

Centre for
Data Analytics

Insight 

The Sensor Web

New Opportunities for Media-Mixing

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7th Jan 2014



Outline

The Sensor Web

What it is, what's driving it and the challenges posed

New challenges / opportunities in data analysis

“Big data” is not just a buzz word ...

Multi-modal analysis, leveraging complementary data sources

Key challenge

Identifying useful media fragments from the new data sources available

Case studies

Sports event analysis and understanding for next generation media applications



How far have we come?

(and where are we going?)

>25 Years Ago

No Cellphones

No Internet

No Digital
Cameras

An Offline World

>25 Years Ago

No Cellphones

No Internet

No Digital
Cameras

An Offline World

>15 Years Ago

No Mobile Web

No Broadband

No MP3

The Internet Dawn

>25 Years Ago

No Cellphones
No Internet
No Digital
Cameras

An Offline World

>15 Years Ago

No Mobile Web
No Broadband
No MP3

The Internet Dawn

10 Years Ago

No Facebook
No Twitter
No YouTube

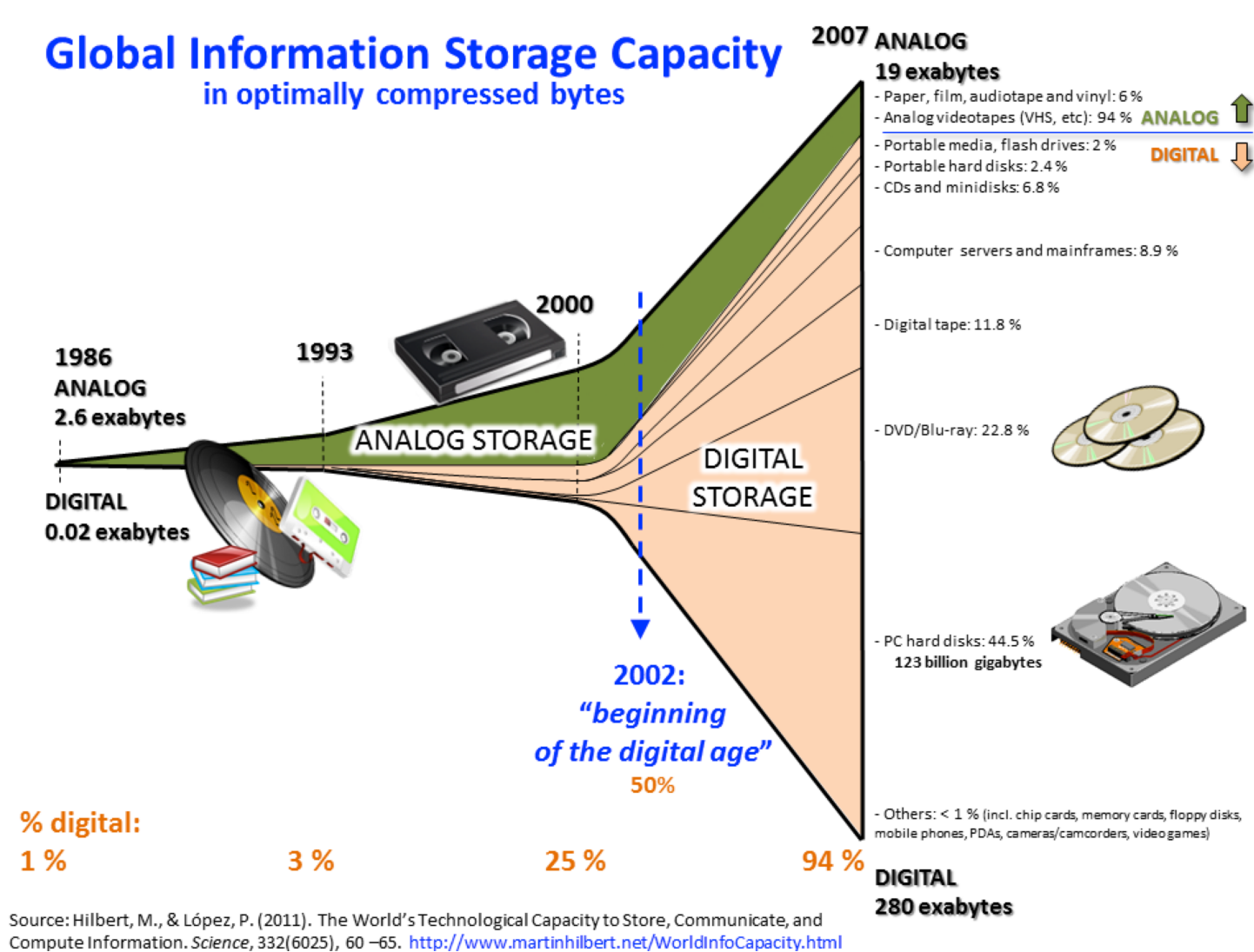
Social Media Age

Result?

More and more data

In 2007 ... 280 exabytes ... 1.2B HDD

Global Information Storage Capacity in optimally compressed bytes



That was 2007 ...

Gigabytes, terabytes, petabytes, exabytes

Since then :

genetic analysis for \$100, EEGs for \$150, Nike+ fuelband,
... biology and physiology is now a data science

digital broadcasting, new online (social) media

astronomy generates more than can be stored



Big Data!

Big data is like teenage sex:
everyone talks about it,
nobody really knows how to do it,
everyone thinks everyone else is
doing it, so everyone claims they
are doing it...

(Dan Ariely)

**SO HOW BIG IS
BIG DATA?**

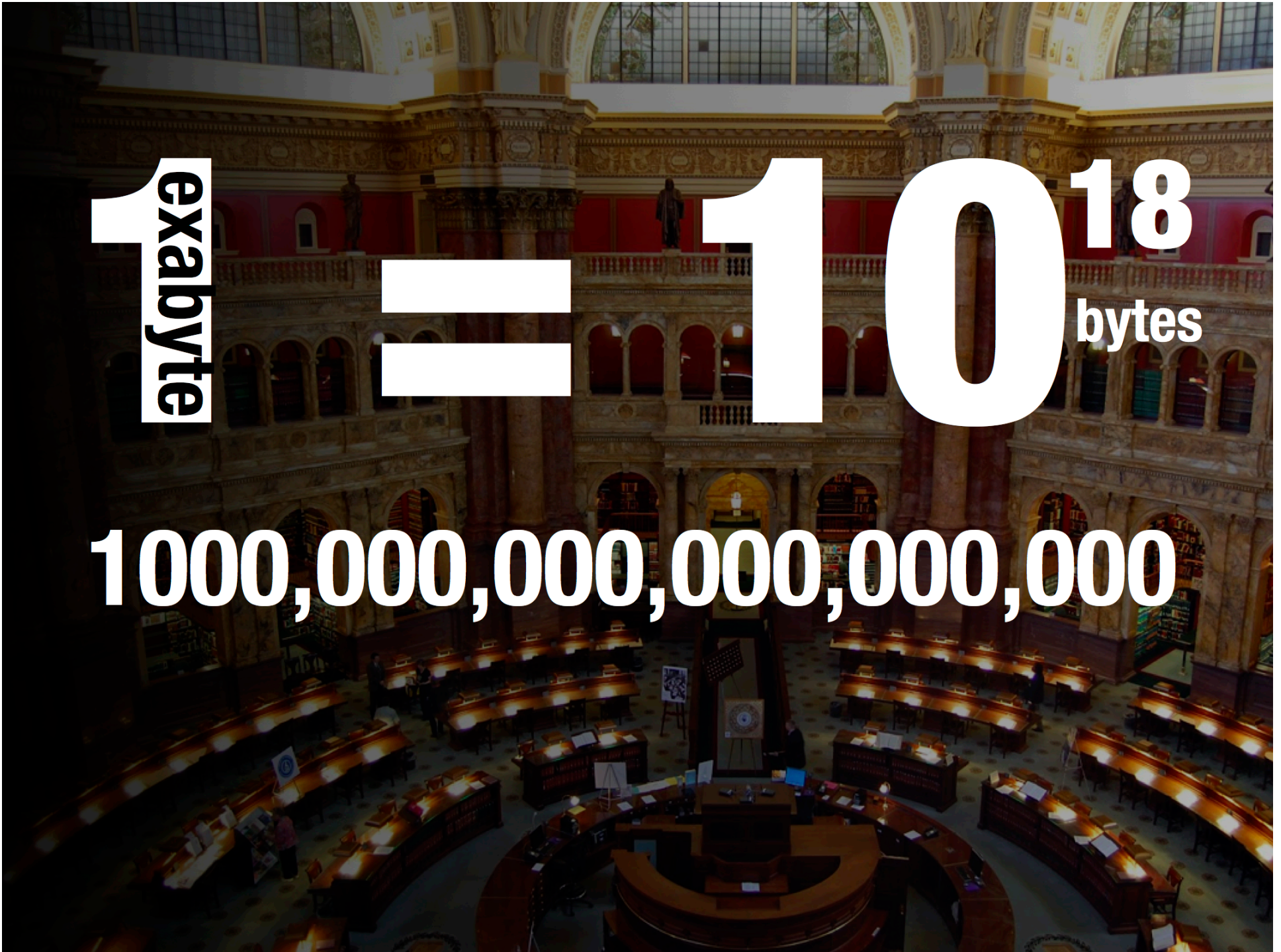


1
exabyte

=

10¹⁸
bytes

1,000,000,000,000,000,000





1
exabyte

=

10¹⁸
bytes

**20,000 x all of the printed material in the
US Library of Congress.
Or all of the words spoken by humans. Ever!**

1 exabyte

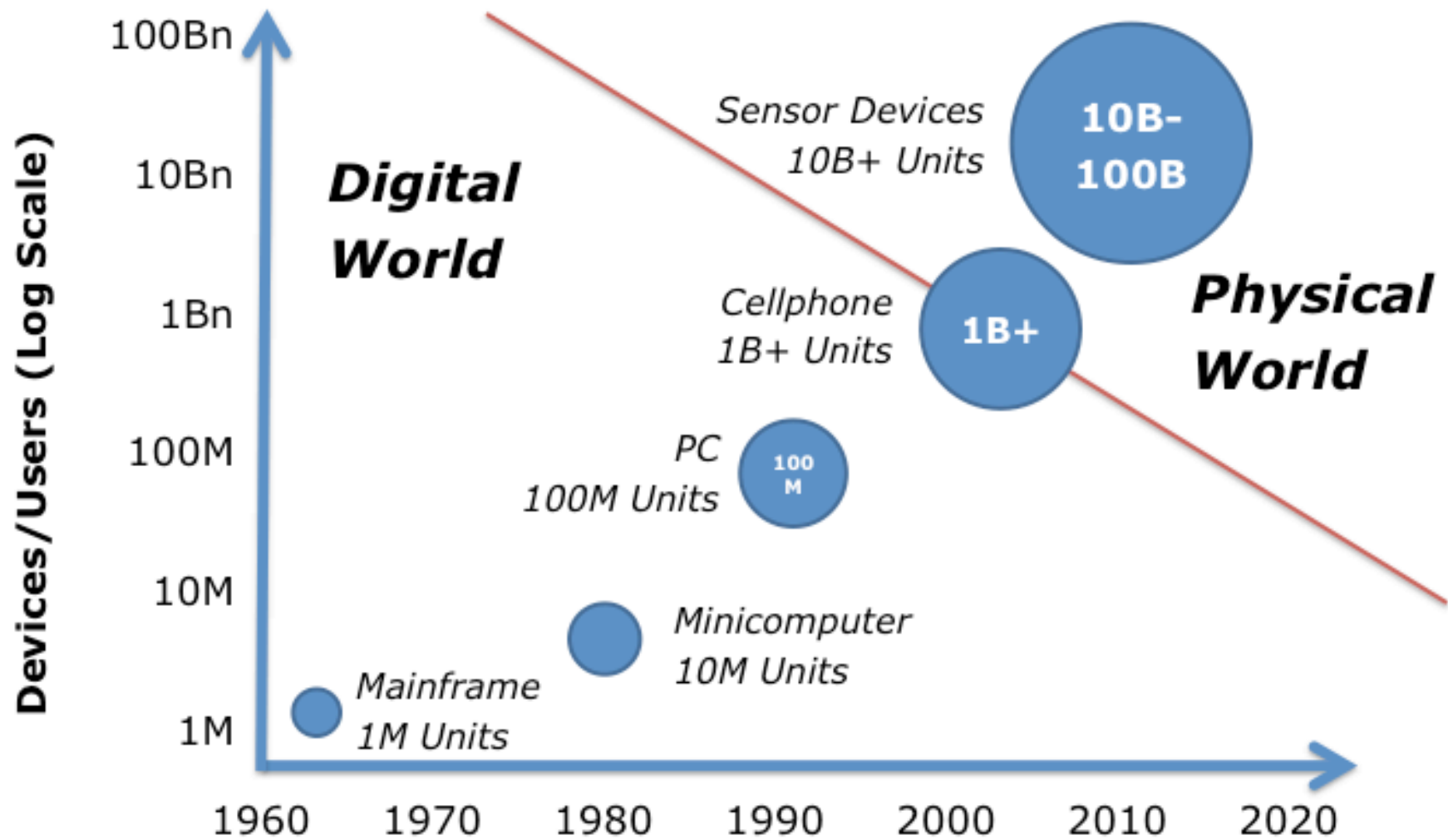
=

10¹⁸ bytes

But, we now create this
much information every **6** hours!

