

# Context Aware Group Activity Recognition



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# Task: Group Activity Recognition



Input Video

# Task: Group Activity Recognition

- Predict individual activities and group activities



Input Video

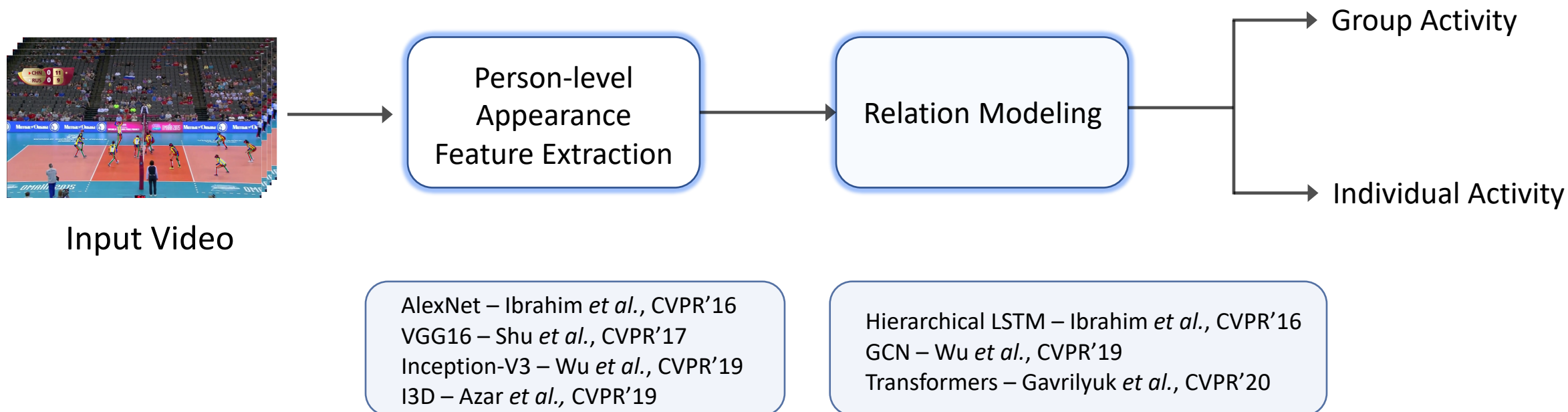
Individual Activities

- ☐ Crossing
- ☐ Walking

Group Activity

Crossing

