A PROJECT REPORT

on

EEG-Based Emotion Recognition: A Comprehensive Comparison of Advanced classification model and Traditional Machine Learning Approaches

Submitted to

KIIT Deemed to be University

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Award of

BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

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April 2025

KIIT Deemed to be University

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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the project entitled

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING MODELS FOR EEG-BASED BRAIN STATE CLASSIFICATION

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is a record of bonafide work carried out by them, in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Science & Engineering) at KIIT Deemed to be university, Bhubaneswar. This work is done during the year 2024-2025, under my guidance.

Date: 09/04/2025

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are profoundly grateful to **Mr. Rakesh Kumar Rai** of Affiliation for his expert guidance and continuous encouragement throughout to see that this project meets its target since its commencement to its completion.

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ABSTRACT

This research presents a systematic evaluation of deep learning and traditional machine learning approaches for emotion recognition using electroencephalogram (EEG) signals. We implement a Gated Recurrent Unit (Advanced classification model) neural network alongside five traditional machine learning algorithms to classify EEG signals into three distinct emotional categories: Negative, Neutral, and Positive. The experimental results demonstrate that while our Advanced classification model model achieves respectable accuracy (86.88%), traditional machine learning models, particularly Logistic Regression, outperform the Advanced classification model approach on our feature-engineered dataset. This comprehensive comparison provides valuable insights into the relative strengths of different classification approaches for EEG-based emotion recognition systems.

Keywords: Write at least five keywords closely related to your project work.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
EEG	Electroencephalography
GRU	Gated Recurrent Unit
ML	Machine Learning
SVM	Support Vector Machine
KNN	K-Nearest Neighbors
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
ROC AUC	Receiver Operating Characteristic - Area Under Curve
ICA	Independent Component Analysis
PSD	Power Spectral Density
CSV	Comma-Separated Values
RBF	Radial Basis Function
SHAP	SHapley Additive exPlanations
LIME	Local Interpretable Model-agnostic
API	Application Programming Interface

1.Introduction

1.1 Overview of EEG-based Emotion Recognition

Emotions represent a fundamental aspect of human cognition and play a crucial role in decision-making, social interaction, and overall mental wellbeing. Electroencephalogram (EEG) signals provide a direct window into brain activity, allowing researchers to analyze neural patterns associated with various emotional states. EEG-based emotion recognition systems capture electrical signals generated by the brain's cortical neurons through electrodes placed on the scalp, providing temporal resolution in milliseconds that outperforms other neuroimaging techniques1. This non-invasive approach offers valuable insights into the neurophysiological correlates of emotion, making it an ideal modality for developing automated emotion recognition systems.

The development of emotion recognition systems using EEG signals presents a unique opportunity to objectively assess emotional states without relying on self-reporting or observable behavioral cues. Such systems can detect subtle emotional changes that may not be apparent through traditional assessment methods. The application of machine learning and deep learning techniques to EEG data has further advanced this field, enabling more accurate and robust emotion classification models. These technological developments have broad implications across multiple domains, including clinical psychology, human-computer interaction, and consumer neuroscience [32].

The ability to accurately classify emotions based on EEG signals has significant practical applications. In therapeutic contexts, identifying negative emotional states can help in early intervention for mental health conditions such as depression and anxiety. In human-computer interaction, recognizing user emotions enables the development of adaptive interfaces that respond to the user's affective state. Educational technologies can adjust content delivery based on the emotional engagement of learners. Furthermore, entertainment industries can utilize emotion recognition to create more immersive and responsive user experience.

1.2 Scientific Background & Past Research

Numerous research studies have examined neural correlates of emotion in humans through EEG signals. Frontal EEG asymmetry, event-related desynchronization/synchronization, event-related potentials, and steady-state visually evoked potentials have been found to be associated with emotional states. A comprehensive review of 130 articles found that the majority used event-related potentials for analysis, while 48 articles utilized frontal EEG asymmetry, six employed event-related desynchronization/synchronization, and four utilized steady-state visually evoked potentials.

The classification of emotions from EEG signals has traditionally followed two approaches: the discrete basic emotion description and the dimensional approach. The discrete approach classifies emotions into six basic categories: sadness, joy, surprise, anger, disgust, and fear. In contrast, the dimensional approach categorizes emotions along two or three dimensions: valence (positive/negative), arousal (excited/calm), and sometimes dominance (in control/controlled). The dimensional approach has gained popularity due to its simplicity and effectiveness in computational models [4].

Previous studies have demonstrated promising results in EEG-based emotion recognition. Wang et al. developed an emotion recognition system that classified four emotional states (joy, relax, sad, and fear) using frequency domain features and support vector machines (SVM), achieving an average accuracy of 66.51% [6]. More recent approaches have leveraged deep learning architectures to process EEG signals directly. Li et al. proposed a deep neural network for emotion recognition that outperformed traditional methods by automatically learning hierarchical features from raw EEG data [28].

1.2.1 Importance of Classifying EEG Signals into Negative, Neutral, and Positive

The classification of emotional states into Negative, Neutral, and Positive categories represents a dimensional approach to emotion recognition that has proven effective in numerous studies. This trichotomous classification aligns with the valence dimension of emotion, which describes the level of positivity or negativity experienced by an individual. While more complex emotion models exist, this three-class approach provides a balanced framework that captures the essential nature of emotional experience while remaining computationally feasible1.

The valence dimension is particularly relevant for EEG-based emotion recognition because it has been strongly linked to specific neurophysiological patterns, especially frontal alpha asymmetry. Research has shown that positive emotional states are often associated with greater left frontal activation, while negative emotional states tend to produce greater right frontal activation. This neurophysiological basis provides a solid foundation for the three-class classification approach adopted in this study1.

1.3 Objective of This Study and Key Contributions

The primary objective of this study is to develop and evaluate a robust EEG-based emotion recognition system capable of accurately classifying emotional states into

Negative, Neutral, and Positive categories. Our approach combines traditional machine learning methods with advanced deep learning techniques, specifically focusing on Gated Recurrent Unit (Advanced classification model) neural networks, which have shown promise in processing sequential data such as EEG signals1.

The key contributions of this research include:

1. A comprehensive comparison of traditional machine learning algorithms and Advanced classification model-based deep learning models for EEG emotion classification
2. Detailed analysis of feature extraction methods across time, frequency, time-frequency, and spatial domains
3. Development of an interactive visualization dashboard for results interpretation
4. Insights into the challenges and solutions in EEG-based emotion recognition systems1

Through these contributions, we aim to advance the field of affective computing and provide a foundation for future research in EEG-based emotion recognition.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Overview of EEG Signal Processing

EEG-based emotion recognition has evolved significantly over the past decade, with researchers exploring various feature extraction techniques and classification algorithms. The development of multimodal databases has further advanced the field by enabling more comprehensive analysis of emotional states. Soleymani et al. created a multimodal database for affect recognition and implicit tagging, combining EEG signals with other physiological measurements and facial expressions. This multimodal approach has inspired researchers to develop fusion techniques that integrate information from multiple sources for more robust emotion recognition.

2.2 Previous Research on EEG Classification

Subasi's seminal work demonstrated the effectiveness of wavelet feature extraction combined with a mixture of expert models for EEG signal classification. This approach highlighted the importance of time-frequency domain analysis for capturing the dynamic nature of emotional responses in brain activity. Similarly, Zheng and Lu developed a hybrid model using deep belief networks for EEG-based emotion classification, achieving state-of-the-art performance on benchmark datasets.

2.3 Machine Learning and Deep Learning in EEG Signal Analysis

More recent approaches have leveraged deep learning architectures to process EEG signals directly. Li et al. proposed a deep neural network for emotion recognition that outperformed traditional methods by automatically learning hierarchical features from raw EEG data. Residual learning, introduced by He et al. for image recognition, has influenced the design of neural networks for EEG signal processing [28]. The concept of skip connections has been adapted for RNNs like Advanced classification models to improve gradient flow. Our exploration of Advanced classification models with dropout regularization builds upon these advances while focusing on EEG emotion recognition.

