Feeling Your Images: Visual Emotion Recognition based on Image Attributes.

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A brief slide show about why that's important, the engineering behind the process and the achieve results.



Objective?



Our primary goal is to move beyond conventional approaches that predominantly focus on facial features.



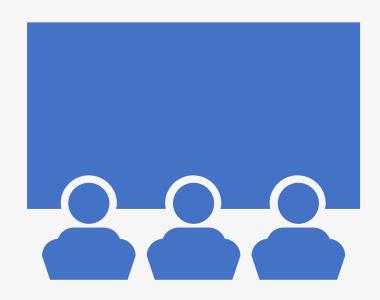
Instead, we aim to develop a robust system that comprehensively understands the visual context of an entire image, offering a nuanced interpretation of the scene.

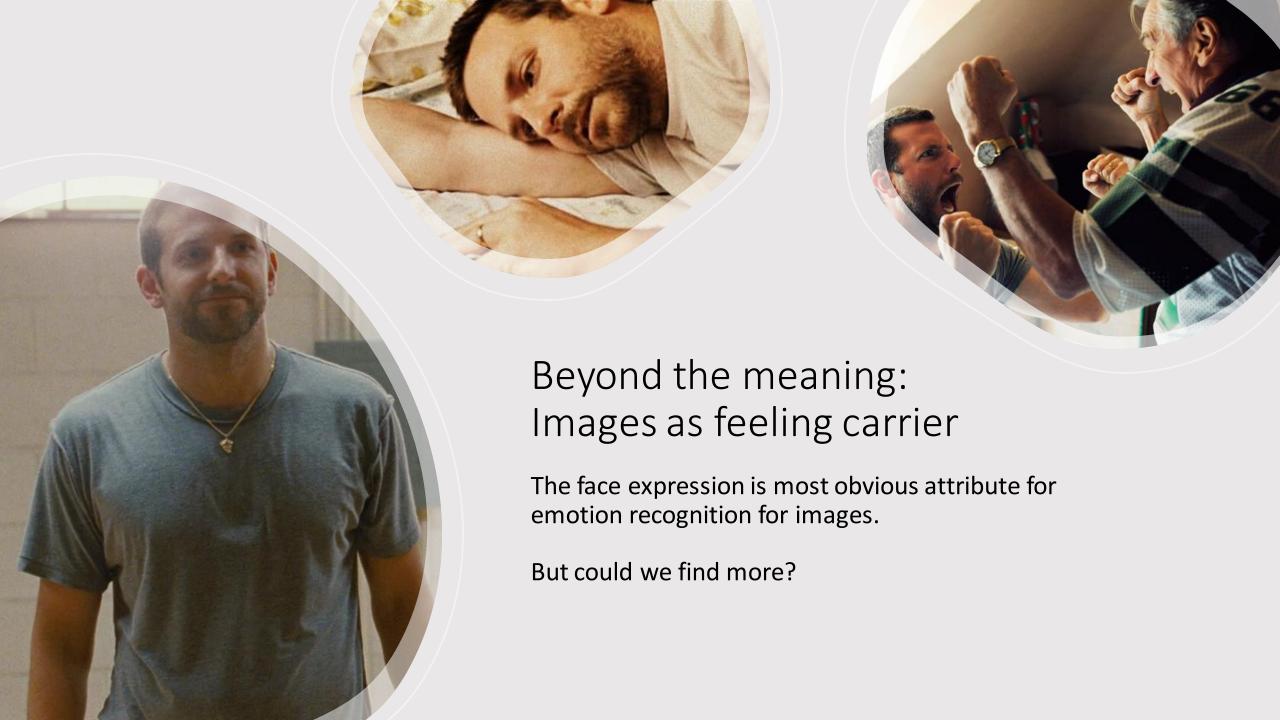
Why? Possible Applications!

You can understand better the reaction from captured scenes!

That can lead to:

- To improve advertises.
- To understand reactions through real-world captured conflicts.
- Predict movies spectators' reactions.
- To better link with images in newspapers.
- And many more...



