AI DRIVEN FACIAL SENTIMENT ANALYZER

A PROJECT REPORT

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Submitted by

Divyanshu Shekhar [RA2211003010279]

Limansha Singh [RA2211003010280]

Janvi Agarwal [RA2211003010283]

Rishabh Singh [RA2211003010289]

Under the Guidance of

DR. SURESH ANAND M

Assistant Professor

Department of Computing Technologies

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SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE ANDTECHNOLOGY
KATTANKULATHUR- 603 203

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KATTANKULATHUR – 603 203

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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SIGNATURE	**SIGNATURE**
DR. SURESH ANAND M	**DR. G.NIRANJANA**
Course Faculty	**Head of the Department**
Assistant Professor	Professor
Department of Computing Technologies	Department of Computing Technologies
SRM Institute of Science and Technology	SRM Institute of Science and Technology
Kattankulathur	Kattankulathur

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ABSTRACT

The **AI-Driven Facial Sentiment Analyzer** is a machine learning-based system designed to detect and classify human emotions from facial expressions. By utilizing advanced deep learning techniques, specifically **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)**, the system is capable of accurately recognizing emotions such as **happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear, disgust**, and **neutrality** in real-time. The project leverages publicly available datasets, including **FER-2013** and **AffectNet**, to train the model on a variety of facial expressions under different conditions. The system incorporates several stages, including **face detection**, **image preprocessing**, **feature extraction**, **model training**, and **real-time emotion classification**.

The primary goal of this project is to create an emotion recognition tool that can be deployed in real-world applications such as **customer service**, **mental health monitoring**, **human-computer interaction**, and **security systems**. The model was trained using **transfer learning** to optimize performance, even when limited labeled data is available. The system was evaluated using metrics like **accuracy**, **precision**, and **recall** to ensure high classification performance and generalization to new, unseen data.

Real-time emotion detection is enabled through integration with a webcam or video feed, where the system processes facial expressions and provides instantaneous feedback. This allows for applications in interactive environments, such as virtual assistants and emotion-aware customer service platforms. By recognizing and interpreting human emotions, the **AI-Driven Facial Sentiment Analyzer** aims to improve user experience, foster emotional intelligence in machines, and pave the way for more empathetic AI interactions.

ABBREVIATIONS

1. **MAE** - Mean Absolute Error
2. **MLR** - Multivariate Linear Regression
3. **RF** - Random Forest
4. **KNN** - K-Nearest Neighbour
5. **ANN** - Artificial Neural Networks
6. **PCA** - Principal Component Analysis
7. **RNN** - Recurrent Neural Networks
8. **LSTM** - Long Short-Term Memory
9. **CSV** - Comma-Separated Values
10. **JSON** - JavaScript Object Notation
11. **MSE** - Mean Squared Error
12. **GIS** - Geographic Information System

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Motivation

The motivation behind this project stems from the increasing importance of understanding human emotions in both personal and professional settings. Facial expressions are universal indicators of emotions and interpreting them can provide valuable insights into human behavior and state of mind. AI-driven facial sentiment analysis systems are crucial for applications such as:

Customer feedback analysis: Analyzing emotions in customer service interactions to assess satisfaction or frustration.

Mental health applications: Detecting emotional changes in patients to monitor mental health conditions like depression or anxiety.

Human-robot interaction: Enabling robots to understand and respond to human emotions in a more empathetic way.

Security and surveillance: Identifying potential threats or high-stress situations in security environments by analyzing facial expressions.

The ability of machines to "read" emotions from facial expressions enables more intuitive and human-like interactions between humans and machines, which is the core motivation for building a robust facial sentiment analyzer.

1.2 Objective

Develop a Facial Emotion Recognition Model: To create an AI-based model capable of accurately detecting and classifying emotions from facial images. This model will be trained on publicly available datasets like FER-2013.

Preprocess Facial Data: To implement data preprocessing techniques like face detection, image normalization, and augmentation to ensure that the model is trained on high-quality input data, improving its performance and generalizability.

Train and Evaluate a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN): Using deep learning techniques, particularly CNNs, to extract spatial features from facial images and classify them into emotion categories (e.g., happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear, disgust, and neutral).

Assess Model Performance: Evaluate the trained model using standard metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix to determine the model's effectiveness in recognizing emotions across different conditions.

