



Nonverbal Behavior Emotion Detection



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Introduction

- Image detection software
 - Detects and categorizes non-verbal behavior and emotions
 - Looks at non-verbal cues to tell how a person is feeling
 - Done by looking at facial expressions and landmarks

Data

- Originally, create our own dataset
- Decided to look at pre-existing dataset
 - Went with the Fer2013 dataset from Kaggle
- Dataset contains
 - Train csv: emotions and pixels
 - Test csv: pixels
 - Fer2013 csv: emotions, pixels, and whether it used for testing or training

Test Dataset

[illegible]

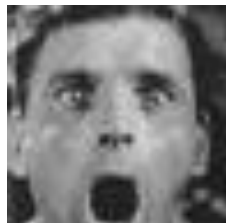
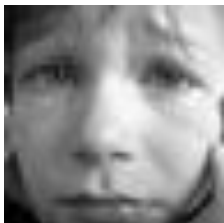
Train Dataset

extension	pixels
0	70 80 82 72 58 58 60 63 54 58 60 48 89 115 121 119 115 110 98 91 84 84 90 99 110 126 143 153 158 171 169 172 169 165 129 110 113 107 95 79 66 62 56 57 61 52 43 61 65 61 58 57 56 69 75 70 65 56 54 105 146 154 151 151 155 155 155 147 147 147
0	151 150 147 155 148 133 111 140 170 174 182 154 153 164 173 178 185 185 189 187 186 193 194 185 183 186 180 173 166 161 147 113 172 151 114 161 161 146 131 104 95 132 163 123 119 129 140 120 151 149 149 153 137 115 129 166 170 181
2	231 212 156 164 174 138 161 173 182 200 106 38 39 74 138 161 164 179 190 201 210 216 220 224 222 218 216 213 217 220 220 218 217 212 174 160 162 160 139 135 137 131 94 56 36 44 27 16 229 175 148 173 154 151 171 172 183 101 23 25 67
4	24 32 36 30 32 23 19 20 30 41 21 22 32 34 21 19 43 52 13 26 40 59 65 12 20 63 99 98 98 115 75 62 41 73 118 140 192 186 187 188 190 190 187 182 176 173 172 173 25 34 29 35 29 26 20 23 19 31 22 21 30 21 26 17 34 37 37 18 38 80 85 25 38 26 34
6	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 15 23 28 48 50 58 84 115 127 137 142 151 156 155 149 153 152 157 160 162 159 145 121 83 58 48 38 21 17 75 25 24 25 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 18 26 37 50 62 83 115 134 138 144 147 150 162 163 164 161 165 169 171 171
2	55 55 55 55 54 60 68 54 85 151 163 170 179 181 185 188 188 191 196 189 194 198 197 195 194 190 193 195 184 175 172 161 159 158 159 147 136 137 136 146 120 86 93 114 116 99 74 55 55 55 52 71 86 79 143 156 165 166 171 176 179
4	20 17 19 21 25 38 42 46 54 56 62 63 66 82 108 118 130 139 134 132 126 113 97 126 148 157 161 155 154 154 164 189 204 194 168 180 188 214 214 214 216 208 220 205 187 176 162 22 17 17 25 29 32 44 47 46 54 64 67 73 79 96 104 114 134 141
3	77 78 79 78 75 60 55 47 48 58 73 77 79 57 50 34 56 70 80 82 87 81 86 80 73 66 54 57 68 69 68 68 49 46 75 61 79 70 72 72 71 72 74 77 76 83 84 82 81 69 60 46 57 74 71 70 67 36 40 45 54 65 71 78 77 78 80 84 83 79 76 78 65 52 57 67
3	85 84 90 121 101 102 133 153 153 169 177 189 195 199 205 207 209 216 221 65 221 220 218 222 223 217 220 217 211 196 188 173 170 133 117 131 121 88 73 50 27 34 32 34 40 46 63 78 76 101 131 116 117 149 158 166 177 187 195 200 203
2	255 254 255 254 254 179 122 107 95 124 149 150 169 178 179 179 181 181 184 190 191 191 193 190 190 195 194 192 193 196 193 192 188 182 173 162 152 144 129 116 113 106 184 255 252 254 255 255 255 254 254 255 238 146 122 108 126 141
0	30 24 21 23 25 25 49 67 84 103 120 125 130 139 140 139 148 171 178 175 176 174 180 180 178 178 182 185 183 186 186 178 180 172 175 171 155 152 141 136 132 137 131 96 46 37 44 37 31 22 21 22 24 28 44 67 86 106 119 126 124 136 139 135
6	39 75 78 58 58 45 49 48 103 156 81 45 41 38 49 56 40 39 32 1 28 52 83 81 73 65 72 31 18 19 19 20 17 20 16 15 12 10 11 10 23 36 65 59 9 3 5 7 93 69 86 90 84 75 51 129 133 63 46 45 41 41 42 38 33 30 29 27 29 39 52 65 43 24 14 12 11 11 11
6	219 213 206 202 209 217 216 215 219 218 223 230 227 227 233 235 234 236 237 238 234 226 219 212 208 201 190 183 176 161 74 15 24 22 22 22 21 19 19 20 23 7 89 255 252 255 255 251 255 206 205 209 219 211 216 216 222 229 225 221
6	148 144 130 129 119 122 129 131 139 153 140 128 139 144 146 143 132 133 133 130 130 140 142 150 152 150 134 128 149 142 138 156 155 140 136 143 143 139 144 160 170 154 181 185 183 193 193 224 247 149 140 134 132 125 115 114 121 132 141
3	4 12 31 41 56 62 67 87 95 62 65 70 80 107 127 149 153 150 165 168 177 187 136 167 152 128 130 149 149 146 130 139 139 143 134 108 78 56 36 50 69 82 64 35 10 11 13 105 4 4 21 42 53 67 61 70 58 86 107 115 132 145 164 178 178 183 192 141
5	107 107 109 109 109 110 101 123 140 144 144 149 153 160 161 161 167 168 169 172 172 173 176 171 170 166 165 162 162 157 150 149 145 140 136 132 128 118 118 111 109 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 109 109 109 110 107 109 131 141
3	14 14 18 28 27 22 21 30 42 61 77 86 88 95 100 99 101 99 98 99 99 96 101 102 96 95 94 88 78 72 65 55 40 25 20 20 42 64 74 129 133 125

