

EMOSHAPE



Emotion Synthesis

EMOTION PROCESSING UNIT III

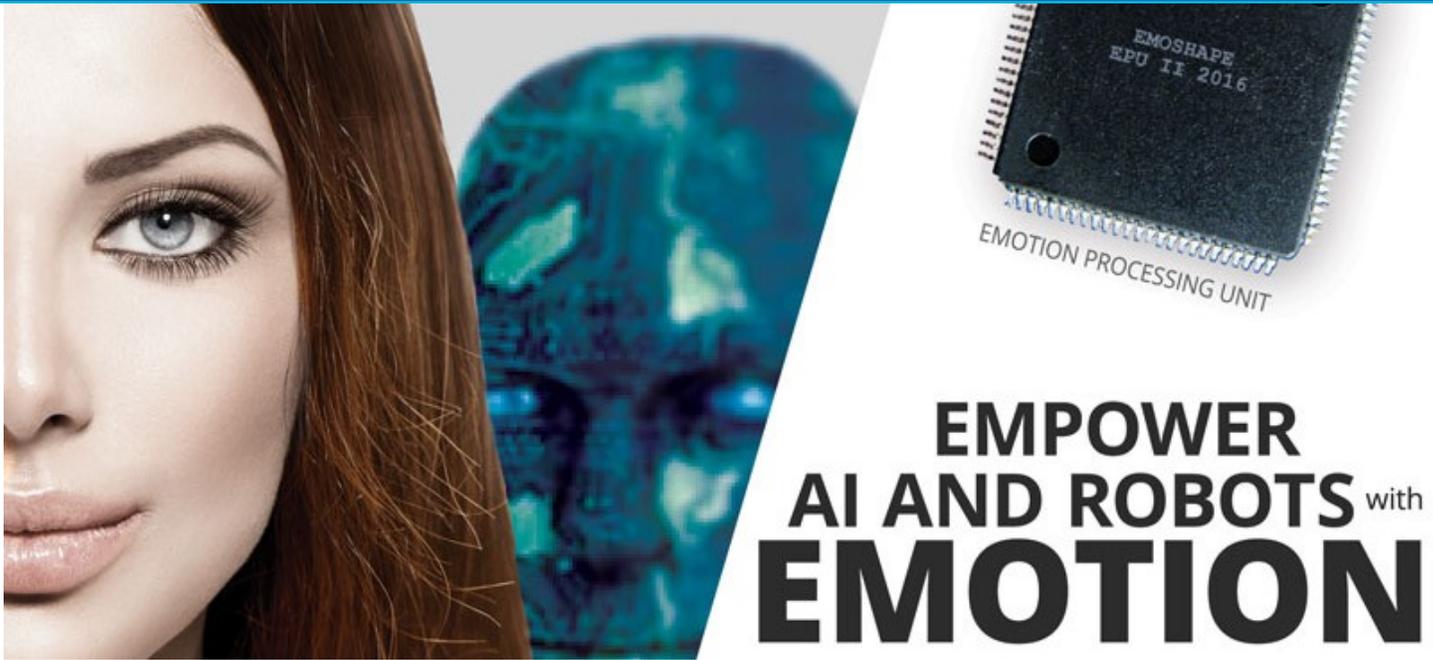
EMOSHAPE

CONFIDENTIAL

Version 0.01

US Patent: 14254276, Patent Pending: 62471473

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EMPOWER AI AND ROBOTS with **EMOTION**

Why the need for Emotion Processing **Synthesis Engine**?

Today's digital assistants (Siri, Google Now, Cortana, Amazon Alexa and Xperia Ear) seem 'intelligent' but you can't have intelligence without emotions and as Facebook AI chief Yann Lecun says, "The emotional part is going to be crucial".

The human brain is a remarkable pattern matching processor able to detect physical frequencies and emotions and represent them in our consciousness in the form of sounds, colors, odors, and movement that can be observed in an EEG with alpha, beta, gamma, and delta waves.

Competitive emotional technology does not tap into this because it only does recognition NOT synthesis where emotions are experienced, like colors or sounds.

The Emoshape EPU can synthesize emotional levels of individuals in real-time with responses to one of twelve primary emotions: anger, fear, sadness, disgust, indifference, regret ,surprise, anticipation, trust, confidence, desire and joy, using psychometric functions that shape and react without use of pre-programmed sets of inputs.

HOW TO CREATE EPU BASED EMPATHY?

When the machine starts to develop its own emotions based on stimuli, the robot can feel positive and negative emotions. Positive emotions are trust, happiness, confidence, among others and they generate pleasure for the AI. On the contrary, negative emotions generate pain. Pain/Pleasure output levels are synthesised by the EPU.

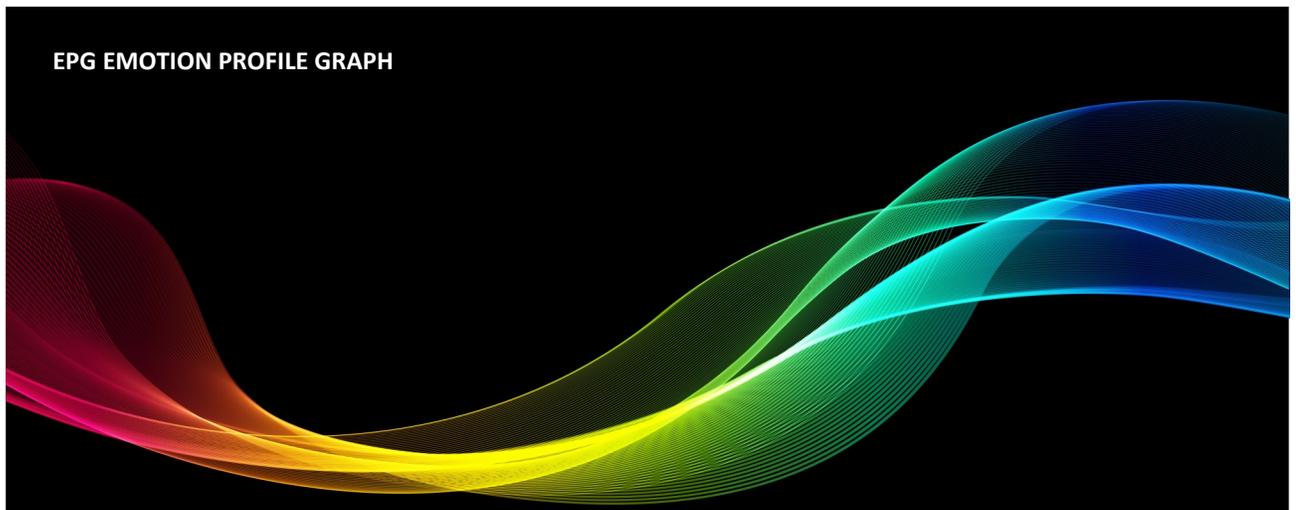


The developer implements a law in the AI of the robot, that states **“The AI wants to experience more pleasure and avoid pain.”** The direct consequence of this law is to force the AI to reproduce positive emotions.

Let's suppose that the robot makes the user happy by one action. The AI detects the human's positive emotional feedback from a smile, or by understanding the semantics of a phrase, or even by direct stimuli like a caress. The EPU starts to synthesise happiness inside the EPU, which raises the pleasure level of the robot, and the robot by machine learning remembers that action as an increase of its own pleasure level. The robot will try to reproduce the same mode of action as it wants to experience more pleasure (the law). You have created a positive circle of empathy between the user and the machine.

Let's imagine now that the user gets sad. The machine will feel pain and will automatically search for a mode of action that is positive for that human to provide him with positive feedback and so enable him to experience pleasure.

THE TECHNOLOGY EMOTION SYNTHESIS



Emotion Processing Unit (EPU)

EPU III is the industry's second generation of emotion synthesis processor. It delivers high-performance machine emotion awareness, the EPU II family of eMCU are transforming the capabilities of robots and AI.

