



Show Me Your Face! :)

Metis Project 3: McNulty

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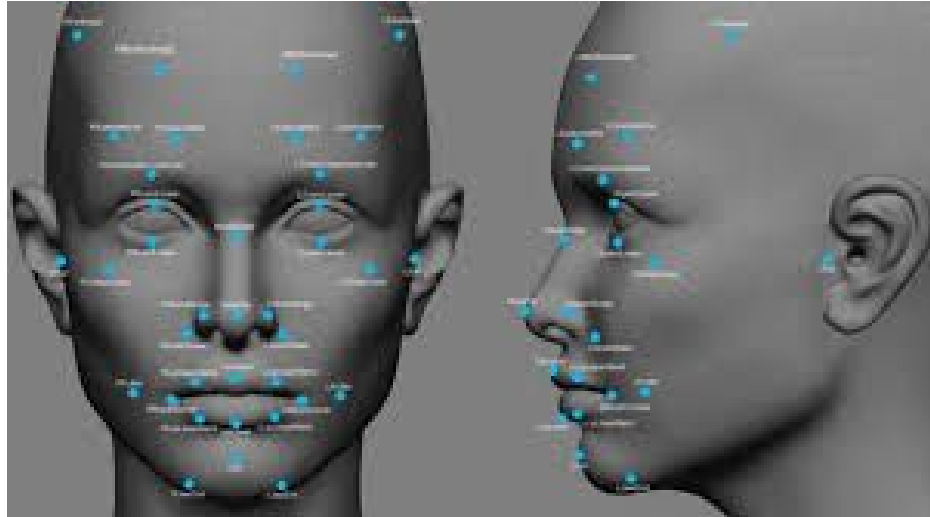
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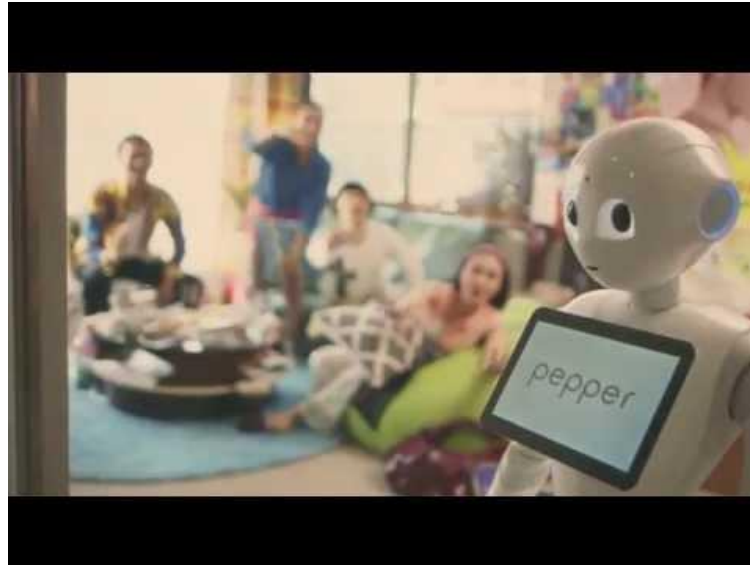
Introduction

- Most humans can recognize others' emotions easily, ***but what about computers and machines?***



- **Miscellaneous uses:**

- Security, privacy protection, digital personalization, entertainment, and even mental health benefits!



Start at 0:56

Goals

- Build a model that will automatically recognize an emotion associated with a given image.
- Integrate model with a webcam application that displays a timeline of emotions.



Method

1) FER2013 dataset - Facial Emotion Recognition (Kaggle)

- Over 30,000 images, 48 x 48 pixels grayscale

2) Cohn-Kanade dataset (CK)

- ~ 700 images, 350 x 350 pixels grayscale

➤ Across both data sets, emotions include: ***neutral, angry, disgust, fear, happy, sad, surprise***



Pipeline

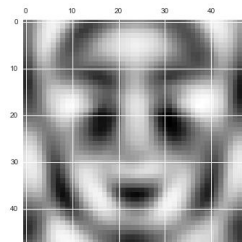
- **Face Recognition**

- Template matching to detect features in faces (nose, mouth, eyes, etc.)



- **Dimension Reduction**

- Eigenfaces and Fisherfaces
- Find low dimension representation of a face which comes from a higher dimension
- A way to describe the most dominant features of the training set as a whole.



