

# Entropy-Based Evaluation of Decoders

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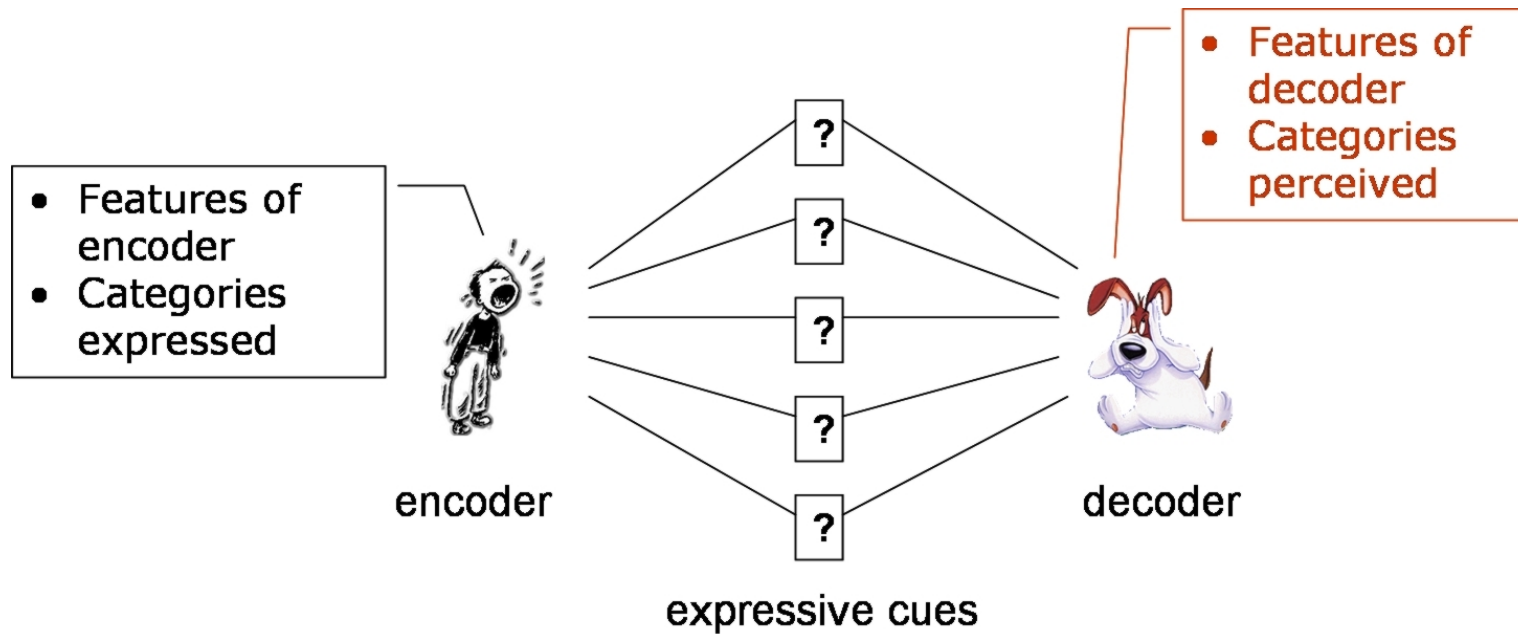
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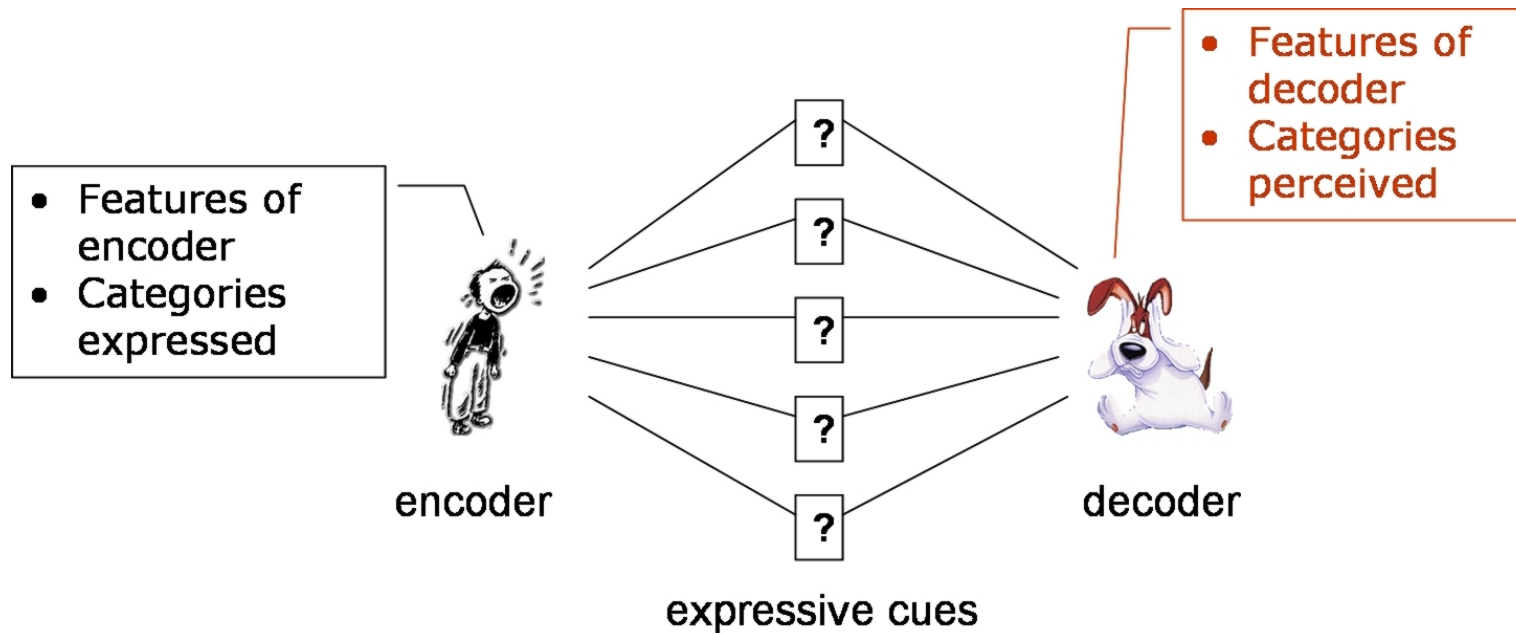
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# Emotional Communication Skills



