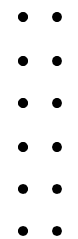


# Natural Human-Computer Interface Based on Gesture Recognition with YOLO to enhance user experience



MOMINA LIAQAT ALI



# OUTLINE

01

Introduction

02

Literature Review

03

Gesture Recognition

04

Natural HCI Design

05

Results

06

Conclusion &  
Future Work





01

# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION



Hand Tracking & Gesture  
Recognition



Human Computer Interaction  
in Virtual Reality



Challenges



YOLO Based Solution

# INTRODUCTION



## Hand Tracking & Gesture Recognition

Enables computers to recognize and Respond to hand movements.

- Gained popularity during COVID-19.
- Demand for gesture recognition technologies is growing.
- Applications go beyond education to industries like automobile and healthcare.

# INTRODUCTION



## HCI in Virtual Reality

VR Systems usually consist of 5 elements and three layers.

- VR system consists of:
  - VR Engine
  - Software & Database
  - Input/Output Devices
  - Users
  - Tasks
- VR system unfolds across:
  - System Layer
  - Middle Layer
  - Application Layer

# INTRODUCTION



## Challenges

Precision, Real-time responsiveness, adaptability and seamless Design.

- Precision:
  - To ensure reliable interaction by accurately interpreting hand movements.
- Real-time Responsiveness:
  - Timely response to optimize overall user experience.
- Adaptability & seamless Design:
  - Maintaining platform compatibility and user-friendliness while smoothly integrating hand tracking into a variety of applications

# INTRODUCTION



## YOLO

YOLO based gesture recognition system.

- For accurate gesture recognition, we used YOLO architecture.
- Using the object detection feature of YOLO to accurately recognize and comprehend hand gestures in a variety of settings.

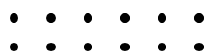




02

# LITERATURE REVIEW





# Object Detection Algorithms

## 1 Single Stage Object Detectors

## 2 Two Stage Object Detectors

- Region Proposals
- Classification





# BUT...

Computationally Expensive

Require large labeled data







# Object Detection Algorithms

## 1 Single Stage Object Detectors

- No Region Proposal Stage
- Direct Prediction

## 2 Two Stage Object Detectors

- Region Proposals
  - Classification
- 
- 



# WHY YOLO?

Less Computation Cost

Real-time Performance



## Pose Estimation Efficient Frontier | COCO | 4th Generation Intel Xeon CPU **decia**

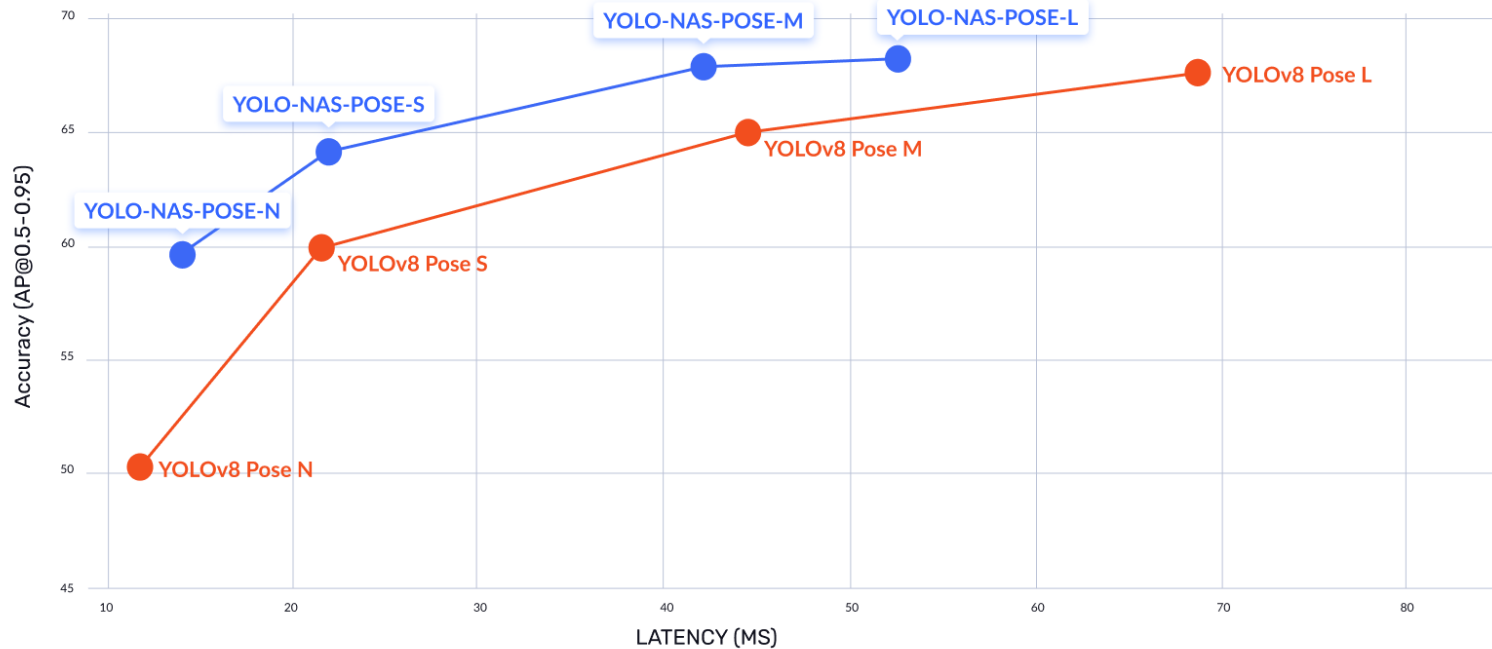


Image Credits: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/8-community-created-content-get-started-yolo-nas-pose-deciai-omguc/>

# Gesture Recognition

- Traditional Gesture Recognition Techniques
  - Hidden Markov Model (Chen et. al)
  - Orientation Histogram (Freeman et al.)
  - Finite State Machines (Hong et al.)
- Advanced Deep Learning Based Techniques
  - sEMG with CNN (Ozdemir et. al)
  - Depth camera with YOLOv3 (Yu et al.)
  - Transfer Learning (Savas et al.)

# Posture Estimation

- Traditional Gesture Recognition Techniques
  - sEMG with CNN (Wang et. al)
  - Kinetic Sensors with DNN (Tang et al.)
  - DNN with Residual Connections (Bonab et al.)



