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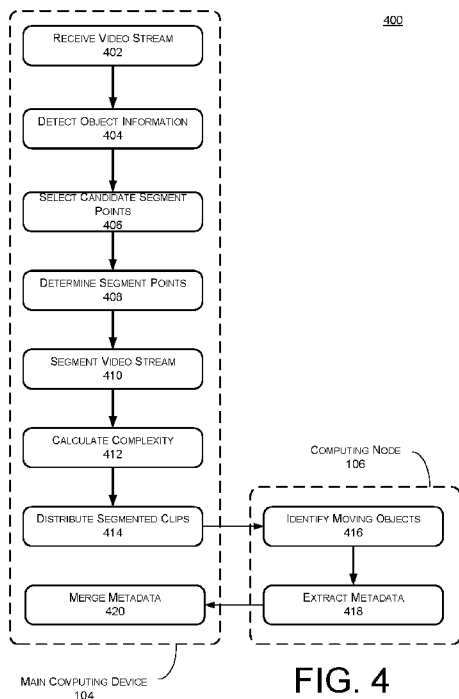
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(54) Title: SIMULATANEOUS METADATA EXTRACTION OF MOVING OBJECTS



(57) Abstract: In some examples, a main computing device may be configured to segment the video stream into multiple video clips processing a video stream that includes multiple frames. Further, the main computing device may be configured to distribute the video clips to multiple computing nodes to extract the metadata of moving objects in the video clips. The extracted metadata of a same moving object that appears in different video clips may be further merged together by the main computing device.

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SIMULTANEOUS METADATA EXTRACTION OF MOVING OBJECTS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The technologies described herein pertain generally to simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects in a video stream.

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BACKGROUND

Unless otherwise indicated herein, the approaches described in this section are not prior art to the claims in this application and are not admitted to be prior art by inclusion in this section.

In processing a video stream that includes multiple frames, serial processing, relative to parallel processing, may cause low efficiency since the multiple frames are processed in chronological order. That is, processing of later frames may be delayed until the former frames are processed. Current parallel processing methodologies may encounter similar problems since the extraction of metadata of moving objects in later frames may depend on the metadata of the moving objects in former frames.

15 SUMMARY

Technologies are generally described for simultaneous extraction of metadata of moving objects in a video stream. The various techniques described herein may be implemented in various methods, systems, and/or computer-readable mediums.

In some examples, various embodiments may be implemented as methods. Some methods may include segmenting a video stream that includes multiple frames into multiple video clips; calculating a computational complexity value for each of the multiple video clips; and distributing the multiple video clips to multiple computing nodes, each of which is configured to identify one or more moving objects in each of the multiple video clips, and extract metadata corresponding to each of the one or more moving objects from each of the multiple video clips.

In some examples, various embodiments may be implemented as systems. Some systems may include a first computing device configured to: receive a video stream that includes multiple frames; detect object information in at least one of the multiple frames; select a plurality of frames from the multiple frames as candidate segment points, at which the object information changes more than a first predetermined amount relative to a frame that immediately follows, respectively, each of the plurality of frames; determine one or more frames from the plurality of frames as segment points; and segment

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the video stream into multiple video clips, each of which includes a subset of the multiple frames, based on the segment points that identify the beginning of each of the multiple video clips. Such systems may further include multiple computing nodes each configured to receive one of the multiple video clips from the first computing device, identify one or more moving objects appear in respective one of the multiple video clips, and extract metadata corresponding to each of the one or more moving objects from each of the multiple video clips.

In some examples, various embodiments may be implemented as computer-readable mediums having executable instructions stored thereon. Some computer-readable mediums may store instructions that, when executed, cause one or more processors to perform operations comprising receiving a video stream that includes multiple frames; detecting object information in at least one of the multiple frames; selecting a plurality of frames from the multiple frames as candidate segment points, at which the object information changes more than a first predetermined amount relative to a frame that immediately, respectively, follows each of the plurality of frames; determining one or more frames from the plurality of frames as segment points; and segmenting the video stream into multiple video clips, each of which includes a subset of the multiple frames, based on the segment points that identify the beginning of each of the multiple video clips.

In yet other examples, various embodiments may be implemented as computer-readable mediums having executable instructions stored thereon. Some computer-readable mediums may store instructions that, when executed, cause one or more processors to perform operations comprising receiving one of multiple video clips from a first computing device, identifying one or more moving objects appear in respective one of the multiple video clips, and extracting metadata corresponding to each of the one or more moving objects from each of the multiple video clips.

The foregoing summary is illustrative only and is not intended to be in any way limiting. In addition to the illustrative aspects, embodiments, and features described above, further aspects, embodiments, and features will become apparent by reference to the drawings and the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the detailed description that follows, embodiments are described as illustrations only since various changes and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description. The use of the same reference numbers in different figures indicates similar or identical items. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 shows an example system by which simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects in a video stream may be implemented;

FIG. 2 shows an example configuration of a main computing device by which simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects in a video stream may be implemented;

5 **FIG. 3** shows an example configuration of a computing node by which simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects in a video stream may be implemented;

FIG. 4 shows an example configuration of a processing flow of operations by which simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects in a video stream may be implemented; and

10 **FIG. 5** shows a block diagram illustrating an example computing device that is arranged for simultaneously extracting metadata of moving objects in a video stream,
all arranged in accordance with at least some embodiments described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 In the following detailed description, references are made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of the description. In the drawings, similar symbols typically identify similar components, unless context dictates otherwise. Furthermore, unless otherwise noted, the description of each successive drawing may reference features from one or more of the previous drawings to provide clearer context and a more substantive explanation of the current example embodiment. Still, the embodiments described in the detailed description, drawings, and claims are not meant to be limiting.

20 Other embodiments may be utilized, and other changes may be made, without departing from the spirit or scope of the subject matter presented herein. It will be readily understood that the aspects of the present disclosure, as generally described herein and illustrated in the drawings, may be arranged, substituted, combined, separated, and designed in a wide variety of different configurations, all of which are explicitly contemplated herein.

25 **FIG. 1** shows an example system 100 by which simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects in a video stream may be implemented, arranged in accordance with at least some embodiments described herein. As depicted, example system 100 may include, at least, a video stream capture device 102, a main computing device 104, and multiple computing nodes 106A, 106B, 106C, 106D, and 106N. Unless context requires specific reference to one or more of computing nodes 106A–
30 106N, collective reference may be made to “computing nodes 106;” general reference to one of computing nodes 106A -106N may be made to “computing node 106.”

Video stream capture device 102 may refer to a physical device capable of periodically capturing multiple still images, *i.e.*, frames, which create a video stream when presented continuously and sequentially to a viewer. In some examples, video stream capture device 102 may refer to a security camera, a surveillance camera, or a video camera in a closed-circuit television (CCTV) system. The captured video stream may include more than one moving object (*e.g.*, vehicles, pedestrians, or animals) and the information thereof (*e.g.*, the trajectory, the shape, the color, the texture of the moving objects). Such information may be referred to as “object information” hereafter. Video stream capture device 102 may be configured to feed the video stream to main computing device 104.

Main computing device 104 may refer to a computing device that may be communicatively coupled to video stream capture device 102 via, for example, a wired or wireless network. Main computing device 104 may include one or more hardware components (not shown), *e.g.*, memories, central processing units (CPUs), network adapters, hard drives, *etc.*, to perform computing tasks to process the video stream received from video stream capture device 102.

