

VideoEspresso: A Large-Scale Chain-of-Thought Dataset for Fine-Grained Video Reasoning via Core Frame Selection

Songhao Han, Wei Huang, Hairong Shi, Le Zhuo, Xiu Su, Shifeng Zhang, Xu Zhou,

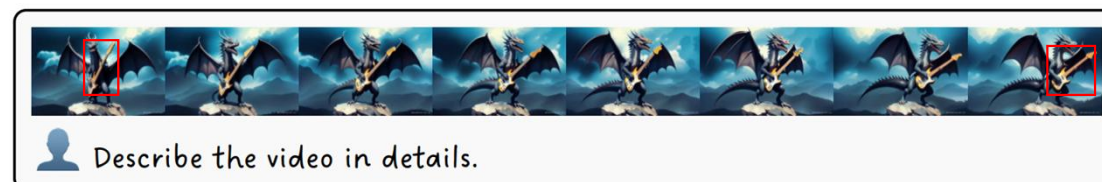
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Background of Video Understanding



The video clip shows a bird of prey attacking a small animal. The bird is seen swooping down and attacking the animal, which appears to be a rabbit. The bird is a hawk, and it is hunting for its prey in the desert.



The video shows a dragon playing a guitar. The dragon is shown in different angles and positions while playing the guitar. The video is of high quality and the dragon's movements are smooth and fluid.

- Most existing video understanding focuses on **summarization** or detailed **description**
- Video reasoning often requires understanding **temporal logic** and **object interactions**
- Videos are **highly redundant** — many frames contribute little new information

Insight of VideoEspresso

Question: What vegetables are used in the preparation of this dish?

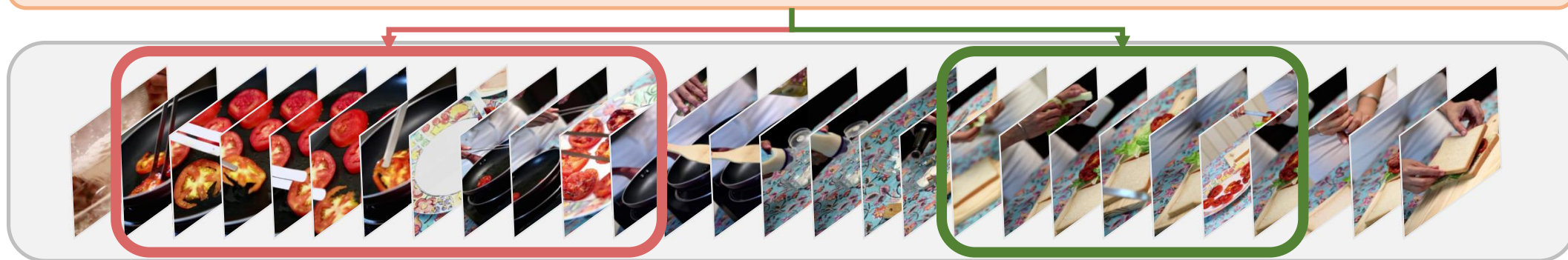


200+ Frames Sampled at FPS=1

- Answering the question doesn't require processing the entire sequence

Insight of VideoEspresso

Question: What vegetables are used in the preparation of this dish?



Vegetable 1

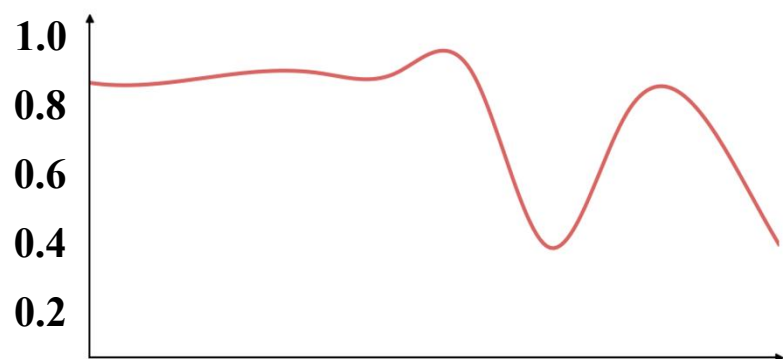
Vegetable 2

Still *High Redundancy!*

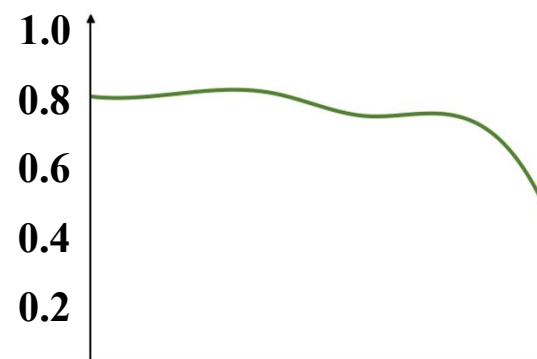
- Even key segments are not frame-efficient

Insight of VideoEspresso

Question: What vegetables are used in the preparation of this dish?