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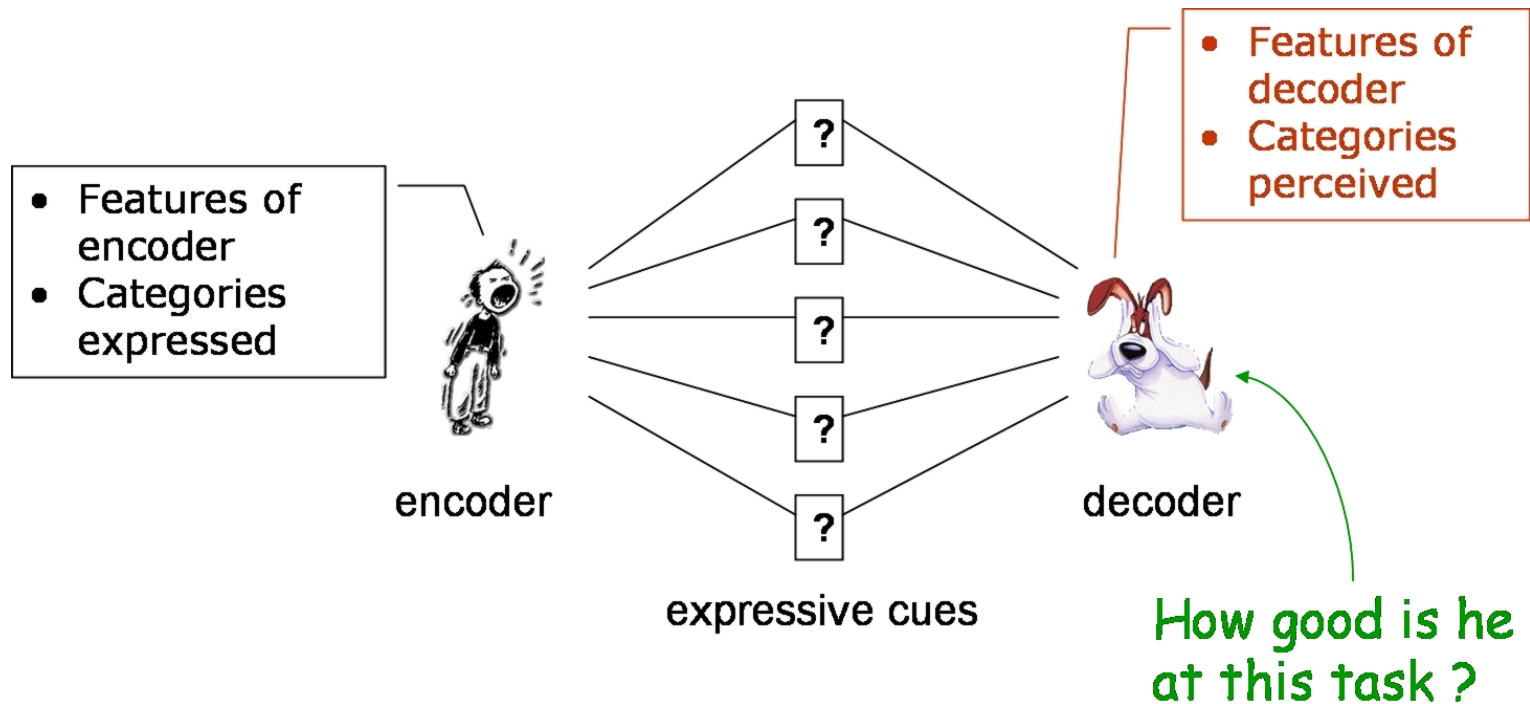
# Emotional Communication Skills



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- Psychologists: sensitivity of individuals to emotional expressions
- Computer scientists: performance of machine classifiers

# Emotional Communication Skills



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# Evaluation of the Decoder

## Traditional:

- (Classwise averaged) recognition rates

## Problems:

- (Hard) reference needed
- Dependent on the number and the similarity of the classes
- Confusions of similar emotions are as wrong as confusions of totally different emotions
- Independent of the “quality” of the reference

# The Aibo-Emotion-Corpus

- Words labelled by 5 labellers as we do not know which emotion the child expressed
- 4 cover classes: **A**nger, **M**otherese, **E**mphatic, **N**eutral
- Majority voting as reference (3 or more labellers)

| emotion  | frequency   |
|----------|-------------|
| anger    | 1645 3,3 %  |
| 5 of 5   | 191 11,6 %  |
| 4 of 5   | 473 28,7 %  |
| 3 of 5   | 981 59,5 %  |
| emphatic | 2528 5,2 %  |
| 5 of 5   | 67 2,6 %    |
| 4 of 5   | 550 21,7 %  |
| 3 of 5   | 1911 75,5 % |

| emotion   | frequency    |
|-----------|--------------|
| motherese | 1261 2,6 %   |
| 5 of 5    | 16 1,2 %     |
| 4 of 5    | 510 40,4 %   |
| 3 of 5    | 735 58,2 %   |
| neutral   | 39182 80,9 % |
| 5 of 5    | 12654 32,2 % |
| 4 of 5    | 16112 41,1 % |
| 3 of 5    | 10416 26,5 % |

# Entropy-Based Evaluation of the Decoder

- Proposed in our ICASSP 2005 paper
- Creation of soft reference labels  $\mathbf{l}_{\text{ref}}$

|    |    |    |    |   |      |      |      |      |
|----|----|----|----|---|------|------|------|------|
| L1 | L2 | L3 | L4 | → | A    | M    | E    | N    |
| A  | A  | E  | N  |   | 0,50 | 0,00 | 0,25 | 0,25 |

- Calculate the entropy

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq H(\mathbf{l}_{\text{ref}}) &= - \sum l_i \cdot \text{ld} l_i \\ &= - \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{ld} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{ld} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{ld} \frac{1}{4} \right) = 1.5 \leq \text{ld}(4) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

The entropy is a measure for the agreement of the labellers.

