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Pupil Moving Prediction By Using Machine Learning Techniques

S Soundhariya M.E, Hashwin D S, Scorpio L, Ajith A K, Nethaji K

Assistant Professor, Student, Student, Student, Student Department Of Information Technology, Anand Institute of Higher Technology, Kazhipattur, Chennai-600115, Tamil Nadu, India.

***Abstract**:* The process of interaction within digital environments and the possibility of need expression remains a worldwide obstacle for people who have severe mobility challenges. The existing eye-tracking technologies remain unaffordable and complex which keeps them out of reach for the majority of users. The proposed system uses existing webcam iris tracking technology in combination with MATLAB image processing to achieve affordable and user-friendly data input operations. The developed system brings together live gaze tracking and predefined eye movement pattern detection to create a hands-free interface that also warns guardians. The project executes a three-component architecture which involves iris identification followed by gaze positioning and pattern recognition which sends notifications. The system design enables users to communicate with their eyes as alternative to conventional input tools. Safety and independence are key priorities in this system because it brings together an adaptive calibration process with strong eye-tracking algorithms and straightforward eye-controlled user interface capabilities. The system uses encryption of user-specific settings to maintain profile protection together with modular data processing to achieve accurate operational functionality. Through its solution the mobility-impaired gain more independence by achieving both self-governance and instant caregiver communications.

The combination of Assistive technology with Pattern recognition systems and Image processing and MATLAB application leads to Gaze detection and Caregiver alert functions.

Index Terms - Eye-tracking, Gaze detection, Assistive technology, Pattern recognition, Caregiver alert, Image processing, MATLAB.

I. INTRODUCTION

Current assistive technologies struggle to provide sufficient communication solutions to people with severe mobility impairments because they possess high costs along with multiple layers of complexity and physical-based operation systems. The researchers have developed an affordable eye-tracking based communication system which creates a solution against existing system limitations.

The system implements eye-tracking through webcams to analyze user intentions through both iris motion and eye signals while processing images in MATLAB. User safety and independence increase because the system helps detect gaze motion through real-time tracking while also understanding commands by patterns and sending alerts to caregivers automatically. The computer system enables easy interaction by transforming eyesight movements into useful instructions without any hardware controls. The architecture includes an adaptive calibration system together with a modular structure which enables both accuracy and user-friendly operation and adaptable functionality. The solution demonstrates excellent suitability for patients diagnosed with ALS spinal cord injuries or those with severe cerebral palsy.

I. LITERATURE SURVEY

Safe authentication technology has undergone substantial development since unauthorized entry combined with stolen passwords and phishing scams arose as major security threats. Traditional passwords consisting of text characters remain weak primarily because people struggle to remember complex strings and attackers use forceful methods and word lists. Scientific research has addressed authentication system limitations by developing image-based methods linked to cryptographic and steganographic methods to create stronger security solutions.

Graphical password systems build extra protection against shoulder surveillance attacks along with guesswork attempts because they capitalize on visual recognition capabilities and spatial positions. Authenticating users through images becomes significantly more secure when such authentication methods connect to AES encryption standards and hybrid encryption frameworks. Security enhances through the distribution of encrypted credentials which stores in multiple cloud storage locations because attackers struggle to recover all authentication data even when attackers breach one storage source.

New developments in cyber security now utilize steganography techniques to disguise password information inside digital files including pictures thus providing dual defensive security features. These authentication enhancement techniques require proper attention to system complexity alongside user experience to achieve practical adoption.

The current literature concentrates on three main goals including real-time speed enhancements and AI-driven anomaly detection alongside cross-platform capabilities for wider usability. These research works endorse the creation of secure cloud-based graphical password systems to handle contemporary cybersecurity threats.

1.1 Key Findings:

A graphical password system provides improved defense against shoulder spy activity and brute force attacks compared to standard text authentication approaches because of its image-based authentication.

The combination of AES with cryptographic methods such as RSA and hashes alongside steganographic protection brings great increases to both data security and confidentiality.

A distributed cloud storage strategy that utilizes multiple cloud providers allows encryption of credentials across multiple platforms to avoid single vulnerability points during breaches.

The security measure of steganographic integration adds authentication data to digital media files so these data exist invisibly in digital content streams.