What's driving this?

**Digital data created in the
physical world**



1 Trillion Connected Devices

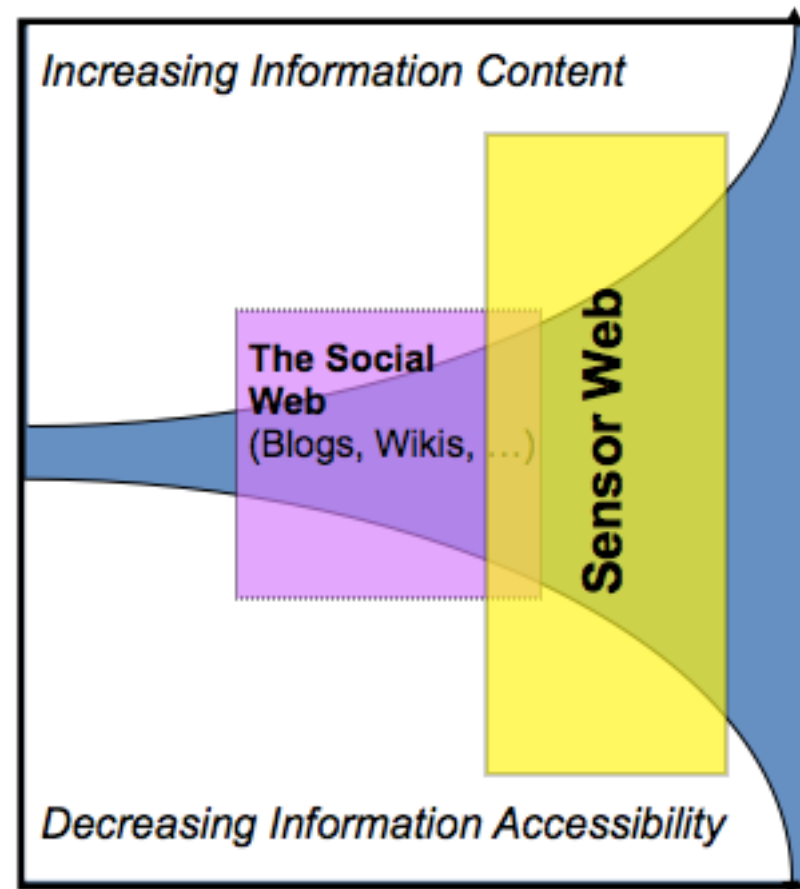
2011 - 2015

Information Access Problem

The Social Web

Conventional information access tools are failing to cope with new forms of online information and content

Dynamic user generated content (UGC) on the 'Social Web'



