

5 Multimedia Content Description

- 5.1 Metadata: Concepts and Overview
- 5.2 RDF: XML Metadata
- 5.3 Metadata for Authoring: AAF & SMPTE Standards
- 5.4 Generic Metadata Framework: MPEG-7
- 5.5 Advanced Multimedia Metadata in MPEG-7**
- 5.6 Metadata for Music Information Retrieval
- 5.7 Automation of Video Metadata Extraction

Literature:

B.S. Manjunath et al. (eds.): Introduction to MPEG-7 - Multimedia Content Description Interface, Wiley 2002
MPEG-7 Overview,
<http://www.chiariglione.org/mpeg/standards/mpeg-7/mpeg-7.htm>

MPEG-7 Description Terminology

- Feature:
 - Distinctive characteristic of the data which signifies something to somebody
- Descriptor:
 - Representation of a feature
 - » Defines syntax and semantics of feature representations
 - A feature may be represented by several descriptors
- Descriptor value:
 - Instantiation of a descriptor
- Description scheme:
 - Structured composition of descriptions and description schemes
- Description:
 - Instance of a description scheme with appropriate descriptor values

Metadata Classification in MPEG-7

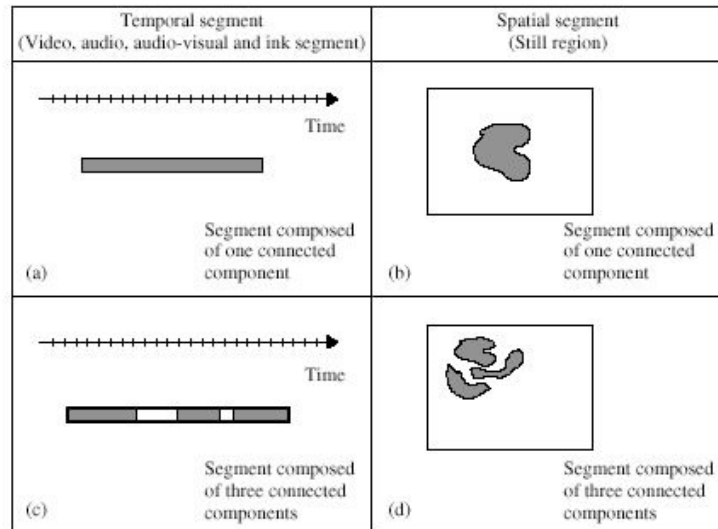
- Content Management
 - Media information (e.g. file name, format, resolution)
 - Creation information (e.g. creator, location, date)
 - Usage information (e.g. rights)
- Content Structure
 - Segments
 - Segment relations
- Content Semantics

Following slides: Details on Content Structure

Structural Content Description: Segments

- A segment represents a section of an audio-visual content item.
- The Segment Description Scheme (DS) is an abstract class (in the sense of object-oriented programming).
- It has nine major subclasses:
 - Still Region DS (spatial)
 - » ImageText DS
 - Video Segment DS (temporal)
 - » Analytic edited video segment DSs
 - Moving Region DS (spatiotemporal)
 - » VideoText DS
 - Audio Segment DS (temporal)
 - AudioVisual Segment DS (temporal)
 - AudioVisual Region DS (spatiotemporal)
 - Still Region 3D DS (3D spatial)
 - Ink Segment DS (electronic ink from pen, smartboard etc.)
 - Multimedia Segment DS (composite of segments)

