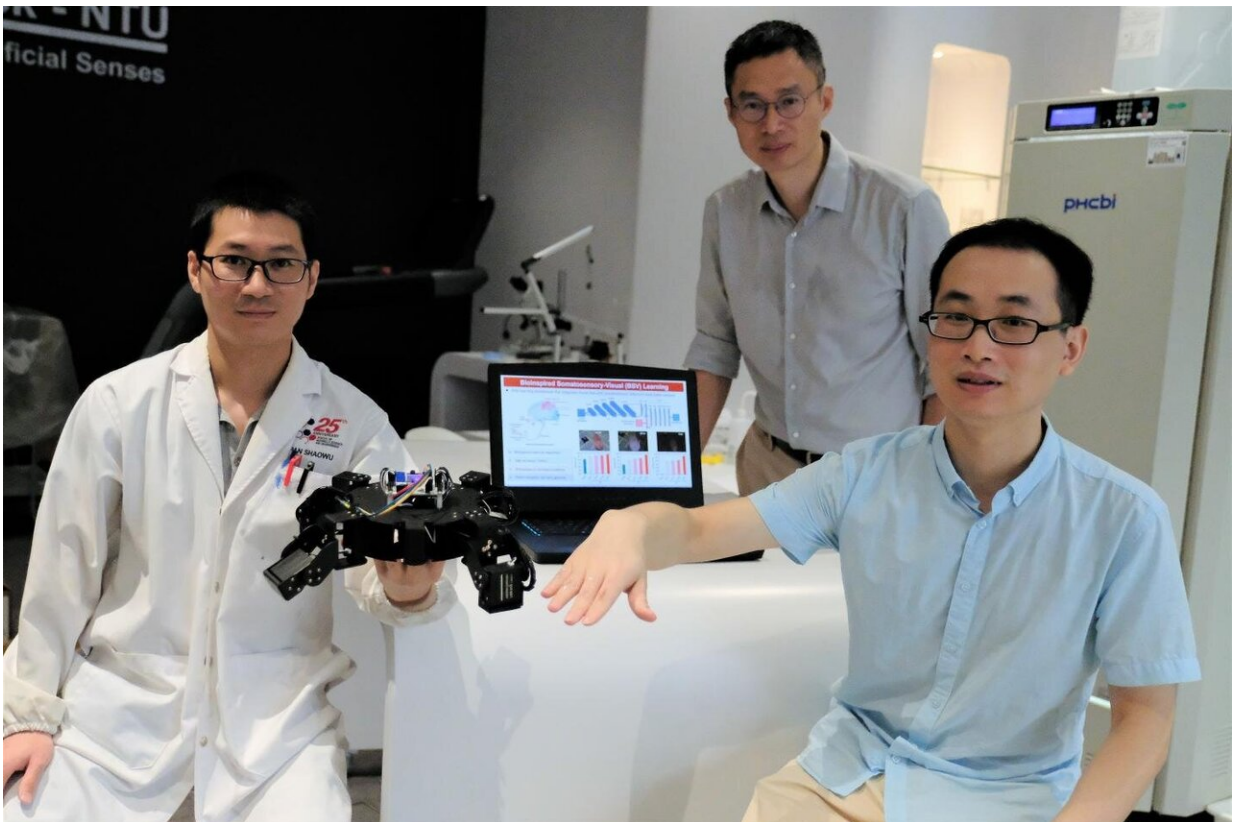# Scientists develop artificial intelligence system for high precision recognition of hand gestures

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(Left to Right) Members of the NTU study include research fellow Pan Shaowu, Professor Chen Xiaodong, Director of the Innovative Centre for Flexible Devices (iFLEX) and first author Wang Ming from the School of Materials Science & Engineering. Credit: NTU Singapore

Scientists from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore) have developed an Artificial Intelligence (AI) system that recognizes hand gestures by combining skin-like electronics with computer vision.

The recognition of human hand gestures by AI systems has been a valuable development over the last decade and has been adopted in high-precision surgical robots, health monitoring equipment and in gaming systems.

AI gesture recognition systems that were initially visual-only have been improved upon by integrating inputs from wearable sensors, an approach known as 'data fusion'. The wearable sensors recreate the skin's sensing ability, one of which is known as 'somatosensory'.

However, gesture recognition precision is still hampered by the low quality of data arriving from wearable sensors, typically due to their bulkiness and poor contact with the user, and the effects of visually blocked objects and poor lighting. Further challenges arise from the integration of visual and sensory data as they represent mismatched datasets that must be processed separately and then merged at the end, which is inefficient and leads to slower response times.

To tackle these challenges, the NTU team created a 'bioinspired' data fusion system that uses skin-like stretchable strain sensors made from single-walled carbon nanotubes, and an AI approach that resembles the way that the skin senses and vision are handled together in the brain.

