**2.1 Related Work**

**2.1.1 American Sign Language using Machine Learning**

American sing language recognition is not a new machine learning problem. During recent decades, Different researches already worked on different classifiers such as linear classifiers, neural networks and Bayesian networks [2-11].

As per research point of view a linear classifier are easy to work with because linear classifier are relatively simple models, it requires sophisticated feature extraction and preprocessing methods to be get good result [2, 3, 4]. Singha and Das archived accuracy of 96% on Ten classes for images of gestures of one hand using Karhunen-Loeve Transforms [2]. These translate and rotate the axes to build up a new framework based on the variance of the data. This technique is useful after using a skin color detection, hand cropping and edge recognition on the images. They use a linear classifier to recognition between number sign including thumbs up, first and index finger pointing left and right, and numbers only. Sharma has done research using Support Vector Machines (SVM) and k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) to illustrate each color channel after background deletion and noise subtraction [4]. Their invention comes from using a contour suggestion, which is very useful to representation of hand contours. They got an accuracy of 62.3% using a Support Vector Machines on the segmented color channel model.

Machine learning is the most commonly used for image recognition. Hidden Markov Model (HMM) and Dynamic Time Warping (DTW), two kinds of machine learning methods, are widely applied to achieved high accuracies [5, 6, 7]. These are mostly good at capturing time-based patterns, but they require clearly characterized models that are defined before learning. Starner and Pentland used a Hidden Markov Model and a 3-Dimesional glove that detect hand movement [5]. Since the glove can attain 3-Dimesional detail from the hand regardless of spatial orientation, they were received best accuracy of 99.2% on the test set. Using Hidden Markov Model uses timeseries data to track hand actions and classify based on where the hand has been in recent frames.

Suk suggest a system for detecting hand gestures in a continuous video stream using a dynamic Bayesian network or DBN model [6]. They try to classify moving hand gestures, such as creating a circle around the body or waving. They attain an accuracy of nearly 99%, but it is worth noting that all hand gestures are obviously different from each other and that which are not American Sign Language. However, the motion-tracking feature would be applicable for classifying the dynamic letters of ASL: j and z.

Artificial Neural networks (ANN) have been used to challenge American Sign language transformation [8, 9, 10, 11]. Possibly, the most important advantage of Artificial neural networks is that they study the most important classification structures.However, ANN require significantly more time and data to train. Up to the present time**,** most have been comparatively low.Mekala classified video of ASL alphabet into text using unconventional feature abstraction and a three-layer Neural Network [8].They extracted features using hand situation and movement.In Past American sing language classification, they recognise the presence and position of 6 “points of interest” in the hand: each of the finger and the center of the palm. Mekala also used Fourier Transforms of the images and classify what section of the frame the hand is positioned in.Whereas they claim to be able to correctly categorize 100% of images with this framework, there is no indication of whether this result was reached in the training, validation or test set.

Admasu and Raimond classified Ethiopian Sign Language achieved 88.5% result using a feed Forward Neural Network [9].They use a substantial amount of image preprocessing, including image size standardization, image background deduction, contrast adjustment, and image segmentation**.** Gabor Filter and Principal Component Analysis method used to extract features by Admasu and Raimond.The most related work up to till date is L. Pigou research of ANN’s to categorise 20 Italian gestures from the ChaLearn 2014 Looking at People gesture recognising competition [11].They used a Microsoft Kinect on whole body images of person performing the gestures and reach a cross-validation accuracy of 91.7%.As in the event with the above-mentioned 3-Dimension glove, the Kinect allows detention of depth features, which helps significantly in classifying American sign language.

Non-Vision base technology such as Glove-based handshape recognition normally contains the person wearing glove and a certain quantity of wires to connect this golve to a computer. These methods a very hard and non-natural way to communicate with the computer [15]. This device required electricity or electromagnetic interference to get data about the hand, which is sufﬁcient to provide a description of a handshape gesture [16]. Scientists refer to data gloves in different ways, e.g. CyberGlove and Accele Glove.

Figure 2.1 shows the position of the sensors in a data glove proposed by Bedregal[17]. Basically, a timeline of frames can characterise any movement. Thus, a timeline of hand arrangement represents a hand movement using a data glove. An arbitrary generated hand conﬁguration was used to replicate the data transfer[17]. Each express of the handshape is represented by a tuple of interval angles from each sensor. The detection was applied to Brazilian Sign Language (LIBRAS), using Fuzzy logic.

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**Figure: 2.1. A Data Glove design with Sensor.**

In this paper developed a similar hardware device called the Accele Glove. In their research they used a microelectronic mechanical system (MEMS) to extract hand conﬁguration. They have been functional to Vietnamese Sign Language for twenty-three gestures with Fuzzy logic. They achieved result was divided by handshape, with an overall 98% precision. The relative angles between palm and finger is the data found from the sensing device. The glove covers six accelerometers and a BASIC Stamp microcontroller as in Figure 2.2[18-19].****

**Figure 2.2 A Glove device with Sensor**

Researcher has proposed a new system for a gesture-to-speech/text for deaf community, applied to Arabic Sign Language. This author includes the design and implementation of a smart glove. Main advantage of this glove is that it does not depend on light conditions, which means it gives good accuracy in dark environments. As per author mention that glove is low price, low power consumes and have full mobility as well. Another benefit of these gloves is that they attached ﬂex sensors which used a wireless interface to a microcontroller.