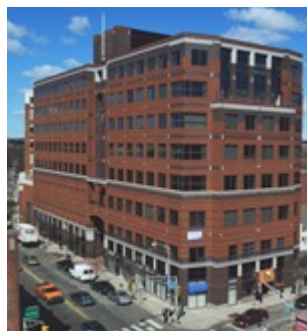


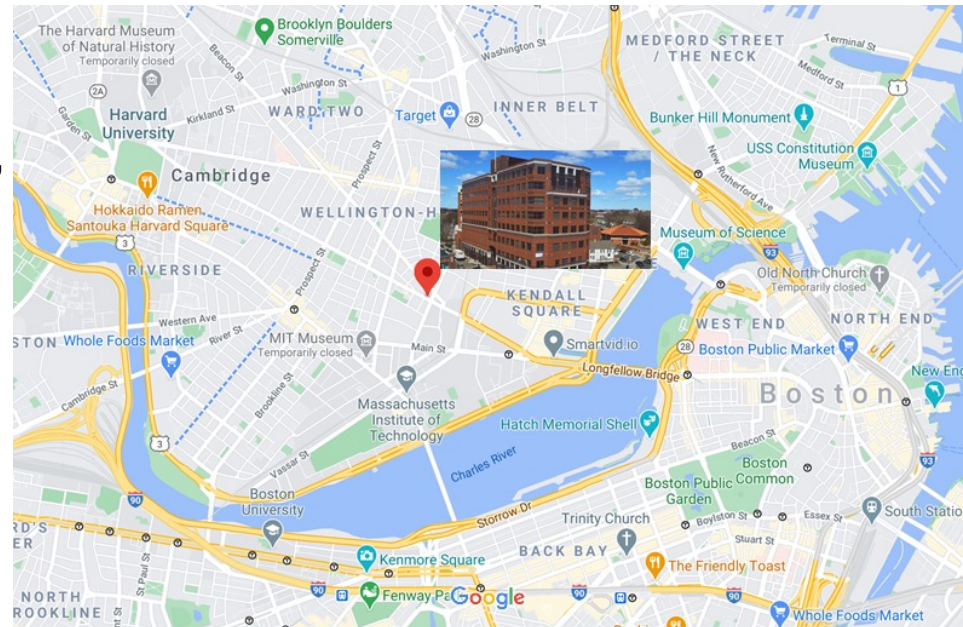
# Human Perspective Scene Understanding via Multimodal Sensing

**Chiori Hori**  
**Mitsubishi Electric Research Laboratories (MERL)**



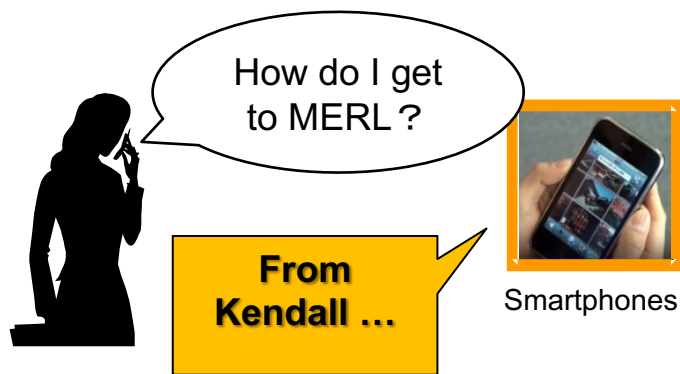
# Introduction of MERL

- The North American arm of the Corporate R&D organization of [Mitsubishi Electric](https://www.mitsubishielectric.com)
  - **30 years** since **1991**
  - 81 members (**More than 50 PhDs** pursue research)
  - Mission: Advanced application-motivated basic R&D
  - Intelligent properties: more than **700 patents**
- Target areas
  - Wired/wireless communications,
  - Signal processing,
  - **Audio and video processing,**
  - **Spoken language interfaces,**
  - **Computer vision,**
  - Mechatronics,
  - Fundamental algorithms



# Target Knowledge to Talk

## Static Knowledge DB



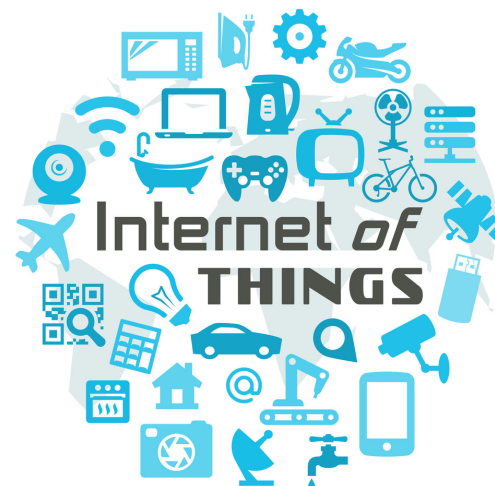
Smartphone Apps + cloud services



## Dynamic Knowledge DB



Control appliances through internet



# What are we talking about with machines?

I can  
**hear** !

I can  
**see** !

I can  
**speak** !



Let's have a  
conversation  
freely.

I can  
**walk** !

I can  
**dance** !



# Human Machine Interaction: HMI



Yes, Please!!!!  
Take it down.

It's too high  
for you.  
Do you need  
help?



# Essential Technologies for HMI

## Human understanding

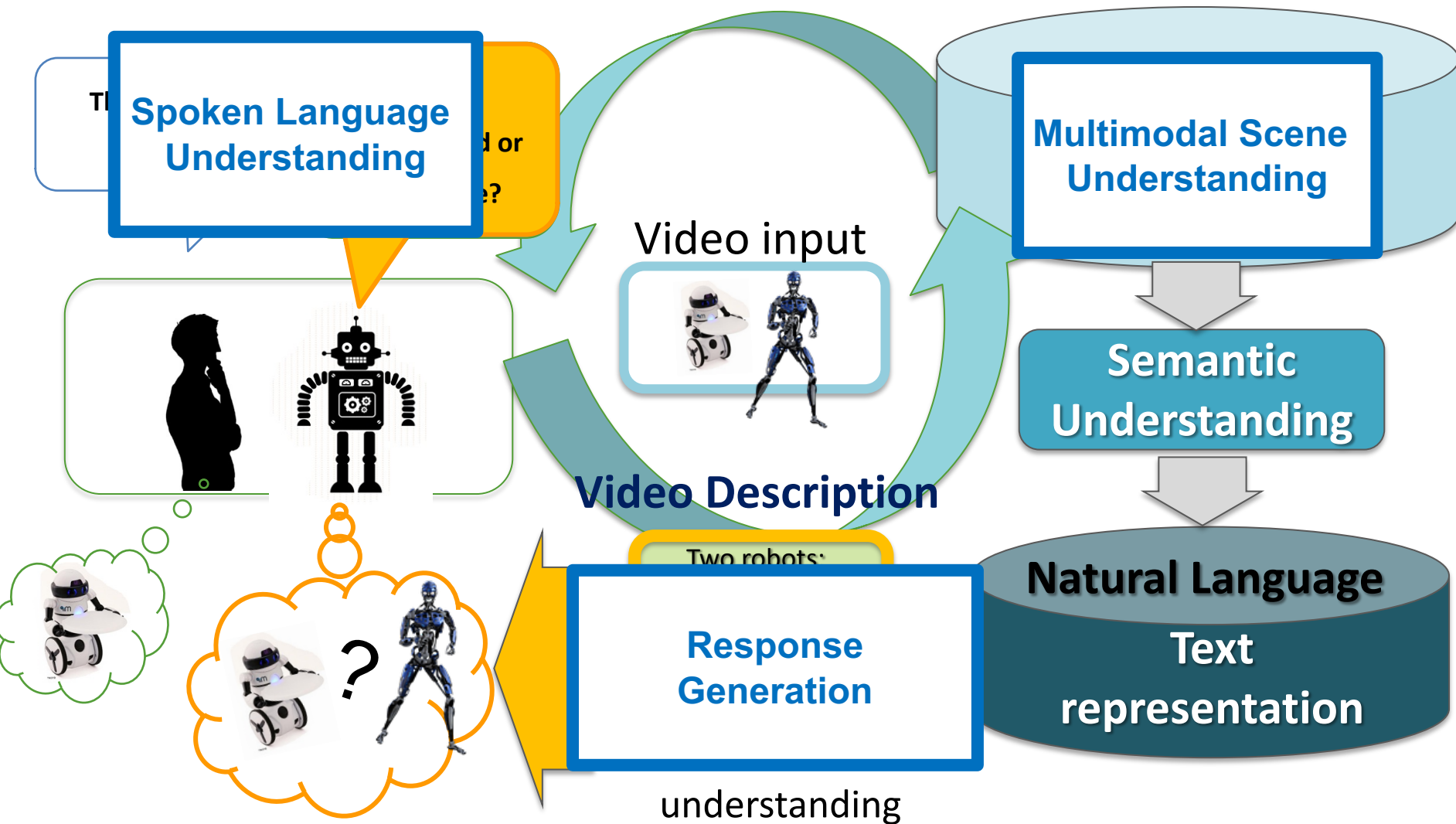


## Machine understanding



- Humans understand scenes using natural language
- Machines understand scenes using multimodal sensing information
- To interact with humans in a natural and intuitive manner, machines need to **translate the sensing information into natural language**

# Machines Need to Understand Context Using Natural Language



# History of AI Researches

## Speech Recognition & Dialog management

### The 1<sup>st</sup> AI Boom

1960 1970 1980

Phoneme, Isolated Word  
Speech command, News paper reading speech

#### Early stages

DP (Bellman'57)  
DP Matching (Sakoe'70)  
Viterbi Algorithm (Viterbi'67)  
Cepstrum (Bogert'63)  
Noisy Channel Model (Jelinek'75)  
Delta Cep (Furui '81)  
Maximum Likelihood (Bah'83)  
Beam Search (Lowerre'76)

### The 2<sup>nd</sup> AI Boom

1990 2000 2010

LVCSR Spontaneous  
Broadcast News, Call Home, Lecture Speech

#### HMM Golden age

DARPA project  
Minimum Classification Error (Katagiri'91)  
WFST (Riley, Mohri'97)

#### NN Winter

NN(TDNN) (Waibel'87)  
ATIS DARPA 1990  
POMDP WFST-based DM 2008

### The 3<sup>rd</sup> AI Boom

2015 2020

Real Environment • Conversational Speech  
YouTube, Chatbot on Smartphone

#### Hybrid Break-through

Sequence-to-Sequence for MT (Cho, 2014)  
End-to-end ASR (Graves'14)  
Encoder-decoder ASR (Bahdanau'15)  
LSTM Acoustic Model (Graves'13)  
Transformer (Vaswani'17)

dialog based on  
age understanding

End-to-End  
Dialog system

## Computer Vision (CV)

### Neurophysiology

#### Early stages

Visual region  
in Cerebral Cortex  
Cats/Monkey  
Hubel, Wiesel  
1950s, 1960s  
Block World  
Larry Roberts@MIT  
(1963)  
Summer project  
Image description  
"What it saw"  
(1966)  
First face recognition  
Takeo Kanade@Kyoto Univ.  
(1970)

Hand-writing  
Character Recognition  
Neocognitron  
Neural Network Architecture  
(Fukushima '79)  
DARPA  
Autonomous  
Land Vehicle project  
(1980—1985)  
"No hands  
across America"  
Takeo Kanade  
(1985)

Extracting 3D  
information about  
solid objects from 2D  
photographs of line  
drawings

#### CNN LeCun, (1995)

DARPA VSAM  
Video Surveillance  
and Monitoring  
(1998-2001)  
Real-time  
Object Detection  
Paul Viola, Mike Jones  
(2001)  
"Video Google:  
A Text Retrieval Approach  
to Object Matching in Videos,  
J. Sivic, A. Zisserman  
(2003)  
HOG  
(Histogram of  
Oriented Gradients)  
Viola Jones  
(2005)  
Scale-invariant  
feature transform  
(SIFT)  
David Lowe,  
(1999)  
EigenFace  
Matthew Turk and  
Alex Pentland (MIT)  
(1992)  
NIST FERET project:  
"Facial recognition  
technology program"  
->FRVT  
(1993)

Action Recognition  
Object Recognition/Image classification  
Semantic segmentation, Image Caption

#### Static image

ImageNet: Image Alignment with WordNet  
Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge: ILSVRC  
(FeiFei, '12)  
HDM551  
(Kuehne, '11)  
Human action recognition  
(Sloan, '12)

#### Task

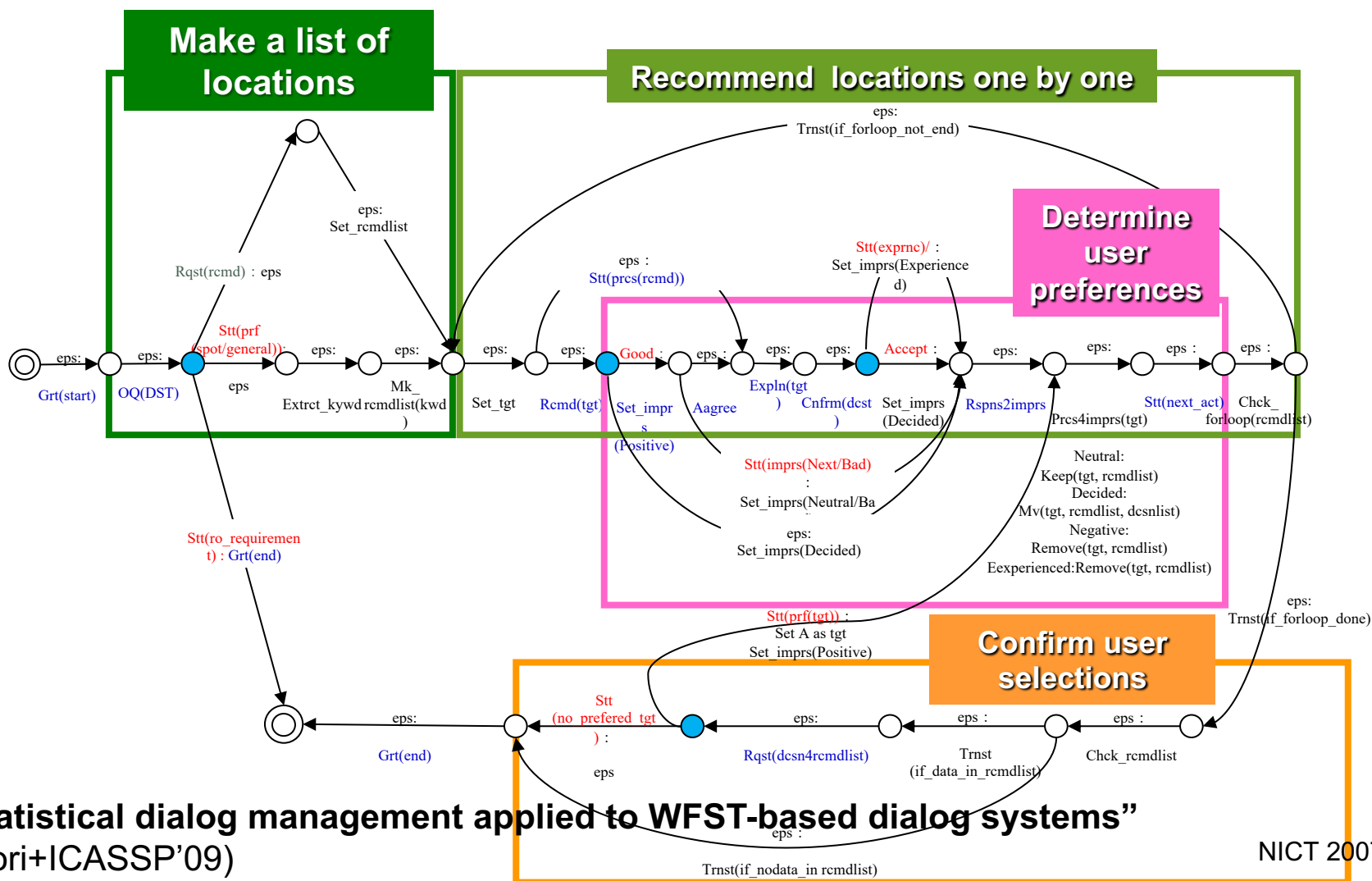
#### Video

Video Caption  
MS-COCO:  
Challenge: Semantic segmentation  
Image Caption ('15-)  
Video Description ('16)  
Char des  
Human action recognition  
(Gupta, '16)  
Kinetics400,600  
Human action recognition  
(Zisserman, '17-18)

AlexNet, VGG16, ResNet, BN-Inception, etc.



