EMOTION RECOGNITION-THE COMPARISON

Sachin T [1], Komala K[2], MZ Kurian [3]

[1] MTech Student, Dept of ECE, Sri Siddhartha institute of technology, Karnataka, India

[2] Assistant Professor, Dept of ECE, Sri Siddhartha institute of technology, Karnataka, India

[3] HOD, Dept of ECE, Sri Siddhartha institute of technology, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT

Face-noticing has been on every side for ages. Taking ahead, human emotion is exhibited by face and it can be felt by brain, it is apprehended either in video form, electric signal (EEG) or image form can be estimated. Human emotion noticing is the need of the hour so that contemporary artificial intelligence systems can imitate and measure the reactions from face. This can be obliging to make notified resolution by it viewing recognition of purpose, furtherance of afford or certainty related warning. Acknowledging sensation from images or video is an insignificant task for human eye, but to demonstrate is very daring for machines and requires many image-processing approaches for feature extraction. Some machine learning algorithms are fit for this piece of work. Any finding or identification by machine learning needs instruction algorithm and then experiment them on an acceptable dataset. This paper traverse a duo of machine learning algorithms as well as feature descent methods which would help us in precise recognition of the human emotion.

KEYWORDS: *Segmentation, recognition, detection*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Recognizing human expressions and emotions has drawn the attention of researchers, as the capability of recognizing one's expressions helps in human-computer interaction, to right advertising campaigns, and crowning with an augmented and enhanced human communication, by amending the emotional intelligence ("EQ") of humans. There are many ways to inspect the recognition of human expressions, ranging from facial expressions, body posture, voice tone etc. In this paper we have focused on facial expression recognition. Facial Emotion Recognition (FER) is a thriving research area in which lots of advancements like automatic translation systems, machine to human interaction are happening in industries. In contrast the paper focus to survey and review various facial extraction features, emotional databases, classifier algorithms and so on. This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes background information about expression recognition, emotion recognition system and applications of emotion recognition. Section 3 explains the Feature selection methods and Image optimization.Section 4 compares various Facial emotional database. Section 5 addresses various classifier algorithms for classifying images according to the expression identified. The paper is concluded in Section.

Expressions can be next communication medium with computers. A Need for automatic emotion recognition from facial expression increases tremendously. Research work in this area mainly concentrates on identifying human emotions from videos or from acoustic information. Most of the research work recognizes and matches faces but they have not used convolutional neural networks to infuse emotions from images. Emotion Recognition deals with the investigation of identifying emotions, techniques and methods used for identifying. Emotions can be identified from facial expressions, speech signals etc. Enormous methods have been adapted to infer the emotions such as machine learning, neural networks, artificial intelligence, and emotional intelligence. Emotion Recognition is drawing its importance in research which is primary to solve many problems. The primary requirement of Emotion Recognition from facial expressions is a difficult task in emotional Intelligence where images are given as an input for the systems

2. EVALUATION METRICS

Different criteria are employed to assess the effectiveness of the learning algorithms. For instance, our system's classification accuracy and confusion matrices are used. Since these two techniques are the ones that other researchers utilize the most, they have been applied. Accuracy: A measurement of a model's prognostication success.

Accuracy = (Correctly detected emotions /Total emotions) $*$ 100

Computer vision for still photographs

These systems were trained using the static data found in the KDEF database, the same number of photos for each emotion and topic. Data entered is it has each face's X and Y coordinates, which are the same for each classifier within the Database. Another file is utilized and contains indications for each face. What feeling goes with what? As previously stated, four different machine learning algorithms are used in this work.

Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Decision Trees are investigated in learning (DT), Perceptron (ML) and Random Forest (RF) (MLP). The objective of this is the effectiveness of their recognition of facial emotions is being compared in the images. We also wish to research how their situation is impacted by the fact that extremely similar pictures in the database

There are 980 photos in the frontal KDEF database, of which 784 were utilized for training and 196 for validation, making there 196 images for each emotion. For training, 112 images were used, and 28 for validation. The additional database that features five different views of photos. 4900 photos, 3920 of which are utilised each emotion is trained using 560 photos, followed by 980 for validation and 140 validations. KDEF dataset for machine learning.

Table-1: Table displays the accuracy that was attained using various classifiers, solely frontal photos, or to varying degrees.

