Technology for Deaf People

Richard Ladner Introduction to Deaf Studies ASL 305 Spring, 2010

Outline

- Background and terminology
- Hearing technology
- Texting
- Video Phone
- Web
- Other Technology
- Research

Who Are Deaf People

- Born or became deaf before language development.
 - > 10% have deaf parents
 - > 90% have hearing parents
- Became deaf after language development.
- Became deaf in old age.

Models of Deafness

- Medical Model
 - > Deaf people are patients who need treatment and/or cure.
- Special Education Model
 - > Deaf youth need special education.
- Rehabilitation Model
 - Deaf people need assistive technology for employment and everyday life.
- Legal Model
 - Deaf people are citizens who have rights and responsibilities like other citizens. Accessibility to voting, television, and telephone are some of those rights.
- Social Model
 - Deaf people are part of the diversity of life, not necessarily in need of treatment and cure. They do need access when possible.

Deaf or deaf

- deaf with lower case "d"
 - > Severe hearing loss that may happen in aging
 - > No sign language
 - > Prefers to enhance hearing, if possible
- Deaf with upper case "D"
 - > Member of the Deaf Community
 - > Uses sign language socially and possibly at work
 - May use hearing aids or other devices to enhance hearing
 - > Culturally Deaf

Technology

- Prosthesis
 - Augmentation to restore lost function. Cure or partial cure.
 Examples: hearing aids, cochlear implants
- Assistive technology
 - Popular in rehabilitation literature. Emphasis on the need for assistance.
- Access technology
 - Allows an activity that would be difficult to impossible to achieve without it. Emphasis not on restoring function, but on achieving an end goal by whatever means possible.
 - > Examples: text messaging, video phones, captions

Hearing Technology

- Hearing Aids
- FM Systems
- Cochlear Implants

Latest Hearing Aid





FM Systems

- Personal
- Public (Opera House, ...)



Personal FM System

Cochlear Implant



"Normal" ear



Implanted ear

The Telephone

- The telephone was invented by A.G.
 Bell in his efforts to improve the lives of deaf people.
 - His mother and wife were deaf.

 His father was a pioneer in speech training.



A.G. Bell 1880

Alexander Graham Bell

- Bell was very influential on public policy about deafness.
 - > He was a strong advocate of oralism.
 - He advised the deaf not to marry each other and have children to help eliminate deafness.
 - His telephone was not used by the deaf until the invention of the acoustic modem and TTY.

Texting

• TTY

- TTY Relay Service
- Captioned Telephone
- E-mail
- Instant Messaging
- Captions

TTY (Teletypewriter)





TTY circa 1970

Modern TTY with built-in acoustic modem

TTY Relay Service



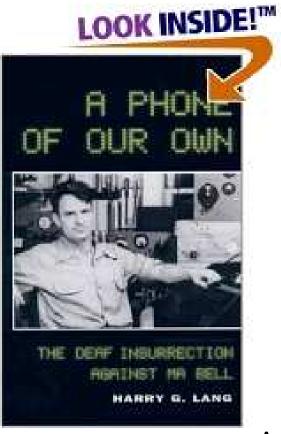
Captioned Telephone



Robert H. Weitbrecht

- Deaf man who invented the acoustic modem in the 1960s so that he could use the telephone through a TTY.
- Over 20 years the idea caught on so that by 1980 the Deaf world was connected by TTYs.
- TTY relay services were created so that Deaf people could communicate with hearing.
- TTY laws in almost every state require the telephone company to provide a TTY to every deaf customer.

