

# Shaping up Internet Search with Deep Learning



Kai Yu

Baidu IDL

# Our business model in a nutshell

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**Mega Data**



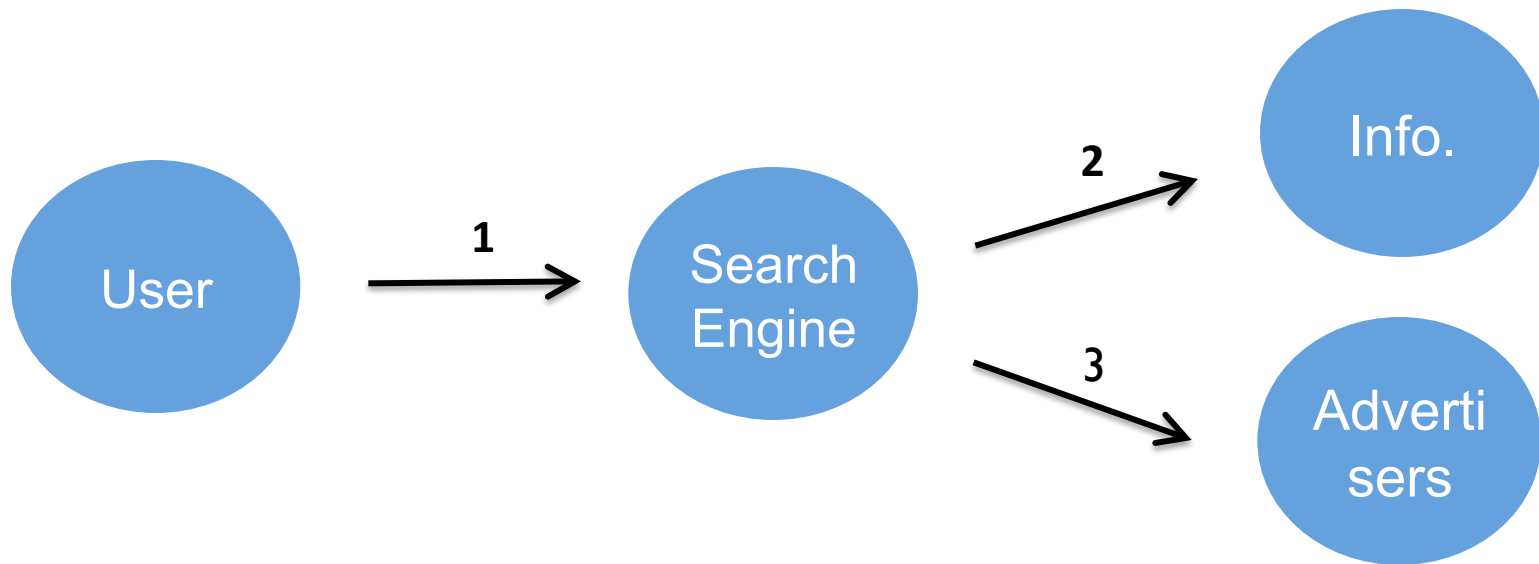
**Data Mining**



**Monetization**

Turn data into value via technology

# Search engine and machine learning



1. Query understanding
2. Search ranking
3. CTR estimation

# Search is evolving



PC Search



Mobile Search



Future Search

- Natural human-computer interface
- Semantic understanding of contents

# 9 technology challenges from Baidu



On Aug 13, 2012, CEO Robin Li gave a keynote speech at ACM KDD, and proposed 9 major technology challenges to the academic research community. The first 3 are:

1. OCR in natural images
2. Speech recognition and understanding
3. Content-based image retrieval (visual search)

# Visual sensing by mobile phones

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# Visual sensing by mobile phones



# A global race on speech recognition





# Gartner Emerging Tech Hype Cycle 2013



Plateau will be reached in:

- less than 2 years
- 2 to 5 years
- 5 to 10 years
- ▲ more than 10 years
- ⊗ obsolete before plateau

# Machine Learning

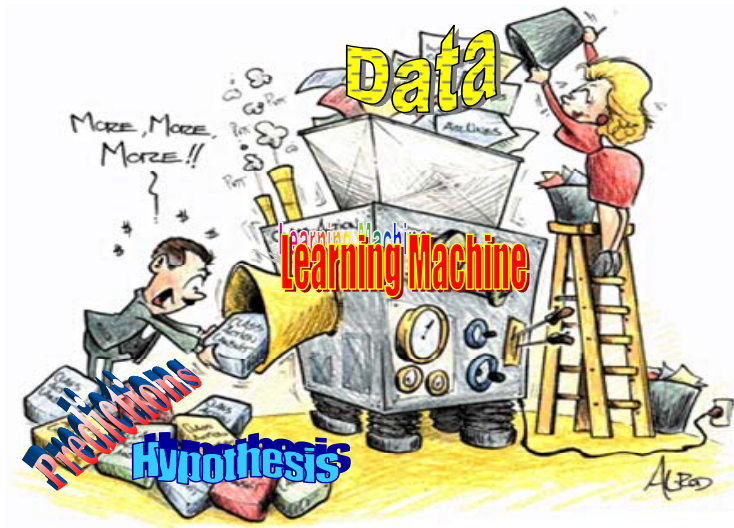
# Machine Learning

Given observations  $(X_i, Y_i), i = 1, \dots, n$

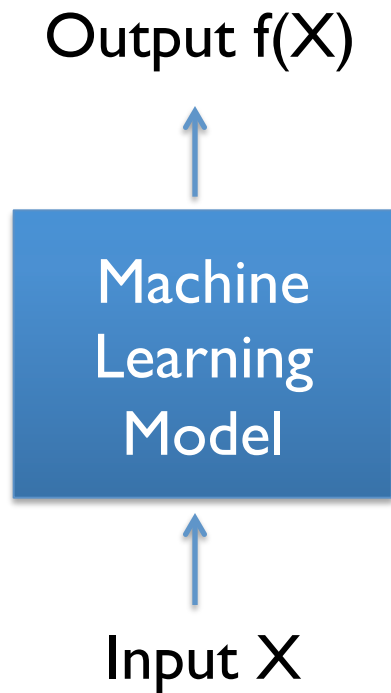
Learn a predictive function  $f(X)$

Generalization error  $E[ L( f(X), Y ) ]$

Empirical loss  $\sum L( f(X_i), Y_i ) / n$



# What can machine learning be used for



- 输入语音, 输出文字
- 输入一物体的图像, 输出该物体名称
- 输入用户购物历史, 输出其潜在需求
- 输入过去股票价格, 输出明天的价格

# Generalization error decomposition

$$E[ L( f(X), Y ) ] = A + E$$

- Approximation error – **model class**
- Estimation error – **data size**

# Generalization error decomposition

$$E[ L( f(X), Y ) ] = A + E + O$$

- Approximation error – **model class**
- Estimation error – **data size**
- Optimization error – **algorithm**

# Generalization error decomposition

$$E[ L( f(X), Y ) ] = A + E + O$$

- Approximation error – model class: use **complex model**
- Estimation error – data size : collect **big data**
- Optimization error – algorithm : design **optimization algorithm**

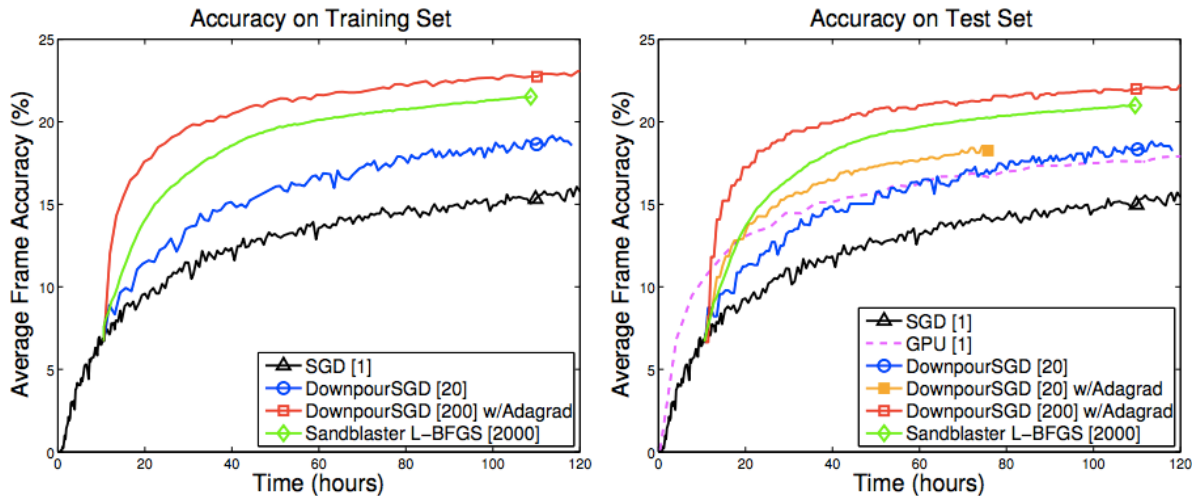
# Generalization error decomposition

$$E[ L( f(X), Y ) ] = A + E + O$$

- Approximation error – model class: use **complex model**
- Estimation error – data size : collect **big data**
- Optimization error – algorithm : design **an OK algorithm**



# Why do we need complex models



Observed **underfitting** on speech data

# Deep Learning

materials are identical for all configurations. The blue bars in Fig. 1 summarize the measured SHG signals. For excitation of the *LC* resonance in Fig. 1A (horizontal incident polarization), we find an SHG signal that is 500 times above the noise level. As expected for SHG, this signal closely scales with the square of the incident power (Fig. 2A). The polarization of the SHG emission is nearly vertical (Fig. 2B). The small angle with respect to the vertical is due to deviations from perfect mirror symmetry of the SRRs (see electron micrographs in Fig. 1). Small detuning of the *LC* resonance toward smaller wavelength (i.e., to 1.3- $\mu\text{m}$  wavelength) reduces the SHG signal strength from 100% to 20%. For excitation of the Mie resonance with vertical incident polarization in Fig. 1D, we find a small signal just above the noise level. For excitation of the Mie resonance with horizontal incident polarization in Fig. 1C, a small but significant SHG emission is found, which is again po-

## Reducing the Dimensionality of Data with Neural Networks

G. E. Hinton\* and R. R. Salakhutdinov

High-dimensional data can be converted to low-dimensional codes by training a multilayer neural network with a small central layer to reconstruct high-dimensional input vectors. Gradient descent can be used for fine-tuning the weights in such “autoencoder” networks, but this works well only if the initial weights are close to a good solution. We describe an effective way of initializing the weights that allows deep autoencoder networks to learn low-dimensional codes that work much better than principal components analysis as a tool to reduce the dimensionality of data.

**D**imensionality reduction facilitates the classification, visualization, communication, and storage of high-dimensional data. A simple and widely used method is principal components analysis (PCA), which

finds the directions of greatest variance in the data set and represents each data point by its coordinates along each of these directions. We describe a nonlinear generalization of PCA that uses an adaptive, multilayer “encoder” network

# Top breakthrough technology 2013

T HOME ▾ MENU ▾ CONNECT THE LATEST POPULAR MOST SHARED

MIT Technology Review

## 10 BREAKTHROUGH TECHNOLOGIES 2013

Introduction The 10 Technologies Past Years

### Deep Learning

With massive amounts of computational power, machines can now recognize objects and translate speech in real time. Artificial intelligence is finally getting smart.

### Temporary Social Media

Messages that quickly self-destruct could enhance the privacy of online communications and make people freer to be spontaneous.

### Prenatal DNA Sequencing

Reading the DNA of fetuses will be the next frontier of the genomic revolution. But do you really want to know about the genetic problems or musical aptitude of your unborn child?

### Additive Manufacturing

Skeptical about 3-D printing? GE, the world's largest manufacturer, is on the verge of using the technology to make jet parts.

### Baxter: The Blue-Collar Robot

Rodney Brooks's newest creation is easy to interact with, but the complex innovations behind the robot show just how hard it is to get along with people.

### Memory Implants

### Smart Watches

### Ultra-Efficient Solar Power

### Big Data from Cheap Phones

### Supergrids

MIT Technology Review, April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

# Revolution on Speech Recognition

| task  | hours of training data | DNN-HMM | GMM-HMM with same data |
|---|------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| Switchboard (test set 1)                    | 309                    | 18.5    | 27.4                   |
| Switchboard (test set 2)                    | 309                    | 16.1    | 23.6                   |
| English Broadcast News                      | 50                     | 17.5    | 18.8                   |
| Bing Voice Search<br>(Sentence error rates) | 24                     | 30.4    | 36.2                   |
| Google Voice Input                          | 5,870                  | 12.3    |                        |
| Youtube                                     | 1,400                  | 47.6    | 52.3                   |

Slide Courtesy: Geoff Hinton

# 图像识别领域的突破



72%, 2010

74%, 2011

85%, 2012

ImageNet Challenge

# Deep Learning in Industry



## Scientists See Promise in Deep-Learning Programs



A voice recognition program translated a speech in Chinese.

By JOHN MARKOFF  
Published: November 23, 2012

The New York Times

# Facebook announced its AI Lab in 2013

MIT  
Technology  
Review  
Business Reports

OUTSOURCING, XPRIZES, CITIZEN CROWDS, INTERNET BILLIONAIRES...

What will it take to unlock the next explosion of innovation?

[Download the full report now](#) for a limited time only \$20



COMPUTING NEWS

23 COMMENTS

## Facebook Launches Advanced AI Effort to Find Meaning in Your Posts

A technique called **deep learning** could help Facebook understand their data better.

