

《新鲜事：有专家说可以“读取”面部表情的AI其实不太可靠》

现如今，人工智能越来越多地出现在我们的生活中，为我们带来便利的同时，它的发展也存在一定的争议，例如与隐私、法律、道德伦理的冲突。

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems that companies claim can “read” facial expressions is based on outdated science and risks being unreliable and discriminatory, one of the world’s leading experts on the psychology of emotion has warned.

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Lisa Feldman Barrett, professor of psychology at Northeastern University, said that such technologies appear to disregard a growing body of evidence undermining the notion that the basic facial expressions are universal across cultures. As a result, such technologies--some of which are already being deployed in real-world settings--run the risk of being unreliable or discriminatory, she said.

Northeastern????????????·????·??(????????????????????????)?????????????????????

However, a growing body of evidence has shown that beyond these basic stereotypes there is a huge range in how people express emotion, both across and within cultures.

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In western cultures, for instance, people have been found to scowl only about 30% of the time when they're angry, she said, meaning they move their faces in other ways about 70% of the time.

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"There is low reliability," Feldman Barrett said. "And people often scowl when they're not angry. That's what we'd call low specificity. People scowl when they're concentrating really hard, when you tell a bad joke, when they have gas."

Feldman
Barrett??"??"

The expression that is supposed to be universal for fear is the supposed stereotype for a threat or anger face in Malaysia, she said. There are also wide variations within cultures in terms of how people express emotions, while context such as body language and who a person is talking to is critical.

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