



Language Technologies Institute



# Human Communication and Multimodal Computation

# Lecture 1.2: Datasets

Jeffrey Girard Louis-Philippe Morency

Originally developed with Tadas Baltrušaitis

# Outline

- Course project assignment
- Resources for the course project
  - Common topics in affective computing
  - Common research questions in affective computing
  - Available multimodal and social video datasets
  - Tools for annotation and feature extraction
- Project discussions
  - Identifying topics of interest
  - Begin forming project groups







Explore a <u>new</u> Affective Computing research question!

- Potential data sources
  - Existing multimodal datasets
  - Online videos (e.g., YouTube)
  - Your own video dataset [message us soon!]
  - Run a new study [you may need IRB approval]
- Your dataset should be **multimodal** or **interpersonal**
- The goal is for projects to be interesting from both computational and psychological perspectives



- 1. Preproposal report (in 2 weeks)
- 2. Proposal presentation and report (in 5 weeks)
- 3. Midterm homework assignment (in 8 weeks)
- 4. Midterm presentation and report (in 11 weeks)
- 5. Final presentation and report (in 15 weeks)



#### 1. Preproposal report

- Define your topic
- Define your <u>dataset</u>
- Define your <u>teammates</u>

Start thinking about potential *research questions* and hypotheses Start thinking about specific *psychological phenomena* to study Start thinking about specific *behaviors* and *features* to study Start thinking about *tasks* that each teammate will be assigned to





#### 2. Proposal presentation and report

- Briefly describe and motivate your topic area
- Briefly describe your dataset and research questions
- Present a <u>literature review</u> of related work and theories
- Present a <u>construct conceptualization</u> for your phenomena
- Present results of a <u>qualitative analysis</u> of your data
- Present plans for annotations and features





#### 3. Midterm homework assignment

- Practice statistical modeling using our example data
- Formalize your study hypotheses in statistical terms
- Plan how to apply statistical methods to your project





#### 4. Midterm presentation and report

- Briefly restate your topic, data, and research questions
- Present <u>statistical summaries</u> of your main variables
- Present results of your <u>statistical hypothesis testing</u>
- Provide some <u>interpretation</u> of your statistical results
- Present plans for predictive modeling





#### 5. Final presentation and report

- Briefly restate your topic, data, and research questions
- Briefly restate the results of your hypothesis testing
- Present results of your <u>predictive modeling</u>
- Describe how you integrated multimodal or social data



# **Common Topics**





- Affective states emotions, moods, and feelings
- Cognitive states thinking and information processing
- Personality patterns of acting, feeling, and thinking
- Pathology health, functioning, and disorders
- Social processes groups, cultures, and perception



- Affective states
- Cognitive states
- Personality
- Pathology
- Social processes

- Anger
- Disgust
- Fear
- Happiness
- Sadness
- Positivity
- Activation
- Pride
- Desire

- Frustration
- Anxiety
- Contempt
- Shame
- Guilt
- Wonder
- Relaxation
- Pain
- Envy

- Affective states
- Cognitive states
- Personality
- Pathology
- Social processes

- Engagement
- Interest
- Attention
- Concentration
- Effort
- Surprise
- Confusion
- Agreement
- Doubt
- Knowledge



- Affective states
- Cognitive states
- Personality
- Pathology
- Social processes

- Outgoing
- Assertive
- Energetic
- Sympathetic
- Respectful
- Trusting
- Organized
- Productive
- Responsible Fair

- Pessimistic
- Anxious
- Moody
- Curious
- Artistic
- Creative
- Sincere
- Modest

- Affective states
- Cognitive states
- Personality
- Pathology
- Social processes

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Trauma
- Addiction
- Schizophrenia
- Antagonism
- Detachment
- Disinhibition
- Negative Affectivity
- Psychoticism



- Affective states
- Cognitive states
- Personality
- Pathology
- Social processes

Rapport Cohesion Cooperation Competition Status Conflict Attraction Persuasion Genuineness Culture Skillfulness 



# **Common research questions**

- How are psychological phenomena related to behavior?
  - Which behaviors are related to a phenomenon, and what is the nature of this relationship (e.g., necessary, sufficient)?
  - Are the behaviors that people believe/perceive to be related to a phenomenon actually related to that phenomenon?

