




Brillio Ad Detection

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AGENDA

Business Problem

How do we help
marketers?

01

Our Solution

Overview of our
methodology and
model?

02

Future Improvements

How could our
project be
expanded?

03

The background of the slide is a dark charcoal grey. It is decorated with a pattern of thin, gold-colored lines that form a honeycomb or hexagonal grid. This pattern is most prominent at the top and bottom edges, where it forms a border, and is more sparse in the center where the text is located.

Business Problem

Business Problem



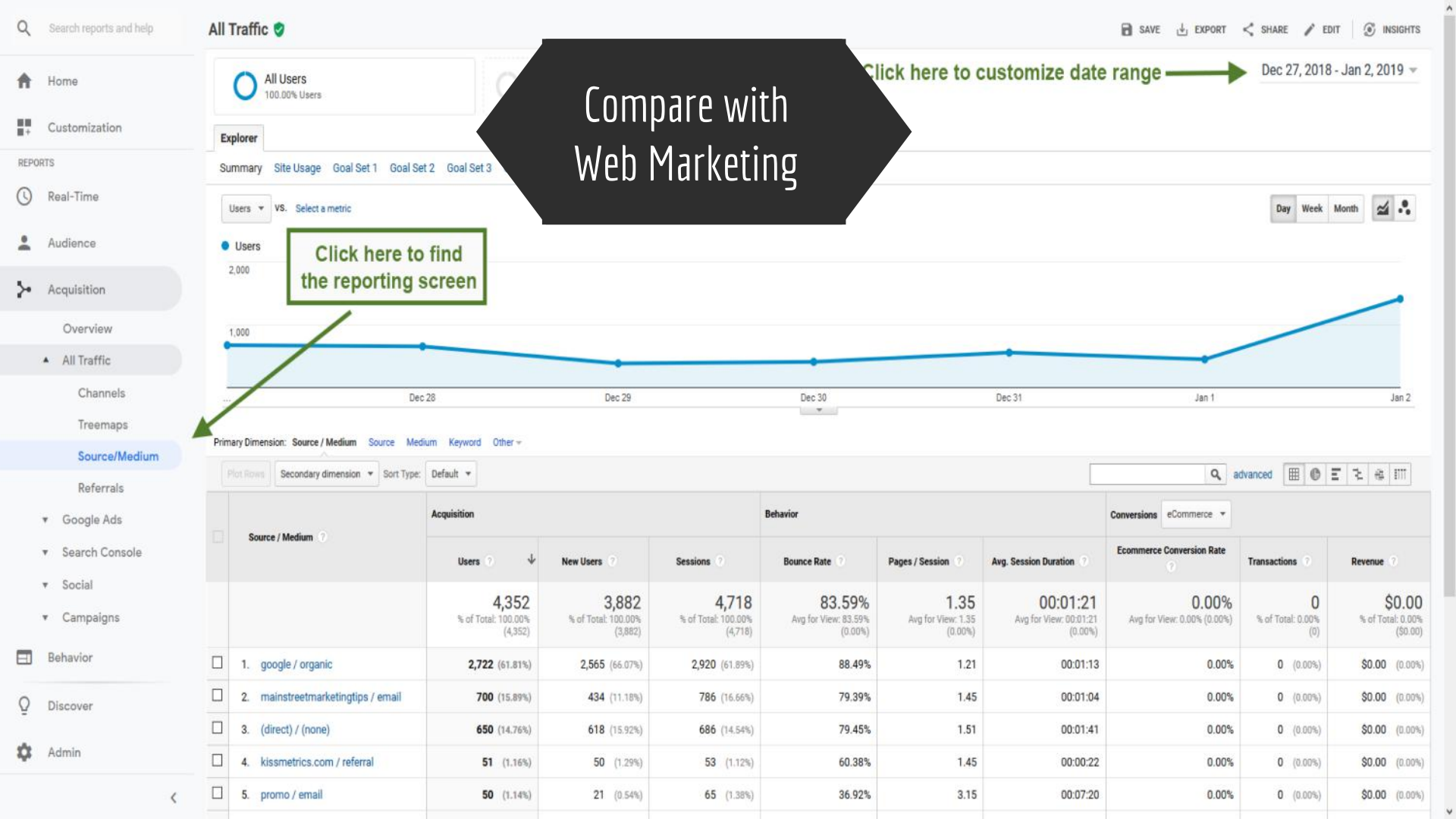
Companies spend many millions to show their logos during sporting events.