# Entropy-Based Evaluation of the Decoder

- Decision of the decoder  $l_{\text{dec}}$

|   |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| D | A    | M    | E    | N    |
| A | 1,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |

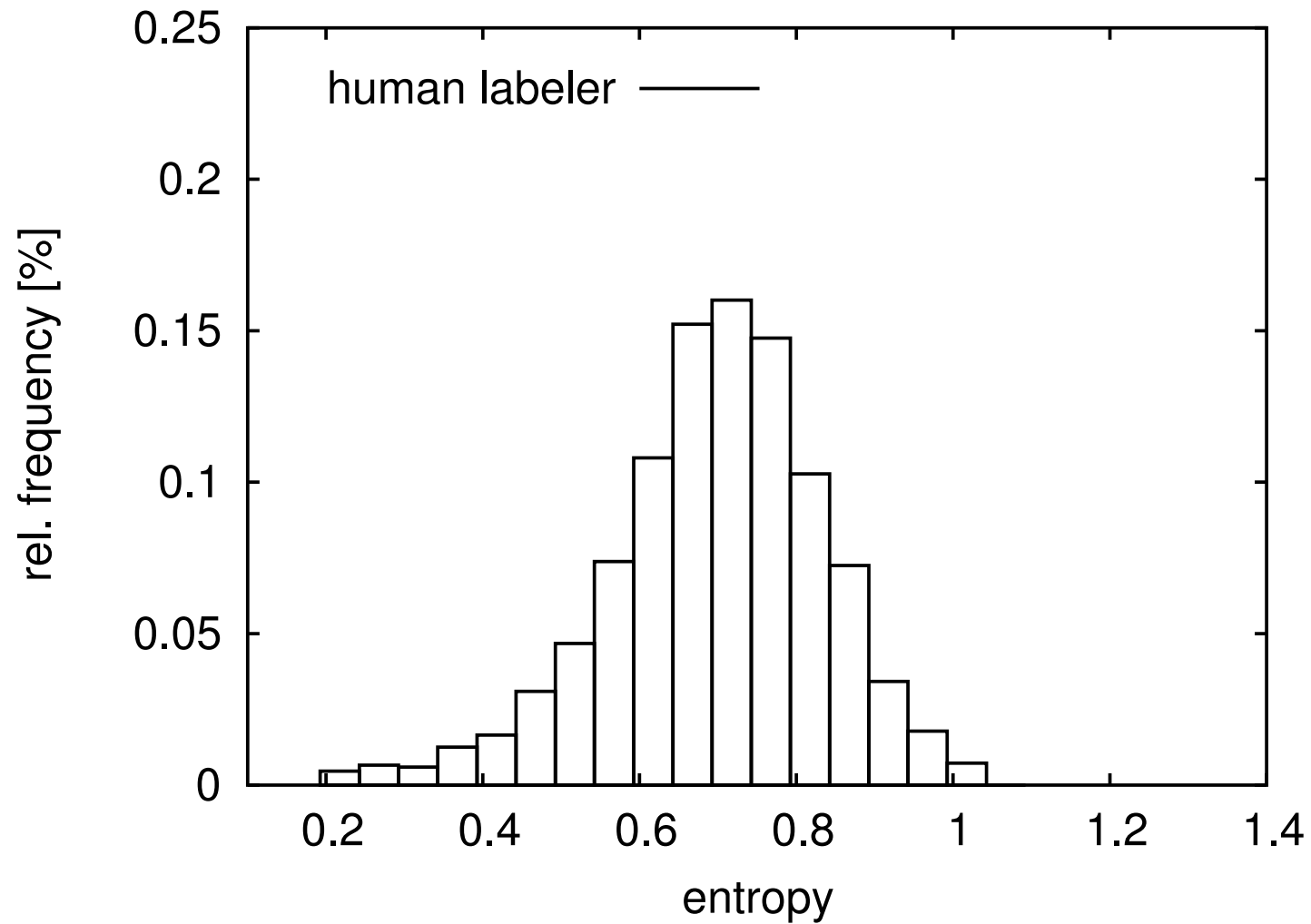
- 1:1 weighting

$$l = \frac{1}{2} \cdot l_{\text{ref}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot l_{\text{dec}}$$

