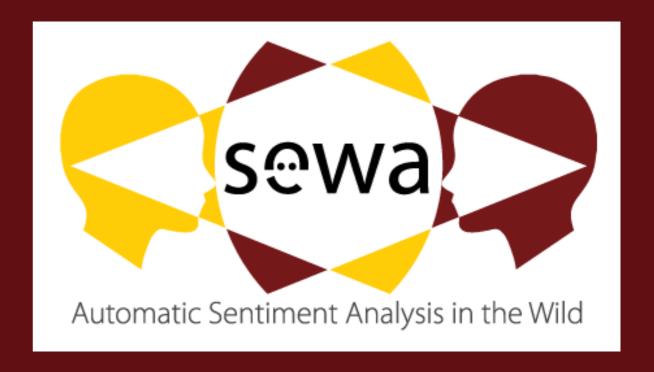
# WP7: Ad Recommendation Engine

Realeyes
Elnar Hajiyev, CTO
Gabor Szirtes, Head Scientist
Pierre Lupi Chen, Data Scientist





### Realeyes



Founded at Oxford University

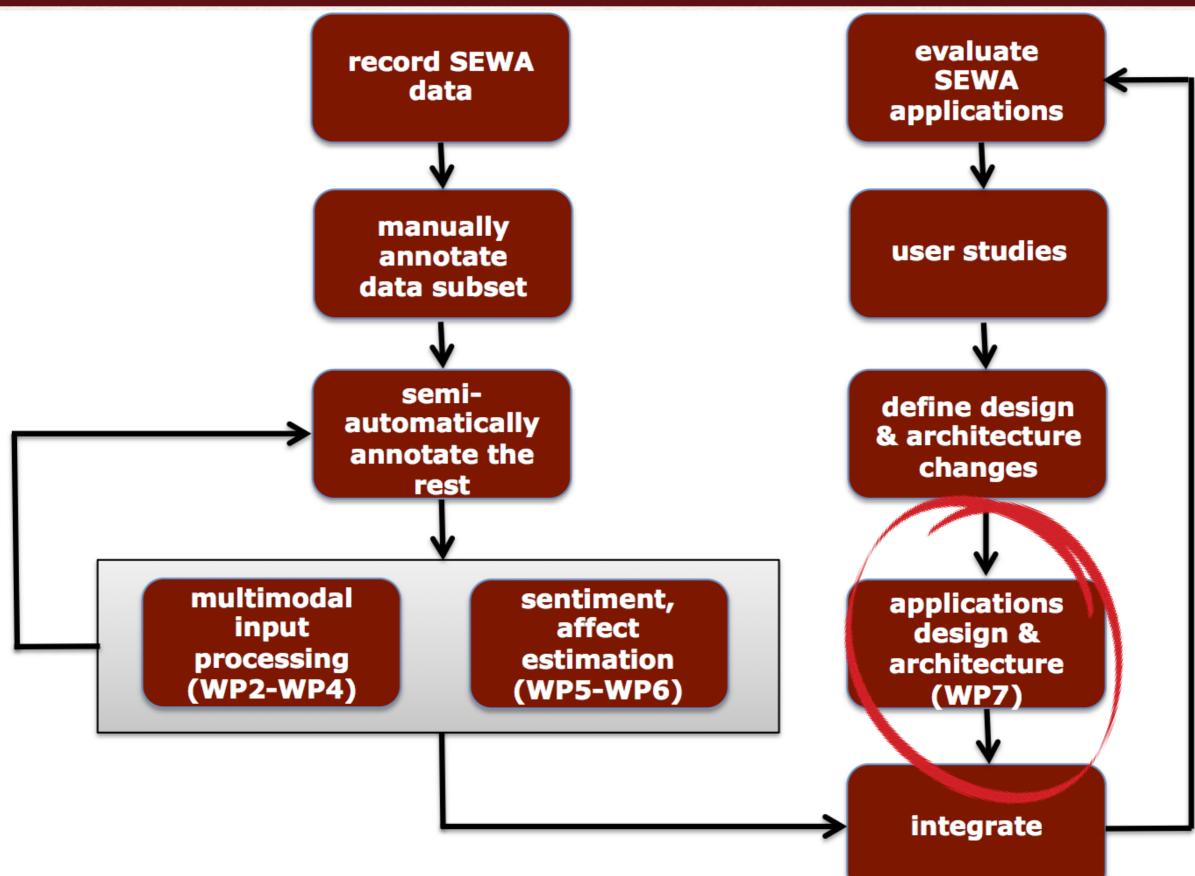
40+ top professionals in London, Boston and Budapest offices, 10 PhDs in R&D

