



Unsupervised Video Hashing with Multi-granularity Contextualization and Multi-structure Preservation

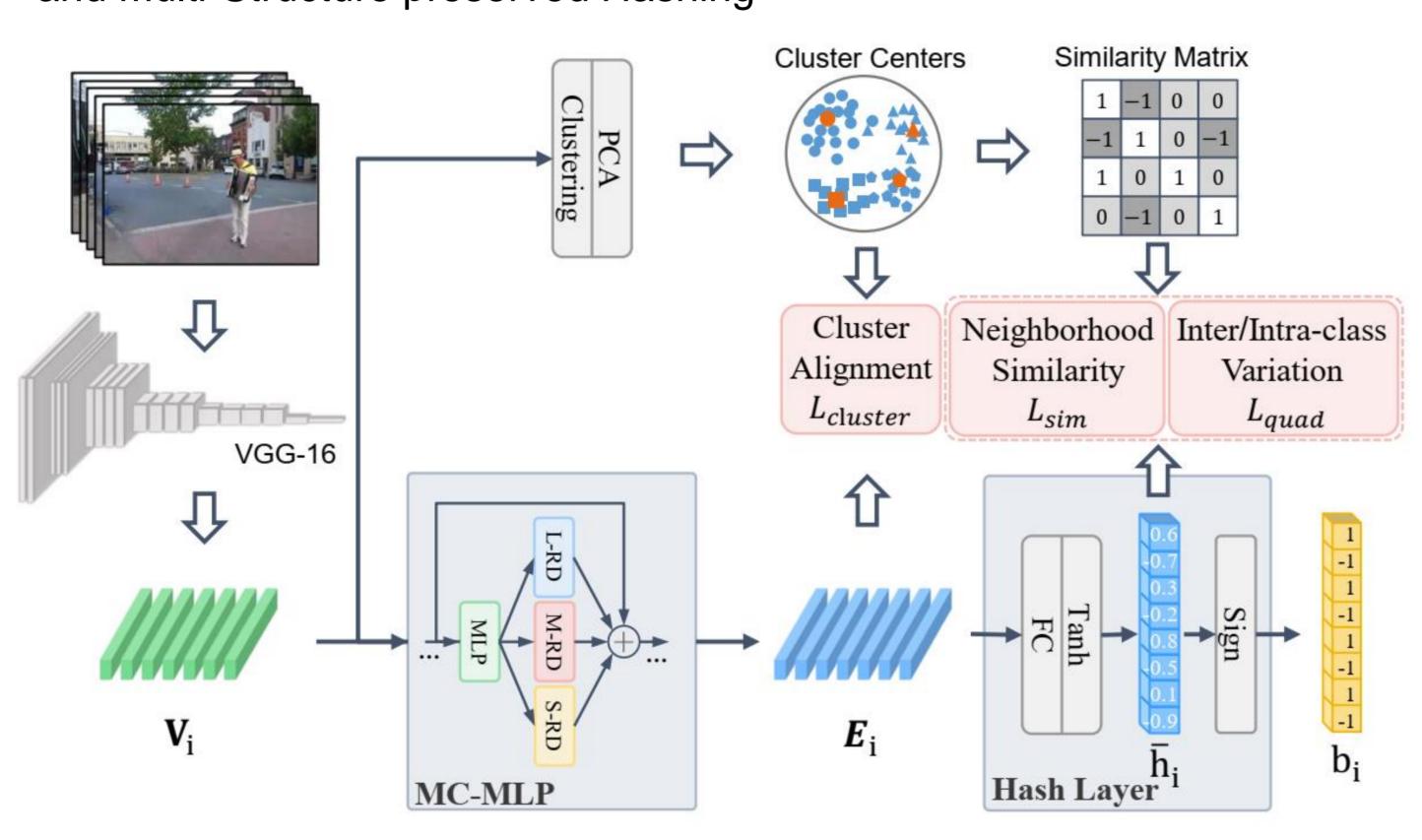
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Motivation:

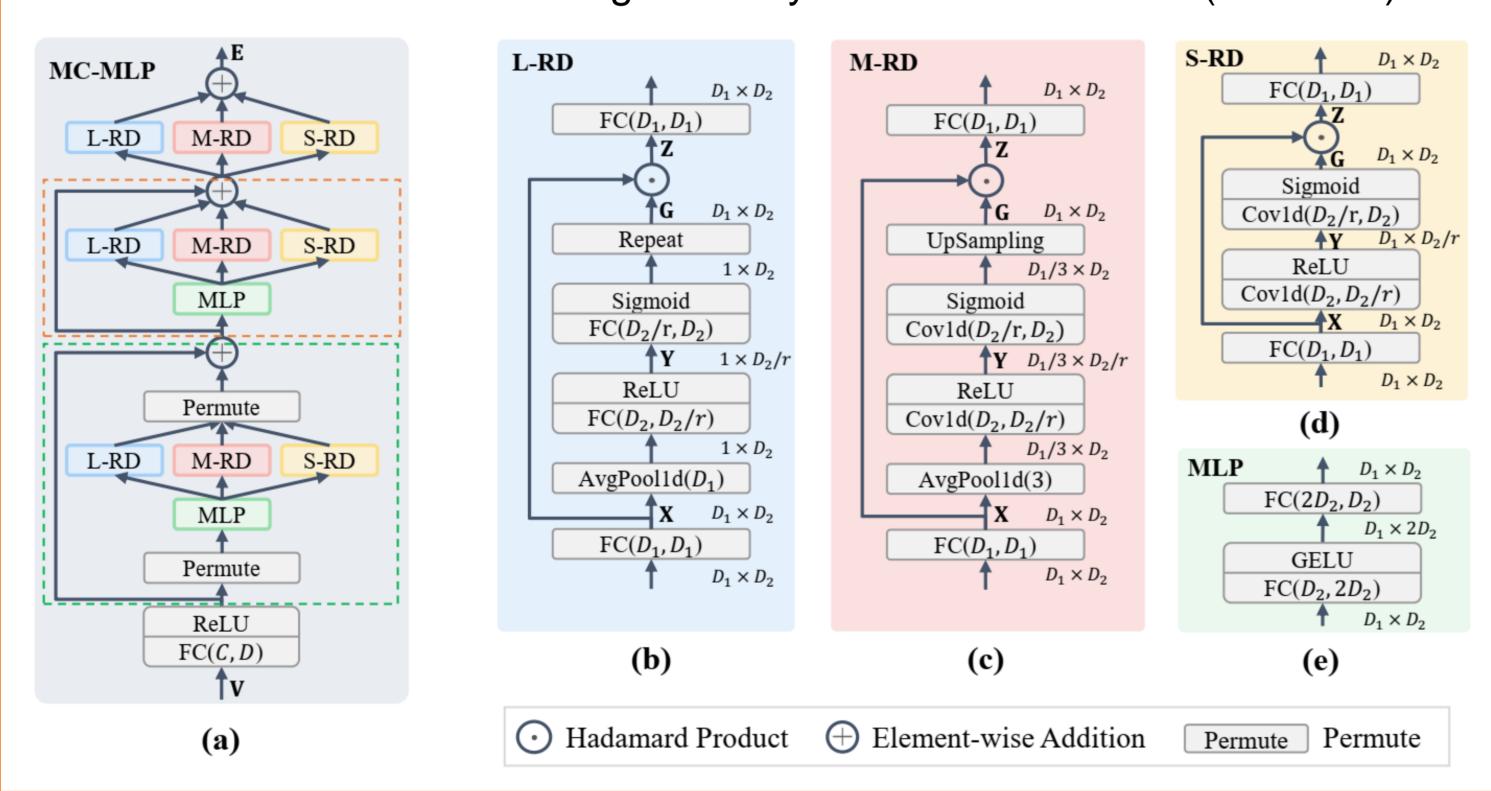
- Existing unsupervised hashing methods generally suffer from incomplete exploration of various perspective dependencies and data structures that exist in visual contents.
- MLP-Mixer achieve comparable performance with the advanced CNNs and Transformers but require a lower computational cost.

Proposed framework:

MCMSH: overall structure of the proposed Multi-granularity Contextualized and Multi-Structure preserved Hashing



> MC-MLP: densely integrate the three self-gating modules L/M/S-RD into MLP-Mixer to build the Multi-granularity Contextualized MLP(MC-MLP).



Experiments

> Ablation study:

1. Without L/M/S-RD modules VS With L/M/S-RD modules

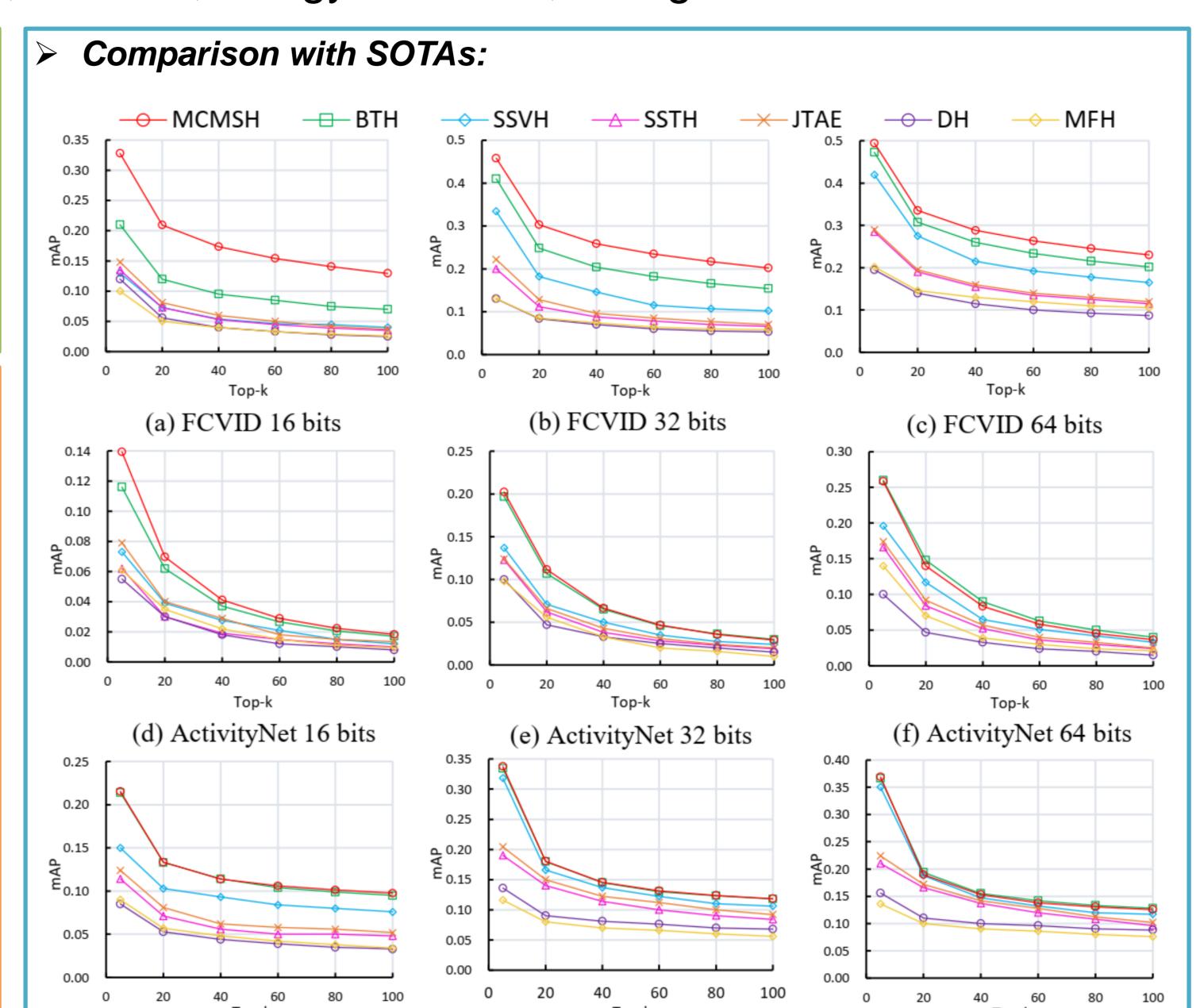
Model	32 bits				64 bits					
	k=20	k=40	k=60	k=80	k=100	k=20	k=40	k=60	k=80	k=100
MLP-Mixer	0.288	0.244	0.223	0.208	0.195	0.323	0.277	0.254	0.237	0.223
+L-RD	0.298	0.253	0.229	0.212	0.198	0.330	0.283	0.258	0.240	0.225
+M-RD	0.298	0.253	0.230	0.213	0.199	0.332	0.284	0.258	0.240	0.225
+S-RD	0.295	0.250	0.226	0.209	0.195	0.329	0.282	0.257	0.239	0.224
MC-MLP	0.302	0.258	0.235	0.217	0.202	0.335	0.288	0.263	0.245	0.230

Table1: Performance (mAP@k) comparison with different MC-MLP variants on FCVID with 32-bits and 64-bits hash code lengths.

2. Different structures and their combinations

Loss	k=5	k=20	k=40	k=60	k=80	k=100
$L_{cluster}(\alpha=1)$	0.466	0.304	0.256	0.230	0.211	0.197
$L_{sim}(\beta=1)$	0.430	0.270	0.228	0.206	0.190	0.176
$L_{quad}(\gamma=1)$	0.441	0.262	0.211	0.185	0.167	0.154
$0.8L_{cluster} + 0.1L_{sim}$	0.490	0.332	0.285	0.260	0.241	0.225
$0.8L_{cluster} + 0.01L_{quad}$	0.486	0.328	0.282	0.257	0.239	0.224
$0.1L_{sim} + 0.01L_{quad}$	0.464	0.290	0.239	0.213	0.195	0.181
MCMSH	0.494	0.335	0.288	0.263	0.245	0.230

Table2: Performance (mAP@k) comparison with a single data structure and their combination using FCVID with 64-bits hash codes.



Model Complexity Comparison: compare the most competitive method BTH and our MCMSH.

