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The Fusion of Fashion and Technology: A Systematic Literature Review on Digital Jewelry Trends

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Abstract:

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to critically review scholarly literature to identify and explain recent trends in digital jewelry. The paper aims to assess internationally recognized studies that examine various perspectives on digital jewelry, particularly its multifaceted uses and diverse user profiles.

Design/Methodology/Approach: A systematic literature review approach was adopted. Literature was sourced from a wide range of academic journals and databases. After applying clearly defined inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 49 relevant studies were selected for detailed review. Emphasis was placed on identifying trends specific to digital jewelry, including its aesthetics and the emotional connection users may have with it.

Findings: The study reveals that jewelry is often used as a form of self-expression and a means of appearing trendy and attractive. Digital jewelry represents a new category of wearable technology that prioritizes design aesthetics over technological functionality. In addition to serving practical purposes, wearable technologies like digital jewelry must meet users' social, emotional, and aesthetic expectations. The findings suggest that digital jewelry is a deeply personal form of design, varying widely in terms of appearance, material, theme, and interactivity. Despite its potential, much of the current wearable technology lacks aesthetic appeal and user comfort, often focusing primarily on functionality. The paper also highlights the multiple uses of digital jewelry, including its potential for women's empowerment, personal communication, and emotional expression.

Value: This paper contributes to the growing body of literature on wearable technology by offering a focused examination of digital jewelry. It presents a comprehensive overview of current academic discussions, emerging trends, and practical implications, offering valuable insights for designers, researchers, and technology developers interested in user-centered innovation.

Keywords: Digital Jewelry, Aesthetics, Personalised Jewelry, Systematic Literature Review.

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Introduction

Jewelry is frequently seen by non-specialists as an accessory, inheritance, or marker of social rank. Rather jewelry gives us the chance to investigate the intimate places that relations and communication create. The potential of ubiquitous computing technologies is defining an emergent cultural fabric that is embedded in daily life and giving rise to "digital culture," through which such technologies' potentials for human meaning and communication are realized (Wallace et al.,2009). A number of businesses have started creating fashion jewelry with embedded intelligence, or "digital jewelry," thanks to the convergence of microcomputer hardware and rising computer power. The best way to describe digital jewelry is as wireless, wearable computers that let you connect via voice, voicemail, and email (Koulidou et al., 2021; Bakr, 2021; Thakare et al.,2020).

Fashion jewelry with inbuilt intelligence is known as digital jewelry. You can use digital jewelry to assist you resolve issues like lost security badges and passwords. Wearable ID devices that store personal data including passwords, identity, and account information are referred to as "digital jewelry," a relatively new term. The driver's licence, key chain, business cards, credit cards, health insurance card, corporate security badge, and loose cash might all be replaced by digital jewelry (Arumsari,2015). In contrast to definition given by Miner et al., (2001) of digital jewelry, the author consider the jewel to be the base rather than the technology. McCarthy et al., (2006) pick up on this and claim that attractive technology, as a digital jewel, can increase a user's desire to wear and utilise it. According to modern jeweller and researcher Kettley (2007), using craft as a creative approach when designing wearable computers for daily use results in goods that have a more genuine appearance and less "borg"-like looks.

Wearable wireless computers have become the latest computer trend. "Digital Jewelry" appears to be the next popular

fashion trend of the technology wave, based on the Computer Fashion Wave. A number of businesses have started making fashion jewelry with embedded intelligence due to the convergence of decreasing computing devices and rising computer power. A microchip today has millions of transistors and can be utilised to create tiny devices that can store enormous amounts of digital data. The goal is to enable wireless products to serve as a means of communication with other people. The ability to remain fashionable at the same time is another important aspect of this concept (Babbar,2002). The way things are proceeding we might no longer be using computers in front of us, but rather wearing them by the end of the decade.

