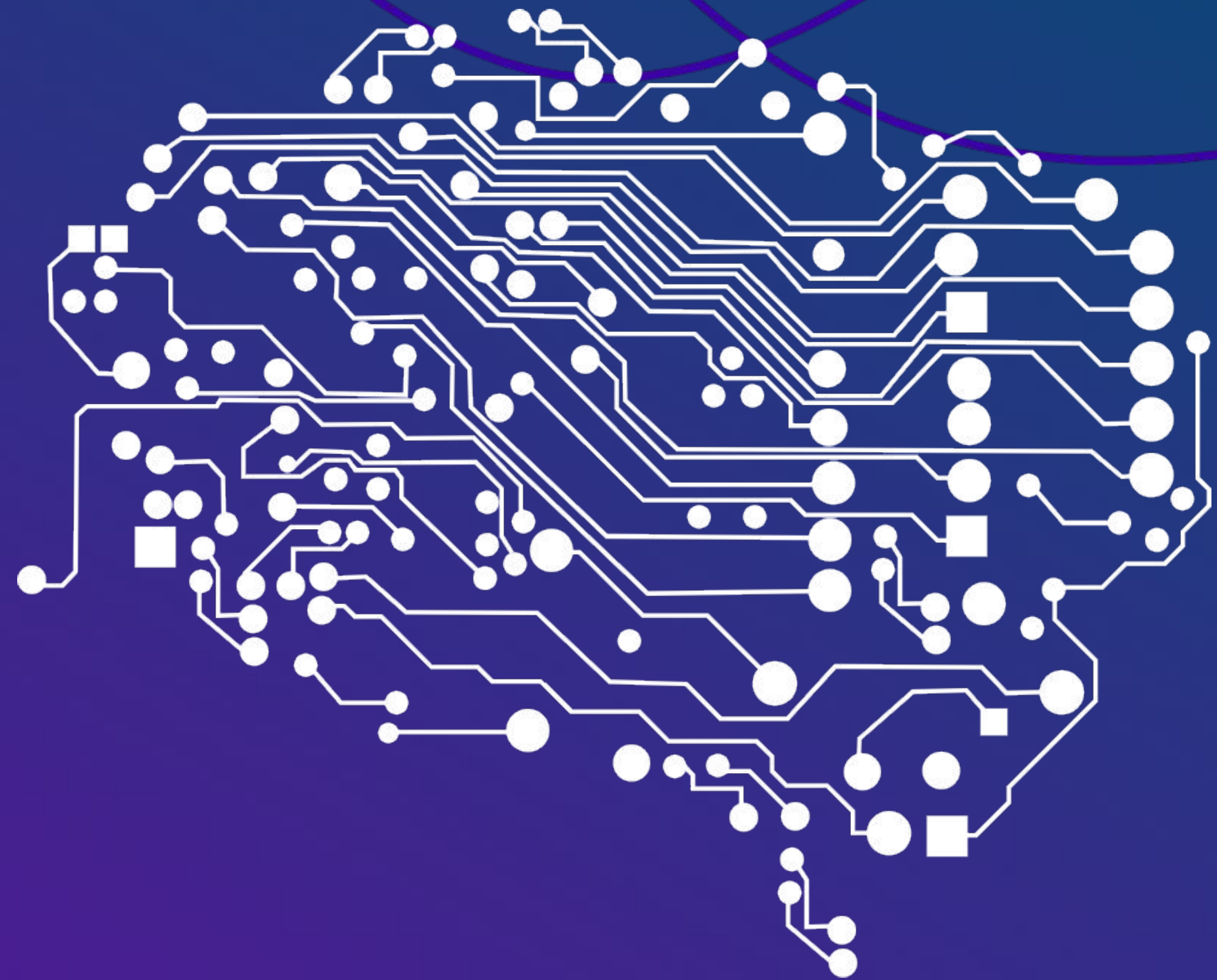


