



HAL
open science

PolemicTweet: Video Annotation and Analysis through Tagged Tweets

Samuel Huron, Petra Isenberg, Jean-Daniel Fekete

► **To cite this version:**

Samuel Huron, Petra Isenberg, Jean-Daniel Fekete. PolemicTweet: Video Annotation and Analysis through Tagged Tweets. 14th International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction (INTERACT), IFIP, Sep 2013, Heidelberg, Germany. pp.135-152, 10.1007/978-3-642-40480-1_9. hal-00817591

HAL Id: hal-00817591

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-00817591>

Submitted on 24 Apr 2013

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

PolemicTweet: Video Annotation and Analysis through Tagged Tweets

Samuel Huron^{1,1,2}, Petra Isenberg¹, Jean Daniel Fekete¹

¹ INRIA-Team Aviz, Bât 660, Université Paris-Sud,
91405 Orsay Cedex, France

² IRI, 4 rue Aubry le Boucher,
75004 Paris

{Samuel.Huron,Petra.Isenberg,Jean-Daniel.Fekete}@inria.fr

Abstract. We present PolemicTweet a system with an encompassing, economic, and engaging approach to video tagging and analysis. Annotating and tagging videos manually is a boring and time-consuming process. Yet, in the last couple of years the audiences of events—such as academic conferences—have begun to produce unexploited metadata in the form of micropost activities. With PolemicTweet we explore the use of tagged microposts for both video annotation and browsing aid. PolemicTweet is a system 1) to crowd source conference video tagging with structured sentiment metadata, 2) to engage audiences in a tagging process, and 3) to visualize these annotations for browsing and analyzing a video. We describe the the system and its components as well as the results from a one-year live deployment in 27 different events.

Keywords: Backchannel, Video annotation, Crowdsourcing, Video analysis, Live tagging.

1 Introduction



Fig. 1. The three stages of PolemicTweet: 1) printed information on connection & tags, 2) the live Twitter client & structured annotations, 3) video player showing tweet annotations.

We present a web-based structured video tagging, browsing, and analysis system called PolemicTweet as well as the results from a long-term evaluation of the system under live deployment. The system is unique in that it supports a wide variety of related activities ranging from video tagging to analysis and provides its different components to a variety of benefits for different kinds of audiences.

PolemicTweet (PT) was developed in response to the need for effortless but rich video tagging for event recordings and their subsequent browsing and analysis. A number of organizations in the world, including ours, regularly organize mid-sized conference-style events, with audiences of 25-300 attendees. Many of these events are recorded using videos for archival purposes or for sharing on the web. For example, a rapidly growing global audience regularly follows the TED-events series [1]. However, with current online video players it is difficult to get additional information on a recorded video. Video meta-data does not generally give good information about the events unfolding during the course of a video, such as the topic(s) covered, controversies that may have arisen, or reactions of the audience to a speaker shown in the video. This is because videos are complex to summarize, analyze, search and browse. Yet, we argue that providing additional information is highly valuable to external viewers. We thus, designed PT to capture structured annotations in a cost-effective manner and provide this information for perusal. The captured meta-data is meant to help both casual browsing and analysis of video content. PT also provides visual summarization of annotations captured during live events and includes additional features for search and browsing.

We specifically contribute a web-based solution to video annotation and analysis that is easy to deploy and use. It is engaging in that the annotation phase offers benefits to participants beyond their involvement in a tagging activity. PT is a well-rounded system of integrated components and has been evaluated in a long-term study involving the capture and annotation of video from 27 different events over one year.



Fig. 2. The Microsoft conference room in Paris where PolemicTweet was deployed; the use of laptops or other wifi-capable devices was prevalent and ensured active participation.

2 Motivation

Our design of PT was motivated by the proliferation of microblogging activities at live events associated with our organization: the Institut de Recherche et d’Innovation

(IRI) du Centre Pompidou. IRI is a research association focusing on the study of cultural practices enabled by digital technologies. A part of IRI's activities is to organize seminars on subjects such as philosophy, design, and digital cultures. A typical seminar is video recorded. A formal procedure of human annotation and tagging on the video footage was used to follow the event in order to make the videos more searchable and comprehensible. This video annotation task was generally assigned to interns (often archivist students) using a custom software called "Ligne de temps". This process had two major disadvantages: without having attended the event the job was tedious and time-consuming for the student and costly for the organization.

After this internal annotation process, the video recordings were published online on a web platform displaying the same annotation interface as "Ligne de temps". In addition to the first set of annotations, the attendees of the event were allowed to add further annotations. However, the participation remained low: the interface for annotation was complex and did not entice the public participation we had wished for. From these past experiences, we wanted to redesign this process with new tools that took advantage of the micropost data produced by the audiences of our events. The resulting system, PolemicTweet, was, thus, motivated by three goals:

1. Engage the audience to tweet for crowdsourced video annotation and tagging,
2. Provide a visual backchannel to incite people to tag their tweets with predefined tags and thus provide structured annotations,
3. Provide easily accessible tools in an encompassing system that span the whole process of annotation to video analysis.

In order to reduce the complexity of the annotation process we decided to make it more engaging and to open the process to a wider audience. As indicated in Goal 1 above, we opted for a crowdsourced solution. Crowdsourcing was a promising solution since the behavior of participants in live events has evolved due to two digital enablers: microblogging and portable devices. The speaker nowadays is no longer the only information channel during an event, a second information channel (backchannel) is now regularly used: the audience's tweets. This information channel is the data source we wanted to leverage for video annotation and analysis in our tool PT.

3 Related Work

To remember, analyze or study an event, video recordings and/or audio tapes are frequently used [2]. For this reason the study and design of video analysis software is a popular topic in information retrieval [3], computer human interaction [4–7], computer supported collaborative work [8–10], and visual analytics [11–14]. In this section, we discuss efforts most closely related to our goals and solutions in regards to our video analysis interface, backchannels for live-events, crowdsourced media annotation and tweet sentiment analysis.