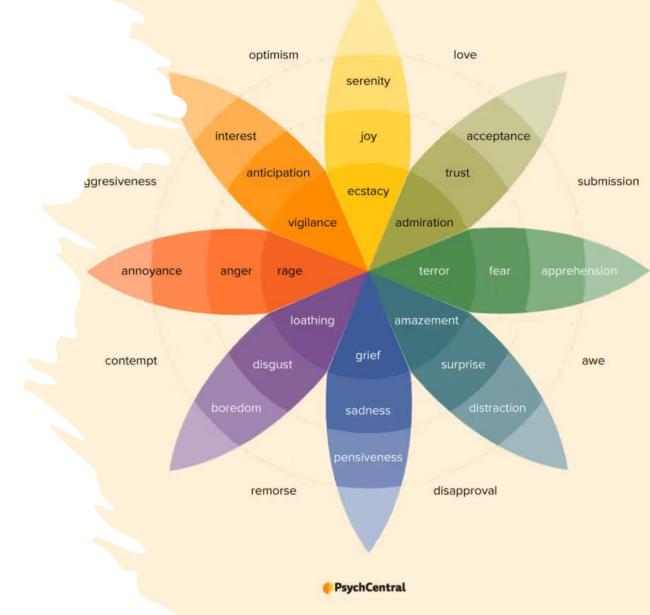


Quoting former USA president Barack Obama:

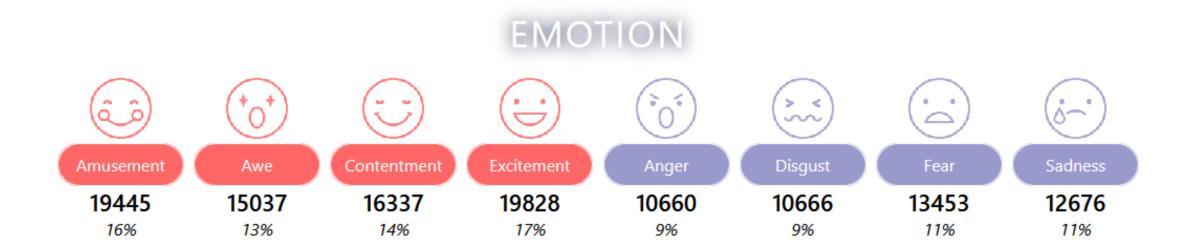
"Yes, We Can!"

Let's play a game!

Plutchik's Wheel of Emotion



Choose one for the next images!







The explanation:

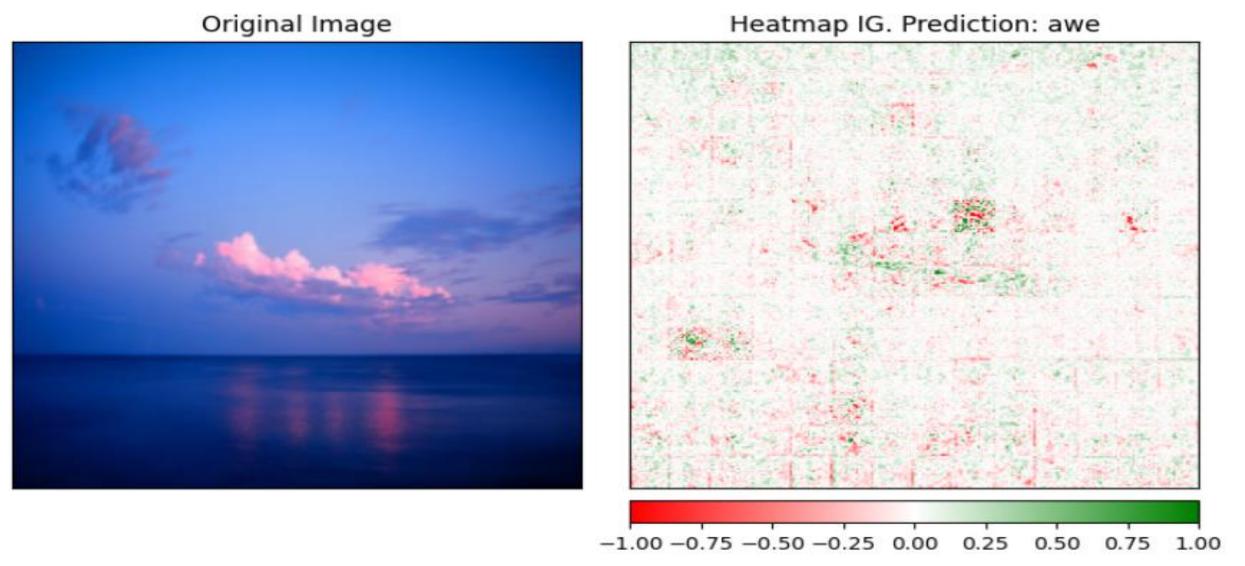


Heatmap IG. Prediction: fear -1.00 -0.75 -0.50 -0.25 0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75

