Blue Eyes Technology

Goutham Reddy B[1*] and Mani Mala YS[2]

[1]Department of Engineering, Pydah College of Engineering & Technology, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

[2]Department of Pharmacy, Vignan Institute of Pharmaceutical Technology, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

*Corresponding author: Reddy BG, Department of Engineering, Pydah College of Engineering & Technology, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India, Tel: 9010653683; E-mail: berigouthamreddy93@gmail.com

Abstract

Envision, a lovely world, where people team up with Computers! The PC can talk, listen or shriek so anyone might hear! With the assistance of discourse acknowledgment and facial acknowledgment systems, Computers accumulates data from the clients and begins cooperating with them as indicated by their state of mind varieties. Computer perceives your passionate levels by a basic touch on the mouse and it can communicate with us as a close accomplice. The machine feels your nearness; confirms your personality and begins collaborating with you and even it will dial and call to your home at any critical circumstances. This all is occurring with this "Blue Eyes" technology.

Keywords: Blue eyes; Computers; Bluetooth

Introduction

People are avaricious. They require increasingly satisfying their desires. We can see a gigantic change in the innovation and creations amid a century. The world has been taking favourable position of new and current advances so that each individual can be a viewer of the innovation.

The fundamental target of Blue eyes innovation is to build up a computational machine having tangible and perceptual capacity like those of people. The Blue Eyes innovation framework is a mix of an arrangement of equipment and programming frameworks. We have invented numerous advances and now, we began making another innovation from old ones. Blue Eyes Tech is a standout amongst the most bottomless innovation which is going to make an enormous distinction amongst present and future.

Innovation

Blue Eyes is an innovation directed by the exploration group of IBM at its Almaden Research Center (ARC) in San Jose, California since 1997. Blue eyes technology makes a computer to comprehend and sense human expressions, feelings and conducts, empowers the machine to respond as indicated by the detected emotions [1-7]. The point of the blue eyes innovation is to give human force or capacities to a machine, so that the machine can actually communicate with individuals as we interact with each other. Every person has some perceptual capacities, the capacity to see each other's emotions or

feelings from their outward appearances. Blue eyes innovation goes for making a machine that has the capacities to comprehend the perceptual forces of individual by perceiving their physical appearances and feelings to respond accordingly to them [8-15].

Blue is a word taken from Bluetooth, a standard for the short-range wireless interconnection of cell phones, Computers, and other electronic gadgets. What's more, Eyes that gives us the vision to acquire vital and virtual information, which have high impact on human. At the point when a computerized reasoning is consolidated to a machine [5,7,16-21], it does a considerable measure of things and made a work simpler to human. In any case, insight to a machine alone doesn't make any sense as the machine just takes after our requests yet they never comprehended our feelings and converse with us as indicated by the circumstance. Blue Eyes technology has made this vision go genuine [22-29]. The primary target of Blue eyes technology is to build up a computational machine having emotions and capability of reacting according to the situations like those of people [28,30-36].

We can use this Blue Eyes technology in every working spot, where the human's consideration is persistently accessible. Utilizing the Blue Eyes Technology, it can record and screen the client's physiological condition by a specialized methodology [37-43]. It consists of:

- (DAU) Mobile measuring device or Data Acquisition Unit
- (CSU) Central System Unit
- Hardware

The gadget was fundamentally intended for medicinal services with a goal that they can monitor various activities of the specialists and others in a substantial medical office. It is an identification, it can recognize, track the movements and exercises of its wearer. It will improve security and responsibility of the medical facilities accessible to the patients and subsequently advantage them [44-52]. It can monitor the records of patient and that can be made sufficiently classified so as they are shown on the mass of the patient's space to the doctor wearing the identification, on the off chance that any other person enters the points of interest would vanish. This would lessen the burden of bearing the papers and maintain a strategic distance from the danger of losing or losing the records of the patients [53-57]. The medication store can be followed by the measure of medication pulled back by the scientific expert. Additionally, the access can be confined to the approved people. The information will be cleaned like in a slate as soon as badge is evacuated by the client.

