

Research Status and Trends in Chinese Psychology and Artificial Intelligence from 2015 to 2024: A CiteSpace Analysis

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Abstract: *Objective* To explore the current status and trends in the integrated development of psychology and artificial intelligence in China. *Methods:* Relevant literature from China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) and Web of Science (WOS) core datasets was selected. CiteSpace 6.1.R2 software was used to conduct a visualization analysis of literature over the past decade. *Results:* (1) Chinese literature focuses on the specific applications of technology in education and mental health, while foreign literature concentrates more on diverse fields such as technological models, affective computing, and educational innovation. (2) Research has evolved from initial technical exploration to deeper application-level studies, particularly in mental health screening, personalized education, and examining technology's socio-psychological impacts. *Conclusion:* China's interdisciplinary research in psychology and AI has moved beyond its nascent stage and is accelerating disciplinary integration. However, barriers between disciplines persist, with current research predominantly AI-driven and psychology-supplemented.

Keywords: Psychology, Artificial Intelligence, CiteSpace.

1. Introduction

Psychology is the science that studies the laws of human mental activities, encompassing cognition, emotion, and behavior.

In recent years, psychology has achieved significant results in fields such as cognitive psychology, neuropsychology, and social psychology, gradually revealing the intrinsic patterns of human mental activities and providing scientific basis for addressing psychological issues in real life. As an emerging technology, artificial intelligence simulates human intelligent behavior to achieve functions such as image recognition, speech recognition, and natural language processing, bringing tremendous transformation to China's technology industry [1]. In psychology, technologies like brain-computer interfaces and wearable devices, when integrated with AI, process human psychophysiological data with enhanced precision and efficiency. AI-powered counseling platforms such as Beixiaoliu [2], Wysa [3], Teenchat [4], and PAL [5] are already in use with demonstrable effectiveness. Research at the intersection of psychology and artificial intelligence extends beyond their respective domains. With technological advancement, the convergence between the two fields has become increasingly evident. Current integrated research primarily focuses on two areas: First, psychology-based AI technology research, such as theoretical transfer and model development, aims to enhance AI's understanding and response to human psychological phenomena [6]; second, the application of AI within psychology, where more specialized information processing and intelligent algorithms support research into the emergence and development of human psychological phenomena [7]. Additionally, mature intelligent psychological platforms now provide new technical approaches for mental disorder diagnosis, psychological assessment, and psychological crisis monitoring. In summary, the interdisciplinary research between psychology and artificial intelligence is both a necessity for China's technological advancement and an

inevitable trend of our era. As research in both fields deepens, we anticipate further breakthroughs in intelligent technology, mental health, and related domains, ultimately bringing greater benefits to human society.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Data Sources and Exclusion

Criteria This study aims to comprehensively examine the current state of development in the integration of psychology and artificial intelligence in China. Therefore, it not only utilizes Chinese databases but also includes foreign-language literature published by Chinese researchers. For the Chinese portion, the study utilized the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) database, employing advanced searches with the themes "artificial intelligence" * "psychology" or "artificial intelligence" * "psychology." Since the annual publication volume in this field prior to 2014 was only 2-3 articles, the sample selection timeframe was restricted to January 1, 2014, to the present, with the search scope limited to academic journals. For foreign-language literature, the Web of Science (WOS) Core Collection was used. Advanced searches were conducted with the query TS="artificial intelligence", TS="psychology" with region restricted to "CHINA". Document type was set to "Article" and language to "English". Given this study examines the research landscape in Chinese psychology and AI, the time span was selected as January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2024, based on publication volume, yielding 569 documents.

2.2 Research Methods and Tools

Export the retrieved literature data in RefWorks file format and conduct visualization analysis using CiteSpace 6.1.R2 software. Set the parameters as follows: Time Slicing: For 2014 JAN to 2024 DEC; Slice Length: 1; all other parameters remain at default settings. When generating the Chinese keyword mutation map, set Minimum Duration to 1 and γ

to0.5.

