





Text-Visual Prompting for Efficient 2D Temporal Video Grounding Yimeng Zhang^{1,2}, Xin Chen², Jinghan Jia¹, Sijia Liu¹, Ke Ding² ¹OPTML lab, Michigan State University, ²Applied ML, Intel

Introduction

What is temporal video grounding (TVG) ?

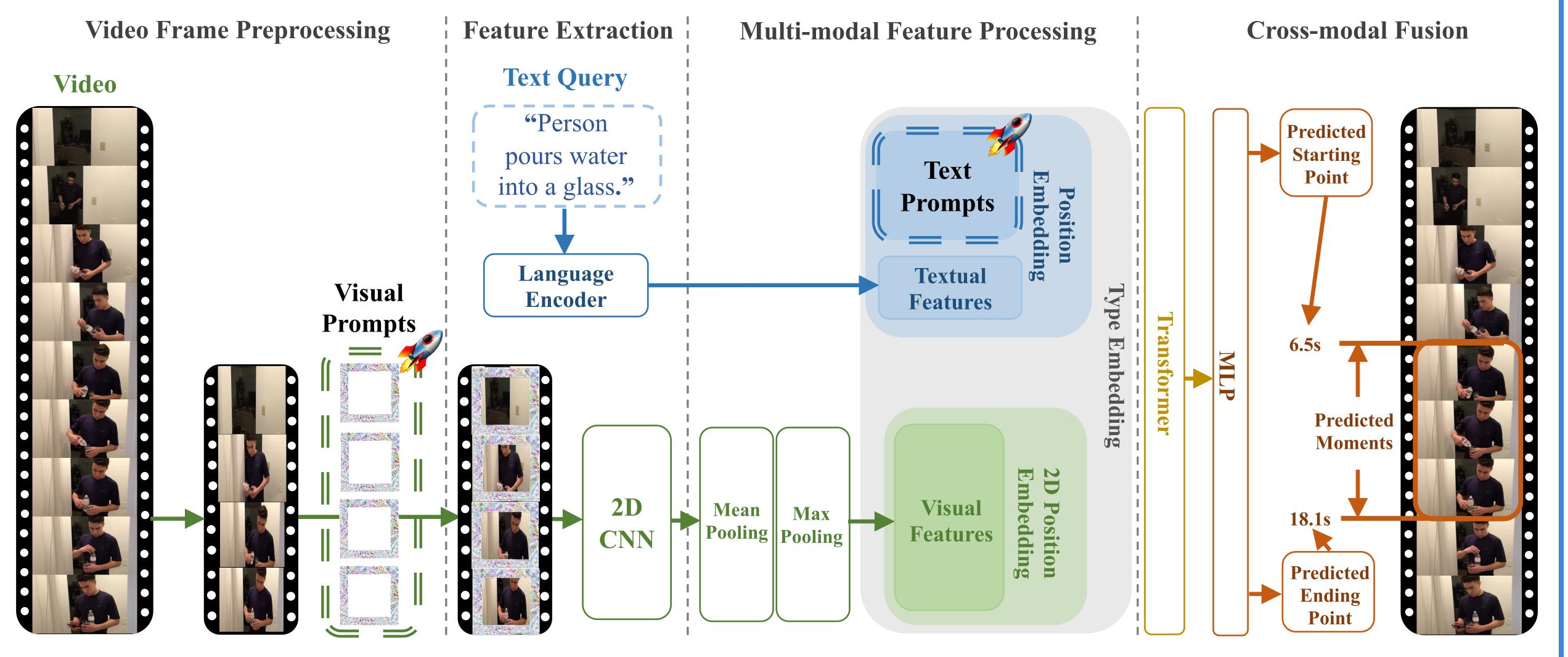
TVG is to predict the starting/ending time points of moments described by a text sentence within a long untrimmed video.

Motivation

High complexity of 3D CNNs makes extracting dense 3D visual features timeconsuming, which calls for intensive memory and computing resources.

Challenges

How to advance 2D TVG methods so as to achieve comparable results to 3D TVG methods?



[1] Hendricks. et al, Localizing moments in video with natural language. (2017). [2] Chen. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language (2017). [3] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization in videos via sentence query. (2017). [4] Ghosh. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [3] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [4] Ghosh. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [4] Ghosh. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [5] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [5] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [6] Ghosh. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [7] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [7] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [7] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [7] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] Gao. et al. Excl: Extractive clip localization using natural language query. (2017). [8] G descriptions. (2019). [5] Hahn. et al. Tripping through time: Efficient localization of activities in videos. (2019). [7] Lu. et al. Tree-structured localization of activities in videos. (2019). [7] Lu. et al. Tree-structured localization. (2019). [8] Wu. et al. Tree-structured policy based progressive reinforcement learnable moment proposals. (2021). [10] Xiao. et al. Boundary proposal network for two-stage natural language video localization. (2021). [11] Xu. et al. Multilevel language and vision integration for text-to-clip retrieval. (2019). [12] Yuan. et al. To find where you talk: Temporal sentence localization in video with attention based location regression. (2019). [13] Zeng. et al. Man: Moment alignment network for natural language moment retrieval via iterative graph adjustment. (2019). [15] Zhang. et al. Span-based localizing network for natural language video localization. (2020)

