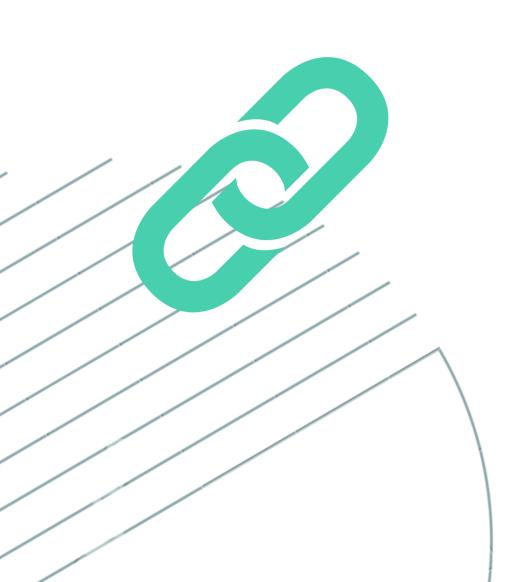


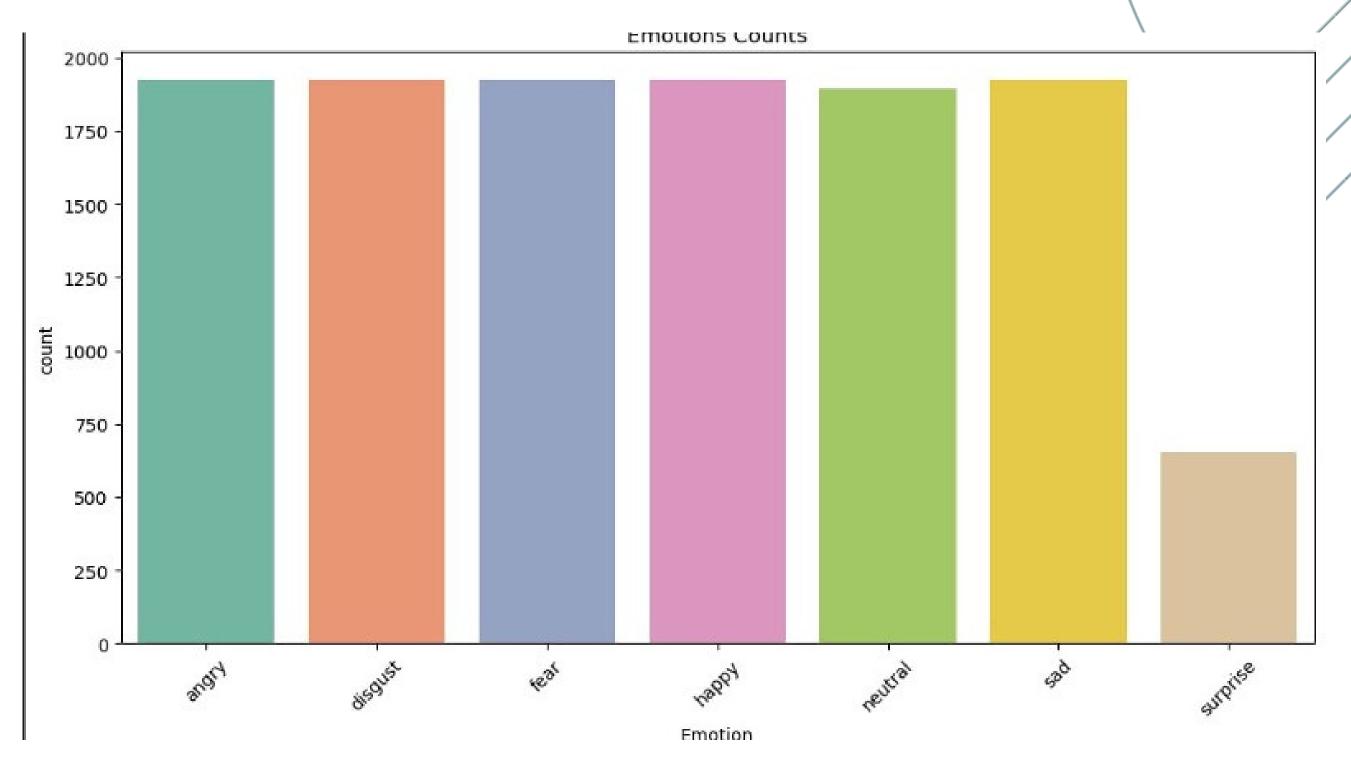
## PROBLEM STATEMENT

Using theories and concepts in class for speech emotion recognition. The goal is to classify the emotion of each utterance in a conversation We will focus on the CNN model.

