EgoDTM: Towards 3D-Aware Egocentric Video-Language Pretraining

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Egocentric Videos: How Humans See the World



VR/AR



making salad



Egocentric view

Ego4Robotics





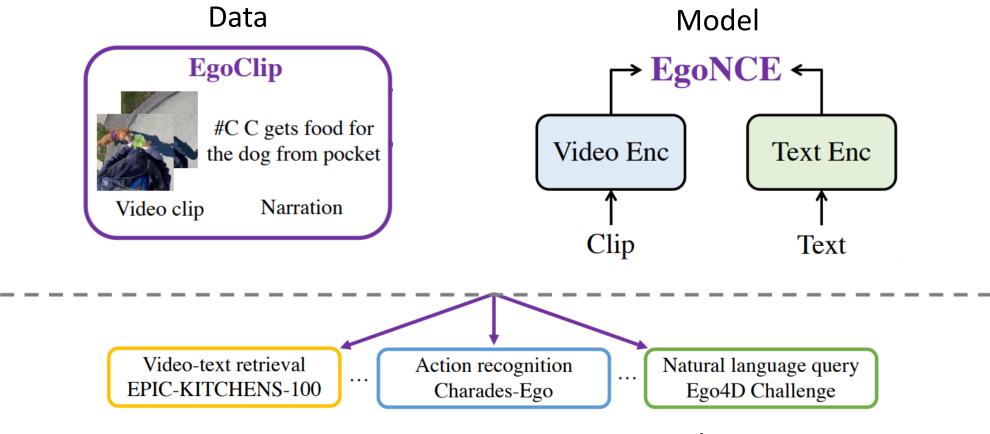




Transferable knowledge for manipulation

Literature of Ego-Visual-Text Pretraining





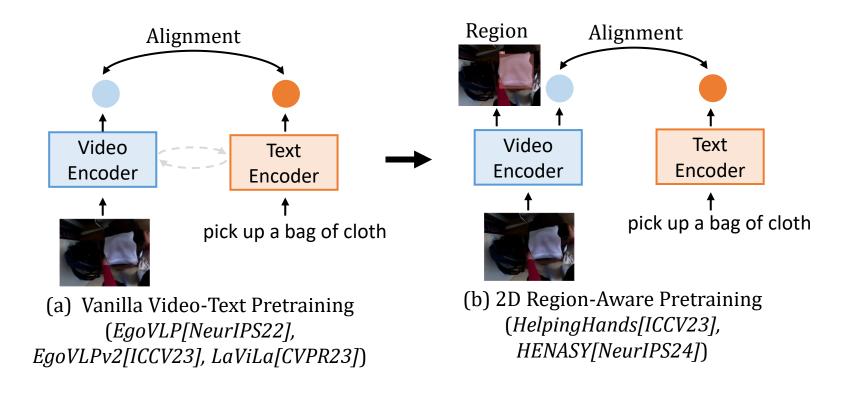
Great Success in Downstream Tasks

EgoVLP, Lin et al., [NeurIPS2022]

Literature of Ego-Visual-Text Pretraining



Enhance performance with region-aware representations

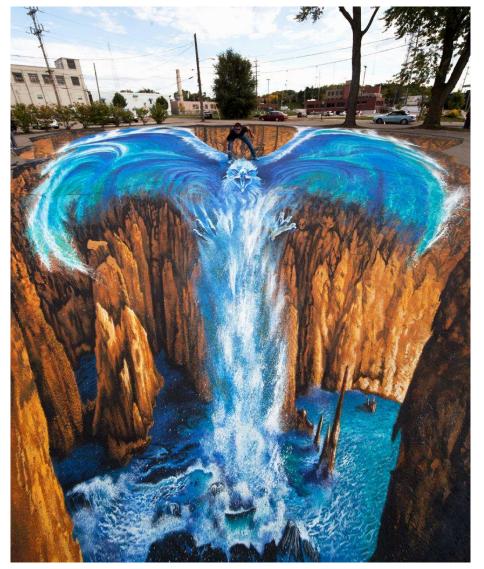


Wait! The world is not a 2D Flat! Let's consider how humans perceive the 3D world...