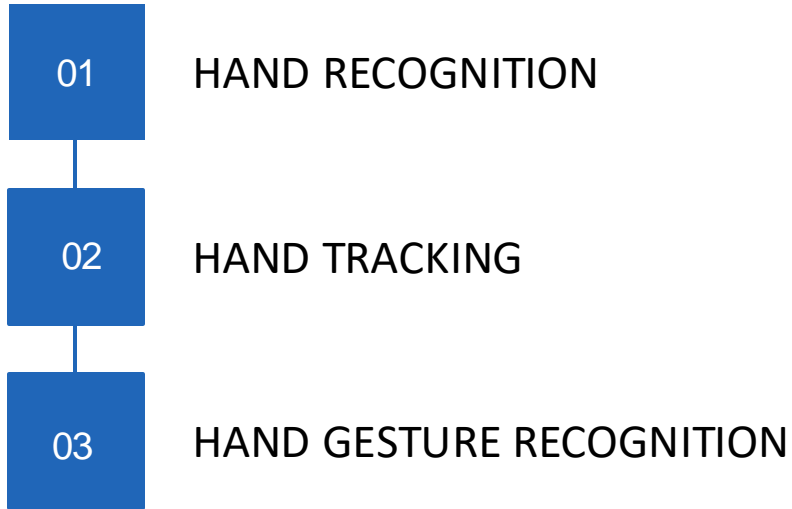


03

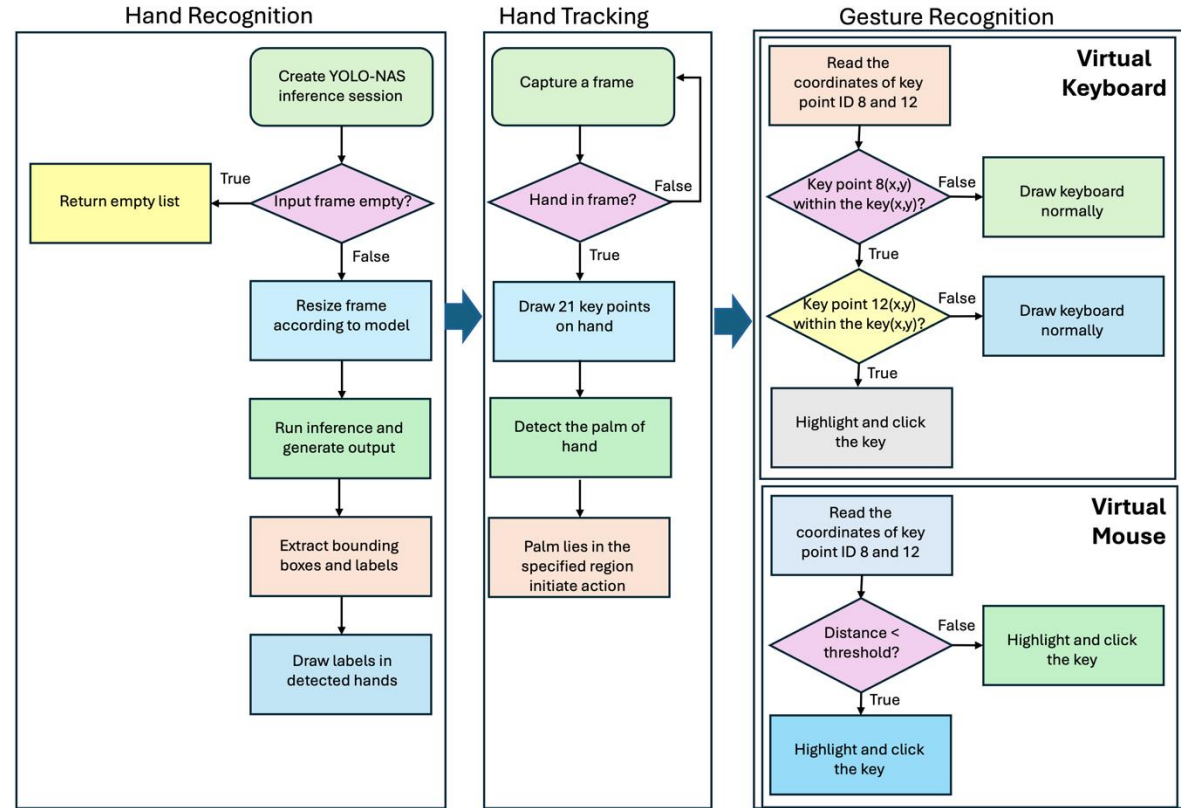
# GESTURE RECOGNITION



# THREE – STEP HAND GESTURE RECOGNITION



# THREE – STEP PROCESS



- $$distance = \sqrt{(x_{12} - x_8)^2 + (y_{12} - y_8)^2}$$





04

# NATURAL HCI DESIGN





# GESTURE RECOGNITION IMPLEMENTATION

01

DATA COLLECTION & PRE-PROCESSING

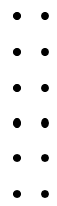
02

GENERATING ANNOTATIONS

03

MODEL TRAINING & FINE TUNING





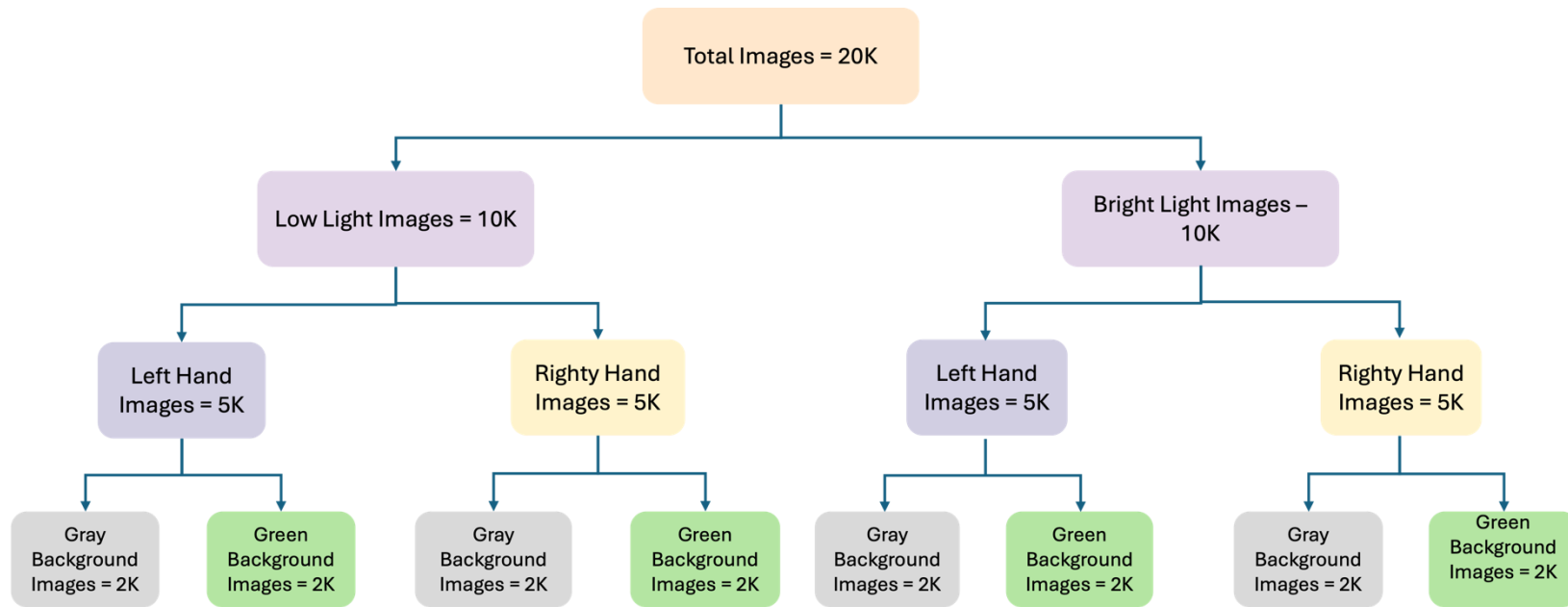
# DATA COLLECTION & PRE-PROCESSING

- Gathered data using webcam.
- Each image was of 2666x1488 pixels.
- Dataset contains 20K images.
- Augmentation techniques like flipping and grayscale were used .
- All images were taken with green screen background in low light and bright light conditions.



