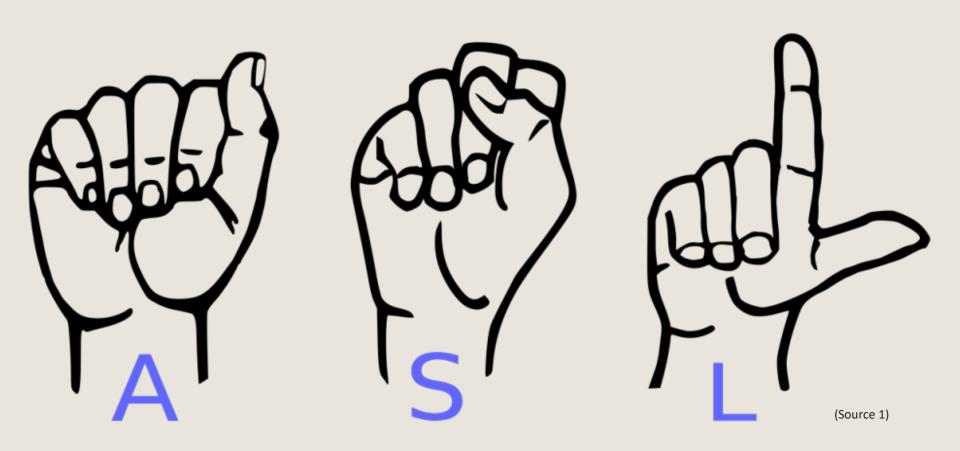
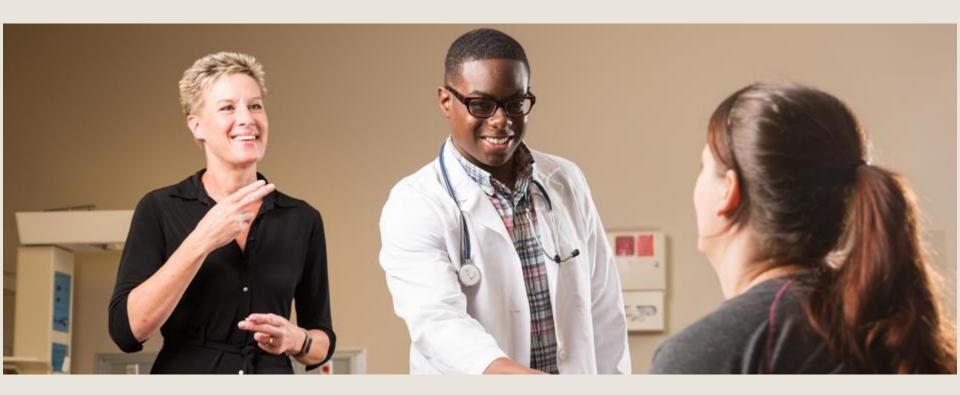
CLASSIFICATION OF SIGN LANGUAGE USING IMAGE SEGMENTATION AND HAND POSE ESTIMATION



AGENDA

- I. Motivation
- 2. Datasets
- 3. Methodology
 - I. Hand Segmentation
 - 2. Hand Pose Estimation
 - 3. Sign Language Classification
- 4. Results
- 5. Live-Demo

