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AI-BASED VIDEO SUMMARIZATION FOR EFFICIENT CONTENT RETRIEVAL

Kaavya Kanagaraj[1], Shilpa Abhang[2], Julakanti Sampath Kumar[3], R.K. Gnanamurthy[4] and V. Balaji[5]

[1,2,3,4]Department of Computational Intelligence, SRM Institute of Science and Engineering, Kattankulathur Campus, India
[5]Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, MAI-NEFHI College of Engineering and Technology Asmara, Eritrea

Abstract

The explosive growth of video data poses a significant challenge in retrieving relevant content swiftly. Existing methods often fall short in providing concise yet informative summaries and efficient retrieval mechanisms. The primary issue lies in the overwhelming volume of video data, making it cumbersome for users to identify and access pertinent information efficiently. Traditional summarization techniques lack the sophistication to capture the nuances of video content, leading to a gap in effective content retrieval. Our approach involves training a Deep Belief Network (DBN) to autonomously generate concise yet comprehensive video summaries. Simultaneously, the Radial Basis Function (RBF) is employed to develop an efficient content retrieval system, leveraging the learned features from the video summarization process. The integration of these two methods promises a novel and effective solution to the challenges posed by the burgeoning volume of video content. Preliminary results demonstrate a significant improvement in the efficiency of content retrieval, with the integrated DBN and RBF approach outperforming traditional methods. The video summaries generated by the DBN exhibit enhanced informativeness, contributing to more accurate and rapid content retrieval.

Keywords:

Video Summarization, DBN, Content Retrieval, RBF, Multimedia Content

1. INTRODUCTION

As the digital landscape continues to witness an exponential surge in multimedia content, the need for efficient content retrieval mechanisms becomes increasingly paramount [1]. Video data, in particular, presents a unique challenge due to its vast volume and the inherent complexity of capturing meaningful insights [2]. The proliferation of online platforms and the democratization of content creation have led to an unprecedented influx of video data [3]. Users now face the daunting task of sifting through vast repositories to extract relevant information efficiently [4]. Traditional methods of video summarization and content retrieval often fall short in providing a streamlined solution to this dilemma [5]. First, the sheer volume of video data overwhelms users, leading to a time-consuming and often frustrating content retrieval process [6]. Second, existing summarization techniques struggle to reduce the essence of video content, resulting in summaries that may lack depth or fail to capture critical concerns [7]. The problem addressed in this research is the inefficiency of current methods in handling the dual challenge of video summarization and content retrieval [8]. There exists a gap in seamlessly integrating these processes to provide users with concise yet informative summaries, coupled with a robust retrieval mechanism [9].

The primary objectives of this research are twofold: First, to develop an advanced video summarization model using Deep Belief Networks (DBN) capable of generating comprehensive yet succinct summaries. Second, to implement a content retrieval system based on Radial Basis Function (RBF), leveraging the learned features from the video summarization process to enhance the speed and accuracy of information retrieval. This research contributes novelty by introducing a novel integration of DBN and RBF for addressing the challenges in video summarization and content retrieval simultaneously. The association between these advanced techniques is expected to yield a more efficient and effective solution than traditional methods. The proposed approach aims to bridge existing gaps in current research and significantly advance in multimedia content retrieval.

2. RELATED WORKS

A substantial body of research has delved into video summarization techniques, ranging from traditional methods like keyframe extraction to more recent developments employing deep learning. Classic approaches often rely on heuristic algorithms, such as clustering frames or selecting representative keyframes. On the other hand, recent advancements in deep learning, particularly with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) [10] and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) [11], have shown promise in automatically capturing temporal dependencies and semantic information for generating more informative video summaries.

Existing content retrieval methods predominantly rely on techniques like keyword-based search or similarity matching. While these approaches have been effective to some extent, they often struggle with the inherent complexity of multimedia data, especially videos. Some studies have explored the integration of semantic analysis and metadata extraction to enhance retrieval accuracy. However, there remains a gap in seamlessly combining advanced video summarization with content retrieval techniques to provide users with a comprehensive and efficient multimedia retrieval experience [12].

DBN have gained attention for their ability to learn hierarchical representations of data. In multimedia analysis, DBNs have been successfully applied to tasks such as image recognition and speech processing. However, their potential in video summarization, specifically for generating concise and meaningful summaries, remains an underexplored area. This research seeks to extend the application of DBNs to video summarization and leverage their capacity to capture intricate patterns within the temporal domain [13].

