Hand and finger detection using OpenCV

By

Russell Mchammed

لكل لاصم ... لا نتج لا نا

ما نزلت طليق (لجناح ، بحالِ (الطموح ، قا حربهلي (الاثبير (المباني ولالصروح ، (برى لالكو) حولِ بوضوح ، لا تنفس لالصعول ، ولا رفع برلاسي بشوخ ، ما حدث لا برى ولا ثعر ، لاخطط ولا فكر ، لا تعلى ولا طلع ، لا صابر مع لا لصبح بالحدة ، سعبا للوصول لا لا لاقعة ، لا كا نول فكر ، لا تعمل معي الما يقولوك ، فعا سعى الا مكنهم من فهري با شابرلاس لاصبعية ولا خرى كا نول محتمد المستعبد ولا خرى وصفية ، فا ين حوارهم من تعلم لغتي ، ولا ين سعيهم ليسكنول من فهري من فهري المستعبد المستعبد

languages of the deaf

What is deaf person?

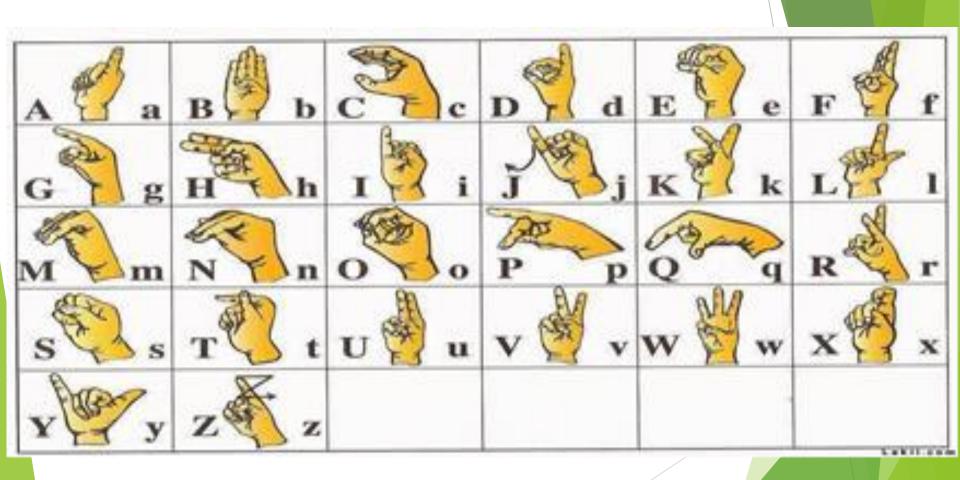
Deaf person is mentally retarded is the only deaf (unable to hearing) and sometimes used the term "deaf and dumb" wrong as the default for the existence of two separate types of disability - the inability to hear and an inability to speak - However, the inability to speak clearly is a direct result of the design. So the sound is not who will miss him but the information and communication provided by this

sign language

Know sign language as a set of visual symbols used in an orderly hand of words or concepts or ideas language. It is expressed in sign language or formed, by linking the signal and its significance in the spoken language. In sign language, the movements of hands to replace the spoken word, as well as give facial expressions and body movements of the visible signs replace the voice of expression.

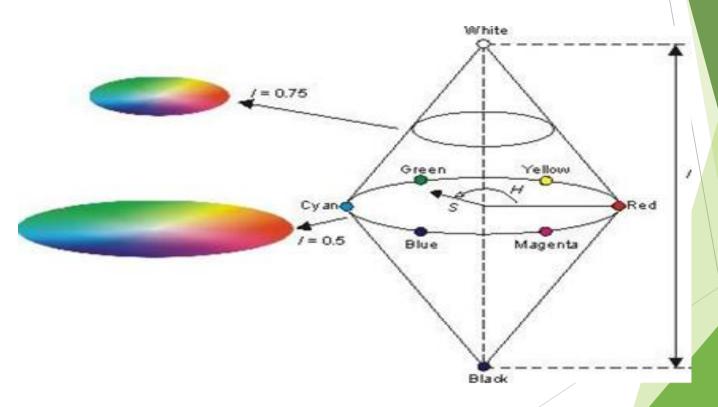
sound.

