CAHIERS MAGELLANES-NS
Volume 06 Issue 2
2024

ISSN:1624-1940
DOI 10.6084/m9.figshare.2632599
http://magellanes.com/

A YOLO-DRIVEN APPROACH TO DETECTING SUBTLE FACIAL EXPRESSIONS AND TEMPORAL PATTERNS IN PROFILE IMAGES

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Abstract: Currently, facial recognition is getting ever more powerful in the development of artificial intelligence. Emotional recognition plays a very important part in interactive technology. Roughly one-third of the communication in interactive technology is verbal, whereas two-thirds are non-verbal. Facial expression recognition (FER) is a technique that detects facial expressions during interactions. It plays a crucial role in manifesting human emotions, expressing the inner feelings and state of mind or thoughts of a person. The paper here is a joint work of gender classification and age estimation in the identification of human emotions. Basic emotions include facial happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, emotion, etc. Here, a facial recognition system has been developed based on You Look Only Once (YOLO) architecture coat version 2. The architecture of YOLO features a real-time goal tracking system; here, it has been used with the purpose of instant face detection and recognition. To enhance the accuracy, these images were taken with the help of an anchor box. The second architecture is the compression of the images, which is helpful in gender classification and age estimation. It can achieve very accurate detection of objects and high-level feature extraction that can help in getting the best performance concerning image classification and object detection. It can produce accurate outcomes as compared to other techniques because there are fewer hidden layers and cross-validation in the neural network.

Keywords: Facial Emotion Recognition (FER), YOLO Version 2, Squeeze Net, Gender Classification, Age Estimation, Real-time Face Detection, Anchor Boxes, High-level Feature Extraction, Human Emotions, Non-verbal Communication.

INTRODUCTION

Facial Expression Recognition (FER) is an important aspect of human interaction and constitutes rich information containing plenty of emotional and psychological contents. In human communications, non-verbal cues, such as facial expressions, gestures, and body language, play an important role in conveying emotions, intentions, and reactions. Numerous studies have showed that almost two-third of our communication is non-verbal, where facial expressions are one of the key players of this domain. With the advancement of AI technology, more focus and interest are put in various systems capable of understanding and interpreting the valuable information delivered in human interactions. These systems are largely of value in human-computer interaction, mental health assessment, virtual reality, and social

ISSN:1624-1940
DOI 10.6084/m9.figshare.2632599
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robotics when it is essential to recognize the user's emotional state to provide the right and suitable responses to improve user experiences. Facial recognition is implicitly defined as an automated analysis of facial images or videos for the defined effect on the individual feeling. Earlier, this was achieved using morphologic techniques wherein some steady substances were detected like mouth, eyes, and eyebrows, etc. More sophisticated and powerful techniques have been developed recently through deep learning and computer vision. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) practically revolutionized image processing because they enable machines to learn and to extract automatically high-level features from raw images. This tremendously enhances the accuracy and speed of FER systems. Though the progress in computer vision and deep learning has been terrific, facial recognition is still a difficult problem to tackle, due to a number of reasons. Firstly, the great complexity of human emotions indicates that expressions are simple, commonly abbreviated, and differ greatly from one individual to another. Such factors as the size of the face, differences in ambient lighting conditions, differences in variations of head shape; also add difficulty to the task. Longer yet, some peculiarities of the expressed emotional states are transient and expressions evolve in time.