## DATASET

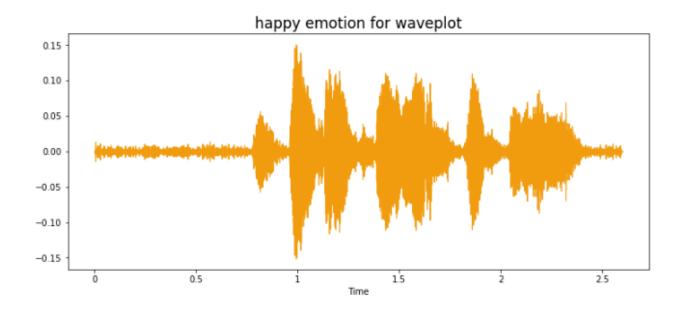
https://www.kaggle.com /datasets/dmitrybabko/ speech-emotionrecognition-en

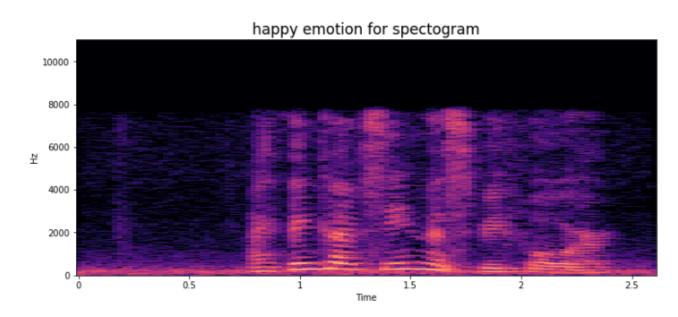


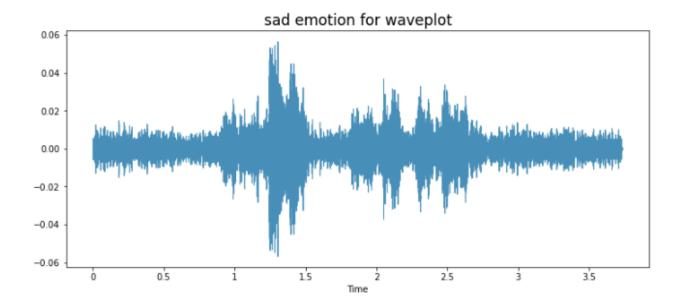


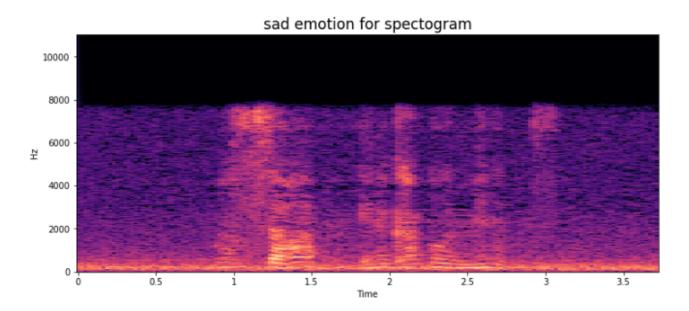
We are using a dataset of audio recordings we found on kaggle which consists of different people saying a particular sentence using various emotions such as happiness, fear, anger etc