Numerous design teams have started to think about the connections between jewelry and mobile digital technologies as a result of technology's rising pervasiveness. Companies like IBM, Philips Design, and IDEO have all offered proposals that aim to integrate wearable jewelry with technology (Wallace et al.,2005).The term digital jewelry explains how technology is seamlessly incorporated into jewelry. Potential buyers and market researchers have been showing a lot of interest in digital jewelry. According to them, wearable technology will be increasingly concealed under fashionable designs that will appeal to more people than the technologically advanced gadgets already available (Fortmann et al.,2015).

This study provides insight on how various types of computerized jewelry—including earrings, necklaces, rings, bracelets, and more—will integrate with embedded mobile intelligence. The author also highlights current trends, and the role of aesthetics. The examined literature also showed whether the wearer has an emotional connection to the digital jewelry.

Literature Review

Jewelry is a type of personal ornamentation that includes necklaces, rings, earrings, pendants, bracelets, and other items made of different materials such as precious metals and gemstones. Rajili et al. (2015) believe that this decorative item is made to improve the wearer's appearance and that as time goes on, its design has changed, giving it a distinct discipline. It is acceptable to state that jewelry's significance has grown and that its use has been altered to meet the times even if it was originally made for practical purposes such as to demonstrate money, power, and faiths (Ray, 2019). These days, jewelry is made using a variety of types, materials, and styles. Before discussing the nature of wearable electrical products, it is important to emphasise the connection between modern jewelry and the body. To improve look and beautify the wearer, jewelry has been created to be worn on almost every part of the body, from hairpins to toe rings and up to the head (Rajili et al., 2015). Therefore, it could be considered that jewelry has a connection to the body at its root.

As mobile computer technology improvements have made it possible to design smaller and more adaptable devices, wearable computing has drawn more and more interest in recent years. According to Liu et al., wearables are a type of on-body technologies, together with clothing, accessories, and skin interactions. A type of wearable technology known as smart jewelry satisfies additional criteria, such as being visually pleasant (Inget,2019). Wallace et al. explained that "so-called smart jewelry" is merely technology without a personal purpose (Wallace et al.,2007). Olivier and Wallace go on to discuss the significance of connecting emotions to technical smart jewelry ideas (Olivier et al.,2009). By examining 187 jewelry-like gadgets, Silina and Haddadi have established an overview of smart jewelry and its distinguishing characteristics (Silina et al.,2015). According to six dimensions—form factor, functionality, body location, customizability, context awareness, interaction, and display design—Fortmann et al. developed a set of recommendations for smart digital jewelry (Fortmann et al.,2015).

The creation of flexible, below-average, all-encompassing devices that are worn either externally or internally on the body has accomplished very little. A few organisations have been able to start producing structural gems with fixed information as a result of shrinking PC hardware and growing PC capacity. This is the beginning of the PC degrading into small parts, in addition to new small-scale devices that would soon be adorning on human body, and how they would make daily communication as well as registering much more omnipresent (Bonsor, 2015, Sayeeda, 2013). There are various types of wearable devices that are frequently utilised. It uses devices like mechanised diamonds, wearable radios, watches, and eyeglasses. (Mann, 1998). A propelled ornament is a fashionable gem with an embedded intelligence that helps store private information like passwords, account information, OTPs, and recognition confirmation numbers (Designboom). Driver's licence, business cards, Mastercards, health insurance cards, corporate security identity, and other items might all be exchanged at once. It addresses the fundamental issue or issue of forgotten secret keys (Wikipedia, 2006; Sayeeda, 2013).