# Typical Pipeline for Group Activity Recognition



# Context Aware Group Activity Recognition

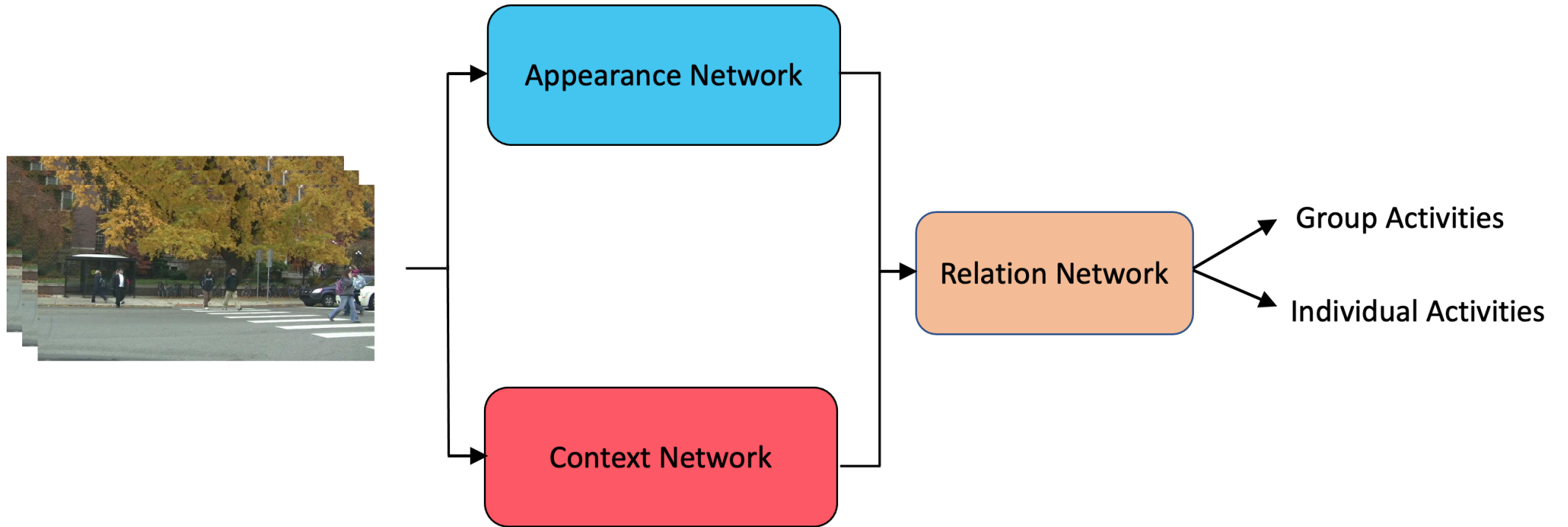
In this paper, we argue –

- Person-level appearance only features unable to distinguish between visually similar activities

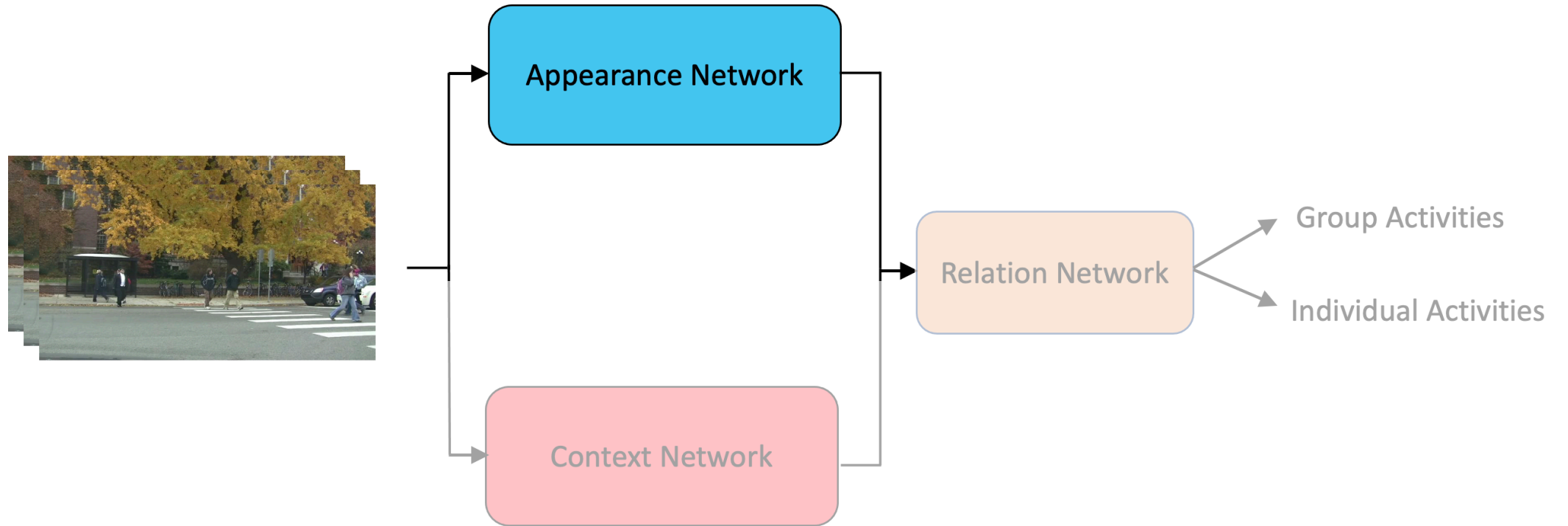


- Context provides important cues about the environment (e.g. *sidewalk* vs. *road*) to differentiate between visually similar (e.g. *walking* vs. *crossing*) activities.

