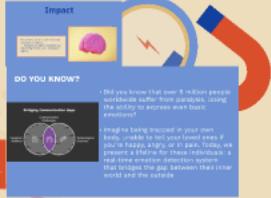


NeuroAura

Bridging the Communication Beyond Words

QUESTIONS?



DO YOU KNOW?

Did you know that over 9 billion people worldwide suffer from paralysis, using technology to express their basic emotions?

Imagine being trapped in your own body, unable to move or speak, yet still able to feel happy, angry, or in pain. Today, we present a thesis for three individuals: a man who can't move his arms, a woman who can't move her legs, and a child who can't move their torso.



Model Explanation

This section outlines the sophisticated model designed to detect various emotions based on visual inputs. It includes details on the training process, the architecture of the model, and the results achieved.

Dataset

Architecture

Results



App Design UI/UX

A seamless UI and robust backend are essential for effective emotion detection, ensuring users can easily interpret emotions in real time.



Live Demo

This segment illustrates the functionality of the emotion detection system through a live demonstration, showcasing its effectiveness and usability.



Future Development

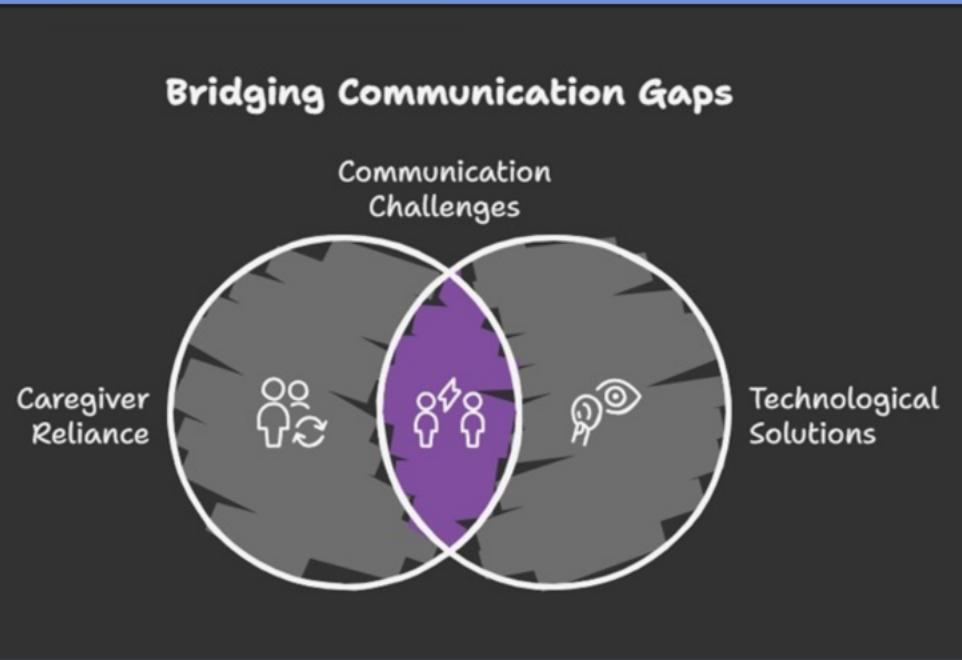
Future developments include better detection accuracy, improved user interface, and integration with more platforms.



NeuroAura

Bridging the Communication Beyond Words

DO YOU KNOW?



- Did you know that over 5 million people worldwide suffer from paralysis, losing the ability to express even basic emotions?
- Imagine being trapped in your own body, unable to tell your loved ones if you're happy, angry, or in pain. Today, we present a lifeline for these individuals: a real-time emotion detection system that bridges the gap between their inner world and the outside

PARALYSIS

PARALYSIS IS THE INABILITY—WHETHER TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT—
TO MOVE A PART OF THE BODY.



SEVERITY

PARTIAL PARALYSIS HAVE SOME CONTROL OF
THE MUSCLES WHILE COMPLETE PARALYSIS DOES NOT.



1.2 MILLION

AMERICANS ARE LIVING WITH PARALYSIS
RESULTING FROM SPINAL CORD INJURIES.