History of the TTY



Author: Harry Lang

E-Mail / Instant Messaging



Sidekick

Closed Captions



Closed vs. Open Captions

- Closed Captions
 - Optional
- Open Captions
 - > Always on the screen
 - > Like subtitles for foreign language films
- Leader WGBH Media Access Group

Closed Captioning

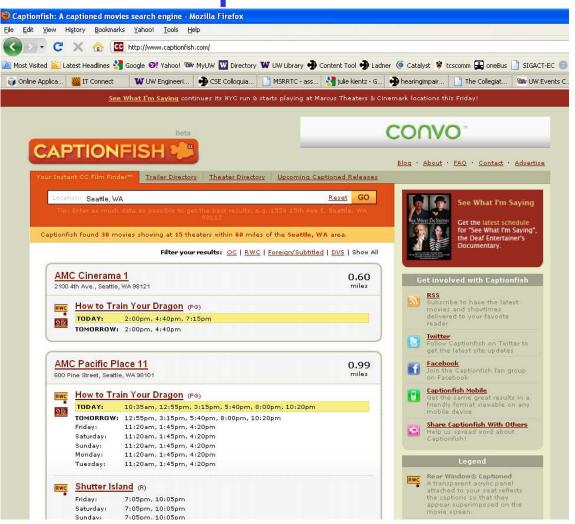
- Line 21 of the vertical blanking interval of a TV band was basically unused before 1970.
- The National Bureau of Standards was mandated to look for a way to provide closed captions using this band.
- In 1980 the first broadcasts of a regular series were captioned by ABC.
- Today all TVs must have a built-in caption decoder.
- Today real-time and off-line captioning of media is a large industry.
- Captioning of web video is a current problem.

YouTube Auto-Captioning

- Auto-captioning
 - > Speech \rightarrow captions
- Auto-synchronization
 - > Speech + transcript \rightarrow captions
 - > Much better
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kTvHIDKLFqc

Captionfish

DeafCode LLC



Demo

Video

- Video Phone
- Video Relay Service (VRS)
- Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)
- MobileASL (UW Project)

Picturephone



"Picturephone" demonstrated by AT&T at the 1964 World's Fair

> Required too much bandwidth for phone system

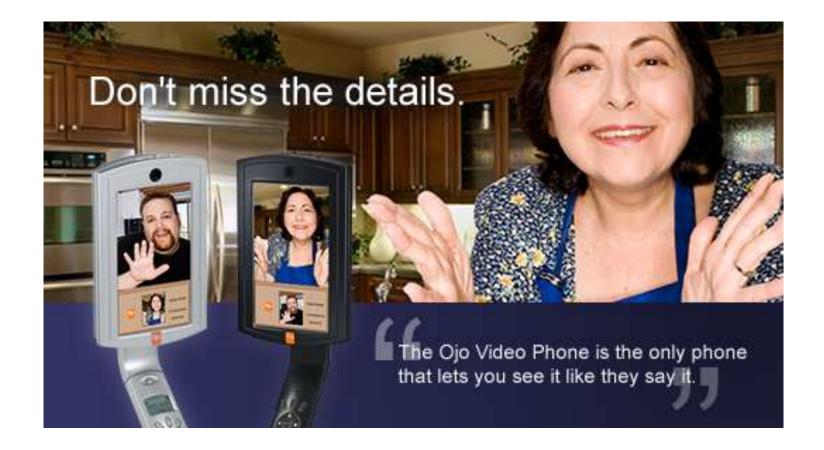
 Deaf world excited then disappointed

What you'll use is called, simply enough a Picturephone's set, and of the eggintuinciniers of the someday is will be you see who you future Western Electric is working are talkingse, and let them see you, on with Bell Telephone Laboratories build for the tutate.