#### How are psychological phenomena related to one another?

- What can we learn about someone's traits based on the states that we observe them in (as inferred from behavior)?
- Are the relationships between two phenomena mirrored in the relationships between the behaviors they are linked to?



# **Common research questions**

- What can we learn about psychological phenomena from analyzing and comparing multiple modalities of behavior?
  - Are behaviors from all modalities (verbal, vocal, visual) equally related to the psychological phenomenon?
  - What happens to perceptions of the psychological phenomenon when the modalities seem to diverge?
- How do social processes influence the connections between psychological phenomena and behaviors?
  - Are the same behaviors perceived differently by (or for) different individuals (e.g., genders, ages, cultures)?
  - Is the coordination of two peoples' behavior influenced by context (e.g., their relationship, what they are doing)?



# **Affective states**





# Audio-visual Emotion Challenge 2011/2012

- Part of a larger <u>SEMAINE</u> corpus
- Sensitive Artificial Listener paradigm
- Labeled for four dimensional emotions (per frame)
  - Arousal, expectancy, power, valence
- Has transcripts





[AVEC 2011 – The First International Audio/Visual Emotion Challenge, B. Schuller et al., 2011]







# Audio-visual Emotion Challenge 2013/2014

- Reading specific text in a subset of videos
- Labeled for emotion per frame (valence, arousal, dominance)
- Performing an HCI task
  - Reading aloud a text in German
  - Responding to a number of questions
- 100 audio-visual sessions
- Provide extracted audio-visual features





#### AVEC 2013/2014

[AVEC 2013 – The Continuous Audio/Visual Emotion and Depression Recognition Challenge, Valstar et al. 2013]



# Audio-visual Emotion Challenge 2015/2016

- RECOLA dataset
- Audio-Visual emotion recognition
- Labeled for dimensional emotion per frame (arousal, valence)
- Includes physiological data
- 27 participants
- French, audio, video, ECG and EDA
- Collaboration task in video conference
- Broader range of emotive expressions



AVEC 2015



[Introducing the RECOLA Multimodal Corpus of Remote Collaborative and Affective Interactions, F. Ringeval et al., 2013]



# **HUMAN**

- Over 5 hours of interviews
- Different cultures
- Different languages
- Range of emotions
- Unlabeled









#### The Interactive Emotional Dyadic Motion Capture (IEMOCAP)

- 12 hours of data
- Video, speech, motion capture of face and hands, text transcriptions
- Dyadic sessions where actors perform improvisations or scripted scenarios
- Categorical labels (6 basic emotions plus excitement, frustration) as well as dimensional labels (valence, activation and dominance)
- Geared towards audio (low quality video)







[IEMOCAP: interactive emotional dyadic motion capture database, C. Busso et al, 2008]



# Acted Facial Expressions in the Wild - AFEW

- Part of EmotiW Challenge
- Audio-Visual emotion labels acted emotion clips from movies
  - 1400 video sequences of about 330 subjects
- Labelled for six basic emotions + neutral
- Movies are known, can extract the subtitles/script of the scenes
- Audio includes soundtrack as well
- Shots not always perfectly segmented







[Acted Facial Expressions In The Wild Database, A. Dhall, R. Goecke, S. Lucey, T. Gedeon, 2011]





# MOSI - <u>link</u>

- 2-5 minute long videos
- Total 93 videos with 89 speakers
- Segmented
- Transcribed
- Statements labeled for subjectivity (objective vs. subjective)
- Labeled for sentiment intensity (highly negative to highly positive on a 7 point scale)



[MOSI: Multimodal Corpus of Sentiment Intensity and Subjectivity Analysis in Online Opinion Videos, Zadeh et al., 2016]



# **Persuasive Opinion Multimedia (POM)**

- 1,000 online movie review videos
- Positive and negative sentiment
- Audio-visual
- Transcribed
- Good quality audio
- Speaking about a film
- 500 reviews with 5 stars
- 500 reviews with 1-2 stars



Positive opinions (5-star ratings)



