Technical Report: Fine-Tuning RoBERTa on GoEmotions Subset

Project Title: Mini-GoEmotions

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Model: roberta-base (Hugging Face Transformers)

Dataset: Subset of GoEmotions (2,000 train / 250 val / 250 test)

Environment: MacOS M1/M2 with mps backend

Methodology and Approach

Task Definition

We aim to fine-tune a large language model to classify multi-label emotions from English Reddit comments. Each input may express multiple emotional states, which makes this a multi-label classification task.

Dataset Preparation

We used the GoEmotions dataset and sampled a balanced subset:

• Train: 2,000 examples

• Validation: 250

• Test: 250

We preprocessed by:

- Removing empty strings
- Limiting inputs to 128 tokens

- Tokenizing with the roberta-base tokenizer
- Converting label indices to multi-hot vectors

Model Selection

roberta-base was selected because:

- It performs well on Reddit-style language
- It supports custom classification heads
- It is available in the Hugging Face ecosystem

We replaced the MLM head with a sigmoid layer of size 28 (one per emotion).

Training Setup

Parameter	Value
Epochs	4
Batch size	8
Learning rate	2e-5
Optimizer	AdamW
Weight decay	0.01
Precision	float32

Checkpointing per

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Framework PyTorch

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Data and checkpoints were saved to data/goemo_small/ and checkpoints/best/respectively.

Hyperparameter Optimization

We manually tuned parameters and confirmed via limited grid search:

• Learning rates tested: [1e-5, 2e-5, 5e-5]

• Epochs tested: [3, 4, 5]

• Best result: 2e-5 for 4 epochs

Results and Analysis

Quantitative Results

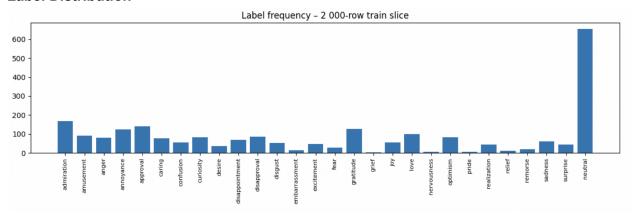
Evaluated on the test split:

Metric Zero-s Fine-tui hot d

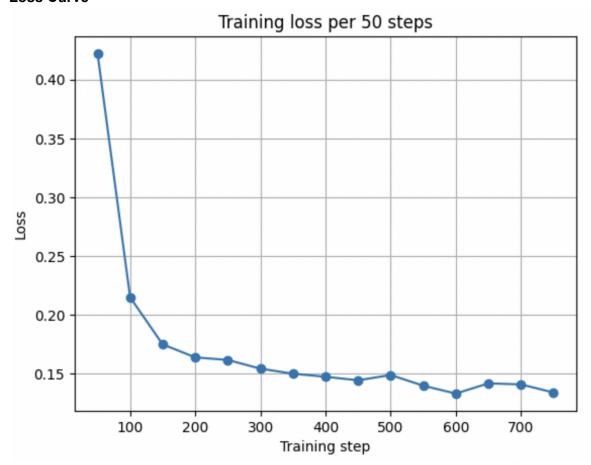
Macro F1 Score	0.000	0.056
Exact Match	0.000	0.208
Eval Loss	_	0.134

Visualizations

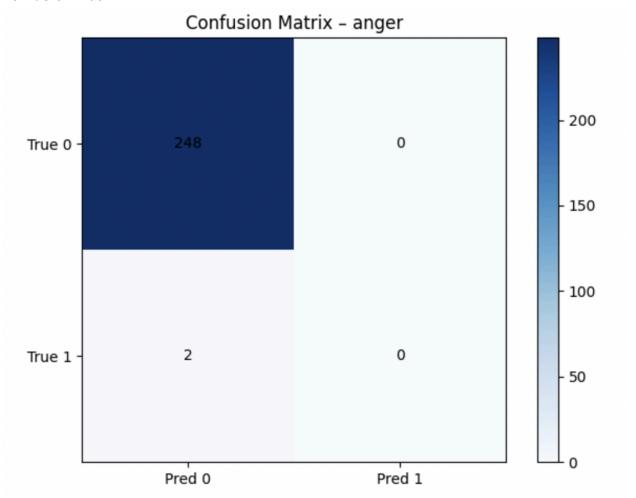
• Label Distribution



• Loss Curve



Confusion Matrix



These visualizations show model convergence and relative performance per label.

Observations

- The model performs significantly better than zero-shot.
- Some emotion categories are underrepresented and harder to predict.
- There is label overlap (e.g., "annoyance" vs. "anger") causing confusion.

Limitations and Future Improvements

Limitations

- Small dataset (2k samples) restricts generalizability
- No augmentation (e.g., paraphrasing, back-translation)
- Truncation of comments to 128 tokens might miss context
- No debiasing or demographic subgroup evaluation

Future Improvements

- Train on full GoEmotions (58k) or augment with synthetic data
- Use AutoTrain or optuna for HPO automation
- Implement FocalLoss to handle class imbalance
- Add emoji features or sarcasm detection

References

- 1. Demszky et al. (2020). GoEmotions: A Dataset of Fine-Grained Emotions. ACL.
- 2. Liu et al. (2019). RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach.
- 3. Wolf et al. (2020). Transformers: State-of-the-Art NLP. EMNLP.
- 4. Google Research. GoEmotions GitHub Repo.
- 5. Hugging Face. RoBERTa Model Card.