

A Simple and Easily Parallelized Video Copy Detection Method

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Video Copy Detection

- Useful alternative to watermarking
- A problem with many possible solutions
 - TrecVid helps in evaluation, but is not enough
 - Need some more evaluation criteria
- Our goals: Small amount of index info per frame, search efficiently, effectively and have search process easy to parallelize



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Alternative Approaches

- Global methods
 - Descriptor from global image characteristics
 - Compact, but difficult to make effective
- Local methods
 - Find local feature points (like SIFT)
 - Effective, but difficult to make compact



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Combine local and global

- Find all the SURF feature points in a frame
- Divide image into 4 by 4 regions
- Count feature points in each of these regions
- Descriptor for each frame is the count of the number of feature points (less than 256)
- Have a 16 byte descriptor for a video frame



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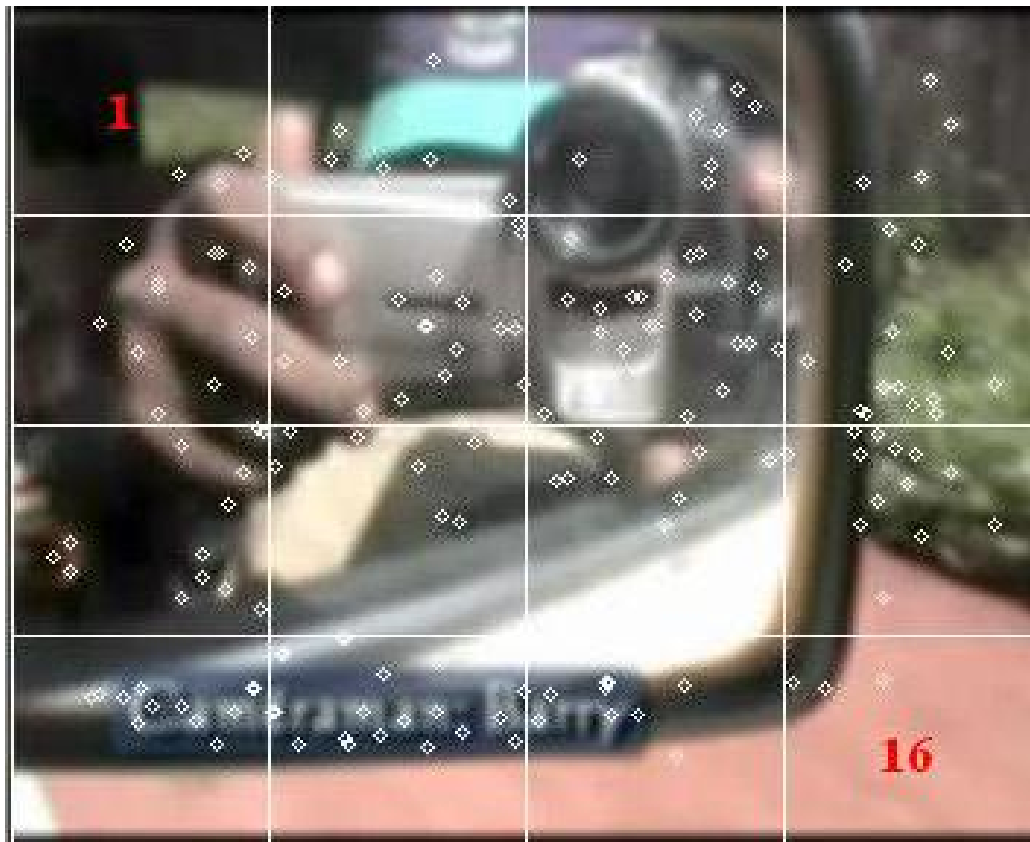
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Descriptor is (1,6, ..., 3)

- Tested 2x2, 4x4, and 8x8 descriptors



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What about other descriptors?