# SAMPLE AUDIO

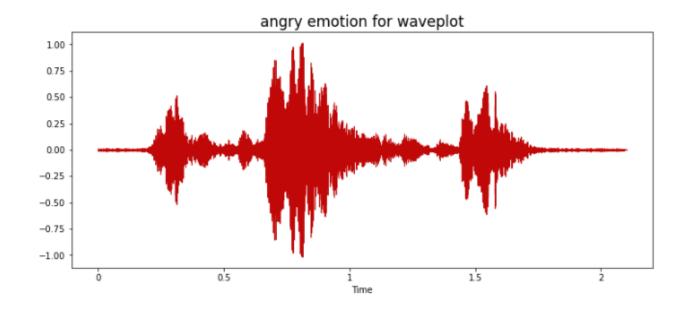


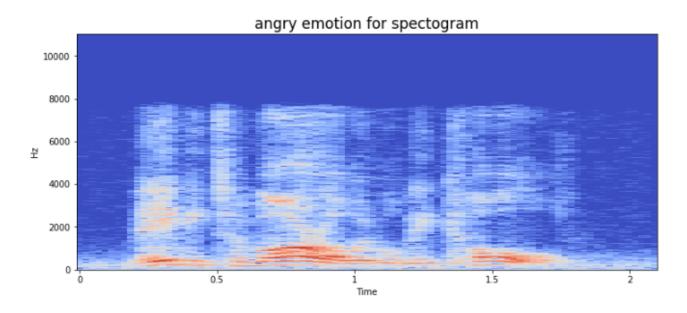


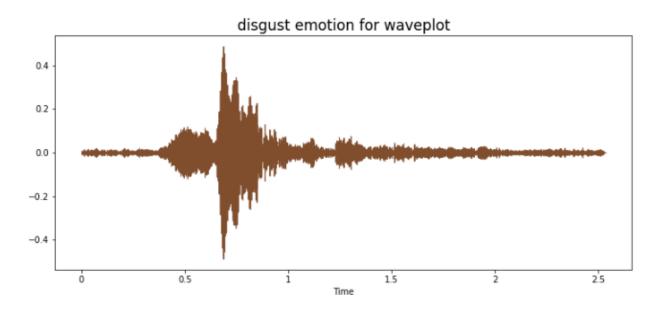


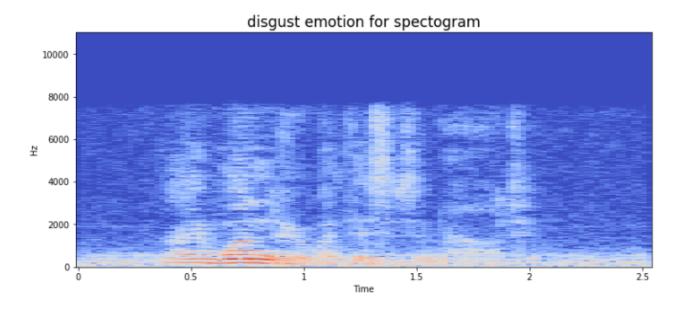


# SAMPLE AUDIO



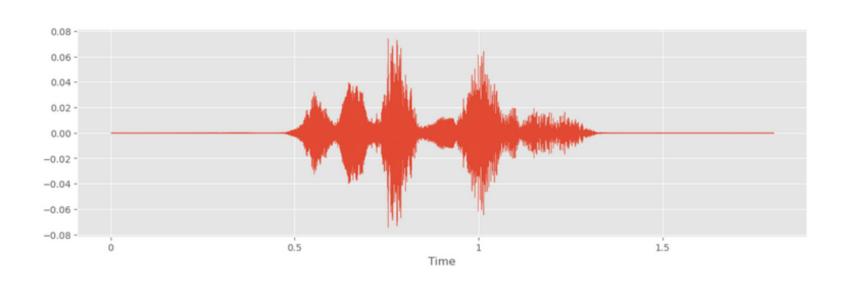






## DATA AUGMENTATION

The training data can be made more diverse by using methods like noise injection, stretching, shifting, and pitching.





def stretch(data, rate=0.8):
 """Stretching data with some rate."""
 return
librosa.effects.time\_stretch(data,
 rate=1.0/rate)



