



Emotion Classification

Group 6



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- Data and Data Process

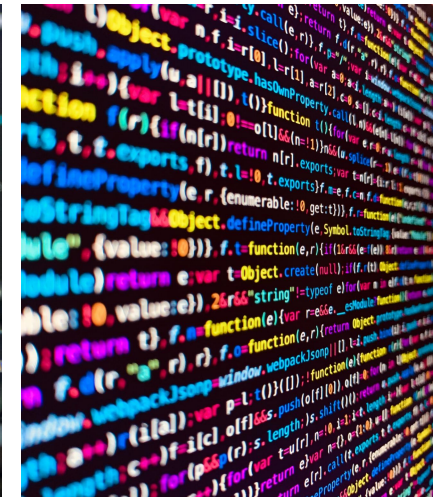
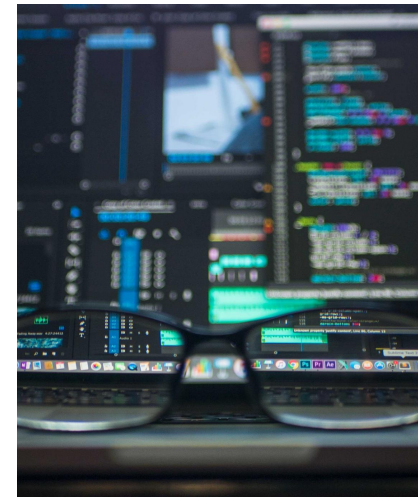
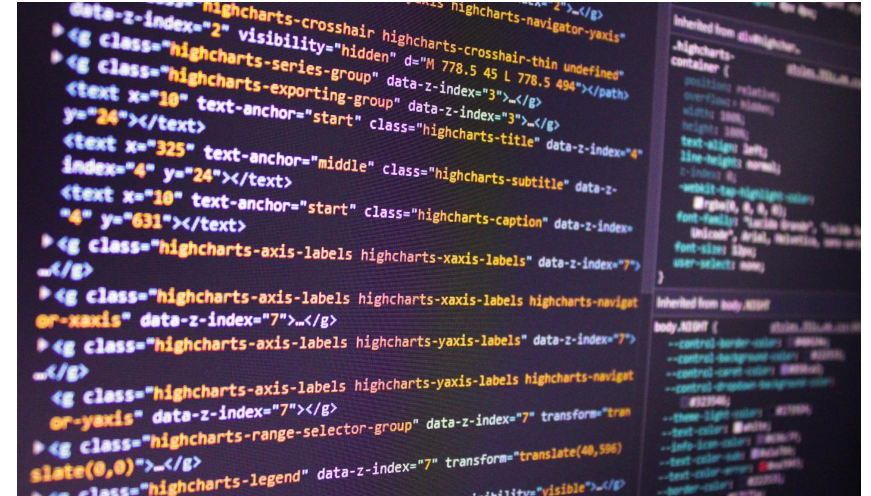
Overview of the data and how we preprocess it to be analyzed

- Model Creation

Model structure explain

- Result and Analysis

Summarize and analyze the result



Data

The data consists of 48x48 pixel grayscale images of faces. The faces have been automatically registered so that the face is more or less centred and occupies about the same amount of space in each image. The task is to categorize each face based on the emotion shown in the facial expression into one of seven categories (0=Angry, 1=Disgust, 2=Fear, 3=Happy, 4=Sad, 5=Surprise, 6=Neutral). The training set consists of 28,709 examples and the public test set consists of 3,589 examples.



Data Augmentation

```
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(#rotation_range = 180,  
                                   width_shift_range = 0.1,  
                                   height_shift_range = 0.1,  
                                   horizontal_flip = True,  
                                   rescale = 1./255,  
                                   #zoom_range = 0.2,  
                                   validation_split = 0.2  
                                   )  
validation_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255,  
                                         validation_split = 0.2)
```

We employ horizontal and vertical shifts, random flipping, and scaling for data augmentation, and we split the dataset into training and validation sets using a specific ratio.

Data Generator

```
train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(directory = train_dir,  
                                                    target_size = (img_size,img_size),  
                                                    batch_size = 64,  
                                                    color_mode = "grayscale",  
                                                    class_mode = "categorical",  
                                                    subset = "training"  
                                                    )  
validation_generator = validation_datagen.flow_from_directory( directory = test_dir,  
                                                                target_size = (img_size,img_size),  
                                                                batch_size = 64,  
                                                                color_mode = "grayscale",  
                                                                class_mode = "categorical",  
                                                                subset = "validation"  
                                                                )
```

This is a multi-class task for grayscale images, and after splitting the data, we need to set the number of images in each batch

Model Creation

conv2d_input	input:	[(None, 48, 48, 1)]
InputLayer	output:	[(None, 48, 48, 1)]



conv2d	input:	(None, 48, 48, 1)
Conv2D	output:	(None, 48, 48, 32)



conv2d_1	input:	(None, 48, 48, 32)
Conv2D	output:	(None, 48, 48, 64)



batch_normalization	input:	(None, 48, 48, 64)
BatchNormalization	output:	(None, 48, 48, 64)



