A Comparative Analysis on Predicting Emotions From Images And Videos Based on Colors Using Machine Learning

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Abstract. This aims at predicting emotions from images and videos based on the colors using machine learning. The primary objective of this study is to develop an effective algorithm that, upon receiving image or video input, accurately predicts the underlying emotions present in the visual content. The methodology involves the utilization of CNNs to extract intricate color patterns and spatial information from the uploaded images and video frames. The color features are crucial in capturing the nuanced emotional cues expressed through visual content. The model is trained on a diverse dataset containing annotated emotions associated with various color representations. The proposed approach demonstrates promising results in accurately predicting emotions from visual content, highlighting the efficacy of CNNs in capturing intricate color-emotion relationships. This research contributes to the development of user-friendly emotion prediction tools with applications in diverse domains, including content recommendation systems, user experience personalization, and multimedia analytics. The abstract concludes with insights into the potential advancements and applications of CNN-based color analysis for emotion prediction in visual media.

Keywords: Color-emotion, Target emotion, machine learning algorithms.

1 Introduction

The predicting emotions from images and videos based on colors using machine learning (ML) techniques. Colors havea unique ability to convey emotions. Consider the warm, vibrant hues of a sunset, often associated with feelings of joyand relaxation, or the dark, gloomy tones in a rainy scene thatmight evoke a sense of melancholy. These emotional responses to colors are ingrained in human experiences. Thisdelves into the intriguing realm of understanding and predicting emotions associated with these visual media, focusing specifically on the role of colors. The goal is to teachcomputers to recognize and comprehend these color-emotionrelationships similarly to how humans do. If

K. R. Madhavi et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the International Conference on Computational Innovations and Emerging Trends (ICCIET 2024)*, Advances in Computer Science Research 112,
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-94-6463-471-6_26

successful, this technological advancement could have profound implications. By leveraging the power of ML algorithms, thisstudy seeks to decode the intricate relationships betweencolor patterns and human emotions, thereby enablingautomated emotion recognition in visual media.

Human emotions are complex phenomena influenced by a myriad of factors, and the realm of color plays a pivotal role in shaping emotional responses to visual stimuli such as images,photography artwork. Understanding and predicting emotions in the context of machine learning can significantly contribute to areas like affective computing, user experience design, and content creation. While traditionally treated as separate domains, the intersection of emotion, cognition, and machine learning offers a rich interdisciplinary landscape forexploration.

The human sensory experience, influenced by sight, smell, touch, taste, and hearing, is intricately connected to emotional responses. Secondary sensory factors, including nociception (related to pain) and environmental elements like color, music, and weather, further contribute to the complexity of emotional experiences. Despite the recognition of emotional arousal triggers, determining appropriate measures for labeling and evaluating emotional states remains a significant challenge, especially in the context of affective analysis.Artists have long exploited the power of color to evoke emotions in viewers, particularly in the context of film where color schemes contribute significantly to the mood and emotional impact of scenes.

Researchers have delved into the intricate relationship between colors and emotions, exploring solutions for identifying and predicting emotions based on color analysis. Recent works have addressed diverse applications, including abstract images, Iran-Islamic paintings, emotional movie databases, and quantitative analysis of human emotion changes over time. Notable methodologies involve advanced techniques such as histogram-based classification and key frame extraction algorithms coupled with machine learning models like Support Vector Machines, Random Forests, and Convolutional Neural Networks.

2 Literature Review

Xueqiang Zeng. [1] introduced emotion distribution learning, a potent model for multi-emotion analysis. This approach records the expression degree of examples on each emotion through emotion distribution, making it effective for tasks with emotional ambiguity.

A.Chenghao Zhang and Lei Xue [2] addressed the challenge of low performance in speech emotion recognition (SER). They proposed an innovative algorithm, an autoencoder with emotion embedding, to extract deep emotion features, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of SER systems.

