



Language
Technologies
Institute

Carnegie
Mellon
University

Multimodal AI: Understanding Human Behaviors

Louis-Philippe (LP) Morency



MultiComp Lab

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John Friday



Communication Dynamics

Handwritten notes on a whiteboard:

potential functions for each of these relationships, such as their product along the chain

$$\Psi(y, s, \mathbf{x}; \theta) = \Psi^x(s, \mathbf{x}; \theta^x) \Psi^y(y, s; \theta^y) \Psi^z(z, s; \theta^z)$$
$$\Psi^x(s, \mathbf{x}; \theta^x) = \prod_{t=1}^T \prod_{\phi=1}^d \psi^x(f_t(\phi), s_t; \theta^x)^{f_t(\phi)}$$
$$\Psi^y(y, s; \theta^y) = \prod_{t=1}^T \psi^y(y, s_t; \theta^y)$$
$$\Psi^z(z, s; \theta^z) = \prod_{t=1}^T \psi^z(z_t, s_t; \theta^z)$$
$$\psi^x(f_t(\phi), s_t; \theta^x) = \exp(\theta^x(\phi, z_t))$$
$$\psi^y(y, s_t; \theta^y) = \exp(\theta^y(z_t, s_t))$$
$$\psi^z(z_t, s_t; \theta^z) = \exp(\theta^z(z_t, s_t))$$

Multimodal AI



Mental Health

Multimodal AI Technologies

Robots



Virtual Humans



Ubiquitous



Mobile



Online



Wearable



YouTube

Multimodal AI Technologies

Robots



Virtual Humans

Ubiquitous

Video Conferencing



Multimodal Communicative Behaviors



Verbal

- Lexicon
 - Words
- Syntax
 - Part-of-speech
 - Dependencies
- Pragmatics
 - Discourse acts

Vocal

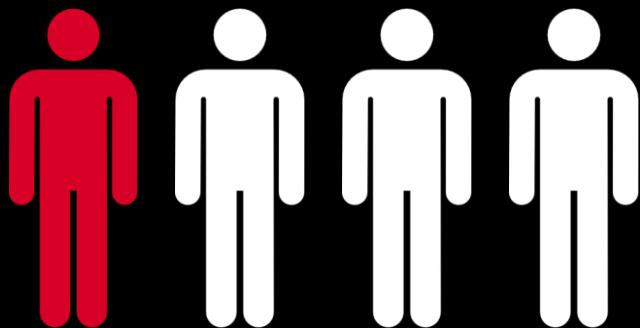
- Prosody
 - Intonation
 - Voice quality
- Vocal expressions
 - Laughter, moans

Visual

- Gestures
 - Head gestures
 - Eye gestures
 - Arm gestures
- Body language
 - Body posture
 - Proxemics
- Eye contact
 - Head gaze
 - Eye gaze
- Facial expressions
 - FACS action units
 - Smile, frowning



Mental Health by the Numbers

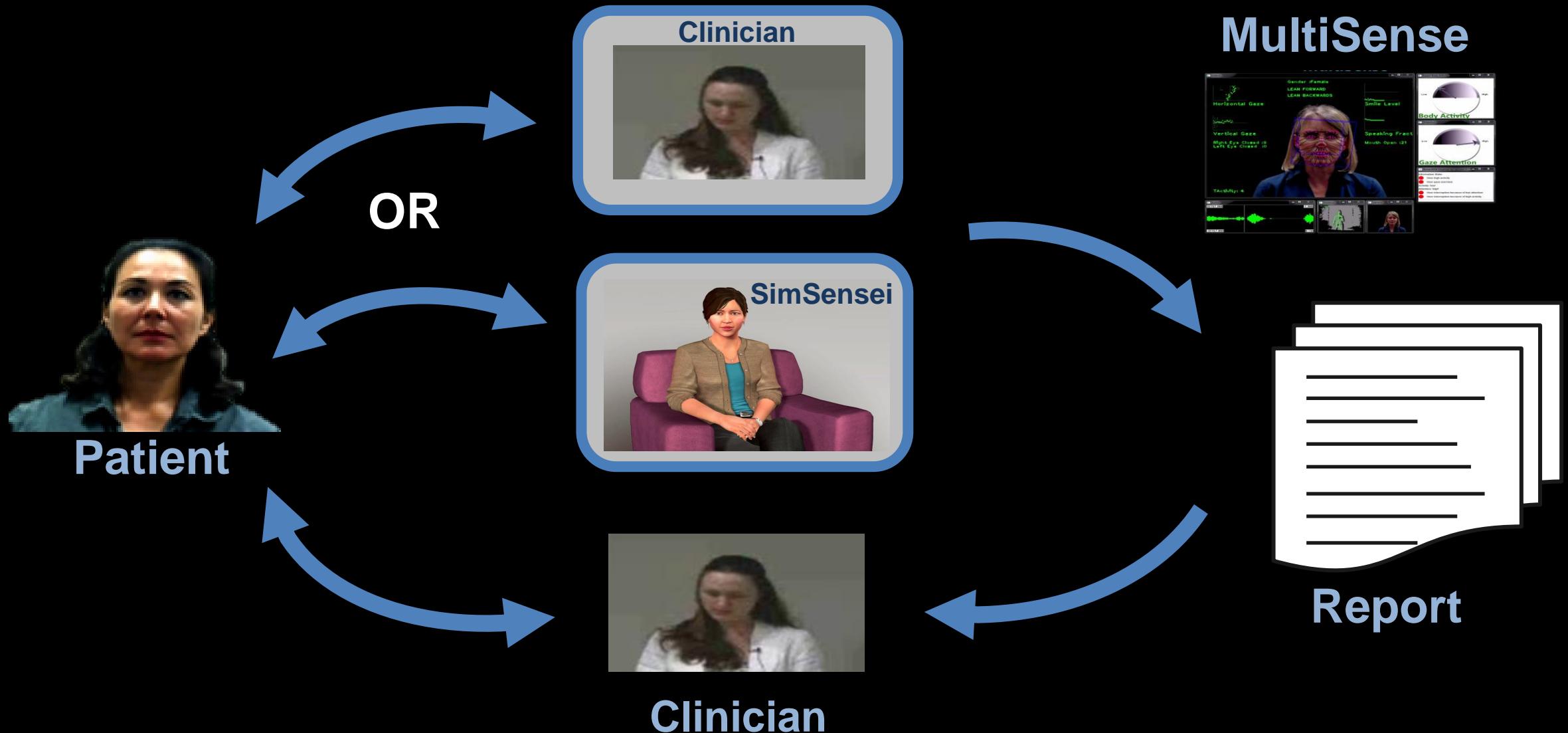


1 in 4
adults

#1 cause
of disability



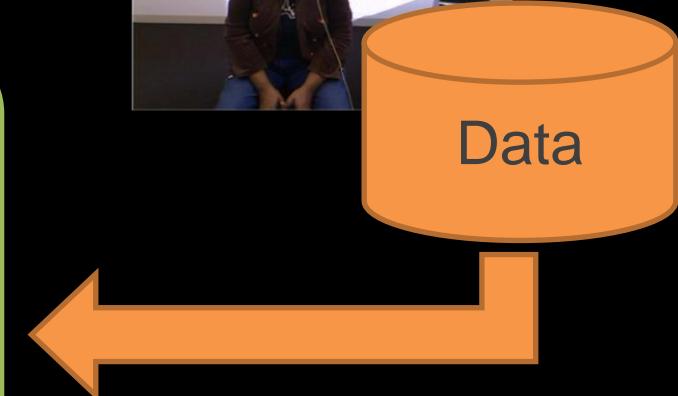
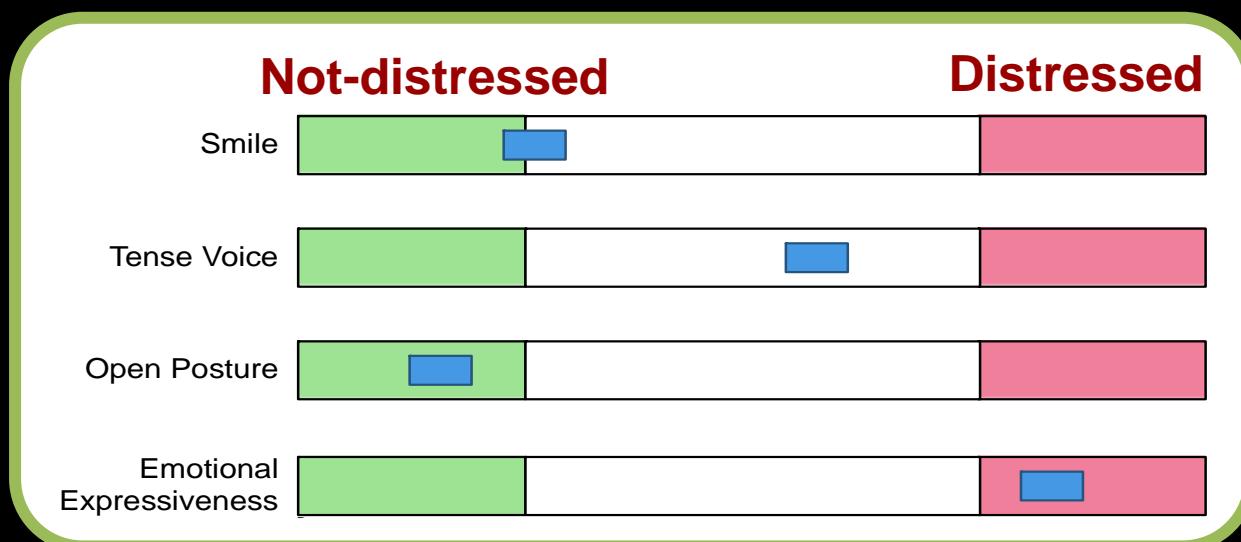
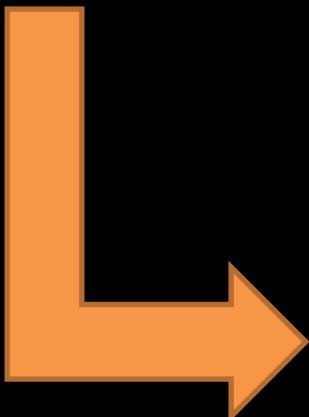
Multimodal AI for Mental Health Assessment



Behavioral Indicators of Psychological Distress



Distress Assessment
Interview Corpus



Dictionary of Multimodal Behavior Markers



[IVA 2011, FG 2013, ICASSP 2013, 2015, ACII 2013, 2017, Interspeech 2013, 2017, ICMI 2013, 2014, 2018]

Psychosis

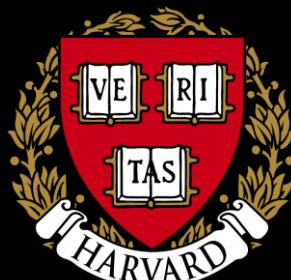
- Speech disfluency
- Language structure
- Gaze patterns
- ...

Depression

- Smile dynamics
- Gaze aversion
- Vowel space
- ...

Suicidal Ideation

- Lexical markers
- Voice quality
- Prosodic cues
- ...



UPMC



Scientific Discoveries

① Smile Dynamics - Behavior Indicators



Depressed vs Non-depressed

Number of smiles



Surprising!

Smile duration



Smile intensity



Scientific Discoveries

②

Negative Expressions - Behavior Indicators



PTSD vs Non-PTSD

Overall population



Men only



Opposite!