By Tom Simonite on September 20, 2013



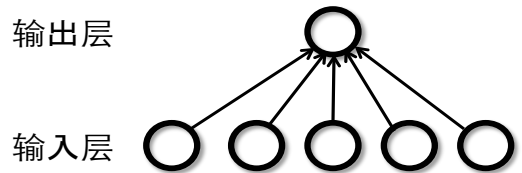


# Baidu's commitment to research

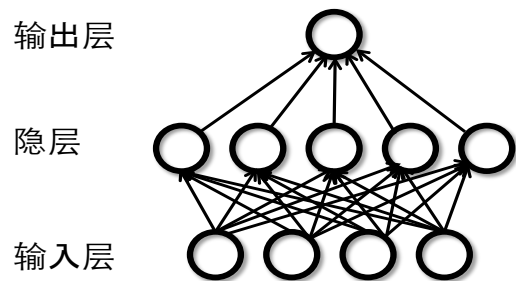
- Jan. 2013, announced to build its research lab
- Institute of Deep Learning (IDL)
- The focus is Artificial Intelligence



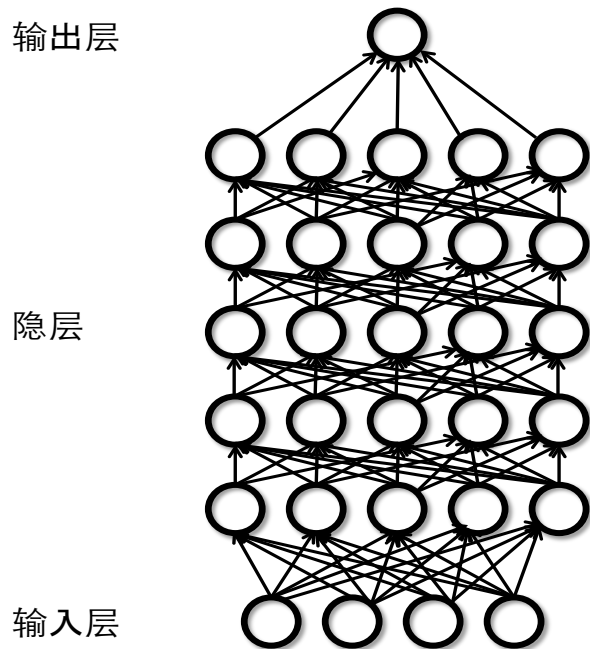
# All Machine Learning Models in One Page



不含隐层的浅层学习模型



含有单个隐层的浅层学习模型




含多个隐层的深度学习模型

Shallow Models

Deep Models

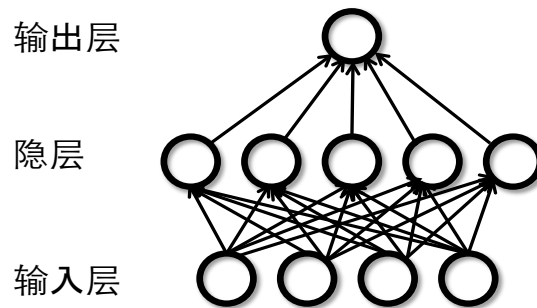
# Shallow Models Since Late 80's

- Neural Networks
- Boosting
- Support Vector Machines
- Maximum Entropy
- ...

Given  good features, how to do classification?

# Since 2000 – Learning Hidden Structures

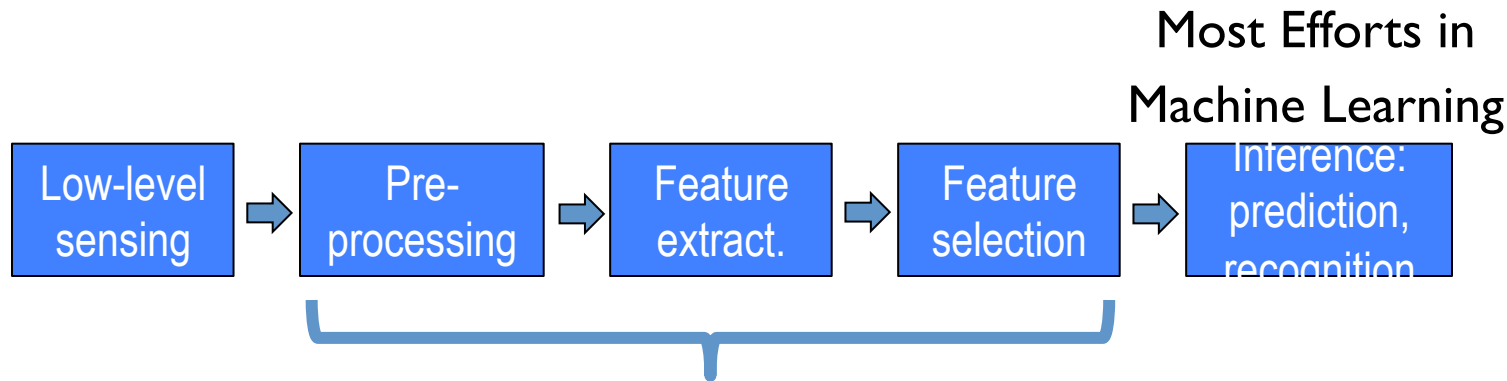
- Kernel Learning
- Transfer Learning
- Semi-supervised Learning
- Manifold Learning
- Matrix Factorization
  - PCA, ICA, Topic Model, ...
- Sparse Learning
- ...



含有单个隐层的浅层学习模型

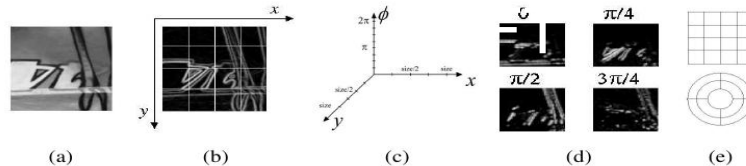
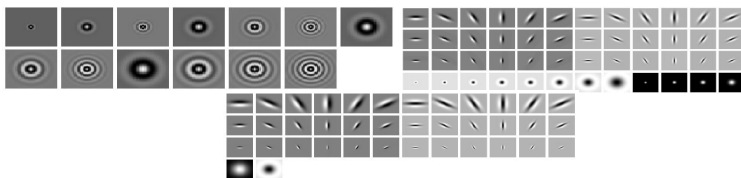
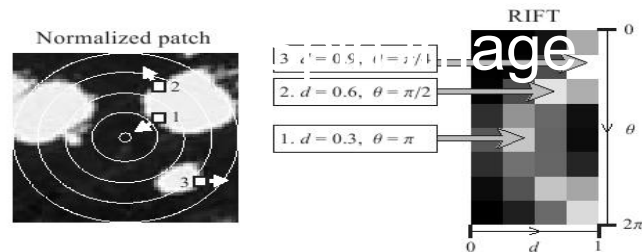
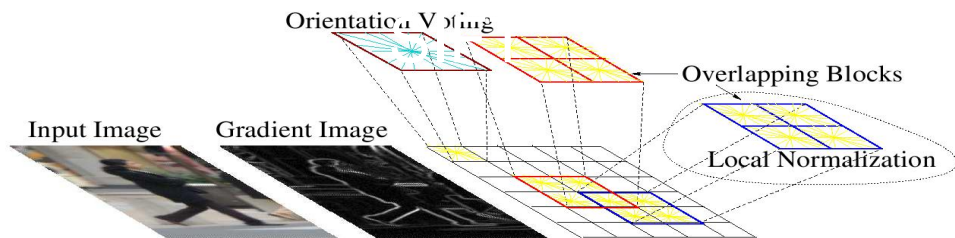
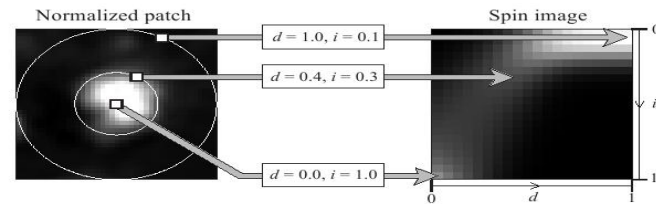
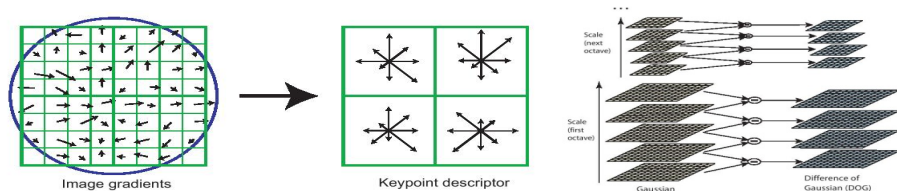
This structure seems to be very universal

# The pipeline of machine visual perception

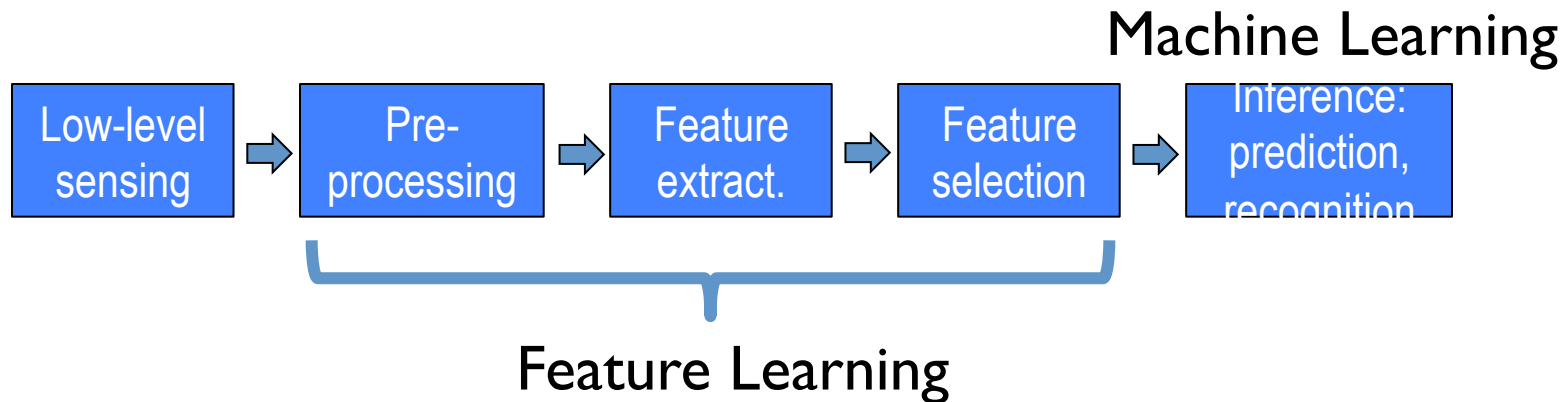


- Most critical for accuracy
- Account for most of the computation for testing
- Most time-consuming in development cycle
- Often hand-craft in practice

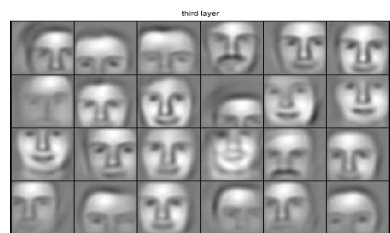
# Computer vision features



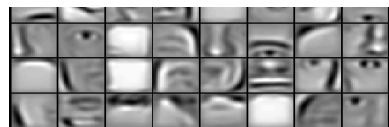
# Deep Learning: learning features from data



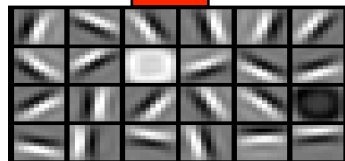
# Deep learning vs. the brain



object models



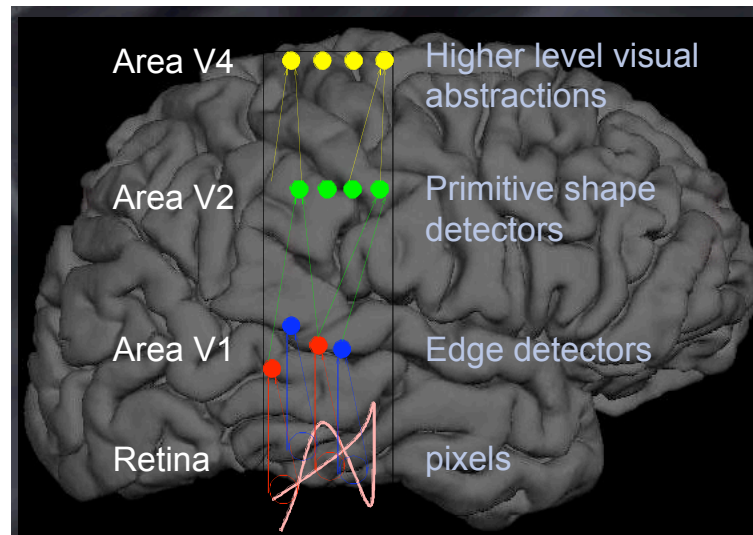
object parts  
(combination  
of edges)



