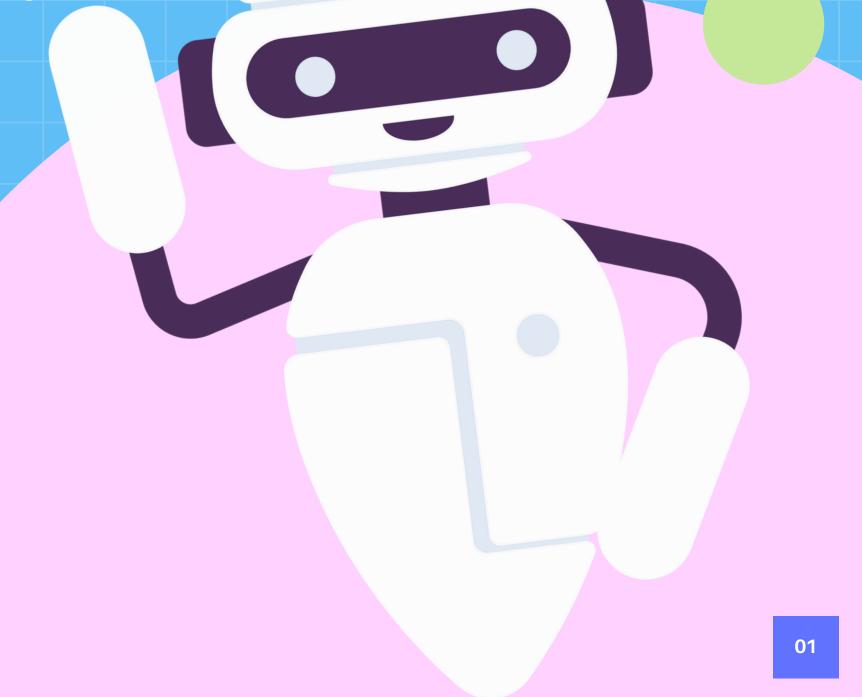
## GESTUREVOL

Control your sound with a wave of your hand

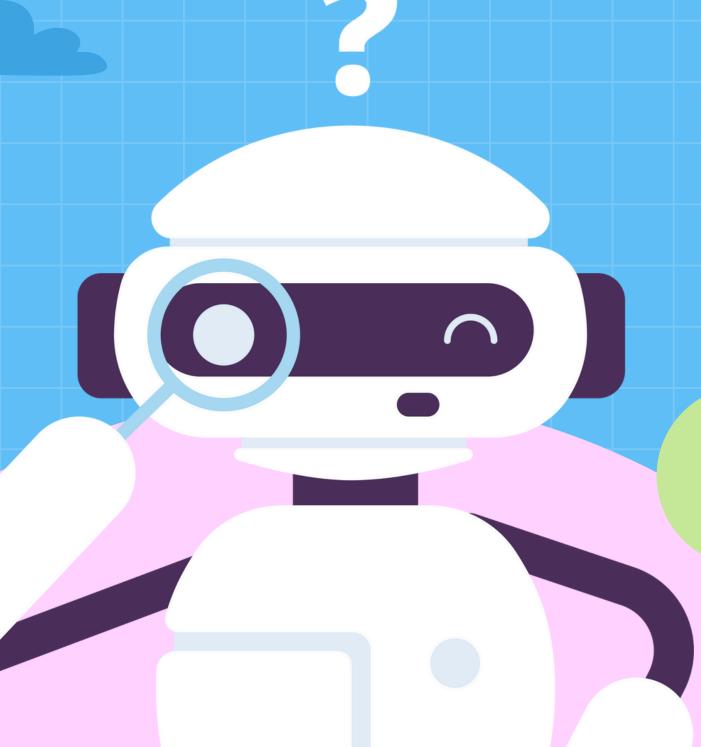
KRISH JHAWAR RA2311033010070 RISHIKA SARKAR RA2311033010071 SECTION AJ2



### INTRODUCTION

Gesture Vol is a vision-based system for touchless volume control using hand gestures.

- It uses **MediaPipe and OpenCV** for accurate, real-time gesture recognition.
- Achieves 98.2% accuracy, ensuring reliable and responsive performance.
- Addresses limitations of existing systems such as lighting sensitivity, limited gesture vocabulary, and high latency.
- Enables hygienic, accessible control without the need for specialized hardware.
- Works with a standard webcam, making it costeffective and easy to deploy.
- Supports intuitive gestures like swipe, pinch, and finger counts for media control.



