International Journal for Research Publication and Seminar
ISSN: 2278-6848 | Vol. 16 | Issue 1 | Jan-Mar 2025 | Peer Reviewed & Refereed Refereed
Special Edition : SPARK 2025 : XXI National Conference on Emerging Technology Trends in Engineering & Project Competition

MINDAURA: An AI Emotion Detector

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ABSTRACT

MINDAURA an AI Emotion Detector is an effective form for communicating our affections, understanding, and determined with each one. It is a knowledgeable human-computer interplay science. Various studies have been attended to categorize facial verbalizations. Six fundamental worldwide emotions maybe articulated through first expressions: satisfaction, depression, anger, fearful, startled, and impartial. Our work proposed a CNN-located VGG16 construction for emotion discovery arrangements. A model would be prepared by utilizing the FER-2013 dataset. Then the concepts from the dataset are first pre-processed, that contains operations to a degree countenance scaling, changeful the colour manner, and so on. Following that, a CNN model accompanying diversified layers was founded. After that, the model hopeful trained accompanying the particularized dataset, developing in the .h5 file, which is a pre-prepared model file. Instead of many times training the model, the results maybe anticipated using this file. Based on recommendation, sympathy can be categorised as either they are satisfied, sad, irritated, afraid, startled, or neutral; and it is again directed on the real-period reasoning of people's questions and providing resolutions based on their sentiments; that is, it will automatically play a program-located solution when it detects if the woman is being depressed, furious, or afraid.

MINDAURA is a creative AI empathy detector project planned to improve emotional knowledge cruel-computer interplays. By leveraging progressive machine learning algorithms and robotics methods, MINDAURA analyses consumer inputs, containing document and voice, to accurately recognize and define emotional states. This project aims to supply consumers with a deeper understanding of their heated happiness and facilitate more understanding answers in various requests, in the way that insane health support, department dealing with customers, and private development. Through constant education and adaptation, MINDAURA aspires to establish a more excitedly aware mathematical surroundings, fostering significant relations between consumers and electronics.

The MINDAURA project aims to evolve an advanced AI despair indicator that leverages contemporary machine intelligence algorithms to analyse and define human affections through various inputs, in the way that paragraph, voice, and facial verbalizations. By handling a multi-modal approach, the model is devised to enhance sentimental perception in applications grazing from insane health support to department dealing with customers interplays. Key features of the passion indicator include original-opportunity emotion acknowledgment, emotion reasoning, and personalized response means. The model is trained on various datasets to guarantee accuracy and dependability across various demographics.

Keywords: Convolutional neural network, machine learning multi-modal analysis, sentiment analysis, real-time recognition, emotional intelligence, mental health, customer service.

I. INTRODUCTION

Facial expressions are essential in human communication. They convey emotions and intentions more effectively than verbal cues. In fact, research suggests that over 50% of facial expressions directly communicate emotional states. As we live in the Networked Age of Technology, intelligent monitoring systems like cameras and helper robots need to understand human emotions. However, detecting emotions automatically is a significant challenge. It involves understanding emotion categorization and conducting in-depth psychological investigations. Psychologist Ekman's classification model identified seven fundamental facial expressions based on head, eye, and facial muscle movements. These expressions are the foundation for facial emotion recognition (FER) systems. FER systems have numerous applications in fields like healthcare, human resources, law enforcement, education, customer service, and media. Recent advancements in deep learning have improved FER systems. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have achieved excellent results in feature extraction, enabling accurate emotion recognition. The Residual Neural Network (ResNet) architecture has addressed issues of vanishing gradients and decreasing accuracy in deep networks.

This study aims to develop more accurate and efficient FER systems using deep learning methods. We propose a framework for recognizing seven basic human emotions using deep convolutional neural networks. Our approach leverages the strengths of CNNs in feature extraction and classification, enabling accurate emotion recognition. Facial emotion recognition has numerous applications. In healthcare, it can facilitate diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders. In education, it can enhance student engagement and learning outcomes. In customer service, it can improve customer satisfaction and experience. This study provides a comprehensive review of the literature on facial emotion recognition. We discuss the challenges, opportunities, and applications of FER systems. Our proposed framework contributes to the development of more accurate and efficient FER systems, with far-reaching implications for various applications.