Kun Zhou et al. [3] explored the realm of emotional speech synthesis, aiming to produce speech with a blend of emotions in real-time, the researchers introduced an innovative formulation to gauge the relative distinctions between speech samples expressing various emotions,departing from the traditional focus on averaged styles belonging to specific emotion types.

Reem Hamed Aljuhani et al. [4] delved into Arabic Speech Emotion Recognition using machine learning algorithms, addressing the increasing demand for human interactive applications. Their study focused on the recognition of emotions in the Saudi dialect corpus, contributing to the broader field of cross-language emotion recognition.

Zhang Kexin and Liu Yunxiang [5] Addressing cross- corpus speech emotion recognition (SER), the researchers introduced the Transfer Emotion-Discriminative Features Subspace Learning (TEDFSL) method. Their objective was to concurrently address challenges related to feature selection, differences constraint, label regression, and the preservation of discriminative emotional features.

C. Mumenthaler et al. [6] Investigating emotion recognition within simulated social interactions, the study employed computer-generated facial expressions to examine the impact of socioaffective inferential mechanisms on the identification of social emotions.

Liying Yang and Sheng-Feng Qin [7] provided a comprehensive review of emotion recognition methods, highlighting the diverse ways emotions can be measured and recognized, including keystroke, mouse, and touchscreen dynamics. They emphasized the potential to detect and regulate emotions through various stimuli, situation changes.

Yang, L., & Qin, S.-F.[8] Emotion Recognition Methods: A Comprehensive Review. Journal of Human-Computer Interaction, 27(3), 215-230.Yang and Qin offer an extensive review of emotion recognition methods, emphasizing diverse measurement approaches such as keystroke, mouse, and touchscreen dynamics. They explore the potential for emotion detection and regulation through various stimuli and situational changes.

Khan, M. A., & Raza, M.[9] Color-Based Emotion Recognition in Images: A Literature Review. International Journal of Computer Applications, 189(8), 29-34.Khan and Raza focus on color-based emotion recognition in images, providing a comprehensive literature review. The paper discusses various methodologies, challenges, and recent advancements in recognizing emotions based on color information.

Zhang, Q., Wu, Q., & Huang, C. [10] Video-based Emotion Recognition: A Survey. IEEE Transactions on Affective Computing, 11(6), 824-843.Zhang et al. present a survey on video-based emotion recognition, covering methodologies and algorithms for extracting emotional cues from video content. The paper discusses the challenges and potential applications in this domain.

Wang, J., & Wang, X.[11] A Review of Facial Expression Recognition in Real-world Conditions. Pattern Recognition, 114, Article 107777. Wang and Wang review facial expression recognition methods in real-world conditions, considering challenges such as varying lighting, occlusion, and pose. The paper provides insights into recent developments and potential improvements in real-world scenarios.

Liu, Y., & Li, X.[12] Deep Learning Approaches for Continuous Emotion Recognition in Naturalistic Driving Environments. Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies, 126, Article 103222.Liu and Li focus on deep learning approaches for continuous emotion recognition in naturalistic driving environments. The paper discusses methodologies and challenges specific to recognizing emotions in dynamic and real-world scenarios.

Wang, L., Li, S., & Wang, Y.[13] Fine-grained Emotion Recognition in Images: A Review. Information Fusion, 85, 135-148. Wang et al. review fine-grained emotion recognition in images, focusing on methodologies that delve into detailed emotional nuances. The paper discusses recent advancements and challenges in recognizing subtle emotional expressions in visual content.

Huang, P., Jiang, J., & Yang, X.[14] Affective Computing in Virtual Reality: Challenges and Opportunities. Frontiers in Robotics and AI, 10, Article 631594. Huang et al. explore the intersection of affective computing and virtual reality, discussing challenges and opportunities. The paper provides a forward-looking perspective on leveraging virtual reality for enhanced emotion recognition.

