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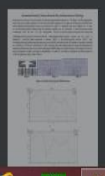

International Journal of Advance Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

IJARIIT

ISSN: 2454-132X

Impact Factor: 6.078

(Volume 8, Issue 3 - V8I3-1450)

Available online at: https://www.ijariit.com

Low mutual coupling with dual-element MIMO system for sub-6 GHz 5G and WLAN applications

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ABSTRACT

A Two-band double port MIMO radio wire which is having low common coupling is proposed for 5G/WLAN application. The general size of the MIMO receiving wire is (18 × 44 × 0.8) mm3. The inconsistent arm of the IFA(Inverted F-Antenna) is the justification behind the two groups. Bowing andexpanding size of the arms with the flight of stairs shape is liable for the proposed two-groups havingthunderous recurrence at 3.5 GHz (3.3 GHz-3.65 GHz) and 4.7 GHz (4.76 GHz-5.5 GHz) separately with rate impedance data transmission of 10% and 15%, individually. The proposed recieving wire utilizes a straightforward Defected Ground Structure (DGS) in view of a rectangular openings and roundabout stubs to accomplish Low Mutual Coupling (better than 15.2dB and 15.4dB separately forthe two-groups) between the ports. The ongoing dissemination and radiation designs are

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International Journal of Information Technology (IJIT) – Volume 8 Issue 3, May – Jun 2022

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Design and Implementation of IoT Based Smart Health Monitoring System for Diabetic Patients Using Wireless Sensor Networks

Maha Lakshmi B [1], Lavanya M [2], Rajeswari Haripriya G [3] Sushma sri K [4], Teja M [5], Jayasri M [6]

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

Bapatla Women's Engineering College Bapatla - Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRCT

Internet of Things (IoT) being a advent technology in smart sensing devices, has provided practical solutions in various fields. The study combines the IoT technology with the health care monitoring system allowing the connection between the devices. The chronic metabolic disorder Diabetes is a fast growing global issue. We are adopting a monitoring system in the suggested approach that includes glucose monitoring as well as other parameters such as body temperature, heart rate, and oxygen level.

Keywords – Internet of things (IoT), Health care monitoring system, Diabetes

I. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is a chronic disease that happens both when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin or when the bod cannot use the insulin efficiently. Insulin is the hormone that controls the sugar levels in the Hormone that controls the sugar level in the blood is insulin. The abnormality in the body the glucose accumulates itself in the blood which causes significant deterioration in human health. Type 1 diabetes is caused by the loss or disruption of insulin-producing cells in the body and can affect people of any age. It is most commonly diagnosed in children and adults. Type 2 diabetes is caused by the pancreas' inefficient insulin synthesis or the body's inefficient utilization of the insulin generated. Over the ages the traditional method used to test the glucose levels

The IR sensor is a combination of light emitting diode that emits a monochromatic red light at a wavelength of 660 nm and a Infrared light at a wavelength of 940 nm. The sensor is made up of two major components that is a transmitter and a receiver. The transmitter transmits the light through the patient's finger and the from the amount of the light received at the receiver we can calculate the glucose levels in the blood.

b. Temperature sensor- LM35

It uses the basic principal of a diode, when the temperature increase the voltage increases at a known rate. It can be operated at a range of 5V supply and the stand by current which is less than 60uA The

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Quest Journals
Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering Research
Volume 8 ~ Issue 6 (2022) pp: 44-48
ISSN(Online) : 2321-5941
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Research Paper

A System and Method for Human Eye Detection Using Digital Image Processing In Matlab

E. Suneetha, P. Bindu Madhavi, M. Alekya, P. Nagalakshmi, M. Akshaya, P. Bhagya sree

ABSTRACT -*Face detection is one of the most common techniques in various future visual applications. Face detection plays an important role in biometric technology, Face recognition technology. It is based on the skin colour as well as face facial features using Haar feature. The aim of this project is to detect the human face using viola-jones algorithm in MATLAB. Viola-jones algorithm is mainly used to detect the human face and facial expressions recognition. Here we mainly focussed on eye detection for drowsiness. Based on the eye ball movement of a particular person, it detects whether the person is conscious while driving. First, it captures the image of the person through the camera and detects the face if it contains. Later, it specifies the movement of the eye ball. Thereafter, if the eye ball is left it indicates as left and If the eye ball is towards right it indicates as right. By this we can keep an eye on the person if he is in critical situations of road accidents during driving.*

Index Terms: Face detection, Viola jones algorithm, MATLAB, Digital Image processing

Received 12 June, 2022; Revised 24 June, 2022; Accepted 26 June, 2022 © The author(s) 2022. Published with open access at ***www.questjournals.org***

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to negligence, people when driving vehicles may feel asleep or when drunk may lead to accidental cases.

II. PROPOSED WORK

In this process firstly, image is captured by camera. Next in the field of digital image processing it converts colour image (RGB) to a gray level image using viola-jones algorithm face is detected. Eyes are detected by using regions of Haar features and indicates the eye ball whether it is left or right


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Quest Journals
Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering Research
Volume 8 ~ Issue 6 (2022) pp: 60-64
ISSN(Online) : 2321-5941
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Research Paper

Power Generation Using Piezoelectric Effect

E. Suneetha, K. Revathi, M. Akhila, A. Supraja, G. Hema latha, J. Gayathri

ABSTRACT-:*In present situations the shortage of electricity is the major problem for industrial growth as well as rural development. To solve such type of problems, we need to develop strong electricity generating techniques with the available resources, during all conditions. In this work, electrical power is generated as non-conventional method by the human work or run mechanism using the piezoelectric sensor; there by non-conventional energy using foot step, converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. Piezoelectric materials are used to produce the non-conventional energy, when a piezoelectric sensor is strained, and it produces the electric field. A circuit comprising of Arduino (UNO R3) ,LED, Buzzer(5V), DC cooling fan(12V), Connecting wires, bread board are used to construct circuit to generate piezoelectric current. Therefore, piezoelectric materials convert ambient variations into electric power and hence utilization of waste energy with foot power following human locomotion is most important in highly populated and crowdie areas, which will be helpful to generate adequate amount of energy.*

Index terms: ***piezoelectric sensor, electrical energy, mechanical energy***

Received 15 June, 2022; Revised 28 June, 2022; Accepted 30 June, 2022

I. INTRODUCTION

The creation of electric power from different types of energy sources is called generation of electricity. Generally, electrical energy produced by converting the sources of energy like atomic, gasoline, coal and some other natural sources. Atomic power plants require vigilant treatment of both raw and unwanted materials. From the beginning, man has needed a lot of energy and used at an increasing rate prior to his existence. Now-a-days, electricity is the one of the most important things that a man needs to survive on the earth, which is now being generated using water. The quantity of water is drastically reducing on the earth which leads to the shortage of electricity in future generations. After recognizing that the electrical energy is being generated from the


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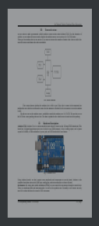
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Quest Journals
Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering Research
Volume 8 ~ Issue 6 (2022) pp: 22-26
ISSN(Online) : 2321-5941
www.questjournals.org

Research Paper

IoT Based Vehicle Parking Place Detection

R Lavanya[1], R Jyothsna[2], V HemaSri[3], M Manju Sri Lakshmi[4], Syed Apsana[5], P Mounika[6], S Lakshmi Pavani[7]

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Abstract:
In this highly populated world with heavy traffic, finding vehicle parking is an important issue in highly smart and congested cities. There are too many vehicles on the road but not enough spaces for parking them. One of the main problems is that when we arrive a parking area then we realize that there are no empty parking slots to park our vehicles. Another biggest problem is after entering in a big parking area we are confused to find the empty parking slot to park our car. Sometimes we may face both these problems that waste our valuable time. That's why we need efficient parking management systems in all parking areas that will provide easy parking and our time is saved.
In this project, we are designing an efficient Parking System using IoT to overcome this problem. This method helps the vehicles driver to park their vehicles with less wastage of time.

Keywords: *IoT , Arduino UNO, Parking system ,LCD Display, IR sensors, Servomotor.*

***Received** 5 June, 2022; **Revised** 18 June, 2022; **Accepted** 20 June, 2022 © The author(s) 2022.*
Published** with open access at **www.questjournals.org

I. Introduction:

Nowadays people in densely populated areas are facing a severe problem for car parking systems. People are choosing normal parking methods and searching for a vacant place in a parking slot without knowing if the slot is full or not. Due to this there is a wastage of time, wastage of fuel and sometimes cars may get damaged due to lack of space for parking. So, to overcome these problems we came with the idea of IOT BASED VEHICLE PARKING PLACE DETECTION. This project involves a system including Arduino UNO that provides solution to the problems in the allocation of car in the parking slot and IR sensors are provided at the parking place to detect the presence of vehicle parked. Also, a gate has been provided with servomotor whose main function is to allow and restrict vehicles inside and outside the parking slots by opening and closing the gate with respect to the information which is provided by the IR sensors in the entrance.

This system detects whether the parking slot is empty or not. If the slot is empty in the automated car

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IOSR Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering (IOSR-JECE)
e-ISSN: 2278-2834,p- ISSN: 2278-8735.Volume 17, Issue 3, Ser. II (May – June 2022), PP 07-10
www.iosrjournals.org

Automatic Face Mask Detection and Temperature Scan Entry System

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[1]*Assistant Professor,* [2,3,4,5,6]*UG Students*
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Abstract:
As we have seen from ending of 2019 a scary Disease COVID-19 that had attacked many people It is an easy spread communicable disease so to overcome This virus. we need to maintain social distance so that spread of virus will be reduced. We have seen everywhere checking up the health conditions and allowing inside to respective areas. To check these conditions a person should be there to monitor so instead of that we can use this. it automatically works without man source.

Keywords: *Covid 19, Raspberry pi, face mask detection, Temperature detection , camera*

Date of Submission: 08-06-2022 Date of Acceptance: 27-06-2022

I. Introduction :

Corona virus disease-19 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by virus. Many people have affected to this disease world widely. This is caused by infected people who revolves around healthy people without wearing the mask. The virus is spread by the droplets coming out from the mouth while functioning the mouth like talking ,eating ,singing . For this spreading we need to cover the mouth by a mask and one more symptom to easy identification of covid is temperature because the foremost symptom is fever so based on that we have considered temperature detection also . If the person is wearing a mask and maintaining social distance the chances will less to be infected while the person has suspected people in surroundings

II. Background :

As we have seen that COVID-19 has affected the people world widely by easy spreading of virus WHO is also in research of find the medicine for the virus somehow they created vaccine but that also doesn't


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International Journal of Information Technology (IJIT) – Volume 8 Issue 3, May – Jun 2022

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Design Of Chessboard Using Arm 7

B. Siva kumari [1], Pavani munnam [2], Nallabothu Amrutha [3], Vasanthi penumatcha [4], Chapa gayathri devi [5], Tondapu sai swathi [6]

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[2],[3],[4],[5],[6] B. Tech Scholars, Bapatla women's Engineering college, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh – India

ABSTRACT

Chess is one of the old and challenging board games. Even though digital games have become more attractive now a day's Chess is still admired in the onscreen model of the game. A board game with clear movements of all the pieces is considered attractive for the users. Hence, a new chess board is designed by the Advanced RISC Machines (ARM) processor.256 x 256 touch screen display, ARM processor, buzzer and switches are components used in chess board designing. Keil software is used to achieve the automation of the chess board.

keywords: - Chess board, Keil software, ARM processor, digital games.

I. INTRODUCTION

Playing a game is an activity for individuals. Many games are designed for most participants to enjoy. Companies are investing to create games with technology for the new era. In growth of the digitalized world today and technology has advanced tremendously, because of making computer chess games and online chess hubs are very familiar. [1]. they do not give the sense of playing a real chess game with a chess board and pieces. There are many mobile and desktop applications accessible that permit users to play chess with a computer through a user interface (UI) still they do not think the game interactive segment. [2].

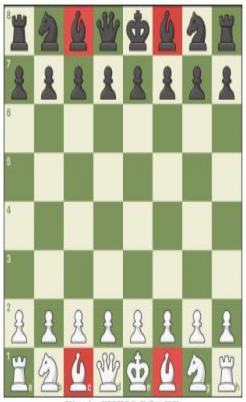
Fig. 1: CHESS BOARD

Chess is one of the familiar strategy games and needs excellent practice and training. Chess training centers around the world can utilize these robots to provide remote coaching classes to children from professionals all over the globe. [3]. Variety of chess implemented by the past motivates automatic chess to be

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© 2022 IJRAR June 2022, Volume 9, Issue 2 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138)

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An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Design Of Wallace Tree Multiplier Using 15:4 Compressor In Terms of power

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Abstract:VLSI designers mainly try to reduce the power usage , but the multipliers consumes more power. To reduce the power consumption, different methods are used. If we use adders in the design of multiplier, then the multiplier works very efficiently. We can use adders like half adder, full adder, carry tree adders. The synthesis and simulations are done in Xilinx Integrated synthesis environment software using 14.2 version. The Wallace tree multiplier occupies 36% of area among the total area. The power consumed by the Wallace tree multiplier is 0.034w and the total delay of Wallace Tree Multiplier is 24.935ns

KEY WORDS-KSA (kogge Stone Adder), 5:3 Compressor, 15:4 Compressor, WTM (Wallace Tree Multiplier), modified Full Adder.

I. INTRODUCTION

II. WALLACE TREE MULTIPIER

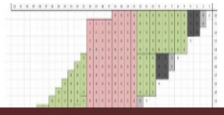
Multiplier occupies a major role in digital fields and it is used for multiplication. Multiplier is formed by the adders like half adder, full adder etc... The multiplier has many features ,some features are given below.

Speed: multiplier should work fastly

Power: Multiplier should use minimum power.

Area: Multiplier should cover lesser amount of slices.

If the above features are satisfied then multiplier works effectively.



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DESIGN AND PARAMETRIC EVALUATION OF KOGGE STONE ADDER USING CMOS LOGIC AND PTL IN TERMS OF DELAY AND AREA

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[1]Assist. Professor, [2]U.G student, [3]U.G student, [4]U.G student

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Abstract-In modern technologies of DSP and VLSI applications, adders are most important and essential blocks. For which, high speed adders namely parallel prefix adders depicts a crucial role in many electronics applications instead of binary adders. As compared with binary adders, Parallel Prefix Adders has less delay. Among all parallel prefix

Quest Journals
Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering Research
Volume 8 ~ Issue 6 (2022) pp: 49-52
ISSN(Online) : 2321-5941
www.questjournals.org

Research Paper

Prevention of Overheating of Electronic Devices Using IoT Based Temperature Controlled Fan

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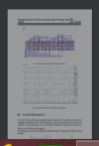
ABSTRACT:*-Now-a-days the usage of electronic devices became more and more popular. This usage of electronic device for long time in-turn leads to increase in the temperature of the device which makes the device overheat. Overheating causes internal damage to the corresponding device and hence reduces the life time of the device. So, to control the heat and protect the electronic device from overheating, an IoT based temperature Controlled fan is proposed. The main objective is to detect the temperature of the device when in use using temperature sensor and automatically making the fan ON and OFF based on the measured temperature. When the temperature is greater than the set value or the threshold value, the fan will be in ON condition by which the high temperature of the device gets reduced. An Arduino board is used to implement this. Making the electronic device free from overheating, decreases the chance of damage done and increase the life-time of the device.*

KEYWORDS: *Overheating, Temperature, IoT, Arduino*

Received 12 June, 2022; Revised 24 June, 2022; Accepted 26 June, 2022 © The author(s) 2022. Published with open access at www.questjournals.org

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper presents an idea to prevent the failure of electronic components due to overheating. Usage of electronic devices has increased these days and became very much common. Using electronic devices for longer time and due to any faults in the internal circuitry, the device gets overheated. Because of overheating, internally the electronic device gets damaged which stops the working operation of the device.



International Journal of Advances in Engineering & Technology, April, 2022.
©IJAET ISSN: 22311963

HYBRID AND DIRECT LOGIC FULL ADDER BASED COMPARATOR USING MICROWIND

M. Bhavani[1], K. Vasanthi[2], K. Kavitha Rani[3] & M. Sandhya Rani[4]

[1] Assistant Professor, [2 3 4] UG Students,
Department of ECE, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh, 522101

ABSTRACT

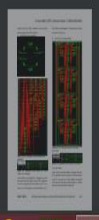
One of the basic elements of ALU is Magnitude Comparator. Here in this paper, the design of Magnitude Comparator is described by using different styles of Full Adder design logic, where Full Adder is the basic building block of ALU which is used in Microprocessors and Digital Signal Processing. In VLSI systems, the main theme of present methodologies and techniques for design of any device is to reduce the power consumption and the area occupation. In this paper Comparator is developed by using various full adder logics with the help of DSCH2 and Microwind2. This will reduce the power consumption and area occupation.

KEYWORDS: *Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), Magnitude Comparator (MC), Full Adder (FA), Power, Area.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Comparator is one of the basic and useful arithmetic components of ALU. There are so many designs of comparator are present with different results of area occupied, power consumption, number transistors used [1]. In today's world of technology, all the users of smart systems are aimed to use best systems which can give the better results with low power consumption [2] and low area at high speed. The low power consumption is possible when the number of transistors is reduced on the chip of particular circuit, by this, we can import many number of devices on a single chip and area can be decreased [4].