languages of the deaf



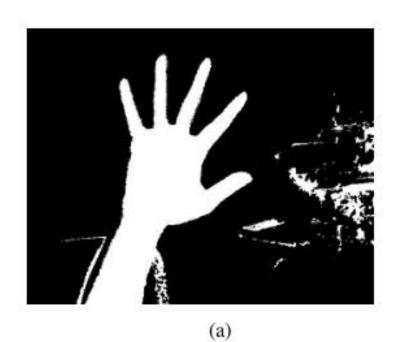
Step one

Skin color detection using HSV (hue saturation value) color space



Step one

Skin color detection using HSV color space

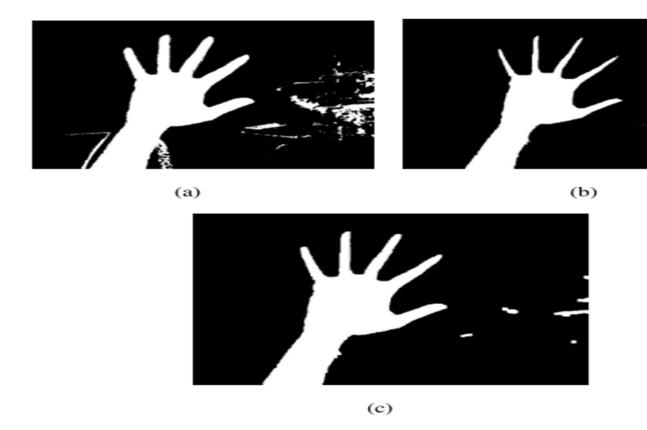




(b)