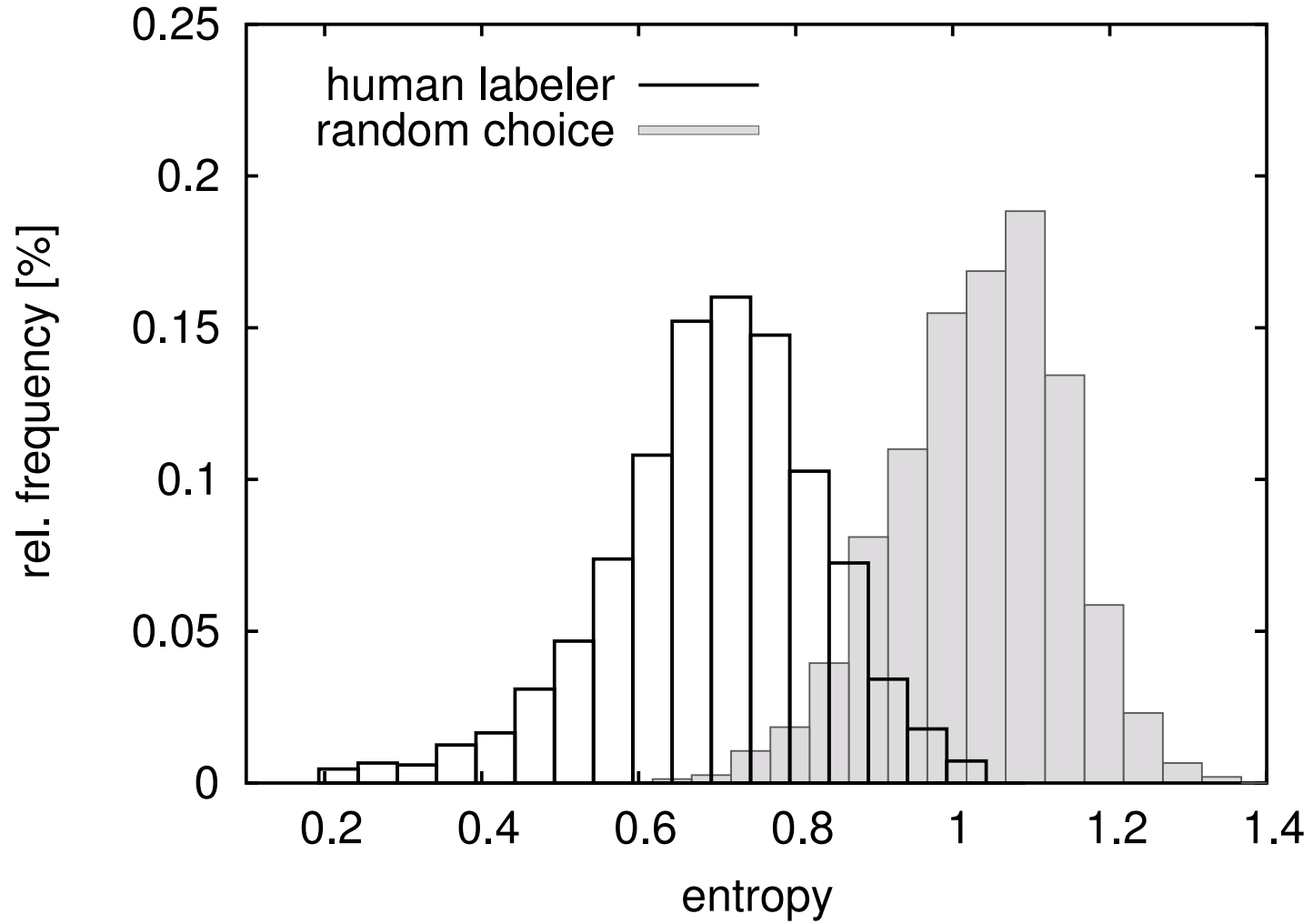
- Calculate the entropy  $H(l)$
- Calculate the mean entropy of the whole data set or for a certain number of successive samples to plot histograms
- Compare the mean entropy or the histograms for different decoders



