

## Expression Analysis with FaceReader



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6 December 2017

Noldus

FACEREADER

### PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Introduction Noldus
- What is FaceReader?
  - How does it work?
  - Analysis
  - Applications
  - Advantages
  - Validation
  - Restrictions
- Demo
- FaceReader Online
- Future developments
- Q/A

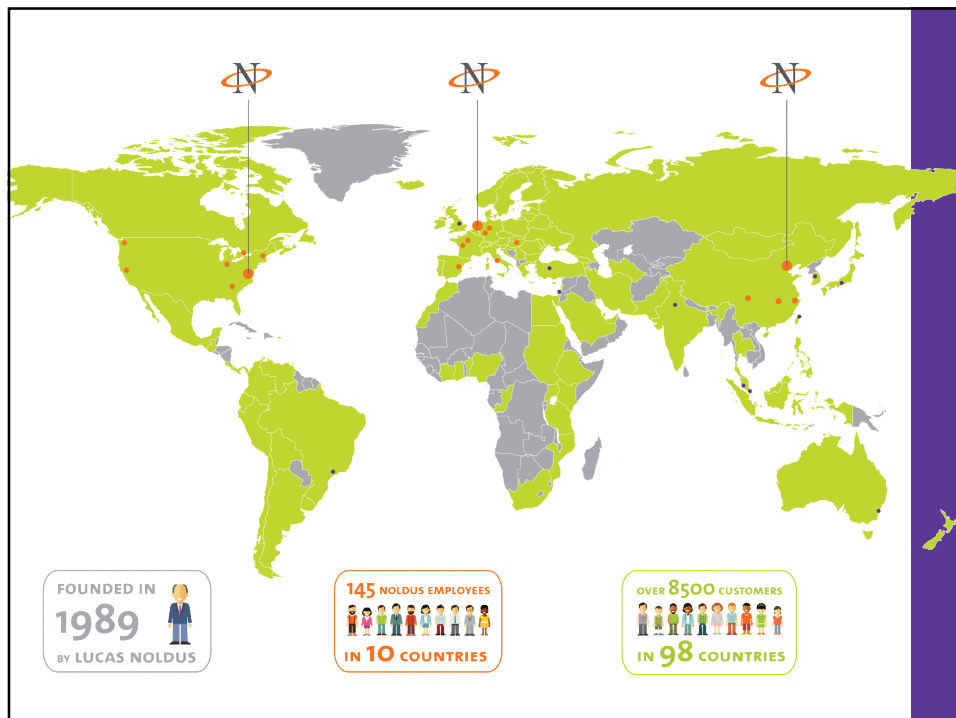
THE COMPANY

## WHO WE ARE...



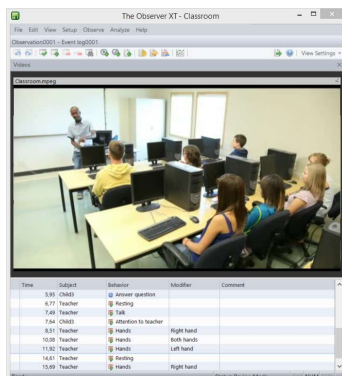
**Developer of professional software, hardware,  
and integrated solutions for behavioral research**

*"We wish to contribute to a world where technology applied to  
understanding behavior enables people to make better products  
and to increase quality of life."*



## THE COMPANY

## CORE ACTIVITIES



Product development



System integration



Services

## OUR CUSTOMERS

## ACADEMIC CLIENTS AND APPLICATIONS

## Customers

- The world's top 25 universities
- > 6.000 research groups
- > 96 countries

## Scientific track record

> 10.000 publications

## Application areas

Psychology  
Medicine  
Zoology  
Human Factors  
Neuroscience  
Consumer Science  
Sports