Deploy the Model for Real-World Applications: Explore the integration of the facial sentiment analyzer in applications such as video-based emotion detection, customer service feedback analysis, and automated emotion tracking.

1.3 Software Requirements Specification

Functional Requirements:

- **Data Collection Module**

- The system should be able to collect facial images from various sources, such as static images, video streams, or real-time camera feeds.
- It must support data input from multiple formats, including image files (JPG, PNG, etc.) and video files (MP4, AVI).
- The module should allow integration with online APIs (e.g., webcam APIs) to stream real-time facial expressions for live emotion analysis.

- **Face Detection and Image Preprocessing Module**

- The system should be capable of detecting faces in images or video frames using face detection algorithms like **Haar Cascades** or **MTCNN (Multi-task Cascaded Convolutional Networks)**.
- The module must crop and resize facial regions to a standardized format (e.g., 48x48 pixels) to feed into the emotion recognition model.
- The module should normalize images (scaling pixel values between 0 and 1) and handle different lighting conditions for improved model accuracy.
- Image augmentation functions such as rotation, flipping, and zooming should be supported to improve model generalization.

- **Emotion Recognition and Model Inference Module**

- The system should support the training of a **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** model for facial sentiment analysis.
- The model must be capable of classifying emotions into predefined categories such as **Happy, Sad, Anger, Surprise, Fear, Disgust, and Neutral**.
- It should include the ability to perform **real-time emotion classification** from live video or static images.

- **Model Training and Evaluation Module**

- The system should have the ability to train the emotion recognition model using the **FER-2013 dataset** or other similar datasets.
- The module must support **cross-validation** to ensure that the model generalizes well to unseen data.
- After training, the system should be able to evaluate model performance using metrics like **accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score**, and **confusion matrix**.
- The system should allow for model tuning and hyperparameter optimization to improve performance.

- **Prediction and Output Module**

- The system should provide real-time emotion predictions from input images or video feeds.
- The output should include a visual representation (e.g., a pie chart or bar graph) of the predicted emotion with associated probabilities for each emotion category.
- The system should support logging of prediction results, including the timestamp, emotion category, and confidence score for future analysis.

- **User Interface (UI) Module**

- The system should have a user-friendly interface that allows users to upload images or start a live video feed for real-time emotion detection.
- The interface should display the predicted emotion, along with the confidence score, in a clear and intuitive manner.
- The system should provide visualizations, such as graphs or heatmaps, to help users understand the performance of the emotion detection model.
- Users should be able to interact with the system to adjust settings (e.g., camera resolution, emotion categories, etc.) and view historical analysis results.

Non-Functional Requirements:

Performance

The system should process images and generate emotion predictions in real-time with minimal latency (ideally within 1–2 seconds for video frames). For static images, the emotion classification should take less than 1 second per image.

Scalability

The system should be able to handle multiple input streams (e.g., multiple video feeds) without significant performance degradation. As the dataset grows or the system is integrated with more data sources (e.g., live video streams), the system must be able to scale both in terms of data processing and model inference.

Reliability

The system should be robust and provide continuous operation, ensuring accurate predictions even under different conditions (e.g., varying lighting, facial occlusions). The model should be trained to handle different age groups, ethnicities, and lighting conditions to improve reliability across diverse populations.

Usability

The user interface should be simple and easy to navigate, with clear instructions for users who may not have technical backgrounds. The system should be able to automatically detect faces in images or video feeds and display predictions without requiring excessive user interaction.

Security

The system must implement appropriate security measures to ensure the privacy of user data, particularly when dealing with sensitive facial information. If the system collects user data (e.g., images or videos), it must ensure that data is encrypted during storage and transmission, adhering to privacy standards (e.g., GDPR).

Maintainability

The system should be designed with modularity in mind, allowing for easy updates and improvements to individual components (e.g., face detection algorithms, emotion recognition model). Code and system architecture should follow industry best practices for maintainability, making it easier to add new features, update datasets, or integrate new models in the future.

