# ECE160 Multimedia

# Lecture 15: Spring 2011 Image Recognition and Retrieval

#### **National Research Priorities**

- Energy Technologies
  - Fuel efficient engines
  - Replacement energy to fossil fuels
  - Lighter, longer-duration batteries
- Bioengineering/Bioinformatics
  - Genes → disease
  - Disease → medicine
- Search with Multimedia Content
  - Video surveillance
  - Photo interpretation

#### **Audio Search**

- Much video already has subtitles
- Speech recognition
- Then use text search

# Multimedia Recognition

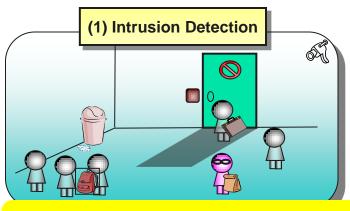
- Video surveillance
- Photo interpretation
- Search of photo and video archives

## Wide-area Surveillance

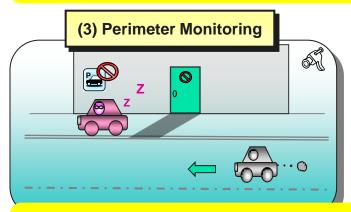


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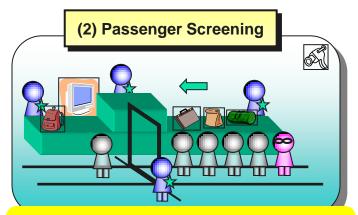
#### Surveillance Scenarios



Monitor and alert on tailgating, loitering, exit/closed entry, other unauthorized access

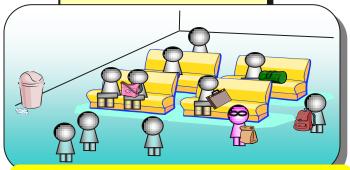


Object tracking and biometric facial recognition to determine vehicles and humans exhibiting suspicious behavior



Use biometric facial recognition to identify individuals of interest through existing closed circuit TV surveillance

#### (4) Unattended Baggage



Identify unattended baggage (or other objects) left for long periods of time

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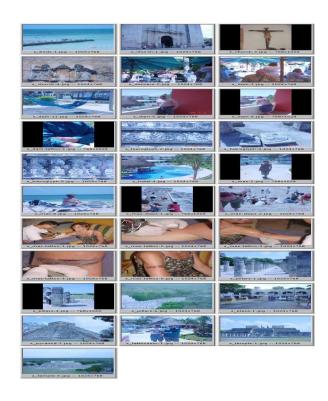
### Surveillance in London

- 45,000+ television cameras in the street
- Images recorded for subsequent analysis
- Sophisticated software to track a suspect from one camera to the next
- Matching of track of suspect to mobile phone records to identify suspect

# Multimedia Recognition

- Video surveillance
- Photo interpretation
- Search of photo and video archives

# How to Organize these Photos?





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## **Image Organization & Retrieval**

- Keyword-based
  - Manual labeling is subjective, cumbersome
  - The aliasing problem
- Content-based
  - Promising for general semantics: outdoor, landscape, flowers, people, etc.
  - Not enough for wh-queries (where, who, when, or what)