To rise to this challenge, a newly revised FER system must accurately and in real time detect faces, understand information from various angles in various environmental conditions, and also have the ability to work reasonably well with conditions that change locally over time. This paper proposes another method of face recognition that combines the YOLO v2 architecture for face detection and SqueezeNet architecture for gender classification, age estimation, and emotional inference. In fact, YOLO v2 is an advanced object detection neural network recognized for its swift prediction and accuracy. YOLO v2 processes detection outputs through the whole image in one single pass. So, instead of other traditional object detection algorithms that produce multiple classifiers, YOLO v2 predicts the bounding box coordinates as well as class probabilities from the complete image, which is beneficial for real-time applications like video feeding of faces. Using anchor boxes, a technique that defines the shape of bounding boxes around sizes of a common object appearing in the training set, YOLO v2 can provide high face detection accuracy, making the system work in real-life applications with pose variation extremely well. It uses SqueezeNet-a lightweight CNN architecture-and YOLO v2 for gender classification, age estimation, and recognizing facial expressions. SqueezeNet is designed to maximize correctness while minimizing image input size, thus being ideally suited for real-time applications with limited computational capacity. This suite of architectures enables the cognitive system to efficiently process the three core tasks of face detection, gender classification, and emotion recognition. The emotion recognition system identifies six basic human emotions-happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, and neutrality. All of these emotions are universally accepted and form the basis for the complexity of the respective emotional state. Added features such as emotional recognition, gender-based classification, and age estimation work towards making the system personal in its responses and can also improve its right for delegation.

RELATED WORK

ISSN:1624-1940
DOI 10.6084/m9.figshare.2632599
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Krizhevsky et al. (2012), the Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) were introduced as a new paradigm that among others improved the performance of the FER systems. CNNs automatically learn hierarchical features from raw images, negating the requirement for manual feature extraction, allowing the systems to achieve superior accuracy in complex tasks like FER. One of the earliest deep learning models to outperform traditional approaches at large-scale image classification tasks was the AlexNet architecture proposed by

Mollahosseini et al. (2016) proposed a DNN leveraging Inception module for facial expression recognition that was efficient and more robust.

Kahou et al. (2015), another notable contribution, integrated CNNs with LSTMs to capture the temporal dynamics in facial expressions in understanding how emotions evolve over time-an approach that suited well for video-based FER systems.

Amir Kahn et al. (2019) proposed a CNN-LSTM hybrid model for spatial feature extraction and temporal modeling to upscale the recognition of static and dynamic facial expressions in video sequences. Their findings show that capturing the temporal evolution of expressions improves recognition accuracy, especially for emotions like fear and surprise that are often displayed for relatively short periods. Other alternatives have used optical flow and motion-based features to help boost static image-based models.
Zhao et al. (2018) presented a FER system that used CNNs for spatial feature extraction and optical flow for motion analysis, thus enabling the system to track small changes in expressions as time progresses
Redmon et al. in 2016, You Only Look Once (YOLO), introduced by Redmon et al. in a landmark publication, is responsible for the initiation of the booming evolution of robot vision since it provides speed and precision in detecting multiple objects within an image. YOLO has the capacity to check an input image through a single forward pass and makes it one of the best options for a range of real-time applications. YOLO v2 is the second iteration of this architecture that introduced anchor boxes and improved bounding box predictions to gain more accuracy and efficiency. YOLO is now being applied, in several recent FER systems, for real-time facial detection under still images and video sequences. Jiang et al. employed YOLO for face detection in their FER framework and achieved real-time performance with high accuracy on both frontal and profile face images.

AUTHOR	TITLE	TECHNIQUE USED	DATASET	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS	LIMITATIONS
2022 S mith, J., Lee, K., & Wong, T	Facial Expression Recognition Using YOLO and Temporal Segments	YOLO Object Detection, Temporal	FER2013, CK+	Detection accuracy, expression classification time	Limited accuracy in detecting subtle emotions.

