

ABSTRACT

This project presents a hands-free computer control system that interprets facial expressions and head movements to operate a virtual mouse. Using **Dlib's HOG-based face detector** and a **68-point facial landmark model**, the system tracks key facial features such as the eyes, mouth, and nose. Metrics like the **Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR)** and **Mouth Aspect Ratio (MAR)** are computed in real-time to detect gestures like blinking and mouth opening, mapped to actions such as cursor movement, clicks, and scrolling.

This enables intuitive, contactless interaction especially for individuals with **mobility impairments** promoting accessibility through machine learning and computer vision.

OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Enable **hands-free computer control** using facial gestures.
- ❑ Provide **accessibility** for users with physical disabilities.
- ❑ Implement **real-time gesture recognition** using Dlib and OpenCV. 68-point facial landmark
- ❑ Map facial movements to **mouse actions** such as click, scroll, and cursor motion.
- ❑ Reduce reliance on **physical input devices** through computer vision

MATERIALS & METHODS

- **Tools Used:** Python, OpenCV, Dlib, NumPy, PyAutoGUI
- **Hardware:** Standard webcam, minimum 4GB RAM, dual-core CPU
- ❖ **Key Algorithms:**

- Facial Landmark Detection
- Eye Aspect Ratio (EAR) for blink/wink detection
- Mouth Aspect Ratio (MAR) for input mode activation
- Nose Tracking for cursor navigation

❖ Workflow:

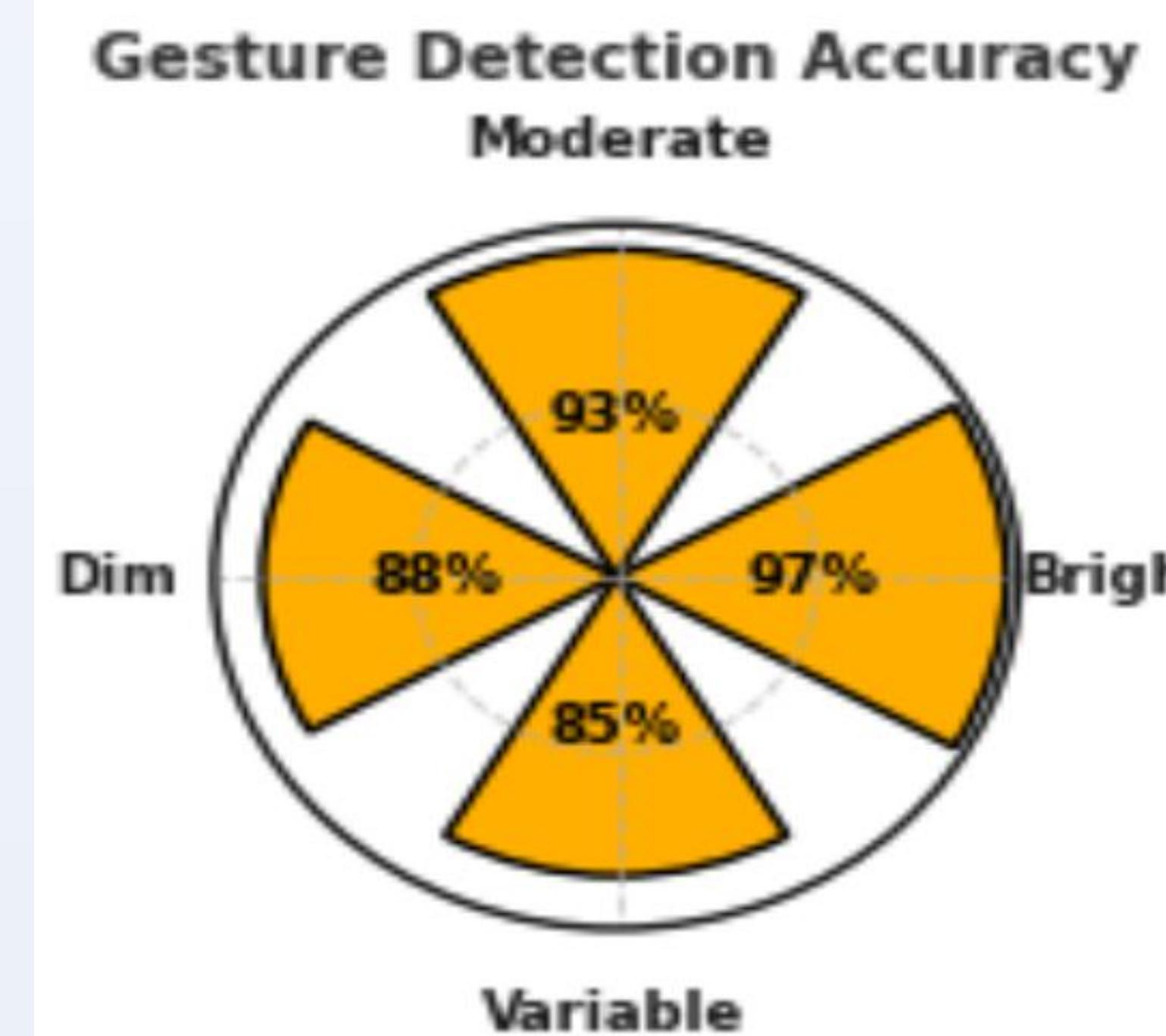
1. Capture live video stream.
2. Detect facial landmarks using Dlib.
3. Compute EAR & MAR for gesture recognition.
4. Translate gestures → mouse events.

RESULTS

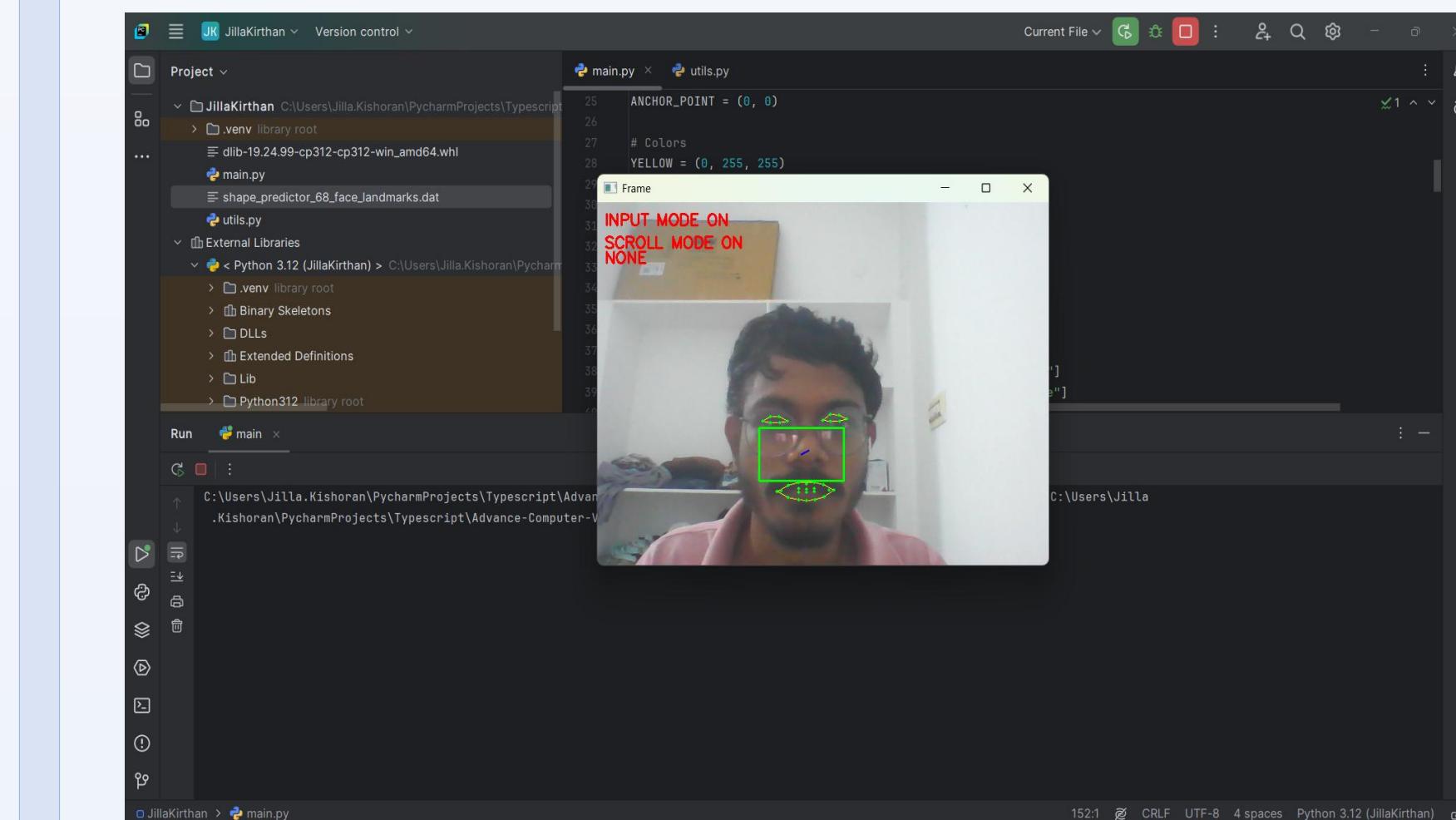
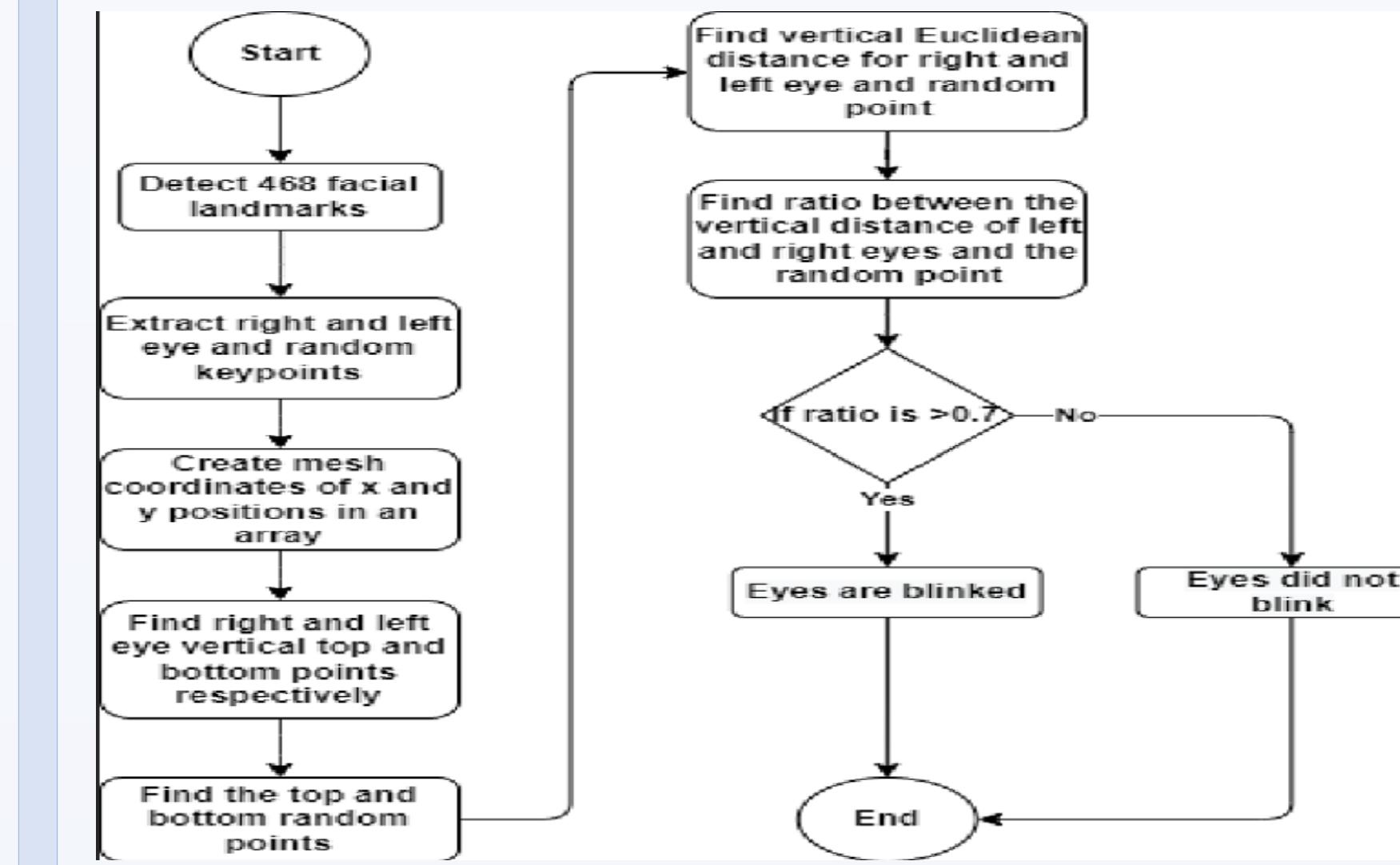
The proposed system achieved efficient and real-time facial gesture detection.

- ❖ **Key gestures recognized:**
- **Blink/Wink:** Left or right click
- **Mouth Open:** Activate input mode
- **Nose Movement:** Cursor navigation
- **Long Blink:** Scroll mode toggle

Accuracy improved under stable lighting and proper webcam resolution. The system effectively enabled **hands-free control**, offering smooth interaction.



RESULTS



Action	Function
Opening Mouth	Activate / Deactivate Mouse Control
Right Eye Wink	Right Click
Left Eye Wink	Left Click
Squinting Eyes	Activate / Deactivate Scrolling
Head Movements (Pitch and Yaw)	Scrolling / Cursor Movement

CONCLUSIONS

The project successfully demonstrates that **machine learning** and **computer vision** can enable **hands-free computing** through facial gesture detection. It enhances accessibility, usability, and interaction for disabled users. Future improvements include deep learning integration (CNNs) for gesture accuracy and **voice/eye-tracking hybrid control** for better adaptability.

REFERENCES

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