# Hand-Crafted Scenario for Tour Guide

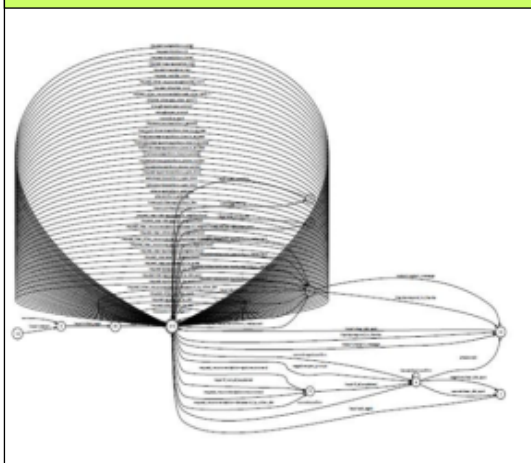


“Statistical dialog management applied to WFST-based dialog systems”  
(Hori+ICASSP’09)

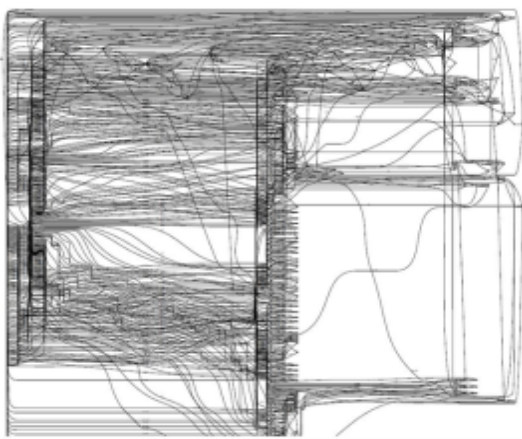
# Statistical Dialog Technologies

- Statistical dialog systems have been developed to provide greater robustness and flexibility, but rely on discrete dialog state graph to determine next system response
  - Many states and state transitions, esp for large problems

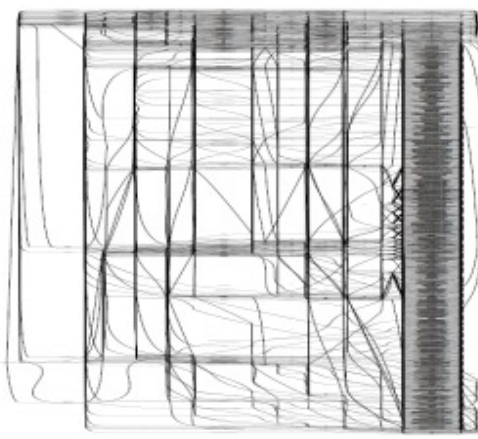
**Rule-based model**  
(QA for Tour Guide)



**Statistical model**  
(Guide action simulator)



**Statistical model**  
(Hotel clerk simulator)



**“Statistical dialog management applied to WFST-based dialog systems”**  
(Hori+ICASSP’09)



# How to scale up training data

- Language data is available with different levels of labels

Type of data & labels	Data size in words
Unlabeled documents	$N \approx 10^{12}$
Knowledge graph e.g., wikipedia	$N \approx 10^9$
Conversational data e.g., callhome	$N \approx 10^5$
Dialog with rich labels e.g., Kyoto tour guide	$N \approx 10^5$
Application intention understanding	$N \approx 10^5$
Application dialog data	$N \approx 10^4$

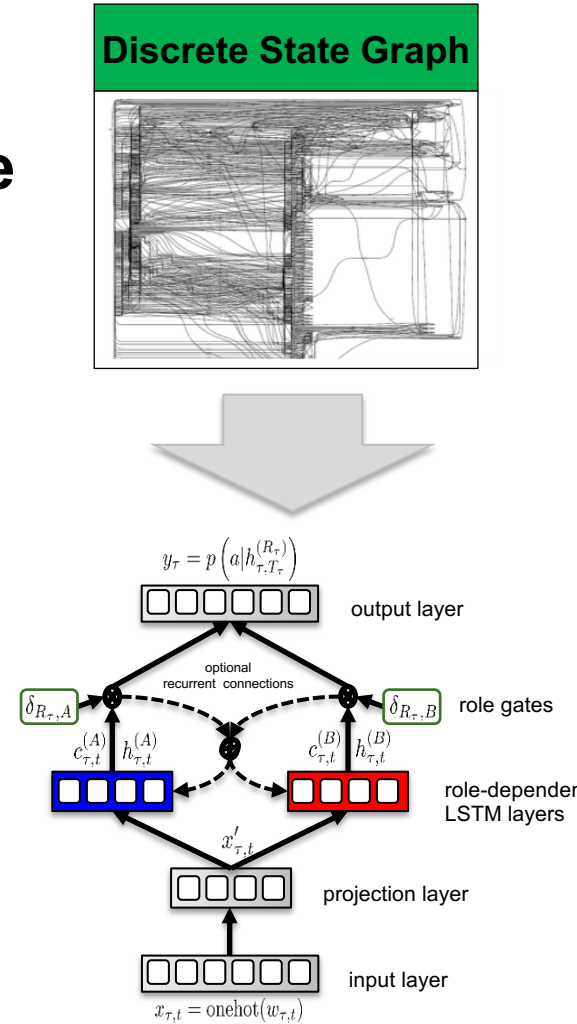


Learning embeddings

- Strategy:
  - Learn word/sentence embeddings for unlabeled data
  - Learn embeddings on smaller data + stronger labels based on embeddings from larger data + weaker labels

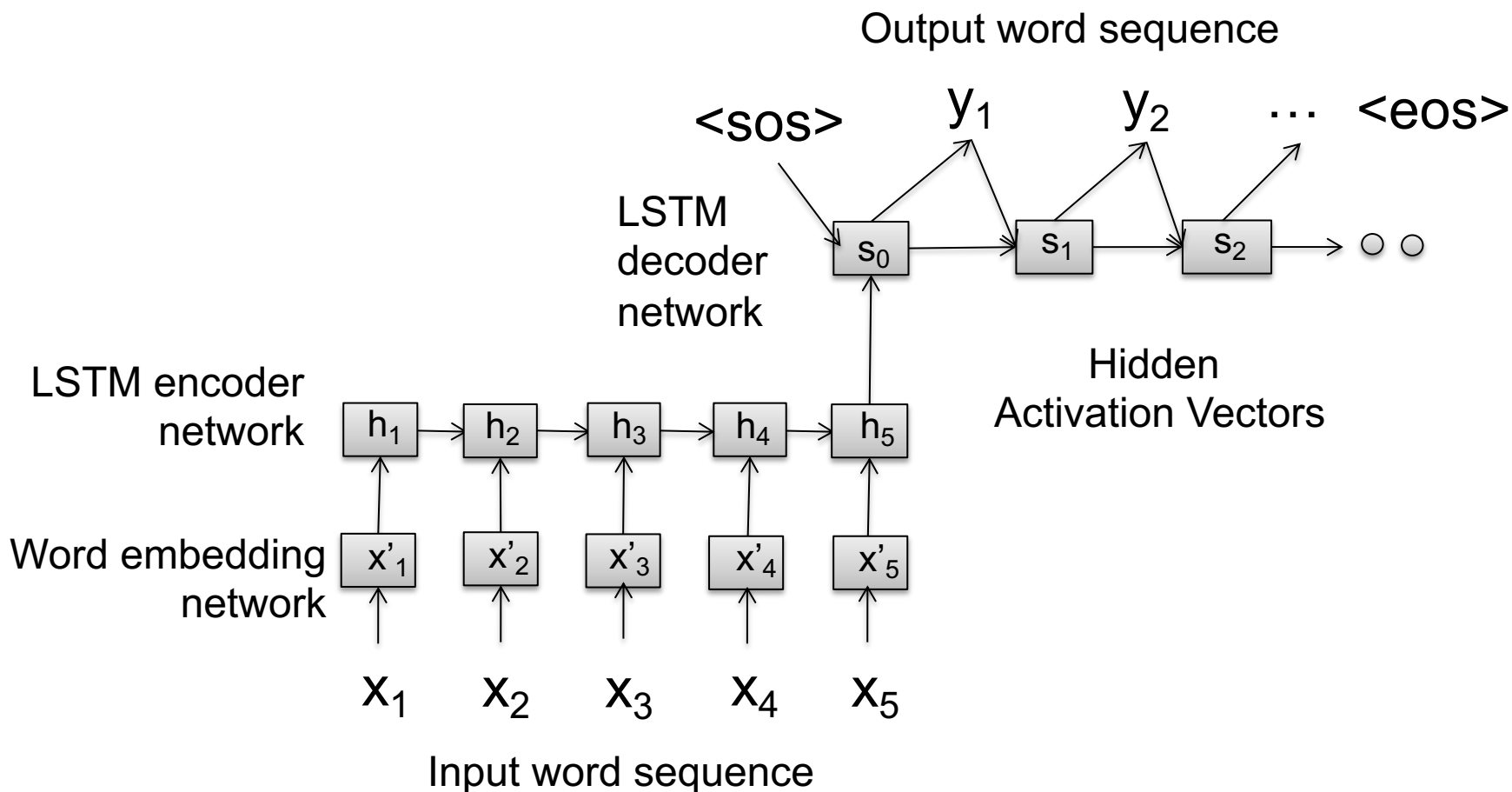
# Transition to Deep Learning

- Spoken language understanding:  
**DNN models with continuous state space**
- End-to-end dialog systems to generate  
system responses directly from user inputs
  - Learn deep network model to generate system responses
  - without annotating intermediate symbols**



# Neural Translation Models (Bahdanau+'14)

## Sentence-to-Sequence Models



# Neural Conversation Models (Vinyals+'15)

- Train from OpenSubtitles

A pair of two sentences  
were trained without context.

Various movie characters  
are mixed in the system role.

## Conversation 4: Philosophical Q&A

**Human:** *what is the purpose of life ?*

**Machine:** *to serve the greater good .*

**Human:** *what is the purpose of living ?*

**Machine:** *to live forever .*

**Human:** *what is the purpose of existence ?*

**Machine:** *to find out what happens when we get  
to the planet earth .*

**Human:** *where are you now ?*

**Machine:** *i 'm in the middle of nowhere .*

**Human:** *what is the purpose of dying ?*

**Machine:** *to have a life .*

**Human:** *what is the purpose of being intelligent  
?*

**Machine:** *to find out what it is .*

**Human:** *what is the purpose of emotions ?*

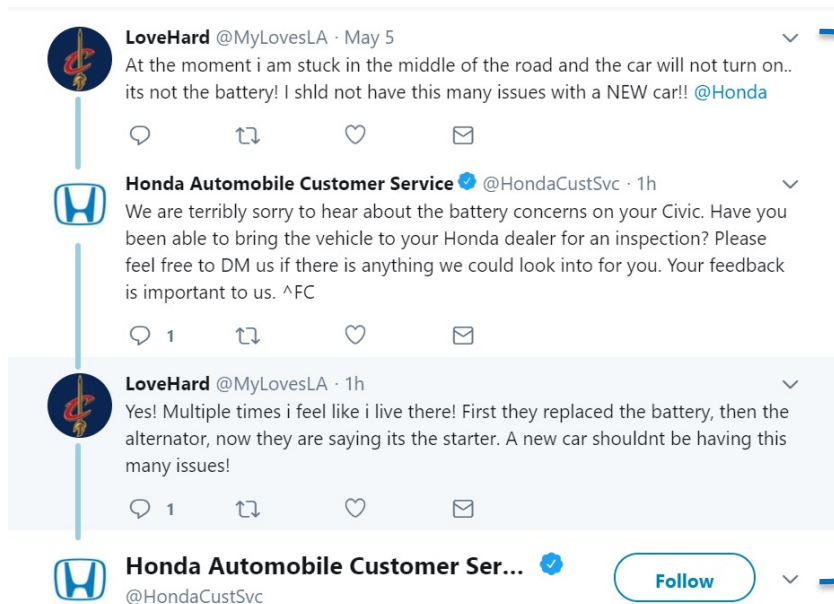
**Machine:** *i don 't know .*

---

# DSTC6: Sentence-to-Sentence Generation Task (MERL 2016)

Table 1: *Twitter data.*

	training	development	test
#dialog	888,201	107,506	2,000
#turn	2,157,389	262,228	5,266
#word	40,073,697	4,900,743	99,389



**LoveHard** @MyLovesLA · May 5  
At the moment i am stuck in the middle of the road and the car will not turn on.. its not the battery! I shld not have this many issues with a NEW car!! @Honda

**Honda Automobile Customer Service** @HondaCustSvc · 1h  
We are terribly sorry to hear about the battery concerns on your Civic. Have you been able to bring the vehicle to your Honda dealer for an inspection? Please feel free to DM us if there is anything we could look into for you. Your feedback is important to us. ^FC

**LoveHard** @MyLovesLA · 1h  
Yes! Multiple times i feel like i live there! First they replaced the battery, then the alternator, now they are saying its the starter. A new car shouldnt be having this many issues!

