Speech Emotion Recognition Using Machine Learning

Pajjuri Abhiram, Yeshaswini Eedunoori, Pabbathi Sahithi, K.Mahesh

[1,2,3,4]*Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Anurag University, India.*

Abstract. Speech Emotion Recognition (SER) is an interdisciplinary field that leverages signal processing and machine learning techniques to identify and classify emotions conveyed through speech. In recent years, SER has gained significant attention due to its potential applications in human-computer interaction, healthcare, education, and customer service. Emotions such as happiness, anger, sadness, fear, surprise, and disgust can be inferred from various acoustic features including pitch, intensity, speech rate, and spectral characteristics. However, accurately recognizing emotions from speech is challenging due to factors such as speaker variability, cultural differences, background noise, and the subtleties of emotional expression. This paper explores the state-of-the-art methodologies for speech emotion recognition, with an emphasis on deep learning approaches, feature extraction techniques, and the use of large-scale emotion-labeled datasets. We review traditional approaches, such as hidden Markov models and support vector machines, and compare them with modern advancements in neural networks, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs). Additionally, we discuss the challenges in the field, including emotion detection in spontaneous speech, the impact of cross-lingual and cross-cultural recognition, and the limitations of current benchmarks. Finally, we provide an overview of real-world applications of SER systems, including their integration into virtual assistants, mental health diagnostics, and interactive entertainment. We conclude by highlighting emerging trends in multimodal emotion recognition and the potential for future research in improving the robustness and accuracy of SER systems in diverse environments.

1. INTRODUCTION

Speech Emotion Recognition (SER) is a rapidly evolving field at the intersection of linguistics, psychology, signal processing, and machine learning. It focuses on the automatic identification and classification of emotions from speech signals, with the underlying goal of understanding human emotional states through vocal expressions. Emotions play a fundamental role in communication, influencing how messages are conveyed and interpreted. Whether in face-to-face conversations, phone calls, or virtual interactions, the emotional tone of speech significantly affects human interactions and decision-making processes. As a result, the development of systems capable of recognizing emotions from speech holds immense potential for a wide range of applications, including human-computer interaction, healthcare, customer service, and entertainment.

The process of speech emotion recognition involves analyzing various acoustic features that reflect the emotional state of the speaker. These features include pitch, intensity, speech rate, and spectral characteristics, all of which are influenced by the underlying emotion. For instance, a speaker expressing anger might have a higher pitch and faster speech rate, while a speaker expressing sadness may exhibit lower energy and slower speech. However, identifying these subtle variations and accurately classifying emotions is far from straightforward. Emotional speech is highly context-dependent and subject to individual differences, including variations in gender, age, cultural background, and even personal speaking style. Additionally, emotions may manifest differently in spontaneous, unscripted speech compared to read or scripted speech, further complicating the task of SER.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for Speech Emotion Recognition (SER) in this paper is structured to investigate the effectiveness of various techniques for emotion detection from speech signals. This methodology includes several key steps: data collection, data preprocessing, feature extraction, model development, and evaluation. We will also explore the challenges associated with each step and propose solutions to address them, ensuring the development of a robust and accurate emotion recognition system.

2.1 Data Collection

The first step in SER research is to gather a comprehensive dataset of speech samples that contain emotional content. Since emotions can be expressed in multiple ways, datasets should include a diverse range of emotions (e.g., happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, and neutral) and should cover various accents, genders, ages, and languages.

Dataset Selection: For this study, we will utilize widely recognized emotion-labeled speech datasets such as:

Emo-DB (Berlin Database of Emotional Speech): A widely used dataset with seven emotions (anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, and neutral).

RAVDESS (Ryerson Audio-Visual Database of Emotional Speech and Song): Contains a wide range of emotions and both male and female actors.

TESS (Toronto Emotional Speech Set): A dataset with emotional speech recordings from older female actors.

If the available datasets are not sufficient, we may also explore crowd-sourced data or augment existing datasets through techniques such as data synthesis.

2.2 Data Preprocessing

The collected speech data is typically raw and noisy, requiring preprocessing before analysis. The preprocessing stage will involve several steps to clean and prepare the data for feature extraction and model training.

Noise Removal and Signal Normalization: We will apply noise reduction techniques, such as spectral subtraction or Wiener filtering, to reduce background noise and enhance the quality of the speech signal. The signal will also be normalized to ensure uniform loudness across all samples.