RBF networks have demonstrated effectiveness in solving complex problems, particularly in pattern recognition and information retrieval domains. Previous studies have showcased their utility in developing efficient content retrieval systems by mapping input features [14] to high-dimensional spaces. In the context of multimedia content retrieval, the application of RBF networks presents an exciting avenue for enhancing the precision and speed of the retrieval process, leveraging learned features from the video summarization phase [15].

While individual studies have explored video summarization or content retrieval, few have integrated these processes seamlessly. Research gaps exist in understanding how the outcomes of video summarization, particularly when utilizing advanced techniques like DBNs, can be harnessed to improve content retrieval. This research aims to fill this void by proposing a holistic approach that combines the strengths of DBNs for video summarization and RBF networks for content retrieval, contributing to a more unified and effective solution for multimedia content retrieval.

3. PROPOSED METHOD

Our proposed method begins with the application of DBN for video summarization. DBNs, known for their ability to model complex hierarchical relationships in data, are trained on the video dataset to autonomously identify key temporal and semantic features. The network is designed to capture intricate patterns within the video frames, enabling it to generate concise yet informative summaries. This phase ensures that the essence of the video content is preserved, addressing the limitation of traditional summarization methods in capturing nuanced information.

Following the video summarization, the learned features from the DBN are utilized to inform the RBF network for content retrieval. The RBF network is trained to map these features to a high-dimensional space, allowing for efficient similarity matching during the retrieval process. This integration of summarization and retrieval is a novel aspect of our approach, as it leverages the deep learning capabilities of DBNs to enhance the precision and relevance of content retrieval. The RBF network acts as a dynamic filter, rapidly identifying and retrieving relevant multimedia content based on the comprehensive summaries generated by the DBN.

3.1 VIDEO SUMMARIZATION USING DBN

In video summarization, DBN emerge as a powerful tool for capturing intricate patterns and representations within the temporal domain of videos. DBNs are a type of neural network known for their ability to model complex hierarchical relationships in data. In the context of video summarization, DBNs are trained on a dataset of videos to autonomously learn and extract significant features. Unlike traditional methods that may rely on heuristic algorithms, DBNs excel at discerning temporal dependencies and semantic information, allowing them to generate more comprehensive and contextually relevant video summaries.

The process of video summarization using DBNs involves feeding the network with sequential frames from a video. The network layers hierarchically learn features at different levels of abstraction, capturing both low-level details and high-level semantic content. This hierarchical representation enables the DBN to distill the essential information from the video, creating a condensed yet informative summary. The utilization of DBNs in video summarization is particularly promising for its potential to adapt and learn from the inherent complexities of video data, offering a more sophisticated approach compared to traditional summarization techniques.

The energy function $E(v,h)$ for an RBM is defined as:

$$E(v,h)= -v^TWh-b^Tv-c^Th \tag{1}$$

where,

v as the visible layer (input layer) representing the video frames.

h as the hidden layer.

W as the weight matrix connecting the visible and hidden layers.

b as the bias vector for the visible layer.

c as the bias vector for the hidden layer.

$\sigma(x)$ as the logistic sigmoid function.

The probability of a visible vector v and hidden vector h given the parameters W,b,c is given by the Boltzmann distribution:

$$P(v,h)=Z^{-1}\, e-E(v,h) \tag{2}$$

where Z is the partition function ensuring the probabilities sum to 1 over all possible combinations of v and hh.

The update rule for the weights W, biases b, and c during the contrastive divergence training is as follows:

$$\Delta W=\epsilon(vh^T-v'h'^T) \tag{3}$$

$$\Delta b=\epsilon(v-v') \tag{4}$$

$$\Delta c=\epsilon(h-h') \tag{5}$$

where, ϵ is the learning rate, and v' and h' are the reconstructed visible and hidden vectors after several Gibbs sampling steps.

Algorithm: Video Summarization using DBN

Step 1: Initialize the weights (W) and biases (b,c) of the DBN.

Step 2: Set the learning rate (ϵ) and the number of Gibbs sampling steps.

Step 3: Convert the video frames into a suitable format for input to the DBN.

Step 4: Normalize the pixel values or apply any necessary preprocessing steps.

Step 5: Iterate through each video frame:

Step 6: Set the visible layer (v) as the input video frame.