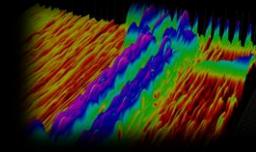
Women only



Scientific Discoveries

③

Speech Patterns - Behavior Indicators



Suicidal vs Non-suicidal

First person pronouns
(e.g., me, my, mine, I)



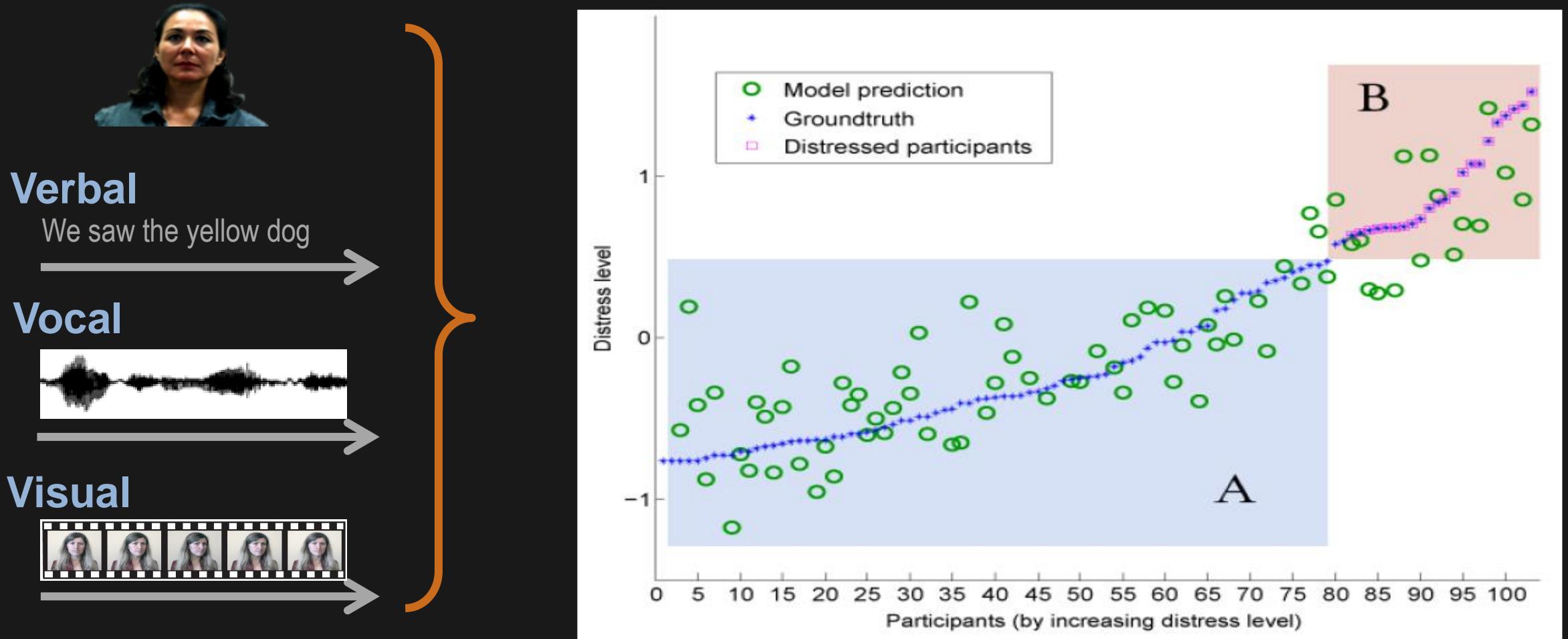
Repeater vs Non-repeater

Voice tenseness



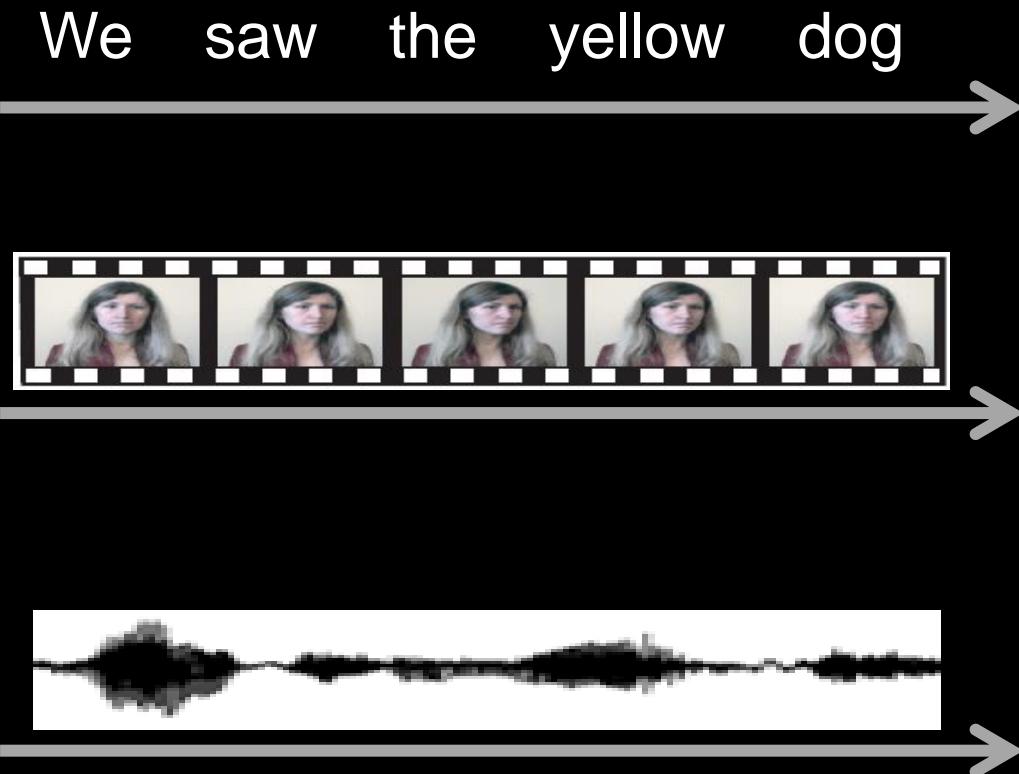
Important!

Multimodal AI: Automatic Distress Level Prediction



Multimodal Machine Learning

Verbal
Visual
Vocal



Multimodal
Machine
Learning

Disorders

- Depression
- Distress
- Autism

Social

- Leadership
- Empathy
- Engagement

Emotion

- Sentiment
- Persuasion
- Frustration

Social-IQ: A QA Benchmark for Artificial Social Intelligence

[CVPR 2019]

Social Intelligence

1250

Videos

7500

Questions

30k

Correct Answers

22.5k

Incorrect Answers



Social Gathering



Intimate Moments



Debates



Discussion



Opinion Sharing



TV Shows

Social Phenomena

- a. Are people **getting along**?
- b. How is the **atmosphere in the room**?

Mental State and Attitude

- a. Was the man **hurt when insulted**?
- b. Was the woman **brave**?

Multimodal Behavior

- a. How did the man **show his discontent**?
- b. How did the woman **respond to the rude person**?

Core Challenges in Multimodal Machine Learning

Representation

Alignment

Fusion

Translation

Co-learning

Multimodal Machine Learning: A Survey and Taxonomy

By Tadas Baltrusaitis, Chaitanya Ahuja,
and Louis-Philippe Morency

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.09406>

- 5 core challenges
- 37 taxonomic classes
- 253 referenced citations

Core Challenge 1: Multimodal Representation

Definition: Learning how to represent and summarize multimodal data in a way that exploits the **complementarity** and **redundancy**.

Verbal

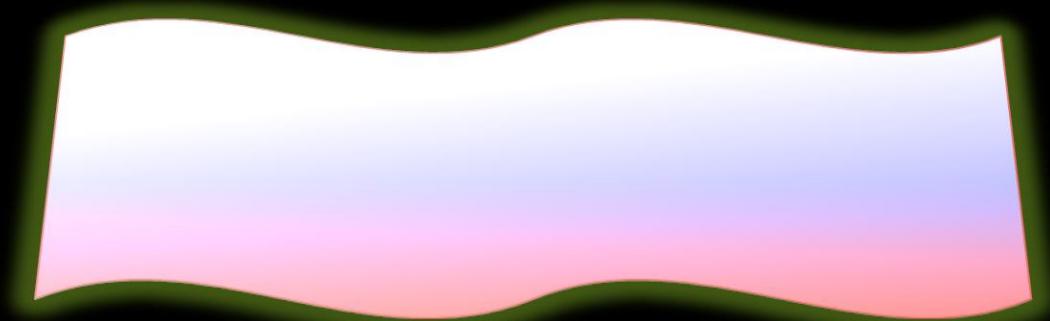
We saw the yellow dog



Visual

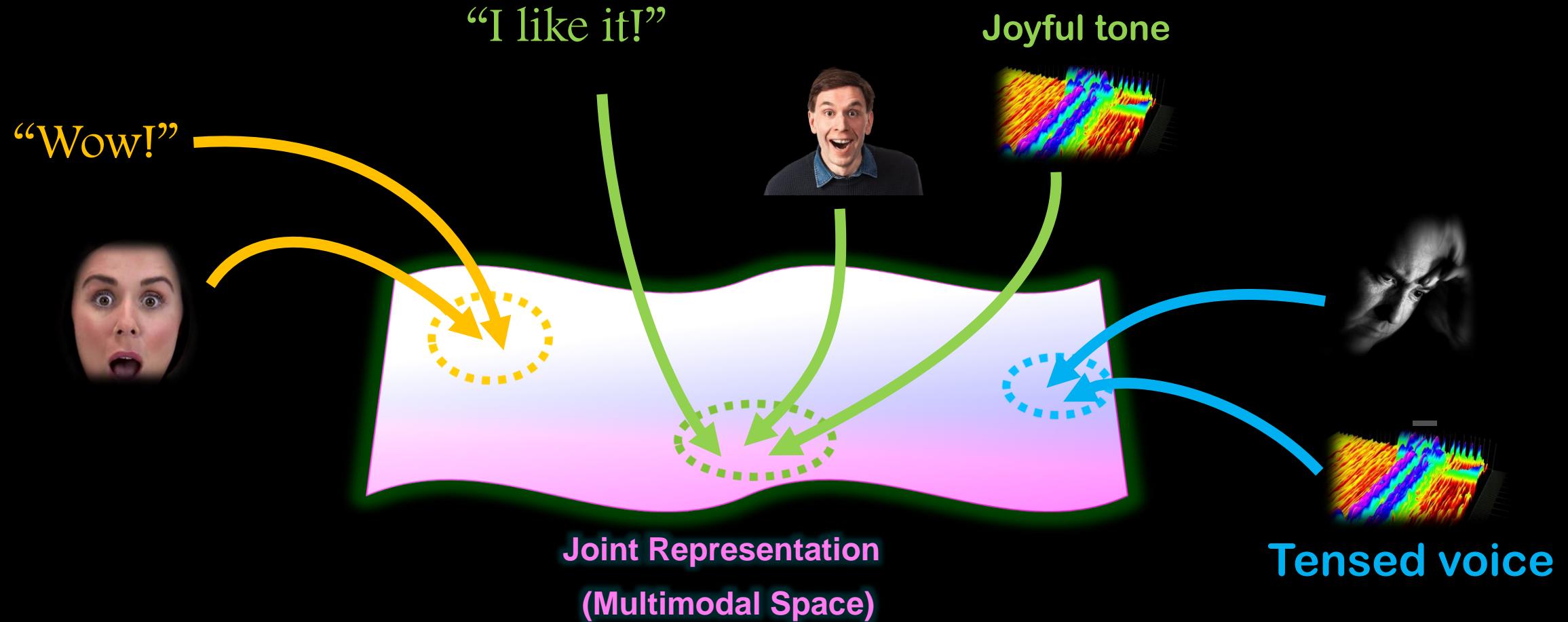


Vocal



**Joint Representation
(Multimodal Space)**

Joint Multimodal Representation



Multimodal Sentiment Analysis

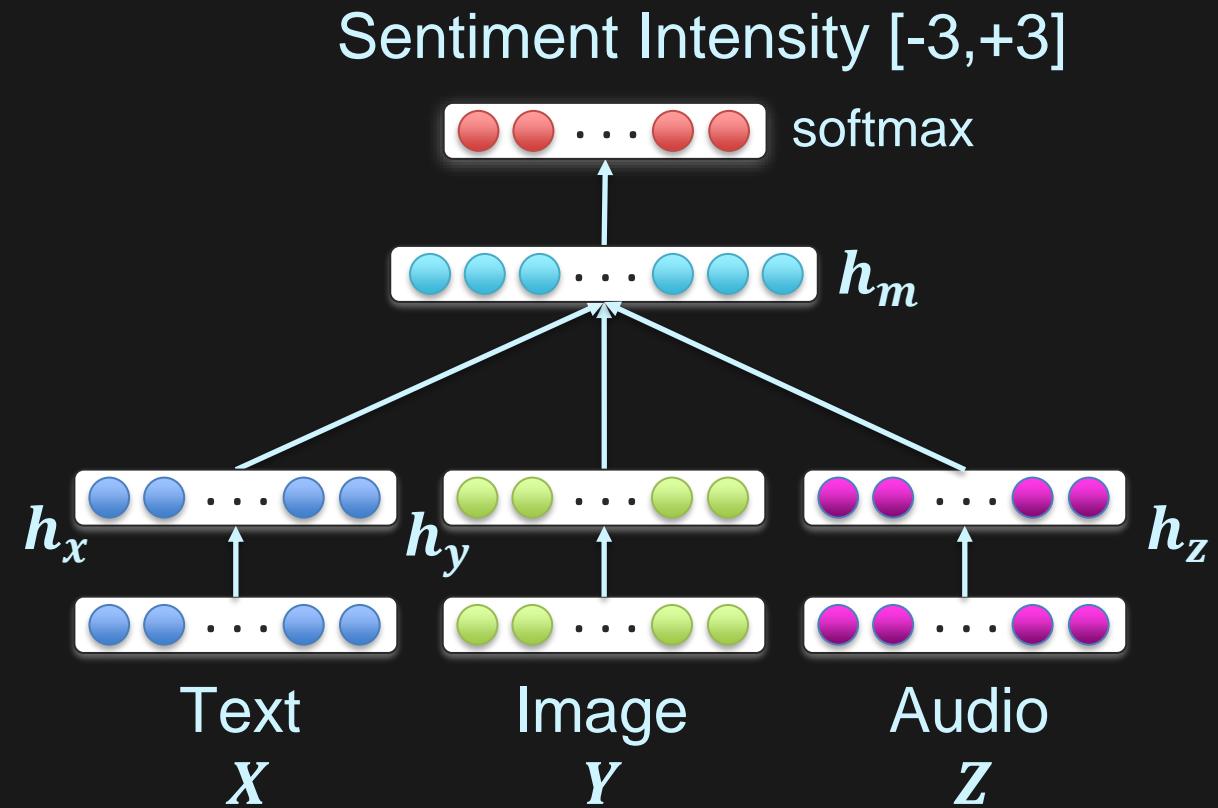
MOSI dataset (Zadeh et al, 2016)

