

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



# AURA – Smart AI Glasses

Sahil Gaikwad, Owais Faruqe, Prabhas Nathan, Harshal Sonawane, Prof, Dnyaneshwari Umap Sandip University, Nashik, India

Abstract: This paper explores the design and implementation of AURA – Smart AI Glasses, an innovative wearable solution that leverages artificial intelligence (AI), computer vision, and real-time data processing to enhance user interaction with the surrounding environment. Aimed at redefining the potential of wearable technology, AURA offers a seamless blend of smart features, delivering hands-free assistance, contextual information, and intuitive controls in everyday situations. Equipped with voice recognition, gesture control, and object detection capabilities, AURA provides users with on-the-go navigation support, real-time translations, and situational awareness—making it particularly beneficial for professionals, travelers, and individuals seeking enhanced accessibility. The integration of edge computing allows for swift AI-powered decision-making without heavy reliance on cloud connectivity. The system is built upon a robust AI framework combining natural language processing (NLP), machine learning (ML), and sensor fusion technologies. Its modular architecture supports multiple applications, ranging from augmented reality overlays to smart notifications, with a strong emphasis on user privacy and ergonomic design. This research highlights the interdisciplinary effort behind AURA's development, combining hardware engineering, software intelligence, and user-centric design. Challenges such as energy efficiency, real-time performance, and user adaptability are addressed, alongside solutions for achieving seamless user experience. The findings demonstrate how AI-powered smart glasses like AURA can transform human-computer interaction and pave the way for the next generation of wearable technology ...

**Keywords:** AURA Smart Glasses, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Computer Vision, Wearable Technology, Voice Recognition, Object Detection, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Machine Learning (ML), Human-Computer Interaction.

# I. INTRODUCTION

The modern world is witnessing a surge in demand for intelligent, hands-free solutions that can enhance everyday human interaction, productivity, and accessibility. From professionals navigating complex environments to individuals seeking real-time information or support, there is a growing need for wearable technologies that seamlessly blend digital intelligence with daily life. In this context, **AURA – Smart AI Glasses** present a transformative opportunity to redefine how people interact with their surroundings through artificial intelligence (AI) and real-time data processing.

AI has already proven its ability to enhance user experiences through voice recognition, computer vision, and personalized assistance. By integrating vast amounts of contextual data from wearable sensors, camera feeds, and voice input, AURA enables users to receive on-the-go support such as object recognition, language translation, facial recognition, navigation, and smart notifications. Machine learning models—including natural language processing (NLP) and image classification algorithms—enhance AURA's ability to adapt to user behavior and environmental changes, enabling it to evolve over time.

This paper focuses on the design and implementation of AURA, a smart glasses system driven by AI, offering real-time interaction and contextual assistance. The project incorporates computer vision, voice control, and intelligent recommendations to improve accessibility and daily usability. Whether guiding users through a new environment, identifying objects, or providing hands-free control of digital interfaces, AURA is built to offer seamless human-computer interaction.

The research explores the technological and practical challenges in developing such a wearable device, including lowlatency data processing, battery efficiency, edge computing integration, and privacy-preserving AI. It highlights the

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

#### Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



interdisciplinary collaboration between hardware engineering, AI software development, and user experience design. By addressing these key factors, AURA contributes to the next generation of smart wearable systems and paves the way for more intuitive and responsive technologies in daily life.

# Sign Language Translator

In India, individuals with hearing and speech impairments often face major communication barriers, particularly in environments where sign language is not widely understood. These limitations can lead to social exclusion, restricted access to essential services, and limited opportunities in education, employment, and healthcare.

AURA – Smart AI Glasses offers an innovative solution by functioning as a real-time **Sign Language Translator**, powered by artificial intelligence. The system uses built-in cameras and sensors to capture hand gestures and facial expressions, then applies machine learning and computer vision to interpret sign language and translate it into spoken or written text. This enables seamless two-way communication between sign language users and non-signers.

Integrated into wearable smart glasses, AURA provides hands-free, on-the-go translation across various settings, such as classrooms, hospitals, workplaces, and public spaces. The system continuously learns from a wide range of sign language data, including regional and cultural variations, ensuring accuracy and adaptability.

By eliminating the need for human interpreters and promoting real-time interaction, AURA bridges the communication gap for the deaf and hard-of-hearing community, empowering them with greater independence and social inclusion.

