Hierarchical Encoder Architecture Enhances Robustness in Zero-Shot Video Question Answering

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 11 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: To what extent does the hierarchical encoder architecture of HERO improve robustness against temporal shuffling perturbations in zero-shot video question answering benchmarks. 16 claims were extracted from source literature; 7 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 6.7/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: HERO: Hierarchical Encoder for Video+Language Omni-representation Pre-training. Research question: To what extent does the hierarchical encoder architecture of HERO improve robustness against temporal shuffling perturbations in zero-shot video question answering benchmarks?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 6.7/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 16 claims extracted; 7 independently verified. Quality review score: 6.7/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
HERO achieves a new state of the art on multiple benchmarks for Text-based Video/Video-moment Retrieval, Video Question	✓	0.37
The authors introduce two new benchmarks named How2QA and How2R for Video QA and Retrieval.	✓	0.19
The HERO pre-training dataset is composed of 7.6M video clips with accompanying subtitles from TV and HowTo100M datasets	×	0.07
Videos appearing in downstream tasks were excluded from the HERO pre-training dataset to avoid contamination.	×	0.06
The TV Dataset contains 21,793 video clips from 925 episodes across 6 popular TV shows.	×	0.02
Each video clip in the TV Dataset is 60-90 seconds long.	×	0.04
The HowTo100M Dataset contains 1.22 million videos collected from YouTube.	×	0.02
The average duration of videos in the HowTo100M dataset is 6.5 minutes.	×	0.02
Pre-processing of the HowTo100M dataset involved cutting videos into 60-second clips and excluding non-English languages	×	0.03
The How2R benchmark was created by collecting annotations via Amazon Mechanical Turk on 30k randomly sampled 60-second c	×	0.01
HERO encodes multimodal inputs using a hierarchical structure comprising a Cross-modal Transformer for local context and	✓	0.28
HERO utilizes standard Masked Language Modeling (MLM) and Masked Frame Modeling (MFM) objectives.	✓	0.27
HERO introduces a Video-Subtitle Matching (VSM) pre-training task where the model predicts global and local temporal ali	✓	0.27
HERO introduces a Frame Order Modeling (FOM) pre-training task where the model predicts the correct order of shuffled vi	✓	0.26
HERO is jointly trained on HowTo100M and large-scale TV datasets.	✓	0.24
In the provided benchmark table results, the configuration 'MLM + MNCE + FOM + VSM' achieved a score of 22.82 on a speci	×	0.03

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2005.00200v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2305.09758v3
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2405.10075v2