- Historically, ordinal measures are good global descriptors (invariant)
- First tried PACT, a recent ordinal descriptor

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|---|---|---|
| 32 | 64 | 96 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 32 | 64 | 96 | 1 | 0 | $\Rightarrow (11010110)_2 \Rightarrow CT = 214$ |
| 32 | 32 | 96 | 1 | 1 | 0 |



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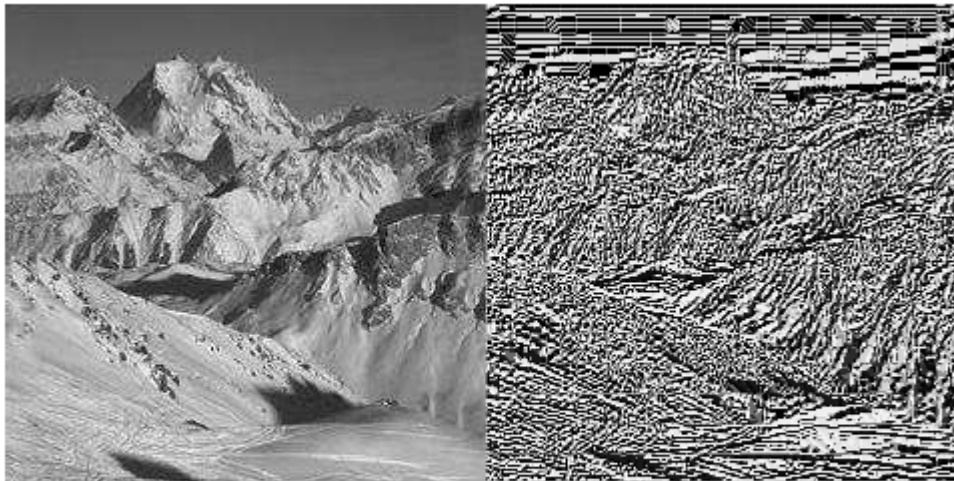
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PACT Ordinal Descriptor

- Transform byte \Rightarrow byte for entire image
- Descriptor not compact nor effective?



(a) mountain image

(b) Transformed image



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SURF Feature Points

- Finds features (interest points) in an image

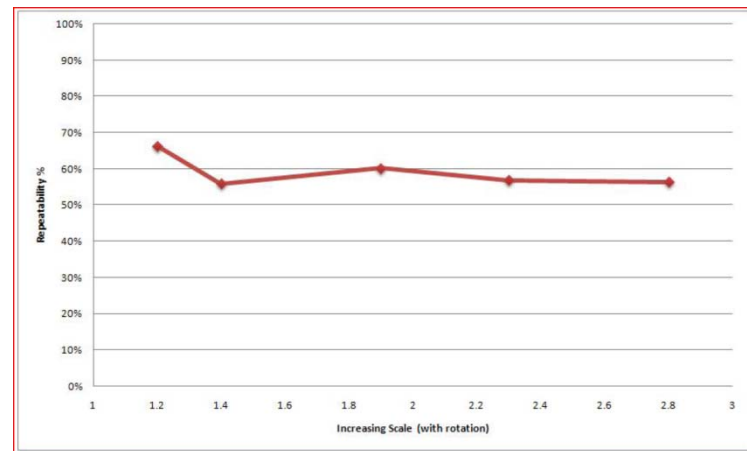
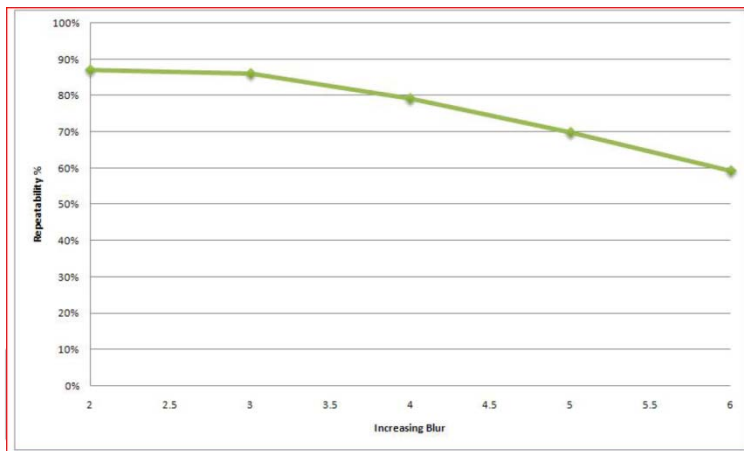
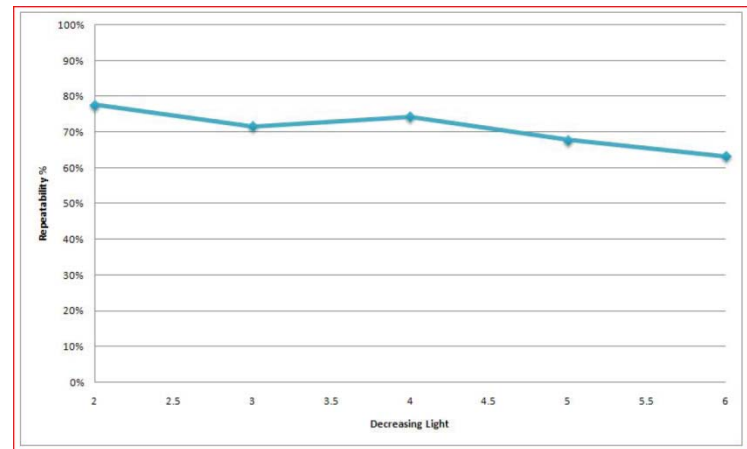
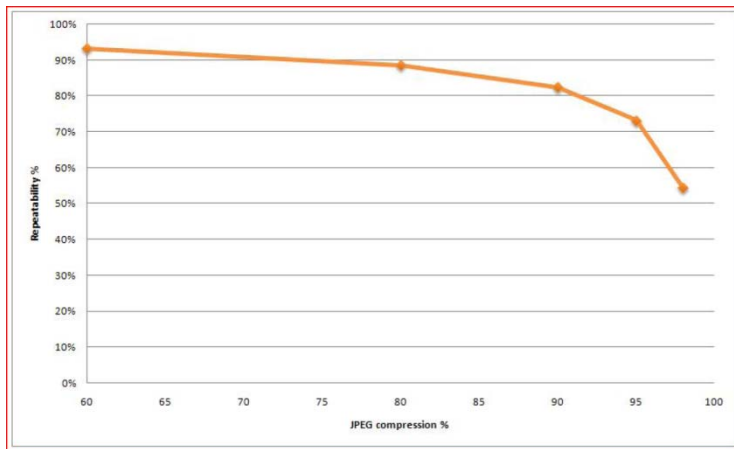