edges

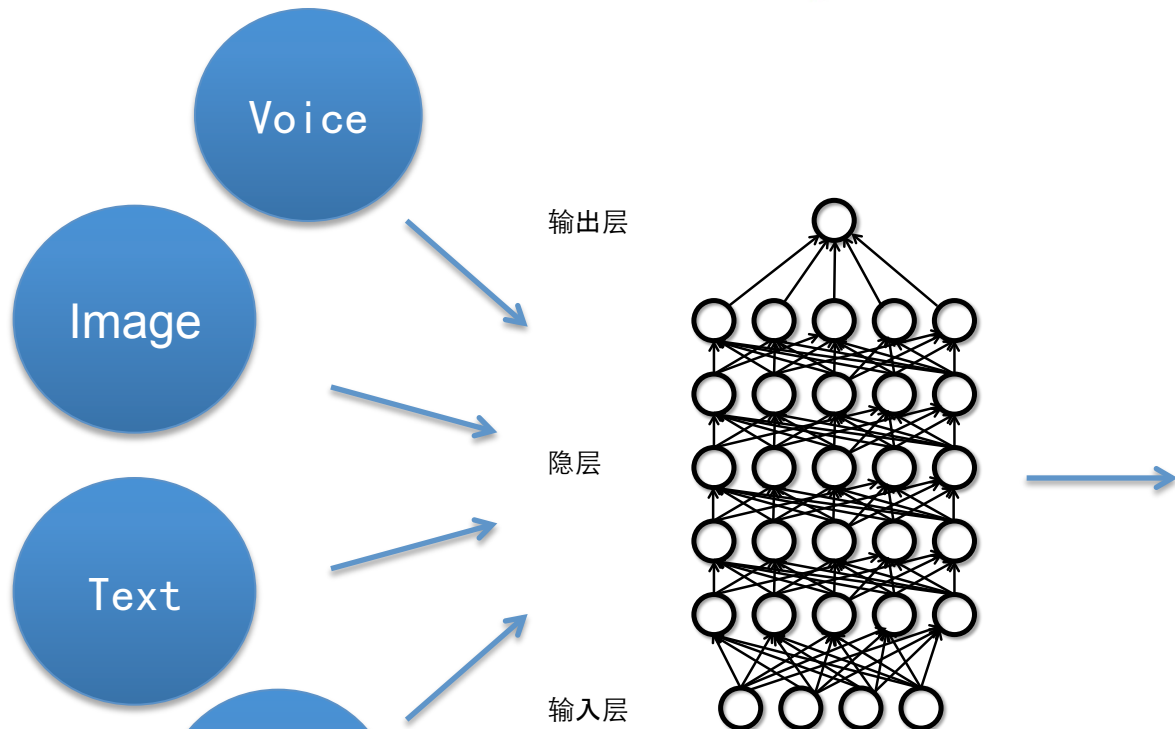


pixels





# Intelligent search powered by DL



含多个隐层的深度学习模型



# Progress of DL at Baidu

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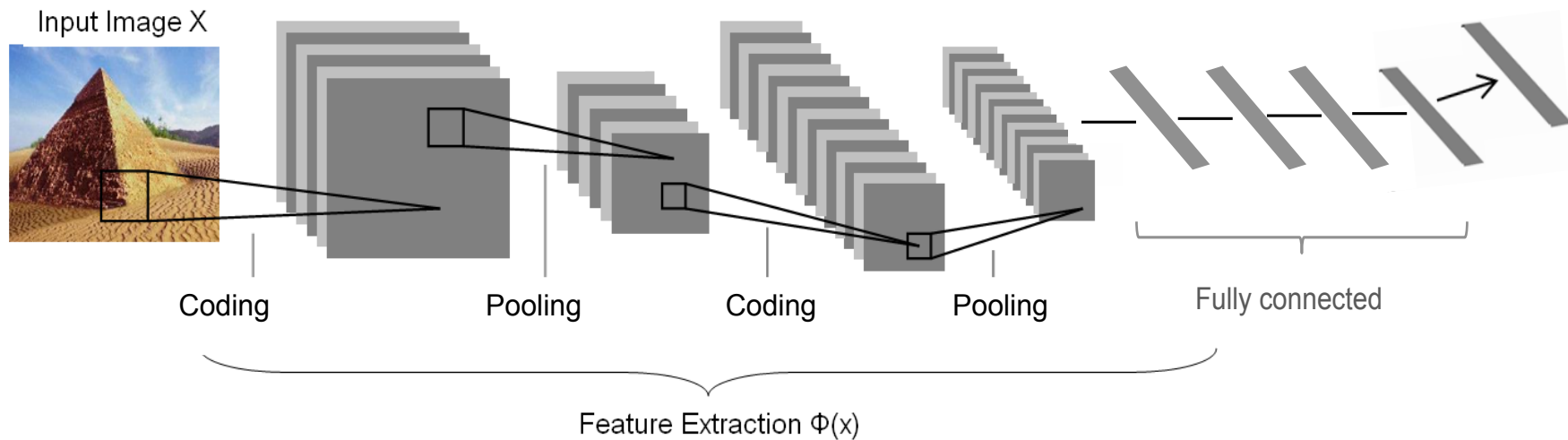
- July 2012, get started
- Nov. 2012, **big improvements** on speech, ocr, face, ...
- By 2012 end, **5 DL-based products** got online

# Progress of Deep Learning at Baidu



- Big improvement on speech & image recognition
  - Speech: error rate reduced by **25%**
  - OCR: error rate reduced by **30%**
  - Image: **the best** image similarity search system
- **Online Ads**: DNN CTR for search ads was launched in May 20<sup>th</sup> 2013, serving billions of search queries everyday – **substantial improvement**
- **Web Search**: A DNN semantic model was launched in Dec 2013, which led to **the biggest improvement** of our search ranking quality.

# A deep model for image recognition



# A DL model for query-doc relevance

Ranking loss

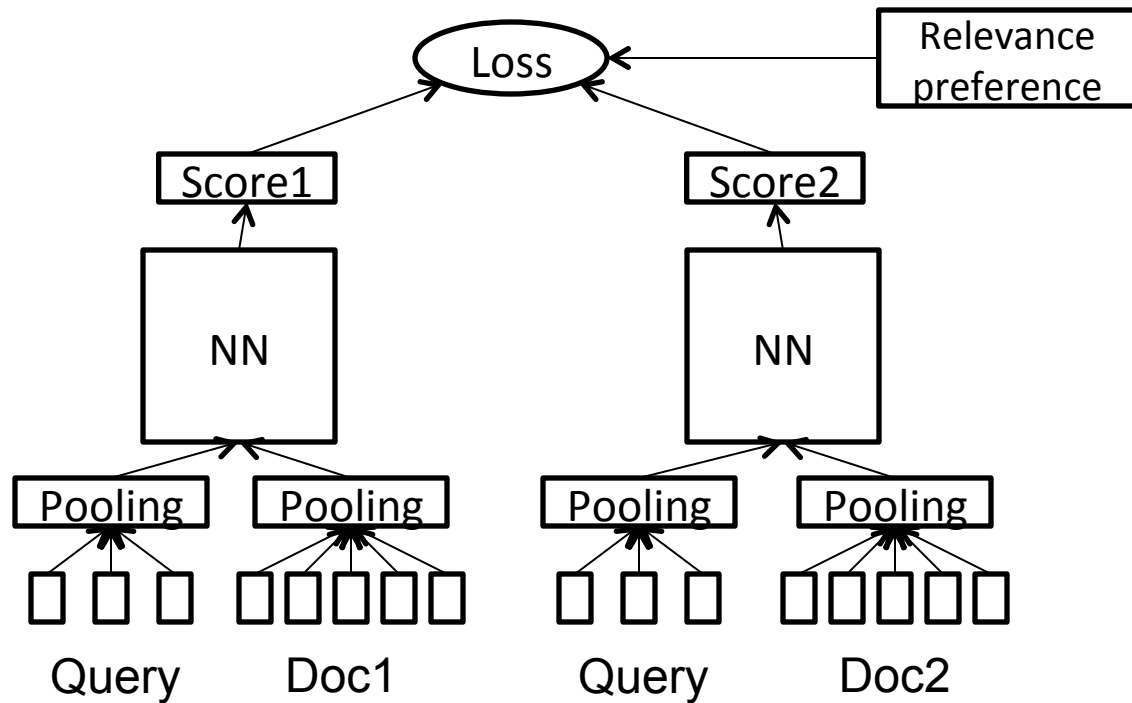
Relevance score

Deep neural network

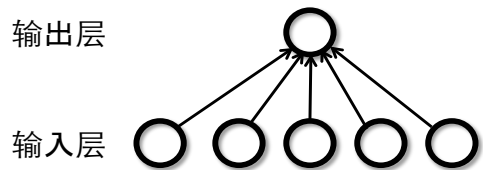
Query and doc representation

Embedding table

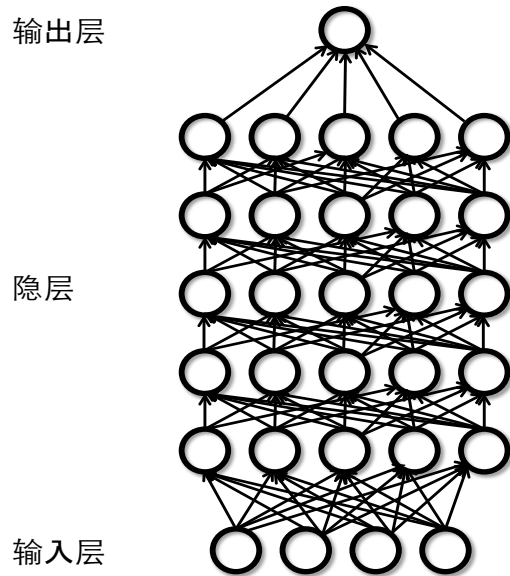
Input



# Deep Learning for CTR



不含隐层的浅层学习模型



含多个隐层的深度学习模型

1<sup>st</sup> generation: shallow models,  
100 billion ID features, 100 billion  
training samples

2<sup>nd</sup> generation: deep models,  
features reduced to hundreds dim.,

# Typical scale of training data at Baidu

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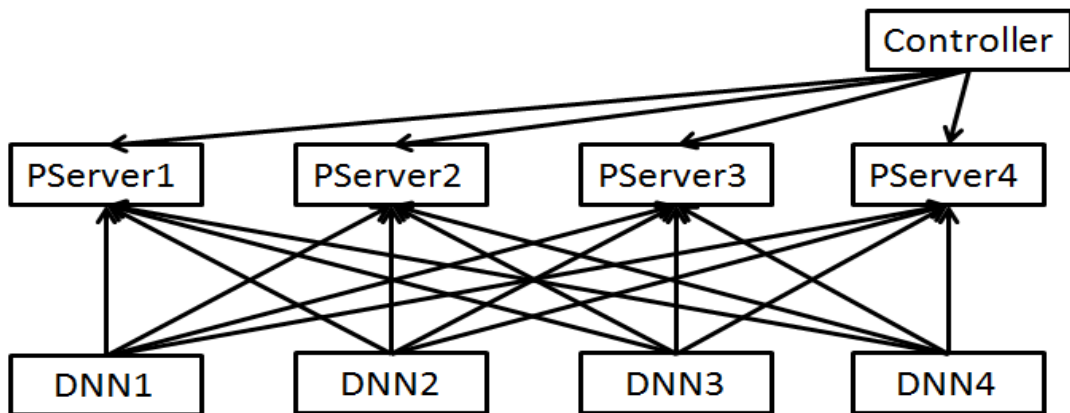


- Image recognition: 100 millions
- OCR: 100 millions
- Speech: 10 billions
- CTR: 100 billions
- ...

We expect the training data will grow X10 each year

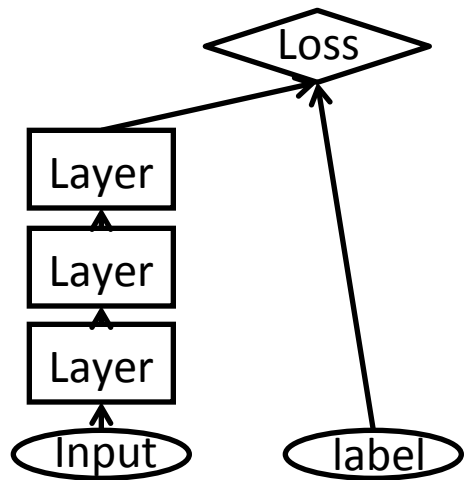
# PADDLE Platform

- Use GPUs and CPUs
- Data parallelization.
- Model can be parallelized as well
- Use Parameter Server to coordinate

