Q₂E: **Q**uery-to-**E**vent Decomposition for Zero-Shot Multilingual Text-to-Video Retrieval



Shubhashis Roy Dipta



Frank Ferraro



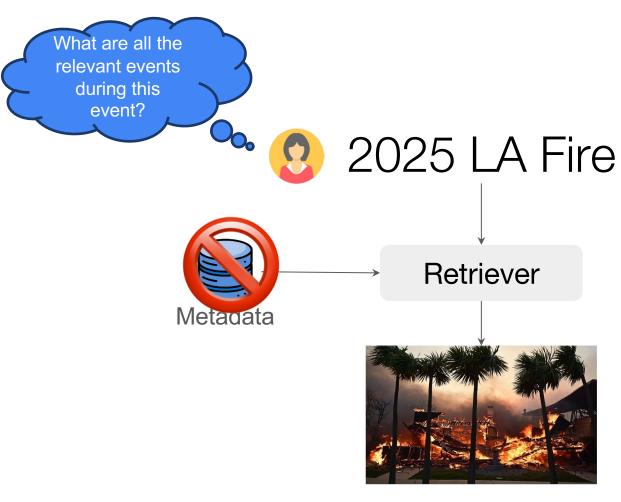


Retrieving videos is hard **without** metadata. How can we improve it...

• via enriching the query?

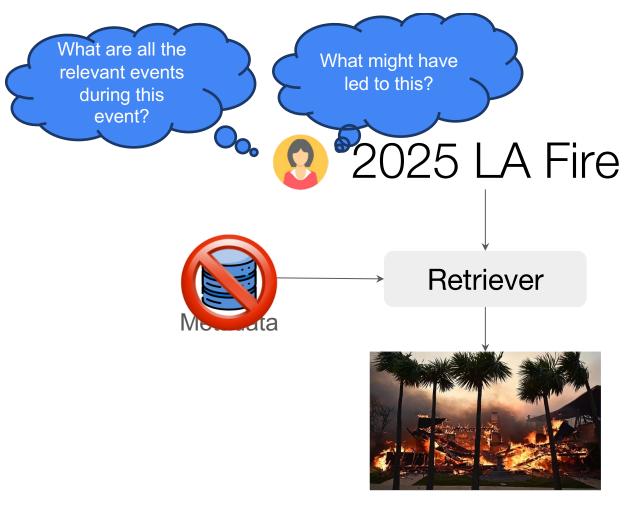
• via information within the video?









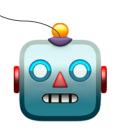








What could happen during this event?







Current:

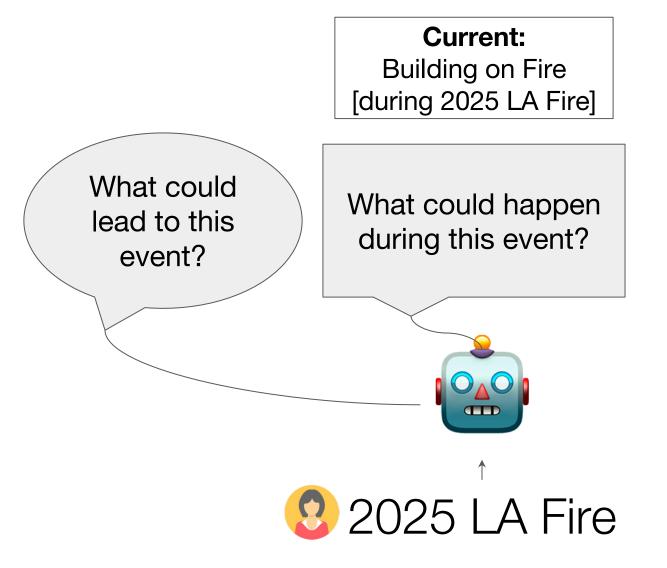
Building on Fire [during 2025 LA Fire]

What could happen during this event?











Prequel:

Dry Lightning [before 2025 LA Fire]

Current:

Building on Fire [during 2025 LA Fire]

What could lead to this event?

What could happen during this event?







Prequel:

Dry Lightning [before 2025 LA Fire]

Current:

Building on Fire [during 2025 LA Fire]

What could lead to this event?

What could happen during this event?

What could be an outcome of this event?







