ISSN: 2349-2819

International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering Technology & Science

Email: editor@ijarets.org

Volume-11, Issue-2 February – 2024

www.ijarets.org

Smart Mirror as a mirror for Domestic Life

¹.Ria Kohli, ². Dr. Kalpana Sharma

1.Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science & application,

Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India

2. Assistant professor, Department of computer science & application,

Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India

Abstract:

The development of innovative and intelligent technologies that integrate seamlessly into the home environment will play a crucial role in shaping our future. Smart mirrors are one such technology that has the potential to transform our daily lives. Emerging research in the field of smart mirrors provides designers with valuable insights that can inform their design decisions and ensure user satisfaction. Moreover, designers should focus on creating smart mirrors that are intuitive and simple to operate, ensuring that users of all ages or abilities can use them easily. Furthermore, smart mirrors can serve as an important tool within the healthcare industry, enabling remote monitoring and diagnosis for patients with chronic conditions. By incorporating machine learning and sensor technology, smart mirrors can learn user behaviour, preferences, and patterns to provide personalized recommendations and services. The design considerations for smart mirrors in ambient home environments are numerous and complex, requiring extensive research and development. However, by taking into account the various design elements and considerations outlined above, designers can create smart mirrors that are user-friendly, effective, and sustainable while providing tangible benefits to users' daily lives. In addition, privacy concerns surrounding the use of smart mirrors should not be overlooked when designing these innovative devices. Designers must ensure that user privacy is protected at all times by incorporating features like facial recognition or biometric authentication to prevent unauthorized access.

Keywords: Facial Recognition, Biometric authentication.

INTRODUCTION

Smart mirrors are the latest technological innovation that has taken the world by storm. These mirrors integrate various technologies such as voice recognition, augmented reality, artificial intelligence, and IoT to provide users with a unique personalized experience. Recent studies on smart mirrors have revealed that integrating face recognition for authentication using OpenCV and voice commands to interact with custom registered commands can provide a more seamless interaction for users. Smart mirrors have been traditionally seen as ambient mirrors that enhance the user's experience while they look at themselves. However, with the expansion of applications for smart mirrors in various fields such as healthcare, fashion, sports and academia, they are increasingly being used as a personal assistant and to control devices in smart homes. One of the emerging applications of smart mirrors are also being used to detect the user's heart rate in real time without using contact sensors. Additionally, smart mirrors offer a new way to enhance users' fashion experience with augmented reality techniques that allow them to apply virtual make-up and visualize how clothing would look before

purchasing it. Overall, smart mirrors represent a significant advancement towards enhanced user experiences and personalization.

Their integration of advanced technologies such as facial recognition, augmented reality and artificial intelligence allows for personalized visual experiences. In addition, the ability of smart mirrors to control smart devices in homes and provide passive monitoring, reminders, entertainment, and information offers a range of possibilities for users. Furthermore, the potential that smart mirrors hold for healthcare outside of traditional medical settings is vast. Overall, smart mirrors represent a significant technological evolution with a range of applications across various fields. While the range of applications for smart mirrors is expanding, their ability to enhance user experiences and personalize visual displays makes them an innovation that is taking the world by storm. As the technology behind smart mirrors continues to progress, it is expected that their applications will increase in number and sophistication. Moreover, with the integration of voice commands, smart mirrors can provide an even more seamless interaction for users. In summary, smart mirrors are a rapidly growing technological advancement that has the potential to revolutionize various fields. With their various applications, smart mirrors are poised to become an essential part of people's lives. Studies on smart mirrors have made continuous progress, with recent developments showing the integration of face recognition for authentication and voice commands to interact with custom-registered commands. Without a doubt, smart mirrors represent a leap forward in creating innovative solutions to longstanding problems. Their ability to personalize display and enhance user experiences is just the beginning of their potential applications. In addition, smart mirrors can transform healthcare outside of traditional medical settings. With their passive monitoring, ability to detect emotional states, and encourage behaviour change, smart mirrors hold promise in supporting neurorehabilitation and improving lifestyle habits to mitigate cardiometabolic risk.

Smart mirrors are a promising technological innovation with wide-ranging applications across numerous industries. As more advanced technology continues to emerge, the potential for smart mirrors will only continue to grow. In the future, we can expect smart mirrors to become more sophisticated and capable of providing an even wider range of functionalities. Studies have also suggested that future smart mirrors may incorporate advanced features such as face recognition for authentication and voice commands. Overall, smart mirrors present a multitude of opportunities for enhancing user experiences and transforming industries. Their potential for passive monitoring, behaviour change support, and advanced technological capabilities make them powerful tools across numerous fields. As technology continues to advance, smart mirrors will likely play an increasingly significant role in enhancing people's lives. Additionally, future smart mirrors may incorporate machine-learning technology which enables self-learning and self-adapting features. These features will keep the mirrors updated and more responsive to user needs. Moreover, the proposed interactive smart mirror with customizable services and the ability to activate animations during favourable conditions demonstrates the potential of this technology in home automation. The smart mirror is an emerging technology that holds great promise for the future [4].