Examples of Segments

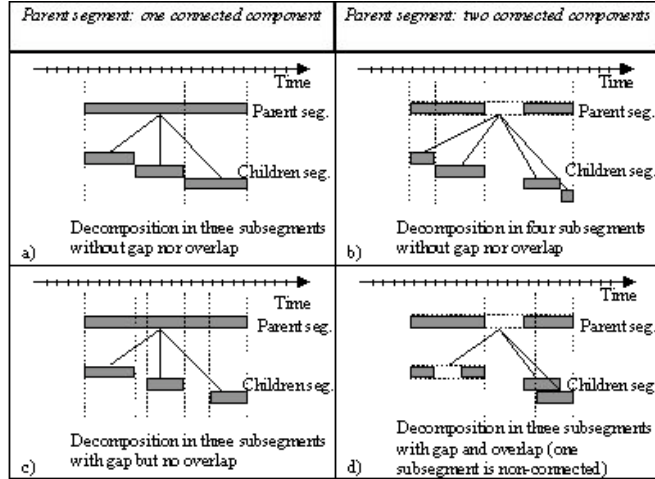


Segment Attributes

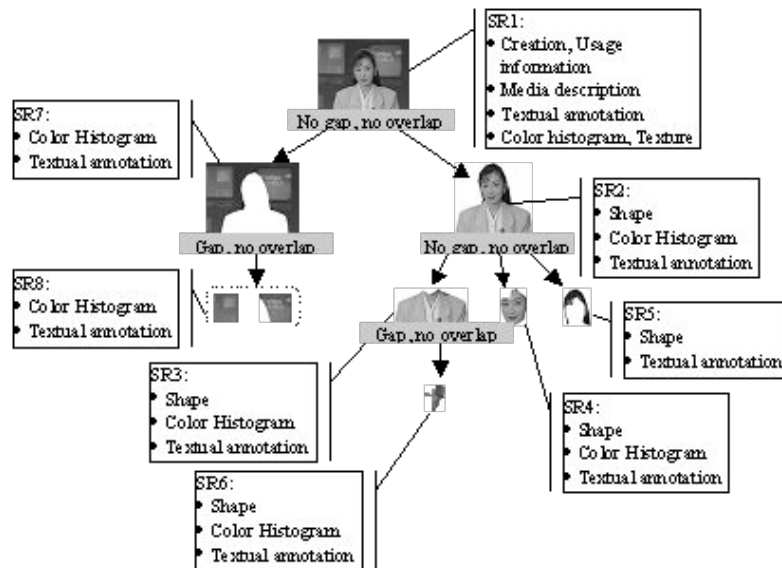
- Generic features
 - (media information, creation information, usage information, annotations)
- Media type dependent features:
 - (visual features, audio features)
- Specific features for segments
 - Mask Descriptor
 - » Spatial mask, Temporal mask, Spatio-temporal mask
 - Importance of descriptors
 - » MatchingHint: relative importance of descriptors
 - » PointOfView: relative importance of segments for a specific point of view (PointOfView given as string, e.g. “Home team” for soccer game)
 - Ink segment descriptors
 - » Handwriting recognition information (recognizer, lexicon)
 - » Handwriting recognition result (quality, accuracy-scored results)

Segment Decomposition

- Segments can be decomposed into subsegments
 - Subsegments may overlap in time/space
 - Subsegments may not cover the full extents of parent segment
 - Decomposition may result in segments of different nature



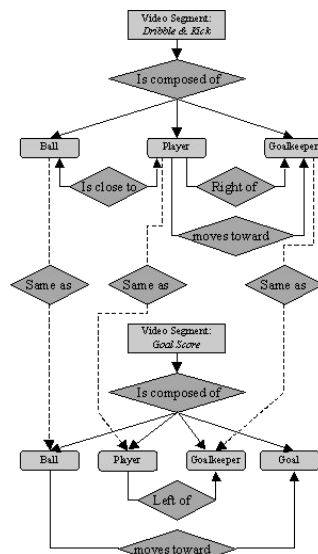
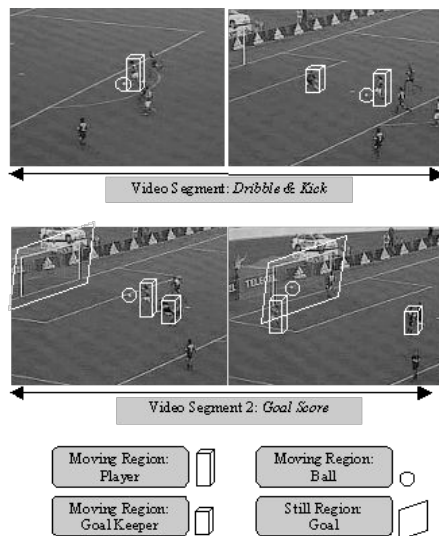
Example of Image Description



