Weakly Supervised Dense Video Captioning

Supplementary Materials

1. Region-sequence Generation Algorithm

Algorithm 1 describes the region-sequence generation method, which is based on the CELF (Cost-Effective Lazy Forward selection) algorithm [1]. In this algorithm, m is the number of regions in a sequence, UC and CB are the abbreviation for uniform cost and cost benefit respectively.

2. Response Maps

Figure 1 shows some examples of response maps (heatmaps) generated by the Lexical-FCN model. We first associate the response maps to the words in the sentences based on the computed probabilities, and then visualize the best match.

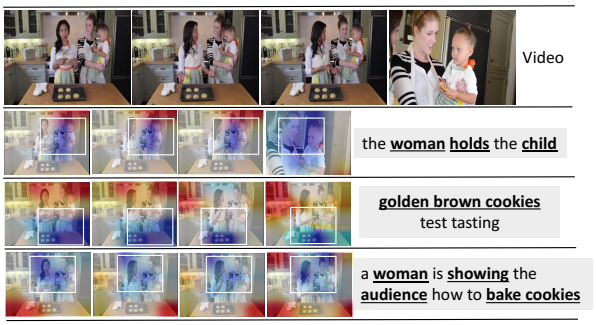

Figure 1. Visualization of learned response maps from the last CNN layer (left), and the corresponding natural sentences (right). The blue areas in the response maps are of high attention, and the region-sequences are highlighted in white bounding-boxes.

3. Sentence Re-ranking Module

Figure 2 shows the diagram of our sentence re-ranking module, which re-rank multiple predicted sentences from dense video captioning. This module is similar to [2], which learns the cosine similarity between video features and sentence features with a neural network evaluator.

4. More Result Examples

More result examples of our DenseVideoCap system are provided in Figures 3, 4, 5, 6.

Algorithm 1 Region-sequence generation by submodular maximization with the CELF algorithm [1].

function $\textsc{LazyForward}(\mathcal{S}_\mathbf{v}, x_\mathbf{v}, R, m, type)$
  $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \emptyset$; ▷ Start with the empty sequence
  for each $r \in \mathcal{S}_\mathbf{v}$ **do** $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}; r) \leftarrow \infty$ ▷ Init marginal gains
  end for
  while $|\mathcal{A}| < m$ **do**
    for each $r \in \mathcal{S}_\mathbf{v} \backslash \mathcal{A}$ **do** $cur_s \leftarrow$ **false**;
    end for
    while true do ▷ Begin loop
      if $type = UC$ **then** ▷ Uniform cost
        $r^* \leftarrow \arg\max_{r \in \mathcal{S}_\mathbf{v} \backslash \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}; r)$; ▷ Max gain
      end if
      if $type = CB$ **then** ▷ Cost benefit
        $r^* \leftarrow \arg\max_{r \in \mathcal{S}_\mathbf{v} \backslash \mathcal{A}} \frac{\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}; r)}{R(r)}$; ▷ Max gain / cost
      end if
      if cue_{r^*} **then** $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{A} \cup \{r^*\}$; **break**;
      else ▷ Update marginal gain
        $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}; r) \leftarrow R(\mathcal{A} \cup \{r\}) - R(\mathcal{A})$;
        $cur_{r^*} \leftarrow$ **true**;
      end if
    end while
  end while
  return $\mathcal{A}$; ▷ Return region-sequence
end function

function $\textsc{Main}(\mathcal{S}_\mathbf{v}, x_\mathbf{v}, R, m)$
  $\mathcal{A}_{UC} \leftarrow \textsc{LazyForward}(\mathcal{S}_\mathbf{v}, x_\mathbf{v}, R, m, UC)$
  $\mathcal{A}_{CB} \leftarrow \textsc{LazyForward}(\mathcal{S}_\mathbf{v}, x_\mathbf{v}, R, m, CB)$
  return $\arg\max\{R(\mathcal{A}_{UC}),\ R(\mathcal{A}_{CB})\}$
end function