3. Current Research Trends in Psychology and Artificial Intelligence

Using the aforementioned methodology, a total of 788 Chinese academic journal articles and 569 foreign-language articles were retrieved. After excluding documents without authors, conference reports, news interviews, duplicate literature, English-language documents, and those with low relevance to the theme, the final valid sample comprised 578 Chinese academic journal articles and 475 foreign-language articles.

3.1 Analysis of Annual Publication Trends

Overall, Chinese and English literature exhibit similar trends but at different time periods. As shown in Figure 1, the period from 2014 to 2016 represented an embryonic stage, with fewer than 10 relevant papers published annually on CNKI. From 2016 to 2020, the number of publications steadily increased. WOS literature also experienced an initial phase from 2014 to 2019, with fewer than 10 annual publications, followed by a rapid increase from 2019 to 2022. By 2023, publication volumes across both platforms were comparable. Reviewing literature from 2014-2016 reveals that researchers primarily focused on exploring how to mimic human psychological functions within AI, whether AI could “learn” human psychological phenomena, and related ethical and safety issues [8]. Starting in 2017, the volume of related publications gradually increased. In July of that year, the State Council issued a notice titled “Development Plan for New Generation Artificial Intelligence,” aiming to lay the foundation for China to rank among the world’s leading innovative nations by 2030. From 2020 onward, the volume of related publications reached a recent peak, followed by a decline over the next two years. However, publication volume rebounded in 2023, coinciding with ChatGPT entering the public spotlight and attracting widespread attention. Subsequently, various AI platforms emerged in rapid succession, culminating in the mature deployment of numerous products by 2024—including AI writing, AI image generation, and autonomous driving. Driven by both national policy and technological advancement, the integration of AI and psychology has emerged as a prominent research focus in recent years.

3.2 Author Analysis

Analyzing author networks enables identification of core scholars in a field and the strength of collaboration among authors. The co-occurrence network reveals that the number of nodes in the Chinese and English author networks is $N=242/239$, the number of connections is $E=97/317$, and the network density is $Density=0.0033/0.0111$. Node radius is proportional to the number of publications by an author, while link thickness corresponds to the closeness of collaboration between authors. In Chinese literature, Yu Feng and Zhu Ting-Shao published the highest number of papers (4 each). Both authors are scholars in psychology, statistics, and big data, but they have not formed a collaborative team of significant scale, indicating relatively independent research practices. In the English literature network, Zhang, Shuang

(11 papers), Chang, Jihui (7 papers), and Li, K (6 papers) published substantially more papers and have formed distinct collaborative teams.

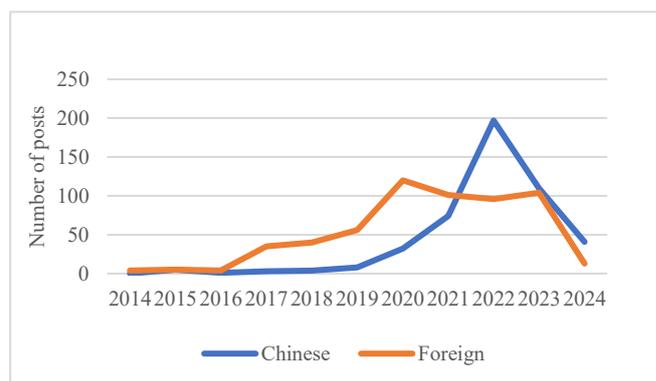


Figure 1: Publication Volume of Psychology and Artificial Intelligence-Related Research, 2014–2024

3.3 Institutional Analysis

Analysis of major publishing institutions reveals the following co-occurrence network metrics: $N=224/204$ nodes, $E=74/347$ edges, $Density=0.003/0.0168$. Analysis of the Chinese literature network reveals higher publication volumes from the Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (5 papers), Renmin University of China, and the School of Management at Beijing Union University (4 papers). In the foreign literature network, China Normal University (21 papers), Tsinghua University (17 papers), and Peking University (14 papers) contributed significantly, forming collaborative teams of considerable scale. The primary publishing institutions in the English literature map differ from those in the Chinese literature. However, both maps generally show that the units forming institutional networks and those with higher publication volumes are predominantly located in China’s capital. Other significant hubs are in Shanghai, Wuhan, and other economically developed regions of China. These areas host the headquarters of leading Chinese internet companies, such as Tencent and Alibaba. Simultaneously, these regions are also centers for the development of psychology as both an academic discipline and an industry. Consequently, the collaborating institutions exhibit pronounced geographical characteristics.

