

# **A Review on Applications of Ambient Assisted Living**

Aneri M. Desai  
Dept. of Information technology  
SVM Institute of technology  
Bharuch, India

Rutvij H. Jhaveri  
Dept. of Computer Engineering  
SVM Institute of technology  
Bharuch, India

## **ABSTRACT**

The use of smart environments in the delivery of a pervasive care is the research topic that has witnessed increasing interest in recent years. These environments aim to deliver pervasive care through ubiquitous sensing by monitoring the occupant's activities of daily living. In order for these environments to succeed in achieving their goal, it is crucial that sensors deployed in the environments perform faultlessly. Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) is currently one of the important research and development areas, where accessibility, usability, and learning play a major role and where future interfaces are an important concern for applied engineering. In this paper, we discuss the research work carried out for various applications of AAL. We summarize techniques and tools for AAL and also their benefits and limitations. Using a summarized data we also look for different future challenges. The aim of this paper is to survey different AAL technologies to assist the elderly people to live in a smart environment.

## **General Terms**

Internet-of-Things, Ambient Intelligence, Smart Environment

## **Keywords**

Ambient Intelligence, Location Identification schemes, Mobile Robot, Smart Environment, Ambient Assisted Living.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Over the years, the population of developed countries has increased and so, the people's life expectancy has also increased in the countries. The current demographic trends lead to an unbalanced life so it's creating a serious social challenge. Hence the task of maintaining and providing quality of services to the elderly people is one of the most important issues to be addressed.

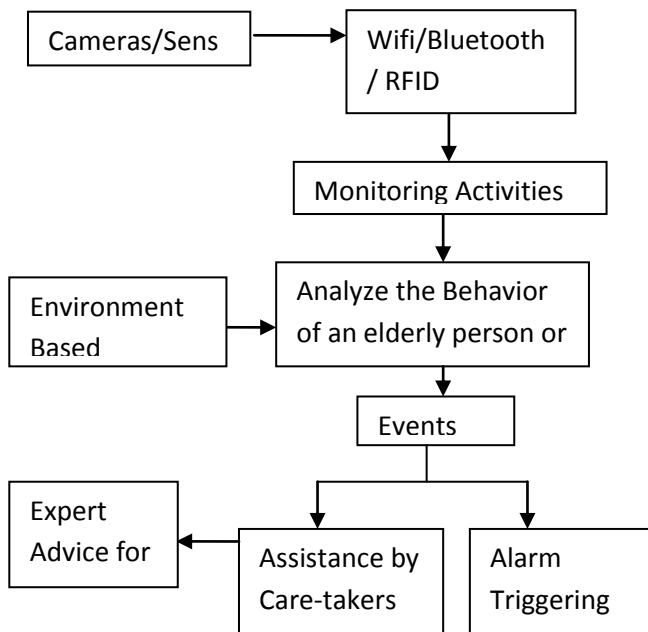
Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) is nothing but products, services and methods which combine and develop new technologies and improves quality of life in all aspects. It is a platform which has begun to emerge to provide services elderly people in the world. In AAL, various products, services and methods transparently assist the daily living of people in need of support. This type of applications provide an accurate localization of a people in indoor, outdoor and domestic environments which is one of the most important requirements of the people for living in a safe environment [1]. AAL applications collect data through sensors and cameras and apply artificial intelligence for developing an intelligent system.

Ambient Intelligence (AMI) represents the future vision of intelligent computing where there exist several sensors and processors that are integrated with everyday objects to monitor daily activities of one's life. AMI is a new paradigm in computing technology which improving elderly people life to providing the smart environments that are self-organized, autonomous, sensitive, adaptive, and responsive to monitoring, analyzing human needs, behaviour, habits and emotions [2]. Using AMI with AAL, we can monitor the daily activities perform by people and support their lives by providing a smart environment.