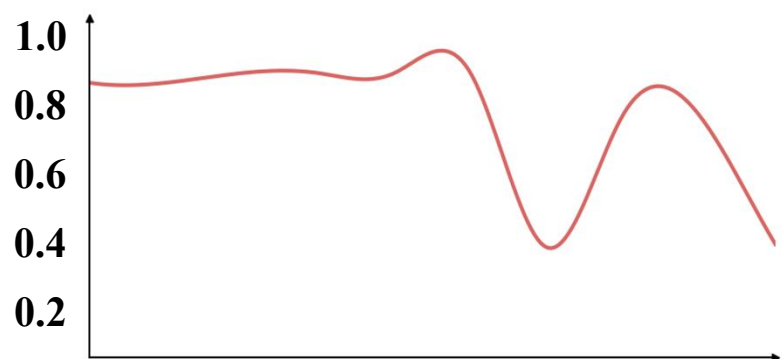
Intra-frame Similarity of segment-1



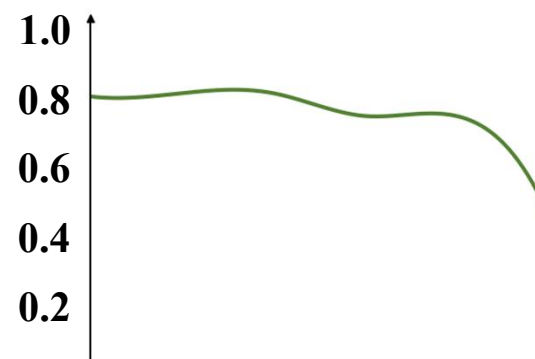
Intra-frame Similarity of segment-2

Insight of VideoEspresso

Question: What vegetables are used in the preparation of this dish?



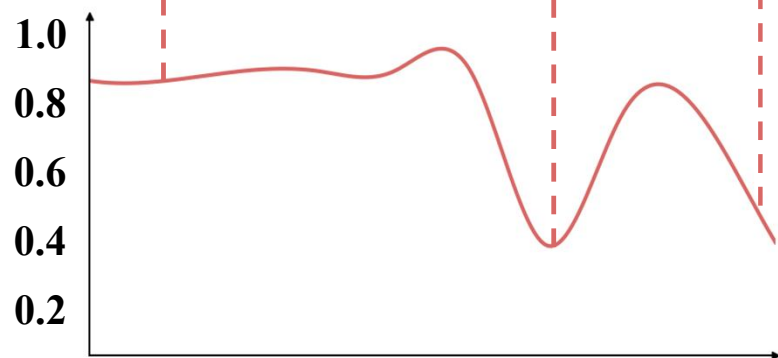
Intra-frame Similarity of segment-1



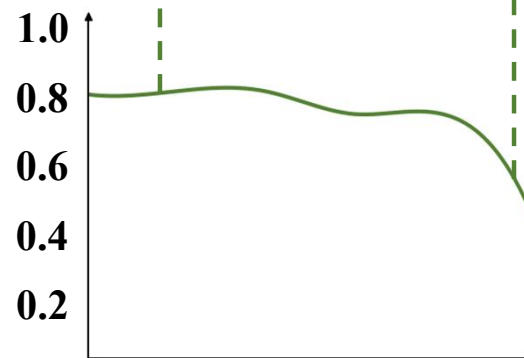
Intra-frame Similarity of segment-2

Insight of VideoEspresso

Question: What vegetables are used in the preparation of this dish?



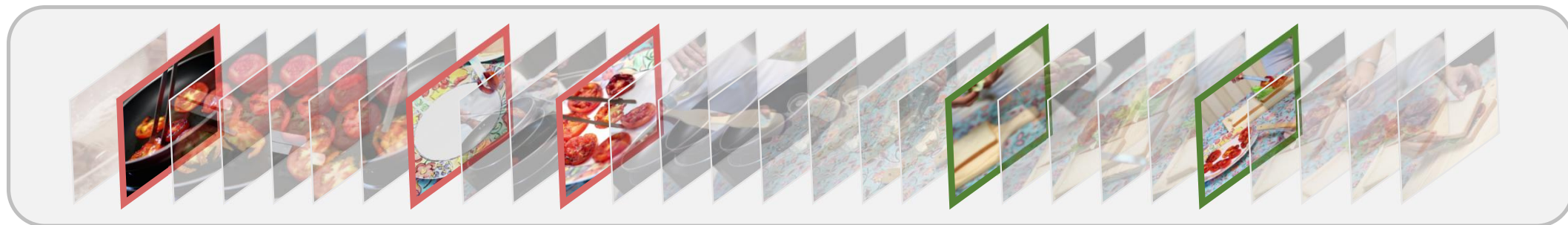
Intra-frame Similarity of segment-1



Intra-frame Similarity of segment-2

Insight of VideoEspresso

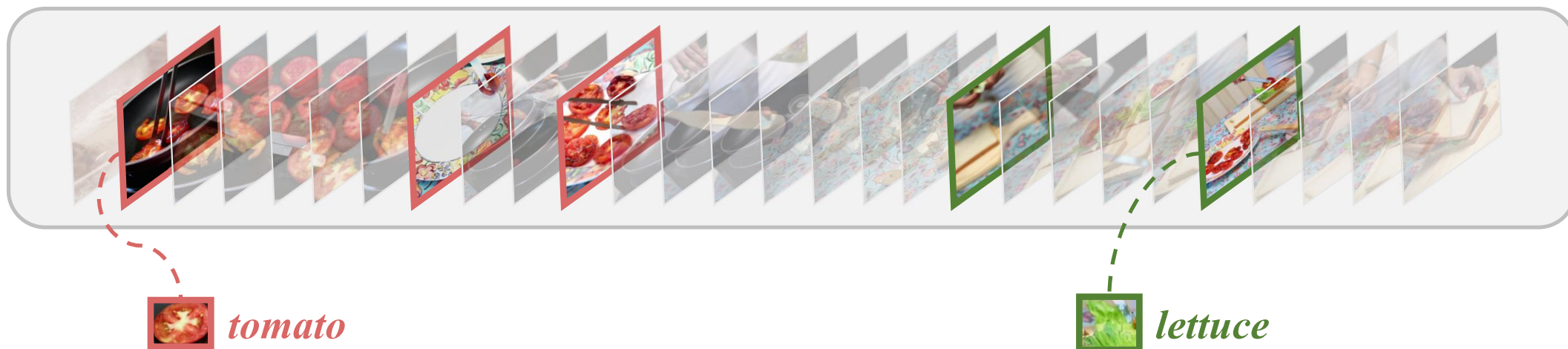
Question: What vegetables are used in the preparation of this dish?



