

Unbiased Scene Graph Generation in Videos

THU-PM-210



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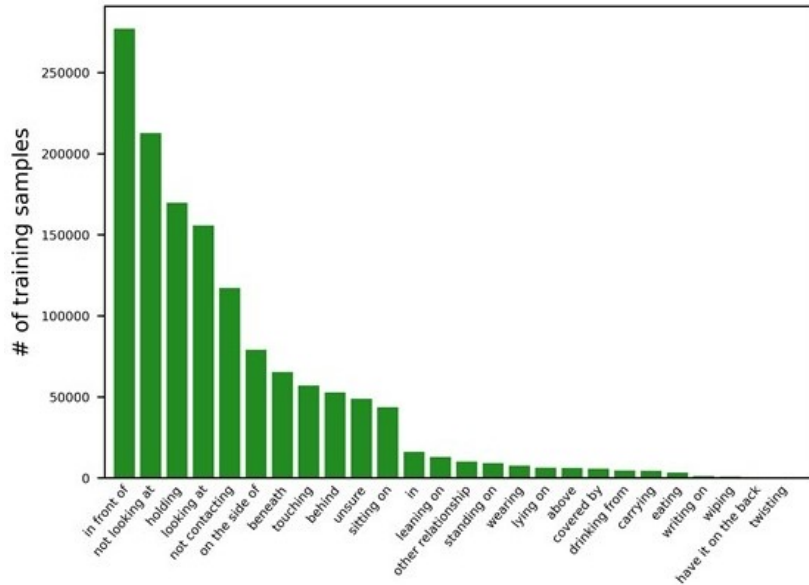
Dynamic Scene Graph Generation



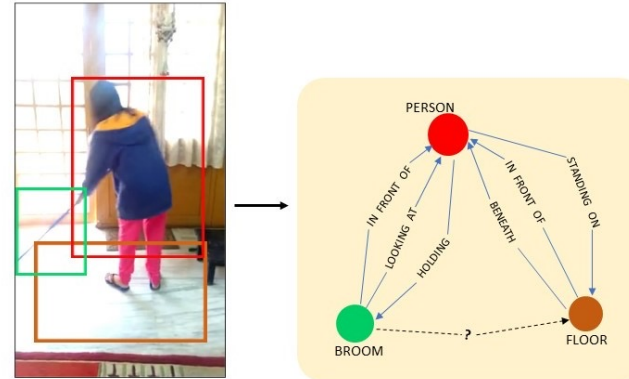
Triplet: <subject-predicate-object>
eg: <person-next to- sofa>

Inherent Challenges

Long-Tailed Distribution of Predicate Classes

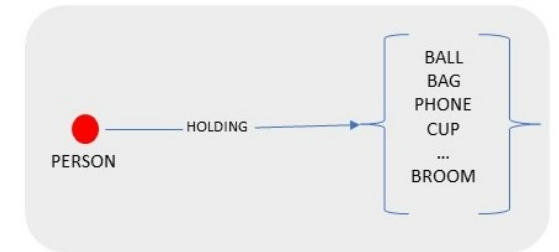


Noisy Labelling



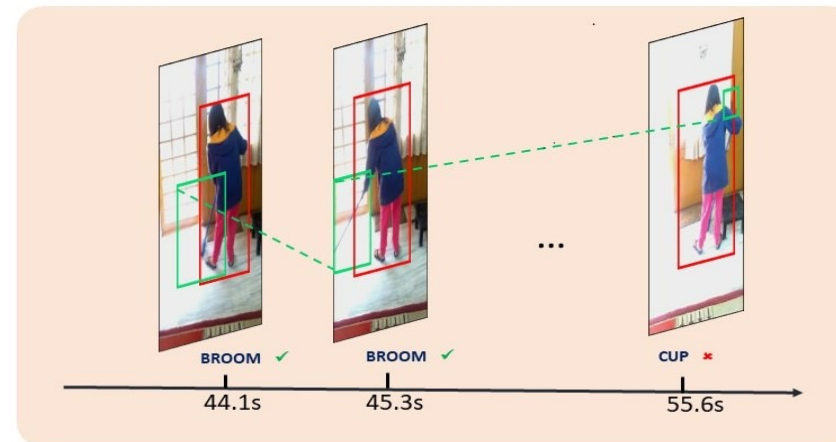
Missing annotations and multiple possible correct predications

