

# Emotion Recognition Using Fusion of Audio and Video Features

Grigor Keropyan  
supervisor: Vazgen Mikayelyan



*Department of Mathematics*  
*ASDS program*  
*Yerevan State University*

May, 2021

# Outline

Motivation

Existing Datasets and Methods

Proposed Method

# Why emotion recognition is important?

1. Interpersonal Relationships
2. Human Computer Interaction

# Why emotion recognition is important?

1. Interpersonal Relationships
2. Human Computer Interaction

# Applications

1. Call centers (Zoom, Hangout, Skype, etc.)
2. Business meetings
3. Tutor Agents

# Applications

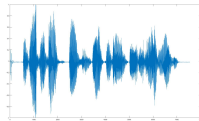
1. Call centers (Zoom, Hangout, Skype, etc.)
2. Business meetings
3. Tutor Agents

# Applications

1. Call centers (Zoom, Hangout, Skype, etc.)
2. Business meetings
3. Tutor Agents

# Emotion Expression Modalities

**PURE  
TEXT**

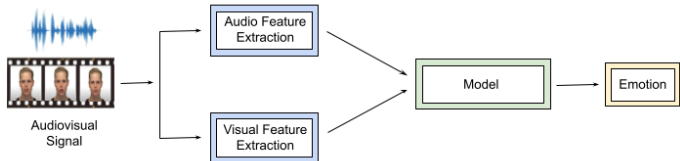
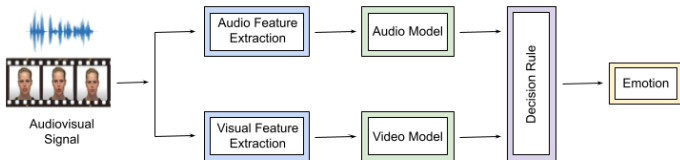




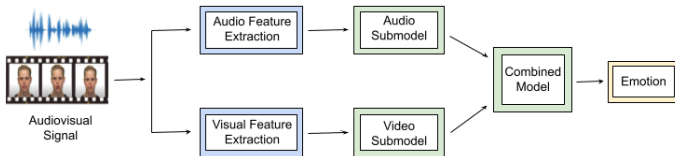
## Datasets

1. RAVDESS (Livingstone and Russo, 2018)
2. SAVEE (Philip and Haq, 2014)
3. IEMOCAP (Busso et al., 2008)
4. SEMANIE (McKeown et al., 2010)
5. AFEW (Dhall et al., 2012)
6. eNTREFACE'05 (Martin et al., 2006)
7. ...

# Methods



# Methods



## Major contributions

1. Use hybrid method for modality fusion on the raw data (e.g., audio and pictures from video) to be able to use existing whole content
2. Train and test sets separation based on the speakers (this is important as models tend to overfit to speakers and so the generalization error will be high in this cases)
3. Use mixture of different datasets with augmentation of real world noise in order to provide robustness

## Major contributions

1. Use hybrid method for modality fusion on the raw data (e.g., audio and pictures from video) to be able to use existing whole content
2. Train and test sets separation based on the speakers (this is important as models tend to overfit to speakers and so the generalization error will be high in this cases)
3. Use mixture of different datasets with augmentation of real world noise in order to provide robustness

## Major contributions

1. Use hybrid method for modality fusion on the raw data (e.g., audio and pictures from video) to be able to use existing whole content
2. Train and test sets separation based on the speakers (this is important as models tend to overfit to speakers and so the generalization error will be high in this cases)
3. Use mixture of different datasets with augmentation of real world noise in order to provide robustness