Negative opinions (1- or 2-star ratings)

[Computational Analysis of Persuasiveness in Social Multimedia: A Novel Dataset and Multimodal Prediction Approach, Park et al. 2014]



#### Multimodal Opinion Utterances Dataset (MOUD)

- 80 videos from YouTube
- 15 males, 65 females
- 30 second segments
- Discuss a single opinion
- Labeled for sentiment at the utterance level {Positive, Negative, Neutral}
- Acoustic, Visual, and Linguistic features





[Utterance-Level Multimodal Sentiment Analysis, Perez-Rosas et al. 2013]





#### Video Summarization Database (COGNIMUSE)

- Segments from 8 movies and 4 travel documentaries
- Labeled for "saliency" (attention-capturing moments)
  - Interesting sounds, visuals, semantics, etc.
- Labeled for affective dimensions (arousal and valence)
- Labeled with text summaries of the segments



[COGNIMUSE: A multimodal video database..., Zlatintsi et al. 2017]





#### LIRIS-ACCEDE and MediaEval Databases [link]

- Clips from 160 films annotated for affect:
  - Pairwise comparisons on affective arousal and valence
  - Momentary ratings on affective arousal and valence
  - Some have annotations of violence in each clip
  - Some have annotations of **scary** (fear-inducing) segments

[The MediaEval 2018 Emotional Impact of Movies Task, Dellandrea et al. 2018]





# **Cognitive states**



#### User experience dataset - link

- 58 sessions
- More that 6 hours of recordings of people playing video games
- Demographic information
- Labelled for engagement, frustration, and challenge
- Played two games and have preference ratings
- Audio-visual data (audio noisy)
- Gameplay data





[The Platformer Experience Dataset, K. Karpouzis, N. Shaker, G. Yannakakis, S. Asteriadis, 2015]





#### The Multimodal Dyadic Behavior Dataset (MMDB)

- We introduce a new publicly-available dataset containing over 160 sessions of a 3–5 minute child-adult interaction.
- Semi structure play
- Broad range of social behaviors
- Number of cameras and sensors
- Labels engagement, responsiveness, attention

[Decoding Children's Social Behavior, Rehg et al., 2013]









Speech, Electrodermal and Accelerometry Data

Wearing a Book

Tickling



Looking through a Book







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#### Video Summarization Database (COGNIMUSE)

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- Labeled with text summaries of the segments



[COGNIMUSE: A multimodal video database..., Zlatintsi et al. 2017]





# Personality





#### **Persuasive Opinion Multimedia (POM)**

- 1,000 online movie review videos
- A number of speaker traits/attributes labeled – confidence, credibility, passion, persuasion, big 5 personality traits...
- Video, audio and text
- Good quality audio
- Some videos are more difficult because of home recording



Positive opinions (5-star ratings)



Negative opinions (1- or 2-star ratings)

[Computational Analysis of Persuasiveness in Social Multimedia: A Novel Dataset and Multimodal Prediction Approach, Park et al. 2014]



### **MAPTRAITS - link**

- Annotations of a subset of traits
  - Big 5 personality traits
  - Engagement
  - Facial attractiveness
  - Vocal attractiveness
  - Likability
- Two types of labels
  - Quantized 11 subjects (ordinal)
  - Continuous 10 subjects (continuous)
- Annotation of the traits changing over time





[MAPTRAITS 2014: The First Audio/Visual Mapping Personality Traits Challenge, O. Celiktutan et al., 2014]





### YouTube Personality Dataset - link

- Contains 404 YouTube vloggers personality annotations for the big 5
- Contains audio and visual features already computed
- Includes transcripts
- Does not contain the actual videos

   (8), need to rely on existing features

#### HIT preview

WATCH THE VIDEO ENTIRELY (!) Please, wait for the video to finish.



ANSWER THE QUESTIONNAIRE (!) To start with the questionnaire, press here

Please, INDICATE HOW MUCH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE with each one of the following STATEMENTS about the person in the video.

(!) Rate the extent to which the pair of the trait applies to the person, even if one characteristic applies more stronlgy than the other.

STATEMENTS:

You see the person in the video as...