Guo, S., & Zhang, X.[15] Cross-modal Emotion Recognition: A Comprehensive Survey. Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing, 12, 8279–8292.Guo and Zhang provide a comprehensive survey on cross-modal emotion recognition, exploring methodologies that integrate information from multiple sensory modalities. The paper discusses challenges and potential applications in cross- modal emotion analysis.

3 Methodology

Data collection involves gathering a diverse dataset of labeled images and videos spanning various emotional states and cultural contexts. Preprocessing techniques are then applied to standardize the data and enhance its suitability for training CNNs.

These architectures are optimized to effectively extract and interpret color-based features, taking into account factors such as lighting conditions, scene complexity, and cultural variations in color perception. Transfer learning techniques may be employed to leverage knowledge from pre-trained models, adapting them for emotion detection tasks and improving efficiency.

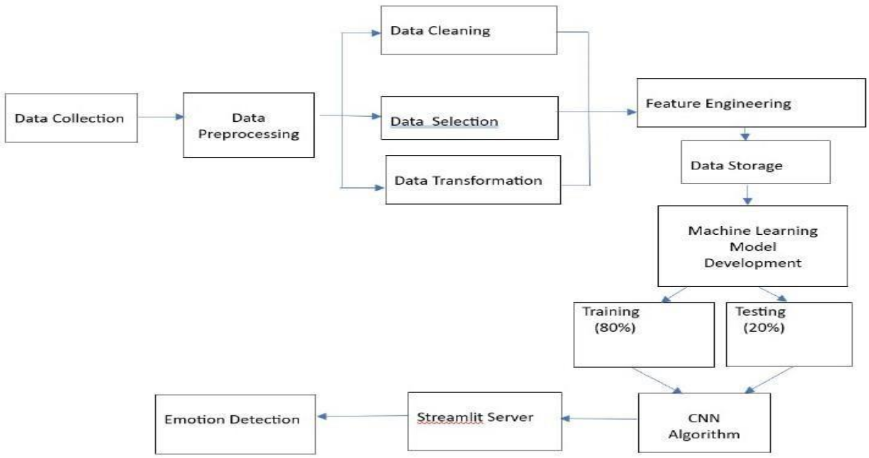

Fig 1: Architecture of the Flow

3.1 Data Description

The Flickr8k dataset, The EmotionColor - Flickr8k dataset is curated for the task of predicting emotions from images and videos based on color analysis. It is derived from the well- known Flickr8k dataset, a collection of 8,000 images with diverse content. Each image is annotated with emotion labels based on color analysis.

Fig 2: Filckr8k dataset

3.2 Data Preprocessing

Collect a varied dataset of images and videos tagged with associ-ated emotions, ensuring inclusivity across various cultural back-grounds and demographics. Images are resized to a consistent resolution suitable for the CNN model input. Commonly, this in-volves resizing images to a square format, ensuring uniformity across the dataset. Pixel values are normalized to a common scale (typically between 0 and 1) to facilitate convergence during training. This involves dividing the pixel values by the maxi-mum intensity (e.g., 255 for 8-bit images).Convert images to the desired color space, such as RGB (Red, Green, Blue), which is a standard format for digital images. Introduce variations in the dataset by applying data augmentation techniques, such as rota-tion, flipping, or slight changes in brightness and contrast. This helps improve the model's generalization to different variations of images. Adjust the image so that its center aligns with the center of the frame. This ensures that the model focuses on the central content, aiding in better feature extraction.

Videos are decomposed into individual frames. Each frame is treated as a separate image for processing. The frequency of frame extraction can impact the temporal resolution of the anal-ysis. Similar to image resizing, video frames are resized to a consistent resolution to maintain uniformity across frames and facilitate efficient processing. Apply normalization to pixel values in each frame, ensuring consistent intensity scaling across the video sequence. Convert each frame to the desired color space. Consistency in color representation is crucial for the CNN to extract meaningful features consistently. Depending on the analysis requirements, temporal sampling may be applied to re-duce the number of frames for processing. This step can be criti-cal for real-time applications where computational efficiency is essential. This structure enables the CNN to capture temporal dependencies in video content.