The main conspire of VLSI systems for new approaches is power saving of a device or system. Low power consumption helps to reduce installation costs [4] [5]. By the reduction of power consumption, operating Speed of the device or system will increase. So that can achieve the better results [6]. One



© June 2022 | IJIRT | Volume 9 Issue 1 | ISSN: 2349-6002

Design and Implementation of Wallace Tree Multiplier Using Parallel Prefix Adders

A. M.Bhavani[1], B. L.Jahnavi[2], C. K.Vasanthi[3], D. K. Kavitha Rani[4], E. M. Sandhya Rani[5], F. K. Krissi Praneetha[6]

[1]*M.Bhavani, Assistant Professor,* Bapatla Women's Engineering College, *Andhra Pradesh*

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***Abstract*— Delays have become increasingly crucial in modern VLSI technology. In order to design the circuit, an efficient ALU is required. All logical computations, such as addition and multiplication, are handled by the ALU. Multiplication is used to reduce the number of partial products while increasing the speed of the operation. An adder is the fundamental building block of every digital design. Any adder should be able to satisfy in terms of speed and area. The area (number of LUTs), delay (ns), and number of bonded IOBs of the 16-bit Wallace tree multiplier and 16-bit Parallel prefix adders (Carry look-ahead adder, Kogge stone adder, and Brent Kung adder) are compared in this project. VLSI and simulation were used to design these, and Xilinx was used to synthesis them (ISE) 14.7.**

***Index Terms*— Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU), Brent Kung adder (BKA), Carry look-ahead adder (CLA), Kogge stone adder (KSA), Parallel prefix adders (PPAs), Wallace tree multiplier**

I. INTRODUCTION

Multipliers and adders are critical components of the ALU, and their speed and delay should be high. In today's technology, a multiplier is used to efficiently build the circuit. A multiplier provides fast speed and minimizes latency. Multipliers are devices with a multiplication of multiplier and multiplicand bits. High-speed multipliers are parallel multipliers. Parallel prefix adders (PPAs) are derived from the Carry look-ahead adder, and there are other variants of PPAs, such as the Kogge stone adder (KSA) and the Brent Kung adder (BKA), that speed up binary addition. A parallel-prefix adder performs well since the latency is proportional to the logarithm of the adder width, resulting in rapid and reliable prefix arithmetic computation. Pre-processing stage, Carry generation network, and Post-processing stage are the three steps of a parallel prefix adder. The first stage creates and propagates bits, while the second stage performs prefix operations. At the end of the process, the sum and carry are obtained.

II. WALLACE TREE MULTIPLIER

The Wallace tree multiplier is a high-speed multiplication device. A series of adders is used by the Wallace tree multiplier to generate the final outputs. It is a component of combinational logic circuits that multiplies two binary values and is built with full adders and half adders to efficiently perform the multiplication. The shift-add method is the most

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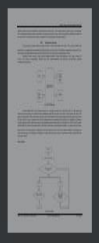

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IOSR Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering (IOSR-JECE)
e-ISSN: 2278-2834,p- ISSN: 2278-8735.Volume 17, Issue 3, Ser. I (May – June 2022), PP 59-62
www.iosrjournals.org

Smart Door Lock System using IoT

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Abstract
A savvy entryway lock framework is a matter of some important thing to guarantee security to a home/building. Because of truly expanding liabilities and everyday errands, individuals invest the vast majority of energy away from their homes. Entryways locked utilizing the traditional locks are not so protected as they used to be previously, these days anybody can without much of a stretch break in by breaking these locks. In the proposed approach, a shrewd entryway lock and lighting framework involving IoT for a brilliant home is introduced. A savvy entryway lock framework is a framework that involves a computerized secret key for opening and shutting the entryway. The secret word-based entryway lock framework permits just approved people to get to the confined regions.

IndexTerms- Traditional locks,IoT,Errands.

Date of Submission: 06-06-2022 Date of Acceptance: 21-06-2022

I. I.Introduction

A smart lock is an associated electronic and mechanical locking device that opens wirelessly with a certified user's authentication. In smart homes, it permits a property holder to enter their home or give the entrance without requiring any customary key.Password-based door lock system provides security for homes through a security password that is confidential for the user alone. The user will need to enter a password to unlock the entryway. On successfully entering the password, the door gets open for a specific amount of time letting the individual enter the house. Then again, in the event that the client enters an off-base secret word, the entryway doesn't get opened. Arduino kit that consists of AtMega328 which is one of the most popular microcontrollers is used.

Coming to the security of the front door, a very much made conventional front entryway finishes the work fine and dandy way. Computerized entryway locks have been generally utilized in families and workplaces. However, a gate crasher has attended to penetrate a private region by circumventing the lock. In this review, we plan and carry out an IoT-based smart door lock system is to diminish the harm of computerized entryway lock altering and to monitoring the system.

Quest Journals
Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering Research
Volume 8 ~ Issue 6 (2022) pp: 33-37
ISSN(Online) : 2321-5941
www.questjournals.org

Research Paper

IoT Based Plant Monitoring System Using NODEMCU

Sowmya.Turaka[1], P.Pavani[2], P.Yamini[3], P.Venkata Madhavi[4],Ch.Venkateswari[5], P.Sri Nandini[6]

ABSTRACT- *Internet of Things(IoT) is one of the most understandable form of connectivity. It is used in plenty of applications. Improper Supply of Water can effect both Soil and Plants. This problem can be overcome by using this project .In this Project, IoT is employed to create a Smart Monitoring System for Plants. In this Project we mainly used the components are NODEMCU, DTH11 Sensor, and Soil Moisture Sensor. In this project we Measure the parameters like Temperature Humidity, soil Moisture.*

KEYWORDS: *IoT, NODEMCU, DTH11 Sensor, Soil Moisture Sensor*

Received 12 June, 2022; Revised 24 June, 2022; Accepted 26 June, 2022 © The author(s) 2022.
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I. INTRODUCTION

This Project deals about the Plant Monitoring System Mechanism. It gives the Information about the Temperature, Humidity and soil moisture. This can be done by using various sensors like DTH11 sensor, soil moisture sensor. It is suitable for plant which may help to start a better growth of plant and also it may support to control the usage of water. When the soil moisture is very less then motor ON and pump the water to the plant after that soil moisture increases and then motor OFF Automatically. The parameters Temperature, Humidity, Soil Moisture can Display on Blynk IoT App.

COMPONENTS

NODEMCU: NodeMCU is Open Source IoT Platform. It is the key Component of our project.MCU means micro control unit.it is 32 bit MCU and it has ESP8266 Wi-Fi protocol. It is 17 pin GPIO(General purpose input output).It has a inbuilt Wi-Fi through this Wi-Fi the data can be transmitted. In NODEMCU the user program can be external flash memory. It uses low power.


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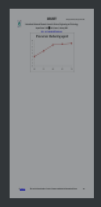
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IARJSET ISSN (O) 2393-8021, ISSN (P) 2394-1588

International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology

Impact Factor 7.105 ⁜ Vol. 9, Issue 1, January 2022

DOI: 10.17148/IARJSET.2022.9143

Role of Reducing Agent in Nano Particle Synthesis

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Abstract: Utilization of diminishing specialist is fundamental when you need to make any nano-molecule at its natural state. For eg., the instance of metal nanoparticle, for example, Au, Ag and so forth You might realize that when matter is estimated down, there is a colossal raise in its without surface energy.

This prompts an immense expansion in both synthetic and actual association of the nano particle with its encompassing. In one hand it builds the surface synthetic reactivity. The diminishing specialist lessens the shot at it responding with encompassing particularly to get oxidized.

Then again, the raise in surface free energy likewise actuates its actual reactivity. For instance, prompting molecule conglomeration prompting an increment in the molecule size. Here a size balancing out specialist otherwise called covering specialist will deal with this. In this way, a diminishing specialist plays an alternate part contrasted with that of a covering specialist. Both can be utilized simultaneously. Anyway their singular organization contrast from one case to another contingent upon need. Individuals likewise distinguished a few specialists that can do the double job effectively eg., certain sodium citrate and barely any amines. In any case, this is likewise restricted to the prerequisite/utilization of the nano particle. Since the surface change would impact its exhibition in a given application.

Keywords: Reducing agent, Advanced Materials, Nano Materials.

INTRODUCTION:

Diminishing specialists of silver particles are frequently utilized in the readiness of silver functionalized antimicrobial completions on materials. A methodology for the in situ functionalization of cotton with silver items was depicted . The strategy of screen printing was utilized in this cycle. It includes the screen printing of cotton with a printing glue containing silver particles. UV illumination of the surface completed cotton tests was performed to foster usefulness on the outer layer of the material example.

IARJ SET ISSN (O) 2393-8021, ISSN (P) 2394-1588

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Impact Factor 7.105 ⁜ Vol. 9, Issue 1, January 2022

DOI: 10.17148/IARJSET.2022.9142

Determination of XRD in Advanced Nanomaterials

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[3] Assistant Professor,Department of BS&H, Women's Engineering college, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh

Abstract: X-beam diffraction (XRD) is an amazing asset generally utilized in examination and industry. While XRD is generally notable for subjective and quantitative investigations of glasslike progressively eases in materials, undeniably more data can be gotten from a cautious examination of the diffraction designs or by utilizing explicit XRD settings: i.e., portrayal of strong arrangements, crystallite size and shape, gem direction, inside flexible strains/stresses at various levels, impact of temperature, close surface portrayal and so forth The targets of this paper are first to sum up a few fundamental standards of X-beam diffraction, and close to give a few instances of uses of XRD in the field of earthenware production materials.

Keywords: XRD Analysis, Advanced Materials, Peak Position and X-Ray wavelength.

INTRODUCTION:

XRD is a method utilized to decide the hidden precious stone construction of a material: it empowers confirmation of the crystallinity and design of an example yet gives no data of a synthetic sort. Fitting XRD examples can permit

International Journal of Innovative Research in Electrical, Electronics, Instrumentation and Control Engineering
A monthly Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal
ISSN Online 2321-2004
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Determination of Wide Band Gap in Advanced Materials

Dr. Srivani Alla, D.Sridhar Kumar, Dr. Ch Nagarathnamaiah, O Sreedevi, Dr. A Raghavendra

Abstract: The estimation of the band hole of materials is significant in the semiconductor, nano material and sun oriented ventures. This note shows how the band hole of a material still up in the air from its UV ingestion spectrum. Measuring the band hole is significant in the semiconductor and nano material businesses. The band hole energy of encasings is enormous (> 4eV), however lower for semiconductors (< 3eV). The band hole properties of a semiconductor can be constrained by utilizing diverse semiconductor combinations like GaAlAs, InGaAs, and InAlAs. It has been found that a significant number of the nano material studies on these materials are being completed utilizing a little amount of the example. Consequently, testing turns into a central point of interest this sort of investigation. The examination was done utilizing a LAMBDA™ 1050 UV/Vis/NIR spectrometer.

Keywords: Advanced materials, Band gap, wide band gap, Spectrometer.

PDF | DOI: 10.17148/IJIREEICE.2022.10227

International Journal of Innovative Research in
Electrical, Electronics, Instrumentation and Control Engineering

A monthly Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal

ISSN Online 2321-2004
ISSN Print 2321-5526
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Determination of Narrow Band Gap in Advanced Materials

Dr. Alla Srivani, D. Sridhar Kumar, Dr. Ch Nagarathnamaiah, O. Sreedevi, Dr A Raghavendra

Abstract: Infrared photo detectors have acquired consideration on account of its high infiltration profundity of IR light. Minimal expense and adaptability in handling make nano crystal-based IR indicator further advantage in its application. Control of the size to acquire a fitting band hole assumes a vital part for accomplishing high proficiency of IR photo detectors. Close infrared photo detectors are marketed gadgets with a wide scope of utilizations in air sounding, bio imaging, night vision, and so forth Limited band hole semiconductors like InAs, Ge, natural semiconductors, and so forth can work as photoactive materials in IR photo detector applications since they can make photograph actuated charge transporters that can be isolated at the point of interaction of a hetero junction.

Keywords: Narrow Band gap, Advanced Materials, Photo Detectors

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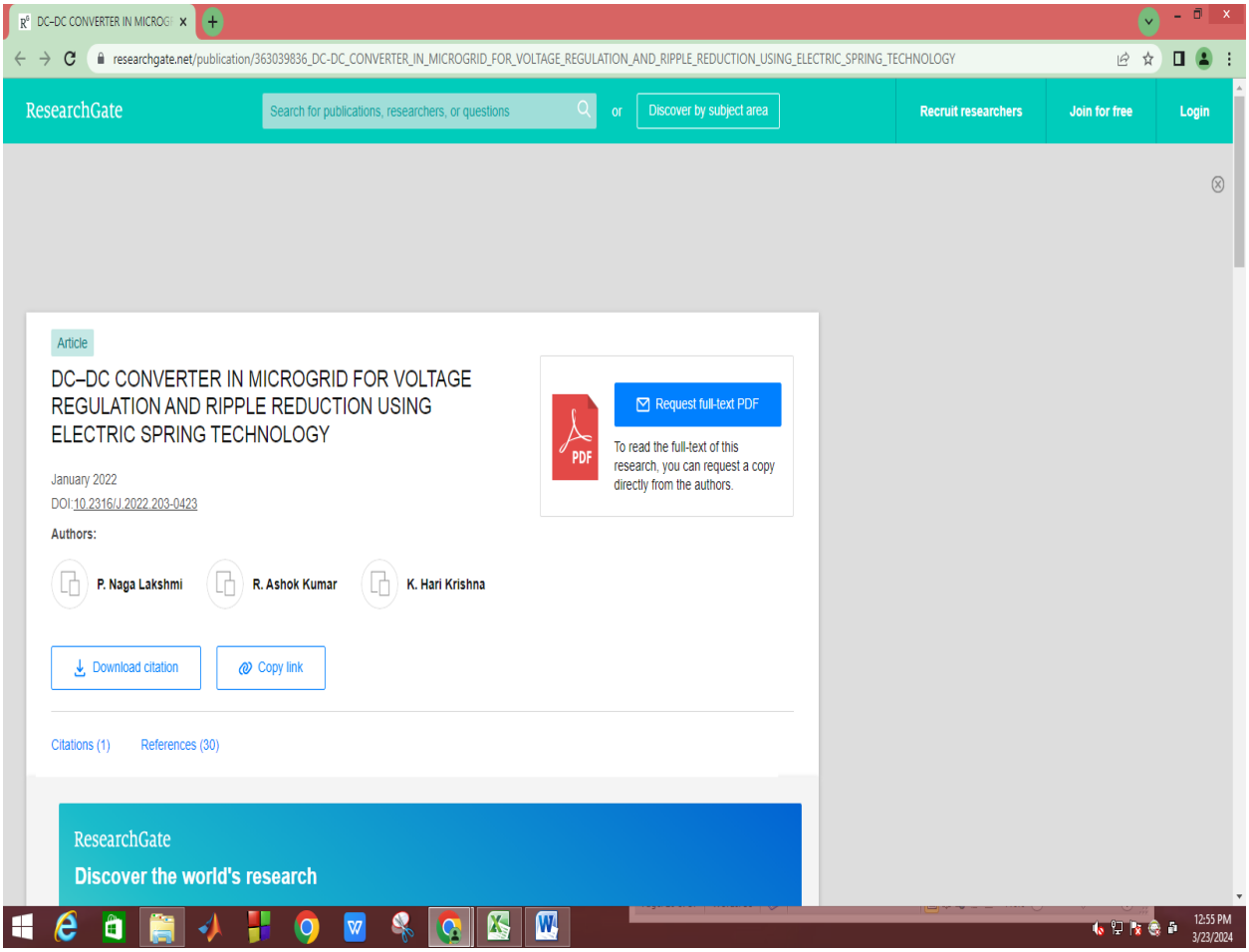
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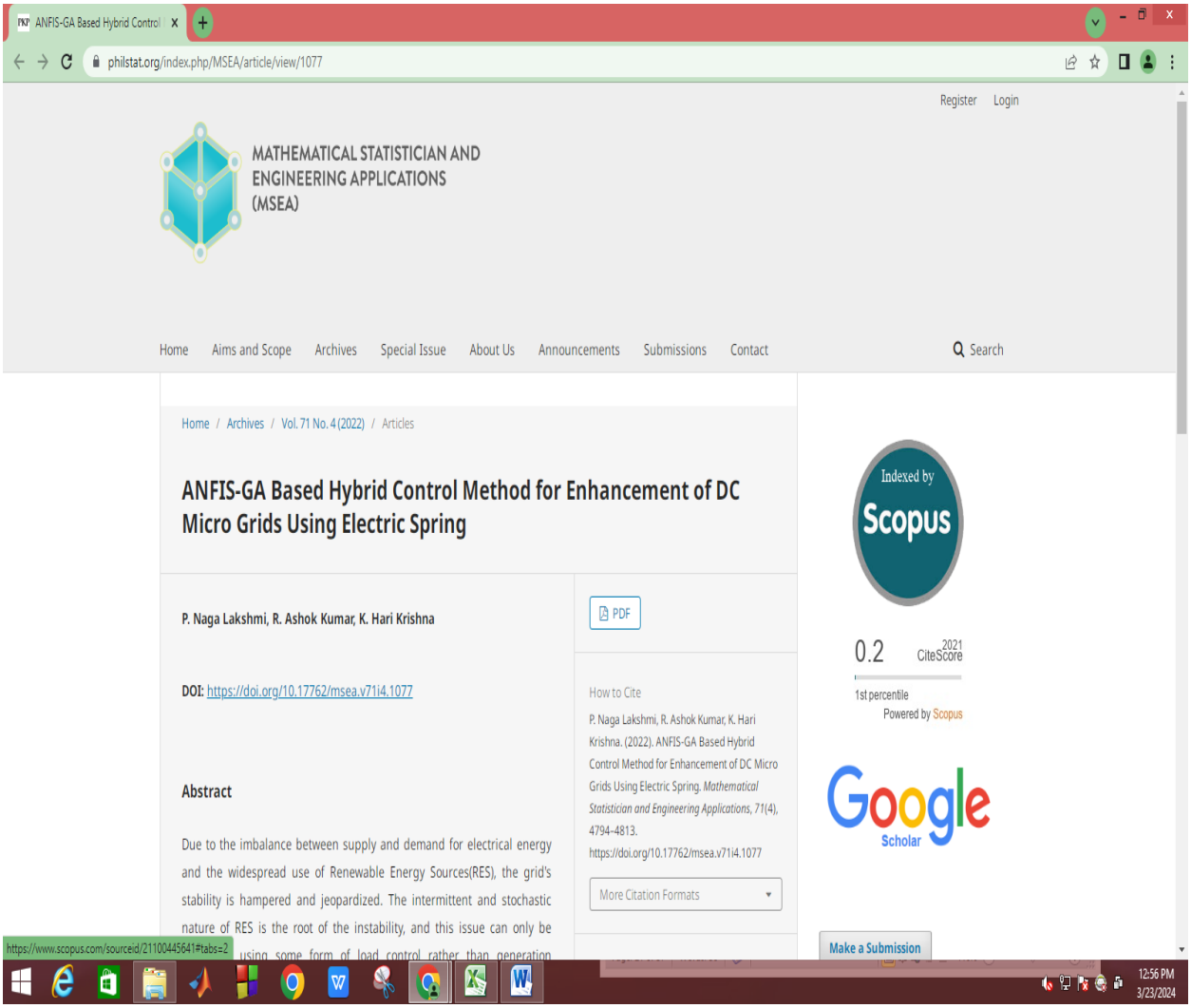
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ANFIS-GA Based Hybrid Control Method for Enhancement of DC Micro Grids Using Electric Spring
P. Naga Lakshmi, R. Ashok Kumar, K. Hari Krishna
DOI: https://doi.org/10.17762/msea.v71i4.1077
Abstract
Due to the imbalance between supply and demand for electrical energy and the widespread use of Renewable Energy Sources(RES), the grid's stability is hampered and jeopardized. The intermittent and stochastic nature of RES is the root of the instability, and this issue can only be
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How to Cite
P. Naga Lakshmi, R. Ashok Kumar, K. Hari Krishna. (2022). ANFIS-GA Based Hybrid Control Method for Enhancement of DC Micro Grids Using Electric Spring. Mathematical Statistician and Engineering Applications, 71(4), 4794-4813. https://doi.org/10.17762/msea.v71i4.1077
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International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering
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- *International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering Vol. 10 No. 4 (2022)* - *Research Article*
  Electric Spring based Voltage Control of DC Microgrids using Intelligent Controllers
  Abstract PDF