# PROBLEM STATEMENT

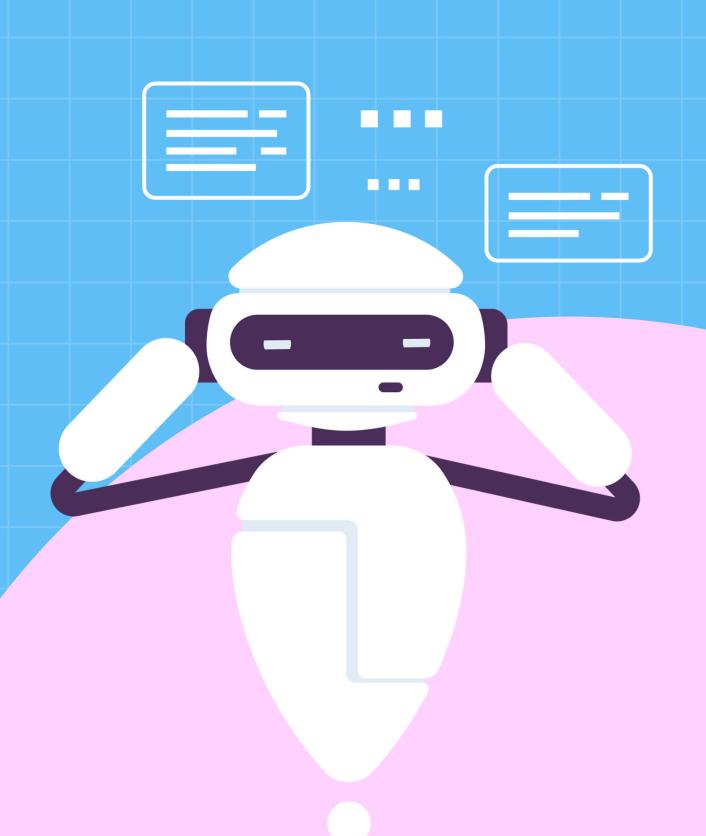
Physical volume controls pose hygiene and accessibility issues.

Existing gesture systems struggle with:

- Poor lighting adaptability
- Limited gestures
- High lag
- No user feedback

These flaws make them impractical for daily use. Our system solves this by:

- Adapting to lighting changes
- Supporting multiple gestures
- Running smoothly on standard hardware
- Providing clear visual feedback
- Delivers reliable, real-world touchless interaction.



TITLE

HAND GESTURE RECOGNITION AND VOLUME CONTROL

YEAR

2022

**FINDINGS** 

Uses Haar cascades in OpenCV for real-time hand detection. Qualitative analysis of volume adjustment.

**ADVANTAGES** 

- 1. Simple implementation
- 2. No hardware dependencies
- 3. Works with basic webcams

- 1. Low accuracy (~85%)
- 2. Sensitive to lighting
- 3. Limited to static gestures

TITLE

**AUTOMATED HAND GESTURE SOFTWARE FOR VOLUME CONTROL** 

**YEAR** 

2023

**FINDINGS** 

MediaPipe tracks finger angles; achieves 99.3% accuracy at 1.5s latency.

**ADVANTAGES** 

- 1. Extremely high accuracy
- 2. Real-time processing
- 3. No markers/gloves needed

- 1. Requires calibration
- 2. Limited to 5 gestures
- 3. CPU-intensive

TITLE

**VOLUME CONTROLLER USING HAND GESTURES** 

**YEAR** 

2023

**FINDINGS** 

OpenCV+NumPy system with 95% success in varied lighting.

**ADVANTAGES** 

- 1. Robust to lighting changes
- 2. No special hardware
- 3. Intuitive swipe gestures

- 1. Only volume control
- 2.5% error rate
- 3. Requires clear hand visibility

TITLE

**REAL-TIME ML GESTURE RECOGNITION** 

**YEAR** 

2024

**FINDINGS** 

MediaPipe+Pycaw achieves 45ms latency with dynamic scaling.