## OUR CUSTOMERS

CORPORATE CLIENTS  
> 700 companies

PHILIPS intel



BOSE



KLM

T-Mobile



HUAWEI



Sony Ericsson



DOW JONES



nutreco



AEGON

VISA

DANONE

## OUR SOLUTIONS

## THE OBSERVER XT

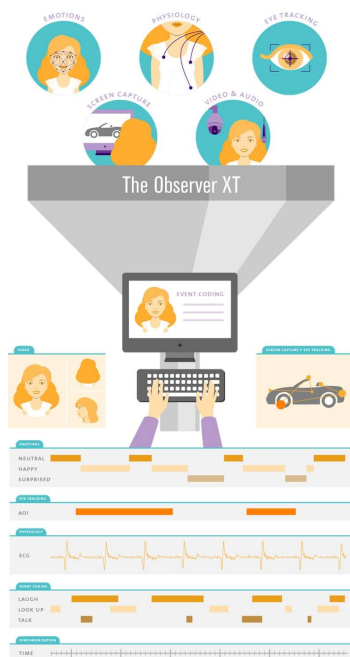
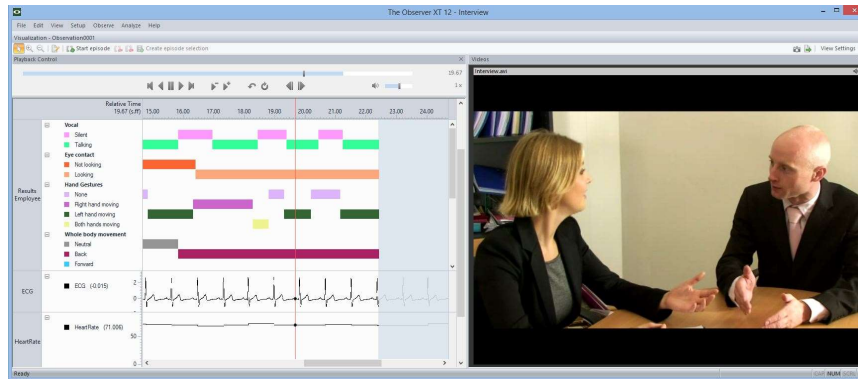
*Behavioral coding and  
analysis software*

- Code behaviors live or from video
- Collect, integrate, analyze, and manage data
- Calculate descriptive statistics and assess reliability
- Code on-the-go and share the work

TIME	BEHAVIOR
47:89	Accept call
49:31	Talk
58:44	laugh
1:02:48	Listen
1:08:89	Talk
1:16:82	End call
1:16:82	Type
1:16:82	Look
1:16:82	Type
1:16:82	Look away
1:16:82	Look
1:41:77	Accept call
1:41:87	Listen
1:58:10	Talk
2:06:26	Listen
2:08:31	Talk
2:14:48	End Call
2:18:01	Make photo
2:20:57	Type



## OUR SOLUTIONS – THE OBSERVER XT

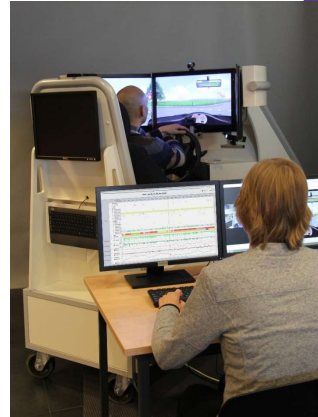


Multimodal Data Integration  
in The Observer XT

## OUR SOLUTIONS

SIMULATION LABS  
DriveLab

- Integration of multiple modalities (physiological data, eye tracking, facial expressions)
- Assessment of workload
- Application examples:
  - Analyze effects of drugs on driver behavior
  - Evaluation of driving support systems
  - Influence of age differences on driving performance
  - Impact of text messaging on driving performance and safety



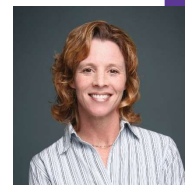
## FACEREADER

## WHAT IS FACEREADER?

**FaceReader automatically detects facial expressions**

**Classification of the basic emotions**

- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| ■ Happy     | ■ Disgusted              |
| ■ Sad       | ■ Scared                 |
| ■ Angry     | ■ Contempt               |
| ■ Surprised | ■ Plus a 'neutral' state |



FACEREADER

## Classical view on emotions

- Cartoon-ish

Inside Out (2015, Pixar Animation Studios)