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Information for Authors

March 6, 2023

Information for Authors:

We are pleased to inform that we are now collaborating with **Elsevier Digital Commons** for much better visibility of journal. Further authors will be able to observe their citations, metric like PlumX from journal website itself. **IJISAE** will be in transition from **OJS** to **Digital Commons framework** in next few months so if their is any queries or delays contact directly on ***editor@ijisae.org***

Journal of Engineering Sciences Vol 13 Issue 11,2022, ISSN:0377-9254

EFFECTIVE INSURANCE CLAIM FRAUD DETECTION AND ANALYSIS USING SVM AND ECM ALGORITHMS

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Abstract

In Europe, insurance fraud costs businesses and individuals a total of €13 billion yearly. The property, auto, and health insurance industries are particularly vulnerable to scammers. Companies in the insurance industry are realising they need to implement digital advances quickly to curb the prevalence of fraudulent claims and strengthen their defences against future dangers. Forrester predicted that by 2021, worldwide investments in Insurtech will have reached $15 billion. It is quite expensive to the therapeutic protection structure and fraud may develop rapidly. Claims of unscrupulous protection might be made to conceal or alter data with the goal of gaining social insurance benefits. Both the protection guarantor and the protected might submit many forms of cheating. The shady health insurance companies are to blame for the widespread extortion in the industry. Forensic evidence and illustrative cases from an RN case study on extortion reveal the truth about a deliberate instance of deception. Thus, information processing techniques are used to detect the deception. The extortion of verifiable data is exposed by these irregularities. But by using several data processing methods, significant development may be possible. In order to identify and categorise claims, the article uses SVM and ECM Algorithms to construct a model. Also, we want to analyse the soft accuracy, precision, recall, etc. of all of the machine learning algorithms we can get our hands on that are utilised for classification by means of the confusion matrix. Using the PySpark Python Library, a machine learning model may be constructed for the validation of potentially fraudulent transactions.

key words :*Machine Learning Algorithm, PySpark, Fraud Case detection, classifications.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Annually, insurance fraud in Europe costs businesses and individuals in the region of €13 billion. Property, vehicle, and health insurance are particularly vulnerable to fraudulent fraud. In all the newest developments in the digital world. Look at the timetables here.

TRACKING DOWN INSURANCE CRIME: METHODS

Insurance insurers lose both time and money


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Journal of Engineering Sciences Vol 13 Issue 11,2022, ISSN:0377-9254

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Neuroquantology | December 2022 | Volume 20 | Issue 21 | Page 1222-1235 | Doi:10.48047/NQ.2022.20.21.NQ99128
Oguri Sreedevi et al/Lagenaria Siceraria Preparation based on Activated Carbon for Adsorption of Cr(VI) From Polluted Water

Lagenaria Siceraria Preparation based on Activated Carbon for Adsorption of Cr(VI) From Polluted Water

Oguri Sreedevi and Dr. Darshana Rodric
Department of Chemistry, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam University, Indore, (M. P.) India.
Corresponding Author E-mail: sreedevikarumanchi@gmail.com

Abstract:
In present generation removal of chromium ions plays very important role for performing charcoal. Chromium ions are removed from polluted solutions which are coming from Lagenaria siceraria plant stems. By using XRD, FTIR and SEM- EDAX will perform the analysis of absorbed substances in surface chemistry. To increase the initial concentration adsorption is utilized. While performing adsorption process removal of contact time process is also involved. Lesser elongation, ionic strength is obtained for pH dependent based on metal ion. Second order of structure model is followed continuously in the structure of data. Suggestions are given in thermo dynamics like activation enthalpy, activation entrophy, activation Gibbs free energy, and activation energy, has been from an idea and possible of mechanism.

Keywords: Characterization studies, Chromium (VI), adsorption, Adsorption isotherms and Kinetics, Lagenaria Siceraria activated carbon, Chromium(VI) , application.
DOI Number:10.48047/NQ.2022.20.21.NQ99128 **Neuroquantology 2022; 20(21):1222-1235**

I. INTRODUCTION

There is a long search for sustainable chemistry in a centre stage. Heavy metals are dangerous to environment present in waste waters. There removal before waste water is visible. These substances are harmful to the environment. treatments, and solid phase extraction is a mixture of separating to physical properties and chemical properties , resin chelation, polymer based membrane, cementation process binding together particle, electro kinetic remediation is a process using a direct current to remove

M.Bhavani, et. al. International Journal of Engineering Research and Applications
www.ijera.com
ISSN: 2248-9622, Vol. 11, Issue 8, (Series-III) August 2021, pp. 18-24

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Design of Single Precision Floating Point Arithmetic Logic Unit

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*****(Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Bapatla,)

ABSTRACT
The main aim of Floating point Arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is presented that in stepwise design, all arithmetic operations like Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division are combined to form a Floating point ALU unit.These operations are executed on 32-bit floating point numbers. Each operation is executes individual to each other.This unit uses the IEEE-754 single precision format.This paper presents the Design of 32-Bit floating point Arithmetic logic unit. The methods of Addition,Subtraction,Multiplication and Division are simulated Verilog HDL using Xilinx Software,14.7 Version.The logical method for Addition and Subtraction operation is expanded in order to decrease the no.of gates used.The results shows that the RTL view and Synthesis reports.

Keywords: Delay, Floating point number, no.of LUTS, Verilog, Xilinx.

Date of Submission: 24-07-2021 Date of Acceptance: 09-08-2021

I. INTRODUCTION

In the newest technology, Precision plays a major part in more applications like Digital signal processing. Floating point numbers [1] are used to characterize the performance of overall circuit with respect to speed and area. In the ALU, The main block of central processing unit (CPU) that handles all format have 32 bits to represent a floating arithmetic operations, logical operations etc.

The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis ISSN NO:0886-9367

AN EFFECTIVE SMOTE APPROACH FOR DETECTING FAKE AND CLONE OSMN ACCOUNTS

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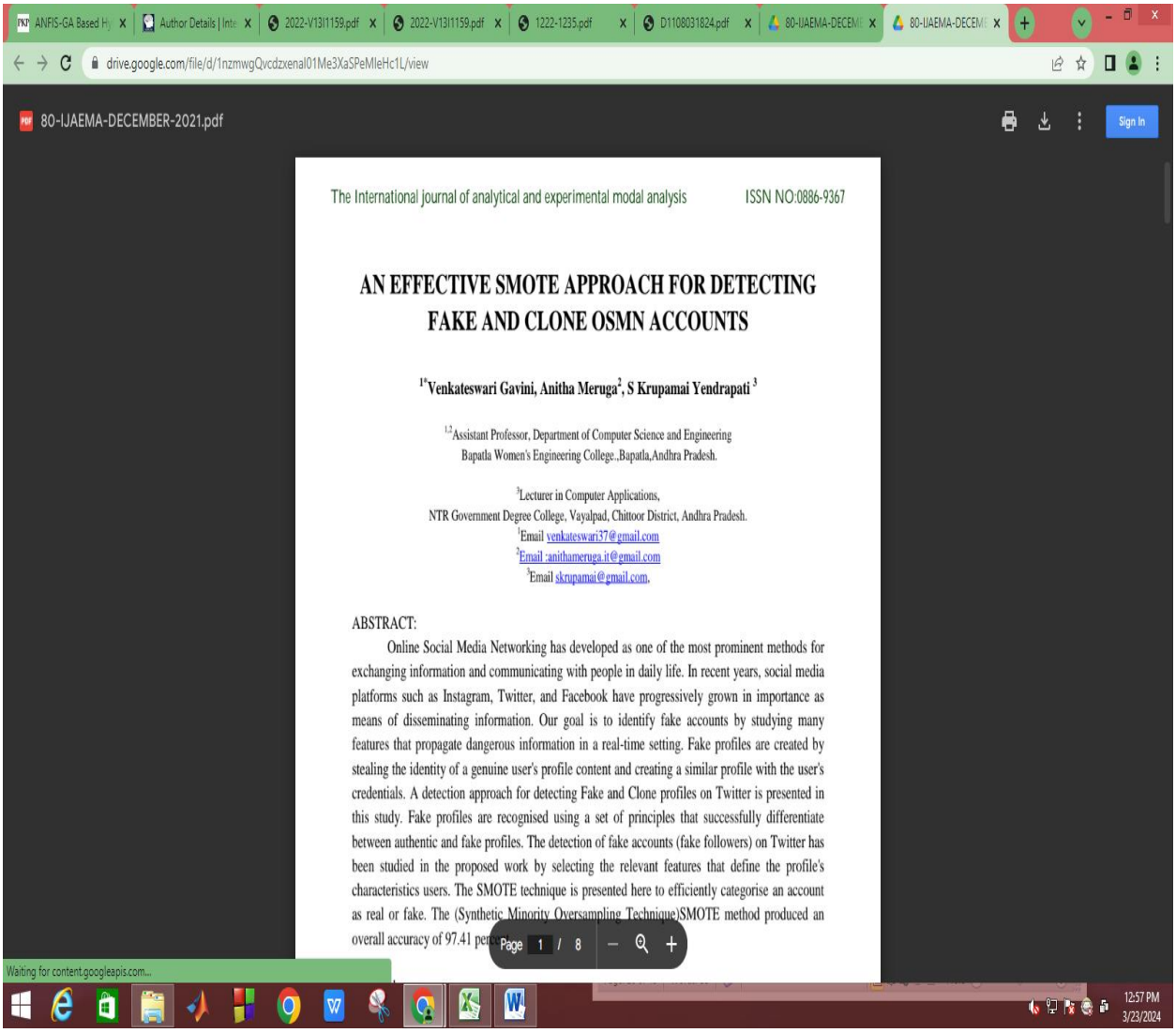
ABSTRACT:

Online Social Media Networking has developed as one of the most prominent methods for exchanging information and communicating with people in daily life. In recent years, social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook have progressively grown in importance as means of disseminating information. Our goal is to identify fake accounts by studying many features that propagate dangerous information in a real-time setting. Fake profiles are created by stealing the identity of a genuine user's profile content and creating a similar profile with the user's credentials. A detection approach for detecting Fake and Clone profiles on Twitter is presented in this study. Fake profiles are recognised using a set of principles that successfully differentiate between authentic and fake profiles. The detection of fake accounts (fake followers) on Twitter has been studied in the proposed work by selecting the relevant features that define the profile's characteristics users. The SMOTE technique is presented here to efficiently categorise an account as real or fake. The (Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique)SMOTE method produced an overall accuracy of 97.41 per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ISSN NO:0886-9367
AN EFFECTIVE SMOTE APPROACH FOR DETECTING FAKE AND CLONE OSMN ACCOUNTS
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Online Social Media Networking has developed as one of the most prominent methods for exchanging information and communicating with people in daily life. In recent years, social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook have progressively grown in importance as means of disseminating information. Our goal is to identify fake accounts by studying many features that propagate dangerous information in a real-time setting. Fake profiles are created by stealing the identity of a genuine user's profile content and creating a similar profile with the user's credentials. A detection approach for detecting Fake and Clone profiles on Twitter is presented in this study. Fake profiles are recognised using a set of principles that successfully differentiate between authentic and fake profiles. The detection of fake accounts (fake followers) on Twitter has been studied in the proposed work by selecting the relevant features that define the profile's characteristics users. The SMOTE technique is presented here to efficiently categorise an account as real or fake. The (Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique)SMOTE method produced an overall accuracy of 97.41 per
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International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-10, August 2020

Detection and Prevention of Wheel Unbalancing and Tire Burst in Moving Vehicles

Dipak Ranjan Jana, Sumalatha Emmela, Ch.Monika, D.Archana, K.Thulasi Priya, K.Yamini

ABSTRACT- *Fatal accidents are increasing day-by-day due to the failure of wheel bearing, unbalancing of wheel and tyre bursting due to increase in the temperature. Bearing is the most important mechanical device on which the wheel performance of a vehicle depends. Lack of proper periodic maintenance of the bearing leads to the failure of bearing, which results in wheel misalignment. Hence, tyres with wheels come out from the axial in moving condition, which results in accidents. Bearing failure can also be due to bearing buckling, scratches, nicks, discoloration, corrosion and crack. This can be due to lack of lubrication or overheating etc. Also due to improper tyre pressure, harsh braking and increase in the temperature of the tyre, tyre gets heated up causing tyre bursting which leads to fatal accidents. The main objective is to detect tyre temperature and wheel alignment deviation, thereby providing indication through audio-visual system which prevents accidents of the vehicle and the driver from an injury or death. Hence, we have used ARDUINO UNO, ULTRASONIC SENSOR, LEDS, DHT-11 SENSOR and BUZZER.*

KEYWORDS: *Wheel Bearing, Unbalancing, Maintenance, Alignment*

I.INTRODUCTION

This paper focuses on a new idea to prevent vehicle accidents due to tyre bursts and wheel misalignment. Tyre bursts are common on highways where vehicles move at very high speeds which lead to fatal crashes when the vehicle loses stability.

The new design prevents this stability loss due to improper tyre pressure [1], harsh braking and increase in temperature by providing an indication. There is no need for the driver to get panic as the vehicle will be completely stable.

This will completely avoid accidents and provides safety for the passengers. Similarly, wheel misalignment due to bearing failure is common. By providing an indication to the driver to stop the vehicle, prevention of driver from an injury or death can be done successfully. Also, the damage being done to the vehicle can be avoided.

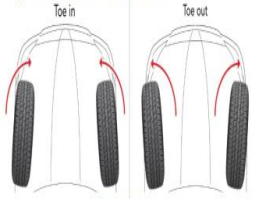

Fig 2: Wheel Misalignment

II.RELATED WORKS

Ryosuke Matsuzaki et al. discussed the key technologies of intelligent tires focusing on sensors and wireless data transmission. Intelligent tires are smart tires equipped with sensors for monitoring air pressure, applied strain, temperature, acceleration, wheel loading, friction and tread wear which improve the reliability of tires and tire control systems such as Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS) [2].

S Patwardhan et al. presented the scenario of tire blow out and its effects on lateral control of automobiles in Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems (IVHS) environment [3].

Mulla Minaz et al. proposed a TPMS system (Tyre

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-10, August 2020

A System and Method for Detection of Obstacles on Moving Vehicles on Either Side 360^0

Dipak Ranjan Jana, Turaka Sowmya, M.Leela Priyanka, N.V.Bhargavi, P.Sannihitha, P.Sandhya

Abstract-This work provides information to determine the sudden hazardous living or non-living materials in front of vehicles on either side, i.e.180 degree across will indicate the drivers for stopping the vehicles automatically with ANDON and BUZZER. Then the vehicle will automatically turn on either side safety. For Sudden detection of obstacles, specifically waterfall at certain height, rock rolling down, landslides, earthquake, animals, abnormal things and tree fallen on the road 90 degree on either side. ANDON and BUZZER system is for visual indication along with voice monitoring for indication to front and back vehicles. Successful display of distance and identified object will be displayed in the LCD. The mainly used components for this project are the use of preventing and corrective action through ARDUINO MEGA, ULTRASONIC SENSORS, VIBRATION SENSOR SW-420 and LDR MODULE.

Keywords-ANDON and BUZZER, Embedded, Landslides.

LINTRODUCTION

Road accidents (RA) are responsible for 1.2 million deaths worldwide each year. RA will become the third largest contributor to the global burden of diseases after Ischemic Heart Diseases (IDA) and depression. So, we conducted retrospective study on road accidents in the hilly and highway areas. The problem of accident is very acute in highway and hilly areas transportation due to sudden moving or stationary objects approaching in front /left/right while driving. We identified landslides, sudden rock rolling, and rainfall on NH-229 on the Bhalukpong road, NH-29 (Connecting Assam and Nagaland) and NH-39 (Dimapur-Kohima). Here, the landslides, cloudburst, rock rolling happens all of a sudden and cannot be predicted, due to which many people lost their lives. It has been also noticed that while driving in NH-29, sudden approach of animals are seen due to which many accidents occur. To find out the sudden waterfall (or) ice burg fall on the road (or) sudden appearance of a huge amount of water with a height over the

Sudden earthquake (or) landslide will be detected. In this Universe, now a days there occur a sudden problem due to act of God such as landslides, rock rolling, fall of Ice burgs, earth quakes on road. To eliminate this problem, we have used different type of embedded devices, which gives prior information, so that not only it gives corrective action but also it gives the preventive action.