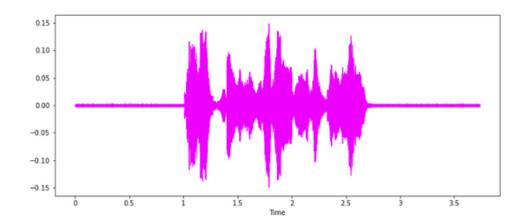
stretched\_data = stretch(data, rate=0.5) plt.figure(figsize=(14,4)) librosa.display.waveshow(y=stretched \_data, sr=sampling\_rate) Audio(stretched\_data, rate=sampling\_rate

#### Noised Audio

```
In [30]:
    noised_audio=add_noise(data)
    plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
    librosa.display.waveshow(noised_audio,sr,color='#EE00FF')
    IPython.display.Audio(noised_audio,rate=sr)
```

Out[30]:

```
▶ 0:03 / 0:03 ------ ◆) :
```

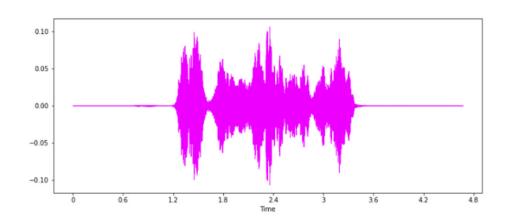


#### Streched Audio

```
In [31]:
    stretched_audio=streching(data)
    plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
    librosa.display.waveshow(stretched_audio,sr,color='#EE00FF')
    IPython.display.Audio(stretched_audio,rate=sr)
```

Out[31]:

```
▶ 0:03 / 0:04 ——— ♦) :
```



1.Noised/3.shifted

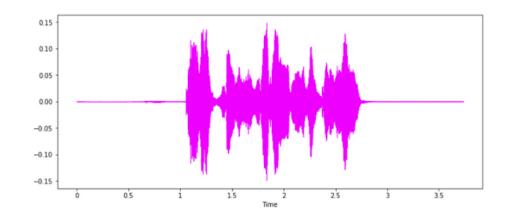
2.Stretched/4.pitched

#### Shifted Audio

```
In [32]:
    shifted_audio=shifting(data)
    plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
    librosa.display.waveshow(shifted_audio,sr,color='#EE00FF')
    IPython.display.Audio(shifted_audio,rate=sr)
```

ut[32]:

```
▶ 0:00 / 0:03 — ● :
```

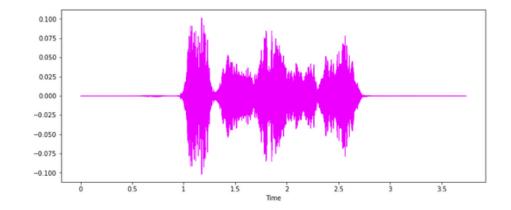


#### Pitched Audio

```
pitched_audio=pitching(data,sr)
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
librosa.display.waveshow(pitched_audio,sr,color='#EE00FF')
IPython.display.Audio(pitched_audio,rate=sr)
```

ut[33]:





# FEATURE EXTRACTION

After testing various features, it was decided that the three most important features to use are ZCR, RMS, and MFCC.

The features are saved as a DataFrame for further processing using the specified file path of "./features.csv".

```
[ ] # Fill NaN with 0
    extracted_df = extracted_df.fillna(0)
    print(extracted_df.isna().any())
    extracted_df.shape
              False
              False
              False
              False
              False
    2372
              False
    2373
              False
    2374
              False
              False
    2375
              False
    labels
    Length: 2377, dtype: bool
    (48648, 2377)
```

```
[ ] extracted_df = pd.read_csv(features_path)
    print(extracted_df.shape)

(48648, 2377)

Let's save our features as DataFrame for further processing:

[ ] features_path = "./features.csv"
```