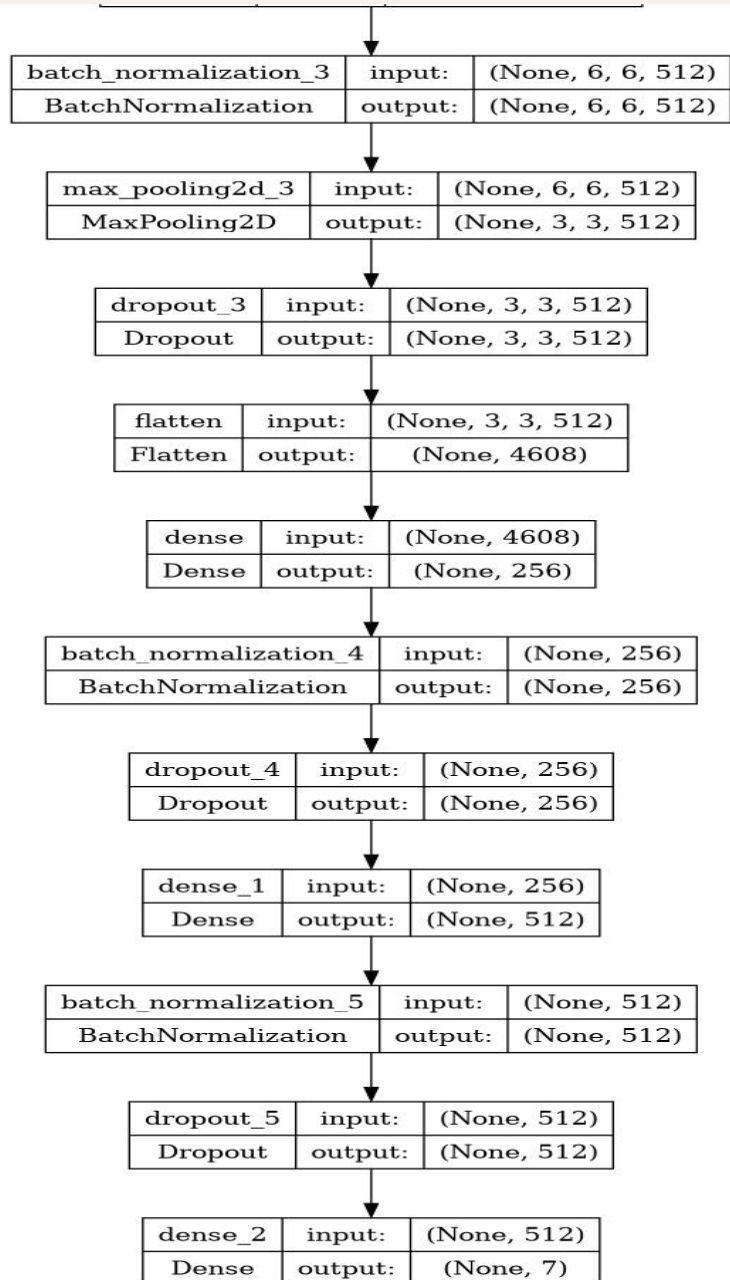
max_pooling2d	input:	(None, 48, 48, 64)
MaxPooling2D	output:	(None, 24, 24, 64)



dropout	input:	(None, 24, 24, 64)
Dropout	output:	(None, 24, 24, 64)