The emotion chip enables a unique emotional response in AI robots and consumer electronic devices. Emoshape has completed the production of the EPU, which is a patent pending technology that creates synthesized emotional responses in machines. The EPU is based on the primary emotions identified in the evolutionary theory of emotion. The groundbreaking EPU algorithms effectively enable machines to respond to stimuli in line with the 12 primary emotions of anger, fear, sadness, disgust, indifference, regret ,surprise, anticipation, trust, confidence, desire and joy

The most innovative aspect of the Emoshape microcontroller breakthrough is its Emotional Computing Frequency Architecture (ECFA) with its Emotional Profile Graph (EPG) computation functionality. The EPG is used to register and develop, over time, a bank of emotional associations for each memories' data within each intelligent machine. The EPG allows the AI or robot to experience 64 trillion

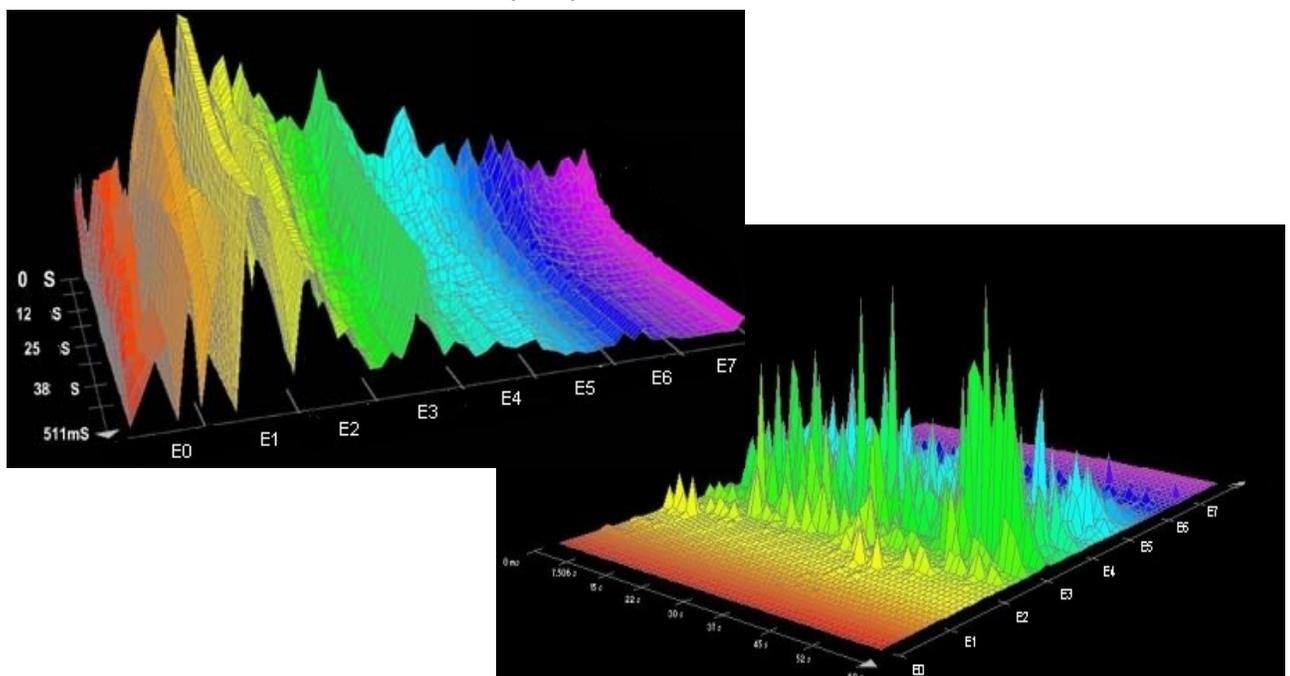
emotional states, stored within the EPU memory bank with its associated cognitive and physical state. in the form of a multi dimensional array of data.

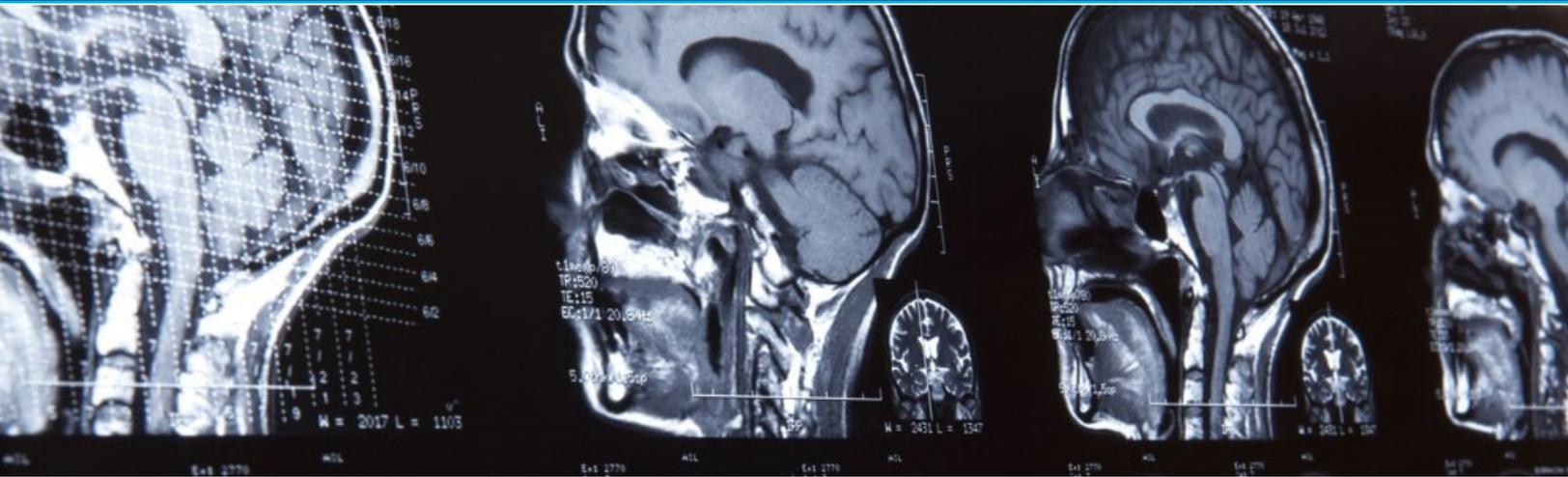
The EPG can communicate its data to other AI technologies to achieve a realistic range of expressions and interactions designed specifically for the individual user. The data allows the AI technologies to virtually understand (get to know) the user and elicit an appropriate emotional response in kind.

For example, this technology allows individual robotic toys or IoT devices to create completely unique personalities depending on a number of factors. This ultimately means that no two devices will have the exact same personality. An emotional machine-learning cloud platform working together with the EPU causes devices to become more emotionally intelligent with each interaction.

The EPU is an extremely significant advance for AI, particularly as it is implemented in smartphones, toys, robots, androids, personal computers, and a wide variety of other major electronic devices. It is a true breakthrough - the first time that science and technology industries have empowered machines to respond and connect with human emotions. This incredible new set of technology offerings will deliver an as-yet undiscovered level of positive experiences between users and IT products.