Prequel:

Dry Lightning [before 2025 LA Fire]

Current:

Building on Fire [during 2025 LA Fire]

Sequel:

People are returning [after 2025 LA Fire]

What could lead to this event?

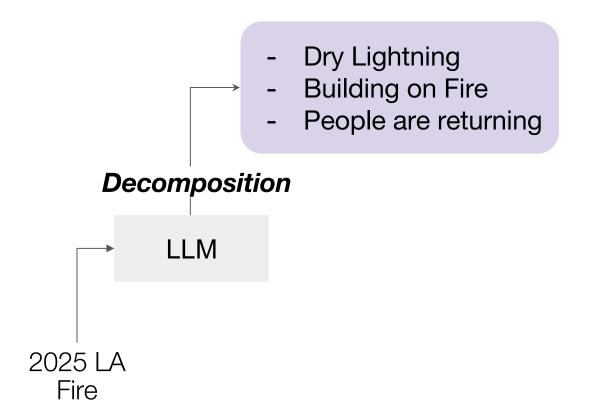
What could happen during this event?

What could be an outcome of this event?

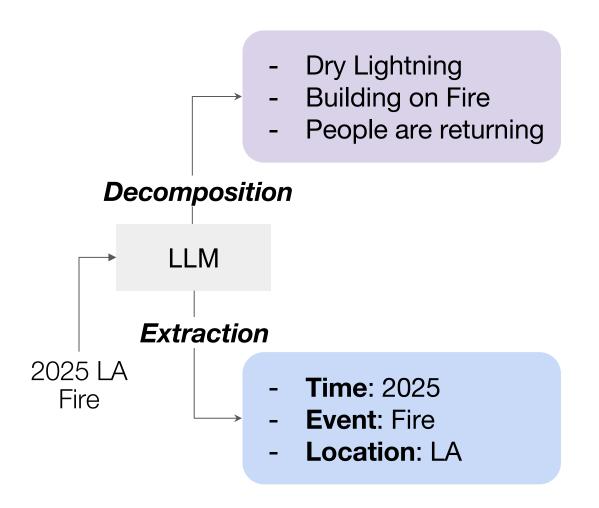




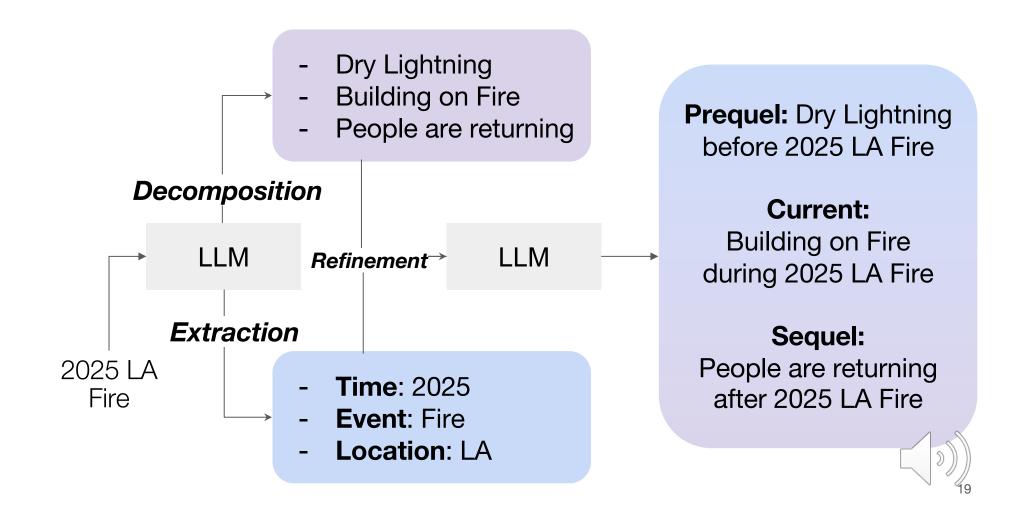












Retrieving videos is hard without metadata. How can we improve it...

via enriching the query?



• via information within the video?



Query: 2025 LA Fire

Video Desc.:

Trees and a building are on fire. ... → A wildfire burning.