4. Research Hotspots and Trends

4.1 Analysis of Research

Hot Topics Keywords represent the core themes of an article, serving as concise summaries of its subject matter. High-frequency keywords are the most frequently discussed professional terms among scholars, directly revealing research trends within a specific field over a given period [9].

4.1.1 Keyword Co-occurrence Results

In the keyword co-occurrence network diagram, N denotes the total number of keywords appearing in the network. Keywords forming connections are linked by straight lines, with the number of lines denoted as E . The network density D is calculated based on the number of keyword nodes N and the number of connections E , indicating the dispersion of themes within the research field represented by the diagram [10]. The

higher the frequency and centrality of co-occurring keywords in the co-occurrence map, the more likely that keyword represents a topic of shared scholarly interest during a specific period. Thus, analyzing keywords enables the identification of hot research topics in psychology and artificial intelligence over the past decade.

(1) Chinese Literature:

Co-occurrence analysis of keywords in AI and psychology-related literature from 2014 to 2024 yielded $N=446$ nodes, $E=1031$ edges, and network density $D=0.0076$, indicating. Among the keywords, those with centrality > 0.05 include artificial intelligence, robotics, learning, mental health, big data, machine learning, college students, human-computer interaction, deep learning, psychological counseling, depression, psychology, and semantic networks—totaling 13 keywords.

(2) Foreign Language Literature:

Number of nodes $N=320$, number of edges $E=1288$, network density $D=0.0252$. Keywords with centrality > 0.05 include artificial intelligence, model, deep learning, impact, performance, behavior, technology, system, student, perception, experience, machine learning, emotion, education, and personality, totaling 15 keywords.

4.1.2 Keyword Co-occurrence Analysis

Keywords such as “artificial intelligence,” “deep learning,” “machine learning,” “behavior,” “human-computer interaction,” “system,” and “technology” all represent critical components within the field of artificial intelligence. This indicates the development of AI psychology, a discipline dominated by computer science. AI constructs infrastructure layers, algorithm layers, and technology layers to capture and utilize big data through deep learning or machine learning, simulating human perception, emotion, and behavior to accomplish tasks like cognition, discrimination, analysis, and judgment [11].

Simultaneously, the emergence of keywords like “mental health,” “depression,” and “psychological counseling” indicates that AI applications in psychology primarily focus on three areas: mental health screening and early diagnosis, personalized treatment and intervention, and data analysis and research support. National People’s Congress deputy Liu Qingfeng proposed establishing mental health service platforms and intelligent depression screening platforms using AI technology. These platforms aim to achieve systematic planning and design across developmental stages by analyzing data from different phases of adolescent growth, creating student mental health profiles to detect potential issues early [12]. AI-driven chatbots and virtual therapists have proven effective in delivering psychological support and interventions. They provide 24/7 instant dialogue services to help users manage emotions, offer crisis intervention, and track changes in mental health status [13]. Researchers have focused intensely on how AI impacts individual mental health, emotional regulation, and its applications in education.

Regarding the keyword “education,” on the student side,

AI-driven tutoring systems can provide customized support based on individual learning challenges [14]. These systems identify difficulties in specific subjects or concepts, offering targeted exercises, explanations, and feedback to help students overcome obstacles and improve academic performance. On the teacher side, AI tools assist educators in analyzing class data, identifying student learning patterns and needs, guiding differentiated instruction, and reducing administrative burdens. This frees teachers to focus more on individual student differences and pedagogical innovation [15].