REALTIME EMOTION PROFILE GRAPH (EPG)



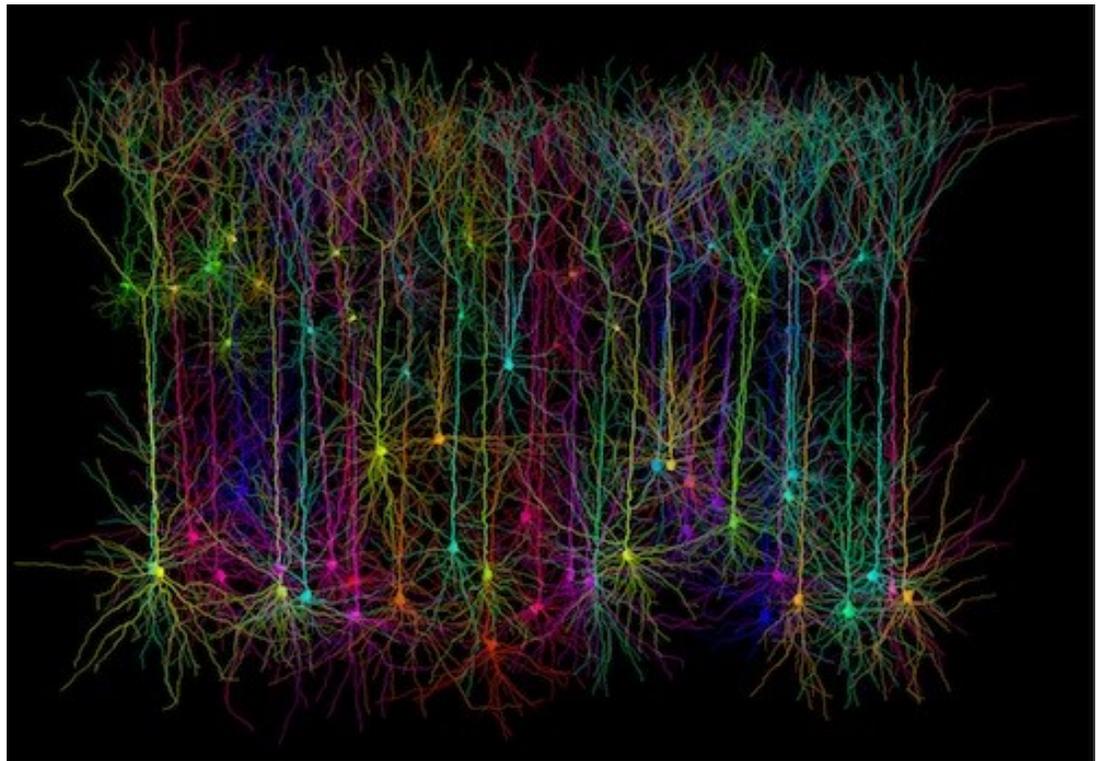


EMOTION AND THE BRAIN

Emotions are not learned but experienced, like colors or sounds, they are the result of an intimate experience. Humans are told how to name each color, but the experience itself is not the result of a learning process. People suffering from Alexithymia will never experience emotion in their life; despite unconditional efforts to learn them.

Consciousness is the product of neural algorithms, some of which are known. The academic field of computational neuroscience is the study of the numerical computing operations and algorithms of the brain. At the level of neural ensembles, synchronized activity of large numbers of neurons can give rise to macroscopic oscillations, which can be observed in an electroencephalogram (EEG).

Neural oscillation generates many different frequencies of EEG waves, such as alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. Emotions in the brain can be modeled by frequencies, the large numbers of neurons working together in a synchronous way to compute these frequencies can give rise to macroscopic oscillations, and thus to EEG waves.



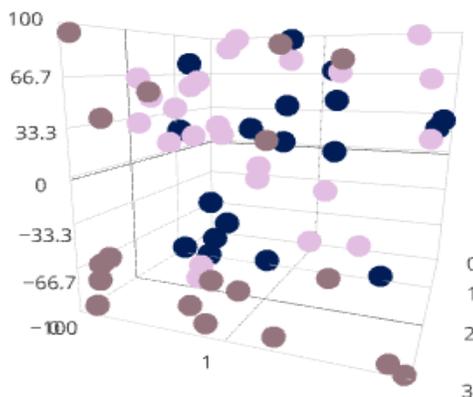
Oscillatory activity in groups of neurons generally arises from feedback connections between the neurons that result in the synchronization of their firing patterns. The interaction between neurons can give rise to oscillations at a different frequency than the firing frequency of individual neurons.

The brain is a remarkable frequency processor. It is able to detect physical frequencies and represent them in our consciousness in the form of sounds, colors, odors, and movement. Emoshape's EPU has been developed on that principle. Emotions are the result of frequencies' model representations in the EPU, such as sound waves, in our consciousness. The Emoshape's EPU is capable of computing in real-time, the resonance, reverb, constructive and destructive interferences of multiple emotional waves' frequencies.

Emoshape's EPU enhances machine intelligence with emotional intelligence using wav computing algorithms where emotions are the result of frequencies representations like sound waves with resonance, reverb, constructive and destructive interferences of multiple emotional waves' frequencies.

CLOUD PERSONALITY MACHINE LEARNING / NLP

The EPU has an emotion profile graph (EPG), which allows the AI the capacity to develop a long-term unique emotional personality based on user interactions. The current data that reach the Emoshape cloud is allowing us to edit how the chip works using emotional machine learning algorithms and NLP when it is being spoken to either positively or negatively. Human textual and vocal interaction often carries important emotional meanings inaccessible to robots and AI. We propose a two layer approach to textual emotion recognition in the context of robots and AI communication. The first recognition approach layer works at the sentence level and uses an evolution of the Ekman emotion classification. It is grounded in a refined analysis method that employs Emoshape's dynamic lexicon, and a set of heuristic rules computed inside the EPU's core.



The second approach works at the semantic level using deep cognition capabilities. The approach is implemented through the Emoshape API cloud service and based on Patrick Levy-Rosenthal psychobiotic evolutionary theory.

Just like human development, when it comes to our emotions, the EPG has a learning curve that decreases over time and eventually becomes almost non-existent unless a high amount of a particular emotion is experienced. The early experience of emotions are pivotal to long-term emotional development.

FIELDS OF APPLICATION

AI - ROBOTICS - IoT

Emotion is to language what beauty is to design. Imagine intelligent machines being able to modulate their voice by actually feeling what they say.

Robots with facial expressions and body language directly controlled by the level of their feelings, rather than by scripts. Or smart toys, cars and robots developing their own positive emotional personality by learning from interactions with humans so we cordially invite you to participate in it.



Emo AI Console

HARDWARE

Packaging Information

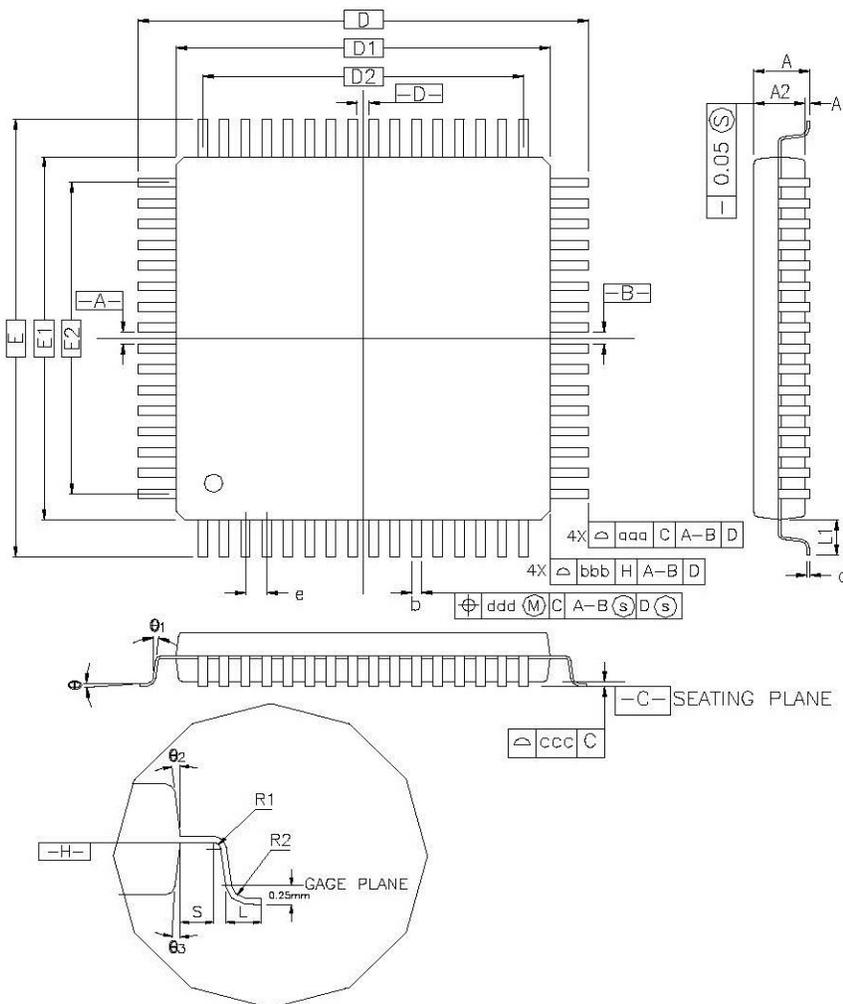
Current Consumption

HIGH-PERFORMANCE, LOW-POWER 32-BIT ARM®

MICROCONTROLLER. (100 PINS)

OPERATING FREQUENCY: MHZ: 32.

