

Abstract

Classifying video data using features in abstract level, such as emotion, is useful for video indexing and retrieval. There was research work classifying movie clips into some main emotions like excitement joy, and sadness, which are distinctive. But none include the more subtle emotions such as fear. This research attempts to study and define a set of three visual and audio features are Average Percent of Light in the clip (APL) , Average Shot Duration (ASD) and Difference Max Average Volume Shot and Before (DAV) to classify movie clips into fear and non-fear classes. A back-propagation neural network is proposed to be the classifying model due to its robustness. The performance of the proposed model is tested with 59 movie clips excerpted from 17 Hollywood mainstream movies. The experimental result is 86.44% correct classification rate, measured against the collected human-judges.