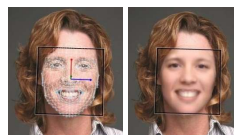
FACEREADER

## HOW DOES IT WORK

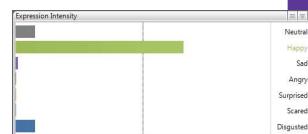
### 3 steps



1. Find the position  
of the face



2. Create a face model  
(Active Appearance Model)

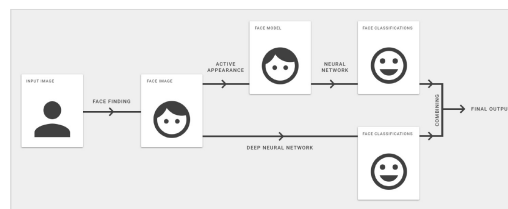


3. Classification of the emotion

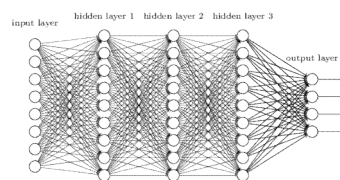
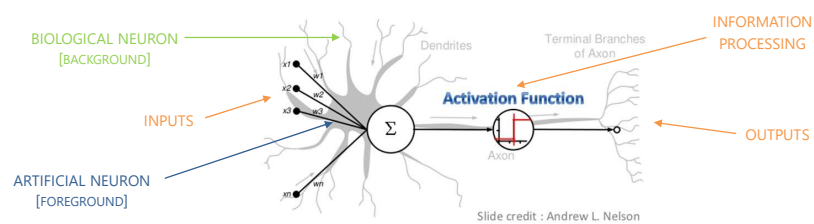
## HOW DOES IT WORK

## DEEP FACE MODEL

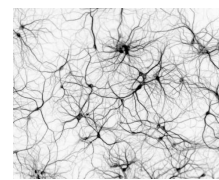
- Works in parallel with Active Appearance Model and continues in some cases if AAM can't model the face
- Deep learning: able to make sense of large amounts of complex data (like images incl. low resolution / bad quality images)



## HOW DOES IT WORK - DEEP FACE MODEL – ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS



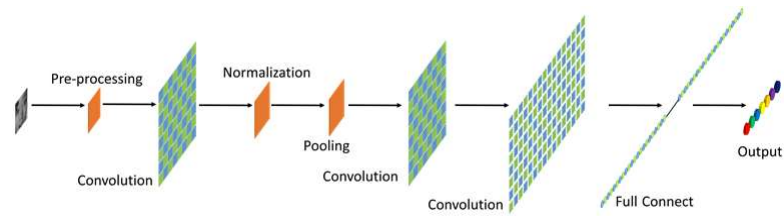
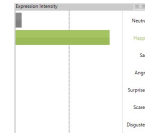
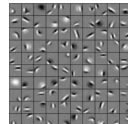
ARTIFICIAL DEEP NEURAL NETWORK



BIOLOGICAL NEURAL NETWORK



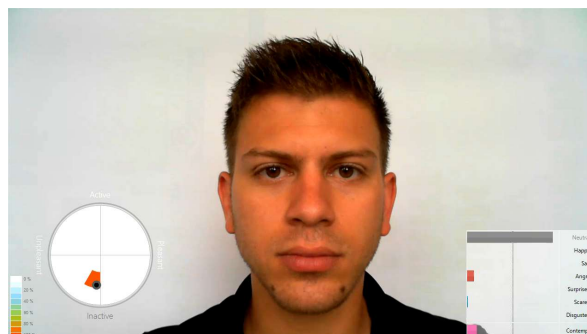
## HOW DOES IT WORK - DEEP FACE MODEL – A SIMPLIFIED ILLUSTRATION

**Face image****Low-level concepts**  
(edges & corner)**Mid-level concepts**  
(eye, nose)**High-level concepts**  
(smiles, wrinkles)**Output**  
(expressions, AUs, etc.)

## ANALYSIS

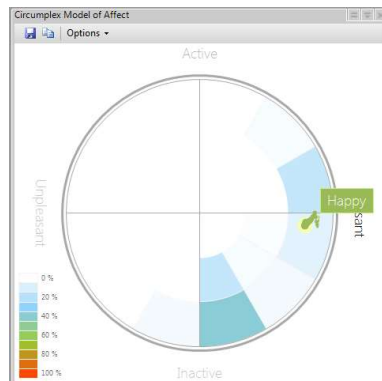
## INPUT OPTIONS

- Video
- Live via webcam or IP
- Images



## ANALYSIS

## CIRCUMPLEX MODEL



The circumplex model is a graphical representation of valence and arousal

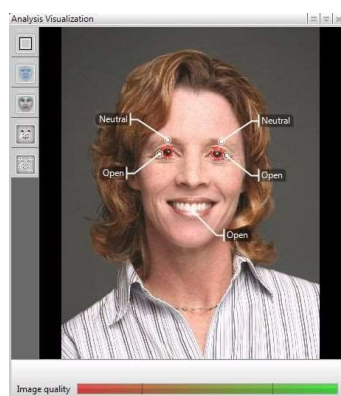
## ANALYSIS

## PROPERTIES

Subject Characteristics			
Category	Result	Amount	Certainty
Gender (fixed)	Female		100%
Age (fixed)	25 - 35		
Beard	None	0%	
Moustache	None	13%	
Glasses	No		100%
Ethnicity	Caucasian		97%

