Contrastive Auxiliary Training in Video-JEPA for Few-Shot Action Recognition on EPIC-Kitchens-100

Assignee Research

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Abstract

With the recent surge in the research of vision transformers, they have demonstrated remarkable potential for various challenging computer vision applications, such as image recognition, point cloud classification as well as video understanding. In this paper, we present empirical results for training a stronger video vision transformer on the EPIC-KITCHENS-100 Action Recognition dataset. Specifically, we explore training techniques for video vision transformers, such as augmentations, resolutions as well as initialization, etc. With our training recipe, a single ViViT model achieves the perfo

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Towards Training Stronger Video Vision Transformers for EPIC-KITCHENS-100 Action Recognition. Research question: How does contrastive auxiliary training in Video-JEPA affect few-shot action recognition accuracy on EPIC-Kitchens-100 compared to reconstructive objectives?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 4 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.4/10.

3 Results

4 papers retrieved. 13 claims extracted; 10 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.4/10.

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
ViViT achieves 47.4% on the action recognition accuracy of Epic-Kitchen-100 dataset.	×	0.14
ViViT performs better than convolutional networks by a notable margin on the action classification.	✓	0.17
ViViT underperforms convolutional networks on verb classification.	×	0.11
Combining video transformers with convolutional ones increases the final accuracy.	×	0.12
ViViT-B/16x2 with factorized encoder is used as the base model.	✓	0.16
Two classification heads are connected to the same class token to predict the verb and the noun for the input video clip	✓	0.21
The networks are first pre-trained on large video datasets that are available publicly, and then fine-tuned on the epic-	✓	0.19
Video transformers are especially good at predicting the noun in the verb-noun action prediction task.	✓	0.33
The overall action prediction accuracy of video transformers is notably higher than convolutional ones.	✓	0.31
Even the best video transformers underperform the convolutional networks on the verb prediction.	✓	0.29
The pre-training using respective dataset X with an input resolution Y is denoted further as X-Y.	✓	0.20
Supervised pre-training yields better downstream performance.	✓	0.18
The model is first trained on Kinetics 400, Kinetics 700, and Something-Something-V2.	✓	0.18

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2107.00337v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.05058v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2110.02902v1