

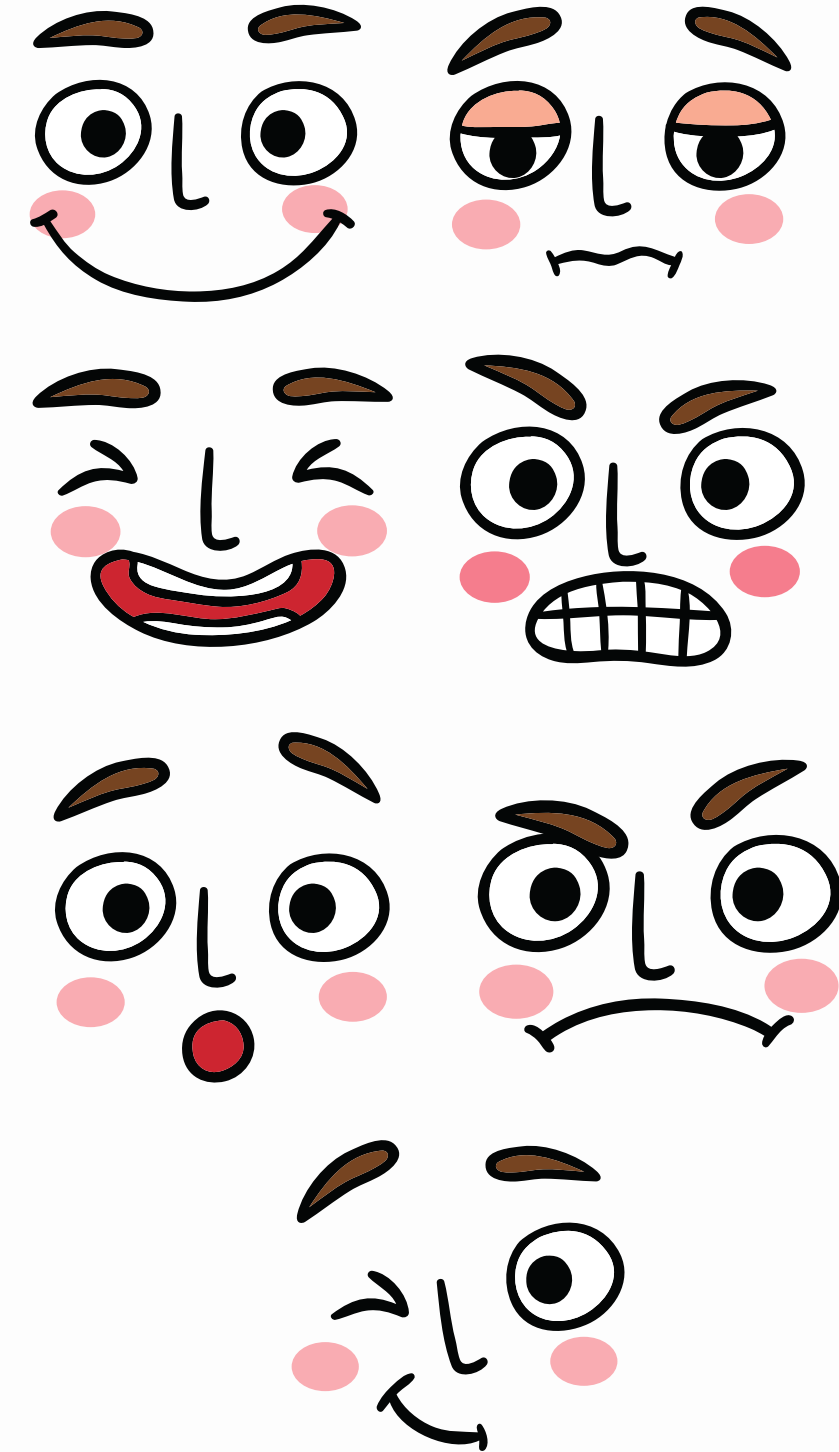
# FACIAL EMOTION RECOGNITION USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK (CNN)