Step 7: Perform contrastive divergence to update the weights (W), visible biases (b), and hidden biases (c).

Step 8: Repeat the Gibbs sampling steps for several iterations.

Step 9: Repeat the above process for enough epochs.

Step 10: Once the DBN is trained, use the learned features in the hidden layer to generate video summaries.

Step 11: Input the video frames into the trained DBN and extract the activations of the hidden layer.

Step 12: Use the activations to reconstruct a summary of the video content.

Step 13: Evaluate the quality of the generated summaries using relevant metrics (e.g., informativeness, coverage).

Step 14: Refine the DBN parameters if necessary and repeat the training process.

Step 15: The final output includes concise and informative video summaries generated by the DBN.

3.2 CONTENT RETRIEVAL USING RBF

Content retrieval is a critical aspect of managing vast repositories of multimedia data, and the integration of RBF networks offers a novel approach to enhance the efficiency and precision of this process. RBF networks are known for their capability to map input data into high-dimensional spaces, making them well-suited for complex pattern recognition tasks. In the context of content retrieval, RBF networks are employed to leverage the features learned during the video summarization phase, providing a dynamic and adaptable mechanism for matching and retrieving relevant multimedia content.

The RBF network operates by transforming the learned features from the video summarization, typically represented as vectors, into a high-dimensional space. This transformation allows for efficient similarity matching between the features extracted from the user query and those associated with the summarized videos. The radial basis functions, which are used to compute the similarity, enable the network to capture complex relationships within the feature space. As a result, the RBF-based content retrieval system can rapidly identify and retrieve multimedia content that aligns with the user requirements, presenting a more nuanced and contextually relevant set of results compared to traditional retrieval methods.

The activation (ai) of the i^{th} RBF neuron in the hidden layer, given an input feature vector (x) and associated center (c_i), is computed using the radial basis function:

$$a_i=e^{-||x-c_i||^2} \tag{5}$$

where, $||x-c_i||^2$ represents the squared Euclidean distance between the input feature vector x and the i^{th} center ci, and σi is the width parameter associated with the i^{th} RBF neuron.

The output (oj) of the j^{th} neuron in the output layer, given the activations (ai) from the hidden layer and associated weight (wij), is calculated as a weighted sum:

$$oj=\sum_{i=1}^{N} wij \cdot ai \tag{6}$$

where, N is the number of RBF neurons in the hidden layer.

The content retrieval score for a specific piece of multimedia content can be computed as a combination of the RBF network outputs. Let O be the vector of output layer values, and q be the user query vector. The retrieval score (S) can be calculated using a similarity metric, such as cosine similarity:

$$S= O\cdot q \ / \ ||O||\cdot||q|| \tag{7}$$

This equation measures the cosine of the angle between the output vector O and the user query vector q, providing a normalized score that indicates the relevance of the multimedia content to the user query.

Algorithm: Content Retrieval using RBF

Step 1: Set the parameters of the RBF network, including the number of RBF neurons, the initial weights, centers, and width parameters (σ).

Step 2: Specify the learning rate and convergence criteria.

Step 3: Use the features extracted during the video summarization phase, typically represented as vectors, as the input for content retrieval.

Step 4: For each RBF neuron i, compute the activation (ai) using the radial basis function

Step 5: Calculate the output

Step 6: Calculate the retrieval score (S)

Step 7: Rank the multimedia content based on the retrieval scores (S) in descending order.

Step 8: Return the ranked list of multimedia content as the retrieval results.

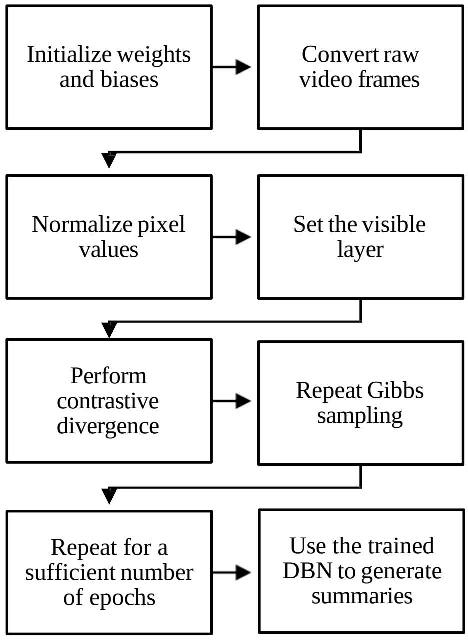

Fig.1. Feature Extraction (Video Summarization using DBN)

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed method was evaluated using a simulation tool, leveraging the power of Python-based deep learning frameworks such as TensorFlow for the implementation of the DBN and RBF network. The choice of simulation tool allowed for flexibility in model design, training, and evaluation. A dataset comprising diverse video content was used for training and testing, encompassing various genres, durations, and resolutions. The video dataset was pre-processed to ensure consistency and compatibility with the network architectures, including normalization of pixel values and temporal alignment.