awe contentment sadness fear amusement anger excitement disgust



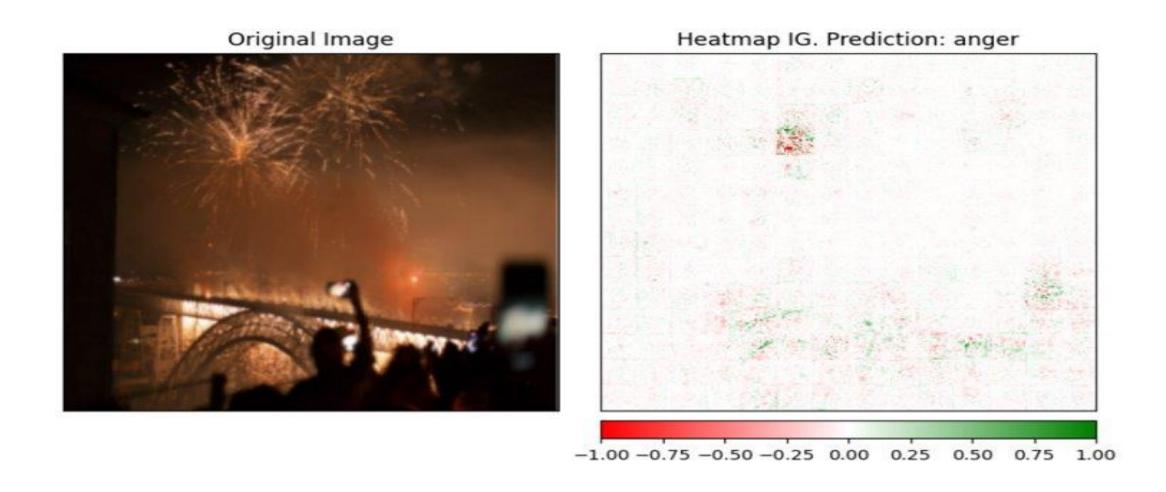
The explanation:



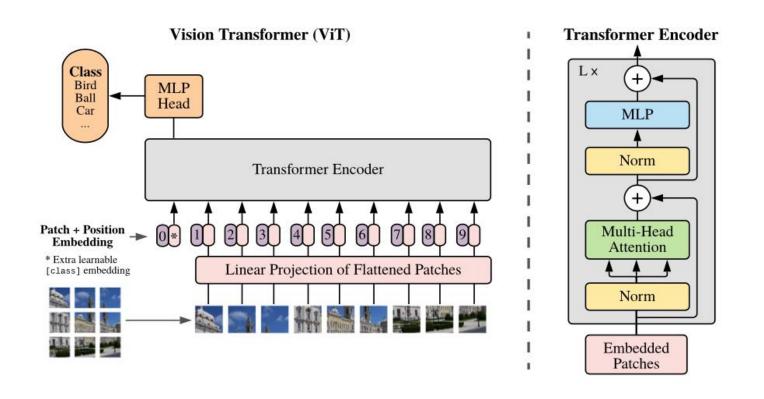
But...



The explanation:

