

VINDLU: A Recipe for Effective Video-and-Language Pretraining

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Motivation

Video-language pretraining

- Expensive to train

Model	V100-GPU days
ALL-in-one	448
LAVENDER	640
CLIP-ViP	984

- Complex architectures

Method	Model Design			Pretraining Data			#Frames		
	Temporal Modeling	Multimodal Fusion	Pretraining Objectives	Dataset	Size	Modality	PT	FT	Eval
UniVL [48]	Joint Att. [5]	2-layer TR	VTC+VTM+MLM+MFM+LM	HT	136M	V	48	48	48
VideoCLIP [75]	1D-Conv+TR	✗	VTC	HT	136M	V	32	32	32
ClipBert [32]	Mean Pooling	BERT	MLM+VTM	COCO+VG	0.2M	I	1	16	16
Frozen [2]	Temp. Attn [5]	✗	ITC	C5M	5M	I+V	1 → 4	4	4
MERLOT [86]	Joint Attn	RoBERTa	VTC+MLM+FOM	YT	180M	V	16	16	16
VIOLET [19]	Window Attn [44]	BERT	VTC+VTM+MLM+MVM	YT+C5M	185M	I+V	4	5	5
MV-GPT [59]	Joint Attn	2-layer TR	MLM+LM	HT	136M	V	-	-	-
ALL-in-one [67]	Token Rolling [67]	ViT	VTC+VTM+MLM	HT+W2	172M	V	3	3	9
Singularity [31]	Late Temp. Attn	3-layer TR	VTC+VTM+MLM	C17M	17M	I+V	1 → 4	4	12
LAVENDER [38]	Window Attn [44]	BERT	MLM	C17M+IN	30M	I+V	4	5	5
OmniVL [69]	Temp. Attn	2×BERT	VTC+VTM+LM	C17M	17M	I+V	1 → 8	8	8
ATP [6]	✗	✗	VTC	CLIP	400M	I	1	16	16
CLIP4Clip [49]	Late TR	✗	VTC	CLIP	400M	I	1	12	12
ECLIPSE [40]	Late TR	✗	VTC	CLIP	400M	I+A	1	32	32
CLIP2TV [21]	CLIP	4-layer TR	VTC+VTM	CLIP	400M	I	1	12	12
CLIP-Hitchhiker [3]	Late Attn	✗	VTC	CLIP	400M	I	1	16	120
CLIP-ViP [77]	Prompt Attn [77]	✗	VTC	CLIP	500M	I+V	1 → 12	12	12

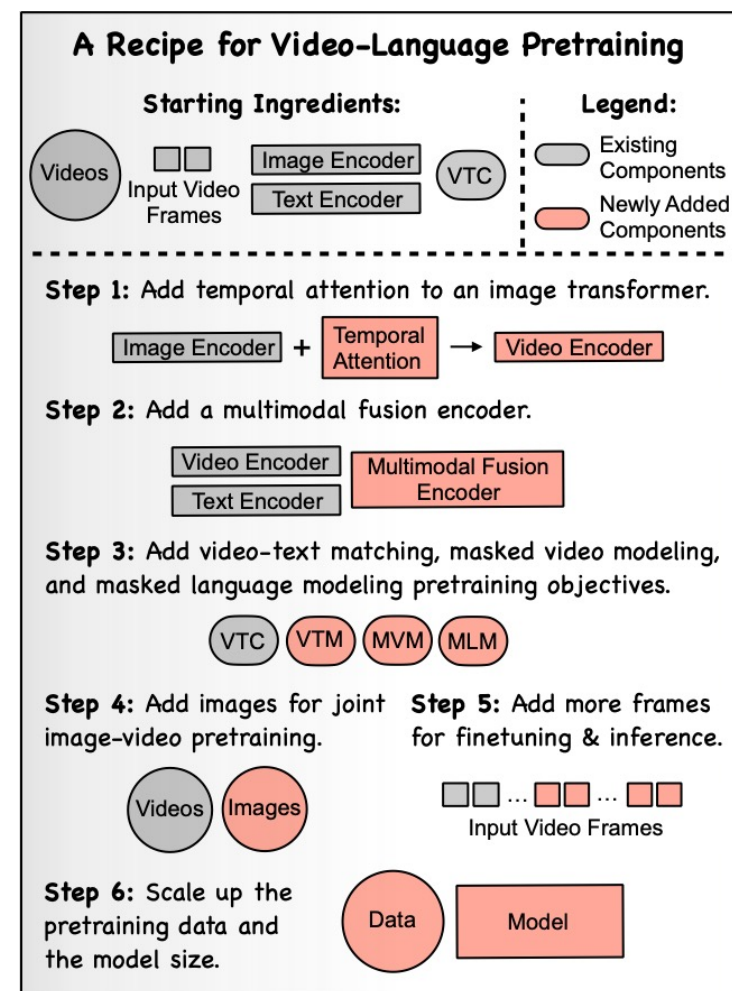
TR: Transformer; **Late:** Late fusion; **Attn:** Attention. **V:** Video; **I:** Image; **A:** Audio; 1 → 4: 1 frame for stage-1 training and 4 frames for stage-2. **VTC:** Video-text contrastive; **VTM:** Video-text matching; **MLM:** Masked language modeling; **MFM:** Masked frame modeling; **LM:** Language modeling. **HT:** HowTo100M [51]; **C5M,** **C17M:** see supplementary; **YT:** YT-Temporal [86]; **W2:** WebVid-2M [2]; **COCO:** [39], **VG:** Visual Genome [30]; **IN:** An internal dataset.