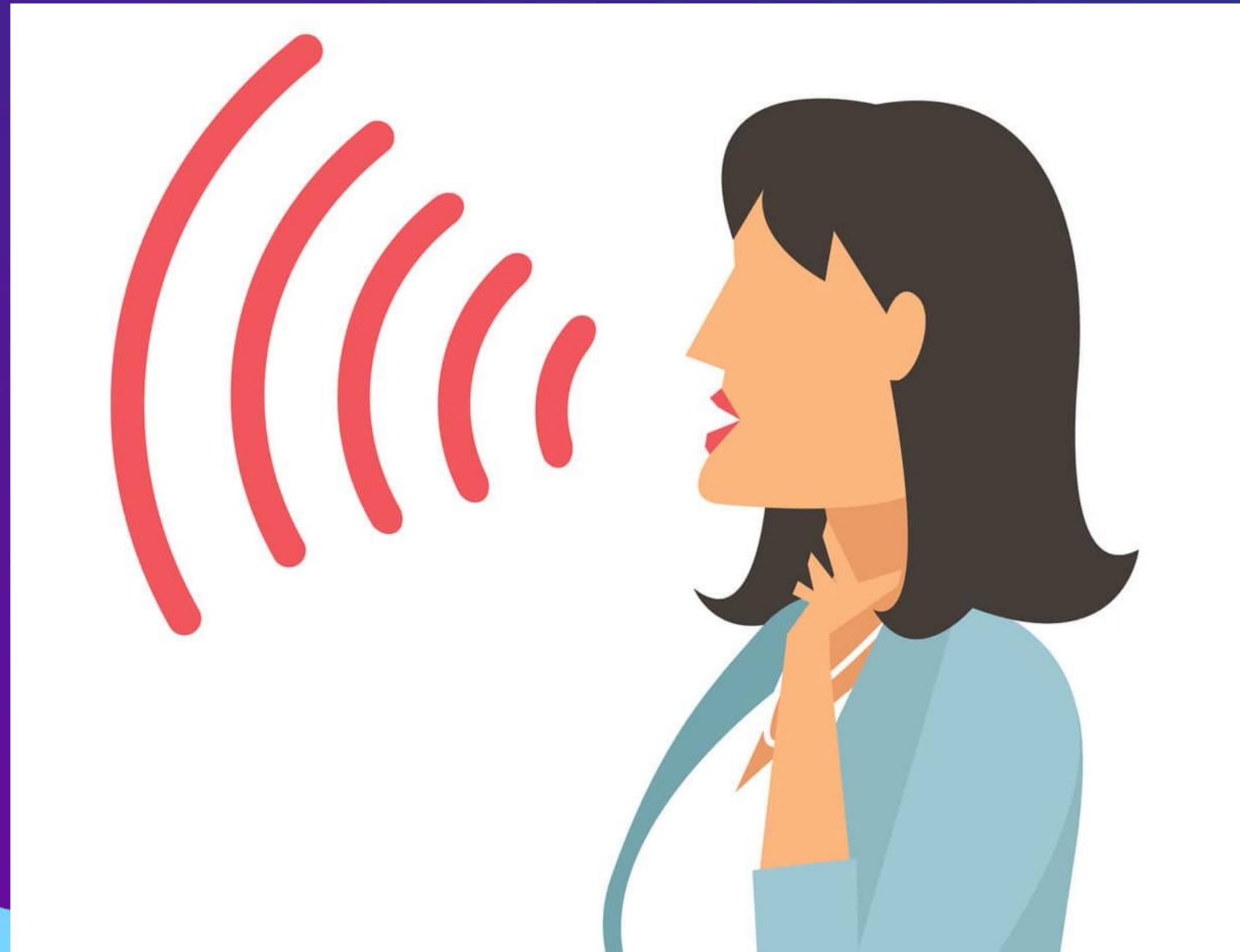
Speech Emotion Recognition (SER)