Triplet Variability



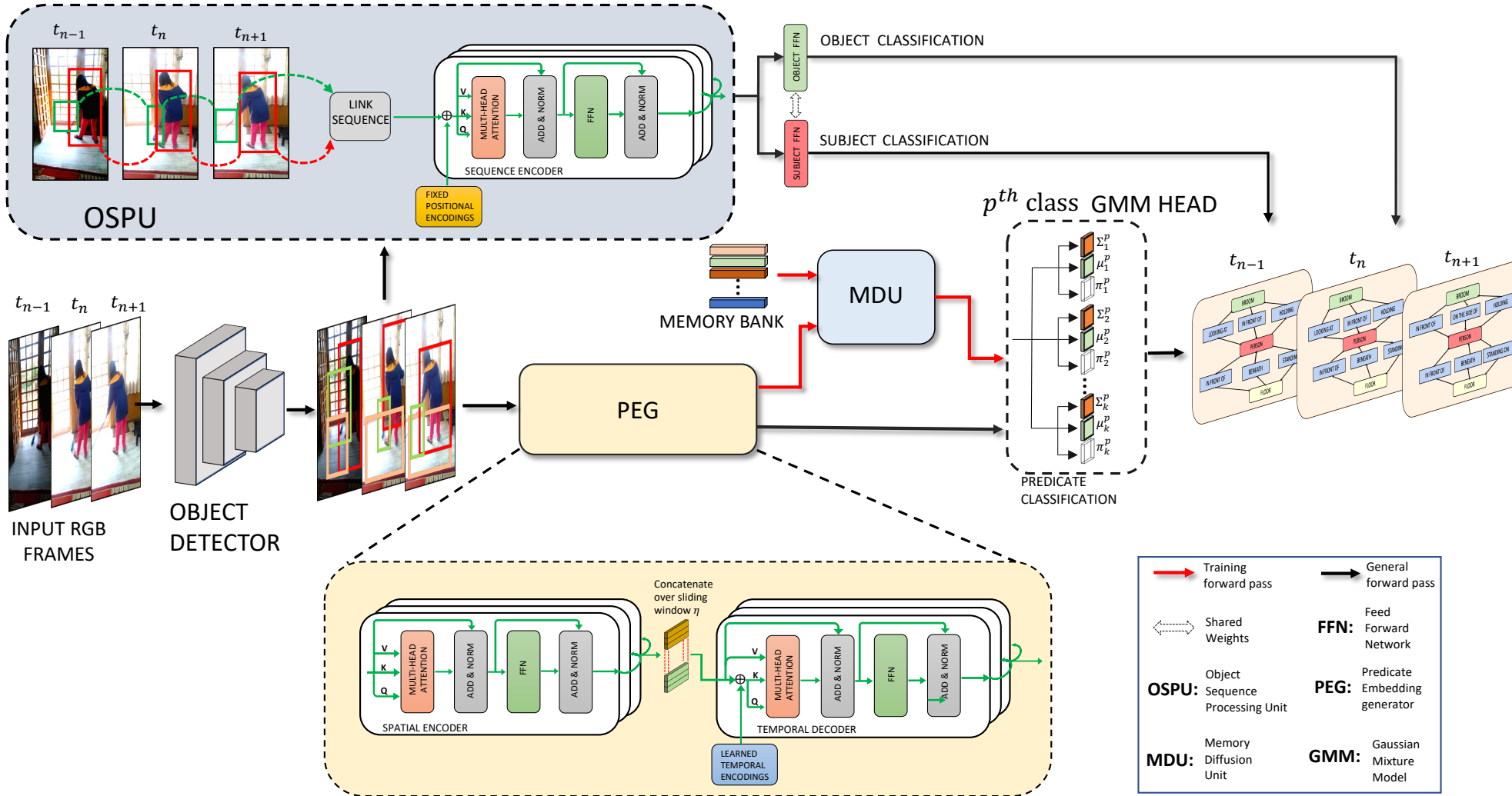
Same relationship with multiple possible subject-object pairs

Temporally Inconsistent Object Classification



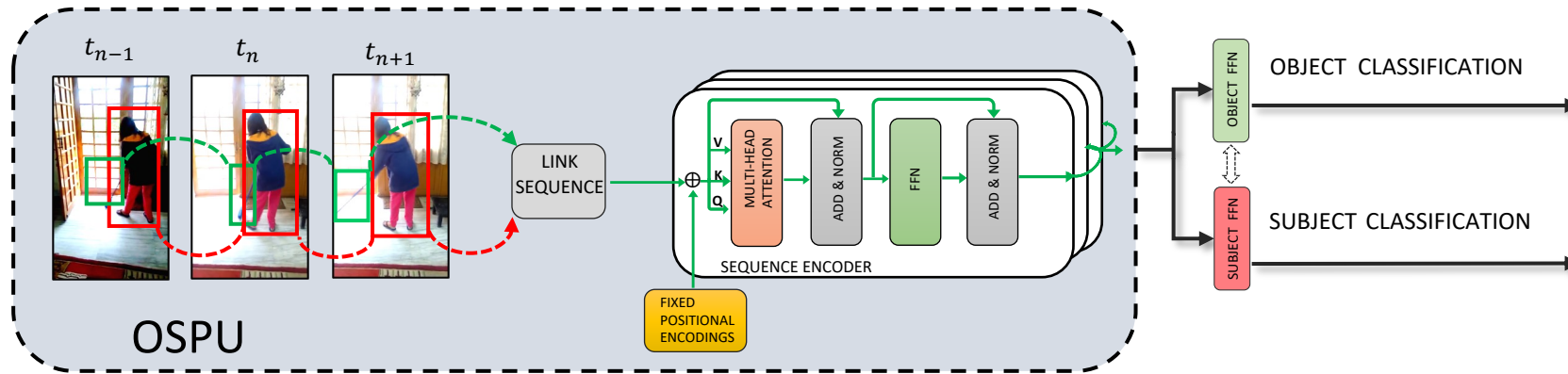
Motion Blur and Occlusion hinders object classification

FRAMEWORK



TEMPURA: Temporal consistency and Memory Prototype guided Uncertainty Attenuation for Unbiased dynamic SGG

Temporal Consistency in Object Classification



INPUT: $\mathcal{T}_{t_j k_j}^j = \{v_i^t, v_i^{t+1}, \dots, v_i^{t+k}\}$, $1 \leq t_j, k_j \leq T$,
each v_i^t has same detected class.

