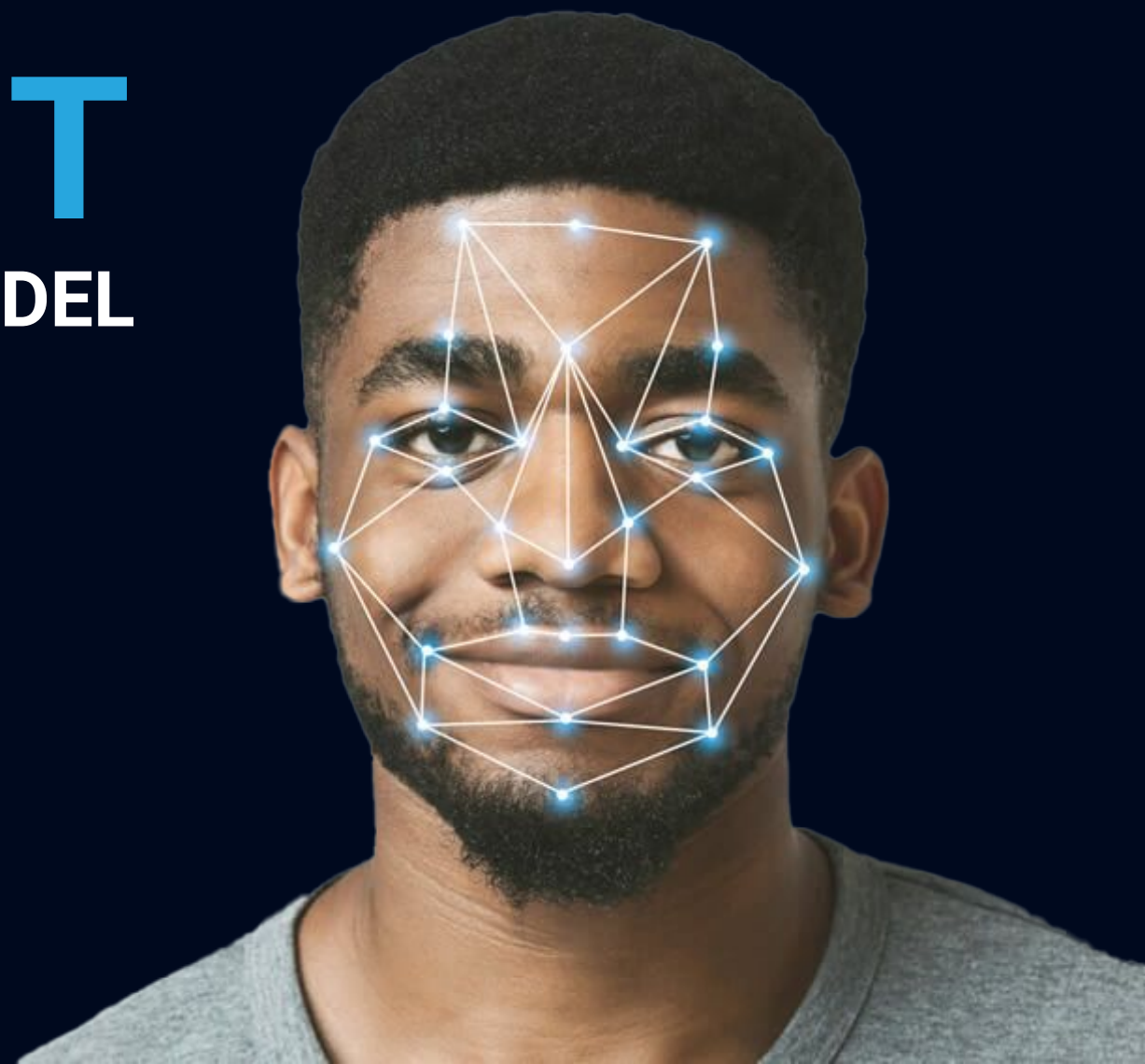


LET'S FACE IT

EMOTIONAL RECOGNITION MODEL

Georgiy Sekretaryuk, Rafael Arbex-Murut, Yeshwanth Somu



PROBLEM STATEMENT

THE CURRENT SITUATION

- Facial recognition is an active area of research...
 - But next step is ***Emotion Recognition***, as this is mainly a manual process currently
- Applications:
 - Marketing & Advertising
 - Education
 - Media
 - Population Research

THE PROBLEM WE FACE

How would one predict emotions through computational methods?