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SURF Characteristics



Advantages of our descriptor

- Feature counts are very compact
 - 90,000 frames in an hour of video requires only 1,440,000 bytes (1.44 mbytes)
- Is effective
 - Use natural invariance of the SURF features
 - In video we compare a sequence of descriptors so we do not need a more powerful descriptor



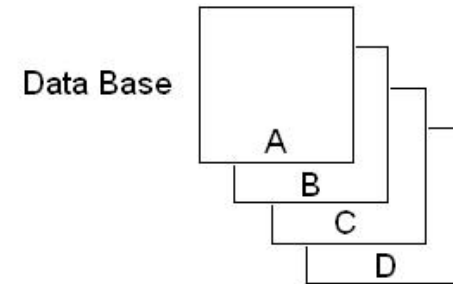
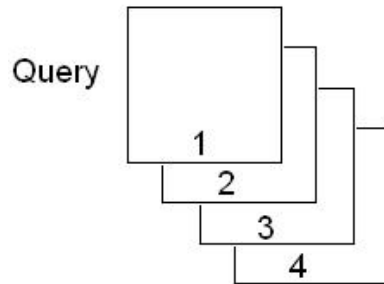
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Comparing descriptors



| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | ● | | | | | | | | |
| B | | | | | | | | | |
| C | | | | | | | | | |
| D | | | | | | | | | |
| E | | | | | | | | | |
| F | | | | | | | | | |
| G | | | | | | | | | |
| H | | | | | | | | | |
| I | | | | | | | | | |

$$\sum_{i=1}^{16} \left(\left| 1[i] - A[i] \right| \right)$$



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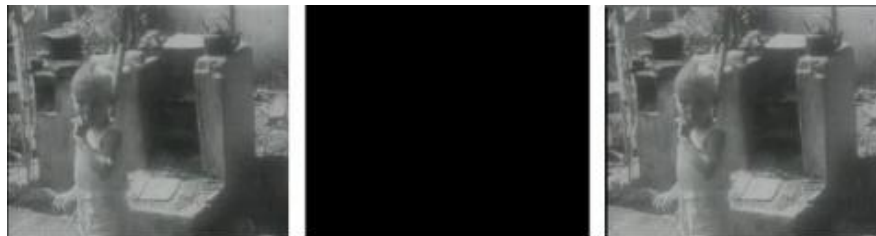
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Skipping bad matches

| | A | B | C | D |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | S<thresh | | | |
| 2 | | S<thresh | | |
| 3 | | | S<thresh | |
| 4 | | | | S>thresh |