Fer2013

emotion	pixels	Usage
0	70 80 82 72 58 58 60 63 54 58 60 4	Training
0	151 150 147 155 148 133 111 140	Training
2	231 212 156 164 174 138 161 173	Training
4	24 32 36 30 32 23 19 20 30 41 21 2	Training
6	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 15 23 28 4	Training
2	55 55 55 55 55 54 60 68 54 85 151	Training
4	20 17 19 21 25 38 42 42 46 54 56 6	Training
3	77 78 79 79 78 75 60 55 47 48 58 7	Training
3	85 84 90 121 101 102 133 153 153	Training
2	255 254 255 254 254 179 122 107	Training
0	30 24 21 23 25 25 49 67 84 103 12	Training
6	39 75 78 58 58 45 49 48 103 156 8	Training
6	219 213 206 202 209 217 216 215	Training
6	148 144 130 129 119 122 129 131	Training
3	4 2 13 41 56 62 67 87 95 62 65 70	Training
5	107 107 109 109 109 109 110 101	Training
3	14 14 18 28 27 22 21 30 42 61 77 8	Training
2	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	Training
6	134 124 167 180 197 194 203 210	Training

Script Output Images



Preprocessing, Inspection, and Cleaning

- Turn the pixels into grayscale images
- Resizes the image to 48 by 48
- Rename image to img_00x and places the image into a directory according to the emotion

Preprocessing, Inspection, and Cleaning

- Renamed the 3 disgust values to angry
- Graph all of the emotions and how many values are represented those emotions
- Displayed examples of images