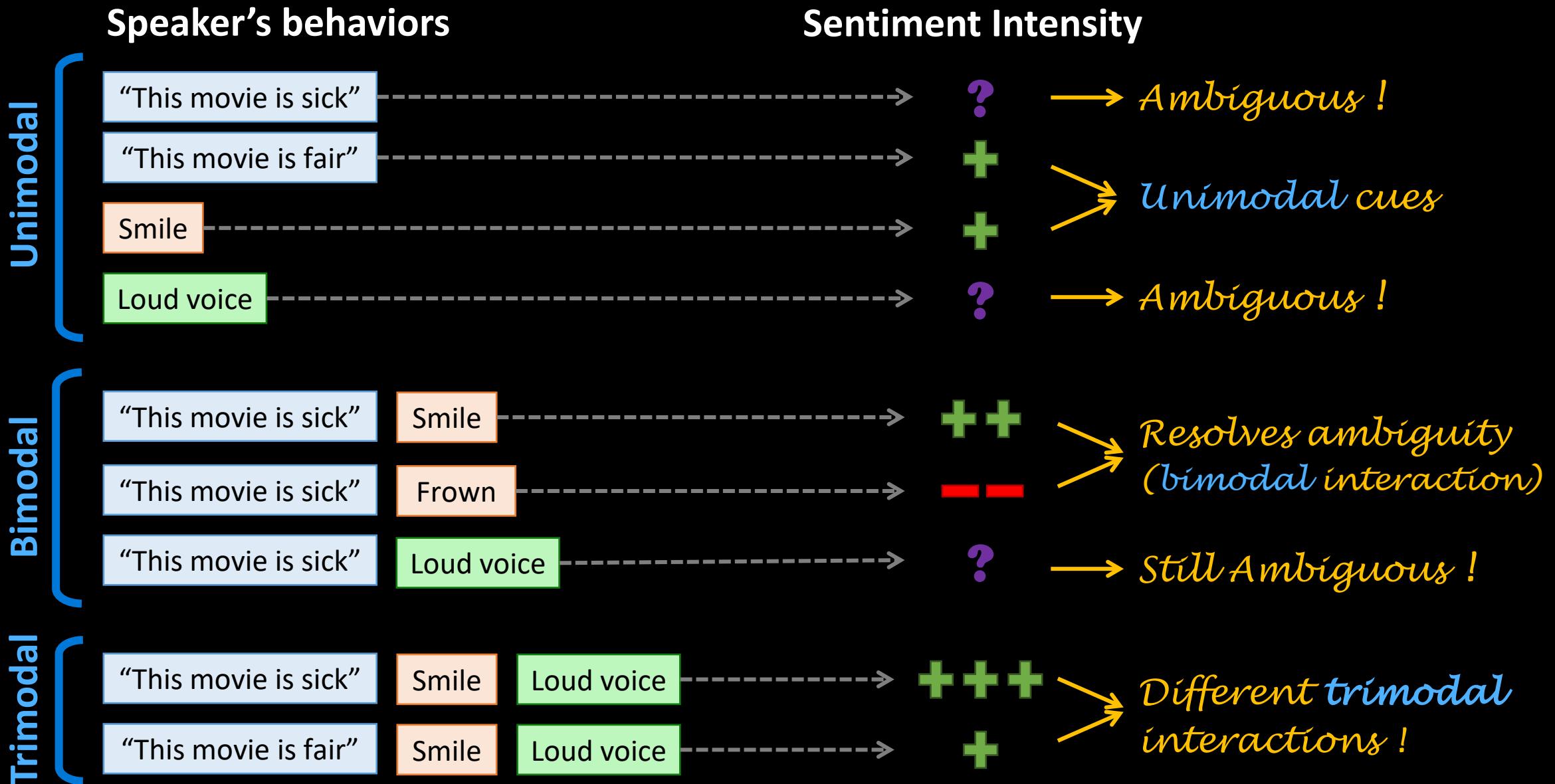


- 2199 subjective video segments
- Sentiment intensity annotations
- 3 modalities: text, video, audio

Multimodal joint representation:

$$h_m = f(W \cdot [h_x, h_y, h_z])$$



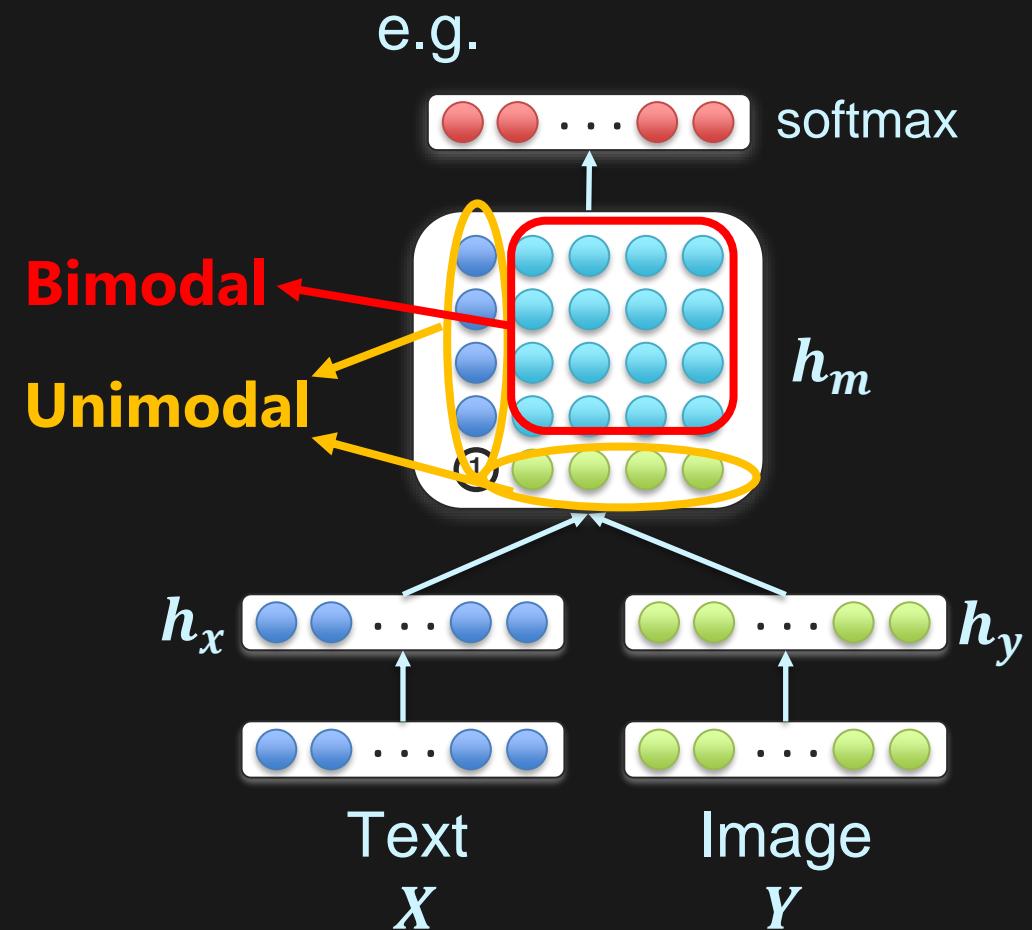


Multimodal Tensor Fusion Network (TFN)

Models both unimodal and bimodal interactions:

$$h_m = [h_x] \otimes [h_y] = \begin{bmatrix} h_x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} h_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_x & h_x \otimes h_y \\ 1 & h_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Important !



[Zadeh, Jones and Morency, EMNLP 2017]

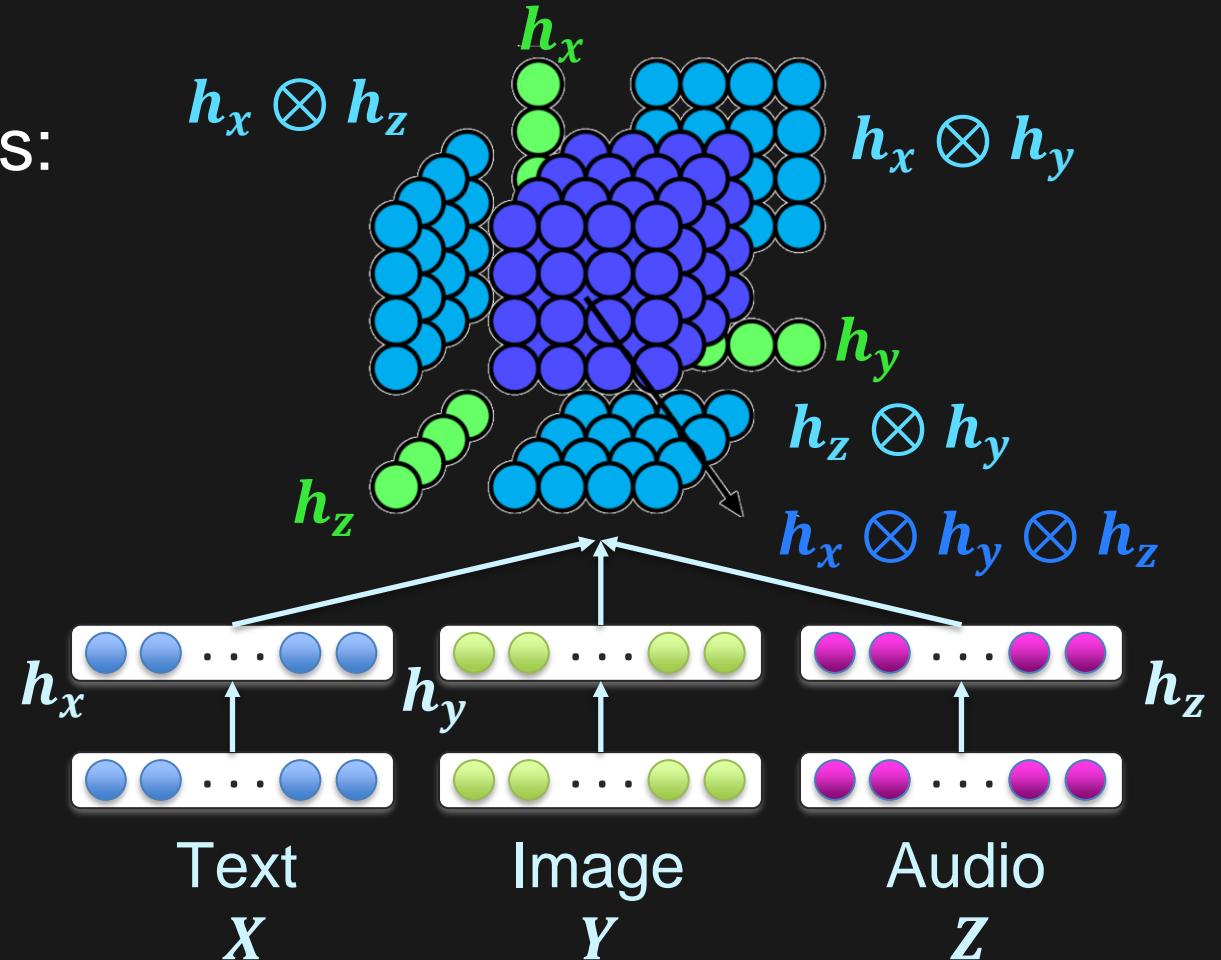
Multimodal Tensor Fusion Network (TFN)

Can be extended to three modalities:

$$h_m = \begin{bmatrix} h_x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} h_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} h_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Explicitly models **unimodal**,
bimodal and **trimodal**
interactions !

