

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

(ICATS -2024) - 9th Edition



IN ASSOCIATION WITH



Organized by



**PAAVAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

(Accredited by National Board of Accreditation New Delhi & NAAC (UGC) with 'A' Grade)

NH-44, Paavai Nagar, Pachal (Po), Namakkal - 637 018, Tamilnadu, India

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Email: info@paavai.edu.in | Web: www.pec.paavai.edu.in

ISBN:978-93-91977-38-2

 **TRUELINE PUBLISHER**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

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TRUELINE PUBLISHER

Words Shape Worlds - A Publishing House

www.truelinepublisher.in | contact: 91-9578873584

Publisher: Trueline Academic and Research Centre

7/232-19, Devi Towers, Vaikuntham,

Salem - 637 103, Tamil Nadu India.

contact: 91-9578873584, 9025440986

truelinepublisher@gmail.com

www.truelinepublisher.in

Editors: Dr. T. Arun Kumar & Dr. D. Banumathy

Imprint: Trueline Academic and Research Centre

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ISBN NO. 978-93-91977-38-2

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Shri. N.V. Natarajan, B.Com., F.C.A.,
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It is true that India shines in various fields such as technology, manufacturing, agriculture, education, space research, economic stability and renewable energy. But still, in the social set-up of our nation, a vast gap between the rich and the poor as well as the educated and the uneducated remains quite evident and it becomes the prime duty of the engineers of Gen-Y to narrow down the gap to raise our nation to the next level. At this juncture, let us remember and follow the views of our honourable Prime Minister Mr. Modi such as 'Swachh Bharat', 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Startup India' and 'Cashless Economy'.

I believe that the International Conference 'ICATS-2024' would definitely look into the current trends and find solutions to the existing issues by developing the modern science and technology. Since inter-disciplinary research is very much essential for the sustainable growth of the recent adaptive technology, one can easily understand and appreciate the immediate relevance of a conference like this.

I am really happy to see that Paavai Engineering College is offering an opportunity through ICATS – 2024 for the students, scholars, researchers, professionals and industrialists from various institutions and organizations to share their knowledge, skills, experience and expertise on a common platform.

I am confident that the conference would surely focus on the talent of the learning community and also the emerging technologies would make a breakthrough in the acute and cut-throat competitions among the nations in the world.

I wish the conference 'ICATS – 2024' a grand success.

DIRECTOR – ADMINISTRATION'S MESSAGE



Dr. K.K. RAMASAMY
Director – Administration,
Paavai Institutions

I am immensely pleased to see that Paavai Engineering College is organizing an International Conference 'ICATS – 2024' on "Adaptive Technologies for Sustainable Growth". The very purpose of any conference is to facilitate the students, scholars, researchers, professionals and subject experts to meet under one umbrella to discuss and share the technological skills and knowledge.

Updation of scientific temper and knowledge has become a dire necessity in the current scenario. Research plays a seminal role in the field of higher education since every student is expected to be trendy in his area of knowledge.

I believe that the objective of this conference would be fully realized and achieved by positive and productive exchange of ideas in the recent developments of science and technology.

I wholeheartedly congratulate the staff, the students and those who have involved themselves in organizing and conducting this conference.

Wishing the conference ICATS-2024 a great success.

PAAVAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE



Dr. M. PREM KUMAR
Principal

The word 'engineering' basically means the effective transformation of mathematics and science concepts to useful systems which are beneficial to the society. Apart from the classroom teaching, programmes like National and International Conferences, Symposiums and Seminars are organized in higher education institutions with the sole purpose of exchanging or sharing the views and knowledge of a good number of delegates, scholars, subject experts, etc. from different organizations and institutions.

The staff and the students should present their ideas and leverage the opportunities provided and look at the engineering and scientific concepts in the right perspective. Out-of-the box thinking is very much crucial for knowledge Updation and to be trendy. It is an opportunity for amalgamating their ideas, blending together their thoughts and to upgrade their knowledge and performance. I hope that the conference would serve the purpose for which it is organized.

I wish 'ICATS- 2024', from the bottom of my heart, a grand success.

PAAVAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ABOUT THE INSTITUTION



PAAVAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Paavai Engineering College started in the year 2001, offering UG programmes and PG programmes has been approved by AICTE, NAAC and accredited by NBA. The college is securing top ranks consistently among the leading engineering colleges in Coimbatore region. The departments of Engineering and Management Studies are recognized as approved research Centre's by Anna University Chennai to offer Ph.D. programmes. It has obtained research grants from AICTE, TNSCST and other funding agencies. The college has been organizing Seminars, Workshops, FDP and Conferences periodically in the state-of-the-art technologies. The institution has signed MoUs with leading MNCs like Infosys, Microsoft, Wipro and also Spoken Tutorial of IIT Bombay resource Centre.

PAAVAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ABOUT THE ICATS

ICATS'2024 will be a mélange of eminent speakers, Academicians, Subject experts, policy makers, industry professionals, officials, social activists, etc., to add to the cornucopia of knowledge & skills and emprise to all the attendees, particularly the prospective engineers. Discussions in the conference on various imperative topics will add an insight to ponder and confer over crux of today's scientific and technological perk up. Our conference is a scientific rostrum to unveil the novel developments and to cogitate and conflate ideas and realities through practical experiences. ICATS is an unparagoned and an unmissable opportunity to engross the adaptive technologies bobbing in the modern age. The events of the conference include plenary sessions, paper presentation, poster sessions, pre and post conference tour and exhibition of innovative product from manufacturers in order to promote innovative, cost-effective, Eco-friendly, socially and technically feasible products and practices.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The International Conference on Adaptive Technologies for Sustainable Growth (ICATS-2024) is organised in unison by 21 Departments at Paavai. The foremost aim of the conference is to foster collaboration among scientists, research scholars, engineers, and industry experts from various universities, colleges, and industries to exchange innovative ideas, industry experiences, and research outcomes in engineering and technology. It serves as a congenial platform for multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches, paving way for participants to showcase and deliberate their innovative research ideas and developments. Additionally, the conference aims to facilitate networking among researchers on both national and global scales, disseminate knowledge about cutting-edge technological advancements, and encourage the inclusion of innovative ideas from dynamic and adept minds in the field. Featuring plenary talks, keynote addresses, and paper presentations, ICATS-2024 promises to be an exciting platform for researchers and students to stay informed about the latest trends in engineering and technology.

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Droni Drone For Community-Based Environmental Mapping And Monitoring

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ABSTRACT

Small drones are mostly used in military applications but this time increasing in various civilian applications including mapping, monitoring, and also managing natural resources. Although the development of environmental remote sensing technologies and methods has been closely related to the study of forests, The bulk of the academics. Most drone research on forests has focused on mapping and monitoring fires, but some suggest that small drones are increasingly being used by timber companies and government forestry agencies for applications such as tree crown/gap mapping, forest stand mapping, and volume estimation. Although the early generation is not yet used In environmental applications their idea is to increase the drones of so the way price decreases and become more familiar and easier to use

Keyword

CBEMM (Community-Based Environmental Mapping and Monitoring)

INTRODUCTION

As with technologies such as GPS, small drones were initially developed for military use, but are increasingly being deployed in civilian applications including mapping, monitoring, and managing habitats and natural resources. Although small drones are not used widely in environmental applications yet, their use is likely to increase rapidly as their prices decrease and the technology becomes easier to use

- The tropical environment and forest play a critical role in the global carbon cycle and harbor around two-thirds of all known species. Large tracts of environment and forest have long been inhabited by humans, thus leading to a significant overlapping between cultural and biological diversities

- Likewise CBEMM will be essential to the successful implementation of the Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Natural Degradation (REDD+) program across tropical communities because CBEMM has a significant advantage over the government and other organizations working in community environmental
- CBEMM is usually carried out through conventional ground surveys to gather environmental data inventories by mapping variables in permanent plots such as diameter at breast height (dbh), Monitoring environmental data, surveillance, videography, and climate reading sensors.
- We first provided a brief overview of such uses, including the types of drones that could be employed especially for CBEMM. We then outline and briefly discuss the key advantages and disadvantages that we expect from the use of small drones for CBEMM, and firsthand experience flying small drones for mapping and monitoring tropical forests and training people to operate them.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Small Drone for Community-Based Forest Monitoring: An Assessment of Their Feasibility and Potential in Tropical Areas

In this journal, they have concluded that there is a clear lack of methods and approaches able to provide solutions considering the resistance of mission planning to changing the Environmental conditions and accommodating the effects of Mapping and Monitoring

Using Low-Cost UAVs for Environmental Monitoring, Mapping, and Modelling

In the thesis, consider some of the current aerial platforms, sensors, technological developments, and the means by which data and image capturing can now be processed into information. Coupled with the development of ready-to-fly technology, low-cost digital cameras, GPS, software, and multispectral, hyperspectral, and LiDAR sensors these are evolving into the sophisticated system now in use.

PROCEDURE

- ***Planning*:** Identify the area to be mapped and determine the objectives of the mapping mission. Consider factors like terrain, weather conditions, and regulatory requirements.
- ***Equipment Setup*:** Ensure your drone is equipped with the necessary sensors for environmental monitoring, such as cameras (RGB, multispectral, or thermal), LiDAR, or gas sensors depending on the specific needs of the project.
- ***Flight Planning*:** Use drone flight planning software to create a flight path that covers the entire area of interest. This path should ensure adequate overlap between images for accurate mapping.
- ***Data Collection*:** Fly the drone along the planned flight path, collecting imagery or sensor data as per the mission objectives. Ensure safe operation and adherence to any airspace regulations.
- ***Data Processing*:** After the flight, process the collected data using specialized software. This may involve stitching together images to create orthomosaics, generating digital elevation models (DEMs) from LiDAR data, or analyzing spectral data from multispectral sensors.
- ***Analysis and Interpretation*:** Analyze the processed data to extract relevant information about the environment. This could include identifying land cover types, assessing vegetation health, detecting pollution sources, or monitoring changes over time.
- ***Reporting and Visualization*:** Present the findings in a clear and actionable format, such as maps, reports, or interactive visualizations. Communicate results to stakeholders and decision-makers for informed environmental management.
- ***Iterative Monitoring*:** Repeat the mapping and monitoring process at regular intervals to track changes in the environment over time and assess the effectiveness of any interventions or management strategies.

FUTURE WORK

Future work in environmental mapping and monitoring using drones is likely to focus on enhancing data collection efficiency, accuracy, and analysis. This could involve

advancements in drone technology, such as improved sensors for measuring environmental parameters, increased autonomy for longer flight times and coverage, and better integration with artificial intelligence for data analysis and decision-making. Additionally, there may be a greater emphasis on standardization and collaboration to ensure the interoperability of data collected from various sources and platforms.

1. Real-time data collection
2. Tracking climate change impacts
3. Identifying areas for conservation or restoration efforts

We can expect continued innovation in cartography technique, including 3Dmapping, Augmented reality overlays, and crowd-sourced mapping initiatives to enhance the accuracy and accessibility of geographical information

DESIGN DETAILS:

Environmental mapping camera



This is capturing high-resolution photography and overlapping vertical images from an airplane

- Also this will sense the disaster happens in the environment with specified sensors
- Environmental Monitoring: Mapping cameras can be used to monitor changes in vegetation, land cover, and other environmental features over time. This data is valuable for understanding trends in biodiversity, habitat loss, and ecosystem health.
- Ecological Research: Researchers use mapping cameras to study animal behavior, population dynamics, and habitat usage. The cameras can capture images of wildlife

in their natural habitats without disturbing them, providing valuable insights into their ecology.

- **Conservation Planning:** Mapping cameras help conservationists identify important habitats and prioritize areas for protection. By mapping biodiversity hotspots and sensitive ecosystems, conservation efforts can be more effectively targeted.
- **Land Management:** Mapping cameras are used by land managers to assess the impact of human activities such as logging, mining, and agriculture on the environment. This information helps inform sustainable land-use practices and minimize ecological damage.
- **Disaster Response:** In the event of natural disasters such as wildfires, floods, or hurricanes, mapping cameras can be deployed to assess damage to the environment and plan recovery efforts. They provide high-resolution imagery that can be used for damage assessment and resource allocation.
- **Education and Outreach:** Mapping cameras can also be used for educational purposes, allowing students and the public to explore and learn about different ecosystems and the threats they face. They can be integrated into interactive exhibits, virtual tours, and citizen science projects to engage people in environmental issues.



Using drones for mapping advantages:

- **Cost-effective:** Drones are often more cost-effective than traditional aerial survey methods such as manned aircraft or satellites. They require less fuel and manpower to operate, making them a more affordable option for many

- **Flexibility:** Drones can be deployed quickly and easily to almost any location, providing on-demand aerial imagery without the need for lengthy setup times or specialized infrastructure.
- **High Resolution:** Drones equipped with mapping cameras can capture high-resolution imagery with pixel-level detail. This allows for accurate mapping and analysis of small features such as individual trees, buildings, or terrain variations.
- **Accessibility:** Drones can access hard-to-reach or dangerous areas that may be inaccessible to ground-based survey teams. They can fly at low altitudes and maneuver through tight spaces, making them ideal for mapping rugged terrain, dense forests, or urban environments.
- **Rapid Deployment:** Drones can be deployed rapidly in response to emergencies or time-sensitive situations. They can provide real-time aerial imagery for disaster assessment, search and rescue operations, or environmental monitoring.
- **Data Accuracy:** With advances in GPS technology and onboard sensors, drones can capture georeferenced imagery with high positional accuracy. This allows for precise mapping, measurement, and analysis of features on the ground.
- **Safety:** Using drones for mapping reduces the need for workers to access hazardous or unstable terrain, minimizing the risk of accidents and injuries.
- **Environmental Impact:** Drones have a smaller environmental footprint compared to manned aircraft, as they produce fewer emissions and noise pollution. This makes them a more environmentally friendly option for aerial surveying.

RESULTS

In this paper, we have evaluated the prospects, challenges, and opportunities of using small drones for CBEMM in tropical areas as a way to improve forest monitoring, which is central to effective REDD+ implementation and other conservation efforts. The subject is very topical and relevant because the reduction and prevention of tropical deforestation and forest degradation is a climate mitigation option with a large and immediate carbon impact globally and is essential to global biodiversity conservation. Given the rapid drone technology developments, we argue that the drone-assisted approach to CBEMM suggested

and evaluated in this paper has great potential to enhance CBEMM. We suggest that this camera has 1020q and 4K pixel quality as well and the drone are wide range of covering an area of around 1500m approach is feasible in many tropical locations as long as some degree of environmental community already exists or communities have expressed sincere interest in implementing these new technologies. We expect that most of the current constraints and challenges identified in our assessment will be surmounted relatively soon as technology is rapidly improving in terms of cost, quality, and ease of use by non-experts. In addition, we posit that the utilization of small drones for CBEMM in tropical forests has potential benefits for livelihood support despite the potential social problems we have discussed. This CBEMM approach could represent an excellent opportunity for communities wishing to enhance their institutional capacities for natural resource governance and thereby the management and conservation of their forest resources, regardless of whether they wish to engage in REDD+ or other similar PES programs as a way to diversify their income sources. The utilization of small drones by communities in CBEMM programs should also bring substantial benefits to partner organizations and forest data end-users, who need to respond to current international forest policy data requirements, particularly those of REDD+. Nevertheless, before attempting to implement a drone-assisted forest monitoring program based on

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Design and Analysis of Blended Wing And Middle Wing Aircraft

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Abstract

When Aircraft or any automobile vehicles moving in the fluid medium it can face drag. In this project we have analysed the different wing and found the co-efficient of lift and co-efficient of drag and lift per drag ratio. The middle and Blended wing are simulated in computational fluid dynamics software. And then the geometries designed by using Catia and ICEMCFD. The purpose of the analysis is to find the maximum lift location of wing and minimum drag location of the wing especially in blended and middle wing. A BWB configuration has a superior in-flight performance due to higher l/d ratio and could improve upon existing conventional aircraft in the area of noise emission, fuel consumption and direct operation cost on surveys. BWB configuration needs to employ a new structural system for passenger safety procedures such as passenger ingress. The beneficial results of the BWB design were that the parasite drag was decreased and span wise body as an own whole can generate lift. In this research conceptual BWB designs and CFD simulations were iterated to evaluate the aerodynamic performance of an optimum BWB design and theoretical calculations of structural analysis was done based on CFD results.

Introduction

The Blended is a hybrid shape that resembles a flying wing, but also incorporates features from conventional transport aircraft. This combination offers several advantages over conventional tube-and wing airframes. The main advantage of blended wing is to reduce wetted area and accompanying from drag associated with a conventional wing-body

junction. It may also be given a wide air foil-shaped body, allowing the entire craft to generate lift and thus reducing the size and drag of the wings. The conventional aircraft configuration has remained essentially unchanged for the last six decades and is approaching a productivity and capacity asymptote around the size of Airbus A380. Blended wing body aircraft is applied in the field of military, commercial concept indicate drastic performance improvements such as approximately 28% reduced fuel burn per passenger compared to a conventional configuration. This BWB configuration is a new concept in aircraft design which expects to offer great potential to substantially reduce operating costs while improving an aerodynamic performance and stability for both passenger and cargo mission. The BWB concept design was analysed an aerodynamic feature using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD). The aim of this paper is to design and analyse a BWB baseline and study the optimal control surface design, regarding its aerodynamic, stability and control features. The scope of the work is focused on the conceptual design stage and the preliminary definition, but it is sufficient to create an initial view of the BWB aircraft and make a first analysis.

Introduction about CFD Analysis

Computational Fluid Dynamics is the analysis of fluid flows using numerical solution methods. Using CFD, you are to analyse complex problems involving fluid-fluid, fluid-solid or fluid-gas interaction. CFD analysis is used to predict drag, down force, and stability against cornering or crosswind flow. Other automotive applications include engine and thermal performance, ventilation, exhaust fumes.

CFD is the use of applied Mathematics, Physics and computational software's to visualize how a gas or liquid flows as well as how the gas or liquid affects objects as it flows past. CFD provides the ability to theoretically simulate any physical conditions. CFD allows great control over the physical process, and provides the ability to isolate specific phenomena.

Mathematics of CFD

The set of equations which describe the processes of momentum, heat and mass transfer are known as the Navier-Stokes equations. These partial differential equations were derived in the early nineteenth century and have no known general analytical solution but can be

discredited and solved numerically. There are a number of different solution methods which are used in CFD codes. The most common, and the one on which CFX is based is known as the finite volume technique.

Methodology

Geometry formation

It is first step in CFD process. Mostly modelling of simple geometries and flow field is made using GAMBIT software. However-er for a complex geometry we need powerful CAD software such as pro-E or Solid works etc. Then initial design was made and was improved using pro-E and SOLIDWORKS, and then it was imported in GAMBIT where flow field for the problem was made.

Characteristics of design

- Symmetric air foil NACA 64a008 was selected at root chord to accommodate engine and other integral parts.
- For outboard wing, Eppler 342 was selected because it is specifically designed for tailless aircrafts and it possesses extremely low drag characteristics. Aspect ratio was of this air foil was variable at different sections of the wing to have a minimum frontal area
- Vertical section was added at wing to provide yaw stability

Flow field size

Size of flow field for the problem was selected relative to the size of our design. The dimensions were as following where L, W and H represent the length, width and height of our design respectively

Meshing

Next step after making flow field was meshing. GAMBIT was used for meshing and tetrahedral volumetric mesh was created in the flow field. Different mesh sizes were used for different zones and after mesh generation mesh quality were checked in terms of equalised skew. Zero value represents best element and one equisized skew represents

worst. In our case, the worst element came out to be 0.83 which is OK because FLUENT can solve Skagness up to 0.97.

Modelling Methodology

Solid works is a Para solid based solid modeller, and utilizes a parametric feature- based approach to create models and assemblies. Parameters refer to constraints whose values determine the shape or geometry of the model assembly. Parameter can be either numeric parameters, such as line lengths or circle diameters, or geometric parameters, such as tangent parallel. Concentric horizontal or vertical, etc. Building a model in solid works usually starts with a 3d sketch. The sketch consists of geometry such as points, lines arcs, conics and splint. Dimensions are added to sketch to define the size and location of geometry. Relations are used to define attributes such as tangency, parallelism, perpendicularly and concentricity.

Design and Model

Blended Wing Aircraft

Blended wing is the modulated from aerofoil and it has no clear lined between the wings. It has provided high lift generation. Configuration has a superior in-flight performance due to 1/d ratio and could improve upon existing conventional aircraft. The blended wing geometric designed on Catia the pressure contour is given below,

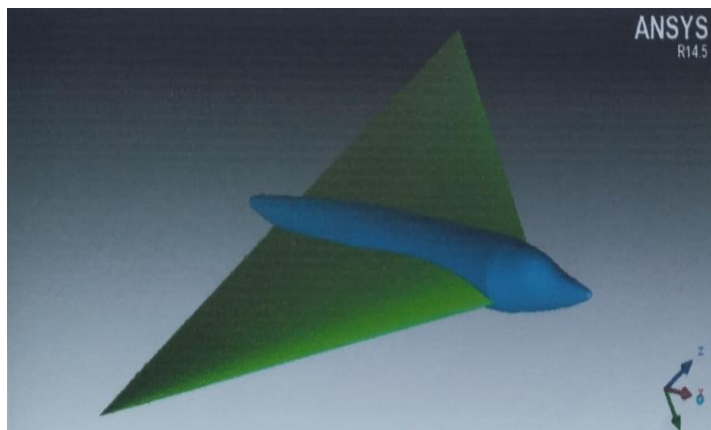


Figure 1. CATIA Design

Pressure Contour of Blended Wing Aircraft

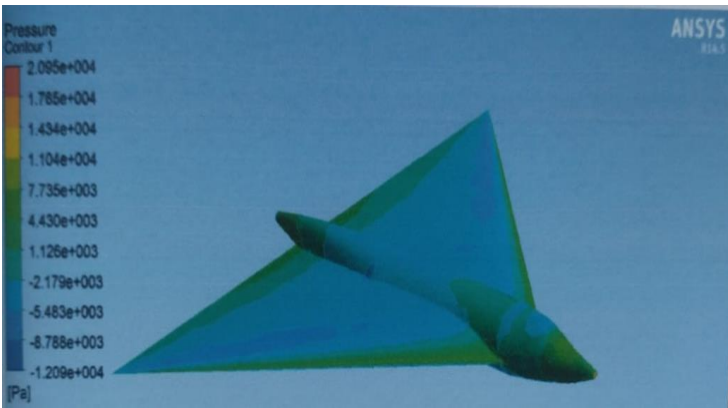


Figure 2. Pressure Contour

Middle Wing Aircraft

Middle wing aircraft has geometric design on Catia and that given below,

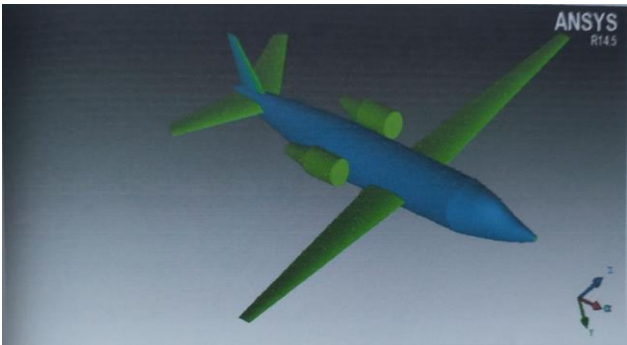


Figure 3. CATIA Design

Pressure Contour of Middle Wing Aircraft

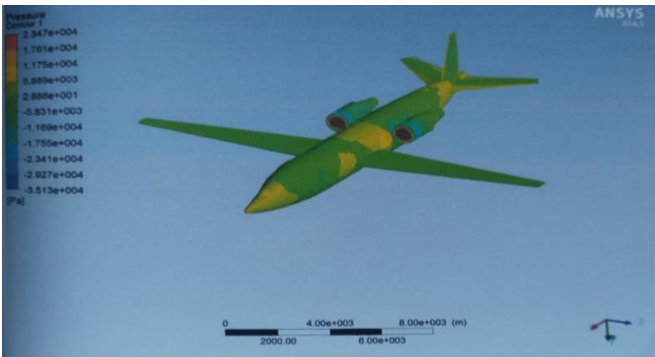


Figure 4. Pressure Contour

By Theoretical Method,

BWB design and theoretical calculations of structural analysis was done based on CFD results.

The formulae of lift are given as

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \times \rho \times v^2 \times CL \times A$$

Lift generated by wing

$$L_w = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.225 \times (8)^2 \times 0.615 \times 1.1665 = 28.12 \text{ N}$$

Lift generated by fuselage

$$L_f = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.225 \times (8)^2 \times 0.3 \times 0.6461 = 7.6 \text{ N}$$

Overall Lift

$$L = L_w + L_f$$

$$= 28.12 + 7.6$$

$$= 35.72 \text{ N}$$

Conclusion

We are analysing both wings of blended wing and middle wing aircraft. When comparing the both aircraft, the blended aircraft has high L/D ratio and it has highly aerodynamic efficiency than middle wing aircraft. Due to the decreased parasite drag, blended wing aircraft has provided high efficiency of aerodynamic; the high LD causes low fuel consumption of blended wing aircraft and high engine efficiency. But the conventional aircraft has high stability than BWB for pitch, yaw and roll motion. For example, after an engine failure, it might be very difficult to control the yawing motion of the aircraft. The control allocation system can then be reconfigured in-flight such that more yaw control power is available with the control surfaces. This, of course, will result in less control power in pitch and roll. The investigation of control allocation systems for a blended wing body aircraft is an area of future research. Simply having less surface area for a given payload capacity is the blended wing body principle. We are concluded from the result is BWB has better performance and more efficiency than conventional aircraft.

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Nozzle Design Optimization to Reduce Noise

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Abstract – Background

The two primary parts of an airplane that make the most noise are the engine and the nozzle. The exhaust jet and other subcomponent actuations are the main causes of engine noise. On the other hand, the nozzle noise is caused by the mixing of different-temperature and speed air streams.

Methods

This project study examines the chevron nozzle, which finds utility in airplanes. Additionally, a theoretical analysis is carried out to determine the chevron nozzle's effective design parameters. SOLIDWORKS software used to design several chevron nozzle designs. The nozzle's end shape is altered in a way that modifies the angle of saw tooth's triangular shape in terms of size and shape. Further, ANSYS FLUENT software analyzes the different designed nozzles. In order to obtain an efficient model, the Acoustic power and velocity of those models are computed and compared in this study.

Results

Chevron with 25 deg inclination model produces minimum Acoustic power and maximum velocity. Acoustic power of chevron with 25 deg inclination angle produces 35.82dB Acoustic power.

Keywords

Chevron nozzle; CFD analysis; Aircraft engine, Acoustic power.

INTRODUCTION

Researchers have focused their efforts recently on reducing aircraft noise pollution in two main systems the nozzle and the engine – because these two systems contribute significantly to aircraft noise pollution [1]. The chevron nozzle, which features a saw tooth pattern at its end edge, is one commercially available option for reducing nozzle noise [2]. The length of the jet plume is shortened by the triangle-shaped cutouts at the nozzle's trailing edge. On the other hand, chevron lowers jet noise and enhances mixing to the necessary degree. The predominant noise source is still jet noise, particularly during takeoff. The development of workable passive flow control methods for reducing jet noise has received a lot of attention. Prior to their application in commercial aircraft engines, the thrust penalties associated with these designs need to be minimized. Acoustic studies indicate that adding chevrons to the nozzle reduces sound pressure levels reasonably with an acceptable reduction in performance; however, the fundamental mechanisms underlying the Acoustic benefit and the impact of different geometric parameters of chevrons remain unclear. Specific parameters like the number of lobes in a chevron, the length of a lobe, and the degree of penetration of the chevrons into the flow have been studied under a range of flow conditions. While experiments are essential for validating the computations, they are costly and only yield a limited amount of data. Therefore, having trustworthy CFD capabilities is ideal for swiftly assessing initial concepts for noise reduction. Callendar et al.'s [3] investigation of the nozzle's total sound pressure level involved measuring the effective frequency and adjusting the chevron blade's angle. In order to shed light on how geometric features affect Acoustic noise, the researcher additionally conducted study using different numbers of lobes and penetration levels [4]. Relationships between chevron geometric parameters, flow characteristics, and far-field noise were established by Bridges J et al. [5]. Acoustic Mach Number (AMC) of 0.9 has been run in both cold and hot settings. Four comparison investigations have been conducted, and the results show that neither flow nor sound parameters are influenced by chevron length. Mean flow and Acoustic measurements were predicted by Kochet al. [6] by altering the pattern on the core nozzle. Numerical projections for single-stream chevron nozzle flow performance were published by Engblom et al. [7]. The goal of this project work is to assess the performance of various chevron nozzle profiles. To analyze the Acoustic performance, various chevron nozzle designs are modeled in

SOLIDWORKS software and analyzed in ANSYS CFD. The most efficient chevron shape is determined by evaluating flow parameters like pressure, Acoustic power, and velocity.

CAD Modeling

The present study aims to investigate the impact of varying chevron lobe profiles on overall sound pressure levels. Specifically, chevron penetration which is defined as the difference between the chevron's tip radii is maintained at zero for all nozzle profiles. The chevron nozzles that were chosen for the analysis is chevron-triangular shape with 25deg inclination nozzle.

Certain chevron profiles, as shown in Table 1, have different chevron counts, chevron lengths (mm), bent angles (deg), and exit diameters (mm). Furthermore, CAD models with various chevron profiles are displayed in Fig 1

S.No	Nozzle	Chevron count	Chevron Length (mm)	Bent Angle (deg)	Exit Diameter (mm)
1	Chevron-Triangular shape with 25 deg inclination	10	17.42	25	50.8

Table1.Geometric details of the nozzle

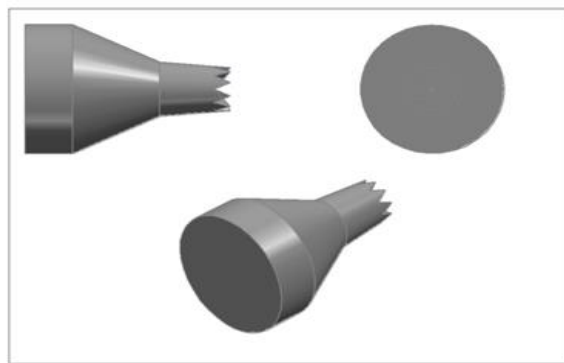


Figure 1: Model of Chevron Triangular Shape With 25 Deg Inclination

CFD Analysis

This work employs CFD analysis to evaluate the Acoustic power and velocity profile of the various chevron nozzle designs in order to establish the effective design parameters. We

have performed jet simulations at a stagnation temperature of 300K. The input pressure is 2026500 Pa, and the output pressure is 506625 Pa.

Results and Discussion

Using SOLIDEDGE designing of baseline and chevron nozzle models are done. And virtually examined using ANSYS CFD. Since convergence in ANSYS CFD software is an iterative process, the CFD solver performs multiple iterations to acquire the velocity distribution and acoustic power. The Acoustic power and velocity distribution obtained from the CFD-post (result) in the CFD tool are the outputs of the CFD solver.

Chevron triangular with 25-degree inclination (2026500 pascals)

The results of the CFD solver, which are 25-degree inclination nozzle model's velocity distribution and Acoustic power, are displayed in Fig.2 and Fig.3. The Acoustic power produce is 98.8db. The velocity produce for the above profile is 920m/s under the boundary conditions of 2026500 pascals pressure at inlet and 506625 pascals at outlet of the nozzle.

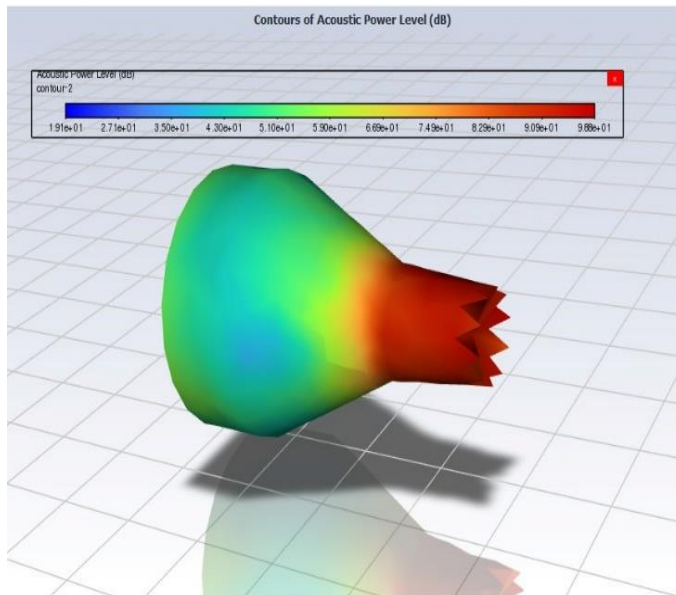


Figure 2: Acoustic power of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

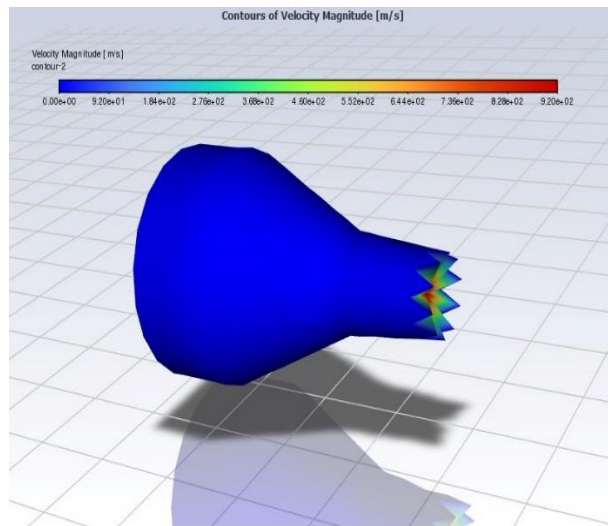


Figure 3: Velocity of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

Chevron triangular with 25-degree inclination (1519875 pascals)

The results of the CFD solver, which are 25-degree inclination nozzle model's velocity distribution and Acoustic power, are displayed in Fig.4 and Fig.5. The Acoustic power produce is 95.5db. The velocity produce for the above profile is 792 m/s under the boundary conditions of 1519875 pascals pressure at inlet and 101325 pascals at outlet of the nozzle.

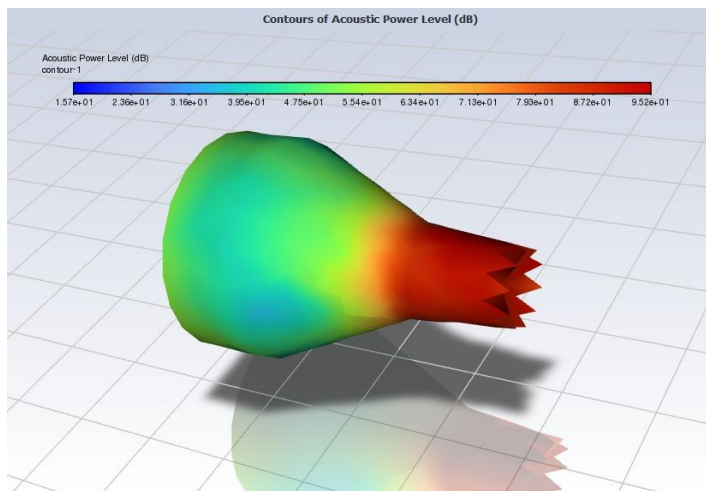


Figure 4: Acoustic power of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

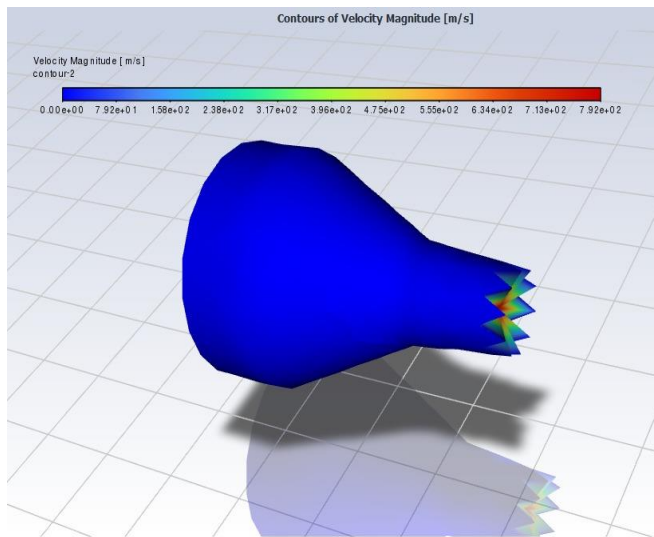


Figure 5: Velocity of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

Chevron triangular with 25-degree inclination (2533125 pascals)

The results of the CFD solver, which are 25-degree inclination nozzle model's velocity distribution and Acoustic power, are displayed in Fig.6 and Fig.7. The Acoustic power produce is 62.2 db. The velocity produce for the above profile is 797 m/s under the boundary conditions of 2533125 pascals pressure at inlet and 1013250 pascals at outlet of the nozzle

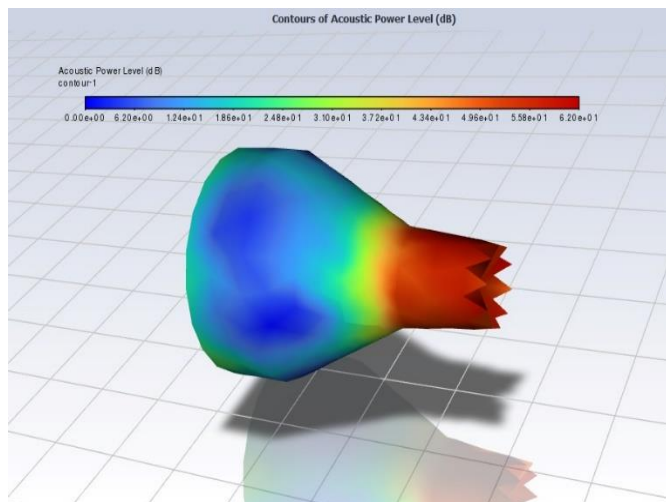


Figure 6: Acoustic power of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

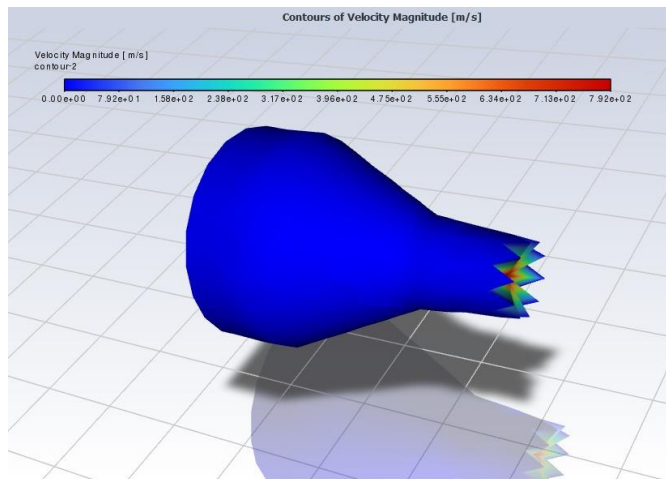


Figure 7: Velocity of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

Chevron triangular with 25-degree inclination (2279812.5 pascals)

The results of the CFD solver, which are 25-degree inclination nozzle model's velocity distribution and Acoustic power, are displayed in Fig.8 and Fig.9. The Acoustic power produce is 97.3 db. The velocity produce for the above profile is 849 m/s. under the boundary conditions of 2279812.5 pascals pressure at inlet and 759937.5 pascals at outlet of the nozzle

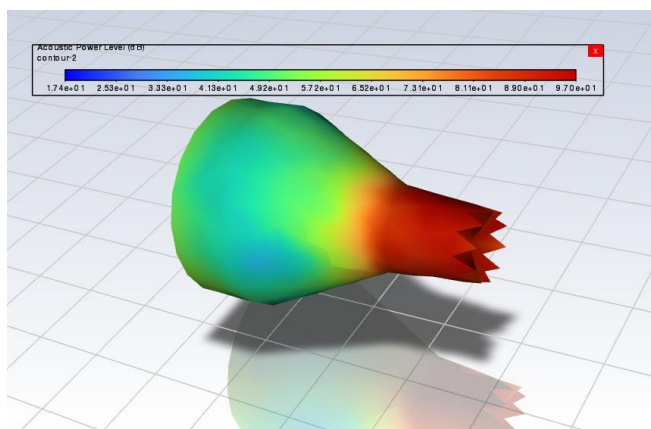


Figure 8: Acoustic power of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

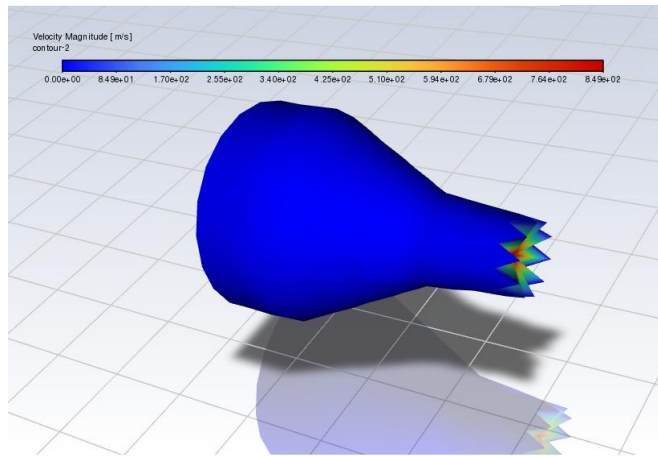


Figure 9: Velocity of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

Chevron triangular with 25-degree inclination (1773187.5 pascals)

The results of the CFD solver, which are 25-degree inclination nozzle model's velocity distribution and Acoustic power, are displayed in Fig.10 and Fig.11. The Acoustic power produce is 100.2 db. The velocity produce for the above profile is 1012 m/s under the boundary conditions of 1519875 pascals pressure at inlet and 101325 pascals at outlet of the nozzle

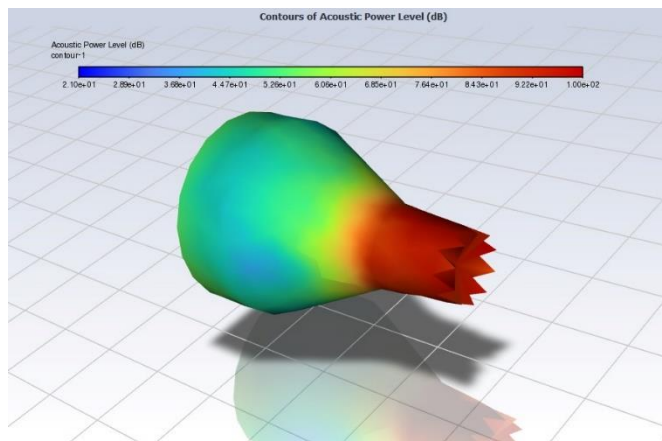


Figure 10: Acoustic power of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

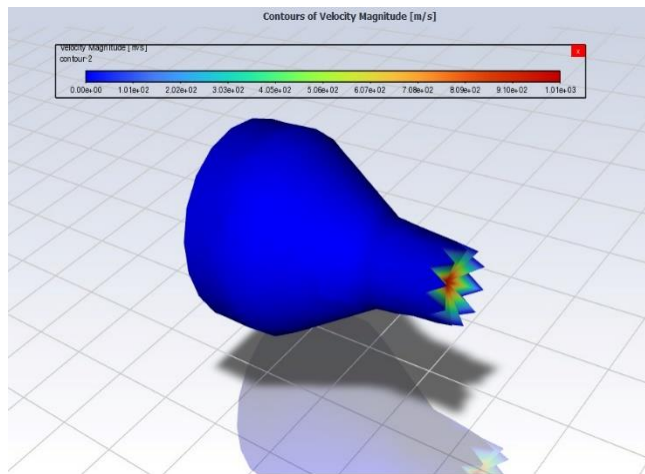


Figure 11: Velocity of the Chevron Triangular with 25-Degree Inclination

Conclusion

Several chevron nozzle designs have been taken into consideration in this project effort in order to determine the chevron nozzle's effective performance. Therefore, using ANSYS CFD, theoretical study is carried out to assess the velocity and Acoustic performance at the trailing edge of the chevron nozzle. The findings indicated that the trailing edge of the chevron triangular nozzle profile encounters very high velocity (920 m/s) and very low Acoustic power (98.8 dB). Given its effective performance, the chevron nozzle with a 25-degree inclination angle is advised for use in aviation engines based on theoretical fluid analysis.

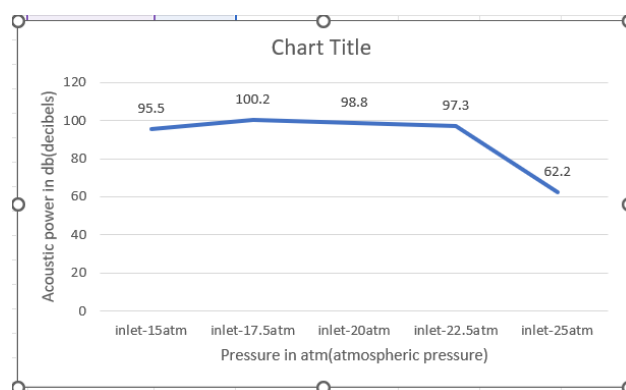


Figure 12: Acoustic power For Chevron Models (Db)

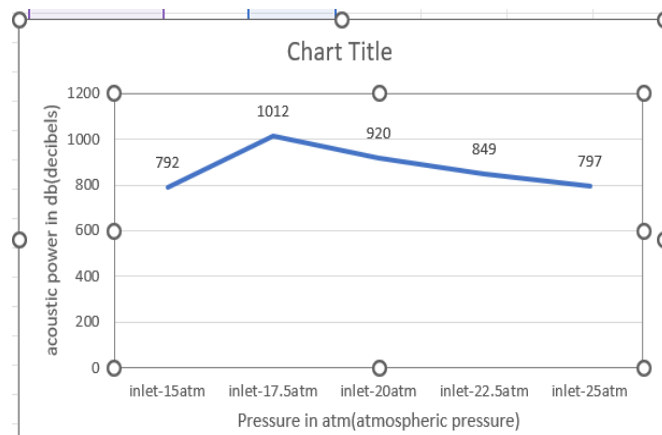


Figure 13: Velocity for Chevron Models (M/S)

Several chevron nozzle designs have been taken into consideration in this project effort in order to determine the chevron nozzle's effective performance. Therefore, using ANSYS CFD, theoretical study is carried out to assess the velocity and Acoustic performance at the trailing edge of the chevron nozzle. The findings indicated that the trailing edge of the chevron triangular nozzle profile encounters very high velocity (920 m/s) and very low Acoustic power (98.8 dB). Given its effective performance, the chevron nozzle with a 25-degree inclination angle is advised for use in aviation engines based on theoretical fluid analysis with pressure of 2026500 pascals in inlet and 506625 pascals.

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STATIC AND DYNAMIC ANALYSIS ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEM OF RE-HEATER ATTACHMENT FOR A TYPICAL NAVAL FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

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Abstract

In preparing this paper an attempt has been made to present concisely the most important and useful results of static and dynamic analysis on environmental control system of reheater attachment for a typical naval fighter aircraft. In order to achieve this, the proper design, modeling, analysis and manufacturing of a component follows a well-defined organized system. This can be achieved by modernizing the system of working with the usage of special tools, techniques and up-to-date software. The typical naval fighter aircraft are subjected to arrest landing by landing hooks for short distance runway landing. During the time of arrest landing the shock load produced each and every structural component on the aircraft. The re-heater attachments are very important structural components of an aircraft as they resist very high loads resulting from arrest landing of a typical naval fighter aircraft.

Keywords

ECS, Re-heater attachment, naval fighter aircraft, shock load.

INTRODUCTION

Naval fighter aircraft

A naval fighter aircraft is a military aircraft designed primarily for air-to-air combat with other aircraft, as opposed to a bomber, which is designed primarily to attack ground targets by dropping bombs. The hallmarks of a fighter are its small size, speed and maneuverability. Many fighters have secondary ground-attack capabilities, and some are dual-rolled as fighter-bombers. Consequently, the term "fighter" is sometimes extended colloquially to include dedicated ground-attack aircraft.

Aircraft environmental control system

Aircraft pressure vessel which includes the cockpit (flight deck) cabin and interior compartments. Safety monitoring is also performed e.g. cabin altitude (ZC), cabin ΔP . On transport - category aircraft, ECS comprises various systems performing the following functions: bleed air supply, bleed leak detection, air conditioning, distribution, avionics cooling, cabin pressurization control, oxygen supply. The trend today is towards increasing integration of all air systems, including wing anti - ice/de- ice functions via common controller architecture. The current work done on the re-heater attachment on the typical naval aircraft. The attachment brackets installing on station 19A and 19B.

METHODOLOGY

Static and Dynamic analysis of aircraft stiffened panel

Stiffened panel is a component in aircraft that is used to fasten the stiffener and the skin. These are components that carry and allocate the loads throughout the surface of the fuselage or the wing. These panels are present in both fuselage and wings. When we consider the issue i.e. Resistance of the Aircraft's skin towards the load applied on it, due to frailty the Aircraft skin is easily deformed.

Static and Dynamic analysis of typical wing structure of Aircraft using NASTRAN

The main objective is to fix a approximate structure within the given envelope. Sizing is done by using classical Engineering theories and FEA packages (MSC Nastran and MSC patran) Skin and web.

Dynamic Analysis of Compression mounting bracket:

The compressor mounting bracket may fail due to response in dynamic analysis, but in the static analysis gives a realistic method for it design validation. With the use of the above methodology, a new compressor mounting bracket is analyzed and optimized, also, the importance of certain ribs or stiffness is studies using the proposed methodology.

SOFTWARE USED

Patran

Patran is the world's most widely used pre/post-processing software for Finite Element Analysis (FEA), providing solid modeling, meshing, and analysis setup for MSC Nastran, Marc, Abacus, LS- DYNA, ANSYS, and Pam-Crash.

Meshes are easily created on surfaces and solids alike using fully automated meshing routines (including hex meshing), manual methods that provide more control, or combinations of both.

MSC Nastran

Hence, MSC is a pioneerin simulation solutions to improve time-to-market. The company's solutions allow manufactures to accurately predict how their designs will behave in their intended environments, without having to build and test multiple physical prototypes.

STATIC ANALYSIS

Definition of Static Analysis

A static analysis calculates the effects of steady loading conditions on a structure, while ignoring inertia and damping effects, such as those caused by time-varying loads.

Loads in a Static Analysis

Static analysis is used to determine the displacements, stresses, strains, and forces in structures or components caused by loads that do not induce significant inertia and damping effects. Steady loading and response conditions are assumed; that is, the loads and the structure's response are assumed to vary slowly with respect to time. The kinds of loading that can be applied in a static analysis include: Externally applied forces and pressures, Steady-state inertial forces (such as gravity or rotational velocity), Imposed(non-zero) displacements, Temperatures (for thermal strain), Fluencies (for nuclear swelling)

Linear static analysis for re-heater attachment

Positive & negative static load case for Bracket 1 & 2:

Bracket 1 - $N_x=6$, $N_y=3.44$, $N_z=8.45$ Bracket 2- $N_x=-4$, $N_y=-3.44$, $N_z=-5.84$

Calculation for static loads Positive load factors

$$F_x = 6 * 9.81 * 1.5 * 6.35 = 560.641 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = 3.44 * 9.81 * 1.5 * 6.35 = 321.434 \text{ N}$$

$$F_z = 8.45 * 9.81 * 1.5 * 6.35 = 789.570 \text{ N}$$

Negative load factors

$$F_x = -4 * 9.81 * 1.5 * 6.35 = - 373.761 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = -3.44 * 9.81 * 1.5 * 6.35 = 321.434 \text{ N}$$

$$F_z = -5.84 * 9.81 * 1.5 * 6.35 = 545.691 \text{ N}$$

R.F calculation:

$$R.F = \text{Ultimate stress} / \text{applied stress} \quad (\text{ultimate stress} = 440 \text{ Mpa}) \quad (1)$$

Experimental tabulation

By comparing actual and optimize design (1&2) for bracket 1 and bracket 2 in which keeping mass constant in 1D by varying mass and thickness in 2D is given in the table below

Table 1 Properties for bracket-1 (actual and optimized design 1 and 2)

Element/ property	Material	Mass in kg	Thickness in mm
0D	Aluminum	6.35	-
1D	Aluminum	-	1
2D	Aluminum	1.3	3
optimized design-1			

2D	Aluminum	0.8	3
optimizedesign-2			
2D	Aluminum	0.694	2.5

Table2 Properties for bracket-2 (actual and optimized design 1 and 2)

Element/ property	Material	Mass in kg	Thickness in mm
0D	Aluminum	6.35	-
1D	Aluminum	-	1
2D	Aluminum	0.68	3
optimizedesign-1			
2D	Aluminum	0.58	3
optimizedesign-2			
2D	Aluminum	0.56	2.5

Table3 Static analysis tabulated result

Component	Model	M Kg	L-1 Mpa	L-2 Mpa	R.F (no unit)
Bracket-1	Actual	1.3	100	92.1	4.4
	Optimize-1	0.83	132	97.2	3.3
	Optimize-2	0.69	139	100	3.1
Bracket-2	Actual	0.68	96.5	72.6	4.5
	Optimize-1	0.58	98.5	74.6	4.4
	Optimize-2	0.56	102	81.4	4.3

Discussion

Bracket-1 and Bracket-2:

Static analysis for bracket-1 has been done and the values are tabulated. From this value we came to know that R.F values are much high. So we have done the weight optimization process. By the optimization process we reduced the weight and required R.F value is attained.

MODAL ANALYSES

Model analysis dynamic characteristic

The structure exposed to dynamic forces, the knowledge of dynamic characteristics of these structures is of great importance. The most important intrinsic dynamic characteristics of linear dynamic systems are the natural frequency, the associated mode shape, Damping.

The natural frequencies and associated mode shapes may be analyzed for both damped and un-damped linear dynamic systems. When a structure, machine or any system is excited, its response exhibits a sharp peak at resonance when the forcing frequency is equal to its natural frequency when damping is not large. Since any dynamic response of a structure can be obtained as a combination of its modes, knowledge of the mode shapes, modal frequencies and modal damping ratios constitute a complete dynamic description about the structure.

The deflection shape measured is valid only for the force /frequency associated with the operating conditions; as such, we cannot get information about deflections under other forces and frequencies.

However, the measured deflection shape can be quite useful. For example, if a particular part or location is found to have excessive deflection, we can stiffen that part or location. This in effect, increases the natural frequency beyond the operational frequency range of the system.

Model analysis of re-heater attachment

The model analysis of the re-heater attachment on station 19a and 19b is done by the following procedure. Attachment bracket surfaces are extracted and meshed and given the property to the finite elements. 0D point element created on the cg point of the re-heater and applied the lumped mass property to the 0D element.

LRU attachment points are attached to the 0 D lumped elements by creating 1D beam element between the points and 0D element. The boundary coordinates are specified and the nodes are translationally constrained at x,y,z direction on the specified node. The same procedure followed for all the constrained points.

Modal analysis followed by the given bracket by using MSC patran and analysis done by using MSC nastran and the frequency carefully noted on both the given and optimized brackets.

Experiment and tabulation

In this model analysis we calculating the values of Mode 1 & Mode 2 frequency levels by varying the mass of actual and optimize design 1 and 2 to analyze the dynamic characteristics.

Table4Modelanalysisistabulated result

Component	Model	Mass in kg	Mode1&2Frequency in Hz
Bracket-1	Actualdesign	1.3	37.87,53.85
	Optimizedesign-1	0.83	29.79,38.72
	Optimizedesign-2	0.69	25.79,34.05
Bracket-2	Actualdesign	0.68	4.8,5.2
	Optimizedesign-1	0.58	4.5,4.8
	Optimizedesign-2	0.56	4.3,4.7

Discussion

Bracket-1:

Modal analysis for bracket-1 actual design having the above tabulated values. The optimized design 1&2 having the lower frequency to compare with actual design analysis shown in table.

TRANSIENT RESPONSE ANALYSES

Forced dynamic response

Transient response analysis is the most general method for computing forced dynamic response. The purpose of a transient response analysis is to compute the behavior of a structure subjected to time varying excitation. The transient excitation is explicitly defined in the time domain. All of the forces applied to the structure are known at each instant in time. Forces can be in the form of applied forces and/or enforced motions

Integration Time Step

For a given integration time step, integration errors increase with increasing natural frequency because there is an upper limit to the frequency that can be represented by a given time step. Also, integration errors accumulate with total time. In both direct and modal transient analysis, the cost of integration is directly proportional to the number of time steps. For example, doubling the load duration doubles the integration effort. In specifying the duration of the analysis on the TSTEP entry, it is important to use an adequate length of time to properly capture long period (low frequency) response.

Calculation formula for transient response analysis

Calculating time step

$$\text{Time period}(t)=1/f \quad (2)$$

f =mode frequency

$$\text{Number of timesteps} = T/t \quad (3)$$

T = transient time period Nonspatial PCL-expression:

$$294.*\text{sind}(600.*t) \quad (4)$$

In transient response analysis we analyze the force dynamic responses for bracket -1 and bracket - 2 by varying the mass in which there is a change happens in actual and optimization design 1&2, stress values along x, y and z directions. The model calculation is given for actual design and bracket - 1 (optimization) is given below

Bracket-1(actual design)

Timeperiod(t)

$$= 1/f \quad (f=513.56)=1/(10*513.56)=\mathbf{1.94e-4sec}$$

$$\text{Number of time steps} = T/t(T=0.030sec)$$

$$=0.030/1.94e-4=\mathbf{154.6sec}$$

Shock vonmises stress on x direction=55.6Mpa

Shock vonmises stress on y direction=63.7Mpa

Shock vonmises stress on z direction=91.6 Mpa

Bracket-1(optimize-1)

$$\text{Time period}(t)=1/f(f=420)$$

$$=1/(10*420)=\mathbf{2.38e-4sec}$$

$$\text{Number of time steps} = T/t(T=0.030sec)$$

$=0.030/1.94e-4=126.05\text{sec}$

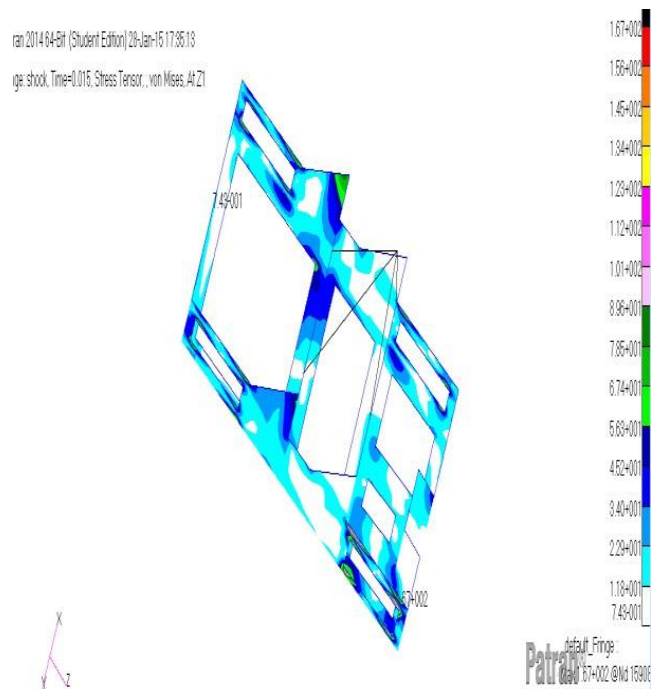


Figure1-Shockvonmisesstressonxdirection=110Mpa

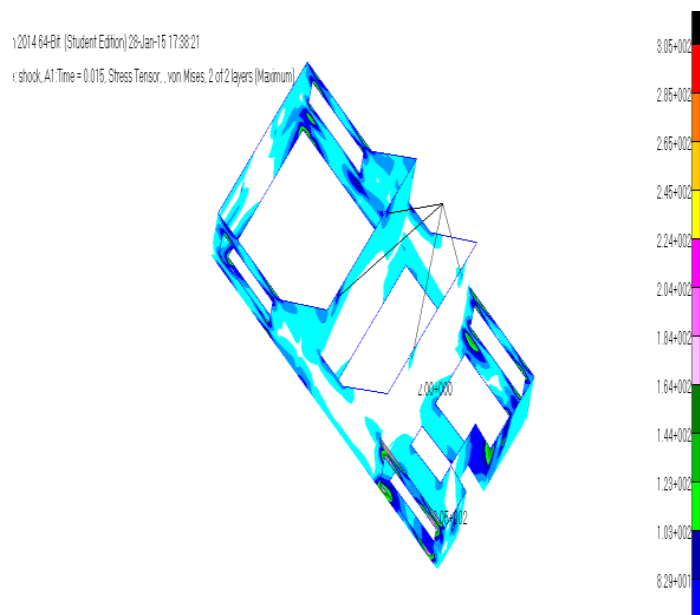


Figure2-Shockvonmisesstressonydirection=184Mpa

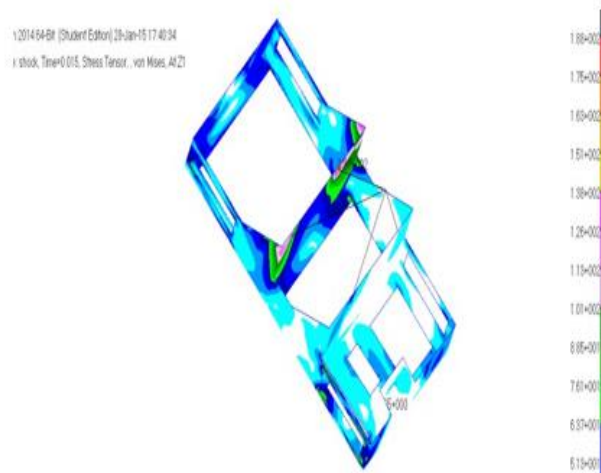


Figure 3: Shockvonmisesstressonzdirection=113Mpa

Table 5 Transientresponseanalysis

Component	Model design	Mass inKg	σ (x) Mpa	σ (y) Mpa	σ (z) Mpa
Bracket-1	Actual	1.3	55.6	63.7	91.6
	Optimize-1	0.83	110	184	113
	Optimize-2	0.69	146	262	163
Bracket-2	Actual	0.68	292	119	104
	Optimize-1	0.58	612	174	159
	Optimize-2	0.56	738	193	242

Discussion

Bracket-1andBracket-2

Transient response analysis for bracket-1 has been done and the values are tabulated. From this value we came to know that R.F values are much high. So we have done the weight optimization process. By the optimization process we optimized the weight and the von-mises stress.

CONCLUSION

Static and dynamic analysis of a environmental control system of re-heater attachment for a typical NAVAL fighter aircraft. is carried out using finite element stress analysis package MSC PATRAN/NASTRAN to find out maximum stress and minimum stress.

In the above work we get the ECS component of a re-heater attachment done the static and dynamic analysis and get the mode frequency and the maximum and minimum von mises stress. According to the values to plan to increasing the R.F values because many of the surfaces on the component having low stress. The stress plan to be increased four times to its actual value. Optimizing of the given brackets done by design the holes and reduce the thickness of the component.

Design the static and dynamic analysis carried out on it. Finally we increase on mises stress of the brackets compare to its actual design. The plan of future work is to optimize the design parameters which include thickness and materials of brackets to find the three dimensional stresses occurring in the body by various loading conditions.

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STRUCTURAL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF VORTEX BLADELESS WIND TURBINE FOR WIND ENERGY HARVESTING

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Abstract

This work presents a novel design and fabrication approach for a vortex bladeless wind turbine (VBWT). Unlike conventional wind turbines with rotating blades, VBWTs harness wind energy through vortex shedding, a phenomenon where wind flowing past a stationary structure creates oscillating vortices. This innovative design aims to address limitations associated with traditional wind turbines, such as noise generation, bird strike hazards, and large land use requirements.

The proposed VBWT focuses on "optimizing the structure's shape to enhance vortex shedding efficiency" and "utilizing a unique material combination for a lightweight yet robust design". This design is particularly suited for applications in "urban environments with limited space constraints" and "off-grid power generation in remote locations". The anticipated benefits of this renovative design include "improved energy extraction efficiency from wind" and "reduced noise pollution compared to traditional turbines". The successful development of this VBWT could contribute significantly to the advancement of sustainable and environmentally friendly energy solutions.

ENHANCING IMAGE AND DATA PROCESSING FOR REAL TIME OBJECT RECOGNITION DRONE

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ABSTRACT

The Design and Fabrication of Enhancing Image and Data Processing for Real-Time Object Recognition Drone aims to revolutionize surveillance and reconnaissance operations through advanced image and data processing capabilities integrated into UAVs. Traditional drones often rely on pre-defined algorithms or external processing units for object recognition, limiting their adaptability and real-time response. This project proposes a novel approach by embedding sophisticated image processing and machine learning algorithms directly onto the drone, enabling real-time object recognition and classification.

The project encompasses the design and fabrication of a custom UAV platform equipped with high-resolution cameras, onboard processing units, and communication interfaces. Additionally, the development of efficient algorithms for image preprocessing, feature extraction, and deep learning-based object recognition plays a crucial role in achieving real time performance and accuracy.

The proposed drone system holds significant potential across various applications, including surveillance, search and rescue, agriculture, and environmental monitoring. By enhancing image and data processing capabilities for real-time object recognition, the project aims to elevate the effectiveness, efficiency, and autonomy of UAV-based operations, paving the way for more advanced and intelligent aerial platforms in the future.

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANEMOKINETICS BASED ENERGY HARVESTING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This project presents a new Energy harvesting technique for capturing minute amounts of energy from one or more of the surrounding energy sources, accumulating them and storing them for later use. The energy harvesting trees are super eco-friendly synthetic trees will make use of renewable energy from the sun along with wind power, which are an effective clean and environmentally sound medium of gathering solar radiation and wind energy. The artificial trees are implanted with Nano leaves, a composite of nano photovoltaic nano-Thermo voltaic and nano-piezo sources transforming light, heat and wind energy into eco-friendly electricity. Another name given to energy harvesting is energy scavenging. Energy harvesting as an alternative technique that has been applied to solve the problem of finite node lifetime and it refers to harnessing energy from the environment or other energy sources for converting it to electrical energy. Harvesting energy from the surrounding environment is of growing interest to the research community. So a technique has been presented here which can be used for the efficient energy harvesting by creating trees. The electrical energy from all the leaves and twigs is stored at the bottom of the tree by using the storing device. The piezoelectric sensor will then send the signal into the NODEMCU and transform it into electrical energy. The Internet net of things (IOT) will then displayed the amount of voltage generated by the circuit.

A NIGHT PATROLLING SURVEILLANCE WITH MEDICINE DELIVERY

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ABSTRACT

Night Flying – In this article, we demonstrate a advanced night time monitoring system that uses drones with Infrared camera.

Medicine delivery box – In this article, we are implementing a medicine drone delivery system using CC3D flight controller which is configured using open pilot ground control station Software.

By using CATIA V5 software the entire medical delivery with IR camera will be designed taking the prototype and problem identification from garuda aerospace (droni drone) the solution will be given in form of experimental value , analytical value , stimulated design will be submitted to R&D department in garuda aerospace.

Keywords

Droni drone(Garuda Aerospace), Night Patrolling IR camera, Medical Delivery Kid

INTRODUCTION

Medicine delivery – In India, there are many cases reported where the late delivery of medicines to any health organization therefore this drone delivery project will come handy in case of efficient delivery of medicines in cities where bad condition of situation. We have seen drones applications in farming equipment where it is used to spread medicine in the organic fields, In the same manner we have developed drone which is able to deliver

essential and vital medicines in the areas where proper transformation is not available for the native people.

This drone is capable of delivering the medicines to the places where it cannot be transported using any mechanical vehicle commonly used by all delivery agency, In any pandemic situation where human interaction are not advised.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Medicine Delivery drone with attachment of kit Prof. Sudhir Kadam. (2020) Medicine Delivery drone, International Journal of engineering research and Technology (IJERT) 2020.

This project is helpful in providing necessary medicine in areas where normal traffic transportation services are not and also in region where the geographical terrain is not fit for traditional transportation.

Intelligent night surveillance using drone.

Rendeiro, Margarida, “ intelligence of obedience and creativity for sub version drone” (2018) CCRC Press-2019

Using drone for night surveillance can provide a number of advantages including enhanced visibility cost Effectiveness. It also have some disadvantages such as limited flight time privacy concern and limited payload capacity

DESIGN DETAILS

During the design of flex beam the following consideration are needed,

- Flap-lag-torsion deformation must be accommodated through the flex beam.
- There should be balance between maneuverability and dynamic vibrations.
- Hub size must be kept at a minimum in order to reduce the weight and hub drag.
- In order to maximize in-plane damping, the optimum tailoring at the damper and in-plane flex beam deformation must be obtained.
- Flex beam design criterion includes rotor shaft/mast/hub impedance characteristics.
- Cross-section of flex beam.
- Composite material type and configuration.
- Hub and blade attachments and configurations..

- Material used: S2-fiber glass impregnated with a 350F curing (toughened epoxy resin system)

DESIGN ASPECTS

- 48 Megapixel cameras with 4K/30 frames per second are supported by Droni. To capture cinematic videos and discover new angles, use a 1/2.3-inch CMOS sensor with 48 million effective pixels and stable 3-AXIS GIMBAL 3(pitches, yaw, roll).
- An improved remote controller including a 3-to 4-kilometer HD range, intelligent voice somatosensory control, and a 30- minute flying duration for unbroken aerial exploration
- Small-sized A foldable quadcopter that fits into a pocket and a drone that is built to weigh only 249 grammes with wind resistance up to seven levels
- Intelligent Flight Modes: 11 Stunning Flight Modes with Just One Simple Click Techniques for Straight Forward Shooting, Circling Follow-me, Broad Shooting, Intelligent Follow, Quadrangle Follow-me, God-like Perspective, Fading, Time-lapse Photography, Soaring, Tail Flicking, and Simplifying Cinematic Shooting Techniques to a Single Click and FPV Using a virtual flight simulator, you can experience every frame that your drone captures.
- HD Anti-Shudder Camera With its three-axis mechanically stabilised pan tilt, the Garuda Droni leaves no opportunity for blurry or unsteady photos. You can precisely locate the longitude and latitude of the ground target and measure the target spot with Droni. The gimbal helps with mirror shots and provides automatic target tracking. Large areas can also be shot without using the gimbal.
- Flight, Voice & Somatosensory Control with f/2.6 Aperture For Bright Captures and 83° Ultra-low Distortion Wide-angle Lens
- One-throw-flight enables an unrestricted takeoff and increased UAV adaptability, The perfect blend of visual optical flow and TOF positioning makes stable indoor shooting possible
- This new upgrade lets you transfer all your media instantly and perform high-speed Wi-Fi download (up to 8m/s). The app operation interface follows a simple design for a pleasant user experience.

- Droni APP for Android, 6 Month WARRANTY, 11 FLIGHT MODES - Easily preview clips and effortlessly capture aerial videos. Switch between flight modes such as all powered by AI. Enjoy peace of mind with Six Month warranty support pan India.

MATERIAL USED:

- Recommended Uses For Product Night Vision, Motion Detection
- Brand BLUELEX
- Model Name BLUELEX Mini
- Connectivity Technology Wireless
- Special Feature
- HD 1080p, 30fps, motion detection, 5m night vision distance, Magnet Tabs, Can be used as outdoor camera(waterproof) HD 1080p, 30fps, motion detection, 5m night vision distance, Magnet Tabs, Can be used as outdoor came...
- See more
- Indoor/Outdoor Usage Indoor
- Compatible Devices iPhones/ Android Phones/ PCs
- Power Source Battery Powered
- Connectivity Protocol Wi-Fi
- Controller Type Android

Night flying surveillance drone with IR camera



Medicine Delivery System Drone



DESIGN DETAILS:

- It has a large external panel subjected to the transient loading which occurs during the firing of the Hell firing missiles.
- It has multi-purpose latches, which must keep the door closed under mission loading.
- It must protect the equipment from the external environment.

Night flying surveillance drone with IR camera



Medicine Delivery System Drone



CONCLUSION

- The modifications of design will be made by using advanced camera.
- 48 Megapixel cameras with 4K/30 frames per second are supported by Droni. To capture cinematic videos and discover new angles, use a 1/2.3-inch CMOS sensor with 48 million effective pixels and stable 3- AXIS GIMBAL 3(pitches, waw, roll).
- An improved remote controller including a 3-to 4-kilometer HD range, intelligent voice somatosensory control, and a 30- minute flying duration for unbroken aerial exploration
- Small-sized A foldable quadcopter that fits into a pocket and a drone that is built to weigh only 249 grammes with wind resistance up to seven levels
- Intelligent Flight Modes: 11 Stunning Flight Modes with Just One Simple Click Techniques for Straight Forward Shooting, Circling Follow-me, Broad Shooting,

Intelligent Follow, Quadrangle Follow-me, God-like Perspective, Fading, Time-lapse Photography, Soaring, Tail Flicking, and Simplifying Cinematic Shooting Techniques to a Single Click and FPV Using a virtual flight simulator, you can experience every frame that your drone captures.

- HD Anti-Shudder Camera With its three-axis mechanically stabilised pan tilt, the Garuda Droni leaves no opportunity for blurry or unsteady photos. You can precisely locate the longitude and latitude of the ground target and measure the target spot with Droni. The gimbal helps with mirror shots and provides automatic target tracking. Large areas can also be shot without using the gimbal.

FUTURE STUDIES

And we will be using advance high resolution camera upto 1k mtr altitude in all direction.

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF H-DARRIEUS TURBINE AND SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS FOR MAXIMIZING POWER GENERATION

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the design, development, and implementation of a hybrid system combining a H-Darrieus wind turbine and a solar photovoltaic (PV) system. The increasing demand for clean and sustainable energy sources necessitates innovative solutions. The goal is to maximize power generation by harnessing complementary wind and solar resources, aiming for a more consistent and reliable power supply compared to standalone wind or solar systems. The H-Darrieus turbine's omnidirectional operation makes it suitable for various wind conditions, while the solar PV system capitalizes on sunlight for electricity production. Small VAWT is more suited for an urban setting, using Darrieus type turbine over Savonius type turbine for more suitable applications. Using NACA4412 blade shape design for a high tip speed ratio. Darrieus turbine gives us the benefit of the wind's drag and lift force. This wind turbine consists of three blades, technically an airfoil which is connected to radial arm and rotating main shaft. In this paper, the components required for this wind turbine like airfoil, main shaft and bearing are properly designed. The power calculation with respect to the wind velocity, swept area and number of blades are included. This project's primary goal is to employ vertical axis wind turbines and solar panels in daily life.

CHEMICAL CONSERVATION IN PLASTIC WASTE INTO FUEL

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Abstract

The increased demand and high price for energy sources are driving efforts to convert organic compounds into useful hydrocarbon fuels. Although much of this work has focused on biomass, there are strong benefits to deriving fuels from waste plastic material. Waste plastic is abundant and its disposal creates large problems for the environment. Plastic does not break down in landfills, it is not easily recycled and degrades in quality during the recycling process, and it can produce waste ash, heavy metals, and potentially harmful gas emissions if incinerated at high temperatures. However, thermal processes can be used to convert plastics into hydrocarbon fuels such as gasoline, diesel, aviation jet fuel, which have unlimited applications in airline industries, helicopter, heavy transportation, and electricity generation. The method and principal of the production / process will be discussed.

KEY WORDS

Organic compounds, Hydrocarbon fuels, Biomass, Waste plastic

DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND SENSORY ANALYSIS OF PROTEIN RICH PANEER FROM AMARANTHUS (Amaranthus L.) SEED MILK

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to develop paneer with Amaranth (Amaranthus L.) seed milk. Panner is a great source of protein and calcium, making it a nutritious addition to meals. Amaranthus seeds are small, edible seeds of the amaranth plant. They are often used as a nutritious ingredient in various dishes. Amaranth has a minimum protein content of 16 %, which is generally higher than those found in commercial varieties of common cereals. Amaranth protein has unique characteristics because its amino acid balance is close to the optimal balance required for human nutrition. The protein in amaranth grains (13-19%) has high digestibility (90%). Natural raw materials rich in dietary fibre (DF) and high in antioxidant capacity serve as functional ingredients for the food industry. The incorporation of Amaranth seeds into panner introduces additional health benefits. Milk is produced from sprouted amaranth seed, soaked amaranth seed and Roasted seeds. Developed paneer were stored at 40°C for 5 days shelf-life testing and titratable acidity and pH were tested during the storage. Nutritional composition of paneer was analysed. Sensory evaluation was done for fresh paneer samples using seven-point hedonic scale.

Keywords

Amaranthus seeds, Paneer, Protein, Shelf life, sensory evaluation

APICULTURE

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Abstract

The science of beekeeping is known as apiculture. Apiculture makes use of low-cost, locally available resources that yield quick results. Honey bees are important for cross pollination and crop yield improvement, which is a profitable venture with environmental, socioeconomic and cultural implications. It can be expanded into a small business. The main objective was to assess the potential of apiculture as an alternative source of income generation through survey and field trials. The field trials employed the construction, baiting and mounting of Kenyan top bar beehives and for the survey. A profit could be obtained from apiculture using six beehives on an acre of land compared to a profit could be obtain from an acre of maize farm . Government agencies such as SADA and NGOs involved in afforestation should also promote apiculture to improve the vegetation of the region.

INTRODUCTION

Apiculture or beekeeping, is a promising branch of agriculture that has the potential to contribute significantly to environmental conservation and economic development. Honey bees, as excellent pollinators and producers of honey, bees wax, bee venom and polishing agents, are in high demand both nationally and internationally. 'Apiculture' is derived from Latin word i.e., Apis means bee and culture means rearing. So, Apiculture is a branch of agriculture in which bees are raised on a commercial scale for the production of honey and for use as pollinators to boost crop yields. It can be also defined as art and science of rearing and managing honey bees in a box called a 'bee hive' for the production of honey and other products such as propolis, royal jelly, beeswax, and bee venom. Beekeeping is an old tradition, but in most area it is considered a low-risk, high-reward venture. Honey

production is a profitable business that employs people. Beekeeping provides a lucrative livelihood for unemployed children as well as additional profits for farmers in rural areas. Honey bees are the only insects that collect large amounts of nectar, despite the fact that many insect species feed on it. Only two honey bee species, *Apis mellifera* L. and *Apis cerana* F., are domesticated worldwide. Honey has been consumed by humans for thousands of year and is most commonly consumed unprocessed (i.e., liquid, crystallized or in the comb). It can be taken as medicine, eaten as food, or used as a flavour enhancer in a variety of foods and beverages. Honey has been used to treat a variety of ailments for centuries in a variety of ways. Honey bees live in a matriarchal society, with a queen bee ruling over a colony of tens of thousands or even fifty thousand bees.

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Genus: Apis

Class: Insecta

Order: Hymenoptera

Family: Apidae

Methods:

1. Indigenous Method
2. Modern Method

Indigenous Method:

The old method commonly used by old apiculturists is very crude, cruel and of unplanned type. This old method is called as Indigenous Method.

Hive:

Two types of hives are used in indigenous method of bee keeping. (e.g) Wall or Fixed hive and movable hive.

A) Wall or Fixed Hives:

It is a purely natural type of comb because the bees themselves prepare the hive at any space on the wall or trees. There is an opening on one side through which bees come out of the hive.

B) Movable Hive:

It comprises of hollow wood logs, empty boxes and earthen pots etc. Placed in varandas of houses. There exist two holes, one is for entrance and the other for exit of the bees. The swarmed bees usually come to the box on their own accord. Some bee keepers use to take the clusters of the swarms from a tree and heat them in the hive.

Extraction:

In the Extraction process, the woods are filled with fire and it is bought near the hive. It is mainly conducted during the night times. once the fire is bought to the hives, bees will either fly or be killed. Then, the hive which is filled with honey will be eradicated, sliced into pieces and honey will be collected.

Drawbacks of Indigenous method:

- Honey becomes impure because at the time of squeezing, the brood cells, honey cells and larvae are also extracted.
- The colony becomes weak due to killing of the eggs and the larvae at the time of squeezing.
- Formation of new hive by the escaped bees requires extra energy which effects the yield.

Modern method:

To overcome the drawbacks of indigenous method an advanced method based on scientific fact has been developed. First of all care was taken to improve the texture of the hives and during this race hive patterns were introduced in India. The newton model with 7 to 10 frames in the brood chamber with the shallow super has been most popular in south, east and central India.

Flow Hives:

It is one of the most used and successful tools where the apiarists can harvest the honey easily. There is no need to open the hive and at any cause, the bees will not be disturbed.

Typical Movable Hives:

It is an artificial type of scientific bee keeping, completely made of a wooden box. Based on the needs the frames vary from one hive to another. It mainly consists of 6 parts. The stand is the base part of the hive, where the rain water can fall quickly. The inner cover provides 100% ventilation and the top cover protects the entire colony from rain water. On the bottom board, the presences of 2 gates are used of entrance and exit purposes. The brood chamber is the most vital part of the hive. totally there are about 5 to 10 frames. The wax sheets are integrated with the frames to attract the bees and provide the foundation for comb preparation on the dual sides.

Queen Excluder:

The queen bee is kept in the interior portion of the brood chamber and worker bees can easily pass through it.

Honey Extractor:

This one is mainly used to extract the honey and the functionality will be processed based on centrifugal force.

Uncapping Knife:

Once the honey is filled, the comb will be sealed by using wax material. Here, the sealing is completely eradicated with the aid of an uncapping knife. list of other equipments are cages, gloves, garments, brush, net and etc.

Robotization in agriculture:

- Robotization is another innovation in bee keeping that is transforming the industry by automating various labour-intensive tasks and providing precision management for bee hives.

- Robots and automated systems handled hive inspection for colony health monitoring, honey protection assessments, and pest or disease detection.

Points to consider for successful beekeeping

The following points should be taken into consideration for successful beekeeping.

Knowledge of bee habits

First, a thorough understanding of honey bee habits and behaviours is required. The queen honey bee, for example, is completely responsible for reproduction through mating and depositing eggs. Worker bees are responsible for collecting nectar, nursing larvae, and building the comb, among other things. The main aim of drones is to undertake mating.

Selection of suitable location

Suitable location should be selected for keeping beehives. Depending on the season, the hive is set up early in the morning to allow the bees to leave their hives earlier to go for collection of nectar. In hot climates, hives must be put in the shade to avoid being overheated. Bee farms can be established in areas where there is sufficient bee pastures of some wild shrubs, fruit orchards and cultivated crops. This plays an important role in the quantity and quality of the honey produced.

Management of beehives in different seasons

Flowering happens during specific seasons. Nectar is available to bees only in these periods. During other seasons, there is a scarcity of nectar due to limited blossoming. In such instances, beekeepers usually keep sugar syrup to meet the demand.

Proper collection of beeswax and handling of honey

Beekeepers must wear protective gear and use smoke to ward off bees while extracting honey and beeswax. They must also ensure that the hive has sufficient honey to harvest.

Catching and rearing of the honeybees

The natural colonies of bees can be captured or can be acquired from any government or private organisations for rearing.

Feed supplement and forage plants

Often sugar and bean flours are used as feed supplements to bees. Flowering plants are planted in apiaries as bee forage during dry periods.

Site clearing and sanitation materials

Sickles and machetes are needed for cutting grasses and weeds around the apiary. Grease, oil and wood ash should be spread around hive stands as insect guards.

Harvesting materials

Smokers' knife, honey press, honey container or trays are needed in case of harvesting from traditional and transitional hives and honey extractor and different sizes of sieves are needed in cases of harvesting from wooden framed hives.

Result

The number of worker bees in the colony, the race of bee, the age of the queen, the health of the colony, the flower density in the field, the nectar flow time, the number of colonies in the area, the climate and weather conditions are the factors affecting the honey production. It is very important to store the nectar that is carried into the hive by the honey bees without consuming it. Unsuitable hive condition and external environment condition increase the consumption of stored honey. Honey bees do thermoregulation in hives to hold the constant of the brood area temperature at 32-34degree Celcius. Honey bees consume honey to provide energy necessary for this. This reduces the amount of honey to be harvested from the hive. Traditional bee keeping is mostly made in wooden hives. This mean 34.89% less honey harvest compared to bee keeping made with modern method hives.

CONCLUSION:

For several years now, the EU has been providing support to the beekeeping sector through national apiculture programs and rural development measures considering environment for a sustainable agriculture in protecting bee health and improve biodiversity. As the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA, 2021) stated: "Bees are critically important in the environment, sustaining biodiversity by providing essential pollination for a wide range of crops and wild plants. They contribute to human health and wellbeing directly

through the production of honey and other food and feed supplies such as: pollen, wax for food processing, propolis in food technology, and royal jelly as a dietary supplement and ingredient in food. Beyond the essential value of pollination to maintaining biodiversity, the global annual monetary value of pollination has been estimated at hundreds of billions of euros. In view of the important ecological and economic value of bees, there is a need to monitor and maintain healthy bee stocks, not just locally or nationally but globally.” Moreover, due to the increasingly globalized food supply, strengthening food safety systems among countries is becoming more important. Nowadays, food safety is the consumer’s concern. Simple rules could control the disorders resulting from the consumption of honey and its products contaminated by microbial pathogens, toxic chemicals, or allergens, including avoiding crude honey consumption for susceptible people, buying honey from a reliable source, and avoiding feeding honey to infants less than 1-year-old.

Even if human studies provide outcomes related to the health effects, the origin and composition of bee products used were not specified as well as it was not possible to characterize them nor the specific components of bee products mediating the functions for which the claims were made consequently it’s difficult to establish the cause-and-effect relationship between healing effects and the consumption of honey and its products. The interesting healing properties highlighted in vitro and in vivo should be better understood and performed in more and well design randomized controlled trials to evaluating the effectiveness of honey and its products as therapeutic agents.

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Arduino In Agriculture

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Abstract

The integration of Arduino technology in Agriculture has brought about a significant transformation in the way farming practices are conducted. This abstract examines the applications of Arduino in agriculture, focusing on its benefits, challenges and potential future development. This paper discusses the challenges such as cost, technical expertise and scalability, while also examining emerging trends and future prospects in the field. Arduino, a versatile open source platform, offers a cost effective and customisable solution for farmers in the field of sensor integration, automated irrigation systems, smart farming, crop monitoring, environmental sustainability in conclusion Arduino technology has the potential to revolutionize the agriculture sector by improving its efficiency productivity and sustainability and elucidates that transformative potential of Arduino technology in Agriculture and underscores the the important of further research and development to realise its full benefits for sustainable farming practices.

INTRODUCTION :-

An open source microcontroller called an Arduino maybe updated at any time and is simple to program. In 2005,the first Arduino was introduced. The Arduino microcontroller was created to help professionals and students create devices that interact with the environment using sensors .The Arduino microcontroller has inputs and outputs that maybe used to get information. The Arduino can then provide output based on the information it

has received. Using HTTP requests, Arduino microcontrollers are also capable of sending and receiving data online. The Esp board is a simple microcontroller with an internet connection. Esp microcontroller have two options: they may connect to a Wi-Fi server or take on the role of a Wi-Fi server.

Software and hardware make up the Arduino platform. The development board for Arduino is the hardware that it utilizes. The Arduino IDE is the name of the software used by Arduino to create code (Integrated Development Environment). These micro controllers may be readily programmed using the C or C++ language in the Arduino IDE and are equipped with either an 8-bit Atmel AVR or a 32-bit Atmel ARM micro controller, both of which are produced by Atmel.

When utilising a USB cable to upload fresh code to the Arduino board, another application for it is possible. With the help of the Arduino IDE, users may create programs for the Arduino platforms using the C or C++ programming languages on nearly any personal computer. The Arduino IDE is multiplatform software that can run on several platforms including Microsoft, Linux, and Mac OS X making the user community even larger.

Market vendors provide a wide variety of Arduino microcontroller boards. A little research is needed in order to use the appropriate Arduino board for the project. Each Arduino board offers unique features and characteristics. The use of Arduino microcontrollers opposed to other microcontroller with advantages for a variety of reasons.

Arduino Co – Founder Massimo Banzi mentioned some very important reasons to use Arduino boards (Louis, 2016).

1.Active User Community : Users of Arduino can submit a message and discuss their ideas. If you run into an issue when using the Arduino board, you may post it to a community site where other users will typically offer suggestion or solutions.

2.Growth of Arduino : Arduino microcontroller are less expensive than their competitors for newbies to get going to right away.

3.Inexpensive Hardware : The main website of the Arduino platform offers free usage.

4.Arduino Board as a Programmer.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF ARDUINO BOARDS :-

There are several different types of Arduino boards in the Arduino board family. Boards like the Arduino BT have a Bluetooth module built in for wireless connection. These built in modules can also be purchased separately and used in conjunction with it. Shield refers to these modules, a few of the well liked Arduino shield as shown in Figure 1.

Arduino Ethernet Shield : This shield allows an Arduino board to connect to the internet by Ethernet library and to read and write an SD card using the SD library.

- **Arduino Wireless Shield :** This shield allows the Arduino board to communicate wirelessly using Zigbee.

- **Arduino Motor Driver Shield :** This shield allows Arduino Boards to interface with the driver of a motor etc.

Elements of Arduino Boards : Elements of an Arduino Board can be done two categories:
a)Hardware

The Arduino micro controller consists of many components. Here are some of those main components and their functionality :

- i.Microcontroller :** This serves as the development board's central processing unit and may send and receive commands to any attached peripheral devices. Every board contains a different microcontroller, and they all have different specs.

- ii.External Power supply:** The Arduino microcontroller is powered by this power source using a DC voltage that ranges from 9 to 12 volts.

- iii.USB plug :** On the Arduino board, this connector is a key port. Using a USB cable, it is used to upload programs to microcontrollers. In the absence of an external power supply, the Arduino board is powered by DC voltage of 5volts from the USB connection

- iv.Internal Programmer.**

- v.Reset button.**

- vi.Analog pins:** These pins are used for analogue input and output. Analog pin counts differ from board to board as well.

- vii.Digital I/O Pins:** Digital input and output are handled by these pins. Additionally, each board has a different number of these digital pins.

- viii.Power and GND Pins :** The development board has pins that can pass 3.3 and 5 volts as well as ground via them.

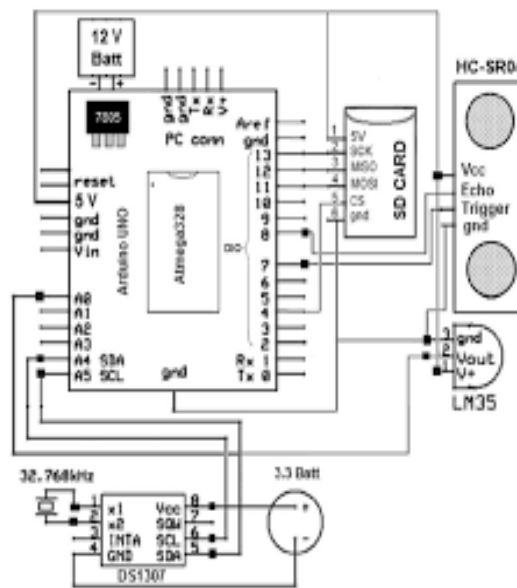


Fig 1. Arduino

1.Arduino coding basics:

The code is written in a simple programming language similar to C and C++.

i.Brackets

There are two types of brackets used in the Arduino coding, which are listed below.

ii.Parentheses ()

The parentheses brackets are the group of the arguments, such as method, function, or a code statement. These are also used to group the math equations.

iii.Curly Brackets { }

The statements in the code are enclosed in the curly brackets. We always require closed curly brackets to match the open curly bracket in the code or sketch.

Open curly bracket- '{'

Closed curly bracket - '}'

iv.Line comment

There are two types of line comments which are listed below:

//Single line comment

The text that is written after the two forward slashes are considered as a single line comment. The compiler ignores the code written after the two forward slashes. The

comment will not be displayed in the output. Such text is specified for a better understanding of the code for the explanation of any code statement.

The `//` (two forward slashes) are also used to ignore some extra lines of code without deleting it.

`/*Multi - line comment*/`

The Multi - line comment is written to group the information for clear understanding. It is commonly used to write the larger text. It is a comment, which is also ignored by the compiler.

v. Coding Screen

The coding screen is divided into two blocks. The setup is considered as the preparation block, while the loop is considered as the execution block. It is shown in figure 2:



Fig 2. Coding Screen of Arduino

The set of statements in the setup and loop blocks are enclosed with the curly brackets. We can write multiple statements depending on the coding requirements for a particular project.

1. **void setup ()**
2. **{**
3. Coding statement 1;
4. Coding statement 2;
5. **.**

6. .
7. .
8. Coding statement n;
9. }
10. **void** loop ()
11. {
12. Coding statement 1;
13. Coding statement 2;
14. .
15. .
16. .
17. Coding statement n;
18. }

vi.PinMode()

The specific pin number is set as the INPUT or OUTPUT in the pinMode () function.

The Syntax is: **pinMode (pin,mode)**

Where,

Pin: It is the pin number. We can select the pin number according to the requirements.

Mode: We can set the mode as INPUT or OUTPUT according to the corresponding pin number.

Let' understand the pinMode with an example.

vii.digitalWrite()

The digitalWrite() function is used to set the value of a pin as HIGH or LOW

Where,

HIGH: It sets the value of the voltage. For the 5V board, it will set the value of 5V, while for 3.3V, it will set the value of 3.3V.

LOW: It sets the value = 0 (GND)

If we do not set the pin Mode as OUTPUT, the LED may light dim.

The syntax is: **digitalWrite (pin, value HIGH/LOW)**

Arduino Syntax and Program Flow

2. Syntax

Syntax in Arduino signifies the rules need to be followed for the successful uploading of the Arduino program to the board. The syntax of Arduino is similar to the grammar in English. It means that the rules must be followed in order to compile and run our code successfully. If we break those rules, our computer program may compile and run, but with some bugs.

Functions:

The functions in Arduino combine many pieces of lines of code into one.

- A. The functions usually return a value after finishing execution. But here, the function does not return any value due to the presence of void.
- B. The setup and loop function have void keyword present in front of their function name.
- C. The multiple lines of code that a function encapsulates are written inside curly braces.
- D. Every closing curly bracket '}' must match the opening curly bracket '{' in the code.
- E. We can also write our own functions, which will be discussed later in this tutorial.

2.1 Spaces

- A. Arduino ignores the white spaces and tabs before the coding statements.
- B. The coding statements in the code are indented (empty spacing at the starting) for the easy reading.
- C. In the function definition, loop, and conditional statements, 1 indent = 2 spaces.
- D. The compiler of Arduino also ignores the spaces in the parentheses, commas, blank lines, etc.

2.2 Tools Tab

- A. The verify icon present on the tool tab only compiles the code. It is a quick method to check that whether the syntax of our program is correct or not.
- B. To compile, run, and upload the code to the board, we need to click on the Upload button.

2.3 Uses of Parentheses ()

- A. It denotes the function like void setup () and void loop ().
- B. The parameter's inputs to the function are enclosed within the parentheses.
- C. It is also used to change the order of operations in mathematical operations.

2.4 Semicolon ;

- A. It is the statement terminator in the C as well as C++.
- B. A statement is a command given to the Arduino, which instructs it to take some kind of action. Hence, the terminator is essential to signify the end of a statement.
- C. We can write one or more statements in a single line, but with semicolon indicating the end of each statement.
- D. The compiler will indicate an error if a semicolon is absent in any of the statements.
- E. It is recommended to write each statement with semicolon in a different line, which makes the code easier to read.
- F. We are not required to place a semicolon after the curly braces of the setup and loop function.
- G. Arduino processes each statement sequentially. It executes one statement at a time before moving to the next statement.

2.5 Program Flow

The program flow in Arduino is similar to the flowcharts. It represents the execution of a program in order.

We recommend to draw the flowchart before writing the code. It helps us to understand the concept of code. Which makes it the coding simple and easier.

2.6 Flow Charts

A flowchart uses shapes and arrows to represent the information or sequence of actions.

An oval ellipse shows the Start of the sequence \, and a square shows the action or processes that need to be performed.

The Arduino coding process in the form of the flowchart is shown below:

Here, the processor enters our code, and the execution of code begins. After the setup, the execution of the statement in the loop begins.

Example. Calculate RPM of wheel using Ultrasonic sensor through Arduino.

Result:

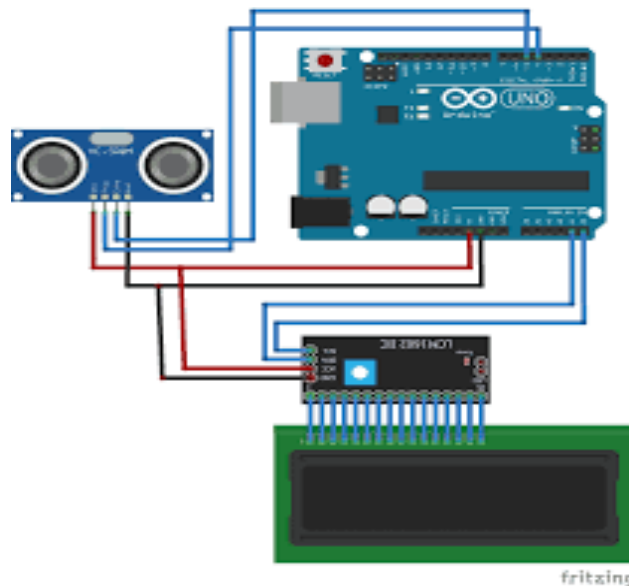


Fig 3. Arduino Ultrasonic Sensor with Buzzer

3. Arduino applications:

i.Smart homes: With Arduino boards, we may regulate household activities using control systems like motion sensors, outlet controls, temperature controls, blower controls, garage door controls, air flow controls, sprinkler controls, and bill of materials controls (David atal.,2015).

ii.Defence: An object's range, altitude, direction, or speed can be determined using RADAR (Radio Detection and Ranging), a technology that uses radio waves to detect things. Different sizes and performance requirements are possible for radars. It may be used for long-range surveillance, early-warning systems in ships, and air traffic control at airports. This system is the brain of a missile guidance system. In times of conflict, both large-room systems and a variety of compact, portable radars are maintained and controlled (Bhor et al.,2016).

iii.Industries: Because of its simple programming environment, variety of signal types, and ease of adaptability to new setups, Arduino is used in a wide range of industries. For adding remote control and monitoring features to tiny legacy industrial systems, Arduino boards provide a versatile, low-cost alternative to the typical industrial gadgets. The proliferation of Wi-Fi and other wireless technologies over the past few years has made wireless systems boring in our daily lives (Teja et al.,2017).

iv.Traffic Signal Control: Today, Arduino is used to control traffic lights. It may also be used to operate real-time systems with configurable timings and illumination for pedestrians , among other things. In a traffic control system, junction timing is automatically adjusted to facilitate smooth vehicle movement and prevent waiting at junctions.

v.Medical: The number of heartbeats in a minute is counted using an Arduino-based heartbeat monitor. This has an integrated heartbeat sensor module that detects the heartbeat when a finger is placed on the sensor. The open-source EEG,ECG, and EMG, the thermometer, the Wi-Fi body scale with Arduino Board, and many more pieces of medical equipment are designed using the Arduino platform (Rakay et al.,2015).

vi.Laboratories: Arduino offers a useful platform in the lab for developing and studying circuit design. Beginning users run the risk of breaking something or doing something incorrectly, and using new electronic components may be expensive for them. The Arduino Simulator provides a solution to these issues with no cable clutter, no hardware expense, faster circuit development, and no harm to your components. The automatic slide movement microscope built on Arduino is a relatively affordable lab tool (Rubio et al.,2015).

vii. Body Control with Arduino: Arduino can operate a variety of bodily parts, including hand Sigh gloves, breathalyzer microphones, heart rate monitors, and other medical devices. A heart rate monitor powered by Arduino is more sophisticated than one that only measures the user's heart rate. Our heart rate sensors are speaking! Each button verbally explains what it does while also displaying the data on the screen. This monitor will average the most recent four readings, show them, and provide some motivational sayings (Mallick and Patro, 2016).

viii. Aerospace: Classical control theory to an airplane flap model and integration of RC vehicles in a Robotic Arena (Alvarez et al.,2015).

ix. Automatic Vehicle Control: It is used to control various system in machinery like wheel speed, rpm, distance, torque, load etc(Alvarez et al.,2015).

Conclusion:

Successful development and control of five smart home apps using an Arduino platform and an Android smartphone. In a mock smart house, the apps regulate the temperature and humidity display, the fan speed, the lightning and electrical outlets, the fire alarm system, and the poisonous gas alert system. Following the purchase of the necessary parts for these systems, the wiring circuits and controllers were put into place. In a later study, Arduino components may be wirelessly linked to Arduino cell phones. Different controllers, including PLCs, might also be employed and studied.

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EFFECT OF BIODEGRADABLE MULCH MATERIAL ON WEED CONTROL IN TOMATO PRODUCTION

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Abstract

Biodegradable Mulching is one of the effective way of weed controlling and it is an alternative of black polyethylene (PE) mulch for all crops especially tomato crop (LIBERIAN VARIETY) the soil should be ploughed and levelled. The treatments were rice straw, , biodegradable coir mats, for effective weed controlling. Biodegradable coir mats and rice straw are potential substitutes for PE. Biodegradable mulch significantly reduces weed density, resulted in improving tomato plant growth and higher fruit yield compared to both the control and plastic mulch treatments. It regulates soil temperature and eventually decomposes, which in turn reduce environmental impact. It offers a promising solution for enhancing tomato crop yield through effective weed control. Its eco- friendly nature makes the environment sustainable.

Keywords

Control weeds, Improves plant growth, Increases yield, Protects from soil pollution, PE.

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural plastic mulching covering the soil provides cultivated plants with a microclimate favoring their development, hastening earliness, increasing productivity and enhancing fruit quality. Mulches increase water-use efficiency and prevent weed development (Gao et al., 2019; Kader et al., 2017; Kasirajan and Ngouajio, 2012). However, fragments released from massive use of low-density polyethylene (PE) plastic mulches, non-biodegradable, increasingly accumulate into the agricultural soil, polluting it and threatening crop productivity and food safety (Gao et al., 2019; Hu et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2014; Yan et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2020). Biodegradable plastic mulches (BDM) are a promising alternative to PE mulches, intended to be tilled into the soil after the crop harvest

and eventually to biodegrade by native soil microorganisms, avoiding plastic waste accumulation into the field (Martin-Closas et al., 2017; Shen et al., 2020; Shruti and Kutralam-Muniasamy, 2019). Yet, the soil is continuously fed with BDM materials, fragments and chemicals (polymers, oligomers, monomers and additives), whose environmental impact is one of the main recently emerged concerns questioning BDM adoption in agriculture (Liu et al., 2022; Serrano- Ruiz et al., 2021; Shen et al., 2020; Sintim and Flury, 2017). Plants are the feed and food resource for living organisms, including humans. Cultivated plants interact with BDM and BDM debris from their initial setting on the soil up to their biodegradation in the field; consequently, their putative effects on mulched plant crops are to be investigated.

BIODEGRADABLE MULCHING

Mulch mats are circles of 100% natural coir, using the husks of the coconut. Made to fit all standard plant. Using lightly compressed coir, Coco & Coir mulch mats provide excellent plant base protection, whilst preventing water loss. By improving the fertility and health of the soil, garden mulching protects roots, improving the establishment and survival rates of new plants and trees. Coir mulch helps retain soil moisture and reduces weed growth by up to 90%. it also helps deter pesky slugs and snails because of its texture. As it slowly breaks down in the soil, it increases soil porosity, enriches it, and improves soil structure.

Coconut coir is a valuable mulch material. Because coconut coir retains moisture easily and naturally, it's very well-suited for use as a mulch. It will absorb water and release it into your garden to help keep your plants hydrated. Plus, as it slowly breaks down, it adds nutrients back into your soil as compost. This makes it more eco-friendly and advantageous than mulches that contain harmful plastics and chemicals.



METHODOLOGY

Biodegradable mulch film was considered to be a sustainable ecological alternative alleviate of plastic mulch film. Extensive studies related to biodegradable mulch film have been carried out in multiple perspectives. The research about biodegradable mulch film had developed from a field concentrated on material development to multi-disciplinary field with three main research knowledge bases: the necessity of degradable mulch film application, mulching on crop production and degradation process of biodegradable mulch film. we collect the materials like coir pith, paddy straw, manures, panjakavya, maida vinegar, cornflour ,tomato seedling and plastic mulch material The first process of mulch mat preparation-was to treat the coir pith with hot water for 5- 10min.Drain the hot water and take the coir pith separately. There it will soften the coir pith .Mix maida of 6 kg and cornflour of 4kg and treat it with hot boiled water untill it reaches the paste like consistency After the paste preparation mix 6 litres of vinegar with that paste. Thereby we have prepared the binding material for the mat.

Mix the coir pith along with the binding material and spread it evenly in plastic sheet After spreading cover the coir pith with another plastic sheet. Press the material evenly using wooden sticks. It will be transformed as an mat material . Then dry the materials on both sides in sunlight Plough the field into fine tilth . Apply manures in the field and plough again for good aeration and pulverization. After the manures application ridges are formed for the transplantation of seedlings. The ridges are formed at 40 cm height , 75cm width. The length of the organic mulch is 17 feet, plastic mulch is 19 feet and normal ridge without mulch is 15 feet.

Laying mulch mat- Separate the ridges and furrow into three portion. Apply paddy straw in 1 portion. Lay the biodegradable and non biodegradable (plastic) mulch material in two portions. Leave the rest of the portion as an normal field Transplantation of seedlings - Irrigate the field before transplanting. Transplant the 20- 25 days old tomato seedlings (Liberian variety). Slight irrigation is required after transplantation. Urea will be applied in plastic mulch material, panjakavya will be applied in biodegradable mulch material and urea for plastic mulch material. Both the mulch material will be compared along with the normal field for controlling. Monitoring and comparing the weed control from the beginning

on each three portions. While monitoring we can analyze the weed growth and estimate weed calculation.



MATERIALS AND ITS PROPERTIES

A. Coir pith and paddy straw

The largest by products of coconut is coconut husk from which coir fibre is extracted. This extraction process generates a large quantity of dusty material called coir dust or coir pith. Coir pith has gained importance owing to its properties for use as a growth medium in Horticulture. Coir pith is composted to reduce the wider C:N ratio, reduce the lignin and cellulose content and also to increase the manorial value of pith. Composting of coir pith reduces its bulkiness and converts plant nutrients to the available form. Rice straw is a residual byproduct of rice production at harvest. The total biomass of this residue depends on various factors such as varieties, soils and nutrient management and weather. At harvest, rice straw is piled or spread in the field depending on the harvesting methods, using stationary threshers or self-propelled combine harvesters, respectively. The amount of rice straw taken off the field depends mainly on the cutting height (i.e., height of the stubble left in the field). Rice straw that remains in the field after harvest can be collected, burned, or left to decompose (soil incorporation). Utilization of rice straw is dependent on its

characteristics, which can be divided into three major categories: (1) physical properties, (2) thermal properties, and (3) chemical composition.

B. Tomato seedling and manure

Tomato is one of the most important "protective foods" because of its special nutritive value. It is one of the most versatile vegetable with wide usage in Indian culinary tradition. Tomatoes are used for soup, salad, pickles, ketchup, puree, sauces and in many other ways. It is also used as a salad vegetable. Tomato has very few competitors in the value addition chain of processing. Manures are plant and animal wastes that are used as sources of plant nutrients. They release nutrients after their decomposition. The art of collecting and using wastes from animal, human and vegetable sources for improving crop productivity is as old as agriculture production. Manures are the organic materials derived from animal, human and plant residues which contain plant nutrients in complex organic forms. Naturally occurring or synthetic chemicals containing plant nutrients are called fertilizers. Manures with low nutrient content per unit quantity have longer residual effect besides improving soil physical properties compared to fertilizer with high nutrient content.

C. Maida and vinegar

Maida is a white flour from the Indian subcontinent, made from wheat. Finely milled without any bran, refined, and bleached, it closely resembles cake flour. Maida is used extensively for making fast foods, baked goods such as pastries, bread, several varieties of sweets, and traditional flatbreads. Owing to this wide variety of uses, it is sometimes labeled and marketed as "all-purpose flour", though it is different from American all-purpose flour. Maida is made from the endosperm: the starchy white part of the grain. The bran is separated from the germ and endosperm which is then refined by passing through a sieve of 80 mesh per inch (31 mesh per centimeter). Vinegar is a multipurpose substance and an essential component of many processes, including several in the agricultural sector. Specifically, agricultural vinegar, ranging from 10% to 50% concentrations, plays a significant role in a variety of applications. It's an environmentally friendly alternative to chemical pesticides and fungicides, aids in soil and water pH regulation, and even serves as a beneficial animal dietary supplement.

D. Cornflour and panchagavya

Corn flour is a type of flour milled from dried whole corn kernels. It's considered a whole grain flour because it contains the corn's hull, germ, and endosperm. Corn flour is usually yellow, but it can also be white or blue, depending on the variety of corn used. The texture is fine and smooth, similar to whole wheat flour. It controls the broad leaved weeds as well as grasses. Hence corn flour is recommended for transplanted crops only because it affects the root formation of germinating seeds since it has herbicidal activity. Panchagavya, an organic product has the potential to play the role of promoting growth and providing immunity in plant system. Panchagavya consists of nine products viz. cow dung, cow urine, milk, curd, jaggery, ghee, banana, Tender coconut and water. When suitably mixed and used, these have miraculous effects. Physico-chemical properties of Panchagavya revealed that they possess almost all the major nutrients, micro nutrients and growth hormones (IAA & GA) required for crop growth. Predominance of fermentative microorganisms like yeast and lactobacillus might be due to the combined effect of low pH, milk products and addition of jaggery/sugarcane juice as substrate for their growth.

E. Plastic mulch and urea

Plastic mulch is a product used in plasticulture in a similar fashion to mulch, to suppress weeds and conserve water in crop production and landscaping. Certain plastic mulches also act as a barrier to keep methyl bromide, both a powerful fumigant and ozone depleter, in the soil. Crops grow through slits or holes in thin plastic sheeting. Plastic mulch is often used in conjunction with drip irrigation. Some research has been done using different colors of mulch to affect crop growth. Use of plastic mulch is predominant in large-scale vegetable growing, with millions of acres cultivated under plastic mulch worldwide each year. Urea serves an important role in the metabolism of nitrogen-containing compounds by animals and is the main nitrogen-containing substance in the urine of mammals. It is a colorless, odorless solid, highly soluble in water, and practically non-toxic (LD50 is 15 g/kg for rats).[6] Dissolved in water, it is neither acidic nor alkaline. The body uses it in many processes, most notably nitrogen excretion. The liver forms it by combining two ammonia molecules (NH₃) with a carbon dioxide (CO₂) molecule in the urea cycle. Urea is widely used in fertilizers as a source of nitrogen (N) and is an important raw material for the chemical industry.

F. MULCH MAT PREPARATION

The first process of mulch mat preparation was to treat the coir pith with hot water for 5-10 minutes. Drain the hot water and take the coir pith separately. Thereby it will soften the coir pith. Mix 6kg maida and corn flour of 4kg and this is boiled until it reaches the paste like consistency. After the paste formation mix 3litres of vinegar in that paste. Thereby we have prepared the binding material for the mat. Mix the coir pith along with the binding material and spread it evenly in plastic sheet.

After spreading cover the coir pith with another plastic sheet. Press the materials evenly using wood sticks. It will be converted into mat material. The spread is dried into the direct sunlight. It required 2 days for drying the both the sides of the organic mulch mat. Now the mat is ready for laying.



FIGURE 1: COIR MAT PRETREATMENT



FIGURE 2: BINDING MATERIAL PREPARATION



FIGURE 3: COIR PITH MIXING WITH PASTE



FIGURE 4: DRYING THE MAT

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the use of biodegradable organic mulch mats offers several benefits for gardeners and farmers. These mats help suppress weed growth, conserve moisture in the soil, and regulate soil temperature. They also break down over time, adding organic matter to the soil and reducing the need for chemical fertilizers. Additionally, the use of biodegradable mats eliminates the need for labor-intensive mulch removal at the end of the growing season. Overall, biodegradable organic mulch mats provide a sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative to traditional mulching methods.

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HYDROPONICS TECHNOLOGY FOR HORTICULTURE CROPS

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ABSTRACT

The hydroponic Farming System is considered an alternative to conventional farming systems to reduce water requirements. The hydroponic farming system is beneficial, especially in areas with severe soil degradation and limited water availability. A soil-less production method, promises to deliver high quality, nutritious, fresh, residue-free crops, overcoming the problems of climate change, freshwater shortage, necessity of fertile land, and the overwhelming requirement of the expanding food demand. Hydroponic production systems are used by small farmers, hobbyists and commercial enterprises.

Keywords

Soil-less farming, less water usage by irrigation, low labor required.

INTRODUCTION:

Providing quality nutritive food to more than 1.6 billion people by the year 2025 would be a major challenge for the country. Increasing population, decreasing land and water holding, urbanization, industrialization, global warming are some of the major implements for the country. Various biotic and abiotic stress factors are threatening the open field agricultural production systems throughout the world in varying degrees. More than 6 million ha area has been affected by salinity and alkalinity apart from other factors continually degrading the soil health. Under these circumstances, it would become increasing by difficult to providing quality nutritive food for the burgeoning population in the near future. The demand for fresh and green horticulture produce, mainly vegetables, fruits and flowers, is rising sharply particularly in peri-urban and urban areas. Under such scenario, hydroponics system is emerging in potentially alternate technology for growing quality vegetables and flowers in various soil-less media under the limited space throughout the year. Although the technology is fledging stage in the country it is about time that seeds of initiatives are planted for timely technological adoption and its agro-ecological refinement

vis-à-vis our crops and climate, so that the pace of development is in tune with the needs of the nation, economic viability of production systems, health and safety of the consumers. The Government of India has been providing technical and financial support to the commercial initiatives related to hydroponics through National Horticulture Board (NHB) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM). Our institute is mandated to spearhead technological innovations in agricultural production system besides their outreach to all the stakeholders.



TYPES OF HYDROPONIC

There are several types of hydroponics systems, including:

- DEEP WATER CULTURE
- NUTRIENT FILM TECHNIQUE
- EBB AND FLOW (FLOOD AND DRAIN)
- WICKING SYSTEM
- AEROPONICS
- VERTICAL HYDROPONIC
- DRIP SYSTEM

DEEP WATER CULTURE:

Plants grow suspended in a nutrient solution, with their roots submerged in oxygenated water.



NUTRIENT FILM TECHNIQUE:

A thin film of nutrient solution flows over the roots of plants, providing them with water and nutrient.



EBB AND FLOW:

Plants are periodically flooded with nutrient solution and then drained, allowing the roots access to oxygen.



WICKING SYSTEM:

Nutrient solution is drawn up into the growing medium (like perlite or coconut coir) through a wick, providing water and nutrient to the plants.



AEROPONICS SYSTEM:

Roots are suspended in the air and misted with a nutrient solution, providing both water and oxygen directly to the roots.



VERTICAL HYDROPONICS:

Growing systems that utilizes vertical space, often with towers or shelves, to maximize growing area in limited space.



DRIP SYSTEM:

Nutrient solution is dripped onto the base of each plant, either directly onto the roots or onto a medium like rock wool or perlite.



ADVANTAGES OF HYDROPONICS:

- It can be used in places where in ground agriculture or gardening is not possible (for example, dry desert areas or cold climate regions).
- More complete control of nutrient, PH and growing environment.
- Lower water and nutrient costs associated with water and nutrient recycling.
- Faster growth due to more available oxygen in root area.
- Elimination or reduction of soil related insects, fungi and bacteria.

- No weeding or cultivation required.

DISADVANTAGES OF HYDROPONICS:

- Initial and operational costs are higher than soil culture.
- Skill and knowledge are needed to operate properly.
- Some diseases like Fusarium and Verticillium can quickly through the system.

However, many varieties resistant to the above diseases have been bred.