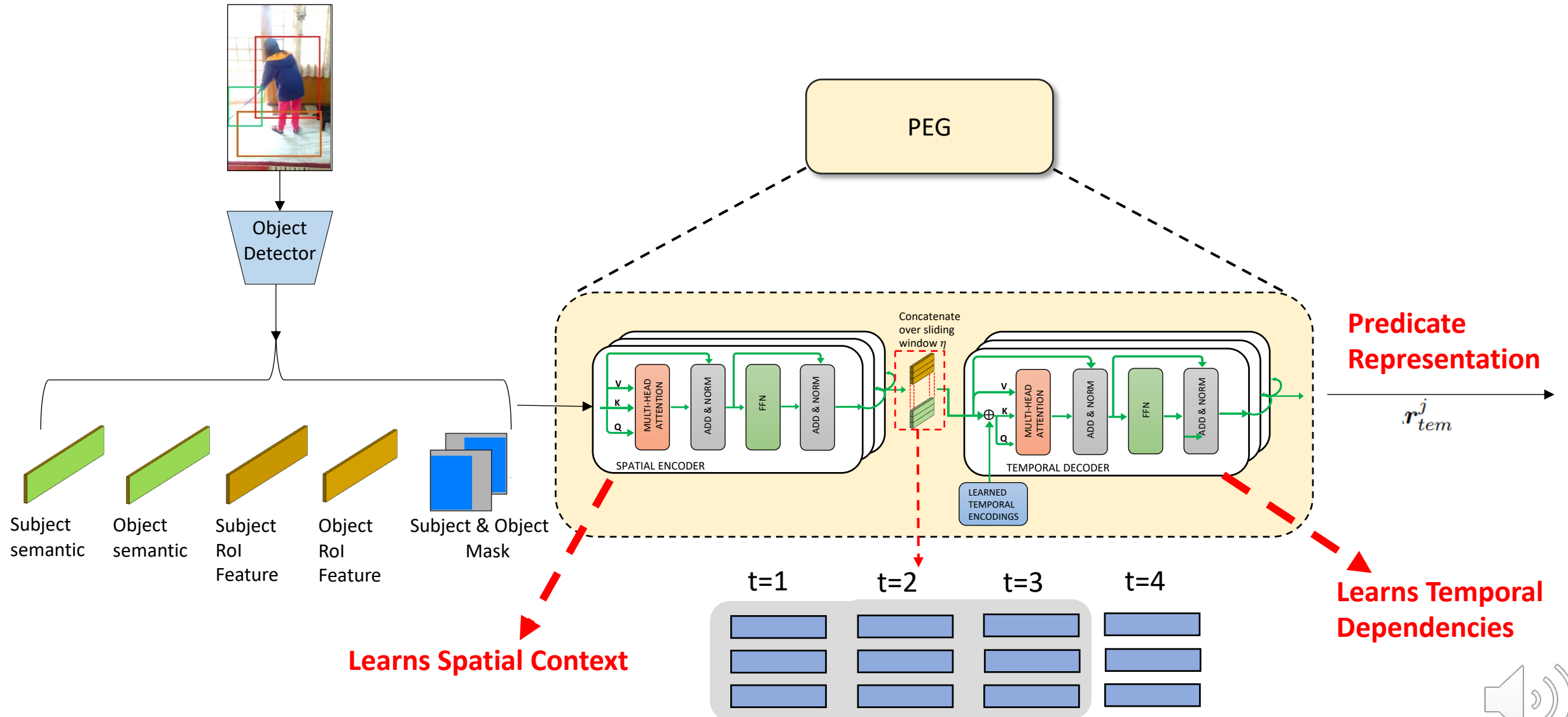
OSPU LOSS: $\mathcal{L}_o + \mathcal{L}_{intra}$

$$\mathcal{L}_{intra} = \sum_i \sum_j \|\hat{x}_{o_i} - \hat{x}_{o_j}^+\|_2^2 + \sum_k \max(0, 1 - \|\hat{x}_{o_i} - \hat{x}_{o_k}^-\|_2^2)$$