3.1 Crowdsourcing media annotation and motivation

Social network activities such as tweeting can be used for crowdsourcing activities. Shamma and Diakopoulos [15] showed that the social structure and the conversational content of tweets can provide insight into a media event's structure and semantic content: quantitatively through activity peaks and qualitatively through keyword mining. Diakopoulos et al. [16], after having collected tweets during the U.S. State of the Union presidential address in 2010, used them to annotate a video of the event. Based on this assessment and our own experience observing twitter use during conferences, we decided for PT to use Twitter for crowdsourcing video tagging.

Yet, despite the benefits of crowdsourcing for annotation, there are disadvantages to consider. Bernstein et al. [17] named the time-consuming nature of crowdsourcing (due to the recruitment of the crowd and the time to achieve a task). To avoid this problem, the authors designed a recruitment strategy and a retainer model (paying workers to wait and respond quickly when asked). Another identified problem is the motivation of workers. Wu et al. [18] encountered this problem in their video summarization technique via paid crowd workers and expressed the need to further investigate incentive mechanisms. This is one of the issues we addressed in PT.

A large number of pitfalls have also been identified on crowdsourcing task quality [19, 20]. Workers are often untrained and lack task context, particularly in specific domains such as science or the humanities. In PT, however, we do not use a crowdsourcing platform but a casual social network (Twitter) to achieve the task through a community of interest. This way we can expect annotators who are engaged and aware of the context and do not require specific training.

3.2 Backchannels for live-events

A digital backchannel can be understood as a thread of information that accompanies a live event. For more than ten years now, digital backchannels, have become a growing research area, in human computer interaction [21–23], computer supported collaborative work [21, 24, 25] and visual analytics [26, 27]. Backchannels have been studied and used in several contexts like conferences [21, 23], classrooms [28], and meetings [22]. A taxonomy of different backchannels was presented by Cogdill et al. [25]. The researchers present five types of backchannels: process-oriented, content-oriented, participation-enabling, tangential and independent backchannels. In PT we use a process-oriented public backchannel, to achieve a live tagging task. A digital backchannel such as ours is useful to provide awareness [28] to local and remote participants [22] of questions, comments [23], shared work, and references[29], and can encourage real-world discussions [22]. McCarthy et al. [21] studied backchannels in a use case scenario similar to ours. They studied digital backchannels in academic conferences using IRC and relate different types of use and problems, like the cost to spread the information for a backchannel connection. McNely [24] suggests that the problem has been partially solved by the increased availability of micropost web services like Twitter, their simplicity of use, and the large adoption rate. Sopan et al. [30] showed that a micropost backchannel during a conference, like in our case, permits to

connect local and distant participants. In another academic context, Harry et al. [23] implemented and described the use of a backchannel to leverage participation in an auditorium to allow for the audience to vote on questions and give feedback. In PT we also use an explicit backchannel to crowdsource the process of a real-time distributed user task but—in contrast to the previous work—we use it to produce a document that summarizes this activity as an annotated videotape.

With the prevalence of social networks, portable devices, and wireless network connections, backchannels are no more an emerging social phenomenon but a real trend. When this increased use of social network and portable device meets large-scale events like the Olympics, the Arab spring, or national elections, visual analytic techniques can help to summarize and understand what has happened during the event. Dörk et al. [26], for example, introduced the visual backchannel, a timeline-based visualization that presents an overview of an event through social stream aggregation. Marcus et al. [27] presented an algorithm for event detection in a streams to produce annotation on a timeline-based visualization of the social activity surrounding an event. Diakopoulos et al. [16], synchronized a recorded TV show with related tweets and provided two timelines, one for sentiment analysis over time, the other for volume of tweets.

Similar to these three previous systems ([7, 26, 27]) PT provides a summary visualization for video-recorded events but builds on this idea by using its backchannel as a specific crowdsourcing tool for tagged annotation.

3.3 Tweet content analysis

Transcripts, tweets, and other temporal data streams are often used to annotate video. In the case of temporal data composed of text, it is common to use named-entity recognition, sentiment analysis, and natural language processing to recognize and tag events of interest. When we started developing PT, sentiment classification methods on tweets were not as effective as on classical natural language corpora due to the limited length of tweets and the common use of shortened and non-standard English words [31]. Now, the combination of different techniques from machine learning [29], semantic rule based approaches [32], and graph-based optimization [33], have improved sentiment classification of tweets significantly, and can achieve 85.6% accuracy [32]. In this last work, the authors considered three types of sentiments: negative, positive, and neutral. The reported accuracy rate was achieved on an English tweet corpus of the most popular queries on Twitter (Obama, Google, iPad, Lakers, Lady Gaga), and on a clearly targeted subject. We did not take advantage of this approach as it only works for English tweets, it is complex to set up, and has only been tested on a topic-limited tweet corpus. Instead, for PT [34], we needed to find a solution that would work in multiple and mixed languages, was simple to deploy, and would work on a variety of specialized corpora like philosophy, aesthetics, or design.

Diakopoulos and Shamma [15] used another approach for sentiment classification: they used Amazon Mechanical Turk to perform hand-annotated sentiment classification on tweets. Turkers were compensated \$0.05 per ten tweets analyzed. Turkers were asked to tag four types of sentiments: negative, positive, mixed, and “other.”

The corpus of tweets was in English and about politics. Others [16] described the use of machine-learning algorithms to perform the same analysis with lower accuracy and cost but higher speed. Crowdsourcing sentiment classification on tweets with its higher success rate and relatively low overall cost is more and more common. For instance, it is one of the products of CrowdFlower [35] a well-known crowdsourcing platform. However, this approach cannot be used to tag tweets in real-time.