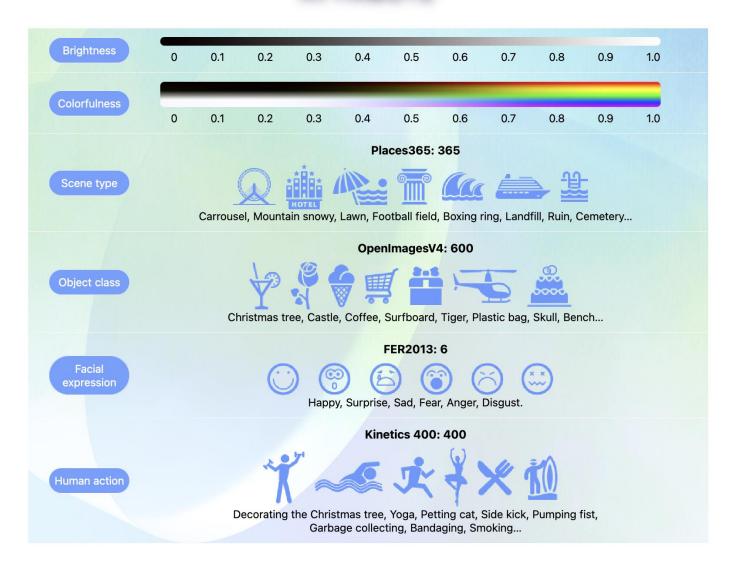


Using Vision Transformers to achieve our goals!

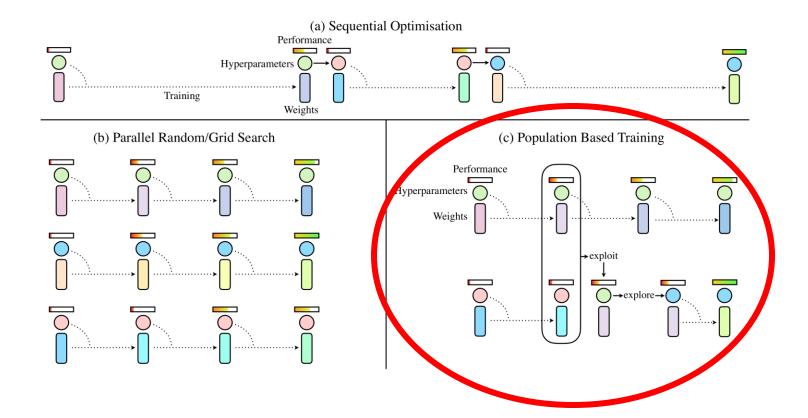


EmoSet: Images with feelings as label.

ATTRIBUTE



Hyper
Parameter
Tuning:
Why PBT?



- Faster
- Best resultsIn many benchmarks

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Image processing: How to?

The best practices are employed:

- Normalized!
- With random crops!

The benchmark:

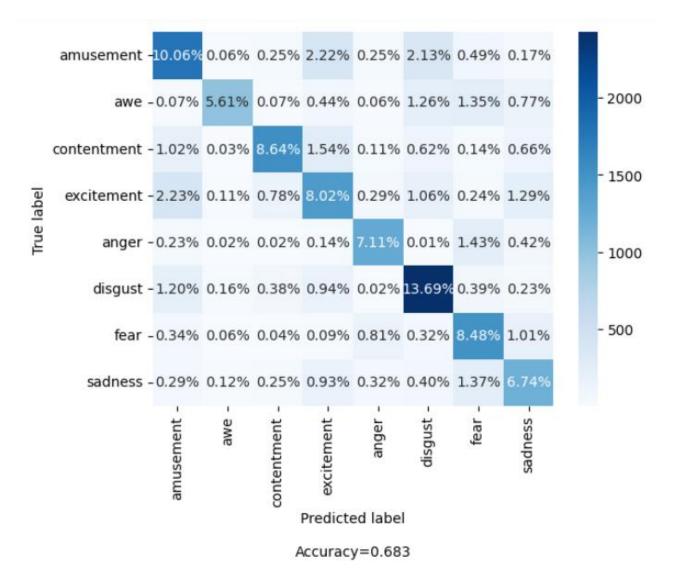
• 78.40 of accuracy

(based on the dataset paper)