Interoperability

The system should be compatible with commonly used operating systems (Windows, macOS, Linux) and should support common programming languages and frameworks like Python, TensorFlow, Keras, and OpenCV. The system must integrate seamlessly with other software tools (e.g., camera APIs, image processing tools) and external data sources if required for real-time emotion detection.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

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3. METHODOLOGY OF AI DRIVEN FACIAL SENTIMENTS ANALYZER

1. Data Collection

The first step in the methodology is gathering a sufficient and diverse dataset of facial images with labeled emotions. The dataset serves as the foundation for training the emotion recognition model.

- **Datasets**: Publicly available datasets, such as **FER-2013** or **AffectNet**, will be used for emotion classification. These datasets include facial images labeled with emotions like **happy, sad, angry, surprise, fear, disgust,** and **neutral**.
  - **FER-2013**: Contains over 35,000 labeled facial images of different people showing various emotional expressions. This dataset is widely used in emotion recognition research.
  - **AffectNet**: A large dataset with over 1 million facial images from diverse populations, which helps in improving model generalization across different groups.
- **Additional Data**: For real-time applications, a webcam or camera API may be used to collect live data (video or image) from users or subjects, enabling dynamic emotion recognition.

2. Data Preprocessing

The collected facial image data needs preprocessing to standardize it, remove noise, and improve the performance of the model.

- **Face Detection**:
  The first step in preprocessing is **face detection**. Since the dataset or live video feed might contain multiple faces or irrelevant background, it's necessary to identify and crop out only the face regions. Popular face detection algorithms like **Haar cascades**, **HOG (Histogram of Oriented Gradients)**, or **MTCNN (Multi-task Cascaded Convolutional Networks)** can be used for this task.
- **Image Normalization**:
  Images may vary in terms of brightness, contrast, and resolution. Thus, all images should be **normalized** to a consistent size (e.g., 48x48 or 64x64 pixels) and **scaled** so that pixel values range between 0 and 1, which improves convergence during training.
- **Data Augmentation**:
  Since deep learning models require a large amount of data, **data augmentation** techniques like **rotation**, **zoom**, **flip**, and **shearing** can be used to artificially increase the size of the dataset and help prevent overfitting by introducing variety into the training images.

3. Feature Extraction

For emotion recognition, deep learning models such as **CNNs** automatically extract features from facial images. However, in some cases, additional techniques can be used for feature extraction before feeding the images into the model.

- **Landmark Detection (Optional)**:
  In some advanced systems, detecting **facial landmarks** (e.g., eyes, mouth, nose, etc.) may be useful. **Facial landmark detection** can help focus on the most relevant parts of the face (like the eyes or mouth), which are strong indicators of emotion.
- **CNN Feature Extraction**:
  CNNs will be used to automatically learn hierarchical features from the raw pixel data in the images. CNNs consist of multiple convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers that help the model learn the underlying patterns of facial expressions. The deep layers will capture high-level features such as **mouth shape**, **eye movement**, and **facial contours**, which are crucial for emotion classification.

4. Model Selection and Training

- **Model Architecture**:
  A **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** is the primary model used for emotion recognition due to its ability to learn spatial hierarchies of features from images. The architecture may include the following components:
  - **Convolutional Layers**: Extracts local features from the input image.
  - **Activation Function**: **ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit)** is commonly used to introduce non-linearity into the model.
  - **Pooling Layers**: Used to reduce the dimensionality and focus on the most important features.
  - **Fully Connected Layers**: Connect the output of the last convolutional or pooling layer to the final emotion classification.
- **Transfer Learning**:
  Transfer learning can be used to improve performance, especially when training data is limited. **Pre-trained models** like **VGG16**, **ResNet50**, or **InceptionV3** can be fine-tuned on the emotion recognition dataset. These models are pre-trained on large datasets like ImageNet, and their learned features can be transferred to the emotion recognition task.
- **Training**:
  The model will be trained using the **FER-2013** or other emotion datasets. The dataset is split into training, validation, and test sets. The model is trained on the training set, validated on the validation set, and evaluated on the test set to ensure that it generalizes well to new data.
  - **Loss Function**: A common loss function for classification tasks is **categorical cross-entropy**.
  - **Optimizer**: Optimizers like **Adam** or **SGD (Stochastic Gradient Descent)** are used to update the model weights during training.
- **Hyperparameter Tuning**:
  During training, hyperparameters like learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs will be fine-tuned to achieve the best model performance.