A Few Frames are Enough!

Insight of VideoEspresso

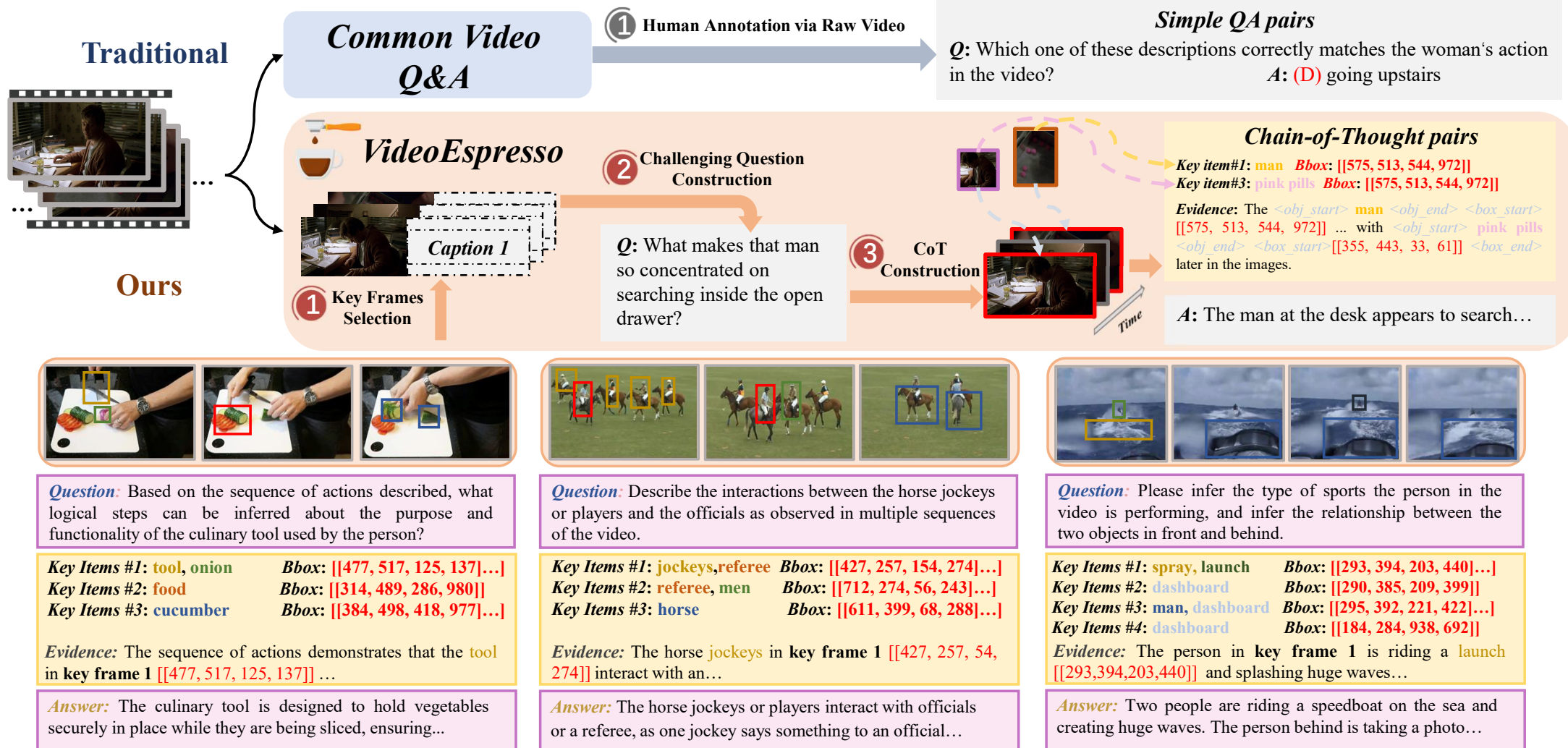
Question: What vegetables are used in the preparation of this dish?



*Spotting **Core Frames** and **Key Items** helps Reason Better*

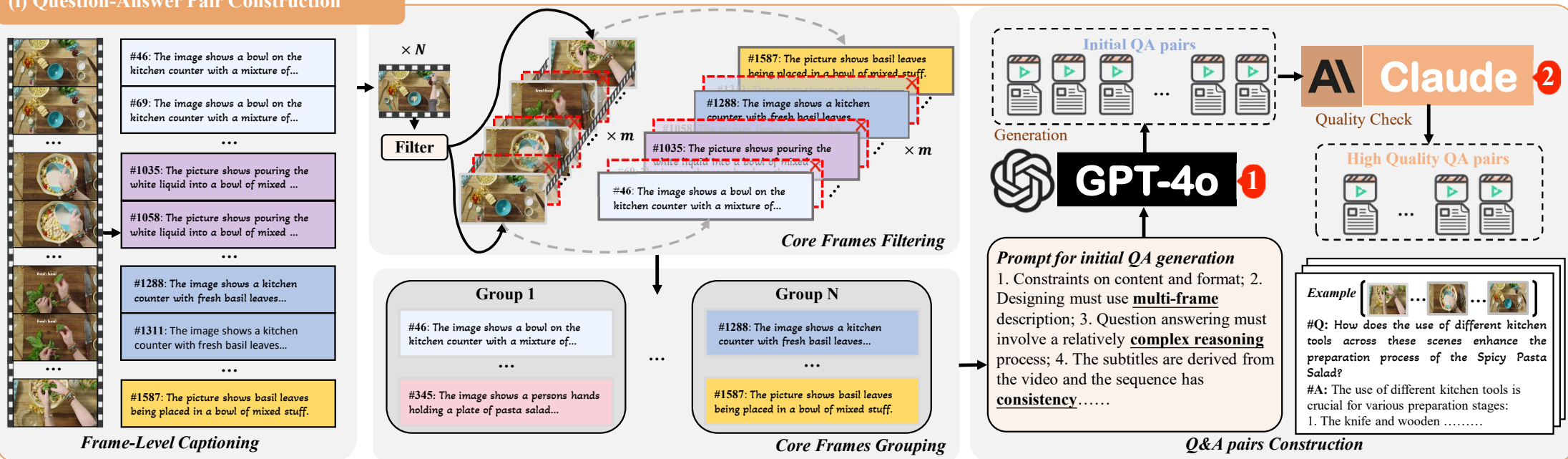
*Leveraging **Core Frames** and **Key Items** is key to reasoning*