Step two

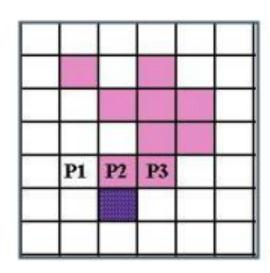
Morphology Processing

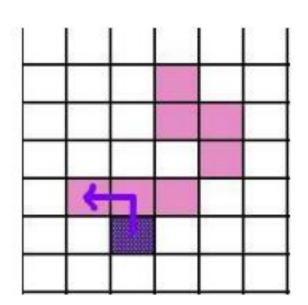


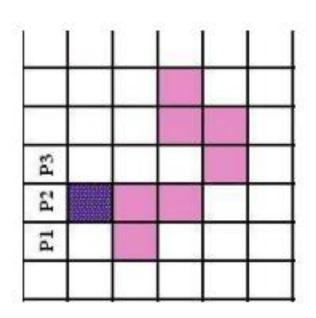
Step three

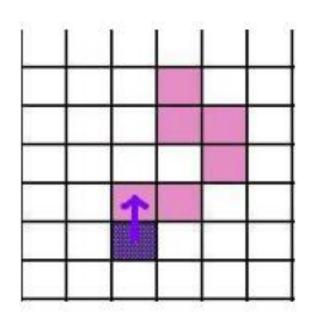
Contour Finding

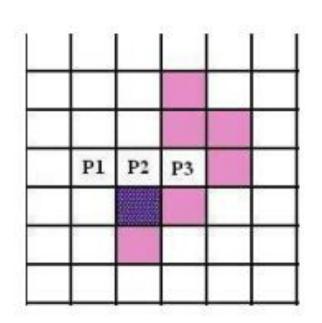


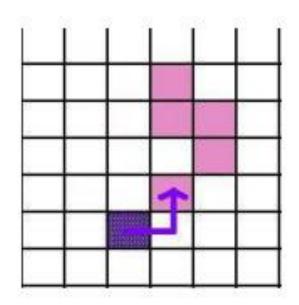


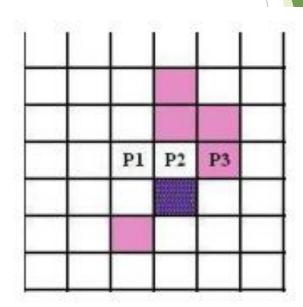


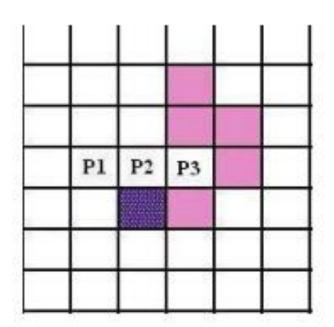


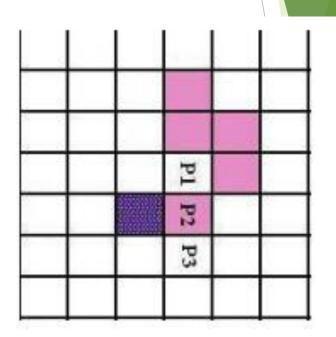


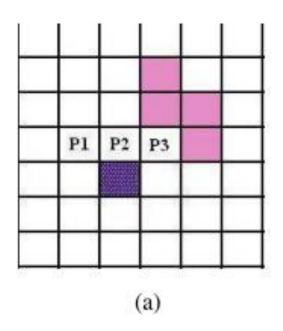


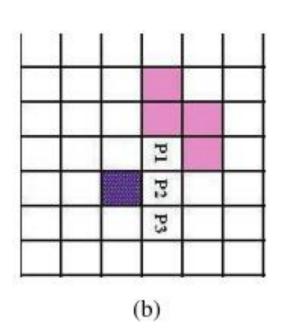


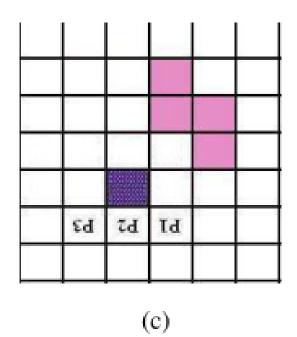


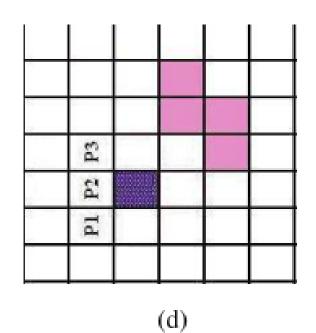




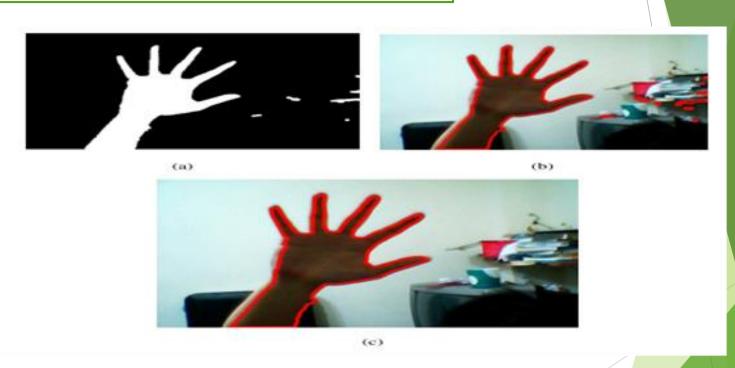








Pavlidis Algorithm



(a) input binary image (b) Contours (c) select the longest contour

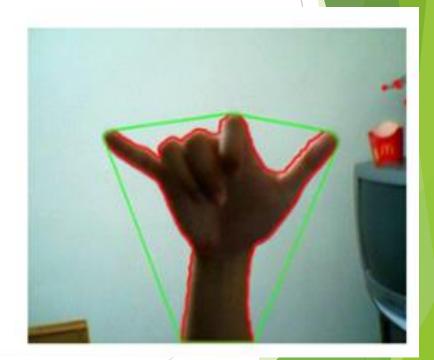
Step four

Convex Hull

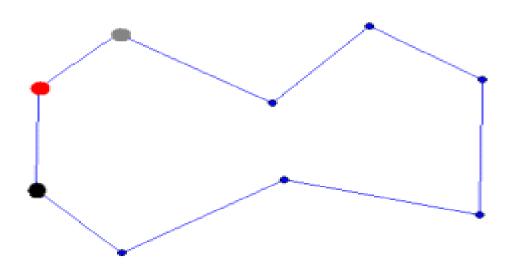
Convex Hull

Finding Convex Hull by Three-Coin Algorithm

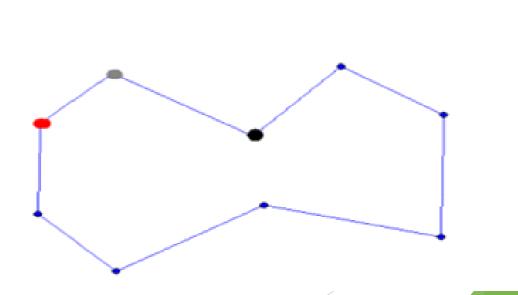




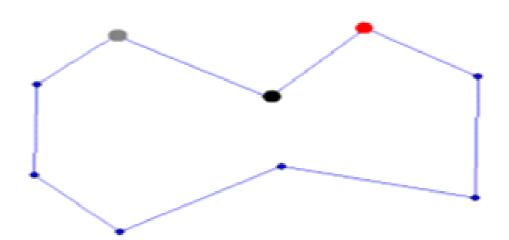