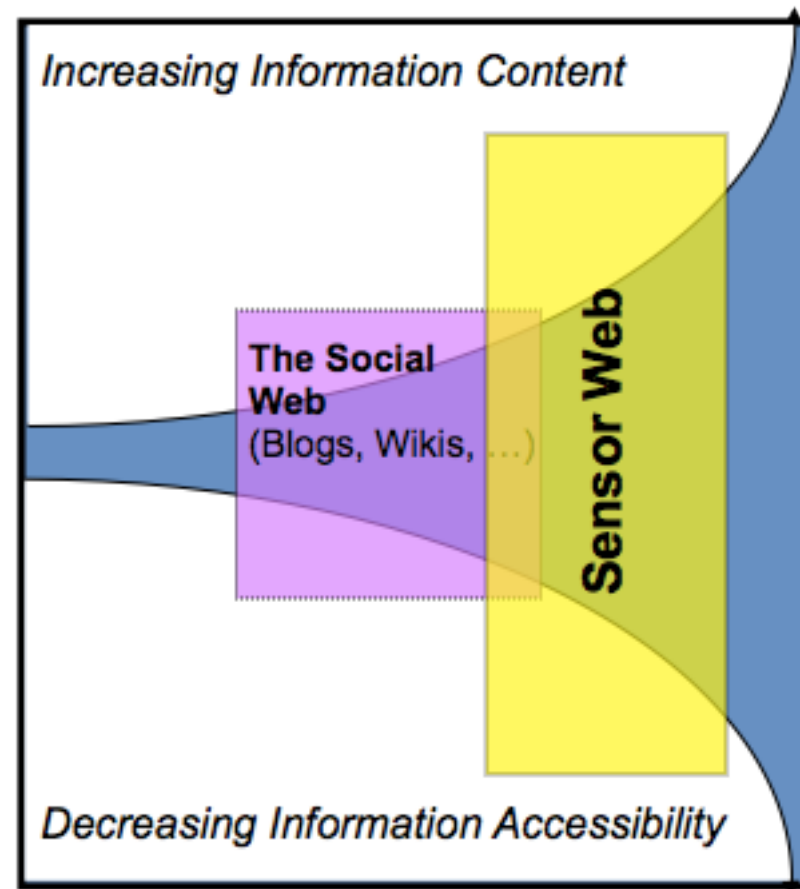
Information Access Problem

The Sensor Web

The increasing availability of cheap, robust, and deployable sensor technologies

A new wave of ubiquitous information sources

Dynamic, noisy, reactive, unstructured data-streams



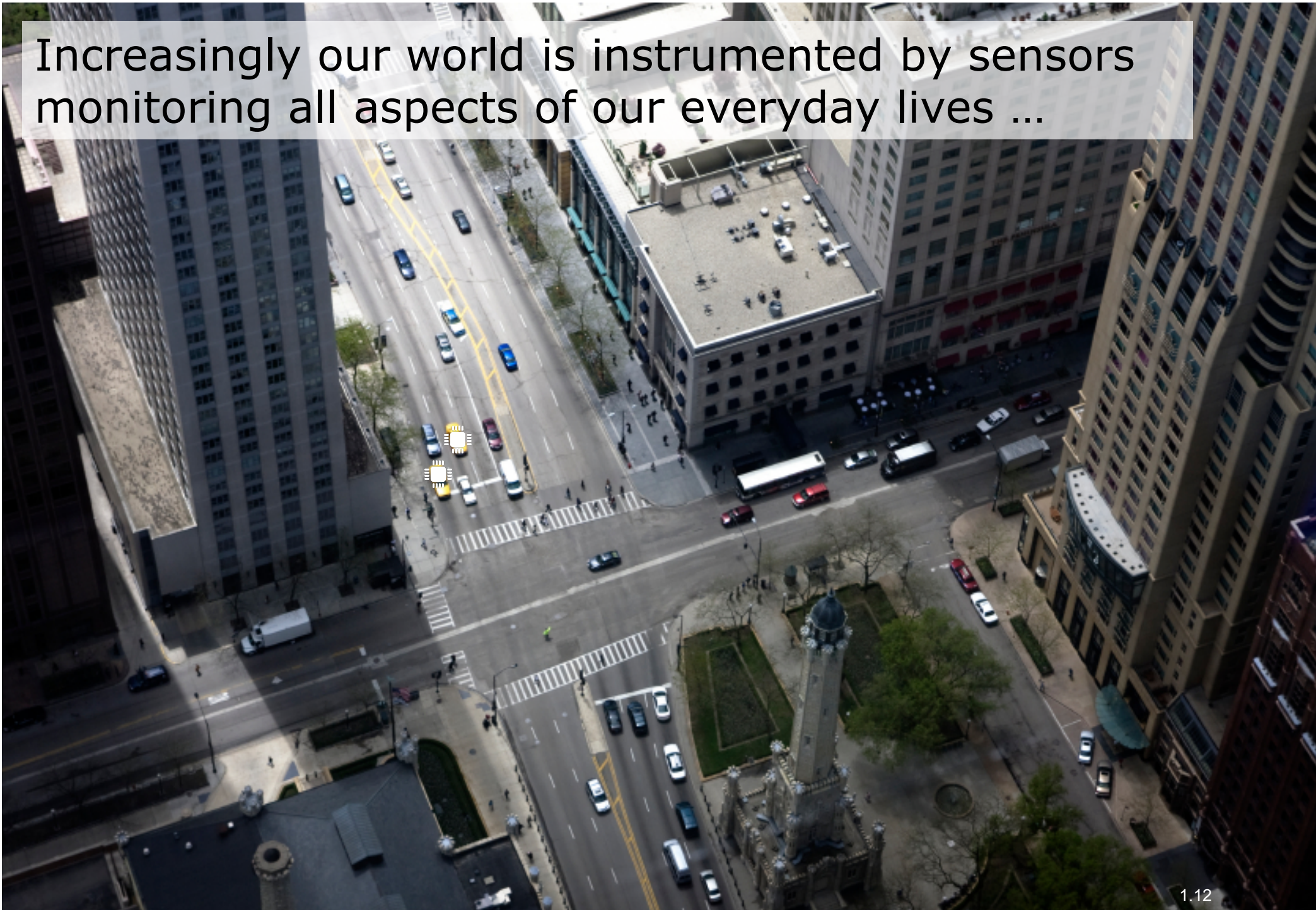
Dynamic

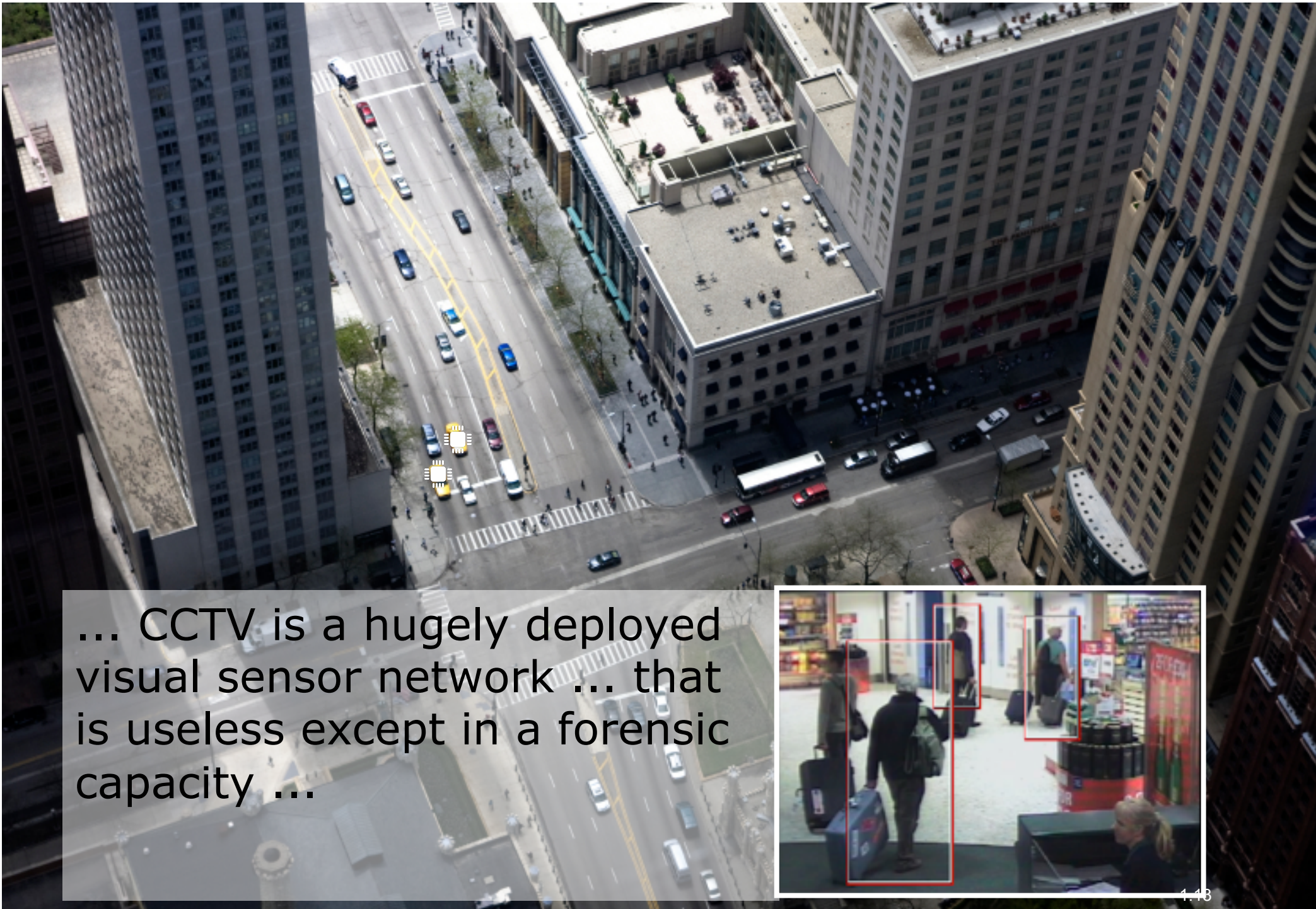
Unpredictable

Disruptive

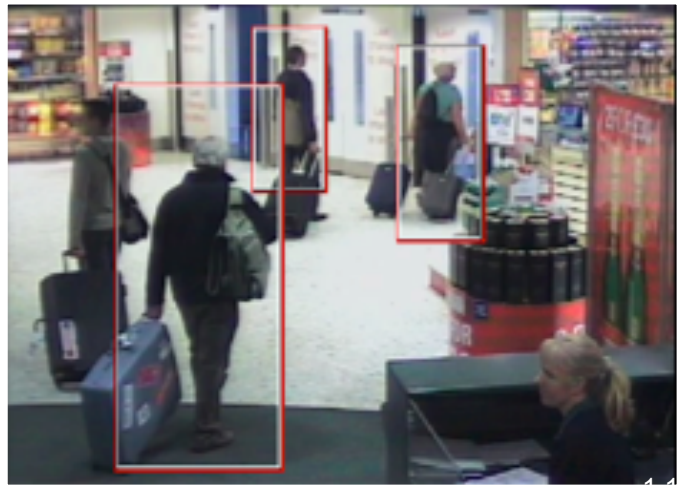


Increasingly our world is instrumented by sensors monitoring all aspects of our everyday lives ...





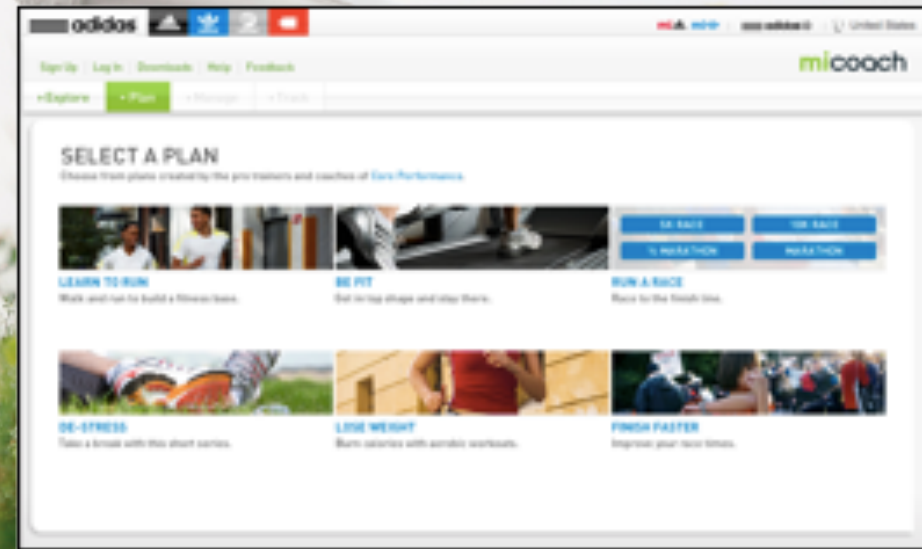
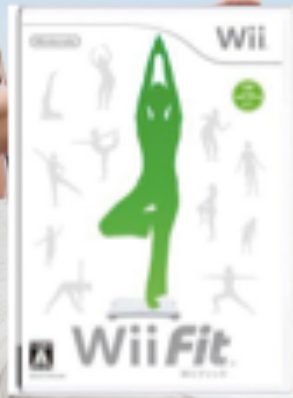
... CCTV is a hugely deployed visual sensor network ... that is useless except in a forensic capacity ...

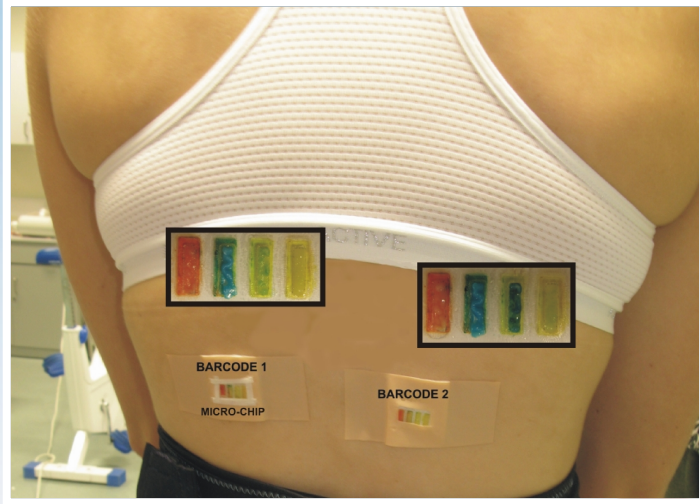


Early sensor web applications are already changing how we exercise and train (eg Nike+, Nintendo Wi, MS Kinect)



... simple, robust sensors
of physical activity,
leading to active online
communities ...





“wearable barcodes” based on washable microfluidics to determine sweat pH. Cost-effective, fast-acting, reliable, and flexible.



Instrumented sports facilities
... CCTV ... not for security but
feedback ... wearable sensors
for individual performance
monitoring



Improved, real-time water monitoring/
management, water quality assessment, ...





Moving from the “guy in a van” to autonomous long-term water quality sensing units ... “Deploy and Forget” ... real-time continuous updates

What do we do with it?

Storage

Our capacity to store information has roughly doubled every 40 months since the 1980s

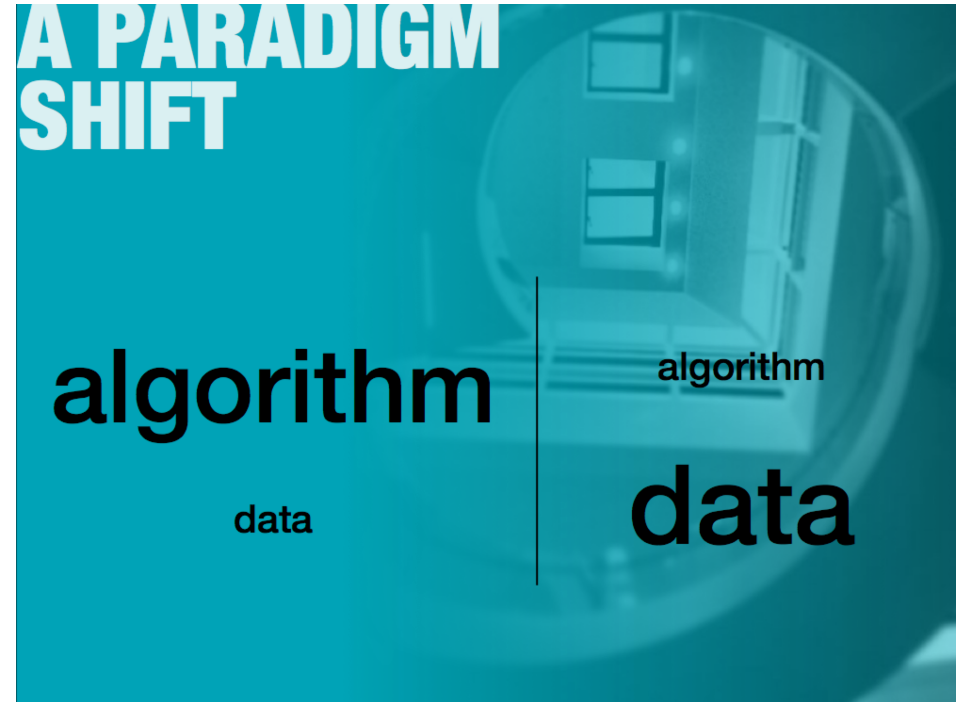
But storing isn't enough

Media Analytics

Process, analyse, understand, visualise

Software running on thousands of servers

Processes to learn from data, and to mine patterns



To summarise

(before we all fall asleep)

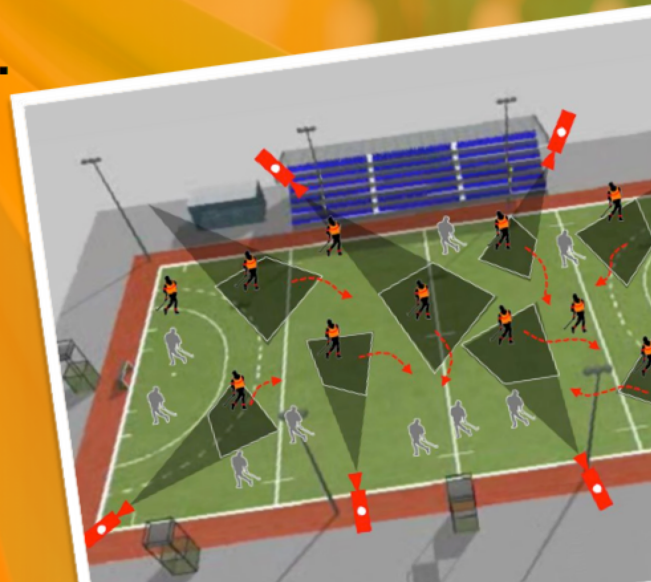
Big data is really here

CAPTURING REAL-WORLD DATA

Online vs real-world sensing ...

Multi-modal, real-time, ...

Lifestyle, clinical,
sporting, media, retail ...



The end-game

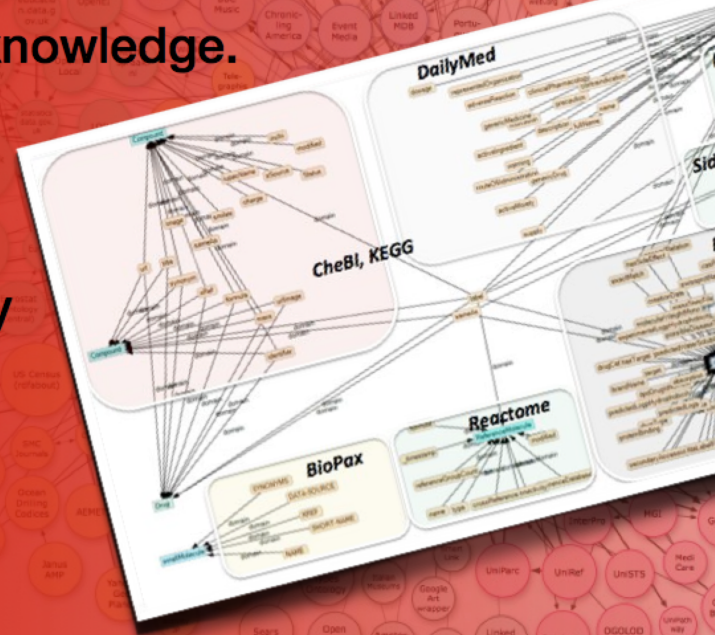
TURNING DATA INTO KNOWLEDGE

Creating a network of knowledge.

Data \Rightarrow Semantics

Semantics \Rightarrow Discovery

Eg. discovering links between drugs, genes, and diseases.