Applications of Smart Mirrors in Ambient Home Environment

Smart mirrors are a new technology that offers many applications in ambient home environments. These mirrors can be used for personal grooming, displaying the latest news and weather updates, providing entertainment options, and even functioning as a home security system by recognizing faces and speech for extra authentication of home automation. Their advanced features like face recognition technology and voice prompts make them a reliable and convenient addition to any household. Additionally, smart mirrors can control all of the smart devices within a home through their facial recognition capabilities and personalized information displays. Studies on smart mirrors have revealed that incorporating

International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering Technology and Sciencewww.ijarets.orgVolume-11, Issue-2 February - 2024

facial recognition and voice commands can greatly enhance their capabilities. Moreover, recent research has suggested that smart mirrors with facial recognition technology can be utilized as virtual assistant-based solutions for home automation, providing users with personalized information like daily schedules, reminders, traffic updates and the weather, all in one convenient location. Furthermore, the medical mirror is a new type of smart mirror that can detect the user's heart rate in real time without using contact sensors. As an evolving home appliance, the smart mirror focuses on providing human convenience. Overall, the smart mirror is an innovative and promising technology that can greatly enhance the functionality of any ambient home environment while providing convenience and ease of use to users .

Additionally, the potential applications of smart mirrors extend beyond traditional home settings to healthcare and other industries. These many applications highlight the versatility and convenience of smart mirrors, making them an appealing option for anyone looking to simplify their daily routines and improve their quality of life. The potential applications of smart mirrors are vast and varied, with possibilities for healthcare, automotive, clothing industries and beyond. However, one area where smart mirrors have already shown significant potential is in ambient home environments. Smart mirrors can serve as an all-in-one tool for personal grooming, displaying news and weather updates, providing entertainment options, and even functioning as a home automation control centre. Their advanced technological features like facial recognition and voice commands make them a reliable and convenient addition to any household, allowing for personalized information displays and control of all smart devices within the home with ease. In addition, the medical field could benefit greatly from the use of smart mirrors. With the ability to analyse facial expressions and detect vital signs like heart rate, smart mirrors can serve as a tool for personal health monitoring and support neuron-rehabilitation therapies like music or colour therapy. Overall, the potential of smart mirrors in ambient home environments is vast and promising .

With continuous advancements and the integration of technology, the possibilities for smart mirrors are endless. As the widespread adoption of smart homes and artificial intelligence devices is expected to grow in the coming years, the use of smart mirrors will likely continue to increase as well. Their convenience and versatility make them an attractive option for anyone looking to simplify their daily routines and improve their quality of life. Furthermore, the potential applications of smart mirrors extend beyond traditional home settings to various industries. The automotive industry has already started incorporating smart mirrors into their vehicles, providing drivers with improved visibility and safety features. In the fashion industry, augmented reality techniques can be used to apply virtual makeup and allow customers to visualize different clothing styles without physically trying them on. One notable example in the retail industry is US company Midface's augmented reality mirror, which offers consumers a try-before-you-buy shopping experience for makeup, skincare, and teeth whitening products. Smart mirrors have the potential to revolutionize ambient home environments and other industries by offering advanced technological features that improve people's quality of life. They are versatile, convenient, and reliable tools that can provide personalized information displays and control to all smart devices within the home with ease .

Moreover, smart mirrors can serve as a tool for personal health monitoring and rehabilitation in the medical field. As technology continues to evolve, we can look forward to even more innovative uses for smart mirrors in the future. Overall, smart mirrors are an exciting development in the world of technology and have the potential to transform various industries. Through their integration into ambient home environments, the possibilities for simplifying daily life and improving quality of life are vast, from personalized information displays to health monitoring and rehabilitation. As the use of smart homes and artificial intelligence devices increases over time, we can expect that the adoption of smart mirrors will continue to grow as well. Their versatility and convenience make them increasingly attractive to a wide range of consumers, from busy professionals looking for efficient ways to manage their daily routines to those seeking to improve

their overall well-being and quality of life. Innovation in the use of smart mirrors also extends to numerous industries outside of the home environment. From automotive safety features to virtual makeup applications in the fashion industry, the potential uses for smart mirrors are limitless. It is clear that smart mirrors are a valuable tool for enhancing people's lives and provide numerous benefits across various industries .