Data Preprocessing

- Dlib
 - Contains:
 - face detection functions
 - Create a rectangle around a face or faces
 - Shape predictor functions
 - Plots facial landmarks
 - Like eyes, mouth, eyebrows, nose, and jawline

Data Preprocessing

- Sklearn
 - Functions like scaler transformation and standard scaler
 - Standardizes the data across the board
- The fer2013 contains thousands of values
 - Split the data Train
 - Using sklearn train_test_split function

Libraries

- Dlib
 - Detect faces and maps out facial landmarks
- Sklearn
 - Helped with train the data set
 - fit method
 - Predict
 - train_test_split

Libraries

- Keras and tensorflow
 - Create, build, and save model
 - Load model
- openCV
 - Read images
 - Turn images into grayscale
 - Resizes and reshapes images
 - Displays the images in own window

Training Algorithm

- Splits training data using train_test_split by 10% at random
- CNN algorithm with layers of 7 types presented in keras layers
- Checkpoint function - monitors validation loss
- Early stopping function - when no improvement has been made
- Reduce Learning Rate function - when no improvement is being made reduces the learning rate
- Graph the accuracy and loss

Key Parts of Code – Face Detection and Landmarks

- The `get_landmarks` method takes an image, detects all of the faces within it, and then collects all of the facial landmarks and stores them.
- The `image_landmarks` method displays the image, placing a square around all of the faces as well as small circles at all of the identified facial landmarks.

```
def get_landmarks(image_url):  
    try:  
        url_response = urllib.request.urlopen(image_url)  
        img_array = np.array(bytearray(url_response.read()), dtype=np.uint8)  
        image = cv2.imdecode(img_array, -1)  
    except Exception as e:  
        print("Please check the URL and try again.")  
        return None, None  
    faces = frontalface_detector(image, 1)  
  
    if len(faces):  
        landmarks = [(p.x, p.y) for p in landmark_predictions(image, faces[0]).parts()]  
    else:  
        return None, None  
    return image, landmarks  
  
def image_landmarks(image, face_landmarks):  
    radius = -1  
    circle_thick = 4  
    image_copy = image.copy()  
    for (x,y) in face_landmarks:  
        cv2.circle(image_copy, (x,y), circle_thick, (255,0,0), radius)  
    plt.imshow(image_copy, interpolation='nearest')  
    plt.axis('off')  
    plt.show()
```


Key Parts of Code – Model Creation and Training

- The emotion_count method preprocesses the images from the dataset, while simplifying the labelling by re-classifying images with disgust to be angry instead.
- The load_data method, well, loads the data from the CSV dataset, reshaping and rescaling it so that it can be fed into the model.
- The two methods essentially work together to preprocess the images and create the model.

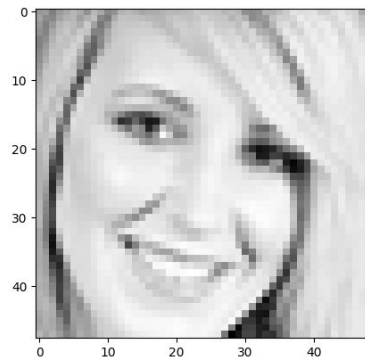
```
def emotion_count(y_train, classes):  
    """  
    The function re-classify picture with disgust label into angry label  
    """  
    emo_classcount = {}  
    print('Disgust classified as Angry')  
    y_train.loc[y_train == 1] = 0  
    classes.remove('Disgust')  
    for new_num, _class in enumerate(classes):  
        y_train.loc[y_train == emotion[_class]] = new_num  
        class_count = sum(y_train == (new_num))  
        emo_classcount[_class] = (new_num, class_count)  
    return y_train.values, emo_classcount
```

```
def load_data(sample_split=0.3, usage='Training', classes=['Angry', 'Happy'],  
              filepath='C:/Users/Lestyn/Desktop/Programming/NonVerbalBehaviorDetection/fer2013.csv'):  
    """  
    The function load provided CSV dataset and further reshape, rescale the data for feeding  
    """  
    df = pd.read_csv(filepath)  
    df = df[df.Usage == usage]  
    frames = []  
    classes.append('Disgust')  
    for _class in classes:  
        class_df = df[df['emotion'] == emotion[_class]]  
        frames.append(class_df)  
    data = pd.concat(frames, axis=0)  
    rows = random.sample(list(data.index), int(len(data) * sample_split))  
    data = data.loc[rows]  
    x = list(data["pixels"])  
    X = []  
    for i in range(len(x)):  
        each_pixel = [int(num) for num in x[i].split()]  
        X.append(each_pixel)  
    ## reshape into 48*48*3 and rescale  
    X = np.array(X)  
    X = X.reshape(X.shape[0], 48, 48, 3)  
    X = X.astype("float32")  
    X /= 255  
  
    y_train, new_dict = emotion_count(data.emotion, classes)  
    y_train = to_categorical(y_train)  
    return X, y_train
```