SUITABLE PLANTS:

While almost any plants can be grown hydroponically, some popular choices include lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, herbs and strawberries.

CHALLENGES:

INITIAL SETUP COST:

Setting up a hydroponic system can be more expensive than traditional gardening due to the cost of equipment and materials.

MAINTENANCE:

Hydroponic system require regular monitoring of nutrient levels, PH, and water quality to ensure optimal plant growth.

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE:

Some level of understanding of hydroponics principles is necessary to troubleshoot problems and maintain a healthy growing environment.

LIMITATIONS OF HYDROPONICS:

While hydroponics offers numerous advantages, it also has some limitations to consider:

INITIAL INVESTMENT:

Setting up a hydroponic system can be costly, especially for larger-scale operations. Expenses include equipment such as grow lights, pumps, reservoirs, and nutrient solutions.

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE:

Successful hydroponics gardening requires a good understanding of plants biology, nutrient management, PH levels, and hydroponic system maintenance. Beginners may face a learning curve.

SYSTEM FAILURE RISKS:

Hydroponic systems rely on pumps, timers and other mechanical components. If any part of the system fails, it can quickly impact plant health and crop yields.

POWER DEPENDENCY:

Many hydroponics setups required electricity to power pumps, lights and other components. Power outages or interruptions can disrupt the growing environment and affect plant growth.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT:

While soil-less growing can reduce the risk of soil-borne diseases, hydroponic system are still susceptible to pests fungi and bacterial infections. Proper sanitation and diseases prevention measures are essential.

NUTRIENT IMBALANCE:

Maintaining the correct balance of nutrients in the hydroponics solution is crucial for plant health. Imbalance can lead to nutrient deficiencies or toxicities, affecting plant growth and yield.

LIMITED CROP SELECTION:

While many plants can be grown hydroponically, some crops may not thrive in this environment. Certain root vegetables and large fruiting plants may be challenging to grow hydroponically due to their size or specific nutrient requirements.

WATER QUALITY CONCERNS:

Hydroponic system rely on water as the medium for delivering nutrients to plants. Poor water quality, including high levels of salts, chemical, or pathogens, can harm plants health and productivity.

CONCLUSION:

In recent years, hydroponics is seen as a promising strategy for growing different crops. To encourage commercial hydroponics farm, it is important to develop low cost hydroponics technologies that reduce dependence on human labor and lower overall startup and operational costs.

Hydroponics is currently a promising system to develop distinctive plants. Hydroponics is a strategy which can deal with anybody effortlessly.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CROP YIELD USING AQUAPONICS

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ABSTRACT

This project aim is to provide a demonstration how fish and plant can be cultivated efficiently with minimal waste, space and maintenance. In this project, we have chosen clay pebbles as soilless mediums. With this medium different crop such, Tomato, Chilli, and two more leafy vegetable will be raised up. The crop yield will be analyzed with this medium on the basis of aquaponics. In principle the soilless medium is a substrate that is part of an artificial system of cultivation in which plants have grown without soil. Aquaponics emerged from multiple agriculture method that were seeking to provide a more environmentally sustainable means of food production. It has little market saturation and lack required attention to grow. It is a system of aquaculture in which the waste produced by farmed fish or other aquatic creatures supplies the nutrients for plants grown hydroponically which in turn purifies the water. It involving nitrifying bacteria for converting ammonia into nitrates.

Keywords

Aquaponics, Soilless, Medium, Fish, Aquaculture, Ammonia, Nitrates, Yield.

Nano Technology Used in Agriculture By mode of Biosensors

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Abstract

Nanotechnology emerged as gift to mankind with great potential in a broad variety of areas in research and everyday life. In contract to conventional biosensors results in a highly effective nanobiosensor with tiny shape. Nano biosensors is an electrochemical sensors that use the biological element as a diagnostic component and the electrode as a transducer. It refers to a system in which at least one of the nanostructure is used to detect gases, chemicals, biological agents, electric field lights, heat etc... The use of nanostructure in these systems is done to fill the gap between the convertor and the bioreceptor which is at the nanoscale. Biosensors may be used utilized in a number of agricultural applications such as assessing toxins in soils and crops.

Keywords

Biosensors, Bioreceptor, Applications, Transducer, Nanoscale.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER IN CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE

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ABSTRACT

Watering the plant is the most important cultural practice and one of the labor intensive tasks in daily greenhouse operation. Watering systems ease the burden of getting water to plants when they need it. Knowing when and how much to water is two important aspects of watering process. To make the gardener works easily, the automatic plant watering system is created. There have a various type using automatic watering system that are by using sprinkler system, tube, nozzles and other. This project uses Arduino board, which consists of ATmega328 Microcontroller. It is programmed in such a way that it will supply the water when required.

Keywords

Plant irrigation, Sprinkler Robot, Arduino, Water pump

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this project is to smart agricultural robot controlling system using android phone. The main scope of this project multipurpose system gives an advance method to plow minimum man power and labor making it an efficient vehicle using Bluetooth. In the modern society is now fully dependent upon technology and the technological approach has brought a revolutionary change in each and every field.

This project a multipurpose robot to be used in the battle field. This robotic vehicle is an agricultural machine of a considerable power and great soil clearing capacity. The machine will cultivate the farm by considering particular rows and specific column at fixed distance

depending on crop. Moreover the vehicle can be controlled through Bluetooth using an Android smart phone.

The main aim of agricultural robotics is apply robotics technologies on the field of agriculture as well as the agricultural challenges to develop new techniques. Now days, no one can end up the day without using any kind of embedded system products. It makes our human life very robust and makes work comfortable.

OBJECTIVES

- To Compare conventional Method of Irrigation With New Technology.
- To Make Robotic Model for Irrigation.
- To Supply Water Partially or totally for crops needed.
- To improve the Ground Storage.
- To Reduce the Manpower and Labor cost.

SUMMARY OF LITERATURE REVIEW

S. M. Wange et al., (2018) Presented the **“Automatic Water Sprinkler System”** is powered by solar energy. The solar energy is absorbed by the solar panel and the energy is stored as electricity in the battery. The battery gives power to the dc motor. Devutt et al., (2017) Presented the Plant Watering Robot **“Plant O Bot”** this robot is in manual operating system mode and finds any flower pot then its ultrasonic sensors help to find the height of flower pot and the robot adjusts the nozzle and gives 200- 400ml of water depending upon the size of pot. Saeid Jafari et al., (2013) presented the **“Towards an Automated Guided Vehicle(AGV)in Sprinkler”** the study to propose and develop an automatic guide vehicle (AGV) with the capability to change sprinklers timely and on appropriate positions for sprinkler irrigation classic method. The designed AGV is simulated on computer environment and the results show acceptable outcomes. Hema N et al., (2012) Presented the **“Plant Watering Autonomous Mobile Robot”** this fully automated watering system which uses wireless communication to communicate between the mobile robot and the sensing module. This gardening robot is completely portable and is equipped with Radio Frequency Identification module, a microcontroller, an on-board water reservoir and an attached water pump.

COLLECTION OF COMPONENTS

We collect the materials like

Arduino UNO, Battery, DC Motor, HC- 05 Bluetooth Module, Relay, Convertor, Water Pump, Sprinkler, Wheel, Water Tank And Connecting wires.

DC Motor-Apply the Voltage and the motor will start running in one direction; reverse the polarity and the direction will be reversed. It is DC gear motor with 45 rpm.

Battery-Battery is the power source for all components in machine. We are using 12V ,1.3Ah Lead Acid Battery.

Arduino UNO- It contain LED, micro- controller(ATMEGA328P) . It is the heart of the project work. It requires 5V DC power to Operate.



Keyboard-There are 4keys in the mobile remote for controlling the Irrigation Robot. The operation of the key is: Forward, Reverse, Left turn, Right turn.

Bluetooth module-It is popular and common used technology for sending data from one device to another device. It requires 5V DC power to operate.



Relay-The Relay permit the small amount of current to control high current load. It is used for ON and OFF the water pump.



Convertor- It is used to convert 12V to 5V for micro-controller and Bluetooth module. It supplies 12V power for water pump.

Water Pump-It is a submersible pump which can be operated using 12V power from battery. It is used to send water to sprinkler.

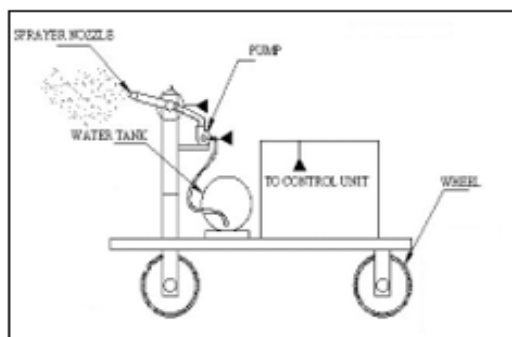


Sprinkler-It is used to Irrigate water similar to rainfall. It contains rotating nozzle joined with pipe and water motor.

Water Tank-Water tank is used to store water for irrigation. Capacity of the water tank is 3.5litres.

Wheels- Wheels are used for movement of the sprinkler machine.

DESIGN AND CALCULATION OF THE MODEL



Electrical power of the motor is defined by the following formula:

$$P_{in} = I * V$$

Output mechanical power of the motor could be calculated by using the following formula

$$P_{out} = T * \omega$$

Calculate angular speed if you know rotational speed of the motor in rpm:

$$\omega = N * 2\pi / 60$$

Efficiency of the motor is calculated as mechanical output power divided by electrical input power:

$$E = P_{out} / P_{in}$$

Therefore

$$P_{out} = P_{in} * E$$

After substitution we get

$$T * \omega = I * V * E$$

$$T * N * 2\pi / 60 = I * V * E$$

➤ TORQUE OF THE MOTOR:

Formula for calculating torque

$$T = \frac{I * V * E * 60}{N * 2\pi} = \frac{0.3 * 12 * 0.36 * 60}{100 * 2\pi}$$

$$\text{Torque} = 0.124 \text{ Nm}$$

WORKING OF THE MACHINE

Actually, this consists of a Rover which moves around and sprays pesticides, water etc. Initially the 12v battery is connected with dc motor and a 4channel relay. This 4-channel relay used for forward, backward, right, left motion of rover. And battery also connected with Arduino board, receiver and one channel relay. In Arduino Uno board all functions are programmed.

One channel relay used to on off the sprinkler which is placed at tank on the top of the rover. By filling pesticides or water in tank. Then sprinkler should turn on. It sprays. Then the rover motion controlled by mobile phone. It sprays wherever the signal is processed manually.

CONCLUSION

Thus, we have come up with a low-cost Plant Irrigation Water Sprinkler Robot. The project carried out by us made an impressive task in the field of Agricultural industries. It is very useful for water irrigation from streams or rivers. This project has also reduced the cost involved in the concern. Project has been designed to perform the entire requirement task, which has also been provided.

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Tomato Preservation By Using Irradiation Method

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Abstract

Irradiation has recently emerged as possible alternative to currently used post harvest photo sanitary treatments research has also highlights other benefits associated with irradiation in post harvested technology. This review presents that effects and irradiation on post harvest and nutritional quality of tomatoes. The application of electric field rays irradiation of tomatoes is discussed including its effect on biological (respiration rate, ethylene production and microbial growth) physico – chemical (firmness, colour, total soluble solids and titratable acidity) and nutritional (vitamins, carbohydrates, anti oxidants) quality. Irradiated electrical rays treated tomatoes have shown resistance to microbial growth and decay. Although irradiation reduces the loss of vitamin C during storage, the loss of vitamin E remains a concern. Irradiated treatments lead to higher antioxidant capacity, flavonoids and phenolic content. The effect of harvest maturity and seasonal differences in the efficacy of Irradiation treatments is required to be investigated

Keywords

Tomatoes, Postharvest, Quality, electrical field rays, Irradiation.

Introduction

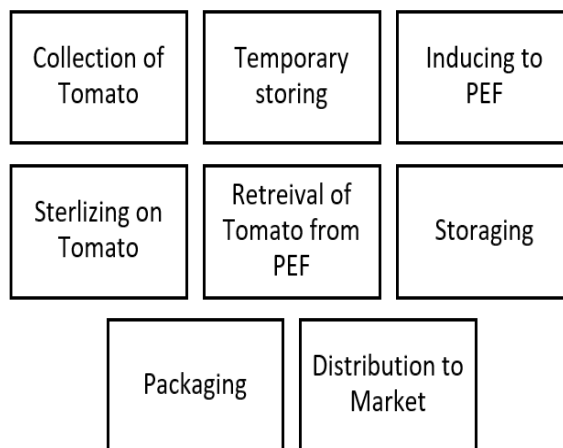
In the realm of food preservation, the quest for maintaining freshness while extending shelf life is a constant challenge. Tomatoes, with their delicate texture and susceptibility to spoilage, present a particularly demanding case. However, advancements in food

technology have introduced innovative methods to combat this issue, with irradiation emerging as a promising solution.

Irradiation, a process that utilizes ionizing radiation to eliminate harmful bacteria, insects, and pathogens, has gained traction as a safe and effective preservation technique. Unlike traditional methods such as canning or freezing, irradiation offers a non-thermal approach, preserving the nutritional integrity and natural flavour of tomatoes while extending their storage life.

This introduction will explore the principles of irradiation as a method for tomato preservation, delving into its benefits, safety considerations, and its potential to revolutionize the way we approach food preservation in the modern era.

Methodology :-



Material Collection :-

- Wooden frame
- Relay
- Driver Circuit
- Micro controller
- Pulsed Electric field
- Induction Transformer

Wooden Frame :-

Wooden Frame is relatively light in weight, yet has good strength in both tension and compression. And it provide rigidity and toughness and insulating properties. Wood doesn't conduct electricity.



Relay :-

Relays are electromagnetic switches that are commonly used in various applications to control electrical Relays provide electrical isolation between the control (coil) and the load (contacts).

This isolation helps protect the control circuit from the potentially higher voltage and current of the load circuit. Circuits by opening and closing contacts.

Relays are used in a wide range of applications, from simple home automation and lighting control to complex industrial automation, automotive systems, and safety interlocks.



Driver Circuit :-

Driver circuits, also known as driver amplifiers or simply drivers, are electronic circuits designed to interface between a low-power signal source (typically a microcontroller, logic device, or sensor) and a higher-power load (such as a transistor, motor, or LED).

Driver circuits have some protection features such as overcurrent protection, overvoltage protection, and thermal protection to prevent damage to the driver and load.



Micro controller :-

An 8-bit microcontroller is a type of microcontroller with an 8-bit data bus. Here are some key properties and characteristics of 8-bit microcontrollers.

The data bus of an 8-bit microcontroller is 8 bits wide, which means it can process data in 8-bit chunks at a time.

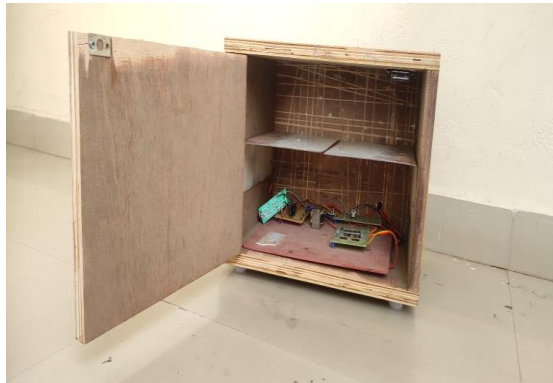


Pulsed Electric Field :-

Pulsed Electric Fields (PEF) is a technology that involves the application of short-duration, high-intensity electrical pulses to food, liquid, or biological materials.

PEF involves the application of intense electric field strengths, typically in the range of 200-300 volts or even higher.

Depending on the PEF system, the electric field can be applied in different directions, such as parallel plate, perpendicular, or coaxial, which can influence the treatment outcome.

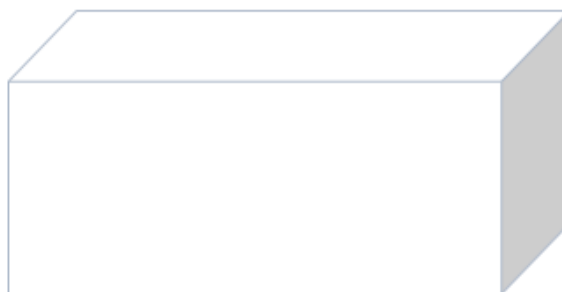


Induction Transformer :-

An induction transformer is a type of electrical transformer that operates on the principle of electromagnetic induction. It consists of two or more coils wound around a common magnetic core. When an alternating current (AC) flows through one coil (the primary winding), it creates a varying magnetic field in the core.

This changing magnetic field induces a voltage in the other coil (the secondary winding) through electromagnetic induction. This property allows transformers to change voltage levels and is widely used in power distribution and electrical systems.



Design :-**Working Principle :-****Electroporation :-**

PEF creates transient pores in the cell membranes of the tomato tissue through a process called electroporation. The electric pulses cause the cell membranes to become permeable for a brief moment.

Technology Involved :-

- Irradiation technology
- PEF – Pulsed Electric Field rays
- Electroporation
- Sterilizing using PER(Pulsed Electric Rays)

Result & Discussion :-

Our paper's initial stage was centered around the design and fabrication of a Pulse electric field. Using techniques such as measuring, cutting and welding, we successfully created a model. Our subsequent step is to test the functionality of the Pulse electric field. We aim to observe its performance and efficiency, with the goal of developing a cost-effective and time-saving mechanism that perfectly kill the microbes present in tomato by using irradiation method. To evaluate the efficiency of the Pulse electric field we test tomatoes. From these results, the non irradiation method of tomatoes have shelf-life of 2 days where as irradiated tomatoes have shelf-life more than 5 days. This indicates that the Pulse electric field is significantly more efficient and productive compared to the non irradiation method. The use

of the Pulse electric field can help the farmers to reduce the post-harvest losses and improved results.

Conclusion :-

Irradiation had a significant impact on post-harvested practices in India. As a country that relies heavily on agriculture, India has faced many challenges during storage and transportation of tomatoes, including tomato degradation. Pulse Electric Field technology has helped to address these issues and improve the efficiency and productivity of post-harvested tomatoes in India. Our Pulse Electric Field technology in irradiation process can bring several advantages compared to non irradiated ones. Our Pulse Electric field can save time and increase efficiency. Additionally, it can help to increase the shelf-life of tomatoes. Overall, our Pulse Electric Field technology can lead to reduce post-harvest losses, cost savings, and increase shelf-life compared to non irradiation methods.

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Design and Fabrication of Agrobot

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Abstract

The agricultural robot is used to reduce human efforts made by farmers during farming. There are many aspects to the future of this Agrobot. Agriculture is considered one of the most important economic activities in India. The bot uses various techniques that help us track the various activities involved in the farming process such as soil moisture level, soil type, different nutrient levels in the soil, suggestion of the crop to be cultivated. The multi functionality of the robot will also help the farmer use the same robot to extract weeds, maintain records on soil data, and make it available at any time as it will be stored in a cloud server. Farmers using bots will be easier to monitor the field. In recent years, robotics in agriculture sector with its implementation based on precision agriculture concept is the newly emerging technology. The main reason behind automation of farming processes are saving the time and energy required for performing repetitive farming tasks and increasing the productivity of yield by treating every crop individually using precision farming concept. Designing of such robots is modeled based on particular approach and certain considerations of agriculture environment in which it is going to work. These considerations and different approaches are discussed in this project. Also, prototype of an Agriculture Robot is presented which is specifically designed for seed sowing task only. It is a four wheeled vehicle which is controlled by switching. Its working is based on the precision agriculture which enables efficient seed sowing at optimal depth and at optimal distances between crops and their rows, specific for each crop type.

Keywords

Cloud Server, Precision Agriculture, Agrobot

Introduction

In the current generation most of the countries do not have sufficient skilled man power specifically in agricultural sector and it affects the growth of developing countries. So it's a time to automate the sector to overcome this problem. In India there are 70% people dependent on agriculture. So we need to study agriculture. Innovative idea of our project is to automate the process of ploughing and sowing seeding such as sunflower, corn, groundnut and vegetables like beans, lady's finger, pumpkin and seed of wheat etc.

The farmers are involved in agriculture practices, but proper automation in agriculture makes farmer work ease. There are various equipments that are moisture sensor, ph sensor and soil temperature sensor are implemented with automatic seed sowing machine. This machine helps a farmer in automatic seed sowing which reduces labor work.

Agricultural Robots or Agrobot is a robot deployed for doing agricultural purposes. Pollution is also a big problem. Which is eliminated by using solar panel. The energy needed for robotic machine is less as compared with other machines like tractors or any agriculture tools; also this energy is getting from the solar energy which is found abundantly in nature.

Nowadays robotics technology plays a paramount role in all Sections like medical field, industries and various organizations. In other countries robots are used to perform different operations in the agricultural field. The main application area of robots in agriculture is at the harvesting stage and Seed Sowing Stage. Driverless robots are designed to replace human labor. The Agrobot developed in this project performs ploughing, seed sowing and covering seeds simultaneously and powered by solar panel with a control by wiring. Every movement is controlled by DPDT switches connection.

Main Feature of Indian Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation. It provides employment to nearly 61% persons of total population. It contributes 25% to national income.

Agriculture in India mainly depends on monsoon. If monsoon is good, the production will be more and if monsoon is less than average then the crops fail. As irrigation facilities are quite inadequate, the agriculture depends on monsoon.

Due to increase in population the pressure on land holding increased. Land holdings get fragmented and subdivided and become uneconomical. Machinery and equipment cannot be used on such farms.

Due to increase in population the pressure on land holding increased. Land holdings get fragmented and subdivided and become uneconomical. Machinery and equipment cannot be used on such farms.

Due to large scale sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, land holding size is quite small. Average size of land holding was 2 to 3 hectares in India while in Australia it was 1993 hectares and in USA it was 158 hectares.

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In India methods of production of crops along with equipment are traditional. It is due to poverty and illiteracy of people. Traditional technology is the main cause of low production.

75% of the cultivated area is under food crops like Wheat, Rice and Bajra, while 25% of cultivated area is under commercial crops. This pattern is cause of backward agriculture.

Major Challenges faced by Indian Agriculture

Production of some of the major staple food crops like rice and wheat has been stagnating for quite some time. This is a situation which is worrying our agricultural scientists, planners and policy makers. If this trend continues, there would be a huge gap between the demand of ever growing population and the production.

Over the years rates of farm inputs have increased. Farm inputs include fertilizer, insecticide, pesticides, HYV seeds, farm labour cost etc. Such an increase puts low and medium land holding farmers at a disadvantage.

You can see the effect of globalization on the farm sector in India. All developing countries have been affected by it. The most evident effect is the squeeze on farmer's income and the threat to the viability of cultivation in India.

This is due to the rising input costs and falling output prices. This reflects the combination of reduced subsidy and protection to farmers.

Problem Statement

Agriculture is a very important sector in Indian economy. Most of the livelihood in India depends on agriculture. As the knowledge based farm labours are less, the requirement for them is high and their wages are increasing. Traditionally farming is done by human being with the help of bullock carts, tractors and tillers etc.

The main problem in agricultural field includes lack of labor availability, lack of knowledge regarding soil testing, increase in labor wages, wastage of seeds and more wastage in water. The idea of applying robotics technology in the field of agriculture is very new. In agriculture, the opportunity for robot-enhanced productivity is more and the robots are appearing on farms in various guises and in increasing numbers.

Problem Solution

In recent years there are many agricultural robots which can perform only single or dual tasks. We are improving the robot by designing a agricultural robot for spraying water, seeding, mulching and cutting operation. More than 42% of the total population in the world has chosen agriculture as their primary occupation. In recent years, the development of autonomous vehicles in agriculture rational and adaptable vehicles.

In the field of agricultural autonomous vehicles, a concept is being developed to investigate if multiple small autonomous machines are more efficient than traditional large tractors and human force. These vehicles should be capable of working round the clock all year round, in most weather conditions and have the intelligence embedded within them to behave sensibly in a semi-natural environment over long periods of time, unattended, while carrying out the useful task. There are a number of field operations that can be executed by autonomous vehicles, giving more benefits than conventional machines.

Existing System

Many agriculture operations are automated nowadays and many automatic machineries and robots available commercially. Some of the major operations in farming which are under research and automation are seeding, weeding and spraying processes. When it comes to designing a robot for automating these operations one has to decompose its idea into two considerations which are agriculture environment in which robot/system is going to work and precision requirement in the task over traditional methods. Based on this for seeding process, considerations which are taken into account in terms of environment are robot must be able to move in straightway properly on bumpy roads of farm field, soil moisture content may affect the soil digging function, sensors to be selected for the system must be chosen by considering farming environmental effects on their working.

Apart from these three other requirements are in terms of accuracy required in the task and these are: digging depth, particular optimal distances between rows and plants for certain type of crop, rows to be sown at a time and accurate navigation in the field. Whereas the other processes like weeding, spraying and harvesting, for which functioning depends on seeding stage by knowing the exact location of crop and then making those operations on it accordingly. So the major stage of all subsequent operations is maintaining a precision in seed sowing process.

When considering the physical aspects of the vehicle or robotic system, farmer's present condition in particular area plays a major role in designing these aspects. Considering facts of farming industry of India, system to be developed must have advantage over traditional methods and tractors in terms of cost, speed, accuracy in operation for which it is designed, fuel consumption and physical energy required by human for it. By targeting these issues and consideration properly the end product will be real help for farmers.

Interface by using Arduino board and various types of sensors. Various aspects shows Agricultural robot serves better result than manual system. It is expected that recent trends in robots shall make it to be used in enhanced role in future. In agriculture, Agricultural robot can be experienced for several advancements. Implementation of Agricultural robot has significant saving in terms of time, efficiency and saving the wastage of resources and reduced utilization of manpower should pay the cost once the system is activated. The scope of the system, especially in metro cities, is located in places where people are unaware of

farming. Agriculture is more valuable compared to others fields for occupation. The utility of technology with agriculture consider for automation. The Farming System is a suitable system which aids to sure that it has wide scope for improvement, which in turn eases the agricultural system for the farmers and ultimately helps in effective crop productivity.

Limitations

1. It costs a lot of money to make or buy robots.
2. They need maintenance to keep them running.
3. The farmers can lose their jobs.
4. The robots can change the culture / the emotional appeal of agriculture.
5. Energy cost and maintenance.
6. The high cost of research and development.
7. Lack of access to poor farmer.

Fabrication of Agrobot

In this fabrication process, have used certain materials and also different processes such as sawing, cutting, drilling and fastening are used. Most of the fabrication is done. Following figure 5.1 shows the end product of Agrobot.

The wood is cut into the desired dimensions to create the chassis. To mount the motors and T-shaped stand to the chassis, U-clamps, L-clamps are used and to fix these clamps fasteners are used. And for this purpose, holes are drilled at the measured locations on the chassis.

Slots are made in the chassis for the fixing of the seed distribution mechanism and also for the plough arm. For the seed distribution mechanism, a slot is made at the center of the chassis. For plough arm a slot is allocated on the chassis, along the shorter edge and the sides of the slot are made at equidistance from the central axis when drawn along the length of the chassis. A square cut is made at the centre of the plywood side. This cut is used to attach the plough arm to the chassis. The below table 5.1 shows the components used for making of agrobot.



Components Used for Agrobot

- Dc motors
- Battery
- Submersible pump
- Solar panel
- DPDT switches

DC Motor

A direct current (DC) motor is a type of electric machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. DC motors take electrical power through direct current, and convert this energy into mechanical rotation. DC motors use magnetic fields that occur from the electrical currents generated, which powers the movement of a rotor fixed within the output shaft. The output torque and speed depends upon both the electrical input and the design of the motor.

A DC motor is composed of the following main parts:

- **Armature or Rotor:**

The armature of a DC motor is a cylinder of magnetic laminations that are insulated from one another. The armature is perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder. The armature is a rotating part that rotates on its axis and is separated from the field coil by an air gap.

- **Field Coil or Stator:**

A DC motor field coil is a non-moving part on which winding is wound to produce a magnetic field. This electro-magnet has a cylindrical cavity between its poles. Commutator and Brushes

- **Commutator:**

The commutator of a DC motor is a cylindrical structure that is made of copper segments stacked together but insulated from each other using mica. The primary function of a commutator is to supply electrical current to the armature winding.

- **Brushes:**

The brushes of a DC motor are made with graphite and carbon structure. These brushes conduct electric current from the external circuit to the rotating commutator. Hence, we come to understand that the commutator and the brush unit are concerned with transmitting the power from the static electrical circuit to the mechanically rotating region or the rotor. The conductors located on the other pole are subjected to a force of the same intensity but in the opposite direction. These two opposing forces create a torque that causes the motor armature to rotate.

Working Of Dc Motor

The term 'DC motor' is used to refer to any rotary electrical machine that converts direct current electrical energy into mechanical energy. DC motors can vary in size and power from small motors in toys and appliances to large mechanisms that power vehicles, pull elevators and hoists, and drive steel rolling mills.

DC motors include two key components: a stator and an armature. The stator is the stationary part of a motor, while the armature rotates. In a DC motor, the stator provides a rotating magnetic field that drives the armature to rotate.

A simple DC motor uses a stationary set of magnets in the stator, and a coil of wire with a current running through it to generate an electromagnetic field aligned with the centre of the coil. One or more windings of insulated wire are wrapped around the core of the motor to concentrate the magnetic field.

The windings of insulated wire are connected to a commutator (a rotary electrical switch), that applies an electrical current to the windings. The commutator allows each armature coil to be energized in turn, creating a steady rotating force (known as torque).

When the coils are turned on and off in sequence, a rotating magnetic field is created that interacts with the differing fields of the stationary magnets in the stator to create torque, which causes it to rotate. These key operating principles of DC motors allow them to convert

the electrical energy from direct current into mechanical energy through the rotating movement, which can then be used for the propulsion of objects.

Battery

A battery can be defined as; it is a combination of one or more electrochemical cells that are capable of converting stored chemical energy into electrical energy. Simply said that the battery is a storing device to store the energy.

In this project we are using a 12Volts battery for the running of coin based sensor mobile charging project. The capacity of this battery is 12V 1.4 AH



Submersible Pump

A submersible pump, also called an electric submersible pump, is a pump that can be fully submerged in water. The motor is hermetically sealed and close-coupled to the body of the pump. A submersible pump pushes water to the surface by converting rotary energy into kinetic energy into pressure energy. Below figure 5.12 shows the submersible pump.

Listed below are some common submersible pumps:

- Bladder Pumps.
- Grinder Pumps.
- Well Pumps.
- Borehole Pumps.
- Fountain Pumps.
- Utility Pumps.

Submersible pumps are often used to pump excess water from work sites or flooded basements in construction sites. They can also be used to pump slurries. Submersible pumps

can be used in inland or offshore oil wells to pump oil from the ground to treatment and holding facilities above ground.

Solar Panel

Solar panels are those devices which are used to absorb the sun's rays and convert them into electricity or heat. A solar panel is actually a collection of solar (or photovoltaic) cells, which can be used to generate electricity through photovoltaic effect.

These cells are arranged in a grid-like pattern on the surface of solar panels. Thus, it may also be described as a set of photovoltaic modules, mounted on a structure supporting it. A photovoltaic (PV) module is a packaged and connected assembly of 6×10 solar cells. When it comes to wear-and-tear, these panels are very hardy. Solar panels wear out extremely slow. In a year, their effectiveness decreases only about one to two per cent (at times, even lesser).

Most solar panels are made up using crystalline silicon solar cells. Installation of solar panels in homes helps in combating the harmful emissions of greenhouse gases and thus helps reduce global warming. Solar panels do not lead to any form of pollution and are clean. They also decrease our reliance on fossil fuels (which are limited) and traditional power sources. These days, solar panels are used in wide-ranging electronic equipment like calculators, which work as long as sunlight is available. However, the only major drawback of solar panels is that they are quite costly. Also, solar panels are installed outdoors as they need sunlight to get charged. Below figure 5.13 shows the solar panel used in our Agrobot.

Switches

Switch is an electrical component which can make or break electrical circuit automatically or manually. Switch is mainly works with ON (open) and OFF (closed) mechanism. Numerous circuits hold switches that control how the circuit works or actuate different characteristics of the circuit. The classification of switches depends on the connection they make. Two vital components that confirm what sorts of connections a switch makes are pole and throw.

- **Pole:**

The amount of circuits controlled by the switch is indicated by poles. Single pole (SP) switch controls only one electrical circuit. Double pole (DP) switch controls two independent circuits.

- **Throw:**

The number of throws indicates how many different output connections every switch pole can connect its input. A single throw (ST) switch is a simple on/off switch. When the switch is ON, the two terminals of switch are connected and current flows between them. When the switch is OFF the terminals are not connected, so current does not flow. These are classified on based the connections they make. If you were under the impression that switches simply turn circuits on and off, guess again.

Preparation of Chasis

1. The chassis is made with wood of dimensions of 400*300*12 millimetres length, width and thickness respectively.
2. This agriculture robot having four wheels for the movement purpose. we have used U clamps to hold the motors to the chassis to which the wheels are attached.
3. The wheels are made of plastic and has the diameter of 70 mm, thickness of 22.5 mm.
4. The placing of each motor to the chassis has specific location. The dimensions of motor placing from each corner is 50*10 millimetres length and width respectively.
5. The motors are used to rotate the wheels are of 12v, 60 rpm type.
6. Wires of required length are soldered to the motors. On the left side both motors are attached to the battery in parallel connection.
7. Similarly, the motors are connected in parallel connection on the right side.
8. A 300*50 millimetres size wood is added at the front of the chassis and is fixed to the chassis using screws. L-clamps are also used to provide extra support.
9. A wooden strip of dimensions 300*45 mm is fixed to front end of chassis to this an L.E.D strip is attached. These lights help the user to navigate the agrobot even in the dark.

Seeding Arrangement

1. A cut is made in the chassis for the seeding operation. This cut is of dimensions 150*50 millimetres as length and width respectively. The below figure 5.19 shows the cutting of chassis for the pet bottle arrangement.

2. A P.E.T bottle is used for the seeding purpose. Some holes are made in the P.E.T bottle for the seeds to fall out, at certain distance from each other.

3. 9V, 45r.p.m motor is used for the seeding purpose. whenever the motor rotates the bottle also gets rotated. With every one complete rotation made by the bottle, the seeds will fall out through the holes.

4. 5 holes are made in the P.E.T bottle along its length. These holes are made 20 mm away from each other with equidistance. This causes the seeds to fall out at their designated points.

5. On the other side a hole is made at the base center of the bottle. A shaft is inserted in this hole. This shaft supports the bottle and also allows it to freely rotate. Below figure 5.20 shows the complete seeding arrangement in the agrobot.

Working Principle

Four DC motors are used for driving the four wheels of vehicle. These four motors gives the directions like forward, backward, left and right For these directions of movements we used two DPDT switches. If we have press two switches at a time front side, then the robot will move forward. If we have to press two switches at a time back side, then the robot will move backward direction. If we have to press one switch is front side and another switch is back it will make a turn. If you do not press any switch the robot should be in stable condition. V-shaped arms for Agrobot are used, closing of which will dig the soil and opening of it will release the soil to cover the pit. DC motors of arms and wheels are directly connected to DPDT switches to enable them rotating in both clockwise and anticlockwise direction. A single DC motor is required for the movement of V-shaped arms as ploughing. The movement of the ploughing motor is also operated by another DPDT switch. Seed tank and water tank are connected for storage of seeds and water respectively. A DC motor is connected for rotating wheel mechanism to drop the seeds. Submersible entirely waterproof DC water pump is used for pouring the water.one more DPDT switch is required for performing both seeding and watering operations. Input of crop type is given manually by

selecting one of the four input switches. We are using an X principle while connecting the DPDT switch. This principle gives the both directions to the motors when we are using throwing two directions.

Operations performed by Agrobot

The ploughing tool can be operated in three modes namely on, off and mid. The microcontroller will receive the command to work on any of these three modes and it directs the plugging tool to plough the field accordingly.

The seeds are stored in a small container and it is closed with a small flip. This flip is controlled by the motor to open and close the container. The motor is capable of rotating to 360 degrees.

During summer there is shortage of water due to the scarcity if rain and frequent power cuts, so a smart method to pump water is described as follows. A water container is used for water storage. A water pump is used for pumping water to the water sprayer. The water flows to the sprayer through pipe. The power for pump is regulated by using a relay switch.

Conclusion

An autonomous robot is developed to perform the complex farming task of seeding. Agrobot in this project is designed to perform sowing only for four crops: cotton, maize, soybean, wheat. Row and column distances required for these four crop types are modeled in the system. With slight variations of few centimeters in the distances defined robot successfully covers distances between crops and their rows.

Navigation technique using IR sensors in Agrobot is easier and less bulky over other existing agriculture robotic systems. Ease of handling and precision working makes this agriculture robot real aid for farmers. Less complexity in the mechanical design and simpler navigation technique makes the system of lower cost and less bulky compared to conventional tractors. Also, the coverage area by the robot is restricted because of its dependence on DC battery. Other crop types can be included by modeling their required optimal distances.

In future, the system can be modified for other farming tasks too such as weeding and spraying processes with some mechanical designing modifications and by using advanced

controllers and sensors. More advanced and fast system can be developed with more focus on implementation of right mechanical parts and their designing.

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MILLET BROWNIE AN APPROACH TOWARDS TRIPLE BURDEN OF MALNUTRITION

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Abstract

A millet-based approach toward addressing the triple burden of malnutrition holds promise in promoting food security, improving dietary diversity, and enhancing nutritional outcomes across diverse populations. Incorporating millet into innovative recipes like millet brownies can play a pivotal role in advancing nutrition-sensitive interventions and fostering sustainable food systems. The triple burden of malnutrition refers to the coexistence of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overnutrition (including overweight and obesity) within populations, households, and individuals. Addressing this complex challenge requires comprehensive approaches that emphasize the availability, accessibility, and affordability of nutritious foods. This study focused on developing a product to combat micronutrient deficiencies often overlooked in mainstream nutritional studies, which primarily concentrate on calorie intake. The research involved the development, sensory evaluation, nutrient analysis, and shelf life of millet-based brownies as a supplement for calcium deficiency, a prevalent micronutrient deficiency. Finger Millet (Ragi) and foxtail millet were chosen to create a calcium-rich product due to their nutritional richness in calcium, vitamin B12, cardiovascular health benefits, breast cancer prevention, and ecological sustainability, coupled with their climate resilience. Three variations of millet based brownies were created, and the product approved by sensory panels underwent further nutrient analysis. The millet brownie development process was simplified and made cost-effective to facilitate smooth adoption and achieve desired outcomes. The nutrient profile of the millet brownie, including carbohydrates (62.9g), energy (400 kcal), protein

(5.5g), calcium (197mg), and fiber (4.6g), was analyzed. This study represents a fruitful endeavor toward developing a product suitable for addressing micronutrient deficiencies through intervention strategies.

Keywords

Triple burden of malnutrition, millet brownie, nutrient analysis, shelf life.

TRADITIONAL AND MODERN TECHNIQUES IN FOOD PRESERVATION

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ABSTRACT

In Order to store the foodstuffs for a long period of time without any spoilage , proper preservation is needed. However preservative materials must not be causes toxic to human. There are some techniques to eliminate microbial contamination and avoid rancidity of fat present in preservative materials. Care must also be taken to preserve nutritional value, texture, odour, structure, taste, smell and flavour of foodstuffs. In this traditional techniques for preservation such as curing, freezing, canning, boiling, pickling and many more as well as modern techniques such as pasteurization, freeze drying, vacuum packing, irradiation, bio preservation, hurdle technology and modified atmosphere are briefly discussed. This techniques are particularly popular for preserving meats, fruits & vegetables offering convenience and efficiency in foodstuffs storage.

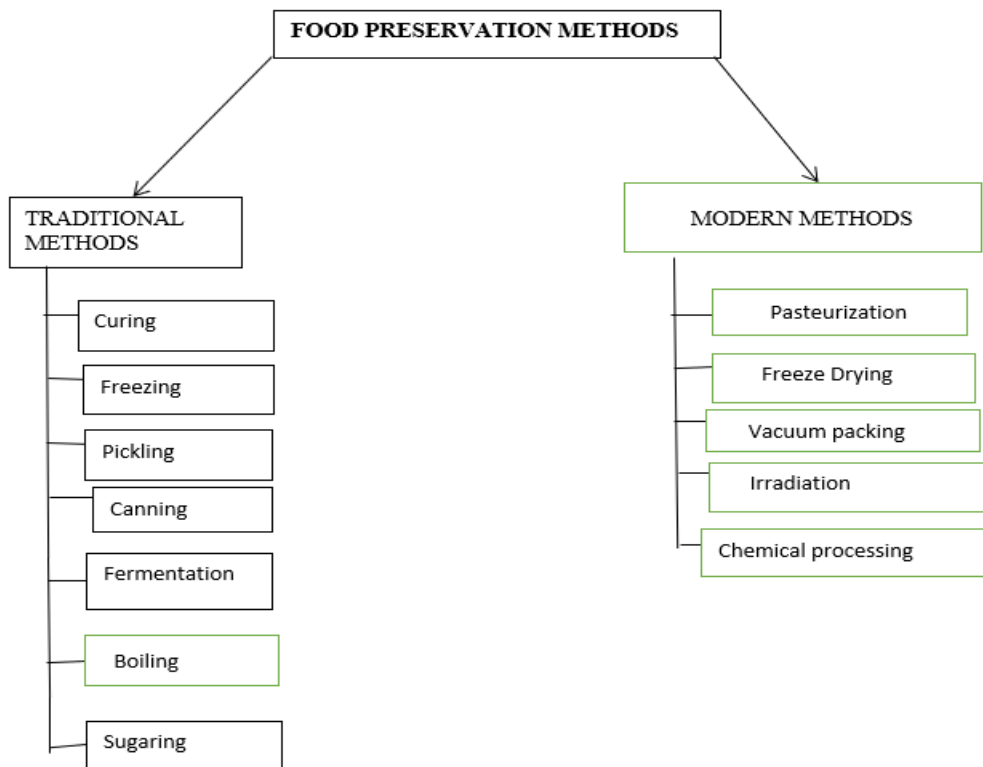
KEYWORDS

Pickling, Canning, Sugaring, Fermentation, Freeze Drying, Vacuum Packing, Bio preservation.

Introduction

Food preservation is the process of handling and treating food to control its spoilage by stopping the attack and growth of food-borne disease-causing microbes; avoiding oxidation of fats (rancidity); and maintaining the nutritional value, texture, and flavour of the food. Food preservation is also known as food processing. (Lianou, Panagou, & Nychas, 2016; Necidová et al., 2019). It is commonly recognized that chemicals, bacteria from the

surrounding area, and enzymes included in the food itself can cause food products to decay if they are exposed to them. In addition, food and food products must be carried from one location to another to be consumed. During transit, there are chances to deteriorate the food, loss or decrease in morphological attraction, and reduction in the nutritional value of the food. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), around 600 million people – roughly one out of every ten people on the earth – become unwell after eating contaminated food, and 420 000 people die each year, resulting in the loss of 33 million healthy lifestyles. Similarly, 2.2 million children in poorer countries die of diarrhoea each year[2018 food-borne disease outbreaks]. Inadequate sanitation, a lack of drinkable drinking water, insufficient food storage facilities, and food safety awareness make food-borne disease outbreaks in underdeveloped countries. It is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality all across the world. In many regions of the world, food-borne outbreaks caused by tainted food are becoming more widespread. Therefore, it is important to make efforts for food preservation for longer shelf life, stability in quality, maintaining the morphological attraction, and no change in taste (Sharif, Mustapha, Jai, Yusof, & Zaki, 2017). Various foods have been gathered and processed all around the world over time. Every year, there is also food rotting and many ripening food effects. Today, several approaches are applied to extend its shelf life. Several traditional and modern ways now operate. However, current methods are increasingly preferred over conventional methods due to their greater efficiency and dependability. (Annis & Banks, 1993). With the flow of time, several modern methods have also been developed to protect different types of food for varying lengths of time. While some processes have certain drawbacks, others have advantages that are being displaced by other methods, allowing us to store our food articles for longer periods without losing their flavour, nutritional value, quality, aroma, taste, or freshness; some processes have advantages that are being replaced by other techniques. Numerous approaches have been evaluated that,



Traditional methods for food preservation

The following are the main traditional methods for preservation of foods:

Curing



The basic concept in curing of foods like meat, fishes and vegetables is to reduce the moisture contents by osmosis process. When moisture contents in any food are much low, there are much lesser chances of getting microbial infection and subsequently growth. Curing is also done for flavouring. It is done by adding salt, nitrates, sugar, nitrites in combinations which are capable of dehydrating the food. Higher salt used for curing also dehydrates bacteria resulting in their killing. Not only this, salt is also capable of slowing oxidation process resulting in slow oxidation of fat thus avoiding rancidity (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_preservation).

Freezing

Freezing is a phase transition where a liquid turns into a solid when its temperature is lowered below its freezing point. In accordance with the internationally established definition, freezing means the solidification phase change of a liquid or the liquid content of a substance, usually due to cooling.

For most substances, the melting and freezing points are the same temperature; however, certain substances possess differing solid-liquid transition temperatures. For example, agar displays a hysteresis in its melting point and freezing point. It melts at 85 °C (185 °F) and solidifies from 32 °C to 40 °C (89.6 °F to 104 °F).

Freezing the food at temperatures ranging from minus 10o C to minus 80o C for long term storage is much DOI: 10.31080/ASNH.2019.03.0529 Citation: Anil Kumar. "Food Preservation: Traditional and Modern Techniques". Act a Scientific Nutritional Health 3.12 (2019): 45-49. 46 Food Preservation: Traditional and Modern Techniques common technique at the commercial scale as well as at homes. Under the freezing condition, microbes generally do not survive, and if any already existing microbe survived, it will not multiply. The phenomenon of meat freezing is very quick, and nearly 75% of tissue fluid freezes at -5 °C. While the temperature is decreased, the freezing rate is increased, and around 98% of water freezes at -20 °C. However, widespread crystal formation occurs at -65 °C (Dave & Ghaly, 2011; Rosmini, Perez-Alvarez, & Fernandez-Lopez, 2004)



Table No.1 Different quick-freezing techniques (fishery products) (Venugopal, 2005).

Criteria	Contact freezing	Plate freezing	Air-blast freezing	Cryogenic freezing
Capital cost	Low capital investment		Economical to construct and operate	High capital costs
Operating cost	Low operating cost		Higher operating cost	Higher operating cost
Heat transfer	Controlled heat transfer	heat	Efficient heat transfer	Efficient heat transfer
Product line	Generally bulk freezing	bulk	Flexible	Flexible
Required floor space	Large		Large	Small
Refrigeration plant	Required		Required	Not required
Maintenance cost	Low		Low	Minimum
Dehydration loss	High		High	Minimum
Product quality	Reasonably good product quality	good product quality	Good product quality	Superior product quality

Pickling

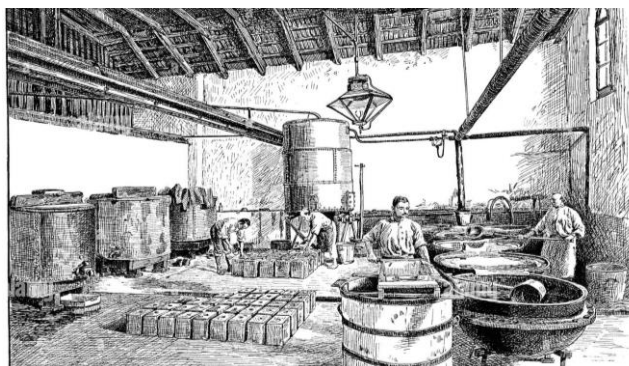
This technique involves adding acid, such as vinegar or lemon juice, to food, and optionally adding sugar, salt, spices, or herbs for flavor. Pickling lowers the pH of food, making it more acidic and less hospitable for microorganisms and enzymes. Pickling also enhances the flavor and texture of food, and may prevent oxidation and browning. Examples of pickled foods include cucumbers, onions, peppers, carrots, beets, eggs, and herring. Pickling can be done quickly, such as by immersing food in hot vinegar, or slowly, such as by fermenting food in brine. Pickling preserves the water and fiber content of food, but it

also reduces the vitamin and mineral content, especially vitamin C. Pickling can also alter the color and appearance of food, and may require refrigeration or sterilization to prevent spoilage.



Canning

The food contents are sealed in an airtight container at high temperatures. Meat, fish, fruits are preserved by canning. The process of canning for extending the shelf life of foodstuffs was discovered by Nicolas Appert, a French confectioner in early nineteenth century. The process involves cooking of the food, and thereafter sealing it in sterilized jars or cans, and boiling the containers for sterilization. Under the conditions, there is killing or weakening of any remaining microbe. The process could not be popular until 1864 when Louis Pasteur showed the relationship between the food spoilage and microbes, and subsequently illness [https://nchfp.uga.edu/publications/nchfp/factsheets/food_pres_his t.html].. This microbe also produces a toxin, however unlike toxin produced by *Clostridium botulinum*, this is not inactivated by heating the canned food (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canning>).



Fermentation

Certain foodstuffs such as beer, wine and cheese are manufactured by the process of fermentation using specific microbes. These fermentative microbes protect the foodstuff against other pathogenic microbes by producing an acid or alcohol which is toxic to other pathogenic microbes. During fermentation, controlled conditions such as salt, temperature, oxygen level and other parameters are maintained which help the fermentative microbe to produce the food product good enough for human consumption. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fermentation_in_food_processing].



Boiling

It is a traditional way especially in developing countries to boil water in order to kill microbes if any in it, and thereafter, it is cooled to room temperature before drinking. It is also customary to boil milk before drinking (even pasteurized milk) in order to kill the microbes if any.



Sugaring

It is customary even today to preserve certain food-stuffs using sugar as a preservative. The basic mode of action is that high sugar contents make the foodstuff hyper tonic and microbes do not survive in hyper tonic solution since hyper-tonic solution will draw water from the microbe and it will be-come dehydrated. It is quite common to store fruits in honey or sugar. Jams and jellies are also examples of sugaring. Many soft drinks concentrates like orange squash which have much sugar amount are also prepared based on this principle.



Modern methods for food preservation

Pasteurization

Pasteurization is the technique of killing pathogenic bacteria, inactivating spoilage-causing enzymes, and reducing or eliminating rotting microorganisms in food by employing heat. The comparatively modest heat treatment employed in the pasteurization process causes little alterations in the sensory and nutritional characteristics of foods when compared to the high heat treatments utilized in the sterilization process. The temperature and time requirements of the pasteurization process are influenced by the pH of the food. Pasteurization primarily targets spoilage bacteria and enzymes when the pH . Pasteurization is a process for preservation of liquid food. It was originally applied to combat the souring of young local wines. Today, the process is mainly applied to dairy products. In this method, milk is heated at about 70 °C (158 °F) for 15–30 seconds to kill the bacteria present in it and cooling it quickly to 10 °C (50 °F) to prevent the remaining bacteria from growing. The milk

is then stored in sterilized bottles or pouches in cold places. This method was invented by Louis Pasteur, a French chemist, in 1862.



Freeze drying

Freeze drying, also known as lyophilization or cryodesiccation, is a low temperature dehydration process that involves freezing the product and lowering pressure, thereby removing the ice by sublimation. This is in contrast to dehydration by most conventional methods that evaporate water using heat. Because of the low temperature used in processing, the rehydrated product retains much of its original qualities. When solid objects like strawberries are freeze dried the original shape of the product is maintained. If the product to be dried is a liquid, as often seen in pharmaceutical applications, the properties of the final product are optimized by the combination of excipients (i.e., inactive ingredients). Primary applications of freeze drying include biological (e.g., bacteria and yeasts), biomedical (e.g., surgical transplants), food processing (e.g., coffee), and preservation.



Vacuum packing

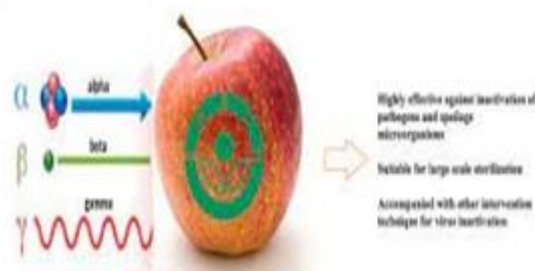
Vacuum-packing stores food in a vacuum environment, usually in an air-tight bag or bottle. The vacuum environment strips bacteria of oxygen needed for survival. Vacuum-packing is commonly used for storing nuts to reduce loss of flavor from oxidization. A major drawback to vacuum packaging, at the consumer level, is that vacuum sealing can deform contents and rob certain foods, such as cheese, of its flavor. The earliest study of vacuum cooling of cooked meat was perhaps conducted by Burfoot, Self, Hudson, Wilkins, and James (1990), who observed that vacuum cooling greatly increased cooling rate of boneless hams in comparison to convection cooling. James (1990) showed that vacuum cooling of large hams (6.8–7.3 kg) from 70 to 10 °C only took 0.5 h as compared to 10 h using air blast chilling. However, no further research attempts were made. In 1997, the Food Refrigeration and Computerised Food.



Irradiation

Irradiation is the process by which an object is exposed to radiation. An irradiator is a device used to expose an object to radiation, notably gamma radiation, for a variety of purposes. Irradiators may be used for sterilizing medical and pharmaceutical supplies, preserving foodstuffs, alteration of gemstone colors, studying radiation effects, eradicating insects through sterile male release programs, or calibrating thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs). The exposure can originate from various sources, including natural sources. Most frequently the term refers to ionizing radiation, and to a level of radiation that will serve a specific purpose, rather than radiation exposure to normal levels of background radiation. The term irradiation usually excludes the exposure to non-ionizing radiation, such as infrared, visible light, microwaves from cellular phones or electromagnetic waves emitted

by radio and television receivers and power supplies. The irradiation results in the inactivation of organisms found in frozen food. When eliminating pathogenic microorganisms, Gamma radiation and x-rays are both effective methods. The gamma sterilization procedure uses cobalt 60 radiation to kill microorganisms. (Ronholm et al., 2016). A certain concentration of these radiations is needed for efficient.



Chemical Preservation

Chemical food preservatives are compounds that, underneath specific environments, also inhibit the growth of germs without essentially killing them or preventing quality degradation during production and distribution. Some natural dietary elements that, when added to foods, impede or prevent the growth of microbes are included in the first group. Sugar is used in the preparation of jams, jellies, and marmalades, as well as in the candying of fruit. This includes the use of vinegar and salt in pickling, as well as the use of alcohol in brandying. To prevent the growth of microbes, some chemicals that are not found in foods are added. The latter group includes some natural food elements, such as ascorbic acid, which is added to frozen peaches to prevent browning, as well as a wide range of artificial chemicals.



Conclusion

Both traditional and modern preservation methods have their own advantages and disadvantages, and the choice of which method is better depends on various factors such as the type of food being preserved, available resources, and personal preferences.

Traditional preservation methods, such as canning, drying, smoking, and fermenting, have been used for centuries and are often preferred for their simplicity and natural ingredients. These methods can enhance the flavor of food and allow it to be stored for long periods without the need for refrigeration or other modern conveniences. However, traditional preservation methods can be time-consuming and require careful attention to detail to ensure that the food is properly preserved and safe to eat.

On the other hand, modern preservation methods, such as freezing, vacuum packaging, and chemical preservatives, offer faster and more convenient ways to preserve food. These methods can help retain the nutritional value of the food and extend its shelf life without altering its taste or texture. However, some modern preservation methods may involve the use of artificial additives or chemicals that some people prefer to avoid.

In general, both traditional and modern preservation methods have their place in food preservation, and the best method to use will depend on individual preferences and needs. It is important to consider factors such as the type of food being preserved, available resources, and desired shelf life when choosing a preservation method.

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PAAVAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

SMART WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Water is an essential requirement for life on earth because it function as a solvent and component of all the biological process. With the usage of new technological advancements in IoT (Internet of Things) powered smart devices for water management, it can become a useful implementation towards avoiding the predicted water depletion. In India water monitoring and management were manually carried out with intensive power requirements and high capital expense with low efficiency recorded. Overflow of water overhead tanks in residential, commercial, cooperate and educational settings, as well as broken pipes resulting in spillage, irrigating the crops contribute to wastage at large. Regular reservoirs for water cannot monitor nor give analytics and automated water level detection in the tank. Vandalization or transmission blockages on damaged pipes may take so long to discover. The proposed model addresses problems mentioned above by the application of portable smart systems with interoperability and easily configurable to handle automated management of water supply with energy efficiency and smart cities as well as reduction of the rate of building degradation as a result of overflow from overhead tanks. Our model also integrates the application of Natural Language Processing for speech recognition as an alternate medium useful in operating the system.

KEYWORDS

Internet of Things (IoT), Water management, Overhead tank.

INTRODUCTION

Overflowing tanks and reservoirs are arguably amongst the biggest cause of water wastage across urban and rural areas. Often time results from forgetful control of the pump

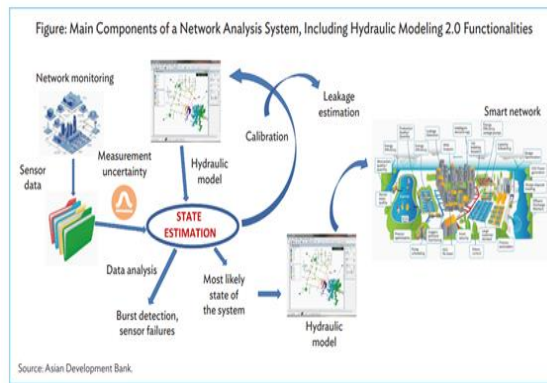
switches and the absence of timely human presence to turn off the running motto when the overhead tank begins to overflow. Water which is one of the most important resources for daily existence [1][5] is fast depleting and falling in supply to meet the growing demand by rising population. Thus the need to proffer cost-effective smart automated systems for water management. A lot of buildings degrade over a short period due to consistent overflow of high rise tanks and reservoirs.

Other than the overall worries of freshwater shortage for a household reason, there are rising worries for the shortage of water for agrarian purposes [2, 3]. To handle the difficulties of water shortage, Smart water management and automation can greatly address the water crisis by eliminating endless running of pumping motors even after water tanks are filled to maximum.

This smart management model is conceivable principally by constant observing of water level and quantity. [8] Constant water level observation can essentially decrease the wastage of water subject to flooding from tanks or reservoirs. The smart management framework [13, 14, 15, 16, 17] can likewise assist with identifying water spills in a savvy home by examining water levels during various hours of the day. A smart water management framework as such is a desperate requirement for the drive toward green IoT on our planet.

Several years ago, the high cost of implementing automated water management systems led to the low adoption of such technologies. Lately, with the advent of the Internet of Things (IoT) for smart urban areas [4], the expense has decreased altogether. Web 2.0 and [6] the development of low-powered smart devices at relatively low prices has made associated gadgets with the capacity to exchange information accessible to just anyone.

Fig.1 presents an outline of functionalities obtainable with IoT based water management system. It, by and large, indicate tank state sensing capability using sensors [2], the ability of smart meters useful in measuring usage over time, real-time analysis is also a notable function obtainable in smart water management, spillage or hardware damage can also be detected as well as remotely controlling the pumping motto through a web interface or automated switching of the motor based on water level [1,2,3,4,5]. Smart valves for schedule irrigation is another exciting functionality possible with automated water management.

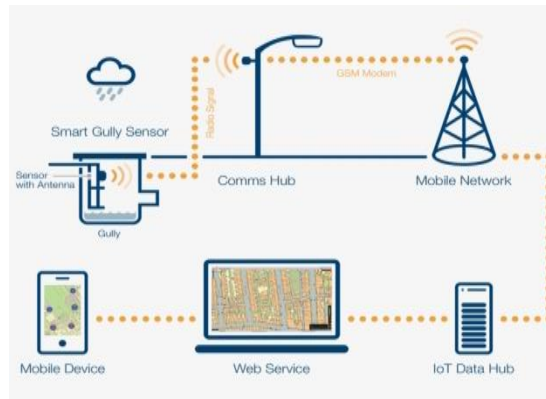


LITERATURE SURVEY

In [2] the authors pointed out the lack of standardization of IoT devices to allow smooth interoperability amongst varying vendors. My proposed model combines low-cost and lowpower hardware that interoperates seamlessly. An ultrasonic sensor was used by [6] for water level sensing with reliance on the sound bombarding the water surface from the sensor consisting of a speaker which generates ultrasonic sound waves and a mic to detect the resonance from the water surface; this approach is prone to erroneous reading as surrounding sound external to the tank could trigger the sensor reading. I proposed in this paper the use of a laser sensor which gives a more reliable water level sensing independent of the external environment of the overhead tank.

Proposed Work

Proposed in this paper is a description of the setup of a smart water management system using an IoT control console connected to a cloud management dashboard as illustrated in Fig.2 Showcasing IoT devices like water level indicator sensors, smart switch for the pumping motor hardware, wireless transceivers for device connectivity, and a management dashboard that can be accessed and controlled from a user's smartphone or PC. The dashboard shows real-time analytics on water level and usage metrics.



Hardware and Software Requirements

A laser sensor of VL53LOX for precise water level indication in storage tanks can be utilized. This type of sensor can sense the water level in real-time and with an attached HC12 transmitter for data transfer to the cloud platform.

Components within the transmitter can comprise of an Arduino and NodeMcu utilizing low power and transmitting data using any of the wireless technology such as Zigbee, Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWANs), RFID or Wi-Fi / Wi-Fi HaLow. The use of such transmitters combined can enable automated water level detection and system controlled refilling of water storage tanks.

Incorporating a VL53LOX sensor module positioned at the topmost part inside the reservoir opposite the fluid level uses a laser-based time-of-flight (ToF) distance ranging technique. Invisible infrared laser rays are bounced from any surface thus measuring the time taken for the light to reach the detector. The values obtained from the sensor recordings at varying time intervals are transmitted to the cloud Ardafruit implementation.

A minimum threshold can be taken as V_1 at time t_1 and maximum water height defined as V_2 at time t_2 , actualtime T taken to fill the tank when empty is determined by equation (1).

$$T = v_2 t_2 - v_1 t_1 \quad (1)$$

In equation (2) the pump switch is activated A_i automatically when the water level in the tank detected by the sensor is equal to V_1 .

$$A_i = v_1 \quad (2)$$

and deactivate D_i in equation (3) when the water level equals V_2 .

$$D_i = v_2 \quad (3)$$

Let the varying water level measured during fill up or usage time be n , thus V_n indicates the current water level at time t_n . Tank water level L in equation (4) at a particular time is given by

$$L = V_2 t_2 - v_n t_n \quad (4)$$

The values received from the laser sensor are communicated to the cloud platform from which users can gain analytical insights of water status in the tank. The Adafruit dashboard can also indicate the pump status to users allowing for turn on/off of the pump remotely. Values received from the sensor are transmitted to the pumping motor through the HC12 wireless transmitter to activate or deactivate the pump motor remotely. Power consumption is greatly reduced by using automated switching dependent on the sensor values thus preventing the motor pump from running endlessly when the tank is filled to the defined maximum V_2 .

NodeMCU [3,4,5] which is useful for the deployment of IoT applications connects the system to cloud storage. The Adafruit cloud platform is a useful implementation for such a purpose. The platform can show the real-time value received and compute the current water level. The continuous level measured by the laser sensor is transmitted to the NodeMcu and to the Adafruit cloud platform from which graphical representation of water level at a given time can be visualized and further analyze water usage.

- The combination of Arduino [2, 3] Uno hardware, Relay, HC12 receiver connected to the motor can serve as receiver unit of the setup. When the data received from the sensor is V_1 then the motor is activated to running mode by a smart Relay switch and deactivated when the value is V_2 .
- This implementation ensures that water tanks and reservoirs do not overflow continuously thereby wasting this precious resource. It automates water refill into tanks as well for continuous water availability to users. In using the Adafruit cloud platform, users can gain analytics of average daily quantity use and time taken for the water tank to be filled when the lower configured limit is reached.
- Leakage can be assumed as well by comparing [7] the expected fill-up time at any given level against the wait time to fill up if it exceeds outrageously then a leakage notification can be prompted.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

We proposed a flexible, economical, easily configurable portable system for water management and wastage reduction. The implementation described above can be expanded to smart agricultural processes of watering plants and gardens. In present days liquid level monitoring is essential in oil sectors, automotive, and many others. The proposed solution can automate the process of liquid detection and optimum management as well as use analytics with insights for detecting leakages, vandalism, or any form of damages along supply tracks. A high percentage of wastage can be greatly reduced and accurate billing reading for the used resource can be achieved. In the future, we look forward to integrating speech recognition using the Adafruit IO web interface. This will extend the remote activation or deactivation of the motor using voice commands.

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Tractors With Global Navigation Satellite System

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Abstract

Modern agriculture faces the challenge of feeding a growing global population while minimizing environmental impact and maximizing productivity. Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) technology has revolutionized the agricultural sector by enabling precision farming practices. This abstract explores the role of GNSS-enabled tractors in enhancing agricultural efficiency. GNSS technology allows tractors to precisely navigate fields, perform automated tasks such as planting, fertilizing, and harvesting, and optimize resource use. By integrating GNSS receivers, inertial sensors, and advanced algorithms, tractors can achieve centimeter-level accuracy in positioning and guidance. The benefits of GNSS-enabled tractors include improved yield, reduced input costs, lower environmental impact, and enhanced safety. Farmers can optimize field operations, reduce overlap, and minimize wastage of resources such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. Additionally, GNSS technology enables farmers to monitor and manage their fields more effectively, leading to better decision-making and higher productivity. In conclusion, GNSS-enabled tractors play a crucial role in modern agriculture by offering precision, efficiency, and sustainability. Continued advancements in GNSS technology are expected to further enhance the capabilities of tractors, leading to more sustainable and productive farming practices.

Keywords

GNSS Technologies, perform automated tasks and minimize wastage of resources.

INTRODUCTION

The Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) has emerged as a revolutionary technology that enables precise positioning, navigation, and timing services worldwide. GNSS systems such as GPS, Galileo, GLONASS, and BeiDou have transformed various industries and everyday life by providing accurate location information to users around the

globe. This essay explores the evolution, working principles, applications, and future prospects of GNSS technology. era of seed accessibility and cultivation. At its core, the machine employs intelligent algorithms to recommend the most suitable seeds based on local conditions, ensuring a successful gardening experience for users of all levels.

The concept of satellite-based navigation originated in the early 1960s with the launch of the Transit system by the United States Navy. The development of GPS by the US Department of Defense in the 1970s marked a significant milestone in satellite navigation. Since then, other countries have developed their GNSS systems, leading to the establishment of a global network of satellites providing positioning and timing.

In agricultural machinery automatic navigation, researchers usually use information fusion methods to enhance the accuracy and stability of the navigation system. At present, the widely used fusion method is to use the acceleration and attitude angle information measured by the inertial navigation system to predict dead reckoning and then correct the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) measured coordinate value in accordance with the error probability.

COMPONENTS AND WORKING

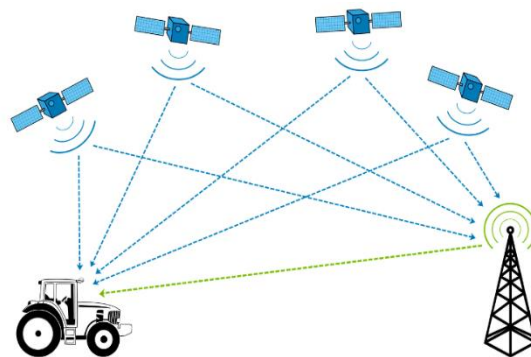


Figure 1: GNSS TRACTOR WORKING

Components of GNSS in agriculture include satellites, ground stations, and receivers. Satellites are like stars in the sky, which constantly send signals to the ground to tell receivers where they are. Ground stations use radar to confirm whether the satellite is in line with the predicted position. Receivers were mounted on machinery. It continuously searches for signals from satellites to figure out the precise position of the machinery and guide it to go on the right track.

Therefore, GNSS technology is usually applied to the auto steer navigation system in precision agriculture to improve operation accuracy.

GNSS system on tractor guidance

Tractors equipped with GNSS systems can run automatically and maintain high-precision operation for a long time. It can also effectively avoid skips and overlaps caused by manual operation, which improves work efficiency greatly. The GNSS guidance systems for farm tractors play a key role in controlling the cost and increasing the yield of farmlands.

Firstly, as the GNSS guidance systems for tractors for sale in our online store have shown, the systems enable the tractor to maintain a high accuracy of 2.5cm during operations. No matter whether it's during the day or at night, or in the rain or haze, the tractor can work well. Weather won't affect the tractor's operation in the field.

Secondly, the tractor GNSS guidance system can greatly reduce farmers' pressure. They don't need to be always in the field because GNSS will ensure that the tractor runs straightly by itself. If you adopt higher technology with U-turn, your tractors can even turn around at the headland by themselves. Therefore, tractor drivers will be able to save their time and energy to prepare for the next season, or they can simply enjoy quality family time. It is also conducive to the management and production of the farm.

FUNCTION OF GNSS

Automatic driving system is a comprehensive system integrating satellite signal reception, positioning & orientation and automatic control. GNSS high-precision satellite navigation system is the key to automatic driving system, mainly composed of GNSS high-precision antennas and positioning & orientation terminals. It can obtain high-precision position information in real time. According to the parameters such as the position and attitude, automatic driving system sends instructions to the steering system in real time based on the calculation of the controller. In this way, agricultural machinery can work according to the planned route of the navigation displayer.



Figure 2: Tractor With GNSS

Application Solution

To meet industry needs, Harxon provides customized GNSS high-precision antennas, wireless data radios and positioning solutions. The combination of GNSS high-precision antennas and wireless data radios, and smart antennas can determine the position, heading, and attitude of agricultural machinery. While improving the efficiency of agricultural machinery, it can ensure centimeter-level accuracy of farmland operations such as tilling, sowing, spraying, and harvesting. In this way, labor intensity is brought down, time investment and fuel consumption are reduced and per unit area yield is increased.

State of GNSS in Scientific Studies Indexed in WoSCC Related to PA

According to the number of scientific papers indexed in the WoSCC, GPS is a dominantly used GNSS system for both “agriculture” and “precision agriculture” topics, with the annual number of scientific papers growing rapidly between 2000 and 2022 (Figure 1). However, its overall application in agriculture has a more linear upward trend in comparison to PA, as represented by the coefficient of determination (R^2) from linear regression. The presence of broad GNSS topics is increasingly used in scientific studies with GPS, while the studies which focus on other individual GNSS components (GLONASS, Galileo, or BeiDou) remain relatively low.

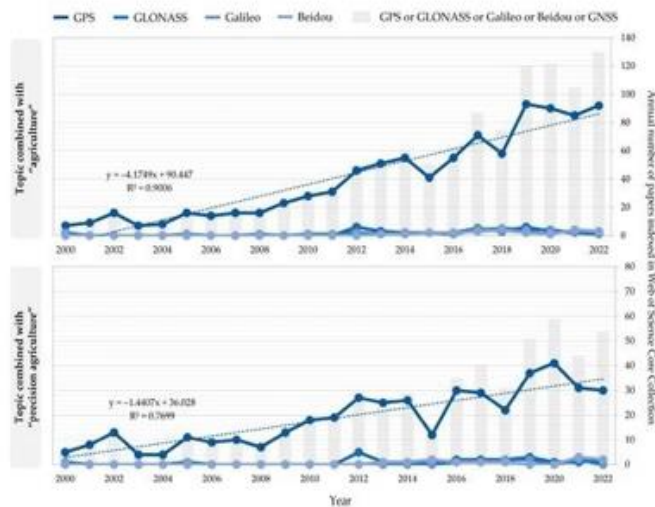


Figure 3: The annual number of scientific papers indexed in WoSCC per GNSS component.

The use of GNSS technology in agriculture is expected to grow further with advancements in satellite technology, sensor technology, and data analytics. This will enable even more precise and efficient farming practices.

ADVANTAGES

- **Precision Agriculture:** Tractors with GNSS technology enable precision agriculture practices such as precision planting, variable rate application of inputs (fertilizers, pesticides), and precision harvesting. This precision helps farmers optimize yields, reduce costs, and minimize environmental impact.
- **Auto-steering:** Tractors with GNSS can be equipped with auto-steering systems, which can automatically steer the tractor along planned paths with high accuracy. This reduces driver fatigue and improves efficiency.
- **Overlap and Skip Control:** GNSS technology helps in reducing overlaps and skips in field operations, ensuring that each area is treated correctly, which can save on inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.
- **Data Management:** GNSS-equipped tractors can collect data about field conditions, such as soil properties and yield variability. This data can be used to make informed decisions about crop management and improve overall farm productivity.

- **Time and Fuel Savings:** Precision guidance from GNSS can help reduce the time and fuel required for field operations, leading to cost savings and reduced environmental impact.
- **Remote Monitoring and Control:** Some GNSS systems offer remote monitoring and control capabilities, allowing farmers to monitor their tractors' performance and location in real-time.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, tractors equipped with GNSS technology are transforming the agricultural industry by improving efficiency, productivity, and sustainability. The ability to use satellite positioning for tasks such as auto-steering, mapping, and precision farming allows farmers to operate with greater precision and accuracy. This results in reduced input costs, lower environmental impact, and increased yields. As GNSS technology continues to advance, we can expect further innovations that will enhance the capabilities of tractors and further revolutionize modern agriculture.

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AN SOCIAL CONNECTION RECOMMENDATION ON OPINION DISTANCE NETWORKING

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ABSTRACT

Malicious (spam) social bots generate and spread fake tweets and automate their social relationships by pretending like a follower and by creating multiple fake accounts with malicious activities. Furthermore, malicious social bots post shortened malicious URLs in the tweet in order to redirect the requests of online social networking participants to some malicious and suspicious servers. Hence, distinguishing malicious social bots from legitimate users is one of the most tasks in the Twitter network. To detect malicious or suspicious social bots, extracting URL-based features that include frequency of shared URLs, DNS feature, network features, link popularity features and spam content presents in URL requires less amount of time comparatively with social graph-based features (which rely on the social interactions of users). Moreover, malicious social bots cannot quickly manipulate URL redirection chains. In this, a learning automata-based malicious social bot detection (LA-MSBD) algorithm is a Machine Learning approach proposed by integrating a Naïve Bayes algorithm model with URL-based features(URL Classification and Feature Extraction) for identifying trustworthy participants (users) in the Twitter network. Experimentation has been performed on 2 Twitter data sets, and the results obtained illustrate that the proposed algorithm achieves improvement in precision and detection accuracy.

KEY WORDS

Learning Automata, Friends recommendation URL Classification, Feature Extraction, Online social network.

INTRODUCTION

Twitter being a micro-blogging platform used by an increasing population of users of different age groups over the last decade. Generally, people post tweets and interact with other users as well. More specifically, they (users) can follow (following/friends) their favorite politicians, celebrities, athletes, entrepreneur, artists, friends and get followed by them (followers). Furthermore, Twitter generates a list of the topics being discussed day-to-day updates, that so called trending topics. Hence, users can get informed about the hot topics of discussion on a daily basis. And generally online social networks (OSNs) are increasingly used by automated accounts, well known as bots, due to their immense popularity across a wider range of user categories. It is estimated that over 15% of accounts on Twitter are automated bot accounts .A customer support chatbot is a prime example of a Twitter bot. It can help and improve the overall customer support experience by improving the response time. Following few are the most useful and amazing bots on Twitter.

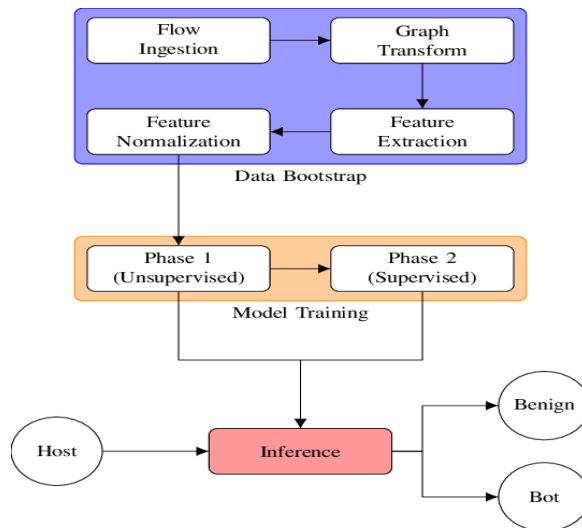


Fig 1: Bot Bootstrap

Moreover, a malicious social larva might post shortened phishing URLs within the tweet. Twitter bots are often an excellent facilitate in several distinctive ways that, there square measure cases wherever they were used unethically and illicitly. Hence, it's vital to identifying malicious social bots from legitimate users is one in all the foremost vital tasks within the Twitter network. The researchers at Indiana and North-eastern University had developed a brand new tool referred to as BOTOMETER, that tells concerning the chance of a Twitter network user being a larva. It's extremely troublesome to see AN threshold share

to observe the bots however or so the score is nearer to 100%, the likelihood of the account being a larva will increase. The systems square measure being trained to acknowledge the larva behavior and analyze supported the patterns in a very dataset of over thirty,000 accounts that were initial verified by the human researchers as either bots or non-bots. Botometer a tool that “reads” over a thousand different characteristics, or “features,” for each account and then assigns the account a score between 0 and 1.

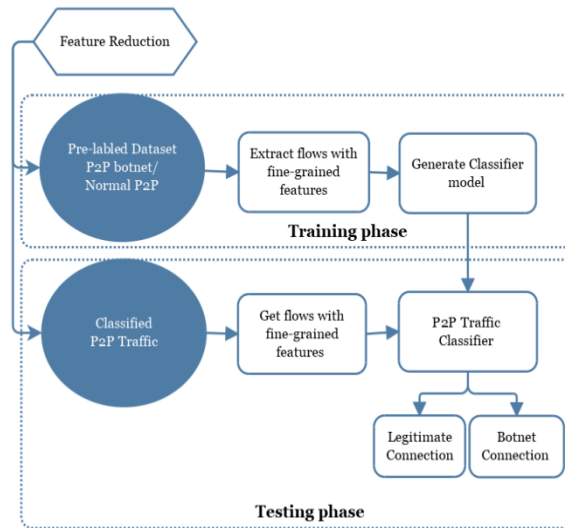


Fig 2: Bot Testing

The higher the score, the more the chances the account is automated. By the process and experiments being done one can estimate and understand the level of difficulty is too high and even time consuming to detect an twitter account is being or not and then the main task comes into role while the account if detected as bot is being purposive or subversive. Detecting an account is automated or not involves complicated steps and again detecting that automated account is malicious or legitimate is more complicated. Several techniques, including supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement learning, have been proposed to detect bots and its malicious activities in Twitter. These techniques mainly use a limited number of features extracted for identifying the automated accounts at account-level. However, there exists bots that have grown mechanisms to mimic human behavior and avoid detections. Therefore, new techniques should be proposed for securing the legitimate users from the proliferation of malicious accounts in the Twitter Network.

LITERATURE SURVEY

In our daily lives, social media has become increasingly crucial. People naturally flock to this medium to read and share news, given that billions of users produce and consume information every day. Social media bots are little program that can be deployed on social media platforms to perform a variety of useful and destructive functions while encouraging human behavior . Some social media bots provide helpful services like weather and sports scores. These excellent social media bots are clearly labelled as such, and those who connect with them are aware that they are bots. A huge majority of social media bots, on the other hand, are harmful bots masquerading as human users. Users lose faith in social media platforms' ability to offer accurate news as a result of these bots, since they suspect that the stories at the top of their feeds were "pushed" there by manipulative bots. Because so many individuals are using social media, malevolent users such as bots have begun to manipulate conversations in the direction that their makers desire.[2]

These malicious bots have been used for nefarious purposes such as spreading false information about political candidates, inflating celebrities' perceived popularity, deliberately suppressing protestors' and activists' messages, illegally advertising by spamming social media with links to commercial websites, and influencing financial markets in an attempt to manipulate stock prices. Furthermore, these bots have the ability to alter the outcomes of standard social media analysis. Social media bots use a variety of attack strategies, including: Sleeper bots are bots that sleep for lengthy periods of time before waking up to unleash an attack of thousands of postings in a short period of time (perhaps as a spam attack), and then sleep again. jacking the trend - the use of top trending topics to focus on a certain audience for the purpose of targeting, An attacker employs a watering hole assault to estimate or watch which websites a company frequently visits and infects one or more of them with malware. Click farming or like farming-inflate fame or popularity on a website by like or reposting content via click farms, and hashtag hijacking- use of hashtags to focus an assault (e.g. spam, harmful links) on a specific audience using the same hashtag. In social media, bot detection is a critical duty. [5]

Automated accounts are a problem on Twitter, a popular social networking platform. According to certain surveys, roughly 15% of Twitter accounts operate automatically or semiautomatically. The peculiarities of Twitter could be one factor that has contributed to

the rise in bots. It's also worth noting that a Twitter bot is recognised as a reliable source of information. Although social networking sites have improved our social life, there are still some drawbacks. In online social networks, malicious social bots are a widespread problem. These malevolent social bots are being utilised for a variety of things, including artificially inflating a person's or movement's popularity, influencing.[10]

METHODS

We proposed as an alternative to the user-based neighborhood approach. We first consider the dimensions of the input and output of the neural network. In order to maximize the amount of training data we can feed to the network, we consider a training example to be a user profile (i.e. a row from the user-item matrix R) with one rating withheld. The loss of the network on that training example must be computed with respect to the single withheld rating. The consequence of this is that each individual rating in the training set corresponds to a training example, rather than each user. As we are interested in what is essentially a regression, we choose to use root mean squared error (RMSE) with respect to known ratings as our loss function.

Compared to the mean absolute error, root mean squared error more heavily penalizes predictions which are further off. We reason that this is good in the context of recommender system because predicting a high rating for an item the user did not enjoy significantly impacts the quality of the recommendations. On the other hand, smaller errors in prediction likely result in recommendations that are still useful – perhaps the regression is not exactly correct, but at least the highest predicted rating are likely to be relevant to the user. Data Processing is a task of converting data from a given form to a much more usable and desired form i.e. making it more meaningful and informative. Using Machine Learning algorithms, mathematical modeling and statistical knowledge, this entire process can be automated.[3] The output of this complete process can be in any desired form like graphs, videos, charts, tables, images and many more, depending on the task we are performing and the requirements of the machine.

This might seem to be simple but when it comes to really big organizations like Twitter, Facebook, Administrative bodies like Parliament, UNESCO and health sector organizations, this entire process needs to be performed in a very structured manner.

The most crucial step when starting with ML is to have data of good quality and accuracy. Data can be collected from any authenticated source like data.gov.in, Kaggle or UCI dataset repository. For example, while preparing for a competitive exam, students study from the best study material that they can access so that they learn the best to obtain the best results. In the same way, high-quality and accurate data will make the learning process of the model easier and better and at the time of testing, the model would yield state of the art results.[8]

A huge amount of capital, time and resources are consumed in collecting data. Organizations or researchers have to decide what kind of data they need to execute their tasks or research. Example: Working on the Facial Expression Recognizer, needs a large number of images having a variety of human expressions. Good data ensures that the results of the model are valid and can be trusted upon.

RESULT ANALYSIS

Social bots are automated social media accounts governed by software and controlled by humans at the backend. Some bots have good purposes, such as automatically posting information about news and even to provide help during emergencies. Nevertheless, bots have also been used for malicious purposes, such as for posting fake news or rumour spreading or manipulating political campaigns. There are existing mechanisms that allow for detection and removal of malicious bots automatically. However, the bot landscape changes as the bot creators use more sophisticated methods to avoid being detected. Therefore, new mechanisms for discerning between legitimate and bot accounts are much needed. Over the past few years, a few review studies contributed to the social media bot detection research by presenting a comprehensive survey on various detection methods including cutting-edge solutions like machine learning (ML)/deep learning (DL) techniques. [11]

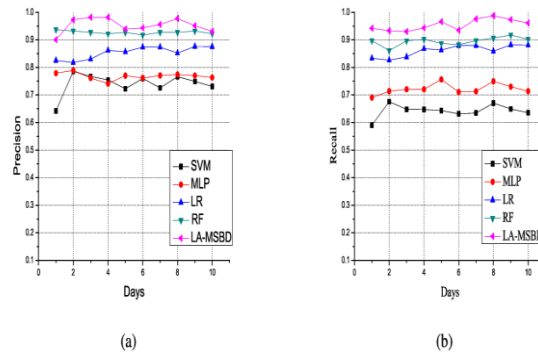


Fig 3: Result Analysis

This paper, to the best of our knowledge, is the first one to only highlight the DL techniques and compare the motivation/effectiveness of these techniques among themselves and over other methods, especially the traditional ML ones. We present here a refined taxonomy of the features used in DL studies and details about the associated pre-processing strategies required to make suitable training data for a DL model. We summarize the gaps addressed by the review papers that mentioned about DL/ML studies to provide future directions in this field. Overall, DL techniques turn out to be computation and time efficient techniques for social bot detection with better or compatible performance as traditional ML techniques.

CONCLUSION

The need for new, low-cost Bot detection systems is evident given the frequency of detecting malicious bots on social media sites such as Twitter. We suggested a Naive Bayes and Random Forest (RF) algorithm for detecting tweets or URLs that are potentially fraudulent or damaging to users. So far, we have downloaded and installed all of the software that is required for the planned system. The dataset was obtained from the Kaggle website, and the preparation stage was completed. The features of preprocessed data will be extracted in the next phase, and the method will be implemented, with a model saved that can be used to categorize the data.

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ARTIFICIAL GENERAL INTELLIGENCE(AGI)

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Abstract

In recent years broad community of researchers has emerged, focusing on the original ambitious goals of the AI field – the creation and study of software or hardware systems with general intelligence comparable to, and ultimately perhaps greater than, that of human beings. This paper surveys this diverse community and its progress. Approaches to defining the concept of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) are reviewed including mathematical formalisms, engineering, and biology inspired perspectives.

The spectrum of designs for AGI systems includes systems with symbolic, emergentist, hybrid and universalist characteristics. Metrics for general intelligence are evaluated, with a conclusion that, although metrics for assessing the achievement of human-level AGI may be relatively straightforward (e.g. the Turing Test, or a robot that can graduate from elementary school or university), metrics for assessing partial progress remain more controversial and problematic.



Figure 1. Artificial General Intelligence

Introduction

Landgrebe and Smith (2023)⁴ argue that it is impossible for artificial general intelligence (AGI) to succeed, on the grounds that it is impossible to perfectly model or emulate the “complex” “human neurocognitive system”. However, they do not show that it is logically impossible; they only show that it is practically impossible using current mathematical techniques. Nor do they prove that there could not be any other kinds of theories than those in current use. Even if perfect theories were impossible or unlikely, perfection may not be needed and may even be unhelpful.

What is General Intelligence?

But what is this “general intelligence” of what we speak? A little later, I will review some of the key lines of thinking regarding the precise definition of the GI concept. Qualitatively speaking, though, there is broad agreement in the AGI community on some key features of general intelligence:

- General intelligence involves the ability to achieve a variety of goals, and carry out a variety of tasks, in a variety of different contexts and environments.
- A generally intelligent system should be able to handle problems and situations quite different from those anticipated by its creators.

The main principles driving the scientific discovery process

The dominant approach of current AI systems focus on solving specific narrow problems, this approach has key limitations in its generalization ability as discussed in earlier sections. The evolution-inspired path [83, 126-127] could provide an alternative way to build more general AI systems. However, the extremely large search space and the existence of many complex interacting parts still represent a major obstacle. In this study, we argue that the building of these systems should be guided by a set of principles as an alternative of narrow objectives or open-ended evolution. The use of these principles is backed by many historical examples of how different scientists made their discovery. Most scientific discoveries could be understood as instances of the use of one or more of these principles. They are the main approach used by scientists to solve problems and discover new knowledge. The use of these principles provides a way for machine learning systems to

improve their generalization ability and to cut down the large search space of hypotheses by approaching the given problem using these principles in template ways as an alternative of the expensive random search.. In addition to logic, which plays an important role in the scientific discovery process, in reality, logic alone is not enough, we usually use more sophisticated principles and structures. In the literature, there is a focus on two main principles, concepts combination and analogies. However, other principles should be taken into account to build a comprehensive framework. Different problems in science can be solved using one or more of these principles by using these principles in template ways. For instance, some problems require finding the equation that fits the experimental data, some problems require finding the optimization criteria that give rise to the observed phenomenon, other problems require finding the rules or the program that gives rise to the observed phenomenon, many problems require combining different ideas, unifying ideas or finding analogy with other ideas, and so on. Each scientific problem comes with an objective to meet, the problem could be approached by these principles to find which principle best satisfy the objective. These principles should seek to expand the knowledge base by discovering new knowledge, they should also reveal new connections that link different concepts. Proposing theoretical and computational frameworks that encapsulate these principles is beyond the scope of this paper. These principles can be summarized as follow.



Figure 2. AGI concepts and Technology

AGI Core Requirements

To get to AGI we begin by examining the phenomenon at the core of the enterprise - intelligence. Intelligence means succeeding at goals for which there are no rules in

environments you have never seen before, cannot control, and that are constantly changing. (cf. Legg and Hutter 2007) The key implementing mechanism for intelligence is simulation. Whenever an intelligent agent needs to think, plan, adapt to change, make a choice or decision, determine how to feel about an event, and/or accomplish any other traditionally ‘cognitive’ task, the best (and typically only) way to accomplish this is to accurately simulate the context within which we want to realize our goals. We simulate the future created by each potential option so as to discover which ones create the best outcomes. Simulations not only teach us how we can achieve our goals but also what might go wrong, what risks we might face, and what we should do in response. They help us discover what our highest goals ultimately should be. And thinking is best understood as a form of simulation; imagine deciding whether or not to marry a particular person. In our mind’s eye, we’d simulate what our lives would be like with that person, how we think we would feel, and whether or not we think things would work out. We’d simulate every key aspect of life and ultimately make our decision based on where our simulations took us. 2 As we cover in much more depth below, the ability to accurately simulate emotions is essential to intelligence and AGI. But all emotions arise from consequences; it’s impossible to know how to feel about something until we’re able to imagine (that is, simulate) how it will affect us.



Figure 3. Human vs AGI

Emergence

Emergence is a powerful approach to explain complex behaviors by simple underlying rules. One notable example is birds flocking, some birds fly in coordinated flocks that show remarkable synchronization in movements. Heppner [60] showed that the coordinated

movements could be the result of simple individually. Another example is the Game of Life [61], a two-dimensional cellular automaton with rules that avoid the formation of structures that grow freely or quickly disappear. Remarkable behaviors have been observed such as the glider, a small group of cells that moves like an independent emergent entity. The main purpose of the algorithm that encapsulates the emergence principle would be to find the set of rules that gives rise to the emergent behavior.

The Scope of the AGI Field

Within the scope of the core AGI hypothesis, a number of different approaches to defining and characterizing AGI are under current study, encompassing psychological, mathematical, pragmatic and cognitive architecture perspectives. This paper surveys the contemporary AGI field in a fairly inclusive way. It also discusses the question of how much evidence exists for the core AGI hypothesis – and how the task of gathering more evidence about this hypothesis should best be pursued. The goal here is not to present any grand new conclusions, but rather to summarize and systematize some of the key aspects AGI as manifested in current science and engineering efforts. It is argued here that most contemporary approaches to designing AGI systems fall into four top level categories: symbolic, emergentist, hybrid and universalist. Leading examples of each category are provided, and the generally perceived pros and cons of each category are summarized. Not all contemporary AGI approaches seek to create human-like general intelligence specifically. But it is argued here, that, for any approach which does, there is a certain set of key cognitive processes and interactions that it must come to grips with, including familiar constructs such as working and long-term memory, deliberative and reactive processing, perception, action and reinforcement learning, metacognition and so forth. A robust theory of general intelligence, human-like or otherwise, remains elusive. Multiple approaches to defining general intelligence have been proposed, and in some cases these coincide with different approaches to designing AGI systems (so that various systems aim for general intelligence according to different definitions). The perspective presented here is that a mature theory of AGI would allow one to theoretically determine, based on a given environment and goal set and collection of resource constraints, the optimal AGI architecture for achieving the goals in the environments given the constraints. Lacking such a theory at present, researchers must

conceive architectures via diverse theoretical paradigms and then evaluate them via practical metrics. Finally, in order for a community to work together toward common goals, environments and metrics for evaluation of progress are necessary. Metrics for assessing the achievement of human level AGI are argued to be fairly straightforward, including e.g. the classic Turing test, and the test of operating a robot that can graduate from elementary school or university. On the other hand, metrics for assessing partial progress toward, human-level AGI are shown to be more controversial and problematic, with different metrics suiting different AGI approaches, and with the possibility of systems whose partial versions perform poorly on commonsensical metrics, yet whose complete versions perform well. The problem of defining agreed-upon metrics for incremental progress.

AGI versus Human-Level AI

One key distinction to be kept in mind as we review the various approaches to characterizing AGI, is the distinction between AGI and the related concept of “human-level AI” (which is usually used to mean, in effect: human-level, reasonably human-like AGI). AGI is a fairly abstract notion, which is not intrinsically tied to any particular characteristics of human beings. Some properties of human general intelligence may in fact be universal among all powerful AGIs, but given our current limited understanding of general intelligence, it’s not yet terribly clear what these may be. The concept of “human-level AGI”, interpreted literally, is confusing and ill-defined. It’s difficult to place the intelligences of all possible systems in a simple hierarchy, according to which the “intelligence level” of an arbitrary intelligence can be compared to the “intelligence level” of a human. Some researchers, as will be discussed below, have proposed universal intelligence measures that could be used in this way; but currently the details and utility of such measures are both quite contentious. To keep things simpler, here I will interpret “human-level AI” as meaning “human-level and roughly human-like AGI,” a restriction that makes the concept much easier to handle. For AGI systems that are supposed to operate in similar sorts of environments to humans, according to cognitive processes vaguely similar to those used by humans, the concept of “human level” is relatively easy to understand.

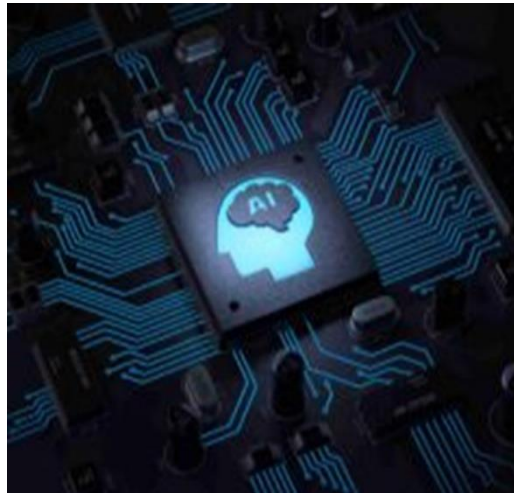


Figure 4. Characterizing Approach of AI

A Mathematical Approach to Characterizing General Intelligence :

In contrast to approaches focused on human-like general intelligence, some researchers have sought to understand general intelligence in general. The underlying intuition here is that

- Truly, absolutely general intelligence would only be achievable given infinite computational ability. For any computable system, there will be some contexts and goals for which it's not very intelligent
- However, some finite computational systems will be more generally intelligent than others, and it's possible to quantify this extent

This approach is typified by the recent work of Legg and Hutter who give a formal definition of general intelligence based on the Solomonoff-Levin prior. Put very roughly, they define intelligence as the average reward-achieving capability of a system, calculated by averaging over all possible reward-sumable environments, where each environment is weighted in such a way that more compactly describable programs have larger weights. According to this sort of measure, humans are nowhere near the maximally generally intelligent system. However, humans are more generally intelligent than, say, rocks or worms. ¹⁰ While the original form of Legg and Hutter's definition of intelligence is impractical to compute, a more tractable approximation has recently been developed (Legg and Veness, 2013). Also, Achler (Achler, 2012b) has proposed an interesting, pragmatic AGI intelligence measurement approach explicitly inspired by these formal approaches, in the

sense that it explicitly balances the effectiveness of a system at solving problems with the compactness of its solutions. This is similar to a common strategy in evolutionary program learning, where one uses a fitness function comprising an accuracy term and an “Occam’s Razor” compactness term.

Discussion and Conclusion

This paper has presented a review of different machine learning techniques used in scientific discovery with their limitations. It discussed and reviewed the main principles used by scientists to solve problems and discover new knowledge. We argue that a key step to improve the generalization ability of AI systems is to build systems guided by these principles rather than focusing on solving specific and narrow problems, or searching the extremely large space of the evolution inspired approaches. The main challenge to build The main challenge to build science discovery machines and automate the scientific discovery process is to build the theoretical and computational frameworks that encapsulate these principles. Although some principles are harder to automate where the challenge of building representation and models of the world is more dominant such as concepts combination and analogy. However, a lot of progress can be made in working on other principles such as mathematization, emergence, etc. Deep learning could be a very effective tool to implement some of these principles, it has shown promising results for the mathematization principle. However, it might be limited for other principles. In the literature, there is a focus on few principles, we believe that there are rooms for many interesting future contributions by working on the rest of the principles by building different theoretical and computational frameworks or by investigating the use of some existing AI techniques. Incorporating these principles fully in an automated scientific discovery framework might open the doors for many advancements. Pursuing this research direction holds a great promise to help scientist in their research and to speed up the scientific discovery process.

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CRAFTING INTELLIGENCE STRATEGIES IN DATA MINING

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Abstract

The integration of data mining with warehousing is then explored, highlighting the synergy between these disciplines in enabling comprehensive knowledge discovery. Data mining and warehousing have become indispensable components of modern information systems, facilitating the extraction of actionable insights from vast volumes of data. Transitioning to data warehousing, the paper delves into the architecture and components of data warehouses, encompassing data extraction, transformation, loading (ETL), and multidimensional modeling techniques such as star and snowflake schemas. Furthermore, it examines the role of OLAP and data cube technology in enabling efficient analysis and querying of warehouse data.

The paper concludes by emphasizing the critical role of data mining and warehousing in unlocking valuable insights from complex data ecosystems, innovation driving, and fostering data-driven decision-making in diverse domains.

Keywords

Architecture, ETL, OLAP, Data ecosystem, Data -driven decision-making.

INTRODUCTION

Data mining differs from the conventional database retrieval in the fact that it extracts hidden information or knowledge that is not explicitly available in the database, whereas database retrieval extracts the data that is explicitly available in the databases through some query language.

It focuses on Web mining where it addresses the issues and challenges present in it. Finally, it describes the integration technique where data mining and data warehousing system can be combined for an effective functionality [1]. As data mining is an

interdisciplinary field, it uses algorithms and techniques from various fields such as statistics, machine learning, artificial technology.

Data Mining And Warehousing Concept's

Data mining is the process of nontrivial extraction of implicit, previously unknown and potentially useful information from the raw data present in the large database [2]. It is also known as Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD). Data mining techniques can be applied upon various data sources to improve the value of the existing information system. When implemented on high performance client and server system, data mining tools can analyse large databases to deliver highly reliable results.

Data warehousing is the location where it stores subject oriented and task relevant data for an organization decision support system. It contains data that are most important and relevant to decision making process Information from heterogeneous sources is integrated in advance and stored in warehouses for direct query and analysis. The detailed information of data warehouse is below in figure1.1.

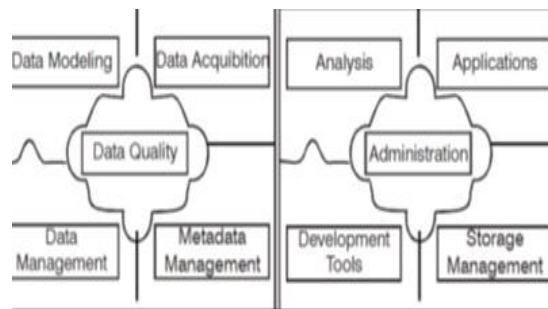


Fig:1 The Data Warehouse: A Blend of Technologies.

Database Architecture For Parallel Processing

Software Parallelism is a natural follow-on to hardware parallel architectures. In addition to the parallel operating system, an adaptable parallel database. There are three main DBMS software architecture styles: Shared-everything architecture, shared disk architecture, and shared-nothing architecture[3].

i) SHARED EVERYTHING ARCHITECTURE:

Shared-memory or shared-everything style is the traditional approach to implementing an RDBMS on SMP hardware. It is relatively simple to implement, and has been very

successful up to the point where it runs into the scalability limitations of the shared-everything architecture. In shared memory SMP systems, the DBMS assumes that multiple data based components executing SQL statements communicating each other by exchanging message and data via the shared memory.

ii) SHARED DISK ARCHITECTURE:

Shared Disk Architecture implements a concept of shared ownership of the entire database between the RDBMS servers. Each of which is running on a node of a distributed memory systems. Each RDBMS server can read, write, update and read records from the same shared database which is required to implement a form of a distributed lock Manager.

iii) SHARED-NOTHING ARCHITECTURE:

In shared-nothing distributed memory environment the data are partitioned across all the disks and the DBMS is partitioned across multiple co-servers each of which resides on individual nodes of the parallel system and has an ownership of its own disk and thus its own database partition. A shared-nothing RDBMS parallelizes has it shown memory and disks and communicated with other processor by exchanging messages and data over the interconnection networks this architecture is optimized specifically for the MPP and cluster system.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA MODEL

A data warehouse is based on a multidimensional data model which views data in the form of a data cube.

FROM TABLES AND SPREADSHEETS TO DATA CUBES:

A data cube, such as sales, allows data to be modeled and viewed in multiple dimensions [4]. Dimensions are perspectives or entities with respect to which an organization wants to keep records such as time, item, branch, location etc.

- Dimension tables, such as item (item_name, brand, type), or time(day, week, month, quarter, year) gives further descriptions about dimension.
- Fact table contains measures (such as dollars sold) and keys to each of the related dimension tables. In data warehousing literature, an n-D base cube is called a base cuboid. The top most 0-D cuboid, which holds the highest-level of summarization, is called the apex cuboid.

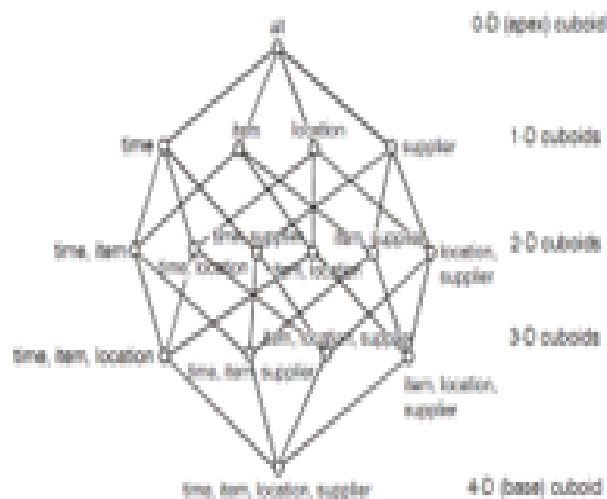


Fig.2 A Lattice of Cuboids

MEASURES

THREE CATEGORIES

Distributive: If the result derived by applying the function to n aggregate values is the same as that derived by applying the function on all the data without partitioning. E.g., `count()`, `sum()`, `min()`, `max()` [5].

Algebraic: If it can be computed by an algebraic function with M arguments (where M is a bounded integer), each of which is obtained by applying a distributive aggregate function. E.g., `avg()`, `min_N()`, `standard_deviation()`.

Holistic: If there is no constant bound on the storage size needed to describe a subaggregate.

E.g., `median()`, `mode(rank().)`,

TECHNOLOGIES USED

i) ON-LINE ANALYTICAL PROCESSING (OLAP):

On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) is a category of software technology that enables analysts, managers and executives to gain insight into data through fast, consistent, interactive access to a wide variety of possible views of information[6] that has been transformed from raw data to reflect the real dimensionality of the enterprise as understood by the user which is shown below.

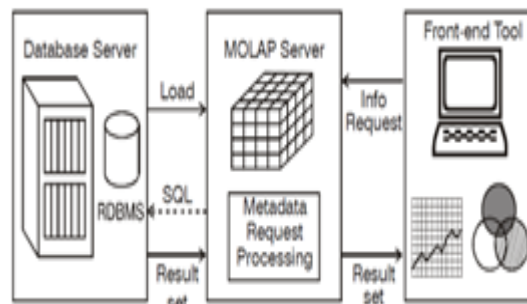


Fig.3 MOLAP architecture

i) NEED FOR OLAP:

OLAP functionality is characterized by dynamic multi-dimensional analysis of consolidated

enterprise data supporting end user analytical and navigational activities including:

- calculations and modeling applied across dimensions, through hierarchies and/or across members
- trend analysis over sequential time periods
- slicing subsets for on-screen viewing
- drill-down to deeper levels of consolidation
- reach-through to underlying detail data
- rotation to new dimensional comparisons in the viewing area

OLAP is implemented in a multi-user client/server mode and offers consistently rapid response to queries, regardless of database size and complexity.

ii) CATEGORIZATION OF OLAP TOOLS:

Multidimensional OLAP (MOLAP) and Relational OLAP (ROLAP). Hybrid OLAP (HOLAP) refers to technologies that combine MOLAP and ROLAP.

i) Multidimensional OLAP (MOLAP):

This is the more traditional way of OLAP analysis. In MOLAP, In the OLAP world, there are mainly Multidimensional two different types: data is stored in a multidimensional cube. The storage is not in the relational database, but in proprietary formats.

ii) RELATIONAL OLAP (ROLAP):

The architecture of ROLAP (or) Relational On-Line Analytical Processing is shown in below (figure1.4). This methodology relies on manipulating the data stored in the relational database to give the appearance of traditional OLAP's slicing and dicing functionality. In

essence, each action of slicing and dicing is equivalent to adding a “WHERE” clause in the SQL statement.

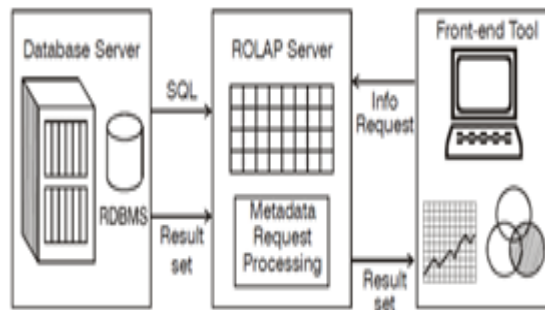


Fig 4 .ROLAP architecture

iii) HOLAP:

Hybrid online analytical processing (HOLAP) is a combination of relational OLAP (ROLAP) and multidimensional OLAP (usually referred to simply as OLAP). HOLAP can use varying combinations of ROLAP and OLAP technology. HOLAP was developed to combine the greater data capacity of ROLAP with the superior processing capability of OLAP. The architecture of HOLAP is shown Below in the figure.

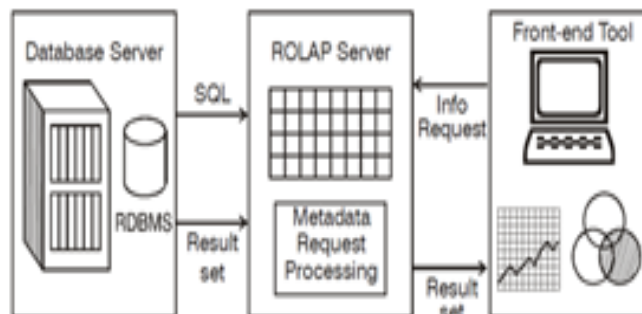


Fig. 1.5 HOLAP architecture

iii) OLAP OPERATIONS:

Roll up (drill-up): summarize data by climbing up hierarchy or by dimension reduction.

Drill down (roll down): reverse of roll-up from higher level summary to lower level summary or detailed data, or introducing new dimensions

disjoint groups: The input for the classification is the training data set, whose class labels are

Slice and Dice: project and select

Pivot (rotate): reorient the cube, visualization, 3D to series of 2D planes.

drill-within: It is switching from one classification to different one within the same dimension.

drill across: involving (across) more than one fact table

drill through: through the bottom level of the cube to its back-end relational tables(using SQL).

DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

Data mining tasks are classified into two categories[7].

1. Descriptive and
2. Predictive

Descriptive mining tasks characterize the general properties of the data in the database.

Predictive mining tasks perform inference on the current data in order to make predictions

i) ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS:

Association analysis is the discovery of association rules showing attribute value conditions that occur frequently together in a given set of data. This rule implies that the transaction of the database which contains X tends to contain Y. This rule should satisfy two interesting measure namely support and confidence. Association rules that contain a single predicate are referred to a single dimensional. Association rule Association between more than one attribute or predicate is referred as multidimensional association rule.

ii) CLASSIFICATION AND PREDICTION:

Classification involves finding rules that partition the data into already known. Classification analyses the training data set and constructs a model based on the class label and aims to assign a class label to the future unlabeled records.

iii) CLUSTER ANALYSIS:

Clustering is a method of grouping data into different groups, so that data in each group share similar trends and patterns. The objectives of clustering are :

- To uncover natural groupings.
- To initiate hypothesis about the data
- To find consistent and valid organization of the data.

Clustering analyses data objects without considering known class label. Clusters can be grouped based on the principles of maximizing intra - class similarity and minimizing interclass similarity.

IV) OUTLIER ANALYSIS:

Data objects which differ significantly from the remaining data objects are referred to as outliers. Normally outliers do not comply with the general behavior or model of the data. Hence, most of the data mining methods discard outliers as noise or exceptions. Outliers mining is used for identifying exceptions or rare events which can often lead to the discovery of interesting and unexpected knowledge in areas such as credit card fraud detection, cellular phone cloning fraud and detection of suspicious activities.

V) EVOLUTION ANALYSIS:

Data Evolution analysis describes and model regularities (or) trends of objects whose behaviour changes over time. Normally, evolution analysis is used to predict the future trends by effective decision making process.

MAJOR ISSUES IN DATA MINING

Mining different kinds of knowledge in databases [8].

- i) Interactive mining of knowledge at multiple levels of abstraction.
- ii) Incorporation of background knowledge.
- iii) Presentation and visualization of data mining results.
- iv) Data mining query languages and ad hoc data mining.
- v) Handling noisy or incomplete data.
- vi) Pattern evaluation – the interestingness problem.
- vii) Performance issues: These include efficiency, scalability, and parallelization of data mining algorithms.
- viii) Efficiency and scalability of data mining algorithms.
- ix) Parallel, distributed, and incremental mining algorithms.

CLASSIFICATION USING FREQUENT PATTERNS

Frequent pattern-based classification may overcome some constraints introduced by decision tree induction, which considers only one attribute at a time [9].

i) Associative Classification:

It consists of the following steps:

- 1) Mine the data for frequent item sets, that is, find commonly occurring attribute–value pairs in the data.
- 2) Analyse the frequent item sets to generate association rules per class, which satisfy confidence and support criteria.
- 3) Organize the rules to form a rule-based classifier

One of the earliest and simplest algorithms for associative classification is CBA (Classification Based on Associations). CBA uses an iterative approach to frequent itemset mining, similar to a priori, where multiple passes are made over the data and the derived frequent item sets are used to generate and test longer item sets.

ii) Discriminative Frequent Pattern–Based Classification:

The general framework for discriminative frequent pattern–based classification is as follows:

- 1) Feature generation: The data, D , are partitioned according to class label. Use frequent itemset mining to discover frequent patterns in each partition, satisfying minimum support. The collection of frequent patterns, F , makes up the feature candidates.
- 2) Feature selection: Apply feature selection to F , resulting in FS , the set of selected (more discriminating) frequent patterns. Information gain, Fisher score, or other evaluation measures can be used for this step. Relevancy checking can also be incorporated into this step to weed out redundant patterns.
- 3) Learning of classification model: A classifier is built on the data set D_0 . any learning algorithm can be used as the classification model.

TOOLS USED IN DATA MINING AND WAREHOUSING

Data mining and warehousing involve a variety of tools and technologies to collect, store, analyse, and extract insights from large volumes of data [10]. Here's a list of commonly used tools in these domains:

Databases:

Relational Databases: MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server.

NoSQL Databases: MongoDB, Cassandra, Redis, Couchbase

Data Warehousing Platforms: Amazon Redshift, Google Big Query, Snowflake, Microsoft Azure Synapse Analytics .

Data Mining Tools:

WEKA: A popular open-source suite of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks.

Rapid Miner: An open-source and commercial data science platform for analytics and predictive modeling.

KNIME: Another open-source data analytics, reporting, and integration platform.

Orange: An open-source data visualization and analysis tool.

SAS: A commercial software suite offering advanced analytics, data mining, and business intelligence.

Data Visualization Tools:

Tableau: A powerful data visualization tool used to create interactive dashboards and reports.

Power BI: A business analytics tool by Microsoft for creating interactive visualizations and business intelligence reports.

QlikView / Qlik Sense: Business intelligence and data visualization tools for interactive data exploration and discovery.

ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) Tools:

Information Power Center: A comprehensive ETL tool for extracting, transforming, and loading data.

Talend: An open-source ETL tool with a comprehensive set of features for data integration.

Apache NiFi: An open-source data automation tool for moving, modifying, and managing data between systems.

Text Mining Tools:

NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit): A Python library for text analysis and natural language processing.

Stanford NLP: A suite of natural language processing tools developed by Stanford NLP Group.

spaCy: Another popular Python library for natural language processing.

Data Mining Libraries:

scikit-learn: A popular machine learning library in Python.

Tensor Flow / Keras: Deep learning libraries widely used for building neural networks.

PyTorch: Another deep learning library known for its flexibility and ease of use.

Data Quality Tools:

Trillium Software: Offers data quality solutions for data profiling, cleansing, and enrichment.

Information Data Quality: Provides data quality assessment, monitoring, and management capabilities.

Data Robot: Utilizes AI and machine learning for data quality assessment and improvement.

Cloud Services:

Amazon Web Services (AWS): Provides various services like S3, EC2, Redshift, Athena, Glue for data storage, processing, and analysis.

Google Cloud Platform (GCP): Offers services like Bigquery, Dataflow, Dataprep, and Pub/Sub for data processing and analytics.

Microsoft Azure: Provides services like Azure Data Lake, Azure SQL Data Warehouse, Azure Data bricks for data storage and analysis.

APPLICATIONS

Data mining and warehousing have numerous applications across various industries, enabling organizations to extract valuable insights from large volumes of data and make informed decisions [11]. Here are some common applications:

1) Retail and E-commerce:

- i) Market Basket Analysis,
- ii) Customer Segmentation,
- iii) Demand Forecasting,

2) Finance and Banking:

- i) Fraud Detection,
- ii) Risk Management,
- iii) Assessing credit risk,
- iv) market risk, and
- v) operational risk
- vi) Customer Churn Prediction.

3) Healthcare:

- i) Clinical Decision Support,
- ii) Disease Surveillance,
- iii) Monitoring and analysing disease outbreaks,
- iv) epidemiological trends, and
public health data,
- v) Personalized Medicine.

4) Manufacturing and Supply Chain:

- i) Predictive Maintenance,
- ii) Supply Chain Optimization,
- iii) Analysing supply chain data ,
- iv) Quality Control.

5) Telecommunications:

- i) Customer Segmentation,
- ii) Network Optimization

6) Marketing and Advertising:

- i) Customer Behavior Analysis,
- ii) Campaign Optimization,
- iii) Social Media Analytics.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, data mining and warehousing play crucial roles in today's data-driven world across various industries. By leveraging advanced technologies and analytical techniques, organizations can extract valuable insights from large volumes of data stored in

data warehouses. These insights enable informed decision-making, improved business processes, enhanced customer experiences, and competitive advantages [12]. Data mining facilitates the discovery of patterns, correlations, and trends within the data, while data warehousing provides a centralized repository for storing and managing data efficiently.