ASR:

Today, Aug 16, 2020 a massive wildfire has started





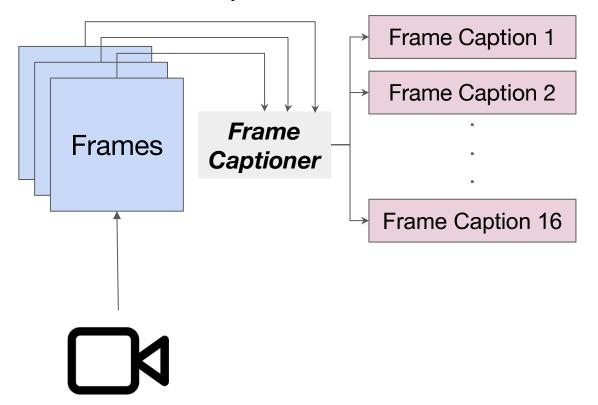
Enrichment from Videos

Can't VLMs just do this?

- Descriptions may not be at the right level of granularity
- Current VLM fails to understand the full context
- Current ASR fails to both translate and transcribe in one go
- Multilingual videos still pose challenges

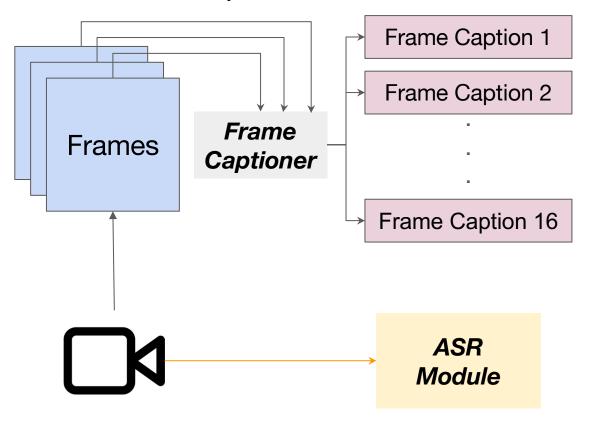


Video Description Extraction



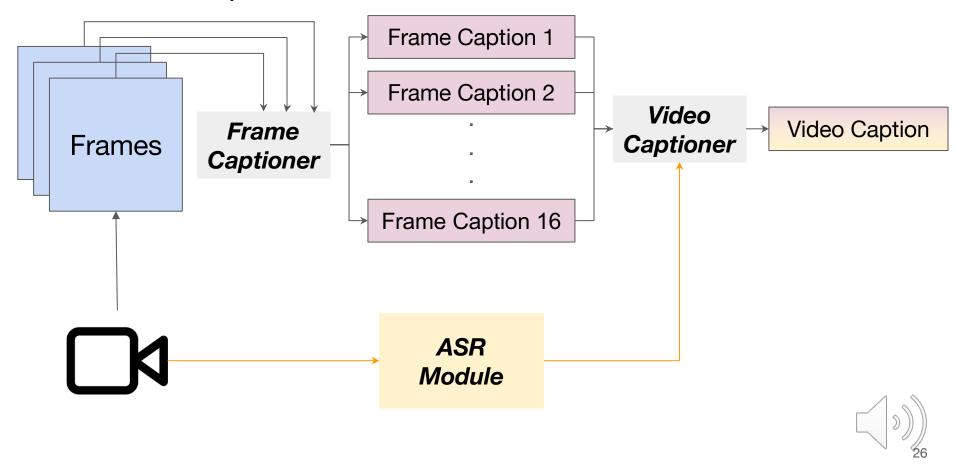


