

SignSense: AI Framework for Sign Language Recognition

Prof. V. M. Dilpak¹, Rewa S. Joshi², Harshada K. Sonje³

Professor, Department of AI & ML¹

Students, Department of AI & ML^{2,3}

AISSMS Polytechnic, Pune, India

Abstract: Sign Language recognition is a pioneering framework designed to advance the field of Sign Language Recognition (SLR) through the innovative application of ensemble deep learning models. The primary goal of this research is to significantly improve the accuracy, resilience and interpretability of SLR systems. Leveraging the unique features of ResNet within an ensemble learning paradigm. The key component of InceptionResNetv2 architecture is its deep and effective feature extraction capabilities. The utilization of InceptionResNet model enhances the model ability to capture intricate details crucial for accurate sign language recognition. This framework is also to scale seamlessly, accommodating an expanding vocabulary of signs, diverse users and dynamic environmental conditions without compromising performance.

Keywords: Deep learning, computer vision, explainable AI, Sign Explainer, classification, sign language, technological development

REFERENCES

- [1] dataset for the ground truth evaluation of neural network explanations,” Inf. Fusion, vol. 81, pp. 14–40, May 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.inffus.2021. 11.008.
- [2] P. P. Angelov, E. A. Soares, R. Jiang, N. I. Arnold, and P. M. Atkinson, [19] B. Zhou, A. Khosla, A. Lapedriza, A. Oliva, and A. Torralba, “Explainable artificial intelligence: An analytical review,” WIREs Data Mining Knowl. Discovery, vol. 11, no. 5, p. e1424, 2021.
- [3] Y. Yuan and Y. Lo, “Improving dermoscopic image segmentation with enhanced convolutional-deconvolutional networks,” IEEE J. Biomed. Health Informat., vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 519–526, Mar. 2019, doi: 10.1109/jbhi.2017.2787487.
- [4] A. Gramegna and P. Giudici, “SHAP and LIME: An evaluation of discriminative power in credit risk,” Frontiers Artif. Intell., vol. 4, Sep. 2021, Art. no. 752558.
- [5] F. Afza, M. A. Khan, M. Sharif, S. Kadry, G. Manogaran, T. Saba, Ashraf, and R. Damaševičius, “A framework of human action recognition using length control features fusion and weighted entropy-variances based feature selection,” Image Vis. Comput., vol. 106, Feb. 2021, Art. no. 104090.
- [6] P. Linardatos, V. Papastefanopoulos, and S. Kotsiantis, “Explainable AI: A review of machine learning interpretability methods,” Entropy, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 18, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.3390/e23010018.-
- [7] M. Baldeon Calisto and S. K. Lai-Yuen, “AdaEn-net: An ensemble of adaptive 2D–3D fully convolutional networks for medical image segmentation,” Neural Netw., vol. 126, pp. 76–94, Jun. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.neunet.2020.03.007.
- [8] L.-C. Chen, G. Papandreou, I. Kokkinos, K. Murphy, and A. L. Yuille, “DeepLab: Semantic image segmentation with deep convolutional nets, atrous convolution, and fully connected CRFs,” IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell., vol. 40, no. 4, pp. 834–848, Apr. 2018, doi: 10.1109/TPAMI.2017.2699184.
- [9] J. Ganesan, A. T. Azar, S. Alsenan, N. A. Kamal, B. Qureshi, and A. E. Hassanien, “Deep learning reader for visually impaired,” Electronics, vol. 11, no. 20, p. 3335, Oct. 2022.
- [10] D. Kothadiya, C. Bhatt, K. Sapariya, K. Patel, A.-B. Gil-González, and J. M. Corchado, “Deepsign: Sign language detection and recognition using deep learning,” Electronics, vol. 11, no. 11, p. 1780, Jun. 2022, doi: 10.3390/electronics11111780.

- [11] B. Kim, M. Wattenberg, J. Gilmer, C. Cai, J. Wexler, F. Viegas, and R. Sayres, "Interpretability beyond feature attribution: Quantitative testing with concept activation vectors (TCAV)," in Proc. Int. Conf. Mach. Learn., Mar. 2023, pp. 2668–2677. [Online]. Available: <http://proceedings.mlr.press/v80/kim18d.html>
- [12] A. Dhurandhar, P.-Y. Chen, R. Luss, C.-C. Tu, P. Ting, K. Shanmugam, and P. Das, "Explanations based on the missing: Towards contrastive explanations with pertinent negatives," 2018, arXiv:1802.07623.
- [13] A. Akula, S. Wang, and S.-C. Zhu, "CoCoX: Generating conceptual and counterfactual explanations via fault-lines," in Proc. AAAI Conf. Artif. Intell., Apr. 2020, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 2594–2601, doi: 10.1609/aaai.v34i03.5643.
- [14] V. Contreras, N. Marini, L. Fanda, G. Manzo, Y. Mualla, J.-P. Calbimonte, M. Schumacher, and D. Calvaresi, "A DEXiRE for extracting propositional rules from neural networks via binarization," Electronics, vol. 11, no. 24, p. 4171, Dec. 2022, doi: 10.3390/electronics11244171.
- [15] J. Patel, C. Amipara, T. A. Ahanger, K. Ladhva, R. K. Gupta, H. O. Alsaab, Y. S. Althobaiti, and R. Ratna, "A machine learning-based water potability prediction model by using synthetic minority oversampling technique and explainable AI," Comput. Intell. Neurosci., vol. 2022, pp. 1–15, Sep. 2022, doi: 10.1155/2022/9283293.
- [16] T. Vermeire, D. Brughmans, S. Goethals, R. M. B. de Oliveira, and D. Martens, "Explainable image classification with evidence counterfactual," Pattern Anal. Appl., vol. 25, no. 2, pp. 315–335, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.1007/s10044-021-01055-y.
- [17] Y. Goyal, Z. Wu, J. Ernst, D. Batra, D. Parikh, and S. Lee, "Counterfactual visual explanations," in Proc. 36th Int. Conf. Mach. Learn., May 2019, pp. 2376–2384, Accessed: Mar. 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://proceedings.mlr.press/v97/goyal19a.html>
- [18] L. Arras, A. Osman, and W. Samek, "CLEVR-XAI: A benchmark "Learning deep features for discriminative localization," in Proc. IEEE Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit. (CVPR), Jun. 2016, pp. 2921–2929, Accessed: Mar. 6, 2023. [Online]. Available: https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content_cvpr_2016/html/Zhou_Learning_Deep_Features_CVPR_2016_paper.html
- [20] R. R. Selvaraju, M. Cogswell, A. Das, R. Vedantam, D. Parikh, and D. Batra, "Grad-CAM: Visual explanations from deep networks via gradient-based localization," Int. J. Comput. Vis., vol. 128, no. 2, pp. 336–359, Feb. 2020, doi: 10.1007/s11263-019-01228-7.
- [21] M. T. Ribeiro, S. Singh, and C. Guestrin, "Why should i trust you?: Explaining the predictions of any classifier" in Proc. 22nd ACM SIGKDD Int. Conf. Knowl. Discovery Data Mining, 2016, pp. 1135–1144.
- [22] X. Shen, K. Lu, S. Mehta, J. Zhang, W. Liu, J. Fan, and Z. Zha, "MKEL: Multiple kernel ensemble learning via unified ensemble loss for image classification," ACM Trans. Intell. Syst. Technol., vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 1–21, Aug. 2021.
- [23] W. Kim, B. Goyal, K. Chawla, J. Lee, and K. Kwon, "Attention-based ensemble for deep metric learning," in Proc. Eur. Conf. Comput. Vis. (ECCV, 2018, pp. 736–751
- [24] B. Chen and W. Deng, "Deep embedding learning with adaptive large margin N-pair loss for image retrieval and clustering," Pattern Recognit., vol. 93, pp. 353–364, Sep. 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.patcog.2019.05.011.
- [25] D. R. Kothadiya, C. M. Bhatt, T. Saba, A. Rehman, and S. A. Bahaj, "SIGNFORMER: DeepVision transformer for sign language recognition," IEEE Access, vol. 11, pp. 4730–4739, 2023, doi: 10.1109/access.2022.3231130.
- [26] J. Mueller and L. Massaron, Python for Data Science. Hoboken, NJ, USA: Wiley, 2019.
- [27] J. Huang, W. Zhou, H. Li, and W. Li, "Sign language recognition using real-sense," in Proc. IEEE China Summit Int. Conf. Signal Inf. Process. (ChinaSIP, Jul. 2015, pp. 166–170.
- [28] L. Pigou, S. Dieleman, P.-J. Kindermans, and B. Schrauwen, "Sign language recognition using convolutional neural networks," in Proc. Eur. Conf. Comput. Vis., 2015, pp. 572–578.
- [29] S. Knapič, A. Malhi, R. Saluja, and K. Främling, "Explainable artificial intelligence for human decision support system in the medical domain," Mach. Learn. Knowl. Extraction, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 740–770, Sep. 2021, doi: 10.3390/make3030037.
- [30] J. van der Waa, E. Nieuwburg, A. Cremers, and M. Neerinx, "Evaluating XAI: A comparison of rule-based and example-based explanations," Artif. Intell., vol. 291, Feb. 2021, Art. no. 103404.
- [31] F. Gabbay, S. Bar-Lev, O. Montano, and N. Hadad, "A LIME-based explainable machine learning model for predicting the severity level of COVID-19 diagnosed patients," Appl. Sci., vol. 11, no. 21, p. 10417, Nov. 2021.

- [32] D. R. Kothadiya. (Oct. 2022). Deepkothadiya/STATIC_ISL: Static Indian Sign Language Dataset Having Sign of Digit and Alphabet. [Online]. Available: https://github.com/DeepKothadiya/Static_ISL
- [33] Thakur. (May 2019). American Sign Language Dataset. [Online]. Available: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ayuraj/american-sign-language-dataset>
- [34] S. M. Rayeed. (Aug. 2021). Bangla Sign Language Dataset. [Online]. Available: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rayeed045/bangla-sign-language-dataset>
- [35] T. Saba, M. A. Khan, A. Rehman, and S. L. Marie-Sainte, "Region extraction and classification of skin cancer: A heterogeneous framework of deep CNN features fusion and reduction," *J. Med. Syst.*, vol. 43, no. 9, Jul. 2019, doi: 10.1007/s10916-019-1413-3.
- [36] K. Simonyan and A. Zisserman, "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition," 2014, arXiv:1409.1556.
- [37] B. Li, B. Liu, S. Li, and H. Liu, "An improved EfficientNet for Rice germ integrity classification and recognition," *Agriculture*, vol. 12, no. 6, p. 863, Jun. 2022, doi: 10.3390/agriculture12060863.
- [38] Y. Heffetz, R. Vainshtein, G. Katz, and L. Rokach, "DeepLine: AutoML tool for pipelines generation using deep reinforcement learning and hierarchical actions filtering," in *Proc. 26th ACM SIGKDD Int. Conf. Knowl. Discovery Data Mining*, Aug. 2020, pp. 2103–2113.
- [39] H. Chen, S. Lundberg, and S.-I. Lee, "Explaining models by propagating Shapley values of local components," in *Explainable AI in Health-care and Medicine*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer, 2020, pp. 261–270. [Online]. Available: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-53352-6?page=2#toc>, doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-53352-6.
- [40] A. Razaque, M. Ben Haj Frej, M. Almi'ani, M. Alotaibi, and B. Alotaibi, "Improved support vector machine enabled radial basis function and linear variants for remote sensing image classification," *Sensors*, vol. 21, no. 13, p. 4431, Jun. 2021, doi: 10.3390/s21134431.
- [41] Z. Noshad, N. Javaid, T. Saba, Z. Wadud, M. Saleem, M. Alzahrani, and O. Sheta, "Fault detection in wireless sensor networks through the random forest classifier," *Sensors*, vol. 19, no. 7, p. 1568, Apr. 2019.
- [42] X. Xie, G. Cheng, J. Wang, X. Yao, and J. Han, "Oriented R-CNN for object detection," 2021, arXiv:2108.05699.
- [43] Y. Liu, "An improved faster R-CNN for object detection," in *Proc. 11th Int. Symp. Comput. Intell. Design (ISCID)*, vol. 2, Dec. 2018, pp. 119–123.
- [44] W. Liu, D. Anguelov, D. Erhan, C. Szegedy, S. Reed, C.-Y. Fu, and A. C. Berg, "SSD: Single shot multibox detector," *Proc. Comput. Vis. (ECCV)*, 2016, pp. 21–37.
- [45] A. T. Azar, Z. I. Khan, S. U. Amin, and K. M. Fouad, "Hybrid global optimization algorithm for feature selection," *Comput., Mater. Continua*, vol. 74, no. 1, pp. 2021–2037, 2023.