How do we do this ?

MINING PATTERNS FROM REAL-TIME SOURCES

14:42 Earthquake strikes

14:43 First tweet from @Bacanainica in nearby Managua.

14:44 120 secs later the first tweets are posted.

Physical shockwaves travel at 4.8km/sec but knowledge of the earthquake traveled at 70km/sec to Dublin.



**What does ANY of this have
to do with media mixing?**

(this question ruined my Xmas!)

(Thanks a lot Benoit and Vassilis)

I did some homework

Better start by learning what's meant by media mixing

Luckily there's a very useful guide online

Web site and community portal: <http://mediamixer.eu/>

Deliverable 1.1.2: Report on MediaMixer core technology set

Section 3: Media Fragment Creation

Shot segmentation, concept detection, object redetection

Analysing digital content (video) to find and understand media fragments

Section 7: Media Fragment Lifecycle

Fragment provision to 3rd parties, linking to other media, personalised services, ...



Let's take a case study

Sports event detection

Equally relevant to archive/broadcast scenarios and “new” Sensor Web opportunities

Sports event analysis

Automatic event detection and classification

Annotations that can be used to filter on certain specific events

Browsing

Display

Search

Allow users to filter on certain specific events

Summarization

The most exciting parts of a 90min soccer match on your smart phone, tablet or set-top box

Media Fragments!



Soccer



Rugby



Hockey



Gaelic Football



Hurling



Common characteristics

Field end zone activity

Score board activity

Increased audio activity

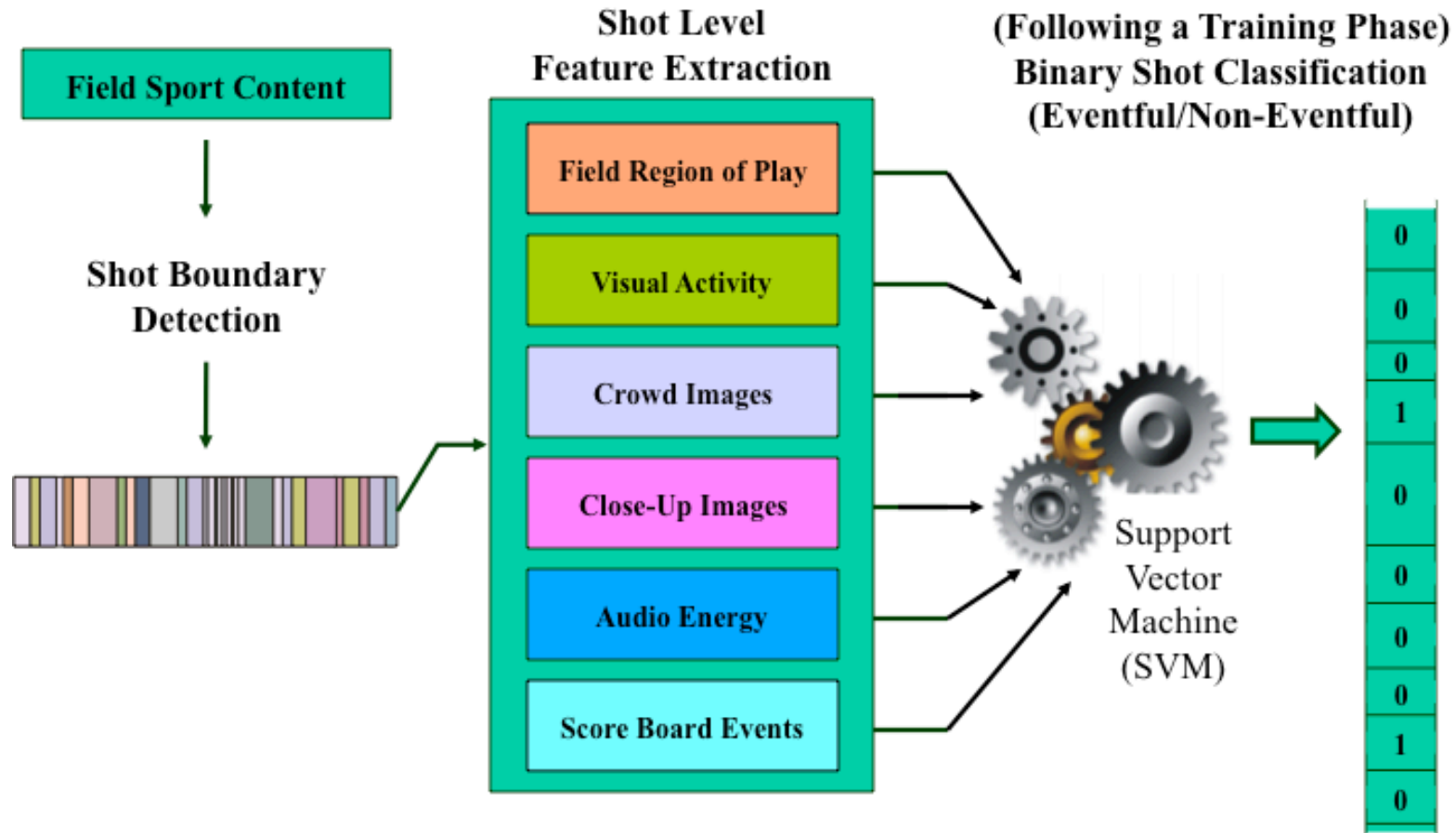
Increased near field visual activity

Cut to crowd image

Cut to close up image



Traditional approach



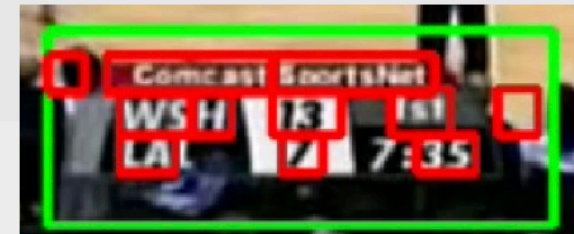
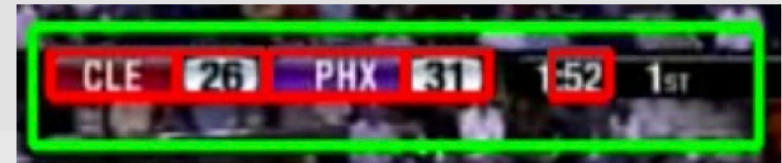
Sadlier & O'Connor, IEEE Trans. CSVT 15(10): 1225-1233 (2005)

Something a bit more recent



See also: Liang Bai et al, Comput. J. 52(7): 808-823 (2009)

Something a bit more recent



RTE 43:25 DUB 0-11 0-09 MTH

- LS
- LR
- LL
- LC
- SPC
- SPS
- SP
- SS
- CLWUC
- CLWUS
- CLWU
- CLHC
- CLHS
- CLH



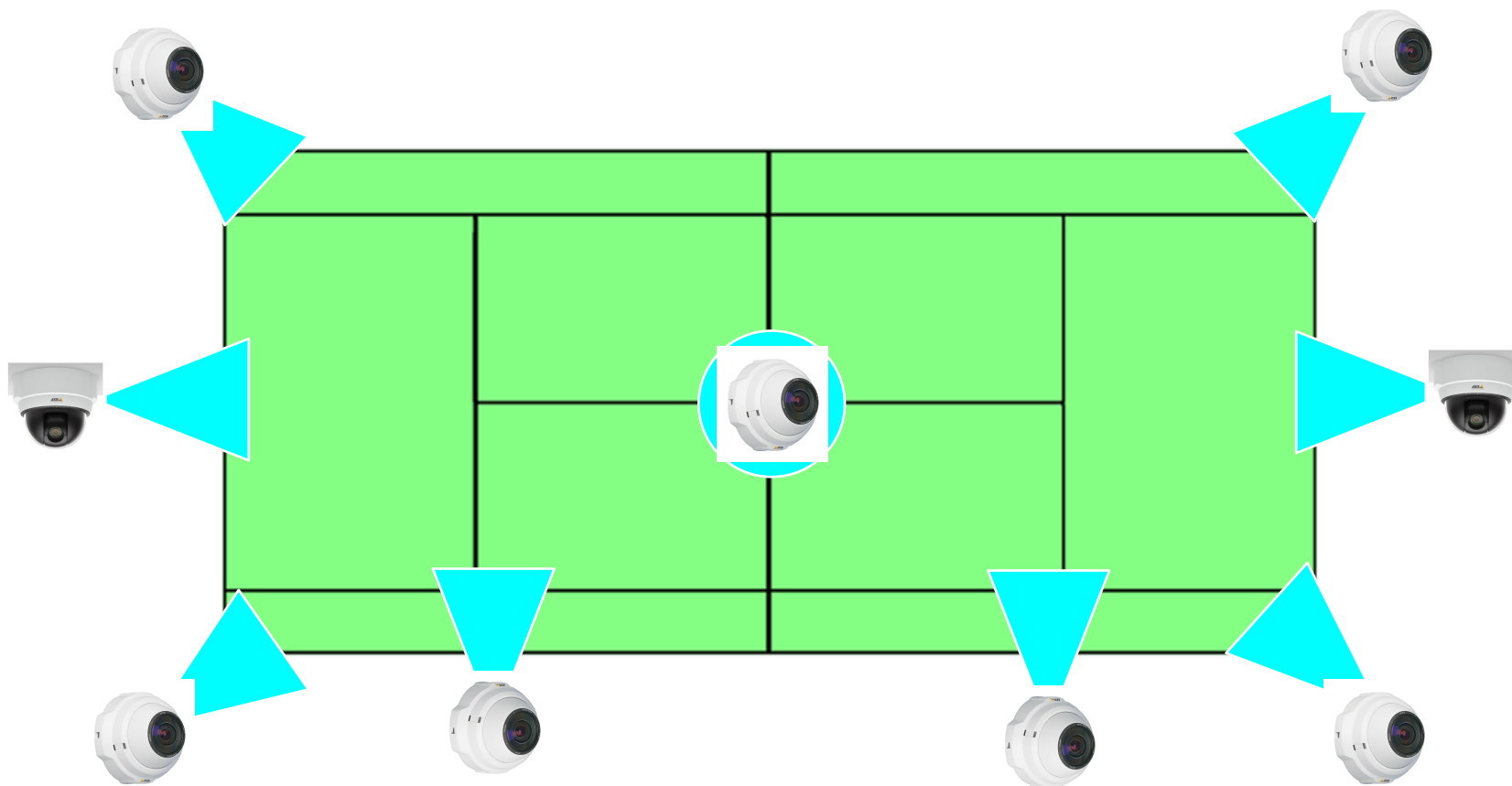
Something a bit more recent



What if stadiums & players were instrumented?

Not just big stadia
or
professional athletes either!