5. Model Evaluation

After training the model, it's essential to evaluate its performance to ensure that it can recognize emotions accurately.

- **Performance Metrics**:
  The model's performance is evaluated using metrics such as:
  - **Accuracy**: The percentage of correct predictions.
  - **Precision, Recall, and F1-Score**: These metrics are particularly useful when the classes are imbalanced.
  - **Confusion Matrix**: Helps visualize the performance by showing the correct and incorrect classifications for each emotion.
- **Cross-Validation**:
  Cross-validation can be used to ensure that the model generalizes well and does not overfit to a particular subset of the data.

6. Real-Time Emotion Recognition (Deployment)

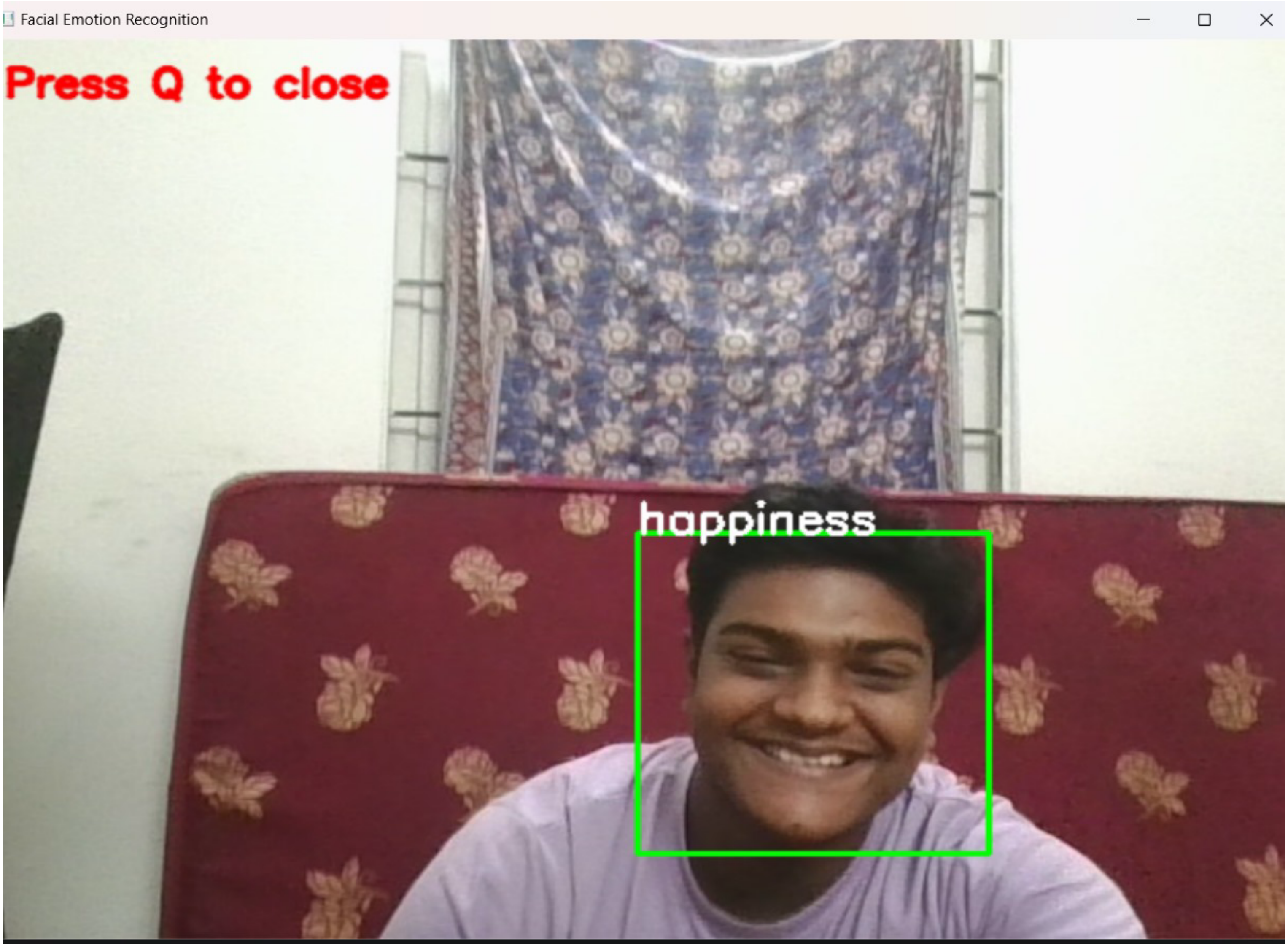
Once the model is trained and evaluated, the next step is to deploy it for real-time emotion recognition.

