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Self-Supervised Learning via Conditional Motion Propagation

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CVPR 2019

Learn from Motion

- Motion: easy to obtain, without manual annotations.
- Goal: learn image representations and object properties from motion.

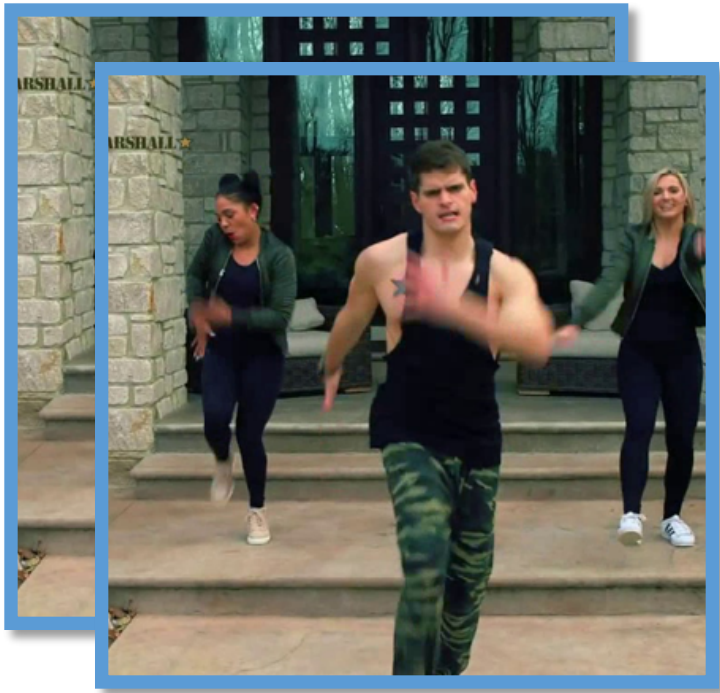


Image pair

Optical flow
estimation



Motion (optical flow)

Previous Works

- **Motion prediction**

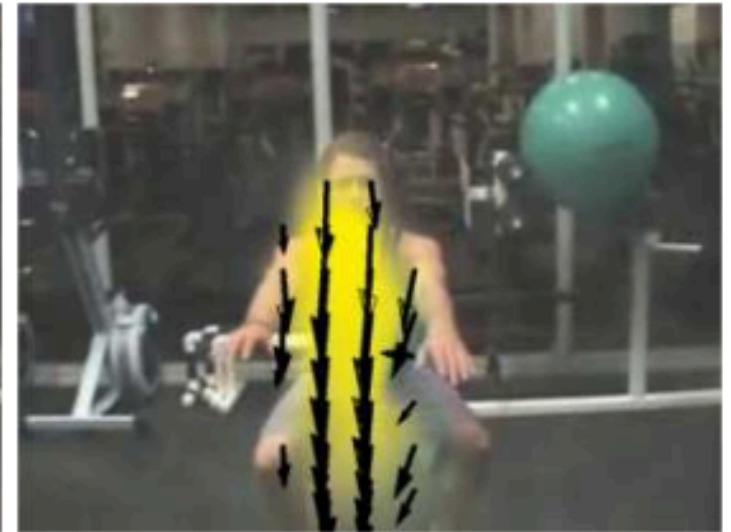
🙄 **Motion is ambiguous.**



(a) Input Image



(b) Prediction



(c) Ground Truth

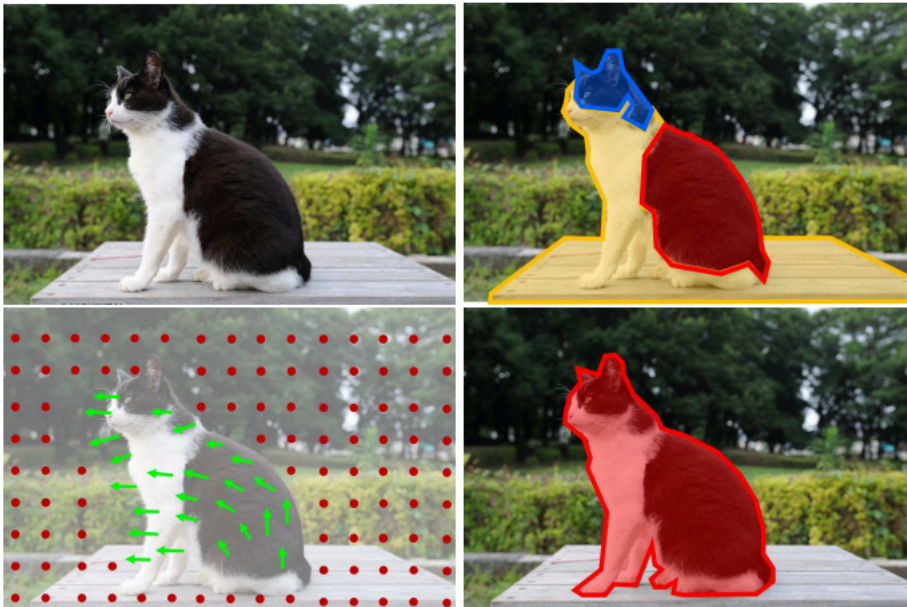
Motion prediction from static images. [1]