First of all, we choose a point to be the starting point, mark this point as a black coin. The starting point must be a convex vertex. We can choose the point which is the left most. The point after black point will be marked as a red coin. The point after the red coin will be marked as grey point. We also called them end coin, middle coin and front coin according to their order and regardless of



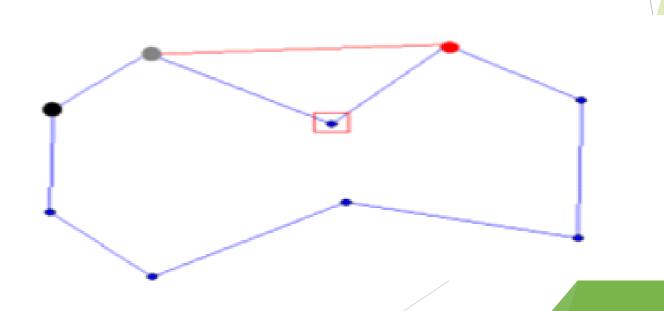
Let's check the path from the end coin (currently the black coin) to the middle coin (currently the red coin), then arrive the front coin (currently the grey coin). The path forms a right turn. Whenever encounter a right turn, move the coin at the end coin to the point next to the front point. So we have the black coin as front coin while the grey coin is the middle coin and red coin turns out to be the end coin.



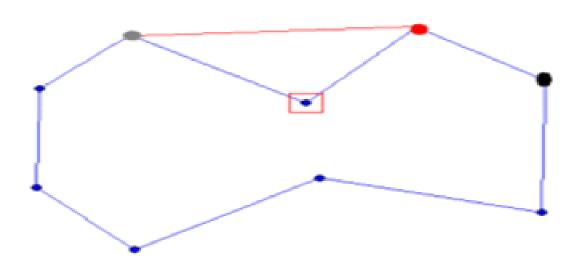
Once again, we check the path of the three coins. It forms a right turn again. So we move the end coin to the point next to the front coin. The front coin is now the red coin while the middle is the black point and the grey point become the end coin.