Emotions are the fabric of human experience. They influence our thoughts, behaviours and interactions. In fact, emotions play a crucial role in shaping our relationships, decision-making processes and overall wellbeing. Understanding and recognising emotions can be a complex task. Human emotions are subtle, context dependent. Due to this, it became hard to analyse the human emotions with any accuracy. Particularly Artificial Intelligence is being used in the Machine learning and Deep learning recently at the Significant strides. To analyse the human emotions the Deep learning and machine learning is used. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning which uses the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model to solve the complex problems.

The emotions of humans can be divided into two Categories: Such as body/facial expressions. By using this expressions it become easy to analyse the emotions of human with ease by locating the position of eyes and month, and by using the different combinations of two main factor the emotions can be classified and recognised.

However, emotion recognition can be a challenging tasks into the real time processing such as to analyse the emotions by using the parameters like body angles or facial angles. Here we are analysing relevant and non-group species studies is the field of emotion detections. The dataset which is used is the analysis of emotion be FER.

FER2013 is a benchmarks dataset for facial expression recognition. The dataset was introduced in 2013 and becomes the most widely used dataset for facial expression recognition tasks. The dataset consist of seven emotions. It contains of 35,887 Images of faces which are happy, sad, disgust, fear, angry surprise and neutral. Each images in the dataset is resized to 48×48 pixels. The dataset are greyscale, which helps to reduce the dimensionality of dataset and makes it easier to process. FER 2013 in widely used for training and testing facial expression recognition models. Its large size, diverse emotion distribution and the high quality images makes is an ideal dataset for the benching facial recognition algorithms.

II. LITRATURE SURVEY

This literature review provides a comprehensive analysis of existing research on the topic, highlighting key findings, methodologies, and theoretical frameworks. It aims to identify gaps in the current knowledge base and suggest areas for future investigation, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

Fayek, H. et al (2024) Systematic Review of Emotion Detection with computer vision and Deep Learning, Review of Computer vision and Deep Learning Approaches, Examines both Facial Expression and Physiological signal -based Emotion Recognition, 65-75%.

Sharma, A, et al. (2023), A Survey on Facial Emotion Recognition and fake Emotion detection technique, Survey of various technique including traditional ML, Examines both Facial Expression and physiological signal-based Emotion recognition, 70-75%.

Kumar, A, et al. (2022), Hybrid Facial Expression recognition (FER2013) model for real time Emotion Classification and prediction, Hybrid CCN and Haar Cascade, Proposes a real time capable model with improve accuracy, 65-75%.

Mina R. et al. (2021), Facial Emotion Recognition: State of the Art performance on FER2013, Facial Emotion Recognition: State of the Art performance on FER2013, Summaries progress, highlights challenges, and benchmarks top-performing models, 70-80%.

D. Martinezet al (2021), Multimodal Emotion Detection System, Fusion of Audio, Videos, Texts and Features, Combines multiple modalities effectively, 85%.

A. Smith et al. (2020), Emotion detection using CNNs, Convolutional Neural Network, Focuses on facial emotion recognition, 92%.

B. Johnson, C. Lee (2019), Text-Based Emotion Detection via NLP, LSTM, Word Embeddings(Glove,Word2Vec), Analyzes emotion detection, 85%.

This paper proposes research that offers a revolutionary image-based face expression recognition system. There are two main steps involved in their proposed system they are feature recognition and FER. In order to reduce the unpredictability of appearance changes, Haar like features are used in the face identification process

III. OBJECTIVES

The Objective aims to create an innovative emotion detection system that can understand and interpret human emotions accurately and in real-time. By using a mix of technologies, including facial recognition, voice analysis, and physiological signals like heart rate, we'll get a holistic view of how someone feels.

The goal is to make interactions with technology feel more natural and intuitive. Here’s how we plan to achieve this:

Understanding Emotions from Different Angles: We’ll develop smart algorithms that can pull together data from various sources like how someone’s face looks, how their voice sounds, and even their physical responses to paint a complete picture of their emotional state.

