1	Modeling Noisy labels for Facial Expression Recognition
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4	${\bf ABSTRACT.}\ {\bf Facial\ expression\ recognition\ (FER)\ has\ a\ wide\ research\ prospect}$
5	in human-computer interaction and emotion computing, including human-
6	computer interaction, emotion analysis, intelligent security, entertainment,
7	online education, intelligent medical care, etc. FER is challenging due to
8	the class imbalance and noisy labels caused by data collection. We need to
9	address both of these challenges in this project.

## 10 METHOD

The process consists of lots of epochs, some beginning epochs are warm up epoch, and the remaining epochs
are train epochs.

<sup>13</sup> To combat confirmation bias, which the model confirm its bias through the process, we apply two parallel <sup>14</sup> models A and B, B is fixed while training A, and A is fixed while training B.

<sup>15</sup> At the beginning of each epoch, we train the model. At the end of every epoch, there is a test module.

#### <sup>16</sup> Warm-up

<sup>17</sup> In each warm-up epoch, there is a warm-up module and a test module. The warm-up module utilize the

total training set  $S = s_i, i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n - 1$ , in which  $s_i = (x_i, y_i)$ .

- <sup>19</sup> Assume there are C classes,  $x_i$  is an image and  $y_i$  is a one-hot label.
- $_{20}$  We crew the samples batch by batch, a batch contains *b* samples. In each batch, the trained model makes a
- prediction  $p_i$  for every  $x_i, i = 0, 1, 2, ..., b-1$ , and we calculate the cross entrop loss  $l_i = -\sum_{i=1}^{C} y_i[j] log(p_i[j])$ .
- <sup>22</sup> And then, we use stochastic gradient descent with momentum to optimizer the trained model.

#### 23 Train

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- <sup>24</sup> In each train epoch, there is a train module and a test module. A train module consists of three stages.
- At the first stage, we calculate the cross entrop loss for every samples, and fit a gaussian distribution to
- the loss distribution  $l_i$ , i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n 1, get a probability distribution  $w_i$ , i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n 1.
- At the second stage, we compare the probability distribution with threshold  $t_j$ , j = 0, 1, 2, ..., C 1, and get a boolean distribution  $r_i$ , i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n - 1.  $r_i = w_i > t_j$ , for  $y_i = j$ , and if  $r_i = True$ , we remain  $y_i$ as labeled sample, otherwise, we remove labels as unlabeled sample.
- At the last stage, we calculate cross entrop loss for every labeled sample, and use these losses to optimizer the trained model.
- What's more, we apply the penalty term in DivideMix to optimizer model,  $penalty = \sum^{C} \pi_{C} log(\pi_{C} / \sum p_{i} for p_{i} = C)$ .

#### 34 Metrics

<sup>35</sup> We calculate the recall for every class in the test set, and draw the confusion matrix.

### 36 EXPERIMENT

- 37 Model: Resnet50
- 38 Dataset: AffectNet, RAF-DB

# 39 **PLAN**

- 40 Current progress
- 41 Implement DivideMix, Ada-CM on AffectNet

## <sup>42</sup> Before the final report

- 43 Introduce some more methods into our implementation
- 44 Accomplish a relatively good accuracy rate

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112	7×7, 64, stride 2				
		3×3 max pool, stride 2				
conv2_x	56×56	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,64\\ 3\times3,64\end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,64\\ 3\times3,64 \end{array}\right]\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,128\\3\times3,128\end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,128\\3\times3,128\end{array}\right]\times4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128\\ 3 \times 3, 128\\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128\\ 3 \times 3, 128\\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x	14×14	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,256\\ 3\times3,256\end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,256\\ 3\times3,256\end{array}\right]\times6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256\\ 3 \times 3, 256\\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\left[\begin{array}{c}1\times1,256\\3\times3,256\\1\times1,1024\end{array}\right]\times36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,512\\ 3\times3,512\end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,512\\ 3\times3,512\end{array}\right]\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512\\ 3 \times 3, 512\\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
1×1 average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax				softmax		
FLOPs		$1.8 \times 10^{9}$	$3.6 \times 10^{9}$	$3.8 \times 10^{9}$	$7.6 \times 10^{9}$	$11.3 \times 10^{9}$

Fig. 1. The parameters of resnet50.

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Fig. 2. Confusion matrix.

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