## ANALYSIS

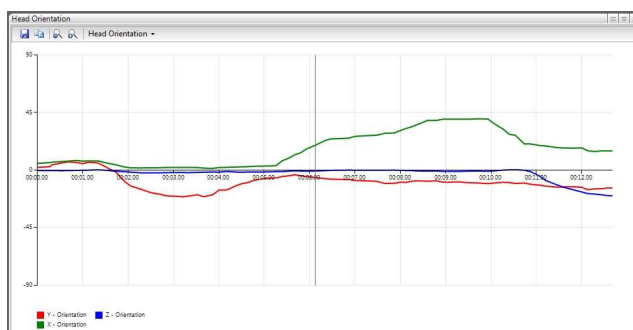
## FACIAL STATES



- Left and right eye opened or closed
- Mouth open or closed
- Left and right eyebrow raised, neutral or lowered

## ANALYSIS

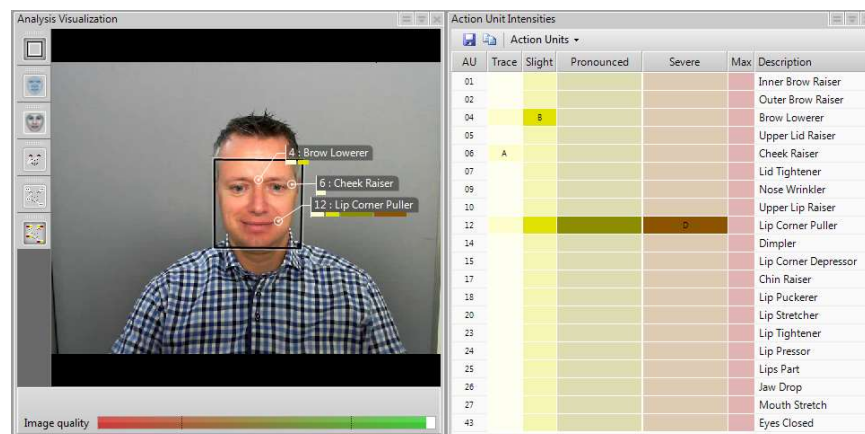
## ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIERS



Track Head orientation / Global gaze direction

## ANALYSIS

## Action Units (Optional)



## ANALYSIS

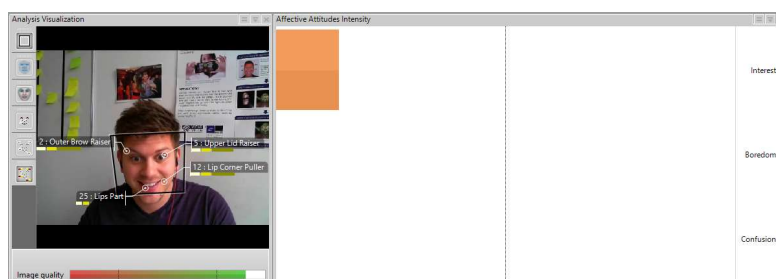
## AFFECTIVE ATTITUDES

- Temporal affects that are expressed over a period of time:
  - Interest (2 sec)
  - Boredom (5 sec)
  - Confusion (2 sec)
- Based on sets of Action Units plus nodding or head shaking
- In 7.1 available on experimental basis
  - Visualization and data export possible
  - No temporal / numerical analysis

## ANALYSIS

AFFECTIVE ATTITUDES:  
Interest

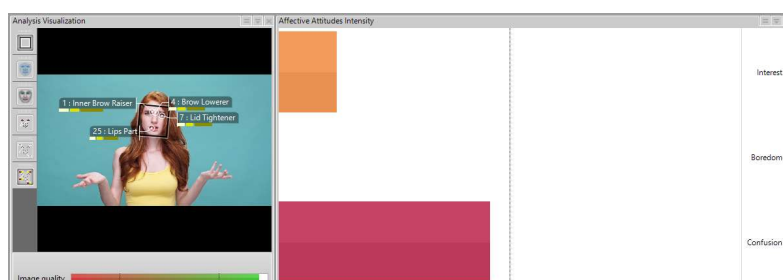
- The parameters for the computation of interest as an affective attitude are as follows:
  - Time window duration:** 2 seconds
  - Trigger condition:** Trace activation of either AU1 or AU2
  - Set of contributors:**  $1 \times AU1 + 1 \times AU2 + 1 \times AU5 + 1 \times AU7 - 1 \times AU20 - 1 \times AU26$