Today we show the maximum use of computer technology which is best, reflected in the processors and tiny sensors that are being connected and processing with everyday objects. In recent years, there is maximum growth of mobile computing devices because of its mobility, which mainly include personal computers, smart phones, GPS, tablets, various sensors such as RFID tags, infrared motion sensors, as well as biometric identification sensors. Using such devices and sensors and adoption of services such as location services using a GPS has already sparked the realization of AMI [3].

As shown in figure 1 Cameras and sensors are connected with an AAL system or application through a wireless medium like Wifi/Bluetooth/RFID. In AAL system these cameras and sensors are used for monitoring the activities in indoor home environment. After monitoring activities and based on that it analyse the behaviour of elderly people or a system. Using this behaviour and environment based reasoning with an AMI, creates an event. When events are created alarm trigger. Using alarm triggering it will decide that elderly needs a care-takers or not and if they needed it provides a care-taker and in some cases when expert advice is needed then it will give expert advice to the care-taker. This is how general AAL system can perform an operation.

Various organizations have developed different technologies of AAL for its verification and use in real world applications. Hence, researchers have focused on improvisation of AAL by addressing various design issues. In this paper, we will discuss recent research work and open challenges that would assist researchers to carry out further research on AAL. We also defined a limitation of recent research work carry out. Also defined how general AAL system can perform an operation. We defined different technologies area and different technologies of AAL which can be useful for the operation of AAL.



**Fig 1: Operation of Ambient Assisted Living**

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 contains an overview of AAL technology areas and distinct technologies. Section 3 surveys the recent research works carried out on AAL. Section 4 provides conclusions based on the study.

## 2. THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

In this paper, we discuss theoretical background about the work we carry out.

### 2.1 AAL Technologies

A several technological areas helped the vision of AAL such as smart homes, mobile and wearable sensors and assistive robotics [3].

#### 2.1.1 Smart Home

A smart home is a regular home which has been augmented with various types of sensors and actuators where sensors provide a noise information and data. Because of that monitoring, analyzing, filtering and fusing various types of sensors data provide a rich context based information. For providing an autonomous, comfort and physical health to the resident, it utilizes knowledge with artificial intelligence. Smart Home uses sensors, cameras, wireless medium such as RFID, Wifi or Bluetooth for monitoring and identification of a person and his activities.

#### 2.1.2 Mobile and wearable Sensors

Today, the mobility aspect of people is of prime importance because of the smart phones equipped with various sensors (such as an accelerometer, gyroscope, proximity sensor, and global positioning system (GPS)). This can be used for detecting user activity and mobility. Researchers have already developed non-invasive sensors in form of patches, small Holter-type devices, body-worn devices, and smart garments to monitor health signals.

#### 2.1.3 Assistive robots

To overcome elderly people's physical limitations and to assist those in their daily activities assistive robot are used. Assistive robots help in various activities such as housekeeping, medication management, telephone use,

shopping, laundry, feeding, grooming, bathing, dressing, and social communication.

### 2.2 AAL Activities

AAL supports a number of technologies such as activity recognition, context modeling, location identification, planning, and anomaly detection [3]

#### 2.2.1 Activity recognition

To monitor and recognize the human activities smart cameras and sensors are used with intelligent applications for providing a smart environment. These are vital technologies where the activities represent a single movement, group activity, action.

#### 2.2.2 Context modeling

AAL collects the data (low-level information) from different sources. To improve the information context modeling is used. Different types of Context information are sensor information, temporal information, medical history, spatial information and activities structure.

#### 2.2.3 Anomaly Detection

Anomaly detection used for the problem of finding patterns in sensor-based data that do not conform to the expected behavior. Many anomaly detection techniques have been proposed in the literature such as clustering-based methods, statistical methods, and information theoretic methods.

#### 2.2.4 Location and Identity Identification

To identify indoor and outdoor locations, is another important concern in AAL applications which allows tracking, monitoring and providing location-based services to the elderly. GPS has limited usage in indoor settings due to its limited accuracy and varying signal strengths.