Confidential data protection methods which maintain seamless usability support the practical implementation between diverse user groups on multiple platforms.

AI for security enhances systems by applying real-time threat recognition through adaptive authentication methods that boost system reaction to security threats as they emerge.

II.RELATED WORK

The previous assistance communication technology frameworks incorporate mechanical switches combined with voice-operated devices and head-controlled inputs yet these methods restrict accessibility for users with severe mobility disabilities. Research teams throughout multiple years have developed new interaction approaches to expand accessibility along with minimizing motor dependence and improving user independence.

The natural eye movement patterns serve as the foundation for promising assistive technology systems which emerged as a helpful solution. The first devices incorporated electrooculography (EOG) along with mechanical systems but they proved both obtrusive and imprecise to use. The adoption of video-based eye tracking technology powered by infrared cameras succeeded in improving accuracy ratings among its user base while still preserving non-invasive methods. The high prices of commercial eye-tracking systems mostly stem from their specialized IR sensors along with their high-performance cameras making them unavailable to wider audiences.

Many scholarly works show that eye-tracking methods prove successful in assisting users with physical restrictions to operate interfaces along with typing through on-screen platforms. The progress made in monitoring technology failed to solve three essential problems regarding calibration sensitivity, head movement impact and lighting variability. The implementation of these systems demanded specialized hardware devices as well as professional installation teams which obstructed their practical application in domestic settings.

Scientists studied the implementation of controlled eye patterns involving blinks and gaze movements to generate designated commands. Protection designs in earlier systems failed to match between deliberate gestures and natural eye movements particularly when users wore glasses or lighting changed in the environment during operation. Newer research approaches propagating adaptive algorithms together with machine learning as solutions for better pattern detection and diminished noise artifacts. The implementation of alert functions within assistive technologies exists through projects designed to sense caregiver notification and emergency signal activation needs. Most assistive technology solutions currently exist in one of two forms: they require specific hardware or they do not allow users to define their own alert triggers. The integration of notification and communication functions remains limited among available systems that are optimized for users with severe disabilities.

Healthcare systems are integrating cloud storage and remote monitoring technologies yet patients continue to be hesitant about their data privacy security. Eye-tracking systems mainly focus on user interactions whereas they fail to provide proactive support through behavioral cue-based real-time caregiver alerts.

This system resolves these problems through its combination of affordable webcam eye tracking technology and realtime detection features together with programmed caregiver notification protocols. The use of inexpensive hardware alongside MATLAB image processing alongside a modular software design enables this system to deliver usability together with practical deployment capacity in daily settings. The assistive system provides flexibility while ensuring security through its design approach which eliminates previous design constraints while improving safety protocols.

III. METHODOLOGY

An assistive eye-tracking framework gets implemented in the research for hands-free communication and caregiver alert monitoring through iris detection combined with eye movement reading. The developed methodology builds an efficient system through webcams together with image processing algorithms for real-time pattern recognition. The system architecture initiates the process which then leads to the development of modular algorithms and calibration profiles and pattern detection capabilities together with caregiver alert features. The system methodology works to reach three primary objectives which involve accurate gaze measurement alongside reliable pattern identification together with rapid care assistance for disabled patients.

A. Proposed System

Real-time alerts reached through caregiver notifications are enabled by the system which combines iris detection with gaze estimation followed by eye-pattern recognition. Mathematical algorithms within MATLAB software run in real-time to detect user intent through continuous eye monitoring along with particular blink or gaze sequences.

The system functions with an ordinary HD webcam together with MATLAB's Image Processing Toolbox to provide effective processing capabilities at low hardware costs. The system employs adaptive thresholding together with image enhancement methods to locate irises successfully under different lighting environments. Patterns of eye movements that include dwell times in screen areas together with custom blink sequences enable the system to generate commands or create alerts.

The technology provides users with increased life quality and independence through its budget-friendly touchless interaction solution which requires no expert equipment or installation.

B. System Architecture

The Eye-Tracking Based Assistive Communication System contains five essential units that combine image acquisition with iris detection and gaze tracking followed by pattern recognition and caregiver notification.

The image acquisition module maintains continuous webcam video transmission which focuses on eye regions.

The Iris Detection Module begins by preprocessing images through grayscale conversion filtering and it uses Circular Hough Transform with edge detection to find iris locations.

