



MVFNNet: Multi-View Fusion Network for Efficient Video Recognition

**Wenhao Wu¹, Dongliang He¹, Tianwei Lin¹,
Fu Li¹, Chuang Gan², Errui Ding¹**

¹Department of Computer Vision Technology (VIS), Baidu Inc.

²MIT-IBM Watson AI Lab



AAAI 2021



Task

Video Recognition: classify the short clip or untrimmed video into pre-defined class.



Task

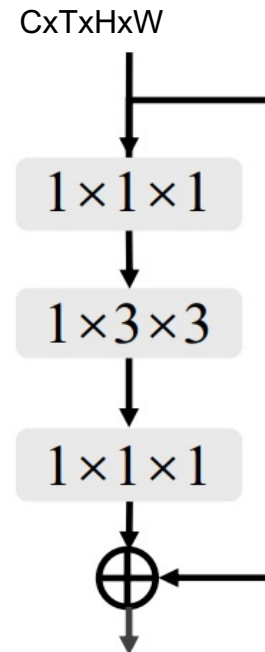
Video Recognition: classify the short clip or untrimmed video into pre-defined class.



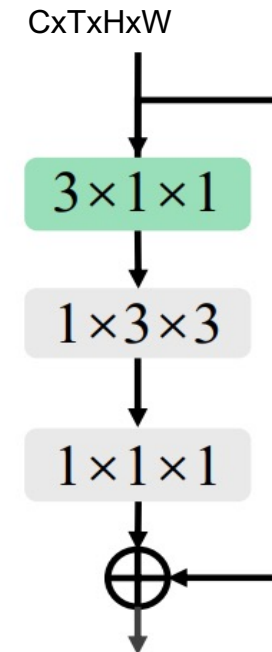
- More than simply recognizing objects
- Complex person-person interaction & people-object interactions
- Videos bring motions

Key Observations

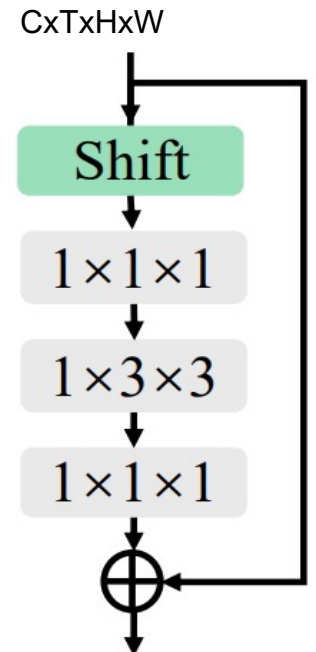
- Efficient spatial-temporal modeling is the key to action recognition
- Classical C2D :
temporal modeling unexplored but simple
- 3D CNN, e.g., SlowFast or SlowOnly:
effective but expensive
- TSM enables C2D to model temporal relationship at nearly zero cost
 - **fixed** channel-wise $3 \times 1 \times 1$ conv
 - kernel of $[0,0,1]$ for forward shift and $[1,0,0]$ for backward shift



