

Emotion Detection

Group 3

Jinxiao Du

Tram Duong

Ziyun Liu

Ran Lu

Kexin(Collen) Su

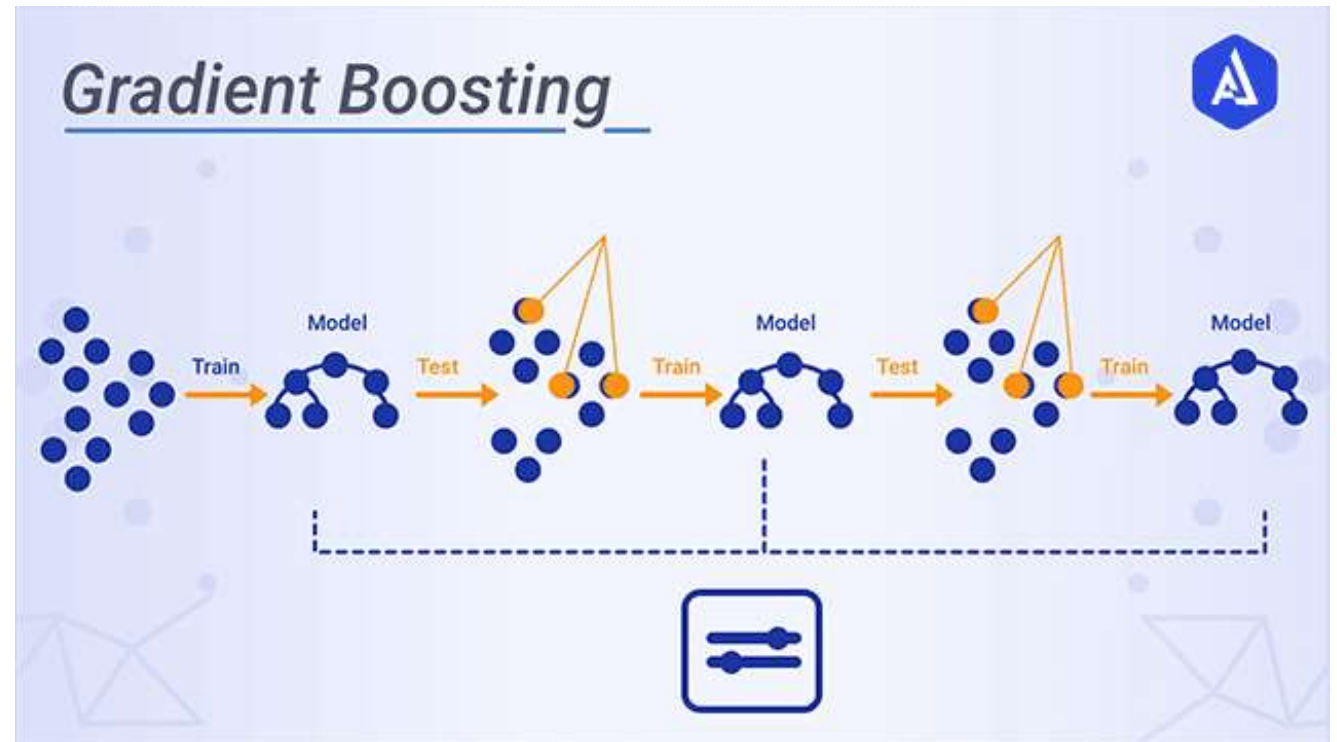


Contents

- 1. Gradient Boosting Machine(GBM) -- Based Model*
- 2. CNN*
- 3. KNN*
- 4. Random Forest*
- 5. Support Vector Machine(SVM) – Advanced Model*

Baseline Model: GBM

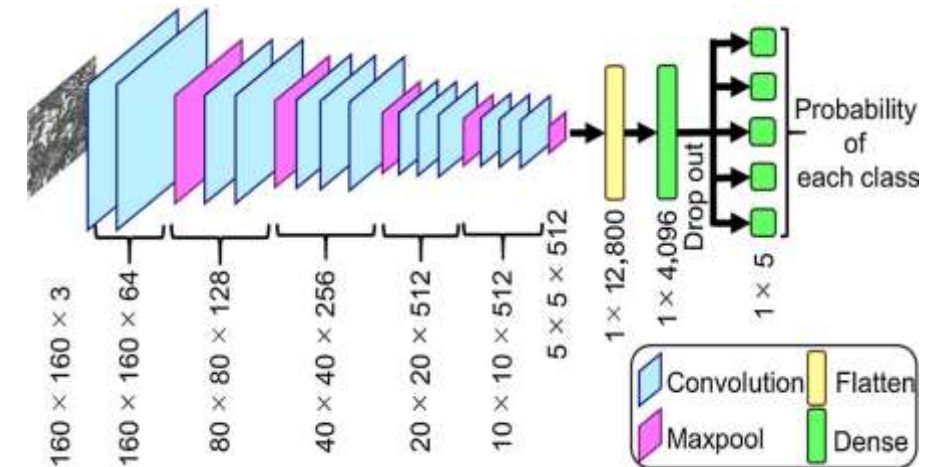
- Test Accuracy: 44.4 %
- Limitations:
 1. Long Time to Train Model
 2. Easy to Overfit



Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)