We Hallucinate 3D Information by Our Knowledge



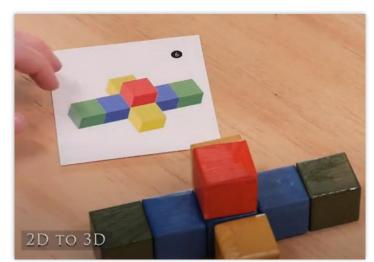




Humans Live in a 3D World



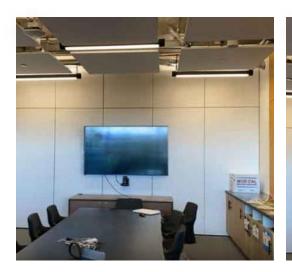
Through embodied experiences, we humans excel in understanding 3D spatial relations, as well as interacting with the world with 2D vision.



2D-to-3D Imagination



Spatial Sensing



Multi-view Consistency



But...VLPs Fall Short in 3D Perception

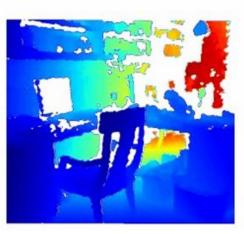


Current models are trained by text in advance of vision signals, strongly lacking in spatial perception ability.

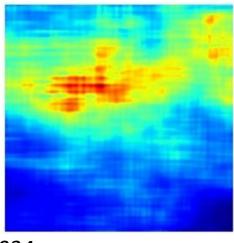
img



GT



CLIP



Direction estimation

Q: Pretend that you are standing facing the stove as shown in this image. At what direction (in degrees) is the storage chest relative to you?

Choices:

A) -49 B) 11

C) -10 D) 41

Probe3D, Mohamed et al., CVPR2024

Observation space: Ego image

| Method | Direction estimation | Distance estimation | Map sketching | Route retracing | Novel shortcuts | Average |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Human | 82.8 | 83.2 | 96.6 | - | - | - |
| GPT-40 GPT-4v | $32.0 \pm 4.1 \\ 29.7 \pm 0.3$ | $36.5 \pm 5.0 \\ 31.9 \pm 2.7$ | 33.3 ± 4.1 20.0 ± 11.8 | $6.6 \pm 3.6 \\ 1.6 \pm 1.2$ | $6.4 \pm 1.0 \\ 3.9 \pm 0.9$ | 23.0 17.4 |
| Chance | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.0 |

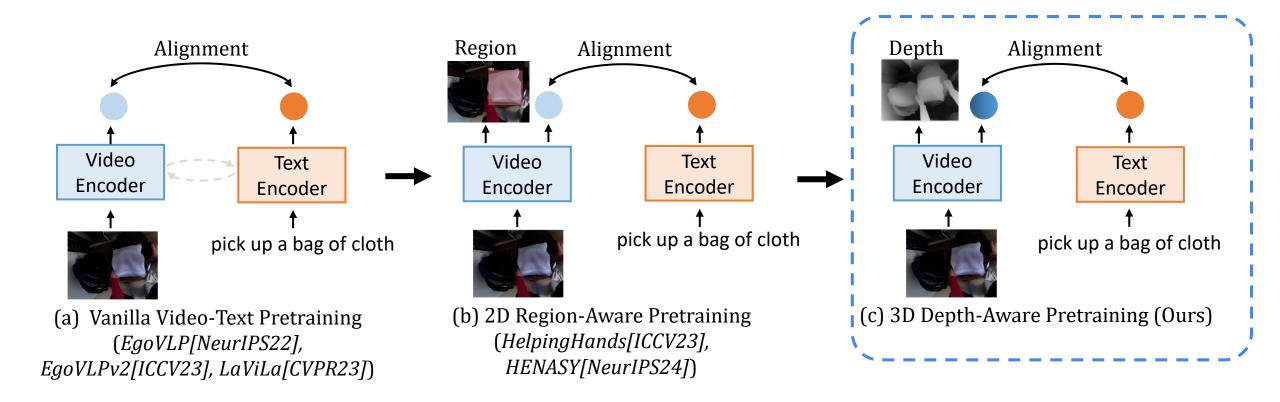
SPACE, Santhosh et al., ICLR2025

How to develop 3D-aware 2D VLP?