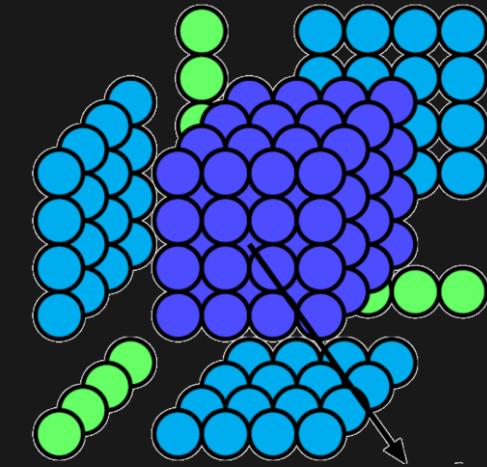
[Zadeh, Jones and Morency, EMNLP 2017]



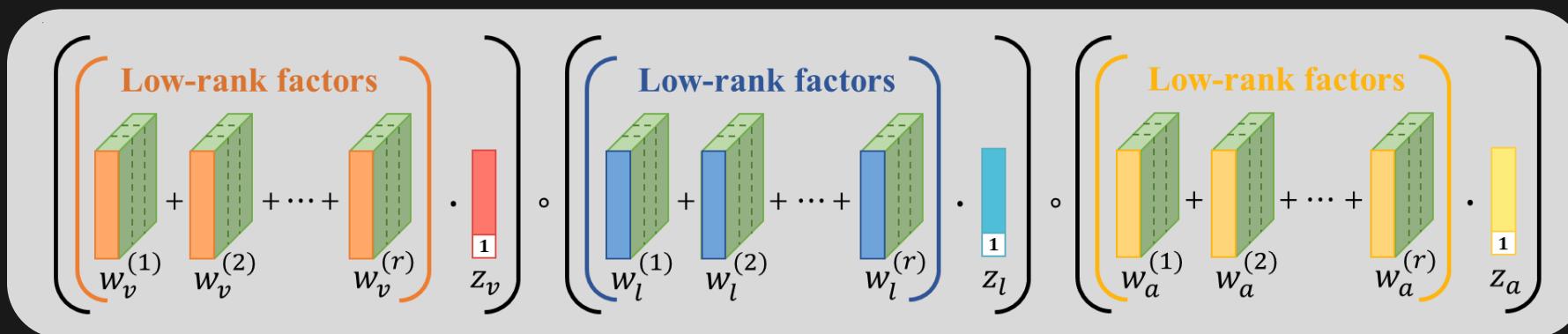
Improving Efficiency of Multimodal Representations [ACL 2018]

Tensor Fusion Network: Explicitly models **unimodal**, **bimodal** and **trimodal** interactions

[Zadeh, Jones and Morency, EMNLP 2017]



Efficient Low-rank Multimodal Fusion

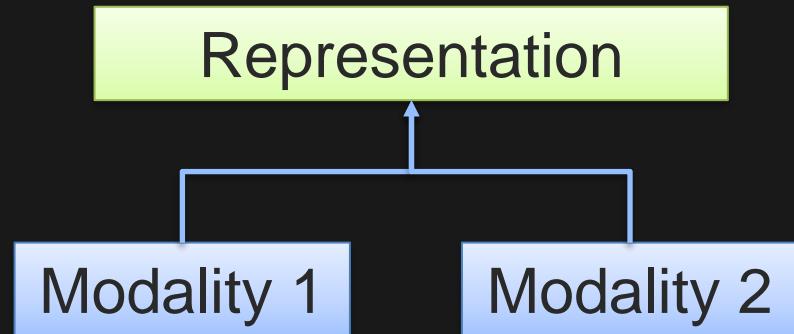


[Liu, Shen, Bharadwaj, Liang, Zadeh and Morency, ACL 2018]

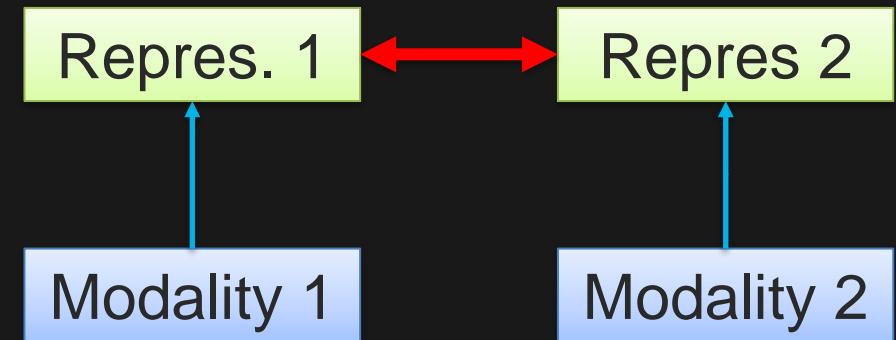
Core Challenge 1: Representation

Definition: Learning how to represent and summarize multimodal data in a way that exploits the complementarity and redundancy.

(A) **Joint representations:**



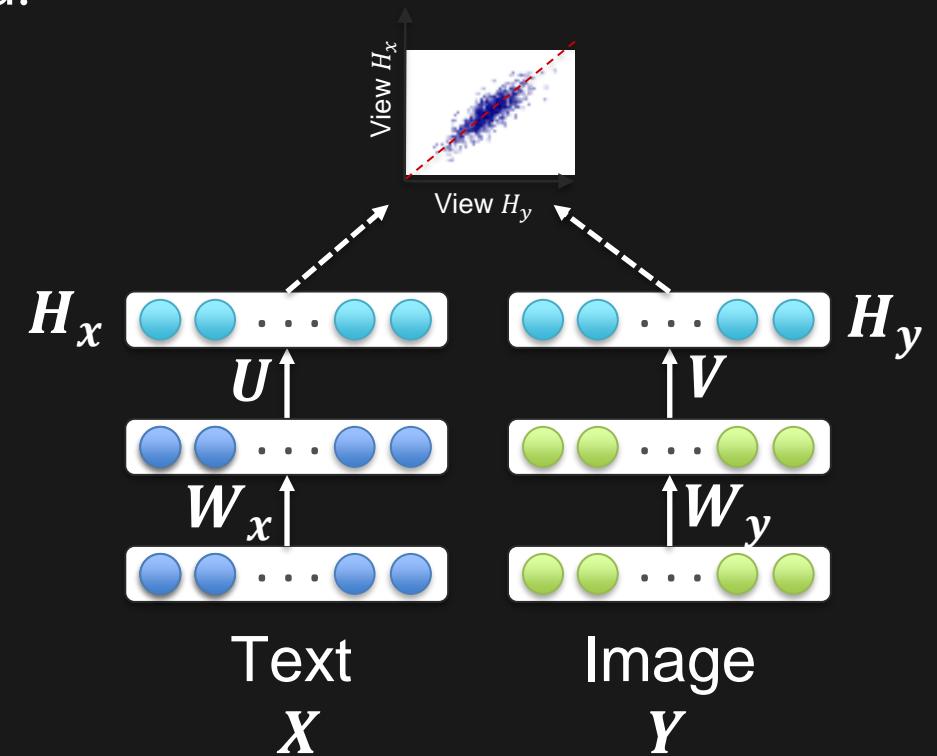
(B) **Coordinated representations:**



Coordinated Representation: Deep CCA

Learn linear projections that are maximally correlated:

$$(\mathbf{u}^*, \mathbf{v}^*) = \underset{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \operatorname{corr}(\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{Y})$$



Andrew et al., ICML 2013

Toward Debiasing Sentence Representations

[ACL 2020]

“The boy is coding.” OR “The girl is coding.”

“The boys at the playground.”

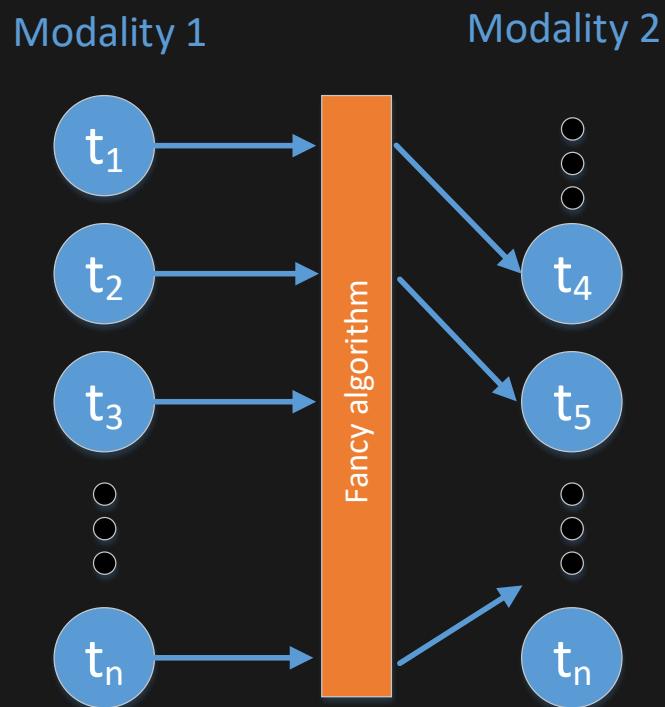
OR

“The girls at the playground.”

RESEARCH QUESTION: How to debias
multimodal representations?

Core Challenge 2: Alignment

Definition: Identify the direct relations between (sub)elements from two or more different modalities.



A Explicit Alignment

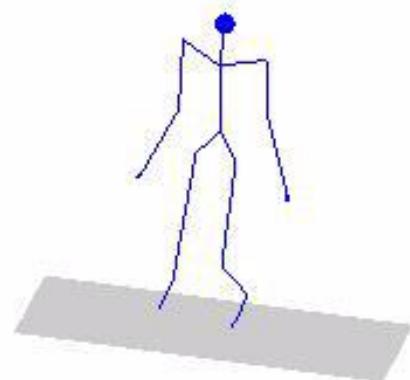
The goal is to directly find correspondences between elements of different modalities

B Implicit Alignment

Uses internally latent alignment of modalities in order to better solve a different problem

Explicit (Multimodal) Alignment

1/273



1/51



1/127



Alignment and Representation: Multimodal Transformer

[ACL 2019]

Visual



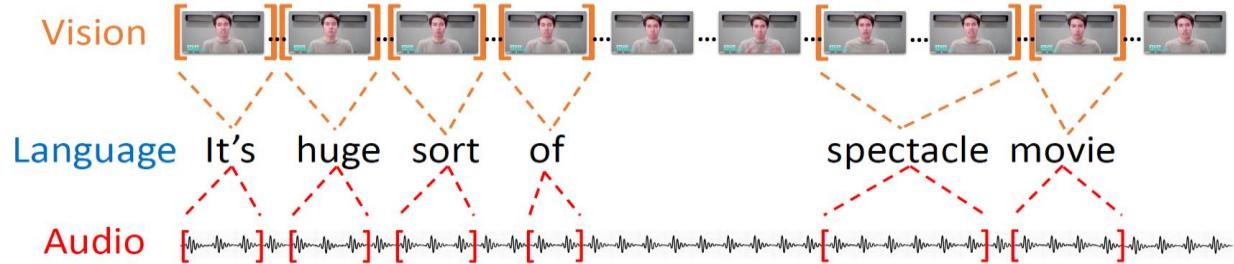
Vocal



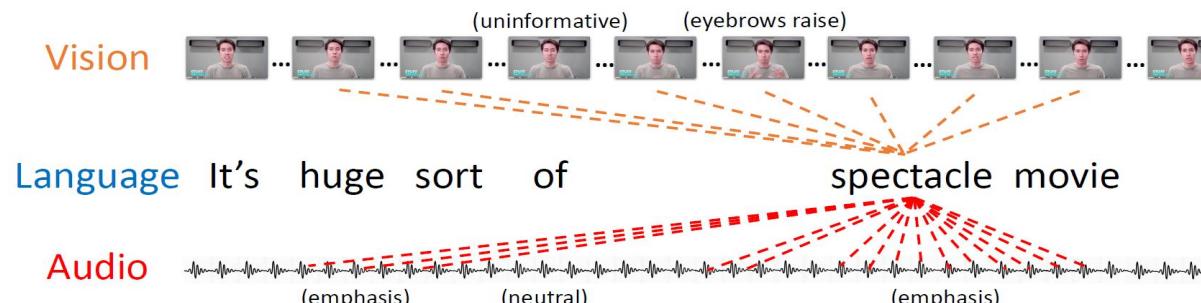
Verbal

"I like..."