Traditionally, there are a few good ways to quantify the effects of sponsorships.

Both ad buyers and sellers do not know if current ad pricing is too high or too low.

Is this working for you?

	20		26
BONUS			
1st	1:57	:16	



Our Solution

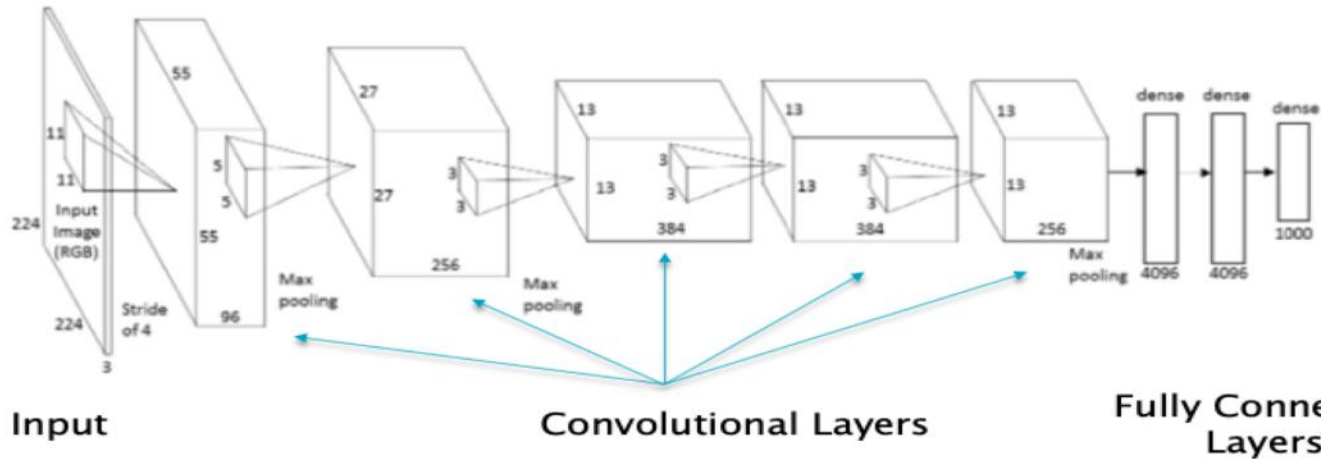


Build a Deep Learning Model with CNNs to quantify logo exposure during a sports broadcast.