The NTU scientists developed their bio-inspired AI system by combining three neural network approaches in one system: they used a 'convolutional neural network,' which is a machine learning method for early visual processing, a multilayer neural network for early somatosensory information processing, and a 'sparse neural network' to

'fuse' the visual and somatosensory information together.
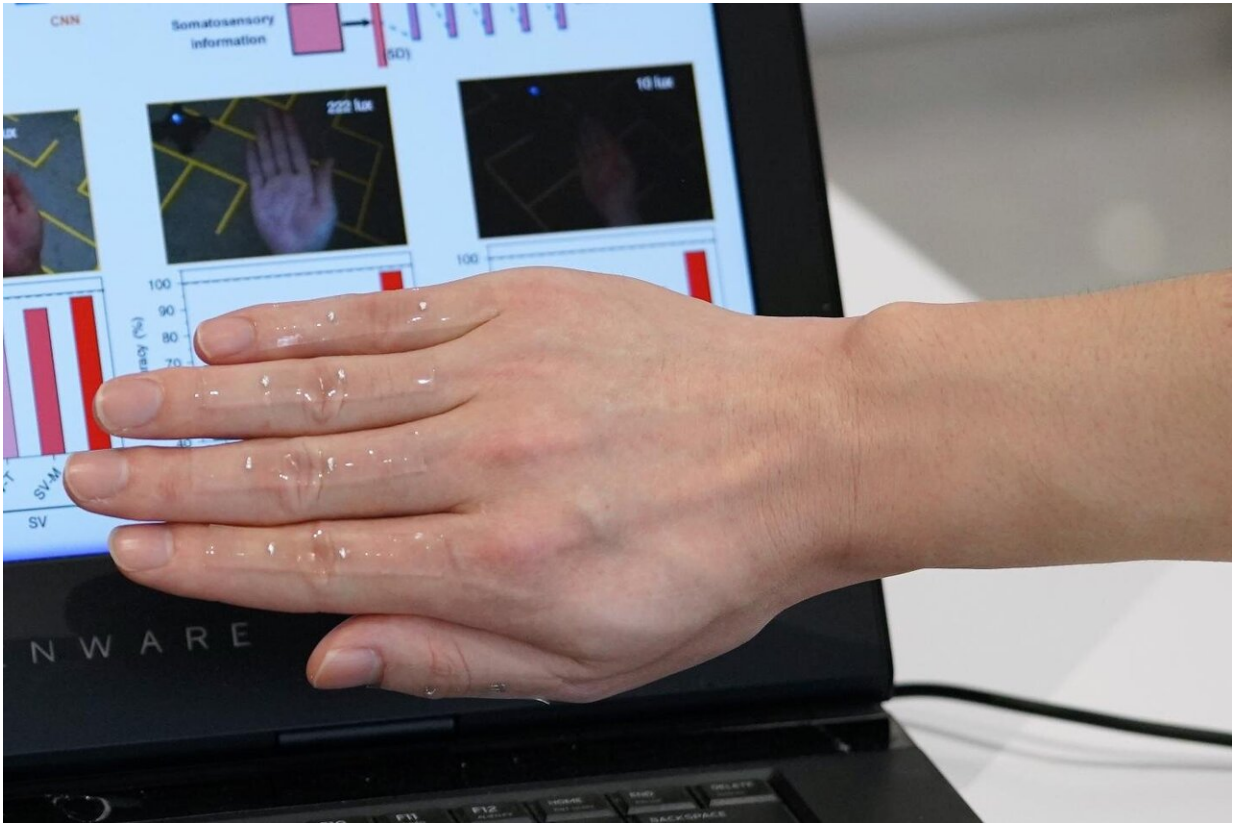
The team fabricated a transparent, stretchable strain sensor that adheres to the skin but cannot be seen in camera images. Credit: NTU Singapore

The result is a system that can recognize human gestures more accurately and efficiently than existing methods.

Lead author of the study, Professor Chen Xiaodong, from the School of Materials Science and Engineering at NTU, said, "Our data fusion architecture has its own unique bioinspired features which include a man-made system resembling the somatosensory-visual fusion hierarchy in the brain. We believe such features make our architecture unique to

existing approaches."

"Compared to rigid [wearable sensors](link) that do not form an intimate enough contact with the user for accurate data collection, our innovation uses stretchable strain sensors that comfortably attaches onto the human skin. This allows for high-quality signal acquisition, which is vital to high-precision recognition tasks," added Prof Chen, who is also Director of the Innovative Centre for Flexible Devices (iFLEX) at NTU.

The team comprising scientists from NTU Singapore and the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) published their findings in the scientific journal *Nature Electronics* in June.

High recognition accuracy even in poor environmental conditions

To capture reliable sensory data from hand gestures, the research team fabricated a transparent, stretchable strain sensor that adheres to the skin but cannot be seen in camera images.

As a proof of concept, the team tested their bio-inspired AI system using a robot controlled through hand gestures and guided it through a maze.

Results showed that hand gesture recognition powered by the bio-inspired AI system was able to guide the robot through the maze with zero errors, compared to six recognition errors made by a visual-based recognition system.

High accuracy was also maintained when the new AI system was tested under poor conditions including noise and unfavorable lighting. The AI system worked effectively in the dark, achieving a recognition accuracy of over 96.7 per cent.

First author of the study, Dr. Wang Ming from the School of Materials Science & Engineering at NTU Singapore, said, "The secret behind the high accuracy in our architecture lies in the fact that the visual and somatosensory information can interact and complement each other at an early stage before carrying out complex interpretation. As a result, the system can rationally collect coherent information with less redundant data and less perceptual ambiguity, resulting in better accuracy".

Providing an independent view, Professor Markus Antonietti, Director of Max Planck Institute of Colloids and Interfaces in Germany said, "The findings from this paper bring us another step forward to a smarter and more machine-supported world. Much like the invention of the smartphone which has revolutionized society, this work gives us hope that we could one day physically control all of our surrounding world with great reliability and precision through a gesture."

"There are simply endless applications for such technology in the marketplace to support this future. For example, from a remote robot control over smart workplaces to exoskeletons for the elderly."

The NTU research team is now looking to build a VR and AR system based on the AI system developed, for use in areas where high-precision recognition and control are desired, such as entertainment technologies and rehabilitation in the home.