Global technology leader in emotion measurement via webcam

Analytics value from largest emotions database linked to real-life outcomes

Growing SaaS sales to Brands, Agencies, and Media Companies







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WP8		Dissemination and communication activities; ethical review																				
WP9		Coordination and management																				



### Objectives of WP7

- Report on user requirements for each SEWA application (D7.1)
- Initial version of the Ad Recommendation Engine (D7.2)
- Second version of the Ad Recommendation Engine (D7.4)
- Final version of the sentiment-driven Ad Recommendation

Engine (D7.6)











### User requirements

- Purpose of the ad recommendation engine:
  - Enable use emotional and behavioral information to show right ads to the right audience
- Why digital video advertising?
  - Projected spend \$28.08 billion in 2020 in US alone\*
  - Core area of expertise for Realeyes, 5+ years experience
- Target user groups
  - The advertiser (brand owner)
  - The consumer (audience)
  - The publisher (content owner)





### User requirements

- How is it contributing to the existing industry methods?
  - Can be used for pre-testing to drive better targeting and ad design improvement
  - > Richer second by second data, allowing better impact understanding
  - Links ad impressions with user impact and gives information about attitudinal impact of the ad
  - Fills the measurement gap with brand awareness campaigns
  - Fast and inexpensive (compared to similar methods, e.g. EEG)
  - Matching emotional level of the content with ads





### User requirements

- Solution development requires partner participation:
  - Brands:
    - Ultimate benefactor
    - Own crucial sales or social media data
    - Fully aware of any marketing campaigns or seasonality effects
    - Can help measure recommendation effectiveness
  - Data Management Platforms (DMPs):
    - Know what marketing campaigns are being executed
    - Fully aware and driven by the challenges of the target user groups
    - Compete to get higher quality data
    - Can help measure recommendation effectiveness





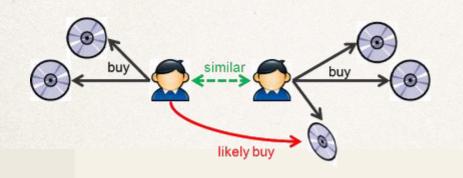
### Ad Recommendation Engine

- A general recommender engine **predicts** a **score** that a **user** would add to an **item**. Items with the highest scores are then recommended to the user.
- Prediction can be based on matching similarities between users and items and on known preferences of the users (history): integrated collaborative filtering approach
- Our goal: recommend –show– maximally relevant ads to viewers.

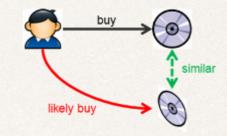




### Ad Recommendation Engine







User similarity based

Item similarity based

[http://horicky.blogspot.hu/2011/09/recomm endation-engine.html]





### Challenges

- No individual rating or action available as a score for relevance
- Difficult to define similarities between ads
- Difficult to connect viewers' attributes with ads





### Our solution

- \* Relevance can be defined by sales lift scores (ad's contribution to sales)
- Interaction between ad and viewer can be measured via emotion responses
- Recommendations can be made at group level (for user segments)
- Viewers can be clustered by similarities using past emotion responses and external attributes (tracking data, meta-info)
- Ads can be clustered by similarities of emotion response profiles (aggregate group responses)





