

Emotion detection in an interview using CNNs

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Abstract

In this paper, we explore using convolutional neural networks for detecting an emotion in an interview video and determining the 3 dominant emotions in the interview. In this paper, we plan to train a custom model with different optimizers stochastic gradient descent, adam optimizer and then we will contrast these model's performance against transfer learned VGGNet and LexNet models. Finally this paper also explores the impact of using data augmentation techniques such as image translation, image rotation, horizontal flipping an image for detecting the emotion of the person and perform fine-tuning and hyper parameter tuning.

Introduction

In post-covid world, the majority of the interviews are conducted virtually. Gauging visual cues in virtual interviews is difficult as compared to physical interviews. So we intend to further enhance the virtual interview experiences by analyzing the facial expressions throughout the video for visual cues on determining the mood of the candidate in the interview. We are of the opinion that we can have additional information about candidate's mood throughout the interview process which can be useful in candidate selection incase of tie among two candidates by identifying the person who is more confident and happy than the other. Detecting emotion in an video can be difficult and a CPU, memory intensive task as it will require to track the face of the person in the video and process the face of the person for finding the emotion of the person in the video.

Abstract

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\usepackage{graphicx}
\urlstyle{rm}
\def\UrlFont{\rm}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\frenchspacing
\setlength{\pdfpagewidth}{8.5in}
\setlength{\pdfpageheight}{11in}
% Add additional packages here, but check
% the list of disallowed packages
% (including, but not limited to
% authblk, caption, CJK, float, fullpage, geometry,
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}
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% Uncomment if you want to use section numbers
% and change the 0 to a 1 or 2
% \setcounter{secnumdepth}{0}

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% the pdfinfo within the preamble
%
\title{Title}\
\author{\{Author 1 \ and Author 2\}
Address line\
Address line\
\ And\
Author 3\
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```
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<code>\addtolength</code>	<code>\baselinestretch</code>	<code>\belowcaption</code>	<code>\belowdisplay</code>
<code>\break</code>	<code>\clearpage</code>	<code>\clip</code>	<code>\columnsep</code>
<code>\float</code>	<code>\input</code>	<code>\input</code>	<code>\linespread</code>
<code>\newpage</code>	<code>\pagebreak</code>	<code>\renewcommand</code>	<code>\setlength</code>
<code>\text height</code>	<code>\tiny</code>	<code>\top margin</code>	<code>\trim</code>
<code>\vskip{-</code>	<code>\vspace{-</code>		

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<code>authblk</code>	<code>babel</code>	<code>caption</code>	<code>cjk</code>
<code>dvips</code>	<code>epsf</code>	<code>epsfig</code>	<code>euler</code>
<code>float</code>	<code>fullpage</code>	<code>geometry</code>	<code>graphics</code>
<code>hyperref</code>	<code>layout</code>	<code>linespread</code>	<code>lmodern</code>
<code>maltepaper</code>	<code>natbib</code>	<code>navigator</code>	<code>pdfcomment</code>
<code>pgfplots</code>	<code>psfig</code>	<code>pstricks</code>	<code>tlenc</code>
<code>titlesec</code>	<code>tocbind</code>	<code>ulem</code>	







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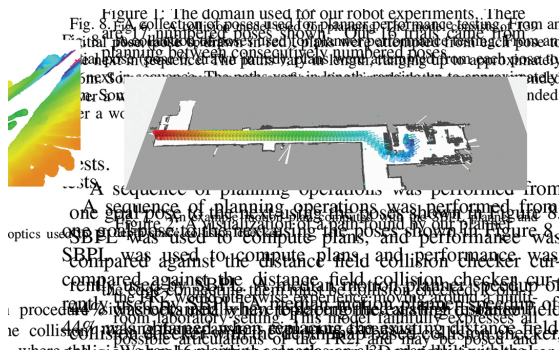


Figure 1: The domain used for our robot experiments. There are 8 planning operations, each represented by a colored point. The path is indicated by the red line. The color gradient represents the distance from the start to the goal. The path is indicated by the red line. The color gradient represents the distance from the start to the goal.

Grid Search Domain
B. View Selection
 In these experiments, we ran our planner on a much larger set of the experiments described here, but with manual selection of views from which depth maps were captured. The only difference between the two experiments is that the manual selection of views from which depth maps were captured. The only difference between the two experiments is that the manual selection of views from which depth maps were captured.

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Section Numbers The use of section numbers in AAAI Press papers is optional. To use section numbers in \LaTeX , uncomment the `setcounter` line in your document preamble and change the 0 to a 1 or 2. Section numbers should not be used in short poster papers.

Section Headings. Sections should be arranged and headed as follows:

Acknowledgments. The acknowledgments section, if included, appears after the main body of text and is headed "Acknowledgments." This section includes acknowledgments of help from associates and colleagues, credits to sponsoring agencies, financial support, and permission to publish. Please acknowledge other contributors, grant support, and so forth, in this section. Do not put acknowledgments in a footnote on the first page. If your grant agency requires acknowledgment of the grant on page 1, limit the footnote to the required statement, and put the remaining acknowledgments at the back. Please try to limit acknowledgments to no more than three sentences.