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Creating masks

$$\sigma^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{n}$$

When $\sigma = 0$ draw the pixels as white

Otherwise draw the pixels as black



Text Insertion Mask



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Shift Mask



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Mirror Transform



| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |



| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |



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Audio Matching

- Based on coherence function using intermediate features in ITU-R BS.1387 Perceptual Evaluation of Audio Quality
- Idea of using PEAQ features was to include psychoanalytic effects such as critical bands, frequency masking and loudness



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Performance

- Video only – NDCR around the median, while the F1 (localization) is near the top
- Audio only – slightly worse than median NDCR, low false pos., but high false neg.
- Combined – audio only boots the video, not very good results (not clear why?)



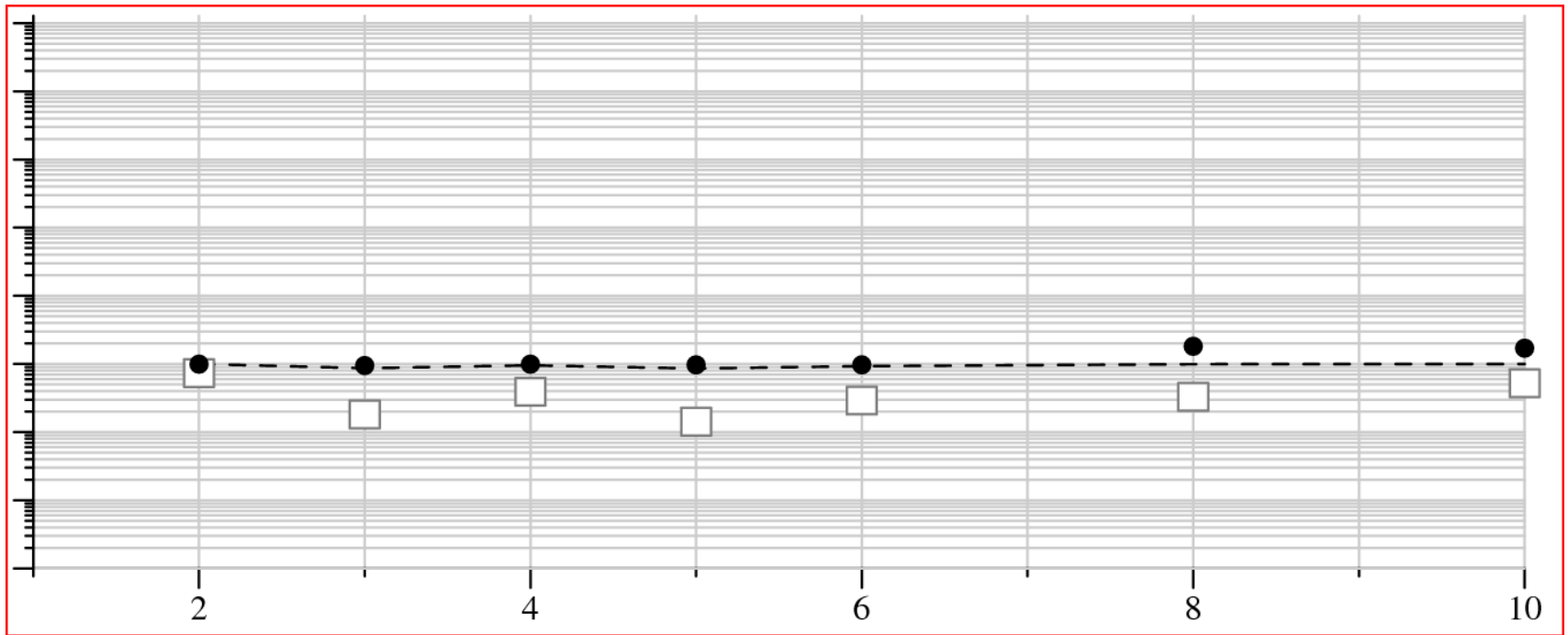
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Video NDCR – Balanced Insert