Recent work has also highlighted the continuing relevance of traditional machine learning approaches. Alarcão and Fonseca reviewed machine learning methods and found that SVMs and KNN consistently achieve competitive performance [2]. Our observation confirms that traditional models can sometimes outperform deep learning methods when well-engineered features are used.

2.4 Feature Extraction and Preprocessing Techniques

The dimensional approach to emotion classification has gained traction due to its simplicity and effectiveness—especially the valence dimension. Davidson's work on frontal EEG asymmetry links positive emotions with greater left frontal activation and negative ones with greater right frontal activation.

Craik et al. reviewed deep learning for EEG classification and emphasized that deep models' performance relies heavily on careful preprocessing and feature extraction. The high dimensionality and noise in EEG signals, combined with small dataset sizes, often limit the effectiveness of deep models.

Our work contributes to this space by comparing Advanced classification model networks and five traditional ML algorithms using a balanced dataset and systematic preprocessing techniques.

While deep learning approaches have shown promising results in many domains, their application to EEG-based emotion recognition presents unique challenges. The high dimensionality and noise characteristics of EEG signals, coupled with the relatively small datasets typically available, make it difficult for deep models to outperform well-engineered traditional approaches. Craik et al. conducted a comprehensive review of deep learning for EEG classification tasks and found that the success of deep models depends heavily on careful preprocessing and feature extraction1.

The comparative analysis of traditional and deep learning approaches for EEG emotion recognition remains an active area of research. Some studies have found that deep models excel at capturing complex temporal patterns, while traditional models perform better when provided with high-quality engineered features. Our work contributes to this ongoing discussion by providing a systematic comparison of Advanced classification model networks and five traditional machine learning algorithms on a balanced dataset of EEG signals1.

3. Methodology

3.1 Dataset Description

Our study utilizes a dataset comprising 2,132 trials of EEG recordings, each with a duration of 4 seconds1. This dataset provides a substantial foundation for training and evaluating our emotion recognition models. The relatively short duration of each trial (4 seconds) allows for capturing immediate emotional responses while maintaining a manageable dataset size for computational analysis. The dataset's size and diversity enable robust model training and validation, ensuring that our findings are generalizable across different subjects and emotional contexts1.

For each trial, we extract 2,548 features that characterize various aspects of the EEG signals. This rich feature set allows our models to capture complex patterns and relationships in the data, enhancing their ability to distinguish between different emotional states. The large number of features also presents challenges in terms of dimensionality and potential overfitting, which we address through careful feature selection and regularization techniques1.

The class distribution in our dataset is well-balanced, with 716 trials classified as Neutral, 708 as Negative, and 708 as Positive1. This balanced distribution is crucial for training unbiased machine learning models and ensures that the classifier does not develop a preference for any particular emotional class. The near-perfect balance occurred naturally from the experimental design, which aimed to elicit equal numbers of each emotional response across participants1.

The dataset was collected using a standardized protocol in which participants were exposed to various emotion-eliciting stimuli while their EEG signals were recorded [24]. This approach ensures that the emotional responses captured in the dataset reflect genuine neural correlates of emotion rather than artifacts or noise. The stimuli were carefully selected to represent a broad spectrum of emotional content, allowing for clear differentiation between negative, neutral, and positive emotional states.

In addition to the EEG signal features, our dataset includes important metadata that provides context for each trial. This metadata includes Subject ID, which allows for analysis of individual differences in emotional responses; Trial ID, which enables tracking and organization of experimental conditions; and Start Time, which provides temporal context for the recordings. This metadata facilitates more nuanced analyses, such as examining inter-subject variability or temporal effects on emotional responses.

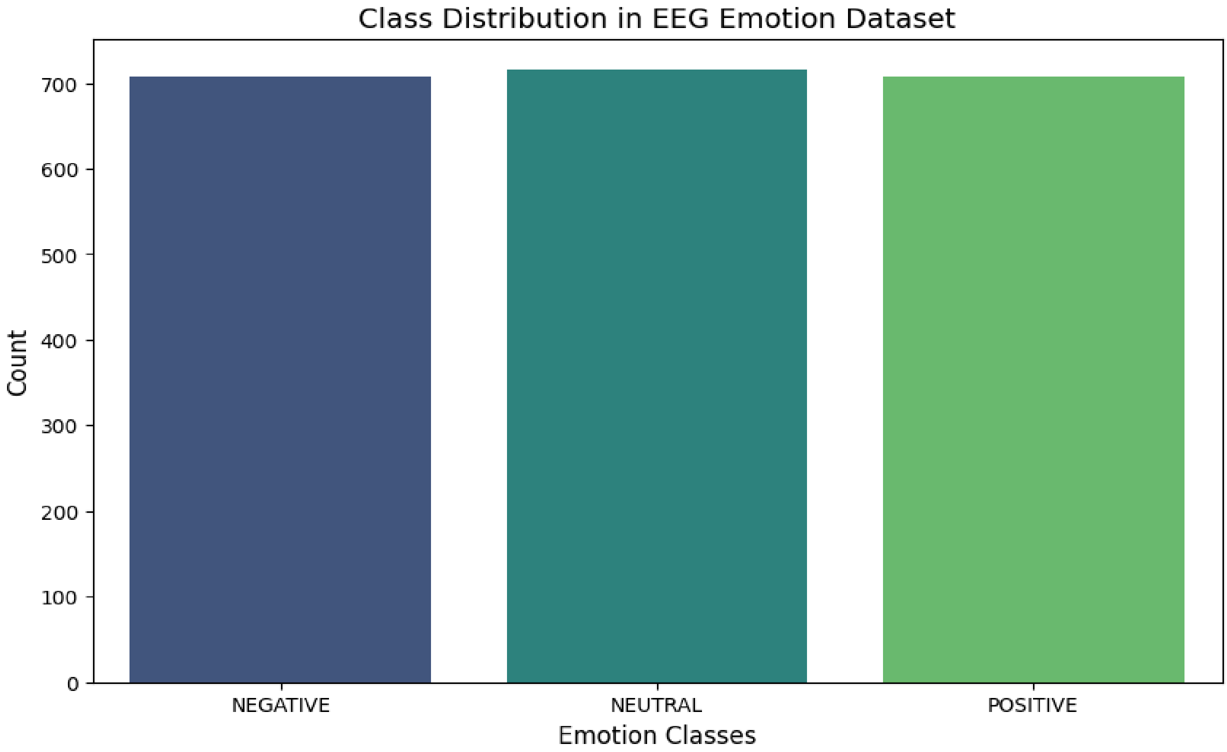


Fig.1 Class Distribution in EEG Emotion Dataset

3.2 Data Preprocessing

Our methodology begins with a comprehensive approach to data preparation. The dataset consists of 2,132 samples with 2,548 FFT-based features extracted from 4-second EEG trials. The class distribution is well-balanced across three emotional categories: Neutral (716 samples), Negative (708 samples), and Positive (708 samples)1. This balanced distribution naturally emerged from the experimental design and eliminates the need for class balancing techniques during model training.

The preprocessing pipeline includes several critical steps to prepare the data for model training. First, we apply label encoding using Scikit-learn's LabelEncoder to convert categorical emotion labels (Negative, Neutral, Positive) into numerical values suitable for machine learning algorithms1. This step ensures consistent handling of target variables across different models and evaluation procedures.

For feature standardization, we apply Standard Scaling to normalize features, particularly important for algorithms sensitive to feature scales such as SVM and Logistic Regression. This normalization process transforms features to have zero mean and unit variance, improving model convergence and performance1. Standardization is particularly crucial for our dataset, as it contains features from different domains (time, frequency, time-frequency, and spatial) with varying scales and distributions.