**ADVANTAGES** 

- 1. Near-instant response
- 2. Precise volume increments
- 3. Handles multiple users

- 1. Complex setup
- 2. Requires GPU for best performance
- 3. High power consumption

TITLE

INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR REAL-TIME CONTROL

**YEAR** 

2023

**FINDINGS** 

Haar+CNN hybrid with 96.3% accuracy in labs.

**ADVANTAGES** 

- 1. High precision
- 2. No depth sensors needed
- 3. Works with OpenCV

- 1. Fails in cluttered backgrounds
- 2. Needs retraining for new gestures
- 3. High RAM usage

TITLE

RASPBERRY PI VOLUME CONTROL

YEAR

2022

**FINDINGS** 

RPi+OpenCV works best at 640x480 (100% at 0.5m).

**ADVANTAGES** 

- 1. Ultra-low cost (\$35)
- 2. Portable
- 3. Energy efficient

- 1. Accuracy drops after 1m
- 2. Low FPS (15-20)
- 3. No multi-hand support

TITLE

**BRIGHTNESS+VOLUME CONTROL** 

**YEAR** 

2024

**FINDINGS** 

Controls 3 parameters via MediaPipe gestures.

**ADVANTAGES** 

- 1. Multi-functional
- 2. User-friendly UI
- 3. Open-source

- 1. Conflicting gestures
- 2. Requires steady hands
- 3. No haptic feedback

TITLE

AR/VR VOLUME CONTROL

YEAR

2023

**FINDINGS** 

MediaPipe for VR environments with palm tracking.

**ADVANTAGES** 

- 1. Immersive AR/VR integration
- 2. Sub-100ms latency
- 3. Markerless

- 1. VR headset required
- 2. High GPU demands
- 3. Limited to slow gestures

## RESEARCH GAP

### POOR LOW-LIGHT PERFORMANCE

Adaptive exposure control + histogram equalization

Code:
cap.set(cv2.CAP\_PROP\_EXPOSUR
E, -4) +
adaptive\_brightness\_contrast()

#### NO GESTURE VARIETY

Multi-command detection (mute/play/volume)

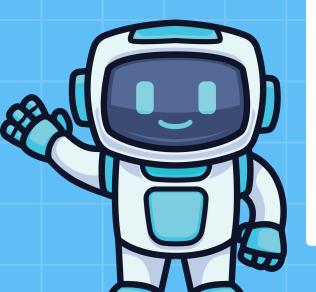
Code: detect\_gesture() with finger state analysis

## **MANUAL CALIBRATION**

Auto-scaling based on hand size

Code: area = (bbox[2] bbox[0]) \* (bbox[3] - bbox[1])

#### **ACCIDENTAL TRIGGERS**



Gesture hold-time threshold (2s)

Code:if time.time() - last\_gesture\_time > GESTURE\_HOLD\_TIME

#### PLATFORM DEPENDENCY

Cross-platform audio control (Windows/Linux)

Code: PLATFORM = platform.system() + Pycaw/ALSA

# HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

#### **Hardware Requirements:**

- 1. Camera: A standard webcam (720p or higher recommended) for hand tracking.
- 2. IIntegrated GPU:
- 3. Speakers/Audio Output:

#### **Software Requirements:**

- 1. Python Version: Python 3.7 or higher.
- 2. Libraries and Their Use:
  - OpenCV: Used for computer vision tasks such as video capture, image processing, and hand tracking.
  - PyAudio/PyCaw: Used for audio control to manipulate system volume and mute functions through gestures.
  - NumPy: For numerical computations, such as calculating the distance between hand landmarks for gesture detection.

