

05 Video RetrievalLecture Media Retrieval Maximilian Eibl, Medieninformatik, TU Chemnitz

Einsatz

- Bildarchive von Fernsehanstalten
- Lokalfernsehen
- E-Learning
- Video-on Demand



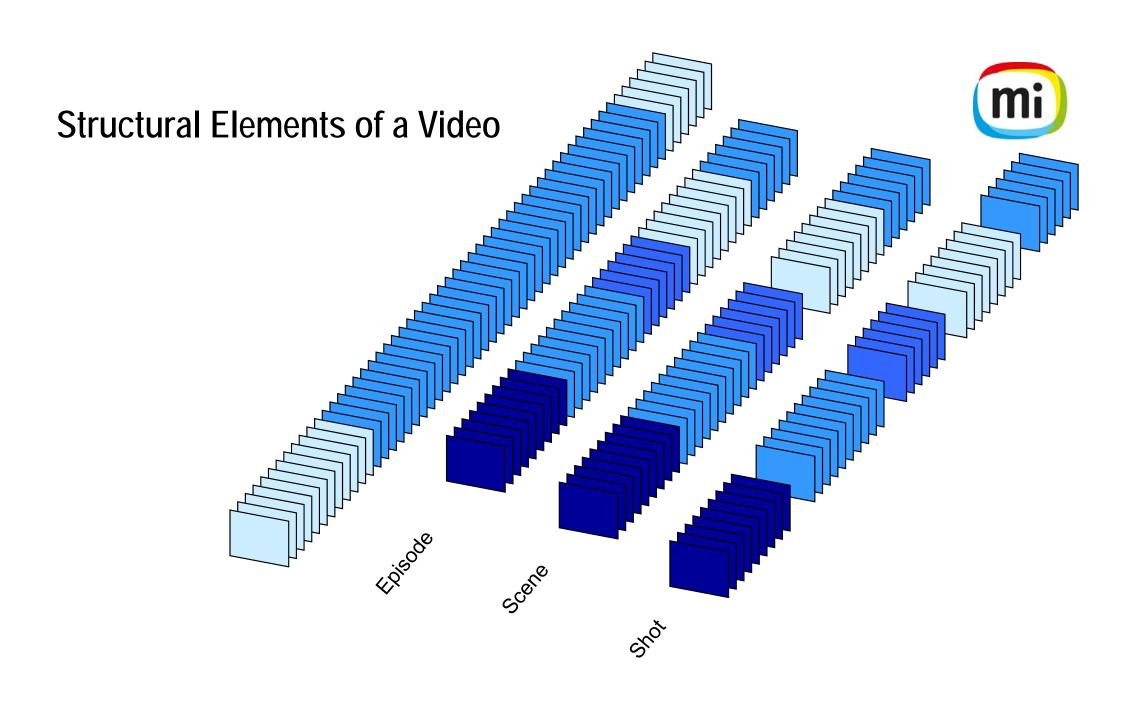


http://www.sueddeutsche.de/wirtschaft/artikel/483/7476/zoom_0_0/



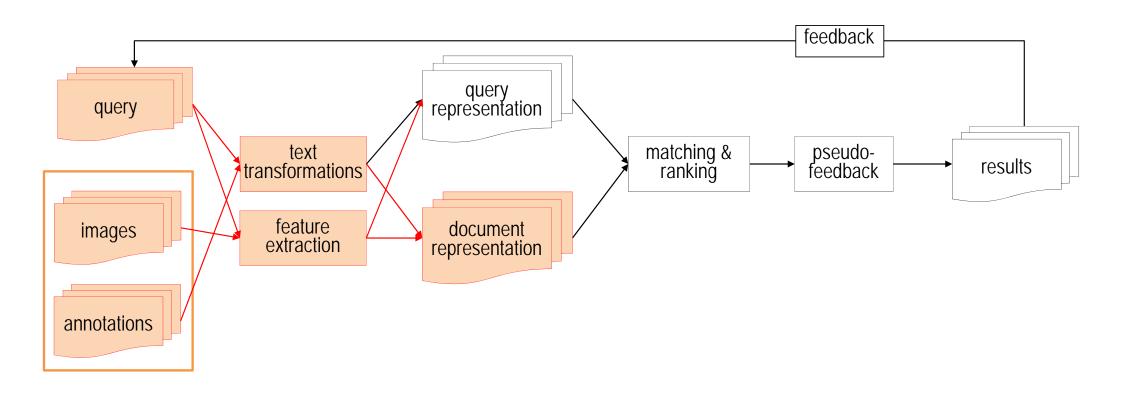


- Elements of CBIR
- Segmenting
- Key Frames
- Camera movement
- Object tracking
- Text layer



