



UNIVERSITY of
ROCHESTER



UNIVERSITY of
ROCHESTER
MEDICAL CENTER

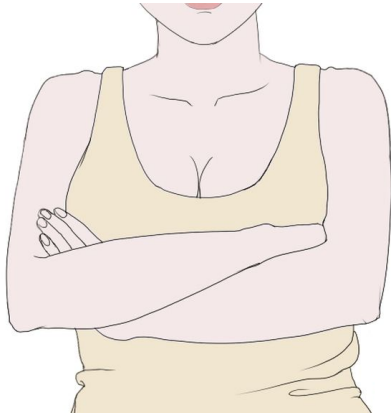


Pose-based Body Language Recognition for Emotion and Psychiatric Symptom Interpretation

Zhengyuan Yang, Amanda Kay, Yuncheng Li,
Wendi Cross, Jiebo Luo

Emotions from Body Language

- Given an image, predict the semantic segmentation mask for each body part



defensive, disagree

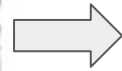


honesty, sincerity



ashamed, upset

Motivation



Body Language

Open palm facing upward

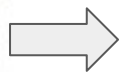


Emotion

Joy

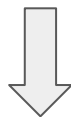
1

Challenge



Body Language

Open palm facing upward



Emotion

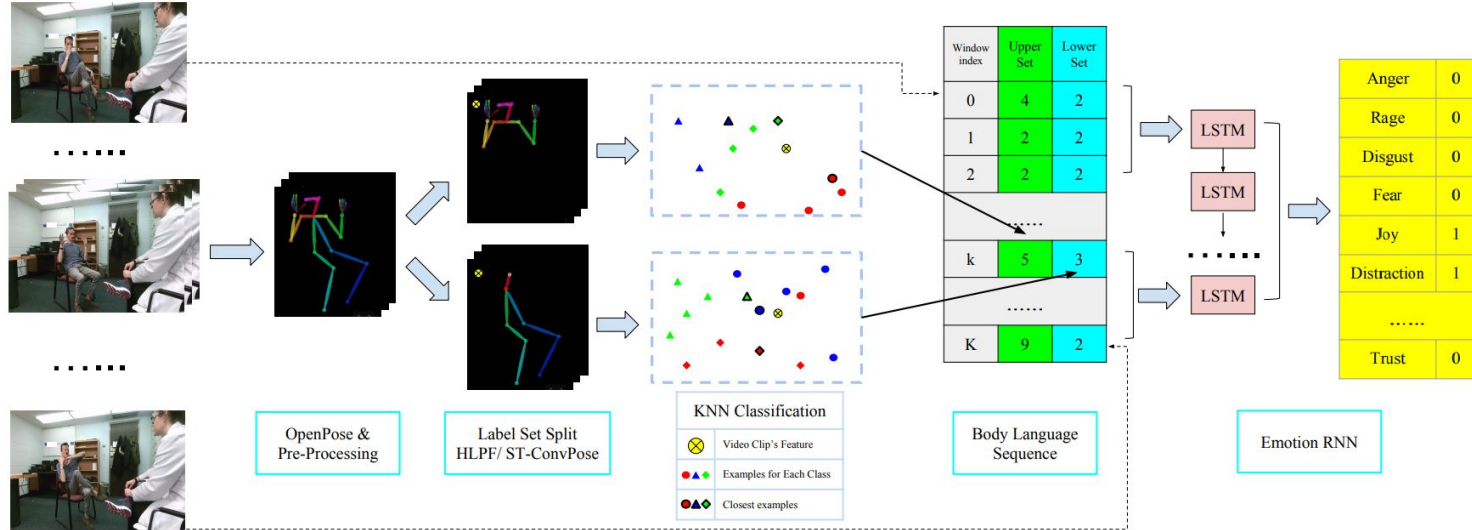
Joy

1

- Body language recognition with limited samples
- Interpretable emotion and psychiatric symptom inference