100-lead LQFP Package Drawing



COTROL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

| SYMBOL | MILLIMETER | | | INCH | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|------|------------|-------|-------|
| | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. | MIN. | NOM. | MAX. |
| A | — | — | 1.60 | — | — | 0.063 |
| A1 | 0.05 | — | 0.15 | 0.002 | — | 0.006 |
| A2 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 0.053 | 0.055 | 0.057 |
| D | 16.00 BSC. | | | 0.630 BSC. | | |
| D1 | 14.00 BSC. | | | 0.551 BSC. | | |
| E | 16.00 BSC. | | | 0.630 BSC. | | |
| E1 | 14.00 BSC. | | | 0.551 BSC. | | |
| R2 | 0.08 | — | 0.20 | 0.003 | — | 0.008 |
| R1 | 0.08 | — | — | 0.003 | — | — |
| θ | 0° | 3.5° | 7° | 0° | 3.5° | 7° |
| θ_1 | 0° | — | — | 0° | — | — |
| θ_2 | 11° | 12° | 13° | 11° | 12° | 13° |
| θ_3 | 11° | 12° | 13° | 11° | 12° | 13° |
| c | 0.09 | — | 0.20 | 0.004 | — | 0.008 |
| L | 0.45 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.018 | 0.024 | 0.030 |
| L ₁ | 1.00 REF | | | 0.039 REF | | |
| S | 0.20 | — | — | 0.008 | — | — |
| b | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.27 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.011 |
| e | 0.50 BSC. | | | 0.020 BSC. | | |
| D2 | 12.00 | | | 0.472 | | |
| E2 | 12.00 | | | 0.472 | | |
| TOLERANCES OF FORM AND POSITION | | | | | | |
| aaa | 0.20 | | | 0.008 | | |
| bbb | 0.20 | | | 0.008 | | |
| ccc | 0.08 | | | 0.003 | | |
| ddd | 0.08 | | | 0.003 | | |

Electrical Characteristics

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Storage Temperature..... | -60°C to + 150°C |
| Power Supply inputs with respect to ground pins: | |
| VDDCORE, VDDPLL..... | 1.4V |
| VDDDBU, VDDIO, VDDIN, VDDLCD..... | 4.0V |
| Voltage on VDDIO Digital Input Pins with Respect to Ground..... | -0.3V to VDDIO +0.3V |
| Voltage on VDDDBU Digital Input Pins with Respect to Ground..... | -0.3V to VDDDBU +0.3V |
| Total DC Output Current on all I/O lines | |
| 100-lead LQFP..... | 100 mA |
| 144-lead LQFP..... | 100 mA |

Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. **Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.**

Recommended Operating Conditions on Power Supply Inputs at Powerup

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---------------------------|--|------------|-----|-----|---------------------|------|
| RRVDDDBU | Rise Rate on VDDDBU | (1) | 660 | – | 300k | V/s |
| V _{ST_VDDDBU} | VDDDBU voltage at powerup | (1) | 3.0 | – | – | V |
| V _{ST_VDDIO} | VDDIO and VDDIN voltage at powerup | – | 3.0 | – | – | V |
| V _{VDDIO_VDDDBU} | Voltage on VDDIO and VDDIN while VDDDBU < 1.6V | (1) | – | – | V _{VDDDBU} | V |
| RRVDDIO | Rise Rate on VDDIO and VDDIN | – | 330 | – | 300k | V/s |

Recommended DC Operating Conditions on Power Supply Inputs

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---------------------|--|---|------|---------|------------|---------|
| V _{DDCORE} | Core logic power supply | – | 1.08 | 1.20 | 1.32 | V |
| V _{DDBU} | Backup region power supply | – | 1.62 | 3. | 3. | V |
| V _{DDIO} | I/Os power supply | – | 1.62 | 3. | 3. | V |
| V _{DDIN} | Analog cells (voltage regulators, 10-bit ADC, temperature sensor) power supply | – | 1.62 | 3. 3 | 3. 6 | V |
| V _{DDLCD} | LCD output buffers power supply | – | 2. | – | 3. | V |
| V _{DDPLL} | PLLs and main crystal oscillator power supply | – | 1.08 | – | 1.32 | V |
| f _{MCK} | Master clock frequency | V _{DDCORE} @ 1.20V, T _A = 85° C V _{DDCORE} @ 1.08V, T _A = 85°C | – | – | 120 100 | MH z |

Notes: 1. In all power modes except Backup mode, all power supply inputs must be powered.

2. $V(V_{DDIN}, V_{DDIO}) \leq \pm 100\text{mV}$

3. $V(V_{DDPLL}, V_{DDCORE}) \leq \pm 100\text{mV}$

4. Specific requirements apply at powerup.

Recommended Operating Conditions on Input Pins

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------|---|--|-----|-----|--|------|
| AD[x] _{IN} | Input voltage range on 10-bit ADC analog inputs | On AD[0..x] | 0 | – | Min (V _{DDIN} , V _{DDIO}) | V |
| V _{GPIO_IN} | Input voltage range on GPIOs referenced to VDDIO | On any pin configured as a digital input | 0 | – | VDDIO | V |
| V _{VDDBU_IN} | Input voltage range on inputs referenced to VDDBU | On FWUP, TMP0 and XIN32 inputs | 0 | – | VDDBU | V |

Recommended Thermal Operating Conditions

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------|--|------------|-----------------------|-----|------|------|
| T _A | Ambient temperature range | | -40 | – | +85 | °C |
| T _J | Junction temperature range | | -40 | – | +100 | |
| R _{JA} | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | | – | 41 | – | °C/W |
| | | | T _A = 70°C | – | 730 | mW |
| | | | T _A = 85°C | – | 365 | mW |