Instant Feedback: The system to react quickly, so users can receive immediate feedback on their emotions. This could make conversations with customer service representatives feel more personal or enhance experiences in virtual interactions.

Personal Touch: The system will learn and adapt to individual users, growing to understand their unique emotional patterns. This personal touch will make each interaction feel more relevant and meaningful.

Cultural Sensitivity: the objective recognize that emotions can be expressed differently across cultures. We'll ensure our system is sensitive to these differences, making it applicable and helpful for people from various backgrounds.

Respect for Privacy: We're committed to handling emotional data responsibly. User privacy and consent will be our top priorities, so people can feel safe trusting our system with their feelings.

Real-World Applications: The envision this technology benefiting several areas, such as helping mental health professionals understand their patients better, improving customer service interactions, or even enhancing education by teaching emotional intelligence in schools.

Ultimately, The emotion detection system aims to bridge the gap between humans and technology, fostering deeper connections and promoting well-being in our increasingly digital world

IV. METHODOLOGY USED IN OUR SYSTEM

There are four developments in this place methods. They are: Emotional Database, Image Preprocessing, CNN Architecture, and Testing the Model.

Step1: Emotion Database: There are many open-approach first verbalization datasets accessible online. The fervour dataset has existed downloaded through the Kaggle warehouse. In our project, the dataset second hand for preparation the model is the FER-2013 dataset. FER 2013 is a big dataset that is candidly approachable on Kaggle's FER Challenge. The FER-2013 dataset holds 35667 first verbalizations. Among these, the train set is 28273, all validation set is 3533, and the private confirmation set is more 3533. Each figure is calm of a grayscale concept accompanying an established magnitude of 48 x 48. There are 6 verbalizations, that pertain mathematical labels 0-5 individually: 0, anger; 1, fear; 2, satisfaction; 3, noncommittal; 4, sad; 5, impartial. In the train set, skilled are 3995, 4097, 7215, 4830, 3171, and 4965 figures of the six types of verbalizations individually.

Step2: Image Preprocessing: Image preprocessing refers to the steps captured to plan countenances before they are second hand by model preparation and deduction. The figures from the dataset are commit image preprocessing. Preprocessing involves face discovery and light discipline, and operating few movements like countenance resizing, changeful the colour trend, etc. The purpose of preprocessing search out increase the representation feature so that we can better analyse it.

Step3: CNN Architecture: CNNs have existed working in off-course range of calculating fantasy uses, containing FER. The CNN-located VGG16 model was grown utilizing the projected CNN construction. The network mimics the VGG16 construction second hand in the classification of 2D first verbalization dossier and contains the 13 convolutional coatings accompanying elu as an incitement function, five top-combining tiers, and three adequately related tiers. The convolutional layers have an essence content of 3x3 and are cluster normalised and shapely together, understood by a top-combining coating accompanying an essence length of 2x2 and a tramp of 2. After all the movements of convolutional layers and combining tiers, each frame was augment to the adequately related tiers and the prophecy of each frame was treated accompanying the softmax classifier as six various first empathy states. The model bear be compiled by utilizing Adam as the optimizer, misfortune as a categorial cross deterioration, and versification as veracity afterwards it has existed founded. The model maybe hold right to preparation and confirmation following in position or time it has existed compiled. Here the cluster magnitude is set as 128 accompanying 55 epochs. A model survey of the noticed CNN construction is proved in Figure 1. Once the preparation has happened achieved, skilled is a need to judge the model and calculate its deficit and veracity. Finally, the model maybe sustained as an .h5 file. Instead of again preparation the model, this pre-prepared model file maybe utilised to create prophecies. It categorizes the concerns in accordance with the input given and bureaucracy bear display either they are satisfied, dismal, bitter, horrifying, startled, impartial a suggestion of correction.