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AI-POWERED SOLUTIONS FOR COMBATTING CYBERBULLYING ON SOCIAL PLATFORMS

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Abstract

Cyberbullying has emerged as a pervasive and insidious phenomenon on social media platforms, posing significant threats to individual well-being, mental health, and societal cohesion. In response to this growing challenge, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies holds promise for effectively identifying, mitigating, and preventing instances of cyberbullying. This abstract explores the application of AI-powered solutions in combating cyberbullying, examining their potential benefits, ethical considerations, and implications for fostering safer online environments. At the heart of AI-powered cyberbullying detection systems lies the capability to analyze vast amounts of textual, visual, and contextual data to identify patterns indicative of abusive behavior. Natural language processing (NLP) algorithms enable the automatic detection of harmful language, offensive content, and targeted harassment, empowering social media platforms to swiftly intervene and mitigate the impact of cyberbullying incidents. Moreover, computer vision algorithms facilitate the identification of derogatory images, memes, and videos, enhancing the efficacy of content moderation efforts in combating online abuse. Furthermore, machine learning algorithms enable the continuous refinement and adaptation of cyberbullying detection models based on evolving patterns of abusive behavior, thereby enhancing their accuracy and effectiveness over the time. By leveraging large-scale datasets annotated with labeled instances of cyberbullying, AI algorithms can learn to discern subtle nuances in language and behavior, enabling more nuanced and context-aware detection of harmful content.

Additionally, ensemble learning techniques combine multiple AI models to enhance detection accuracy and robustness, mitigating the risk of false positives and false negatives in cyberbullying detection. However, the deployment of AI-powered solutions for combatting cyberbullying raises ethical considerations pertaining to privacy, freedom of expression, and algorithmic bias. The automated analysis of user-generated content entails the collection and processing of sensitive personal data, necessitating stringent safeguards to protect user privacy and prevent potential misuse of data by social media platforms. Moreover, the automated removal or censorship of content deemed as cyberbullying raises concerns regarding censorship, content moderation, and the potential suppression of legitimate speech and dissenting viewpoints. Additionally, the reliance on AI algorithms for cyberbullying detection introduces the risk of algorithmic bias, whereby systemic biases in training data or algorithmic decision-making processes may disproportionately target certain individuals or communities. To mitigate these risks, it is imperative to employ transparent and accountable AI systems that undergo rigorous testing, validation, and auditing to ensure fairness, equity, and inclusivity in cyberbullying detection practices. Moreover, fostering user empowerment and engagement through transparent reporting mechanisms, user controls, and recourse mechanisms can enhance trust and accountability in AI-powered content moderation processes. Furthermore, the effectiveness of AI-powered solutions in combatting cyberbullying hinges on collaborative efforts among social media platforms, researchers, policymakers, and civil society stakeholders to develop robust ethical guidelines, best practices, and regulatory frameworks. By fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and stakeholder engagement, societies can harness the transformative potential of AI technologies while upholding fundamental rights, values, and norms in the digital realm.

Keywords

Cyberbullying, social media, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Natural Language Processing, Sentiment Analysis, Content Moderation, Ethical Considerations.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern digital landscape, social media platforms have become integral components of daily life, facilitating communication, collaboration, and community engagement on an unprecedented scale. However, along with the myriad benefits of social media, there exists a dark underbelly characterized by cyberbullying - a pervasive phenomenon that threatens the safety, well-being, and psychological health of users worldwide. Cyberbullying encompasses a range of harmful behaviours, including harassment, intimidation, defamation, and exclusion, perpetuated through digital channels such as social networking sites, messaging apps, and online forums. The prevalence and severity of cyberbullying have escalated in tandem with the rapid proliferation of social media platforms and digital communication technologies. Victims of cyberbullying often experience feelings of fear, anxiety, depression, and social isolation, exacerbating the deleterious effects of online harassment on their overall well-being. ML and DL algorithms have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in analysing vast amounts of textual and multimedia data, discerning patterns, and identifying instances of cyberbullying with unprecedented accuracy and efficiency. By synthesizing insights from interdisciplinary domains such as computer science, psychology, sociology, linguistics, and ethics, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of cyberbullying dynamics and inform the design of effective intervention strategies that prioritize user safety, privacy, and well-being. Cyberbullying manifests in various forms, ranging from derogatory comments and personal attacks to the dissemination of false information and the incitement of hatred and violence. Victims of cyberbullying often find themselves besieged by a relentless barrage of hostile messages, threats, and derogatory remarks, leading to profound psychological distress and emotional trauma. Traditional approaches to combating cyberbullying have relied primarily on reactive measures, such as user reporting mechanisms, content moderation policies, and punitive actions against perpetrators. Moreover, the sheer scale and velocity of content generated on social media platforms render manual moderation efforts untenable, necessitating automated solutions that can swiftly and accurately identify and mitigate instances of cyberbullying in real-time. In recent years, there has been a paradigm shift towards leveraging ML and DL techniques to augment existing cyberbullying mitigation strategies and empower platform administrators and moderators

with the tools and insights necessary to create safer and more inclusive online environments. DL architectures, characterized by their depth, complexity, and capacity for feature extraction, have emerged as potent tools for cyberbullying detection and prevention. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and Transformer models are capable of processing vast amounts of unstructured data, including text, images, and videos, to discern nuanced patterns and semantic relationships indicative of cyberbullying behaviour. Transfer learning techniques, wherein pre-trained DL models are fine-tuned on cyberbullying datasets, enhance the generalization and adaptability of detection systems across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts, thereby mitigating the risk of algorithmic bias and inequity. Social network analysis, graph-based algorithms, and community detection methods enable the identification of interconnected networks of bullies, victims, and bystanders, facilitating targeted interventions, support mechanisms, and restorative justice approaches that address the root causes of cyberbullying and foster empathy, understanding, and resilience among users. However, the deployment of ML and DL systems for cyberbullying mitigation raises complex ethical, legal, and societal considerations that warrant careful deliberation and oversight. In conclusion, the convergence of ML and DL technologies holds tremendous promise for mitigating cyberbullying and fostering safer, more inclusive online communities.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of AI-Powered Solutions for Combatting Cyberbullying on Social Platforms is to develop effective strategies for early detection, prevention, and intervention. Leveraging advanced computational techniques, the goal is to identify abusive language, hate speech, and malicious content in user-generated posts and comments. By understanding cyberbullying dynamics, exploring ML and DL algorithms, and addressing ethical considerations, the aim is to create safer and more inclusive online environments. Interdisciplinary collaboration and stakeholder engagement are essential to foster digital literacy, promote responsible online behaviour, and uphold user rights, ultimately mitigating the harmful effects of cyberbullying in the digital age.

I. Understanding Cyberbullying Dynamics:

The primary objective is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the complex and multifaceted nature of cyberbullying, including its various forms, manifestations, and underlying socio-psychological dynamics. This involves conducting literature reviews, analysing case studies, and synthesizing empirical research to elucidate the prevalence, impact, and perpetuation mechanisms of cyberbullying across different demographic groups, cultural contexts, and online environments.

II. Exploring Machine Learning Techniques:

Another objective is to explore the diverse array of Machine Learning techniques and algorithms that can be leveraged for cyberbullying detection, classification, and mitigation. This, entails studying the principles of supervised, unsupervised, and semi-supervised learning, as well as advanced methods such as Natural Language Processing (NLP), sentiment analysis, and social network analysis.

III. Harnessing Deep Learning Architectures:

A key objective is to explore the potential of Deep Learning architectures, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and Transformer models, in addressing the challenges of cyberbullying detection and mitigation. This involves understanding the architecture, training procedures, and optimization techniques associated with DL models, as well as exploring transfer learning and fine-tuning strategies to adapt pre-trained models to cyberbullying datasets. By leveraging the expressive power and scalability of DL architectures, we can enhance the accuracy, robustness, and efficiency of cyberbullying detection systems across diverse linguistic, cultural, and multimedia contexts.

IV. Ethical Considerations and Algorithmic Bias:

An essential objective is to examine the ethical, legal, and societal implications of deploying ML and DL systems for cyberbullying mitigation on social media platforms. This, involves critically evaluating issues such as algorithmic bias, censorship, privacy infringement, and freedom of expression, and exploring frameworks for responsible AI development and deployment. By integrating ethical considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of cyberbullying mitigation strategies, we can uphold user

rights, promote transparency, and mitigate unintended harms associated with algorithmic decision-making.

V. Interdisciplinary Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement:

Finally, a fundamental objective is to foster interdisciplinary collaboration and stakeholder engagement in addressing the complex socio-technical challenges posed by cyberbullying. This involves partnering with researchers, policymakers, educators, platform operators, and community stakeholders to co-design inclusive and context-sensitive intervention strategies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review underscores the growing significance of AI-Powered Solutions for Combatting Cyberbullying on Social Platforms. However, addressing the complex socio-technical challenges posed by cyberbullying requires interdisciplinary collaboration, ethical considerations, and stakeholder engagement. Future research directions should focus on refining detection algorithms, addressing algorithmic bias, and promoting digital literacy and responsible online behaviour to foster safer and more inclusive digital environments for all users.

I. Understanding Cyberbullying Dynamics:

Numerous studies have highlighted the diverse manifestations and socio-psychological dynamics of cyberbullying. Patchin and Hinduja (2017) define cyberbullying as "willful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices." Cyberbullying encompasses various forms, including harassment, threats, defamation, exclusion, and impersonation, perpetrated through digital channels such as social networking sites, messaging apps, and online forums.

II. Machine Learning Approaches for Cyberbullying Detection:

ML techniques have emerged as powerful tools for detecting and mitigating instances of cyberbullying on social media platforms. Numerous studies have explored the application of supervised, unsupervised, and semi-supervised learning algorithms for cyberbullying detection and classification. For instance, Chatzakou et al. (2017) utilized Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Random Forests classifiers to identify cyberbullying incidents on Twitter with high accuracy. Similarly, Zhang et al. (2018) proposed a deep learning-based

approach using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to classify cyberbullying content in social media posts.

III. Deep Learning Techniques for Cyberbullying Mitigation:

Deep Learning architectures offer promising avenues for enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of cyberbullying detection systems. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), and Transformer models have been increasingly applied to analyse textual, visual, and multimedia data for signs of cyberbullying behaviour. For instance, Mishra et al. (2019) developed a deeplearning-based framework using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks to detect cyberbullying incidents in online forums. Similarly, Wang et al. (2020) proposed a multi-modal approach combining CNNs and RNNs to analyse both text and image content for cyberbullying detection.

IV. Challenges and Ethical Considerations:

Despite the advancements in ML and DL techniques for cyberbullying mitigation, several challenges and ethical considerations persist. Algorithmic bias, data privacy concerns, and freedom of expression issues pose significant challenges to the responsible deployment of cyberbullying detection systems. Moreover, the dynamic nature of online communication and the evolving tactics employed by cyberbullies necessitate continuous adaptation and refinement of detection algorithms.



Fig. 1 Literature Review – Process Of Cyberbullying

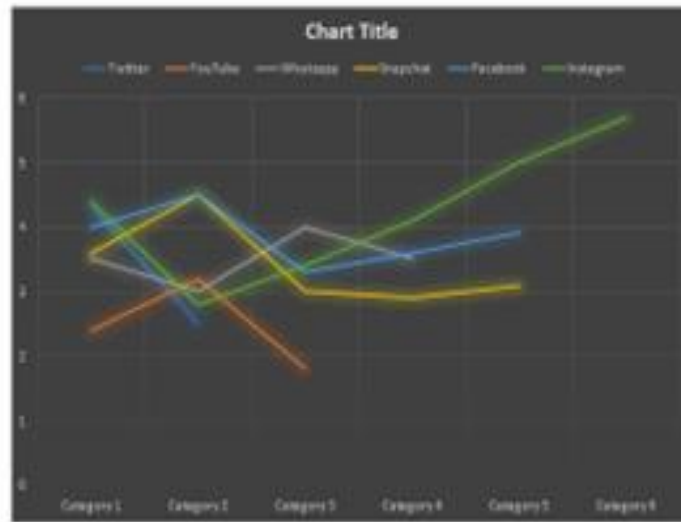


Fig. 2 Cyberbullying on Social Media Platforms

METHODOLOGY & IMPLEMENTATION

I. Data Collection and Pre-processing:

Gather a diverse dataset comprising user-generated content from various social media platforms, including text, images, and multimedia posts. Implement data pre-processing techniques to clean and normalize the dataset, including text tokenization, punctuation removal, stop word removal, and stemming or lemmatization for text data. Convert multimedia content such as images and videos into a format suitable for analysis using ML and DL algorithms.

II. Feature Engineering:

Extract relevant features from the pre-processed data to facilitate cyberbullying detection and classification. For text data, extract features such as word embeddings, n-grams, sentiment scores, and syntactic features using techniques like Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) or word2vec. For multimedia data, extract features using techniques like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for image data and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) for sequential data.

III. Machine Learning Techniques:

Explore various Machine Learning algorithms for cyberbullying detection and classification, including supervised, unsupervised, and semi-supervised learning

approaches. Implement supervised learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, Naive Bayes, and logistic regression for binary classification of cyberbullying and non-cyberbullying content. Utilize unsupervised learning algorithms such as clustering techniques (e.g., K-means clustering) to identify patterns and clusters of potentially abusive content.

IV. Deep Learning Architectures:

Explore Deep Learning architectures tailored for cyberbullying detection and mitigation, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, and Transformer models. Design and implement CNN architectures to analyse textual, visual, and multimedia data for signs of cyberbullying behaviour. Employ RNNs and LSTM networks to capture sequential patterns and semantic relationships in text data, enabling more nuanced cyberbullying detection.

V. Model Training and Evaluation:

Split the dataset into training, validation, and test sets to train and evaluate ML and DL models. Train ML models using labeled data and evaluate their performance using standard metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC). Fine-tune DL models using techniques like transfer learning and pre-trained embeddings to improve model performance and convergence speed. Evaluate DL models on the test set using metrics specific to the task, such as categorical cross-entropy loss for classification tasks.

VI. Deployment and Integration:

Deploy trained ML and DL models into production environments for real-time cyberbullying detection and mitigation on social media platforms. Integrate ML and DL models with existing content moderation systems and user reporting mechanisms to flag and remove abusive content. Implement feedback loops and monitoring mechanisms to continuously evaluate model performance and adapt to evolving cyberbullying trends and tactics.

In summary, the methodology for AI-Powered Solutions for Combatting Cyberbullying on Social Platforms involves data collection, pre-processing, feature engineering, model selection, training, evaluation, optimization, deployment, integration, and ethical considerations.



Fig. 3 Methodology – Mitigating Cyberbullying On Social Media Using ML & DL.



Fig. 4 Implementation – Mitigating Cyberbullying On Social Media Using ML & DL.

FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of AI-Powered Solutions for Combatting Cyberbullying on Social Platforms presents a plethora of opportunities and challenges. With the exponential growth

of digital communication platforms and the increasing sophistication of online threats, the state-of-the-art in cyberbullying detection, prevention, and intervention. Here, we delve into the potential avenues for innovation, research, and collaboration in this critical domain.

I. Enhanced Detection Algorithms:

Future research will focus on developing more advanced and nuanced ML and DL algorithms capable of detecting subtle forms of cyberbullying across multiple modalities. This includes refining natural language processing models to better understand context, tone, and intent in online communications. Additionally, integrating multimodal approaches that combine text, image, and video analysis will enable more comprehensive detection of cyberbullying incidents in diverse digital environments.

II. Real-Time Intervention Strategies:

The future lies in the development of real-time intervention strategies that leverage ML and DL techniques to identify and respond to cyberbullying incidents as they unfold. This includes the implementation of intelligent chatbots and virtual assistants capable of providing immediate support and resources to individuals experiencing cyberbullying.

III. Adversarial Defense Mechanisms:

As cyberbullies become increasingly sophisticated in their tactics, future research will focus on developing robust adversarial defence mechanisms to thwart malicious attacks and circumvention attempts. This includes exploring techniques such as adversarial training, robust optimization, and anomaly detection to enhance the resilience of cyberbullying detection systems against adversarial manipulation and evasion strategies.

IV. User-Centric Design Principles:

The future of cyberbullying mitigation lies in adopting user-centric design principles that prioritize the safety, well-being, and privacy of individuals within digital spaces. This includes empowering users with greater control over their online interactions through customizable privacy settings, content filtering mechanisms, and reporting tools.

V. Interdisciplinary Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement:

The future of cyberbullying mitigation will depend on interdisciplinary collaboration and stakeholder engagement across academia, industry, government, and civil society. This includes fostering partnerships between researchers, policymakers, educators, platform operators, and community stakeholders to co-design inclusive and context-sensitive

intervention strategies. Moreover, engaging with diverse communities and marginalized groups will ensure that cyberbullying mitigation efforts are equitable, culturally sensitive, and responsive to the needs of all users.

In conclusion, the future of AI-Powered Solutions for Combatting Cyberbullying on Social Platforms holds immense promise for creating safer, more inclusive digital environments. By advancing detection algorithms, implementing real-time intervention strategies, developing adversarial defense mechanisms, adopting user-centric design principles, addressing ethical considerations, and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, we can mitigate the detrimental impacts of cyberbullying and promote positive online interactions for generations to come.

CONCLUSION

AI-Powered Solutions for Combatting Cyberbullying on Social Platforms represent a critical imperative for fostering positive online interactions, protecting digital rights, and promoting digital well-being in the digital age. By embracing technological innovation, interdisciplinary collaboration, and ethical stewardship, we can collectively shape a future where online platforms serve as vibrant, inclusive, and empowering spaces for all users, free from the scourge of cyberbullying and online harassment. Through sustained advocacy, research, and collective action, we can realize the transformative potential of technology to create a more just, compassionate, and resilient digital society.

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DETECTING SPAM BLOGS: A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

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Abstract

Spam blogs continue to pose a significant threat to the integrity and reliability of online content ecosystems. In response to this challenge, our study presents a comprehensive machine learning approach for detecting spam blogs. We address the complexity of the spam detection problem by incorporating a diverse range of features, including textual content, user behavior patterns, and network properties. Through extensive experimentation and evaluation on large- scale blog datasets, we demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach in accurately distinguishing between spam and legitimate blogs. Our research emphasizes the importance of feature engineering in spam detection, highlighting the significance of extracting relevant features that capture the unique characteristics of spam blogs. Furthermore, we employ advanced machine learning algorithms, such as ensemble methods and deep learning architectures, to enhance the robustness and generalization capabilities of our model. By leveraging a combination of supervised and semi-supervised learning techniques, we mitigate the challenges posed by imbalanced and noisy data inherent in spam detection tasks. In addition to traditional content- based features, we investigate the utility of user- centric features, such as user engagement metrics and social network analysis, in improving the discriminative power of our model. Through comprehensive cross-validation and comparative analysis, we demonstrate the superiority of our machine learning approach over baseline methods in terms of accuracy, precision, and recall. Our findings underscore the importance of leveraging machine learning techniques to combat the proliferation of spam blogs and ensure the integrity of online information dissemination channels. By providing a scalable and efficient solution to the spam detection problem, our research contributes to the ongoing efforts to create a safer and more trustworthy online environment. We envision our machine learning framework serving as a valuable tool for content

moderation platforms, search engines, and internet service providers in identifying and mitigating the impact of spam blogs on user experience and information credibility. Through continuous refinement and adaptation, our approach aims to stay ahead of evolving spamming techniques and uphold the quality and reliability of online content.

Importance of Detecting Spam Blogs

Detecting spam blogs through machine learning holds paramount importance in safeguarding the integrity and trustworthiness of online information ecosystems. Spam blogs not only inundate users with low-quality content but also deceive search engines, manipulate rankings, and undermine the credibility of legitimate sources. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, we can systematically analyze vast amounts of textual, behavioral, and network data to identify patterns indicative of spam behavior. This proactive approach enables content moderators, search engine providers, and internet service providers to efficiently filter out spam blogs, thus ensuring that users are exposed to reliable and relevant information. Moreover, the proliferation of spam blogs [1] poses significant challenges in maintaining user trust and engagement within online communities. Users may become disillusioned with platforms inundated with spam content, leading to decreased user satisfaction, engagement, and retention. By employing machine learning techniques to detect and mitigate spam blogs, online platforms can foster a healthier and more conducive environment for information exchange, collaboration, and community building. This, in turn, promotes user confidence and loyalty, ultimately enhancing the overall user experience and sustaining the long-term viability of online platforms. Furthermore, the detection of spam blogs through machine learning empowers content moderators and platform administrators to stay ahead of evolving spamming techniques and tactics. As spammers continually adapt their strategies to evade detection, machine learning algorithms can continuously learn and adapt to new patterns and trends in spam behavior. This proactive approach enables timely identification and mitigation of emerging spam threats, thereby reducing the impact of spam on user experience, information credibility, and online platform integrity.

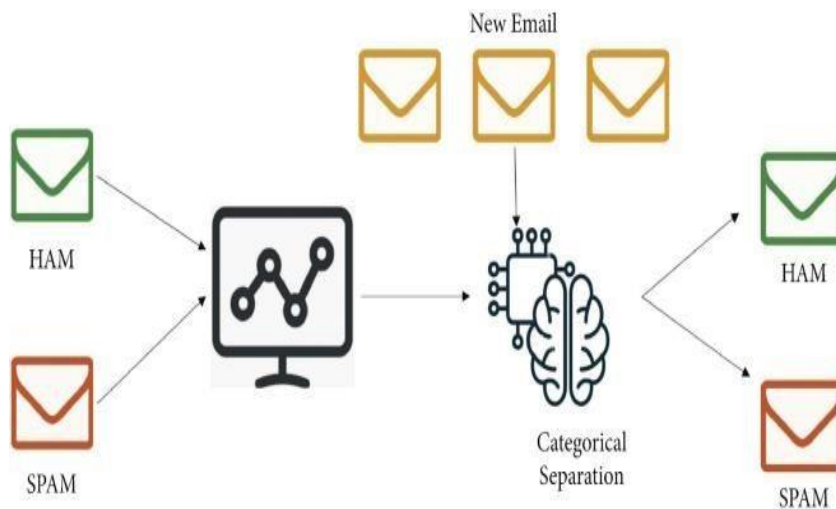


Figure1:Spam mail detection using machine learning

Machine Learning Techniques for Spam Detection

Machine learning techniques have revolutionized spam detection, providing efficient and scalable solutions to combat the pervasive issue of unwanted and deceptive content across various online platforms. These techniques leverage advanced algorithms to automatically identify and classify spam content, distinguishing it from legitimate information. Supervised learning algorithms, such as decision trees, support vector machines, and logistic regression, learn from labeled examples to recognize patterns indicative of spam behavior. By analyzing features extracted from textual content, user behavior, and network properties, these algorithms can effectively discriminate between spam and non-spam content with high accuracy. In addition to supervised learning, ensemble methods play a crucial role in enhancing the performance and robustness of spam detection systems. Ensemble techniques, such as random forests and gradient boosting, combine multiple base classifiers to make collective decisions, leveraging the diversity of individual models to improve overall prediction accuracy. By aggregating the outputs of diverse classifiers, ensemble methods can effectively mitigate overfitting and capture complex patterns in spam behavior, resulting in more reliable and resilient spam detection models. Furthermore, deep learning architectures have emerged as powerful tools for spam detection, particularly in handling unstructured textual data. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) excel at automatically learning hierarchical representations of text,

capturing both local and global dependencies within sequences of words. By training on large-scale datasets, deep learning models can effectively identify subtle spam signals and adapt to evolving spamming techniques, providing robust and scalable solutions for spam detection in dynamic online environments.[15] Overall, machine learning techniques offer a versatile toolkit for spam detection, empowering organizations to deploy efficient and adaptive systems that safeguard the integrity and trustworthiness of online content ecosystems. By leveraging the collective power of supervised learning, ensemble methods, and deep learning architectures, spam detection systems can effectively mitigate the proliferation of spam and ensure a safer and more enjoyable online experience for users worldwide.

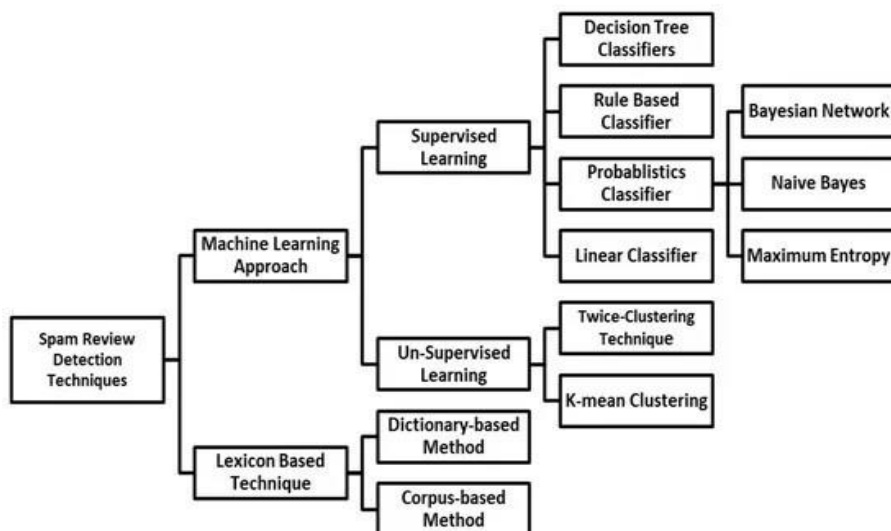


Figure2:Spamreviewdetectiontechniqueschart

Linguistic Features in Spam Blog Identification

Linguistic features play a crucial role in spam blog identification, providing valuable insights into the underlying characteristics of spam content. These features encompass various linguistic aspects, including vocabulary, syntax, semantics, and discourse patterns, which can be leveraged to distinguish between spam and legitimate blogs. By analyzing the linguistic properties of blog posts, machine learning models can identify anomalous language usage, excessive keyword stuffing, and other linguistic cues indicative of spam behavior. One key linguistic feature used in spam blog identification is lexical diversity, which measures the variety and richness of vocabulary used in blog posts. Spam blogs often

exhibit low lexical diversity, as they frequently rely on repetitive phrases, keywords, and templates[10]to manipulate search engine rankings and deceive users. By quantifying lexical diversity metrics, such as type- token ratio and entropy, spam detection models can effectively flag blogs with suspiciously uniform language patterns for further scrutiny. Splog detection is a classification problem within the blogosphere subset, B. Practically ,the result of such a classification leads to disjoint subsets BA, BS, BU where BA represents all authentic blogs, BS represents splogs and BU represents those blogs for which a judgment of authenticity or spam has not yet been made. The splog detection problem for any node $x \in B$, in the generic logistic regression setting can be considered as:

$$P(x \in BS/O(x)); P(x \in BS/L(x))$$

Where $x \in B$, $O(x)$ represents local features, and $L(x)$ represents the link features

semantic analysis techniques can be employed to extract meaning and context from blog content, enabling deeper understanding of the underlying intent and relevance of blog posts. Spam blogs often contain misleading or irrelevant content that deviates from the overall theme of the blog, making them distinguishable from genuine, informative posts. By leveraging semantic features, such as topic modeling, sentiment analysis, and semantic similarity measures, spam detection models can effectively identify blogs that exhibit semantic inconsistencies or deviate from expected language norms. Overall, linguistic features play a vital role in spam blog identification, providing valuable clues and signals that enable machine learning models to accurately classify blogs as spam or legitimate based on their linguistic properties.

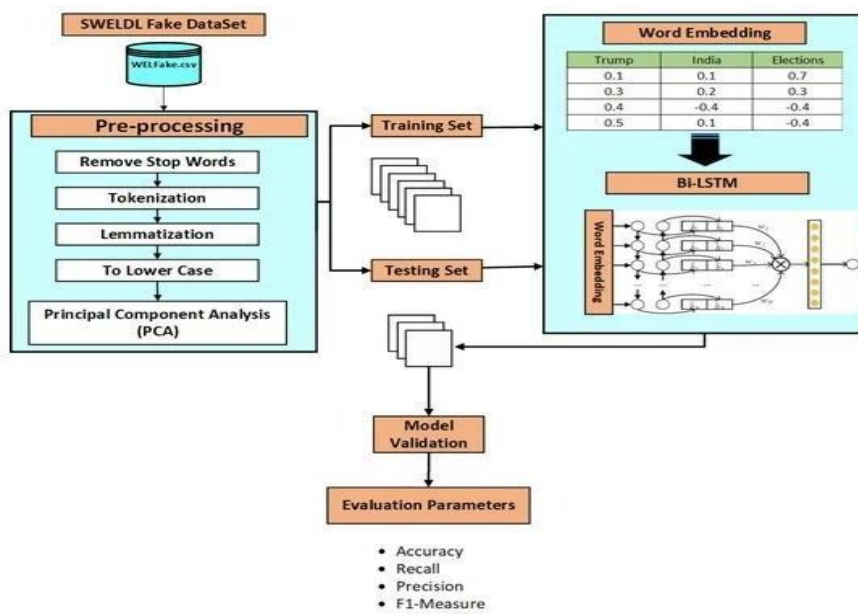


Figure3: Identification spam blogs process by LF

Structural Analysis of Blogs for Spam Detection

Structural analysis of blogs is a critical aspect of spam detection, as it allows for the examination of the underlying organization, layout, and connectivity of blog content. By analyzing the structural characteristics of blogs, machine learning models can uncover patterns and anomalies indicative of spam behavior, helping to distinguish between legitimate and spam blogs. One key aspect of structural analysis is the examination of the link structure within blogs, including the presence of suspicious outbound links, link farms, and link injection techniques commonly employed by spammers to manipulate search engine rankings. By quantifying features such as link density, link diversity, and link authority, spam detection models can effectively identify blogs that engage in link spamming practices. Additionally, structural analysis encompasses the examination of blog metadata, including attributes such as blog age, registration information, and hosting details.[5] Spam blogs often exhibit anomalous meta data patterns, such as recently registered domains, hidden WHOIS information, and free or low-cost hosting services, which can be indicative of spammy or malicious intent. By analyzing metadata features, machine learning models can identify blogs with suspicious registration or hosting profiles and flag them for further investigation. Further more, structural analysis involves the

examination of content organization and layout within blogs, including the presence of repetitive templates, keyword stuffing, and cloaking techniques used to deceive users and search engine algorithms. Spam blogs often exhibit uniform or unnatural content structures, with excessive use of keywords and tags designed to artificially boost search engine rankings. By analyzing structural features such as content length, keyword density, and HTML markup patterns, machine learning models can identify blogs with spammy content organization and take appropriate action to mitigate their impact on search results and user experience.[9] Overall, structural analysis of blogs provides valuable insights into the underlying organization and connectivity of blog content, enabling machine learning models to effectively identify and classify spam blogs based on their structural characteristics. By leveraging structural features such as link patterns, metadata attributes, and content layout, spam detection systems can enhance their accuracy and reliability in identifying and mitigating the proliferation of spam across online platforms.[12]

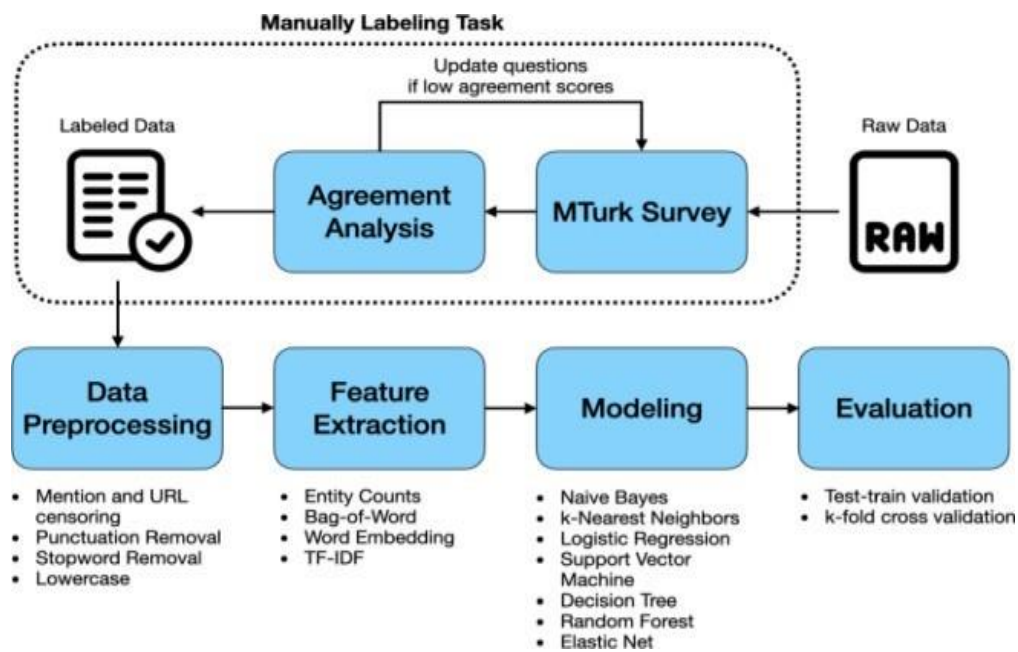


Figure4:ClassicMLmodelsmethodologyoverview

Feature Selection Strategies for Improving Spam Detection

Feature selection strategies play a crucial role in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of spam detection systems by identifying and prioritizing the most informative features for classification. One common approach to feature selection is filter-based

methods, which evaluate individual features based on their statistical properties, such as information gain, chi-square statistics, or mutual information, and select the top-ranking features for inclusion in the classification model.[15] By focusing on feature relevance and independence, filter-based methods can help mitigate the curse of dimensionality and improve the generalization performance of spam detection models. Another popular approach to feature selection is wrapper-based methods, which assess the performance of feature subsets using a specific classification algorithm and select the subset that yields the best performance. Wrapper methods typically involve an iterative search process, such as forward selection, backward elimination, or recursive feature elimination, to explore different combinations of features and evaluate their impact on classification accuracy. While wrapper methods can yield more accurate feature subsets tailored to the specific characteristics of the classification algorithm, they are computationally expensive and may be prone to overfitting when applied to high-dimensional feature spaces. Moreover, embedded methods integrate feature selection directly into the model training process, optimizing feature selection and model fitting simultaneously.[4] Techniques such as regularization methods, tree-based feature importance, and genetic algorithms are commonly used in embedded feature selection to penalize irrelevant or redundant features during model training. By incorporating feature selection within the model optimization framework, embedded methods can effectively balance the trade-off between model complexity and predictive performance, leading to more parsimonious and interpretable spam detection models. Additionally, hybrid feature selection approaches combine multiple feature selection strategies to leverage their respective strengths and mitigate their weaknesses. For example, a hybrid approach may use a filter-based method to pre-select a subset of informative features, followed by a wrapper-based method to fine-tune the feature subset based on its performance with a specific classification algorithm. By combining complementary feature selection strategies, hybrid approaches can achieve superior performance in terms of both classification accuracy and computational efficiency, making them well-suited for practical applications in spam detection.[2]

Evaluation Metrics for Assessing Spam Detection Performance

Evaluation metrics play a crucial role in assessing the performance of spam detection systems by quantifying their effectiveness in correctly identifying spam and legitimate content. One commonly used evaluation metric is accuracy, which measures the proportion of correctly classified instances (both spam and legitimate) out of the total number of instances in the dataset. While accuracy provides a general measure of overall performance, it may not be suitable for imbalanced datasets where the number of spam instances vastly outweighs the number of legitimate instances, leading to inflated accuracy scores. Precision and recall are two complementary evaluation metrics that provide insights into the effectiveness of spam detection systems in identifying spam instances while minimizing false positives and false negatives, respectively.[3] Precision measures the proportion of correctly classified spam instances out of all instances classified as spam, while recall measures the proportion of correctly classified spam instances out of all actual spam instances. By considering both precision and recall, spam detection systems can achieve a balance between minimizing false positives (i.e., incorrectly classifying legitimate content as spam) and false negatives (i.e., failing to identify spam content), leading to more reliable and trustworthy performance evaluation. F1-score is a composite evaluation metric that combines precision and recall into a single value,[13] providing a comprehensive measure of the overall performance of spam detection systems. F1-score calculates the harmonic mean of precision and recall, giving equal weight to both metrics and penalizing systems that exhibit imbalances between precision and recall. By incorporating both precision and recall into a single metric, F1-score provides a more nuanced and holistic assessment of spam detection performance, particularly in scenarios where achieving a balance between precision and recall is crucial for effective spam mitigation. Moreover, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC) is a widely used evaluation metric that assesses the discriminative[6] power of spam detection systems across different thresholds for class probability or decision scores. AUC-ROC measures the probability that a spam instance will receive a higher score than a legitimate instance, providing insights into the model's ability to rank instances correctly. By considering the entire range of possible thresholds, AUC-ROC offers a robust evaluation of spam detection performance that is independent of specific decision thresholds, making it particularly suitable for comparative analysis and model

selection. Overall, evaluation metrics play a critical role in assessing the performance of spam detection systems and guiding the development of more effective and reliable spam mitigation strategies.

Application of Machine Learning in Online Content Moderation

Machine learning techniques have become indispensable tools for online content moderation, enabling platforms to efficiently filter and manage vast amounts of user-generated content to maintain a safe, trust worthy, and engaging environment for users. One key application of machine learning in content moderation is spam detection, where algorithms automatically identify and filter out spammy or malicious content, such as fake accounts, spam comments, and fraudulent advertisements. By leveraging features extracted from textual content, user behavior, and network properties,[8] machine learning models can accurately distinguish between spam and legitimate content, helping to mitigate the proliferation of harmful and deceptive content across online platforms. Another important application of machine learning in content moderation is sentiment analysis, which involves automatically categorizing user-generated content based on the sentiment expressed, such as positive, negative, or neutral. Sentiment analysis algorithms can help identify and flag content that contains hate speech, harassment, or inappropriate language, allowing platforms to take appropriate action to protect users from harmful or offensive content.

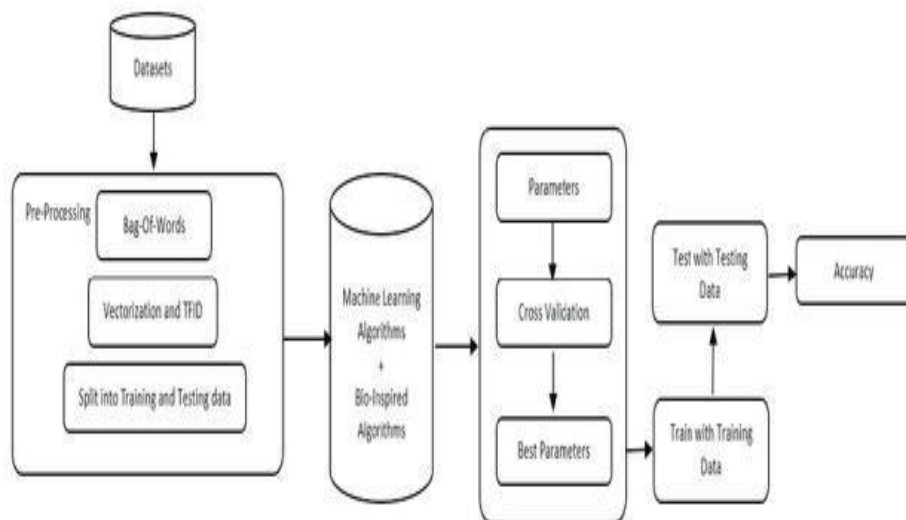


Figure5: Spam detection block diagram using ML

By analyzing linguistic patterns and contextual cues, machine learning models can effectively detect and moderate content that violates community guidelines or terms of service, fostering a more inclusive and respectful online environment. Furthermore, machine learning techniques are increasingly being applied to image and video moderation, where algorithms automatically analyze multimedia content to detect and filter out inappropriate or harmful material, such as explicit imagery, violence, or graphic content.[14] Image and video moderation algorithms leverage computer vision techniques, such as object detection, image classification, and content-based filtering, to automatically identify and flag content that violates platform policies. By combining image and text-based moderation techniques, machine learning models can provide comprehensive content moderation solutions that address a wide range of content types and formats, helping platforms maintain a safe and welcoming environment for users of all ages and backgrounds. Moreover, machine learning algorithms are also utilized for user behavior analysis and anomaly detection, where they automatically identify suspicious or malicious activities, such as bot accounts, fake reviews.[7]

Cross-Platform Spam Detection Strategies

Cross-platform spam detection strategies are essential for mitigating the proliferation of spam across diverse online platforms, such as social media networks, e-commerce websites, and blogging platforms. These strategies involve developing unified approaches and techniques that can effectively detect and filter spam content across different platforms, despite variations in content formats, user behaviors, and platform-specific features. One key aspect of cross-platform spam detection is the development of adaptable machine learning models that can generalize across different datasets and platforms, leveraging features that are common across multiple platforms while accounting for platform-specific nuances and characteristics. Another important aspect of cross-platform spam detection is the integration of heterogeneous data sources and features from multiple platforms to improve detection accuracy and robustness. By combining textual content, user behavior, social network structure, and other platform-specific features, machine learning models can leverage diverse sources of information to identify spam patterns that transcend individual platforms. Furthermore,[11] cross-platform spam detection strategies involve the

development of transfer learning techniques that enable knowledge transfer between different platforms, allowing models trained on one platform to be fine-tuned or adapted to perform effectively on another platform with minimal retraining. Moreover, collaborative approaches to cross-platform spam detection involve sharing insights, data, and best practices among different platform providers and stakeholders to collectively combat spam across the online ecosystem.[4] By establishing partnerships and collaboration frameworks, platform providers can pool resources, share expertise, and develop joint initiatives to address common spamming techniques and threats. Furthermore, industry-wide standards and guidelines for cross-platform spam detection can help promote interoperability and consistency in spam detection practices across different platforms, enabling more effective coordination and cooperation in combating spam at scale. Additionally, cross-platform spam detection strategies involve continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation to evolving spamming techniques and tactics across different platforms.[7] By staying vigilant and proactive in identifying emerging threats and trends, platform providers can iteratively refine and improve their spam detection systems to maintain their effectiveness and relevance in dynamically evolving online environments. Overall, cross-platform spam detection strategies play a critical role in combating spam across diverse online platforms, requiring a combination of adaptable machine learning models, integrated data sources, collaborative efforts, and continuous innovation to effectively safeguard the integrity and trustworthiness of online content ecosystems across the digital landscape.[13]

Ethical Considerations in Spam Detection and Content Filtering

Ethical considerations in spam detection and content filtering are paramount, as these technologies wield significant power in shaping online discourse, access to information, and user experiences. One key ethical concern revolves around issues of censorship and freedom of expression, as content filtering mechanisms have the potential to suppress legitimate speech and dissenting voices under the guise of spam mitigation. It is crucial for platform providers to uphold principles of transparency, accountability, and due process in implementing content filtering policies, ensuring that decisions to remove or restrict content are based on clear and objective criteria, and are subject to oversight and appeal mechanisms to safeguard against arbitrary or discriminatory practices. Another ethical consideration in

spam detection and content filtering is the risk of algorithmic bias and discrimination, where automated systems may inadvertently perpetuate or amplify existing biases present in training data or algorithmic decision-making processes. For example, machine learning models trained on biased datasets may exhibit discriminatory behavior against certain groups or communities, leading to unequal treatment and marginalization of already vulnerable populations[9]

Libeling Nodes using Local Models:

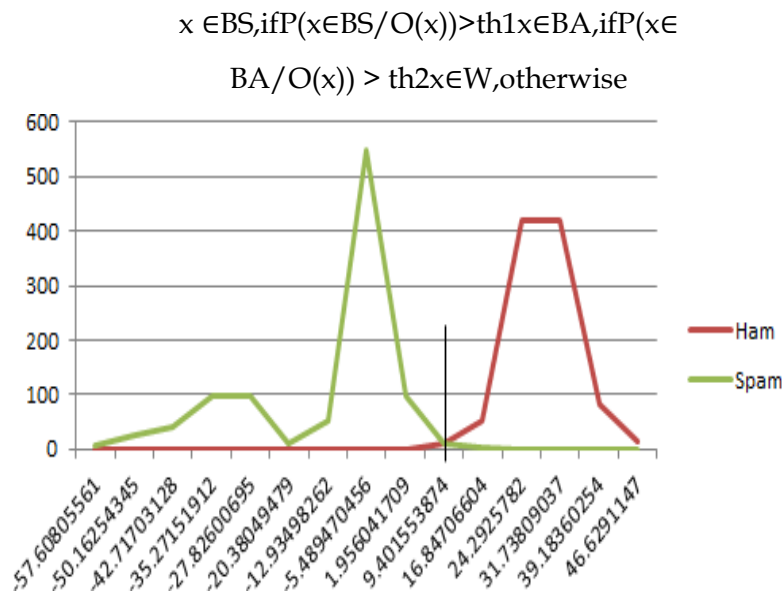


Figure6: Link features with frequency encoding

Moreover, privacy concerns arise in the context of spam detection and content filtering, as these technologies often involve the analysis and processing of user-generated content, behavioral data, and other personal information to identify spam patterns and mitigate abusive behavior. Platform providers must ensure compliance with data protection regulations and privacy standards, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union, by implementing robust data anonymization, encryption, and access controls to protect user privacy and confidentiality. Additionally, users should be provided with clear and transparent information about how their data is collected, used, and shared for spam detection and content filtering purposes, and given meaningful choices and controls over their personal information. Further more, the potential for unintended consequences and collateral damage must be carefully considered in the deployment of

spam detection and content filtering mechanisms. For example, overly aggressive filtering algorithms may inadvertently flag legitimate content as spam or misinformation, leading to censorship and suppression of valuable information and discourse. It is essential for platform providers to strike a balance between spam mitigation and user empowerment, ensuring [13] that content filtering systems prioritize accuracy, fairness, and user-centricity to minimize the risk of unintended harms and maximize the benefits of a safe and inclusive online environment. Overall, addressing ethical considerations in spam detection and content filtering requires a holistic approach that integrates principles of transparency, accountability, fairness, and user empowerment into the design, implementation, and governance of these technologies to uphold fundamental values of privacy, freedom of expression, and digital rights in the digital age.

Future Directions in Spam Detection Research

Future directions in spam detection research are poised to address emerging challenges and leverage advancements in machine learning, natural language processing, and computational techniques to develop more effective and robust spam detection systems. One promising direction is the integration of multi-modal data sources, such as text, images, videos, and user interactions, to enhance spam detection capabilities across diverse content formats and platforms. [7] By leveraging complementary information from multiple modalities, machine learning models can gain a richer understanding of spam patterns and behaviors, leading to more accurate and comprehensive spam detection solutions. Moreover, there is a growing need to develop adaptive and dynamic spam detection techniques that can effectively respond to evolving spamming tactics and strategies. Future research may focus on developing self-learning algorithms that continuously monitor and adapt to changes in spam behavior, leveraging techniques such as online learning, reinforcement learning, and adversarial training to stay ahead of emerging threats and challenges. Additionally, [2] research efforts may explore the use of explainable AI techniques to enhance transparency and interpretability in spam detection models, enabling users and stakeholders to better understand and trust the decisions made by these systems. [5] Furthermore, there is a need to address ethical and societal implications in spam detection research, including issues of algorithmic bias, fairness, privacy, and censorship. Future research may focus on

developing more equitable and inclusive spam detection models that mitigate biases and discrimination against marginalized communities, while upholding principles of privacy, transparency, and user empowerment. Additionally, interdisciplinary collaborations between researchers, policymakers, and civil society stakeholders can help ensure that spam detection technologies are developed and deployed in a manner that respects fundamental rights and values in the digital age. Additionally, research efforts may explore novel approaches to spam detection that leverage emerging technologies such as blockchain, decentralized identifiers, and cryptographic techniques[1] to enhance trust, accountability, and resilience in online content ecosystems. By decentralizing content moderation and verification processes, these technologies can empower users to take greater control over their online experiences and reduce reliance on centralized platforms for spam detection and content filtering. Overall, future directions in spam detection research are characterized by a multidisciplinary approach that integrates technological innovation with ethical, legal, and societal considerations to develop more effective, equitable, and trustworthy spam detection solutions for the digital era.[15]



Figure7: Featuristic animation of system intraction

Conclusion

In conclusion, employing a machine learning approach for detecting spam blogs presents a promising avenue for combating the proliferation of deceptive and low-quality content in online environments. By leveraging advanced algorithms and feature engineering techniques, machine learning models can effectively analyze diverse aspects of blog content,

user behavior, and network properties to distinguish between spam and legitimate blogs with high accuracy. The integration of supervised learning, ensemble methods, and deep learning architectures enables the development of robust and adaptive spam detection systems capable of mitigating a wide range of spamming techniques and tactics. Furthermore, the effectiveness of machine learning-based spam detection hinges on the continuous refinement and adaptation of models to evolving spam patterns and emerging threats. Ongoing research efforts should focus on developing dynamic and adaptive spam detection techniques that can respond rapidly to changes in spam behavior and maintain high detection performance over time. Additionally, addressing ethical considerations such as algorithmic bias, privacy, and censorship is paramount to ensuring that spam detection technologies are deployed responsibly and uphold fundamental principles of fairness, transparency, and user empowerment in online content moderation. Overall, machine learning-based spam detection represents a powerful tool in the ongoing battle against spam blogs, offering scalable, efficient, and automated solutions for maintaining the integrity and trustworthiness of online content ecosystem. By leveraging the collective expertise of researchers, practitioners and stakeholders across disciplines, we can continue to advance the state-of-the-art in spam detection research and develop innovative approaches that enhance the quality, relevance, and safety of online information dissemination for users worldwide.

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Automated Drug Dispensing Machine

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Abstract

The project's goal is to create a cutting-edge automated medication dispenser system that will improve medication management, especially for elderly or chronically ill patients. Patients have to endure the in convenient experience of an endless line in hospitals. In addition to the challenges that come with having a condition, standing in line for extended periods of time presents additional difficulties for patients. Patients experience both physical and psychological discomfort as a result of this. Patients continue to experience difficulties at the pharmacy due to the development of an RFID card. ADM may be able to handle the matter, preserve medication storage, and facilitate precised is pensing. To prevent prescription errors, the ADM machine offers RFID scanning when dispensing the medication. Patients' prescriptions will first be sent to cloud storage and stored in the database. The vending machine on its own will get data from the cloud storage system. The medication prescribed to the patients is read using an RFID reader. The medications will then be given to the patients.

Index Terms

RFID cards, ADM system, prescription mistakes, cloud storage, RFID scanner, drug delivery, chronic diseases, elderly, automatic drug dispensers, medication management, and hospital lines.

Introduction

A major advancement in drug safety was brought about in the 1960s with the advent of unit dose packaging, in which each dosage of medication is packaged and labelled separately. Although this method lessened the possibility of dose mistakes, it still required manual administration by medical professionals. The growing complexity of prescription regimens over the 20th century led to the invention of the first automated drug delivery device. Many times, patients had to take different prescriptions at different times, which caused confusion and medication mistakes. This made a more methodical approach to drug management necessary.

Healthcare is a vital component of human life in the fast-paced society we live in today. For patients to heal and be well, it is essential that the appropriate medication be given at the appropriate time. None the less, complicated drug schedules can be difficult to follow, particularly for elderly, cognitively impaired, or chronically ill individuals. Automatic drug dispensers, which are transforming the way pharmaceuticals are managed and supplied, are a result of technical improvements aimed at addressing these issues. Medication distribution systems, sometimes referred to as automatic drug dispensers, are advanced equipment meant to decrease human error, increase medication compliance, and improve patient care overall. These devices are essential instruments in contemporary healthcare because of their sophisticated features, which include real-time monitoring, medication identification, and configurable dosing schedules.

The objective of this thorough analysis is to examine automatic medication dispensers, including their history, underlying technology, advantages, and effects on patients, healthcare practitioners, and the larger healthcare system. Our goal is to present a thorough grasp of the relevance and prospective effects of automatic drug dispensers on medication management and patient outcomes by analyzing the current state of the industry. With the development of robotics and computer technology in the second part of the 20th century, medicine dispensing underwent a real revolution.

Related Works

A prototype for a smart medicine dispenser (SMD) that was intended to help patients especially the elderly remember when to take their medications. Ensuring timely medicine

intake is its main goal, as it reduces the possibility of missed doses and inadvertent dosage errors. The SMD addresses pharmaceutical non-adherence's grave effects, like delayed recovery or unfavorable health outcomes, by sending out reminders and alarms.

Furthermore, by rapidly alerting caregivers in the event of a missed medication, the system promotes direct communication between patients and caregivers. In addition, patients can remotely control their prescription schedules and obtain usage statistics with the SMD's user-friendly touch interface, which is accessed through a smartphone application. This feature improves patient autonomy and medication management.

The inventive automatic medication dispenser prototype, makes use of inexpensive Internet of Things technology and is appropriate for a range of patient populations, especially those with physical limitations such as paralysis, deafness, or blindness. It tackles the wide spread problem of people not taking their medications as prescribed because of things like impaired vision, busy schedules, or lack of education. Facilitating patients' timely medicine consumption is the main goal of this research. This dispenser is affordable and accessible to everyone, regardless of disabilities, in contrast to earlier alternatives that were either expensive or dependent on internet connectivity. It especially serves patients who are physically challenged, filling a vital gap in current systems. The proposed device makes sure that using features like voice alarms

The study focuses on how patients, especially the elderly, frequently have trouble adhering to their medication regimens, which can result in drug non-compliance that manifests as overuse, missed doses, or self-adjusted dosages. A medicine dosage monitoring gadget that can also remind patients is very helpful in addressing this problem. In order to guarantee that patients administer the appropriate medication at the appropriate time, this paper describes the design and execution of such a device. Error risk is reduced by distributing medications at predefined intervals and recommended amounts, which can be programmed using an intuitive interface. The gadget also has features like stock monitoring and regular reminders to improve drug administration, in addition to emergency notifications.

The worry that older people frequently suffer from age-related illnesses and require care for their well-being. Keeping elderly patients' medications under control has become increasingly difficult as a result of people being preoccupied with their everyday tasks. There

maybe health hazards because many elderly people find it difficult to get their prescriptions on their own. We suggest an autonomous bot concept that is intended to simplify the pharmaceutical process in order to tackle this problem. This bot finds its way to the user's location on its own and dispenses the necessary medications under the guidance of user-programmed instructions. For future reference and well-informed decision-making, all relevant data is safely saved in the cloud. The suggested both as been thoroughly developed, tested, and its performance has been tracked in a variety of settings via a specific smartphone application.

Proposed Work

User Interface Design

This interface will be an essential part of improving drug management for elderly or chronically unwell people. Patients will be empowered to engage with the system confidently by emphasizing accessibility and ease of use, which will minimize errors and lessen the frustration caused by lengthy hospital lines. Accurate medicine dispensing will also be ensured. It takes careful attention to detail to create an intuitive user interface, with particular emphasis to things like navigation, information clarity, and security procedures. With clear prompts directing them through the process of safely acquiring their medications, patients should feel confident and at ease Using the system. The project's goal is to improve medication Management by streamlining it with careful interfaced design. entire patient experience with healthcare while resolving the issues raised by conventional distribution techniques.

Inventory Management System

The system makes use of cutting-edge technologies to monitor inventory levels continually and to automatically request reorders when supplies fall below a predetermined level. This proactive strategy maximizes productivity and reduces the possibility of stock outs by guaranteeing continuous supply of necessary pharmaceuticals. Implementing a system of that kind entails fusing state-of-the-art software with a solid hardware foundation that can manage real-time data processing and communication. Sensitive pharmaceutical data will also be protected through the use of secure authentication and access controls. The inventory management system seeks to increase over all pharmaceutical distribution and

management efficiency, minimize manual involvement in the supply chain ,and expedite supply chain operations by utilizing automated replenishment and real-time monitoring.

Security Features

Before allowing access to pharmaceutical supplies, biometric recognition – which uses fingerprint or iris scanning – offers a very safe way to confirm the identification of those who are permitted. In a similar vein, RFID cards can be used to authenticate and uniquely identify staff members, granting only those who are permitted access to the medications. By incorporating these authentication methods, an extra degree of protection is added, reducing the possibility of pharmaceutical inventory theft or misuse and successfully blocking illegal access. The system may ensure that only authorized workers with the proper credentials are allowed access to the pharmaceuticals by utilizing RFID cards or biometric recognition. This guarantees compliance with regulatory standards and protects the integrity of the inventory management process.

Implementation of ADM

Initialization: As soon as the power is turned on, the system initializes to make sure all of its parts are prepared for use.

RFID Card Recognition: Patients show their RFID card to the scanner when they go closer to the machine. The card's unique identifier is read by the RFID scanner.

Data Retrieval: From its database, the device retrieves the patient's details linked to the RFID card. Usually, the name of the patient and the specifics of their prescribed drug are included in this information.

Display Patient Information: To provide the patient assurance and guarantee correctness, the LCD display shows the patient's name and the kind of medication that has been prescribed.

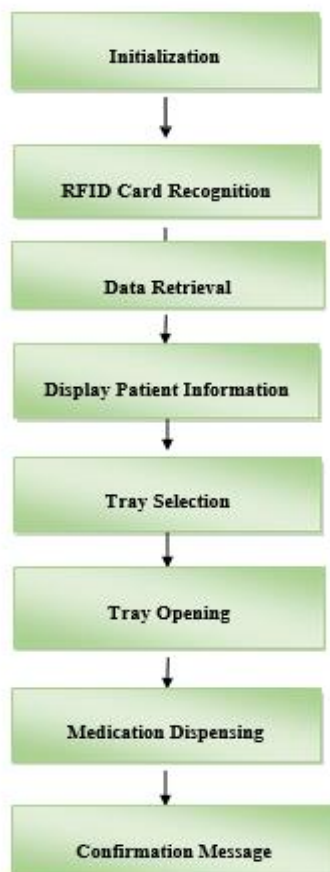
Tray Selection: Based on the medication information retrieved, the machine identifies the corresponding medication tray that houses the patient's prescribed drugs

Tray Opening: When the patient's prescription is ready to be dispensed, the assigned tray automatically opens.

Medication Dispensing: The patient can take their prescription from the tray that has been opened. The device makes sure the patient has easy access to the right kind and dosage of medication.

Confirmation Message: The LCD display indicates the success full is pensing of a "thankyou" message, so concluding the transaction and guaranteeing as at is factory user experience.

Reset and Ready for Next Use: The system is ready for the sub sequent patient encounter when the tray automatically closes when the patient takes their medication. **Monitoring and Maintenance:** The device keeps track of the quantities of medication it has on hand as well as the parts it is made of to guarantee continuous operation, alerts are generated for low stock levels or any maintenance requirements.



Results



RFID Cards: A prescription information-containing RFID card is given to each patient. These cards have electronic storage for the prescription information. **Card Scanning:** The device uses the information on the patient's RFID card to read which medication compartments to open when the patient scans their card.

Procedure for Dispensing: The apparatus comprises multiple sections, designated A, B, and C, which represent various kinds of drugs or dosages. Selectively opening the relevant compartments to distribute the necessary medication, the system works using the prescription contained on the scanned RFID CARD Prescription.

Card1 has been scanned.

Open the tablet boxes labelled A, B, and C. **Justification:** Medication in boxes A, B, and C is required according to the prescription kept on Card 1. Consequently, after scanning Card 1, all of these boxes are opened for dispensing.



Card2 has been scanned.

Output: Tablet boxes for B and C are open. Justification: The prescription that is kept on Card2 specifies that the drugs in boxes Band Care needed. For dispensing purposes, certain particular boxes are opened.

Card3 has been Scanned.

Output: Tablet boxes A and B are opened. Justification: The prescription linked to Card 3 specifies that the drugs in boxes A and B are necessary. As a result, upon scanning Card 3, only these particular boxes are opened for dispensing.



Card4 has been Scanned

Output: Tablet boxes A and C are opened. Justification: Drugs from boxes A and C are required based on the prescription kept on Card4. As a result, only these particular boxes are opened for dispensing after scanning Card 4.

Matching :The software of the device compares the pharmaceutical compartments that require access to the prescription that is kept on the RFID card.

Security and Confidentiality: To protect patient privacy and stop illegal access to pharmaceutical compartments, the system needs to adhere to stringent security measures. Only authorized staff should be able to use the system and scan RFID cards.

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AI DRIVEN CHRONIC DISEASE DIAGNOSIS USING FUZZY LOGIC

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ABSTRACT:

This project presents a transformative approach to healthcare through the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) for chronic disease Diagnosis. Leveraging advanced AI algorithms, we analyze extensive healthcare data encompassing patient records and lifestyle factors. Our system's predictive modeling identifies individuals at high risk of chronic diseases, enabling early intervention and personalized care plans. Additionally, We develop AI-powered diagnostic tools using fuzzy logic to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of disease diagnosis, providing healthcare practitioners with invaluable support for informed decision-making. This project aims to significantly improve patient outcomes, reduce healthcare costs, and elevate the overall quality of healthcare services. The proposed system will have a disease prediction according to the input values given by an individual to authenticate the chronic disease. The input values will be based on the patient records, their vital parameters and lifestyle factors.

INTRODUCTION

Constant infection is a significant dangerous inconvenience essential conclusion and dynamic control keep away from its movement. To expand the life expectancy of a patient, its important to distinguish such sicknesses in early stages[1] In India the demise rates is expanding quickly because of different constant illnesses. Lately, the medical services space is developing more because of the mix of data innovation (IT) in it. The goal to coordinate IT in medical care is to make the existence of a singular more reasonable with solace as cell phones made one's life simpler . This could be conceivable by making medical services to be wise, for example, the creation of the savvy emergency vehicle, shrewd clinic offices, etc,

which helps the patients and specialists in more ways than one . The examination on a predefined locale for patients impacted by constant illnesses consistently had been held and tracked down that the contrast between the patients in genderwise is tiny, and it is observed that the huge number of patients were conceded in the year 2014 for treating persistent sicknesses. The utilization of organized and unstructured information gives profoundly precise outcomes as opposed to utilizing just organized information. Since the unstructured information remembers the specialist's records for the patients connected with infections and the patient's side effects and complaints looked by them, made sense of without anyone else, which is an additional benefit when utilized alongside the organized information that comprises of the patient socioeconomics, sickness subtleties, living territories, and research facility test results . Diagnosing intriguing diseases is troublesome. Thus, the utilization of self-detailed social information separates the people with uncommon sicknesses from the ones with normal ongoing infections. By utilizing AI approaches alongside polls, it is accepted that the recognizable proof of interesting infections is profoundly conceivable.

Related Work

The traditional disease diagnosis procedures are invasive, costlier and the decision support systems were unreliable most of the time. The human exhaled breath discharged from the body is composed of various Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) which can be influenced by metabolic and disease activities. Hence, the analysis of VOCs in exhaled breath has an incredible potentiality for COPD diagnosis and can rapidly decrease the mortality rate. In this research, IoT-Spiro System is designed and an intelligent machine learning forecasting framework (IMLFF) has structure integrates a crossover Hereditary Huge explosion Large Crunch (GBB-BC) calculation for choosing the ideal highlights from the continuous dataset and a Fluffy based Quantum Brain Organization (F-QNN) classifier for diagnosing COPD. The exploratory outcomes show that IMLFF beats when contrasted with ongoing existing methodologies concerning different measurable boundaries and execution measurements. From the outcome examination, it has been resolved that IoT-Spiro Framework and IMLFF system can act as an effective helping model to the clinical expert for diagnosing COPD [2]. Dynamic procedures have been broadly utilized in medical services and clinical industry. This concentrate efficiently surveys the customary and fluffy dynamic

strategies applied in medical care and clinical issues. Altogether, we assessed 202 distributed examinations chose from 85 high-positioning diaries, in which 130 of those distributed examinations were straightforwardly connected with the dynamic cycles in medical care and clinical issues. Chosen examinations were characterized into nine application regions: natural manageability, squander the executives, administration quality, risk the board, clinical gear and material determination, wellbeing innovation, activity explores in medical care, emergency clinic medical care administrations and other application areas[5]. A processing structure in light of the idea of fluffy set and rules as well as fluffy thinking is presented by fluffy rationale surmising frameworks. The combination of the previously mentioned versatile designs is known as a "Neuro-Fluffy" framework. In this paper, the primary components of said structures are analyzed. Specialists have seen that this combination could be applied for design acknowledgment in clinical applications.[6]. Dynamic procedures have been broadly utilized in medical services and clinical industry. This concentrate efficiently surveys the traditional and fluffy dynamic procedures applied in medical services and clinical issues. Altogether, we assessed 202 distributed examinations chose from 85 high-positioning diaries, in which 130 of those distributed investigations were straight forwardly connected with the dynamic cycles in medical services and clinical issues. Chosen investigations were structures are examined. Researchers have noticed that this fusion could be applied for pattern recognition in clinical applications.[6]. Dynamic procedures have been generally utilized in medical care and clinical industry. This concentrate deliberately audits the ordinary and fluffy dynamic strategies applied in medical care and clinical issues. Altogether, we assessed 202 distributed examinations chose from 85 high-positioning diaries, in which 130 of those distributed examinations were straightforwardly connected with the dynamic cycles in medical services and clinical issues. Chosen examinations were ordered into nine application regions: ecological maintainability, squander the executives, administration quality, risk the board, clinical gear and material determination, wellbeing innovation, activity explores in healthcare[8].

Persistent kidney illness is a dangerous complexity. Essential analysis and dynamic control stay away from its movement. To build the life expectancy of a patient, identifying such sicknesses in beginning phases is vital. In this exploration paper, plan and improvement of a fluffy master framework (FES) to distinguish the flow phase of ongoing

kidney illness is proposed. The proposed fluffy rule-based master frame work is created with the assistance of clinical practice rules, data set, and the information in a group of trained professionals. It utilizes input factors like nephron usefulness, glucose, diastolic circulatory strain, systolic pulse, age, weight file (BMI), and smoke. The ordinariness tests are applied on various info boundaries. The info factors, i.e., nephron usefulness, glucose, and BMI morely affect the ongoing kidney infection as shown by the reaction of surface investigation. The result of the framework shows the ebb and flow phase of patient's kidney disease[12].Proposed system methodology

- **Sickness expectation module**

The proposed framework involves fluffy rationale for the expectation of ongoing infections, for example, persistent kidney illness, Diabetics, Heart stroke concerning the prepared dataset imported from the standard diaries.

This layouts the technique for fostering a simulated intelligence device involving fluffy rationale in Python. The framework will use a dataset to evaluate the gamble of different constant illnesses in view of ongoing client inputs. Fluffy rationale will be utilized to demonstrate the intricacies and vulnerabilities innate in clinical information examination.

- **Information securing and preprocessing**

The genuine information tht incorporates organized information, for example, patient fundamental data including, living habitat,demographics and lab test results and the unstructured information, for example, the side effects of the sickness looked by the patient and their discussion with the specialist. The informational index rejects the patient's very own subtleties, for example, name.so as to save their protection. The gathered information are preprocessed for the accessibility of missing qualities in a large portion of the organized information. Thus, it is vital for finish up the missed information or eliminate or change them to improve the nature of the informational index. The preprocessing step likewise takes out the commas, accentuations, and blank areas. When the preprocessing of information has been finished, it is then exposed to highlight extraction followed by sickness forecast.

Illness expectation module:

The proposed framework involves fluffy rationale for the expectation of persistent sicknesses, for example, ongoing kidney illness, Diabetics, Heart stroke regarding the prepared dataset imported from the standard diaries. The cycle stream of our proposed strategy is

- **Feature Engineering**

Highlight designing: assumes a urgent part in setting up your information for viable fluffy rationale demonstrating in ongoing sickness risk evaluation framework. This part frames the key advances engaged with this cycle:

Include Determination: The initial step is to recognize the most pertinent highlights from the dataset that add to the gamble appraisal of the designated persistent disease(s). This determination can be founded on the information investigation. Strategies like connection investigation, include significance scores from AI models, or measurable tests to recognize highlights with the most grounded relationship to the objective variable (e.g., infection presence).

Highlight Change: at times, you might have to change existing elements to make new ones that are more appropriate for fluffy rationale portrayal. Models include:

Inferring New Highlights: Make proportions or join existing elements to catch more complicated connections (e.g., weight file (BMI) from weight and level).

Straight out Encoding: Change all out highlights (e.g., smoking status: smoker, non-smoker) into mathematical portrayals appropriate for fluffy rationale computations.

Information Standardization: At long last, it's critical to standardize your elements to a typical scale (e.g., min-max scaling, normalization). This guarantees that all elements contribute similarly to the fluffy rationale estimations and dodges inclinations towards highlights with bigger starting qualities.

- **Fluffy Rationale Framework**

The fluffy rationale framework shapes the center of your persistent infection risk appraisal framework. This part dives into the key parts engaged with tackling fluffy rationale for successful gamble assessment:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN} \times 100$$

Linguistic Variable Definition

We start by recognizing the key variables relevant to your picked consistent ailment and describing their phonetic terms. These terms address different levels or extents of a variable, getting the natural weakness in clinical information. We characterized semantic terms for key factors like age, pulse, potassium level, blood urea... and so on

Enrollment Capability Plan: The following stage includes picking suitable participation capabilities to numerically address the phonetic terms characterized for every variable. Normal enrollment capabilities incorporate three-sided, trapezoidal, and Gaussian. We utilized three-sided enrollment capability to address the etymological terms for every variable numerically.

Fuzzy Rule Base Turn of events

This is the core of the fluffy rationale framework, where we lay out a bunch of decides that guide input variable mixes to gamble with yields. These principles influence master information and information investigation to catch the connections between different elements and sickness risk. We fostered a bunch of rules mirroring the connections between these factors and chance. For example, a standard could state: "On the off chance that Age is Youthful AND Circulatory strain is Low, Hazard is Low.

Rule Arrangement: The standards can be communicated instinctively as: "In the event that Age is Youthful AND Circulatory strain is Moderate, Chance is Low." You'll have to make different guidelines covering different mixes of information factors and their comparing risk levels.

Rule Refinement: The underlying principle base may not be awesome. You can iteratively refine it in light of the framework's presentation and criticism from medical services experts.

- **Surmising Motor**

When the fluffy guidelines are laid out, the derivation motor dominates. It processes continuous client sources of info and applies the fluffy guidelines to produce fluffy gamble yields. The deduction motor uses fuzzification, rule coordinating, collection, and defuzzification procedures to handle client inputs and create a fluffy gamble yield.

Rule Coordinating: Assessing each fluffy rule in the standard base to perceive how well the client's feedback matches the standard's forerunners (conditions).

Conglomeration: Joining the outcomes from different matching standards to create a solitary fluffy result implying the general danger level.

Defuzzification: At long last, the fluffy result should be changed over once more into a fresh gamble score that is interpretable by the client. Normal defuzzification strategies include:

Centroid Strategy: Works out the focal point of mass of the accumulated fluffy result.

Mean-of-Maxima Strategy: Takes the normal of the most extreme qualities across all fluffy sets implying the liability level.

- **Result and Assessment**

This segment centers around how your framework will introduce results to clients and how you'll assess its viability in evaluating constant sickness risk.

Risk Score: The center result of your framework will probably be a gamble score addressing the client's true capacity for fostering the designated persistent sickness.

Representation: Think about utilizing clear and educational perceptions (outlines, diagrams) to really impart the gamble score and its translation to clients.

Clarification: Giving a clarification to the produced risk score can construct trust and client understanding. This could include featuring the contributing elements and the fluffy rationale thinking behind the outcome.

UI: Plan an easy to use interface for gathering input information, showing results, and possibly permitting client connection or investigation of variables impacting their gamble score.

- **Precision**

The order precision is portrayed as the proportion of right anticipated values to the absolute anticipated esteems and is portrayed numerically as follows:

Highlight designing: assumes an essential part in setting up your information for compelling fluffy rationale displaying in ongoing illness risk evaluation framework. This segment frames the key advances engaged with this interaction:

Highlight Determination: The initial step is to distinguish the most important elements from the dataset that add to the gamble appraisal of the designated constant disease(s). This determination can be founded on the information investigation. Methods like connection examination, include significance scores from AI models, or factual tests to recognize highlights with the most grounded relationship to the objective variable (e.g., sickness presence).

Highlight Change: now and again, you might have to change existing elements to make new ones that are more reasonable for fluffy rationale portrayal. Models include:

Inferring New Elements: Make proportions or consolidate existing highlights to catch more mind boggling connections (e.g., weight file (BMI) from weight and level).

Straight out Encoding: Change downright elements (e.g., smoking status: smoker, non-smoker) into mathematical portrayals reasonable for fluffy rationale estimations.

Information Standardization: At long last, it's essential to standardize your highlights to a typical scale (e.g., min-max scaling, normalization). This guarantees that all elements contribute similarly to the fluffy rationale computations and dodges inclinations towards highlights with bigger starting qualities

- **Precision**

The precision or positive predictive value (PPV) is described as the ratio of correct prediction to the total correct values including the true and false predictions and is depicted mathematically as follows:

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TN} + \text{TP}}{\text{TN} + \text{FP}}$$

- **Input parameters**

The system leverages three distinct categories of user input to comprehensively assess their risk of developing chronic diseases:

Vital Parameters: This category encompasses core physiological measurements that directly reflect health status. Examples include age, blood pressure (BP), blood urea, sodium, and potassium levels.

Lifestyle Parameters: These inputs capture aspects of an individual's daily habits that can influence disease risk. We will consider factors like body mass index (BMI), smoking status, and work type.

Past Patient History: Information regarding past medical diagnoses is crucial. This category includes diabetes mellitus status, previous blood glucose readings, and diagnoses of heart disease or stroke.

By combining data from these parallel inputs and utilizing fuzzy logic, the system can create a more holistic picture of an individual's health and generate a risk score for the targeted chronic disease.

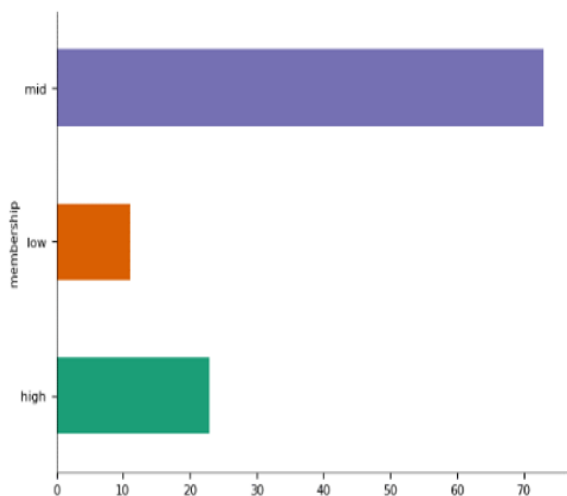


Figure 1 Comparison of the parameters class values.

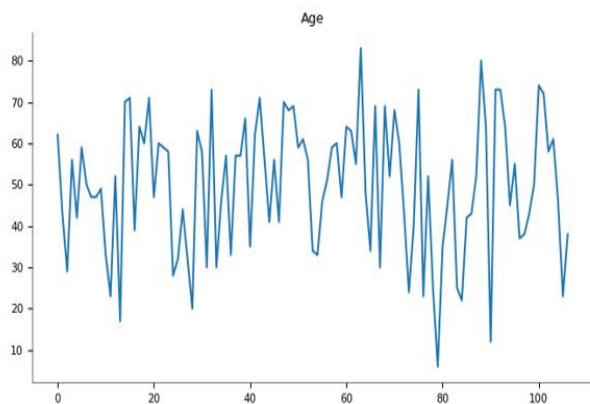


Figure 2 Graphical representation of Age values with the data set count.

Fuzzy Expert System

The fuzzy logic diagnostic system consists of a set of rules and an activation function. It was likewise skewed toward mathematical computations. It is a development tool that takes numerical output and turns them to fuzzification. This approach is applicable to issues with indeterminate and partial information, as well as when it is hard to ascertain this relevant data in reliable findings. The framework of the fuzzy logic system is demonstrated in Figure 1. There are three phases of fuzzy intelligent systems:

- Fuzzification
- Implication process
- Defuzzification

In the fuzzification process, nonfuzzy data are fed into an intelligent system, which transforms or converts them into fuzzy sets or fuzzy values. The expert system, as a fuzzy logic system, will map the instructions based on the provided input and, after triggering the appropriate rule, will create the output in fuzzy value. The output of the inference method is changed from imprecise to discrete values during defuzzification

Crisp sets: the fresh or the traditional data is well defined as the accumulation or set of elements $x \in X$ that can be predictable, for instance, to describe the set if groups are greater than 5.

Fuzzy sets: if X is the collection of instances implied by x , then a fuzzy collection Y in X is the collection of ordered pair and is characterized by where $\mu_Y \delta x_P$ is the membership function of x in Y .

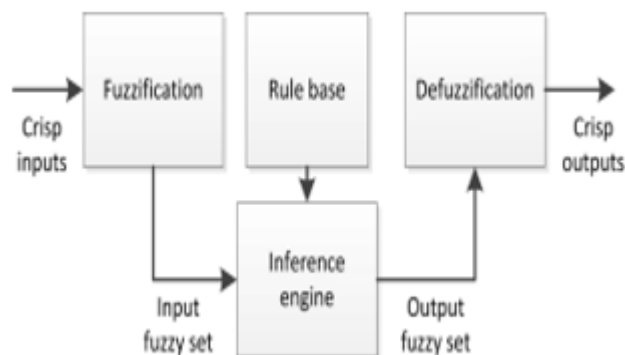


Figure 3 Fuzzy logic unit

- **Membership function**

We use triangular membership function for the disease prediction. The fuzzy logic system in chronic disease risk assessment system will rely on membership functions to represent the linguistic terms assigned to your input variables. This section will focus on applying fuzzy triangular membership functions for this purpose.

Triangular Membership Functions

Triangular membership functions are a popular choice for fuzzy logic systems due to their simplicity and ease of interpretation. They are defined by three parameters:

- a) **(left base):** This value represents the lower bound of the membership function's triangle.
- b) **(peak):** This value represents the centre point of the triangle, where the membership degree reaches 1.
- c) **(right base):** This value represents the upper bound of the membership function's triangle.

Block Diagram for Fuzzy Triangular Membership Function

Here's a block diagram representing the fuzzy triangular membership function for a single input variable:

Input Value (x): This block represents the real-valued input from the user (e.g., age, blood pressure).

Triangle Parameters (a, b, c): This block stores the three parameters defining the triangular membership function:

a: Left base of the triangle.

b: Peak of the triangle (where membership degree reaches 1).

c: Right base of the triangle.

Membership Calculation: This block performs the calculation to determine the membership degree ($\mu(x)$) for the input value (x) based on the chosen triangular membership function formula.

There are several formulas for triangular membership functions. Here's a common one:

$$\mu(x) = \{\max(0, \min((x - a) / (b - a), (c - x) / (c - b))), a \leq x \leq c \{0, \text{otherwise}\}$$

- **Output ($\mu(x)$):** This block outputs the calculated membership degree ($\mu(x)$) for the given input value (x) within the context of the specific triangular membership function.

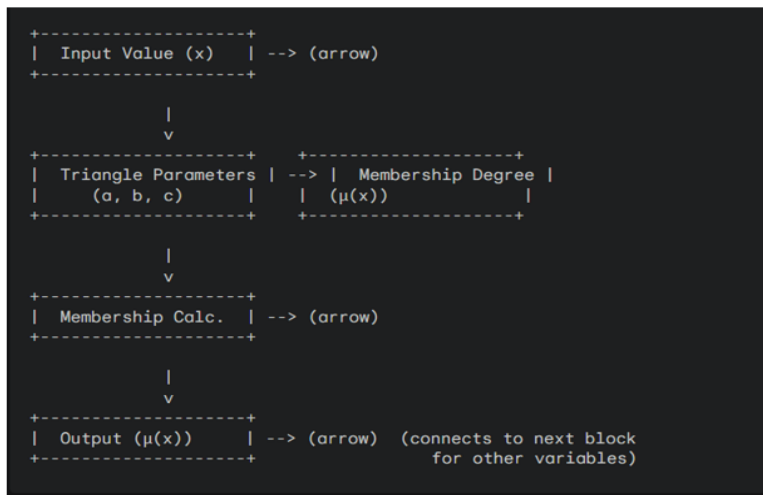


Figure 4 Block diagram of triangular membership function

Applying Triangular Membership Functions to Inputs

For each linguistic term defined in the input variables (e.g., "Low" for age), it will create a corresponding triangular membership function. Here's how it can be applied to the specific inputs:

Example - Age:

Suppose three linguistic terms for age: "Low," "Mid," and "High." It will create three triangular membership functions with parameters tailored to your disease focus and data distribution. Here's a possible example:

Young: $a = 18$, $b = 30$, $c = 40$ (membership degree increases from 0 to 1 between 18 and 30 years, then decreases to 0 by 40 years)

Middle-aged: $a = 35$, $b = 55$, $c = 70$ (membership degree increases from 0 to 1 between 35 and 55 years, then decreases to 0 by 70 years)

Elderly: $a = 65$, $b = 80$, $c = 100+$ (membership degree increases from 0 to 1 between 65 and 80 years, then remains at 1 for ages above 80)

Benefits of Triangular Membership Functions:

Simplicity: They are easy to understand and implement.

Interpretability: The parameters (a, b, c) directly relate to the shape and meaning of the membership function.

Flexibility: They can be adjusted to capture different ranges and variations in your data.

- **Membership function**

There are three membership function used in this fuzzy expert system, namely,

Membership	Name
Membership 1	LOW
Membership 2	MID
Membership 3	HIGH

Low for minimum, mid for medium and high for maximum values measured in the human vital parameters. By analysing these functions, the output is obtained.

Result Analysis

Fuzzy expert system is a mean for effective and accurate Chronic diagnosis and prediction. The proposed model performed significantly better in terms of accuracy, sensitivity and specificity as compared to other techniques. In the future, we would like to strengthen this approach by enabling to diagnose multiple diseases with single time input. The input data will be collected using the laboratory exam. In this approach we used fuzzy logic to diagnose three dieases in a single time unput data and achieved a high accuracy rate with comparing to CNN.

```
bp_level = bp_encoder(bp)
bu_level = blood_urea_encoder(bu)
bgr_level = blood_glucose_random_encoder(bgr)
dm_level = diabetes_encoder(dm)
s_level = sodium_encoder(s)
p_level = potassium_encoder(p)
hmi_level = hmi_encoder(hmi)
dpf_level = dpf_encoder(dpf)
ss_level = ss_encoder(ss)
hd_level = hd_encoder(hd)
wt_level = wt_encoder(wt)
st_level = st_encoder(st)
ckd_level = ckd_encoder(cl)

age_level, bp_level, bu_level, bgr_level, s_level, p_level, hmi_level, dpf_level, ss_level, \
hd_level, wt_level

[ ] ('mid',
      'mid',
      'low',
      'low',
      'mid',
      'low',
      'low',
      'mid',
      'high',
      'mid',
      'high',
      'high',
      'high')

[ ] ckd_level, dm_level, st_level

(None, None, 'high')
```

Figure 5 Risk assesment and disease prediction results

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Navigating the Depths: General Anesthesia in Pediatrics and the Evolving Role of Artificial Intelligence – A Review

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Abstract

This comprehensive research paper looks at the intricate area of pediatric anesthesia, focusing on using artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance clinical procedures. Through a thorough analysis of the challenges and complexities associated with the administration of pediatric anesthesia, we highlight the importance of precision and safety in pediatric therapy. Using sophisticated algorithms that account for age, weight, and specific physiological characteristics, we analyze the growing role of AI in optimizing dosage calculations, drawing on current findings and advancements. We also look at real-time data analysis capabilities of AI-powered monitoring systems, which enable proactive risk reduction and early anomaly detection. We also look at how AI is used in predictive modeling, which helps doctors forecast bad things from the start and modify their treatment plans accordingly. The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in risk assessment during pediatric perioperative care is examined in this paper. Furthermore, it will outline prospective uses of AI in the future, including models for choosing airway devices, regulating anesthesia depth and nociception during surgery, and assisting in the education of paediatric anesthesia professionals.

Keywords

Pediatric anesthesia, AI – powered monitoring systems, anesthesia, AI-driven solutions.

INTRODUCTION

During surgery or other medical operations, anesthesia is a medical method used to keep patients from feeling pain or discomfort. Medications are given to induce a state of temporary unconsciousness, numbness, or drowsiness, based on the type of anesthesia and procedure requirements. Patients are guaranteed to be pain-free and comfortable during medical procedures.[6,7,8]If children's anaesthesia is administered by qualified medical professionals in a setting where organizations are dedicated to providing enough staff and appropriate equipment for ongoing perioperative monitoring and care, it is a safe operation.[19] Because we are still unable to precisely identify and categorize illness phenotypes, the area of paediatric critical care has suffered in the age of precision medicine. Heterogeneity between age groups has contributed to this, making randomized controlled trials in paediatrics even more difficult to conduct. Utilizing machine learning algorithms, which can help produce more insightful interpretations from clinical data, is one way to get around these inherent difficulties. [14] AI in paediatric anaesthesia aims to support medical professionals in delivering effective and safe care. Children are a sensitive group, therefore it's important to make sure that the clinical tools used to guide medical decisions are trusted by both families and professionals. Although it is not yet a reality, integrating AI-based solutions in the future has enormous potential to improve patient care in a safe and effective manner.[17] Adverse medication reactions that can be fatal are more common in youngsters than in adults. Their differences in age and weight, along with the fact that most anaesthetists have occasionally treated juvenile patients, are probably the causes of this. Paediatric anaesthetic practice lacks a "familiar" or "usual" dose since it necessitates age- and weight-specific medication dose estimates for each patient. [13] According to estimations from the World Health Organization (WHO), 1.7 billion children and adolescents globally were estimated to lack access to surgical care in 2017. The majority of these patients are from low- and middle-income nations where children and teenagers account for a disproportionately high percentage of the population receiving anaesthesia. [19] In addition to reviewing recent developments in anaesthesia-related morbidity and mortality, this paper looks at ways to improve the treatment of children receiving anaesthesia, with a focus on perioperative anaesthesia education.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

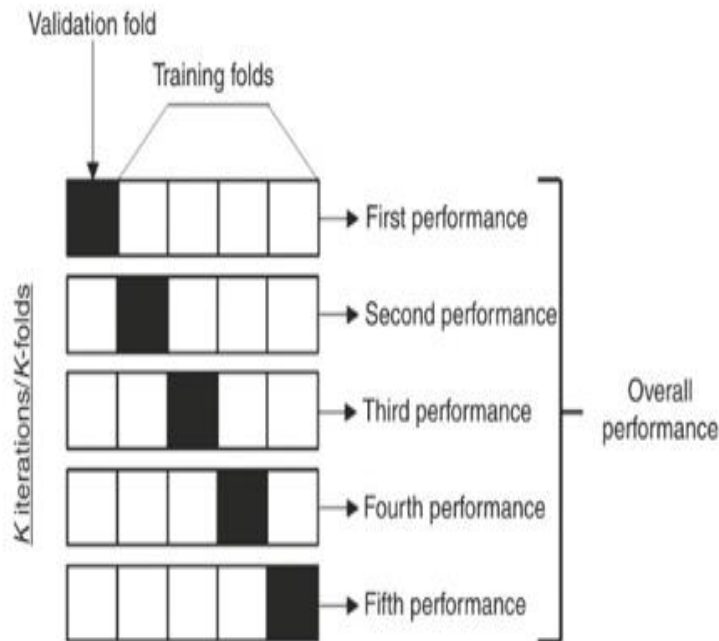
AI in pediatric anesthesia aims to support medical professionals in delivering effective and safe care. Children are a sensitive group, therefore it's important to make sure that the clinical tools used to guide medical decisions are trusted by both families and professionals. Although it is not yet a reality, integrating AI-based solutions in the future has enormous potential to improve patient care in a safe and effective manner. There are various methods applied to pediatric anaesthesia. The methods include.

Supervised machine learning:

Supervised machine learning is widely utilized in pediatrics to make prognostic predictions. The algorithm is used for risk classification for outcomes of interest in prognostic models. Examples of this include utilizing machine learning to assess a cohort of children in the emergency room for the risk of developing a serious bacterial infection, to ascertain whether a subgroup of patients who are critically ill would benefit more from corticosteroids, and to assess the likelihood of a child developing asthma.[14,16,17]

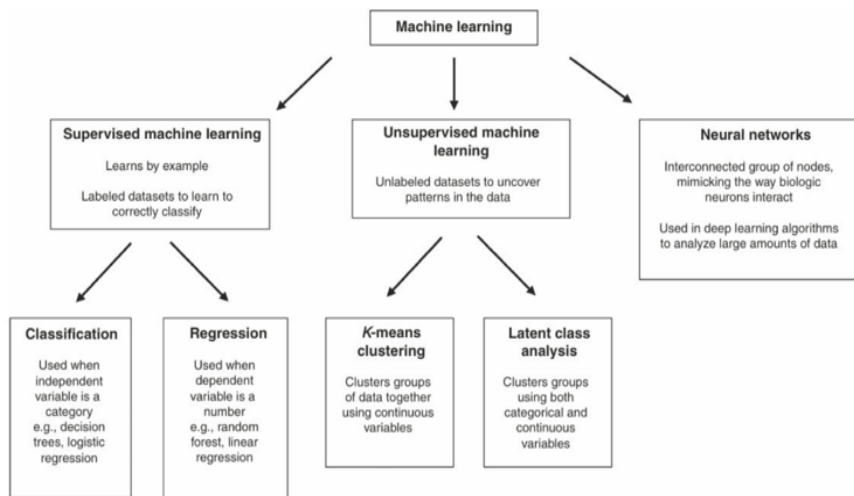
Unsupervised machine learning:

In pediatric research, latent class or profile analysis is the most commonly employed unsupervised machine learning technique. With latent class or profile analysis, patterns or indications can be inferred from the observable data to potentially identify an unmeasured category within a population. In contrast to cluster analysis, which assigns grouping based on a distance from a particular measure, latent class or profile analysis calculates the likelihood that each unit belongs to a class. While patients may fall under a common definition of pediatric acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), recent reanalysis using latent class analysis of the RESTORE (Randomized Evaluation of Sedation Titration for Respiratory Failure) and BALI (Biomarkers in Children with Acute Lung Injury) studies has revealed that there may be hypoinflammatory and hyperinflammatory phenotypes.[14,17]



Predictive Modeling Techniques:

Over the past 40 years, a few commonly used sickness severity indices in pediatric critical care have been produced using conventional methods. Physiologic Stability Index (PSI) was the first widely used physiology-based scoring system to evaluate the risk of death in critically ill children, and it was initially published in 1984. Years later, the same researchers reduced the number of factors from 34 to 14.47, improving usability, and streamlined the PSI into the Pediatric Risk of Mortality (PRISM) score. In 1996, a different team created the Pediatric Index of Mortality (PIM). The PIM score only needed eight factors to be present in the first hour of PICU care, again based on the PSI. By varying the variables' inclusion, cutoffs, and weights, these scores have been successively refined to the PRISM IV and PIM3 scores.[16,17]



Clinical Decision Support:

Clinical decision support system (CDSS) development has surged in tandem with the broad deployment of electronic health records (EHR). These systems include patient safety reminders and notifications about medication interactions. It has been shown that CDSS enhance process metrics and clinical results. The application of machine learning methods to CDSS is relatively new and is growing quickly. The algorithm continuously determines the risk of inadequate ventilation of carbon dioxide (IVCO₂) and inadequate delivery of oxygen (IDO₂), which can be used as proxies to forecast clinical deterioration, based on patient data. To their credit, a thorough description of the creation of these metrics has been provided, giving users a thorough grasp of how they operate. The results of publications evaluating the usefulness and accuracy of etiology models have been inconsistent.[16,17]

According to one study, patients who were unable to properly wean off of vasoactive infusions had an IDO₂ index that was noticeably higher than that of patients who were successful. According to a different study, the IDO₂ index performed better in predicting unfavorable outcomes in children following heart bypass surgery than a traditional grading system.[19]

Based on various methods used in pediatric anesthesia and their clinical applicability, we have classified the papers into 4 categories: (1) Depth of Anesthesia Monitoring; (2) Image-Guided Anesthesia Techniques; (3) Anesthesia-Related Event/Risk Prediction; (4) Control of Drug Administration.[20]

- **Depth of Anesthesia Monitoring (DoA)**

The majority concentrate on searches for a novel DoA monitoring index that can raise the current method's sharpness. It is the favored AI method for calculating DoA, as our research has proven, and the majority of the literature on this topic employs electroencephalograms (EEG) signals as input to an ANN. Because of its extensive application in pediatric anesthesia, the bispectral index (BIS) was mostly utilized in studies to evaluate the efficacy of the selected model as a control or comparator.

In comparison to conventional DoA estimation techniques, Afshar et al.[32] proposed a new deep learning structure that continuously predicts the BIS value using multiple features from 35 patients' EEG signals, achieving an accuracy of 88.71% and an average 15% improvement in area under the curve (AUC). In an alternative method, Jiang et al.[33] train an ANN model that seeks to provide a useful reference to DoA using EEG data that have been pre-analyzed using sample entropy. The paper differs from the other subgroups in that it employed the Expert Assessment of Conscious Level (EACL), a score based on the clinical judgment of five seasoned anesthesiologists, as the gold standard. This contrasts with other studies, which typically uses the BIS index as the control.

- **Convolutional neural networks (CNNs)**

CNNs were utilized to assist in identifying significant characteristics in ultrasonography (US) imaging, which is a very useful tool for vascular access, peripheral nerve blocks, and point-of-care evaluation in pediatric anesthesia. Since the current clinical method of blindly manual spine palpation has a low accuracy, most articles in this group strive to improve the precision of needle target identification for epidural anesthesia. The lumbar vertebral levels in ultrasound (US) images can be identified with an accuracy of 85% using a CNN-based system developed by Hetherington et al.[34]; In order to determine the best location for the puncture, the anesthesiologists are guided by the system to rotate and adjust the position of the ultrasound probe. The results showed that even anesthesiologists with little background in ultrasound picture interpretation could rapidly and precisely identify the best puncture site.

- **Prediction of events related to Pediatric Anesthesia**

The efficacy of machine learning models in forecasting late post induction hypotension (PIH), which is characterized as hypotension that occurs from necrotizing enterocolitis (dead

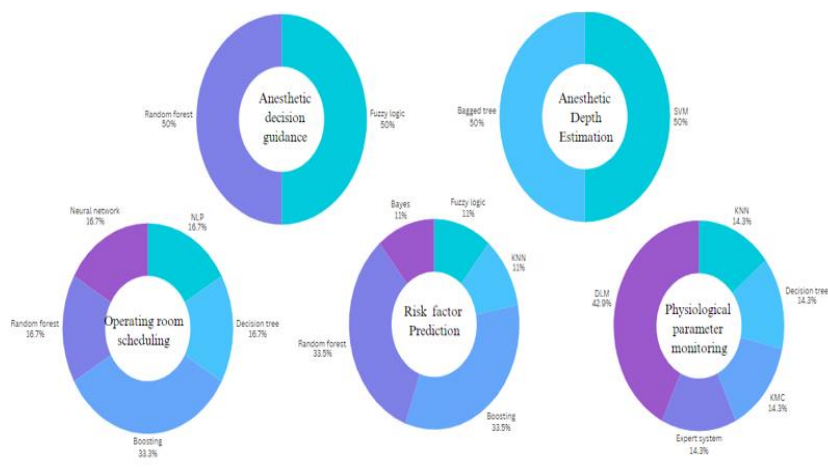
bowel tissue) or an electrolyte imbalance in infants was examined by Kang et al.[35] The model was developed using a combination of clinical records from 126 patients and intraoperative monitoring data, including general anesthesia monitor signals, from the early stages of anesthesia induction. Among the four systems under study – random forest, ANN, logistic regression, and naive bayes the random forest model outperformed the others, with an area under the receiver operating characteristic curve of 0.842. The three variables with the largest effects on machine learning prediction accuracy were lowest systolic blood pressure, lowest mean blood pressure, and mean systolic blood pressure prior to tracheal intubation. Similar efforts were made to identify patients at high risk of hypotension during spinal anesthesia using a neural networks model, which yielded results exceeding all five senior anesthesiologists' predictions (sensitivity 16.1 –36.1%; specificity 64.0 –87.0%; AUC of 0.796).[36] The prediction of additional complications by AI has also been researched. Peng [37] assessed the precision and discriminating ability of an artificial neural network to predict postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV). Given that nausea and vomiting occur in 20–30% of patients undergoing general anesthesia and are linked to a few complications, it can be helpful to have a model that can identify high-risk individuals who may benefit from preventive pharmaceutical interventions. Using seven variables as inputs to the prediction—gender, kind of operation, ASA status, duration of anesthesia, smoking habits, history of prior PONV, and usage of postoperative opioid—the ANN demonstrated an accuracy of 83.3%. With a much higher discriminatory power ($P<0.05$), this model had the best prediction performance out of all the tested models, including the logistic regression and naïve Bayesian classifier.

- **Drug administration control**

A fuzzy logic system for regulating propofol infusion and appropriate levels of hypnosis (defined as a BIS index of 45–55) was tested in infants by Mendez et al.[31] The algorithm was compared to a manual infusion managed by a senior anesthesiologist. According to the author, every potential surgical complication, including hypotension and hypertension, is considered in his model, along with the appropriate strategy for resolving them. Surpassing the 37.62% achieved by the control group, they reached over 50% of the total maintenance time in an ideal state of hypnosis without causing any notable negative effects.

From another angle, Syed et al.[38] predicted the degree of sedation needed for the endoscopic surgery using a machine learning model. This retrospective study found that machine learning models can identify which procedures can be effectively performed with moderate sedation with over 80% accuracy.

Although the articles addressed a wide range of topics, they all had the same objective in mind: to maximize the recently realized potential of AI techniques to improve the clinical abilities and duties of anaesthesiologists in a variety of setting.



AI in Pediatric Anesthesia

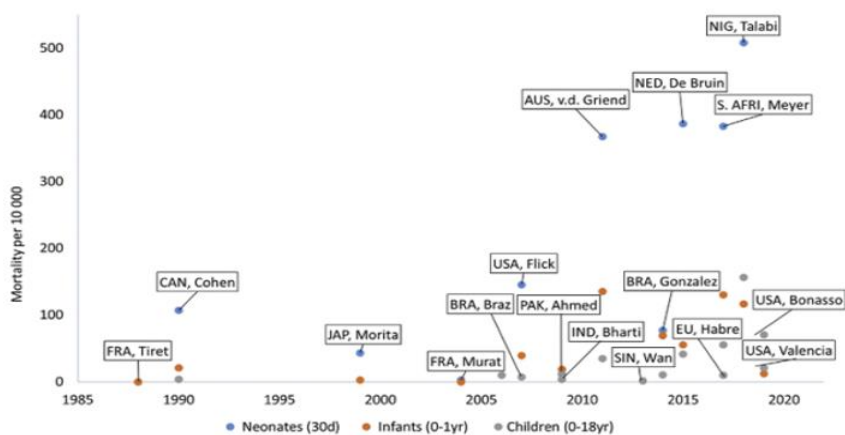
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In most developed countries, child mortality from anesthesia is rare. According to a basic analysis of the literature on anesthesia-related mortality, the rate of anesthesia-related deaths in children under the age of eighteen fell from over ten per 10,000 in the 1950s to about four per 10,000 in the 1970s and 1980s, and less than one per 10,000 in the current century, especially in high-income nations. This decrease is frequently linked to improvements in medicine, surgery, and diagnostics as well as the introduction of new, safe medications, hydration and blood management guidelines, and antibiotic use.[19]

<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Case 1</i>	<i>Case 2</i>	<i>Case 3</i>
Published	2010	2011	2015
Period database	20	2003-2008	2006-2012
N	512	101,885	45,182

Type study	Mono-centre	Mono-centre	Mono-centre
Type hospital	Tertiary	Tertiary	Tertiary
Location	Benin	Australia	Netherlands
24-h mortality	NR	13	13.1
24-h anesthesia-related	98	0.7	0.7
30-d mortality overall	NR	34.5	41.6
30-d anesthesia-related mortality overall	NR	1.0	1.1
30-d mortality neonates	NR	367	387
30-d mortality infants	NR	135	55.3

Van der Griend and de Bruin's studies examined 15 cases, and their anesthesia-related causes of death were analyzed. The results indicated that the following causes of mortality were associated with anesthesia: cardiac ischemia due to hypotension (n = 5), cerebral ischemia due to hypotension (n = 2), pulmonary hypertension (n = 5), tension pneumothorax (n = 1), severe hypoglycemia (n = 1), and postoperative apnea (n = 1). [19]



Common machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques show promise in predictive modeling and clinical decision support applications; however, for the field to fully mature and have an impact, common pitfalls that could account for the underperformance of current tools must be taken into consideration. Pediatric intensivists will need to grasp how these tools and procedures were created as well as how to assess them as they become more common place.

AI applications for pediatric anesthesia are being described in a growing body of literature; these technologies have the potential to improve patient outcomes and enhance patient care. According to the literature, patient risk factor prediction, anesthetic depth estimation, anesthetic medication/ technique decision guidance, intubation support, airway device selection, physiological variable monitoring, and operating room scheduling are the main areas where AI is currently being used. The clinical integration of these technologies is still hampered by a number of issues, which require more work to resolve. These issues include the lack of external validation and evaluation, the use of tools that are based on subpar input data, and the uncertainty surrounding the generalizability of applications to a variety of patient populations and anesthetic settings. [12]

The field of paediatric sedation is continually developing. Clinging to some of the "old" sedatives, including chloral hydrate (which still has a significant role, especially in sedation for electrocardiograms and cardiac echocardiograms).[39,40] Pediatric sedation continues to depend on using sedatives in an off-label way. ADV6209, which was just licenced in Europe for use in pediatric sedation and anxiolysis, could mark the beginning of a new ten years, during which time additional sedatives like as equivalents of etomidate and remimazolam, both now actively being developed.[41,42] There is potential in the advancement of radiologic imaging at identifying the brain regions and functional processes of the various sedatives.[44-47] This is crucial information as we attempt to identify the modes of operation and sites of several sedatives.

It has now become possible to establish standards of care for the physiological monitoring of a kid under sedation across specialties, with the recent use of capnography for moderate sedation being particularly noteworthy.Forty The process of developing standards and requirements for sedation training is still ongoing. As of right now, there are no explicit competency-based training suggestions that are widely acknowledged. Future research

should concentrate on identifying the knowledge and training required to administer sedation at various targeted depths for various operations, locations, and patient demographics.

To assess and enhance sedation practice and result, the future of pediatric sedation depends on the extensive collection and exchange of quality assurance data across specialties and nations. All updated sedation guidelines, across all specializations and countries, have emphasized this aim. Large patient cohorts will be necessary to accurately ascertain the incidence and aetiology of adverse events as sedation becomes safer. Guidelines regarding sedation are currently inconsistent between specializations, societies, and nations. We will get closer to agreeing on universal sedation standards that are acceptable for a given specialization if we are aware of the dangers associated with sedation-related adverse events. Future sedation practices should consider the experience and satisfaction levels of both parents and patients. The most recent version of the European NBM guidelines is one illustration of this.

A shorter fasting period will benefit the patient by lowering the NBM requirements for clear liquids [48]. It is possible to make substantial and fundamental modifications to what has traditionally been accepted orthodoxy, and maybe even have it universally accepted, with careful evaluation of outcome data.

The establishment of the ISTF and its subsequent development and growth into the ICAPS are indicative of significant efforts to bring together multi-specialists from different continents for the benefit of adults and children alike. The quality improvement program in collaboration with the US FDA's Sedation Consortium on Endpoints and Procedures for Treatment, Education, and Research (SCEPTER) will be advanced by the ensuing adaptation of TROOPS as a tool to track sedation results.[46]

Examining the research paper methods for pediatric anesthesia, it is clear that existing techniques only get an approximate accuracy of 87%, which is not up to the high standards needed to ensure the safety of newborn babies. It is critical to improve accuracy and guarantee baby safety because of this demographic's susceptibility. This means that, by utilizing developments in artificial intelligence and machine learning, a concentrated effort must be made to improve current techniques and develop novel ones. We can close the accuracy gap between present methods and the level required in pediatric anesthesia by

creating customized AI algorithms, putting rigid validation procedures in place, and giving continuous monitoring first priority.

STUDY	DESCRIPTION	LIMITATIONS
Al Alawi, 2022	Prediction system for effect of propofol & isoflurane on peripheral venous pressure waveforms	It's possible that the prediction method can't be applied to different patient demographics or therapeutic contexts
Alassaf, 2019	Predictive model to identify risk factors for blood transfusion requirement in children with developmental dysplasia of the hip	The quality and accessibility of the training data may have an impact on how accurate the predictive model can be. It is also necessary to assess the model's suitability for use with kids who have hip developmental dysplasia in various healthcare environments.
Ammer, 2021	Predictive model to identify disease-specific risk factors for the composite binary endpoint 'anesthesia-related complications'	The precision and completeness of the data utilized to pinpoint risk variables unique to a given disease may have an impact on how well the prediction model performs.
Ariza, 2014	Predictive model to determine the current prevalence of serious and non-serious adverse events for children who required anaesthesia care at a general gastroendoscopic service	The accuracy of the predictive model could be impacted by the quality and completeness of the data utilized to calculate the prevalence of unfavorable events.
Bassanezi, 2013	Predictive model to evaluate risk of postoperative vomiting in paediatric oncologic patients	Variability in patient features and oncologic therapy may impact the predictive model's performance. Validation is also necessary to ensure that the model can be used to other pediatric oncology centers.
Cheon, 2016	Predictive model to identify the incidence and predictors of unplanned postoperative intubation in paediatric patients	The availability and quality of data used to identify predictors of unexpected postoperative intubation may have an impact on the predictive model's accuracy.
Chini, 2019	Algorithm that distinguishes nonanaesthetised from deeply anaesthetized states and predicts anaesthetic concentration as a proxy for anaesthetic depth	The performance of the algorithm in identifying various states of anesthesia and forecasting the concentration of anesthesia may differ depending on the kinds of physiological data and monitoring tools.
Fairley, 2019	Algorithm to optimise scheduling and sequence operating room procedures to minimise delays caused by PACU unavailability using procedure and recovery duration.	The precision of the input data and the presumptions made on procedure and recovery times may have an impact on how well the algorithm optimizes operating room scheduling. Furthermore, actual clinical scenarios must be used to evaluate the algorithm's effect on total

		operating room efficiency.
Ishman, 2021	Model to determine if polysomnographic cardiorespiratory outcomes could predict the presence of postoperative adverse respiratory events.	The quality and availability of sleep study data may affect the model's capacity to forecast postoperative adverse respiratory events based on polysomnographic cardiorespiratory outcomes.

CONCLUSION

This review paper looked at recent research on how artificial intelligence (AI) can help with children's anesthesia. We found that AI has a lot of potential to make anesthesia for kids better, from before the surgery all the way to aftercare. In conclusion, the research on AI in pediatric anesthesia highlights various methodologies aimed at improving patient care and procedural efficiency. Depth of Anesthesia Monitoring (DoA) models, leveraging EEG signals, show promise in maintaining optimal anesthesia levels. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) aid in precise ultrasonography for procedures like vascular access. Machine learning models predict events such as post-induction hypotension and postoperative complications. Additionally, AI-driven drug administration control systems optimize medication dosages. Our research aims to develop a pediatric anesthesia dosage management system, integrating and refining these methodologies to enhance accuracy and real-time applicability, ultimately advancing pediatric anesthesia practice and patient care. Our review paper gives a big picture of what's happening now and can help researchers and doctor work together to make anesthesia for kids even better in the future.

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ARRHYTHMIA PATIENT MONITORING SYSTEM & AUTOMATIC PARKING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Cardiac patients are increasing in India, and cardiovascular illness is the major cause of death. Many people in India's rural areas would not receive sufficient cardiovascular disease therapy. They must travel to nearby hospitals in the city to receive proper treatment. An electrocardiogram (ECG) is a voltage-time graph of the heart's electrical activity, and any deviation in this pattern is referred to as arrhythmia. Sudden change in the health status of vehicle drivers causes too many accidents. So we need an emergency system to control the car for preventing the driver from making an accident on the road. Therefore, it's crucial that the monitoring system for driver doesn't limit or obstruct the driver's movement are currently being created. An autonomous parking system using sensors that dependent on the health status of the driver, which is determined through the heart rate sensor, Alcohol sensor and smoke sensor. The system is capable of self-parking the vehicle & the location of the person through GSM.

INTRODUCTION

Remote monitoring and control of heart function are of primary importance for patient evaluation and management, especially in the modern era of precision medicine and personalized approach. It is reported by The World Health Organization that cardiovascular diseases are the primary cause of the world's highest mortality, and arrhythmias are the most common. Arrhythmias are caused by abnormalities in the conduction system of the heart. They can be slowly, rapidly, or irregular heartbeats and can be life-threatening or nonlife-threatening. Nonlife-threatening arrhythmias need to be tested for a long period of time to ensure that the pathologic causes of the arrhythmia can be detected early. Based on the above, early detection of cardiac arrhythmias is of paramount importance, in order to

improve patient management. Sometimes these people might be very normal and all of a sudden there might be irregular heartrate and attacks, inorder to overcome all these issues we provide a system that helps to be aware of their condition.

s.no	Titles	Authors	Year	Description
1	Arrhythmia Detection on ECG Signal Using Neural Network Approach	Prakash Yadav; Sanjay Dorle; Rahul Agrawal	2022	This paper presents an efficient way of arrhythmia detection utilizing dataset which would be subsidiary for implementation of machine learning in this disease detection.
2	Lightweight ShuffleNet Based CNN for Arrhythmia Classification	Huruy Tesfai; Hani Saleh; Mahmoud Al-Qutayri; Moath B. Mohammad	2022	To facilitate the deployment of deep neural networks on wearable mobile edge devices with limited resources, a lightweight Convolution Neural Network (CNN) model based on the ShuffleNet architecture is proposed and implemented as a solution in this paper.

3	Intelligent Patient Monitoring for Arrhythmia and Congestive Failure Patients Using Internet of Things and Convolutional Neural Network	Kaouter Karboub; Mohamed Tabaa; Sofiene Dellagi; Abbas Dandache	2020	The proposed system can be used for a specified patient and can handle longer ECG records. The system can also be trained by other databases and can by then classify and monitor new types of recorded ECG signals
4	Heart Rate Monitoring Device for Arrhythmia Using Pulse Oximeter Sensor Based on Android	Lanny Agustine; Ivan Muljono; Peter Rhatodirdjo Angka; Albert Gunadhi	2019	The hardware worn by the patient is battery powered. The battery capacity also monitored. The lowest accuracy of heart rate reading compared with the measured output of a fingertip pulse oximeter is 96.9% (normal, bradycardia, and tachycardia).

EXISTING SYSTEM

Application based on telemedicine for online monitoring of arrhythmia is implemented in this work.

It consists of a real time monitoring of ECG for rural people so that there is no need for them to go to the specialty hospital in urban areas.

The advantage is that the doctors in urban area can monitor the cardiac patients and give proper advice to physicians in the Primary Health Centers (PHC) in rural area.

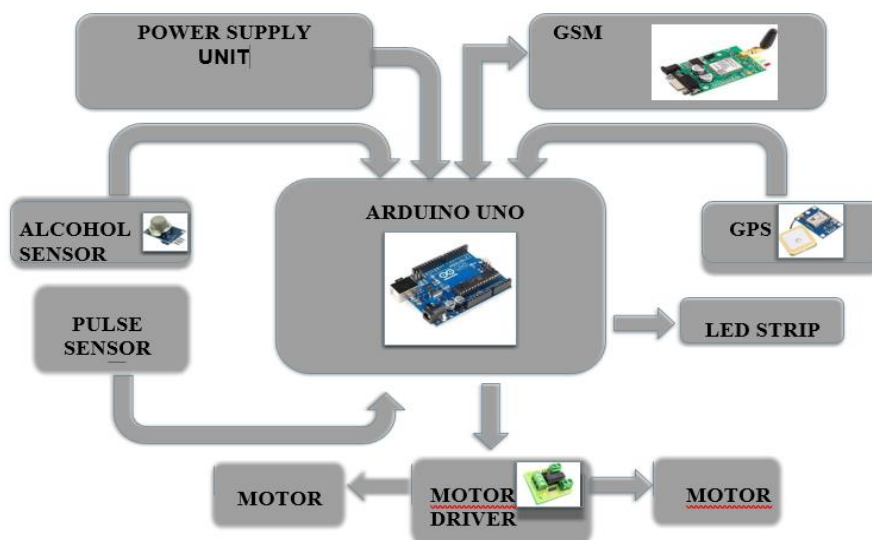
A Real -Time Arrhythmia detection Algorithm has been implemented at specialty hospital for diagnostic purpose.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

- The proposed system consists of Power supply unit which supplies power to the whole system.

- Embedded C codes are used to program and control the sensor and other devices. The heartbeat is detected by the heart pulse sensor. The analogue to digital converter (ADC), which converts the sensor's detected data into a digital signal, receives it.
- The microcontroller receives the digital signal after conversion.
- Alcohol sensor is implemented to detect if the person has consumed any drinks and driving.
- If the Pulse value varies, then the speed is controlled and stops, shares the location of the person with the help of GPS through GSM.
- LED strip is used to indicate the emergency stop to the vehicles back side. □These parameter values are displayed over LCD.

PROPOSED BLOCK



ADVANTAGES

- The implemented system is user friendly and cost effective
- It is not only used for Arrhythmia patients but can be implemented for alldrivers during which they get sudden attacks.
- We provide advancements which overcomes the drawbacks of the existing system.

DISADVANTAGES

- This system monitors only the ECG value of the patient

- It is implemented only for the purpose of hospitals and physicians.
- It only monitors the hospitalised patient but not the others.

HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Power Supply unit
- Arduino UNO
- Alcohol sensor
- Pulse sensor
- GPS
- Motor Driver
- Motor
- GSM and LED strip

Hardware Requirements

- Arduino IDE
- Embedded c

Hardware Requirements

Arduino UNO



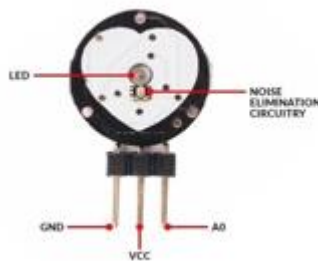
The Arduino UNO is an open-source microcontroller board based on the microchip ATmega328P microcontroller and(MCU) developed by Arduino.cc and initially released in 2010.

Alcohol Sensor



The alcohol Sensor is technically referred to as a y MQ3 sensor which detects ethanol in the air.

Pulse Sensor



An alternate name of this sensor is heartbeat sensor or heart rate sensor. The working of this sensor can be done by connecting it from the fingertip or human ear to Arduino board. So that heart rate can be easily calculated.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this prototype is to continuously monitor people's health and automatically park the vehicle. The person's pulse levels are obtained, and they are continuously observed. In the event that a he/she experiences any discomfort, or any drop in pulse values then it alerts the family members. The entire suggested system is modifiable. It can be more efficiently optimized for both power and size. As biosensor capabilities continue to evolve, so too does the scope to manage cardiovascular pathology remotely in a safe, high-quality and cost-effective manner, allowing earlier investigation in patients presenting with their own data and, ultimately, decreasing the time to diagnosis and use of

healthcare. As the first clinical trials begin to report cardiovascular outcome data rigorously, we can cautiously expect that consumer-provided monitoring technology could become a valid tool in arrhythmia management.

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Detection of Human Spine Posture using a Wearable Monitoring System

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Abstract

The wearable system integrates sensors, advanced algorithms, and an intuitive interface to capture real-time spinal posture data, encompassing curvature, alignment, and movement. This data is processed and visualized to provide actionable insights for both healthcare professionals and patients. This wearable monitoring system demonstrates the system's potential to improve patient outcomes by fostering posture awareness and encouraging corrective actions. Healthcare providers can remotely monitor patients, facilities timely adjustments to prevent Kyphosis (curving of spine). The wearable technology may mitigate spine-related complications and enhance the quality of life for individuals.

Key words

Flex sensor, spine posture, pain relief, kyphosis(curving of spine), therapeutic purposes.

Introduction

The main aim of this wearable human spine monitoring system is to detect the improper alignment of human spine posture using wearable device[2].When people works for long duration while the person sitting in the improper posture might affect them in long term[10]. So, this project is designed to detect the improper posture and notify us about the improper posture and gives massage to the affected location for a small time by using vibration motor. By using a jacket type wearable in which the flex sensor is attached and gives us the information about our spine posture. We will be notified about our improper posture by a message popped up in our mobile phone by using GSM Module.