### Our solution – Attributes

Emotion response at panel level

Meta-info

Ad

Info on **panelists**:
Past emotion response
Tracking data
Meta-info



#### Attributes:

- Emotion responses
- Tracking data (history, demographics, location)
- Meta-info (personality, interest)

Viewer

Tracking data

Meta-info

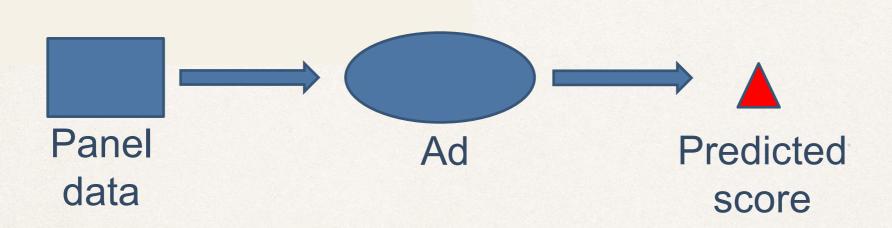
Past emotion response





### Our solution - Audience Selection

Step #1 Train a model that can predict sales performance of an ad (score) from emotion responses of viewers.

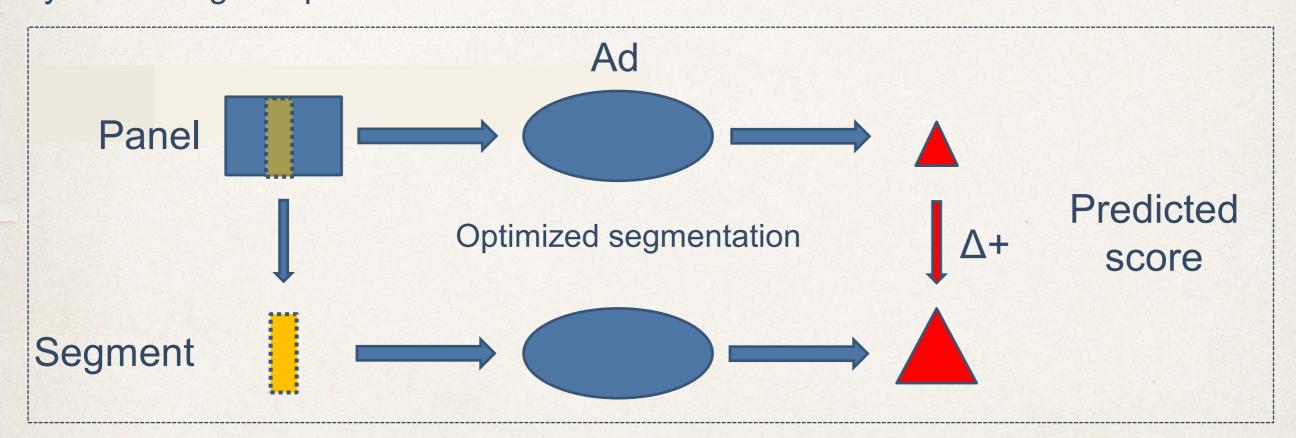


Such model can be used for recommendation of whether to air or not air the adbased on panel response data.



### Our solution - Audience Selection

Step #2 For a given ad identify those viewers whose emotion responses would yield the highest predicted score.

