

# Empowering Deaf With Indian Sign Language Interpreter

by

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# Introduction

- Hearing impaired people use sign language to express thoughts, emotions and fluent conversations.
- "Empowering Deaf with Indian Sign Language Interpreter" aims to detect and understand significant hand motions for effective communication.



Figure: Deaf communication.



# Problem Statement

- To develop an Indian Sign Language recognition system using deep learning and OpenCV to identify sign language gestures in real-time and convert sign to text based on detected gestures to enhance communication experiences for deaf individuals.



# Objectives

- To create a curated dataset of Indian Sign Language.
- To create a real-time system translating short sign to text.
- To bridge communication gap between deaf people and normal people.



# Architecture

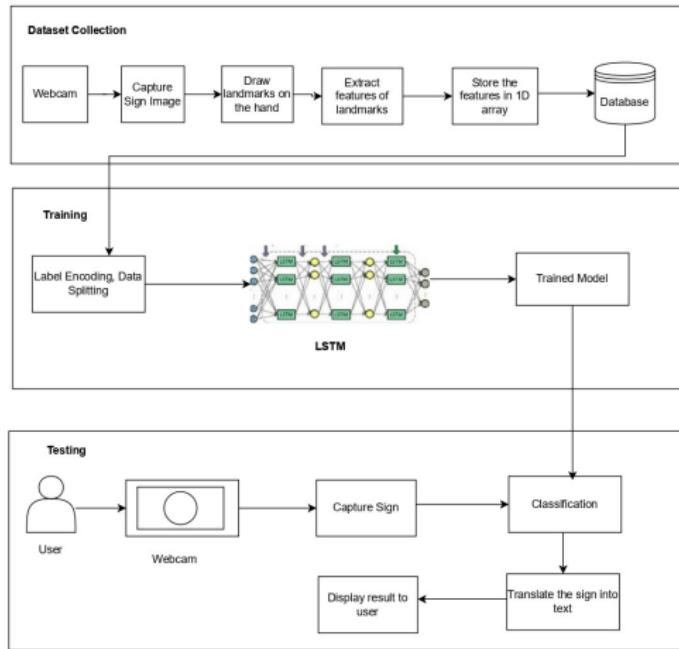


Figure: System Architecture

# Dataset Link

Click here to visit dataset



# Mathematical Modeling

Mathematical Model use in LSTM model to build the system is as follow:

Here LSTM layer( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )

X=input

1. Input Gate( $i_t$ )

$$i_t^{(i)} = \sigma(W_i^{(i)} \cdot [h_{(t-1)}^{(i)}, x_t] + b_i^{(i)}) \quad (1)$$

- $W_{(i)}$  is weight and  $b_{(i)}$  is biases for input gate.
- $\sigma$  is Sigmoid activation.
- $h^{t-1}$  preceding hidden state

2. Forget Gate( $f_t$ )

$$f_t^{(i)} = \sigma(W_f^{(i)} \cdot [h_{(t-1)}^{(i)}, x_t] + b_f^{(i)}) \quad (2)$$



# Mathematical Modeling

3. Cell State( $C_t$ ) Update:

$$C_t^{(i)} = f_t^{(i)} \cdot C_{(t-1)}^{(i)} + i_i^{(i)} \cdot \bar{C} \quad (3)$$

$$\bar{C} = \text{ReLU}(W_c^{(i)} \cdot [h_{(t-1)}^{(i)}, x_t] + b_c^{(i)}) \quad (4)$$

- $\bar{C}$  - Candidate cell state

4. Output Gate( $O_t$ )

$$O_t^{(i)} = \sigma(W_O^{(i)} \cdot [h_{(t-1)}^{(i)}, x_t] + b_O^{(i)}) \quad (5)$$

5. Hidden State( $h_t$ ):

$$h_t^{(i)} = O_t^{(i)} \cdot \text{ReLU}(C_t) \quad (6)$$

Here Dense layer( $j = 1, 2$ )



# Mathematical Modeling

6. Dense Layer 1 and 2:

input:  $(O^{(3)}) = [h_1^{(3)}, h_2^{(3)}, \dots, h_{\text{numtimesteps}}^{(3)}]$

Forward Pass: for  $t = 1, 2, \dots, \text{numtimesteps}$ :

$$Z_t^{(j)} = W^{(j)} \cdot O_t^{(j)} + b^{(1)} \quad (7)$$

$$A_t^{(j)} = \text{ReLU}(Z_t^{(j)}) \quad (8)$$

7. Output layer:

input:  $(A^{(2)}) = [A_1^{(2)}, A_2^{(2)}, \dots, A_{\text{numtimesteps}}^{(2)}]$

Forward Pass: for  $t = 1, 2, \dots, \text{num-time-steps}$ :

$$Z_t^{(3)} = W^{(3)} \cdot A_t^{(2)} + b^{(2)} \quad (9)$$

$$Y_t^{(3)} = \text{Softmax}(Z_t^{(3)}) \quad (10)$$

Output gives the results of sign with text.