Video Description Extraction

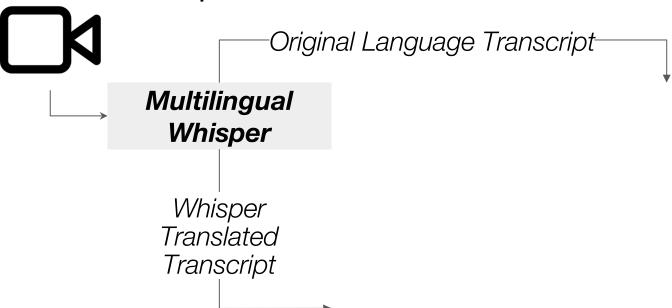




Video Description Extraction

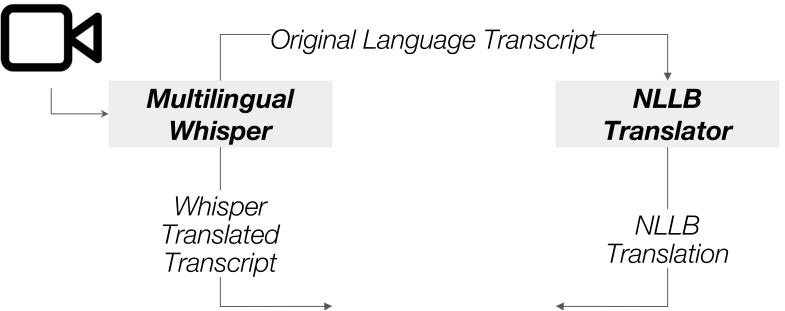


Audio Description Extraction



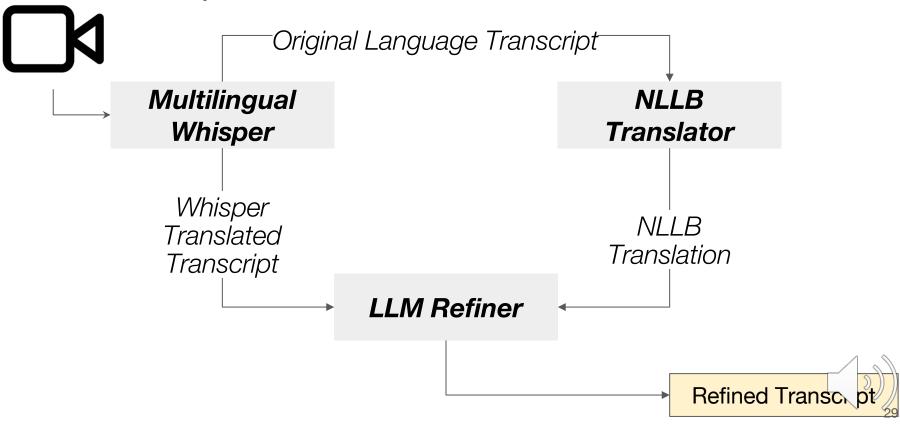


Audio Description Extraction





Audio Description Extraction



Retrieving videos is hard without metadata. How can we improve it...

via enriching the query?

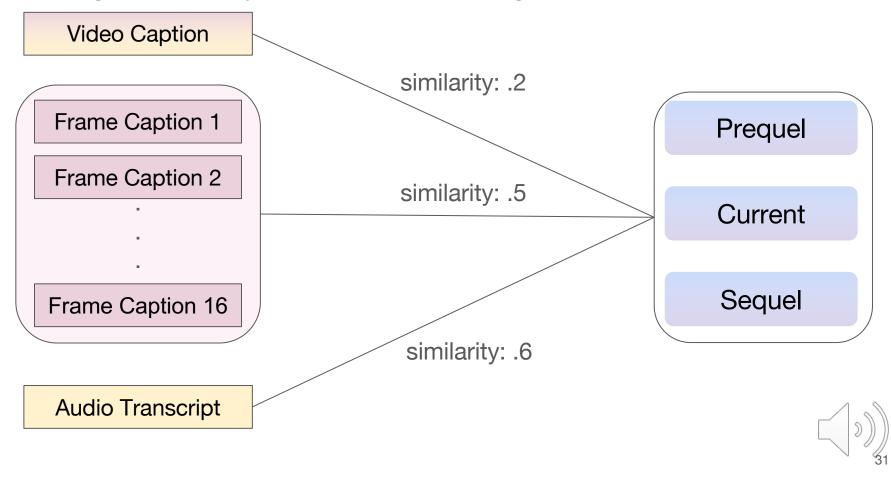


via information within the video?