In an example embodiment, main computing device 104 may be configured to detect the object information of the moving objects in the video stream and then segment the video stream into multiple video clips. The method for segmenting the video stream so that the computational complexity of each video clip may be substantially similar to each other is described in greater detail in accordance with FIG. 2. Main computing device 104 may be configured to further analyze the video stream and to gather one or more parameters regarding the video stream, which may include the number of the multiple frames of the video stream, the percentage of the object information in the video stream, and the resolution of the video stream. Such analyzing may include deinterlacing, digital zooming, edge enhancing, motion compensation, detail enhancing, *etc.* Main computing device 104 may be further configured to distribute each of the multiple video clips to one of computing nodes 106.

Computing nodes 106 may refer to one or more computing devices that may be communicatively coupled to main computing device 104 via, for example, a wired or wireless network. Similar to main computing device 104, each of computing nodes 106 may include multiple hardware components, *e.g.*, memories, CPUs, network adapters, hard drives, *etc.* A computational capability value may be generated for each computing node 106 based on the parameters of the hardware components, *e.g.*, the speed of the CPUs, to indicate the capability to perform computing tasks. For example, the computational capability value may be represented in a form of a vector that includes multiple elements, each of which represents one of the parameters, *e.g.*, a vector [3.5, 4, 12] may represent the

computational capability value of a computing node that has a four-core CPU running 3.5GHz and a 12 GB memory.

In some example embodiments, each of computing nodes 106 may be configured to receive a video clip from main computing device 104, via the network, identify one or more moving objects in the video clip, and extract the metadata corresponding to each moving object. As referenced herein, metadata may refer to data that includes a trajectory, color(s), texture(s), and/or shape(s) of the moving objects in the video stream. The extracted data may be transmitted back to main computing device 104 so that main computing device 104 may be configured to merge the metadata of the same moving object that is common to multiple video clips.

Thus, **FIG. 1** show an example system 100 that include video stream capture device 102 that may be configured to capture and feed a video stream to main computing device 104, main computing device 104 that may be configured to segment the video stream into multiple video clips, and computing nodes 106 that may be configured to extract the metadata of one or more moving objects from each video clip.

FIG. 2 shows an example configuration 200 of main computing device 104 by which simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects in a video stream may be implemented, arranged in accordance with at least some embodiments described herein. As depicted, example configuration 200 may include a movement detector 202, a segment module 204, a complexity calculator 206, a distributor 208, and a metadata assembler 210.

Movement detector 202 may refer to a software module that may be executed on main computing device 104 and may be configured to detect object information of the moving objects in each one of the multiple frames of the video stream. In some examples, movement detector 202 may first extract a background image from the video stream. Such background image extraction may be based on some currently existing methods, including Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM). The background image may include multiple objects that remain still in multiple frames of the video stream. Further, movement detector 202 may be configured to compare each frame of the video stream with the background image to detect the object information of any moving objects in each frame. The object information may include at least the shape(s), the texture(s), and/or the color(s) of the moving objects and may be stored in a type of data structure such as vector(s), table(s), matrix (matrices), *etc.*

Segment module 204 may refer to a software module that may be configured to segment the video stream into multiple video clips based on the detected object information in each frame. With respect to one of the multiple frames, the object information of the moving objects in the frame may be

referred to as C_i . Similarly, the object information of the immediately preceding frame may be referred to as C_{i-1} and the object information of the immediately following frame may be referred to as C_{i+1} . Segment module 204 may be configured to select the immediately following frame as one of multiple candidate segment points, provided that the difference between C_{i+1} and C_i differs from the difference between C_{i-1} and C_i by a predetermined value, as represented by: $||C_{i-1} - C_i| - |C_i - C_{i+1}|| > \phi$. The predetermined value ϕ may be generated in accordance with statistical data and may be modifiable.

Further, segment module 204 may be configured to select segment points from the multiple candidate segment points based on the count of frames between each two consecutive candidate segment points. A candidate segment point may be selected as a segment point if the count of the frames between a segment point (or the first frame of the video stream in selecting the first segment point) and the candidate segment is less than a predetermined number, and the count of the frames between the segment point (or the first frame in selecting the first segment point) and an immediate following candidate segment point is larger than or equal to the predetermined number. In some examples, the predetermined number may be determined in accordance with the computational capability of each of computing nodes 106 so that two or more computing nodes 106 having a same computational capability may each receive a same amount of frames to process. Segment module 204 may then be configured to segment the video stream into multiple video clips in accordance with the segment points.

Complexity calculator 206 may refer to a software module that may be configured to attach the background image to the beginning of each video clip, to gather one or more parameters that includes the number of the multiple frames of the video stream, the percentage of the object information in the video stream, and the resolution of the video stream, and, further, to calculate a computational complexity value for each video clip based on the gathered parameters.

Distributor 208 may refer to a software module that may be configured to respectively distribute each of the video clips to a corresponding one of computing nodes 106 in accordance with the computational complexity value of each video clip and the computational capability value of each computing node 106.

Metadata assembler 210 may refer to a software module that may be configured to receive metadata from computing nodes 106 and, further, to merge the metadata of a moving object that appears in two or more consecutive video clips, *e.g.*, a preceding video clip and a following video clip. With respect to two consecutive video clips, metadata assembler 210 may be configured to generate a matrix with N rows and M columns, in which N represents the number of moving objects in the

preceding video clip and M represents the number of moving object in the following video clip. Each element of the matrix may be filled with a difference value, which indicates the difference between two moving objects. The difference value may be generated based on comparing the position, the shape, the size of each moving object. Metadata assembler 210 may determine two objects, respectively in the two consecutive video clips, as a same object and merge the metadata of the two objects if the element corresponding to the two objects in the matrix has the minimum value in the corresponding row and in the corresponding column. Otherwise, metadata assembler 210 may determine the two objects as unmatched, *i.e.*, they are different moving objects.

With respect to unmatched moving objects, metadata assembler 210 may be further configured to determine whether some moving objects are separated from, or merged into, another object at a certain point in time. Based on the position and size information of an unmatched moving object in the preceding video clip, metadata assembler 210 may be configured to estimate the position and the size information of the unmatched moving object in the following video clip. If the estimated position and size information overlaps one of the moving objects in the following video clip by a predetermined value, which may be generated by experimental data, metadata assembler 210 may determine that the unmatched object in the preceding video clip may be combined with the object in the following video clip and, further merge the metadata of the two objects. Similarly, based on the position and size information of an unmatched moving object in the following video clip, metadata assembler 210 may determine that the unmatched object are separated from a moving object in the preceding video clip. An example of which may include a person walking in the following video clip but then riding and emerging from a bus in the preceding video clip.

Thus, **FIG. 2** shows an example configuration 200 of main computing device 104 that at least includes movement detector 202, segment module 204, complexity calculator 206, distributor 208, and metadata assembler 210.

FIG. 3 shows an example configuration 300 of computing node 106 by which simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects may be implemented, arranged in accordance with at least some embodiments described herein. As depicted, example configuration 300 may, at least, include an object identifier 302 and a metadata extractor 304.

Objects identifier 302 may refer to a software module that may be configured to identify one or more moving objects appear in the video clip received from main computing device 104. That is, objects identifier 302 may be configured to compare each frame of the video clip with the background image attached at the beginning of the video clip to identify the moving objects. Further, objects identifier 302

may be configured to identify the moving objects that appear in the first frame and the last frame of the video clip so that metadata assembler 210 may merge the metadata thereof.

Metadata extractor 304 may refer to a software module that may be configured to extract metadata corresponding to each of the identified moving objects in the video clip. The extract metadata may include the trajectory, the color, the texture, and the shape of the moving objects. The extracted metadata may be transmitted back to main computing device 104.