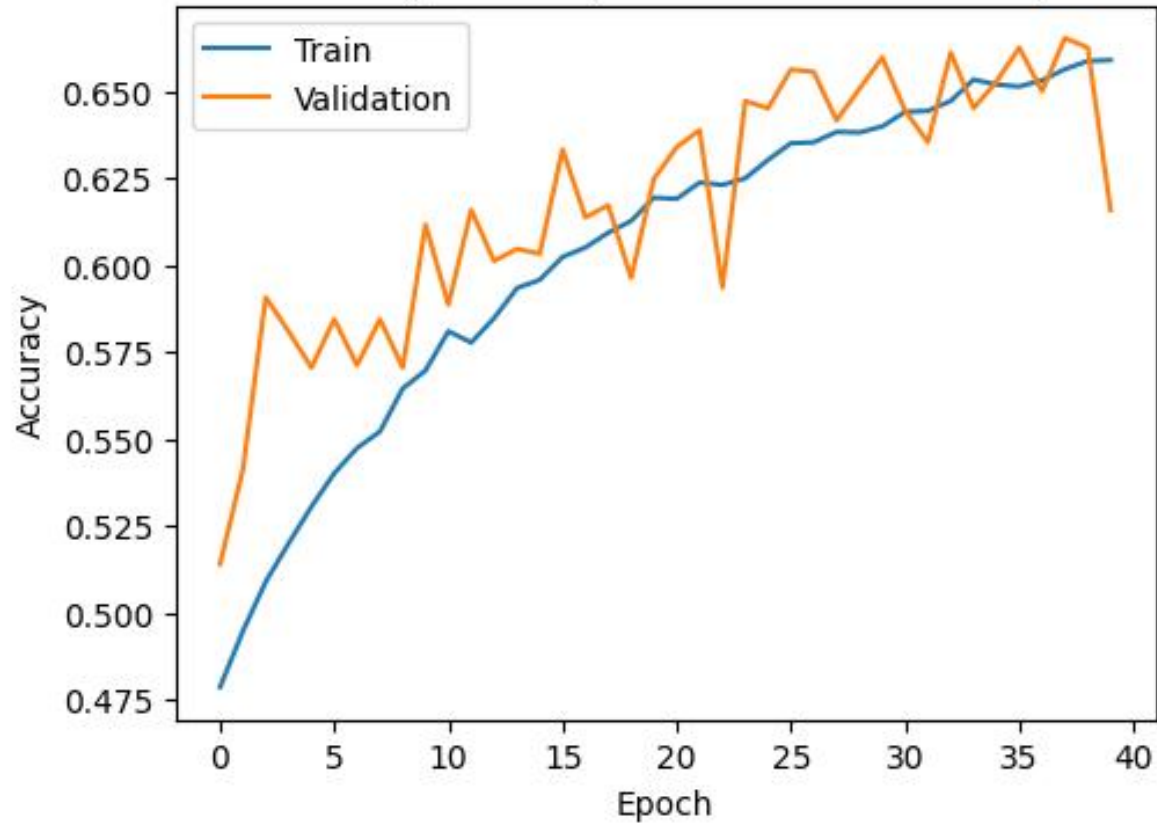


Model Creation

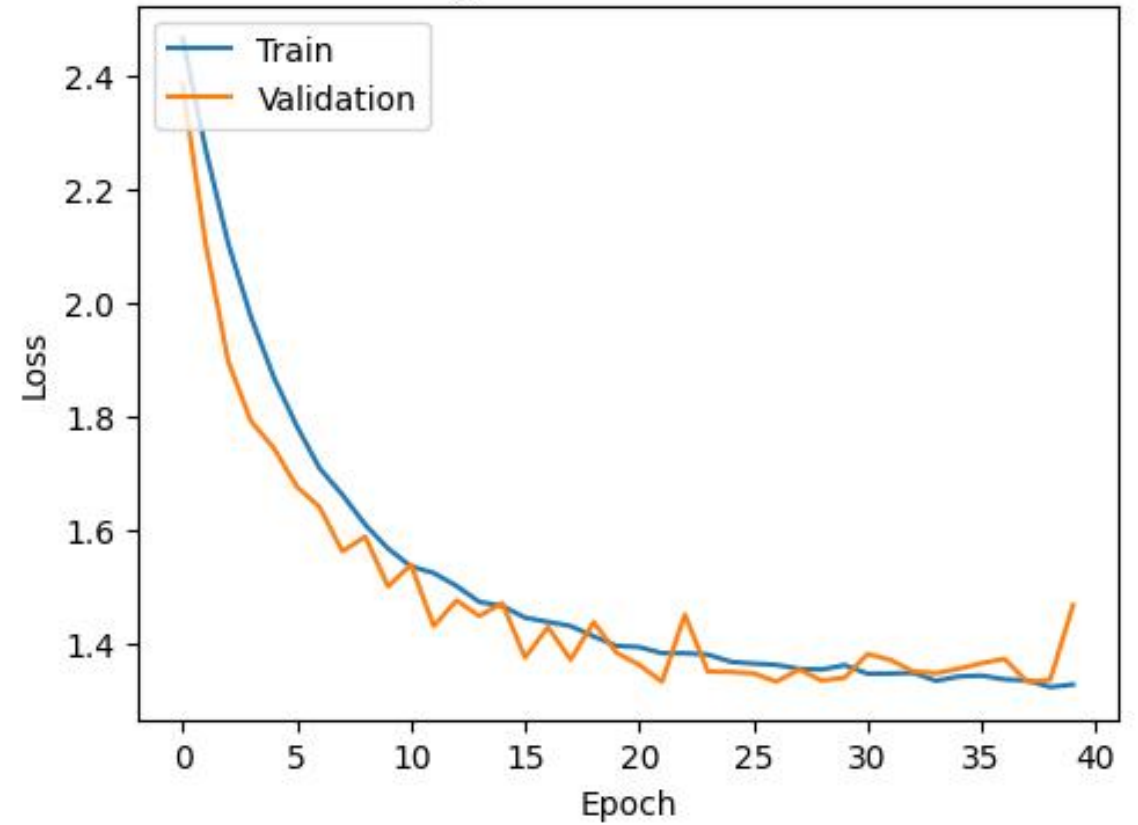


Model Results

Training Accuracy vs Validation Accuracy



Training Loss vs Validation Loss



Model Results

The results obtained post-training encapsulate a narrative of efficiency and reliability.

With 40 epochs of rigorous training, our model reached a commendable training accuracy of 66.79%. The validation accuracy stood at 61.59%, a testament to the model's ability to generalize and perform adeptly on unseen data.

Thanks!