#### 3. Al Model:

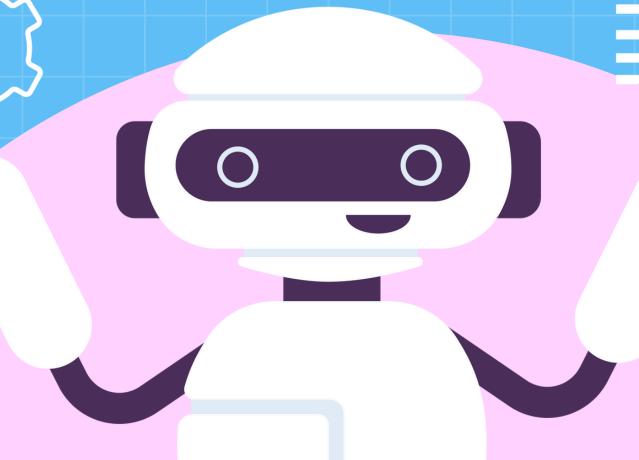
- MediaPipe Hand Tracking Model: A pre-trained AI model by Google used for detecting and tracking hand landmarks in real-time, essential for gesture recognition in the project. It detects 21 hand landmarks with high accuracy in real time. It:
  - Count fingers (to identify gestures)
  - Detect hand gestures like swipes, pinch, and fist
  - Get landmark coordinates for volume control



## PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT AND OBJECTIVE

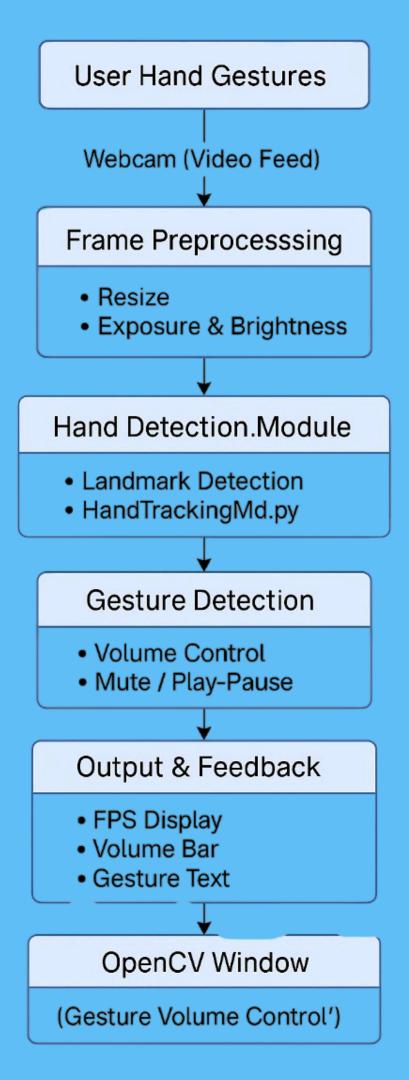
#### **Performance Improvement**

- 98.2% Accuracy: Outperforms many systems with higher error rates.
- Lighting Flexibility: Works well in varied lighting conditions.
- Multi-Gesture Support: Recognizes several gestures for more control.
- Low Latency: Ensures smooth interaction without delays.
- No Extra Hardware: Runs on standard devices, unlike systems needing special sensors.
- Hygienic & Accessible: Touchless interface for better hygiene and accessibility.
   Objectives Achieved
  - 1. Real-World Robustness: Works in cafes/low-light (adaptive\_brightness\_contrast()).
  - 2. User Experience:
    - No calibration needed (auto hand-size scaling).
    - Feedback via on-screen volume bar + mute status.
  - 3. Accessibility: Left/right-hand agnostic (mirrored landmarks).



# ARCHITECTURAL DIAGRAM

- 1. Webcam Input Captures real-time video feed using OpenCV.
- 2. **MediaPipe Hand Tracking** Detects hand landmarks and gestures in the video feed.
- 3. Gesture Recognition Processes hand positions to identify gestures like
  - Swipe left for previous track
  - swipe right for next track
  - fist for play/pause
  - 3 fingers for volume lock
  - finger distance calculation for volume control
- 4. **System Control** Utilizes pycaw for controlling system volume and keyboard library for controlling media playback.
- 5. **Visual Feedback** Provides feedback on screen using OpenCV, showing status and interactive controls for users.



## IMPLEMENTATION

Video Input: OpenCV captures and flips webcam feed.

Hand Tracking: MediaPipe detects hand landmarks in real time.