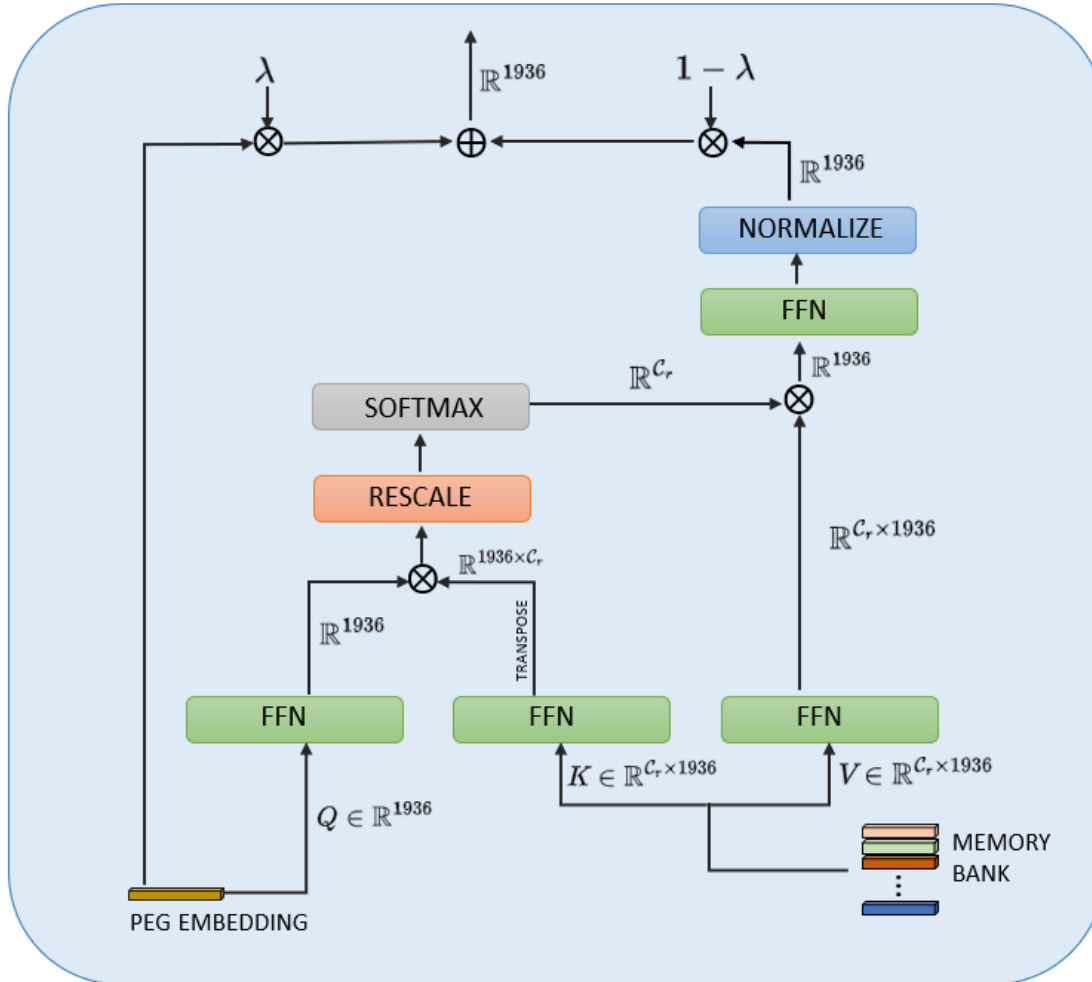
Intra-Video supervised contrastive loss -> Enhances the temporal consistency of positive pairs



Predicate Representations



Memory Guided Training



Memory Diffusion Unit

➤ **Memory bank:** $\Omega_R = \{\omega_p\}_{p=1}^{C_r}$

Memory $\rightarrow \omega_p = \frac{1}{N_{yrp}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{yrp}} r_{tem}^j \quad \forall p \in \mathcal{Y}_r$
 Prototype

➤ **OUTPUT:** $\hat{r}_{tem}^j = \lambda r_{tem}^j + (1-\lambda) r_{mem}^j ; 0 < \lambda \leq 1$
 $r_{mem}^j = \mathbb{A}(r_{tem}^j, \Omega_r)$ is cross-attention
 b/w. r_{tem}^j and Ω_r .

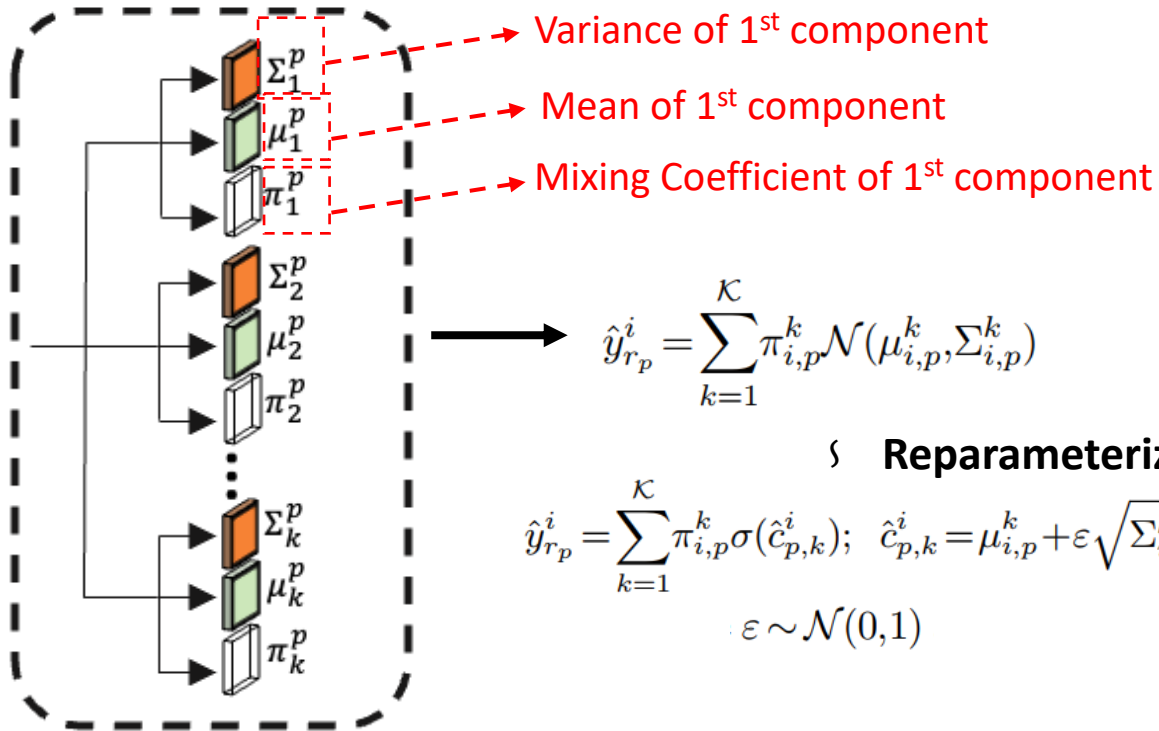
➤ If λ is too high, debiasing fails, and if too low model becomes biased towards data-poor classes.

