CS 525M Mobile and Ubiquitous Computing TagSense: A Smartphone-based Approach to Automatic Image Tagging

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Introduction/motivation: What was the main problem addressed?



- How to automatically tag pictures with people and activities using smartphones and related sensors.
- -----
- Smartphones/mobile devices/sensors
- 2.5 billion per month (2011)

Introduction/motivation: Why is this problem solved important?



- Proof of concept
- First image tagging system that leverages smartphones sensors
- Rich set of metadata describing photos
- Advantages over facial recognition
- Sets foundation for what might be possible

Introduction/motivation:



- How will the solution be used eventually? How will this new approach save time, resources, inconvenience, etc?
 - Could save humans from the task of manually tagging photos
 - Could be paired with facial recognition to make a robust solution.

Related Work: What else done to solve problem?



- Image tagging (lots of research, out-of-band)
 - Mobile Media Metadata (location data, landmarks, compare similar pictures)
 - ContextCam (video tagging, extra sensors)
 - Mobile sensing (smartphone sensors, people-centric sensing)
 - Activity recognition (time and environment)
 - Image processing (optical flow, Goggle Goggles)

Related Work: How is this approach different or novel?



- First smartphone-to-smartphone adhoc WiFi communication
- Data mining from phones and sensors
- Combined three areas of research:
 - Mobile sensing
 - Activity recognition
 - Image processing

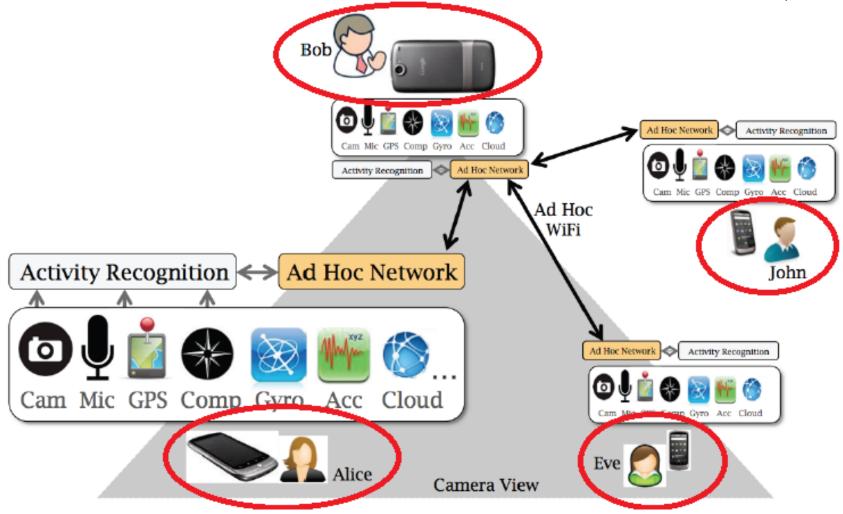
Methodology: Summarize the approach/design



- Phone to phone by WiFi ad hoc mode
- Password as shared session key
- Collect data from surrounding phones
- 8 Google Nexus One phones (1:7)
- 200 pictures
- When, Where, What, Who?

Methodology: Summarize the approach/design





Methodology: Describe the implementation used



- When is the picture taken?
 - Time and date
 - Time of day (afternoon, evening, night ...)
 - Weather
- Where is the picture taken?
 - GPS Reverse lookup
 - Light sensor (indoor/outdoor)
 - Compass (which way is camera facing)

Methodology: Describe the implementation used

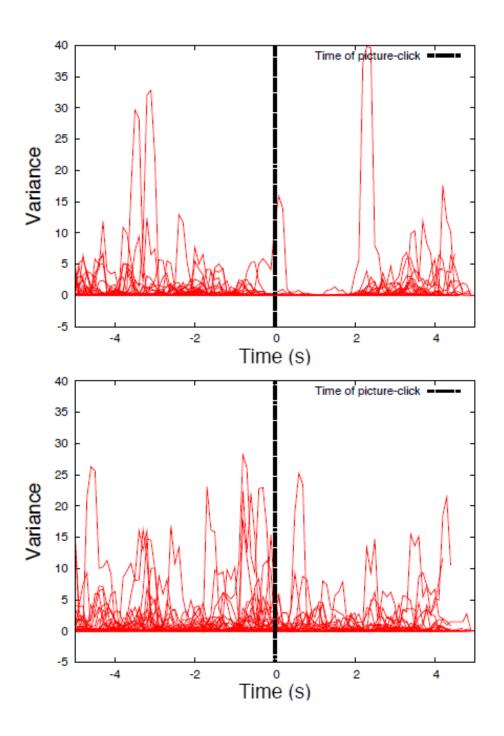


- What are they doing?
 - Accelerometer
 - Acoustic
 - Vocabulary of activities recognized by phone sensors (standing, walking, talking ...)

Methodology: Describe the implementation used



- Who is in the picture?
 - Accelerometer based signatures (posing for picture)
 - Complementary Compass directions
 - Moving subjects optical analysis (Optical Flow)





Methodology: Assumptions and limitations of this work



- Need smartphone
- Need the TagSense app
- Agree and enter common password
- Limited vocabulary of activities (30)

Methodology: What are the design tradeoffs?



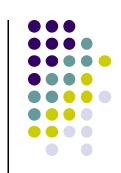
- No phone? No tag.
 - Example: children, babies often focus of pictures
- Detects other phones around
- Who is in the picture?
- Doesn't know who is who

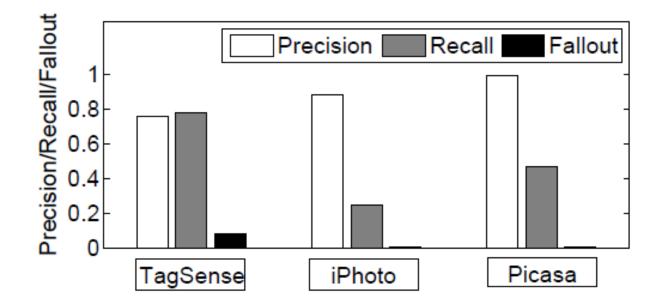
Results:



- Do the presented results back up the claims of the authors?
 - Yes. POC.
 - Information retrieval metrics
- Analysis:
 - Tagging people
 - Tagging activities and context
 - Allowing for tag based image search

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Metrics} \\ & \text{precision} = \frac{|\text{People Inside} \cap \text{Tagged by TagSense}|}{|\text{Tagged by TagSense}|} \\ & \text{recall} = \frac{|\text{People Inside} \cap \text{Tagged by TagSense}|}{|\text{People Inside}|} \\ & \text{fall-out} = \frac{|\text{People Outside} \cap \text{Tagged by TagSense}|}{|\text{People Outside}|} \end{aligned}$$









Word cloud



Discussions/Conclusions/Future Work



- Multi-phone system to automate picture tagging
- What did you learn from this paper?
- What extensions do the authors plan for future work?
 - Combine with facial recognition, robust system
 - Video-tagging
 - Augmented reality
- Android cameras







References

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