TYPES OF PARALYSIS



MONOPLEGIA
Affects only one
arm or leg



HEMIPLEGIA
Affects only one
arm and one leg
on the same side
of the body



PARAPLEGIA
Affects both of
your arms and legs

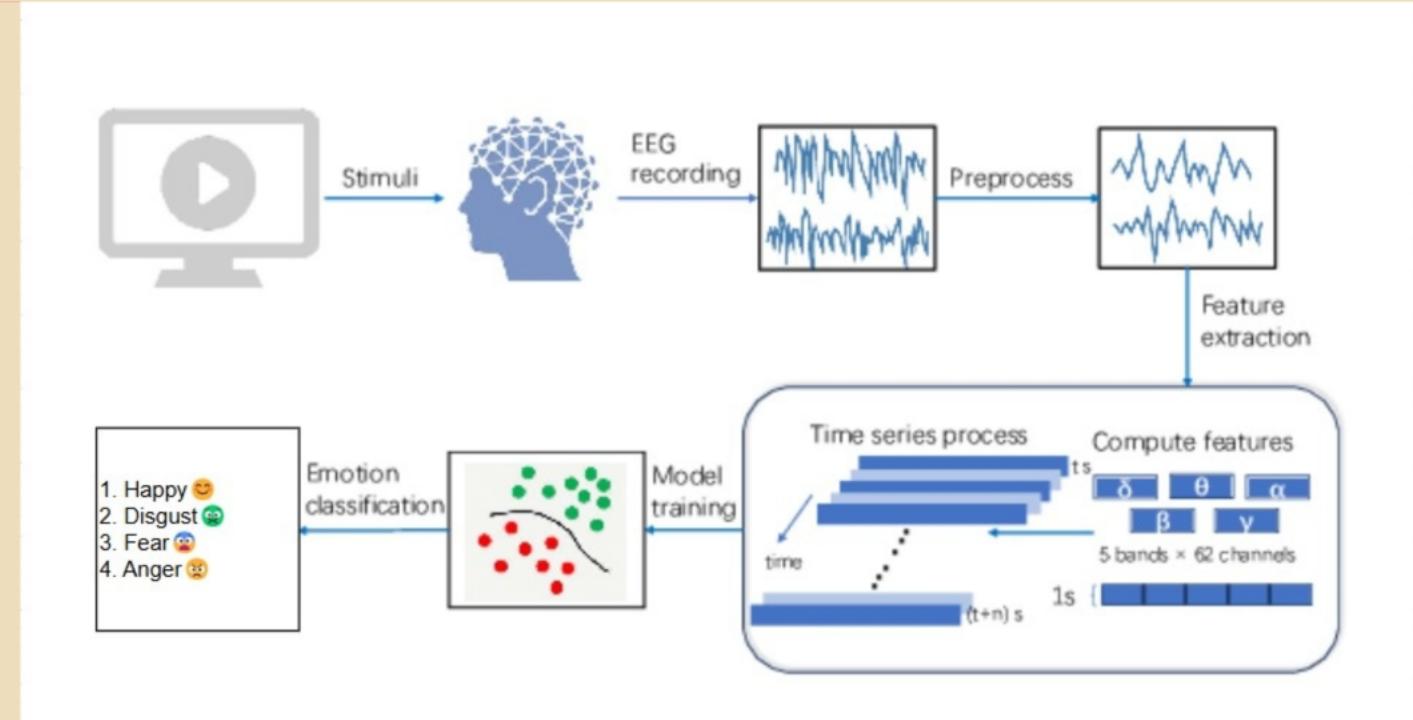


QUADRIPLEGIA
Affects both of
your arms and legs

Problem Statement

- 1 in 50 people globally lives with paralysis (Source: WHO).
- Paralyzed individuals rely on caregivers for basic communication, leading to frustration and emotional isolation.

Our Solution



The proposed solution is a non-invasive, AI-driven emotion detection system that identifies four core emotions (Anger, Disgust, Fear, Happy). This innovation aims to enhance communication and understanding for paralyzed individuals.

Impact

Empowers users to communicate emotions instantly.

- Reduces caregiver dependency, improving mental well-being and dignity.