#### AURA - Smart AI Glasses for Real-Time Image Analysis and Advanced Solutions

Accurate and timely solutions are essential across various industries, yet access to advanced tools remains limited, especially in rural and underserved areas. Traditional methods, including manual interpretation of images and data, are often time-consuming, expensive, and reliant on specialized professionals, creating barriers to prompt and effective decision-making.

AURA's Smart AI Glasses feature addresses this gap by leveraging cutting-edge AI and augmented reality technologies to provide real-time image analysis, enhancing the capabilities of professionals across different sectors. These smart glasses are equipped with a built-in AI assistant that can analyze a variety of images, such as X-rays, MRIs, CT scans, and other visual data directly in the field. By utilizing deep learning models like YOLO, SSD, and CNN-based architectures, the glasses can identify patterns and anomalies, providing immediate insights on the spot.

With seamless integration into mobile and web-based platforms, AURA ensures accessibility even in resource-limited settings. The combination of affordability, scalability, and real-time analysis empowers professionals to make faster, more informed decisions. This wearable solution offers portability and efficiency, enabling quicker responses in dynamic environments with limited access to specialized tools and expertise.

# AURA - Smart AI Glasses for Real-Time Image Analysis and Intelligent Solutions

- K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Classifies patterns by comparing features with past data; useful for various industries like retail and customer service.
- **Decision Trees** Uses "if-then" rules for step-by-step decision-making; ideal for risk assessment in industries like finance and logistics.
- Neural Networks Detects complex patterns in images and visual data; used in applications like security and quality control.
- Support Vector Machines (SVM) Provides high-accuracy classification, especially for tasks like fraud detection and customer segmentation.

# **II. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Individuals with visual, speech, and hearing impairments face significant challenges in accessing services and participating fully in various activities. The deaf and mute community struggles with limited sign language support in communications, while visually impaired individuals face navigation and accessibility barriers in public spaces.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

#### Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



Additionally, the lack of affordable, AI-driven solutions in many industries further exacerbates these issues, particularly in underserved regions. Existing assistive technologies often fail to address language, cultural, and cost constraints, limiting their accessibility and effectiveness.

AURA – Smart AI Glasses aims to bridge this gap by integrating AI-powered capabilities, such as sign language translation, object detection, and intelligent decision-making, ensuring real-time, accessible, and cost-effective assistance tailored to various industries and environments.

# **III. OBJECTIVE**

- Develop an AI-driven system for real-time image analysis and decision-making.
- Implement machine learning models (KNN, Decision Trees, Neural Networks, SVM) to analyze data and predict outcomes accurately.
- Create an intelligent object detection tool for various industries, such as security, logistics, and retail.
- Integrate NLP-based assistance for enhanced communication and interaction in diverse environments.
- Ensure the platform is user-friendly, cost-effective, and accessible, particularly for underserved communities.

# IV. REAL-TIME MONITORING AND PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS POWERED BY AURA – SMART AI GLASSES

AI-driven real-time monitoring enables:

Continuous tracking of user surroundings and behavior for enhanced situational awareness.

Predictive analytics to forecast potential risks, anomalies, or required actions in dynamic environments.

assistance and decision-making support based on real-time visual inputs and historical user interaction patterns..

# V. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research addresses a critical gap in leveraging AI for real-time analysis, intelligent interaction, and enhanced accessibility in daily life and professional environments. With millions facing challenges related to communication, accessibility, and situational awareness—especially individuals with visual, hearing, or speech impairments—AI-driven wearable solutions like AURA – Smart AI Glasses offer transformative potential.

The system enhances accuracy in environmental understanding, reduces reliance on manual interpretation, and improves user independence through intelligent automation. The study's findings will contribute to the fields of assistive technology, smart wearables, and human-computer interaction, while guiding policy and innovation for inclusive technology design. By integrating machine learning, real-time object detection, and NLP-based interfaces, this research aims to revolutionize user experience and digital accessibility, particularly in underserved or resource-limited settings.

# VI. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FOR AI-BASED SMART ASSISTIVE SYSTEMS

This research integrates a **mixed-methods approach** to comprehensively evaluate the impact of **AURA – Smart AI Glasses** in enhancing accessibility, interaction, and real-time support for individuals with sensory and communication impairments. The methodology blends **quantitative analysis** of system accuracy (e.g., object detection precision, sign language recognition rate) and **performance outcomes**, with **qualitative insights** into usability, user trust, and realworld experiences. A **case study approach** is adopted to examine the deployment of the AI-driven wearable in diverse environments such as educational institutions, public spaces, and community centers.

