

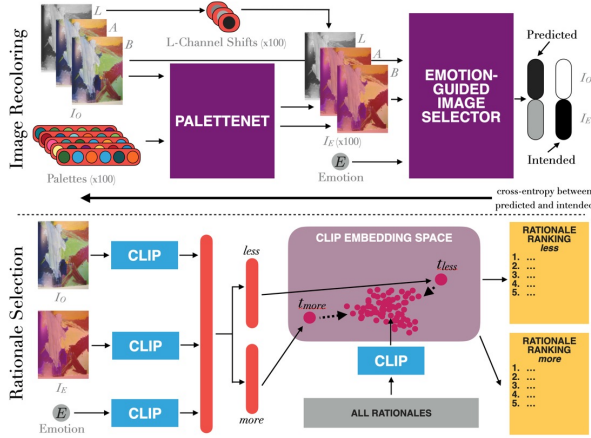
FeelingBlue: A Corpus for Understanding the Emotional Connotation of Color in Context

1 - Background

- Existing work focuses on art/color and the **presence** of emotion; our work is the first to look at **intensity**
- Answer questions like: does the mere presence of blue make an image feel sad? if it's made bluer, does it feel sadder? is it dependent on its associated form or its surrounding color context? and, if the change is reflected in an accompanying textual rationale, is it more effective?

2 - Contributions

- 19,788 4-tuples of abstract art **ranked by three annotators** according to their evoked emotions, paired with textual **rationales** for the annotations
- Baseline system for the novel task of **justified affect transformation** – conditional on an image I_o and an emotion e , 1) recolor I_o to produce an image I_e that evokes e more intensely and 2) provide rationales for why I_o evokes e less intensely and why I_e evokes e more intensely



5 - Results

Human evaluation results for our rationale selector using *distinct* images and *recolored* images (I_o and I_e). Scores are IR precisions (@ k and within- k) using rationales that are randomly sampled from the intended emotion class as a baseline (C). The bottom table shows that our model selects good, specific rationales.

k	Distinct Image			Recolored Image		
	Descriptive	Justifying	Both	Descriptive	Justifying	Both
1	0.716, 0.716	0.577, 0.577	0.469, 0.469	0.845, 0.845	0.761, 0.761	0.692, 0.692
2	0.717, 0.897	0.587, 0.801	0.475, 0.683	0.842, 0.963	0.753, 0.908	0.682, 0.851
5	0.719, 0.989	0.596, 0.968	0.489, 0.908	0.845, 0.999	0.749, 0.995	0.683, 0.971
C	0.683, 0.904	0.555, 0.779	0.441, 0.655	0.826, 0.952	0.734, 0.905	0.655, 0.839
1	0.729, 0.729	0.669, 0.669	0.545, 0.545	0.796, 0.796	0.694, 0.694	0.614, 0.614
2	0.726, 0.912	0.650, 0.852	0.527, 0.738	0.789, 0.935	0.703, 0.877	0.613, 0.792
5	0.733, 0.990	0.644, 0.979	0.524, 0.920	0.794, 0.994	0.698, 0.979	0.613, 0.946
C	0.662, 0.866	0.580, 0.798	0.448, 0.660	0.816, 0.954	0.704, 0.884	0.630, 0.818

Feature	%	Our Model ($k=2$)		Class-Sampled (C)			
		Descriptive	Justifying	Both	%	Descriptive	Justifying
has color	60.3	0.765	0.665	0.564	54.9	0.724	0.626
no color	39.7	0.773	0.686	0.590	45.1	0.774	0.664
is concrete	72.7	0.760	0.665	0.565	64.2	0.732	0.630
not concrete	27.3	0.792	0.695	0.599	35.8	0.773	0.667
simile	27.8	0.764	0.655	0.566	23.1	0.727	0.637
no similar	72.2	0.770	0.680	0.578	76.9	0.752	0.645

Our paper, code, dataset and models are on Github!

<https://github.com/amith-ananthram/feelingblue>



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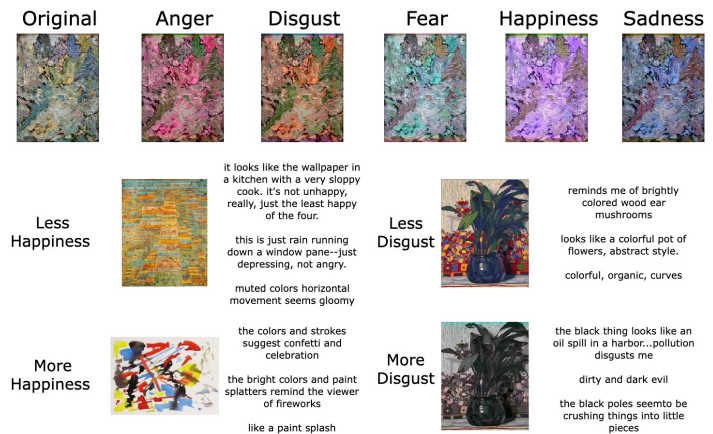


3 - Dataset Details

- Collected via *Best-Worst Scaling* on Mechanical Turk
- Ordered pairs** and **continuous scores** for the **intensity** of each emotion
- Good agreement** when compared to other subjective annotation tasks
- 69.3% of rationales reference color (51.2% explicitly, 36.1% implicitly); 52.4% of rationales were 'concrete' (with 17.9% containing simile)

4 - Justified Affect Transformation

Two step approach: 1) an **image recoloring** component that backpropagates through a **pretrained & frozen** emotion-guided image selector and palette applier to generate a recolored image I_e that better evokes a specified emotion e and 2) a **CLIP-based rationale selector** that outputs a ranked list of rationales for justifying both I_o and I_e



Some references (more in the paper!):

Artwork on this poster: https://github.com/amith-ananthram/feelingblue/blob/main/fixtures/corpus_sample_artists.txt

Cho et al., 2017: PaletteNet: Image recolorization with given color palette.

Kiritchenko & Mohammad, 2016: Capturing reliable fine-grained sentiment associations by crowdsourcing and Best-Worst Scaling.

Mohammad, 2011: Even the abstract have color: Consensus in word-colour associations.

Mohammad & Kiritchenko, 2018: WikiArt Emotions: An annotated dataset of emotions evoked by art.

Radford et al., 2021. Learning transferable visual models from natural language supervision.