(a) C2D



(b) SlowOnly



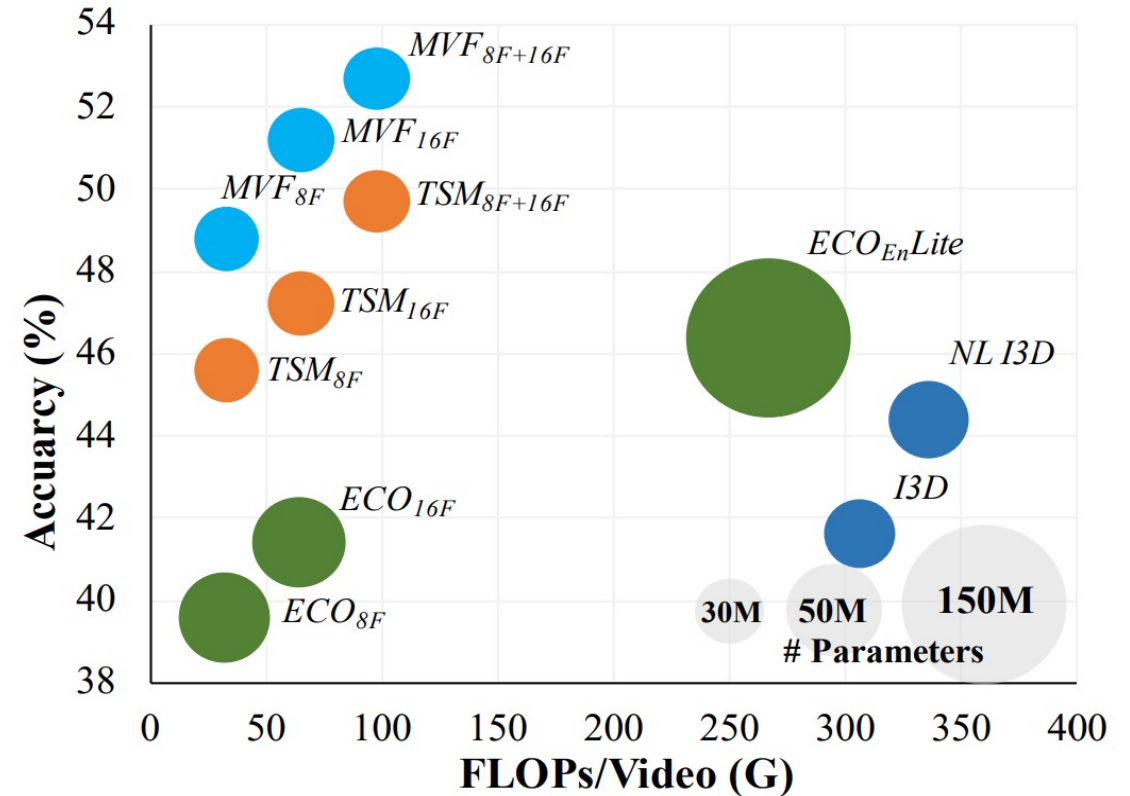
(c) TSM

Is TSM our ultimate choice?

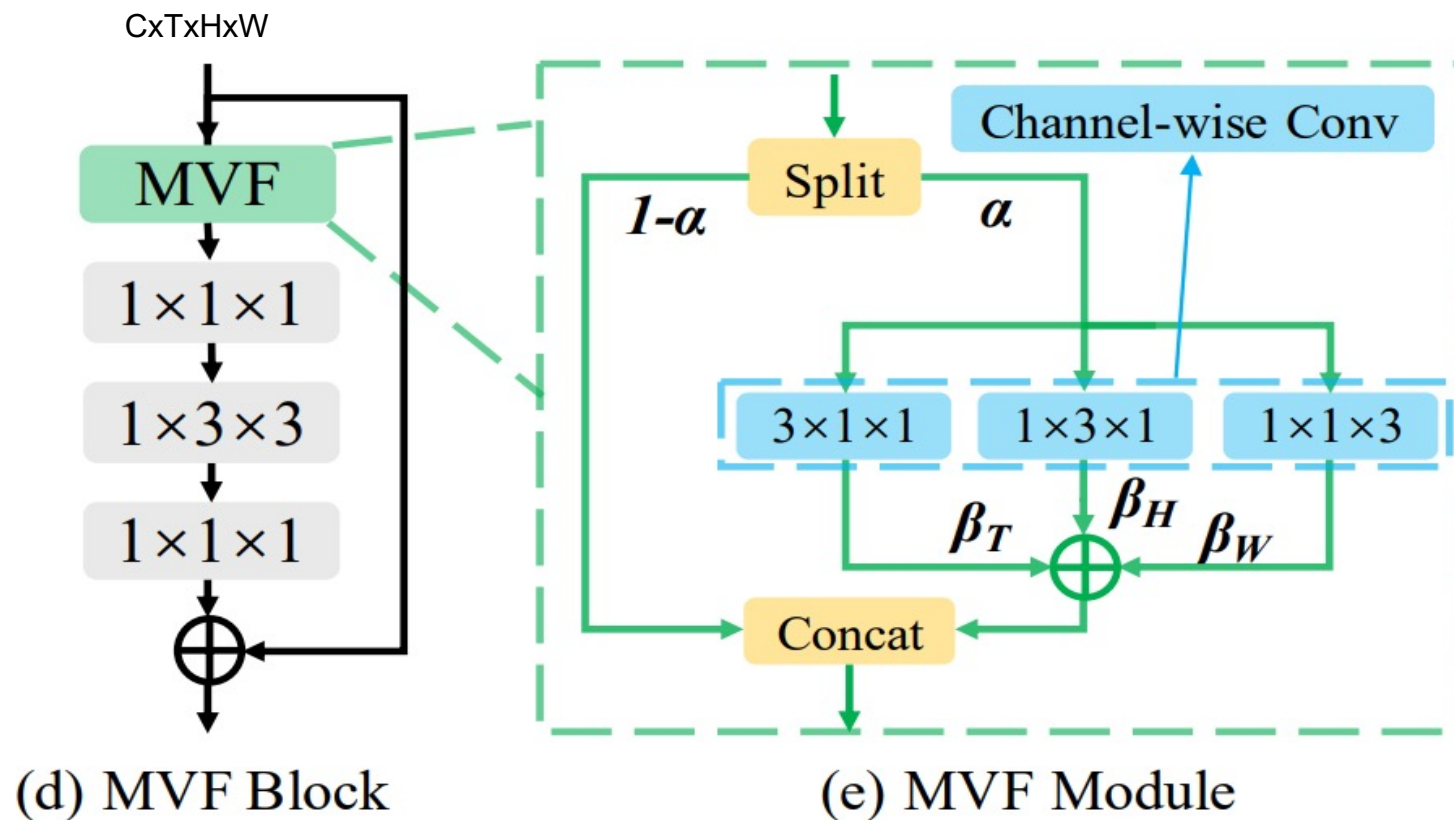
NO!

