

# Beacon Connect Technology

**Mr. Bushan S. Shirude<sup>1</sup>, Roshani G. Pawar<sup>2</sup>, Sanika Y. Gangurde<sup>3</sup>, Tanmayi S. Barve<sup>4</sup>,  
Diksha S. Bachhav<sup>5</sup>, Jay M. Thakre<sup>6</sup>**

Lecturer, Information Technology, Mahavir Polytechnic, Nashik, Maharashtra, India<sup>1</sup>  
Students, Information Technology, Mahavir Polytechnic, Nashik, Maharashtra, India<sup>2,3,4,5,6</sup>

**Abstract:** Navigating public spaces independently poses significant challenges for visually impaired individuals, often requiring assistance from others. This project aims to enhance mobility and accessibility through the development of an Android-based navigation application that provides real-time voice guidance. The system automatically detects when a visually impaired person enters a specific area by utilizing Bluetooth or Wi-Fi connectivity. Once connected, the application delivers step-by-step voice instructions, guiding the user safely to their destination. This solution can be deployed in various environments such as malls, offices, hospitals, transportation hubs, and shopping centers, improving accessibility and independence. By integrating smart connectivity and voice assistance, the proposed system fosters a more inclusive environment, ensuring safer and more efficient navigation for visually impaired individuals.

**Keywords:** Visually Impaired Navigation, Real-Time Voice Guidance, Smartphone Accessibility, Bluetooth/Wi-Fi Connectivity, Assistive Technology

## I. INTRODUCTION

For visually impaired individuals, moving around safely and independently can be a big challenge, especially in unfamiliar places. Simple tasks like walking through a mall, finding a room in an office, or navigating a train station can become difficult without proper guidance. This project aims to solve this problem by developing an Android application that helps blind people move safely using real-time voice commands.

The system works by automatically detecting when a blind person enters a specific area. Their smartphone connects to the network using Bluetooth

or Wi-Fi, and the app starts giving step-by-step voice instructions to guide them along a safe route. This can help them reach their destination without needing extra assistance from others.

This technology can be used in public places, offices, hospitals, transportation hubs, and shopping centers, making these areas more accessible for visually impaired people. The goal of this project is to improve independence, safety, and ease of movement by using smart connectivity and voice assistance. By integrating modern technology with accessibility needs, we can create a more inclusive and helpful environment for blind individuals.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

### Design and Implementation of a Voice-Based Navigation for Visually Impaired Persons

Authors: Jae Sung Cha, Dong Kyun Lim and Yong-Nyuo Shi

Publication: International Journal of Bio-Science and Bio-Technology, 2013

Description: This paper presents an Android application designed to assist visually impaired users in navigation. The application utilizes Text-to-Speech (TTS) technology to provide voice guidance and integrates Google Maps API for route planning. By leveraging the Android Software Development Kit (SDK), the system offers real-time voice instructions to help users navigate their environment safely.

### Mobile Assistive Application for Blind People in Indoor Navigation

Authors: Perm A J

Publication: Advances in Science, Technology and Engineering Systems Journal, 2020



Description: This study introduces "GuiderMoi," a mobile application aimed at assisting blind individuals in indoor navigation. The app detects and reads color targets through the smartphone's camera, providing directional information via voice output. This system enhances the independence of visually impaired users by facilitating effective navigation within indoor environments.

### **A Systematic Review on Blind and Visually Impaired Navigation Systems**

Authors: Steinmetz, J.D., Bourne

Publication: Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, 2023

Description: This literature review analyzes existing mobility assistance tools for blind and visually impaired individuals. It discusses various navigation systems, including cloud-based and vision-based solutions that utilize smartphones and deep learning algorithms to provide real-time environmental information and obstacle avoidance through audio messages and tactile feedback.

### **Assistive Mobile Application for Visually Impaired People**

Authors: Sriraksha Nayak

Publication: Not specified, 2020

Description: This paper proposes an Android application to support visually impaired and partially sighted individuals in using their mobile phones. The app enables users to make calls, send and receive SMS, access the phone book, and monitor battery status through speech commands, thereby enhancing their interaction with mobile devices.

## **III. METHODOLOGY**

**User Detection and Connection:** When a visually impaired person enters a specific area, the system automatically detects and connects to their smartphone using Bluetooth or Wi-Fi. This ensures a hands-free experience without manual setup.

**Route Selection and Processing:** The system retrieves predefined safe routes from a database. Admins or authorities can update these routes to ensure they remain accurate and accessible.

**Real-Time Voice Navigation:** Once connected, the app provides step-by-step voice instructions, guiding the user safely through the designated path. The system continuously updates the guidance based on the user's movement.

**Offline Mode Support:** The app allows users to download routes so they can navigate without needing an internet connection. This ensures accessibility in areas with low connectivity.

**System Testing and Improvement:** The application is tested in real environments to ensure its accuracy and ease of use. User feedback is collected to improve features and enhance the overall experience.

