

Smart Cane: Assistive Cane for Visually Impaired People (2011)

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Development of the Smart Cane

The study centered around creating an innovative smart cane tailored for individuals with visual impairments. The core hypothesis was that a smart cane, equipped with obstacle detection capabilities, could significantly mitigate accidents. The ultimate goal was to devise a cane capable of communicating with users through voice alerts and vibrations. This process encompassed intricate coding and the physical integration of components.

Design and Development Process

Delving into the design and development journey of the smart cane, the researchers meticulously selected suitable sensors, notably ultrasonic sensors for obstacle detection and a water sensor to identify wet areas. The crux of the cane's operations was controlled by a meticulously crafted source code within a PIC microcontroller. Rigorous testing phases confirmed the efficacy of voice alerts in notifying users about impending obstacles. The study also validated the performance of ultrasonic sensors, showcasing minimal deviations between calculated and actual values.

Conclusion

In summation, this study triumphantly birthed a smart cane engineered to embolden visually impaired individuals during mobility. The cane's robust performance in trials underscored its potential in averting obstacles. The study further underscored the broader context of assistive technology in dismantling barriers faced by people with disabilities.

A Smart Walking Stick Powered by Artificial Intelligence for the Visually Impaired (2019)

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Introduction

This article delves into the creation of an economical smart walking stick tailored for the visually impaired. With a burgeoning global population of visually challenged individuals, the imperative for accessible and budget-friendly assistive tools is undeniable. The smart stick profiled in this exposition leverages artificial intelligence alongside ultrasonic sensors to empower visually impaired individuals in autonomously navigating their surroundings.

Components and Functionality

Crafted with precision, the smart stick incorporates a constellation of components, including the Raspberry Pi microcontroller, ultrasonic sensors, a web camera, and a vibrating motor module. These components draw power from a substantial 10000 MaH power bank, assuring extended operational hours. The Raspberry Pi orchestrates the analysis of the environment via image capture and AI-driven algorithms. The resultant processed images are transformed into audible captions, relayed to the user through headphones.

Obstacle Detection and Assistance

The smart stick's ultrasonic sensors emerge as sentinels, diligently identifying obstacles in the user's path. Auditory cues and vibrations are then dispensed, guiding users to maneuver around potential collisions. Beyond this, the stick showcases prowess in image recognition, collision detection, and obstacle avoidance. By amalgamating these functionalities, the stick augments its user's navigational experience, heightening their autonomy.

Conclusion

In closing, the smart walking stick unveiled herein emerges as a beacon of accessibility for the visually impaired. The fusion of artificial intelligence, ultrasonic sensors, and the Raspberry Pi elevates its utility to encompass image recognition, collision mitigation, and obstacle evasion. This progressive amalgamation engenders a tangible enhancement in the mobility and self-sufficiency of visually impaired individuals.

REAL TIME OBJECT DETECTOR FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED USING OPEN CV (2020)

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Introduction and System Overview

The focal point of this proposed system is the real-time detection of objects employing a pre-trained model termed MobileNet-SSD. This model, hailing from the Caffemodel framework, is adept at identifying objects with confidence levels surpassing 50%. Harnessing a webcam or camera, the system captures real-world objects, enlisting the MobileNet-SSD model to prognosticate and classify said objects. The detected objects subsequently metamorphose into text and then auditory information through the Google Text-to-Speech (gtts) API. The system's bedrock rests on the shoulders of deep neural network algorithms, orchestrated by the Python programming language.

Performance and Limitations of the System

A pinnacle of accuracy is achieved by this system, with object detection scaling lofty peaks of up to 95% for the objects scrutinized. Challenges, however, rear their heads when it comes to detecting objects shrouded in background noise or when presented with blurred images. The employment of the MobileNet-SSD model yields expedited computational processing, thus presenting an efficient and pragmatic solution for real-time object identification. Versatility courses through the veins of this system, rendering it fitting for portable devices and serving as a boon for the visually impaired and those grappling with hearing impairments.

Future Improvements and Concluding Remarks

The horizon beckons with promises of future advancements. Fine-tuning the system's knack for identifying objects with lower confidence levels, along with enhancing the precision in detecting minute objects, merits due consideration. The integration of strategies to quell background clamor shall undoubtedly bolster object detection prowess. In summation, the proposed system stands as a testament to reliability and inclusivity, offering real-time object detection and recognition to all.

Smart Stick for Blind using Machine Learning (2019)

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Development of a Cost-Effective and Efficient Smart Blind Stick

Within the realm of this scholarly piece lies a discourse on the conception of a smart blind stick – a confluence of cost-effectiveness and efficiency – meticulously tailored to usher visually impaired individuals towards independent navigation. This unassuming stick, concealing an array of sensors, assumes the mantle of object detection and obstacle identification. Its quintessential feature is the timely vibration alerts triggered upon object detection. Augmenting this functionality, a GPS module facilitates location determination, fortified by an integrated microphone and speaker enabling communication. In dire circumstances, the microcontroller springs to life, reaching out to designated contacts. The stick's arsenal includes a water sensor and an infrared device, further amplifying obstacle detection acumen. The bedrock of this project is the pursuit of an economical yet high-performing blind stick.