FIG. 4 shows an example configuration of a processing flow of operations by which simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects may be implemented, arranged in accordance with at least some embodiments described herein. As depicted, processing flow 400 may include sub-processes executed by various components that are part of example system 100. However, processing flow 400 is not limited to such components, and modification may be made by re-ordering two or more of the sub-processes described here, eliminating at least one of the sub-processes, adding further sub-processes, substituting components, or even having various components assuming sub-processing roles accorded to other components in the following description. Processing flow 400 may include various operations, functions, or actions as illustrated by one or more of blocks 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, and/or 420. Processing may begin at block 402.

Block 402 (Receive Video Stream) may refer to main computing device 104 receiving a captured video stream from video stream capture device 102. The video stream may include more than one moving objects, *e.g.*, vehicles, pedestrians, or animals, and the object information thereof, *e.g.*, the trajectory, the shape(s), the color(s), and/or the texture(s) of the moving objects. Processing may continue from block 402 to block 404.

Block 404 (Detect Object information) may refer to movement detector 202 detecting the object information of the moving objects in the frames of the video stream. In some examples, movement detector 202 may extract a background image from the video stream. The background image may include multiple objects that remain still in the video stream. Further, movement detector 202 may be configured to compare each frame of the video stream with the background image to detect the object information of any moving objects in the frame. Processing may continue from block 404 to block 406.

Block 406 (Select Candidate Segment Points) may refer to segment module 204 selecting a plurality of frames from the multiple frames as candidate segment points, at which the object information changes more than a first predetermined amount relative to a frame that immediately follows each of the plurality of frames respectively. With respect to one of the multiple frames, the object information of the moving objects in the frame, referred to as C_i , may include the shape, the

texture, and/or the color of the moving objects. Similarly, the object information of the immediately preceding frame may be referred to as C_{i-1} , and the object information of the immediately following frame may be referred to as C_{i+1} . Segment module 204 may be configured to select the immediately following frame as one of multiple candidate segment points, provided that the difference between C_{i+1} and C_i differs from the difference between C_{i-1} and C_i by a predetermined value, as represented in this inequation: $||C_{i-1} - C_i| - |C_i - C_{i+1}|| > \phi$. The predetermined value ϕ may be generated in accordance with statistical data collected from multiple repetitive experiments so that the predetermined value ϕ may indicate a sufficiently drastic change in the object information of the consecutive frames. The predetermined value ϕ may be modifiable. Processing may continue from block 406 to block 408.

Block 408 (Determine Segment Points) may refer to segment module 204 selecting segment points from the candidate segment points. Segment module 204 may select a candidate segment point as a segment point if the count of the frames between a segment point and the candidate segment point is less than a predetermined number and the count of the frames between the segment point and an immediate following candidate segment point is larger than or equal to the predetermined number. In selecting the first segment point, segment module 204 may select a candidate segment point as a segment point if the count of the frames between the first frame of the video stream and the candidate segment point is less than a predetermined number and the count of the frames between the first frame of the video stream and an immediate following candidate segment point is larger than or equal to the predetermined number. Processing may continue from block 408 to block 410.

Block 410 (Segment Video Stream) may refer to segment module 204 segmenting the video stream into multiple video clips in accordance with the selected segment points. Processing may continue from block 410 to block 412.

Block 412 (Calculate Complexity) may refer to complexity calculator 206 gathering a plurality of parameters that includes the number of the multiple frames of the video stream, the percentage of the object information in the video stream, and the resolution of the video stream and calculating a computational complexity value for each video clip based on the gathered parameters. Processing may continue from block 412 to block 414.

Block 414 (Distribute Segmented Clips) may refer to distributor 208 respectively distributing each of the video clips to a corresponding one of computing nodes 106 in accordance with the computational complexity value of each video clip and the computational capability value of each computing node 106. Processing may continue from block 414 to block 416.

Block 416 (Identify Moving Objects) may refer to objects identifier 302, as a component of computing node 106, identifying one or more moving objects appear in the video clip received from main computing device 104. That is, objects identifier 302 may be configured to compare each frame of the video clip with the background image attached at the beginning of the video clip to identify the moving objects. Further, objects identifier 302 may be configured to identify the moving objects that appear in the first frame and the last frame of the video clip so that metadata assembler 210 may merge the metadata thereof. Processing may continue from block 416 to block 418.

Block 418 (Extract Metadata) may refer to metadata extractor 304 extracting metadata corresponding to each of the identified moving objects in the video clip. The extract metadata may include the trajectory, the color, the texture, and the shape of the moving objects. Processing may continue from block 418 to block 420.

Block 420 (Merge Metadata) may refer to metadata assembler 210, as a component of main computing device 104, merging the metadata of a moving object that appears in two or more consecutive video clips, a moving object separated from another moving object, or a moving object that can be combined with another moving object.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that, for this and other processes and methods disclosed herein, the functions performed in the processes and methods may be implemented in differing order. Furthermore, the outlined steps and operations are only provided as examples, and some of the steps and operations may be optional, combined into fewer steps and operations, or expanded into additional steps and operations without detracting from the essence of the disclosed embodiments.

FIG. 5 shows a block diagram illustrating an example computing device that is arranged for simultaneous metadata extraction of moving objects, arranged in accordance with at least some embodiments described herein.

In a very basic configuration 502, computing device 500 typically includes one or more processors 504 and a system memory 506. A memory bus 508 may be used for communicating between processor 504 and system memory 506.

Depending on the desired configuration, processor 504 may be of any type including but not limited to a microprocessor (μ P), a microcontroller (μ C), a digital signal processor (DSP), or any combination thereof. Processor 504 may include one more levels of caching, such as a level one cache 510 and a level two cache 512, a processor core 514, and registers 516. An example processor core 514 may include an arithmetic logic unit (ALU), a floating point unit (FPU), a digital signal processing core (DSP Core), or any combination thereof. An example memory controller 518 may also be used with

processor 504, or in some implementations memory controller 518 may be an internal part of processor 504.

Depending on the desired configuration, system memory 506 may be of any type including but not limited to volatile memory (such as RAM), non-volatile memory (such as ROM, flash memory, etc.) or any combination thereof. System memory 506 may include an operating system 520, one or more applications 522, and program data 524. Application 522 may include a simultaneous metadata extraction algorithm 526 that is arranged to perform the functions as described herein including those described with respect to process 400 of **FIG. 4**. Program data 524 may include simultaneous metadata extraction data 528 that may be useful for operation with simultaneous metadata extraction algorithm 526 as is described herein. In some embodiments, application 522 may be arranged to operate with program data 524 on operating system 520 such that implementations of simultaneous metadata extraction may be provided as described herein. This described basic configuration 502 is illustrated in FIG. 5 by those components within the inner dashed line.

Computing device 500 may have additional features or functionality, and additional interfaces to facilitate communications between basic configuration 502 and any required devices and interfaces. For example, a bus/interface controller 530 may be used to facilitate communications between basic configuration 502 and one or more data storage devices 532 via a storage interface bus 534. Data storage devices 532 may be removable storage devices 536, non-removable storage devices 538, or a combination thereof. Examples of removable storage and non-removable storage devices include magnetic disk devices such as flexible disk drives and hard-disk drives (HDD), optical disk drives such as compact disk (CD) drives or digital versatile disk (DVD) drives, solid state drives (SSD), and tape drives to name a few. Example computer storage media may include volatile and nonvolatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information, such as computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data.