The number of remote devices being used in daily life is growing. Wearable devices are used in addition to distant gadgets. In this way, the fusion of wearable and distant technology has given computerised jewelry a boost. Another crucial factor in the growth of innovation is the ornament's size. By the end of the decade, we will no longer be sitting in front of PCs; instead, we will be wearing them. Operating computerised jewels is based on the essential principle of ease and style. The innovation hasn't been the market's centre of attention because of a few problems. Costs and charging capacity are two factors that are concealed. The PCs will eventually be unmistakably superior to humans in terms of digital jewelry (Thakare,2020). Mann (1998) lists a number of characteristics that set digital jewelry apart from other electronic devices including computers, laptops, mobile phones, PDAs, etc. The best thing about digital jewelry is that, due to its small size, you can use it while walking or moving around. This particular component distinguishes wearable computers from workstations or other portable computers, such as compact PCs. It ought to communicate with users more frequently and in less time. It can connect to mobile phones and other systems. User engagement and attention are not required all the time. While using the wearable computer, the user can engage in other activities. The end user is not bothered by it. The end user can drive a car, ride a bicycle, or stroll through crowded buses.

We are gradually transitioning to fifth-era electronics, which are practical and small enough to be a part of people's clothing. However, compared to PCs or a phone, these tiny computing devices offer limited collaboration capabilities. By the end of this decade, we would be wearing our computers rather than just sitting in front of them (Thakare,2020).

Research Questions:

The study's primary goal is to compile the scholarly literature on the digital jewelry at the global level; analyse recent trends in digital transformation in jewelry. The research problems that the current research study will attempt to address are listed below:

a) Does the jewelry have an emotional connection to the wearer?
b) What are opportunities for future cross fertilization?
c) What is the role of aesthetics in digital jewelry?
d) What recommendations does the literature currently in existence suggest on digital jewelry?

Research Methodology

The study is based on a thorough analysis of the literature using data from past studies on digital jewelry that have been made available. As the term implies, systematic reviews often comprise a comprehensive and thorough plan and search method devised a priori, with the aim of decreasing bias by identifying, appraising, and synthesising all pertinent papers on a specific issue. A meta-analysis is a statistical process that is frequently used in systematic reviews to combine data from various studies into a single quantitative estimate or summary effect size (Petticrew & Roberts, 2006). It is crucial to strike a balance between particular inclusion and exclusion criteria. The review was independently conducted while adhering to the correct inclusion and exclusion criteria for choosing the relevant literature.

Research Strategy

The primary keywords for the articles were “digital jewelry”, “aesthetics”, “personalized jewelry”. The articles were picked by using multiple online databases and search engines, such as Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, ERIC, IEEE Xplore, Science Direct, Directory of Open Access Journals, JSTOR. To be as thorough as possible in obtaining the literature on digital jewelry and its recent trends at the global level, the scope for literature research was kept broad and there were no geographic restrictions placed in the databases.

Article Selection Criteria:

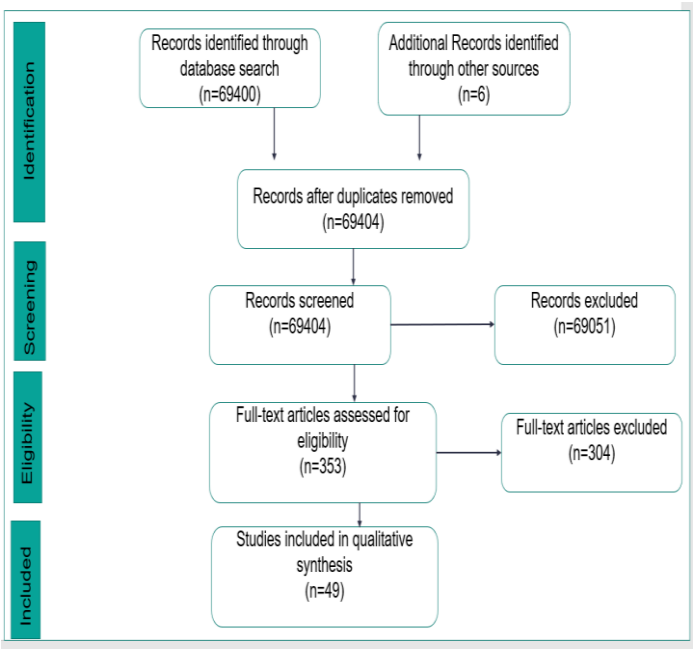
Instead of attempting to generate new knowledge, a systematic review seeks to integrate and compile already existing knowledge. The purpose of a "systematic review," often called a "research synthesis," is to provide a thorough, objective synthesis of numerous pertinent studies in a single document. A systematic review differs from a literature review in that it aims to identify "all" of the evidence pertinent to a question and concentrates on research that reports data rather than concepts or theory. It shares many of the traits of a literature review and adheres to the general principle of summarising the knowledge from a body of literature. The attributes of a systematic review are clearly stated and universally acknowledged.