Rethinking VideoQA Construction



Detailed Pipeline for Multi-Frame Reasoning QA Construction

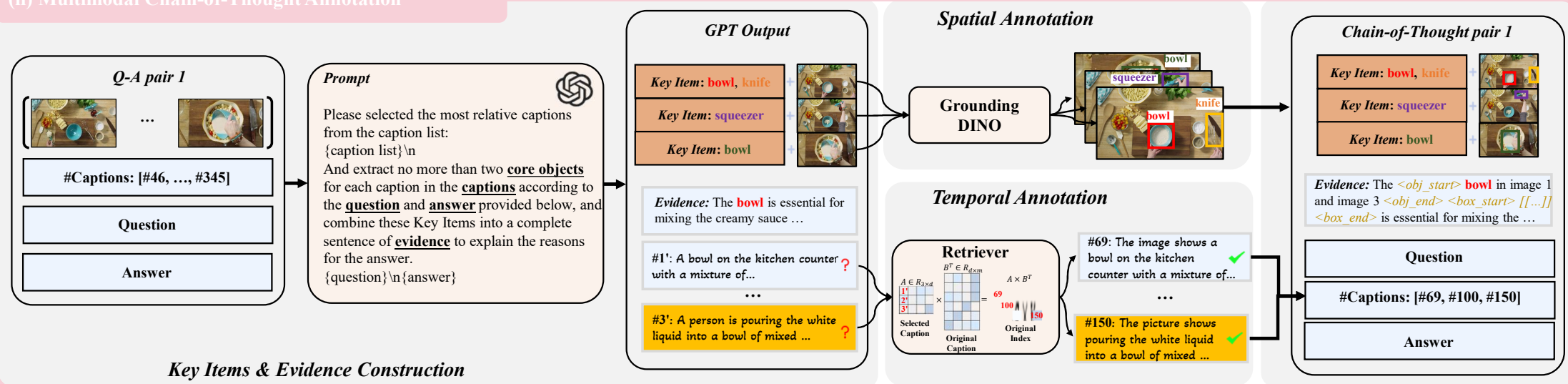
(i) Question-Answer Pair Construction



- Select & group **core frames** for reasoning
- Use GPT-4o to generate **multi-frame** QA pairs
- Claude checks for consistency and quality

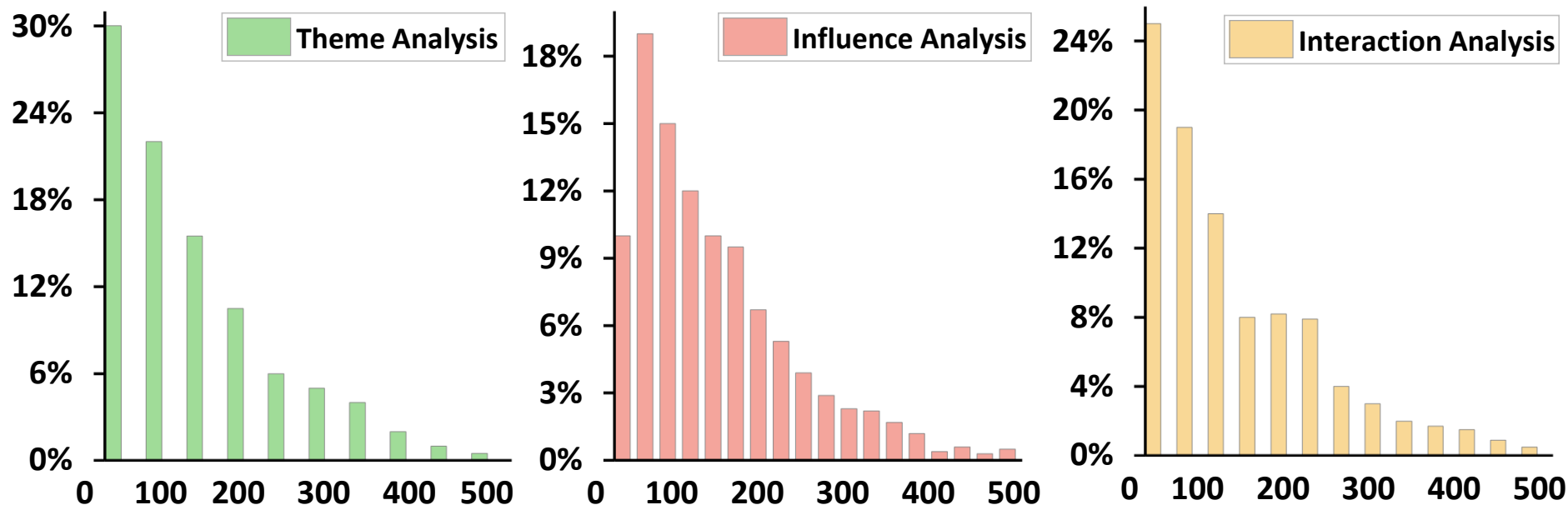
Detailed Pipeline for Multimodal Chain-of-Thought Annotation