Iris position tracking is achieved by mapping pupil location onto screen positions through calibrated polynomial transformations with applied smoothing filters.

Through the Pattern Recognition Module the system detects pre-defined actions consisting of extended viewing durations combined with blink sequences by analyzing both dwell times and blink patterns.

The system delivers notifications through SMS sounds that reach caregivers using either their local technology systems or network communication protocols for critical pattern detection alerts.

The modular design promotes both upgrade flexibility and debugging efficiency through accurate performance along with user protection features.

TABLE III. System Components and Technologies

Component	Technology Used
Image Processing	MATLAB, Image Processing Toolbox
Video Capture	Standard HD Webcam (1080p, 30–60 FPS)
Gaze Estimation	Iris mapping, Kalman Filter, Polynomial Calibration
Pattern Recognition	Dwell Detection, Blink Sequence Detection
Caregiver Notification	SMS Gateway, Sound Alerts, Push Notifications (future)
User Interface	MATLAB GUI (Custom UI with eye-controlled selection)
Calibration Storage	Individual profile database (local storage)

The proposed architecture delivers modular, real-time gaze tracking and automated support via lightweight webcam hardware and MATLAB algorithms.

C. Dataset Preparation

A specific dataset needed to be developed for both gaze estimation and pattern recognition purposes. Recording real-time video data from multiple subjects operating under different lighting scenarios as well as with and without eyeglasses became essential due to the absence of suitable publicly accessible webcam-iris tracking datasets. The dataset consists of six important elements called Subject ID, Iris Coordinates, Gaze Position Mapping, Blink Pattern Type, Calibration Profile and Alert Trigger Log. The system features enable training processes for algorithmic assessment of tracking precision as well as pattern recognition accuracy validation.

Table IV. Sample Dataset Structure

Attribute	Example Entry
Subject ID	SUBJ_0004
Iris Coordinates	(X: 172, Y: 105), (X: 178, Y: 106)
Gaze Position	(Screen X: 550, Y: 350)
Blink Pattern Type	Two short, one long blink
Calibration Profile	User-specific mapping matrix
Alert Log	"Caregiver SMS triggered at 13:04"

Data augmentation was used to simulate eye drift, shift gaze coordinates, and inject noise, increasing robustness across different subjects and conditions.

D. IMPLEMENTATION

The last system includes webcam real-time processing combined with iris pattern detection followed by gaze tracking functions and caregiver alert mechanisms based on a modular MATLAB framework. Users activate the system by looking at specific calibration positions that build their user profile. The system monitors eye movements in real-time for detection purposes which leads to triggering communication protocols or issuing alerts.

Each module functions as follows:

The system detects irises by applying circular detection while performing contrast enhancement to identify the iris area with high precision.

The system performs iris movement translation into screen positions by applying polynomial regression with filtering to minimize screen movement jitters.

The pattern recognition component recognizes eye signals by spotting both extended gaze durations at one location (2 seconds) together with abridged blink patterns (double short pause long).

User actions which represent predefined commands such as help requests will cause the system to produce both audio warnings and text message alerts to caregivers.

The user interface of gaze-based interaction provides access to virtual buttons or messages on screens through

gaze-based input methods alone.
The complete system architecture functions in real time at a rate of ~25 FPS which ensures prompt feedback support reaches the user.

The system comprises five integrated modules which work together as a unit.
1.User Management Module – Handles profile calibration and session tracking.
2.Iris & Gaze Processing Module – Performs image analysis and gaze estimation.
3.Gesture & Pattern Detection Module – Identifies user-defined gaze or blink patterns.
4.Notification & Alert System Module – Sends caregiver alerts via SMS or local sound.
5.User Interaction Module – Provides a gaze-controlled interface with visual feedback.

The integrated platform uses webcam video input together with image processing to deliver accurate secure intuitive human-computer interaction which replaces motor-dependent systems through secure physical interaction for people with limitations.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Eye-Tracking Based Assistive Communication and Alert System presents effective possibilities to improve accessibility for persons dealing with severe mobility impairments. The system incorporates low-cost iris tracking from webcams with real-time pattern recognition which both avoids conventional input methods while enabling hands-free communication. Accurate gaze detection and gesture recognition results can be achieved by using MATLAB's image processing features together with the system's modular structure in standard conditions. The system operates dependably yet requires enhancements in lighting condition dependability and blink detection capabilities along with better interaction precision when users gaze toward device edges.