Sample Images from Dataset

# DATASET CONSTRUCTION TREE

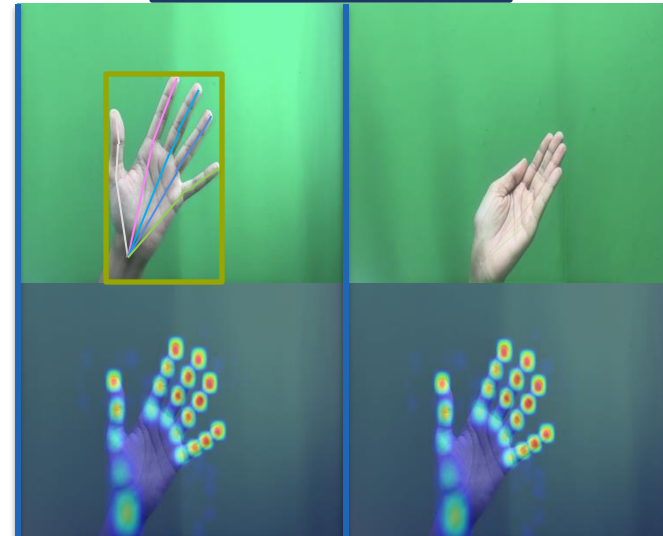


# GENERATING ANNOTATIONS

- Why not manual annotation?
- 21 key-points on human hand were annotated.
- MMPose uses RTMDet which is trained on 4 different hand datasets.
- RTMDet outperforms YOLO with 52.8% AP on COCO and 300+ FPS on an NVIDIA 3090 GPU.
- Used RTMDet-Nano for detection and RTMPose for posture estimation.
- Annotations were converted to json format.



HAND  
LANDMARKS



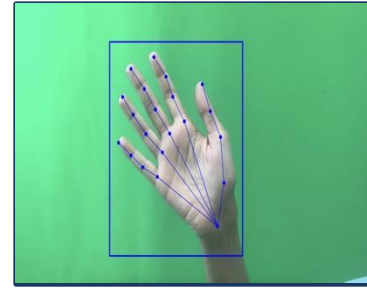
Original  
Image

Annotated  
Image

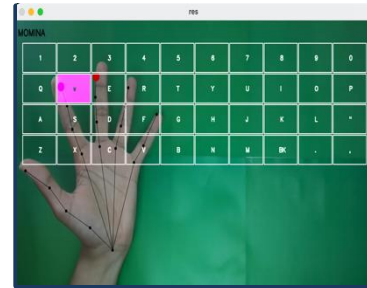


# MODEL TRAINING & FINE TUNING

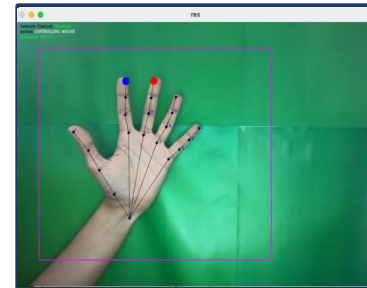
- Used YOLO-NAS Pose; a sibling model of YOLO-NAS.
- Famous model because of its capability of being a single-stage detector which makes it fast in real-time applications.
- YOLO-NAS Pose performs both detection and estimation of Pose in single pass.
- YOLO-NAS Pose is trained on COCO2017 Dataset.
- We fine-tuned the model on our dataset.



HAND  
LANDMARKS



KEYBOARD  
CONTROL



MOUSE  
CONTROL

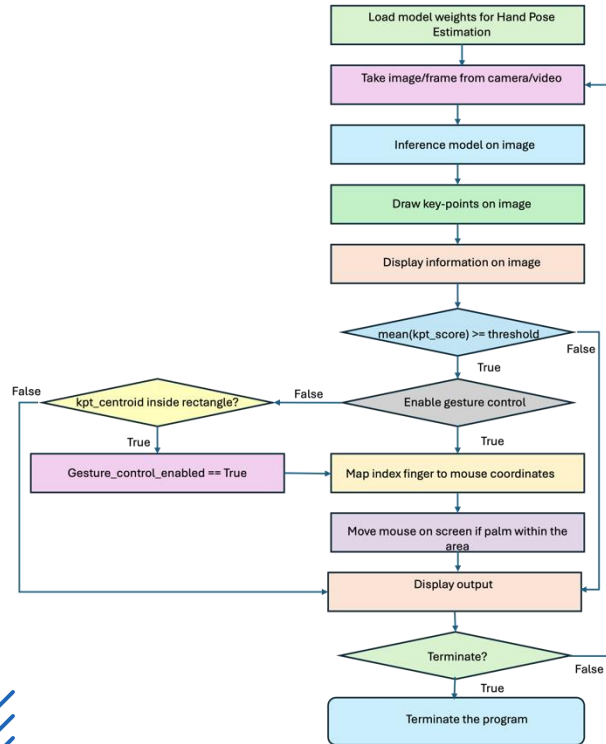
# Model and System Details

- $r = \max(\frac{640}{h}, \frac{640}{w})$
- $Updated\_height = h * r$
- $Updated\_width = w * r$
- $UpdatedKeypoint_i = originalKeypoint * r$
- $UpdatedBBox_i = originalBBox_i * r$

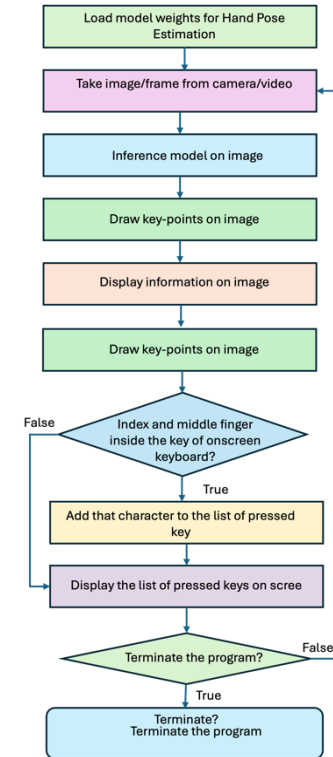
Configurations	Value
Epochs	10
Learning Rate	0.001
Optimizer	AdamW
Weight Decay	0.000001
Batch size	32
Iterations per Epoch	439

Features	Details
CUDA Cores	7689 Cores
CPU Memory	24 GB @ 300 GBps
Compute Performance FP64	0.5 TFLOPS
Compute Performance FP32	30.3 TFLOPS
Architecture	NVIDIA Ada Lovelace