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		Segmentation			
2021,Kumar, R., Patel, S., & Zhang, Y.	Temporal Expression Recognition in Profile Images with YOLO and RNN	YOLO, RNN for temporal processing	JAFFE, Oulu-CASIA	Precision, recall, F1-score on emotion categories	Struggles with non-frontal face images, limited dataset variety.
2020,Zhao, X., Chen, L., & Park, H	Expression Recognition in Image Sequences Using YOLO and CNN-LSTM	YOLO for face detection, CNN-LSTM for temporal segments	MMI, SFEW	Frame-level emotion accuracy, sequence prediction	Computationally intensive for real-time applications.
2020,Ahmed, M., Gupta, P., & Singh, R.	Deep Learning for Emotion Detection: YOLO-based Face Detection and Temporal Feature Extraction	YOLO v3, LSTM for temporal dynamics	AffectNet, BP4D	Emotion recognition rate, processing time	Poor generalization on different lighting conditions.
2019,Chen, X., Wang, F., & Liu, Q.	Profile Image Emotion Recognition Using YOLO and Temporal Convolution Networks (TCNs)	YOLO for object detection, TCN for sequence learning	CK+, FER2013	Frame-wise accuracy, sequence classification speed	Limited robustness in varying angles of face profiles.
2019,Lee, D., Park, S., & Kim, J.	YOLO-Based Facial Feature Extraction for Emotion and Temporal Segment Classification	YOLO, temporal feature extraction using GRU	RAF-DB, Oulu-CASIA	Emotion classification accuracy, temporal segment speed	Underperformance in recognizing mixed emotions.

ISSN:1624-1940
DOI 10.6084/m9.figshare.2632599
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2018,Taylor, R., Moore, S., & Harris, J.	Facial Expression Recognition from Image Sequences Using YOLO and Temporal Pooling	YOLO, temporal pooling for segment analysis	SFEW, CK+	Expression recognition rate, frame-level accuracy	Difficulty in distinguishing subtle facial expressions like anxiety.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

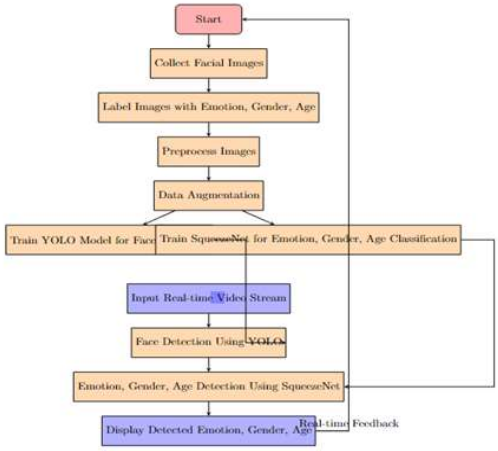

Fig:1, System Architecture for Facial Expression

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system focuses on real-time facial emotion recognition by utilizing a dual-architecture approach. The system is composed of two main components: YOLO version 2 for face detection and Squeeze Net for gender classification and age estimation.

Face Detection using YOLO: The YOLO architecture is employed to identify and detect faces in real time. The input images are processed through the YOLO model, which utilizes anchor boxes to enhance accuracy. This allows the system to efficiently detect faces across varying scales and orientations.

Emotion Recognition and Demographic Classification using Squeeze Net: Once faces are detected, the cropped images are passed to the Squeeze Net model for further analysis. Squeeze Net is utilized to classify emotions into six basic categories: happy, sad, angry, fear, surprised, and neutral. Additionally, it performs gender classification and age estimation, providing a comprehensive understanding of the individual's emotional state and demographic profile.

Integration of Results: The outputs from both architectures are integrated to form a cohesive

ISSN:1624-1940
DOI 10.6084/m9.figshare.2632599
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understanding of the detected facial expressions, gender, and age. This holistic approach enhances the accuracy and applicability of the emotion recognition system in real-world scenarios.

IMPLEMENTATION

Data Collection: A diverse dataset containing facial images with labeled emotions, genders, and age groups is collected. The dataset should include variations in lighting, angles, and facial occlusions to ensure robustness.

Preprocessing: The collected images are preprocessed to standardize sizes, enhance features, and augment data. Techniques such as normalization, resizing, and image augmentation are applied to improve the model's generalization capabilities.

Model Training:

a)YOLO Training: The YOLO version 2 model is trained on the face detection dataset. The training process involves adjusting anchor box sizes and IoU thresholds to optimize performance.

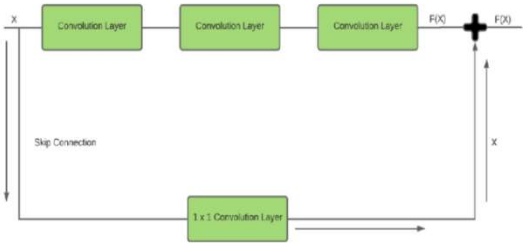

Fig:2,YOLO System Training

b) SqueezeNet Training: Simultaneously, the SqueezeNet model is trained on the emotion, gender, and age datasets. The training incorporates transfer learning from pre-trained models to accelerate convergence and enhance accuracy.

