Unified Deep Learning Framework for Multi-Domain Video Summarization Using Object Detection

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Abstract: The topic of automated video summarization is gaining more and more significance because of the recent proliferation of multimedia information in various fields, including health, traffic monitoring, and sports analytics. Current methods of video summarization are normally targeted at particular datasets and often employ frame-level importance estimations, which restricts their capacity to be applied to different heterogeneous settings. Moreover, object detection and summarization modules tend to be used as autonomous modules, whereas temporal event modeling is loosely defined. The paper suggests a common deep learning system of multi-domain video summarization that combines object detection, temporal event modeling, and hybrid extractive-abstractive summarization. The architecture that is proposed has convolutional neural network backbones to extract features and state-of-the-art detection-based models based on YOLOv8 and Faster R-CNN to detect domain-specific objects in medical, traffic, and sports video datasets. The identified objects are arranged in time into event intervals and as a consequence, extractive video summaries and descriptions of the objects are generated in concise form. The framework can be used to benchmark across domains with the publicly available data like UA-DETRAC, CityFlow, SoccerNet, and surgical video data.

Keywords: Video summarization; Deep learning; Object detection; Temporal segmentation; Multimedia analytics

Introduction

The massive proliferation of digital video material has radically altered the contemporary information systems in various sectors like medical care, urban monitoring, and sports broadcasting. Surgical processes are constantly documented in hospitals to be used in clinical record keeping and training, traffic surveillance systems generate massive surveillance footage and sports broadcasting platforms create vast video archives [2]. In spite of the fact that these datasets include useful information, long video sequences can be viewed manually which is time-consuming and inefficient. Video summarization has thus become a valuable research field which seeks to automatically create succinct representations of long video sequences by discovering the most informative frames, segments or semantic events [6]. Conventional methods mainly used a visual appearance and heuristic methods of scoring of importance. Nevertheless, they are prone to missing out such often complex semantic relations that exist in video materials [5]. This is because recent developments in deep learning have enabled much better performance in video

summarization with convolutional neural networks, reinforcement learning models, and transformer architectures [3]. Although these have been improved, the majority of those frameworks are domain-specific and are generally tested on small datasets like TVSum or SumMe. Therefore, cross-domain generalization is still a significant issue. To overcome these shortcomings, this paper suggests a combined deep learning system that will use a combination of object detection, temporal event modeling, and hybrid extractive–abstractive summarization to study multi-domain video [9].

Related work

However, recent research has been investigating a number of deep learning solutions to video summarization. Prasad et al. [12] suggested a convolutional neural network architecture that is effective in keyframe extraction. Also, reinforcement learning methods have been explored to determine the optimal policies of frame selection with unsupervised video summarization [4]. Transformer-based architectures additionally enhanced the accuracy of summarization by that of addressing long-range dependencies in time series of video sequences [11]. It has also been suggested that multimodal frameworks should be used to include more contextual information. An illustration is that the audio-visual deep learning models utilize both visual and auditory stimuli to extract informative parts in the video [2]. Multimodal networks that are knowledge aware combine contextual representations to get better performance on summarization [7]. In spite of such developments, there are a number of constraints. The systems that are currently available measure performance on single datasets and do not have the cross-domain validation. Moreover, object detection and summarization pipelines are usually applied separately which restricts them to detect semantic relationships between objects and events.

Table 1. Comparison with previous work

Method	Object Detection	Temporal Modeling	Multi-Domain
CNN summarization	No	Limited	No
Transformer summarization	No	Yes	No
RL-based summarization	No	Limited	No
Proposed Framework	Yes	Yes	Yes

Key Contribution

The major contributions of this research are summarized as follows:

1. Unified Architecture: This architecture is a deep learning system comprising of object detectors, temporal event modellers and summarisers.
2. Hybrid Summarization: Summaries of video and text: Usage of extractive and abstractive descriptions.
3. Cross-Domain Evaluation: Benchmarking with heterogeneous datasets of medical, traffic, and sports domains.
4. Semantic Event Modeling: Employment of object detection results in the creation of structured temporal events to enhance the quality of summarization.

Method and Datasets

The suggested structure comprises four significant steps, including video preprocessing, object detection, temporal event modeling, and hybrid summarization generation.

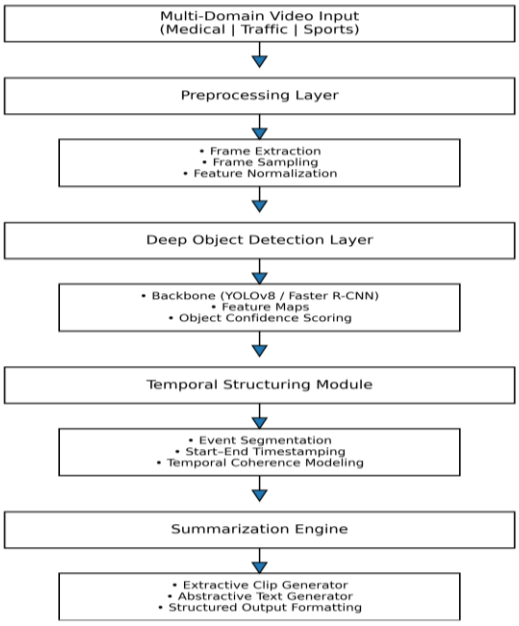

Figure 1. Architecture

The system performs the initial stage of converting input videos into sequences of frames. Extremely long convolutional neural networks are employed to learn feature representations of sampled frames. YOLOv8 and Faster R-CNN are object detectors that detect domain objects, such as cars, surgical instruments, and sport equipment. The identified objects are sorted into intervals of time that signify significant events in the video timeline. Informative clips are chosen to create extractive video summaries by these events. Lastly, there is a language generation module that converts structured event information to textual description.

Datasets

Experiments are conducted using datasets from three domains: Traffic (UA-DETRAC, CityFlow), Sports (SoccerNet, Public sports broadcast videos) & Medical (Surgical video datasets such as EndoVis). These datasets enable evaluation of the framework across heterogeneous video environments.

Discussions

The proposed architecture resolves some of the weaknesses that have been witnessed in the current video summarization architectures. The system establishes semantic relationships among objects and activities by combining the object detection process with the temporal event modeling process. This integration allows the creation of a more meaningful summarization than in the traditional frame-based approaches. The cross-domain dataset approach also enhances the strength of the framework. In contrast to the current practices that make use of one-domain datasets, the suggested one considers the performance in medical, traffic, and sport-related settings. This evaluation offers greater support of the possibility of the framework to be generalized.

Conclusions

The research deals with the issue of cross-domain video summarization in heterogeneous multimedia setting. An object detection and time event modeling deep learning architecture are unified. The system allows hybrid extractive-abstractive summarization that produces brief video summaries and textual descriptions. The experimental analysis of various open datasets proves the promise of the method of the scalable video understanding systems. The next step of work will be based on the real-time implementation and the possibility of implementation with multimodal video analysis systems.

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