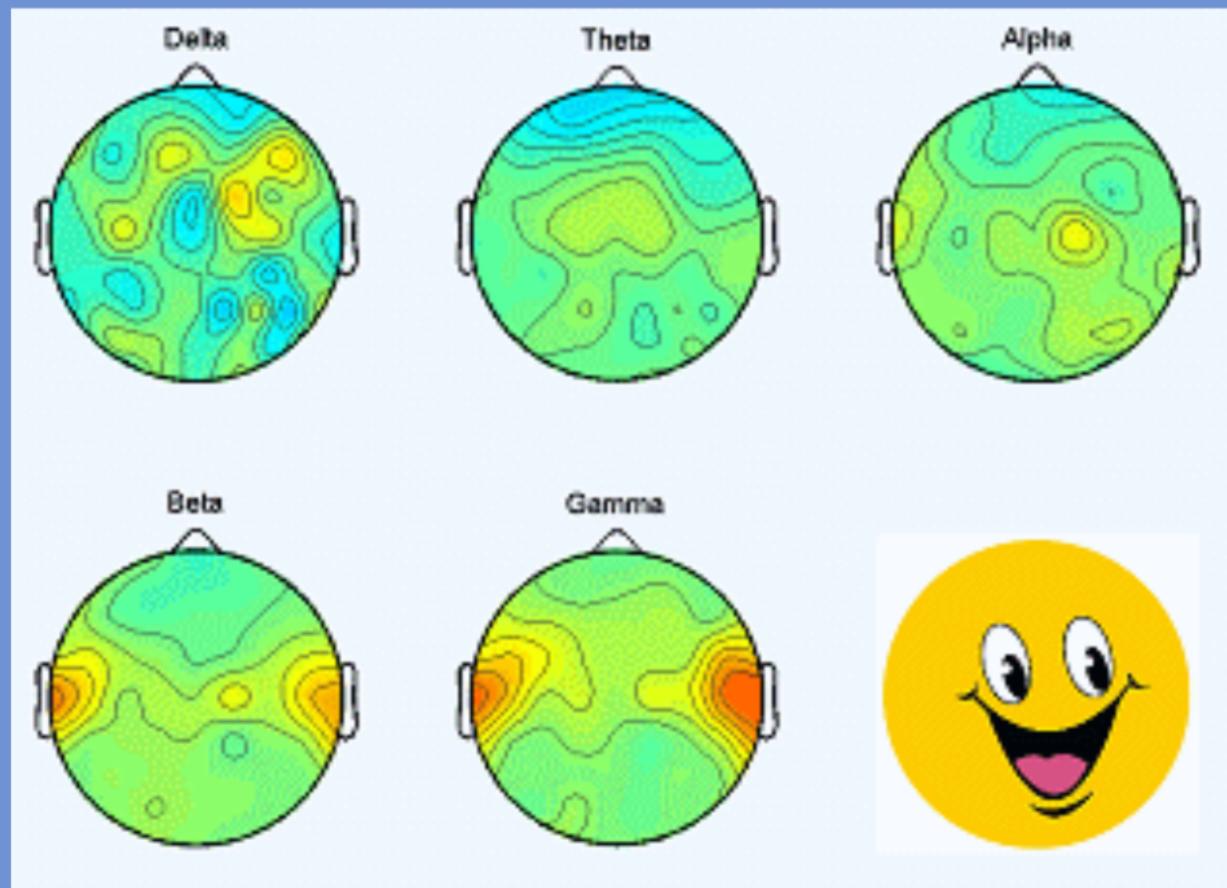


Model Explanation

This section outlines the sophisticated model designed to detect emotions in paralyzed individuals, providing insights into the dataset used, the architecture of the model, and the results achieved.

Dataset

The model is trained on SEED VII, a multimodal dataset comprising EEG and eye-tracking signals sourced from 20 subjects. This diverse dataset is pivotal for capturing a wide range of physiological signals related to emotions, ensuring robust training and evaluation.