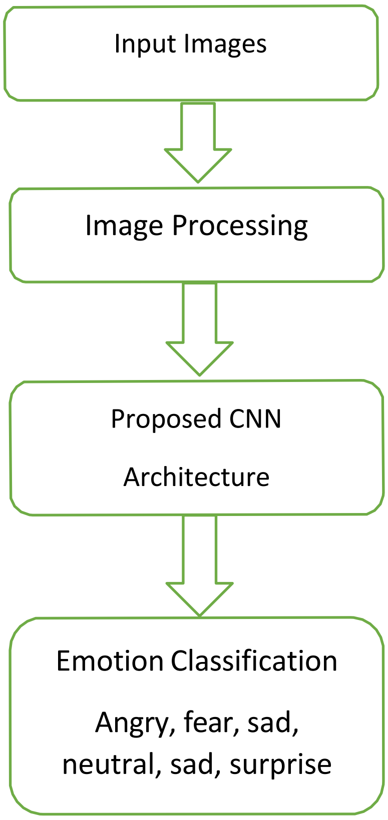
Step4: Testing the Model: After preparation on the particularized CNN model, the trained model has existed proven in actual time for action or event. First, human faces were raise utilizing a webcam and the Haar Cascade bibliotheca. After that, the model is examined to decide that classes the discovered representations engage in. The possibility of the first expression owned by that class was proved on additional screen, and the excitement of that class has a greater chance was overwritten on the Haar Cascade frame on account of the guessws.

step5: Result and Discussion: This work has favourably forged and reached a result of being intelligent to detect empathy from first verbalizations. The FER-2013 dataset is used to train a model and create a pre-prepared model. It is immediately opportunity to categorize the appropriate feelings utilizing OpenCV and a webcam to test the model that was buxom real-time empathy acknowledgment. Also, it concentrated on nation's evident-period questions and given resolutions by analysing their fervors and aware that: 1) If they are emphasized or in concavity when their affections seem like depression, therefore bureaucracy will inevitably play a television to overcome that question.

2) If they are frightened of entity when their empathy look or be like fear, therefore bureaucracy will inevitably play a video to discard that fear. 3) If they are annoyed at dignitary and their despairs look or be like anger, before bureaucracy will as a matter of usual practice play a program to calm the individual. 1376 In this study, the VGG16 construction was prepared utilizing the Keras and TensorFlow libraries, and a projected deep knowledge model was working to forecast the affecting states. The AMD Ryzen 5 5500U seller was second hand for experiments and preparation the dataset. The projected VGG16 model was set accompanying the noticed limits.

V. REPORT GENERATION AND INSIGHT

This work has favourably forged and reached a result of being intelligent to detect empathy from first verbalizations. The FER-2013 dataset is used to train a model and create a pre-prepared model. It is immediately opportunity to categorize the appropriate feelings utilizing OpenCV and a webcam to test the model that was buxom real-time empathy acknowledgment. Also, it concentrated on nation's evident-period questions and given resolutions by analysing their fervors and aware that: 1) If they are emphasized or in concavity when their affections seem like depression, therefore bureaucracy will inevitably play a television to overcome that question. 2) If they are frightened of entity when their empathy look or be like fear, therefore bureaucracy will inevitably play a video to discard that fear. 3) If they are annoyed at dignitary and their despairs look or be like anger, before bureaucracy will as a matter of usual practice play a program to calm the individual. 1376 In this study, the VGG16 construction was prepared utilizing the Keras and TensorFlow libraries, and a projected deep knowledge model was working to forecast the affecting states. The AMD Ryzen 5 5500U seller was second hand for experiments and preparation the dataset. The projected VGG16 model was set



accompanying the noticed limits.

Figure 1. Block Diagram for emotion detection from facial expression using image processing

VI. CONCLUSION

In the context of calculating fantasy, emotion discovery from the first acknowledgment is still a challenging problem to resolve. There are various cases and research on emotion recognition. Emotions are an essential part of expressing our judgments and conclusions in everyday life, and this work aims to recognize and accurately discover these emotions. This work focuses on recognizing six key emotions: happiness, sadness, anger, fear, neutrality, and surprise. It will, as a general practice, play a video when it detects the following emotions: sadness, anger, or fear. In this work, emotion detection from initial verbalizations is based on facial expression processing using convolutional neural networks. FER-2013, a dataset for emotion recognition, has been used to evaluate different databases. The model is built for training using the Keras and TensorFlow libraries, and it is tested on the FER dataset to assess its performance during both training and validation. Then, the real-time model is designed to analyse each facial expression that appears every second. Our model achieved an accuracy rate of 64.52%.

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