SensAl+Expanse Adaptation on Human Behaviour Towards Emotional Valence Prediction

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N.A.C.Henriques (ULisboa)

SensAI+Expanse Adaptation Towards Prediction

Nuno A. C. Henriques https://nunoachenriques.net/

PhD in Cognitive Science from ULisboa MSc in Informatics Engineering from FCT/NOVA

Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer at MettaNoon PropTech Start-up Advisor at Unlockit

Developing socially conscious opportunities to creatively apply Sensory AI and more. Thinking as a data and information architect, engineer, scientist, and strategist towards efficient innovation. It all started with the ZX Spectrum 48k and never stopped from coding search engines. architecting information systems, engineering databases. Cloud. Web. and mobile development integrations. Further, on robotics software. GPS-based navigation. live video human face detection, and IoT (mobile) sensors' data acquisition. Bridging state-of-the-art algorithms and techniques towards automated machine learning, explainable, and efficient predictions in context regarding human emotions.

Inferring Emotion

"[...] **constructions** of the world, not reactions to it."

"[...] created from **concepts** which are the **predictions** that give meaning to your **affect** in your environment."

> Lisa Feldman Barrett Professor of Psychology at Northeastern University https://cos.northeastern.edu/people/lisa-barrett/

Current research issues

- Debate regarding cross-cultural bias.
- Brain-body phenomena in context.
- Vary in dynamic ways over time.

Research Questions

How to build a predictive model?

- Emotional valence changes.
- Human context (sensors, text, self-report).
- Artificial agent in mobile device.

How to leverage such a model?

- Adapt interaction.
- Foster empathy.
- Non-anthropomorphic agent.

Emotion Sensor



A sensible approach

- Valence dimension (Circumplex model).
- Discrete 3-class scale (ground truth).
- Continuous scale (sentiment analysis).
- Spatial and temporal context add-ons.

Human-Agent Interaction



Interaction Non-invasive; non-animal-like; non-anthropomorphic; adaptive rhythms to save resources.

- **Data** Mobile sensors; diary sentiment analysis; valence self-report.
- **Context** Activity dashboard; geolocation; moment.

Adaptive Mechanisms Application

SensAI+Expanse: Data, Flow, Adaptation



Interaction

🥐 SensAl • r	^		
Empathy	67% (cı	67% (current) Report your mood	
NEGATIVE	NEUTRAL	POSITIVE	

Empathy score

- Decays over time.
- Increases with self-reports.

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Write here (private and secure)				
÷	Reported	Empathy		
Feel	60	69%		
Ċ.	Ŀ.	Ŕ		
Activity	Still	Walking		
Still	25d09:44	01d02:54		
Å.	ోం			
Running	Bicycle	Vehicle		
00d00:00	00d00:18	00d10:07		



Insights







- Sentiment self-reported.
- SensAl sentiment analysis (diary and Twitter texts).
- Expanse learning.
- Predictions in context.

Learning Task Requirements

Features Geolocation (clusters and grid); hour of the day; quarter of the day; day of the week.
Estimators 3 model classes + 1 baseline per person.
Models Adapted and fine-tuned to each person.
Predictions Past data predicts future emotional valence in context.

Study

Learning



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Study

Prediction



- Good prediction performance in most cases.
- Efficient energy use
 ¹/10 duration vs. MLP.
 Best F1 = 0.91.
- Per class probability.
- Explainable.

Summary

- Mobile sensing agent with adaptation and learning capabilities towards emotional valence predictions in context.
- Age range and gender neutral.
- Robust to idiosyncratic factors.
- Potentially free of known bias¹.
- Open source code and open science.



¹Henrich, J., Heine, S. J., & Norenzayan, A. (2010). The weirdest people in the world? *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 33(2-3), 61–83. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X0999152X

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