

Abstract Media Spaces

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2005

Outline

- What is Abstraction?
- Simple Media Spaces
- Abstract Media Spaces (AMS)
 - Benefits and Drawbacks
 - Methods for Abstracting Media
 - Designing an AMS
- Summary

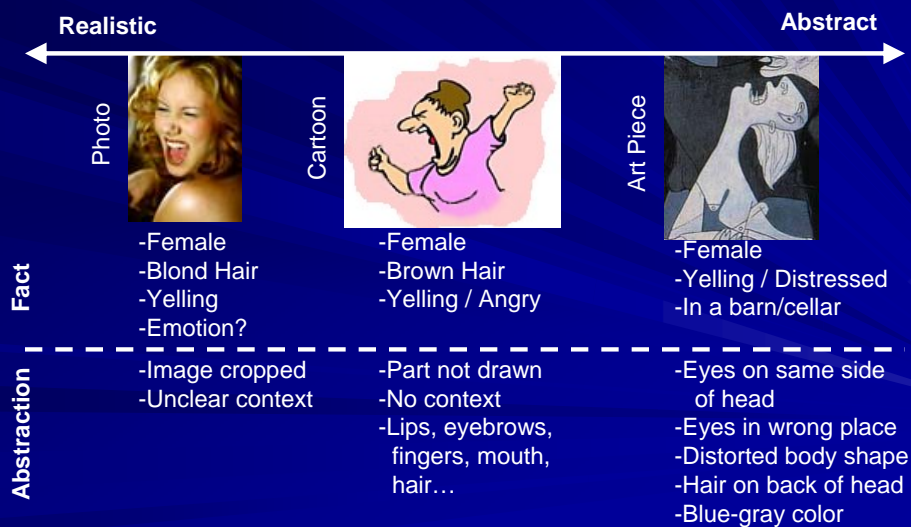
What is Abstraction?



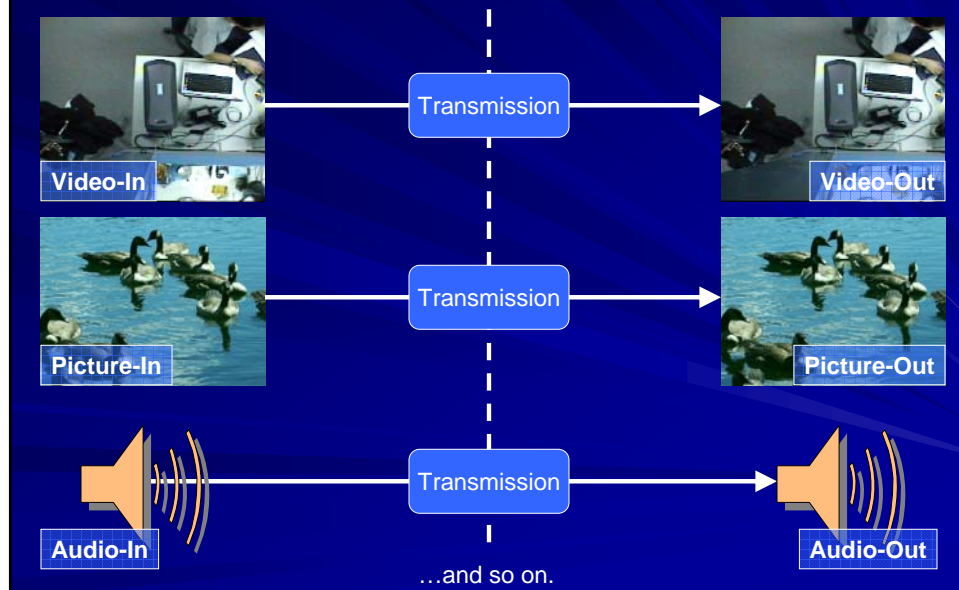
"Guernica" by Pablo Picasso
Reaction to the bombing of Guernica in World War II.

What is Abstraction? (2)

■ Throwing away information [1]



Simple Media Spaces



Simple Media Spaces (2)

- Literal Transmission
 - Input = Output
 - Low degree of abstraction
 - Some loss from original (reality)
 - Capture limitations
 - Compression – bandwidth limitations
 - Still perceptually equivalent

Why use Abstraction in a MS?