DEEP LEARNING AND  
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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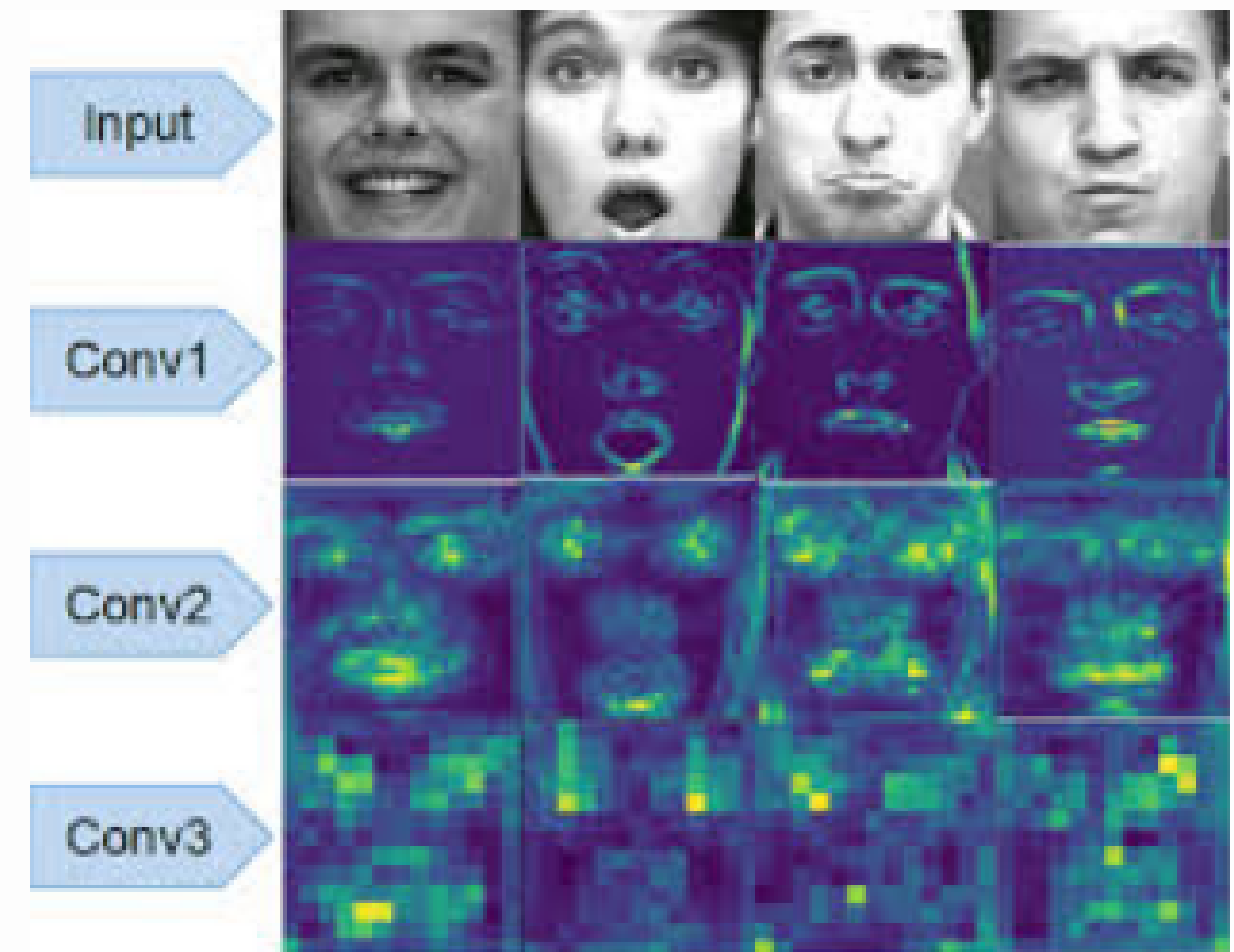
# PROBLEM DEFINITION & MOTIVATION

- Facial expressions play a key role in human communication
- Automatic emotion recognition supports:
  - Human–computer interaction
  - Mental health monitoring
  - Smart devices and robotics
- Goal: Classify facial images into 7 emotion categories using a CNN



# PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Build a CNN capable of classifying emotions from 48×48 grayscale facial images
- Use image-based FER dataset with train/validation/test splits
- Apply data augmentation to improve generalization
- Evaluate using accuracy, loss curves, and confusion matrix
- Follow professor's Deep Learning workflow



# DEEP LEARNING WORKFLOW

There are six steps in the workflow: Project Prep, Data Preparation, Modeling, Training, Validation, Deployment/Results

## Data Preparation and Augmentation

Dataset: FER2013 (Images Version) <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/deadskull7/fer2013/code?datasetId=28577&sortBy=dateRun&tab=bookmarked&excludeNonAccessedDatasources=false>

- ~35,000 grayscale images (48×48)
- 7 emotion categories: Angry, Disgust, Fear, Happy, Sad, Surprise, Neutral
- Dataset organized into:
- Train folder
- Validation split (20% of train)
- Test folder

Techniques applied to training images:

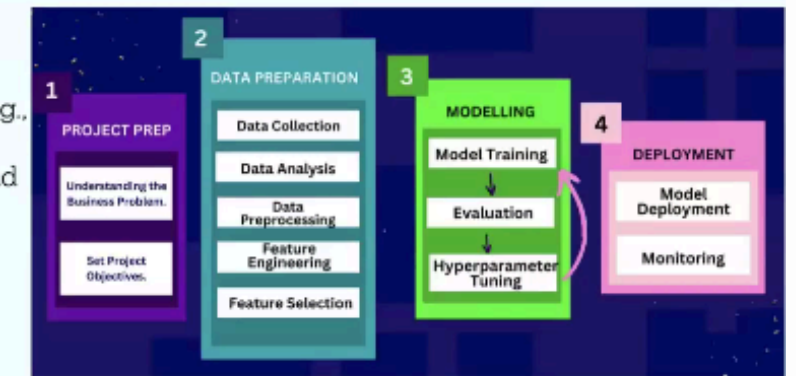
- Random rotation ( $\pm 10^\circ$ )
- Width/height shift (10%)
- Zoom (10%)
- Horizontal flip

## Deep Learning Workflow

### Key Stages:

1. **Data Collection:** Gather and preprocess large datasets.
2. **Model Selection:** Choose the right architecture (e.g., CNN, RNN, GAN).
3. **Training:** Train the model using a large dataset and optimization techniques (e.g., stochastic gradient descent).
4. **Validation:** Evaluate the model's performance on unseen data (validation set).
5. **Hyperparameter Tuning:** Fine-tune model parameters (learning rate, batch size, number of layers).
6. **Deployment:** Deploy the model to production environments.

**Applications:** End-to-end process for real-world AI projects (e.g., image classification, NLP, or autonomous driving).



```
TensorFlow version: 2.19.0
Train directory: /content/fer2013_images/train
Test directory : /content/fer2013_images/test
Train subdirectories: ['sad', 'surprise', 'disgust', 'angry', 'neutral', 'happy', 'fear']
Found 22968 images belonging to 7 classes.
Found 5741 images belonging to 7 classes.
Found 7178 images belonging to 7 classes.
Class indices: {'angry': 0, 'disgust': 1, 'fear': 2, 'happy': 3, 'neutral': 4, 'sad': 5, 'surprise': 6}
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/convolutional/base_conv.py:113: UserWarning: De
```

# DEEP LEARNING WORKFLOW

## Modeling - CNN Architecture

- 3 convolutional blocks
- Each block:
- Conv2D → ReLU → Conv2D → ReLU → MaxPooling → Dropout
- Fully connected layer (256 units + dropout)
- Output: Softmax with 7 classes

## Training - Training Setup

- Optimizer: Adam (LR = 0.001)
- Loss: categorical crossentropy
- Batch size: 64
- Epochs: 35
- Callbacks: EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau, ModelCheckpoint