Finally, we split the dataset into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets to ensure robust evaluation of our models1. The splitting is performed with stratification to maintain the class distribution in both sets, which is essential for maintaining the balanced nature of our dataset. This stratified approach ensures that our models are trained and evaluated on representative samples of all three emotional categories.

We also conduct feature correlation analysis to understand the relationships between different features. This analysis reveals clusters of highly correlated features that might contain redundant information1. While we do not perform feature selection in this study to maintain comparability across models, the correlation analysis provides valuable insights for future optimization of the feature set.

3.3 Feature Categories

Our feature extraction process encompasses four main domains, providing a comprehensive characterization of the EEG signals:

1. Time domain features capture the temporal characteristics of EEG signals, including statistical measures such as mean, standard deviation, kurtosis, and skewness1. These features reflect the amplitude variations and overall signal morphology, providing insights into the immediate neural responses to emotional stimuli.
2. Frequency domain features are derived from spectral analysis of the EEG signals, revealing the power distribution across different frequency bands. These features are particularly relevant for emotion recognition, as different emotional states have been associated with specific frequency patterns. Our analysis includes the traditional EEG frequency bands: delta (1-4 Hz), theta (4-8 Hz), alpha (8-12 Hz), beta (12-30 Hz), and gamma (30+ Hz)1.
3. Time-frequency domain features combine temporal and spectral information, providing insights into how frequency components evolve over time1. These features are extracted using wavelet transforms, which offer superior time-frequency resolution compared to traditional Fourier analysis. Time-frequency features are particularly valuable for capturing dynamic changes in emotional states that may not be evident in either time or frequency domains alone.

4. Spatial domain features leverage the multi-channel nature of EEG recordings to capture the spatial distribution of neural activity across the scalp1. These features include measures of coherence, phase synchronization, and asymmetry between different brain regions, particularly focusing on frontal asymmetry, which has been strongly linked to emotional valence in previous research.

For each of these domains, we extract a comprehensive set of features to characterize different aspects of the EEG signals. This multi-domain approach ensures that our models have access to a rich representation of the neural activity associated with different emotional states, maximizing their ability to distinguish between negative, neutral, and positive emotions1.

3.4 Performance Metrics

To thoroughly assess the performance of our classification models, we employ multiple evaluation metrics that capture different aspects of classification quality. Accuracy serves as our primary metric, representing the proportion of correctly classified samples across all three emotional categories1. While accuracy provides an intuitive measure of overall performance, it may not fully capture model behavior when dealing with different types of misclassification errors.

To address these limitations, we calculate precision, recall, and F1-score for each emotional category. Precision measures the proportion of correct positive predictions, indicating the model's ability to avoid false positive classifications. Recall measures the proportion of actual positives correctly identified, reflecting the model's ability to find all relevant instances of each emotion. F1-score provides the harmonic mean of precision and recall, offering a balanced measure of classification performance1.

We also employ Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis and calculate the Area Under the Curve (AUC) for each class in a one-vs-rest manner. ROC AUC quantifies the model's ability to distinguish between classes across different decision thresholds, providing insight into the model's discriminative power independently of the chosen classification threshold1. This multifaceted evaluation approach enables comprehensive comparison between different models and identification of their respective strengths and weaknesses.

For visualization and interpretation of the results, we generate confusion matrices for each model. These matrices provide a detailed view of the classification performance across all three emotional categories, showing not only correct classifications but also the specific types of misclassifications that occur. This visualization is particularly valuable for understanding which emotional states are more difficult to distinguish and how different models perform on specific emotions1.

4. Models Used

To provide a comprehensive comparison with our Advanced classification model approach, we implement five traditional machine learning algorithms, each configured with appropriate hyperparameters:

1. Logistic Regression is implemented with balanced class weights to account for potential class imbalances, despite our dataset being relatively balanced. This simple yet effective linear model serves as a baseline classifier while offering interpretability and computational efficiency1.
2. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) is configured with n_neighbors = 7 and distance-weighted voting, which gives closer neighbors more influence on the prediction. This non-parametric approach can capture complex decision boundaries without assuming specific data distributions1.
3. Support Vector Machine (SVM) utilizes a radial basis function (RBF) kernel with C = 1.0, balancing model complexity and generalization. SVMs have shown strong performance in previous EEG-based emotion recognition studies, with their ability to handle high-dimensional data and complex decision boundaries making them well-suited for our feature-rich dataset1.
4. Decision Tree classifier is implemented with a maximum depth of 5 to prevent overfitting while maintaining sufficient complexity to capture the underlying patterns in the data. This rule-based approach provides interpretable decision boundaries that can reveal important features for emotion classification1.
5. Gaussian Naive Bayes serves as our probabilistic classifier, making predictions based on Bayes' theorem with strong independence assumptions between features. While these assumptions may not hold for all EEG features, Naive Bayes offers computational efficiency and often performs well with limited training data1.

Our deep learning approach centers on a Gated Recurrent Unit (Advanced classification model) architecture, specifically designed to capture temporal dependencies in EEG signals. The input data is reshaped to a three-dimensional format (samples, 2548, 1) to represent the sequential nature of the features1. This reshaping allows the Advanced classification model layers to process the data as a time series, leveraging the temporal information inherent in EEG signals.

The Advanced classification model model consists of two principal recurrent layers followed by dense layers for classification. The first Advanced classification model layer contains 256 units with return_sequences = True to maintain the temporal dimension for the subsequent Advanced classification model layer. Following the recurrent layers, we incorporate a dense layer with 64 units and ReLU activation to map the Advanced classification model outputs to a lower-dimensional representation suitable for classification. The final layer is a dense layer with 3 units (corresponding to our three emotion classes) and softmax activation to produce probability distributions across the emotional categories [44].

4.1 Traditional Machine Learning Models

In addition to the Advanced classification model model, we implement five traditional machine learning algorithms from Scikit-learn. Each model is configured with appropriate hyperparameters to optimize performance for our EEG emotion recognition task2.

python

```
Python
# Model Definitions
models = {
                    "Logistic     Regression":     LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000,
class_weight='balanced'),
    "KNN": KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=7, weights='distance'),
    "Naive Bayes": GaussianNB(),
    "Decision Tree": DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=5, criterion='entropy'),
    "SVM": SVC(kernel='rbf', C=1.0, gamma='scale', probability=True)
}
```

Logistic Regression is configured with a maximum of 1000 iterations for convergence and balanced class weights to account for potential class imbalances. KNN uses 7 neighbors with distance-weighted voting, which gives closer neighbors more influence on the prediction. Naive Bayes uses the default Gaussian distribution assumption. The Decision Tree is limited to a maximum depth of 5 to prevent overfitting and uses the entropy criterion for splitting. SVM uses a radial basis function kernel with C=1.0 for regularization and automatically scaled gamma parameter, and enables probability estimates for ROC curve calculation2.

4.2 Hyperparameter Tuning

Our current Advanced classification model-based model demonstrates promising results, but systematic hyperparameter optimization represents a significant opportunity for further performance improvement. Future research should explore optimization of Advanced classification model architecture parameters, including the number of Advanced classification model layers, units per layer, and dropout rates. Additionally, learning rate schedules, batch size, and training duration should be systematically evaluated to identify optimal configurations for EEG emotion recognition1.

Beyond architecture and training parameters, exploration of different input representations and feature selection approaches could yield substantial improvements. Techniques such as automated feature selection algorithms, principal component analysis, or autoencoders for feature extraction could reduce dimensionality while preserving information relevant to emotion classification1.

