

Mems Sensor Based Duplex Communication for Recognizing ASL

S. Mahaboob Basha^a, G. Sushmitha^b, G. Ramya^c, M.Selvapriya^d, J. Navin Sankar^e

^{a,b,c,d}R.M.K. ENGINEERING COLLEGE

^eENTUPLE TECHNOLOGIES

^{a*} smb.ece@rmkec.ac.in

Abstract

Language is the tool to which people use to express their thoughts and feelings. But when it comes to people like deaf and dumb (needy), the language differs. It is silent and is known as “Sign language”. This paper works at giving sounds to their signs and speech to their thoughts. The applied system is developed to grant the communication between normal and needy people. The accessory consists of a wireless gauntlet with adx1335. These sensors feel the movement of the hand and fingers and it is programmed in Arduino. The Arduino will construe these movements from signs to English words and additionally, there is a computerized digital display that gives the string to the related gestures and resulting in images like emojis. The applied application of the accessory provides an able means of conversation between the needy and normal people. Thus, the system abates the gap amidst them where it has been activated and it gives an acceptable result.

Keywords: Arduino Uno, ADXL335, ESP8266.

1. Introduction

Languages are the basal means ambidextrous with beings and their expressions (thoughts). A being that is having scarce of audible could not have good converse with people. Particularly, those with auditory disabilities if it is congenital cannot speak, and accordingly, they cannot converse with others. In basic, physically impaired beings have a lot more potential than normal beings. The intention of the paper intends to bring out their intelligence in a mean way. This arrangement brings their lost intelligence back and facilitates information transfer with normal beings.

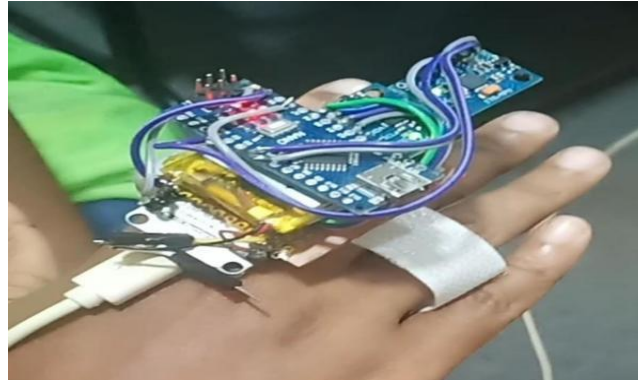
2. Existing Method

In reference with image processing technology, an accessory that capacitates vocalization for needy people was structured. The expressions of the disabled people are trapped with a video camera and translated to text form. The wordings are then translated to voice application using an accent converter. The deficiency of the actual system is that it can convert alphabets alone. Therefore, additional research is made to pursue preferred devices to access preferred outcomes.

3. Proposed Methodology

This structure arrangement means the two-way information transformation between weakened and accustomed people. This arrangement makes use of Arduino to reform the hand expression into voice and visual data in the android application. ADXL335 sensors are fitted on the gauntlet which subsequently translates the bend position of the hand into a form of an electrical signal. The information from the adxl345 sensors is gained by the Arduino microcontroller. It computes the above-sent abstracts and conveys them based on the hand

signs. Two ADXL345 sensors are fitted for the recognition of the hand bend. Individually, Each Sensor is linked to ADXL335 which captures the hand acclimatization encapsulated on the cuff for action identification. For stocking the audio and messages, APR33A3 is used.



4. Block Description

The Fig.2 represents MEMS Sensor Based duplex communication for recognizing ASL system. To get a veracious outcome, Three ADXL335 is made connection with Arduino Microcontroller. In this approach, Microcontroller has route access to Wireless Fidelity. This is because of ESP8266, an unconstrained system on chip that is additionally amalgamated with Transmission control protocol stack. A minimum volt of 5 is passed to microcontroller during this approach.

