

Automatic Analysis of Facial Affect

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In this paper, they break down facial affect recognition systems into their fundamental components : facial registration, representation, dimensionality reduction and recognition. They discuss the role of each component in dealing with the challenges in affect recognition. They analyse facial representations in detail by discussing their advantages and limitations, the type of information they encode, their ability to recognise subtle expressions, their dimensionality and computational complexity. They further discuss new classifiers and statistical models that exploit affect-specific dynamics by modelling the temporal variation of emotions or expressions, the statistical dependencies among different facial actions and the influence of person-specific cues in facial appearance. [1] They review evaluation procedures and metrics, and analyse the outcome of recently organised automatic affect recognition competitions. Finally, They discuss open issues and list potential future directions. The figure 1

deep learning.



Figure 1: deep learning

Reference

- [1] A. Martin and M. Przybocki [3]. The NIST 1999 speaker recognition evaluation — an overview. *Digital Signal Processing*, 10:1–18, 2000.