Whether or not to use crowdsourcing as a tool depends on one's annotation goal [36] since there is a speed vs. quality tradeoff to consider. For PT, we wanted to have the best of both worlds: classify tweets with a low cost (both in computer processing and in money) and a high precision rate, even if the recall rate depended on the adoption of our tool. We also wanted to have this classification in real time.

3.4 Video Analysis Support

Mackay's EVA [5], was one of the earliest systems on video annotation, tagging, and analysis. Mackay synchronized records of metadata with her video records, such as the movements of a mouse on a screen. Nowadays recorded metadata is often taken from real-time web social services like chat or microblogging. PT relates to this trend but asks Twitter users to tag their own tweets for structured annotation.

Another solution to aid in the process of video analysis has been to support multiple analysts in parallel. Cockburn and Dale [8], for example, designed and developed CEVA a synchronous collaborative video annotation system that focuses on supporting parallel analysis. Parallel analysis is based on the idea that multiple video analysts (five in their prototype) share their analyses in real-time for distributing the workload. The authors argue that this synchronicity property offers two potential benefits: 1) synergy of group participation and 2) distributing the analysis workload. We were particularly interested in supporting the synchronicity property for the PT tagging phases to similarly take advantage of the synergy of the audience during event recording. The Videolyzer tool [7] also includes an asynchronous formal semantic tagging tool to increase information quality by allowing users to collaboratively organize their comments on the video. Their tool differs from ours in that we did not want to rely on a complex tagging interface to more easily spur user tagging in real-time during the event. Nevertheless, Videolyzer inspired the social use case scenario of PT.

4 System Design

PT is made of four interconnected components: 1) the definition of four tags to annotate tweets and the backchannel interface to read and write tagged tweets during the conference event, 2) a social protocol to set up and run an event live, and 3) a web video player synchronized to a tweet visualization to navigate and replay conference video recordings, 4) a website to provide a fluid browsing between all PT components. We describe the components in that order.

4.1 Backchannel to crowd source tag annotation

To provide an enriched visualization of video annotations we wanted to collect tweets structured by specific annotation tags. We chose to provide a limited number of tags with a simple syntax and a specific color code (in brackets): agreement with the speaker (++), disagreement with the speaker (--), questions raised by or proposed to the speaker (??), and references (==), e.g. quotes or URLs to related content. Our choice of tags was informed by observation of the types of tweets typically used in the conference-style events that we target with PT. For choosing our set of tags, we had to balance expressive power and simplicity. To provide a memorable set of tags, we decided to use the simplest possible tagging format. At the same time, our interface needed to provide enough incentive for using the tags. The design rationales for choosing the tag syntax were:

- *Simplicity of use and memorability*: to facilitate its use and adoption;
- *Brevity*: to cope with the 140 character limitation of Twitter and for fast typing;
- *Client and language neutrality*: to be usable from any twitter client with any kind of text input method, usable in any language;
- *Ease of parsing*: for automatic processing tools;
- *Expressiveness and univocality*: to allow clear statement of intent and for machines to interpret it unambiguously.

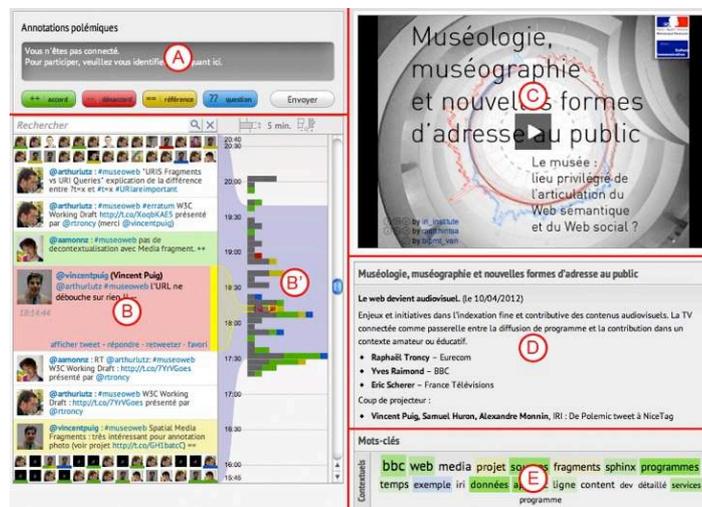


Fig. 3. The PolemicTweet backchannel interface.

The four tags were introduced to the audience before the start of an event. Fig. 3 shows the real-time backchannel interface we designed to allow an audience to monitor the tagged tweet activity in real time. It consists of six different components (Fig. 3): A) an enhanced Twitter client with a text field, four buttons to easily add tags to tweets, and a send button, B) a list of tweets relative to the scrollbar's focus, B') a

vertical bar chart showing tweet activity over time, colored blocks represent tweets containing a tag using the tag's representative color, C) a video player showing the live video stream, D) abstract and program of the event, E) dynamic tag-cloud extract from the tweets in focus, color-coded according to the polemic tag colors.

For organizers, setting-up this interface is easily done in two steps on the PT web server: 1) cloning the folder containing the default interface, and 2) changing the settings file to specify event title, hash tag, timestamp of the beginning, expected duration, and abstract.

4.2 Engaging the crowd: social protocol for synchronous annotation

One very unique feature of PT is a social protocol we developed in order to help event organizers make best use of PT. The main goal of our protocol is to inform the audience about the capture and future use of their tweets and to introduce the four specific tags. The protocol suggested event organizers to follow three phases:

Before the talk: Instructing the crowd. We designed a “connection package” to inform the audience. It consists of a flyer (Fig. 1) given to attendees during the registration process, containing information about the network access policy, the PT tags, the website URL, and the Twitter hashtag for the event. Additionally, we asked organizers to make an announcement prior to the conference.

During the talk: Crowd source sentiment analysis and video annotation. Attendees send tweets with the PT tags, a program records all the tweets relative to the twitter event's hashtag. The visual backchannel website is set up to provide real-time visual feedback of tweets and to give an incentive for participation and easy access to people who do not use Twitter (Fig. 5). Organizers can also make use of this interface to get informed about questions to ask at the end of a talk.