## **IV. OBJECTIVE**

- Develop a navigation system that enables visually impaired individuals to move safely and independently in public spaces.
- Implement an Android application that delivers step-by-step voice instructions to assist users in navigating unfamiliar environments.
- Leverage Bluetooth and Wi-Fi technology to automatically detect user presence and initiate navigation assistance. enhance accessibility for visually impaired individuals.
- Guide users along safe routes, helping them avoid obstacles and potential hazards while moving through indoor environments.
- Integrate modern assistive technology to foster a more inclusive and supportive environment for individuals with visual impairments.

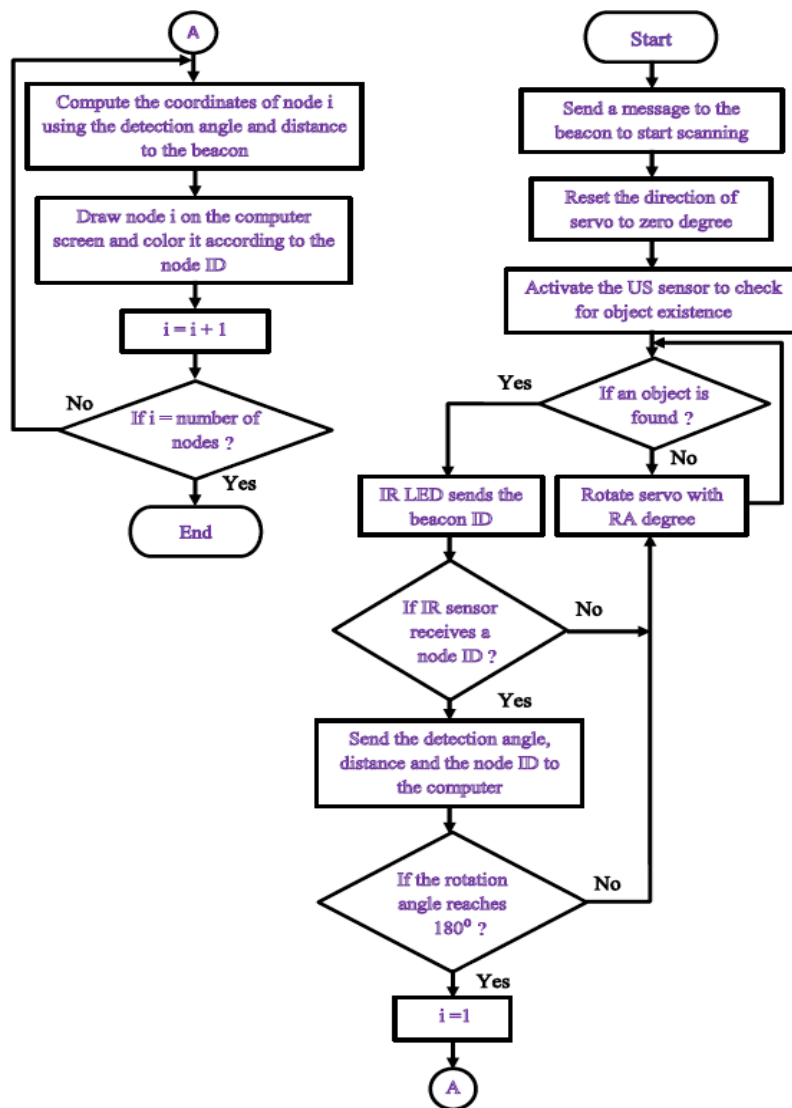


**V. PROBLEM DEFINATIONS**

Visually impaired individuals face significant challenges in navigating public spaces independently, often requiring assistance from others to move safely. Tasks such as finding a specific room in an office, navigating a shopping mall, or locating a platform in a train station can be difficult without proper guidance. Traditional solutions, such as tactile paving or physical assistance, have limitations and do not provide real-time, personalized navigation.

This project aims to address these challenges by developing an Android-based navigation application that utilizes Bluetooth or Wi-Fi connectivity to detect the user's presence and provide real-time voice guidance. By offering step-by-step audio instructions, the system enhances mobility, safety, and accessibility for visually impaired individuals in various public environments. The proposed solution seeks to promote independence and inclusivity by leveraging modern assistive technology to ensure a seamless navigation experience without external assistance.

