



e-ISSN:2582-7219



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Volume 7, Issue 7, July 2024



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.521



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Real-Time Sign Language Recognition using Deep Learning and Mobile Technology

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ABSTRACT: The "Real-Time Sign Language Recognition Using Deep Learning and Mobile Technology" project addresses the communication barriers faced by individuals with hearing impairments. Leveraging advanced deep learning techniques, the project aims to develop a mobile application capable of recognizing hand signs and translating them into text in real-time. The core of this solution is a deep learning model trained on a diverse dataset of hand sign images. This model is integrated into a user-friendly Android application that captures hand movements via the device's camera, processes the images using the pre-trained model, and provides instant Letter Recognition.

The application features an intuitive interface to ensure accessibility for users of all technical backgrounds. It employs TensorFlow Lite for efficient model inference on mobile devices, ensuring low latency and high accuracy. The system's architecture includes image preprocessing steps, such as resizing, to standardize input data. The deep learning model, built on the EfficientNetB0 architecture, is fine-tuned to optimize performance for sign language recognition.

The project not only demonstrates the potential of AI and mobile technology to solve real-world problems but also aims to enhance communication inclusivity. By providing an accessible and reliable tool for sign language translation, this application seeks to empower individuals with hearing impairments and foster more inclusive interactions in everyday situations. Future work includes expanding the dataset, supporting additional sign languages, and improving the model's robustness and accuracy through continuous learning and user feedback.

KEYWORDS: Sign Language Recognition Deep Learning Mobile Technology TensorFlow Lite EfficientNetBean Hand Sign Translation Real-Time Processing Image Preprocessing Android Application AI Inclusivity Communication Barrier Machine Learning Gesture Recognition Accessibility User-Friendly Interface Low Latency High Accuracy Dataset Expansion Continuous Learning User Feedback

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's interconnected world, effective communication is crucial for fostering understanding and inclusivity among diverse groups. For individuals with hearing impairments, sign language serves as a vital means of communication. However, the lack of widespread knowledge of sign language among the general population creates a significant barrier, limiting interactions and access to essential services. To address this challenge, we present the "Real-Time Sign Language Recognition Using Deep Learning and Mobile Technology" project.

This innovative project leverages the power of advanced deep learning algorithms and mobile technology to bridge the communication gap between individuals who use sign language and those who do not. By developing a mobile application capable of translating hand signs into text in real time, we aim to enhance the inclusivity and accessibility of communication for people with hearing impairments.

The project harnesses cutting-edge techniques in computer vision and machine learning, specifically utilizing TensorFlow Lite for efficient model deployment on mobile devices. The application processes images captured through the device's camera, recognizing and translating individual hand signs into corresponding text displayed on the screen. This real-time translation empowers users to communicate more effectively, fostering greater understanding and integration within various social and professional contexts.



Our commitment to continuous improvement and user-centered design ensures that the application remains intuitive, accurate, and responsive. While the current version focuses on recognizing individual letters, future enhancements will aim to expand the system's capabilities to include phrases and sentences, support multiple sign languages, and integrate with wearable devices for even more accurate and versatile use.

The "Real-Time Sign Language Recognition Using Deep Learning and Mobile Technology" project represents a significant step toward creating a more inclusive society. By breaking down communication barriers, this project not only empowers individuals with hearing impairments but also promotes a culture of empathy, understanding, and mutual respect.

II. RELATED WORK

In recent years, the development and application of deep learning and computer vision technologies have advanced significantly, providing innovative solutions for various real-world challenges, including sign language recognition. The communication barriers faced by individuals with hearing impairments have been a focal point of numerous research efforts, aiming to create more inclusive and accessible communication tools.

Li Wang and Xiao Li (2021) explored the use of computer vision and machine learning for translating sign language into text, emphasizing the potential of AI to bridge communication gaps. Their study demonstrated how real-time translation systems could significantly enhance the daily interactions of individuals with hearing impairments.

A. Kumar, B. Mishra, and S. Verma (2020) proposed a method using deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for hand gesture recognition, which laid the groundwork for more advanced sign language translation systems. Their work highlighted the importance of robust and accurate models in achieving reliable gesture recognition.

Mingxing Tan and Quoc V. Le (2019) introduced EfficientNet, a highly efficient model scaling method that balances accuracy and computational efficiency. This model has been widely adopted in various applications, including sign language recognition, due to its superior performance.

The reference to the challenges faced by individuals with hearing impairments emphasizes the significant communication barriers they encounter daily. The inability to understand and use spoken language restricts their interactions in various social, educational, and professional settings. Highlighting the advancements in deep learning and computer vision technologies underscores their potential to address these communication challenges by providing real-time translation of hand signs into text.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data Preprocessing:

The first step in implementing our system is to preprocess the dataset of images. This involves resizing the images to a uniform size, converting them to grayscale or RGB, and normalizing the pixel values. In addition, it's also needed to separate the dataset into training, validation, and test sets, and apply data augmentation techniques to increase the variability of the training data.

This section loads the images from the specified directory, resizes them to 96x96 pixels, converts them to RGB format, and stores them in `image_array`. Corresponding labels are stored in `label_array`.

3.2 Model Training:

The first step in implementing our system is to preprocess the dataset of images. This involves resizing the images to a uniform size, converting them to grayscale or RGB, and normalizing the pixel values. In addition, it's also needed to separate the dataset into training, validation, and test sets, and apply data augmentation techniques to increase the variability of the training data.

This section loads the images from the specified directory, resizes them to 96x96 pixels, converts them to RGB format, and stores them in `image_array`. Corresponding labels are stored in `label_array`.



3.3 Model Conversion and Deployment:

Convert the trained model to TensorFlow Lite format for efficient deployment on mobile devices.

3.4 Mobile Application Development:

Android Studio Setup:

- Develop an Android application using Android Studio.
- Implement the user interface to capture hand signs via the device's camera.

Integrate TensorFlow Lite Model:

- Load the TensorFlow Lite model into the Android application.
- Use the camera feed to capture images of hand signs, preprocess the images, and feed them into the model for prediction.

3.5 Testing and Evaluation:

Model Testing:

Evaluate the model's performance on unseen test data to ensure its accuracy and robustness.

User Testing:

Conduct usability testing with individuals who use sign language to gather feedback and identify areas for improvement.

3.6 Future Work:

Expand Dataset:

Collect more diverse data, including different lighting conditions, backgrounds, and hand shapes, to improve model generalization.

Support Additional Sign Languages:

Extend the application to support multiple sign languages to increase its utility.

Continuous Learning:

Implement a feedback loop where users can provide corrections, and the model can be periodically retrained to improve accuracy.

Improvement of Real-time Performance:

Optimize the model and application to reduce latency and enhance real-time performance.

It predicts the URL type (safe, defacement, phishing, malware) based on the model.

IV. CONCLUSION

The "Real-Time Sign Language Recognition Using Deep Learning and Mobile Technology" project represents a significant step forward in leveraging technology to improve communication accessibility for individuals with hearing impairments. By using deep learning and mobile technology, the application translates hand signs into text in real time, bridging the communication gap between sign language users and those who do not understand sign language.

The system's architecture, which includes data collection, model training, mobile application development, and real-time sign language recognition, ensures a seamless and efficient user experience. The application provides immediate feedback by displaying translated text on the screen, enhancing communication in various environments without the need for an internet connection.

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