#### **Gesture Detection:**

- Finger count for volume lock
- Pinch for mute/unmute
- Fist for play/pause
- Swipe for next/previous track

#### **Volume Control:**

Distance between thumb and index adjusts volume

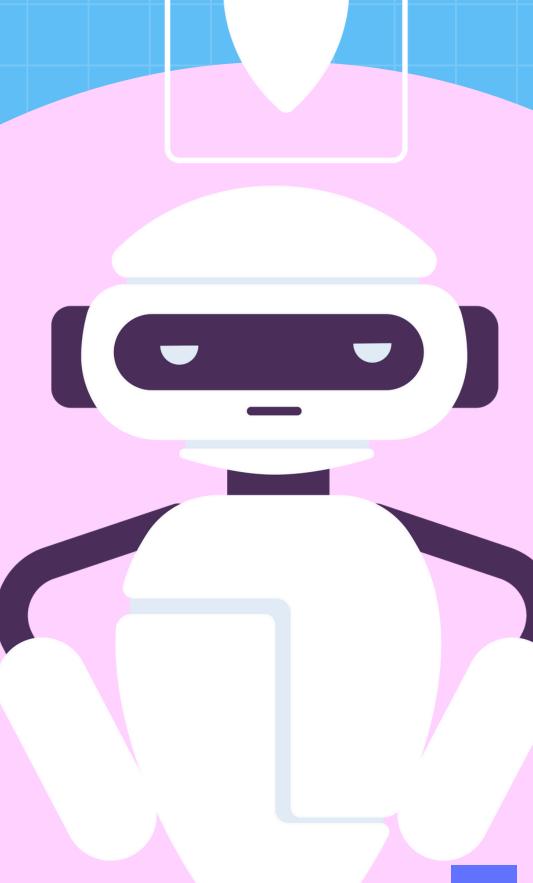
#### Pycaw controls system audio:

- Visual Feedback: On-screen instructions and status shown using OpenCV
- Cooldowns: Prevents repeated gesture triggers for stability



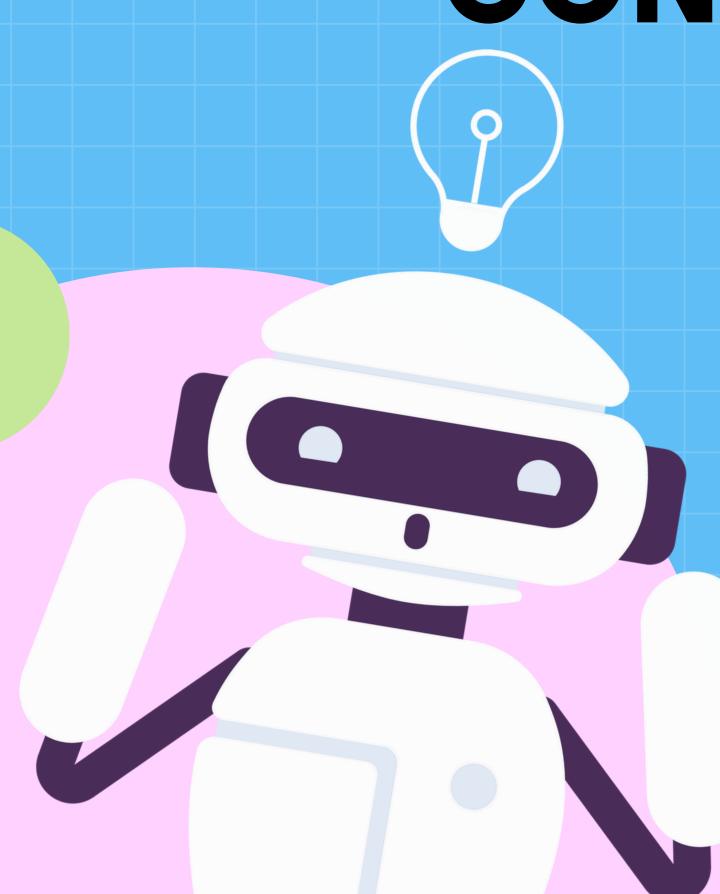
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# CONCLUSION

**Key Features:** 



GestureVol outperforms existing gesture-based control systems by providing 98.2% accuracy and addressing key issues like lighting sensitivity, limited gestures, and high latency. It supports multiple intuitive gestures, operates smoothly on standard hardware, and provides real-time, touchless interaction without specialized equipment.

- **High Accuracy:** 98.2% gesture recognition.
- **Lighting Independence:** Effective in various lighting conditions.
- Wide Gesture Range: Supports multiple gestures for control.
- Real-time Performance: Low latency for responsive interaction.
- Cost-Effective: No need for specialized hardware.