01 - DATA PRE-PROCESSING

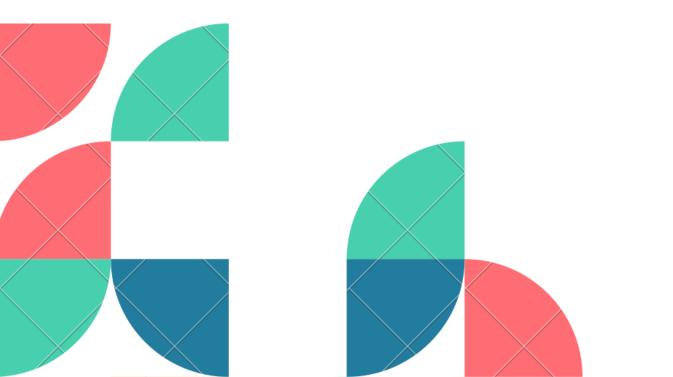
The data has a x\_train(35026, 2376, 1)

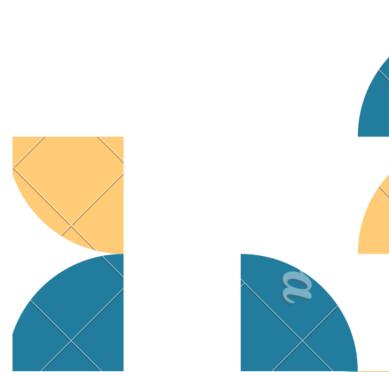
02 - PROBLEM

The problem at hand is to classify the emotions present in a given voice message.

03 - ALGORITHM

the algorithm model used in this project is a 1-dimensional Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).





# OBLEM AND ALGORITHM



### WHY THIS MODEL

an effective deep learning algorithm for processing sequential data



### **CALLBACKS USED**

EarlyStopping and ReduceLROnPlateau



#### **LAYERS**

sequence of Conv1D layers followed by BatchNormalization, MaxPooling1D, and Dense layers.

Layer (type)		Shape	Param #
conv1d (Conv1D)		2376, 512)	3072
batch_normalization (BatchNo	(None,	2376, 512)	2048
max_pooling1d (MaxPooling1D)	(None,	1188, 512)	9
conv1d_1 (Conv1D)	(None,	1188, 512)	1311232
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	1188, 512)	2048
max_pooling1d_1 (MaxPooling1	(None,	594, 512)	9
conv1d_2 (Conv1D)	(None,	594, 256)	655616
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	594, 256)	1024
max_pooling1d_2 (MaxPooling1	(None,	297, 256)	9
conv1d_3 (Conv1D)	(None,	297, 256)	196864
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	297, 256)	1024
max_pooling1d_3 (MaxPooling1	(None,	149, 256)	9
conv1d_4 (Conv1D)	(None,	149, 128)	98432
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None,	149, 128)	512
max_pooling1d_4 (MaxPooling1	(None,	75, 128)	9
flatten (Flatten)	(None,	9600)	9
dense (Dense)	(None,	512)	4915712
batch_normalization_5 (Batch	(None,	512)	2048
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	7)	3591

Non-trainable params: 4,352

### Tuning for Training

```
[ ] early_stop=EarlyStopping(monitor='val_acc',mode='auto',patience=5,restore_best_weights=True)
lr_reduction=ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_acc',patience=3,verbose=1,factor=0.5,min_lr=0.00001)
```

