



# International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

*(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)*



**Impact Factor: 9.935**

**Volume 15, Issue 6, June 2026**

# Smart Glasses for Blind People

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**ABSTRACT:** Blind and visually impaired people face many difficulties while moving from one place to another. They often depend on white canes or the help of other people for navigation. However, traditional methods are not always sufficient to detect obstacles present in the surroundings. The Smart Glasses for Blind People project is developed to provide a simple and affordable solution for obstacle detection. The system uses an Arduino Nano, HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor, Buzzer, and a 9 V battery. The ultrasonic sensor continuously checks for obstacles in front of the user. Whenever an obstacle is detected within a certain distance, the buzzer produces a warning sound. The proposed system is lightweight, easy to use, and suitable for daily use. It helps visually impaired people move more safely and independently. The project demonstrates how simple electronic components can be used to improve the quality of life of blind individuals.

**KEYWORDS:** Arduino Nano, Ultrasonic Sensor, Smart Glasses, Blind Assistance System, Obstacle Detection, Buzzer.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Vision plays an important role in our daily life. People use their eyesight to identify objects, move safely, and perform everyday activities. However, visually impaired people face many challenges because they cannot easily detect obstacles around them. This makes independent movement difficult and sometimes dangerous. Most blind people use white canes for navigation. Although white canes are helpful, they can only detect obstacles that come into direct contact with the stick. Objects located above ground level may not be detected, which can increase the chances of accidents. With the advancement of electronics and sensor technology, several smart navigation systems have been developed to assist visually impaired individuals. These systems use sensors and microcontrollers to detect obstacles and provide warning alerts. The Smart Glasses for Blind People project is designed as a wearable obstacle detection system. It uses an HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor to detect nearby obstacles and an Arduino Nano to process the sensor data. Whenever an obstacle is detected within a predefined range, a buzzer generates a warning sound to alert the user. The main aim of this project is to improve the safety, confidence, and independence of visually impaired people by providing a simple, low-cost, and reliable navigation aid.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many researchers have worked on developing assistive devices for visually impaired people. The main purpose of these systems is to help blind individuals move safely and independently by detecting obstacles in their surroundings. Traditional navigation methods such as white canes are useful, but they have certain limitations. They can only detect obstacles that come into direct contact with the cane and may fail to identify objects at head level.

With the development of embedded systems and sensor technology, several smart navigation devices have been introduced. These devices use sensors, microcontrollers, and alert mechanisms to improve the safety and mobility of visually impaired users. Ultrasonic sensors are widely used in such systems because they are inexpensive, reliable, and easy to integrate with microcontrollers.

Arduino-based obstacle detection systems have gained significant attention due to their simplicity and low cost. These systems continuously monitor the surrounding environment and provide warning alerts whenever an obstacle is detected. Some advanced systems also include GPS navigation, voice assistance, and wireless communication features.

Several research papers related to blind assistance systems are reviewed below:

- **Smart Blind Stick Using Ultrasonic Sensor by R. Kumar and S. Patel (2021):** The researchers developed a smart blind stick using an ultrasonic sensor and Arduino controller. The system was able to detect nearby obstacles and provide warning alerts through a buzzer. The proposed solution improved user safety but required the user to carry a stick at all times.
- **Wearable Navigation Device for Visually Impaired People by A. Sharma and P. Verma (2022):** This research introduced a wearable navigation system that used ultrasonic sensors mounted on a wearable device. The system detected obstacles and generated vibration alerts. The study showed that wearable devices offer greater comfort and convenience compared to traditional navigation aids.
- **Smart Glasses for Blind Assistance Using Arduino by M. Singh and R. Gupta (2021):** The authors designed smart glasses equipped with ultrasonic sensors and a buzzer. The system successfully detected obstacles and provided real-time warning alerts. The research demonstrated that smart glasses can improve independent mobility for visually impaired individuals.
- **GPS-Based Blind Navigation System by S. Rao and K. Mehta (2020):** This system combined GPS technology with obstacle detection sensors to provide route guidance and navigation support. Although the system offered additional features, it required internet connectivity and increased hardware complexity.
- **Obstacle Detection System Using Ultrasonic Sensor by V. Patil and A. Deshmukh (2019):** The researchers developed an obstacle detection system using ultrasonic sensors and a microcontroller. The system measured the distance of nearby objects and generated warning signals whenever obstacles were detected within a predefined range.

Despite these developments, many existing systems are either expensive, complex, or difficult to use in daily life. Some systems require additional hardware modules, while others consume more power and increase overall cost.

The proposed **Smart Glasses for Blind People** project aims to overcome these limitations by developing a simple, affordable, lightweight, and easy-to-use wearable device. The system uses an Arduino Nano, HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor, and Buzzer to provide real-time obstacle detection and warning alerts, helping visually impaired people move safely and independently.

### III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

#### 1. Introduction to the Methodology

The proposed system aims to design and develop smart glasses that help visually impaired people detect nearby obstacles and move safely. The system uses an Arduino Nano as the main controller along with an ultrasonic sensor to measure distance and a buzzer to provide audio alerts. When an obstacle is detected within a certain range, the buzzer alerts the user, allowing them to avoid collisions.