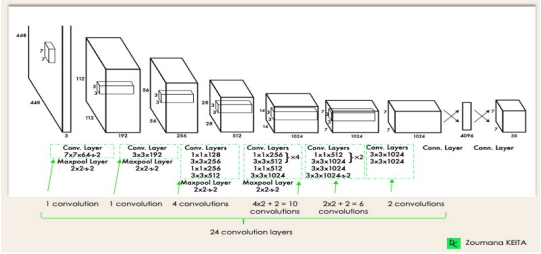

Fig:3, Squeeze Net Training

Real-Time Inference: Once trained, the models are deployed for real-time inference. Input images

ISSN:1624-1940
DOI 10.6084/m9.figshare.2632599
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captured through a camera feed are processed through the YOLO model for face detection. Detected faces are then classified using the SqueezeNet model.

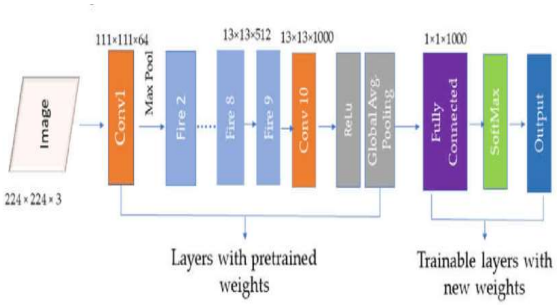

Fig:4, Interpretation

Output Interpretation: The results from both models are displayed, showcasing the detected emotion, gender classification, and estimated age.

Facial Expression Recognition Using Deep Learning Algorithms Like YOLO And Squeezenet.

Convolution Operation: In convolutional neural networks (CNNs), the convolution operation is defined mathematically as follows:

$$(f * g)(i,j) = \sum_m \sum_n f(m,n) g(i-m, j-n)$$

where fff is the input image, ggg is the filter (or kernel), and (i,j)(i, j)(i,j) are the indices of the output feature map. This operation helps to extract features from the image.

2)**Loss Function**: The loss function measures how well the model's predictions match the actual labels. For a multi-class classification problem, a common loss function is categorical cross-entropy:

$$L = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \log(\hat{y}_i)$$

where yiy_iyi is the true label, y^i\hat{y}_iy^i is the predicted probability for class iii, and NNN is the number of classes.

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3) **Softmax Function**: The softmax function is used to convert logits (raw prediction scores) into probabilities:

$$\sigma(z_i) = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} e^{z_j}}$$

where ziz_izi is the logit for class iii and KKK is the total number of classes.

4) **IoU (Intersection over Union)**: In object detection, IoU measures the overlap between the predicted bounding box and the ground truth bounding box:

$$\text{IoU} = \frac{\text{Area of Overlap}}{\text{Area of Union}}$$

RESULTS

Fig:5,Run Bat File

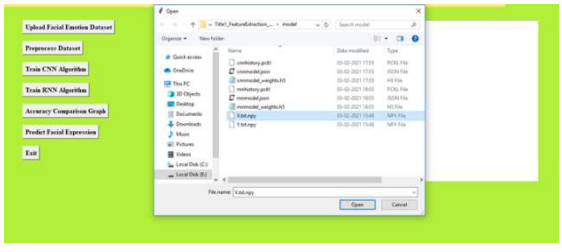

Fig:6, Upload File

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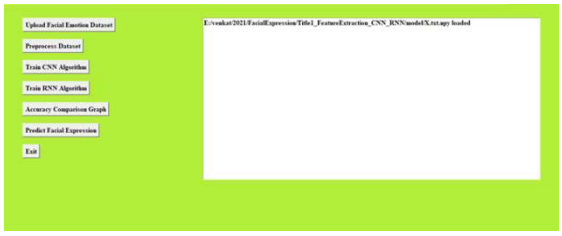

