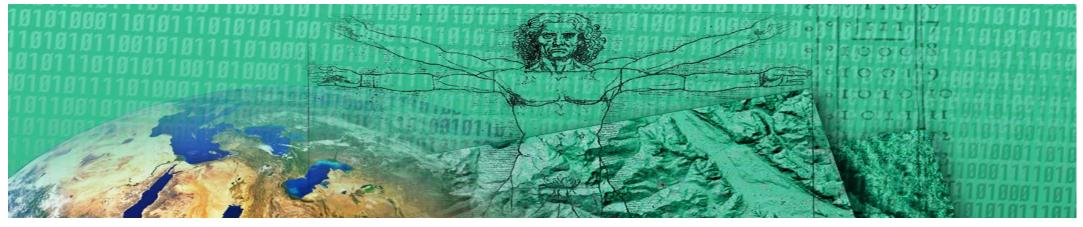


## DIGITAL - Institute for Information and Communication Technologies









ReCAP

Employing Deep Learning for Automatic Analysis of Conventional and 360 Video

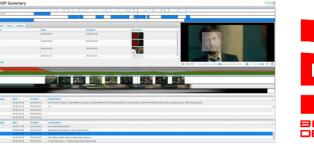
Hannes Fassold 2019-03-20

### Our research group

- GPU-accelerated algorithms / applications @ CCM / JRS
  - Connected Computing research group, DIGITAL Institute for Information and Communication Technologies, JOANNEUM RESEARCH (JRS), Graz, Austria
  - Content-based quality analysis & restoration of film and video
    - http://vidicert.com
    - http://www.hs-art.com
  - Real-time video analysis
    - Brand monitoring
    - Object (faces, persons, ....) detection, tracking & recognition
  - Surveillance / traffic video analysis
  - Standardization activities
    - MPEG: Compact neural networks, CDVA, ...
  - GPU research & development since 2007









**GPU** 

### Our GTC history

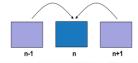
- NVISION 2008 the "start"
  - 1000 (?) attendees, 45 sessions, 19 posters
- GTC 2018
  - 8500 attendies, 700 sessions, 150 posters
- Our presence at GTC (San Jose)
  - NVISION 2008 (visitor)
  - All years except 2011 & 2017 ©
  - Gave 6 sessions, 3 posters
  - Feature point tracking, inpainting, optical flow, SIFT features, wavelets, ...

















### Presentation overview

- Building / Deployment of AI Frameworks
  - Frameworks & platforms
  - Docker container & cloud
- JRS Face Framework
  - Face detection & recognition (FaceNet)
  - Face synthesis (GANs)
  - Application: Anonymization of training data
- JRS Object Framework
  - Object detection (YOLOv3) & tracking (Yoco)
  - Application: Camera path from 360 video
- Standardization activities & Outlook











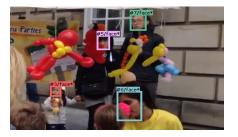




















### Platforms & frameworks

- Al Frameworks for Rapid Prototyping
  - **TensorFlow**, MxNet, PyTorch, .. (Python)
- Al Frameworks for Deployment
  - TensorFlow (C++ API)
  - Darknet (C API)
- Platforms & Build Tools
  - Windows, CentOS 7, Ubuntu 16.04, ...
  - CMAKE for generating native ,project files'
  - C++ Compilers VS 2013/2017, GCC 4.8 / 5.3 / ...









https://pjreddie.com/darknet/



https://cmake.org/

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### TensorFlow C++ API

- Building TensorFlow C++ library
  - Bazel build tool
  - Very complex to build TF with all dependencies
    - Lot of 3rdparty contributions, with multiple Eigen & protobuf versions, ...
    - High risk of conflict of TF dependencies with dependencies of our own software libs
- Porting TensorFlow Python DL Models to C++
  - TensorFlow C++ API contains only subset of TF Python framework
    - Only inference-related functionality is available, no creation or (re)training of graphs
  - Numpy functionality must be substituted with C++ library
    - Blitz++
    - XTensor (recent C++ 11 capable compiler necessary, not working for VS 2013 / GCC 4.8)

U



### Darknet C API

#### Darknet

- https://github.com/pjreddie/darknet
- Small, self-contained and fast C library for 2D DNNs and RNNs

- Darknet
- Missing: 3D CNNs, <newest-superfancy-tensorflow-contrib-stuff>
- Contains all versions of SoA Yolo object detector (more later)
- Building Darknet C library on Windows
  - Significant code adaptions necessary (GCC vs. VS 2013)
  - Windows replacement for Pthreads Linux system library was necessary