Vaibhav Kumar
Karan Deep Das

Kanhaiya Kumar Sahu
Chinmay Thakur



INTRODUCTION



Speech emotion recognition detects emotions from speech signals

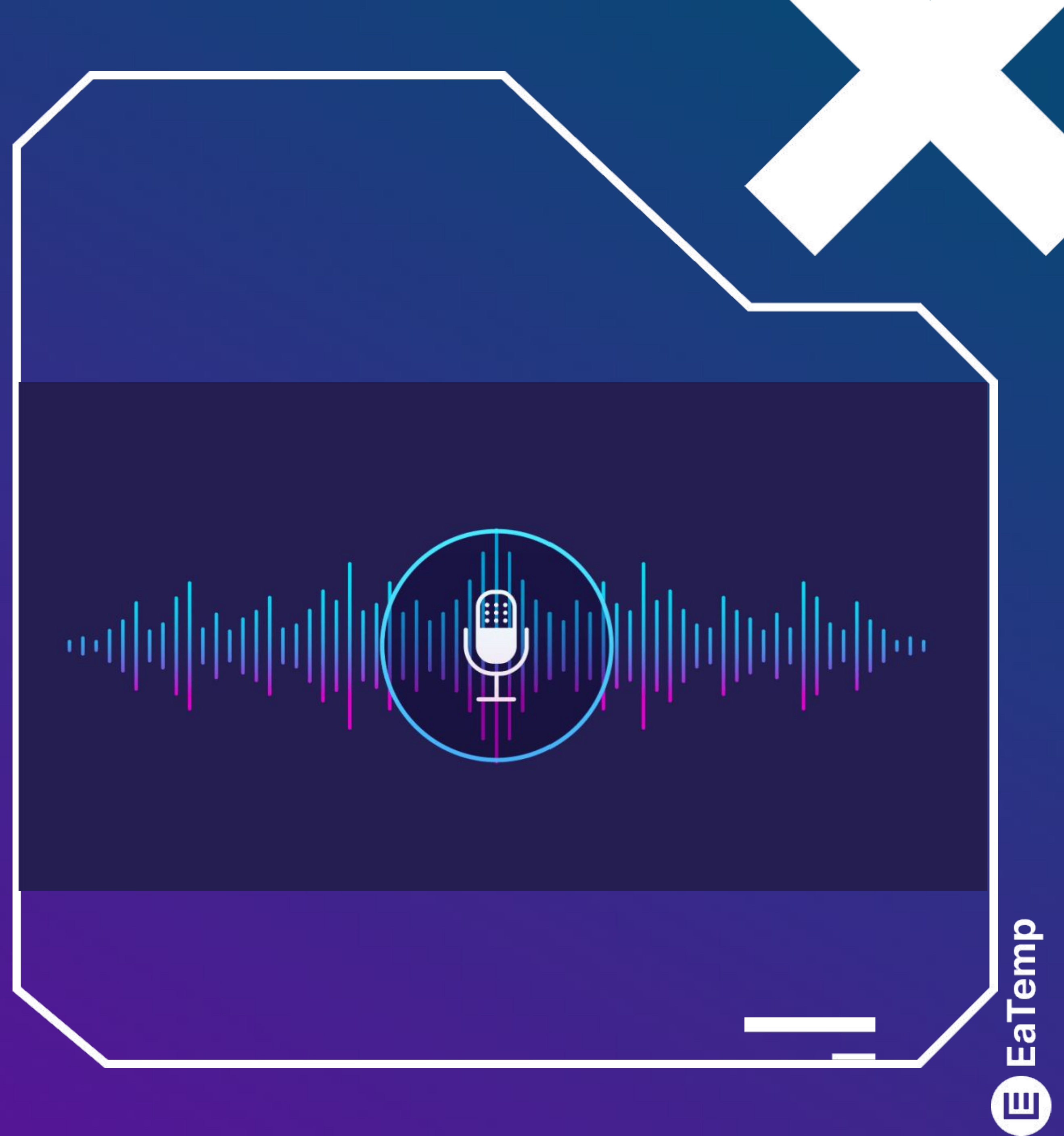
Used in customer support, healthcare, and Public assistance



Problem formulation

AI has the potential to revolutionize numerous industries by providing new and innovative solutions to complex problems. From healthcare to finance, AI is already being used to improve efficiency, increase accuracy, and drive innovation. This section will explore some of the practical applications of AI in various industries, demonstrating the real-world impact of this technology.