Architecture

```
#1D CNN + LSTM Architecture
model = Sequential([
    Conv1D(128, kernel_size=3, activation='relu', input_shape=(max_length, 310)),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling1D(2),
    Dropout(0.3),

    Conv1D(256, kernel_size=3, activation='relu'),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling1D(2),
    Dropout(0.3),

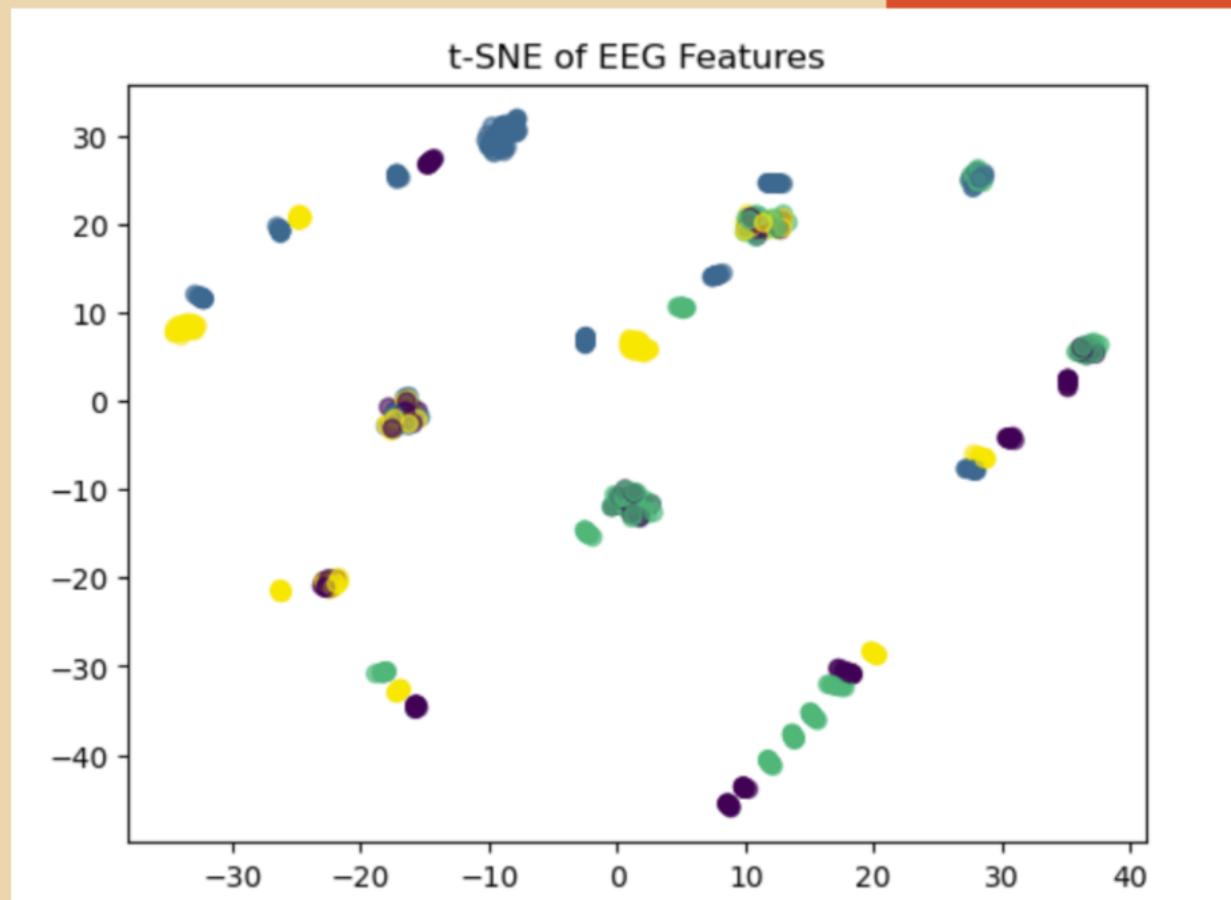
    LSTM(128, return_sequences=True),
    LSTM(64),

    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.5),
    Dense(4, activation='softmax')
])
```

The model employs a 1D CNN combined with an LSTM hybrid architecture. The CNN component extracts spatial features while the LSTM component captures temporal patterns, essential for analyzing physiological signals over time, enabling accurate emotion classification.

WHY?

- Why Hybrid? Combines CNN's feature extraction with LSTM's sequence modeling for physiological signals.
- To tackle the challenge of imbalanced data, especially with fewer instances of emotions like 'Fear', class weighting was implemented. This approach ensures that the model remains fair and does not bias towards more frequently represented emotions.