➤ Memory bank of current epoch is computed from the predicate embeddings of previous epoch.

➤ MDU used during training only and acts as a structural meta-regularizer.

Uncertainty Attenuated Predicate Classification

p^{th} class GMM HEAD



$$\hat{y}_{rp}^i = \sum_{k=1}^{\mathcal{K}} \pi_{i,p}^k \mathcal{N}(\mu_{i,p}^k, \Sigma_{i,p}^k)$$

↳ Reparameterization trick

$$\hat{y}_{rp}^i = \sum_{k=1}^{\mathcal{K}} \pi_{i,p}^k \sigma(\hat{c}_{p,k}^i); \quad \hat{c}_{p,k}^i = \mu_{i,p}^k + \varepsilon \sqrt{\Sigma_{i,p}^k},$$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$$

Predictive Uncertainty

Aleatoric

$$U_{al}^p(\mathbf{z}_i) = \sum_{k=1}^{\mathcal{K}} \pi_{i,p}^k \Sigma_{i,p}^k$$

Epistemic

$$U_{ep}^p(\mathbf{z}_i) = \sum_{k=1}^{\mathcal{K}} \pi_{i,p}^k \|\mu_{i,p}^k - \sum_{j=1}^{\mathcal{K}} \pi_{i,p}^j \mu_{i,p}^j\|_2^2$$

➤ Aleatoric: Data-specific Uncertainty

➤ Epistemic: Model-specific Uncertainty

GMM LOSS: $\mathcal{L}_p = - \sum_{i=1}^{N_{r,p}} \sum_{p=1}^{C_r} y_{rp}^i \log \sum_{k=1}^{\mathcal{K}} \pi_p^k \sigma(\hat{c}_{p,k}^i)$ →

Penalizes the model if aleatoric uncertainty

TOTAL LOSS: $\mathcal{L}_{total} = \mathcal{L}_p + \mathcal{L}_o + \mathcal{L}_{intra}$

Experimental Setup

Dataset

Action Genome

- 35 object classes
- 26 HOI Predicates

SGG Tasks

- PREDCLS: object bounding box and labels given
- SGCLS: object bounding box given
- SGDET: end to end SGG

Evaluation Setups

- **With Constraint:** At most one edge of allowed b/w subject-object pairs
- **No Constraint:** Multiple edges allowed b/w object pairs

Performance Metrics

- **Recall@K:** Recall computed over entire dataset making it biased towards data rich classes
- **mean-Recall@K:** Recall computed over each predicate class and then averaged

Comparative Results

Table 1. Comparative results for SGDET task, on AG [24], in terms of m -Recall@K and Recall@K.

Method	With Constraint						No Constraints					
	mR@10	mR@20	mR@50	R@10	R@20	R@50	mR@10	mR@20	mR@50	R@10	R@20	R@50
RelDN [64]	3.3	3.3	3.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	7.5	18.8	33.7	13.6	23.0	36.6
HCRD supervised [15]	-	8.3	9.1	-	27.9	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRACE [56]	8.2	8.2	8.2	13.9	14.5	14.5	22.8	31.3	41.8	26.5	35.6	45.3
ISGG [28]	-	19.7	22.9	-	29.2	35.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
STTran [9]	16.6	20.8	22.2	25.2	34.1	37.0	20.9	29.7	39.2	24.6	36.2	48.8
STTran-TPI [58]	15.6	20.2	21.8	26.2	34.6	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
APT [37]	-	-	-	26.3	36.1	38.3	-	-	-	25.7	37.9	50.1
TEMPURA	18.5	22.6	23.7	28.1	33.4	34.9	24.7	33.9	43.7	29.8	38.1	46.4

Optimal λ

- PREDCLS: $\lambda=0.5$
- SGCLS: $\lambda=0.3$
- SGDET: $\lambda=0.5$

Table 2. Comparative results for SGG tasks: PREDCLS and SGCLS, on AG [24], in terms of m -Recall@K.

Method	With Constraint						No Constraints					
	PredCLS			SGCLS			PredCLS			SGCLS		
	mR@10	mR@20	mR@50	mR@10	mR@20	mR@50	mR@10	mR@20	mR@50	mR@10	mR@20	mR@50
RelDN [64]	6.2	6.2	6.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	31.2	63.1	75.5	18.6	36.9	42.6
TRACE [56]	15.2	15.2	15.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	50.9	73.6	82.7	31.9	42.7	46.3
STTran [9]	37.8	40.1	40.2	27.2	28.0	28.0	51.4	67.7	82.7	40.7	50.1	58.8
STTran-TPI [58]	37.3	40.6	40.6	28.3	29.3	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPURA	42.9	46.3	46.3	34.0	35.2	35.2	61.5	85.1	98.0	48.3	61.1	66.4

Table 3. Comparative results for SGG tasks: PREDCLS and SGCLS, on AG [24], in terms of Recall@K.