339 articles were identified in sources according to the search method. All articles that were duplicated in the first phase were disqualified. Then, the titles and abstracts of all the chosen articles were evaluated at first. The articles that made it through this step were then examined independently by the reviewer. On full-text articles, the reviewer used the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The reviewer omitted any articles that didn't cover digital jewelry and its current developments. 49 research articles were chosen from this systematic literature review analysis after this procedure. The PRISMA flow chart in Figure 1 depicts the inclusion and exclusion procedure.

To assure the quality of the systematic review, the articles for this study were chosen based on the following criteria. The following is the inclusion and exclusion criteria:

1. Only studies based on digital jewelry and its recent trends were considered in the study. The reviewer eliminated any articles that didn't cover digital jewelry and its current trends.
2. The analysis excluded books and dissertations in preference of peer-reviewed publications from academic publications.
3. All studies, including research and review-based studies, were taken into account.
4. The selection was restricted to studies released between 2000 and 2025.
5. For the study, only English-language articles were used.

Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram identifying the articles chosen for a systematic review of Digital Jewelry and its recent trends



Results

Emotional connection of digital jewelry to the wearer

In Human Computer Interaction, there is also a rising focus in the emotional components of our interactions with technology (Monk et al. 2002; Blythe et al. 2003; Norman 2004; Taylor and Harper 2002). These tendencies point to the necessity for communication with disciplines like jewelry design, which is primarily interested in designing wearable products and exploring the emotional connotations that we assign to material objects. These initiatives have the ability to create the kind of emotional connection between a person and an object that we would anticipate from beautiful jewelry. These pieces are meant to engage the audience intellectually and emotionally, not only as decoration. The sensation of being personally engrossed in an experience.

Even though the idea of worth in jewelry no longer depends on the rarity of the materials used, many of the styles utilised in modern jewelry nevertheless express a concern for preciousness. Jewelry has a special intimacy that may not be present in other tools or equipment that a user uses since it is worn close to the body and in the wearer's personal space. Through the symbolism employed in some works where the creator deals with personally meaningful subject matter, there is an additional reflection of intimacy. Memories are broken down into their component bits and given new interpretations. These pieces are made with the intention of stirring up powerful emotions in viewers. These designers are

attempting to create a rich experience for an audience, not just a form. Through empathy, the emotional thread explores the feeling of many emotional states.

Role of aesthetics in digital jewelry

It is indeed fascinating to learn about aesthetics. The importance of aesthetic is both intrinsic and useful. Without understanding the social-cultural background, aesthetics cannot be understood. It has a close relationship with aesthetic experience (Versteeg et al.,2017). The study of aesthetics involves both the body and the mind (Shusterman,2000). All cultures share the phenomena of jewelry, which not only has a strong emotional potential but also has cultural significance. Although jewelry is frequently seen as purely decorative, it serves as protection for the wearer and those who are dear to him or her, a reminder of one's heritage and history, as well as a sign of identification and social standing (Marianne Unger-de Boer,2010). There is a strong emphasis on materiality that goes beyond the visual and includes elements like weight and texture because of the physical closeness to the human body. Digital technology has shrunk during the past two decades, first becoming portable and subsequently wearable. We must reconsider what jewelry is and what this "digital jewelry" might look like in terms of materiality, interaction, and utility given the option of adding a digital layer to it. The majority of wearable technology applications that we have seen so far tend to be technologically focused and lack intimacy (Wallace et al.,2005). They appear to confirm the detachment and loss of authenticity that existential philosopher Jaspers attributes to technology in this way. In contrast, the goal is to determine whether digital technology can enhance or emphasise jewelry's traditional social and cultural values while also introducing new functionality (Versteeg et al.,2017).