# Algorithm Development

## Algorithm:

**Input:** Array of features extracted from landmarks present on the hand.

**Output:** Sign Detection

**Training Phase: LSTM**

**for** epoch = 0 **to** epochs = 150 **do**

    img\_array ← Sequential model();

**for** i = 0 to 2

        img\_array ← LSTM array with 64 unit and

        return\_sequences=True;

**end**

    img\_array ← LSTM array with 128 unit and

    return\_sequences=True;

    img\_array ← LSTM array with 64 unit and

    return\_sequences=False;

    img\_array ← Dense layer with softmax activation;

Output()←img\_array;



# Algorithm Development

## Testing Phase:

Image processing(image):

    output image ← Sign Language Detection(image);

    Hand-Landmarks[ ] ← Feature Extraction(Output\_image);

**for**  $i = 0$  **to** size(Hand-Landmarks) **do**

        output text += Classify Sign with Trained  
        Model(Hand-Landmarks[i]);

**end**

## System Implementation Phase:

trained model ← LSTM-Based sequential Model(dataset);

Sign Language Detection ← image processing(image);

display(text);



# SRS Diagram

## Data Flow Diagram Level -0

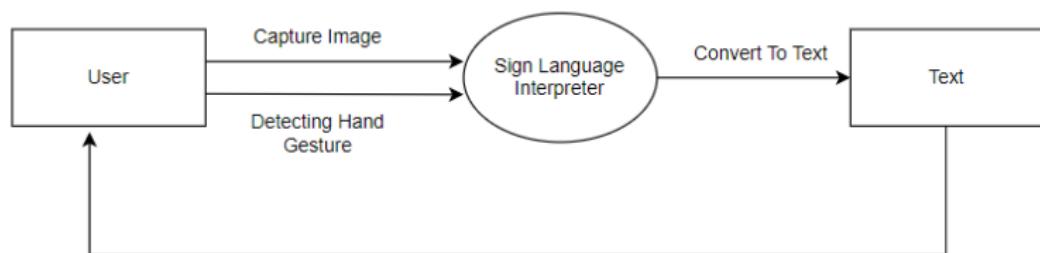


Figure: DFD0



# SRS Diagram

Data Flow Diagram Level-1

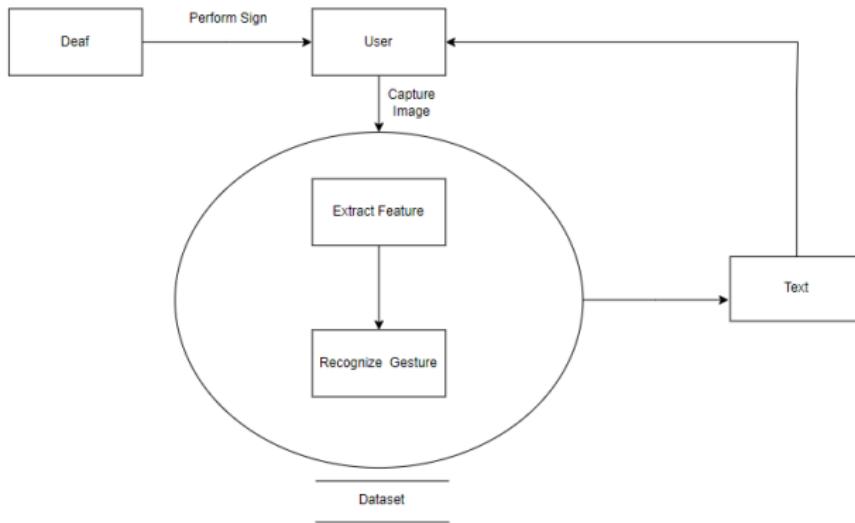


Figure: DFD Level 1



# SRS Diagram

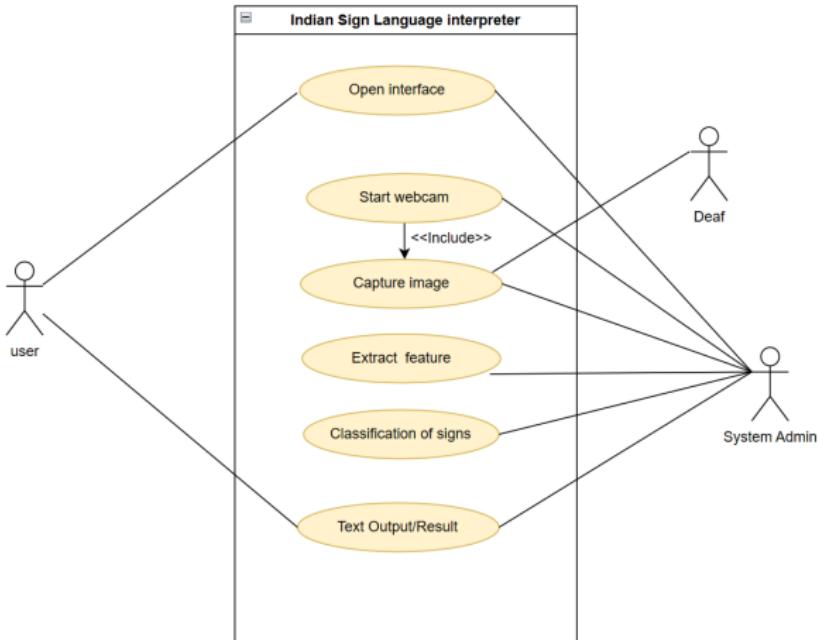


Figure: Use case Diagram



# SRS Diagram

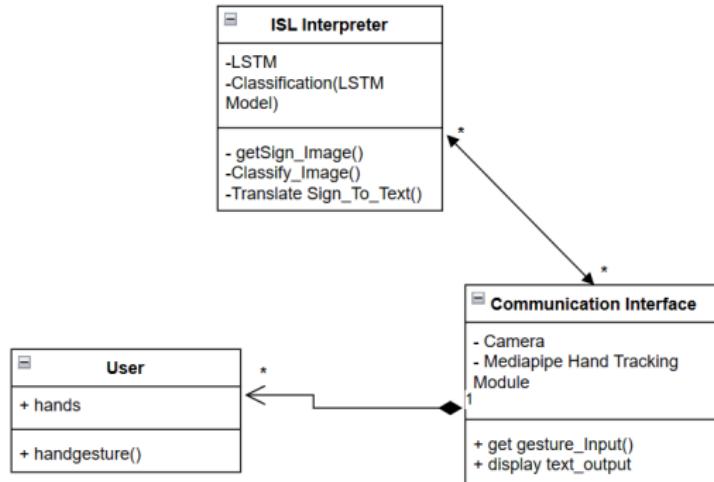