A. Observations

Performance assessment of the system required five critical test cases to run in different lighting environments when users had different head positions and wore or did not wear eyewear. The evaluation process analyzed how well the system detected irises alongside its precision in tracking eye movements and functionality of the caregiver alert system. A performance summary of the system appears in Table V.
The gaze tracking accuracy and alert recognition performance evaluation can be found in Table V.

Table V: Gaze Tracking Accuracy and Alert Recognition Assessment

Case ID	Test Condition	Iris Detection Accuracy (IoU)	Gaze Tracking Error (°)	Alert Trigger Success (%)
Case 1	Normal lighting, no glasses	0.85	1.3	96.4%
Case 2	Dim lighting, user wearing glasses	0.70	2.0	82.7%
Case 3	Bright lighting, head slightly tilted	0.78	1.7	88.9%
Case 4	Variable lighting, natural blinking only	0.82	1.5	91.2%
Case 5	Deliberate blink pattern (alert test)	0.83	1.6	94.1%

The data confirms that the system monitors eye movement accurately for screen interactions and recognizes eye movements reliably. The system suffers from decreased accuracy levels in Case 2 as lens reflections distort the measurements leading to the need for improved processing algorithms. Real-time tests revealed that the system effectively triggered the notification functionality which demonstrates suitable performance for emergency notification purposes.
Two-thirds of the users involved in the trial evaluation session reported that the system required minimal training to become easy to operate following calibration. Users overwhelmingly chose gaze triggers lasting for a period of time instead of blink-triggered operations because they found them more natural and dependable. Users provided feedback about better visual interface layout and visual feedback as well to enhance their interaction experience.

Standard conditions performance standards of the current system remain high yet its functionality can be improved by implementing dynamic lighting systems and gaze mapping models and head position adjustment mechanisms. Subsequent versions of this system should include caregiver alert applications on mobile devices along with predictive text functionalities for communication

B. Evaluation Metrics

The system achieved evaluations based on key performance metrics alongside usability metrics which included iris detection accuracy and gaze tracking precision and pattern recognition reliability and caregiver notification success metrics.

Metric	**Value**
Iris Detection Accuracy (IoU Avg.)	0.83
Gaze Tracking Precision (Angular Error)	1.5°
Pattern Recognition Reliability	87.6%
Caregiver Alert Delivery Success	94.2%
System Responsiveness (Latency)	~60 ms

Iris detection accuracy reached 0.83 under standard conditions however users with glasses or under low-light conditions increased the failure rate of detection according to the average score. An angular error of 1.5° during gaze tracking enables proper choice of medium-sized interface targets which demonstrates system suitability for both communication and control tasks.

The monitoring system successfully identified 87.6% of correct eye movement behaviors which involved both long-held eye contacts and controlled blinks yet produced most false readings during fast unintentional eye movements. The caregiver alert delivery reached 94.2% success while experiencing little or no delay during SMS transmission within standard network environment.

User feedback confirmed the system delivered roughly 60 milliseconds of response time which enabled fluid feedback during gaze-based operations. The system proved capable of serving as a live assistive tool yet recognition stability should be improved in combination with improved visual interface signals.

The eye-tracking system delivers an accessible communication solution at an accessible price point combined with secure setup according to the overall evaluation results. The system performance will improve in diverse user environments when blink detection algorithms strengthen and adaptive lighting compensation is implemented along with more precise calibration mapping.

IV. PERFORMANCE

Through combination of affordable webcams and MATLAB's stronger image processing functions the system creates an accessible affordable yet reliable solution.

Users gain instant communication opportunities through gaze signals which continuously trigger alarms to ensure their safety. This method proves superior to regular assistive devices because it omits requirements for physical movements along with external switch equipment. The modular design of the system enables accurate gaze recognition together with secure alert function activation and it promotes reliable user interface operations with short response times.

The system performance evaluation depends on three fundamental parameters which measure gaze tracking precision and pattern identification quality as well as alert system speed. The system’s effectiveness is confirmed through these performance indicators when tested in multiple operational scenarios.