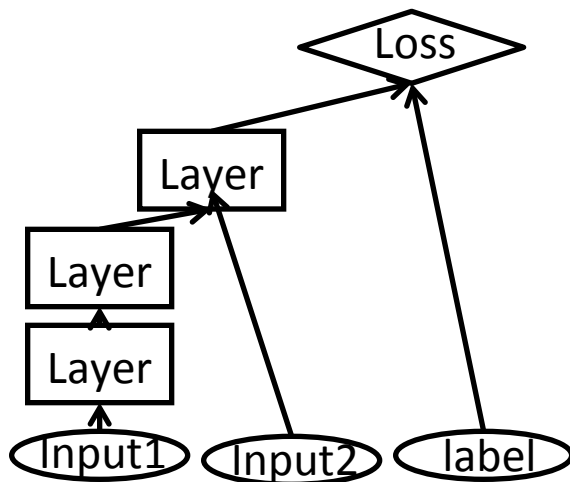




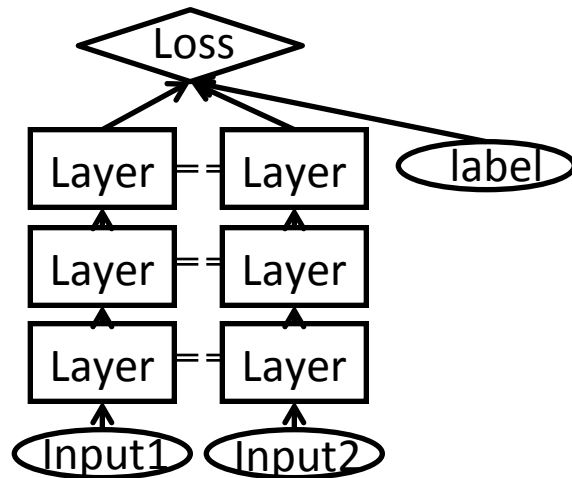
# PADDLE: flexible model structures



PADDLE-Speech

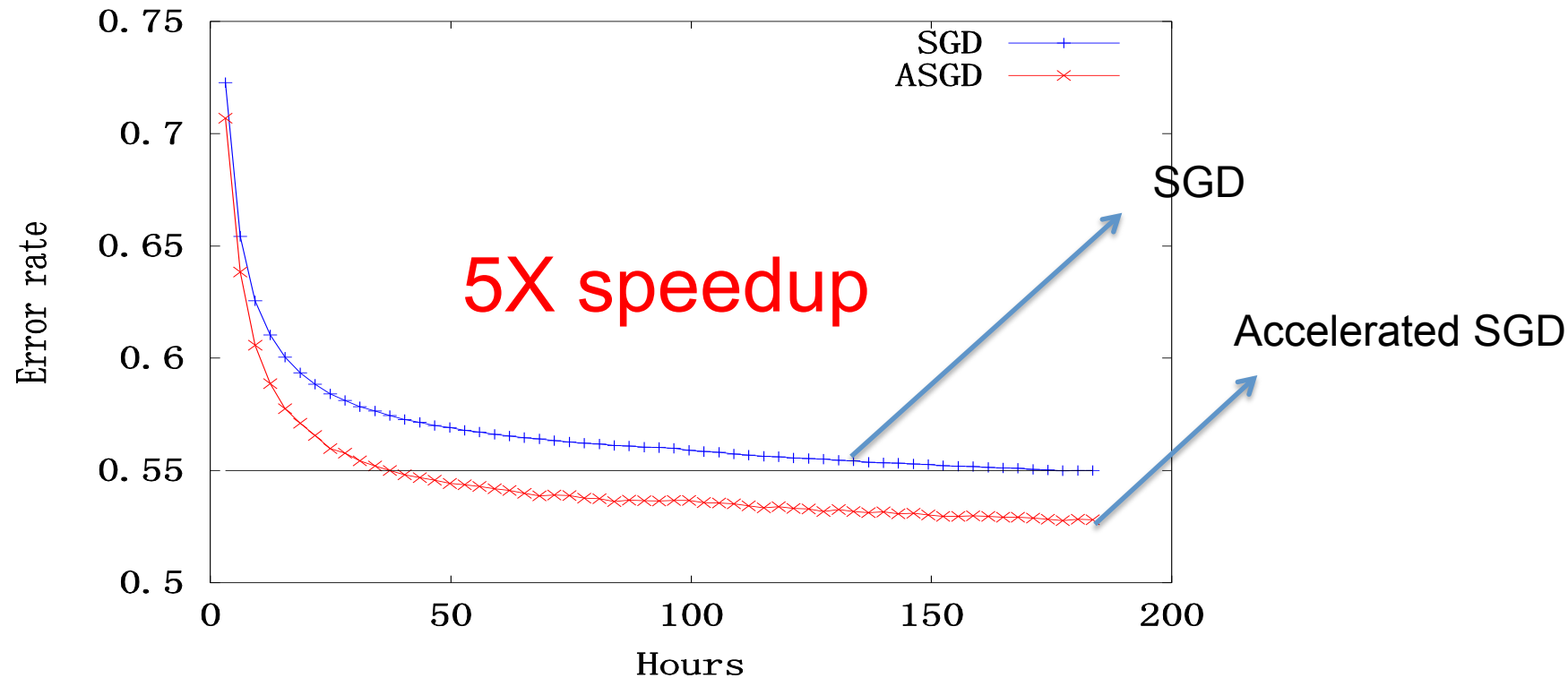


PADDLE-CTR

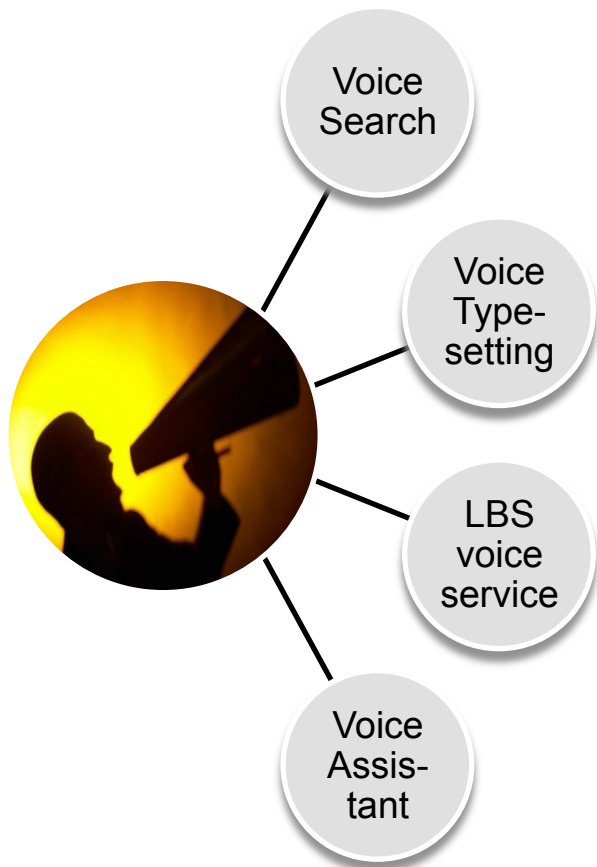


PADDLE-LTR

# An accelerated SGD algorithm

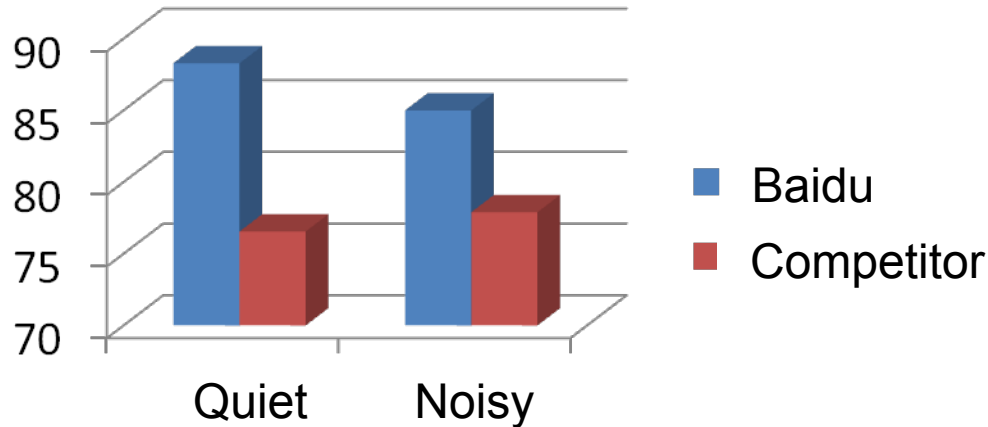


# Speech recognition in many products

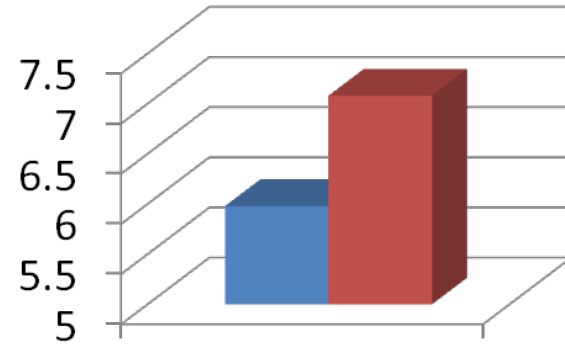


# Recognition accuracy for voice search

Accuracy



2G Network Response Time



For mobile search, the proportion of voice queries has grown to **10 %** in the end of 2012.

# Baidu map voice search



<http://shouji.baidu.com/map/>

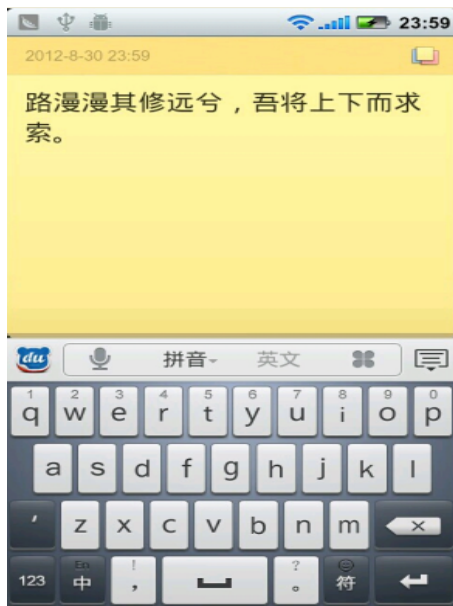
# Baidu mobile voice typing



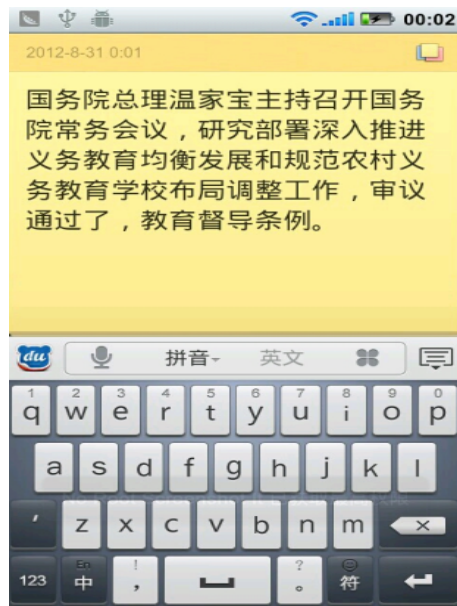
Short message



Weibo



Poem



News reading

# Baidu Top Award 2013



For building the best industrial mandarin speech recognition system.

# OCR in natural photos

## ➤ OCR search



## ➤ Translation App

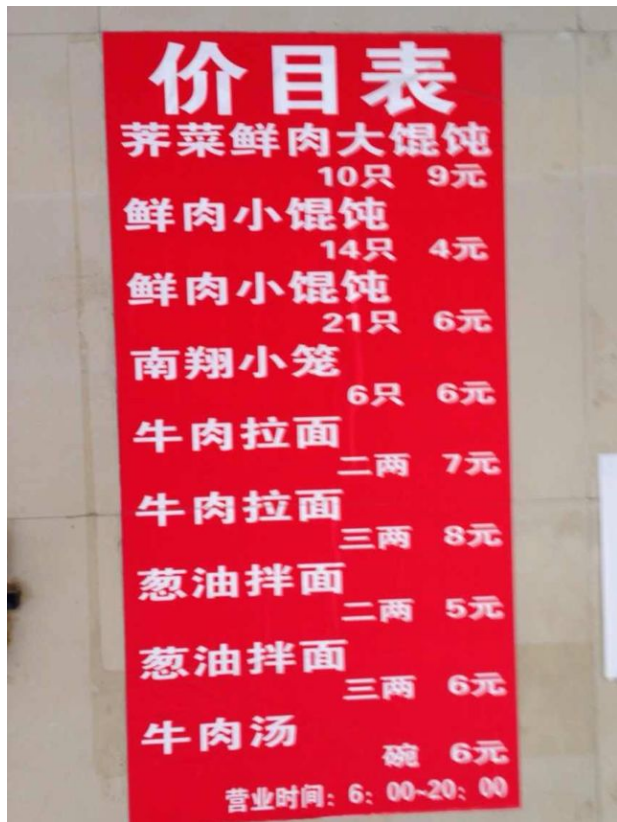


## ➤ Spam detection





# OCR in natural photos



**价目表**

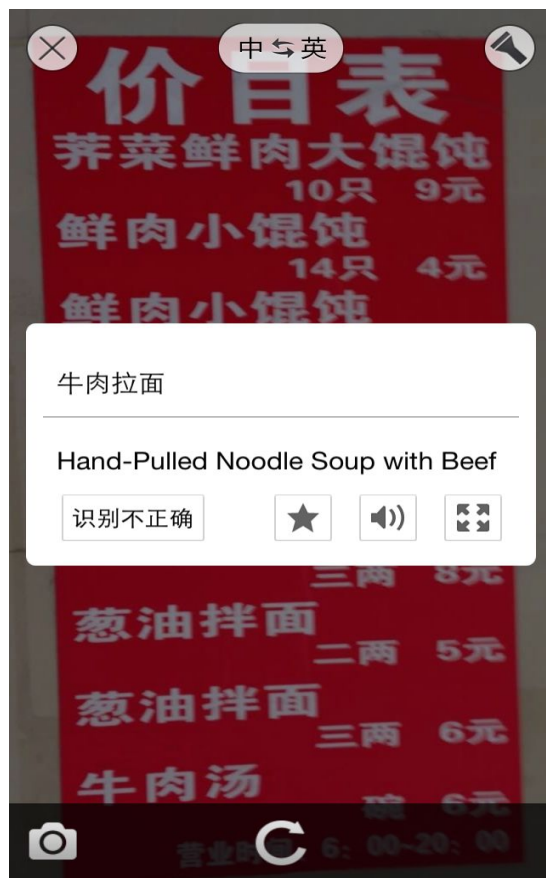
|         |     |    |
|---------|-----|----|
| 荠菜鲜肉大馄饨 | 10只 | 9元 |
| 鲜肉小馄饨   | 14只 | 4元 |
| 鲜肉小馄饨   | 21只 | 6元 |
| 南翔小笼    | 6只  | 6元 |
| 牛肉拉面    | 二两  | 7元 |
| 牛肉拉面    | 三两  | 8元 |
| 葱油拌面    | 二两  | 5元 |
| 葱油拌面    | 三两  | 6元 |
| 牛肉汤     | 碗   | 6元 |

营业时间: 6:00-20:00

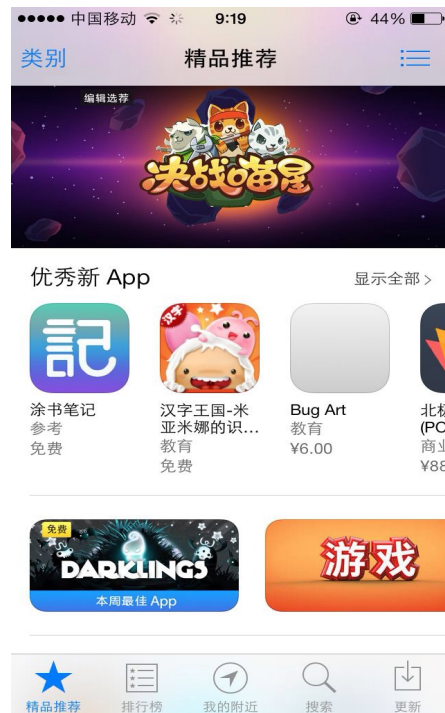
# OCR in natural photos



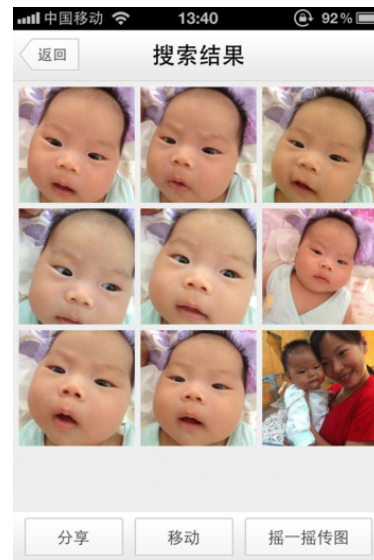
# OCR in natural photos



# 涂书笔记



# Face grouping in online albums



# Baidu Photo Wonder (百度魔图)



# Baidu Photo Wonder

百度魔图

相似度: **84.47%**

偶霸, 明星style!



我的照片      李妍熙



快来下载百度魔图  
看看你最像哪位明星吧!

百度魔图

相似度: **74.85%**

布死痕象啊~绳命作弄人~(>\_<)~







我的照片      丁磊



快来下载百度魔图  
看看你最像哪位明星吧!

无 SIM 卡    上午12:00    68%

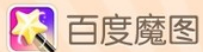
排行榜    类别    免费排行

-  百度魔图  
摄影与录像  
★★★★☆ (52)    打开
-  百度魔拍  
摄影与录像  
★★★★☆ (32)    打开
-  君王2 HD  
游戏  
★★★★☆ (1,294)    免费
-  我叫MT Online  
游戏  
★★★★☆ (31,566)    免费

精品推荐    排行榜    Genius    搜索    更新

Users upload 90 million photos one day , ranked TOP on App Store for three weeks

# Baidu Photo Wonder



百度魔图

相似度: **74.41%**

布死痕象啊~绳命作弄人~(>\_<)~



我的照片

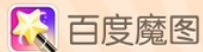


丹尼尔·克雷格

PK  
大咖



快来下载百度魔图  
看看你最像哪位明星吧!



百度魔图

相似度: **85.65%**

加把劲儿, 马上你也是明星了!



我的照片



蔡文胜

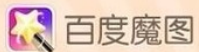
PK  
大咖



快来下载百度魔图  
看看你最像哪位明星吧!