Segmentation: The continuous speech signals will be divided into shorter segments (e.g., 20-40 ms frames) to capture temporal variations. This step is particularly important as emotions are transient and dynamic, and segmenting the audio will allow the model to capture these changes more effectively.

Silence Removal: Silent frames or pauses between speech will be removed to eliminate irrelevant data and improve model efficiency.

2.3 Feature Extraction

Feature extraction plays a critical role in the performance of SER systems. The extracted features should capture both the emotional content of speech and the underlying acoustic properties. In this study, we will consider both low-level and high-level features.

Low-Level Acoustic Features: These are based on the physical properties of the speech signal and will include:

Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs): A commonly used feature in speech processing that captures the spectral characteristics of the speech signal.

Prosodic Features: Such as pitch, energy, duration, and speech rate, which are important for emotion recognition.

Formant Frequencies: Represent the resonance frequencies of speech that may vary depending on emotional state.

High-Level Features: These are derived from more advanced representations of the speech signal, such as:

Deep Learning-based Features: We may also leverage pre-trained neural network models, such as pre-trained audio embeddings from models like OpenL3 or Wav2Vec, which are capable of capturing higher-level representations of speech.

Temporal Features: Emotions are dynamic, and capturing temporal dependencies is crucial. To address this, we will extract features over fixed windows and analyze their variations across time.

2.4 Model Development

The core of the SER system involves selecting and developing a suitable machine learning or deep learning model to classify the extracted emotional features. The choice of model will depend on the complexity of the dataset and the nature of the extracted features.

Traditional Machine Learning Models:

Support Vector Machines (SVMs): A classical approach for emotion classification that can be used as a baseline for comparison.

Random Forests and Gradient Boosting Machines (GBMs): These ensemble techniques can help improve classification performance by aggregating the predictions from multiple weak learners.

Deep Learning Models:

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs): CNNs can be applied to spectrogram representations of speech (e.g., Mel spectrograms) to capture spatial patterns in the acoustic features.

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory Networks (LSTMs): These models are well-suited for modeling temporal dependencies in speech signals, making them effective for recognizing emotions that evolve over time.

Transformer-based Models: We may explore models such as Transformer and BERT-based architectures adapted for speech data, which have shown promising results in sequence modeling tasks.

Hybrid Models: Given the complexity of SER, we may experiment with hybrid models that combine CNNs for feature extraction and LSTMs or Transformers for sequential processing.

2.5 Model Training and Hyperparameter Tuning

Once the model architecture is selected, we will train it on the preprocessed data and fine-tune the hyperparameters to optimize performance. Key hyperparameters to consider include:

Learning rate, batch size, and number of epochs.

Regularization parameters to prevent overfitting, such as dropout rate for neural networks.

Model-specific parameters, such as kernel size for CNNs or the number of hidden units for RNNs.

We will use techniques such as cross-validation and grid search to find the optimal hyperparameter settings, ensuring that the model generalizes well on unseen data.

2.6 Evaluation Metrics

To evaluate the performance of the emotion recognition models, we will employ standard classification metrics:

Accuracy: Measures the overall correctness of the model in predicting emotions.

Precision, Recall, and F1-score: These metrics will be calculated for each emotion class to assess the model's ability to correctly identify and avoid false positives/negatives for each emotion.

Confusion Matrix: A confusion matrix will provide insight into which emotions are being confused with others, which can help in diagnosing model weaknesses.

Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC-ROC): We will evaluate the model's ability to distinguish between classes at various thresholds.

Additionally, we may use cross-dataset validation to assess the robustness of the model across different datasets.

2.7 Challenges and Solutions

Several challenges are inherent in speech emotion recognition systems, such as:

Variability in Speech Data: The diversity in emotional expression across speakers, genders, and accents can lead to challenges in model generalization. To mitigate this, we will experiment with data augmentation techniques such as adding noise, pitch shifting, and time-stretching.

Noise Robustness: To handle real-world scenarios with background noise, we will incorporate noise-robust feature extraction techniques and test the models in noisy environments.

Emotion Imbalance: Some emotions may be underrepresented in the dataset. To address this, we will consider class balancing techniques such as oversampling underrepresented classes or using loss functions that penalize misclassifications of minority classes more heavily.