The design concepts were used as physical input for the reflection but are neither intended nor treated as a universal solution. We learned from this how interactivity may serve as the link between the analogue and digital layers in digital jewelry. Additionally, how processing data through universal technology could make it more relevant to one individual (Versteeg et al.,2017).

The goal of the author was to investigate aesthetics through a design investigation of digital jewelry in a social context. Jewelry, despite its relatively small size, seemed to be an intriguing application because of its close contact to the human body, its long-term use, and the cultural and personal values it symbolizes. As a result, the findings of this study may serve as an inspiration for the rapidly developing field of wearable technology. Our research aims to include softer features connected to materiality, the human body, personal, and cultural values, in contrast to existing approaches to wearables, which are frequently technology-driven and function-focused (Versteeg et al.,2017).

Aesthetics evolves at the intersection of the past and present, the user and the object, and form and function. In contrast to the past, when the author saw dogmatic focuses on some of these components, our design investigation advises looking for a new aesthetics that combines traditional rituals with digital technology, material qualities with sensory faculties, and intrinsic value with practical usefulness (Versteeg et al.,2017).

Opportunities for future cross fertilization

It is common to hear criticisms about wearables' out-of-date aesthetics and gadgetry as they make their way into the fashion world, criticisms that don't always take customer preferences and the necessity to stimulate interest in wearables into consideration. The world of jewelry-like gadgets is undergoing a significant and quick transition, just like other categories of wearable technology(Silina et al., 2015).Thereafter, the subject of computational jewelry (or, as it was then called, techno and digital) went inactive for a few years, until researchers at IBM and Nokia experimented with the idea of fusing a mobile phone's form factor with that of jewelry (Miner et al., 2001). Since then, publications and research have focused on finding the "optimal places" to wearable gadgets on the body, neglecting jewelry's rich history and cultural associations (Untracht,2011; Vanhaereny,2006).

Interestingly, the majority of customers were unwilling to accept either fashion or novelty jewelry as ready-to-wear decoration or functional devices, nor were they willing to accept jewelry-like gadgets as being in style. However, since 2012, a floodgate has been opened, and the jewelry-like devices are now being produced for a variety of uses. But as more and more silicon bangles hit the market, it's unclear if we're still making devices that fit in the same places as jewelry or if we're starting to see the possibilities of enchantment through technology in our jewelry (Silina et al.,2015).

The majority of self-quantifying wearable devices, according to the IDTechEx research, end up in the drawer despite the increased hype surrounding them and the increase in their manufacturing output (IDTechEx Report,2014). The representatives of the industry, funding organisations, and researchers of wearable devices are understandably becoming increasingly concerned as a result of these observations. The widespread assumption is that persistent problems with data interpretation, business models, novel interfaces, battery consumption, and component downsizing are to blame for the low adoption rates (Starner,2001; Mortier et al., 2014).

The popular viewpoint in the media is that contemporary wearables mostly appeal to people who are already using technology, ignoring individual, generational, and cultural variables. Even though popular publications have a significant impact on consumer behaviour, the engineering and research sectors take a while to catch on to their concerns. However, an increasing number of businesses started marketing their wearable technology as jewelry in the recent years. Some products, like the Nike+ FuelBand SE Gold3a, show a basic misunderstanding of what jewelry is, and as a result, they are met with ambivalence from consumers and criticism from the fashion and creative industries. Others, like Ringly3b and Kovert3c, are criticised by tech reviews for reducing the number of functions in their products, but they get good evaluations from fashionistas and jewellers(Silina et al., 2015).