➤ **Goal: Make VidL pretraining more efficient, effective and accessible.**



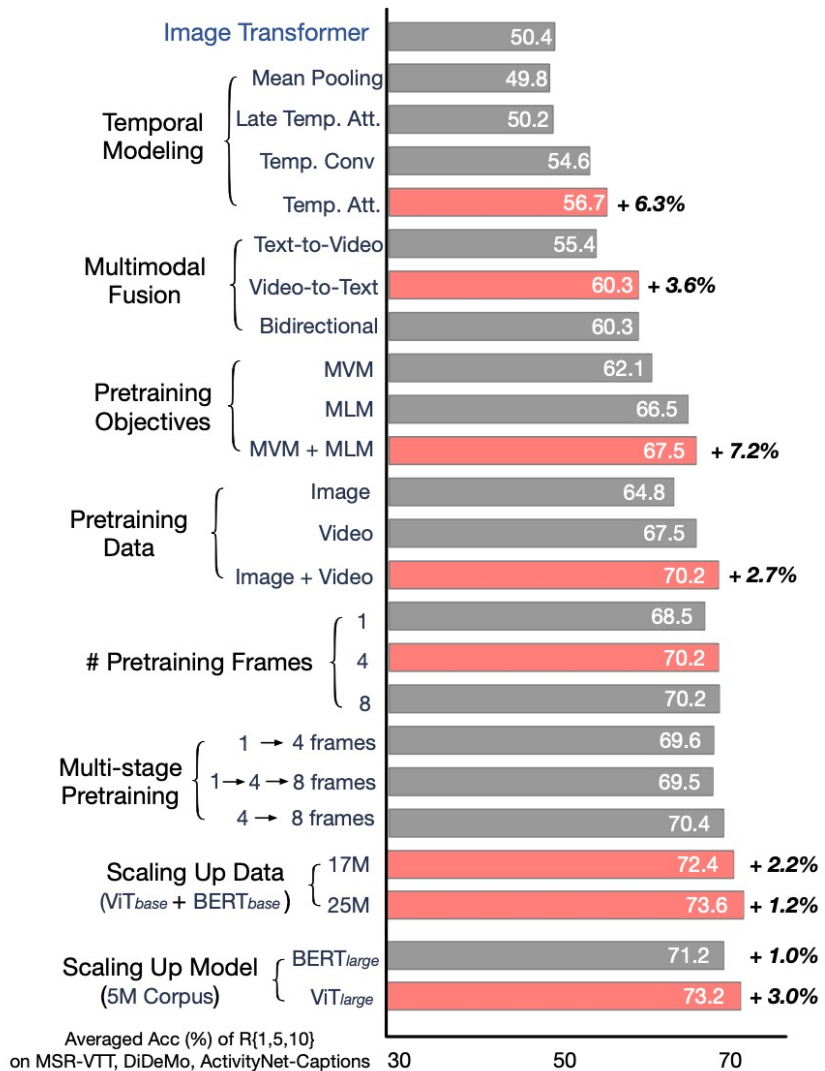
A Recipe for Effective VidL Pretraining

- We start with image and text encoders trained on video-text pairs using a contrastive loss.
- We then progressively add more components while studying the importance of each component.
- Using our empirical insights, we then develop a step-by-step recipe for effective VidL pretraining.





Our Recipe: VindLU



Our final recipe outperforms the original baseline by 23.2%



Experiments



Check our code!

VindLU achieves state-of-the-art results on 9 video-language benchmarks.

