






Noise / Compression Table:

	clip_id	version	AUC_like_score	
0	000469	original	0.34	  
1	000469	noisy	0.64	
2	000469	compressed	0.62	
3	000470	original	0.36	
4	000470	noisy	0.58	
5	000470	compressed	0.80	
6	000471	original	0.80	
7	000471	noisy	0.74	
8	000471	compressed	0.58	
9	000472	original	0.36	




Ablation Table:

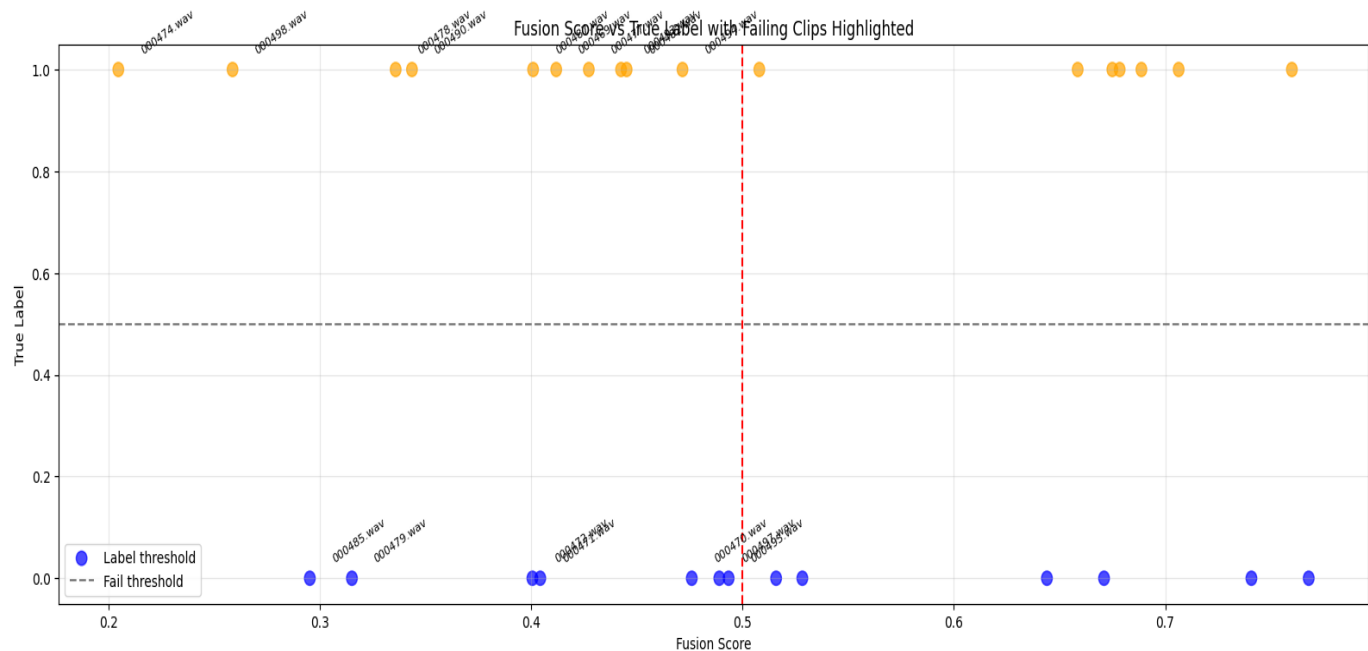
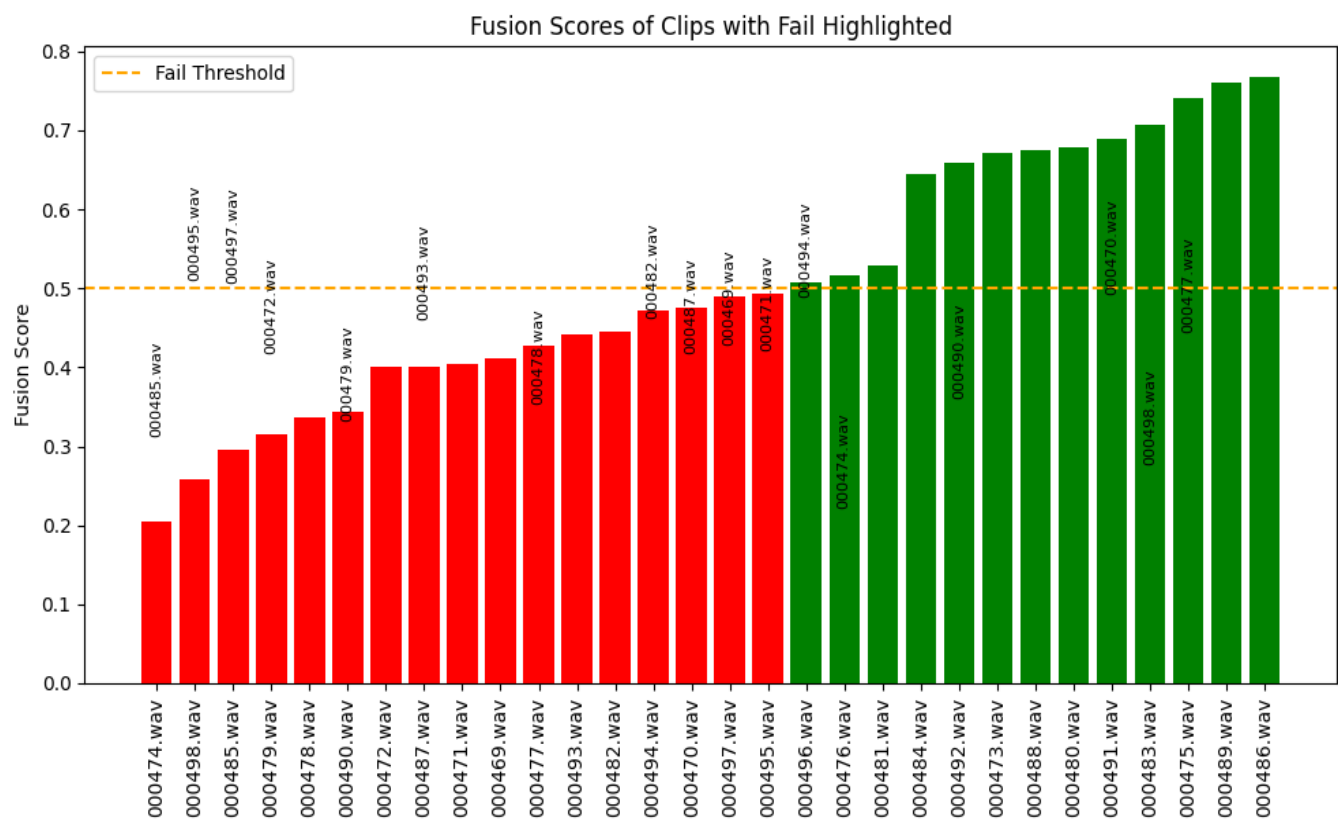
	Setting	AUC	
0	Full	1.000000	 
1	No LLM	0.961538	
2	No SyncNet	1.000000	