Structural Relations of Segments

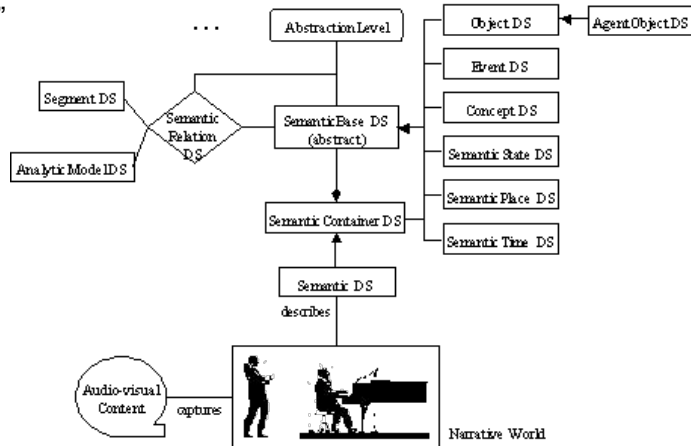
- Content structure:
 - Either hierarchical segment decomposition
 - Or general segment relationship graph
- Predefined structural relations in MPEG-7 (can be extended):
 - Spatial:
 - » South, north, west, east, northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast, left, right, below, above, over, under
 - Temporal:
 - » Precedes, follows, meets, metBy, overlaps, overlappedBy, contains, during, strictContains, strictDuring, starts, startedBy, finishes, finishedBy, coOccurs, contiguous, sequential, coBegin, coEnd, parallel, overlapping
 - Generic:
 - » Identical, union, disjoint
- For each relation, the inverse relation is implicitly defined.

Video Segmentation with Moving Regions

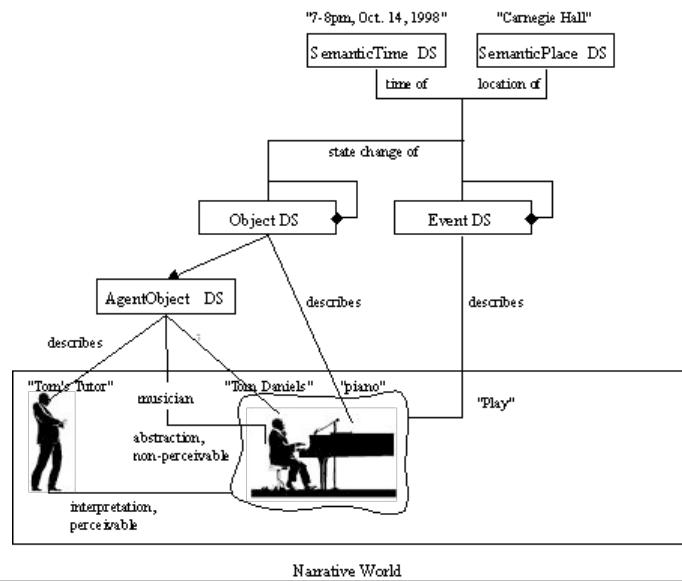


Content Semantics in MPEG-7

- Event: Occasion when something happens
 - Occurs at some time and place
 - Populated by objects and people
- “Narrative world” for a piece of content