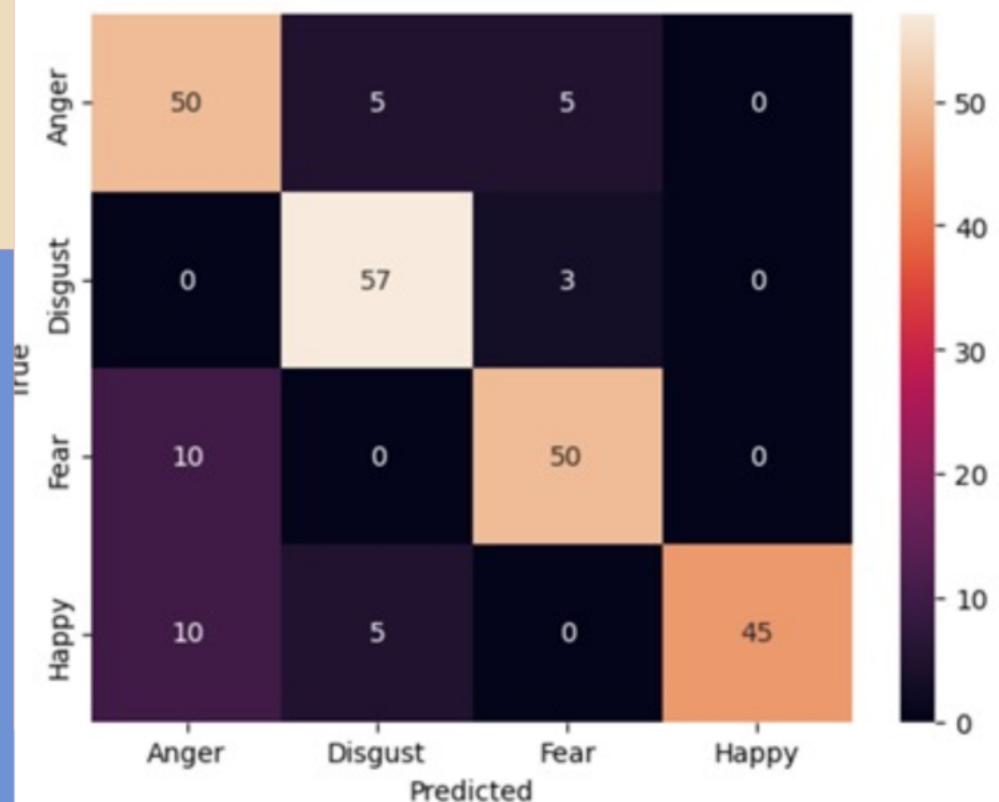


Results

The model achieved a remarkable test accuracy of 84.17%. Such high accuracy underscores the effectiveness of the model in accurately detecting the nuanced emotions of paralyzed individuals, opening doors for practical applications.