Security systems can be controlled with the assistance of this technology [58-65]. Human supervision is constantly required at such territories. People can get drained effectively and distracted now and again and this can bring about an enormous destruction in such systems. So if blue eyes are executed around there. The cameras can catch more than just recording the video of specific region. They can perceive the enthusiastic condition of the client and help security to concentrate on the people whose passionate conditions are out of typical and seemingly dangerous [63,66-72]. Likewise, these cameras can give information to the retailers to track their customers, giving them thought which area draws in individuals, which promotion showed pulled in more people, which made individuals feel fatigue and so forth. It can likewise be utilized as a part of the other control systems in banks, planes, etc. The security worries of misunderstanding a man with no harmful intentions in the security frameworks ought to be stayed away from while still an appropriate alarming system is in place with the assistance of it. They can turn out to be better caution alarms [73-84].

It can assist humans by checking and recording the administrator's physical condition. In some complex industries where exists threat in the environment of presentation to dangerous substances or radiations, observing aides the human operators. The administrator needs to raise the caution independent from anyone else by declaring the threat he is in but with the assistance of these systems, the innovation watches out for the administrator for normal conditions [85-93]. On the off chance that any parameter is found in strange conditions like a rise in heartbeat rate or low level of oxygenation then a caution can be activated naturally.

Driving can be controlled by blue eye tech and this can help in diminishment of the quantity of accidents occurrence on the planet. At the point when a sensor is connected to the steering wheel, it can evaluate the enthusiastic solidness of the driver and aide him in activity conditions. For an illustration, when a driver is extremely irate, not sincerely steady, focused and the driver is increasing his pace of the vehicle, then this innovation can recognize it and decrease the speed, or use auto-drive mode expressing the passionate shakiness of the driver and help him drive back securely [63,94-97]. Also they can be used to caution the clients who are lazy or tired amid driving.

In future, this can be actualized in House hold gadgets. The technology can make ordinary life more agreeable. We can switch on or off Television, music player, a/c, fan, washing machine, stove, espresso machine and so forth by simply having one lo at them or by commanding them through voice commands [77,82,98-100].

REFERENCES

1. Mizna MR, Bachani M, Memon S. Blue eyes technology. In: Eighth International Conference on Digital Information Management, Islamabad in Pakistan. Sep 10, 2013.
2. Yin L, Wu Q, Hong D. Statistical Methods and Software Package for Medical Trend Analysis in Health Rate Review Process. J Health Med Inform. 2016;7(2):219.
3. Mahmood BS. Optimization of CO_2 Storage in Saline Aquifers using the Raven Software. J Ecosys Ecograph. 2015;5(3):172.
4. Temenos N, Nikolopoulos D, Petraki E, et al. Modelling of Indoor Air Quality of Greek Apartments Using CONTAM(W) Software. J Phys Chem Biophys. 2015;5(6):190.
5. Regan C. An investigation into nausea and other side-effects of head-coupled immersive virtual reality. Virtual Reality. 1995;1(1):17-31.
6. Rothbaum BO, Hodges LF, Ready D, et al. Virtual reality exposure therapy for Vietnam veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder. The Journal of clinical psychiatry. 2001;62(8):617-22.
7. Indhumathi A. Blue Eyes Technology. Biometr Bioinform. 2011;3(10):455-9.
8. Decety J, Jeannerod M. Mentally simulated movements in virtual reality: does Fitt's law hold in motor imagery? Behav Brain Res. 1995;72(1):127-34.
9. Brooks FP. What's real about virtual reality? IEEE Comp Graph Appl. 1999;19(6):16-27.
10. Daniels DL, Ford M, Schwinn MK, et al. Mutual Exclusivity of MED12/MED12L, MED13/13L, and CDK8/19 Paralogs Revealed within the CDK-Mediator Kinase Module. J Proteomics Bioinform. 2013;S2(8):004.
11. Manzella C, Papazoglou K. Employing Police Training as a Tool of Preventive Intervention of Police Complex Trauma: A Brief Report from a Module Presented at the 2011 European Police College Train the Trainers Seminar. J Forensic Res. 2013;S11:004.