We CAN have better choice:

- From the **regular viewpoint** of HW-T: TSM can be improved to have arbitrary learnable “*shift*” kernels
- Why not model **relationships from other viewpoints** of WT-H and TH-W?
- With careful designing, better **effectiveness-efficiency trade-off** is possible



Key Innovation

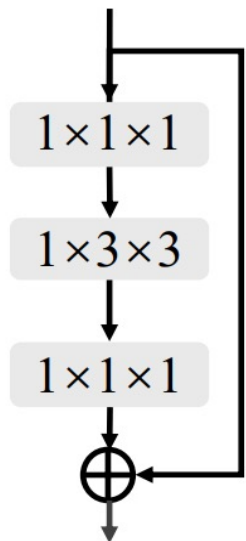


MVFNet = $\underbrace{\text{Learnable Temporal "Shift"}}_{\text{Viewpoint of HW-T}} + \underbrace{\text{Learnable Horizontal "Shift"}}_{\text{Viewpoint of WT-H}} + \underbrace{\text{Learnable Vertical "Shift"}}_{\text{Viewpoint of TH-W}}$

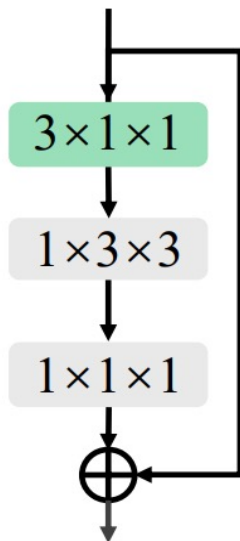
Why MVFNet will work

MVFNet is a **generalized** architecture of existing frameworks

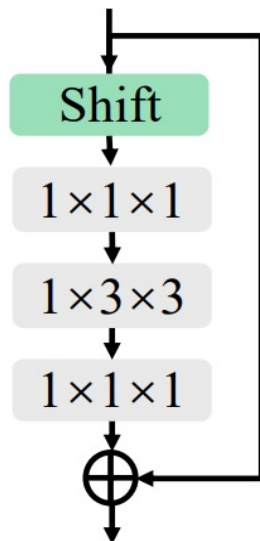
- $\alpha = 0$, MVFNet specializes to be C2D
- $\alpha = 1, \beta_H = \beta_W = 0$, MVFNet is a channel-wise 3x1x1 Conv version of SlowOnly/C3D
- $\alpha = 1/4, \beta_H = \beta_W = 0$, and half of channel-wise 3x1x1 conv kernels are [0,0,1] and the rest kernels are [1,0,0], then MVFNet becomes TSM