After the talk: Publishing. Organizers synchronize the recorded data with the timestamp of the video streaming server and the tweets' timestamps. Then they publish the video on the web (copying and modifying a configuration file) with the `MetadataPlayer`, that we discuss in the next section.

Synchronization of the video and tweets could be complex due to the lack of reliable video timestamp. In the case of Diakopoulos and Shamma [15], synchronization was simple because the video was provided by an official TV channel and had a well-known timestamp. In the academic context, an event can be recorded by different means and not be broadcasted live. Most of the time—if a video is not streamed—the video timestamp depends on settings on the recording hardware and is, thus, not reliable. We, thus, deploy several strategies for synchronizing video recording and tweet activity: we video-record a clock before the event, have a special tweet at the beginning of the event, and re-synchronizes it with a custom script. Of course for resynchronization of tweets to a videotape it is important to use the originally captured video footage and not an already cut and edited version.

4.3 Video analysis web video player

The PT video player (Fig. 4) is designed to play a conference video while showing the tagged and untagged tweets sent with the conference hashtag during the time of video recording. Our design goal was: 1) to provide a visualization that gives an overview of the tags and activity spikes, 2) to design a compact player that can be easily embedded, just like the YouTube player, and 3) to augment the player's video navigation techniques to get more benefit from the annotations.

We designed all the time-related components as graphical horizontal projections on the time axis. All components have the same width and horizontal scale to allow for a vertical alignment between them.

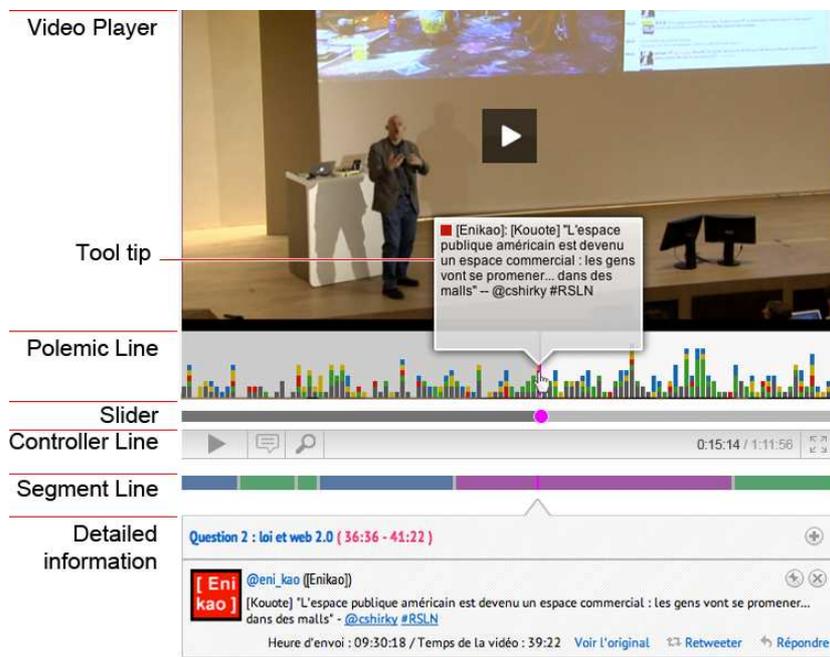


Fig. 4. Each component of the MetadataPlayer used in PT.

Navigation on the video is performed using the standard video player components and controls: a controller line with the buttons to play, pause, change the audio level, and a seek bar. Two novel components show context and allow for contextualized interactions. The segment line allows quick access to chapters of the video—such as topics of a presentation or name of presenters for a panel. The data for this line can be manually or automatically extracted from the video. The polemic line visualizes the tweet activity during the event, positioned on the time axis; it provides contextual feedback on the tweet activity, a direct access to video segments highlighted by tweets, and direct access to the tweet contents through hovering. The polemic line has the following characteristics:

- *Polemic line visualization*: The visualization is a bar chart composed of colored tweet squares. Each square represents a tweet colored according to the tweet's tag or gray if the tweet does not contain any tag. The square has a fixed size of 5 pixels to facilitate its selection without taking too much screen real-estate. Depending on the length of the video, each 5px slot represents a certain time range. At each time-slot the recorded tweet squares are sorted top-to-bottom by type (green, red, blue, yellow, and gray) so that the most expressive tweets are at the top of the bars.
- *Interaction*: Moving the mouse over a square shows a tooltip with the tweet's text, author name, and tag color. Clicking on it seeks the video to the time of the tweet, and makes meta-information appear in the details information component (Fig. 5). The position of each square provides information about when the tweet was emitted but also about the contextual activity level at the moment.
- *Search*: A search text-field (Fig. 5.) in the controller bar allows finding text in the tweets. When a search string is entered, the visualization is updated to highlight each represented tweet containing the string. As shown in Fig. 5 this feedback shows the distribution of tweets containing the specified string (in purple).

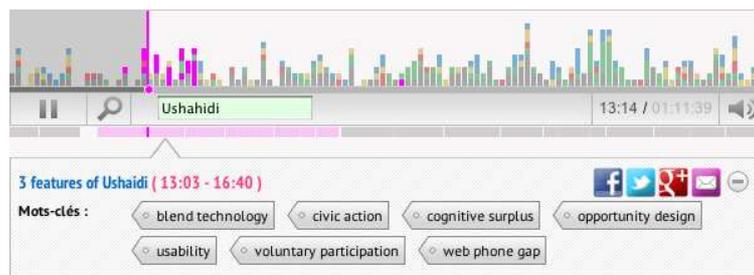


Fig. 5. Search for “ushahidi” in the polemic line”. The tweets referring to the section of the talk related to this query are highlighted in pink.