## $EXTENT^{TM} = context + content$

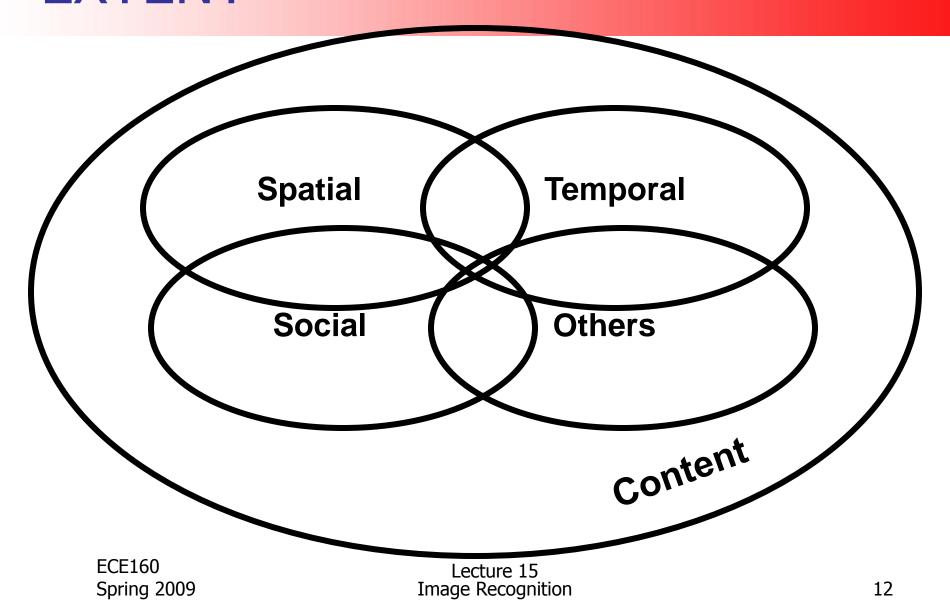
#### Context

- Spatial (location)
- Temporal
- Social
- Others

#### Content

- Perceptual features, such as color, texture, and shape
- Holistic features and local features

# EXTENT



# Augmented Images

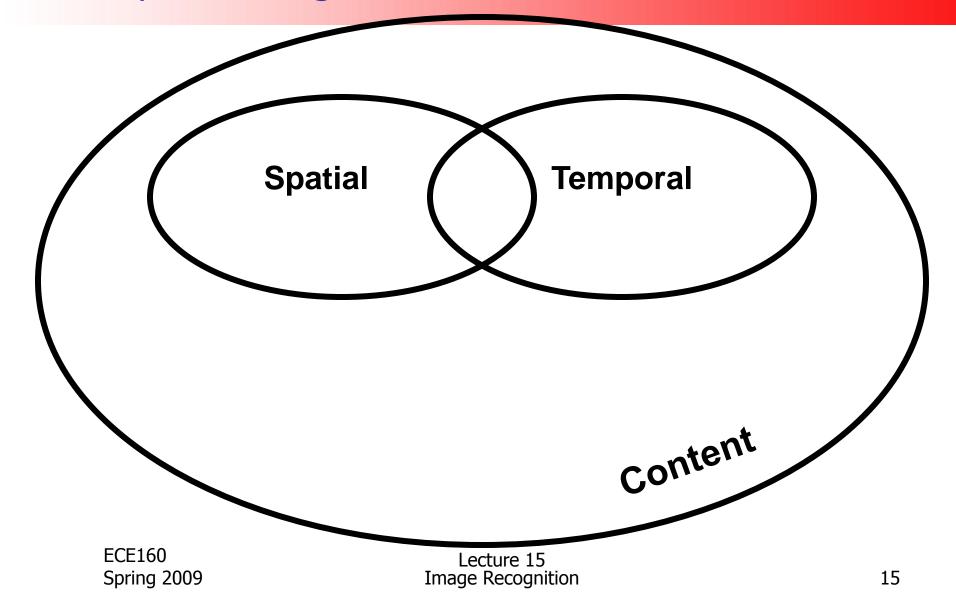


Cameraphones with high-quality lens can record location, time, camera parameters, and voice

# Context from Space/Time

- GPS or CellID data
  - Into place names
- Time-based grouping
  - Into meaningful "events"
- From place names and time
  - Time of day
  - Weather

#### **Example of Using Three Pieces of Information**



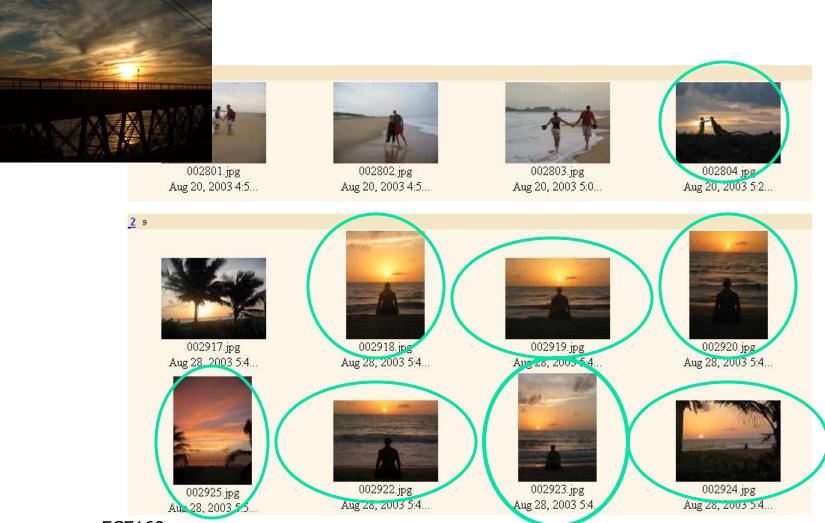
# Maui Sunsets can be obtained from Space/Time