Test Accuracy: 84.17%

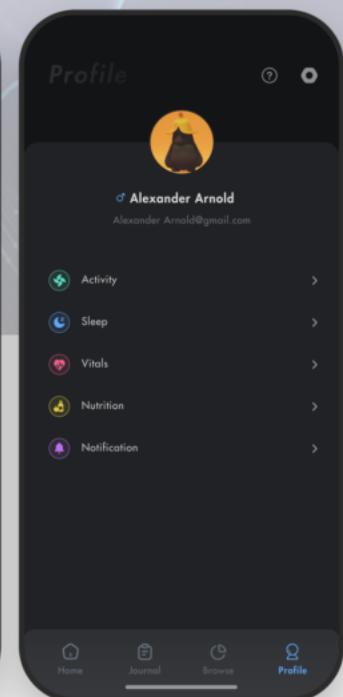
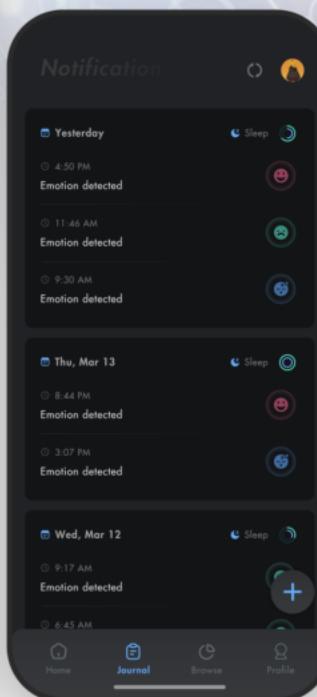
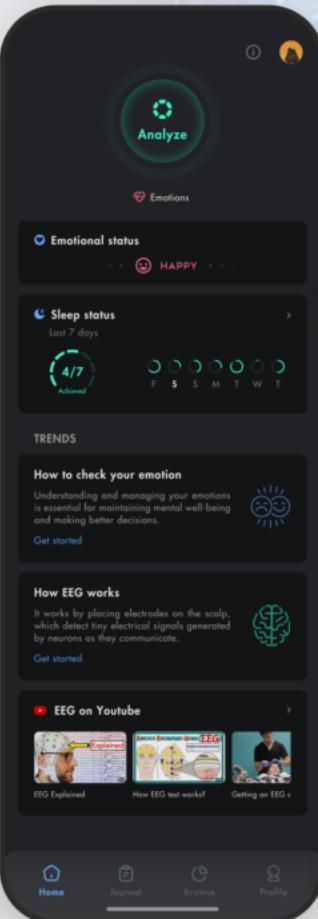
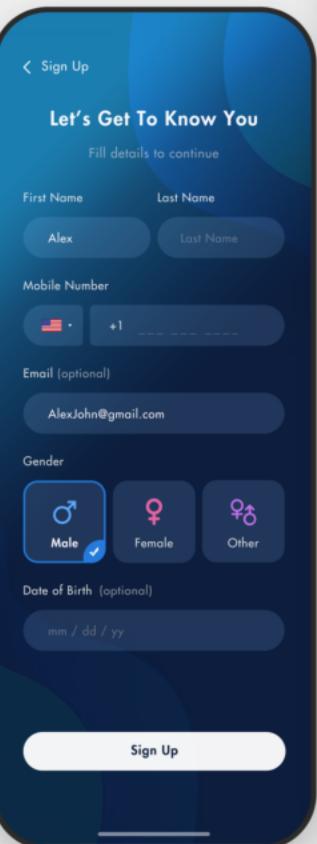
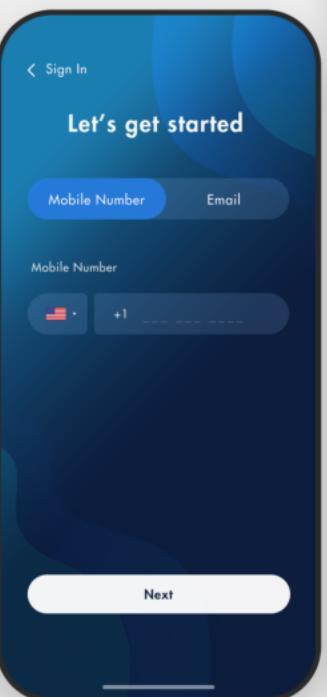
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Anger	0.71	0.83	0.77	60
Disgust	0.85	0.95	0.90	60
Fear	0.86	0.83	0.85	60
Happy	1.00	0.75	0.86	60
accuracy			0.84	240
macro avg	0.86	0.84	0.84	240
weighted avg	0.86	0.84	0.84	240



App Design UI/UX

A seamless UI and robust backend are essential for effective emotion detection, ensuring users can easily interpret emotions in real time.