System memory 506, removable storage devices 536 and non-removable storage devices 538 are examples of computer storage media. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, digital versatile disks (DVD) or other optical storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which may be used to store the desired information and which may be accessed by computing device 500. Any such computer storage media may be part of computing device 500.

Computing device 500 may also include an interface bus 540 for facilitating communication from various interface devices (e.g., output devices 542, peripheral interfaces 544, and communication devices 546) to basic configuration 502 via bus/interface controller 530. Example output devices 542 include a graphics processing unit 548 and an audio processing unit 550, which may be configured to communicate to various external devices such as a display or speakers via one or more A/V ports 552. Example peripheral interfaces 544 include a serial interface controller 554 or a parallel interface controller 556, which may be configured to communicate with external devices such as input devices (e.g., keyboard, mouse, pen, voice input device, touch input device, etc.) or other peripheral devices (e.g., printer, scanner, etc.) via one or more I/O ports 558. An example communication device 546 includes a network controller 560, which may be arranged to facilitate communications with one or more other computing devices 562 over a network communication link via one or more communication ports 564.

The network communication link may be one example of a communication media. Communication media may typically be embodied by computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data in a modulated data signal, such as a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and may include any information delivery media. A “modulated data signal” may be a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media may include wired media such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, radio frequency (RF), microwave, infrared (IR) and other wireless media. The term computer readable media as used herein may include both storage media and communication media.

Computing device 500 may be implemented as a portion of a small-form factor portable (or mobile) electronic device such as a cell phone, a personal data assistant (PDA), a personal media player device, a wireless web-watch device, a personal headset device, an application specific device, or a hybrid device that include any of the above functions. Computing device 500 may also be implemented as a personal computer including both laptop computer and non-laptop computer configurations.

The present disclosure is not to be limited in terms of the particular embodiments described in this application, which are intended as illustrations of various aspects. Many modifications and variations can be made without departing from its spirit and scope, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Functionally equivalent methods and apparatuses within the scope of the disclosure, in addition to those enumerated herein, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing descriptions. Such modifications and variations are intended to fall within the scope of the appended

claims. The present disclosure is to be limited only by the terms of the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. It is to be understood that this disclosure is not limited to particular methods, reagents, compounds, compositions or biological systems, which can, of course, vary. It is also to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of
5 describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to be limiting.

In an illustrative embodiment, any of the operations, processes, etc. described herein can be implemented as computer-readable instructions stored on a computer-readable medium. The computer-readable instructions can be executed by a processor of a mobile unit, a network element, and/or any other computing device.

10 There is little distinction left between hardware and software implementations of aspects of systems; the use of hardware or software is generally (but not always, in that in certain contexts the choice between hardware and software can become significant) a design choice representing cost vs. efficiency tradeoffs. There are various vehicles by which processes and/or systems and/or other technologies described herein can be effected (e.g., hardware, software, and/or firmware), and that the
15 preferred vehicle will vary with the context in which the processes and/or systems and/or other technologies are deployed. For example, if an implementer determines that speed and accuracy are paramount, the implementer may opt for a mainly hardware and/or firmware vehicle; if flexibility is paramount, the implementer may opt for a mainly software implementation; or, yet again alternatively, the implementer may opt for some combination of hardware, software, and/or firmware.

20 The foregoing detailed description has set forth various embodiments of the devices and/or processes via the use of block diagrams, flowcharts, and/or examples. Insofar as such block diagrams, flowcharts, and/or examples contain one or more functions and/or operations, it will be understood by those within the art that each function and/or operation within such block diagrams, flowcharts, or examples can be implemented, individually and/or collectively, by a wide range of hardware, software,
25 firmware, or virtually any combination thereof. In one embodiment, several portions of the subject matter described herein may be implemented via Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs), digital signal processors (DSPs), or other integrated formats. However, those skilled in the art will recognize that some aspects of the embodiments disclosed herein, in whole or in part, can be equivalently implemented in integrated circuits, as one or more computer
30 programs running on one or more computers (e.g., as one or more programs running on one or more computer systems), as one or more programs running on one or more processors (e.g., as one or more programs running on one or more microprocessors), as firmware, or as virtually any combination

thereof, and that designing the circuitry and/or writing the code for the software and or firmware would be well within the skill of one of skill in the art in light of this disclosure. In addition, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the mechanisms of the subject matter described herein are capable of being distributed as a program product in a variety of forms, and that an illustrative embodiment of the
5 subject matter described herein applies regardless of the particular type of signal bearing medium used to actually carry out the distribution. Examples of a signal bearing medium include, but are not limited to, the following: a recordable type medium such as a floppy disk, a hard disk drive, a CD, a DVD, a digital tape, a computer memory, etc.; and a transmission type medium such as a digital and/or an analog communication medium (e.g., a fiber optic cable, a waveguide, a wired communications link, a
10 wireless communication link, etc.).

Those skilled in the art will recognize that it is common within the art to describe devices and/or processes in the fashion set forth herein, and thereafter use engineering practices to integrate such described devices and/or processes into data processing systems. That is, at least a portion of the devices and/or processes described herein can be integrated into a data processing system via a
15 reasonable amount of experimentation. Those having skill in the art will recognize that a typical data processing system generally includes one or more of a system unit housing, a video display device, a memory such as volatile and non-volatile memory, processors such as microprocessors and digital signal processors, computational entities such as operating systems, drivers, graphical user interfaces, and applications programs, one or more interaction devices, such as a touch pad or screen, and/or control
20 systems including feedback loops and control motors (e.g., feedback for sensing position and/or velocity; control motors for moving and/or adjusting components and/or quantities). A typical data processing system may be implemented utilizing any suitable commercially available components, such as those typically found in data computing/communication and/or network computing/communication systems.

The herein described subject matter sometimes illustrates different components contained
25 within, or connected with, different other components. It is to be understood that such depicted architectures are merely examples, and that in fact many other architectures can be implemented which achieve the same functionality. In a conceptual sense, any arrangement of components to achieve the same functionality is effectively "associated" such that the desired functionality is achieved. Hence, any two components herein combined to achieve a particular functionality can be seen as "associated with"
30 each other such that the desired functionality is achieved, irrespective of architectures or intermedial components. Likewise, any two components so associated can also be viewed as being "operably connected", or "operably coupled", to each other to achieve the desired functionality, and any two

components capable of being so associated can also be viewed as being "operably couplable", to each other to achieve the desired functionality. Specific examples of operably couplable include but are not limited to physically mateable and/or physically interacting components and/or wirelessly interactable and/or wirelessly interacting components and/or logically interacting and/or logically interactable components.

With respect to the use of substantially any plural and/or singular terms herein, those having skill in the art can translate from the plural to the singular and/or from the singular to the plural as is appropriate to the context and/or application. The various singular/plural permutations may be expressly set forth herein for sake of clarity.

