Video Understanding for Human Behavior Analysis

Francois.Bremond@inria.fr

INRIA Sophia Antipolis – **STARS team**

Nice University Hospital - **CoBTeK**,

3iA Côte d'Azur
Interdisciplinary Institute for Artificial Intelligence

Video Understanding for Human Behavior Analysis

Objectives:

- to measure objectively human behaviors by recognizing their everyday activities, their emotion, eating habits and lifestyle,
- to improve and optimize the quality of life of people suffering from behavior disorders.

Method:

- Designing vision systems for the recognition of human activities
- Human behavior can be modeled by learning from a large number of data from a variety of sensors.

Video Understanding for Human Behavior Analysis

Challenges:

- Perception of Human Activities : **robustness**
  - Long term activities (from sec to months),
  - Real-world scenarios,
  - Real-time processing with high resolution.
- Semantic Activity Recognition : **semantic gap**
  - From pixels to semantics, uncertainty management,
  - Human activities including complex interactions with many agents, vehicles, …
  - Fine grained facial expressions, rich 3D spatio-temporal relationships.
- Learning representation: **effective**
  - Combining Multi-modalities: RGB, 2D/3D Pose, Flow, bio-signals, voice, …
  - Cross spatial and temporal dimensions : LSTM, TCN, Transformers, …
  - Using learning mechanisms: fusion, multi-tasks, guided-Attention, Self-Attention, Knowledge Distillation, contrastive learning,
  - In various learning modes : supervised, weakly-supervised, cross-datasets, unsupervised, self-learning, life long learning

Video Understanding for Human Behavior Analysis

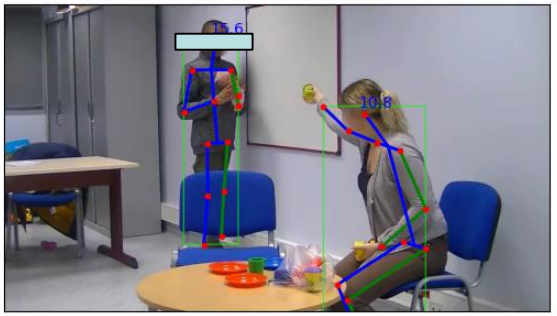
Collaboration with Nice Hospital:

- Mental health from birth to the end of life: clinical trials
  - Children: autism,
  - Adults: schizophrenia, depression,
  - Older adults: dementia, Alzheimer, frailty

Find biomarkers in videos of patient-clinician interaction

Datasets

- with sufficient annotation but with general scene
  - Kinetics, Toyota Smart Home, NTU, iMiGUE, Eyediap
- with appropriate scene but without sufficient annotation
  - MOTAP, CHU Nice, INRIA Nancy, DeepSPA
- with appropriate scene and with specific annotation
  - MPII Group Interaction, ACTIVIS, Mephesto?



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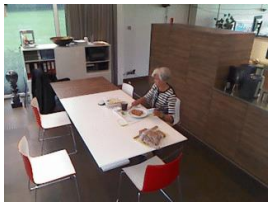
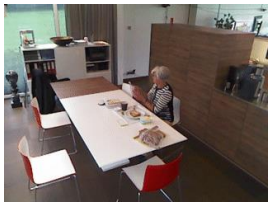
Toyota Smart-Home
Large scale daily living dataset

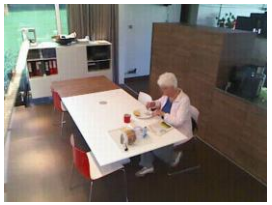
COMPOSITE & ELEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

Breakfast

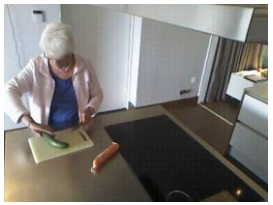

Cut bread


Spread butter


Take ham


Eat at table

Cook


Cut
(vegetable/meat)