Fig.1 : Animals block the moving vehicle

Fig.2 : Accident due to Tree-fallen

Fig.3 : Ice Bergs




ISSN 2347 - 3983
Volume 8. No. 10, October 2020
International Journal of Emerging Trends in Engineering Research
Available Online at http://www.warse.org/IJETER/static/pdf/file/ijeter878102020.pdf
https://doi.org/10.30534/ijeter/2020/878102020

Generation of Electricity Using Hydrogen Fuel Cells

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ABSTRACT

The climatic changes that are becoming visible today are the major challenges for the Global Research Community. Electricity generation is the process of generating electric power from the sources of primary energy, which is found in nature. The main aim of this work is to use hydrogen as an alternative source of energy. Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the Universe and thus, it is a never-ending source of energy. It is an energy carrier, which stores and delivers energy in the usable form, which can be produced from various domestic resources such as fossil fuels like natural gas and coal, biomass and water electrolysis. Also, Hydrogen fuel cell technology represents the alternative solutions for future clean energy systems. In the proposed work, hydrogen is converted into electric energy by using fuel cells, which do not produce any toxic gases. Fuel cells directly convert the chemical energy in hydrogen into electricity with pure water and potentially useful heat, as the only by-products. The proposed work also includes the current technologies used for hydrogen production from steam reforming, partial oxidation, auto-thermal processing and photoelectrolysis process.

Key words: Hydrogen fuel cells, Electrolysis, Fuel cell technology, Electricity generation

produce power for an electric motor as well as directly producing electricity in place of a generator. In both the cases, they facilitate the replacement of a gasoline or diesel engine. Also, fuel cells do not produce any greenhouse gases or air pollutants. The product of the chemical reaction is only water and a small amount of heat. Fuel cells are mainly used as power sources in remote locations like spacecraft, remote weather stations, large parks, communication centres, rural locations such as research stations, military applications etc. The fuel cell system running on hydrogen is very compact and light weight. The annual production of hydrogen is estimated to be around 55million tons with its consumption increasing by approximately 6% every year. At the end of October 2019, there were around 80 fuel cell power plants operating in the United States with a total of 190MegaWatts of electric generation capacity. Both the electrolytic and plasma processes are highly efficient for hydrogen production, but these are considered as energy intensive processes.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To increase the electrical efficiency and durability of various fuel cells used for power production.
- To reduce the cost to a level competitive with conventional technologies

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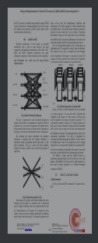

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International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249 – 8958 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-4, April 2020

Design and Implementation of N-Point FFT Processor for MIMO-OFDM Systems using Radix-N

B.Mahalakshmi, B.V.N.Aparna, Ch. Lakshmi Prasanna, E. Anusha, A.B.V.L.N.Jyothi, J.Soundarya, B.Anusha

Abstract: *This paper presents Single-path Delay Feedback (SDF) architecture for implementing Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) for Multiple-Input Multiple-Output Orthogonal Frequency Division Frequency Multiplexing (MIMO-OFDM). The architecture of Single-path Delay Feedback and memory scheduling are the basic concepts used to implement the FFT processor with variable length. Depending on the SDF architecture, we implement the FFT processor-based design which is proposed in this paper. In this paper, we use MIMO-OFDM high data rates, high efficiency and high throughput. In this paper, we use radix-4 algorithm to implement the sequence because the speed of the operation is high. The functionality verification and the synthesis are carried out by using XLINIX.14.2.*

Keywords: *Single-Path Delay Feedback (SDF), Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO), Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM), Radix-4.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is mostly used for many applications. By using this, we easily evaluate the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT). Among many communication applications digital signal processing is one which uses Fast Fourier Transform.

Decimation in time and Decimation in frequency are two different ways to perform Fast Fourier Transform. FFT is the main block in OFDM as it deals many operations to be done.

Revised Manuscript Received on April 13, 2020.
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By using, MIMO the throughput elevated greatly when compared with existing systems. The lifetime of MIMO-OFDM systems is high while using in wireless The many applications come under the credit of OFDM are wired communication modems such as digital subscriber lines to wireless communication modems.communications. When we combine MIMO with OFDM, the issues are overcome upon each other. When FFT is combined with MIMO we get the results at high speed. By using the combination of MIMO-OFDM with FFT the results are getting a very fast manner, high reliability, high efficiency and high throughput. For these reasons we use a combination of FFT with MIMO-OFDM.

FFT architectures are different types. They are memory-based, cache memory, sequential, parallel, parallel iterative, array and pipelined architectures. Pipelined architectures helped in a better way for the implementation of FFT.

II. ANALYSIS LITERATURE

Fast Fourier Transform is the major block in the Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing systems [5]. OFDM has assigned in a large range of applications from wired communication modems, such as digital subscriber lines to wireless-communication modems, like IEEE802.16 WiMAX or 3GPP Long Term Evaluation (LTE), to process baseband data [5].

Y.G.Li, J.H. Winters and N.R.Sollenberger proposed Multiple-Input Multiple-Output devices, data throughput can be elevated drastically [8]. Hence MIMO-OFDM systems feed data rate and reliability in wireless


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International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-6, April 2020

Accident Prediction and Crash Recovery by using Car Black Box

P. Swetha Keerthi, SK. Asma Parveen, P.A.S.Sree Sowmya, R.Vyshnavi, Y.Jyosthna Venkat, B. MahaLakshmi

Abstract: In the desire of experiencing the taste of speed and not following the traffic rules many people are losing their lives in the road accidents. As they were happening far from the living areas the others will not be aware about these accidents and also due to lack of information regarding the accident, the medical facilities were also not able to reach them. To overcome these situations we have designed a GSM-GPS based intelligent vehicle tracking system using Raspberry Pi controller. This system consists of light sensor, MQ135 Alcohol sensor, temperature sensor, accelerometer, video recorder, limit switch sensor, GPS and GSM modems to prevent vehicles from collisions and alert while colliding. All the sensors are connected to the Raspberry pi controller. In addition to this an SD card is provided to collect and save the data from the sensors. We can recover this data from this SD card to know the reason behind the accident and can avoid it from happening again. When an accident is occurred the information about the accident will be sent to the preregistered number through an sms. The main feature of this system is whenever the sensors records a value beyond the specified value whether it is about crossing the lane line, not wearing seat belt, the driver is drunk, or reaching close to the other vehicles etc.., an alert message will be sent to the preregistered number.

Key words: MQ135, Accelerometer, Raspberry Pi, Limit switch, GPS, GSM.

I. INTRODUCTION

Now a day, the technology has made amazing facilities to have well designed cars. Some of the cars have more facilities compared to branded cars. They have more speed and other Special features so that we are introducing devices which can control or monitor the parameters of car.

We have designed a system; In case any accident occurs, it records all the parameters and helps us to get rid from those accidents.

It is developed to record some parameters like informational data such as temperature of engine, gas leakage level, alcohol level etc., for some investigations when an accident occurs by using GPS&GSM technologies. One can able to find the location of the accident and GMS sends message to a particular phone number which the user already registered. So that first aid can be provided as early as possible. If any accident occurs then the details of that vehicle e.g. position of the car, area of an accident will send to the nearest rescue team for help. Here location of a particular vehicle or area can be identified by using 24 communication satellites which transmits signals globally round the clock and GPS receiver is used to verify the latitude & longitude accurately.

In this project memory device is used to store the data like gas leakage detection, engine temperature, alcohol detection and location of car etc., and this project is developed by using Raspberry Pi. This proposed system also having a security module which contains data encryption to secure the stored data on SD card and it aims to achieve analysis of an accident by sensors which are placed strategically around the vehicle.

II. OVER VIEW OF THE SYTEM

Raspberry pi: A powerful feature of the raspberry pi is the row of GPIO (general purpose input/output) pins along the top edge of the board. A 40-pin GPIO header is found on all Raspberry pi boards. Raspberry pi is chosen over Arduino because of its additional features i.e., Bluetooth, Wi-Fi and video recorder. Accelerometer ADXL345 measures the acceleration of the vehicle when crash occurred. This sensor is applied in X, Y, Z directions for detection of accident. Here the accelerometer used is MEMS accelerometer. Light sensor detects the functioning of Flashers, Break lights, Head lights and Rear lights at the


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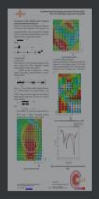
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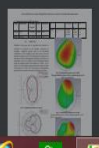


International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249 – 8958 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-4, April 2020

A Novel Offset Feed Annular Ring Dielectric Resonator Antenna for Bandwidth Enhancement

K. Tulasi, K.Jyothi, B .L.V.Kumari, K. Charitha Sri, M. Mani Kavya, M. Mounika G. Divya

Abstract: *This article presents a design and analysis of novel offset feed annular ring dielectric resonator antenna for bandwidth increment technique. The proposed antenna design consists of a square-shaped question mark feed with an annular ring. The proposed design generates triple-band characteristics by changing the feed width. The proposed design operates in the following frequency bands 2.2-2.7 GHz, 3.13-3.94 GHz & 5.7-7.15 GHz with corresponding bandwidth of 22%, 23%, 21%. The applications of the proposed antenna are like Wi-Fi (2.4 GHz), mobile broadband, broadband radio service (3.5 GHz), Radars, commercial WLAN (6.8 GHz).*

Keywords: *Triple band, annular ring, Wi-Fi.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Dielectric resonator antenna is an antenna was proposed by Professor S. A. Long in the early 1980s.Now a days DRAs are more popular among all antennas. Dielectric resonator antennas are winning antenna elements as they offer several advantages over different types of antennas[1]-[6].Microstrip antennas offer more conduction losses, less bandwidth, and low radiation efficiency. To overcome the above problems, DRA is another approach for the researches in present growing technology. The bandwidth of DRA depends on different parameters such as the excitation method, shape, dimensional parameters, and dielectric constant of DRA material. By introducing the air gap in the middle of the ground plane and dielectric resonator can increase the bandwidth, making a cavity-backed dielectric resonator antenna to increase gain and bandwidth [7]. For many years, several bandwidth improvement techniques have been developed for DRAs. DRAs are mainly used at microwave frequencies and higher.

Revised Manuscript Received on March 18, 2020.
* Correspondence Author

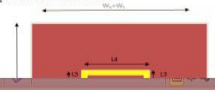
One of the best methods for improving the bandwidth of cylindrical DRA is to detach a segment of the central chunk of the DRA to form halo or annular i.e. annular ring DRA.An annular ring-shaped DRA is another type of DRA. This antenna offers more bandwidth, low Q factor, fabrication is easy. The Annular ring DRA offers a firm configuration which does not use the parasitic elements to enhance the bandwidth [8-9]. In this design, the bandwidth is very less by taking the cylindrical DRA or rectangular DRA about (15%). So this annular ring DRA with the height of (8mm) is used for bandwidth enhancement. The material used for the substrate of the proposed antenna is FR4 . By introducing a circular patch along with the feed and adjusting the height of the annular ring, the bandwidth is increased. The article is orderd in the following manner :Antenna geometry, Antenna explanation, Results, Conclusion.

II. ANTENNA GEOMETRY

The feeding structure and proposed antenna are shown in Figs.1a and 1.b respectively. The proposed antenna is designed on an FR4 substrate (εr=4.4). The annular ring DRA, alumina (ε_r=9.9).By optimizing the dimensions of the feed (2.5mm) for best impedance matching (53.1Ω). The vertical strip is used to improve the gain. The dimensions of the proposed antenna are given in Table1.

III. ANTENNA EXPLANATION

By using CST microwave studio the evaluation of the proposed antenna is carried out.



International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-5, March 2020

Bandwidth Enhancement of Tri-band Rectangular Dielectric Resonator Antenna using Novel Offset Feed for WLAN/WIMAX Applications

D. Ramyasree, Y. Anusha, T. Harika, N. Siva Chathanya, T. Sowjanya, G. Divya

Abstract: *In this article, a novel offset microstrip line feed Rectangular Dielectric Resonator Antenna is used for bandwidth enhancement. The parameters such as Bandwidth, Return Loss and Radiation efficiency are improved in the proposed antenna. A comparison is also shown for the proposed feed structure with and without conformal strips. The improvement in the bandwidth is observed from 25% to 65% by optimizing the antenna design parameters. It works in three frequency bands, that is, 2.03-3.69 GHz, 3.86-7.26 GHz, and 7.32-9.26 GHz. The proposed antenna is appropriate for WIMAX/WLAN applications.*

Keywords: *Annular ring, Conformal strips, Microstrip line, Rectangular DRA.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The dielectric resonator antenna (DRA) has been widely studied due to its several advantages, like the small size (since DRA is made of high dielectric constant), ease of fabrication, high radiation efficiency, Wide control over size and low production cost[1].The DRA is made up of no conducting parts and has very small dissipation loss (So, it can handle high power)[2] and offers more bandwidth[3]. The rectangular DRA is preferred in this paper because it is characterized by three independent geometrical dimensions (length, breadth, height) this offers more design flexibility[2] as compared to the cylindrical DRA. Degenerative mode in RDRA can be avoided by properly choosing the aspect ratios (length/height and width/height). It is easy to fabricate from raw dielectric material. Due to these, the Rectangular DRA is more popular and better choice other than cylindrical and hemispherical. The paper is organized as follows: In Section II, Parametric Analysis of different shapes of feed. In Section III, Stage 3 with conformal strips.

II. PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES OF FEED

Here in proposed design, DRA is placed over Novel offset microstrip feed as DRA is made up of non-conducting material like alumina[5], it does not suffer with conduction losses as Microstrip Patch Antenna does. Due to the hardness of the DRA material, it is difficult to drill a hole for co-axial probe feeding. So, microstrip line feed is preferred over co-axial probe feed because fabrication of microstrip linefeed is easy to fabricate and also provides good impedance matching to enhance the bandwidth of the proposed design, the feed shape is modified, which is explained as follows.

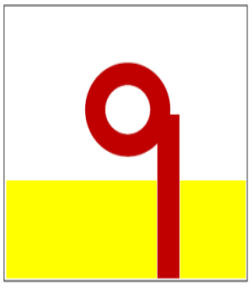


Fig1: Stage 1

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9, Issue-7, May 2020

Intoxicated/Sleepy Driver Detection on A Moving Car

K. Vasavi, Suneetha Emmela, K. Navya, L. Manjusha, Ch. Prathyusha

Abstract: *The main objective of this paper is that the ignition of car stops automatically. When the driver is intoxicated/sleepy before starting, after starting and while moving of vehicle, the car ignition will be stopped based on intoxicated driver position, gestures, voice recording, Eyeball movement and sleep mood. We introduced to predict the accident with the location tracking which is immediately sent to the server. This paper explores location, map matching and data associated with the positioning and predicts the accidents by intoxicated drivers in cars. This paper work provides safety and security of human beings not only for driver but to the passengers also.*

Keywords: *ANDON, Raspberry pi 3B+ with camera, Relay, Buzzer, GPS &GSM Modules.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days every system is automated in order to face new challenges in the global market competition. Present days automated system has fewer manual efforts, operations, flexibility and accurate. At present, every domain prefers automated systems and they play a crucial role in competitive market. Automated systems in the field of electronics are giving satisfactory performance. We usually come across intoxicated/sleepy and driving cases where drunk lash their cars under influence of alcohol causing damage to assets and life. So, here we propose a creative system to get rid of such cases. Our proposed system would be continuously monitoring the driver face. So, if a driver is drunk and tries to drive the vehicle, the ignition of the car will fail to start. The raspberry pi 3B+ is a just like a computer developed in the UK by the raspberry pi foundation.

All models feature a Broadcom system on a chip (Soc), which includes an ARM and an on-chip graphics processing unit (CPU). CPU ranges 700MHz TO 1.2Hz for the pi 3 and on-board memory ranges from 256 MB to 1GB RAM. Secure digitals SD cards are used to store operating system and program, HDMI and composite video output and a 3.5 mm phone jack for audio.

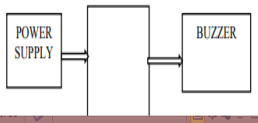
Lowest level output is provided by a number of GPIO pins. Some model has an 8P8C ethernet port and Wi-Fi board configurations in 802.11.

The existing system detects methods of driver drowsiness and can be divided into three categories:

- First category is based on the information which displays drowsiness detection on LCD.
- Second category is the method of physiological gesture that includes EEG, ECG, EOG.
- Third category system is wheel chair operation.

II. PROPOSED TRACKING SYSTEM

This method is carried out to crack geographical information and sends an SMS alert about accident. So, the police can quickly locate the location through the GPS MODEM, after receiving the information. Then after conforming the location mandatory action will be taken. [1].



ISSN 2347 - 3983
Volume 8. No. 10, October 2020
International Journal of Emerging Trends in Engineering Research
Available Online at http://www.warse.org/IJETER/static/pdf/file/ijeter878102020.pdf
https://doi.org/10.30534/ijeter/2020/878102020

Generation of Electricity Using Hydrogen Fuel Cells

Kallakunta Ravi Kumar[1], Dr. Dipak Ranjan Jana[2], Suneetha Emmela[3], Emmela Sumalatha[4], A V Mutyalamma[5]
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ABSTRACT

The climatic changes that are becoming visible today are the major challenges for the Global Research Community. Electricity generation is the process of generating electric power from the sources of primary energy, which is found in nature. The main aim of this work is to use hydrogen as an alternative source of energy. Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the Universe and thus, it is a never-ending source of energy. It is an energy carrier, which stores and delivers energy in the usable form, which can be produced from various domestic resources such as fossil fuels like natural gas and coal, biomass and water electrolysis. Also, Hydrogen fuel cell technology represents the alternative solutions for future clean energy systems. In the proposed work, hydrogen is converted into electric energy by using fuel cells, which do not produce any toxic gases. Fuel cells directly convert the chemical energy in hydrogen into electricity with pure water and potentially useful heat, as the only by-products. The proposed work also includes the current technologies used for hydrogen production from steam reforming, partial oxidation, auto-thermal processing and photoelectrolysis process.

Key words: Hydrogen fuel cells, Electrolysis, Fuel cell technology, Electricity generation

produce power for an electric motor as well as directly producing electricity in place of a generator. In both the cases, they facilitate the replacement of a gasoline or diesel engine. Also, fuel cells do not produce any greenhouse gases or air pollutants. The product of the chemical reaction is only water and a small amount of heat. Fuel cells are mainly used as power sources in remote locations like spacecraft, remote weather stations, large parks, communication centres, rural locations such as research stations, military applications etc. The fuel cell system running on hydrogen is very compact and light weight. The annual production of hydrogen is estimated to be around 55million tons with its consumption increasing by approximately 6% every year. At the end of October 2019, there were around 80 fuel cell power plants operating in the United States with a total of 190MegaWatts of electric generation capacity. Both the electrolytic and plasma processes are highly efficient for hydrogen production, but these are considered as energy intensive processes.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To increase the electrical efficiency and durability of various fuel cells used for power production.
- To reduce the cost to a level competitive with conventional technologies


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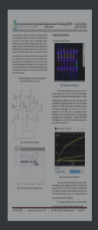
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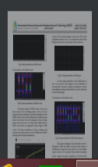

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 07 Issue: 02 | Feb 2020 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

LAYOUT DESIGNING OF LESS DELAY FULL ADDER BY EXPLORING NEW XOR AND XNOR GATES USING 32NM TECHNOLOGY IN VERILOG

K. Srilatha[1], M.V. Sirisha[2], B. Pujitha[3]

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ABSTRACT- In this paper XOR-XNOR gates are used in many arithmetic and logical circuits. So, the combination of XOR and XNOR gates by using the full adder we also are used in transmission gate and CMOS inverter to reduce area and power consumption. So, the gates have been designed using 32 nm technology on micro wind 3.1. there is a layout is discussed in this paper. We also proposed circuits XOR and XNOR gates to be used in the full adder circuit. The proposed circuits are investigated in terms of area and power consumption and delay so the full adders are designed to reduce power consumption and chip area occupied by it.

INTRODUCTION:

In this paper, we propose a new design of XOR and XNOR circuits with CMOS inverter. The advantage of the transmission gate has to provide higher speed and lower delay. These circuits are being used in error detection and arithmetic circuits and code converter. The performance of complex logic circuits affected by the XOR and XNOR circuits in VLSI technology the MOS circuits are widely used in many fields. there are two types of mos. i.e NMOS and PMOS. So the NMOS transistor is "ON" when it is the high state.so the PMOS transistor is "on" when it is a low state.

output. So, the inputs are in1 and in2. And the output is out1. The truth table is consisting of two inputs is the same and the output will be the low state. so the inputs are different and the output will be a high state.

In the below figure of the XOR circuit is designed the simulation of DSCH software. The simulation is continued with the XOR gate. So, the in1=0 and in2=0 so the PMOS transistor is on and the NMOS transistor is off in in1=0. So, the NMOS transistor is off and the PMOS transistor is on in in2=0 conditions. So, the output will be low state i.e. out1=0. So, the in1=0 and in2=1 so the PMOS transistor is on and the NMOS transistor is off in in1=0. So, the NMOS transistor is on and the PMOS transistor is off in in2=1 condition. so, the output will be high state i.e. out1=1. So, the in1=1 and in2=0 so the PMOS is off and the NMOS transistor is on in in1=1. So, the NMOS transistor is off and the PMOS transistor is on in in2=0 conditions. So, the output will be the high state.i.e out1=1. So, the in1=1 and in2=1 so the PMOS is off and the NMOS transistor is on in in1=1. So, the NMOS transistor is on and the PMOS transistor is off in in2=1 condition. So, the output will be low state.i.e.out1=0.so these conditions verified in the truth table.

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 07 Issue: 02 | Feb 2020 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

AUTOMATED ELEVATOR-AN ATTENTIVE ELEVATOR TO ELEVATE USING SPEECH RECOGNITION

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Abstract - *Elevator has over time become an important part of our day-to-day life. It is used as an everyday transport device useful to move goods as well as persons. In the modern world, the city and crowded areas require multiform buildings. According to wheelchair access laws, elevators/lifts are a must requirement in new multi-stored buildings. The main purpose of this project is to operate the elevator by voice command. The project is operating based on voice, which could help handicap people or dwarf people to travel from one place to another without the help of any other person. The use of a microcontroller is to control different devices and integrate each module, namely- voice module, motor module, and LCD. LCD is used to display the present status of the lift. The reading edge of your project is the "voice recognition system" which genet's exceptional result while recognizing speech.*

Keywords: *Arduino UNO; Smart Elevator; Voice-Controlled; Bluetooth Module; Embedded System.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The elevator is very common for us nowadays. The use of elevators is expanding in different applications like those are used in carrying goods and carrying people vertically in tall buildings like offices, shopping malls, and other skyscrapers, with increasing technological advancement the reliability is getting worse. Some inventions are not even portable and require great efforts to handle. Therefore, we have decided to come up with a new idea, which is fascinating, as well as helpful. It tries to make it more automatic through your project Speech recognitions a technology in which the system understand the words but not it meaning of the words. Speech is an ideal best and ideal method for controlling the elevator. Automatic speech recognition is a technique by which a computer takes a speech signal and converts it into words. Microcontroller to gives an appropriate command to all attached devices uses those words.

1.1 ARDUINO:

Arduino is an open-source programmable circuit board that can be integrating into a wide variety of projects both simple and complex. The ardunio can interact with a large array of outputs such as LEDs, motors, and displays. Because of its flexibility and low cost.

1.1 WORKING PRINCIPLE:

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 07 Issue: 02 | Feb 2020 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Implementation of Low Area and Less Delay of Various Multipliers using Verilog

K. Srilatha[1], B. Reeshma[2], K. Pratyusha[3], D. Padmaja[4]

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Abstract -*Multiplier plays an important role in today's digital image processing and various other applications. To improve the performance of multipliers, there are mainly three accepts. They are Delay, Area, and Power. To improve the performance of multipliers is to decrease the area and delay. Here, we are increasing the performance in terms of area and delay. In this paper, we explain three multipliers. One of the three multipliers is the Array multiplier, it is the simplest method and high performance, but it suffers from high propagation delay because of the large number of partial products. Wallace tree multiplier technique is used to overcome the problem of Array multiplier. It has less delay and high performance because it decreases the number of partial products compare to the Array multiplier but it requires a large area. Dadda tree multiplier is the fastest multiplier and is used to overcome the problem of Wallace tree multiplier, its performance is also high, and it reduces the area partial products in early stages.*

Key words: Array multiplier, Wallace tree multiplier, Dadda tree multiplier, Delay, Area, Verilog, Xilinx-14-7 Version.

1. INTRODUCTION

Most of the digital circuits and digital signal processing systems are depends on the execution of the

For Example, A and B are the Multiplicand and Multiplier respectively. In every Multiplication, we Perform multiplication for each bit with shifting and adding operations.

```
A= 1011
B= 1001

     1011   Multiplicand
  X  1001   Multiplier
  ------
     1011
     0000   } Partial product
    0000
   1011
  -------
  1100011   Final Result
```

Fig-1: Normal Multiplication

Here A is the Multiplicand and B is the Multiplier.

Multiplication is mostly used in the performance of some instructions in a fast manner or in an effective way to decrease the delay time.


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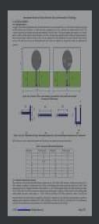
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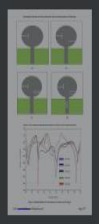
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International Journal of Advance Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

IJARIIT

ISSN: 2454-132X
Impact Factor: 6.078
(Volume 7, Issue 3 - V7I3-1620)
Available online at: https://www.ijariit.com

The design of ultra-wide band circular monopole antenna with Quad-Band Notch characteristics

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ABSTRACT

A novel microstrip fed Ultra-wide band (UWB) with quad notch characteristics is presented in this paper to avoid the interference of narrow bands. The proposed antenna is having the size of 55x56x1.6 mm^3 falsified on FR4 epoxy substrate. Based on the methodologies, the first notch is created to attenuate the WiMAX (World Interoperability for Microwave Access) of range 2.94-3.7GHz by using T slot. The two rectangular slots are used to reject the INSAT (Indian National Satellite) band of the range 4.5-4.8GHz and of WLAN (Wireless LAN) band of the range 5.1-5.9GHz. These three notch band characteristics are attained by etching the notches on the radiation patch and the fourth notch is created by etching U shaped slot in the feed which attenuates the ITU (International Telecommunication Union) band of the range 7.4-8.7GHz. All simulations are performed using HFSS software. The simulated antenna yields a good impedance bandwidth of 2-11GHz with Return loss (S11) ≤ -10dB, VSWR< 2 and exhibits good radiation properties except at the notch band range. The peak gain of more than 2.2dBi and an efficiency of above 90% is obtained from 2-11GHz excluding at the notched narrow bands.The obtained results

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology

e-AGROBOT- A Robot for Early Crop Disease Detection using Raspberry Pi

G. Kalyani, K. Amrutha, S. Alekhya, S. Lalitha Samrajyam, D. Chaya Sirisha, Y. Yamini, V. Meghana

Abstract

India is a farmland with population of three-fourth in the agriculture. As we know agriculture sector is rapidly diminishing day by day which mainly affects the enhancement of the Human Life. This project mainly deals with exploring of how robotics can be applied to various agriculture fields. The main strategy of this project is to improve efficiency and productive rate of agriculture crops. This can be done by replacing the human laborer's by active machines like robots by using latest technologies. In this project, we mainly introduce e-Agrobot a robot which mainly identifies the crop disease through image processing techniques using Raspberry Pi. It also performs operations like detection of presence of pests, spraying of pesticide,thereby providing safety to the farmers. The developed system involves a prototype which uses simple

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-7, May 2020

Supervised Classification of Satellite Image Processing using Neural Networks

K. Srilatha, M. Udaya Sri, G. Udaya Lakshmi, M.G. Vineela, G. Varapriya, CH. Suneetha

Abstract: Now a day's satellite image processing plays a major role. By using remote sensing technique, we can classify the satellite images like LISS (Linear image self-scanner), LANDSAT satellite image by using ERDAS imagine software. By using ERDAS imagine software, the classification of an satellite images will take more time. Rather than ERDAS imagine software we can use NEURAL NETWORKS in MATLAB software for classifying the satellite images by using the corresponding code with respect to the image by simply changing the file name. This paper includes the method like supervised and classification by using ERDAS imagine software and MATLAB code. The aim of this projects is to realize the image classification using NEURAL NETWORKS.

Keywords : Image Processing, MATLAB software, Supervised classification, hyper spectral satellite image.

I. INTRODUCTION

Remote sensing is defined as the collection of data and modifying pictures by using enhancement and restoration techniques.

Stages of Remote Sensing:

1.Emission of electromagnetic radiations from sun.
2. The energy can be transmitted from sun to the surface of the earth.
3. Electromagnetic rays from sun will interact with the earth's surface then it will get reflected and transmitted to the remote sensor.
4. The transmitted energy will be analyzed.

Revised Manuscript Received on May 30, 2020.

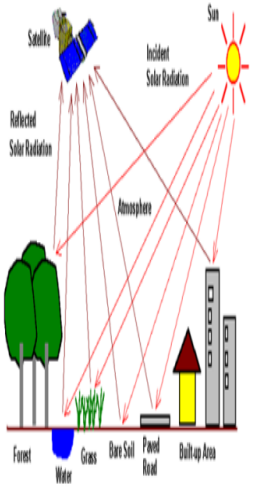

Fig 1: Stages of Remote Sensing

By using platforms, we can collect the data.
It can be classified into 3 types. They are
1.ground-based platform
2.airborne platform
3.satellite platform

1.1 Ground based platforms:

This type of platforms primarily located on the ground. Some of these platforms are placed at certain height with the help of the ground. Hence it is known as ground-based

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 07 Issue: 03 | Mar 2020 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

WOMEN'S SAFETY SYSTEM USING IOT

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[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Bapatla

[2,3,4,5,6]U.G Scholars, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Bapatla

Abstract - Today in the current global scenario, women are facing many problems like women's Harassment. We propose to have a System which is the integration of multiple devices, Hardware comprises of Portable system that endlessly communicates with a sensible phone that has access to the web. This paper covers descriptive details about the design and implementation of "System". The System consists of an Arduino UNO, GSM module (SIM900A), GPS module(Neo-6M), IoT module(ESP8266), Accelerometer Sensor(ADXL345), Buzzer, Panic Button, LCD . In this project, when a woman senses danger she has to press the Panic Button of the device. Once the system is activated, it tracks the current location using GPS (Global Positioning System) and sends an emergency message using GSM (Global System for Mobile communication) to the registered mobile number and nearby police station. IoT module is used to track the location continuously and update it into the webpage. Accelerometer Sensor can detect when she would fall, the buzzer is used as an alarm to alert the nearby people so that they may understand that someone is in need. The main advantage of this project is that this device can be carried everywhere since it is small and also provides safety to Women.

Keywords: Arduino UNO, GSM, GPS, Accelerometer sensor, Panic Button.

1. INTRODUCTION:

2. HARDWARE DESCRIPTION:

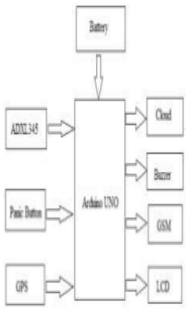

Fig-1: Block diagram

2.1 Arduino:

It is a board based microcontroller on ATmega328P. It has a 16 MHz quartz crystal, 14 digital input/output pins, a USB connection, a power jack. It has a reset button. Simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable get started with AC to DC connection. A typical ARDUINO UNO board can be used for many applications based on the coded program. "UNO" was opted to record

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-10, August 2020

A System and Method for Detection of Obstacles on Moving Vehicles on Either Side 360^0

Dipak Ranjan Jana, Turaka Sowmya, M.Leela Priyanka, N.V.Bhargavi, P.Sannihitha, P.Sandhya

Abstract-This work provides information to determine the sudden hazardous living or non-living materials in front of vehicles on either side, i.e.180 degree across will indicate the drivers for stopping the vehicles automatically with ANDON and BUZZER. Then the vehicle will automatically turn on either side safely. For Sudden detection of obstacles, specifically waterfall at certain height, rock rolling down, landslides, earthquake, animals, abnormal things and tree fallen on the road 90 degree on either side. ANDON and BUZZER system is for visual indication along with voice monitoring for indication to front and back vehicles. Successful display of distance and identified object will be displayed in the LCD. The mainly used components for this project are the use of preventing and corrective action through ARDUINO MEGA, ULTRASONIC SENSORS, VIBRATION SENSOR SW-420 and LDR MODULE.

Keywords-ANDON and BUZZER, Embedded, Landslides.

LINTRODUCTION

Road accidents (RA) are responsible for 1.2 million deaths worldwide each year. RA will become the third largest contributor to the global burden of diseases after Ischemic Heart Diseases (IDA) and depression. So, we conducted retrospective study on road accidents in the hilly and highway areas. The problem of accident is very acute in highway and hilly areas transportation due to sudden moving or stationary objects approaching in front /left/right while driving. We identified landslides, sudden rock rolling, and rainfall on NH-229 on the Bhalukpong road, NH-29 (Connecting Assam and Nagaland) and NH-39 (Dimapur-Kohima). Here, the landslides, cloudburst, rock rolling happens all of a sudden and cannot be predicted, due to which many people lost their lives. It has been also noticed that while driving in NH-29, sudden approach of animals are seen due to which many accidents occur. To find out the sudden waterfall (or) ice burg fall on the road (or) sudden appearance of a huge amount of water with a height over the

Sudden earthquake (or) landslide will be detected. In this Universe, now a days there occur a sudden problem due to act of God such as landslides, rock rolling, fall of Ice burgs, earth quakes on road. To eliminate this problem, we have used different type of embedded devices, which gives prior information, so that not only it gives corrective action but also it gives the preventive action.

Fig.1 : Animals block the moving vehicle

Fig.2 : Accident due to Tree-fallen

Fig.3 : Ice Bergs


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International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 07 Issue: 03 | Mar 2020 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

REMOTE HEALTH MONITORING, HOME AUTOMATION AND ALARM SYSTEM USING RASPBERRY PI

R Lavanya[1], A Mallika[2], K Deepika[3], G Swetha[4], M Divya[5], D Keerthana[6]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics And Communication Engineering, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Bapatla
[2,3,4,5,6]U.G Scholars, Department of Electronic And Communication Engineering, Bapatla Women's Engineering College Bapatla

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Abstract - Now a day's people are busy with their schedules. Due to an irregular lifestyle, the health hazard is not an age-dependent factor in recent days. They have no time for regular health checkups. Doctors suggest the elderly and ill patients who are not in hospitals, for periodic checkups but it is a wastage of time for a simple health checkup and spending a lot of money. For this problem we find a solution using IoT. IoT is an internet-connected thing that can collect and share data. There are many things present in our daily life. These things sense and collect data and send to the internet. This data can be accessible by other things also. This project proposes the remote real-time health monitoring of patients from home only. Which monitors the vital parameters of the patient such as temperature, heartbeat, blood pressure, respiration rate using sensors that are connected to Raspberry pi. The unique part of this proposed system is all these vital parameters are sending SMS to the doctor. Another advantage of this system is it occupies less space and also creates the optimum surrounding as per the patient's health condition.

Key Words: Heartbeat sensor, Respiration sensor, Blood pressure sensor, Temperature sensor, Raspberry Pi, Internet of things.

1. INTRODUCTION

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Jayeeta Saha has demonstrated a health monitoring

International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)
ISSN: 2277-3878 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-1, May 2020

Automatic wireless Monitoring and Controlling of Greenhouse using multiple sensors

T.Jyothirmai, P.Sireesha, P.Anusha, M.Venkata Padma, N.Vasavi, R.Lavanya

Abstract: Many parameters like temperature, soil moisture, light intensity, Humidity, Carbon dioxide (CO2) leads to the healthy growth of plants in greenhouse environment. Observing only few of those leads to improper growth of plants and minimize the yields. Every grower cannot visit the field and observe the parameters continuously. In order to monitor the parameters and give the approximate control to the greenhouse, we proposed this system. This system continuously monitors the plants and communicate the information to the grower through wireless Sensor Network (WSN), thus reducing the risk of staying at the field. The proposed system has three stations - Transmitter Station (TS), Control Station (CS), and Communication Station (CMS). The ZigBee plays a major role by enabling communication between the three stations. This implementation supports the farmers to simplify the management and to increase the crop production. The overall system has shown the benefits in price, volume, and strength.

Keywords: Greenhouse Environment, Wireless Sensor Network, ZigBee

I. INTRODUCTION

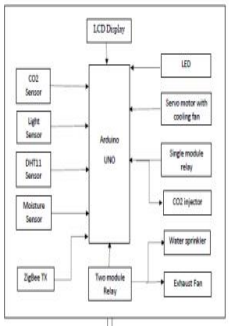
A greenhouse is structure with different types of transparent materials such as a glass or plastic materials. These structures range in small size from low cost industrialized sized buildings. The plants are created in adequate condition, particularly in some nations where the atmosphere is in troublesome conditions.

The framework can screen up these parameters namely light, soil moisture, carbon dioxide (CO2), humidity, and soil temperature. In this framework we design the system with multiple sensors for wireless monitoring and controlling of field.

The framework has four sensors and exchange information with the control station using ZigBee module. The transmission of data between the control station and the communication station uses a ZigBee module.

Wireless sensor network has the advantage of low cost, small size, flexibility the network application sensors. The framework has three sections they are transmitter station, control station and communication station.

II. BLOCK DIAGRAM



Manuscript received on April 02, 2020.
Revised Manuscript received on April 15, 2020.

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ISSN 2347 - 3983
Volume 8. No. 10, October 2020
International Journal of Emerging Trends in Engineering Research
Available Online at http://www.warse.org/IJETER/static/pdf/file/ijeter878102020.pdf
https://doi.org/10.30534/ijeter/2020/878102020

Generation of Electricity Using Hydrogen Fuel Cells

Kallakunta Ravi Kumar[1], Dr. Dipak Ranjan Jana[2], Suneetha Emmela[3], Emmela Sumalatha[4], A V Mutyalamma[5]
[1]Department of ECE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, India, ravi.engg38@kluniversity.in
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ABSTRACT

The climatic changes that are becoming visible today are the major challenges for the Global Research Community. Electricity generation is the process of generating electric power from the sources of primary energy, which is found in nature. The main aim of this work is to use hydrogen as an alternative source of energy. Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the Universe and thus, it is a never-ending source of energy. It is an energy carrier, which stores and delivers energy in the usable form, which can be produced from various domestic resources such as fossil fuels like natural gas and coal, biomass and water electrolysis. Also, Hydrogen fuel cell technology represents the alternative solutions for future clean energy systems. In the proposed work, hydrogen is converted into electric energy by using fuel cells, which do not produce any toxic gases. Fuel cells directly convert the chemical energy in hydrogen into electricity with pure water and potentially useful heat, as the only by-products. The proposed work also includes the current technologies used for hydrogen production from steam reforming, partial oxidation, auto-thermal processing and photoelectrolysis process.

produce power for an electric motor as well as directly producing electricity in place of a generator. In both the cases, they facilitate the replacement of a gasoline or diesel engine. Also, fuel cells do not produce any greenhouse gases or air pollutants. The product of the chemical reaction is only water and a small amount of heat. Fuel cells are mainly used as power sources in remote locations like spacecraft, remote weather stations, large parks, communication centres, rural locations such as research stations, military applications etc. The fuel cell system running on hydrogen is very compact and light weight. The annual production of hydrogen is estimated to be around 55million tons with its consumption increasing by approximately 6% every year. At the end of October 2019, there were around 80 fuel cell power plants operating in the United States with a total of 190MegaWatts of electric generation capacity. Both the electrolytic and plasma processes are highly efficient for hydrogen production, but these are considered as energy intensive processes.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To increase the electrical efficiency and durability of

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-10, August 2020

Detection and Prevention of Wheel Unbalancing and Tire Burst in Moving Vehicles

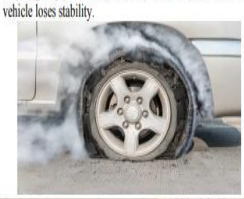
Dipak Ranjan Jana, Sumalatha Emmela, Ch.Monika, D.Archana, K.Thulasi Priya, K.Yamini

ABSTRACT- *Fatal accidents are increasing day-by-day due to the failure of wheel bearing, unbalancing of wheel and tyre bursting due to increase in the temperature. Bearing is the most important mechanical device on which the wheel performance of a vehicle depends. Lack of proper periodic maintenance of the bearing leads to the failure of bearing, which results in wheel misalignment. Hence, tyres with wheels come out from the axial in moving condition, which results in accidents. Bearing failure can also be due to bearing buckling, scratches, nicks, discoloration, corrosion and crack. This can be due to lack of lubrication or overheating etc. Also due to improper tyre pressure, harsh braking and increase in the temperature of the tyre, tyre gets heated up causing tyre bursting which leads to fatal accidents. The main objective is to detect tyre temperature and wheel alignment deviation, thereby providing indication through audio-visual system which prevents accidents of the vehicle and the driver from an injury or death. Hence, we have used ARDUINO UNO, ULTRASONIC SENSOR, LEDS, DHT-11 SENSOR and BUZZER.*

KEYWORDS: *Wheel Bearing, Unbalancing, Maintenance, Alignment*

I.INTRODUCTION

This paper focuses on a new idea to prevent vehicle accidents due to tyre bursts and wheel misalignment. Tyre bursts are common on highways where vehicles move at very high speeds which lead to fatal crashes when the vehicle loses stability.



The new design prevents this stability loss due to improper tyre pressure [1], harsh braking and increase in temperature by providing an indication. There is no need for the driver to get panic as the vehicle will be completely stable.

This will completely avoid accidents and provides safety for the passengers. Similarly, wheel misalignment due to bearing failure is common. By providing an indication to the driver to stop the vehicle, prevention of driver from an injury or death can be done successfully. Also, the damage being done to the vehicle can be avoided.

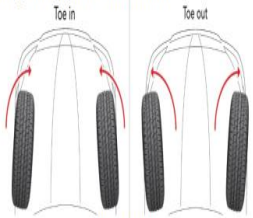


Fig 2: Wheel Misalignment

II.RELATED WORKS

Ryosuke Matsuzaki et al. discussed the key technologies of intelligent tires focusing on sensors and wireless data transmission. Intelligent tires are smart tires equipped with sensors for monitoring air pressure, applied strain, temperature, acceleration, wheel loading, friction and tread wear which improve the reliability of tires and tire control systems such as Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS) [2].

S Patwardhan et al. presented the scenario of tire blow out and its effects on lateral control of automobiles in Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems (IVHS) environment [3].

Mulla Minaz et al. proposed a TPMS system (Tyre

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International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-8, June 2020

Accident Detection and Elegant Rescue System using Android-Real Time Location Tracking

K. Bhavani, Suneetha Emmela, K. Gowthami, M. Sandhya Rani, B. Deepika

Abstract: *The measure of accidents happening in India are developing a tiny bit at a time. Crisis reaction time is inconceivably major, when it fuses occasions, for example, vehicle episodes. Most of the human lives are being lost thinking about road troubles. Quantifiable Analysis shows that in the event that we rot only 1-minute in mishap reaction time that can develop odds of sparing a person's life up to 6percent. Among all the occurrence cases, some can be constrained by taking certain preventive measures and some can be spared by giving a concise data to the misfortune's family. This work region work helps the misfortunes by giving some concise ramifications to their particular relatives furthermore perceives the guideline driver of the mishap. That is, either the disaster is intoxicated or fire setback has occurred, and so on. In like manner the proposed framework gives the constant zone following.*

Keywords: *Emergency victim, Emergency responder, Sensors, Tracking real-time location.*

I. LINTRODUCTION

The pace of occasion of setbacks in India has been growing immediately, when meandered from the latest unmistakable confirmation. India positions first in street misfortune passing's over the world, as revealed by the world street estimations, 2019. The age pack 25-30 was the most powerless towards death by street mishaps. Fig.1 gives the comparison of injuries and fatal deaths occurred in the years 2018 and 2019.

Accident Rate	Major injuries	Fatalities
JAN-JULY 2018	7,526	5,559
JAN-JULY 2019	6,522	2,979

Fig. 1. Comparison of Road Accidents in 2018 and 2019

So as to diminish the event of mishaps, we need to guarantee the vehicle area GPS beacon in business vehicles and driving test systems at RTOs. Likewise, amendment of back spots in parkways and fixing crash boundaries ought to be finished. There are 17 individuals who bite the dust each hour because of the street mishaps out of which 4 individuals pass on consistently in light of not wearing head protectors. There exist numerous frameworks which can recognize the area of the mishap, yet the fundamental drawback of those frameworks is that they couldn't distinguish the main driver of the mishap. Consequently, mishaps happen more than once because of similar missteps done by people. This work area work in like manner reduces the fire incidents by forewarning the people whenever they get the opportunity of escaping.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The principle thought behind this exploration work is to structure and execute a mechanized framework that utilizes a PDA to identify vehicle mishaps. And afterward to report it to the closest accessible responders in order to decrease the causalities however much as could be expected. Likewise, this framework assists with diminishing fatalities by diminishing the reaction time of crisis administrations like Fire Brigade, Police Department and Medical crisis administrations. Arduino assumes a fundamental job in the plan of framework. As the work done here is primarily implanted based, which utilizes both equipment and programming with a particular application, Arduino is for the most part favored as it is the reasonable segment. It is the most significant device to identify the mishaps and ready individuals during the crisis conditions [6]. GSM is used to follow the live domain of the individual being suggested. By

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International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)
Volume 4 Issue 3, April 2020 Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 - 6470

Implementation of D Flip-Flop using CMOS Technology

K. Srilatha[1], B. Pujitha[2], M. V. Sirisha[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, [2]UG Scholar,
[1,2]Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
[1,2]Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

In this paper, D flip-flop has been designed and layout simulated using 32nm technology. This schematic of d flip flop has been designed using and its equivalent layout is created using Micro wind tools. The performance has been Analysed and compared in terms of area and power and delay. These proposed circuits are investigated in terms of area and power consumption and delay.

KEYWORDS: *Dflipflop, layouts, MICROWIND and DSCH software*

How to cite this paper: K. Srilatha | B. Pujitha | M. V. Sirisha "Implementation of D Flip-Flop using CMOS Technology" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-4 | Issue-3, April 2020, pp.624-626, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd30554.pdf

IJTSRD30554

1. INTRODUCTION

In VLSI technology the several past and years silicon CMOS technology has become a dominant fabrication process for relatively high performance and cost-effective VLSI circuits. The VLSI technology first transistor was developed by William B. Hackey in 1947. The integrated circuits are developed by the year 1960 and mainly there are four

2. DESIGN ANALYSIS:

There are three sources of power dissipation in CMOS digital circuits. The first one is due to signal transistor, the second one is due to the leakage current and the last one is due to short circuit current which flows directly from the supply terminal to the ground. High leakage current places the most significant role of contributor in the power dissipation of


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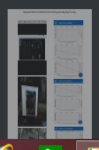

International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)
ISSN: 2278-3075 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-6, April 2020

Background Subtraction Method based Smart Parking System using Image Processing

M.Bhavani, S. Navya Sri, M. Venkata sumathi, T. Venkata Bhargavi, K.Mounika, P.Hema, V.Mounika

Abstract: *Now a day's population is increasing day by day. Due to increase in population usage of vehicles and the traffic at parking lot also increases. For this reason getting a parking spot is very difficult and time consuming for the car drivers. So to reduce this difficulty we are proposing a system called "Baground subtraction method based smart parking system using image processing". This paper is mainly concerned to develop smart parking system on a credit card sized computer and camera is fitted at a parking lot to show availability of a parking place. The image processing can be performed on a Raspberry pi interface with Things view cloud platform through an API to detect cars. Rasperry Pi posts data to the Things view cloud, Showing that the internet of things(IOT) based parking system. Availability of parking slot can be viewed in drivers mobile and they can book the parking slot from their mobile by using an app.*

Keywords : Raspberry pi, Image Processing, Car detection, Background Subtraction, Availability of parking slot.

I. INTRODUCTION

The worlds urban population is increasing rapidly and it is expected to exceed more than five billions. Most of the urban growth will take place in developing regions particularly in smart cities. Currently, over half the global population live in cities for moneymaking and to lead a luxury life which increases the pollution and traffic conditions at parking spaces.

In heavy populated cities which become more problematic. Mostly in public places few parking slots lead drivers to put huge effort and time taking process to park their vehicles. The limited parking area is still to be decided problem. Enhance parking lots is one solution to minimize the problem.

But for Enhancing parking lots we have to use large number of sensors or image processing. Image processing can be used in enhancing but is kept under the control of light. But by using sensors in the parking area system will easily detect non-vehicles but are counted as vehicle objects.

Identifying empty parking slots is the main task for smart parking system but by using sensors reliability in identifying the empty slots is less and also by using image processing system becomes less accurate due to shadows.

To reduce the above mentioned problems we use background subtraction method for detecting vehicles and identifying empty spaces in a parking lot. By fixing the pi camera and lights at parking lot we can reduce shadow problems and also we can produce high accuracy in detecting empty slots.

The application of Background Subtraction method for detecting vehicles and empty spaces in parking area using smartphone application is discussed in this paper. We also enquired experimentally and tested different camera view angles for accurate results. We present the use of this method on still images from a single camera node. It is scalable for use with large parking facilities.

II. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIRED

Hardware Required:

Revised Manuscript Received on April 30, 2020.
* Correspondence Author


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International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT)
ISSN: 2249 – 8958 (Online), Volume-9 Issue-5, June 2020

Smart Agriculture to Measure Humidity, Temperature, Moisture, Ph. and Nutrient Values of the Soil using IoT

Asadi Venkata Mutyalamma, Gopisetty Yoshitha, Althi Dakshyani, Bachala Venkata Padmavathi

Abstract: *Smart Agriculture now-a-days reducing various problems in farming. Farmers get required information and relative data to monitor the plants growth by the use of "INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)", which connects the different sensors, actuators and other embedded devices. To provide quality crops based on soil nutrient level and its moisture content along with Ph. factor, also been maintained. Hence, in this project all those parameters are detected and controlled with the help of micro controller. Humidity sensor to detect the moisture content, where colour sensor is used to determine the percentage of soil nutrients (N_2, P4 &K). It will analyse soil nutrient content present in soil at real time and Ph. sensor is used to determine the Ph value of the soil. Monitrring of these it provides the proper fertility to the soil depending upon the soil nutrients. GSM is used to display the information to the farmers. Thus it reduces the growing of husk in terms of wastage and thereby getting good quality and healthy crops.*

Keywords: *Internet of Things, Soil sensor, Ph sensor, Moisture sensor, Colour sensor and embedded system.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Plants [5] play a crucial role in the survival of human life in such a way that they provide oxygen when we need it. Meanwhile, Agriculture is also a beneficiary factor for living beings because it forms the basis for food security. To get a better crop, the most important things that should be there in the land that has accurate fertilizer, better irrigation facilities and best methods for cultivation. An adequate amount of fertilizer can help plants to produce better yield and quantity to meet the needs of world economy that is increasing the raise in need of food and its production. Over 58% of the rural population depends on agriculture for their livelihood and its export constitutes 10% of the country's

This project is a smart farming system based on IoT (Internet of Things) which has brought changes to every field of common man's life by making everything smart and intelligent. This project aims to innovate a smart IOT based agriculture guides the farmers by the updated data like Temperature, Moisture, Humidity, pH value and Nutrient detection of soil which will enable them to do smart farming and increases the overall productivity of crops. Thus, it makes the farmers yield good profits and produce crops. This project proposed using Arduino technology, a breadboard with different sensors and live data will feed to the Farmers mobile phones via, SMS.

II. LITERACY SURVEY

Most of the farmers[4] and land managers have the soil analyzed for finding Nutrients, Temperature and other parameters of the soil. Throughout the 1990s, people used to test and analyze the soil physically to measure the soil parameters. It is very difficult and time taking process and also not accurate. At present, IOT technology helps to monitor and analyze the basic parameter of the soil based on the sensing. Soil consists of weathered rock fragments, organic matters, and Minerals. It provides a "Home" for countless microorganisms and plant roots. Its depth varies from few inches to several feet. Soil provides water, Nutrients, suitable minerals and physical support for the plants. Roots located in the soil are primary resources for getting nutrients from the dead cells, tissues and minerals present in the soil. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water (H_2O) are the basic sources for the life of plant.

This project evaluated the variations of wired

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ISSN 2347 - 3983

Volume 8. No. 10, October 2020

International Journal of Emerging Trends in Engineering Research

Available Online at http://www.warse.org/IJETER/static/pdf/file/ijeter878102020.pdf

https://doi.org/10.30534/ijeter/2020/878102020

Generation of Electricity Using Hydrogen Fuel Cells

Kallakunta Ravi Kumar[1], Dr. Dipak Ranjan Jana[2], Suneetha Emmela[3], Emmela Sumalatha[4], A V Mutyalamma[5]

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ABSTRACT

The climatic changes that are becoming visible today are the major challenges for the Global Research Community. Electricity generation is the process of generating electric power from the sources of primary energy, which is found in nature. The main aim of this work is to use hydrogen as an alternative source of energy. Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the Universe and thus, it is a never-ending source of energy. It is an energy carrier, which stores and delivers energy in the usable form, which can be produced from various domestic resources such as fossil fuels like natural gas and coal, biomass and water electrolysis. Also, Hydrogen fuel cell technology represents the alternative solutions for future clean energy systems. In the proposed work, hydrogen is converted into electric energy by using fuel cells, which do not produce any toxic gases. Fuel cells directly convert the chemical energy in hydrogen into electricity with pure water and potentially useful heat, as the only by-products. The proposed work also includes the current technologies used for hydrogen production from steam reforming, partial oxidation, auto-thermal processing and photoelectrolysis process.