It will be understood by those within the art that, in general, terms used herein, and especially in the appended claims (*e.g.*, bodies of the appended claims) are generally intended as "open" terms (*e.g.*, the term "including" should be interpreted as "including but not limited to," the term "having" should be interpreted as "having at least," the term "includes" should be interpreted as "includes but is not limited to," etc.). It will be further understood by those within the art that if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is intended, such an intent will be explicitly recited in the claim, and in the absence of such recitation no such intent is present. For example, as an aid to understanding, the following appended claims may contain usage of the introductory phrases "at least one" and "one or more" to introduce claim recitations. However, the use of such phrases should not be construed to imply that the introduction of a claim recitation by the indefinite articles "a" or "an" limits any particular claim containing such introduced claim recitation to embodiments containing only one such recitation, even when the same claim includes the introductory phrases "one or more" or "at least one" and indefinite articles such as "a" or "an" (*e.g.*, "a" and/or "an" should be interpreted to mean "at least one" or "one or more"); the same holds true for the use of definite articles used to introduce claim recitations. In addition, even if a specific number of an introduced claim recitation is explicitly recited, those skilled in the art will recognize that such recitation should be interpreted to mean at least the recited number (*e.g.*, the bare recitation of "two recitations," without other modifiers, means at least two recitations, or two or more recitations). Furthermore, in those instances where a convention analogous to "at least one of A, B, and C, etc." is used, in general such a construction is intended in the sense one having skill in the art would understand the convention (*e.g.*, "a system having at least one of A, B, and C" would include but not be limited to systems that have A alone, B alone, C alone, A and B together, A and C together, B and C together, and/or A, B, and C together, etc.). In those instances where a convention analogous to "at least one of A, B, or C, etc." is used, in general such a construction is intended in the

sense one having skill in the art would understand the convention (e.g., “a system having at least one of A, B, or C” would include but not be limited to systems that have A alone, B alone, C alone, A and B together, A and C together, B and C together, and/or A, B, and C together, etc.). It will be further understood by those within the art that virtually any disjunctive word and/or phrase presenting two or more alternative terms, whether in the description, claims, or drawings, should be understood to contemplate the possibilities of including one of the terms, either of the terms, or both terms. For example, the phrase “A or B” will be understood to include the possibilities of “A” or “B” or “A and B.”

In addition, where features or aspects of the disclosure are described in terms of Markush groups, those skilled in the art will recognize that the disclosure is also thereby described in terms of any individual member or subgroup of members of the Markush group.

As will be understood by one skilled in the art, for any and all purposes, such as in terms of providing a written description, all ranges disclosed herein also encompass any and all possible subranges and combinations of subranges thereof. Any listed range can be easily recognized as sufficiently describing and enabling the same range being broken down into at least equal halves, thirds, quarters, fifths, tenths, etc. As a non-limiting example, each range discussed herein can be readily broken down into a lower third, middle third and upper third, etc. As will also be understood by one skilled in the art all language such as “up to,” “at least,” and the like include the number recited and refer to ranges which can be subsequently broken down into subranges as discussed above. Finally, as will be understood by one skilled in the art, a range includes each individual member. Thus, for example, a group having 1-3 cells refers to groups having 1, 2, or 3 cells. Similarly, a group having 1-5 cells refers to groups having 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 cells, and so forth.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that various embodiments of the present disclosure have been described herein for purposes of illustration, and that various modifications may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the present disclosure. Accordingly, the various embodiments disclosed herein are not intended to be limiting, with the true scope and spirit being indicated by the following claims.

WE CLAIM:

1. A method for simultaneously processing multiple parts of a video stream, comprising:

segmenting a video stream that includes multiple frames into multiple video clips;

calculating a computational complexity value for each of the multiple video clips; and

5 distributing the multiple video clips to multiple computing nodes, each of which is configured to

identify one or more moving objects in each of the multiple video clips, and

extract metadata corresponding to each of the one or more moving objects from each
of the multiple video clips.

10 2. The method of Claim 1 further comprising extracting a background image from the video
stream.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the segmenting a video stream comprises:

detecting object information in at least one of the multiple frames;

15 selecting a plurality of frames from the multiple frames as candidate segment points, at which
the object information changes more than a first predetermined amount relative to a frame that
immediately follows, respectively, each of the plurality of frames; and

determining one or more frames from the plurality of frames as segment points that identify the
beginning of each of the multiple video clips.

20 4. The method of Claim 1, wherein the distributing the multiple video clips comprises:

receiving computational capability information regarding each of the multiple computing nodes;

and

25 respectively distributing the multiple video clips to the multiple computing nodes in accordance
with the received computational capability information and the respective computational complexity
value.

5. The method of Claim 1, wherein the metadata includes one or more of a trajectory, color(s),
texture(s), and/or shape(s) of each of the one or more moving objects.

30 6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the extracting the metadata comprises, with respect to one
of the multiple video clips, combining the metadata of one of the one or more moving objects when the

one of the one or more moving objects appears in a video clip that immediately precedes or follows the one of the multiple video clips.

7. The method of Claim 2, wherein the calculating a computational complexity value comprises:
5 attaching the background image to the beginning of each of the multiple video clips;
calculating a plurality of parameters that include the number of the multiple frames of the video stream, the percentage of the object information in the video stream, and the resolution of the video stream; and
calculating the computational complexity value based on the calculated plurality of parameters.

8. The method of Claim 2, wherein the identifying one or more moving objects comprises comparing each of the multiple video clips with the background image.

9. The method of Claim 3, wherein the determining one or more frames as segment points
15 comprises:

calculating, as a first value, the number of the frames that immediately precede a first one of the candidate segment points;

calculating, as a second value, the number of the frames that immediately precede a second one of the candidate segment points that follows the first one of the candidate segment points; and

20 determining the first one of the candidate segment points as one of the segment points if the first value is larger than a second predetermined value and the second value is smaller than the second predetermined value.

10. The method of Claim 3, wherein the object information includes one or more of the count
25 of one or more moving objects that appear in each of the multiple frames, the positions of the one or more moving objects, and the size of the one or more moving objects.

11. A system, comprising:

a first computing device configured to:

30 receive a video stream that includes multiple frames,

detect object information in at least one of the multiple frames,

select a plurality of frames from the multiple frames as candidate segment points, at which the object information changes more than a first predetermined amount relative to a frame that immediately follows, respectively, each of the plurality of frames,

determine one or more frames from the plurality of frames as segment points, and

5

segment the video stream into multiple video clips, each of which includes a subset of the multiple frames, based on the segment points that identify the beginning of each of the multiple video clips; and

multiple computing nodes each configured to:

receive one of the multiple video clips from the first computing device,

10

identify one or more moving objects appear in respective one of the multiple video clips, and

extract metadata corresponding to each of the one or more moving objects from each of the multiple video clips.

15

12. The system of Claim 11, wherein the first computing device is further configured to:

calculate a computational complexity value for each of the multiple video clips; and

respectively distribute the multiple video clips to the multiple computing nodes according to the computational complexity value.

20

13. The system of Claim 11, wherein the metadata includes one or more of a trajectory, color(s), texture(s), and/or shape(s) of each of the one or more moving objects.

14. The system of Claim 11, wherein the multiple computing nodes are further configured to, with respect to one of the multiple video clips, combine the metadata of one of the one or more moving objects when the one of the one or more moving objects appears in a video clip that immediately precedes or follows the one of the multiple video clips.

25

15. The system of Claim 12, wherein the first computing device is further configured to extract a background image from the video stream.

30

16. The system of Claim 12, wherein the first computing device is further configured to:

receive computational capability information regarding each of the multiple computing nodes;
and

pair each one of the multiple computing nodes with each one of the multiple video clips in
accordance with the received computational capability information and the respective computational
5 complexity value.

17. The system of Claim 15, wherein the multiple computing nodes are further configured to
compare each of the multiple video clips with the background image.

10 18. The system of Claim 15, wherein the first computing device is further configured to:
attach the background image to the beginning of each of the multiple video clips;
calculate a plurality of parameters that include the count of the multiple frames of the video
stream, the percentage of the object information in the video stream, and the resolution of the video
stream; and

15 calculate the computational complexity value based on the calculated plurality of the
parameters.