Recommendations on enhancement of Digital Jewelry

Jewelry serves little meaningful purpose other than to satisfy human desire to enhance the body (Rajili et al., 2015). On the other hand, technology has a significant impact on daily life and helps individuals in a variety of ways. Wearing gadgets as accessories to the outfit appears to be becoming more popular. More and more modern technologies can be worn as fashionable jewelry(Muda et al., 2021).It is not surprising that there has been an increasing interest in looking into the possibility of embedding electronic devices even into jewelry as the world continues to digitise (Koulidou, 2018).

Electronic technologies have assisted us to continue exploring new possibilities and pushing our boundaries in addition

to making people's work easier to do and manage (Chitamba, 2014). Technology and jewelry can be combined to a greater extent, improving people's lives and adding excitement to routine tasks. It opens the door for the creation of more digital jewelry for niche markets (Muda et al., 2021). The researchers have chosen to pair jewelry with an electronic device. This is important because there are many electronic devices available today that can readily draw customers, particularly working people and students. Additionally, there are numerous jewelry designs including necklaces, rings, bracelets, and earrings on the market. Thus, the researchers make an effort to find and evaluate a suitable electronic gadget that might be used in combination with jewelry(Muda et al.,2021).

Electronic jewelry has undergone very little research (Koulidou, 2018). One approach to develop jewelry output is to use the advancements in technology in the digital age. Researchers have presented a fresh method to the production of electronic objects from the standpoint of a jeweller in the study by utilising the benefits of electronic gadgets. The limits of jewelry will be expanded as a result of this innovation in jewelry production since it assures that jewelry serves more purposes than just as body or fashion accessories (Muda et al.,2021).Since the advent of technical improvement, popularity of using electronic devices has increased. Nowadays, it is widely acknowledged that electronic devices—especially portable ones—have contributed significantly to providing consumers with portable entertainment and unmatched communication. More sophisticated tools and equipment have been produced as a result of the advancement, improving people's lives by making work easier (Chitamba, 2014).

A significant portion of respondents (44.4% to 77.8%) agreed that the design meets the evaluation requirements, which are visual appearance, form & function, aesthetic, innovation, and life expectancy, demonstrating the success of the creative combination of electronic devices and contemporary jewelry. These electronic jewelry items also exhibit the qualities of high-quality goods. This is demonstrated by the results of the survey, which showed that 44.4% to 66.7% of respondents approved of the function, material, size and weight, ergonomics, and safety of the created items (Muda et al.,2021).

In addition, a number of suggestions for further research in the areas of product design and development are given. It can be created in unisex, flexible, and accommodating ear shaped designs. In addition, the product size should be taken into account and improved to make it more wearable and comfortable. The choice of electronic devices is also critically influenced by highly developed technology in order to make sure that they are durable and comfortable for the wearer. In conclusion, the creation of electronic jewelry through the fusion of modern jewelry and electronic components has been successful. It is evident from the respondents' positive acceptance of the design and product features (Muda et al.,2021).

Implications

Theoretical Implications

The global digital jewelry industry and the most current trends were studied in this systematic review. The research reveals the diverse uses and users of digital jewelry as described in the current literature that was analysed. Reviewing the literature, the researchers discovered that the idea behind digital jewelry is to create wireless, smart devices that are appealing to people. It is nothing more than the fragments of phone parts that have been packed as consumable jewelry. The fundamental concept is to eventually eliminate all computers from one's desk but to instead create a situation where computers are worn on the body. According to the analysis of the review, market segments for jewelry-like gadgets are already changing, as predicted by Duke-Woolley & Romeo (Woolley et al.,2014). The change is even more obvious when examining the computational jewelry alone. It makes sense that the business and security sectors might be slower to use computational jewelry. Both of these industries are outside the purview of self-expression and personal ornamentation because they are essentially practical. However, it is disappointing to discover that the healthcare industry is not utilising computational jewelry as a form factor for the devices that patients use on a regular basis.The fifth generation of computers, which are portable and small enough to be a part of people’s bodies, are progressively taking over the world. In contrast to a computer or even a phone, these little computing devices have fewer interaction options. The people would be wearing personal computers by the end of this decade as opposed to simply sitting in front of them. The study explores the emotional connection of digital jewelry with the humans and the value of aesthetics with the human interaction. Almost all the authors have studied the research objectives highlighted in this systematic review (Koulidou et al., 2021; Thakare et al., 2020; Khan, 2019; Koulidou et al.,2019; Versteeg et al.,2017; Fortmann et al.,2015; Bernabei, 2014; Mehta,2013; Humphrey,2009 Wallace,2007; Wallace et al.,2007)