Western Electric

echnology

Video Phone



More Video Phones



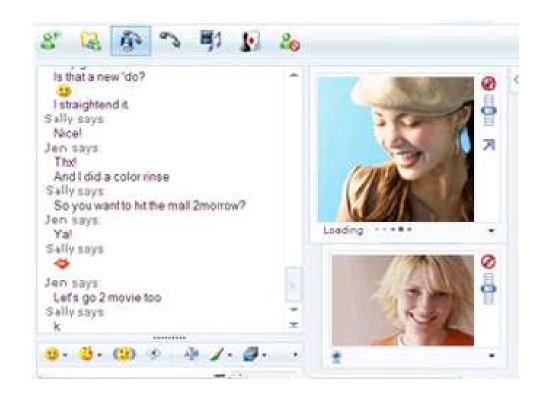
Viable



Purple

Ubiquitous Video Phones





Skype

Windows Live Instant Messenger

Video Relay Service (VRS)



VRS

- VRS is a free service to deaf people in the US.
 - Paid for by Universal Access Tax
- Major companies
 - > Sorenson
 - > Purple
 - > ZVRS
 - › Snap

Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)

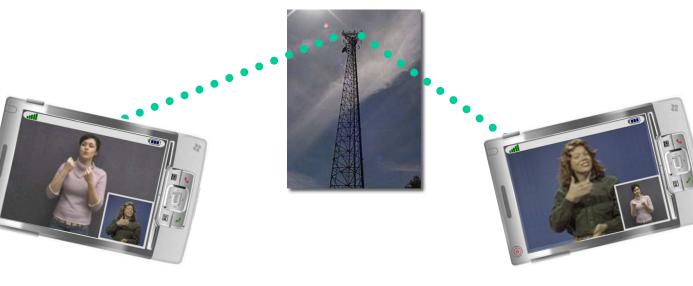


MobileASL

 ASL communication using video cell phones over current U.S. cell phone network

Challenges:

- > Limited network bandwidth
- Limited processing power on cell phones



MobileASL Platform

HTC TyN II Camera facing in the right direction

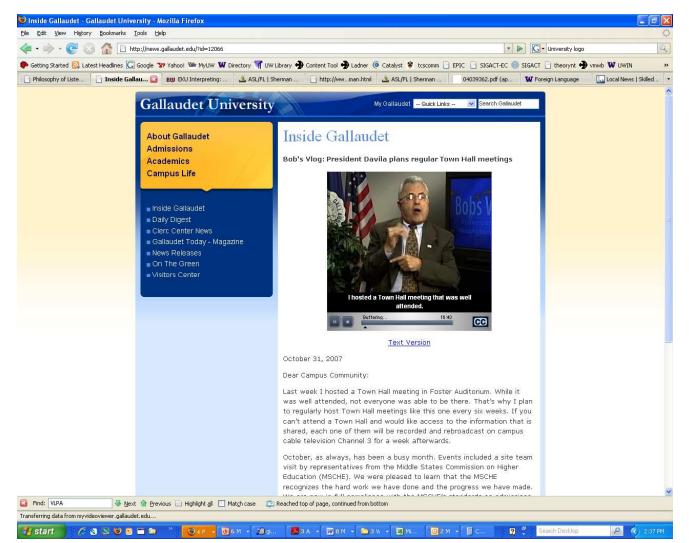
Modern Video Phone

- Sorenson was the pioneer
- Many other companies in the field
- Relay service
- Point-to-point
- Computer based or TV with set top box
- Broadband required
- Free for broadband deaf users in most states.