P1. Extraverted, enthusiastic	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	$_{6}^{\circ}$	0	7-Agree strongly
P2. Cristical, quarrelsome	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	•	7-Agree strongly
P3. Dependable, self-disciplined	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	•	7-Agree strongly
P4. Anxious, easily upset	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0	7-Agree strongly
P5. Open to new experiences, complex	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0	7-Agree strongly
P6. Reserved, quiet	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	•	7-Agree strongly
P7. Sympathetic, warm	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0	7-Agree strongly
P8. Disorganized, careless	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	•	7-Agree strongly
P9. Calm, emotionally stable.	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0	7-Agree strongly
P10. Conventional, uncreative	1-Disagree strongly 🔘	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0	7-Agree strongly





#### Synergetic Social Scene Analysis (SALSA)

- Uninterrupted recordings of an indoor social event
- 18 subjects interacting at a poster session and cocktail party
- Data on position, pose, and F-formation (social groups)
- Self-reported personality (big five traits)



[Analyzing free-standing conversational groups, Alameda-Pineda et al. 2015]



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# Pathology



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# Audio-visual Emotion Challenge (AVEC 2013/2014)

- Reading specific text in a subset of videos
- Performing an HCI task
  - Reading aloud a text in German
  - Responding to a number of questions
- 100 audio-visual sessions
- Provide extracted audio-visual features
- Three types of depression labels
  - Self-reported depression score per session
  - Beck Depression Index-II (BDI)





#### AVEC 2013/2014

[AVEC 2013 – The Continuous Audio/Visual Emotion and Depression Recognition Challenge, Valstar et al. 2013]



#### **Distress Analysis Interview Corpus (DAIC)**

- Part of AVEC 2016 challenge
- Clinical interviews to support the diagnosis of distress
  - Anxiety (STAI)
  - Depression (PHQ-8)
  - Post-traumatic stress (PCL-C/PCL-M)
- Audio-visual (features) data (no videos themselves)
- Data transcribed and annotated for verbal and non-verbal features
- 189 session of interactions
- Session ~16 minutes

[AVEC 2016 – Depression, Mood, and Emotion Recognition Workshop and Challenge, M. Valstar et al., 2016]





#### **Psychosis Symptoms Dataset**

- 24 sessions
- Semi structured interviews
  - 6 to 14 questions asked by an experience clinician
- Dyadic interactions
- Audio-visual data
- Transcribed
- Psychosis symptoms
  - PANSS
  - BPRS
  - MADRS
- Long term
  - 4 interactions with follow up









# Social processes





# **Emergent LEAder corpus (ELEA) - <u>link</u>**

- 102 participants 21 teams
- Labeled for leadership related elements, self and external labels
- Can be used both for personality and for dyadic behaviors
- Performing a winter-survival tasks
- Video and audio recordings
- Diarized data using a directional microphone





[An Audio Visual Corpus for Emergent Leader Analysis, Dairazalia Sanchez-Cortes, Oya Aran, and Daniel Gatica-Perez, 2011]



# **The Tower Game Dataset**

- 112 videos
- Two scenarios eliciting interaction
  - Architect-builder
  - Distinct-objective
- Labeled for
  - Joint attention
  - Entrainment



[The Tower Game Dataset: A multimodal dataset for analyzing social interaction predicates, David A. Salter et al., 2015]



# MAHNOB-Mimicry - link

- 40 participants
- Synchronized cameras from multiple views – 15 cameras and 3 microphones
- Political discussions and a role-playing game
- Annotations for dialogue acts, turn-taking, affect, and head gestures



[The MAHNOB Mimicry Database: A database of naturalistic human interactions, Sanjay Bilakhia, Stavros Petridis, Anton Nijholt, Maja Pantic, 2011]



#### Canal 9 Political Debates - link

- 72 political debates recorded by the Canal 9, Switzerland
- 42 hours of edited hi-quality audiovisual recordings
- Up to 5 participants
- Annotation
  - Speaker segmentation
  - Group of opponents agreement and disagreement







Full Group

Personal Shot

**Multiple Participants** 

[Canal9: A Database of Political Debates for Analysis of Social Interactions, Vinciarelli et al., 2009]





### AMI meeting corpus - link

- 100 hours of meeting recordings
- Close-talking and far-field microphones
- Individual and room-view video cameras
- Output from a slide projector and an electronic whiteboard
- Lots of annotations
  - Dialogue acts
  - Head and hand gestures
  - Gaze
  - etc.



