

# EchoSign - Design Review

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# EchoSign - Introduction and Use cases

- **Problem:** Deaf people often struggle to communicate with non-deaf speakers
- **Solution:** Pair of gloves that translate sign language to audible English

Deaf/HH Population: **11 Million**  
About **1 Million** Profoundly Deaf



**90%** BORN TO HEARING PARENTS

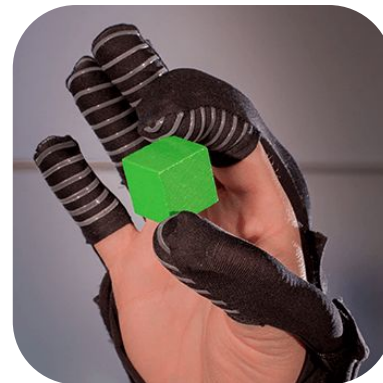


Image from BYU

## Qualitative Requirements

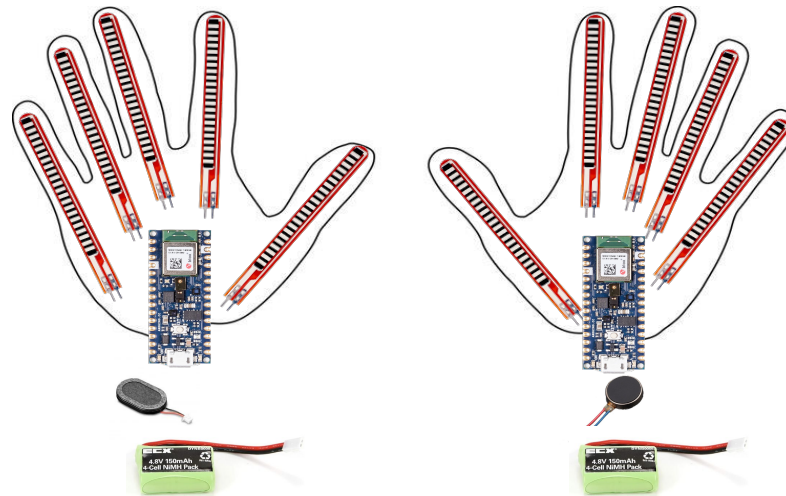
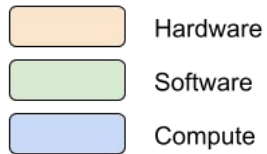
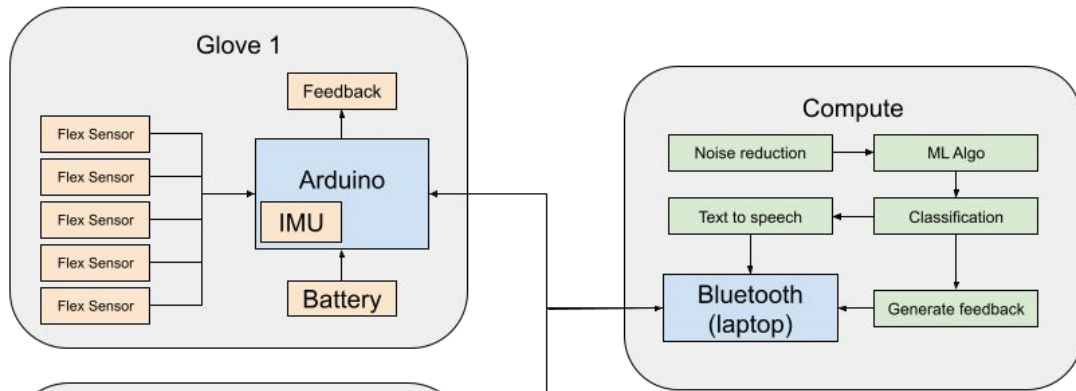
## Use Case Requirement