(ii) Multimodal Chain-of-Thought Annotation



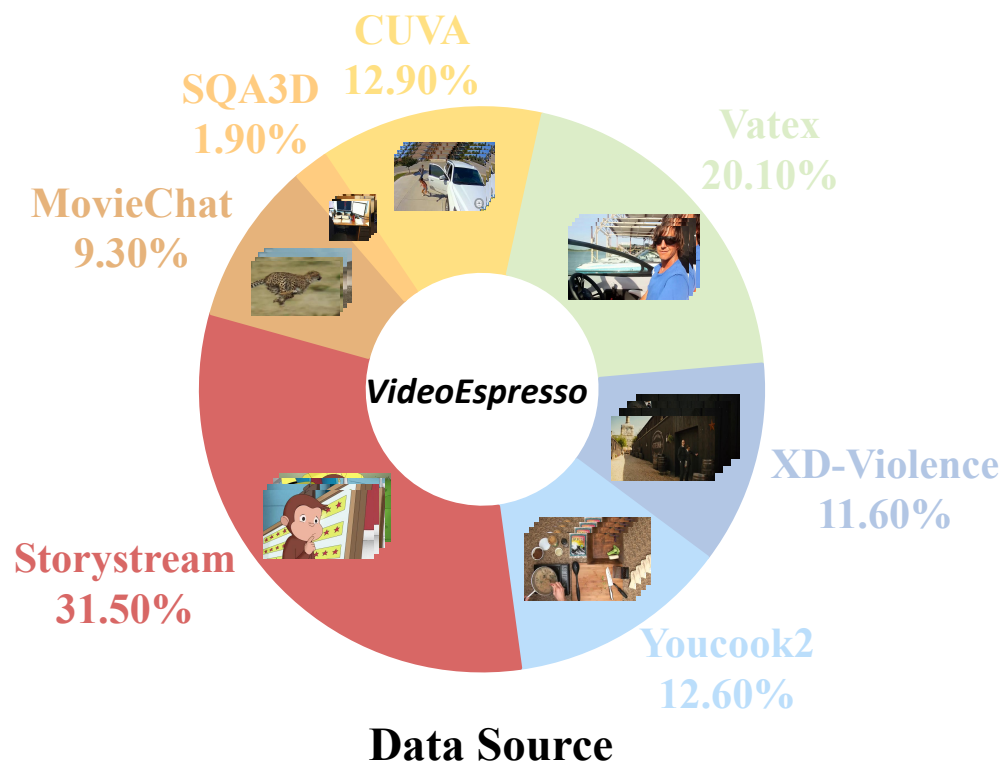
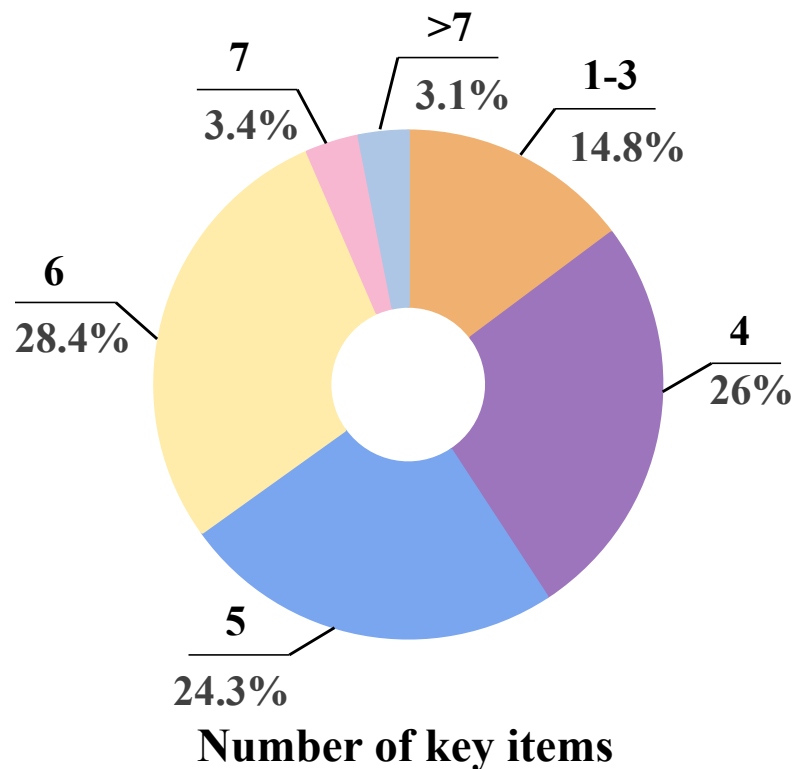
- GPT extracts **key items** & generates reasoning **evidence** with given QA pairs.
- **Spatial & temporal** annotation ensure multimodal alignment.
- Outputs interpretable, high-quality CoT annotations.

Distribution of Distance between adjacent core frames



- Core frame **spacing differs** across reasoning types
- Sampling strategy should be **task-aware**
- A uniform frame sampling strategy is suboptimal

Details Data of VideoEspresso



- More than **200K** QA pairs with rich CoT annotation
- Most questions involve **4–6** key items, enabling focused reasoning
- The dataset is built from **diverse** sources, covering **various** domains