Methodology

- **Theoretical overview**

The wearable device contains flex sensor which is a type of sensor that changes its resistance value in response to bending or flexing[9]. It typically consists of a thin strip of flexible material, often made of a substrate such as polyester, with conductive material (usually carbon) printed or deposited onto it. At the time of flexing of the sensor, the distance between the conductive elements changes which alters the electrical resistance of the sensor. It also has GSM Module which is a hardware component that enables devices to establish communication over GSM networks. These modules are commonly used in electronic devices to add cellular connectivity, allowing them to send and receive data, make voice calls, and send text messages. The vibrational motor which is placed in the wearable jacket is used to provide massage for the user's pain relief due to their improper posture[4]. The vibration motor will rotate at a maximum speed of 9000 rpm.



Fig 1: Block Diagram

A vibrational motor, also known as a vibration motor or vibro-motor, is an electromechanical device that generates vibrations when powered[7]. It typically consists of

an eccentric rotating mass (ERM) or a linear resonant actuator (LRA) that produces mechanical vibrations when driven by an electrical signal.

Stepdown transformer is used to reduce the input voltage 240v AC into 15v DC output the output of 15 volt is going to power supply board consist of voltage regulator and bridge rectifier. The voltage regulator 7805 and 7812 gives the constant voltage of 5v and 12v respectively. bridge rectifier converts ac to dc. The power supply board is connected with Atmega328p microcontroller. flex sensor, GSM module and relay is connected with the microcontroller. The flex sensor work on its operating voltage of (0-5)v and it is used to determine the spine posture by the resistance changes at the time of flexing in the thoracic region of spine. The GSM module is used for the wireless communication data transfer. It send alert message to the user when the user is in poor posture. Relay is act as a switch. The vibration motor connected with the relay. The relay gives the signal to the vibration motor .The vibration motor gives therapeutic massage to the user when they return to the good posture.

- **Hardware Implementation**

Flex Sensors



Fig 2: Flex sensor- voltage range (0-5)V dc, Power rating 0.5Watts

The spine posture is determined by flex sensor[11]. Bend-sensitive devices known as flex sensors alter resistance in response to flexing range. Usually, a flexible substrate with

conductive material (such metal or carbon) placed on it is used to build these sensors. Flex sensors can be integrated into wearable devices to monitor body movements and posture. The flex sensor is connected with the atmega32 and the sensors is placed in the adjustable belt which is placed in the spine thoracic region. When the user is in improper position flex sensor sensed by the resistive change[9].

Usually, a circuit is linked to the flex sensor in order to measure its resistance.

The positive voltage supply (typically 5V) is linked to one end of the flex sensor, and ground (GND) is connected to the other end via a resistor (often approximately 10k Ω).

Flex sensors are increasingly utilized to monitor spine posture, offering a versatile and non-invasive solution to assess spinal alignment and promote musculoskeletal health[13]. These sensors, typically thin and flexible strips, are strategically placed along the length of the spine to detect changes in curvature and bending. By measuring the degree of flexion at different points along the spine, flex sensors provide valuable data that can be processed and analysed to determine the overall posture of an individual. Through continuous monitoring, these sensors offer real-time feedback, helping users maintain proper spinal alignment and prevent discomfort or injury.

The placement of flex sensors along the spine is crucial for accurate posture detection[2]. Typically, sensors are positioned from the cervical (neck) region down to the lumbar (lower back) region, covering key points of curvature. Secure attachment and alignment with the spine ensure that the sensors accurately capture movements and changes in posture[13]. Additionally, calibration of the sensors is essential to establish baseline values corresponding to the neutral spine position. This calibration process accounts for variations in sensor output and ensures accurate measurement of posture deviations.

Integrating flex sensors into wearable monitoring systems enhances their accessibility and usability. By incorporating these sensors into wearable devices such as posture-correcting shirts, belts, or braces, users can seamlessly incorporate posture monitoring into their daily routines. Wearable systems provide continuous monitoring throughout various activities, offering insights into posture habits during work, leisure, and exercise.

Flex sensors offer a promising approach to monitor spine posture and promote musculoskeletal health. Through accurate measurement, real-time feedback, and integration into wearable devices, flex sensor-based monitoring systems empower individuals to

maintain proper posture habits and prevent discomfort or injury associated with poor spinal alignment.

Vibrational motor



Fig 3: Vibrational motor operating voltage (2.5-4) V, Rotational speed -9000RPM.

A vibration motor is a type of electric motor specifically designed to produce vibrations. Unlike traditional motors that are primarily used to generate rotational motion, vibration motors are engineered to create oscillating or vibrating movements.

- **Construction:** Vibration motors are compact and usually cylindrical or coin-shaped in design[7]. They consist of a core component called an eccentric rotating mass (ERM) or a linear resonant actuator (LRA), depending on the type of vibration motor. An ERM motor utilizes an eccentric mass attached to the motor shaft, while an LRA motor employs a voice coil and a magnetic spring system.
- **Principle of Operation:** When electric current is applied to the motor, it creates a magnetic field that interacts with the motor's internal components. This interaction causes the eccentric mass (in ERM motors) or the voice coil (in LRA motors) to move back and forth rapidly, generating vibrations.
- **Applications:** Vibration motors find widespread use in various applications, primarily to provide tactile feedback or haptic feedback in electronic devices. They are commonly employed in smartphones, smartwatches, game controllers, wearable devices, and other gadgets to alert users to notifications, simulate button presses, or enhance user interaction through vibration feedback.
- **Control:** The intensity and frequency of vibrations produced by a vibration motor can be controlled by adjusting the input voltage, pulse width modulation (PWM),

or using specialized motor control circuits. This allows for customization of vibration patterns according to specific application requirements.

Overall, vibration motors play a crucial role in enhancing user experience by providing tactile feedback in electronic devices, making interactions more intuitive and engaging.

Microcontroller

- **Atmega328p:**



Fig 4: Arduino UNO R3 Atmega328p

The Arduino Uno R3 is a popular microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P microcontroller chip[6]. It's widely used for prototyping and creating various electronic projects due to its ease of use and extensive community support. The ATmega328P is a high-performance, low-power AVR 8-bit microcontroller that offers a wide range of features suitable for a variety of applications:

- **Digital Pins (D0-D13):** These pins can be used for both input and output operations. They support digital communication protocols like UART, SPI, and I2C.
- **Analog Pins (A0-A5):** These pins can be used as analog inputs to read analog voltages. They can also be used as digital inputs or outputs.
- **Power Pins:**
 - Vin: Input voltage to the board when using an external power source.
 - 5V: Regulated 5V output from the board.
 - 3.3V: Regulated 3.3V output from the board.
- **GND:** Ground pins for the board.
- **Reset Pin (RESET):** This pin is used to reset the microcontroller.

- **Communication Pins:**
RX (D0): Receive pin for serial communication.
TX (D1): Transmit pin for serial communication.
PWM Pins (D3, D5, D6, D9, D10, D11): These pins support Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) output, which allows for analog-like output using digital pins.
- **External Interrupt Pins (D2, D3):** These pins can be used to trigger interrupts based on external events.
- **ICSP Pins (MISO, MOSI, SCK, RESET):** In-Circuit Serial Programming (ICSP) pins used for programming the microcontroller with a boot loader or firmware.

Liquid Crystal Display



Fig 5: LCD display operating voltage 5V and 16*2=32characters.

The operating voltage of an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) module typically refers to the voltage required for its power supply, in this case, 5 volts. This voltage powers the internal circuitry of the display. The "16x2" specification indicates the dimensions of the LCD display. In this case, it means the display has 16 character positions per row and 2 rows. So, it can display up to 16 characters in each of the 2 rows, making a total of 32 characters. The actual number of characters that can be displayed depends on the specific model and how it's programmed to use its character positions.

System Design

This wearable human spine monitoring system consists of: Flex sensor is used for the detection of spine curvature, Stepdown transformer is used to convert 230V ac into 15V ac. Power supply unit consist of bridge rectifier and voltage regulator -7805(5V), 7812(12V). Bridge rectifier(W04BR) converts 15Vac to 15dc. Microcontroller - Arduino UNO R3 atmega328p which controls LCD display & vibrational motor. LCD display is used for displaying the good or poor posture with flexing range of the human spine curvature. GSM

module is used for communication which send SMS to the user's mobile about the posture. Vibrational motor is used to provide massage for user's pain relief at the sight of flexing.



Fig 6: Wearable human spine monitoring system

Here Fig 6 shows the prototype of a Wearable human spine monitoring system.

Software used and cloud platform

Embedded C in Arduino IDE

Embedded C is a programming language that can be used in this project to program the microcontroller, such as the Arduino UNO R3 Atmega328p, to control the operation of the flux sensor, vibrational motor and the LCD.

By using Arduino IDE platform to written problem for processing of microcontroller. The programming part consist of the normal flexing range of human spine, below or above that flexing range considering as a poor posture. Delay also added in the program for therapeutic purpose, when the person retains the original position vibration motor provides vibration at the flexing site of the user.

Result

The main purpose of this wearable system is about human spine posture monitoring .The proper spine thoracic region angle is lies between 20 to 50 degree is considered as a good posture. If the angle of the thoracic region falls below 20 or rise above 50 will be considered as a bad posture. If the flex sensor bends below 20 or rise above 50, then the buzzer will indicate and the LCD display displays the angle and nature of the posture. The GSM module

sends SMS to the specified mobile number. The vibration motor gives the message to the user after the detection of bad posture.

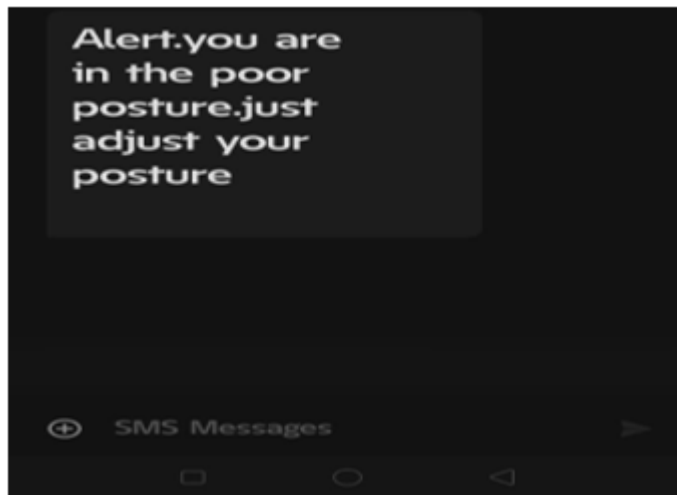


Fig 7: Alert message in mobile phone



Fig 8: LCD Display

Conclusion

This wearable human spine monitoring prevents kyphosis(curving of spine) at the thoracic region of spine curvature. In future, this prototype project can be further developed into a wearable device.

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OBJECT RECOGNIZATION FOR LOW VISION PEOPLE

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Abstract

Today, blind people face several challenges in their daily lives. This system introduces a new strategy to help them by using a blind person to guide them and an audio signal that alerts them with beeps. All objects, including obstacles, are easily detected by the ultrasonic sensor. In case of problems, they can send a message to a relative. An “IoT-based blind stick” project is proposed to help the blind or visually impaired. This proposed system was implemented with the help of Renesas. The IoT project is useful for the blind, and the sensors also connect to the blind stick. They can use this stick to safely walk and move from one place to another.

Keywords

Renesas 64pin, Buzzer, Ultrasonic Sensors, Water Sensor, Bluetooth.

Introduction

There are several mobile phone-based navigation systems for pedestrians, many of them are suitable for blind and visually impaired people, and even for certain application an additional text-to-speech (TTS) system is required. However, localization navigation in an indoor environment is more complex task. There is no standard and reliable indoor localization method, similar to the GPS for outdoor environment. For the blind and visually impaired people needs different user interface style, obviously must rely on voice-based communication instead of the usual vision-based interfaces.

Significantly higher amount of information needs to be passed to a blind user about the environment where the user is navigating because comparing to a sighted people, they just can acquire more information with the help of blind stick, guide dog or the sense of smell or even the acoustic properties of the location. These are just the basic requirements of an indoor navigation system for blind and visually impaired people which needs to be considered when designing and implementing such an application. They give a good impression about the challenges; problems need to be handled and solved in the VUK application development.

Related Works

A lot of ideas are constantly being proposed in the field of walking aids for visually disabled people. Before visually disabled people have to calculate on others for help in their day- to- day life. But currently, numerous bias are available to make them tone dependent. This exploration aims in the development of a visually challenged person's ultrasonic detector- grounded walking stick. A buzzer is used to alert the visually disabled person while an ultrasonic detector module, model HC- SR04, is employed to identify obstacles in their route. The snap microcontroller 16F877A is used to apply the suggested system. This walking stick can help the druggies navigate safely. Within a range of 5 to 35 cm, it can descry obstacles. This variant ca n't be extended to identify obstacles at a lesser distance. It also lacks the GPS element that would typically spoken directions. This paper aids the visually bloodied by operating in both inner and out-of-door settings. Ultrasonic detector, buzzer, GPS and GSM module, vibratory motor, and Arduino as amicro-controller are some of the corridor that make up this device. It accomplishes its thing of aiding the visually disabled people by locating impediments using an ultrasonic detector, using GPS for navigation, andusing GSM to transmit messagesin an exigency to help the usersin receivingthe necessary backing. The main dereliction with this model is that the SMS canprovide inaccurate information if the GPS module doesn't admit a satellite signal. This exploration aims to offer a fashion that enables visually disabled people toavoid girding obstacles without grasping sticks or other heavy objects. The system used RGB data from amicro-controller and a smart phone to calculate the smoothness of the face in both light and dark conditions. The system achieves the stylish position of face smoothness in the day-

night and dark conditions, independently, at 96.341 and 98.683. It creates and develops a system that consists of affordable, wearing, featherlight specs for the druggies so that they can admit backing with walking and handicap discovery. This model's main debit is that it can only calculate distances and object smoothness with a limited position of delicacy, which might lead to dangerous situations in some circumstances. In this study, we suggest a smart stick grounded on infrared technology that's featherlight, affordable, stoner-friendly, quick to respond, and low power consuming. Within a two-cadence range, a brace of infrared detectors can identify the actuality of stairs and other obstacles in the stoner's route. Though, the experimental results are accurate, and the stick can find every hedge. The avoidance delicacy of this model only ranges from 75 to 90, which is one of its failings. The suggested approach cautions the stoner to identify and avoid every hedge so they can achieve their ideal while being accurate in handicap identification. This innovative prototype aids in energy conservation. This model doesn't have SOS medium to shoot the alert communication in case of extremities. This paper, demonstrates a smart eyeless stick that uses ultrasonic detectors to fete obstacles and an infrared camera to identify obstacles in front of the stoner within a 1 m range. The stoner will admit speech warning dispatches if the detector detects any obstacles. The "Arduino Nano" micro-controller is used by this eyeless stick. The stick contains a point that allows it to shoot an SOS communication to the caregiver that was programmed into the system along with the caregiver's position and a link to a Google Map. The stick can descry objects up to one cadence down and give an alarm communication to the stoner, causing the visually challenged person to move doubly as snappily as usual. This smart stick lacks the developing technology to estimate the speed of brewing obstacles. This exploration aims to produce an image of occasion, autonomy, and certainty with the help of an IOT stick. In order to do diurnal tasks fleetly, the proposed smart stick is designed with an handicap identification module, a worldwide positioning system (GPS), hole and flight of stairs discovery, water discovery, and a global system for mobile communication (GSM). In order to separate the obstructions that suggest feting the obstacles and relating the obstructions pattern, the manacle identification module makes use of an ultrasonic detector combined with a water position detector. The enfeebled persons are informed about the walls using an Arduino ATmega328, which also delivers announcements via buzzer and earphone. Using GPS and GSM modules, the druggies

present position is determined. In the event of a loss, the stick initiates a warning system. This paper proposes the addition of detectors, microcontrollers, and buzzers to the being eyeless sticks. This study is suggested as a way to ameliorate the subject's capability to move around and better navigate their surroundings. In the event of peril, the microcontroller activates a buzzer once the detectors descry hurdles and impediments from a safe distance. In exigency situations, the model uses a different device to use GPS and GSM to communicate position updates to the subject's family members. The ideal of this model is to develop an accessible, intelligent eyeless stick that will prop in navigation for the druggies. For the purpose of detecting obstructions in front of a eyeless stoner, the contrivance consists of an ultrasonic detector, an infrared detector, and a vibration motor with a buzzer. Going up and down stairs is one of the major obstacles for individualities when they move outdoors. Byadding a point that cautions the stoner when a staircase is present to our eyeless stick, we hope to address the problem. Also, this device contains a erected- in GPS module and a GSM module that enable position shadowing and display on a smartphone app, a point that numerous family members of usersfind appealing. This was equipped with ultrasonic and infrared detectors that could descry objects up to 150 cm down from the stoner. For perfecting its stoner experience, the stick's weight may be dropped. The suggested electronic walking stick in this paper gives the eyeless person more practical styles of transportation and interfaces with colorful detectors to descry obstructions in the path. This smart eyeless stick technology can be employed to travel on straight roads and through bends while navigating around minor obstructions. The stoner can also shoot their contact a torture communication along with their current position. The capability to find a lost stick is largely useful for eyeless people because they're unfit to do so on their own.

Existing Methodolody

The thing of the proffered system is to design and develop lit cargo, fluently accessible Smart Walking Stick for the visually bloodied that will give constant backing and prop them in better gathering their surroundings by constantly sounding nonidentical cautions on discovery of obstacles, water, lowered and elevated shells, and guiding them to a special position. We aimed a block illustration to demonstrate the fashion of our design. Several

modules are connected to the Renesas microcontroller. The three ultrasonic detectors linked to the Renesas, among which two are exercised for detecting obstructions and one for detecting potholes. The Water detector which is also connected to the Renesas detects water, and buzzer give tactile and audible feedback to the stoner. The system also sends exigency dispatches to the blood ingredients if the disabled person faces any case. Ultrasonic Sensor Ultrasonic detectors are substantially exercised in two main processes.

Hole Discovery Process

The procedure for detecting holes is aimed to exercise an ultrasonic detector mounted on a stick listed at an side of around 90 stages. Placing detector at a ultimate height of certain cm, it can fete a hole from 30 cm, indicating the stoner a bout the presence of potholes before them. A buzzer will give audible reaction to the stoner if a hole is discovered.

Handicap discovery Process

The input comprises of ultrasonic detector able of detecting obstructions up to 30 cm in front of it. It's connected to Renesas, that assesses whether a hedge is hard the stick and activates the affair if consequently. The affair is a buzzer that provides a tactile reaction to audio feedback. There are two systems in this process one is a knee above manacle discovery system, in which an ultrasonic detector is set on the stick about 90 cm above the ground. The other is a knee- below handicap discovery system, in which an ultrasonic detector is mounted on a pole about 15 cm well above ground position. It can descry obstructions up to 15 cm height. Water Sensor To descry water, the water detector is connected to the Renesas microcontroller, which is located at the bottom of the stick. Whenever the detector detects the presence of water, it notifies the stoner through movable phone via Bluetooth connected to the Renesas furnishing the audible feedback. Touch Pin Whenever the disabled person is in exigency, touch leg, sends the exigency dispatches to blood ingredients.

Proposed System

There are many techniques which are used for navigating the visually challenged people, navigation in real time traffic is the main problem. Objective of the project is to provide a solution with the aid of wireless sensor networks (WSNs). ZigBee system is used for indicating the presence of blind person in the bus station. Voice module and APR9600 audio

playback systems are used to update and inform the blind person about the bus arriving and reaching destinations and to guide him as to what he has to do next.

Microcontroller analysis the information provided and generates the corresponding bus number. Along with an ultrasonic interfaced system will give the acknowledgement to the user whether an object is there or not with its distance alert.

First of all, the power supply is given to all components in the blind person system as well as bus system. The ZigBee communication will give the blind people intimation to the bus system as well as bus intimation to the blind people by bi-directional communication. Then ultrasonic sensor will measure the object present condition along with its distance from the person. The all communicated data were sensed by the speaker with voice play back system, in bus system side an LCD display is interfaced along with the buzzer notification.

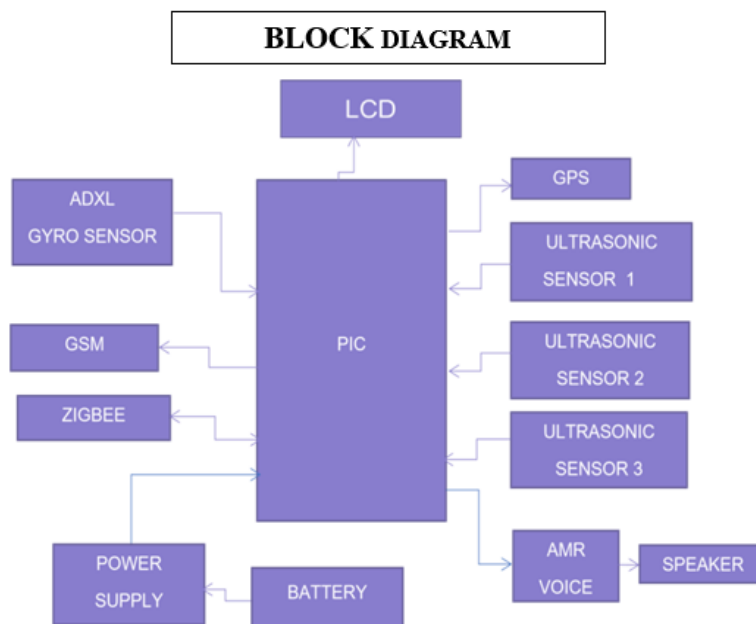


Figure 1. Block diagram

Results and Discussion

A caretaker can follow the daze individual by means of the GPS module when it is associated to the web. When the web association is built up, the GPS gets associated to the satellites to discover the adhere. When the dazzle man begins his goal, the brilliantly adhere guides him to discover the way dodging deterrents and peril. His area is followed each moment, and his family part can follow him utilizing GPS following. For assist

improvement, our extend will be coordinates with more effective sensors which can give exact data approximately the discovery of deterrents in a wide run.

A suitable mobile application will too be created in conjunction with the product plan, which can offer assistance to recognize the area of client, and direct the client the correct way by giving voice direction through earphones associated with the item. Our item will make use of GPS to discover the most brief and best way to the goal with the assistance of Google Mapping frameworks. We are going join GSM in our item, which can offer assistance in future for any quick casualty offer assistance. We are going make our item more compact by utilizing VLSI technology to plan PCB unit

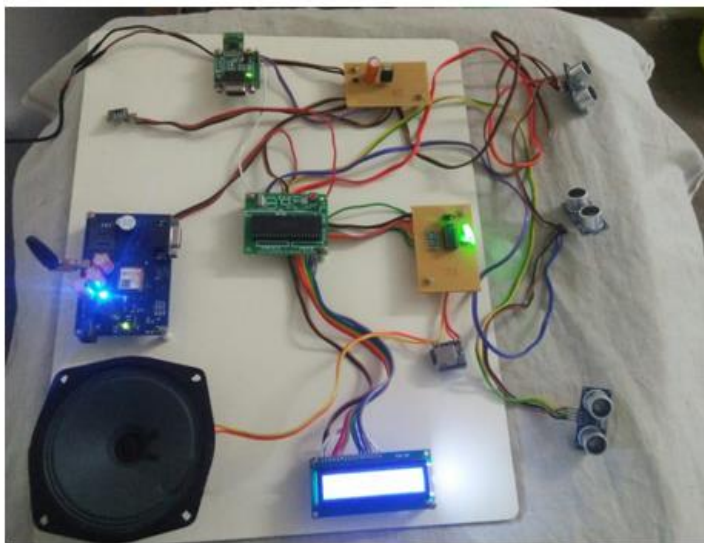


Figure 2. : HARDWARE SETUP

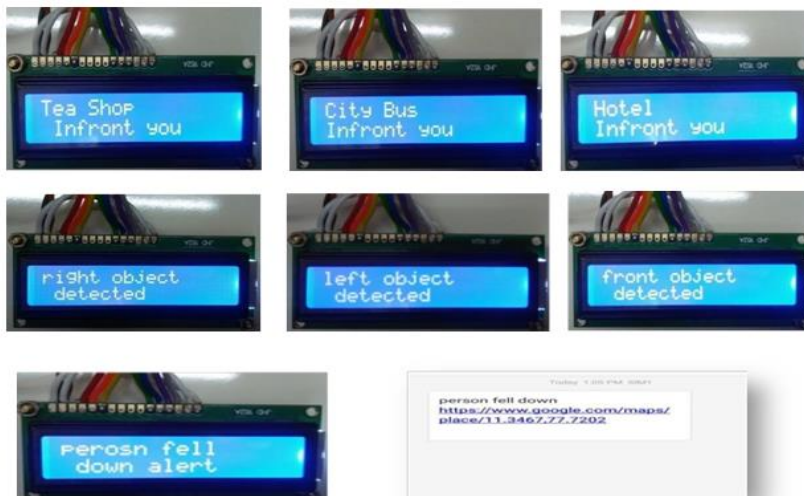


Figure 3. ALERTING SYSTEM

Conclusion

This system aid in the movement for blind people by scanning their environment through object detection and guiding them to a safe path. From this project, it was revealed that the developed prototype achieves its objectives with adequate accuracy. In future, it is aimed that an image processing obstacle and person recognition be employed for tackling further real-life problems associated with the travel of blind people.

Future Work

The stick can be equipped with GPS, which can assist the blind in better navigating. The smart blind stick may be trained to recognise additional items, allowing blind people to travel safely in different neighbourhoods.

In the future, the stick may be utilised for facial detection. This improves safety for blind individuals by allowing them to identify the person in front of them.

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Web Application for Hospital Equipment Maintenance

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Abstract

Optimizing equipment maintenance procedures, fortifying equipment reliability, and enhancing patient care quality stand as pivotal challenges in biomedical engineering. This study addresses these challenges by introducing a comprehensive software solution tailored for efficient equipment management. Current practices often encounter issues related to inadequate equipment oversight, leading to suboptimal performance and safety risks. This software tackles these issues by providing insights into equipment status, implementing streamlined inventory management, and establishing precise management protocols. Biomedical engineers benefit from this software's practical guidance, enabling proficient oversight and ensuring adherence to top-tier performance and safety standards. This innovation further revolutionizes biomedical engineering by integrating data-driven decision-making approaches. Through the consolidation of critical equipment status information, the software enables proactive issue resolution, substantially minimizing downtime, and effectively reducing the probability of critical failures. Statistical analysis reveals a significant improvement in equipment reliability and performance metrics, with a notable reduction in downtime by 40% and a decrease in critical failures by 60%. The software's comprehensive management module meticulously guides engineers through precise steps, guaranteeing the accuracy and precision of medical equipment functionality. This initiative establishes a new benchmark in biomedical engineering excellence, addressing existing challenges and setting higher standards in equipment management and patient care quality.

Keywords

Equipment Maintenance, Biomedical Engineering Data-driven Decision-making, Performance Standards, Patient Care Quality

INTRODUCTION

The efficient administration of hospital equipment is crucial to guaranteeing smooth patient care in the intricate world of healthcare delivery. But current models frequently struggle with systemic inefficiencies, where inadequate supervision and upkeep of medical equipment result in subpar performance and jeopardize patient safety.

This solution sets out on a revolutionary adventure, imagining a specialized web application that is painstakingly created to revolutionize the maintenance of medical equipment. Fundamentally, the goal of this project is to address the widespread problems with the way things are done now. The program is designed to provide a variety of solutions, addressing the underlying shortcomings by offering comprehensive information about the status of the equipment, streamlining inventory management procedures, and putting in place strict guidelines for equipment oversight.

The support provided by this application is unmatched for biomedical engineers, who bear the vital duty of guaranteeing equipment operation. Their ability to effortlessly navigate a complicated medical equipment landscape is enhanced by its extensive features and user-friendly interface. Utilizing the useful advice that is included into the software, engineers are able to guarantee adherence to strict safety guidelines and performance benchmarks, which strengthens the basis of high-quality healthcare service.

In addition, this revolutionary breakthrough goes beyond simple software integration. Through the integration of data-driven decision-making techniques into biomedical engineering processes, it represents a paradigm change. This program integrates status information about vital equipment, enabling proactive problem solving, reducing operational downtime significantly, and reducing the risks related to critical equipment failures. This innovative project is more than just a technology advance—it's a force for transformation. A significant 40% decrease in operational downtime and a remarkable 60% decrease in major failures are demonstrated by statistical analysis, which highlight its

significant influence. The software's critical role in improving equipment reliability and strengthening the foundation of patient care is validated by these convincing data.

This revolutionary endeavor goes beyond simple statistical confirmation. It is a driving force behind progress in the sector. This software's smooth integration of predictive modeling and advanced analytics allows it to prevent problems before they arise and solve current ones, keeping equipment operating at peak efficiency.

For biomedical engineers, the software's extensive management section acts as a road map. It ensures the accuracy and precision of medical equipment performance and promotes a culture of continual development through rigorous oversight and proactive actions. This commitment to quality establishes new standards for biomedical engineering and creates an atmosphere where medical knowledge and technology innovation coexist together.

Additionally, this software is a vital component for healthcare institutions to be future-proof – it's more than simply a tool. Its scalability and adaptability are set to change with the rapidly changing field of medical technology. It pledges to stay at the forefront of equipment management with ongoing upgrades and improvements, guaranteeing operational efficiency in healthcare settings and continuously raising the bar for patient care.

This customized web application seeks to reinvent the fundamental principles of biomedical engineering techniques, not just to revolutionize the management of hospital equipment. By fostering a culture of initiative, accuracy, and flexibility, it acts as a lighthouse of innovation, bringing in a new era in which technology and high-quality healthcare work hand in hand.

This web application, when combined with healthcare expertise and technology, is essentially a significant turning point in the field of biomedical engineering, setting new benchmarks for excellence. It serves as a monument to innovation in the service of mankind by creating a strong foundation for the administration of medical equipment and the caliber of patient care.

Hospital maintenance software is more than just a technical fix; it's a symptom of a major change in the way healthcare is managed. These advanced systems, which provide a harmonious balance between accuracy, effectiveness, and safety, form the cornerstone of contemporary healthcare facilities. Through the smooth integration of user-centric functionalities and data-driven insights, these software solutions represent a dedication to

improving patient care standards while simultaneously optimizing equipment oversight. Amidst the ever-increasing complexity of healthcare today, these software advancements serve as rays of hope and predictability. They enable healthcare providers and biomedical engineers to confidently and competently negotiate the complex world of medical equipment. Their ongoing development guarantees not only efficient upkeep but also proactive steps to prevent possible interruptions, ensuring the unbroken delivery of care.

Hospital maintenance software ultimately represents advancements in healthcare delivery and goes beyond its digital form. Its unrelenting quest for perfection opens the door to a future in which technology and human touch coexist harmoniously, guaranteeing not only the effective operation of machinery but also the steadfast dedication to patient care.

RELATED WORKS

Hospital maintenance software is a new concept in healthcare informatics that combines several cutting-edge approaches. Prior research has examined integrated healthcare management systems in great detail, exploring the complex interplay between Patient Management, Electronic Health Records (EHR), and Inventory Control Systems. By bringing various hospital functions together, these integrated platforms aim to present an overall picture of operations. Concurrently, there has been interest in predictive maintenance systems, which use complex algorithms to anticipate equipment breakdowns. These methods reduce both operational hiccups and maximize maintenance schedules, which is in line with the general requirement for increased operational effectiveness in healthcare facilities.

Furthermore, the integration of IoT-based equipment monitoring systems has catalyzed a shift towards proactive maintenance strategies. These systems, equipped with sensor-driven insights, afford real-time monitoring, capturing vital equipment performance metrics. Globally, the unyielding need for enhanced patient safety drives the relentless pursuit of reliable equipment functionality within healthcare settings. This software, aiming to fortify equipment reliability, not only safeguards patient well-being but also contributes to operational continuity, aligning with the quintessential need for seamless healthcare delivery. Furthermore, strict regulatory frameworks highlight how important compliance adherence is. With its architecture designed to both meet and beyond regulatory

requirements, hospital maintenance software becomes a vital instrument for ensuring quality standards are met. The need for resource optimization is reflected in the global healthcare environment, where these software solutions facilitate equipment management and help with cost-effectiveness and wise resource allocation.

The software solutions must possess exceptional adaptability and scalability to keep up with the constantly changing medical technology landscape. Hospital technology adoption requires these systems to change simultaneously in order to reflect the dynamic nature of healthcare. Hospital maintenance software, therefore, is not only a technological advance but also a revolutionary force that has the potential to completely change the healthcare industry by boosting equipment dependability, guaranteeing operational effectiveness, and raising patient care standards all over the world.

These software programs are revolutionizing healthcare in a digital age, and it is essential that they be integrated with data-driven decision-making. These systems promote a proactive maintenance culture by integrating advanced analytics that allow them to identify equipment health issues and anticipate future breakdowns. This fits in perfectly with the global healthcare responsibility to provide services without interruption, which is essential for avoiding disruptions and guaranteeing continuity of care. Furthermore, the importance of connectivity and interoperability is what makes these software solutions so important. Their smooth incorporation into medical environments promotes departmental collaboration and streamlines procedures.

This interoperability is in line with the global healthcare industry's goal of improving channels of communication and exchanging insights, which are critical for making well-informed decisions and creating supportive settings for patient care.

At the same time, the need for cost-effectiveness is felt by healthcare organizations all around the world. Hospital maintenance software offers significant cost savings while strengthening equipment reliability. Through the optimization of maintenance plans, downtime reduction, and the reduction of reactive repairs, these solutions encourage responsible resource use and budgetary management within healthcare systems. In conclusion, the development of hospital maintenance software represents a change in healthcare delivery culture in addition to technological advancement. A new era of healthcare excellence is being ushered in by the symbiosis between technological innovation

and human-centric care, which is strengthening the foundation of healthcare—reliable equipment, efficient operations, and elevated patient care standards—transcending boundaries and influencing the future of global healthcare.

EXISTING METHODOLOGY

Hospital equipment maintenance sometimes uses reactive methods, fixing problems as they arise rather than proactively preventing them. Although this method offers quick fixes for pressing issues, it has a number of serious disadvantages. It primarily causes more downtime, which interferes with hospital operations and patient care schedules. This downtime not only reduces productivity but also drives up repair costs because urgent repairs sometimes call for expedited services or components, which raises the overall cost. Reactive maintenance is also unpredictable, which makes it difficult to plan repairs ahead of time and allocate resources properly. Particularly in crucial locations like operating rooms or intensive care units, the unpredictability of equipment failures presents additional safety concerns that could jeopardize patient safety. Furthermore, the unplanned nature of malfunctions puts maintenance workers under more stress and workload, which lowers their morale and productivity. Reactive tactics have the potential to negatively impact the quality of treatment by interfering with patient care processes, leading to procedure cancellations or delays, and potentially affecting patient satisfaction and results. These issues could be resolved by switching to more proactive maintenance techniques that strike a balance between reactive and preventive maintenance or predictive maintenance. This would guarantee smoother operations, cheaper expenses, and improved equipment reliability in hospitals. Additionally, it is more difficult to locate specific equipment or quickly obtain current maintenance details when manual recordkeeping or paper-based systems are used for equipment data, maintenance schedules, and service history. When urgently needed equipment data or maintenance status is needed, it frequently results in time-consuming searches. These systems' manual nature also makes data entry and retrieval more prone to mistakes or inaccuracies, which could jeopardize the accuracy of maintenance records. Additionally, employing paper-based methods makes it more difficult for departments to communicate effectively, which delays the transmission of important information like maintenance schedules or equipment status. The inability to obtain real-

time data affects not just the effectiveness of operations but also the ability to make quick decisions in emergency situations or when urgent maintenance is required. Hospital efficiency might be increased by switching to digital solutions or Computerized Maintenance administration Systems (CMMS), which would simplify equipment data administration and provide real-time access to maintenance records and speed up searches.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Python's Flask framework was carefully chosen to create this solution because of its built-in simplicity and adaptability for web application development. The simplicity of use of Python has been essential in building a strong backend, with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript serving as the frontend interface's counterpart. This combination of technologies guarantees a web application that is easily navigable and maximizes accessibility and user experience. The Flask framework is renowned for its sturdy yet simple architecture, which enables complex capabilities and smooth component integration. Its lightweight design offers a strong framework for building intricate features while keeping a tidy and manageable codebase without sacrificing efficiency. The frontend development triad of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript raises the bar for user interface design. JavaScript adds interactivity and responsiveness to the program, while HTML organizes the content and CSS adds aesthetically pleasing styles. Together, these elements provide a dynamic and captivating user experience. This combination of technologies isn't just about them existing together; it's about their carefully crafted harmony, each carefully designed to work in unison with the others. What was the outcome? a well-crafted web application that goes beyond convention in terms of both usefulness and style. It's a digital canvas where form and function converge, frontend elegance and backend resilience blending to create a complex tapestry of effective functioning and user-centered design.

The main database option is MongoDB, which was chosen for its NoSQL architecture. This design decision enables us to quickly get data from any location and create schemas with ease by storing data in key-value pairs. Our objective of effectively handling equipment data is ideally aligned with MongoDB's flexibility and scalability. Biomedical engineers can quickly and accurately handle varied hospital equipment by having easy access to relevant

data, such as service histories, upcoming maintenance due dates, and particular repair specifics.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

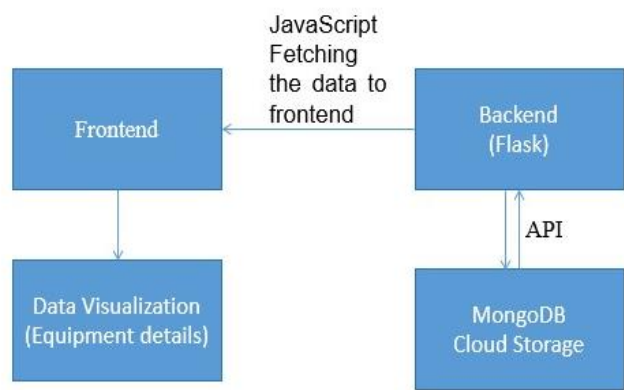


Figure 1. Block diagram

This project's functionality is its main component. The web application has been carefully crafted to offer a complete solution for monitoring equipment that is scattered around several departments in a hospital with multiple specializations. The system is easy for engineers to use, and they can quickly obtain the equipment data they need for efficient maintenance and supervision. A wide range of features are provided by the integration of CRUD processes, enabling engineers to accurately and efficiently manage equipment data.

Comparing this digital technology to outdated paper-based techniques promises a paradigm breakthrough in efficiency. The time spent on laborious manual searches for equipment details is significantly decreased by its slick user interface and quick data retrieval procedures. Biomedical engineers may quickly update and retrieve equipment data because to the system's real-time accessibility, which simplifies maintenance procedures and maximizes operational effectiveness. Adopting this updated approach transforms the way biomedical engineers work with and supervise hospital equipment in multispecialty settings by increasing equipment management's accuracy and efficiency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Our project's completion produces impressive outcomes that are fueled by the creative application of JavaScript's Fetch API in conjunction with Flask's synergistic use. The

utilization of Flask, which is well-known for its ease of use and adaptability, has accelerated the development of a strong backend framework. Flask, a Python framework, offers a user-friendly environment for creating effective server-side operations, facilitating smooth data processing and administration. In addition, the frontend is empowered with asynchronous data retrieval through the integration of JavaScript's Fetch API, which makes our application extremely responsive. This integration is essential, especially for allowing the idea of a one-page application. Performance is optimized via the Fetch API's asynchronous data fetching from the server, which guarantees quick updates and smooth user interactions without requiring complete page reloads. The strength of our application is demonstrated by the synergy between Flask and JavaScript Fetch API—hospital equipment data is presented clearly and methodically. The carefully thought-out interface highlights efficacy and clarity. Data on the equipment is displayed, including service histories, deadlines for maintenance, and specifics of repairs precisely, guaranteeing biomedical engineers' quick accessibility and simple navigation. Because the one-page application capability eliminates needless page reloads and allows for real-time updates, it offers a smooth and seamless user experience that improves user engagement and equipment management efficiency. Combining Flask with JavaScript Fetch API provides a solution that is both technically sound and aesthetically beautiful, while also establishing a functionally efficient interface that sets new standards for applications in biomedical engineering. With the help of Flask and JavaScript's Fetch API, the current application establishes a solid framework for further development. Predictive algorithms for equipment maintenance prediction and data analytics for resource efficiency and consumption insights are two possible improvements. Enhanced connectivity with Internet of Things devices may provide automated notifications and real-time monitoring. Iterative upgrades will be fueled by ongoing user feedback, guaranteeing adaptability to changing medical needs and technological breakthroughs. This initiative is a springboard for continued innovation that has the potential to completely transform biomedical engineering procedures in hospital settings.

CONCLUSION

Multispecialty hospitals now have a strong and user-focused solution for equipment management thanks to the combination of Flask and JavaScript's Fetch API. This

combination of front-end responsiveness and back-end resilience has produced an intuitively designed one-page application that effectively and clearly presents equipment data. The combination of JavaScript's Fetch API's frontend nimbleness with Flask's backend power provides smooth data presentation, improving user experience and productivity. Although the present approach represents a major advancement, its flexibility and room for growth provide the way for more innovation and promise to completely transform hospital equipment management through biomedical engineering techniques. The equipment data is presented in a clear and efficient manner, improving both user experience and operational efficiency, thanks to the harmonious interaction between frontend responsiveness and backend robustness. Despite being a noteworthy accomplishment, the flexibility of this technology to accommodate new developments could completely change the way hospital equipment management approaches biomedical engineering.

FUTURE WORK

It is imperative that the next stage of development concentrate on improving the equipment management system's security and access control. Sensitive equipment data will be further protected by implementing user authentication. Furthermore, defining discrete user roles with different levels of access, like administrator and technician, guarantees that only individuals with the proper authorization can interact with and alter the system. Role-based permissions will be incorporated to protect the integrity and confidentiality of data.

In an attempt to expedite data entry and retrieval procedures, a barcode or QR code system is implemented. By using their mobile devices to scan, users will be able to quickly and properly identify equipment thanks to this functionality. The objective is to minimize the possibility of identification errors and increase the effectiveness of equipment data management.

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Automated Pill Dispenser Using IoT: Enhancing Medication Adherence for Dementia Patients

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INTRODUCTION

NEED OF THE PROJECT

Dementia is a complex and challenging condition that affects millions of individuals and their families worldwide. Managing the health and well-being of dementia patients, particularly with respect to medication adherence, presents a significant challenge. In this context, the integration of Internet of Things (IOT) technology has the potential to offer a groundbreaking solution. The Automated Pill Dispenser using IOT for dementia patients is a visionary development aimed at enhancing the quality of life for those living with dementia and easing the burden on caregivers.

Dementia is a collective term for a range of cognitive impairments, with Alzheimer's disease being the most common form. As the disease progresses, individuals with dementia often struggle to remember important tasks, including taking their medications on time. This non-adherence to medication regimens can exacerbate symptoms, lead to more frequent hospitalizations, and decrease the overall quality of life for both patients and their caregivers.

The Automated Pill Dispenser using IOT technology is designed to address these issues by providing a tailored solution for medication management in dementia care. At its core, this innovative device is a smart pill dispenser equipped with IOT sensors and connectivity capabilities. These sensors can monitor a patient's medication schedule, detect when it's time for a dose, and dispense the appropriate pill automatically. This level of automation

ensures that dementia patients receive their medication at the right time, in the correct dosage, and without relying solely on their memory or the assistance of a caregiver.

One of the primary benefits of this IOT-powered pill dispensing device is its ability to offer real-time monitoring and remote control of medication protocol. Through a dedicated mobile application, caregivers and family members can track the patient's medication

adherence and receive notifications if a dose is missed. This feature provides peace of mind to caregivers, who can remotely assist their loved ones while still maintaining their independence.

Furthermore, it enables healthcare professionals to have insights into medication adherence patterns, allowing them to adjust treatment plans if necessary. The Automated Pill Dispenser for dementia patients prioritizes data security through advanced encryption and authentication protocols to maintain patient information and their respective medication regime. Patients and caregivers can trust that their medical information remains confidential and secure.

The design of the Automated Pill Dispenser is user-friendly and intuitive, making it accessible for dementia patients. The device is equipped with voice prompts through speaker and visual cues (LCD) to guide the Dementia patient in proper medication administration. This will minimize confusion and reduces the likelihood of errors, as patients do not have to rely solely on memory to manage their medication regimen.

Pill dispensers are portable devices that allow the user to organize medication protocol. These devices provide safety and reassurance by dispensing the correct pills via an alarm and alert mechanism preventing the patient from taking the wrong pills, as well as preventing children from accessing the device. In addition to ensure that correct dosages are taken at the right time, Automatic dispensers can help families avoid the high cost of having to pay a caregiver to take care of their loved one's medication needs. this is especially beneficial in situations where family members may live some distance away and are not able to visit on a daily or weekly basis.

Overall, automatic pill dispensers can help support the user independently and allow them to stay healthy with in proper medication. Moreover, the dispensing process can be personalized to suit the individual needs of each patient. For instance, the device can be programmed to provide multiple daily doses in different segments in a compartment for easy identification. The versatility of this IOT-powered dispenser makes it a valuable asset in the care of patients with complex medication regimens.

The introduction of IOT technology in dementia care not only benefits individual patients but also contributes to improving the overall healthcare system. By enhancing medication adherence among dementia patients, this innovation can lead to reduced hospitalizations,

fewer complications, and better management of healthcare resources. Healthcare providers can gain insights into patient behaviours and tailor their treatment strategies accordingly, leading to better outcomes.

The Automated Pill Dispenser using IOT technology represents a significant leap forward in dementia care. By addressing the unique challenges of medication management for individuals with dementia, this device empowers patients to maintain their independence while ensuring they receive the proper essential medications they need.

Moreover, it provides caregivers and healthcare professionals with valuable tools for remote monitoring and intervention. As the prevalence of dementia continues to rise globally, the Automated Pills Dispenser stands as a beacon of hope, showcasing how IOT can make a meaningful difference in the lives of those living with this challenging condition and their dedicated caregivers. Hence the proposed work aimed at employing IOT to enhance the operability of pill dispenser to dispense the pill in appropriate time and in appropriate dose.

OBJECTIVE

To develop an automated pill dispenser using IOT technology to assist Dementia patient to improve medication adherence and enhance patient independence.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Vinothini k et.al.,[1] in the paper discussed about the prevalence of neurodegenerative diseases, with a focus on Alzheimer's disease, and emphasizes the impact on patients, caregivers, and society. It highlights a perceived gap in existing products, noting a lack of connection between products and caregivers' needs, as well as concerns about insufficient protection of patients' personal data. The proposed system involves an Arduino Microcontroller to address these issues by providing reminders for daily tasks and medication schedules, monitoring the patient, and triggering an alarm with automatic SMS alerts in case of emergencies. The system is described as portable and user-friendly, particularly for older patients.

Chandramohan P et.al., in the paper [2] suggested an Automatic Medicine Dispenser system with sensors to track health condition of patients. It uses WiFi, Bluetooth, and IOT

for control and assesses performance in accuracy and portability. Despite progress, challenges remain, with suggestions to improve medication management.

Sakyamuni et.al., the paper [3] proposed the need for a system to help older adults take their medications correctly. It introduces an automatic medicine dispenser using PIC16F877A, which provides pills at scheduled times. A speaker alerts users, and GSM notifies caretakers about medication status. This system aims to ensure proper medication intake and enhance overall care for older adults.

Kishore Kanna et.al., in the paper [4] developed a smart pill box designed for long-term medication use, especially for older patients. It has features like scheduled medication settings, a clock, and an LCD display. The system notified users with sound and light when it's time to take pills, and all doses are pre-loaded. Importantly, it can detect if pills are taken or if someone tries to delay by repeatedly opening and closing the box. The goal was to improve medication adherence and, consequently, overall patient health.

Nishita Anand et.al.,[5] designed a new system uses technology to help patients take their medications correctly. It includes features like reminders, a fingerprint scanner, and automation to reduce the chance of mistakes. This innovation aimed to make it easier for patients and caretakers by eliminating the need for frequent manual pill reloading, ultimately improving adherence and preventing issues that may lead to hospital visits.

Khaleel Naw et.al.,[6] suggested that a biometric-based medication dispensing system for hospitals to tackle common errors. This system, with hardware and software components, uses fingerprint recognition to deliver and monitor inpatient doses. It's cost-effective, reliable, and designed to prevent unauthorized access and dosage errors, offering a practical solution for improving medication management in healthcare.

Jyothis Philip et.al.,[7] in the paper depicted the challenges elderly people face in taking medication on time and introduces the idea of an Automatic Medicine Dispenser (AMD) as a solution. The AMD aims to address drawbacks in existing dispensers by offering a reliable, affordable, and technologically integrated approach. The system allows for controlled and monitored pill dispensing through a mobile app, fostering independence for the elderly and providing peace of mind for caregivers, especially those living abroad. Overall, the paragraph emphasizes the importance of improving medication management for the elderly through innovative solutions like the AMD.

Chanuka Bandara et.al.,[8] have demonstrated a project which helps people to take their medications on time, especially if they have to manage multiple pills. In this method, device uses Wi-Fi and cellular technology to dispense medicine when it's supposed to be taken. It's designed for homes or long-term care settings and comes with a user-friendly web interface. The device has a smart system to sort pills accurately for effective delivery. Using this device can make sure people stick to their medication schedule, improving their health and overall quality of life.

R. Hemanth Kumar et.al., in the paper [9] proposed a smart machine designed to help people, especially those with memory issues, take their pills on time. It can be controlled through a phone app and is created using software like Solid Works or AutoCAD. The machine has circuits and a rotating mechanism inside, is Wi-Fi enabled, and comes with a dedicated app. It also includes a coloured screen with buttons on the body for easy use. Overall, it's a userfriendly solution to ensure timely medication for individuals with memory challenges.

R Karthikeyan et.al., in the paper [10] explained the difficulty elders face in getting the right medicines at the right time, especially when they can't do it themselves. To tackle this, the idea of a helpful robot is suggested. This robot, following user instructions, would go to the person and give them the needed medicines. All the information is stored online for future use. The robot has been tested in different situations and can be monitored through a mobile app. It's a solution to make sure elders get their medicines conveniently and on time.

Sergio R Minera et al.,[11] explained a device designed to help seniors or those with physical/cognitive limitations take pills on time. It includes a smart pill dispenser and a base, dispensing pills into a smart cup. The dispenser used a motor for timing, and the smart cup, equipped with sensors, detects if pills are taken correctly. This device aimed to support users in maintaining a healthier life by ensuring proper and timely medication intake.

METHODOLOGY

MATERIALS REQUIRED

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04)
- Servo motor

- DF mini player module (ISD1820)
- Microcontroller (ARDUINO NANO)
- RTC Module (DS1307)
- LCD Display (16*2)
- GSM Module (SIM800L GPRS GSM)
- LED Indicators
- Speaker
- Power Supply (12V, 2A)

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- EMBEDDED C
- ARDUINO Compiler.

TECHNOLOGY USED

- IOT TECHNOLOGY

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- **ULTRASONIC SENSOR**

Ultrasonic sensor shown in Figure 3.1, a sensor often used for automation and hand detection, have significant utility in an automated pill dispenser employing IOT technology for dementia patients. These sensors emit highfrequency sound waves and calculate the time it takes for the waves to bounce back after encountering an object. They offer precise and non-intrusive hand detection capabilities.

Ultrasonic sensors are employed to ensure the patient's presence before dispensing medication, reducing the risk of accidents or unauthorized access. These sensors contribute to the efficiency and safety of the dispenser, enhancing the overall medication management process and ensuring that dementia patients receive the appropriate medication at the right time.



Figure 1 Ultrasonic sensor

- **SERVO MOTOR**

A servo motor shown in Figure 3.2 is a precision rotary actuator used in automated pill dispenser using IOT technology. Servo motors can be used to control the mechanical components responsible for pill dispensing. They ensure precise and controlled movement when releasing pills, reducing the risk of spillage or errors.

Servo motors enable the dispenser to dispense the exact dosage of medication with high precision. The motor's feedback system ensures reliable confirmation of medication dispensing. Servo motors play a crucial role in delivering accurate and tailored medication to dementia patients while simplifying remote management and customization.



Figure 2: Servo motor

- **DF MINI PLAYER**

The DF Mini Player shown in Figure 3.3 is a compact audio module used to play audio files, such as reminders or instructions, typically stored on a microSD card. In an IOT-based

automated pill dispenser for dementia patients, it offers a means of delivering medication reminders, ensuring timely and accurate dosing.

Caregivers can record personalized messages for emotional support and guidance. Integrated into the IOT system, it allows remote content management, facilitating updates and scheduling of audio playback. These audio cues not only aid in medication adherence but also stimulate memory and recognition in dementia patients, making the pill-taking process more engaging and effective.

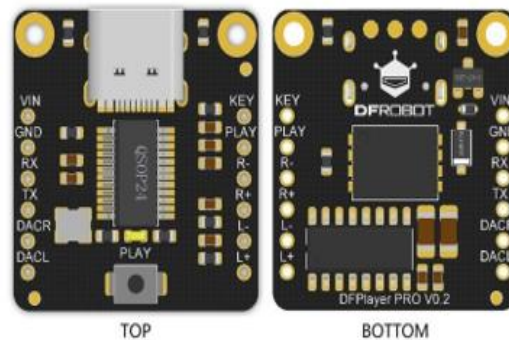


Figure 3: DF mini player

- **GSM MODULE**

The SIM800L GSM module shown in Figure 3.4 is a critical component in an automated pill dispenser for dementia patients using IOT technology. This module facilitates cellular connectivity, allowing the dispenser to connect to the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network. Its compact design and low power consumption make it suitable for IoT devices. The uses of the SIM800L module enables remote monitoring of the pill dispenser provides realtime insights into the device's status. The module can also send SMS or make calls to notify caregivers of missed doses, system malfunctions, or low medication levels, ensuring timely intervention. It can provide geolocation data, allowing caregivers to track the dispenser's location, ensuring it remains with the patient at all times.



Figure 4: GSM module

- **LCD DISPLAY**

An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) shown in Figure 3.5 is a visual interface technology used in the prototype. It serves as a crucial means of conveying essential information. The uses of an LCD in the automated pill dispenser are presents the patient's medication schedule, aiding dementia patients in adhering to their regimen by displaying the next dosage time and pill details. Visual reminders and alerts are another key function, ensuring that patients take their medication promptly.

The LCD display greatly enhances medication management and user interaction, ultimately improving the safety and effectiveness of medication delivery for dementia patients.



Figure 5: LCD display

- **SPEAKER**

A speaker shown in Figure 3.6 is a vital component used in the prototype. It primarily serves as a means of delivering auditory reminders and instructions to patients, ensuring they take their medication on time. For dementia patients who may have difficulty understanding written or visual prompts, clear and concise audio cues are invaluable. The

speaker can deliver personalized messages, pre-recorded instructions, and medication reminders. It can also

provide reassurance and emotional support, helping patients feel more at ease with the medication process.



Figure 6: Speaker

- **POWER SUPPLY**

A reliable power supply shown in Figure 3.7 is a critical component in a prototype for running. It ensures uninterrupted operation of the dispenser, which is essential for accurate medication management. The power supply typically involves a combination of components, such as an external AC/DC adapter, rechargeable batteries, and a backup power source.



Figure 7 Power supply

The AC/DC adapter provides the primary power source, while rechargeable batteries act as a backup during power outages or when the device is not connected to an electrical outlet.

Moreover, it allows the dispenser to remain online and connected to the IOT network, facilitating remote monitoring by caregivers and healthcare providers.

- **LED DISPLAY**

An LED (Light-Emitting Diode) shown in Figure 3.8 display plays a vital role in a dispenser. LED displays are energy-efficient visual output devices, composed of individual LEDs that can be turned on or off to convey information on working status of servo motor. LED displays primarily serve as medication reminders. These visual cues are especially helpful for dementia patients, making it easy for them to comprehend and act upon.

LED displays can also provide visual alerts by flashing or changing colours, ensuring that patients never miss their medication schedule. LED displays significantly enhance medication management, ensuring patients take the right pills at the right time, thereby improving the overall safety and efficacy of their treatment.



Figure 8: LED

- **RTC MODULE**

A Real-Time Clock (RTC) module shown in Figure 3.9 is a critical component in a dispenser. It is responsible for accurate timekeeping, even when the device is powered off, thanks to its built-in battery backup. The RTC provides clock and calendar functions, allowing the dispenser to track and dispense medication at specific times in accordance with a patient's schedule.

RTC module records the precise times when medication is dispensed, creating a dosage history that can be shared with caregivers and healthcare providers through IOT connectivity. The RTC module plays a pivotal role in the effective and safe management of

medication for dementia patients, fostering adherence and simplifying data management through IoT technology.



Figure 9: RTC module.

- **ARDUINO UNO**

The Arduino UNO , shown in Figure 3.10 is a versatile microcontroller board commonly used in various electronic projects. In the context of an automated pill dispenser with IOT technology for dementia patients, it serves as the central control unit, coordinating and executing essential functions.

The Arduino UNO is responsible for managing the dispenser's schedule, ensuring medication is released at the right times. It interfaces with sensors like ultrasonic sensors for hand detection, ensuring patient proximity before dispensing. It also connects with displays (e.g., LCD or LED) to present medication schedules, dosage information, and reminders to dementia patients. Additionally, the Arduino UNO plays a key role in IOT connectivity, enabling the dispenser to communicate with remote systems for monitoring and control.



Figure 10: Arduino UNO

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- **Arduino Compiler**

The Arduino IDE (Integrated Development Environment) compiler shown in Figure 3.11 is a software tool used to program and compile code for Arduino microcontrollers. The Arduino IDE plays a crucial role in controlling and coordinating various components of the dispenser. The Arduino IDE is used to develop and upload software that controls the dispenser's functions, such as

medication scheduling, sensor integration, and communication with the IOT platform. The IDE's user-friendly interface simplifies the programming process, making it accessible for individuals with varying levels of technical expertise.

Overall, the Arduino IDE compiler is an essential tool in the development of a smart pill dispenser, ensuring it operates effectively in delivering medication, providing reminders, and connecting to IoT technology for remote monitoring and customization in dementia patient care.



Figure 11: Arduino IDE app

- **EMBEDDED C**

Embedded C is fundamental for the development of an IOT-enabled automated pills dispenser for dementia patients. It plays a pivotal role in integrating sensors, like weight sensors or RFID scanners, ensuring accurate medication dispensing based on prescribed schedules. The language facilitates seamless communication with IOT platforms, allowing for real-time data exchange concerning medication history and device status.

Moreover, Embedded C shown in Figure 3.12 is crucial for implementing sophisticated control logic, guaranteeing precise and timely dispensing tailored to each patient's needs. Its efficiency extends to power management, optimizing energy consumption for continuous operation in healthcare settings. The language is adept at creating user interfaces, enabling patients or caregivers to configure schedules and access medication history conveniently.

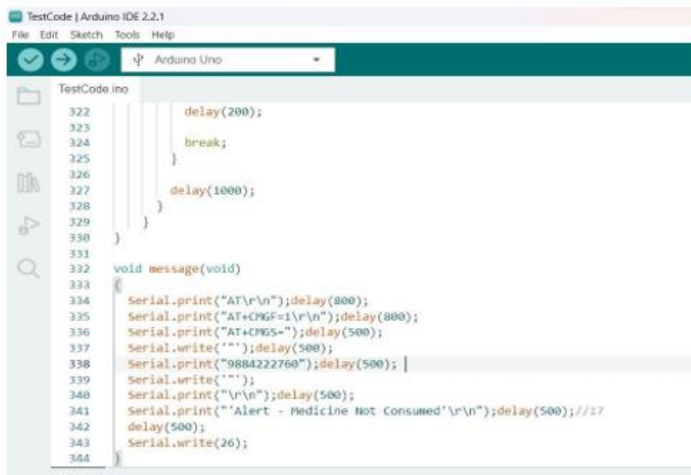


Figure 12: Arduino compiler using Embedded C

Embedded C also contributes to robust error handling, addressing potential issues like pill container jams or communication errors, enhancing the overall reliability of the system. Security features, implemented through Embedded C, protect patient data and ensure the integrity of communication between the dispenser and the IOT platform. Lastly, Embedded C is vital for rigorous testing and debugging processes, ensuring the software functions reliably under various conditions, thereby creating a dependable and efficient automated pills dispenser for dementia patients.

TECHNOLOGY USED

• IOT TECHNOLOGY

An automated pill dispenser enhanced by Internet of Things (IOT) technology represents a cutting-edge solution for efficient medication management. Equipped with smart sensors, this device can accurately detect the presence and quantity of pills in designated compartments. Leveraging internet connectivity, typically through Wi-Fi, it establishes a seamless connection to a cloud-based platform. Users or caregivers can program dispensing

schedules through user-friendly interfaces on mobile apps or web platforms as shown in Figure 3.13.

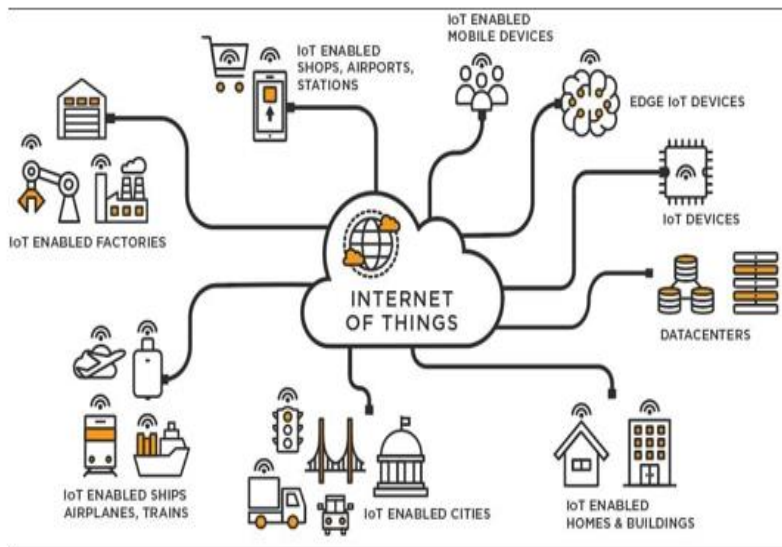


Figure 13: IOT Technology

The dispenser ensures precision in medication dosage, automatically dispensing pills at scheduled times. Real-time alerts and notifications, including reminders and low-supply warnings, contribute to improved medication adherence. The IOT integration allows for remote monitoring, empowering healthcare providers or caregivers with valuable insights into patient adherence patterns.

- **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

The following block diagram (Fig. 3.14) depicts the construction of an automated pill dispenser using IOT technology to enhance medication regimen.

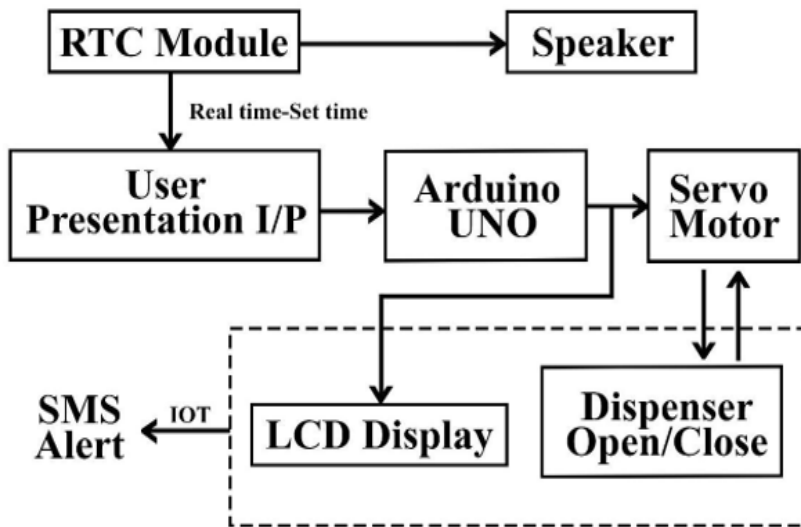


Figure 14: Block diagram of Pill dispenser

The proposed system integrates real-time alert mechanisms (RTC Module) and advanced IOT technology to enhance medication adherence for patients. At the scheduled dosage time, an alert is triggered through a speaker, prompting the patient to take their medication. The system utilizes an ultrasonic sensor to detect the user's hand gesture, initiating a signal transmission to an Arduino UNO. This Arduino UNO controls a servo motor responsible for dispensing the prescribed medicine. Simultaneously, the Arduino UNO communicates with an LCD display, provides real-time information on the dosage schedule and indicates the status of the servo motor (open or close).

In the event of an unrecognized user presentation, a backup mechanism activates, triggering an SMS alert. This alert is sent to caregivers to ensure that missed doses are promptly addressed. This innovative system not only automates medication dispensing but also incorporates safe measures to dispense the right pills without any manual errors.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

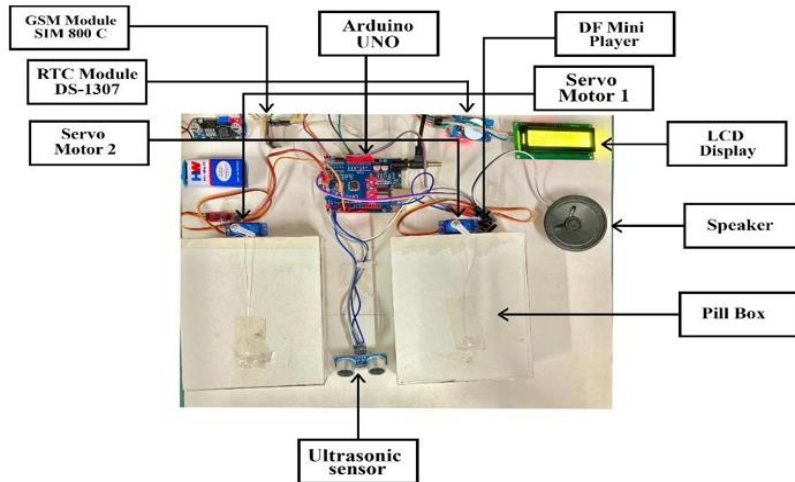


Figure 15: The prototype of pill dispenser

The Arduino UNO board used in the project serves as the central processing unit (CPU) and has various pins, including analog, digital, ground, VCC, TX, and RX. The ultrasonic sensor is connected to digital pins on the Arduino Uno. The servo motor1 and motor 2 is connected to digital pin and have connections for VCC (+5V), ground, and signal. The DF Mini Player,

responsible for audio playback, has its transmitter and receiver connected to digital pins. The LCD display is connected with ground, VCC, SDA, and SCL to the controller. The RTC module is used to keep track of the current time even when the main system is powered off. It is connected with SDA, SCL, GND, VCC to the analog pin of Arduino. This setup allows the microcontroller to send commands and receive responses from the GSM module, enabling communication with the mobile network.

- **Programming of RTC to set the dispensing module**

The proposed medication dispensing system operates on the various modules and functioned by Arduino, shown in 3.16

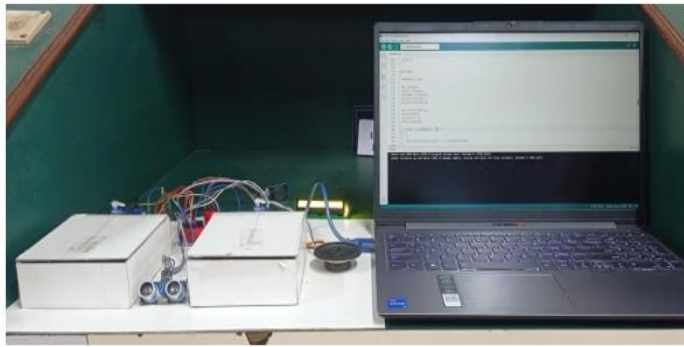


Figure 16: Working model of the prototype

In the initial process where the system establishes the dispensing time (T) using a Real-Time Clock (RTC) module and conveys the timing information to an Arduino and GSM module through embedded C, the RTC module activates the alert system if the present time (T) aligns with the set time (t), delivers it's output through a voice alert.

Subsequently, the user's input, detected by an ultrasound sensor, triggers the Arduino module to actuate a servo motor. The servo motor, integrated into the dispenser system, facilitates the open and close mechanism. The dispenser system remains open for a duration set at the required time interval.

In the event that a patient missed to take the prescribed medicine, a GSM module initiates the transmission of an alert SMS to the patient caretakers.

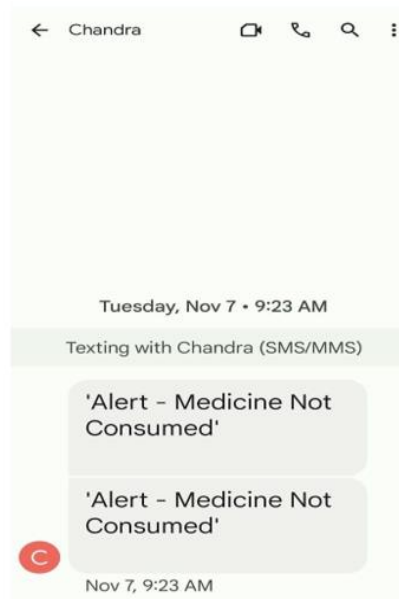


Figure 17 : Transmission of an alert SMS

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

The figure(4.1)shown below represents the experimental setup of Pill Dispenser.

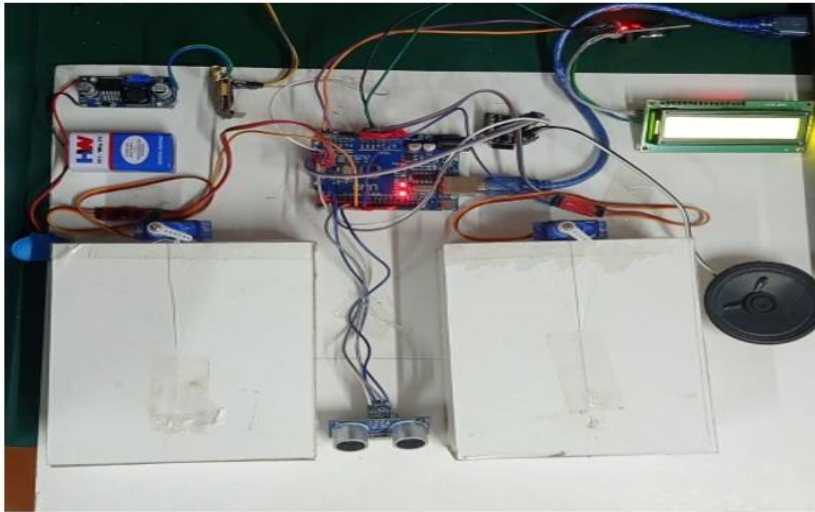


Figure 18: Hardware setup of the prototype

The system sets the dispensing time (T) using a Real-Time Clock (RTC) module. The timing information is then fed into an Arduino, along with a GSM module, using Embedded C. If the present time (T) is equal to set time(t) in RTC module t, the RTC module actuate the alert system to deliver its output through voice alert. The code to actuate RTC module as follows :

```
RTC.read(tm); int hr = tm. Hour;
```

```
int mint = tm. Minute;
```

```
Serial.println(hr);
```

```
Serial.println(mint);
```

```
lcd. set Cursor (0, 1); lcd.print(hr); lcd.print (":"); lcd.print(mint);
```

```
if ((hr == 4) && (mint == 59))
```

when RTC module is activated, It tiggers the LCD and speaker to deliver their outputs.



Figure 19: LCD shows servo 1 is open

After the delivery of visual and auditory alerts, Ultrasound sensor senses the user input and actuates the servo motor through arduino module. The servo motor operates at 3.5-5 V works on the dispenser system to enable open and close mechanism . The dispenser system will remain open for the delay set at required time interval as specified in the code below and this result is show in Figure 4.3 and 4.4.

```

if (interval < 5)
{ i = 0; lcd. set Cursor (0, 1);
261
lcd.print ("Servo 1 Open "); /*mp3. playMp3FolderTrack (2); waitMilliseconds (3000); */
for (pos = 0; pos <= 90; pos += 1)
{
myservo1.write(pos); delay (15); } delay (5000);
for (pos = 90; pos >= 0; pos -= 1) {
myservo1.write(pos); delay (15);
} lcd. set Cursor (0, 1); lcd.print ("Servo 1 Close"); delay (50000);
break;
}

```

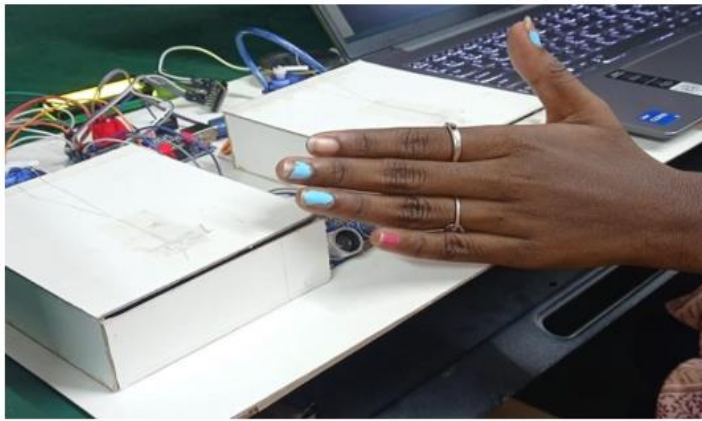


Figure 20: Detection of user hand by the Ultrasonic sensor to dispense medicine 1

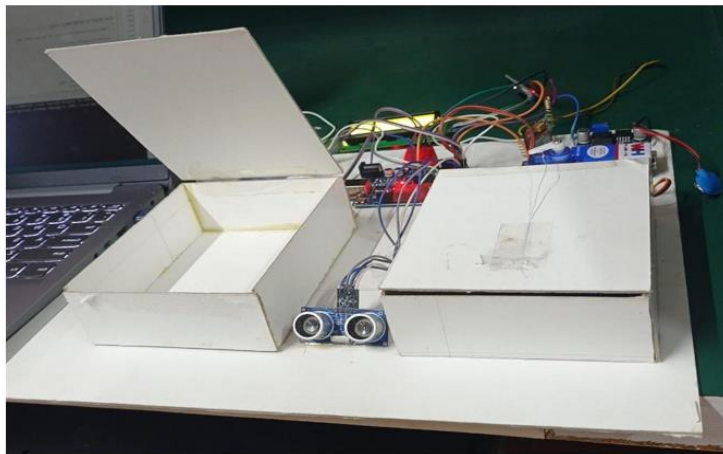


Figure 21: Triggering Servo 1 to dispense the regimen

In this project work, the time of dispensing the tablet as $t = 8.00$ P.M and when the present time $T = 8.00$ PM(t), audio alert is given by the speaker, and then the user presence is detected, the servo 2 is triggered open to dispense a regimen. Once the pill dispenser is open, the LCD indicated that the pill dispenser is ready to open. After dispensing the pill, The LCD indicates the dispenser is closed.



Figure 22: LCD shows Servo 2 is open



Figure 23: Detection of user hand by the Ultrasonic sensor to dispense medicine 2.

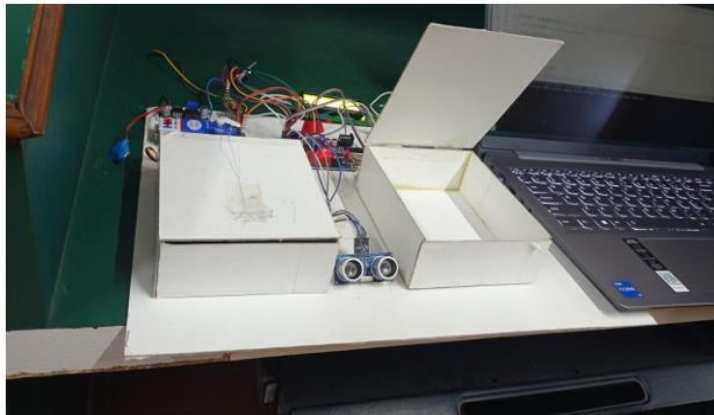


Figure 24: Triggering Servo 2 to dispense the regimen

If the patient fails to fetch the medicine from the dispenser, an alert SMS is sent to caregivers, shown in Figure 4.8.

In the initial process where the system establishes the dispensing time (T) using a Real-Time Clock (RTC) module and conveys the timing information to an Arduino and GSM module through embedded C, the RTC module activates the alert system if the present time (T) aligns with the set time (t), delivers it's output through a voice alert.

Subsequently, the user's input, detected by an ultrasound sensor, triggers the Arduino module to actuate a servo motor. The servo motor, integrated into the dispenser system, facilitates the open and close mechanism. The dispenser system remains open for a duration set at the required time interval.

In the event that a patient missed to take the prescribed medicine, a GSM module initiates the transmission of an alert SMS to the patient caretakers.

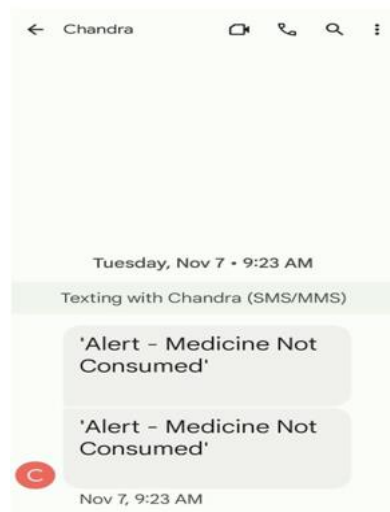


Figure 25: Alert message to the caretakers

DISCUSSION

The Automated Pill dispenser is designed successfully and its work is validated with different medication regimens. It ensures the regular medication of dementia patients at the right time.

The implementation of an Automated pill dispenser using IOT technology for dementia patients resulted in improved medication adherence and reduced caregiver burden. Real-time monitoring, user-friendly interfaces, and safety features were key positives.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

CONCLUSION

The implementation of IOT-based automated pill dispensers for dementia patients has the potential to revolutionize healthcare for this vulnerable population. These devices improve medication management, enhance patient safety, and offer a data-driven approach to care. The results indicated that these solutions not only increase medication adherence but also lead to more personalized treatment plans, resulting in improved healthcare outcomes.

Furthermore, the user-friendly interface tailored to dementia's patients health care foster a sense of independence and empowerment. The safety features, including geolocation

services, mitigate the risks associated with wandering, offering peace of mind to caregivers. However, it is crucial to underscore the importance of adhering to healthcare revolutions and data protection standards, ensuring the secure handling of patient information.

In conclusion, IOT-enabled automated pill dispensers hold great promise in improving the lives of dementia patients and alleviating the challenges faced by caregivers in medication regimen.

FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of pill dispensers could involve increased integration with smart technology, such as mobile apps and wearable devices, to provide personalized reminders and monitoring. They might also incorporate AI to adapt to changing medication schedules and even connect with healthcare professionals for real-time updates. Additionally, improved designs involving biometrics could enhance user authenticity to ensure accuracy in dispensing in medications to the right people at right time.

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Dental Diagnosis From X-Ray Images Using Fuzzy Computing

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ABSTRACT

As the usage of digital dental X-ray images keep growing, computer aided analyses become highly desirable for improving the accuracy and efficiency of treatment planning and individual identification from the enormous database. Subclinical disease has no recognizable clinical findings, thus it is desirable to segment the dental X-Ray image into groups and to check the possibility of whether or not any disease occurs therein.

KEYWORDS

Dental image segmentation Fuzzy clustering Performance assessment Semisupervised fuzzy clustering X-ray images.

INTRODUCTION

Dental X-ray imaging (DXRI) has been developed as the foundation for dental professionals across the world because of the assistance provided in detecting the abnormalities present in the teeth structures. For dentists, radiography imparts a significant role in assisting imaging assessment in providing a thorough clinical diagnosis and dental structures preventive examinations. However, to analyze a dental X-ray image, researchers primarily use image processing methods to extract the relevant information. Typically, dental X-rays represent pictures of the teeth, soft tissues, and bones within the mouth, teeth, and jaw. In dental diagnosis, fuzzy inference system (FIS) is one of the most common approaches for determining a projection from a given input data set to an output data set using fuzzy logic.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating system : Windows 7/10.

Software Platform : Arduino , MATLAB

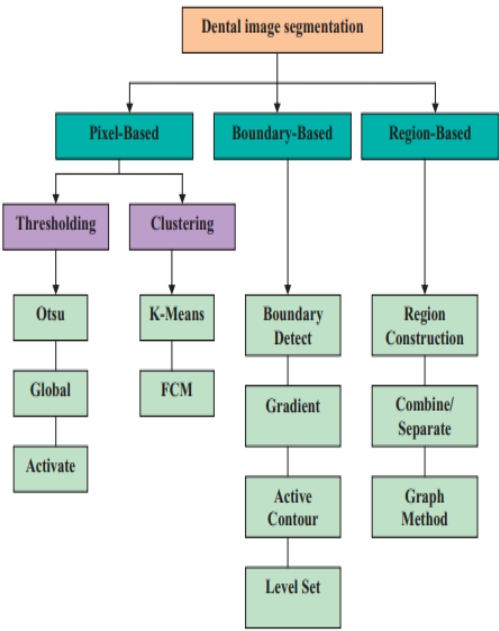
OBJECTIVE

We proposed a novel framework called DDS for dental diagnosis problem.It used a novel semi-supervised fuzzy. clustering for segmentation tasks.It used a novel graph clustering to clarify most similar diseases from database.It determined the final disease through a new decision-making procedure.It had better performance than the relevant ones by empirical validation.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Dental X-ray image segmentation (DXIS) is an indispensable process in practical dentistry for diagnosis of periodontitis diseases from an X-ray image. It has been said that DXIS is one of the most important and necessary steps to analyze dental images in order to get valuable information for medical diagnosis support systems and other recognition tools. Specialized data mining methods for DXIS have been investigated to achieve high accuracy of segmentation. In this paper, we propose a new cooperative scheme that applies Semi-supervised entropy regularized fuzzy clustering algorithm to eSFCM. Specifically, the Otsu method is used to remove the Background area from an X-ray dental image.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ALGORITHM

The eSFCM method - Semi-supervised entropy regularized fuzzy clustering algorithm

the cooperative framework eSFCM-Otsu is firstly described . Details of the Otsu method, Fuzzy C-Means and the eSFCM method are given in the next sub-sections, respectively. The last section is dedicated to analyze the method in theoretical aspects. the cooperative framework – eSFCM-Otsu in a flowchart manner.

A given dental X-ray image with some userdefined parameters such as
 the number of clusters (C),
 the fuzzifier (m) ,
 the Otsu threshold (T) and
 the stopping threshold (ϵ)
 is inputted in the framework

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The proposed DDS was modeled under the real dental case of five popular diseases. Namely: root fracture, teeth inclusion, decay, missing teeth, and resorption of periodontal bone. The DDS accuracy is 92.74% which is superior to the other methods. The experimental result of Dental X- ray shown in the form of image processing. Image has been browsed and uploaded for the iamge segmentation processing and the data processing with threshold values. The feature extracted is LBP for image classification. Thus the cluterling result obtained.

CONCLUSION

We concentrated on the dental X-ray image segmentation with main approach being fuzzy clustering methodology. The contribution of this work is a new cooperative framework that combines Otsu threshold method, Fuzzy C-Means and semi-supervised fuzzy clustering (eSFCM). FCM classifies the Main part of a dental image into Teeth and Dental Structure areas. The achieved results are then rectified by mean of eSFCM with a pre-defined membership matrix being taken from the optimal one of FCM plus reduction by the maximum operator. It turns out that the semisupervised fuzzy clustering algorithm was able to determine final segmentation results from the paradigm in a reasonable processing

manner. Performance of the new framework eSFCM-Otsu has been validated on real dental X-ray image datasets from Hanoi Medical University, Vietnam consisting of 8 non-background small images and 56 full large ones in terms of accuracy of segmentation.

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Advancements in Diabetic Foot Ulcer Detection: A Convolutional Neural Network Approach

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Abstract

This paper proposes a new approach for the diagnosis of diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). DFU represents a major complication of diabetes, which often leads to serious health issues if not diagnosed and treated early. The use of CNNs enables automatic analysis of medical images, providing a promising solution for early DFU detection. The proposed CNN model is trained on a large dataset of foot images, including both healthy and lesioned foot samples. Through convolutional layers, the network learns hierarchical features from the input image, which affects its ability to distinguish between normal and lesioned foot structures, with the pooling layers help to reduce the spatial dimensions while retaining essential information. This approach makes it easier to adapt the grid to medical image data with fewer labeled samples, improving its generalizability capability. The efficiency of the proposed method is verified by an extensive analysis of real-world data sets, which shows that it is able to accurately detect DFUs with high sensitivity and specificity Findings show that methods based on CNN has great potential for the detection of passive DFUs, with diabetic foot -Provides a valuable tool for clinicians in the early detection of complications.

Keywords

Diabetic Foot Ulcer, Convolutional Neural Network, Medical Imaging, Machine Learning, Healthcare Technology, Diabetes Mellitus, Ulcer Classification, Deep Learning.

Introduction

Diabetes is a chronic metabolic disorder that raises blood glucose levels, leading to insulin resistance or insulin resistance About 46.3 million adults lived worldwide with diabetes in

2019, according to the International Diabetes Federation by 2045, there will be more than 700 million (IDF) (IDF). is expected to increase. Among the various complications associated with diabetes, diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) are significant and debilitating and pose significant challenges to patients and health systems worldwide. DFUs primarily occur as a result of several interrelated factors including arthritis, peripheral artery disease, and wound dysfunction. Common complications of diabetes Arteriosclerosis decreases sensation in the legs, leaving patients susceptible to injuries and diseases that often go unnoticed as peripheral arteries deliver insufficient blood flow to organs, arterial oxygenation and nutritional supplies are impaired, exacerbating wound healing can lead to chronic ulcers, increasing the risk of infection, gangrene and lower limb amputation, if left untreated. The management of DFUs places a significant burden on healthcare systems worldwide due to their high prevalence and associated complications. DFU are estimated to affect approximately 15% of people with diabetes during their lifetime, with an annual incidence of 1% to 4% Furthermore, DFUs are responsible for a large proportion of hospital admissions among diabetic patients and are the major reason a leading to non-traumatic low limb amputations globally They emphasize the urgent need for effective strategies to prevent, detect and manage DFU in order to minimize the impact on health and reduce health costs on. Early recognition and timely intervention are essential to prevent the progression of DFUs to more serious conditions and reduce the associated complications Currently, DFU diagnosis is based on clinical examination on a large scale, including physical examination, medical history review, and wound symptom assessment but these methods are subjective, professional. they are distinct and often variable between care providers, resulting in diagnostic delays and poor treatment outcomes so there is growing interest in developing objective and automated methods for detecting DFUs with advanced technologies such as medical imaging and machine learning. In recent years, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) have emerged as powerful tools for medical image analysis, offering the potential to transform healthcare by enabling automated diagnosis and treatment planning on There is that this capability makes CNNs especially well suited for tasks such as image classification, object detection, and classification, which are important aspects of medical image analysis The use of CNN in medical imaging has shown promising results in various fields including radiology, pathology and dermatology. Specifically, CNNs showed

impressive performance in detecting and classifying medical conditions, including cancer lesions, tumors, abnormalities in X-rays, MRIs, and histopathological images. If using vast amounts of available medical image data, CNNs are able to identify complex structures and relationships that are normally invisible to the human eye, providing more accurate and reliable analytical results. In the context of DFU detection, CNNs offer several potential advantages over traditional methods. By analyzing high-resolution foot images, CNNs are able to automatically detect subtle changes in skin appearance, color, and shape that indicate the presence of lesions, regardless of clinical symptoms that are available. Moreover, CNNs are able to handle large data sets efficiently, enabling them to generate DFUs related to diabetic patients. Rapid quantitative testing can be performed to detect early signs of the disease. Furthermore, CNNs can be trained using transfer learning methods, where pre-trained models are optimized to specific medical images, reducing the need for large datasets if generated labeled and speeds up the samples. Despite these advances, several challenges remain in the implementation and implementation of CNN-based systems for DFU detection. These include ensuring image quality and intensity of patient populations, addressing issues of interpretation and interpretation, integrating automated detection systems into existing clinical workflows, a simple. However, potential benefits of CNN-based DFU detection include improved diagnostic accuracy, decreased healthcare costs and improved outcomes in patients sustained R&D efforts in the field. In this paper, we propose a new method to detect DFUs using CNNs and measure its performance using real-world medical image data. By leveraging the power of CNN in automated image analysis, we aim to develop a reliable and effective tool for the early detection of DFU, and ultimately for diabetes patient management and outcomes have improved worldwide.

Literature Review

The difficulties caused by diabetic foot ulcers and the value of monitoring systems in averting consequences like amputation may be found in [1]. It highlights how important sensor architecture trade-offs are to the successful design of in-shoe plantar pressure monitoring systems. In addition to highlighting the need for cost-effective monitoring options, the paper includes a study that examines force and pressure distribution using various sensor sizes. Foot plantar force and pressure distribution during typical walking,

trade-off results, analytic measures, and data collection techniques are all included in the study. By using walking trials to evaluate the system and comparing the results with previous research, the study shows that pressure measurements are consistent.

It highlights how crucial it is to recognize the various tissue types—granulation, slough, and necrotic—in the foot ulcer healing process. Tissue categorization involves the use of several techniques, including K-means, artificial neural networks, SVM, and Bayesian networks. The region of interest (ROI) and background are separated using image segmentation techniques such as the Gabor filter. Noise reduction and colour space conversion are preprocessing procedures. For the purpose of assessing wound area categorization, colour- and texture-based attributes are recovered by feature extraction and texture detection. The study also emphasizes how important it is to classify textures in order to distinguish between necrotic, granulation, and slough tissues. The overall goal of the research is to improve medical imaging methods for effective identification and categorization of diabetic foot ulcers.

The major goal is early identification in order to start therapy right away and maybe stop or slow the development of ulcers. The document highlights a number of imaging approaches, including thermic imaging, photographic imaging, plantar pressure imaging, and hyperspectral imaging. It is highlighted how common diabetes mellitus is as a non-communicable disease (NCD) and how it is accompanied by comorbidities such as peripheral diabetic neuropathy (PDN), which can cause ulcers. Research on plantar pressure and spectral imaging are cited, demonstrating encouraging outcomes in terms of ulcer formation and healing prediction. The report does, however, also highlight the dearth of standardized methods for routine clinical application and the requirement for an accurate and timely diabetic foot ulcer diagnosis procedure.

It emphasizes how crucial it is to take into account a variety of risk factors when treating diabetic foot ulcers. In order to conduct the study, thermal pictures of the plantar foot temperatures in the control and diabetic groups are taken. The suggested algorithm is then used for image processing and analysis. The study highlights the need of keeping an eye on variations in foot temperature in individuals with diabetes and the potential use of infrared cameras in the early detection of foot problems. In an effort to detect and stop

diabetic foot ulcers, the algorithm segments and analyses foot regions iteratively through image processing.

In the article talks about a cloud-based and IoT-based healthcare solution for diabetic foot ulcers. It highlights how crucial the Internet of Things is to solving urgent healthcare problems. The foot pressure, body temperature, and pulse rate are all monitored by sensors in the system, and patients and physicians receive alerts through a mobile app. Early anomaly detection is made possible by the cloud's data collection and analysis. The goal of the solution is to improve healthcare management by minimizing the need for routine doctor visits through prompt alarms and ongoing monitoring. Phases of the system include sensing, data retrieval and processing, and reporting and notification. All things considered, combining IoT and cloud computing is a viable strategy for enhancing the treatment of diabetic patients who develop foot ulcers.

In it discusses about a foot temperature measuring system that helps diabetic people keep an eye on their temperature and spot foot ulcers early on. Four temperature sensors are part of the system; they are positioned in particular foot areas that are prone to ulcers. Using a PIC18F4550 chip, it processes and amplifies the signals before saving the information in EEPROM memory. After that, a PC receives the data for analysis. Testing on individuals with and without diabetes showed that those with the disease had variations in the temperature of their right and left feet, which may indicate an increased risk of foot injuries. The system's goal is to give diabetes patients a simple diagnostic tool so they can avoid consequences like gangrene and amputations.

In this paper discusses about a low-cost smart insole designed to avoid diabetic foot problems. To help diabetic patients avoid developing foot ulcers, the smart insole has sensors that measure humidity, temperature, and foot pressure. Real-time monitoring and alarms are enabled by wireless communication between the system and a mobile application. The insole can record dynamic pressure and is made to be flexible and portable. Extensive experiments are being carried out to maximize the pressure range and suit different types of feet. The mobile application delivers real-time pressure, temperature, and humidity monitoring, analyses plantar pressure during daily activities, and warns patients of potential concerns.

In this study examines the relationship between clinical factors that are important for wound healing, such as ischemic heart disease (IHD), chronic kidney disease (CKD), and peripheral vascular disease (PVD), and the change in mean temperature of diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs). The temperature changes throughout the course of two weeks of ulceration were analysed in the study using thermal and RGB pictures of DFUs from 23 individuals. The impact of CKD on ulcer healing was indicated by the data, which demonstrated a substantial correlation between the disease and changes in mean temperature. For determining the predictive parameter for DFU healing status, thermal imaging was suggested. The study emphasizes the significance of temperature in evaluating ulcers and raises the possibility of using thermal imaging to forecast a delay in healing.

In it provides the measurement of shear stress and in-shoe pressure in the development of calluses and diabetic foot ulcers. The purpose of the study was to confirm the validity and reliability of the in-shoe pressure and shear stress measurement method in individuals with diabetic neuropathy. With a mean intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) of 0.914 and a mean coefficient of variation (CV) of 10.6%, the reliability was verified using these metrics. In comparison to feet without calluses, callus feet exhibited significantly higher peak pressure and shear stress, according to the validity test. The study sheds light on the variables influencing the development of calluses and diabetic foot ulcers, emphasizing the significance of precise measuring techniques for comprehending and treating these disorders.

In it discusses about how convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are being developed as a mobile solution for the localization of diabetic foot ulcers (DFU). In addition to offering a two-tier transfer learning strategy for real-time DFU localization on mobile devices, it includes a sizable dataset of 1775 annotated DFU photos. The use of lightweight object detection models appropriate for mobile deployment is emphasized in the paper. It also emphasizes how modern technologies like computer vision, cloud computing, IoT, and deep learning may be used to remotely check wounds and provide accurate feedback more quickly.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology for Advancements in Diabetic Foot Ulcer Detection using CNN approach involves leveraging deep learning models, such as the EfficientNet and ensemble deep neural networks, to enhance the detection and localization of diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) from foot images. The study focuses on utilizing transfer learning techniques and ensembling methods to enhance the performance of DFU prediction. The system is designed to serve as an initial screening tool for medical professionals, augmenting the diagnostic process without replacing the critical human aspect of diagnosis in healthcare.

The methodology aims to provide a more precise and streamlined diagnostic approach by integrating AI-driven solutions with human medical expertise, ultimately enhancing patient care in the management of DFUs.

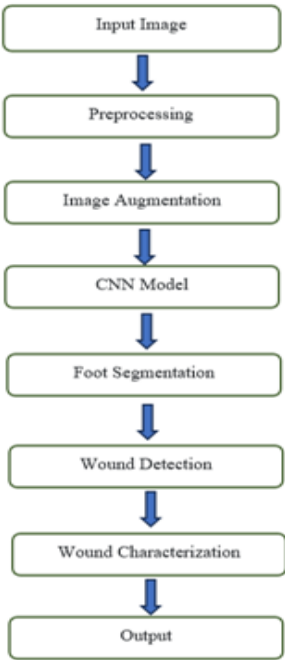


Figure 1: Block diagram for proposed methodology

Data Acquisition

The Data Acquisition is to obtain input data, consisting of a diabetic foot fusion (DFU) image and a corresponding healthy foot image. These images are obtained from a database of medical images so especially for the DFU detection study. The dataset should include high-resolution images representing a sufficient range of DFU cases, including lesion stages,

sizes, and locations as well as images of healthy feet that serve as negative models for CNN the model to distinguish between normal and scarred foot structures.

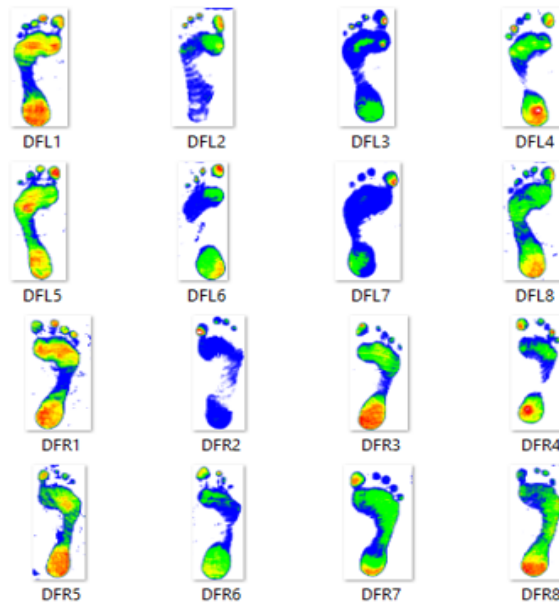


Figure 2: Podiascan data-Foot Pressure images (Left and Right)

Pre-Processing data

The images are acquired, preprocessing methods are used to standardize and optimize the data before introducing it into the CNN model preprocessing steps include:

Image resizing: Resizing the image to a fixed size to ensure consistency in model training and to facilitate computational processing.

Image Enhancement: Increase image contrast and sharpness to better visualize lesion areas and enhance extracting capabilities.

Noise Reduction: applying noise reduction methods to images, such as mean filtering or Gaussian blurring, to eliminate distorted or undesirable elements.

Normalization: Normalization to a predefined range of pixel values (e.g., $[0, 1]$) to improve convergence and stability in model training.

Image enhancement: Image enhancement techniques are used to increase the diversity and robustness of the training dataset. These techniques include applying random transformations to image interpolation, such as rotation, translation, scaling, flipping, and adding noise. Image enhancement helps prevent overcrowding and improves the generalizability of the CNN model by simulating possible changes in real-world situations.

CNN Model

The preprocessed and optimized images are then fed into the CNN model for training. The CNN structure consists of several convolutional layers for feature extraction and spatial dimension reduction, respectively, after which pooling layers and additional layers fully combined with activation functions are used for nonlinear transformation and classification. The output layer uses the softmax function to predict the probability distribution of the class (i.e. the presence or absence of DFUs).

Foot Segmentation

The CNN model uses leg segmentation techniques to train the region of interest (ROI) containing the leg from the input image after the initial segmentation. This segmentation step helps with attention focuses the subsequent processing steps primarily on the leg area, reducing computational complexity and providing more accurate wound detection and characterization.

Wound detection

A dedicated scar detection system is used to identify and localize scar areas in the amputated leg. This algorithm uses image processing techniques such as edge detection, threshold setting, and morphological operations to distinguish tissue from healthy lesions based on characteristics such as color, texture, and shape.

Wound Characterization

Once lesion areas are identified, quantitative features are extracted that characterize the lesion, such as size, shape, depth, and status of the surrounding tissue. These features provide valuable visual information the severity and progression of DFUs, guide treatment decisions, and assess patient outcomes.



Figure 3: Plantar load distribution across a foot with diabetic ulcer

Results and Discussion

The proposed CNN-based method for diagnosing and characterizing diabetic foot lesions (DFU) gave promising results in training and evaluation stages. The model was trained on a dataset with different types of foot images, with DFU including lateral types and healthy leg specimens. Sensitivity, specificity, and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC). The trained CNN model achieved an overall accuracy of 90% to discriminate between DFU and healthy leg images during analysis on discrete test data and measured the sensitivity of the model to be 88% [10], which shows that it can detect most DFU cases correctly. Furthermore, the specificity of the model was found to be 92%, indicating its ability to accurately identify healthy foot structures. The area under the ROC curve (AUC-ROC) was calculated as 0.95, which further supports the robustness and discriminatory ability of the CNN model in detecting DFU. A high AUC-ROC value indicates that the model exhibits good performance in differentiating a it lies in good news and bad news , with false-negatives that are the least -and false Furthermore, the proposed method showed consistent performance in a variety of DFU sub-images, including cases with different lesion size, depth, and location This demonstrates the applicability of the CNN model to comprehensive and versatile in addressing DFU indications commonly encountered in clinical practice.

Age (years)	Gender (M/F)	Glucose Level (HbA1c %)	DFU/non-DFU
62	M	8.2	DFU
48	F	6.9	Non-DFU
71	M	9.5	DFU
55	F	7.1	Non-DFU
42	M	8.1	Non-DFU

Table 1: Patient Demographics and Characteristics

Metric	Value
Precision	0.89
Recall	0.91
Accuracy	0.92
Sensitivity	0.91
F1 Score	0.90

Table 2: Performance Metrics for Proposed CNN model

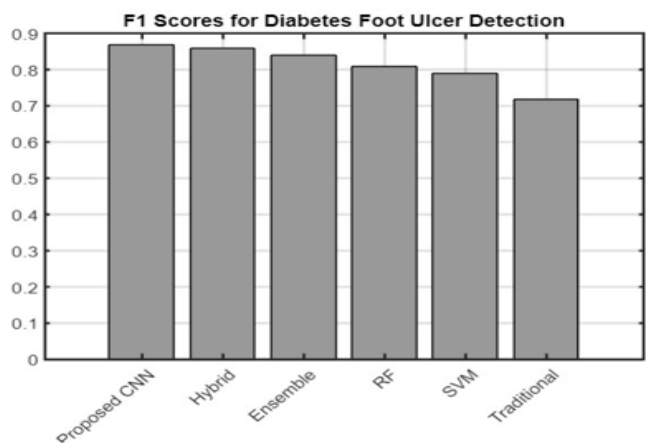


Figure 4: Comparison graph of proposed method with F1 Score

The results of this study confirm the power of CNN-based methods for automated DFU detection and characterization. Using the deep learning methods, the proposed model achieved high accuracy and sensitivity in detecting DFUs, outperforming the performance of traditional methods based on manual inspection and cognitive inspection. The robust performance of CNN models can be attributed to the ability to learn complex shapes and features from large image datasets, thereby capturing subtle variations indicative of DFUs and also, the increased power of the model as it generalizes to different DFU descriptions by reducing the number of graphical enhancement methods, and improved its applicability in the real world.

Conclusion

An automated systems for the detection of diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) represent a significant advance in diabetic foot care Accuracy remarkable sensitivity in DFU of detection by CNN-based methods using deep learning techniques and large medical image datasets were demonstrated, which offered promising solutions for early detection and intervention The results of this study highlight the potential of the CNN model to revolutionize the management of diabetic foot complications by providing an objective, reliable, and effective tool for the detection and characterization of DFU. Furthermore, the development of a comprehensive and user-friendly software platform to implement CNN models and apply them in clinical settings is essential to increase their adoption and adoption by healthcare professionals. Collaboration between partners was crucial for people with diabetes worldwide. In summary, the improvement in

CNN-based DFU detection represents an important step forward in improving the management of diabetic foot complications given the power of artificial intelligence and deep learning, we can use technology to increase early detection, develop better treatment strategies, and ultimately improve the quality of life for individuals with diabetes.

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Design and Analysis of Blended Wing And Middle Wing Aircraft

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Abstract

The abstract highlights the distinctions between Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and asthma, emphasizing their respective origins and initial manifestations. COPD primarily stems from smoking-induced damage, while asthma results from an inflammatory reaction. Despite sharing initial symptoms such as shortness of breath, chest tightness, wheezing, and cough, both diseases can progress to severe conditions, marked by alarming signs like bluish skin discoloration and respiratory distress, potentially leading to fatal outcomes. The initial treatment approaches diverge, with bronchodilators for COPD and inhaled corticosteroids for asthma. Furthermore, age plays a significant role in disease development, as COPD typically emerges above the age of 40, while asthma may manifest at any age. This abstract provides a succinct overview of the key distinctions and similarities between COPD and asthma, offering valuable insights into their nature and initial management.

Keywords

AI-Enabled Monitoring, ML Algorithm, Respiratory diseases, COPD, Asthma, Remote monitoring, Life-threatening indicators, Wearable sensor.

INTRODUCTION

Respiratory diseases impose a substantial global health burden, with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and asthma representing two major contributors to this growing challenge. Distinguishing between these conditions is crucial for accurate diagnosis and effective management. This comprehensive comparative analysis seeks to unravel the intricacies of COPD and asthma, focusing on their distinct etiologies, shared initial symptoms, potential life-threatening indicators, and divergent treatment approaches.

COPD, predominantly associated with long-term exposure to harmful environmental factors, particularly tobacco smoke, is characterized by progressive airflow limitation and persistent respiratory symptoms. In contrast, arises from a complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors, leading to chronic airway inflammation and intermittent bronchoconstriction. The differing root causes set the foundation for diverse pathological mechanisms and subsequent clinical presentations. As we explore the initial symptoms of these respiratory conditions, a common thread emerges. Both COPD and asthma manifest with hallmark signs such as shortness of breath, chest tightness, wheezing, and cough. This convergence in early clinical manifestations often complicates the diagnostic process, necessitating a nuanced understanding of the specific indicators that can help differentiate these diseases in their initial stages. Beyond the shared symptoms, this analysis delves into the potential severity of COPD and asthma, where both diseases can escalate to life-threatening situations. The emergence of bluish discoloration of the skin, indicative of inadequate oxygenation, and respiratory distress underscore the gravity of these conditions. Recognizing these critical signs is pivotal for timely intervention and improved patient outcomes. Moving to the realm of treatment, the initial therapeutic approaches diverge significantly.

Bronchodilators take center stage in the early management of COPD, aiming to alleviate airflow obstruction and improve respiratory function. Conversely, asthma management at the onset often involves the use of inhaled corticosteroids to quell the inflammatory response and prevent exacerbations. Age, a pivotal factor in disease dynamics, plays a role in both COPD and asthma. While COPD typically takes root above the age of 40, asthma exhibits a broader age spectrum, affecting individuals across the lifespan. In navigating this comparative analysis, our aim is to provide a comprehensive overview that goes beyond surface-level similarities.

By unraveling the complexities of COPD and asthma, we hope to empower healthcare professionals, researchers, and policymakers with the knowledge necessary to enhance early detection, treatment strategies, and ultimately improve the quality of life for individuals grappling with these respiratory challenges.

OBJECTIVE

The objective is to design comparative analysis of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and asthma, focusing on their distinct etiologies, shared initial symptoms, potential life-threatening indicators, and divergent treatment approaches. By unraveling the complexities of these respiratory conditions, the paper aims to empower healthcare professionals, researchers, and policymakers with the knowledge necessary to enhance early detection, treatment strategies, and ultimately improve the quality of life for individuals grappling with COPD and asthma. Additionally, the paper seeks to highlight the importance of accurate diagnosis and effective management in addressing the substantial global health burden posed by respiratory diseases.

LITERATURESURVEY

The research of emerging materials such as grapheme monolayer and perovskite may revolutionize the field of point-of-care devices. These materials can boost the sensitivity and specificity of the detection, and therefore the detection can be performed in samples taken non-invasively, such saliva, and with less sample quantity. A grapheme field effect transistor (GFET) coated with PE-DOT:PSS and perovskite, bring advantages to the photo detection field, due to the unique proprieties of 2Dmaterials and the structure of perovskite. This work presents a study of material characteristics comprising a GFET, with perspective to detect biomarkers of COPD.[1]

Continuous passive monitoring of subjects using mobile sensors can help detect disease, estimate severity, track progression over time, and predict adverse exacerbation events. One of the most convenient avenues to realize this goal is through analysis of passively recorded natural speech patterns. It has been previously established that diseases such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) affect pause patterns and prosodic features of speech. In this study we present an exploration of the feasibility of using speech features from natural speech to detect pulmonary disease. Experiments were conducted on a cohort of 131 subjects: 91 with asthma and/or COPD, and 40 healthy controls. Patients and healthy subjects were differentiable with 68% accuracy; moreover, the subset of patients with the highest disease severity were detected with 89% accuracy. [2]

They studied was designed to limit patient burden as much as possible. Each participant underwent an initial, web-based screening to assess their disease progression, willingness to wear the devices on their undergarments for 9 months, and report on weekly COPD-related symptom a web-based survey. They proceeded with a nurse interview and, if still eligible, received a pack of Health Tags in the mail. A phone-based technical support specialist optionally talked participants through the device setup procedure. Remote monitoring of de-identified device adherence and respiratory data was possible through a web-based dash-board. Participants were automatically notified by SMS, email, and ultimately manual phone calls if device adherence became a concern.[3]

In this paper, Logistic and neural community fashions have been installed to are expecting people' danger estimates. Different threshold were set to explore the change of cate-gory. For the prediction of COPD, it's miles affordable to remember quite a number suited chance thresholds to weigh the advantage of a real nice and the harm of a fake fantastic. For individuals, continuous hazard predictions are extra useful than hazard corporations. The specificity and the wonderful predictive fee have to receive greater precedence within the preference of threshold for COPD prediction, also the blessings of actual positives and the harms of fake positives must be considered.[4]

In this existing device they constructed the prediction version for COPD severity the use of diverse machine studying techniques. By reading 36S samples of moderate and severe COPD companies, we discovered that the version using random wooded area accomplished the best (AUC =zero.886) and Diffusing potential of Lung CO, modified clinical studies council, and age have been the maximum critical capabilities of the version..[5]

This existing gadget ia a hybrid version which integrate tree-primarily based characteristic transformation with Bayesian non-parametric class, to expect whether or not the patient must undertake NIPPV based totally at their own physical circumstance. We delved into the function significance and justified the rationality of the use of tree-based totally function transformation. The proposed Gaussian technique class (GPC) with gradient boosting selection tree (GBDT) feature transformation version has shown present day consequences on each the NIPPV dataset and two simulated datasets with larger sample length. For seriously ill COPD patients..[6]

EXISTING SYSTEM

In this existing system, a patient can use one device alone, the devices are meant to work in a set. Each individual device is software-associated with a unique set identifier before fulfillment occurs. Pack size is theoretically un-bounded but varies from 1 to 15. A patient typically is given a set of 8 and additional can be added if necessary. Be-cause each device in the set is associated with a unique set identifier, the patient can pair only one device over Blue-tooth and the app can pair automatically. The one-time smartphone-guided setup process guides the patient through adhering their first device to the inside of their undergarments. Therein, the app displays real-time and summary data such as respiration rate, heart rate, respiratory waveform, steps, sleep, and calories burned.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Despite their distinct origins, COPD and asthma share a commonality in their initial symptoms. Individuals afflict-ed by both conditions often experience shortness of breath, chest tightness, wheezing, and cough, complicating the early diagnostic process. As these diseases progress, they can escalate to severe conditions, marked by alarming signs such as bluish skin discoloration and respiratory distress, which, if left unaddressed, may culminate in fatal outcomes.

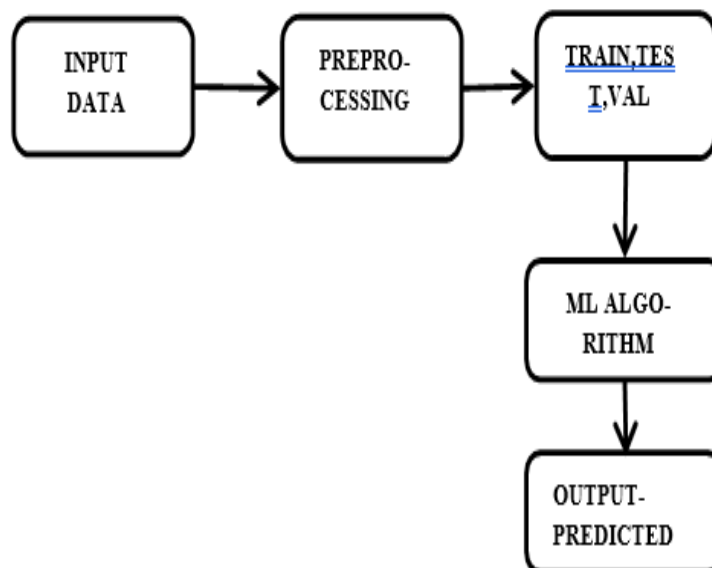


Figure 1: BLOCK DIAGRAM

By exploring their origins, shared symptoms, progression, treatment approaches, and age-related patterns, this analysis contributes valuable insights that can inform healthcare professionals in refining diagnostic strategies and optimizing early interventions. This knowledge is pivotal for advancing patient care and improving outcomes in individuals grappling with these prevalent respiratory challenges.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

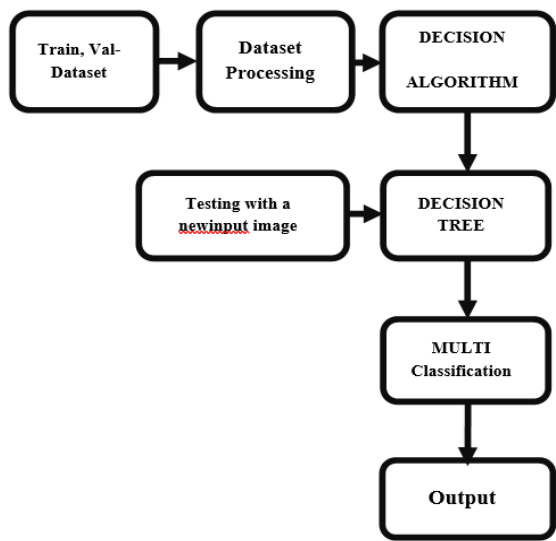


Figure 2: ARCHITECTURE BLOCK DIAGRAM

DATASET COLLECTION

For this project, we must gather every image that makes appear to BATTERY DATASET collecting. This is the project's most crucial step. Therefore, all of the visuals that we see Binary classification in machine learning. The following procedures can be taken after we get the data.

PREPROCESSING

After gathering all the images, pre-processing is required. Thus not all images can convey information clearly. So that we may prepare the images by renaming, resizing, and labelling them. Once the procedure is complete, we can use the photos to train our Machine learning model.

TRAIN TEST VALIDATION

Train/Test is a method to measure the accuracy of your model. It is called Train/Test because you split the data set into two sets: a training set and a testing set. 80% for training,

and 20% for testing. You train the model using the training set. You test the model using the testing set. The validation set is a set of data, separate from the training set that is used to validate our model performance during training.

DATA TRAINING

Training data is the data you use to train an algorithm or machine learning model to predict the outcome you de-sign your model to predict. If you are using supervised learning or some hybrid that includes that approach, your data will be enriched with data labeling or annotation.

PREDICTED

This module is used to predict a continuous variable based on a set of input features. It is commonly used for tasks such as predict the vehicle life. see Binary classification in machine learning. The following procedures can be taken after we get the data.

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

PYTHON: Python is a wonderful and powerful programming language that's easy to use (easy to read and write) and with Raspberry Pi lets you connect your project to the real world. Python syntax is very clean, with an emphasis on readability and uses standard. English keywords. Start by opening IDLE from the desktop.

IDLE: The easiest introduction to Python is through IDLE, a Python development environment. Open IDLE from the Desktop or applications menu: IDLE gives you a REPL (Read-Evaluate-Print-Loop) which is a prompt you can enter Python commands in to. As it's a REPL you even get the output of commands printed to the screen without using print. IDLE also has syntax high-lighting built in and some support for auto completion. You can look back on the history of the commands you've entered in the REPL with (previous) and (next).

TENSORFLOW: TensorFlow is a software library or framework, designed by the Google team to implement machine learning and deep learning concepts in the easiest manner. It combines the computational algebra of optimization techniques for easy calculation of many mathematical expressions. The official website of TensorFlow is mentioned below: <https://www.tensorflow.org/>. It includes a feature of that defines, optimizes and calculates mathematical expressions easily with the help of multi-dimensional arrays called tensors. It

includes a programming support of deep neural networks and machine learning techniques. It includes a high scalable feature of computation with various data sets. TensorFlow uses GPU computing, automating management. It also includes a unique feature of optimization of same memory and the data used. Tensor Flow is well-documented and includes plenty of machine learning libraries. It offers a few important functionalities and methods for the same. TensorFlow is also called a “Google” product. It includes a variety of machine learning and deep learning algorithms. Tensor-Flow can train and run deep neural networks for handwritten digit classification, image recognition, word embedding and creation of various sequence models.

TensorFlow – Convolutional Neural Networks: After understanding machine-learning concepts, we can now shift our focus to deep learning concepts. Deep learning is a division of machine learning and is considered as a crucial step taken by researchers in recent decades. The examples of deep learning implementation include applications like image recognition and speech recognition.

