Apathy is the Root of all Expressions Stella Grasshof<sup>1</sup> • Hanno Ackermann<sup>1</sup> • Sami S. Brandt<sup>2</sup> • Jörn Ostermann<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Leibniz Universität Hannover, Germany • <sup>2</sup>University Copenhagen, Denmark

## HOSVD-based Face Models

- 3D face scan database with sparse correpondences [15]
- Compute full correspondences [16] 2.
- Arrange into tensor and subtract mean shape

$$\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_{\text{orig}} - \mathcal{T}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{3N \times P \times P}$$

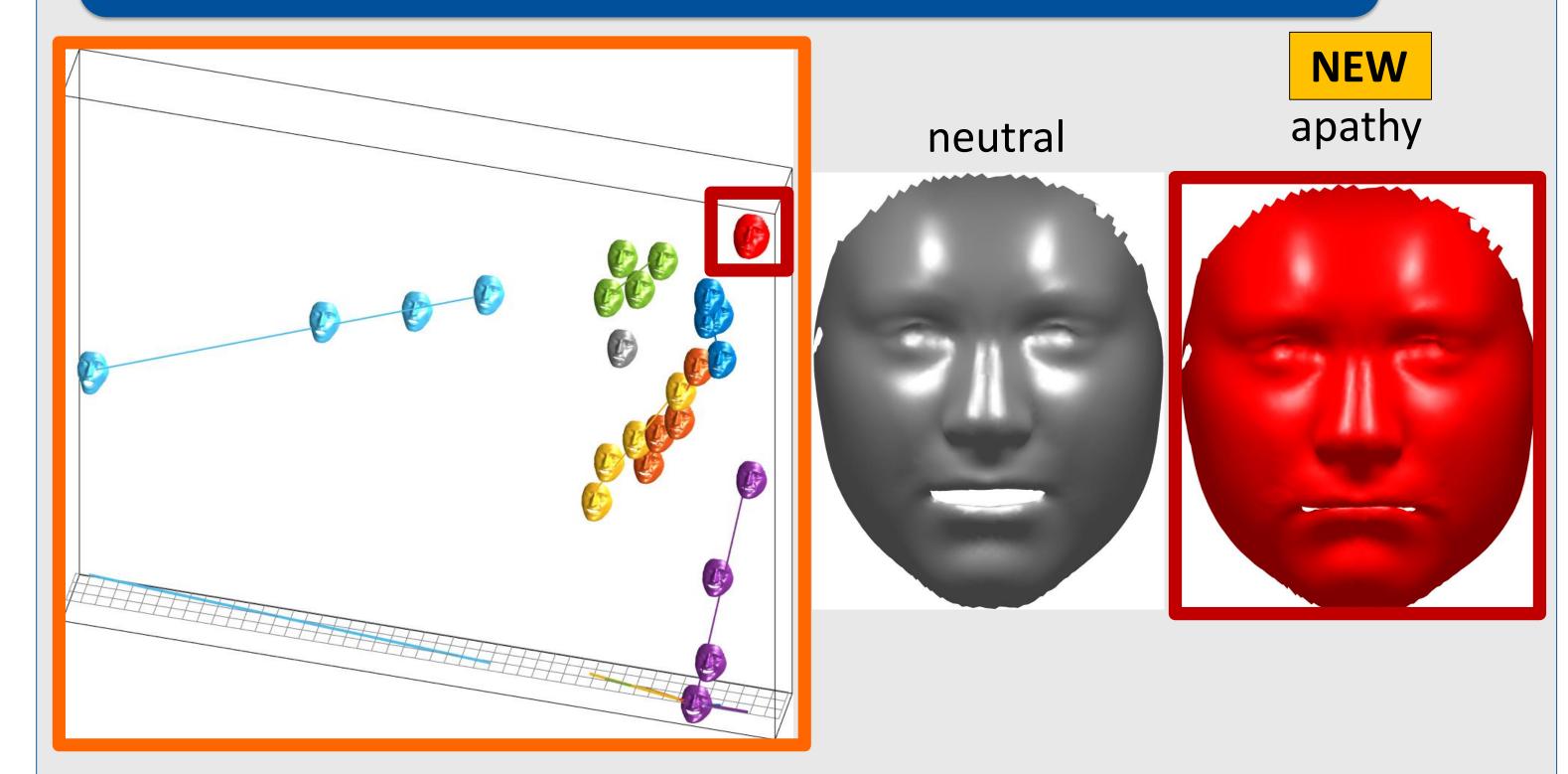
Compute HOSVD 4.