**Honda Automobile Customer Ser...** @HondaCustSvc  
Follow

Replying to @MyLovesLA

Thank you for the update. It is disappointing to hear this. Could you please share the most recent inspection details with us via DM? We would like to hear about this visit. Additionally, please provide us with your full name, VIN, mileage, phone #, & Honda dealer. ^FC

2:46 PM - 8 May 2018

Context-dependent  
Response Generation

Evaluation:

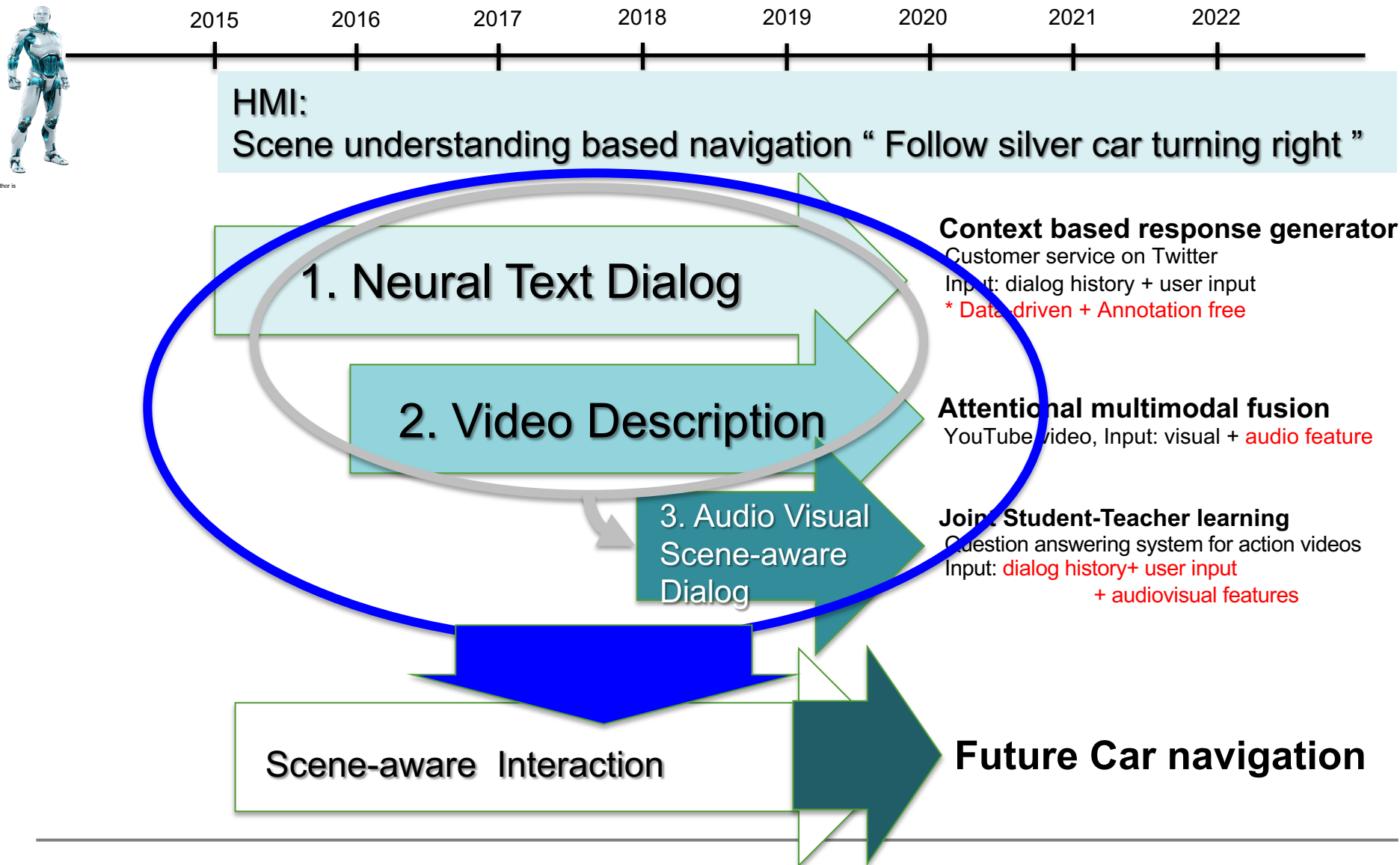
- Comparison with 10 answers by humans
- Human rating

# Context-Dependent System Response Generation

	New Phone	Bathroom Renovation	Bath product
USER	<i>I need to buy a new phone.</i>		<i>I love the new bath bombs!</i>
AGENT	<i>what phone are you looking for ?</i>		<i>we 're glad you like it !</i>
USER	<i>An android phone.</i>	<i>I want to renovate my bathroom.</i>	<i>Are the new flavors available yet?</i>
AGENT	<i>what phone do you have ?</i>	<i>we are the experts in bathroom <u>remodeling</u> . take a look ! no obligation consult : &lt;URL&gt;</i>	<i>yes !</i>
USER	<b>X</b> <i>Where can I visit?</i>		
AGENT	<i>you can check out our new phones here : &lt;URL&gt;</i>	<i>you can check out our <u>remodeling</u> services : &lt;URL&gt;</i>	<i>you can find our store locator here : &lt;URL&gt;</i>

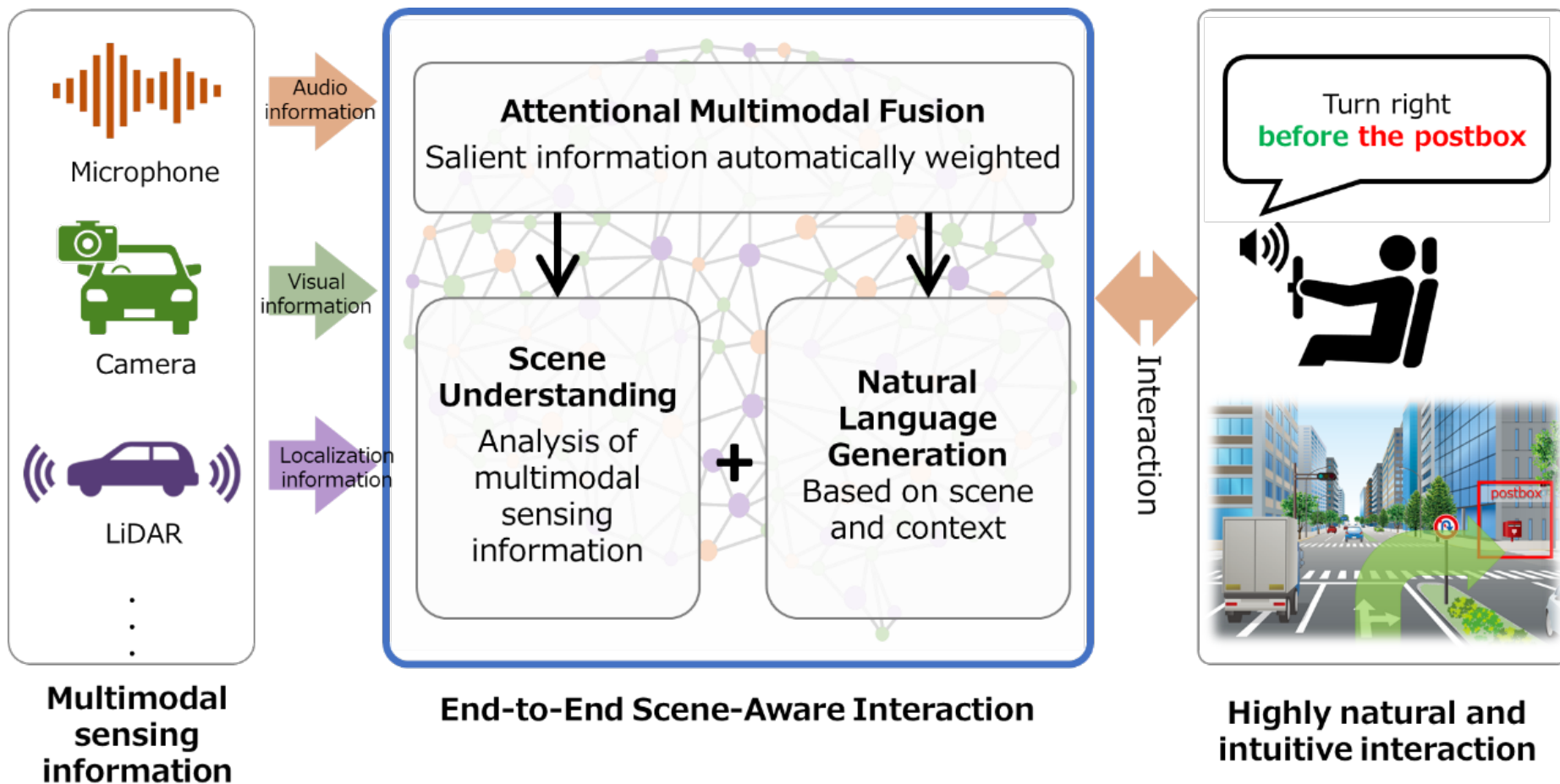


# Milestones for Scene-aware Interaction



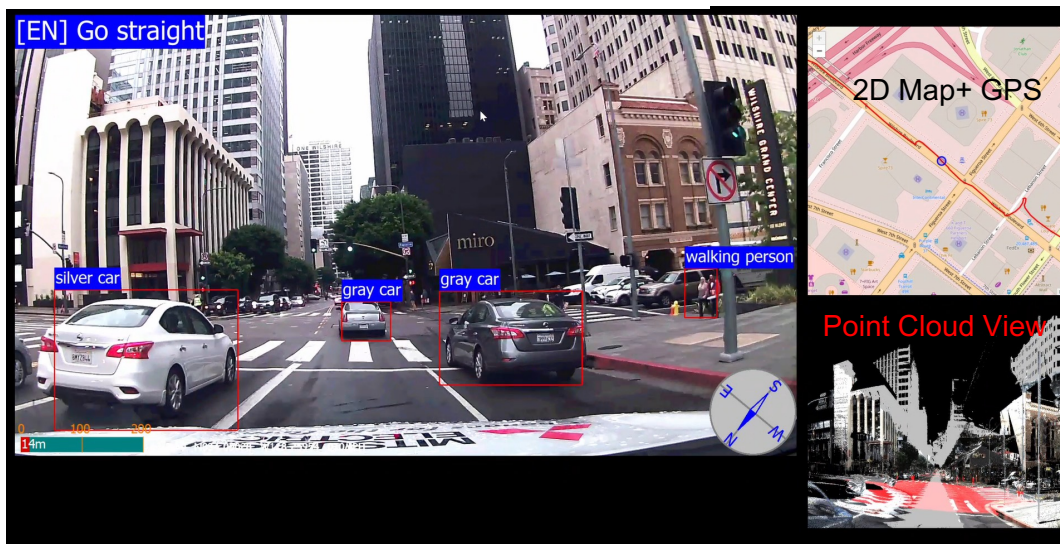
# Scene-Aware Interaction

## Car Navigation Use Case

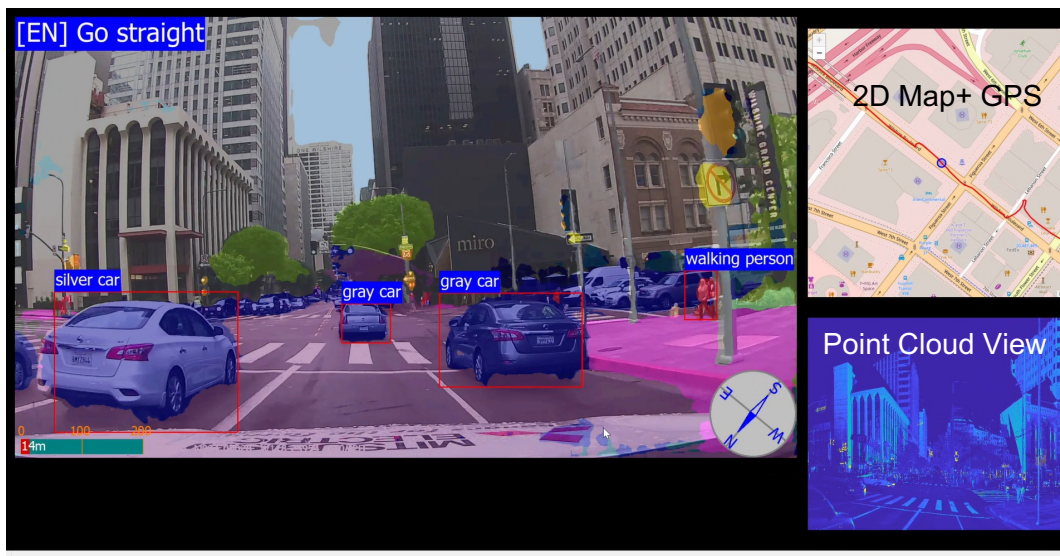


# Scene-aware Interaction for Car Navigation

Annotation 1: Bounding-box based Object recognition



Annotation 2: Sematic region segmentation





# Scene-Aware Interaction

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t0izXoT\\_Aoc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t0izXoT_Aoc)

## Future Car Navigation

Turn right at the corner?

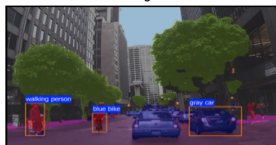
**Yes!**  
After passing the gas station.