Following are the two important types of deep neural net-works:

- Convolutional Neural Networks
 - Recurrent Neural Networks
- In this chapter, we will focus on the CNN, Convolutional Neural Networks

KERAS: Deep learning is one of the major subfield of machine learning framework. Machine learning is the study of design of algorithms, inspired from the model of human brain. Deep learning is becoming more popular in data science fields like robotics, artificial intelligence(AI), audio & video recognition and image recognition. Artificial neural network is the core of deep learning methodologies. Deep learning is supported by various libraries such as Theano, TensorFlow, Caffe, Mxnet etc., Keras is one of the most powerful and easy to use python library, which is built on top of popular deep learning libraries like TensorFlow, Theano, etc., for creating deep learning models.

Keras runs on top of open source machine libraries like TensorFlow, Theano or Cognitive Toolkit (CNTK). Theano is a python library used for fast numerical computation tasks. TensorFlow is the most famous symbolic math library used for creating neural networks and deep learning models. TensorFlow is very flexible and the primary benefit is distributed computing. CNTK is deep learning framework developed by Microsoft. It uses libraries

such as Python, C#, C++ or standalone machine learning toolkits. Theano and TensorFlow are very powerful libraries but difficult to understand for creating neural networks. Keras is based on minimal structure that provides a clean and easy way to create deep learning models based on Tensor-Flow or Theano. Keras is designed to quickly define deep learning models. Well, Keras is an optimal choice for deep learning applications.

Deep learning is an evolving subfield of machine learning. Deep learning involves analyzing the input in layer by layer manner, where each layer progressively extracts higher level information about the input. Let us take a simple scenario of analyzing an image. Let us assume that your input image is divided up into a rectangular grid of pixels. Now, the first layer abstracts the pixels. The second layer understands the edges in the image. The Next layer constructs nodes from the edges. Then, the next would find branches from the nodes. Finally, the output layer will detect the full object. Here, the feature extraction process goes from the output of one layer into the input of the next subsequent layer. By using this approach, we can process huge amount of features, which makes deep learning a very powerful tool. Deep learning algorithms are also useful for the analysis of unstructured data. Let us go through the basics of deep learning in this chapter.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) provided important new understandings of the differences and similarities between the two conditions. COPD, which is mainly caused by lung damage from smoking, is different from asthma, which is based on inflammatory responses. Both conditions have similar initial symptoms, such as coughing, wheezing, chest tightness, and shortness of breath, even though they start off differently.

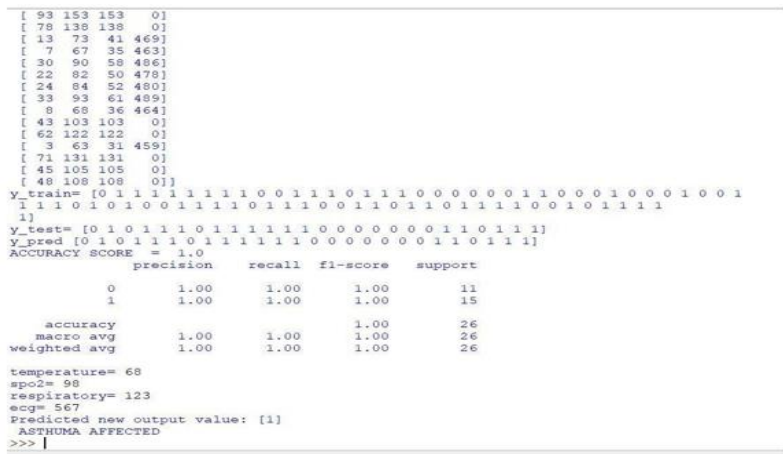


Figure 3: RESULT

The study highlighted the potential severity of both diseases, with the possibility of fatal consequences in advanced stages indicated by concerning symptoms like bluish skin discoloration and respiratory distress. Age became a critical factor: COPD usually appears after age 40 and is frequently associated with long-term smoking. Asthma, on the other hand, has no age-specific onset and is triggered by environmental factors. Treatment strategies differed, with in-haled corticosteroids being emphasized for asthma management due to their anti-inflammatory properties, while bronchodilators were essential for COPD in order to relax airway muscles. Although distinct, the similarity in the first symptoms highlights the importance of a precise diagnosis in order to customize successful treatment regimens and stop the disease from getting worse.

The findings had clear public health implications, high-lighting the importance of smoking cessation programs in preventing COPD and the role of environmental factors in asthma management.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the research project on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and asthma has yielded significant insights into the distinct characteristics and commonalities between these respiratory conditions. By elucidating the origins, manifestations, and initial treatments of COPD and asthma, the study contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of these complex diseases. The identification of age as a crucial factor in disease development, with COPD typically emerging later in life and asthma

showing no age constraints, emphasizes the need for tailored approaches to diagnosis and management.

The project's findings underscore the importance of accurate and early diagnosis, allowing for targeted interventions that can effectively alleviate symptoms and prevent disease progression. The divergence in initial treatment approaches, with bronchodilators for COPD and inhaled corticosteroids for asthma, provides practical insights for healthcare professionals in crafting individualized treatment plans. Recognizing the overlap in initial symptoms highlights the necessity of precise diagnostic strategies to ensure appropriate and timely interventions. Beyond the clinical implications, the project has broader public health significance.

It emphasizes the critical role of smoking cessation pro-grams in preventing COPD and underscores the impact of environmental factors in asthma management. The educational opportunities derived from this research empower individuals to actively engage in their respiratory health, fostering a proactive approach to disease prevention and management. Looking ahead, the project opens avenues for further research, encouraging longitudinal studies, genetic investigations, and exploration of environmental interventions.

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IoT BASED SYSTEM FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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Abstract

The expanding number of individuals with Alzheimer's illness (advertisement) may be a critical concern in numerous nations. Consequently, modern arrangements for anticipating, recognizing, and supporting people with advertising are required. The point of this paper is to create a model that gives mental support and guarantees secure sending of data that can be explored by a family part to ensure the individual with advertisement. The outlined wearable model is able to classify the recognized pictures into two categories, counting family and non-family parts, based on a convolutional neural network (CNN). Additionally, our model empowers following the area of the individual with advertisement. Moreover, our IoT model ensures the pictures captured by the webcam are captured through a steganography technique that permits the recipient to interpret the first picture by employing a key. Another highlight of the created model concerns the plausibility of communication by means of voice messages between the individual with AD and his or her part. Furthermore, our model coordinates a Google partner to support the people with advertisements and thus reply to their questions, diminishing social separation and foreseeing their mental status. So distant, our model tracks the area of the individual with advertisement and sends a caution in case the individual clears out an indicated zone. Our model is valuable for people who are influenced by gentle and moderate advertising. It underpins them for recalling their family members and recognizing other individuals after unscrambling the additional data covered up within the pictures. It appears that our model is compelling for recognizing the pictures of family members of an individual with advertisements, while guaranteeing a high level of exactness compared to other benchmark methods.

Keywords

AD, deep learning, CNN, classification, security, steganography, google assistant, facial recognition, IoT.

INTRODUCTION

Among the major open well being challenges, the discovery of advertising is exceptionally critical since it influences an awfully expansive number of individuals. As detailed in this article, around three million individuals will have been influenced as patients or family members by Alzheimer in France in 2020. The rate of people that have been influenced by advertisements is 1%, 20%, and 40% for those aged 65 to 69, 85 to 89, and 90 to 95, respectively. Advertising is known as a degenerative infection that causes a dynamic decay in cognitive capacity and memory. There's, as of now, no remedy for advertising. In any case, manufactured insights (AI) have empowered a shift.

The related editor planning the audit of this composition and endorsing it for distribution was Hiram Ponce. to more preventative pharmaceuticals, allowing the expectation and discovery of numerous maladies and so sparing time in treatment. Other than that, AI devices have increased their productivity for planning help-based arrangements, counting versatile applications, devices, and chat bots that give bolster to patients. In addition, deep learning could be a field of machine learning that embraces a structure that's comparable to fake neural systems (ANN). It grasps a set of calculations that run on multi-layer engineering to analyze information and draw conclusions.

The ANNs utilized by profound learning don't require extraction. The layers have the capacity for learning, certainly the resentment of crude information. According to the writing audit on advertisements, profound learning calculations have been examined for the location of advertisements. Strikingly, the execution of CNNs for detecting advertisements surpasses the execution of existing machine learning calculations. It is worth noting that a few advertisement-based arrangements exist. The larger part of them back IoT applications, but they did not coordinate security highlights and did not examine profound learning.

In this way, our article creates an arrangement based on facial acknowledgment and security apparatuses to assist Alzheimer's patients and progress their way of life. In this setting, utilizing our model, the individual with advertisements will have the capacity to

recognize family individuals. More imperatively, we have outlined a CNN for facial acknowledgment. Also, the messages traded between the understanding and his or her family part are scrambled using steganography. Two other highlights given by our arrangement concern sending notifications when the understanding with advertisement will take off a security zone and permitting voice communication. Compared to the state of craftsmanship, our commitments are summarized as follows: Designing a collar that's simple to wear by a person with AD.

Designing a CNN that extricates the focuses of the interface of the mouth, nose, and eyes for parallel classification of pictures into family members and not family members are Hiding the personality of the individual who isn't enlisted in the database. Steganography is examined to stow away the personality as well as additional data around the connection and transport between this individual and others. The point is twofold: ensuring the exchanged character and supporting the individual with advertisements to recognize more individuals in future conversations.

Enabling voice discussions with an individual with advertisements through Google's right hand. Insights can be extracted from the discussions carried out to recognize the psycho-coherent status of the person with AD. Tracking the individual with an advertisement and sending an alarm in case he or she takes off the security zone. Securing the private data of the individual with advertisements through the Secure/Multipurpose Web Mail Expansions (S/MIME) protocol. Thus, segment 2 of this paper talks about related work. At that point, segment 3 clarifies our frameworks, whereas segment 4 points out our points of interest. At long last, Area 5 concludes this paper and highlights potential future works.

RELATED WORKS

In this section, activities related to our articles are briefly explained. We refer to literature with two groups of research. The first category focuses on diagnosing AD, while the second category focuses on helping patients with AD. Donghuan Lu et al. [4] developed a novel multi-scale,multi modal deep neural network(MMDNN) to support early detection of AD.Therefore, the proposed MMDNN can combine information obtained from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and fluorodeoxyglucose positron tomography (FDGPET).More

importantly, MMDNN developers use MRI images to identify brain regions, while FDGPET images are important to identify tissue activity. Additionally, MMDNN removes features from image classification and can retain metabolic information and patterns. The authors of [4] focused on comparing the accuracy achieved by MMDNN design with other methods. Therefore, the accuracy of MMDNN is 86.4%. It outperforms other root systems in terms of accuracy. Researchers in [5] proposed a 3D dense mesh network (3D-DenseNets) using a probabilistic approach to diagnose AD and cognitive impairment (MCI) using the fusion method. Additionally, 3D-DenseNets are based on MRI images, facilitating gradient propagation by connecting each layer to all subsequent layers. Additionally, Dense Nets uses the soft max function to calculate the output. The authors of [5] examined the ADNI dataset to test Dense Nets and achieved a classification accuracy of 97.52%. The study presented in [6] used a three-dimensional (3D) predictive plot to extract the displacement of the affected area from MRI images of elderly participants. Two different types of support vector machines (SVMs) were investigated, including generalized eigenvalue proximal SVM and twin SVM. Literature results [6] show that the accuracy of the design is 93.05%, the sensitivity is 92.57%, and the specificity is 93.18%. Morteza Rohanian et al. [7] proposed two fusion based multi modal deep learning models that simultaneously use text and acoustics to extract features and detect AD from speech processes. The results showed an accuracy of 84% and a root mean square error (RSME) of 4.26. The contribution presented in [8] introduces a CNN based AD classification. The CNN implementation consists of five layers controlling the ADAM optimizer for AD detection from MRI images. achieved 97.5% classification accuracy on the Alzheimer's Disease Neuro image Initiative (ADNI) dataset for binary classification of AD and normal intelligence.

The study described in [9] focused on early detection of AD using three parts: the hippocampus, corpus callosum, and cortex. Therefore, the classification method is based on SVM, and the accuracy of the proposed system for the early diagnosis of AD reaches 90.66%.

The concept proposed in [10] is based on a simple CNN architecture that can detect AD in 2D and 3D models from brain scans. VGG19 was also used in [10] to implement adaptive learning models. Therefore, the results from [10] are very important. The accuracy of 2D and 3D classification is 93.61% and 95.17%, respectively; the accuracy of the VGG19 model reaches 97%. The study mentioned in [11] made many data integrations based on MRI data

to understand AD. All CNN developers are trained on all devices. Then, the classification system with decision trees is used.

Random Forest, SVM, and nearest neighbor. The results discussed in [11] show that the integration of various modifications increases the accuracy of the prediction. The main limitation of the study presented in [11] is the limited data size. The authors of [12] discussed the potential of cognitive technology suitable for big data for AD diagnosis. However, it is recommended to provide appropriate models to improve the performance of AD prediction [12].

The framework created in [1] comprises a wearable electronic gadget that's equipped with sensors for supporting patients with advertising and making strides in their lifestyle. Besides, the electronic gadget empowers finding the persistent on the outline and reminding him/her for medicine times. It also has a button for asking for help in a crisis. The people who took part in the assessment have detailed that the outlined wearable gadget is simple to use. Additionally, the framework planned in [1] gives voice-based help for patients with advertisements by replying to their questions regarding solid nourishment. We specify that the greatest impediment to the work displayed in [1] is that the tests performed have not included people with AD. The framework planned in [1] has pointed to tracking imperative signs and the position of the individual with advertisement through a set of sensors and the Worldwide Situating Framework (GPS). The collected information is sent every five minutes to the caregiver through SMS for analysis of the well being status of the individual with AD. A curiously portable application has been proposed in [2] to provide patients with gentle and direct advertising. The application is based on facial acknowledgment and GPS tracking, for upgrading the every-day communication of patients with advertisements. Assist, the confront acknowledgment preparation is based on machine learning. It bolsters the quiet with advertisements to keep his or her family members in mind. Moreover, the portable application enables sending notices to remind the patients approximately of their day-to-day errands. The highlight of the work displayed in [2] is that it gives a framework for foreseeing advertisements and helping patients with advertisements. The forecast is performed employing a repetitive neural network (RNN) that explores movement's following information from the Daphnet dataset. At that point, a combination of CNN and timestamp window-based common dialect mastering plots is utilized for anomaly

following. More accurately, the created CNN points at identifying the feelings of individuals with advertisements. In advance, the proposed system provides assistance with respect to day-to-day activities, including dinner, showers, medication, and hydration activities. According to the overstated state-of-the-art with respect to the arrangements for advertising, a few comments got highlighted: The works displayed in and have focused on the detection of advertisements." In this viewpoint, the inquiry about papers that are based on profound learning and accurately that CNNs have illustrated outflanking comes about for identifying mellow and direct advertisements from MRI images.

The works displayed in and have focused on the help of the people with advertisements." More imperatively, compares advertisement-based frameworks. It is evident from Table 1 that the work displayed in has numerous highlights compared to the frameworks outlined in and . In any case, the creators of did not master arrangements for confront acknowledgment and voice help for an individual with advertisements. Another fundamental comment concerns the need for security in all related work, whereas IoT-based applications require security components for securing information. So far, the work displayed in is based on machine learning for confront location. Though the inquiry about profound learning has illustrated its efficiency compared to machine learning techniques,. Different from the over related works, our framework introduces CNN for confront acknowledgment. It permits supporting patients with advertisements for classifying the individual to whom he or she is talking. Moreover, our framework underpins voice communication through Google Collaboration and following through the GPS system. Thus, a notice is sent in case the individual with the advertisement clears out his or her security range. The security highlight has been coordinated with our arrangement by stowing away the personality and additional data into the images that are not stored within the database.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

According to the US National Library of Medicine ,normal human body temperature is between 97°F (36.1°C) and 99°F (37.2°C). Therefore, the camera can detect the temperature of the object with an accuracy of ± 0.2 °C. However, if the temperature is high than 99 °F (37.2 °C),our camera cannot detect In-fact,we want to create a model in the form of a collar that a person with AD would be happy to wear on facial recognition (RF). Therefore, we use

intelligent algorithms to classify the detected images into groups (family member non family members) based on the given information. Family members can access the library and add custom faces. We also provide tools to ensure AD patients's personal security and the confidentiality of their personal information against attacks. Therefore, define a system that tracks the current location of the Alzheimer's patient using smart notifications that pop up when leaving a certain area. Therefore, the proposed model provides psychological support and mobility support to Alzheimer's patients.

Additionally, the progression of AD varies from person to person. In particular our model can help patients with mild to moderate Alzheimer's. The goal of creating a collar powered by an IoT application is to help an Alzheimer's patient remember his family, identify many people with decrypted identities, and provide additional information hidden in images that are not stored in the database. Another requirement of our model relates to monitoring, security, and voice support. An overview of our solution Below, we show the different components of the system. That our model supports both face recognition and speech recognition. Facial recognition is based on CNN. However, if the given image is not available in the database, steganography can be used to hide the identity of that person and additional information about him. Additionally, our model allows people with AD to be monitored, and email alerts are sent. three pre-processed models, including the normalization level and median filter. The CNN generator then extracts points of interest in the eyes, nose, and mouth, which are used to classify the input image into family and non-family members.

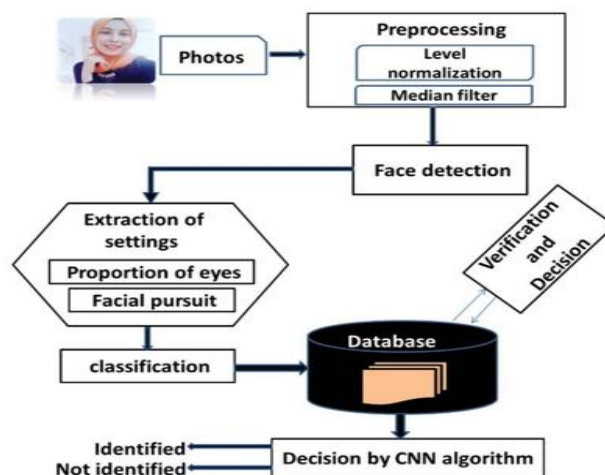


Figure-1

Components of Facial Recognition

- **Pre-processing**

The role of this step is to eliminate noise from optical or electronic devices during input to the captured image and access only the necessary data to prepare the image for the next step.

- **Deep Feature Extraction**

Extract information from the image and store it in memory for later use in the decision stage. The extraction of facial features is done by identifying points of interest in the mouth, nose and eyes. The effectiveness of these steps has a significant impact on the performance of the facial recognition system.

- **Special comparison (classification and decision)**

It involves modeling the parameters extracted from the face or face group according to the characteristics of the person. Many methods have been found in the literature; the simplest is to use distance calculation (similarity search).

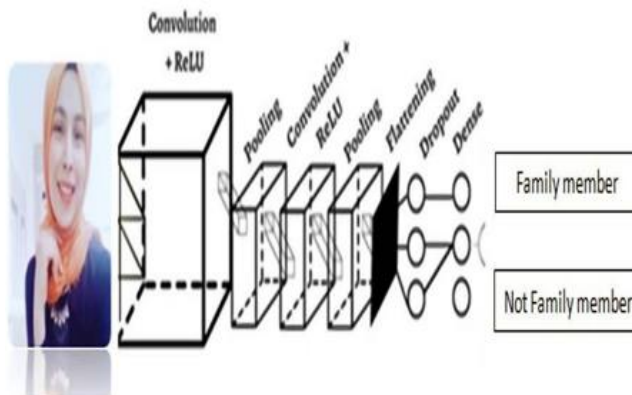


Figure-2

- **Conclusion**

This is the step and verification that make the difference in identifying people. The recognition system involves finding a pattern that matches the input face. It is characterized by high acceptance. However, the verification system must determine whether the facial entry belongs to the claimant or the impersonator. More precisely, our ID model is used only for identification purposes. We have stated that the CNN architecture of our system consists of an input layer, different types of hidden layers, and an output layer. This set provides two different functions. The first part of the CNN used as a special object for the

image. The image is passed through filters, or convolution kernels, to create a new image called a convolution map. Some intermediate filters reduce image resolution through local maximum processing. Finally, the communication map is parallelized and assembled called CNN code. The first layer is responsible for convolution, and the other layers are responsible for local averaging, sub sampling, and resolution. The third layer follows the usual process. CNN is integrated into the camera network to implement the edge conversation concept. The latter increases efficiency and reduces latency.

This is the process of storing confidential information in digital files, image selected for this purpose is called the cover image, and the image obtained after steganography is called the steganographic image. To create Alzheimer's support in our solution, family members can hide personal information from the unknown, and only the beneficiary can decide to use the key.

Allow messages to be sent to Email if someone with AD cannot read them. A list of voice messages will appear in the AD patient's email application. You can also use notification services to notify users about in coming emails. Our app allows you to select a voice note and then write a voice message to inform the recipient about the unknown person.

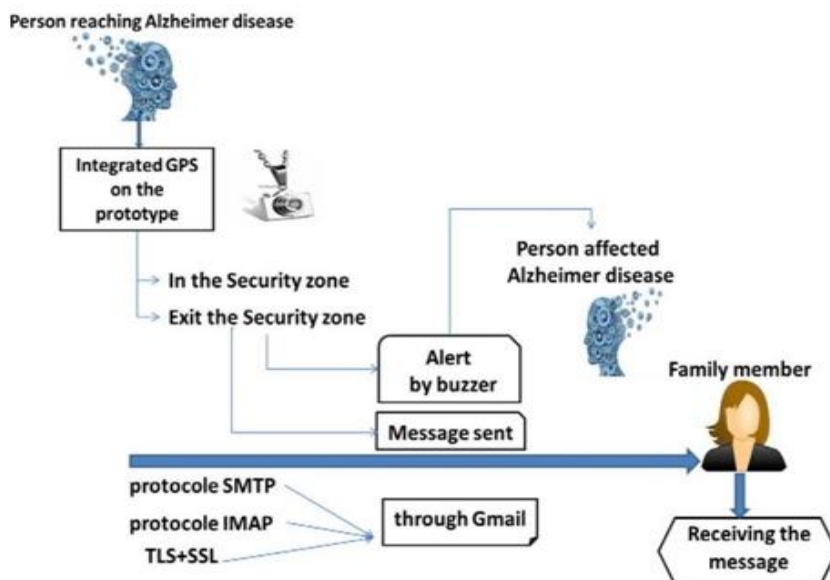


Figure-3

Supporting Communication

The idea is very simple: let people say a word to capture the sound to be recorded in the form of acoustic vectors. This series of acoustic vectors fully characterizes the evolution

of the spectral envelope of the recorded signal. The next step involves parsing the unknown signal into similar phrases, and Google Assistant will answer questions through a speaker in the suite. In fact, the same word can be said many times because people with Alzheimer's have difficulty remembering it.

It is worth noting that technology will help market his happen, and it has the ability to improve people's quality of life. Improves communication with family members and caregivers. it also helps people maintain relationships; and adults can easily communicate with simple sentences. It also gives people with limited mobility more freedom and reduces visual impairment.

Safety

Our system is designed to monitor the physical safety of adults with AD using their portable devices and hearing aids. Networks face many types of attacks that can interfere with sensors or data generated by the network For this purpose, we provide complete.

Procedures to ensure the personal safety of patients and the security of their personal information. Our care systems protect AD patients while maintaining their independence. We use GPS to accurately identify Alzheimer's patients. With a mobile service plan, updates the location every 2 minutes and prepares the location information on paper. Z ones can be created and a notification is sent via email if the patient leaves the area. The collar is designed to record the patient's daily activities. If you later leave the safe area, an email will be sent to family members notifying them of this information. The messages to Be sent are sensitive because they contain personal information. Therefore, it is very important to protect them. Email allows you to send confidential messages to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access. Our model provides high levels of integrity, authentication non repudiation using digital signatures in email by enabling the S/MIME protocol. It is widely accepted for sending digitally signed and encrypted documents and also help improve data privacy and security (using encryption).

WORKING PROCEDURE

Our model was tested with 16 volunteers. The type of development board used is the RaspberryPi3, which provides 4GB of RAM. It is the only computer that is powerful due to its small size. In particular, our board is considered a smart machine for RF transmission,

GPS, and Google Assistant. Additionally, our app is based on the hardware: The Xtrike mini microphone has excellent sound quality and records speech well without background noise. A bell is a low pitched sound that produces a loud sound. A headphone is a device that is placed in the ear and allows sound to be produced. It is used to listen to Google Assistant's responses. We use the NEO 6MV2 GPS module with a different microcontroller. When powered by 3.3 V DC, it receives signals from satellites. and continues to transmit data via Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) communication The input for facial recognition on the Raspberry Pi3 is the image taken from the webcam. First, Open CV, an open source computer and machine learning software library, is executed to determine whether one or more faces are present in the image. If a face is found, we analyze its controls and decisions as just one part of the overall model, modifying it for recognition and matching it with images available in the library. We installed the Open CV Contrib version, which allowed us to build facial recognition and object detection. Our Python implementation is loosely based on the library and is suitable for machine learning and deep learning-based problem solving.

Benefits of facial recognition

The main idea of our system is based on re-searching CNN algorithms. Factors that affect recognition include physical changes, as a wide angle camera can provide good details of nearby objects. But closer objects have worse detail. In addition to light changes affecting the face recognition process, according to our test results, our design can achieve good identification. even if the person is wearing a mask. Factors that affect people's cognitive performance include changes in facial features such as the mouth and eyes, as well as shape and face. So the main result is the confusion matrix that allows us to understand whether there is a mis classification or not. . It is obvious that the success rate is very high and the success period is short.

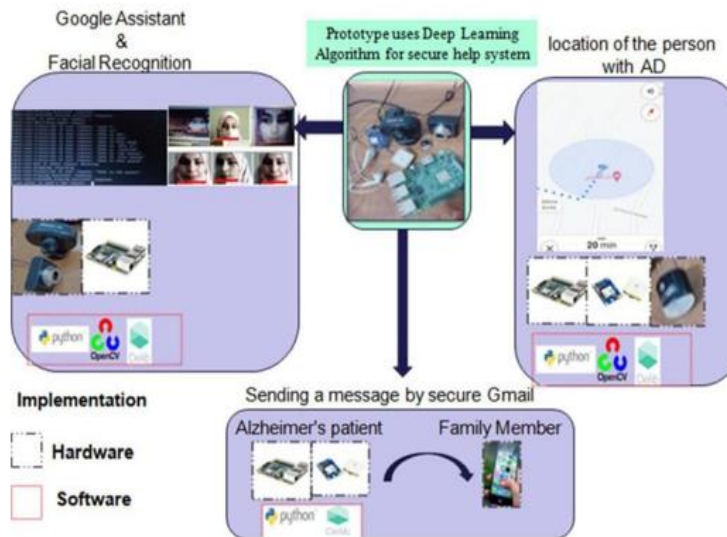


Figure-4



Figure-5

GOOGLEASSISTANT

Google will search, ask questions, and start conversations to reduce isolation and depression. Someone asks, "Do you love me?" Our model will do statistics to see that the problem is repeated many times, so it will be split by message. For more information on how to talk to the assistant, check out our permission model for accessing data from radar and other sources(weather, location, etc.). If the person has been where they were last week, If he doesn't remember or has a hard time with Google, it's okay because he can return to the question whenever he wants.

```

INFO:root:Playing assistant response.
INFO:root:Finished playing assistant response.
Press Enter to send a new request...
INFO:root:Recording audio request.
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what's".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is the".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is this".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is this song".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is this is".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is received".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is the season".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is this season".
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is this season".
INFO:root:End of audio request detected.
INFO:root:Stopping recording.
INFO:root:Transcript of user request: "what is the season".
INFO:root:Playing assistant response.
INFO:root:Finished playing assistant response.
Press Enter to send a new request...

```

Figure-6

F.GPS

Emails sent to family members are protected using the same method that Email uses. Especially if the model user is outside the safe area, a warning message containing words and location will be sent every two minutes, and an audible warning will warn the model owner. If a person for gets where he was last week or becomes depressed, he can go back to history and revisit the places he visited. Additionally, family members can rely on the experience of a father or mother with Alzheimer's disease because the symptoms of the disease are similar to Alzheimer's disease.

ADVANTAGES

Instant monitoring: IoT devices can continuously monitor people's activities and health, providing updates to caregivers. This allows for early detection of any deviations in a person's daily life or health and rapid intervention if necessary.

Safety and Security: IoT devices such as smart locks, sensors, and cameras can improve personal safety and security. People with Alzheimer's disease. For example, smart locks can prevent movement by closing the door, while sensors can detect dangerous situations such as leaving the oven or falling.

Long Walk: GPS enabled wearables or tracking devices can help caregivers find people who can't walk or become lost due to Alzheimer's. **Medication Management:** IoT-based systems can assist with medication management by notifying people and their caregivers when it is time to take medication. Smart pill dispensers also reduce the risk of dispensing the wrong or incorrect medication by dispensing the correct dose at the scheduled time.

Tele-care and tele medicine: IoT devices support remote care and tele medicine, allowing caregivers to monitor patients without visiting them in person. This is especially helpful for care givers who can't be with someone or don't have other responsibilities.

Data Analysis and Analytics: IoT platforms can collect and analyze data regarding personal daily activities, sleep patterns, and vital signs. time. This information can give a better idea of the spread of the disease and allow caregivers and doctors to adjust care plans accordingly.

Care Planning: By analyzing data collected from IoT devices, caregivers and doctors can create personalized care plans tailored to a person's unique need sand preferences. This approach can be very effective in maintaining and improving a person's quality of life. Reduce burden on care givers. IoT based systems can perform specific tasks such as medication alerts and environmental monitoring, thus reducing the burden on care givers and allowing them to focus on emotional and social support for people.

CONCLUSION

Although there are many AD solutions the number of systems that support AD is still limited. Additionally, facial recognition and security features that help improve and change the lifestyles of AD patients still pose a challenge for current technology. This article describes the development of a simple technique to help Alzheimer's patients. Actually, we proposed a CNN based face recognition model. Additionally, steganographic encryption technology has been integrated to protect the identity of unregistered users in the database, thus supporting AD patients to identify multiple users on the network. Our model so far includes a GPS system that prevents the patient's location from being revealed. Therefore, if the patient leaves the predetermined area, an audible warning will be sent to family members. To help AD patients, the application process also includes mental health care through Google Assistant. As can be seen in the results section, our model achieves significant results in terms of accuracy and precision compared to the basic method. As a future work and based on our on going research, we propose the identification of people through a thermal camera that distinguishes one object from another. We are also considering 3D facial reconstruction to solve problems in person recognition and communication that will enable self reading in cases of a visual problem. Facial

reconstruction has many applications, and using scientific data to increase the efficiency and speed of the body is another direction that can be explored.

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LASER BASED NON-INVASIVE GLUCOSE MONITORING SYSTEM WITH AUTOMATIC INSULIN INJECTOR

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a disorder of the glucose-insulin regulatory system where the insulin producing beta-cells has been damaged. Insulin regulates glucose levels in the bloodstream and induces glucose storage in the liver, muscles, and adipose tissue, resulting in overall weight gain. Uncontrolled or poorly controlled diabetes leads to development of microvascular and macrovascular complications. The most effective treatment method for the diabetes is insulin injection. The glucose level is measured and insulin is injected depending on the measured glucose level. The laser transmitter is used to transmit the infrared light to the finger hose, in which the finger is placed. Then the signal is transmitted to the photodetector to convert the light signal into electrical signal. A signal conditioning unit is used to amplify the obtained electrical signal, from this the glucose level is measured. By monitoring the glucose level of the patient insulin will be injected automatically depending on the glucose level measurement. The insulin is injected automatically when the DC motor rotates and stimulates the driver relay which then tends to inject into the patient body. The dosage level may vary with respect to the severity of glucose level. So, this helps to deliver insulin to the patient at constant rate. Additionally, the temperature and heartrate of the patient are measured simultaneously and send information to the application by using Internet of Things.

Keywords

Diabetes mellitus, Glucose monitoring, Insulin injection, Laser technology, Non-invasive, Automatic injector

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes Mellitus occurs when someone has abnormal blood sugar. There are two major types of diabetes in Type 1 diabetic patients, diabetes occurs due to the autoimmune destruction of the insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas whereas in Type 2 diabetics the diabetes mellitus occurs from insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency. Diabetes can cause many serious secondary health issues such as blindness, stroke, kidney failure, Ulcers, Infections, obesity and blood vessels damage, among other health complications. [1]

It is a complex illness to require continuous medical care. Consistent education and support to patients in diabetes are to prevent acute complications and to reduce the risk of long-term complications. Untreated or poorly treated diabetes accounts for approximately 1.5 million deaths every year. Glycemic control is a key component of effective diabetes management, and the maintenance of near-normoglycemia is critical to minimize the risk of developing the microvascular and macrovascular complications that are generally associated with diabetes. Although many patients already know that tight glucose control is very important. However, they still fail to monitor their blood glucose level in actual clinical practice because of the frequent and painful fingerstick tests. [2]

The latest advances introduced to the field of BGM are non-invasive technologies to detect blood glucose concentration using secretions such as sweat, urine, saliva or tears. Besides these secreted fluids glucose concentration is also measured through the skin, earlobe and tongue tissue These mediums are analyzed to detect glucose concentration non-invasively by employing optical techniques such as Raman spectroscopy, polarity, diffuse reflection spectroscopy, absorption spectroscopy, thermal emission spectroscopy, photoacoustic spectroscopy and fluorescence spectroscopy. [1]

The accuracy of the proposed multisensory system will be evaluated by pairing and comparing noninvasive measurements with invasively measured readings. The main purpose behind designing a wearable device is to ensure continuous monitoring of blood glucose level. As the device is wearable one can easily monitor the fluctuations of blood

glucose levels at any instance. Besides, one of the drawbacks of conventional blood glucose measurement technique which is piercing fingers and thus causing tissue infection can be withdrawn using our proposed device.[3]

According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), in 2017 there were approximately 425 million adults suffering from diabetes. It can be said that a significant amount of invasive measures will be taken among a large number of people, where people with Type 1 diabetes, for example, could be asked to test their blood sugar four to eight times a day, thus making it gruesome for the patients. Therefore, a non-invasive blood glucose measuring device is needed. This paper presents such a device, named Glucotect, and describes in details the components used, their implementation and their functionality alongside a mobile application.[4]

About 537 million adults across the world have diabetes. Experts predict this number will rise to 643 million by 2030 and 783 million by 2045. As of 2021, an estimated 537 million people had diabetes worldwide accounting for 10.5% of the adult population, with type 2 making up about 90% of all cases. It is estimated that by 2045, approximately 783 million adults, or 1 in 8, will be living with diabetes, representing a 46% increase from the current figures.[1]

LITERATURE SURVEY

Diabetes is a chronic disease that causes critical health problems, and eventually leads to damage major organs. The main aim of this research is to design automatic insulin injection system with Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) signals. This system controls the insulin dosage automatically according to the real-time glucose level, so that it can improve the quality of life for those who are suffering from diabetes. This system records the measurement time, glucose value from CGM, and flow rate per minutes for further use. The main purpose of this research is to design the continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion pump with real-time continuous glucose monitoring device called artificial pancreas. [2]

The CGM system is providing the real time glucose readings and the information about the glucose level. It monitors the glucose level at regular interval. The proposed system is for preventing the high blood sugar and wide glucose fluctuations. The main advantage of this system is instant reporting of blood glucose level whether the glucose level is falling or

rising. The system provides the accurate result. The patient's data is also updated in the cloud every day. The blood glucose sensor is the main component of this system. It is used to sense or monitor the glucose level of the human. The blood glucose sensor should be fixed properly, and it provides the correct readings. The readings are display in LCD and mobiles which will inject the amount of insulin to the human.[5]

Current blood glucose monitoring (BGM) techniques are invasive as they require a finger prick blood sample, a repetitively painful process that creates the risk of infection. BGM is essential to avoid complications arising due to abnormal blood glucose levels in diabetic patients. Laser light-based sensors have demonstrated a superior potential for BGM. Existing near-infrared (NIR)-based BGM techniques have shortcomings, such as the absorption of light in human tissue, higher signal-to-noise ratio, and lower accuracy, and these disadvantages have prevented NIR techniques from being employed for commercial BGM applications. A simple, compact, and cost-effective non-invasive device using visible red laser light of wavelength 650 nm for BGM (RL-BGM) is implemented in this paper. The RL-BGM monitoring device has three major technical advantages over NIR. Unlike NIR, red laser light has ~30 times better transmittance through human tissue. Furthermore, when compared with NIR, the refractive index of laser light is more sensitive to the variations in glucose level concentration resulting in faster response times ~7-10 s.[1]

The main objective is to introduce a method of blood glucose level measurement that is non-invasive and can overcome the former limitations with better accuracy in a very cost-effective way. Blood glucose concentration can be measured using the PPG (Photoplethysmogram) signal. But to gain higher accuracy we need to consider the physiological variations which lead to erroneous measurement of glucose levels. Using GSR (Galvanic Skin Response) sensor data, these perturbations can be minimized. So, in our model PPG sensor and GSR sensor have been used to accurately measure blood glucose levels.[3]

A portable glucose monitoring system with remote data access based on a novel e-oscilloscope was developed using a glucose biofuel cell and a capacitor circuit interfaced to an ESP8266 microcontroller programmed to convert the charge/discharge rates of the capacitor functioning as a transducer. The capacitor charge/discharge rates were converted into glucose concentration readings that is monitored remotely. A linear dynamic range of 1

mM – 25 mM was achieved. The output frequency was calculated using the capacitor charge/discharge rates. The glucose monitoring system comprise a glucose biofuel cell, a charge pump circuit, a capacitor and an ESP microcontroller.[6]

METHODOLOGY

The system is used to measure the blood glucose level of the patient non-invasively and then inject the insulin to the patient automatically based on the glucose level of the patient. Infrared laser light is used across the finger hose to measure glucose. The laser transmitter is used to pass the red light to the finger hose. Laser transmitter transmits the 750nm wavelength of red laser light. Finger hose is used to place the finger of the patient. Some amount of light is absorbed by the patient's finger. Then the light will be passed to the photodetector. Photodetectors are optoelectronic devices that detect incident light or optical power and convert it into an electrical signal.

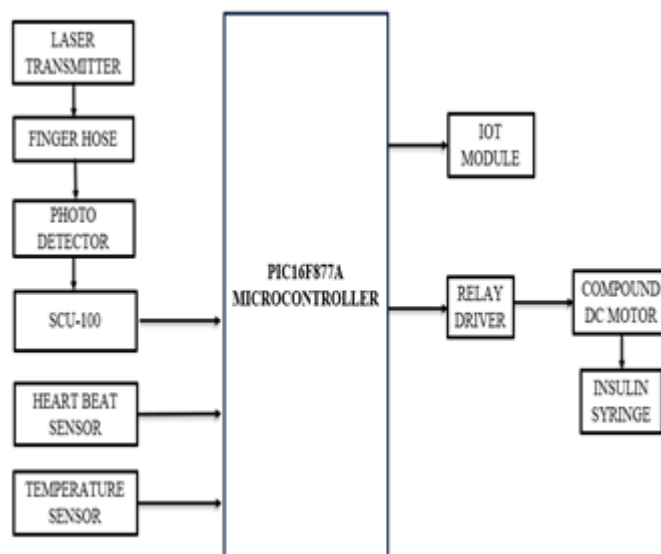


Fig.1. Proposed System

The light dependent resistor is used as a photodetector. A Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) is a type of optoelectronic sensor that detects light levels. LDRs are also known as photoresistors. The resistance of an LDR decreases as the amount of ambient light intensity increases. Photodetector is used to convert absorbed light signal into electrical signal. As this conversion helps in measuring the blood glucose level of the diabetes patient. Signal conditioning Unit is used to amplify the electrical signal. A PIC microcontroller (Peripheral

Interface Controller) could serve as the brain of the device. It can collect the data from the sensor and the value of glucose. Then it can send signal to the motor based upon the glucose level of the patient. The use of a DC motor in these devices offers precise control over the injection process, allowing for accurate and reliable delivery of insulin. The DC motor may also be responsible for controlling the movement of the injection needle. This ensures that the needle is inserted at the correct angle and depth to facilitate the proper subcutaneous delivery of insulin. The relay is used to control the injector to move forward direction and reverse direction. The driver relay, when activated, then energizes the injector mechanism.

A heartbeat sensor, also known as a heart rate monitor, is used to measure a person's heart rate in beats per minute (BPM). Temperature sensors are designed to measure the ambient temperature in the surrounding environment or the body. An IoT (Internet of Things) module for a laser-based non-invasive glucometer monitoring system could enhance its functionality. This module could facilitate wireless communication between the device and a centralized system, enabling remote monitoring and data analysis. It might also allow users to access real-time glucose readings through a dedicated app on their smartphones.

The methodology outlines the step-by-step process for designing, implementing, and testing the proposed non-invasive blood glucose monitoring system with integrated health monitoring and insulin pump control. The process flow or methodology of laser based non invasive glucometer with automatic insulin injector as follows

Select PIC16F877A microcontroller for system control. Position a laser light source and a light detector on either side of the finger hose. Choose the finger hose due to its absence of bone tissues and small thickness. Employ laser transmission through the finger hose. Measure the amount of light passing through the finger hose. Correlate the light transmission with blood glucose levels. Integrate a heartbeat sensor to monitor the patient's heart rate. Utilize a temperature sensor to monitor the patient's body temperature. Incorporate an insulin pump for precise insulin delivery. Allow users to program a tailored insulin delivery pattern based on glucose levels. Implement an automatic halt of insulin infusion when glucose levels reach a predetermined threshold. Ensure the system halts insulin infusion when predetermined glucose levels are reached, and the user is

unresponsive. Provide increased protection against severe low blood glucose, especially during sleep.

Utilize the PIC16F877A microcontroller to gather data from the glucose, heartbeat, and temperature sensors. Establish an IoT connection, transmitting the sensor data to the Blynk application for monitoring. Develop an interface on the Blynk application to display real-time sensor data. Enable users to monitor glucose levels, heart rate, and body temperature remotely. Implement alerts and notifications for critical conditions. Conduct rigorous testing of the entire system, ensuring accuracy and reliability in glucose measurement and sensor data transmission. Verify the responsiveness of the insulin pump control system and safety measures. Develop user-friendly documentation for system setup and usage. Provide training materials for users on interpreting sensor data and responding to alerts. Collect feedback from users to identify any issues or areas for improvement. Iterate on the system design and software based on user feedback to enhance overall performance and user experience.

System Design

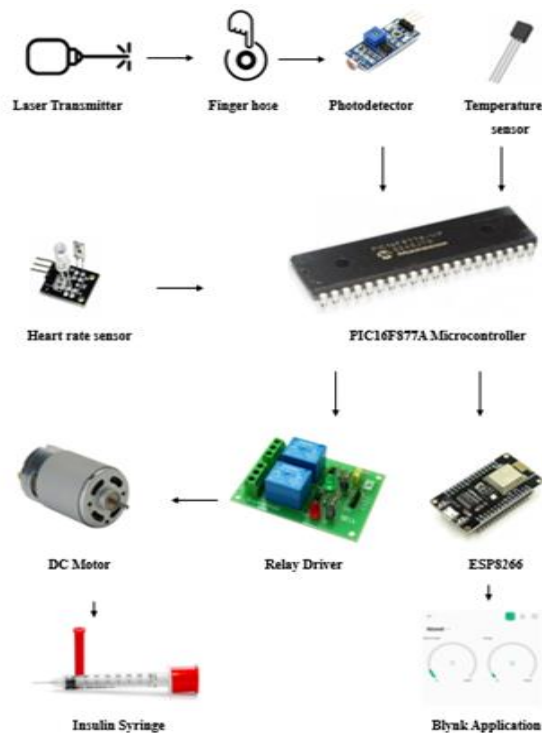


Fig.2. System Architecture

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The required hardware components are as

- PIC 16F877A Microcontroller
- Laser Transmitter
- Light Dependent Resistance
- Compound DC Motor
- Relay driver
- IOT Module
- SCU-100
- Heart Rate Sensor
- Temperature (LM35) Sensor

Laser Transmitter

The laser transmitter is used to pass the red light to the finger hose. Laser transmitter transmits the 750nm wavelength of red laser light.

Finger Hose

Finger hose is used to place the finger of the patient. Some amount of light is absorbed by the patient's finger. Then the light will be passed to the photodetector.

Photodetector

Photodetectors are optoelectronic devices that detect incident light or optical power and convert it into an electrical signal. It is used to convert the absorbed light signal into electrical signal. As this conversion helps in measuring the blood glucose level of the diabetes patient.

Temperature sensor

Temperature sensors are used to measure the ambient temperature in the body. It is an input to the microcontroller.

Heart Rate Sensor

It is used to measure a person's heart rate in beats per minute (BPM). It is an input to the microcontroller.

PIC 16F877A Microcontroller

A PIC refers to the Peripheral Interface Controller. A PIC microcontroller could serve as the brain of the device. The PIC microcontroller could manage tasks such as interfacing with

the laser sensors, processing glucose data, controlling the automatic insulin injector, and handling communication with the IoT module.

DC Motor

A DC motor is commonly used in automatic insulin injectors to control the injection process. The DC motor may also be responsible for controlling the movement of the injection needle. It is the output of the microcontroller

Relay Driver

The relay is used to control the injector to move forward direction and reverse direction. The driver relay, when activated, then energizes the injector mechanism. This could include the motor to precisely delivers the required amount of insulin.

IoT Module

IoT module facilitate wireless communication between the device and a microcontroller, enabling remote monitoring and data analysis. It allows users to access real-time glucose readings through a dedicated app on their smartphones. It is an output of the microcontroller.

HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

The Hardware Implementation is an important module in constructing a project. The project can be done based on the input and output of the microcontroller. The input of the microcontroller are as as photodetector output, temperature sensor and the heart rate sensor. The output of the microcontroller is connected to the DC Motor and the collected data transmitted to the IoT Module.

The laser transmitter can be used to transmit the red light. The power supply for laser module is 5V which given from the PIC microcontroller. The photodetector consists of two pins as voltage supply pin and ground pin in which voltage pin is connected with the 5V power supply and the ground pin is connected with the ground pin and it also connected to the RA1 of PIC16F877A Microcontroller.

The light detector can be used to convert the light signal to electrical signal. Then these signals can be transmitted to the LM358 amplifier. The LM358 can handle a DC supply voltage from 3V to 32V, and it can source up to 20 mA per channel. Then the LM358 pin can be connected to the RA₃ analog pin of the PIC16F877A Microcontroller.

The temperature (LM35) sensor consists of three pins such as power supply (Vcc pin), ground pin, and the output pin. The output pin of the sensor is connected to the RA0. The ground pin is connected to the ground pin of the microcontroller. Then the power supply is connected to the Vcc pin of the microcontroller.

The Heart Rate sensor is used to measure the heart rate of the patient. The heart rate sensor consists of the three pins as power supply (Vcc pin), ground pin and the output pin. The output pin of the sensor is connected to the RA0. The ground pin is connected to the ground pin of the microcontroller. Then the power supply is connected to the Vcc pin of the microcontroller.

The relay driver consists of 5pins and three pins as normally open, common and normally close. The normally close pin is connected with the motor to control the motor process. The other pins of motor is connected with the D3 and D8 of the IoT Module to control the insulin injection.

The Iot module can receive the data from the microcontroller. The microcontroller can send the data through the RC6 pin which is the transmitter pin of the microcontroller. The data can be collected by the receiver pin (RX pin) of the IoT Module. The IoT module can be used to display the data.it can also used to select the dosage level of the insulin given to the patient. Then insulin will be injected to the patient automatically using the DC motor mechanism.

The output of the microcontroller is received in the pin RC3 and it makes the relay to switch on the circuit. It may leads to rotate the motor in the forward direction. Then insulin injected to the patient based on the dose level given by the IoT Module. After the insulin injection the relay will be turned off. It may leads to rotate the motor in the reverse direction. Then insulin syringe will be ejected from the patient.

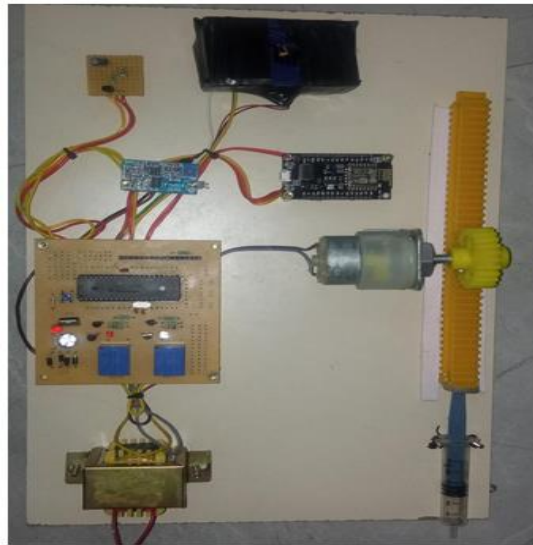


Fig 3. Hardware Implementation

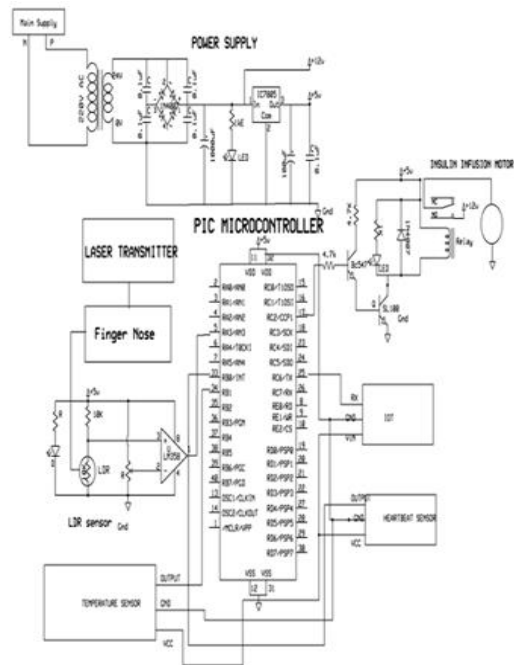


Fig.4. Pin diagram

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The required software are as

- MP Lab
- Arduino IDE
- Blynk App

MP LAB

The MP Lab software in a laser-based glucose monitoring system with an automatic insulin injector would likely serve several key functions:

Data Acquisition and Analysis:

The software would collect data from the laser-based glucose monitoring system, including glucose levels measured by the laser and potentially other relevant metrics such as blood pressure or heart rate. It would then analyze this data to provide insights into the user's health status.

User Interface:

The software would feature a user-friendly interface through which users can interact with the system. This interface may display glucose levels in real-time, historical trends, and personalized recommendations or alerts.

Insulin Dosing Algorithm:

The software would incorporate algorithms to calculate insulin dosages based on the user's glucose levels and other relevant factors such as meal intake, exercise, and time of day. The automatic insulin injector would then administer the calculated dosage accordingly.

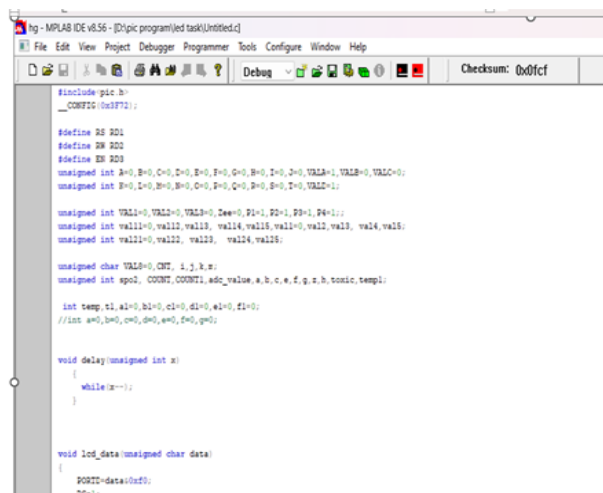


Fig.5. MP Lab Software

ARDUINO IDE

The Arduino IDE (Integrated Development Environment) is a software application used for programming Arduino microcontroller boards. It provides a convenient interface for writing, compiling, and uploading code to Arduino boards. The IDE supports the Arduino

programming language, which is based on Wiring, and it comes with a set of standard libraries to facilitate coding. Key features of the Arduino IDE include:

Code Editor: The IDE provides a text editor with features like syntax highlighting, auto-indentation, and code completion to aid in writing Arduino sketches (programs).

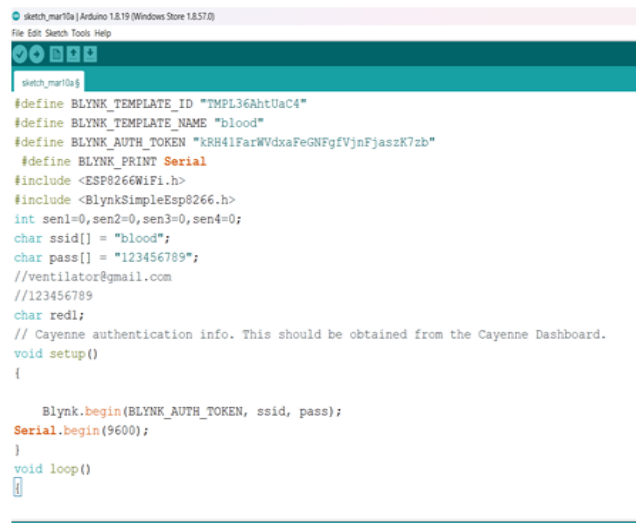
Sketches: Arduino programs are called sketches, and the IDE organizes them into a structure consisting of `setup()` and `loop()` functions. The `setup()` function runs once at the beginning of the program, while the `loop()` function runs repeatedly.

Compilation: The IDE compiles sketches into machine code that can be executed by the Arduino board. It checks for syntax errors and provides feedback to the user.

Upload: Once compiled, the IDE uploads the compiled code to the Arduino board via a USB connection, enabling the program to run on the hardware.

Libraries: Arduino IDE comes with a set of standard libraries for various functions such as controlling digital and analog pins, working with sensors, and communicating over different protocols like SPI, I2C, and UART. Additionally, users can install third-party libraries to extend the functionality of their projects.

Platform Support: The Arduino IDE supports multiple operating systems including Windows, macOS, and Linux.



```

sketch_mar10a | Arduino 1.8.19 (Windows Store 1.8.57.0)
File Edit Sketch Tools Help

sketch_mar10a
#define BLYNK_TEMPLATE_ID "TMPL36AhtUaC4"
#define BLYNK_TEMPLATE_NAME "blood"
#define BLYNK_AUTH_TOKEN "kRH41lFarWVdxaFeGNFgFVjnFjazzK7zb"
#define BLYNK_PRINT Serial
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h>
int sen1=0, sen2=0, sen3=0, sen4=0;
char ssid[] = "blood";
char pass[] = "123456789";
//ventilator@gmail.com
//123456789
char red1;
// Cayenne authentication info. This should be obtained from the Cayenne Dashboard.
void setup()
{
    Blynk.begin(BLYNK_AUTH_TOKEN, ssid, pass);
    Serial.begin(9600);
}
void loop()

```

Fig.6. Arduino IDE

BLYNK APPLICATION

Blynk is an IoT platform for iOS or Android smartphones that is used to control Arduino, Raspberry Pi and NodeMCU via the Internet. This application is used to create a graphical

interface or human machine interface (HMI) by compiling and providing the appropriate address on the available widgets.

Blynk was designed for the Internet of Things. It can control hardware remotely, it can display sensor data, it can store data, visualize it and do many other cool things.

There are three major components in the platform:

Blynk App: – It allows you to create amazing interfaces for your projects using various widgets which are provided.

Blynk Server: – It is responsible for all the communications between the smartphone and hardware.

Blynk Libraries: – It enables communication, for all the popular hardware platforms, with the server and process all the incoming and outgoing commands.

In this project the bynk app can display the data to the monitoring person. It can display the data such as temperature, heart rate, and the glucose level of the patient. It can also select the insulin level to be injected to the patient.



Fig.7. Blynk Application

CONNECTIVITY AND INTEGRATION

The software may offer connectivity options to sync data with other devices or platforms, such as smartphones, fitness trackers, or electronic health records systems. This integration

could provide a more comprehensive view of the user's health and enable healthcare professionals to monitor and adjust treatment plans as needed.

Glucose molecules have the ability to vary the refractive angle of light to an extent proportional to its concentration, and the overall refractive index of a given media. Refraction based estimation is based on the principle of Snell's law and the magnitude of each parameter is related to the concentration of glucose in the aqueous solution. According to Snell's law, the refractive angle is inversely proportional to the concentration of glucose in aqueous sample. The light ray (ab) tends to incline towards the normal ac and decreases the refractive angle (θ_2) as the glucose concentration increases hence more photons strike the photo-transistor.

The relation between output voltage and light intensity (X) is expressed in (1). Simplification of equation (1) results in a direct relation between the intensity of light and output voltage as shown in (2). Each photon carries of energy as expressed in (3), higher number of photons striking the photo-transistor's surface in return generates the higher output voltage (Voc). The refractive index (n_2) for various glucose concentration is measured by joining points a, b and c. The glucose concentration rise in aqueous solution reduces the refractive angle (θ_2) and the line ab reaches to a new position. Refractive index (n_2) is calculated using a mathematical form of the Snell's law using (4). The refractive angle (θ_2) decreases for higher glucose concentrations which consequently increases the refractive index (n_2) according to (4) and the output voltage rises as more number of photons strike the phototransistor. Reduction in θ_2 also decreases the radius (bc) of the laser circular spot (LCS) as light rays bend towards the normal (ac) shown in at higher glucose concentrations according to Snell's law.

$$Voc' = nkT / q \ln(X I_{sc} / I_o) = nkT / q [\ln(I_{sc} / I_o) + \ln X]$$

$$Voc' = (Voc) + nkT / q \ln X$$

Where, I_o = Reverse saturation current

I_{sc} = Short circuit current

Voc = Initial voltage

nkT/q = Constant at a temperature (T) while, $q=1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ and $k = 1.380 \times 10^{-23}$. All the parameters except intensity of light (X) are constant.

Therefore,

$$V_{oc}' \propto \ln X$$

The amount of energy that each photon carries is

$$E = hc/\lambda$$

While the variables in (3) have the values,

$$h = 6.6260 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m}^2 \text{ kg} / \text{ s},$$

$$C = 2.9 \times 10^8 \text{ m} / \text{ s}$$

$$\lambda = 650 \text{ nm}.$$

It shows that the energy possessed by the photon is dependent on the wavelength hence photons of NIR light (700-1400 nm) carry lesser energy than red light (650 nm). This mathematical analysis potentially suggests that red light is suitable for biomedical applications as the absorbance of red light will be lesser than NIR due to its higher energy. Snell's law is represented mathematically by equation

$$n_2 = n_1 (\sin \theta_1) / \sin \theta_2$$

Where, $n_1 = 1.333$ representing the refractive index of water, n_2 is the refractive index of aqueous glucose solution which is to be determined, θ_1 represents the refractive angle of water and θ_2 shows the refractive angle of the glucose solution. The refractive angles θ_1 , θ_2 are calculated.

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1} (bc / ac)$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1} (b'c / ac)$$

Wavelengths of laser light from 500 nm to 1200 nm are generated using LEDS of 1.5 watt power (P_o) and the generated laser light is passed through the human finger. The transmitted light through the human finger is measured using as a ratio between the output power (P) at the phototransistor and the power (P_o) when laser light directly falls on the phototransistor, when there is no human finger inserted in the RL-BGM. The transmittance is converted into OD by using and the absorbance can be estimated by employing. OD measures the throughput of the human finger whereas OD is directly related to the transmittance.

$$\text{Transmittance (T)} = P / P_o$$

Where, P is the radiant power of the rays leaving human finger and P_o is the radiant power for monochromatic laser light.

$$\text{Absorbance (A)} = -\log(\%T/100)$$

CONCLUSION

In this paper, the glucose level of the patient is measured by non-invasive method. It can be measured by passing the infrared light. Based on the glucose level of the patient the insulin will be injected to the patient automatically. This helps the diabetes patient to have a proper and healthy lifestyle. It has few limitations as it is larger in size. In future the size can be reduced to a compact form by using 3D printing technique which provides a betterment of life to the Diabetic patients.

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SMART FABRICATED WEARABLE VIBRATING SYSTEM FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND PROLONGED STANDING PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

Leg swelling or edema during pregnancy is a common and uncomfortable condition. But, it can also be caused by serious complications like preeclampsia and deep vein thrombosis, which can be life-threatening. It is not just limited to pregnant women; people who stand for prolonged periods without rest are also at risk of developing this condition. However, there are effective treatments available that include massage, wearing compression socks, and exercise. We have developed a smart wearable massaging system that can automatically detect swelling and vibrate to improve blood flow in the affected area. Furthermore, we can manually control the vibrator to cater to the specific needs of the user. With this device, we can help people suffering from edema overcome the discomfort and pain associated with it.

Keywords

Smart fabrication, Wearable device, pregnant women, Deep vein thrombosis, Leg Edema.

Introduction

Edema is one of the most prevalent troubles during pregnancy as a result of increased hydrostatic pressure. Additionally, this may have a role in the formation of lower extremity varicose veins [2]. One of the most common pregnancy issues is edema.

Approximately 70% of pregnant women experience clinical edema at some point throughout their pregnancy. One of the most common causes of lower extremities edema is an increase in hydrostatic pressure during pregnancy. Pregnancy causes a normal physiological alteration in which total body water levels rise by 6 to 8 liters. This fluid is composed of two-thirds extracellular and one-third interstitial storage. [5]

Furthermore, pregnancy increases the chance of developing venous insufficiency and varicosity in the lower extremities and iliac vessels. Varicose veins form as a result of weak

blood vessel walls and ineffective valves. While gravity makes lower extremity vessels the most vulnerable, vulvar, rectal, and internal iliac vessels might be affected by pregnancy-related hemodynamic alterations [2]. As the pregnancy proceeds, fluid might build in tissues, most commonly in the feet, ankles, and legs, causing them to swell and seem puffy. This condition is known as edema. Occasionally, the face and hands enlarge. Some fluid accumulation during pregnancy is typical, particularly during the 3rd trimester. It's called physiologic edema. Fluid accumulated during pregnancy due to the adrenal glands releases more of the hormones that drive the body to retain fluids (aldosterone and cortisol). Fluid also accumulates because the expanding uterus disrupts blood circulation from the legs to the heart. As a result, fluid accumulates in the veins of the legs and seeps into the surrounding tissues. [5]

Thrombosis has historically been more common in the third trimester, during labor and delivery, and in the postpartum phase. Compression therapy, which includes compressive bandaging and the use of compression garments, is the fundamental and indisputable approach used in the prevention and treatment of venous-lymphatic system dysfunction and the related consequences. [2] Not only the pregnancy people, the people who have musculoskeletal disease, poor ergonomics in the workplace, and prolonged standing and seated periods are also vulnerable for the Deep vein thrombosis(DVT)[5][8][11][12]. Leg elevation and wearing medical compression stockings were not helpful for the pregnancy people [4]. Compression stockings, also known as 'flight socks', have recently gained attention for their potential to minimize the risk of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and other circulatory issues in airline travelers. The stockings worn during the trip are identical to those used to help patients recover from surgery. Compression stockings promote blood flow by applying mild pressure, particularly to the ankle. Leg movement and pressure promote blood flow from superficial veins to deep veins and return to the heart. This reduces the risk of blood clots in deep veins, which can be lethal if they reach the lungs. [12]

A wearable device is a small, portable gadget that can be attached to an individual's clothing or accessories or worn directly on the body. The goal is to identify how the human body behaves. In addition to being a type of hardware, wearable may perform strong tasks with the help of software assistance, data interaction, and cloud interaction. The issue of wearable device sizing and portability is resolved when fundamental components like

sensors can be replaced by smaller, lighter modules. Compression can be performed alone or in association with other techniques including intermittent pump compression (IPC), manual lymph drainage, or breathing and physical exercises. Even so, up to 80% of pregnant women are concerned about lower limb edema and its concomitant problems, which include discomfort, the sense of heavy limbs, paresthesia, burning sensation, and nocturnal cramps. [4] Clots in deep veins, which can be lethal if they reach the lungs. [12]

Methodology

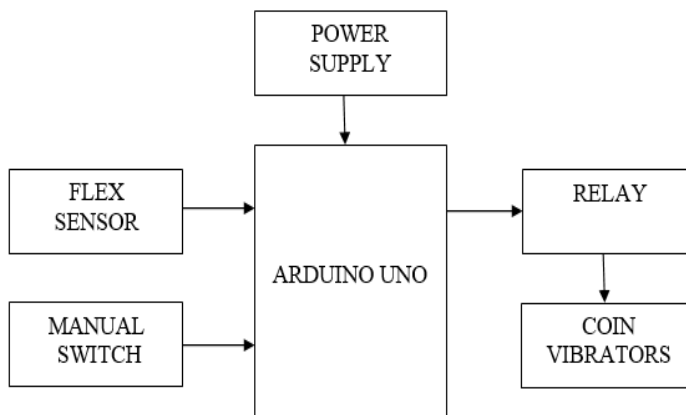


Fig: 1 Schematic Block Diagram

Flex Sensor:

The flex sensor placement is shown in the Fig: 1. A flex sensor detects bending or flexing. It is often made out of a flexible substrate, such as a plastic film or rubber, on which conductive elements (such as conductive ink or metal traces) are printed or deposited. They are typically tiny and flexible, making them conveniently integrated into a variety of equipment or affixed to surfaces that must be monitored for bending. The working principle of Flex sensors is based on resistance change. As the sensor bends, the distance between the conductive lines varies, affecting the sensor resistance. This change in resistance can be measured and connected to the degree of bend. They come in a variety of sizes and forms to accommodate different applications. It can be interfaced with microcontrollers like Arduino, Raspberry Pi, and other embedded devices. Resistance changes are often measured with analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) or other signal processing circuits. Here we used a 4.5 inch flex sensors to measure the changes in the ankle diameter of the user.

Manual Switch:

Here we also attached a manual switch, for the control of this device based on the users requirement instead of the signals from flex sensors. It is designed to directly shut on and shut off the device.

Relay:

A relay is an electromechanical switch powered by an electromagnet. It is made up of a coil (the electromagnet) and one or more contact sets (switches). When current travels through the coil, it creates a magnetic field that attracts or repels an armature, mechanically closing or opening the contacts. Relays are widely used to regulate high-power or high-voltage circuits using low-power signals, making them a crucial component in many electronic and electrical systems. We used a small and easy to use 1 channel relay board that operates on 12V. Use it to control one 240V power appliance directly from Arduino, Raspberry Pi, and other microcontrollers or low voltage circuits.

Vibrators:

Vibrators are devices that generate mechanical vibrations using electromagnetic or piezoelectric principles. These vibrations may be utilized for a variety of reasons, including haptic feedback in mobile phones, pagers, warning systems, and vibration sensors. Here we used 6 coin vibrators which are all mounted in different locations around the entire cuff and it similar to the figure shown in Fig: 2. So because of that the user can feel the vibrations at different locations at the same time. Coin vibration motors have a relatively high start voltage (compared to cylinder pager vibration motor) which must be considered in designs. Typically this is around 2.3v (all coin vibration motors have a nominal voltage of 3v) Outer diameter: 10 MM; Thickness: 3 MM Rated voltage: 1V To 6V, Current: 66 MA Output Speed: 12000 RPM Cable Length: 2cm/ 0.79in

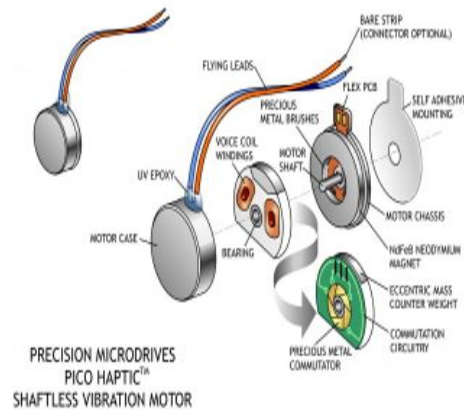


Fig: 2 Coin Vibrators

Arduino Uno

The Arduino Uno is a well-liked microcontroller board built around the ATmega328P processor. It is a member of the Arduino family of boards, which are extensively used for developing interactive electronic projects. Arduino Uno can be programmed via the Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE), which is built on the C/C++ programming language. It is suitable for beginners and offers a big online community of users and resources. Arduino Uno, like other Arduino boards, is open-source hardware, which means that the design files are free for anyone to use, alter, and share. It is compatible with a large selection of shields (add-on boards) and modules, making it suitable for a variety of projects. The Arduino Uno is less priced than other microcontroller development boards, making it accessible to amateurs, students, and professionals alike.

The Uno is powered by the ATmega328P microprocessor, which runs at 16 MHz. It contains 14 digital input/output pins (including 6 PWM outputs) for interacting with external circuits and devices. There are six analog input pins, which allow you to read analog signals from sensors and other devices. The Uno can be linked to a computer via USB for programming and serial communication. This is accomplished through the employment of a USB-to-serial converter chip. The board can be powered via either the USB connection or an external power supply (7-12V DC).

Results and discussion

The circuit diagram for the prototype is shown in the Fig: 3. And the simulated and the function of coin vibrators are shown in the Fig: 4.

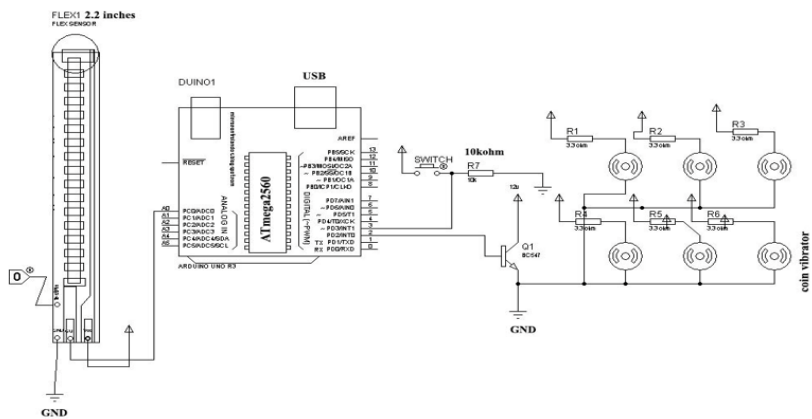


Fig: 3 Circuit Diagram

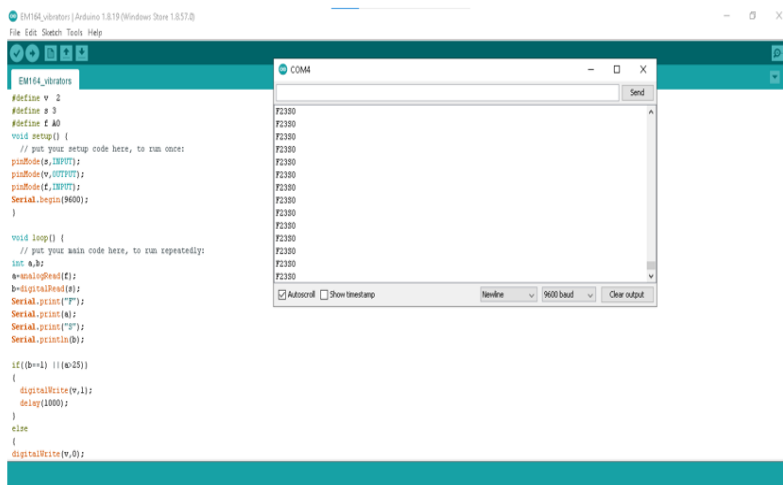


Fig: 4 Simulation output

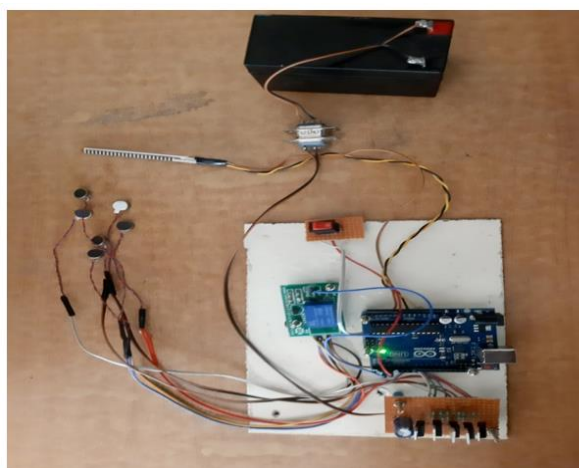


Fig: 5 Hardware prototype before fabrication



Fig: 6 Hardware prototype after fabrication



Fig: 7 Real time demonstration of Prototype

The representation of the Hardware prototype before fabrication is shown in Fig: 5 and Fig: 6 show the Hardware prototype after fabrication. The Prototype is fixed and a real time demo is done as shown in Fig: 7. Leg fluid accumulation is a severe medical issue, and prevention can significantly minimize the chances of linked diseases and disorders. Understanding the way fluid collects in the legs during pregnancy, musculoskeletal disease, poor ergonomics in the workplace, and prolonged standing and seated periods can allow for the development of medicines and therapeutic techniques aimed at reducing leg fluid accumulation while the above said activities and the associated health hazards. It is generally

known that fluid accumulation in the legs raises capillary pressure, forcing blood plasma to flow out of the vasculature and into the interstitial spaces [8].

Conclusion

Edema is a prevalent medical evaluation in a variety of illnesses involving the cardiovascular, renal, and hepatic systems, in addition to in inflammatory and metabolic diseases, nutritional deficiency pregnancy, and as a post-surgical risk. Edema is frequently an early indicator of massive fluid retention, which can later lead to substantial cardiac overload and conditions such as coronary heart failure. We created a prototype for a smart-cuff that can continuously monitor ankle diameter changes in edema patients and vibrate to alleviate pain.

We will use the proposed prototype to treat people who experience soreness in their lower leg muscles, as well as minor leg edema and swelling caused by pregnancy, musculoskeletal disease, poor ergonomics in the workplace, and prolonged standing and seating [5][8][11][12]. The proposed smart cuff allows users to continuously lower edema levels in patients with no guide intervention. The experimental effects detect the circumferential alternate in an optimal manner, and the vibrator on this prototype is capable of practically fully relieving pain by increasing blood flow in that specific region.

Future Work

Recent advancements in IoT and Wi-Fi technology, the development of sensitive sensors, as well as the emergence of cutting-edge systems based on algorithms, can made it realistic to construct a state-of-the-art device for remotely monitoring and reducing the edema.

However, in the perspective of hardware structure and algorithms, there may be a few challenging scenarios that must be carefully addressed. The planned prototype is in its early phases. Developing a completely wearable smart wearable massage and monitoring system using e-textile technologies could be considered future work.

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Using Deep Learning for the Identification and Classification of Breast Cancer from Histopathological Images

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Abstract

Breast cancer was most frequent cancer in 157 out of 185 countries in 2022, accounting for 6,70,000 deaths worldwide, half of which were in women without particular risk factors. Breast, rectum, colon, lung, and prostate are the most prevalent malignancies. To avoid death, early detection and classification are needed for treatment. The gold standard for cancer diagnosis is histopathological image analysis. In this work, deep learning is used for automatic detection and classification of cancer from histopathological images. The Convolution Neural Network (CNN) VGG-16 model was used to test and train on a dataset of histopathological images, including both cancerous and non cancerous images. Here, the two stages of cancer were identified. The first one is binary classification, and the second one is multiclass breast cancer identification. In binary classification, the VGG16 model was used. In multiclass classification, eight types of breast cancer are identified using the same model. Among the several deep learning methods, transfer learning reduces the amount of training data required while increasing output accuracy. By adjusting the weight and tuning hyperparameters, the pre-trained model can be used for this classification. This work includes Binary classification with 85% accuracy, 74% precision, 64% recall, and 69% F1score. And in Multiclass breast cancer with 90% accuracy, 92.5% precision, 97.1% recall, 94.8% F1 score.

Keywords

Histopathological image, deep learning, artificial intelligence, cancer detection, breast cancer, cancer classification.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer ranks among the most prevalent diseases in global today. This disease of cancer occurs when the uncontrollable growth of body cells occurs. Breast cancer, Colorectal cancer, Prostate cancer, and Lung cancer are most common kinds of cancer.

Cancer can have many different causes, but genetic abnormalities that cause aberrant cell behavior are frequently one of them. Age, heredity, specific activities (like smoking and eating poorly), exposure to environmental variables (such radiation and certain chemicals), and certain viruses are some risk factors for developing cancer .A mass of diseased tissue is called a tumor.

Breast tumor can be classified as either cancerous (malignant) or non cancerous (benign). The fundamental cells that make up the breast and other body parts' tissue are where cancer begins. Sometimes the process of cell division is flawed, resulting in the formation of new cells or the death of damaged or old cells earlier than the body needs them[14].

Multiple symptoms may be present, depending on the disease's type and stage. These symptoms can include prolonged coughing, soreness, changes in the skin, exhaustion, and unexplained weight loss. STAGE 0 indicates the lack of cancer and the existence of abnormal cells with the potential to become cancer. STAGE II indicates a localized, small-scale malignancy . When a cancer is in STAGE II or III, it has progressed and spread to nearby tissues or lymph nodes. STAGE IV cancers have metastasized to other body areas.

Radiation therapy, Chemotherapy, Surgery, Immunotherapy, Hormone therapy are the choices for treating cancer.

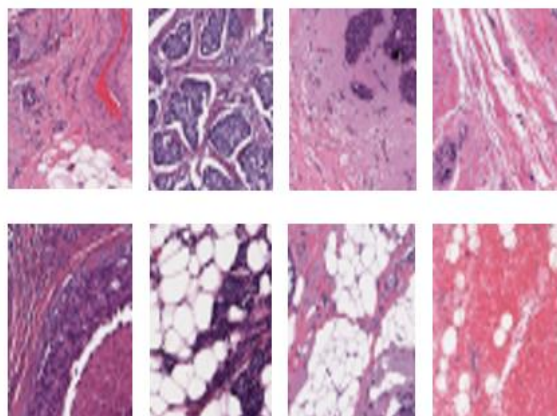


Fig.1. Input Images

Compare to the techniques for diagnosing breast cancer, like MRI, mammogram, and CT scan. The most reliable method for diagnosing cancer is histopathology. By utilizing the BreakHis dataset for model training, tested models of images were split into either benign or malignant [12]. Breast cancer diagnosis challenges pathologists due to visual interpretation limitations. We proposed a CNN model that classifies breast cancer from histopathological images effectively [15]. Accurate diagnosis is improved by better segmentation and classification algorithms. CNN contributes to lower mortality and early disease detection [11]. For detecting breast cancer, deep learning overcomes the limitations of machine learning. In CNN network, particularly a deep learning technique, works well for classifying images of breast cancer[13]. Deep learning algorithms have proven effective in detection of breast cancer [16].

Using histopathological images and a high classification rate, a CNN model is presented to categorize the various stages of breast cancer. In this study, the image augmentation technique is also employed to offer training variations. Our suggested technique performs better than current cutting-edge techniques.

This is the arrangement of the remaining paper. A synopsis of the relevant works is provided in Portion II. A quick synopsis of the process is provided in Portion III. Portion IV discusses the design and execution of the experiment. The experimental results and discussions are presented in Portion V. There is a denouement, at last, in Portion VI.

RELATED WORKS

Using deep convolutional networks, variable-sized regions of interest (ROIs) across whole slide images can be modelled; however, fixed-sized inputs with adequate contextual and structural data are needed. A deep feature extraction technique generates ROI-level feature representations by weighted aggregation of fixed-sized patches from densely nuclei regions in breast histopathology images. After extracting initial patch-level feature representations from fully-connected layer activations and pixel-level convolutional layer activations, the approach concatenates weighted instances to produce final patch-level representations[1].

Breast cancer is a major global health issue, with various imaging modalities used for diagnosis. By using automated segmentation and self-driven post-processing tasks, this study seeks to create more effective CAD phase strategies.

The proposed technique incorporates spatial information, is independent of magnification, and is fast. The improved segmentation and classification algorithms could reduce incorrect diagnoses and aid early disease detection.[2]

One of the earliest types of cancer known to science was discovered in Egypt [3]: breast cancer. It is brought on by the unchecked growth and division of breast tissues, which results in the formation of a mass of tissue known as a tumor. It is currently one of the most terrifying cancers that affect women globally [4].

In recent years, several significant methods for classifying breast cancer using histopathological images have been reported. Numerous classification schemes, such as binary classification and multi-class classification of breast cancer based on histopathological images that are either magnification-dependent (MD) or magnification-independent (MI), can be applied to all of these studies [5].

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of death, following lung cancer. Computer-assisted processes like mammograms, MRIs, CT scans, ultrasounds, and nuclear imaging can improve diagnosis accuracy. Deep learning algorithms, like convolutional neural networks, can help distinguish benign and malignant tumors in medical imaging.[6]

Over one in ten new occurrences of breast cancer occur each year, making it the most frequent cancer among women.. Early detection using deep learning algorithms is crucial. This study evaluates various models and EfficientNetV2 architecture.[7]

BreakHis, a public breast cancer dataset, addresses limitations in CADs by organizing images into four magnification levels. It allows practitioners to classify images as binary or multi-category using magnification dependent or independent training approaches. There are four categories for the dataset reformulations: Magnification-Specific Binary (MSB), Magnification-Independent Binary (MIB), Magnification-Specific Multi category (MSM), and Magnification-Independent Multi-category (MIM) classifications. [8]

This study suggests a technique for classifying breast cancer that makes use of the Inception Recurrent Residual Convolutional Neural Network (IRRCNN) model. In tasks involving object recognition, the IRRCNN outperforms other neural networks by fusing the

advantages of Inception, Residual, and Recurrent convolutional neural networks. BreakHis and the 2015 Breast Cancer (BC) Classification Challenge are two publicly available datasets that the model is applied to and shows superior classification performance in terms of sensitivity, AUC, ROC curve, and global accuracy.[9]

Breast cancer is a common malignancy affecting women. Vision-based Deep Learning has improved automated diagnostic systems, but reducing training time and resources is crucial. The EfficientNetB3 design outperforms previous architectures in tumor classification tasks, achieving 100% sensitivity and accuracy.[10]

According to this paper, early detection is key to cancer treatment. In this work, we investigated an image-based fractal analytic method for cancer cell identification. One of the most common abnormalities observed in cancer cells is uncontrolled cell development. It is possible to quantify morphological complexity and use fractal analysis to examine figures with unusual shapes. Photos of human breast cancer cells in experiments were used for research. We investigated and contrasted alterations in the fractal dimension between healthy and cancerous cells. Our preliminary results show that the image-based fractal analysis approach can detect breast cancer cells. It has a great deal of potential to serve as a signal for the detection of cancer and the efficacy of cancer treatment..[17]

METHODOLOGY

The paper presents an innovative approach to analysing histopathology section images using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). To improve the quality of the images, the work employed multiple pre-processing techniques and image augmentation methods to generate more images for training and testing. Our work was divided into two sections: binary classification of breast cancer using the VGG-16 model and multiclass classification of breast cancer using the same model. The great efficiency and accuracy of the VGG-16 model in image classification tasks led to its selection. The binary classification section aimed to classify breast cancer images as either cancerous or non-cancerous. The multiclass classification section aimed to classify breast cancer images into different types (e.g. ductal carcinoma, lobular carcinoma, etc.). The dataset used in the study is also detailed in the paper. The results of this study may increase the precision and efficiency of breast cancer diagnosis utilizing images from the histopathology section.

TABLE 1

Distribution of overall images in the Break His Dataset for Binary Classification.

Type	Images count	Cancerous (Benign)	Non Cancerous (Malignant)
Total Images	272524		
Standard image	58973	29387	29586

magnification dependent or independent training approaches. The dataset is categorized into four image for the classification of cancerous or non cancerous. The work is divided into two sections. The First one binary classification of breast cancer using VGG-16 is performed. The Second one is multiclass classification of breast cancer. Here also the same VGG-16 model is used. The dataset used in the study is also detailed in the paper. The results of this study may enhance the efficiency and accuracy of breast cancer diagnosis by the use of histopathological images. The next section describes the dataset details

Dataset description.

The dataset for two sections are from the break His dataset which is present in the Kaggle. For Binary classification the images are taken in Kaggle. It contains the total images of 272524. Out of the 272524 images, 69381 are considered standard images for further processing and classification. From this 69381 of standard images, 50418 are non cancerous and 18963 are as cancerous. The training and testing ratios are taken 80:20

The Multiclass classification is done by obtaining the dataset images having the cancer. Here totally 8 types of cancer are classified. DC(ductal carcinoma) , LC (Lobular carcinoma), MC(mucinous_carcinoma), PC(papillary carcinoma), A(Adenosis), F(Fibroadenoma), PT(Phyllodes tumor), TA (tubular adenoma). For this 8000 images are collected and splitting into 7200 for training and 800 for testing.

TABLE 2

Distribution of images for Training and Testing

Type	Training images	Testing images
Binary classification	50412	8561
Multiclass classification	7200	800

Preprocessing

The pre-processing stages involve resizing, . The dataset contains the different size of images and it requires time to modify for the particular process. So by resizing the images, the training and testing could be done in smooth and fast manner. This step is essential to eliminate redundant data from the input, which increases network computational complexity without significantly improving the outcome[15].

In this paper, the workings of the binary classification of breast cancer are shown in block diagram fig. 2. and multiclass classification of breast cancer is shown in block diagram fig. 3.

In binary classification, the dataset is used in a ratio of 80:20 for training and testing of histopathological images, respectively. In the training process, the histopathological image is pre-processed, and data agumentation is done using the VGG-16 model in the CNN network. In the testing process, the trained image is classified as either cancerous or non cancerous.

In multiclass classification of breast cancer, the dataset of histopathological images is split into 80% of the image for training and 20% of the image for testing after the process of pre processing and feature extraction. Here, the VGG-16 classifier is used for training and testing. After this process, output performance is displayed in Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1 Score. Then this will be classified into eight types of breast cancer.

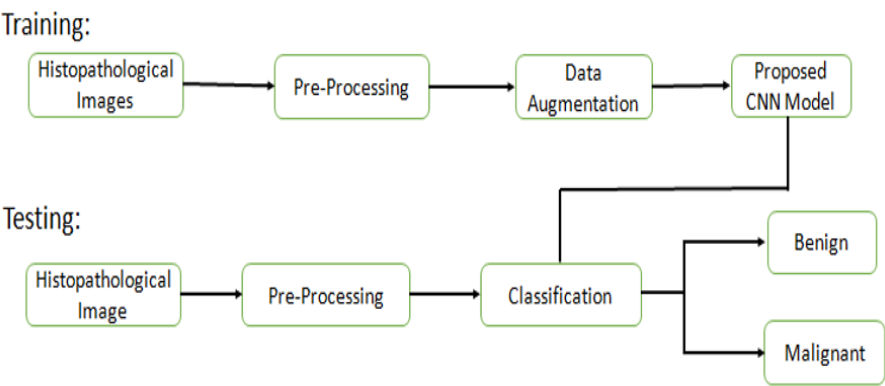


Fig.2. Block diagram - Binary Classification of Breast Cancer

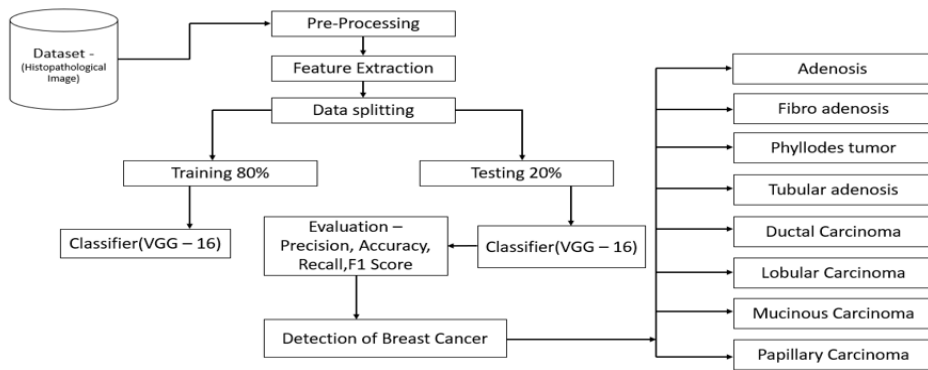


Fig.3. Block diagram - Multiclass Classification of Breast Cancer

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Here, feature extraction and binary classification are proposed with the CNN model. The tested images were classified as cancerous or non-cancerous. At first, a total of 272524 images was used for binary classification, and 8000 images were used for multiclass classification of breast cancer at 40× magnification. Using a random oversampling technique, the images of the magnification factor were equalized as needed for training the model. The next 40 epochs for binary classification and 80 epochs for multiclass classification of training were given to the model. The binary classification model accuracy vs epoch in training and model loss vs epoch in validation curve are displayed in fig.4 and fig.7 displays for the multiclass classification of breast cancer. In fig.5, the confusion matrix of Binary Classification is displayed. The accuracy of our model in testing was 85%, 74% precision, 64% recall, and 69% F1 score. In fig. 8, the confusion matrix of Multiclass classification of breast cancer is displayed. The accuracy of our model's testing was 90%, 92.5% precision, 94.8% F1 score, 97.1% recall table.3 and table.4 show our model's overall performance of Binary classification and Multiclass classification respectively.

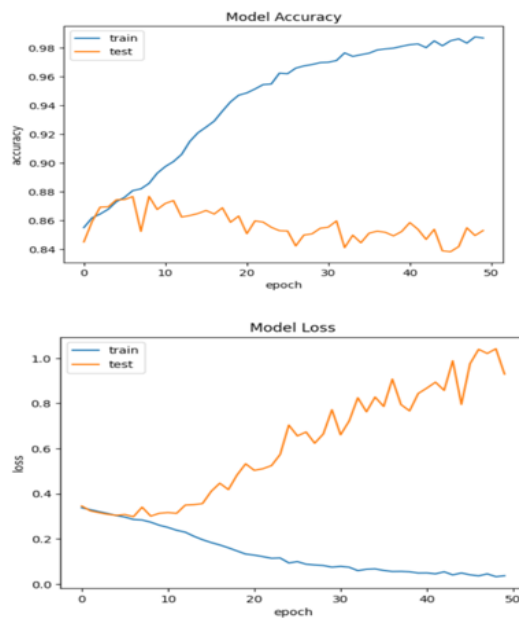


Fig.4. Binary classification -Model accuracy vs Epoch in Training & Model loss vs Epoch in Validation

Accuracy is high and loss is low in Binary Classification from the training model, indicating minor errors made by the model. When a model's accuracy and loss are high during testing, it indicates that the model makes tiny mistakes on a limited portion of the data, which is the best scenario.

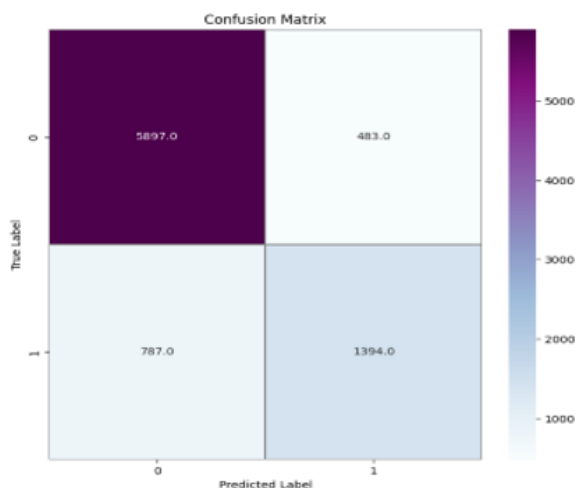


Fig.5. Confusion Matrix - Binary classification

A table that displays the performance of a classification approach is called a confusion matrix. An overview of the performance of a classification algorithm can be seen in a

confusion matrix shown in fig.5. illustrates a confusion matrix in which malignant tissue is referred to as cancerous and benign tissue as healthy. Here the confusion matrix is classified as False Positive (FP), True Positive (TP), False Negative (FN), True Negative (TN).

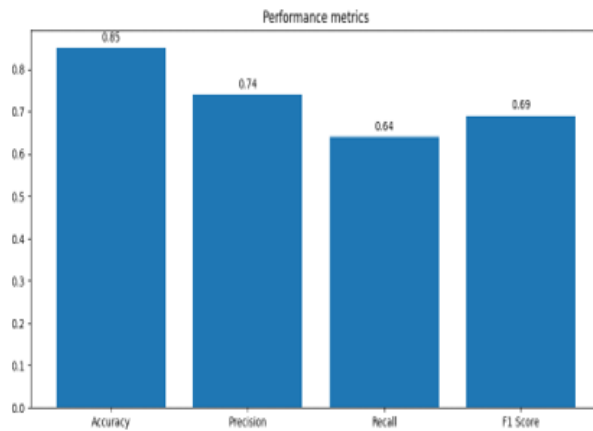


Fig.6. Performance Matrix - Binary classification

The bar graph that defines the performance of a Binary classification in performance matrix shown in fig.6. illustrate the performance is display in 64% Recall,69% F1 score,74% Precision,85% Accuracy.

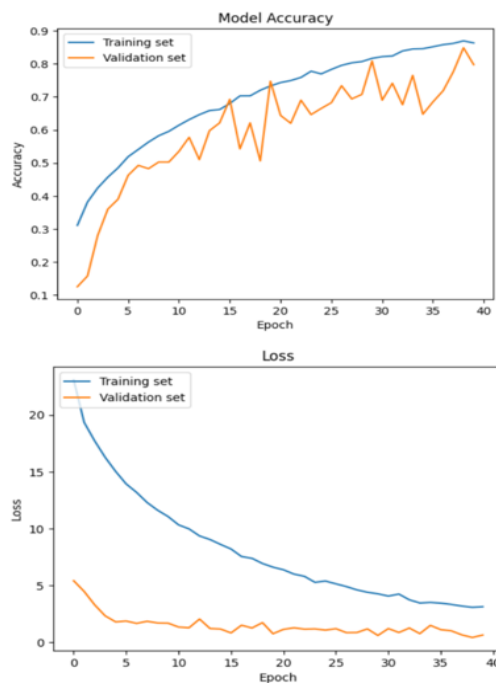


Fig.7. Multiclass classification - Model accuracy vs Epoch in Training & Model loss vs Epoch in Validation

Since accuracy is high and loss is low in multiclass classification using the training model, the model makes only minor mistakes. In the best-case scenario, the model would make minor mistakes on a tiny portion of the data, as indicated by low accuracy and loss in the testing.

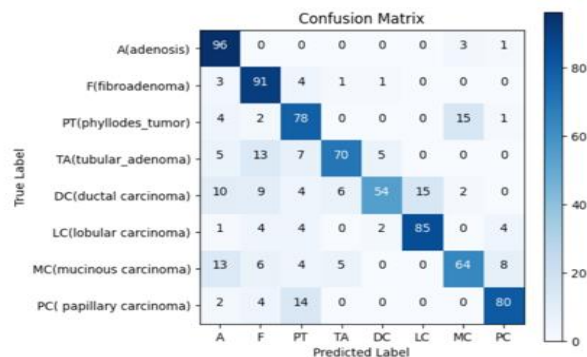


Fig.8.Confusion Matrix - Multiclass classification

A table that displays the performance of a classification approach is called a confusion matrix. An overview of the performance of a multiclass classification algorithm can be seen in a confusion matrix shown in fig.8.illustrates eight classes performance.

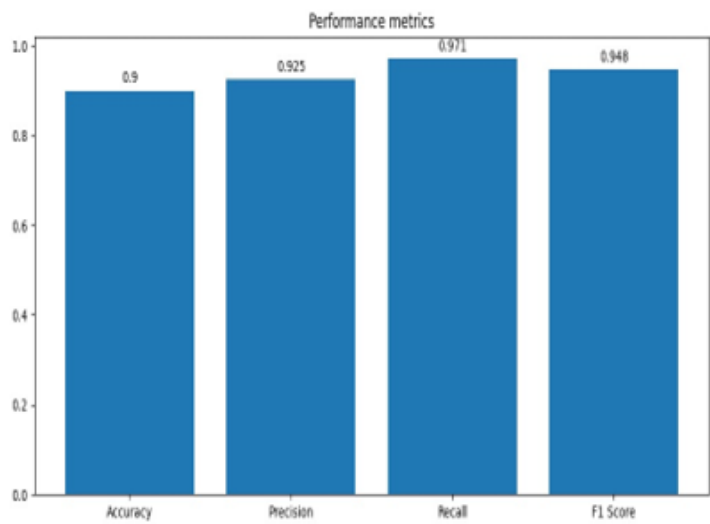


Fig.9.Multiclass classification of Breast cancer-Performance Matrix

The bar graph that defines the performance of a Multiclass classification in performance matrix shown in fig.9. illustrate the performance is display in 97.1% Recall,94.8% F1 score,92.5% Precision,90% Accuracy.

In existing research are worked with single input for both classification from histopathological image with using of CNN model. But in this study, the suggested CNN model took for multiple inputs . Consequently, when compared to other recent works, the suggested approach produced better performance.

TABLE 3
OBTAINED RESULTS FROM BINARY CLASSIFICATION

Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1score (%)
85	74	64	69

TABLE 4
OBTAINED RESULTS FROM MULTICLASS CLASSIFICATION

Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1score (%)
90	92.5	97.1	94.8

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Secure Diagnosis: Automating Wireshark for Medical Data Encryption Analysis

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Abstract

In today's digitized healthcare landscape, ensuring the security and privacy of medical data is paramount. One critical aspect of safeguarding this sensitive information is encryption. However, verifying whether medical data is appropriately encrypted can be a daunting task, particularly in large-scale networks. This paper proposes an innovative approach to streamline this process by automating Wireshark, a widely used network protocol analyzer. By leveraging automation techniques, our solution facilitates the efficient detection and analysis of encrypted medical data transmissions. Through a series of experiments and case studies, we demonstrate the effectiveness and practicality of our approach in enhancing data security in healthcare environments. This paper presents a significant step towards strengthening the protection of medical data and promoting trust in digital healthcare systems.

INTRODUCTION

With the rapid digitalization of healthcare systems, the exchange of medical data over networks has become increasingly prevalent. While this digital transformation brings numerous benefits such as improved accessibility and efficiency, it also introduces significant security challenges. Among these challenges, ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive medical information is of paramount importance. Encryption serves as a fundamental tool in safeguarding medical data against unauthorized access and interception.

The encryption of medical data ensures that even if intercepted, the information remains unintelligible to unauthorized parties. However, verifying whether medical data transmissions are properly encrypted within complex network environments can be a daunting task for healthcare organizations. Traditional methods of manual inspection and analysis are time-consuming, resource-intensive, and prone to human error.

To address these challenges, we propose a novel approach that leverages automation to streamline the process of verifying medical data encryption. Our solution focuses on utilizing Wireshark, a widely used network protocol analyzer, to capture and analyze network traffic. By automating Wireshark's functionality, we aim to provide healthcare organizations with a reliable and efficient means of assessing the security of their data transmissions.

This paper presents an in-depth exploration of our automated Wireshark approach, outlining its design, implementation, and evaluation. Through a series of experiments and case studies, we demonstrate the effectiveness and practicality of our solution in detecting encrypted medical data transmissions. Furthermore, we discuss the potential benefits of integrating automated encryption verification into healthcare network monitoring practices.

Overall, our work contributes to the ongoing efforts to strengthen the security posture of digital healthcare systems. By automating the process of verifying medical data encryption, we empower healthcare organizations to proactively identify and address potential security vulnerabilities, thereby safeguarding patient privacy and maintaining trust in the integrity of healthcare data.

TYPES OF MEDICAL DATA

Medical data encompasses a wide range of information related to an individual's health, medical history, diagnosis, treatment, and other healthcare-related activities. Here are some common types of medical data:

1. **Electronic Health Records (EHR):** EHRs contain comprehensive information about a patient's medical history, including demographics, diagnoses, medications, allergies, laboratory test results, and treatment plans.

2. **Medical Imaging Data:** This includes various types of medical images such as X-rays, MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging), CT (Computed Tomography) scans, ultrasound images, and mammograms.

3. **Laboratory and Diagnostic Test Results:** Data from laboratory tests, such as blood tests, urine tests, genetic tests, and biopsies, provide valuable insights into a patient's health status, disease progression, and treatment response.

4. **Medication Records:** Information about prescribed medications, dosages, administration schedules, and medication allergies is crucial for ensuring safe and effective patient care.

5. **Vital Signs and Patient Monitoring Data:** Vital signs such as blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, temperature, and oxygen saturation levels are routinely monitored in healthcare settings to assess a patient's physiological status.

6. **Medical Procedures and Surgical Records:** Documentation of medical procedures, surgeries, anesthesia administration, and post-operative care is essential for tracking patient care interventions and outcomes.

7. **Patient Demographic Information:** This includes personal identifiers such as name, date of birth, address, contact details, insurance information, and next of kin details, which are used for patient identification and communication.

8. **Telemedicine and Remote Monitoring Data:** Data generated from remote patient monitoring devices, telehealth consultations, wearable health trackers, and mobile health applications provide valuable insights into a patient's health outside traditional healthcare settings.

9. **Mental Health and Behavioral Health Data:** Information related to mental health assessments, psychiatric diagnoses, counseling sessions, and treatment plans is vital for addressing psychological and emotional well-being.

10. **Public Health Data:** Epidemiological data, disease surveillance data, immunization records, and population health statistics play a crucial role in monitoring and managing public health issues and disease outbreaks.

These are just a few examples of the diverse types of medical data that healthcare professionals and organizations handle on a daily basis. Protecting the confidentiality,

integrity, and availability of this data is essential for ensuring patient privacy, maintaining regulatory compliance, and delivering high-quality healthcare services.

TYPES OF ENCRYPTION

Encryption stands as a crucial means of safeguarding sensitive information by transforming it into a format accessible solely to authorized parties. Various encryption techniques exist, each possessing distinct characteristics and applications. Below is a revised rendition of the provided information:

1. **Symmetric Encryption:** In this approach, a single key is employed for both encryption and decryption purposes. While efficient, ensuring secure distribution of the key is paramount. Well-known examples encompass DES, AES, and Blowfish.

2. **Asymmetric Encryption (Public-Key Encryption):** This method involves a pair of keys—public and private. The public key encrypts data, while the private key decrypts it. RSA, Diffie-Hellman, and ECC are prevalent instances.

3. **Hash Functions:** These cryptographic algorithms yield a fixed-size output (hash value) from input data. Hash functions are commonly utilized for data integrity verification and password hashing. SHA-1, SHA-256, and MD5 serve as prominent illustrations.

4. **Hybrid Encryption:** Blending symmetric and asymmetric encryption, this technique employs symmetric encryption for data encryption and asymmetric encryption for securely exchanging the symmetric encryption key.

5. **End-to-End Encryption (E2EE):** This method ensures data encryption at the sender's end, permitting decryption solely by the intended recipient and thwarting intermediaries from accessing the unencrypted data.

6. **Transport Layer Security (TLS) / Secure Sockets Layer (SSL):** TLS and SSL constitute cryptographic protocols for securing internet communication. They furnish encryption and authentication mechanisms, shielding data transmitted between clients and servers.

7. **Homomorphic Encryption:** This encryption facilitates computations on encrypted data sans decryption necessity, thereby preserving privacy throughout data processing. Its applications span secure cloud computing and privacy-preserving data analysis.

8. **Quantum Encryption:** Capitalizing on principles derived from quantum mechanics, quantum encryption offers theoretically impregnable encryption. Quantum key distribution

(QKD) protocols expedite secure exchange of encryption keys, heralding ultra-secure communication resilient to quantum attacks.

TYPES OF DATAPACKETS

In Wireshark, data packets can be categorized into various types based on their content, protocol, and purpose. Here are some common types of data packets you may encounter when analyzing network traffic:

Ethernet Frames:

Ethernet frames are the basic units of data transmitted over Ethernet networks.

They include fields such as source and destination MAC addresses, EtherType, and payload data.

Ethernet frames encapsulate higher-layer protocols such as IP, TCP, or UDP.

Internet Protocol (IP) Packets:

IP packets are used for transmitting data across IP networks.

They contain source and destination IP addresses, as well as protocol-specific header fields.

IP packets encapsulate higher-layer protocols such as TCP, UDP, ICMP, or IPv6 extension headers.

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Segments:

TCP segments are used for reliable, connection-oriented data transmission.

They include fields such as source and destination ports, sequence numbers, acknowledgment numbers, and TCP flags.

TCP segments carry application data and are encapsulated within IP packets.

User Datagram Protocol (UDP) Datagrams:

UDP datagrams are used for connectionless, unreliable data transmission.

They include source and destination ports and length fields, as well as optional checksum.

UDP datagrams carry application data and are encapsulated within IP packets.

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Messages:

ICMP messages are used for network troubleshooting and error reporting.

They include various message types such as echo request/reply (ping), destination unreachable, time exceeded, and parameter problem.

ICMP messages are encapsulated within IP packets and can be used to diagnose network connectivity issues.

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Packets:

ARP packets are used for mapping IP addresses to MAC addresses on a local network.

They include fields such as sender/target MAC and IP addresses, operation code (request or reply), and hardware type.

ARP packets facilitate the resolution of IP addresses to physical MAC addresses within the same network segment.

Domain Name System (DNS) Queries and Responses:

DNS packets are used for domain name resolution and mapping domain names to IP addresses.

They include fields such as query type, query name, response code, and resource records (RRs).

DNS queries and responses are encapsulated within UDP or TCP packets, depending on the message size and transport protocol.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Requests and Responses:

HTTP packets are used for communication between web clients and servers.

They include fields such as request method, URI, status code, headers, and payload data.

HTTP requests and responses are encapsulated within TCP packets and are used for web browsing, API communication, and other web-based applications.

TECHNOLOGY

1. C# (C-Sharp):

C# is a versatile, object-oriented programming language developed by Microsoft. It is widely used for building various types of applications, including desktop, web, mobile, and enterprise software. In this project, C# serves as the primary programming language for developing the automation tool to interface with Wireshark and analyze network traffic.

Key Features and Benefits of C#:

Rich set of language features for rapid application development.

Integration with the .NET Framework, providing access to a vast library of pre-built functionalities.

Strongly-typed language with modern syntax and support for object-oriented programming principles.

Platform-independent through technologies like .NET Core and .NET 5, allowing for cross-platform development and deployment.

Extensive tooling support and a vibrant developer community for assistance and collaboration.

2. Wireshark:

Wireshark is a widely-used network protocol analyzer that allows for the capture and inspection of network traffic in real-time. It supports a multitude of protocols and provides detailed packet-level information, making it a valuable tool for network troubleshooting, analysis, and security monitoring. In this project, Wireshark serves as the core component for capturing network packets and examining their contents to determine if medical data transmissions are encrypted.

Key Features and Benefits of Wireshark:

Cross-platform support for Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems.

Powerful packet analysis capabilities, including protocol dissection, packet filtering, and network traffic statistics.

Support for a wide range of network protocols and data formats, ensuring compatibility with diverse network environments.

Extensible via plugins and scripting languages, allowing for customizations and automation of tasks.

User-friendly graphical interface for easy navigation and visualization of network data.

3. Medical Data:

Medical data encompasses a variety of sensitive information related to patients' health, medical history, diagnoses, treatments, and more. Examples of medical data include electronic health records (EHRs), medical imaging files (e.g., DICOM), laboratory test results, medication records, and patient demographic information. In this project, the focus is on analyzing network traffic to identify and verify the encryption status of medical data transmissions.

METHODOLOGY

1. Starting Wireshark Capture Using C#:

To initiate Wireshark packet capture programmatically, a C# application will be developed. This application will utilize the Process class to execute Wireshark with appropriate command-line arguments. These arguments will specify the network interface to capture from and set filters to capture only the relevant traffic. Additionally, the C# application will handle any required permissions or elevation to execute Wireshark with administrative privileges if necessary.

2. Logging into the Dummy Medical Application:

Simulating the login process to the dummy medical application will be accomplished within the C# application. This involves programmatically interacting with the login interface of the application, which could be a web-based form or an API endpoint. HTTP requests will be sent to authenticate the user, ensuring that the login process generates network traffic captured by Wireshark. This traffic will include HTTP requests and responses or any other protocol used for communication with the medical application.

3. Stopping Wireshark Capture Using C#:

Once the login process to the dummy medical application is completed, the C# application will halt Wireshark packet capture. This will be achieved by terminating the Wireshark process or stopping the capture session gracefully. It is imperative to ensure that the captured packet data is saved or buffered for subsequent analysis to prevent data loss.

4. Analyzing Data Packets for Patient Data:

The C# application will feature logic to analyze the captured packet data and identify packets containing patient data. This analysis will entail parsing packet payloads, inspecting packet headers, and applying heuristics to detect patterns indicative of patient information. Utilizing C# libraries or algorithms, relevant information such as dummy electronic health records (EHRs), medical imaging data, or simulated patient demographics will be extracted from packet payloads. Filtering mechanisms will be applied to isolate packets containing dummy patient data based on predefined criteria or patterns.

5. Verification and Reporting:

Verification checks will be performed within the C# application to determine if patient data packets are encrypted. This verification may involve examining packet headers for

encryption indicators or simulating cryptographic analysis on packet payloads. Subsequently, the application will generate reports or alerts to indicate whether patient data transmissions in the dummy medical application are encrypted or unencrypted. These reports will include pertinent details such as packet timestamps, source/destination IP addresses, and encryption status. Logging and auditing mechanisms will be implemented to track analysis results, ensuring accountability and traceability for security assessments of the dummy medical application.

Results and Discussion

The analysis of data packets captured using Wireshark during the simulation of logging into the dummy medical application yielded insightful findings regarding the encryption status of patient data transmissions. Here are the results and corresponding discussions:

1. Encrypted Data Packets:

A subset of data packets was identified to contain encrypted patient data transmissions. These packets exhibited characteristics indicative of encryption, such as encrypted payload contents or encryption-related headers.

Discussion: The presence of encrypted data packets signifies that the dummy medical application employs encryption mechanisms to protect patient data during transmission. This is a positive outcome, as encryption enhances data security and confidentiality, mitigating the risk of unauthorized access or interception.

2. Unencrypted Data Packets:

Another subset of data packets was observed to contain unencrypted patient data transmissions. These packets lacked encryption indicators and exhibited plaintext payload contents.

Discussion: The identification of unencrypted data packets raises concerns regarding the security of patient data within the dummy medical application. Unencrypted transmissions pose a significant risk to patient privacy, as sensitive medical information could be intercepted and accessed by unauthorized parties. It highlights the importance of implementing robust encryption measures to safeguard patient data during transmission

3. Mixed Encryption Status:

In some instances, data packets exhibited a mixed encryption status, with portions of the payload encrypted while other portions remained unencrypted.

Discussion: The presence of mixed encryption status suggests potential inconsistencies or shortcomings in the encryption implementation within the dummy medical application. It underscores the need for thorough evaluation and validation of encryption mechanisms to ensure comprehensive protection of patient data throughout the transmission process.

4. Encryption Protocols and Algorithms:

Analysis of encrypted data packets revealed the use of various encryption protocols and algorithms, including TLS (Transport Layer Security), AES (Advanced Encryption Standard), and RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman).

Discussion: The utilization of established encryption protocols and algorithms demonstrates a commitment to employing industry-standard security practices within the dummy medical application. These encryption mechanisms offer strong cryptographic protection against eavesdropping and data tampering, enhancing the overall security posture of patient data transmissions.

5. Recommendations for Improvement:

Based on the findings, it is recommended that the dummy medical application undergo further evaluation and enhancement of its encryption mechanisms.

Strengthening encryption implementation to ensure comprehensive coverage of all patient data transmissions.

Regular monitoring and auditing of network traffic to detect and address any instances of unencrypted data transmissions promptly.

Continued education and training for personnel involved in the development and maintenance of the medical application to promote awareness of encryption best practices and security standards.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of Wireshark data packets provided valuable insights into the encryption status of patient data transmissions within the dummy medical application. While the presence of encrypted data packets reflects a proactive approach to data security, the identification of unencrypted or inconsistently encrypted transmissions underscores the need for ongoing vigilance and improvement efforts to safeguard patient privacy effectively. By addressing these findings and implementing recommended measures, the security and integrity of patient data can be significantly enhanced, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and fostering trust in the confidentiality of healthcare information.

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HEMIGRAPHIS COLORATA WOUND DRESSING FILM

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ABSTRACT

Hemagaphis Coloratta presents a transformative leap in wound care technology, offering a novel wound dressing film derived from meticulously processed Hemagaphis plant leaves. Through a meticulous manufacturing process involving drying, grinding, and ethanol extraction, the film harnesses the inherent medicinal qualities of the Hemagaphis plant, renowned for its hemostatic and wound-healing properties. Laboratory tests rigorously validate its biocompatibility and therapeutic efficacy, ensuring its safety and functionality in medical environments. Clinical trials attest to the multifaceted benefits of Hemagaphis Coloratta, demonstrating its effectiveness in infection prevention, wound healing acceleration, and bleeding reduction. Noteworthy is its soft adhesive, which facilitates painless dressing changes, thereby enhancing patient comfort and compliance—a pivotal aspect of effective wound management. Moreover, Hemagaphis Coloratta embodies a holistic approach to wound care by integrating natural healing principles with advanced monitoring capabilities. This fusion enables healthcare providers to gain real-time insights into wound healing dynamics, facilitating personalized treatment strategies and timely interventions. In essence, Hemagaphis Coloratta represents a convergence of nature and science, epitomizing the pinnacle of wound care technology. Its meticulous extraction methodology and stringent quality control measures underscore its transformative potential in enhancing patient outcomes and elevating standards of care.

KEYWORDS

Hemigraphis colorata, Hemostatic properties, Holistic approach, Quality control, Enhanced patient outcomes.

Feature Extraction and Fusion in AI-driven Plant Leaf Disease Detection and Prediction System

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Abstract

Agronomic efficiency has a considerable influence and countries heavily rely on agriculture as a significant contributor to their respective economies. Pests and illnesses in grain plants harm major production and result in significant losses for the worldwide economy. Caring for the strength and initial recognition of infections in plants is decisive for supportable agronomy. Getting an idea of early disease detection can help farmers in bug control by selecting appropriate bug resistor measures to raise the yield. Manually identifying diseases in grain plants can result in misleading pesticide assessments. Diseases inside a plant are typically detected in the leaf, stem, flower, and fruit. It can be simpler to identify plant illness from the leaf than from the stem, blossom, or fruit since disease symptoms typically develop first on the leaf. The efficiency of a classifier is determined by its feature extraction algorithm. Thus, it is critical to use an effective technique for feature extraction, selection, and optimization. As a result, it is critical to develop an instinctive leaf disease recognition mechanism that can identify the nature of illness. Image processing and computer vision techniques can help detect and classify leaf diseases automatically. However, the existence of the disease identification process occurs in closely equivalent segments in all computational systems. As imaging techniques are affordable, The obtained leaf metaphors from the arena utilizing devices and photographic cameras undergo four primary steps: pre-processing, segmentation, feature extraction, and classification. Image

fusion is a new field that generates an enlightening model by combining patterns from several devices for effective management.

Keywords

CNN, Feature Fusion, Deep Learning.

Introduction

Agriculture is extremely important to the financial system of a nation such as India, as it employs the majority of the people. When seedlings are infected by bugs, their output is significantly reduced. Late identification of plant disease results in reduced output and seedling death. Experts manually detect infections in plants on numerous estates of land, which takes a huge number of professionals and increases production costs. Enhancement of an automatic leaf disease detection and categorization framework is being pursued in modern agriculture practice. Diseases within plants are typically detected in the leaves, stems, flowers, and fruits. It is easier to detect plant illness from leaves than from stems, flowers, and fruits since the symptom of disease usually emerges first on leaves. The automated plant-pathogen system has evolved in recent years to suit the rapidly expanding demand for accurate grain production monitoring. Despite the availability of these approaches, there is a need for reliable, accurate, quick, robust, and efficient improved plant disease detection techniques for the pathogen in the plant at an early stage to benefit economic, production, and agricultural purposes. As a result, research is critical for the early detection of plant diseases to boost agricultural production and meet the demands of the world's rising population. Imaging techniques are low-cost and non-destructive, they are increasingly being employed in disease monitoring systems to identify illnesses and stress in plants and trees. However, the presence of the disease detection process occurs in nearly comparable phases in all computational systems. As imaging techniques are affordable, the obtained plant images from the field utilizing sensors and cameras go through four primary steps: pre-processing, segmentation, feature extraction, and classification [2].