#### 2.2.5 Planning

Automatic planning and scheduling is another important component in many AAL systems. For instance, planning makes it possible to schedule daily plans and to create flexible daily reminders to help dementia patients to carry out their daily activities.

## 3. RELATED WORK

AAL plays an important role in demographic aging by providing an intelligent system to the elderly people. In recent years, many researchers have introduced different methods and protocols related to improving the quality of life using this system. Given below, shows the different methods and protocols which have been used to improve the quality of life. The same is summarized in Table 1.

Wilkie et al. [4] proposed a Sensor Anomaly Based Door State Detection technique which helps to explore the use of autonomous AAL with the help of mobile robots that uses anomalous sensor. This technique helps to facilitate self-healing and self-configuration in a smart environment concerning detection of human traversal and door state detection.

Perakovic et al. [5] proposed a scheme which defines the quality of life of the people outside the basic environment. The aim of this scheme is to provide a safer environment to the society, especially to old age citizens. It is an ICT-based technology with AAL which proposes architecture of the traffic environment. Using this technique, we can locate the

user in traffic environment and we can get more information when they move in the traffic.

Forkan et al. [6] proposed a scheme which provides heterogeneous services into a single model. It is a context model for AAL system which is easily modifiable, reusable, adaptable and extendable. It is a context-aware service management system with AAL environment using a cloud infrastructure. It provides service oriented architecture with context management system in cloud infrastructure.

Lloret et al. [7] a proposed system to provide smart communication architecture for AAL. This communication architecture with an artificial intelligence creates smart communication architecture. In this architecture, cameras and sensors are used to monitor various activities. To achieve the goal supervised intelligent system has been used that learns from user decisions and, caregivers and doctors for future cases.

Silva et al. [8] proposed a mobile based framework to improve the daily living conditions of old age people and reducing the burden of their caregivers. This AAL based solution supports older adults and care givers by providing mobile environments. For tracking elderly people in home environment, this technique uses fall detection, bio feed monitoring system, and outdoor location.

Trilles-Oliver et al. [9] proposed an indoor wi-fi fingerprint positioning system based on wearable devices and machine learning algorithms. It has two parts: the first is a mobile application which runs with an android wearable smart watch and second is the backend which uses positioning model based machine learning algorithms. An android based smart watch periodically measures wi-fi signal strengths and gives them to a server to estimate the current location of the user. A smartwatch is a perfect solution because of its characteristics such as portability and connection to the user when he moves around.

Bruno et al. [10] proposed a mechatronic system to provide autonomy to Bedridden Elderly People (BEP) to reduce the complexity of both older adults and caregivers. In this scheme, three conveyor layers are connected to the two centered motor, and each layer is supported by telescopic rails, so that it can easily enable bed-to-bed transfer.

Aintzane Armentia et al. [11] proposed a system architecture consisting of two parts called a domain model and multi-agent based middleware with AAL. This system provides a homecare application for elderly people. The domain's modeling approach defines the application from different point of views and gathers the relevant information. Multi-agent based middleware converts the components into intelligent entities.

Dasios et al. [12] devised an experimental tested system by deploying a controller in the house with a wireless sensor network (WSN). It has nine modules in a house where each nine modules are used to collect environmental parameters and activity information of elderly people. It is UbiCare-based AAL system. This system uses activity detection, fall detection for helping older adults in a home.

Khali et al. [13] proposed a scheme which describes the pattern recognition models to detect behavior and health-related changes in a patient in AAL environment. In this scheme, hidden markov model approach is used for detecting an abnormal behavior. Abnormal behaviours are detected, and all the details are given to a fuzzy based system for a final

guess which sends an accurate context-aware alert for a healthcare service provider.

Mario Marchese et al. [14] devised a communication architecture for Co-Morbidities Management which attempts to improve the coordination between the co-morbid patients and caregivers. It is a communication system to support AAL platforms for monitoring the patient's home. It is a smart phone centric architecture where smart phones are employed with sensing, processing and transmitting patient data to the devices.