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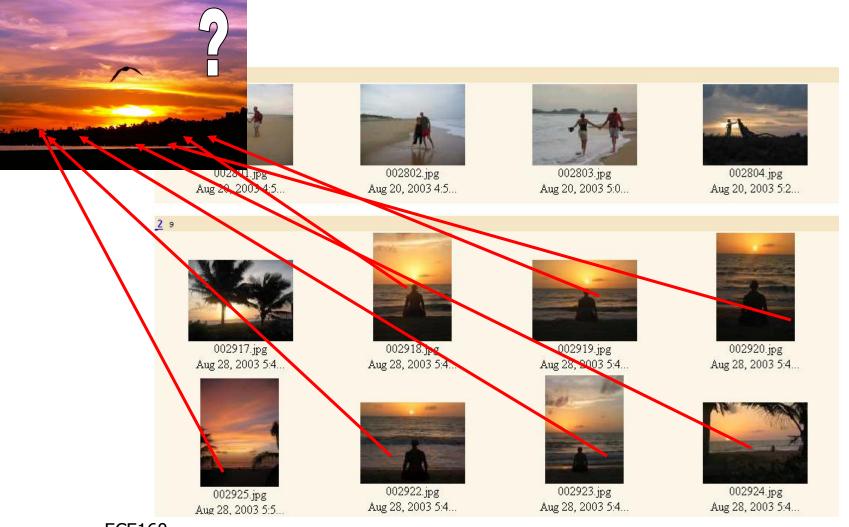
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### Use content for verification



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### Use content to transfer metadata



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# Summarize of the example

- Derived from Context
  - Derive time of the day
  - Obtain weather
  - Verify content
- Use of Content
  - Verify context
  - Transfer context
- Much more...





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- In terms of what?
- What is the user's perception?

# Conveying Perception

- Image Databases
  - Conveyed via Examples
- Use a sunset picture (or pictures) to find more sunset images
- Where does the perfect example come from?

# Conveying Perception

- Internet Searches
  - Conveyed via Keywords

# Keyword Retrieval

- Pros
  - A user-friendly paradigm
- Cons
  - Annotation is a laborious process
  - Annotation quality can be subpar
  - Annotation can be subjective
  - Synonyms

# Conveying Perception

- Image Databases
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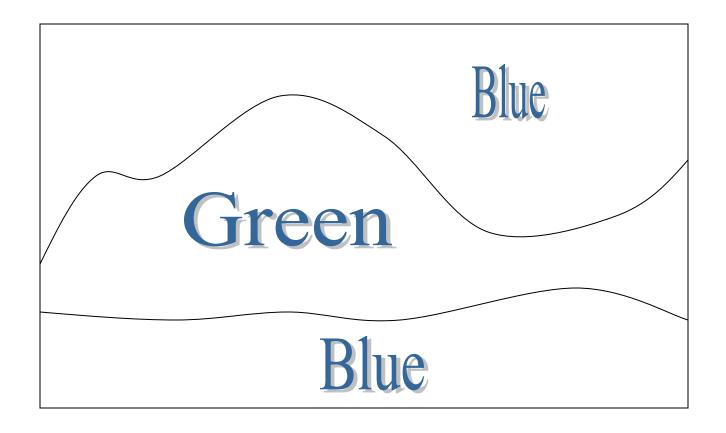


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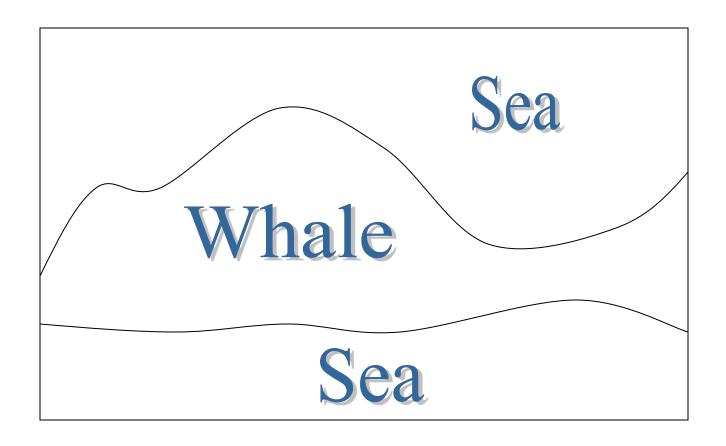
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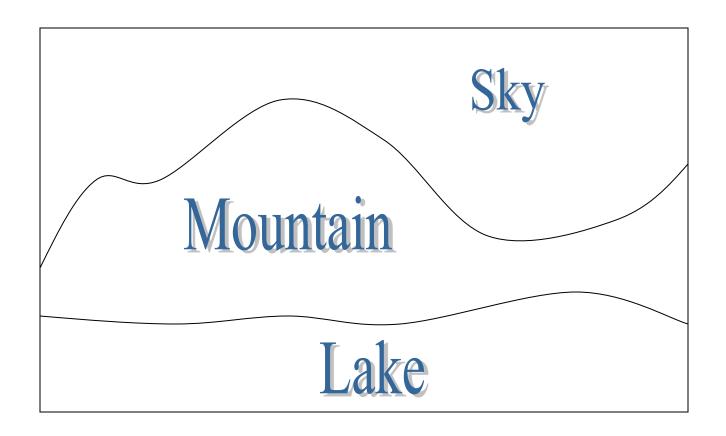
# Recogintion of Content



