Design of a platform for assessing multimedia advertising content consumption with mobile devices validation

López, J.P.; Sánchez, F.; Valhondo, J.; Jiménez, D.

González-Miranda, S.; Bourg, L.

Abstract— Multimedia advertising content needs to be assessed before campaign to assure its future success. Content consumption techniques are used to identify user’s interest through a determined content, but it needs effective validation. This paper describes the design of a two-fold analysis of video consumption implemented on EPSIS platform to measure users’ interest. The platform consists in a web interface for video visualization which executes an algorithm for automatic validation of user’s consumption, and a mobile application which subsequently enables users to assess the video content previously visualized. The video portfolio featured in our platform corresponds to advertising content and social media, which has special characteristics of length and complete meaning and is easier to be assessed than longer contents such as documentary or films. After developing subjective tests with a collection of observers, the mobile application allows to demonstrate the validation of the algorithm. The platform succeeds in validation of advertising contents reducing time and cost derived from the evaluation process.

Keywords— advertising content, audiovisual consumption, mobile application, user’s interest, video platform

I. INTRODUCTION

The impact derived from an advertising campaign depends on a collection of factors, especially when video contents are associated to it. The involvement of the purchaser in the advertising message may change perceptions of the product in the process of shifting the relative salience of attitudes [1]. Factors having an impact on the formation of satisfaction in the audience have been described in literature [2], among the most common: motivational, attitudinal, technological and behavioral or performance. Those factors should be especially considered within advertisement content.

Latest research in the field of audiovisual consumption analyses systems with implicit information. Content-based recommendations may estimate the user’s interest offering an approach for digital multimedia content personalization based on user profile information [3]. Choice on advertisement affects to the video attention and user’s interest [4]. Previous work collected in [5] shew the importance of recommendation in audiovisual consumption. Also, the work in [6] fully demonstrated the ratification of video quality through mobile devices applications. The platform developed offers a powerful tool for this purpose, in which, the validation of the process goes beyond other implementations.

In the context of developing efficient tools based on new technologies which save cost and time, EPSIS platform is an effective solution for predicting the impact of any campaign by performing subjective tests with real observers while assuring the quality of the contents created for that purpose.

II. OBJECTIVES AND PLATFORM DESCRIPTION

Automatically determining video interest by analyzing user’s consumption is a powerful tool for predicting the quality of multimedia contents. Algorithms need to be validated with external tools, such as applications implemented in mobile devices.

Fig. 1. EPSIS platform description

EPSIS platform prototype described in Fig. 1 presents the two-fold analysis of the information obtained: 1) estimation of interest derived from consumption through web services and 2) interest derived from subjective assessment through mobile devices. The platform, which offers an estimation of user’s real interest is mainly composed by three basic elements: First, a web interface for automatically estimating the interest inference, which is developed in HTML5 technologies, for presenting to the user a collection of video sequences to assess. Secondly, a mobile application developed and tested in tablets and smartphones as a complement to the previously obtained inferred interest. The purpose of this application is the validation the correctness of assessment results. Finally, a
The user’s real interest is calculated as a function of the previously calculated parameters. Obtaining a number in the MOS scale from 1 (low interest) to 5 (high interest).

\[ Int = \alpha_1 f(i_{\text{ref}}) + \alpha_2 f(q_1, q_2, q_3) \] (1)

Where \( Int \) represents the user’s real interest as a function of the parameters calculated through both ways: the inferred interest derived from consumption \( f(\log q) \) and \( f(q_1, q_2, q_3) \) the interest derived from subjective assessment \( \alpha_1 \) and \( \alpha_2 \) are constants dependent from the content analyzed.

IV. RESULTS DERIVED FROM PLATFORM TESTS

Tests were developed with a collection of different thematic sequences. Users had free interaction over ten video sequences, Table 2 contains samples of the tests.

### Table 2. Example of User’s Interest Detection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Id</th>
<th>Content Title</th>
<th>Inferred Interest</th>
<th>Global Explicit Interest</th>
<th>Thematic Explicit Interest</th>
<th>Esthetic Explicit Interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Gender Violence</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>News: 4G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Professional Form</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>News: 4G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Sustainable Aquaculture</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three different situations have been identified where two-fold validation plays a key role in detection of false success. First situation (row indicated in blue) is when user’s inferred interest is high (5) due to full video view. Likewise, the subjective assessment reveals user’s interest. Second situation (row indicated in green) reveals low user’s real interest (1) through a combination of low interest inferred from not playing full video and low evaluation. Finally, the third case (row indicated in red) shows a contradiction between two parameters revealing that user’s real interest is not corresponding to consumption. “User Id” is a randomly assigned number for user’s identification. V. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed system for EPSIS project contributes to the improvement of other proposals for audiovisual consumption analysis, as demonstrated with results obtained in the phase of interest inference. The information obtained after testing including varied database is satisfactory for automatically modelling interest inference analyzing users’ interaction. Advertisement audiovisual content parametrization allows the personalization of video sequences based on recommendation algorithms.

On the other hand, first advances in this research field are focused in the interest inference of audiovisual consumption, which is not equal for different scenarios. Additionally to the qualitative parameters improvement, a probabilistic model is able to consider redundancy for content analysis, allowing obtaining user’s trends in personal consumption and the importance of contextual and environmental factors.

In short period of time, the results are very satisfactory. Nonetheless, applying inference algorithm to analyze video consumption is not enough for assuring proper results. This fact is a consequence of the environment conditions which implies the unreliability in random observer’s interaction. The validation process through mobile devices allows a quick and easy evaluation of the collected data. With two-fold analysis data, advertisement videos can be properly assessed with reliable results in the EPSIS platform.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The work developed between Universidad Politécnica de Madrid and Planet Media was performed in the framework of project IPT-2011-1393-430000 EPSIS: Entertainment and segmented advertisement in immersive environments [8] which is partially funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness.

REFERENCES