PROJECT OVERVIEW

THE DATA

- This Kaggle Facial Recognition Dataset contains grayscale images with different facial expressions.
 - surprise, anger, happiness, sad, neutral, fear
- Faces are more or less centered and occupy about the same amount of space in each image.
- Training Set: 28,079 (80%) // Testing set: 7,178 (20%)
- Attributes: 2304 (48 x 48 pixels)



How do we predict emotions?

OUR APPROACH

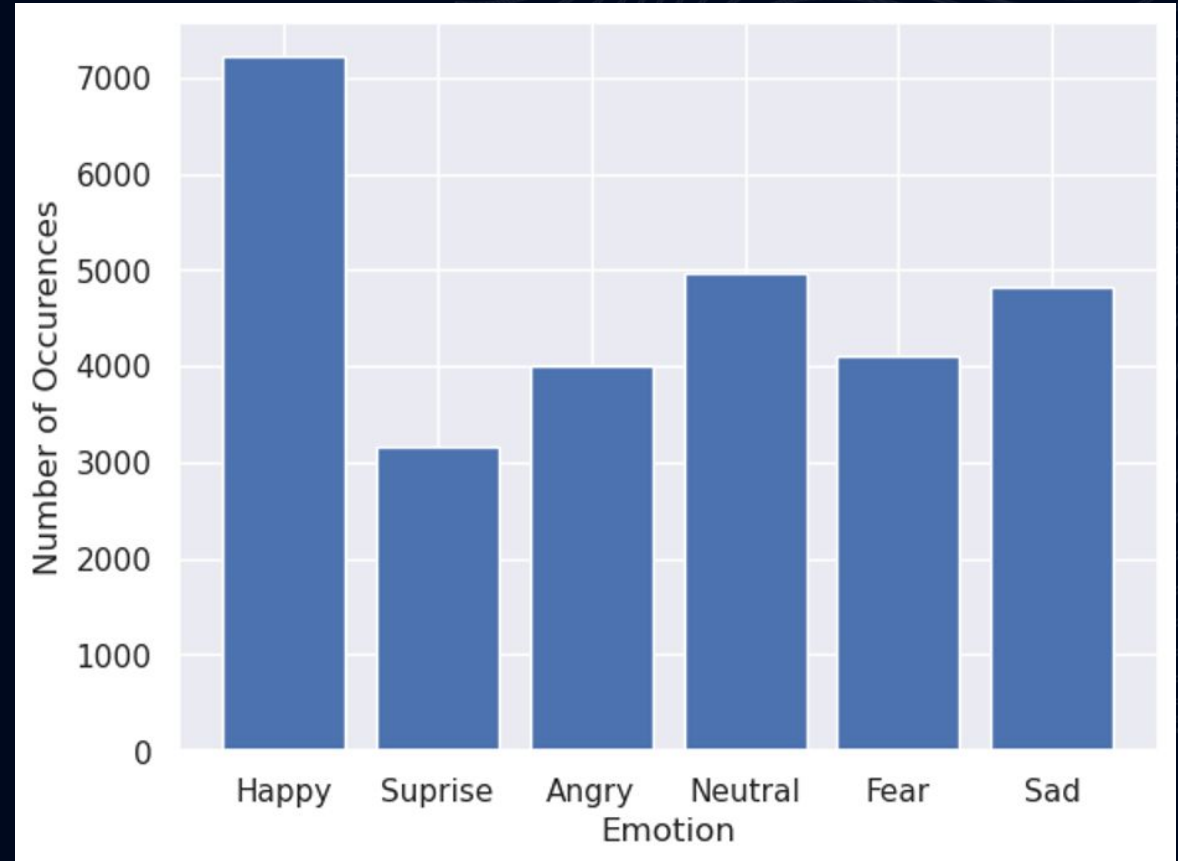
Attempt to build an FNN model first and assess performance. If performance is low, will build a Convolutional Neural Network Model (CNN).

