

2011 TRECVID Workshop Multimedia Event Detection Task

Brian Antonishek, Jonathan Fiscus, Paul Over,
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Martial Michel
Systems Plus Inc.

Stephanie Strassel, Amanda Morris Linguistic Data Consortium (LDC)









MED Task Overview (NIST)

HAVIC Data Resources (LDC)

• The 2011 MED Results (NIST)

Questions







- MED Task Overview
- HAVIC Data Resources
- The 2011 MED Results
- Questions

(NIST)

(LDC)

(NIST)





National Institute of Standards and Technology

Information Access Division (IAD)

MED Task Definition

Given an event specified by an **event kit**, search multimedia recordings for the event:

- 1. determine a hard decision confidence threshold prior to search time,
- 2. assign a confidence score to each clip in the collection,
- measure Content Description build time, and
- 4. measure the Event Agent execution time

An MED Event is

- complex activity occurring at a specific place and time;
- involves people interacting with other people and/or objects;
- consists of a number of human actions, processes, and activities that are loosely or tightly organized and that have significant temporal and semantic relationships to the overarching activity;
- is directly observable.

Flash Mob Gathering Event Kit

Definition:

A coordinated large group of people assemble suddenly in a public place, perform a predetermined act to a surprised public, then disperse quickly

Explication:

A flash mob is a group of people in a public place surprising the public by doing something unusual in a coordinated fashion. Flash mobs usually consist of people either suddenly starting to perform a ...

Evidential Description:

- <u>scene</u>: indoor our outdoor, public place
- <u>objects/people</u>: a very large group of people, typically no objects involved
- <u>activities</u>: a wide range of activities can be performed, including dancing or singing in unison,
- <u>audio</u>: background music; sound that designates start/ end of the flash mob activity; leader speaking to group of assembled flash mobbers

Illustrative Examples

- Positive instances of the event
- Clips "Related" to the event







The TRECVID MED 2011 Events

Training Events

Process-Observed Events

Attempting a board trick
Feeding an animal
Landing a fish
Working on a woodworking project

Life Events

Wedding ceremony

Testing Events

Process-Observed Events

Changing a vehicle tire

Getting a vehicle unstuck

Grooming an animal

Making a sandwich

Parkour

Repairing an appliance

Working on a sewing project

Life Events

Birthday party
Flash mob gathering
Parade







MED Finishers

Participants (19	9)	Num Runs			
BBN-VISER	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG	BBN, UMD, Columbia, UCF team	
CMU-Informedia	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG Carnegie Mellon University		
ITI-CERTH	MEDFull	1	AutoEAG	Centre for Research and Technology Hellas	
ADDLIV21CM	MEDFull	2	SemiAutoEAG	Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc.	
VIREO	MEDFull	3	AutoEAG	City University of Hong Kong	
DCU-iAD-CLARITY	MEDFull	2	AutoEAG	Dublin City University	
IBM	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG	IBM T. J. Watson Research Center	
INRIA-LEAR	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG	INRIA-LEAR	
GENIE	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG	Kitware Inc.	
cs24_kobe	MEDPart	2	SemiAutoEAG	Kobe University	
NII	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG	National Institute of Informatics	
Nikon	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG	Nikon Corporation	
Quaero	MEDFull	1	AutoEAG	Quaero consortium	
Aurora	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG	SRI International Sarnoff Aurora	
SESAME	MEDFull	4	SemiAutoEAG	SRI International - SESAME	
ANU	MEDFull	4	AutoEAG	The Australian National University	
TokyoTech+Canon	MEDFull	3	AutoEAG	Tokyo Institute of Technology, Canon Corp.	
TokyoTech+Canon	MEDFull	1	SemiAutoEAG	Tokyo Institute of Technology, Canon Corp.	
MediaMill	MEDFull	4	SemiAutoEAG	University of Amsterdam	
UEC	MEDFull	1	AutoEAG	University of Electro-Communications	
	Total Runs	60	AutoEAG (4 SemiAutoEAG (1	,	







- MED Task Overview
- HAVIC Data Resources
- The 2011 MED Results
- Questions

(NIST)

(LDC)

(NIST)