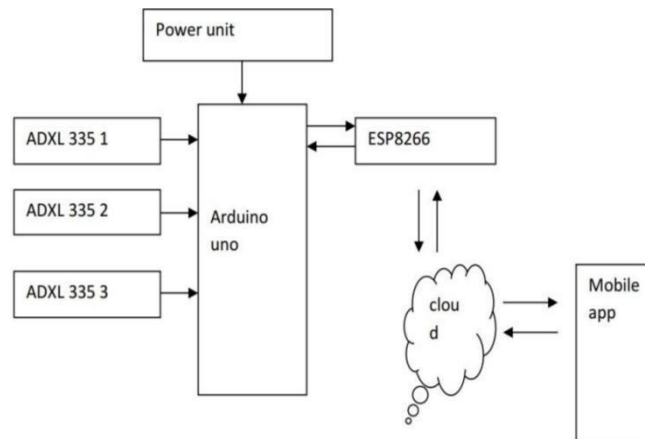


Fig. 2 Block Diagram

4.1 ARDUINO UNO:

The Arduino Uno is a microcontroller based on the computing microcircuit ATmega328P. Arduino board strips can apprehend with buttons and sensors. It can also be beneficial with GPS, Webcam, LEDs, and sensors. This board strip is armed with analog pins. The pins are articulated with disparate augmented strips and additional circuits.



Fig. 3 Arduino Uno

4.2 ADXL335:

The ADXL335 is an accelerometer sensor with a 3-pivoted inclination. It is mini in structure and looks fragile. It is an intensive power-constrained arrangement including a signal accustomed to voltage turnover. The capacity of ADXL335 is inclusively ± 3 g. It apprehends in calibrating fluctuations and stimulation of any organized structures.

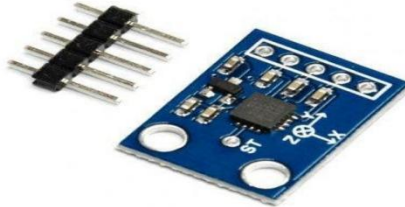


Fig.4 ADXL335

4.3 POWER UNIT:

The Power Unit replenishes power to the electrical load. A like all units, power units have an appropriate input intermediary. This input intermediary will take hold of electric current energy from a source. It possesses output linking connections that pass current to the load. Power Unit will lend a hand in opting for appropriate supply according to your needs.

4.4 ESP8266:

The ESP8266 is a flat price Wi-Fi segment with an adequate TCP/IP assemblage and microcontroller capacity. The ESP8266 is experienced of either hosting an appliance or presenting entire Wi-Fi networking operations from another exercising processor. The ESP8266 12-E chip appears with 17 GPIO pins. Not each GPIOs are apparent in each ESP8266 development boards, some GPIOs are not suggested to practice, and others admit clear-cut performances.



Fig. 5 ESP8266

4.5 ARDUINO IDE:

The Arduino Integrated Development Environment accommodates a word processor for imparting codes. By usage of specialized coding interrelations, IDE hands out in substantial coding languages such as c and c++. It encloses a toolbar that possesses a very familiar function. Arduino IDE works in associating the coding performances to Arduino board strips. Besides, it aids in mediator applications. From the electrified wired structure arrangements, IDE grants a vaporware library. This software collection of codes accord familiar simulation programs

4.6 FIREBASE:

Firebase apprehends plethora of appliances and assistance to support developers for getting real time data base and to promote good standard apps.

4.6.1 FIREBASE SERVICES:

- RealtimeDatabase
- Auth
- TestLab
- Crashlytics
- CloudFunctions
- FireStore
- CloudStorage
- PerformanceMonitoring
- CrashReporting
- Hosting

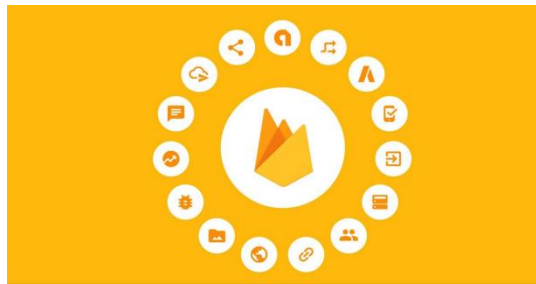


Fig .6 FIREBASE

5. Result:



Fig.7 Software Application

Fig.7 indicates the vaporware Application which we have developed refined for our approach of American sign expression recognition.