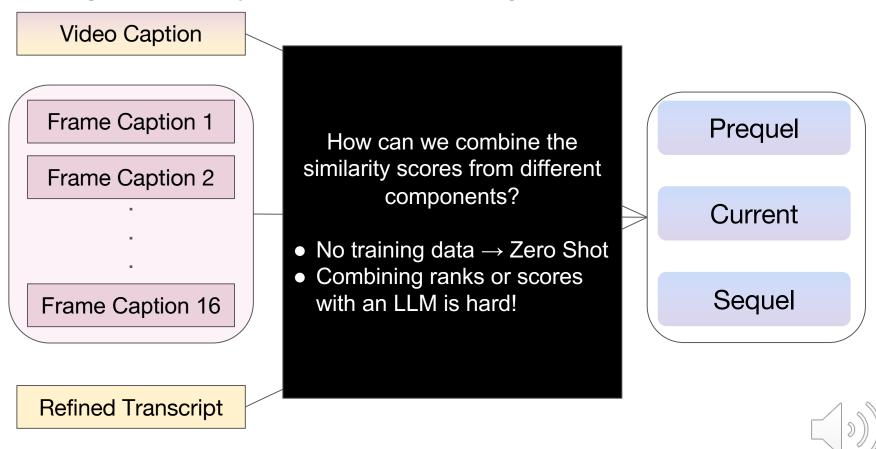


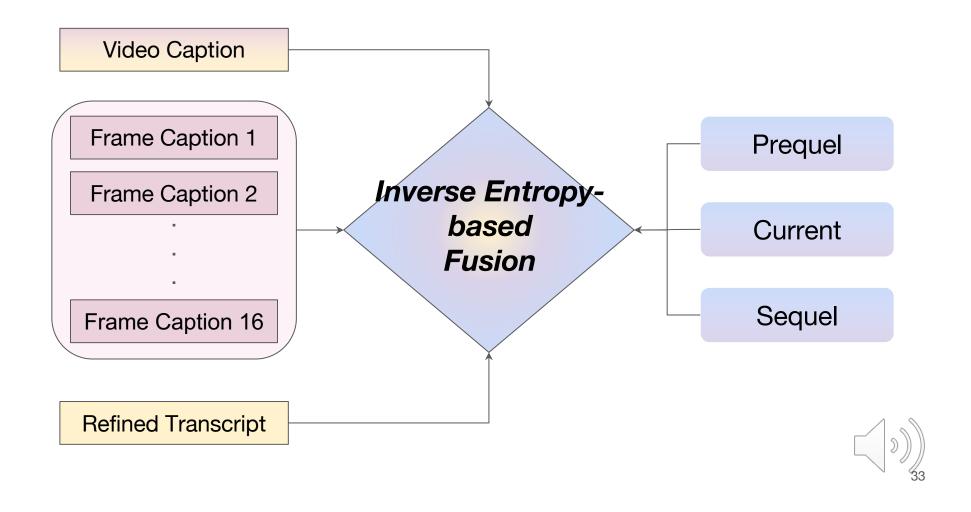


For a given query and potential target video...



For a given query and potential target video...





Results



| Number of Queries | 259 |
|-------------------------|------|
| Average Words in Query | 27 |
| Number of Videos | 2394 |
| Average Length of Video | 83 |

- 5 Languages Arabic, Chinese, English, Korean, Russian
- Event Specific dataset, i.e., "earthquake, flood"



| Model | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| MultiCLIP | 70.82 | 65.25 | 0.92 | 75.34 |
| Q ₂ E (MultiCLIP) | | | | |
| InternVideo2 | | | | |
| Q ₂ E (InternVideo2) | | | | |



| Model | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| MultiCLIP | 70.82 | 65.25 | 0.92 | 75.34 |
| Q ₂ E (MultiCLIP) | 79.60 | 73.09 | 0.95 | 83.24 |
| InternVideo2 | | | | |
| Q ₂ E (InternVideo2) | | | | |



| Model | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| MultiCLIP | 70.82 | 65.25 | 0.92 | 75.34 |
| Q ₂ E (MultiCLIP) | 79.60 | 73.09 | 0.95 | 83.24 |
| InternVideo2 | 49.12 | 45.44 | 0.68 | 50.45 |
| Q ₂ E (InternVideo2) | | | | |



| Model | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| MultiCLIP | 70.82 | 65.25 | 0.92 | 75.34 |
| Q ₂ E (MultiCLIP) | 79.60 | 73.09 | 0.95 | 83.24 |
| InternVideo2 | 49.12 | 45.44 | 0.68 | 50.45 |
| Q ₂ E (InternVideo2) | 70.79 | 65.14 | 0.95 | 76.10 |



Ablation Studies

- Performance Across Different Fusion Algorithms
- Performance Across Languages
- Performance Across Categories
- Effect of Different Components
- Effect of LLM size (in paper)
- Effect of VLM size (in paper)
- Effect of Key Frame Selection (in paper)
- Effect of Rank Fusion Approaches (in paper)
- Qualitative Examples (in paper)