Kun Wang et al. [15] proposed a Local Data Processing Architecture which can be used for local data processing and gathering, unlike ambient sensors. This architecture works on three parts that are data gathering, data filtering and data analyzing. It defines a risk factor, based on the local gathering of the data and defines the abnormal behavior of the system.

Tsirmipas et al. [16] proposed Self Organizing Maps (SOM) and Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) algorithms to provide the profile of user activities and their correlation with sensors. Here SOM is used for data mapping so that large data set are easily feasible. It also allows to map it into a multidimensional form of data for Internet of things (IoT). FCM provides a good result for an overlapped data set and allows a data point which may belong to more than one clusters. This scheme helps how components of IoT might collect data and be processed into contextual information.

Suciu et al. [17] proposed a scheme which helps a senior citizen with constant support from caregivers by monitoring his activities. In this scheme, both software and hardware based data are collected and monitored. For hardware based data, various sensor data are monitored using a cloud-based approach. For software-based data, the big data approach is used which collects information from various online sources and then fuses into a high level context information..

Konstantinidis et al. [18] proposed a Controller Application Communication (CAC) framework which can be used for multiple controller concurrently to connect to a number of devices as to oppose to a single device. It is based on distributed computing principles, where it encapsulates the controllers' data and reduces server's duties to use gateways. In this scheme, the definition is provided for integrating the hardware component of the system with multiple software components.

Rodrigues et al. [19] proposed a scheme which provides a solution for mobile environments. The scheme collects patients' data and avoids common risks. This collected data are stored in a smart phone using a bluetooth device. It is a bio feed monitoring system based on body sensors for collecting data to support remote monitoring for elderly people. It is a mobile healthcare solution in AAL environment to improve the life of older adults who live alone.

Lars Meinel et al. [20] Proposed scheme used for detecting and tracking multiple people to monitor complete room. In this scheme one single omnidirectional camera used for data collection and create virtual perspective of data using transformation of data .It is based on an omnidirectional camera and multiple objects tracking technique in AAL.

Nazemzadeh et al. [21] devised a Sensor Fusion with Kalman Filtering technique or indoor positioning tracking of moving users. It processes and fuses data from various sensors. It tracks the position of a system predicated by the Extended Kalman filter using the data sensor.

Ruiz et al. [22] proposed a scheme which is based on sensors where force-capacitive transducer based sensors are used. It is an electromechanical film (EMFi) transducer which is able to detect force variations in a quasi-passive way. In this scheme, this transducer behaves like a capacitor to extend its surface. In this scheme, the user activities are monitored. When it detects an abnormal activity, an alert is triggered to the alarm system in the home.

Oskoei et al. [23] devised a multi robot architecture using AAL for elderly people which is based on robot operating system (ROS). The users interact with robot and smart home via human-machine interface (HMI). Robots perform various activities such as navigation, human-machine interaction, and multi-robot collaboration (based on autonomous behaviour). Moreover, an intelligent wheelchair is used for an autonomous navigation task to reach the goal position of the user in the environment map.

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

During this study, we discovered that most of the projects focus on a technical area, and not on user needs. Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) has now been a popular research area for researchers due to their applications in autonomous smart environment. On one side, their self-organizing and autonomous nature proves to be advantageous in many critical applications, on the other side it also raises several critical issues to be addressed such scalability, cost, time elapse, and battery of sensors, handling of multiple sensors data and many more. In this paper, we review different mechanisms which attempt to reduce the burden of old age people in their daily life activities. After analyzing various schemes, we conclude that different schemes work differently in distinct situations and each has its own limitations. A scheme may prove to be more advantageous than others in one situation, but may not reach to the expectations in other situation. At the same time, it is imperative to devise an ambient assisted living scheme which works well in various scenarios for all types of daily activities of peoples. This paper throws light on various aspects of ambient assisted living applications which can be helpful for researchers wishing to explore this area. We draw the conclusion that there is a big room for further research on AAL by incorporating effective machine learning algorithms.