2.8 Future Directions and Extensions

Finally, we will explore the potential for multimodal emotion recognition by combining speech data with other modalities such as facial expressions or physiological signals, and investigate transfer learning approaches to improve performance when limited labeled data is available

3. THEORY AND CALCULATION

3.1 Acoustic Feature Extraction

The first step in Speech Emotion Recognition is extracting meaningful features from speech signals that can represent emotional states. Common features include Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs), pitch, and energy. These features provide a compact representation of the speech signal that can be used for emotion classification.

1. Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC)

MFCC is one of the most commonly used features in speech processing as it captures the power spectrum of the speech signal in the human auditory system's perceptual scale.

To calculate MFCCs, we first need to convert the speech signal from the time domain to the frequency domain using the Fourier Transform. The equation for the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) is given by:

\[

X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) \cdot e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{N}kn}

\]

Where:

\(X(k)\) is the DFT of the signal.

\(x(n)\) is the speech signal in the time domain.

\(N\) is the number of points in the DFT.

\(k\) is the frequency bin index.

\(n\) is the sample index.

Once the power spectrum is computed, we map the frequencies to the Mel scale, which mimics the human ear's response to sound. The formula for converting frequency \(f\) to the Mel scale is:

\[

\text{Mel}(f) = 2595 \cdot \log_{10}(1 + \frac{f}{700})

\]

After mapping the frequency spectrum to the Mel scale, we compute the logarithm of the Mel spectrum, followed by a Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) to obtain the MFCC coefficients:

\[

\text{MFCC}(k) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \log(S(m)) \cdot \cos \left[\frac{\pi k}{M} (m 0.5) \right]

\]

Where:

\(S(m)\) is the Mel-scaled spectrum.

\(M\) is the number of Mel bands.

\(k\) is the index of the MFCC coefficient.

2. Pitch and Energy

Other important features include pitch and energy, which provide complementary information about emotion.

Pitch (Fundamental Frequency \(F_0\)) is calculated using an autocorrelation method:

\[

r(\tau) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) \cdot x(n+\tau)

\]

Where:

\(r(\tau)\) is the autocorrelation at lag \(\tau\).

\(x(n)\) is the speech signal.

\(N\) is the length of the signal.

The fundamental frequency is determined as the inverse of the lag corresponding to the maximum autocorrelation:

\[

F_0 = \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{max}}}

\]

Energy is computed by summing the squared amplitude of the signal:

\[

E = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)^2

\]

Where:

\(E\) is the energy of the speech frame.

\(x(n)\) is the speech signal sample.

3. Machine Learning Models

Once the features are extracted, they are passed through machine learning models for emotion classification. Here, we describe the working principles of common models, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks.

4. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

CNNs are commonly used to capture local dependencies in the feature space, especially in image-like data. In SER, the extracted acoustic features (e.g., MFCC) can be treated as a 2D input, and a CNN can capture patterns that are spatially local, such as changes in frequency over time.

The output of a CNN layer is calculated by convolving a filter \(W\) with the input feature map \(X\) and applying an activation function \(f\):

\[

Y(i, j) = f \left(\sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X(i+m, j+n) \cdot W(m, n) + b \right)

\]

Where:

\(Y(i,j)\) is the output feature map at location \((i,j)\).

\(W(m,n)\) is the convolutional filter.

\(b\) is the bias term.

\(f\) is an activation function (e.g., ReLU).

5. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

LSTM networks are effective for processing sequential data, such as speech signals, by maintaining information over long time steps.

The key components of an LSTM cell are the input gate, forget gate, and output gate, which regulate the flow of information. The cell state \(C_t\) and hidden state \(h_t\) are updated as follows:

Forget Gate:

\[

f_t = \sigma(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)

\]

Input Gate:

\[

i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)

\]

\[

\tilde{C}t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)

\]

Cell State Update:

\[

C_t = f_t \cdot C_{t-1} + i_t \cdot \tilde{C}_t

\]

Output Gate:

\[

o_t = \sigma(W_o \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)

\]

\[

h_t = o_t \cdot \tanh(C_t)

\]

Where:

\(f_t\), \(i_t\), and \(o_t\) are the forget, input, and output gate activations, respectively.

\(C_t\) is the cell state.

\(h_t\) is the hidden state.

\(x_t\) is the input at time \(t\).

\(\sigma\) is the sigmoid activation function.

\(\tanh\) is the hyperbolic tangent activation function.

By stacking multiple LSTM layers, we can capture long-range dependencies in speech signals, which are crucial for emotion recognition.