Challenge: High variability across speaker ,context and noise
Goal: Maximize classification accuracy under resource constraints



Database used



01

RAVDESS

27 actors, 8 emotions

02

TESS

7 emotions, Female speaker

03

CREMA-D

91 actors, various emotions.

04

SAVEE

4 male actors, 7 emotion



Tools and libraries



Programming language

python



Libraries

Librosa , scikit-learn,
seaborn , pandas ,
matplotlib



Deep learning framework

Keras





Feature Extraction



Used MFCC as main audio Features



Mean-pooled wav2vec2 embedding trunk



Visual features to analyze pattern



Proposed methodology

Combined all datasets into a unified structure

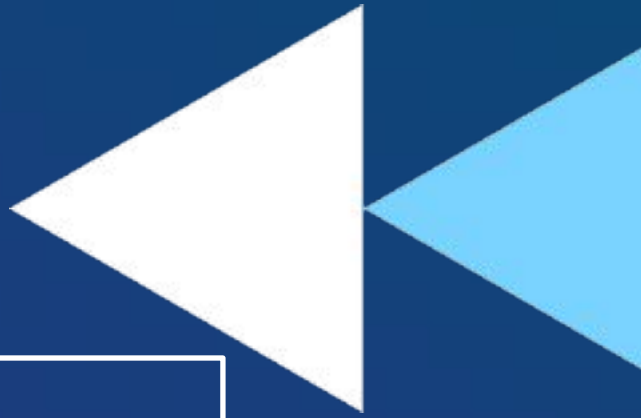


integration of TIM-Net temporal blocks with wav2vec2 embeddings

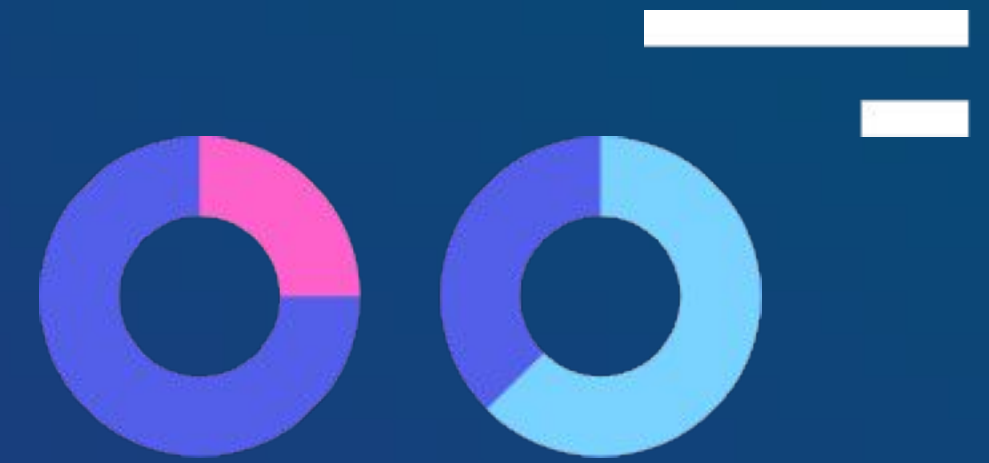
Applied Efficient
mean-pooling to reduce
memory footprint.



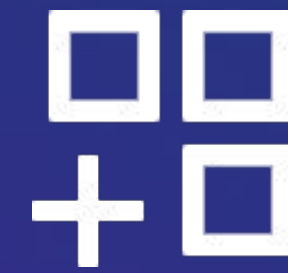
Split Achieves >70 %
accuracy on combined
emotional speech dataset



