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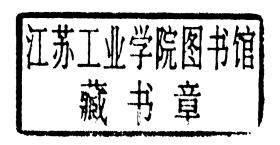
# Multimodal Technologies for Perception of Humans

First International Evaluation Workshop on Classification of Events, Activities and Relationships, CLEAR 2006 Southampton, UK, April 2006, Revised Selected Papers



# Multimodal Technologies for Perception of Humans

First International Evaluation Workshop on Classification of Events, Activities and Relationships, CLEAR 2006 Southampton, UK, April 6-7, 2006 Revised Selected Papers





#### Volume Editors

Rainer Stiefelhagen Universität Karlsruhe (TH) Institut für Theoretische Informatik Am Fasanengarten 5, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany E-mail: stiefel@ira.uka.de

John Garofolo National Institute of Standards and Technology 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8940, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8940, USA E-mail: garofolo@nist.gov

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#### **Preface**

During winter and spring 2006, the first international CLEAR evaluation took place, which targets the evaluation of systems for the perception of people, their identities, activities, interactions and relationships in human–human interaction scenarios as well as related scenarios. As part of the evaluation, a two-day workshop was held during April 6–7, 2006, in Southampton, UK, in which the participating systems were presented and the evaluation results discussed in detail.

This book contains the system description papers that were presented at the CLEAR 2006 workshop as well as an overview of the evaluation tasks and the results that were obtained in each of these by the various participants. The book also includes two invited papers about related evaluation activities that were presented at the workshop.

The CLEAR evaluation campaign and workshop was jointly organized by the Universität Karlsruhe, Germany and the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

CLEAR 2006 was supported by the European Integrated Project CHIL—Computers in the Human Interaction Loop—as well as the US DTO—Disruptive Technology Office - VACE - Video Analysis Content Extraction—program, which jointly organized part of their perceptual technology evaluations within CLEAR 2006 for the first time. CLEAR 2006 was thus sponsored by the European Commission (Information Society Technologies priority of the Sixth Framework Programme) and the US DTO.

CLEAR 2006 was also organized in cooperation with the NIST RT - Rich Transcription Meeting Recognition evaluation, which focused more on the evaluation of content-related technologies, such as speech and video text recognition. CLEAR and RT shared some of their evaluation data sets, so that, for example, the speaker-localization results generated for CLEAR could be used for the far-field speech-to-text task in RT06. This was facilitated through the harmonization of the 2006 CLEAR and RT evaluation deadlines.

The current evaluation tasks that were conducted in CLEAR 2006 consisted of part of the evaluation tasks related to human activity analysis that were part of the CHIL and VACE perceptual technology evaluation activities. These current CLEAR 2006 evaluation tasks can be categorized as follows:

- Tracking tasks (faces/persons/vehicles, 2D/3D, acoustic/visual/audio-visual)
- Person identification tasks (acoustic, visual, audio-visual)
- Head pose estimation (single-view studio data, multi-view lecture data)
- Acoustic scene analysis (acoustic event detection, acoustic environment classification)

Most of these tasks were evaluated on multi-modal multi-site recordings of seminars and meetings provided by the CHIL and VACE projects, as well as on surveillance data provided by the UK Home Office i-LIDS- Imagery Library for Intelligent Detection Systems program.

Participation in the CLEAR 2006 evaluation and workshop was also open to any site interested in participating in at least one of the evaluation tasks. As a benefit for participating, participating sites would receive the necessary development and evaluation data sets, including scoring tools etc. without cost.