Method	With Constraint						No Constraints					
	PredCLS			SGCLS			PredCLS			SGCLS		
	R@10	R@20	R@50	R@10	R@20	R@50	R@10	R@20	R@50	R@10	R@20	R@50
RelDN [64]	20.3	20.3	20.3	11.0	11.0	11.0	44.2	75.4	89.2	25.0	41.9	47.9
TRACE [56]	27.5	27.5	27.5	14.8	14.8	14.8	72.6	91.6	96.4	37.1	46.7	50.5
STTran [9]	68.6	71.8	71.8	46.4	47.5	47.5	77.9	94.2	99.1	54.0	63.7	66.4
STTran-TPI [58]	69.7	72.6	72.6	47.2	48.3	48.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
APT [37]	69.4	73.8	73.8	47.2	48.9	48.9	78.5	95.1	99.2	55.1	65.1	68.7
TEMPURA	68.8	71.5	71.5	47.2	48.3	48.3	80.4	94.2	99.4	56.3	64.7	67.9

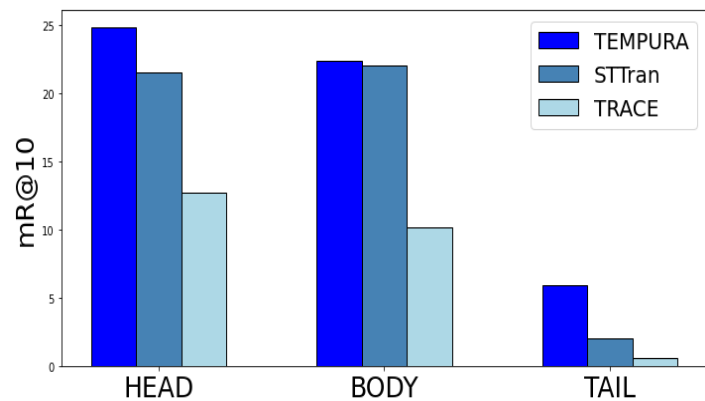
- Outperforms prior methods in terms of mR@K
- Does not compromise on R@K



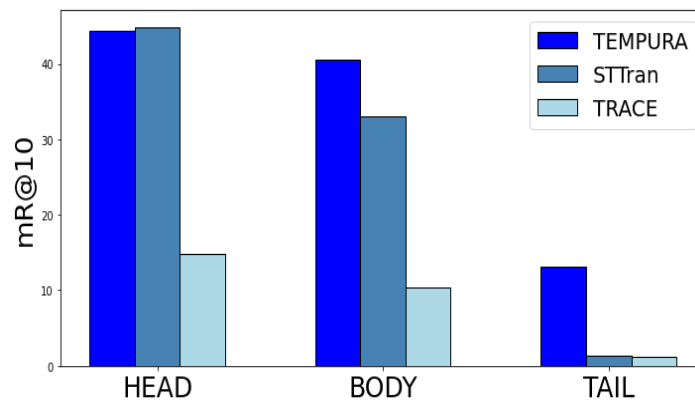
Comparative Results

- *HEAD* ≥ 100000 training samples
- 8000 training samples \leq *BODY* $<$ 100000 training samples
- *TAIL* $<$ 8000 training samples

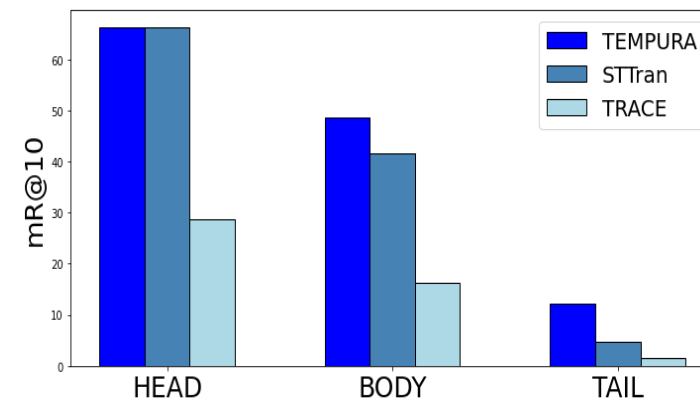
With
Constraint



SGDET

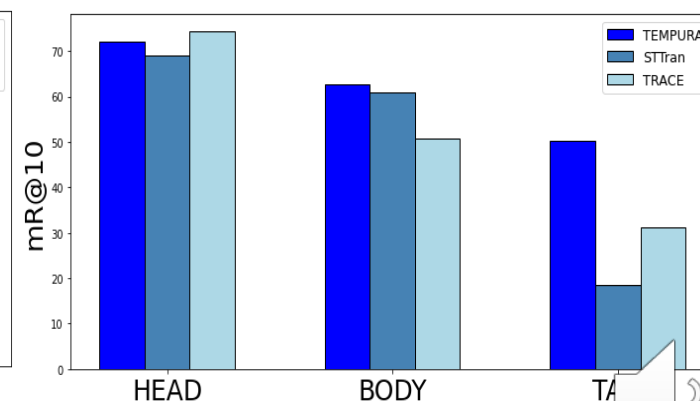
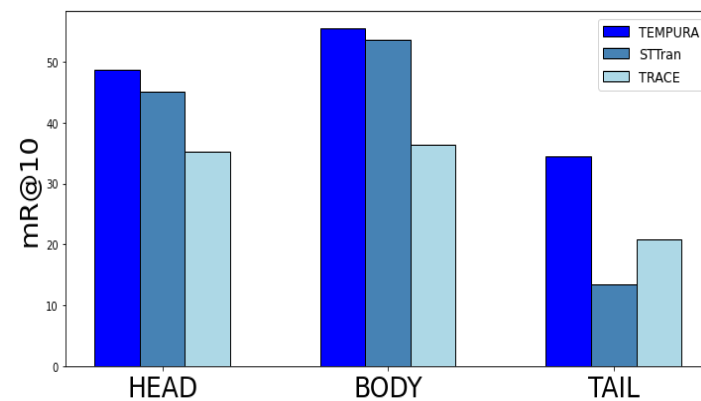
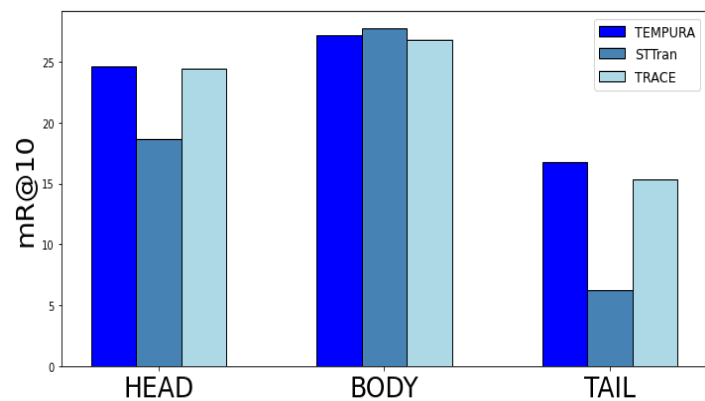