Practical Implications

The existing literature offered several suggestions for further enhancing the aesthetics and technology of digital jewelry. The choice of electronic devices must take into account highly developed technology in order to be comfortable for the wearer and durable (Muda et al., 2022). To state that mobile phones have become essential in life is not an understatement because they help to bring people together thanks to their interconnected networks and wide variety of data (Chitamba, 2014). Digital technologies, it is fair to say, have encouraged us to continue exploring new possibilities and pushing our boundaries in addition to making people's activities easier to do and manage (Chitamba, 2014). It is not surprising that there has been an increasing interest in looking into the possibility of embedding electronic devices even into jewelry as the world continues to digitise (Koulidou, 2018). With a large percentage of respondents willing to agree that the design satisfies the evaluation requirements of visual appearance, form & function, aesthetic, innovation, and life expectancy, it can be concluded that the creative combination of electronic devices and contemporary jewelry is a success proven by the high percentage of respondents. These electronic jewelry items also exhibit the qualities of high-quality goods. In addition, a number of suggestions for further research in the areas of product design and development are offered. It can be created in unisex, flexible, and accommodating ear shaped designs. In addition, the product size should be taken into account and improved to make it more wearable and comfortable. The design concepts are used as physical input for the reflection but are neither intended nor treated as a universal solution. The aesthetics component needs to be improved for the widespread use of digital jewelry. The authors draw attention to the possibility that these devices' excessive features need to be reconsidered in order to meet the needs of this user group. The author also highlight the underutilization of innovative materials and interface modalities, and make recommendations for connectivity and charging methods. It's interesting how raising the idea of craft in a digital

age challenges both the practise and the environment of craft (Press & Cusworth, 1998; McCullough, 1996). Operating computerised jewels is based on the essential principle of ease and style. The innovation hasn't been the market's centre of attention because of a few problems. Costs and charging capacity are two factors that are concealed. The PCs will eventually be unmistakably superior to humans in terms of digital jewelry. The author also examined the various applications for digital jewelry, such the sunshine necklace, which shed light on how it influences women's safety in terms of sexual harassment. The marketers should also concentrate on the drawbacks of digital jewelry, such as the fact that mobile gadgets will never be completely safe from health risks. It includes things like headaches and eyestrain. This computerised jewelry is unaffordable due to the high price. These restrictions can be partially addressed, making digital jewelry more beneficial to the general population (Muda et al.,2022; Thakare et al.,2020;Inget,2019;Jarusriboonchai et al., 2019; Versteeg et al.,2017;Priya, 2017; Silina et al.,2015; Wallace et al., 2007; Abbaszadeh, 2018). As a result, the study's results address its research questions.

Conclusion

The study is a systematic review of the research literature examining recent trends in digital jewelry. The study's conclusions highlight the lack of aesthetics in digital jewelry, which is primarily comprised of silicon and contains little to no artistic elements. Fashion jewelry with inbuilt intelligence is known as digital jewelry. Not only for decoration, these pieces are intended to engage the viewer on an intellectual and emotional level. Digital jewelry lacks the human connection and is mostly made of technology, which prevents the feeling of being intimately engaged in an experience. Although experts are working hard to upgrade digital jewelry, it is important to pay attention to how aesthetics and emotional connection are implemented. Future technological and artistic cross-fertilization still has a long way to go.

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