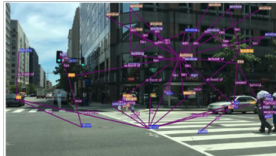
Object Detection & Tracking



Semantic Segmentation



Depth Estimation

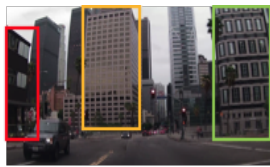


Scene Graph Representation

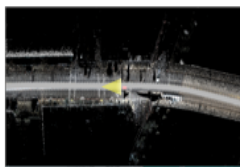
3D Point Cloud



Camera View



Top-Down Map



## Landmark-based Navigation

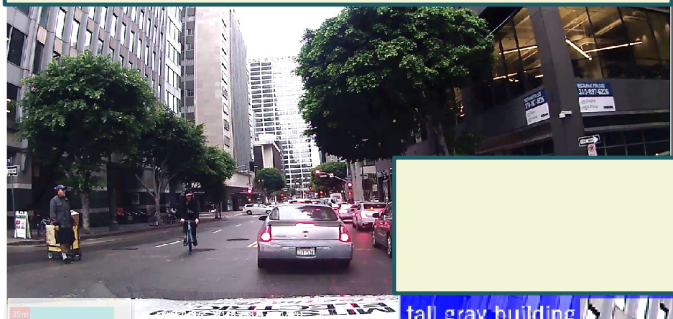


## Tracking-based Voice Warning

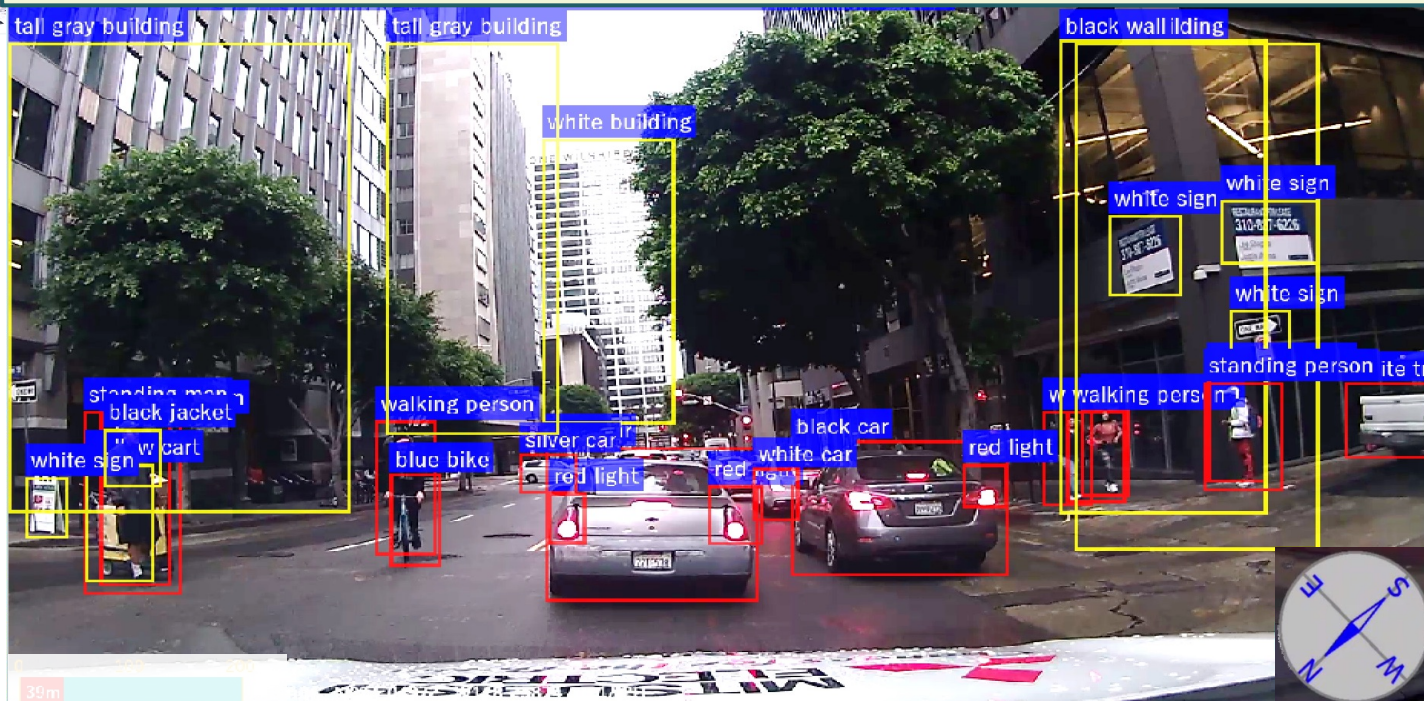


# Multimodal Feature Extraction 1

Original Video



Feature Extraction 1:  
Bounding-box based object recognition



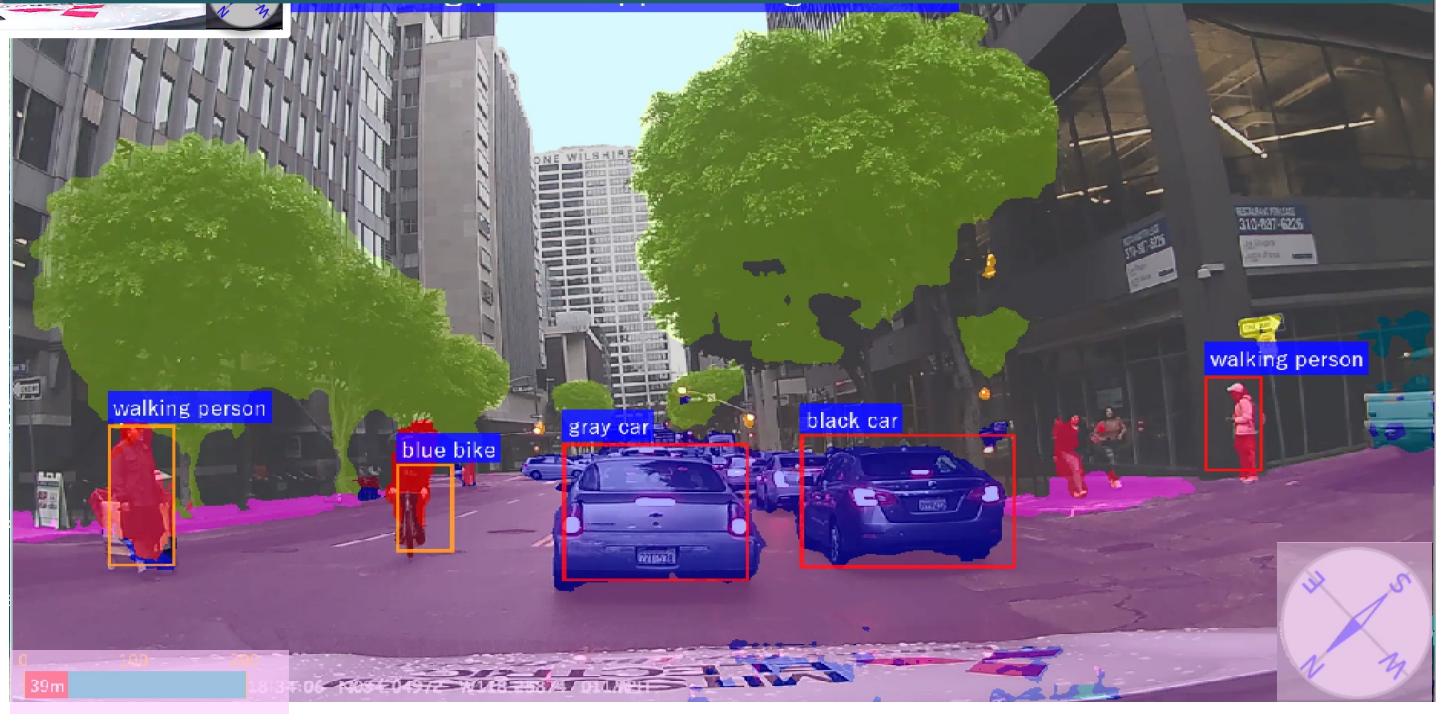


# Multimodal Feature Extraction 2

Original Video



Feature Extraction 2  
Sematic region segmentation





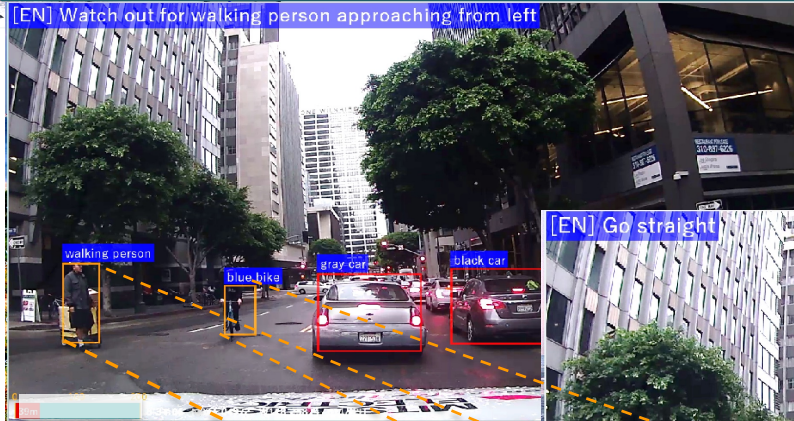
# Multimodal Feature Extraction 3

Original Video

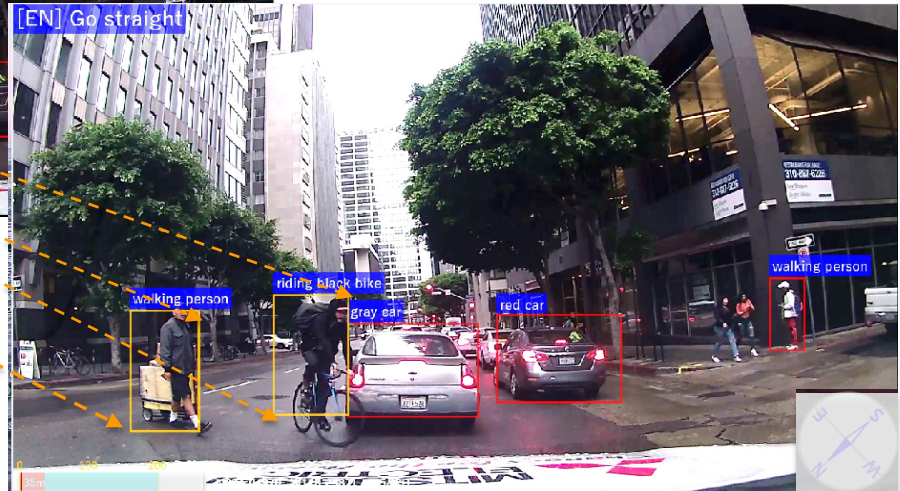


Feature Extraction 3:  
Bounding-box Tracking

[EN] Watch out for walking person approaching from left

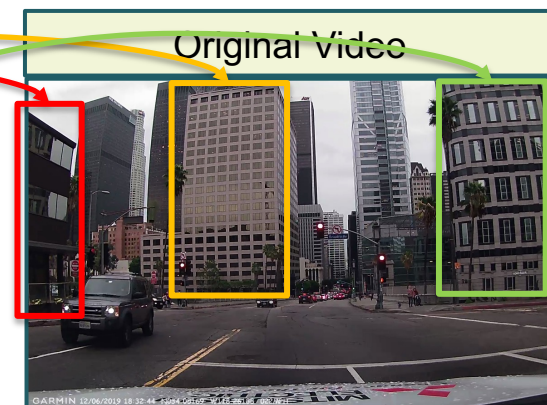
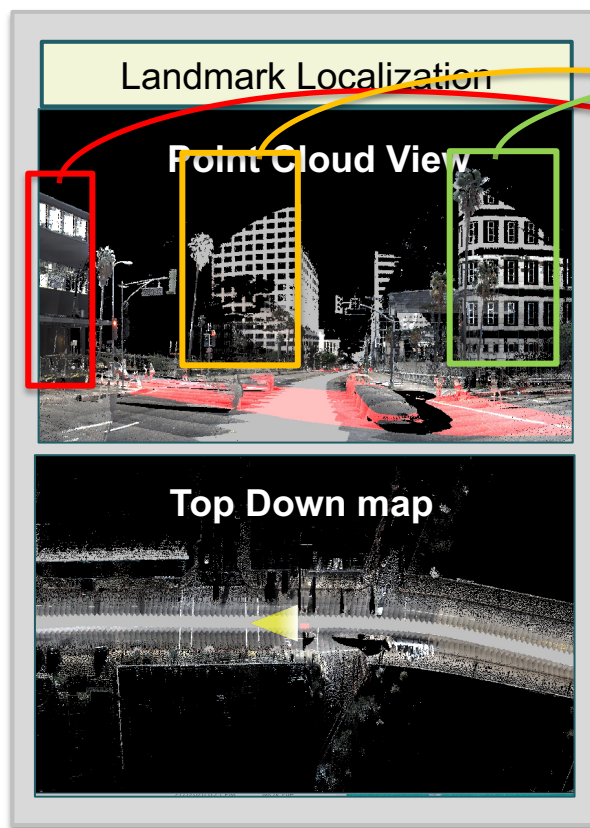
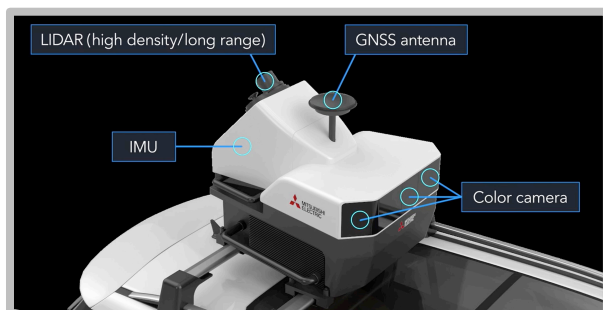


[EN] Go straight



# Multimodal Feature Extraction 4

Prerecorded data of Mobile Mapping System (MMS) provides object location in a view of streets. (<http://www.mitsubishielectric.com/bu/mms/>)

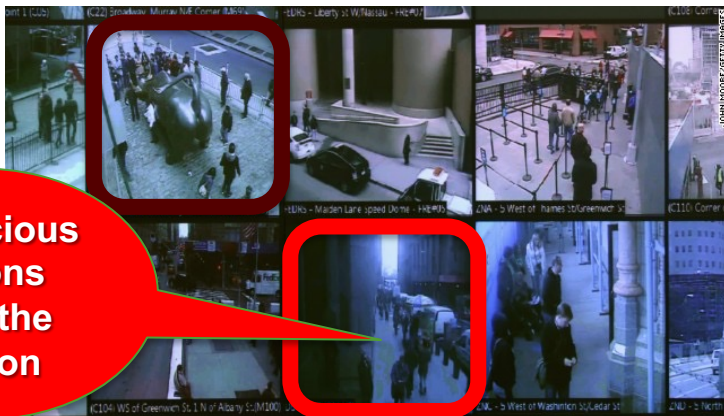




[illegible]

# Scene-aware Interaction for Daily Life Monitoring

## Surveillance Camera Systems



Suspicious  
actions  
near the  
station

CNN: After Boston: The pros and cons of surveillance cameras

- Visual features: Object and event recognition
- Audio features: Audio event recognition
- Scene-understanding: Video description
- Dialog history: Context-based future prediction
- Response generation: Sequence-to-sequence generation

Ask seeking target:

“Find a small girl wearing a pink T-shirt”

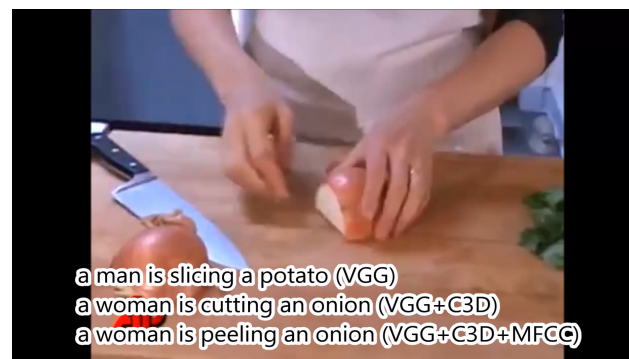
Narrowing down by systems:

“Is she wearing a hat?”

Answer by users to add more information:

“Yes, she is wearing a straw hat.”