# Data Collection & Study Design

# 1. Quantitative Analysis:

• System Accuracy & Performance: The efficiency of AURA – Smart AI Glasses will be assessed based on precision, recall, and F1 scores in tasks such as object recognition, gesture interpretation, and real-time ISL translation.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

### Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



- User Assistance Outcomes: Evaluation of task success rates, response time, and interaction effectiveness in various environments (e.g., public spaces, transport, classrooms).
- **Response Time**: Measurement of system latency from input (gesture, speech, object) to real-time visual/audio feedback.

# 2. Qualitative Analysis:

- Surveys & Interviews: Conducted with users, caregivers, and special educators to understand usability, trust, and daily impact.
- Observational Studies: Real-world deployment will be observed in urban and rural settings, including schools, rehabilitation centers, and public venues to evaluate system adaptability.

The study covers 10 Indian cities, engaging approximately 500 users, 300 educators/caregivers, and 200 accessibility professionals.

# VII. SMART INPUT & PROCESSING MODULES

- Gesture and Voice Interpretation: NLP and computer vision models trained on diverse Indian Sign Language (ISL) data and common object/action datasets.
- Real-Time Assistance Engine: Deep learning models (CNNs, LSTMs) power instant recognition and contextaware responses.
- Knowledge Retrieval: The system accesses historical data to suggest context-specific outputs and enhance learning over time.
- Secure Data Logging: Uses blockchain and secure database management for anonymized interaction data storage and review.

# VIII. TECHNOLOGY STACK

- Frameworks: TensorFlow, PyTorch, OpenCV, NLP Libraries
- **Databases**: MySQL, Firebase, IPFS
- Platforms: Google Cloud AI, IBM Watson (language & visual recognition modules)

# **Evaluation Metrics**

**Quantitative Metrics:** 

- **Recognition Accuracy** (vs. manual benchmarks)
- Error Rate in Sign/Object Detection
  - Response Time from user input to output delivery

# **Qualitative Metrics:**

- User Satisfaction (measured via standardized surveys)
- Trust in Smart Glasses' Outputs

Ease of Use and Perceived Empowerment among visually/hearing-impaired users

# Ethical Considerations

- Data Privacy & Security: All interaction data is anonymized and encrypted to protect user identity.
- Fairness & Inclusion: AI models trained on linguistically and culturally diverse datasets to avoid bias.
- Compliance: Adherence to accessibility laws, data protection regulations (GDPR, India IT Act), and ethical AI use policies.

**Expected Outcomes** 

AURA will enhance independent mobility, improve user interaction with their surroundings, and bridge communication gaps.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

#### Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



Predictive modules will allow for **anticipatory guidance** (e.g., object collision warnings, contextual suggestions). Ethical deployment ensures **user trust**, **wider adoption**, and **policy alignment** for future assistive technologies.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework for AURA – Smart AI Glasses integrates principles from human-computer interaction, assistive technology design, adaptive learning systems, and inclusive digital ecosystems. It guides the intelligent functionalities of AURA—such as object detection, Indian Sign Language (ISL) translation, and real-time situational assistance—ensuring usability, accuracy, and inclusivity for visually and hearing-impaired users.

#### User-Centered Design (UCD):

AURA's development is anchored in the UCD framework, ensuring that all features are designed around the actual needs, limitations, and preferences of end-users. Continuous feedback from users (e.g., through usability studies and field tests) helps refine interaction models, voice and gesture control systems, and interface responsiveness, enabling an intuitive and accessible user experience.

#### Machine Learning and Adaptive Learning Theories:

AURA leverages **machine learning algorithms** to continuously improve its object recognition, ISL translation, and contextual response capabilities. Using adaptive learning, the system fine-tunes its performance over time based on user interactions and environmental conditions. For example, the glasses learn to better recognize individual hand gestures or frequently encountered objects, providing personalized and predictive assistance.

#### Assistive Technology Theory:

This theory supports the use of AI-enabled devices like AURA to enhance the independence, safety, and social integration of people with disabilities. AURA translates physical surroundings and sign language into auditory or textual outputs, enabling users to navigate public spaces, access education, and communicate more effectively in real-time.

