BDS MPhil

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Decoding Marketers' Intentions: Deterministic Generation of Ad-Claims

Contribution

 Novel Method: A Summary Embeddings, that make an LLM generate a specific ad-claim.

Data

 Advertising claims with meta information & ratings from choice-experiment

What's done?

 Algorithm, validation, data acquisition, Snellius application

What's next?

Empirical application, first-draft

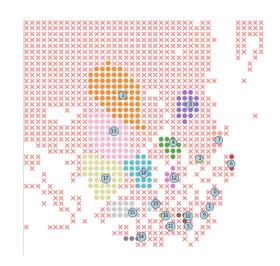


Figure 1: 2D-generation space

Can consumer preferences inform LLM text generation?

- Application: Generating advertising claims with an LLM, based on consumer preferences.
- Methodology: Find input-embeddings for GPT, that generate a specific advertising claim (we call these "summary embeddings"). We model these "summary embeddings" with an Autoencoder, which gives us a "generation space" for advertising claims.
- Toy-Example: Tangible (e.g. "50% more visible shine after one use") and intangible (e.g. "Rediscover vibrant, joyful hair") advertising claims.

We try to find an input-embedding that makes an LLM generate a specific output-sequence: Find the summary embedding e^* that maximizes the likelihood of the target-sequence t_1, \ldots, t_L given the summary embedding e:

$$oldsymbol{e}^* = rg \max_{oldsymbol{e}} \sum_{i=1}^L \log p(t_1, \dots, t_L | oldsymbol{e}).$$

We impose restrictions on e^* by using an Autoencoder (AE) to model its elements. The hidden layer of this AE is our "generation space".

Current State

- Summary embeddings generate target sequences.
- Separation of tangible and intangible claims in generation space (Figure 1).
- Grid-search exploration reveals "candidates" for new claims (red crosses) and "islands" regenerating training data claims (color-coded circles) (Figure 2).

Next Steps:

- Optimize optimization process.
- Enhance generation mode for clearer new claims.
- Integrate consumer preferences/ratings for generated claims.

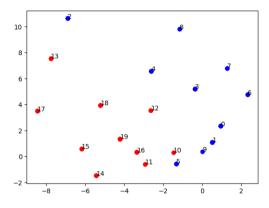


Figure 2: Tangible and intangible claims in 2D-generation space.

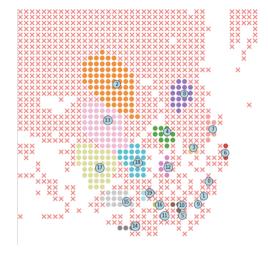


Figure 3: Grid-search across 2D-generation space.