Outputs and Results (Model Creation and Training)

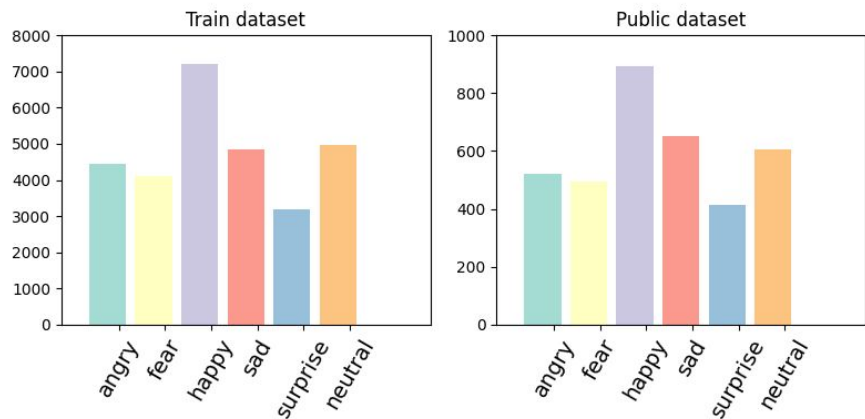


Data Input Overview



Data Visualization

Outputs and Results (Model Creation and Training)



Emotion Counts in Datasets

Outputs and Results (Model Creation and Training)

```
Disgust classified as Angry
Disgust classified as Angry
Disgust classified as Angry
(28709, 48, 48, 1)
(28709, 6)
(3589, 48, 48, 1)
(3589, 6)
(3589, 48, 48, 1)
(3589, 6)
Private test set
<zip object at 0x00000264115EF3C0>
```

Data Preprocessing Results

Key Parts of Code – Model Creation and Training

```
pixels = data['pixels'].tolist()

faces = []
for pixel_sequence in pixels:
    face = [int(pixels) for pixels in pixel_sequence.split(' ')]
    face = np.asarray(face).reshape(width,height)
    pface = face/255.0
    pface = cv2.resize(pface.astype('uint8'), (width,height))
    faces.append(face.astype('float32'))
faces = np.asarray(faces)
faces = np.expand_dims(faces, -1)
emotions = pd.get_dummies(data['emotion']).to_numpy()

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(faces, emotions, test_size=0.1, random_state=42)
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, test_size=0.1, random_state=41)

model = Sequential()

model.add(Conv2D(num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(width, height, 1), data_format='channels_last', kernel_regularizer=l2(0.01)))
model.add(Conv2D(num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

model.add(Conv2D(2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

model.add(Conv2D(2*2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(2*2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

model.add(Conv2D(2*2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(2*2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
```

```
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

model.add(Conv2D(2*2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(2*2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

model.add(Conv2D(2*2*2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(2*2*2*num_features, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

model.add(Flatten())

model.add(Dense(2*2*2*num_features, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Dense(2*2*2*num_features, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Dense(2*num_features, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

model.add(Dense(num_labels, activation='softmax'))

model.summary()

model.compile(loss=_categorical_crossentropy, optimizer=Adam(lr=0.001, beta_1=0.9,
                                                            beta_2=0.99, epsilon=1e-7), metrics=['accuracy'])
lr_reducer=ReduceLrOnPlateau(monitor='val_loss', factor=0.9, patience=3, verbose=1)
tensorboard=TensorBoard(log_dir='./logs')
early_stopper=EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', min_delta=0, patience=8, verbose=1, mode='auto')

checkpointer=ModelCheckpoint(Model_Path, monitor='val_loss', verbose=1, save_best_only=True)
```