Data Collection & Annotation

- Team of 50 data scouts at LDC
 - In-person training, regular team meetings, work remotely
- Custom GUI to search web for appropriate videos, then annotate their properties
- Two guiding annotation principles, plus corollary
 - Sufficient Evidence Rule: Video must contain sufficient evidence to decide that an event has occurred
 - Reasonable Viewer Rule: If according to a reasonable interpretation of the video the event must have occurred, then the clip is a positive instance of that event
 - Corollary: Not necessary for full process to be shown
- Scouts encouraged to seek out interesting, varied clips







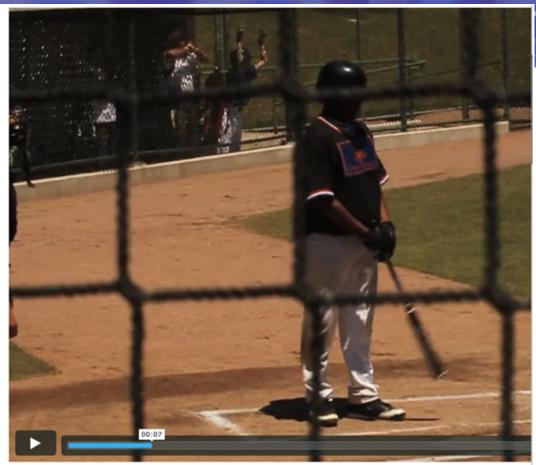
Annotation of Candidate Videos

- For each candidate video, scouts are required to
 - Watch clip in its entirety
 - Determine and verify the download URL
 - Screen for sensitive PII, objectionable content
 - Label event status (positive, near miss, background)
- Each clip further annotated for
 - General topic category (sports, food, etc.)
 - Genre (home video, tutorial, amateur footage, etc.)
 - Brief synopsis
 - Additional annotation of evidence for positive instances
- Separate annotation task to label "related" clips for each event











Quality Control and Validation

- All clips reviewed for licensing/IPR status
- After annotation, candidate clips are filtered to select those meeting corpus and evaluation phase requirements
- Corpus clips undergo quality control review prior to distribution
 - Positive instances prioritized for second pass review for annotation accuracy and completeness
 - Spot check on remaining clips based on combination of random and targeted clip selection







Data Processing for Distribution

- Automatic process downloads videos daily
- Downloaded videos processed to standardize data format and encoding
 - MPEG-4 format
 - h.264 video encoding
 - aac audio encoding
 - Original video resolution and audio/video bitrates retained
- Diagnostic information generated after processing
 - MD5 checksum
 - Duration
 - Codec







- MED Task Overview
- HAVIC Data Resources
- The 2011 MED Results
- Questions

(NIST)

(LDC)

(NIST)





Information Access Division (IAD)



HAVIC Data Resources

		Video clips	Video duration	
Training	MED '10	3,468	114 hours	
Haililig	DEV	10,403	324 hours	
Test Coll	lection	32,061	991 hours	
	Total	45,932	1,429 hours	

19,552		Train	ing Data	Test Collection
		Positive	Related	Positive
Birthday party		172	57	186
Changing a tire		110	6	111
Flash mob gathering		173	25	132
Getting a vehicle unstuck		128	20	95
Grooming an animal		137	67	87
Making a sandwich		124	100	140
Parade		136	34	231
Parkour		111	28	104
Repairing an appliance		121	23	78
Working on a sewing project		120	2	81

