CNN favours the bold – the untold story about seeing sign language in layers

Tristan Møller, Martin Jespersen & Marcus Gasberg

Aarhus University

Introduction

Ever felt the urge to understand sign language?

Stay a while and we'll tell you how a simple ML system can translate signs to words!

Data

Sign-language use visual manual modality to convey meaning. The system is fed pictures of signs made by a hand: 28x28px, 784 features



Try predicting this



Now imagine predicting hundreds of fast moving signs in real life ... not as easy, eh?

Taking the models for a spin

One does not simply choose one model, when investigating a ML-problem. It is necessary to try several, optimize them and find the best! All models are measured with a fl_micro score.

Logistic Regression Classifier – the 'benchmarker'

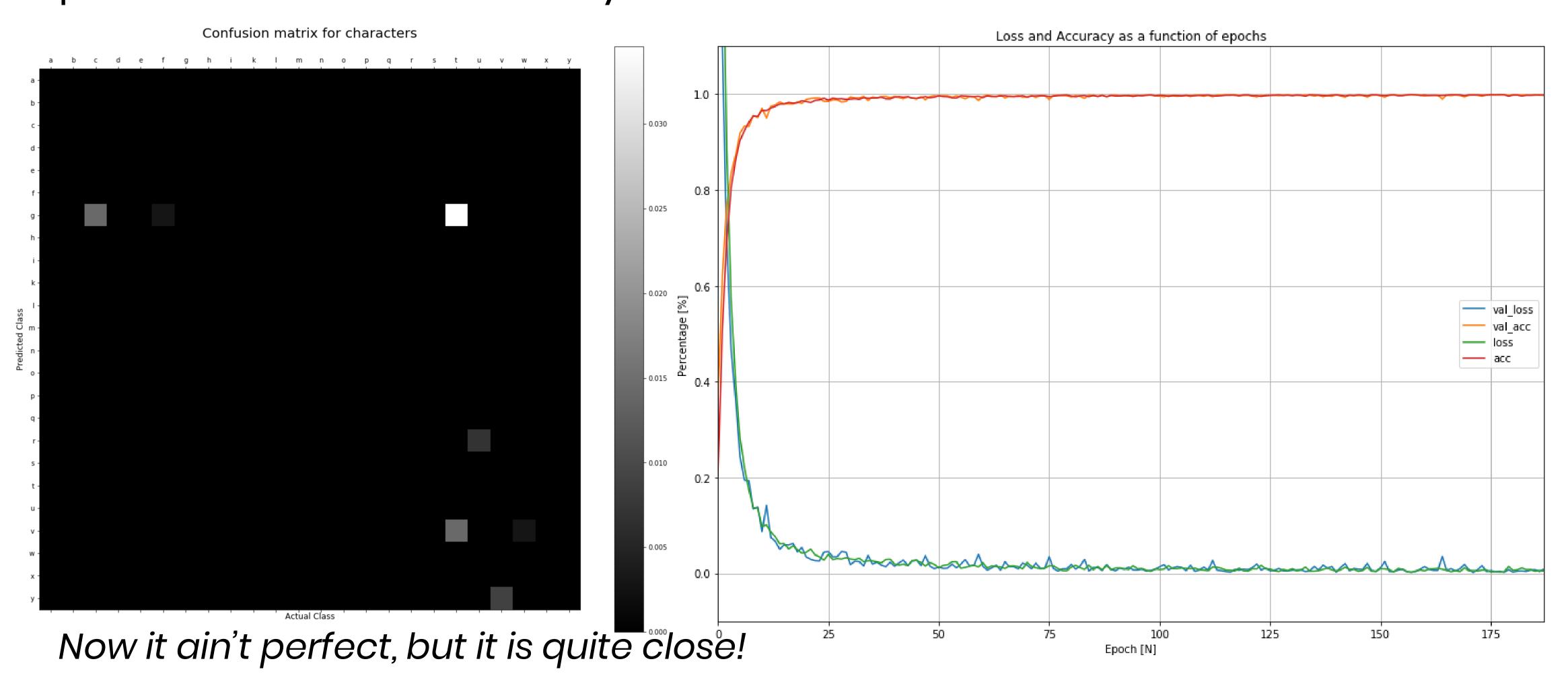
Scaling/normalization and GridSearch is used to find an optimal classifier. A solid score on 0.969. This model is unable to predict non-linear relations, which may cause the worse performance.