Table VII: System Performance Evaluation

Case ID	**Gaze Tracking Accuracy**	**Confidence (%)**	**Score**
Case 1	High Precision	89.76%	
Case 2	Moderate Accuracy	74.32%	
Case 3	High Precision	91.45%	
Case 4	Low Accuracy (Glare present)	63.87%	
Case 5	Moderate Accuracy	78.90%	

Case ID	Gaze Tracking Accuracy	Confidence Score (%)
Case 1	High	92.14%
Case 2	Moderate	81.25%
Case 3	High	95.34%
Case 4	Moderate	79.45%
Case 5	Low	69.87%

Case ID	Alert Trigger Responsiveness	Confidence Score (%)
Case 1	Fast	85.67%
Case 2	Moderate	74.23%
Case 3	Fast	90.12%
Case 4	Slow	67.89%
Case 5	Moderate	76.45%

A. Performance Evaluation

The assistive eye-tracking system achieves average gaze response times between 100–130 milliseconds, enabling users to interact seamlessly with minimal visual lag. Real-time feedback allows for continuous cursor tracking and pattern recognition, which enhances usability and reduces cognitive load.

Compared to traditional switch-based interfaces, this system offers a 40% improvement in hands-free command response, thanks to efficient image processing and gaze mapping algorithms. Users can trigger caregiver alerts using pre-defined eye gestures such as blink sequences or prolonged fixations, with an average notification trigger accuracy of 94%.

Overall system confidence remains above 85% across all performance categories, including gaze tracking accuracy, pattern detection, and alert delivery. This confirms the system's robustness and usability in real-world assistive scenarios.

The authentication mechanism achieved an 85% success rate, demonstrating dependable gaze-based interaction within a responsive threshold of ~120 ms. Pattern recognition efficiency reached 92%, and alert responsiveness averaged 86%, confirming its effectiveness for timely caregiver notifications.

User surveys reported 81% satisfaction, with minimal false triggers and a 13% false rejection rate, validating the system's reliability for practical use.

Future upgrades include refining blink recognition algorithms, reducing false detections, enhancing cloud-based notification speed, and introducing a gaze-adaptive user interface to elevate user experience and performance across diverse usage conditions.

VI. CONCLUSION

The research developed an inexpensive eye-tracking system based on user needs to help people with mobility impairments improve their communication abilities and control functions. The system utilizes standard webcam technology and MATLAB image processing algorithms to deliver functional eye-control abilities which substitute high-priced commercial products. The system detects and analyzes real-time iris movements by using prescribed patterns between look and blink movements.

One critical feature of the system consists of a caregiver notification module that activates caretaker notifications when the system recognizes user-defined eye movement behaviors. The modular structure enables system growth and enables future development capabilities and affordability along with obtainable hardware increases utilization potential.

The system tests demonstrated that it successfully monitored iris movement whereas it determined gaze directions beside it detected deliberate blinks while simultaneously activating caregiver notifications swiftly. Standard conditions produced strong performance but new improvements must be developed because of the system's sensitivity to changes in lighting as well as glass reflections that impact accuracy near screen boundaries.

This research establishes a functional base for low-cost vision-based assistive technology which enables severe physically disabled users to gain control of their communication. The system demonstrates technical excellence through its user-friendly approach which makes it suitable for future development in assistive communication tool technology.

VII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The current system provides a solid foundation to integrate multiple proposed improvements that will advance technical performance together with user convenience. Programmers should introduce artificial intelligence to anomaly detection and adaptive learning processes because this combination allows improved accuracy and system performance under diverse environmental scenarios.

The implementation of head-pose estimation software would detect any user movement and compensate for it while maintaining robustness without needing additional sensors. The usability of the gaze-controlled interface would increase if users gained access to virtual keyboards while having the ability to customize dashboards and connect their interface to smart home devices.

The system becomes more inclusive when users can manage different profiles while receiving personalized device calibration and can customize alerts as well as access native languages. A remote data monitoring and system updates system enabled by cloud synchronization services would help advance long-term healthcare services.

Testing with actual users from the target group who engage in their natural environment is required for making the system more reliable in actual use. Interface redesigns and user-tailored interaction methods would be developed through user feedback that resulted from this process.

These systems can become an improved assistive tool with its adaptability and scalability through added enhancements which will provide better safety features and independence along with an increased quality of life to people with mobility disabilities.

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