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- Image data was provided in training and testing folders, with 6 subfolders containing images for each emotion.
- All the images in the subfolders were combined into two dataframes, for training and testing respectively
- Each of the datasets were normalized, for ease of modeling and visualization

OUR INITIAL OBSERVATIONS

- Unequal distribution of observations per emotion
- Some images were not of faces



ANALYZING PIXEL DIFFERENCES

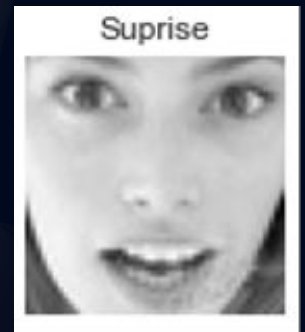
We performed pixel analysis on images of different emotions to determine differences:

| Emotion | Mean | St Dev |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| Angry | 0.630 | 0.198 |
| Fear | 0.663 | 0.187 |
| Happy | 0.656 | 0.178 |
| Neutral | 0.650 | 0.194 |
| Sad | 0.616 | 0.202 |
| Surprised | 0.724 | 0.162 |

[24, 24] Center Pixel

| Emotion | Mean | St Dev |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| Angry | 0.546 | 0.222 |
| Fear | 0.559 | 0.217 |
| Happy | 0.563 | 0.216 |
| Neutral | 0.529 | 0.227 |
| Sad | 0.505 | 0.229 |
| Surprised | 0.592 | 0.206 |

[12, 30] Eyes Pixel



(Our reaction)

INITIAL BASELINE MODEL - FNN

THE FIRST THOUGHT...

- We decided to train a classifier for detecting emotions using logistic regression and Tensorflow.
- Created an FNN model:
 - A layer to flatten the image
 - Additional ReLu and softmax layer
 - SGD optimizer
 - Categorical cross-entropy for error

... BUT OUR FIRST ATTEMPT FAILED.

We faced some surprises.