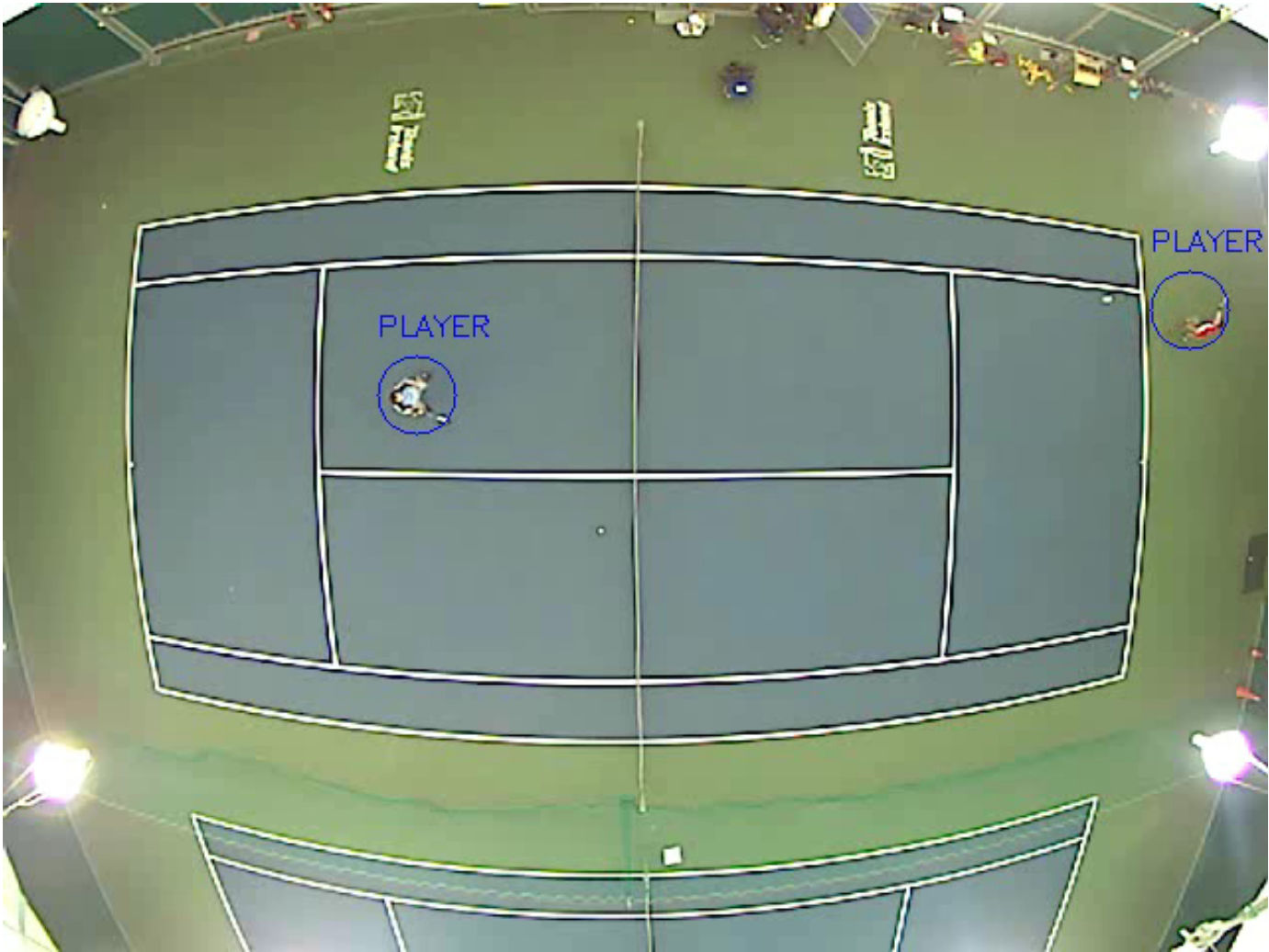
Installation at national tennis facilities



Not Hawkeye!



Ball/player Tracking



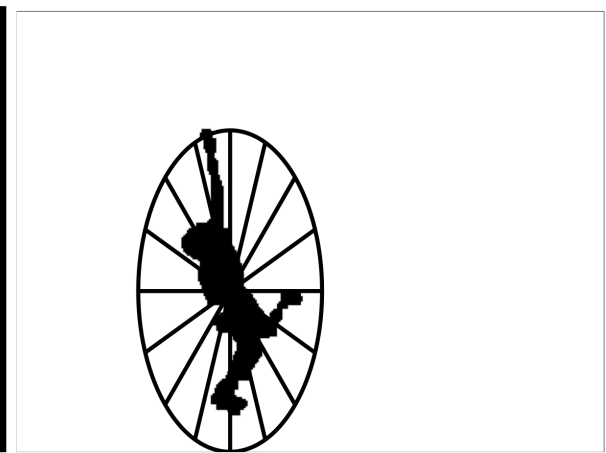
Stroke Recognition

Automatically tag serves, forehands, backhands

Works with single baseline camera

98% accuracy for elite athletes

With optional single accelerator on forearm



Stroke Recognition



Connaghan & O'Connor, ACM Multimedia 2012: 1089-1092

Match Point

Automatic recording and indexing

Reduce the time a coach spends watching a match

Retrieve a specific event from a match recorded on a court

Media Fragments!

Tag match events for later playback

Apply to match played according to ITF rules

Supports automatic tagging of

Stroke played: serve, forehand, backhand

Start/end of game & set

Connaghan et al, Proc IMechE Part P: J Sports Eng. & Tech. 227(4) 273–288

Match Point

Alexander
Carlos
Tim
Adam
Edmond
Dave
Jogile
Tony
Ian
Damien
Chris
Damien C
Peng
Piotr
Bart

1 2 - Search

Serves Forehands Backhands

Serves
● T (7) ● Body (23) ● Wide (39) ● Net (11) ● All (138)

Forehands
● In to In (59) ● In to Out (10) ● Line (52) ● Cross (77) ● All (211)

Backhands
● In to In (59) ● In to Out (12) ● Line (10) ● Cross (14) ● All (108)

Rallies
Size: 5 Ending with: any stroke Find

60 MINUTES

0/6707 25/03/2011 Tony v Ian

3324/6707 14/04/2011 Tony v Damien



People want this!



Irish Boxing 2011-10-06 13:08:40 **EXIT**

Select a ring below to see enlarged stream on the right side

RING 0

RING 1

RING 2

RECORD

PLAY BACK

To recording this ring, give it a name in the text box then click on the "Start Recording" button. Make sure to stop the recording.

Name:

Recording Starting: 00:00:00 0000-00-00

DURATION:
00:00

CLARITY © 2011

The interface displays three boxing rings (RING 0, RING 1, RING 2) with multiple camera views. RING 1 is selected and shows a large, detailed view of the ring. A recording control panel is visible for RING 1, including a name input field, a recording start time, a duration display (00:00), and a green start recording button. The interface also includes a vertical sidebar with 'RECORD' and 'PLAY BACK' options, and a top navigation bar with 'EXIT'.

New media: Motion capture

Optical MoCap

Cumbersome, expensive
Motion confined to small area
Markers interfere with
movement