# VIRTUAL MOUSE



# VIRTUAL KEYBOARD





05

# RESULTS

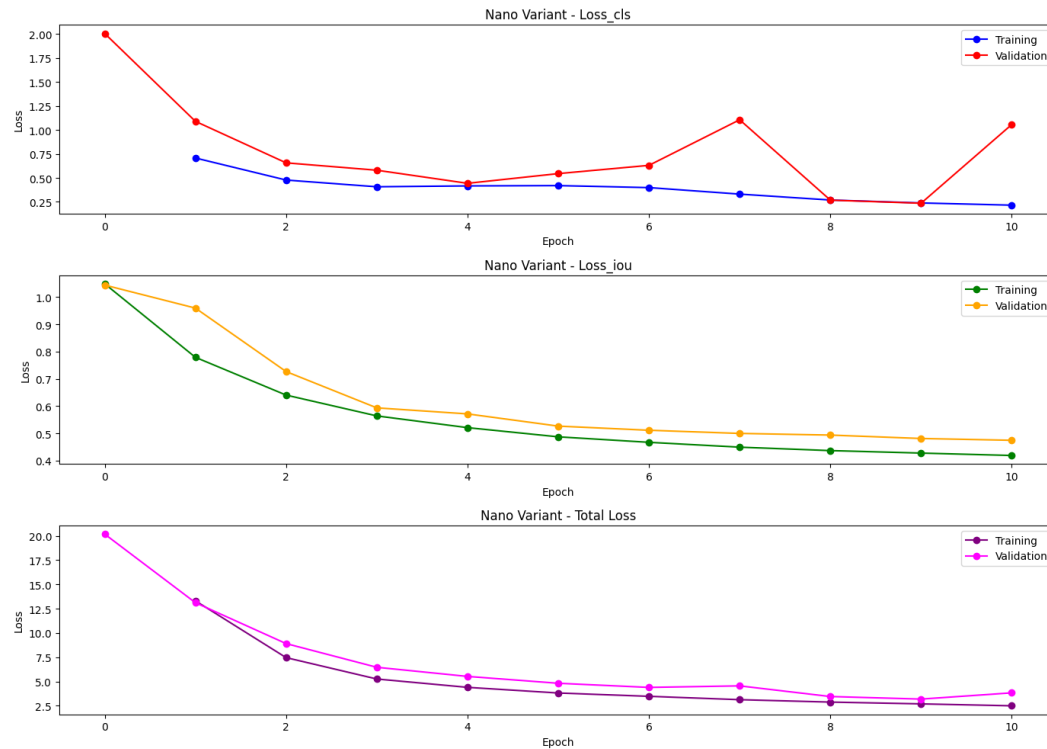


# RESULTS

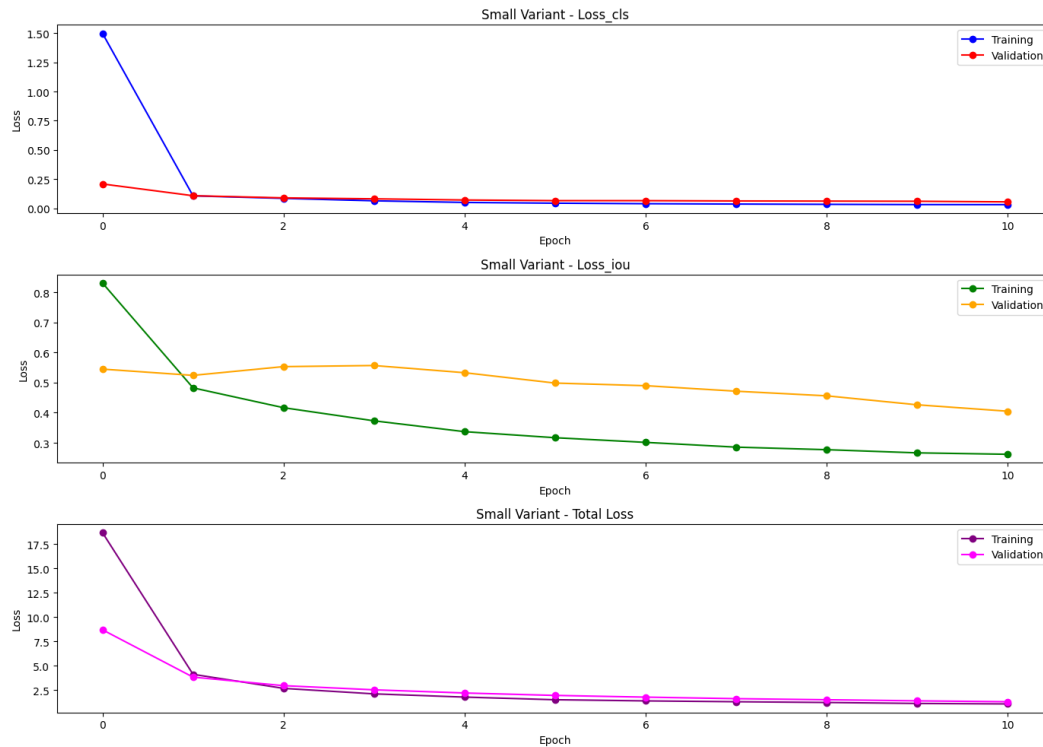
- We created two instances of the dataset one had 5k images and named it as Dataset A and other had 20k images and names it as Dataset B.
- Each of these models were trained for 10 Epochs on both datasets A and B.
- We monitored AP and AR on each epoch and computed the Total loss, classification loss and IOU loss