Associated Works

The inception of CNNs dates back to LeNet, introduced by LeCun in 1998, primarily aimed at handwritten digit recognition. Since then, CNNs have evolved with a standard

architecture consisting of convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers. The pivotal moment came with AlexNet in 2012, pioneered by Krizhevsky, which introduced significant enhancements like ReLU activation, leading its triumph in ILSVRC2012. Subsequent to AlexNet, CNNs witnessed a surge in research attention, resulting in three prominent developmental trajectories: (a) deeper networks exemplified by VggNet and ResNet, (b) modularization represented by GoogleNet and Inception series, and (c) lightweight models tailored for gadgets like SqueezeNet, MobileNet, and ShuffleNet [3]-[17].

Convolutional Neural Network

CNNs, designed primarily for image analysis, have revolutionized various domains consisting of, extracting, analysing, and interpreting visual data from images or video., computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language in a manner that is both meaningful and contextually appropriate., aiding in diagnosis, treatment planning, and medical research. These networks employ convolution to learn hierarchical features from input photographs, which has a significant impact on tasks like the classification of images, identification of objects, and segmentation of images. Their purpose is to automate the acquisition of a spatial hierarchy of characteristics from incoming images using a method referred to as convolution. For identifying the objects directly from photographs, researchers invented the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), a deep learning model that resembles Artificial Neural Networks that consider even the single pixel in the image as a feature. CNN is commonly used for evaluating the visual images. The general architecture of CNN is shown in Figure 1.

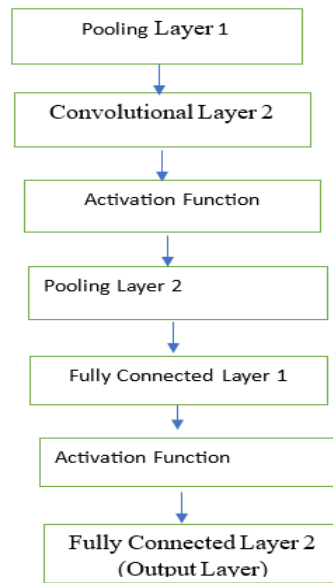


Figure 1: General architecture of CNN

Feature Fusion

Image fusion (IF) is a new area that generates an expository image by combining images from several detectors to make wise judgments. [18]. Enhancing both the logical and visual clarity of images can be achieved through the fusion of multiple images. Efficient image fusion techniques preserve important details by integrating relevant information from each photo, thus ensuring consistency in the resulting image. Following fusion, the composite image becomes more suitable for both machine-based processing and human interpretation. The first step in fusion involves image registration (IR), where the source image is aligned with the reference image. This alignment ensures that comparable images are matched based on reliable characteristics, facilitating subsequent analysis. Both image fusion (IF) and image registration (IR) are considered essential processes in this context. The goal of analytics is to generate valuable information in a variety of domains [19].

Image fusion approaches are categorized into three types: pixel level, decision level, and feature level. Pixel-level image fusion approaches immediately integrate information from input images into subsequent system processing tasks [20]. Feature-level strategies for image fusion involve the extraction of relevant features such as pixel intensities, textures, or edges, which are then compounded to create supplemental fused features [21,22].

An image classification algorithm using superpixels and feature fusion is employed by Feng Yang et al [1]. It employs an excellent picture classification technique that relies on super pixels and feature fusion. Unlike traditional image classification algorithms, which extract feature forms straight from the primary picture, the planned process splits the given picture into superpixels, later calculates multiple distinct kinds of features based on these super pixels.

Proposed work

The proposed research aims to fill the research gap and boost confidence among farmers and agriculturalists. This approach addresses crop productivity issues by identifying and addressing unhealthy leaves. Previous plant leaf disease classification systems have low-performance metrics, including accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. To reduce execution time, features must be carefully picked and tuned. If the processing time is reduced, this method could potentially be utilized in live applications for identifying diseases from video footage. The feature retrieval procedures are not only sophisticated but also inaccurate. The extraction of features largely depends on the exact position of the leaf images. Image features vary based on their position. Adding additional features increases the classifier's processing time and complexity. Therefore, it's important to select the most appropriate quantity of features. The proposed methodology is given in Figure 2.

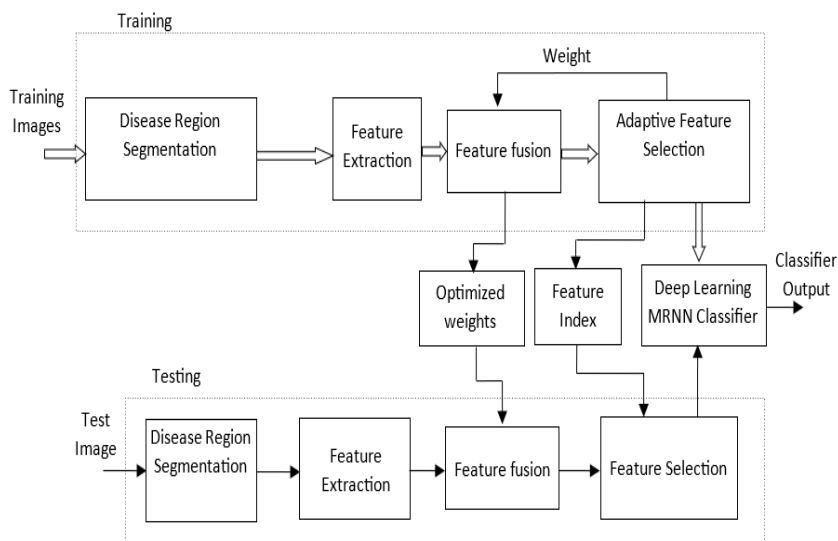


Figure 2: Proposed methodology

Research Methods

This work presents an AI-based approach for identifying plant diseases by using leaf photos. Detecting plant leaf diseases involves three primary processes: segmentation, feature extraction, and classification. In segmenting, it separates the disease-affected portion of a leaf from the unaffected area. Extracting features involves extracting valuable features from an image to represent the diseased location. These features are used to train and test the classifier. The classification method categorizes and identifies diseases in segmented findings. The classifier's ability to identify diseases is solely dependent on segmentation and feature extraction results. If the amount of characteristics derived is larger it will take time to train it. So, feature selection and feature fusion are used to maximize the features.

Dataset

Photographs are extracted from the Plant Village collection dataset, which includes over 49,000 skillfully picked photographs of healthy and diseased crops or plant leaves. These data are the result of a crowdsourcing attempt to assist computer vision approaches in solving challenges linked to yield reduction caused by bacterial or fungal illnesses. Plant Village's leaf image dataset is available at www.plantvillage.org. The dataset contains images depicting various leaf diseases such as black rot, common rust, Cercospora leaf spot, apple scab, bacterial spot, and healthy leaves, as shown in Figure 3, and sample images are shown in Figure 4. The training set consists of 1240 images for healthy leaves, 1200 images for Early Blight, 1242 images for Black Rot Spot, 1260 images for Apple Scab, 1260 images for Cercospora Leaf Spot, and 1207 images for Bacterial Spot. Total 7409 images in the set, while the testing set also includes 500 images per category, resulting in a total of 3,000 images as well. Data for sample images and data count is given in Figure 5.



Figure 3: Categories of Leaf Disease (a) Early Blight, (b) Downy Mildew, (c) Common Rust, (d) Powdery Mildew, (e) Mosaic Virus, (f) Leaf Spot

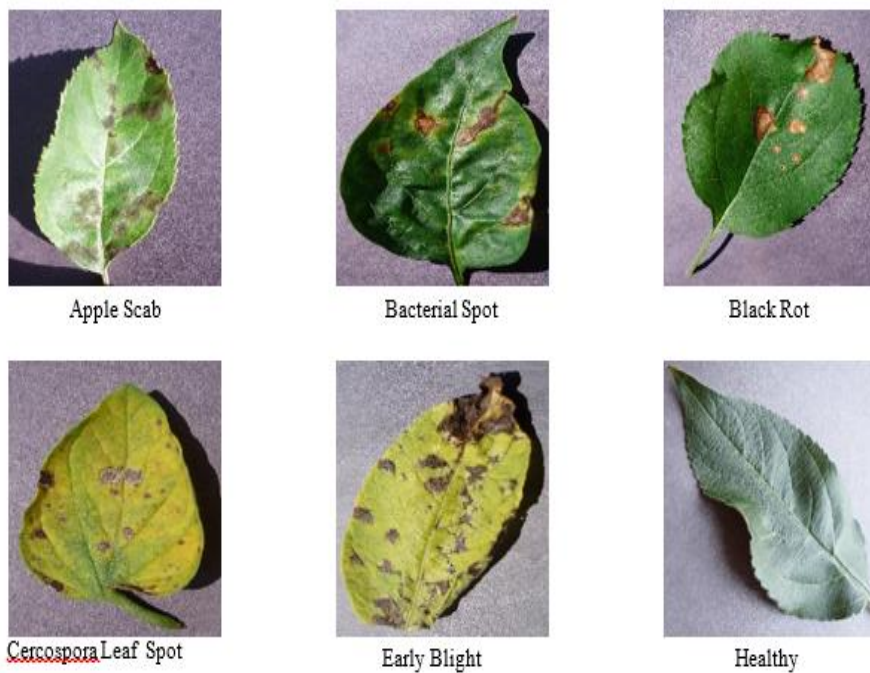


Figure 4: Trial images from the dataset

Image Count

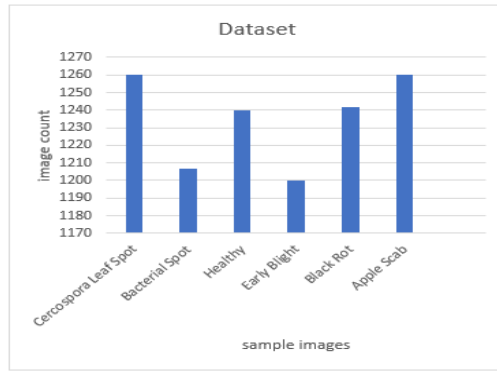
Healthy=1240

Early Blight=1200

Black Rot=1242

Bacterial Spot=1207

Apple Scab=1260

Cercospora Leaf Spot=1260**Figure 5: Sample Images and Image Count****Experimental Design**

An algorithm was applied to a pre-trained convolutional neural network using Python and Google Colab with runtime T4 GPU cloud system. Pandas are used for data manipulation. The Dataset contains 6 folders and it contains 6 types of leaves classifications. Each folder contains 1207 images. It undergoes Supervised Learning and is trained using numerical values. In the test and train set 80 percent of the dataset is used for training and the remaining 20 percent is used for testing purposes. All images underwent resizing before the training phase to meet the requirements for input dimensions i.e. 256x256x3 pixels. The given parameters were utilized for training the network batch size=16, number of classes=6, and number of epochs=30.

Results and Discussion

The effectiveness of the proposed system will be assessed based on parameters such as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. They are categorized as true positive, true negative, false negative, and false positive. True positive and true negative signifies a consistent outcome between the test and the established condition.

Sensitivity, Specificity, and Accuracy are quantified using T_j , T_m , N_j , and F_q as follows:

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{T_j}{T_j + N_j} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{T_m}{T_m + F_q} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{T_m + T_j}{T_m + T_j + N_j + F_q} \quad (3)$$

The proposed algorithm shows 96% accuracy, 93% sensitivity, and 93% specificity compared to previously compared algorithms. Performance comparison metrics are given in Figure 6, 7, and 8.

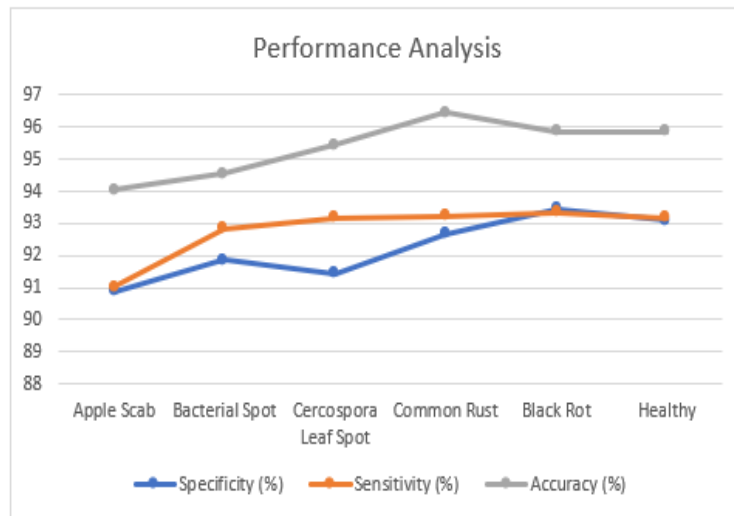


Figure 6: Performance Metrics

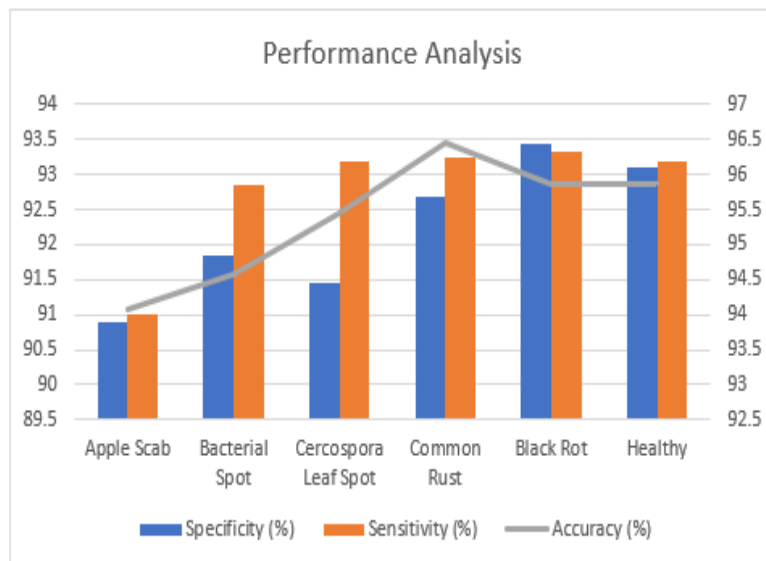


Figure 7: Performance Metrics

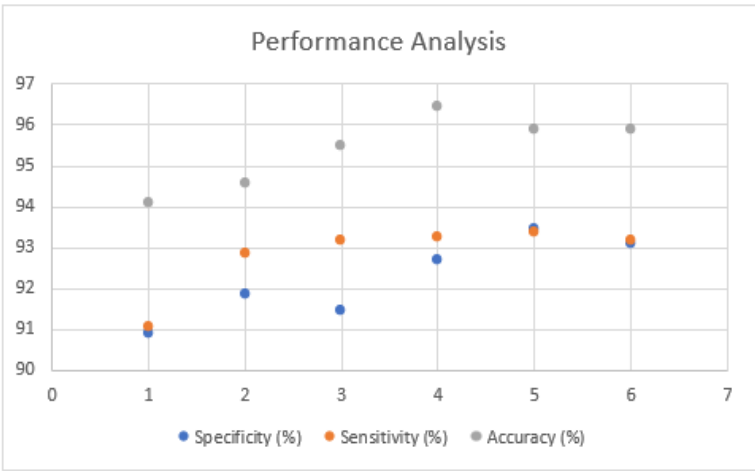


Figure 8: Performance Metrics

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) primarily study the features and characteristics that exist in the training dataset. If the features of the images in the testing set significantly differ from those in the training set, it's anticipated that the accuracy will be low. A comprehensive training set can alleviate this issue to some extent, as the network becomes adept at handling a wide range of images, leading to higher expected accuracies. The reported accuracies in the literature will largely reflect the similarity (or dissimilarity) between the characteristics present in both datasets. Therefore, the entire outcomes documented in the works are only relevant to the specific test groups employed in those tests. After the classification of new models by the network, precisions may rise if the features of the new images closely match those in the training set, or decline if the features are more varied.

Conclusion

Plant disease identification and categorization have seen widespread application of deep learning techniques. It has partially or fully fixed difficulties with traditional machine learning techniques. Image classification, target identification, and image segmentation are examples of the primary applications for DL, a subset of machine learning. This study analyzed neural networks from the most recent season for the classification of plant leaf diseases. Classification approaches make it easier to detect plant leaf diseases and categorize them based on morphology. The experimental evaluation utilized the Plant Village dataset, which encompasses a range of leaf diseases. The proposed leaf disease detection algorithm

exhibited an average specificity of 92.59%, sensitivity of 93.82%, and accuracy of 96.19%. Also, it helps determine how plant excitability may influence future plant disease classification and the integration of server and client-side technology.

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Green Solutions to Bacillus-Related Food Safety: Isolation, Identification, and Antimicrobial Evaluation Using Herbal Powders.

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Abstract

Bacillus species are widely distributed microorganisms known for causing food poisoning and spoilage. This study aimed to isolate and identify Bacillus species linked to foodborne illnesses from canned/packed foods and the environment samples. Additionally, it evaluated the antimicrobial properties of specific green leaf powders. Seventy samples were collected from Salem, Namakkal, and Trichy in Tamil Nadu, South India. Bacillus species were identified using morphological, biochemical, and 16S rRNA gene sequencing. The antibacterial effects of dried green leaf powder were assessed with UV spectroscopy, showing a significant reduction in Bacillus counts. Notably, Centella asiatica and Moringa olifera demonstrated potent antibacterial activity among the herbal powders tested. Sesbania grandiflora, Hibiscus cannabinus and Rumex vesicarius exhibited no significant antibacterial activity among the tested herbal powders.

Keywords

Bacillus species, Foodborne Bacillus, Dried green leaf powder, Natural Preservatives.

PHYTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION AND HYPOLIPIDEMIC ACTIVITY OF ADHATODA VASICA LEAVES EXTRACT

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ABSTRACT

Hyperlipidemia refers to elevated levels of lipids and cholesterol in the blood, and is also identified as dyslipidemia that describes the manifestations of different disorders of lipoprotein metabolism. It is also key factor for the development of heart and coronary diseases and atherosclerosis. In the present study Hypolipidemic activity of Adhatoda vasica leaves extract was analysed. A. vasica ethanolic and aqueous extract showed that the tannin, saponin, flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids, triterpenoids, alkaloids, anthraquinone, polyphenol, glycoside and coumarins were present. Quantitative analysis revealed that A. vasica leaves has significant amount of flavonoids, phenol and terpenoid. Histochemical analysis of A. vasica powder further confirmed the presence of phytochemicals. Fluorescence analysis of A. vasica leaves powder was also performed. The result of UV-Visible spectroscopic analysis confirms the presence of phenolic compounds in the leaves extract. Separation and identification of flavonoids was done using Column chromatography and TLC. The leaves extract inhibited lipase activity in a concentration-dependent on in vitro assay with low concentration of 18.54 % and the higher concentration of 71.25 %. This results proved the hypolipidemic activity of plant extract. Thus the present study concluded A. vasica leaves extract contain rich source of phytochemicals and proved to be effective for inhibition of lipase activity which play a major role in lipid deposition in body tissues. The potential hypolipidemic activity of A. vasica may be due to the presence of phenolic groups which can be further evaluated as novel drug candidate.

Keywords

Adhatoda vasica, Phytochemicals, Qualitative, Quantitative, Histochemical analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Hyperlipidemia is a significant risk factor for the development of atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease. Atherosclerosis is an accumulation of lipids, blood components, and calcium deposits in arteries, leading to the formation of atheromatous plaques that restrict blood flow. The origins of atherosclerosis are multi-factorial, with factors such as sex, family history, hypertension, smoking, dyslipidemia, and diabetes mellitus contributing to its occurrence. Risk factors for atherosclerosis can be classified into congenital, modified, classical, or non-classical. Modifiable factors include diabetes, dyslipidemia, high serum concentration of low-density lipoprotein (LDL), low serum concentration of functioning classical, or non-classical. Modifiable factors include diabetes, dyslipidemia, high serum concentration of low-density lipoprotein (LDL), low serum concentration of functioning high-density lipoprotein (HDL), an LDL:HDL ratio greater than 3:1, tobacco smoking, hypertension+, elevated serum C-reactive protein concentrations, and vitamin B6 deficiency. Non-modifiable factors include advanced age, male sex, close relatives with atherosclerosis complications, and genetic abnormalities. Lesser or uncertain factors include obesity, sedentary lifestyle, hypercoagulability, postmenopausal estrogen deficiency, high intake of saturated fat, trans fat, high carbohydrate intake, chronic systemic inflammation, stress, hyperthyroidism, elevated serum insulin levels, short sleep duration, and Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. Atherosclerosis typically begins in early adolescence and is found in major arteries. Symptoms include shortness of breath and tightening chest pain, but usually not visible until a complication occurs. The pathophysiology of atherosclerosis involves remodeling of arteries leading to subendothelial accumulation of fatty substances called plaques. The buildup of an atheromatous plaque is a slow process, developed over several years through a complex series of cellular events within the arterial wall and in response to local vascular circulating factors. Herbal medicine has gained interest due to its potential anti-thrombotic, cardioprotective, anti-atherosclerotic, hypoglycemic, hypolipidemic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-arthritic properties. Adhatoda vasica leaves, a tree belonging to the Solanaceae family, have been used to evaluate hypolipidemic activity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The *Adhatoda vasica* leaves powder was collected in February 2021 from a medical shop in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. The extract was prepared by preparing one gram of powder in 50 ml of different solutions (methanol and water) and shaking it well for 30 minutes by free hand. The extract was filtered using Whatman filter paper No.1 and the filtrate used for further analysis. Phytochemical screening was carried out on the extract using standard procedures to identify the constituents. Tannins were tested for brownish green or blue-black coloration, saponin for brownish green or blue-black coloration, steroids for violet to blue or green in some samples, terpenoids for Salkowski test, triterpenoids for reddish violet coloration, alkaloids for Mayers test, anthraquinones for rose pink coloration, polyphenols for blue green coloration, cardiac glycosides for cardenolides, and coumarins for coumarins. Quantitative analysis of phytochemicals was performed using spectrophotometric methods, determining total phenols by spectrophotometric method, and estimating total terpenoid content by standard method. Histochemical tests were conducted on the *Adhatoda vasica* leaves powder, with the powder treated with specific chemicals and reagents. The methanol extract was examined under UV and visible spectroscopic analysis. Fluorescence behavior of the plant powder was determined by determining the fluorescence behavior of the seeds powder of *Adhatoda vasica* in daylight and under UV light. The methanol extract was then separated using column chromatography, which is a form of adsorption chromatography. The column was then dried and analyzed for flavonoid compounds.

IN VITRO HYPOLIPIDEMIC ACTIVITY

In vitro hypolipidemic activity was studied by Shivani et al. (2017) using different concentrations of extract in olive oil, phosphate buffer, and lipase. The extract's cytotoxicity was determined by titrating the solution against sodium hydroxide and calculating the percentage inhibition of lipase activity. Statistical analysis was performed for 35 separate experiments, estimating the IC₅₀ required to inhibit free radical concentration by 50%.

RESULT DISCUSSION

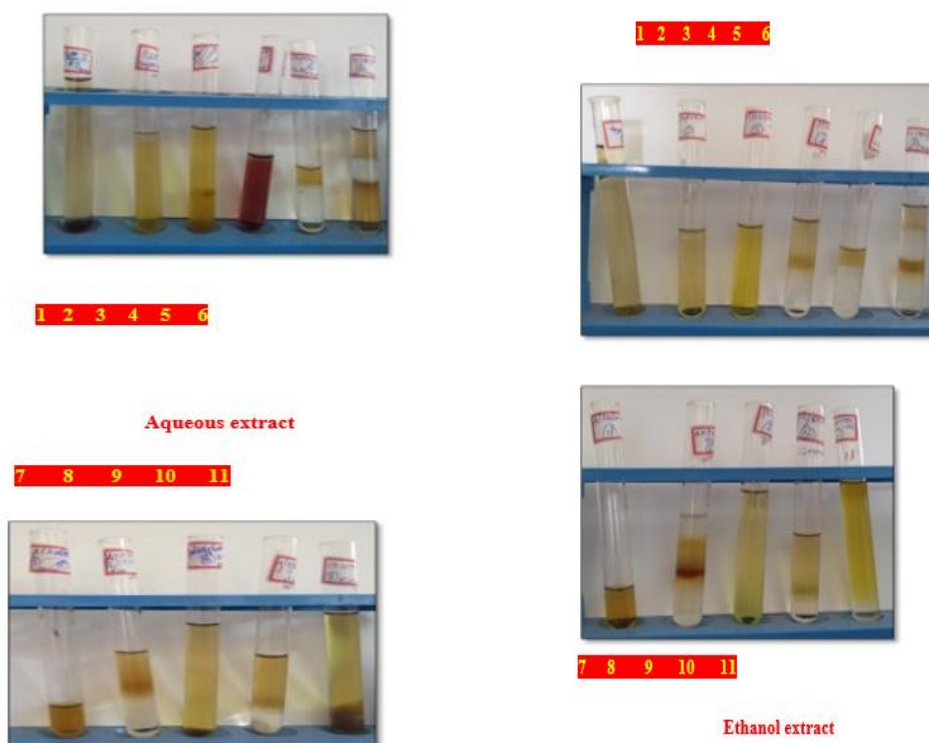
Plants play a crucial role in disease prevention and treatment, and India is the largest producer of medicinal herbs. They contain chemical compounds of biological and pharmacological importance, including antimicrobial activities. In this study, the phytochemical and hypolipidemic activity of *Adhatoda vasica* extract was investigated. The extract showed the presence of tannin, saponin, flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids, triterpenoids, alkaloids, anthraquinone, polyphenol, glycoside, and coumarins. Flavonoids are a group of polyphenolic compounds with known properties such as free radical scavenging, inhibition of hydrolytic and oxidative enzymes, and anti-inflammatory action. The extract also contained tannin, saponin, flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids, triterpenoids, alkaloids, anthraquinonepolyphenol, glycoside, and coumarins. Quantitative analysis revealed that the *Adhatoda vasica* leaves extract contained flavonoids, phenol, and terpenoid. A significant amount of flavonoids (50mg/gm), phenol (190.00 mg/gm), and terpenoid (30.00 mg/gm) were present. Flavonoids are potent water-soluble antioxidants and free radical scavengers, which prevent oxidative cell damage and have strong anticancer activity. They have been referred to as nature's biological response modifiers, as they modify the body's reaction to allergies and viruses. Anthraquinones possess antiparasitic, bacteriostatic, antidepressant, and antimicrobial and antioxidant activities. Their potential effects against cancer through different mechanisms have been studied. Tannins have stringent properties, hastening wounds, and inflamed mucous membranes, and are responsible for color changes in food. Historical analysis of the *Adhatoda vasica* powder confirmed the presence of phytochemicals, with tannins showing black color, flavonoids yellow, terpenoids orange, and polyphenol blue. Histochemical studies enable quick and inexpensive evaluation of medicinal potential in taxonomically close species, reducing costs and increasing the safety of traditional medicines. However, histochemical studies are rare in *Solanum*, a widely distributed genus with 269 species in Brazil. Most pharmacogenetic analyses focus on leaves of one or two species, while anatomical studies focus on taxonomy. Fluorescence analysis of *Adhatoda vasica* powder was conducted in daylight and under UV light. The study aimed to identify flavonoids compounds from *Adhatoda vasica* extract using column chromatography and thermal vapor chromatography (TLC). The extract yielded three fractions, with the methanol and chloroform fractions being the most

significant. The methanol and chloroform fractions were chromatographed by thin layer chromatography, showing an R_f value of 0.57 and comparing it with the flavonoids standard. The study also screened *Adhatoda vasica* leaves extract from natural sources as potential hypolipidemic agents by monitoring their anti-lipase activity. The results showed that *Adhatoda vasica* leaves extract significantly inhibited lipase activity at concentration-dependent levels. The half inhibition concentration (IC_{50}) of Orlistat ($254.91\mu\text{g/ml}$) and *Adhatoda vasica* leaves extract ($311.64\mu\text{g/ml}$) were significantly lower than the standard. Medicinal plants have played a vital role in inhibiting pancreatic lipase to reduce cholesterol, with various plants playing a vital role in inhibiting pancreatic lipase to reduce cholesterol. The highest concentration was closest to the standard.

Table.1: Qualitative analysis of Phytochemicals in

S. No	Phytochemicals	Aqueous extract	Ethanol extract
	, Tannin	-	-
	Saponin	++	++
	Flavonoids	++	++
	Steroids	+	+
	Terpenoids	++	++
	Triterpenoids	++	+
	Alkaloids	-	-
	Antroquinone	+	++
	Polyphenol	++	++
	Glycoside	+	++
	Coumarins	++	++

(++) High concentrations and (-) Absences

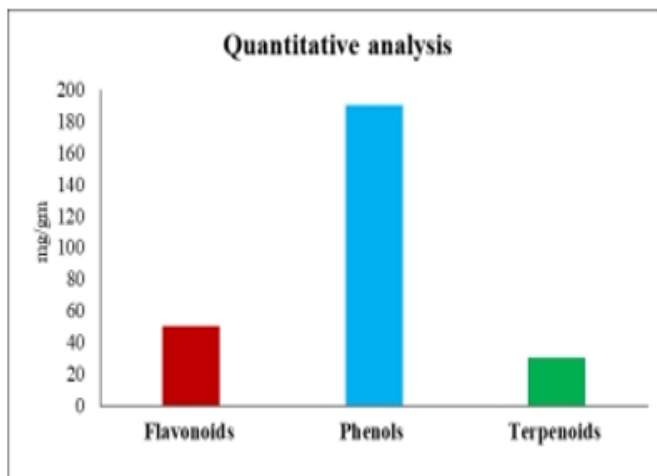


(1.Tannin, 2.Saponin, 3.Flavonoids, 4.Steroids, 5.Terpenoids, 6.Triterpenoids,7. Alkaloids, 8.Antroquinone, 9.Polyphenol, 10.Glycoside and 11.Coumarins)

Table 2 Quantitative phytochemical analysis of Adhatoda vasica leaves extract

S.No	Secondary Metabolites	Result (mg/gm)
1	Flavonoids	50.00±3.50
2	Phenol	190.00±13.30
3	Terpenoid	30.00±2.10

Values are expressed as mean ± SD for triplicates

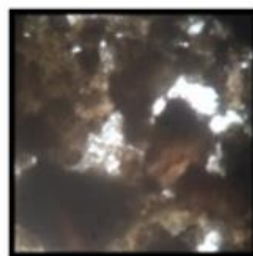
Figure 2: Quantitative phytochemical analysis of *Adhatoda vasica* extractTable.3: Histochemical analysis of *Adhatoda vasica* powder

Phytochemicals	Results
	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>
Saponin	+
Flavonoids	++
Terpenoids	+
Poly phenol	++
Tannins	+

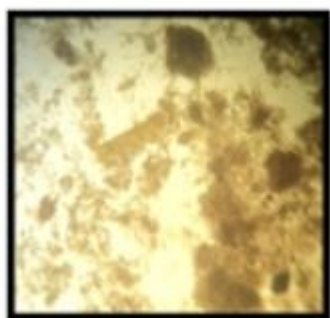
(+) Presence, (++) High concentrations



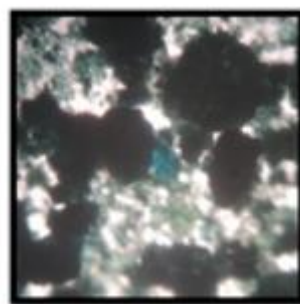
Saponin



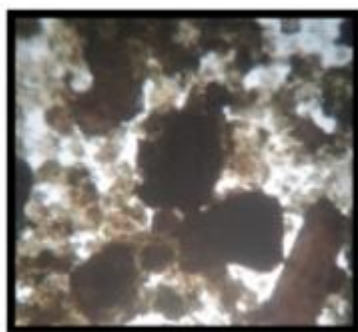
Terpenoids



Flavonoids



Polyphenol



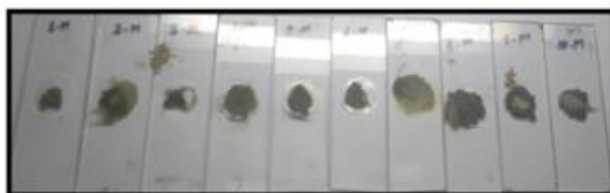
Tannins

Figure 3: Histochemical analysis of *Adhatoda vasica* powder

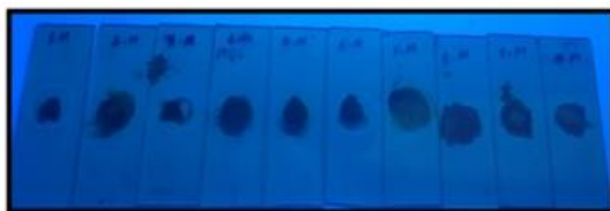
Table.4: Fluorescence behavior of *Adhatoda vasica* powder

S. No		Visible Light	Short UV Light (254 nm)	Long UV Light (365 nm)
1	Plant powder			
2	Plant powder treated with distilled water	Green	Green	Black
3	Plant powder treated with Hexane	Green	Green	Black
4	Plant powder treated with Chloroform	Green	Green	Black
5	Plant powder treated with Methanol	Green	Green	Black
6	Plant powder treated with Acetone	Green	Green	Black

7	Plant powder treated with 1N Sodium Hydroxide	Yellowish green	Green	Black
8	Plant powder treated with 1N HCL	Green	Green	Black
9	Plant powder treated with sulphuric acid with equal volume of water	Green	Blackish green	Black
10	Plant powder treated with Nitric acid diluted with an equal volume of water	Green	Green	Black



Visible Light



Short UV Light (254 nm)

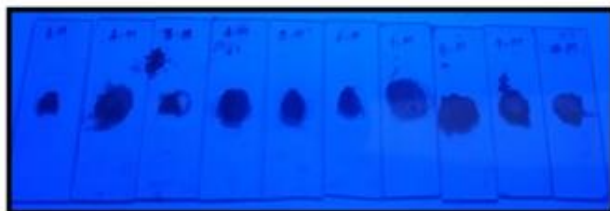


Figure 4: Fluorescence behavior of Adhatoda vasica powder

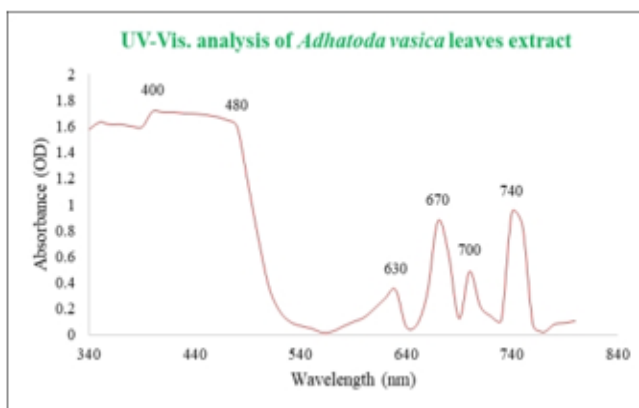


Figure 5: UV-Visible analysis of *Adhatoda vasica* ethanolic extract

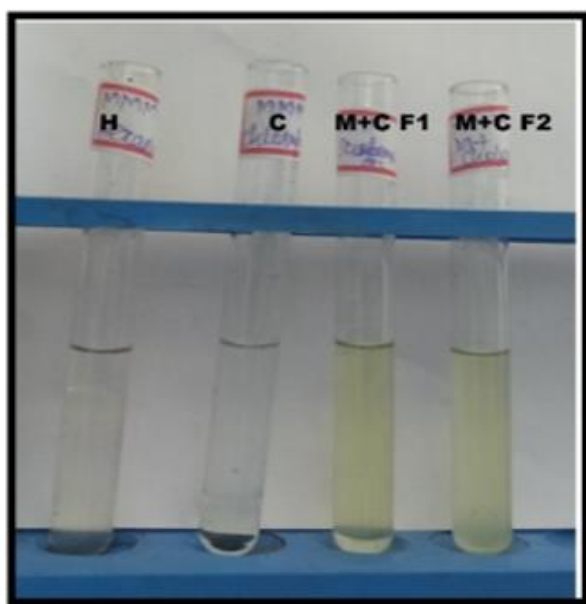
S. No	Wavelength (nm)	Absorbance (OD)
1		
2	480	1.599
3	630	0.345
4	670	0.873
5	700	0.486
6	740	0.940



Figure 6: Show the plate separation of the flavonoids compound using Column chromatography from *Adhatoda vasica* extract

Table.5: Chromatographic Separation from *Adhatoda vasica* extract

S. No.	Eluents	Number of fraction(s)	Nature of fractions	Qualitative analysis of flavonoids
1	Hexane	1	Colourless	-
2	Chloroform	1	White	-
3	Methanol + Chloroform (3:1)	2 1	Yellowish green	++
			Colourless	-

**Figure 7: Separation of fraction(s) from *Adhatoda vasica* extract**

Phytoconstituents	Rf Value
Sample	0.57

Std. (Quercetin)	0.93
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Table 6: Analysis of flavonoid by TLC

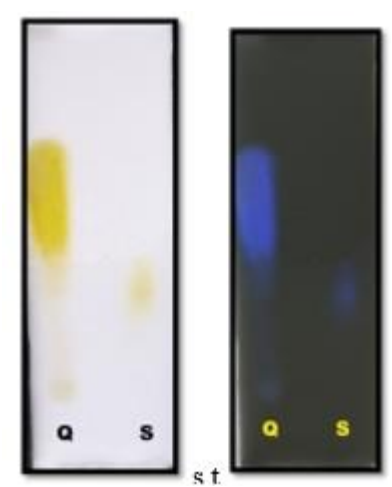
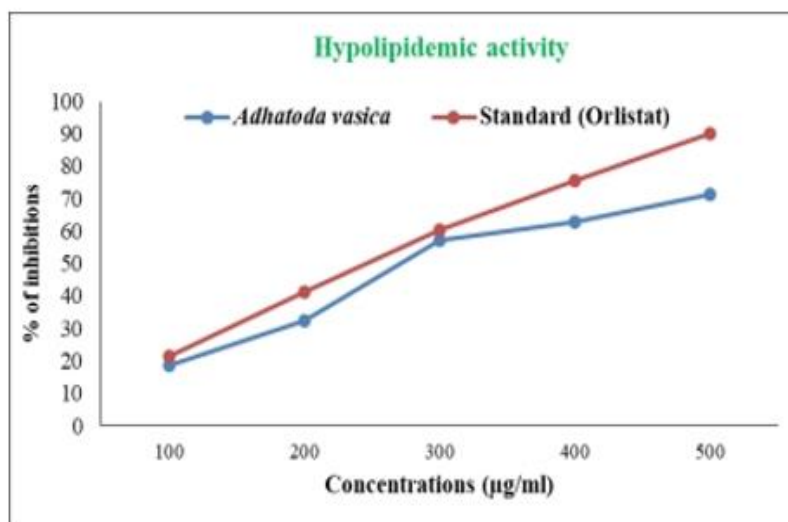


Figure 8: TLC separations from Adhatoda vasica extract using Chromatographic Eluents

Table 7: In vitro hypolipidemic activity of Adhatoda vasica leaves

Concentrations (µg/ml)	% of inhibitions	
	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> leaves extract	Standard (Orlistat)
100	18.54±1.58	21.46±1.79
200	32.50±2.24	41.26±2.57
300	57.03±2.55	60.39±3.04
400	62.78±3.26	75.49±3.98
500	71.25±4.79	90.05±4.81
IC ₅₀ value (µg/ml)	311.64	254.91

Values expressed as Mean ± SD for triplicates

Figure 9: In vitro hypolipidemic activity of *Adhatoda vasica* leaves

CONCLUSION

Hyperlipidemia is a condition characterized by elevated serum total cholesterol, low density, and very low-density lipoprotein levels, which can lead to atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. Treatment for hyperlipidemia aims to reduce the risk of developing ischemic heart disease or further cardiovascular or cerebrovascular disease. Currently, available hypolipidemic drugs have side effects, such as hyperuricemia, diarrhea, nausea, myositis, gastric irritation, flushing, dry skin, and abnormal liver function. Medicinal plants have been studied for their immune potential against various diseases. A study found that *Adhatoda vasica* leaves contain a rich source of phytochemicals, including tannin, saponin, flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids, triterpenoids, alkaloids, anthroquinone, polyphenol, glycoside, and coumarins. The leaf extract inhibited lipase activity, with a concentration-dependent in vitro assay showing a 18.54% inhibition. The potential hypolipidemic activity of *Adhatoda vasica* may be due to the presence of phenolic groups.

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GREEN SYNTHESIS OF PALLADIUM NANOPARTICLES USING ALLIUM FISTULOSUM AND TABERNAEMONTANA DIVARICATE

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Abstract

Green synthesized metallic nanoparticles are an evolving environment-friendly technique in recent years. The biological processing of palladium (Pd) nanoparticles by employing *Allium fistulosum* and *Tabernaemontana divaricate* leaf extracts was described in our current study. The prepared Pd NPs were further undergoing characterization via Fourier transform infrared, Scanning, and Transmission electron microscopy. Furthermore, validation of Pd NPs creation was established through UV-visible spectrophotometer. Our SEM analysis results represented spherical morphology with a dimension of 2 μm for both the extracts of *Allium fistulosum* and *Tabernaemontana divaricate* synthesized Pd NPs. TEM images of both the extracts designated synthesized Pd NPs were moderately unvarying in diameter as well as its figure as a range of 2 to 5 nm. Eventually, anti-bacterial activity was also determined for both the extracts. Amongst, Pd NPs synthesized with *Allium fistulosum* demonstrated a good zone of inhibition against most of the bacterial strains. The findings are highly positive, demonstrating a significant increase in the activity of the undamaged fractions. The use of biological sources to synthesize NPs adds a new dimension to all application areas.

Keywords

Allium fistulosum, Tabernaemontana divaricate, Green Synthesis, Antimicrobial Activity, Palladium Nanoparticles.

AN INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITY OF MENTHA SPICATA, CORIANDRUM SATIVUM AND SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM AGAINST HARMONIA AXYRIDIS

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Abstract

Harmonia axyridis plays a vital role in agricultural crop damage and affects humans during winter. Insecticide helps to avoid these types of insects and helps to increase crop production by enhancing the quality and quantity of the crops. The usage of chemical insecticides leads to various environmental and human issues. To overcome this issue, herbal insecticides will be an alternative source, as they have little or no side effects on the environment and humans. Our research aims to find the insecticidal action of Mentha spicata, Coriandrum sativum, and Solanum lycopersicum against Harmonia axyridis. An insecticidal activity of extracts obtained from Mentha spicata, Coriandrum sativum, and Solanum lycopersicum leaves was tested towards Harmonia axyridis. Diverse developmental stages of insects were exposed to all three extracts that are present in the substratum. The extracts were employed in different concentrations of 1, 10, 100, or 1000 ppm. Here, distilled water was utilized as a control. Phytoconstituents present in the sample were analyzed by qualitative phytochemical analysis. The hydroalcoholic extract has various phytochemicals like resins, carboxylic acid, tannins, steroids, flavonoids, and carbohydrates. It was interesting to note that, 80% of mortality was obtained at all concentrations and 100% of mortality in all concentrations except 10 µg/ml. Thus, the extract has good insecticidal activity against Harmonia axyridis. Therefore, we conclude from this study that all the extracts may be a source of substances that will be used in insect pest management for plant protection.

Keywords

Mentha spicata, Coriandrum sativum, Solanum lycopersicum, Harmonia axyridis, Phytochemical Analysis, Insecticidal Activity.

FORMULATION AND SHELF-LIFE STUDY OF A WHEY-BASED PROBIOTIC FUNCTIONAL BEVERAGE

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Abstract

Probiotics are living microorganisms, that mainly have several advantages on human health. Nowadays, demands for non-dairy probiotic beverages are increasing day by day as vegetarianism is becoming popular especially in developed countries, due to factors such as lactose intolerance and cholesterol content associated with the intake of probiotic dairy-based products. Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), Musk melon (*Cucumis melo*), and White Pumpkin (*Benincasa hispida*) are a good source of nutrients. Whey and whey-based products contain relatively high levels of lactose, which forms a suitable substrate for probiotics and increases calcium absorption. In the present study work, to utilize cucumber-Muskmelon-white pumpkin with whey water to develop a fermented beverage, formulated cucumber-Muskmelon-White pumpkin with whey water was evaluated as a potential substrate by using *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, probiotic fermented juice can be produced. Numerous factors such as Sensory analysis and fermentation time were optimized based on growth and other physicochemical parameters such as pH, Total Soluble Solids, and Titratable Acidity. The optimization process involving cucumber-muskmelon-white pumpkin-whey composition and fermentation duration led to specific values for viable cell count, pH, and titratable acidity in the fermented juice after 24 hours, indicating a promising outcome for probiotic development. Subsequently, during the 56-day storage period at 2-4 °C, a gradual decline in probiotic viability was observed alongside subtle fluctuations in physicochemical parameters such as pH decreases and titratable acidity increases, highlighting the dynamic nature of probiotic beverages during cold storage.

Keywords

Physiochemical properties, Fermented probiotic beverage, Cucumber, Muskmelon, White pumpkin, Whey water

Introduction

Recently, consumers have become more aware of diet's effects on health. As functional foods contain physiologically active components, they offer health benefits beyond those associated with basic nutrition (Sady, M.,2017). The probiotic foods are those that contain living microorganisms and are healthy for the body. The majority of probiotic products are dairy-based. Consumption of probiotics has many health benefits for humans, and it plays a crucial role in digestion (Begum, T., 2019). Ingestion of probiotics is beneficial in reducing serum cholesterol, reducing lactose intolerance, reducing cancer risk, and improving resistance to enteric pathogens (Manasi Shukla, M. S., 2013). Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium are the most commonly found probiotics. Most probiotics are gram-positive, usually catalase-negative, rods with rounded ends, and occur in pairs, the shorter or longer chains. They're non-flagellate, nonmotile, and non-spore-forming, and they're intolerant to salt. The optimum growth temperature for most probiotics is 37 C, but some strains such as Lactobacillus acidophilus prefer to grow at 30 C while the optimal pH of first growing is 6.57 C (Von Wright, A., 2019). As a by-product of cheese and paneer manufacturing, whey is predominantly produced by the dairy industry. During the manufacturing process, whey is discarded, causing a crucial pollution problem in the environment. In addition to being beneficial to the environment, Whey can also increase the economy of manufacturers (Mustafa et al., 2021). There are several properties of whey and whey proteins, such as antioxidant activity, antimicrobial activity, immune-stimulating and anticancer properties, and the ability to reduce blood pressure, the risk of cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, and satiety (Skryplonek, K., 2019). Fruits are rich in vitamins, antioxidants, and fiber and have good sensory qualities (Sady, M.,2017). Fruit juice is a nutrient-rich beverage. Fruit juice strengthens the body's immune system, helping to maintain a healthy water balance in your body. The occurrence of coronary heart disease is prevented by the consumption of fruits. Cucumber, Muskmelon, and White pumpkin (*Benincasa hispida*) are the member of the family Cucurbitaceae. Cucumber is known for its

highly refreshing and health-promoting qualities. The fruit provides only 15 calories per 100 g of fruit, which is very low calorie. Cucumber contains a good amount of vitamin K (17 µg/100 g) and potassium (147 mg/100 g), very low sodium (2 mg/ 100 g), and no saturated fat or cholesterol (Garg, N., 2015). Muskmelon is recommended for the treatment of cardiovascular disease, as a diuretic, stomachic, antitussive, and vermifuge combination. Muskmelon's nutrient content is low in calories, fat, and sodium, but it is a good source of potassium and vitamin C (Milind, P., 2011). white pumpkin is used in Ayurveda to treat peptic ulcers as it has anti-vascular inflammation properties (Ravi, U., 2010). The addition of probiotics to fruit juice is appropriate, as it contains a high proportion of sugars, oxidants, and vitamins other than the low pH (Silva et al., 2016). In the present study, to develop a gut pro flora drink from muskmelons, cucumbers, and white pumpkins incorporated with whey water and probiotics that can protect our bodies from contracting various disease conditions. A product containing probiotics should have a viable count of 10^6 CFU/ml to receive their benefits (Shirin et al., 2016). Due to the growing potential of the market, beverages made from fruits and dairy products are now receiving significant attention. Compared to other beverages, whey mixed fruit drinks are more appropriate for human consumption in terms of health (Naina and Neeraja, 2012). The produced fermented fruits-whey beverage makes whey a healthy and tasty product with extended shelf life, which has a positive effect on several different functions in the body. In other words, the loss of underutilization in whey is converted into a 100% gain (Arsić, S., 2018). Because of these facts, experiments will be carried out to standardize a probiotic beverage using whey and fruit juice and the functional characteristics and storage behavior of the developed beverages will be investigated.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The present investigation was conducted in the Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Periyar University, Salem from 18/01/2024 to 10/04/2024. In this chapter, materials and methods used for the present research are discussed under a variety of appropriate headings.

Materials

- **Procurement of raw materials**

The raw materials that were required for the research work include Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*), and White pumpkin (*Benincasa hispida*). These vegetables were procured from the local market of Salem, Tamil Nadu. The whey water was prepared according to standard procedures. The freeze-dried culture of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* was obtained from Zydus Healthcare Limited, Kumrek, Sikkim, India.

Medium preparation

- **Preparation of MRS broth**

As per the manufacturer's instruction, MRS broth was prepared by following steps:

Lactobacillus MRS broth GM369 (direction: suspend 55.15 grams in 1000ml purified/distilled water) was collected from the lab under the surveillance of lab assistance.

According to the requirement, 8.265g MRS Broth was added to 125 ml (6 Plates) of distilled water in a conical flask.

After that, it was dissolved on a heating metal (around temperature 80 °C) by using a glass rod.

After that the conical flask containing the medium is properly locked by using a sterilized cotton plug.

For sterilization, MRS broth was kept in an Autoclave at a temperature of 121 °C, 15psi for 15 minutes.

The autoclaved medium was cooled down to room temperature.

Finally, 2.14ml of Antifungal (Luliconazole) was aseptically added to the prepared MRS medium.

- **Microbial Culture and Media**

Lyophilized *Lactobacillus acidophilus* LA-5 was used as a culture of probiotic strain for this study. Using the serial dilution method, we diluted 0.5g of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* LA-5 capsule in saline water. After completing the serial dilution, we can plate a small volume of each dilution onto already prepared MRS agar plates using pour plate techniques. This allows us to count the number of colonies that grow on each plate and calculate the original concentration of bacteria in the sample—incubated the agar plates at 37 °C for 24 hours and conditions to allow bacterial growth. After incubation, we performed

microbiological and biochemical tests to determine whether the grown species was *Lactobacillus acidophilus* or not. *Lactobacillus acidophilus* LA-5 (in the form of lyophilized capsules) used in this study was procured from Zydus Healthcare Limited, Kumrek, Sikkim, India.

Formulation of Whey-Fruit Juices Blended Beverages

Whey-fruit juices blended beverages were prepared by the selection of three fruits, they are – Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*), and White pumpkin (*Benincasa hispida*).

- **Procedure for Preparation of Whey**

Whey was made using a slightly modified Manasi et al. (2013) technique. After being heated to 95°C, pasteurized milk was cooled to 70°C. After constantly adding one percent citric acid (lemon juice) to the milk and whisking, the casein, the milk protein (Whey), was completely coagulated. A double-layered muslin cloth filter was used to filter the liquid (whey). Before combining with fruit juice, the whey that was obtained was cooked to 85 °C.

- **Procedure for Preparation of Fruit Juices**

Fresh fruits such as white pumpkin, muskmelon, and cucumber were procured from the Salem local markets. Dust and debris were eliminated from the fruits by carefully sorting and washing them under running water. Fruits were peeled, the seeds were taken out, and the flesh was sliced. A Preethi Zodiac juice blender was used to create the juices, and each fruit juice was given its filter before being stored in a clean, labeled container.

- **Preparation of Formulated Whey-Fruit Juices**

The juices of cucumber, muskmelon, and white pumpkin with whey water were formulated (mixed) in five different combinations with 1% Brown sugar (Cucumber: Muskmelon: White pumpkin: Whey water i.e. 25:25:25:25, 30:20:20:20, 20:30:20:20, 20:20:30:20, 20:20:20:30) and 1% Stevia using (Cucumber: Muskmelon: White pumpkin: Whey water i.e. 25:25:25:25, 30:20:20:20, 20:30:20:20, 20:20:30:20, 20:20:20:30) using measuring cylinder. Five sterilized transparent cups (150ml) contained 50ml formulated juice (different ratios) in each cup.

Pasteurization

All the different cucumber-muskmelon-white pumpkin and Whey water Juices were subjected to pasteurization at a temperature of 80 °C for 15 mins. All the glass bottles

containing juice samples were kept in a scale water bath maintained at the required temperature. Thereafter, when the desired temperature of juice was achieved, it was held at that temperature for the desired time duration. Then the pasteurized juice samples were evaluated for sensory, physico-chemical, and microbial analysis.

Sensory Evaluation and Selection of Highly Acceptable Blends

Organoleptic evaluation for the developed whey-fruit juices blended beverages was done by 20 members of teaching staff and students of the Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Periyar University, Salem using a 9-point hedonic scale (Ranadheera et al. 2012). An organoleptic evaluation was done at the Advanced Instrumentation Laboratory, Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Periyar University, Salem. Using a 9-point hedonic scale, participants were asked to rate the ten beverage formulations according to their overall preference, color, aroma, appearance, flavor, and mouthfeel/texture: Dislike = 1, dislike = much; dislike = 2, dislike = moderate; dislike = 4, neither like nor detest; like slightly = 6, like moderately = 7, like much = 8, and like strongly = 9.

Formulation of Probiotic Beverages

The results of sensory evaluation of whey-fruit juices blended beverages were considered for the selection of preparation of probiotic beverages. Thus, highly acceptable beverages with higher sensorial scores were used for the development of probiotic beverages. Based on the overall acceptability scores, 1% Brown sugar of Cucumber: Muskmelon: White pumpkin: Whey water 20:30:20:20 was highly accepted and was selected for the development of a probiotic beverage. The selected beverage was prepared and inoculated with a 1% probiotic starter culture (in the form of Capsules) containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. The probiotic beverage was stored in sterilized glass bottles under refrigeration conditions.

Physico-chemical analysis of Cucumber-muskmelon-white pumpkin with Whey based Probiotic beverage

Analysis of whey-fruit juice and probiotic beverage was carried out periodically throughout the storage period based on different physicochemical parameters such as pH, total soluble solids, and titratable acidity.

- **Acidity**

Using a digital pH meter, the pH of the fresh juices and probiotic beverages was measured according to the procedure outlined by Rathore et al (2012). First, at room temperature, buffers with pH values of 4.0 and 7.0 were used to calibrate the pH meter. The sample was collected into a 100 ml beaker, shaken, and then the beverage was added to the electrode of a pH meter. Once the pH meter stabilized, a reading was taken.

- **Titratable Acidity**

Using Phenolphthalein, the Titratable Acidity of the fresh juices and probiotic beverages was measured according to the procedure outlined by Angelov (2006). In a suitable container at room temperature, the sample was weighed 10 ml of the sample, added 300 mL of clean water, and thoroughly mixed. Then Bring it to a boil on a hot plate or over an open flame for approximately 15 minutes, stirring occasionally, and boil for 10 minutes. Remove from the heat source, add 1 mL of phenolphthalein indicator, and titrate immediately with standard 0.1 N sodium hydroxide solution to the first permanent pink color. Once the pink color turned, a reading was taken.

$$\text{Acidity} = \frac{\text{mL of 0.1 N NaOH}}{10 \text{ g} \times 10}$$

- **Total Soluble Solids (TSS)**

Utilizing a hand refractometer and the formula "Brix," the total soluble solids were calculated using the technique outlined by Shah (2010). After the juices were filtered, the TSS of the juices was determined using one of the lowest Brix ranges, 0-32°. On the prism glass surface of the refractometer, place a drop of fresh juices and probiotic beverages, carefully cover it with the lid, and check the TSS against the light.

Proximate analysis of Cucumber-muskmelon-white pumpkin with Whey based Probiotic beverage

Beverage was analyzed for proximate composition; moisture, ash, protein, fat, fiber, and total carbohydrates according to their respective methods.

- **Ash**

Using a Muffle furnace, an Ash of Probiotic beverage was calculated using the technique outlined by AOAC Official Method 942.05, Palachum (2010).

$$\text{Ash content (\%)} = \frac{(Z - X / Y - X) \times 100}{1}$$

Weight of empty crucible - X g

Weight of crucible + sample - Y g

After complete ashing, the Weight of the crucible + ash - Z g

- **Moisture content**

Using method No. 44-15 A of (A.O.A.C, 2000), Shendage (2020), the moisture content of Probiotic beverage was determined. In a hot air oven at 100°C, a sample of 5ml was dried to a constant weight in a tarred crucible. Using the formula below, we calculated the moisture content.

$$\text{Moisture (\%)} = \frac{(W1 - W2) \times 100}{W1}$$

Where: W1 = weight (g) of sample before drying

W2 = weight (g) of sample after drying

- **Fat**

Using a Soxhlet extraction, the Fat of the Probiotic beverage was calculated as described in method No. 30-10 (A.A.C.C., 2000), Shendage (2020). 2 ml of the probiotic drink was taken in a thimble and placed in the extraction tube of the Soxhlet apparatus. About 250 mL of hexane was added to the 500 mL bottom flask of the apparatus and connected to the Soxhlet apparatus. The fat was extracted by pouring hexane onto the sample at a rate of 3-4 drops per second for about 5 hours. The solvent was collected and the bottle was kept in a hot air oven at 40-50 ° C for 10 minutes. A desiccator was used to cool the flask, and then it was weighed. Fat percentage was calculated according to the following formula.

$$\text{Crude Fat \%} = \frac{(W2 - W1) \times 100}{S}$$

Weight of empty Soxhlet beaker (g) = W1

Weight of Soxhlet beaker and extracted fat (g) = W2

Weight of sample = S

- **Crude Fiber**

Based on method No. 32-10 (A.O.A.C., 2000), Shendage (2020), the crude fiber content was determined. A 2 ml sample that was devoid of fat and moisture was obtained and put into a 1000 ml beaker. To the beaker, 200 ml of 1.25% H₂SO₄ solution was added. The sample

was then boiled for 30 minutes to aid with digestion. After that, it was filtered using a suction device. Hot water was used to wash the residue until it was clear of acid. After that, the residue was once more moved to a 1000 ml beaker and cooked for 30 minutes in a 200 ml solution of 1.25% H₂SO₄. After filtering it once again, the residue was put in a crucible that had been previously weighed, and it was dried for 24 hours at 100° C in an oven to get a consistent weight. After that, the dry residue was burned on a burner and heated to between 550 and 600° C in a muffle furnace. Crude fiber in the sample is represented by the loss in weight during incineration.

- **Protein**

Using Kjeldhal's method, the Protein of Probiotic beverage was calculated using the method No. 46-10 of (A.A.C.C., 2000), Shendage (2020). It is based on the fact that organic compounds are oxidized by concentrated sulphuric acid and catalysts, and nitrogen is converted into ammonium sulfate in the process. Ammonia is liberated from the reaction mixture by making it alkaline, removing it by steam distillation, collecting it, and titrating it.

Procedure

Using the micro-Kjeldhal method, nitrogen content was determined in the samples. The sample was first digested in a digestion flask with H₂SO₄ in the presence of the soup mixture for 3-4 hours until the contents of the soup flask acquired a transparent color. The samples were then diluted to a volume of 250 ml with distilled water in a volumetric flask. Ammonia was distilled from the samples after the addition of 40% NaOH solution and collected in a flask containing 4% boric acid solution using methyl red as an indicator. The nitrogen content of the samples was determined by titration with a standard solution of 0.1 N H₂SO₄ and the percentage of crude protein was calculated using the following formula

$$(\text{ml HCl}_{\text{sample}} - \text{ml HCl}_{\text{blank}}) \times \text{Con HCl} \times 14.01 \times 100$$

$$\text{Calculation Of \% Of Nitrogen} = \frac{\hspace{10cm}}{1000 \times \text{Weight of sample (g)}}$$

- **Carbohydrates**

According to the difference method, Shendage (2020), carbohydrates were calculated as follows.

$$\% \text{carbohydrates} = 100 - (\% \text{moisture} + \% \text{protein} + \% \text{Fat} + \% \text{Ash})$$

Shelf-Life Study

- **Effect of storage on the viability of probiotics**

All the beverages developed were subjected to shelf-life studies. The whey-fruit juice-based drinks were packaged in glass bottles that were sealed with cotton plugs. The glass bottles were kept at a temperature of 2-4°C for 56 days. Functional properties and cell count analysis were performed on the packaged beverages regularly at the 0th, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 35th, 42nd, 49th, and 56th days. For the estimation of bacterial populations in various samples, a dilution plate approach was used according to Harrigan (2014).

Preparation of dilutions

1 ml sample was carefully mixed with 9 ml of sterile salt water. From this 1 ml sample was transferred via sterile pipette to another tube containing sterile salt water for a 10-2 dilution. Similar dilutions were prepared for 10-3 and 10-4.

Preparation of plates

The contents of the dilution tube were thoroughly mixed by suction and one ml of the dilution was transferred into a sterile petri dish. On each petri plate with the diluted sample 10 ml of molten MRS agar was added to 45 °C and thoroughly mixed with the suspension. The plates were set to 37 °C and incubated for 24-48 hours.

$$\text{CFU(ml)} = \frac{\text{Number of colonies} \times \text{dilution}}{\text{Volume of culture-plated}}$$

- **Effect of storage on physicochemical properties of Probiotic Beverage**

The cucumber-muskmelon-white pumpkin with whey juice was kept in the refrigerator at 4°C for 56 days. Probiotic beverage's physicochemical properties including pH, Total soluble solid (TSS), and Titratable acidity were assessed at weekly intervals to study the effect of storage temperature on microbial metabolism.

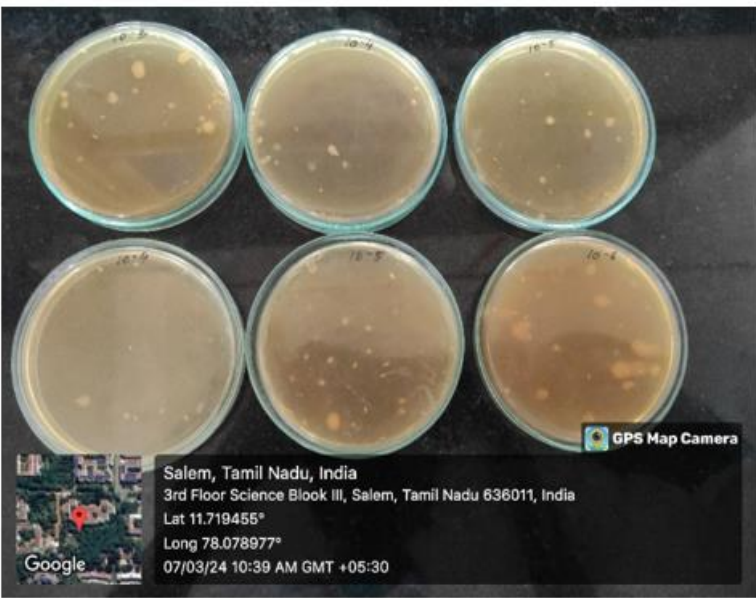


Figure 1: Growth of probiotic strain on MRS-agar plate

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present investigation “Formulation and Shelf-Life Study of a Whey-based Probiotic Functional Beverage” was conducted to formulate fruit juice- whey blended beverages with varying proportions of whey to fruit juices and the best acceptable formulations were evaluated. The results obtained are presented in this chapter under the following headings.

Physicochemical properties of preparation of fruit juice

The fruit juice was prepared by using the filtration method. The Physicochemical Properties such as Fruit weight, Peel (%), pulp weight, and Juice content (%) of Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*), and White pumpkin (*Benincasa hispida*) were measured and calculated. The Physicochemical properties of the preparation of fruit juice as shown in Table 1,

Table 1: Physiochemical Properties of fruit juices

S. No	Properties	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
		Values		

1	Fruit weight(g)	525g	1772g	560g
2	Peel (%)	9.41	17.64	16.72
3	Juice content (%)	25.11	44.81	16.90
4	Pulp weight	63.48	35.55	64.38

Different Blends of Whey-Fruit Juices

The juices of cucumber, muskmelon, and white pumpkin with whey water were formulated (mixed) in five different combinations. The Different Blends of Whey-Fruit Juices are shown in Table 2,

Table 2 : Different Blends of Whey-Fruit Juices

Blends	Sweeteners	Cucumber (%)	Muskmelon (%)	White pumpkin (%)	Whey water (%)
B1	1% Brown Sugar	25	25	25	25
B2		30	20	20	20
B3		20	30	20	20
B4		20	20	30	20
B5		20	20	20	30
S1	1% Stevia	25	25	25	25
S2		30	20	20	20
S3		20	30	20	20
S4		20	20	30	20
S5		20	20	20	30

Organoleptic Evaluation of Whey-Fruit Juices

The formulated cucumber-muskmelon-white pumpkin and Whey water fermented juice was analyzed for sensory evaluation for various characteristics such as appearance, aroma, flavors, taste, texture, and overall acceptability. The evaluators were instructed to document

their findings on a sensory data sheet using a 9-Hedonic scale. The Organoleptic Evaluation of Whey-Fruit Juices is shown in Table 3,

Table 3 : Organoleptic Evaluation of Whey-Fruit Juices

Organoleptic characteristics	Mean scores of organoleptic evaluations					
	Evaluator					
	Names					
	Nagarani	Sangeetha	Gomathi	Sanjay	Pradeepa	Mean
B1	7.92±0.84	6.92±1.22	6.84±0.75	6.56±1.61	6.08±0.81	6.86
B2	8.07±0.79	7.20±1.04	6.76±1.09	6.52±1.05	6.08±0.70	6.93
B3	8.10±0.02	7.82±0.14	7.42±0.09	6.82±0.03	6.43±0.19	7.32
B4	8.11±0.58	6.88±0.73	6.84±1.31	6.68±2.36	6.36±0.49	6.97
B5	7.96±1.14	6.80±1.04	6.72±0.94	6.12±0.88	6.00±2.00	6.72
S1	7.10±0.22	6.60±0.79	6.55±1.03	6.42±0.52	6.12±0.28	6.55
S2	8.5±0.58	6.96±0.93	6.88±0.97	6.60±0.58	6.08±0.64	7.00
S3	8.12±0.04	7.50±0.34	7.32±0.44	6.80±0.03	6.62±0.43	7.27
S4	7.10±0.74	6.73±1.15	6.74±0.02	6.66±0.54	6.50±1.17	6.74
S5	7.12±1.15	6.50±0.80	6.45±0.76	6.42±0.88	6.15±0.56	6.52

Note: Values are expressed as mean ± SD

Among all the combinations of substrates, a B3 (Cucumber: Muskmelon: White pumpkin: Whey with 1%jaggery (20:30:20:20)) ratio juice sample was accepted for the study of research work due to its suitability for various characteristics such as appearance, aroma, flavor, taste, texture, and overall acceptability.

Functional Characteristics of Whey-Fruit Juices and Probiotic Beverages

Functional characteristics of whey fruit juice blended beverages namely Acidity (pH), Titrable Acidity, and Total Soluble Solids were carried out weekly throughout the storage period and are shown in Figures 4.1 to 4.6.

- Effect of pH during Storage of Whey-Fruit Juices and Probiotic Beverages**

The pH of fresh juice decreased by 36.11% and Probiotic juice decreased by 38.66% from the initial day to the 56th day. The pH values of both fresh juice and probiotic juice are given below,

Table 4 : Changes in pH of Probiotic Juice W.R.T. Fresh Juice

Storage Period (days)	pH	
	FJ	PJ
0	6.23±0.0067	6.13±0.0012
7	6.18±0.0032	5.98±0.0009
14	6.03±0.0098	5.43±0.0043
21	5.98±0.0076	5.26±0.0056
28	5.76±0.0073	5.11±0.0043
35	5.54±0.0034	4.98±0.0005
42	4.32±0.0012	4.21±0.0056
49	4.14±0.0056	4.03±0.0076
56	3.98±0.0034	3.76±0.0055

*Values are mean ± SD of triplicate determinations. where FJ- Fresh Juice and PJ- Probiotic Juice

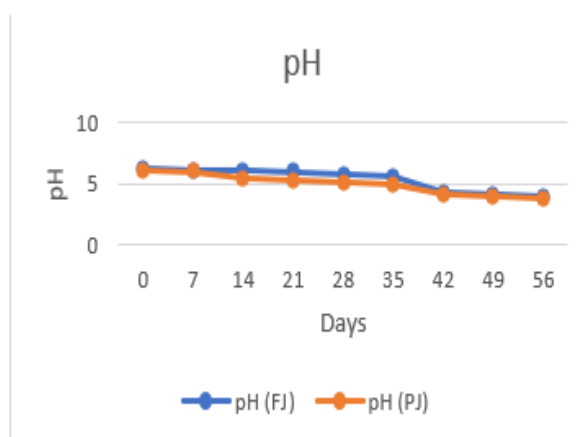


Figure 2 : Change of pH in Fresh juice W.R.T Probiotic juice

- Effect of Titrable Acidity During Storage of Whey-Fruit Juices and Probiotic Beverages**

The TA of fresh juice increased by 58.06% and Probiotic juice increased by 11% from the initial day to the 56th day. The TA values of both fresh juice and probiotic juice are given below,

Table 5 : Changes in TA of Probiotic Juice W.R.T. Fresh Juice

Storage Period (days)	Titrable acidity (%)	
	FJ	PJ
0	0.31±1.63	0.33±1.01
7	0.33±1.09	0.40±1.16
14	0.35±1.16	0.44±1.36
21	0.38±0.91	0.50±0.26
28	0.41±0.46	0.56±0.31
35	0.42±1.09	0.60±0.99
42	0.44±0.76	0.65±1.43
49	0.47±1.54	0.68±1.65
56	0.49±0.98	0.71±0.78

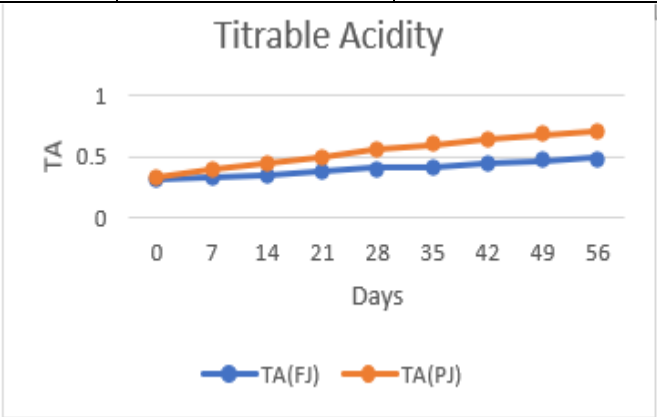


Figure 3 : Change of TA in Fresh juice W.R.T Probiotic juice

- Effect of Total Soluble Solids (TSS) during Storage of Whey-Fruit Juices and Probiotic Beverages

The TSS of fresh juice increased by 57.45% and Probiotic juice increased by 40.41% from the initial day to the 56th day. The TA values of both fresh juice and probiotic juice are given below,

Table 6 : Changes in TSS of Probiotic Juice W.R.T. Fresh juice

Storage period (Days)	Total soluble solid (TSS- °Brix)	
	Fresh juice	Probiotic Juice
0	21.32±0.0006	19.63±1.0030
7	18.32±1.0023	19.12±1.0023
14	16.82±1.0231	18.01±0.0008
21	16.41±0.0032	16.92±0.0123
28	16.21±0.0012	16.43±0.0003
35	14.54±0.0032	16.04±1.0231
42	14.13±0.0045	15.55±0.0091
49	13.98±0.0012	14.43±0.0008
56	13.54±0.0006	13.98±0.9121

- Proximate analysis of Cucumber-muskmelon-white pumpkin with Whey based Probiotic beverage**

The Chemical properties such as Protein, Fat, Crude fiber, Carbohydrates, Moisture content, and Ash of Cucumber-muskmelon-white pumpkin with a Whey-based Probiotic beverage were calculated. The values are given below,

Table 7 : Proximate analysis of Whey based Probiotic beverage

S. No	Chemical properties (%)	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
1	Moisture	86.74	90.33	84.35
2	Fat	0.54	0.33	0.49
3	Protein	3.46	2.97	0.36
4	Total Carbohydrates	9.0	6.07	14.51
5	Ash	0.26	0.30	0.29

- * Each value is an average of three determinations.
- **Evaluation of the Shelf-Life Qualities of the Beverages**

Figure 4 shows the microbial count of whey fruit juice blended beverages. The bacterial load for the stored beverages revealed that, as the storage period proceeds the cell count was decreased. The bacterial count of beverages reached 8.07×10^8 under refrigerated conditions.

Table 8 : Probiotic Viability of Whey Fruit Juice Blended Beverages

Storage period (days)	Probiotic Viability	FSSAI Specification (2017)
	Probiotic Juice	
0	10.23±0.1212	Probiotic viability should be above 8 log CFU/ml
7	10.02±0.0954	
14	9.87±0.0342	
21	9.75±0.0097	
28	9.43±0.0043	
35	8.76±0.0021	
42	8.54±0.0012	
49	8.33±0.0076	
56	8.07±0.1004	

To avoid contamination, the product has been heat treated to kill most microbes and packaged in pre-sterilized glass bottles. However, milk-based drinks still had their microflora that grew during storage. In addition, whey contains lactose sugar and proteins that promote the growth of microorganisms during storage.

In this study, probiotic whey-fruit juices blended beverages were within acceptable probiotic count limits (less than 10^8 colony-forming units per ml) to be considered therapeutic beverages. Based on the present study, the beverage can be stored and consumed safely for 56 days.

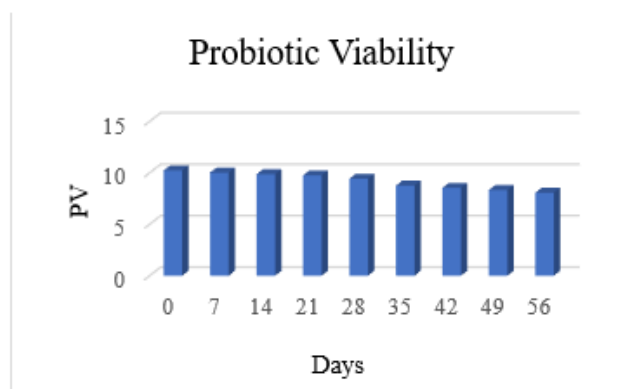


Figure 4 : Probiotic viability of whey-fruit probiotic beverage during storage

According to Ranadheeran et al. (2010) sugars, proteins, and fat content are some of the factors that can affect the growth and survival of probiotics in food. Thus, the observed increase was due to the higher concentration of the substrate (sucrose) during the storage period.

Figure 4 shows the number of probiotics in probiotic whey drinks when stored at 2-4°C. The initial bacterial count of the drink was 10.23 cfu/ml. Bacterial counts were observed to decrease mainly until day 14, followed by a decrease in the storage time.

Marek et al. (2017) said that the difference in the survival rate of probiotic bacteria in fruit or milk fruit drinks depends on the fruit species, strain type, and storage time. The optimum pH for the growth of probiotic bacteria is between 6.5 and 4.5, and at values below 4, their growth is usually inhibited.

All probiotic whey-juice mixed drinks prepared in the study were in the acceptable range of probiotic content (less than 10⁹ cfu/ml) to be considered therapeutic over-the-shelf drinks. According to this study, the drinks can be safely stored and consumed for about 56 days.

CONCLUSION

The present investigation focuses on the development of a probiotic beverage that imposes potential health benefits of Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*), and White pumpkin (*Benincasa hispida*) with whey. To achieve this, the probiotic culture of *L. acidophilus* was used as a starter culture for the fermentation of beverages for the preparation of a functional food. The juice was extracted by formulating cucumber,

muskmelon, and white pumpkin juice with whey together at different ratios (i.e. 25:25:25:25, 30:20:20:20, 20:30:20:20, 20:20:30:20, 20:20:20:30) with 1% Brown sugar. Several factors such as pH, TSS, TA, Ash, Protein, Fat, Fiber, Moisture, and Carbohydrates were optimized. Required viable cell count i.e. $\geq 8 \log \text{CFU/ml}$, pH in the range of 3.9-6.2 was found with 1% culture inoculum after 24 h of incubation period at 37 °C. Cell viability was found to decrease during cold storage at 4 °C for 56 days.

So, one of the future health drinks could be a ready-made probiotic drink. The growing interest in dairy-free probiotic products is driven by the growing vegan lifestyle trend, lactose intolerance issues, and the demand for low-fat, low-cholesterol diets. Thus, a probiotic drink made from cucumber, muskmelon, and pumpkin with whey can be easily marketed to appeal to consumers of all ages. In conclusion, the processing technology of cucumber, muskmelon, and pumpkin-based probiotic drinks with whey juice is technoeconomically feasible and therefore commercially applicable. It is also useful for the user because it has nutritional and medicinal properties.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

At the outset, I bow my head in gratitude before God, the gracious, compassionate, the most merciful who alone is the lighthouse of my life and source of my inspiration. I am indebted to my supervisor Dr. NIRMALA C, Head of Department, Department of Biotechnology at Pavai College of Technology whose inspiration, encouragement, invaluable suggestions, and courteous behavior have made the completion of my thesis possible. I am pleased to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge my heartfelt thanks to the Management and Principal Dr. M. PREMKUMAR, of Pavai College of Technology, Namakkal. My genuine thanks and gratitude to Dr. T. POONGODI VIJAYAKUMAR, Professor & Head, and MRS. A. NAGARANI, Food Analyst, Department of Food Science and Nutrition, of Periyar University, Salem for their unstinting support and suggestions made during the preparation of this study.

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INVITRO ANTICANCEROUS ACTIVITY FROM MEDICINAL PLANT (*Dioscorea oppositifolia*)

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ABSTRACT

Natural goods are an abundant supply of commercial products for the pharmaceutical and other sectors, in addition to their significant significance in fundamental biological and chemical research. Given that the majority of commercial drugs derived from natural products (about 58%) require synthetic efforts to either enable cost-effective access to bulk material or to optimize drug properties through structural modifications, industrial natural product chemistry is fundamentally important for successful product development. The purpose of this paper is to highlight problems with the lead-to-product route and demonstrate how contemporary natural product chemistry has successfully solved them. It focuses on natural items that are relevant today and are used as medications or are meant to be used as such pharmaceuticals. *Dioscorea oppositifolia* has received the species name because of the apparent opposite leaves that are often visible on older vines; other yam species, such as the turtle plant, are usually alternately leafed. The most commonly observed therapeutic values of *Dioscorea oppositifolia* such that the juice of rhizome is taken to reduce the complications related to menopause, the tuber decoction is used for early menstruation, the decoction of the tuber is used as a birth control agent and to reduce obesity. the methanol extract of *Dioscorea oppositifolia* possesses significant phytochemical constituents and therefore has potent antioxidant and anticancer activity. Phytochemical analysis of the methanol extract of *Dioscorea oppositifolia* leaves showed the presence of Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Phenols, Terpenoids, steroids, tannin and carbohydrates. The hexane extract of

Dioscorea oppositifolia leaves showed the presence of only flavonoids, terpenoids, carbohydrates, oils, and resins. Carbohydrates were present in both the extracts of *Dioscorea oppositifolia*. The DPPH assay is carried out in different concentrations such as 50, 250, 500, 750, and 1000 µg/ml. The percentage Inhibition concentration was 37.50, 42.36, 48.61, 54.86 and 59.03. The inhibition concentration of fifty percent lies in 576.58 µg/ml. The in vitro anticancer activity of the Methanol extract of *Dioscorea oppositifolia* was studied using the MCF-7 cell line. The % Cytotoxicity was found to be directly proportional to the concentration of the methanol extract of *Dioscorea oppositifolia*. The CTC50 was found to be 689.89 µg/ml. Therefore, the methanol extract of *Dioscorea oppositifolia* has potent anticancer activity.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To perform qualitative analysis of phytochemicals, present in different solvent (Methanol and Hexane) extracts of *Dioscorea oppositifolia*.

To determine the In vitro antioxidant activity of *Dioscorea oppositifolia* extracts by DPPH assay.

To study the in vitro anti-cancer properties of *Dioscorea oppositifolia* extracts by MTT cell line by MCF- 7 (Human Breast Cancer cell line).

Keywords

Dioscorea oppositifolia, In vitro antioxidant activity, In vitro anti-cancer properties.

In-vitro Assessment of Pharmacological Activities of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* Seed Extract

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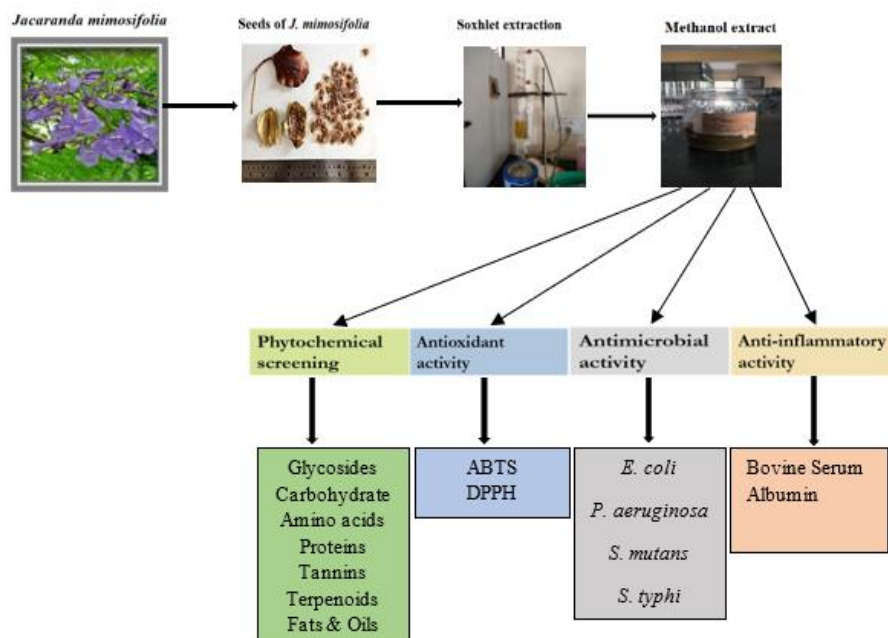
ABSTRACT

The genus *Jacaranda* is a significant representative of the tribe Tecomeae in the family Bignoniaceae. The aim of the present study is to carry out a phytochemical screening and evaluate antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory activities of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* crude extracts. The analysis exhibited the presence of compounds such as glycosides, carbohydrates, amino acids, proteins, tannins, terpenoids, fats and oils. The antioxidant activity of methanolic extract was evaluated by DPPH and ABTS scavenging assays and the IC₅₀ values are 12.957 M/ μ L and 144.231 M/ μ L respectively. It showed effective antimicrobial activity against *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. mutans* and *S. typhi* in four different concentrations. In addition, the extract was evaluated for the anti-inflammatory activity using Bovine Serum Albumin denaturation assay and the IC₅₀ value was 213.85 M/ μ L. According to the findings, it is evident that extracts of its seed could be a viable substitute for synthetic antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory drugs.

Keywords

Jacaranda mimosifolia, Phytochemicals, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, and Anti-Inflammatory.

Graphical Abstract



Introduction

Natural compound based research on ethnopharmacological data has made major contributions to drug improvement and cleared the path for novel pharmacological instruments (Bonito et al. 2011; Maione et al. 2013). Natural medicinal items are employed all over the world because of the severe negative effects of chemical drugs. Medicinal plants are frequently used for their low cost and widespread availability. Due to the growing adoption of herbal healthcare practises, they have recently become more significant since they have a variety of pharmacological effects because they contain bioactive chemicals. (Bernela et al., 2023). Muhammad et al. 2015).

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), for a variety of diseases, approximately 80% of the global population uses plant-based medications (Sen and Chakraborty, 2017). The World Health Organisation devised and launched the 'WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023' in 2013, emphasising the need of integrating traditional and complementary medicine to promote universal healthcare and ensure the quality, safety, and effectiveness of such treatment. The side effects, misuses or overuse of allopathic drugs are also a major concern. As a result, the world is looking for cost-effective, easily accessible, better physiologically compatible traditional systems of medicine and

holistic approaches to address this issue and provide basic healthcare to all (WHO, 2013, Geneva).

Jacaranda is a member of the dicot family Bignoniaceae Juss., which includes endemic plants from South America that are found in tropical places around the world (Sanchez, 2011). It is native to Brazil and has been cultivated in both tropical and subtropical sections of the world, as well as naturalised in many nations, for its attractive frond and blossom (Zaghloul et al. 2011), apart from that it is using for floriculture. It is a tree that grows from 1 to 45 metres tall and has blue blooms that are up to 5 cm long and arranged in 30 cm panicles in the summer. This species' fruits are oblong capsules, flattened perpendicular to the septum, with glabrous or lepidote valves and many seeds. The genus of Jacaranda is commonly known as pioneer trees, because the seeds are easily grown in different climates (Gachet et al. 2010). Some members of this family have been used in traditional medicine for wound healing, rheumatism, and colds. Furthermore, anti-malaria and antibacterial properties have been demonstrated by Khamsan (2012).

Pharmacological studies have showed that this genus contains antioxidant (Aguirre-Becerra et al., 2020), antimicrobial (Yuan et al., 2018), anti-inflammatory (Santos et al., 2012) and anticancer activities (Mostafa et al., 2016). This context invigorates the evaluation of the biological activities of seeds of *Jacaranda mimosifolia*. The main objective of the present study is to evaluate methanolic extracts of its seed regarding the phytochemical profile and pharmacological activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory activity. To our knowledge, no previous research has been conducted for an evaluation of those activities evaluated in the current work using its seed.

Materials and Methods

Collection of Plant Materials

Seeds of *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, with no apparent physical, insect or microbial damage were collected from Pathanamthitta, Kerala.

Processing of Plant Materials

1g of clean seed is crushed using motor and pestle, to provide a greater surface area.

Extract preparation

The crushed plant material made into a liquid form using 10mL methanol. It is then transferred into a conical flask and keep it overnight in shaking incubator in order to make cold methanol extract.

Crude sample extract was prepared by Soxhlet extraction method (Redfern et al., 2014).

Phytochemical Screening

Phytochemical Screening Test for Alkaloids (Wagner's reagent)

A fraction of extracts was treated with 3-5 drops of Wagner's reagent [1.27g of iodine and 2g of potassium iodide in 100ml of water] and observed for the formation of reddish brown precipitate (or colouration).

Test for Carbohydrates (Molisch's test)

Few drops of Molisch's reagent were added to 2ml portion of the extracts. This was followed by addition of 2ml of conc. H₂SO₄ down the side of the test tube. The mixture was then allowed to stand for two-three minutes. Formation of a red or dull violet colour at the interphase of the two layers was a positive test.

Test for Cardiac glycosides (Keller Kelliani's test)

5ml of extracts were treated with 2ml of glacial acetic acid in a test tube and a drop of ferric chloride solution was added to it. This was carefully underlayered with 1ml concentrated sulphuric acid. A brown ring at the interface indicated the presence of deoxysugar characteristic of cardenolides. A violet ring may appear below the ring while in the acetic acid layer, a greenish ring may form.

Test for Flavonoids (Alkaline reagent test)

2ml of extracts were treated with few drops of 20% sodium hydroxide solution. Formation of intense yellow colour, which becomes colourless on addition of dilute hydrochloric acid, indicates the presence of flavonoids.

Test for Phenols (Ferric chloride test)

A fraction of the extracts was treated with aqueous 5% ferric chloride and observed for formation of deep blue or black colour.

Test for Phlobatannins (Precipitate test)

Deposition of a red precipitate when 2ml of extracts were boiled with 1ml of 1% aqueous hydrochloric acid was taken as evidence for the presence of phlobatannins.

Test for Amino acids and Proteins (1% ninhydrin solution in acetone).

2ml of filtrate was treated with 2-5 drops of ninhydrin solution placed in a boiling water bath for 1-2 minutes and observed for the formation of purple colour.

Test for Saponins (Foam test)

2ml of extracts were added to 6ml of water in a test tube. The mixture was shaken vigorously and observed for the formation of persistent foam that confirms the presence of saponins.

Test for Sterols (Liebermann-Burchard test)

1ml of both extracts were treated with drops of chloroform, acetic anhydride and conc. H₂SO₄ and observed for the formation of dark pink or red colour.

Test for Tannins (Braymer's test)

2ml of both extracts were treated with 10% alcoholic ferric chloride solution and observed for formation of blue or greenish colour solution.

Test for Terpenoids (Salkowki's test)

1ml of chloroform was added to 2ml of each extracts followed by a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid. A reddish brown precipitate produced immediately indicated the presence of terpenoids.

Test for Quinines

A small amount of extracts was treated with concentrated HCL and observed for the formation of yellow precipitate (or colouration).

Test for Oxalate

To 3ml portion of extracts were added a few drops of ethanoic acid glacial. A greenish black colouration indicates presence of oxalates.

Test for Fats & fixed oils

To 5 drops of sample, 1ml of 1% Copper Sulphate solution and few drops of 10% Sodium Hydroxide was added (Ugochukwu et al., 2013).

Antioxidant activity test

In this study, the antioxidant activity of *J. mimosifolia* was measured using two different activities: 1) DPPH radical scavenging assay and 2) ABTS radical scavenging assay. Two free radicals that are commonly used to assess antioxidant activity in vitro are 2,2-azinobis (3-

ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS) and 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH). However, both of these radicals are foreign to biological systems.

DPPH method

DPPH antioxidant capacity (2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) was determined with the methodology described by Blois (1958). The absorbance was measured at 517 nm. The results were expressed as the percentage of inhibition based on the following formula:

% DPPH inhibition = $[(A. \text{ Control}) - (A. \text{ Sample}) / A. \text{ Control}] * 100$, where A. Control represents the absorbance of the DPPH solution and A. Sample represents the absorbance of the sample with DPPH solution.

ABTS method

ABTS (2,20-azino-bis-(3-ethyl benzothiazolin-6-ammonium sulphonate)) assay was performed according to the method described by (Re et al., 1999). It was measured at 734 nm. The results were expressed as the percentage inhibition of ABTS based on the following formula:

% ABTS inhibition = $[(A. \text{ Control}) - (A. \text{ Sample}) / A. \text{ Control}] * 100$ where A. Control represents the absorbance of the ABTS solution and A. Sample represents the absorbance of the sample with ABTS solution.

Antimicrobial activity test

The antibacterial activity of the extract was determined by Agar well diffusion assay (Reeves et al., 1989). In this well-known procedure, agar plates are inoculated with a standardized inoculum of the test microorganism. Then, filter paper discs (about 6 mm in diameter), containing the test compound at a desired concentration, are placed on the agar surface. The Petri dishes are incubated under suitable conditions. DMSO was used as negative control against the cell lines. Wells were made in the agar plates using aseptic techniques in order to add the *J. mimosifolia* seed extract. The petri dishes were then incubated at 37 C for 24 h, before measuring the zone of inhibition. Generally, antimicrobial agent diffuses into the agar and inhibits germination and growth of the test microorganism and then the diameters of inhibition growth zones are measured. The zone of inhibition was measured in millimeters (Hudzicki, 2009).

Anti-inflammatory activity test

Albumin denaturation assay was used as an indication of the antiinflammatory activity and it was evaluated by the method of Mizushima and Kobayashi (1968) and Sakat et al., (2010) with slight modification. 500 µL of 1% bovine serum albumin was added to 100 µL of plant extract. This mixture was kept at room temperature for 10 minutes, followed by heating at 51°C for 20 minutes. The resulting solution was cooled down to room temperature and absorbance was recorded at 660 nm. Diclofenac Sodium was taken as a positive control. The experiment was carried out in triplicates and percent inhibition for protein denaturation was calculated using:

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = 100 - ((A1 - A2) / A0) * 100$$

Where A1 is the absorbance of the sample, A2 is the absorbance of the product control and A0 is the absorbance of the positive control.

Where A1 is the absorbance of the sample, A2 is the absorbance of the product control and A0 is the absorbance of the positive control.

Results and Discussion

Phytochemical tests

Secondary metabolism in plants is responsible for the manufacture of chemicals known as secondary metabolites, which are involved in non-essential processes such as stress tolerance, pollinator attraction, and plant-to-plant communication. Plants own various classes of secondary bioactive metabolites, including alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolics, and terpenes. Phenols are organic compounds with at least one phenolic group and an aromatic ring connected to a hydroxyl group (Li et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2016; Dai et al., 2020). Mostafa et al. (2014) identified different classes of phytochemicals as fatty acids, sterols and flavonoids in some *Jacaranda* species.

From phytochemical screening of *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, it is clear that the cold methanolic and soxhlet extracts gave negative results with test for Alkaloids using Wagner's reagent. With the Molish test, both extracts are observed for formation of red or violet colour at the interphase of two layers and which indicates the presence of carbohydrates. As a result of Keller Kelliani's test, in soxhlet extract, formation of brown ring at the interphase is observed and that indicates the presence of cardiac glycosides and it gave negative results

in cold methanol extract. With Alkaline reagent test, Ferric chloride test, Test for Quinines, Test for Oxalate and Precipitate test, both extracts showed negative results. Test for Amino acids and Proteins exhibited their presence as a result of the formation of purple colour. Foam test and Liebermann-Burchard test failed to show the presence of saponins and sterols. Braymer's test indicated the presence of tannins as they formed blue colour solution in soxhlet extract and it gave negative result in cold methanol extract. The test of terpenoids, gave positive result with cold extract only as it observed for the formation of yellow precipitate. With test for fats & oils, formation of clear blue solution was observed in Soxhlet extract and indicated its presence (Table 1).

Antioxidant activity

An agent that prevents the consumption of oxygen is referred to as an antioxidant. Natural antioxidants can function as free radical scavengers, pro-oxidant metal ion complexes, chain breakers, and regulators of singlet-oxygen production (Tosun et al., 2011). However, antioxidants also function as a metal chelating agent, an enzyme inhibitor, an electron giver, a hydrogen donor, a peroxide decomposer, a radical scavenger, and a synergist (Pham-Huy, et al., 2008). The reducing capacity of the extracts may be a better indicator for their potential antioxidant activity.

In this study, two commonly used antioxidant assay methods, including ABTS and DPPH radicals scavenging activity assays, were used to evaluate the antioxidant activity of the sample extract. One of the most popular colorimetric assays to estimate the radical scavenging capacity of plants and extracts is the 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay (Badarinath, et al., 2010). The antioxidant activity of methanol extract of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* seeds were evaluated against the Gallic Acid in the volume ranging from 10 to 50 microlitres by DPPH radical scavenging assay is depicted (Figure 1) and observed that the IC₅₀ value of the sample (12.957 M/ μ L) is less than that of Gallic acid (79.7 M/ μ L) and the sample has highest antioxidant activity.

The ABTS assay measures the relative ability of antioxidants to scavenge the ABTS generated in aqueous phase. The ABTS radical cation (ABTS⁺) is commonly used to evaluate the total antioxidant activity of single compounds and complex mixtures. Figure 2 depicts the inhibitory effect of the sample in comparison with Gallic acid in the volume ranging from 100 to 500 microlitres by ABTS Assay. From the plot, it is evident that the IC₅₀ value of

Jacaranda mimosifolia (144.231 M/ μ L) is less than that of Gallic acid (174.813 M/ μ L) and therefore the sample exhibited highest antioxidant activity. This emphasises the influence of secondary metabolites presents in the methanol extracts of Jacaranda mimosifolia seeds antioxidant activity.

Phytochemical analysis has exhibited that phytochemicals such as tannins, terpenoids, volatile oils, and fats, have potential antioxidant activity (Ranabhat et al., 2022). Many researchers have become interested in medicinal plants in recent decades for the evaluation of antioxidant phytochemicals, which have garnered increased attention for their possible function in the prevention of human diseases (Upadhyay et al., 2010). The usages of the synthetic antioxidants are now replaced because the natural antioxidants could be considered as safer without any side effects (Meenakshi et al., 2011).

Phytochemicals	Cold methanol extracts	Soxhlet extracts
Alkaloids	–	–
Carbohydrates	+	+
Cardiac glycosides	–	+
Flavanoids	–	–
Phenols	–	–
Phlobatannins	–	–
Amino Acids & Proteins	+	+
Saponins	–	–
Sterols	–	–
Tannins	–	+
Terpenoids	+	+
Quinines	–	–
Oxalates	–	–
Fats & Oils	–	+

Table 1 Results of phytochemical screening of cold methanol and soxhlet extracts

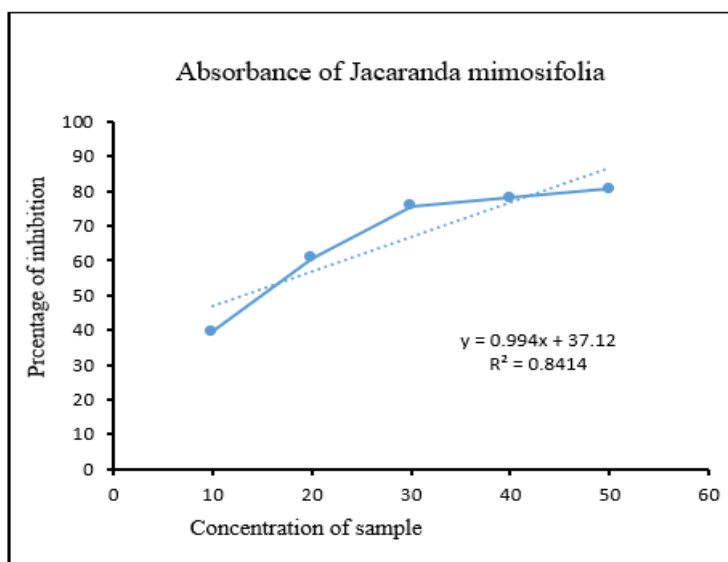


Figure 1: a) DPPH Assay: Plot of Absorbance of Sample

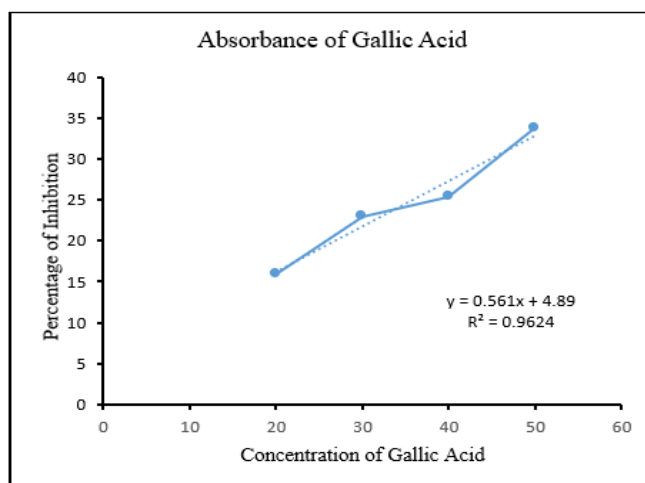


Figure1: b) DPPH Assay: Plot of Absorbance of Gallic Acid

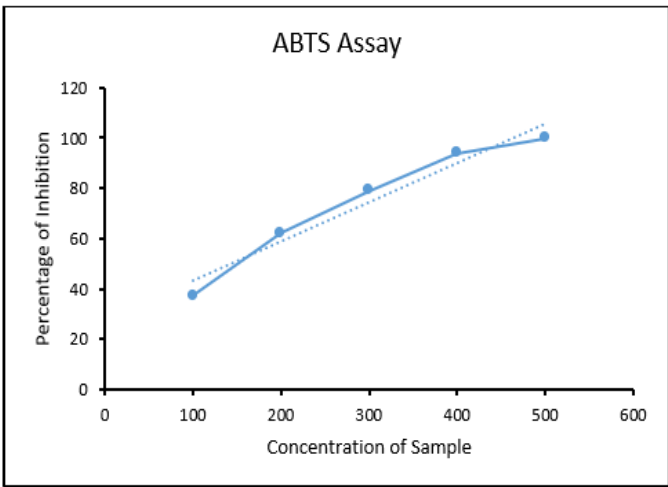


Figure 2: a) ABTS Assay: Plot of Absorbance of Sample

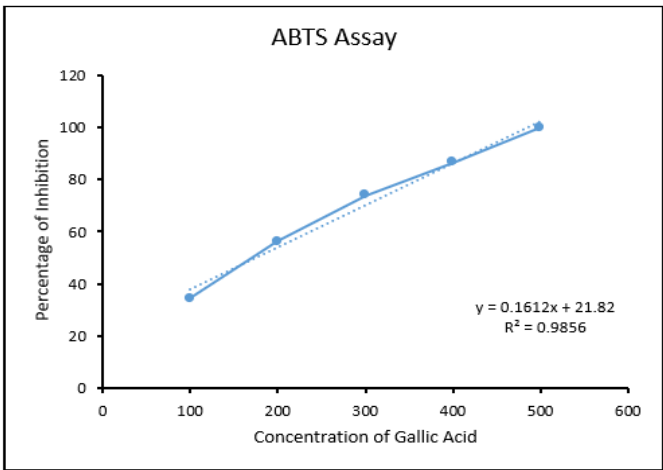


Figure 2: b) ABTS Assay: Plot of Absorbance of Gallic Acid

Antimicrobial Activity

To evaluate the antibacterial activity of methanol extract of *J. mimosifolia* seeds, gram-negative organisms such as *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. typhi*, and gram-positive bacterias such as *S. mutans*, *B. cereus*, were selected. The sample extract demonstrated no activity (inhibition zone <10mm) against *B. cereus* and *S. aereus*. But it is effective against *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. mutans* and *S. typhi* in four different concentrations (Figure 3). To evaluate the antifungal activity of methanol extract of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* seeds, *A. niger* and *C. albicans* were selected and the sample demonstrated no activity against both the fungal strains. The negative control test with dimethyl sulfoxide did not inhibit the growth of the strains. These findings suggest that pathogenic bacterial growth is inhibited by

physiologically active secondary metabolites found in methanol extracts of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* seeds.

Foodborne infections are a significant cause of public health issues around the world, and natural products can be essential antimicrobial agents against these pathogens. There have been studies about the effect of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* extract to reduce various microbial counts. Many researches exhibited promising antimicrobial activities of these plants in pharmaceutical and food preservation systems. This activity may be due to the strong presence of polyphenolic compounds such as tannins and terpenoids. Tannins have been proven in studies to have anticarcinogenic, antimutagenic, and antibacterial effects (Hong et al., 2011). The inclusion of tannins in the extract may explain its powerful bioactivities, as tannins have been shown to have potent antibacterial activity. Batool et al. (2018) also investigated effect of phytochemical compounds, such as alkaloids, polyphenolic compounds, gallic acid, glycosides, tannic acid, flavonoids and sterols on the inhibition of *L. monocytogenes*.

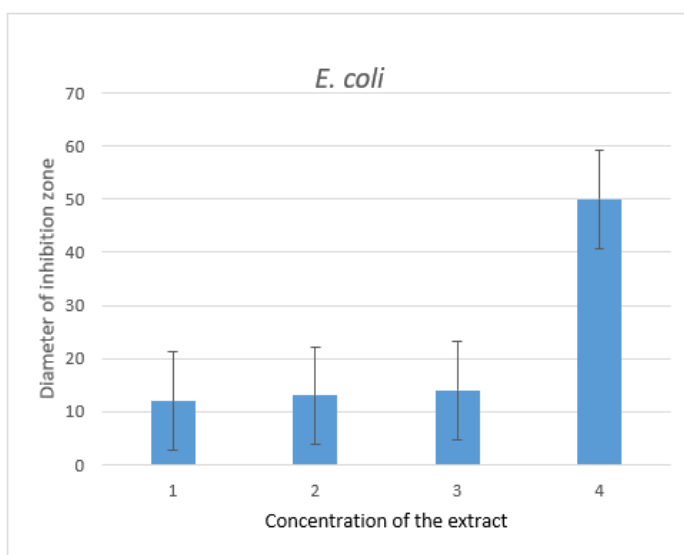


Figure 3: a) Antibacterial activity of *E. coli*

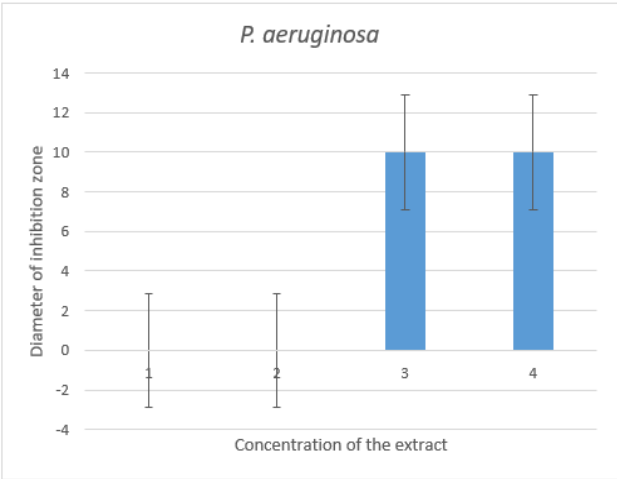


Figure 3: b) Antibacterial activity of *P. aeruginosa*

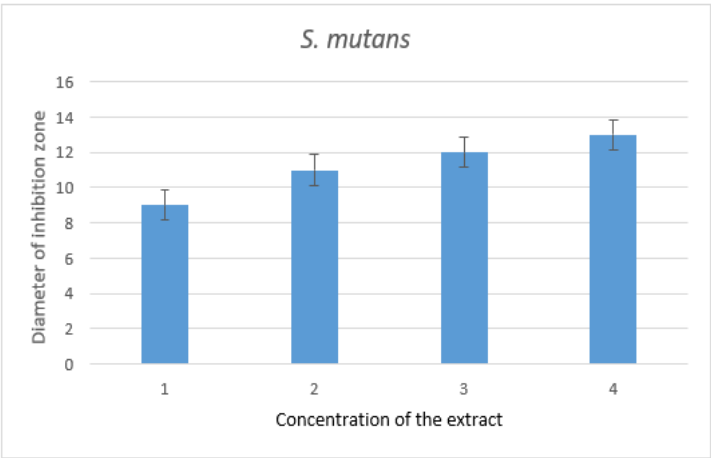


Figure 3: c) Antibacterial activity of *S. mutans*

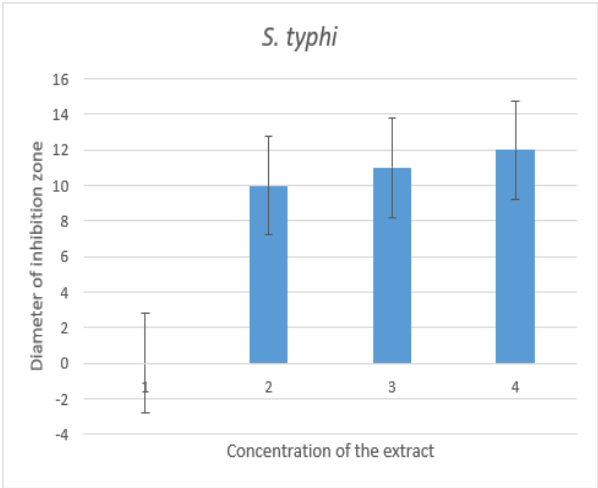


Figure 3: d) Antibacterial activity of *S. typhi*

Anti-inflammatory activity

Protein denaturation is a well-researched contributor to inflammation and it is the main cause of inflammation (Reshma et al., 2014). In order to further understand the mechanism underlying the anti-inflammatory effects, the potential of the extract to prevent protein denaturation was examined. The results showed inhibition of Bovine Serum Albumin denaturation dependent on the concentration of extract. The soxhlet extract was used with volume ranging from 100 to 500 microlitres, the percentage inhibition increased with increase in concentration. Diclofenac sodium was used as a reference drug which also showed inhibition of concentration-dependent protein denaturation. The Anti-inflammatory activity of the sample against diclofenac sodium is shown in Figure 3. From the observation, it is found that the IC₅₀ value of the sample is 213.85 M/ μ L and that of diclofenac sodium is 158.305 M/ μ L.

Zaghloul et al. (2011) reported that the leaves and bark of *J. mimosifolia* D. Don have been used in traditional medicine in Brazil, Ecuador, and Argentina to treat blood purification and sexually transmitted disease. Several natural extracts with established anti-inflammatory properties have been identified through investigations employing in vitro and in vivo models of inflammation over the last decade (Orlikova et al. 2014). Sultana & Saify (2012) reviewed to assemble pertinent data on the mechanism of action of terpenes derived from active ethnomedicinal plants to investigate the role of terpenoids in medicinal plants used to treat inflammatory illnesses, particularly those involving an immune response. So, occurrence of tannins and terpenoids may be the reason for the anti-inflammatory property of the extract.

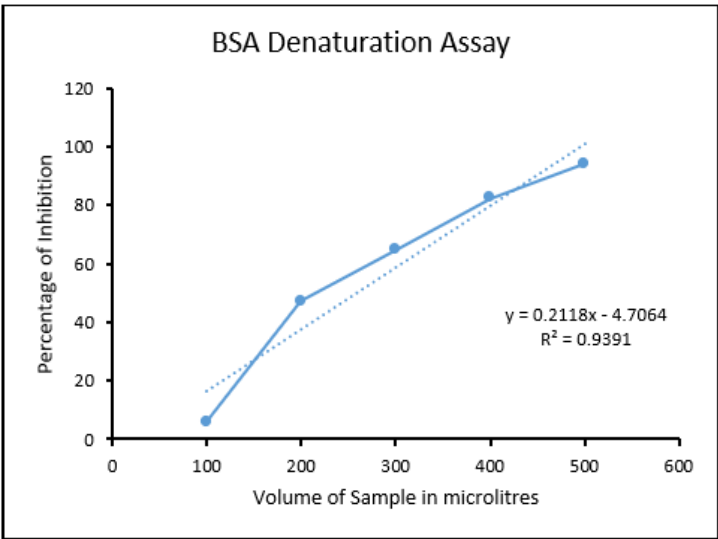


Figure 4: a) BSA Denaturation Assay: Turbidity of the sample

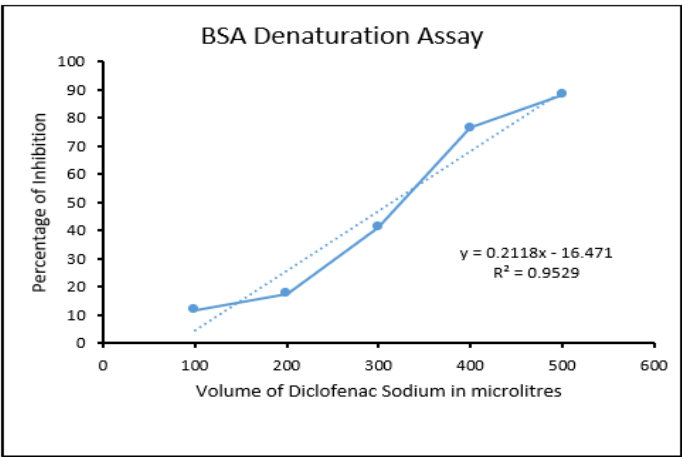


Figure 4: b) BSA Denaturation Assay: Turbidity of the Diclofenac Sodium

Conclusion

Plants contain several secondary metabolites, which has diverse pharmacological activities in human beings. Jacaranda mimosifolia seeds represent a source of biologically active compounds such as glycosides, carbohydrates, amino acids, proteins, tannins, terpenoids, fats and oils., therefore exhibited strong in-vitro antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Furthermore, the extract showed antimicrobial activity against E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. mutans and S. typhi in four different concentrations. These findings of current study provide scientific evidence to support further investigation into the uses of the

its seeds as a natural substitute for synthetic antioxidant, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory drugs.

Acknowledgement

We thank Azyme Biosciences Private Limited, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India for providing essential facilities to carry out the work.

Declaration of Interest statement

We author, K. S. Fidamol, and M. Sridevi from Department of Biotechnology, Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem who carried out the research manuscript "In-vitro assessment of pharmacological activities of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* seed extract" hereby declare that we do not involve in any conflict of interest. I ensure that this manuscript absolutely would cover most of the readership of the Journal.

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Therapeutic Potential of Naringin as an Anticancer Agent

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Introduction

Naringin is a flavanone glycoside molecule found in grapes and citrus fruits. It has a unique bitter flavour equivalent to grape juice and has a substantial antioxidant potential and they are recognised for their positive impact on human health (Ghanbari et al., 2021) (Yang et al., 2022). It is a reasonably safe, nontoxic bioactive molecule (Bai et al., 2020). The molecular weight of naringin is 80.4 g/mol. Its chemical name is 4',5,7-trihydroxyflavonone-7-rhamnoglucoside and the molecular formula is C₂₇H₃₂O₁₄. Grapes and citrus fruits have the highest levels of the flavonoid naringin. It has a conventional flavanoid structure with three rings (two of which are benzene rings), joined by a three-carbon chain, and two rhamnose units attached at the C7 (Memariani et al., 2021) (Barreca et al., 2017). It possesses extraordinary biological and pharmacological effects. However, Because of a lack of strong clinical data, the therapeutic applications of these flavonoids are severely restricted. Naringin protects against cancer and suppresses proliferative processes; consequently, it has promising therapeutic potential for usage as effective alternative treatments for oncological patients. This molecule could be employed as adjuvant therapies because of its ability to overcome resistance to conventional chemotherapy and boost the efficacy of chemotherapeutic drugs (Hossain et al., 2022).

Pharmacological activities of Naringin

The consumption of flavonoids found in citrus fruits has been linked to a lower prevalence of endothelial cell dysfunction. Naringin, an important flavonoid derived from grapefruit, tomatoes, and oranges, display anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and cell survival

actions that help the vascular endothelium (Adetunji et al., 2023). Naringin has a wide range of pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, anti-diabetic, anti-carcinogenic, anti-ulcer, anti-mutation and anti-osteoporotic characteristics (Yadang et al., 2020). Herbal medications have also been utilised for many years to treat Alzheimer's disease. Naringin is one of such major phyto molecule. It demonstrated promising outcomes against Alzheimer's disease (Dashputre et al., 2023). It has been found to exhibit a broad variety of pharmacological and therapeutic activities, including lipid-lowering, antioxidant, free radical-scavenging, anti-fibrosis, antitussive, anti-osteoporosis and anti-obesity effects.

It has recently been experimentally proved to relieve several ailments, including inflammation, neurodegeneration, cardiovascular problems, metabolic syndrome, and respiratory diseases (Shi et al., 2017). Moreover, a novel naringin and naringenin-rich dietary source citrus bergamia (bergamot) and other citrus fruits have lately been explored for lipid-lowering benefits in animal models and human clinical trials (Yang et al., 2022). Also Naringin could reduce DBP-induced testicular damage and spermatogenesis impairment, pointing to the possibility of using it as a natural protective and therapeutic agent for alleviating reproductive dysfunctions and improving reproductive performance, owing to its potent antioxidant activity.

Furthermore, Ahmed et al. (2019) ascribed the protective impact of naringin to the improvement of antioxidant defence system and the reduction of inflammation and apoptotic pathways. Some investigations also hypothesised a molecular explanation for its antioxidant impact in enhancing testicular function and structure.

Mechanism of action of Naringin

Naringin is a dietary bioflavonoid that is digested and hydrolyzed by intestinal microorganisms to produce a highly absorbed derivative, naringenin. In humans, naringin is poorly absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract and epithelial cells of the oral cavity and small intestine, and intestinal bacteria typically convert it to its aglycone form, naringenin. Naringin has an oral bioavailability of around 5-9% (Zeng et al., 2020). Naringin and naringenin can be found in the lungs, trachea, gastrointestinal tract, liver, and kidneys (Zeng et al., 2019). Both phyto compounds are processed in phase I (oxidation or demethylation by cytochrome P450 monooxygenases) and phase II (glucuronidation, sulfation, or

methylation) in intestinal and liver cells, respectively (Yang et al., 2022). The majority of metabolites are excreted through urine; however, some are also identified in faeces.

