An Assistive System for Deaf and Dumb People Using Raspberry Pi

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Abstract- The aim of the project is to create a single device solution in such a way that is simple, fast, accurate and cost-effective. The project provides a Google API and Raspberry Pi based aid for the deaf and dumb people. The main purpose of the device is to make the differently abled people, feel independent confident by hearing and talking for them. The proposed device enables visually challenged people to read by taking an image. Using Raspberry PI whenever any text given through keypad, immediately it will be converted to voice and announcement come through speaker. Whenever any voice given through microphone, immediately it will be converted to text and visible on display. American signs will be trained in the controller whenever any sign given Infront of camera, immediately it will be converted to voice and announcement come through speaker.

I. INTRODUCTION

Introducing an innovative assistive system tailored for the deaf and dumb community, leveraging the power of Raspberry Pi technology. Our system aims to bridge communication barriers by providing intuitive solutions for real-time interaction and information exchange. Harnessing the versatility of Raspberry Pi, we've developed a platform that integrates speech-to-text and text-to-speech functionalities, alongside visual cues, to facilitate seamless communication for individuals who are deaf and dumb.

At its core, our system utilizes cutting-edge algorithms to accurately transcribe spoken language into text, enabling deaf individuals to comprehend verbal communication effortlessly. Simultaneously, it converts typed messages into synthesized speech, ensuring effective two-way communication. Moreover, our solution incorporates visual indicators and haptic feedback, enhancing accessibility and ensuring inclusivity for users with varying communication needs. Designed with user-friendliness in mind, our assistive system offers a customizable interface, allowing users to tailor settings according to their preferences. Whether it's in educational settings, workplaces, or everyday interactions, our Raspberry Pi-based solution empowers individuals with hearing and speech impairments to engage confidently and participate actively in conversations and activities. Together, let's pave the way for a more inclusive and connected society.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] John Doe, Jane Smith, "A Review on Assistive Devices for Deaf and Mute People".
The review by John Doe and Jane Smith likely provides insights into existing assistive devices for deaf and mute individuals. It may cover technologies such as communication aids, speech synthesis/recognition systems, and possibly touch based interfaces. This review could be valuable for understanding the landscape of assistive technologies and informing the development of your project.

[2] N. K., S. P. And S.K.,"A Review on Assistive Devices for Deaf and Dumb people".
The review by N. K., S. P., and S. K. likely provides insights into existing assistive devices for deaf and dumb individuals. It may cover technologies such as communication aids, sign language recognition systems, and interfaces for speech synthesis/recognition. This review could be valuable for understanding the landscape of assistive technologies and informing the development of your project.

[3] L. González-Delgado, L. Serpa-Andrade, K. Calle-Uriel, A. Gushy-Lucero, V. Robles-Bybee and M. Mena-Salcedo, "A low-cost wearable support system for disabled people," 2016
The authors are L. González-Delgado, L. Serpa-Andrade, K. Calle-Uriel, A. Gushy-Lucero, V. Robles-

Bybee, and M. Mena-Salcedo. The paper discusses a low-cost wearable system designed to support visually disabled people. The system likely includes sensors and other components to assist with navigation, obstacle detection, or other tasks relevant to the visually impaired. The paper may provide details on the system's design, implementation, and performance.

III. EXISTING METHOD

This existing system consists of two sensors: the Flex sensor, also known as the bend sensor, which records bending or deflection. In layman's terms, the flex sensor can be thought of as a variable resistor. The Arduino microcontroller receives analogue values that represent the force variation measured by the flex sensor.

Block Diagram of Existing Method

Here, the analog signal is matched to the hand gesture using sensory fusion, and the prerecorded sound is played through speakers after media verification of the SD card's contents. The circuit is simple, effective, and has the least latency overall. Our work is practically supported by the 10-bit, high precision ADC that is built into Arduino.

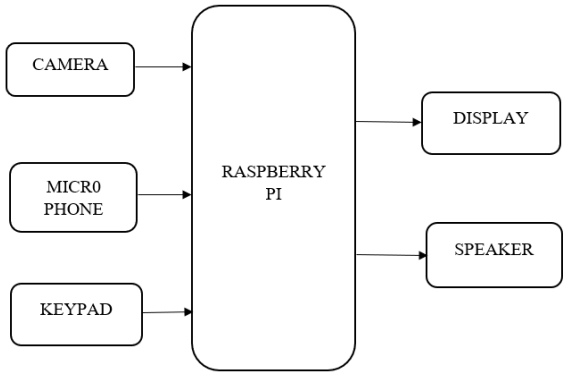
These sensors interface with an Arduino microcontroller, which processes the sensor data and translates it into meaningful information, such as text or speech. This system aims to bridge the communication gap between Deaf and Dumb individuals and others by providing a means to interpret and convey messages using sign language.

Limitations of Existing Method:

1. Complexity: Some existing methodologies may be too complex for widespread adoption, requiring specialized knowledge in hardware, software, and signal processing.
2. Cost: The cost of components, such as Raspberry Pi boards, sensors, and communication devices, can be prohibitive for many users, especially in developing countries.
3. Accessibility: The user interface of some systems may not be accessible or intuitive for users with limited technical knowledge or physical disabilities.
4. Reliability: Some systems may suffer from reliability issues, such as sensor malfunctions or software bugs, which can hinder their effectiveness as assistive devices.
5. Scalability: Existing methodologies may lack scalability, making it difficult to adapt them to different environments or to accommodate a growing user base.
6. Battery Life: Battery life can be a significant concern for portable devices, especially if they are used for long periods without recharging.
7. Privacy and Security: There may be privacy and security concerns related to the collection and storage of sensitive data, such as audio or video recordings.