12. Lukács A, Varga B, Barótfi Sz, et al. Health- Related Quality of Life of Youths with Type 1 Diabetes: Reliability and Validity of the Hungarian Version of the PedsQL 3.0 Diabetes Module. J Diabetes Metab. 2012;3(4):191.

13. Kort B, Reilly R, Picard RW. An Affective Model of Interplay between Emotions and Learning: Reengineering Educational Pedagogy-Building a Learning Companion. Inicalt. 200;1:43-7.

14. Javanbakht S, Dadmehr R. Transportation Module Determination for the Urban Landscapes with Linear Programming Pattern in the Urmia, North-West Iran. Irrigat Drainage Sys Eng. 2012;3(2):120.

15. Hansen M. Benjamin, Cinema and Experience:" The Blue Flower in the Land of Technology". New German Critique. 1987;40:179-224.

16. Senior E. Creating an Innovative Inter-professional Healthcare Module that Engages Learning and Teaching in Public Health: A 'Flipped Classroom' Model. J Community Med Health Educ. 2016;6(3):443.

17. Bakayoko I, Banagoura M. Bimodules and Rota-Baxter Relations. J Appl Mech Eng. 2015;4(5):178.

18. Abramov V, Liivapuu O. N-Complex, Graded q-Differential Algebra and N-Connection on Modules. J Generalized Lie Theory Appl. 2015;S1:006.

19. Mitchell P, Lee AJ, Rochtchina E, et al. N-Complex, Graded q-Differential Algebra hypertension: the blue mountains eye study. Journal of glaucoma. 2004;13(4):319-26.

20. Kapoor A, Mota S, Picard RW. Towards a learning companion that recognizes affect. In: AAAI Fall Symposium. 2001;2-4.

21. McQuade K, Price K, Liu N, et al. Objective Assessment of Joint Stiffness: A Clinically Oriented Hardware and Software Device with an Application to the Shoulder Joint. J Nov Physiother. 2012;2(7):122.

22. Walsh S, Liu F, Ballantyne KN, et al. IrisPlex: a sensitive DNA tool for accurate prediction of blue and brown eye colour in the absence of ancestry information. Forensic Sci Int Genetics. 2011;5(3):170-80.

23. Mure LS, Cornut PL, Rieux C, et al. Melanopsin bistability: a fly's eye technology in the human retina. PLoS One. 2009;4(6):e5991.

24. Lim R, Mitchell P, Cumming RG. Refractive associations with cataract: the blue mountains eye study. Invest Ophthalmol Visual Sci. 1999;40(12):3021-6.

25. Tripathy P, Sahoo BB, Das SK, et al. Adoption of IPM Approach- An Ideal Module against Thrips (Thrips tabaci Linderman) in Onion. Adv Crop Sci Tech. 2014;2(4):136.

26. Medeiros FA, Sample PA, Weinreb RN. Corneal thickness measurements and frequency doubling technology perimetry abnormalities in ocular hypertensive eyes. Ophthalmology. 2003;110(10):1903-8.

27. Ahmed WAM, El-Amin EIS, Ahmed RG, et al. Health Education Module for Stroke Caregivers. J Neurol Disord. 2015;3(2):211.

28. Carlsen CG, Lindorff-Larsen K, Funch-Jensen P, et al. Module Based Training Improves Performance in Laparoscopic Surgery: A Nationwide Randomized Controlled Trial. Surgery Curr Res. 2015;5(1):214.

29. Gupta V, Bansal P, Kohli K, et al. Development of Economic Herbal Based Drug Substitute from Citrus paradisi (Grape fruit) for Existing Anti-anxiety Drug Modules. Nat Prod Chem Res. 2014;S1:001.

30. Bakayoko I. Modules Over Color Hom-Poisson Algebras. J Generalized Lie Theory Appl. 2014;8(1):212.

31. Burdea GC, Coiffet P. Virtual reality technology. John Wiley & Sons; 2003.

32. Song S, Ryu KD, Da Silva D. Blue eyes: Scalable and reliable system management for cloud computing. In: IEEE International Symposium on Parallel & Distributed Processing, 2009. IPDPS 2009. 2009;1-8.