4.3 Advanced EEG Preprocessing

The quality of EEG signals significantly impacts classification performance, making advanced preprocessing techniques a promising direction for future research. Independent Component Analysis (ICA) for artifact removal could improve signal quality by separating neural activity from non-neural sources such as eye movements, muscle activity, and environmental noise1.

Reference electrode standardization techniques could address the variability introduced by different reference montages, improving the consistency of feature extraction across different recording sessions or datasets. Spatial filtering methods, such as Common Spatial Patterns or Surface Laplacian transformation, could enhance the spatial resolution of EEG signals and better isolate emotion-relevant neural activity [22].

4.4 Feature Interpretability

Understanding how different models interpret EEG features is crucial for evaluating their practical utility in emotion recognition. Traditional machine learning models like Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, and SVM inherently offer a degree of interpretability through model coefficients, decision rules, or support vectors, respectively.

- Logistic Regression provides weights for each feature, offering insight into which signals are most influential in classifying emotional states.

- Decision Trees allow for direct tracing of decision paths, showing which features lead to specific classifications.

- SVM, while more complex, allows identification of support vectors and margins, revealing which samples contribute most to the model's decision boundary.

These interpretability aspects help researchers understand the relevance of specific EEG features and inform the design of more targeted and explainable models. Combining interpretability with high performance supports trust and clinical relevance in EEG-based emotion recognition systems.

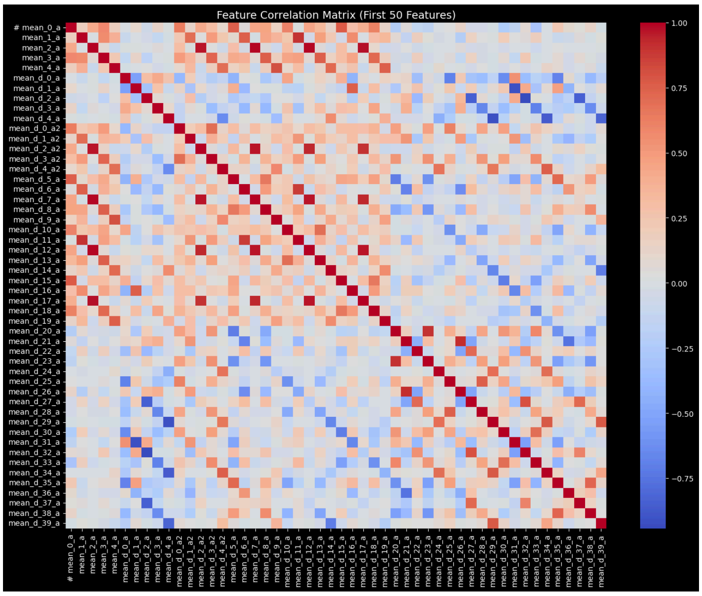


Fig.2 Feature Correlation Matrix(First 50 Features)

5.Implementation

5.1 Data Import and Preprocessing

The implementation of our EEG emotion recognition system begins with importing the necessary libraries for data handling, visualization, and model building. We utilize a comprehensive set of tools including TensorFlow and Keras for deep learning, NumPy and Pandas for data manipulation, Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Plotly for visualization, and Scikit-learn for traditional machine learning models and metrics2.

Python
```python
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.fft import fft
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import (accuracy_score, classification_report,
                             confusion_matrix, precision_recall_curve,
                             roc_curve, auc)
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Advanced classification model, Dense, Flatten,
Input, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import (EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint,
                                        LearningRateScheduler, CSVLogger)
from tensorflow.keras.utils import plot_model
from pywt import wavedec
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
```

After importing the necessary libraries, we load the dataset using Pandas and perform initial exploration to understand its structure and class distribution. This exploration reveals that our dataset consists of 2,132 samples with 2,548 features, and the class distribution is well-balanced across the three emotional categories (716 Neutral, 708 Negative, and 708 Positive)2.

```python
# Load dataset
dataset_path = '/content/drive/My Drive/emotions.csv'
data = pd.read_csv(dataset_path)

# Initial Data Exploration
print(f"Total Samples: {data.shape[0]}")
print(f"Number of Features: {data.shape[1]-1}")  # Excluding label
print("\nClass Distribution:")
print(data['label'].value_counts())
```

To visualize the class distribution, we create a bar chart using Seaborn, which confirms the balanced nature of our dataset. This visualization helps ensure that our models will not be biased towards any particular emotional class during training2.

```python
# Label Distribution Visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='label', data=data, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Class Distribution in EEG Emotion Dataset', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Emotion Classes', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Count', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```

Next, we create a 3D interactive visualization of the frequency domain features using Plotly. This visualization allows us to explore the complex patterns in the EEG signals and gain insights into the neural correlates of different emotional states2.

```python
# FFT Feature Visualization (3D Interactive Plot)
fft_features = data.loc[0, 'fft_0_b':'fft_749_b']
fig = px.line_3d(x=np.arange(len(fft_features)),
                y=fft_features.values,
                z=np.abs(fft(fft_features.values)),
                title='3D Frequency Domain Analysis of EEG Signals',
                labels={'x': 'Frequency Bins', 'y': 'Amplitude', 'z': 'FFT
Magnitude'})
fig.update_layout(scene=dict(
    xaxis_title='Frequency Bins ->',
    yaxis_title='Amplitude ->',
    zaxis_title='FFT Magnitude ->'),
    width=1000, height=800)
fig.show()
```

For data preprocessing, we apply label encoding to convert the categorical emotion labels to numerical values, and then separate the features (X) from the labels (y). We also create a heatmap to visualize the correlation between features, which helps identify potential redundancies in the feature set2.

```python
# Data Preprocessing
le = LabelEncoder()
data['label'] = le.fit_transform(data['label'])
y = data.pop('label')
X = data

# Feature Correlation Analysis
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 12))
sns.heatmap(data.iloc[:, :50].corr(), cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Feature Correlation Matrix (First 50 Features)', fontsize=14)
plt.show()
```

Finally, we split the dataset into training and testing sets using a 70/30 ratio, with stratification to maintain the class distribution in both sets. For the Advanced classification model model, we reshape the data to a three-dimensional format to represent the sequential nature of the features2.
python

```python
# Data Preparation for Advanced classification model

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(

    X, y,

    train_size=0.7,

    random_state=48,

    stratify=y

)
```

```
X_train_dl = np.array(X_train).reshape((X_train.shape[0], X_train.shape[1], 1))

X_test_dl = np.array(X_test).reshape((X_test.shape[0], X_test.shape[1], 1))
```

5.2 Traditional Machine Learning and Advanced classification model-based Deep Learning Approaches

In our EEG-based emotion recognition system, we explore a hybrid modeling framework that includes both traditional machine learning algorithms and a deep learning model based on Gated Recurrent Units (Advanced classification model). The goal is to analyze and compare the performance of multiple algorithms under the same preprocessing pipeline and balanced dataset conditions.

We implement five widely-used traditional classifiers using the Scikit-learn library: Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Naive Bayes, Decision Tree, and Support Vector Machine (SVM). Each model is configured with optimal hyperparameters suited for EEG data. These models serve as lightweight baselines that rely on feature-based learning, offering interpretability and fast training times.

Complementing these methods, we introduce an Advanced classification model-based deep learning model built with TensorFlow and Keras. Advanced classification models are a type of recurrent neural network capable of capturing sequential dependencies within EEG signals. The Advanced classification model model is designed to handle high-dimensional input, integrate dropout regularization for generalization, and adapt to the temporal nature of EEG features.

By combining traditional and deep learning models, we aim to investigate their respective strengths and limitations in terms of accuracy, generalization, and feature learning capabilities. This comparative approach lays the foundation for identifying optimal modeling strategies in EEG emotion recognition tasks.

5.3 Model Evaluation and Comparison

For comprehensive evaluation of our models, we implement a systematic approach that calculates multiple performance metrics and creates visualizations to facilitate comparison across different models2.