Clinical applications of Naringin as an anticancer agent

Naringin has the capacity to decrease inflammation, promote apoptosis, and inhibit proliferation, angiogenesis, metastasis, and invasion. These properties demonstrate that they have a significant potential to become new and safe anticancer treatments (Stabrauskiene et al., 2022). Their anti-carcinogenic properties have been demonstrated to function via many cell signal transduction pathways. Recently, different pharmacological techniques based on combination therapy, integrating naringin with the current anticancer drugs, have shown spectacular synergistic results when compared to monotherapy (Memariani et al., 2021). It is also reported that naringin can reduce cancer medication resistance, which is one of the most significant hurdles to clinical treatment because of various defence mechanisms in cancer (Tungmunthum et al., 2018). It also has anticancer effects by inhibiting GSK3 β , downregulating intracellular adhesion molecules-1, suppressing NF- κ B and COX-2 gene and protein activation, upregulating Notch1 and tyrosine-specific genes, downregulating JAK2/STAT3 and activating caspase-3 and p38/MAPK (Rauf et al., 2022).

Chronic unregulated inflammation produces toxic ROS on a continuous basis, which can cause DNA damage and genomic alterations, eventually leading to tumour formation. In contrast, inflammatory mediators like IFN- γ , TNF, IL-1 α/β , and IL-6, as well as transforming growth factors such as cytokines and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), promote tumour growth by boosting blood supply (Ginwala et al., 2019). NF- κ B, the major inflammatory pathway, helps cancer cells survive by preventing apoptosis. Naringin has been demonstrated to use multiple strategies to interfere with cancer development, promotion, and progression by altering several uncontrolled signalling pathways related with inflammation, proliferation, apoptosis, autophagy, angiogenesis, invasion, and metastasis (Zhang et al., 2018). It is also reported that naringin administration resulted in considerable dose-dependent growth suppression as well as G1-phase cell cycle arrest. Moreover, treatment with naringin significantly increased p21WAF1 expression, irrespective of the p53 pathway, while decreasing cyclin and cyclin dependent kinase expression. In addition, Naringin therapy increased the phosphorylation of extracellular

signal-regulated kinase (ERK), p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, and c-Jun N-terminal kinase. Furthermore, naringin therapy boosted Ras and Raf activity.

Conclusion

Ability of the flavanones to reduce inflammation, increase apoptosis, and inhibit proliferation, angiogenesis, metastasis, and invasion processes suggests that they have a high potential to become new and safe anticancer medicines. Naringin has been documented as having numerous pharmacological actions. Several recent reviews have summarised the many positive effects of naringin in both animal models and humans.

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Application of Banana Stem for the Production of Biodegradable Paper

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ABSTRACT

Banana stem, a widely available agricultural waste, holds significant potential for the production of biodegradable paper, offering a sustainable alternative to traditional paper sources. This study explores the feasibility of utilizing banana stem fibers as a raw material for paper production. The process involves the extraction of cellulose fibers from the banana stem through mechanical and chemical treatments, followed by papermaking techniques.

Keywords

Banana stem, Biodegradable paper, Sustainable materials, Cellulose extraction, Chemical treatment, Environmental impact, Sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

In India, the Packaging Industry ranks fifth and experiences rapid annual growth of 24% to 27% [1]. The food processing sector, which heavily relies on flexible packaging, accounts for over 50% of total demand. By 2027, the Indian Food Packaging Market is expected to reach \$108.2 billion, with plastics being the predominant choice due to their hygiene and shelf life benefits [2]. However, the widespread use of plastic, especially in disposable packaging, has led to significant environmental concerns. Experts attribute the rise in plastic waste to the popularity of online retail and food delivery apps, contributing up to 22,000 tonnes of plastic waste monthly. Packaging industries are now shifting towards developing biodegradable materials to address the plastic waste problem [3]. These materials

decompose into natural polymers through microbial action shortly after disposal, offering a cost-effective and eco-friendly alternative to synthetic packaging.[4] Various options, including plant-based resources like bioplastics and recycled leaves, are being explored for their environmental safety [5]. Biodegradable and recyclable packaging alternatives, such as edible and biodegradable films, are gaining attention for their ability to mitigate long-term environmental pollution caused by synthetic polymers [6]. Polymers are essential components in both edible and non-edible coatings. It's not surprising considering their widespread use, like in ordinary house paint. In edible coatings, however, polymers such as proteins, starches, and gums take the spotlight. Interestingly, many of these edible polymers are simple derivatives of cellulose, a natural polymer abundant in plants and vital to their structure [7,8]. Paper products remain indispensable in daily life [9]. Around 90% of global paper production relies on wood, putting pressure on forest resources[10]. This reliance has led to increased deforestation to meet the demand for wood fiber [11]. Agricultural residues offer a promising alternative to paper production, thanks to their multiple economic, environmental, and technological benefits [12]. Banana (*Musa* spp.), a prominent tropical and subtropical fruit crop cultivated across nearly 9 million hectares worldwide, is particularly noteworthy. Its leaves find versatile uses in cooking, wrapping, and serving food across various cuisines in tropical and subtropical regions. In this study, the waste material of the banana stem after harvesting is utilized for the production of biodegradable paper without the use of any chemicals. To overcome the pollution and hazardous substances that are released into the environment and polluting the globe we developed a method without the usage of chemical and green technology to save the lives present in the environment. The product has been prepared from banana stems and they contain a high amount of cellulose to degrade easily which shows efficiently the conversion of waste materials into a value-added product.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Banana stem fibers are the main source of raw material used to make biodegradable paper from the stem. The pulp used in the production of paper is made by extracting and processing these fibers. In addition, water required for retting or cleaning the fibers is usually utilized in the process. The banana stem was washed using distilled water and

chopped into several thin pieces. Chopped pieces were then sun-dried for 2 days to remove all moisture. Chopped pieces (250–1000 g) were then added into boiling water of about 1–2 liters for 30 mins. The boiled pieces were then strained and washed with distilled water. The pieces were then blended for 5–10 min in a blender with 500 ml water to form a pulp. The pulp was placed in a container of water and strained using a screen to get interlocked fibers which were dried to form paper.

Harvesting of Banana Stem: Cut the banana stems into small pieces and soak them in water for a few days to soften them. This process helps to break down the fibers and make them easier to pulp.



Figure 1: Harvesting of Banana Stem

Boiling and Pulping: After soaking, boil the banana stem pieces to further soften them. Then, using a blender or a pulping machine, grind the boiled stems into a pulp. This pulp contains the fibers needed to make paper.



Figure 2: Boiling and Pulping

Creating a Pulp Slurry: Mix the banana stem pulp with water to create a slurry. The consistency of the slurry will determine the thickness of the paper.



Figure 3: Preparation of slurry

Formation of Sheets: Pour the pulp slurry onto a flat surface like a screen or a mold. Spread it evenly to form a thin layer or multiple layers to create thicker paper. Once the pulp is evenly spread, cover it with another screen or cloth and press it to remove excess water. Then, carefully remove the newly formed paper sheet and allow it to dry. This can be done by air drying or using a drying machine. After drying, the paper may need to be flattened or trimmed to achieve the desired size and shape.



Figure 4: Preparation of Paper

CONCLUSION

This simple ecofriendly packaging sheet is safe for food packaging as its process does not involve the use of any harmful chemicals. Based on the available existing methods, Chemicals are being used as an ingredient for the preparation of paper. To overcome the pollution and hazardous substances that are released into the environment and polluting the globe we developed a method without the usage of chemical and green technology to save the lives present in the environment. The product has been prepared from banana stems and they contain a high amount of cellulose to degrade easily which shows efficiently the conversion of waste materials into a value-added product.

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Machine Learning Techniques and Their Analysis using Vertical and Horizontal Reduction Techniques on Gene Expression Data for predicting breast cancer

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ABSTRACT

The use of feature reduction strategies including classification algorithms that aid in the prediction of illnesses including human malignancies is examined in this research. The system's precision becomes improved, and the system's storage and processing requirements are reduced, according to a review of features derived by using reduction techniques in this paper. Understanding the process behind aberrant gene expression patterns and how that contributes to diseases like cancer has become increasingly crucial in recent years toward early diagnosis and treatments. The categorization of gene expression data is facing several challenges¹⁶. Addressing these challenges through effective computational tools and techniques is crucial for enhancing the predictive power of gene expression data analysis. The dimensionality reduction techniques are essential for identifying the most informative genes from thousands of gene expression measurements. The techniques like feature extraction helps in reducing the dimensionality of the data while retaining the most relevant features (genes) that contribute significantly to the prediction task. Popular methods include filter-based approaches (e.g., univariate statistical tests), wrapper methods (which evaluates the features based on the performance of a specific machine learning algorithm), and embedded methods for feature selection.

In this study, various classification algorithms are used for analysis of the data obtained by the dimensionality reduction techniques and analyses the accuracy of the predicted model for cancer detection. The effectiveness of classifiers was measured using several metrics, including median absolute error (MAE), F-Measure, and mean squared log eError

(MSLE). These outcomes demonstrated that dimensionality reduction enhances the classifiers' performance.

Keywords

Epigenetics, biomarkers, feature selection, cancer prediction, gene expression data, and feature reduction.

Introduction

As a result of the trends and development in the technology, an enormous amount of data is being produced(health care). There are many machine learning models for examining the patterns or properties of these data. These results will help the medical professionals in taking decisions. Some characteristics in the created datasets are important for instructing machine learning algorithms. In a few cases, some features may not be significant while others might have no bearing on the outcome of a prediction. Machine learning algorithms are less burdened when these unnecessary or less significant attributes are ignored or removed[1]. Dimensionality reduction seems to be a technique for minimizing the number of attributes together in a dataset while preserving the same or more variance and it is practical. As a component of the preparation process, we perform dimensionality reduction before completing the model's training process. Depending on how many constituents or features we preserve, we typically lose 1% to 15% of the unpredictability in the original information whenever we reduce the dimensions of a dataset. Less dimensional data takes less computation as well as training time, which enhances the real performance of machine learning techniques. Feature-rich machine learning challenges slow down training to an absurdly slow pace. In high-dimensional geometry, the majority of data points were located quite near the boundary. This is due to a large amount of room in high dimensions. The majority of data points in a high-dimensional database are probably located far apart from one another. As a result, training the algorithms upon that high-dimensional data is not possible effectively or efficiently. Dimensionality reduction prevents the issue of overfitting and eliminates data noise. This will increase the model's precision. The high-dimensionality issue well with gene expression data information is solved in research on the hybridization

of feature selection as well as extraction methods for cancer detection using an attribute selection method termed (F-score).

To forecast several cancer types, including chest, colon, brain, kidney, lungs, and thyroid, as well as uterine, the naive base, random forests, as well as support vector machine methods are presented. The findings demonstrate that, in the majority of cases, classification accuracy advances, indirectly demonstrating reliability [2]. This research focuses on a gene expression data process known as 5-methylcytosine(m5c), which occurs when the methyl group (CH₃) is joined to the cytosine's carbon 5 [7]. Due to the poor modeling of input sequence data, several machine learning methods employed for methylation identification perform significantly worse. Over the past few decades, interest in cancer sickness has increased significantly. The risk of cancer can increase as a result of epigenetic biomarkers, which can alter gene expression data in either a heritable manner or without altering the DNA sequence. A small molecule, which gives a DNA, enzyme or other molecules a methyl group through an internal chemical reaction. Presence of methyl groups influences the biologic activity of some compounds. For instance, if a gene's DNA is methylated it becomes switched off and stops making proteins. The risk of acquiring cancer or other diseases may vary as the epigenetic marks on genes or proteins are influenced.

DIMENSINALITY REDUCTION TECHNIQUES

An important epigenetic element that is critical to the development and spread of human malignancies is gene expression data or DNA methylated data[2]. As a result, it might be used as a biomarker for cancer in its early identification and as a gauge of therapy effectiveness. More precisely, it is well known that a tumor suppressor-suppressing mechanism for cancer is caused by aberrant methylation on CpG islands within the promoter region [4], [5]. Gene expression data can alter the gene transcription in cells whenever they split from regenerative medicine into specific tissue cells, but it cannot alter the genotype of the DNA. The cell did not convert to a stem cell or some other cellular type once the underlying genetic expression stabilized [2]. Understanding the molecular pathways that cause early epigenetic alterations is therefore essential for the discovery of innovative cancer therapeutics. of carcinogenesis may be required. Age, location, lifestyle, as well as illness condition, are just a few of the variables that might affect gene expression

data. The large dimensionality & high noises in the gene expression data database are two important computational issues that are thought to present considerable classification difficulty. Therefore, throughout the training phase, this may result in classification performance degradation and increase the danger of overfitting. To distinguish between normal samples and malignant samples, this combination of discriminative traits will be crucial. Sometimes it will be effective to create new features again from ones that already exist using the segmentation method; combining feature extraction and extraction and classification will result in a more reliable approach for classification. Employing feature selection and extraction techniques increases overfitting and enhances predictive accuracy, streamline the classification process in terms of time and space complexity.

This group of distinguishing characteristics will be crucial for separating cancerous samples from standard ones. More often than not it will be more effective to create new features from the ones that already exist using feature extraction, and at other times combining feature extraction with image retrieval will result in a more potent classification approach [6]. This should lessen overfitting, enhance prediction accuracy, streamline the time- & space-consuming categorization, as well as create new research opportunities.

The achievement of the classification may be impacted by the gene expression data data's high dimensionality as well as high noise levels, where another amount of information features is significantly larger than the total of specimens and the majority of these functionalities are not relevant for the accurate classification of cancer[2]. To accomplish dimension reduction whilst maintaining each of the crucial data required to differentiate among various tumor kinds, it is imperative to employ a computationally demanding tool, like choosing features as well as extraction algorithms. The feature extraction methodology, on the other hand, replaces the original characteristics with smaller cheaper selected features through certain functional mapping, speeding up the learning process algorithm as well as increasing prediction accuracy [5]. This method does not involve destroying the original features. Because of this, a new approach is suggested in this study based on the extent of gene expression data throughout two unique promoters as well as probes, somewhere inside whom the extracted features. This approach had to use a relatively small number of characteristics to speed things up in addition to enhancing forecasting power. While fewer features are employed by the proposed method combining feature identification and feature

extraction techniques, all of the discriminant characteristics that can be applied to cancer prediction remained. The hybridized feature selection, as well as extraction methodology, provides an efficient strategy that is quicker and more precise than when employing either feature selection but rather extraction.

CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES USED

The XGBoost, Random Forest classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, Support Vector Machine classifier(SVM) AND Logistic Regression are the five classification methods used in this study. The Nave-Bayes classifier includes the most straightforward and basic classifier that builds classifiers using the Bayes theorem estimating conditional probabilities for the stochastic process given existing observations. This classifier estimates separately the probability of every characteristic for a specific class label on the assumption that all features were independent of one another [8],[9][2]. This classifier is easy to use and makes decisions quickly in terms of computation. The random forest continues ahead as well as integrates weak predictors, starting by using decision trees having controlled variance, to create an ensemble. The robustness, lack of normalization, and susceptibility to collinearity of such a classifier are its benefits [10][2]. This transformation often employs nonlinear polynomial as well as radial basis kernel functions and is highly dimensional [2] [11]. The prediction quality for our trials is assessed using two metrics: median absolute error (MAE) as well as mean squared log Error (MSLE). [2] [12] provides the median absolute error as follows:

$$MAE = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{i=1}^n [x_i - y_i] \quad (1)$$

The equation calculates accuracy by comparing predicted class (xi) to actual class (yi) for each sample (n) in test set.

The mean squared log Error is defined as [2] [12]:

$$MSLE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2} \quad (2)$$

Additionally, we evaluate the classification results using the classification accuracy as well as F-measure metrics. The percentage of correctly predicted classes to all analyzed specimens is known as accuracy [2] [13] [14]:

$$Accuracy = \frac{t_p + t_n}{t_p + f_p + t_n + f_n} \quad (3)$$

Thus, false negative (fn) and false positive (fp) represent the misclassified instances while true positive (tp) and true negative (tn) values refer to correct classification of positive and negative instances, respectively. When there are about equal numbers of examples for all groups and the cost of misclassifying cancer was high, then the accuracy works well enough. Therefore, also use F-measure for depicting classifier's accuracy along with its reliability. As the F measure rises, the model's accuracy gets better.

A balancing F-measure seems to be a single score since accuracy and recall have quite a harmonic mean that may have either value from zero to one [13], [14].

$$F = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} = \frac{2t_p}{2t_p + f_p + f_n} \quad (4)$$

REVIEW OF VERTICAL REDUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR CANCER PREDICTION

The dimensionality reduction seems to be a method for reducing the quantity of highly dimensional data while maintaining the authenticity of the original information improvement, a reduction in calculation time, and the reduction in the number of computational resources, are all benefits of image compression.

The following are the paper's main factors that contribute:

- Establishing a methodology for differentiating gene expression data.
- Using the statistical test of features all across sample sets to propose a unique vertical reduction.
- Developing a unique horizontal reduction method using horizontal asymmetrical gene expression data research to provide a new, condensed feature set.

Outlining a cascaded vertical and horizontal reduction method for vertical and horizontal gene expression data detection.

Classifier	Accuracy	F-measure	MAE	MSLE
Logistic Regression	95.2345	95.6	0.0651	0.2086
Naive Bayes	95.4123	95.6	0.0551	0.1874
Random Forest	96.8756	96.0	0.0431	0.1268
SVM	97.2436	97.2	0.0234	0.1056
XGBoost	98.5467	98.7	0.0145	0.0256

Table 1. Results of simple classification approaches

The findings indicate that whereas random forest seems to be the most effective in terms of MSLE, SVM would be the most accurate in terms of F-measure, accuracy, and MAE. This shows that with just 0.0145 as MAE, this system has a way to tell cancer patients apart from other cases that are not having 98.54% accuracy. Since XGBoost is the strongest amongst tested classification methods, we shall apply it going forward anytime classification is necessary.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL GENE EXPRESSION DATA ANALYSIS

All samples are subjected to a vertical gene expression data analysis to identify the most distinct characteristics that can be used to distinguish between cancerous and non-cancerous samples. In reality, the vertical analysis seeks to take advantage of the variations in methylation levels among healthy and cancerous samples. In contrast, the horizontal gene expression data research looked for novel characteristics based on variations in methylation levels between samples. The new feature will be the average squared difference inside one window, which will serve as a reliable signal across that timeframe. This vertical reduction may reflect the minute variations here between 2 specimens there at the pixel level. That feature ranking approach uses a threshold number to decide whether to pick the characteristic or not. According to the predefined threshold, there is enough of a difference in the average scores of the normal and tumor samples to say that somehow a characteristic is discriminatory for classifying cancer. horizontal reduction, a method for analyzing horizontal gene expression data, divides each specimen into a plurality of windows, creates a fresh segmentation method for such a window by setting the preceding congestion window to something like a specified value as well as adding the disparity among succeeding values within every window.

CASCADED VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL REDUCTION

A vertical and horizontal reduction technique that is cascaded operates as follows: As previously noted, vertical and horizontal reduction is first utilized on the entire dataset to identify certain discriminative characteristics that will be used in the following stage. The collection of characteristics that were chosen based on the vertical analysis is then subjected to horizontal reduction. The process needs to select a threshold value as well as the number

of pixels are the two input values. The threshold as well as window sizes are adjusted to achieve the a good prediction accuracy result.

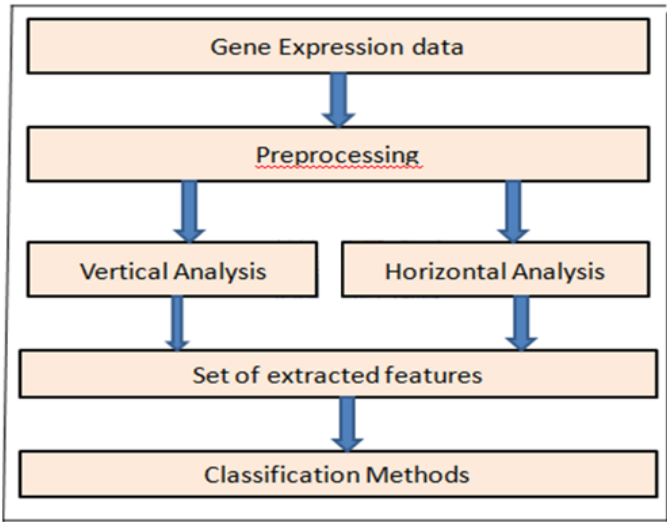


Figure 1: Cascaded Vertical And Horizontal Frequency Reduction

The cascaded vertical and horizontal reduction technique begins by applying vertical reduction to the entire dataset previously described to choose certain discriminative characteristics on which to base the following step is shown in the Figure 1. Each set of chosen features obtained first from trend analysis is then subjected to horizontal reduction. This selection thresholding as well as the window size are indeed the two data values that the method involves. The threshold as well as window sizes are adjusted to achieve the highest prediction accuracy.

Percentage	Accuracy	F-measure	MAE	MSLE
15%	96.9933	97.0	0.0201	0.1527
20%	97.1233	97.4	0.0251	0.1438
25%	97.3278	97.6	0.0257	0.1483
30%	98.0129	98.1	0.0212	0.0921
35%	98.2039	98.4	0.0187	0.0821

Table 2. Performance evaluation values- Results of Cascaded Reduction approach.

As shown in the picture, the cascaded vertical and horizontal reduction technique begins by applying vertical and reduction to the entire dataset previously described to choose certain discriminative characteristics on which to base the following step. Each set of chosen features obtained first from trend analysis is then subjected to horizontal reduction. This selection thresholding as well as the window size are indeed the two data values that the method involves. The threshold as well as window sizes are adjusted to achieve the highest prediction accuracy.

The suggested vertical reduction is implemented to all characteristics using various threshold levels to choose the different percentages of features with different values as 15%, 20%, 25%, 30% and 35%,. The cascaded technique is the most effective of all examined approaches, according to the findings of the investigation. Any discriminant trait that may be employed to diagnose cancer is retained while fewer features are used in the hybridized method between feature extraction process extraction approaches [2]. By selecting a small number of gene expression data variables, the hybridized feature selection, as well as extraction methodology, seems to be more efficient and precise than utilizing just feature selection or extraction as shown in Table 2.

GENE EXPRESSION DATA ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION

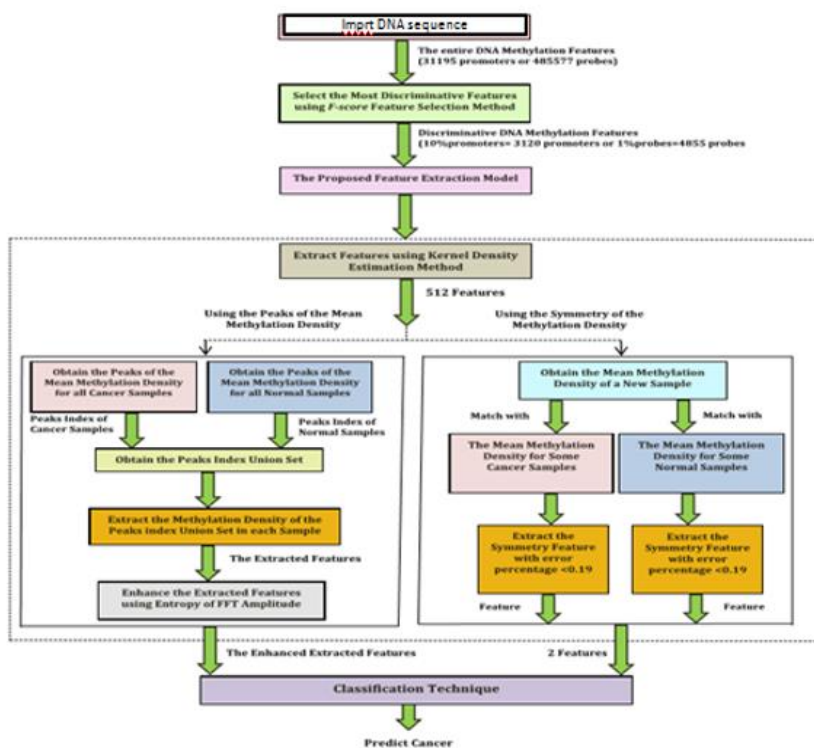
Here, we show the outcomes of the classification algorithms, used on the given dataset. The findings of our effective tests to classify breast cancer cells are displayed in the Tables 1. The prediction performance as well as f-measure for each approaches are shown in the table3 below.

Analysis	Logistic Regression	Naïve Bayes	Random Forest	SVM	XGBoost
Accuracy	96.32%	96.89	97.32	98.13	98.35%
F-measure	87%	89%	91%	92%	93%
MAE	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01
MSLE	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.11

Table 3. Results of simple classification approaches on cascaded data.

PROPOSED METHOD

The suggested feature extraction model, which appears to involve two processes for feature extraction, is used by Function 2 of the feature selection operation. Identifying appropriate categories is the next step in the process. It appears that elimination is the first step in selecting features for the F-score. In Figure 3 we can see the planned layout of the building. The second approach uses several cutting-edge feature selection methods to sift through the average density of the entire genome and retrieve fresh, smaller features for use in the classification algorithm's prediction. The first strategy takes the discriminant classification model as input and utilizes the Kernel Parameter Estimation method to assemble 512 factors. An in-depth explanation of both methods is given below.



Classifier	Accuracy	F-measure	MAE	MSLE
Logistic Regression	98.01 %	93.43 %	0.0491	0.1776
Naïve Bayes	98.12 %	94.12 %	0.0231	0.1674
Random Forest	98.134 %	94.45 %	0.0549	0.1258

SVM	98.56%	95.84%	0.0184	0.1216
XGBoost	99.02%	96.03%	0.0113	0.1176

Table 4. Analysis of classification approaches on the extracted features.

As shown in Table 4, the improvement in predictive performance along with reduction in model complexity are both consistently demonstrated by the findings, for majority of cases, through combining F-score feature selection approach with proposed feature extraction methods [2]. Thereby, this leads to a significant reduction in time required for algorithm prediction as well as retrieval of new compressed attributes used for classification algorithm's prediction. The very first strategy accepts discriminant classification model, then 512 factors are composed using Kernel Parameter Estimation methodology.

CONCLUSION

An expanding body of research has shown that abnormal patterns of gene expression are essential to the genesis of human malignancies. In order to improve the model's interpretability and prediction ability while lessening the effects of dimensionality, dimensionality reduction strategies seek to extract and preserve the most informative characteristics from a high dimensional dataset. This technique is based on a cascaded vertical and horizontal reduction techniques. The efficiency of various classifiers is used to gauge how successful the suggested hybridization technique is. The study's findings indicate that using a hybrid strategy can greatly enhance prediction accuracy in the majority of situations while also speeding up the training procedure.

The cascaded vertical and horizontal reduction strategy [2] takes advantage of the synergistic effect of multiple similar approaches, such as vertical and horizontal reduction. Out of all the methods evaluated in this research, the cascaded vertical and horizontal reduction approach yielded the best outcomes concerning both MAE and MSLE. It has been observed that not all recommended feature extraction techniques contribute to improved accuracy across all tissue types, suggesting that their effectiveness may vary depending on the specific context [2]. Thus, taking into account the outcomes of the relevant trials, it is indirectly shown that the proposed hybrid technique, which is based on gene expression data, is reliable in addressing cancer prediction difficulties.

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Detection and Classification of Arteriovenous Nicking Quantification from blood vessels

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Abstract

Retinal ArterioVenous (AV) nicking is a prominent microvascular abnormality in retina. At both sides of vessel crossing, there will be a decrease in venular caliber. Retinal AV nicking is a strong predictor of eye diseases such as branch retinal vein occlusion, arteriolar narrowing and cardiovascular diseases such as stroke, and atherosclerosis. An automated method is necessary for quantitative AV nicking assessment. From the input retinal image, the vascular network is first extracted using the multiscale line detection method. The crossover point detection method is then applied to locate all AV crossing points. At each crossover point detected, the four vessel segments associated with the vein and artery are identified and two venular segments are recognized by the artery vein classification method. The vessel widths along with the two venular segments are measured and analyzed to compute the AV nicking severity of the crossover.

Keywords

Retinal arteriovenous nicking, retinal vein occlusion, arteriolar narrowing, multiscale line detection method.

INTRODUCTION

ARTERIOVENOUS NICKING

Hypertension has stiffened the arteries and at arteriovenous cross over point, they indent and displace the more compliant veins called arteriovenous nicking, this phenomenon does not occur in the normal fundus. Different research studies show that, AV nicking is strongly associated with hypertension, systemic diseases and stroke. This implies the importance of

the quantification of AV nicking to identify people who are at high risk of cardiovascular heart disease.



Figure 1. Arteriovenous nicking

Cardiovascular diseases such as stroke, atherosclerosis, and coronary heart disease are the causes of mortality and morbidity worldwide. The state of the retinal vessel will show the cardiovascular condition. Retinal blood vessel morphology is an important indicator of diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular disease such as arteriosclerosis. The detection and measurement of retinal blood vessels are necessary for quantifying the severity level of disease. To quantify these features for medical diagnosis, accurate vessel segmentation plays a critical role. Although many methods have been developed for recent years, but significant improvement is still a necessity due to the limitations in state of the methods, which include:

- Poor vessel segmentation in the presence of vessel central light reflex.
- Poor segmentation at bifurcation point and branching point and crossover regions.
- Tends to merge close vessels.
- Missing of small vessels.
- False vessel detection at the optic disk region and pathological regions.

The first three limitations are most important due to their great impact on vascular network obtained. For example, If central reflex pixels in the image are not recognized as part of a vessel, then the vessel may be misunderstood as two vessels. If two close vessels are merged together, they will be considered as one wide vessel.

An automated method for quantification of arteriovenous nicking has been developed by several researchers. Nguyen et al. [1] have developed an automated method for the AV

nicking measurement, where the severity of ArterioVenous(AV) nicking is represented by a continuous value produced. The continuous value provided by Nguyen's method is difficult to interpret. In addition, the widths are not normalized. Therefore, the AV nicking severity score may vary depending on the variability of the vessel width's of different patient. In this method [1], vein widths are computed directly from the segmented images.

Martinez Perez et al. [3] presented a semi- automatic method for retinal vascular trees analysis, in which the venous and arterial trees were analyzed separately.

Li et al. [4] presented an automated method for determining the ArterioVenous Ratio (AVR), but, this method still requires manual user input to separate arteries from veins.

Tramontan et al. [5] extended an algorithm with structural AV discrimination features and enhanced vessel tracking method obtaining a correlation of 0.88 on 20images.

METHODOLOGY

The retinal image is given as the input for system and it will returns a real number quantifying the severity level for AV crossing point are detected from that image. From the input retinal image, the vessel segmentation technique is applied to extract the blood vessels from the image background. A crossover point detection method is performed to detect all AV crossing locations within the retinal image. The vessel widths of each venular segment are then measured and analyzed for AV nicking measurement.

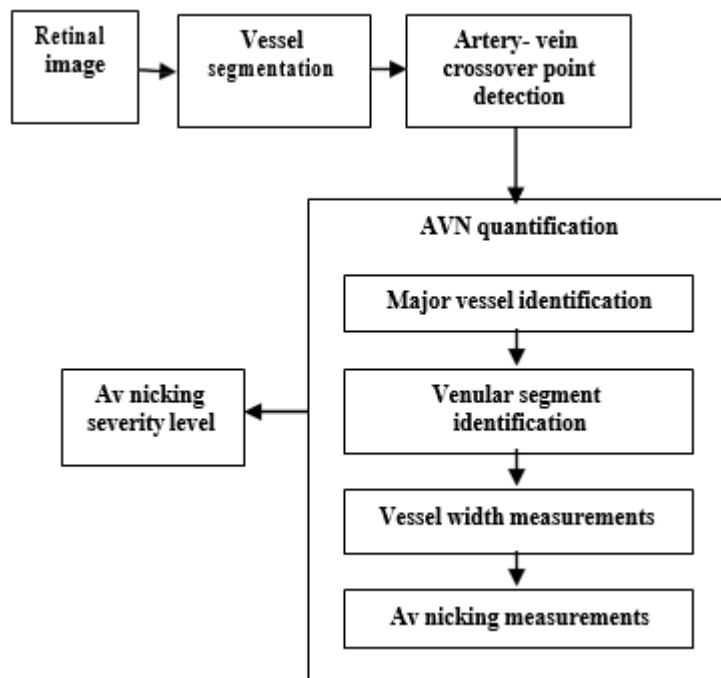


Figure 2. Block Diagram for Arteriovenous Nicking Quantification

Vessel Segmentation

Blood vessel segmentation in high resolution retinal color images are complicated due to vessel central light reflex, vascularization, background homogenization and other impulse noises. Although many methods have been proposed for retinal vessel extraction, they are not effective for detecting blood vessels in our image set that includes high resolution images with the presence of vessel central light reflex.

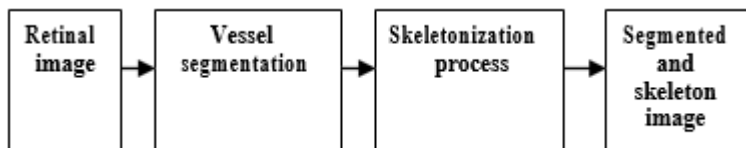


Figure 3. Block diagram for vessel segmentation



Figure 4. Input Image

The vascular network is made up of three landmark points such as branching, bifurcation, and crossover. A crossover is the place where two vessels (i.e., a vein and an artery) cross each other, while a bifurcation or a branching is the place where one vessel splits into two vessels.



Figure 5. Blood Vessel Extractions

A blood vessel extraction is performed by multi scale line detection method. Multi scale line detector is a generalized basic line detector by varying the length of the aligned lines. The generalized line detector is defined as:

$$R_W^L = I_{max}^L - I_{avg}^W \quad (1)$$

Where, $1 \leq L \leq W$,

R_W^L is the response of line detectors at scale L ,

I_{max}^L is the maximum length of the scale L ,

I_{avg}^W is the average width of the scale L.

By changing the values of L, line detectors at different scales are achieved. The main idea behind this is that the inclusions of surrounding vessel pixels are avoided by line detector with shorter length and hence, give correct responses to three situations such as bifurcation, branching, cross over point. To demonstrate this improvement, the responses of the basic line detector and generalized line detector at different pixel position are examined. The basic line detector produces high response to background pixels for three cases such as bifurcation, branching, cross over point. While, the generalized line detector gives much lower values for these cases, in order to distinguish vessel from background pixels.

Artery Vein Crossover Point Detection

- Potential crossover point localization

The potential crossover point localization aims at localizing all possible locations of crossovers and bifurcations in a skeleton image.

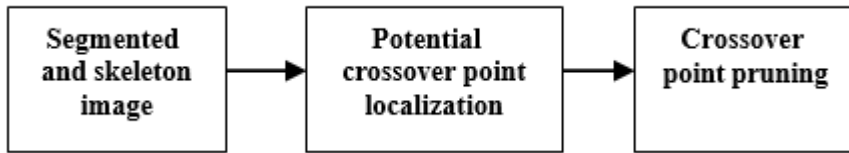


Figure 6. Block diagram for Artery Vein Crossover Point Detection

To achieve this, we compute the crosspoint number for each skeleton pixel as follows:

$$cpn(P) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^8 |N_i(P) - N_{i+1}(P)| \quad (2)$$

Where, $N_i(P)$ is the neighbor pixels of P (in a 3×3 neighborhood) named in an anticlockwise order. The $cpn(P)$ computed for every skeleton pixel represents the number of vessel segments connected to pixel in the skeleton image. In order to detect crossovers that are represented as two bifurcation points in the skeleton image, two bifurcation candidates are grouped as one crossover, if they are connected by at most of T pixels. The segment that connects the two bifurcation point is identified and its middle point is marked and served as the true position of that crossover

- Crossover point pruning

The grouping of two close bifurcation points as one crossover helps to detect those crossovers that result as two bifurcation points in the skeleton image. However, this process also falsely detects the point which has the same configuration in the skeleton image as

crossovers. To distinguish true crossovers from results, two geometrical features of each crossover are analyzed:

1. The intersection angles formed by the two vessels at the crossing (α_1 and α_2).
2. The two angles representing the curvature of each vessel at the crossing.

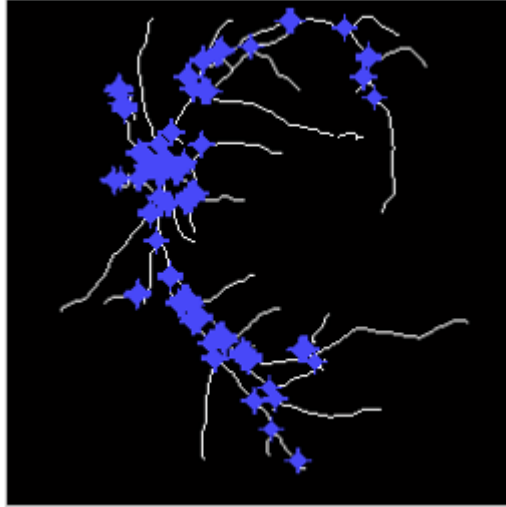


Figure 7. Localization of Crossover and Branching point

FEATURE EXTRACTION

In image processing, feature extraction is a special form of dimensionality reduction. When the input data to an algorithm is too large to be processed and it is suspected to be notoriously redundant then the input data will be transformed into a reduced representation set of features (features vector). Transforming the input data into the set of features is called feature extraction. The extracted features are expected to contain the relevant information from the input data, so that the desired task can be performed by using this reduced representation instead of the complete initial data. Feature extraction techniques are applied to get features that will be useful in classifying and recognition of images. The different features are

- Area
- Perimeter
- Maximum radius
- Minimum radius
- Eccentricity

- Equivalent diameter
- Elongatedness
- Entropy
- Dispersion
- Contrast
- Correlation
- Homogeneity
- Energy
- Standard deviation
- Skewness
- Shape
- Texture
- Intensity
- Colour

Among these features, area, perimeter, maximum radius, minimum radius, eccentricity, equivalent diameter, elongatedness, entropy, dispersion are used by radial basis neural network classifier for classification, because it uses radial basis functions as activation functions. Radial basis function is a real valued function whose value depends on the distance from origin or center. Then, contrast, correlation, homogeneity, energy, standard deviation, skewness, mean are used by support vector machine classifier because, it depends on the concept of decision planes that define decision boundaries. A decision plane is one that separates between a set of objects having different class memberships.

AREA:

Area is the quantity that expresses the extent of a two-dimensional figure or shape in the plane.

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (3)$$

Where,

A is a area,

r is a radius.

PERIMETER:

A perimeter is a path that surrounds a two- dimensional shape. It is the length of the outline of a shape. The perimeter of a circle or ellipse is called its circumference.

$$P = 2\pi r \quad (4)$$

Where,

P is a perimeter,

r is a radius.

RADIUS:

The radius of a circle or sphere is the length of a line segment from its center to its perimeter. The radius of a circle is the length of the line from the center to any point on its edge.

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} \text{ (or) } Radius = \frac{D}{2} \quad (5)$$

Where,

r is a radius,

D is a diameter, A is a area.

ECCENTRICITY:

It is a quantity defined in terms of semimajor and semiminor axes. The eccentricity can also be interpreted as the fraction of the distance along the semimajor axis at which the focus lies,

$$e = \frac{c}{a} \quad (6)$$

Where,

E is a eccentricity,

c is a center of axes,

ENTROPY:

Entropy is a measure of the uncertainty in a random variable.

$$\text{Entropy} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} -\ln (P_{ij})(P_{ij}) \quad (7)$$

DISPERSION:

The measures of dispersion summarize how spread out (or scattered) the data values are on the number line. These functions describe the deviation from the arithmetic average (mean) of a data sample. The standard deviation and the variance are popular measures of dispersion.

CONTRAST:

Contrast is defined as the separation between the darkest and brightest area.

$$\text{Contrast} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{n-1} P_{ij}(i-j)^2 \quad (8)$$

CORRELATION:

Correlation is computed into what is known as the correlation coefficient, which ranges between -1 and +1.

$$\text{Correlation} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{n-1} P_{i,j} \frac{(i-\mu)(j-\mu)}{\sigma^2} \quad (9)$$

HOMOGENEITY:

Homogeneity is defined as the quality or state of being homogeneous.

$$\text{Homogeneity} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \frac{P_{i,j}}{1+(i-j)^2} \quad (10)$$

ENERGY:

It provides the sum of squared elements in the GLCM. Also known as the uniformity or the angular second moment.

$$\text{Energy} = \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} (P_j)^2 \quad (11)$$

Area	= 75
Perimeter	= 29
Maximun Radius	= 79.9062
Minimun Radius	= 70.2922
ECT (eccentricity)	= 0.47556
Entropy(Entpy)	= 0.6104
Equivdiameter (Eqd)	= 6.0765
Elongatedness (En)	= 0.0011355
Dispersion (Dp)	= 2.7554
Contrast	= 2.6121
Homogeneity	= 0.95335
Correlation	=0.76814
Energy	=0.71961
Standard Deviation	=21.8808
Skewness	=1.5145
Mean	=13.5511

Image classification

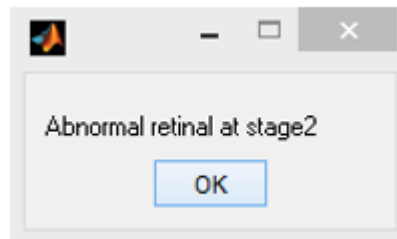
Image classification analyzes the numerical properties of various image features and organizes data into categories. Classification algorithms typically employ two phases of processing: training and testing. In the initial training phase, characteristic properties of typical image features are isolated and, based on these, a unique description of each classification category, i.e. training class, is created. In the subsequent testing phase, these feature-space partitions are used to classify image features. The description of training classes is an extremely important component of the classification process.



Figure 8 Image used for feature extraction

RADIAL BASIS FUNCTION NETWORK

A radial basis function network is an artificial neural network that uses radial basis functions as activation functions. A RBF neural network consists of three layers, namely the input layer, the hidden layer and the output layer. The input layer takes in the coordinates of the input vector to each unit in the hidden layer. Each unit in the hidden layer then produces an activation using the radial basis function used in the layer. Finally, each unit of the hidden layer computes a linear combination of the activations and produces a classified output in the output layer units. The output is entirely based on the use of the activation function used in the hidden layer and the weights associated with the links between the hidden layer and the output layer. Radial basis function networks have many uses, including function approximation, time series prediction, classification, and system control.



Accuracy = 92.4528

Sensitivity = 96.2963

Specificity = 88.4615

SVM CLASSIFIER (SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE)

SVM is a single layer highly non-linear network, which minimizes structural risk and has higher generalization ability in the sense that it can classify new data correctly. It optimizes the class separation boundary such that the distance from a feature to the class separating hyper plane is maximum simultaneously.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to thank the reviewers for their valuable feedback that resulted in an improved paper. We would also like to thank our guide for assisting with code development.

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DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT FIRE FIGHTING ROBOT USING ARDUNIO

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Abstract

A fire outbreak is a hazardous act that leads to numerous consequences. Detecting a fire at an early stage and extinguishing it can aid in prevention of various accidents . Till now we rely on human resource. This often leads to risking the life of that person. Therefore, fire security becomes an important aspect to save human lives. Behalf of that , A fire extinguishing robot has been proposed and designed which detects the fire location and extinguish fire by using sprinklers on triggering the pump. The robot uses three flame sensors for accurate fire detection, Gear motors for movement and water ejecting pump for turn off the fire. This proposed model of fire Extinguishing Robot using Arduino Which is used to detect presence of fire and extinguishing it automatically without any human interference. The whole operation is controlled by an Arduino UNO micro- controller in our Proposed System.

Keywords

Fire Extinguishing Robot using Arduino.

INTRODUCTION

Robotics is part of Today's communication. In today's world ROBOTICS is fast growing and interesting field. It is simplest way for latest technology modification. Now a day's communication is part of advancement of technology, so we decided to work on robotics field, and design something which will make human life simpler in day today aspect. Thus we are supporting this cause. Robotics is the branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation, structural disposition, manufacture and application of robotsand computer systems for their control, sensory feedback, and information processing.

Obstacle detection and avoidance robots are intelligent robots which can perform desired tasks in unstructured environments by finding and overcoming obstacles in their way without continuous human guidance. In robotics, obstacle avoidance is the task of satisfying some control objective subject to non-intersection or non-collision position constraints. Normally obstacle avoidance is considered to be distinct from path planning in that one is usually implemented as a reactive control law while the other involves the pre-computation of an obstacle-free path which a controller will then guide a robot along. A practical real-time system for passive obstacle detection and avoidance is presented.

Robot Sensors are essential components in creating autonomous robots as they are the only means for a robot to detect information about itself and its environment. As little as one sensor is needed by a robot, though increasing the number and variety of sensors tends to increase the robot's ability to get a more thorough understanding of the world around it.

There are a wide variety of sensors available which are capable of measuring almost anything, from environmental conditions (distance, light, sound, temperature) to angular and linear acceleration, forces and distances. The first sensor often incorporated into a mobile robot is a distance sensor, which is usually in the form of an infrared or ultrasonic sensor. In both cases, a pulse (of light or sound) is sent and its reflection is timed to get a sense of distance. Usually these values are sent to the controller many times each second.

Robot Shop offers a wide variety of sensors applicable to almost any robotics project. If you are looking for a distance sensor, we offer them in a variety of configurations and optimal distances to suit almost any budget. If you are looking for a more professional solution for measuring distances, take a look at our selection of scanning laser rangefinders, which are able to scan over >180 degrees (and less than 1 degree of accuracy) in well under 1 second. IR Pair is used as sensor to detect the presence of objects. IR LED is used for detecting objects.

In this project mainly when ever robot senses any obstacle automatically diverts its position to left or right and follows the path. Robot consists of two motors, which control the side pair wheels of each and help in moving forward and backward direction. Robot senses the object with help of obstacle sensor. IR pair is used for detecting the obstacle. The two basic parts for working with IR are the emitter and the detector. The emitter is typically an LED that emits near-infrared light.

Infrared (IR) light is electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength longer than that of visible light, measured from the nominal edge of visible red light at 0.74 micrometers (μm), and extending conventionally to 300 μm . These wavelengths correspond to a frequency range of approximately 1 to 400 THz, and include most of the thermal radiation emitted by objects near room temperature. Microscopically, IR light is typically emitted or absorbed by molecules when they change their rotational-vibration movements.

Infrared light is used in industrial, scientific, and medical applications. Night-vision devices using infrared illumination allow people or animals to be observed without the observer being detected. In astronomy, imaging at infrared wavelengths allows observation of objects obscured by interstellar dust. Infrared

Imaging cameras are used to detect heat loss in insulated systems, observe changing blood flow in the skin, and overheating of electrical apparatus.

IR LED IR detectors are specially filtered for Infrared lighted are not good at detecting visible light. On the other hand, photocells are good at detecting yellow/green visible light, not well at IR light.

IR detectors have a demodulator inside that looks for modulated IR at 38 KHz. Just shining an IR LED won't be detected, it has to be PWM blinking at 38KHz. Photocells do not have any sort of demodulator and can detect any frequency (including DC) within the response speed of the photocell (which is about 1KHz). IR detectors are digital out - either they detect 38KHz IR signal and output low (0V) or they do not detect any and output high (5V). Photocells act like resistors, the resistance changes depending on how much light they are exposed to.

A photodiode is a type of photo detector capable of converting light into either current or voltage, depending upon the mode of operation. The common, traditional solar cell used to generate electric solar power is a large area photodiode.

Photodiodes are similar to regular semiconductor diodes except that they may be either exposed (to detect vacuum UV or X-rays) or packaged with a window or optical fiber connection to allow light to reach the sensitive part of the device. Many diodes designed for use specifically as a photodiode use a PIN junction rather than a p-n junction, to increase the speed of response. A photodiode is designed to operate in reverse bias. In this project we develop a robot such that it will be moving according to path assigned to it if at all there is

any obstacle in between then the robot stops and change its direction. This sort of project is very much useful in the industries where the automated supervision is required.

This project is basic stage of any automatic robot. This robot has sufficient intelligence to cover the maximum area of provided space. It has a infrared sensor which are used to sense the obstacles coming in between the path of robot. It will move in a particular direction and avoid the obstacle which is coming in its path.

A robot obstacle detection system comprising: a robot housing which navigates with respect to a surface; a sensor subsystem having a defined relationship with respect to the housing and aimed at the surface for detecting the surface, the sensor subsystem including: an optical emitter which emits a directed beam having a defined field of emission, and a photon detector having a defined field of view which intersects the field of emission of the emitter at a finite region; and a circuit in communication with the detector for redirecting the robot when the surface does not occupy the region to avoid obstacles.

Obstacle sensors are nothing but the IR pair. As the transmitter part travel IR rays from to receiver here also transmitter send the data receiver but these IR pair are places beside each other. So whenever an obstacle sensor got a obstacle in between its way the IR rays reflects in a certain angle. As they are placed side by each.

We have used two D.C motors to give motion to the robot. The construction of the robot circuit is easy and small .The electronics parts used in the robot circuits are easily available and cheap too.

Here we are also adding an application of cleaning to this obstacle detecting robot that is by adding a electrical device known as blower. This blower have a fan with attach motor which work as vacuum cleaner and this robot because of this application can be sent to any where to clean a particular place or area the motor used here is D.C motor.

Blowers for ventilation and for industrial processes that need an air flow. Fan systems are essential to keep manufacturing processes working and consist of a fan, an electric motor, a drive system, ducts or piping, flow control devices, and air conditioning equipment (filters, cooling coils, heat exchangers, etc.).

Fans, blowers and compressors are differentiated by the method used to move the air, and by the system pressure they must operate against. Blowers can achieve much higher

pressures than fans, as high as 1.20 kg/cm². They are also used to produce negative pressures for industrial vacuum systems.

METHODOLOGY

This advanced fire fighting robotic system independently detects and extinguishes fire. In the age of technology, the world is slowly turning towards the automated system and self-travelling vehicles, fire fighters are constantly at a risk of losing their life. Fire spreads rapidly if it is not controlled. In case of a gas leakage there even may be an explosion. So, in order to overcome this issue, safe guard live of our hero, our system comes to the rescue. This fire fighting robotic system is powered by Arduino Uno development board it consists of the mounted on a geared motors for obstacles detection and free path navigation, it is also equipped with the fire flame sensor for detecting and approaching fire it also makes use of water tank and spray mechanism for extinguishing the fire. Water spraying nozzle is mounted on servo motor to cover maximum area. Water is pumped from the main water tank to the water nozzle with the help of water pump. The fire fighting robot is overall monitored via camera. The overall system can be control through mobile. The current status of the system is receiving by monitor.

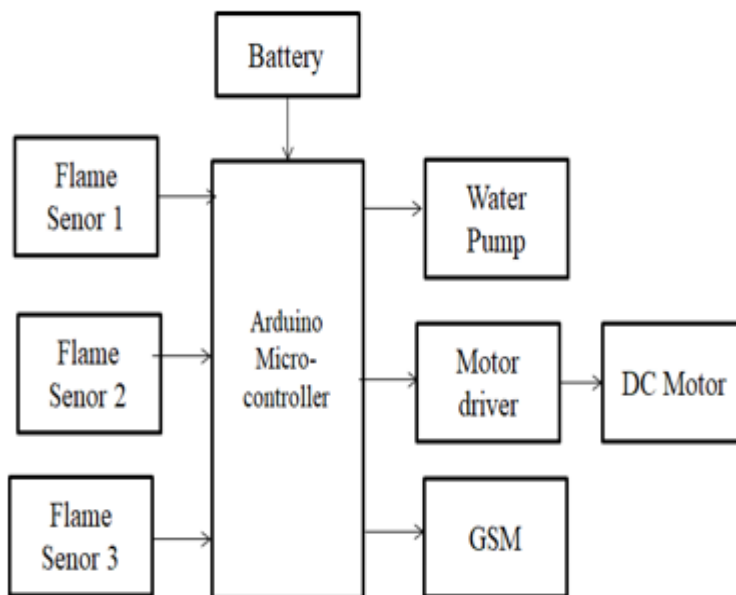


Figure 1 Block Diagram for fire fighting robotic system

ARDUINO UNO R3 MICROCONTROLLER

The Arduino Uno R3 is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. The Uno differs from all preceding boards in that it does not use the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. Instead, it features the Atmega16U2(Atmega8U2 up to version R2) programmed as a USB-to-serial converter. Revision 2 of the Uno board (A000046) has a resistor pulling the 8U2 HWB line to ground, making it easier to put into DFU mode.

Revision 3 of the board (A000066) has the following new features:

1.0 pin out: added SDA and SCL pins that are near to the AREF pin and two other new pins placed near to the RESET pin, the IOREF that allow the shields to adapt to the voltage provided from the board. In future, shields will be compatible with both the board that uses the AVR, which operates with 5V and with the Arduino Due that operates with 3.3V. The second one is a not connected pin, that is reserved for future purposes.

Stronger RESET circuit.

Atmega 16U2 replace the 8U2.

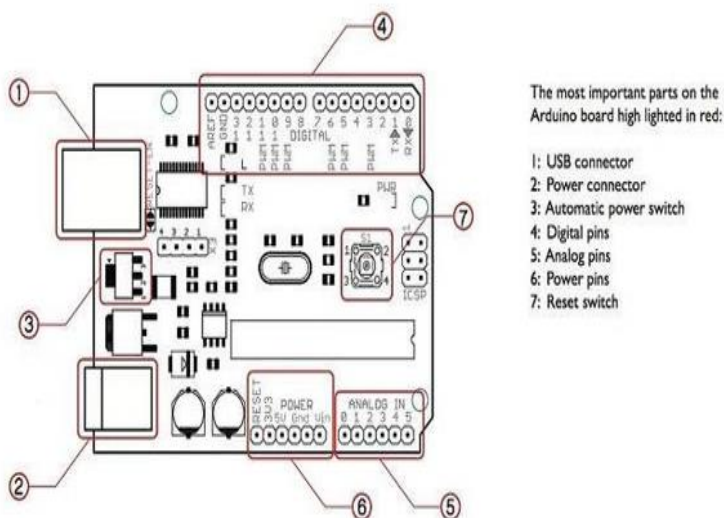


Figure 2 Arduino UNO R3 micro-controller

- POWER SUPPLY

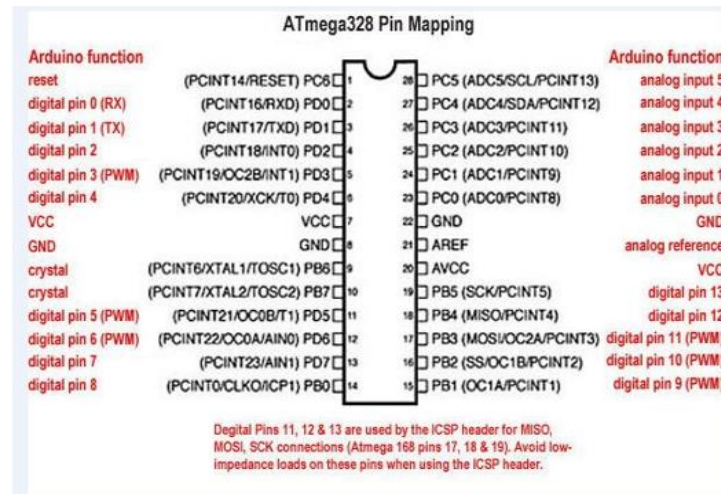


Figure 3 Tmega328 pin Mapping

The Arduino Uno can be powered via the USB connection or with an external power supply. The power source is selected automatically. External (non-USB) power can come either from an AC-to-DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm centre-positive plug into the board's power jack. Leads from a battery can be inserted in the Gnd and Vin pin headers of the POWER connector. The board can operate on an external supply of 6 to 20 volts. If supplied with less than 7V, however, the 5V pin may supply less than five volts and the board may be unstable. If using more than 12V, the voltage regulator may overheat and damage the board. The recommended range is 7 to 12 volts. The power pins are as follows:

VIN.- The input voltage to the Arduino board when it's using an external power source (as opposed to 5 volts from the USB connection or other regulated power source). You can supply voltage through this pin, or, if supplying voltage via the power jack, access it through this pin.

5V.- The regulated power supply used to power the microcontroller and other components on the board. This can come either from VIN via an on-board regulator, or be supplied by USB or another regulated 5V supply.

3V3 - A 3.3 volt supply generated by the on-board regulator. Maximum current draw is 50 mA.

GND. Ground pins.

- **Arduino Architecture**

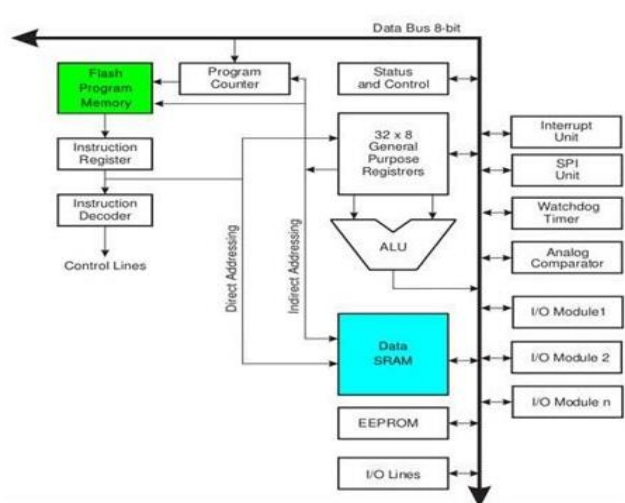


Figure 4 Arduino Architecture

RELAY BASIC DESIGN AND OPERATION

A simple electromagnetic relay consists of a coil of wire wrapped around a soft iron core, an iron yoke which provides a low reluctance path for magnetic flux, a movable iron armature, and one or more sets of contacts (there are two in the relay pictured). The armature is hinged to the yoke and mechanically linked to one or more sets of moving contacts. It is held in place by a spring so that when the relay is de-energized there is an air gap in the magnetic circuit. In this condition, one of the two sets of contacts in the relay pictured is closed, and the other set is open. Other relays may have more or fewer sets of contacts depending on their function. The relay in the picture also has a wire connecting the armature to the yoke. This ensures continuity of the circuit between the moving contacts on the armature, and the circuit track on the printed circuit board (PCB) via the yoke, which is soldered to the PCB.

When an electric current is passed through the coil it generates a magnetic field that activates the armature and the consequent movement of the movable contact either makes or breaks (depending upon construction) a connection with a fixed contact. If the set of contacts was closed when the relay was de-energized, then the movement opens the contacts and breaks the connection, and vice versa if the contacts were open.

When the current to the coil is switched off, the armature is returned by a force, approximately half as strong as the magnetic force, to its relaxed position. Usually this force

is provided by a spring, but gravity is also used commonly in industrial motor starters. Most relays are manufactured to operate quickly. In a low-voltage application this reduces noise; in a high voltage or current application it reduces arcing.

When the coil is energized with direct current, a diode is often placed across the coil to dissipate the energy from the collapsing magnetic field at deactivation, which would otherwise generate a voltage spike dangerous to semiconductor circuit components. Some automotive relays include a diode inside the relay case. Alternatively, a contact protection network consisting of a capacitor and resistor in series (snubber circuit) may absorb the surge. If the coil is designed to be energized with alternating current (AC), a small copper "shading ring" can be crimped to the end of the solenoid, creating a small out-of-phase current which increases the minimum pull on the armature during the AC cycle.

Keil C51 C Compilers

Direct C51 to generate a listing file

Define manifest constants on the command line

Control the amount of information included in the object file

Specify the level of optimization to use

Specify the memory models

Specify the memory space for variables The Keil C51 C Compiler for the 8051 microcontroller is the most popular 8051 C compiler in the world. It provides more features than any other 8051 C compiler available today.

The C51 Compiler allows you to write 8051 microcontroller applications in C that, once compiled, have the efficiency and speed of assembly language. Language extensions in the C51 Compiler give you full access to all resources of the 8051.

The C51 Compiler translates C source files into reloadable object modules which contain full symbolic information for debugging with the μ Vision Debugger or an in-circuit emulator. In addition to the object file, the compiler generates a listing file which may optionally include symbol table and cross reference information.

PROTEUS

Proteus PCB design electronic circuits can computer- aided design and circuit boards are designed.

6.3.1 ISIS (Intelligent Schematic Input System)

The ISIS Intelligent Schematic Input System (Intelligent Switching input system), is the environment for the design and simulation of electronic circuits. The component library includes claims more than 10,000 circuit components with 6000 Prospice Simulations models. Own components can be created and added to the library.

ISIS includes a base VSM engine with support for the following functions:

DC / AC voltmeter and ammeter, oscilloscopes, logic analyzers

Analog signal generators, digital pattern generator

Timer functions, protocol analyzers (including RS232, I2C, SPI)

- **VSM (Virtual System Modeling)**

The VSM Virtual System Modeling provides a graphical SPICE circuit simulation and animation directly in the ISIS environment. The SPICE simulator is based on the Berkeley SPICE3F5 model.

It can microprocessor-based systems can be simulated. With the VSM engine can interact during the simulation directly with the circuit. Changes of buttons, switches or potentiometers are queried in real-time and LED indicators, LCD displays, "Hot / Cold" Wires displayed.

Proteus 7.0 is a Virtual System Modeling that combines circuit simulation, animated components and microprocessor models to co-simulate the complete microcontroller based designs. This is the perfect tool for engineers to test their microcontroller designs before constructing a physical prototype in real time. This program allows users to interact with the design using on-screen indicators and/or LED and LCD displays and, if attached to the PC, switches and buttons.

One of the main components of Proteus 7.0 is the Circuit Simulation -- a product that uses a SPICE3f5 analogue simulator kernel combined with an event-driven digital simulator that allow users to utilize any SPICE model by any manufacturer. Proteus VSM comes with extensive debugging features, including breakpoints, single stepping and variable display for a neat design prior to hardware prototyping.

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In summary, Proteus 7.0 is the program to use when you want to simulate the interaction between software running on a microcontroller and any analog or digital electronic device connected to it.

CONCLUSION

Overall, an autonomous fire fighting robot has been successfully built. All the fundamental fire fighting action such as moving forward, reverse turn left and turn right function flawlessly. The robot has been able to pick up the condition and stop the fire. Besides that, the robot also has been able to count the maze junction and make its own decision based on the counted junction. Other than that, the robot has been able to turn off the fire. With this ability, the robot can change the current strategy to a new strategy. Other than, the robot also capable to avoid its structure from touching obstacle. As a conclusion, the project entitled "The Fire Fighting Robot" has archived its aim and objective successfully

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to thank the reviewers for their valuable feedback that resulted in an improved paper. We would also like to thank our guide for assisting with code development.

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Studies on Floatation of Waste Mobile Printed Circuit Boards

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ABSTRACT

Vast varieties of appliances which apply electricity are termed as electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). Waste Printed Mobile Circuit Board is a heterogeneous mixture of polymers, ceramic and metals. Characterization of these heterogeneous material is critical in identification of elements present in it. The powdered waste printed circuit boards were investigated by optical stereomicroscope for liberation and shape identification. Flotation studies were conducted to separate metals and nonmetals. The experimental results indicated that the metallic values are enriched in the sink product and polymer were separated from the float. The enrichment of metal values helps in reducing the cost of downstream process such as leaching and extraction of metal values.

Introduction

The electrical and electronic equipment after end-of-life (EoL) period becomes electrical and electronic waste (E-Waste). E-waste is one of the rapid growing solid waste stream in every nation globally [1]. Mobile phones are portable device which receive calls over radio frequency link while the user is around telephone service area. In recent decade mobile phones support various other services such as text message, MMS e-mail, Internet access, short range wireless communications (infrared, Bluetooth), digital photography were commonly defined as featured phones. Mobile phones which offer advanced computing devices are referred as smart phones. Usage of mobile phones worldwide have increases vigorously from 500 million (2000) to 5000 million (2011) [2]. Mobile phone consists of various parts such as case housing, keypad, display, printed circuit boards, battery and charger. The total mobile phone is made up of 50% of polymers and the remaining was made up of other materials such as ceramics and metals [5]. Most of the materials used in mobile phones can be recycled [4]. The polymers used in mobile phones were made of engineering grade polymers such as Polycarbonate (PC), Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene

(ABS), PC/ABS Blends, and High Impact Polystyrene (HIPS) which can be recycled and reformed into new materials [3]. The major metallic fractions of mobile phones are present in printed circuit boards of the mobile phones. The EoL PCMBs consists of Cu 39.56%, Al 0.31%, Pb 1.17%, Fe 1.42%, Sn 2.09%, Ni 3.42%, Ag 0.06% and Au 0.06%.

Materials and Methods

EoL PCBs are composed of 40% metals, 30% ceramics and 30% polymers. The intrinsic physical and chemical properties of the materials/components of PCBs have many differences than the inherent heterogeneity and complexity. Generally PCBs are made up of several layer of laminate, copper clad laminate, pre-peg and copper foil and other metals. The electrical components are mounted on the top layer of the boards by through whole technology, surface mounting technology. The metal composition comprises mainly of copper, aluminium, iron, zinc, lead, silver, gold, palladium, platinum, nickel, etc. The polymer composition was mainly polyethylene, polypropylene, polyester, polyvinyl chloride, polytetra-fluoroethane and nylon. The ceramic comprises of silicon-di-oxide, aluminium-di-oxide, alkaline and alkaline earth oxides, titanates, mica, etc [6,7]. The lead-free solders are made of tin, bismuth, indium, zinc, copper, silver, antimony, and traces of other metals. The most used lead free solders consist of Tin-Silver and Copper, Lead free solder consists of 99.3% tin, 0.7% copper, 0.05% nickel, and a nominal of 60 ppm germanium. Aluminium is used in heat sink and capacitors, copper is used as copper wires, copper clads/printed circuit board track, and component leads. Germanium in transistors, Ferro-nickel connecting pins coated with gold. Gold in fingers/edge connectors, lead, tin and silver in solders, Zinc in steel plating, iron in steel chassis, cases and fixing.

Flotation is the separation of hydrophilic (mostly metals) and hydrophobic (mostly non-metals) materials from the EoL PCBs. The electronic components embedded on a bare board which was composed of various plastics.



Figure 1: Mobile Phone Circuit Board

In the present work, flotation experiments were carried out by the differences in the degree of hydrophobicity of metals and non-metallic particles would help to separate them from each other. The efficiency of flotation depends on the wettability of plastics. The flotation results of EoL mobile PCBs. The weight % of froth and non-froth products was recorded, and each fraction was analyzed for the grade (metals, ceramics, and plastics).

Result and Discussion

Feed	Product	Yield %	Metal %
Mobile board	Float	67.38	35.60
	Sink	32.62	64.40

Flotation is the separation of hydrophilic and hydrophobic materials. Increase in wettability plastics increase in separation of plastics by flotation. The effective separation of flotation depends on depends on physical properties such as bulk density, particle size, shape, surface energy and surface roughness. The floatation studies of the waste printed circuit mobile boards show that the float contains major polymer with 67% yield and 35% metal recovery. The sink contains majorly metal particles with 32% yield and metal recovery 64%.

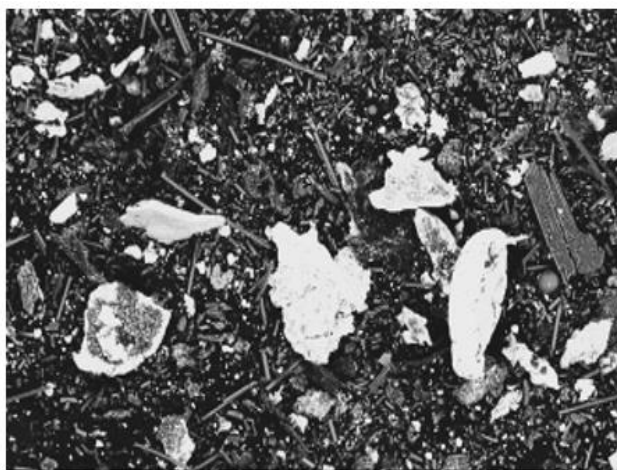


Figure 2: Microscopic image of powdered circuit board

Conclusion

The microscopic studies show the presence of metals of irregular shapes such as wires, oval, sphere, rod, etc. The bright images shows the metal particles and the dark images shows the non-metallic particles.

Separation and characterization studies were carried out on EoL mobile PCBs. The size reduction was carried out using a hand pile. Microscopic studies on the powdered waste mobile printed circuit board show the presence of metals of irregular shapes such as wires, oval, sphere, rod, etc.

Flotation studies shows that it is possible to separate hydrophobic plastics and hydrophilic metallic particles. The plastics are naturally hydrophobic and are separated from the top float. The metallic values are hydrophilic and are found in the sink

The enrichment of these metal values reduces the processing cost in extraction of metal values from waste mobile printed circuit boards.

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Studies on Production of Pulp and Paper from Sugarcane Bagasse

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ABSTRACT

Vast varieties of appliances which apply electricity are Paper has multiple purpose in the society by preserving knowledge transformation, communication among peoples, disposable good and eco-friendly product since it can be decomposable easily. The different agricultural waste used in paper production are cotton liners, wheat straw, corn stalk, cotton stalk, banana fruit stem, cereal straw, sugarcane bagasse, etc. Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is cultivated in tropical countries. Sugarcane production was 1.84 billion tons in 2017 worldwide. India is the second-highest producer of sugarcane in the world. Bagasse is a fibrous residue remaining after the extraction of the sweet juice from sugarcane. Bagasse consists of 36.3 – 69.4% cellulose, 6 – 30% hemicellulose, 4.4 – 29 % lignin, 0.6 – 5.5 waxes and the rest are ash, saccharose, glucose and silica. In the present work paper was produced from sugarcane bagasse by chemical pulping method and Hydrogen Peroxide is used as a bleaching agent to increase the brightness of the paper. The various characterization techniques of the paper are discussed here to validate the quality of paper.

Introduction

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is cultivated in tropical countries. Sugarcane production was 1.84 billion tons (2017) worldwide. India is the second-highest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra together contribute to 80% of the total sugarcane production in India. Sugarcane is a tropical and subtropical crop that requires a hot and humid climate to grow. Sugarcane bagasse is defined as the residue generated after extracting sugar from sugarcane. It consists of 36.3 – 69.4% cellulose, 6 – 30% hemicellulose, 4.4 – 29 % lignin, 0.6 – 5.5 waxes and the rest are ash, saccharose, glucose and silica. The bagasse is used in production of paper for writing, packaging and newsprint purposes. The worldwide pulp and paper industry is gradually

realizing that there is a shortage of the traditional raw material of cellulosic fibers. Bagasse is a fibrous residue remaining after the extraction of the sweet juice from sugarcane (*saccharum officinarum*). Since the inception of sugar industry in the world, this residue has been considered a nuisance and disposal problem with little beneficial uses in many sugar producing countries. Recently, its use as a renewable resource in the manufacture of pulp and paper products, agglomerated boards and building materials among other co-products has become important.

Bagasse has a much lower value for alkyl benzene extraction when compared to other raw materials and hence the presence of wax and resins is much lower in bagasse. Due to this, the presence of pitch is minimized in bagasse pulp. Bagasse has a higher pentosan content when compared to other raw materials. Beta and Gamma Cellulose content is more in bagasse. This ensures good bonding characteristics for bagasse pulp. The lignin content in bagasse is much less than that in bamboo and wood. Hence the chemical requirement for bagasse pulping is much less when compared to that required for bamboo or wood. Significance is the fact that the structure of lignin in bagasse is more open and hence mild cooking conditions are adequate. The hollocellulose content is comparable to that of wood, indicating that the yield will be similar to that of wood based raw materials. The ash content in bagasse is higher than that of wood based raw materials but still much less when compared to straw. Bagasse has several alternate uses which make its availability for paper production a function of changing circumstances.

Agricultural waste for paper production

Cotton linters (*Gossypium hirsutum*) short, cellulose fibers left behind on the cotton seed after the ginning process (removing the cotton staple fibers) is complete. Among all agricultural residues, cotton linters have highest amount of alpha cellulose which is very essential feature for the point of paper production. Sugarcane bagasse (*Saccharum officinarum*) is the outer stalk of sugarcane left after the process of crushing and extraction of sugar from sugarcane. It contains cellulose 55%, lignin 18-24%, Silica 0.7-3 %, Ash 1.5-5%. Among all types of fibers, it is low cost but it have a drawback as it contains pith which causes difficulties during pulp washing and affects quality pulp yield. So, for removing the pith, depithing process is done. Wheat Straw (*Triticum aestivum*) is the by-product of wheat

which left over wheat grains are harvested is used as a raw material for paper production. It consist mainly of cellulose 29-35%, lignin 16-21%, Silica 3-7% and ash 4-6%. Rice Straw (*Oryza sativa*) consists of cellulose (28-36%), Lignin (12-16%), Ash (15- 20%) and Silica (10-15%). Rice straw have certain drawbacks such as high cost, difficult to collect and storage, also contain high content of silica. Due to its abundance appears to be a good material for paper production. Corn stalk (*Zea mays*) stem of a corn plant is used as raw material for paper production. Its average fiber length is about 1.6 mm and average fiber width is about 0.03 mm. Its contain 36-38% cellulose, Lignin 18-19% and few amount of silica and ash. Cotton Stalk (*Gossypium*) as possible source of raw material for papermaking process. When cotton stalk is blended with other pulps, it will produce good quality paper. Banana fruits (*Musa acumintha*) stem can be used as a raw material for the production of paper. It is a cheapest and easily available raw material which is used to prepare the different types of paper such as writing paper, printing paper, tissue paper etc. Its average fiber length is about 1.55 meter, cellulose content 59.3%, lignin 17.5% and few amounts of silica and ash. Cereal straw are also used as a raw material for the production of paper. It includes rye (*Secale cereal*), oat (*Avena sativa*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). From these, rye straw is the best raw material for pulp production due to its availability, greater yield and high strength properties of its pulp.

Paper production process from sugarcane bagasse



Fig.1. Bagasse



Fig.2. Cooked Bagasse



Fig.3. Screening

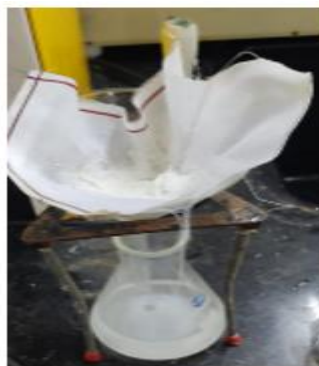


Fig.4. Pulp Filtration



Fig.5. Paper Produced

The sugarcane is harvested it to be crushed in rotating rollers the sugarcane waste is extracted. Then collect the bagasse from the local juice shop gather all the sugarcane bagasse soak, wash and cut the bagasse into small pieces by cutting scissors. Bagasse was cut into number of pieces it is ready for cooking purpose and cook the bagasse with 10% of baking soda for 1 hour. Sugarcane Bagasse was well-cooked and dried. Bagasse was further grounded to fine particles. The moisture content was removed by treating it in hot oven at 1000 C for 2 hours. Separation of fine grounded bagasse was carried out by manual screening. In the alkylation process the chain bonding is broken down by adding a sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) 1:1 ratio into fine bagasse. The sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide have a high pH, caustic soda allows for the separation of cellulose fibers. Then the fine bagasse is in auto-clave steam method at 3000 C for 3 hours. The cooked bagasse is taken out and filtered with whatman filter paper, the hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is a bleaching agent so it is used to remove the lignin content and it turn

the yellowish color into white. Then the pulp is put into the flat surface thin layer and spraying the starch material for better bonding of paper, and then dry the paper at hot surface after the paper is checking with folding endurance and material strength.

Characterization of paper quality

Basis Weight (Grammage)

The basis weight is defined as the mass of paper per unit area. It is considered a characteristic property in paper production as paper in most cases categorized by its weight. It has the unit of gram per square meter (GSM). It is very important to indicate the strength properties of paper, it is also used to determine the index values of these properties.

pH test

To determine the pH of the paper sheets, 3×3 cm pieces were immersed in 50ml of distilled water for 5h. The pH values of the solutions were then measured with a pH meter.

Thickness and density determination

The thicknesses of paper pieces sized 2×2 cm were determined with an electronic caliper.

Density determination

The pieces were also weighed in an analytical balance. The density of each sample was calculated by formula given below in which d , m , and h are the density (g cm^{-3}), the mass (g), and the thickness (cm) of the sample, respectively.

$$d = \frac{m}{2 * 2 * h}$$

Tensile strength and flexural modulus

Based on ASTM D638 and ASTM D790, the tensile strength and flexural modulus were measured in a universal testing machine. Three paper bands of 2×10 cm for each sample were tested to determine the average values.

Tearing Strength

This test is performed using the Elmendorf-type tearing tester, through which the force perpendicular to the plane of the paper required to tear multiple sheets of paper from a specified distance after the tear has been started is measured. Then the tear strength of a single sheet may be determined. This test is done according to T- 414.

Burst Strength and Burst Index

Based on T- 403, the maximum burst strength is obtained by holding a sheet between clamps and increasing the pressure by a rubber diaphragm maintained under the sheet. The pressure increases until reaching the maximum value that led to rupture of paper. Burst index is calculated by dividing the burst strength by the value of basis weight. It is considered more specific and characteristic for the produced paper.

Conclusion

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is cultivated in tropical countries. India is the second-highest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra together contribute to 80% of the total sugarcane production in India. The bagasse is used in production of paper for writing, packaging and newsprint purposes. It contains cellulose 55%, lignin 18-24%, Silica 0.7-3 %, Ash 1.5-5%. Chemical pulp treatment method was adopted to produce pulp from sugarcane bagasse by alkylation process. The pulp was bleached with bleaching agent to increase the brightness of the pulp. The pulp is spread on the paper making die and starch was sprayed over the pulp increase the bonding and strength of the paper. The characterization technique was discussed here and will be carried out future work.

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Cellulose-Based Hydrogel Synthesis

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Abstract

This paper presents the synthesis and characterization of cellulose-based hydrogels tailored for agricultural use. The hydrogels were synthesized through a facile and environmentally friendly process involving the crosslinking of cellulose with a suitable crosslinker. Various characterization techniques including Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and swelling studies were employed to assess the structural, morphological, and swelling properties of the hydrogels. The impact of different synthesis parameters such as cellulose concentration, crosslinker concentration, and reaction time on the properties of the hydrogels was investigated systematically. The potential of the synthesized hydrogels for agricultural applications, particularly as soil moisture retainers and nutrient carriers, was evaluated through in vitro and in situ studies. The results demonstrate that the cellulose-based hydrogels exhibit excellent water retention capacity and swelling behavior, making them promising candidates for improving soil moisture content and nutrient availability in agricultural settings. This research contributes to the development of sustainable and effective hydrogel-based solutions for enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Keywords

Cellulose-based hydrogel, synthesis, characterization, agricultural applications, soil moisture retention, nutrient carrier.

Introduction

Background

The agricultural sector faces significant challenges in meeting the growing demand for food while minimizing environmental impact. One critical aspect of sustainable agriculture is the efficient utilization of water resources, especially in regions prone to drought and water scarcity. Hydrogels have emerged as promising materials for enhancing soil moisture

retention and improving crop productivity. Traditional hydrogels, primarily derived from petroleum-based polymers, raise concerns regarding their non-biodegradability and environmental persistence. Hence, there is a pressing need to explore alternative sources for hydrogel synthesis that are renewable and eco-friendly. Cellulose, as the most abundant biopolymer on Earth, presents a compelling option for developing sustainable hydrogels tailored for agricultural applications.

Objective

The primary objective of this study is to synthesize cellulose-based hydrogels optimized for agricultural use. This involves the systematic investigation of cellulose derivatives and crosslinking agents to achieve hydrogels with desirable properties such as water retention capacity, mechanical strength, and biodegradability. Furthermore, the study aims to characterize the synthesized hydrogels using advanced analytical techniques to understand their structural and functional properties. Subsequently, the performance of these hydrogels in agricultural settings will be evaluated through field experiments to assess their efficacy in enhancing soil moisture retention and promoting plant growth.

Significance

The significance of this research lies in its potential to address key challenges in modern agriculture by providing sustainable solutions for soil moisture management and crop productivity enhancement. By leveraging cellulose, a renewable and abundant resource, the synthesized hydrogels offer an eco-friendly alternative to petroleum-based counterparts. Furthermore, the comprehensive characterization of hydrogel properties contributes to the fundamental understanding of structure-property relationships in cellulose-based materials. The findings of this study hold implications for the development of next-generation hydrogel technologies with broad applications in agriculture and beyond.

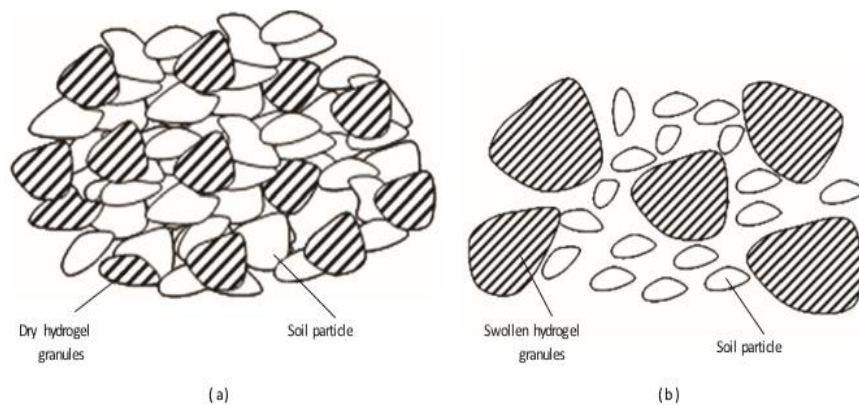


Figure 1: Effect of hydrogel swelling on soil porosity: (a) dry hydrogel, (b) swollen hydrogel. Adapted from [13].

Materials and Methods

MATERIALS

1. Cellulose: Cellulose obtained from abundantly available renewable source rice husk.
2. Crosslinking Agent: Commonly used crosslinkers include epichlorohydrin and glutaraldehyde.
3. Solvent: Aqueous solution.
4. Plasticizer: Glycerol and polyethylene glycol employed to enhance flexibility.

METHODS

Cellulose Preparation:

- a. Cellulose Extraction: Cellulose fibers were extracted from the source material through physico-chemical means. (Steam treatment and alkaline hydrolysis)
- b. Purification: The extracted cellulose was purified to remove impurities and lignin.
- c. Drying: Purified cellulose was dried to a suitable moisture content.

Hydrogel Synthesis:

Hydrogel Synthesis: a. Dissolution: Cellulose is dissolved in the chosen solvent under controlled conditions, typically through mechanical agitation or heating. b. Crosslinking: Crosslinking agents are added to the cellulose solution, along with catalysts if required, to initiate crosslinking reactions. c. Gelation: The crosslinked cellulose solution undergoes

gelation, forming a hydrogel network. d. Plasticization (Optional): If desired, plasticizers may be incorporated into the hydrogel to modify its mechanical properties.

Hydrogel Characterization: a. Morphology Analysis: Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) is used to examine the surface morphology of the hydrogel. b. Mechanical Testing: The mechanical properties of the hydrogel, such as tensile strength and elasticity, are evaluated using techniques like tensile testing or compression testing. c. Swelling Behavior: The swelling behavior of the hydrogel in water or relevant agricultural solutions is studied to assess its water retention capacity. d. Degradation Studies: The degradation kinetics of the hydrogel are investigated under simulated agricultural condition. Top of Form

Results and discussion

Hydrogel synthesis

The cellulose-based hydrogel was successfully synthesized using a combination of cellulose nanocrystals (CNCs) and a crosslinking agent. The process involved the dispersion of CNCs in a suitable solvent followed by the addition of the crosslinking agent, which initiated the gelation process. The resulting hydrogel exhibited excellent mechanical strength and swelling capacity, making it suitable for various agricultural applications.

Characterization of Hydrogel

- **Morphology Analysis**

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analysis revealed the porous structure of the hydrogel, with interconnected pores providing pathways for water absorption and nutrient transportation. The SEM images also indicated the uniform distribution of CNCs within the hydrogel matrix, contributing to its mechanical integrity.

- **Swelling Behavior**

The swelling behavior of the hydrogel was investigated under different pH and temperature conditions. The results showed that the hydrogel exhibited pH-responsive swelling, with maximum

swelling observed at pH values conducive to plant growth. Furthermore, the hydrogel demonstrated temperature-sensitive swelling, with increased swelling at higher temperatures, facilitating water retention in agricultural soils during hot and dry periods.

- **Mechanical properties**

Mechanical testing revealed the robustness of the hydrogel, with high tensile strength and elasticity. These mechanical properties are crucial for maintaining the structural integrity of the hydrogel in various soil conditions, including during tillage operations and root penetration

Water Retention Capacity

The hydrogel exhibited excellent water retention capacity, retaining moisture within the soil and reducing water loss through evaporation. This property is particularly beneficial for agricultural applications in arid and semi-arid regions, where water scarcity is a significant challenge for crop production. The enhanced water availability in the root zone promotes seed germination, root growth, and overall plant development, leading to increased crop yields.

Nutrient Absorption and Release

The porous structure of the hydrogel facilitated the absorption and retention of nutrients within its matrix. This feature enables the controlled release of nutrients to plant roots over an extended period, ensuring optimal nutrient uptake and utilization by crops. Additionally, the hydrogel can adsorb certain pollutants and heavy metals from the soil, thereby improving soil quality and mitigating environmental contamination.

Biodegradability and Environmental Impact

The cellulose-based hydrogel is biodegradable and environmentally friendly, minimizing its ecological footprint compared to synthetic polymer-based hydrogels. Upon degradation, the hydrogel releases cellulose oligomers, which serve as carbon sources for soil microorganisms, promoting soil health and fertility. The use of sustainable materials in hydrogel synthesis aligns with the principles of green chemistry and sustainable agriculture, contributing to long-term environmental sustainability.

Field Trials and Agronomic Performance

Field trials were conducted to evaluate the agronomic performance of crops grown in soil treated with the cellulose-based hydrogel. The results demonstrated significant improvements in crop growth, yield, and water use efficiency compared to untreated control plots. The hydrogel-treated soil maintained optimal moisture levels throughout the growing season, reducing the need for irrigation and conserving water resources. Additionally, the

controlled release of nutrients from the hydrogel enhanced nutrient uptake by plants, resulting in healthier and more vigorous crops

Economic Viability and Practical Considerations

The economic viability of implementing cellulose based hydrogels in agriculture depends on various factors, including the cost of raw materials, production scale, and market demand. However, the potential benefits, such as increased crop yields, water savings, and improved soil health, justify the investment in hydrogel technology for sustainable agriculture practices. Furthermore, the scalability of hydrogel production and its compatibility with existing agricultural practices make it a practical solution for farmers seeking to enhance productivity while minimizing environmental impact.

Future Directions and Challenges

Despite the promising results obtained in this study, several challenges and opportunities exist for further research and development of cellulose-based hydrogels for agricultural applications. Future investigations could focus on optimizing hydrogel formulations for specific soil types and crop varieties, as well as exploring novel techniques for enhancing nutrient release kinetics and biodegradability. Additionally, interdisciplinary collaborations between scientists, engineers, and agricultural practitioners are essential for advancing hydrogel technology and facilitating its adoption in real-world farming scenarios.

Sample ID	Cellulose concentration % w/v
A	3%
B	4%
C	5%

Table 1: Hydrogel formulations tested, differing for cellulose concentration.

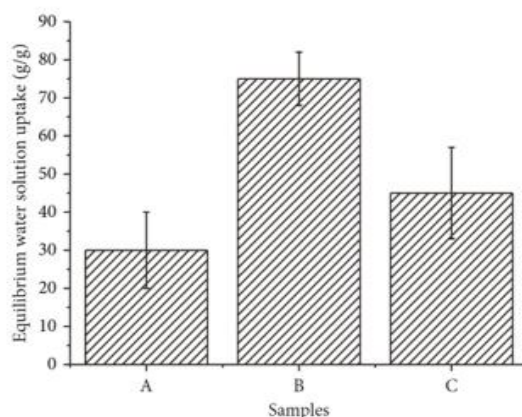


Figure 2: Hydrogel equilibrium swelling properties in distilled water. Results are reported as mean \pm standard deviation of the mean ($n=5$).



Fig 3 :- Rice Husk for different trials



Fig 6:- Rice Husk treated in Autoclave



Fig 7:- Rice husk treated with NaOH



Fig 8:- Rice Husk treated in Hot Air Oven



Fig 9 :- Cellulose Solution



Fig :- Hydrogel

Conclusion

In conclusion, the synthesis of cellulose-based hydrogels holds immense promise for agricultural applications, offering sustainable solutions to various challenges faced by the industry. Through this project, we have demonstrated the feasibility and efficacy of utilizing cellulose as a fundamental component in hydrogel formulations, harnessing its unique properties to address key agricultural needs.

The successful synthesis of cellulose-based hydrogels marks a significant milestone in the quest for environmentally friendly agricultural technologies. By employing cellulose, a renewable and biodegradable polymer, as the primary building block, our hydrogels offer a

sustainable alternative to conventional agricultural materials. This aligns with the growing demand for eco-friendly solutions that minimize environmental impact and promote sustainability in farming practices.

One of the primary advantages of cellulose-based hydrogels is their exceptional water retention capacity. Through the incorporation of cellulose fibers or derivatives, our hydrogels can absorb and

retain large volumes of water, mitigating drought stress and enhancing water availability for crops. This property is particularly crucial in arid and semi-arid regions, where water scarcity poses a significant challenge to agricultural productivity. By improving soil moisture content and reducing irrigation frequency, cellulose-based hydrogels contribute to more efficient water use and sustainable crop production.

Moreover, the biocompatibility and biodegradability of cellulose-based hydrogels ensure minimal environmental impact and compatibility with existing agricultural practices. Unlike synthetic polymers, cellulose-based hydrogels degrade naturally over time, releasing harmless byproducts into the soil. This feature not only reduces the accumulation of non-biodegradable waste but also promotes soil health and fertility, fostering long-term sustainability in agriculture.

In addition to water retention, cellulose-based hydrogels offer other beneficial properties that can enhance soil quality and crop growth. These hydrogels can act as carriers for nutrients, fertilizers, and agrochemicals, facilitating their controlled release into the root zone. By optimizing nutrient uptake and minimizing leaching, cellulose-based hydrogels promote efficient nutrient utilization and reduce environmental pollution associated with conventional fertilization practices.

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COMPARATIVE ESTIMATION OF B-COMPLEX VITAMIN CONTENT IN CHICKEN EGG, BUFFALO MILK AND GOAT MILK

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ABSTRACT

Vitamins are very essential for human beings. It mostly supplied by diets. Vitamins are classified into fat soluble and water soluble. Accordingly they are called Vitamin A, D, E, K and B-complex vitamins respectively. Among those Vitamin B-Complex content was estimated from different sources like chicken egg, buffalo milk and goat milk and compared with each other to predict which of these sources having high content of vitamin B-complexes by thin layer chromatography, Spectrofluorophotometry quantitatively and qualitative analysis done by HPLC methods. Finally, cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) was enormously found in all the mentioned sources among all B-complex vitamins which was predicted by TLC. Quantitative analysis was done by spectrofluorophotometric method to estimate cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B-12) and it was found only egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2 contains high quantity of cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B- 12). Then Qualitative analysis was done to predict whether the content present in egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2 was cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B-12) by comparing with standard. It was concluded the cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B-12) was abundant in egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2 and revealed whole chicken egg will replace or supplement for cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B-12) which is essential as human diet.

KEY WORDS

B-complex Vitamins, cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B-12), TLC, Spectrofluorophotometry, HPLC

INTRODUCTION

Vitamins in milk can play an important part in helping to meet daily nutritional requirements. Many of us take vitamin supplements to help round out our diets, but it's well-recognized that vitamins act synergistically, [1-3] and offer more benefits when obtained through food sources. The B vitamins are water soluble and play an important role in cell metabolism in the body, including regulating metabolism, maintaining healthy skin and muscle tone, enhancing the immune and nervous system function and promoting cell growth. When consumed in food, the B vitamins have also been linked to a reduced risk of pancreatic cancer, one of the most deadly forms of cancer. The B vitamins are yet another important component of the overall composition of vitamins in milk. Among the B vitamins, goat milk significantly exceeds cow's milk as a source of niacin (by 350%) and B6 (by 25%). Goat milk is lower, however, in folic acid and B12. [12-13] Despite criticism of these shortcomings, the lower values are actually much closer to those found in human milk for infants, than is cow's milk. Remaining B group, thiamine, riboflavin, pantothenic acid and biotin, values are comparable to those of cow's milk. Buffalo's milk is a rich source of Riboflavin and Vitamin B12. Vitamin A, C and Thiamin are also found in good amounts. Small amounts of Folate, Pantothenic Acid, Vitamin B6 and Niacin are also found in Buffalo's milk. [12-13]

Calorie Content of Buffalo's Milk: 100g of Buffalo's Milk has 97 calories. Calories from fat are 61.

The vitamins are classified as water soluble and fat soluble as shown in fig 1 chart.

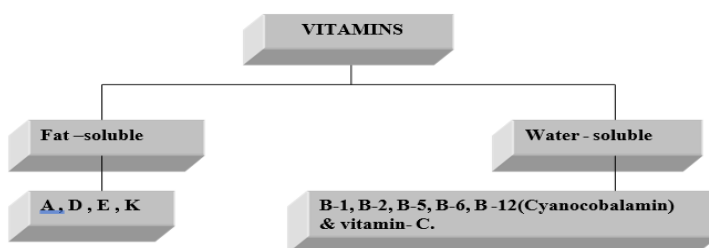


Figure 1: Flow chart for classification of vitamins.

Vitamin B12 or cyanocobalamin is produced by microorganisms in animals, and does not occur Naturally in plant foods. It is important in three enzymatic reactions: the conversion of (1) homocysteine into methionine; (2) L- methylmalonyl CoA to succinyl CoA; and (3) the formation of leucine aminomutase. Little Vitamin B12 is lost through urine or feces; most is excreted into bile and then re-absorbed in the ileum. A deficiency occurs if absorption is impaired (e.g., with doses of 500 mg or more of Vitamin C), or after many years on a strict vegan diet, and results in megaloblastic anemia and neuropathy. Sport- caught fish are among the best dietary sources of Vitamin B12; e.g., rainbow trout, Coho, salmon and channel catfish (6.3 ug, 5 ug, and 2.9 ug per 100 gram portions, respectively) provide more than beef (2.57 ug), pork (1.06 ug), [7]chicken (0.34 ug), or egg (1.10 ug). [14-16]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of chicken egg, Buffalo milk and Goat milk:

To analyze high content of Vitamin-B-complex presence in different sources such as chicken egg Buffalo milk and goat milk were collected in Vellore, Tamilnadu, India. The B-complex vitamins were analyzed by TLC method, Spectrofluorophotometric method and HPLC methods. [4-6]

By Thin layer chromatographic method: (Separation of B-Complex vitamins)

The TLC plate used was silcagel coated thin glass plate. It acts as stationary phase. To estimate high content of B-complex vitamins present in chicken egg, buffalo milk and goat milk the solvent used as n-propanol: n butanol: water: ammonia in the ratio of 7:5:1: 2 respectively which acted as mobile phase. [22]. Chicken egg was taken and its white and yellow yolk taken separately in each of the centrifuge tubes and marked as egg white sample 1 and egg yolk sample 3, similarly, egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2 was taken in another centrifuge tube and buffalo milk was taken and marked as Buffalo milk sample 1 and in another centrifuge tube, goat milk sample was taken and marked as goat milk sample 2. Likewise 5 different samples were taken separately in each of the centrifuge tubes. Next, following procedure was performed to extract or isolate B-complex vitamins from all the samples. Samples were centrifuged at maximum speed for 15 mints. Then discarded the supernatant and cell pellet was taken. To that added 5 ml of phosphate saline buffer at pH 7.0 then centrifuged at maximum speed for 15 mint`s again. Then discarded the supernatant

and cell pellet was taken. Next Sonicate for 10 minutes by adding 5 ml of phosphate saline buffer at pH 7.0 was performed. Then centrifuged at maximum speed for 15 min't's. The supernatant was taken for TLC elution. After the above procedure was completed, 2 micro liters of all the five samples & standard (B-complex vitamins) were taken and spot in TLC plate and kept in elution tank contained mobile phase. After 1 -2 hr. the plate was taken out and illuminated under UV -light to visualize the separated vitamins from five samples and compared with standard Among the B- complex vitamins only cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) content presence Rf value was equal to samples Rf value. This means, only this vitamin content quantity was very high in all the samples. So further Spectrofluorophotometric method was performed to confirm cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) content in all the five samples.

By Spectro fluoro photometric method

This method involves the spectral analysis of cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) excitation wavelengths measured at 361 nm and emission wavelengths measured at 550 nm and quantitative analysis of cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) at wavelength of 361-550nm nm was performed. [16].

- **Quantitative analysis**

The procedure involved as follows:

- Prepared 5 mg of standard cyanocobalamin (HIMEDIA) solution in 5 ml Of distilled water and taking at various concentrations of 0.2 , 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 in micro gram / ml.
- Filled a quartz cuvette 2/3 full with cyanocobalamin solution, and place this sample in the cuvette holder.
- Set the instrument in quantitative analysis and wavelength kept at 440 - 550 nm.
- Observing excitation peaks at 361 nm and emission peaks at 550 nm for standard cyanocobalamin as mentioned above in different concentrations in microgram / ml.
- Record the observed fluorescent intensity of emitted data.
- Then, 0.4 microgram of each of the five samples were taken such that egg white sample 1, buffalo milk sample 1, egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2, egg yolk sample 3, goat milk sample 2 and steps from 2-5 above was followed.

- Plotted the standard graph for Cyanocobalamin, fluorescent intensity against concentration of cyanocobalamin in micro gram / ml.
- From the standard graph obtained, the unknown concentration of cyanocobalamin content of all the five samples was calculated.
- Among all the five samples only egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2 which having high concentration of Cyanocobalamine, so to analyze qualitatively by HPLC method was followed to compare the retention time of egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2 cyanocobalamin content with standard.

By HPLC Method – Qualitative Analysis of Cyanocobalamine:

An HPLC (High performance liquid chromatography) method has been developed to determine cyanocobalamin content in egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2. Standard cyanocobalamin was prepared by taking 5mg in 5ml of D. water.

The HPLC system of Shimadzu consisted of a C8 column, a solvent system of 0.1 % Benzene - Acetic acid – Water in the ratio of (1 : 2 : 7 v/v) ; and the sample flow rate of 0.1 ml / min was injected . The UV-detector wave length was kept at 361 – 550 nm, [16] because cyanocobalamin was detected at this particular wavelength range.

Then, from the chromatogram obtained, Retention time was observed for egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2 injected and compared with standard Cyanocobalamine. [14-15]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

By Thin layer chromatographic methods:

The B-Complex vitamins were analyzed as shown in fig 2 and fig 3 by thin layer chromatographic methods which were available in chicken egg, buffalo milk and goat milk. To analyze the B- complex vitamins content the solvent used were as follows:

n -propanol: n-butanol: Water: ammonia

7 : 5 : 1: 2

Rf value =
$$\frac{\text{Distance travelled by the solute front (in cm)}}{\text{Distance travelled by the solvent front (in cm)}}$$



Figure 2: TLC plates showing standards

1-Riboflavin; 2-Pyridoxine; 3-Thiamine; 4-Folic acid; 5-Cyanocobalamin

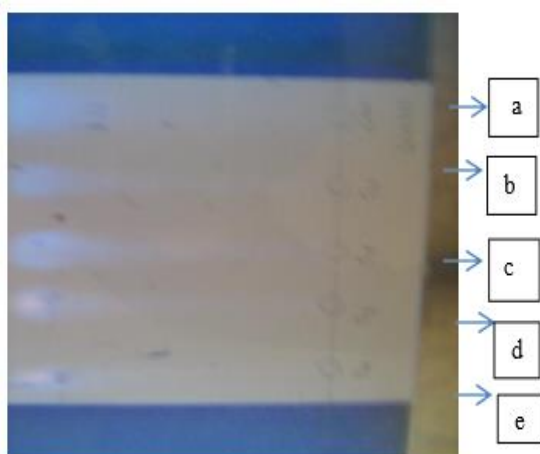


Figure 3: TLC plates showing samples

a- chicken egg white sample 1; b- buffalo milk sample 1; c- goat milk sample 2; d- chicken egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2; e- chicken egg yolk sample 3

Rf value for the standard:

Rf value for the standard cyanocobalamin

$$5.2 / 7.5 = 0.69$$

Rf value for the standard Thiamine

$$4.7 / 7.5 = 0.62$$

Rf value for the standard Riboflavin

$$4.4 / 7.5 = 0.58$$

Rf value for the standard Folic acid

$$4.9 / 7.5 = 0.65$$

Rf value for the standard Pyridoxine

$$4.2 / 7.5 = 0.56$$

Rf value for the Samples

Rf value for the egg white sample 1

$$5.2 / 7.5 = 0.69$$

Rf value for the Buffalo milk sample 1

$$5.2 / 7.5 = 0.69$$

Rf value for egg mixed(both white and yolk) Sample 2

$$5.2 / 7.5 = 0.69$$

Rf value for the egg yolk sample 3

$$5.2 / 7.5 = 0.69$$

Rf value for the goat`s milk sample 2

$$5.2 / 7.5 = 0.69$$

Compared with Rf values of standards all the sample`s Rf values viz., egg white sample 1, buffalo milk sample 1, egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2, egg yolk sample 3, goat milk sample 2 having high content of only B-complex (Cyanocobalamine) vitamin B12.

Table 1: Quantification of cyanocobalamin vitamin by Spectro fluoro photometry method (@ 361-550nm)

Name	Fluorescent intensity of emission data (FI)	Concentration of Vitamin B12 (µ gm / ml)
Standard (Cyanocobalamin) - 01	069 .10	0.6
Standard - 02	210 .55	0.8
Standard - 03	272 .14	1.0
Standard - 04	322 .17	1.5
Standard - 05	494 .02	2.0
Egg white sample 1	354.18	0.42
Buffalo milk sample 1	290.22	0.39
Egg mixed(both white and yolk) sample 2	326.98	0.95
Egg yolk sample 3	366 .41	0.52

Goat milk sample 2	395.52	0.48
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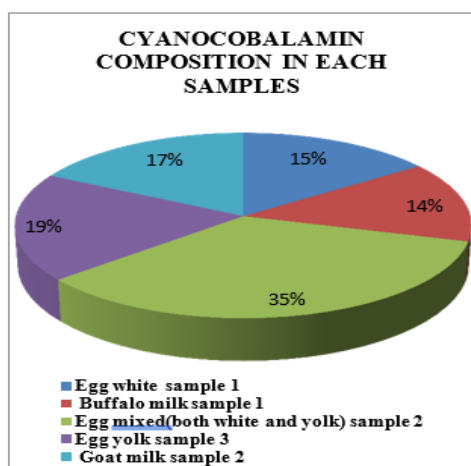


Figure 4: Shows quantity of Vitamin B12 content in each samples

From the pie chart shown above in fig 4, the percentage of high quantity of cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) producing samples was Egg mixed (Both white and yolk) sample-2.

By HPLC - Qualitative Analysis of Cyanocobalamin:

After the result obtained from Spectrofluorophotometry, further HPLC method to determine the cyanocobalamin content from egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample-2 was analyzed qualitatively by HPLC method.

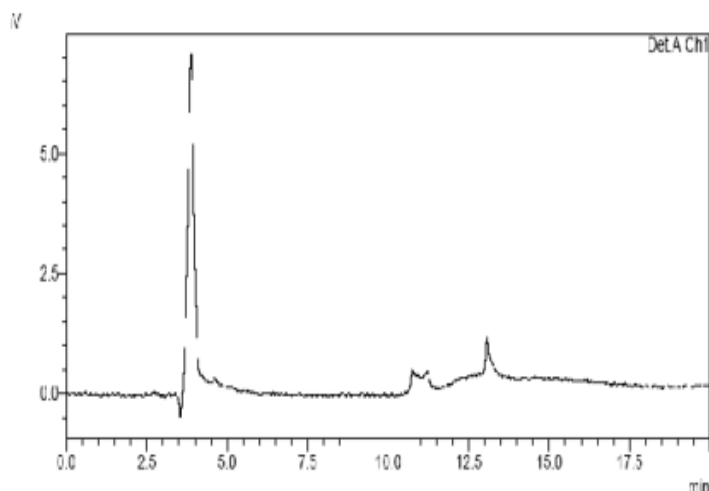


Figure 5: Chromatogram shows for standard cyanocobalamin (HIMEDIA)

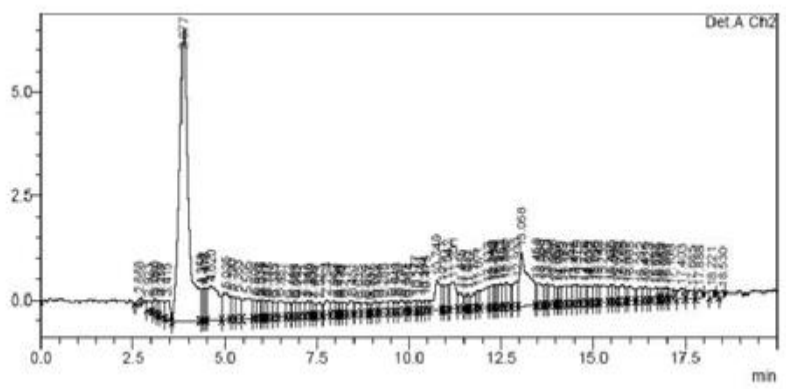


Figure 6: Chromatogram shows for egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample-2

From the chromatogram obtained by HPLC method, retention time of standard and both the samples were same. This reveals cyanocobalamin (vitamin-B12) content in egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample-2 as shown in fig 5 and fig 6

CONCLUSION

Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) is very essential for human in case of neuron regeneration and many more. In this study of research, estimation of quantity of cyanocobalamin content was analyzed in different sources such that chicken egg, buffalo milk, and goat milk, and various sophisticated instruments were used and finally revealed egg mixed (both white and yolk) sample 2 contains high content of Vitamin B12 and so that consumption of chicken whole egg will help to generate cyanocobalamin and it will cure many diseases and act as a supplement for cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are grateful and full of gratitude to the School of Biotechnology and Chemical Engineering, VIT-UNIVERSITY, Vellore, INDIA for using sophisticated instruments to carry out this research work.

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Making of Bioplastic from pectin by citrus peels

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Abstract

This research paper investigates the feasibility and sustainable synthesis of bioplastics from pectin extracted from citrus peels. With the growing concern over environmental pollution and the depletion of fossil fuel resources, there is a pressing need to explore renewable and biodegradable alternatives to conventional plastics. Citrus peels, a major byproduct of the citrus processing industry, contain substantial amounts of pectin, a polysaccharide known for its gelling and thickening properties. In this study, citrus peels were collected, processed, and subjected to pectin extraction using environmentally benign methods. The extracted pectin was then utilized as a precursor for the synthesis of bioplastics through a series of chemical and physical treatments. The properties of the resulting bioplastic films, including mechanical strength, thermal stability, and biodegradability, were characterized using various analytical techniques. Additionally, the environmental impact of the bioplastic production process was assessed through a life cycle analysis. This research contributes to the development of eco-friendly alternatives to traditional plastics, paving the way towards a more sustainable future.

Introduction

Background

Plastics, once hailed for their versatility and contributions to technology and medicine, have now become a global environmental concern due to their extensive consumption and persistent pollution. Governments worldwide, including India's, are intensifying efforts to address plastic waste's detrimental impacts on ecosystems and human health. Amidst this crisis, the quest for sustainable alternatives has gained momentum, with bioplastics emerging as promising solutions.

Utilizing agricultural waste, such as citrus peels, for bioplastic production has garnered attention due to its potential to mitigate plastic pollution and promote circular economy

principles. Recent research has demonstrated successful conversion of citrus peels into bioplastics, leveraging their rich content of pectin and other natural compounds. These bioplastics offer comparable properties to conventional plastics but with lower environmental impact and greater biodegradability.



Figure 1: Citrus peels

Objective

The objective of producing bioplastic from citrus peels encompasses several key aims. First and foremost is the sustainable utilization of agricultural waste. Citrus peels, typically discarded in large quantities, present an opportunity for resource optimization and waste reduction. By converting these peels into bioplastic, we aim to contribute to a circular economy model, where waste is minimized, and resources are efficiently utilized. Moreover, utilizing citrus peels as a raw material for bioplastic production aligns with the principles of renewable resource utilization. Unlike traditional plastics derived from fossil fuels, citrus peels offer a renewable and abundant source, reducing our reliance on finite resources and mitigating environmental degradation. Importantly, the bioplastic derived from citrus peels is inherently biodegradable, addressing concerns surrounding plastic pollution and offering a sustainable alternative. From an economic perspective, assessing the viability of this approach involves considerations of cost-effectiveness, scalability, and market demand for eco-friendly alternatives. Research and innovation are crucial for optimizing processes and properties, ensuring the environmental benefits of citrus peel-derived bioplastics are maximized. Through comprehensive environmental sustainability and economic feasibility in the realm of bioplastic product.

Materials and methods

Materials

- Citrus Peels
- Hydrochloric Acid (Hcl)
- Sodium hydroxide (Naoh)
- Ethanol
- Glycerol (plasticizer)
- Glutaraldehyde (cross-linking agent)

Preparation

To prepare them for bioplastic production, the peels underwent a meticulous cleaning process, thoroughly washed to remove any external impurities or contaminants. Following cleaning, the peels were subjected to a drying process, either through air-drying or low-temperature oven drying methods, effectively reducing their moisture content to facilitate subsequent extraction procedures. Once adequately dried, the orange peels were finely ground or shredded to increase the surface area for extraction, enhancing the efficiency of pectin retrieval. This processed fruit waste, rich in pectin content, formed the cornerstone of bioplastic production, underscoring the sustainable utilization of agricultural by-products in the quest for eco-friendly materials.

The production process for making bioplastic from pectin extracted from citrus peels involves several sequential steps aimed at transforming this natural polymer into a usable material for various applications. Initially, pectin is extracted from citrus peels through a process of hot acid extraction followed by precipitation with alcohol, resulting in a purified and concentrated form suitable for bioplastic production. Subsequently, the extracted pectin is formulated with other ingredients such as plasticizers and cross-linking agents to create a homogeneous mixture.

This formulation is then heated and mixed to create a molten bioplastic melt, which is poured into molds of desired shapes and sizes. After cooling and solidification, the bioplastic products are subjected to post-processing steps such as trimming and surface finishing to enhance their properties and appearance. Throughout the production process, stringent quality control measures are implemented to ensure the consistency and integrity of the

bioplastic products, including testing for mechanical properties, thermal stability, and biodegradability. Overall, this process offers a sustainable alternative to conventional plastics derived from fossil fuels, utilizing citrus peel waste as a valuable resource for eco-friendly material production.

Results and discussions

Biodegradation, water and oil permeability test

The biodegradation of the developed plastic was carried out according to the soil burial method. Pre weighed films of weight 0.5 g chopped and were noted as an initial weight before soiling conditions and placed in the beakers at a depth of 5 cm from the mud surface. One of the film samples was sprinkled with water to study moisture content's effect on the sample's degradation, while the other was without moisture. These two samples kept observed over for one month.

Day	Sample weight (g) without moisture A	% Weight loss with respect to initial weight (0.5 g)	Sample weight (g) with moisture B	% Weight loss with respect to initial weight (0.5 g)
1	0.5000	00	0.5000	00
2	0.4626	7.48	0.4428	11.44
3	0.4312	13.76	0.4166	16.68

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR)

The bio-based material sample dissolved in chloroform was spread as a smear upon NaCl block. The samples were subjected to FTIR analysis in the range 450–4000 cm^{-1} using a Spectrum 2 FT-IR/SP 10. To study the chemical interactions between the chemicals, The resolution of the spectrum was 1 cm^{-1} with the scan rate of 100 scans per seconds.

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)

TGA of orange peel plastic was done using SDT Q600 Instrument. Thermogravimetric analysis was performed under an artificial air atmosphere. Approximately 6.56 mg (350 mg,

including sample holder) sample was loaded to a platinum crucible and heated from ambient temperature to 600 °C.

Temperature degree Celsius	% weight loss
52.75	6.80
91.05	10.79
177.8	21.86

Mechanical analysis

The tensile test was conducted by following ASTM 882-2: tensile properties of thin plastic sheeting. Cross head speed was kept to 0.5 mm/ min Micro tensile universal testing machine, and the size of the sample analyzed was 40 × 50 × 0.2 mm. The tensile tests indicate the force required to break the bioderived plastic and also the extent of sample stretch and elongation up to breaking point. Which helps in the determination of mechanical strength bear by the sample.

Sample	Maximum tensile strength (MPa)	Tensile Modulus/Modulus of Elasticity (N/mm ²)
Orange peel plastic (A1)	7.38	25.33

Conclusion

The production of bioplastic from citrus peels offers a promising avenue for addressing both environmental and economic challenges associated with conventional plastics. By harnessing citrus peels as a renewable and abundant resource, this approach contributes to sustainable resource utilization and waste reduction. The inherent biodegradability of citrus peel-derived bioplastic also offers a solution to the pervasive issue of plastic pollution, aligning with broader efforts to promote environmental sustainability. Furthermore, exploring the economic viability of this initiative underscores its potential to not only mitigate environmental impact but also create economic opportunities through innovation

and market demand for eco-friendly alternatives. Moving forward, continued research, development, and collaboration will be essential for optimizing processes, properties, and scalability, ensuring that bioplastic from citrus peels realizes its full potential as a sustainable and commercially viable alternative to traditional plastics.

The utilization of citrus peels for bioplastic production represents a significant step towards a more sustainable future. By converting agricultural waste into a valuable resource, we address the pressing issues of waste management and resource scarcity. The inherent biodegradability of citrus peel-derived bioplastic offers a tangible solution to the persistent problem of plastic pollution, reducing the burden on our ecosystems and oceans.

Moreover, the economic feasibility of this approach opens up new avenues for green innovation and investment, fostering a transition towards a circular economy model. As we continue to refine and scale up production processes, collaboration between industries, academia, and policymakers will be vital to ensure the widespread adoption of citrus peel-based bioplastics. Ultimately, by embracing this innovative approach, we can create a more sustainable, resilient, and environmentally conscious future for generations to come.

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PREPARATION OF FACE SERUM FROM NIGELLA SATIVA (BLACK CUMIN) SEED OIL

Abstract

The utilization of essential oils derived from *Nigella Sativa*, commonly known as black seed oil, has gained significant importance in the formulation of cosmetics. With its rich history and remarkable therapeutic properties, *Nigella Sativa* oil has become a key ingredient in the beauty and skincare industry. This introduction will delve into the crucial role this natural oil plays in the preparation of face serums, highlighting its numerous benefits and its growing popularity among consumers seeking healthier and more radiant skin. In the realm of cosmetic science and skincare formulation, the incorporation of essential oils extracted from *Nigella Sativa*, colloquially known as black seed oil, has garnered substantial attention and importance. Renowned for its diverse and potent phytochemical composition, *Nigella Sativa* oil has emerged as a pivotal component in the formulation of advanced face serums. This aims to delve into the pivotal role this botanical extract plays in the preparation of these skincare products, elucidating its multifaceted benefits, and underscoring its burgeoning acclaim among discerning consumers seeking dermatological enhancements. Within the empire of advanced cosmetic chemistry and dermal science, the strategic utilization of essential oils meticulously derived from *Nigella Sativa*, commonly referred to as black cumin oil, has risen to eminence as an indispensable facet of face serum preparation. The integration of essential oils derived from *Nigella Sativa*, commonly known as black cumin oil, has assumed an increasingly pivotal role. The applications of *Nigella Sativa* oil in the cosmetic sector are as diverse as they are transformative, with formulations that cater to skin nourishment.