Predefined Word-level alignment



Automatic Cross-Modal alignment



time →



Representation

Alignment

Alignment

Representation

Multimodal Transformer [ACL 2019]

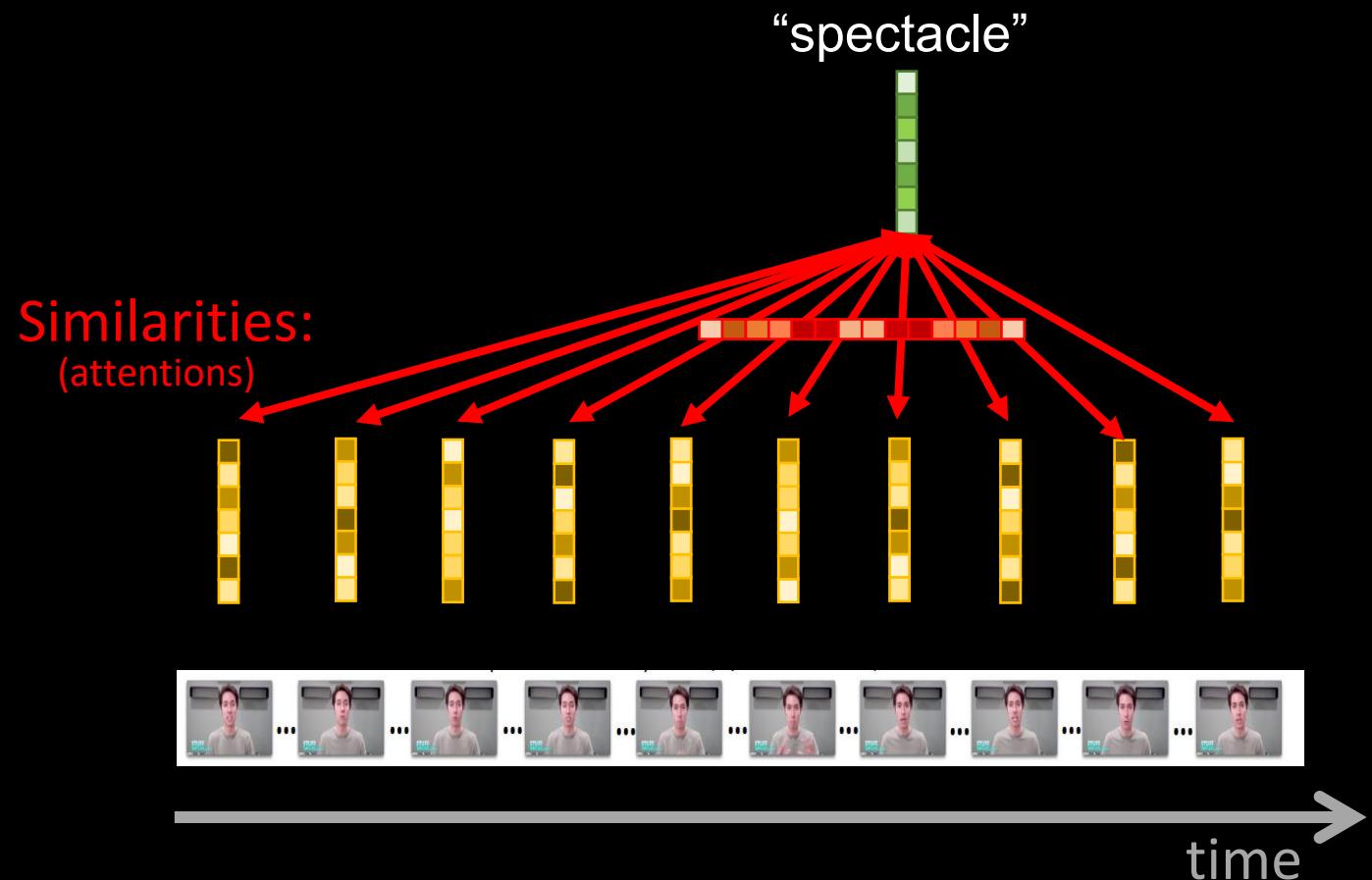
Visual



Visually contextualizing
the verbal modality

Verbal

"I like..."



Alignment

Representation

Multimodal Transformer [ACL 2019]

Visually contextualizing
the verbal modality

Visual

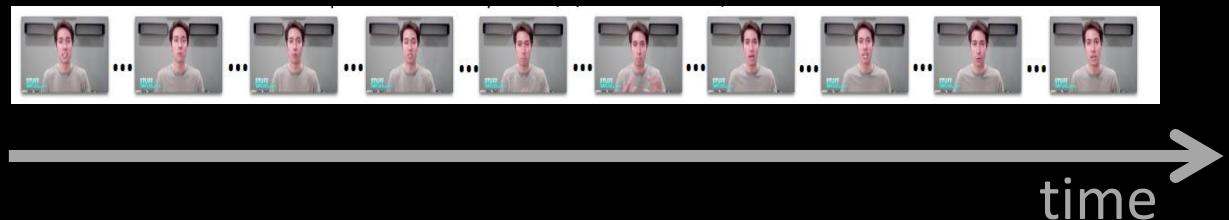


Similarities:
(attentions)

Visual embeddings:

Verbal

"I like..."



"spectacle"

Residual
connection

" New visually-
contextualized
representation
of language"

Correlated
visual
information

Alignment

Representation

Multimodal Transformer [ACL 2019]

Visual

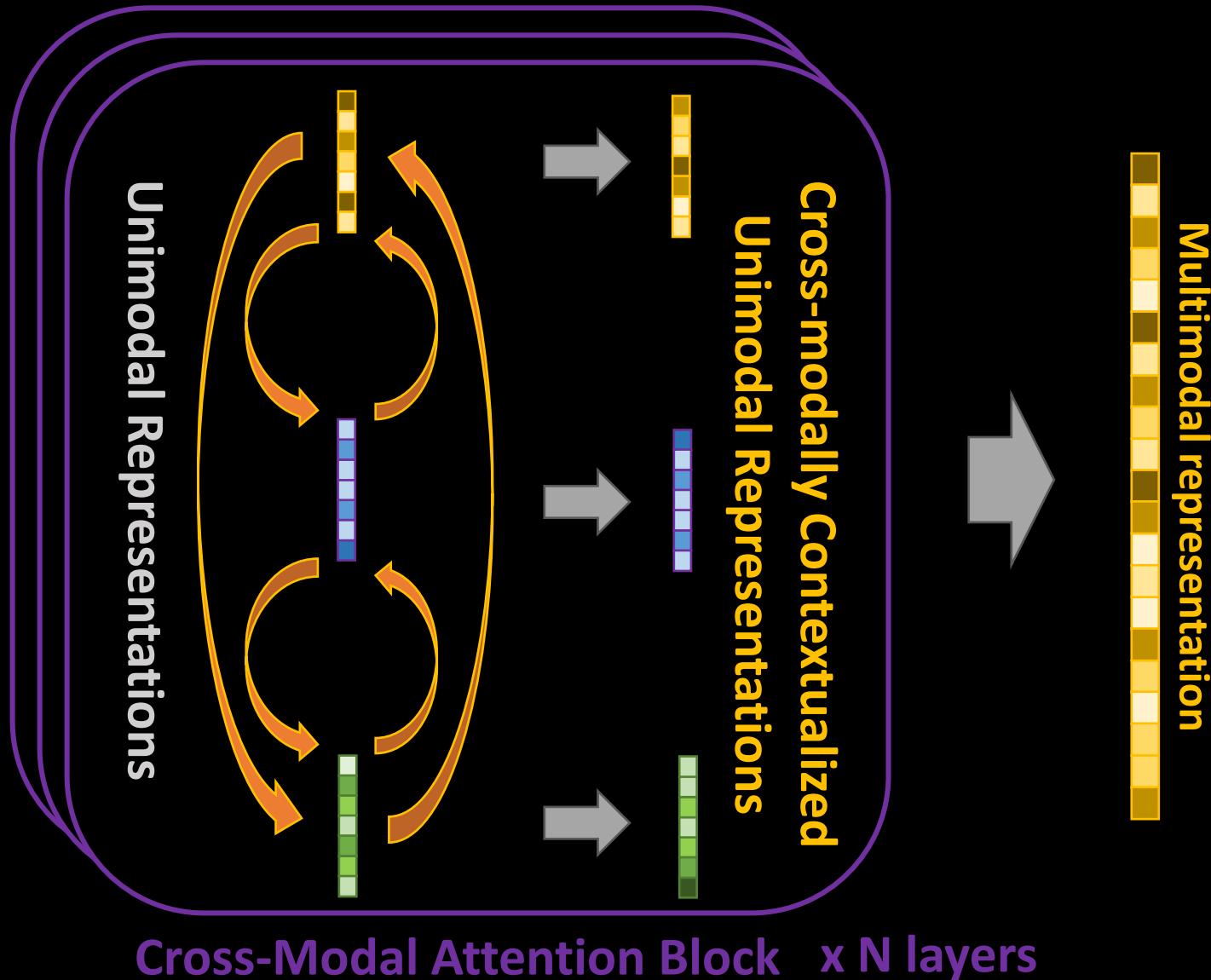


Vocal



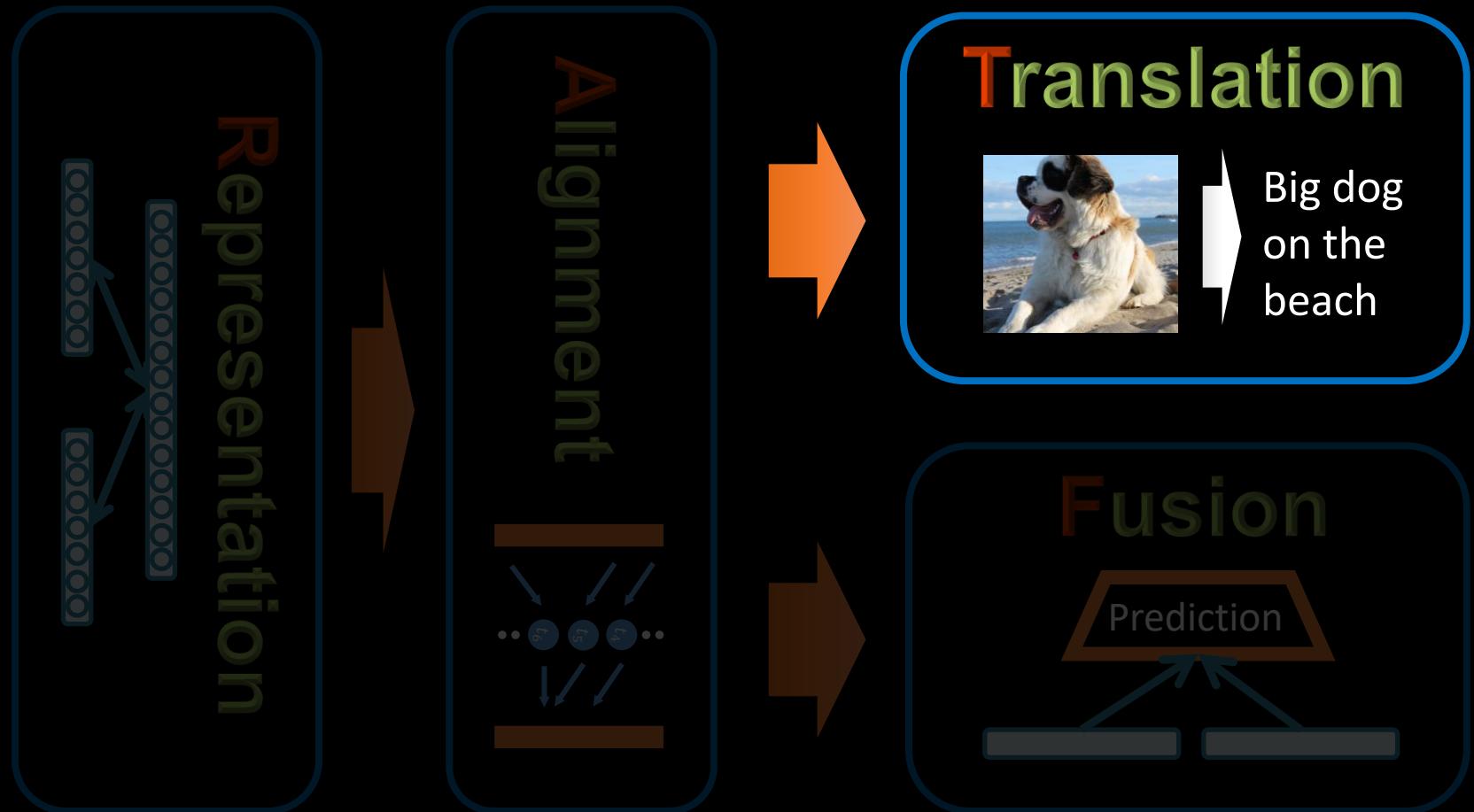
Verbal

"I like..."



