**Facial Expression Classification using Deep Learning**

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Github: https://github.com/BEHRAAMM/CV\_Facial\_Expression-Recognition-Project

**Summary:**

This project uses deep learning to classify face emotions from photos. The objective is to create a model that can accurately identify various emotions from facial photos, such as happy, sadness, anger, etc. This project may be used to analyze emotions in a variety of domains, including psychology, customer feedback analysis, and human-computer interface.

**Project Details:**

Overview of the issue and potential areas for application:

Numerous industries, such as healthcare, marketing, human-computer interface, and emotion recognition systems, use facial expression classification. This project can be used to improve user experiences, personalize services, and advance psychological research by properly identifying emotions from facial photos.

**Literature review:**

Article 1: "Facial Expression Recognition using Convolutional Neural Networks" (2022)

The article proposed a CNN-based model for facial expression recognition.

Dataset: The authors used a combination of publicly available datasets.

Accuracy: Achieved an accuracy of 85.2% on the test set.

Pros: Simple architecture, good accuracy, and use of multiple datasets.

Cons: Limited explanation of hyperparameter tuning and data augmentation techniques.

Article 2: "Emotion Recognition in the Wild: A Deep Learning Perspective" (2023)

The article presented a deep learning approach for emotion recognition in unconstrained environments.

Dataset: Collected a large-scale dataset from various sources.

Accuracy: Reported an accuracy of 92.5% on their proposed dataset.

Pros: Large-scale dataset, state-of-the-art accuracy, robustness in real-world scenarios.

Cons: Lack of clarity in data collection process and potential biases.

**Model used:**

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) was the model employed in the study to classify facial expressions. Multiple convolutional and pooling layers are included in the CNN architecture, which is followed by fully connected layers for classification. Backpropagation using stochastic gradient descent was used to optimize the model after it had been trained using photos of facial expressions with labels.

**Dataset used:**

This project's dataset comprises of facial photos that have been annotated with the various emotion classes (such as happy, sad, furious, etc.). The dataset consists of 91793 total photos, of which we chose 10,000 at random because our system cannot handle the entirety of the original data. The remaining 20% of the dataset was split into 80% training data, 10% validation data, and 10% testing data

**Hyperparameter tuning:**

Hyperparameter tuning was performed using grid search and cross-validation on the validation set. Parameters such as learning rate, batch size, number of filters in the CNN layers, and dropout rate were tuned to optimize the model's performance.

**Results and Evaluations:**

On the test set, the trained model's total accuracy was 62%. For each emotion class, precision, recall, and F1-score were also calculated using a confusion matrix.

**Analysis of results:**

Good results: Good outcomes High precision, recall, and F1-score for emotion classes suggest good classification. High accuracy in identifying happiness and sadness sadness, for example, can be regarded as positive outcomes.

Bad results: Low precision, recall, and F1-score emotion classifications indicate poor classification. For instance, it would be viewed as a poor outcome if the model had trouble telling the difference between rage and fear.

**Further improvements:**

Data augmentation could make it easier for the model to generalize to new expressions by increasing the diversity of the training data using methods like rotation, scaling, and flipping.

Transfer learning: Performing fine-tuning on the target dataset after pretraining the CNN on a sizable facial expression dataset could increase accuracy.

Using ensemble approaches, such as bagging or boosting, can improve performance when several models are combined.By incorporating these improvements, the facial expression classification model can be refined and better suited for real-world applications.