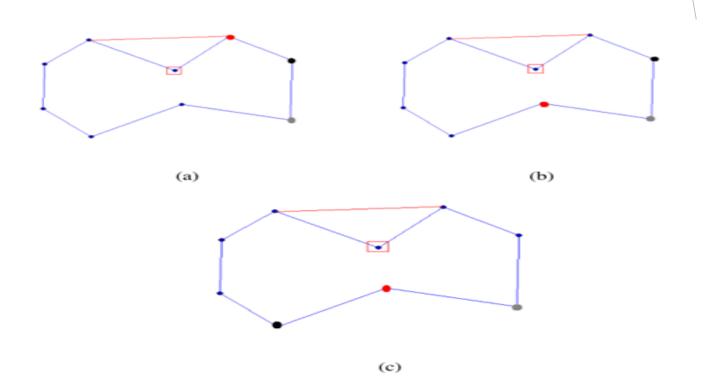
We check the path of the three coins, this time it forms a left turn. Whenever we encounter a left turn, we should delete the point where the current middle coin stands on, and then move the middle coin to the point before the end point (currently the grey point). Right now, our front coin remains the same (the red coin). But the middle coin has been changed to the grey coin and the black coin is the end coin.



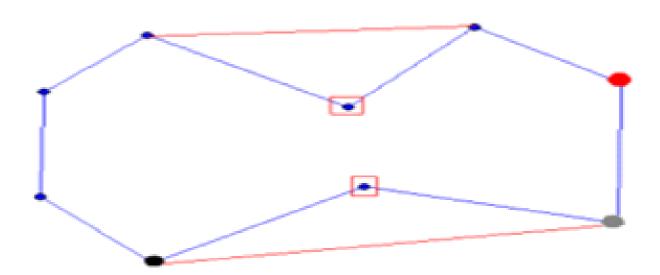
Let's check the path again. It's a right turn this time. So we move the end coin to the point next to the front coin.



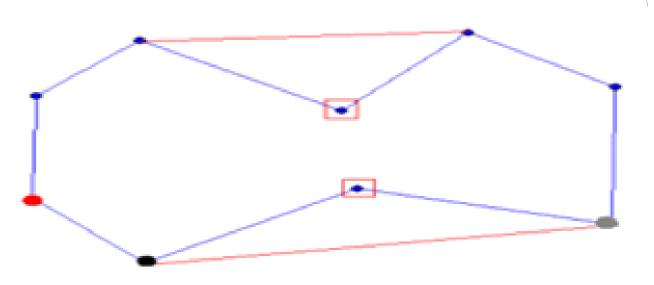
It forms a right turn again. So we move the end coin to the point next to the front coin. Previous step still forms a right turn, so we do the same procedure again. Still makes a right turn, so we do the same procedure.



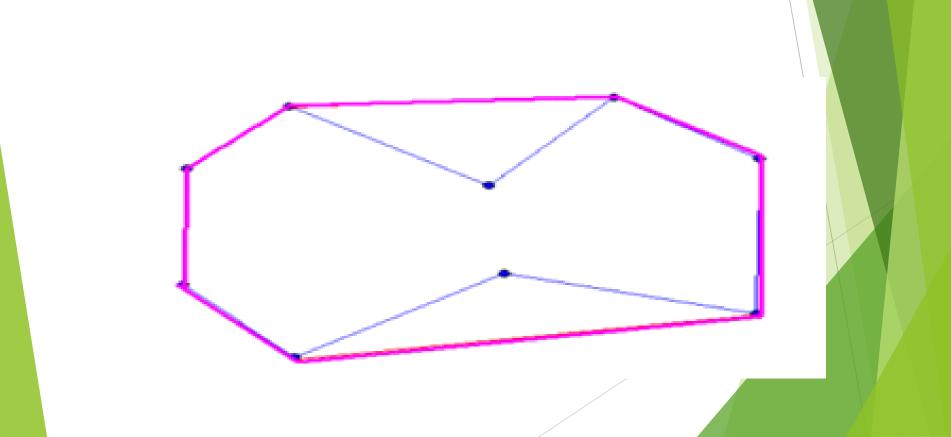
Finally the coins form a left turn. We delete the point where the middle coin stands on right now (currently the red coin). And we move the middle coin to the point before the end coin (currently the grey coin).