19. A computer-readable medium that stores executable-instructions that, when executed,
cause one or more processors to perform operations comprising:

20 receiving a video stream that includes multiple frames;
detecting object information in at least one of the multiple frames;
selecting a plurality of frames from the multiple frames as candidate segment points, at which
the object information changes more than a first predetermined amount relative to a frame that
immediately, respectively, follows each of the plurality of frames;

25 determining one or more frames from the plurality of frames as segment points; and
segmenting the video stream into multiple video clips, each of which includes a subset of the
multiple frames, based on the segment points that identify the beginning of each of the multiple video
clips.

30 20. The computer-readable medium of Claim 19 further comprising:
calculating a computational complexity value for each of the multiple video clips; and

respectively distributing the multiple video clips to the multiple computing nodes according to the computational complexity value.

21. The computer-readable medium of Claim 19 further comprising extracting a background
5 image from the video stream.

22. The computer-readable medium of Claim 19 further comprising combining the metadata of one of the one or more moving objects in two or more of the multiple video clips when the one of the one or more moving objects appears in a video clip that immediately precedes or follows the one of the
10 multiple video clips.

23. The computer-readable medium of Claim 20 further comprising:
receiving computational capability information regarding each of the multiple computing nodes;
and

15 pairing each one of the multiple computing nodes with each one of the multiple video clips in accordance with the received computational capability information and the respective computational complexity value.

24. The computer-readable medium of Claim 21 further comprising:
20 attaching the background image to the beginning of each of the multiple video clips;
calculating a plurality of parameters that include the count of the multiple frames of the video stream, the percentage of the object information in the video stream, and the resolution of the video stream; and

calculating the computational complexity value based on the calculated plurality of the
25 parameters.

25. A computer-readable medium that stores executable-instructions that, when executed, cause one or more processors to perform operations comprising:

receiving one of multiple video clips from a first computing device;
30 identifying one or more moving objects appear in respective one of the multiple video clips; and
extracting metadata corresponding to each of the one or more moving objects from each of the multiple video clips.