Results- Model Accuracy:

	Cohn-Kanade (CK)	Kaggle FER2013
SVM	84%	44%
Fisher Face Recognizer	82%	32%
Multilayer Perceptron	77%	37%
RandomForest Classifier	54%	42%

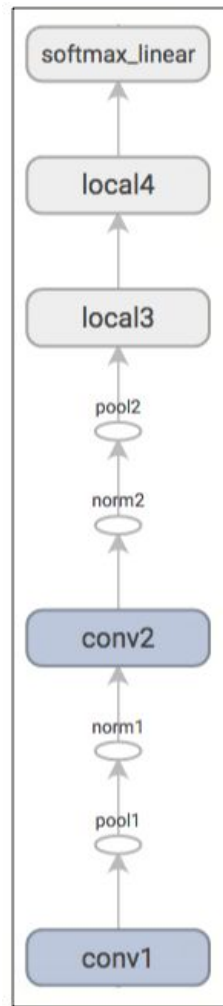
MLP Image Misclassification



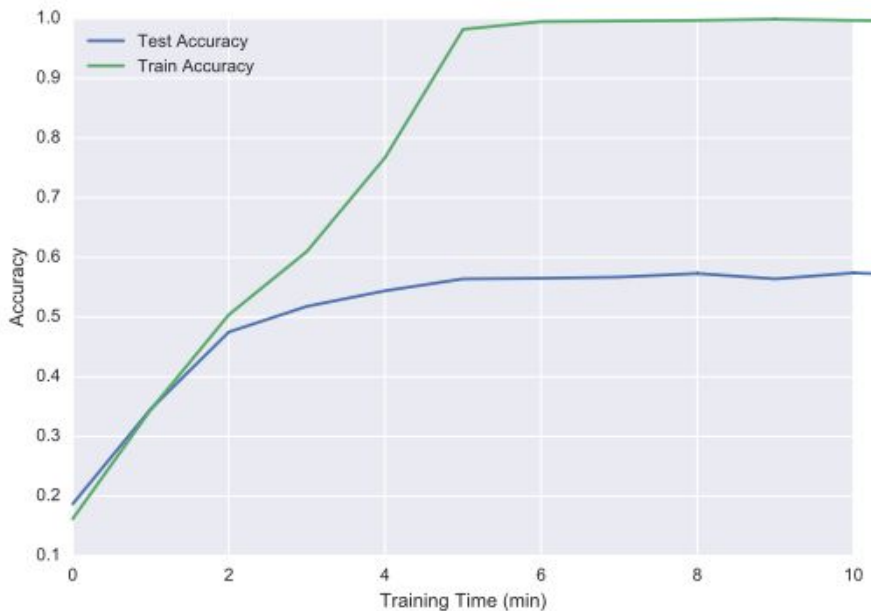
Classified as Anger--Actual label Neutral

Convolutional Neural Network

- State of the art method for image classification
 - Automatically learns features
- Requires huge amount of data
 - Only trained on Kaggle FER2013 dataset
- Network from Tensorflow tutorial
 - Uses ReLU for activation functions