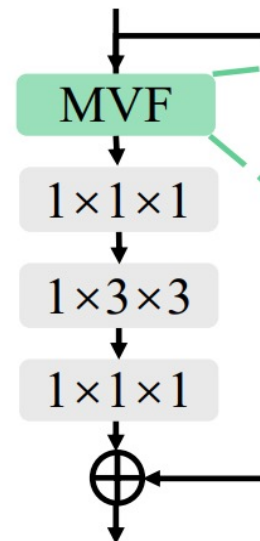
(a) C2D



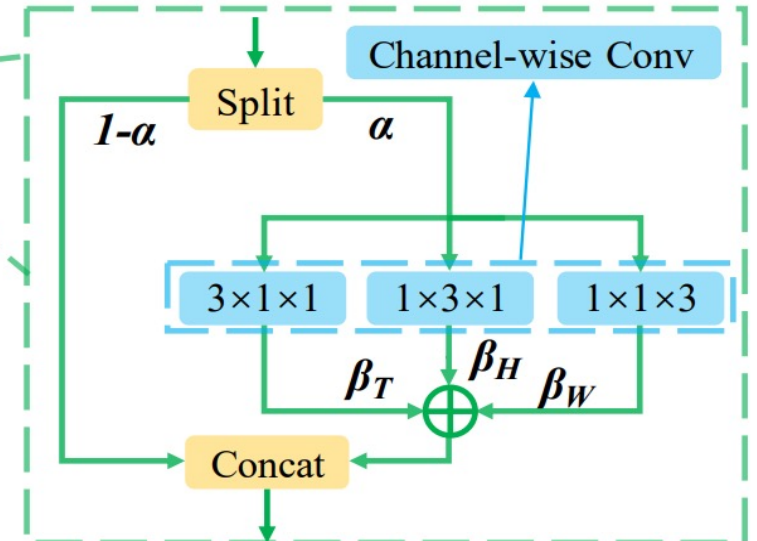
(b) SlowOnly



(c) TSM



(d) MVF Block



(e) MVF Module

Ablation Experiments

Design choice of α : *MVFB*Block is inserted into *res_4* and *res_5*

Setting	Sth-sth v1				Kinetics-400			
	#F	Top-1	Top-5	FLOPs	#F	Top-1	Top-5	FLOPs
$\alpha=0$	8	17.12	43.46	32.88G	4	71.87	90.02	16.44G
$\alpha=1/8$	8	49.74	78.09	32.90G	4	74.21	91.34	16.45G
$\alpha=1/4$	8	49.24	77.91	32.92G	4	74.18	91.46	16.46G
$\alpha=1/2$	8	50.48	79.14	32.96G	4	74.21	91.42	16.48G
$\alpha=1$	8	49.73	77.94	33.04G	4	73.75	91.40	16.52G

(a) **Parameter choices of α .** Backbone: R-50.

Ablation Experiments

Design choice of how many and where *MVFBlocks* are inserted:
 $\alpha = 1/2$ and $1/8$ for *Sth-v1* and *K400* , respectively

Stages	Blocks	Sth-sth v1, $\alpha=1/2$				Kinetics-400, $\alpha=1/8$			
		#F	Top-1	Top-5	FLOPs	#F	Top-1	Top-5	FLOPs
None	0	8	17.12	43.46	32.88G	4	71.87	90.02	16.44G
res{5}	3	8	46.02	75.60	32.90G	4	73.46	91.09	16.44G
res{4,5}	9	8	50.48	79.14	32.96G	4	74.21	91.34	16.45G
res{3,4,5}	13	8	49.72	78.82	33.04G	4	74.08	91.51	16.46G
res{2,3,4,5}	16	8	49.95	77.96	33.12G	4	74.22	91.56	16.47G

(b) The number of MVF Blocks inserted into R-50.