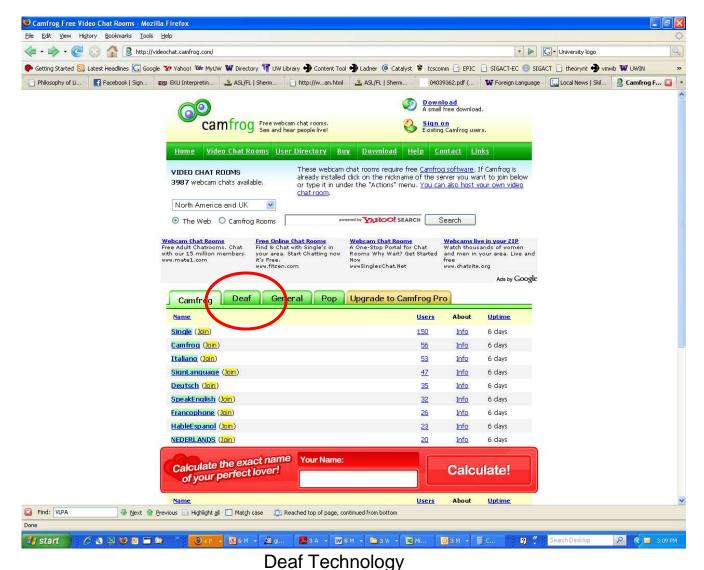
The Web

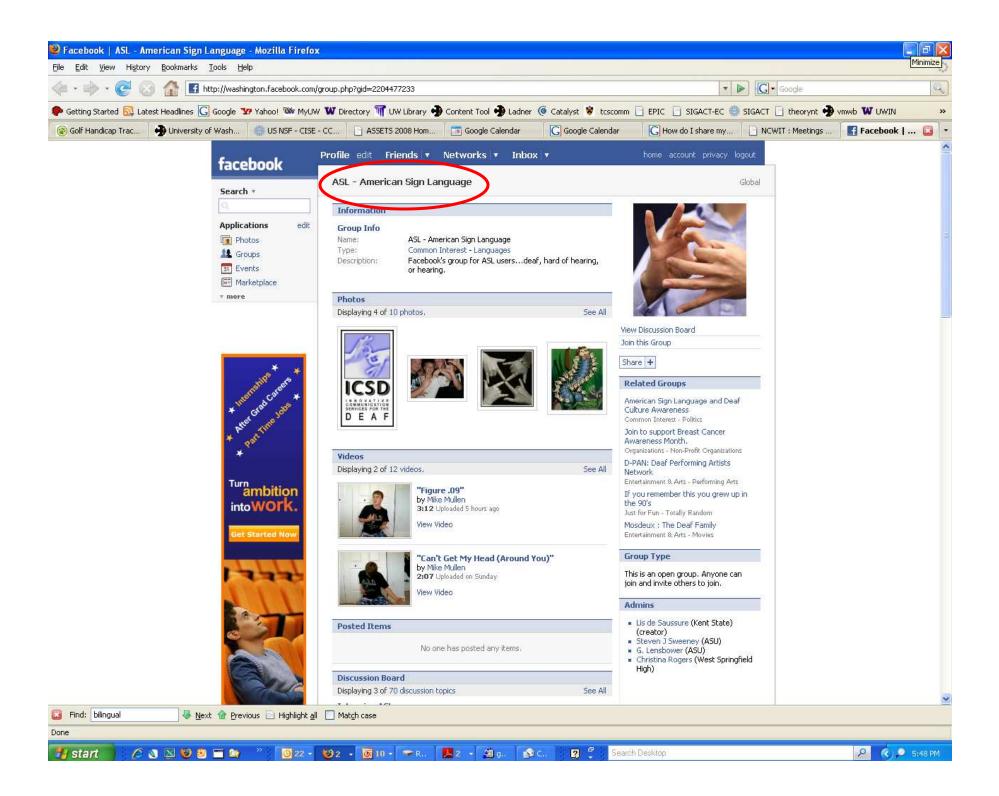
- Vlogs (Video Web Logs)
- Social Networking
- ASL-STEM Forum (UW Project)