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### Docker & cloud deployment

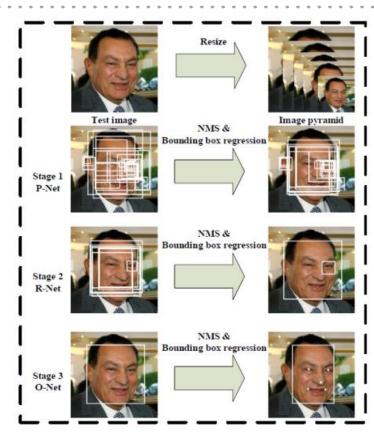
- We use NV-Docker (version 2.0)
- Platforms
  - CentOS 7
  - Container Linux (Core OS) for Amazon ECS
- Issues
  - Out-of-the-box Amazon ECS instance did not work well with NV-Docker
    - Reason: Driver issues, 8 GB default size of attached storage is easily exceeded for DL containers
    - Workaround: Create own Amazon EC2 image (with CoreOS) for use with ECS
  - Docker-compose and NV-Docker did not work together well
    - Compose is a tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications
    - Workaround: Employ own startup-script instead of docker-compose

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## Face framework Face detection & landmark extraction

- Face detection & facial landmark extraction
  - Via multi-task cascaded CNNs [Zhang2016]
    - 3 stage approach
    - Employs specialized CNN for each stage (P-Net, R-Net, O-Net)
    - TensorFlow implemention employed
- Algorithm stages
  - Proposal generation (bounding box candidates)
  - Refinement (false positive reduction, NMS, ...)
  - Facial landmark detection (5 points)



Multi-task cascaded CNNs Image courtesy of [Zhang2016]



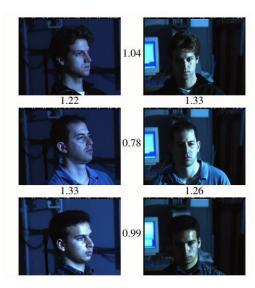
# Face framework Face recognition

#### Face recognition

- Via FaceNet algorithm [Schroff2015]
- TensorFlow implemention employed

#### FaceNet

- DNN learns ,optimal' mapping from face to 128-dimensional face descriptor
- Triplet loss function is employed
- Highly robust against variations in pose & illumination
- SoA recognition performance
  - 99.63 % on LFW, 95.12 % on Youtube Faces DB



Distance between face descriptors. Image courtesy of [Schroff2015]



Triplet loss. Image courtesy of [Schroff2015]

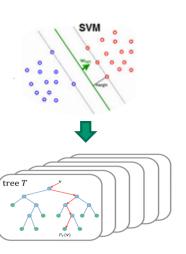


### Face framework Own extensions

- JRS Extensions to face pipeline
  - Incremental / automatic learning
  - Face tracking
- Incremental / auto-training
  - Allows to add new faces on-the-fly without full re-training
  - Auto-training of faces newly appering in content
  - Online random forests (with significant adaptions) instead SVM for classification
- Face tracking
  - Increases robustness of face recognition



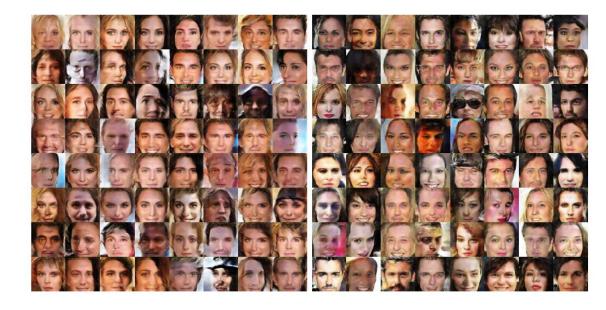
Demo video - courtesy of Tools On Air, www.toolsonair.com





# Face framework Face synthesis / GANs

- Generative adversial network (GANs)
  - State of the art for image synthesis
  - Two competing networks
    - Generator Discriminator
    - Generator trys to generate a synthetic image which ,fools' the discriminator
  - Have reputation of being hard to train (but see [Salimans2016])
- Face synthesis algorithm
  - Employs Deep Convolutional GANs [Radford 2015]



**Fig. 1.** Examples of generated faces, after two training epochs (left) and seven epochs (right).

Image courtesy of [Bailer2019]



# Application Anonymization of training data

#### Motivation

- Privacy issues
- EU General data protection regulation (GPDR)
- Face anonymization approach [Bailer2019]
  - Synthesize faces with GANs
  - Bad faces (,zombie faces') are filtered out in a post-processing step
    - Our standard face detector is employed as ,verificator
  - Face swapping in Python
    - https://github.com/wuhuikai/FaceSwap
    - Uses OpenCV & Dlib internally