ALL PAGES

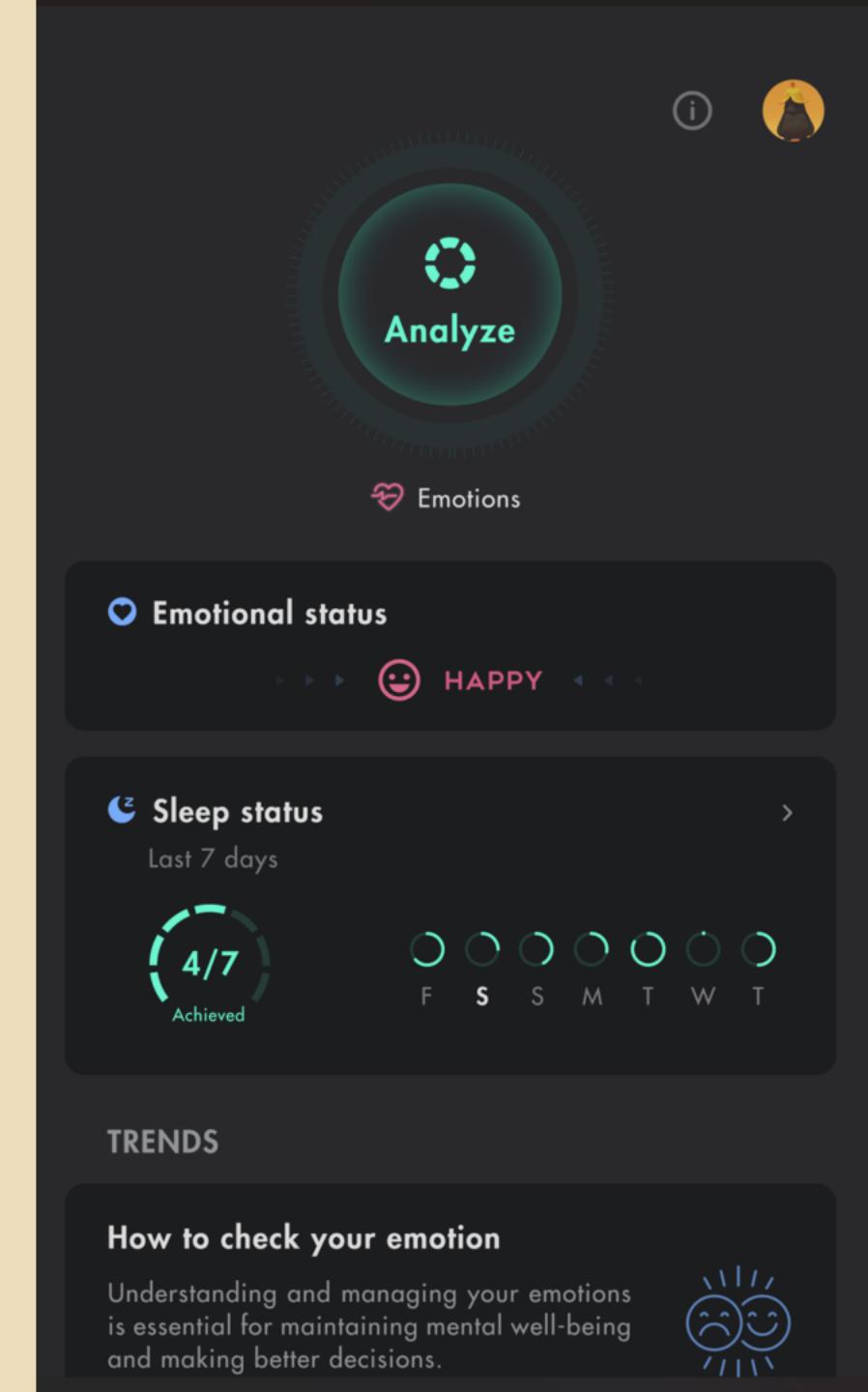


Live Demo

This segment illustrates the functionality of the emotion detection system through a live demonstration, showcasing its effectiveness and usability.