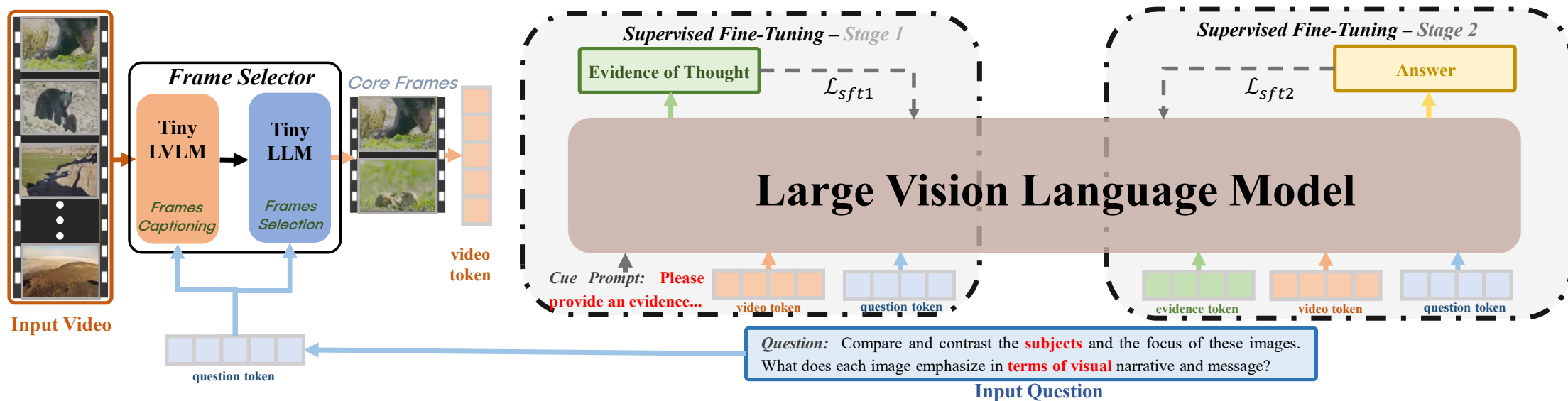
Figure 1 consists of four histograms arranged in a 2x2 grid, showing the distribution of question and answer lengths for two datasets: VideoEspresso and MVBench.

- Top Left: Question set of VideoEspresso** (Blue bars). The x-axis represents question length (0 to 80), and the y-axis represents frequency (0 to 100,000). The distribution is skewed right, with a peak frequency of approximately 100,000 for questions of length 20-30.
- Top Right: Question set of MVBench** (Blue bars). The x-axis represents question length (0 to 70), and the y-axis represents frequency (0 to 1,600). The distribution is skewed right, with a peak frequency of approximately 1,700 for questions of length 10-15.
- Bottom Left: Answer set of VideoEspresso** (Red bars). The x-axis represents answer length (0 to 250), and the y-axis represents frequency (0 to 20,000). The distribution is roughly bell-shaped, peaking at approximately 22,000 for answers of length 90-100.
- Bottom Right: Answer set of MVBench** (Red bars). The x-axis represents answer length (0 to 25), and the y-axis represents frequency (0 to 2,000). The distribution is skewed right, with a peak frequency of approximately 2,000 for answers of length 2-5.

Comparison of Word Cloud

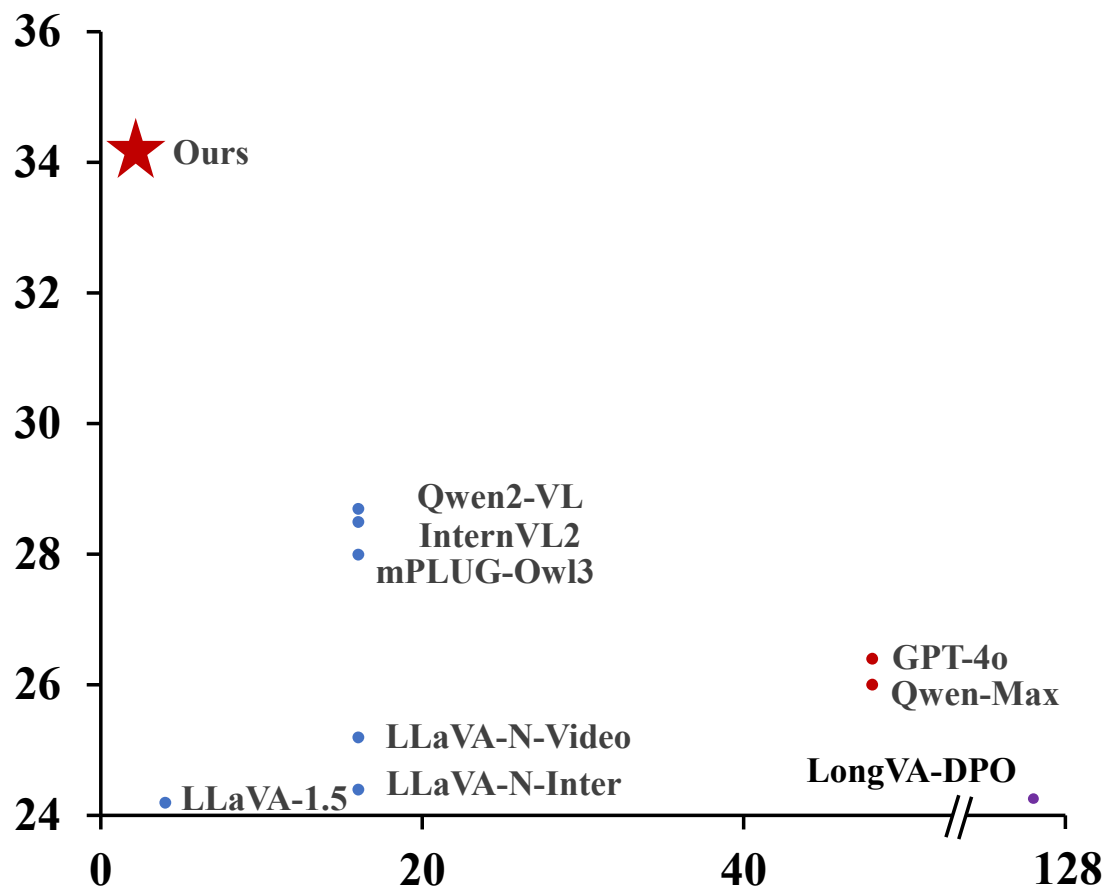
- VideoEspresso uses **longer**, more **descriptive** questions/answers
- Focuses more on reasoning verbs like *consider, indicate, suggest*
- MVBench centers on **simpler** object/action terms