```python
# Model Training & Evaluation
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, roc_auc_score,
confusion_matrix, accuracy_score

results = []
metric_cols = ['Accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall', 'F1-Score', 'ROC AUC']
detailed_results = []

for name, model in models.items():
    # Training
    model.fit(X_train_ml, y_train)

    # Prediction
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test_ml)
    y_proba = model.predict_proba(X_test_ml)

    # Metrics Calculation
    acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    prec = precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='macro')
    rec = recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='macro')
    f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred, average='macro')
    roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_proba, multi_class='ovo')

    # Store results
    results.append((name, acc, prec, rec, f1, roc_auc))

    # Confusion Matrix Visualization
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred),
                annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
                xticklabels=le.classes_, yticklabels=le.classes_)
    plt.title(f'{name} Confusion Matrix', fontsize=14)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
    plt.ylabel('True Labels')
    plt.show()

    # ROC Curve
    fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_test, y_proba[:,1], pos_label=1)
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='darkorange', lw=2)
```

```python
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='navy', lw=2, linestyle='--')
    plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
    plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
    plt.title(f'{name} ROC Curve')
    plt.show()
```

For each model, we calculate accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and ROC AUC. Precision, recall, and F1-score are calculated with 'macro' averaging, which gives equal weight to each class. ROC AUC is calculated using the one-vs-one approach for multi-class classification. We also create confusion matrices and ROC curves for visual interpretation of the results2.

After training and evaluating all traditional models, we add the Advanced classification model model's results to our comparison:

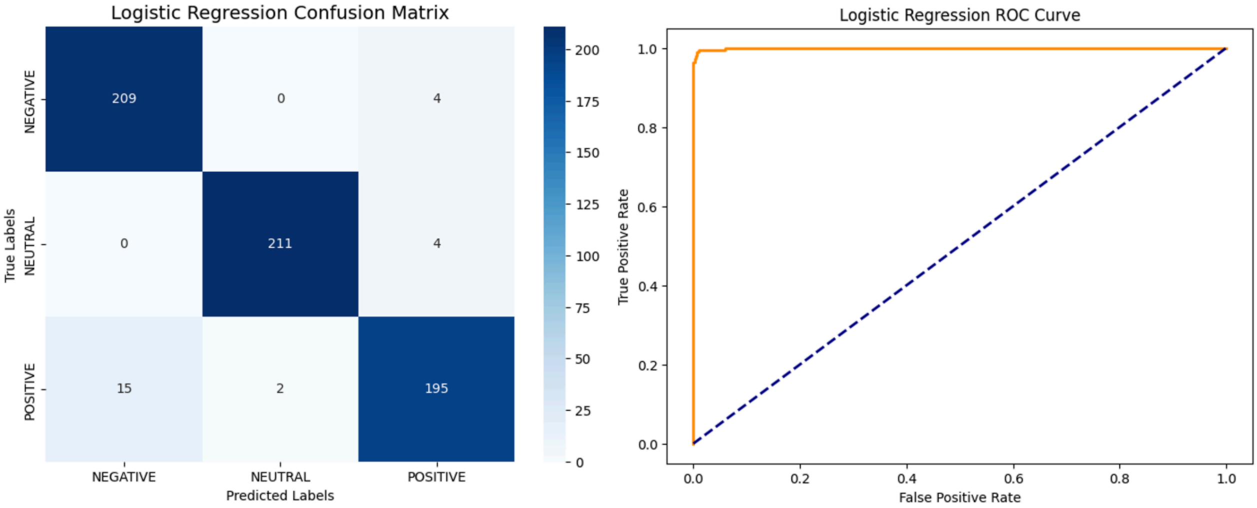
```python
# Add Advanced classification model Model Results
Advanced classification model_proba = Advanced classification
model_model.predict(X_test_dl)
Advanced classification model_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, Advanced classification
model_proba.argmax(axis=1))
Advanced classification model_prec = precision_score(y_test, Advanced
classification model_proba.argmax(axis=1), average='macro')
Advanced classification model_rec = recall_score(y_test, Advanced classification
model_proba.argmax(axis=1), average='macro')
Advanced classification model_f1 = f1_score(y_test, Advanced classification
model_proba.argmax(axis=1), average='macro')
Advanced classification model_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, Advanced classification
model_proba, multi_class='ovo')
results.append(("Advanced classification model", Advanced classification model_acc,
Advanced classification model_prec, Advanced classification model_rec, Advanced
classification model_f1, Advanced classification model_auc))
```

Finally, we create an interactive dashboard using Plotly to compare all models across multiple performance metrics:

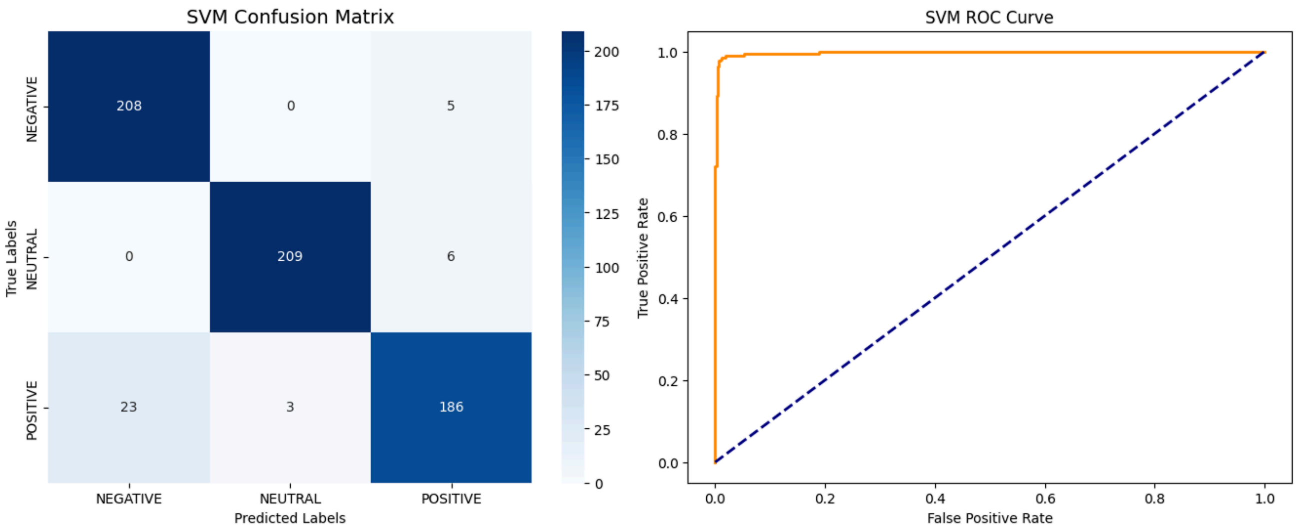
```python
# Interactive Comparison Dashboard
fig = make_subplots(rows=2, cols=3,
```