References

[1] J. Leskovec, A. Krause, and et al. Cost-effective outbreak detection in networks. In *ACM SIGKDD*, 2007. 1

[2] R. Shetty and J. Laaksonen. Frame-and segment-level features and candidate pool evaluation for video caption generation. *arXiv:1608.04959*, 2016. 1

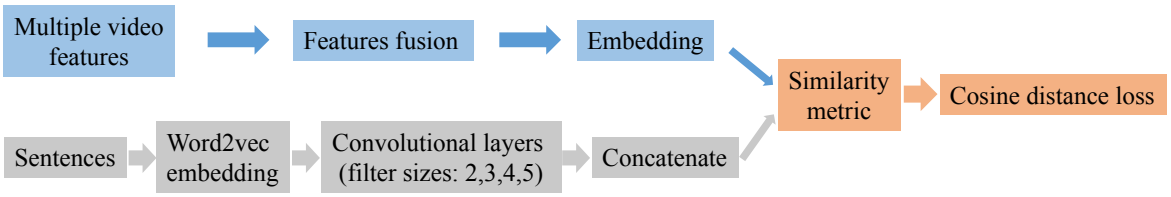

Figure 2. Illustration of the sentence re-ranker module.

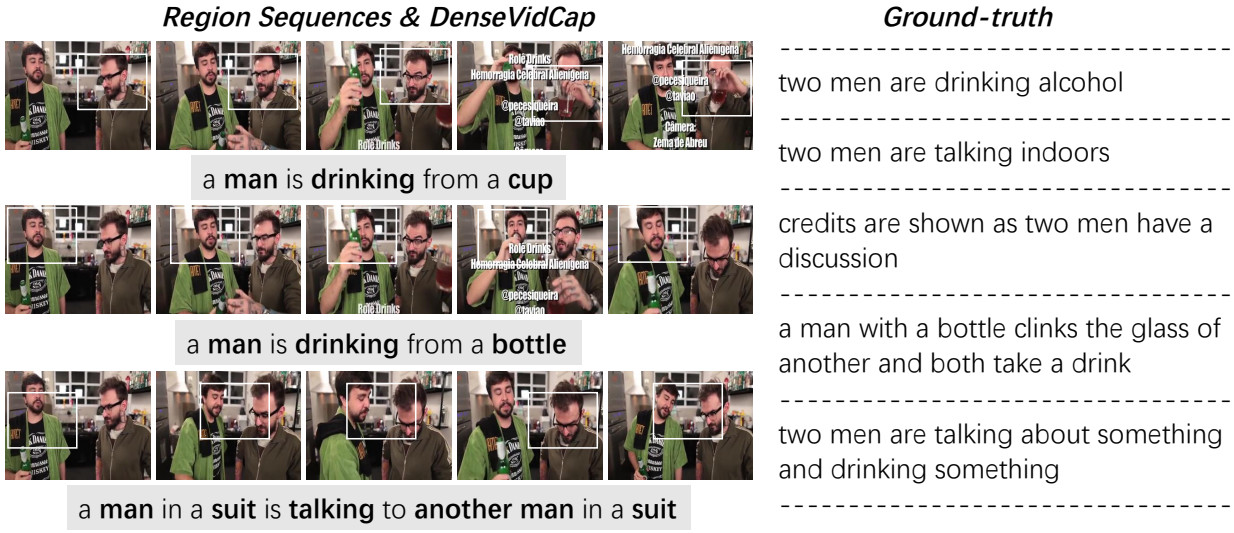

Figure 3. Left: Examples of dense sentences produced by our ***DenseVidCap*** method and corresponding ***region sequences***; Right: Ground-truth (video6974).