Towards 3D-Aware EgoVLP



Let's define 3D as Depth Maps, then Pretrain video encoder with both depth and text

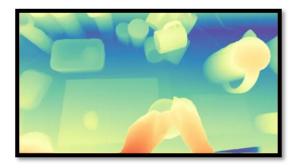


Challenges for Developing 3D-aware EgoVLP



Architecture for Joint Learning from Heterogeneous Supervision

Dense pixel-level knowledge



Depth (Geometry, Relation)

- Sparse non-pixel-level knowledge
 Text A person squeezes the lemon
- → Main Idea: Simplify the learning difficulty for depth estimation

Data Scarcity for

Million-level (video, Depth, Text)

Lack of paired (visual, depth) data





Massive

Few

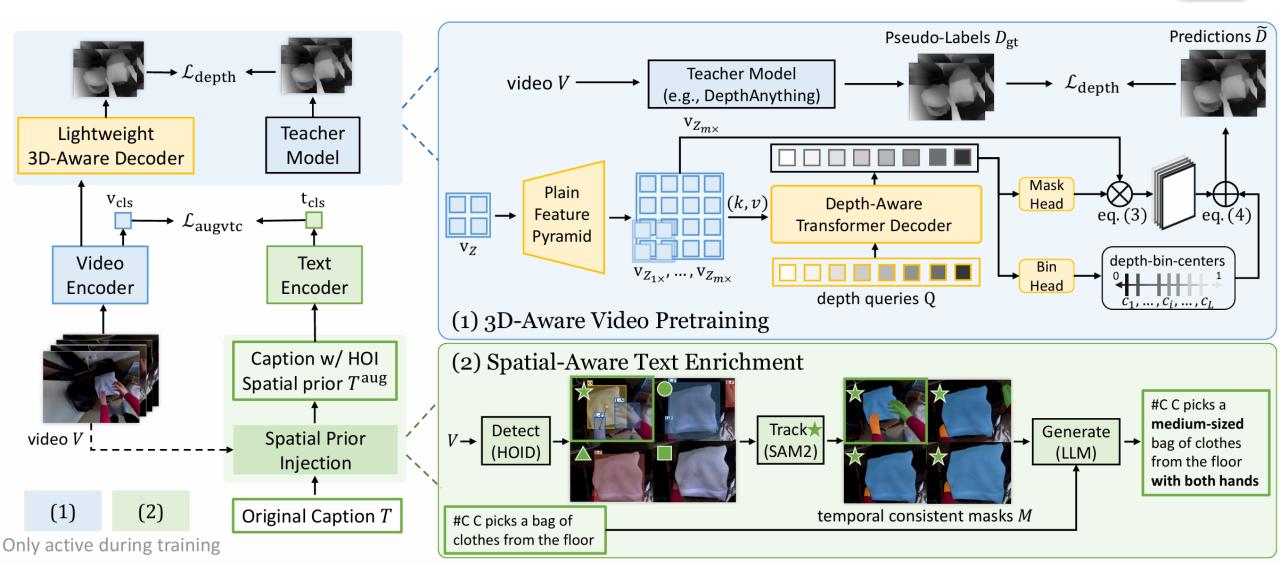
• Short text descriptions, may not contribute to spatial awareness