This first CLEAR evaluation and workshop – around 60 people participated in the workshop – was clearly a big success. Overall, nine major evaluation tasks, including more than 20 subtasks, were evaluated. Sixteen different institutions participated in the evaluation, including eight participants from the CHIL program, five participants from the VACE program and three external participants. We were also pleased to have a number of representatives from related evaluation programs and projects give presentations. They were:

- David Cher, (SILOGIC, FR) Topic: Evaluations in ETISEO
- James Ferryman (University of Reading, UK) Topic: PETS Evaluation and Perspective
- Daniel Gatica-Perez (IDIAP, CHE) Topic: Technology Evaluations in AMI
- Mats Ljungqvist (European Commission) Topic: EU-Funded Research Initiatives
- Jonathon Phillips (NIST) Topic: Do Evaluations and Challenge Problems Hinder Creativity?
- Alan Smeaton (Dublin City University, IRL) Topic: TrecVid

Based on the success of CLEAR 2006, it was decided to organize CLEAR 2007 during May 8–9, 2007 in Baltimore, USA. This will again be organized in conjunction with and be collocated with the NIST RT 2007 evaluations, May 10–11, 2007.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to thank the sponsoring projects and funding agencies, all the participants of the evaluation and the workshop, the invited speakers and everybody involved in the organization of the evaluations and the workshop.

September 2006

Rainer Stiefelhagen John Garofolo

# Organization

#### Chairs

Rainer Stiefelhagen Universität Karlsruhe, Germany

John Garofolo National Institute of Standards and Technology

(NIST), USA

#### Workshop Organization

Rachel Bowers NIST

Margit Rödder Universität Karlsruhe, Germany

#### **Evaluation Task Organizers**

Keni Bernardin Universität Karlsruhe, Germany

Maurizio Omologo ITC-IRST, Trento, Italy

John Garofolo NIST

Hazim Ekenel Universität Karlsruhe, Germany

Djamel Mostefa ELDA, Paris, France

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## Sponsoring Projects and Institutions

#### Projects:

- CHIL, Computers in the Human Interaction Loop, http://chil.server.de
- VACE, Video Analysis Content Extraction, https://control.nist.gov/dto/twiki/bin/view/Main/WebHome

#### Institutions:

- European Commission, through the Multimodal Interfaces objective of the Information Society Technologies (IST) priority of the Sixth Framework Programme
- US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), http://www.nist.gov/speech

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#### The CLEAR 2006 Evaluation

Rainer Stiefelhagen<sup>1</sup>, Keni Bernardin<sup>1</sup>, Rachel Bowers<sup>2</sup>, John Garofolo<sup>2</sup>, Djamel Mostefa<sup>3</sup>, and Padmanabhan Soundararajan<sup>4</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Interactive Systems Lab, Universität Karlsruhe, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany {stiefel, keni}@ira.uka.de
- <sup>2</sup> National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Information Technology Lab - Information Access Division, Speech Group {rachel.bowers, garofolo}@nist.gov
- <sup>3</sup> Evaluations and Language Resources Distribution Agency (ELDA), Paris, France mostefa@elda.org
- <sup>4</sup> Computer Science and Engineering, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, USA psoundar@cse.usf.edu

**Abstract.** This paper is a summary of the first CLEAR evaluation on CLassification of Events, Activities and Relationships - which took place in early 2006 and concluded with a two day evaluation workshop in April 2006. CLEAR is an international effort to evaluate systems for the multimodal perception of people, their activities and interactions. It provides a new international evaluation framework for such technologies. It aims to support the definition of common evaluation tasks and metrics, to coordinate and leverage the production of necessary multimodal corpora and to provide a possibility for comparing different algorithms and approaches on common benchmarks, which will result in faster progress in the research community. This paper describes the evaluation tasks, including metrics and databases used, that were conducted in CLEAR 2006, and provides an overview of the results. The evaluation tasks in CLEAR 2006 included person tracking, face detection and tracking, person identification, head pose estimation, vehicle tracking as well as acoustic scene analysis. Overall, more than 20 subtasks were conducted, which included acoustic, visual and audio-visual analysis for many of the main tasks, as well as different data domains and evaluation conditions.