33. Kaswan KS, Choudhary S, Sharma K. Software Reliability Modeling using Soft Computing Techniques: Critical Review. J Inform Tech Softw Eng. 2015;5(1):144.

34. Koch C. When blues meets blue eyes. Danish Management, Technology and Work between Democracy and Globalisation. Northern Lights. Work Manage Welfare. 2013.

35. Eastgate RM, Griffiths GD, Waddingham PE, et al. Modified virtual reality technology for treatment of amblyopia. Eye. 2006;20(3):370-4.

36. Sharif Ullah AMM. In Silico DNA computing. Int J Swarm Intel Evol Comput. 2015;4(2):e111.

37. Petrenko AI. Collaborative Complex Computing Environment (Com-Com). J Comput Sci Syst Biol. 2015;8(5):278-84.

38. Winter Y. Atoms and sets: A characterization of semantic number. Linguistic Inquiry. 2002;33(3):493-505.

39. Jacob RJ, Karn KS. Eye tracking in human-computer interaction and usability research: Ready to deliver the promises. Mind. 2003;2(3):4.

40. Ibrahim E, El-Bahnasawy NA, Omara FA. Job Scheduling based on Harmonization between the Requested and Available Processing Power in the Cloud Computing Environment. J Inform Tech Softw Eng. 2015;5(3):155.

41. Naveed G, Batool R. Biometric Authentication in Cloud Computing. J Biom Biostat 2015;6(5):258.

42. Shanahan H, Harrison A, May ST. Teaching Data Science and Cloud Computing in Low and Middle Income Countries. Adv Tech Biol Med. 2015;3(3):150.

43. Bellian JA, Jennette DC, Kerans C, et al. 3-Dimensional digital outcrop data collection and analysis using eye-safe laser (LIDAR) technology. Am Assoc Petrol Geol Search Disc. 2002;40056.

44. Lam TC, Chun RK, Li KK, et al. Application of proteomic technology in eye research: a mini review. Clin Exper Optometry. 2008;91(1):23-33.

45. Zhai S, Morimoto C, Ihde S. Manual and gaze input cascaded (MAGIC) pointing. In: Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 1999:246-53.

46. Dubey SM. Speculative Study of Quantum Computing and Simulation of Feynman Gate using Quantum Dot Cellular Automata. J Electr Electron Syst. 2016;5(1):171.

47. Gulrez T, Neftimeziani S, Evoy PM, et al. Loneliness Kills:Can Autonomous Systems and Robotics Assist in Providing Solutions? Int J Swarm Intel Evol Comput. 2016;5(1):e113.

48. Backialakshmi M, Hemavathi N. Survey on Energy Efficiency in Cloud Computing. J Inform Tech Softw Eng. 2015;6(1):164.

49. Tanriverdi V, Jacob RJ. Interacting with eye movements in virtual environments. InProceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 2000;265-72.

50. Seetha U, Sharma P. Meter Data Acquisition System In Power Utilities. Int J Innov Res Sci Eng Technol. 2013;2(4):970-2.

51. Cheng S. Sensor Data Acquisition, Manipulation, and Transmission. Adv Automob Eng. 2013;1(2):114.

52. Kalloniatis C. Increasing Internet Users Trust in the Cloud Computing Era: The Role of Privacy. J Mass Communicat Journalism. 2016;6(3):306.

53. Fan X, Wu LL, Ma ZZ, et al. Usefulness of frequency-doubling technology for perimetrically normal eyes of open-angle glaucoma patients with unilateral field loss. Ophthalmology. 2010;117(8):1530-7.

54. Qin J, Xu L. Engineering Modelling of Data Acquisition and Digital Instrumentation for Intelligent Learning and Recognition. Biosens J. 2015;4(1):103.

55. Kulkarni GB, Joshi SG. Real Time Data Acquisition and Control System Using ARM9 & GPRS Technology. Int J Innov Res Sci Eng Technol. 2014;3(4):337-41.

56. Horan JJ. Space technology: Landsat: Multispectral eye in the sky: Data collected by the Landsat satellites' remote sensors are exploited in mapping, meteorology, and resource identification. IEEE Spectrum. 1976;13(3):59-63.

