

Background

Touching the same surfaces as many other people is a potential source of infection and plays an important role in the spread of a virus (Zhang et al., 2018).

The proposed digit recognition system of this paper enables touch-less interaction with electronic devices at a low cost which can enable new applications.

Other approaches

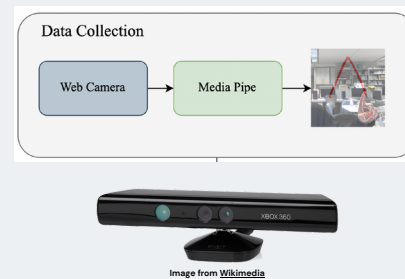


Figure 1: Digit recognition with Microsoft Kinect (Watanabe et al., 2023) is an example of another solution that is too costly.

Previous works

Previous iteration of research project developed the foundation used for this digit recognition system.

- Stijn van Water (2022) developed the custom PCB used for this research
- Dimitar Barantiev (2022) created software to use the PCB-board for development.
- Femi Akadiri (2022) constructed the dataset for gesture-recognition (swipe left, swipe right, clock-wise circle)
- William Narchi (2022) worked on a CNN architecture for gesture recognition (86% accuracy)
- Femi Akadiri (2022) worked on a RNN architecture for gesture recognition (43% accuracy)

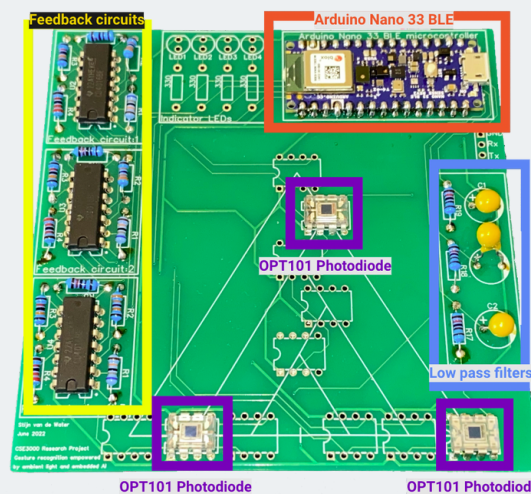


Figure 2: PCB with Arduino 33 BLE Nano with three OPT101 Photodiodes

Goal

A proof-of-concept of a cheap and real time solution to recognise air-written digits using three light-sensors.

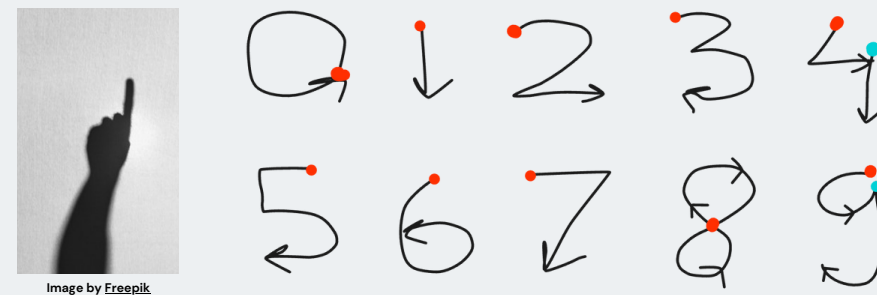


Figure 3: fixed set of air-written digits used for this research.

Contributions to work from last year:

- Recognition of digits instead of gestures (requires higher precision)
- Collection of dataset for digits made by gestures in fixed environment.
- Data augmentation techniques
- Experiments with the data sampling rate

Research Questions

- What is the feasibility of using the proposed system to recognize air-written digits?
- How to collect a dataset of gesture-based digits?
- How to create a convolutional neural network capable of running on a microcontroller that recognises digits made by hand-gestures?
- What is the performance of the proof-of-concept system?

Results

Dataset

- ± 3300 samples from 17 participants
- ± 3100 samples by author
- Fixed lighting environment
- Sampled at 1000 Hz for 2 seconds.

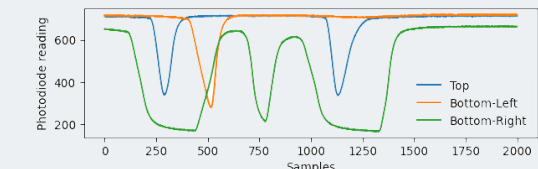
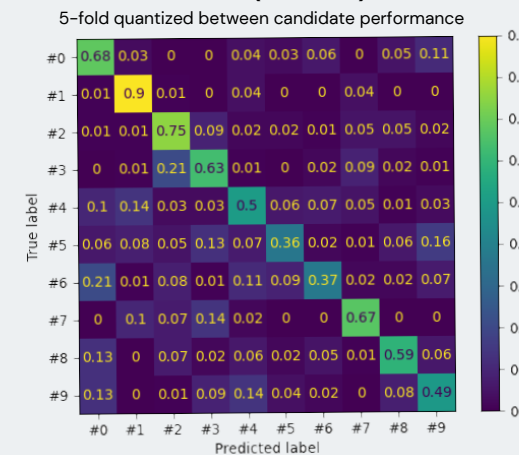


Figure 4: raw sensor-values of the digit #0 performed.

Model performance

58.779% ($\pm 2.647\%$)



93.448% ($\pm 0.444\%$)

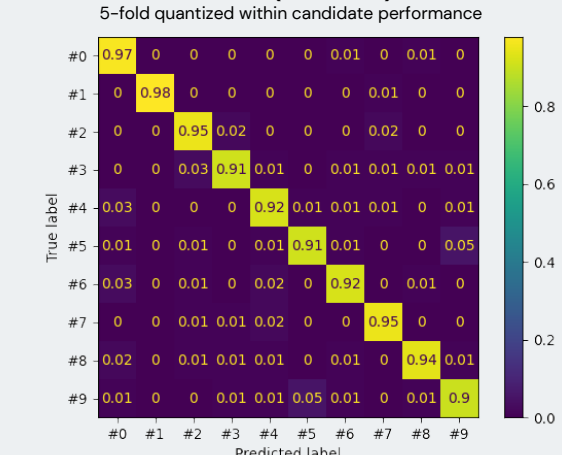


Figure 5: confusion matrices of the best performing model: between (left) and within (right) candidate validation.

Architecture of "2-CNN D2 A" model

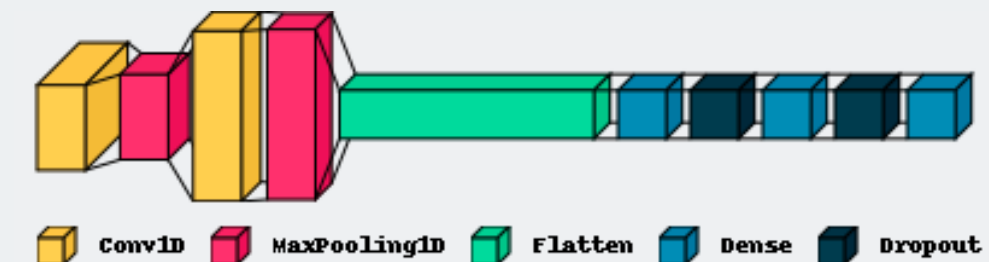


Figure 6: visual representation of the best performing model - created with "visuallkeras" (Gavrikov, 2020)

Conclusion: the system now only works reliably in a fixed lighting scenario and for people it has seen during training. Further research is needed to make it work for unseen users and a variable lighting scenario.

References

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