4.4 Website

To provide a fluid browsing experience between all the PT components we embed them inside a public website composed of two main components: a home page presenting the past, present and future events and an archive page to find older events. On the pages containing past events, the MetadataPlayer shows the annotated videos of these events. The backchannel interface is only available during a live event on the “present events” part of the page.

5 Assessing the Impact of Polemic Tweet

In order to better understand how PT supports our goals of cheap, useful, and engaging video annotation, we studied the tool using mixed-methods —both qualitative and quantitative approaches under long-term deployment.

We successfully deployed PT in 27 real conferences, seminars, and events of different

locations, topics, and sizes of audience over the last year. For these 27 events we recorded 46 tracks (video and tweets), each track being one speaker or one session. 20 events took place at the Pompidou Center in our conference room, 7 events took place at various places in the city of Paris. Nine events had between 25-50 attendees, 13 events 51-100 and five events 101-290. The topics of the events varied greatly, including academic topics such as science, technology, philosophy, and design.

The duration of 24 events was limited to one day while three events took place over several days. The recorded tracks from each event ranged from 30 to 395 minutes. Overall, we received and collected 9,088 tweets from 1,012 unique accounts. Over the last year, the web site (player, backchannel, but also other additional pages like home and archives) received about 157,000 page views from over 15,000 unique visitors with an average visit duration of 3 minutes which is comparable to National video websites with substantially more content and public cover like Francetvod.fr [37] with a 3.2 minute average visit duration during February 2012.

Except for the video recording, sound capture, and the communication support for the tags (flyers and poster boards), the components of PT were deployed on the web, which greatly simplified the process for the organizers. The recorded videos are all published on the open site <http://www.polemictweet.com>.

5.1 Data Collection

To study the use of PT we gathered three types of data: all tweets using the various conference's hashtags, logs from the usage of the PT MetadaPlayer and the backchannel interface, and two questionnaires sent to various users of PT, either as designers, organizers, speakers, or audience participants.

We used Google Analytics to log the website pages and a custom logging system to collect low-level traces of user interactions on the video player that Google Analytics could not provide. On the backchannel interface, we recorded usage logs only via Google Analytics to give us information about where users came from (direct access, twitter, devices, others) and where the users were physically located (inside or outside the conference room). This last information does not take into account attendees not using the provided free Wifi connection (e.g. using their mobile's own 3G network) and possible errors of domain detection. Despite a few tablet users most connected with personal computers. We also recorded the web client's signature for each tweet to understand where tweets were sent from.

We sent two web surveys, the first consisted mainly of close ended questions sent by tweet to 140 randomly chosen attendees of one of the recorded events; the second questionnaire was sent to understand how PT faired in the organizer's point of view. This questionnaire consisted of open-ended question sent by mail to five members of the event organization team in our institute.

For the first questionnaire we received 47 responses, 27 of which completed all parts of the survey. 70 % (19) of the respondents attended at least one of the conferences. 96 % (26) had already used twitter at conferences, 3 % just for reading. This shows a clear positive feedback towards the goals of PT. For the second questionnaire we received four completed responses.

5.2 Analysis

In this section we report on the analysis of our data according to three main questions:
1) Is the system sufficiently engaging to collect data for crowd sourced video tagging?
2) Does the visual backchannel incite people to tag their tweets and thus provide annotation structure?
3) Is the video web player with annotations useful?

Is the system sufficiently engaging?

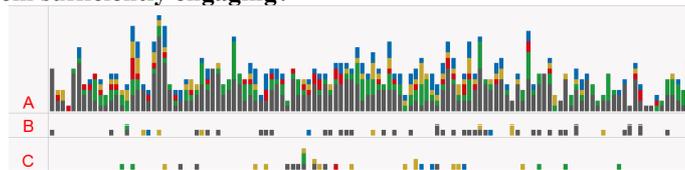


Fig. 6. Polemic lines of A) “Les Stratégies Virtuelles des Musé: l’Heure de Vérité”, B) “Mashup Remix”, C) “Du vinyl au numérique,” a 2h event with different density of annotation, number of peaks, and tagging activity.

Through our live deployment of PT, we found that engagement in the crowdsourced video tagging was highly diverse. We recorded from 0.20 to 7.94 tweets per minute (mean at 1.47, median at 0.89), with 0.12 to 2.13 tags per minute (mean 0.47, median 0.32). Averaged across all events, tweets were tagged using our syntax 40% of the time. Considering tagging a tweet as an additional cost, we conclude that the system provided enough tagging incentive on average.

Otherwise, we found that engagement in the annotation process was highly varied and depended on several factors including the type of audience, the content of the event, the number of twitter users, and whether the PT protocol had been respected or not. We discuss these in more detail now:

Type of Audience. Our audiences were varied in terms of size, culture, equipment, incentive to achieve a task, and distribution of local and distant attendees. All of these factors played a role in the participation and engagement of attendees in the tweeting and tagging task. In our collected data, we had a group of events in which the number of recorded twitter accounts in comparison to the number of attendees was very high (64%–187% on 7 events with 825 tweets on average, (e.g. Fig. 6. A). Groups with values higher than 100% represent those in which more twitter accounts were recorded than participants in the events. Here remote attendees also used the conference hashtag to participate in the backchannel. The recorded events can be categorized according to two participation types: medium participation (20%–51% on twelve events with 209 tweets on average) and low participation (1%–18%, on seven events with 61 tweets on average, Fig. 6. C).

Type of Speaker and Twitter Reaction. Some attendees reported through our informal interview that writing a tweet and tagging it took more attention in-situ than when following the event online. We had originally hypothesized that a captivating speaker would probably lead to less Twitter activity, but from our observations organizing and attending our events we could not confirm this hypothesis. On some events we observed a high level of tweet activity during a captivating talk and others with a capti-

vating speaker had hardly any tweet activity. On the other hand we also noticed that in cases of less captivating talks, a peak of tweet activity arose because the audience was no longer focused on the speaker. Overall, regardless of the quality of the speaker the audiences of our events were polite and only used negative tags 14% of the time.

