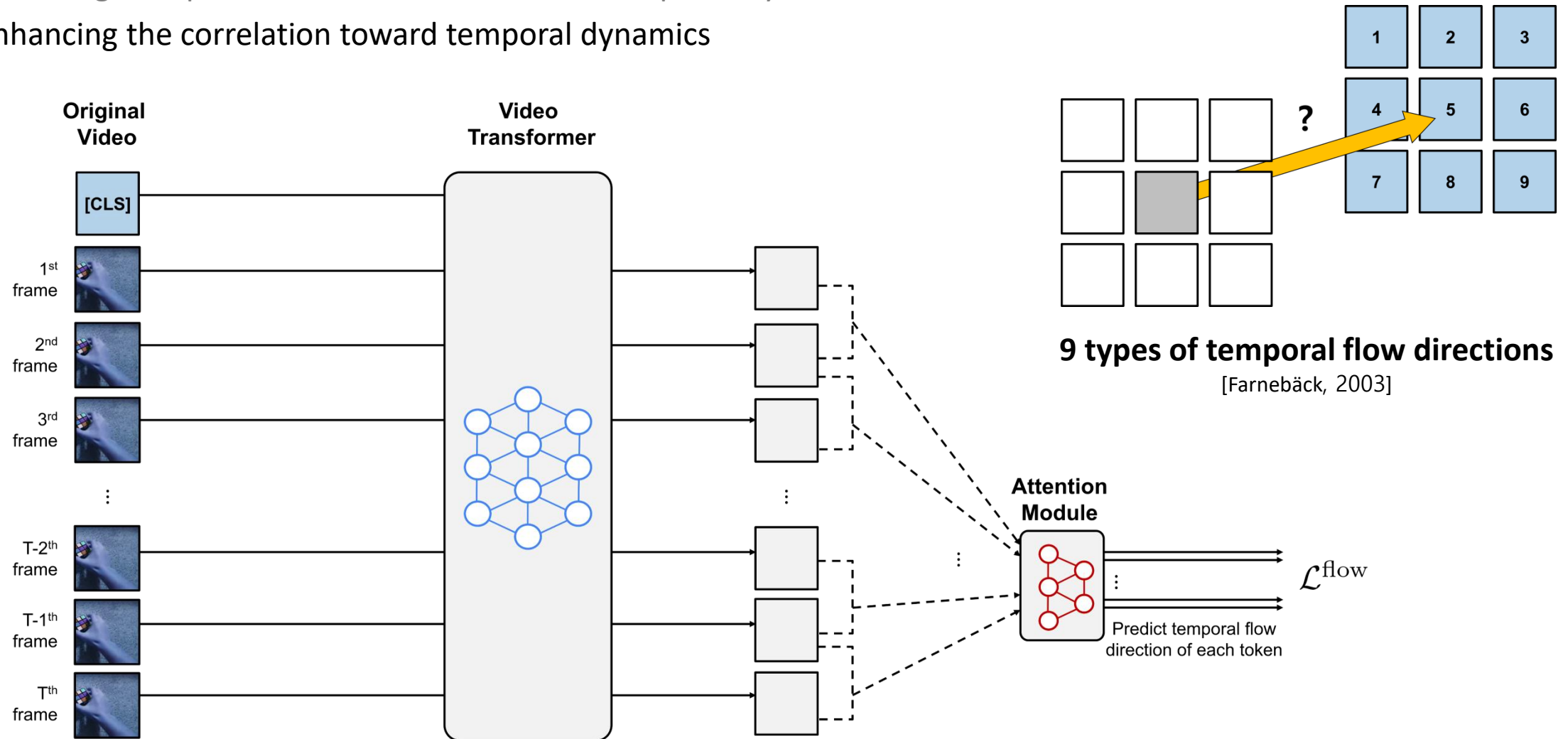
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TIME: Token-level Self-supervision

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*source: [Farneback, 2003] Two-Frame Motion Estimation Based on Polynomial Expansion, SCIA 2003