Text-to-Video Retrieval

Method	Pretrain			MSRVTT				DiDeMo				ActivityNet-Captions				Avg
	#Data	#Frames	Time	R1	R5	R10	Avg	R1	R5	R10	Avg	R1	R5	R10	Avg	
ClipBERT [32]	5.4M	1	32	22.0	46.8	59.9	42.9	20.4	48.0	60.8	43.1	21.3	49.0	63.5	44.6	43.5
VideoCLIP [75]	136M	960	8	30.9	55.4	66.8	51.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frozen [2]	5M	1 → 4	35*	31.0	59.5	70.5	53.7	34.6	65.0	74.7	58.1	-	-	-	-	-
ALPRO [34]	5M	8	24*	33.9	60.7	73.2	55.9	35.9	67.5	78.8	60.7	-	-	-	-	-
VIOLET [19]	138M	4	83	34.5	63.0	73.4	57.0	32.6	62.8	74.7	56.7	-	-	-	-	-
All-in-one [67]	138M	3	448	37.9	68.1	77.1	61.0	32.7	61.4	73.5	55.9	22.4	53.7	67.7	47.9	54.9
LAVENDER [38]	30M	4	640	40.7	66.9	77.6	61.7	<u>53.4</u>	78.6	85.3	72.4	-	-	-	-	-
Singularity [31]	17M	1 → 4	29	42.7	69.5	78.1	63.4	53.1	<u>79.9</u>	<u>88.1</u>	<u>73.7</u>	<u>48.9</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>86.3</u>	<u>70.7</u>	69.3
OmniVL [69]	17M	1 → 8	169*	47.8	74.2	83.8	68.6	52.4	79.5	85.4	72.4	-	-	-	-	-
CLIP4Clip [49]	400M	1	768*	44.5	71.4	81.6	65.8	42.8	68.5	79.2	63.5	40.5	72.4	83.4	65.4	64.9
ECLIPSE [40]	400M	1	768*	-	-	-	-	44.2	-	-	-	45.3	75.7	86.2	69.1	-
CLIP-Hhiker [3]	400M	1	768*	47.7	74.1	82.9	68.6	-	-	-	-	44.0	74.9	86.1	68.3	-
CLIP-ViP [77]	500M	1 → 12	984*	54.2	77.2	84.8	72.1	50.5	78.4	87.1	72.0	53.4	81.4	90.0	74.9	73.0
	5M		15	43.8	70.3	79.5	64.5	54.6	81.3	89.0	75.0	51.1	79.2	88.4	72.9	70.8
VINDLU	17M	4	38	45.3	69.9	79.6	64.9	59.2	84.1	89.5	77.6	54.4	80.7	89.0	74.7	<u>72.4</u>
	25M		82	<u>46.5</u>	<u>71.5</u>	<u>80.4</u>	<u>66.1</u>	61.2	85.8	91.0	79.3	55.0	81.4	89.7	75.4	73.6

Method	#PT	SSv2-label		SSv2-template		Avg
		R1	R5	R1	R5	
CLIP4Clip [49]	400M	43.1	71.4	77.0	96.6	77.9
Singularity [31]	17M	47.4	75.9	77.6	96.0	80.0
	5M	51.2	78.8	82.2	98.9	82.7
VINDLU	17M	53.0	80.8	86.2	99.4	84.6
	25M	53.1	81.8	83.3	100	84.4

Action Recognition

Method	TimeSformer [5]	OmniVL [69]	VINDLU
Top-1 acc.	78.0	79.1	80.1

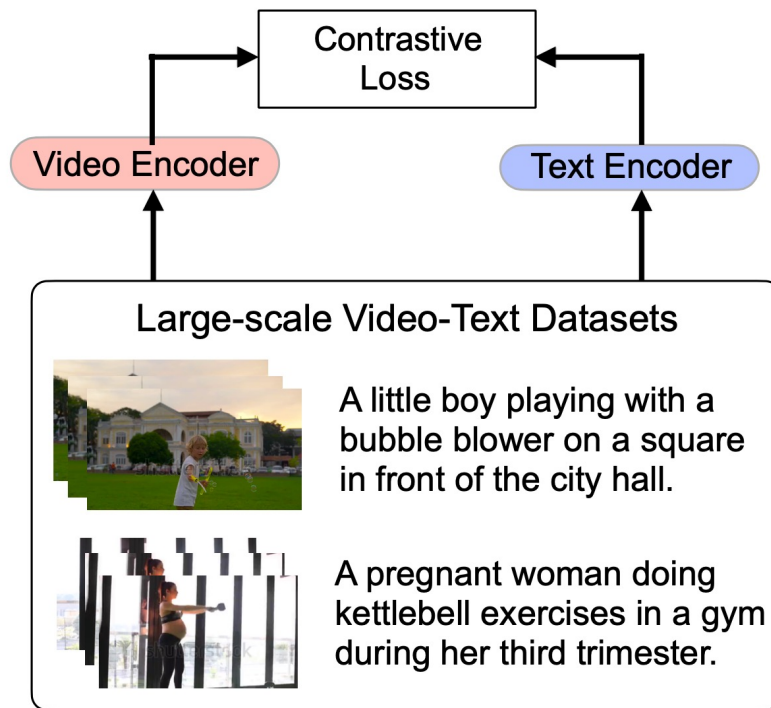
Video Question Answering

Method	#PT	ANet	MSR-QA	MSR-MC	TVQA
ClipBERT [32]	0.2M	-	37.4	88.2	-
ALPRO [34]	5M	-	42.1	-	-
JustAsk [78]	69M	38.9	41.5	-	-
VideoCLIP [75]	136M	-	-	92.1	-
All-in-one [67]	138M	-	44.3	92.0	-
MERLOT [86]	180M	41.4	43.1	90.9	78.7
VIOLET [19]	138M	-	43.9	91.9	-
Singularity [31]	17M	44.1	43.9	93.7	-
OmniVL [69]	17M	-	44.1	-	-
HERO [37]	7.5M	-	-	-	74.2
FrozenBiLM [79]	400M	43.2	47.0	-	82.0
	5M	44.2	43.6	95.2	79.0
VINDLU	17M	44.6	43.8	96.7	78.8
	25M	44.7	44.6	97.1	79.0