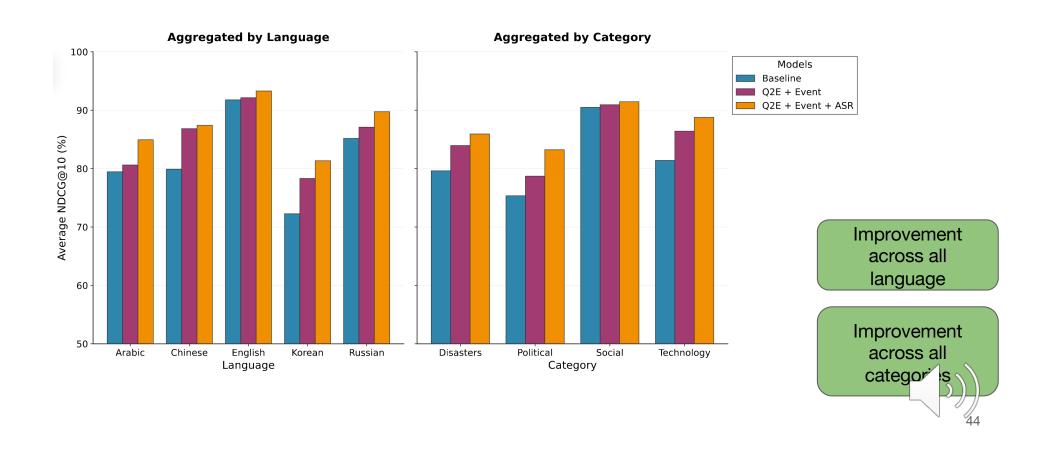
Performance Across Different Fusion Algorithms

| Fusion Algorithm | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Negative Exponential Entropy | 67.23 | 61.97 | 0.93 | 73.20 |
| Reciprocal Rank Fusion | 70.91 | 65.29 | 0.93 | 76.29 |
| Maximum Aggregation | 76.10 | 70.04 | 0.93 | 80.04 |
| Mean Aggregation | 78.64 | 72.47 | 0.95 | 82.44 |
| Inverse Entropy Fusion | 79.60 | 73.09 | 0.95 | 83.24 |

Inverse entropy fusion provides good reweighting



Performance Across Language & Categories



Performance Of Components

| Model Size | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Q_2E | 79.60 | 73.09 | 0.95 | 83.24 |
| w/o Query Sim. | 78.12 | 71.74 | 0.93 | 81.54 |
| w/o Video Desc. | 67.74 | 62.43 | 0.93 | 73.96 |
| w/o Events | 77.77 | 71.47 | 0.94 | 81.75 |
| Baseline | 70.82 | 65.25 | 0.92 | 75.34 |

Q₂E extracts complementary information



Summary

- 1. We introduce $\mathbf{Q_2E}$, a novel framework based on decomposition
- 2. We show that LLM's parametric knowledge can be used to enrich, otherwise, vague human queries
- 3. Combining both VLM and ASR gives better representation of the video



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Auxiliary Slides

MSR-VTT-1kA

| Number of Queries | 995 |
|-------------------------|------|
| Average Words in Query | 9 |
| Number of Videos | 1000 |
| Average Length of Video | 15 |

- Standard 1000 test split due to High Computation
- Generic life videos, i.e., "a man is playing with a dog"

MSR-VTT-1kA

| Model | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| MultiCLIP | 76.88 | 7.71 | 0.54 | 59.72 |
| Q ₂ E (MultiCLIP) | 81.71 | 8.19 | 0.58 | 63.59 |
| InternVideo2 | 80.10 | 8.03 | 0.62 | 66.07 |
| Q ₂ E (InternVideo2) | 83.72 | 8.39 | 0.65 | 69.53 |

MSVD

| Number of Queries | 22285 |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Average Words in Query | 8 |
| Number of Videos | 670 |
| Average Length of Video | 10 |

- Standard 1000 test split due to High Computation
- Generic life videos, i.e., "A man is eating spaghetti."