I. MOTIVATION

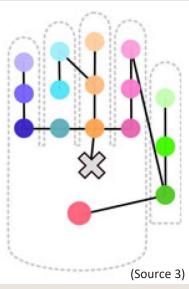


2. DATASET - HANDSEG



2. Dataset – ICVL Hand Posture

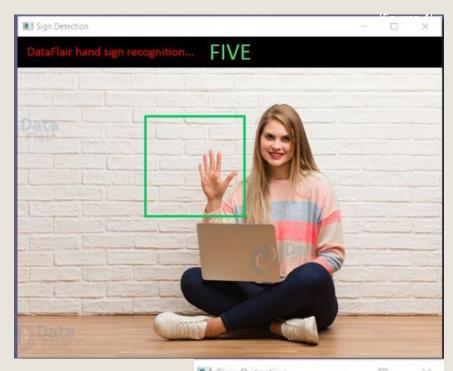




3. METHODOLOGY

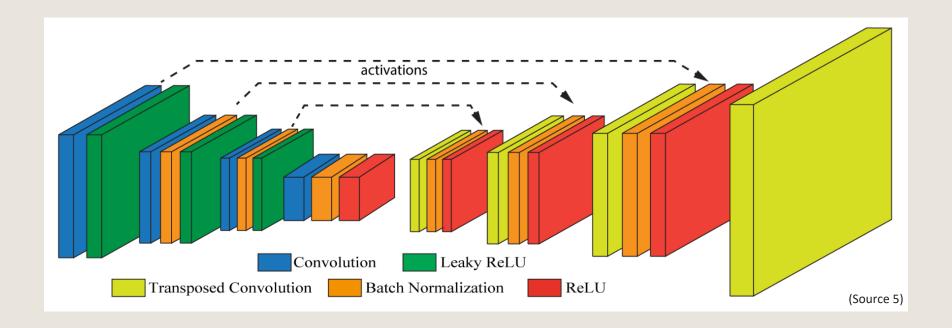
Pipeline:

- I. Preprocessing
- 2. Hand Segmentation
- 3. Bounding Box Prediction
- 4. Hand Pose Estimation
- 5. Classification of American Sign Language