100

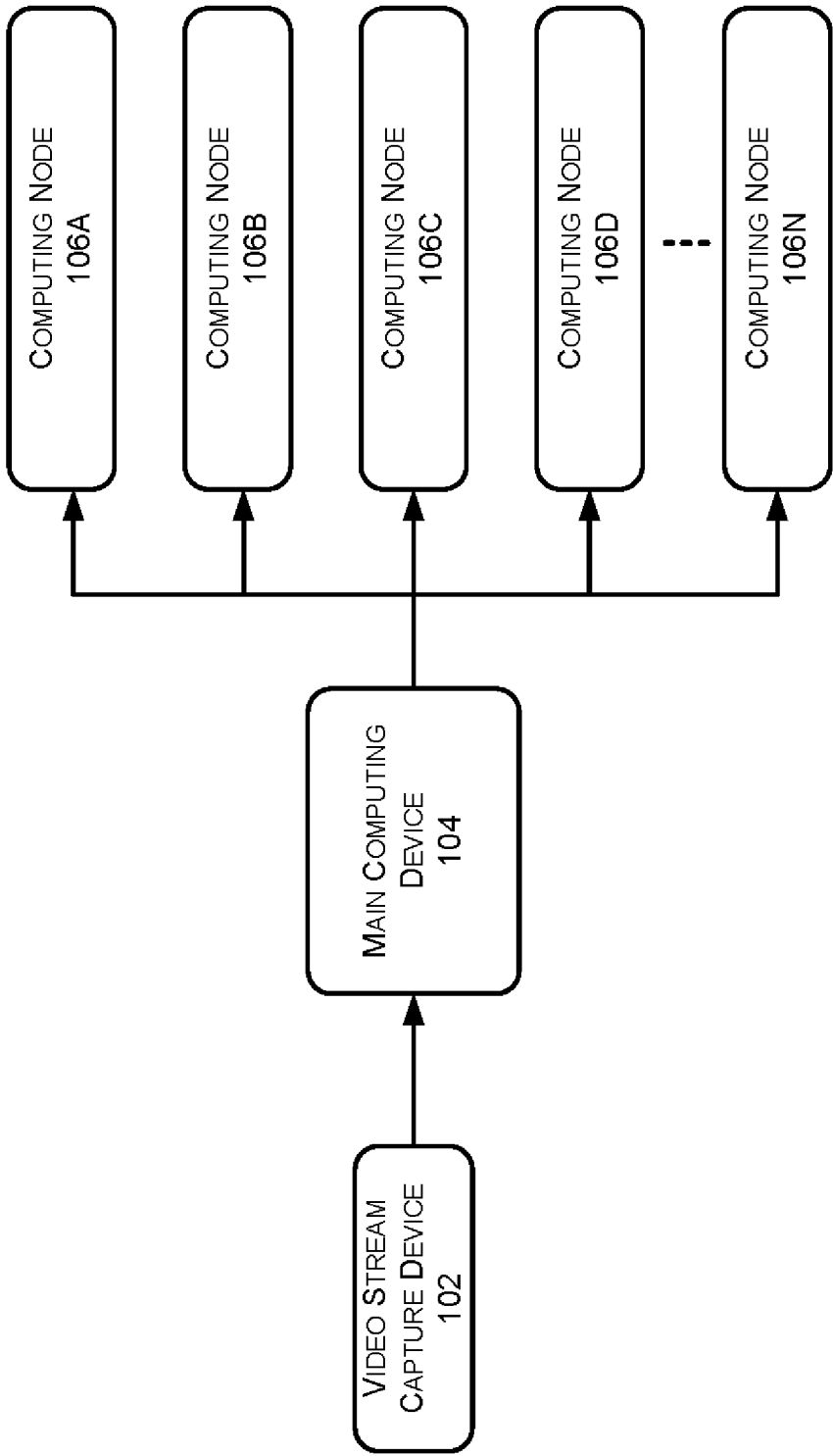


FIG. 1

200

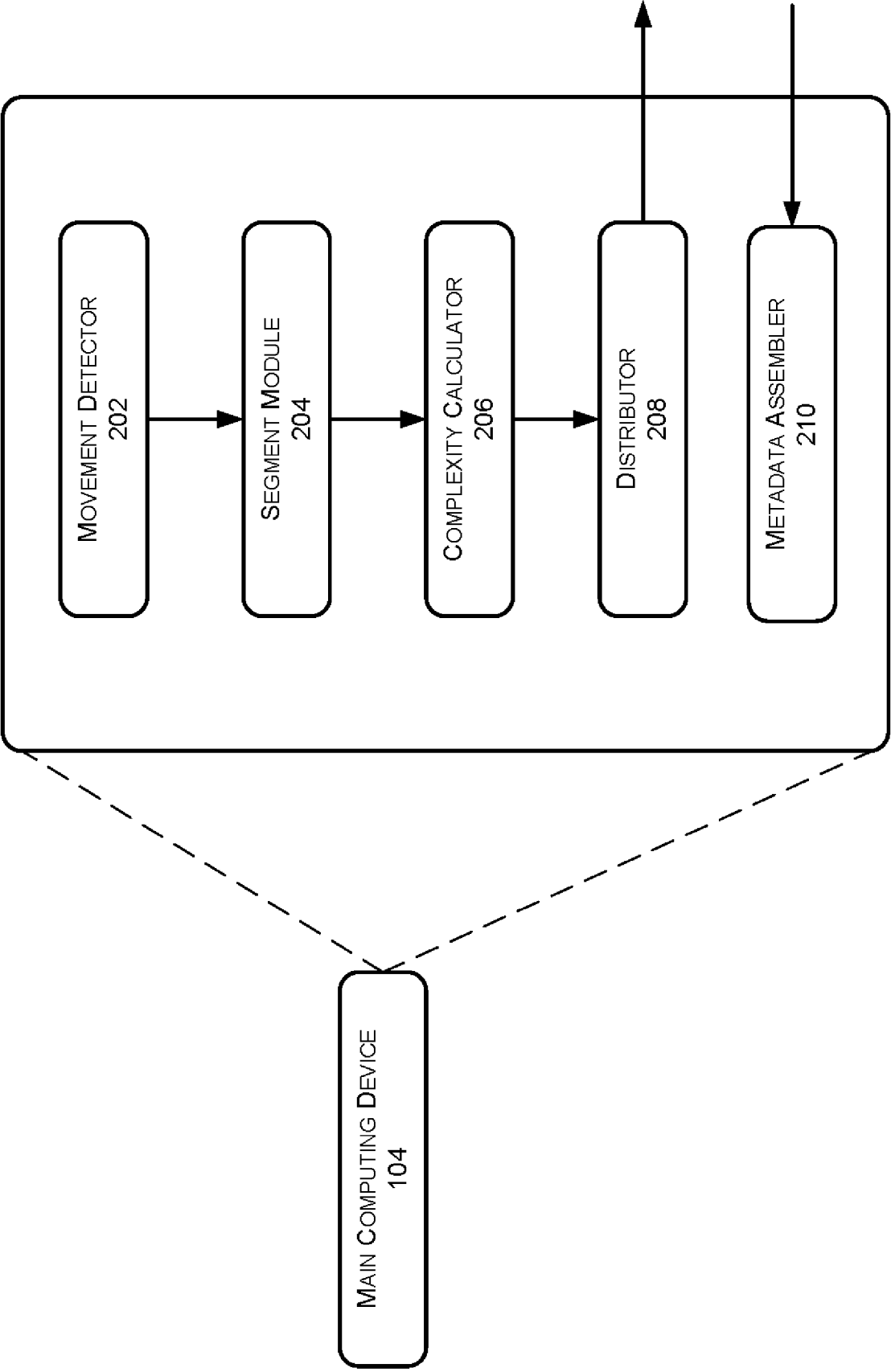


FIG. 2

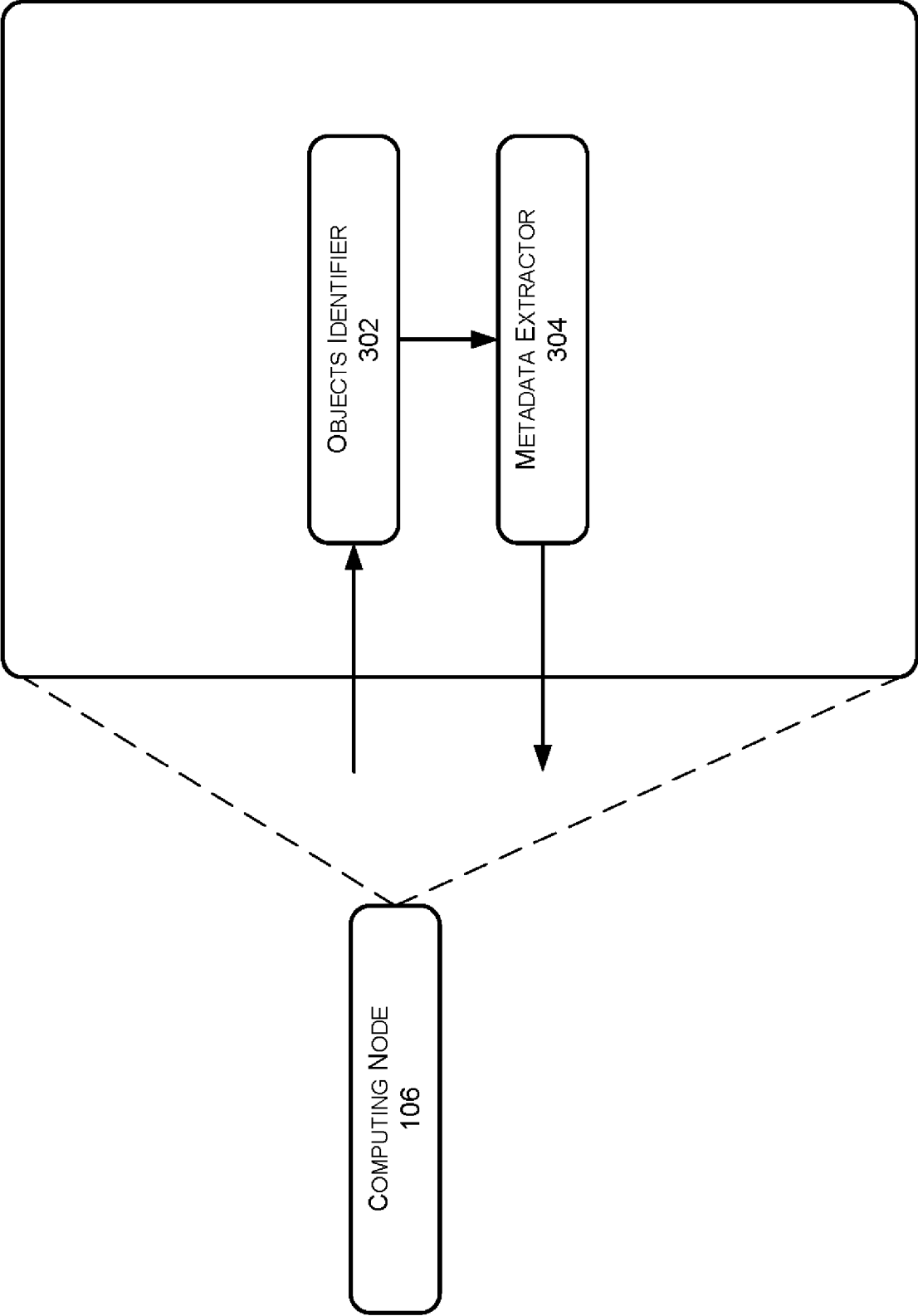
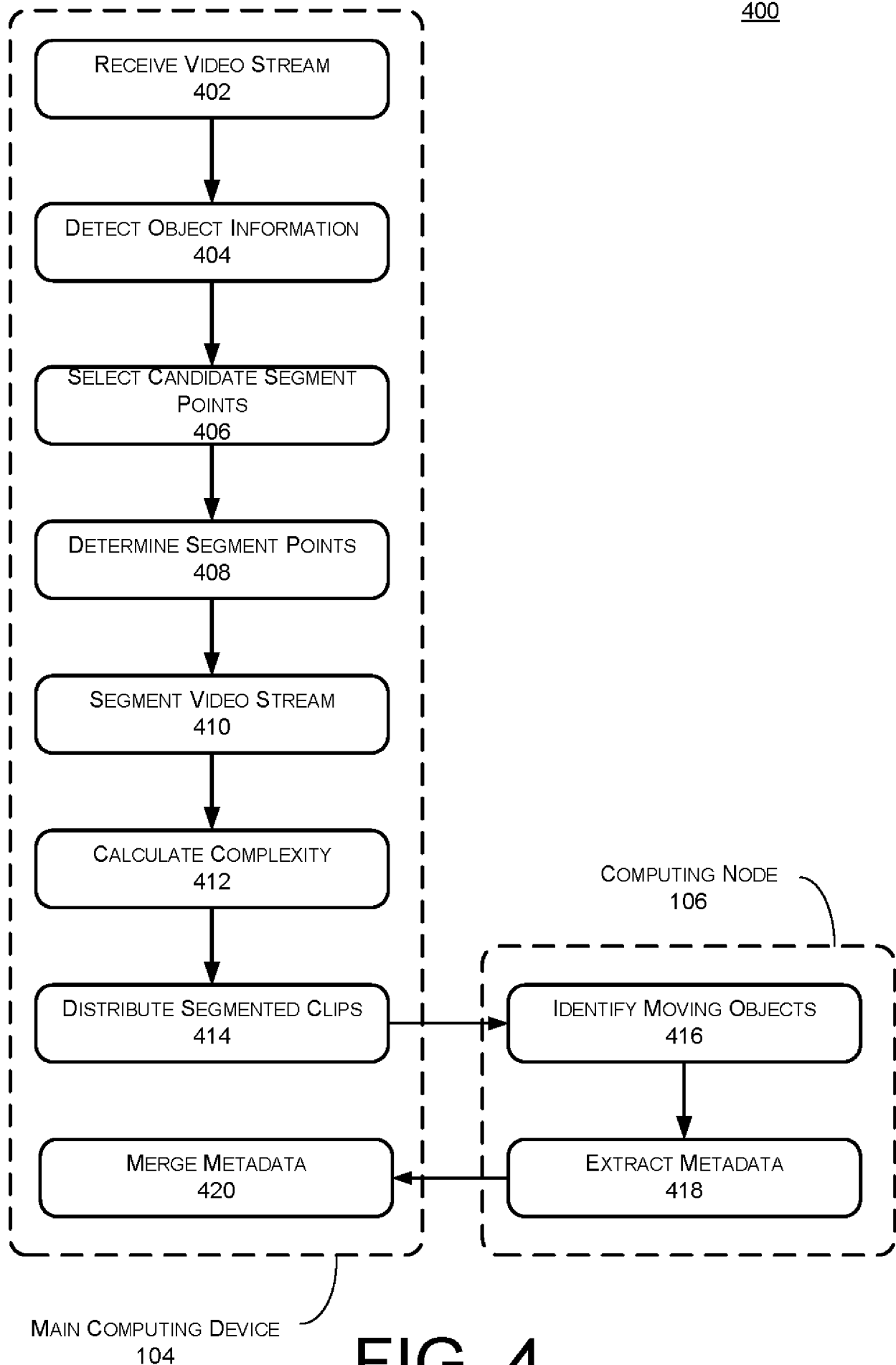