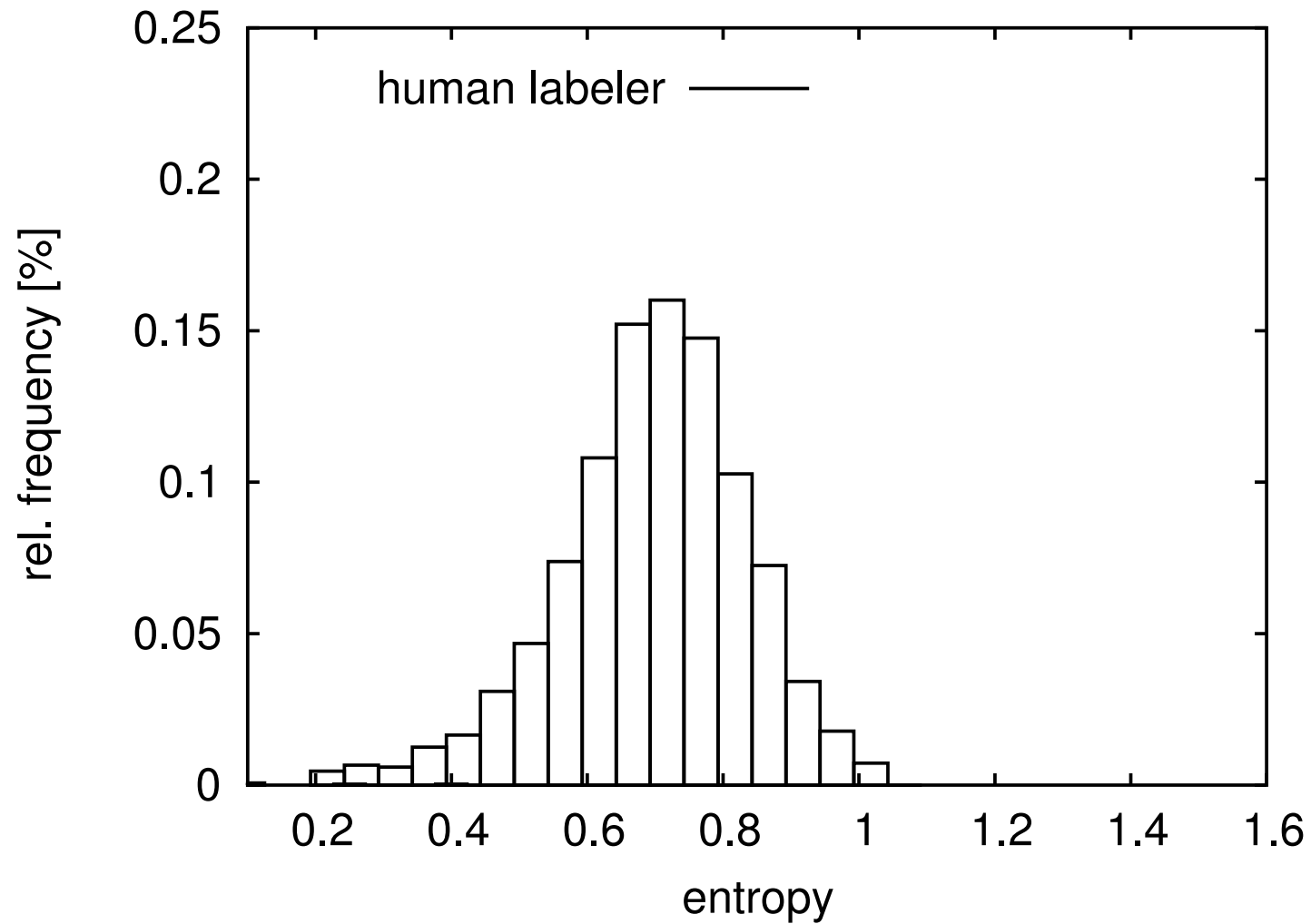
# Entropy Histograms



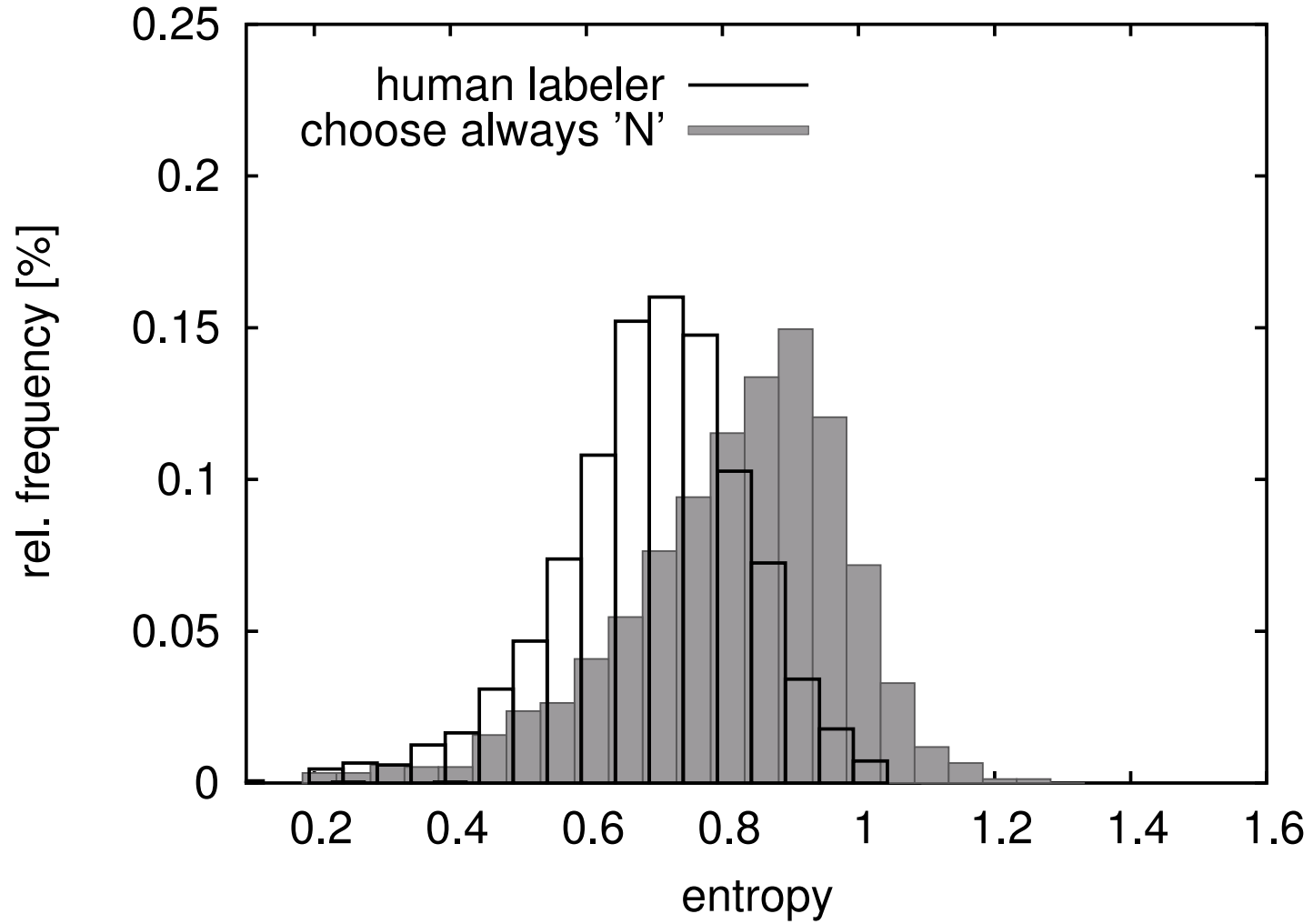
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