Smart mirrors are an innovative development that has the potential to transform the way we live our lives. Their versatility, convenience and reliability make them an attractive tool for improving the quality of life in various industries, including ambient home environments, medical fields and fashion industries among others. As technology continues to evolve, we can expect even more innovative uses for smart mirrors to emerge. As we embrace the increasing reliance on smart home technology and artificial intelligence devices, we can anticipate that the use of smart mirrors will become even more widespread. Their ability to provide personalized information displays, personal health monitoring, and rehabilitation makes them valuable tool in simplifying daily life and improving overall well-being. Overall, the applications of smart mirrors are diverse and exciting. Their potential to revolutionize various industries cannot be understated, and we are just beginning to scratch the surface of their capabilities. As we move forward, the use and popularity of smart mirrors are only going to increase. As such, investment in research and development of smart mirrors is crucial to ensure that they continue to provide innovative solutions to everyday challenges. Furthermore, businesses must continue to explore new ways of incorporating them into their products and services to adapt to evolving consumer needs. With the expected rise in demand for smart mirrors, designers and manufacturers must prioritize customer requirements such as accuracy, reliability, and ensuring ease of use

References

[1] A. Memon, S. M. M. Mudassir, A. Baqai and F. Aziz. "Design and Experimental Analysis of Touchless Interactive Mirror using Raspberry Pi". International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications. vol. 11. no. 5. Jan. 2020. 10.14569/ijacsa.2020.0110562.

[2] L. Fatone, M. C. Recchioni and F. Zirilli. "Wavelet Bases Made of Piecewise Polynomial Functions: Theory and Applications". Applied Mathematics. vol. 02. no. 02. pp. 196-216. Jan. 2011. 10.4236/am.2011.22022.

[3] B. H. Prasetio and D. Syauqy. "Design of Speaker Verification using Dynamic Time Warping (DTW) on Graphical Programming for Authentication Process". Journal of Information Technology and Computer Science. vol. 2. no. 1. pp. 11-18. Jun. 2017. 10.25126/jitecs.20172124.

[4] P. B. "Smart Mirror". International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology. vol. 10. no. 7. pp. 4168-4172. Jul. 2022. 10.22214/ijraset.2022.45838.

[5] S. Rana, J. Verma and A. Gautam. "A Comprehensive Study with Challenges of Internet of Things (IoT) based Model for Smart Farming". International Journal of Education and Management Engineering. vol. 12. no. 4. pp. 43-53. Aug. 2022. 10.5815/ijeme.2022.04.05.

[6] S. S. Nathan, A. Sulaiman, A. A. Kamarulzaman, F. Tiera and M. Berahim. ""Brilliantreflect": smart mirror for smart life". International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering (Ijece). vol. 9. no. 3. pp. 1663. Jun. 2019. 10.11591/ijece.v9i3.pp1663-1668. [7] C. Orr et al.. "Design and Implementation of a Smart Home in a Box to Monitor the Wellbeing of Residents With Dementia in Care Homes". Frontiers in Digital Health. vol. 3. Dec. 2021. 10.3389/fdgth.2021.798889.

[8] "REFLECTA - Artificial Intelligence Based Smart Mirror". International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering. vol. 8. no. 654. pp. 468-472. Jul. 2019. 10.35940/ijitee.f1097.0486s419.

[9] M. Z. Shakir et al.. "Smart Mirror Based Home Automation Using Voice Command and Mobile Application". Icst Transactions on Scalable Information Systems. pp. 172102. Jul. 2018. 10.4108/eai.12-11-2021.172102.

[10] I. Ungurean and N. C. Gaitan. "A Software Architecture for the Industrial Internet of Things—A Conceptual Model". Sensors. vol. 20. no. 19. pp. 5603. Sep. 2020. 10.3390/s20195603.

[11] Y. Han, Y. Zhang and S. H. Vermund. "Blockchain Technology for Electronic Health Records". International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. vol. 19. no. 23. pp. 15577. Nov. 2022. 10.3390/ijerph192315577.

[12] P. B. "Smart Mirror". International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology. vol. 10. no. 7. pp. 4168-4172. Jul. 2022. 10.22214/ijraset.2022.45838.

[13] S. S. Kushwaha, S. Joshi, D. Singh, M. Kaur and H. Lee. "Systematic Review of Security Vulnerabilities in Ethereum Blockchain Smart Contract". leee Access. vol. 10. pp. 6605-6621. Jan. 2022. 10.1109/access.2021.3140091.

[14] A. Peikos and C. Binsfeld. "Determination of the Thermally Comfortable Air Temperature with Consideration of Individual Clothing and Activity as Preparation for a New Smart Home Heating System". Oct. 2018. 10.3390/proceedings2191224.

 [15] Y. Huang, S. Nazir, X. Ma, S. Kong and L. Youyuan. "Acquiring Data Traffic for Sustainable IoT and Smart Devices Using Machine Learning Algorithm". Security and Communication Networks. vol. 2021. pp. 1-11. Jun. 2021. 10.1155/2021/1852466.