Evaluation Metrics



Used Accuracy , confusion Matrix ,
Classification Report



Visualized a confusion matrix to analyse
performance



Results



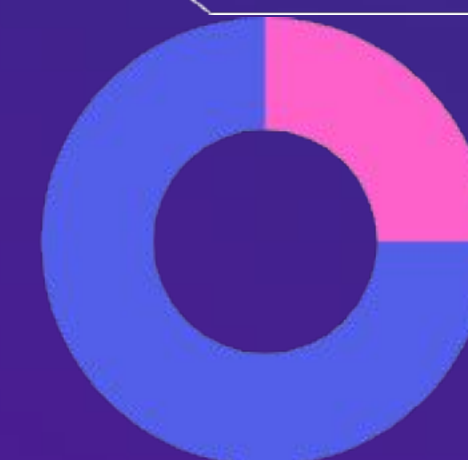
Baseline TIM alone ~ 51% accuracy



Ensemble model : ~70-71 % validation accuracy



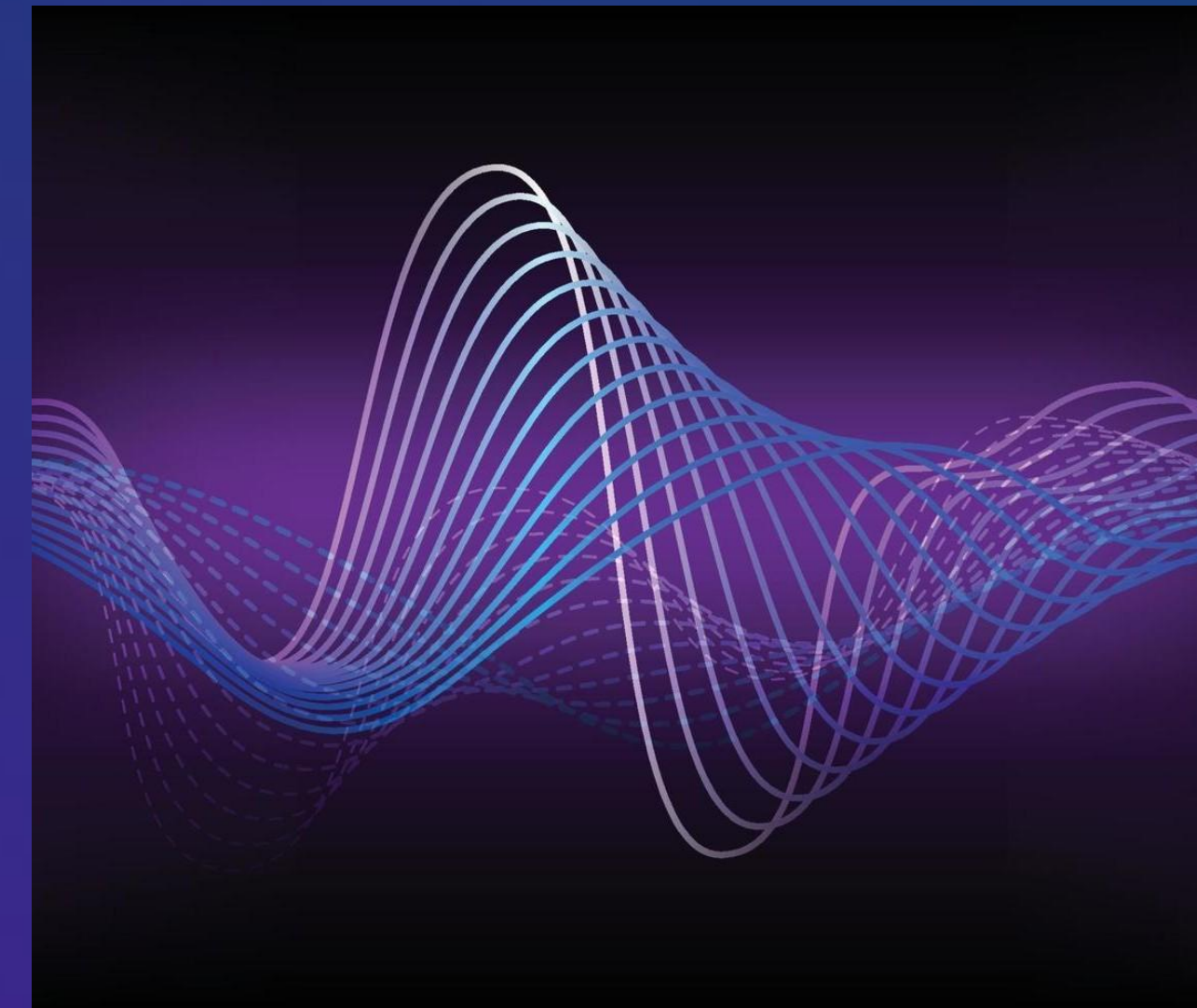
Confusion matrix analysis highlights improved class separability but confusion in some emotions like fear, Sad, neutral