Raw Text A person squeezes the lemon

→ Main Idea: Data generation via visual foundation models

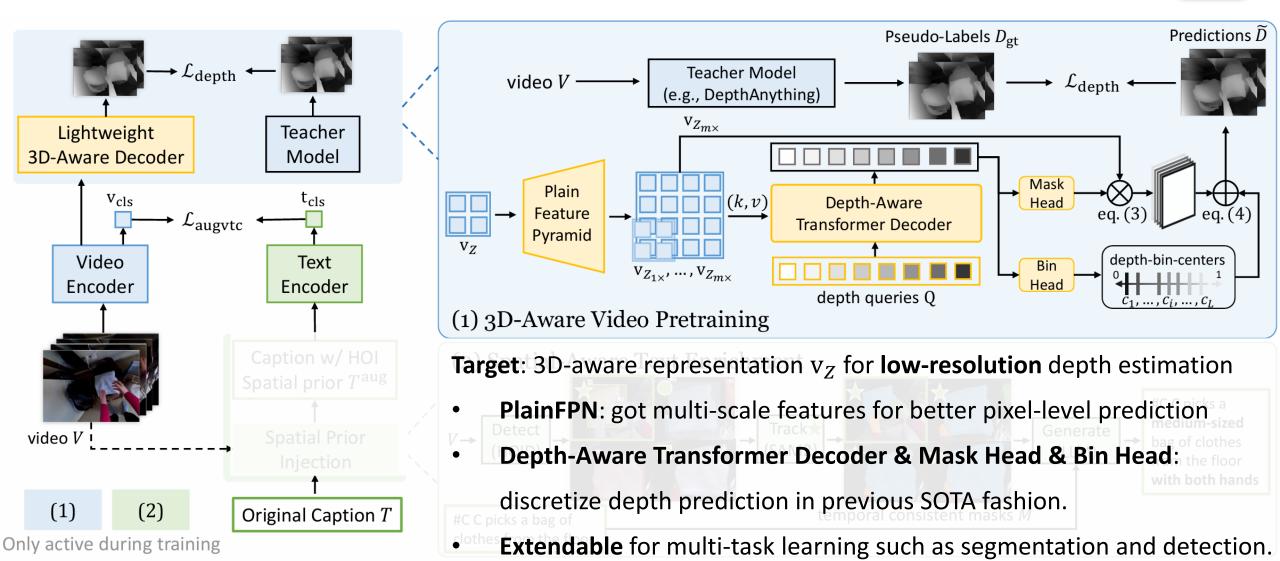
EgoDTM: Egocentric Depth- and Text-Aware Model