# Baidu Photo Wonder



相似度: 62.16%

(◕‿◕)哇~明星! 快到碗里来



我的照片



杨谨华

PK  
大咖

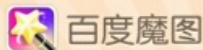


快来下载百度魔图  
看看你最像哪位明星吧!



@bbccgg  
weibo.com/u/3135236262

# Baidu Photo Wonder



别装了,你是喵星人吧?



我的照片



明星脸



快来下载百度魔图  
看看你最像哪位明星吧!

@袁树仁  
weibo.com/609690221

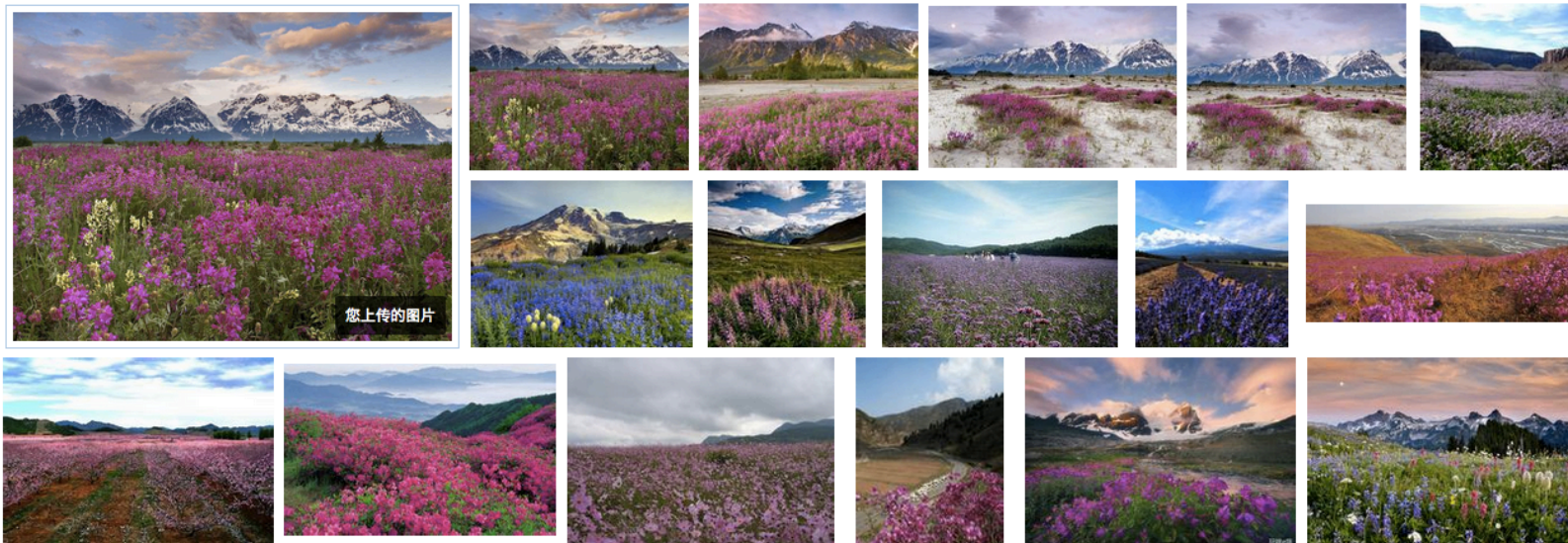
# Baidu Photo Wonder



# Great-China EFFIE Gold Award 2013



# Visual Search



第2页



# Baidu Visual Search

Query



Baidu Result



粘贴图片网址 | 从本地上传

识图

您也可以把图片拖到这里

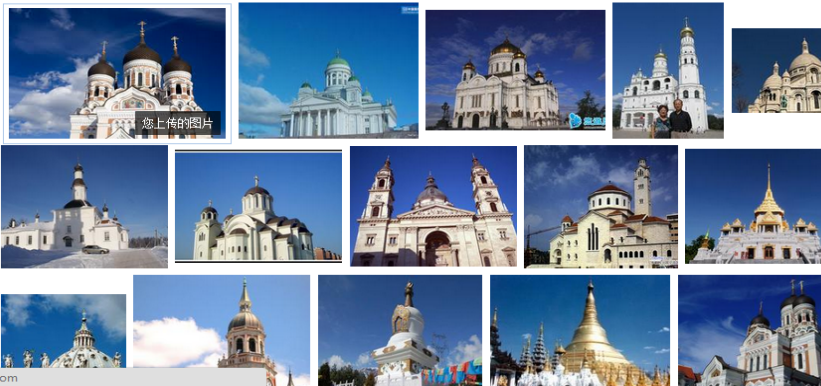
到百度识图首页

识图一下

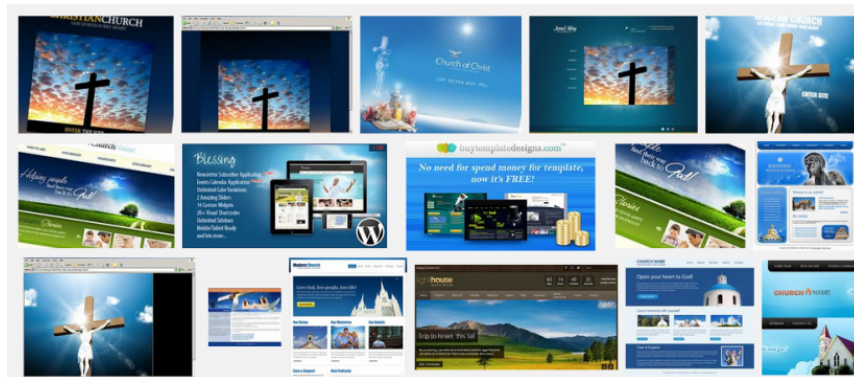
玩快乐猜图，赢礼品

全部 相似图片

筛选



Competitor's Result



# Baidu Visual Search

Query



Baidu Result



粘贴图片网址 [| 从本地上传](#)

识图一下

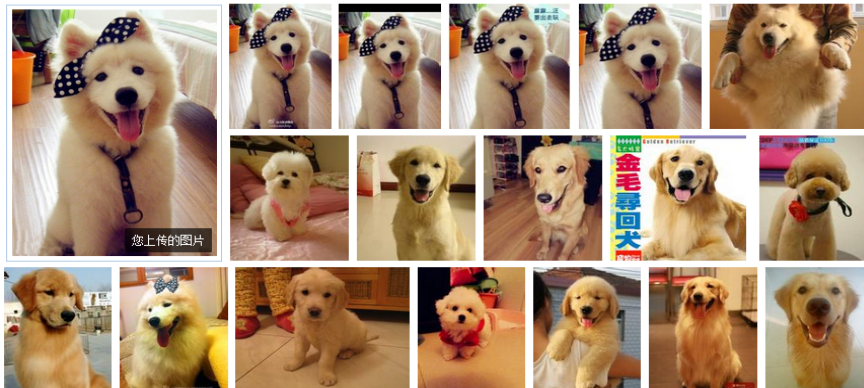
提示：您也可以把图片拖到这里

玩快乐猜图，赢礼品

全部

相似图片

筛选



Competitor's Result



# Baidu Visual Search

Query



Baidu Result

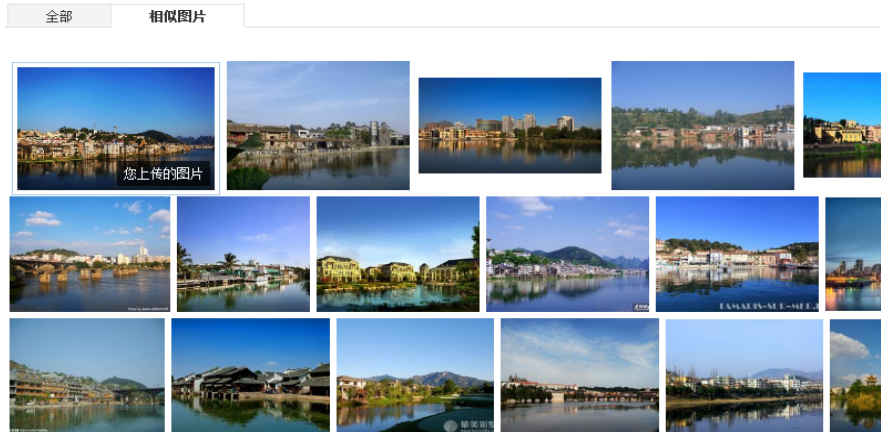
**图片** 识图 AI

粘贴图片网址 [从本地上传](#)

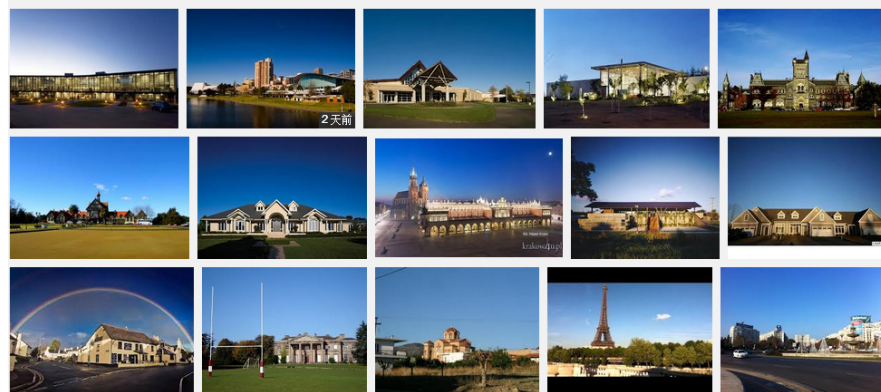
提示: 您也可以把图片拖到这里

识图一下

玩快乐猜图, 赢礼品



Competitor's Result





# Baidu Visual Search

Query



Baidu Result



粘贴图片网址 从本地上传

提示：您也可以把图片拖到这里

识图一下

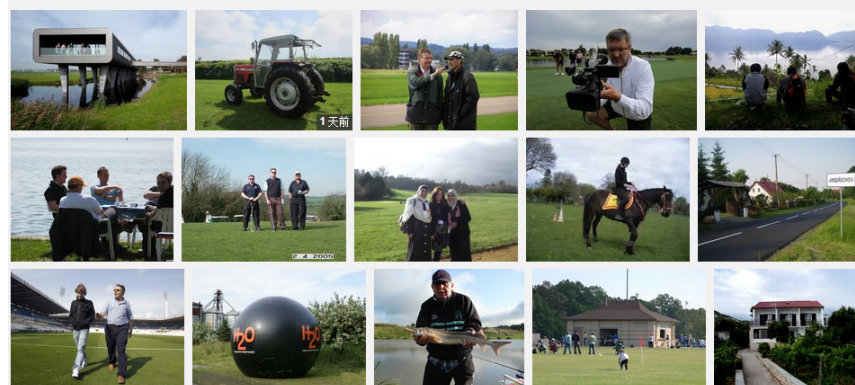
玩快乐猜图，赢礼品

全部

相似图片



Competitor's Result



# Poem composition based on photos

诗意指数 **91** 分

老佛爷不听政，只愿为你写诗



相逢综艺屏，自是多情梦。  
只为心中月，唯求梦里风。

诗意指数 **75** 分

五花肉千金姐，不及汪伦为你写诗



富翁成乞丐，贫穷是王侯。  
世界无穷尽，人间任自由。

诗意指数 **65** 分

范进是为了给你写诗才疯的



同学聚会兴浓稠，相识相逢相逢秋。  
无情风雨人间事，有意云烟万里愁。



手机百度客户端  
Baidu Mobile Search APP

为你写诗

诗意指数 **72** 分

额真滴错咧，湘玉给你写诗咧



碧树兰花蕙芝藏，青山绿水兰桂香。  
明日黄花浑不觉，清茶淡酒又何妨。



扫一扫 杜甫来为你写诗！  
三亿人都在用的手机百度客户端



手机百度客户端  
Baidu Mobile Search APP

为你写诗

诗意指数 **66** 分

燕人张飞含情脉脉为你写诗



问花开未含羞草，天涯来犹带刺花。  
春来花一狮子吼，月下无信天游夏。



扫一扫 杜甫来为你写诗！  
三亿人都在用的手机百度客户端



手机百度客户端  
Baidu Mobile Search APP

为你写诗

诗意指数 **100** 分

李自戒酒跪求为你写诗

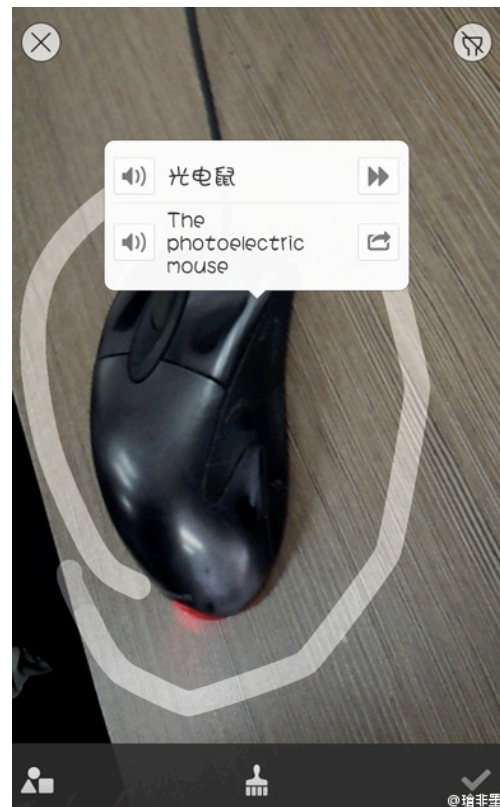
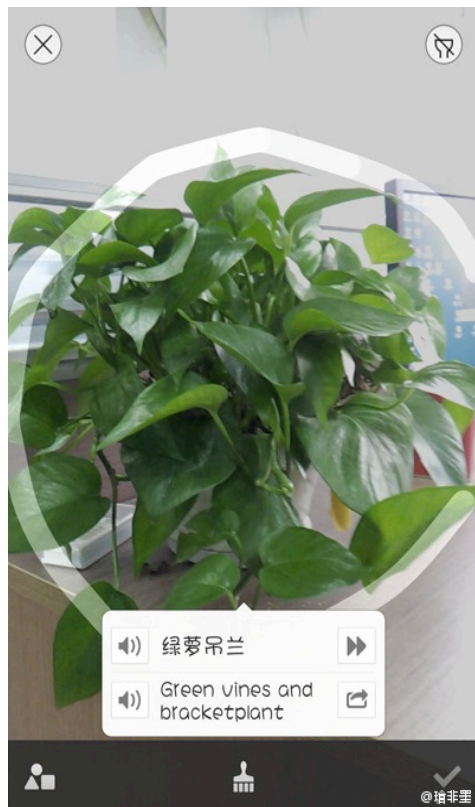


