要旨

fMRI による画像から誘起される 感情の推定

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人の感性をコンピュータで処理することを目指す感性工学や,人とコンピュータとのより良いコミュニケーションを研究するヒューマンコンピュータインタラクションの分野において,人の感情の種類や強度を読み取ることは重要な課題の一つである.また近年,活発に研究されているブレインデコーディングは,fMRI などで撮像した脳活動から知覚内容の判別を機械学習を用いて行うものである.そして,感性工学では,感情の強度表現やベクトル表現が可能なことから連続モデルで扱われることが多い.そこで本研究では,非侵襲的な計測機器であり,空間分解能が高い fMRI を用いて脳活動を計測し,画像が持つ Valence (快の誘発度)と Arousal (覚醒度)という指標から感情の推定を試みる.推定は,感情は度合いを持つものとし回帰モデルを用いる.結果として,計測したデータ全体では大きな相関は確認できなかったが,Z-score の大きい計測値について回帰を行った結果では,Valence に正,負の相関があるボクセルについて回帰の当てはまりの良さを示す R^2 の被験者間平均は,それぞれ 0.42 , 0.54 となり,Arousal に正,負の相関があるボクセルについて回帰の当てはまりの良さを示す R^2 の被験者間平均は,それぞれ 0.50 , 0.58 となった.このことより,大きく誘起された感情については,回帰式によって推定が可能だと考える.

キーワード fMRI,感情,画像の知覚,線形回帰分析

Abstract

A study of estimation of human emotion induced by images using fMRI

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In the field of Kansei engineering and human computer interaction, it is one of the important problems to distinct and estimate human emotion. For example, if a human has different emotion from another human, computer system has to process and interact in different manner. Recently, brain decoding has been actively studied to discriminate human's perception using machine learning algorithm from the brain neural activity obtained by functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), and so on. Considering applications to Kansei engineering, the distinction and amount of emotion are better to be represented by vector space model to describe variety and strength of emotion. Functional magnetic resonance imaging is a device of measuring brain neural activity, which is noninvasive with high space resolution. The purpose of this study is estimate human emotion from a human brain neural activities obtained by fMRI using linear regression model. The variety and strength of human emotion is represented by two values, valence and arousal. The result shows that there is not strong correlation in the whole data, however, in the data limited to high value of Z-score, there are correlations. The average scores between subjects of R^2 indicating the fitness of regression are 0.42 and 0.54 about positive voxel and negative voxel correlation for valence, the average scores between subjects of R^2 are 0.50 and 0.58 about positive voxel and negative voxel correlation for arousal. These results show that the strong emotion can be estimated by

strong neural activity with the score |Z|-1. If the accuracy of the devices measuring brain neural activity increases, the estimation of smaller emotion will be possible and it can be used for applications in Kansei engineering or human computer interaction.

key words fMRI, emotion, perception of the image, linear regression