FIG. 3

**FIG. 4**

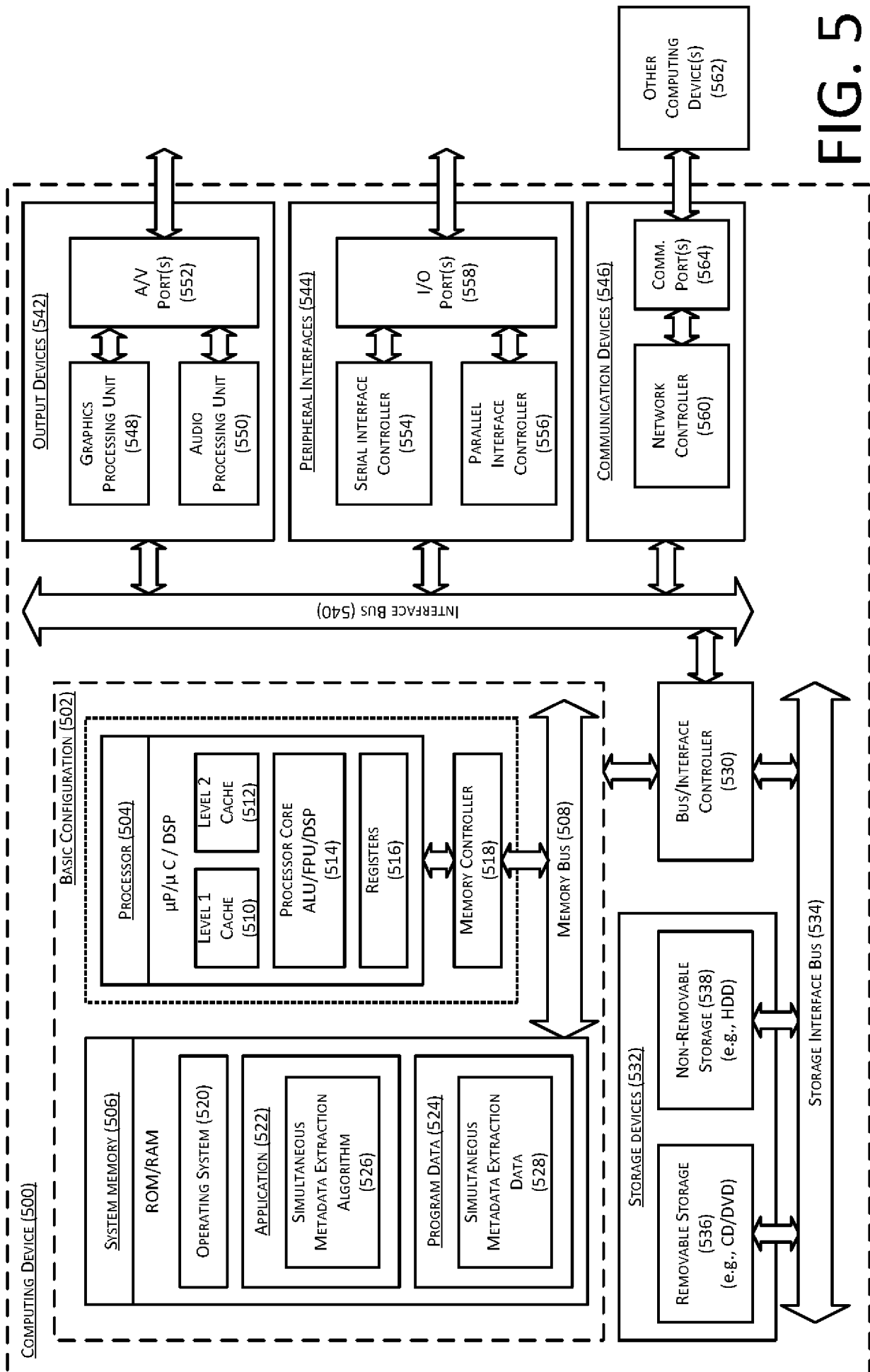


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2013/086140

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G06F 17/30(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G06F H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CNPAT,WPI,EPODOC,IEEE,CNKI:simultaneously,video,stream,segment,clip,frame, moving,object,motion,target,metadata

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CN 101299812A (BEIJING ZHONGXING MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD.) 05 November 2008 (2008-11-05) description, page 5 to page 11	25
A	CN 101601286A (HEWLETT PACKARD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.) 09 December 2009 (2009-12-09) the whole document	1-24
A	CN 101686388A (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION) 31 March 2010 (2010-03-31) the whole document	1-25

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

“A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	“T” later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
“E” earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	“X” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
“L” document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	“Y” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
“O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	“&” document member of the same patent family
“P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 July 2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 July 2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2013/086140

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)		Publication date (day/month/year)
CN	101299812A	05 November 2008	None		
CN	101601286A	09 December 2009	JP	2010517477A	20 May 2010
			EP	2127368A1	02 December 2009
			WO	2008094600A1	07 August 2008
			US	2008184120A1	31 July 2008
CN	101686388A	31 March 2010	US	2010074337A1	25 March 2010