莲花池畔赏荷花，杨柳枝头映晚霞。  
春雨春风春去处，云烟过眼看梅花。

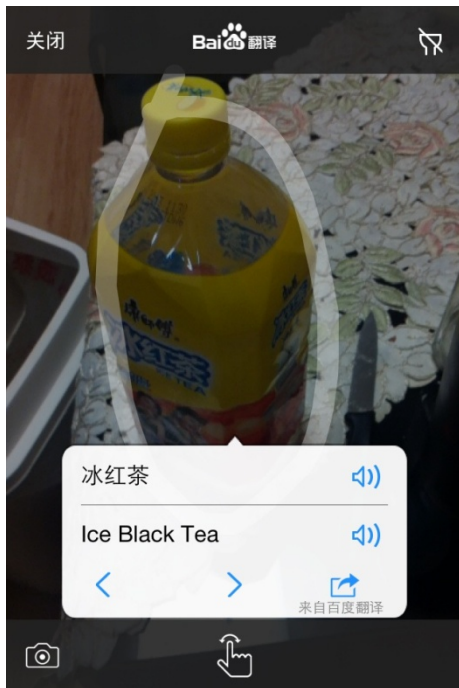


扫一扫 杜甫来为你写诗！  
三亿人都在用的手机百度客户端

# Baidu Object Translation



# Baidu Object Translation



# Baidu Object Translation



# Baidu Object Translation



# Deep learning: why today?

---

- Non-convex & non-linear
- Intensive computation
- Sensitive to initialization
- Over-fitting
- Vanishing gradient





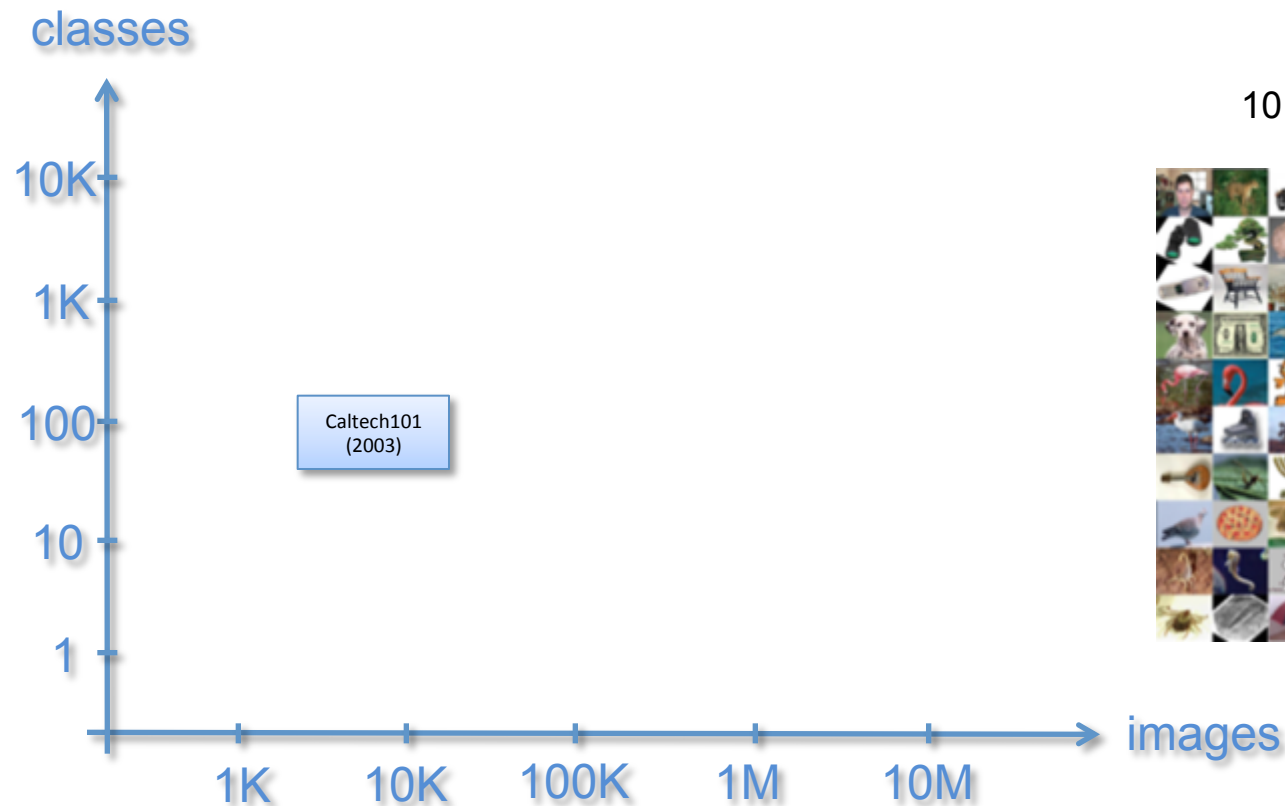
# Deep learning: why today?

- Non-convex & non-linear
- Intensive computation
- Sensitive to initialization
- Over-fitting
- Vanishing gradient



- **Big data**
- GPU
- Large scale parallel computation
- Layer-wise pre-training
- RELU, drop-out, better normalization, etc.