[16] T. Martinez, M. Duarte and A. C. Garcia-Luna. "How using smart buildings technology can improve indoor environmental quality in educational buildings". SHS Web of Conferences. vol. 102. pp. 03003. Jan. 2021. 10.1051/shsconf/202110203003.

[17] Y. A. Wubet and K. Lian. "Voice Conversion Based Augmentation and a Hybrid CNN-LSTM Model for Improving Speaker-Independent Keyword Recognition on Limited Datasets". Ieee Access. vol. 10. pp. 89170-89180. Jan. 2022. 10.1109/access.2022.3200479.

[18] S. S. Nathan, A. Sulaiman, A. A. Kamarulzaman, F. Tiera and M. Berahim. ""Brilliantreflect": smart mirror for smart life". International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering (Ijece). vol. 9. no. 3. pp. 1663. Jun. 2019. 10.11591/ijece.v9i3.pp1663-1668.

[19] P. S. Prasad. "Making Smart Mirror and Interactive using IOT". International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology. vol. 9. no. 5. pp. 1582-1585. May. 2021. 10.22214/ijraset.2021.34434.

[20] H. Kang, J. Han and G. H. Kwon. "The Acceptance Behavior of Smart Home Health Care Services in South Korea: An Integrated Model of UTAUT and TTF". International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. vol. 19. no. 20. pp. 13279. Oct. 2022. 10.3390/ijerph192013279.

[21] H. Yu, J. Bae, J. Choi and H. S. Kim. "LUX: Smart Mirror with Sentiment Analysis for Mental Comfort". Sensors. vol. 21. no. 9. pp. 3092. Apr. 2021. 10.3390/s21093092.

[22] Z. Fu, X. He, E. Wang, J. Huo, J. Huang and D. Wu. "Personalized Human Activity Recognition Based on Integrated Wearable Sensor and Transfer Learning". Sensors. vol. 21. no. 3. pp. 885. Jan. 2021. 10.3390/s21030885.

[23] I. Ungurean and N. C. Gaitan. "A Software Architecture for the Industrial Internet of Things—A Conceptual Model". Sensors. vol. 20. no. 19. pp. 5603. Sep. 2020. 10.3390/s20195603.

[24] C. Cao. "Artificial Intelligence and Internet-of-Things Technology Application on Ideological and Political Classroom Teaching Reform". Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience. vol. 2022. pp. 1-11. Jun. 2022. 10.1155/2022/3496676.

[25] N. M. Ardika, N. Piarsa and A. Sasmita. "Telegram Bot Integration with Face Recognition as Smart Home Features". International Journal of Computer Applications. vol. 182. no. 13. pp. 42-47. Sep. 2018. 10.5120/ijca2018917778.

[26] M. A. Khan, A. Saboor, H. Kim and H. Park. "A Systematic Review of Location Aware Schemes in the Internet of Things". Sensors. vol. 21. no. 9. pp. 3228. May. 2021. 10.3390/s21093228.

[27] H. Yiding, H. Jiang, H. Tian, X. Xu and L. Chen. "A Comparative Study of Clustering Analysis Method for Driver's Steering Intention Classification and Identification under Different Typical Conditions". Applied Sciences. vol. 7. no. 10. pp. 1014. Sep. 2017. 10.3390/app7101014.

[28] S. S. Nathan, A. Sulaiman, A. A. Kamarulzaman, F. Tiera and M. Berahim. ""Brilliantreflect": smart mirror for smart life". International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering (Ijece). vol. 9. no. 3. pp. 1663. Jun. 2019. 10.11591/ijece.v9i3.pp1663-1668.

[29] S. Hosseinpour, M. R. Delavar and H. R. A. Baferani. "A WEB-BASED SMART TELECARE SYSTEM FOR EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF HEART ATTACK". The International Archives of the Photogrammetry Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences. vol. XLII-4/W18. pp. 513-519. Oct. 2019. 10.5194/isprs-archives-xlii-4-w18-513-2019.

[30] M. H. Issa, A. Helm, M. A. A. Al-qaness, A. Dahou and R. Damaševičius. "Human Activity Recognition Based on Embedded Sensor Data Fusion for the Internet of Healthcare Things". Healthcare. vol. 10. no. 6. pp. 1084. Jun. 2022. 10.3390/healthcare10061084.

[31] S. Khisa and S. Moh. "Medium Access Control Protocols for the Internet of Things Based on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles: A Comparative Survey". Sensors. vol. 20. no. 19. pp. 5586. Sep. 2020. 10.3390/s20195586.

[32] Ç. Topçu et al. "Recovery of facial expressions using functional electrical stimulation after full-face transplantation". Journal of Neuroengineering and Rehabilitation. vol. 15. no. 1. Mar. 2018. 10.1186/s12984-018-0356-0.