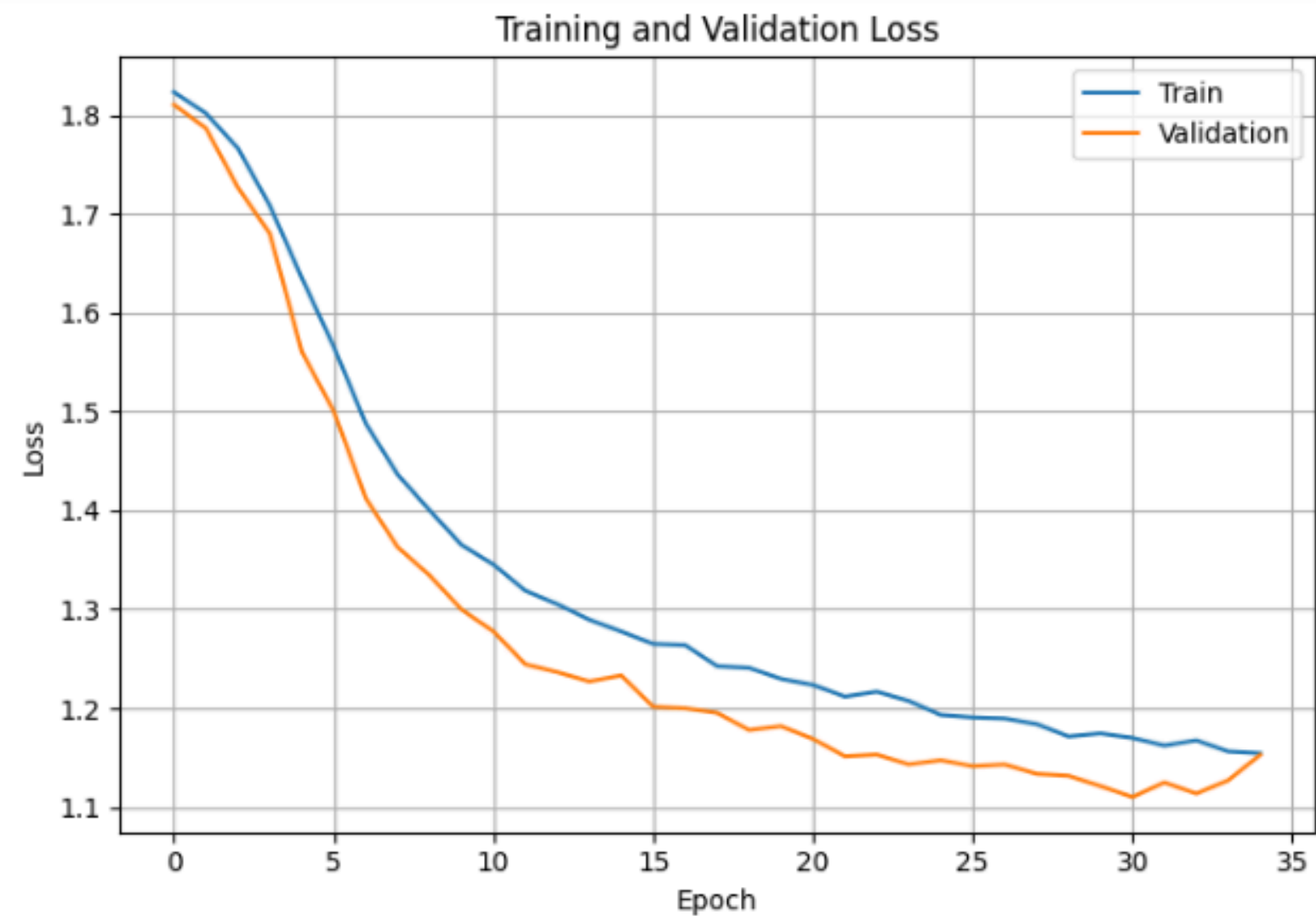
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	320
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	9,248
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	18,496
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	36,928
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	73,856
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	147,584
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 256)	1,179,904
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 7)	1,799

Total params: 1,468,135 (5.60 MB)  
Trainable params: 1,468,135 (5.60 MB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)