EP0CH=50
BATCH\_SIZE=64

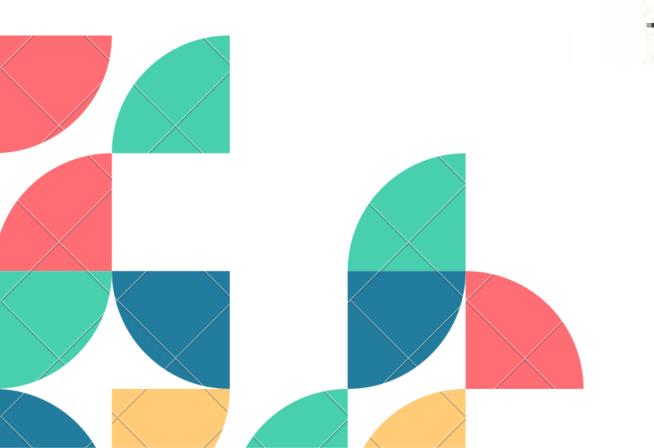
## RESULS OBTAINED





Test Loss: 2.3255960941314697

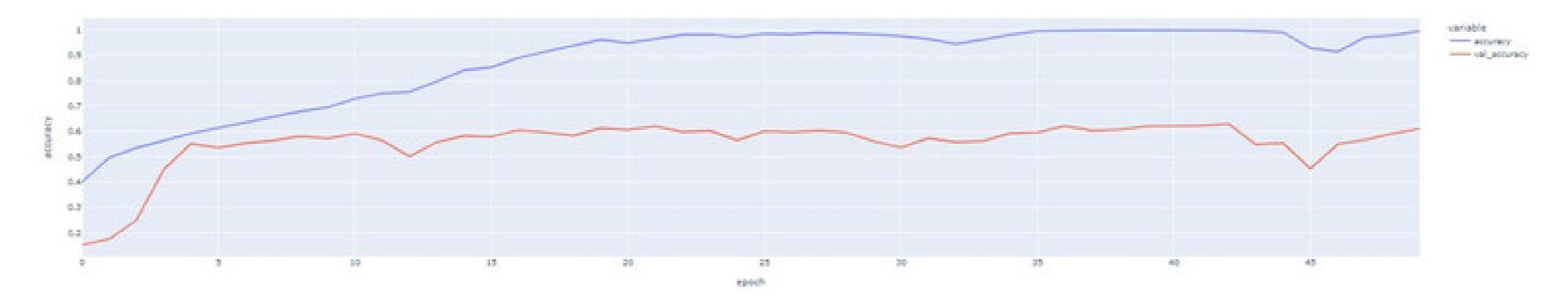
Test Accuracy: 0.5745992660522461



Epoch 1/50														
137/137 []	- 3	25	172ms/step	-	loss:	1.6120	-	accuracy:	0.4103	- val_loss:	4.4827	*	val_accuracy:	0.1449
Epoch 2/50														
137/137 []	- 2	35	167ms/step	-	1055:	1.2921	-	accuracy:	0.4967	- val_loss:	3.9161	-	val_accuracy:	0.2055
Epoch 3/50	120		2227021577										magazza zazaza en	0.722.00
137/137 []	- 2	35	167ms/step	-	loss:	1,1814	*	accuracy:	0.5426	- val_loss:	2.4522	7	val_accuracy:	0.2816
Epoch 4/50										2.0			14	_
137/137 []	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	1.1130	*	accuracy:	0.5726	- val_loss:	1.6588		val_accuracy:	0.4018
Epoch 5/50														INVESTIGATE
137/137 [====================================	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	1.0375	*	accuracy:	0.6011	- val_loss:	1.1303	-	val_accuracy:	0.5971
Epoch 6/50					9					1000			100	
137/137 [************************************	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	0.9781	-	accuracy:	0.6190	- val_loss:	1.5690	-	val_accuracy:	0.4789
Epoch 7/50														
137/137 []	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	0.9409	-	accuracy:	0.6351	- val_loss:	1.2642	-	val_accuracy:	0.5498
Epoch 8/50														
137/137 []	- 2	35	167ms/step	-	loss:	0.8901		accuracy:	0.6566	- val_loss:	1.2182	*	val_accuracy:	0.5735
Epoch 9/50														
137/137 [************************************	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	0.8311		accuracy:	0.6879	- val_loss:	1.3287	-	val_accuracy:	0.5334
Epoch 10/50														
137/137 []	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	0.7686	-	accuracy:	0.7120	- val_loss:	1.2578	-	val_accuracy:	0.5766
Epoch 11/50														
137/137 []	- 2	3s	167ms/step	-	loss:	0.7157	-	accuracy:	0.7253	- val_loss:	1.3222	*	val_accuracy:	0.5324
Epoch 12/50														
137/137 [====================================	- 2	35	166ms/step	+	loss:	0.6253		accuracy:	0.7651	- val_loss:	1.3258	*	val_accuracy:	0.5673
Epoch 13/50								1		7.7			- 5	
137/137 [************************************	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	0.5783		accuracy:	0.7817	- val loss:	1.4528		val_accuracy:	0.5478
Epoch 14/50														