(h) YFCC 32 bits

(i) YFCC 64 bits

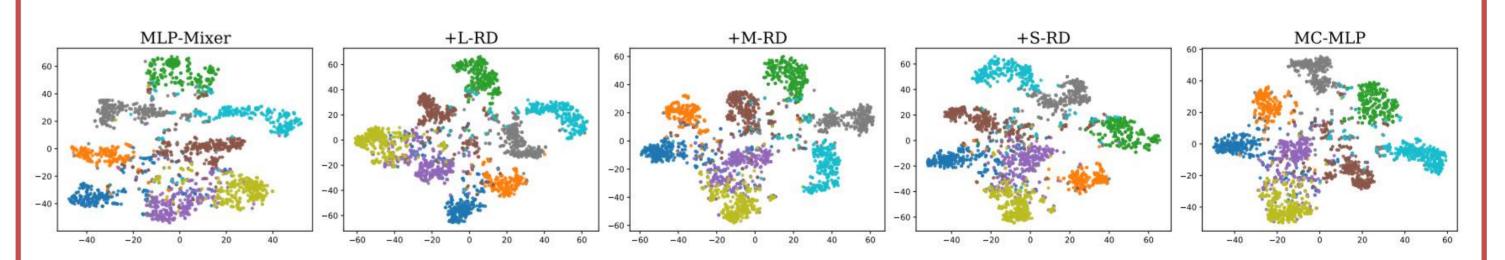
Method	Param.	FLOPs	Average Encoding Time			
BTH		0.05G	0.53ms			
MCMSH	1.76M	0.05G	0.47ms			

Table3: Comparison of parameters, FLOPs and average encoding time between BTH and MCMSH. The average encoding time is computed in the same platform.

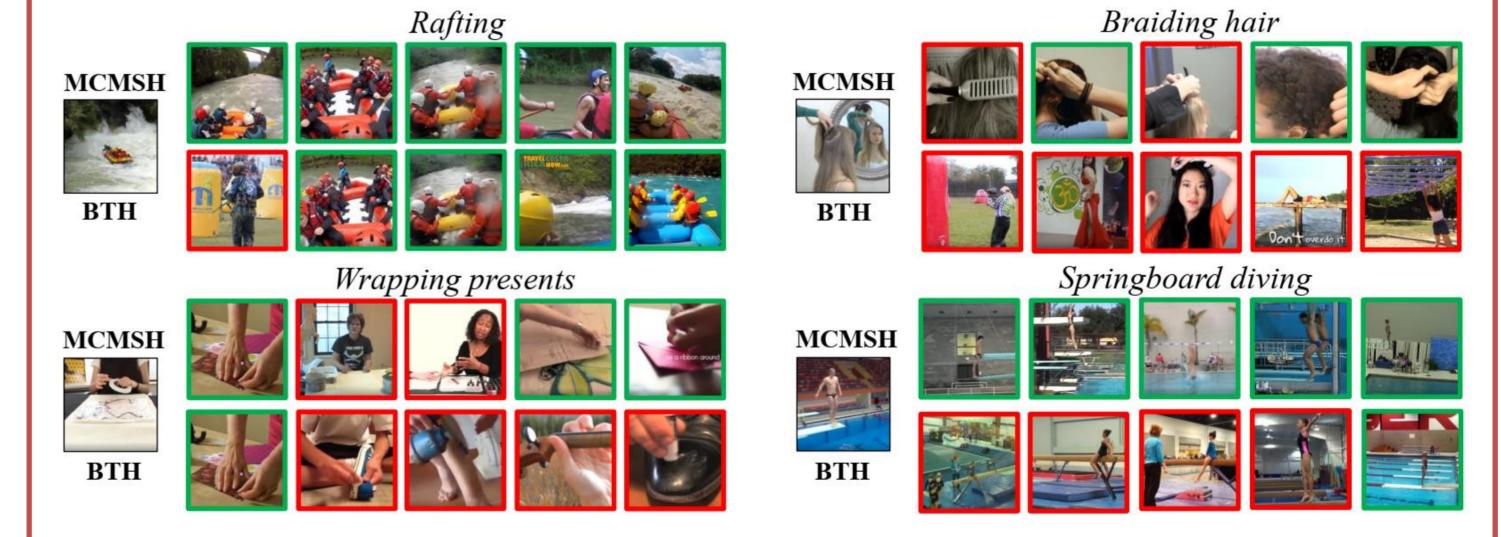
Visualization

(g) YFCC 16 bits

Visualization of feature distributions w and w/o L/M/S-RD:



Retrieved result of MCMSH and BTH on ActivityNet dataset:



Conclusion and Resources

> Conclusion:

- 1. The three self-gating modules L/M/S-RD focus on different kinds of axial contexts to model multi-granular spatio-temporal interactions.
- 2. The three data structures are complementary to each other.
- 3. MCMSH achieves the effectiveness and efficiency compared with stateof-the-arts.

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