Figure: Class Diagram



# SRS Diagram

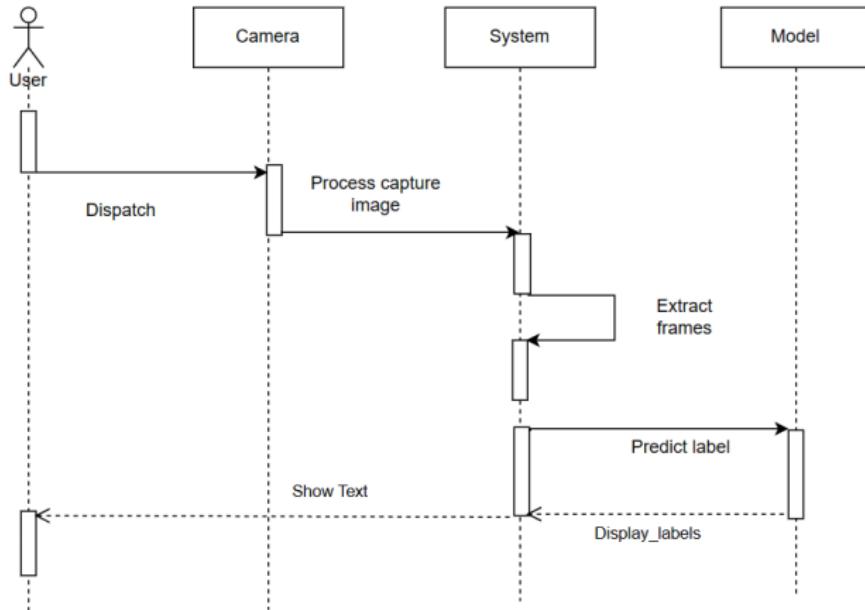


Figure: Sequence Diagram



# SRS Diagram

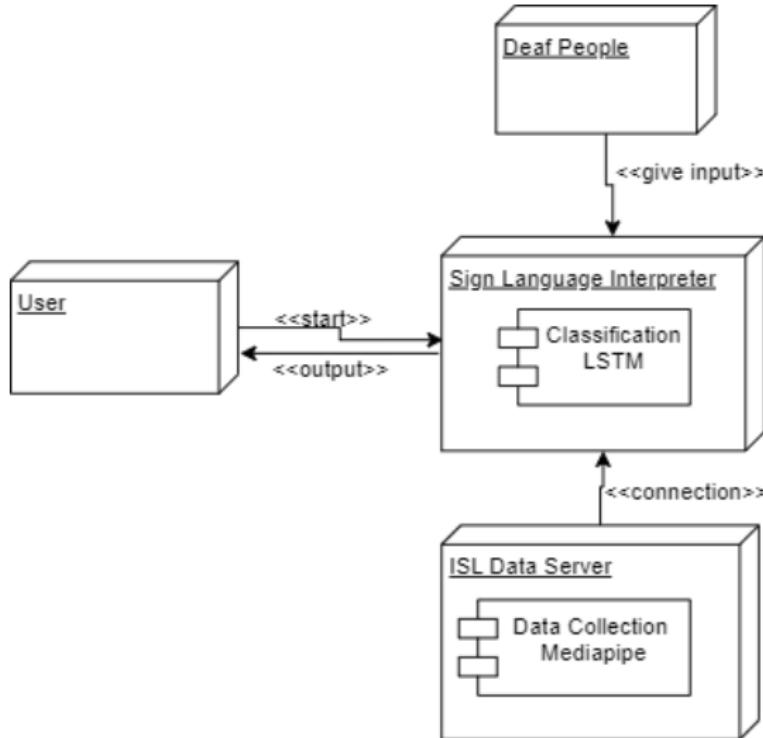


Figure: Deployment Diagram



# Implementation

[Click here to visit implementation.](#)



# Experimental Results

**Accuracy Graph:** The graph shows that model's accuracy improves and stabilizes over epochs, indicating effective learning and good performance on both training and validation data.

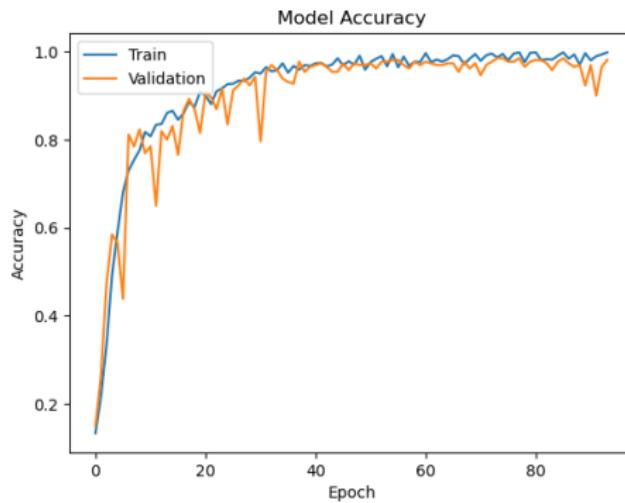


Figure: Model Accuracy

# Experimental Results

**Loss Graph:** The loss graph shows that the model's error decreases and stabilizes over epochs, reflecting improved accuracy in predictions.