**DFD DIAGRAM:**



## **VI. FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

1. The system should automatically detect the presence of a visually impaired user within a designated area using Bluetooth or Wi-Fi connectivity. Upon detection, the application should establish a connection and initiate navigation assistance without requiring manual input.
2. The application should provide clear, step-by-step voice instructions to guide users along a safe path toward their destination. The system must also offer rerouting options if the user deviates from the suggested path.
3. The system should support both indoor and outdoor navigation, ensuring accessibility in various environments such as malls, offices, hospitals, and transportation hubs. The navigation system should adjust based on the surroundings and provide appropriate guidance.
4. If integrated with sensors or external databases, the system should detect obstacles or potential hazards in the user's path and provide real-time warnings to avoid accidents. This feature ensures safer movement through crowded or unfamiliar spaces.
5. The application should include an easy-to-use interface designed for visually impaired users, incorporating voice commands, text-to-speech functionality, and haptic feedback to improve interaction without relying on visual elements.
6. The system should include an emergency help function that allows users to call a predefined contact or emergency services if needed. This feature enhances safety by providing immediate assistance in case of unexpected difficulties.

## **VII. NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

1. The application should provide accurate location tracking and navigation guidance with minimal errors. It should function reliably under different environmental conditions, ensuring seamless assistance without frequent crashes or connectivity failures.
2. The system should deliver real-time voice instructions with minimal latency, ensuring smooth navigation. Data processing and route calculations should be optimized to provide quick responses without delays.
3. The application should be scalable to support different types of public spaces, including large complexes like airports and shopping malls. It should also allow future updates and expansions to accommodate new locations and improved navigation algorithms.
4. User data, including real-time location and personal details, should be encrypted and securely stored to prevent unauthorized access. The system should comply with data protection regulations to ensure user privacy and security.
5. The application should be compatible with various Android devices, supporting different Bluetooth and Wi-Fi standards. It should also allow integration with other assistive technologies, such as smart glasses or wearable devices, to enhance usability.
6. The system should be designed to minimize battery consumption, ensuring long-lasting operation on mobile devices. Background processes should be optimized to prevent excessive power drain while maintaining continuous navigation support.

## **VIII. APPLICATIONS**

- **Public Places Navigation:** The system can be used in malls, hospitals, airports, and metro stations to help visually impaired individuals navigate safely without human assistance.
- **Educational Institutions:** Schools and universities can implement this system to assist blind students in moving independently within the campus.
- **Workplaces and Offices:** Companies can integrate this technology to create an inclusive work environment, ensuring visually impaired employees can navigate office spaces easily.

## **IX. CONCLUSION**

This project provides a smart and automated navigation system for visually impaired individuals, helping them move safely and independently in public spaces. By using Bluetooth or Wi-Fi for automatic detection, predefined safe routes, and real-time voice guidance, the system eliminates the need for manual assistance. It also includes offline mode,



making navigation possible even without an internet connection. Although the system has some limitations, such as dependency on predefined routes and environmental noise, it offers a cost-effective and accessible solution for improving mobility and independence. With future enhancements like AI-based obstacle detection, GPS navigation, and wearable integration, the system can become even more advanced and efficient.

#### REFERENCES

- [1]. S. Shoval, J. Borenstein, and Y. Koren, "The Navbelt - A Computerized Travel Aid for the Blind based on Mobile Robotics Technology," *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. 45, no. 11, pp. 1376–1386, Nov. 1998.
- [2]. S. Shoval, I. Ulrich, and J. Borenstein, "Computerized Obstacle Avoidance Systems for the Blind and Visually Impaired," *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics - Part C: Applications and Reviews*, vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 266–272, Aug. 2001.
- [3]. S. Shoval and A. Shapiro, "Dual Tracked Mobile Robot for Motion in Challenging Terrains," *Journal of Field Robotics*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 769–791, Sep. 2011.
- [4]. S. Shoval, D. Sinriech, "Analysis of Landmark Configuration for Absolute Positioning of Autonomous Vehicles," *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 44–54, 2001.
- [5]. S. Shoval, E. Rimon, and A. Shapiro, "Design of a Spider Robot for Motion with Quasistatic Force Constraints," *Autonomous Robots*, vol. 10, pp. 279–296, 2001.
- [6]. S. Hacohen, S. Shoval, and N. Shvalb, "Dynamic Model for Pedestrian Crossing in Congested Traffic Based on Probabilistic Navigation Function," *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies*, vol. 86, pp. 78–96, 2018.
- [7]. , and I. Benenson, "Micro-Simulation Model for Assessing the Risk of Vehicle–Pedestrian Road Accidents," *Journal of Intelligent Transportation Systems: Technology, Planning, and Operations*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 63–77, Jan. 2015.
- [8]. S. Shoval, M. Efatmaneshnik, and M. J. Ryan, "Assembly Sequence Planning for Processes with Heterogeneous Reliabilities," *International Journal of Production Research*, vol. 55, no. 10, pp. 2806–2828, 2017.
- [9]. S. Shoval and Y. Baron, "Probabilistic Model for a Volleyball Team Formation with Rotations Modeled by Markov Chains," *International Journal of Operational Research*, Mar. 2020.
- [10]. P. K. Roy, E. Bormashenko, M. Frenkel, I. Legchenkova, and S. Shoval, "Interfacial Crystallization within Liquid Marbles," *Condensed Matter*, vol. 5, no. 4, 2020.