Details

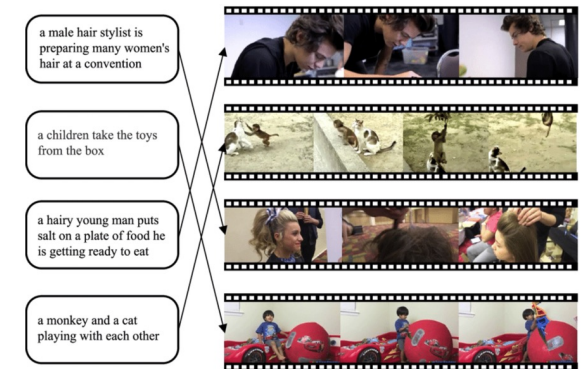
Problem Statement

Video-and-Language (VidL) Pretraining

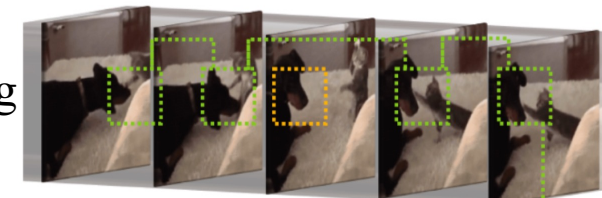


Finetuning

Text-to-video Retrieval



Video Question Answering



Q) How many times does the cat touch the dog?
A) 4 times

This scheme has been shown very effective for downstream VidL tasks.



Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 0: Starting Ingredients

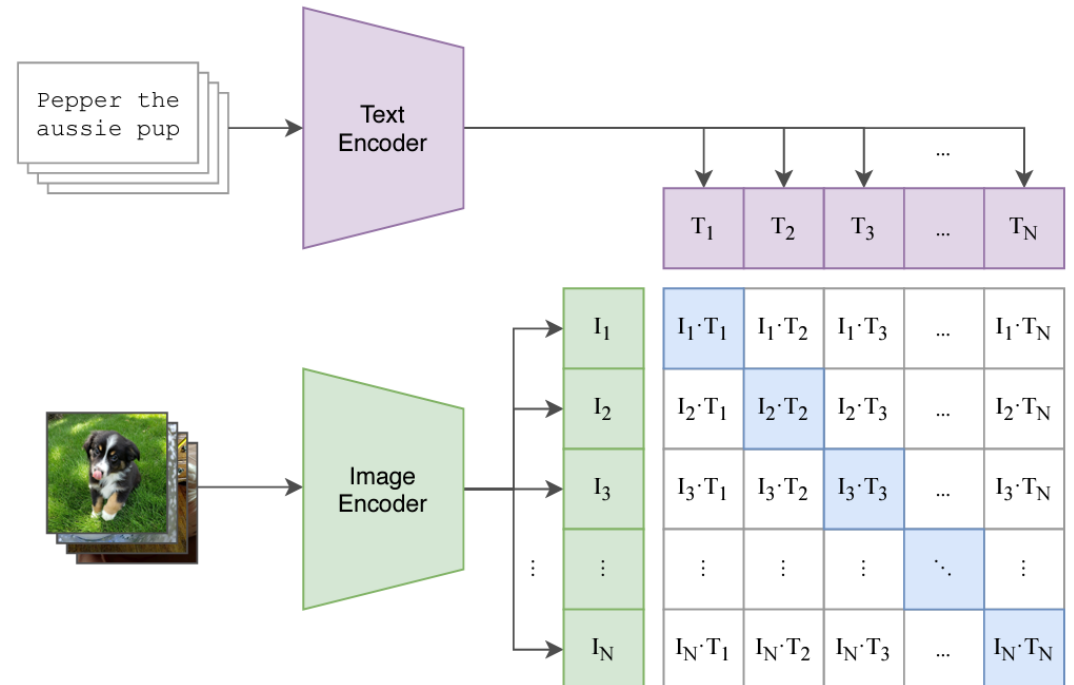
Model:

- Image Encoder: ViT-B/16.
- Text Encoder: BERT.

Datasets:

- Pretraining: WebVid-2M.
- Objective: VTC contrastive loss.
- Evaluation: Text-to-video retrieval on MSR-VTT, DiDeMo, ActivityNet.

The image transformer baseline achieves 50.2% accuracy.





Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 1: Temporal Modeling

- **Mean Pooling:** the model averages independently computed frame-level scores.
- **L-TA:** adding 2 Transformer layers to an image encoder for temporal aggregation.
- **TC:** using 3D temporal convolutions for temporal modeling.
- **TA:** The divided space-time attention from TimeSformer inserted before spatial attention.