In summary, interdisciplinary research at the intersection of artificial intelligence and psychology has flourished over the past decade, focusing on technological applications, model development, and their impact on human psychological states, learning behaviors, emotions, and educational experiences. Foreign-language literature reveals tighter keyword connections and potentially more concentrated research directions, with both emphasizing the significance of technological advancements for mental health and education.

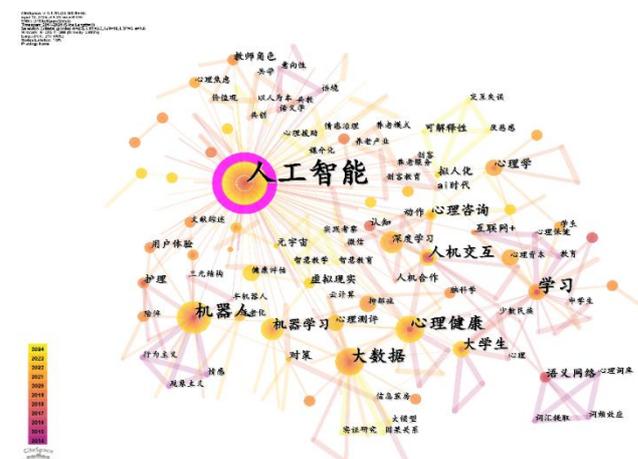


Figure 2: Co-occurrence Map of Keywords in Chinese Literature on Psychology and Artificial Intelligence

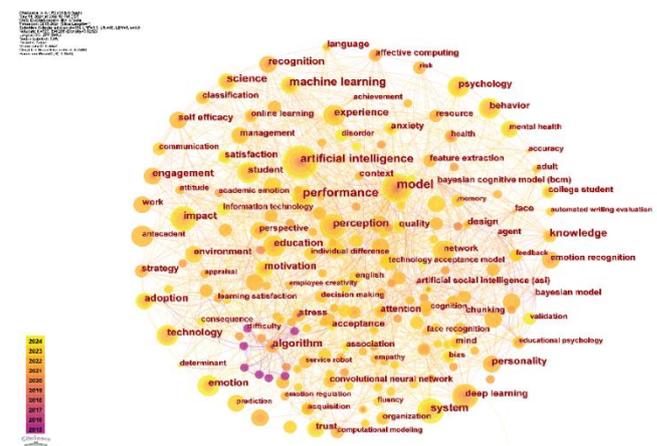


Figure 3: Co-occurrence Map of Keywords in English Literature on Psychology and Artificial Intelligence

4.1.3 Keyword Clustering Results

Keyword clustering refers to the process of grouping keywords in literature based on their co-occurrence frequency across different documents. CiteSpace employs specific algorithms (LLS or LSR) to automatically identify frequently co-occurring keyword combinations within the literature and

assign them to distinct clusters. Each cluster represents a specific research theme or subfield [11]. This approach enables researchers to rapidly grasp major topics and emerging trends within a field. The cluster labels generated by CiteSpace are typically the most representative keywords within each cluster. The Q-value indicates the strength or quality of the cluster structure within the network. A Q-value > 0.3 is generally considered the threshold for significant cluster separation. The S-value measures the similarity between a cluster member and its own cluster, as well as the dissimilarity to members of other clusters. An S-value > 0.5 is regarded as a reasonable cluster, while S > 0.7 indicates a highly consistent and reliable cluster [16].

In the Chinese literature clustering map, $Q=0.7756 > 0.3$ indicates a significant and effective clustering structure, while $S=0.8657 > 0.7$ demonstrates reasonable clustering results with high member consistency. The Chinese literature clusters include: #0 Artificial Intelligence #1 Learning #2 Big Data #3 Robotics #4 Human-Computer Interaction #5 Mental Health

The English literature clustering map shows $Q=0.5547 > 0.3$ and $S=0.7889 > 0.7$. The English literature clusters include: #0 feature extraction #1 product type #2 artificial intelligence #3 online learning #4 affective computing #5 childhood trauma #6 online programming #7 value co-creation #8 forgetting. 5. childhood trauma”, “#6 online programming”, “#7 value co-creation”, and “#8 forgetting”.

4.1.4 Keyword Cluster Analysis

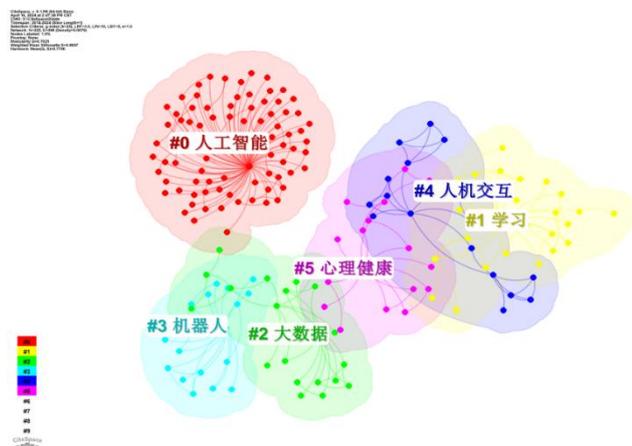


Figure 4: Co-occurrence Map of Keywords in Chinese Literature on Psychology and Artificial Intelligence

The primary clustering of Chinese literature reveals that cross-disciplinary research between artificial intelligence and psychology focuses on integrating technological applications (e.g., AI, big data, robotics, human-computer interaction) [17] with practical psychological issues (e.g., learning, mental health). This research particularly explores how technology can enhance learning, influence mental health, and improve human-computer interaction experiences. Clusters in English literature indicate a more diversified integration of AI and psychology. This encompasses both technical aspects like feature extraction and online learning system development, as well as in-depth exploration of specific psychological issues such as affective computing and childhood trauma. It also examines technology's role in value co-creation and cognitive processes (e.g., forgetting) [18]. Overall, both Chinese and English literature reveal sustained focus on core issues like

technology applications in mental health and learning within AI-psychology cross-disciplinary research. Chinese literature clusters more toward the direct application of technology in education and mental health, while English literature covers a broader scope, delving not only into technological applications but also exploring technology's potential impact on wider psychological domains such as emotions, trauma therapy, and cognitive processes. This reflects the deepening global convergence of AI and psychology research, while also revealing distinct characteristics and emphases across different cultural contexts and academic traditions.

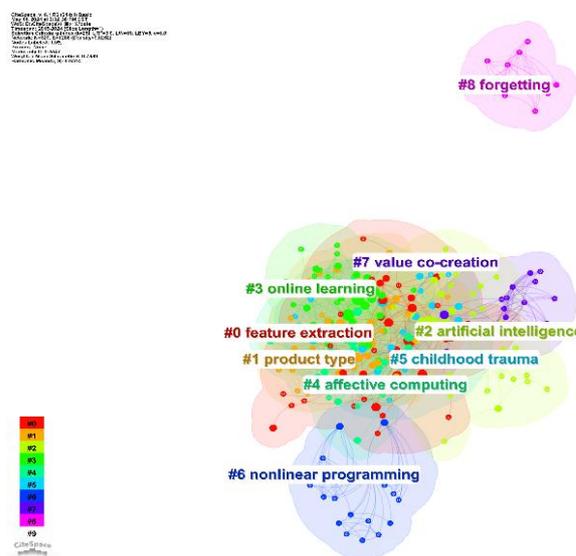


Figure 5: Co-occurrence Map of Keywords in English Literature on Psychology and Artificial Intelligence

4.2 Research Development Trajectory

4.2.1 Keyword Mutation Analysis

(1) Trends in Chinese

Literature 2014–2017: Focus centered on technological foundations and direct impacts of human-computer interaction. For instance, “semantic networks” may relate to information processing and comprehension; “human-computer interaction” directly concerns the user-friendliness of AI systems; “learning” points to AI learning algorithms and human learning through AI [19]; while “psychological stress” addresses the effects of technology use on individual mental health.