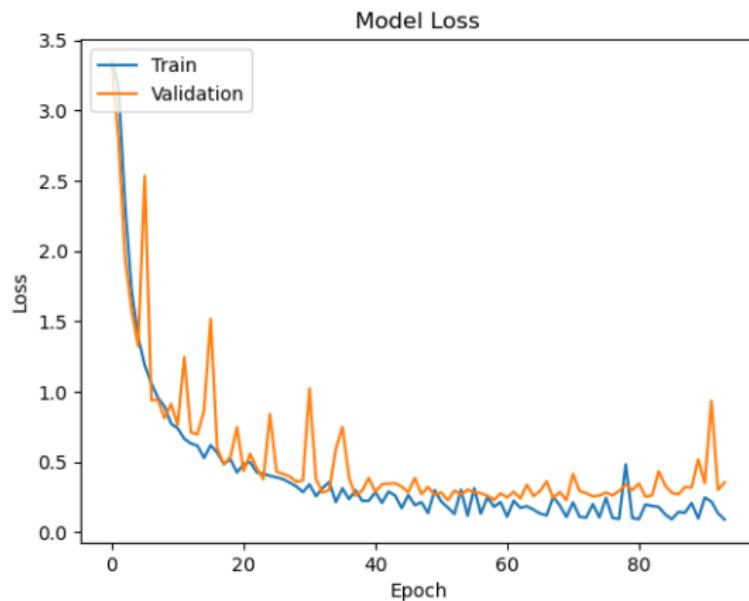


Figure: Loss



# Experimental Result

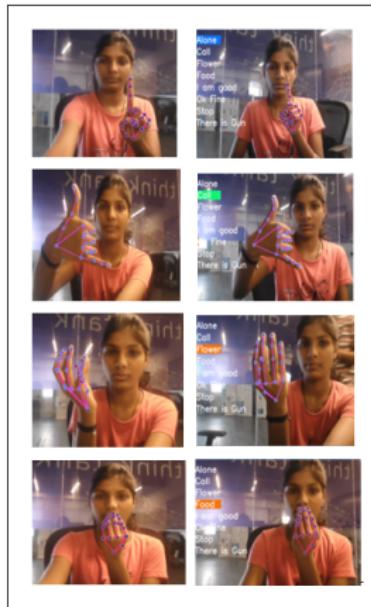


Figure: Results

# Experimental Results



Figure: Results



# Performance Evaluation

Signs	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Support
Alone	1.00	0.92	0.96	13
Call	1.00	1.00	1.00	13
Flower	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
Food	1.00	0.86	0.92	7
I am Good	1.00	0.88	0.93	8
Ok Fine	1.00	1.00	1.00	10
Stop	0.62	1.00	0.77	5
There is Gun	1.00	1.00	1.00	13

Table: Classification Report



# Performance Evaluation

Algorithm	LSTM
Accuracy	0.9625
Precision	0.98
Recall	0.96
F1 Score	0.97

Table: Performance Evaluation of LSTM



# Future Scope

- The project can improve by adding more words and phrases in dataset.
- Include Facial Expressions and Body Movements.
- Develop Mobile and Wearable Apps



# Conclusion

- The dataset consists of 8 classes for different signs.
- An LSTM model is employed for classification tasks, exhibiting encouraging outcomes in converting concise sign language gestures into text.
- Project overcomes the objective which was reducing communication barrier between normal people and deaf people.
- The proposed system gives the accuracy 96.25%.



# References

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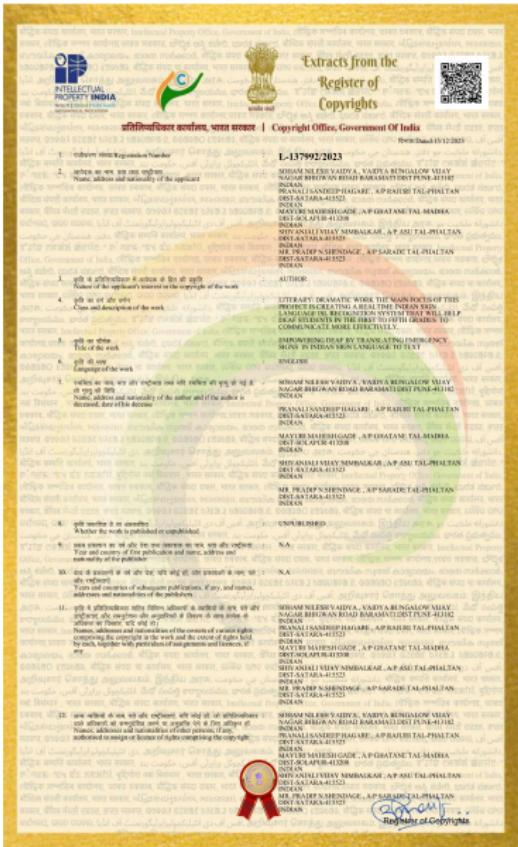


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# Thank You !