57. Roveda JM, Powers LS. Compressive Sensing: Real-time Data Acquisition and Analysis for Biosensors and Biomedical Instrumentation. Biosens J. 2015;4(2):105.

58. Kunimatsu S, Tomita G, Araie M, et al. Frequency doubling technology and scanning laser tomography in eyes with generalized enlargement of optic disc cupping. J Glaucoma. 2005;14(4):280-7.

59. Sharma A. Investigation of the effect of RLC load on power factor of microcontroller based power system. Int J Innov Res Sci Eng Technol. 2013;2(8):3664-70.

60. Kodym A, Marcinkowski A, Kukula H. Technology of eye drops containing aloe (Aloe arborescens Mill.-Liliaceae) and eye drops containing both aloe and neomycin sulphate. Acta Poloniae Pharmaceutica. 2003;60(1):31-40.

61. Ahamed T, Sreedevi A. Design and Development of PIC Microcontroller Based 3 Phase Energy Meter. Int J Innov Res Sci Eng Technol. 2014;3(1):1370-9.

62. Bhadane PK. Development of Microcontroller Based Analyzer for the Detection of Chlorine in Water. Int J Innov Res Sci Eng Technol. 2014;3(4):10892-7.

63. Bhadane PK. Development of Microcontroller Based Inexpensive Water Analyzer: A Photoelectric Design Approach. Int J Innov Res Sci Eng Technol. 2014;3(3):10591-9.

64. Liu W, Gu SL, Ye JD, et al. Blue-yellow ZnO homostructural light-emitting diode realized by metalorganic chemical vapor deposition technique. Appl Phys Lett. 2006;88(9):092101.

65. Yu-rong SH. Analyze the Lost Leading Male in" Black Hair Blue Eyes"[J]. Overseas English. 2012;3(2):113.

66. Jacob RJ. Eye tracking in advanced interface design. Virtual Env Adv Interface Design. 1995;1(3):258-88.

67. Bamisaye AJ, Samuel A. Design of a Mobile Phone Controlled Door: A Microcontroller based Approach. J Electr Electron Syst. 2016;5(1):167.

68. Kalpana PM. Design and Development of PIC Microcontroller based Wireless Architecture for Human Health Monitoring. Int J Innov Res Sci Eng Technol. 2015;4(4):2345-2351.

69. Vasant P. Short Note on Research Findings and Results: An Innovative Fuzzy Computing for Industrial Production Planning. Glob J Tech Opt. 2015;6(2):177.

70. Thompson K, Charnigo R. Parallel Computing in Genome-Wide Association Studies. J Biom Biostat. 2015;6(1):131.

71. Deepak RU, Kumar RR, Byju NB, et al. Computer Assisted Pap Smear Analyser for Cervical Cancer Screening using Quantitative Microscopy. J Cytol Histol. 2015;3(3):10.

72. Sandeep Kumar V. Nanoparticles-Based Naked-Eye Colorimetric Immunoassays for In Vitro Diagnostics. J Nanomed Nanotechnol. 2014;5(2):133.

73. Kumar BD, Nayana BS, Shree DS. Design and Structural Analysis of Solid Rocket Motor Casing Hardware used in Aerospace Applications. J Aeronaut Aerospace Eng. 2016;5(5):166.

74. Huy DTN. Selecting Different Industrial Competitors Influence the Risk Level of Viet Nam Hardware Companies. Arabian J Bus Manag Review. 2015;6(1):182.

75. Rodriguez-Feo CL, Brophy CM, Sexton KW. Need Cost Effective Surgical Simulation, Send a Resident to the Hardware Store. J Vasc Med Surg. 2014;2(4):150.

76. Dossis M. Synthesis of Custom Hardware from ADA with Artificial Intelligence Techniques. Adv Robot Autom. 2014;3(2):121.

77. Dechev D, Hendry G. A Macroscale Simulator for Exascale Software/Hardware Co-Design. J Inform Tech Softw Eng. 2013;3(1):123.

78. Halladay J, Shea CM, Reed D, et al. An Academic- Industry Collaboration to Develop an EHR Module for Primary Care. Prim Health Care. 2012;2(6):111.

