Space-Time Crop and Attend: Improving **Cross-Modal Video Representation Learning**

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Motivation

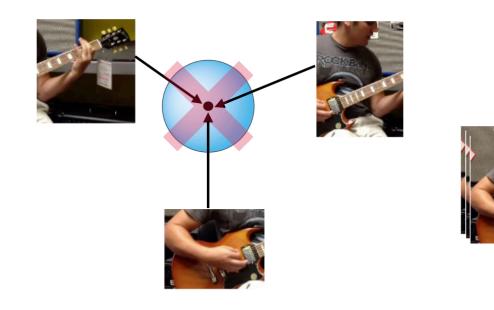
We improve audio-visual self-supervised learning in two ways unique to the spatio-temporal aspect of videos. First, for space, we show that spatial augmentations such as cropping do work well for videos too, but that previous implementations, due to the high processing and memory cost, could not do this at a scale sufficient for it to work well. To address this issue, we first introduce Feature Crop, a method to simulate such augmentations much more efficiently directly in feature space. Second, we show that as opposed to naive average pooling, the use of transformerbased attention improves performance significantly, and is well suited for processing feature crops. Combining both of our discoveries into a new method, Space-Time Crop and Attend (STiCA) we achieve state-of-the-art performance across multiple video-representation learning benchmarks. In particular, we achieve new state-of-the-art accuracies of 67.0% on HMDB-51 and 93.1% on UCF-101 when pre-training on Kinetics-400.

Code and pre-trained models:



https://github.com/facebookresearch/GDT

Problems in Multi-Modal Video Contrastive Learning



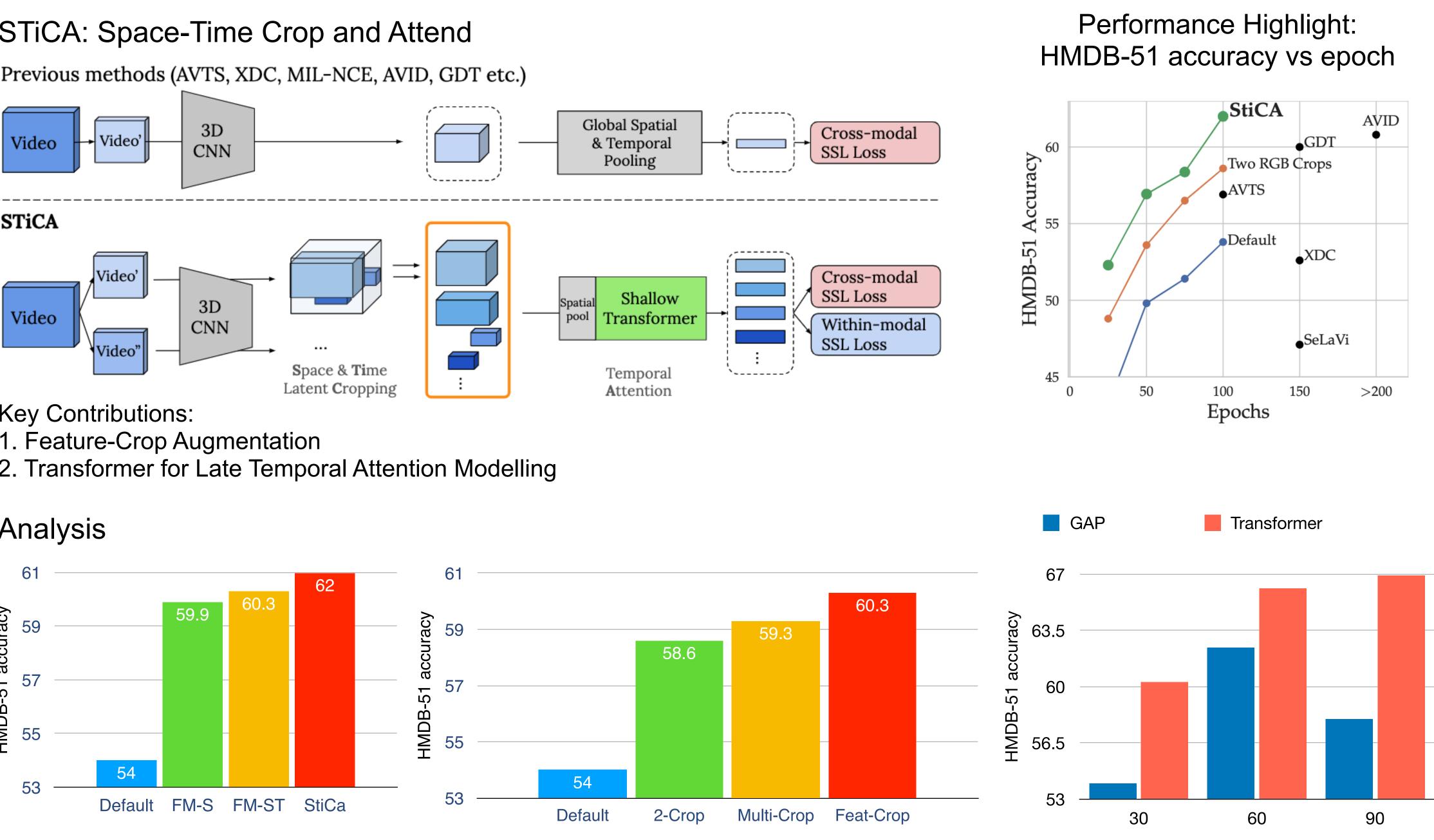
Within modal spatial invariance are not learned.