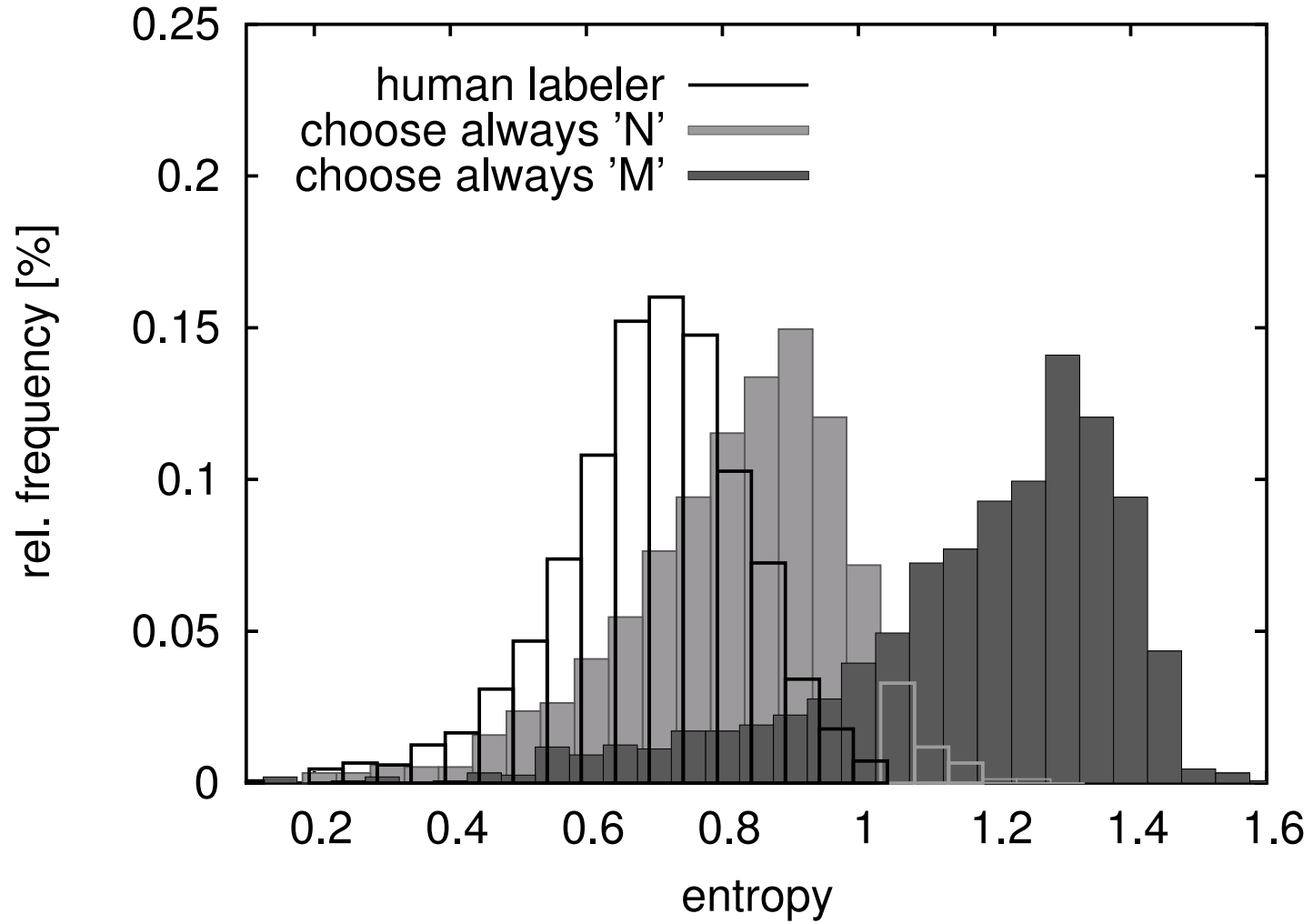
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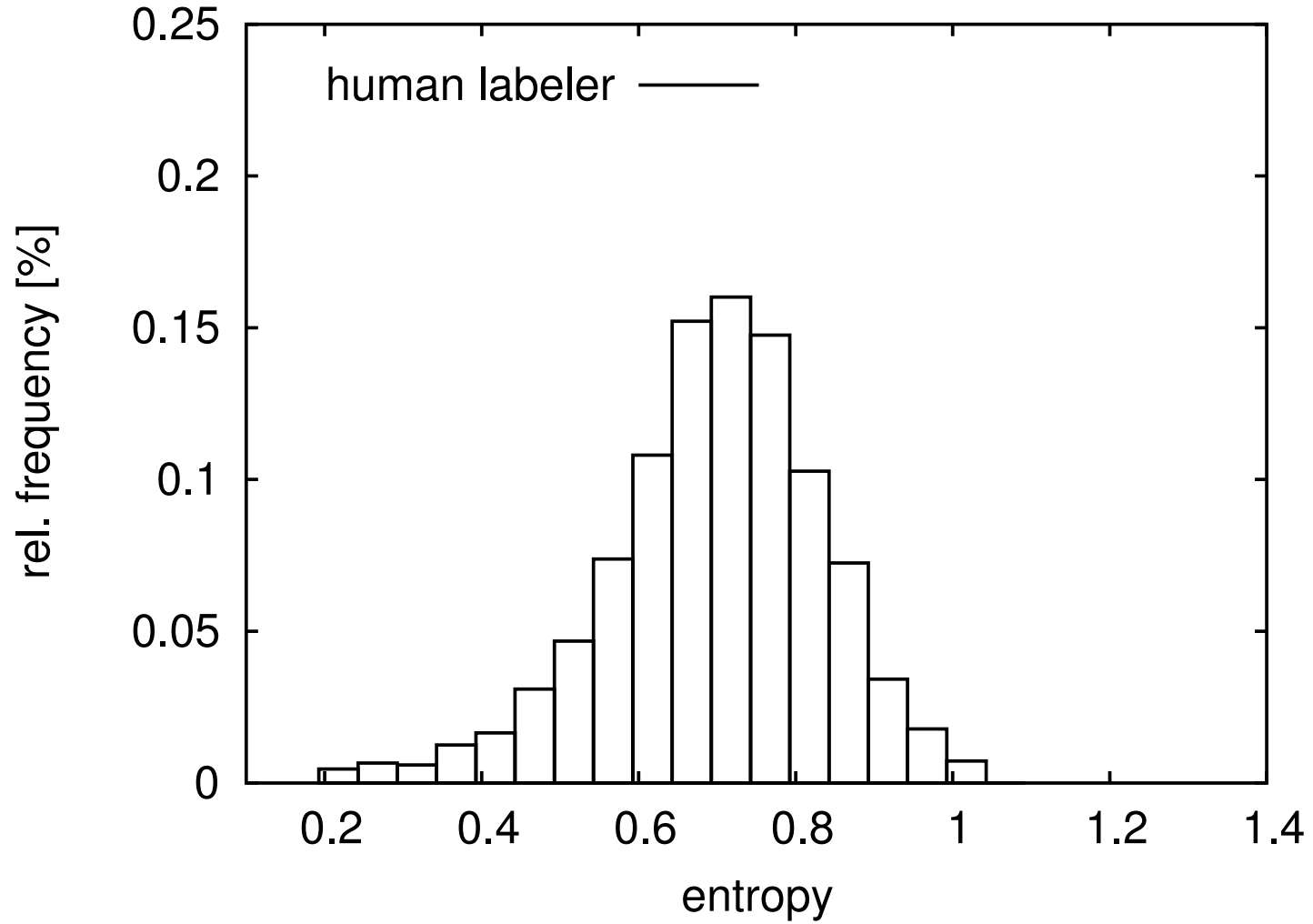