Vlogs



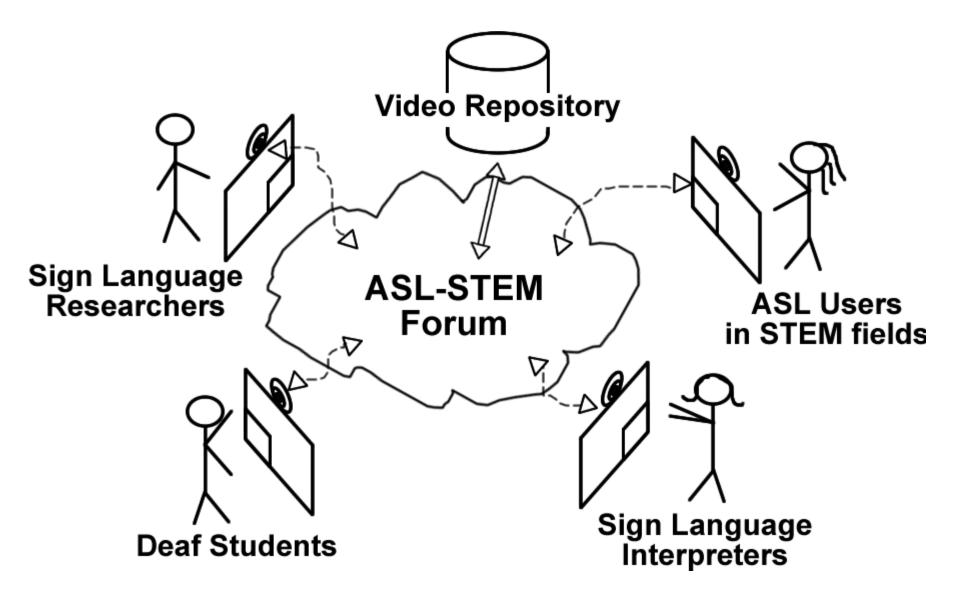
Social Networking





ASL–STEM Forum Social Networking for a Purpose

- Enable ASL to grow into Science.
- Empower more deaf students to go into advanced science fields.
- Leverages the interest in the video enabled web.





Deaf-blind Technology



TeleBraille (1984) TTY with Braille output



DeafBlind Communicator (2009)

- face-to-face
- TTY
- SMS

Other Technologies

- Doorbell light
- Phone ringer light
- Fire alarm light
- Baby monitor light or vibrator
- Alarm clock light or vibrator

Research

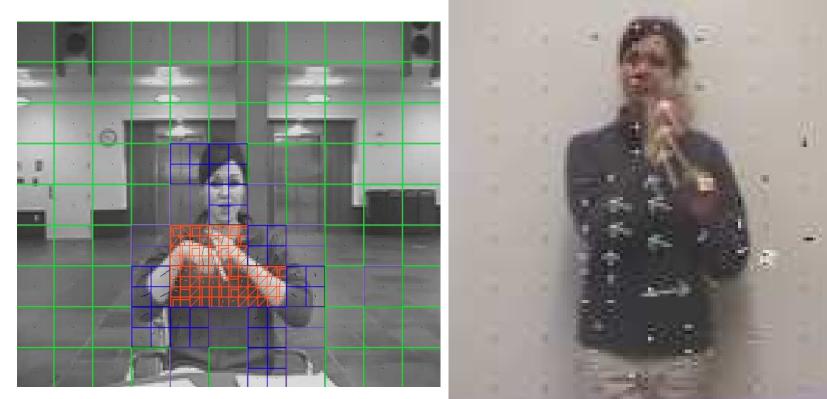
- Sign Language Recognition
- Sign Language Activity Recognition
- Signing Avatars

Sign Language Recognition



Thad Starner Georgia Tech Christian Vogler Gallaudet

Compression Features for Activity Recognition



Type of macroblock

Motion vectors

Signing Avatars



Vcom3D Demo

Unsolved Research Problems

- Sign Language Recognition
 - > From video or even more sensors
- Sign Language Translation
 - > To or from sign language
- Useful Avatars
 - > Not natural enough
 - Facial expressions poor
 - Motion capture not perfect
- Speaker independent speech recognition for automatic captioning

Technology Classes

- Bottom-up technology TTY, VRS
 - > Start from a small base and build
- Top-down technology CC
 - Government edict is necessary
- By-product technology E-mail, SMS, IM
 - Existing technologies, if useful, will be adopted

Discussion