Our approach

Cheap, accurate and
unobtrusive

Small no. of WIMUs

Wrists, shins, chest

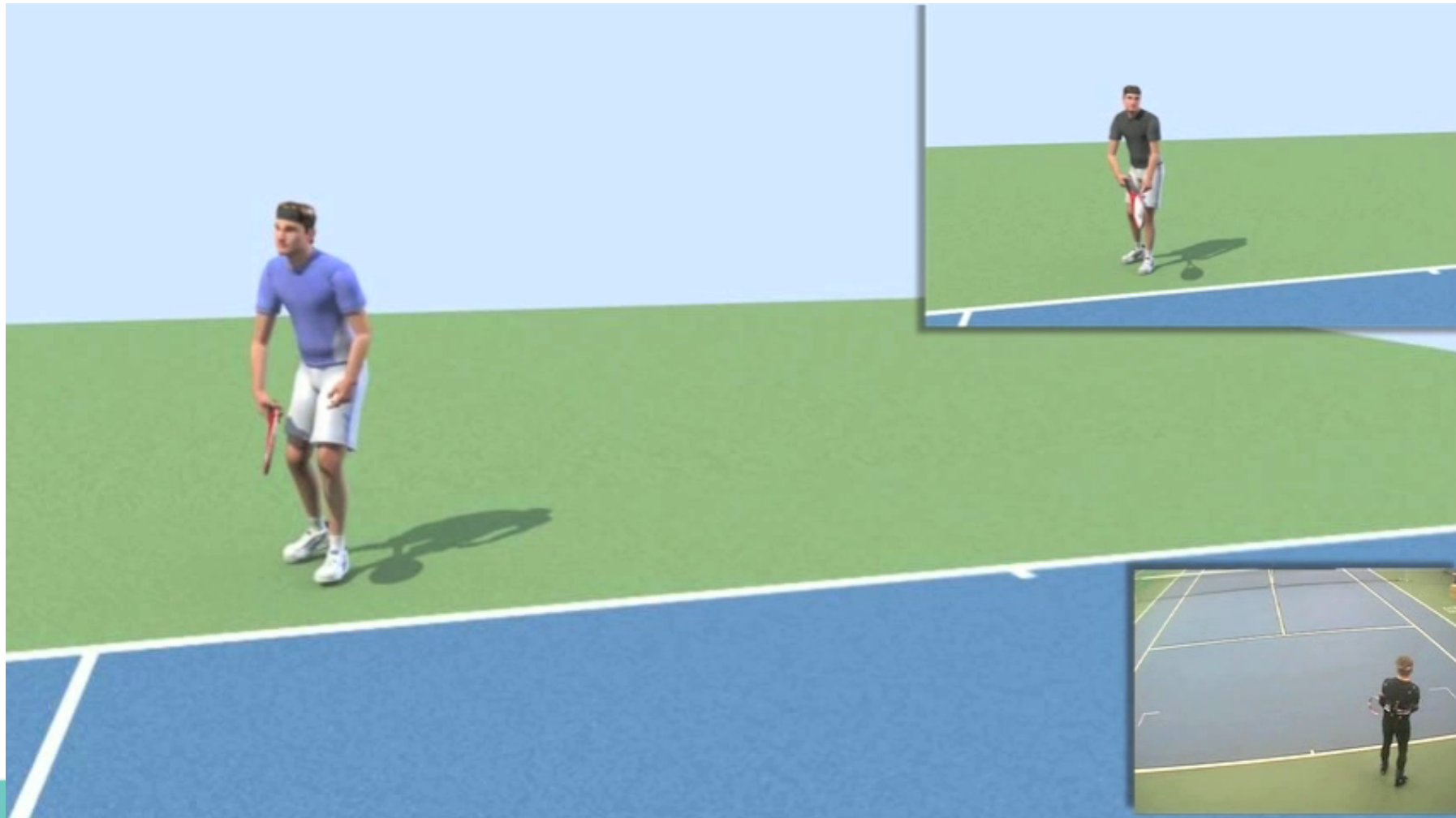


New media: Motion capture



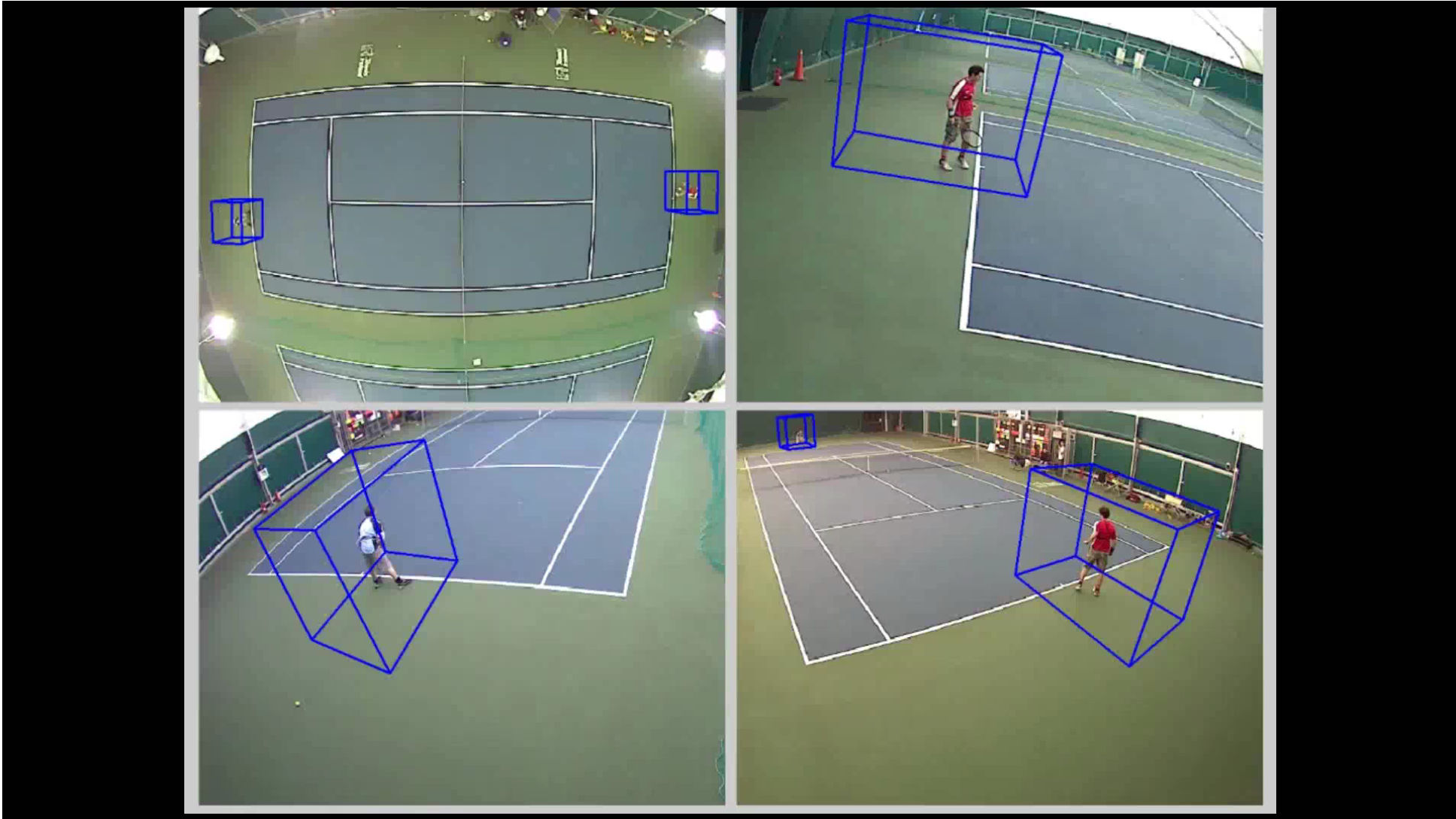
Disney Research

Kelly et al, Computer Graphics Forum, 32: 48–60

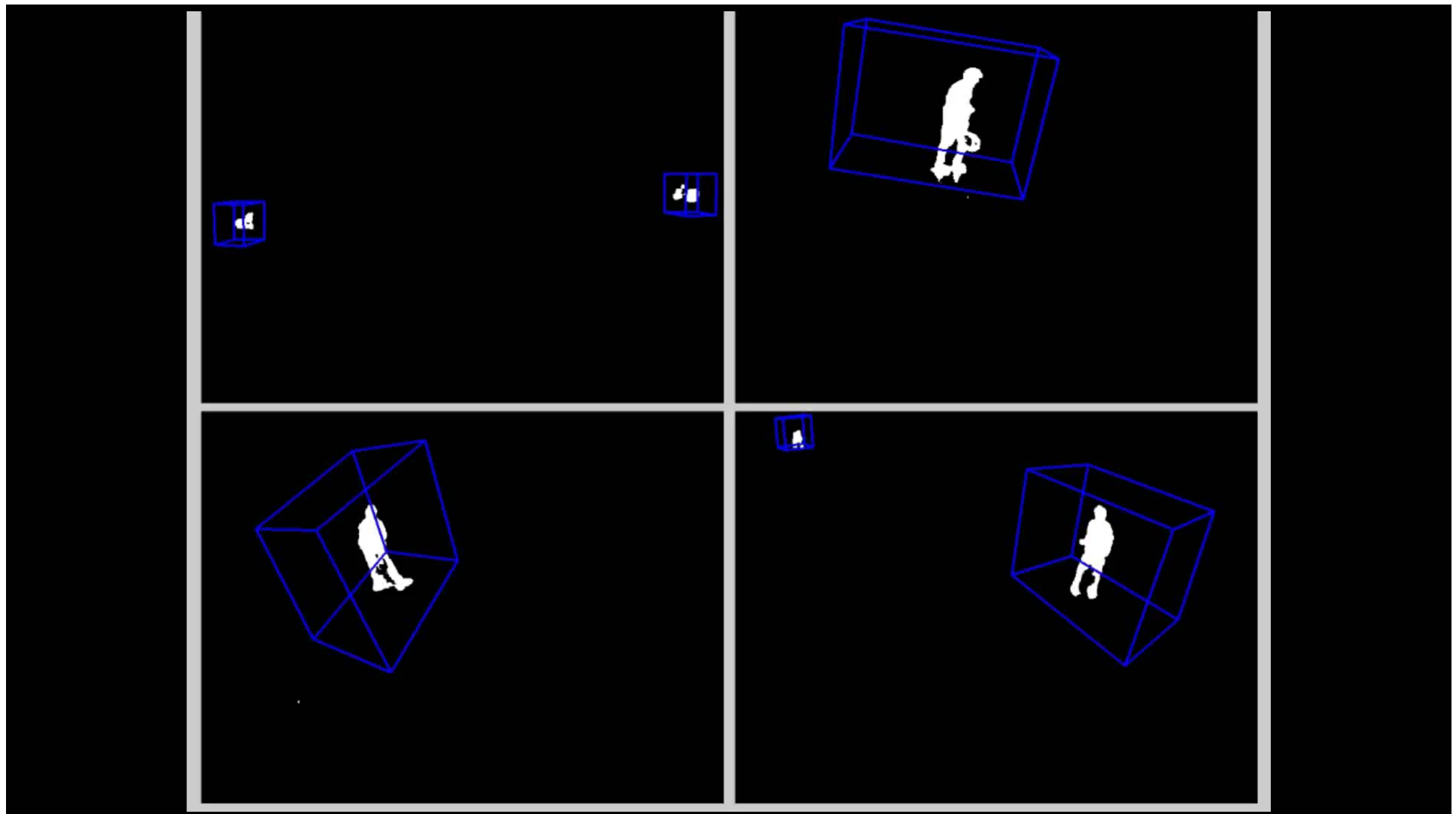


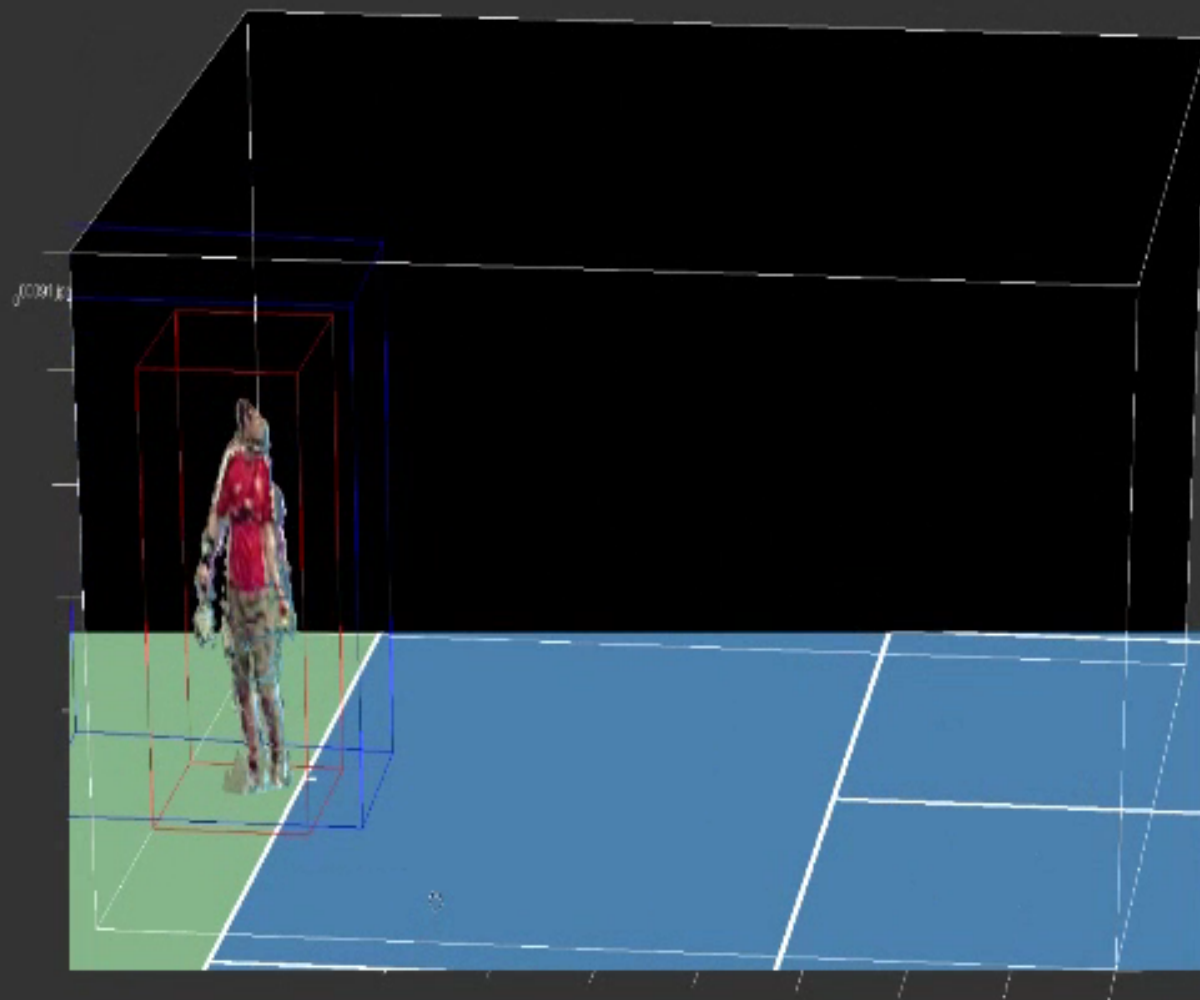
New media: 3D reconstruction

Jimenez M.J. et al, Computer Vision and Image Understanding (in press)

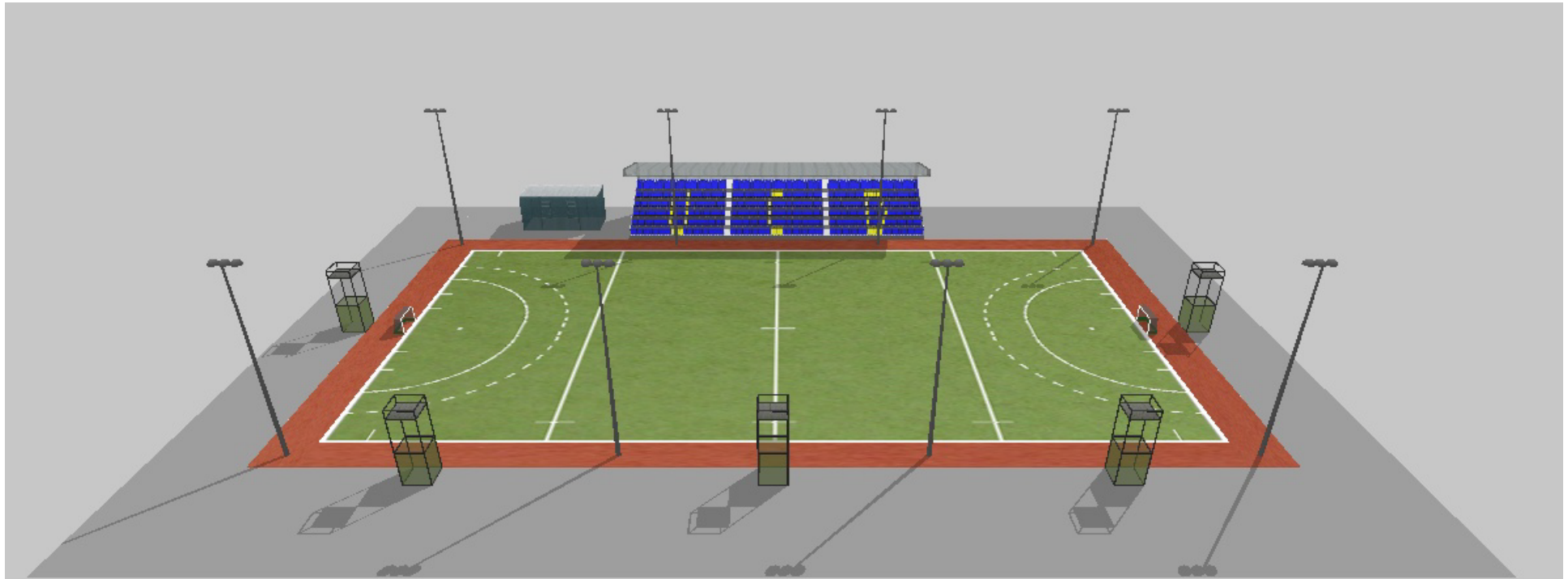


New media: 3D reconstruction





Installation at national hockey facilities



Installation at national hockey facilities



“Living lab”

Regular global webcasts of high profile events

To be used for prototype development & trial deployment



- Full pitch-perimeter underground ducting system
- Production Hub Cabin
- Live-Streaming Capabilities
- 3 x Remote Control Sony Broadcast HD Z-700 cameras
- Panasonic 6way HD-SDI video mixer deck
- 4 x Pitchside Mics
- 2 x Commentator Mics
- Cat5e Network
- Video crew

Personal Highlights



Personalised video for each player on team after match

Highlights based on actions/activity

Or speed, respiration, heart rate, ...