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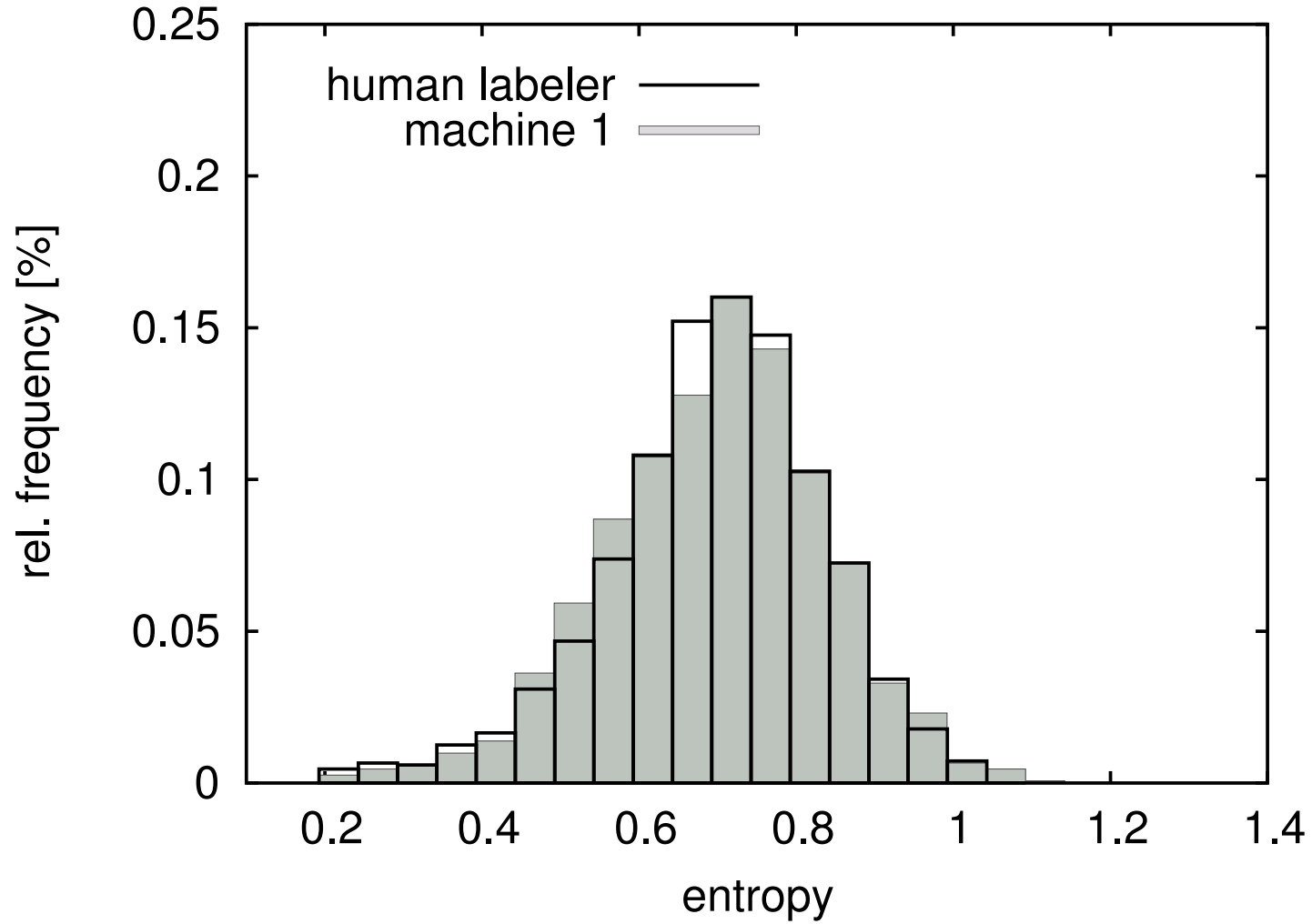
# Entropy Histograms