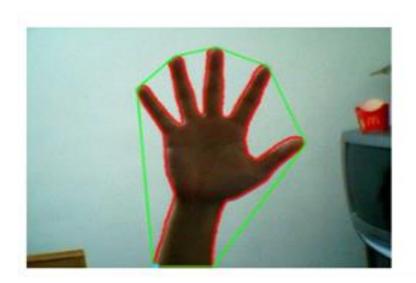
It forms a right turn. As we move the end coin to the point next to the front coin, we find out that it comes back to the starting point. Therefore, the whole procedure will be terminated.



Link all the remained points. We got the convex hull of the set of points as shown in figure

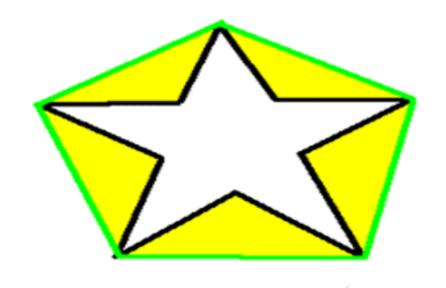


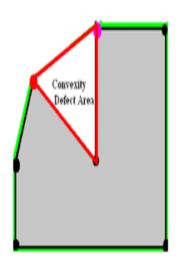
Result of Three-Coin Algorithm

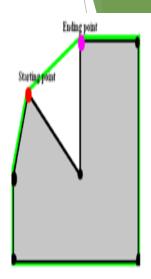


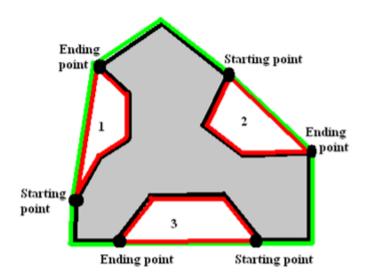