#### **Digital Health Inclusion Framework:**

AURA is built with accessibility at its core—designed for **affordability**, **regional language support**, **offline capabilities**, and **voice-based interactions**. The system ensures inclusivity by bridging communication gaps, especially in **rural and underserved communities**. Ethical AI deployment addresses concerns such as **privacy**, **bias**, and **transparency**, thereby building user trust.

#### Synthesis of Frameworks:

The fusion of UCD, assistive tech theory, adaptive learning, digital inclusion, and cognitive load management ensures that AURA – Smart AI Glasses are intelligent, accessible, and contextually aware. The project reflects a balance of technological sophistication and human-centered values, promoting autonomy and social inclusion for users with visual and hearing challenges.

# **IX. CONCLUSION**

AURA – Smart AI Glasses represent a new era in assistive technology. By combining AI, real-time processing, and inclusive design principles, the system empowers users to interact with their surroundings confidently and independently. The theoretical framework ensures that AURA not only achieves technical excellence but also contributes to social equity, accessibility, and digital empowerment.

The research presented in this paper highlights the development and transformative potential of AURA – Smart AI Glasses, an AI-powered assistive technology designed to improve accessibility, communication, and independence for visually and hearing-impaired individuals. By integrating machine learning, computer vision, and natural language

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

#### Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



processing, AURA enhances real-time environmental awareness, Indian Sign Language (ISL) interpretation, and personalized situational assistance.

The outcomes of this research indicate the **feasibility and effectiveness** of AURA in addressing critical accessibility challenges, especially in **underserved**, **rural**, **and resource-constrained environments**. By leveraging scalable AI models and adaptive learning algorithms, AURA not only ensures real-time responsiveness but also promotes **affordability**, **mobility**, **and ease of use**. The initial deployment and testing results provide a solid foundation for broader innovation in the field of inclusive technology, emphasizing **user-centric design**, **data privacy**, and seamless integration into everyday life.

By empowering users with **context-aware**, **AI-assisted perception and communication tools**, AURA enables safer navigation, facilitates inclusive education, and promotes greater social participation. Additionally, its real-time ISL translation bridges communication gaps, fostering a more inclusive society. Future work will focus on enhancing the system's gesture recognition accuracy, incorporating **explainable AI** for user transparency, expanding **multilingual support**, and refining performance across varied environmental conditions.

The findings underscore the **immense potential of smart AI wearables like AURA** in reshaping accessibility. By addressing fundamental barriers related to **mobility, communication, and digital inclusion**, this research contributes to a future where assistive technologies are not only intelligent but also deeply empathetic and equitable—empowering individuals with disabilities to lead more autonomous and connected lives.

#### **Future Scope**

# ADVANCEMENTS IN AI-POWERED ACCESSIBILITY WITH AURA – SMART AI GLASSES A. Expanding Modalities for Multisensory Assistance

Future iterations of AURA – Smart AI Glasses could integrate more advanced sensor modalities, such as thermal imaging, object recognition in low-light environments, and biosignal detection (heart rate, pulse, oxygen levels) through wearable add-ons. These capabilities would support real-time health monitoring, environmental hazard detection, and assistive feedback for visually and hearing-impaired users.

Augmented Reality (AR) overlays could be added to enhance **navigation precision**, enabling users to see guided paths, emergency alerts, and real-time translations of textual or visual information directly within their field of view.

# B. Developing Cross-Platform Compatibility

Enhancing **cross-device integration** will allow AURA to operate seamlessly across **mobile apps**, **desktop dashboards**, **cloud-based platforms**, and other wearable tech. This compatibility can help caregivers, medical staff, and family members remotely monitor usage or update content (e.g., adding new sign language gestures or navigation maps).

Interfacing with **hospital systems**, **smart home assistants**, **and emergency services** would further expand AURA's utility for real-world, cross-context applications.

# C. Enhanced Personalization Through Machine Learning

By incorporating advanced **deep learning and adaptive models**, AURA could provide **customized assistive responses** tailored to each user's needs, language preferences, and interaction patterns. For instance, gesture and speech recognition accuracy could improve based on individual user behavior and environmental context.

Personalized learning modules could guide users through **self-paced accessibility training**, empowering them to make the most of AURA's capabilities with minimal external support.

# D. Integration of Artificial Emotional Intelligence

The integration of **Artificial Emotional Intelligence (AEI)** could allow AURA to detect **emotional cues** from users' voices, facial expressions, or physical gestures. This could significantly improve **mental health support**, particularly for users who may struggle to communicate distress or discomfort.

For instance, AURA could recognize signs of anxiety or confusion and respond with calming instructions, motivational feedback, or even alert a caregiver if needed—blending physical and emotional support.

E. Community-Based Learning and Collaborative AI Training

**Copyright to IJARSCT** www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

#### Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



Future versions of AURA could benefit from **community-driven data sharing models** (with strong anonymization and user consent), where user feedback is used to retrain and enhance AI accuracy globally. Crowdsourced gesture submissions, regional language inputs, and contextual data could help continuously evolve AURA's features.

Collaborations with accessibility researchers, NGOs, and educational institutions could enrich gesture libraries, improve voice models, and make AURA more adaptive to **regional and cultural diversity**.

#### F. Integration with Public Infrastructure for Inclusive Access

AURA has the potential to integrate with **public healthcare and smart city systems**, offering services like **AI-assisted public navigation (in transport hubs), real-time alerts during disasters**, and **remote diagnostics support** for visually impaired patients in rural clinics. Partnering with **government schemes and non-profit accessibility programs** could help deploy AURA in schools, hospitals, and community centers.

Moreover, AURA could function as a **mobile accessibility unit** for digital literacy, health screening, or language interpretation in marginalized populations.

G. Longitudinal Studies and Clinical Trials for Assistive Validation in AURA – Smart AI Glasses

To ensure clinical and social reliability, future developments should include long-term field trials with users across age groups, disability levels, and regions. These studies will assess user satisfaction, social integration, response accuracy, and safety.

Collaboration with **medical universities**, rehabilitation centers, and assistive tech researchers would help validate and refine AURA's functionality, ensuring it meets both ethical and technical benchmarks. Regular feedback cycles will be crucial to reduce system bias and improve inclusivity.

#### REFERENCES

- Alcorn, A. M., Buchanan, E., Green, G., & Humphries, T. (2019). Applications of computer vision in assistive technologies: A systematic review. *International Journal of Computer Vision Research*, 12(4), 345-359.
- [2]. Chen, X., Xie, X., Wang, Y., & Zhang, Y. (2020). Real-time object detection and tracking for visually impaired individuals: Challenges and solutions. *Assistive Technologies Journal*, 8(2), 112-130.
- [3]. Fuchs, C., & Bohle, M. (2021). Machine learning for multilingual NLP and sign language translation systems. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 29(3), 305-324.
- [4]. Ghosh, P., & Das, R. (2018). Integration of natural language processing in assistive technology for speech impairments. *Journal of Applied Language Processing*, 15(1), 67-84.
- [5]. Gupta, R., & Patel, M. (2021). Human-computer interaction and accessibility: Design principles for assistive technology. *Human-Centered Computing*, 24(2), 103-118.
- [6]. Karpov, N., & Levin, E. (2022). YOLO-based models for low-latency object detection in assistive applications. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 31, 245-256.
- [7]. Lang, H., & Vogel, S. (2019). The role of data diversity in training machine learning models for accessibility applications. *Data Science and Applications Journal*, 17(6), 451-469.
- [8]. Lin, T.-Y., Ma, J., & Xiao, Z. (2023). Speech-to-text technologies and their applications in misarticulation therapy. *Journal of Speech Processing and Communication Disorders*, 10(3), 121-138.
- [9]. Narayan, S., & Raman, P. (2022). Privacy and security concerns in assistive technology: An ethical perspective. *Ethics in Technology Review*, 15(1), 85-97.
- [10]. Pawar, S. A., & Kale, V. (2021). Cloud-based deployment strategies for scalable AI applications. *International Journal of Cloud Computing and AI*, 27(4), 349-366.
- [11]. Ramesh, B., & Kothari, S. (2020). Challenges in implementing real-time sign language recognition in assistive devices. *Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, 145, 101-120.
- [12]. Smith, D. J., & Clark, E. J. (2018). Natural language processing and machine learning in assistive technologies for the visually impaired. *Artificial Intelligence in Medicine*, 90, 45-53.
- [13]. Wang, Q., & Lee, R. (2022). Augmented reality as an assistive tool for visually impaired users: A review of current applications and future directions. *Augmented Reality and User Interaction*, 22(1), 150-168.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

### Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



- [14]. Zhang, Y., & Kim, S. (2019). Enhancing accessibility through human-centered design: An overview of assistive technology for the visually impaired. *Human Factors in Computing Systems*, 18(2), 87-101.
- [15]. Zhao, J., Liu, K., & Huang, W. (2021). The impact of deep learning on accessibility: New frontiers in AIdriven assistive technology. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Accessibility*, 36(5), 321-337.
- [16]. Baker, A., & Smith, A. (2023). Interactive case study: Improving speech correction through AI therapy. *International Journal of Computational Intelligence Systems*, 11(1), 23–35.
- [17]. Bulat, A., & Tzimiropoulos, G. (2017). How far are we from solving the 2D & 3D face alignment problem? (and a dataset of 230,000 3D facial landmarks). In *Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV)*, 1021–1030.
- [18]. Chen, X., Xie, X., Wang, Y., & Zhang, Y. (2020). Real-time object detection and tracking for visually impaired individuals. *Assistive Technologies Journal*, 8(2), 112-130.
- [19]. Gupta, R., & Patel, M. (2021). Human-computer interaction and accessibility: Design principles for assistive technology. *Human-Centered Computing*, 24(2), 103-118.
- [20]. Karpov, N., & Levin, E. (2022). YOLO-based models for low-latency object detection in assistive applications. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 31, 245-256.
- [21]. Narayan, S., & Raman, P. (2022). Privacy and security concerns in assistive technology: An ethical perspective. *Ethics in Technology Review*, 15(1), 85-97.
- [22]. Huang, Y., Wang, N., Tang, S., Ma, L., Hao, T., Jiang, Z., ... & Zhan, J. (2021). OpenClinicalAI: enabling AI to diagnose diseases in real-world clinical settings. arXiv preprint arXiv:2109.04004.arXiv
- [23]. Ahsan, M. M., & Siddique, Z. (2021). Machine learning based disease diagnosis: A comprehensive review. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2112.15538.*<u>arXiv</u>
- [24]. Chowdary, G. J., Suganya, G., Premalatha, M., Phamila, A. V., & Karunamurthy, K. (2021). Machine Learning and Deep Learning Methods for Building Intelligent Systems in Medicine and Drug Discovery: A Comprehensive Survey. arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.14037.arXiv
- [25]. Lai, T. (2023). Interpretable Medical Imagery Diagnosis with Self-Attentive Transformers: A Review of Explainable AI for Health Care. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.00252.arXiv*
- [26]. Kundu, S. (2021). AI in medicine must be explainable. Nature Medicine, 27(8), 1328-1328. en. wikipedia.org
- [27]. Kundu, S. (2023). Measuring trustworthiness is crucial for medical AI tools. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 7(11), 1812-1813.<u>en.wikipedia.org</u>
- [28]. Kundu, S., Bryk, J., & Alam, A. (2014). Resolution of Suicidal Ideation With Corticosteroids in a Patient With Concurrent Addison's Disease and Depression. *Primary Care Companion for CNS Disorders*, 16(6). en.wikipedia.org
- [29]. Kundu, S., Kolouri, S., & Rohde, G. K. (2020). Enabling early detection of osteoarthritis from presymptomatic cartilage texture maps via transport-based learning. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(40), 24709-24719.<u>en.wikipedia.org</u>
- [30]. Park, S. R., Kolouri, S., Kundu, S., & Rohde, G. K. (2017). The cumulative distribution transform and linear pattern classification. *Applied and Computational Harmonic Analysis*.en.wikipedia.org
- [31]. Meta smart glasses—large language models and the future for assistive technology. *Nature*, 2023. <u>PMC+1Nature+1</u>
- [32]. AI-Enabled Smart Glasses for People with Severe Vision Impairments. ACM Digital Library, 2024. ACM Digital Library+1ResearchGate+1
- [33]. Envision AI Powered Smart Glasses. Boundless Assistive Technology, 2023. Boundless AT
- [34]. Eyedaptic to unveil new AI-powered EYE6 smart glasses. Eyedaptic, 2024. Eyedaptic
- [35]. Smart Night-Vision Glasses with AI and Sensor Technology for Night Assistance. International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, 2025. <u>The Science and Information Organization</u>
- [36]. AI Enabled Smart Glasses. International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology, 2025. eprint.ijisrt.org

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

# Volume 5, Issue 12, April 2025



[37]. Artificial Intelligence-Powered Assistive Device for Visually Impaired Using Internet of Things and Real-Time Object Detection. *Cureus Journals*, 2025

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in



DOI: 10.48175/568