Type of Content. We found that the type of content of an event and its audience could be highly related factors when it comes to annotation activity. For Instance, one of the events' topic was the websites of the Pompidou Center and the Tate Gallery. In accordance to the topic, the audience consisted of people active on the web and social networks. During this event we saw a very high participation (Fig. 6. A) in terms of tweets and tags: 6.06 tweets per minute and 2.13 tags per minute. On the other hand, we were also surprised to see low participation for certain events where the content would have suggested high Twitter usage. For example the "Muséologie 2.0" had the topic: museum digitization, and preservation policies. Here, the level of participation was extremely low: 0.20 tweets per minute and 0.12 tags per minute.

Observance of the PT Protocol. We found that the protocol was generally well applied by the event organizers. Yet, in some cases we observed that deviance from the protocol could impact user activity. In particular we found problems related to hashtag selection, instruction diffusion, and connectivity.

For the event "L'Open Data, et nous, et nous, et nous ?", organizers chose to use an existing hashtag to boost interaction between audience and remote Twitter users. They used #opendata, a common hashtag, which had been in use daily before the event by this community and others. The effect was that the tweet number per minute exploded to 7.94 but the number of tags per minute stayed really low at 0.88 as the tags were not known outside of the event. The backchannel was crowded by other tweets relative to the subject but not to the conference. This was a source of frustration for some attendees and made our system less useful in real-time and as a video annotation tool. Choosing a specific hashtag is important if video annotation is a goal, even if the event should stay connected to existing Twitter communities.

Another issue regarding the observance of the PT protocol was that the instruction distribution to the audience was always different. Sometimes flyers were put on a seat, sometimes handed out with oral instructions, and sometimes placed somewhere on a table at the entrance. Despite these differences, most of the time attendees found the information and tweeted. Yet on some events we observed that flyers were not provided and just an announcement of instructions was made. This dramatically impacted the audience participation. For example this resulted in only 0.27 tweets per minute for the event "Du vinyl au numérique" (Fig. 6. C). The last and most obvious factor that highly impacted the audience participation was network connectivity. For instance, in the event "Mashup and Remix" (Fig. 6. B) mobile networks (3G and others) were hidden because the conference room was usually a cinema. A wifi network was provided but connectivity information was just given orally and not on the flyer. Thus, despite an audience of 70 people, only five sent any tweets (0.85 per minute).

Does the visual backchannel incite people to add tags?

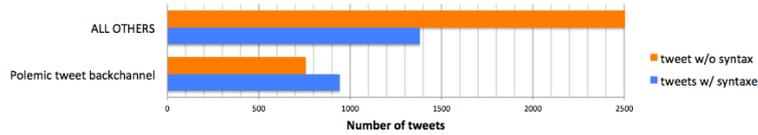


Fig. 7. Tweet with and without PT tags split by backchannel vs. other clients.

Of the 27 responses to our first questionnaire, 89 % (24) reported to remember PT tags from attending the event. While our general goal in making the tags known was reached, we were interested to learn more about people’s tagging practices and in particular in regards to our backchannel interface.

We observed that tweets sent by the PT backchannel interface had a higher rate of tag adoption (55% of tweets were tagged) than for the top ten other clients used (20% of tweet were tagged) (Fig. 7.). A Welch's t-test was conducted to compare percentage of tagged tweets emitted through the backchannel and by all others clients. There was a significant difference in the score for the backchannel ($M=70\%$, $SD=26\%$) compared to all other clients ($M=24\%$, $SD=11$): $t(23)=6.74$, $p<.001$. Attendees sent significantly more tagged tweets through the backchannel than through all other clients, suggesting that the backchannel interface did engage people to participate in tagged tweeting. Remote attendees spent more time on the backchannel interface than local attendees. Of those attendees who spent more than 5 minutes on the interface, 62% were remotely connected through outside the conference wifi. From informal feedback from attendees we hypothesize that local attendees did not need some backchannel interface features like video streaming and preferred their own Twitter client but that these features were useful for remote attendees.

We observed that, on average, attendees who used our tags on more than one tweet per event tweeted significantly more than those who did not tweet using our tags (average of 5.3 tweets per person without tags, 15.5 with tags, Welch's t-test, $p < .01$). This shows a strong correlation between tweeting activity and their use of the tags. Although we cannot conclude on causality at this point, the two alternative explanations are either that 1) attendees using the syntax were tweeting more —meaning they were more engaged, or that 2) attendees who tweeted frequently had no difficulty adopting our tags. Informal feedback leads us to think that both situations happened.

What is the impact of presenting tweets and tags on a video web player?

To measure if the tweet visualization component was useful, we logged user interaction on the video player described in Section 4. To identify impact on the user activity on six events, we conducted a Welch's t-test to compare if there is a correlation between where the video was played and the density of tweets present at these positions. According to these measures, viewers seemed to specifically seek out spikes of Twitter activity on five of the six videos: three trails followed the twitter activity significantly ($p < .01$), two showed trends ($.01 < p < .05$) and one did not follow ($p > .1$). All trails that were correlated to the tweets had on average more than one tweet by bar in the chart. According to the attendees survey sent after the end of the event 40 % (11)

reported to have used the Polemic Line visualization. 90 % (10) of these respondents found that the interface provided the following useful information:

- Item summary of twitter activity: 90 % (10).
- To view a part of video with:
 - Many tweets: 81 % (9)
 - Positive opinions (++): 36 % (4)
 - Negative opinions (--): 54 % (6)
 - Questions (??): 45 % (5)
 - References (==): 36 % (4)

81 % (9) respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the visualization helped them to browse the video and 100 % (11) would recommend PT to a friend.