## Scene understanding using video description



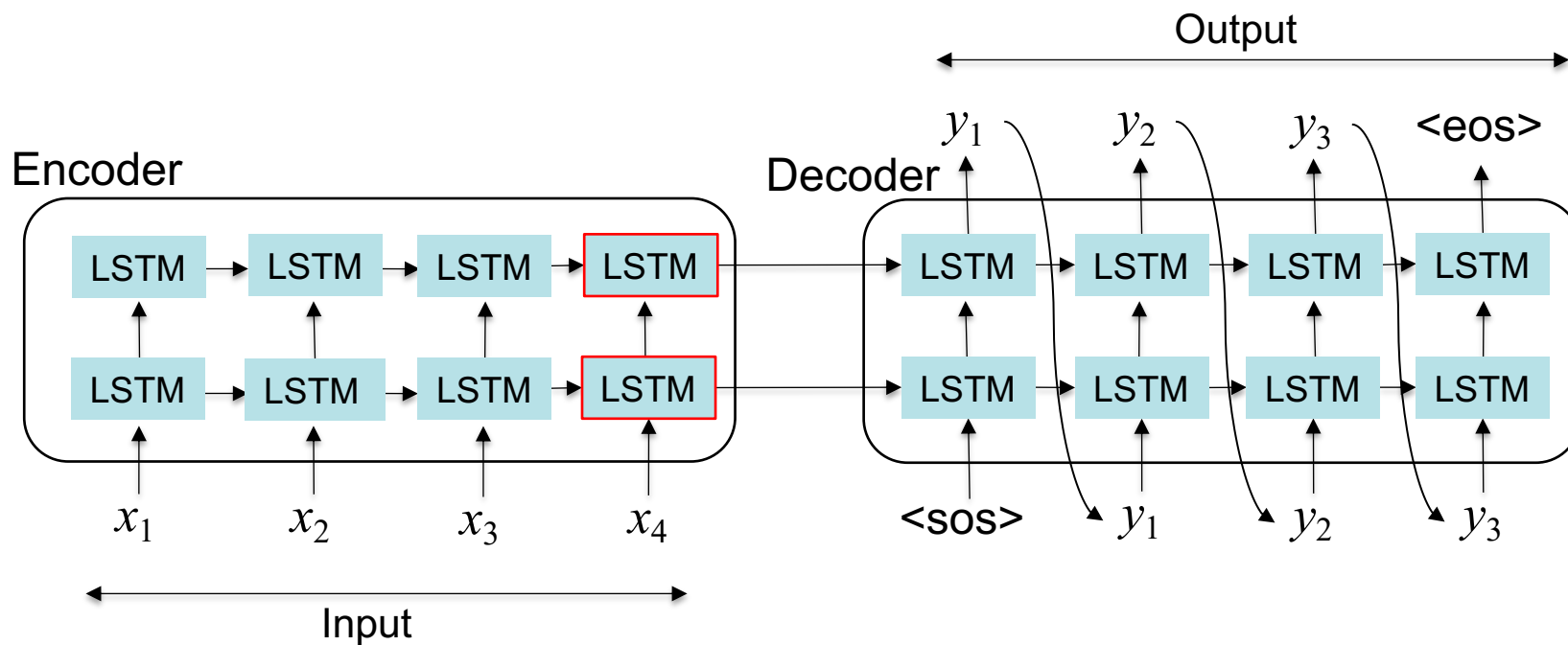
<https://www.merl.com/demos/video-description>

# Sequence-to-sequence models

- Neural networks that can learn a mapping function between given input and output sequences in an end-to-end manner
  - **LSTM encoder-decoder**: Conversation+MT [Vinyals+'15]
  - **Attention-based encoder decoder**: MT [Bahdanau+'14]
  - **Transformer**: MT [Vaswani+'17]
- Widely used for various sequence-to-sequence tasks

Task	Input	Output
Speech recognition	Speech signal	Sentence text
Machine translation	Source language text	Target language text
Language understanding	Sentence text	Semantic label sequence
Dialog generation	User utterance	System response
Video description	Image sequence	Sentence text

# LSTM encoder decoder [Vinyals+'15]

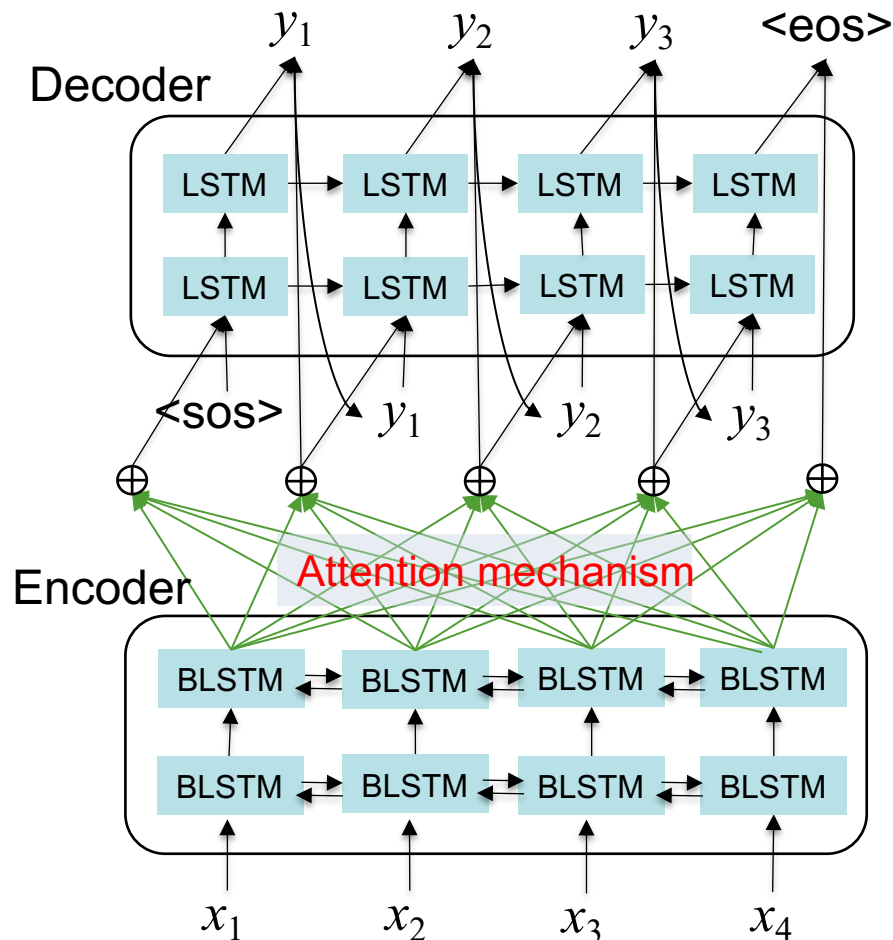


LSTM: Long Short-Term Memory

- Pros: Simple recurrent architecture with LSTM cells, which can memorize relatively long contextual information compared to vanilla RNNs losing contextual information exponentially.
- Cons: Information of long input sequences may be lost by summarizing the sequence into a fixed dimensional vector in the last state.



# Attention-based encoder decoder [Bahdanau+'14]



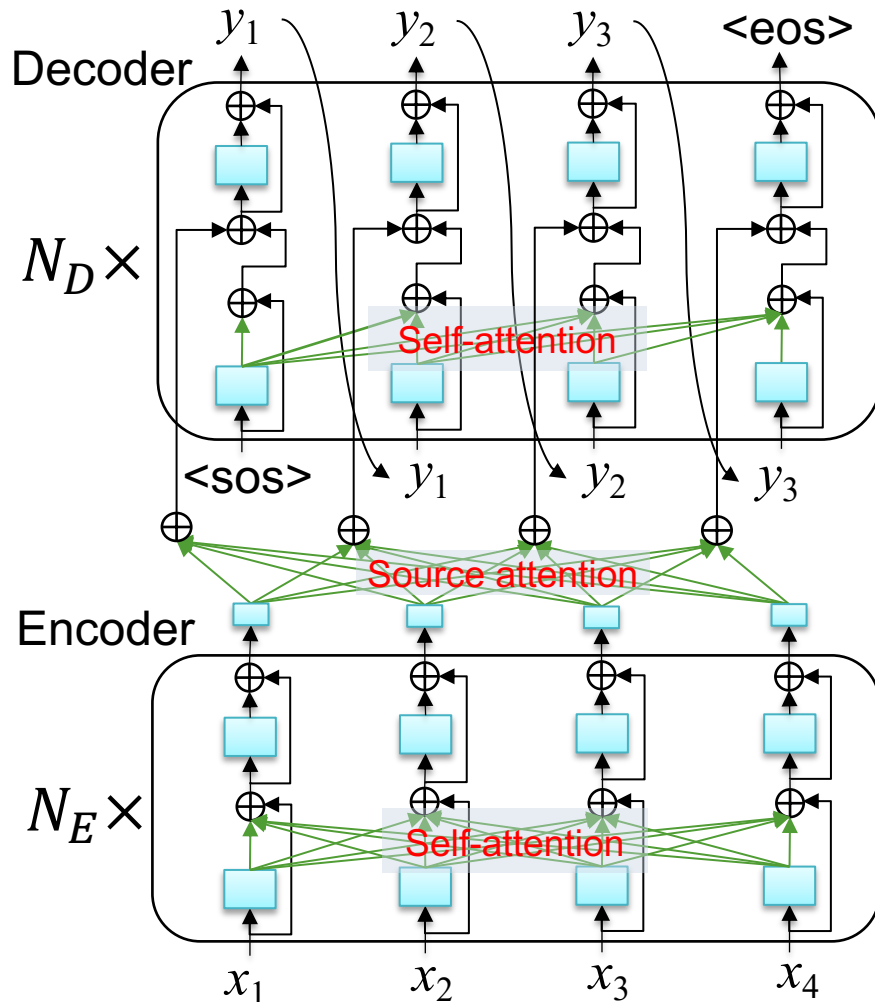
## Pros

- BLSTM encoder captures bidirectional dependency within input sequence
- Attention mechanism allows the decoder to access full encoder outputs

## Cons

- BLSTM (or LSTM) can utilize only adjacent state information, which may be insufficient to capture long context dependency over the input (or output) sequence

# Transformer [Vaswani+'17]

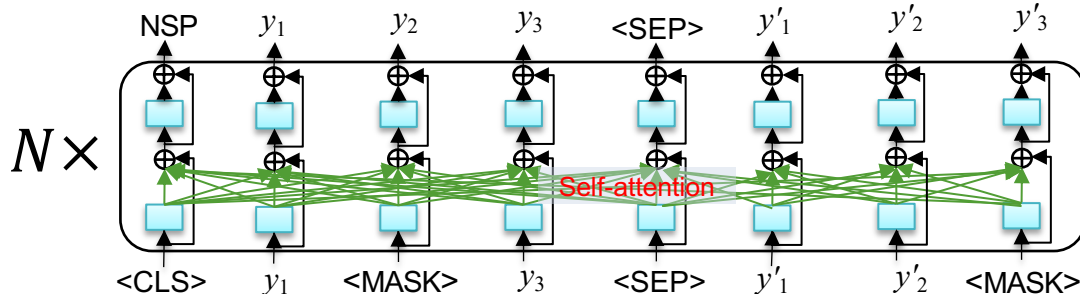


## Pros

- Feed-forward network with **residual connections** enables to learn very deep architecture, which significantly improves the accuracy
- Self-attention mechanism allows to utilize full-sequence context in the encoder and the decoder
- The most successful model at the moment for many tasks

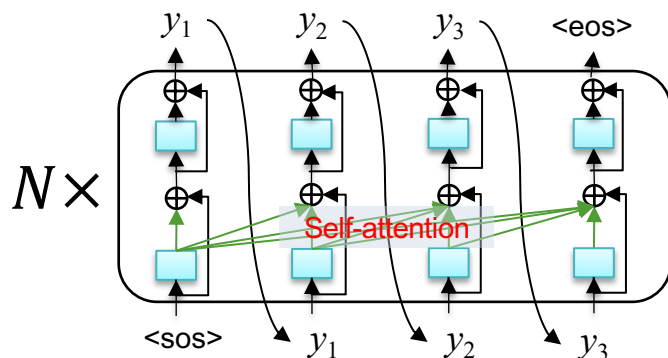
# Large-scale pretrained language models (LMs) for various sequence-to-sequence tasks in NLP

- **BERT**: Transformer LM that predicts randomly masked words and next sentence or not [Devlin+'19]



- Feed sentence pairs with  $\langle \text{SEP} \rangle$  symbol (e.g. QA pairs)
- Need task-specific labeled data for fine-tuning
- Achieve state-of-the-art performance on various NLP tasks

- **GPT-3**: Transformer LM that simply predicts next words [Brown+'20]

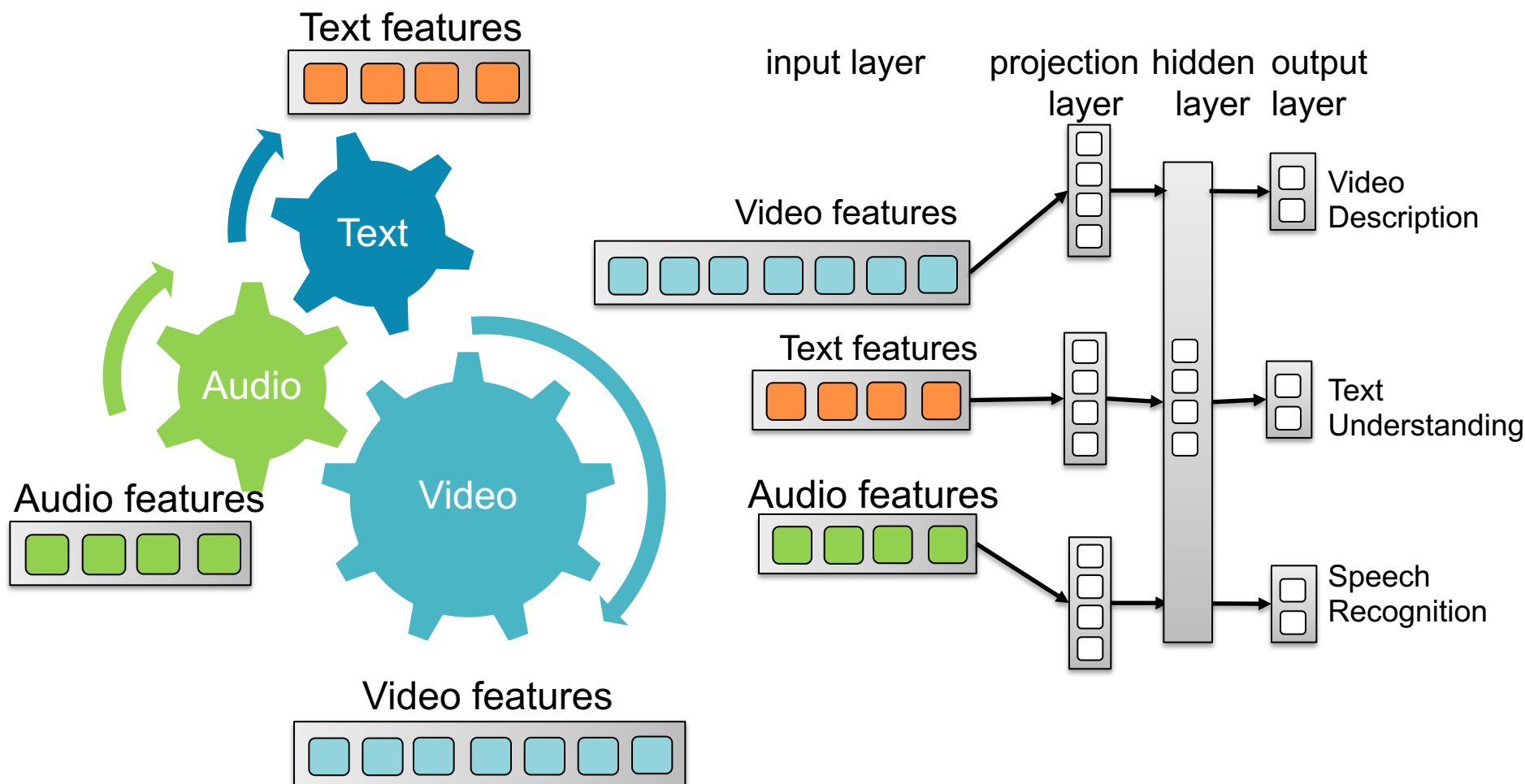


- Can be applied to various NLP tasks without fine-tuning
- Achieve state-of-the-art performance on several tasks by just providing a task specifying sentence and a few input/output examples in inference time
- The largest GPT-3 has 175 billion parameters!!  
~ = 500x larger than the largest BERT model
- Still difficult to generate natural long documents