[Announcing the AMI Meeting Corpus. Jean Carletta et al., 2006]





#### Multimodal Collective Intelligence Dataset By CoEx Lab

- Dyad interaction over Skype
- 6 collaborative cognitive tasks over Skype.
- Performance graded using collective intelligence score.
- Post and pre experiment surveys
- Demographic information
- Audio-visual, EDA, heart rate, EEG, joint positions
- 40-50 dyads available for most modalities.
   Additional data collection is in progress.
- Looking for teammates. Please Contact! -Prerna Chikersal (prerna@cmu.edu)







### HAPpy PEople Images - HAPPEI

- Groups of people in various social contexts
- Labeled for happiness of individuals and of the group
- Not multimodal 😣



[Automatic Group Happiness Intensity Analysis, A. Dhall, R. Goecke and T. Gedeon, 2015]





#### The Multimodal Dyadic Behavior Dataset (MMDB)

- We introduce a new publicly-available dataset containing over 160 sessions of a 3–5 minute child-adult interaction.
- Semi structure play
- Broad range of social behaviors
- Number of cameras and sensors
- Labels engagement, responsiveness, attention

[Decoding Children's Social Behavior, Rehg et al., 2013]









Looking through a Book



Greeting



**Playing Ball** 







Speech, Electrodermal and Accelerometry Data

Tickling

### ICT rapport corpus - link

- 165 interactions
- Speaker and listener paradigm
- 2-3 minute interactions
- Audio-visual
- Transcribed
- Labelled
  - Rapport
  - Personality
  - Head gestures

[Creating Rapport with Virtual Agents, J. Gratch et al., 2007]









### SSPNet Conflict Corpus – <u>link</u>

- 1430 clips
- 30 seconds each
- 45 political debates
- Audio-visual data
- Labels
  - Conflict level intensity



[Collecting Data for Socially Intelligent Surveillance and Monitoring Approaches: The Case of Conflict in Competitive Conversations, A.Vinciarelli et al., 2013]





### Cicero

- 14 subjects
- Giving a 5-15 minute presentation
- Virtual audience
- Public speaking assessed by experts
  - Flow of speech
  - Pacing
  - Posture stiffness
  - Nervousness
  - Eye contact
  - Overall performence
- Audio-visual data



[Cicero - Towards a Multimodal Virtual Audience Platform for Public Speaking Training, Batrinca 2013]



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  - Engagement
  - Facial attractiveness
  - Vocal attractiveness
  - Likability
- Two types of labels
  - Quantized 11 subjects (ordinal)
  - Continuous 10 subjects (continuous)
- Annotation of the traits changing over time





[MAPTRAITS 2014: The First Audio/Visual Mapping Personality Traits Challenge, O. Celiktutan et al., 2014]



#### **Green Persuasive Database - <u>link</u>**

- 16 subjects
- 8 recordings of 25-48 minutes
- One person's goal is to persuade another
- Labels
  - Persuasiveness over time





#### Multimodal Focused Interaction Dataset (MFI)

- 19 videos from 1 subject
- Video from shoulder-mounted camera
- Voice activity detection from microphone
- Accelerometer, gyroscope, magnetometer, GPS
- Segments labeled as: {Focused interaction, focused interaction walk, unfocused interaction, no interactions}



[Multimodal egocentric analysis of focused interactions, Bano et al., 2018]



#### Synergetic Social Scene Analysis (SALSA)

- Uninterrupted recordings of an indoor social event
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- Self-reported personality (big five traits)



[SALSA: A novel dataset for multimodal group behavior analysis, Alameda-Pineda et al. 2015]