Multimodal AI – Core Challenges

[Survey: TPAMI 2019]



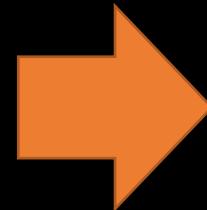
Language-to-Pose

[3DV 2019]

Translation

Story Narrative

“Characters walk hands-in-hands slowly while talking and then decide to leave the road and explore the forest...”



Movie Animation

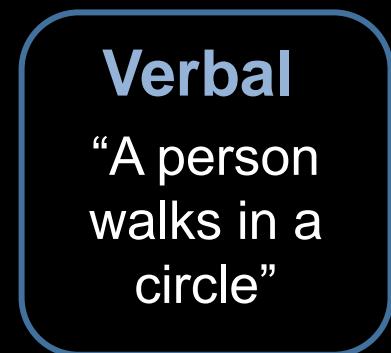
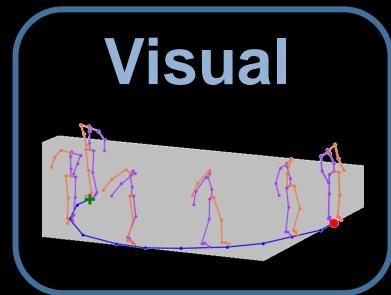


More than a week for professional animators to create 15 seconds !

Language-to-Pose

[3DV 2019]

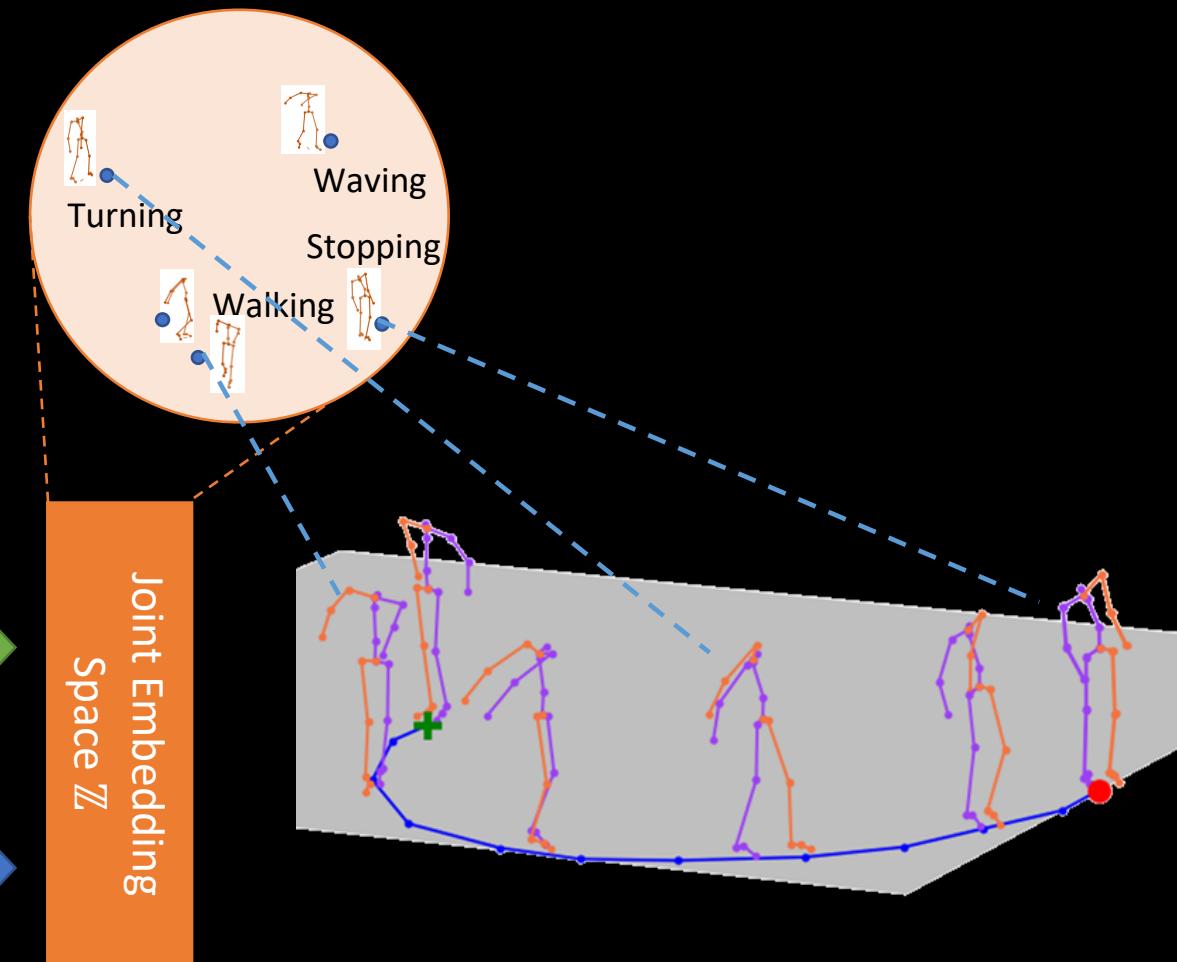
Translation



$y_1 \quad y_2 \quad y_3 \quad y_4 \quad y_5 \quad y_6$
Pose Encoder $q_e(y; \Psi_e)$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4 \quad x_5 \quad x_6$
Language Encoder $p_e(x; \Phi_e)$

“A person walks in a circle”

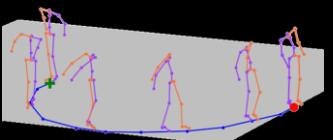


Language-to-Pose

[3DV 2019]

Translation

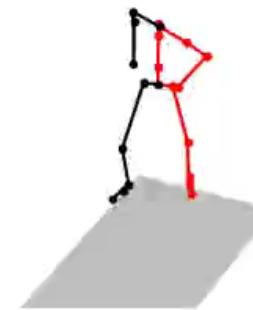
Visual



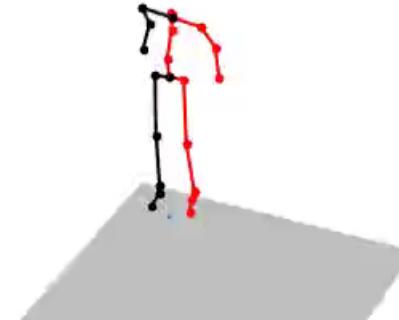
Verbal

“A person walks in a circle”

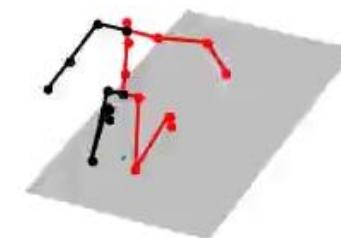
Results from our JL2P model
(Joint Language-to-Pose)



a person jogs
a few steps



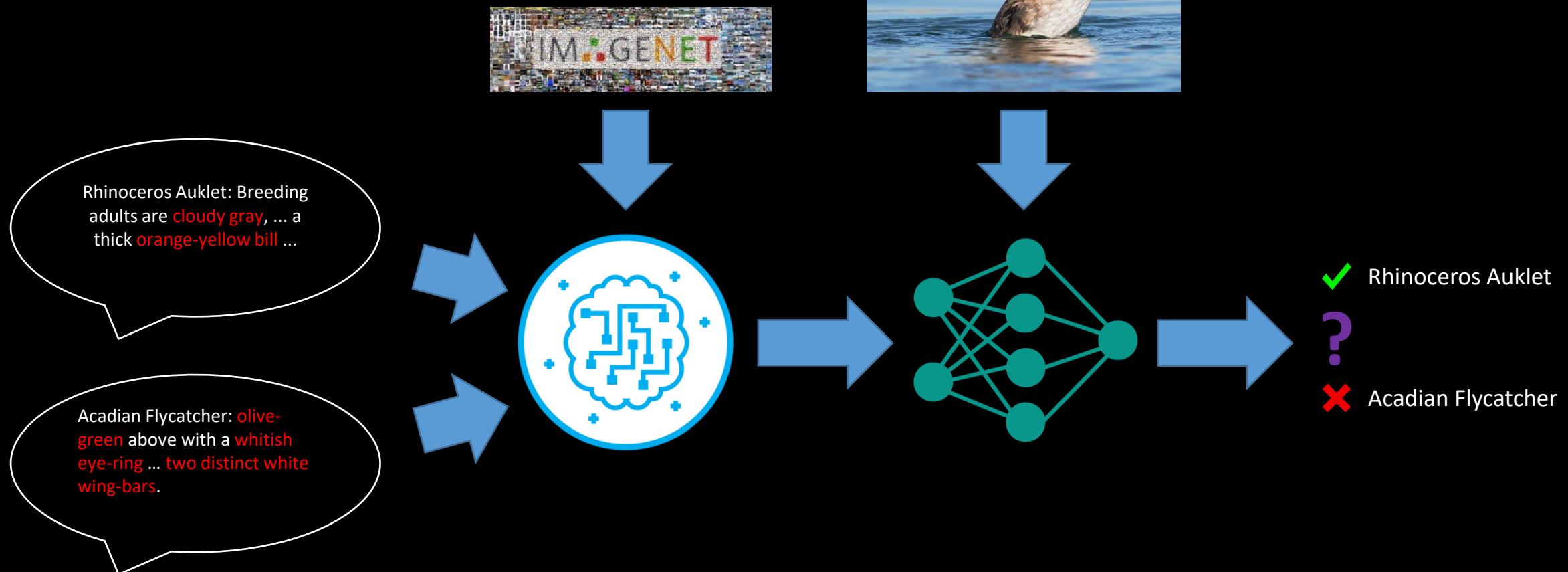
A person steps forward
then turns around and
steps forwards again.



A kneeling person raises
their arms to the sides
and stand up.

Language-to-Network

[ACL 2020]



Language-to-Action [ACL 2020]



Multi-step instruction:

- ① Go to the entrance of the lounge area.
- ② On your right there will be a bar.
- ③ On top of the counter, you will see a box.
Bring me that.

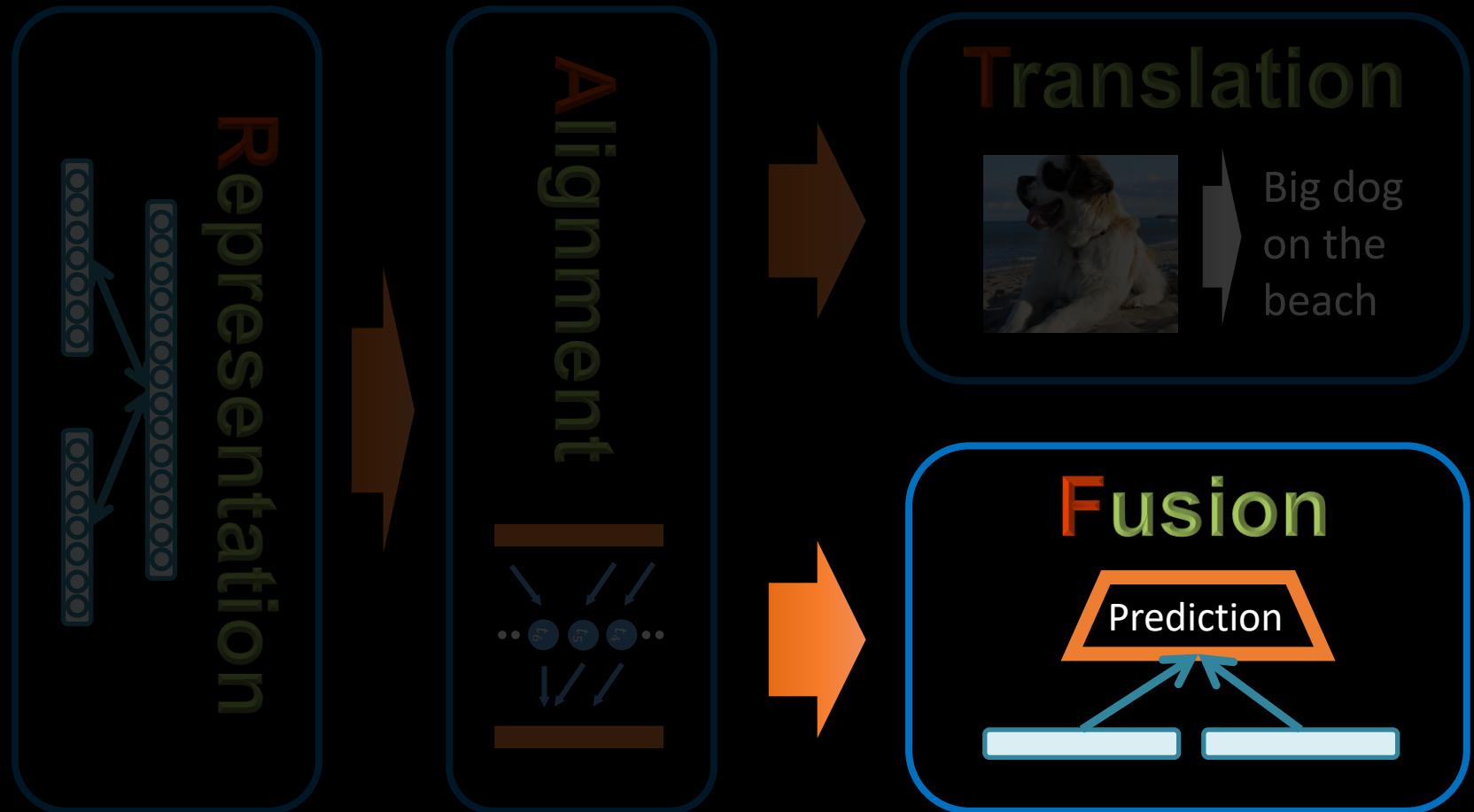
Refer360 dataset

- 17,135 annotated instances
- 2,000 panoramic 360 degrees scenes
- 43.8 average number of words per instructions