# Progress of AI platforms

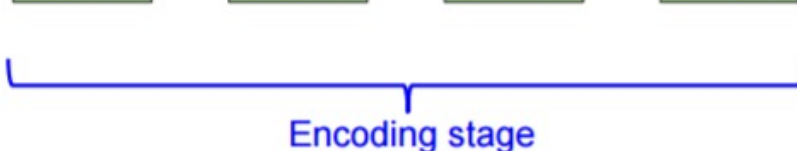
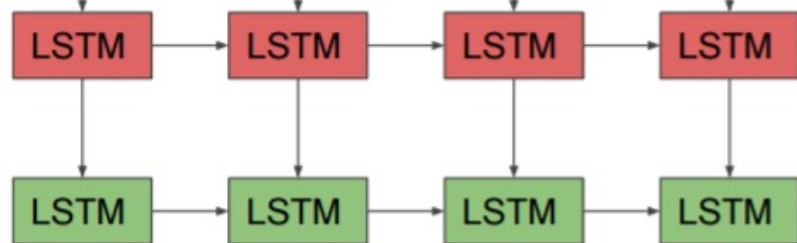
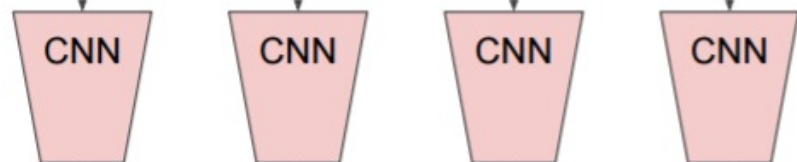
- Hardware
    - GPU (Nvidia, AMD, ...), TPU, FPGA, ... #cores, clocks, and memory are increasing (e.g. New Nvidia A40 has 10752 cores, 48GB memory, ...)
  - GPU libraries
    - CUDA, CUDAToolkit, OpenCL, ..., useful and efficient
  - Deep learning Toolkits
    - Caffe, Theano, Torch, CNTK, Chainer, MXNet, ...  
[TensorFlow](#), [PyTorch](#)
    - Easy implementation of complicated network architecture and training/testing procedure by Python scripting
      - Build computational graphs in advance (TensorFlow)
      - Define-by-run (PyTorch, originally from Chainer)
  - Publicly available code (e.g. GitHub) and models (e.g. Model zoo)
  - **Nice ideas (+ computational resources and data) are important!**
-

# Semantic Representation using Audio, Video and Text Features





# Encoder-decoder LSTM for Video Description



Encoding stage

1University of Texas at Austin

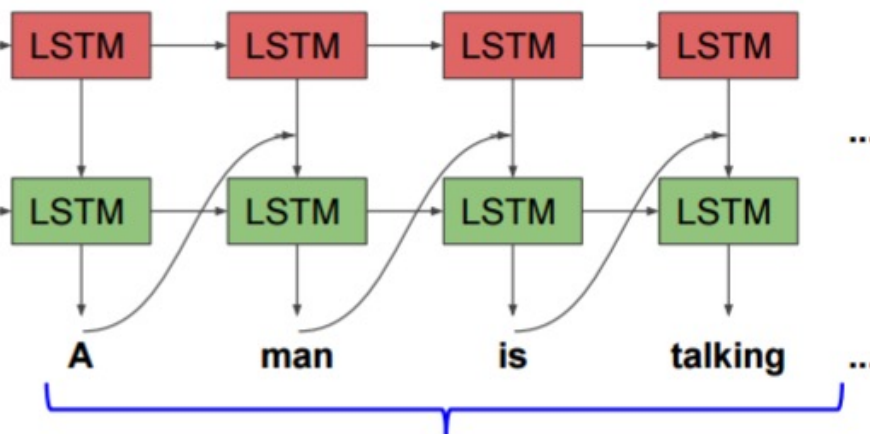
2University of California, Berkeley

3University of Massachusetts, Lowell

4 International Computer Science Institute, Berkeley  
2015

**S2VT Overview**

**Now decode it to a sentence!**



Decoding stage

Sequence to Sequence - Video to Text (S2VT)

S. Venugopalan, M. Rohrbach, J. Donahue, R. Mooney, T. Darrell, K. Saenko

# Multimodal Scene Understanding

Objects and events in scenes are recognized using multimodal information

1. Image and localization features:  
Objects and their relations

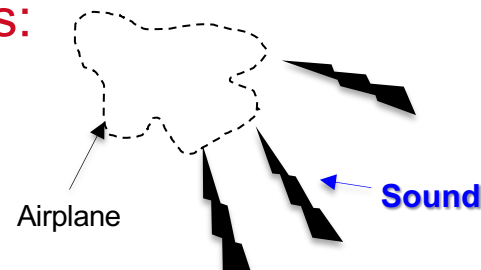


"A girl is standing on a hill."

2. Spatiotemporal features:  
Motion and Action



"A girl is jumping."



3. Audio Features:  
Sounds and Speech



"A girl is looking at an **airplane** flying overhead."

# Multimodal Fusion

Longstanding area of research:

“How to combine information from multiple modalities for machine perception?”

- Bayesian adaptation approaches

J. R. Movellan and P. Mineiro. “Robust sensor fusion: Analysis and application to audio visual speech recognition. Machine Learning,” 1998

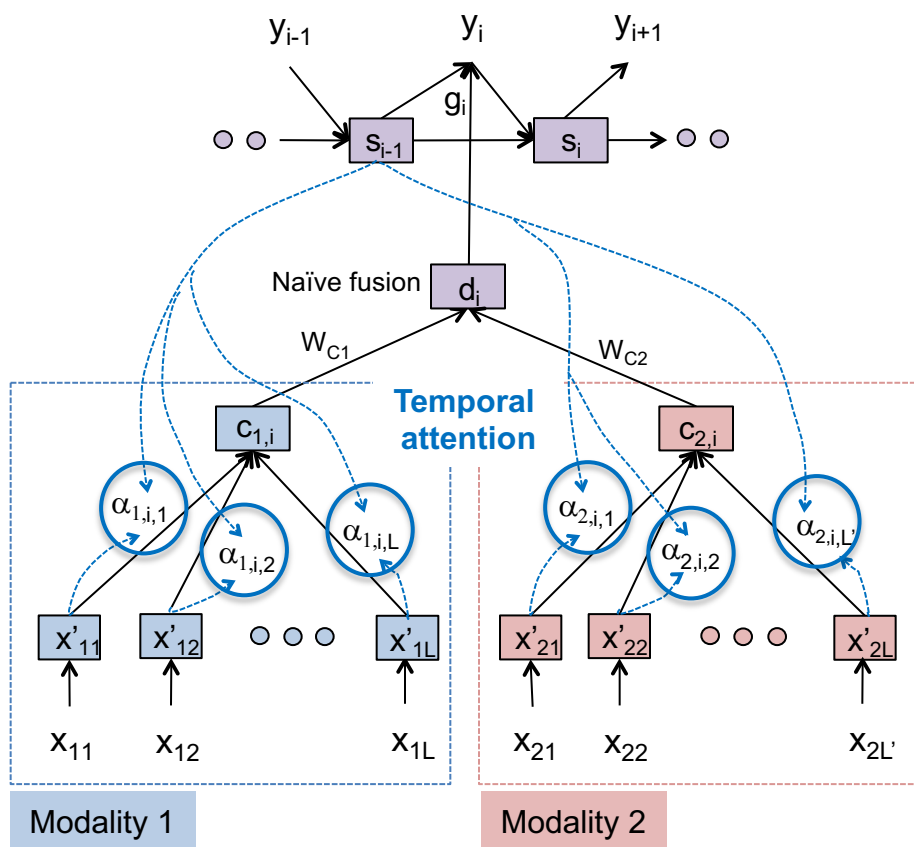
- Stream weights

G. Gravier, et al. “Maximum entropy and mce based hmm stream weight estimation for audio-visual asr,” ICASSP, 2002

The first to fuse multimodal information using attention between modalities in a neural network

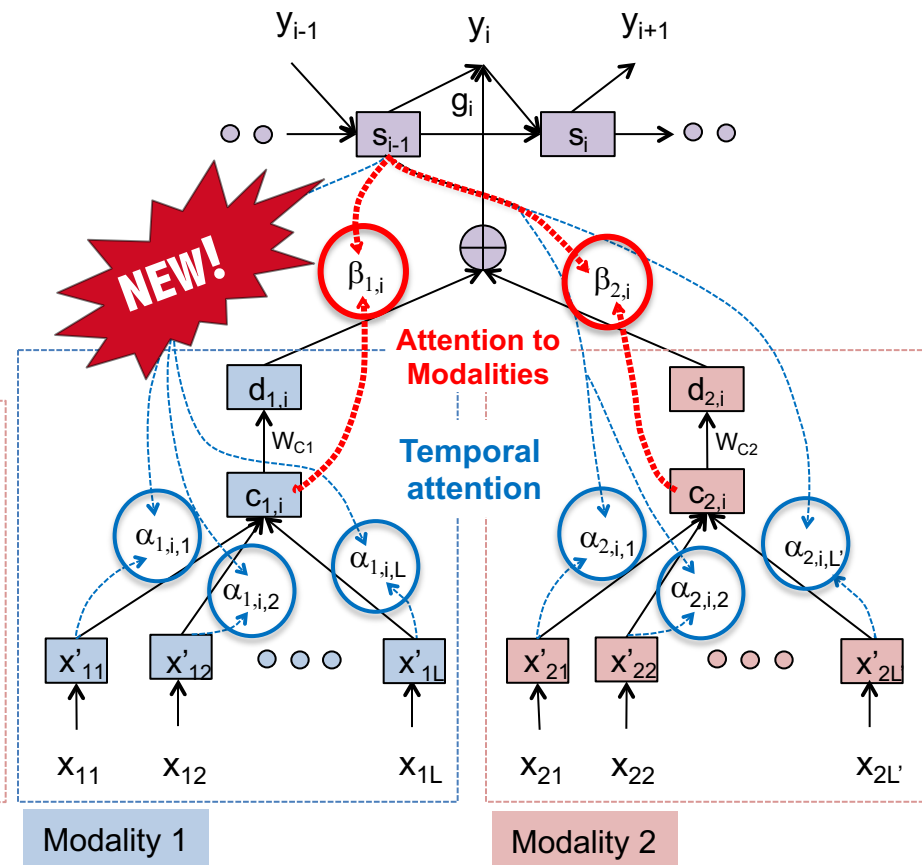
---

# Naïve Fusion of Modalities



Context vector: weighted sum of frame features  
Each modality projected into a common space

# Attention-Based Multimodal Fusion



Attention weights for each input modality and input time  
**Selectively attends to specific modalities**

# Sample Videos with Automatic Description

Image: VGG, Motion: C3D, Audio: MFCC

1. This video shows improvements due to our multimodal attention mechanism



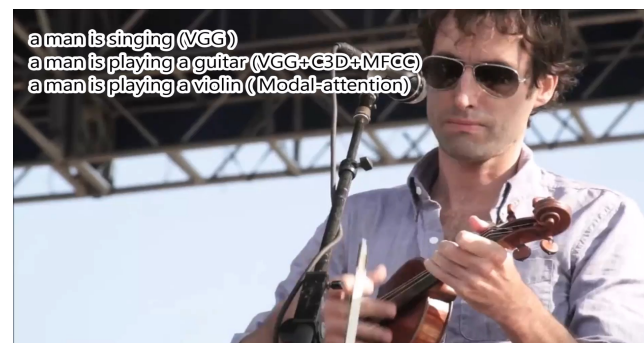
2. Our use of audio features enable identification of peeling action.



3. Audio features make the description worse due to overdubbed music.



4. Our multimodal attention mechanism and audio features are complementary.



Unimodal < Naïve Multimodal Fusion < **Attentional Multimodal Fusion**



# Words with strong average attention weights for each modality

Image (VGG-16)		Motion (C3D)		Audio (MFCC)	
bowl	0.9701	track	0.9887	talking	0.3435
pan	0.9426	motorcycle	0.9564	shown	0.3072
recipe	0.9209	baseball	0.9378	playing	0.2599
piece	0.9136	football	0.9275	singing	0.2465
paper	0.9098	horse	0.9212	driving	0.2284
kitchen	0.8827	soccer	0.9099	working	0.2004
toy	0.8758	basketball	0.9096	walking	0.1999

**Our multimodal attention** enables us to see which words rely most on each modality.

## Image Features

Words describing **generic object type**

## Motion Features:

Words describing scenes involving motion, such as **sports and vehicles**

## Audio Features:

**Action verbs associated with sound**, such as talking, singing, and driving



# Audio Visual Scene-aware Dialog



Huda Alamri  
Vincent Cartillier  
Raphael G. Lopes  
Abhishek Das  
Irfan Essa  
Dhruv Batra  
Devi Parikh



**MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC  
RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC**

Jue Wang  
Gordon Winchern  
Takaaki Hori  
Anoop Cherian  
Tim K. Marks  
Chiori Hori

# VQA to Visual Dialog

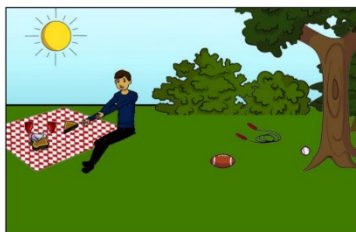
Devi Parikh, and Dhruv Batra



What color are her eyes?  
What is the mustache made of?



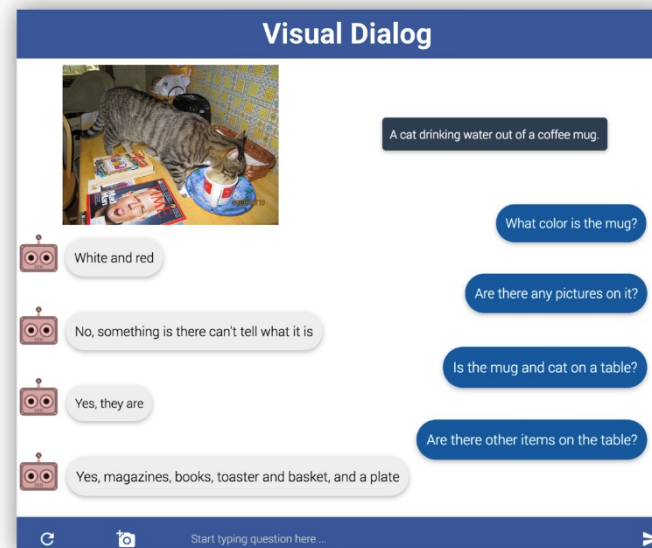
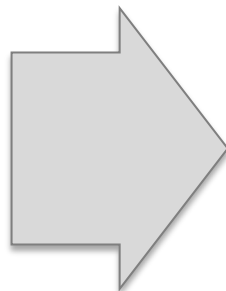
How many slices of pizza are there?  
Is this a vegetarian pizza?



Is this person expecting company?  
What is just under the tree?