Model	No. of Parameters
Nano	9,901,483
Small	22.2 million
Medium	58.2 million

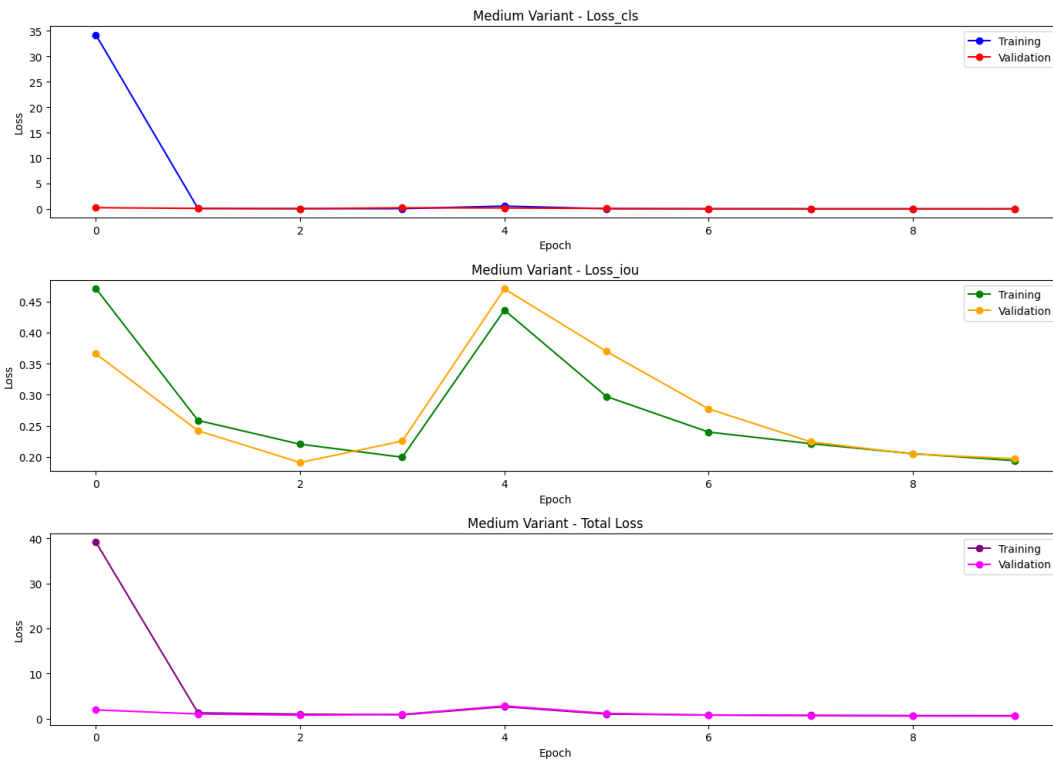
# NANO MODEL - DATASET A



# SMALL MODEL - DATASET A

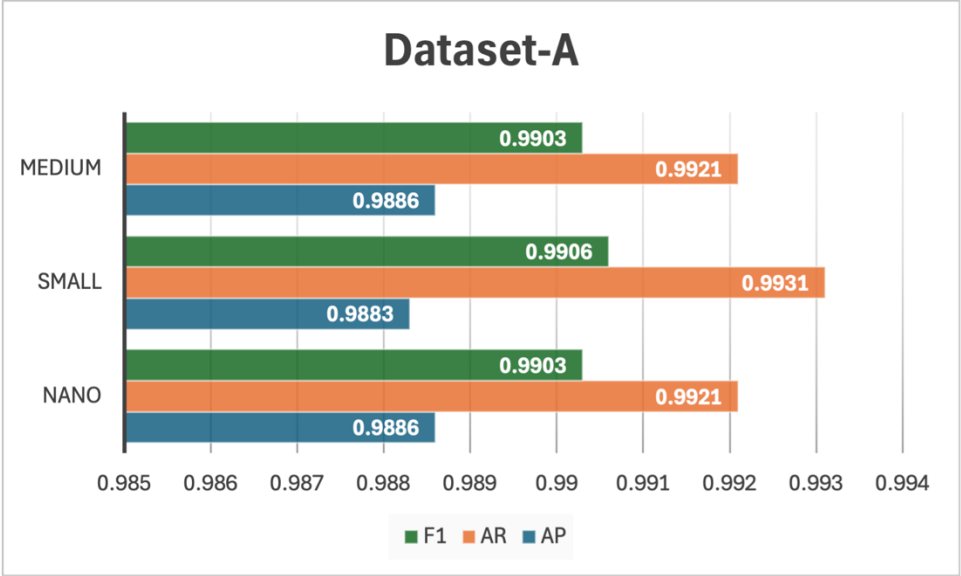


# MEDIUM MODEL - DATASET A



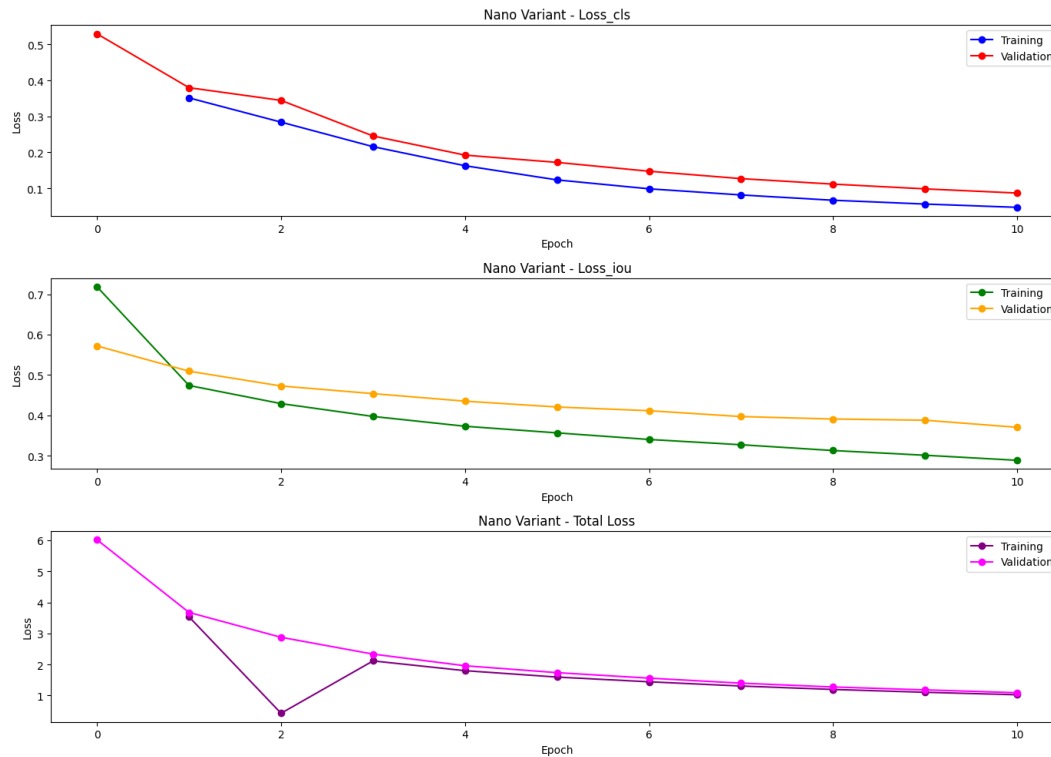


COMPARISON OF  
THREE VARIANTS  
OF THE MODEL  
ON DATASET - A

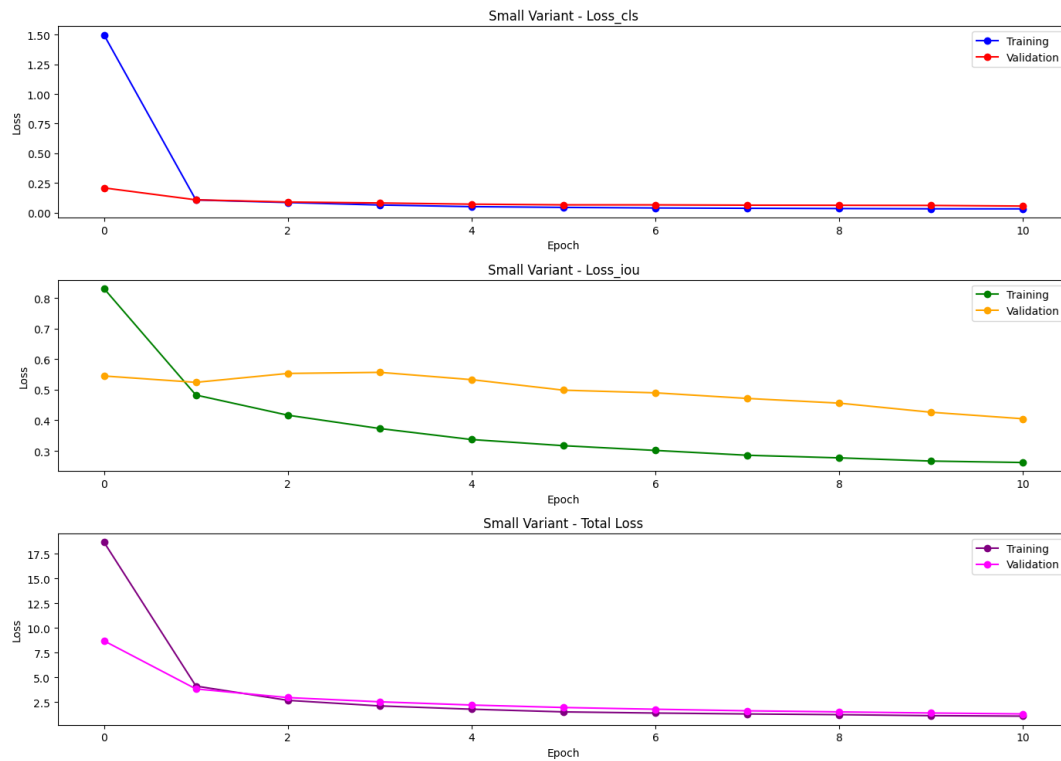


Model Variant	AP	AR	F1
NANO	0.9886	0.9921	0.9903
SMALL	0.9883	0.9931	0.9906
MEDIUM	0.9886	0.9921	0.9903