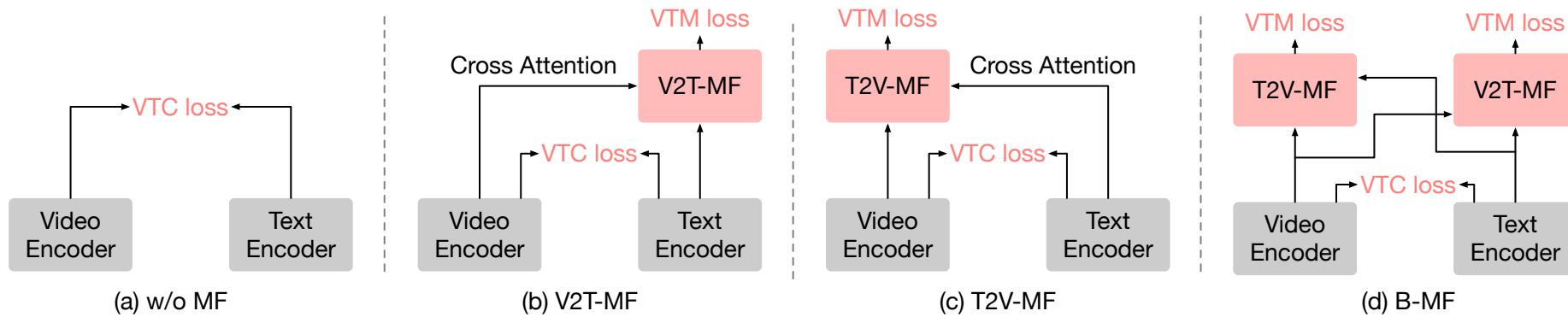
	Mean Pooling	L-TA	TC	TA
acc.(%)	49.8	50.2	54.6	56.7



Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 2: Multimodal Fusion Encoder

The purpose of the multimodal fusion encoder is to fuse multimodal cues from video and language.

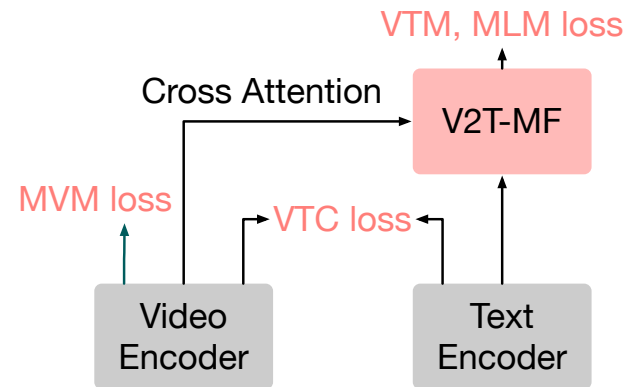


	w/o. MF	T2V-MF	V2T-MF	B-MF
acc.(%)	56.7	55.4	60.3	60.3



Our Recipe: VindLU

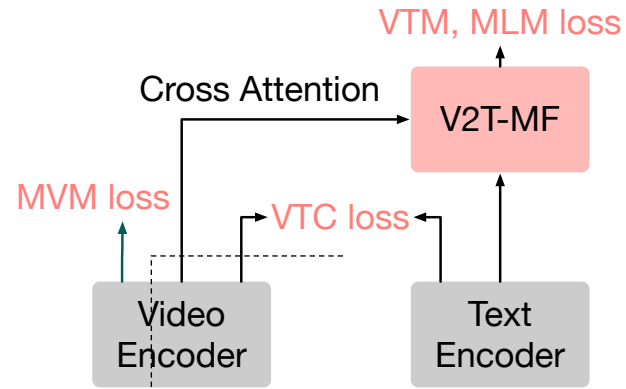
Step 3: Pretraining Objectives





Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 3: Pretraining Objectives



- **Video-to-Text Contrastive (VTC)**

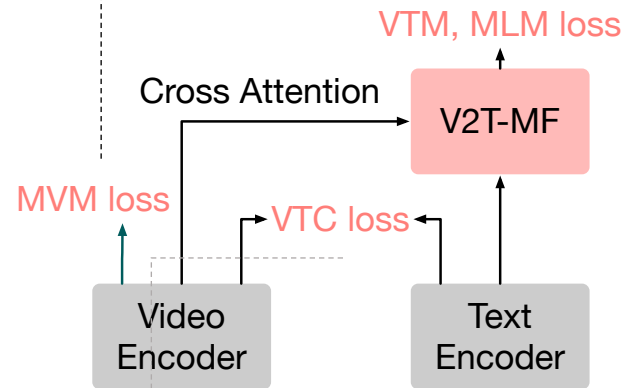
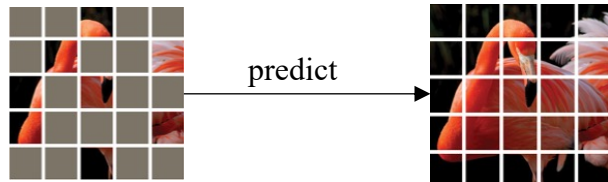
	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	...	T _N
I ₁	I ₁ T ₁	I ₁ T ₂	I ₁ T ₃	...	I ₁ T _N
I ₂	I ₂ T ₁	I ₂ T ₂	I ₂ T ₃	...	I ₂ T _N
I ₃	I ₃ T ₁	I ₃ T ₂	I ₃ T ₃	...	I ₃ T _N
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
I _N	I _N T ₁	I _N T ₂	I _N T ₃	...	I _N T _N



Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 3: Pretraining Objectives

- Masked Video Modeling (MVM) ←



- Video-to-Text Contrastive (VTC) ←

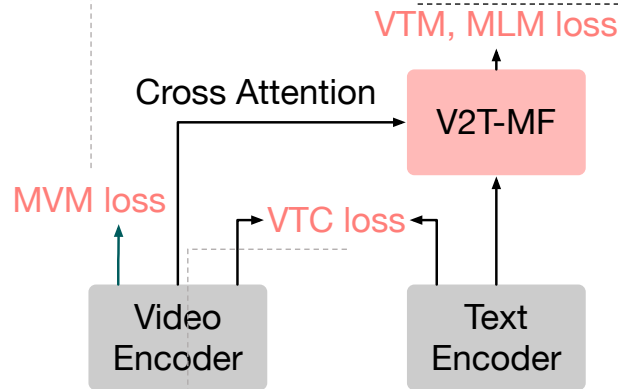
	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	...	T _N
I ₁	I ₁ T ₁	I ₁ T ₂	I ₁ T ₃	...	I ₁ T _N
I ₂	I ₂ T ₁	I ₂ T ₂	I ₂ T ₃	...	I ₂ T _N
I ₃	I ₃ T ₁	I ₃ T ₂	I ₃ T ₃	...	I ₃ T _N
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
I _N	I _N T ₁	I _N T ₂	I _N T ₃	...	I _N T _N



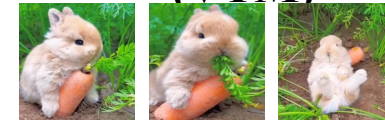
Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 3: Pretraining Objectives

- Masked Video Modeling (MVM)



- Video-to-Text Matching (VTM)



A bunny is eating carrots $\xrightarrow{\text{predict}}$ **True**



Some people are playing football $\xrightarrow{\text{predict}}$ **False**

- Video-to-Text Contrastive (VTC)

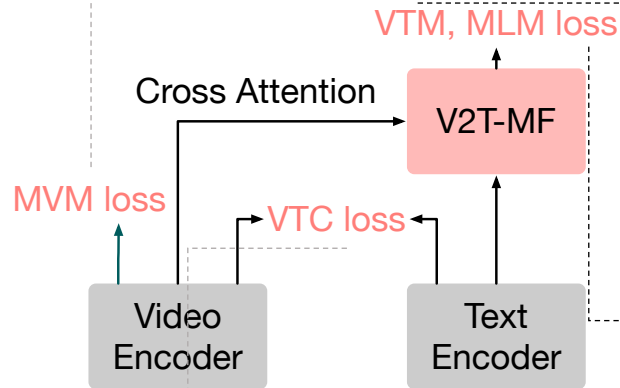
	T_1	T_2	T_3	...	T_N
I_1	$I_1 \cdot T_1$	$I_1 \cdot T_2$	$I_1 \cdot T_3$...	$I_1 \cdot T_N$
I_2	$I_2 \cdot T_1$	$I_2 \cdot T_2$	$I_2 \cdot T_3$...	$I_2 \cdot T_N$
I_3	$I_3 \cdot T_1$	$I_3 \cdot T_2$	$I_3 \cdot T_3$...	$I_3 \cdot T_N$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots	\vdots
I_N	$I_N \cdot T_1$	$I_N \cdot T_2$	$I_N \cdot T_3$...	$I_N \cdot T_N$



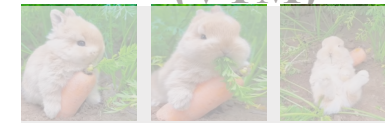
Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 3: Pretraining Objectives

- Masked Video Modeling (MVM)



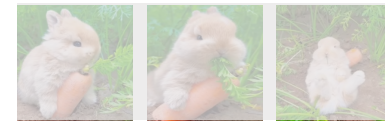
- Video-to-Text Matching (V2T-M)



A bunny is eating carrots

predict

True



Some people are playing football

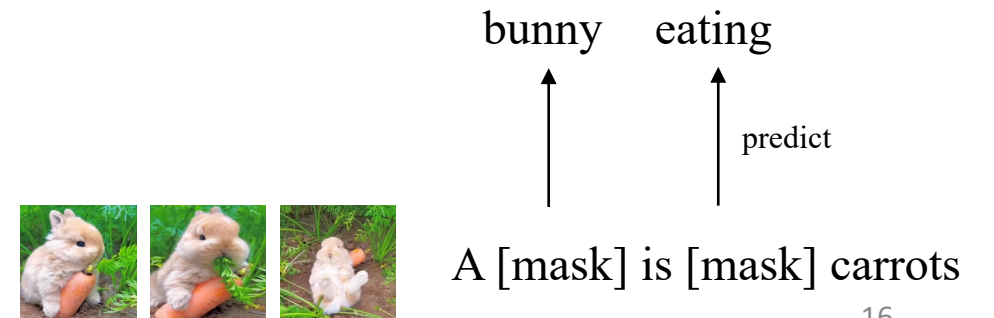
predict

False

- Video-to-Text Contrastive (VTC)