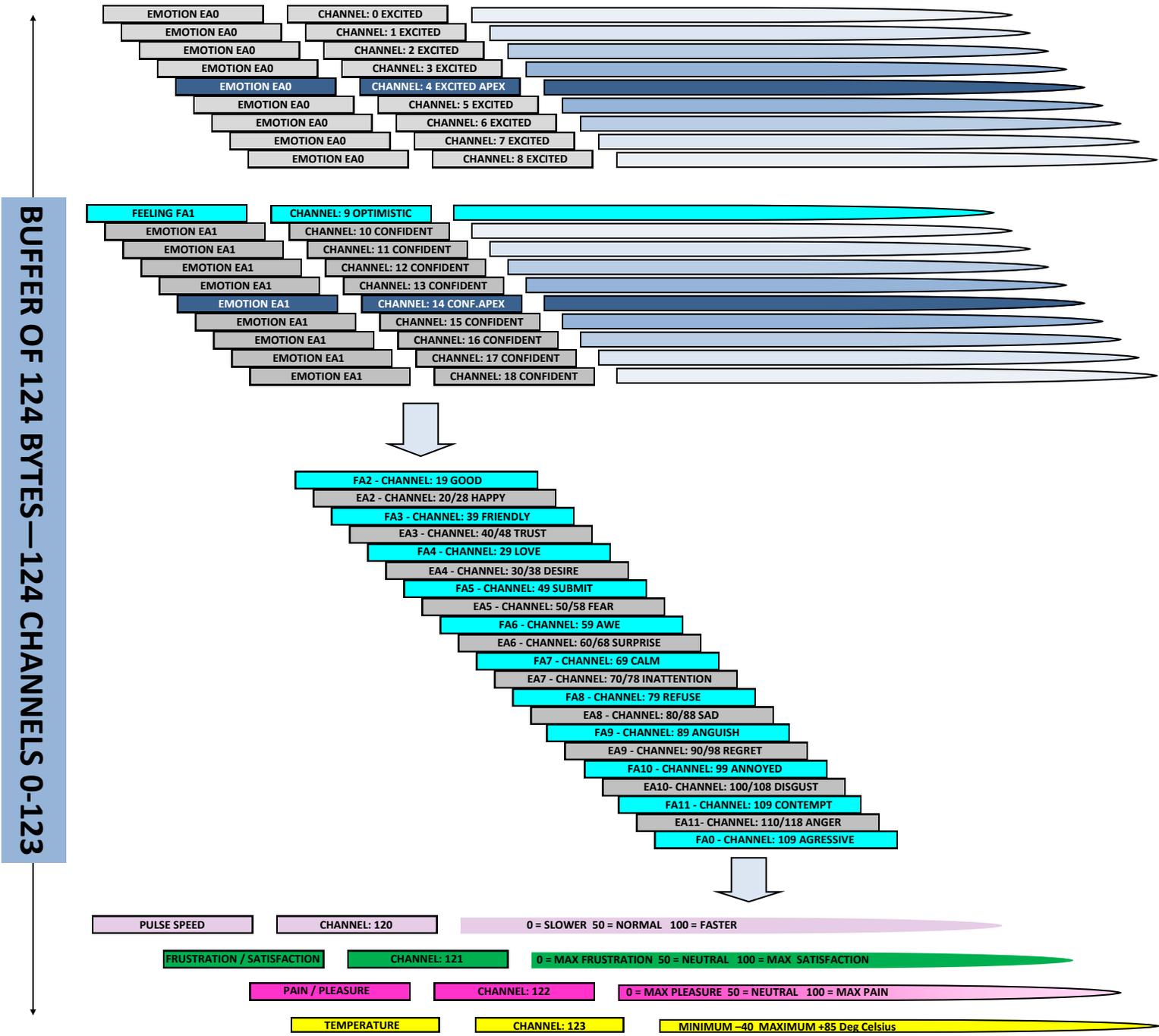
EMOTIONAL DATA

64 Trn emotional states possibilities every $1/10$ sec

THE EPU RETURNS A BUFFER OF 124 BYTES IN A PACKET (MULTIDIMENSIONAL ARRAY OF DATA)

- ◆ **12 PRIMARY HUMAN EMOTION LEVELS.** AMPLITUDE: 0-100 (RESOLUTION 9 SUB CHANNELS PER EMOTION)
- ◆ **12 PRIMARY HUMAN FEELING LEVELS.** AMPLITUDE: 0-100 (RESOLUTION 1 CHANNEL)
- ◆ **PULSE SPEED.** RANGE: 0-100 (RESOLUTION 1 CHANNEL)
- ◆ **PAIN / PLEASURE LEVELS.** AMPLITUDE: 0-100 (RESOLUTION 1 CHANNEL)
- ◆ **FRUSTRATION / SATISFACTION LEVELS.** AMPLITUDE: 0-100 (RESOLUTION 1 CHANNEL)
- ◆ **TEMPERATURE RANGE:** -40 / +85 DEG CELSIUS

BUFFER STRUCTURE MDAD (Emo-Matrix)



PHYSICAL OUTPUT

2 RGB PWM GPIO (32M Colors)

4 PWM GPIO (PULSE WIDTH MODULATION)

32 MILLION COLORS CORRESPONDANCE

RGB Output (based on Intensity)

Intensity: 0-33 | 34-66 | 67-100



2 Colour Channels to visualise emotional shift:

- Channel 1 Last emotion
- Channel 2 Previous emotion

1 GPIO

PWM (500 Hz)

PULSE WIDTH MODULATION

PWM0 (PD0) – Pain / Pleasure

RGB LEDS / ANIMATION

Visual Emotional Communication

1 Second animation

RGB VALUES

R=200, G=13, B=7
R=255, G=255, B=255

R=146, G=0, B=107
R=166, G=0, B=92
R=107, G=0, B=63

R=100, G=2, B=209
R=144, G=0, B=176

R=51, G=35, B=222
R=92, G=18, B=229

R=1, G=27, B=208

R=0, G=95, B=186
R=0, G=44, B=164

R=0, G=195, B=207
R=0, G=169, B=208
R=0, G=144, B=207

R=3, G=207, B=94
R=0, G=209, B=180

R=121, G=299, B=19
R=60, G=229, B=26
R=37, G=228, B=52

R=171, G=204, B=0
R=91, G=210, B=6

R=208, G=203, B=0
R=225, G=229, B=12

R=210, G=83, B=1
R=207, G=145, B=0

2 Colour Animation



Confident | Sure | Satisfied
outer circle fill till its shown below



Ecstasy | Happy | Harmony
blink the eye different times.



Passion | Desire | Need heart beat
shrunk big shrunk big



Faith | Trust | Confident



Terrify | Fear | Tense
shrink the inner circle then make it grow from the place with light movement both eye different movement.



Amaze | Surprise | Distract
make both eyes show the different below array of color



Detached | Inattention | Indifference
expand the inner over to 2nd eye position



Depress | Sad | Pensive
make the inner circle shrink and show/appear the rings.



Nostalgai | Regret | Sorrow
shrinking the inner circle slowly then disappear



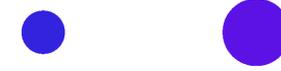
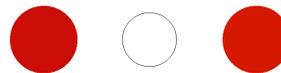
Hate | Disgust | Bored
inner circle shrinking and expending slowly



Rage | Anger | Annoyed
inner circle starting from dot in the middle fill till its position below

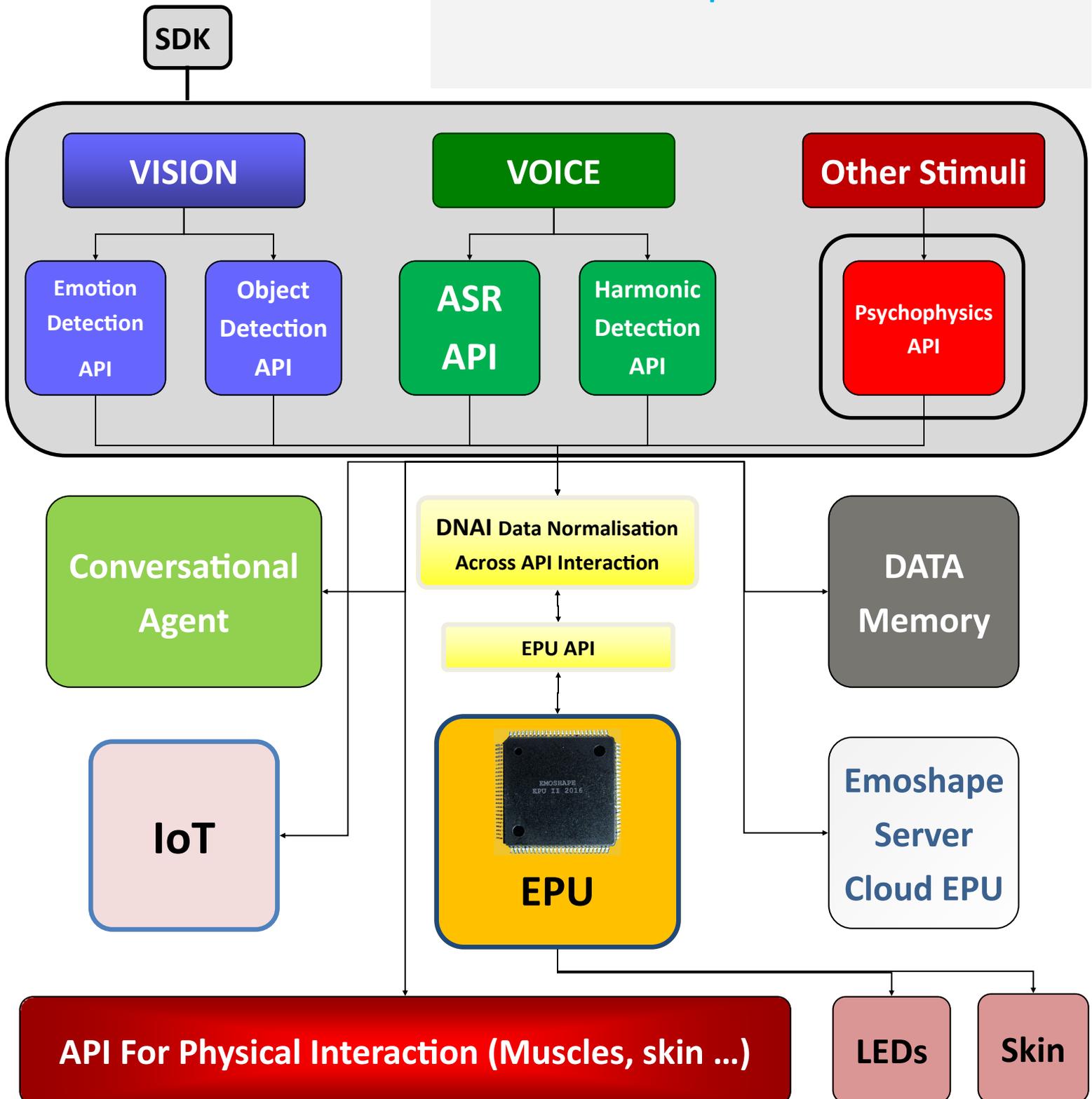


1 Colour LED Pulse Animation



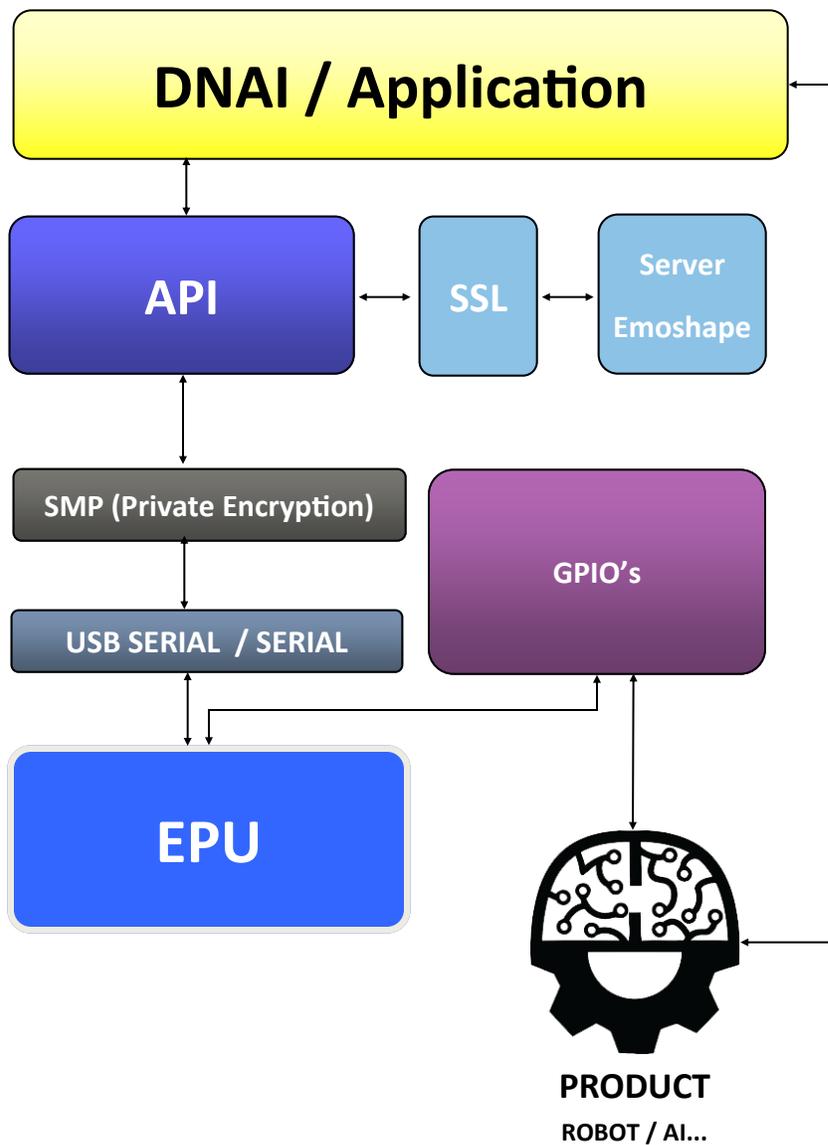
EPU IMPLEMENTATION

Software components



EPU ARCHITECTURE

Application—Lib—EPU

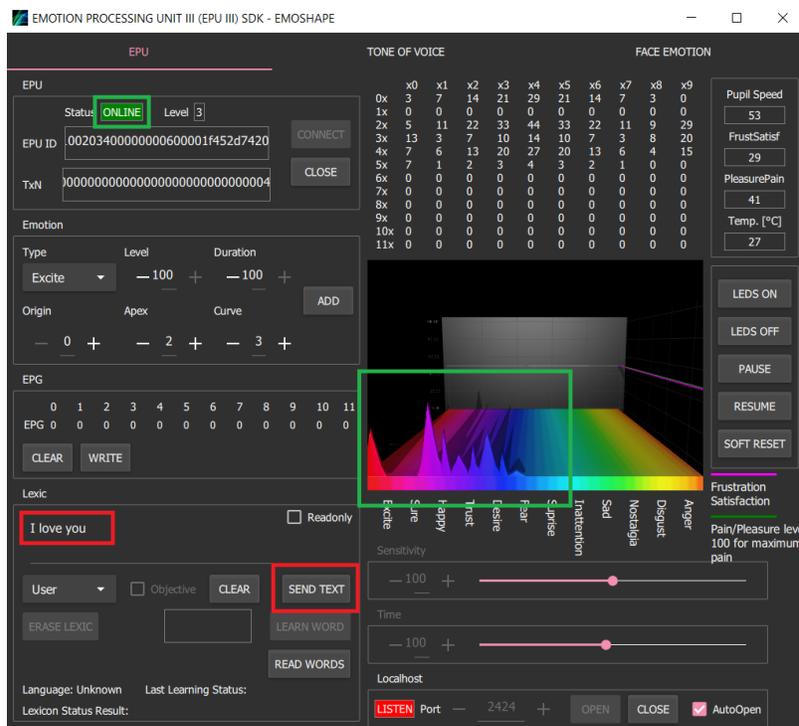


SDK | SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT KIT (QT)



Design, Code, Debug & Deploy **Quickly**

Qt is a C++ cross-platform development framework for application, UI & device creation. Reuse code & target 14+ desktop, ROS, embedded & mobile platforms. The EPU II code sample software can be run on various software and hardware platforms with little or no change in the underlying codebase, while still being a native application with the capabilities and speed thereof.