Alternative Solutions to Expensive Object Detection Methods

Peer landscapes reveal other projects akin in spirit. They flirt with image processing and convolutional neural networks for object identification, yet bemoan high costs. Thus, the smart

stick emerges as a beacon, deftly intertwining ultrasonic sensors, GPS, and GSM modules to present a holistic and accessible solution.

Implementation of the Proposed Smart Blind Stick

The blueprint of the smart blind stick encompasses a Raspberry Pi, GSM module, GPS module, vibrator, switches, and sensors. Ultrasonic sensors unflinchingly detect hindrances, their readings transformed into tactile vibrations. The symbiotic dance of GPS and GSM modules bestows locational wisdom and a lifeline for emergencies.

Integration of Google Assistant and Machine Learning Algorithms

In the realm of user experience, Google Assistant graces the stage, lending voice and audio interfaces an aura of seamlessness. Beyond this, machine learning, in the form of convolutional neural networks, dons the mantle of object identification, breathing life into the vision of accessibility.

Conclusion

As the curtains draw on this narrative, the smart stick materializes as a harbinger of change. Fostering indoor and outdoor navigation prowess, it strikes a harmonious chord between affordability and autonomy. The visually impaired community stands to reap the benefits, while a roadmap teeming with potential enhancements beckons – from wall-following capabilities to steering ingenuity.

Smart Blind Stick using Image Processing (2020)

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Design of the Smart Blind Stick

Embarking on the journey of innovation, this article unveils the intricately designed Smart Blind Stick, a beacon of aid for visually impaired individuals as they traverse their surroundings. This technological marvel boasts an assemblage of ultrasonic sensors, a camera, and an earphone/speaker ensemble. The ultrasonic sensors, adept at detecting obstacles within a 400 cm range in forward, left, and right directions, serve as vigilant sentinels. Data gleaned from these sensors undergoes meticulous processing within a Raspberry Pi, culminating in the determination of obstacle distances and subsequent user alerts through an audible buzzer. The camera serves an equally pivotal role, executing object recognition feats. The captured images metamorphose into audio-based insights, fostering a virtual perceptual experience for the blind.

Exploring Related Studies

The narrative echoes with the resonances of related endeavors. One such undertaking proposes a device wielding ultrasonic sensors and image processing prowess to proffer multilingual instructions for object interaction. Another harmonizes Raspberry Pi and ultrasonic sensors to sculpt an environment of obstacle detection, harmonizing its efforts with speaker or headphone feedback. The discourse escalates further, encompassing Convolutional Neural

Networks (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), pivotal in the realms of image captioning and object detection.

Championing the Cause of Visually Impaired Individuals

The significance of fostering autonomy within visually impaired individuals is a symphony that reverberates throughout this article. The Smart Blind Stick stands as an emblem of empowerment, ushering in simplicity amidst the complexities of life by steering users clear of obstacles and potential mishaps. Its exterior guise may mirror that of a conventional stick, yet beneath the surface lie the potent tools of sensors and cameras, deftly weaving a tapestry of detection and feedback. With a resolute nod to the staggering numbers of visually impaired individuals globally, this innovation emerges as a harbinger of safer and superior living.

Implementation Blueprint

Delving into the practicalities of implementation, the system architecture shines in the spotlight. A symphony of Raspberry Pi, ultrasonic sensors, camera module, buzzer, and audio device converges to construct a finely-tuned ensemble. The Raspberry Pi, perched at the helm, orchestrates the intricate dance of inputs and outputs. Ultrasonic sensors emerge as steadfast guardians, detecting obstacles. Meanwhile, the camera assumes the role of an artistic lens, capturing images for subsequent object recognition. The crescendo of this symphony is punctuated by the resounding notes of the buzzer, rendering immediate alerts. The audio device takes center stage, conveying the captivating saga of image captions to the eager listener.

Training the Minds with Datasets

The pursuit of excellence is underpinned by data. Here, the article acquaints us with the datasets instrumental in training the proposed system. The MS COCO dataset graces the stage, enriching object detection endeavors, while the Flickr30k dataset steps forth as a formidable ally in the realm of image captioning.

Conclusion

As the final act approaches, the Smart Blind Stick stands illuminated as a beacon of promise. With ultrasonic sensors, camera ingenuity, and the embrace of advanced algorithms, it embodies more than a mere tool; it symbolizes liberation. Obstacles dissolve under its watchful gaze, replaced by a symphony of alerts and a chorus of image captions. The resounding message of this article encapsulates not only the technological triumph but, more importantly, the enrichment of daily lives, blazing a trail toward a realm of greater autonomy and vibrancy.
