S.No	Journal Paper Name	Author's Name	Source	Findings
1.	Edge Artificial Intelligence for 6G: Vision, Enabling Technologies, and Applications	Khaled B. Letaief, Jianmin Lu, Jianhua Lu	IEEE	In this paper, we shall provide our vision for scalable and trustworthy edge AI systems with integrated design of wireless communication strategies and decentralised machine learning models. However, state-of-the-art deep learning and big data analytics based AI systems require tremendous computation and communication resources, causing significant latency, energy consumption, network congestion, and privacy leakage in both of the training and inference processes. By embedding model training and inference capabilities into the network edge, edge AI stands out as a disruptive technology for 6G to seamlessly integrate sensing, communication, computation, and intelligence, thereby improving the efficiency, effectiveness, privacy, and security of 6G networks. Standardisation, software and hardware

				platforms, and application scenarios are also discussed to facilitate the industrialization and commercialization of edge AI systems.
2.	Integrating Artificial Intelligence Internet of Things and 5G for Next-Generation Smart Grid: A Survey of Trends Challenges and Prospect	Ebenezer Esenogho, Karim Djouani, Anish M. Kurien	IEEE	This paper aims at presenting a comprehensive review of next smart grid research trends and technological background, discussing a futuristic next-generation smart grid driven by artificial intelligence (AI) and leveraged by IoT and 5G. In addition, it discusses the challenges of next generation smart-grids as it relates to the integration of AI, IoT and 5G for better smart grid architecture. Also, proffers possible solutions to some of the challenges and standards to support this novel trend. A corresponding future work will dwell on the implementation of the discussed integration of AI, IoT and 5G for next-generation smart grid, using Matlab, NS2/NS3, Open-daylight and Mininet as soft tools and compare with related literature.
3.	Using Artificial	Norio Shiratori,	IEEE	An AI-based system has

	Intelligence in Communication System Design	Kaoru Takahashi, Kenji Sugawara, Tetsuo Kinoshita		several advantages: It lets you model communication system design as a problem-solving task whose solution is the system's design. Skilled designers can capture their design knowledge in expert systems that will help designers with varying levels of network design experience. Also, because a design knowledge base is easy to modify and extend, it is easy to add knowledge. Development costs go down because the knowledge from skilled designers is readily accessible.
4.	Locating Restrooms for Specially-Abled People using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning	Pragati Raizada, Srishti Gupta, Shagun Saboo	IEEE	The overall purpose of the research is to locate restrooms and keep hygiene in consideration for those who are specially-abled. The app will be designed with the assistance of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, providing navigation, every step of the way which will be susceptible to use and comprehend. People with disabilities implies that having fundamental difficulty accomplishing aspects. They are of numerous types like

				physical disability in nature, due to amputation, inability to walk, sensory like blindness, hearing impairment with the assistance of this app, this gap can be filled. The problems faced by specially abled people have been taken into consideration creating a balanced platform for them. Utilising the necessary tools and functions required for enabling them to locate and understand where the restrooms are, keeping in mind hygiene and safety factors. Certain parameters are taken into consideration such as voice recognition, Maps Live feature, magnifier, sign language interpretation, hands-free settings, and many more features.
5.	IoT Based Smart Wheelchair for Disabled People	Maryam Amur Khalfan Al Shabibi; Suresh Manic Kesavan	IEEE	Smart Wheelchair is known as a Power Wheelchair that is integrated into multiple sensors, assistive technology, and computers that give the user with a disability such as impairment, handicaps, and permanent injury, the required mobility to move freely and safely. These types of wheelchairs are

				gradually replacing the traditional wheelchairs; however, their expensive costs are preventing a large size of disabled people from having one. According to the organisation of World Health (WHO), only 5 to 15% out of 70 million disabled people have access to wheelchairs. Therefore, we need to offer a cost-effective Smart that not only minimises the cost but also provides plenty of features that use the latest components and technologies. In the last years, there have been many pleasant efforts that serve this purpose. They have adopted various technologies such as artificial intelligence, where they have designed an autonomous wheelchair that used machine learning concepts to navigate, and some also used Internet of Things technology to control the wheelchair-using voice recognition system.