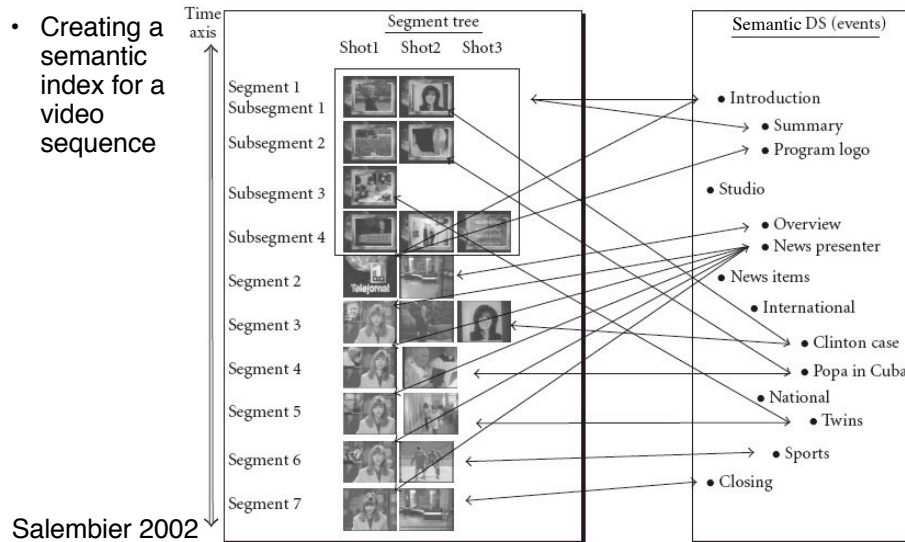


Content Semantics in MPEG-7: Example



Relating Structure and Semantics: Example

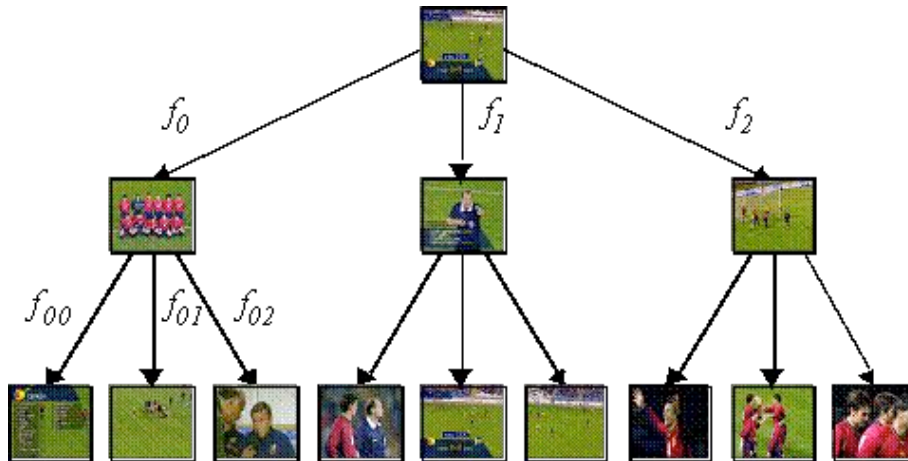
- Creating a semantic index for a video sequence



Navigation and Access

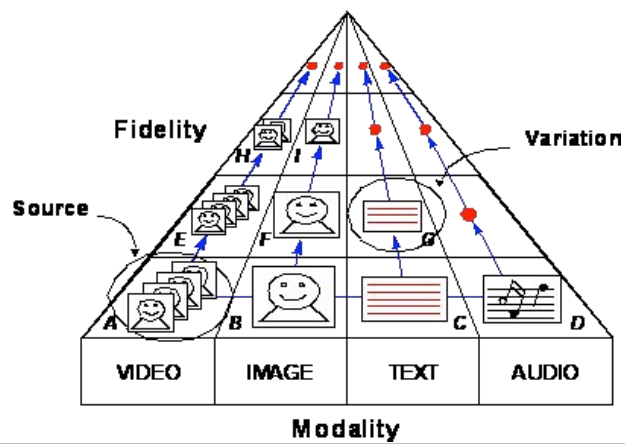
- Description schemes to facilitate navigation and access of audio-visual content:
 - Summaries
 - » Browsing, navigation, discovery, visualization, sonification
 - Views and partitions
 - » Representations in multiple domains, resolutions
 - Variations
 - » Different versions adapted to delivery conditions

Example: Summary as Hierarchy of Key Frames



Variations

- Components of a complex multimedia object may exist in various variations (different resolutions, languages, etc.)
 - Server or proxy server should be able to select the appropriate variation



MPEG-7 Visual Description Tools

- Descriptors for the following basic visual features:
 - Color, Texture, Shape, Motion, Localization, and Face recognition
 - Each category consists of elementary and sophisticated Descriptors
- Basic structures for composing visual features:
 - Grid layout
 - Time series
 - Multiple (2D/3D) view
 - Spatial 2D coordinates
 - Temporal interpolation

Principles of Automatic Feature Extraction

- Colour:
 - Histogram, colour clusters
- Texture:
 - Spectral distribution, energy
- Motion:
 - Vector histogram, parametric models
- Contours:
 - Moments, wavelet coefficients
- Faces:
 - Vector basis and similarity matching

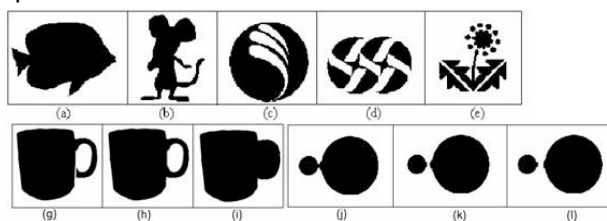
- Usage of compressed data formats:
 - E.g. frequency space transformation (JPEG), motion estimation (MPEG-2) can be re-used for feature extraction