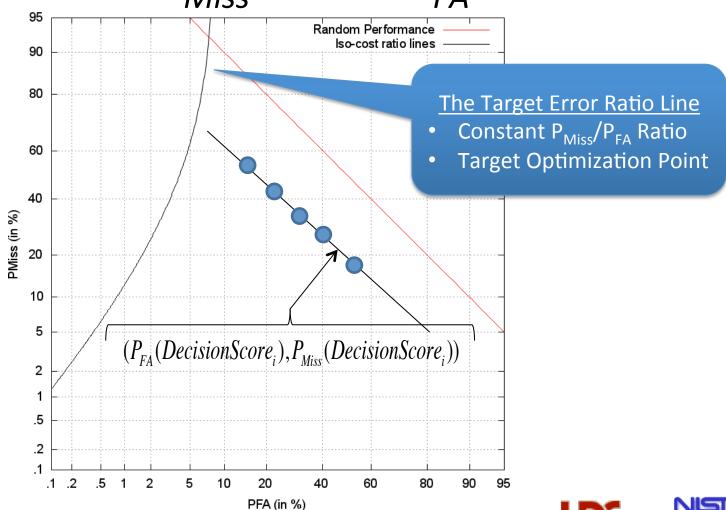






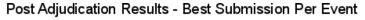
Decision Error Tradeoff (DET) Curves

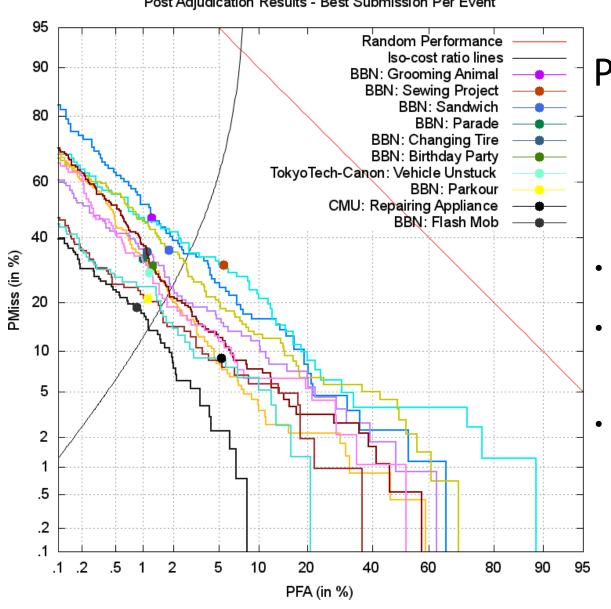
 $Prob_{Miss}$ vs. $Prob_{FA}$





Information Access Division (IAD)





Lowest Error Primary System per **Event**

(Based on Iso-Ratio Line)

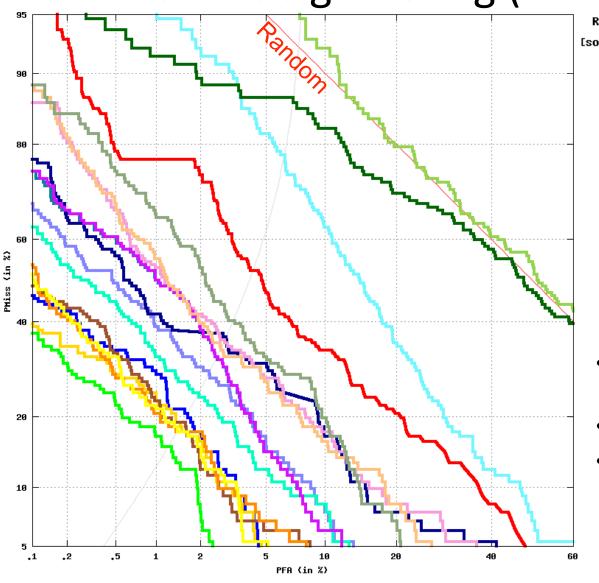
- Easiest: Flash mob gathering
 - PMiss = 0.1438, PFA = 0.0115
- Toughest: Grooming a animal
 - PMiss = 0.3445, PFA = 0.0275
- Frror Rates more than double for both error types

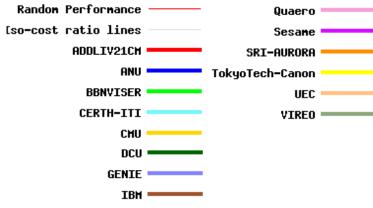






Flash mob gathering (Primary systems)





- Flash Mob Event was the easiest to detect
- Wide range of performance
- BBN System Actual Performance