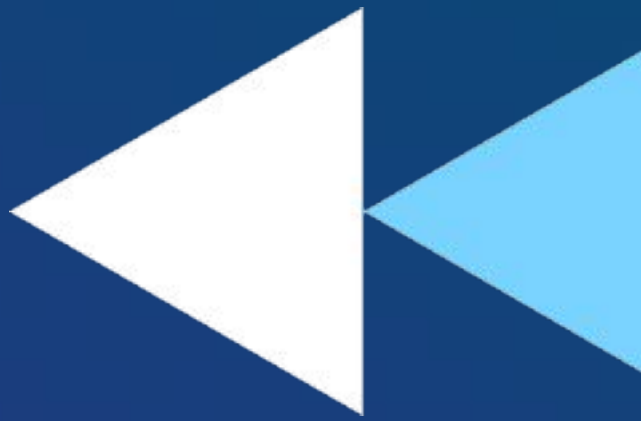


Challenges Faced

An imbalanced dataset and different sets of emotions across emotions and datasets



The EU's Variability in speaker accents and noise. Subjectivity in labelling emotional tones

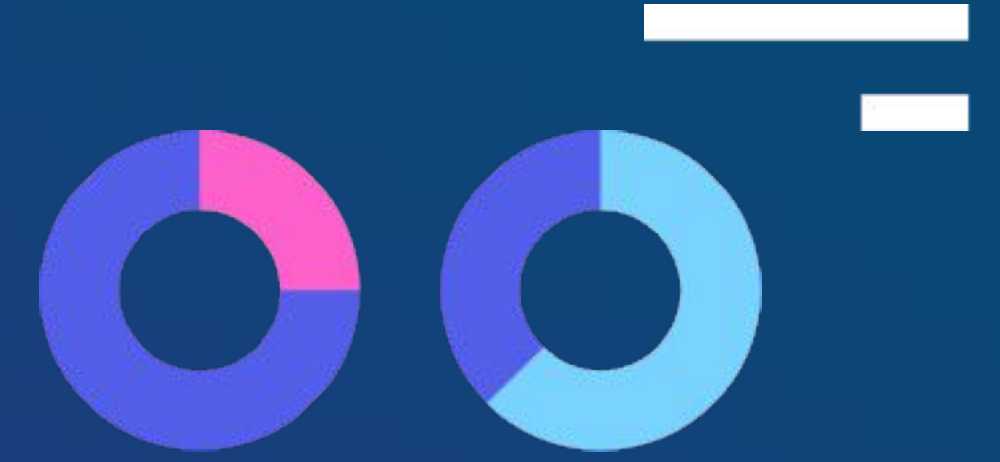


Future work and discussion

Use RNN or CNN for better temporal modelling. Explore multilingual and real-time SER. Incorporate visual signals (multimodal emotion recognition)



Reference



TEMPORALMODELINGMATTERS: A NOVELTEMPORALEMOTIONALMODELING APPROACH FOR SPEECHMOTIONRECOGNITION. Jiaxin Ye, Xin-cheng Wen, Yujie Wei, Yong Xu³, Kunhong Liu, Hongming Shan¹. ICASSP 2023 - 2023 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP) | 978-1-7281-6327-7/23/\$31.00 ©2023 IEEE | DOI: 10.1109/ICASSP49357.2023.10096370





Thank

You

Any question...