- To control information
 - Preserve Privacy
 - Shield sensitive details
 - Reduce Distraction
 - Eliminate unnecessary details
 - Re-map awareness cues
- Reduce bandwidth needs [1]

Bob is at his computer
Bob is not wearing clothes
Bob is has a fruit-basket hat on his head
Bob is yelling at his girlfriend on the phone
Bob looks angry

Abstraction

Someone is at the computer
The person is mostly flesh-colored
The person has something large on their head
The person is speaking loudly
No details can be seen on their face

Drawbacks of Abstraction

- Loss of information
 - Useful: *Identity, Actions, Availability, etc.*
 - Incidental: *Details, Emotional state, etc.*
- Loss of understanding
 - Unclear meaning
 - Unclear context

Bob is at his computer
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Abstraction

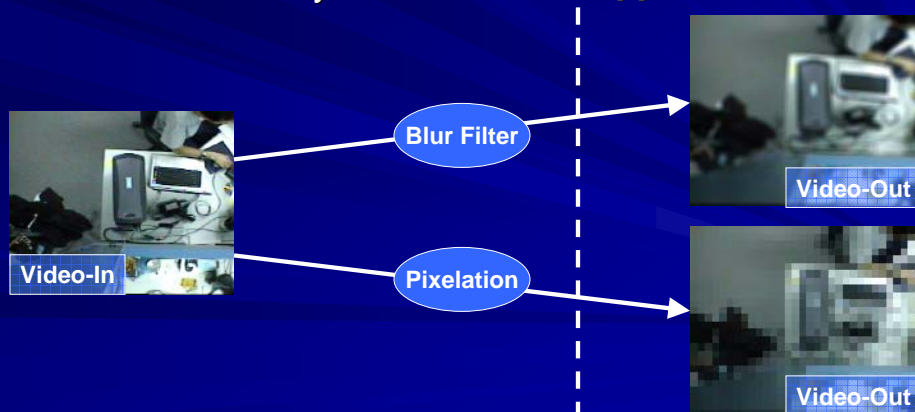
Someone is at the computer
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Methods of Abstraction

- Simple Degradation
- Feature Extraction (Silhouetting)

Simple Degradation

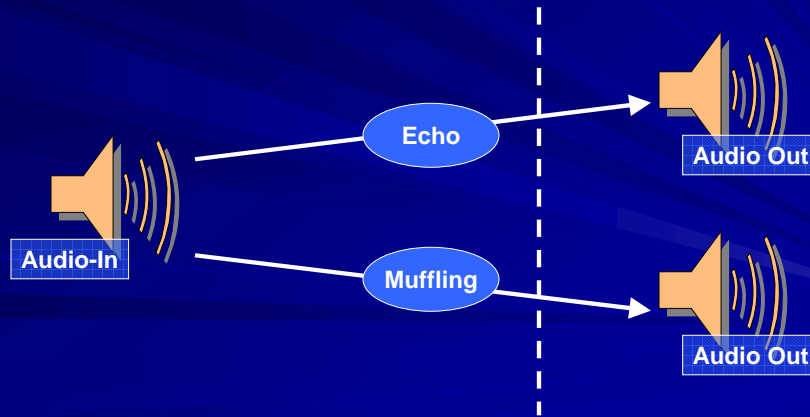
- Video
 - Still resembles original
 - Ex. Mike Boyle's Video Filters [4]



Simple Degradation (2)

■ Audio

- Still resembles original



Feature Extraction

■ Video

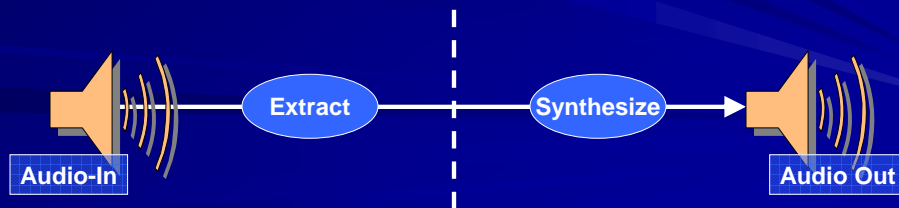
- Vision Techniques
 - Motion detection
 - Presence detection
 - Eye tracking
 - Face tracking
 - ...