Shape Descriptors

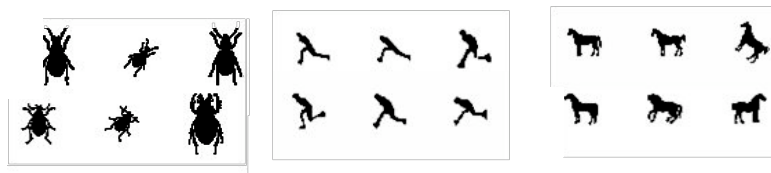
- Region shapes
 - Pixel distribution, using both boundary and internal pixels
 - Can describe complex objects with multiple disconnected regions
 - Shape analysis based on moments
 - » Angular Radial Transformation (ART)
- Contour shapes
 - Based on Curvature Scale-Space (CSS) representation of contour
 - Recognized characteristic contour shapes
 - Similar to human perception
- Desirable properties of extraction methods
 - Able to handle complex shapes
 - Robust to minor deformations, perspective transformations, movement, splits, occlusions etc.
 - Compact and efficient

Examples for Shape Descriptors

Region shapes:

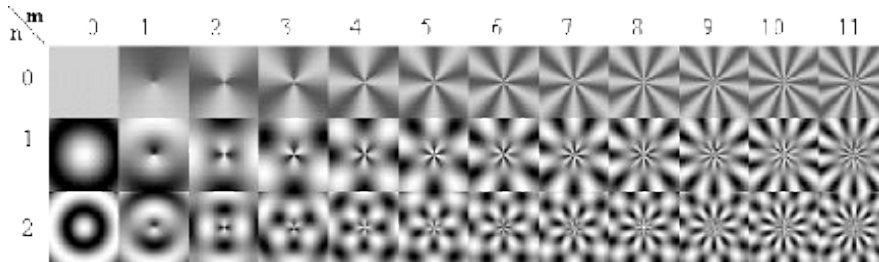


Contour shapes:



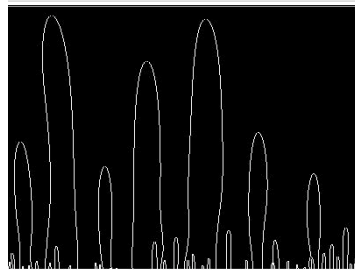
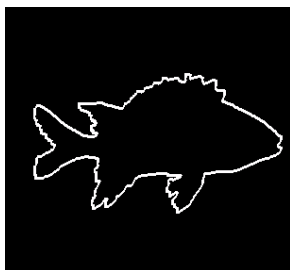
Angular Radial Transformation (ART)

- Convert image information into angular and radial parts
- Represent image as coefficients of basis functions
- First 36 basis functions:



Curvature-Scale Space Computation

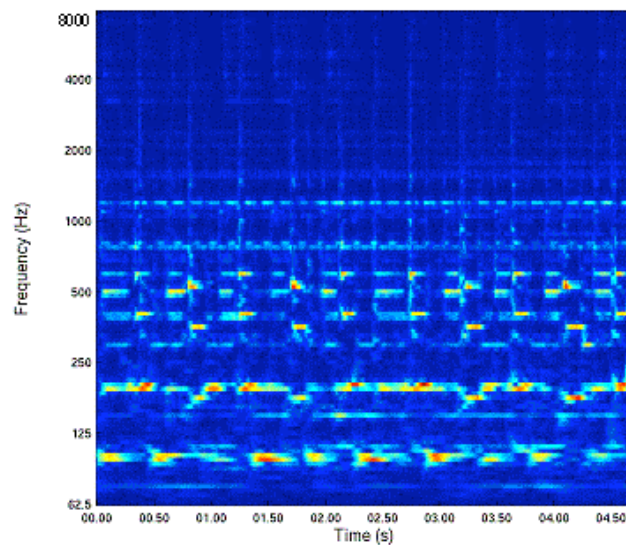
- Curvature is a local measure of how fast a curvature is turning
 - Curvature zero crossing points are essential for contours
 - Contour is sampled with increasing precision and smoothed stepwise to retrieve curvature zero-crossings of various scales
- <http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Research/VSSP/imatedb/affine.html>