INRIA-LEAR MediaMill

Nikon |

– Pmiss = 0.189, PFA = 0.009







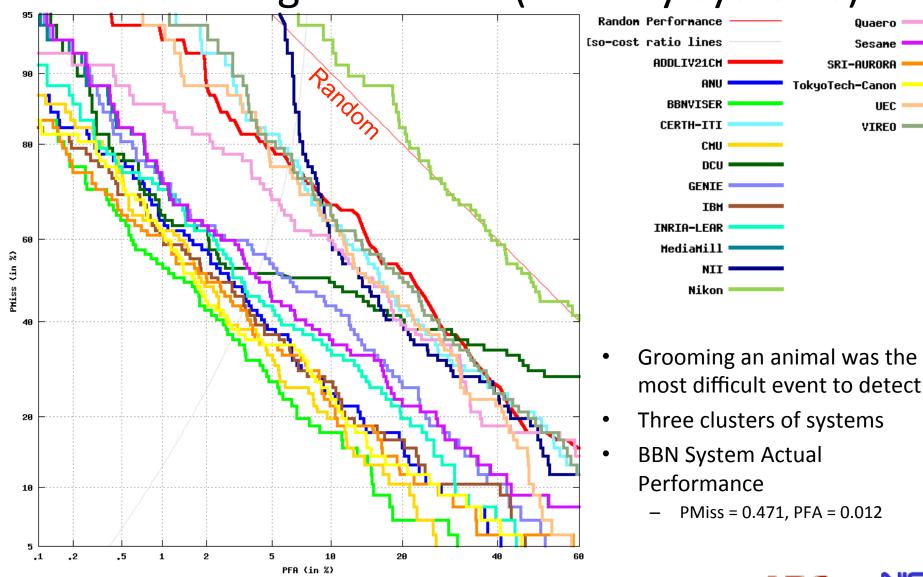
Quaero

Sesane

UEC

VIREO

Grooming an animal (Primary systems)

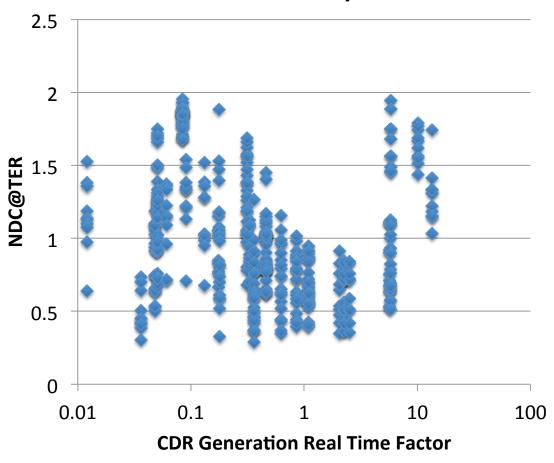




2011 TRECVID Workshop



Content Description Representation (CDR) Generation Speed vs. Detection Accuracy



CDR Generation Speed

- Participants self-reported CDR generation hardware and total processing time
- Clusters count as a single processing step

NDC@TER

- Normalized Detection Cost on the Target Error Ratio Line
- A weighted linear combination of P_{Miss} and P_{FA}

Observations:

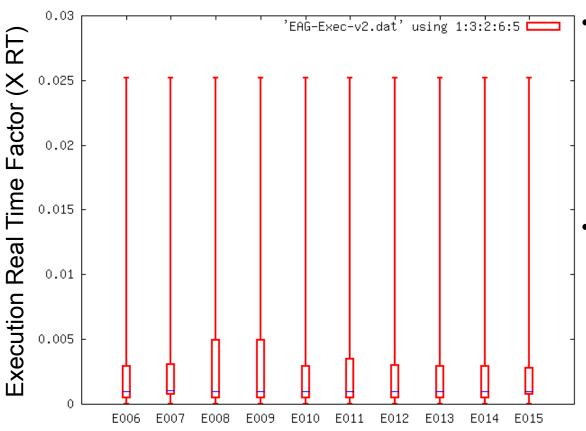
- Speeds are faster than expected
- Speed and accuracy appear unrelated
- Likely due to the flexibility of computing hardware definition







Event Agent Execution Speed By Event Across Systems



Execution Speed

- Participants self-reported Event
 Agent Execution hardware and total processing time
- Reported here as multiples of real time
- Quickest 80% of systems represented

Observations:

- Majority of systems performed search in 0.01 real time
- Distribution of speeds for E008 (Flash mob) and E009 (Getting a vehicle unstuck) slightly broader but same mean as the rest.







Conclusions

- Successful 1st full-scale evaluation
 - 19 Participating teams : 18 built systems for all 10 events
 - Much larger data set than last year (20 times bigger)
- Findings
 - Large event variability: error rates more than double between easiest and most difficult events
 - Measured CDR generation speeds not correlated with accuracy
 - Measured event agent execution speeds for most systems was 0.01 times real time
- What's next?
 - Is the Ad Hoc task feasible?