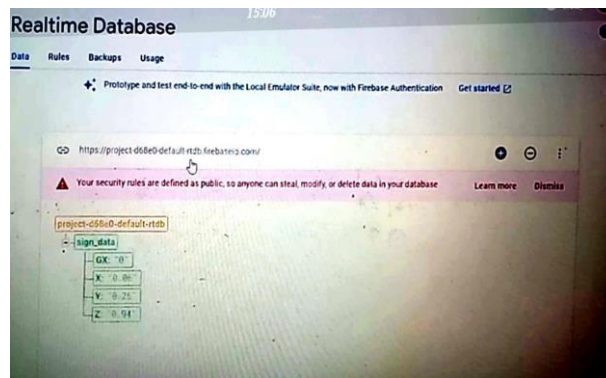


Fig.8 Simulation Output

Fig.8 proffers the simulation outcome of the system in which we access the real-time abstracts from

disabling people. Thus, this research worked out well and achieves the conversation amidst the normal and needy people.

6. Conclusion:

The proposal includes the adoption of Arduino Uno, ADXL 335 to convert hand action into aural speech. An automated appliance (Android) is appended to transfigure dialogue to sentence. The transformed string is made visualized. The blockade amidst the normal and needy people is consummated through this approach. Dumb and deafened people can make this strategy as coadjutant to them.

References

- [1] Ayush Dadhich, Bhaskar Varma, Dipesh Patidar, Divyashree Merthia, "A speaking module for deaf and dumb", International journal of electronics and communication engineering, Vol-03 No.8, June 2020.
- [2] Thanush V Shetty, Sujith S, Shilpa P, "Sixth Sense on Personal Assistance", International journal of innovative research in computer science, Vol-03 No.3, May 2020.
- [3] Swaminathan. V, Sakthivel.B, Rohan.K Vishwanath, "Hand gesture based recognition and voice conversion system for physically disabled people", International journal of engineering and science, Vol-09 No.8m August 2019.
- [4] Pedro Neto, Miguel Simao, Nuno Mendes, Mohammed Safeea, "Gesture-Based human-robot assistance in manufacturing", International journal of advanced manufacturing technology, March 2019.
- [5] Sonakshi Gupta, Amanpreet Singh, Khajuria, "Interacting Device for Deaf and Dumb using ATmega 328 processor", International Journal of Engineering and Computer Science, 2018.
- [6] Prashant Bansilal Patelm Vaishnavi Dhaye, Suchita Dhuppe, "Smart Glove for Deaf and Dumb patient", August 2018.
- [7] Mandar Tawde, Hariom Singh, Shoeb Shaik, "Glove for Gesture Recognition using flex sensor", Volume 03, Issue 03, March 2017.
- [8] Mantisha Gupta, Shriya Abrol, Hanish verma, Gurpreet Raina, "AVR and ARM based speaking system for deaf and dumb", International journal of Advanced Research in science, Vol-04 No.4, April 2017.
- [9] Dipesh Patil, Siddesh Sahane, Vinayak Soma, Ajish Francis, "Interactive Glove", International Journal of Industrial Electronics and Electrical Engineering, 2015.
- [10] Muth JT, Vogt DM, Truby RL, Kolesky DB, Wood RJ, "Embedded 3D printing of strain sensors within highly stretchable elastomers", 2014.
- [11] Sudeep D, Gandhali K, Priti K, "Sign language Recognition using color means of gradient slope magnitude edge images", International conference on Intelligent systems and signal processing, June 2013.
- [12] Xin Zhao, Peng Zhou, Lizin Zhang, "Image processing and recognition of multiple static hand gestures for human computer interaction", Seventh international conference on image and graphics, October 2013.
- [13] Barinder Pal Singh Ahulwalia, "Gesture Interface Interaction:A methodical review", International journal of Computer Applications, Volume 60-No.1, December 2012.
- [14] Satjakam Vutinuntakasame, V-ris Jajionrak, Surapa Theiemjarus, "An assistive body sensor network glove for speech and hearing impaired disabilities", International conference on body sensor networks, July 2011.
- [15] Syed Muhammed Baber Ali, Syed Faiz Ahmed, Saqib Munawwar, "Electronic speaking glove for speechless patients: A tongue to a dumb", IEEE conference on sustainable utilization and development in engineering and technology, November 2010.
- [16] Anbarasi Rajamohan, Hemavathy R, Dhanalakshmi, "Deaf and mute communication interpreter", International Multiconference of engineers and computer scientists: Hongkong, Vol I, March 2009.