Anonymized faces . Images courtesy of [Bailer2019]



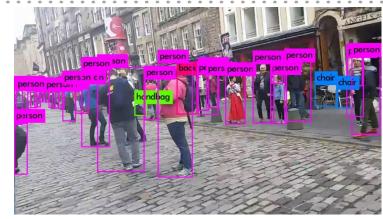
# Object framework YOLOv3 object detector

#### YOLOv3 object detector [Redmon2018]

- Very good compromise between detection quality & speed
- Detects 80 object classes from MS COCO Dataset (person, handbag, car / truck, dog / cat, bottle, ...)

#### Algorithm principle

- Single shot detector (no ,region-proposal phase employed like in Faster-RCNN)
- Multi-scale detection at 3 different scales
   (13 x 13, 26 x 26, 52 x 52 grid)
- Fully convolutional 106-layer network employed (ResNet-like)



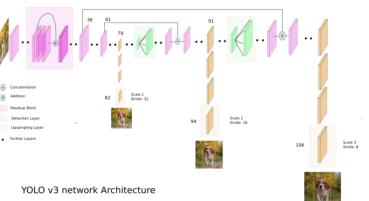


Image courtesy of https://towardsdatascience.com/yolo-v3-object-detection-53fb7d3bfe6b



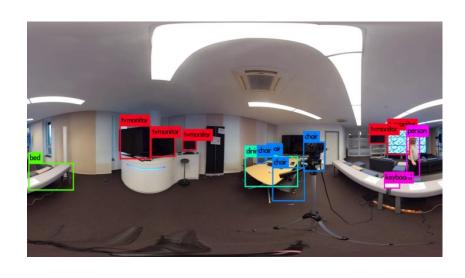
# Object framework YOLOv3 object detector (ct'd)

#### Algorithm (ct'd)

- Implementation from Darknet C library
- Runtime ~ 50 milliseconds
   (608 x 608 pixel, Titan X Pascal)
- ~ 58 % (mAP-50) detection capability
- Works well also for images from 360 video

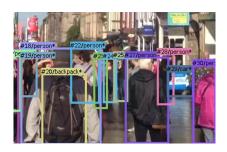
#### JRS extensions

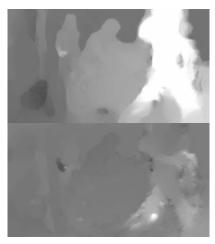
- Adaptive size of receptive field (keep same aspect ratio as input image)
- Do multiple inferences on a single GPU in *parallel* (via separate CUDA streams)
- << Demovideo 360 viewer object detector >>



## Object framework Yoco algorithm

- YOLOv3 combined with optical flow
  - Detects and tracks all scene objects (persons, ...)
  - Important semantic information for many tasks
- Combination of SoA components
  - YOLOv3 algorithm for object detection
  - High-quality GPU-based optical flow for motionfield calculation (TV-L1)
  - Hungarian algorithm for optimal matching
- << Demovideo Yoco algorithm >>





Visualized motionfield



# Application Automatic camera path calculation

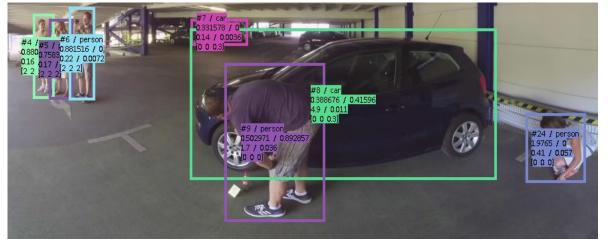
- Automatic camera path calculation
  - Provide a "lean-back" experience for consuming 360 video
- Algorithm outline
  - Works iteratively, shot-per-shot
  - Detect and track all scene objects in shot
  - Calculate measures for each scene object
    - Size, motion magnitude, ...
  - Calculate ,visited map\*
    - Steers camera away from already seen areas of 360 video
  - Calculate saliency score for each object
  - Camera path = track most interesting object





# Application Automatic camera path calculation (ct'd)

- Influencing factors for saliency score
  - Object class
  - (Average) object size
  - (Average) motion magnitude
  - Visited score
  - Neighborhood score
  - **...**
- << Demovideo ACP >>