 $\mathcal{T} \approx \widehat{\mathcal{T}} = \mathcal{S} \times_1 \mathbf{U}^{(1)} \times_2 \mathbf{U}^{(2)} \times_3 \mathbf{U}^{(3)}$ 

3D shape represented as sum of mean  $\mathbf{m}$  and mean-free shape 5.  $\widehat{\mathbf{s}}^{3D} = \mathbf{m} + \widehat{\mathbf{v}} \in \mathbb{R}^{3N}$ 

Mean-free shape  $\widehat{\mathbf{v}}$  can be described using different models.

# Substructure of Expression Space



**1. Model:** Baseline Model  $\widehat{\mathbf{v}}\left(\mathbf{u}_{2},\mathbf{u}_{3}\right) = \mathcal{S} \times_{1} \mathbf{U}^{(1)} \times_{2} \mathbf{u}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} \times_{3} \mathbf{u}_{3}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \mathbf{u}_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{L_{2}}, \ \mathbf{u}_{3} \in \mathbb{R}^{L_{3}}$ 

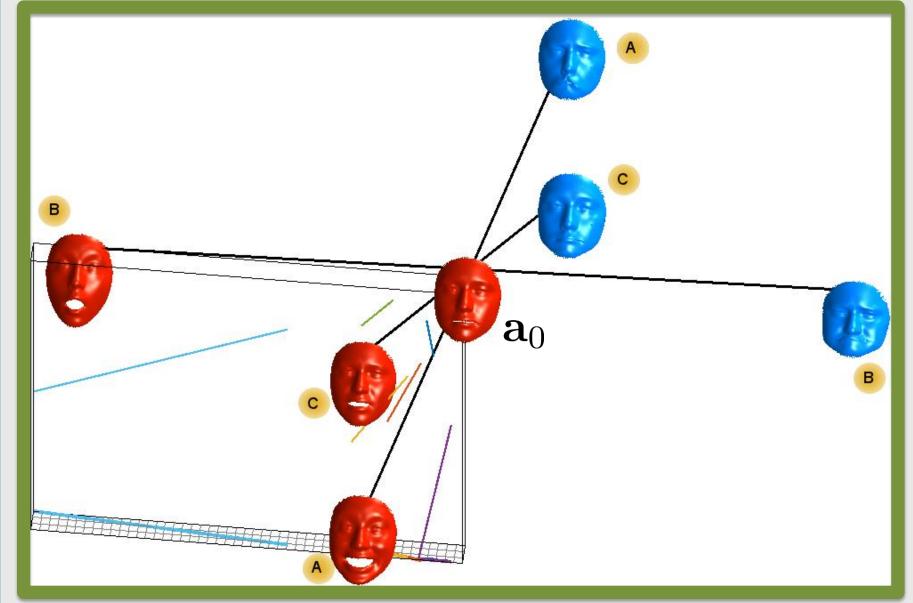
**2. Model:** Substructure-aware Model (proposed-1)  $\widehat{\mathbf{v}}\left(\mathbf{p}_{2},\mathbf{p}_{3}\right) = \mathcal{S} \times_{1} \mathbf{U}^{(1)} \times_{2} \mathbf{p}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{U}^{(2)} \times_{3} \mathbf{p}_{3}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{U}^{(3)}, \quad \mathbf{p}_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{P}, \ \mathbf{p}_{3} \in \mathbb{R}^{E}$ 

**3. Model:** ICA-based Model (proposed-2)  $\widehat{\mathbf{v}}\left(\mathbf{p}_{2},\mathbf{b}_{3}\right) = \mathcal{S} \times_{1} \mathbf{U}^{(1)} \times_{2} \mathbf{p}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{U}^{(2)} \times_{3} \left(\mathbf{b}_{3}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{a}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}}\right), \quad \mathbf{p}_{2} \in \mathbb{R}^{P}, \ \mathbf{b}_{3} \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$ 

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Takes use of person and expression space $\mathbf{U}^{(k)}$	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Canonical basis of parameter vectors	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Incorporate low-dimensional substructure $\mathbf{U}^{(3)}$	×	×	$\checkmark$
Robust person and expression transfer	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Number of expression parameters	$L_3 \le E$	E = 25	3

First three dimensions of expression space  $\mathbf{U}^{(3)}$ 

- Each emotion displayed in one color approximates one line.
- Expressions form a planar substructure.
- Lines intersect in new *"apathetic"* expression (not part of database).
- Apathy as natural origin of all expressions.



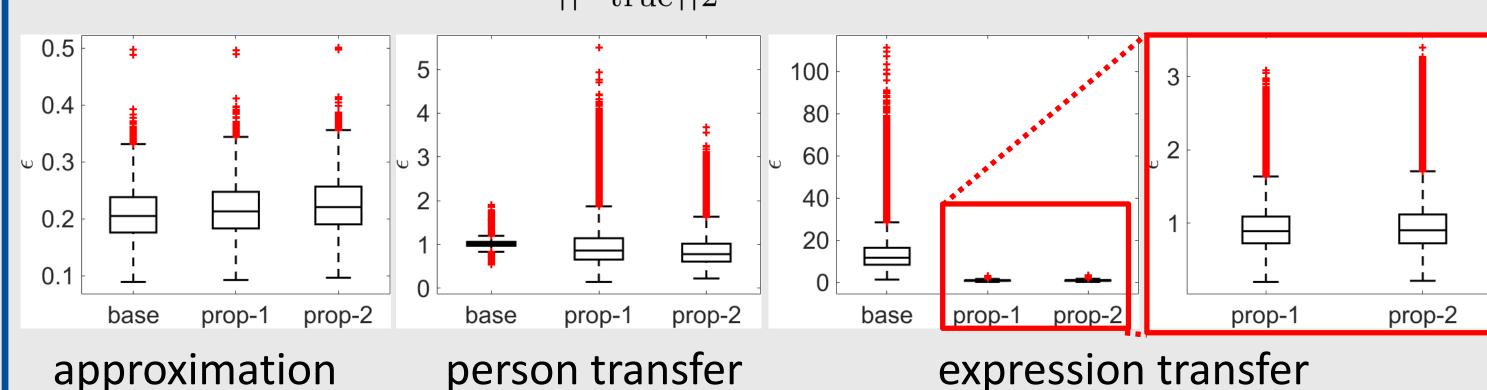
**Reduced expression space:** Compute ICA on apathycentred expression space to receive 3 projection pursuit directions and thereby new basis expressions. Note that these lie in the plane, but partly outside the training data (blue).

## Applications

#### Person and Expression Transfer

How robust can person and expression transfer be done?

- Exclude expression (or person) from data tensor
- Re-estimate model 2.
- Estimate model parameters for remaining faces for each model 3.  $\min ||\widehat{\mathbf{v}} - \mathbf{v}||_{2}^{2} + \lambda_{1} ||\mathbf{p}_{2}||_{2}^{2} + \lambda_{2} ||\mathbf{p}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{1} - 1||_{2}^{2}$  $+ \lambda_3 ||\mathbf{p}_3||_2^2 + \lambda_4 ||\mathbf{p}_3^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{1} - 1||_2^2$
- Change expression (or person) parameters to known values 4. Compute error  $\epsilon = \frac{||\widehat{\mathbf{v}} - \mathbf{v}_{\text{true}}||_2}{||\mathbf{v}_{\text{true}}||_2}$ 5.



### Synthesis of Expression Trajectories



approximation

#### expression transfer

### **Emotion Classification**

- Exclude person from data tensor 1.
- Re-estimate model 2.
- Estimate parameters for person and 3. expression excluded persons
- Assign one of the 7 emotions based on k-4. *nearest-centroid (kNC)* classification

**Classification Rate:** Model 1 : 15% Model 3 : 60%