## ANALYSIS

AFFECTIVE ATTITUDES:  
Confusion

- The parameters for the computation of confusion as an affective attitude are as follows:
  - Time window duration:** 2 seconds
  - Trigger condition:** Trace activation of either AU4 or AU7
  - Set of contributors:**  $1 \times AU4 + 1 \times AU7 + 1 \times AU15 + 1 \times AU17 + 1 \times AU23$



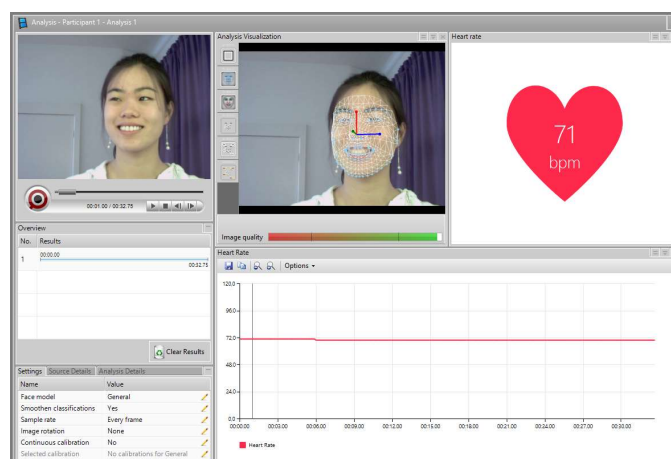
## ANALYSIS

AFFECTIVE ATTITUDES:  
Boredom

- The parameters for the computation of boredom as an affective attitude are as follows:
  - Time window duration:** 5 seconds
  - Trigger condition:** at least 0.5 Neutral expression, and less than 0.25 arousal, and less than 0.05 interest and confusion
  - Set of contributors:**  $0.5 \times \text{Neutral} + 0.5 \times (1 - \text{Arousal}) + 1 \times \text{AU14} + 1 \times \text{AU23} + 1 \times \text{AU24} + 1 \times \text{AU43} - 1 \times \text{AU1} - 1 \times \text{AU2} - 1 \times \text{AU4} - 1 \times \text{AU6} - 1 \times \text{AU7} - 1 \times \text{AU12} - 1 \times \text{Interest}$



## ANALYSIS – REMOTE PPG



RPPG is a method based on the fact that changes in blood volume due to the pressure pulses cause small changes in the reflectance of the skin.

What is FaceReader?

## APPLICATION EXAMPLES

- User experience research
- Affective computing
- Game research
- Consumer behavior research
- Interaction with patients
- Interaction of children with toys or computers
- Testing advertisements/commercials
- Emotions of schizophrenics patients
- Classroom interactions

What is FaceReader?

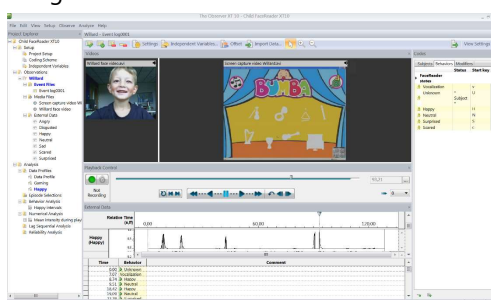
## PUBLICATIONS

- **Dys, S.P.; Malti, T.** (2016). It's a two-way street: Automatic and controlled processes in children's emotional responses to moral transgressions. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, **152**, 31-40. doi: 10.1016/j.jecp.2016.06.011
- **He, W.; Boesveldt, S.; Graaf, de, C.; Wijk, R.A. de** (2014). [Dynamics of autonomic nervous system responses and facial expressions to odors](#). *Frontiers in Psychology*, doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00110.
- **Lewinski, P.; Fransen, M. L.; Tan, E.S.H.** (2014). [Predicting advertising effectiveness by facial expressions in response to amusing persuasive stimuli](#). *Journal of Neuroscience, Psychology, and Economics*, doi: 10.1037/npe0000012.
- **Harley, J.M.; Bouchet, F.; Sazzad Hussain, M.; Azevedo, R.; Calvo, R.** (2015). [A multi-componential analysis of emotions during complex learning with an intelligent multi-agent system](#). *Computers in Human Behavior*, **48**, 615-625
- **More:** <http://www.noldus.com/facereader/selected-publications>