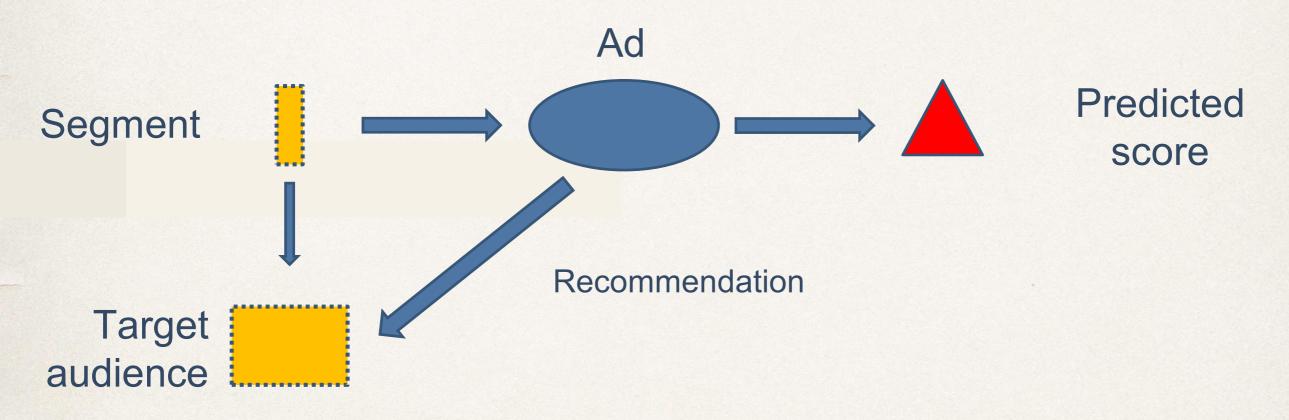






### Our solution – Audience Selection

Step #3 Recommend the ad to viewers most similar to the ones selected above.

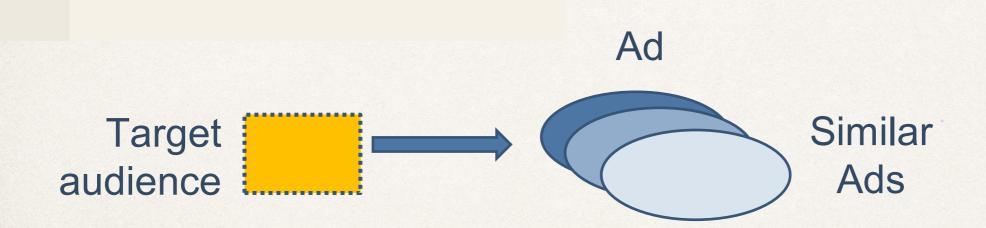






### Our solution – Audience Selection

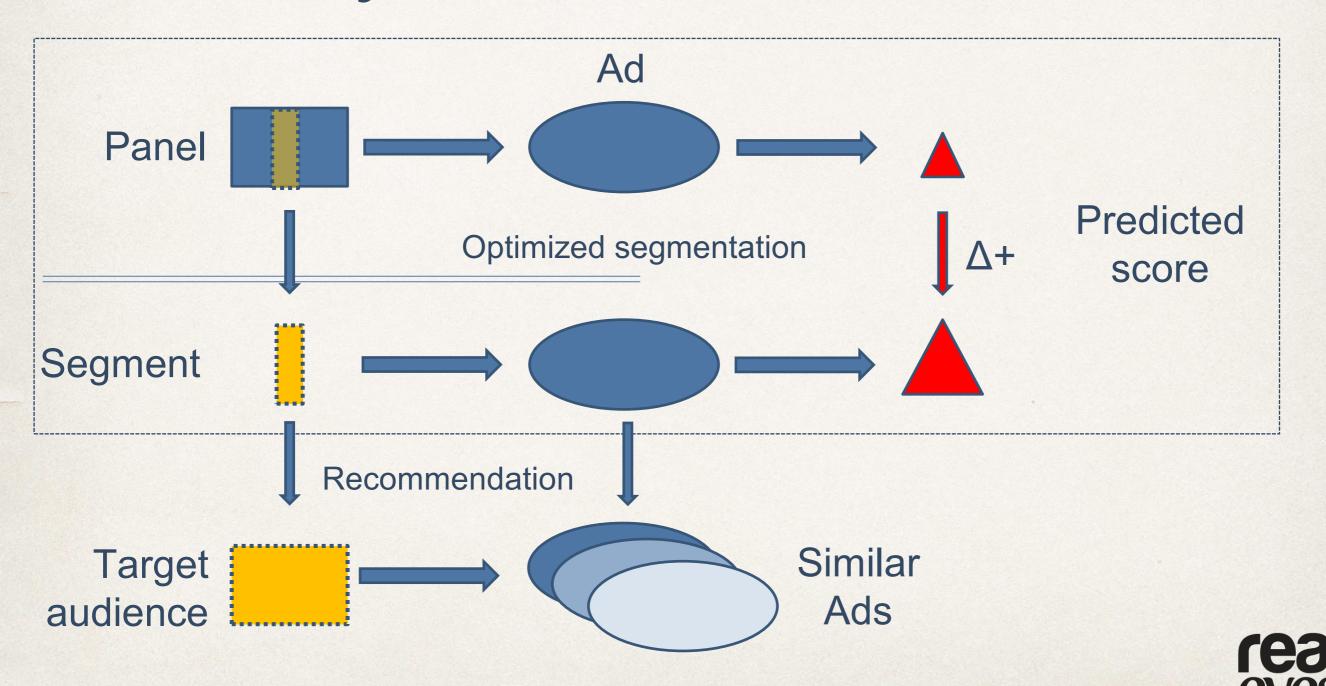
Step #4 For viewers with past measured emotion responses recommend new ads that will likely elicit emotion responses yielding high predicted scores.