# DEEP LEARNING WORKFLOW

## Training Curves - Accuracy & Loss Curves



**113/113** ————— **3s** 26ms/step - accuracy: 0.5354 - loss: 1.1813

Test Accuracy: 59.18%

**113/113** ————— **3s** 24ms/step

# DEEP LEARNING WORKFLOW

## Test Results & Evaluation

- Test Accuracy: ~59.53%
- Strong accuracy for “happy” and “surprise”
- Lower performance for “fear” and “disgust”

**113/113** ————— **3s** 23ms/step - accuracy: 0.5388 - loss: 1.1570

## Classification Report

Test Accuracy: 59.53%

**113/113** ————— **3s** 21ms/step

- Highest F1-score: Happy (~0.83)
- High accuracy: Surprise (~0.74), Neutral (~0.56)
- Difficult classes: Fear (~0.31), Disgust (~0.23)
- 

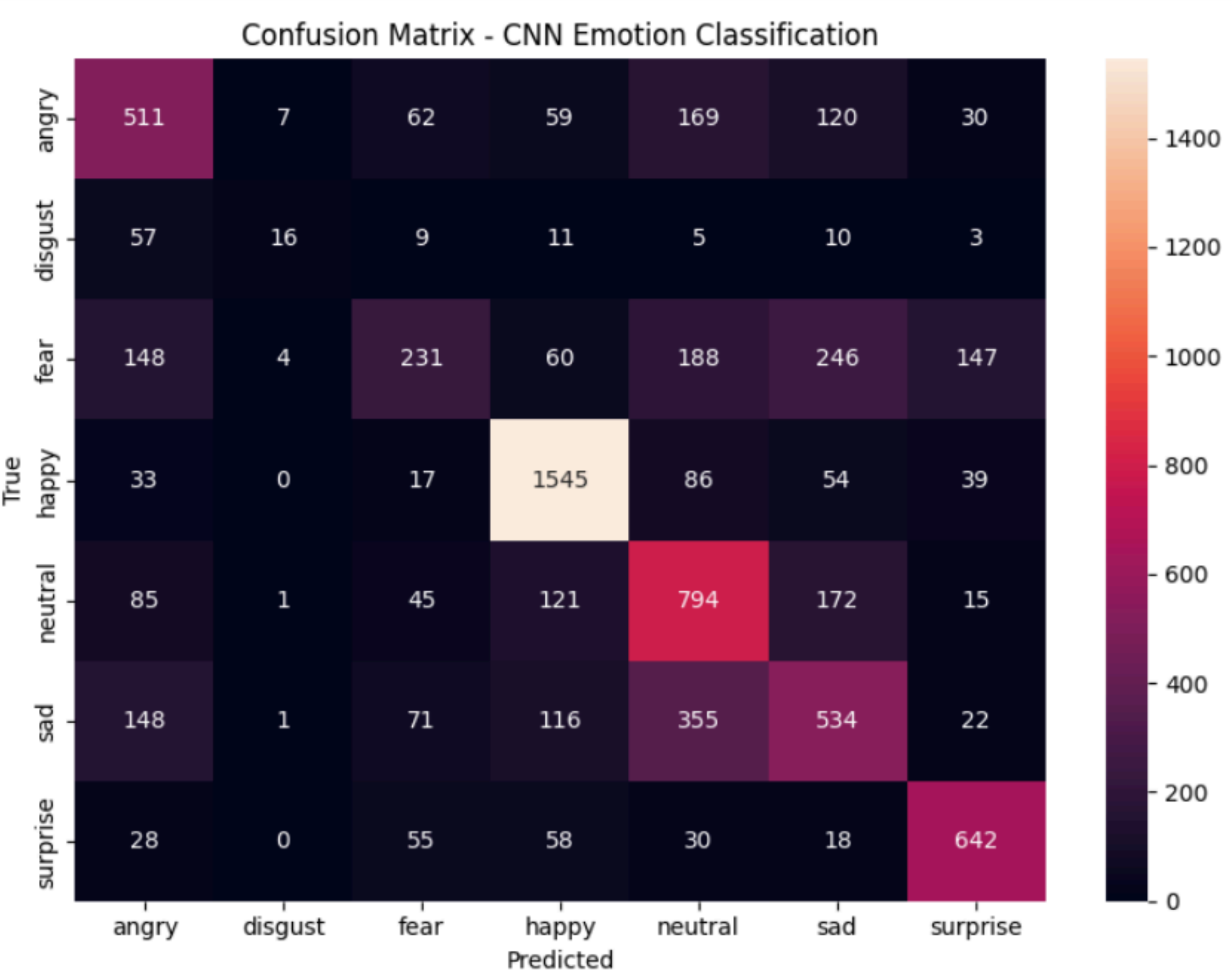
Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
angry	0.51	0.53	0.52	958
disgust	0.55	0.14	0.23	111
fear	0.47	0.23	0.31	1024
happy	0.78	0.87	0.83	1774
neutral	0.49	0.64	0.56	1233
sad	0.46	0.43	0.44	1247
surprise	0.71	0.77	0.74	831
accuracy			0.60	7178
macro avg	0.57	0.52	0.52	7178
weighted avg	0.58	0.60	0.58	7178