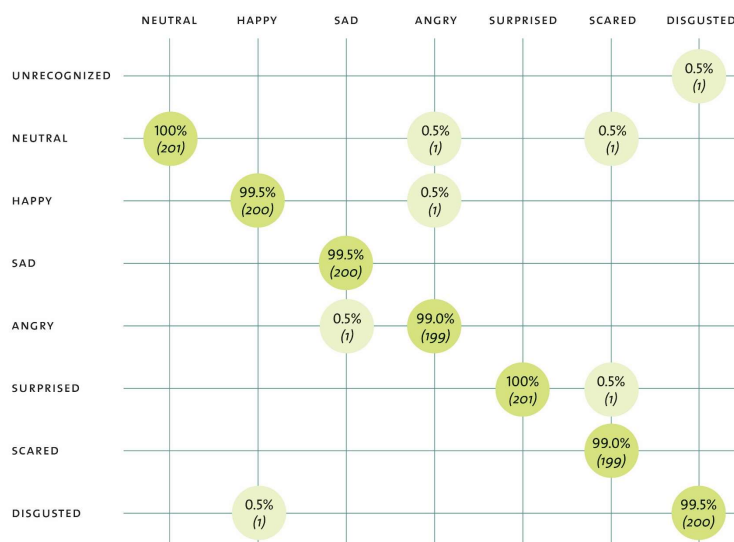
What is FaceReader?

## ADVANTAGES

- Objective & accurate analysis
- Save time/resources
- Integration with The Observer XT



What is FaceReader: VALIDATION





What is FaceReader?

## RESTRICTIONS AND PERFORMANCE

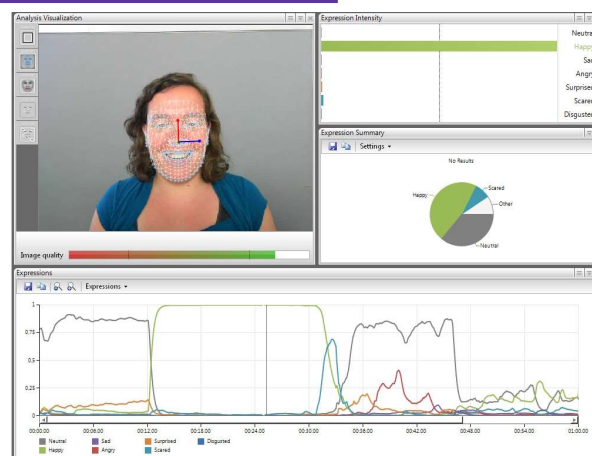
### Limitation in FaceReader 7.1

- Test persons should be over 3 years old
- Spectacles may hinder categorization

### Increase performance

- Create good light conditions (diffuse frontal lighting)
- Minimize movement and rotation of test participants as much as possible
- Make sure the eyes are visible

## Demo



## FaceReader Online

- Scalable, cloud based analysis through Windows Azure
- Remote research with large numbers of participants as they watch videos
- Record webcam streams around the world
- For use in combination with surveys
- Technique for gaining consumer insight: compare responses between stimuli and groups
- <http://www.noldus.com/facereader/facereader-online>

## FaceReader Online



## SWEET OR SOUR

### VALIDATING BABY-FACEREADER TO ANALYSE INFANT RESPONSES TO FOOD

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\*New York University, NY, USA;  
\*IMC St Radboud, The Netherlands

## INTRODUCTION

Studies in a number of application areas use facial behavior (FB) to evaluate infants' affective states or preferences (Dorenbosch, Hamman, & Lethbridge, 2003; Hamman, 2003; Nakayama, 1993; Ocher, 2008). One such area is food and nutrition where FB has shown to determine infants' food preferences (Dorenbosch & Ocher, 1988). Infants cannot provide verbal feedback, making FB particularly useful. The most comprehensive tool to measure infant FB is BabyFACS, the resulting global affect facial Action Units (AU) infants can produce.