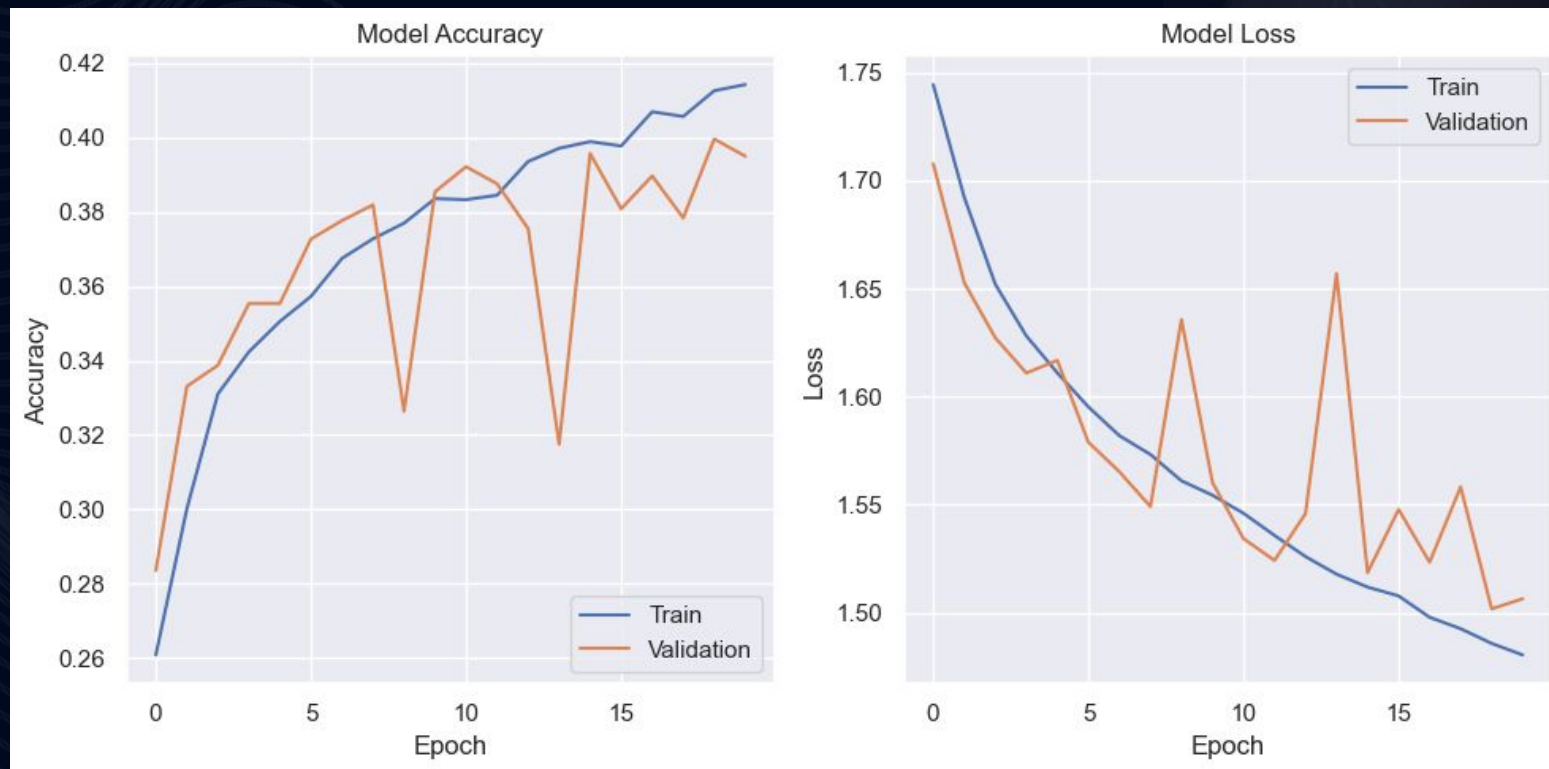
Poor performance. The loss was high and accuracy was very low.

| | loss | accuracy | val_loss | val_accuracy |
|---|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 0 | 1.746051 | 0.256042 | 1.714608 | 0.284300 |
| 1 | 1.697853 | 0.293103 | 1.660462 | 0.330622 |
| 2 | 1.658126 | 0.327216 | 1.635355 | 0.328147 |
| 3 | 1.631851 | 0.341796 | 1.606680 | 0.359618 |
| 4 | 1.615929 | 0.349578 | 1.600538 | 0.357496 |

INITIAL BASELINE MODEL - FNN

BUT ON THE BRIGHT SIDE...

- The model performed ~2x better than random guessing would



OUR NEXT MODEL - CNN

LIMITATIONS

- Pixel analysis failed to find large difference in the pixel average and standard deviations.
- Emotions are not mutually exclusive. Some images can be classified as both sad and neutral.
- This is a multi-class classification problem - will need to learn separate groups of parameters.

THE NEXT APPROACH - MULTI-CLASS CLASSIFICATION

Will create a multi-layered neural network with multiple convolutional filters for image classification.

Will pool different layers with filters of different strides (using Conv3D and MaxPooling3D operators).

Each filter will look for a different emotional pattern in the data.

THANK YOU!

HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