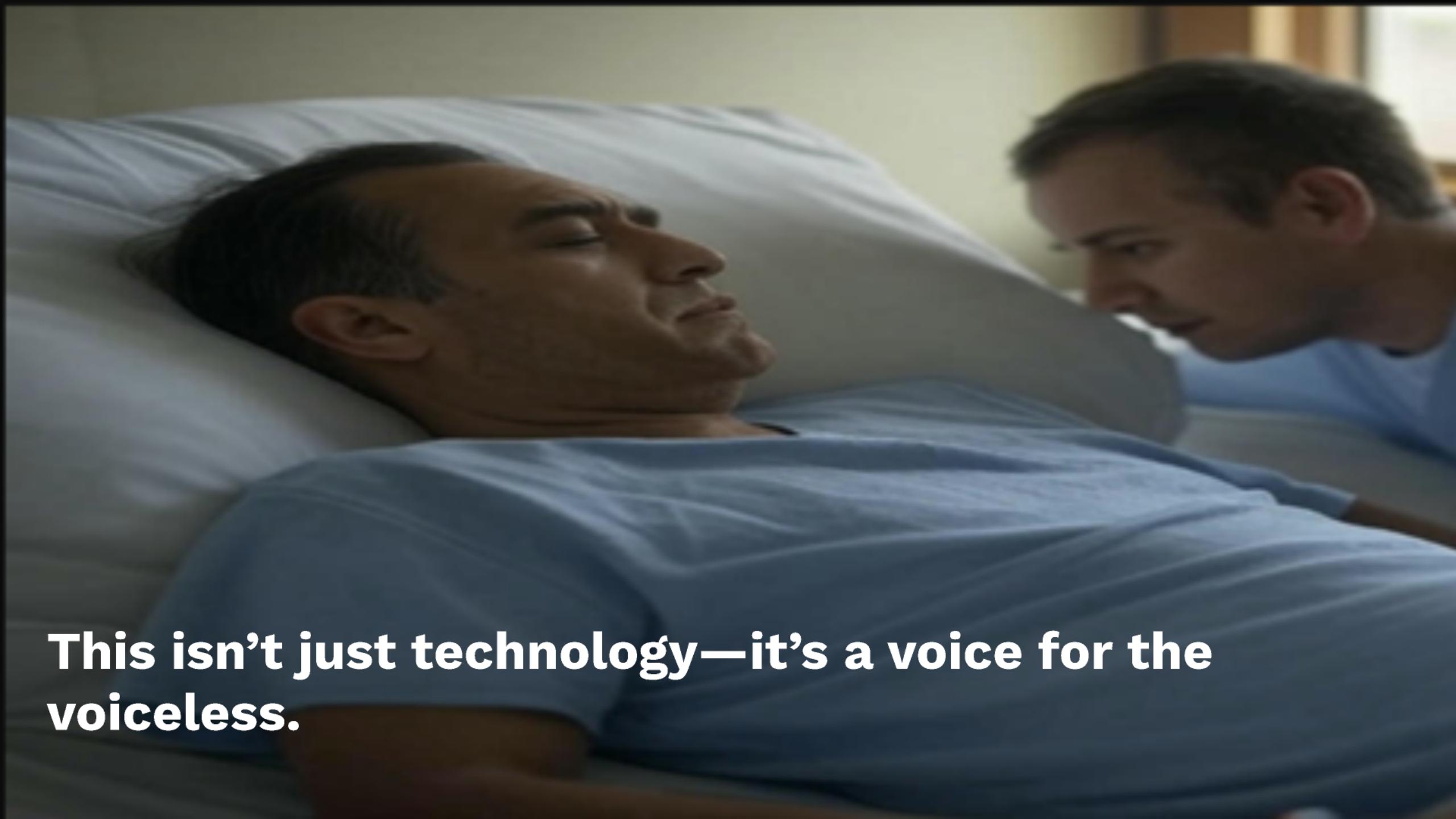
User Interaction Steps

- **User clicks "Analyze"** → Flask API simulates data from a paralyzed individual.
- **Result** "Anger detected" with a confidence score of 85%.
- **Dashboard Update** Logs the emotion and updates weekly trends.



Future Development

- Expand detection to physical needs (hunger, bathroom urgency) using sensor fusion.
- Alert caregivers via SMS/app when urgent needs arise.

A close-up photograph of a man sleeping peacefully in bed, shown in profile facing right. He has dark hair and is wearing a light blue t-shirt. A smaller, semi-transparent image of the same man is overlaid on the right side of the frame, looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression.

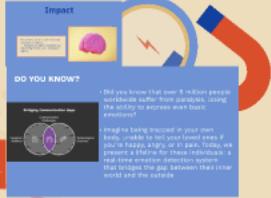
**This isn't just technology—it's a voice for the
voiceless.**

QUESTIONS?

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QUESTIONS?



Model Explanation

This section outlines the sophisticated model designed to detect emotions from facial expressions. It includes details on the training process, the architecture of the model, and the results achieved.



App Design UI/UX

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Live Demo

This segment illustrates the functionality of the emotion detection system through a live demonstration, showcasing its effectiveness and usability.



Future Development

Future research in this field includes exploring using AI for real-time emotion analysis in various scenarios.