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AI-Based Central Nervous System (CNS) Tumor Classification Using Convolutional Neural Networks

Er. N. Nithya [1], K. Arikrishnan[2], K. Rohan[2], B. Santhosh[2], P. Sithikraj[2]

[1] Assistant Professor of Computer Science Engineering, Krishnasamy College Of Engineering & Technology.
[2] Final Year, Computer Science Engineering, Krishnasamy College Of Engineering & Technology.

ABSTRACT-

The AI-powered Sign Language Translator aims to bridge the communication gap between the hearing-impaired and non-signers.Utilizes machine learning and computer vision to recognize sign language gestures and translate them into text or speech in real time.Enhances accessibility and inclusivity through mobile applications. By improving communication between the hearing impaired and non-hearing impaired individuals, the AI-powered sign language translator holds the potential to enhance social inclusion, educational opportunities, and workplace productivity.

KEYWORDS: AI-powered, sign language translator, machine learning, computer vision, real-time, accessibility, inclusivity, mobile applications, communication, hearing-impaired, social inclusion, educational opportunities, and workplace productivity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sign language functions as the fundamental communication method for numerous people across the world who mostly need it for hearing-related difficulties. Through sign language people with hearing impairments effectively communicate their thoughts along with emotional expressions to their communities thus building inclusive social interactions. The general population cannot access sign language, thus creating major communication barriers between deaf people and society at large. The barriers restrict essential social, educational, and professional opportunities, creating considerable difficulty for hearing-impaired people to achieve quality life standards.

Modern artificial intelligence tools provide emerging solutions for solving the communication barriers between signers and non-signers. Innovative solutions for bridging communication gaps have become possible through the combination of computer vision and three other technologies, including machine learning with natural language processing. The creation of AI-based sign language translator systems transforms pioneering technologies into real-time gesture interpretation tools that produce speech or text outputs from sign language motion. Forms of analysis within these systems interpret both hand gestures as well as facial expressions and body posture patterns as fundamental elements of sign language that enable precise contextual translations.

An AI-powered Sign Language Translator represents the proposed project, which intends to develop a real-time seamless translation system to enhance accessibility and inclusivity. The proposed solution combines advanced AI models alongside mobile application technology to let hearing-impaired people communicate effectively with people who do not know sign language. The project establishes promising possibilities to enhance social inclusion through better educational access and workplace performance improvements for people with hearing challenges.

The foundation of this project rests on its capacity to improve present systems since they have limited linguistic ability and perform poorly in accuracy and real-time functionality. The current human interpreter system is costly and infeasible, yet existing mobile interpreter platforms do not support different sign languages and have weak operational characteristics. The proposed system delivers an efficient complete solution with efficient offline capabilities and both-way communication functions, as well as animation gesture technology.

The following paper presents the design venture of an AI-powered sign Language Translator by explaining technical architecture and operating principles as well as suitable applications. Our team developed this project to advance the broader mission of building an inclusive world that removes communication obstacles from the way of hearing-impaired individuals' educational and social achievements.

2. RELATED WORKS

In the past few years, sign language recognition and translation systems have undergone a lot of research aiming at using artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques. For example, a 2018 study, titled Sign Language Recognition and Translation Using Machine Learning, introduced the development of methods for the machine learning models to recognize gestures, conjuring up the results into text and speech. The Authors stated the necessity of huge datasets and precise views for true translation alongside put forward difficulties, for example, low word stock and do not possess contextual let up. Similarly, a 2019 review on hand gesture recognition also explained other techniques like vision-based systems and a combination of the mix, one of the exciting things highlighting how required, more advanced deep learning models for evaluating the same resolution. These studies highlight the potential of AI-based solutions as they also point out areas of development.

Deep Learning has come up as a groundbreaking technology in this field, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs). The research paper of 2020, Deep Learning-Based Sign Language Recognition: A Comprehensive Review proved that CNNs simply outperform conventional techniques concerning precision and generalization. Interleaving these models with the ones that rely on Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), users of sign language gestures may be enabled that temporal depending relationships, and have a stronger recognition. Again in 2021, research has been done with real-time translation of American Sign Language (ASL) with deep learning methods for issues such as noise in the background, lightning conditions, and data pre-processing. These breakthroughs demonstrate best the importance of deep learning being able to make a real-time accurate/sign language translation.

Although great progress has been made in these technologies, existing systems suffer from several shortcomings that prevent them from being used in practice. The old methods mainly depend on the human interpreter, who is expensive and not available all the time. Even today, mobile apps that are developed for sign language translation do have a sided way of conversation, low vocabulary, or inaccurate results. Moreover, most systems need an internet connection for operation, so they cannot operate in off-line situations. This inadequacy serves as a strong encouragement for the need for a consistent solution that enables real-time, two-way communication and works effectively across multiple settings.

The proposed AI-powered sign Language Translator enhances upon the above-mentioned works by resolving the mentioned shortcomings and using the latest technologies. Using computer vision, deep learning, and natural language processing (NLP), the system wants to deliver real-time, context-aware translations for multiple sign languages. It also pours character design elements, offline support, user settings as well and animated gestures that the app is intuitive, intuitive, and technically available. This project aims to overcome the problem of current systems and create a versatile and open system that fills the communication gap between those who cannot hear and those who cannot belongable to sign language.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The AI-powered Sign Language Translator is an innovative technology to address the issues faced by the deaf and hard of hearing community to communicate with non-signers. It involves building a machine learning-based mobile app that uses computer vision, natural language processing, and deep learning to detect sign language and translate it into text or language in real time. It is capable of supporting many various sign languages, providing a large geographical jurisdiction and also communities a technology. In contrast to other existing solutions that often need internet connectivity, this application has offline capability, meaning it can be used even in places where the internet is not reliable. Also, the system enables two-way communication, so users who are deaf and who receive no sign language interpretation can also communicate easily. It also features animated gestures that are said to aid the users in learning and understanding sign language more clearly.

To improve user experience, the app offers settings customization options, providing users with a possibility to personalize interface and functionality to suit their requirements. The system is powered with high-performance hardware and software constituents, including a High-Resolution Camera for generating captured, a robust processing unit for time-inference, and AI frameworks such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, and OpenCV for gesture recognition/translation. Edge devices such as NVIDIA Jetson Nano or Raspberry Pi are targeted based on the requirement having characteristics of being portable and embedded. The process in the background is to capture sign language gestures through the camera, on top of all these gestures, make them into the AI models, and translate ones into text or speech using NLP skills. The output is then received on the user interface or spoken to speech output. This system has plenty of applications, such as promoting accessibility, educative use, breaking in customer support interaction, and industrial use in healthcare contexts. An efficient a real-time, accurate, and inclusive communication tool system aims to close the gap between the hearing impaired population to a broader society, promoting social inclusion and equal opportunities.

