

Vertex Feature Encoding and Hierarchical Temporal Modeling in a Spatio-Temporal Graph Convolutional Network for Action Recognition

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Introduction

In this paper, we introduce two novel modules for Spatio-temporal Graph Convolutional Networks (ST-GCN) [1], namely, the Graph Vertex Feature Encoder (GVFE) and the Dilated Hierarchical Temporal Convolutional Network (DH-TCN). GVFE learns appropriate vertex features for action recognition by encoding raw skeleton data into a new feature space, while DH-TCN is capable of capturing both short-term and long-term temporal dependencies using a hierarchical dilated convolutional network. The use of GVFE and DH-TCN results in a smaller number of layers and parameters; thus the required training time and memory are reduced.

Motivation

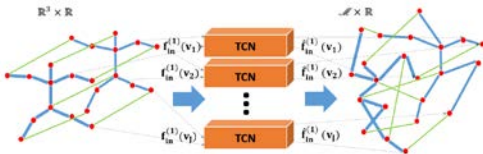
Spatio-temporal Graph Convolutional Networks (ST-GCNs) [1] have shown great performance. However:

- ✗ Vertex features containing raw skeleton data might be not discriminative enough, since they are not learned in an end-to-end-manner.
- ✗ Temporal dependencies are modeled by a single temporal convolutional layer and, consequently, critical long-term dependencies might not be consistently described.
- ✗ They make use of a considerable number of ST-GCN blocks (10 in most cases).

Proposed Approach

A: GVFE

- GVFE is directly placed before the first ST-GCN block.
- It is trained in an end-to-end manner with the entire network.
- It maps 3D skeleton coordinates from the Cartesian coordinate system \mathbb{R}^3 to a learned feature space $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{C_{out}}$ of higher dimensionality.
- This module preserves the skeleton structure.



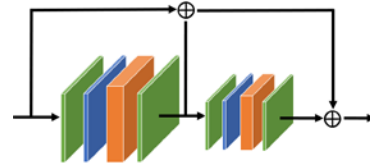
- $\hat{f}_{in}^{(1)}(v_i) = W_i^{TCN} * f_{in}^{(1)}(v_i)$, where $\{W_i^{TCN}\}$ is the collection of tensors containing the Temporal Convolutional Network (TCN) kernel filters.

- ✓ Applicable to any graph-based network, better generalization, more sufficient feature space for action recognition.



B: DH-TCN

- DH-TCN is composed of N successive dilated temporal convolutions and it replaces the temporal convolutions in the last ST-GCN block.
- Each layer output $f_{temp}^{(k,n)}$ of order n of DH-TCN is obtained as: $f_{temp}^{(k,n)} = F(W_t^{DH} * f_{temp}^{(k,n-1)})$, with $f_{temp}^{(k,0)} = f_{out}^{(k)}$, $f_{out}^{(k)}$ the output feature map from the Spatial GCN block and $\{W_t^{DH}\}$ the trainable temporal filters.



Green: **BatchNorm**
Blue: **ReLU**
Orange: **2D Conv**



Encodes both short-term and long-term dependencies.
Both GVFE and DH-TCN require fewer ST-GCN blocks.

Experimental Results

Method	NTU-60	NTU-120	Kinetics
	Xsub / Xview	Xsub / Xview	Top1 / Top5
Skelemotion	76.5 / 84.7	67.7 / 66.9	-
Pose Ev. Map	91.7 / 95.3	64.6 / 66.9	-
ST-GCN (10b) [1]	81.5 / 88.3	72.4 / 71.3	30.7 / 52.8
Ours (ST-GCN) (4b)	79.6 / 88.0	72.3 / 71.7	29.0 / 50.9
AS-GCN (10b) [2]	86.8 / 94.2	77.7 / 78.9	34.8 / 56.5
Ours (AS-GCN) (4b)	86.4 / 92.9	79.2 / 81.2	-

Conclusion

In this paper, two novel modules for ST-GCN based methods have been proposed called GVFE and DH-TCN. These modules enable the reduction of the number of needed blocks and parameters while conserving almost the same or improving the recognition accuracy.

References

- [1]: Yan et al. "Spatial temporal graph convolutional networks for skeleton-based action recognition", AAAI 2018.
- [2]: Li, et al. "Actional-Structural Graph Convolutional Networks for Skeleton-based Action Recognition", CVPR 2019.

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