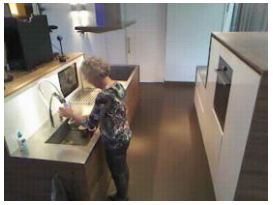

Stir


Use oven


Use stove

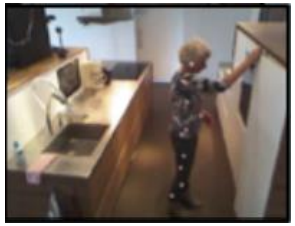
Clean dishes


Put sth. in sink


Clean with water


Dry up

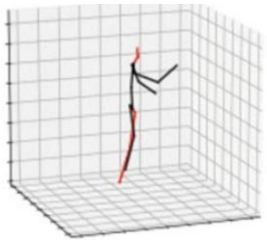
Privileged Modalities



RGB

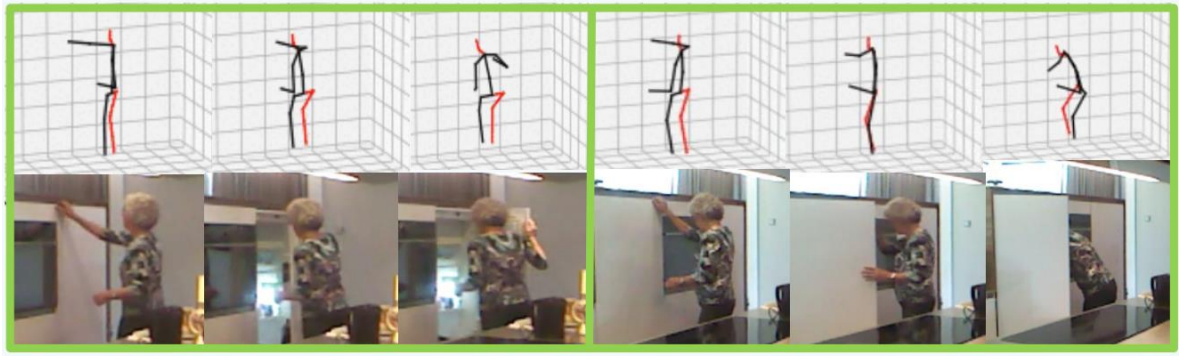
Depth

Optical Flow



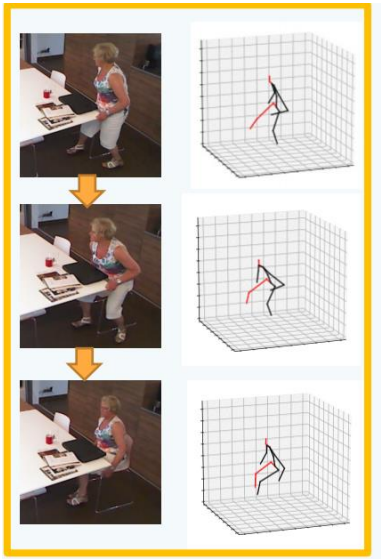
3D skeleton

Complementary Nature



Open fridge

Open cupboard



Sit down

Filtering the noisy appearance patterns
Help capturing the body motion

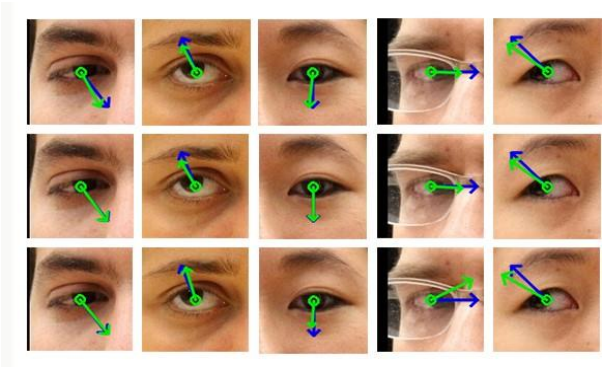
[ICCV 2021] Learning an Augmented RGB Representation with Cross-Modal Knowledge Distillation for Action Detection