[1] Walker J, Gupta A, Hebert M. "Dense optical flow prediction from a static image." *In CVPR*, 2015.

Previous Works

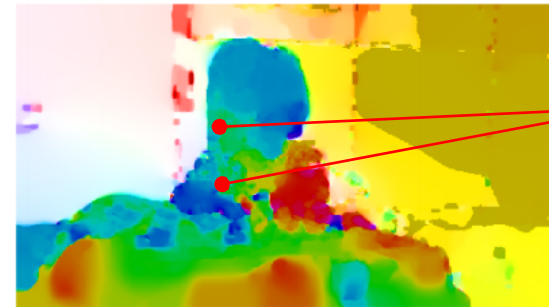
- **Motion as regularization**

Assume pixels on the same object should have similar motion.

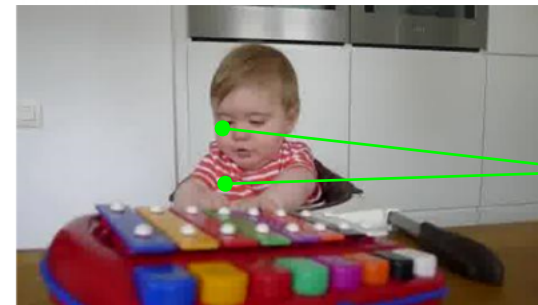


Learn to segment moving foreground [2]

☹️ **Motion is complicated.**



Motion is similar



Features should be close

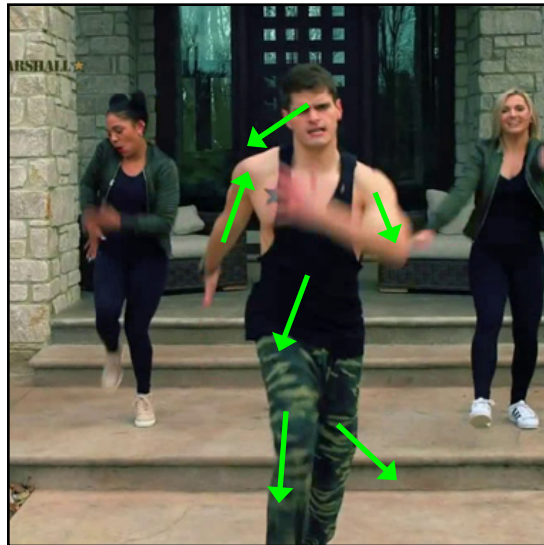
Learn motion consistency [3]

[2] Pathak D, Girshick R, Dollár P, Darrell T, Hariharan B. Learning features by watching objects move. In CVPR, 2017.

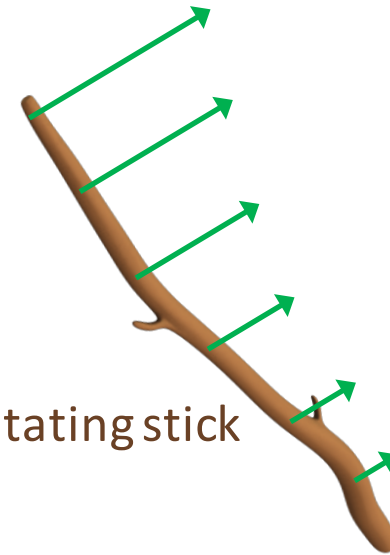
[3] Mahendran A, Thevlis J, Vedaldi A. Cross pixel optical-flow similarity for self-supervised learning. In ACCV, 2018.

Motion is complicated

? Do pixels on the same object have similar motion?