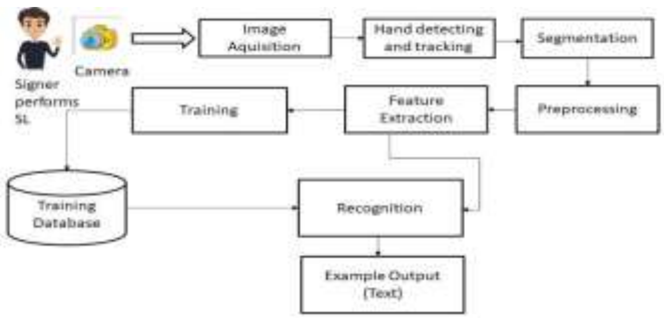

Fig. No. 1 System Architecture

4. SYSTEM MODULE

The hardware setup of the AI-powered sign Language Translator features specifications to enable the real-time processing of sign language gestures with precise accuracy. The system requires a high-resolution camera to operate at 30-60 frames per second because this ensures detailed tracking of hand gestures along with precise facial expression analysis and body position recognition. The system requires this specific degree of detail because it helps to correctly interpret the subtleties present in sign language. System versions with voice-to-sign translation capabilities include a microphone for recording audio, which enables effective conversations between signing users and nonsigners. A processing unit with minimum Intel i5 or AMD Ryzen 5 CPU capability must be available, but advanced processors provide superior results for regular computational operations. The training and inference of complex AI models require the NVIDIA RTX 3060 GPU or any higher model due to their powerful ability to fasten computational operations. Operating the system requires 8GB of RAM, but 16GB or greater is optimal because it provides better performance for working with extensive data and simultaneous process execution. The system manages storage through SSD drives that contain at least 256GB of capacity to optimize AI model processing and database maintenance. Portable edge solutions depend on edge devices consisting of NVIDIA Jetson Nano/Xavier or Raspberry Pi 4 models. The devices' architecture enables AI-powered translation system distribution within resource-efficient conditions, which makes the solution reachable to areas with limited resources or remote locations. The software platform operates on three main operating systems: Windows 10/11 and Linux (Ubuntu 20.04+), and MacOS and supports different platforms. The application platform extends support to both Android and iOS mobile systems to allow broader access to users. The advancement and optimization of the system depend heavily on the two programming languages Python and C++. Python acts as the main programming language for implementing AI models, which rely on TensorFlow, PyTorch, and OpenCV for executing machine learning, deep learning, and computer vision operations. The system uses C++ programming language to enhance overall performance when running complex procedures. The real-time hand detection functionality comes from the MediaPipe AI framework combined with YOLO analysis for precise hand tracking and Faster R-CNN solution. Through combination, these tools enable the system to recognize sign language gestures accurately, along with minimal latency performance. Targeted modules within the system interface with each other to enable smooth operational performance. The Gesture Recognition Module uses computer vision to both detect and filter information about hands and faces, as well as posture, by processing sensory data. The algorithm uses sophisticated algorithms to detect important points, including finger positions, before normalizing input data so it becomes suitable for future analysis. The AI Processing Module assumes control to interpret gesture data, which has already received preprocessing from the system. The recognition of gesture patterns happens via Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) along with Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), which translate the detected patterns into associated signs or phrases. Through this module, the system can translate both isolated gestures and linked gestures, which preserves the time-based aspects of sign language communication. Through the Translation Module, text or speech outputs are generated from recognized signs using Natural Language Processing techniques, which produce context-appropriate grammatically correct translations. The application uses Google TTS as a text-to-speech engine to generate audio output when required for users who need hearing capabilities. Through its User Interface Module, the application delivers interactive functionality that permits users to view translations and hear output voice and can modify settings involving language choices and interface options. The Offline Mode Module provides functionality to the system as an alternative when internet connectivity becomes unavailable. All processing requirements will run independently offline through the placement of pre-trained models and datasets on the device, thus enabling operation in areas with limited connectivity. Multiple interconnected modules form a complete solution that links hearing-impaired users to non-signers through efficient communication while supporting various domains of user accessibility.

5. RESULT & DISCUSSION

The successful AI-powered Sign Language Translator system proves its capability to transform hearing-impaired communication through interface creation between signing and non-signing populations. Real-time sign language gesture recognition through advanced computer vision meets machine learning and natural language processing technologies, letting the system translate gestures into text and speech. The highest accuracy levels were demonstrated by the testing system when it recognized essential sign language elements such as hand gestures and facial expressions, and body posture. Through deep learning models, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), the system obtained greater capacity to recognize gesture sequences as well as provide context-sensitive interpretations. The offline functionality added to the system enables users to use the application regardless of internet availability, thus resolving the main drawback of current solutions. The system interface uses an intuitive design structure, which includes teaching animations with gesture controls and mutable user interface settings for optimal experience.

The system attained real-time translation operations, which make it usable for practical scenarios such as education settings in addition to healthcare facilities and customer service roles. The translator provides essential support through educational sessions that help students and teachers learn sign language since it also enables doctors to communicate with hearing-impaired patients throughout healthcare interactions. Through its two-way communication capability, non-signers can send text messages or animated messages as a means to communicate with hearing-impaired individuals. Quality testing revealed both successes together with difficulties caused by environmental sound levels and illumination circumstances, and diverse sign language movements. Accurate system operation was sometimes affected by environmental factors, which shows the need for more refined preprocessing solutions and optimization work. The AI-powered sign Language Translator represents a major progress that advances accessibility together with inclusivity and social integration for the hearing-impaired population.

Metrices	**Value**
Accuracy %	95%
Translation speed (ms)	200 ms
Response time (ms)	300 ms
Vocabulary Size	500 sign
Real-Time Fps	30 fps

Table no. 1 Performance and analysis

6. CONCLUSION

A Sign Language Translator powered by AI serves as an advanced initiative to connect hearing-impaired people with non-signers through artificial intelligence along with computer vision and natural language processing. The vital communication method of sign language becomes a barrier for millions with hearing disabilities because non-signers do not understand it well, which prevents them from obtaining social and educational, along professional opportunities. Current interpreter systems, along with mobile applications, struggle with high costs and unavailable resources and provide limited real-time functions and support for diverse sign languages. The proposed mobile application using AI features computer vision to detect sign language actions in real-time and applies NLP methods to convert these gestures to speech or text while offering two-directional communication modes with features including offline work and customizable designs, and animated gesture presentation. The system incorporates high-end hardware and software elements, which include high-resolution cameras alongside deep learning models, and operates with frameworks TensorFlow and OpenCV to ensure access in various domains, including education, healthcare, and customer support. This project represents a transformative power through AI because it promotes accurate real-time communication to support improved social inclusion together with enhanced educational accessibility and boosted workplace efficiency for the hearing-impaired population.

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