Hybrid LVLMs Collaboration for VideoQA

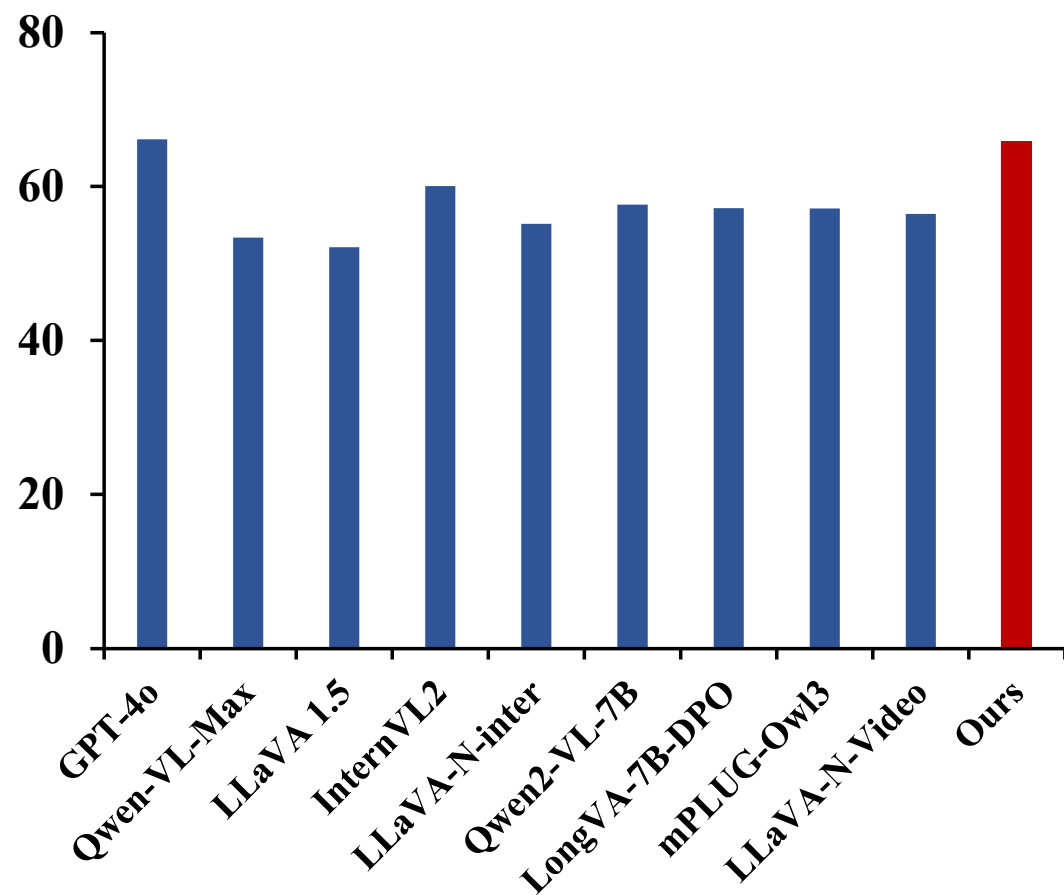


- Tiny model selects **informative frames** from video
- Large model focuses on **reasoning** with selected evidence
- Efficient pipeline without sacrificing answer quality