Method

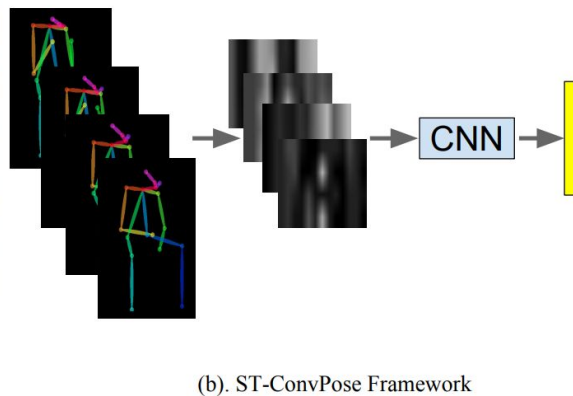
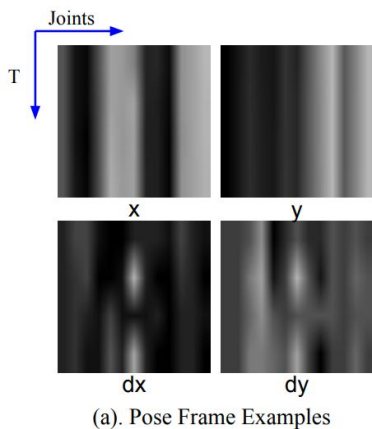
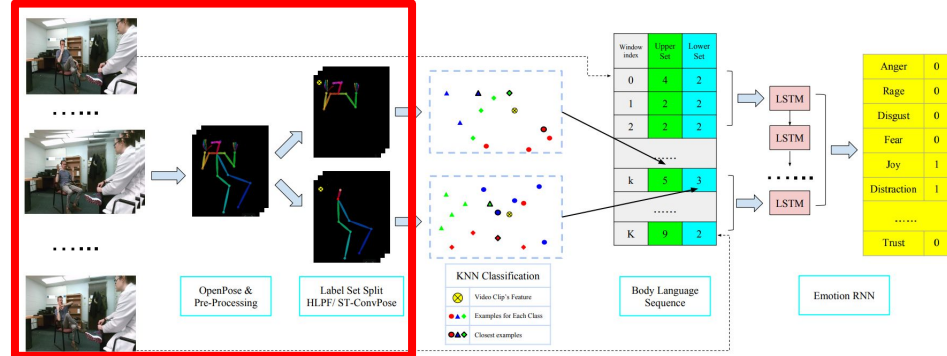
- Framework overview



- Body language recognition
- Emotion recognition/ psychiatric symptom interpretation

Method

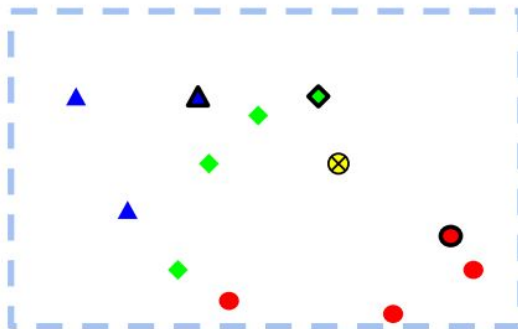
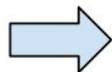
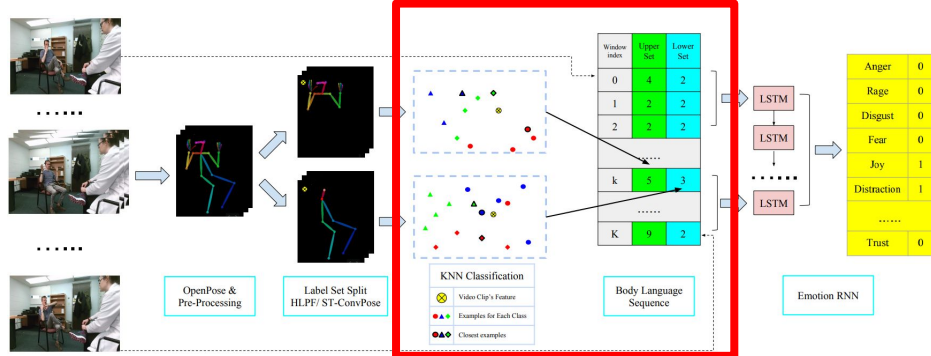
- Pose-based body language recognition



- Pose-based recognition: requires less data and has better transferability
- Pose representation: CNN-based pose image pre-trained on action datasets