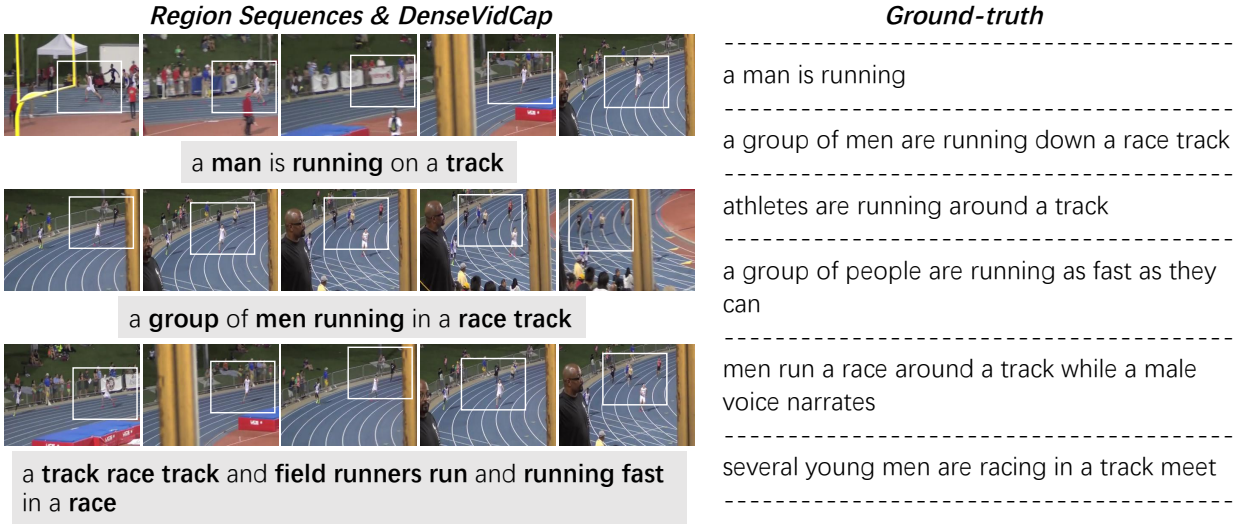

Figure 4. Left: Examples of dense sentences produced by our ***DenseVidCap*** method and corresponding ***region sequences***; Right: Ground-truth (video6967).

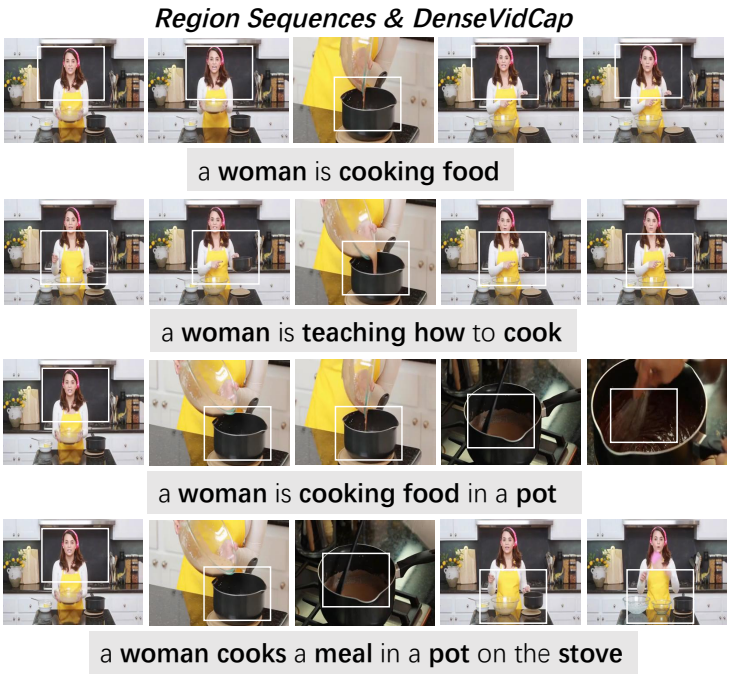

Figure 5. Left: Examples of dense sentences produced by our ***DenseVidCap*** method and corresponding ***region sequences***; Right: Ground-truth (video6911).

Figure 6. Left: Examples of dense sentences produced by our ***DenseVidCap*** method and corresponding ***region sequences***; Right: Ground-truth (video6973).