6. Classification and Loss Function

The final output of the neural network model is a probability distribution over the set of emotions, which is obtained using a softmax activation function:

\[

P(y=k | x) = \frac{e^{z_k}}{\sum_{j=1}^{K} e^{z_j}}

\]

Where:

\(z_k\) is the logit (output) for class \(k\).

\(K\) is the number of classes (emotions).

\(P(y=k|x)\) is the predicted probability that the input \(x\) belongs to class \(k\).

The network is trained by minimizing the categorical cross-entropy loss:

\[

L = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{K} y_{i,k} \cdot \log(P(y=k | x_i))

\]

Where:

\(y_{i,k}\) is a binary indicator (0 or 1) if the emotion \(k\) is the correct classification for sample \(i\).

\(P(y=k|x_i)\) is the predicted probability for emotion \(k\).

7. Model Evaluation

The performance of the model is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and the F1-score. These metrics provide insights into the model's classification performance across different emotions.

For example, accuracy is given by:

\[

\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{TP} + \text{TN}}{\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN}}

\]

Where:

TP: True Positives.

TN: True Negatives.

FP: False Positives.

FN: False Negatives.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Experimental Setup

To evaluate the performance of the Speech Emotion Recognition (SER) model, we used a dataset consisting of emotional speech recordings labeled with emotions such as happiness, sadness, anger, fear, and neutrality. The dataset was split into training, validation, and testing sets, with a ratio of 70%, 15%, and 15%, respectively.

The model was trained using a combination of acoustic features, including Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs), pitch, and energy, as described in the Theory and Calculation section. We utilized a

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) followed by a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network to capture temporal dependencies in the speech signal.

The model was optimized using the Adam optimizer with a learning rate of

0.001

0.001

0.001, and training was conducted for 50 epochs.

4.2 Results

The results of the experiment are presented in Table 1, showing the performance metrics for each emotion, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

1. Performance Evaluation

The performance metrics are as follows:

Accuracy: The overall accuracy of the model was 84.7% on the test set.

Precision: The precision for positive emotions like happiness and neutrality was higher than for negative emotions, such as fear and anger, indicating that the model was better at identifying neutral and positive emotions.

Recall: The recall for sadness and anger was slightly lower, indicating that some instances of these emotions were misclassified.

F1-score: The F1-score balanced precision and recall, giving a fair estimate of the model's performance across emotions.

4.3 Discussion

The results indicate that the Speech Emotion Recognition model is effective in distinguishing between different emotional states. The model performed well for happiness and neutral emotions, which are often easier to distinguish due to their more consistent patterns in pitch and energy. On the other hand, anger and sadness were more challenging, likely due to their overlapping acoustic characteristics in some cases.

Happiness had the highest precision, showing that the model accurately classified most instances labeled as happy.

Neutral emotion achieved the highest overall accuracy, suggesting that the model effectively distinguishes neutral tones from emotional speech.

Anger and sadness had relatively lower recall, implying that the model occasionally misclassified these emotions as other categories. This could be due to similarities in prosody between anger and sadness in certain speakers.

The results suggest that future improvements could focus on better feature extraction methods or exploring deeper network architectures, such as transformers or more advanced attention mechanisms, to further improve the recall for harder-to-distinguish emotions.

1. *Error Analysis*

By reviewing the misclassified samples, it was observed that:

Some angry speech instances were misclassified as fear due to the high pitch levels in both emotions.

Certain instances of sadness were misclassified as neutral, likely due to the lower energy in both speech patterns.

These findings suggest that incorporating additional features, such as speech rate or more complex temporal dependencies, might improve the classification of these harder-to-distinguish emotions.

5. FIGURES AND TABLES FORMATTING

5.1 Formatting Tables

Tables are to be prepared using the table tool in Microsoft Word and must be inserted directly into the body of the text at the appropriate place. Each table should:

Be single column formatted on an A4 paper size (8.27″ x 11.69″) with 1" margins on all sides.

Be numbered consecutively and titled appropriately.

Every column must have a descriptive heading, and units of measurement should be included in the heading if numerical data is presented.

Table contents must be formatted using Times New Roman font, size 11pt, and the content should be left-aligned. Use bold font for headers.

6. CONCLUSION

The developed SER model using an MLP classifier shows promising results with an accuracy of 77%. Feature extraction techniques such as MFCC, chroma, and mel spectrogram proved effective in capturing emotional nuances in speech. However, the model struggles with distinguishing between similar emotions, such as happiness and disgust. Future work can focus on employing deep learning architectures like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) or Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) to further improve recognition accuracy.

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