# The Proposed Solution

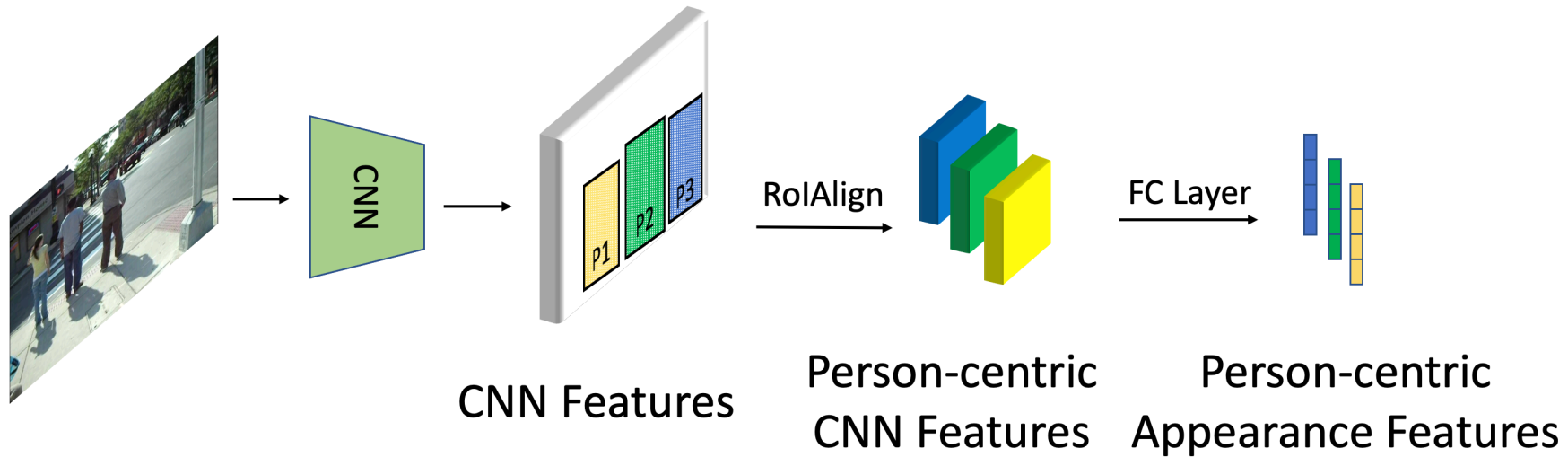


# The Proposed Solution



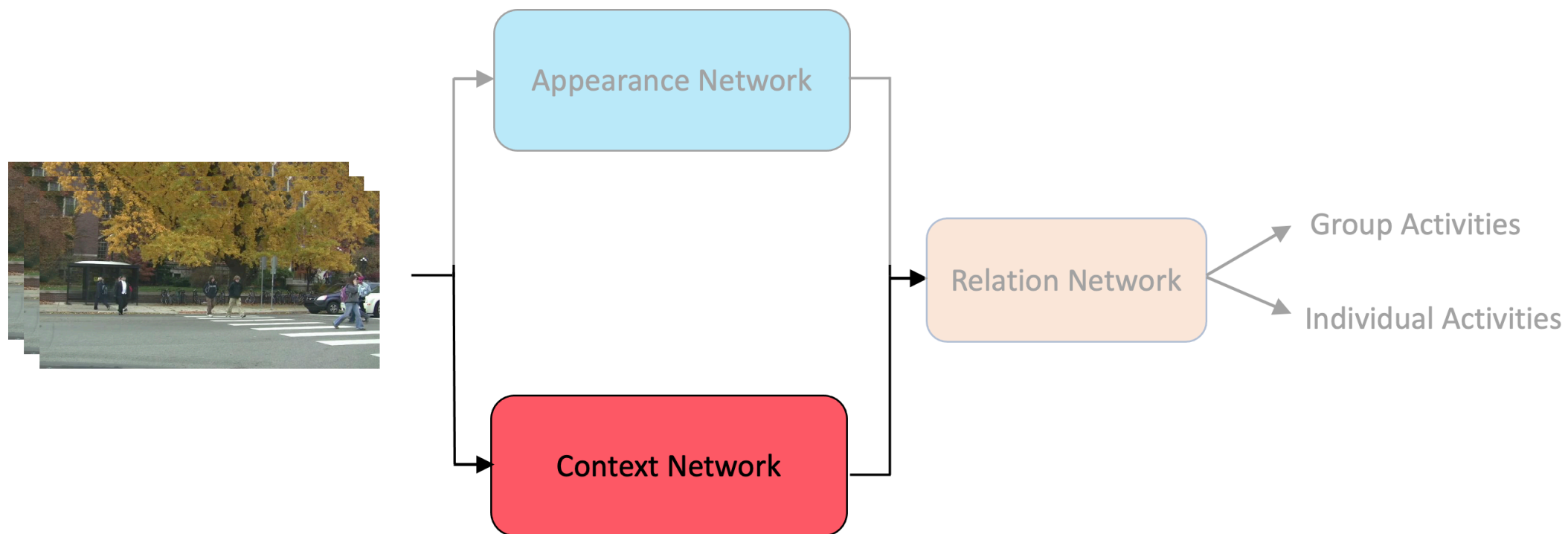


# The Appearance Network

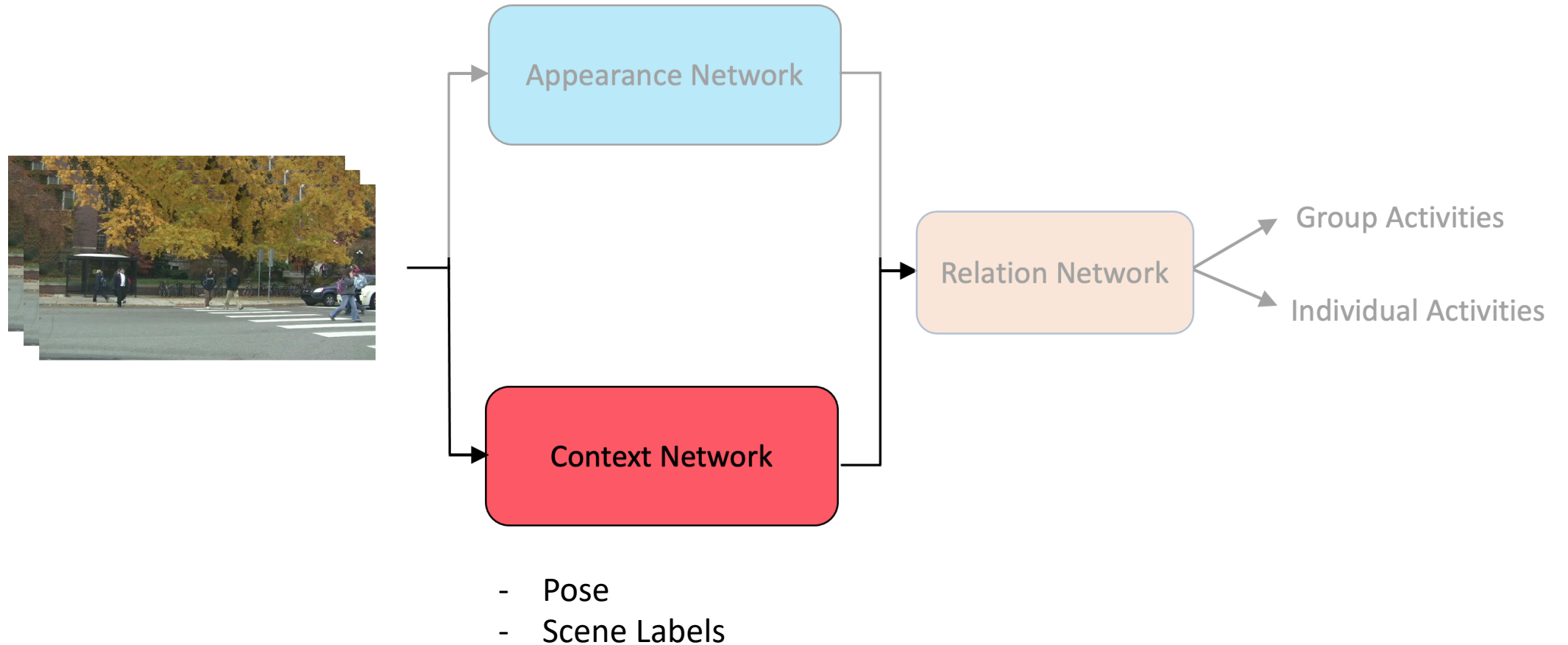




# The Proposed Solution

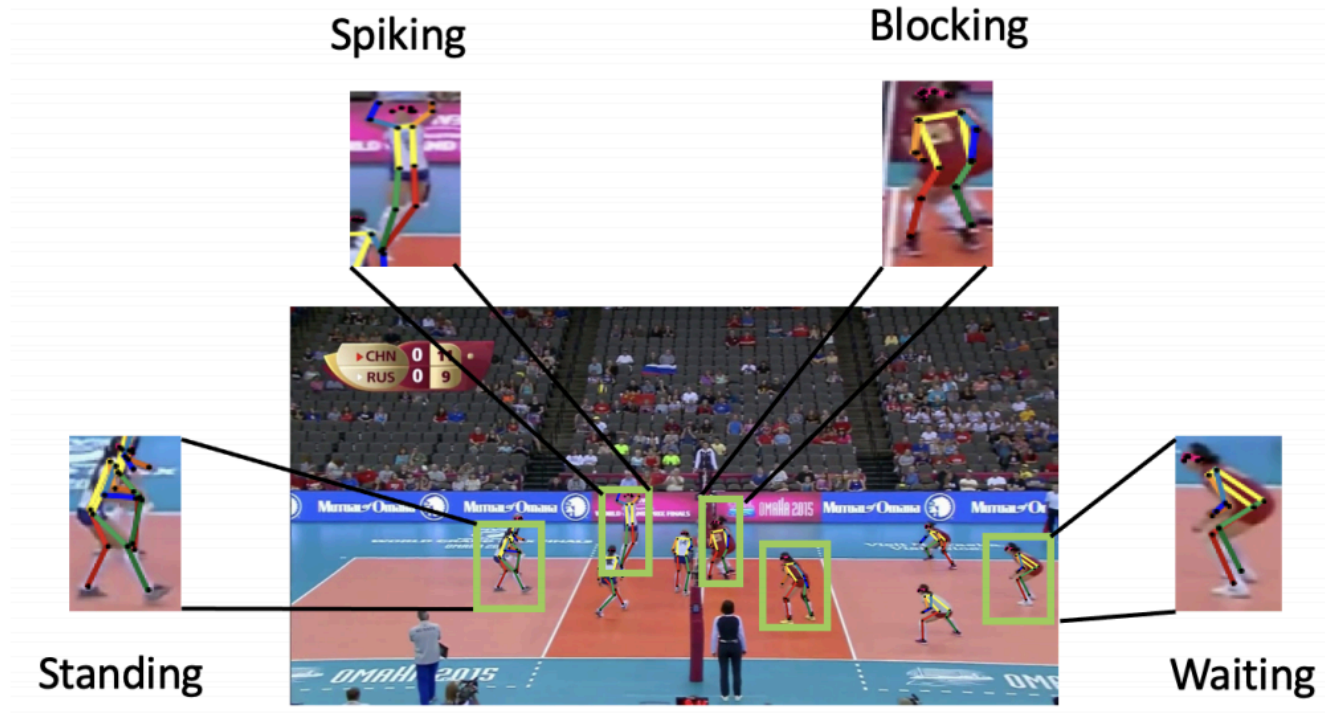


# The Proposed Solution

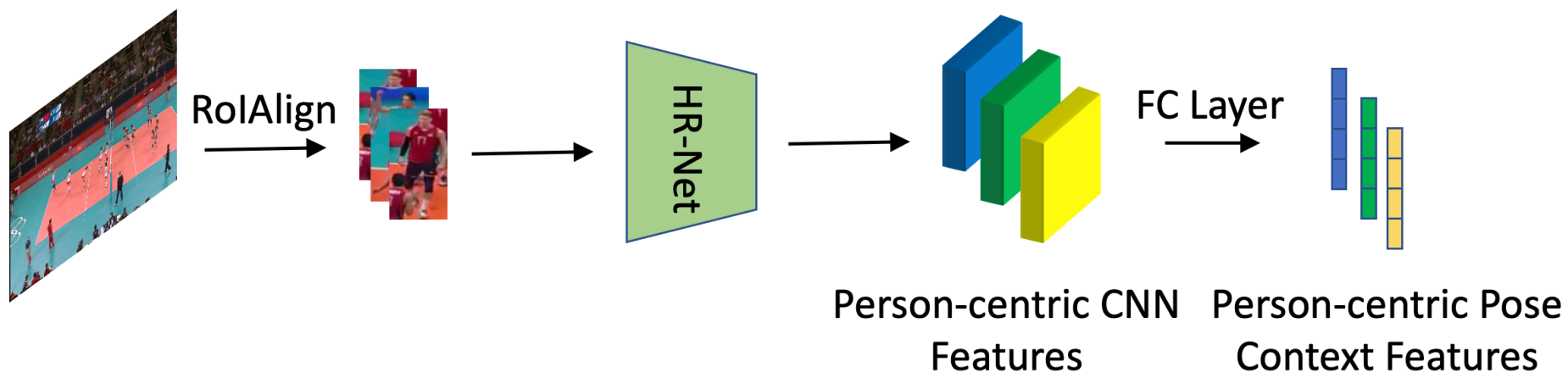


# The Pose Contextual Cues

Posture provide important cues about different activities

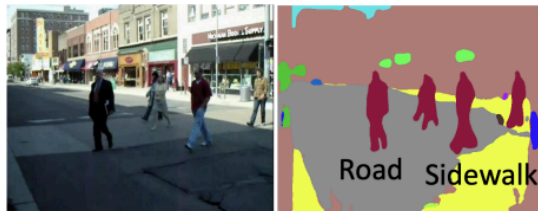


# The Pose Context Network

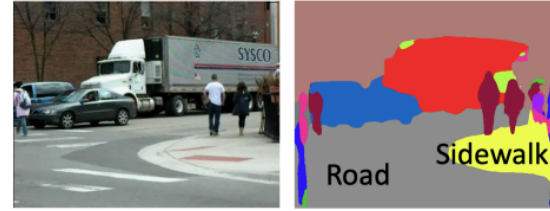


