

Supplementary Material for Synthetic Expressions are Better Than Real for Learning to Detect Facial Actions

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Abstract

This document accompanies the paper: "Synthetic Expressions are Better Than Real for Learning to Detect Facial Actions". We provide detailed results of our experiments.

S1 Experiments

S1.1 Experiments for models trained on combined datasets

In the paper, we report results for models trained on single datasets. In this supplementary material, we report results for models trained on combined datasets. Table S1 and S2 show the results for FERA Test partition and DISFA, respectively. The first, second and forth columns show the results for models trained on single datasets, and the third, fifth and sixth columns show results for models trained on combined datasets. As shown in the tables, combined datasets show slightly better results.

S1.2 Comparison without and with idiosyncratic loss

Table S3 shows the results without and with idiosyncratic loss ($\lambda_{ids} = 1.0$). It does not improve the ICC, but we confirmed that it improves the image quality as mentioned in Sec. 4.4.

S1.3 Synthetic MultiPIE images

Fig. S1 shows some examples of MultiPIE synthesized expressions without and with idiosyncratic loss.

Table S1. ICC comparison of models trained on single vs combined datasets for FERA 2017 Test partition. Training size is the number of images per intensity per AU used to train models.

	FERA real	FERA synthetic	FERA real + FERA synthetic	MultiPIE synthetic	FERA real + MultiPIE synthetic	FERA synthetic + MultiPIE synthetic
Training size	5,000	5,000	10,000	4,605	9,605	9,605
AU01	0.343	0.381	0.446	0.311	0.315	0.457
AU04	0.260	0.219	0.324	0.202	0.342	0.288
AU06	0.751	0.804	0.794	0.786	0.784	0.801
AU10	0.785	0.773	0.772	0.726	0.760	0.763
AU12	0.806	0.795	0.800	0.792	0.807	0.801
AU14	0.084	0.244	0.171	0.168	0.116	0.235
AU17	0.391	0.461	0.433	0.365	0.408	0.436
Mean	0.489	0.525	0.534	0.479	0.505	0.540

Table S2. ICC comparison of models trained on single vs combined datasets for DISFA. Training size is the number of images per intensity per AU used to train models.

	FERA real	FERA synthetic	FERA real + FERA synthetic	MultiPIE synthetic	FERA real + MultiPIE synthetic	FERA synthetic + MultiPIE synthetic
Training size	5,000	5,000	10,000	4,605	9,605	9,605
AU01	0.394	0.314	0.365	0.418	0.470	0.346
AU04	0.634	0.400	0.571	0.541	0.544	0.402
AU06	0.404	0.573	0.507	0.524	0.496	0.576
AU12	0.750	0.748	0.723	0.698	0.749	0.762
AU17	0.293	0.373	0.296	0.290	0.377	0.390
Mean	0.495	0.482	0.493	0.494	0.527	0.495

Table S3. ICC for intensity estimation without and with idiosyncratic loss on FERA 2017 Test partition.

	Without idiosyncratic loss	With idiosyncratic loss
AU1	0.381	0.350
AU4	0.219	0.302
AU6	0.804	0.802
AU10	0.773	0.780
AU12	0.795	0.793
AU14	0.244	0.181
AU17	0.461	0.452
Mean	0.525	0.523

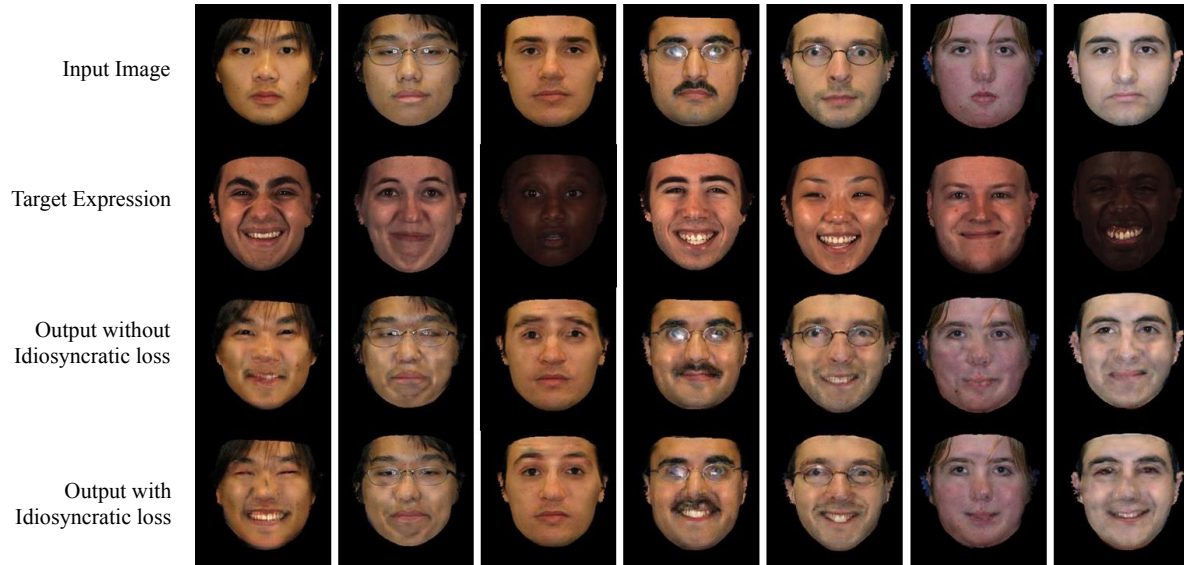


Figure S1. Comparison without and with idiosyncratic loss on MultiPIE.

Table S4. ICC comparison for GAN architectures.

	GANimation	StarGAN	GANimation internal classifier
AU1	0.381	0.367	0.380
AU4	0.219	0.259	0.065
AU6	0.804	0.793	0.712
AU10	0.773	0.788	0.743
AU12	0.795	0.807	0.793
AU14	0.244	0.199	0.123
AU17	0.461	0.451	0.364
Mean	0.525	0.523	0.454

Table S5. Cross domain ICC performance for UNBC Pain. (Synthetic training set → Real test set)

	FERA→UNBC Pain	MultiPIE→UNBC Pain
AU04	0.130	0.149
AU06	0.496	0.434
AU10	0.034	0.038
AU12	0.402	0.367
Mean	0.266	0.247

S1.4 Comparison of GAN architectures

To examine the influence of GAN architectures, we conducted experiments for GANimation, StarGAN and GANimation internal classifier D_{exp} . Table S4 indicates that GANimation and StarGAN show almost the same performance, but GANimation internal classifier shows worse than the others.

S1.5 Cross-domain experiments on UNBC Pain

Table S5 shows the cross domain results for UNBC Pain. Classifiers were trained either on synthetic expressions generated from FERA 2017 or synthetic expressions generated from MultiPIE, and they were tested on UNBC Pain.