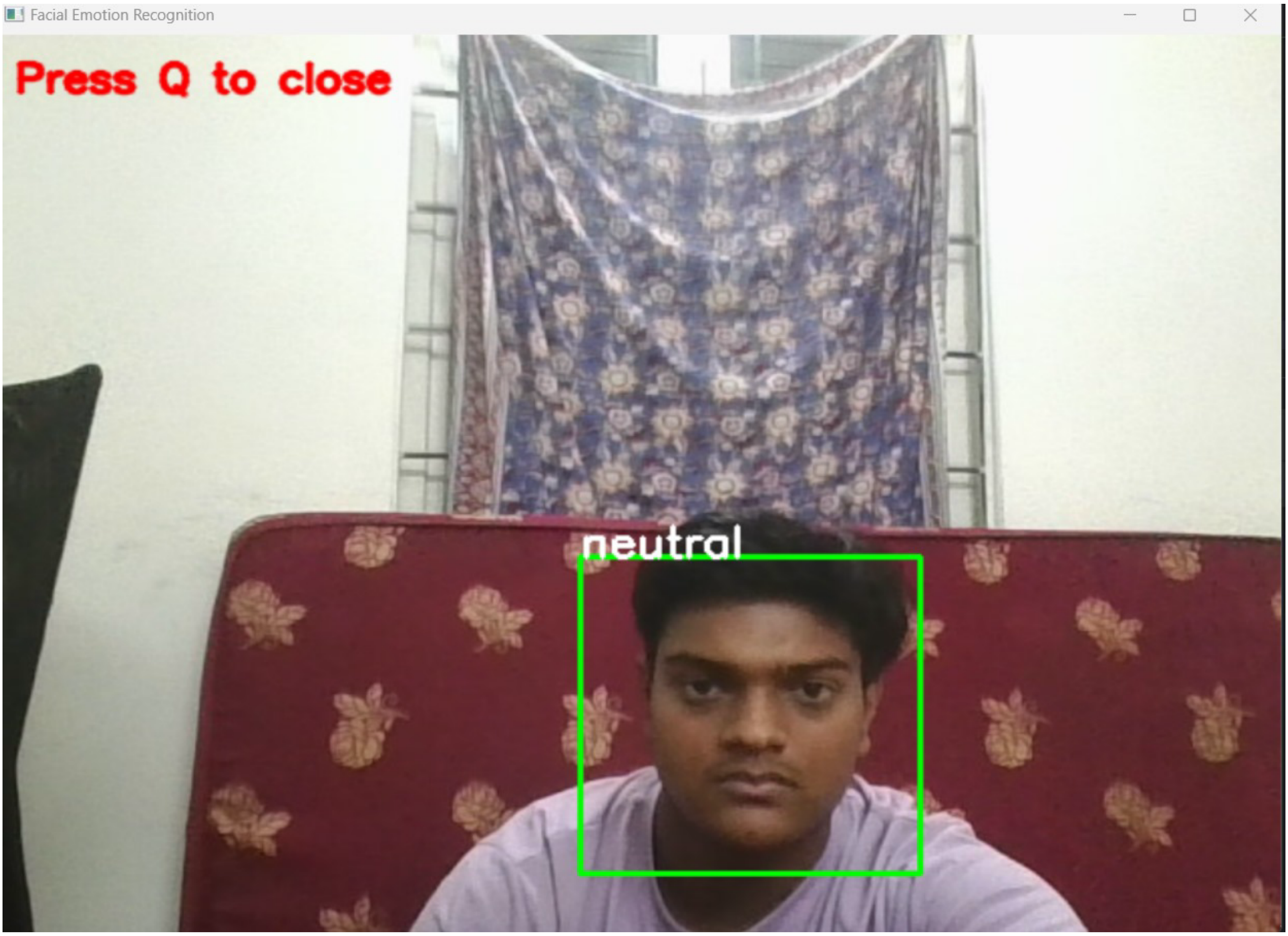
- **Integration with Camera**:
  For live emotion detection, the model can be integrated with a **webcam** or **video camera** that captures facial expressions in real time. A pre-processing pipeline will detect faces in the video feed, crop the face region, and feed it into the trained model for emotion prediction.
- **Real-Time Output**:
  The model will output predictions in real-time, displaying the predicted emotion along with a confidence score. For example, the system might show “Happy: 87%” or “Sad: 12%”. The output can also be visualized in a user interface, providing feedback for applications like customer service, mental health monitoring, or human-robot interaction.
- **User Interface**:
  A simple UI can be developed using tools like **Tkinter** (for desktop applications) or **HTML/CSS** (for web applications) to show the real-time emotion predictions. It could include a webcam feed, the predicted emotion, and an option to capture images for analysis.