Outputs and Results (Model Creation and Training)

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 46, 46, 64)	640
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 46, 46, 64)	36928
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 46, 46, 64)	256
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 23, 23, 64)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 23, 23, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 23, 23, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 23, 23, 128)	512
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 23, 23, 128)	147584
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 23, 23, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 11, 11, 128)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 11, 11, 128)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 256)	295168
batch_normalization_3 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 11, 11, 256)	1024
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 256)	590080
batch_normalization_4 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 11, 11, 256)	1024

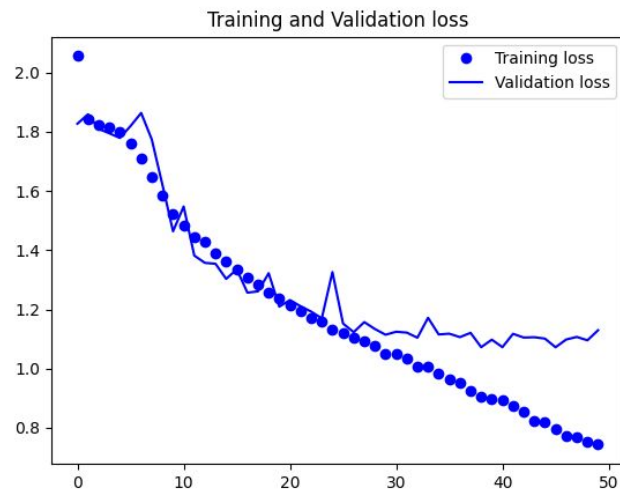
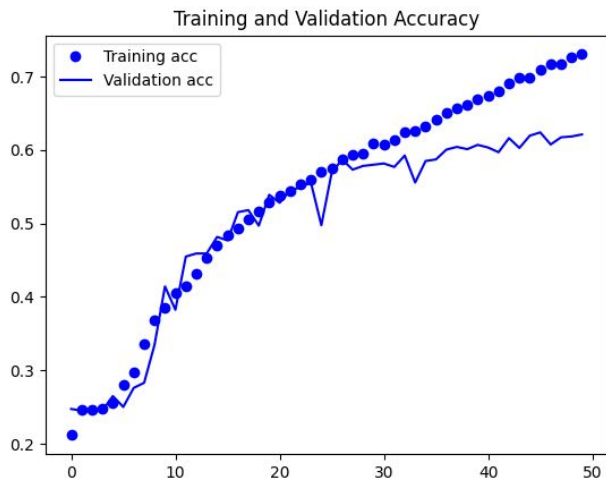
batch_normalization_3 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 11, 11, 256)	1024
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 256)	590080
batch_normalization_4 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 11, 11, 256)	1024
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 256)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 256)	0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 5, 5, 512)	1180160
batch_normalization_5 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 5, 5, 512)	2048
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 5, 5, 512)	2359008
batch_normalization_6 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 5, 5, 512)	2048
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 2, 2, 512)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 2, 2, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	1049088
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0

```

dropout_6 (Dropout)          (None, 128)          0
-----
dense_3 (Dense)              (None, 7)            903
-----
Total params: 5,905,863
Trainable params: 5,902,151
Non-trainable params: 3,712
    
```