# DEEP LEARNING WORKFLOW

## Confusion Matrix

- Happy and Surprise: very high recall
- Neutral: moderate accuracy
- Fear and Disgust: hardest classes
- Confusions mostly occur between visually similar expressions



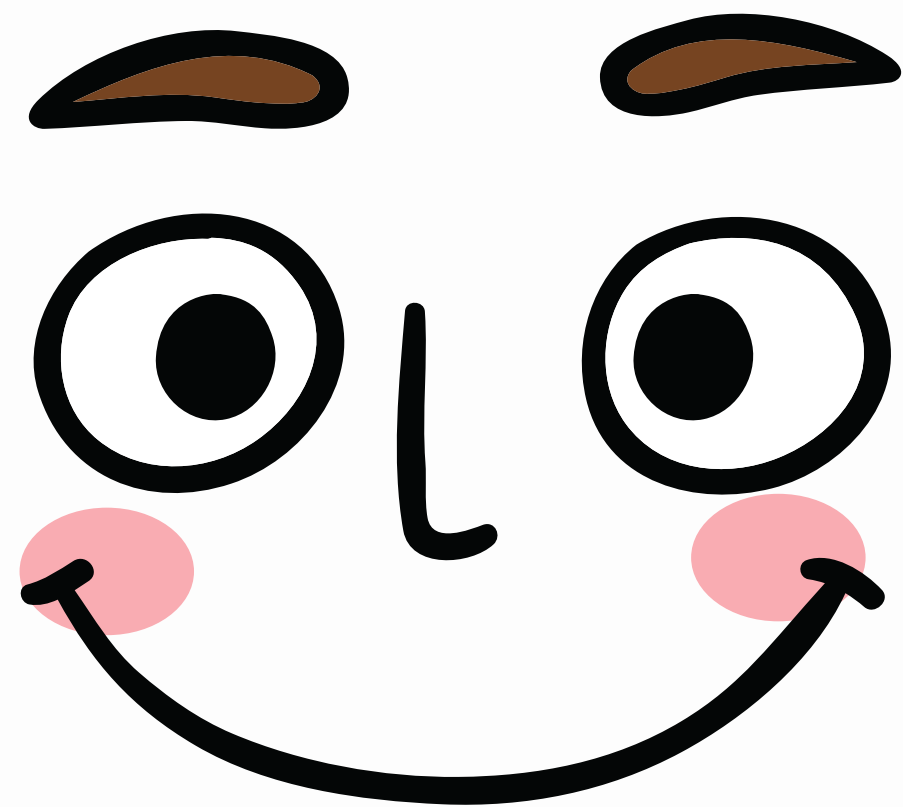


# DISCUSSION & POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS

- Good performance for expressive faces (happy, surprise)
- Model struggles with subtle emotions
- Resolution (48×48) limits performance
- Dataset imbalance affects results

## Improvements:

- More training data
- Class balancing
- Use deeper models (ResNet, VGG)
- Transfer learning
- Try Vision Transformers (ViT)
- Build real-time emotion recognition with webcam



THANK YOU!