We received additional feedback from open questions in our surveys and report the most interesting here. One particularly prominent comment was the notion of hotspot and points of interest, also resonating in the answers above. Several comments were similar to this one: “PT is useful to browse videos faster and find a hotspot (polemic, debate, synthesis, and minutes)”. Another frequent comment related to video overview. Five users wrote PT was useful for “viewing the mood (of the audience)”, and that this overview helped to “construct an opinion”, and to put the talk in perspective to the audience’s opinions and references”. Others commented on the usefulness of the player after an event to “re-find some information and share it with people who could not attend.” We also received a comment from one of the organizers that the player was useful to “prepare the chaptering, for taking notes of a speaker change, and references (to others resources).” On the same point, probably one of the most enthusiastic organizers reported that during the event he used the system for note taking: “it replaced my pencil and paper for note taking.”

6 Discussion

Evaluating PT as a deployed system over a long period of time was challenging because we had little control over our audience and settings. Yet, our analysis and feedback of PT has been predominantly positive on both usability and usefulness as shown in the results from questionnaires and informal feedback.

According to our analysis, the three main goals of PT were achieved: 1) the system engaged the audience to provide data for crowdsourced video tagging, 2) the visual backchannel incited people to tag their tweets and thus provided annotation structure, and 3) the media player augmented with the annotated tweet visualization was considered a significant improvement over traditional video players.

We found that PT was successful beyond its originally intended purpose of video tagging. In particular remote participants were able to get real-time visual feedback about audience sentiment and could be involved in the event as a commentator and annotator and not just a passive listener. The PT environment and backchannel interface provide a friendly tool for augmenting the public debate around conferences; this

is something we consider valuable for improving the communication between important societal issues such as citizens and science or politics in the digital era.

Beyond that, the PT outcomes indicate that we can crowdsource an annotation task using social networks (and not only with dedicated crowdsourcing platforms) depending on the content and community. Last, the use of the backchannel interface can aid by providing an incentive to achieve a task, like tagging during a collaborative synchronous activity. In summary we found a considerable amount of excitement of participants and event organizers. PolemicTweet can be considered as a first step into exploring real-time information visualization of crowdsourced tasks. Our design is applicable to a variety of different scenarios and events such as classroom presentations, synchronous web seminars, public debates, and social TV or even to popular video websites to leverage the crowd for annotating the videos to provide a richer user experience. Despite this, some of our choices should be re-assessed:

- *Possible optimization.* We collected a large number of annotations through tweets but not all were tagged. With our pre-defined tags we could achieve a better precision than sentiment analysis algorithms, but for some events had only low recall. More work is needed to research incentives for the audience to tag tweets.
- *Shared attention.* Asking the audience to tweet during an event and moreover to tag their tweets comes with challenges. First, it requires additional work to remember the tags and add them. The danger is that attendees may be losing focus of their main activity (listening to the conference) and even of their secondary activity such as writing a tweet. Can we further simplify the interface to spare some attention?
- *Tags Property.* We received a lot of feedback from Twitter users on our tags. Some of them criticized their restrictiveness; others felt that tags should be based on existing usage for expressing sentiment. We have several reasons not to rely on existing tags or practices: tags like #fail, #happy, as well as Smileys, are not universal, are ambiguous and are longer than our syntax.
- *Scalability, User interface design and system.* PT comes with some scalability problems. Due to the homothetic representation of tweets, the interface is limited by temporal density. Our design works well for events in which Twitter activity is between 0.5-5 tweets per minute. A graphical scalability problem existed with two of our recorded events: the standard representation took too much screen real estate. To solve this problem, we used a classical aggregated stacked area chart.

7 Conclusion

In this paper we present PolemicTweet a system and protocol that allows reducing video annotation complexity and cost for events of approx. 25-300 attendees, such as academic conferences. We crowdsourced the annotation process through Twitter and made the annotation process more engaging and open for a wider audience. The system's initial goal was to provide an open and engaging method for event organizers to tag and annotate the videos they recorded during their events, but also to supply an accessible tool to play the video over the web and show the annotations.

PolemicTweet is a deployed system, used regularly now at least once a month. This system was deployed for more than one year and co-evolved during several cycles with its users (audience and organizers). This is the reason for its success as well as for the difficulty of evaluating it according to its design goals: they have evolved.

We assessed the success of PolemicTweet and the factors influencing adoption, participation, and use in a long-term deployment. We recorded a wide range of different events and despite the differences in audience, topic content, and event location, the system showed its robustness and effectiveness: 1) to produce useful structured annotation and tagging in most cases, 2) to provide a method and tool to engage the audience in a live tagging activity, 3) to support web-based video browsing activity while providing useful landmarks with a simple yet powerful navigation tool.