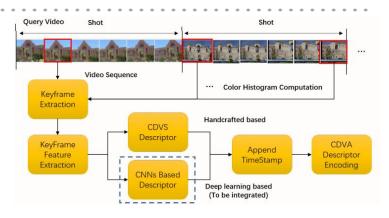






## Standardization activities Our involvement

- MPEG-7 AVDP, EBU QC, FIMS, ...
- MPEG-CDVA
  - Compact descriptors for video analysis
  - For efficient video matching & retrieval, ...
  - Descriptor size is just a few KByte per second video
- MPEG activity on compact neural networks <sup>1</sup>
  - Goal: efficient and interoperable represention
  - Via compression, pruning, quantization, ...
  - JRS co-organized a workshop on that topic <sup>2</sup> at NeurIPS 2018 conference, workshop at ICML 2019



Extraction of CDVA features. Image courtesy of [Duan2017]

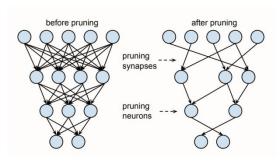


Illustration of pruning process. Image courtesy of [Han2015]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://mpeg.chiariglione.org/standards/exploration/digital-representation-neural-networks

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> https://nips.cc/Conferences/2018/Schedule?showEvent=10941

### Trends / Outlook

#### Software / Hardware

- Training in the cloud in virtualized instances (Docker)
- Inference on the edge (mobile phones, 5G base stations, ...)

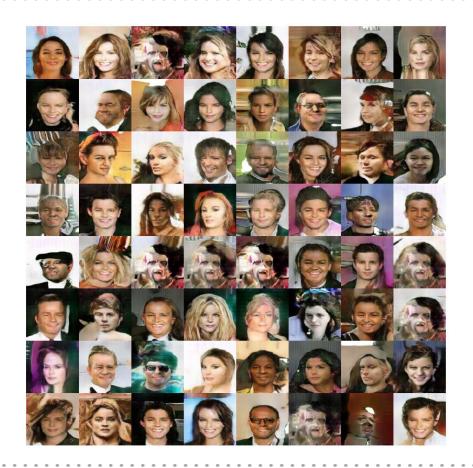
#### Algorithmic trends

- DNNs will continue to **assimilate** / **aggregate** successful concepts from the pre-DNN epoch
  - A trous algorithm (undecimated wavelet transform) → dilated convolution
  - Sparsity, transforms (Fourier, Gabor, ...), nonlocal / k-NN filtering → DCFNet [Qiu2018], Gabor CNN [Luan2018], NN3D [Cruz2018], Neural Nearest Neighbors Networks [Ploetz2018]
  - Morphological operators, Sinc Filter, Box Filter → PConv [Masci2012], SincNet [Ravanelli2018], [Burkov2018]
  - Normalized cross correlation (NCC) → NCC-Nets [Subramaniam2018]
  - Robust statistics (M-Estimators, outlier rejection, ...) → Deep robust regression [Lathuiliere2018]
  - Variational bayesian inference <sup>1</sup> → Bayes by Backprop [Blundell2015], Bayesian CNN [Shridhar2019]
- More sophisticated optimization algorithms (second order [Bollapragada2018], nonlinear acceleration [Bollapragada2019], loss visualization [Li2019], ...) 1 https://kaybrodersen.github.io/talks/Brodersen\_2013\_03\_22.pdf



### Contact

- Interested in our technologies and/or applications?
  - Contact me (<u>hannes.fassold@joanneum.at</u>)
  - Or contact Georg Thallinger (head of Smart Media Solutions Team) georg.thallinger@joanneum.at)





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- The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 761934 Hyper360, under grant agreement No. 761802 MARCONI and under grant agreement No. 732461 ReCAP
  - http://www.hyper360.eu/
  - https://www.projectmarconi.eu/
  - https://recap-project.com

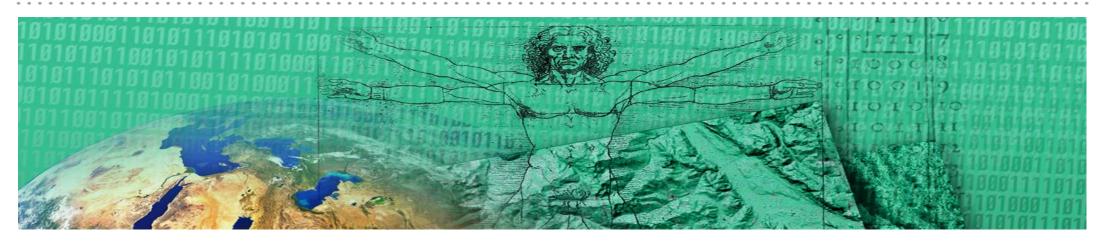












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