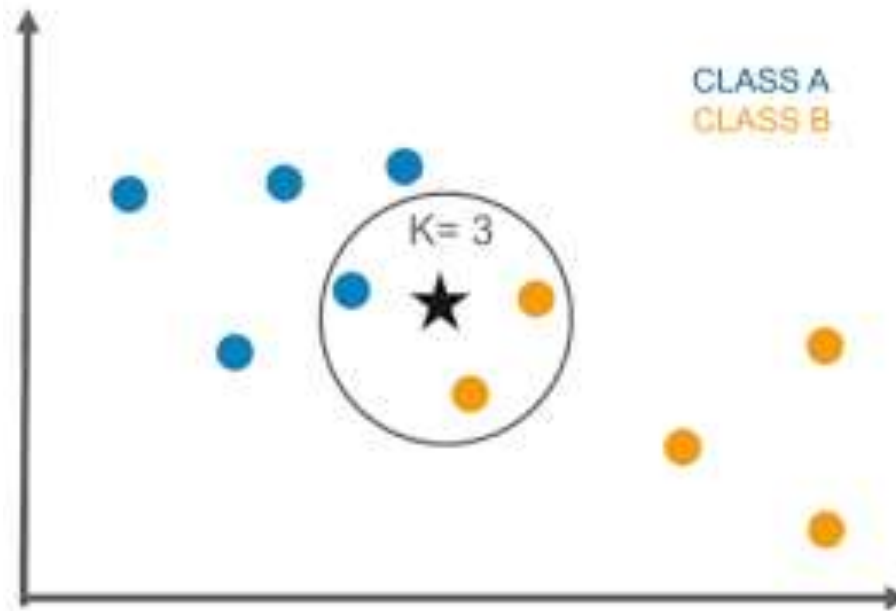
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv1d_6 (Conv1D)	(None, 206, 100)	400
max_pooling1d_3 (MaxPooling1D)	(None, 68, 100)	0
conv1d_7 (Conv1D)	(None, 66, 100)	30100
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 66, 100)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 6600)	0
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None, 6600)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 100)	660100
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None, 100)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 22)	2222
Total params: 692,822		
Trainable params: 692,822		
Non-trainable params: 0		

- Test Accuracy: 46.6 %
- Limitations:
 1. Easy to Overfit



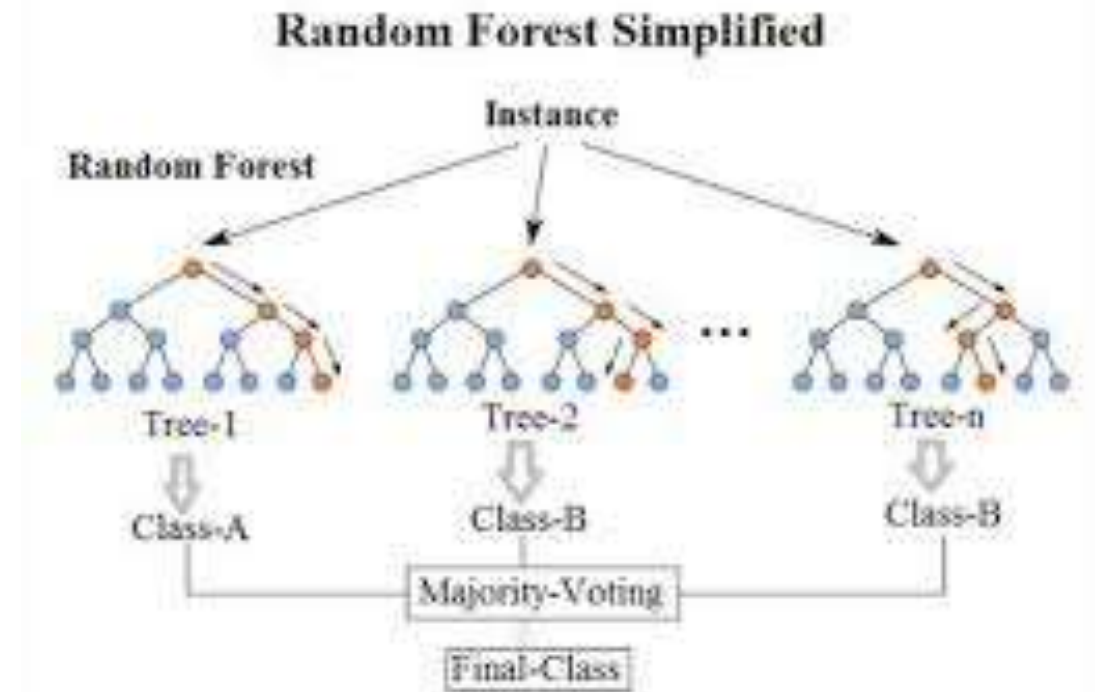
K Nearest Neighbor(KNN)

- Test Accuracy: 38.8%
- Limitations:
 1. Need to tune hyperparameter k
 2. Computation cost is high when dealing with large data



Random Forest

- Test Accuracy: 43.3%
- Limitations:
 1. Need to choose the number of trees
 2. Slow to predict



Advanced Model: SVM

- Test Accuracy: 52.8%
- Advantages:
 1. More effective in high dimensional spaces
 2. Relatively memory efficient
- Comparison:
 1. SVM has higher test accuracy compared with others,
 2. As advanced model, SVM is significantly more accurate than baseline model
 3. SVM has better time consuming