Feature Extraction (2)

■ Audio

– Ex. Smith et al's Low Disturbance Audio [3]

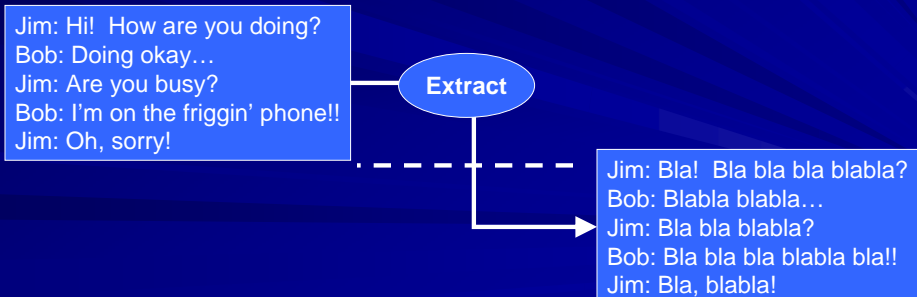
- Speech → Non-Speech
- Can still recognize voice
- Cannot understand words
- Similar to Blur Filter but for Audio!



Feature Extraction (3)

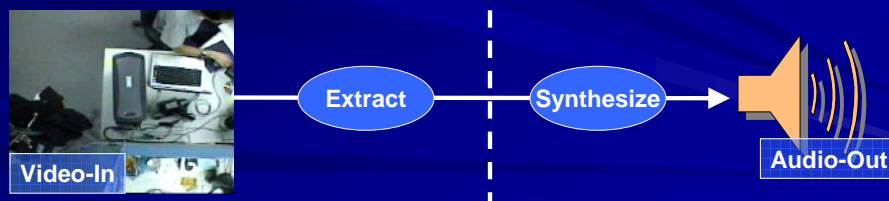
■ Text

– Ex. Syllable replacement



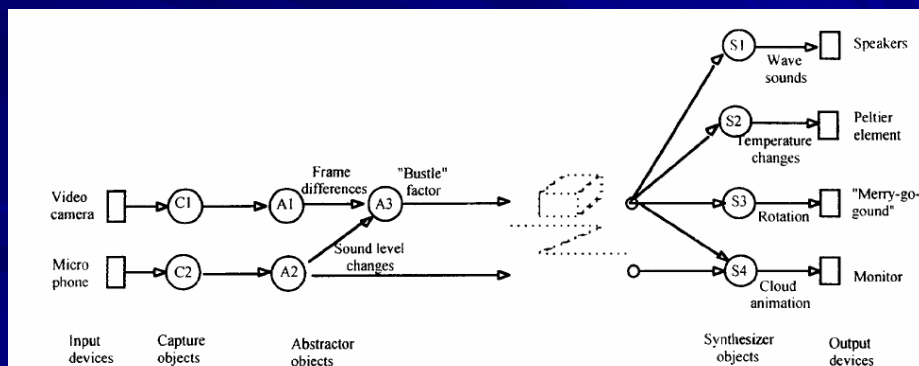
Media Translation

- Convert one media form to another
- No direct translation
 - Feature Extraction
 - Synthesizer – Visualization, Sonification, etc.



Media Translation (2)

- Ex. AROMA ^[1]
 - Peripheral awareness



Media Translation (3)

■ Ex. Cambience (my thesis project)

– Inputs

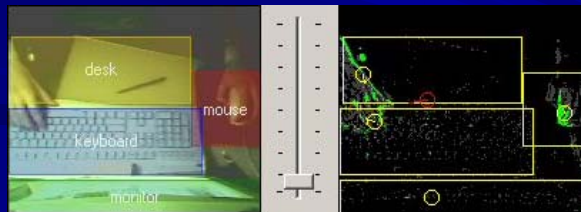
- Web Cam (video)

– Feature extraction

- Motion detection, partitioning, thresholding, etc.

– Outputs

- Audio – volume, pan, etc.



Translation Pitfalls

■ Extreme abstraction

- No longer understandable
- Usable only as art piece

■ Learning Curve

- Arbitrary mappings
- Users may need to see literal data [1]

Designing an AMS

- Processing
 - Must be done in REAL TIME
 - Can lower sampling rate to compensate
- Peripheral vs. Foreground
- Draw Inspiration
 - Ambient Displays
 - Visualizations

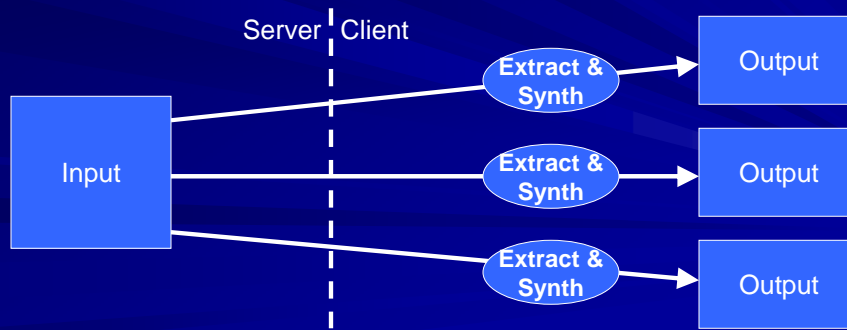
Designing an AMS (2)