Wearable sensor placed on each player

We use mobile phone (GPS + accelerometer + WiFi)

Anyone can participate!

Personal Highlights

Overall Approach

Recognise
Player Activities

Recognise
Team Activities

Extract
Highlights



Player Activity

Use accelerometers in phones

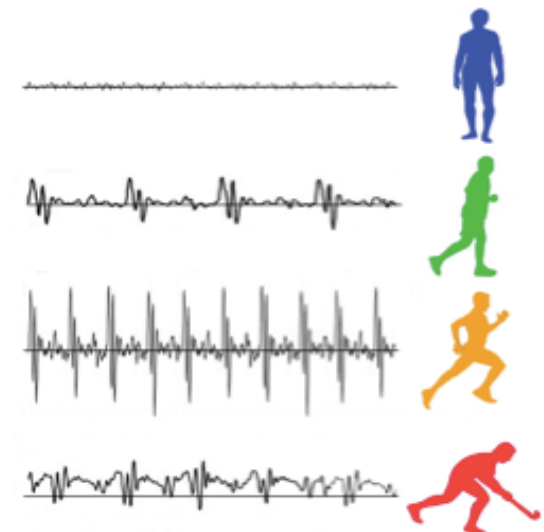
Onboard storage or wireless transmission
Access to embedded GPS

Used to classify game events

Standing, walking, running
tackling, shooting, saving
fouls, frees

Similar to “stroke classification” for tennis

Mitchell et al, Sensors 13 (4), 5317-5337



Player Activity

5 matches recorded

3HD cameras
6 hours of video

18 players logged

15 outfield, 3 keepers

Stationary:	95%
Walking:	100%
Jogging:	95%
Sprinting:	88%
Tackling:	78%
Pass:	63%
Shoot:	15%

Outfield players:

Stationary, walking, jogging, sprinting, tackling, pass, shoot, receive short corner

Keepers

Stationary, walking, jogging, dive, block, pass

Player Activity



Team Activity

Direkoglu & O'Connor, ICIP 2012: 2693-2696

Automatically recognize

Attack (slow or fast, counter attack, short corners)

Defence (slowly returning, fast return)

Time out (play stopped)

Based on knowing player positions

From GPS, cameras + image processing, RF-ID, ...

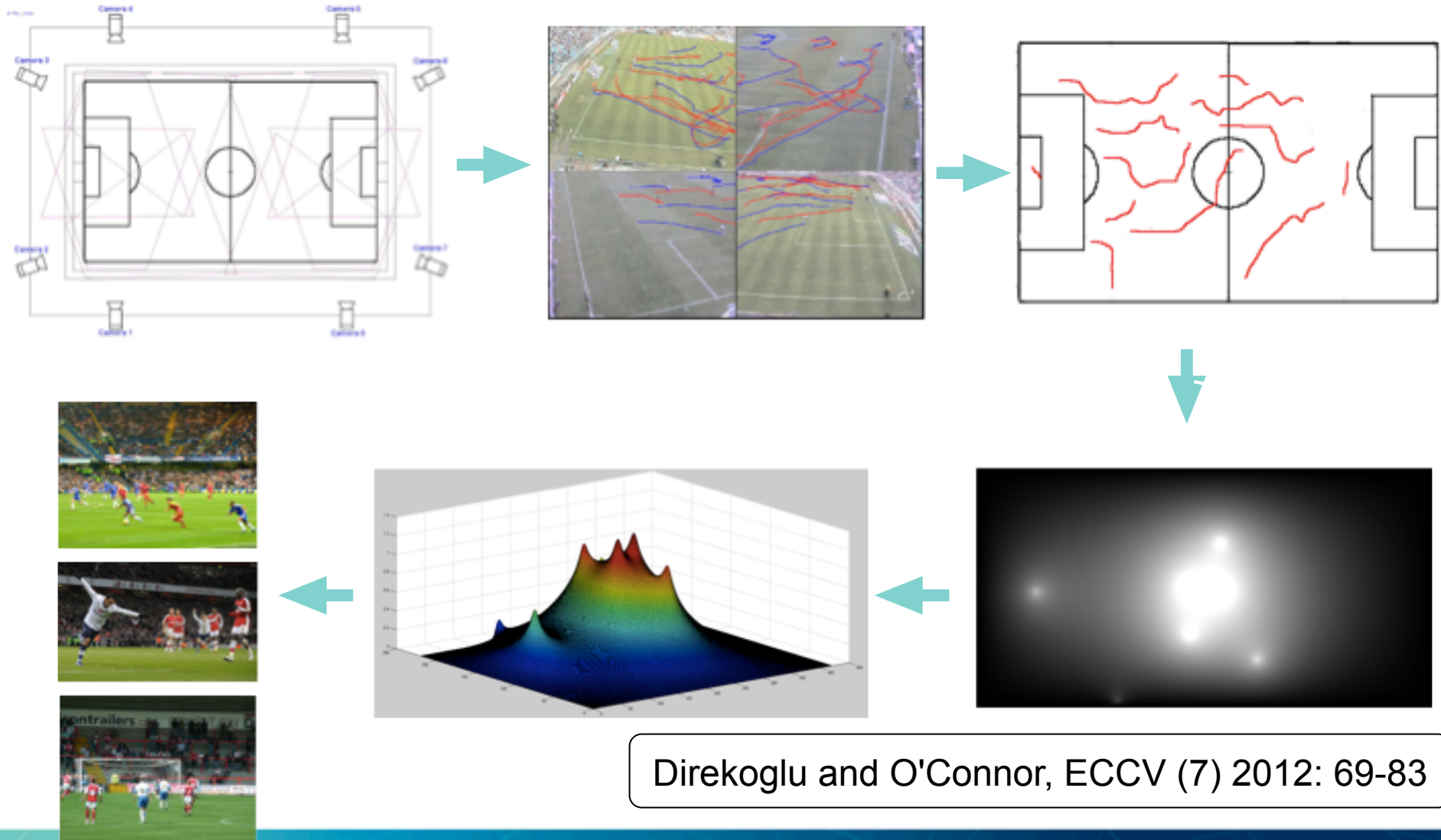
Most localisation systems are inaccurate!

Our approach

Only need approximate (best guess) location information



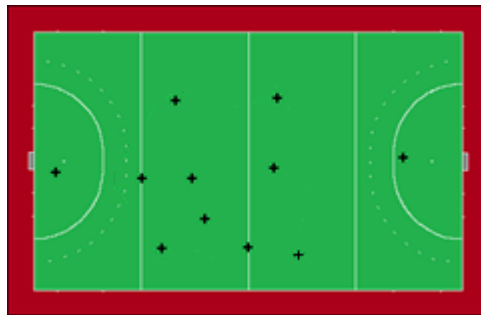
Team Activity



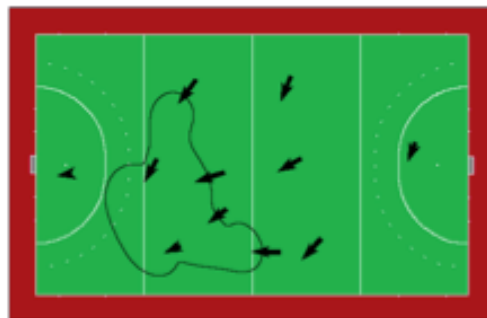
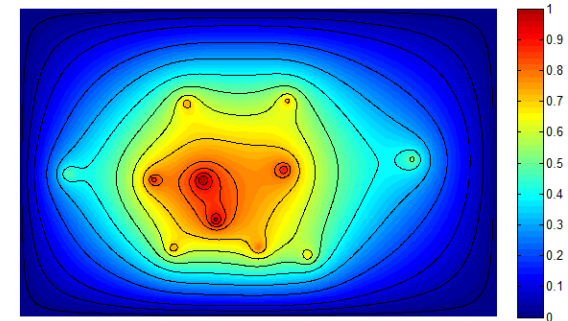
Direkoglu and O'Connor, ECCV (7) 2012: 69-83

Also “region of intent”

We solve a particular Poisson equation to generate a position distribution for the team



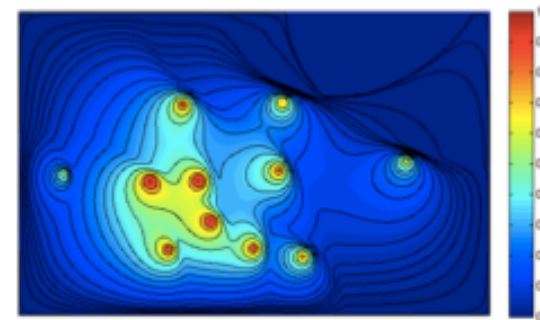
$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{I}(x, y) = - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta(x - x_i, y - y_i) \right)$$
$$\mathbf{I}(x, y) = 0$$



Team movement

$$ID^n = \sum_{i=1}^N (I_i^n - I_i^{n-m})$$

where $\forall (I_i^n - I_i^{n-m}) > 0$



Intention distribution of the team

Team Activity

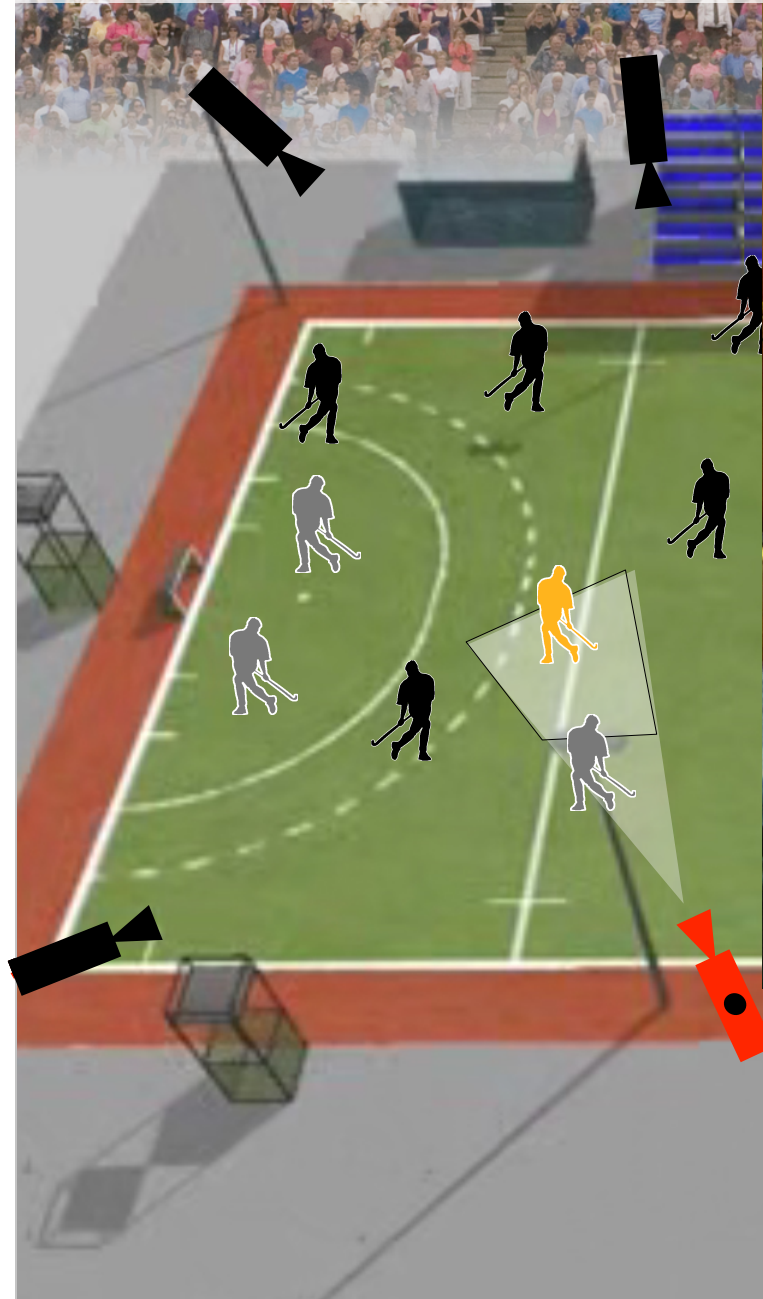


Team Activity



Defense, basic defense

TV viewer at home with his remote...