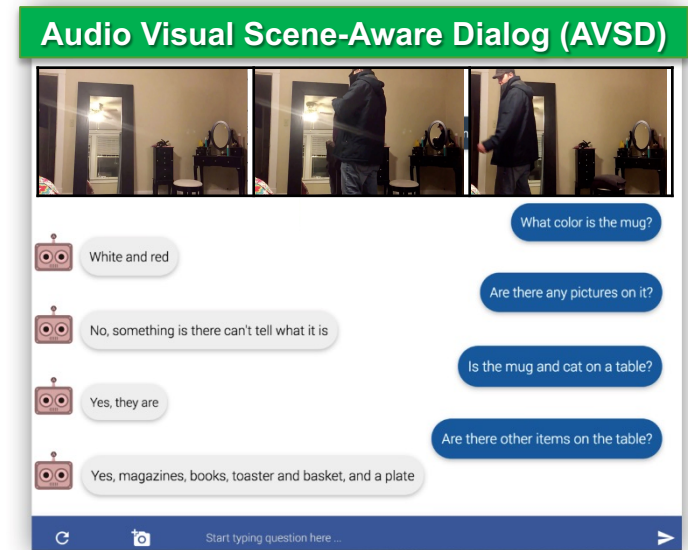
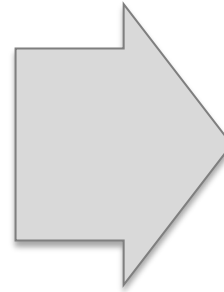
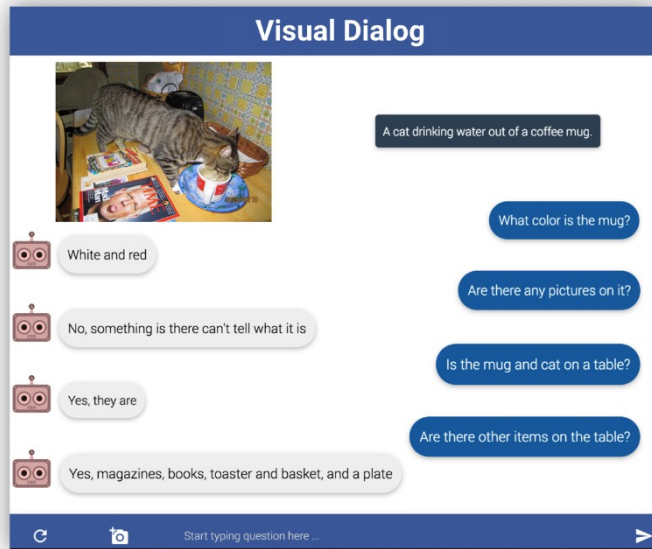
Does it appear to be rainy?  
Does this person have 20/20 vision?



**VQA:**  
Answering a question  
about an image

**Visual Dialog:**  
Dialog discussing an  
image

# Visual Dialog to Audio Visual Scene-Aware Dialog



Visual Dialog:  
Dialog discussing an  
image

AVSD:  
Dialog discussing a  
video



# Audio Visual Scene-aware Dialog

A dataset with different modalities:

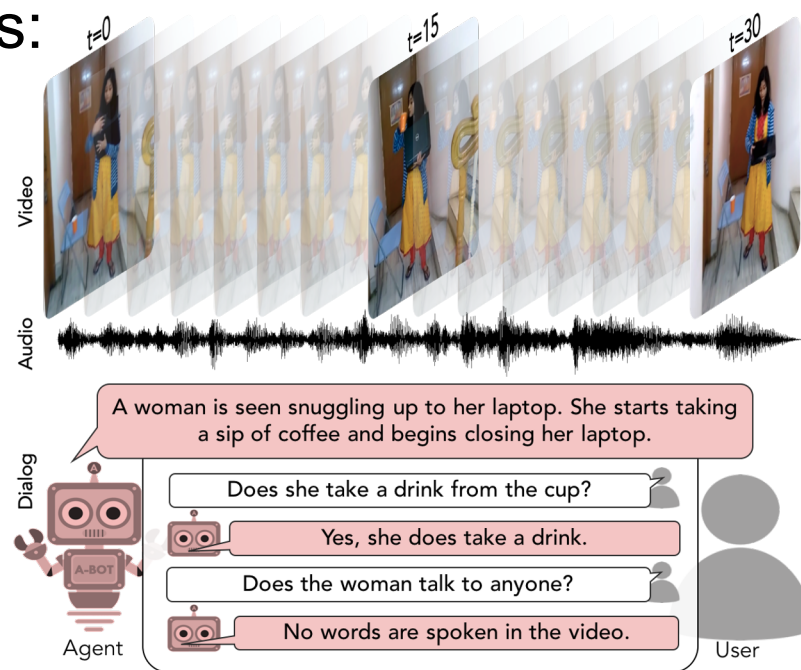
Video

Audio

Dialog history

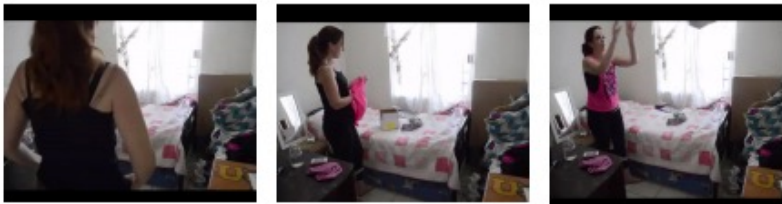
New question

→ Ground truth answer



# AVSD data set

## Questioner Interface



## Answerer Interface



**Script:** A person is picking clothes out of a box and getting dressed and then throwing it across the room.

1. Is there just the one person in the scene?
2. Is she in the room the whole time?
3. What does she do with the box?
4. What does she do next?
5. Where does she toss the box?
6. Does she say anything?
7. Do you hear anything in the background?
8. Does she walk into the room carrying the box?
9. What does she do after she puts the clothes on?
10. Does she walk away with the new shirt on?

1. Yes there is a woman.
2. Yes she walks towards the bed carrying a box.
3. She puts it on the bed, opens it and pull out clothing.
4. She fold up the empty box and tosses it.
5. She just tosses it towards the wall.
6. No she doesn't say anything
7. Just the closing of the box and it hitting the wall
8. Yes it is in her hands
9. She folds the box closed and tosses it
10. The scene ends as the box hits the floor.  
She doesn't walk away

## Questioner Summary

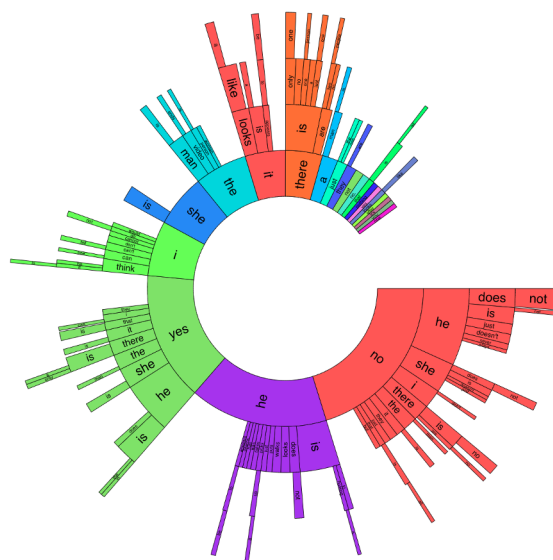
A person walks into a bedroom with a box. She opens the box, takes out a new shirt and puts it on.

Table 1: The dialog data for the AVSD track. The test videos for this challenge were selected from the official test data of the Charades dataset.

	Training	Validation	DSTC7 Test	DSTC8 Test
# of dialogs	7,659	1,787	1,710	1,710
# of turns	153,180	35,740	13,490	18,810
# of words	1,450,754	339,006	110,252	178,619

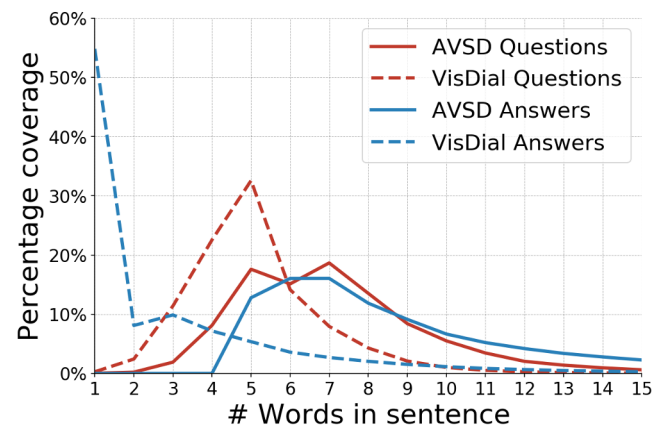
# Sentence Selection or Sentence Generation

- Sentence selection:
    - Information Retrieval framework
    - Difficulty depends on how to prepare multiple candidates
  - Sentence generation:
    - Speech recognition/Machine translation framework
    - Answers generation depends on language models
-



# AVSD Questions

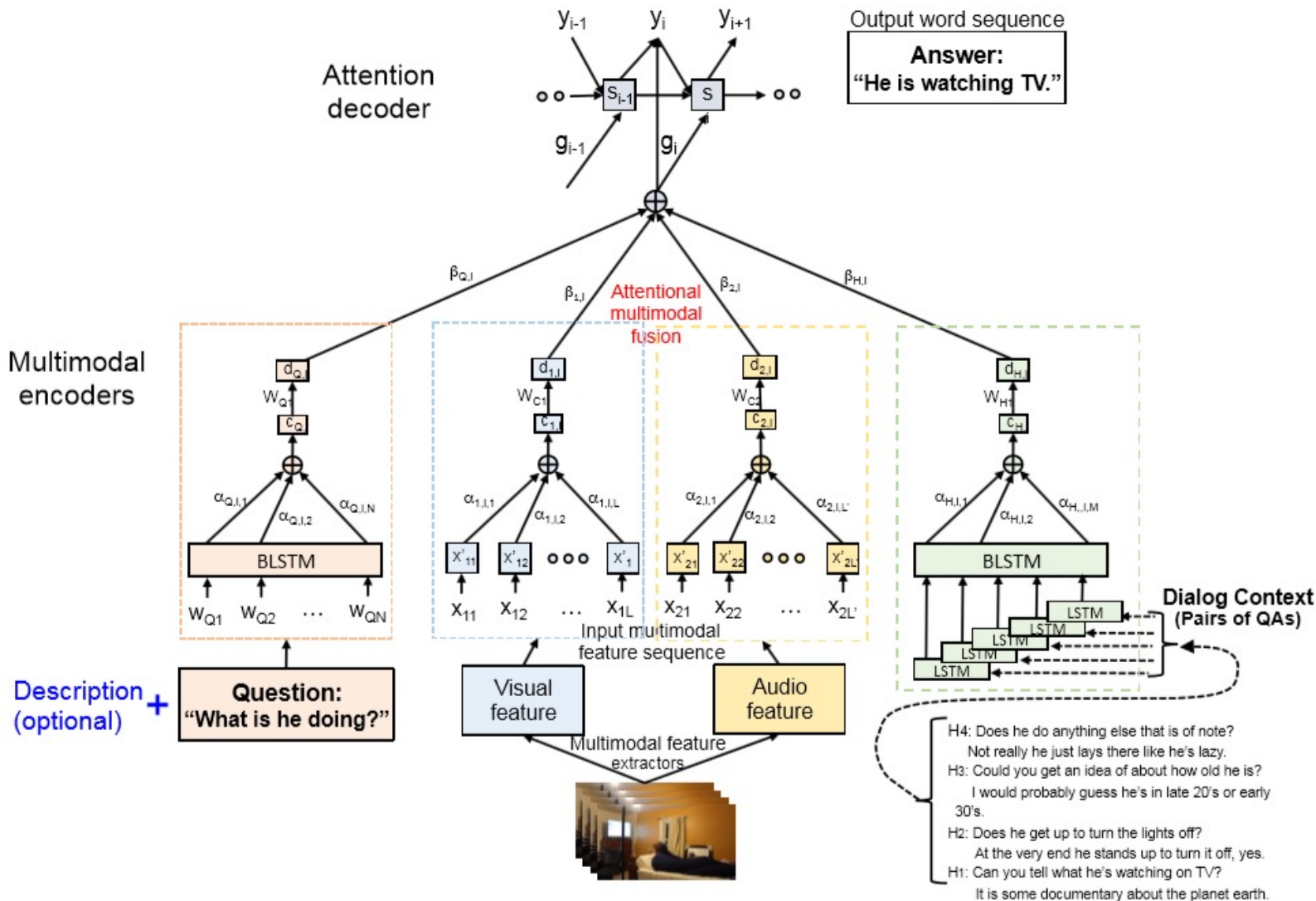
# AVSD Answers



# AVSD sentence lengths

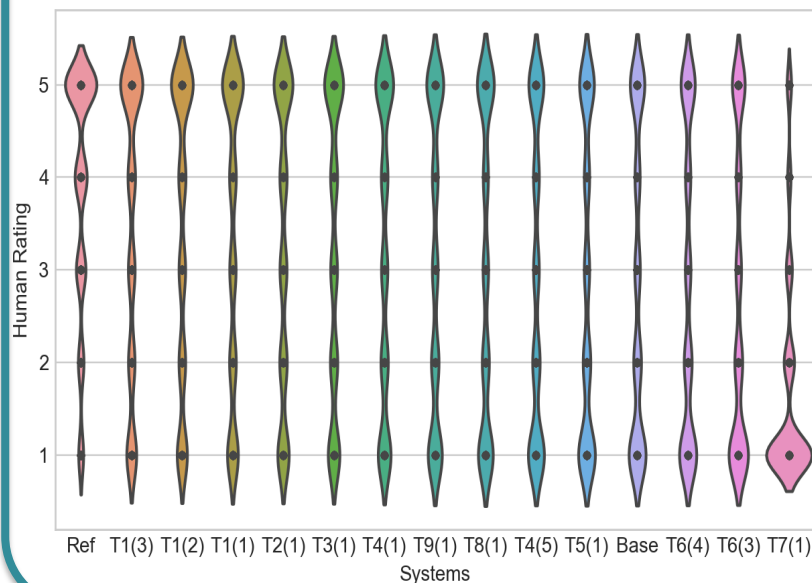


# Multimodal Dialog



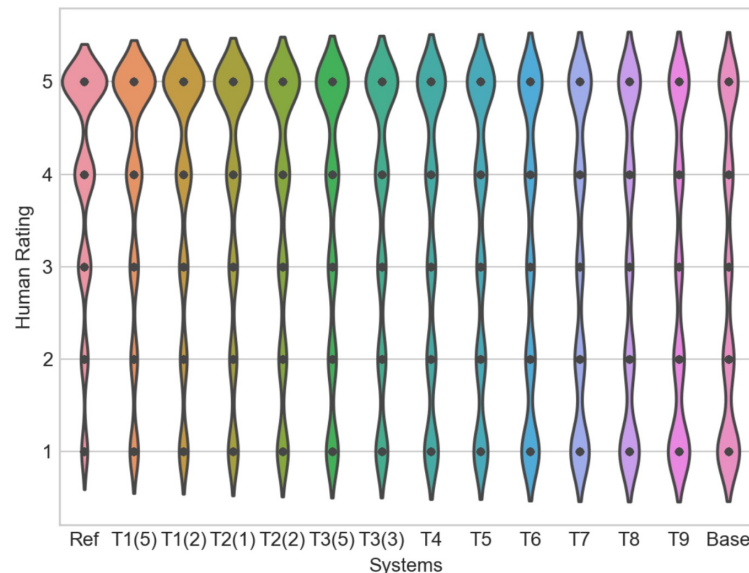
# Open Research Platform

## 2018



Special Issue on the "7th Dialog System Technology Challenge 2019" in [Computer Speech and Language](#)