MSVD

| Model | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| MultiCLIP | 87.18 | 9.23 | 0.67 | 71.69 |
| MultiCLIP + Q ₂ E | 89.18 | 9.45 | 0.70 | 74.10 |
| InternVideo2 | 89.47 | 9.49 | 0.74 | 77.51 |
| InternVideo2 + Q ₂ E | 89.99 | 9.54 | 0.74 | 77.84 |

Performance Across Different Aggregation Methods

| Events | Captions | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|------------|------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Mean | Max | 77.91 | 71.58 | 0.95 | 81.97 |
| Max | Mean | 0.46 | 0.39 | 0.00 | 0.44 |
| Max | Mean Top 3 | 78.90 | 72.47 | 0.94 | 82.54 |
| Max | Mean Top 5 | 78.91 | 72.47 | 0.94 | 82.50 |
| Mean Top 3 | Max | 79.11 | 72.70 | 0.95 | 82.91 |
| Mean Top 3 | Mean Top 3 | 78.96 | 72.51 | 0.94 | 82.62 |
| Max | Max | 79.60 | 73.09 | 0.95 | 83.24 |

Q2E performs the best

Mean over captions did worst (VLM makes noisy captions)

Performance Across **LLM Size**

| Model Size | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|---------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1B | 78.71 | 72.28 | 0.95 | 82.50 |
| 3B | 79.17 | 72.74 | 0.95 | 83.03 |
| 8B | 79.04 | 72.59 | 0.95 | 82.91 |
| 70B | 79.60 | 73.09 | 0.95 | 83.24 |

Q₂E provides strong multilingual improvements

Q₂E extracts complementary information

Q₂E is stable across LLM sizes

Performance Across VLM Size

| Model Size | R@10 ↑ | P@10 ↑ | MRR ↑ | NDCG ↑ |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1B | 71.73 | 66.02 | 0.93 | 75.86 |
| 2B | 73.86 | 68.03 | 0.93 | 77.90 |
| 4B | 75.85 | 69.92 | 0.93 | 79.81 |
| 8B | 75.73 | 69.81 | 0.93 | 79.72 |
| 26B | 76.16 | 70.19 | 0.95 | 80.47 |
| 38B | 75.75 | 69.73 | 0.95 | 80.04 |

Q₂E provides strong multilingual improvements

Q₂E extracts complementary information

Q₂E is stable across LLM sizes

Q₂E is stable across big enough VLM sizes

| Dataset | MultiVENT | | | |
|---------|---|--|--|--|
| Query | November 30 earthquake in South Central Alaska 2018 | | | |
| Prequel | Buildings shaking and swaying due to the earthquake in Anchorage, Alaska, on November 30, 2018 | | | |
| | • People running out of buildings and evacuating the area in Anchorage, Alaska during the earthquake on November 30, 2018 | | | |
| | • Cars stopped on the road as the earthquake strikes in Anchorage, Alaska on November 30, 2018 | | | |
| | • Debris and objects falling from shelves and ceilings during the 30 November 2018 Anchorage, Alaska earthquake | | | |
| Current | • Emergency responders rushing to the scene to assist with evacuation and relief efforts after the 30 November 2018 earthquake in Anchorage, Alaska, South Central Alaska | | | |
| | • Buildings shaking and crumbling during the 30 November 2018 earthquake in Anchorage, Alaska, South Central Alaska | | | |
| | • People running out of buildings and evacuating the area during the 30 November 2018 Anchorage, Alaska earthquake | | | |
| | • Emergency responders rushing to the scene after the 2018 Anchorage, Alaska earthquake on November 30, 2018 | | | |
| | • Debris falling from buildings and damaging streets during the November 30, 2018 earthquake in Anchorage, South Central Alaska | | | |
| | • Cars stopped or abandoned on the road in Anchorage, Alaska, South Central Alaska due to the earthquake on November 30, 2018 | | | |
| Sequel | Buildings crumbling or collapsing during the November 30, 2018 earthquake in Anchorage, Alaska | | | |
| | • People running for cover or evacuating buildings during the November 30, 2018 earthquake in Anchorage, Alaska | | | |
| | • Emergency vehicles rushing to the scene of the 2018 Anchorage, Alaska earthquake on November 30, 2018 | | | |
| | • Cracks forming in roads and highways in Anchorage, Alaska, South Central Alaska, after the 30 November 2018 earthquake | | | |
| | Debris falling from damaged structures during the 30 November 2018 earthquake in Anchorage, Alaska | | | |