	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	...	T _N
I ₁	I ₁ T ₁	I ₁ T ₂	I ₁ T ₃	...	I ₁ T _N
I ₂	I ₂ T ₁	I ₂ T ₂	I ₂ T ₃	...	I ₂ T _N
I ₃	I ₃ T ₁	I ₃ T ₂	I ₃ T ₃	...	I ₃ T _N
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
I _N	I _N T ₁	I _N T ₂	I _N T ₃	...	I _N T _N

- Masked Language Modeling (MLM)

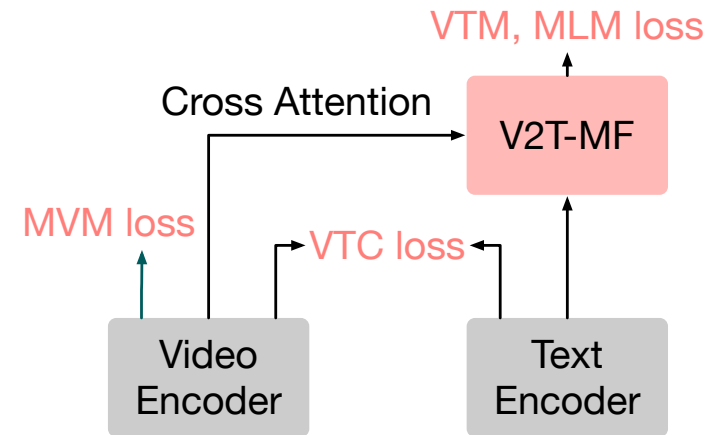




Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 3: Pretraining Objectives

- **VTC**: contrastive video-text loss objective.
- **VTM**: non-contrastive video-text matching classification objective attached to multimodal encoder.
- **MLM**: masked word token prediction loss.
- **MVM**: masked video token prediction loss.



objectives	acc.(%)
VTC (Step 1)	56.7
VTC+VTM (Step 2)	60.3
VTC+VTM+MLM	66.5
VTC+VTM+MLM+MVM	67.5



Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 4: Pretraining Data

	Images	Videos	Images+Videos
acc.(%)	64.8	67.5	70.2

Training Jointly on images and videos is beneficial.

	1 frame	4 frames	8 frames	16 frames
acc.(%)	68.5	70.2	70.2	70.2
speedup	4.6 ×	2.5×	1.7×	1×

Pretraining on 4 frames is sufficient and provides large reduction in the computational cost.

frames	4	1 → 4	1 → 4 → 8	4 → 8
acc.(%)	70.2	69.6	69.5	70.4
speedup	1.7 ×	1.7 ×	1.2×	1×

Multi-stage pretraining is not necessary.



Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 5: Finetuning and inference

- Finetuning

# frames	1	4	8	12	24	32
acc.(%)	65.5	68.1	69.2	70.2	70.1	70.5
speedup	22.4 ×	7.1×	3.9×	2.6×	1.5×	1.0×

Finetuning on 12 frames provides a good tradeoff between accuracy and cost.

- Inference

# frames	12	24	32	64
D/A acc.(%)	73.4/70.4	73.0/72.1	72.7/72.6	73.8/72.8
speedup	10.6 ×	3.1×	2.1×	1×

Inference with more frames yields slightly better results at larger computational cost.