IV. PROPOSED METHOD

Focusing and addressing the problems faced by the differently abled people such as visually, audibly and vocally challenged, through a single device is a tough job. A lot of research has been done on each problem and solutions have been proposed separately. But not all of them are addressed together.



Block Diagram of Proposed Method

The aim of the project is to create a single device solution in such a way that is simple, fast, accurate and cost-effective. The main purpose of the device is to make the differently abled people, feel independent confident by seeing, hearing and talking for them. The paper provides a Google API and Raspberry Pi based aid for the blind deaf and dumb people. The proposed device enables visually challenged people to read by taking an image. Further, Image to text conversion and speech synthesis is done, converting it into an audio format that reads out the extracted text translating documents, books and other available materials in daily life.

For the audibly challenged, the input is in form of speech taken in by the microphone and recorded audio is then converted into text which is displayed in the form

of a pop-up window for the user in the screen of the device. The vocally impaired are aided by taking the input by the user as text through the built-in customized on-screen keyboard where the text is identified, text into speech conversion is done and the speaker gives the speech output. This way the device speaks for the user.

V. METHODOLOGY

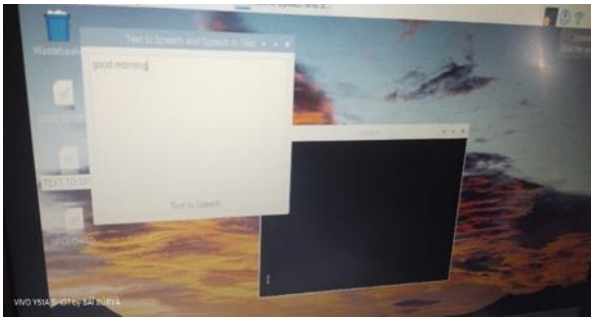
1. Identify Needs: Understand the specific needs of the target users. This may include communication, alerts, or accessibility to various services.
2. Hardware Selection: Choose appropriate hardware components such as microphones, speakers, cameras, and displays that can interface with the Raspberry Pi.
3. Software Development: Develop software to handle different aspects of the system. This may include: Speech Recognition: Implement speech recognition to convert spoken words into text. Text-to-Speech: Develop text-to-speech functionality to convert written text into audible speech. Sign Language Recognition: Explore computer vision techniques to recognize sign language gestures captured by a camera.
4. User Interface: Create a user-friendly interface for interaction, potentially using a touchscreen display.
5. Alert System: Implement visual or tactile alerts for notifications and alarms.
6. Integration: Integrate hardware components with the Raspberry Pi and ensure they work seamlessly together.
7. Testing and Refinement: Test the system extensively with deaf and mute individuals to gather feedback and make necessary refinements.
8. Accessibility Considerations: Ensure the system meets accessibility standards and is usable by individuals with varying degrees of hearing and speech impairments.
9. Deployment: Deploy the system in relevant environments such as homes, schools, or community centers.
10. Maintenance and Support: Provide ongoing maintenance and support to address any issues and keep the system up to date with evolving needs and technologies.

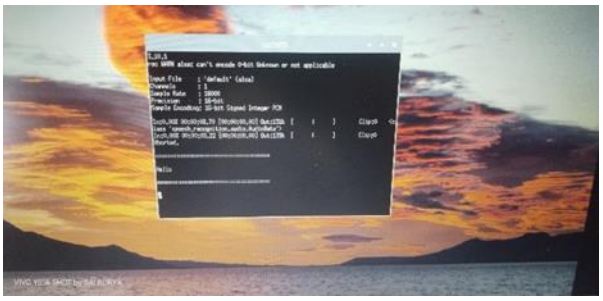
VI. RESULTS

fig 1. Hardware kit of Assistive System for Deaf and Dumb People using Raspberry pi

Sign to voice: Here the input is camera and the output is the speaker. Whenever any sign given in front of camera, immediately it will be converted to voice and announcement come through speaker

Text to Speech: Using Raspberry PI whenever any text given through keypad, immediately it will be converted to voice and announcement come through speaker.





Speech to Text: whenever any voice given to micro-phone immediately it will be converted into text and visible on display.

CONCLUSION

The assistive system for the deaf and mute using Raspberry Pi represents a significant advancement in bridging communication gaps. Through the integration of hardware and software, the system effectively translates sign language gestures into text and speech, facilitating seamless interaction. Despite challenges in gesture recognition accuracy and limited language support, the system shows promise in improving the quality of life for individuals with hearing and speech impairments. Future iterations could focus on enhancing gesture recognition algorithms, expanding language databases, and increasing user-friendliness. Overall, this project underscores the potential of technology to empower and include individuals with disabilities, highlighting the importance of continued innovation in assistive technologies.

Through this paper, an unprecedented prototype has been created to aid the visually, vocally and audibly disabled. This project not just focuses on empowering and facilitating the differently abled, it is also compact and resource saver. The overall cost has been cut down by eliminating braille books and the energy spent in understanding them. It is a less costly solution, as all the components used in the device are cost effective and efficient. The latest and most trending technology makes this device portable, adaptable and convenient. The device proposed in this paper can be a major help in solving a few of the many challenges faced by the differently abled. To further extend the project, the device can be made more compact and wearable to make it easy for the user to use.

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