# The Scene Contextual Cues

Scene labels important cues about the environment

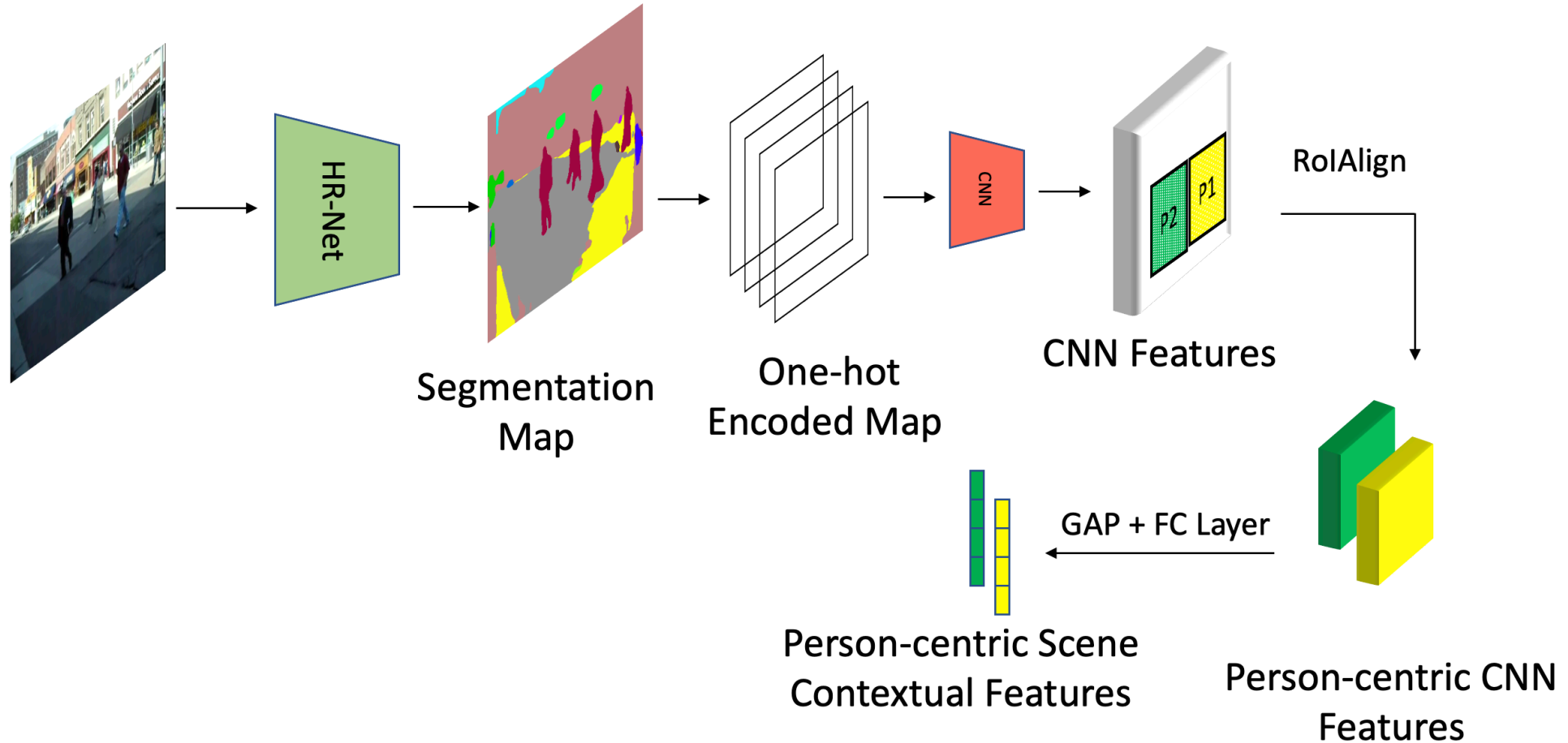


(a) Crossing activity

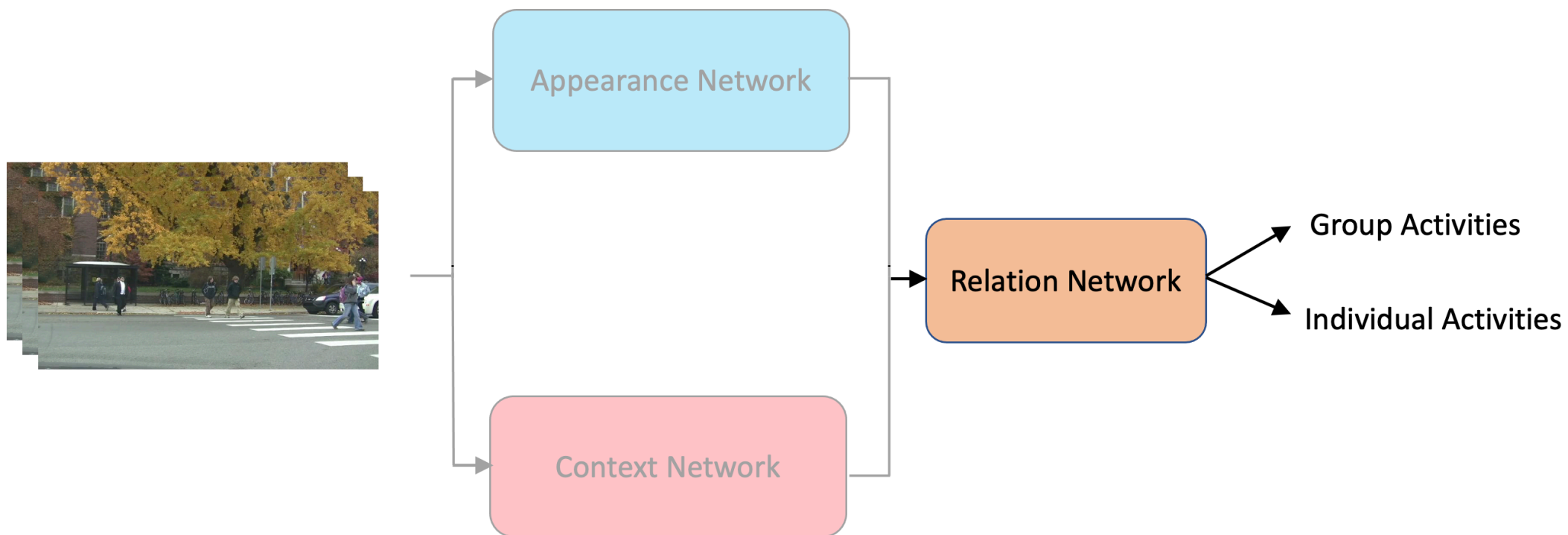


(b) Walking activity

# The Scene Context Network



# The Proposed Solution





# Dataset

We use two publicly available datasets for experimental analysis –

- Volleyball Dataset
  - contains 4830 clips of 55 volleyball sports videos
  - 9 individual actions and 8 group activities
- Collective Activity Dataset