- 3 Architectures
 - 1) Client-side processing
 - 2) Server-side processing
 - 3) Distributed processing

AMS Architectures (1)

■ Client-Side Processing

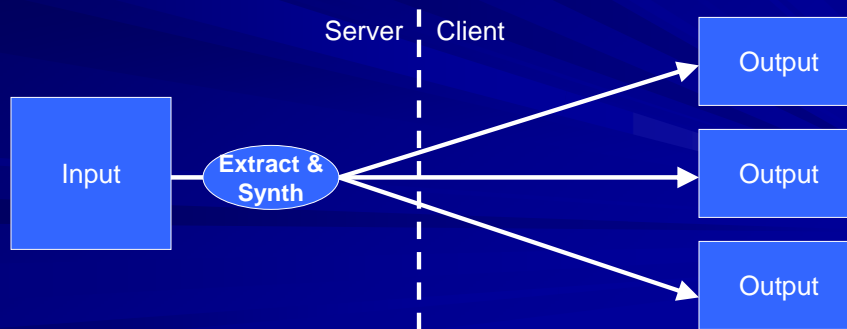
- Transmit raw data – privacy risk!
- High Bandwidth usage
- Low CPU for Server, high for Clients



AMS Architectures (2)

■ Server-Side Processing

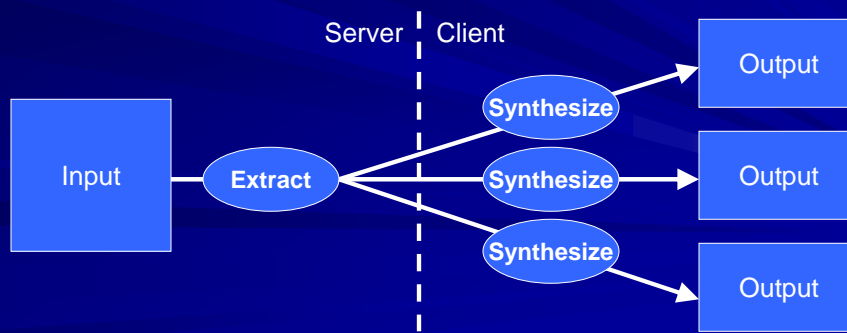
- Transmit synthesized media
- High Bandwidth usage
- High CPU for Server, low for Clients



AMS Architectures (3)

■ Distributed Processing

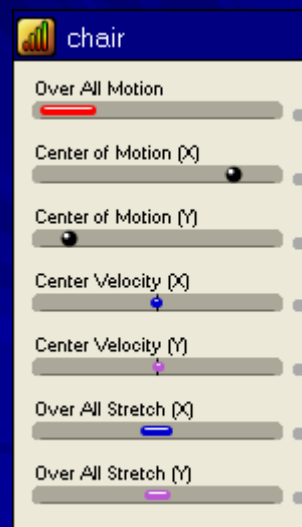
- Transmit extracted features
- Lower Bandwidth usage
- Lower CPU for Clients and Server



Designing an AMS (3)

■ Ex. Cambience

- Video Input
 - Feature extraction on Server
- Transmission
 - Scalar values
- Audio Output
 - Sound synthesis on Client



Summary

■ Abstract Media Spaces

- Throw away information
 - Simple Degradation
 - Feature Extraction
- Can provide a privacy shield
- Can provide better peripheral awareness
- Allow media re-mapping
- Can lower bandwidth usage

Questions?

References

- 1) Pedersen, E. R., Sokoler, T. (1997) AROMA: Abstract Representation of presence supporting Mutual Awareness. Proceedings of CHI'97, 51-58.
- 2) Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia. (n.d.) Retrieved October 2005 from
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_art,
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso,
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cubism>
- 3) Smith, I., Hudson, S. (1995) Low Disturbance Audio For Awareness and Privacy in Media Space Applications. In proceedings of ACM Multimedia '95, ACM Press, p. 91-97
- 4) Boyle, M. (2005) Privacy in Media Spaces. PhD Thesis, Department of Computer Science, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta CANADA T2N 1N4. April.