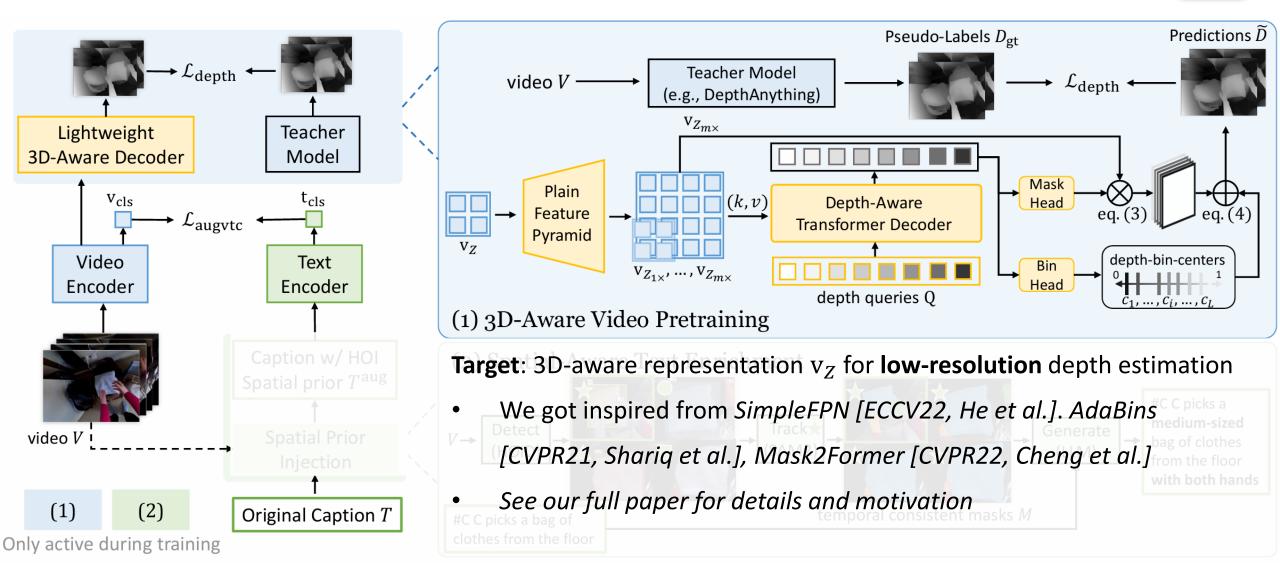
Lightweight 3D-Aware Decoder Design





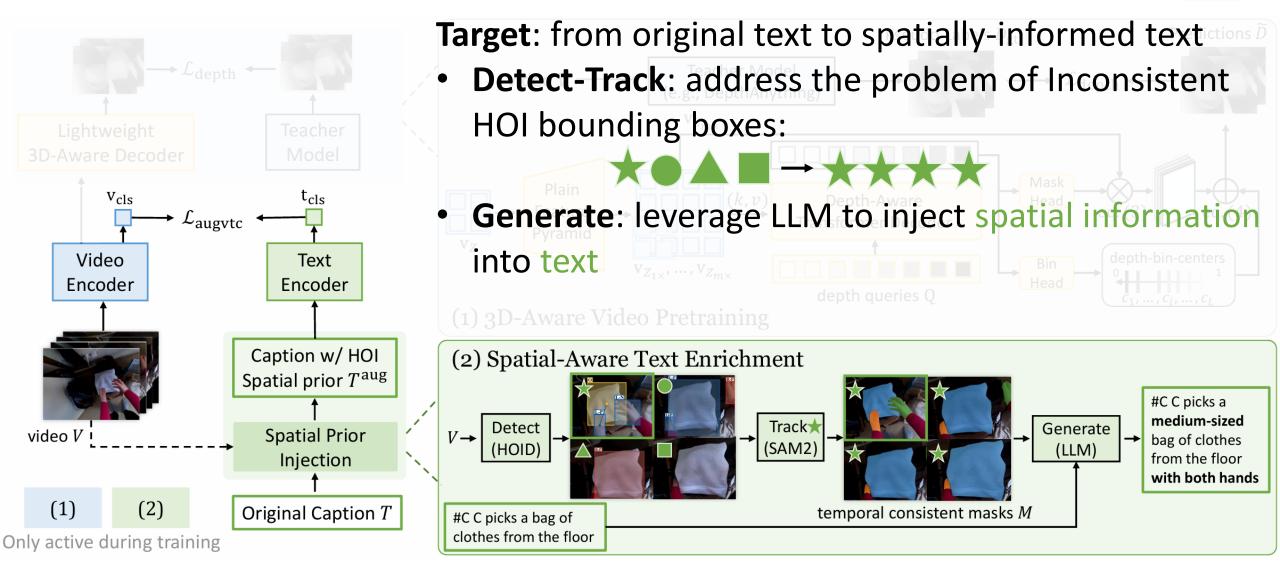
Lightweight 3D-Aware Decoder Design





Detect-Track-Generate Pipeline



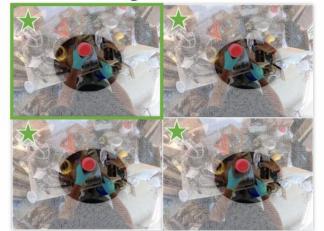


Case of Our Robust Data Generation

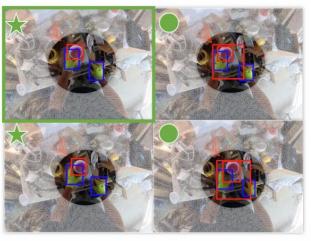




Original Video



Temporal Consistent HOI Masks



Inconsistent HOI Boxes

- **Original Captions:**
- #C C adjusts a mug on a weighing plate
- **Spatial-Aware Captions:**