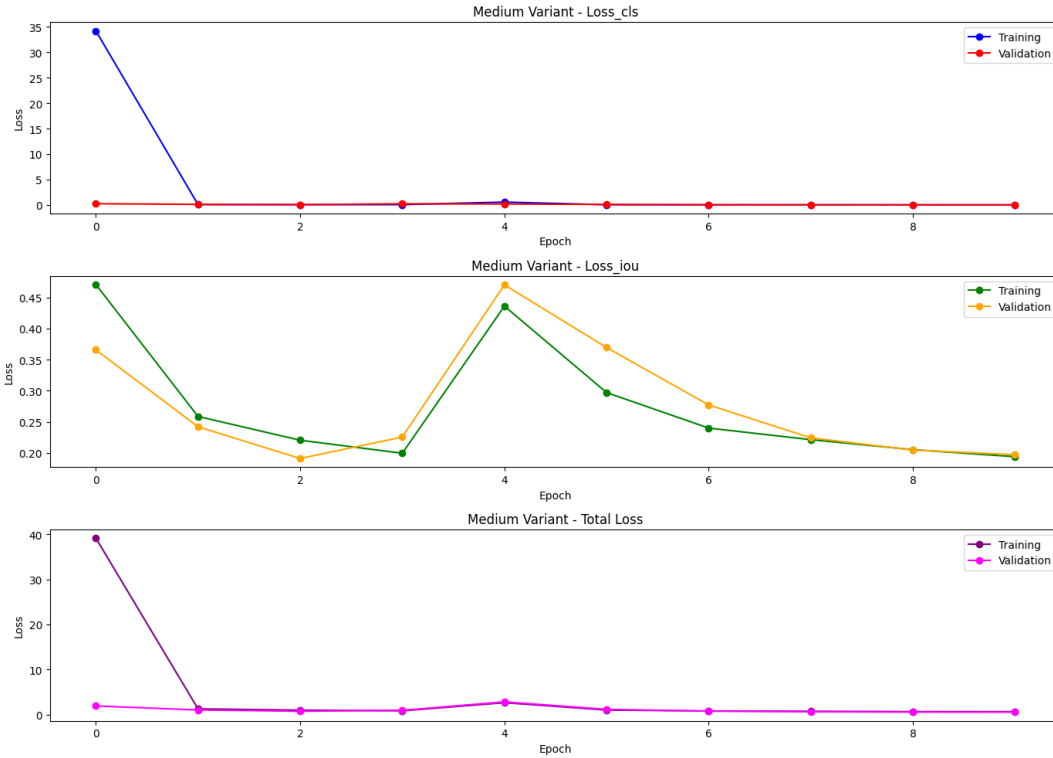
# NANO MODEL - DATASET B



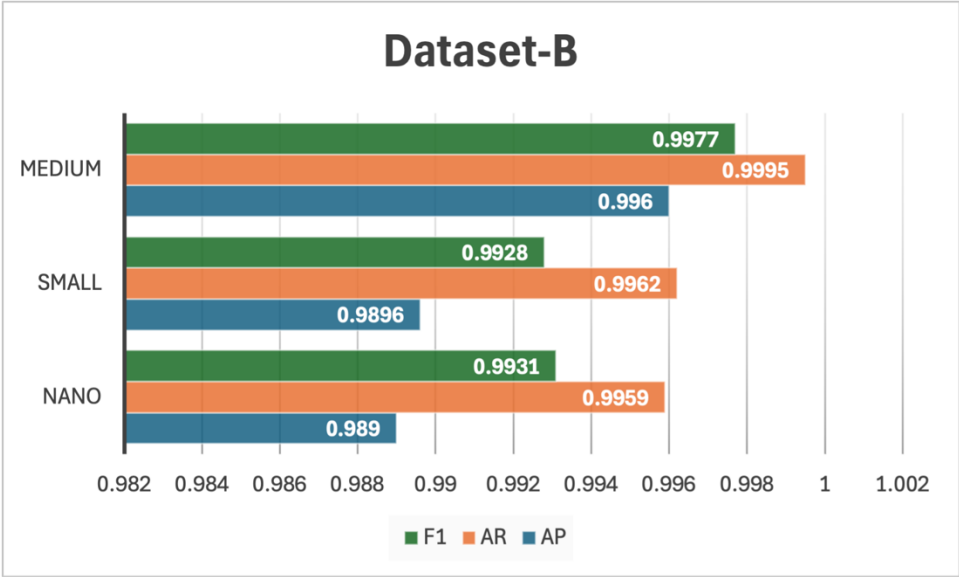
# SMALL MODEL - DATASET B



# MEDIUM MODEL - DATASET B



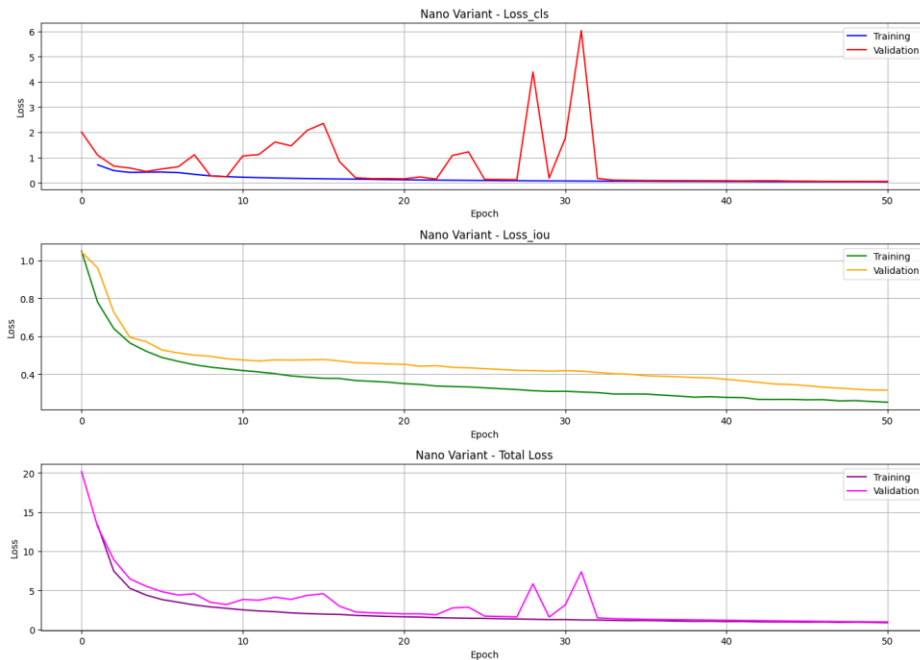
COMPARISON OF  
THREE VARIANTS  
OF THE MODEL  
ON DATASET - B

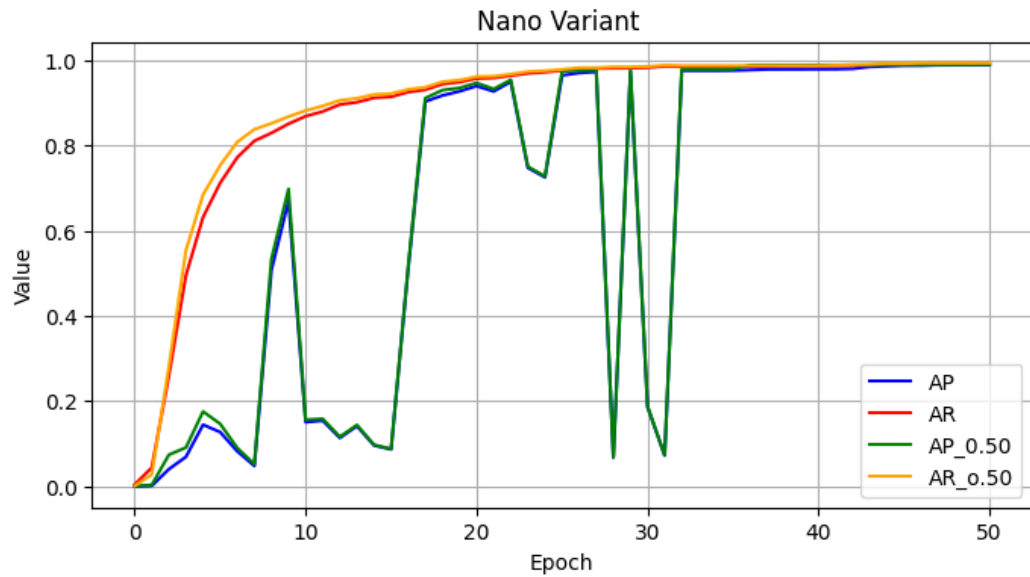


Model Variant	AP	AR	F1
NANO	0.989	0.9959	0.9931
SMALL	0.9896	0.9962	0.9928
MEDIUM	0.996	0.9995	0.9977

# NANO VARIANT AS THE WINNER

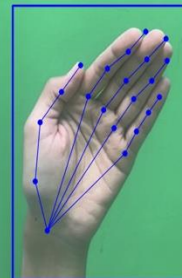
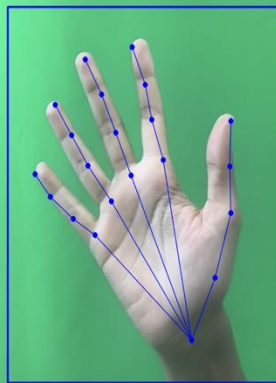
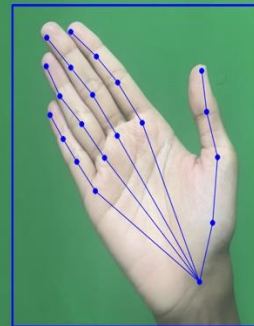
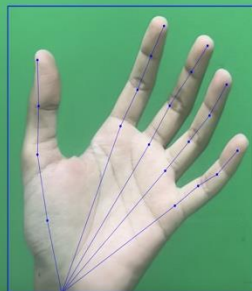
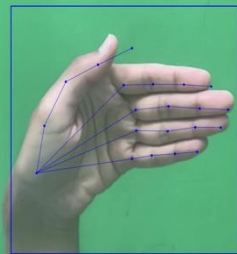
- From the results obtained on the datasets and from the literature, nano variant is the best choice for real-time processing when we deploy it on edge devices.
- We then trained Nano variant for 50 Epochs and we saw clear results of less overfitting when considering AP and AR metrices.





Model	AP	AR	F1
Nano	0.9886	0.9921	0.9903

# Predictions made by model on Test Data

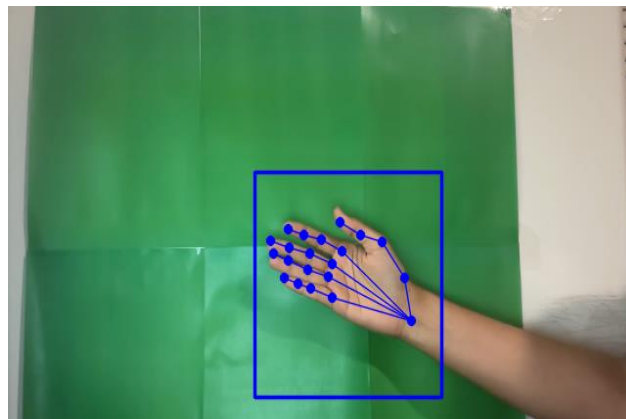
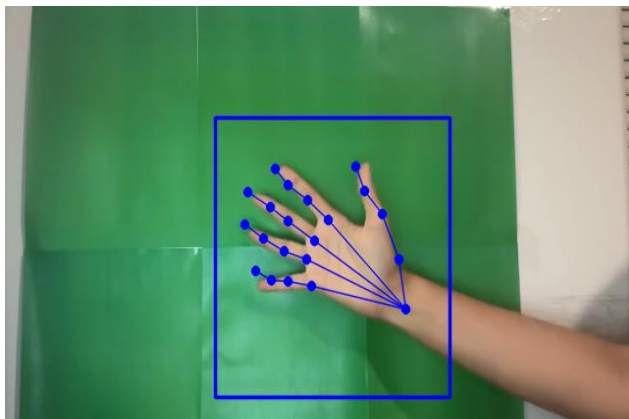