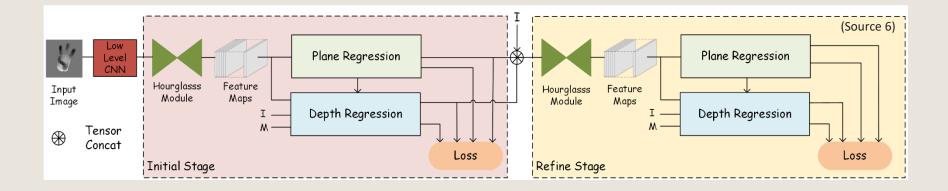




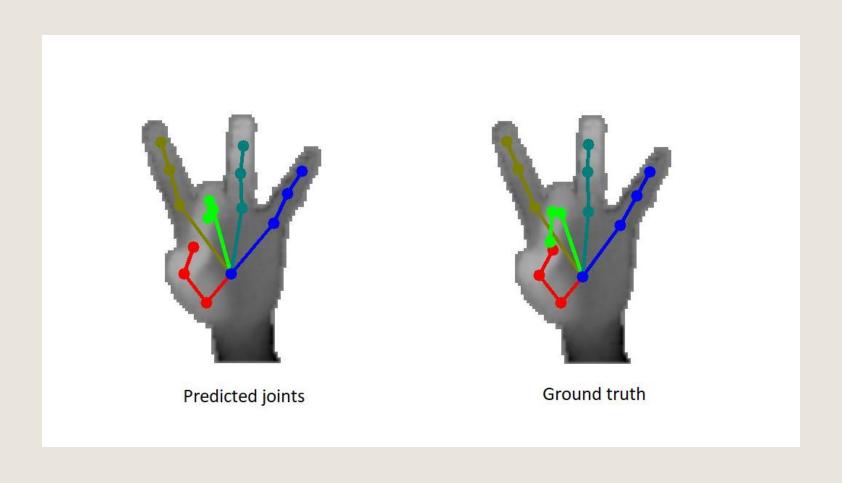
3.1 HAND SEGMENTATION



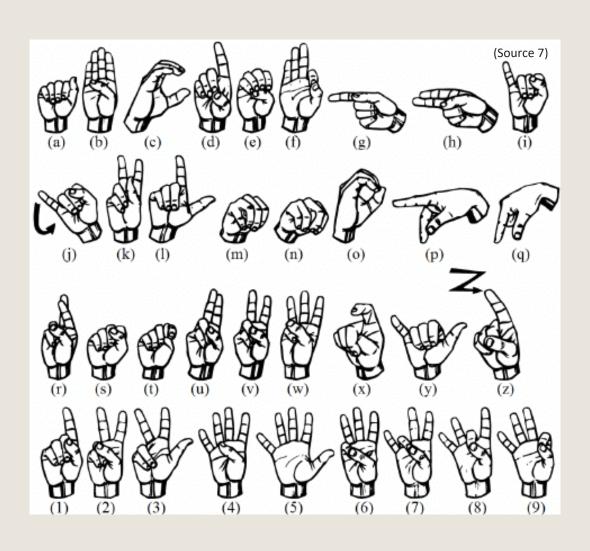
3.2 HAND POSE ESTIMATION



3.2 HAND POSE ESTIMATION



3.3 SIGN LANGUAGE CLASSIFICATION



4. RESULTS

5.1 Hand Segmentation:

Dataset	Mean IoU
Own implementation	0.66
HandSeg	0.87
SegNet	0.89

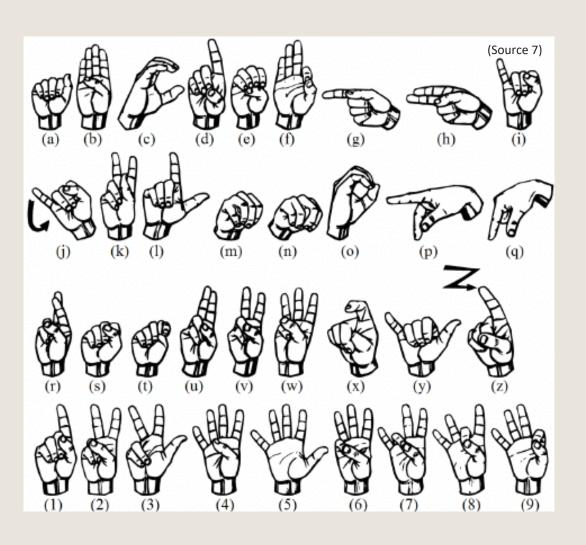
5.2 Bounding Box Prediction:

	Amount of boxes
Fully covered Hand	166
Missing Joints	30 (mean cut: 2.07)
Unusable	4

5.2 Hand Pose Estimation:

Mean 3D Error	3.46
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5. LIVE-DEMO



ABBILDUNGSVERZEICHNIS

Source 1:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Sign_Language#/media/File:American_Sign_Language_ASL.svg

Source 2:

Bojja, Abhishake Kumar, et al. "Handseg: An automatically labeled dataset for hand segmentation from depth images." 2019 16th Conference on Computer and Robot Vision (CRV). IEEE, 2019.

Source 3:

Tang, Danhang, et al. "Latent regression forest: structured estimation of 3d hand poses." *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence* 39.7 (2016): 1374-1387.

Source 4:

https://data-flair.training/blogs/sign-language-recognition-python-ml-opencv/

Source 5:

A. K. Bojja, F. Mueller, S. R. Malireddi, M. Oberweger, V. Lepetit, C. Theobalt, K. M. Yi,and A. Tagliasacchi, Conference on Computer and Robot Vision, "Handseg: An automatically labeled dataset for hand segmentation from depth images," in16th, CRV 2019, IEEE, May 29-31, 2019, Kingston, ON, Canad

Source 6:

Zhang, Xingyuan, and Fuhai Zhang. "Pixel-wise regression: 3d hand pose estimation via spatial-form representation and differentiable decoder." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1905.02085* (2019)

Source 7:

B. Kang, S. Tripathi, and T. Q. Nguyen, in 3rd IAPR Asian Conference on Pattern Recognition, "Real-time sign language fingerspelling recognition using convolutional neural networks from depth map," ACPR 2015, , November 3-6, 2015, IEEE, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia