A SMART ENVIRONMENT BASED FACE EXPRESSION RECOGNITION

SURABHI CHANDRAN^{#1} and K.SATHYASEELAN^{*2}

[#] Department Of Computer Science And Technology, Mahendra Institute Of Technology, Mahendrapuri, Namakal, India.

* Assistant Professor, Department Of Computer Science And Technology, Mahendra Institute Of Technology, Mahendrapuri, Namakal, India.

Abstract— Physically disabled and mentally challenged people are an important part of our society that has not yet received the same opportunities as others in their inclusion in the Information Society. Therefore, it is necessary to develop easily accessible systems for computers to achieve their inclusion within the new technologies. This paper presents a project whose objective is to draw disabled people closer to new technologies. It presents a vision-based user interface designed to achieve computer accessibility for disabled users with motor impairments. The interface automatically finds the user's face and tracks it through time to recognize gestures within the face region in real time and also implement vision based hand gesture recognition system for Natural Human Computer Interface. Hand tracking and segmentation are the primary steps for any hand gesture recognition system. The aim of this project is to develop robust and efficient hand segmentation algorithm where three algorithms for hand segmentation using different color spaces with required thresholds have were utilized. Hand tracking and segmentation algorithm is found to be most efficient to handle the challenges of vision based system such as skin color detection, complex background removal and variable lighting condition. Noise may contain, sometime, in the segmented image due to dynamic background. Tracking algorithm was developed and applied on the segmented hand contour for removal of unwanted background noise.

Index Terms—face expression, new technologies, smart environment, hand segmentation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human– PC communication (HCI) includes the investigation, arranging, plan and employments of the relations between individuals (clients) and PCs. It is regularly viewed as the convergence of software engineering, behavioral sciences, outline, media examines, and a few different fields of study. Human– PC cooperation (HCI) includes the investigation, arranging, plan and employments of the relations between individuals (clients) and PCs. It is regularly viewed as the crossing point of software engineering, behavioral sciences, outline, media considers, and a few different fields of study. People connect with PCs from various perspectives, and the interface amongst people and the PCs they utilize is vital to encouraging this association. Desktop applications, web programs, handheld PCs, and PC stands make utilization of the predominant graphical UIs (GUI) of today. Voice UIs (VUI) are utilized for discourse acknowledgment and incorporating frameworks, and the rising multi-modular and gestalt User Interfaces (GUI) enable people to draw in with encapsulated character specialists in a way that can't be accomplished with other interface standards.

The Association for Computing Machinery characterizes human-PC relations as "a teach worried about the plan, assessment and usage of intuitive figuring frameworks for human utilize and with the investigation of real marvels encompassing them". A vital aspect of HCI is the securing of client fulfillment (or essentially End User Computing Satisfaction). "Since human- PC relations thinks about a human and a machine in correspondence, it draws from supporting information on both the machine and the human side. On the machine side, strategies in PC illustrations, working frameworks, programming dialects, and advancement conditions are important. On the human side, correspondence hypothesis, realistic and mechanical outline train, etymology, sociologies, psychological brain science, social brain science, and human factors, for example, PC client fulfillment are applicable. Also, obviously, building and outline techniques are significant." Due to the multidisciplinary idea of HCI, individuals with various foundations add to its prosperity. HCI is additionally once in a while alluded to as human- machine association (HMI), man- machine cooperation (MMI) or computer- human communication (CHI). A UCLA 2014 investigation of 6th graders and their utilization of screen-gadgets found an absence of up close and personal contact denied the youths of enthusiastic signals including outward appearances and non-verbal communication.

Inadequately composed human-machine interfaces can prompt numerous unforeseen issues. An exemplary case of this is the Three Mile Island mischance, an atomic emergency mishap, where examinations presumed that the plan of the human– machine interface was at any rate somewhat in charge of the debacle. Correspondingly, mischances in flight have come about because of makers' choices to utilize non-standard escape instrument or throttle quadrant formats: despite the fact that the new outlines were proposed to be better in respects than essential human– machine association, pilots had effectively imbued the "standard" design and in this way the theoretically smart thought really had undesirable outcomes.

International Journal of Emerging Technology in Computer Science & Electronics (IJETCSE) ISSN: 0976-1353 Volume 25 Issue 9 – AUGUST 2018.

HCI (Human Computer Interaction) means to propel the communications amongst clients and PCs by making PCs more usable and responsive to clients' needs. In particular, HCI has premiums in: procedures and procedures for planning interfaces (i.e., given an errand and a class of clients, outline the most ideal interface inside given limitations, enhancing for a coveted property, for example, learn capacity or proficiency of utilization) strategies for executing interfaces (e.g. programming toolboxes and libraries) procedures for assessing and contrasting interfaces growing new interfaces and communication strategies creating engaging and prescient models and speculations of cooperation A long haul objective of HCI is to plan frameworks that limit the trouble between the human's mental model of what they need to finish and the PC's help of the client's errand. Proficient experts in HCI are normally fashioners worried about the reasonable use of plan philosophies to issues on the planet. Their work regularly spins around plan graphical UIs and web interfaces. Specialists in HCI are occupied with growing new plan procedures, trying different things with new gadgets, prototyping new programming frameworks, investigating new collaboration ideal models, and creating models and hypotheses of communication.

A. Gesture Recognition:

Motion acknowledgment is a point in software engineering and dialect innovation with the objective of deciphering human motions by means of scientific calculations. Motions can start from any substantial movement or state yet generally begin from the face or hand. Current concentrations in the field incorporate feeling acknowledgment from the acknowledgment. face and hand motion Many methodologies have been made utilizing cameras and PC vision calculations to decipher communication through signing. Be that as it may, the ID and acknowledgment of stance, step, proxemics, and human practices is likewise the subject of motion acknowledgment strategies. Signal acknowledgment can be viewed as a route for PCs to start to comprehend human non-verbal communication, in this way constructing a wealthier extension amongst machines and people than primitive content UIs or even GUIs (graphical UIs), which still cutoff the larger part of contribution to console and mouse. Motion acknowledgment empowers people to speak with the machine (HMI) and communicate normally with no mechanical gadgets. Utilizing the idea of signal acknowledgment, it is conceivable to point a finger at the PC screen with the goal that the cursor will move in like manner. This could conceivably make traditional information gadgets, for example, mouse, consoles and even touch-screens repetitive. Motion acknowledgment can be directed with systems from PC vision and picture preparing. The writing incorporates progressing work in the PC vision field on catching signals or more broad human stance and developments by cameras associated with a PC.

Signal acknowledgment and pen registering: This processing not just going to decrease the equipment effect of the framework yet in addition it builds the scope of use of physical world question rather than advanced protest like consoles, mouses. Utilizing this we can execute and can make another postulation of making of new equipment no prerequisite of screens as well. This thought may lead us to the making of holographic show. The term signal acknowledgment has been utilized to allude all the more barely to non-content info penmanship images, for example, inking on a designs tablet, multi-touch motions, and mouse motion acknowledgment. This is PC cooperation through the illustration of images with a pointing gadget cursor.

In PC interfaces, two sorts of motions are distinguished:[9] We consider online signals, which can likewise be viewed as immediate controls like scaling and pivoting. Interestingly, disconnected signals are generally prepared after the connection is done; e. g. a circle is attracted to enact a setting menu.

Disconnected signals: Those motions that are handled after the client collaboration with the question. An illustration is the signal to enact a menu.

Online motions: Direct control motions. They are utilized to scale or pivot a substantial protest. The capacity to track a man's developments and figure out what signals they might be performing can be accomplished through different devices. Despite the fact that there is a lot of research done in picture/video based signal acknowledgment, there is some variety inside the apparatuses and situations utilized between usage.

Wired gloves: These can give contribution to the PC about the position and pivot of the hands utilizing attractive or inertial GPS beacons. Moreover, a few gloves can recognize finger twisting with a high level of exactness (5-10 degrees), or even give haptic input to the client, which is a reenactment of the feeling of touch. The primary monetarily accessible hand-following glove-sort gadget was the Data Glove, a glove-sort gadget which could distinguish hand position, development and finger twisting. This uses fiber optic links running down the back of the hand. Light heartbeats are made and when the fingers are twisted, light breaks through little splits and the misfortune is enrolled, giving a guess of the hand posture.

Profundity mindful cameras: Using specific cameras, for example, organized light or time-of-flight cameras, one can produce a profundity guide of what is being seen through the camera at a short range, and utilize this information to estimated a 3d portrayal of what is being seen. These can be successful for identification of hand signals because of their short range abilities.

Stereo cameras: Using two cameras whose relations to each other are known, a 3d portrayal can be approximated by the yield of the cameras. To get the cameras' relations, one can utilize a situating reference, for example, a lexian-stripe or infrared producers. In blend with coordinate movement estimation (6D-Vision) signals can specifically be recognized.

Controller-based signals: These controllers go about as an expansion of the body with the goal that when motions are played out, some of their movement can be advantageously caught by programming. Mouse signals are one such illustration, where the movement of the mouse is related to an image being drawn by a man's hand, just like the Wii Remote or which can examine changes in speeding up after some time to speak to motions. Gadgets, for example, the LG

International Journal of Emerging Technology in Computer Science & Electronics (IJETCSE) ISSN: 0976-1353 Volume 25 Issue 9 – AUGUST 2018.

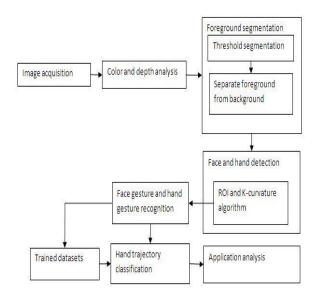
Electronics Magic Wand, the Loop and the Scoop utilize Hillcrest Labs' Free space innovation, which utilizes MEMS accelerometers, whirligigs and different sensors to make an interpretation of motions into cursor development. The product likewise makes up for human tremor and incidental development. Sound Cubes are another case. The sensors of these brilliant light emanating solid shapes can be utilized to detect hands and fingers and in addition different protests adjacent, and can be utilized to process information. Most applications are in music and sound union, yet can be connected to different fields.

A standard 2D camera can be utilized for signal acknowledgment where the assets/condition would not be helpful for different types of picture based acknowledgment. Prior it was believed that solitary camera may not be as compelling as stereo or profundity mindful cameras, however a few organizations are testing this hypothesis. Programming based motion acknowledgment innovation utilizing a standard 2D camera that can identify powerful hand motions, hand signs, and in addition track hands or fingertip at high exactness has just been inserted in Lenovo's Yoga ultrabooks, Pantech's Vega LTE cell phones, Hisense's Smart TV models, among different gadgets.Depending on the type of the input data, the approach for interpreting a gesture could be done in different ways. However, most of the techniques rely on key pointers represented in a 3D coordinate system. Based on the relative motion of these, the gesture can be detected with a high accuracy, depending of the quality of the input and the algorithm's approach.

In order to interpret movements of the body, one has to classify them according to common properties and the message the movements may express. For example, in sign language each gesture represents a word or phrase. The taxonomy that seems very appropriate for Human-Computer Interaction has been proposed by Quek in "Toward a Vision-Based Hand Gesture Interface" He presents several interactive gesture systems in order to capture the whole space of the gestures: 1. Manipulative; 2. Semaphoric; 3. Conversational.Some literature differentiates two different approaches in gesture recognition: a 3D model based and an appearance-based. The foremost method makes use of 3D information of key elements of the body parts in order to obtain several important parameters, like palm position or joint angles. On the other hand, Appearance-based systems use images or videos for direct interpretation.

A real hand (left) is interpreted as a collection of vertices and lines in the 3D mesh version (right), and the software uses their relative position and interaction in order to infer the gesture.

II. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



III. MODULE EXPLANATION:

Image Acquisition Foreground segmentation Face and Hand detection Hand trajectory classification Evaluation criteria

A. Image Acquisition:

For efficient hand gesture recognition, data acquisition should be as greatly perfect as possible. proper input device should be selected for the data acquisition. There are a number of input devices for data acquisition. Some of them are data gloves, marker, hand images (from webcam/ stereo camera/ Kinect 3D sensor) and drawings. Data gloves are the devices for perfect data input with high accuracy and high speed. It can provide accurate data of joint angle, rotation, location etc. for application in different virtual reality environments. At present, wireless data gloves are available commercially so as to remove the hindrance due to the cable. Colored markers close to the human skin are also used as input technique and hand localization is done by the color localization

B. Foreground segmentation:

Isolating frontal area objects from regular pictures and video assumes a critical part in picture and video altering undertakings. Notwithstanding broad examination over the most recent two decades, this issue still stays testing. Specifically, removing a closer view question from the foundation in a static picture includes deciding both full and halfway pixel scope, otherwise called extricating a matte, which is a seriously under-compelled issue. Portioning spatio-worldly video things from a video grouping is consistent harder since removed frontal areas on contiguous casings must be both spatially and transiently reasonable. Past methodologies for closer view extraction as a rule require a lot of client information and still experience the ill effects of erroneous outcomes and low computational

International Journal of Emerging Technology in Computer Science & Electronics (IJETCSE) ISSN: 0976-1353 Volume 25 Issue 9 – AUGUST 2018.

effectiveness.

C. Hand trajectory classification:

Hand tracking results were segmented as trajectories, compared with motion models, and decoded as commands for robotic control.

Neural networks are composed of simple elements operating in parallel. These elements are inspired by biological nervous systems. As in nature, the network function is determined largely by the connections between elements. We can train a neural network to perform a exacting function by adjusting the values of the connections (weights) between elements. Commonly neural networks are adjusted, or trained, so that a particular input leads to a specific target output. There, the network is used to, based on a relationship of the output and the goal, until the network output matches the target. Typically many such input/target pairs are used, in this supervised learning (training method studied in more detail on following chapter), to train a network.

D. Evaluation criteria:

The proposed system was able to detect finger tips even when it was in front of palm, it reconstruct the 3D image of hand that was visually comparable. This system claimed results 90-95% accurate for open fingers that is quite acceptable while for closed finger it was 10-20% only and closed or bended finger is coming in front of palm, so skin color detection would not make any difference in palm or finger. According to him image quality and operator was the main reason for low detection and claims about 90% accuracy in the result, if the lighting conditions are good. Then used six different parameters to control the performance of system, if he found much noise there, he could control it using two parameters called as α and β respectively. Finally claims about 90.45% accuracy, through hidden finger was not detected in his approach.

IV. CONCLUSION:

The plan of more normal and multimodal types of connection with PCs or frameworks is a mean to accomplish. Vision-based interfaces can offer engaging answers for present non-meddling frameworks with communication by methods for signals. Keeping in mind the end goal to assemble solid and hearty perceptual UIs in light of PC vision, certain reasonable imperatives must be considered: the application must be fit for functioning admirably in any condition and should make utilization of ease gadgets. This work has proposed another blend of a few PC vision procedures for facial and hand highlights identification and following and face signal acknowledgment, some of them have been enhanced and upgraded to achieve greater security and heartiness. A without hands interface ready to supplant the standard mouse movements and occasions has been created utilizing these methods. Hand signal acknowledgment is discovering its application for non-verbal correspondence amongst human and PC, general fit individual and physically tested individuals, 3D gaming, virtual reality and so forth. With the expansion in applications, the signal acknowledgment framework requests loads of research in various ways. At long last we executed viable and vigorous calculations to tackle false consolidation and false naming issues of hand following through connection and impediment

REFERENCES

- [1] J. A. Jacko, "Human-computer interaction design and development approaches," in Proc. 14th HCI Int. Conf., 2011, pp. 169–180.
- [2] M. Walters, S. Marcos, D. S. Syrdal, and K. Dautenhahn, "An interactive game with a robot: People's perceptions of robot faces and a gesture based user interface," in Proc. 6th Int. Conf. Adv. Computer–HumanInteractions, 2013, pp. 123–128.
- [3] O. Brdiczka, M. Langet, J. Maisonnasse, and J. L. Crowley, "Detection human behavior models from multimodal observation in a smart home," IEEE Trans. Autom. Sci. Eng., vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 588–597, Oct. 2009.
- [4] M. A. Cook and J. M. Polgar, Cook & Hussey's Assistive Technologies: Principles and Practice, 3rd ed. Maryland Heights, MO, USA: MosbyElsevier, 2008, pp. 3–33.
- [5] Varsha Dixit and Anupam Agrawal"Real Time Hand Detection & Tracking for Dynamic Gesture Recognition",2015, 08,38-44
- [6] D. Debuse, C. Gibb, and C. Chandler, "Effects of hippotherapy on people with cerebral palsy from the users' perspective: A qualitative study," Physiotherapy Theory Practice, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 174–192, 2009.
- [7] A. Stenila, M.Merlin Asuntha "Human Computer Interaction Based HEMD using Hand Gesture"International Journal of Advanced Engineering, Management and Science (IJAEMS)[Vol-3, Issue-5, May- 2017]
- [8] Y. H. Yin, Y. J. Fan, and L. D. Xu, "EMG and EPP-integrated humanmachine interface between the paralyzed and rehabilitation exoskeleton," IEEE Trans. Inf. Technol. Biomed., vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 542–549, Jul. 2012
- [9] K. L. Kitto, "Development of a low-cost sip and puff mouse," in Proc. 16th Annu Conf. RESNA, 1993, pp. 452–454.
- [10] H. Jiang, J. P. Wachs, and B. S. Duerstock, "Facilitated gesture recognition based interfaces for people with upper extremity physical impairments," in Proc. Pattern Recogn., Image Anal., Comput. Vision, Applicat., 2012, pp. 228–235.
- [11] J. Wachs, M. K"olsch, H. Stern, and Y. Edan, "Vision-based hand gesture applications: Challenges and innovations," Commun. ACM, CoverArticle, vol. 54, no. 2, pp. 60–71, 2011.
- [12] Z. Li and R. Jarvis, "A multimodal gesture recognition system in ahuman-robot interaction scenario," in Proc. IEEE Int. Workshop RoboticSensors Environments, 2009, pp. 41–46.
- [13] E. A. Suma, B. Lange, A. Rizzo, D. M. Krum, and M. Bolas, "FAAST:The flexible action and articulated skeleton toolkit," in Proc. IEEEVirtual Reality Conf., Mar. 2011, pp. 247–248.
- [14] Min-Soo Kim1 and Choong Ho Lee2"Hand and Gesture Recognition for Kinect v2 Sensor in the Near Distance Where Depth Data Are Not Provided" International Journal of Software Engineering and Its Applications Vol. 10, No. 12 (2016), pp. 407-418.
- [15] Xiao-Lei Zhang and Ji Wu, "Deep Belief Networks Based Voice Activity Detection" IEEE Transactions on Audio, Speech and Language Processing, vol 21,no.4,April2013.