Support Vector Classifier – the smarter brother

Like before we use GridSearch to find a mean SVM classifier. It takes a few hours, but the result is a 'mean' model with a score of 0.986.

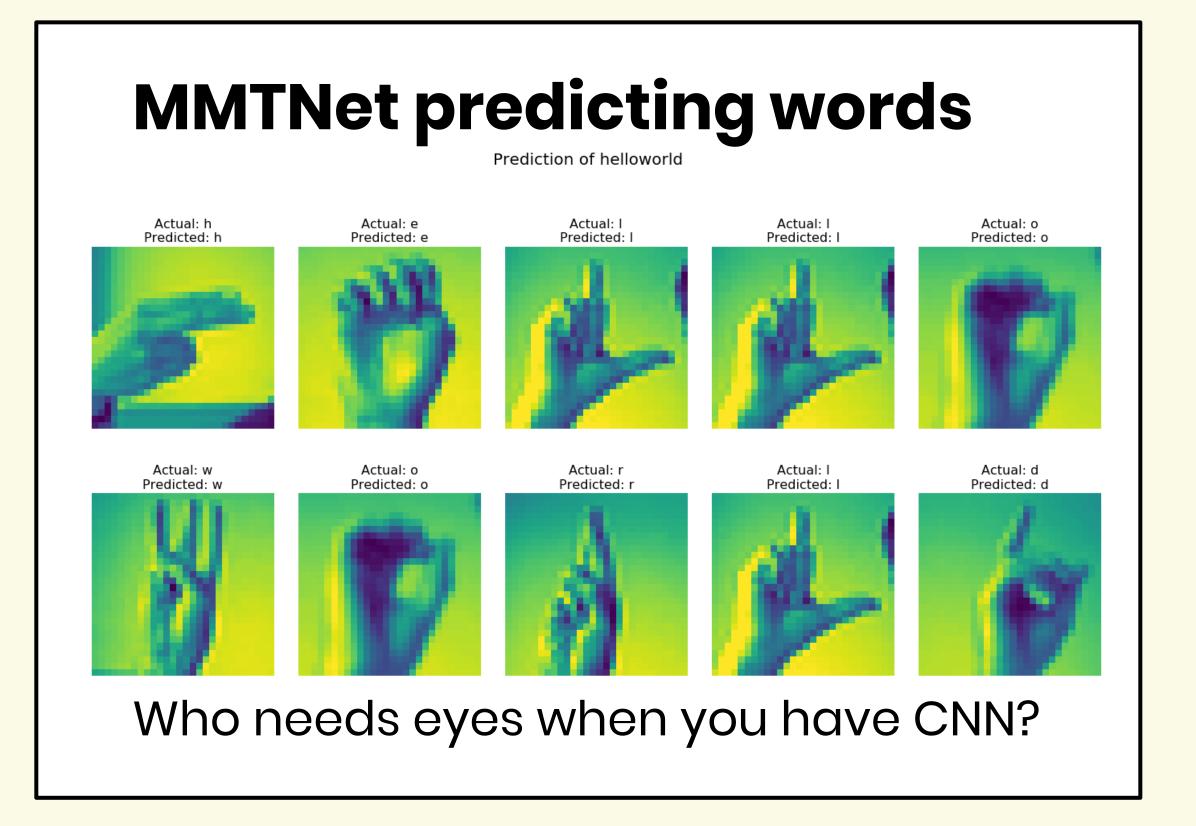
MMTNet (CNN Architecture) - The chosen one

A combination of data augmentation, convolutional/pooling layers & a 'mad' CNN architecture & voila, you have yourself a fully flexed ML system that can identify sign language with an impressive score of 0.996! Here is the performance of this bad boy:



Data Augmentation

It turns out CNN requires a lot of data to avoid overfitting. It was necessary to use realtime generation of new signs when training the model. This increased the performance by 12%!



Conclusion

CNN was designed for image recognition. Realistic data augmentation made the model less prone to overfitting. Convolution and pooling layers made it possible to detect higher-level features. These building blocks enabled the model to differentiate between signs and predict the letters.