MPEG-7 Audio Description Tools

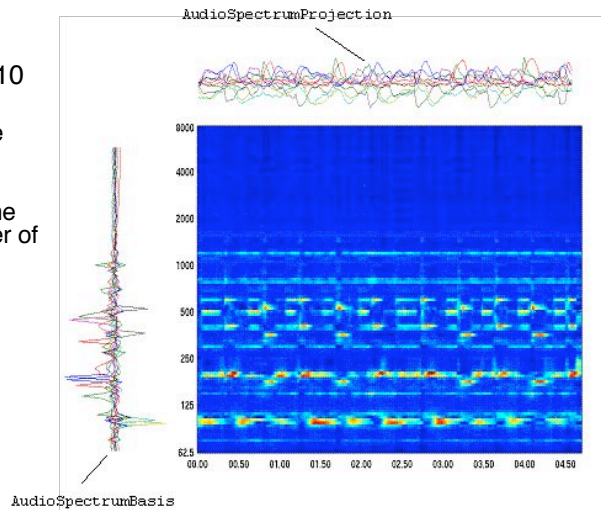
- Low-level audio descriptors:
 - Basic: Instantaneous waveform and power values
 - Basic spectral: Log-frequency power spectrum and spectral features (centroid, spread, flatness)
 - » AudioSpectrumEnvelope: Spectrogram of the signal
 - Signal parameters: Fundamental frequency
 - Temporal timbral: Log attack time and temporal centroid
 - Spectral timbral: Specialized spectral features
- High-level audio descriptors:
 - Sound recognition and indexing
 - Musical instrument timbre description
 - Melody description tools
 - Spoken language recognition

Spectral Analysis with AudioSpectrumEnvelope



Data-Reduced Spectral Representation

- Reconstruction of sonogram using a compact representation of 10 vectors
 - required storage space $10(M+N)$ values
 - M number of time points, N number of spectrum bins



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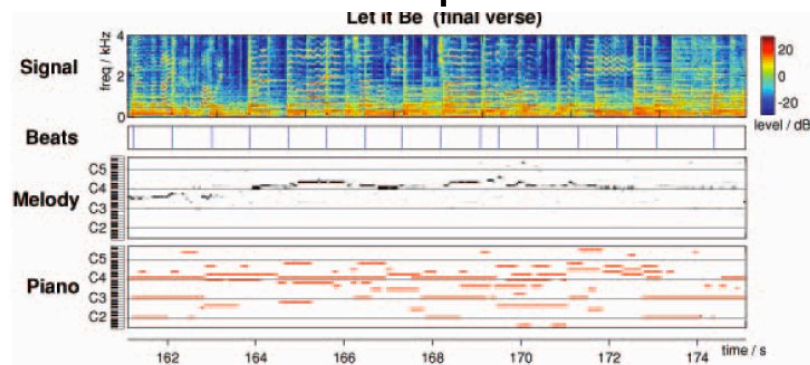
Literature:

Communications of the ACM 49(8), August 2006,
Special section on Music Information Retrieval, pp. 28-60

Timescales of Musical Information

- Individual music note events
 - Extraction of the music score
 - Identification of instrument playing
- Chords (simultaneous notes)
 - Identification of chords
- Phrase level
 - Tempo extraction
 - Identification of phrases (based on repetition/alternation of segments)
e.g. identification of chorus
- Piece level
 - Genre identification (“rock”, “jazz”, “classical”)

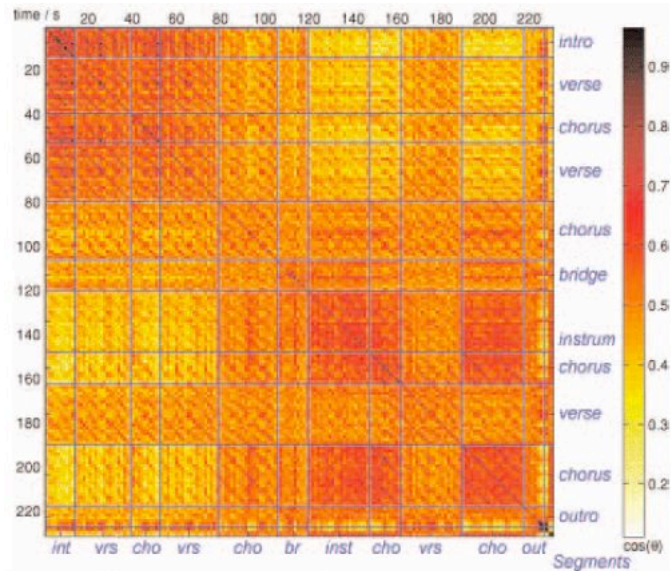
Automatic Score Transcription



- Beats determined by tempo-smoothed event detector
- Melody recognized by general-purpose support-vector classifier
 - Trained to recognize spectral slices to be labelled with pitch values