### Summary





## Step #1: build a sales lift prediction model (M2-M14)

Task #1: Collect emotion responses from panel to ads with available sales lift

data (provided by MARS)

Task #2: Exploratory Data Analysis for optimal data representation

Task #3: Create, fine-tune and validate predictive models.

Constraints: cost, speed, transparency





### Results #1: Data Collection

#### Data collection:

- We have built an online, scalable, cloud-based, dynamic data collection
  platform that allows for cost optimization, demographics tracking and
  multi-modal data collection.
- World's largest emotion data (discrete facial expressions) linked to sales information (12k viewers, 149 ads, 42k views, 6 countries, 4 categories)

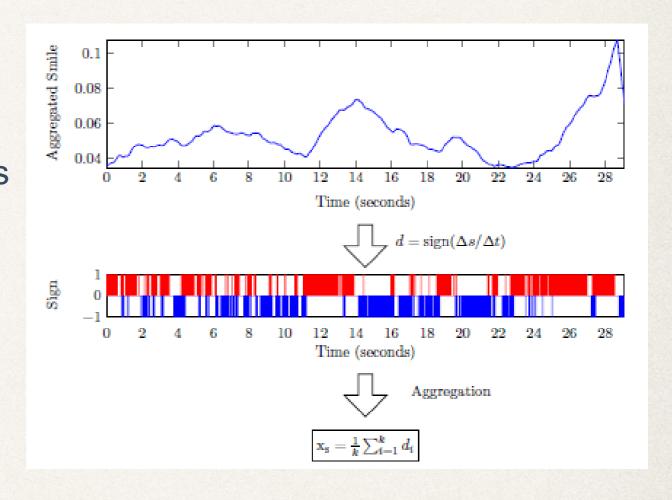




### Results #2: Signals

#### **Exploratory Data Analysis:**

Created hand crafted representations
 based on existing shape alignment
 methods and facial expression
 classifiers (benchmark for SEWA
 integrated versions)



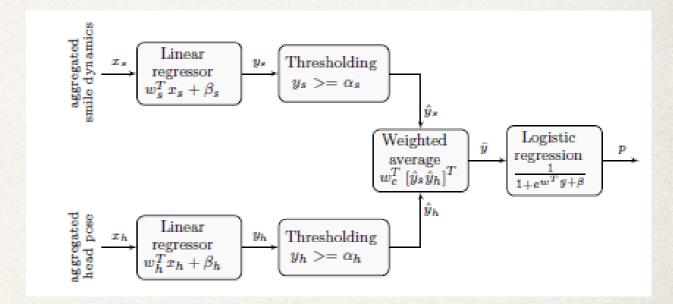
"Smile Dynamics" signal





### Results #3: Modelling

- We have built a low complexity
   ensemble model of simple linear
   regressors that can classify ads as high
   vs low performing in sales terms. Non-linearity is introduced via thresholding
- Modeling and results are submitted to the Special Issue of Image and Video Computing and presented at I-COM