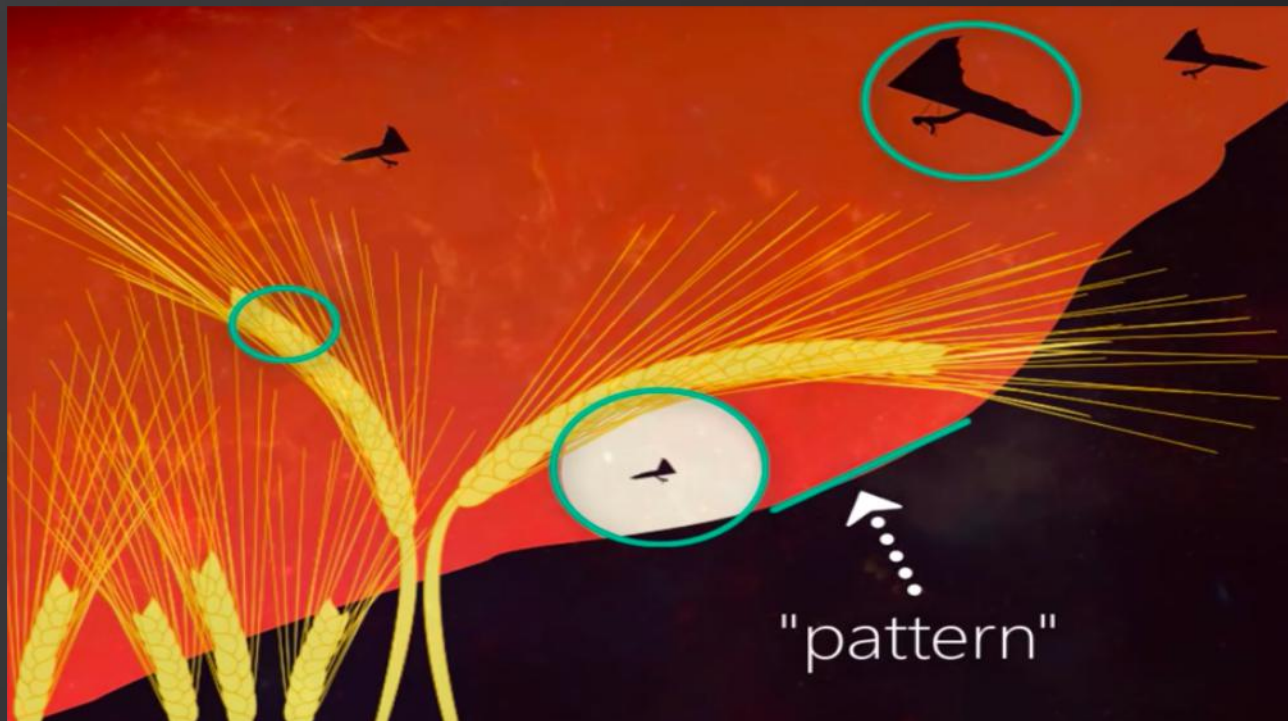
We can now know how effective displaying a logo during a game really is.

What are ConvNets?

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN/ConvNet) is neural network with some convolutional layers.
A convolutional layer has a number of filters that has convolutional operations.



Detecting Patterns



Project Steps



DEFINE SCOPE

Logo detection in NBA Games



GATHER DATA

Gather NBA footage with StateFarm logo



BUILD AND TRAIN

Build and train a CNN model



TUNE MODEL

Adjust parameters to maximize accuracy



TEST MODEL

Test model to check accuracy



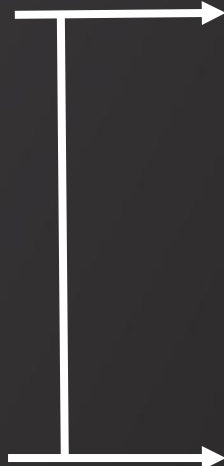
DEPLOY MODEL

Use model to predict new videos

Data Preparation



YouTube clips were
downloaded and converted
to frames



Logo



Train
Validation
Test

No Logo



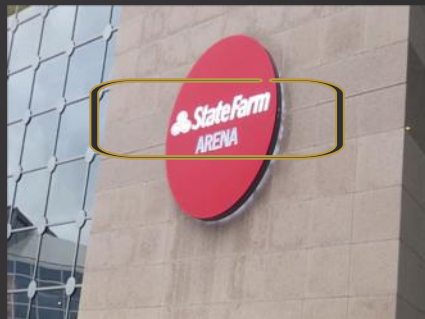
Train
Validation
Test

Manually label data as
having a logo or not.

Split labeled data into
Train, Validation and
Test sets.

The Dataset

Sample Images with Logo



Our Process



Model Training & Tuning

Adding/deleting layers to CNN based on previous results.

01

Calculate Logo Exposure

Calculate display time based on the results of classification.

02

03

04


Prediction

Perform classification on new video clip.

Determine Success Rate

Compare display time with other metrics like Ad spends to calculate ROI.

Final Results

	Duration	Frames (2 frames per second)	Frames with logo	Exposure %	Display Time
Video 1	9:46 mins	1172	940	80.02	7.83 mins
Video 2	1:45 mins	210	57	27.14	28.5 secs

$$\text{Logo Exposure in \%} = \frac{\text{Frames with logo}}{\text{Total Frames}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Display Time} = \frac{\text{Frames with logo}}{2 \times 60}$$



Business Applications



Determining Return on Investment

Now that ad buyers can know how long and ad can be seen, they can decide if certain spots are worth the price.

Determine Best Locations

Using the model, marketers can now quantify what locations get the most screen time.

