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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONFERENCE ATTENDEES TO SHARE LEARNING

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System and method for conference attendees to share learnings

The disclosure described below enables conference attendees to share learnings to colleagues without getting distracted with the preparation for better-quality materials. The disclosure selects, based on a set of cinemagraph presentations, supportive materials for compiling reports/slides. The method displays the selected materials with the cinemagraph presentations.

Very often, after attending a conference, attendees have to share learnings and deliver presentations to colleagues who were not able to attend. This usually involves compiling handwritten notes, handouts, photos, videos, copies of the presentation, etc. into reports/slides. Among these different approaches, snapping photos with mobile devices has become the more prominent one comparing to others. It is fast, easy to access and instantaneous. But when it is the time to sit down back in office and start pulling the photos all together, this approach sometimes presents its own problems. For example, interested objects in the photos can be blurry, have low resolution, be partially obscured by other attendees, etc. The issues prevent attendees to produce high quality reports, or require the attendees extra efforts to rectify the issues.

Conventional solution is using search engine to look for images with similar objects. Another is using reverse image search engine to look for similar objects, but with sharper focus or higher resolution. Or some over the top solutions such as using photo editor to remove obstacles blocking the objects, or recreating the objects entirely. But in either cases, they all require the attendees' additional efforts and are distractions to what the attendees set out to accomplish originally.

The new approach, with reference to Fig. 1, attendees **100** take photos of conference materials **105** they wish to share with others with their mobile devices **110**. Along with the images, brief video and audio (collectively referred as cinemagraph representations) before and after the photos are taken are also recorded. The cinemagraph representations are then uploaded to the cloud **205**, referring to Fig. 2, where backend service **200** begins processing them. By including videos and audios, the backend service can perform additional analyses and make more intelligent inferences.
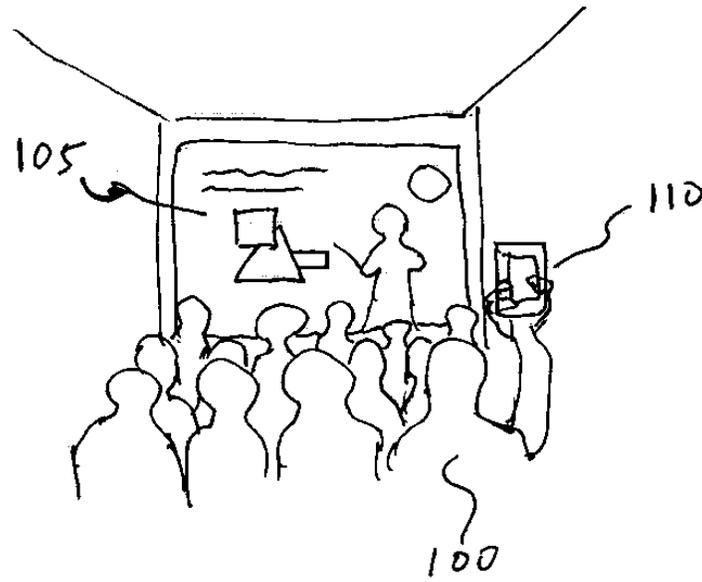
Fig. 1 Attendees take cinemagraph representations of conference materials with mobile devices.
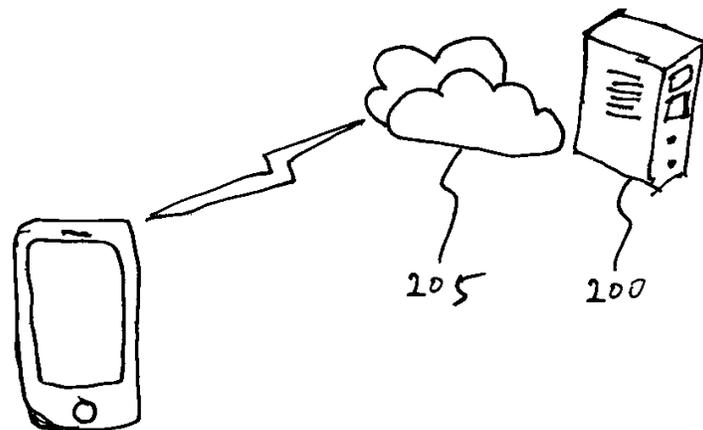

Fig. 2 Cinemagraph representations are uploaded to the cloud, where backend service begins processing them.

The processes can include, but not limited to, (1) transforming skewed objects back to original, (2) transcribing audio to text, (3) recognizing objects in the photos, (4) performing optical character recognition, (5) reconstructing 3D models of the objects with assistance from videos, (6) removing obstacles in front of the objects with assistance from videos, (7) looking for similar images on reverse image search engine, etc.

When attendees are back in office after the conference and starting to compile reports/slides on other devices (e.g. on a computer, laptop, etc.), as shown in Fig. 3, they have access to the original images **300**, along with the artifacts inferred by the backend service **305**. The attendees can take these artifacts and put them into their reports/slides. This allows the attendees to focus most of their efforts on contents of the reports/slides, rather than on scavenging materials all over the internet or getting sidetracked by aesthetic.
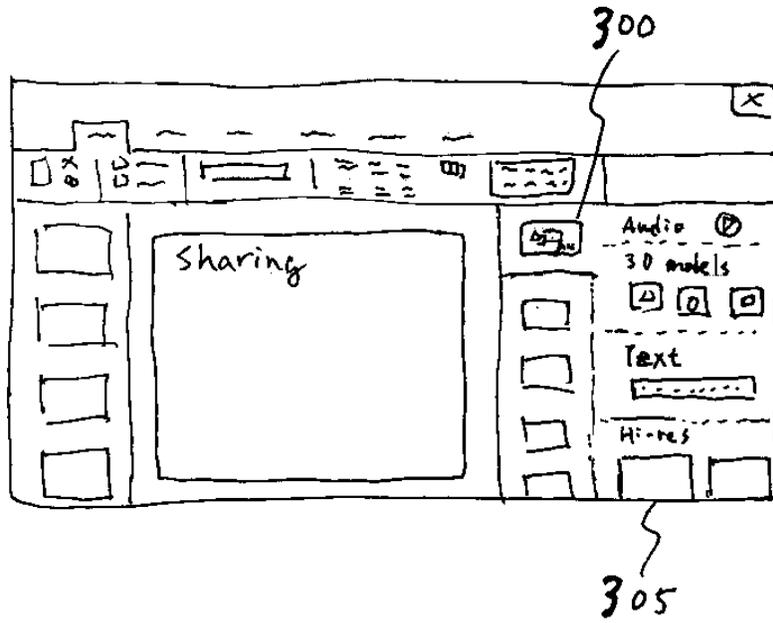
Fig. 3 Artifacts inferred by the backend service are presented to attendees along with original cinemagraph representations.

Disclosed by Ron Huang, HP Inc.