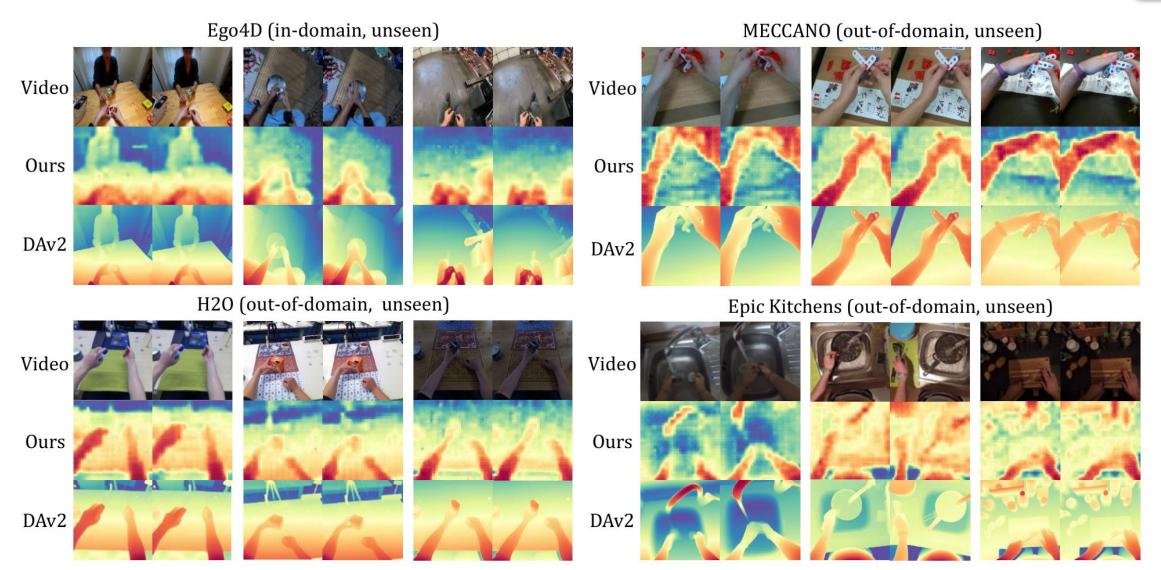
#C C adjusts a small mug on a weighing plate with the left hand, it slightly to the right and downward, while the right hand maintains contact with the stationary object

Spatial-Aware Captions

- Small objects
- Noisy background
- Consistent HOI masks

Generalization of the 3D-Aware Decoder





Evaluation Setups



■ Main Results

Short Video Understanding: video-text retrieval (Epic-Kitchens-100, EgoMCQ), action recognition

(EGTEA, Epic-Kitchens-100-CLS)

Long Video Understanding: natural language query (EgoNLQ), moment query (EgoMQ)

3D-Aware Tasks: robot manipulation (Franka Kitchen), Depth estimation (H2O)

■ Pretraining Datset

2M (Video, Text) data + 2M (Video, Enriched Text, Depth) data

■ Evaluation Setting

Zero-shot: Directly apply evaluation after pretraining

Fine-tune: Fine-tune on downstream tasks

Superior Performance on Short Video Understanding





grab plates →





Which are the most relevant?



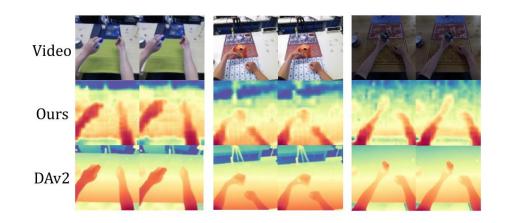
What am I doing?