#### 1 Introduction

CLassification of Events, Activities and Relationships (CLEAR) is an international effort to evaluate systems that are designed to analyze people's identities, activities, interactions and relationships in human-human interaction scenarios, as well as related scenarios. The first CLEAR evaluation has been conducted from around December 2005, when the first development data and scoring scripts were disseminated, until April 2006, when a two-day evaluation workshop took place in Southampton, UK, during which the evaluation results and system details of all participants were discussed.

#### 1.1 Motivation

Many researchers, research labs and in particular a number of current major research projects worldwide – including the European projects CHIL, Computers in the Human Interaction Loop [1], and AMI, "Augmented Multi-party Interaction" [2], as well as the US programs VACE, "Video Analysis Content extraction" [3], and CALO, "Cognitive Assistant that Learns and Organizes" [4] – are working on technologies to analyze people, their activities, and their interaction. However, common evaluation standards for such technologies are missing. Until now, most researchers and research projects use their own different data sets, annotations, task definitions, metrics and evaluation procedures. As a consequence, comparability of the research algorithms and systems is virtually impossible. Furthermore, this leads to a costly multiplication of data production and evaluation efforts for the research community as a whole.

CLEAR was created to address this problem. Its goal is to provide a common international evaluation forum and framework for such technologies, and to serve as a forum for the discussion and definition of related common benchmarks, including the definition of common metrics, tasks and evaluation procedures.

The outcomes for the research community that we expect from such a common evaluation forum are

- the definition of widely adopted common metrics and tasks
- a greater availability of resources by sharing the data collection and annotation burden
- provision of challenging multimodal data sets for the development of robust perceptual technologies
- comparability of systems and approaches and
- thus faster progress in developing better, more robust technology.

#### 1.2 Background

The CLEAR 2006 evaluation has emerged out of the existing evaluation efforts of the European Integrated project CHIL, which has in previous years conducted a number of evaluations on multimodal perceptual technologies, including tasks such as person tracking and identification, head pose estimation, gesture recognition and acoustic event detection, as well as the technology evaluation efforts in the US VACE program, which conducted several similar evaluations in face, person and vehicle tracking. For CLEAR 2006, the technology evaluations of CHIL and VACE were combined for the first time, and the evaluations were also open to any site interested in participating.

In order to broaden the participation and discussion of evaluation tasks and metrics, representatives from other related projects and evaluation efforts (AMI[2], NIST RT evaluations[5], NIST People-ID evaluations, PETs[6], Trec-Vid[7], ETISEO[8]) were actively invited to participate in the preparation of the workshop as well as to present an overview about their related activities at the workshop.

#### 1.3 Scope and Evaluation Tasks in 2006

The CLEAR 2006 evaluation and workshop was organized in conjunction with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Rich Transcription (RT) 2006 evaluation [5]. While the evaluations conducted in RT focus on content-related technologies, such as speech and text recognition, CLEAR is more about context-related multimodal technologies such as person tracking, person identification, head pose estimation, analyzing focus of attention, interaction, activities and events. CLEAR 2006 and RT06 in particular shared some of their evaluation data sets, so that for example the speaker-localization results generated for CLEAR could be used for the far-field speech-to-text task in RT06. Also the evaluation deadlines of CLEAR and RT 2006 were harmonized so that this would be possible. This is an important first step towards developing a comprehensive multimedia evaluation program.

The evaluation tasks in CLEAR 2006 can be broken down into four categories:

- tracking tasks (faces/persons/vehicles, 2D/3D, acoustic/visual/audio-visual)
- person identification tasks (acoustic, visual, audio-visual)
- head pose estimation (single view studio data, multi-view lecture data)
- acoustic scene analysis (events, environments)

These tasks and their various subtasks will be described in Section 3.

Due to the short time frame for preparing the joint technology evaluations in CLEAR, it was decided that the evaluations tasks that had already been defined in VACE and CLEAR, respectively, would be kept as they were, and thus were run independently in parallel, with their slightly differing annotations and on different data sets. As a consequence there were, for example, several 3D person tracking tasks (CHIL) as well as 2D person tracking tasks (VACE) in CLEAR 2006. As a first step of harmonizing evaluation tasks, the participants from CHIL and VACE had, however, agreed on common metrics for multiple object tracking (see section 3.3). The aim for upcoming evaluations is to further harmonize metrics and benchmarks.