## 2019



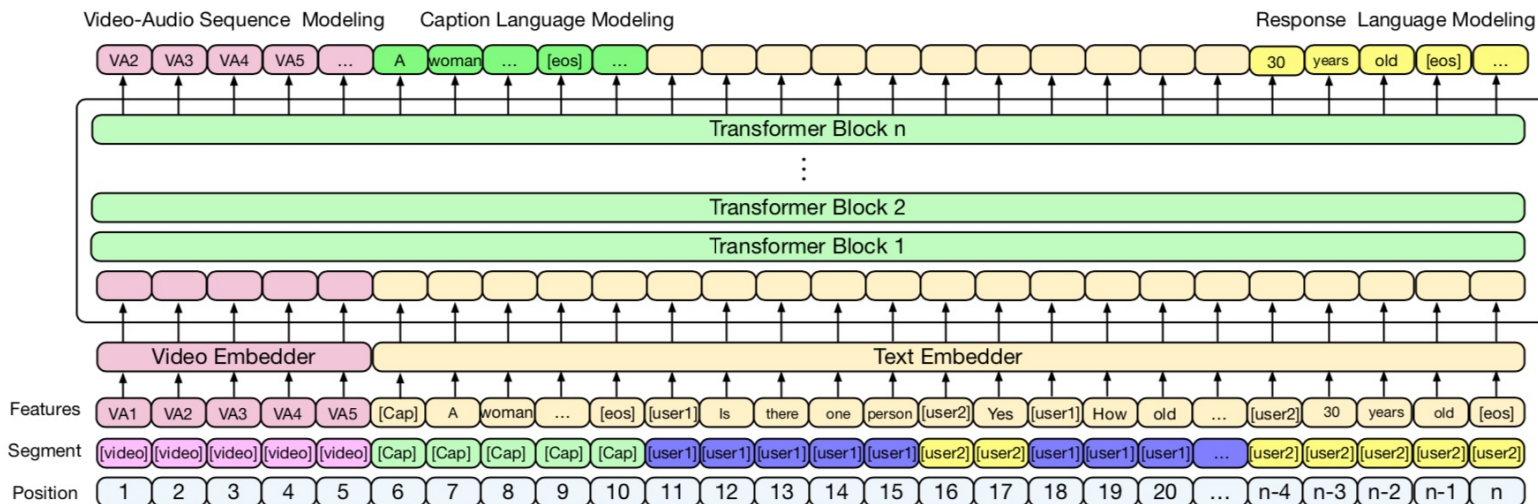
Special Issue on "Eighth Dialog System Technology Challenge" in [IEEE/ACM TASLP](#)

# DSTC8 Best System

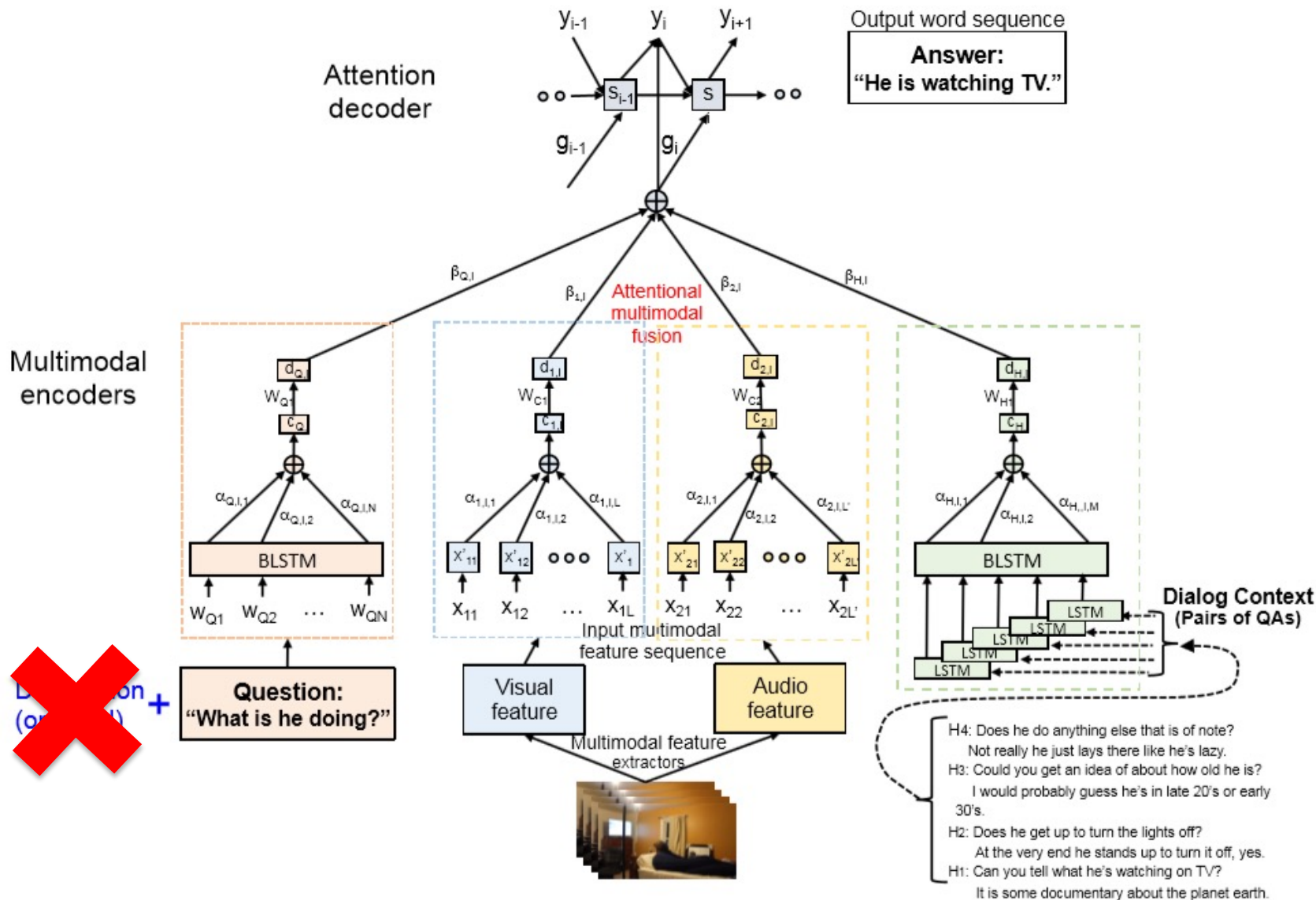
“Bridging Text and Video: A Universal Multimodal Transformer for Video-Audio Scene-Aware Dialog” by Zekang Li et al.

- Considering the similarity between the summary and the video caption, summary and caption are concatenated to be one sequence.  $U = \{Q_1, R_1, Q_2, R_2, \dots, Q_N, R_N, \}$  to denote the  $N$  turns of dialogue,
- $Q_n$ :  $n$  question,  $R_n$ :  $n$  response  $n$  containing  $m$  words.
- Probability to generate the response  $R_n$  for the given question  $Q_n$  considering video  $V$ , audio  $A$ , dialogue history  $U$

$$P(R_n | V, A, C, U_{<n}, Q_n; \theta) = \prod_{j=1}^m P(r_{nj} | V, A, C, U_{<n}, Q_n, r_{n,<j}; \theta) \quad (1)$$



# Multimodal Dialog

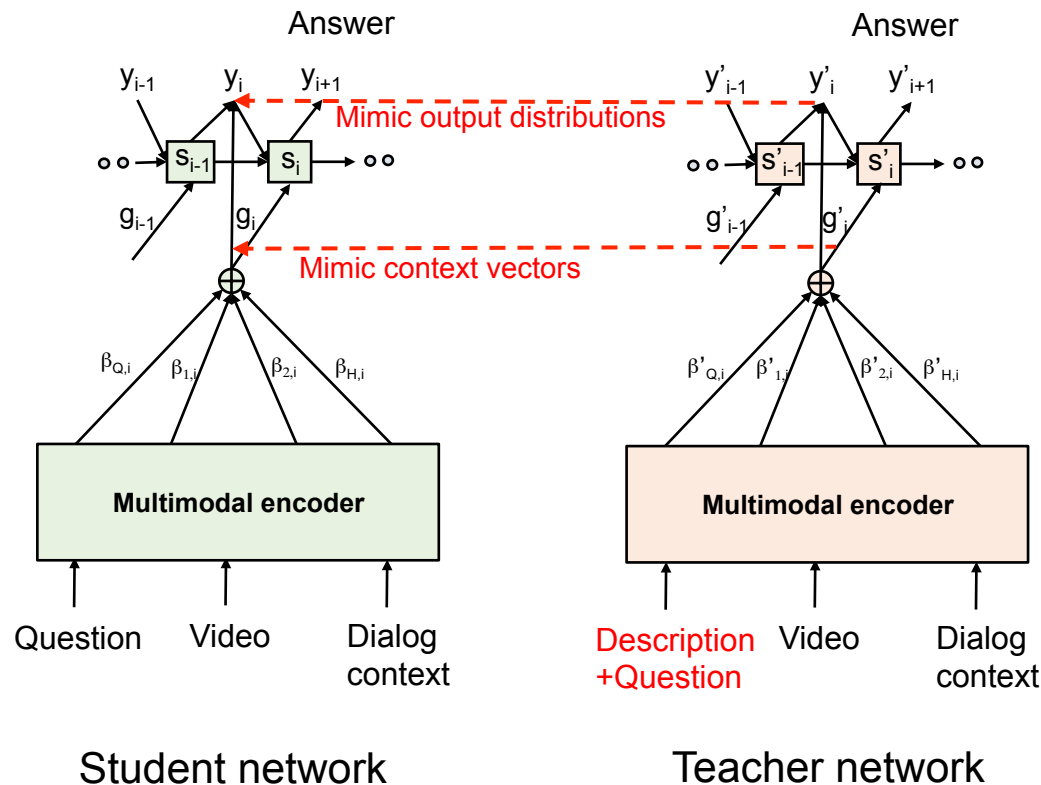




# Essential Video Captioning Power

- Manual captions/summary is not available for real application.
- Answer generation models need video captioning power

## Joint Student-Teacher Learning for Audio-Visual Scene-Aware



# AVSD@DSTC10

3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of Audio Visual Scene-Aware Dialog Challenge

[https://github.com/dialogtekgeek/AVSD-DSTC10\\_Official](https://github.com/dialogtekgeek/AVSD-DSTC10_Official)

## Task 1: Video QA dialog

Goal: **Answer generation** without using manual descriptions for inference  
You can train models using manual descriptions but **CANNOT** use them for testing.

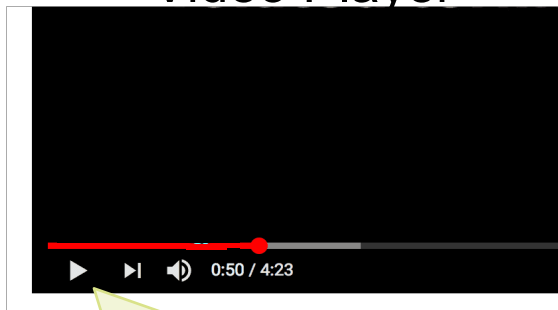
Video description capability needs to be embedded within the answer generation models.

## Task 2: Grounding Video QA dialog

Goal: **Answer reasoning temporal Localization**

To support answers, evidence is required to be shown without using manual descriptions.

## Video Player



Press the buttons to play and stop or slide the bar to find the begin and end timing for reasoning events.

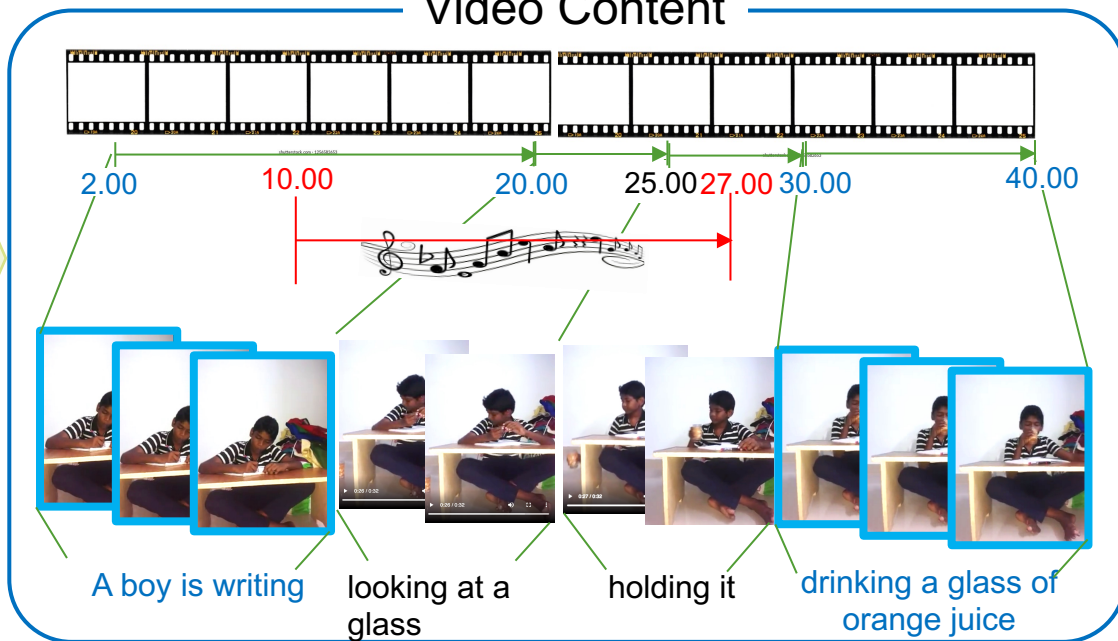
If the given answer is incorrect, please check "False" and write a correct answer with timestamp.

Press the "Begin" and "End" buttons to extract the current time from the video player.

Press the "+" button to add more evidence slots or press the "-" button to remove the last evidence.



## Video Content



### Turn 1:

Question (Q): What actions are taken by the boy?

Answer (A): the boy is **writing** while **singing** and then **drinks a glass of orange juice**.

If the given answer is incorrect, please check the box and write a correct answer with timing.

False: ☐

Evidence 1-1: visual ☒ audio ☐  
Begin  End  Jump to begin Jump to end

The boy is writing in the notebook.

Evidence 1-2: visual ☒ audio ☐  
Begin  End  Jump to begin Jump to end

The boy is drinking from the glass.

Evidence 1-3: visual ☐ audio ☒  
Begin  End  Jump to begin Jump to end

The boy singing Rock music.

+ -

Please select visual or audio evidence.

Explain reasons to extract the event to justify why the answer is correct.

Find as much evidence as possible you can.

# AVSD@DSTC

## Challenge Schedule

**June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021:** Answer generation data release

**June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021:** Answer reasoning temporal localization data  
and baseline release

**Sep. 13<sup>th</sup>, 2021:** Test Data release

**Sep. 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021:** Test Submission due

**Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021:** Challenge paper submission due

**Jan. or Feb., 2022:** Workshop

**Join us!!!**