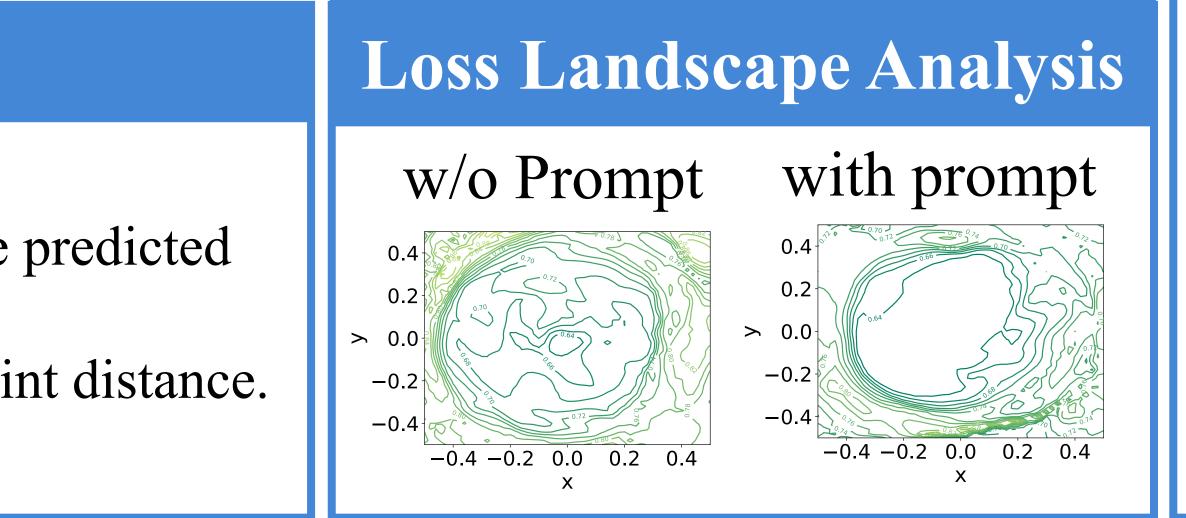
Text-Visual Prompting (TVP) Framework for TVG

Loss Function Design

 $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{tIoU} + \beta_1 \mathcal{L}_{dis} + \beta_2 \mathcal{L}_{dur}$

<u>Temporal IoU</u> Loss \mathcal{L}_{tIoU} : maximize overlapping between the predicted time interval and its ground truth.

<u>Distance Loss \mathcal{L}_{dis} : minimize the normalized central time point distance.</u> <u>Duration Loss \mathcal{L}_{dur} : minimize the duration differences.</u>







Performance

Metric

The percentage accuracy of predicted moments whose tIoU (temporal IoU) with the groundtruth moment is larger than threshold m.

Charades-STA

Туре	Method	Visual Feature	<i>m</i> =0.3	Accuracy with Temporal IoU threshold m m=0.5	<i>m</i> =0.7				
	CTRL [3]	C3D		23.63	8.89				
	ABLR [12]	C3D	_	24.36	9.01				
	BPNet [10]	C3D	55.46	38.25	20.51				
	LPNet [9]	C3D	59.14	40.94	21.13				
	QSPN [11]	C3D	54.70	35.60	15.80				
	TSP-PRL [<mark>8</mark>]	C3D	-	45.45	24.75				
3D TVG	TripNet [5]	C3D	54.64	38.29	16.07				
	DRN [13]	C3D	-	45.40	26.40				
	CPNet [6]	C3D	-	40.32	22.47				
	DEBUG [7]	C3D	54.95	37.39	17.92				
	ExCL [4]	I3D	61.50	44.1	22.40				
	VSLNet [15]	I3D	64.30	47.31	30.19				
	MAN [14]	I3D	-	46.53	22.72				
	MCN [1]	VGG	-	17.46	8.01				
2D TVG	SAP [2]	VGG	-	27.42	13.36				
Ours									
TVP-Based 2D TVG	Base	ResNet	61.29	40.43	19.89				
	+ Visual Prompts		65.38	44.31	20.22				
	+ Text Prompts		65.81	43.44	20.65				
	+ Both Prompts		65.92	44.39	21.51				

ActivityNet Captions

Туре	Method	Visual Feature	<i>m</i> =0.3	Accuracy with Temporal IoU threshold $m = 0.5$	<i>m</i> =0.7
3D TVG	CTRL [3]	C3D	28.70	14.00	_
	BPNet [10]	C3D	59.98	42.07	24.69
	LPNet [9]	C3D	64.29	45.92	25.39
	QSPN [11]	C3D	45.30	27.70	13.60
	TSP-PRL [8]	C3D	56.02	38.83	-
	TripNet [5]	C3D	48.42	32.19	13.93
	DRN [13]	C3D	-	45.45	24.36
	CPNet [6]	C3D	-	40.56	21.63
	ABLR [12]	C3D	55.67	36.79	-
	DEBUG [7]	C3D	55.91	39.72	-
	ExCL [4]	C3D	63.00	43.60	24.10
	VSLNet [15]	C3D	63.16	43.22	26.16
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TVP-Based 2D TVG	Base	ResNet	57.20	40.16	19.14
	+ Visual Prompts		60.12	43.39	23.71
	+ Text Prompts		60.48	42.58	24.39
	+ Both Prompts		60.71	43.44	25.03