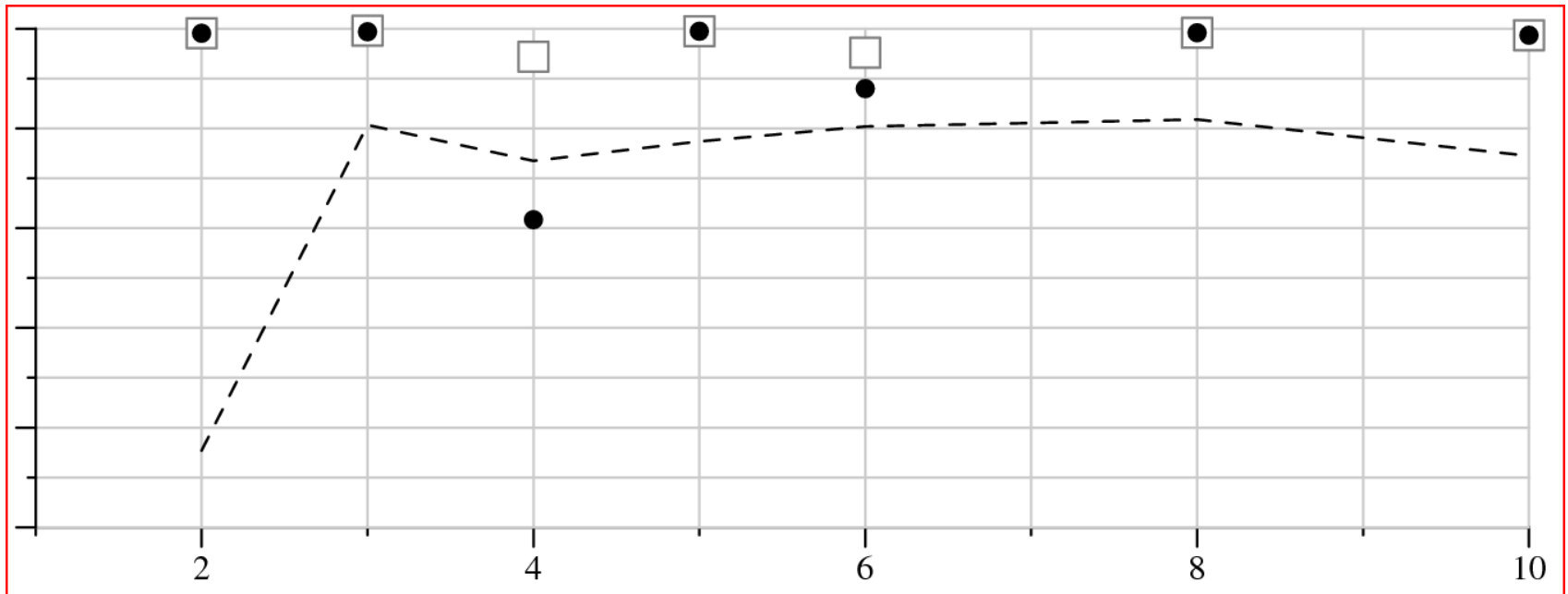
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Video F1 – Balanced Insert