# Recognition



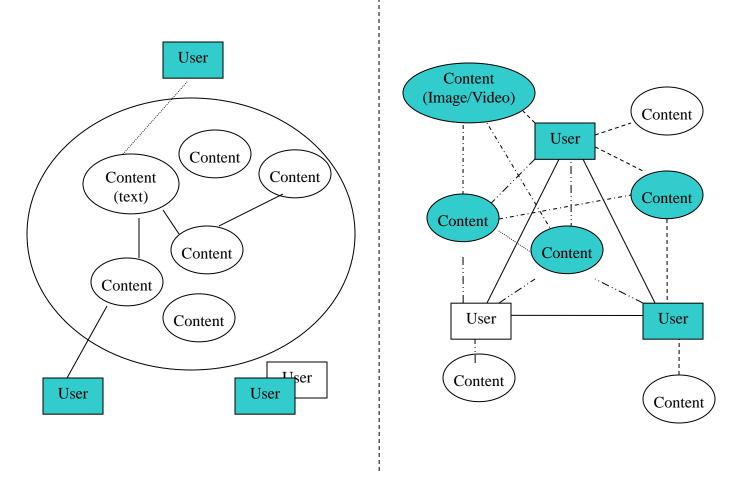
# Recognition



#### clouds vs. waves



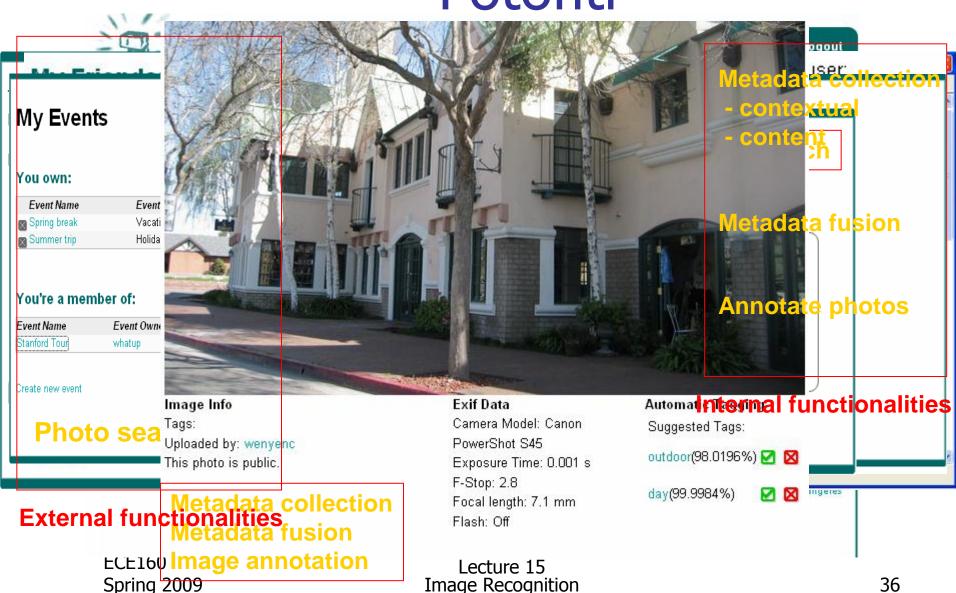
#### Web 1.0 vs. Web 2.0



#### Web 2.0

- Content + Users + Interactions
- Collect rich, organized content
  - Attract users & interactions
  - To provide metadata
  - To provide new content
    - Improve search quality
  - With new metadata and data
  - Via social-network structure

## **Fotofiti**



**Image Recognition**