Manually coding AUs is a cumbersome task. A number of computer vision solutions are available that automate this for adult faces (Cohn, 2000; Dorenbosch, 2003; Dorenbosch, de Vries, & Ocher, 2005; Bartlett, Littlewort, et al., 2007; However, similar solutions for infant FB have received little attention (Zamzani, Pei, et al., 2005; Messinger, Maffucci, Goh, & Cohn, 2008). This paper presents the first application results of a FaceReader (FR) one-shot tool. In this study, we measure 10 facial expressions with food preference (AU 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 16, 26/27), laughing (AU 6), crying (AU 4), eye widening (AU 43), and eye closure (AU 42).



## RESULTS

We extracted BFR-AU classifications for all images and calculated the F1 score on all AUs with occurrence over 5. Further analyses compared F1 performance on images with a good vs. a perfect AAM fit (see figure 5). Table 2 and figure 2 show the F1 scores for each AU across all images and compares fit quality. Results suggest that perfect AAM fitting is crucial to better performance. Table 3 provides detailed performance measures for the perfectly AAM fitted images.

Table 4. Do you see this as a good enough information to complete the record?[illegible]

M	T	S	P	B	L	G	D	E	V	H	A	I	Other
Accuracy	0.86	0.75	0.78	0.71	0.73	0.88	0.74	0.87	0.78	0.83	0.82	0.80	0.80
Recall	0.87	0.86	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.81
Precision	0.82	0.82	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.80

[illegible]

Gender	Less than high school	High school	Some college	Bachelor's	Postgraduate
Male	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5
Female	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5	~1.5

Image Set	All Images (n=94)	Good XAN fit (n=45)	Perfect XAN fit (n=49)
17	10	10	10
20	10	10	10
25	10	10	10
26+27	10	10	10

## METHODS

To evaluate BFR's performance on these AUs we collected all images of infant faces in the BabyFACS manual. The images vary in quality of lighting and resolution. Three BabyFACS experts provided a consensus on the correct coding of all images. After removing duplicates, the dataset consisted of 34 images.

The current BFR AU output models that of *Facemaker* (Nohdus, 2016), software built to detect adult AUs. BFR uses Active Appearance Modelling (AAM) to localize the AU area of interest in the face. Even though BFR distinguishes two AUs (3 & 4) for distinct muscle movements associated to one adult AU (4), we collapsed these AUs into a single category (to be AU 4). We also collapsed AUs 35 and 37 into one category (35+37) to reflect the degree to which a jaw is open (whether dropped or stretched, Messinger, Mahoor, Chow & Cohn, 2009). Table 1 shows the frequency of each AU in the dataset.

Table 1. Frequency of  $h_i$  in different

## DISCUSSION

BFf could support research in early human development affect and sensory research, and more specifically, feeding studies. The results, while promising, suggest that there is room for improvement in BFf's face modeling, and expression classification. F1 performance increases greatly when BFf models the face accurately, even reaching the gold standard of 0.7 by trace3 (Elkann, Fleissner & Hager, 2003). Future work will include refining AU classification based on recall (add more examples of other AUs) and precision (add more examples of the same AU) performance. We also aim to use deep learning to overcome poor AU classification resulting from poor AAM fitting. We aim to expand BFf's AU classification, and separately detect  $A_{12}$  and  $A_{13}$ . Finally, we aim to create more validation datasets, as the BabyFACS dataset includes images with non-optimal lighting and poor sharpness. These developments will enable other research areas that employ FB measurement (e.g. pain and

## REFERENCES

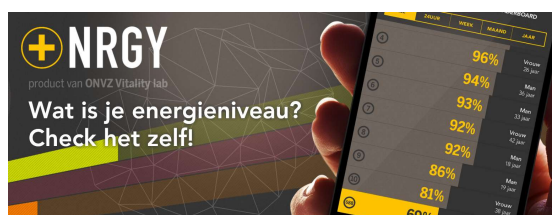
[illegible]

**Brainview** The research received funding from the Marie Skłodowska Curie Actions of the Horizon 2020 European Program research-101019161. The project received approval from the local ethics committee.

## OEM Versions

**Examples:**

- Customer Support Centers
- Tutoring systems
- Gaming
- Driver behavior
- Assessment
- Emotional energy (NRGY app ONVZ)



Future Developments

## OEM Versions

### Examples:

- Digital signage



THANK YOU  
Any questions?

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