Method

- KNN-based classification

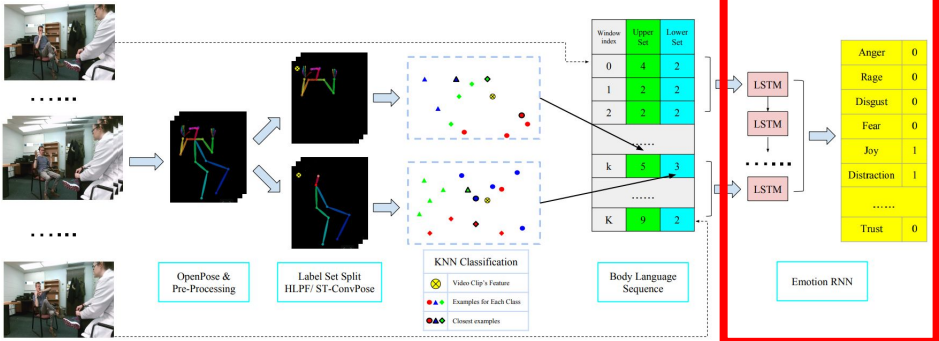


KNN Classification	
	Video Clip's Feature
	Examples for Each Class
	Closest examples

- KNN-based classification: only requires few example annotations. Interpretable and easily transferable to new body languages

Method

- Emotion interpretation from body language



- Emotion interpretation

URMC Dataset

a) Hands in air

b) Arm crosses

c) Biting nails

d) Touching nose

e) Locking ankles

f) Bouncing legs

g) Sitting with legs apart

h) Sitting with legs crossed

i) Examples of two body language in a frame

Upper Body Set

1. Arm crossed	6. Open palm facing upward
2. Biting nails	7. Shoulders back
3. Resting check/head in hands	8. Eye rubbing
4. Touching nose/face/hair	9. Hands in air
5. Placing fingertips together	

Lower Body Set

1. Locking ankles
2. Walking around
3. Sitting with legs crosses
4. Sitting with legs apart
5. Bouncing/ kicking legs



- 144 30-second video clips cropped from 12 20-minute videos
- 9 upper body body languages, 5 lower body body languages selected from 32 body languages in the initial annotations
- 24+1 emotion labels, and 24+1 symptom labels

Experiment Results

- Body language recognition

	Lower Body Set	Acc.	Prec.	Recall	F1	Interpretability	transferability	Required Data Size
	Two Stream	0.445	0.581	0.497	0.526			Large
	<i>NTraj</i> ⁺ +SVM	0.327	0.336	0.690	0.424			Medium
	<i>NTraj</i> ⁺ +KNN	0.483	0.516	0.616	0.538	✓		Small
	ST-ConvPose+Dense	0.384	0.397	0.606	0.460		✓	Medium
➡	ST-ConvPose+KNN	0.488	0.520	0.658	0.554	✓	✓	Small
	Upper Body Set	Acc.	Prec.	Recall	F1	Interpretability	transferability	Required Data Size
	Two Stream	0.341	0.472	0.567	0.492			Large
	<i>NTraj</i> ⁺ +SVM	0.346	0.388	0.766	0.485			Medium
	<i>NTraj</i> ⁺ +KNN	0.398	0.504	0.578	0.502	✓		Small
	ST-ConvPose+Dense	0.374	0.522	0.486	0.473		✓	Medium
➡	ST-ConvPose+KNN	0.400	0.497	0.641	0.519	✓	✓	Small

- Interpretable and transferrable framework

Experiment Results

- Emotion interpretation

LSTM+ST-ConvPose	Acc.	Prec.	Recall	F1
$L = 1, S = 1$	0.468	0.644	0.630	0.637
$L = 7, S = 3$	0.564	0.775	0.674	0.721
$L = 48$	0.145	0.162	0.587	0.254
Other Methods	Acc.	Prec.	Recall	F1
LSTM+NTraj ⁺	0.510	0.839	0.565	0.675
Conv 1D+NTraj ⁺	0.490	0.788	0.565	0.658
Conv 1D+ST-ConvPose	0.556	0.789	0.652	0.714

- 79.9% accuracy on Major Depressive Disorder v.s. with Manic Episode prediction

Pose-based Body Language Recognition for Emotion and Psychiatric Symptom Interpretation

Poster: #79

Contact:
zyang39@cs.rochester.edu