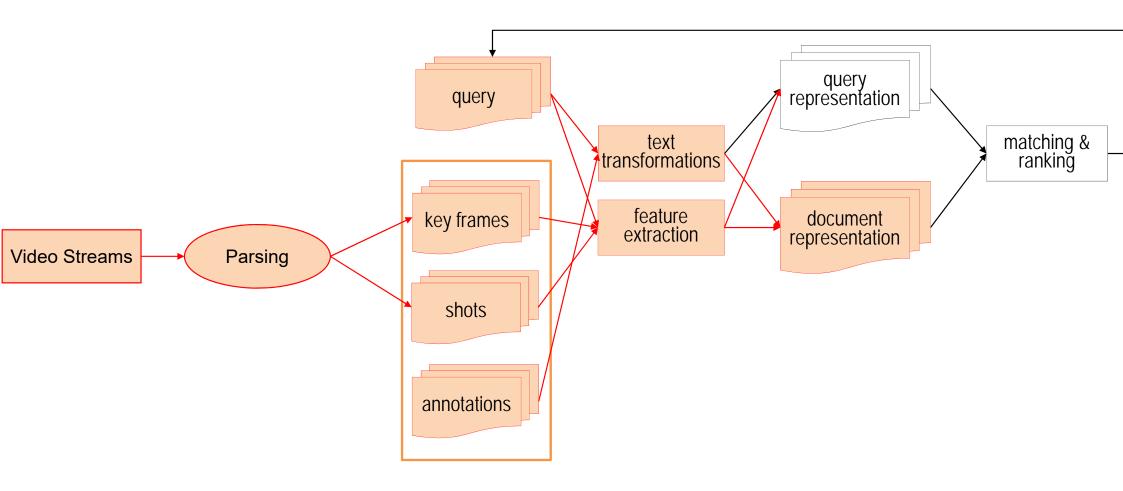


IRS Components: Image Retrieval





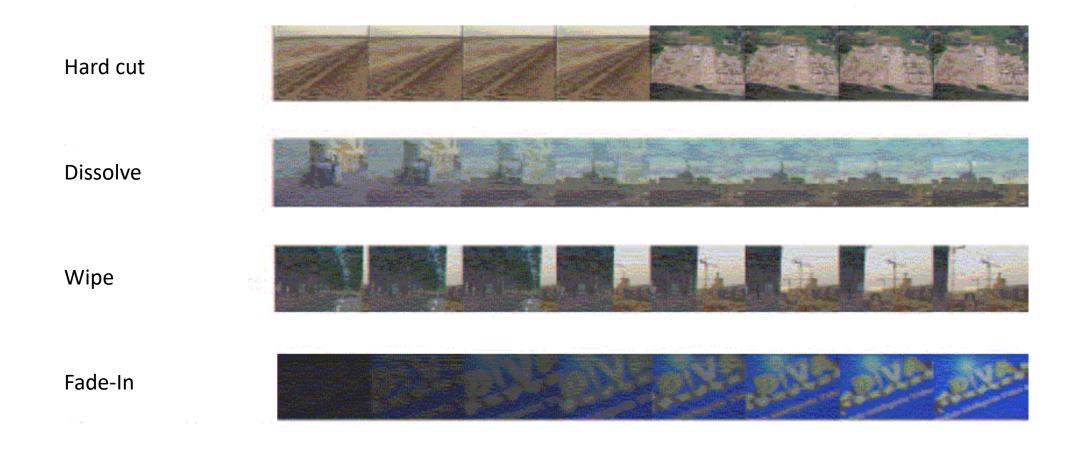
IRS Components: Image Retrieval





Segmenting

Hard cuts smooth transition





Problems concerning Segmenting

- Smooth transitions
- Fast objects
- Fast camera movements
- Picture noise
- Overlay in TV news like interview / stock ticker

"The ideal metric for automatic video partitioning will be able to differentiate between the following three image changes: (1) shot change, either abrupt or gradual, (2) motions, introduced by both camera operation and object motion; and (3) luminosity changes and noise." (Zhang 2005:29)

Segmentierung: Harte Schnitte I

Intensity change

$$D_{cut} = \sum_{x,y} |I(x, y, t) - I(x, y, t + 1)|$$

Histogram change

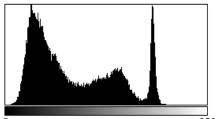