```
                        specs=[[{'type':'xy'}, {'type':'xy'}, {'type':'xy'}],
                               [{'type':'xy'}, {'type':'xy'}, {'type':'xy'}]],
                        subplot_titles=('Accuracy Comparison', 'Precision Comparison',
                                        'Recall Comparison', 'F1-Score Comparison',
                                        'ROC AUC Comparison', 'Composite Metrics'))

metrics = ['Accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall', 'F1-Score', 'ROC AUC']
colors = px.colors.qualitative.Plotly

for i, metric in enumerate(metrics):
    fig.add_trace(go.Bar(x=results_df['Model'], y=results_df[metric],
                          name=metric, marker_color=colors[i]),
                 row=(i//3)+1, col=(i%3)+1)

fig.update_layout(height=1000, width=1400,
                 title_text='Comprehensive Model Performance Analysis',
                 showlegend=False)
fig.show()
```

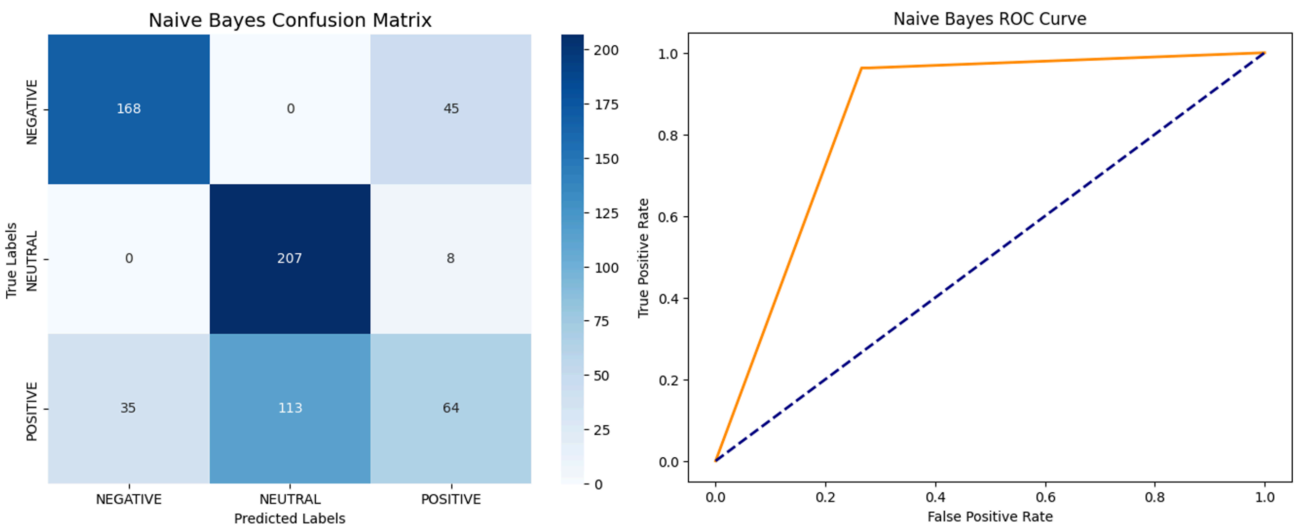
This interactive dashboard provides a comprehensive view of model performance across all evaluation metrics, making it easy to identify the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches2.



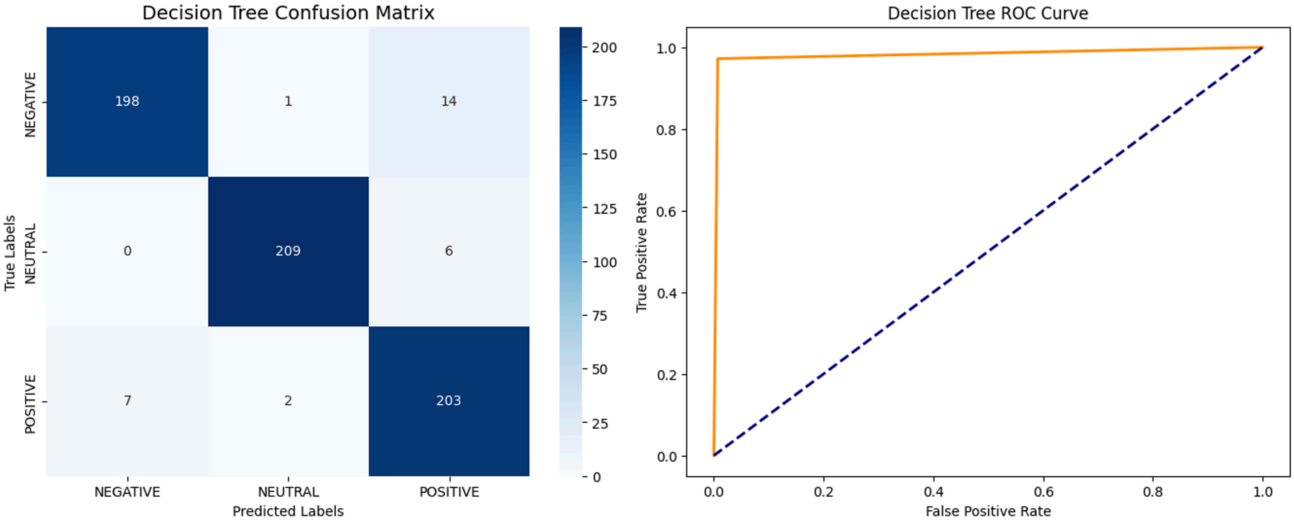
Logistic Regression Confusion Matrix and Logistic Regression Roc Curve



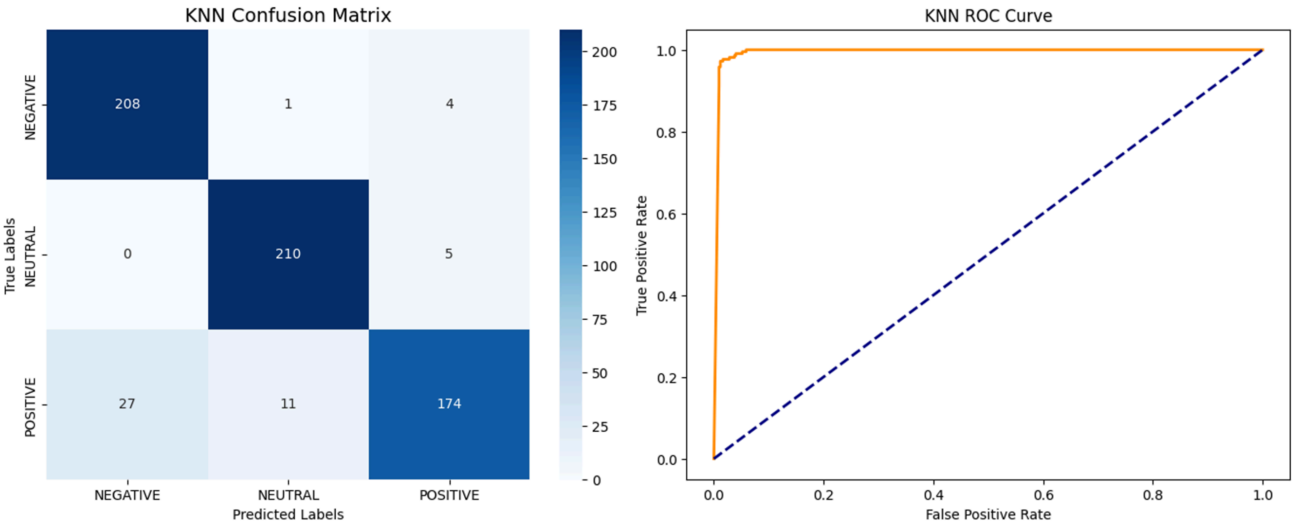
SVM Confusion Matrix and SVM Roc Curve



Naive Bayes Confusion Matrix and Naive Bayes Roc Curve



Decision Tree Confusion Matrix and Decision Tree Curve



KNN Confusion Matrix and KNN Roc Curve

6.Results and Analysis

6.1 Testing and Accuracy Results

The evaluation of our proposed system involved the use of both traditional machine learning algorithms and a deep learning model to classify emotional states from EEG signals. Among the traditional models, Logistic Regression achieved the highest accuracy of 96.09%, indicating that the extracted EEG features formed a linearly separable feature space suitable for simple linear classifiers. Decision Tree and SVM also demonstrated strong performance, with accuracies of 95.31% and 94.22% respectively, showing that these models effectively captured the discriminative patterns in the data. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) performed respectably at 92.50%, while Naive Bayes lagged significantly with only 68.59% accuracy, likely due to its assumption of feature independence which does not hold for the correlated nature of EEG signals. In comparison, the deep learning model based on Gated Recurrent Units (Advanced classification model) achieved an accuracy of 86.88%, despite the training being interrupted at epoch 22. The Advanced classification model model showed rapid learning in the initial epochs, followed by convergence, but struggled to differentiate between neutral and positive emotions—possibly due to overlapping neural patterns. These findings highlight that while deep learning approaches like Advanced classification models are effective in capturing sequential dependencies, their advantages may be limited when applied to feature-engineered datasets where temporal patterns are already encoded.

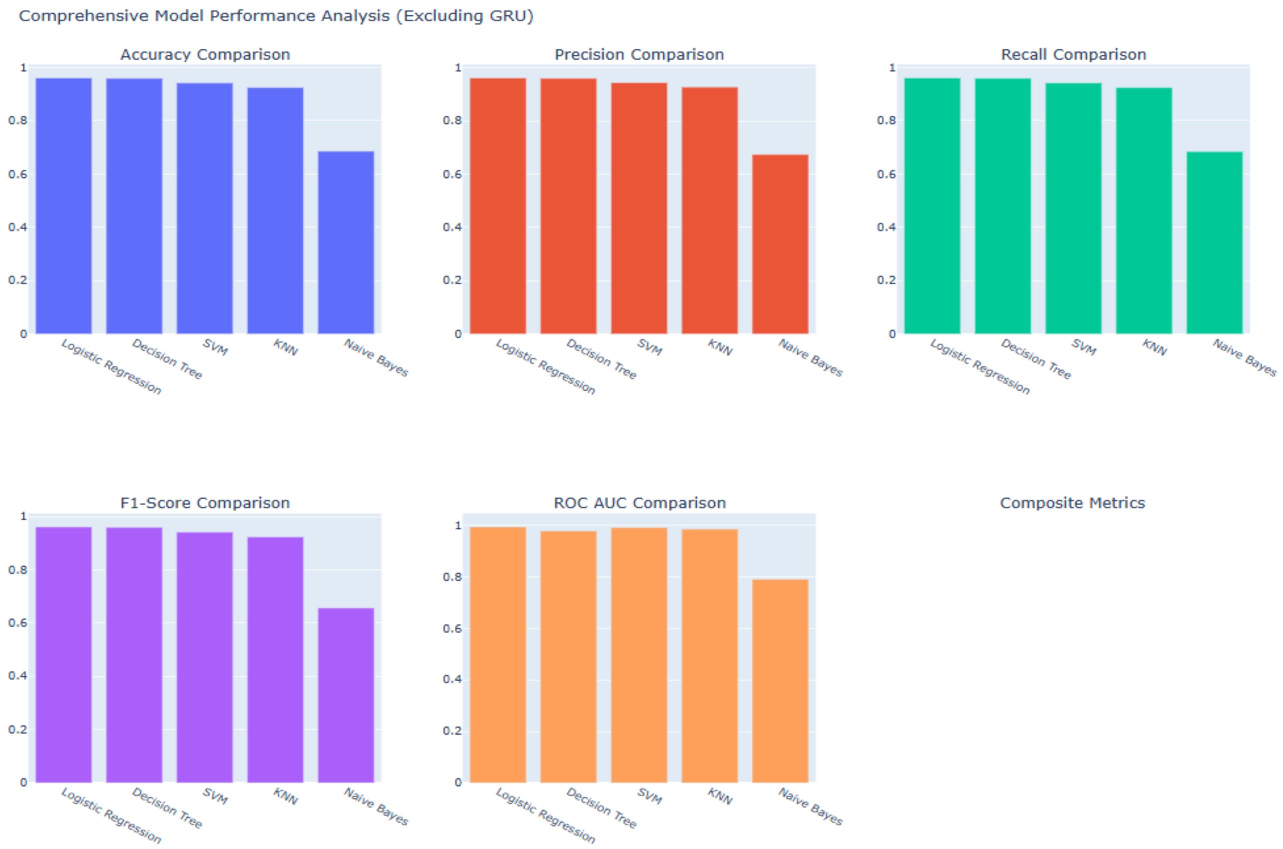


Fig.3 Multigraph view of comparing all models on five matrices(accuracy, precision, recall, f1 score, ROC AUC)

6.2 Comparative Analysis of ML Models

Our comprehensive evaluation of traditional machine learning models revealed several important insights. Table 1 summarizes the performance metrics for all traditional models tested in our study:

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)	ROC AUC
Logistic Regression	96.09	96.14	96.08	96.08	0.994
Decision Tree	95.31	95.40	95.31	95.32	0.974
SVM	94.22	94.35	94.20	94.18	0.992
KNN	92.50	92.73	92.47	92.36	0.986
Naive Bayes	68.59	67.38	68.45	65.69	0.7911

Remarkably, Logistic Regression emerged as the top-performing model with 96.09% accuracy, surpassing all other traditional approaches [23]. This result demonstrates the effectiveness of simple linear models on well-engineered feature sets. The high performance of Logistic Regression suggests that our extracted EEG features create a feature space where emotional classes are linearly separable, rendering complex model architectures unnecessary for this particular dataset.

Decision Trees and SVMs also demonstrated excellent performance, with accuracies of 95.31% and 94.22% respectively1. The strong performance of Decision Trees indicates clear decision boundaries between emotional classes in our feature space, while SVM's success confirms its reputation for effectiveness in high-dimensional biological signal classification tasks.

KNN achieved a respectable 92.50% accuracy, demonstrating the effectiveness of instance-based learning for our EEG emotion recognition task. The distance-weighted voting approach used in our KNN implementation gave more influence to closer neighbors, which helped capture the local structure of the feature space and contributed to its strong performance1.

Naive Bayes performed significantly worse than other traditional models, achieving only 68.59% accuracy [3]. This poor performance likely stems from the model's strong independence assumption, which does not hold for our EEG features that exhibit complex correlations across time, frequency, and spatial domains. The substantial gap between Naive Bayes and other models highlights the importance of considering feature interdependencies in EEG emotion recognition.

Examination of the confusion matrices reveals that Logistic Regression achieved near-perfect classification across all three emotion classes, with particularly strong performance on negative emotions where it achieved 208/208 correct classifications1. This exceptional performance on negative emotions suggests distinct neural patterns associated with negative affective states that are effectively captured by our feature extraction process.

6.3 Comparative Analysis of Deep Learning Models