Automatic Phrase Detection

- Self-similarity matrix
 - Looking for diagonal ridges off the main diagonal
 - Blue lines are manually inserted for comparison



Example: Shazam Music Tagging

- Commercial service for mobile phones: Identify music from a short audio sample (*query by example*)
 - See <http://www.shazam.com>
- Challenges:
 - Distinguishing music from noise
 - Dealing with distortions
 - Keeping fingerprints small (in order to deal with millions of songs)
- Basic idea:
 - Spectrogram peaks (energy distribution in time and frequency)
 - Few “anchor” peaks are combined with peaks in a certain surrounding zone (time and frequency offsets)
 - » Combinatorial hashing creates 32b fingerprint hash token
 - Temporal alignment greatly accelerates matching process
- Real system:
 - “a few dozen” x86-based servers with 8GB of RAM, Linux
 - June 2006: More than three million tracks

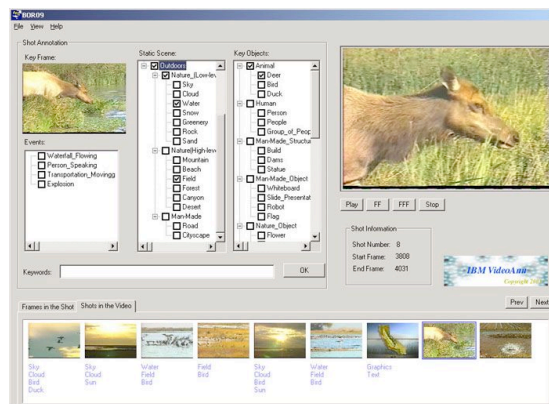
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Literature:
www.virage.com

IBM VideoAnnEx (1)

- Support tool for manual annotation of video sequences with MPEG-7 metadata
 - Experimental tool 2001-2003, no longer supported
 - Requires a basic lexicon of description items in addition to video file



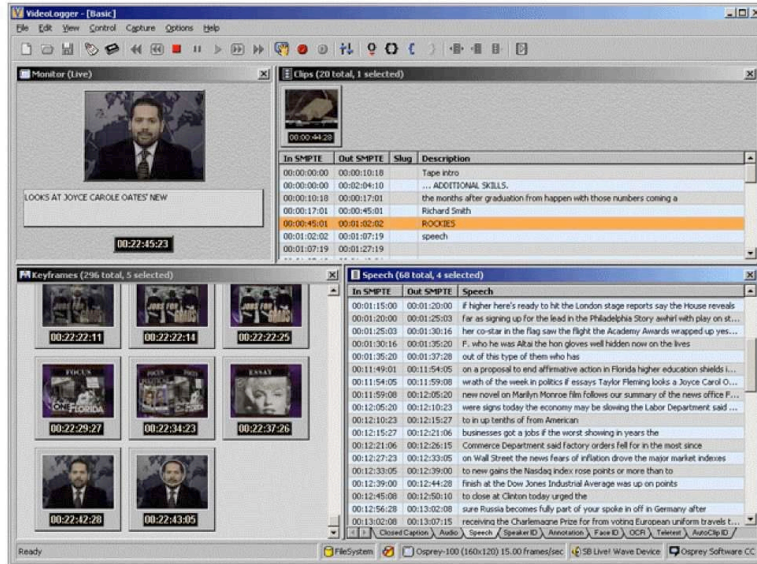
IBM VideoAnnEx (2)

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München Prof. Hußmann Multimedia im Netz – 5 - 69

IBM VideoAnnEx (3)

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München Prof. Hußmann Multimedia im Netz – 5 - 70

Virage VideoLogger



Techniques used by Virage VideoLogger

- Signal analysis algorithms to generate key frames for visual overview
- Speech-to-text transcription
- Sound identification
- Speaker identification
 - voice identification and face identification
- Analysis of embedded textual information:
 - close captioning, teletext
- External metadata:
 - PowerPoint presentations
 - EDLs
 - GPS data
 - transcripts
- Manual annotation:
 - Effective user interface (hot keys etc.)