	Total	Train	Emotion	Test	Emotion
Frontal images	980	784	112	196	28
Different angles	4900	3920	560	980	140

Table-2: An overview of machine learning accuracy for still pictures

	SVM	DT	RF	MLP
Frontal images	81.22	64.22	66.12	79.59
Different angles	77.03	55.5	54.39	74.69

It is plain to see that the algorithms' levels of efficacy differ significantly from one another. Support Vector Machines and Multilayer Perceptron are two algorithms that have an accuracy of about 80%, whereas Decision Tree and Random Forest have an accuracy of about 65%.

These results are due to the fact that SVM and MLP are more advanced algorithms that can take into account the complexity of the attributes. Comparatively, the performance of DT and RF is based on a succession of snap decisions that are not the best for identifying something as complex as emotions.

It is also clear that using images taken from different perspectives makes it harder to discern emotions, which reduces the accuracy of all algorithms. However, it is also clear that not all algorithms are similarly impacted. While accuracy decreases for SVM and MLP by 5.16 and 6.16 percent, respectively, RF and DT see decreases of 13.58 and 17.74 percent.

Additionally, all of these algorithms share some characteristics. In general, this is because they mistake it for neutral feeling or rage, and the emotion they recognize the best is happy, while the emotion they perceive the least is melancholy. Tables display the confusion matrices for the four algorithms with the two distinct databases, can be used to confirm all of this.

SVM Image Accuracy

	afraid	Angry	happy	neutral	Sad	Surprise
Afraid	75.71	4.29	2.86	1.43	7.14	8.57
Angry	8.57	82.86	0.00	2.86	5.71	0.00
Happy	2.86	0.00	94.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
neutral	1.43	2.86	1.43	82.86	10.00	1.43
Sad	7.14	4.29	0.00	11.43	67.14	2.86
surprise	7.14	0.00	0.00	2.86	1.43	88.57

Table-4: Table for RF Image Accuracy

	afraid	Angry	happy	neutral	Sad	Surprise
Afraid	41.43	5.71	4.26	17.43	1.43	27.57
Angry	1.43	84.29	0.00	0.00	1.43	4.20
Happy	1.43	0.00	95.29	0.00	0.00	1.43
neutral	2.86	11.43	0.00	82.86	1.40	0.00
Sad	7.14	10.00	11.40	55.43	5.71	2.86
surprise	10.00	0.00	0.00	7.86	0.00	82.57

Table-5: Table for DT Image Accuracy

	Afraid	Angry	happy	neutral	Sad	Surprise
Afraid	55.71	1.43	1.43	11.43	8.54	18.57
Angry	4.57	67.14	2.86	4.86	5.71	1.43
Happy	4.86	0.00	82.29	1.43	2.86	0.00
neutral	10.00	2.86	1.43	57.14	28.57	1.43
Sad	4.29	7.14	5.70	21.43	47.14	2.86
surprise	14.29	0.00	1.43	2.86	4.23	77.57

Table-6: Table for MLP Image Accuracy

	Afraid	Angry	happy	Neutral	Sad	Surprise
Afraid	72.71	5.79	1.43	1.43	5.71	11.43
Angry	5.71	77.86	0.00	4.29	7.14	1.43
Happy	4.86	1.43	92.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
neutral	1.43	4.29	1.43	80.00	11.43	1.43
Sad	1.43	7.14	0.00	14.29	71.43	1.43
surprise	14.29	0.00	0.00	4.29	0.00	81.47

3. CONCLUSION

SVM, RF, DT, MLP, and CNNs, among other deep learning and machine learning models, are assessed in this thesis. The evaluation unequivocally shows that convolutional neural networks and deep learning, specifically, are superior methods for classifying images.

The fundamental model was tested further with both audio and video recognition, with good results for the video but less successful than anticipated for the audio.

In order to employ some of these models in future works for challenges of emotion recognition by computer vision, an investigation of the literature on emotional recognition has been conducted. In all the challenges covered in this literature, models that represent the state of the art are presented.

From a technical perspective, this effort has helped to manage the Keras-Tensorflow combo libraries better. These useful open-source technologies, which have a growing reputation for dependability and potential, have been applied to the implementation of the network topologies revealed by the inquiry.

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