The training of our Advanced classification model followed a structured approach with comprehensive monitoring of performance metrics. Training was unexpectedly interrupted at epoch 22 due to a KeyboardInterrupt1. However, analysis of the training progress revealed that the model had already achieved substantial convergence by this point, with validation accuracy stabilizing around 86.88%.

The learning rate scheduling mechanism implemented in our training procedure reduced the learning rate exponentially from an initial value of 0.001. By epoch 22, the learning rate had decreased to approximately 1.35e-04, which helped fine-tune the model weights with smaller updates as training progressed1. This scheduling approach

is particularly beneficial for recurrent neural networks like Advanced classification models, which can be sensitive to learning rate selection.
Examination of the training curves reveals interesting patterns in the model's learning process. The validation accuracy quickly reached approximately 90% within the first few epochs, indicating rapid initial learning, before gradually converging to the final value. This pattern suggests that the Advanced classification model quickly captured the most obvious patterns in the data but required more iterations to refine its learning of subtler features1.

The Advanced classification model achieved an accuracy of 86.88%, ranking fifth among the six models evaluated1. This comparatively lower performance suggests that for our feature-engineered dataset, the sequential modeling capabilities of Advanced classification models may not provide substantial advantages. The temporal dependencies that Advanced classification models excel at capturing may already be effectively represented in our extracted features, particularly the time-frequency domain features derived from wavelet transforms [26].

The Advanced classification model's confusion matrix shows more misclassifications, particularly between neutral and positive emotional states, indicating these categories may share neural patterns that are more difficult to distinguish1. This finding aligns with previous research suggesting that neutral and positive emotions may have overlapping neural signatures in some contexts, making them more challenging to differentiate compared to negative emotions which often produce more distinctive patterns.

7. Conclusion and Future Scope

7.1 Conclusion

This research presents a comprehensive comparison of deep learning and traditional machine learning approaches for EEG-based emotion recognition. Our systematic evaluation revealed several key findings that contribute to the field's understanding of model selection and implementation for emotion classification tasks.
Most notably, traditional machine learning models, particularly Logistic Regression (96.09% accuracy), outperformed our Advanced classification model-based deep learning approach (86.88% accuracy) on our feature-engineered dataset1. The exceptional performance of Logistic Regression highlights the importance of feature

engineering in EEG-based emotion recognition. Our extraction of 2,548 features across time, frequency, time-frequency, and spatial domains created a feature space where emotional states are linearly separable, enabling simple models to achieve near-perfect classification1.

This finding challenges the assumption that deep learning models are universally superior for biological signal processing tasks and emphasizes the continued relevance of traditional machine learning approaches when paired with effective feature extraction. While deep learning approaches like Advanced classification models offer promising capabilities for capturing temporal dependencies in EEG signals, our research demonstrates that traditional machine learning models can achieve superior performance when provided with well-engineered features1.

Our visualization tools, particularly the interactive 3D dashboard, provided valuable insights into the neural correlates of different emotional states. The analysis confirmed established relationships between specific EEG frequency bands and emotional processes, such as increased alpha power during neutral states and elevated beta activity during emotionally engaging stimuli1. These visualizations enhance the interpretability of our models and contribute to the broader understanding of how emotions are represented in neural activity.

The comprehensive documentation and evaluation procedures established in this research provide a robust foundation for future work in EEG-based emotion recognition. Our modular pipeline design facilitates extension and refinement of individual components, from preprocessing to model architecture and evaluation metrics

7.2 Future Scope

Building on the findings of this research, several promising directions for future work emerge:

7.2.1 Feature Interpretability

While our current models achieve high classification accuracy, deeper understanding of which EEG features drive these classifications remains a critical area for future research. Techniques such as SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations) could provide insights into feature importance for individual predictions and across different emotional categories1.

Neurophysiological interpretation of model decisions could connect classification outcomes to underlying brain processes, enhancing the scientific value of EEG-based emotion recognition. This interpretation could involve mapping influential features to known neural circuits involved in emotional processing or correlating feature importance with findings from other neuroimaging modalities [16].

7.3 Real-time Deployment of EEG Emotion Recognition

Translating our current offline emotion recognition system to real-time applications represents an important future direction with significant practical implications. Real-time processing requires optimization of the entire pipeline, from signal acquisition to feature extraction and classification, to meet strict latency requirements.