Ablation Experiments

Design choice of fusing multiple viewpoints:

$\alpha = 1/2$ and $1/8$ for Sth-v1 and K400, respectively; MVFblocks in res_4, res_5

Views	Sth v1		K400	
	#F	Top-1	#F	Top-1
T	8	49.13	4	73.72
T-H	8	49.22	4	74.01
T-W	8	49.31	4	73.88
T-H-W	8	50.48	4	74.21
T-H-W (S)	8	47.21	4	73.81

Fusing multi-view information is beneficial

Channel-wise 3x1x1
temporal / horizontal / vertical
convolution must have
independent kernels

(c) **Study on the different views of MVF module.** Backbone: R-50. S denotes weight sharing.

Ablation Experiments

Impact of MVFBlocks when different backbones are used:
 $\alpha = 1/2$ and $1/8$ for Sth-v1 and K400, respectively; MVFblocks in res_4, res_5

	#F	Top-1	FLOPs
R-50	4	74.21	16.45G
	8	75.99	32.90G
	16	77.04	65.81G
R-101	4	75.98	31.36G
	8	77.46	62.72G
	16	78.42	125.45G

(e) **Advanced backbones for MVFNet on Kinetics-400.**

	Model	Top-1	FLOPs
Mb-V2	C2D	64.4	1.25G
	MVF	67.5	1.25G
R-50	C2D	71.9	16.44G
	MVF	74.2	16.48G

(f) **Different backbones for MVFNet on Kinetics-400.**
Mb-V2 denotes MobileNet-V2.

Comparison with Similar Variants

$\alpha = 1/2$ and $1/8$ for Sth-v1 and K400, respectively; MVFblocks in res_4, res_5

Method	Sth v1	K400	FLOPs Params	
	Top-1	Top-1		
C2D	17.1	71.4	32.9G	24.3M
TSM	47.2	74.1	32.9G	24.3M
SlowOnly	-	74.9	41.9G	32.4M
CoST*	-	-	45.8G	24.3M
MVFNet	50.5	76.0	32.9G	24.3M

(d) **Study on the effectiveness of MVFNet.** Backbone: R-50, 8f input. * indicates our implementation.

Comparison with Other Solutions on Kinetics400

Method	Backbone	Frames×Crops×Clips	GFLOPs	Top-1	Top-5
I3D (Carreira et al. 2017)	Inception V1	64×N/A×N/A	108×N/A	72.1%	90.3%
S3D-G (Xie et al. 2018)	Inception V1	64×3×10	71.4×30	74.7%	93.4%
TSN (Wang et al. 2016)	Inception V3	25×10×1	80×10	72.5%	90.2%
ECO-RGB _{En} (Zolfaghari et al. 2018)	BNIncep+Res3D-18	92×1×1	267×1	70.0%	-%
R(2+1)D (Tran et al. 2018)	ResNet-34	32×1×10	152×10	74.3%	91.4%
X3D-M (Feichtenhofer 2020)	-	16×3×10	6.2×30	76.0%	92.3%
STM (Jiang et al. 2019)	ResNet-50	16×3×10	67×30	73.7%	91.6%
TSM (Lin, Gan, and Han 2019)	ResNet-50	8×3×10	33×30	74.1%	91.2%
SlowOnly (Feichtenhofer et al. 2019)	ResNet-50	8×3×10	41.9×30	74.9%	91.5%
TEINet (Liu et al. 2020)	ResNet-50	8×3×10	33×30	74.9%	91.8%
TEA (Li et al. 2020b)	ResNet-50	8×3×10	33×30	75.0%	91.8%
Slowfast (Feichtenhofer et al. 2019)	R50+R50	(4+32)×3×10	36.1×30	75.6%	92.1%
NL+I3D (Wang et al. 2018b)	ResNet-50	32×3×10	70.5×30	74.9%	91.6%
NL+I3D (Wang et al. 2018b)	ResNet-50	128×3×10	282×30	76.5%	92.6%
MVFNet	ResNet-50	8×3×10	32.9×30	76.0%	92.4%
MVFNet	ResNet-50	16×3×10	65.8×30	77.0%	92.8%
ip-CSN (Tran et al. 2019)	ResNet-101	32×3×10	82×30	76.7%	92.3%
SmallBig (Li et al. 2020a)	ResNet-101	32×3×4	418×12	77.4%	93.3%
SlowOnly (Feichtenhofer et al. 2019)	ResNet-101	16×3×10	185×30	77.2%	-%
NL+I3D (Wang et al. 2018b)	ResNet-101	128×3×10	359×30	77.7%	93.3%
Slowfast (Feichtenhofer et al. 2019)	R101+R101	(8+32)×3×10	106×30	77.9%	93.2%
Slowfast (Feichtenhofer et al. 2019)	R101+R101	(16+64)×3×10	213×30	78.9%	93.5%
TPN (Yang et al. 2020)	ResNet-101	32×3×10	374×30	78.9%	93.9%
MVFNet	ResNet-101	8×3×10	62.7×30	77.4%	92.9%
MVFNet	ResNet-101	16×3×10	125.4×30	78.4%	93.4%
MVFNet _{En}	R101+R101	(16+8)×3×10	188.1×30	79.1%	93.8%