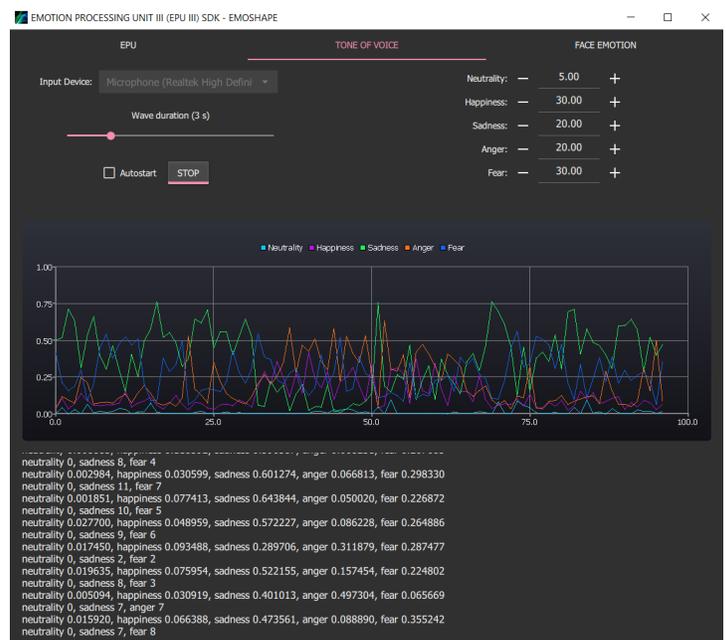
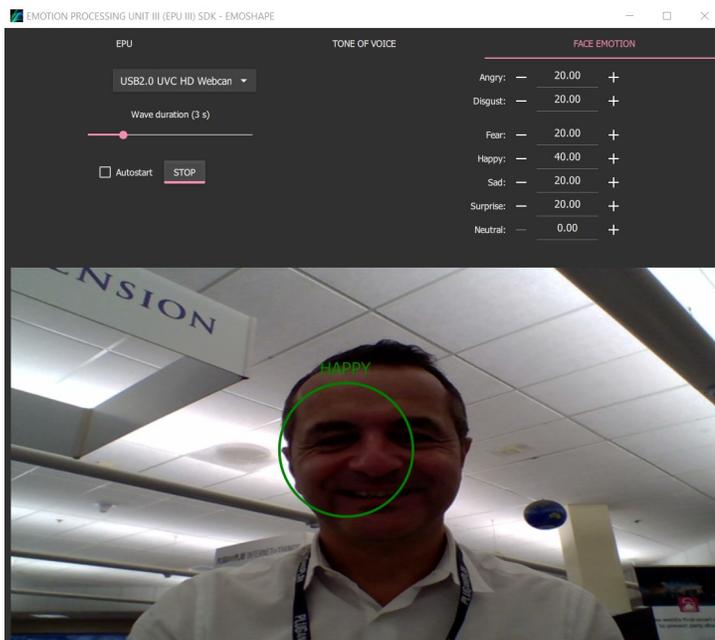
STIMULI (Inputs)

- ◆ SPEECH—SEMANTIC APPRAISAL
- ◆ VISION FACE AND EMOTION REC.
- ◆ TONE OF VOICE EMOTION REC.
- ◆ OTHER STIMULI—SENSORS

FACE EMOTION RECOGNITION

TONE EMOTION RECOGNITION

Happy, Sad, Anger, Disgust, Surprise, Fear

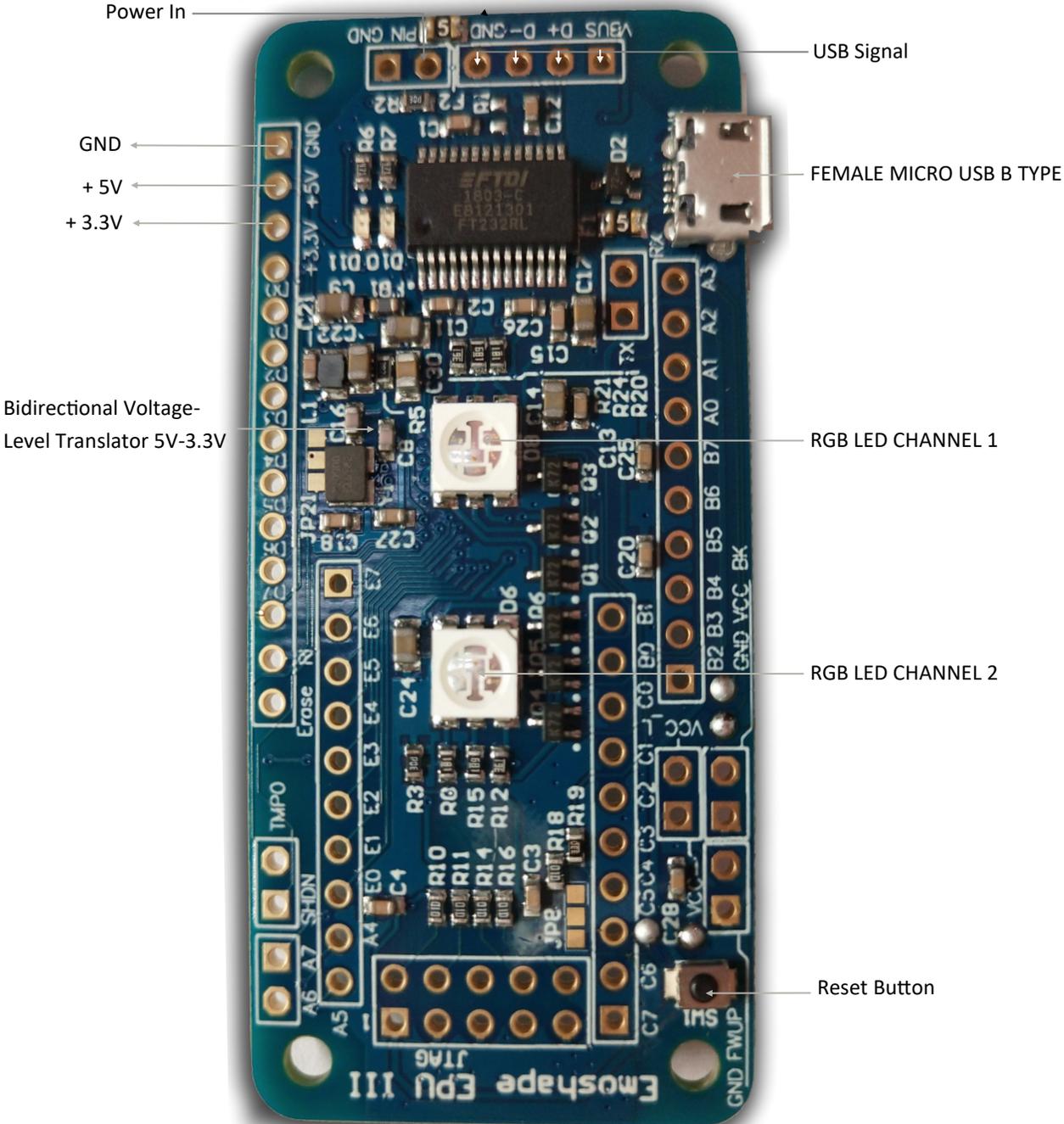


EPU II USB Dongle P&P DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The EPU III USB dongle gives developers immediate access to its advanced emotion processing engine, while allowing them to develop proprietary capabilities that provide true differentiation. This gives you a fully functional EPG® platform for quickly developing and deploying emotion capabilities for AI, Robots, consumer electronics, and more. The development board for EPU. It can be powered from USB, or from the PWR IN header. The inputs have PTC resettable fuses (500mA) and schottky diodes. Voltage is regulated by the onboard 3.3V, 250mA, extremely low quiescent current (2uA) LDO regulator that supports up to 16V DC input. Optionally, a 5V, 500mA low quiescent current (23uA) LDO regulator can also be installed, which supports up to 24V input.

Along with the 5V regulator, an 8bit auto direction level shifter is installed, to provide level conversion between EPU II Vcc and 5V. Also mounted is a mini USB connector, reset-user button. The board has 48 main pins with 100 mil pin spacing which allows for mounting on a perfboard (or barely on a breadboard). There are 2 + 2 RGB LED. Power watts 0.24w per LED (6 lumen, 600 Mcd). Board have Jtag connector, that can work with JTAG/ICE interfaces. There are 17 solder jumpers for configuration flexibility. The pcb measures approx. 2.6" x 1.18" (65mm x 30mm) and 0.062" (1.6mm) thick. There are 4 2.7mm mounting holes.

EPU II DEV. BOARD TOP VIEW / PINOUT



COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

- **True emotional states and appraisal** for Intelligent machines (Patented)
- More than 64 TN possible emotional states every 1/10s
- 12 human emotion with Pain/Pleasure for neural net learning
- Emotion appraisal by Wave Computing
- Pulse modulation output for physical Pain/Pleasure
- **100% secured** in a chip (Emotional polarity can't be reversed)
- **100% confidential**, no data transit in the cloud*
- 100% UpTime
- **Cost effective** the EPU do not charge by interaction (vs cloud)
- Unique Emotional Personality development (cloud EPG)
- Do not use and load the CPU or GPU
- Evaluation Kit that allows developers to create a **POC in less than 60 minutes**
- Providing true differentiation for a brand.

