

James Connolly^{1,2}, Kevin Curran², Paul Mc Kevitt¹, John Macrae³, Stephen Craig⁴

¹School of Creative Arts and Technologies, University of Ulster, Magee

²Intelligent Systems Research Centre (ISRC), University of Ulster, Magee

³Office of Innovation, University of Ulster, Jordanstown

⁴Maiden Technology Ltd., Larne, Co. Antrim

School of **Creative Arts and Technologies**



I. Introduction

- TV transmission systems use highly automated file-based broadcast systems for audio and video
- Content-management systems automatically deliver programmes and all ancillary services in their correct format and on time
- Sub-systems require validation that correct language is delivered to a particular service and/or region.
- Many dialects exist for each spoken language and accent variation cause spoken word identification problems
- Each dialect requires a specific language set (male / female / child / adult)
- Country variations e.g. USA / UK / Australia English language
- TV programmes contain music, multiple speakers, background noise – laughter, shouting
- Language validation managed by operators who confirm accompanying language is correct for a video broadcast
- Incorrect language transmission caused by system faults and errors at numerous points during the broadcast
- Audio track layout may be accidentally mismatched to the definition standard of the accompanying programme [1]
- Metadata information can contain incorrect reference to audio language channels [2, 3]

II. BLIS design

- Two applications: lightweight dash-board application (Fig. 1a) and back-office processing application (Fig. 1b)
- Single operator can monitor multiple broadcast services
- System examines pre-broadcast audio to identify spoken language and compare with expected language of the video broadcast