79. Huai L, Ming Z. Identifying Conserved and Divergent Transcriptional Modules by Cross-species Matrix Decomposition on Microarray Data. J Proteomics Bioinform. 2009;2(2):117-125.

80. Becker OE, Scolari N, Melo MFS, et al. Three-dimensional Planning in Orthognathic Surgery using Cone-beam Computed Tomography and Computer Software. J Comput Sci Syst Biol. 2013;6(3): 311-316.

81. Park JH, Kim TG, Min SK, et al. Comparison of 3DVH Software with Two-dimensional Array Systems on Pretreatment Verification for Volumetricmodulated Arc Therapy. J Nucl Med Radiat Ther. 2016;7(1): 284.

82. Szalavári Z, Schmalstieg D, Fuhrmann A, et al. "Studierstube": An environment for collaboration in augmented reality. Virtual Reality. 1998;3(1):37-48.

83. Carlin AS, Hoffman HG, Weghorst S. Virtual reality and tactile augmentation in the treatment of spider phobia: a case report. Behav Res Ther. 1997;35(2):153-8.

84. Zhu Z, Ji Q. Eye and gaze tracking for interactive graphic display. Mach Vision Appl. 2004;15(3):139-48.

85. Kondo T, Suzuki A, Teramae F, et al. Enhancement of light extraction efficiency of blue-light-emitting diodes by moth-eye structure. In: OPTO. 2010; p. 76021.

86. Cytowic RE, Eagleman D. Wednesday is indigo blue: Discovering the brain of synesthesia. MIT Press; 2009.

87. Seymour NE, Gallagher AG, Roman SA, et al. Virtual reality training improves operating room performance: results of a randomized, double-blinded study. Annal Surgery. 2002;236(4):458-64.

88. le Shiffer K, Furlan JL, Inman RT. Methods and apparatus for efficient, automated red eye detection, assignee. Cisco Technology, Inc., USA; 2013.

89. Grantcharov TP, Kristiansen VB, Bendix J, et al. Randomized clinical trial of virtual reality simulation for laparoscopic skills training. Br J Surgery. 2004;91(2):146-50.

90. Seko T, Mabuchi S, Teramae F, et al. Fabrication technique for moth-eye structure using low-energy electron-beam projection lithography for high-performance blue-light-emitting diode on SiC substrate. In: SPIE OPTO: Integrated Optoelectronic Devices; 2009

91. Zyda M. From visual simulation to virtual reality to games. Computer. 2005;38(9):25-32.

92. Jayaram S, Connacher HI, Lyons KW. Virtual assembly using virtual reality techniques. Comp Aided Design. 1997;29(8):575-84.

93. Yam FK, Hassan Z. Innovative advances in LED technology. Microelectr J. 2005;36(2):129-37.

94. Steuer J. Defining virtual reality: Dimensions determining telepresence. J Commun. 1992;42(4):73-93.

95. McMann MA, Parmley VC, Brady SM, et al. Analysis of anterior and posterior corneal curvature changes using Orbscan technology in radial keratotomy eyes exposed to hypoxia. J Cataract Refract Surgery. 2002;28(2):289-94.

96. Wang JY, Zhang H. Apparatus and a method for automatically detecting and reducing red-eye in a digital image, assignee, Hewlett-Packard Company, USA; 2001.

97. Zhang XM, Lu MY, Zhang Y, et al. Fabrication of a High-Brightness Blue-Light-Emitting Diode Using a ZnO-Nanowire Array Grown on p-GaN Thin Film. Adv Mater. 2009;21(27):2767-70.

98. Armenis D. An experiment on the utility of blue force tracker: the costs and benefits of having God's eye view. Int J Intell Defence Support Sys. 2010;3(4):207-24.

99. Coe-Sullivan S, Zhou Z, Niu Y, et al. Quantum Dot Light Emitting Diodes for Near-to-eye and Direct View Display Applications. In: SID Symposium Digest of Technical Papers, Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2011;42(1):135-8.

100. Wood RS. Majic Eyes Only: Earth's Encounters with Extraterrestrial Technology; 2005.