| | Epic-Kitchens-100-MIR | | | | | | EG7 | ΓEA | Egol | MCQ |
|--------------------|---|------|---|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Method | $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline mAP(\%) & & \\ V \rightarrow T & T \rightarrow V & Avg. & \\ \end{array}$ | | $ \begin{array}{c c} nDCG(\%) \\ V \rightarrow T & T \rightarrow V & Avg. \end{array} $ | | mean | top1 | Inter | Intra | | |
| EgoVLP [36] | 26.0 | 20.6 | 23.3 | 28.8 | 27.0 | 27.9 | _ | - | 90.6 | 57.2 |
| EgoVLPv2 [51] | 35.1 | 26.6 | 30.8 | 33.7 | 30.4 | 32.0 | 30.9 | 35.1 | 91.0 | 60.9 |
| LaViLa [87] | 35.1 | 26.6 | 30.8 | 33.7 | 30.4 | 32.0 | 30.9 | 35.1 | 93.6 | 59.1 |
| AVION [86] | 37.1 | 28.7 | 32.9 | 34.4 | 31.0 | 32.7 | 38.6 | 42.3 | 94.4 | 62.1 |
| HelpingHands* [80] | 35.6 | 26.8 | 31.2 | 34.7 | 31.7 | 33.2 | 29.4 | 35.3 | 93.2 | 58.8 |
| HENASY* [47] | 35.5 | 27.1 | 31.3 | 34.6 | 31.7 | 33.2 | 29.6 | 35.9 | 94.1 | 61.3 |
| EgoDTM (ours) | 37.9 | 29.1 | 33.5 | 34.8 | 31.9 | 33.4 | 40.2 | 43.2 | 94.6 | 63.6 |

Improvement of VLP's 3D-Awareness

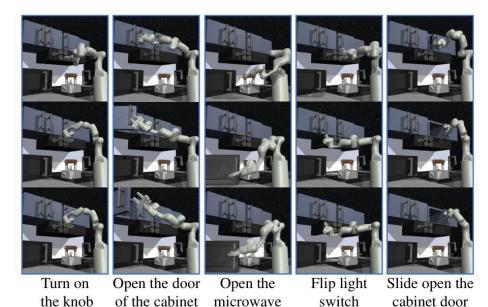


The egocentric video encoder functions as visual feature extractor, then process by task-specific methods.



Depth Estimation

| Method | Scale-Aware Metrics | | | | Scale-Invariant Metrics | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Method | $\delta_1 \uparrow$ | $\delta_2 \uparrow$ | $\delta_3 \uparrow$ | $RMSE \downarrow$ | $\delta_1 \uparrow$ | $\delta_2 \uparrow$ | $\delta_3 \uparrow$ | $RMSE \!\!\downarrow$ |
| ConvNext [40] | 0.721 | 0.965 | 0.991 | 0.644 | 0.727 | 0.969 | 0.996 | 0.593 |
| CLIP [52] | 0.795 | 0.966 | 0.988 | 0.624 | 0.811 | 0.976 | 0.994 | 0.559 |
| EgoVLP [36] | 0.778 | 0.954 | 0.989 | 0.610 | 0.853 | 0.977 | 0.996 | 0.497 |
| LaViLa [87] | 0.801 | 0.954 | 0.987 | 0.598 | 0.811 | 0.964 | 0.993 | 0.552 |
| AVION [86] | 0.786 | 0.960 | 0.991 | 0.606 | 0.812 | 0.969 | 0.996 | 0.543 |
| EgoDTM (ours) | 0.826 | 0.964 | 0.993 | 0.539 | 0.848 | 0.977 | 0.998 | 0.481 |