# Entropy Histograms



# Entropy Histograms



# Mean Entropy

| decoder            | entropy |
|--------------------|---------|
| human labeller     | 0,721   |
| machine classifier | 0,722   |
| all 'neutral'      | 0,843   |
| all 'emphatic'     | 1,049   |
| random choice      | 1,050   |
| all 'anger'        | 1,127   |
| all 'motherese'    | 1,196   |



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Is the recognition problem solved?

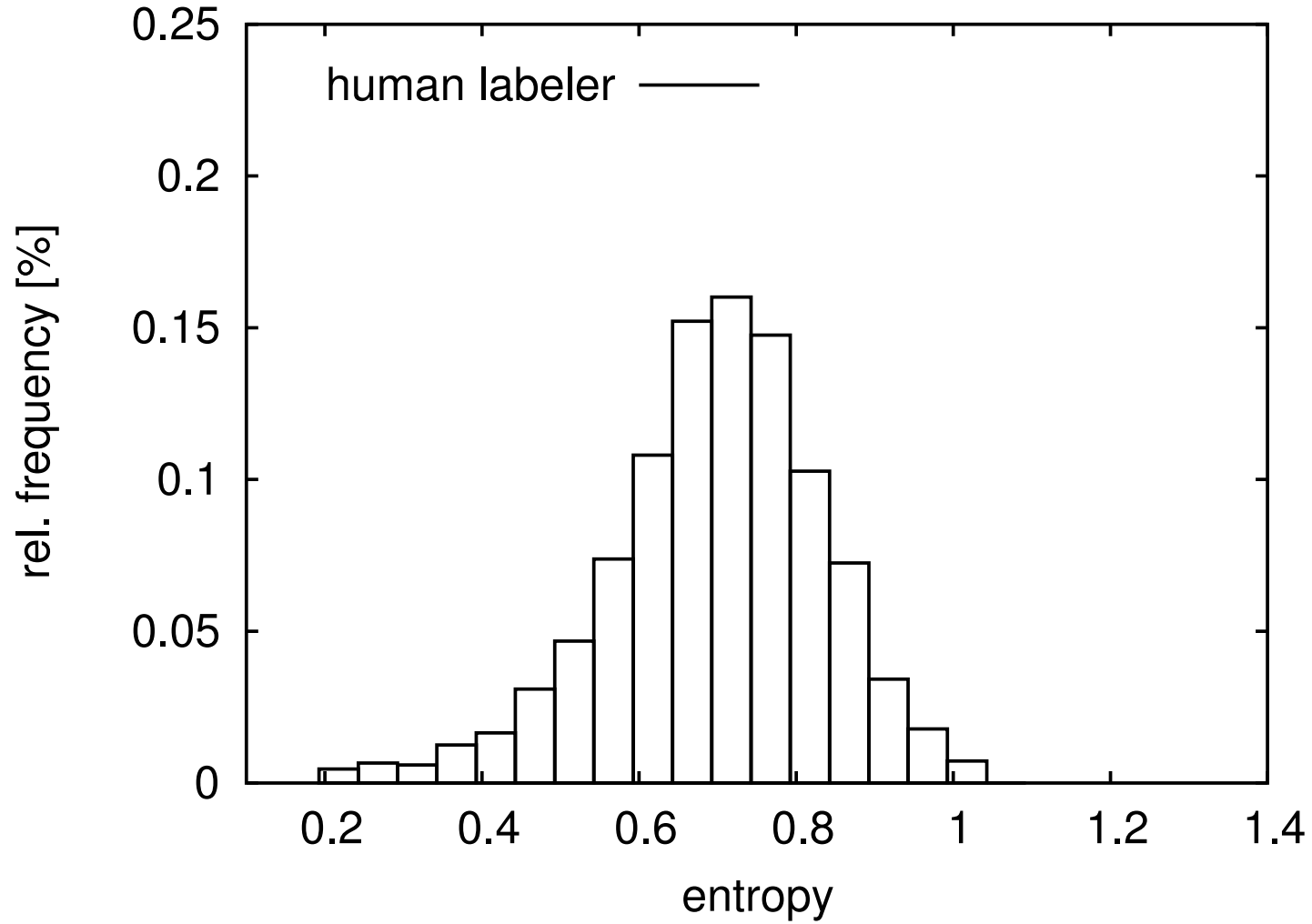
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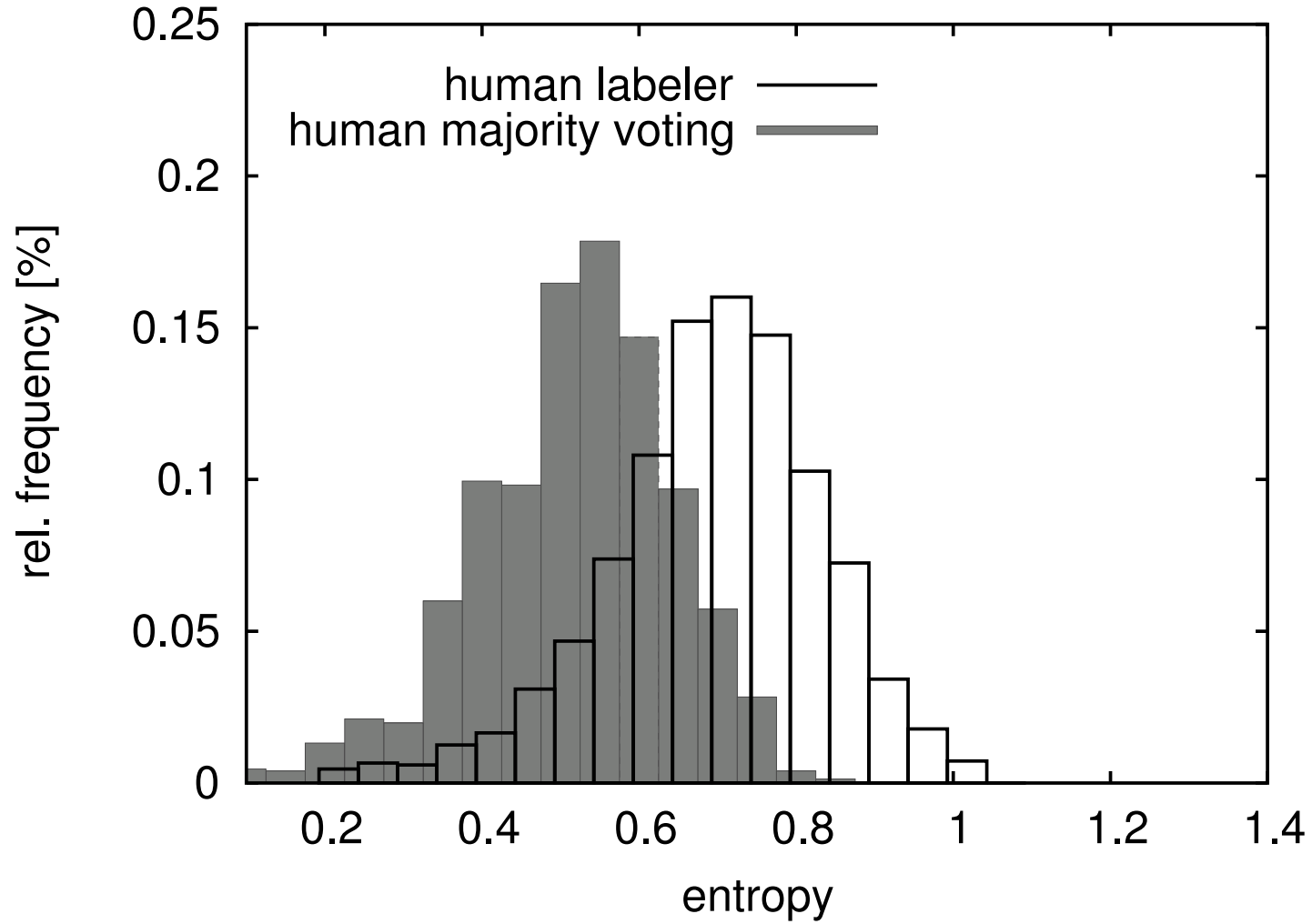
Is the recognition problem solved? **Definitely not!**

Goal: classification as the majority does

# Entropy Histogram



# Entropy Histogram



# Summary

- Evaluation of decoders with an entropy based measure which
  - ★ uses a soft reference
  - ★ requires  $> 2$  labellers
  - ★ implicitly weights classification “errors” according to the likelihood that both emotions are confused by the labellers

End