



## Leveraging Multimodal LDA for Hyperlinking

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# Plan

## 1 Introduction

# Hyperlinking: Linking video fragments

## For machines and for humans

- ▶ “Advanced tasks” (e.g., video summarization)
- ▶ Media workers, companies (e.g., analytics)
- ▶ Generic user (e.g., recommendation)

## For machines

- ▶ Near-duplicates (can be used for clustering or automatic summarization)
- ▶ Fragments that are part of the timeline (i.e. related events that happened just before or just after)

## For humans

- ▶ *Diverse* targets to cover the potential interests of the user

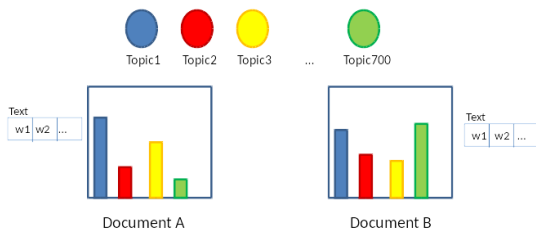
# Plan

## 2 Joining Audio and Visual Informations

# Latent Dirichlet Allocation

## The idea

- ▶ Latent topics are extracted from a collection
- ▶ A document is represented by its topics probabilities

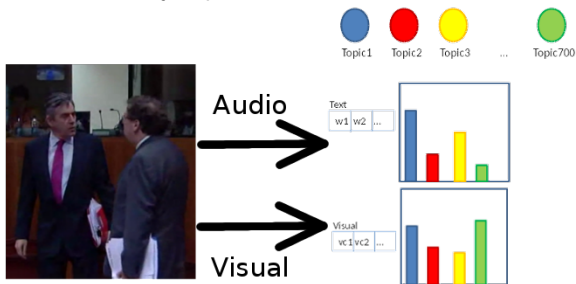


- ▶ Topics distributions can be compared
- ▶ Documents that do not share vocabulary can have a high similarity

# Building conjointly two modalities

## Using both audio and visual informations

- ▶ Idea: From comparable documents in two languages, build topics in both languages conjointly
- ▶ We use audio and visual informations as two different languages and build cross-modality topics



- ▶ For each visual topic, there exists a corresponding audio topic

## Exemples of mappings between audio and visual

Most probable words from topic  $n^{\circ}3$  in our model:

**Audio** love home feel day life baby made thing la

**Visual** singer microphone sax concert master-of-ceremonies  
cornet flute trombone banjo

Most probable words from topic  $n^{\circ}25$  in our model:

**Audio** years technology computer find key future power machine  
speed science

**Visual** equipment machine tape-player computer  
appliance-recording memory-tape CD-player

# From visual to audio

## Objective

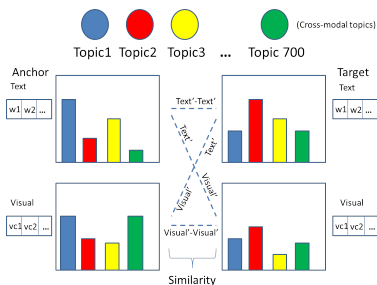
By learning this mapping, we can apply the usual topic similarities (i.e. audio  $\rightarrow$  audio or visual  $\rightarrow$  visual).

We can also apply cross-modality similarities (i.e. audio  $\rightarrow$  visual or visual  $\rightarrow$  audio).

## New kinds of links

Cross-modality similarities correspond to:

- ▶ Seeing more about what is said
- ▶ Hearing more about what is shown





# Plan

## 3 Data and Evaluation

# Our system

## What we used

- ▶ Automatic transcriptions from LIMSI
- ▶ Visual concepts from Leuven

## Method and Reranking

- Run1 Visual similarity (no topics) with visual reranking (top 50)
- Run2 Audio to visual with visual reranking (top 50)
- Run3 Visual to audio with ngram reranking (top 50)
- Run4 Rank Aggregation

## Reranking

- ▶ CNN trained on ImageNet ILSVRC (VGG 16) for visual reranking
- ▶ Unigram, bigram and trigram cosine similarity for ngram reranking

# Plan

## 4 Results and Analysis

## Near-Median scores but hard to compare

	Minimum	25%	50%	75%	Maximum
Prec 10	0.017	0.198	0.275	0.524	0.608
Run1		0.207			
Run2	0.017				
Run3		0.224			
Run4	0.156				

Table: Results for our four runs

## Some of our relevant targets (RUN3)

### Anchor 85

- ▶ Talks about the Ireland saying “No” to the Lisbon Treaty
- ▶ Europe is not happy, Mandelson (UK politician) is blamed by Nicolas Sarkozy but Gordon Brown supports Mandelson

### Target 3

- ▶ Almost identical content (another news show 3 hours later)

### Target 8

- ▶ Explanation of the successive difficulties of the EU in the ratification of treaties
- ▶ Focuses on times when referendum were used as opposed to parliamentary ratification

## Some of our non-relevant targets

### Anchor 85

- ▶ Talks about the Ireland saying “No” to the Lisbon Treaty
- ▶ Europe is not happy, Mandelson (UK politician) is blamed by Nicolas Sarkozy but Gordon Brown supports him

### Target 6

- ▶ The UK Parliament debates on the answer that should be given to Ireland: push them to do another referendum or don't pressure them
- ▶ Gordon Brown is in favor of pressuring them while the opposition calls for inaction

# Suggestions for the evaluation

## What we think

- ▶ Almost identical targets should be identified
- ▶ There should be several Turkers by anchor/target pair

## What we know

- ▶ There would be a low inter-annotator agreement

# Plan

## 5 Conclusion



# Strengths and weaknesses

## Strengths

- ▶ Brings more diversity
- ▶ A new way to exploit cross-modality
- ▶ More control over link creation

## Weaknesses

- ▶ Works badly on some anchors (e.g., visual → audio showing an anchorman)

## Push the community for more diversity