2019–2021: Research increasingly focused on the effectiveness of AI technologies in practical applications and their impact on human mental health. Terms like “user experience” emphasized human-centered design, while “depression” and “psychological capital” indicated a growing emphasis on mental health issues. This period coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, where significant societal stressors accelerated shifts in research priorities. The application of “deep learning” technology in AI increased, while “age-friendly design” reflected growing attention to aging societies [20]. “Psychology” emerged as an overarching core theme.

2022–2024: Research trends shifted toward more specific assessment and intervention measures, with topics like

“psychological assessment” and “health evaluation” gaining prominence, indicating heightened demand for quantitative analysis of mental health [21]. The prevalence of “reviews” suggests ongoing integration of research findings in this field, while “anthropomorphism” may indicate researchers exploring how AI can better align with human emotions and interaction patterns [22].

(2) Trends in Foreign Literature

2015-2017: “algorithm” emerged as the core focus, highlighting technical algorithms.

2019-2020: “Model” became the keyword, indicating model construction and optimization as a major research direction [23].

2020 and Beyond: Research gradually expanded from technical foundations to applications and impacts, particularly in mental health and education. “Health” and “affective computing” indicate growing interest in emotion and health monitoring technologies; “educational” reflects AI applications in education; frequent mentions of “mental health” underscore its importance. Concurrently, keywords like “technology acceptance model,” “trust,” and “acceptance” indicate heightened researcher focus on technology acceptance and trust; “innovation” and “prediction” reflect exploration of technological innovation and predictive capabilities [24]; “satisfaction” and “quality” likely relate to user satisfaction and quality-of-life enhancement; while “prefrontal cortex” and “association” suggest cross-disciplinary research between neuroscience and psychology.

Top 14 Keywords with the Strongest Citation Bursts

Keywords	Year	Strength	Begin	End	2014 - 2024
语义网络	2014	2.29	2014	2017	
学习	2015	3.5	2015	2017	
人机交互	2017	1.4	2017	2018	
心理压力	2017	1.24	2017	2017	
用户体验	2019	1.6	2019	2020	
抑郁症	2020	2.09	2020	2021	
深度学习	2019	1.75	2021	2022	
心理资本	2021	1.62	2021	2021	
适老化	2021	1.57	2021	2022	
心理学	2019	1.3	2021	2021	
心理测评	2022	1.65	2022	2022	
健康评估	2023	1.63	2023	2024	
综述	2023	1.63	2023	2024	
拟人化	2023	1.5	2023	2024	

Figure 6: Keyword Co-occurrence Map of Chinese Literature on Psychology and Artificial Intelligence

Overall, the trend in AI-psychology research is shifting from foundational technology toward applied domains, particularly in mental health, user experience, education, and societal acceptance of technology. Recent studies increasingly focus on practical mental health assessments, intervention strategies, and how technology can better serve human psychological well-being and societal needs. Additionally, with technological advancements, research emphasizes emotional intelligence in technology, natural human-computer interaction, and the impact of technology on brain function and cognitive processes.

Top 19 Keywords with the Strongest Citation Bursts

Keywords	Year	Strength	Begin	End	2015 - 2024
algorithm	2015	2.34	2015	2017	
model	2019	3.45	2019	2020	
health	2020	1.82	2020	2020	
affective computing	2020	1.61	2020	2021	
educational psychology	2021	2.49	2021	2021	
antecedent	2022	1.88	2022	2022	
internet	2022	1.56	2022	2022	
work	2022	1.56	2022	2022	
quality	2023	2.61	2023	2024	
satisfaction	2023	2.61	2023	2024	
information	2023	2.35	2023	2024	
mental health	2021	1.97	2023	2024	
technology acceptance model	2023	1.88	2023	2024	
prefrontal cortex	2023	1.88	2023	2024	
prediction	2023	1.88	2023	2024	
innovation	2023	1.88	2023	2024	
trust	2022	1.64	2023	2024	
acceptance	2019	1.54	2023	2024	
association	2020	1.54	2023	2024	

Figure 7: Keyword Co-occurrence Map of Psychology and Artificial Intelligence in English Literature

4.2.2 Keyword Timeline Analysis

Keyword timeline maps visually display the temporal evolution of keywords across different clusters, clearly illustrating shifts in research trajectories within psychology and artificial intelligence.