  - clips from 44 videos
  - 6 individual actions and 5 group activities

# Experimental Results

Comparison with State-of-the-arts on Volleyball Dataset -

Method	Backbone	Group Activity $\uparrow$	Individual Action $\uparrow$
Li <i>et al.</i> , ICCV'17	Inception-v3	66.90%	-
Ibrahim <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'16	AlexNet	81.90%	-
Shu <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'17	VGG16	83.30%	-
Biswas <i>et al.</i> , WACV'18	AlexNet	83.47%	76.65%
Qi <i>et al.</i> , ECCV'18	VGG16	89.30%	-
Ibrahim <i>et al.</i> , ECCV'18	VGG19	89.50%	-
Bagautdinov <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'17	Inception-v3	90.60%	81.80%
Hu <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'20	VGG16	91.4%	-
Wu <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'19	Inception-v3	91.62%	81.28%
Azar <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'19	I3D	93.04%	-
Ours (Appearance + Pose Context)	Inception-v3 + HR-Net	<b>93.04%</b>	<b>83.02%</b>

# Experimental Results

Comparison with State-of-the-arts on Collective Dataset -

Method	Backbone	Group Activity $\uparrow$
Lan <i>et al.</i> , TPAMI'11	-	79.70%
Choi <i>et al.</i> , ECCV'12	-	80.40%
Deng <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'16	AlexNet	81.20%
Ibrahim <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'16	AlexNet	81.50%
Azar <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'19	I3D	85.75%
Li <i>et al.</i> , ICCV'17	Inception-v3	86.10%
Shu <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'17	VGG16	87.20%
Wu <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'19	Inception-v3	88.50%
Wu <i>et al.</i> , CVPR'19	VGG19	88.81%
Qi <i>et al.</i> , ECCV'18	VGG16	89.10%
Ours (Appearance + Scene Context)	VGG19	<b>90.07%</b>

# Summary

- Context is important for group activity recognition
- Two types of contextual cues are proposed –
  - Pose
  - Scene labels
- The effectiveness of context is validated on two datasets showing improvements over appearance only features

# Thank You!



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