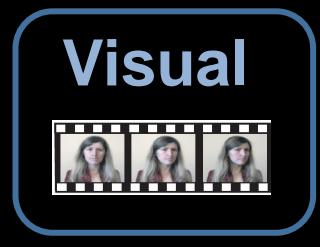
<https://github.com/volkancirik/refer360>

Multimodal AI – Core Challenges

[Survey: TPAMI 2019]



Multimodal Sentiment Analysis [ACL 2018]



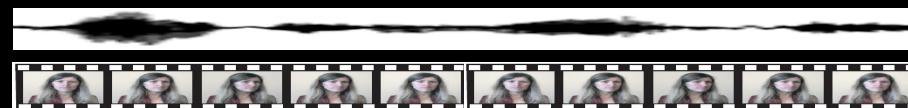
CMU- MOSEI dataset



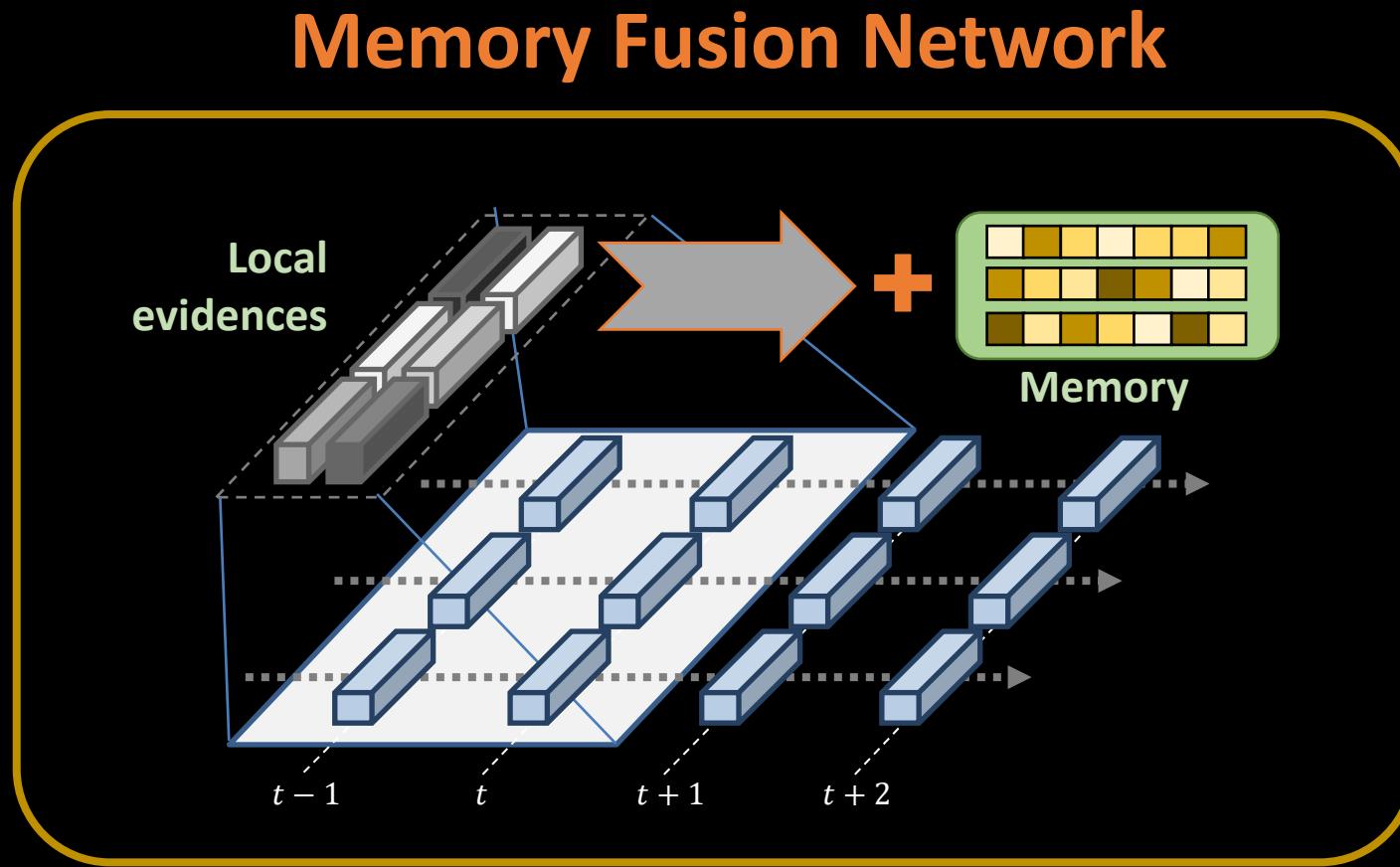
- 23,000 video segments
- 1,000 speakers (from vlogs)
- 3 modalities (verbal, vocal, visual)

<https://github.com/A2Zadeh/CMU-MultimodalSDK>

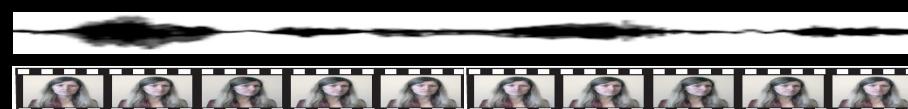
“He’s average presenter when...”



Multimodal Sentiment Analysis [AAAI 2018]

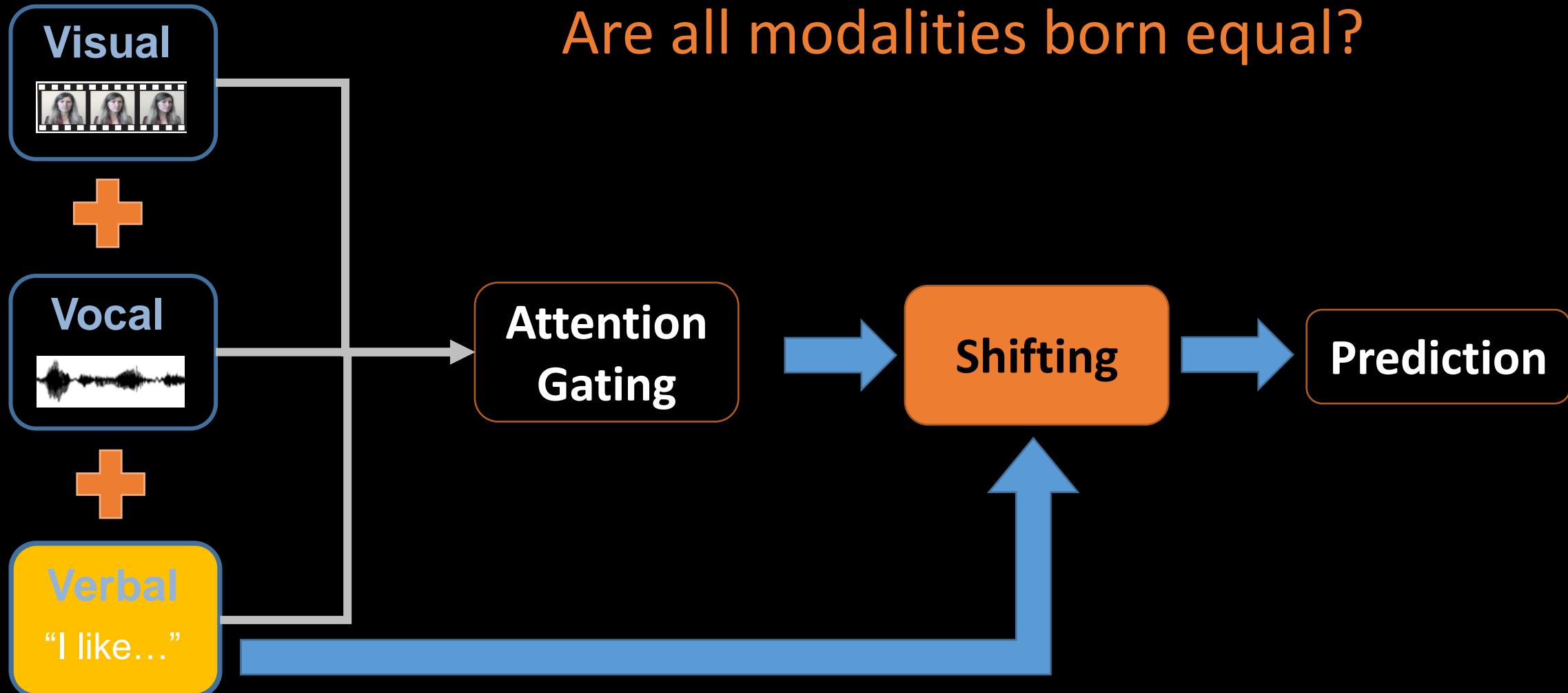


“He’s average presenter when...”



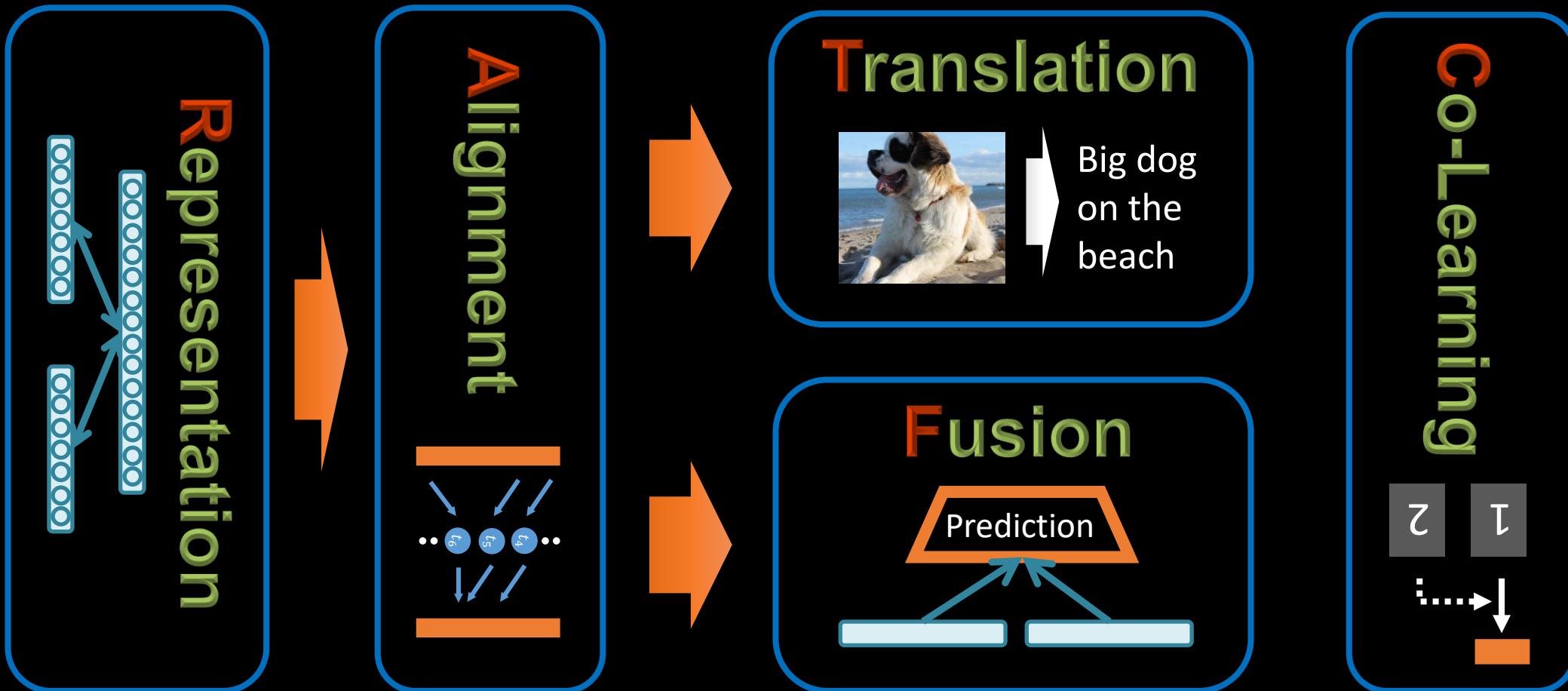
Multimodal Adaptation Gate

[ACL 2020]