$$D_{cut} = \sum_{x,y} |H(j,t) - H(j,t+1)|$$

Edge Change Ratio ECR

$$ECR_1 = \max\left(\frac{E_{in}}{S_t}, \frac{E_{out}}{S_{t+1}}\right)$$



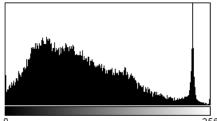












Count: 48573 Min: Mean: 96.502 Max: StdDev: 59.454 Mod

Min: 0 Max: 255 Mode: 234 (816)

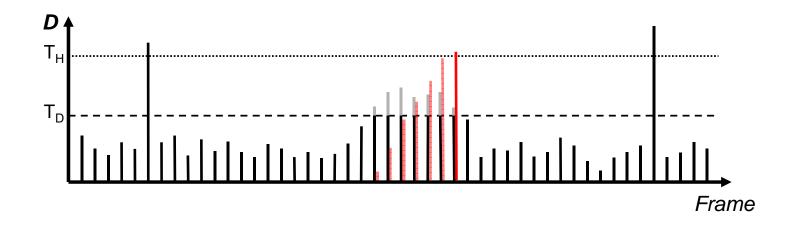


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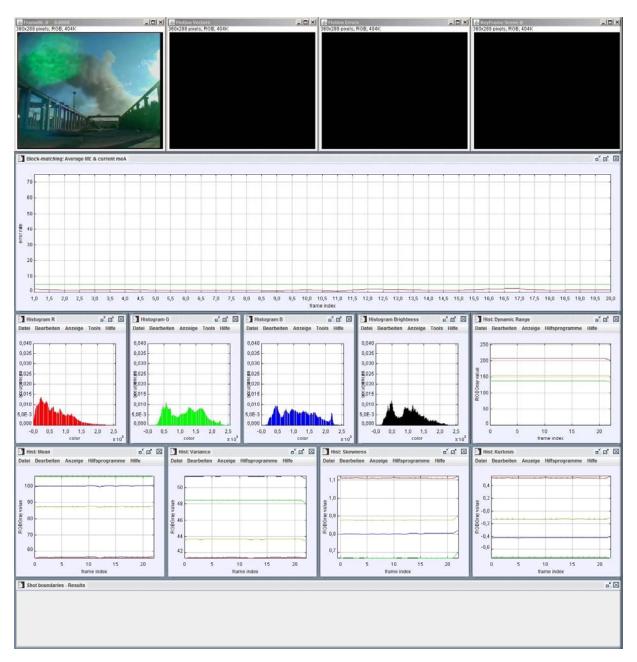
Transitions: twin-comparison

- Comparison 1: Difference of two consecutive frames
- Comparison 2: Accumulated difference over a frame sequence

• Differenzwert:
$$D_{cut} = \sum_{x,y} |I(x,y,t) - I(x,y,t+1)|$$



Videoretrieval: Beispiel shot detection







Shot based Representation I: Global motion feature

- Representation of global / dominant movements like:
 - Zoom
 - Camera tracking
 - Camera pan
 - ...