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## 6. APPENDIX

Table 1. Literature Review

Title	Paper Details	Methodology	Objective	Limitation	Future Scope
Mobile Robots and Autonomic Ambient Assisted Living	George Wilkie et al. De Gruyter open (2015) [4]	Sensor Anomaly Types,  Door State Detection,  Determining Human Traversal	To explore the use of Automatic Ambient Assisted living using anomalous sensor behaviour through the utilization of a mobile robot.	Identification of time lapse that exists between the occurrence of anomalous sensor behaviour and the robot navigation to the site of sensors	Development of state automation and their capacity of adaptability and scalability
Possibility of implementing Ambient Assisted Living concept in traffic environment	D.Perakovic et al. Polish Association of Transport Telemetric(2014) [5]	AAL concept in traffic environment	To explore the capabilities of individual technology depending on the user's needs and models of establishing the possible solution, using AAL in traffic environment can contribute to significant increase in the quality of life in outside the basic environment.	In traffic environment it depends on insufficient financial means.	Implement public-private form of financing of all possible solution
CoCaMAAL: Acloud - oriented context-aware middleware in ambient assisted living	Abdur Forkan et al. Elsevier (2013) [6]	AAL application,  Context provider and aggregator cloud	To address and implement a service oriented architecture by using a context management system and a cloud based system with sensor(s)	Issue related to cost, scalability, and support a heterogeneous service using a single model	Noise reduction in sensor data; solving conflicts in context; implementation of security and privacy
A Smart Communication Architecture for Ambient Assisted Living	Jaime Lloret et al. IEEE (2015) [7]	AAL application,  System Verification	Smart communication architecture for AAL using a communication technology detects elderly people needs.	Life time of a system based on consumption of energy by a system	Using robots to assist better living for elderly people
An Ambient Assisted Living Framework for Mobile Environments	Bruno M.C.Silva et al. IEEE (2014) [8]	Falls detection and biofeedback monitoring system,  Outdoor location system	To use mobile environment to improve the quality of life and health status of elderly people without limitation on their mobility	Handling the mobility of a user	Integration of more AAL tools for this framework
An Indoor Positioning System based on wearables for Ambient - Assisted Living	Sergi Trilles-Oliver et al. Multidisciplinary Digital publishing Institute(2017) [9]	Aware Indoor Loc System Description,  Machine learning,  Message Queuing Telemetry Transport connectivity protocol	To track the current location of the user as he moves along home	Problem with battery life of a system	Implementing the system for outdoor environment
The Conceptual Design of a Mechatronic System to Handle Bedridden Elderly Individuals	Silva Bruno et al. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (2016)	Custom drive mechanism using crossed tensioned elements,	To provide autonomy of movement and improve the quality of life of elderly people	Issues regarding legal authorizations for performing live test	New devices and applications for improving the quality of life