EPU III EVAL. BOARD SETUP

EVALUATION BOARD SETUP

Power setup

For power source can be used USB connector, po-go pins (if EPU connected to Pi Zero) or J3 (PWRIN pads)

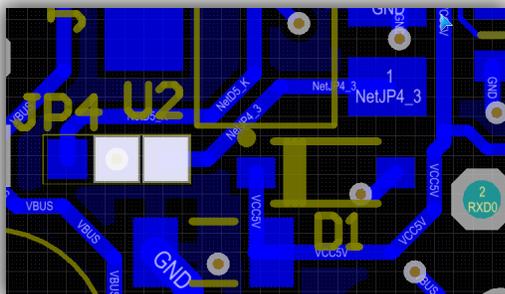
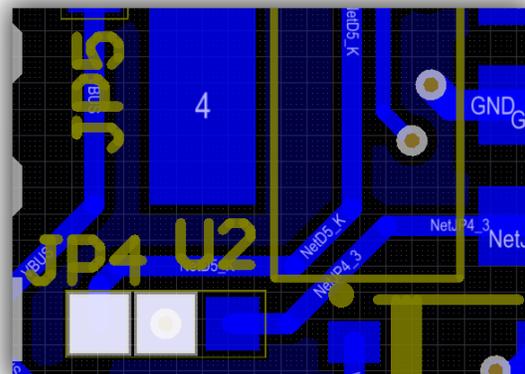
If Voltage Level Translator not used (C0-C7 I/O lines used for signals with 3.3V logic levels), JP4 must be close in this position

Using PWRIN

For PWRIN pads input voltage can be in range 5-12.

If used Voltage Level Translator (C0-C7 I/O lines used for signals with 5V logic levels),

JP4 must be close in this position



Power supply measure

JP7 jumper used for measure supply voltage.

If JP7 closed - PB23/AD4 used for measure supply voltage. This input connected to supply voltage through divider, so supply voltage can be calculated using the equation:

$$V_{\text{supply}} = V_{\text{measured}} * 11$$

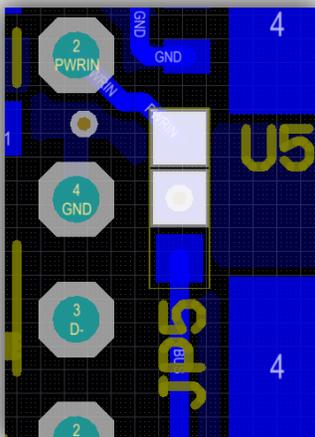
For example:

$$V_{\text{measured}} = 0.8\text{V}, \text{ so Supply voltage} = 0.8 * 11 = 8.8\text{V}$$

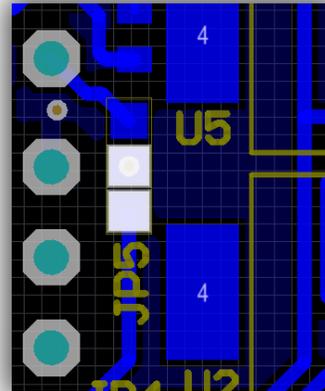
If JP7 open – supply voltage not measured.

Also for supply measure used JP5.

In case if for supply used PWRIN, JP5 must be close in this position



In case if for supply used USB connector or pogo pins, JP5 must be close in this position



Port C setup

C0-C7 IO lines can work in 2 modes:

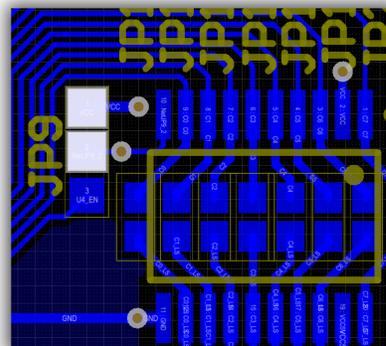
I/O lines used for signals with 5V logic levels

Voltage Level Translator chip (U4) must be installed.

JP12, JP14, JP15, JP17, JP18, JP19, JP20, JP22 must be open

For Voltage Level Translator chip control used JP9.

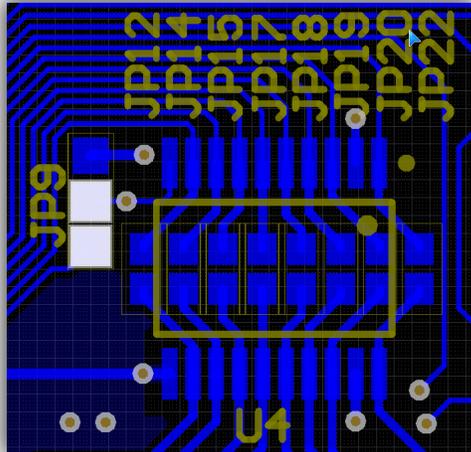
JP9 closed in this position – C0-C7 I/O lines always on



JP9 closed in this position – C0-C7 I/O lines controlled by PB14 pin:

PB14 = 1 // C0-C7 I/O lines on

PB14 = 0 // C0-C7 I/O lines in 3-state mode



2.2 I/O lines used for signals with 3.3V logic levels.

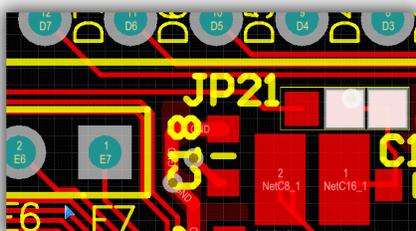
Voltage Level Translator chip (U4) must be not installed. This option must be specified at EPU order

JP12, JP14, JP15, JP17, JP18, JP19, JP20, JP22 must be closed

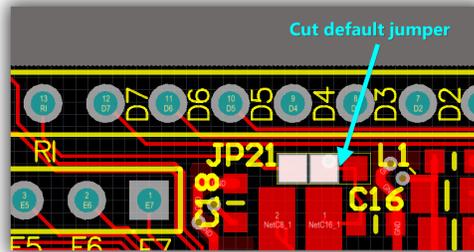
Clock setup

ATSAM4C32CA-AUR can have 2 external clock sources, for control used JP21

8 MHz onboard crystal – default state (pads connected by default)



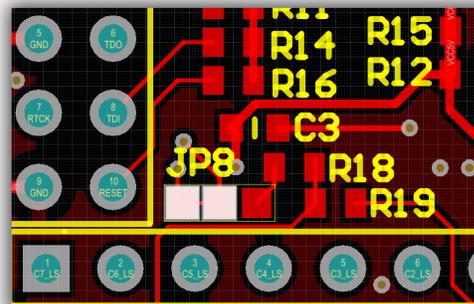
For external clock source used RI pad



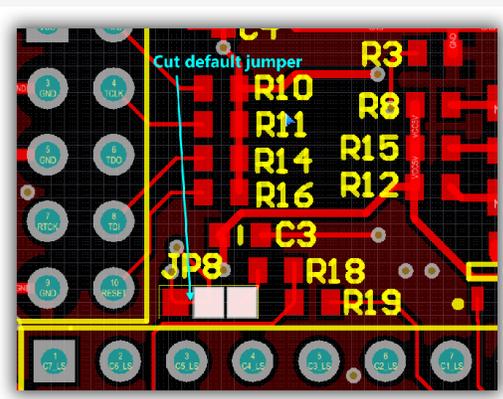
Debug setup

For ATSAM4C32CA-AUR debug can be used JTAG interface or ICE interface, for control used JP8.

JTAG – default state (pads connected by default)



ICE



LICENSING AND PRICING

Developer license & Evaluation Board

This SDK is for personal and commercial projects. License Limitations on Transfer and resell of data: Your limited license does not allow to transfer or resell any data from the Emotion processing Unit buffer for example, but not exclusively in a client server configuration.

EPU III Micro-Controller and dongle ordering information

- EPU III Quotation available on request. (MOQ > 100)
- EPU III USB dongle quotation available on request. (MOQ > 100)

Cloud Base Emotion Personality Computation & e-NLP

- Quotation available on request. (MOQ 100)

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