Objects with high degrees of freedom



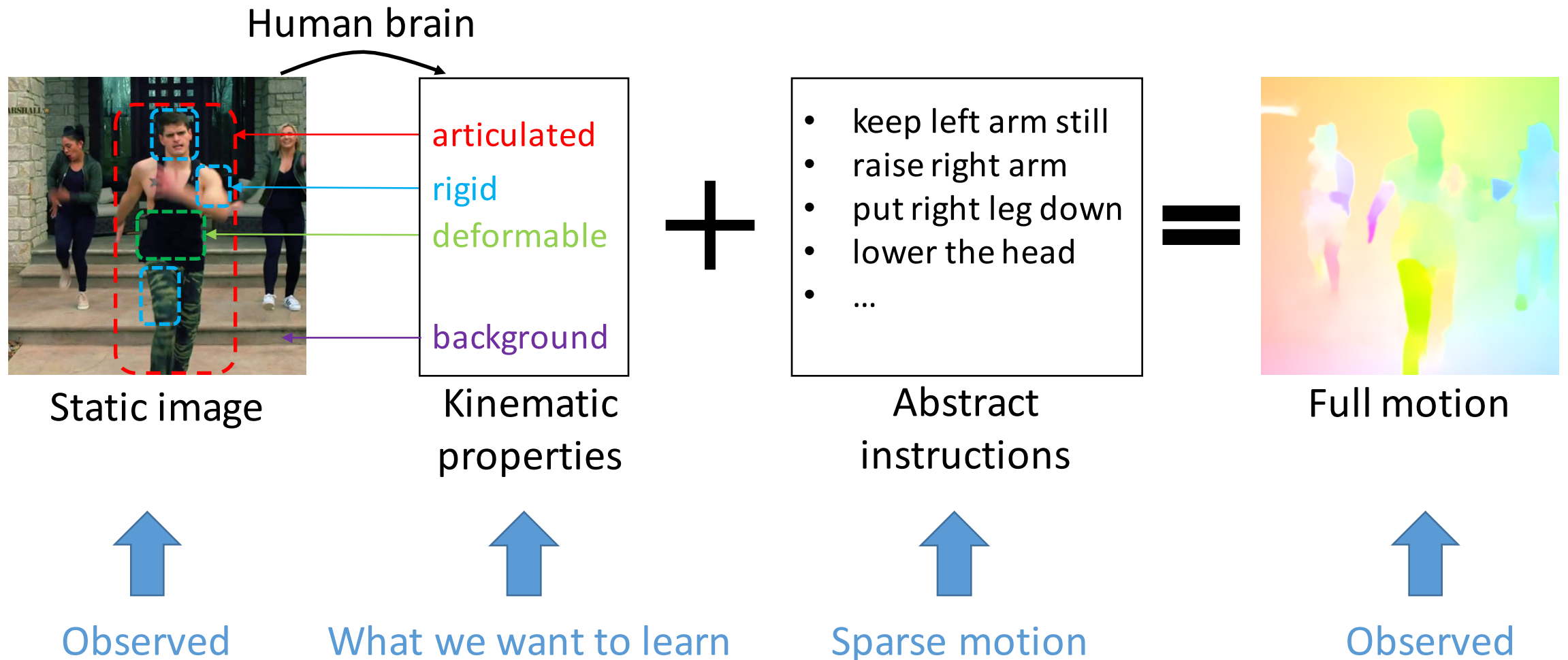
A rotating stick

Rigid objects

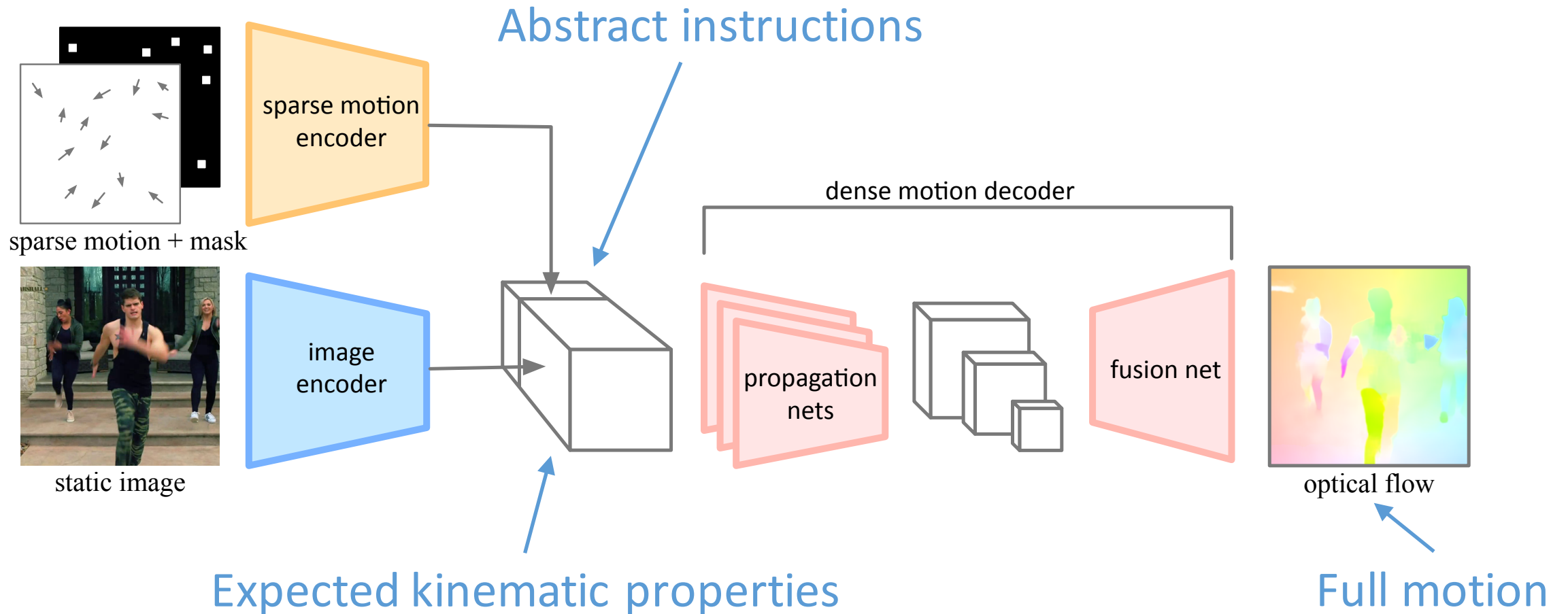