# Emotions and Datasets

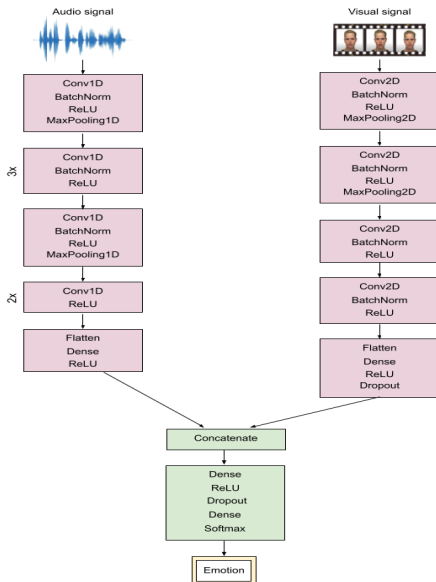
## Emotions

1. Happy
2. Angry
3. Sad
4. Neutral

## Datasets

1. RAVDESS (Livingstone and Russo, 2018)
2. IEMOCAP (Busso et al., 2008)
3. eNTERFACE'05 (Martin et al., 2006)

# Proposed Architecture



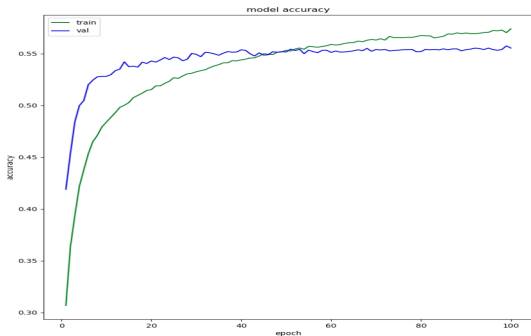


## Results Random Split

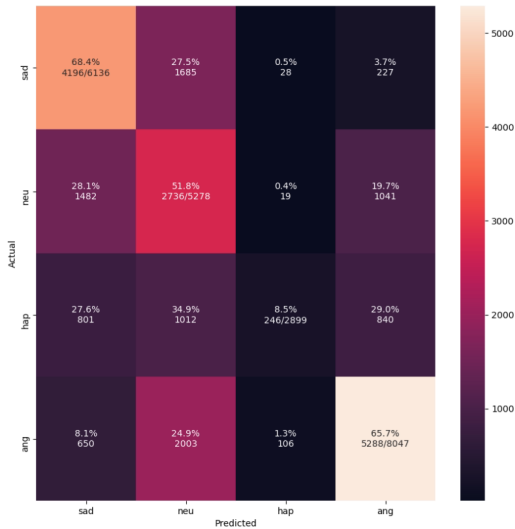
models	Accuracy random.s.	Accuracy speaker s.
Baseline	54	-
Lightgbm Audio	<b>87.7</b>	<b>57.6</b>

## Results Speaker Split

models	Accuracy
Baseline	54
Audio model	54
Video model	<b>57.7</b>



# Confusion Matrix



## Demo

Please see the videos ...

Thank you!

## References

- Busso, C., Bulut, M., Lee, C.-C., Kazemzadeh, A., Mower Provost, E., Kim, S., Chang, J., Lee, S., and Narayanan, S. (2008). Iemocap: Interactive emotional dyadic motion capture database. *Language Resources and Evaluation*, 42:335–359.
- Dhall, A., Goecke, R., Lucey, S., and Gedeon, T. (2012). Collecting large, richly annotated facial-expression databases from movies. *IEEE MultiMedia*, 19(3):34–41.
- Livingstone, S. R. and Russo, F. A. (2018). The ryerson audio-visual database of emotional speech and song (ravdess): A dynamic, multimodal set of facial and vocal expressions in north american english. *PLOS ONE*, 13(5):1–35.
- Martin, O., Kotsia, I., Macq, B., and Pitas, I. (2006). The enterface’05 audio-visual emotion database. *Data Engineering Workshops, 2006. Proceedings*, pages 8 – 8.
- Mckeown, G., Valstar, M., Cowie, R., and Pantic, M. (2010). The semaine corpus of emotionally coloured character interactions. *2010 IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo, ICME 2010*, pages 1079–1084.
- Philip, J. and Haq, S. (2014). Surrey audio-visual expressed emotion (savee) database. *University of Surrey: Guildford, UK*.