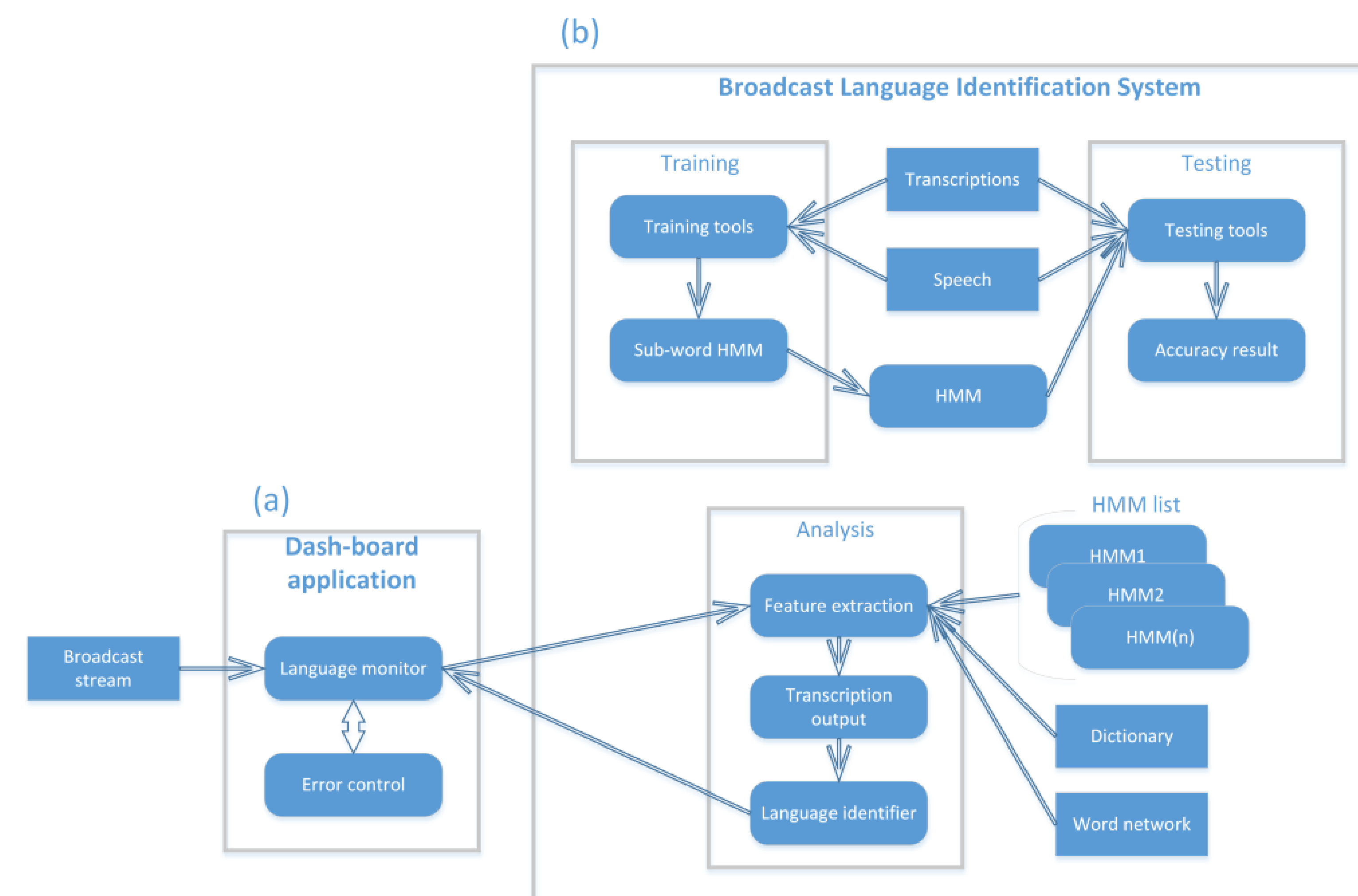


Figure 1: Overview of BLIS modules

III. BLIS Implementation

- Dashboard application delivers error feedback to the operator
- Software functionality may integrate with existing broadcast software systems – Fig. 2

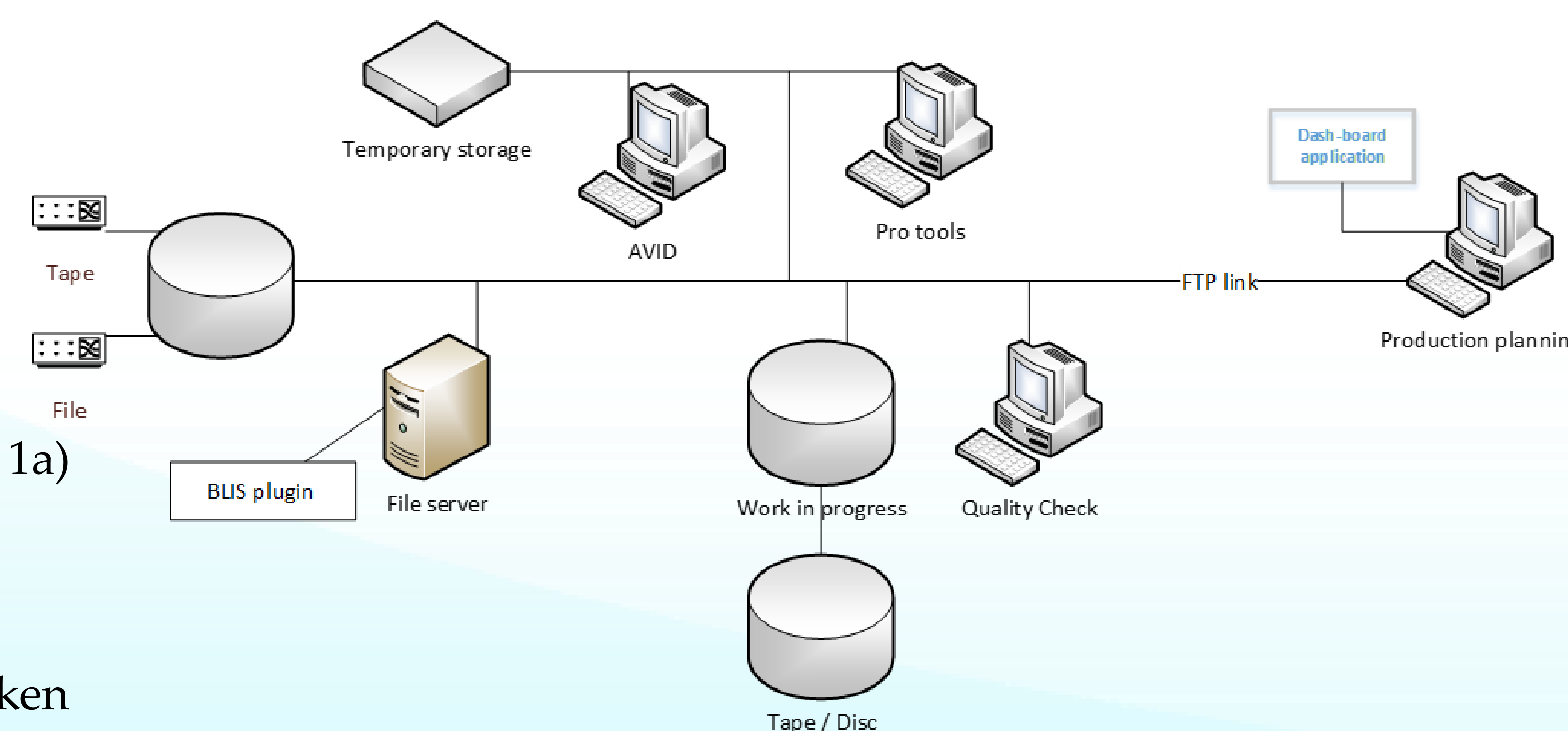


Figure 2: Architecture of Broadcast System

- BLIS requires multiple language models to accurately predict sub-word phonemes (see Fig. 3)