Key words: Hydrogen fuel cells, Electrolysis, Fuel cell technology, Electricity generation

produce power for an electric motor as well as directly producing electricity in place of a generator. In both the cases, they facilitate the replacement of a gasoline or diesel engine. Also, fuel cells do not produce any greenhouse gases or air pollutants. The product of the chemical reaction is only water and a small amount of heat. Fuel cells are mainly used as power sources in remote locations like spacecraft, remote weather stations, large parks, communication centres, rural locations such as research stations, military applications etc. The fuel cell system running on hydrogen is very compact and light weight. The annual production of hydrogen is estimated to be around 55million tons with its consumption increasing by approximately 6% every year. At the end of October 2019, there were around 80 fuel cell power plants operating in the United States with a total of 190MegaWatts of electric generation capacity. Both the electrolytic and plasma processes are highly efficient for hydrogen production, but these are considered as energy intensive processes.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To increase the electrical efficiency and durability of various fuel cells used for power production.
- To reduce the cost to a level competitive with conventional technologies

JES
Journal of Engineering Sciences

Vol 11, Issue 3, MARCH / 2020
ISSN NO:0377-9254

Dual Filter Based Images Fusion Algorithm for CT and MRI Medical images

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ABSTRACT: In this our methodology depends on two filters the first is the laplacian filter and the subsequent one is the guided filter, here the laplacian filter is utilized for denoising the detailed coefficients and the subsequent filter guided filter is utilized for refinement of both approximation and detailed coefficients of computer tomography(CT) and magnetic resonance imaging(MRI). In this first both the input image were converted in to frequency domain by utilizing wavelet transform then we acquired approximation coefficient and detailed coefficient and another two coefficient of computer tomography(CT) and magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) . Images Presently two weight maps are acquired after the procedure of comparison. The comparison is done between the two approximation coefficients and two detailed coefficients and dependent on this coefficients guided filter is planned. Here guided filter will manage a image relating to the weighted maps and the weight maps are smoothed based on guided filter and this is mainly utilized as an

I.INTRODUCTION

Fundamentally clinical diagnosis utilizes two kinds of techniques.one is CT and another is MRI[1]. The principle goal of the CT is to examine the human body. The CT check gives differential outspread ingestion and densities relying upon the X-beams. X-beams comprises of delicate tissues and hard tissues . Hard tissues has high thickness of resolution and soft tissues has low thickness resolution.

CT gives the data about the lung analysis and interestial lung diseases. For this CT filter utilizes high thickness of resolution. X-ray gives the data about the apprehensive system, muscle, feet by utilizing low thickness of resolution. The CT and MRI strategies are entirely unexpected to each other. For instance CT filtering utilizes both delicate and hard tissues and MRI utilizes just delicate tissues[2]. The CT and MRI strategies will intertwine the images of new patient. The fused image will gives the data about the size, location and state of the image. The main goal

Journal of Information and Computational Science *ISSN: 1548-7741*

A NOVEL EXTENSION OF THE CLASSICAL CONTEXTUAL MULTI-ARMED BANDIT WITH BCTS ALGORITHM FOR ONLINE LEARNING IN ONLINE AI RELATED SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence is the wisdom displayed by computers, unlike the actual intelligence exhibited by humans and animals. However, in certain situations, electronic incentives may not be the only driving criterion, because there are external restrictions and/or goals placed by laws, beliefs, desires or ethical standards. We detail a novel online agent that learns about a set of behavioral limitations through observation and uses these learned limitations as a guide when making decisions in an online setting while still being reactive to reward feedback. To characterize this specialist, we propose to embrace a novel augmentation to the classical con-textual multi-armed bandit setting and we give another calculation called Behavior Constrained Thompson Sampling (BCTS) that takes into account web based learning while at the same time complying with exogenous constraints. Our specialist learns a constrained strategy that actualizes the watched behavioral constraints exhibited by an instructor operator and afterward utilizes this constrained arrangement to control the prize based online investigation and abuse. We portray the upper bound on the normal lament of the contextual bandit calculation that underlies our operator and furnishes a contextual analysis with true information in two application areas. Our analyses show that the planned specialist can act inside the arrangement of behavior constraints without altogether debasing its general prize presentation.

KEYWORDS:
Behavior Constrained Thompson Sampling, Artificial intelligence, classical contextual multi-armed bandit, the Behavior Constrained Contextual Bandits Problem.

I. INTRODUCTION

In online decision-making environments, an individual may choose one of many potential acts, watchman gathering may need a film recommender framework (the agent) t to not prescribe specific

International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology

Adsorption of Cr (VI) From Polluted Water Using Activated Carbon Prepared From Lagenaria Siceraria

O. Sreedevi, K. Ravindhranath

Abstract

The action of performing charcoal was from an idea of removal of chromium from polluted water in present days. The absorption characteristics of charcoal come from Lagenaria Siceraria plant stems for removal of chromium from polluted solutions. In surface chemistry the characteristics of absorbed substances were a structure of analysis by FTIR, SEM- EDAX, and XRD. An adsorption experiment has been performed in order to increase initial concentration, PH, in absorbed substances and contact time for removal process. The metal ion has PH dependent to a lesser elongation, ionic strength. A structure of data that is moving continuously was found to follow pseudo- second order of a data structure model. In thermodynamics the scope of an activity such as activation enthalpy, activation entropy, activation Gibbs free energy, and


Load and Energy Aware Adaptive
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To get future Google Chrome updates, you'll need Windows 10 or later. This computer is using Windows 8.1.
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Load and Energy Aware Adaptive Zone Routing Protocol for MANET
N. Kavitha, Dr. V. Srinivasa rao, Dr. B. Chandramohan
Pdf
How to Cite
Dr. B. Chandramohan, N. K. D. V. S. rao,. (2020). Load and Energy Aware Adaptive Zone Routing Protocol for MANET. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 29(3), 4465 - 4477. Retrieved from http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/5335
More Citation Formats
Issue
Vol. 29 No. 3 (2020)
Section
Abstract
In Mobile Ad Hoc Networks (MANET), during zone based routing, the zone radius should be adaptively varied depending on the overhead, energy consumption and packet reception rate. The load of the border nodules needs to be considered. This research work proposes Load and Energy Aware Adaptive Zone Routing Protocol (LEA-AZRP). In this protocol, zone leader is selected based on the nodule load. Then the proactive routing is applied within each zone and reactive or on-demand route discovery is applied across the zones. The zone radius is adjusted depending on the packet reception rate and data delivery time. Based on the relative mobility of the nodule, load and residual energy, the zone leader selection and zone construction are processed.
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Journal of Critical Reviews

ISSN- 2394-5125 Vol 7, Issue 4, 2020

Review Article

FUZZY BASED SCHEDULING AND LOAD BALANCING FOR ZONE ROUTING PROTOCOL (ZRP) IN MOBILE AD HOC NETWORKS

N.Kavitha[1], Dr.V.Srinivasa rao[2] ,Dr. B.Chandramohan[3]

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E-Mail: chandrabhuma@gmail.com

Received: 06.12.2019 *Revised: 08.01.2020* *Accepted: 11.02.2020*

Abstract

This paper proposes Fuzzy based power scheduling and load balancing technique for ZRP in Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET). In this technique, the duty-cycles of the border nodes are adaptively adjusted based on the queue state, predicted residual energy and distance to border nodes. During each round, the nodes are in active state and then enter into the sleep mode based on estimate duty-cycle length. Then the zone leaders (ZL) are adaptively changed whenever its load exceeds.

Keywords: border node, duty cycle, fuzzy, load balancing, power schedule, queue state, residual energy.

Abbreviations: MANET, mobile ad hoc network; ZRP, zone routing protocol; ZL, zone leader.

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.04.109

INTRODUCTION

MANET is a group of active, automated and radio fortified nodes deprived of any substructure. MANET need every single intermediary node to perform as forwarders, getting and advancing data to every another node. This sort of network is commonly positioned in numerous situations in which immediate connectivity turns out to be the on-going need, either in alternative circumstances such as a calamitous emptying condition or in an unplanned gathering for performances [1]. Due to frequent node mobility, network disconnections and link failures are common in this network [2]. Hence, routing becomes a critical job in MANET [3].

ZRP [14] handles issues by combining the best properties of both proactive and reactive routing protocols [4]. But still, many issues exist in ZRP which are to be solved. Data forwarding is performed by each node with maximum power thus ignoring its position in the zone. If the distance between the source and destination node is minimum, it leads to power wastage. On the other hand, if the distance is high, the destination may lie outside the zone radius. While increasing its broadcast attempts to determine the border node, the routing outside the zones. The speed and locations of each node are monitored continuously. This approach results in increased bandwidth utilization, reduced power consumption and less routing overhead.

Nassir Harrag et al [10] have proposed an algorithm Particle swarm optimization (PSO) and ZRP, to adaptively adjust the zone radius of each node. It enhances the performance of ZRP by reducing the delay, increasing the delivery ratio and reducing the control overhead.

A Genetic Zone Routing Protocol (GZRP) was proposed by Sateesh Kumar et al [11]. It applies Genetic algorithm for IERP and BRP components of ZRP. It determines multiple paths to the destination to perform load balancing. GZRP outperforms the existing ZRP to provide scalability and robustness.

An improved ZRP has been proposed by Xueqin Yanga et al [12]. It divides the networks into various clusters and proactively selects the cluster head in each cluster. .

An enhanced IERP has been proposed by Yuria Oigawa et al [13]. The node id of each zone is stored in a Bloom Filter

Dogo Rangsang Research Journal
ISSN : 2347-7180

UGC Care Group I Journal
Vol-10 Issue-07 No. 2 July 2020

ATTENDANCE ANALYSIS USING RASBERRY PI AND K-MEANS

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ABSTRACT: In many organizations, colleges and schools attendance plays a major role. In any organizations calculate the employee's salaries based on the attendance and in the student perspective attendance is important factor to promote to higher classes. But they maintains the attendance manually .this results may increase the manpower and duplication of work. In this paper, to overcome those problems record the attendance and attendance analysis is done automatically using raspberry pi and RFID technology and use fingerprint for authentication.

Fingerprint-based attendance system ensures that there is a minimum fault in gathering attendance and reducethe time and cost required to manage attendance by paper and also reduces human effort and making the process very simpler by using raspberry pi. The timing is set to fingerprint sensor and

Attendance system plays a vital important role in an education system. The student's attendance percentage decreases due to irregularity. This will make a problem of student life. Attendance indicates that the Presence of a person in a school, college and working place. Now-a-days percentage of attendance is the major issue in the education system. To maintain perfect attendance, here we use an automatic mail processing system. In a day to day life, we are using any one of the biometric sensor (face recognition sensor,Iris sensor, thumbprint sensor, brain mapping sensor etc) for the presence of a person like in or out.To avoid the problems with the attendance we are going for biometric sensor using an e-mail. Here we are using a biometric sensor as a thumbprint sensor. After entering into any working place or educational institutions Each and every

Volume 5, Issue 8, August – 2020 International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology
ISSN No:-2456-2165

Data Deduplication Strategies in Cloud Computing

MD. Jareena Begum
B. Haritha

Abstract:- Cloud computing assumes an essential job in the business stage as figuring assets are conveyed on request to clients over the Internet. Distributed computing gives on-request and pervasive access to a concentrated pool of configurable assets, for example, systems, applications, and administrations This guarantees the vast majority of undertakings and number of clients externalize their information into the cloud worker. As of late, secure deduplication strategies have bid extensive interests in the both scholastic and mechanical associations. The primary preferred position of utilizing distributed storage from the clients' perspective is that they can diminish their consumption in buying and keeping up capacity framework.

By the creating data size of appropriated registering, a decline in data volumes could help providers reducing the costs of running gigantic accumulating system and saving power usage. So information deduplication strategies have been proposed to improve capacity effectiveness in cloud stockpiles. Also, thinking about the assurance of delicate documents. Before putting away the records into the cloude stockpile they frequently utilize some encryption calculations to ensure them.In this paper we propose stratagies for secure information deduplication

Keywords:- *Data De-Duplication, Cloud Computing.*

I. INTRODUCTION

- **Cloud:** It is a technology of distributed data processing through internet technology in which some extensible information resources and limits are given as an assistance to number of external customers.

The reimbursement of cloud computing:

- Less IT infrastructure and computer costs for users
- superior execution
- Less preservation issues
- Time to time software updates
- Enhanced compatibility between Operating systems
- endorsement and mending
- High Performance and Scalability
- More storage space ability
- Higher data protection

❖ *Types of Clouds*

There are four distinctive cloud models.

Fig 2

- **Private Cloud:** In this cloud compute components are deployed with in one particular association. This method is often used ,Where the processing assets can be represented, claimed and worked by a similar association for intra-business collaborations.
- **Hamlet cloud:** In this cloud computing resources are applied for a organizations and community .
- **Public Cloud:** This sort of cloud is utilized for company to Consumer type collaborations. Here the registering asset is claimed, administered and worked by government, a scholarly or business group.
- **Hybrid Cloud:** This kind of cloud can be utilized for

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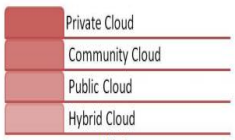

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The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis ISSN NO:0886-9367

A DETAILED MACHINE LEARNING ANALYSIS WITH AUTOMATED CLONE VALIDATION, INTEGRATED CLONE CODE DETECTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACTS

In large software ventures, appropriate source code reuse can make advancement more productive, yet a ton of copy code and mistake code reuse can be a significant reason for troublesome framework upkeep. Productive clone code detection for large undertakings can help deal with the task. Thusly, when a client needs to locate a specific kind of clone in a large undertaking, they should dissect it over and again utilizing different instruments to change the choices. We present learning-based detection procedures where everything for speaking to terms and sections in source code is mined from the store. We assessed our novel learning-based methodology for code clone detection concerning practicality from the perspective of software maintainers. Our code examination bolsters a system, which depends on profound learning, for automatically connecting designs mined at the lexical level with designs mined at the syntactic level. Notwithstanding, the greater part of the clone detection techniques are hard to perform on versatile investigation that changes particularity or affectability as indicated by the kind of clone to be distinguished. In this examination, we propose a clone detection framework dependent on the automatic clone validation. . Lex based symbolic examination models and worldwide arrangement calculation based clone detection models had the option to recognize precise matches as well as different kinds of clones by setting lower bound scores. Utilizing hi[illegible] of the automatic clone validation to kill works that can't be clone up-and-comers ahead of time, arrangement investigation was conceivable in any event, for large tasks, and the execution time was anticipated. For clone capacities, we pictured the

The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis ISSN NO:0886-9367

A DETAILED MACHINE LEARNING ANALYSIS WITH AUTOMATED CLONE VALIDATION, INTEGRATED CLONE CODE DETECTION SYSTEM

VENKATESWARI GAVINI, S KRUPAMAI YENDRAPATI

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ABSTRACTS

In large software ventures, appropriate source code reuse can make advancement more productive, yet a ton of copy code and mistake code reuse can be a significant reason for troublesome framework upkeep. Productive clone code detection for large undertakings can help deal with the task. Thusly, when a client needs to locate a specific kind of clone in a large undertaking, they should dissect it over and again utilizing different instruments to change the choices. We present learning-based detection procedures where everything for speaking to terms and sections in source code is mined from the store. We assessed our novel learning-based methodology for code clone detection concerning practicality from the perspective of software maintainers. Our code examination bolsters a system, which depends on profound learning, for automatically connecting designs mined at the lexical level with designs mined at the syntactic level. Notwithstanding, the greater part of the clone detection techniques are hard to perform on versatile investigation that changes particularity or affectability as indicated by the kind of clone to be distinguished. In this examination, we propose a clone detection framework dependent on the automatic clone validation. . Lex based symbolic examination models and worldwide arrangement calculation based clone detection models had the option to recognize precise matches as well as different kinds of clones by setting lower bound scores. Utilizing hi[illegible] engine automatic clone validation to kill works that can't be clone up-and-comers ahead of time, arrangement investigation was conceivable in any event, for large tasks, and the execution time was anticipated. For clone capacities, we pictured the

Journal of Information and Computational Science *ISSN: 1548-7741*

A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS ON INDUSTRIAL NETWORKING CYBERSECURITY ISSUES BASED ON LI-FI WITH GREEN CLOUD COMPUTING

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Abstract

Industrial networking has numerous issues dependent on the sort of enterprises, data storage, data centers, and cloud computing, and so forth. Green data storage improves the scientific, business, and industrial profile of the networking. Future businesses are searching for cybersecurity arrangements with the ease assets in which the vitality serving is the principal issue in industrial networking. To improve these issues, green data storage will be the need since data centers and cloud computing manages data storage. In this examination, we have chosen to utilize sun powered vitality source and diverse light beams as approaches incorporate a crystal and the Li-Fi procedures. In this methodology, light beams sent through the crystal which permits us to transmit the data with various frequencies. This methodology gives green vitality and most extreme insurance inside the data center. Therefore, I have represented that cloud administrations inside the green data center in industrial networking will accomplish better security with minimal effort vitality through this investigation. Finally, we need to reason that Li-Fi improves the utilization of green vitality and insurance which are points of interest to current and future industrial networking.

Keywords— Green data storage; green cloud computing; Li-Fi; green data center; cybersecurity issues; industrial network.