8 References

1. TED: Ideas worth spreading, Retrieved January 01, 2013 from <http://www.ted.com/>.
2. Allen, C.: The use of video in organizational studies. *SIGCHI Bull.* 21, 115–117 (1989).
3. Hauptmann, A.: Lessons for the future from a decade of informedia video analysis research. *Proc. CIVR*. pp. 1–10 Springer-Verlag(2005).
4. Roschelle, J., Goldman, S.: VideoNoter: A productivity tool for video data analysis. *Journal of Behavior Research Methods*. 23, 219–224 (1991).
5. Mackay, W.E.: EVA: An experimental video annotator for symbolic analysis of video data. *SIGCHI Bull.* 21, 68–71 (1989).
6. Abowd, G.D., Gauger, M., Lachenmann, A.: The Family Video Archive: An annotation and browsing environment for home movies. *Proc. Workshop on Multimedia Information Retrieval*. pp. 1–8. ACM (2003).
7. Diakopoulos, N., Goldenberg, S., Essa, I.: Videolyzer: Quality analysis of online informational video for bloggers and journalists. *Proc. CHI*. pp. 799–808. ACM (2009).
8. Cockburn, A., Dale, T.: CEVA: A tool for collaborative video analysis. *Proc. GROUP*. pp. 47–55. ACM (1997).
9. Schroeter, R., Hunter, J., Kosovic, D.: Vannotea: A collaborative video indexing, annotation and discussion system for broadband networks. *Proc. of K-CAP*. pp. 1–8. ACM (2011).
10. Engström, A., Perry, M., Juhlin, O.: Amateur vision and recreational orientation: Creating live video together. *Proc. CSCW*. pp. 651–660. ACM (2012).
11. Daniel, G., Chen, M.: Video visualization. pp. 409–416. *Proc. VIS. IEEE* (2003).
12. Ruppert, T., Kohlhammer, J.: A radial visualization tool for depicting hierarchically structured video content. *Proc. VAST*. pp. 251–252. IEEE (2010).
13. Tonomura, Y., Akutsu, A., Otsuji, K., Sadakata, T.: VideoMAP and VideoSpaceIcon: tools for anatomizing video content. *Proc. INTERACT & CHI*. pp. 131–136. ACM (1993).
14. Parry, M.L., Legg, P.A., Chung, D.H.S., Griffiths, I.W., Chen, M.: Hierarchical event selection for video storyboards with a case study on snooker video visualization. *IEEE TVCG*, 17, 1747–1756 (2011).
15. Diakopoulos, N.A., Shamma, D.A.: Characterizing debate performance via aggregated twitter sentiment. *Proc. of CHI*, pp. 1195–1198. ACM (2010).

16. Diakopoulos, N., Naaman, M., Kivran-Swaine, F.: Diamonds in the rough: Social media visual analytics for journalistic inquiry. Proc. of Visual Analytics Science and Technology (VAST), pp. 115–122. IEEE (2010).
17. Bernstein, M.S., Brandt, J., Miller, R.C., Karger, D.R.: Crowds in two seconds: Enabling realtime crowd-powered interfaces. Proc. UIST. pp. 33–42. ACM (2011).
18. Wu, S.-Y.Y., Thawonmas, R., Chen, K.-T.T.: Video summarization via crowdsourcing. Extended abstracts CHI. pp. 1531–1536. ACM, (2011).
19. Snow, R., Connor, B.O., Jurafsky, D., Ng, A.Y., Labs, D., St, C.: Cheap and fast—but is it good? Evaluating non-expert annotations for natural language tasks. Proc. EMNLP, pp. 254–263. ACL (2008).
20. Ipeirotis, P.G., Provost, F., Wang, J.: Quality management on Amazon Mechanical Turk. Proc. SIGKDD Workshop on Human Computation. pp 1403. ACM (2010).
21. McCarthy, J.F., boyd, d., Churchill, E.F., Griswold, W.G., Lawley, E., Zaner, M.: Digital backchannels in shared physical spaces: attention, intention and contention. Proc. CSCW, pp. 550–553. ACM, (2004).
22. Rekimoto, J., Ayatsuka, Y., Uoi, H., Arai, T.: Adding another communication channel to reality: An experience with a chat-augmented conference. Proc. CHI. ACM (1998).
23. Harry, D., Green, J., Donath, J.: Backchan.nl: integrating backchannels in physical space. Proc. of CHI. pp. 1361–1370. ACM (2009).
24. McNely, B.: Backchannel persistence and collaborative meaning-making. Proc. SIGDOC. pp. 297–304. ACM (2009).
25. Cogdill, S., Fanderclai, T.L., Kilborn, J., Williams, M.G.: Backchannel: Whispering in digital conversation. Proc. HICSS. pp 8 (2001).
26. Dörk, M., Gruen, D., Williamson, C., Carpendale, S.: A Visual Backchannel for Large-Scale Events. IEEE TVCG. 16, 1129–1138 (2010).
27. Marcus, A., Bernstein, M.S., Badar, O., Karger, D.R., Madden, S., Miller, R.C.: Twitinfo: Aggregating and visualizing microblogs for event exploration. Proc. CHI. pp. 227–236. ACM (2011).
28. Bry, F., Gehlen-Baum, V., Pohl, A.: Promoting awareness and participation in large class lectures: The digital backchannel backstage. Proc. IADIS. pp. 27–34. Emerald Group Publishing Limited(2011).
29. McCarthy, J.F., boyd, d.: Digital backchannels in shared physical spaces: experiences at an academic conference. Extended abstracts CHI. pp. 1641–1644. ACM (2005).
30. Sopan, A., Rey, P., Butler, B., Shneiderman, B.: Monitoring Academic Conferences: Real-time Visualization and Retrospective Analysis of Backchannel Conversations, Proc. SOCINFO. (2012)
31. Pang, B., Lee, L.: Opinion mining and sentiment analysis. Journal of Foundations and Trends in Information Retrieval - FTIR. pp. 135 (2008).
32. Jiang, L., Yu, M., Zhou, M., Liu, X., Zhao, T.: Target-dependent twitter sentiment classification. Proc. ACL HLT. pp. 151–160 (2011).
33. Speriosu, M., Sudan, N., Upadhyay, S., Baldrige, J.: Twitter polarity classification with label propagation over lexical links and the follower graph. Proc. HLT. pp. 53–63. ACM (2011).
34. Huron, S. Fekete J-D.: User-Supplied Sentiments in Tweets. In. 2nd Workshop on Interactive Visual Text Analysis. IEEE (2012)
35. Crowdflower :Senti crowdflower, Retrieved January 01, 2013 from <https://senti.crowdflower.com/senti>.
35. Quinn, A.J., Bederson, B.B.: Human computation: a survey and taxonomy of a growing field. Proc. CHI. pp. 1403–1412. ACM, (2011).
36. Médiamétrie-eStat: La fréquentation des sites Internet français Février 2012. Retrieved January 01, 2013 from <http://www.mediametrie-estat.com/la-frequentation-des-sites-internet-francais-en-fevrier-2012/>.