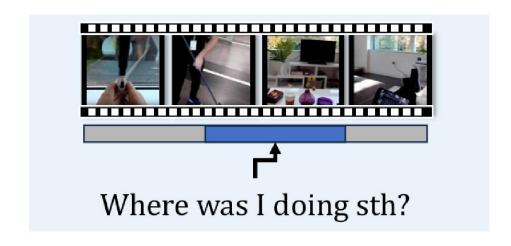
the knob

Robot Manipulation

| Method | TK | OD | OM | FS | SD | Average |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|---------|
| R3M [45] | 53.3% | 50.7% | 59.3% | 86.3% | 97.7% | 69.4% |
| MPI [26] | | 54% | 44.5% | 93.5% | 100% | 75% |
| ResNet [24] | 28% | 18% | 26.7% | 50% | 75.5% | 39.7% |
| CLIP [52] | 26.3% | 13% | 24.7% | 41.7% | 86.3% | 38.4% |
| LaViLa [87] | 48% | 26% | 22.5% | 69% | 94.5 % | 52% |
| EgoDTM (ours) | 56% | 28% | 35.5% | 81% | 92.5% | 58.6% |

Competitive on Long Video Understanding





The egocentric video encoder functions as visual feature extractor, then process by task-specific methods.

Natural language query: free-form text query

| Method | R1@0.3 | R5@0.3 | R1@0.5 | R5@0.5 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| EgoVLP [36] | 6.32 | 13.84 | 3.41 | 8.80 |
| LaViLa [87] | 7.12 | 14.82 | 3.87 | 9.55 |
| AVION [86] | 7.33 | 14.89 | 4.31 | 9.53 |
| EgoDTM (ours) | 8.13 | 16.11 | 4.83 | 10.30 |

Moment query: action category query

| Method | R1@0.3 | R5@0.3 | R1@0.5 | R5@0.5 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| EgoVLP [36] | 30.44 | 46.66 | 22.41 | 35.75 |
| LaViLa [87] AVION [86] | 32.9 32.17 | 48.68 47.3 | 24.12 23.11 | 37.59 36.3 |
| EgoDTM (ours) | 32.92 | 50.08 | 23.94 | 39.15 |

Ablations on Major Components



- Generally improves over downstream benchmarks
- Text-depth joint learning strategy still have room to explore

| Metrics | EK100MIR mAP / nDCG ↑ | EgoMCQ inter / intra acc ↑ | EK100CLS top-1 / top-5 acc ↑ | EgoNLQ mIoU↑ | EgoMQ mAP↑ | DE scale-aware RMSE / scale-invariant RMSE \ |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| $\mathcal{L}_{	ext{vtc}}$ | 29.7 / 30.7 | 94.2 / 60.2 | 12.847 / 30.037 | 6.14 | 6.97 | 0.572 / 0.495 |
| $\mathcal{L}_{	ext{vtc}} + \mathcal{L}_{	ext{depth}}$ | 31.3 / 31.2 | 94.2 / 62.6 | 15.412 / 32.995 | 5.98 | 7.52 | 0.5637 / 0.464 |
| $\mathcal{L}_{	ext{augvtc}}$ | 31.3 / 32.2 | 94 / 61.6 | 16.508 / 32.851 | 6.53 | 6.14 | 0.550 / 0.489 |
| $\mathcal{L}_{	ext{augvtc}} + \mathcal{L}_{	ext{depth}}$ | 33.1 / 33.1 | 94.6 / 62.6 | 15.898 / 33.895 | 6.17 | 8.87 | 0.539 / 0.481 |

Conclusion



- We introduce EgoDTM, a 3D-aware egocentric video-language model learned from 3D-aware video-language pretraining
- We develop a lightweight 3D-aware decoder for depth estimation and a data construction pipeline to enrich captions with spatial infor mation.
- Extensive experiments demonstrate that EgoDTM significantly enhances
 performance on video understanding tasks like video-text matching, and 3D
 understanding tasks like robot manipulation.

Discussion



- Broader Generalization: While EgoDTM demonstrates strong performance in egocentric hand-object interaction scenarios, its generalization to broader indoor scenarios remains limited.
- 3D-Aware MLLM: Further exploration may include integrating 3D-aware visual encoders into *multimodal large language models (MLLM)* to enhance spatial awareness.
- More 3D Geometry pretraining: Moreover, pretraining large-scale spatial-aware egocentric models with richer 3D signals such as camera parameters and point maps, as explored in VGGT, remains a promising yet challenging direction.