I. INTRODUCTION

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AN EFFICIENT STUDY ON GRADUATE STUDENTS ACADEMIC PROGRESS PREDICTION IN INDIA USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODOLOGIES

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G Venkateswari
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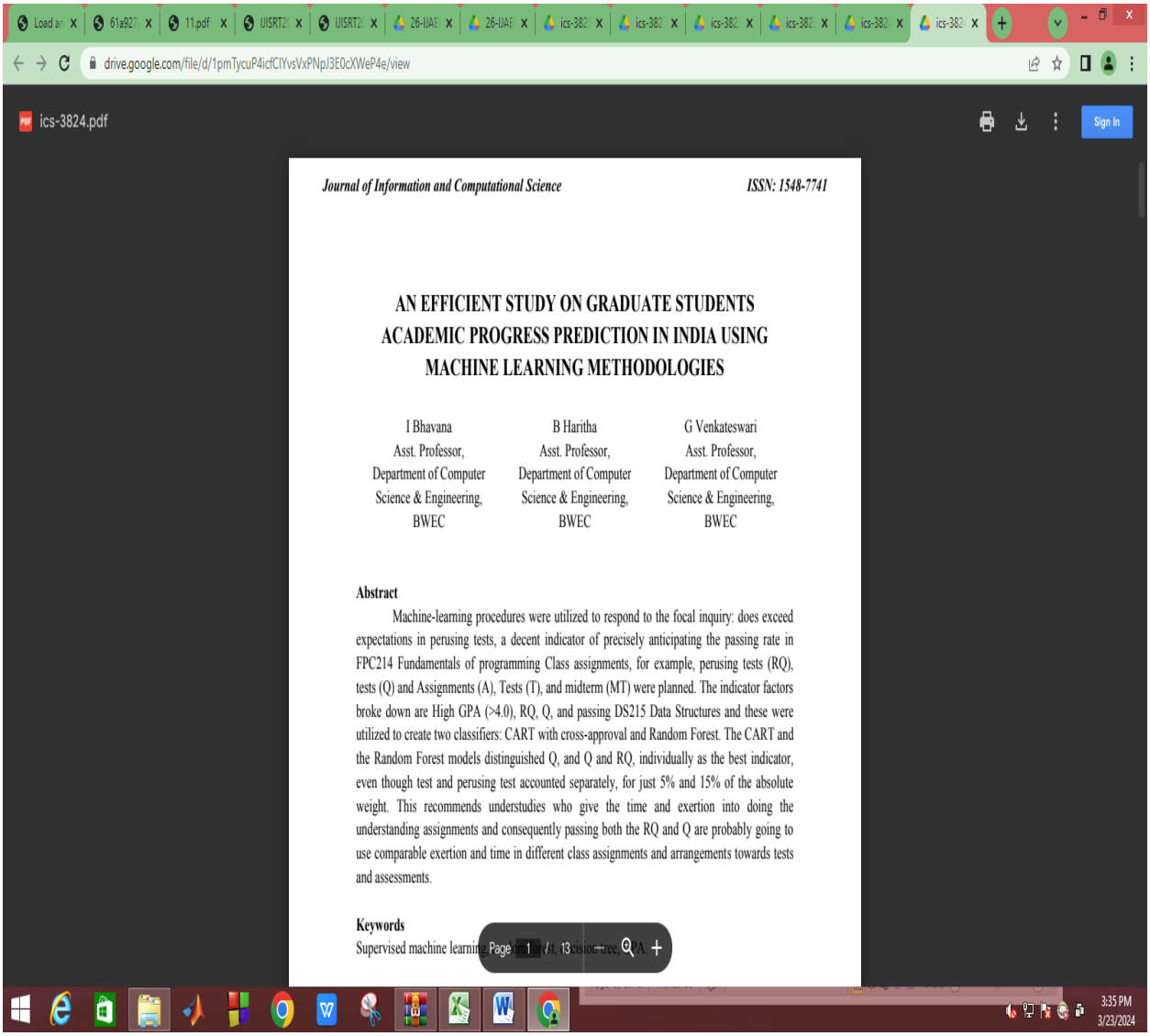
Abstract

Machine-learning procedures were utilized to respond to the focal inquiry: does exceed expectations in perusing tests, a decent indicator of precisely anticipating the passing rate in FPC214 Fundamentals of programming Class assignments, for example, perusing tests (RQ), tests (Q) and Assignments (A), Tests (T), and midterm (MT) were planned. The indicator factors broke down are High GPA (>4.0), RQ, Q, and passing DS215 Data Structures and these were utilized to create two classifiers: CART with cross-approval and Random Forest. The CART and the Random Forest models distinguished Q, and Q and RQ, individually as the best indicator, even though test and perusing test accounted separately, for just 5% and 15% of the absolute weight. This recommends understudies who give the time and exertion into doing the understanding assignments and consequently passing both the RQ and Q are probably going to use comparable exertion and time in different class assignments and arrangements towards tests and assessments.

Keywords

Supervised machine learning, Page 1 of 4, 13cision tree, QA.



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Keywords

Supervised machine learning, Page 1 of 1, 13cision Tree, QA.

International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering ISSN NO : 2249-7455

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PARALLEL FFT PROCESSOR FOR LTE SYSTEM USING RADIX-2

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[6]B. MAHA LAKSHMI

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, we describe a processor architecture tailored to FFT algorithm. The proposed design supports all FFT sizes, namely 128–2048/1536, required by the LTE applications. This architecture is based on the Transport Triggered Architecture, which was customized with a set of function units, designed especially for the application at hand. The processor has been synthesized on a standard cell technology and both energy-efficiency and performance have been evaluated. The proposed system is programmable but shows energy-efficiency comparable to fixed-function ASIC implementations.

KEY WORDS: Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), LongTerm Evolution (LTE), Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), Parallel Architectures, Software-defined Radio (SDR), Transport Triggered Architecture (TTA).

I.INTRODUCTION

same time, the design should be really low-power and low-cost to be useful, since, the main target devices are portable consumer electronics such as mobile-(smart-)phones, laptops, etc. On the other hand, business models require flexible programmable implementations.

An important use case is SDR, where SW implementation of several radios, one of them typically being LTE, should be supported on top of a shared HW platform. Therefore, in SDR, even wider range of FFT sizes need to be supported under even tighter requirements. Thus, there is a great demand for efficient, very high-speed implementation of FFTs of various sizes, including the sizes that are not powers of two. There is a vast amount of

International Journal of Engineering and Techniques - Volume 5 Issue 2, Mar-Apr 2019

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Implementation of Digital power saver

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1(Assistant Professor,Department Of ECE, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Bapatla)
2 (Department Of ECE, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Bapatla)

Abstract:

The main objective of power saver is to reduce overall power consumption at public and private sector.MCS52series89C52 micro controller is used in the construction of power saver. The micro controller operates different loads according to time schedule programmed in EEPROME by reading the data from real time clock (RTC) for time and date. According to the user requirement the time schedule and connected load voltage can be programmed. 20 intervals per day can be used in the operation of each and every load. Different loads can be programmed according to the different timings according to day selection. Day selection is considered as primary. For practical purpose for different voltages with one 300VA transformer are taken. According to the requirement the load input voltages can be altered.

Keywords — Micro-controller, RTC, EEPROM.

I. INTRODUCTION

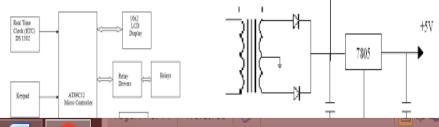
This project is designed to reduce the power consumption for domestic are commercial areas. Micro- controller, RTC, EEPROM and 3 relays are used in this project design. The program is written in the micro controller reads the schedule from EEPROME and operates the channel relays subsequently. Time information from RTC is continuously read by the micro controller and compraes with the EEPROM schedule according to which 3 relays are operated. Any channel can be programmed to ON or OFF at any time.[1]

A. *Requirements of project:*

- Software
  Keil software
- Hardware
  AT 89C52 Micro controller
  RTC
  EEPROM
  Power regulators

The entire electronics component such transistor, integrated circuits, etc generally requires DC for their operation. So AC supply is then stepped down. Now this stepped down AC is converted to DC supply by rectification process. There may be some ripples coming out of rectifying unit bypassed by connecting the capacitor in parallel. Then 12v supply given to the LM7805C51 regulator. Now as micro-controller, LCD module, relays and other certain ICs requires 5V DC supply for their operation we need a regulator uninterrupted 5V DC supply. Every circuit requires power for its operation. Here we require +5v dc to operate Micro-controller, Relays and certain ICs. The supply voltage of 230v ac is step downed to 12v by using the step-down Transformers. As the circuit requires only the dc supply the in fed ac is converted to dc by using the rectifying unit. This block involves production of 5V DC supply for whole circuit. [2]

II. HARDWARE DESCRIPTION:



International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 06 Issue: 03 | Mar 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

APERTURE COUPLED CYLINDRICAL DRA WITH RECTANGULAR PARASITIC ELEMENT FOR GAIN IMPROVEMENT

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G. Divya, Assistant Professor

[1,2] Department of E.C.E, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract: *An aperture coupled cylindrical DRA with rectangular parasitic elements is proposed in this paper. The proposed MIMO system is operating at 7.93GHz frequency. Using ROGERS 3010 as upper substrate and ROGERS 5870 as lower substrate with alumina (99.5%) lossy as DRA material the proposed antenna is designed. The proposed design has improved its performance in parameters like bandwidth and gain in the working frequency range 4 – 8 GHz. It provides high isolation up to 25.69 dB at frequency 7.93GHz. The proposed antenna is used in fixed satellite services which allows users in a specific area to make and receive phone calls.*

Keywords: Parasitic elements, Isolation, Bandwidth, Gain, DRA.

1. INTRODUCTION

require reconfigurable antennas because of various features in terms of frequency, radiation pattern, VSWR that provide to improve overall system performance [3]. Recent studies on DRA's have indicated the DRA's have some intriguing advantages such as wider bandwidth and lower loss compared to Micro strip antenna [4]. Parasitic elements in DRA antennas have been investigated from the view point of increasing the gain of the antenna [5]. [6] In this paper parasitic elements are placed next to the fed DR, which are usually of different same dielectric constants of same sizes. However, [7] illustrates the concept of gain enhancement by using parasitic elements in an H – plane asymmetric by placing parasitic elements on one side of active elements. A

Published in Journal

Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education [JASRAE] (Vol:16/ Issue: 6)
DOI: 10.29070/JASRAE

Authors:
K. Krishna Kumari*,

Subjects:
Multidisciplinary Academic Research

Year: May, 2019
Volume: 16 / Issue: 6
Pages: 1907 - 1911 (5)
Publisher: Ignited Minds Journals
Source:
E-ISSN: 2230-7540
DOI:
Published URL:
http://ipublisher.in/p/231993
Published On: May, 2019

Article Details

A Study on the Writing Skills of Toni Morrison | *Original Article*

— K. Krishna Kumari*, in *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education* | *Multidisciplinary Academic Research*

ABSTRACT:

Toni Morrison uses a language full of metaphors and images to present the patriarchal oppression in her books. In an interview with Nellie Y. McKay, Morrison observes, –I tend not to explain things very much, but I long for a critic who will know what I mean when I say ‗church' or ‗community,' or when I say ‗ancestor,' or ‗chorus.' Because my books come out of those things and represent how they function in the [B]lack cosmology. Morrison's writing requires that the reader have some knowledge of the African American community and its traditions. For this reason, she does not provide the details she assumes the reader already knows. She wants the reader to intervene, fill in the missing gaps and be able to understand the unwritten words of an oral language. Marc C. Conner argues, –The reader is not told where the conversation is taking place—at a card table, in the kitchen, or over a backyard fence. Morrison leaves spaces for the reader to fill. She knows that there will be ‗holes and spaces' in the text that are caused by writing down an oral language, but Morrison also expects the reader to fill in those gaps with communal knowledge.

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SSRG International Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering (SSRG – IJECE) – Volume 5 Issue 12 – Dec 2018

Design and Implementation of 16-Bit Baugh-Wooley Multiplier

B.Maha Lakshmi, M.Bhavani

Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Bapatla Women's Engineering College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract

In this paper we centered upon the Design and Implementation of 16-bit Baugh-Wooley multiplier . Different electronic gadgets dependent on VLSI innovation have been important to the examination network from a very long while. These incorporate plans for adders and multipliers. This postulation focuses on a multiplication of marked number with two's complement shape, in particular the Baugh-Wooley multiplier and the device for this reason for existing was Xilinx ISE 14.2. The Baugh-Wooley multiplier with its fundamental writing survey and its Mathematical figuring for 16-bit multiplier was given reference to 4-bit engineering as in writing. It very well may be seen that the circuit comprises fundamentally of a few full-adders so a decent full-adder arrangement in Verilog-HDL straightforwardly adds to the productivity of the Baugh-Wooley multiplier. In this way the full-adder can be acknowledged in Xilinx ISE 14.2. At long last we plan in Xilinx and investigate the simulated result . The plan was observed to be proficient than the current structure of multiplier for two's complement numbers.

KEYWORDS *- Baugh-Wooley Multiplier ,Fulladder, VLSI, Xilinx.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Multipliers assume an imperative job in the present verilog programming and different applications. With advances in innovation, numerous Further by consolidating both Modified Baugh-Wooley calculation and Wallace Tree method we can see favorable position of the two calculations in a single multiplier. Anyway with expanding parallelism, the measure of movements between the fractional items and middle of the road wholes to be included will build which may result in diminished speed, increment in silicon region because of anomaly of structure and furthermore expanded power utilization because of increment in interconnect coming about because of complex steering. A multiplier is one of the key equipment obstructs in most DSP frameworks. Typical DSP applications where a multiplier plays an important role include digital filtering, digital communications and spectral analysis.

II. TYPES OF DIGITAL MULTIPLIERS

The multiplier architectures can be generally Classified into following categories:

- Serial multiplier
- Parallel multiplier
- Serial-parallel

A. Serial multiplier

The least troublesome method1 to perform increase is to incorporate arrangement of incomplete items. The successive multipliers use a dynamic development estimation. They are essential in structure in light of the fact that both the operands are


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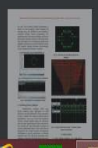

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IFERP
ISSN (Online) 2394-2320
International Journal of Engineering Research in Computer Science and Engineering (IJERCSE)
Vol 5, Issue 3, March 2018

Extensive Survey of Hybrid Routing Protocols in MANET

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[1] kavitha.chundi@gmail.com

Abstract: **- In Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANETs), proactive protocols involve huge storage overhead because of routing table size and reactive or on-demand routing protocols involve high latency. Hybrid routing protocol combines the advantages of both proactive and reactive protocols. Though lot of surveys has been done on hybrid routing protocols on MANET, mostly the survey was on zone routing protocol (ZRP) and its variants. In this paper an extensive survey has been made on hybrid routing protocols in MANET. It classifies the hybrid routing protocols as zone based, multi path based and Ant colony based. It presents the detailed description of each work under each category. A comparison table is also presented with advantages and disadvantages of each work.**

Keywords: **- MANET; Proactive; Reactive and Zone routing protocol.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In mobile ad hoc network (MANET), mobile devices are formed as self-organizing, self-creating and self-administering wireless network. A MANET is a collection of mobile platforms called as nodes that can dynamically be set up anywhere and anytime without using any pre-existing network. It is considered as a self-governing system in which mobile nodes are connected by wireless links and moving randomly. The system may be outside the zone respectively. There are numerous popular hybrid routing approaches for MANET like Zone Routing Protocol (ZRP), Zone-Based Hierarchical Link State Routing Protocol (ZHLS), Dynamic Source Tracing Protocol (DST) and Distributed Dynamic Routing Protocol (DDR) [3].

II. EXISTING SURVEY ON HYBRID ROUTING PROTOCOLS

Lot of survey works have been done related to hybrid


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IOSR Journal of Applied Chemistry (IOSR-JAC)
e-ISSN: 2278-5736.Volume 11, Issue 12 Ver. I (December. 2018), PP 15-20
www.iosrjournals.org

Determination of Olanzapine with DDQ by charge transfer complexaction using UV spectrophotometric method

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[2]*Dept of chemistry, Bapatla womens engineering college, Bapatla, A.P, India*
Corresponding Author: G. Dilli rani

Abstract: *The simple and sensitive spectrophotometric method for the determination of Olanzapine reacts with 1ml of DDQ (2, 3 –dichloro -5, 6-dicylano-1, 4-benzoquinone) by charge –transfer complex method. In this method the drug Olanzapine as n-electron donors with acceptor 2, 3 dichloro-5, 6- dicyano 1,4- benzoquinone (DDQ) to form reddish pink color charge-transfer complexes. This reaction is instantaneous and quantitative. The drug maximum absorbance at 450 nm and Beer's law limit was obeyed at 30-150 µg/ml. The optical characteristics of the proposed method such as molar absorptivity, sandell's sensitivity, slope and intercept were $5.16x10^3$ $L.mole^{-1}$ cm^{-1} , 0.00161 $\mu g.cm^{-2}$,0.0050 and -0.005 the correlation coefficient is 0.9999 for Olanzapine respectively. The developed method was found to be simple, specific, robust, accurate and precise for the determination of Olanzapine.*

Key words: *Olanzpine, chloroform, methanol, DDQ and UV-Spectrophotometric method.*

Date of Submission: 03-12-2018 Date of acceptance: 20-12-2018

I. Introduction

Olanzapine is an atypical antipsychotic, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder [1]. Chemically olanzapine is 2-methyl- 4-(4-methyl1-1-piperazinyl) – 10H- thin (2, 3-b) (1, 5) benzodiazepine. Its trade names are lazed, zypadhera, zappers and molecular formal is C_{17} H_{20} N_4 S and molecular weight is 312.439 olanzapine melting point is 195^0C(383 F) Olanzapine is used for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder [2].

Olanzapine tastes ranging from 2.5 to 20 milligrams. Zyprexa (and generic olanzapine) is available as an orally dis integrating water which rapidly dissolves in salive. It is also available in 10 milligram vials for intramuscular injection.

The principal side effect of olanzapine is weight gain which may be profound in some cases and for associated with dearrangements in the blood lipid sugar profiles. Extrapyramidal side effects may include tremors and muscle rigidity

Various methods have been reported in literature for the estimation of olanzapine and other


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Abstract: *The simple and sensitive spectrophotometric method for the determination of Olanzapine reacts with 1ml of DDQ (2, 3 –dichloro -5, 6-dicylano-1, 4-benzoquinone) by charge –transfer complex method. In this method the drug Olanzapine as n-electron donors with acceptor 2, 3 dichloro-5, 6- dicyano 1,4- benzoquinone (DDQ) to form reddish pink color charge-transfer complexes. This reaction is instantaneous and quantitative. The drug maximum absorbance at 450 nm and Beer's law limit was obeyed at 30-150 µg/ml. The optical characteristics of the proposed method such as molar absorptivity, sandell's sensitivity, slope and intercept were* $5.16x10^3$ *L.mole*$^{-1}$ *cm*$^{-1}$, *0.00161 µg.cm*$^{-2}$ *,0.0050 and -0.005 the correlation coefficient is 0.9999 for Olanzapine respectively. The developed method was found to be simple, specific, robust, accurate and precise for the determination of Olanzapine.*

Key words: *Olanzpine, chloroform, methanol, DDQ and UV-Spectrophotometric method.*

Date of Submission: 03-12-2018 Date of acceptance: 20-12-2018

I. Introduction

Olanzapine is an atypical antipsychotic, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder [1]. Chemically olanzapine is 2-methyl- 4-(4-methyl1-1-piperazinyl) – 10H- thin (2, 3-b) (1, 5) benzodiazepine. Its trade names are lazed, zypadhera, zappers and molecular formal is C_{17} H_{20} N_4 S and molecular weight is 312.439 olanzapine melting point is 195^{0}C(383 F) Olanzapine is used for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder [2].

Olanzapine tastes ranging from 2.5 to 20 milligrams. Zyprexa (and generic olanzapine) is available as an orally dis integrating water which rapidly dissolves in salive. It is also available in 10 milligram vials for intramuscular injection.

The principal side effect of olanzapine is weight gain which may be profound in some cases and for associated with dearrangements in the blood lipid sugar profiles. Extrapyramidal side effects may include tremors and muscle rigidity

Various methods have been reported in literature for the estimation of olanzapine and other