Experimental Results

- **Model architecture:** TimeSformer [Bertasius et al., 2021], Motionformer [Patrick et al., 2021] and X-ViT [Bulat et al., 2021]
 - All models are fine-tuned on the SSv2 dataset [Goyal et al., 2017] from the ImageNet-1k pretrained weights
- Our method consistently improves **all the backbone architectures** with a large margin
 - Our method could overcome failure modes in the Video Transformers

Model	Top-1	Top-5
TimeSformer (Bertasius et al., 2021)	62.1	86.4
TimeSformer + TIME	63.7	87.8
Motionformer (Patrick et al., 2021)	63.8	88.5
Motionformer + TIME	64.7	89.3
X-ViT (Bulat et al., 2021)	60.1	85.2
X-ViT + TIME	63.5	88.1

Ablation Study: Temporal vs. Static

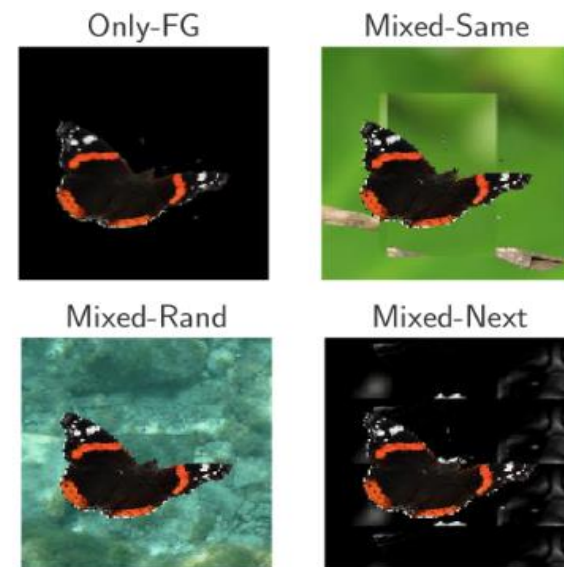
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- The performances of **Shuffled** on the Static subset are often close to the **Original** ones (*i.e.*, poor **Gap**)
 - Static classes would allow video models to predict class labels without understanding temporal information

Method	SSv2 dataset			Temporal subset			Static subset		
	Original ↑	Shuffled ↓	Gap ↑	Original ↑	Shuffled ↓	Gap ↑	Original ↑	Shuffled ↓	Gap ↑
TimeSformer	62.1	41.3	20.8	84.9	57.0	27.9	84.1	84.1	0.0
TimeSformer + TIME	63.7	25.3	38.4	90.2	22.1	68.1	86.9	69.3	17.6

Ablation Study: Image Domain

- Our approach can be extended to the **image domain** for alleviating background bias by replacing
 - Learning temporal order of frames with spatial order of patches
 - Debiasing spatial dynamics with image backgrounds
- Our method enhances the model **generalization** and **robustness** to background shifts
 - Backgrounds Challenge [Xiao et al., 2021] on ImageNet-9 dataset

Dataset	Baseline	Baseline + $\mathcal{L}_I^{\text{order}}$	Baseline + $\mathcal{L}_I^{\text{debias}}$	Baseline + $\mathcal{L}_I^{\text{TIME}}$
Original \uparrow	77.3	82.0 (+4.7)	79.0 (+1.7)	83.3 (+6.0)
Only-FG \uparrow	50.3	54.2 (+3.9)	52.7 (+2.4)	58.9 (+8.6)
Mixed-Same \uparrow	68.6	72.5 (+3.9)	69.7 (+1.1)	74.0 (+5.4)
Mixed-Rand \uparrow	43.7	48.4 (+4.7)	45.1 (+1.4)	51.0 (+7.3)
Mixed-Next \uparrow	39.9	43.6 (+3.7)	40.6 (+0.7)	46.4 (+6.5)
BG-Gap \downarrow	24.8	24.1 (-0.7)	24.6 (-0.2)	23.0 (-1.8)



Examples of background shifts

[Xiao et al., 2021]

Summary

- Our work highlights the importance of **debiasing the spurious correlation** of visual transformer models with respect to the temporal or spatial dynamics
- We believe our work could inspire researchers to rethink the under-explored, yet important problem and provide a new research direction for improving video understanding

Thank you for your attention 😊