Comparison with Other Solutions on Sth-Sth-v1/v2

Method	Backbone	Frames×Crops×Clips	FLOPs	Pre-train	V1 Val Top-1 (%)	V2 Val Top-1 (%)
I3D (Wang et al. 2018)	3D ResNet50		153G×3×2	ImageNet	41.6	-
NL I3D (Wang et al. 2018)	3D ResNet50	32×3×2	168G×3×2	+	44.4	-
NL I3D+GCN (Wang et al. 2018)	3D ResNet50+GCN		303G×3×2	K400	46.1	-
ECO (Zolfaghari et al. 2018)	BNIncep+3D Res18	8×1×1	32G×1×1	K400	39.6	-
ECO _{En} (Zolfaghari et al. 2018)		92×1×1	267G×1×1		46.4	-
S3D-G (Xie et al. 2018)	Inception	64×1×1	71G×1×1	K400	48.2	-
TSN (Wang et al. 2016)	ResNet50	8×3×2	33G×3×2	ImageNet	20.5	30.4
TSM (Lin et al. 2019)	ResNet50	8×3×2	33G×3×2	ImageNet	47.2	61.2
		16×3×2	65G×3×2		48.4	63.1
STM (Jiang et al. 2019)	ResNet50	8×3×10	33G×3×10	ImageNet	49.2	62.3
		16×3×10	67G×3×10		50.7	64.3
TEINet (Liu et al. 2020)	ResNet50	8×3×10	33G×3×10	ImageNet	48.8	64.0
		16×3×10	66G×3×10		51.0	64.7
TEA (Li et al. 2020b)	ResNet50	8×3×10	35G×3×10	ImageNet	51.7	-
		16×3×10	70G×3×10		52.3	-
MVFNet	ResNet50	8×1×1	33G×1×1	ImageNet	48.8	60.8
		8×3×2	33G×3×2		50.5	63.5
		16×1×1	66G×1×1		51.0	62.9
		16×3×2	66G×3×2		52.6	65.2
		(16+8)×3×2	99G×3×2		54.0	66.3

Transfer Learning on UCF101/HMDB51

Mean class accuracy of RGB modality is reported, RGB models are pretrained on Kinetics400

Method	Backbone	UCF-101	HMDB-51
ECO _{En}	BNIncep+Res3D-18	94.8%	72.4%
ARTNet	ResNet-18	94.3%	70.9%
I3D	Inception V1	95.6%	74.8%
R(2+1)D	Inception V1	96.8%	74.5%
S3D-G	Inception V1	96.8%	75.9%
TSN	BNInception	91.1%	-
StNet	ResNet-50	93.5%	-
TSM	ResNet-50	95.9%	73.5%
STM	ResNet-50	96.2%	72.2%
TEINet	ResNet-50	96.7%	72.1%
MVFNet	ResNet-50	96.6%	75.7%

Conclusion

- Upgrading fixed shift kernels of TSM to be learnable is more flexible
- Relationship modeling from multiple viewpoints is a strong boost
- MVFNet consistently outperforms existing solutions on Kinetics400, Something-Something-v1/v2
- Codes & models will be available

<https://github.com/whwu95/MVFNet>

Thank you!

MVFNNet: Multi-View Fusion Network for Efficient Video Recognition

Contact: Wenhao Wu

wuwenhao17@mails.ucas.edu.cn

<https://github.com/whwu95/MVFNNet>