SGCLS



PREDCLS

No
Constraint



Qualitative Visualization

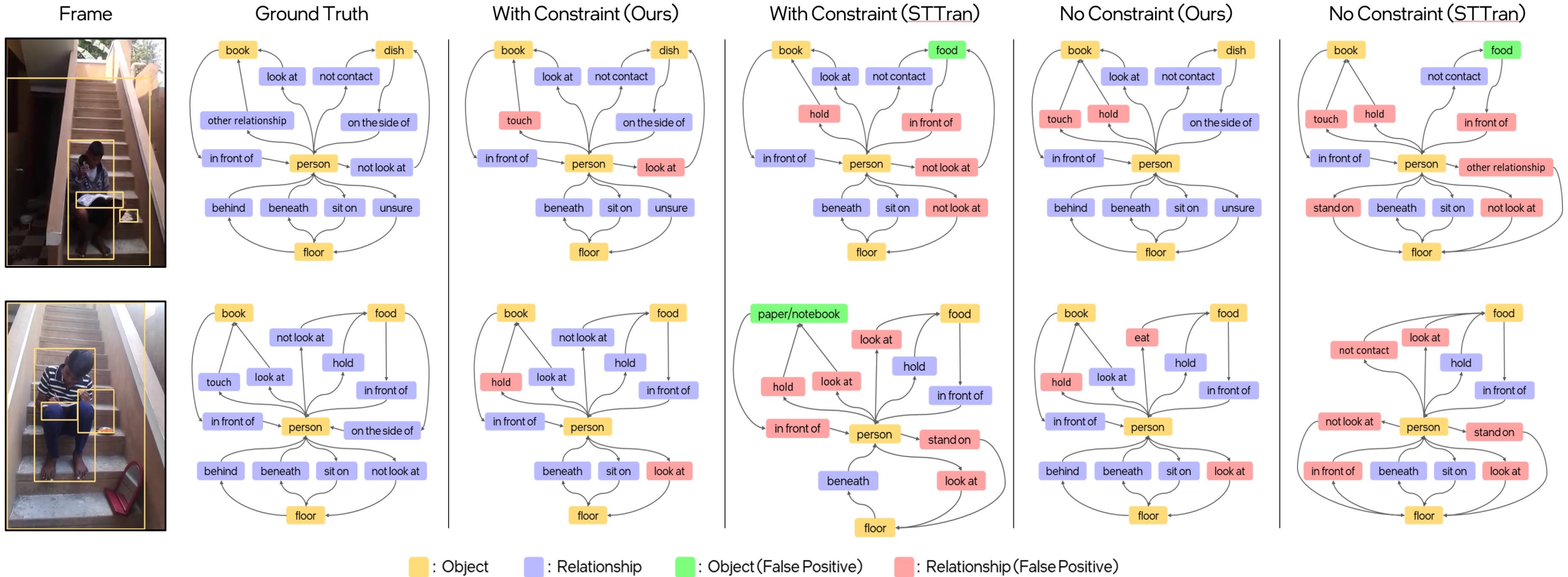
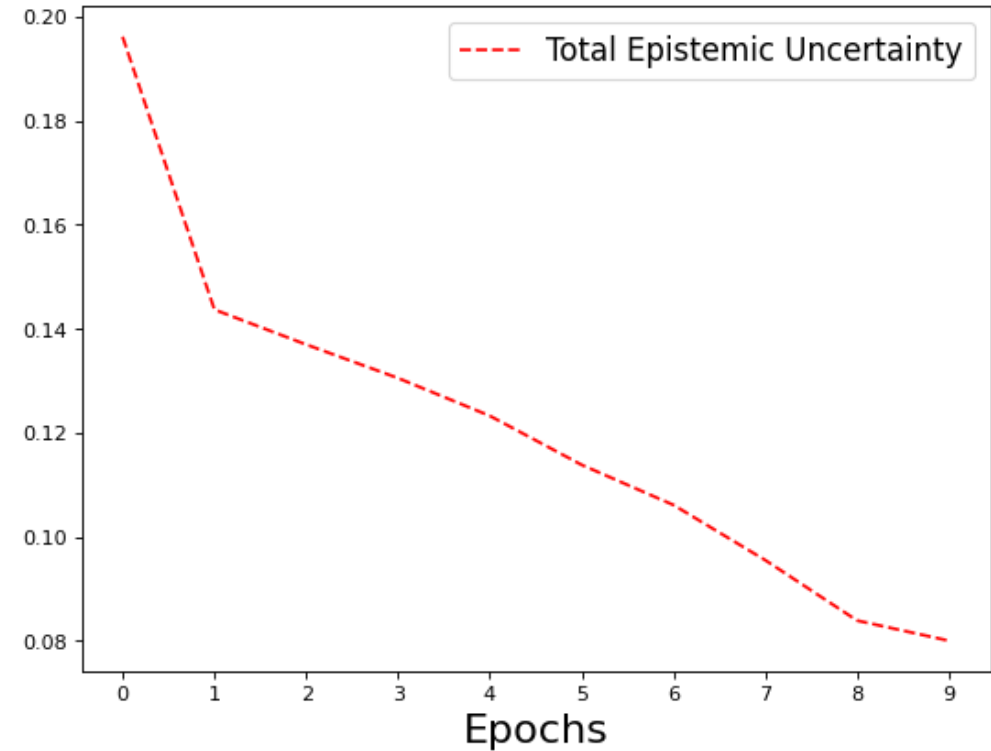
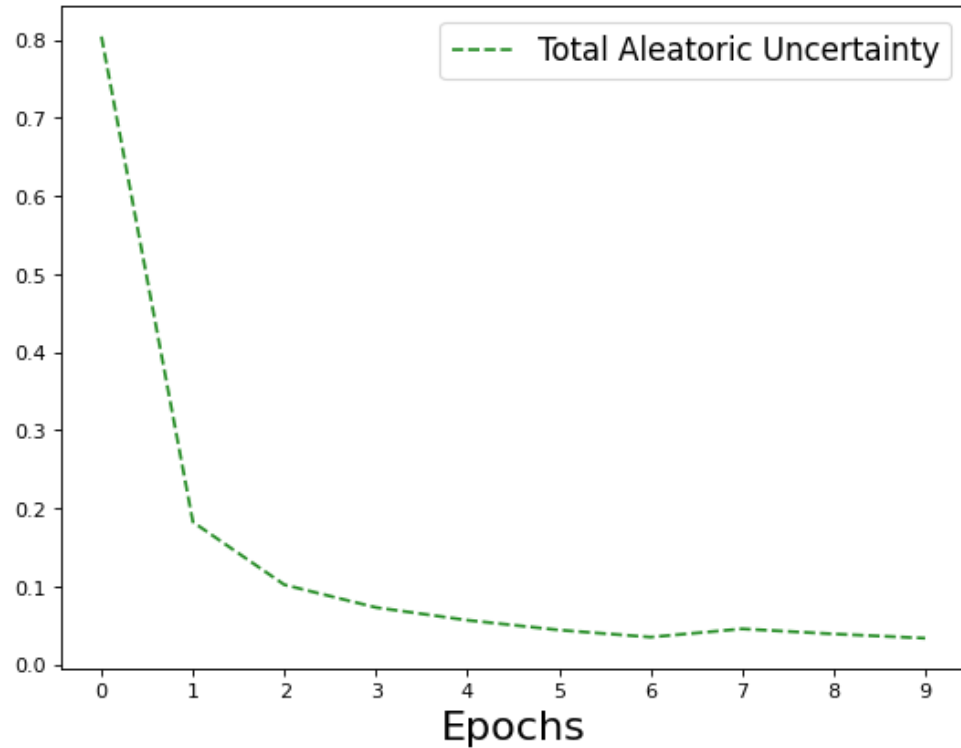