Our Recipe: VindLU

Step 6: Scaling Up

# corpus	5M	17M	25M
acc.(%)	70.2	72.4	73.6

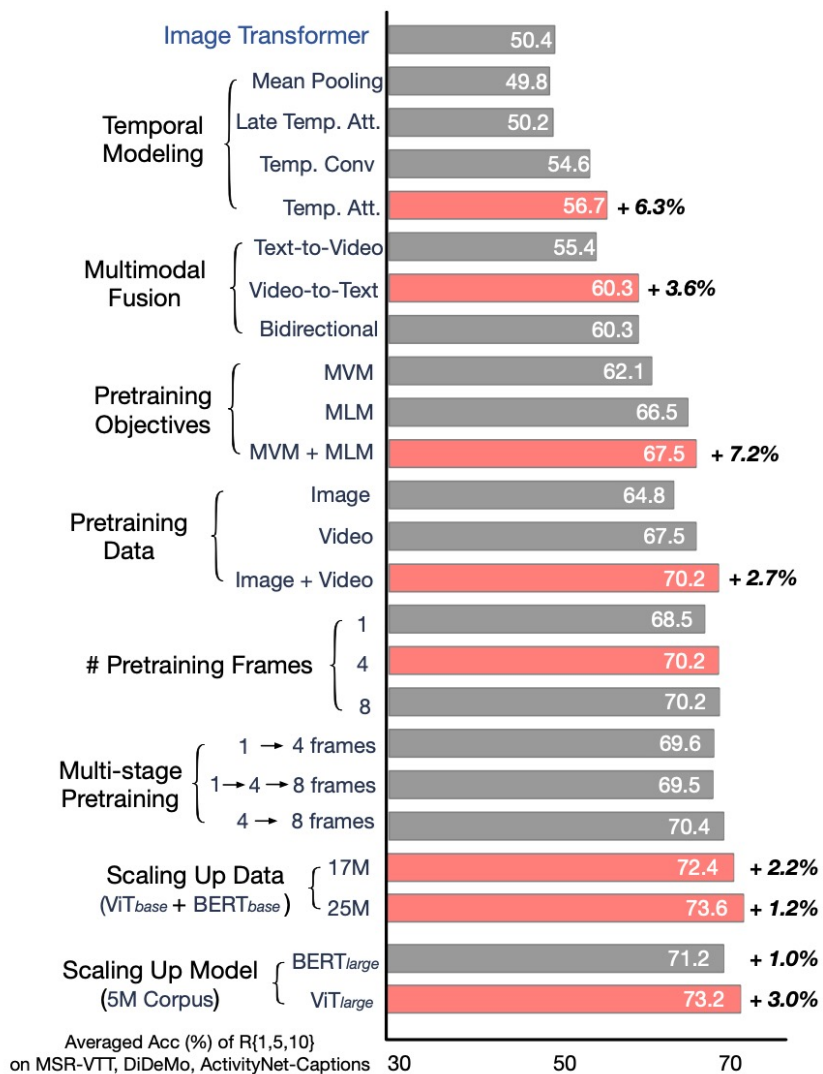
Scaling the corpus leads to 3.4% boost.

encoders	base	ViT _{large}	BERT _{large}
acc.(%)	70.2	73.2	71.2

Scaling the vision and text encoders lead to 3.0% and 1.0% boost respectively.



Our Recipe: VindLU



Our final recipe outperforms the original baseline by 23.2%



Experiments

Text-to-Video Retrieval

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ClipBERT [32]	5.4M	1	32	22.0	46.8	59.9	42.9	20.4	48.0	60.8	43.1	21.3	49.0	63.5	44.6	43.5
VideoCLIP [75]	136M	960	8	30.9	55.4	66.8	51.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frozen [2]	5M	1 → 4	35*	31.0	59.5	70.5	53.7	34.6	65.0	74.7	58.1	-	-	-	-	-
ALPRO [34]	5M	8	24*	33.9	60.7	73.2	55.9	35.9	67.5	78.8	60.7	-	-	-	-	-
VIOLET [19]	138M	4	83	34.5	63.0	73.4	57.0	32.6	62.8	74.7	56.7	-	-	-	-	-
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	17M	4	38	45.3	69.9	79.6	64.9	59.2	84.1	89.5	77.6	54.4	80.7	89.0	74.7	72.4
	25M		82	46.5	71.5	80.4	66.1	61.2	85.8	91.0	79.3	55.0	81.4	89.7	75.4	73.6

VindLU outperforms current SOTA by 7.8% on DiDeMo and 6.1% on ActivityNet



Experiments

Text-to-Video Retrieval

Method	#PT	SSv2-label		SSv2-template		Avg
		R1	R5	R1	R5	
CLIP4Clip [49]	400M	43.1	71.4	77.0	96.6	77.9
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	17M	53.0	80.8	86.2	99.4	84.6
	25M	53.1	81.8	83.3	100	84.4

VindLU outperforms SOTA by 5.7% and 8.6% on temporally-heavy SSv2-label and SSv2-template datasets.



Experiments

Video Question Answering

Method	#PT	ANet	MSR-QA	MSR-MC	TVQA
ClipBERT [32]	0.2M	-	37.4	88.2	-
ALPRO [34]	5M	-	42.1	-	-
JustAsk [78]	69M	38.9	41.5	-	-
VideoCLIP [75]	136M	-	-	92.1	-
All-in-one [67]	138M	-	44.3	92.0	-
MERLOT [86]	180M	41.4	43.1	90.9	78.7
VIOLET [19]	138M	-	43.9	91.9	-
Singularity [31]	17M	44.1	43.9	93.7	-
OmniVL [69]	17M	-	44.1	-	-
HERO [37]	7.5M	-	-	-	74.2
FrozenBiLM [79]	400M	43.2	47.0	-	82.0
VINDLU	5M	44.2	43.6	95.2	79.0
	17M	44.6	43.8	96.7	78.8
	25M	44.7	44.6	97.1	79.0

VindLU achieves competitive results across many VQA datasets.



Experiments

Action Recognition

Method	TimeSformer [5]	OmniVL [69]	VINDLU
Top-1 acc.	78.0	79.1	80.1

VindLU outperforms TimeSformer and OmniVL by 2.1% and 1.0% respectively.



Conclusions

- We demystify the importance of various components used in VidL framework design.
- We provide a recipe for building a highly performant VidL model.
- Our model achieves SOTA performance on 9 video-language benchmarks.



Check our code!