



## CYBER-MICROEXPRESSIONS

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## Overview

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We know that when we feel an emotion, we have an involuntary reaction, and that action is displayed by microexpressions. In addition, when we make facial expressions, we create the emotions attached to that expression to determine a nonverbal response. These elements of psychology, as expected, are interpretable on social media, particularly, in high profile instances. For example, subject A, is an actress who is experiencing a psychotic break on Twitter and subject B is tweeting inappropriate content to provoke further response with subject A. Those directly and indirectly involved with subject A, may display involuntary reactions by digital footprints displayed in their digital microexpressions. This is cyber-microexpressions.

Cyber-microexpressions Methodology:

- Isolating the individuals involved on a separate observation account for observational evaluation.
- Monitoring by video and persons of the behavioural interactions to establish a normal baseline in behaviour vs. when engaging in criminal activity which causes a change within the behavioural response which is acted out subconsciously.
- Establishing these behaviours in a quantitative measurement as it relates to psychological criminology, cognitive reactivity and incorporating the methodology of Rorschach prompts.

- **Reactivity and Patterns:** The calculating of the reactivity stimuli with each subject when engaging on social platforms is critical in Cyberstalking, Terrorism, Cyberbullying cases. Establishing behavioural patterns during subconscious engagements to further determine behaviour patterns used when engaging in criminality but most important, log those as video evidence.
- **The Prompt:** Inducing behavioural responses with the use of prompts, Input. Once the subject has been evaluated with the reactivity and patterns profile, law enforcement or military personal can then send content specific to regarding those trigger prompts to induce a reactive response (output) for evaluation.

These involuntary responses are critical in providing information regarding crimes which are committed in "silence," which makes this software a fundamental element in cybersecurity as well as terrorism.

- **The Report:** Upon completion of these test the administrator will be able to establish the next pattern of behaviour the subject will make without having to utilize a prompt.

The use of the Rorschach prompt methodology has changed the way the user interacts with the operating system, thus, conditioning their cognitive understanding and behavioural responses to react as well as engage with content or users regarding suspected crimes.

Thus, allowing the administrator to be many steps ahead of the subject(s) cognitively, and most effectively, monitor the subject now subconsciously acting out these cyber-microexpressive behaviours of criminality, already established within the subjects patterned profile. Thus, producing criminal evidence or a silence confession which is video reported.

This is critical in preventing crime as well as providing in depth research in the field of criminology. Observing and applying this methodology in group a group setting is effective regarding behavioural monitoring and successful output data.

- Research data obtained from cases will be inputted in the Acaary Database to quantify these patterns, continuous adjustments are critical in building stronger algorithms within the software which can detect these behavioural pattens without the guidance of an administrator. This software can run concurrently with any operating system, telecommunication devices, or social platform.

The software will then isolate these accounts to monitor by video record. This process is intended for analysation of data output regarding future prompts and evaluation, research and adjustments.

Cyber-microexpressions can manifest based on the emotion attached to expression or overall feeling or mood of a subject. These outputs can be independent or reactive. In this instance, we are focused on the reactive type. If the collective reaction towards Subject A's psychotic's break is contempt, the trigger event will elicit an emotional response in those subjects which will ultimately result in cyber-microexpressive responsivity in subsequent posting and other online actions, reflecting such emotions, regardless of algorithmic content because the subjects intentionally post consciously sought content.

This is also particularly prevalent in cases of online feuds as well as cyber-bullying; the perpetrator will post content to elicit a negative emotional response from the victim. The perpetrator posts to essentially tell a story on their cyber channel and gain not only a response but also an induced narrative to influence “public opinion” in their favor. For example, if Subject X and Subject Y are feuding behind closed doors, they may act out passively aggressively online, known colloquially as “throwing shade” or “shading.” This is a way to subtly act out aggressions, whether or not other onlookers are aware of the feud. Thus, Subject X may, for example, post something on social media to gain sympathy and/or villainize Subject Y. It is not uncommon for Subject X and Y to engage in competitive behavior online: Subject X posts a selfie, so subject Y posts one as well, with the aim of regaining the public gaze, as if to say, “look at me, I am beautiful, too.” These are age-old human reactions, but they are now being acted out online.

Christopher Hadnagy discusses in *Social Engineering, The Science of Human Hacking*, in the chapter, *I Can See What You Didn't Say*:

I again saw a connection in the research between planting emotional stimuli before the brain has a chance to “Turn on”, and I can cause the target to feel slight sadness or fear, then I advantage of their empathic response. In other words, mastering the use of pretexts can help me elicit the emotions I want in my subjects; I can make them feel how I want them to feel. Now we are getting to the point, finally, of why understanding nonverbals is so important. (pg. 185)

In the case of high-profile figures, in this instance of Subject A, the other individuals are brands, self-aware of public observation of their online behaviour, thus, they avoid liking content that can be linked to incriminating behaviour, but their activity will be live during the psychotic episode of Subject A.

In other forms of harassment, the Subject will follow target on all platforms, even if the target no longer is engaging. Both sides are classically conditioned to every dimension of conflict. The aggressor, as we see with many narcissistic personality disorders, works very diligently at provoking the target to act out so the subject can feel gratification and control over the target, whom they now view was weak. The subject will often use a side account often referred as “Alt accounts.” This ultimately allows the subject to move anonymously. However, both parties experience an increase of onset anxiety and depression and other negative reactions, such as eating disorders as a result. The attacker will increase internet use whether it involves obsessing, re-reading or strategizing. This can result in less time updating their own personal page because they become consumed in the alternate reality which they must maintain to continue provoking the target. In addition, the aggressor may begin to consciously or subconsciously mirroring the target, by copying their physical appearance, personality traits and/or type of online content. Again, because these actions are cyber-microexpressions, they may be difficult to decipher at first glance, and may require more in-depth observation.

This type of competition can become increasingly hostile in instances of romantic competition. Let's assume that Subjects X and Y are female love interests of Subject Z. Subject X is an ex-partner, while Subject Y is a new, current partner of Subject Z. Subject X may attempt to garner Subject Z's attention due to jealousy over the new relationship by posting provocative or attention-seeking content to gain interest and or sympathy from Subject Z. Subject Y may then choose to respond in competition, as well. This dynamic can be further complicated, just as offline “love triangles,” if Subject Z has interest in both parties. Unhealthy triangulation can then play out online as well as offline. As this example displays some online interactions which may not be illegal can still have adverse effects on both the victim and the perpetrator, especially such instances of unhealthy competition.

The use of algorithms can be a dangerous ally to mental illness in the case of subjects experiencing psychosis, delusions, or other disconnections from reality. The A.I. predictive content can induce paranoia, aggravating delusions related to bipolar or schizophrenic episodes in mentally ill individuals because their social media feed may be flooded with content related to their delusions.

The linkage of the study of cyber-microexpressions with gathering evidence of crime online can help close the loop of the internet injustices that are currently slipping through the cracks. The digital footprints of perpetrators will become key in the future of tracking and apprehending online criminals. We can go beyond IP addresses to understanding the in-depth movements of harassers and stalkers. Even malicious hackers are currently welcomed with far too many gaps in security, which need to be tightened up.

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