137/137 [************************************	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	0.5304		accuracy:	0.8015	- val loss:	1.3841	-	val accuracy:	0.6053
Epoch 15/50										-			-	
137/137 [************************************	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	0.4273		accuracy:	0.8427	- val loss:	1.3334		val accuracy:	0.5920
Epoch 16/50			RICHENGE STA							//// <del>-</del> C+2/4			7717 <del>-</del>	
137/137 [============================]	- 2	35	166ms/step		loss:	0.3868		accuracy:	0.8641	- val loss:	1.6700		val accuracy:	0.5581
Epoch 17/50										_			-	
137/137 []	- 2	35	167ms/step		loss:	0.3458		accuracy:	0.8764	- val loss:	1.5918		val accuracy:	0.5416
Epoch 18/50			200000000000000000000000000000000000000		97.7				F60000000		27,105,00			
137/137 []	- 2	35	166ms/step		loss:	0.2501		accuracy:	0.9174	- val loss:	1.5673		val accuracy:	0.5755
Epoch 19/50									0.744.0					
137/137 []	- 2	35	166ms/step	_	loss:	0.1878		accuracy:	0.9387	- val loss:	1.7243		val accuracy:	0.5817
Epoch 20/50			account, orch		2000			occuracy.						013021
137/137 [====================================	- 2	30	167ms/sten	_	loss	0.1521		accuracy:	0.9540	- val loss:	1.6298		val accuracy:	0.5755
Epoch 21/50			to may accep		2000.	012342		accor acy.	0.5540	102_1023.	410450		TOT OCCUPACY.	4.5.55
137/137 [====================================	- 2	3 - 1	166me/etan		Ince.	0.1472	į.	accuracy	0.9532	- val loss:	1.7361		val accuracus	0 5714
Epoch 22/50	-		-some, seeb		10331	0.2472		accuracy:	0.2332	101_1055	117301		.or_accoracy:	313114
137/137 [====================================	- 2	3-	166ms/stan		losse	0.0000		accueacus	0 0711	- val lore:	1 9350		val accuracy:	0.5704
Epoch 23/50	- 2		rooms/steb		10221	0.0223		accuracy:	0.5/11	491_1022;	*13333		var_accuracy:	0.3704
137/137 [========]		3	166ms letas		Incer	0.0640		accumpant	0 0023	- wal lares	2 6052		ual accuerous	0 5007
	- 2	35	100ms/step	-	1055:	0.0048		accuracy:	0.9033	- var_1055:	1.0052		var_accuracy:	0.300/
Epoch 24/50	-	2-	155-1-1-		1	0.0505			0.0000		1 0000			0 5755
137/137 []	- 2	35	Looms/step	-	1022;	0.0596	-	accuracy:	0.9658	- val_1055:	1.9695		val_accuracy:	0.5/55
Epoch 25/50		-			1				0.000	7.7				
O   1862 × 778   x **********************************	- 2	35	166ms/step	-	loss:	0.0526		accuracy:	0.9866	- val_loss:	2.0585		val_accuracy:	0.57