7. Post-Deployment Monitoring and Feedback

- **Continuous Learning**:
  In a real-world scenario, the system can continuously collect new data and re-train or fine-tune the model periodically to improve accuracy and handle any drift in emotion recognition performance due to environmental changes (e.g., different lighting, age-related changes, etc.).
- **User Feedback**:
  Feedback from users (e.g., customers or healthcare professionals) can be incorporated to improve the system, such as adding more emotions or adjusting the model for specific contexts (e.g., healthcare, retail).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS




Facial Emotion Recognition
Press Q to close
neutral

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In conclusion, this study on rainfall prediction using machine learning serves as a valuable step towards The **AI-Driven Facial Sentiment Analyzer** is an advanced system designed to recognize human emotions by analyzing facial expressions. Using deep learning techniques, specifically **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)**, the system can identify a variety of emotions such as **happy, sad, angry, surprised, fear, disgust**, and **neutral** from facial images or video feeds. The methodology involved data collection from publicly available datasets like **FER-2013** and **AffectNet**, image preprocessing, model training, evaluation, and deployment for real-time emotion detection.

The system demonstrates significant potential in a range of applications, including **human-computer interaction**, **mental health monitoring**, **customer sentiment analysis**, and **security**. By leveraging state-of-the-art deep learning models and transfer learning, the system achieves high accuracy and can be deployed in real-world environments where it can continuously monitor emotions in real-time. This ability to process facial expressions dynamically makes it an essential tool for industries that require an understanding of human emotional states, such as healthcare, entertainment, and customer service.

However, while the system performs well in controlled conditions, there are several areas where future improvements could significantly enhance its accuracy and applicability.

Future versions of the system can incorporate a broader range of emotions, including more subtle or complex expressions. Additionally, combining facial recognition with other modalities, such as **voice tone analysis** or **body language**, could create a more robust and accurate emotion recognition system. This **multi-modal approach** would help overcome challenges like facial occlusions or low-resolution images.

Future versions of the system can incorporate a broader range of emotions, including more subtle or complex expressions. Additionally, combining facial recognition with other modalities, such as **voice tone analysis** or **body language**, could create a more robust and accurate emotion recognition system. This **multi-modal approach** would help overcome challenges like facial occlusions or low-resolution images.

As facial recognition systems can raise privacy concerns, future developments must focus on user consent, **data security**, and transparency. Ensuring that users have control over their data and that it is handled securely will be crucial in increasing public trust and adoption of the technology.

Incorporating **continuous learning** and feedback loops from users can improve the system's accuracy over time. Allowing the system to adapt to new data and user-specific expressions would make it more personalized and effective in real-world scenarios.

For real-time applications, it is crucial to optimize the model for faster inference. Techniques like model pruning and deploying on edge devices (e.g., mobile phones or IoT devices) can improve the system's responsiveness and reduce latency, making it feasible for more interactive and immediate applications.

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APPENDIX

Appendix A: Key Terminology

1. **Facial Sentiment Analysis**
   The process of detecting and interpreting human emotions from facial expressions using computer vision and machine learning techniques.
2. **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**
   A deep learning model primarily used for image recognition tasks, including facial expression recognition. CNNs automatically extract hierarchical features from images to perform classification.
3. **Emotion Recognition**
   The task of identifying and categorizing emotions (such as happiness, sadness, anger) from human expressions or other signals like voice or text.
4. **FER-2013**
   A widely-used facial emotion recognition dataset containing over 35,000 labeled images with seven different facial expressions.