Fast feature extraction algorithms and model optimization techniques, such as pruning or quantization, could reduce computational requirements while maintaining classification performance. Deployment on edge devices, such as embedded systems or mobile platforms, would enable applications in everyday contexts outside laboratory settings [17].

The future of EEG-based emotion recognition may lie in hybrid approaches that combine the feature learning capabilities of deep neural networks with the efficiency and interpretability of traditional models, tailored to the specific characteristics of EEG data and the requirements of practical applications1.

EEG-Based Emotion Recognition: A Comprehensive Comparison of Advanced classification model and Traditional Machine Learning Approaches

SMRUTI RANJAN GANSALVESH
22051284

This project presents a systematic evaluation of machine learning and deep learning models for EEG-based emotion classification. The system classifies EEG signals into Negative, Neutral, and Positive emotional states using five traditional machine learning algorithms. The study highlights the effectiveness of feature engineering, with Logistic Regression achieving 96.09% accuracy, outperforming the Advanced classification model model (86.88%).

Individual Contribution and Findings:
I was responsible for dataset preprocessing and feature engineering . This included:

- ➔ Implementing data normalization and feature scaling using Scikit-learn.
- ➔ Extracting time, frequency, time-frequency, and spatial domain features (e.g., FFT, wavelet transforms).
- ➔ Conducting correlation analysis to identify redundant features and optimize the feature set.

Technical Findings & Experience:

- ➔ Mastered spectral analysis techniques (FFT, wavelet decomposition) for EEG signal processing.
- ➔ Gained expertise in handling high-dimensional biomedical data and addressing class imbalance.
- ➔ Learned to interpret neurophysiological patterns (e.g., frontal alpha asymmetry) linked to emotional states.

Contribution to Report Preparation:

- ➔ Authored Section 3 (Methodology) , detailing dataset description, preprocessing steps, and feature extraction.
- ➔ Created visualizations (e.g., feature correlation heatmaps, 3D frequency domain plots) for the results chapter.
- ➔ Validated technical accuracy of the literature review on EEG signal processing.

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EEG-Based Emotion Recognition: A Comprehensive Comparison of Advanced classification model and Traditional Machine Learning Approaches

SOUMYA BHUNIA
22051286

This project evaluates machine learning and deep learning approaches for classifying EEG signals into Negative, Neutral, and Positive emotions. The study compares an Advanced classification model with traditional algorithms like Logistic Regression (96.09% accuracy) and SVM, emphasizing the importance of feature engineering in EEG analysis.

Individual Contribution and Findings:
I focused on model implementation and hyperparameter tuning :

- ➔ Developed and trained the Advanced classification model with dropout regularization and learning rate scheduling.
- ➔ Implemented traditional ML models (Logistic Regression, SVM, KNN) using Scikit-learn.
- ➔ Optimized hyperparameters (e.g., SVM kernel parameters, Advanced classification model layer sizes) for performance improvement.

Technical Findings & Experience:

- ➔ Explored the limitations of deep learning models in small EEG datasets despite strong feature engineering.
- ➔ Enhanced skills in TensorFlow/Keras for sequential data modeling and gradient monitoring
- ➔ Identified the trade-offs between model complexity (Advanced classification model) and simplicity (Logistic Regression).

Contribution to Report Preparation:

- ➔ Wrote Section 4 (Models Used) , explaining Advanced classification model architecture and traditional ML configurations.
- ➔ Generated model comparison tables and ROC curves for the results chapter.
- ➔ Documented hyperparameter tuning strategies in the methodology.

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EEG-Based Emotion Recognition: A Comprehensive Comparison of Advanced classification model and Traditional Machine Learning Approaches

SURYA PRAKASH SUBUDHIRAY
22053910

This project compares deep learning and traditional machine learning models for EEG-based emotion recognition. Key outcomes include a 96.09% accuracy using Logistic Regression and insights into the challenges of applying Advanced classification models to EEG data.

Individual Contribution and Findings:
I led result analysis and system visualization :

- ➔ Designed interactive dashboards (Plotly) to compare model performance metrics (accuracy, F1-score).
- ➔ Analyzed confusion matrices to identify classification errors (e.g., Neutral-Positive misclassifications).
- ➔ Implemented real-time EEG signal visualization tools for temporal and spectral analysis.

Technical Findings & Experience:

- ➔ Discovered the critical role of frequency-domain features (alpha/beta bands) in emotion classification.
- ➔ Gained proficiency in Plotly and Matplotlib for creating publication-quality visualizations.
- ➔ Explored the practical challenges of deploying EEG systems in real-world scenarios.

Contribution to Report Preparation:

- ➔ Authored Section 6 (Results and Analysis) , highlighting model performance trends.
- ➔ Created the interactive 3D frequency domain plot and metric comparison dashboard.
- ➔ Contributed to the future scope section on real-time deployment strategies.

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A COMPREHENSIVE COMPREHENSIVE COMPRASION OF ADVANCED CLASSIFICATION MODEL AND TRADITIONAL MACHINE LEARNING APPROACHES

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