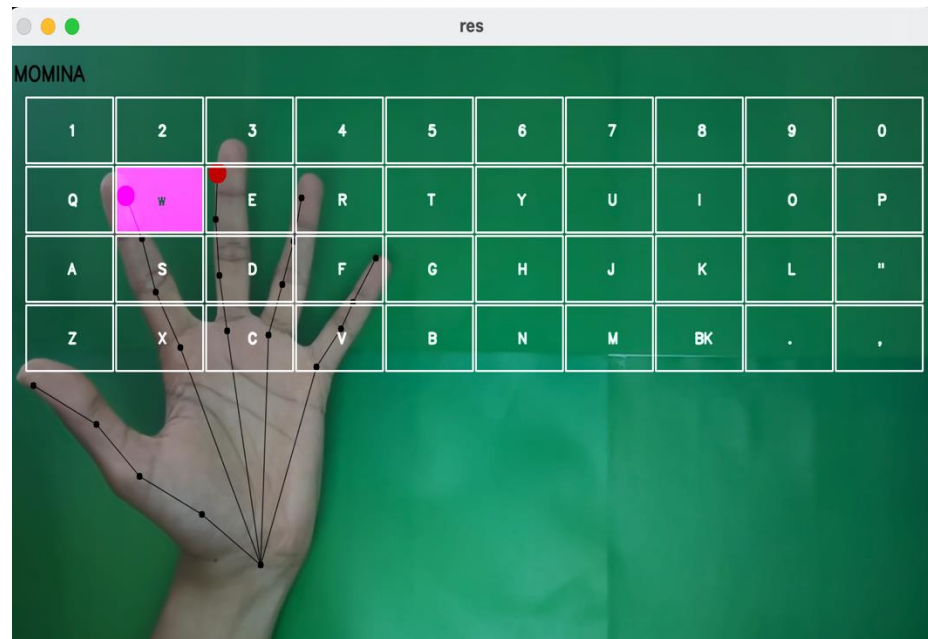
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

# Predictions made by model on data with some degree of white background involved

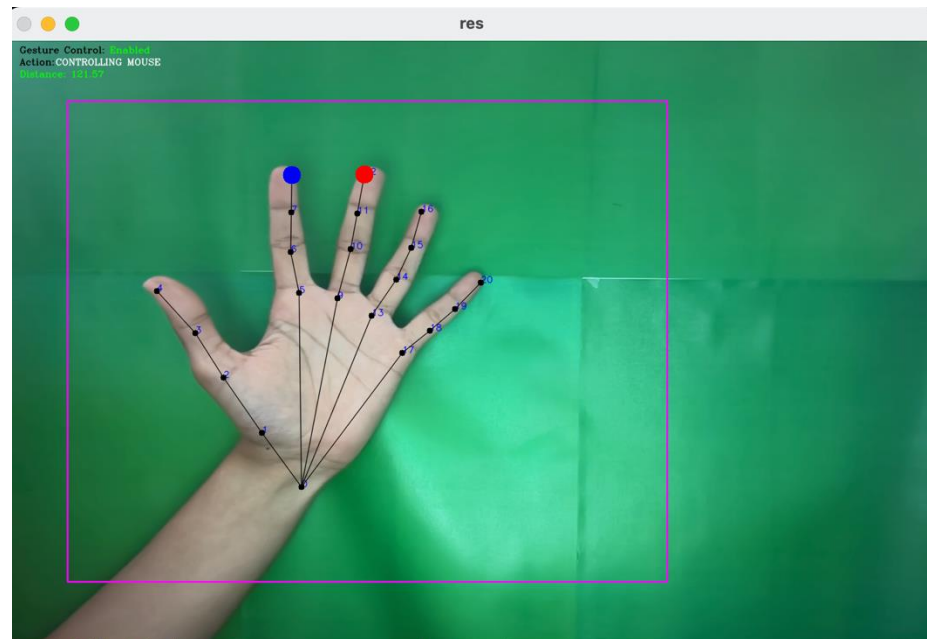
⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮



# Virtual Mouse and Keyboard in Action

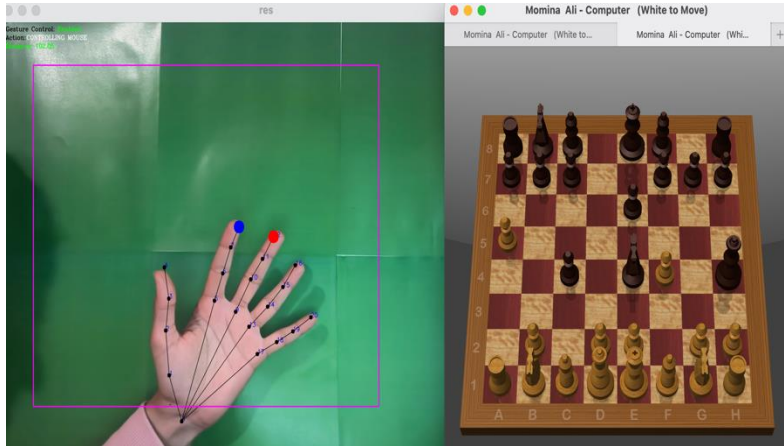


Virtual Keyboard

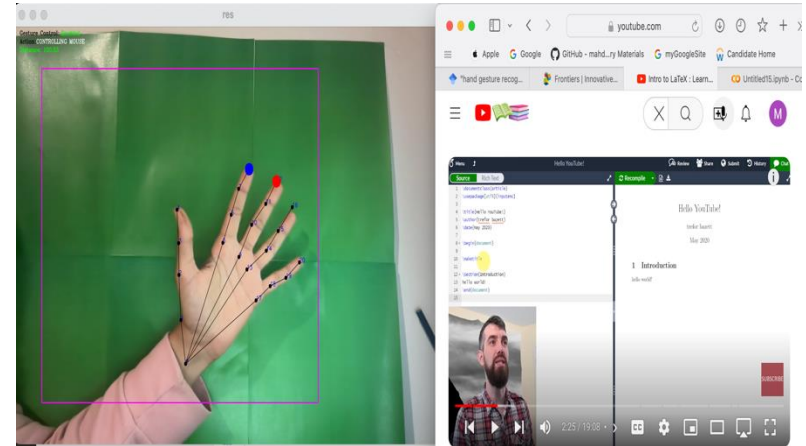


Virtual Mouse

# USE CASES



Virtual control for playing  
chess on computer



Remote control for media  
playback



06

# CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK



# CONCLUSION



## FOCUS OF RESEARCH:

- Enhancing Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) in Virtual Reality (VR) by utilizing technology for gesture recognition and hand tracking



## VIABILITY DEMONSTRATION:

- Use of YOLO models in a virtual Human Computer Interface demonstrates its practicality and increases user engagement in virtual reality settings.



## REAL-WORLD APPLICATION:

- By connecting theory and practice, the use of virtual mouse and keyboard can greatly revolutionize the gaming and education industry.





# FUTURE WORK



## SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENT:

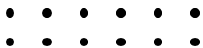
- More precision and versatile hand gestures will be added.



## IMPROVING VIRTUAL EXPERIENCE:

- To increase the frame-rate to give user a feeling of immersive control of mouse cloud interface will be made better and parallel processing of the frames will be achieved.





THANK YOU!