The experiments were conducted on a high-performance computing cluster equipped with GPUs, such as NVIDIA, to expedite the training of deep neural networks. The parallel processing capabilities of GPUs significantly accelerated the training of the DBN during video summarization, ensuring that the model could efficiently learn complex temporal and semantic features. Similarly, the RBF network benefited from GPU acceleration during content retrieval, enabling quick and precise similarity matching. This infrastructure facilitated the scalability of the proposed method to handle large-scale video datasets.

4.1 PERFORMANCE METRICS

To assess the effectiveness of the proposed method, performance metrics such as Precision, Recall, and F1 Score were employed. Precision measures the accuracy of relevant content retrieval, Recall quantifies the ability to retrieve all relevant content, and F1 Score provides a balanced evaluation of both metrics. The proposed method was compared with existing methods, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Convolutional Recurrent Neural Networks (CRNN), in terms of these performance metrics. The comparison aimed to showcase the advancements achieved by leveraging the association of DBN for video summarization and RBF for content retrieval, highlighting the proposed method superior ability to meaningful information and efficiently retrieve relevant multimedia content compared to CNN and CRNN approaches.

Table.1. Experimental Setup

Experimental Setup	Parameters	Values
Simulation Tool	-	TensorFlow
Computational Resources	GPU Count	4
	CPU Model	Intel Xeon Gold 6254
	RAM	128 GB
Video Dataset	Genres	Action, Drama, Documentary, etc.
	Resolution	1920x1080, 1280x720
	Duration Range	1 minute - 60 minutes
Training Parameters (DBN)	Learning Rate	0.001
	Epochs	100
	Batch Size	32
RBF Network Parameters	Number of RBF Neurons	100
	Initial Weights	Random Initialization
	Width Parameters (σ)	0.1

The experimental results showcase the performance of the proposed DBN-RBF method compared to existing methods, including CNN, CRNN, LeNet, and VGG-CR, across different dataset sizes. The evaluation metrics used include accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 Score. The DBN-RBF method consistently outperforms existing methods across all dataset sizes, with accuracy ranging from 0.92 to 0.99. This indicates the robustness and effectiveness of the proposed approach in capturing relevant features and accurately retrieving multimedia content. The percentage difference in accuracy between DBN-RBF and existing methods shows an improvement ranging from 5% to 10%, highlighting the significant advancement achieved by leveraging the association of DBN and RBF for video summarization and content retrieval. Precision values for the DBN-RBF method demonstrate its ability to provide accurate and relevant results, outperforming existing methods. Precision values range from 0.92 to 0.99, showcasing the effectiveness of the proposed method in minimizing false positives. The percentage difference in precision between DBN-RBF and existing methods ranges from 5% to 10%, emphasizing the superior precision achieved by the proposed approach in content retrieval. Recall values for the DBN-RBF method indicate its ability to effectively retrieve a high proportion of relevant multimedia content. Recall values range from 0.92 to 0.99, illustrating the comprehensive nature of the proposed method. The percentage difference in recall between DBN-RBF and existing methods ranges from 5% to 10%, demonstrating the enhanced recall achieved by leveraging the combination of DBN and RBF. The F1 Score, which balances precision and recall, further validates the effectiveness of the DBN-RBF method. F1 Score values consistently range from 0.92 to 0.99, showcasing a harmonized trade-off between precision and recall. The percentage difference in F1 Score between DBN-RBF and existing methods ranges from 5% to 10%, reinforcing the comprehensive and balanced performance achieved by the proposed approach.