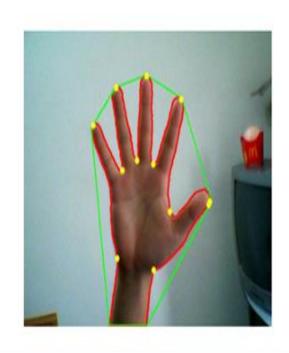
Step five

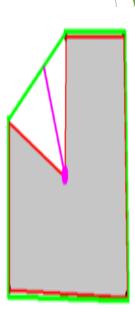


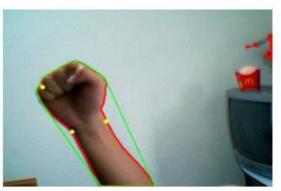


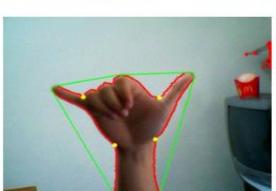


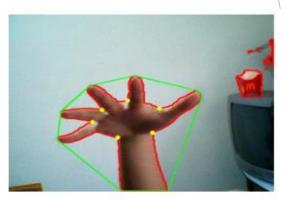


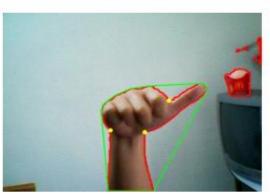






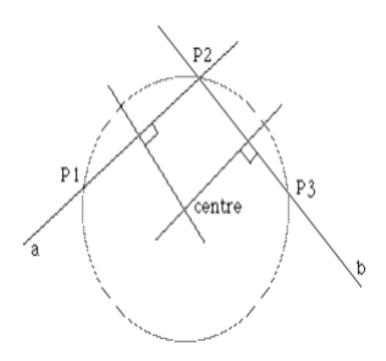


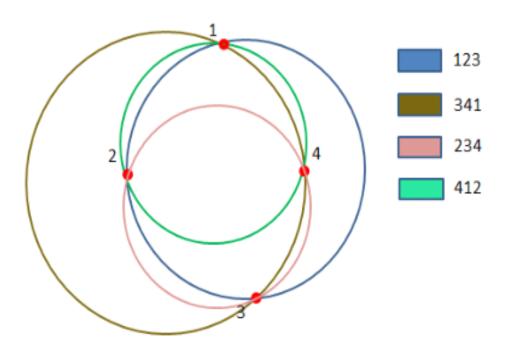


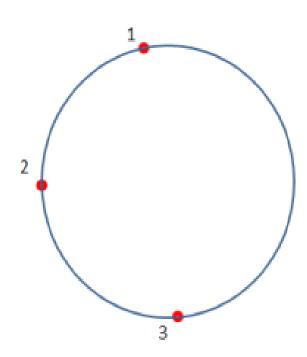


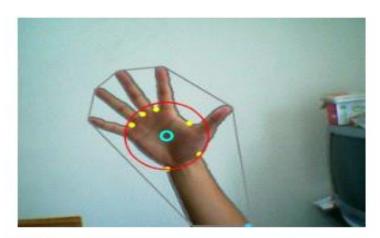
Minimum Enclosing Circle