High-level temporal information is discarded.

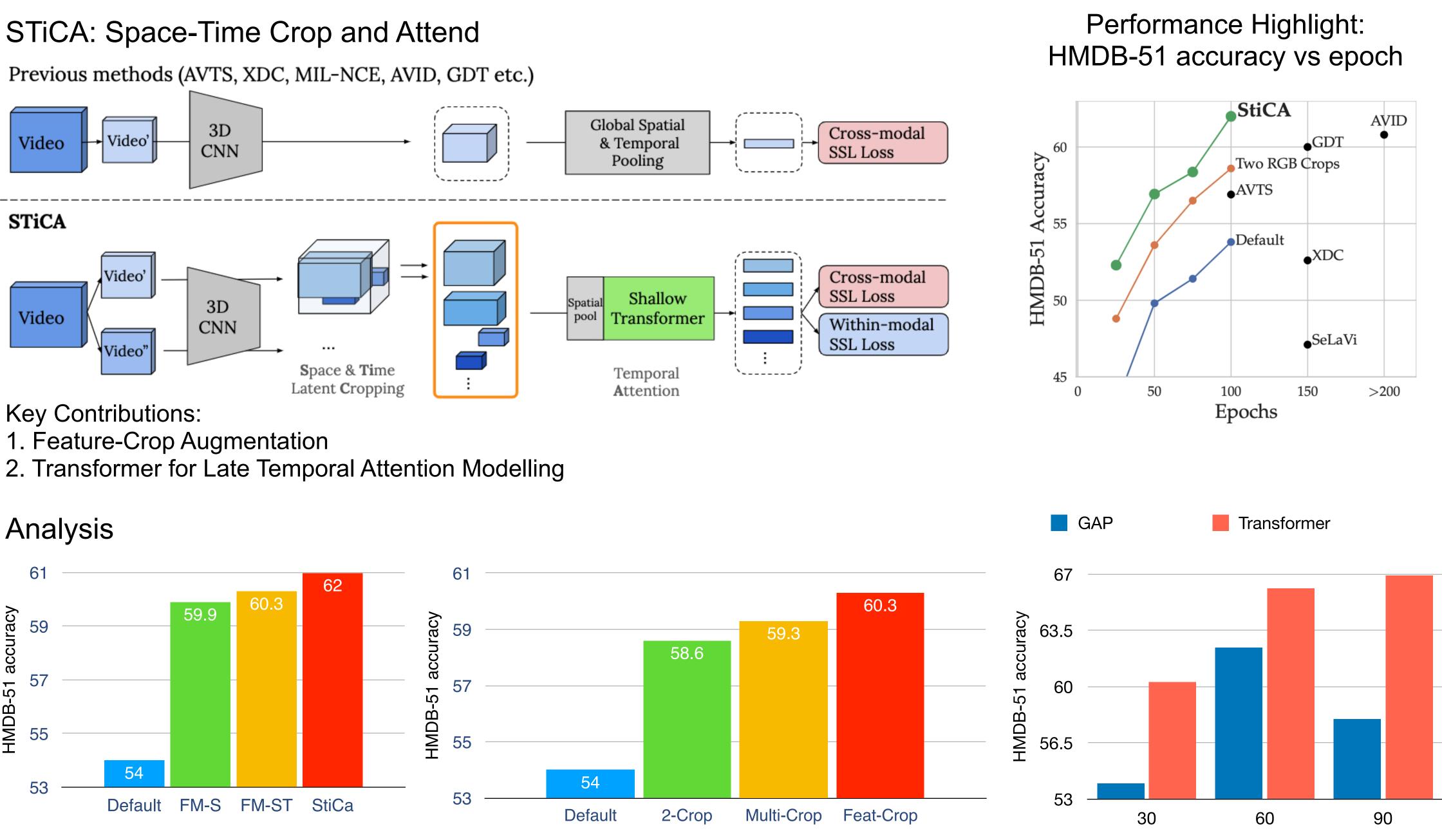
3D

CNN







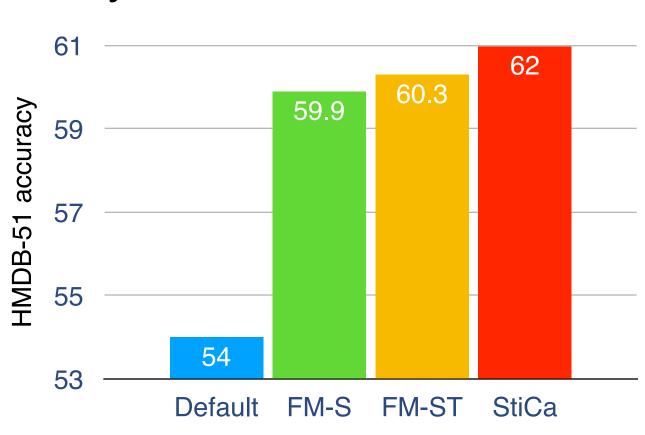






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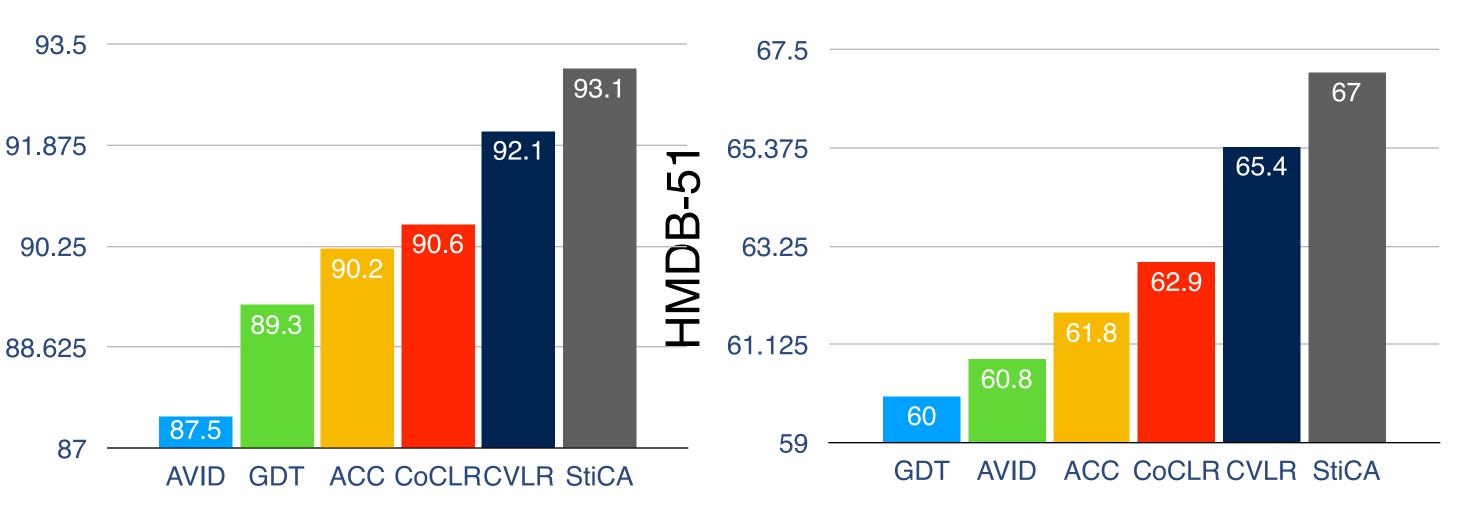
GAP





Approach





Cropping Strategy

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Number of Frames

Reference:

Hu et al, "Deep multimodal clustering for unsupervised audiovisual learning" Ma et al, "Learning audio-visual representations with active contrastive coding" Patrick et al, "Multi-modal self-supervision from generalized data transformations" Qian et al, "Spatiotemporal contrastive video representation learning" Han et al, "Self-supervised co-training for video representation learning" Morgado et al, "Audio-visual instance discrimination with cross-modal agreement"

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