Motion type	Horizontal Slice	Vertical Slice	j
static			
pan			
tilt			Н
zoom			V
object motion		- Carrier	
tracking			



Key Frames

- Extraction of central frames
- Extraction of representative frames
- Composition of representative frames
- Construkcion of representative overview images (mosaicing)

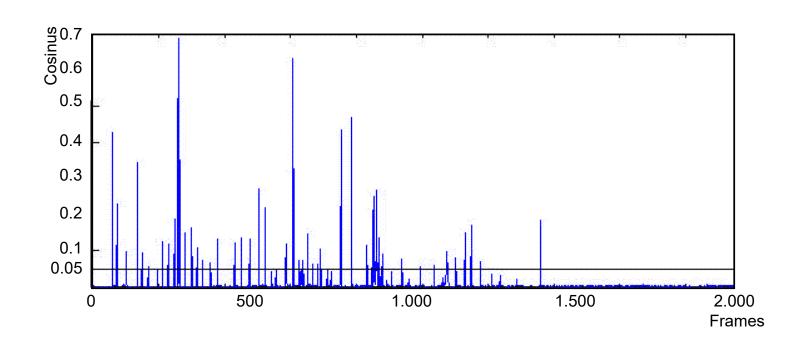


Basis: Histograms

Comparison: Cosinus

Material: 8 h TV-Program

$$D_{\cos}(A, B) = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (a_{i} \bullet b_{i})}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} a_{i}^{2} \bullet \sum_{i=1}^{N} b_{i}^{2}}$$





Video Type	# of Frames	# of Cuts	# of Gradual Transitions	Ratio of Cuts to Gradual Transitions
News and Weather	134.540	598	69	9:1
Soaps	144.958	909	94	10:1
Cookery Programs	37.370	188	42	4:1
Magazine / Chat Shows	134.985	759	64	12:1
Quiz Shows	29.093	269	4	67:1
Documentary	7.494	47	23	2:1
Comedy / Drama	110.618	839	72	12:1
Commercials	106.976	1.771	415	4:1
Total	706.034	5.380	779	15:1



	Total # of shot boundaries	# correctly identified	# falsely identified	# missed	Recall	Precision
Threshold 1 (0.010)	6.159	5.689	3.775	470	.92	.60
Threshold 2 (0.020)	6.159	5.472	1.504	687	.89	.78
Threshold 3 (0.035)	6.159	5.163	731	996	.85	.88
Threshold 4 (0.060)	6.159	4.508	431	1.651	.74	.92
Threshold 5 (0.15)	6.159	2.789	195	3.370	.45	.94



Туре	Threshold	Recall	Precision	
Commercials	3	.79	.74	
Soaps	3	.92	.76	
News	2-3	.8687		
Cookery	1&2	.8590	.3550	
	3	.83	.71	
	4&5	<.50		
Magazine	1-3	.7898		
Quiz	1	.98	.78	
	3	.97	.97	
	4-5	<.55		
Comedy / Drama	1-5		>.85	
	4	.88		
	5	<.50		
Documentary	3	.09	.60	
	1	.64	.52	



Study: Boreczky&Rowe 1995

- Untersuchte Methoden:
 - 1. Histogram
 - 2. Region Histogram
 - 3. Running Histogram
 - 4. Motion Compensated Pixel Differences
 - 5. DCT Coefficient Differences

Vergleichsmaterial

Video Type	# of Frames	# of Cuts	# of Gradual
			Transitions
Television	133.204	831	42
News	81.595	293	99
Movies	142.507	564	95
Commercials	51.733	755	254
Miscellaneous	10.706	64	16
Total	419.745	2.507	506



Study: Boreczky&Rowe 1995