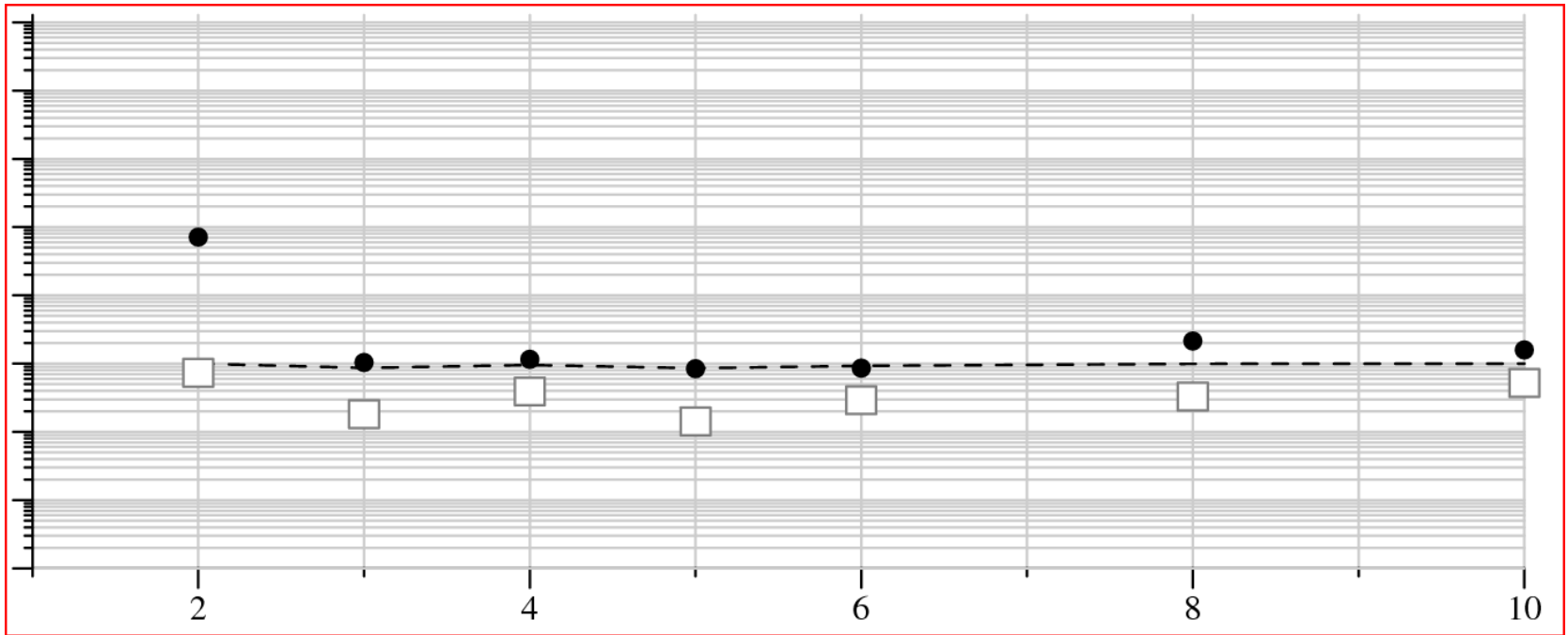
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Video NDCR – Balanced No Insert



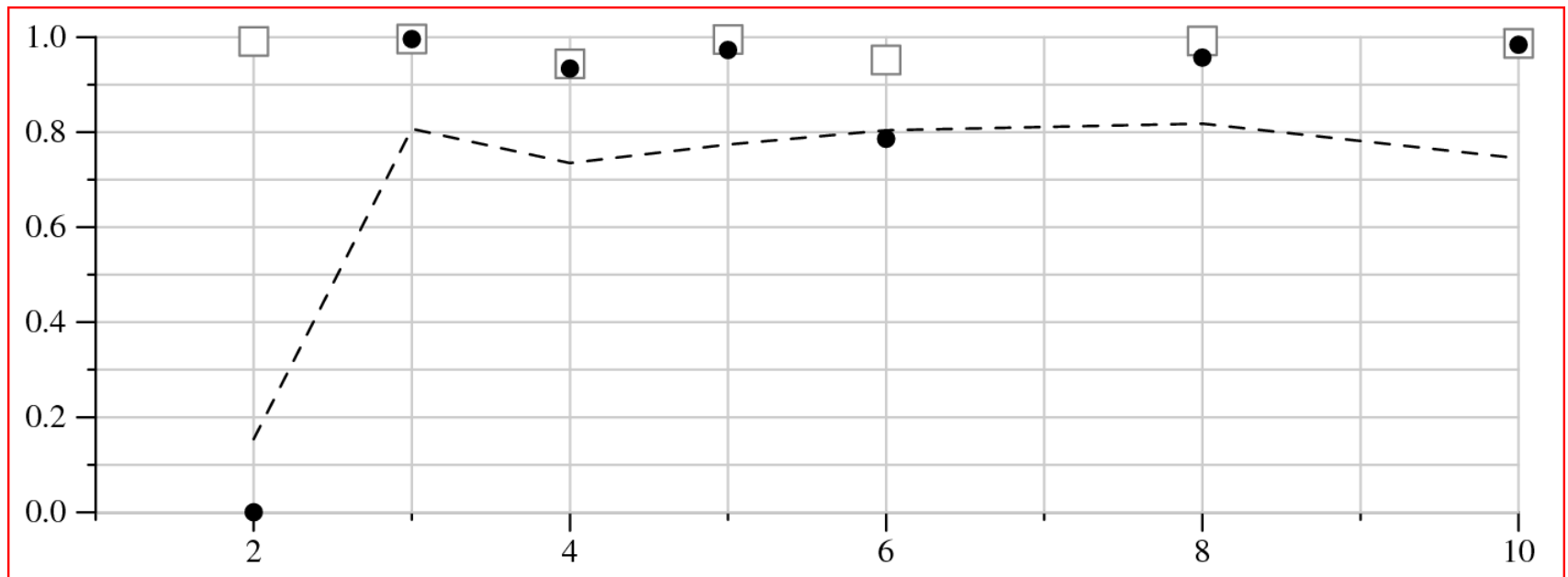
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Video F1 – Balanced No Insert