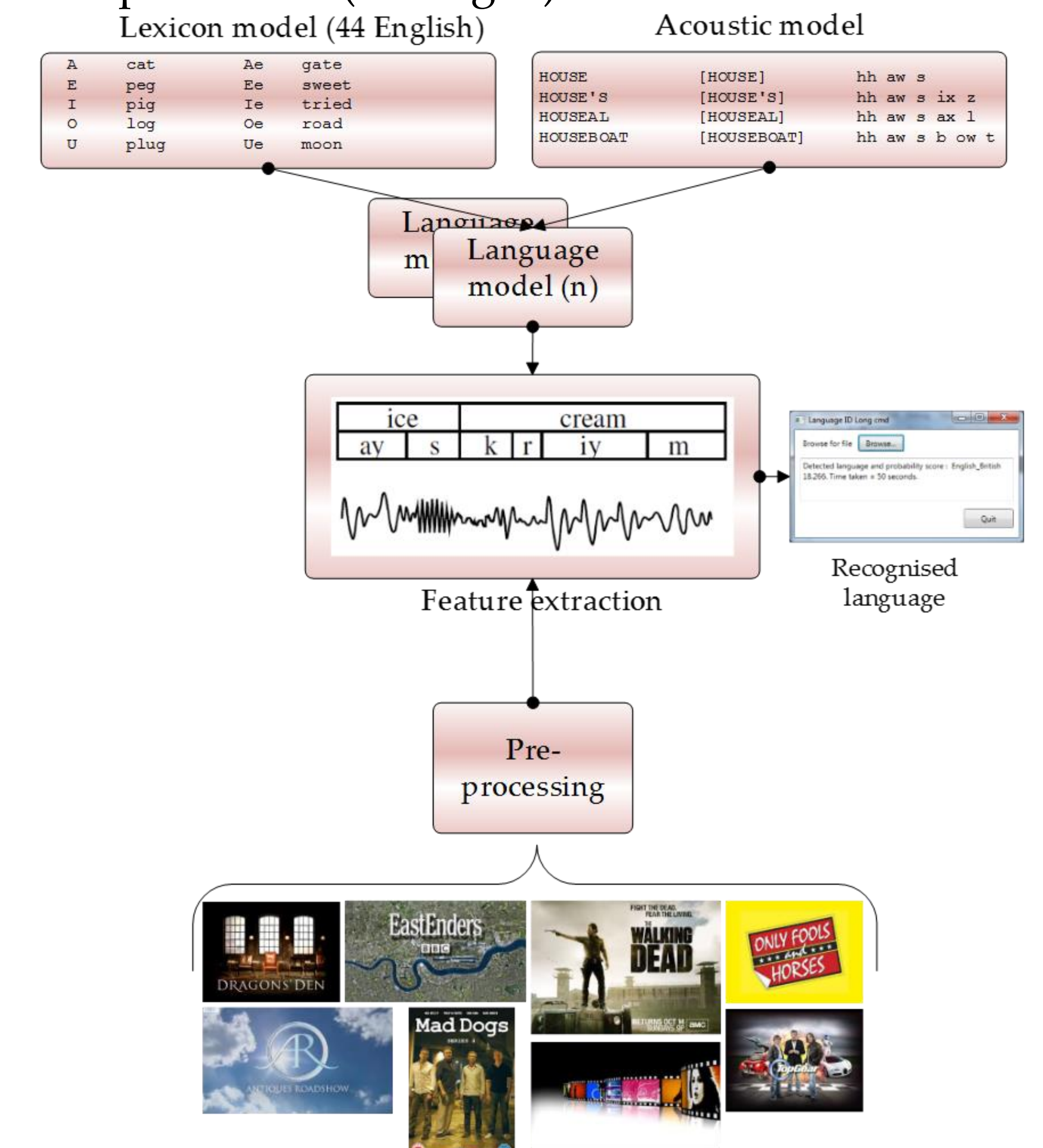


Figure 3: Processes in language identification

IV. Conclusion

- In highly automated file-based broadcast systems, human error can unintentionally introduce audio and video mismatches
- Manual techniques are currently used for problem identification
- BLIS is an automatic language identification system that replaces manual intervention with dash-boarding software
- Multiple channels automatically monitored and broadcast operator is immediately notified of potential problems

V. Acknowledgements

BLIS is part financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the EU Sustainable Competitiveness Programme for Northern Ireland 2007-2013.

VI. References

- [1] BBC, "Technical Standards for delivery of television programmes to BBC," 2012.
- [2] W. M. Waggner, Pulse Code Modulation Techniques, 1st ed. New York: Thompson Publishing Inc, 1995.
- [3] EBU - UER, "Specification of the Broadcast Wave Format (BWF)," Geneva, 2011.