	[10]	load presence detection,  bed detection sensor			
Flexibility Support for Homecare Applications Based on Models and Multi-Agent Technology	Aintzane Armentia et al. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (2015) [11]	Domain Modelling Approach for Application Specification and multiple agent based middleware (MAS-RECON Middleware)	To negotiation the capabilities of agent to support the flexibility of application and fault tolerance	Problem with adaptability, availability and identification of the needs of the target application	Distribution of the system to improve the fault tolerance of the middleware modules and implementing the admission control
Hands-On Experiences in Deploying Cost-Effective Ambient -Assisted Living Systems	Athanasios Dasios et al. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (2015) [12]	Experimental Tested Architecture of Ubicare	To support activity detection, fall detection and well-being promotion for elderly people	Automated alarms which may be forwarded to authorized caregivers via variety of communication channels	Prototype extension for air quality monitoring to detect fire or high concentration of carbon monoxide or automated control of air quality and cleaning devices
A Context -aware approach for long-term behavioural change detection and abnormality prediction in ambient assisted living	Ibrahim khali et al. ELSEVIER (2015) [13]	Hidden Markov Model,  Decision making using Fuzzy rules	To detect behavioural and health-related changes in patients	It predicts value on knowledge which is not an accurate method	Extending context domains such as social interaction
Smartphone-Centric Ambient Assisted Living platform for Patients Suffering from Co-Morbidities Monitoring.	Mario Marchese et al. IEEE (2015) [14]	Communication Architecture for Co-Morbidities management,  Smartphone-Centric Solution for E-Health Application	To monitor patients suffering from a set of physical and mental limitation called Co-Morbidities using a Smartphone Centric AAL	High consumption of time to monitor location, and to communicate for health care	Using a robot navigation based on smart phones
LDPA: A Local Data Processing Architecture in Ambient Assisted Living Communications	Kun Wang et al. IEEE (2015) [15]	Reduced Variable Neighbourhood Search (RVNS) Algorithm,  Local Data Processing Architecture	To address the problem of rapid analysis and processing a massive data	Problem of transferring local data for the central processing	Designing a risk function under different scenarios and simplifying the risk function for accuracy
A new method for profile generation in an Internet of Things environment: An application in ambient assisted living.	C. Tsirmpas et al. IEEE (2015) [16]	Self Organizing Maps (SOM),  Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) algorithm	To collect data for processing them into contextual information	Converting a low -level information collected from different sources into a contextual information	Differentiate spatial and temporal information in order to generate more analytic and efficient profiles
Big Data Fusion for ehealth and Ambient Assisted Living Cloud Applications	George Suciu et al. IEEE (2015) [17]	Data source and Data Fusion,  Fusion Method for correlated data	To monitor the healthcare condition of senior citizens and to fuse big data from various information flows coming from sensors	Particles filter is major limitation of fusion  correlated method	Adding data sources from social network in order to enable other cloud applications such as games and unified communications
A lightweight framework for transparent cross platform communication of controller data in ambient assisted living environments	Evdokimos I. Konstantinidis et al. ELSEVIER (2015) [18]	Controller Application Communication (CAC) Framework,  CAC Architecture	To concurrently use sensors/controller devices by different application of AAL, especially health care monitoring for elderly	Handling multiple sensors data	Designing frameworks to facilitate more diverse controller set and allow on-demand online data streaming
A Mobile Healthcare Solution for Ambient Assisted Living Environment	Daniel F.M. Rodrigues et al. IEEE (2014) [19]	Mobile wearable sensor architecture	To design mobile healthcare solution for AAL environment that improves the lives of lonely elderly people	Handling multi-agent system	Deployment of two or more types of sensors to analyse the patient posture
Automated Real-Time Surveillance for Ambient Assisted Living using an	Lars Meinel et al. IEEE (2014) [20]	Multiple object tracking and	To detect and track multiple persons in order to monitor a	Using an omnidirectional camera and transforming	Developing an algorithm for parallel architecture and also

Omnidirectional Camera		transformation	complete room	data is difficult	multi-room indoor surveillance system based on smart sensor network
An Indoor positioning Tracking Technique based on Data Fusion for Ambient Assisted Living.	Payam Nazemzadeh et al. IEEE (2013) [21]	Sensor Fusion with Kalman Filtering	To track the position of a smart rotator and estimate the errors of impaired people moving in large indoor environments	Implementing real-time position tracking capabilities	Improving accuracy and cost
Ambient assisted living System with capacitive occupancy sensor.	Ramon Ruiz et al. Wiley (2013) [22]	Electromechanical film (EMFI) based sensor	To improve the result of AAL using an occupancy sensor to improve energy consumption	Modelling a transducer as a variable capacitor whose capacitance depends on the static force	Reducing cost and energy consumption
Towards ROS based Multi-Robot Architecture for Ambient Assisted Living	Mohammadreza A. Oskoei et al. IEEE (2013) [23]	Smart environment with multiple service Robots	To provide autonomous navigation, human machine interaction and multi robot communication in healthcare for elderly people	Moving a wheel-chair at door places using autonomous navigation	Developing human-machine interface based voice dialog system and gesture controller