(1) Chinese Timeline Analysis

Initial Exploration and Technological Foundation Phase (Approx. 2014–2016) During this period, artificial intelligence technology underwent a pivotal shift from foundational theory to practical application. Breakthroughs in machine learning, particularly deep learning, laid the groundwork for AI’s widespread adoption [25]. Simultaneously, the rise of big data technology provided abundant data resources for algorithms, driving a leap in data analysis capabilities. Within psychology, initial attempts were made to apply AI technologies to data-intensive research, such as large-scale psychological assessments and behavioral pattern analysis. The development of online education and smart campuses, leveraging big data analytics for personalized teaching, marked the preliminary exploration of AI in educational psychology [26].

Technological Maturity and Cross-Boundary Integration Phase (Approximately 2017–2019) AI technology reached maturity, achieving significant advancements not only in perceptual layers like speech and image recognition but also making qualitative leaps in natural language processing and human-computer interaction [27]. Robotics, particularly service and social robots, enhanced human-machine interaction experiences. Psychology and mental health emerged as research focal points, with AI’s potential in emotion recognition, psychological intervention, and online counseling gradually being explored [28]. As technology and psychological research deepened their integration, AI began demonstrating practical value in mental disorder diagnosis and psychological support [29].

Application Expansion and Social Response Phase (Approximately 2020–2022) Technological Response to Challenges: Global public health events accelerated the adoption of AI technologies in healthcare, public health, and related fields—such as epidemic tracking and mental health monitoring. AI applications deepened in education and work environments to adapt to the new normal of remote work and learning. Psychological Response Strategies: The mental health sector has increased its reliance on AI technology. Particularly in scenarios involving large sample sizes, AI-assisted psychological assessment services have been rapidly deployed, effectively alleviating the strain on counseling resources [4].

Future Development Phase (2023 and Beyond) Technological Trends: Artificial intelligence is expected to integrate more deeply into all aspects of social life. Technological innovations such as affective computing, cognitive augmentation, and interdisciplinary convergence will create entirely new application scenarios. Issues like AI ethics and privacy protection will also receive increased attention. Psychological Outlook: The integration of psychology and artificial intelligence will become even closer. This convergence will not only enhance the personalization and efficiency of clinical applications but also play a significant role in promoting public mental health and improving quality of life. AI technology will drive innovation in psychological research methodologies, advancing the deep integration of psychological theory and practice.

(2) Foreign Language Timeline Analysis

Overall, fewer nodes appeared before 2020, with an increase observed afterward. Over time, distinct themes represented by different colors gradually emerged, reflecting shifts in research focus between psychology and artificial intelligence.

Initial Integration Phase (2015-2016): This early stage focused on combining foundational technologies with psychological theories, such as integrating design with affective analysis [30], and the preliminary application of machine learning, feature extraction, and deep learning techniques in psychology. This marked psychology's beginning to leverage AI technologies to deepen understanding of human psychological mechanisms.

Technological Deepening and Application Expansion Phase (2017–2018): During this period, research shifted toward more complex computational models and AI technologies, including the application of convolutional neural networks and complex networks, alongside in-depth exploration of cognitive load and emotion recognition. This demonstrated both the technological deepening of AI within psychological research and the expansion of its application scenarios.

Social and Individual Impact Research Phase (2019): Research expanded to address socio-psychological issues like online learning, affective computing, and childhood trauma. This reflects that the integration of psychology and AI extends beyond technical dimensions, now delving into the impact of technology on individual development and social structures.

Theoretical Innovation and Ethical Considerations Phase

(2020–present): Recent years have seen a shift toward theoretical innovations concerning abstract processes and knowledge representation, alongside emerging topics like AI ethics. This reflects the field's progression toward higher-level theoretical frameworks and proactive engagement with ethical challenges arising from technological advancement.