Layers in the network

Outputs and Results (Model Creation and Training)



50 epochs

Key Parts of Code – Model Creation and Training

```
history = model.fit(np.array(X_train), np.array(y_train), batch_size=batch_size,
                    epochs=epochs, verbose=1, validation_data=(np.array(X_test), np.array(y_test)),
                    shuffle=True, callbacks=[lr_reducer, tensorboard, early_stopper, checkpointer])

scores = model.evaluate(np.array(X_test), np.array(y_test), batch_size=batch_size)
print("Loss: " + str(scores[0]))
print("Accuracy: " + str(scores[1]))
model.save(Model_Path)

model_json = model.to_json()
with open("model.json", "w") as json_file:
    json_file.write(model_json)
model.save_weights('model_weights.h5')
model.save('model.h5')
print("Saved model to disk")
loaded = load_model("model.h5")
print("Loaded model:", loaded)

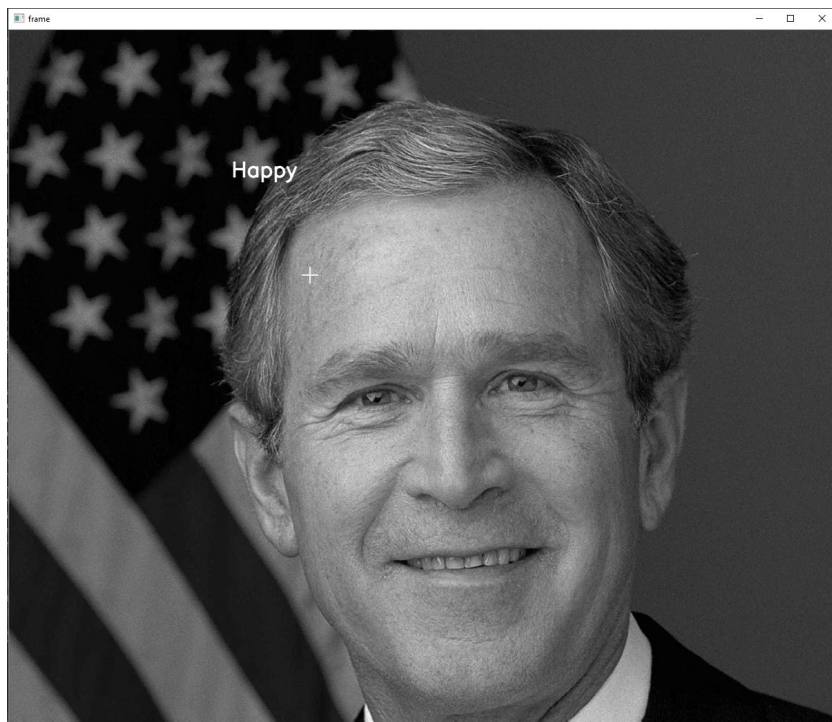
acc = history.history['accuracy']
val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy']
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

epochs = range(len(acc))

plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'bo', label='_Training acc')
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, 'b', label='Validation acc')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.figure()

plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='_Training loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'b', label='Validation loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Outputs and Results (Testing Training Algorithm)



```
['Angry is 4.57%' 'Disgust is 0.00%' 'Fear is 2.54%' 'Happy is 58.94%'  
'Sad is 6.67%' 'Surprise is 0.89%' 'Neutral is 26.39%']
```

Key Parts of Cde – Testing Training Algorithm

```
image = cv2.imread(img)
#image = imageutils.resize(image, width=300)
gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
cv2.imshow('gray', gray)
cv2.waitKey(0)
canvas = np.zeros((220, 300, 3), dtype='_uint8')
frameClone = image.copy()

font = cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX
face_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cv2.data.haarcascades + "haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml")
faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, scaleFactor=1.3, minNeighbors=5)

def texts(emotions, prod):
    return "{} is {:.2f}%".format(emotions, prod*100)

for(x,y,w,h) in faces:
    cv2.rectangle(image, (x,y),(x+w, y+h), (0,255,0), 2)
    face_crop = gray[y:y+h, x:x+w]
    cropped = np.expand_dims(np.expand_dims(cv2.resize(face_crop, (48, 48)), -1), 0)