We need a better paradigm to learn from motion.

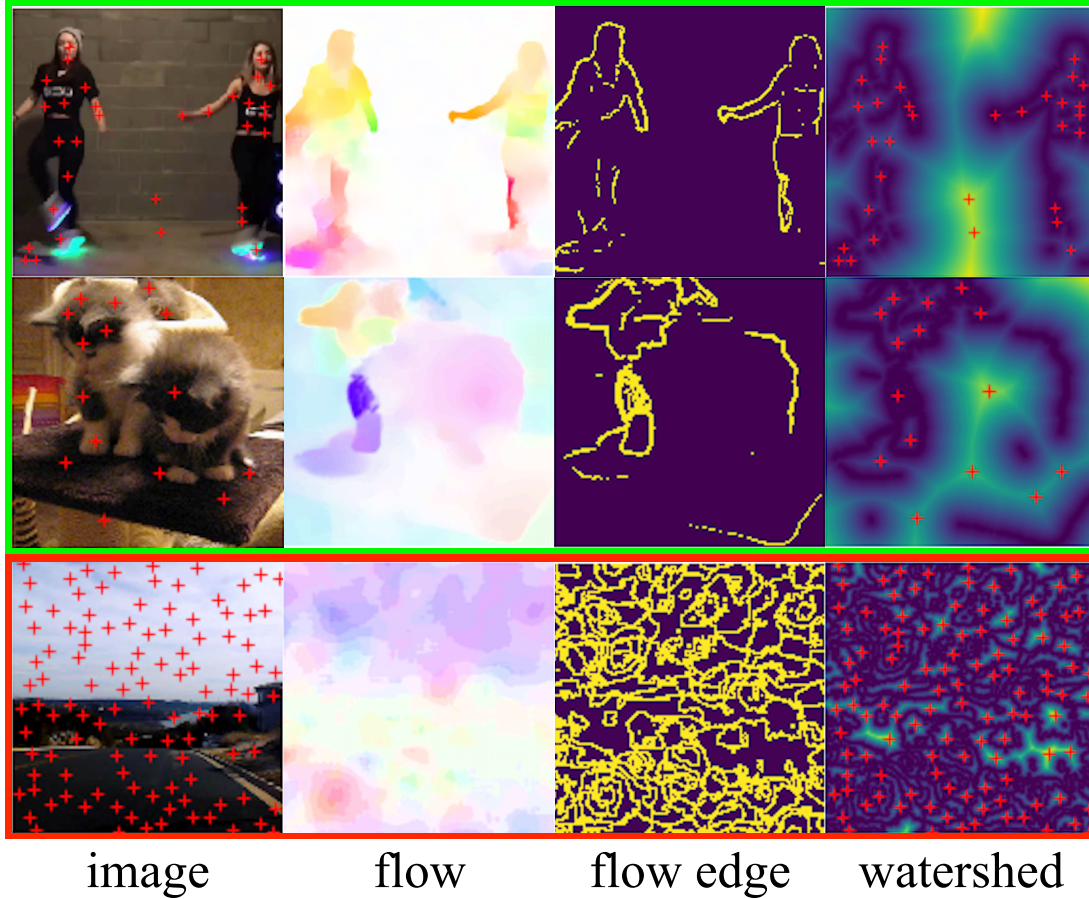
How does human imagine motion?