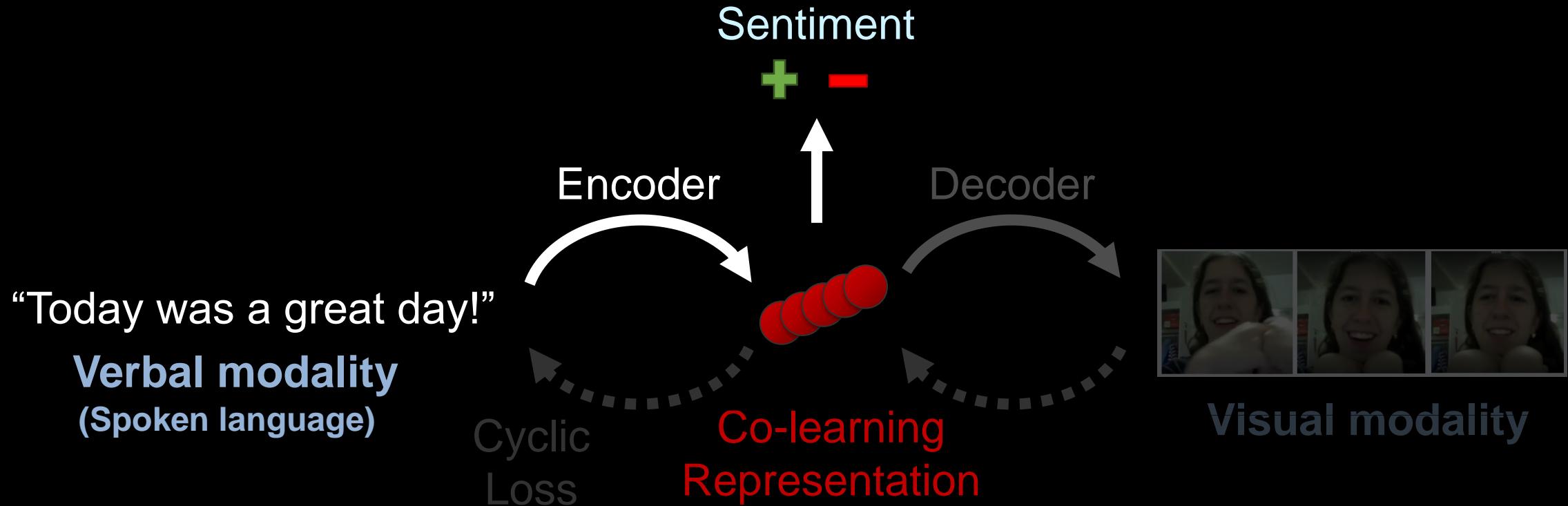
Multimodal AI – Core Challenges

[Survey: TPAMI 2019]



Representations from Cross-modal Translation

[AAAI 2019]

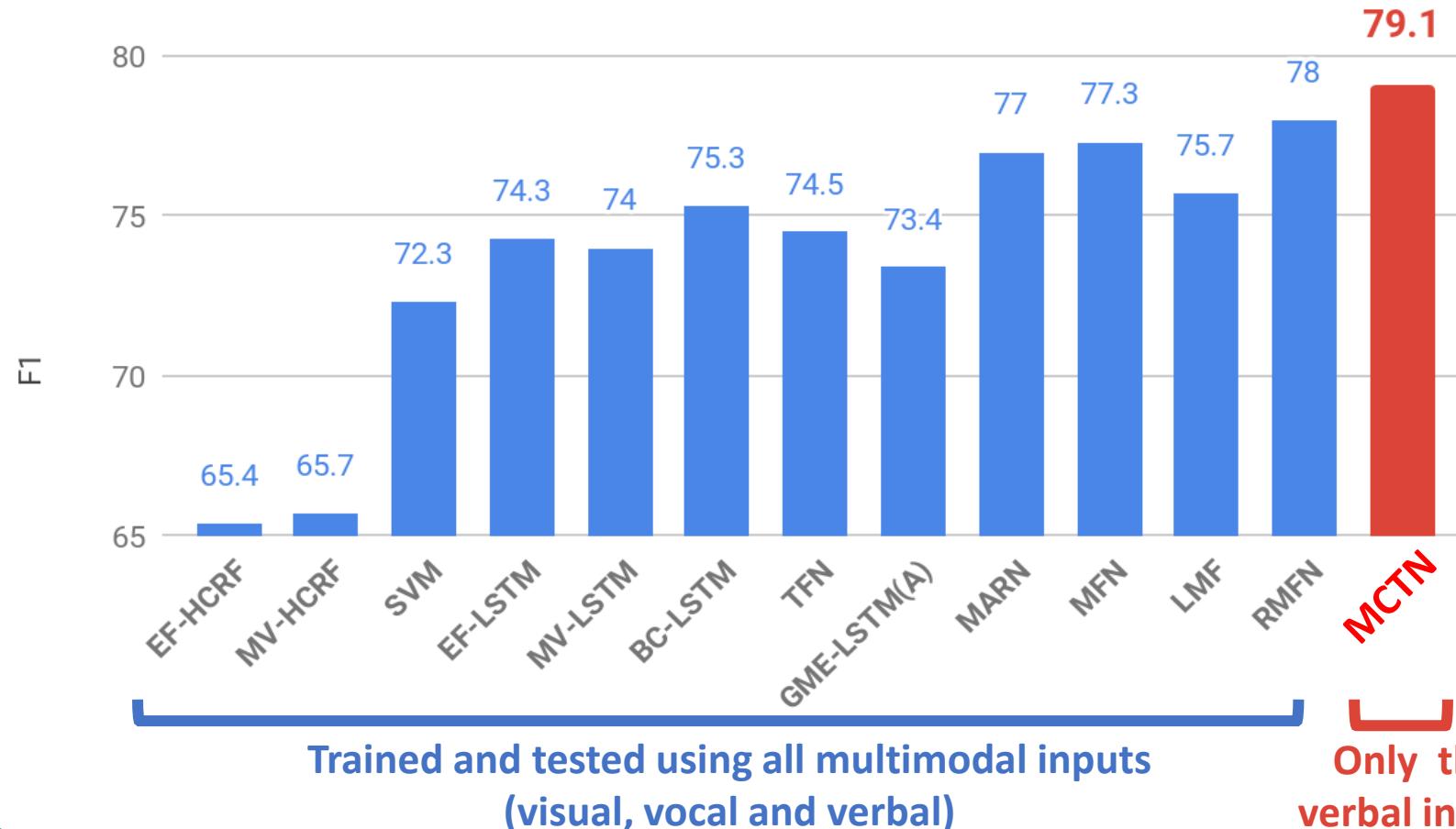


Multimodal Cyclic Translation Network (MCTN)

Representations from Cross-modal Translation

[AAAI 2019]

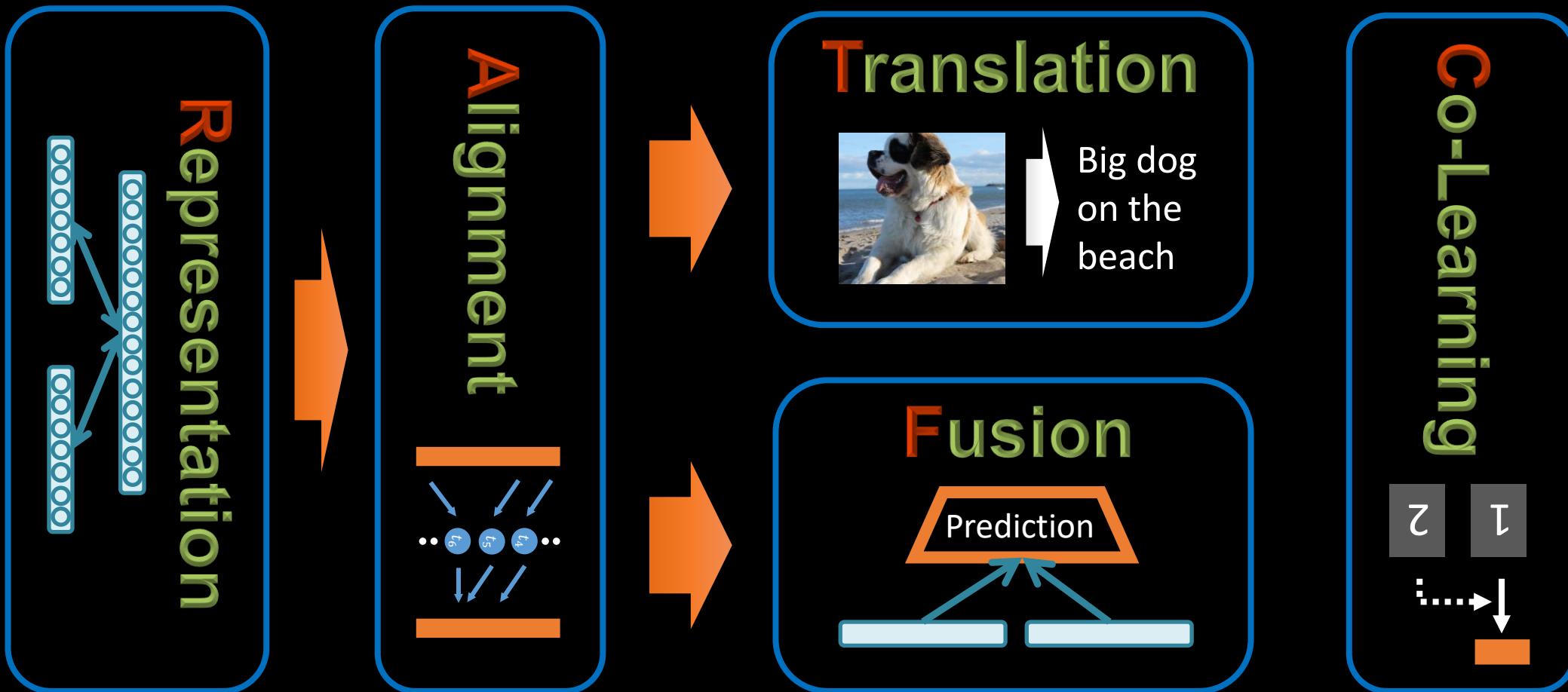
Results on CMU-MOSI Dataset (Multimodal Sentiment Analysis)



Trained using multimodal co-learning but tested with only verbal input!

Multimodal AI – Core Challenges

[Survey: TPAMI 2019]



Multimodal Machine Learning – Taxonomy

[Survey: TPAMI 2019]

Representation

Joint

- Neural networks
- Graphical models
- Sequential

Coordinated

- Similarity
- Structured

Alignment

Explicit

- Unsupervised
- Supervised

Implicit

- Graphical models

- Neural networks

Fusion

Model agnostic

- Early fusion
- Late fusion
- Hybrid fusion

Model-based

- Kernel-based
- Graphical models
- Neural networks

Translation

Example-based

- Retrieval
- Combination

Model-based

- Grammar-based
- Encoder-decoder
- Online prediction

Co-learning

Parallel data

- Co-training
- Transfer learning

Non-parallel data

- Zero-shot learning
- Concept grounding
- Transfer learning

Hybrid data

- Bridging

CMU Course on Multimodal Machine Learning

The screenshot shows the Piazza course management interface for the CMU Multimodal Machine Learning course (11-777). The top navigation bar includes links for Syllabus, Edit, Delete, Statistics, Manage Class, and a user profile for Louis-Philippe Morency.

The main content area displays the course title "11-777: Advanced Multimodal Machine Learning" and a brief description of the field of study, mentioning MMML as a vibrant multi-disciplinary research field addressing challenges in integrating linguistic, acoustic, and visual modalities. It also highlights recent research in audio-visual speech recognition and image/video captioning.

The "Announcements" section shows a message from the professor stating the deadline for final reports is Monday 12/11 at 11:59pm. The message includes a thank you note for great presentations and a note about the grading schedule.

At the bottom of the page, there is a URL: <https://piazza.com/cmu/fall2019/11777/home>.

MERCI !



MultiComp Lab

<http://multicomp.cs.cmu.edu/>