Main Results

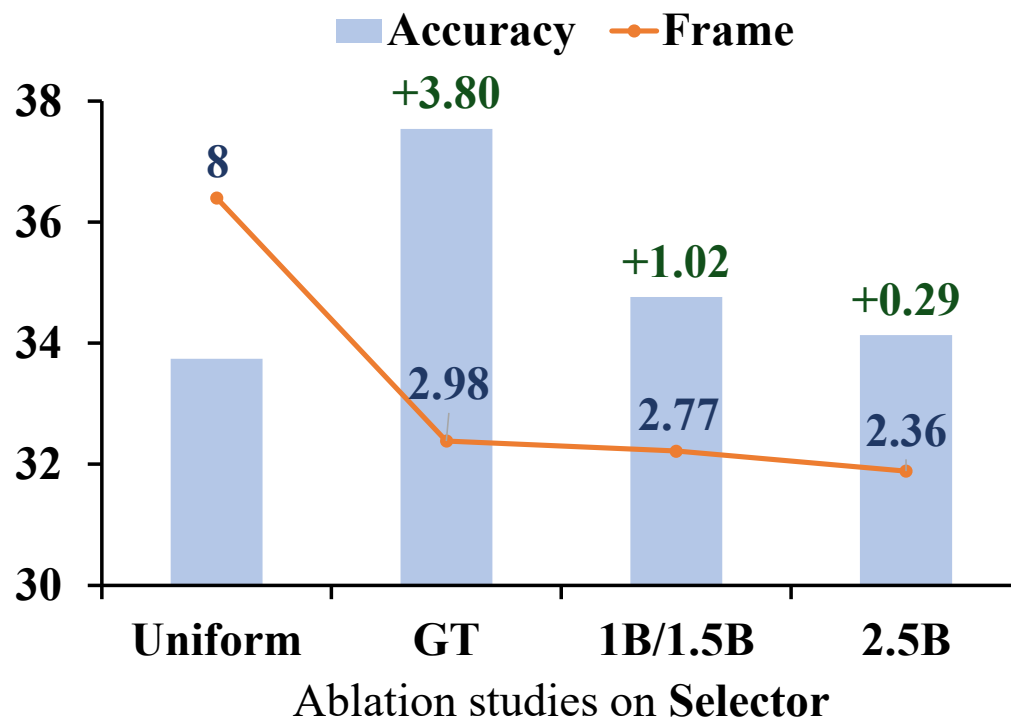
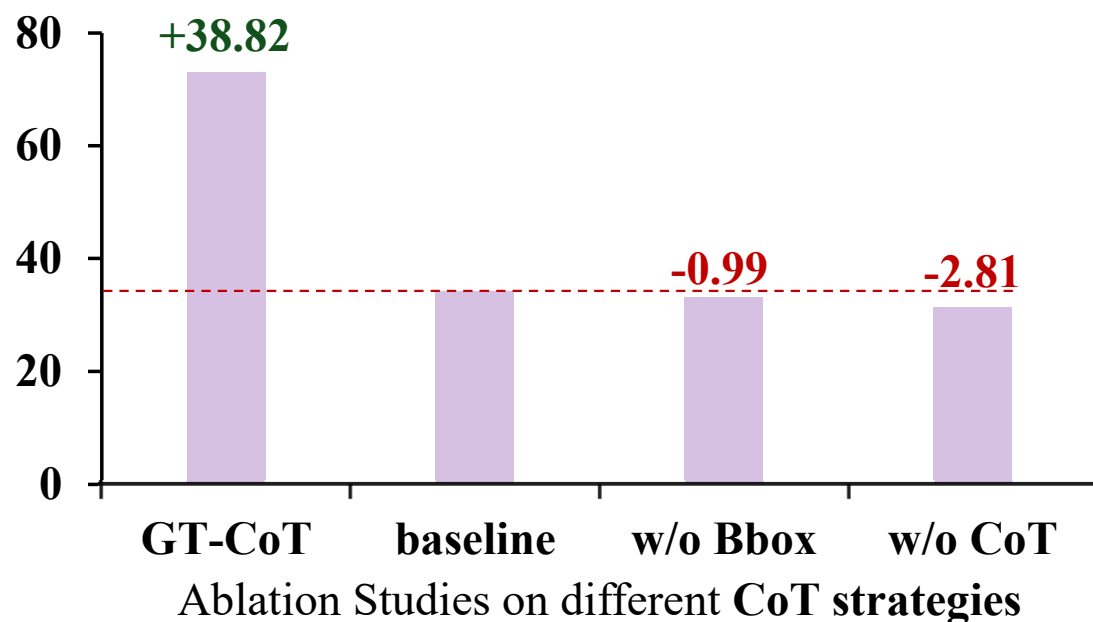


Result on objective Benchmark



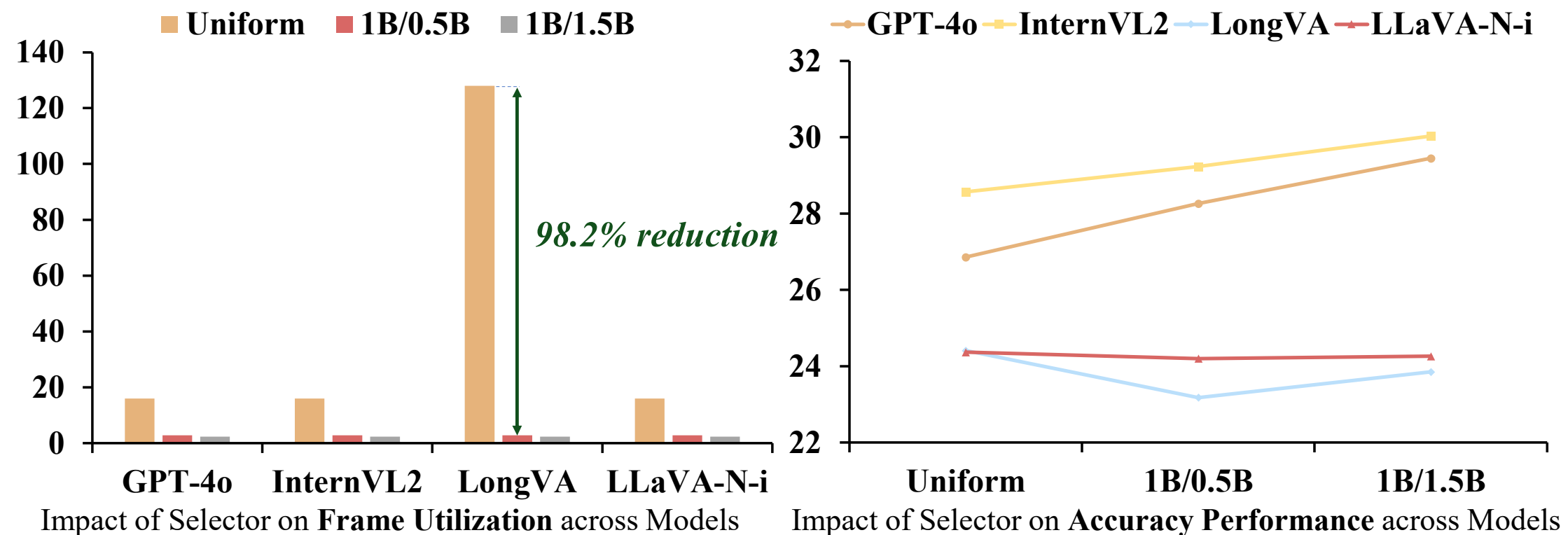
Result on subjective Benchmark

Ablation Study



- CoT reasoning significantly **boosts** performance
- Spatial grounding (Bbox) **contributes** essential object-level cues.
- Learned selectors reduce frame count while maintaining accuracy.

Evaluations Results with Selector Adoption



- **Significantly reduces input frames** (up to 98.2% fewer) with lightweight selector.
- **Maintains or even improves accuracy**, despite fewer frames being used.



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<https://github.com/hshjerry/VideoEspresso>

paper



code