### Results #4: Validation

We have validated the obtained model

by traditional k-fold Cross-Validation as

well as by "Leave One Label Out" type

validation scheme (to check robustness

against factors not considered in the

model like region or product category)

repeated 10-fold CV	Accuracy	ROC AUC
Dynamic model	$72.7\pm2.3\%$	$0.74\pm0.03$
Random model	$52.3\pm2.8\%$	0.50

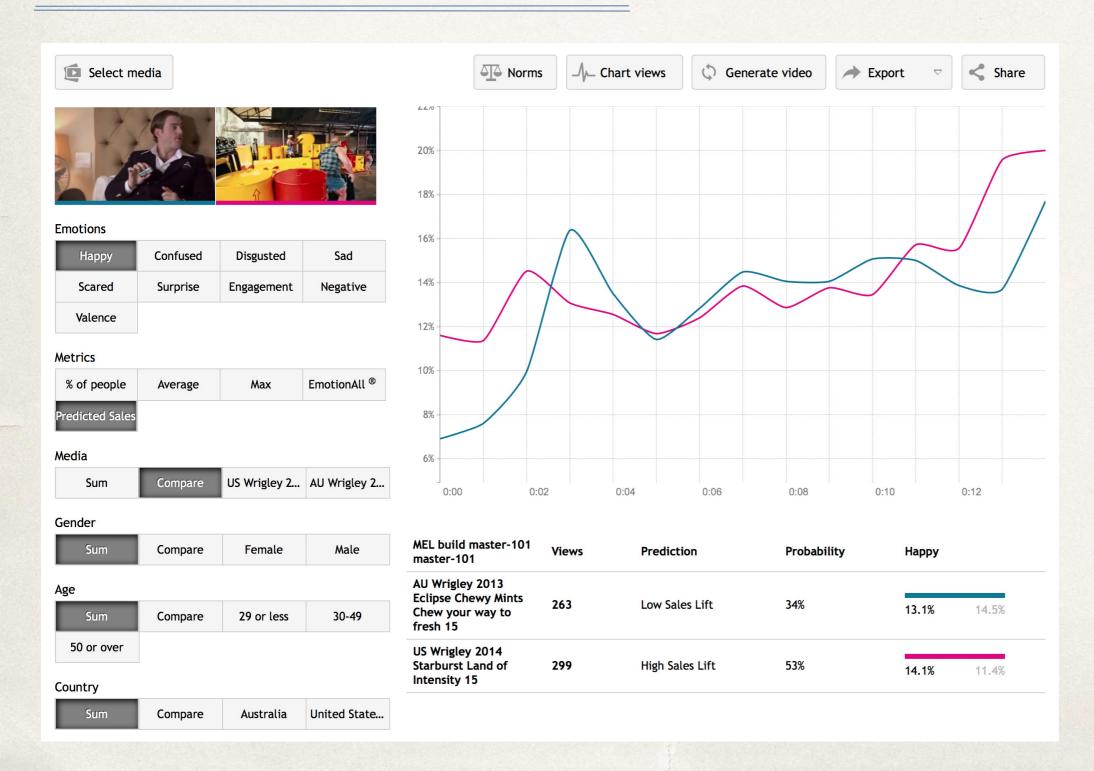
Category	Acc.	ROC AUC	#low	#high
Chocolate	69.6%	70.0%	24	22
Food	75.0%	70.0%	10	2
Petcare	72.4%	69.4%	37	21
Wrigley	75.8%	70.2%	13	20
average	73.2%	69.9%		

Region	Acc.	ROC AUC	#low	#high
Australia	59.3%	68.8%	18	9
France	86.7%	85.7%	8	7
Germany	63.6%	67.7%	10	12
Russia	81.8%	71.4%	15	7
UK	79.4%	75.9%	20	14
USA	79.3%	82.0%	13	16
average	75.0%	75.1%		