Appendices. Any appendices follow the acknowledgments, if included, or after the main body of text if no acknowledgments appear.

References The references section should be labeled "References" and should appear at the very end of the paper (don't end the paper with references, and then put a figure by itself on the last page). A sample list of references is given later on in these instructions. Please use a consistent format for references. Poorly prepared or sloppy references reflect badly on the quality of your paper and your research. Please prepare complete and accurate citations.

Illustrations and Figures

Figures, drawings, tables, and photographs should be placed throughout the paper near the place where they are first discussed. Do not group them together at the end of the paper. If placed at the top or bottom of the paper, illustrations may run across both columns. Figures must not invade the top, bottom, or side margin areas. Figures must be inserted using the `\usepackage{graphicx}`. Number figures sequentially, for example, figure 1, and so on.

The illustration number and caption should appear under the illustration. Labels, and other text with the actual illustration must be at least nine-point type.

If your paper includes illustrations that are not compatible with \LaTeX (such as .eps or .ps documents), you will need to convert them. The `epstopdf` package will usually work for eps files. You will need to convert your ps files to PDF however.

Low-Resolution Bitmaps. You may not use low-resolution (such as 72 dpi) screen-dumps and GIF files—these files contain so few pixels that they are always blurry, and illegible when printed. If they are color, they will become an indecipherable mess when converted to black and white. This is always the case with gif files, which should never be used. The resolution of screen dumps can be increased by reducing the print size of the original file while retaining the same number of pixels. You can also enlarge files by manipulating them in software such as PhotoShop. Your figures should be 300 dpi when incorporated into your document.

L^AT_EX Overflow. L^AT_EX users please beware: L^AT_EX will sometimes put portions of the figure or table or an equation in the margin. If this happens, you need to scale the figure or table down, or reformat the equation. **Check your log file!** You must fix any overflow into the margin (that means no overfull boxes in L^AT_EX). **Nothing is permitted to intrude into the margin or gutter.**

The most efficient and trouble-free way to fix overfull boxes in graphics is with the following command:

```
\resizebox{.95\columnwidth}{!}{ }
```

Be certain, however, that your figures remain legible without magnification.

Using Color. Use of color is restricted to figures only. It must be WACG 2.0 compliant. (That is, the contrast ratio must be greater than 4.5:1 no matter the font size.) It must be CMYK, NOT RGB. It may never be used for any portion of the text of your paper. The archival version of your paper will be printed in black and white and grayscale. The web version must be readable by persons with disabilities. Consequently, because conversion to grayscale can cause undesirable effects (red changes to black, yellow can disappear, and so forth), we strongly suggest you avoid placing color figures in your document. If you do include color figures, you must (1) use the CMYK (not RGB) colorspace and (2) be mindful of readers who may happen to have trouble distinguishing colors. Your paper must be decipherable without using color for distinction.

Drawings. We suggest you use computer drawing software (such as Adobe Illustrator or, (if unavoidable), the drawing tools in Microsoft Word) to create your illustrations. Do not use Microsoft Publisher. These illustrations will look best if all line widths are uniform (half- to two-point in size), and you do not create labels over shaded areas. Shading should be 133 lines per inch if possible. Use Times Roman or Helvetica for all figure call-outs. **Do not use hairline width lines** — be sure that the stroke width of all lines is at least .5 pt. Zero point lines will print on a laser printer, but will completely disappear on the high-resolution devices used by our printers.

Photographs and Images. Photographs and other images should be in grayscale (color photographs will not reproduce well; for example, red tones will reproduce as black, yellow may turn to white, and so forth) and set to a minimum of 300 dpi. Do not prescreen images.

Resizing Graphics. Resize your graphics **before** you include them with LaTeX. You may **not** use trim or clip options as part of your `\includegraphics` command. Resize the media box of your PDF using a graphics program instead.

Fonts in Your Illustrations You must embed all fonts in your graphics before including them in your LaTeX document.

References

The AAAI style includes a set of definitions for use in formatting references with BibTeX. These definitions make the

bibliography style fairly close to the one specified below. To use these definitions, you also need the BibTeX style file “aaai.bst,” available in the AAAI Author Kit on the AAAI web site. Then, at the end of your paper but before `\enddocument`, you need to put the following lines:

```
\bibliographystyle{aaai} \bibliography{bibfile1,bibfile2,...}
```

Please note that you are required to use `\bibliographystyle{aaai}` for your references. You may not use named, plain, apalike, acm, ieeetr, siam, chicago, or any other style. Use of natbib is also not acceptable. (In addition to natbib, the aaai20.sty file is also incompatible with the hyperref and navigator packages. If you use either, your references will be garbled and your paper will be returned to you.) If you used natbib commands, an imprecise workaround is available (although it does not always work). You may put the following in your preamble (after removing `\usepackage{natbib}`)

```
\newcommand{\citel}[1]{\citeauthor{#1} \shortcite{#1}}
\newcommand{\citep}{\cite}
\newcommand{\citealp}[1]{\citeauthor{#1} \citeyear{#1}}
```

References may be the same size as surrounding text. However, in this section (only), you may reduce the size to `\small` if your paper exceeds the allowable number of pages. Making it any smaller than 9 point with 10 point linespacing, however, is not allowed. A more precise and exact method of reducing the size of your references minimally is by means of the following command:

```
\fontsize{9.8pt}{10.8pt} \selectfont
```

You must reduce the size equally for both font size and line spacing, and may not reduce the size beyond `\small` (9.0pt) (10.0pt).