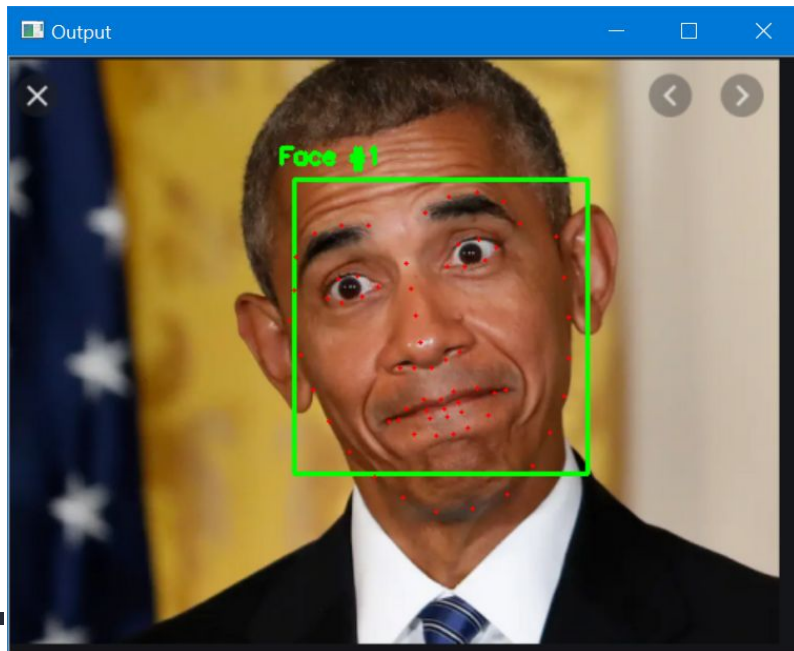
    predictions = lmodel.predict(cropped)
    max_index = int(np.argmax(predictions))
    label = emotion_map[predictions.argmax()]
    for(i, (emotion, prob)) in enumerate(zip(emotion_map, predictions)):
        #prob2 = "%.2f" % (prob*100).astype(float)
        text_1=np.vectorize(texts)
        text = text_1(emotions, prob)
        prob = prob*300
        w = prob.astype(int)

        print(text)
        #cv2.rectangle(canvas, (5, (int(i) * 35)), (int(w), (int(i) * 35)), (48, 50, 155), -1)

#    cv2.putText(canvas, text, (10, (i*35)+23),font, 0.45,(55,25,5),2)

#cv2.putText(frameClone,label,(x,y-10),font, 0.45, (55,25,5),2)
#cv2.rectangle(frameClone,(x,y),(x+20, y-60), (140,50,155),2)
cv2.putText(gray, emotion_map[max_index], (x+20, y-60), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (255, 255, 255), 2, cv2.LINE_AA)
```

Outputs and Results (Face Detection and Landmarks)



Output image with former President Obama's face and landmarks detected

References

https://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1643&context=etd_projects

<https://poseidon01.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=216101117006074024121088094067027110098038084081067053124015102078091112068126002124122053005059029127010082026114084086081117062000046006093031090066003071092125089000066082065068107029004022122017024081119008014005086014086080007109006019110028123069&EXT=pdf>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6514572/pdf/sensors-19-01897.pdf>

<https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.ltu.edu:9443/lib/lawrencetu-ebooks/reader.action?docID=1889216>

[Emotion Detection: a Machine Learning Project | by Aarohi Gupta](#)

[Challenges in Representation Learning: Facial Expression Recognition Challenge](#)

[Facial landmarks with dlib, OpenCV, and Python](#)

[Emotion Detection Using OpenCV and Keras | by Karan Sethi | The Startup](#)