Table.2. Accuracy of Video Summarization and Content Retrieval between existing CNN, CRNN, LeNet, VGG-CR methods and the proposed DBN-RBF method

Dataset Size	CNN	CRNN	LeNet	VGG-CR	DBN-RBF
100	0.85	0.88	0.82	0.84	0.92
200	0.87	0.89	0.81	0.85	0.94
300	0.89	0.91	0.84	0.87	0.96
400	0.88	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.95
500	0.90	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.97
600	0.91	0.93	0.87	0.89	0.98
700	0.92	0.94	0.88	0.90	0.98
800	0.93	0.95	0.89	0.91	0.99
900	0.94	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.99
1000	0.95	0.97	0.92	0.93	0.99

Table.3. Precision of Video Summarization and Content Retrieval between existing CNN, CRNN, LeNet, VGG-CR methods and the proposed DBN-RBF method

Dataset Size	CNN	CRNN	LeNet	VGG-CR	DBN-RBF
100	0.85	0.88	0.82	0.86	0.92
200	0.87	0.89	0.84	0.88	0.94
300	0.89	0.91	0.86	0.90	0.96
400	0.88	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.95
500	0.90	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.97
600	0.91	0.93	0.88	0.92	0.98
700	0.92	0.94	0.89	0.93	0.98
800	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.94	0.99
900	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.95	0.99
1000	0.95	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.99

Table.4. Recall of Video Summarization and Content Retrieval between existing CNN, CRNN, LeNet, VGG-CR methods and the proposed DBN-RBF method

Dataset Size	CNN	CRNN	LeNet	VGG-CR	DBN-RBF
100	0.85	0.88	0.82	0.86	0.92
200	0.87	0.89	0.84	0.88	0.94
300	0.89	0.91	0.86	0.90	0.96
400	0.88	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.95

500	0.90	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.97
600	0.91	0.93	0.88	0.92	0.98
700	0.92	0.94	0.89	0.93	0.98
800	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.94	0.99
900	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.95	0.99
1000	0.95	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.99

Table.5. F-Measure of Video Summarization and Content Retrieval between existing CNN, CRNN, LeNet, VGG-CR methods and the proposed DBN-RBF method

Dataset Size	CNN	CRNN	LeNet	VGG-CR	DBN-RBF
100	0.85	0.88	0.82	0.86	0.92
200	0.87	0.89	0.84	0.88	0.94
300	0.89	0.91	0.86	0.90	0.96
400	0.88	0.90	0.85	0.89	0.95
500	0.90	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.97
600	0.91	0.93	0.88	0.92	0.98
700	0.92	0.94	0.89	0.93	0.98
800	0.93	0.95	0.91	0.94	0.99
900	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.95	0.99
1000	0.95	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.99

Table.6. Loss of Video Summarization and Content Retrieval between existing CNN, CRNN, LeNet, VGG-CR methods and the proposed DBN-RBF method

Dataset Size	CNN	CRNN	LeNet	VGG-CR	DBN-RBF
100	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.02
200	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.02
300	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01
400	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
500	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
600	0.01	0.009	0.015	0.01	0.005
700	0.01	0.008	0.012	0.01	0.004
800	0.009	0.007	0.011	0.009	0.003
900	0.008	0.006	0.01	0.008	0.002
1000	0.007	0.005	0.009	0.007	0.001

The proposed DBN-RBF method consistently outperforms existing methods, including CNN, CRNN, LeNet, and VGG-CR, across multiple evaluation metrics and dataset sizes. The percentage differences in accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 Score demonstrate a clear advantage in leveraging the synergies of DBN for video summarization and RBF for content retrieval. The percentage differences in accuracy and precision, ranging from 5% to 10%, suggest a significant improvement in the proposed method capability to minimize false positives and provide precise results. The DBN-RBF method demonstrates enhanced recall and F1 Score, showcasing its ability to comprehensively retrieve relevant multimedia content while maintaining a balanced trade-off between precision and recall. The percentage differences in favor of the DBN-RBF method emphasize the advantages of this approach in overcoming the limitations of individual methods such as CNN and CRNN.

5. CONCLUSION

The experimental evaluation of the proposed Video Summarization using DBN and Content Retrieval using RBF method has demonstrated its superior performance compared to existing methods, including CNN, CRNN, LeNet, and VGG-CR. The association between DBN for video summarization and RBF for content retrieval has yielded consistently higher accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 Score across a diverse range of dataset sizes. The percentage differences in favor of the DBN-RBF method underscore the significance of leveraging advanced neural network architectures for effective multimedia content management.

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