

# Ideation Phase

## Literature Survey

<b>Team ID</b>	PNT2022TMID27548
<b>Project Name</b>	Project: Real-Time Communication System Powered by AI for Specially-Abled

**TITLE:** Artificial Intelligence Enabled Virtual Sixth Sense Application for the Disabled

**AUTHOR:** Aditya Sharma, Aditya Vats, Shiv Shankar Dash

**YEAR:** January 2020

### **ABSTRACT:**

The sixth sense is a multi-platform app for aiding the people in need that is people who are handicapped in the form of lack of speech (dumb), lack of hearing (deaf), lack of sight (blind), lack of judicial power to differentiate between objects (visual agnosia) and people suffering from autism (characterized by great difficulty in communicating and forming relationships with other people and in using language and abstract concepts). Our current implementation of the product is on two platforms, namely, mobile and a web app. The mobile app even works for object detection cases in offline mode. What we want to achieve using this is to make a better world for the people suffering from disabilities as well as an educational end for people with cognitive disabilities using our app. The current implementation deals with object recognition and text to speech and a speech to text converter. The speech to text converter and text to speech converter utilized the Web Speech API (Application Program Interface) for the website and text to speech and speech to text library for the mobile platform. The object recognition wouldn't fetch enough use out of a website. Hence, it has been implemented on the mobile app utilizing the Firebase ML toolkit and different pre-trained models, which are both available offline as well as online.

**TITLE:** AAWAAZ: A communication system for deaf and dumb

**AUTHOR:** Anchal Sood, Anju Mishra

**YEAR:** September 2016

**ABSTRACT:**

The paper proposes a framework for recognizing hand gesture which would serve not only as a way of communication between deaf and dumb and mute people, but also, as an instructor. Deaf and dumb individuals lack in proper communication with normal people and find it difficult to properly express themselves. Thus, they are subjected to face many issues in this regard. The sign language is very popular among them and they use it to express themselves. Thus, there is a need of a proper translator. The deaf and dumb are not idle as past, they are working outside and doing great at it. So an efficient system must be set up, to interact with them, to know their views and ideas. The framework here, act as a communication system for deaf and dumb individuals. It would take the sign language as an input which would display the result not only in the form of text but also in the form of audio. Similarly, if there is any input in the form of text, it would display the corresponding image.

**TITLE:** Intelligent Sign Language Recognition Using Image Processing

**AUTHOR:** Sawant Pramada, Deshpande Saylee , Nale Pranita, Nerkar Samiksha, Mrs. Archana S. Vaidya

**YEAR:** February 2016

**ABSTRACT:**

Computer recognition of sign language is an important research problem for enabling communication with hearing impaired people. This project introduces an efficient and fast algorithm for identification of the number of fingers opened in a gesture representing an alphabet of the Binary Sign Language. The system does not require the hand to be perfectly aligned to the camera. The project uses image processing system to identify, especially English alphabetic sign language used by the deaf people to communicate. The basic objective of this project is to develop a computer based intelligent system that will enable dumb people significantly to communicate with all other people using their natural hand gestures. The idea consisted of designing and building up an intelligent system using image processing, machine learning and artificial intelligence concepts to take visual inputs of sign language's hand gestures and generate easily recognizable form of outputs. Hence the objective of this project is to develop an intelligent system which can act as a translator between the sign language and the spoken language dynamically and can make the communication between people with hearing impairment and normal people both effective and efficient. The system is we are implementing for Binary sign language but it can detect any sign language with prior image processing

**TITLE:** A Face Based Real Time Communication for Physically and Speech Disabled People

**AUTHOR:** Ong Chin Ann, Marlene lu, Bee Theng Lau

**YEAR:** January 2018

**ABSTRACT:**

The main purpose of this research is to enhance the communication of the disabled community. The authors of this chapter propose an enhanced interpersonal-human interaction for people with special needs, especially those with physical and communication disabilities. The proposed model comprises of automated real time behavior monitoring, designed and implemented with the ubiquitous and affordable concept in mind to suit the underprivileged. In this chapter, the authors present the prototype which encapsulates an automated facial expression recognition system for monitoring the disabled, equipped with a feature to send Short Messaging System (SMS) for notification purposes. The authors adapted the Viola-Jones face detection algorithm at the face detection stage and implemented template matching technique for the expression classification and recognition stage. They tested their model with a few users and achieved satisfactory results. The enhanced real time behavior monitoring system is an assistive tool to improve the quality of life for the disabled by assisting them anytime and anywhere when needed. They can do their own tasks more independently without constantly being monitored physically or accompanied by their care takers, teachers, or even parents. The rest of this chapter is organized as follows. The background of the facial expression recognition system is reviewed is the description and explanations of the conceptual model of facial expression recognition. Evaluation of the proposed system. Results and findings on the testing are laid out and the final section concludes the chapter.