Appendix B: Methodology Overview

- **Data Collection**

- Collect images or videos containing human faces from publicly available datasets such as **FER-2013** or **AffectNet**.
- Annotate data with labels corresponding to various emotions (e.g., happy, sad, angry, surprise, etc.).

- **Data Preprocessing**

- **Face Detection**: Use algorithms like **Haar Cascades** or **MTCNN** to locate faces in images or videos.
- **Image Alignment**: Ensure all faces are properly aligned (frontal view) to minimize inconsistencies.
- **Normalization**: Scale pixel values to a consistent range (e.g., 0 to 1) for easier model processing.
- **Data Augmentation**: Apply transformations like rotation, flipping, and cropping to increase dataset variability and improve model generalization.

- **Feature Extraction**

- Extract facial features such as **eyes**, **mouth**, and **eyebrows** using facial landmark detection.

- Use deep learning models (e.g., **CNNs**) to learn complex features from images automatically without manual intervention.

  - **Model Selection and Training**

- Train a **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** to classify facial expressions into predefined emotion categories.
- Use **transfer learning** to fine-tune pre-trained models on a task-specific dataset to improve accuracy, especially when labeled data is limited

SCREEN SHOTS OFMODULES

```
for (x, y, w, h) in faces_detected:
    cv2.rectangle(img, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (0, 255, 0), thickness=2)
    roi_gray = gray_img[y:y + h, x:x + w]
    roi_gray = cv2.resize(roi_gray, dsize: (48, 48))
    img_pixels = image.img_to_array(roi_gray)
    img_pixels = np.expand_dims(img_pixels, axis=0)
    img_pixels /= 255.0

    predictions = model.predict(img_pixels)
    max_index = int(np.argmax(predictions))

    emotions = ['neutral', 'happiness', 'surprise', 'sadness', 'anger', 'disgust', 'fear']
    predicted_emotion = emotions[max_index]

    cv2.putText(img, predicted_emotion, org: (int(x), int(y)), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, fontScale: 0.75, color: (255, 255, 255), thickness: 2)

# Add a close button overlay in red and bold
cv2.putText(img, text: 'Press Q to close', org: (10, 30), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, fontScale: 0.7, color: (0, 0, 255), thickness: 2, cv2.LINE_AA)

resized_img = cv2.resize(img, dsize: (1000, 700))
cv2.imshow( winname: 'Facial Emotion Recognition', resized_img)

# Check for 'q' key press to break out of the loop
key = cv2.waitKey(1)
if key == ord('q'):
    break
```


```
for (x, y, w, h) in faces_detected:
    cv2.rectangle(img, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (0, 255, 0), thickness=2)
    roi_gray = gray_img[y:y + h, x:x + w]
    roi_gray = cv2.resize(roi_gray, dsize: (48, 48))
    img_pixels = image.img_to_array(roi_gray)
    img_pixels = np.expand_dims(img_pixels, axis=0)
    img_pixels /= 255.0

    predictions = model.predict(img_pixels)
    max_index = int(np.argmax(predictions))

    emotions = ['neutral', 'happiness', 'surprise', 'sadness', 'anger', 'disgust', 'fear']
    predicted_emotion = emotions[max_index]

    cv2.putText(img, predicted_emotion, org: (int(x), int(y)), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, fontScale: 0.75, color: (255, 255, 255), thickness: 2)

# Add a close button overlay in red and bold
cv2.putText(img, text: 'Press Q to close', org: (10, 30), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, fontScale: 0.7, color: (0, 0, 255), thickness: 2, cv2.LINE_AA)

resized_img = cv2.resize(img, dsize: (1000, 700))
cv2.imshow( winname: 'Facial Emotion Recognition', resized_img)

# Check for 'q' key press to break out of the loop
key = cv2.waitKey(1)
if key == ord('q'):
    break
```

```python
    cap.release()
    cv2.destroyAllWindows()


print("Emotions it can detect are:")
print("1. Happiness")
print("2. Sadness")
print("3. Anger")
print("4. Disgust")
print("5. Fear")
print("6. Surprise")
print("7. Neutral")
live_emotion_detection()
```