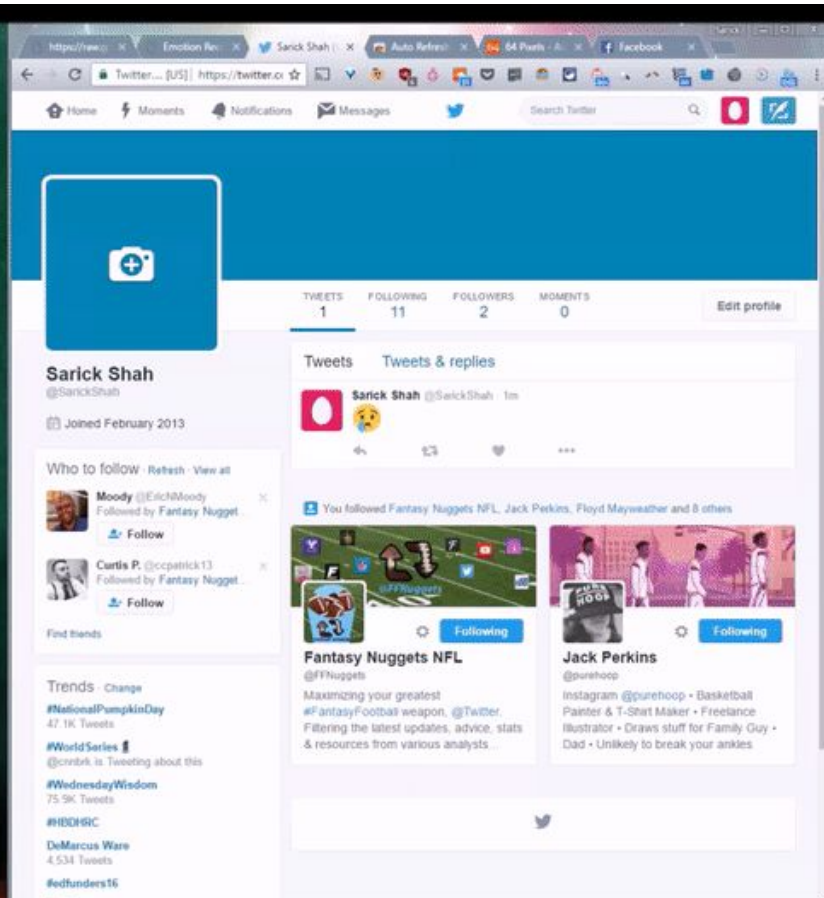


Convolutional Neural Network - Results



Peaked after 6 minutes of GPU training
20x slower on CPU

- **Training accuracy:** ~ 0.999
- **Test accuracy:** - ~ 0.57
 - **Winning model:** 0.711
- Extreme overfitting
- “Dropout” - regularization by randomly dropping nodes from the neural net



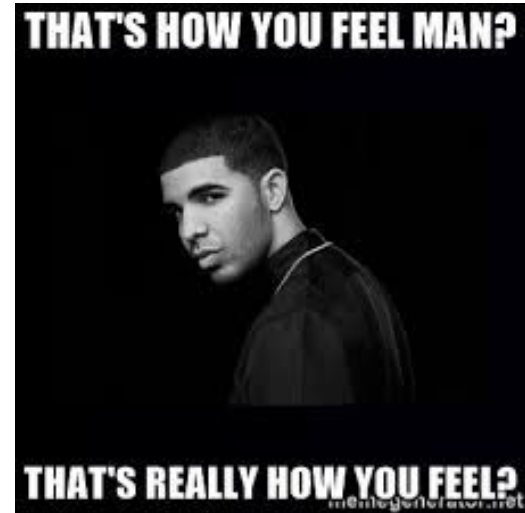
Conclusion and Implications

- Ultimately, machines and computers are still *not as good* at detecting emotions compared with humans
 - Facial expressions are much more complex than the label of a single emotion.
 - Advances in machine facial recognition will yield tremendous societal benefits.



- **Potential uses for facial recognition data:**

- Security, privacy, personalization of digital devices...etc.
- We are often unaware of how we *really* feel given how subtle our emotions may be. Facial recognition can help us better understand ourselves and attend to our needs.



- **Machine facial recognition for improving mental health**
 - Mood monitoring (e.g., for depression)
 - Efficacy of psychiatric drugs
 - Advances in facial recognition may help improve compliance and the accuracy of these records



Emotions are universal and cross-cultural. Advances in machine facial recognition will help us better understand ourselves, each other, and our complex world.





Resources

- <http://eyalarubas.com/face-detection-and-recognition.html>
- http://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/contrib/doc/facerec/facerec_tutorial.html
- <http://www.paulvangent.com/2016/04/01/emotion-recognition-with-python-opencv-and-a-face-dataset/>
- <https://realpython.com/blog/python/face-recognition-with-python/>
- http://docs.opencv.org/trunk/d7/d8b/tutorial_py_face_detection.html

Fisherface/ Eigenface SUPPL.

Fisherfaces:

- Imagine a situation where the variance is generated from external sources, let it be light. The axes with maximum variance do not necessarily contain any discriminative information at all, hence a classification becomes impossible. So a class-specific projection with a Linear Discriminant Analysis was applied to face recognition.
- Minimize the variance within a class, while maximizing the variance between the classes at the same time.

Eigenfaces:

- Lower-dimensional subspace is found with Principal Component Analysis, which identifies the axes with maximum variance.
- Performance degrades with different lighting conditions.