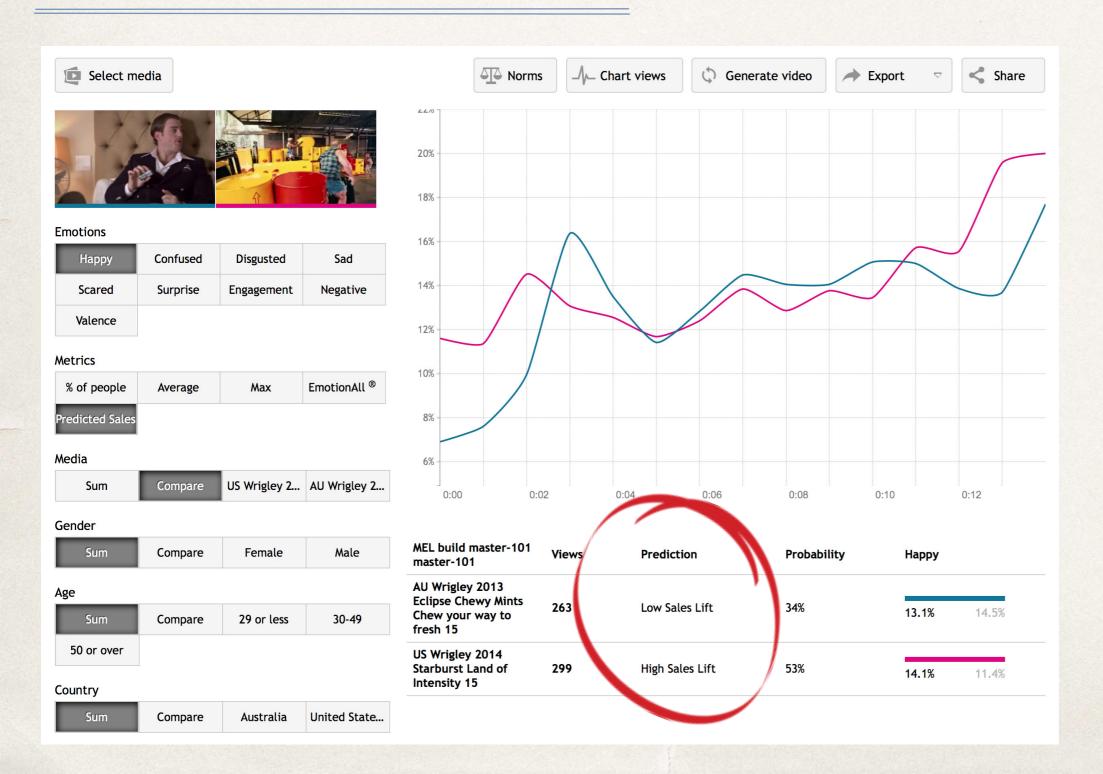
### Results #5: Product extension







### Results #5: Product extension







## Step #2: Find optimal viewer segmentation (M14-M16)

- Challenge 1: find robust segmentation method for panels of moderate size
- Implement, test and validate score driven brute force segmentation
- Implement, test and validate similarity based clustering using emotion response and/or meta-info based viewer representation
- Idea: cluster responses based on deviation from average





## Step #3: Recommend ads to most similar target audience (M16-M18)

- Challenge 2: define representations and similarity metric that can be used to identify target audience
- Target variables: Prediction accuracy, Brand Lift scores, View Through
   Conversion Quartiles, Click Through Rates
- Benchmarking: External validation with our partners











### Work from M19

- Expand and improve ad recommendation engine with new sentiment analysis technology provided by SEWA partners. Evaluation will be done against our own baseline solution
- Improve audience segmentation by using non-sales data like social media activity (#views, likes or shares on Youtube, Facebook, Twitter)
- "Instant prediction" of emotion responses from audio-visual content and context. This would yield approximate ad matching and fast targeting.





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