Video Understanding for Human Behavior Analysis

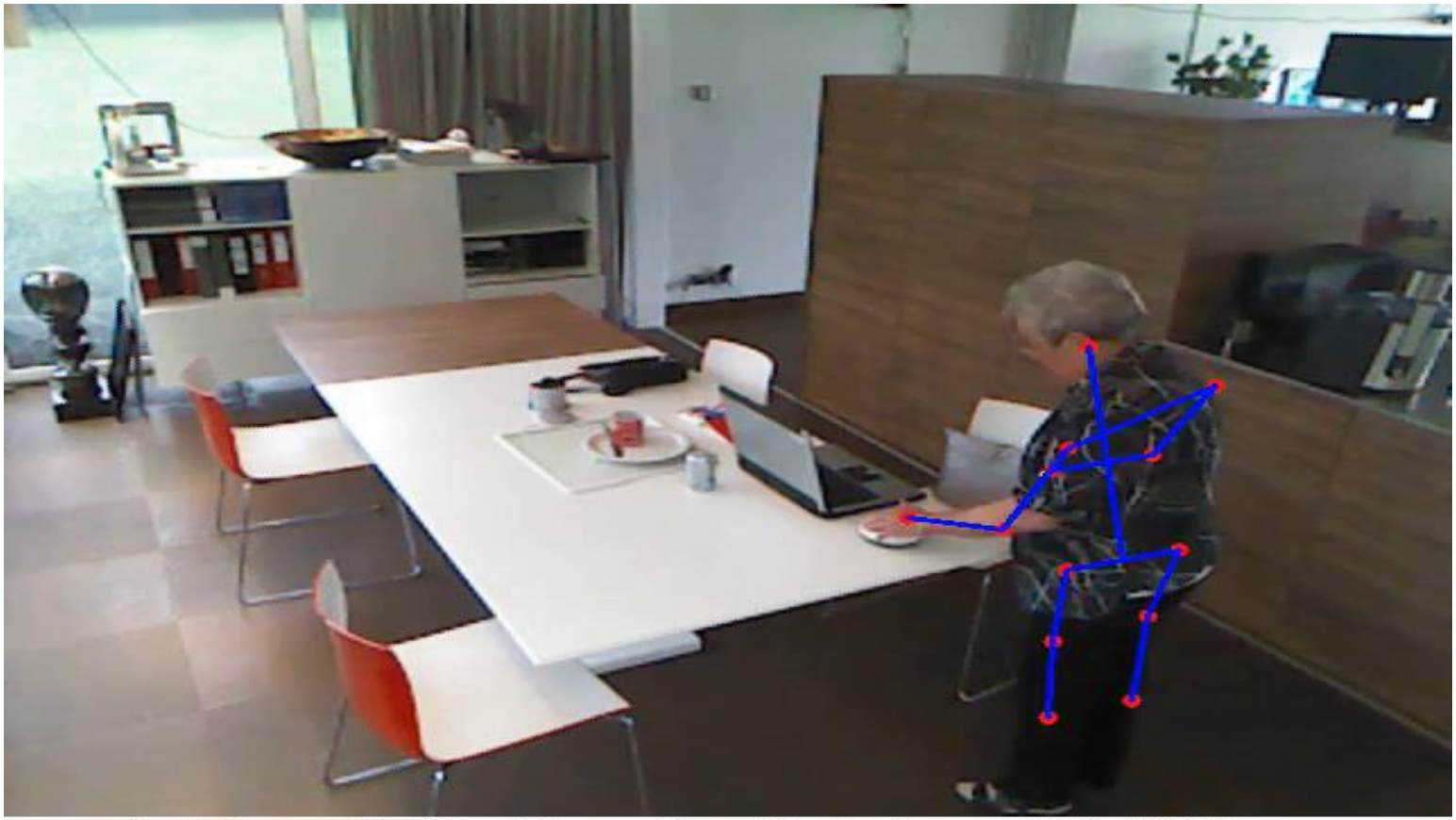
Find biomarkers in videos of patient-clinician interaction

Methods

- For detecting, tracking people, skeleton and face
  SSD+DeepSort, YOLOvX+ByteTrack, OpenPose, OpenFace,
- for estimating gaze, head rotation, eye contact and 17 action units
  OpenFace, FLAME
- for recognizing emotions and personality through multi-modalities (e.g. Bio-signals)
  DeepFace, MultiModalMAE, FAt Transformer
- for detecting actions and gestures
  UNIK, PDAN, VPN++, THORN, MS-TCT
- For data augmentation, anonymization, Video Generation
  G3AN, ImaGINator, LIA