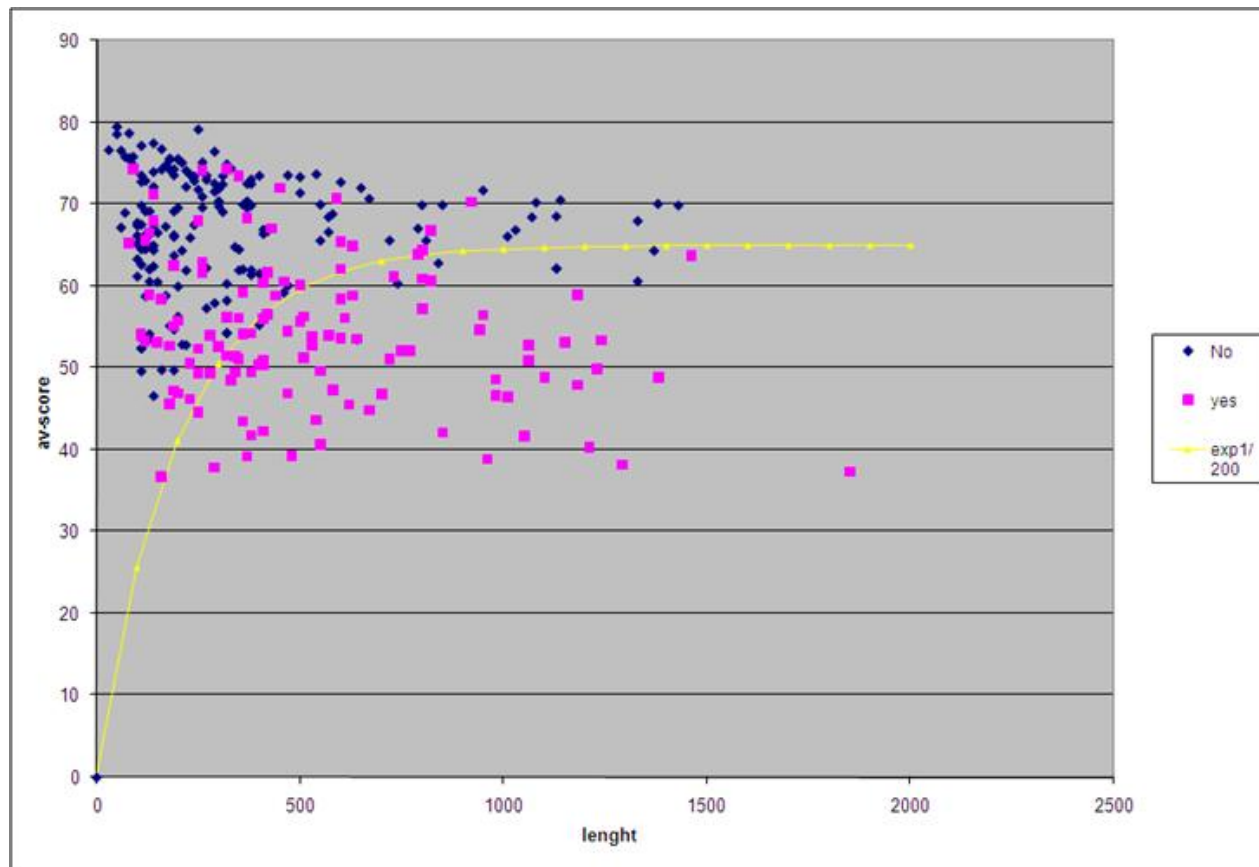
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Improved Thresholding



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Parallel Processing

- Algorithms must run on parallel hardware
- What is ease of parallelization?
 - Best if no reprocessing is necessary for a different assignment of dbase files to processor
 - If you have intermediate data structures (like tree or hash table, then this not the case)
 - Our method allows trivial parallelization



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Future Work

- Implement parallelization on GPUs
- Better combination of audio and video
- Better decision thresholding (as described)
- Different feature points with this approach
 - Use real-time feature extraction (like Harris) for on-line commercial removal (simple transform)
 - Detect many commercials in real-time



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