Method	Twitter I-2	Twitter II-2	Flickr-2	Instagram-2	Emotion6-6	FI-8	EmoSet-2	EmoSet-8
AlexNet [21]	75.20	75.63	79.73	77.29	44.19	59.85	89.28	67.80
VGG-16 [43]	78.35	77.31	80.75	78.72	49.75	65.52	93.40	72.27
ResNet-50 [15]	79.53	78.15	82.73	81.45	52.27	67.53	93.48	74.04
DenseNet-121 [16]	80.71	78.99	84.87	83.76	53.79	67.24	92.92	72.32
WSCNet [53]	84.25	81.35	81.36	81.81	58.25	70.07	94.16	76.32
StyleNet [59]	81.50	80.67	85.02	84.53	59.60	68.85	93.93	77.11
PDANet [61]	80.71	77.31	85.36	83.80	59.34	68.05	94.01	76.95
Stimuli-aware [52]	82.28	79.83	85.64	84.90	61.62	72.42	94.58	78.40
MDAN [48]	80.24	83.05	84.26	83.52	61.66	76.41	93.71	75.75
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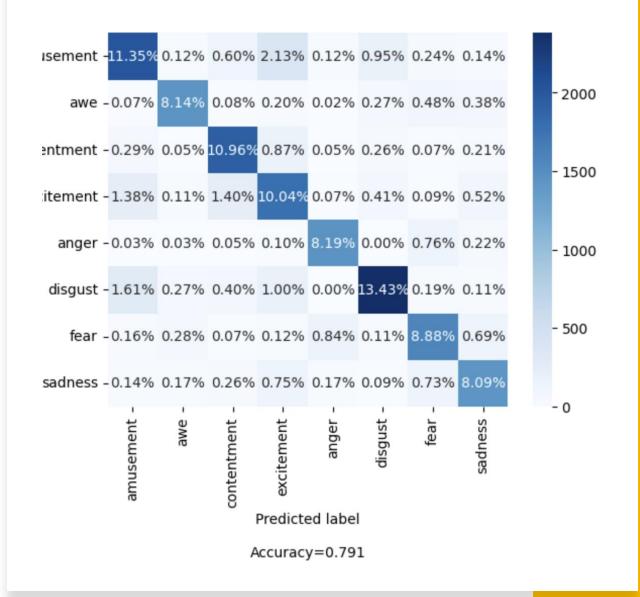
Our first results:

68.3 of accuracy
Without hyperparameter
tuning and 1 epoch



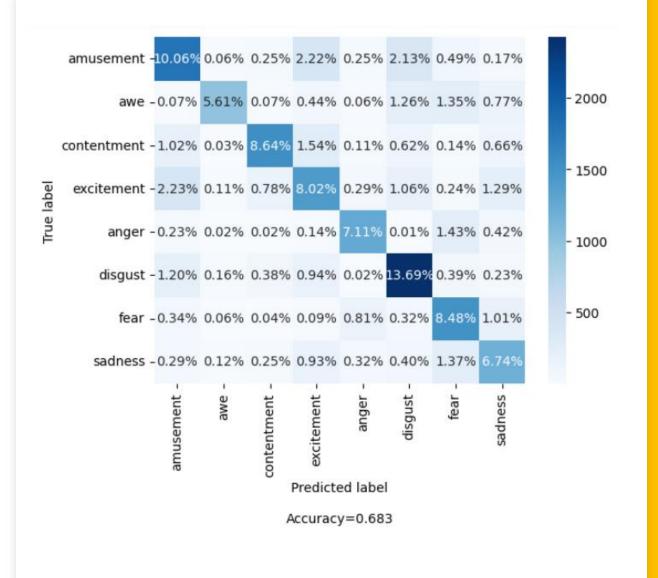
Our middle results:

79.1 of accuracy
With hyperparameter tuning and 14 epoch
Better than the benchmark of 78.4!



Our final results:

68.3 of accuracy
Without hyperparameter
tuning and 1 epoch



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Visual Results:

- 01:26:30 01:27:00
- <u>Link</u>

Conclusion – Good ones.

- (Really) good final results related with the best benchmarks.
- Took care about all data processing.
- Learned about more modern techniques of hyper parameter tunnig.
- A deeper understanding about transformers limitation of input data.

Conclusion – Bad Ones.

- After some tries to include categorical data using a multimodal transformer, was decide to focus only on the image data. (More tries?)
- A video transformer could be also a option, but we didn't found any open dataset for this. (Data scriping maybe?)
- Powerfull GPU's are a game changer (and really expensive).
- Trying more transformers architetures (or deep learning in the general) could lead to better final results.

So Long, and Thanks for All the Fish

Wait... That's another project!





Bibliography

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- https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.11929
- https://huggingface.co/docs/transformers/model_d oc/vit
- https://docs.ray.io/en/latest/tune/index.html
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