- [17] Antonia S.Lebres, Fernando J.Velez, Norberto Barroaca, Luis M. Borges, “Smart Clothing wireless flex sensor belt network for foetal health monitoring”, International conference on pervasive computing technologies for healthcare, August 2009.
- [18] Pham the Bao, Nguyen Thanh Binh, “A new approach to hand tracking and gesture recognition by a new feature type and HMM”, Sixth international conference on fuzzy systems and knowledge discovery, 2009.
- [19] Marca.S, Jozzo.L, Maentyjaervi.J, Korpipaa.P, Kela.J, “Accelerometer-based gesture control for a design environment”, Personal and Ubiquitous Computing, Vol-10 No.5, July 2006.
- [20] Kosuke Sato, Toshiyuki Kirishima, Kunihiro Chihara, “Real-Time Gesture Remembrance by Learning and Selective Control of Visual Interest Points”, Ieee Transactions On Pattern Analysis And Machine Intelligence, Vol 27-No. 3, March 2005.
- [21] Flass, Rebecca, “Blind Ambition”, Adweek Western Edition, Vol-52 Issue 47, November 2002.
- [22] Andrew D.Wilson, Aaron Bobick, “Parametric Hidden Markov Models for Gesture Recognition”, IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and machine intelligence, October 1999.
- [23] Pavlovic, Sharma, Huang, “Visual Interpretation of hand gestures for human-computer interaction”, IEEE transaction pattern analysis and machine intelligence, 1997.
- [24] Rosenblum.M, L.S Davis, Yacoob.Y, “Human recognition from motion using a radial basis function network architecture”, IEEE Transactions on Neural networks, Vol 07-No.5, September 1996.
- [25] Freeman W.T, Roth. M, “Orientation histograms for hand gesture recognition”, IEEE International Workshop, Zurich, Switzerland, June 1995.

AUTHORS PROFILE:



Dr. S. Mahaboob Basha is currently working as Assistant professor in department of ECE, R.M.K. Engineering College. He has about 20+ years of teaching experience. He got his graduation in B.E ECE from Anjuman Engineering College, Karnataka University, India in 1998 and M.E, Applied Electronics in GCT, Coimbatore in 2003. He completed his Ph.D. in Anna University in the area of VLSI Design in August 2019. His area of interest is in the field of VLSI and Signal processing. He is a life member of the Indian society of technical education. He has published 9 papers in International Journals and 10 papers in Conferences.



Ms. Sushmitha.G is in pursuance of her Bachelor of Engineering (ECE) in R.M.K. Engineering College.



Ms. Ramya. G, Bachelor of Engineering in ECE, R.M.K. Engineering College.



Ms. Selvapriya.M is pursuing her Bachelor of Engineering (ECE) in R.M.K Engineering College.