Figure 8. **Comparative qualitative results.** From left to right: input video frames, ground truth scene graphs, scene graphs generated by TEMPURA, and the scene graphs generated by the baseline STTran [10]. Incorrect object and predicate predictions are shown in green and pink, respectively



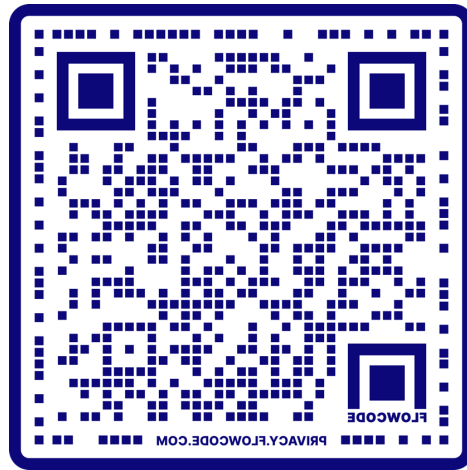
Uncertainty Analysis

Is the predictive uncertainty being attenuated?



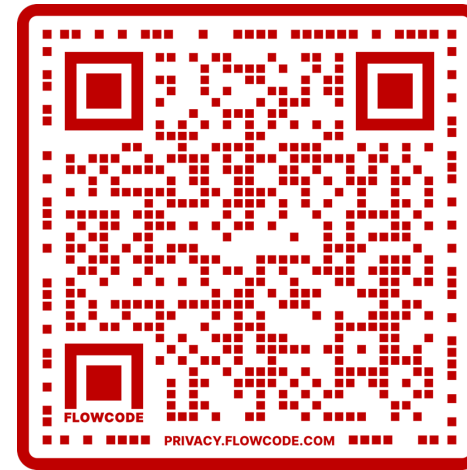
Poster Session: June 22

Poster ID: 210



Paper

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2304.00733>



Codebase

<https://github.com/sayaknag/unbiasedSGG.git>