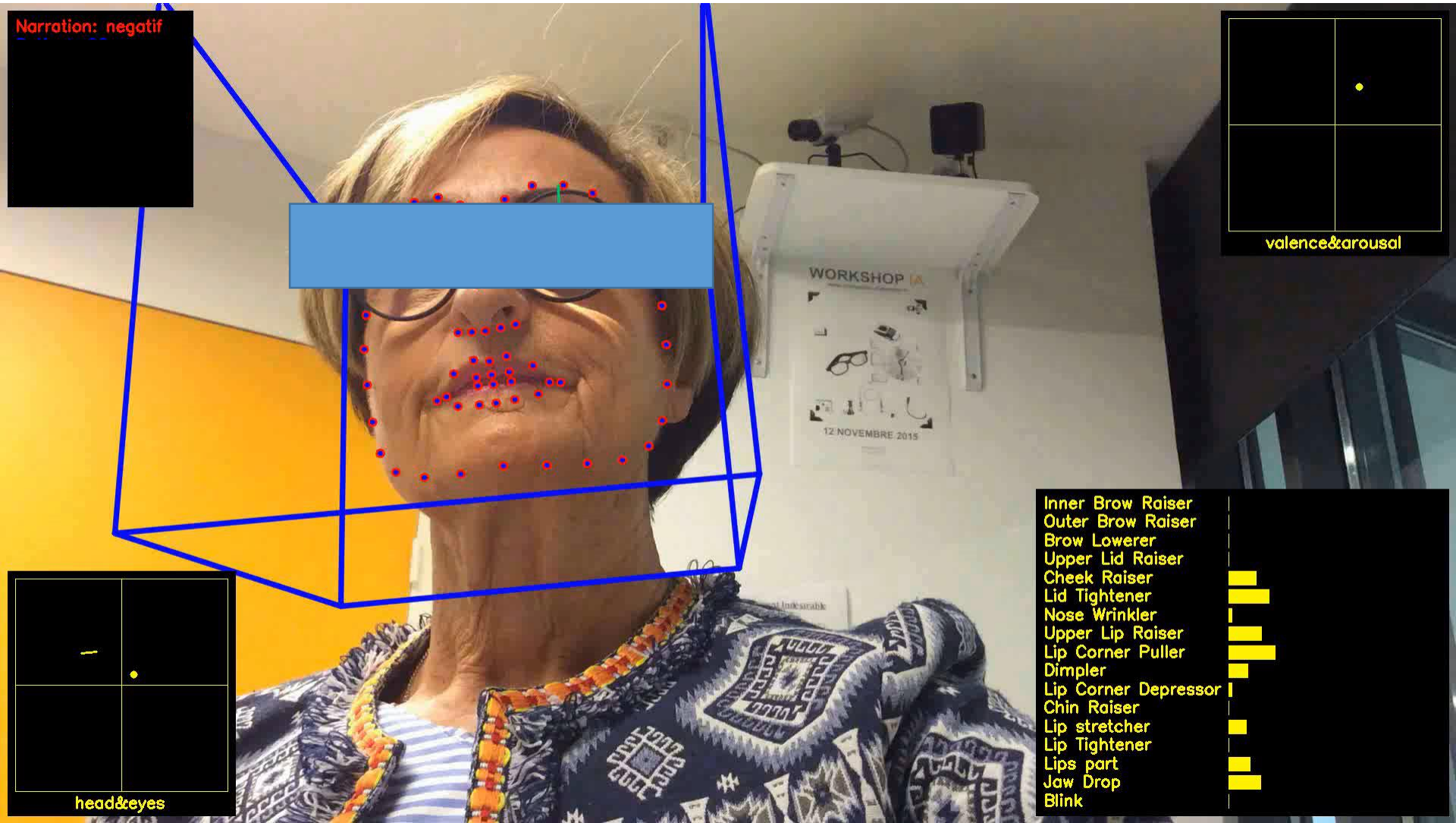


Toyota Smart-Home
Large scale daily living dataset



Emotion Recognition : Facial Expression Recognition

Characterizing the state of Apathy using Facial Motion and Emotion



Data Augmentation : Video Generation

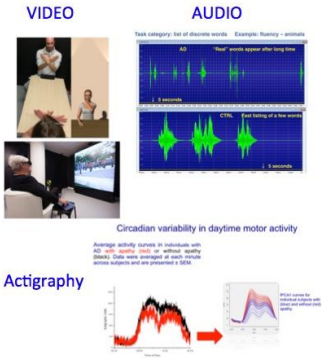




Conclusion – People Monitoring

A **global framework** for building real-time video understanding systems:

- **Activity Monitoring** Systems to measure levels of everyday activities: from handcrafted to (un)supervised learned models of activity
- Robust for **long term** video monitoring
- Online and real-time recognition with limited user interaction during training



Perspectives:

- View-point invariant - Real-world settings
- Generate totally unsupervised models
- Generic semantic activity models (cross scenes), Adaptive learning
- Use finer features as input for the algorithm (head, posture, facial, hand, gesture…)
- More semantics, emotion, mental states.
- Multi-modalities (e.g. speech)
- Reaction to Stimulation : Serious Games