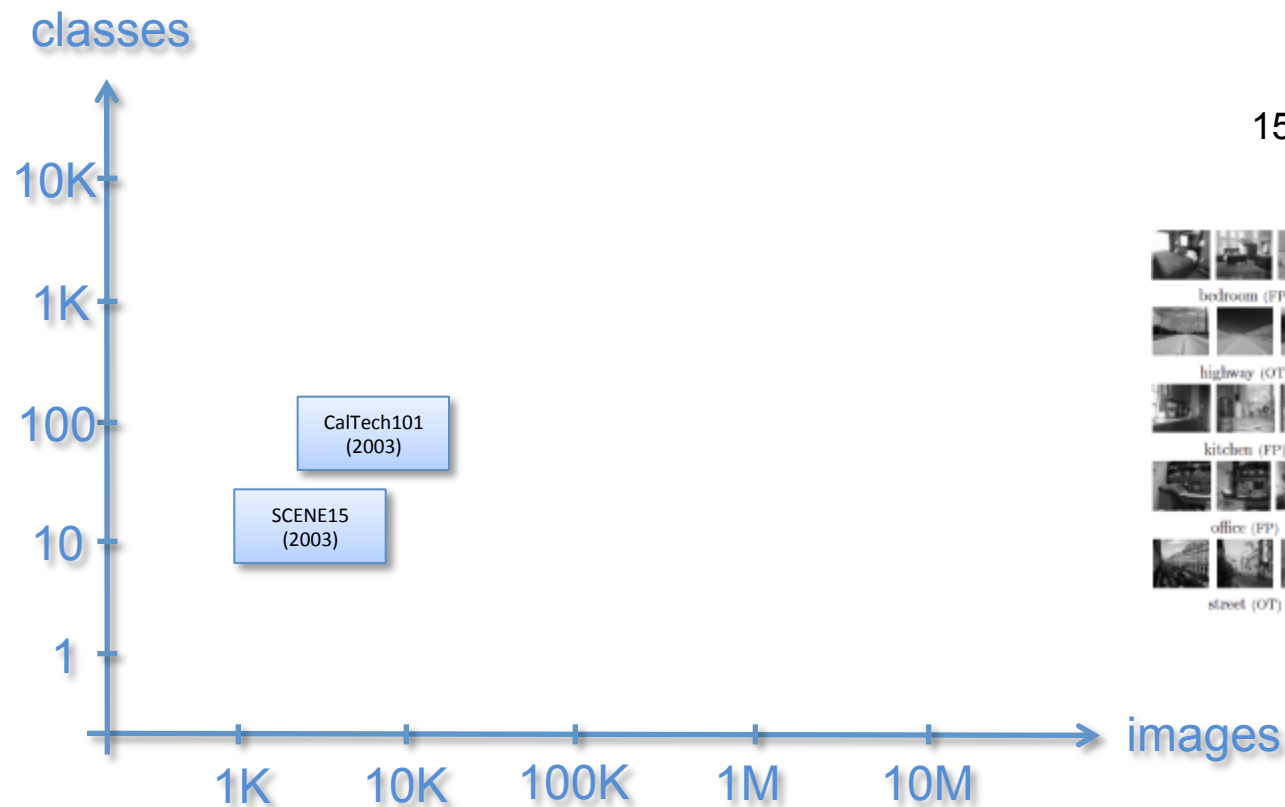
# Datasets



Caltech 101  
101 classes, 9K images



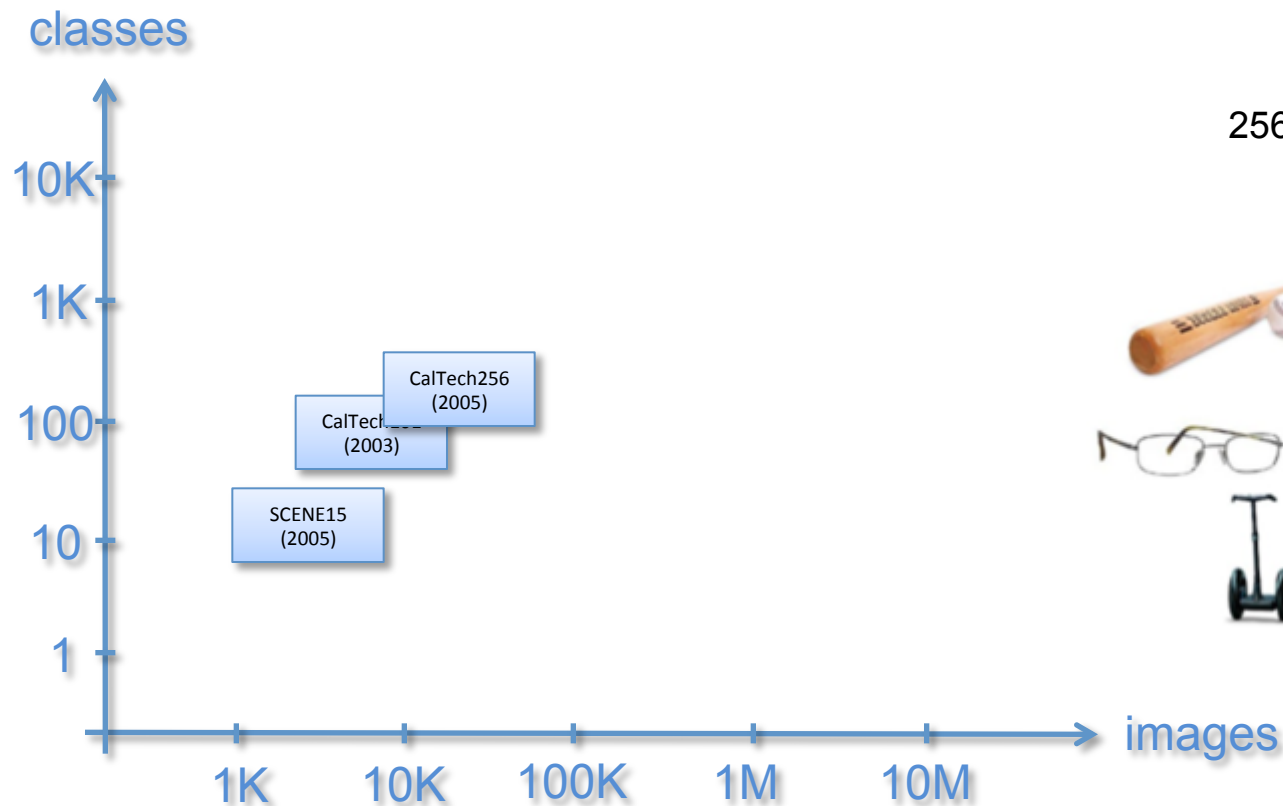
# Datasets



SCENE15  
15 classes, 5K images



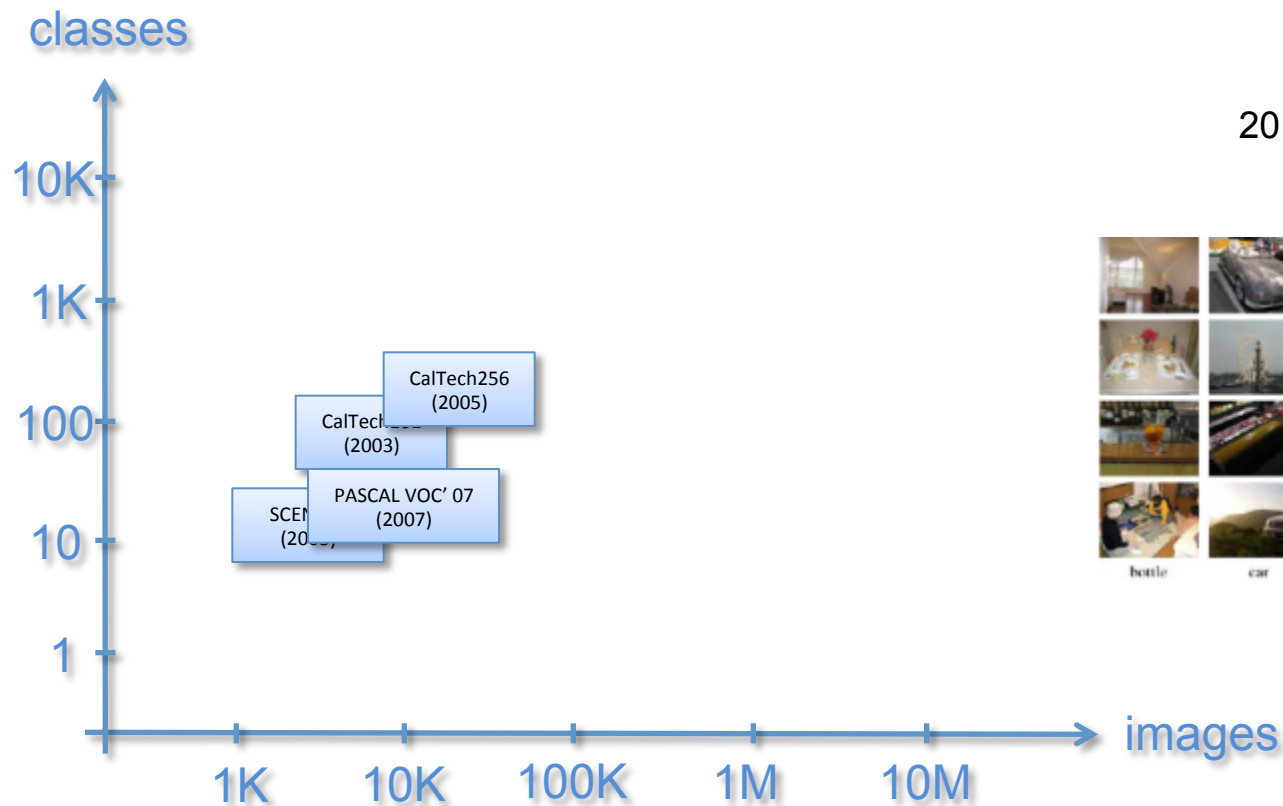
# Datasets



Caltech256  
256 classes, 30K images



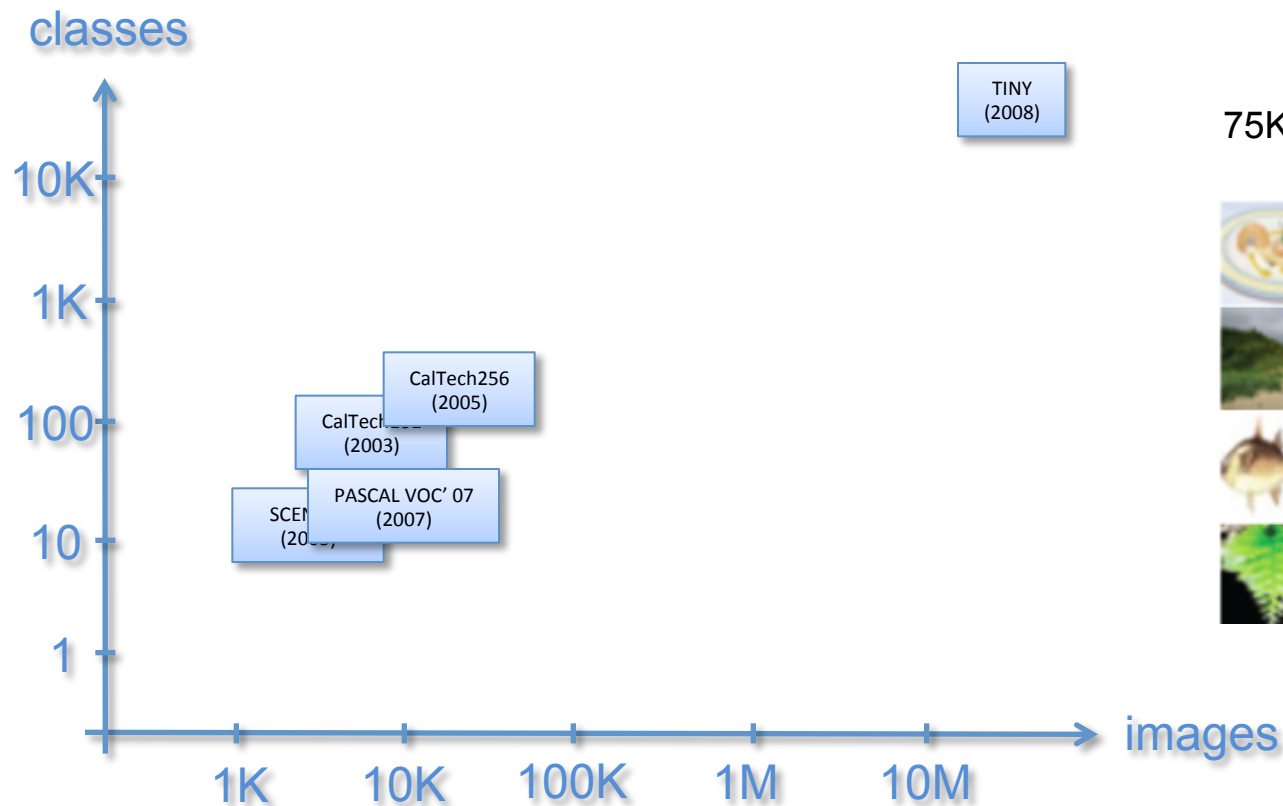
# Datasets



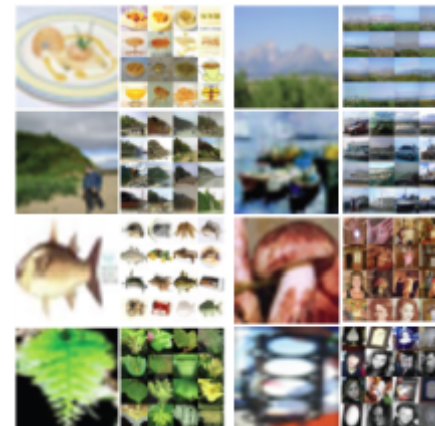
PASCAL VOC'07  
20 classes, 10K images



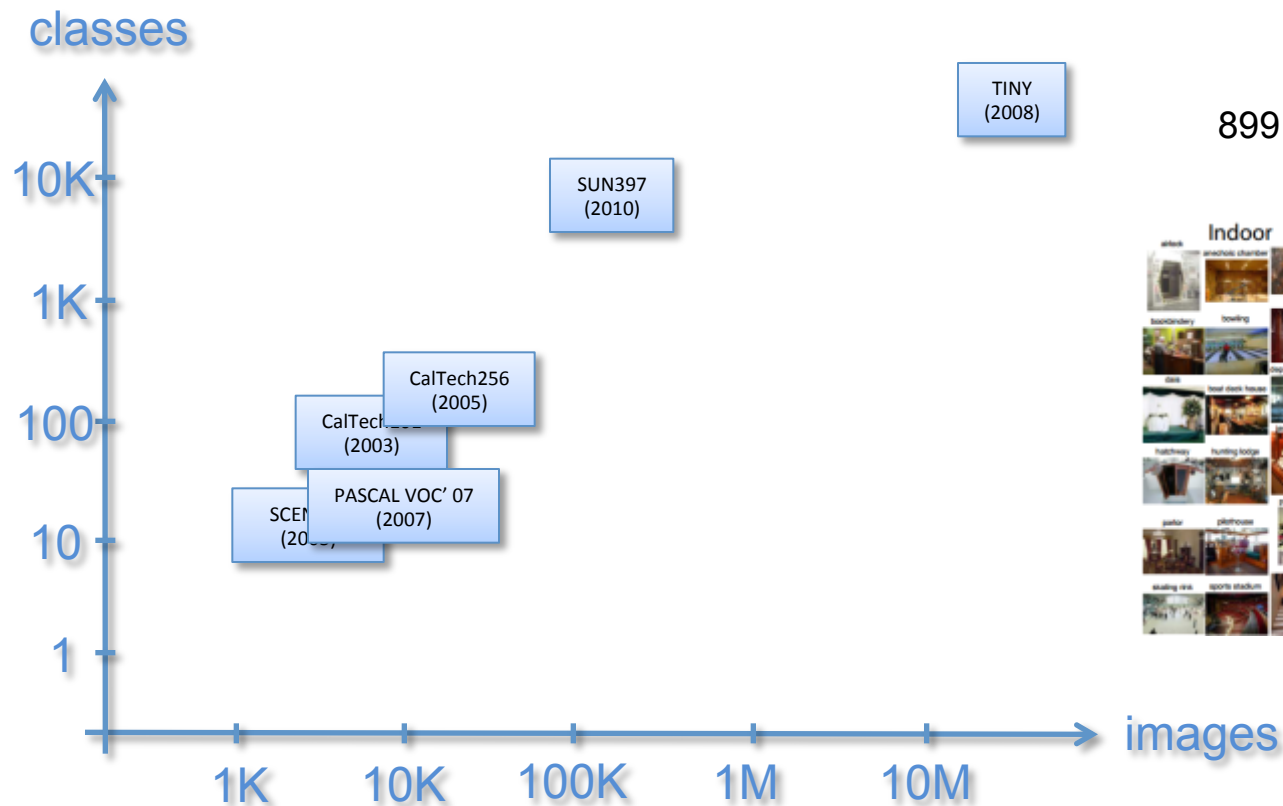
# Datasets



TINY (32x32)  
75K classes, 80M images



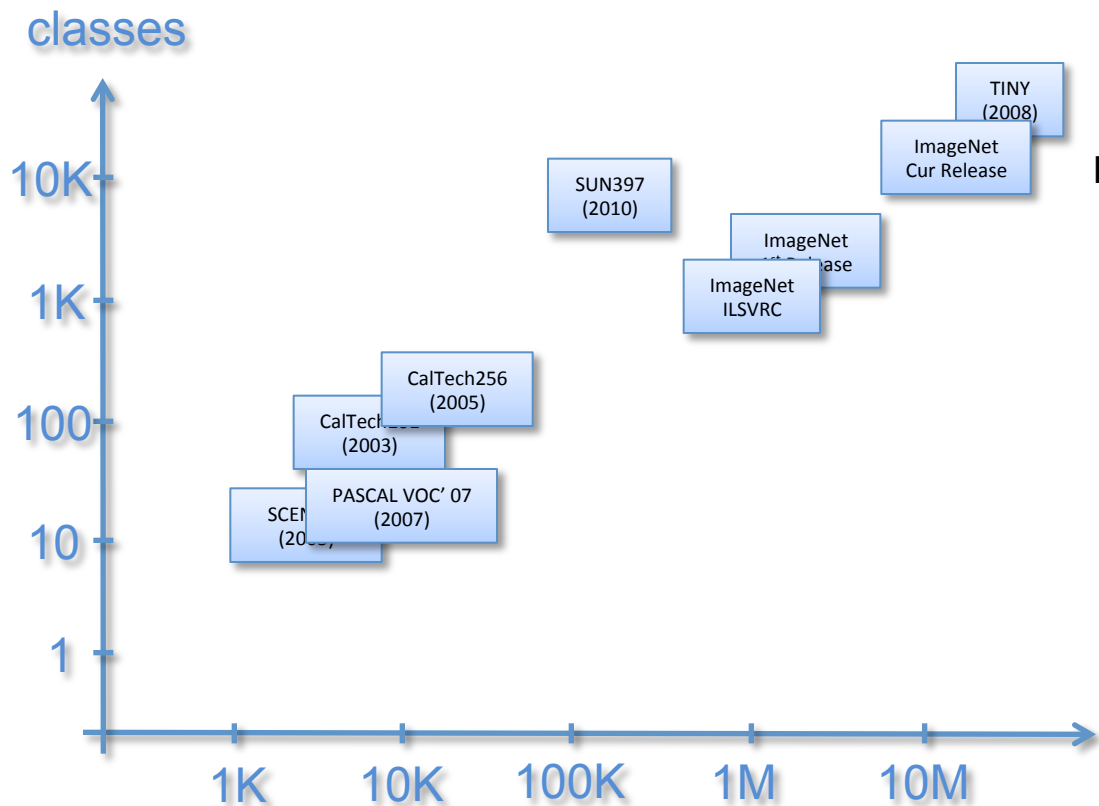
# Datasets



SUN397  
899 classes, 131K images

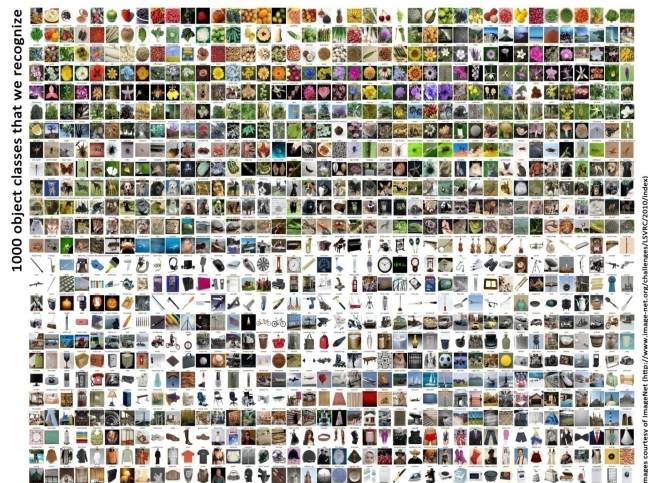


# Datasets



## ImageNet

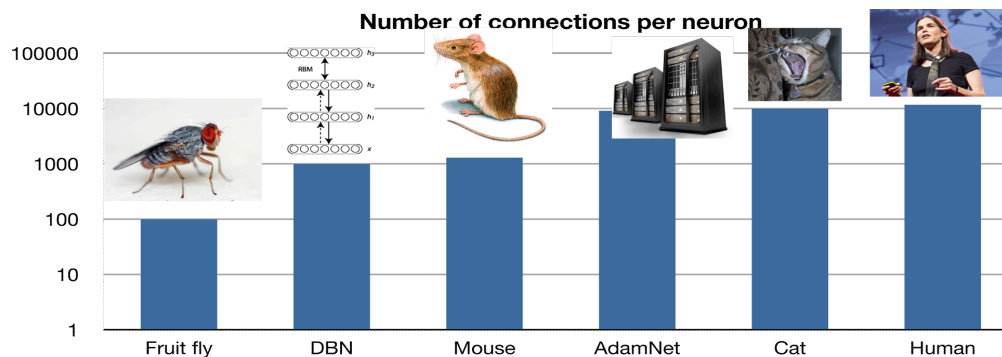
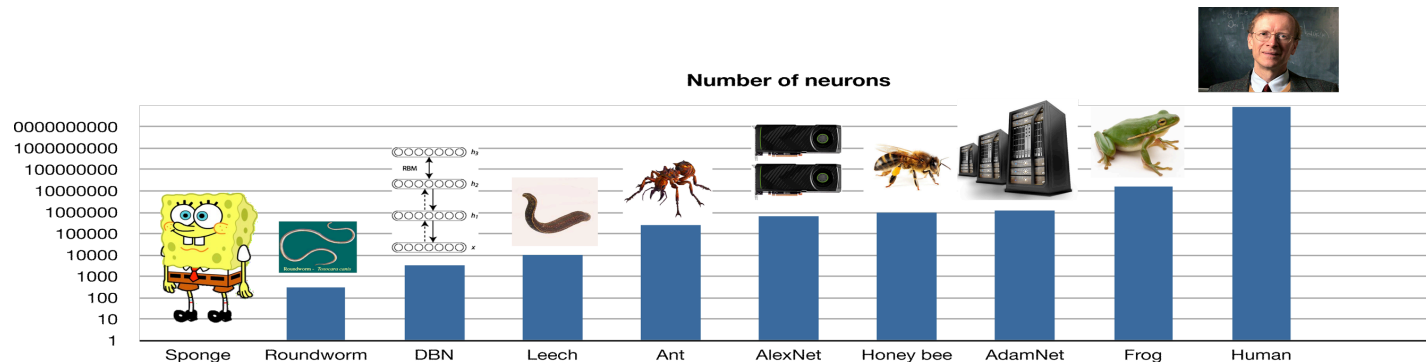
1st release: 5K classes, 3M images  
Cur release: 22K classes, 14M images  
ILSVRC 2010: 1K classes, 1.4M images