#### 1.4 Contributors

CLEAR 2006 would not have been possible without the help and effort of many people and institutions worldwide. CLEAR 2006 was supported by the projects CHIL [1] and VACE [3]. The organizers of CLEAR are the Interactive Systems Labs of the Universität Karlsruhe, Germany (UKA), and the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), with the support of contractors University of South Florida (USF) and VideoMining Inc. The participants and contributors to the CLEAR 2006 evaluations included: the Research and Education Society in Information Technologies at Athens Information Technology, Athens, Greece, (AIT), the Interactive Systems Labs at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA, USA, (CMU) the Evaluations and Language resources Distribution Agency, Paris, France (ELDA), the IBM T.J. Watson Research

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Center, RTE 134, Yorktown Heights, USA (IBM), the Project PRIMA of the Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique, Grenoble, France (INRIA), the Centro per la ricerca scientifica e tecnologica at the Instituto Trentino di Cultura, Trento, Italy (ITC-IRST), the Laboratoire d'Informatique pour la mécanique et les sciences de l'ingénieur at the Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Paris, France (LIMSI), Pittsburgh Pattern Recognition, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, USA (PPATT), the department of Electronic Engineering of the Queen Mary University of London, UK, (QMUL) the Institute of Signal Processing of the Technical University of Tampere, Finland, (TUT), the Breckman Institute for Advanced Science and Tech. at the University of Illinois Urbana Champaign, USA (UIUC) the Institute for Robotics and Intelligent Systems of the University of Southern California, USA, (USC).

UKA and ITC-IRST provided recordings of seminars (lectures), which were used for the 3D single person tracking tasks the face detection task and for person recognition. AIT, IBM and UPC provided several recordings of "interactive" seminars (basically small interactive meetings), which were used for the multiperson tracking tasks, for face detection, for the person identification tasks and for acoustic event detection. INRIA provided the Pointing'04 database for head pose detection. UKA provided 26 seminar recordings with head pose annotations for the lecturer, which data was used for the second head pose estimation task. UPC, ITC and CMU provided different databases with annotated acoustic events used for acoustic event classification. Visual and acoustic annotations of the CHIL seminar and interactive seminar data were mainly done by ELDA, in collaboration with UKA, CMU, AIT, IBM, ITC-irst and UPC. ELDA also packaged and distributed the data coming from CHIL. The data coming from VACE was derived from a single source for the surveillance data - i-LIDS. The meeting room data was a collection derived from data collected at CMU, University of Edinburgh (EDI), NIST, TNO, and Virginia Tech (VT). The discussion and definition of the invidual tasks and evaluation procedures were moderated by "task-leaders". The task-leaders coordinated all aspects surrounding the running of their given tasks. These were Keni Bernardin (UKA, 3D single- and multi-person tracking), Maurizio Omologo (ITC-irst, 3D acoustic single-person tracking), John Garofolo/Rachel Bowers (NIST, 2D Multi-person tracking tasks, VACE 2D face tracking, vehicle tracking), Hazim Ekenel (UKA, visual person identification), Djamel Mostefa (ELDA, acoustic identification), Aristodemos Pnevmatikakis (AIT, audio-visual identification), Ferran Marques and Ramon Morros (both UPC, CHIL 2D Face detection), Michael Voit (UKA, head pose estimation), Andrey Temko (UPC, acoustic event detection). The tasks leaders were also responsible for scoring the evaluation submissions, which in addition were also centrally scored by ELDA.

This paper aims at giving an overview of the CLEAR 2006 evaluation. In the remainder of this paper we will therefore give a brief overview of the data sets used (Section 2) and the various evaluation tasks (Section 3). In Section 4 we present an overview of the results and discuss some of the outcomes and potential implications for further evaluations.