#### 2. System Architecture

The system consists of both hardware and software components working together. The ultrasonic sensor continuously monitors the surroundings in front of the user. The Arduino Nano processes the distance data received from the sensor. Based on the measured distance, the Arduino activates the buzzer to warn the user. The entire system is powered using a 9 V battery, making it portable and suitable for wearable use such as smart glasses.

### IV. HARDWARE COMPONENTS USED

#### 4.1 Arduino Nano

The Arduino Nano acts as the central processing unit of the system. It receives input signals from the ultrasonic sensor, processes the data, and controls the output device (buzzer). It is small in size, lightweight, and suitable for wearable applications like smart glasses.

#### 4.2 Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)

The ultrasonic sensor is used to detect obstacles in front of the user. It works by sending ultrasonic sound waves and measuring the time taken for the waves to return after hitting an object. Based on this time, the distance of the object is calculated. This sensor helps in detecting obstacles such as walls, people, or objects.

#### 4.3 Buzzer

The buzzer is used as an audio alert device. When an obstacle is detected within a predefined distance, the buzzer produces sound. The sound intensity or frequency can be varied depending on how close the obstacle is, helping the user understand the level of danger.

#### 4.4 9 V Battery with Clip

The 9 V battery supplies power to the Arduino Nano and other components. Using a battery makes the system portable and wearable, which is essential for smart glasses.

#### 4.5 Jumper Wires

Jumper wires are used to connect the Arduino Nano with the ultrasonic sensor and buzzer. They ensure proper electrical connections between all components.

### V. WORKING PRINCIPLE

- The ultrasonic sensor continuously emits ultrasonic waves.
- These waves hit an obstacle and reflect back to the sensor.
- The sensor calculates the distance based on the time taken for the echo to return.
- If the distance is less than the predefined safe limit, the Arduino activates the buzzer.
- The buzzer produces sound to warn the user about the nearby obstacle.
- If no obstacle is detected within the limit, the buzzer remains off.

#### Software Implementation

The Arduino Nano is programmed using the Arduino IDE. The program workflow includes:

- Triggering the ultrasonic sensor
- Calculating distance
- Comparing distance with a predefined threshold
- Activating or deactivating the buzzer accordingly

The software runs continuously in a loop to provide real-time obstacle detection.

### VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Smart Glasses system was tested under different conditions to evaluate its performance. The ultrasonic sensor successfully detected obstacles placed at various distances. Whenever an obstacle entered the predefined detection range, the buzzer generated a warning sound. The system responded quickly and provided accurate obstacle detection in indoor environments. The experimental results show that the proposed system can assist visually impaired people in moving safely and independently.

Table 5.1: Experimental Results

Distance of Obstacle	Buzzer Status	Observation
20 cm	ON	Obstacle Detected
30cm	ON	Warning Alert Generated
40cm	ON	Safe Detection
60cm	OFF	No Immediate Danger
100cm	OFF	No Alert Required

Table 5.2: System Performance

Parameters	Result
Obstacle Detection	Successful
Response Time	Fast
Alert Generation	Successful
Portability	Good
User Convenience	High

Table 5.3: Test Cases

Test Case	Input Condition	Expected Output	Actual Output	Status
TC-01	Obstacle at 30 cm	Buzzer ON	Buzzer ON	Pass
TC-02	Obstacle at 50 cm	Buzzer ON	Buzzer ON	Pass
TC-03	No Obstacle	Buzzer OFF	Buzzer OFF	Pass
TC-04	Obstacle at 20 cm	Immediate Alert	Alert Generate	Pass

**Output Observation Case 1: Obstacle Present**

When an object is placed in front of the sensor within the detection range, the ultrasonic sensor detects the obstacle and sends information to the Arduino Nano. The buzzer immediately generates an alert sound, warning the user about the obstacle.

**Case 2: No Obstacle Present**

When there is no object in front of the sensor, the measured distance remains above the threshold value. In this situation, the buzzer remains OFF and the system continues monitoring the surroundings.

**Discussion**

The proposed Smart Glasses system performed successfully during testing. The ultrasonic sensor accurately measured distances and detected obstacles in real time. The buzzer provided immediate warning alerts whenever obstacles were present within the specified range. The system is simple, economical, and suitable for daily use. It can improve the safety and confidence of visually impaired individuals by helping them avoid collisions with nearby obstacles.



## VII. CONCLUSION

The development of the Smart Glasses for Blind People project successfully addresses the critical need for an affordable, lightweight, and effective navigation aid for visually impaired individuals. By integrating simple electronic components—such as an Arduino Nano microcontroller, an HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor, and an audio buzzer—the system provides a reliable, real-time obstacle detection mechanism. Testing under various environmental conditions demonstrated that the system accurately calculates obstacle distances and instantly alerts the user, thereby significantly reducing the risk of collisions. Ultimately, this wearable device serves as a practical alternative or supplement to traditional navigation methods like white canes, enhancing the safety, confidence, and independent mobility of blind individuals in their daily lives.

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