The list of files in the `\bibliography` command should be the names of your BibTeX source files (that is, the .bib files referenced in your paper).

The following commands are available for your use in citing references:

`\cite`: Cites the given reference(s) with a full citation. This appears as “(Author Year)” for one reference, or “(Author Year; Author Year)” for multiple references.

`\shortcite`: Cites the given reference(s) with just the year. This appears as “(Year)” for one reference, or “(Year; Year)” for multiple references.

`\citeauthor`: Cites the given reference(s) with just the author name(s) and no parentheses.

`\citeyear`: Cites the given reference(s) with just the date(s) and no parentheses.

Formatted bibliographies should look like the following examples.

Book with Multiple Authors

Engelmore, R., and Morgan, A. eds. 1986. *Blackboard Systems*. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley.

Journal Article

Robinson, A. L. 1980a. New Ways to Make Microcircuits Smaller. *Science* 208: 1019–1026.

Magazine Article

Hasling, D. W.; Clancey, W. J.; and Rennels, G. R. 1983. Strategic Explanations in Consultation. *The International Journal of Man-Machine Studies* 20(1): 3–19.

Proceedings Paper Published by a Society

Clancey, W. J. 1983. Communication, Simulation, and Intelligent Agents: Implications of Personal Intelligent Machines for Medical Education. In *Proceedings of the Eighth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 556–560. Menlo Park, Calif.: International Joint Conferences on Artificial Intelligence, Inc.

Proceedings Paper Published by a Press or Publisher

Clancey, W. J. 1984. Classification Problem Solving. In *Proceedings of the Fourth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 49–54. Menlo Park, Calif.: AAAI Press.

University Technical Report

Rice, J. 1986. Poligon: A System for Parallel Problem Solving, Technical Report, KSL-86-19, Dept. of Computer Science, Stanford Univ.

Dissertation or Thesis

Clancey, W. J. 1979. Transfer of Rule-Based Expertise through a Tutorial Dialogue. Ph.D. diss., Dept. of Computer Science, Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif.

Forthcoming Publication

Clancey, W. J. 2021. The Engineering of Qualitative Models. Forthcoming.

For the most up to date version of the AAAI reference style, please consult the *AI Magazine* Author Guidelines at <https://aaai.org/ojs/index.php/aimagazine/about/submissions#authorGuidelines>

Proofreading Your PDF

Please check all the pages of your PDF file. The most commonly forgotten element is the acknowledgements — especially the correct grant number. Authors also commonly forget to add the metadata to the source, use the wrong reference style file, or don't follow the capitalization rules or comma placement for their author-title information properly. A final common problem is text (especially equations) that runs into the margin. You will need to fix these common errors before submitting your file.

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Inquiries

If you have any questions about the preparation or submission of your paper as instructed in this document, please contact AAAI Press at the address given below. If you have technical questions about implementation of the aai style file, please contact an expert at your site. We do not provide technical support for L^AT_EX or any other software package. To avoid problems, please keep your paper simple, and do not incorporate complicated macros and style files.

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Additional Resources

L^AT_EX is a difficult program to master. If you've used that software, and this document didn't help or some items were not explained clearly, we recommend you read Michael Shell's excellent document (testflow doc.txt V1.0a 2002/08/13) about obtaining correct PS/PDF output on L^AT_EX systems. (It was written for another purpose, but it has general application as well). It is available at www.ctan.org in the tex-archive.

Acknowledgments

AAAI is especially grateful to Peter Patel Schneider for his work in implementing the aai.sty file, liberally using the ideas of other style hackers, including Barbara Beeton. We also acknowledge with thanks the work of George Ferguson for his guide to using the style and BibTeX files — which has been incorporated into this document — and Hans Guesgen, who provided several timely modifications, as well as the many others who have, from time to time, sent in suggestions on improvements to the AAAI style.

The preparation of the L^AT_EX and BibTeX files that implement these instructions was supported by Schlumberger Palo Alto Research, AT&T Bell Laboratories, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, The Live Oak Press, LLC, and AAAI Press. Bibliography style changes were added by Sunil Issar. \pubnote was added by J. Scott Penberthy. George Ferguson added support for printing the AAAI copyright slug. Additional changes to aai.sty and aai.bst have been made by the AAAI staff.

Thank you for reading these instructions carefully. We look forward to receiving your electronic files!