Maintain normal signing **speed**  .5 second latency

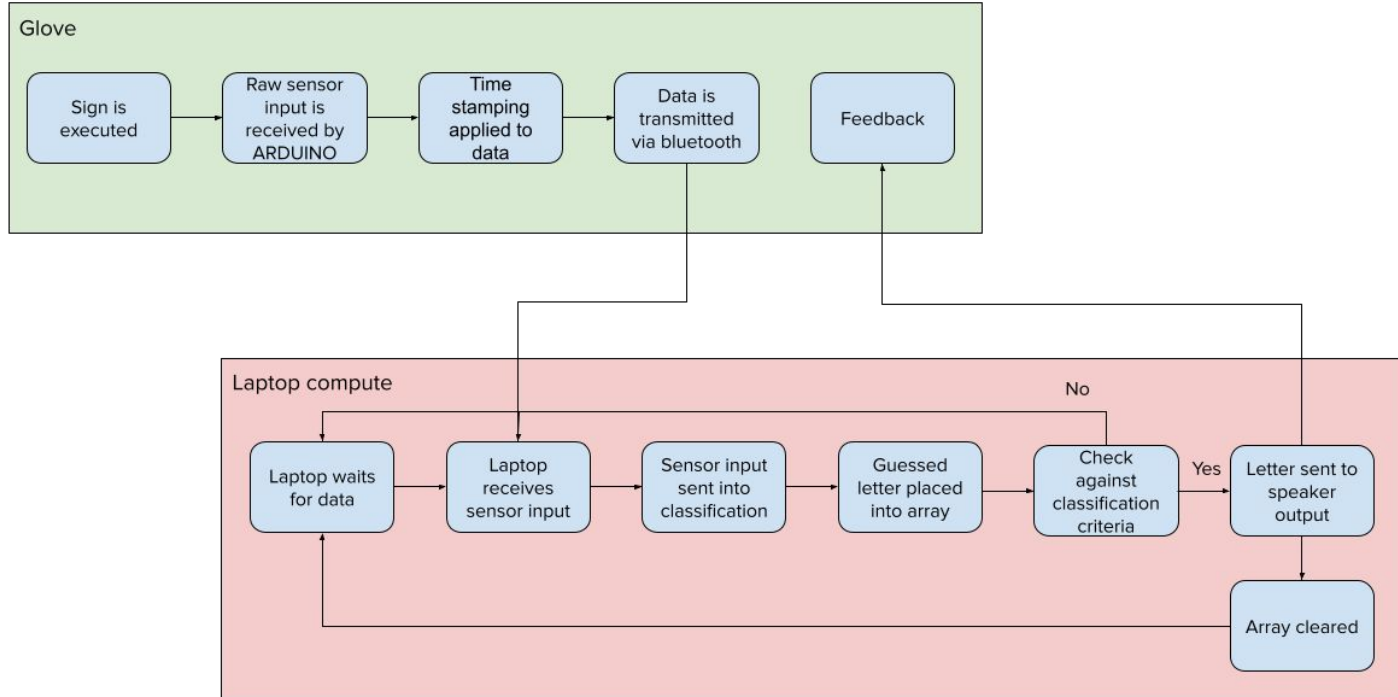
Glove should be **reliable**  85% sign prediction accuracy

**Portable** and can withstand daily activity  100g weight limit per glove

Lasting battery life  2 hours of battery life



# Sign to speech pipeline



# Compute

We want:

- Need at least 5 digital output pins
- Minimum 16 MHz clock frequency
- On board IMU with triaxial accelerator
- Bluetooth capabilities

For MVP: **Arduino Nano 33 BLE Sense**

- On board 9 axis IMU
- Clock speed: 64 MHz
- Bluetooth capabilities

If bluetooth doesn't satisfy MVP latency requirements... Arduino Nano 33 IoT

- On board 6 axis IMU
- Clock speed: 48 MHz
- WIFI capabilities

# Flex Sensors

We want:

- Consistently appx. 2x resistance at 90° for sensitivity requirements
- Long enough to go around knuckle for maximum gesture information conveyed
- Lightweight, low cost, tried and tested

For MVP: SpectraFlex Flex Sensor  
- 95 mm

- Improved version of the Original Flex Sensor (minimized drift, more lightweight, higher sensitivity)
- 95 mm length, ideal for going over all three finger joints for varied hand sizes

# Power and Feedback

We want:

- 2 hours of battery life
  - Each IO port is 15 mA
  - Total current draw 75mA
  - Need 150 mAh
  - Compute needs max 5V
- Audible speaker
  - Target 8 ohm 1 watt speaker for human audibility
  - Small and lightweight
- Feedback
  - LED for testing (on Arduino!)
  - Small vibrating motor with simple interfacing

For MVP:

1. ECX 4.8V 150 mAh battery (.32 oz) with Switch
2. Dc Mini Magnet Vibrating Motor
3. Mini Oval Speaker on Glove with amplifier



# Classification Method

<b><u>Model</u></b>	<b><u>Training Data</u></b>	<b><u>Training Time</u></b>	<b><u>Performance</u></b>	<b><u>Prediction Speed</u></b>
<b><i>Neural Net</i></b>	High	High	High	Slow
<b><i>SVM</i></b>	Low	Medium	Medium	Fast
<b><i>Decision Tree/Forest</i></b>	Low	Low	Medium	Fast
<b><i>kNN</i></b>	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

# Testing, Verification, Validation

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Verification</u>	<u>Metrics</u>
<i>Accuracy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluate accuracy on separate test data</li><li>• Evaluate accuracy on real-time performance</li></ul>	Should accurately predict real-time with <b>&gt; 90%</b> accuracy
<i>Latency</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluate time from glove sensor to laptop reception</li><li>• Evaluate time for ML prediction</li></ul>	Cumulative time from signing to speaker output should be <b>&lt; 0.5 seconds</b>
<i>Vocabulary</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Classification of a variety of hand signs</li></ul>	RP1: <b>10 singlehand signs</b> RP2: <b>26 doublehand alphabet</b>

## Prototype 1

### Phase 1:

- Create one glove with battery and all sensing capabilities
- Wired connection to laptop for compute

### Phase 2:

- Train the ML model for 10 letters in the ASL alphabet
- Add speaker and haptic feedback

## Prototype 2

### Phase 1a:

- Duplicate glove

### Phase 1b:

- Create a wireless glove that can transmit data through bluetooth

### Phase 2:

- Train the ML model for the British double handed alphabet

MVP

## Prototype 3

### Phase 1a:

- Turn this into a distributed system with wireless communication between them
- No reliance on laptop after model is trained and uploaded onto gloves

### Phase 1b:

- Expand the vocabulary to gestures with movement