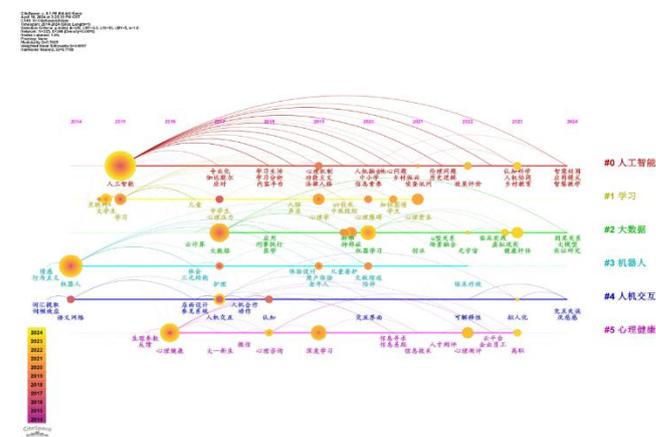


Figure 8: Timeline Map of Chinese Literature on Psychology and Artificial Intelligence

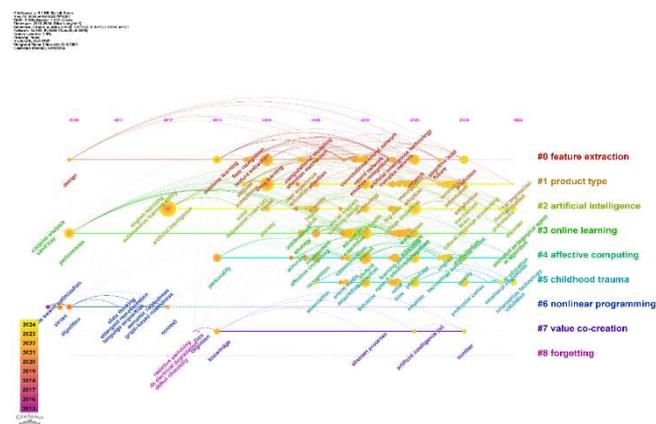


Figure 9: Timeline Map of English Literature on Psychology and Artificial Intelligence

5. Summary

In recent years, China has made significant progress in the interdisciplinary research of psychology and artificial intelligence, demonstrating a continuously growing trend. Research spans a broad spectrum from fundamental theoretical exploration to practical applications, with a particular focus on core issues such as technological applications in mental health and learning.

Cluster analysis of Chinese literature reveals a concentration on applying AI, big data, robotics, and human-computer interaction technologies to education and mental health domains, particularly in enhancing learning, influencing mental well-being, and improving human-machine interactions. English literature, however, demonstrates a more diversified research perspective. It encompasses not only technical discussions but also delves into specific psychological issues such as affective computing and childhood trauma, alongside applications in value co-creation and cognitive processes.

Timeline analysis reveals the developmental trajectory of research. The period from 2014 to 2016 marked the initial exploration and technological foundation phase. During this time, artificial intelligence technology transitioned from theory to practice, the application of big data technology enhanced data analysis capabilities, and the field of psychology began experimenting with applying artificial intelligence technology to psychological assessment and other areas. From 2017 to 2019, as AI technology matured, research entered a phase of technological refinement and cross-disciplinary integration. Mental health emerged as a core focus, with AI demonstrating potential in emotion recognition and psychological intervention. From 2020 to 2022, the global public health crisis accelerated AI adoption in healthcare and education, particularly in mental health monitoring and support, highlighting AI's critical role in addressing societal challenges. Looking ahead, AI is expected to further integrate into social life, with technological innovations creating new application scenarios. Concurrently, ethical considerations and privacy protection will become key research priorities.

Overall, the interdisciplinary research between psychology and AI not only reflects technological demands but also aligns with contemporary trends. As disciplinary boundaries gradually dissolve, future studies will emphasize emotional intelligence in technology, natural human-machine interaction, and how technology can better serve human psychological well-being and societal needs. The convergence of psychology and AI will foster deep integration between theory and practice, driving innovation and insights in intelligent technology and mental health, thereby creating greater welfare for human society.

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