Conditional Motion Propagation



Details



Sparse motion sampling

Flow quantization:
regression as classification.

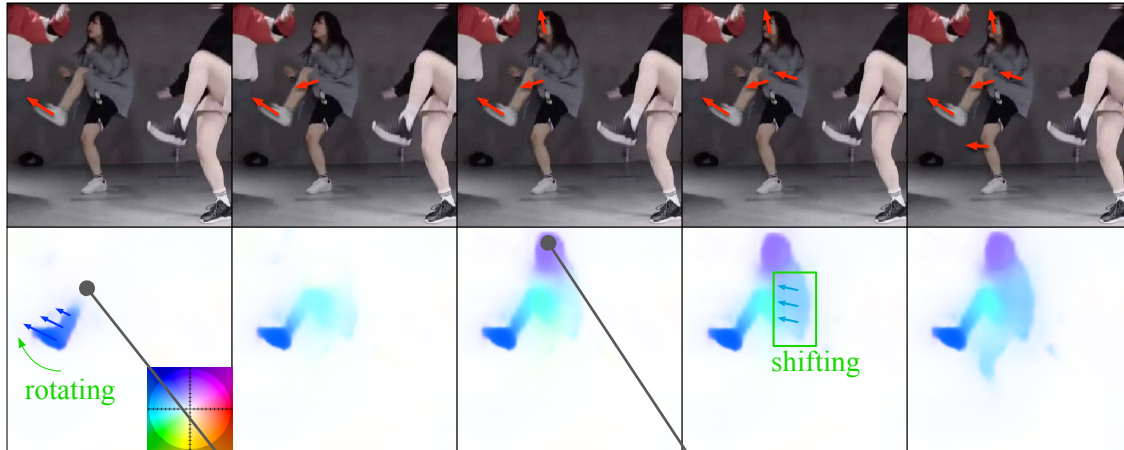
$$L_x = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{c=1}^C (\mathbb{1}(Q_i^x = c) \log P_{i_c}^x),$$
$$L_y = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{c=1}^C (\mathbb{1}(Q_i^y = c) \log P_{i_c}^y)$$

L_x, L_y : loss in x, y direction.

Q : quantized flow. P : probability.

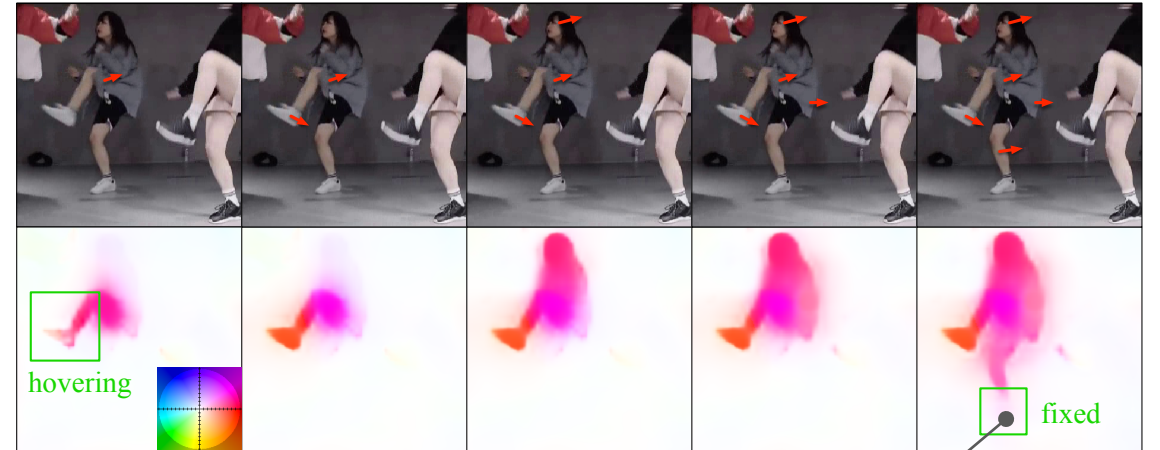
Codes and demos

- <https://github.com/XiaohangZhan/conditional-motion-propagation>



Kinematic
property

Rigidity



Physical
feasibility