... also pays to track one particular player

The Quantified Self



Water quality monitoring

1st Generation Sensor

Environmental monitoring involved manually collecting samples.

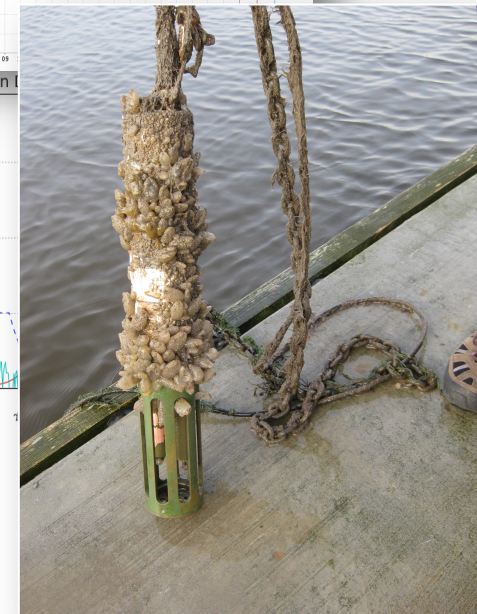
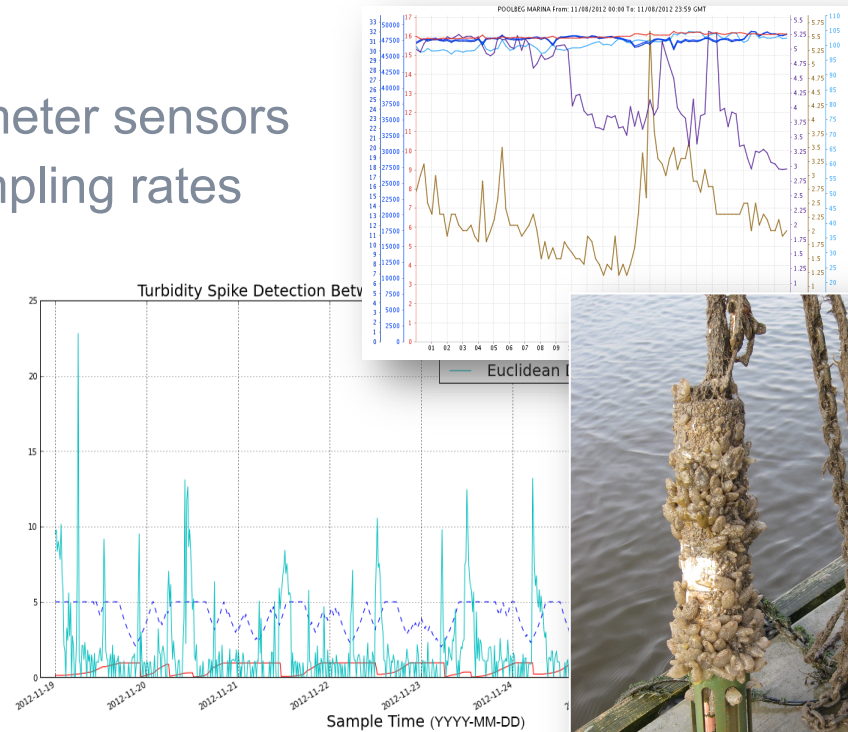
Labour, travel, human error, costly, restricted, hard to reach areas, scale



Water quality monitoring

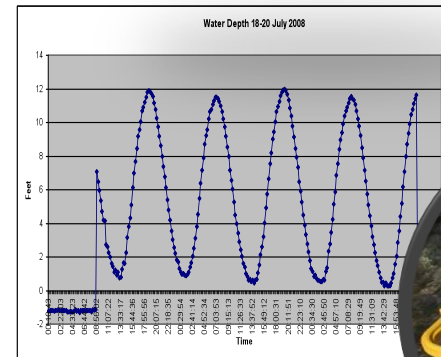
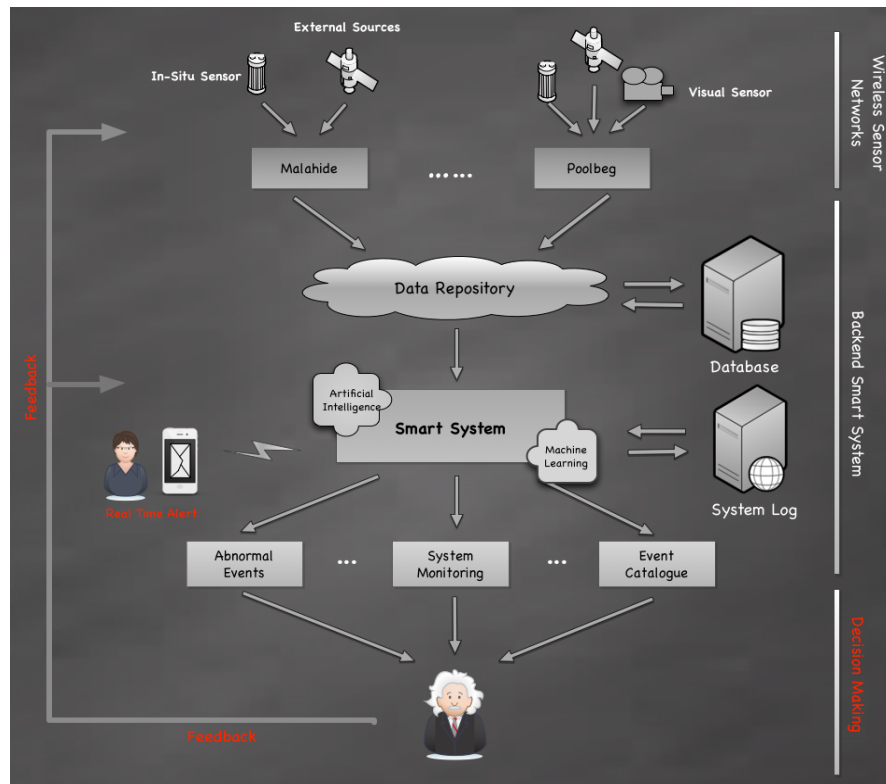
2nd Generation Sensor

Wireless autonomous multi-parameter sensors
Lack of “Ground Truth”, static sampling rates
Unreliable, bio-fouling, scale



Water quality monitoring

3rd Generation sensor network



Water quality monitoring

Water Quality Prediction

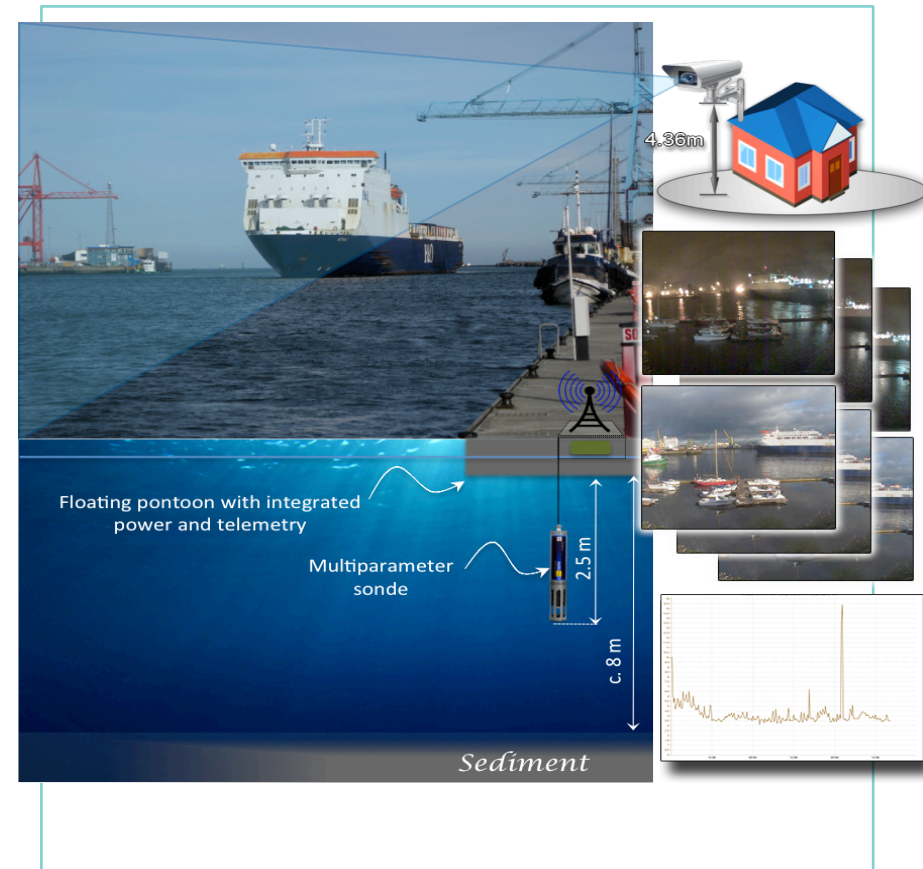
Salinity

Anomaly Detection

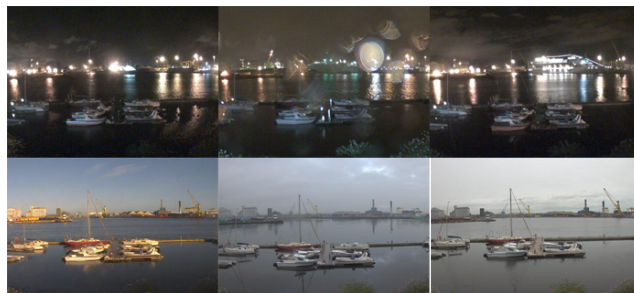
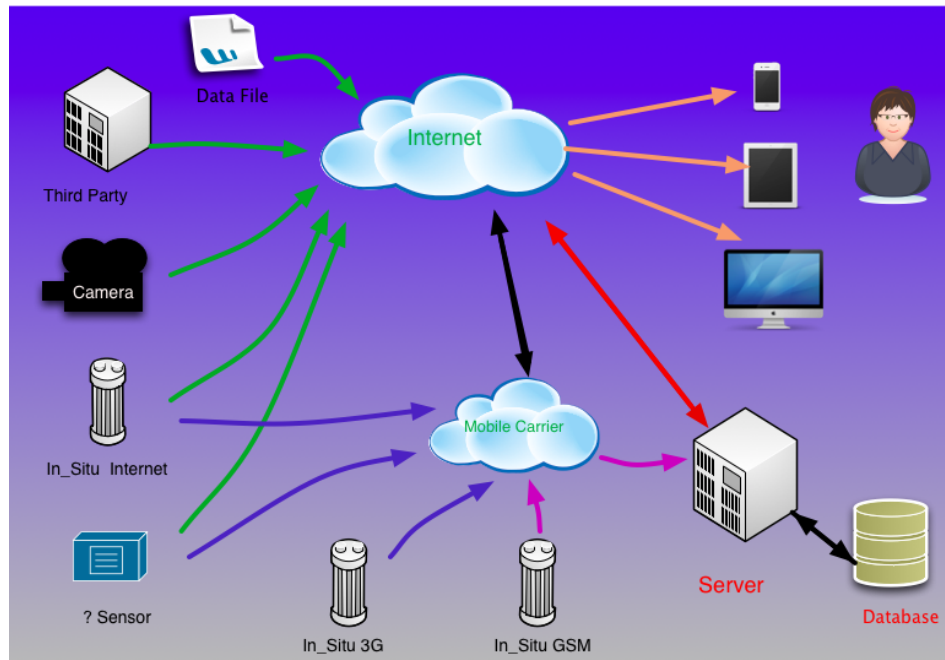
Turbidity

Shipping Trajectory Detection

Zhang et al, "A visual sensing platform for creating a smarter multi-modal marine monitoring network", MAED 2012



Water quality monitoring



(a)

(b)

Conclusion

Sensor Web vs. traditional media analysis

Still identifying media fragments for re-use, but new use cases?

Greater granularity of understanding possible?

Individual & team activity classification

More opportunities for personalised feedback?

Individual highlight reel based on what you did in a game
Team-based analysis and statistics for coaches / trainers

New types of mediafragments available

Synthesized or reconstructed content



Acknowledgments

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Dr Dave Sadler
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Prof. Fiona Regan
Dr. Ciarán Ó Conaire



Thanks!