FUTURE EXPLORATIONS

```
graph TD; A[FUTURE EXPLORATIONS] --> B[REAL-TIME DETECTION]; A --> C[MULTIPLE LOGOS]; A --> D[OTHER SPORTS]; B --- C; C --- D;
```

REAL-TIME DETECTION

Use techniques like YOLO for real time object detection.

MULTIPLE LOGOS

Improve model to detect multiple logos instead of one.

OTHER SPORTS

Expand the project to other sports broadcasts and events.



THANK YOU





QUESTIONS?



APPENDIX



Defining the Scope



Focus on NBA Games

Video footage is widely available on Youtube

Clearly visible Logos on all sides of the court

Focus on 9 min highlight videos

Focus on Statefarm logo

Logo is distinct and easy to recognize

Can easily find additional training images

Data Gathering



1. Find Videos

Searched for NBA highlight videos on YouTube

2. Download Videos

Download highlight videos as MP4 files

3. Convert To Frames

Convert videos to a series of images using VLC media player

4. Label Data

Frames segregated as with logo and without logo and divided into train, test and validation datasets.

5. Data Storage

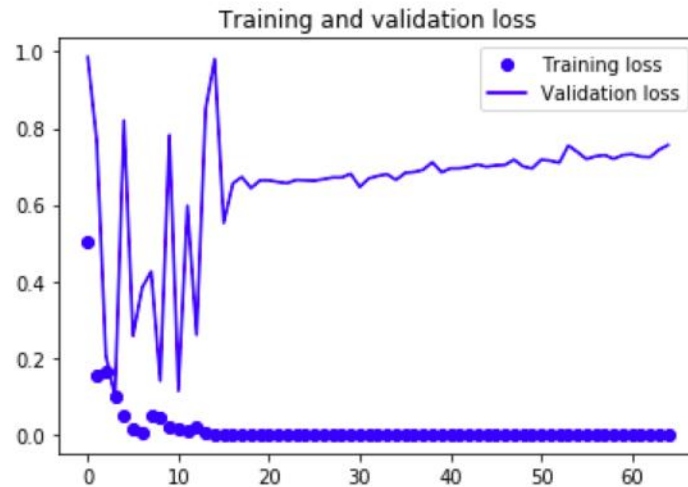
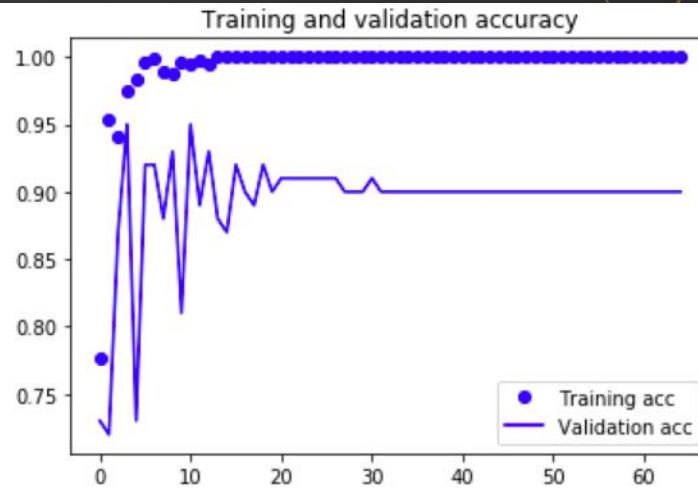
Labelled Dataset uploaded to Google Drive for easy access and use.

Model Layers

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 148, 148, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 74, 74, 32)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 72, 72, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 36, 36, 64)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 34, 34, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 17, 17, 128)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 15, 15, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 5, 5, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling)	(None, 2, 2, 128)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 512)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 512)	262656
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 1)	513
Total params: 651,585		
Trainable params: 651,585		
Non-trainable params: 0		

Model Results



Model Test Results

Test our model

```
[18] test_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(  
    test_dir,  
    target_size=(150, 150),  
    batch_size=32,  
    class_mode='binary')  
  
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate_generator(test_generator, steps=13)  
print('test acc:', test_acc)
```

↳ Found 103 images belonging to 2 classes.
test acc: 0.8826979475636636