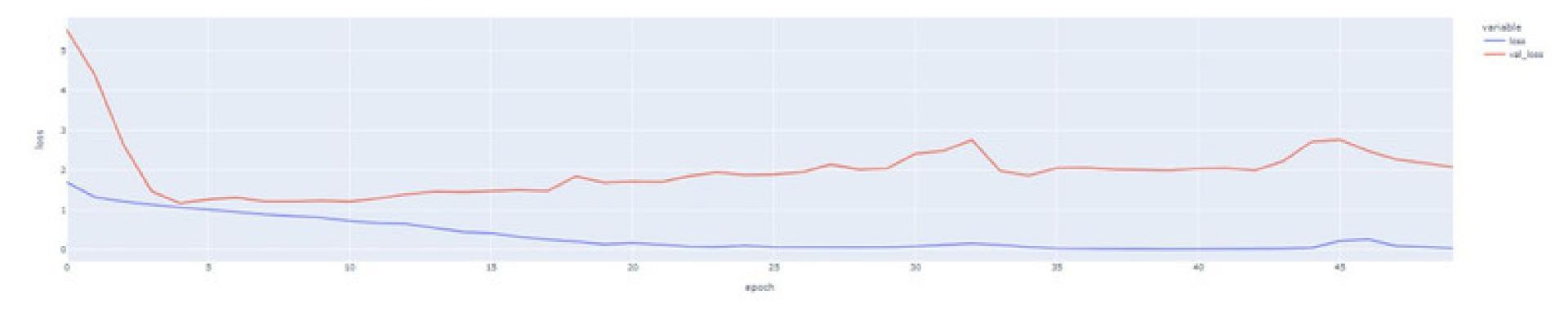
#### Accuracy Charts

According to the epoch accuracy and validation accuracy chart for the model



#### Loss Charts

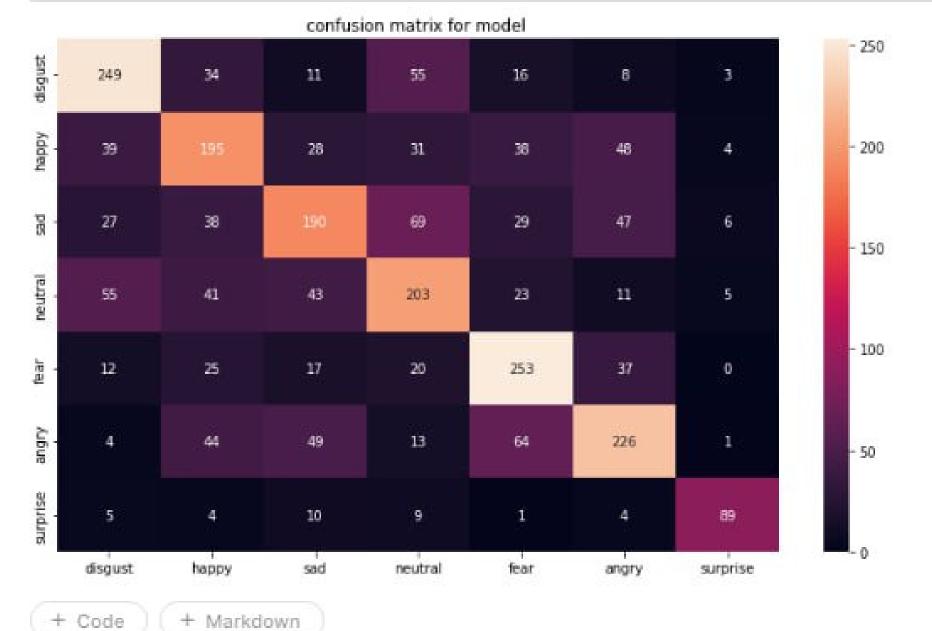
According to the epoch loss and validation loss chart for the model



### **Confusion Matrix**

```
+ Code + Markdown
```

```
conf=confusion_matrix(y_check,y_pred)
cm=pd.DataFrame(
    conf,index=[i for i in emotion_names],
    columns=[i for i in emotion_names]
)
plt.figure(figsize=(12,7))
ax=sns.heatmap(cm,annot=True,fmt='d')
ax.set_title(f'confusion matrix for model ')
plt.show()
```



[53]:

print(f'Model Confusion Matrix\n',classification\_report(y\_check,y\_pred,target\_r

Model Confusion	on Matrix			
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
disgust	0.64	0.56	0.65	376
happy	0.51	0.51	0.51	383
sad	0.55	0.47	0.50	406
neutral	0.51	0.53	0.52	381
fear	0.60	0.70	0.64	364
angry	0.59	0.56	0.58	401
surprise	0.82	0.73	0.77	122
accuracy			0.58	2433
macro avg	0.60	8.59	0.60	2433
weighted avg	0.58	0.58	0.58	2433

### SUMMARY

### Limitations -

- a. Limited accuracy
- b. Limited generalizability
- c.Limited interpretability
- d. Limited scalability

### Conclusion -

- a. Trying different models
- b. Better feature extraction
- c. Using transfer Learning

