

Human Action Recognition: Pose-based Attention draws focus to Hands

PROBLEM DEFINITION & MOTIVATIONS

Overview

- Video Understanding
- Human Action Recognition
- Video captured by Microsoft Kinect3D (3D human pose - RGB - Depth)

Main challenges

- High dimensional data
- Spatio-Temporal information
- Noise in the human pose

Video = Seq. of frames
 Label: 'Giving something to other person'

Problem statement:
 How can an attention mechanism select the most discriminative parts of the video?

MAIN IDEA

- Two modalities
 - ✓ 3D skeleton coordinates
 - ✓ RGB frames
- Two stream model

RGB

- Spatial attention mechanism over RGB hands crops
- Spatial attention adjusted at each timestep
 - Conditioned on augmented pose
- Temporal Attention on hidden states
 - Conditioned on augmented motion

Pose
 Standard Deep-GRU

PROPOSED APPROACH

STA-HANDS

Augmented pose

$$\tilde{x}_t = \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ \dot{x}_t \\ \ddot{x}_t \end{bmatrix}$$

Augmented motion

$$\tilde{m}_t = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j \in J} |\dot{x}_{t,j}| \\ \sum_{j \in J} |\ddot{x}_{t,j}| \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \{\tilde{m}_t\}_{t=1 \dots T}$$

ATTENTION ON HANDS

SA-Hands: Spatial Attention around Hands crops

- Inception features from RGB crops around hands
- Attention weights computed given
 - ✓ augmented pose
- Fully differentiable

Temporal Attention on LSTM features

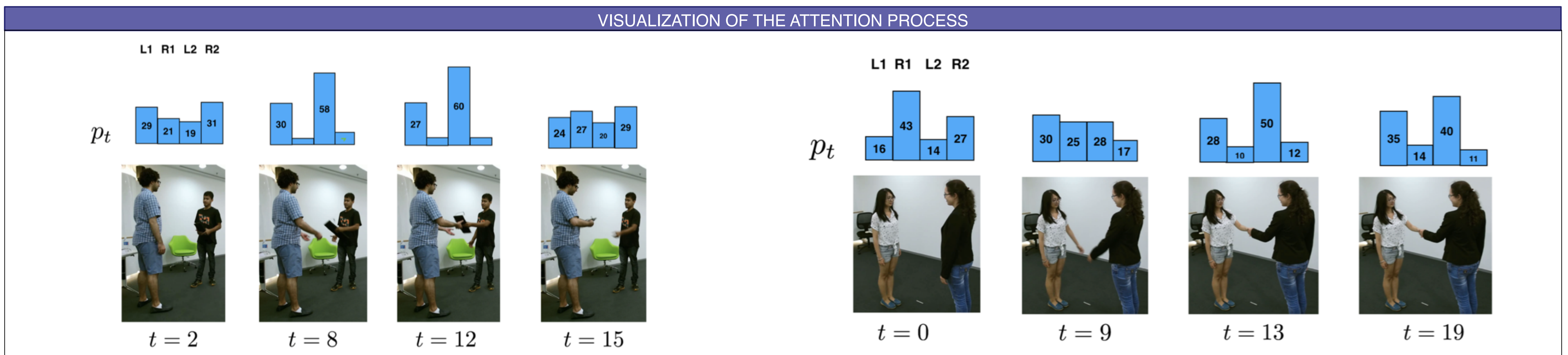
- Can be seen as a dynamic pooling
- Weighted average of hidden states
- Given augmented motion
- Fully differentiable

Glossary:

- f_g : Inception feature vector
- p_t : Spatial Attention weights for each hand
- \tilde{v}_t : Output of the Spatial Attention framework - Input of the LSTM
- f_h : GRU
- \tilde{x}_t : Augmented Pose

Glossary:

- h_t : hidden state at timestep t
- p' : Temporal Attention weights
- \tilde{h} : Final features vector
- f_y : Classifier
- M : Augmented Motion



EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Methods	Pose	RGB	CS	CV	Avg
Lie Group [35]	X	-	50.1	52.8	51.5
Skeleton Quads [9]	X	-	38.6	41.4	40.0
Dynamic Skeletons [13]	X	-	60.2	65.2	62.7
HBRNN [8]	X	-	59.1	64.0	61.6
Deep LSTM [30]	X	-	60.7	67.3	64.0
Part-aware LSTM [30]	X	-	62.9	70.3	66.6
ST-LSTM + TrustG. [24]	X	-	69.2	77.7	73.5
STA-LSTM [33]	X	-	73.2	81.2	77.2
GCA-LSTM [25]	X	-	74.4	82.8	78.6
JTM [36]	X	-	76.3	81.1	78.7
MTLN [17]	X	-	79.6	84.8	82.2
DSSCA - SSLM [31]	X	X	74.9	-	-
Deep GRU [A]	X	-	68.0	74.2	71.1
STA-Hands [B]	o	X	73.5	80.2	76.9
A+B	X	X	82.5	88.6	85.6

Comparison

- State of the art on NTU RGB+D (NTU) (~57'000 videos - 60 classes)
- First to combine 3D skeleton data and RGB frames on NTU

Ablation Study

- Attention Conditioning: pose features > hidden state
- Attention mechanism has a high impact on RGB only stream
 - ✓ Spatial Attention : + 3.5 points
 - ✓ Temporal Attention : + 3.2 points
 - ✓ Spatio-Temporal Attention : + 5.4 points
- Still a significant impact on the two stream model
 - ✓ Spatial Attention : + 1.6 points
 - ✓ Temporal Attention : + 1.4 points
 - ✓ Spatio-Temporal Attention : + 2.8 points

Methods	Spatial Attention Hidden state	Temporal Attention Augmented Pose	CS	CV	Avg
Sum	-	-	68.3	74.6	71.5
Concat	-	-	68.9	75.2	72.0
SA-Hands	X	-	69.8	76.2	73.0
ST-Hands	-	X	70.5	76.6	73.6
STA-Hands	X	X	71.1	78.5	74.8

Table 2: Effects of the conditioning on the spatial attention and the temporal attention (RGB stream only, accuracies in %).

RGB stream methods	Spatial Attention Hidden state	Temporal Attention Augmented Pose	CS	CV	Avg
Sum-Hands	-	-	79.5	85.9	82.8
SA-Hands	X	-	80.5	86.8	83.7
ST-Hands	-	X	81.4	87.4	84.4
STA-Hands	X	X	81.0	86.9	84.0
ST-Hands	-	-	80.8	87.6	84.2
STA-Hands	X	-	81.4	87.4	84.4
ST-Hands	-	X	82.5	88.6	85.6
STA-Hands	X	X	81.6	88.0	84.8

Table 3: Effects of conditioning the spatio-temporal attention on different latent variables in the RGB stream for the two-stream model (accuracies in % on NTU). The pose stream is always the same: (Deep GRU) for every row.

Table 1: Results on the NTU RGB+D dataset with Cross-Subject (CS) and Cross-View (CV) settings (accuracies in %, o means that pose is only used for the attention mechanism).