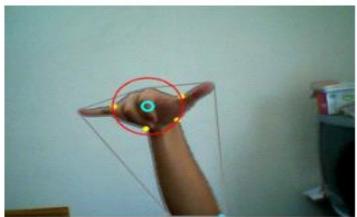




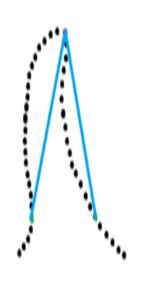






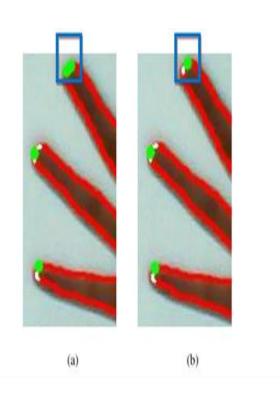


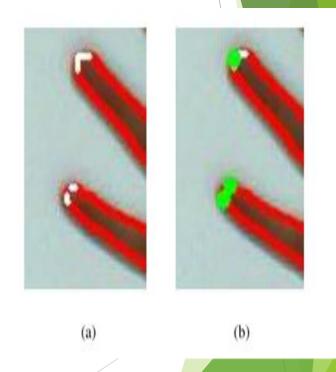
Step seven

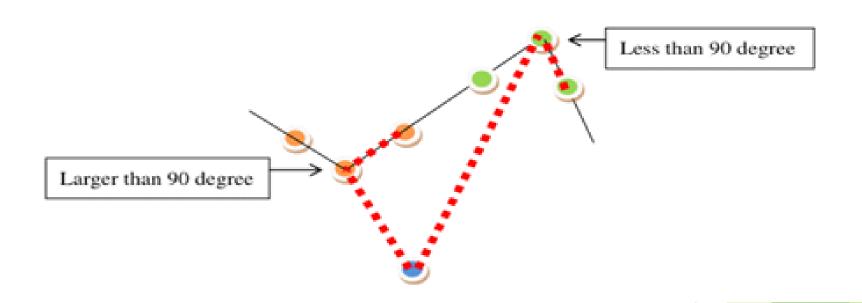


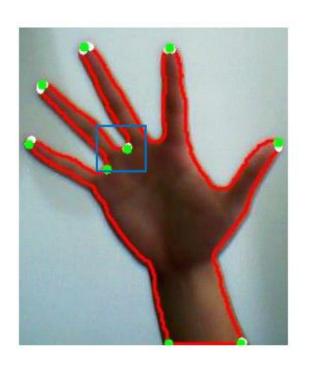


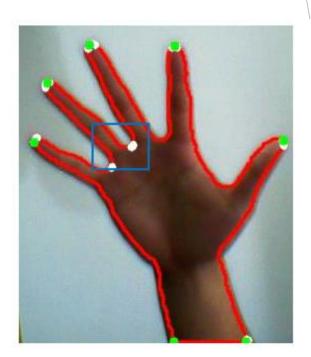


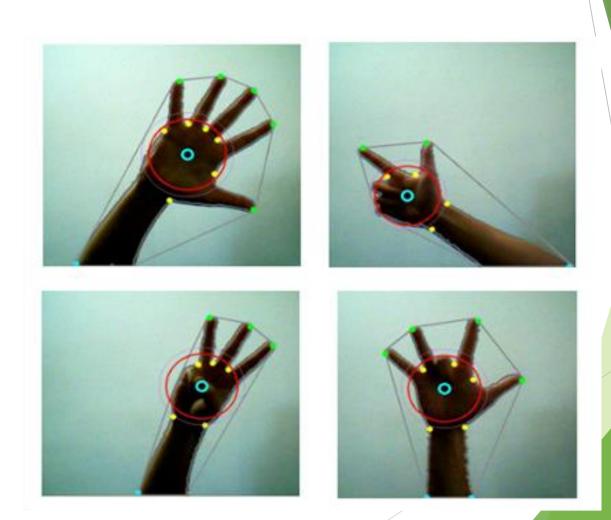




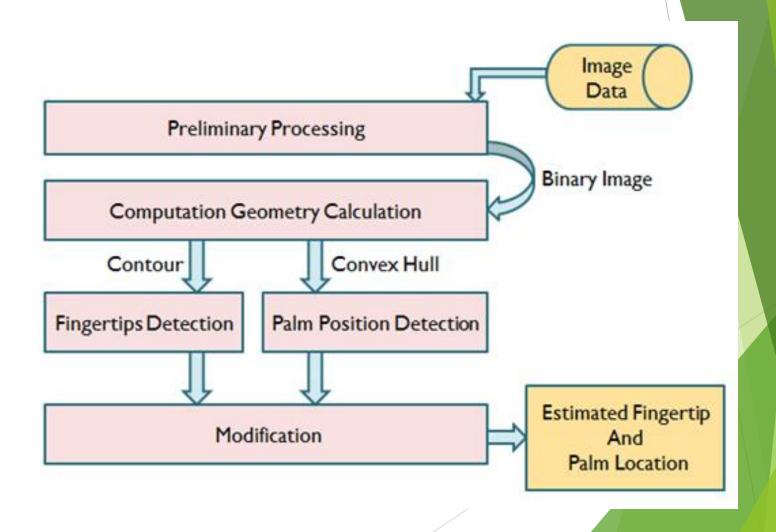




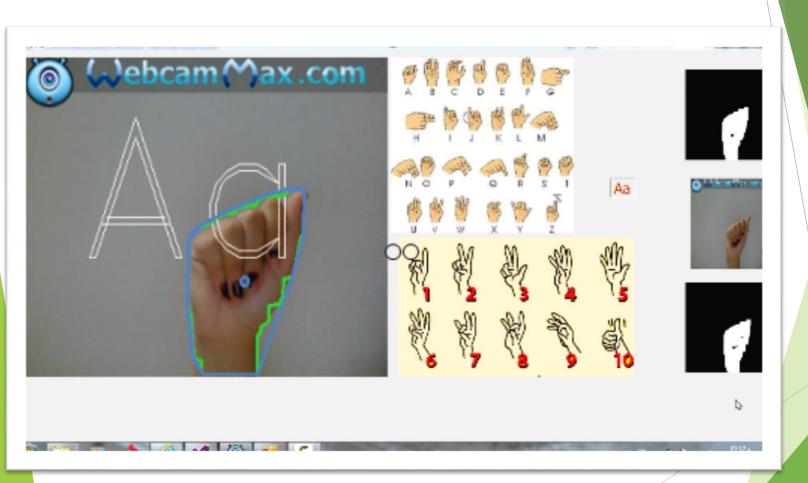




Design and Implementation Of Proposed System



Final results



Final results