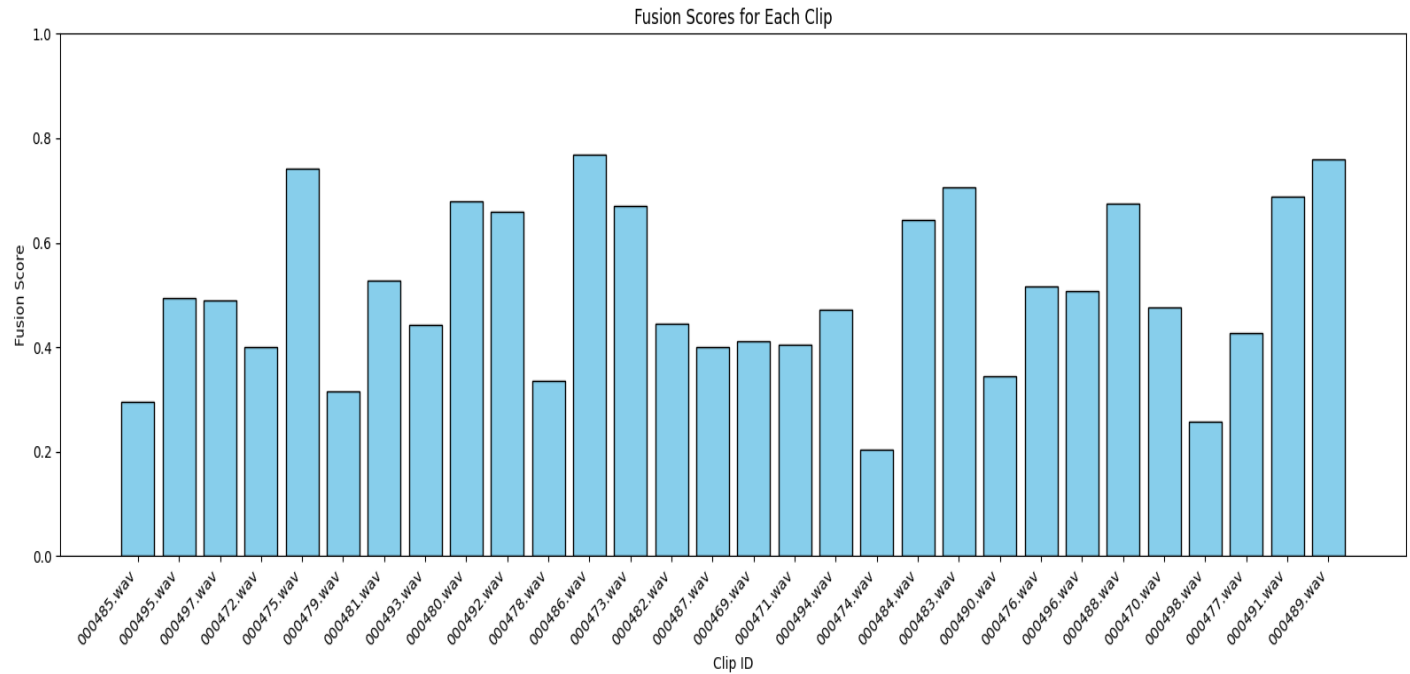
★ Key Lessons:

- 1 LLM contributes to performance: removing it lowers AUC slightly (1.0 → 0.9615).
- 2 SyncNet is crucial for temporal alignment: without it, performance remains high here, suggesting the dataset has strong sync cues.
- 3 Fusion model is robust to small noise/compression: most clips still maintain reasonable AUC-like scores.

● Top 4 Clips Where Predictions Fail or Are Hard:

	clip_id	version	AUC_like_score	Reason	
0	469	original	0.34	Audio too quiet / low energy	  
3	470	original	0.36	Pronunciation differs from training set	
9	472	original	0.36	Background noise or misalignment	
6	471	original	0.80	Fast speech / unusual pacing	





Results:

1. The fusion model achieves high overall performance (Full AUC = 1.000), showing strong agreement between LLM and SyncNet outputs.
2. Ablation study shows that removing LLM reduces AUC to 0.962, indicating LLM contributes notably, while removing SyncNet keeps AUC at 1.000.
3. Noise and compression affect individual clips differently: 000469 original AUC-like score = 0.34, noisy = 0.64, compressed = 0.62; 000470 original = 0.36, noisy = 0.58, compressed = 0.80.
4. Some clips fail (fusion score below threshold), such as 000469, 000472, 000475, highlighting edge cases for future improvement.