images

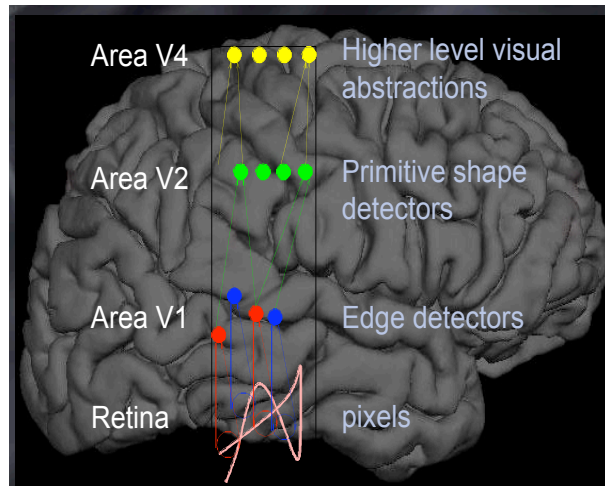


# More neurons vs. more connections



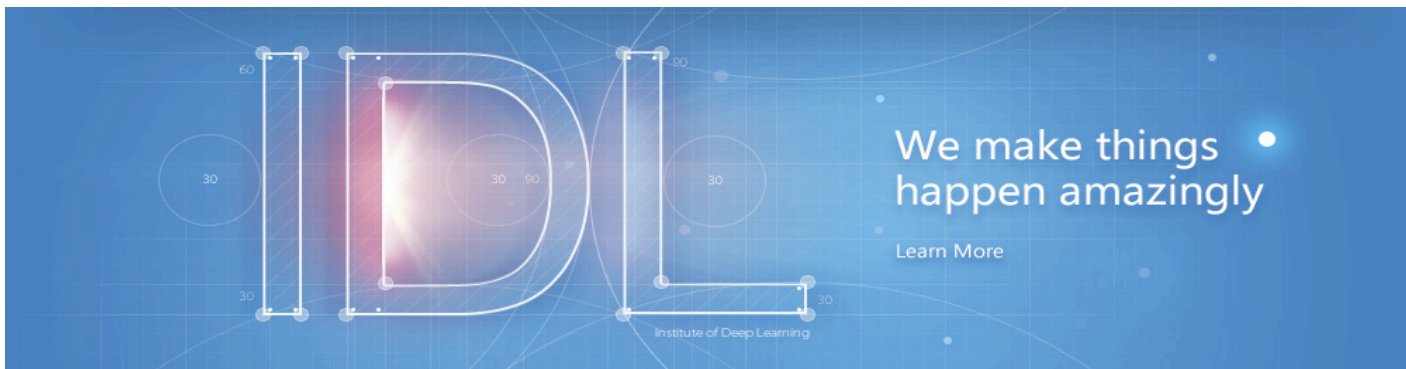
# Human Brain

- 1.5kg, 2% of body weight, but consume 20% energy
- 100 billion neurons
- Each neuron has 5000 synapses
- firing rate: 200 per second
- Computation capacity:
  - $10^{11} * 5000 * 200 = 10^{17} = 100$  petaflops
  - 20W, 5petaflops/w
- The most powerful supercomputer(天河二号)
  - 33.86 petaflops
  - $18 * 10^6$ w, 2.14Gflops/w



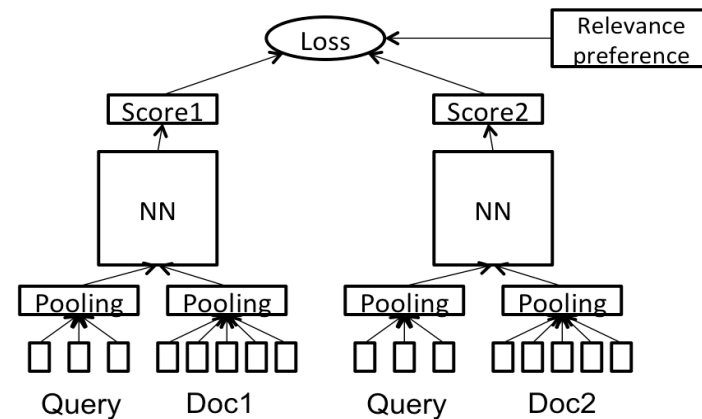
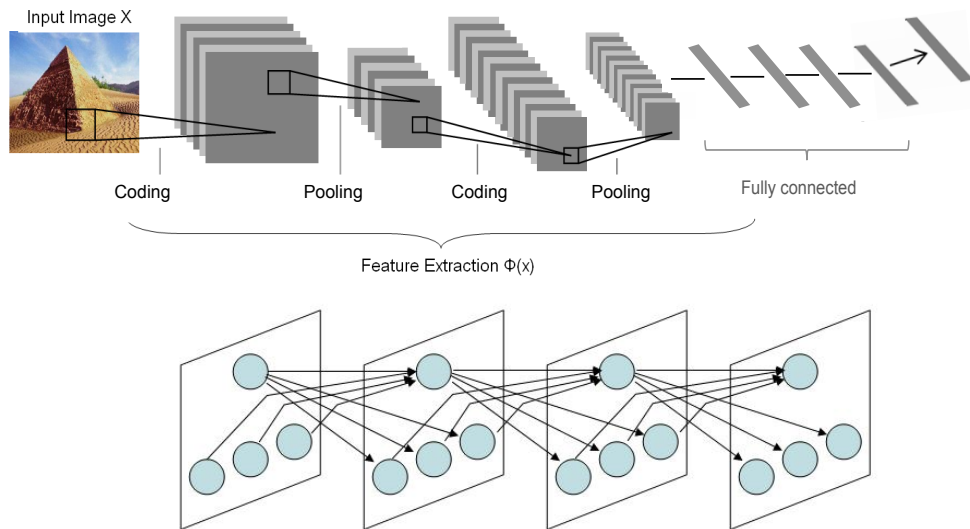
# We continue to progress on

- Large-scale parallel training
- Modeling structured, unstructured, multimodality data
- New computing hardware for deep learning
- High-performance computing
- Neural science, ...



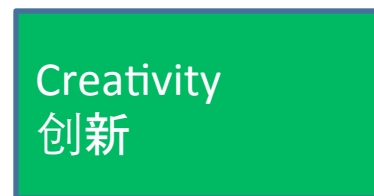
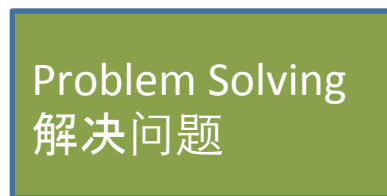
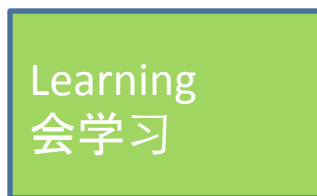
# Clarification: Deep Learning is NOT Blackbox

- DL is a language, just like graphical models
- Prior knowledge: in model structure, not feature engineering

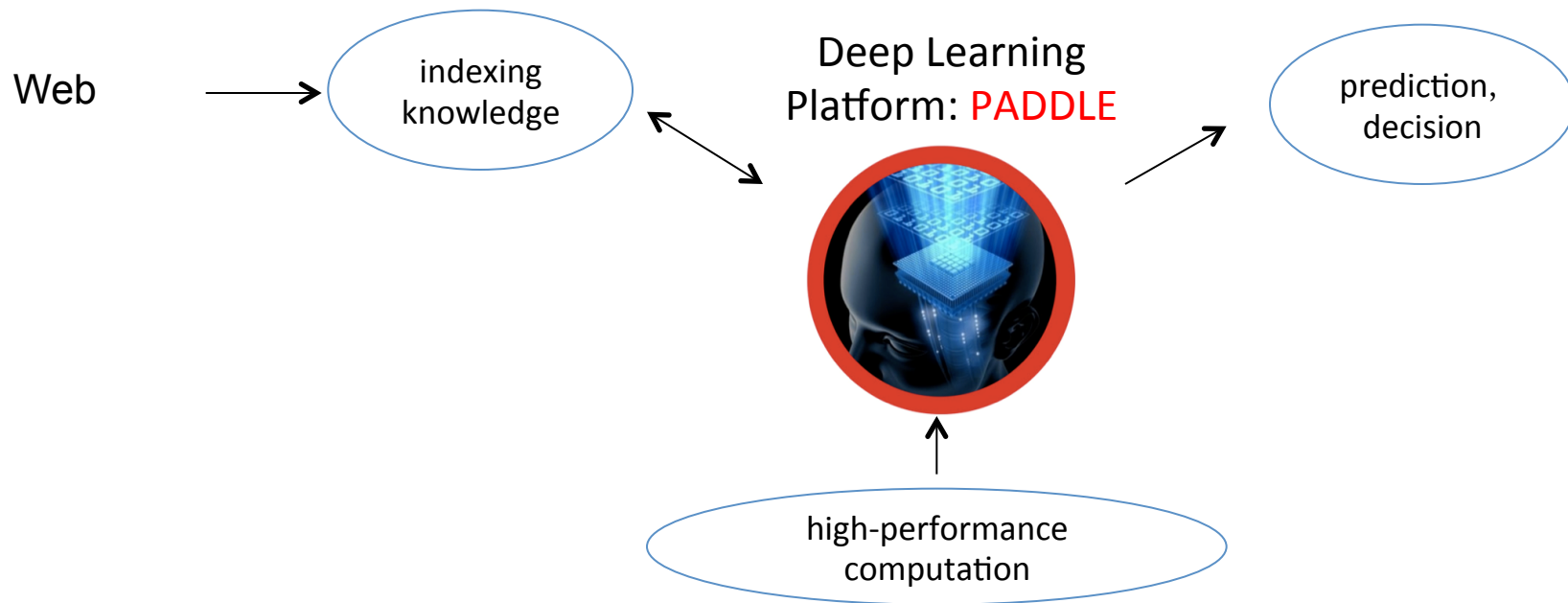


# Clarification: Deep Learning is NOT AI

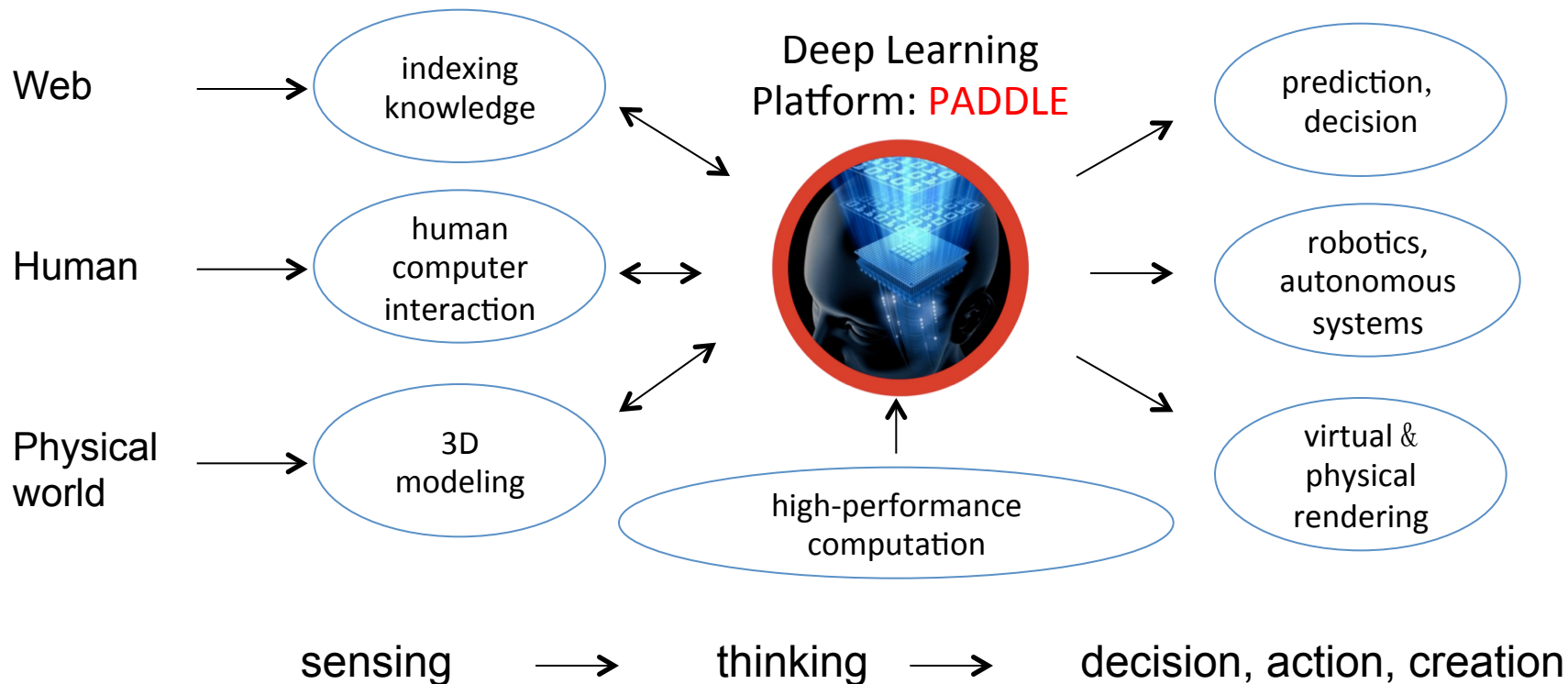
- Deep learning might be our **current best shot** towards AI
- AI is our ultimate goal
- What's inside AI?



# Technology portfolio at Baidu IDL



# Technology portfolio at Baidu IDL



# Summary

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- Deep Learning made big success at Baidu
- New paradigm of AI: big data + complex models
- Computation capacity enables many things to happen



# We are hiring (Beijing & Silicon Valley)...



- Machine Learning
- Big Data Analytics
- Human-Computer Interaction
- Robotics
- Computer Vision
- 3D Vision



让奇迹成为可能

**idl\_job@baidu.com**