# Tools for annotation and analysis



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# **Annotation tools**

- Transcriber
  - <u>http://trans.sourceforge.net/en/presentation.php</u>
- ANVIL
  - <u>http://www.anvil-software.de/</u>
- ELAN
  - http://www.lat-mpi.eu/tools/elan/
- CARMA
  - http://carma.jmgirard.com/



# ELAN

- Deals with .eaf files (lots of datasets are annotated in this format)
- Allows to export data to various formats easilly
- Easy to do event annotations
- Deals with multiple video audio files





# CARMA

### **Continuous Affect Rating and Media Annotation**

- Collect dimensional ratings of videos in real-time
- Review and compare multiple judges' ratings
- Saves annotations in simple .csv files



![](_page_63_Picture_6.jpeg)

# **Automatic Annotations (Speech)**

- CMU Sphinx <u>http://cmusphinx.sourceforge.net/</u>
- Hidden Markov Model Toolkit <u>http://htk.eng.cam.ac.uk/</u>
- Google Cloud Speech-to-Text <u>https://cloud.google.com/speech-to-text/</u>
- Microsoft Azure Speech-to-Text API <u>https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/cognitive-</u> <u>services/speech-to-text/</u>

![](_page_64_Picture_5.jpeg)

# **Automatic Annotations (Verbal)**

- SRI Language Modeling Toolkit (language models) <u>http://www.speech.sri.com/projects/srilm/</u>
- Parsers by Kenji Sagae (syntactic parsers) <u>http://www.sagae.org/software.html</u>
- LIWC2015 (text analysis) <u>http://liwc.wpengine.com/</u>
- LightSIDE (text mining, GUI) <u>http://ankara.lti.cs.cmu.edu/side/download.html</u>
- MALLET (document classification, topic modeling) <u>http://mallet.cs.umass.edu/</u>

![](_page_65_Picture_6.jpeg)

# **Automatic Annotations (Vocal)**

- COVAREP (feature extraction, speech analysis) <u>http://covarep.github.io/covarep/</u>
- Praat (feature extraction, speech analysis, segmentation, GUI) <u>http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/</u>
- OpenEAR (feature extraction, emotion classification) <u>http://sourceforge.net/projects/openart/</u>
- OpenSmile (feature extraction) <u>https://www.audeering.com/opensmile/</u>

![](_page_66_Picture_5.jpeg)

# **Automatic Annotations (Visual)**

- Watson Head Tracker (head pose) <u>http://sourceforge.net/projects/watson/</u>
- EyeAPI (eye location) <u>https://staff.fnwi.uva.nl/r.valenti/index.php?content=EyeAPI</u>
- OpenFace (landmarks, head pose, action units, gaze) <u>https://github.com/TadasBaltrusaitis/OpenFace</u>
- Emotient (action units, emotion estimation) <u>https://imotions.com/emotient/</u>
- OpenPose (body, foot, face, hand tracking) <u>https://github.com/CMU-Perceptual-Computing-Lab/openpose</u>

![](_page_67_Picture_6.jpeg)

# **Machine Learning Toolboxes**

- Weka 3 (data mining) <u>https://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/</u>
- LibSVM (support vector machines) <u>https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/</u>
- HCRF (hidden-state conditional random fields) <u>https://sourceforge.net/projects/hcrf/</u>
- Bayes Net Toolbox (Bayesian networks) <u>https://github.com/bayesnet/bnt</u>

![](_page_68_Picture_5.jpeg)

# **Deep Learning Toolboxes**

- Torch or PyTorch <u>http://torch.ch/</u> or <u>https://pytorch.org/</u>
- Keras <u>http://keras.io/</u>
- Theano <u>http://deeplearning.net/software/theano/</u>
- Caffe <u>http://caffe.berkeleyvision.org/</u>
- TensorFlow <u>https://www.tensorflow.org/</u>

![](_page_69_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_69_Picture_7.jpeg)

# **Project groups**

- The goal is to form project groups of 2, 3, or 4 students
- Teams should be interesting in similar topic areas
- Pick two of the following topics
  - Affective states
  - Cognitive states
  - Personality
  - Pathology
  - Social processes
- Chat with other people who picked one of your topics
- Discuss specific areas of interest within each topic

![](_page_70_Picture_11.jpeg)