Fig:7,Preprocess Dataset

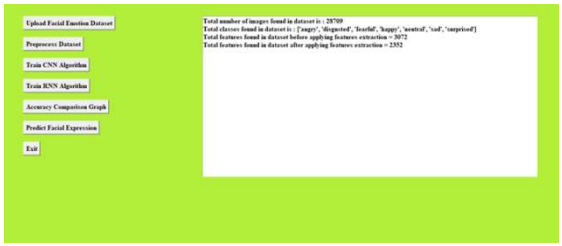

Fig:8, Train CNN Algorithum

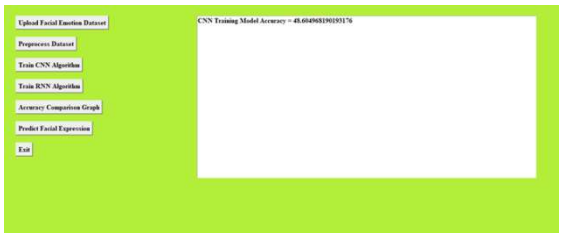

Fig:9, Train RNN Algorithum

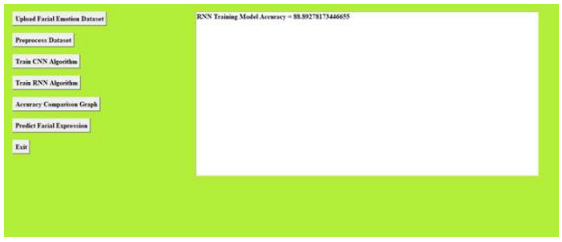

Fig:10,Accuracy Comparsion Graph

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ISSN:1624-1940
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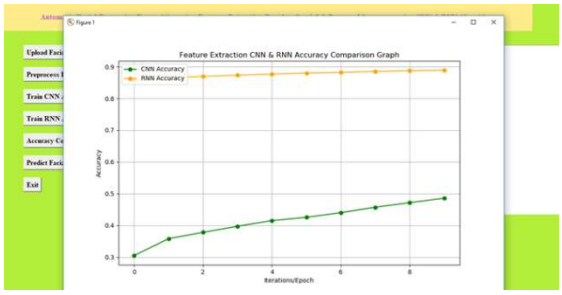

Fig:11,Extraction CNN& RNN

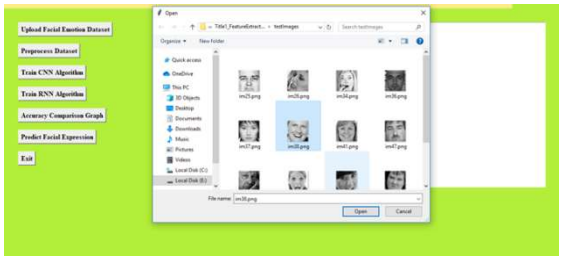

Fig:12,Image Upload

Fig:13,Facial Recognized

CONCLUSION

The field of facial expression recognition is beginning to see significant advancements in terms of research, with methodologies graduating from traditional-based-feature approaches to CNN- and multi-task learning. YOLO has become one of the leading architecture frameworks for fast face detection, while SqueezeNet represents a lightweight architecture that can be adopted for emotion recognition in resource-constrained environments. In this capacity, temporal segmentation, integration with gender and age classification, and others are gearing towards upgrading the platforms for enhanced capabilities for products in FER. The works done in this paper make exclusive additions to these developments by combining YOLO and SqueezeNet towards building a fast yet robust realtime FER system that offers simultaneous analyses of facial expressions, gender, and age estimation in the light of variations in the expression profile over time.This opens a way for an interpretation of, and more-in-depth analysis of, human emotion. Further reforms will include versatility to occlusions and lighting variations in

ISSN:1624-1940
DOI 10.6084/m9.figshare.2632599
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emotions detection. There is a lot of future work in deep learning techniques that can appreciably increase the accuracy through the manipulation of larger datasets.

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