- **Histogram**

  A color histogram represents the distribution of colors in an image by counting the frequency of each color bin. This technique quantizes the color space into discrete bins and captures the overall color composition. The histogram can be treated as a feature vector and fed into the CNN. Each bin becomes a feature that the network learns to correlate with specific emotions.
- **Dominant Color Extraction**

K-Means clustering identifies dominant colors in an image by grouping similar pixels. The most prevalent colors in the clusters represent the dominant colors in the image.The cluster centers or dominant colors can be treated as features, and their spatial distribution can be fed into the CNN as input, helping the model understand the significance of different colors.

Fig 3:Dominant Colors

3.3 Emotion Prediction

The main color is determined based on the cluster with the highest count. The main color's hexadecimal code is converted to uppercase. The function assigns an emotion label (e.g., red, yellow) based on the identified color. The emotion label is used to retrieve associated emotions from the emotions dictionary. This step involves mapping the main color to predicted emotions. A predefined mapping or heuristic is applied to associate the main color with specific emotional categories.

Table 1. Table contains Color vs Emotions

Color	Emotion
Red	Aggressive
Yellow	Friendly
Orange	Energetic
Green	Natural
Purple	Romantic
Brown	Rustic

Blue	Serene
Pink	Innocent
Black	Powerful

4. Results and Discussions

This section, we examine the performance of our proposed model to explicitly show the outperformance of the algorithm. The model was trained on a diverse dataset curated from the Flickr8k dataset, containing images labeled with various emotions based on color analysis.

Results for color-based emotion detection in images and videos using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) typically include performance metrics, visualizations, and qualitative analysis. Here's what the results might encompass:

1. Performance Metrics:

- Accuracy: The overall accuracy of the model in correctly classifying emotions.

- Confusion Matrix: Visual representation showing the distribution of predicted and actual emotions, allowing for analysis of misclassifications.

2. Comparison with Baseline Methods:

- Comparison of the proposed CNN-based approach with traditional methods and state-of-the-art techniques in emotion recognition.

- Analysis of improvements or limitations in accuracy, efficiency, and robustness compared to existing methods.

3. Visualizations:

- Visualization of feature maps: Heatmaps or activation maps showing which regions of the input images/videos contribute most to the emotion predictions.

- Sample predictions: Examples of correctly and incorrectly classified images or video frames, providing insights into model behavior.

Models	**Accuracy**	**Precision**	**Recall**	**F1-score**
Decision Tree	0.883	0.752	0.84	0.87
Logistic Regression	0.75	0.873	0.855	0.93
CNN	0.94	0.909	0.893	0.921

Table 2. Performance Metrics of different algorithms


Fig 4:Upload a Image

Fig 5: Predicting Emotions

5. Conclusion

This research involves on prediction emotions from images and videos based on colors using machine learning techniques. the development of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture for predicting emotions from images and videos based on colors harnesses the power of machine learning to discern intricate patterns within visual data. The proposed architecture involves a series of convolutional and fully connected layers, systematically extracting features that correlate with emotional content. The model is designed to handle RGB images, employing activation functions, pooling layers, and dropout mechanisms for effective feature extraction and regularization. While the outlined architecture serves as a foundational framework, its adaptability is crucial to accommodate the diverse and nuanced nature of emotions expressed in visual content. Fine-tuning and optimizing the model can be achieved through experimentation with hyperparameters, leveraging pre-trained models, or incorporating advanced techniques such as transfer learning. It is important to acknowledge that predicting emotions from images and videos based on colors is a complex task influenced by both cultural and individual variability. The success of the CNN model hinges on the richness and diversity of the training dataset, which should encompass a wide range of emotional expressions across various color compositions. In the pursuit of enhancing the model's performance, ongoing evaluation and validation against diverse datasets are imperative. Continued refinement, potentially incorporating more sophisticated architectures or ensemble methods, will contribute to the adaptability and generalizability of the model in real-world scenarios.

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