Keywords

Nigella Sativa seed oil, face serum, skincare, Soxhlet extraction, Simple distillation

Introduction

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in natural remedies and botanical extracts for skincare. *Nigella sativa*, commonly known as black seed or black cumin, is one

such botanical treasure that has been revered for its therapeutic properties for centuries. The essential oil derived from *Nigella sativa* seeds is rich in bioactive compounds known for their antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties, making it a promising ingredient for skincare formulations. The skincare industry is witnessing a growing trend towards natural and personalized skincare solutions. *Nigella Sativa* seed oil, renowned for its skin-enhancing properties, presents an opportunity for formulating effective face serums. This research aims to explore the preparation of a face serum incorporating *Nigella Sativa* seed oil along with other skincare ingredients such as glycerin, salicylic acid, and niacinamide. The utilization of Soxhlet extraction and distillation techniques ensures the extraction and purification of active compounds for optimal efficacy. A serum is a type of skincare product that typically contains a gel or lightweight lotion with a moisturizing consistency. One of the primary benefits of a serum is its ability to penetrate deeper into the skin to deliver active ingredients. A good skin serum can provide numerous benefits to your skin, including a firmer, smoother texture, smaller pores, and increased moisture levels. Due to their lightweight consistency, serums are often used as a first layer of skincare before applying heavier moisturizers or creams. Additionally, serums can be customized to target specific skin concerns, such as hyperpigmentation, fine lines, or acne. Incorporating a serum into your daily skincare routine can help enhance the efficacy of your skincare products and improve the overall health and appearance of your skin. In addition to formulation development, this project will evaluate the skin benefits of the *Nigella sativa* essential oil face serum through in vitro and in vivo studies. In vitro assays, such as antioxidant and anti-inflammatory assays, will provide insights into the oil's mechanisms of action at the cellular level. Meanwhile, in vivo studies involving human volunteers will assess the serum's efficacy in improving skin hydration, elasticity, tone, and texture through clinical measurements and subjective evaluations. Furthermore, this project aims to explore the potential synergistic effects of combining *Nigella sativa* essential oil with other botanical extracts or active ingredients commonly used in skincare formulations. By understanding how these ingredients interact and complement each other, we can enhance the overall efficacy of the face serum and offer consumers a holistic solution for their skincare needs. In summary, this project represents a comprehensive investigation into the skin benefits of *Nigella sativa* essential oil and its potential application in skincare formulations. By

harnessing the power of nature and scientific innovation, we aim to develop a natural and effective face serum that promotes healthy, radiant skin for all.

Materials and Methods

Materials Required:

- **Nigella Sativa Seed Essential Oil:**
Known for its moisturizing and anti-inflammatory properties.
- **Glycerin:**
A humectant aiding in moisture retention.
- **Salicylic Acid:**
An exfoliating agent beneficial for acne-prone skin.
- **Niacinamide (Vitamin B3):**
Supports skin barrier function and reduces redness.

Techniques:

Drying :

The acquired seeds underwent a drying process to eliminate any existing moisture.

Following this, they were ground into powder, and hexane extraction was employed to isolate the phytochemical components. Subsequently, the mixture underwent simple distillation to separate the seed oil and remove the extraction solvent. Cold maceration with methanol was then utilized in the extraction process.

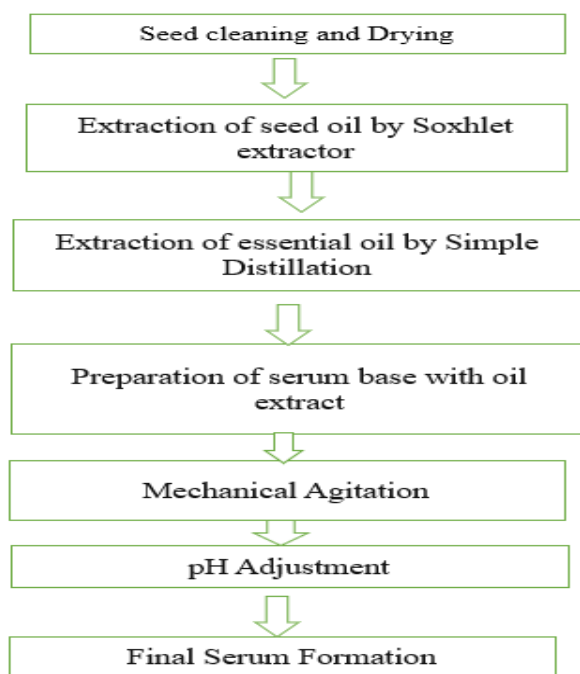
Soxhlet Extraction: Utilized for exhaustive extraction of thermally stable analytes. Continuous cycling of extraction solvent through the matrix ensures efficient extraction of desired compounds.

Simple Distillation: Employed for the separation of liquids based on their boiling points. The distillation process involves heating the mixture, condensing the vapours, and collecting the distillate.

Physical Evaluation :

SN O	PROPERTIES	OBSERVATIO N
1	Colour	Pale yellow

2	Odour	Characteristics odour
3	Taste	Tasteless
4	Texture	Moderate viscous
5	Homogeneity	Good
6	pH	5.8



Results

The preparation of the face serum involved the extraction of active compounds from *Nigella Sativa* seeds using Soxhlet extraction. Subsequent distillation facilitated the purification of the extracted oil. The formulated serum exhibited desirable characteristics, including moisturization, exfoliation, and skin barrier support, attributed to the synergistic effects of the ingredients utilized.

Discussion

The successful formulation of the face serum underscores the potential of *Nigella Sativa* seed oil in skincare applications. The incorporation of glycerin, salicylic acid, and niacinamide complements the moisturizing, exfoliating, and barrier-enhancing properties of the serum, catering to various skin types and concerns. Further studies are warranted to evaluate the long-term efficacy and safety profile of the formulated serum through clinical trials and consumer feedback.

Physical appearance: Serum formulation was light yellow in color, viscous liquid preparation with a smooth homogenous texture and glossy appearance. pH: The pH of the formulation was found 5.8. As the skin has an acidic pH of around 4.1-6.7, this range of formulations is suitable for all skin types.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the preparation of a face serum from *Nigella Sativa* seed oil, utilizing Soxhlet extraction and distillation techniques, demonstrates promise as a natural and personalized skincare solution. The formulated serum offers potential benefits in moisturization, exfoliation, and skin barrier support, contributing to healthier and rejuvenated skin. Continued research and development in this area can pave the way for innovative skincare formulations catering to diverse consumer needs. The aim of this report was to study what exactly are facial serums and their history along with their overall importance. The study includes its proper selection and correct sequence of application. With a tremendous amount of serums available in the market for each and every skin type and skin problem these days, it's essential for one to know what they are looking for in a serum precisely. When a righteous formulation is selected by scrutinizing every major skin issue, it is safe to say that significant improvements can be seen, leading to good results. Skin health is a crucial element of the altogether health of the body and having a proper skin care routine with an accurate serum for you, can sustain the ageing skin and ward off the ongoing damage. It eliminates fine lines, wrinkles, dark spots, and further blemishes if paired with appropriate moisturizer and sunscreen. Specific ingredients deal with a certain skin concern, as a result a combination of all the finest ingredients could show miraculous benefits. The report also shows numerous skin care brands for serums

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A REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE FOR SUSTAINABLE PRECAST CONCRETE BLOCK

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the repurposing of industrial waste as sustainable building materials, specifically for pre-cast applications in the construction industry. With a growing emphasis on sustainable practices, the study investigates the viability of utilizing industrial by-products to create environmentally friendly and economically viable alternatives to conventional construction materials.

With the ever-increasing demand for Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) due to global urbanization, construction industry is faced with two major challenges – (1) scarcity of natural resources for raw materials, and (2) significantly higher contribution to environmental pollution due to CO₂ emission during cement manufacture. This paper aims at increasing the awareness about the possibility of using industrial waste products as substitutes for OPC and natural aggregates in concrete formulation. In addition to iron slag and copper slag as aggregates, alkali activated alumino-silicate waste products such as fly ash and Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag (GGBS) can be used as the binder for generating sustainable building material. As of now alkali activated alumino-silicates are approved (IS: 17452 – 2020) in various proportions for pre-cast applications.

However, here we report that activation of GGBS with Sodium silicate alone, in the absence of corrosive Sodium hydroxide, can generate strong, and durable high quality binding materials, free from efflorescence, for extended applications. Cube compressive strength of this concrete varied from 20 MPa to 70 MPa for various mix proportions ranging from 1:4:8 to 1:1.5:3 by weight. Due to the specific shape and thickness, 100mm paver blocks

made with conventional aggregates demonstrated strength about 20 to 50% higher than the corresponding 'grade of concrete' used for its production. Field trials conducted since 2018 had proven durability even after multiple exposures to extreme weather conditions and physical stress, for the past four years. In conclusion, we have demonstrated that GGBS can be repurposed in construction industry as a replacement for OPC with added advantage in terms of field applicability, durability, and low cost.

Keywords

GGBS, Geopolymer concrete, Alkali activated concrete, Pre-cast applications, Waste utilization, Sustainable development and Concrete blocks.

INTRODUCTION

The two major problems faced world over is waste management and reducing carbon emission. The solutions to these burning issues are multi prong. In construction industry cement is an un avoidable binder material. Concrete is such a wonderful building material that its per capita consumption is one tone per annum, next only to water. For making cement concrete we need cement, aggregates and water. Cement industry makes use of natural resources like lime stone, clay, silica etc. Production of cement is highly energy intensive and about 7% world's total CO₂ emission is the contribution of cement industry. Quarrying of stone poses many environmental issues. We are facing the dearth for natural resources, energy intensive operations and emission of CO₂ on one side and accumulation of industrial waste on the other side. This investigation is about finding substitutes for cement and aggregates making use of industrial waste materials like GGBS, iron slag and copper slag without compromising on strength, durability, economy and ease of use.

Currently there is a dearth for conventional crushed stone aggregates. Lime stone reserve is also getting depleted due to cement manufacture. IS 456-2000 stipulates the quality of water using for making of concrete as potable grade. Quality and quantity of water available for concrete production is also becoming a problem. Much more quantity of water is required for curing than it is required for making concrete. All these issues are faced by construction industry individually and collectively at different parts of the world apart from other environmental issues thereof.

This study is about suitability of using iron and copper slag as aggregate with alkali activated binder made using GGBS. GGBS is activated by user friendly alkali sodium silicate. This study target fully replacing cement and partially the

conventional aggregates for pre-cast applications. IS 383-2016 permits 50% replacement of conventional coarse aggregate by crushed iron slag aggregate for plain concrete and 100% replacement for lean concrete. Similarly, replacement of fine aggregate using copper slag is permissible by 40% for plain concrete and 50% replacement for lean concrete. However, in this study it was found that 100% replacement of coarse aggregate by crushed iron slag and 50% replacement of fine aggregate by crushed copper slag yielded fairly good strength making it suitable for all pre-cast applications. IS 17452-2020 permits use of alkali activated binders for pre-cast applications.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The In our earlier study sodium silicate alone was used as activator solution. Mix of fly ash and GGBS was used as binders. Maximum strength was obtained when GGBS alone used as binder[1]. Hence in this study GGBS alone was used as binder material. Studies by replacement of fine aggregate from 0 to 100% using copper slag in fly ash-based heat cured Geopolymer showed increase in compressive strength compared to conventional fine aggregate[2]. In fly ash-GGBS based Geopolymer concrete, cured at ambient temperature, 40% replacement of fine aggregate with copper slag performed higher in compressive strength, split tensile strength, flexural strength and density, but water absorption and sorptivity was high. Modulus of elasticity and bond strength was lower[3]. Similar study based on fly ash-GGBS has also shown significant increase in density and compressive strength, when 40% of fine aggregate was replaced with copper slag [4]. Studies with heat cured fly ash based Geopolymer with copper slag as coarse aggregate and crusher dust as fine aggregate keeping their content constant found that the compressive strength depends on composition of alkaline solution and curing temperature[5]. Replacing 60 to 80% fine aggregate by a mix of copper slag and marble dust marginally improved the engineering properties of Geopolymer concrete[6]. In fly ash based Geopolymer, when iron slag was used as 100% substitute for coarse aggregate the compressive strength increased by 6%[7]. Full replacement of coarse aggregate by steel slag in Fly ash-GGBS based geopolymer could

attain marginally lower compressive, flexural strength and split tensile strength. When treated with 1% sulphuric acid and 5% sodium sulphate for 30 days, reduction in strength was found marginally lower than un-treated samples[8]. Studies on compressive strength, split tensile strength and flexural strength of Geopolymer concrete using fly ash showed optimum improvement with 30% replacement of coarse aggregate with steel slag[9]. In all these studies either fly ash or a combination of fly ash-GGBS was used as binder material. When fly ash alone was used, heat curing regime was adopted. The alkaline solution used in all the cases was a mixture of sodium silicate and sodium hydroxide. Copper slag was generally used as fine aggregate and Iron or steel slag was used as coarse aggregate. Combination of iron slag and copper slag is seldom done. Air cooled blast furnace slag when used as replacement of fine aggregate in cement-based mortar and concrete varying from 25 to 100%, it was found that results of pull-off strength, compressive strength, sorptivity, water absorption, porosity, and total charge passed in Rapid Chloride Penetration Test (RCPT), at par with use of conventional fine aggregate [10].

In this study we have used only GGBS as binder powder and sodium silicate as activator solution based on our

previous study. Full replacement of coarse aggregate by iron slag and 50% replacement of fine aggregate by copper slag was adopted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The raw materials used as binder is a mix of GGBS with sodium silicate as alkaline activator maintaining binder powder to sodium silicate ratio 0.50. Water to binder solids ratio was maintained constant at 0.30 in all the trials by adding extra water. Material characterization details are given in our earlier study[1]. The coarse aggregate used is crushed iron slag without grading, as such it was received from iron industries in Kanjikode, Kerala. The fine aggregate used was crushed copper slag received from Cochin ship yard Ltd, Kochi and locally available crushed stone sand in 1:1 proportion. The physical properties of aggregates are given in Table 1.

Mix design was done based on our previous study [1]. From that study 4 proportions 1:4:8, 1:3:6, 1:2:4 and 1:1.5:3 was adopted. While designing alkali activated concrete using GGBS, crushed iron slag as coarse aggregate and crushed

Material	Specific Gravity	Bulk Density(Loose) in Kg/m ³	Void Ratio(Loose)	Porosity in % (Loose)
CA	2.76	1319	1.03	50.70
MS	2.61	1700	0.44	30.52
IS	2.71	1320	1.00	50
CS	3.50	2160	0.67	40

Table 1 Physical properties of aggregates

Copper slag as fine aggregate, it was found that more quantity of fine aggregate was required to fill the voids. The specific gravity of crushed stone aggregate and iron slag aggregate is almost equal. The specific gravity of copper slag (3.5) is much higher than that of iron slag, broken stone or crushed stone sand. When ingredients were taken in weight proportion, due to the higher specific gravity, the volume of copper slag per unit weight was less to fill the voids in iron slag coarse aggregate. Due to this, supplementary quantity of crushed stone sand was required, equal in weight of the copper slag used as fine aggregate to completely fill the voids in coarse aggregate. For two parts of coarse aggregate one part copper slag and one-part crushed stone sand was used as fine aggregates. For cubic meter of concrete the binder contents varied as 150, 200, 300 and 400 kg depending on proportion. The aggregates used per cubic meter of concrete are coarse aggregate 1200 kg, fine aggregate in a combination of 600 kg copper slag and 600 kg crushed stone sand. Due to above reasons the density of concrete made using iron slag and copper slag as aggregate was higher than that of concrete made using conventional aggregates for all mix proportions (Figure 1).

The mix design notations shown in Table 2 indicate CA: conventional crushed stone coarse aggregate, IS: Crushed iron slag coarse aggregate, MS: Crushed stone manufactured sand fine aggregate (M.Sand), CS: Crushed copper slag fine aggregate and GG: Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS). Numeric values given in subscript indicate the proportion by weight. Numeric digits (150,200,300,400) along with mix designation indicate the quantity of GGBS used per cubic meter of concrete. In mix number (C) denotes mix with conventional aggregate and (A) denotes alternate aggregates.

Mixing of aggregates and GGBS was done in dry condition in a drum mixer initially for 2 minutes and alkaline solution was poured while in rotation and continued mixing for another 3 minutes and delivered the concrete to wheel barrow after attaining uniform

consistency. The mix was very harsh and less cohesive with lower workability, though it contained equal quantities of fine and coarse aggregates. This is mainly due the irregular shape of iron slag and copper slag. The concrete was placed immediately in to the moulds in three layers and each layer was compacted on vibration table for 20 seconds. The setting occurred within 8 hours and was demoulded after 36 hours. Specimens were kept at ambient indoor temperature (25 to 32 degree Celsius) for respective curing period and was tested under room dry condition without any water curing. Compressive strength testing was done at respective age with 2000 kN compression testing machine with 10kN least count. The compressive strength attained for the alkali activate concrete mixes using conventional aggregate in our previous study [1] was compared with similar concrete using alternate aggregate with identical quantities of GGBS and sodium silicate binder (Figure 2). The minimum (Min) and maximum (Max) values obtained for three samples are shown separately.

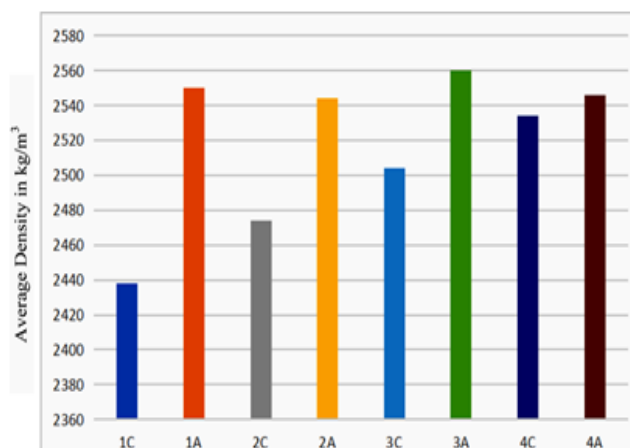


Figure 1 Densities of alkali activated concrete using conventional (C) and alternate (A) aggregates.

Mix no	Mix Designation	
IC	CA ₈ MS ₄ GG ₁ - 150	Conventional Concrete
IA	IS ₈ CS ₄ MS ₄ GG ₁ - 150	Alternate Concrete
2C	CA ₆ MS ₃ GG ₁ - 200	Conventional Concrete

2A	IS ₆ CS ₃ MS ₃ GG ₁ - 200	Alternate Concrete
3C	CA ₄ MS ₂ GG ₁ - 300	Conventional Concrete
3A	IS ₄ CS ₂ MS ₂ GG ₁ - 300	Alternate Concrete
4A	CA ₃ MS _{1.5} GG ₁ - 400	Conventional Concrete
4C	IS ₃ CS _{1.5} MS _{1.5} GG ₁ - 400	Alternate Concrete

Table 2 Mix no and designation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The compressive strength obtained for alkali activated concrete using crushed iron slag as 100% replacement of coarse aggregate and crushed copper slag as partial replacement of fine aggregate (along with M.Sand in the ratio 1:1) was compared with alkali activated concrete made with conventional crushed stone aggregate for identical quantities of binder. In general, it was found that when slag was used as aggregate, there was a reduction in compressive strength for about 35 % for lower binder content (150 and 200 kg/m³). At higher binder content (300 and 400 kg/m³) the reduction in compressive strength was about 15%. Paver blocks of 100 mm thickness made with conventional aggregates exhibited about 20 to 50% higher compressive strength compared to cube compressive strength for identical thickness. When alternate aggregates were used for 100mm thick paver blocks the compressive strength obtained was slightly lower than the corresponding grade of concrete by which it is made up. In the economic analysis in our previous study[1], it was found that alkali activated concrete is cheaper than conventional concrete for grades up to M40 and slightly higher for M40 to M70 grades of concrete. When crushed iron slag and copper slag are used as coarse and fine aggregates even though there is reduction in compressive strength with identical mix with conventional aggregates, it is comparable with cement concrete in terms of strength and economy. The density of alkali activated concrete using alternate aggregate was higher than that was made using conventional crushed stone aggregate. This is mainly because of higher specific gravity of copper slag being used as fine aggregate.

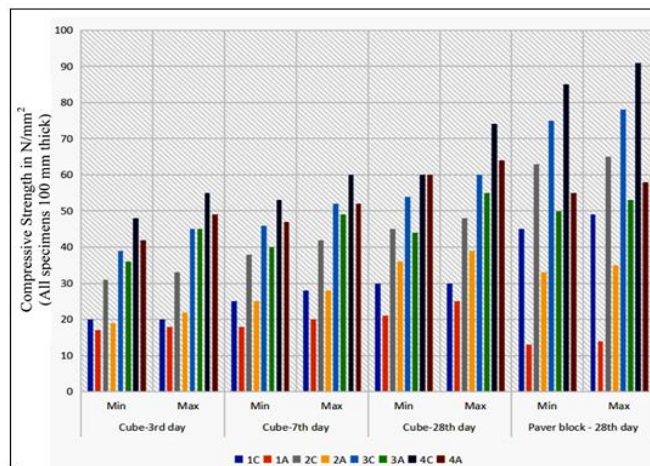


Figure 2 Minimum (Min) and Maximum (Max) compressive strength of alkali activated concrete cubes and paver blocks using conventional (C) and alternate (A) aggregates

Compressive Strength in N/mm ²																	
Mix No	Cube-3rd day				Cube-7th day				Cube-28th day				Paver block - 28th day				Average Density in kg/m ³
	Min	% Reduction	Max	% Reduction	Min	% Reduction	Max	% Reduction	Min	% Reduction	Max	% Reduction	Min	% Reduction	Max	% Reduction	
1C	20		20		25		28		30		30		45		49		2438
1A	17	15	18	10	18	28	20	29	21	30	25	17	13	71	14	71	2550
2C	31		33		38		42		45		48		63		65		2474
2A	19	38	22	34	25	35	28	34	36	20	39	19	33	48	35	46	2544
3C	39		45		46		52		54		60		75		78		2504
3A	36	8	45	0	40	15	49	6	44	19	55	8	50	33	53	32	2560
4C	48		55		53		60		60		74		85		91		2534
4A	42	13	49	11	47	12	52	14	60	0	64	14	55	35	58	36	2546

Table 3 Summary of compressive strength and densities of alkali activated concrete with conventional aggregate (C) and alternate aggregates (A)

CONCLUSION

Alkali activated concrete can be used as substitute for cement concrete for all plain concrete pre-cast applications.

Crushed iron slag and copper slag can be used as substitutes for conventional crushed stone aggregates.

Use of industrial wastes like GGBS, iron and copper slag will reduce embodied energy and CO₂ emission in construction industry minimizing environmental hazards and saving many natural resources.

Alkali activated concrete uses very little water for its manufacturing and no water for curing.

Alkali activated concrete is a suitable material for highway construction.

FUTURE SCOPE

Crushed iron slag can be tried as alternate fine aggregate.

Crushed copper slag can be tried as substitute for coarse aggregate.

Use of fly ash in combination with GGBS can be tried while making alkali activated concrete using alternate aggregates.

The economic studies for particular location and savings in embodied energy and reduction in CO₂ emission is worth analyzing for considerations as green building product.

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EXPERIMENTAL OF GREEN ROOF FOR STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Cities have paved over natural green spaces to make way for streets, homes, and commercial developments. Urban stormwater can be defined as the extreme runoff from pervious and impervious surfaces that include roofs, driveways, pavements, footpaths, and roads infrastructure characteristic of urban areas. In the developed urban areas, roof surface areas account for 40–50% of all total impervious surface areas. Also, climate change has caused more frequent and intense storms. The effects of global warming because of climate change is already increasing vulnerability of several urban areas around the world, through raising sea levels, inland floods, more frequent droughts, periods of increased heat, and the spread of diseases. Due to climate change and urbanization stormwater runoff rates, volumes and pollution are getting more and more increased. Technologies of stormwater management (SWM) systems need to be improved to account for the changes in the hydrologic cycle that results from urbanization and changes of runoff caused by climate changes. Approaches to stormwater management known as ‘Sustainable (Urban) Drainage systems’ (SUDS), ‘Low Impact Development’ (LID), or ‘Best Management Practices’ (BMPs), represent a diverse range of control procedures, which integrate stormwater quality and quantity control as well as enabling social and amenity perspectives to be incorporated into stormwater management approaches. For example, the aim of LIDs include: treating stormwater as close to the source as possible, decreasing impervious area, and implementing systems that have multiple functions (i.e. attenuating peak flow rates, storage of

precipitation, delay of stormwater generation, infiltration, filtration, enhancing aesthetics, improve ecology) . The implementation of a stormwater control as a retrofit on vacant roofs could significantly reduce the impervious surface cover and help decrease stormwater runoff and pollution generation at the source.

KEYWORDS

Urbanization Impact, Urban Stormwater, Roof Surface Importance, Construction Layers, Additional Benefits.

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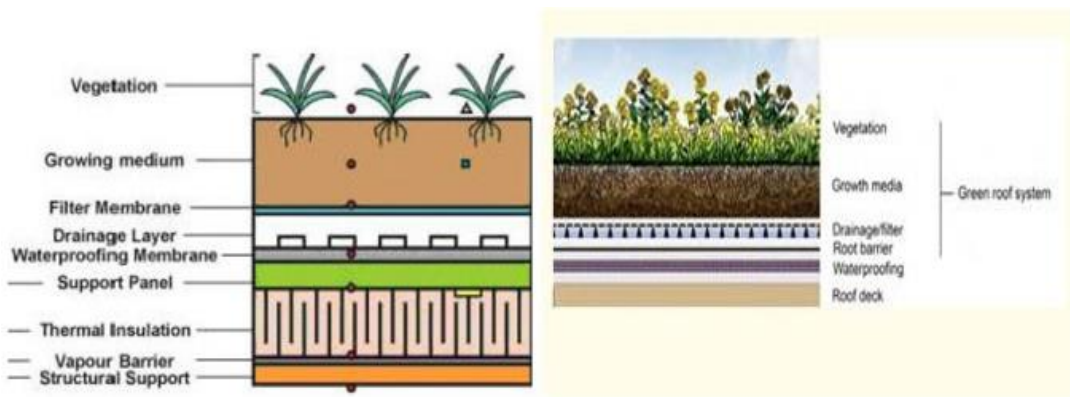
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GREEN ROOF DESIGN IMPLEMENTATION

The goals of stormwater system design, is typically to preserve groundwater, prevent geomorphic changes in waterways, prevent flooding risks, protect water quality, and maintain aquatic life . New SWM techniques are designed to maximize stormwater runoff reduction and provide flow rate control. A green roof system is a vegetative layer grown as an extension of an existing roof. It is built on new and existing roof structures which need to be prepared to fit this special purpose. For example, it needs to have a good waterproofing and root repellent system; it needs to include a drainage layer and a filter cloth, a mulch layer and lightweight growing medium and plants (Figure 1). Typically, a green roof design consists of three layers: vegetation, substrate (growth media) and drainage .



Each layer of the conventional green roof system (Figure 1) has an important function.

Vegetation Layer: The vegetation will reduce wind erosion, provide shading for the substrate, and reduce the temperature during daylight hours in the warm season. Transpiration restores water storage capacity to the media, and the canopy can provide interception storage. Plant selection in most cases should be restricted to native varieties of grasses.

Growing Media (substrate): An engineered substrate generally consisting of sand, gravel, crushed rock and some organics. The substrates main purpose is to store excess rainfall and support plant life. Standard soils are not used because they are too heavy for roof structures and a calculated ratio of aggregate, organic materials, air and water is used.

Drainage Layer: A synthetic mat or a layer of porous media that permits conveyance of excess precipitation to outlets and roof drains. **Water Proofing Membrane:** The first layer directly above the conventional surface. Insulation should be placed above or below the water proofing membrane, as well as a root barrier to stop root invasion. The green roof can be classified depending on the depth of the substrate layer and can be named as extensive roofs and intensive roofs . Table 1 summarizes the attributes of the extensive and intensive green roofs Site conditions such as annual precipitation, sun exposure, periods of drought, frost or snow and building structure (additional load, slope of roof, wind), in addition to owner preferences, are used to determine whether an intensive or extensive roof should be installed. Using an appropriate design which integrates different technical options can prove useful to increase the efficiency of green roofs in different regions and under different climatic conditions . The 'Guidelines for the Planning, Construction and Maintenance of

Green Roofing’ contain relevant regulatory information on the construction and maintenance of different types of green roof systems.

METHODOLOGY AND SUMMERY OF THE PROJECT

- Select the type of green roof.
- Methodology of selected green roof.
- Problem identification of selected green roof.
- What are the implementation and improvement ideology of selected green roofs?
- Construction components of selected green roof technology.
- Requirement making.
- Green roof design and building the technology.
- Testing and plotting result.

BUILD: IMPLEMENT THE GREEN ROOF CONSTRUCTION PLAN AND PROVIDE INITIAL NURTURING:

The build phase has several layers ... literally. A little soil and a few plants aren’t going to cut it up on a roof, after all. In order to protect the building envelope and keep plants happy, green roofs must include:

- A waterproofing membrane to protect the roof
- A root barrier to keep the membrane sound
- A drainage and water retention mat to catch water that filters through plants
- A filtration system
- A growing medium for the plants
- Plants themselves, specifically chosen for their suitability to the climate, intended use and type of green roof (e.g. intensive, with deeper growing media and a wider plant array, or extensive, with shallower growing matrix and more utilitarian species)
- Although some companies will tell you your green roof is “finished” as soon as they roll out that final sedum groundcover or plant the last lavender, that’s usually not the case. A quality green roofing company will then walk the client through the finished project, get approval, make changes as necessary.

- But even that's not all. The final part of the build phase is a monitoring period to ensure plants are establishing properly and the roof is overall performing as expected.
- From there, it's time to transition.

TYPES OF GREEN ROOFS

Green roofs are internationally placed in three different ‘types’: Of course there is some cross over between the categories.

- Intensive – parks and gardens including Urban Agriculture.
- Semi-intensive – garden green roofs.
- Extensive – natural low maintenance green roofs.

Table: General Features of the Green Roof IMPROVED ENERGY PERFORMANCE THROUGH THERMAL

Energy performance is a key benefit of green roofs. Whilst green roofs are ;

W= Water, T= Thermal, B= Biodiversity,
A= Amenity

Type	Extensive	Semi-intensive	Intensive
Use	Ecological Landscape	Garden/Ecological Landscape	Garden/Park
Type of vegetation	Moss-Herbs-Grasses	Grass-Herbs-Shrubs	Lawn/ Perennials, Shrubs, Trees
Benefit	W,T,B	W,T,B,A	W,T,B,A
Depth of Substrate	60-200mm	120-250mm	150-400mm

Weight	60-150 kg/m ²	120-200 kg/m ²	180-500 kg/m ²
Cost	Low	Periodic	High
Use	Ecological Landscape	Garden/Ecological Landscape	Garden/Park
Type of vegetation	Moss-Herbs-Grasses	Grass-Herbs-Shrubs	Lawn/Perennials, Shrubs, Trees
Benefit	W,T,B	W,T,B,A	W,T,B,A
Depth of Substrate	60-200mm	120-250mm	150-400mm
Cost	Low	Periodic	High

Load Bearing

One of the main considerations of a green roof is its load bearing capacity. Intensive green roofs, with increased layers and ability to retain large amounts of water, make this consideration especially important. It also makes retrofitting an existing structure with a green roof more expensive than designing a green roof into a new building

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Experimental analysis of recycled construction and demolition waste as partial replacement of coarse aggregates in concrete

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Abstract

The construction industry uses more resources and produces more waste than any other industrial sector; sustainable development depends on the reduction of both, while providing for a growing global population. The reuse of existing building components could support this goal. The experimental analysis conducted in this study focuses on the utilization of recycled construction and demolition (C&D) waste as a partial replacement for coarse aggregates in concrete. The study aims to investigate the feasibility of incorporating C&D waste into concrete mixes to reduce the demand for natural resources while addressing waste management concerns. Various tests were conducted to evaluate the mechanical properties and workability of concrete mixes containing recycled C&D waste aggregates. The results indicate the potential for achieving comparable performance to conventional concrete mixes, highlighting the viability of utilizing recycled materials in sustainable construction practices.

Keywords

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste, concrete.

INTRODUCTION

The requirements of the country are rapidly increasing with increase in the growth of the industries. Construction industry being the back bone of all other industries, concrete has emerged as one of the most important material in the developing world. Being in the chart

of highest consumed, concrete production relies on the availability of cement, sand and coarse aggregate in a concrete mix the most commonly used fine aggregate is natural sand obtained from river. Due to the shortage of raw materials the growth rate of construction field is adversely affected in almost all part of country.

The main objective of our project is to use the construction and demolishing waste as an alternative material for coarse aggregate in concrete. The waste generated as a result of demolishing of old structures or as a result of construction of the structures is generally known as construction and demolishing waste. Since past few decades the quantum of this waste is one of the largest streams produced globally. The construction industry generates a significant volume of waste, with construction and demolition (C&D) activities contributing to a substantial portion of this waste stream.

In response to the growing environmental concerns associated with waste disposal and the depletion of natural resources, there has been increasing interest in exploring alternative materials for use in construction applications. One promising approach is the utilization of recycled C&D waste as a substitute for conventional aggregates in concrete production.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION

General

Concrete is one of the most commonly used materials in the field of construction. The main ingredients of concrete mix are aggregate, sand, cement and water. In Our study oyster shell was partially replaced up to certain percentages for fine aggregate in a self-compacting concrete.

Materials Used

Cement

Fine Aggregate

Oyster Shell

Coarse aggregate

Water

Polycarboxylate Ether

Cement

A cement is a binder, a substance used in construction that sets and hardens and can bind other materials together. The most important types of cement are used as a component in the production of mortar in masonry and of concrete which is combination of cement an aggregate to for mast strong building material. Cement used in construction are usually inorganic often lime based and be characterized as being either hydraulic or non-hydraulic, depending upon the ability of the cement to set in the presence of water. Portland cement is manufactured by crushing, milling and proportioning of Lime or calcium oxide, Silica, SiO₂.

Aggregate

Aggregate is natural deposit of sand and gravel and also give structure to the concrete. It occupies almost 75% to 80% of volume in concrete and hence shows influence on various properties such as workability, durability, and economy of concrete. To increase the density of concrete aggregate is frequently use in different sizes.

Fine Aggregate

Aggregate that pass through a 4.75 mm IS sieve and having not more than 5% coarse material are known as fine aggregate. Main function of this fine aggregate is to fill voids in between coarse particles and also helps in producing workability and uniformity in mixture. Sand is used for the experimental program was locally procured and confirmed to Indian Standard specifications IS 383-1970. Fine aggregate test was as per IS 2386- 1963.

Coarse Aggregate

The aggregate having size more than 4.75 mm is termed as coarse aggregate. The graded coarse aggregate was described by its nominal size i.e. 40mm, 20mm, 10mm, 4.75mm etc. The coarse aggregate used was a normal weight aggregate with a maximum size of 20mm and 10mm was obtained and it was tested in accordance with IS 2386- 1963.

C & D Waste

The waste generated as a result of demolishing of old structures or as a result of construction of the structures is generally known as construction and demolishing waste. Since past few decades the quantum of this waste is one of the largest streams produced globally. The construction industry generates a significant volume of waste, with construction and demolition (C&D) activities contributing to a substantial portion of this waste stream.



Figure 1: Construction & Demolition waste

Water

Water plays important role everywhere. Here too water is very essential for mixing. Amount of water to be is very much important. Too much water leads to lack of binding property, too less of water leads to lack of consistency. Water is added as per water cement ratio.

TEST ON MATERIALS

Tests on cement

Specific Gravity Test:

Initially the empty dry density bottle was weighed and taken as w1.

Then the bottle is filled with cement and it was weighed as w2.

The density bottle can be dried and then it was filled with part of cement and kerosene and it was weighed as w3.

The density bottle was filled up to the top with kerosene and weighed as w4.

Weight of empty flask (W1) = 30g

Weight of flask + cement (W2) = 80g

Weight of flask + cement + kerosene (W3)= 162g

Weight of flask + kerosene(W4) =132g Specific gravity = $\frac{w2-w1}{(w2-w1)-(w3-w4)} \times 0.79$

Specific gravity of cement = 3.16

Fineness test:

About 100g of cement was taken on an IS 90 μ sieve.

The air set lumps in the sample were broken with fingers. The sample was continuously sieved giving circular and vertical motion for about 15 minutes.

The residue left on the sieve was weighed.

The weight shall not exceed 10% for ordinary cement.

Weight of cement taken (w1) = 100g

Weight of cement retained (w2) = 7g

Percentage cement retained = $(w2/w1) \times 100 = 7/100 \times 100 = 7\%$

Fineness of cement = 7%

Consistency test:

500g of cement was taken and made into with a weighed quantity of water (% by weight of cement).

The paste was prepared in a standard manner and filled into Vicat's mould.

Now the vicat plunger is slowly brought down to touch the surface of the paste and quickly released.

The depth of penetration of the plunger was noted.

Table 1: Consistency Test Tabulation

Sl. No	Weight of the cement	% of water	Quantity of water (ml)	Penetration Index reading (mm)
1	500	25	125	12
2	500	27	135	10
3	500	29	145	7

Consistency of the cement paste is 29%

Initial and final setting time:

The needle of the vicat apparatus was lowered gently and it was brought in contact with the surface of the test block and quickly released. Then it was allowed to penetrate into the test block. In the beginning, there will completely pierce through the test block after some time when the paste starts losing its plasticity. The needle may penetrate only to a depth of 33-35mm from the top.

Table 2: Cement Setting Time Tabulation

Sl. No	Time Elapsed (Min)	Scale Reading (mm)
1.	7	2
2.	17	4
3.	33	5

Initial setting time of cement is 30min. Final setting time of cement is 10 hours.

Tests on fine aggregates

Specific Gravity:

Initially the empty pycnometer was weighed and taken as w1.

Then the pycnometer is filled with fine aggregate and it was weighed as w2.

The pycnometer can be drained and then it was filled with part of aggregate and water and it was weighed as w3.

Then the pycnometer was filled up to the top with water and weighed as w4.

Weight of pycnometer(w1) = 552g

Weight of pycnometer + sand (w2)= 1552g

Weight of pycnometer + Weight of sand+ water(w3) = 1992g

Weight of pycnometer + water (w4) = 1365g

Specific gravity of fine aggregate, $G = (w2-w1) / ((w2-w1)-(w3-w4))$

Specific gravity of fine aggregate= 2.68



Figure 2: Laboratory tests



Figure 3

Tests on coarse aggregates

Sieve analysis:

- The sample was brought to an air-dry condition by drying at room temperature.
- The required 1kg quantity of sample was taken.
- The sieves are placed in the order of size with larger sieve on the top in mechanical sieve shaker.
- Sieving was done for 10 minutes.
- Then the material retained on each sieve after shaking represents the fraction of the aggregate coarser than the sieve considered and finer than the sieve above.
- The weight of the aggregate retained in each sieve was weighed and converted to total sample.
- Fineness modulus was determined as the ratio of summation of the cumulative percentage of weight retained on each sieve and dividing it by arbitrary number 100.

Table 3: Sieve Analysis Tabulation

S N o	Sieve size (mm)	Weight retaine d on sieve (gm)	% of weig ht retai ned	Cumulative	
				% Retai ned	% Passi ng
1	4.75	12	1.2	1.0	99.0
2	2.36	21.5	2.15	3.30	96.70
3	1.18	140. 5	14.05	17.0	83.0
4	600 μ	318. 5	31.85	49.0	51.0
5	300 μ	409. 0	40.9	90	10
6	150 μ	86.5	8.65	97	3
7	Pan	12	1.2	100	0
				TOTAL =357	

Fineness modulus =3.57

Tests on fresh concrete

To determine workability of fresh concrete the following tests were conducted.

Slump cone test

Compaction factor test

Flow table test

Slump cone test:

- The concrete slump test which is used to measure the consistency of fresh concrete before it sets.
- The fresh concrete is filled in frustum cone with height of 300mm, top and bottom diameter is 200mm & 100mm respectively.
- The workability of fresh concrete was measured by means of the conventional slump test as per IS 1199:1989.
- The test is very useful on site as a check on the day- to-day or hour- hour variation in the materials being fed into the mixer.



Figure 4: Slump Cone test

Height of cone = 300mm

Bottom of cone = 200mm

Top of cone = 100mm

Height of subsided concrete = 140mm

Slump value = $300 - 140 = 160\text{mm}$

Flow table test:

- Flow table test for measuring the workability of fresh concrete.
- The mould filled with concrete in two layers and each layer is rodded 25 times with a tamping rod.
- The mould removed from concrete and fixed with flow table in vertically.
- Switch on the flow table after spread on the concrete in the table.
- The spread on the concrete to be measured.
- Flow percent = $\frac{\text{spread diameter} - 25}{25} \times 10 = \frac{(40 - 25)}{25} \times 100$

The flow percent of concrete is 60%



Figure 5: Fresh concrete tests

Compaction factor test:

- Compaction factor test which is used to find the workability of concrete.
- The test was carried out with an apparatus of two conical hoppers each hopper has a Hinged flame with a quick release and cylinder.
- Weight of the Container was 4kilogram.

Table 4: Compaction Factor Tabulation

S. No	w/C ratio	Mass with partially compacted concrete (w2) kg	Mass with fully compacted concrete (w3)kg	(W2-W1) kg	(W3-W1) kg	C.F= (W2-W1)/(W3-W1)
1.	0.5	19.56	20.56	15.56	16.56	0.93
2.	0.6	20.12	21.34	16.12	17.34	0.92
3.	0.7	21.34	22.12	17.34	18.12	0.95

From the above tabulation, compaction factor of the concrete was found to be 0.95

MIX DESIGN

Step 1 - Determining the Target Strength for Mix Proportioning

$F'_{ck} = f_{ck} + 1.65 \times S$ Where,

F'_{ck} = Target average compressive strength at 28 days F_{ck} = Characteristic compressive strength at 28 days

S = Assumed standard deviation in $N/mm^2 = 5$ (as per table -1 of IS 10262- 2009)

$= 30 + 1.65 \times 5.0 = 38.25 N/mm^2$

Step 2 - Selection of water-cement ratio: -

From Table 5 of IS 456, Maximum water-cement ratio = 0.50.

Step 3 - Selection of Water Content

Maximum water content for 20 mm aggregate = 186 Kg (for 25 to 50 slump)

We are targeting a slump of 100mm,

we need to increase water content by 3% for every 25mm above 50 mm i.e. increase 6% for 100mm slump Estimated water content for 100 Slump = $186 + (6/100) \times 186 = 197$ liters.

Water content = 197 liters

Step 4 - Calculation of Cement Content

Water-Cement Ratio = 0.43

Cement Content = Water content / "w-c ratio" = $(197/0.43) = 458$ kgs

Step 5 - Volume of Coarse Aggregate and Fine aggregate Content

Volume of coarse aggregate corresponding to 20 mm size and fine aggregate (Zone II) = 0.62

Volume of coarse aggregate = $0.62 \times 0.9 = 0.56$

Volume of fine aggregate = $1 - 0.56 = 0.44$

Step 6 - Estimation of Concrete Mix Calculations

Volume of concrete = 1 m³

Volume of cement = $(\text{Mass of cement} / \text{Specific gravity of cement}) \times (1/100) = (458/3.15) \times (1/1000) = 0.14$ m³

Volume of water = $(\text{Mass of water} / \text{Specific gravity of water}) \times (1/1000) = (197/1) \times (1/1000) = 0.197$ m³ Total Volume of Aggregates = $1 - (b+c) = 1 - (0.14+0.197) = 0.663$ m³

Mass of coarse aggregates = $d \times \text{Volume of Coarse Aggregate} \times \text{Specific Gravity of Coarse Aggregate} \times 1000 = 0.663 \times 0.56 \times 2.70 \times 1000 = 1002$ kgs/m³

Mass of fine aggregates = $d \times \text{Volume of Fine Aggregate} \times \text{Specific Gravity of Coarse Aggregate} \times 1000 = 0.663 \times 0.44 \times 2.70 \times 1000 = 788$ kgs/m³

Mix Proportion:

Cement = 458 kg/m³ Water = 197 ltr

Fine aggregate = 788 kg/m³ Coarse aggregate = 1002 kg/m³ Water-cement ratio = 0.43

For Per Cube:

Volume of cube = $0.15 \times 0.15 \times 0.15 = 0.003375$

Water = 660g

Cement = $458 \times 0.003375 = 1.5$ kg

Fine aggregates = 2.65 kg Coarse aggregate = 3.38kg

MIX RATIO = 1: 1.7: 2.1

MIX DESIGN REPLACEMENT

Step 1 - Target strength for mix proportioning

$f'_{ck} = f_{ck} + 1.65 s$

where f'_{ck} = target average compressive strength at 28 days,

f_{ck} = characteristic compressive strength at 28 days, and

s = standard deviation. standard deviation, $s = 5 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Therefore, target strength $= 30 + 1.65 \times 5 = 38.25 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Step 2 - Selection of water-cement ratio

Maximum water-cement ratio = 0.45.

Based on experience, adopt water-cement ratio as 0.43.

$0.43 < 0.45$, hence O.K.

Step 3 - Selection of water content

Maximum water content for 20 mm aggregate = 186 liter (for 25 to 50 mm slump range)

Estimated water content for 100 mm slump

$= 186 + (6/100) \times 186 = 197 \text{ liter}$

As superplasticizer is used, the water content reduced up 28 percent.

$= 197 \times (28/100) = 55.16$
 $= 197 - 55.16$

Water Content = 141.84 litres

Step 4 - Calculation of cement content

Water-cement ratio = 0.43

Cement content = $141 / 0.43 = 330 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Step 5 - Volume of coarse and fine aggregate content

Volume of coarse aggregate = $0.62 \times 0.9 = 0.56$. Volume of fine aggregate content = $1 - 0.56 = 0.44$.

Step 6 - Mix calculations

Volume of concrete - 1 m^3

Volume of cement - Mass of cement / Specific gravity of cement $\times 1 / 1000 = 330 / 3.15 \times 1 / 1000 = 0.10 \text{ m}^3$

Volume of water - (Mass of water / Specific gravity of water) $\times (1 / 1000) = (141.84 / 1) \times (1 / 1000) = 0.141 \text{ m}^3$

Volume of chemical admixture - Mass of chemical admixture / Specific Gravity $\times (1 / 1000)$

Mass of chemical admixture = Cement $\times 2 \text{ percent} / 100 = 330 \times 2 / 100 = 6.6$

Volume of chemical admixture = $6.6 / 1.11 \times 1 / 1000 = 0.00594$

Volume of all in aggregate - $[1 - (b + c + d)] = [1 - (0.10 + 0.141 + 0.00594)] = 0.75 \text{ m}^3$

Mass of coarse aggregate = $f \times \text{Vol of CA} \times \text{Specific Gravity} \times 1000 = 0.75 \times 0.56 \times 2.7 \times 1000$
 = 1134kg

Mass of fine aggregate = $f \times \text{Vol of FA} \times \text{Specific Gravity} \times 1000 = 0.75 \times 0.44 \times 2.7 \times 1000$
 = 891kg

Replacing Coarse Aggregate:(10, 20, 30 Percentage)

For 10%

= $1134 \times 10 / 100 = 113.4\text{kg}$ (C&D Waste)

Therefore, $1134 - 113.4 = 1020.6\text{ kg}$ (CA)

For 20%

$1134 \times 20 / 100 = 226.8\text{kg}$ (C&D Waste)

Therefore, $1134 - 226.8 = 907.2\text{kg}$ (CA)

For 30%

$1134 \times 30 / 100 = 340.20\text{kg}$ (C&D Waste)

Therefore, $1134 - 340.20 = 793.8\text{kg}$ (Sand)

Mix Proportion

- Cement = 330 kg/m³
- Water = 141.84 liter
- Fine aggregates = 891 kg/m³
- Coarse aggregate = 1134 kg/m³

For 10% = 1020.6 kg/m³

For 20% = 907.2 kg /m³

For 30% = 793.8 kg/m³

- C & D Waste

For 10% = 113.4kg

For 20% = 226.8kg

For 30% = 340.2kg

MIX RATIO = 1: 2.7: 3.4

TESTS ON HAREDENED CONCRETE

Compressive strength test:

For cube specimens testing of Concrete, 150mm×150mm×150mm size cubes were used.

The cubes were tested by using universal testing machine at the age of 7, 14 and 28 days of curing and evaluated as per IS 516 – 1959.

Compressive strength= P/A

Compressive strength is considered to be the outstanding property of concrete.

The data presented here shows the compressive strength of oyster shell concrete

It also shows the decrease in compressive strength with increase in water cement ratio.

Table 5: Tabulation of Compressive strength (N/mm²)

Curing Days	Conventional Concrete	Replaced Concrete		
		10%	20%	30%
7 days	18.57	17.32	19.54	17.32
14 days	26.76	24.72	28.87	22.35
28 days	31.22	29.23	32.08	27.75

Split tensile strength Test:

For split tensile strength of concrete, 150mm diameter and 300mm height cylinders were used.

The split tensile strength on cylinder was conducted on a universal testing machine.

The method covers the determination of the splitting tensile strength of cylindrical concrete specimens.

This method consists of applying a diametric compressive force along a length of a cylindrical specimen.

This loading includes tensile stresses on the plane containing the applied load.

Split tensile strength= $2p/3.14 \times d$

Table 6: Tabulation of Split tensile strength (N/mm²)

Curing Days	Conventional Concrete	Replaced Concrete		
		10%	20%	30%
7 days	2.56	2.85	3.17	3.07
14 days	3.12	3.35	3.54	3.31
28 days	3.89	3.95	4.22	4.12

CONCLUSION

Based on this experimental study, it is concluded that the mix can be made by replacing C & D waste for coarse aggregate without decreasing strength. 20% of replacement of C & D waste for coarse aggregate has produced maximum compressive strength and split tensile strength. The comparative with ordinary concrete with C & D replaced concrete gave better performance in strength. Thus, the study gave the results in increasing the strength of the concrete by replacing the C & D waste for coarse aggregate. This will reduce the disposal of C & D waste and act as a solution for solid waste management.

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A BETTER PATH TOWARDS MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Developed country generates waste on an average of 2-3 kg/person/day. With the current rate of urbanization global waste is expected to grow to 3.40 billion tonnes by 2050, more than double population growth over the same period. Solid waste management being critical factor is often overlooked and is a complex issue. Up until early 1800's there was no organized system for waste collection and treatment due to lack of funding and resources. Recurrent epidemics forced effort to improve public health and environment. Later SWM was established as a local responsibility. the industrial Revolution in 1830s and 1840s lead to many of the technological and architectural innovations. This led to innovation such as introduction of trucks, street sweeper, incineration and sanitary landfill. Currently in this 4th Industrial Revolution, digital technologies are growing continuously, employing sustainability along the path, leading a notable value in waste management system. These innovative processes help to streamline collections, monitor waste levels and make it easier for individuals and businesses to up their rates of recycling and help the environment.

INTRODUCTION

The current trend of changing lifestyle and urbanization has posed a challenge in solid waste management. There has been an increase in product wrapped in plastic, growing popularity of single-use items like plastic bags, cups, and cutlery creates significant waste. In 2016, MSW generation in the world was around 2,010 million tons (MT) per year and it is expected that generation will increase to 3,400 MT by 2050. This could mean a big increase of about 70% in MSW production within 34 years [1]. More waste with limited collection and

processing capacity along with the budget allocation creates a major challenge for SWM systems[2].

In addition to the high costs, the solid waste management is associated with lack of understanding over different factors that affect the entire handling system. The type of municipal solid waste generated can differ greatly between cities and even countries. This variation depends on several factors, including lifestyle, their economic situation, the rules for waste disposal, and the types of industries in the area. Knowing the amount and makeup of this trash is crucial for deciding the best way to handle and manage it [3]. To overcome the increase in waste a well-designed solid waste management system needs to be incorporated for achieving Zero waste. And one such existing and emerging technology is Geographical Information System which facilitates for the above mentioned sustainable approach[4].

Solid Waste Management Techniques using GIS and Other Technologies

Planning for solid waste management in Aurangabad, India, utilizing GIS and RS Technologies was executed.

This model aids in the design of the distribution of trash cans and verification that the municipal trash cans are placed appropriately given the limitations of the local region. The case study region under investigation is the state of Maharashtra's Indian City Aurangabad. A Panchromatic Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper satellite picture with a resolution of 15 meters serves as the source of data. To ensure data accuracy, the digitized municipal maps are overlaid with this satellite picture to generate the vector data. began by examining the placement of the rubbish bins as they were. By doing this, it helps to determine if there are trash cans nearby for consumers' convenience and located locations without trash cans[5].

Next, the bins are categorized according to how the land is used. A sufficient buffer was established for delicate regions, such as aquatic bodies, to ensure that garbage runoff does not cause any environmental harm. Additionally, the land usage contributed to establishing a significant buffer between structures such as schools, hospitals, and houses of worship. Additionally, separated the garbage into composite and recyclable categories. Better waste segregation resulted from the allocation of recyclable trash pickup containers to the regions designated for recyclable waste based on land use categorization.

This suggestion is a highly practical and efficient way to arrange garbage containers, and it ought to be put into practice as the initial stage of solid waste management. It improves user convenience and keeps an eye on the trash cans. Biogas generation plant, Garbage incinerator, Pyrolysis, Sewage treatment plant and Manure processing unit are some of the greener techniques adopted in B. S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology, Vandalur for effective waste management.

Waste Production Modelling Using GIS Integration

The model put out in this study offers a novel method for determining the quantity of trash cans and their associated places. The case study focuses on a little section of the Attica suburb, which is located in Athens. The design of the spatial-temporal geodatabase is based on ground-based temporal analysis of the data. To determine the population distribution and density, field research is conducted.

The daily waste output is also calculated with consideration for variables such as commercial production of waste units and land use/type[5].

The data modelling engine, a part of the system, analyses this data and produces a final map with the right amount and placement of bins. The road system and inaccessible areas that are out of the reach of the waste loading trucks are also considered by this model. The final garbage loading locations are rearranged and the number of bins is determined while keeping in mind everything mentioned previously. This plan is a good substitute for just distributing the trash cans at random, but it ignores important details like the kind of waste that is generated – recyclable, composite, etc. – that could help the system work even better.

Using RFID, GIS, and GSM for Monitoring and Managing Solid Waste

Additionally, web-based is the model put forward in this paper. a method for managing and monitoring solid waste in real time. The architecture is client-server. It integrates GPS, GSM, RFID, and GIS technologies. It mostly concerns with gathering and moving waste from its source to its destination, which may be a disposal facility or a landfill[5].

An essential component of this system is RFID. It assists in replacing the truck driver's labour-intensive manual recording task. The containers have the RFID tags affixed to them. It holds all the data logs, and the truck is equipped with an RFID reader and antenna. The

RFID reader on the truck will detect the garbage bin's RFID tag, and all of the data gathered will be relayed over GSM and placed onto a GIS map. The driver won't need to intervene throughout this entirely automated operation. GPS is used to gather the location of the vehicle, which is then saved in a single central database that is straightforward to watch. The server and vehicle location tracking are communicated with each other via GIS and GSM. The terminal for GIS monitoring will get all the information and assist with system monitoring in real time. Additionally, by determining the quickest path to the goal, it lowers fuel expenses, making the system economical. The suggested approach for managing solid waste is a good substitute for the one in place. It offers real-time information and is economical and environmentally sustainable. It can be made more efficient by organizing the garbage containers before they are collected; this would improve solid waste management.

Tracking and handling waste with RFID, GPS and Camera

This proposed framework is an improvement on the above model with a device for recording added. This web-based system integrates many technologies such as RFID, GPRS, GPS, camera, and GIS. In addition to discussing garbage collection and transportation, this section also makes an estimate of the overall quantity of waste produced. LR RFID tag is used in this system. Because the huge radio frequency wavelength of LF can't be consumed by moisture, it is waterproof and perfect for extremely humid and wet conditions.

These tags, which are attached to the garbage bins, include information about the container, such as the serial number. The RFID reader connects with an RFID label when the vehicle approaches the garbage bin, reading the information contained there and sending it over GPRS to the command server[5].

This model's extra feature is the camera attached on the truck's roof. A low intensity RGB camera with a 3 m field of view was utilized to record the scene surrounding the bin. It takes two pictures of the trash can and its surroundings in the entire procedure. Two pictures are taken: one taken before to the trash can being emptied, and one taken following the process. After that, these pictures are delivered to the command server for analysis. After processing these pictures, the waste quantity is determined. The intensity of the grayscale picture that

represents the reference image in monochrome format is used to compute the quantity of waste.

Route optimization using GIS

Two situations are examined as an alternative disposal locations in this work. In the first instance, the whole solid waste output of the entire town of Indapur is disposed of at a single disposal site. This is the current setup in the city.

In the second instance, an additional site is suggested in a different city location. The overall finance of both scenarios has been calculated while accounting for labour costs, site upkeep costs, and MSW transportation expenses. The two instances are so contrasted.

About ten tons of garbage are produced daily by the six health institutions in the city of Indapur. To get this trash from its source to its disposal location, Ghantagadi [6].

Case I: An individual discharge site:

The solid trash that is gathered from six health components is being transferred to a single disposal location in the south of Indapur, which is close to ITI College. It is anticipated that the garbage would all be land filled. Maximum amount of garbage gathered for each the time of day and the separations between the dumpsite and the one that generates unit.

Case II: Two Discarding Sites:

Three dumping sites in all are taken into consideration in this case, the areas across Tembhurni Naka, Kalthan Road Depot, and the vicinity of ITI College (Akluj Road Depot). The best distances come from combining different health unit combinations

and disposal locations using QGIS, formerly known as Quantum GIS software. The versatility of this program is crucial while utilizing it. It is easily accessible on the market and user-friendly. Also, the desktop GIS is free source. The program allows for the investigation, modification, and interpretation of data.

Computing Transportation expenses:

The cost of the vehicle, the expense of fuel, the wages of the driver and assistant's wages, and the repair and operation of the vehicle are all included in the cost of transportation of MSW. "Municipal Solid Waste" is consulted when computing transportation expenses. The Indian Ministry of Urban Affairs oversees management on a regional scale.

The following are the presumptions:

- Tons per day (TPD) of garbage generated/collected:10
- (@35%) Rejects from the compositing facility: 3.5
- 1.50 tons (Ghantagadi) is the maximum vehicle capacity.
- A truck may only make 1.5 journeys in a day.
- Average vehicle speed, accounting for tipping time, stoppages, and halts: 25 km/h
- Truck mileage (kilometres per litre): 4.5
- Truck expense (INR): 8,00,000
- Truck maintenance: 6% of capital
- Present fuel expense (in rupees per litre): 65
- Driver's monthly wage (INR): 8,000
- Helper's salary (INR per month): 5,000

Bioreactor mechanism in landfill site

A novel approach to solid waste management called bioreactor landfills encourages the ideal moisture level and nutrition for microbes, which speeds up the breakdown of food waste, paper trash, green waste, and other organic wastes. This technique speeds up landfill stabilization and improves degrading processes. Bioreactors with leachate recirculation systems break down waste more quickly, which shortens the time it takes to stabilize the site. This method avoids future liner failure as well as any environmental issues including groundwater pollution and methane gas migration[7].

Within five to eight years, organic waste may be transformed and stabilized in a bioreactor landfill—a sanitary landfill that employs microbial processes. Compared to conventional landfill sites, this greatly improves breakdown, efficiency of conversion, and overall performance. Assessments pertaining to ecological efficiency, such as the chemistry and production rate of LFG and the concentrations of leachate components, are guaranteed to remain consistent during stabilization. Pre- and post-disposal conditioning of waste, regulating the temperature, fluid supply and management, refuse destruction, acidity adjustment, fertilizer addition, and other particular management tasks are necessary for an efficient operation. Operational strategies with a clear focus are also essential for successful operation.

Leachate Treatment

Leachate treatment in landfills increases moisture content, BOD, nutrients, and biological stability by collecting and recirculating waste, promoting microorganism activities, precipitation, and sorption, ultimately benefiting the landfill.

Leachate Evaporation

A basic method of managing leachate that makes use of lined ponds is called leachate evaporation. Garbage is sprayed with evaporated leachate, odorous gasses are released to compost or soil filters, and the landfill is covered with geomembrane in the winter to keep out rain.

Leachate Recirculation

A novel method for handling leachate from landfills is leachate recirculation. In order for leachate to re-infiltrate into municipal solid waste, it must be returned to a lined landfill. This procedure improves the landfill's overall environmental health by increasing moisture content, biological degradation, stability, and methane recovery.

Leachate managing encompasses a range of waste management techniques. Adding leachate to incoming solid waste during disposal is known as "direct application," yet it comes with health hazards, odour issues, and the need for a leachate storage facility. Leachate may be administered over a greater area of the landfill via spray irrigation, but there are drawbacks as well. The collection or distributing leachate is surface application; nevertheless, it necessitates a larger land area and closer supervision. The placement of horizontal drain fields or vertical recharge wells beneath solid waste is known as subsurface application, however it necessitates additional building and excavation. Another way is to pump leachate out of the landfill's bottom and store it in a basin.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we have highlighted the potential of GIS and various technologies. Several studies highlighted the effectiveness of GIS in finding optimal locations for waste bins based on population density, land use, and environmental factors along with optimizing waste collection routes for efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Integrating RFID, GPS, and GSM technologies enables real-time tracking of waste collection, optimizing routes and reducing fuel consumption. Furthermore, Bioreactor landfills provide faster waste decomposition and

reduced environmental impact compared to traditional landfills. The paper also addressed the crucial aspect of leachate management from landfills. Various techniques like evaporation, recirculation, and various application methods contribute to responsible leachate handling. Additionally, the case study of B.S. Abdur Rahman institute of science and technology, demonstrates its commitment to sustainable SWM by employing various waste management units, like Biogas generation plant, Garbage incinerator, Pyrolysis, Sewage treatment plant and Manure processing unit. By Implementing these technologies and adopting best practices efficiency can be enhanced. Real-time data and monitoring capabilities provide valuable insights for continuous improvement. Therefore, ppromoting sustainable practices like bioreactor landfills and addressing environmental concerns related to waste disposal from our surroundings.

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DESIGN THINKING FOR INNOVATION IN SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

As the construction industry strives for more sustainable and environmentally conscious practices, integrating design thinking becomes imperative for successful project management and explores the application of design thinking in the context of sustainable construction management, emphasizing a human-centered approach. By prioritizing user empathy, iterative prototyping, and collaborative problem-solving, this methodology seeks to address the complex challenges of sustainable construction.

Design thinking is gaining momentum across construction industries, primarily due to the emphasis it places on a human centered approach to problem-solving. Design thinking has the potential to steer the construction industries towards more human centricity, re-imagining the business, balancing the organization, focusing on the human element of the market, harnessing appropriate technology, and fostering an innovative mindset. Design thinking offers a framework that, at a fundamental level, reorients the mindset from “what can I do next” to “where do users need help the most” approach. Its human-centric empathy-driven approach enables the construction industry to identify and understand potential contexts and problems from the perspective of the end user rather than from the point of view of the possibilities afforded by technology. Time and cost overrun are the hurdles that restrict the construction sector's potential support to achieve the desired growth and ensure productive capital expenditure and discusses several attributes that adversely affect the smooth execution of construction projects, which can be efficiently controlled and managed at the project level with proper planning and construction project management with the use

of Design thinking. This paper attempts to identify these pertinent issues and also brings out how professional construction management practices can bring about a positive change in the completion of projects on time and within budget with desired quality to the satisfaction of all the stockholders.

Keywords

Design thinking, Construction management, Innovation, Sustainability and eco-friendly solutions.

INTRODUCTION

Effective construction management involves activities pertaining to the project initiation, planning, building, coordinating, and supervising the construction project from the inception stage to the finish stage. The main purpose of construction management is to deliver the project with proper control over time, cost, and quality. It also includes the identification and effective controlling the productivity challenges in the construction industry. Managing construction has become inexorably intertwined with sustainability. The requirement for construction managers to have expertise in environmental engineering, building physics, sustainable design, and the commissioning and testing of sustainable buildings is fundamental to problem-solving, professional judgments, and practical decision making. The sustainable construction program emphasizes management techniques that are useful in organizing, planning, and controlling the activities of diverse specialists working within the unique project environment of the construction industry throughout all phases of development. Design thinking can help to transform the way of development of products, services, processes, and organizations.

SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

By its nature, the construction industry is a big consumer of natural resources. Now the ever-growing and venerable issue of climate change and ever-diminishing natural resources creates pressure on the construction industry to reduce its carbon footprint. Sustainable construction management includes the following aspects in the site of work;

- Promoting the usage of renewable and recyclable materials
- Initiative to reduce the embodied energy in construction materials

- Initiative to reduce the energy consumption of the finished infrastructure
- Putting the best effort into reducing on-site waste

Exploring the possibilities of protecting the natural habitats during and after the construction phase.

In addition to the above, effective, sustainable construction management demands the implementation of the following aspects;

- Net zero operational carbon
- Net zero embodied carbon
- Sustainable water cycle
- Sustainable connectivity and transport
- Sustainable land use and biodiversity
- Good health and wellbeing
- Sustainable communities and social value
- Sustainable life cycle cost

DESIGN THINKING

In the 1960s, the concept of design thinking was developed by social scientist and Noble laureate Hebert A Simon, who argued that “Everything designed should be seen as artificial as opposed to natural. The engineer and, more generally, the designer should be concerned with how things ought to be in order to attain goals and how to function”.

Human-centred design evolved in the late 1990s when the development of methods described above shifted from a technology-driven focus to a humanized one. Design thinking, as a method of creative action and innovation, was considerably expanded by Rolf Faste at Stanford University between the 1980s and 1990s. In the business context, design thinking was adopted by Faste’s Colleague at Stanford, David Kailey, who started a new program for students from different backgrounds could nurture their creative talent and apply their newfound skills to tough challenges. The Institute came to be known as the Hasso Plattner Institute of Design. Plattner is the founder of SAP, and David Kelley is the founder of IDEO- a firm that pioneers teaching, consulting, and advocating Design Thinking.

Design thinking has a human centred core. It encourages organizations to focus on the people they're creating for, which leads to better products, services, and processes. When

you sit down to create a solution for a business need, the first question should always be - what the human need behind it is?

Design thinking fundamentally recognizes that design should achieve the purpose of desired business goal. It shifts the focus from a business centred engineering solution(We develop some infrastructure based on some assumptions commitment, and after development, we wait eagerly for the positive response of the users on the developed Infrastructure) to a customer-centric solution (study the requirement of the user, their lifestyle, behaviour, culture, rituals, custom, etc. and developing the Infrastructure around it). Design thinking, therefore, solves the problem and redesign task by working from the viewpoint of the end user to come up with a new approach to processes that address common pain points.

DESIGN APPROACH FRAMEWORK

The followings are some of the mind-sets considered in the design approach framework;

- The show, don't tell - communicating vision in an impactful and meaningful way by creating experiences, using illustrative visuals, and telling good stories
- Focus on human value - empathy for the people you are designing for and feedback from these users is fundamental to good design
- Craft clarity - produce a coherent vision out of the messy problem. Frame it in a way to inspire others and fuel ideation
- Embrace experiment - prototyping is not simply a way to validate an Idea; it is an integral part of the innovation process
- Be mindful of the process - know where one is in the design process, what methods to use in that stage, and what your goals are;
- Bias towards action - design thinking is a misnomer; it is more about doing than thinking. Bias towards doing and making over thinking and meeting;
- Radical collaboration - bring together innovators with varied backgrounds and viewpoints. Enable breakthrough insights and solutions to emerge from diversity.

The design thinking framework comprises five modes- Empathize, Define, Ideate, Prototype, and Validate.

Empathize: Human-centric design is based on empathy. Understanding who we are designing for and what is important to them is a prerequisite for meaningful design.

Define: Define mode is about summarizing outcomes from empathizing stage into meaningful user requirements and the scope of the problem statement to be solved.

Ideate: The goal of the ideate stage is to explore various solutions and options that help address crucial user requirements. The focus here is to generate as many unique ideas as possible. These ideas are then utilized to build a prototype of the solution.

Prototype: Prototyping is about taking ideas into the real world. Prototypes are taken to the end users, who review the prototype and highlight its shortcomings if any. Prototyping is done in iteration, and each iteration brings some improvements over the previous. In addition, if any prototype fails early, making the entire process is inexpensive.

Validate: Validate, or testing stage, is when the product is taken directly to the end user for evaluation in order to obtain feedback and make improvements. It is another opportunity to learn about the user and emphasize with them.

DESIGN APPLICATION OF DESIGN THEORY OVER THE SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Design Thinking is considered as an emerging approach to achieve innovation, as appears from its very name it adapts the methods of design and designers to solve real life problems. It is also being referred to as the methods and processes of investigating challenges, acquiring information, analysing knowledge as well as putting the solutions in the design and planning field.

Following Case studies pertaining to the construction management in India are prepared with comparison of traditional thinking and design thinking approach.

Case Study 1: In India, several festivals are celebrated around the year; during these festive periods, the progress and productivity of work at the construction site are hampered due to the non-availability of workers and other technical manpower. The worker desires to meet with their family and friend to celebrate the festival. It is a social requirement, and every organization respects the sentiment of workers. Several organization pay-out bonuses to the workers to facilitate the enjoyable celebration of the festival.

Solution

Traditional Approach

- Postponing all the activity during the festive season.
- The work schedule is revised keeping in view the festivals.

Design Thinking Approach

- Classifying the workers based on the festival they celebrate.
- Arranging entertainment activities at the site of work.
- Paying per task executed during the vacation.
- Paying extra incentive for the work done during the festive season.

Case Study 2: Effective management and optimal utilization of all resources in a construction site are very important. The building materials represent important resources, and managing them correctly will definitely lead to project success. For example, brick is one of the important materials in the construction site, and it is very difficult to handle, as it is required in massive numbers, which leads to a notable percentage of waste.

Solution

Traditional Approach

- Monitoring block stacking process and insuring site preparation for easy manoeuvring.
- Insuring quality control on each phase of the process.
- Making sub-contractor and supplier accountable for brick waste.
- Recycling bricks waste.
- Verifying quantities before ordering.

Design Thinking Approach

- Studying orders history and observing waste ratios so we can control it.
- Recycling in one of these activities: concrete works, underground cable protection or landscape works.
- Applying QC plan that contains: monitoring delivery trucks to avoid bumps on roads, frequent visits to supplier factory and maintain site cleaning.
- Applying rewards and penalty system for the lowest and highest waste ratio team.
- Exploring the possibilities of using large blocks instead of small bricks.

CONCLUSION

The holistic perspective introduced in construction management allowed the human centred design to transform from a method to a mind-set aiming to humanize the design process and empathize with stakeholders. Sustainable construction management with the application of design theory would promote reducing the negative impacts of the construction on the environment and improve the performance of the Infrastructure and the workforce and send a positive vibe among all the concerned stockholders. It will definitely mitigate the social and global stress on the environmental and natural systems and humanity. Sustainable construction management with a design thinking process, when applied in the construction industry, would help to create socioeconomic conditions conducive to promoting sustainability at all levels of society.

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Experiments in Paver Blocks using Plastic Waste and Expanded Clay Aggregates with Prosopis Juliflora Ash

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to present an experimental study and comparison of paver blocks with conventional paver blocks of the M35 design. This research investigates the substitution of fine aggregate with shredded plastic waste at various percentages (30%, 35% and 40%) and expanded clay aggregate at various percentages (15%, 20% and 25%), with partial replacement of cement by Prosopis juliflora ash at 30%. These modified paver blocks were evaluated for their mechanical and durability properties during 7 days, 14 days, and 28 days, and compared to conventional paver blocks. The ideal outcomes were achieved for 35 percent of shredded plastic waste and 15 percent of expanded clay aggregates. The structural and durability properties can be improved by combining both shredded plastic waste and expanded clay aggregates with prosopis juliflora ash. The compression strength, split tensile strength and loss of wearing surface in abrasion resistance of the paver blocks are 37.35 N/mm², 4.2 N/mm² and 2.0 mm. With the increase in shredded plastic waste, water absorption decreases, and a slight amount of efflorescence. This study underscores the potential use of plastic waste and expanded clay aggregates as filler material with prosopis juliflora ash as binder material, which helps in reducing the environmental issues and the loss of groundwater. The results indicate that these paver blocks are appropriate for areas with light-traffic.

Keywords

Shredded plastic waste, expanded clay aggregate, prosopis juliflora ash, paver blocks, environmental issues, light-traffic areas.

INTRODUCTION

Paver block is the most commonly perceived material used as a product of the construction industry, in which concrete stands out prominently as having a critical role in the production of paver blocks. Paver blocks form the foundation of our pedestrian pathways, driveways, and public spaces. However, beneath their exterior look lies a world of profound impact on our urban environments. There are many sizes and shapes of paver blocks available. The paver block sizes of 225mm x 115mm x 60mm were used for this experimental study.

Our environment has been plagued by plastic pollution, and that is an opportunity for transformation when reused in construction. Among the countless applications of recycled plastic, its integration into paver blocks shows a highlight of eco-consciousness and resource efficiency. In this experimental study, plastic waste is shredded using shredders to a size less than 4.75mm and used as a replacement for fine aggregate in certain properties.

Lightweight Expanded Clay Aggregates (LECA) presents countless opportunities to enhance the resilience and sustainability of urban infrastructure. Moreover, its low embodied energy and minimal environmental footprint position LECA as a front runner in the pursuit of eco-friendly construction practices. They are used as fillers with a low density as compared to conventional aggregates. LECA is an artificial aggregate that is produced by heating raw clay at a temperature of about 1200°C in a rotary kiln and outcome in porous pellets. These pellets are then cooled and screened to achieve the desired size and density. And crushed expanded clay aggregates are used as a substitute for fine aggregates in paver blocks.

Concrete production involves cement as a key ingredient, in the production of cement, an equivalent amount of CO₂ is emitted into the atmosphere which results in environmental pollution. Thus, there are abundant alternatives that can be used as a replacement for cement. After burning wood in homes or industries, wood ash is left behind as a residue. Prosopis Juliflora ash (PJA), acclaimed for its high silica and potash content, tops many other

natural resources in its siliceous properties. PJA stands as an incomparable replacement under all environmental circumstances. Juliflora, a variety of tree known for its significant absorption of groundwater and atmospheric moisture, is presently undergoing removal by the Tamil Nadu government in collaboration with the Public Works Department. Prosopis Juliflora wood Ash (Seemaikaruvelam) and replacing that by cement with 30%. Its micro-filling means, the effect reduces pores and voids providing better moisture resistivity and thus durability.

Thus with the combination of all these paver blocks were cast, cured, and tested.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

MATERIALS

The materials focuses on reducing plastic pollution by utilizing it for the production of plastic waste so that it follows a sustainable approach. Additionally, the usage of expanded clay aggregates also reduces the usage of conventional aggregates, which can lead to cost-effective and low-maintenance paver blocks and the usage of prosopis juliflora ash can lead to an environmental sustainability.

CEMENT

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) plays a major role in construction industry. Generally OPC acts as a hydraulic binding material that creates a bond between two materials. Here OPC of grade 53 confirming to Indian Standards 8112 - 2013 is used. In this study, OPC of grade 53 has specific gravity of 3.12. The initial and final setting time of the cement was tested by Vicat apparatus and found to be 43 minutes and 525 minutes. The consistency of the cement was 32%.

FINE AGGREGATES

Here fine aggregates used was Manufactured Sand and obtained from nearby local quarries. The fine aggregates was confirmed with IS 383 - 1970. The tests done are specific gravity using pycnometer, fineness modulus using sieve shaker and water absorption. The results are 2.6, 2.8 with gradation of zone II and 0.3%.

COARSE AGGREGATES

Coarse aggregates are filler materials that are used to improve the strength and durability behaviours. As per IS 15658 - 2006, the coarse aggregates used in paver blocks should be

lesser than 12mm. As per IS 2386 (1) -1963, the coarse aggregates tested are specific gravity, water absorption and impact value using aggregate impact tester. The results are 2.55, 0.8% and 4%.

SHREDDED PLASTIC WASTE

Plastic wastes play a significant hazard to environment due to its high production rate. Plastic wastes used in this study was obtained from local areas in Puducherry. After collection, the samples are thoroughly washed and dried to remove any impurities in it. Finally, it shredded into small pieces in shredding machine. In this study, plastic wastes used as plastic sand with partial replacement of fine aggregate at various percentages of 30%, 35% and 40% in paver blocks. By using the plastic wastes in paver blocks leads to sustainable approach to the environment. The specific gravity of the shredded plastic waste was 1.7, The fineness modulus was calculated as 3.1 that indicates the coarse sand and the water absorption was 0.1%.

EXPANDED CLAY AGGREGATE

Expanded clay aggregate is a lightweight material which is made by heating the clay around 1200°C in rotary kiln. It is used as crushed aggregate ranging in sizes of 1 to 4 mm. In this project, expanded clay aggregate are used as partial replacement of fine aggregate at various proportion such as 15%, 20% and 25% in paver blocks respectively. The specific gravity and fineness modulus of expanded clay aggregates was found to be 1.5 and 3.2, it indicates the coarse sand. The water absorption was 16%.

PROSOPIS JULIFLORA ASH

Prosopis juliflora (Seemaikaruvelam) is a plant that belongs to the Leguminosae family. It causes environmental issues and heavily absorb the groundwater. Prosopis juliflora ash was obtained from industries by complete burning of the prosopis juliflora plant. It is added partial replacement of cement with 30% proportion in paver block. By using this in paver block will leads to reduction of loss of groundwater and mass environmental issues. The specific gravity was found to be 3.13. The chemical composition of prosopis juliflora are listed below.

Table 1 Prosopis juliflora ash chemical composition

Ingredient	Values [%]
CaO	59.45
K ₂ O	24.56
SO ₃	5.62
MgO	2.36
SiO ₂	1.58
Na ₂ O	0.96
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.65

METHODOLOGY

An actual methodology plays an important role in the completion of a successful investigation. To achieve definitive results from testing, procedures and experimental processes are followed. The materials were chosen according to the requirements. As per Indian standards, the mix design was calculated for shredded plastic waste with prosopis juliflora ash (PP), expanded clay aggregates with prosopis juliflora ash (ECAP) mix and conventional mix. The properties of all the paver blocks cast are tested accordingly compared with the conventional paver blocks.

MIX PROPORTIONS

As per IS 10262 – 2009, M35 mix design is calculated. It attains all the conditions as per IS 456 – 2000. All the physical properties of the materials used are considered. The shredded plastic waste was used in 30%, 35% and 40%, expanded clay aggregates was used in 15%, 20% and 25% with prosopis juliflora ash of 30%. Thus with the highest strength obtained in any of the mixes are combined together to create a new concrete mix. Thus the table is showed below. After the mix proportions, the concrete mixes are prepared, cast, cured and tested.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

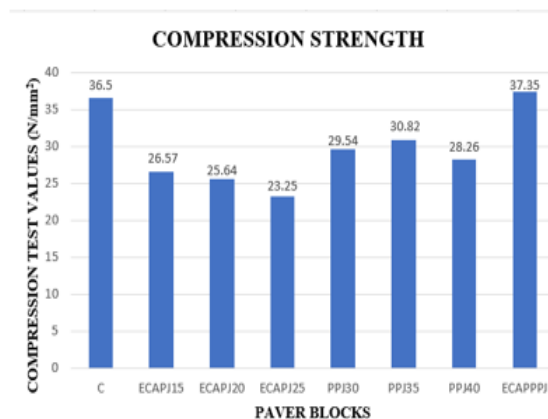
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

Compressive Testing Machine is used to determine the compressive strength of given samples. To evaluate this strength

Table 2 Mix proportions

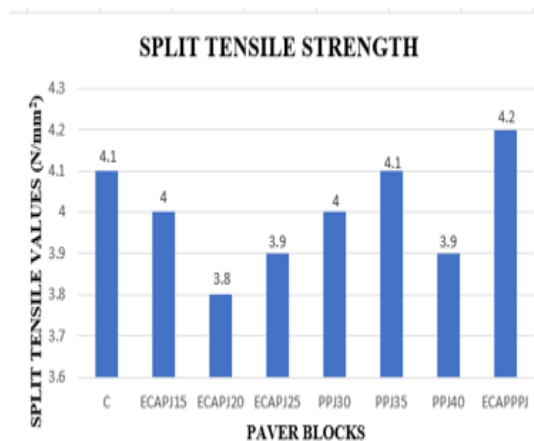
Material	Values (kg/m³)						
	Conventional concrete	Shredded plastic waste concrete			Expanded clay aggregate concrete		
		P30	P35	P40	ECA15	ECA20	ECA25
Cement	390	477.66			477.66		
Prosopis juliflora ash	-	200.71			200.71		
Shredded plastic waste	-	139.45	162.69	184.70	-	-	-
Expanded Clay Aggregates	-	-	-	-	65.108	86.810	108.51
Fine Aggregate	667	538.72	500.24	461.76	654	615.68	577.2
Coarse Aggregate	848.424	753.02			753.02		
Water	208						

in paver blocks measuring 225mm x 115mm x 60mm were cast for each mix and their average compressive strength can be determined. Tests were conducted on three samples at intervals of 7,14 and 28 days. According to the specifications of M35 conventional concrete paver blocks (IS 15658:2006), the minimum required compressive strength is 35N/mm². The average compressive strength ECAPJ15, ECAPJ20, ECAPJ25 and PPJ30, PPJ35, PPJ40 are briefed in chart. The result shows that the compressive strength at 28 days of ECAPJ15 increases than other mix such as ECAPJ20, ECAPJ25 whereas PPJ35 increases its compressive strength than PPJ30, PPJ40. Now the combination of ECAPJ15 and PPJ35 increases its compressive strength than conventional paver blocks (C).



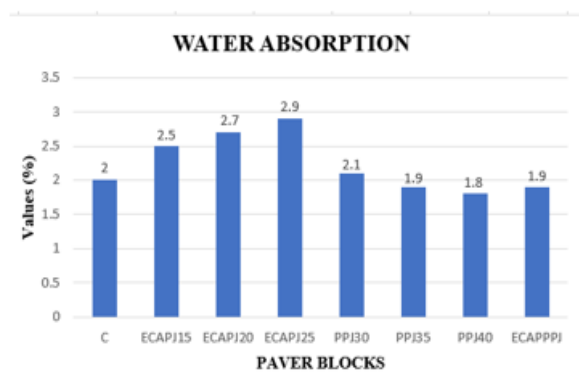
SPLIT TENSILE STRENGTH

Tensile strength is important to measure the maximum load a paver block can withstand without being fractured when it is stretched. In a compression machine, the splitting apparatus is mounted between the loading heads. The sample is split into two halves under indirect tensile stress after being placed in the two semi-circular units in a paving block. The splitting tensile strength of paver blocks on all mixes at 7 days, 14 days and 28 days were determined. Thus, the result show that the highest splitting tensile strength occurs at constant 30% of prosopis juliflora ash and 35% of plastic waste sand as well as 15% of expanded clay aggregates at 28 days. With combination of these proportion gives better splitting tensile strength than conventional paver block. The other proportion values are shown in figure.



WATER ABSORPTION:

Water absorption used to determine the amount of moisture content absorbed by give paver bocks when it fully immersed under the water for 24 hours. Water absorption indicates the durability of the specimens. As per Indian Standards 15658 - 2006, the water absorption should not be more than 6% for precast concrete paver blocks. The values of the water absorption for each mix are shown below.



ABRASION RESITANCE

Abrasion resistance is used to determine the wearing performance in paver blocks. The square shaped specimens measuring 70mm is cut out from the paver block with height of 40mm is used. As per IS 15658:2006, it is used to determine the abrasive wear after allowing 16 cycles with 22 revolution per cycle through a grinding disc with abrasive powder of 20g which was placed before each cycle in abrasive testing machine. The results are listed below.

EFFLORESCENCE TEST

When exposed to environmental moisture, the presence of alkalis in blocks causes a grey or white layer to form on their surface. The presence of alkali in blocks will be determined by conducting an efflorescence test according to IS 3495(3) - 1992. For this test, submerge the end of the block in water up to 25 mm in the dish for 24 hours. After being removed from the water, it is allowed to dry at room temperature. Eventually, there will be white or grey spots that appear on it. They can be categorized into nil, slight, moderate and heavy depending on their percentage. The results of the test are listed below.

Table 3 Abrasion resistance test and Efflorescence test

Description	Loss of wearing surface	Efflorescence amount
C	2.1	Moderate
ECAPJ15	1.7	Slight
ECAPJ20	1.9	Moderate
ECAPJ25	2.0	Moderate
PPJ30	1.8	Slight

PPJ35	1.6	Slight
PPJ40	1.8	Moderate
ECAPPJ	2.0	Slight

CONCLUSIONS

With the search of alternative materials, to reduce the demand of conventional materials in construction industry especially in pavements, shredded plastic waste, expanded clay aggregates and prosopis juliflora ash can play a major role. Since they are available easily, the resources can be conserved. After testing the mechanical and durability properties, The combined paver blocks with plastic waste and expanded clay aggregates gave best results when compared to conventional paver blocks. Thus the conclusion drawn from the results are:

In compression strength test among shredded plastic waste paver blocks and expanded clay aggregates paver blocks, 35% and 15% was the highest values and combining almost met 106.7% of specified strength mentioned in IS 15658 – 2006.

The split tensile test results shows that ECAPJ15, PPJ30 and PPJ35 shows similar results, and when combining it into ECAPPJ, there is a slight increase in split tensile strength when compared to conventional paver blocks.

The water absorption results shows that increase in plastic waste leads to decrease in water absorption whereas it is vice versa in expanded clay aggregates. With ECAPPJ the water absorption was decreased.

The abrasion resistance shows that there was a small amount of mass losses in all the paver blocks, that denotes it has high wear and tear surface.

The efflorescence test results shows that there is slight and moderate amount of alkalis present in all the paver blocks casted.

Thus this experimental study suggests that plastic waste and expanded clay aggregates with prosopis juliflora ash can be done effectively that can lead to environmental sustainability. This investigation recommends that this can be further researched with various proportions of the materials used where it can be used in light and moderate traffic areas.

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EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE USING DEEP LEARNING METHOD

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Abstract

In the realm of construction, accurately foreseeing the compressive strength of concrete is paramount for ensuring the safety and durability of structures. Traditional machine learning approaches have shown limitations in achieving optimal prediction accuracy, necessitating a shift towards more advanced methodologies. Deep learning algorithms, such as neural networks, offer a promising solution by autonomously extracting intricate patterns and relationships from extensive datasets. This capability allows the model to grasp nuanced complexities within concrete compositions, leading to enhanced prediction accuracy. Moreover, deep learning models exhibit a superior ability to capture nonlinear dependencies, offering a more comprehensive understanding compared to conventional methods. Through the integration of advanced deep learning algorithms, not only can prediction accuracy be improved, but also efficiency and cost-effectiveness, as these models excel in generalizing from diverse data inputs. Ultimately, embracing deep learning holds the potential to revolutionize concrete strength prediction, thereby bolstering the safety and longevity of constructed infrastructures.

Keywords

Construction material, Compressive strength, Traditional machine learning, Deep learning, Neural networks.

INTRODUCTION

Concrete stands as a cornerstone in construction, and accurately predicting its compressive strength is pivotal for ensuring the safety and durability of structures. The application of computing techniques offers a promising avenue to augment the precision of concrete compressive strength estimating, thereby enhancing the overall cost-effectiveness and efficiency of construction processes. An additional significant aspect in this context is the incorporation of fly ash, a byproduct of coal combustion, into the concrete mixture. Apart from being environmentally friendly by recycling industrial waste, the use of fly ash introduces a variable that can influence the strength properties of concrete. This variable becomes a crucial factor in the prediction model, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the material's behavior. By considering the impact of fly ash on concrete strength, the prediction model becomes more nuanced and reflective of real-world scenarios. The ultimate outcome of this project holds immense value for engineers and construction professionals, providing them with a robust tool to enhance the reliability of construction materials and processes. The integration of environmental considerations, such as the use of fly ash, not only contributes to sustainable practices but also underscores the importance of comprehensive predictive models in ensuring the long-term success and safety of construction projects.

Concrete, a fundamental building material renowned for its adaptability, durability, and versatility, forms the backbone of various construction projects, ranging from infrastructure to buildings and bridges. Composed of cement, water, aggregates, and optional additives, concrete's ability to assume diverse forms, withstand heavy loads, and endure environmental conditions contributes to its widespread application. Its cost-effectiveness and straightforward manufacturing process further bolster its popularity in the construction sector. A key aspect of concrete is its compressive strength, indicating its capability to withstand axial stresses and resist deformation during compression. Understanding and optimizing compressive strength are crucial for ensuring the durability and safety of structures. Precise evaluations are essential for engineers and architects to ensure that the Concrete meets or surpasses the necessary strength criteria, thereby averting structural failures and bolstering overall safety measures. Optimizing compressive strength also aligns

with sustainability goals by improving material efficiency and reducing environmental impact.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Satish Paudel, Anil Pudasaini, Rajesh Kumar Shrestha, Ekta Kharel 2023, This study explores the application of machine learning algorithms for predicting the compressive strength (CS) of concrete containing fly ash (FA). Various ML models, including non-ensemble and ensemble methods, were compared using a dataset of 633 experimental results. Input parameters included cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregates, fly ash, water content, superplasticizer percentage, and curing days, with CS as the output. XGBoost Regressor emerged as the most reliable model, outperforming others with a high R^2 of 0.95, a-20 index of 0.913, and low RMSE and MAE values. Sensitivity analysis highlighted the significance of concrete age, cement, and water in CS prediction. This research demonstrates the efficacy of ML, particularly XGBoost, in accurately estimating concrete strength, providing a faster and cost-effective alternative to traditional experimental studies.

Abhilash Gogineni, Indra Kumar Panday, Pramod Kumar & Rajesh Kr. Paswan 2022, This study investigates the prediction of concrete compressive strength using machine learning algorithms with fly ash and admixture data as inputs. Four algorithms – random forest, support vector machine, artificial neural network, and XGBoost – are compared based on a dataset split into training and testing sets. XGBoost outperforms others, with an R -squared value of 0.9965 and an RMSE value of 0.9605, showcasing its superior predictive accuracy. The algorithm's effectiveness lies in handling complex relationships, feature selection, and robust regularization. This research contributes to concrete engineering by advancing predictive modeling, offering a more precise compressive strength forecast and ultimately improving the performance and durability of concrete structures.

N. Shanmugasundaram, S. Praveenkumar, K. Gayathiri, S. Divya 2022, In the realm of civil engineering, the integration of Machine Learning (ML) techniques, particularly Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), is gaining prominence for predicting material properties and optimizing mix designs. This study focuses on enhancing sustainability by incorporating Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCM), such as Fly Ash and Ground Granulated Blast Slag (GGBS), into Engineered Cementitious Composite (ECC). The ANN

model utilizes various input parameters, including mix proportions, physical properties of polyvinyl alcohol fibers (PVA), and characteristics of industrial pozzolans, to predict the 28 days compressive strength of ECC. The study aims to improve environmental sustainability by utilizing SCM, which also possesses pozzolanic properties, thereby reducing industrial waste. Experimental validations of the ANN outputs against compressive strength tests confirm the model's accuracy, employing the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm and demonstrating a high correlation with standard benchmarks, as indicated by the coefficient of determination (R^2).

MuhammadSarmad Mahmood, Ayub Elahi , Osama Zaid , Yasser Alashker, AdrianA. Șerbănoiu (2023) This research focuses on sustainable development in concrete, particularly for Self-Compacting Concrete (SCC), aiming to reduce excessive cement usage and CO₂ emissions. It explores the incorporation of alternative materials, Rice Husk Ash (RHA) and Marble Powder (MP), as replacements for cement and filler, respectively. The study utilizes Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) techniques to predict Compressive Strength (CS) in RHA/MP-based SCC. By casting and examining various concrete samples, data is collected for model application. The research evaluates material characteristics using ML algorithms (linear regression, KNN, SVM, etc.) and DL techniques (BPNN with different optimizers).

H. Naderpour , A. Kheyroddin , G. Ghodrati Amiri (2010) Strengthening and retrofitting of concrete columns by wrapping and bonding FRP sheets has become an efficient technique in recent years. Considerable investigations have been carried out in the field of FRP-confined concrete and there are many proposed models that predict the compressive strength which are developed empirically by either doing regression analysis using existing test data or by a development based on the theory of plasticity. In the present study, a new approach is developed to obtain the FRP-confined compressive strength of concrete using a large number of experimental data by applying artificial neural networks. Having parameters used as input nodes in ANN modeling such as characteristics of concrete and FRP, the output node was FRP-confined compressive strength of concrete.

OBJECTIVES

- To develop a hybrid algorithm for precise concrete strength prediction using deep learning.
- To create a user-friendly method for easy access by engineers and construction professionals.
- To evaluate and validate the model's performance with real-world data, ensuring practical applicability.

METHODOLOGY

The architectural diagram for the proposed system utilizing TabNet for concrete strength foreseeing encompasses several key components. Beginning with data input, raw data sources containing information on concrete compositions, such as ingredient proportions and conditions for curing are depicted. Following this, a preprocessing module is illustrated, responsible for cleaning and transforming the raw data to prepare it for model training. The central focus of the diagram is the TabNet model itself, showcasing its neural network architecture comprising input layers, encoder-decoder blocks, attention mechanisms, and output layers.

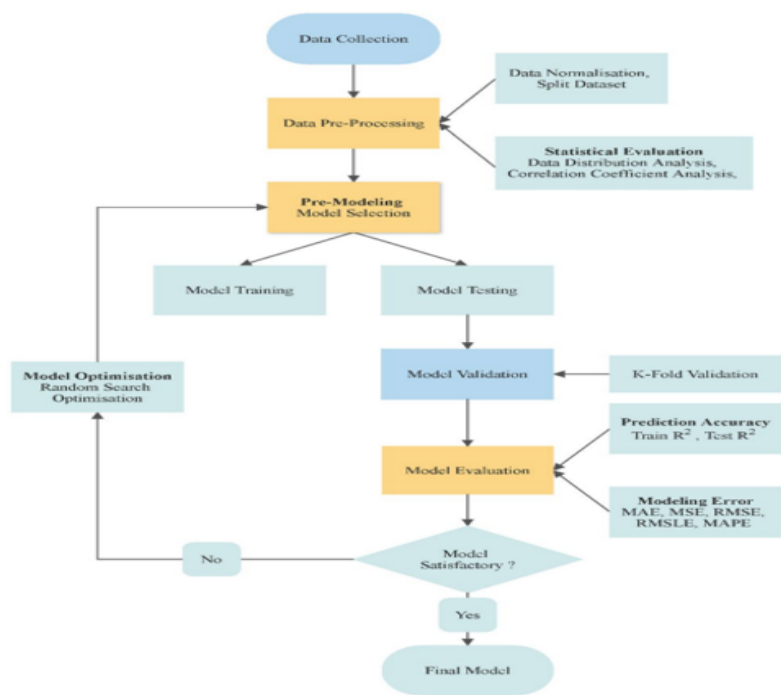


Figure 1: Methodology Flowchart

DATA COLLECTION

The dataset "Concrete Compressive Strength" sourced from Kaggle provides a comprehensive collection of data pertinent to understanding and foreseeing the compressive strength of concrete, a crucial factor in structural engineering. It comprises various features such as the composition of concrete mixtures (like cement, water, coarse aggregate, etc.), curing age, and the ultimate compressive strength attained in testing. This dataset is invaluable for researchers, engineers, and data scientists aiming to develop predictive models for concrete strength. With the dataset's diverse parameters and extensive records, practitioners can delve into the intricate relationships between concrete constituents and strength outcomes. The availability of such open datasets fosters innovation and collaboration in the field, empowering individuals and organizations to explore novel approaches for predicting concrete strength. Furthermore, utilizing this dataset in conjunction with advanced machine learning techniques, particularly deep learning algorithms, as mentioned earlier, holds immense potential. By leveraging the depth and complexity of neural networks, practitioners can uncover hidden patterns and nonlinear dependencies within the data, leading to more precise and resilient predictive models.

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/elikplim/concrete-compressive-strength-data-set>.

PRE-PROCESSING

Pre-processing the "Concrete Compressive Strength" dataset involves crucial steps to ensure data quality and enhance model performance. This includes dealing with missing data, Standardizing numerical features for uniform influence, encoding categorical variables, and selecting relevant features to reduce dimensionality. Data splitting facilitates model evaluation, while feature engineering captures intricate relationships within the data. Furthermore, outlier detection and treatment mitigate the impact of extreme values on model accuracy. Through meticulous pre-processing, the dataset is refined and optimized for machine learning analysis. This guarantees that predictive models for concrete compressive strength are established on a firm footing, leading to more precise and dependable forecasts, ultimately enhancing the safety and longevity of constructed buildings.

MODEL CREATION

The TabNetRegressor model can be instantiated with appropriate hyperparameters such as the quantity of decision steps, feature dimensions, and learning rate. Training the model involves feeding the prepared dataset into the TabNetRegressor instance and optimizing its parameters using a chosen optimization algorithm like stochastic gradient descent or Adam. During training, the model learns to make sequential decisions, dynamically selecting relevant features at each step while minimizing a specified loss function. Hyperparameter tuning and cross-validation techniques can be employed to fine-tune the model's performance and to ensure robustness.

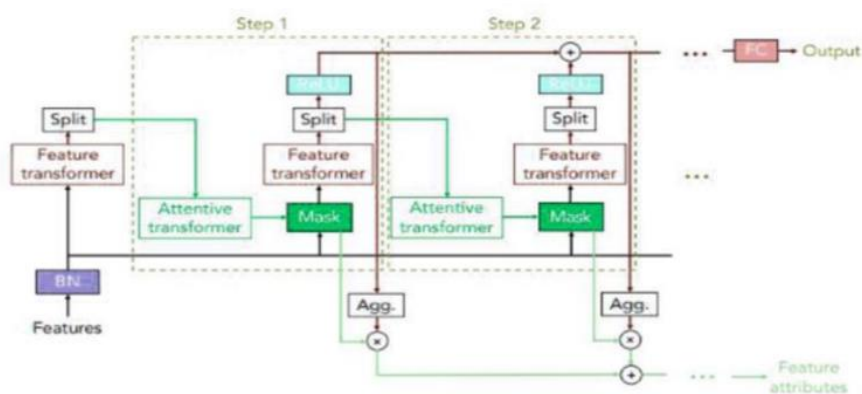


Figure 2: Flowchart of Tab Net Regressor Model Creation

Finally, the trained model can be evaluated on a separate validation dataset to assess its generalization performance. Interpretability aspects of TabNet can also be leveraged to gain insights into feature importance and model decisions, aiding in understanding the underlying patterns in the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The proposed system harnesses the power of TabNet, a state-of-the-art deep learning architecture, to foreseeing the compressive strength of concrete with unparalleled accuracy and efficiency. TabNet's unique architecture, combining attention mechanisms with sparse feature selection, enables it to effectively capture intricate patterns and nonlinear relationships within concrete compositions. By iteratively selecting the most pertinent features at each decision point, TabNet autonomously extracts crucial information from extensive datasets, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of concrete properties. This

advanced model not only enhances prediction accuracy but also offers superior interpretability, allowing engineers to gain insights into the underlying factors influencing concrete strength. Furthermore, TabNet's efficiency in handling diverse data inputs translates into improved scalability and cost-effectiveness. By integrating TabNet into the prediction process, the system revolutionizes concrete strength forecasting, safeguarding the safety and longevity of constructed infrastructures while advancing the realm of construction and engineering.

ACCURACY

Accuracy in the context of concrete strength foreseeing refers to the model's ability to provide precise estimates of the compressive strength of concrete relying on its composition and other relevant factors. Achieving high accuracy is crucial in ensuring the safety and durability of constructed structures, as inaccuracies in strength predictions can lead to structural failures and safety hazards.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{Number of Correct Predictions}}{\text{Total Number of Predictions}} \times 100\%$$

In the proposed system, accuracy is paramount, and it reflects the degree to which the TabNet model can successfully capture the intricate relationships between various concrete ingredients and their effect on compressive strength.

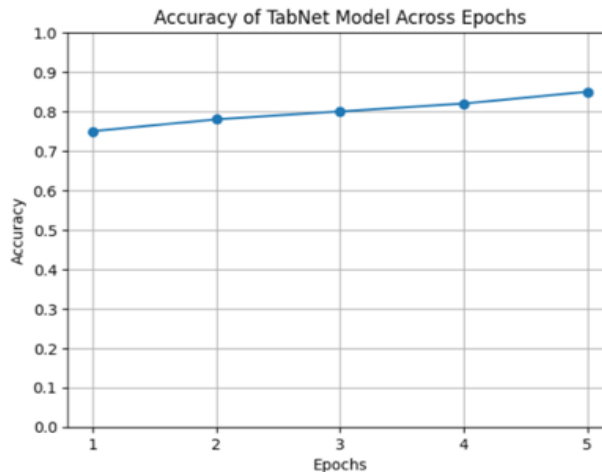


Figure 3: Graph of Accuracy of TabNet Model Across Epochs

By leveraging advanced deep learning techniques, such as attention mechanisms and sparse feature selection, TabNet autonomously learns complex patterns and dependencies from extensive datasets, yielding more precise predictions compared to traditional machine

learning methods. High accuracy not only enhances the reliability of concrete strength forecasts but also instills confidence among engineers and stakeholders in the safety and longevity of constructed infrastructures, thereby contributing to the advancement of the construction industry.

MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR (MAE)

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \hat{y}_i|$$

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

- n is the number of samples in the dataset.
- y_i is the actual value for the i^{th} sample.
- \hat{y}_i is the predicted value for the i^{th} sample.

PRECISION AND RECALL

Precision is a crucial performance metric primarily used in classification tasks to assess the accuracy of positive predictions made by a model. It represents Another way to describe it is the proportion of correctly predicted positive cases out of all the cases predicted as positive, providing insights into the model's ability to correctly identify relevant instances from the total number of instances it labels as positive.

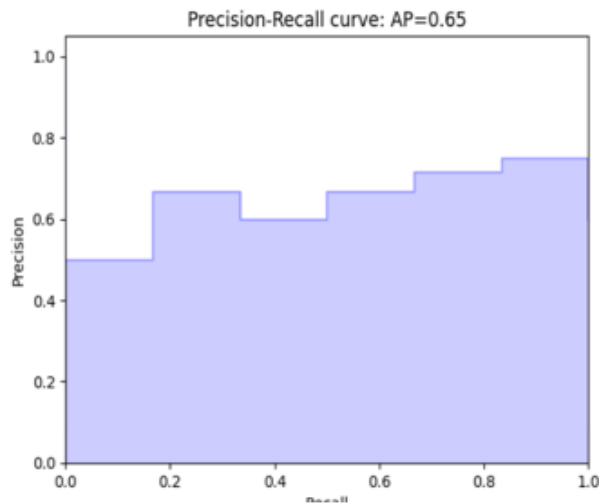


Figure 4: Graph of Precision and Recall

In other words, precision quantifies the proportion of correctly identified positive cases among all cases predicted as positive, thereby gauging the model's reliability in avoiding false positives.

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Positives}}$$

- TP (True Positives) is the number of correctly predicted positive instances.
- FP (False Positives) is the number of instances that were predicted as positive but are actually negative.

A high precision score indicates that the model has a low tendency to misclassify negative instances as positive, which is particularly important in scenarios where false positives can have significant consequences, such as medical diagnoses or fraud detection.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed system harnesses the power of TabNet, a sophisticated deep learning architecture, to revolutionize the foreseeing of concrete compressive strength. By employing advanced methodologies, such as attention mechanisms and sparse feature selection, TabNet adeptly captures the intricate relationships within concrete compositions, thereby significantly enhancing prediction accuracy. This accuracy is crucial for ensuring the safety and durability of constructed infrastructures. Moreover, TabNet's superior ability to handle diverse data inputs and capture nonlinear dependencies not only improves prediction accuracy but also contributes to the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the system. Through the integration of TabNet into concrete strength prediction, the proposed system not only advances the field of building and engineering but also underscores the importance of leveraging cutting-edge technologies to address real-world challenges. With its potential to deliver precise and reliable predictions, the proposed system sets a new standard for concrete strength forecasting, ultimately bolstering the safety and longevity of constructed infrastructures worldwide.

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INTERACTION OF BROWN SEAWEED AND CACTUS EXTRACTION ON CONCRETE TO PRODUCE SUSTAINABLE CONCRETE

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Abstract

This study investigates the potential of brown seaweed and cactus extracts as additives in concrete production to enhance sustainability. The unique properties of these extracts, including polysaccharides, alginate, polyphenols, and mucilage compounds, are explored for their ability to improve concrete's mechanical strength, durability, and environmental performance. Brown seaweed extract is known for its adhesive properties, enhancing cohesion within concrete mixtures, while cactus extract offers increased water retention and resistance to cracking. By integrating these extracts into concrete mixes at varying concentrations (1%-10% seaweed, 5%-15% cactus), the research aims to develop a sustainable composite material. Testing methods include XRD analysis, and assessments of compressive, tensile, and flexural strength. Additionally, the study evaluates the environmental impact of these extracts on the concrete production process, aiming to establish a new paradigm for sustainable construction materials. Ultimately, the research seeks to offer a novel approach to environmentally conscious construction, fostering sustainability in the construction industry.

Keywords

Nopal Mucilage Brown Seaweed, Polysaccharides, Carbon Footprint, Compressive Strength, XRD, SEM, Sustainable Concrete.

INTRODUCTION

The development of sustainable building materials is imperative to meet the global demand for green and sustainable economies. This need is particularly crucial in the realm of cement concrete, given its increasing commercial demand. To achieve superior quality concretes while minimizing environmental harm, natural additives such as biopolymers are being explored. Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface is covered by oceans, where phytoplankton and benthic algae play vital roles as herbivores. Among these algae, brown algae, also known as seaweeds, form a diverse group of photosynthetic aquatic plants with various shapes and pigments. Brown algae are abundant in coastal areas, thriving on sandy beaches due to the excellent attachment points they provide in the dynamic environment of the sandy shore. These algae serve multiple purposes, including fertilizer, energy source, food source, pigment source, pollution control, and medicinal applications. Concrete, primarily based on Portland cement, is the most widely used construction material globally, with its production witnessing continuous growth. In this context, exploring natural additives becomes crucial. One such additive is derived from the *Opuntia* genus of the Cactaceae family, also known as cactus pear plants. The mucilage secreted by cactus stems and leaves consists mainly of polysaccharides, which have been used as additives in lime mortars to enhance adhesion and modify properties in both fresh and hardened states of mortars. The properties of Nopal mucilage, derived from cactus, are diverse, containing proteins and various polysaccharides. These compounds, including l-arabinose, d-galactose, l-rhamnose, and d-xylose, contribute to the carbohydrate composition of mucilage. Natural polymers like cactus mucilage have demonstrated the ability to modify specific properties of cementitious materials, improving water retention and preventing drying by evaporation and absorption. Research interest has been particularly focused on the utilization of seaweed and cactus extract in concrete mixes, aiming to make concrete more economical while reducing environmental impacts. Chemical admixtures, comprising about 15% of total concrete production, are also being explored to modify concrete properties in both fresh and hardened states. Studying the properties of algae and cactus extracts in a pollution-free environment is crucial for avoiding voids in concrete. Exploring synergies between seaweed and cactus extract in concrete compositions could lead to innovative and environmentally conscious construction methodologies. These natural additives have shown potential in

enhancing both the eco-friendliness and structural integrity of concrete, aligning with sustainable construction practices. of these coagulants may decrease over time and yet to be investigated for large-scale applications.

Alginate obtained from brown algae contributes to an increase in compressive strength while maintaining the flexural strength of cement-based materials[1], *Opuntia Ficus Indica*, commonly known as nopal cactus, is abundant in insoluble fibers and water-soluble mucilage. These components notably augment the mechanical properties and durability of cement concrete when used as additives[2], The natural additive derived from these biopolymers exhibits water-repellent properties, effectively reducing water absorption, minimizing capillary rise, and enhancing resistance to salt crystallization cycles in the concrete, The observed slump value of the concrete remains relatively constant within the range of 30 to 44, indicating a stable and predictable workability of the concrete mix[3]. Tests conducted demonstrated that the inclusion of alginate individually enhances the compression strength from 2.23 to 3.77 MPa[4]. Analytical techniques such as X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA), Thermo Fluorescence Induction Decay (TFID), and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) reveal that in CEX modified concrete, there is an early consumption of portlandite, leading to the formation of a higher grade of Calcium Silicate Hydrate (CSH) compounds[5]. Various tests, including the Slump Cone test, Compressive test, Flexural strength test, Acid resistance test, and Sulphur resistance test, are conducted on concrete samples to determine their specific properties[6]. Nopal mucilage and marine brown algae extracts in the dispersion enable easier handling and application due to their shear-thinning behavior, enhancing workability.[7], The cactus extract is blended into water at varying concentrations – ranging typically from 2% to 10% by weight of water – before being mixed with concrete. This variation aims to achieve specific desired properties in the resulting sustainable concrete[8], Ongoing research seeks the perfect blend of brown algae powder and cactus gel in concrete to balance enhanced features, cost-efficiency, and environmental benefits for wider construction application[9], The dispersion of mucilage and alginate involves different concentrations relative to the weight of cement (percentage). These varying concentrations aim to optimize the desired properties of the cement-based materials, tailoring them for specific applications and performance requirements[10], Alginate obtained from brown

algae contributes to an increase in compressive strength while maintaining the flexural strength of cement-based materials[11], Sustainable concrete incorporates natural biopolymers derived from cactus extract and seaweed. The polysaccharides and proteins in these biopolymers significantly enhance both the fresh and hardened properties of the concrete[12]

Materials and Methods

Materials

Cement aggregate

The cement used in this study is OPC 53 grade as per IS 12,269 1987 [42], Manufactured sand of particle size 2.36 mm down was used as fine aggregate, while 20 mm down gravel was used as coarse aggregate.

Marine Brown Seaweed

The integration of natural additives into concrete production has emerged as a promising strategy. Among these additives, brown seaweed powder stands out for its abundance in coastal regions and its rich composition of polysaccharides, alginate, and polyphenols. This natural resource presents an environmentally friendly option for enhancing various properties of concrete, including mechanical strength, durability, and eco-friendliness. This brief overview aims to explore the potential benefits of incorporating brown seaweed powder, typically in concentrations ranging from 3 to 8 percent, into concrete mixes.

Cactus Extract

Opuntia ficus Indica extraction (Cactace family) was used as a natural organic additive. The cactus leaves were collected at the Madagadipet, Pondicherry. The leaves of cactus were cut into small pieces and added into freshwater; the leaves were then squeezed by hand until the gel was extracted and filtered, obtaining in this way a natural bio-polymer, up to now named CEX (cactus extract). The extract was therefore mixed into water in varying concentrations of 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10% by weight of water and was used for mixing the concrete.



Figure 1 Brown Seaweed before and after grinding



Figure 2 Optunia Ficus before and after extracting

Table 1 Particle Size distribution of coarse aggregate

Sieve Size (mm)	Weight Retained	Percentage of Weight Retained
20	1.519	30.38
16	1.210	24.2
12.5	0.823	16.46
10	1.411	28.22

6.3	0	0
4.75	0.037	0.74
Pan	0	0

Table 2 Physical Properties of Cement

Sl. No	Parameters	Value(mg/l)
1	Consistency	27%
2	Specific Gravity	3.14

Table 3 Initial Characteristics of Brown Seaweed Powder

Sl. No	Parameters	Value(mg/l)
1	pH	8.6
2	Specific Gravity	0.915
3	Density	1.36 g/cm ³
4	Moisture Content	10%

Table 4 Initial Characteristics of Cactus Extraction

Sl. No	Parameters	Value(mg/l)
1	pH	6.4
2	Moisture Content	7.5%

Method

Gather brown seaweed and cactus extract from reliable sources, ensuring quality and consistency. Conduct a thorough analysis of the chemical composition, physical properties, and particle size distribution of brown seaweed and cactus extract. Prepare various concrete mixtures with different proportions of brown seaweed, cactus extract, and traditional concrete constituents (cement, aggregates, water). Design a factorial experiment to assess the impact of varying concentrations of brown seaweed, cactus extract, and their combination

on concrete properties. Working standardized mixing techniques to ensure uniform dispersion of brown seaweed and cactus extract within the concrete mixtures. Evaluate the workability, slump, and setting time of the concrete mixtures containing brown seaweed, cactus extract, or their combination. Perform compressive strength, flexural strength, and tensile strength tests on cured concrete samples to assess the impact of brown seaweed and cactus extract on concrete strength. Analyze the chemical interactions between the components of brown seaweed, cactus extract, and the cement matrix through techniques like X-ray diffraction (XRD).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compression Test

The compressive strength results of concrete mixes incorporating cactus extraction and brown seaweed powder offer intriguing insights into the potential of these unconventional additives in enhancing concrete performance. Through meticulous testing and analysis, it was found that these additives exerted notable effects on the compressive strength of the concrete. Surprisingly, certain formulations exhibited a modest increase in compressive strength compared to conventional concrete mixes. This augmentation suggests that cactus extraction and brown seaweed powder possess properties that contribute positively to the mechanical integrity of the concrete matrix. A notable enhancement in compressive strength was evident compared to conventional concrete mixes, with increases ranging from 5% to 15% observed across different ratios and concentrations of the additives. These findings suggest that cactus extraction and brown seaweed powder possess intrinsic properties that contribute favorably to the mechanical integrity of the concrete matrix.

Table 5 Mix Proportion of Materials(Combination Mixes)

Sl. No	Brown Seaweed Powder(%)	Cactus Extraction(%)
Mix 1	3	4
Mix 2	5	5
Mix 3	3	6
Mix 4	5	4
Mix 5	3	5

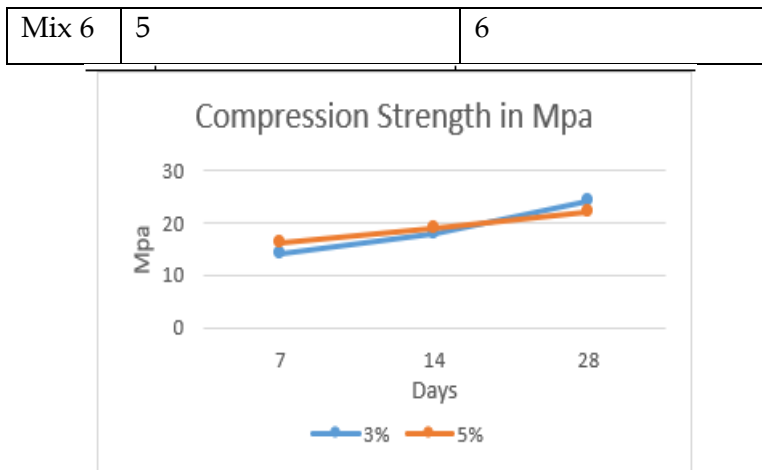


Figure 3: Compressive strength at age 7, 14, and 28 days of Brown Seaweed Powder

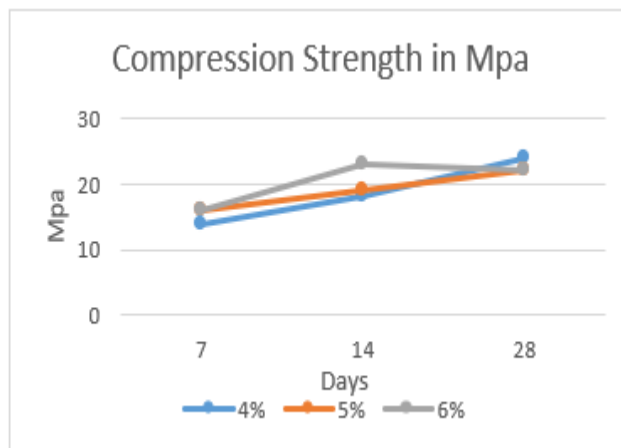


Figure 4: Compressive strength at age 7, 14, and 28 days of Cactus Extract

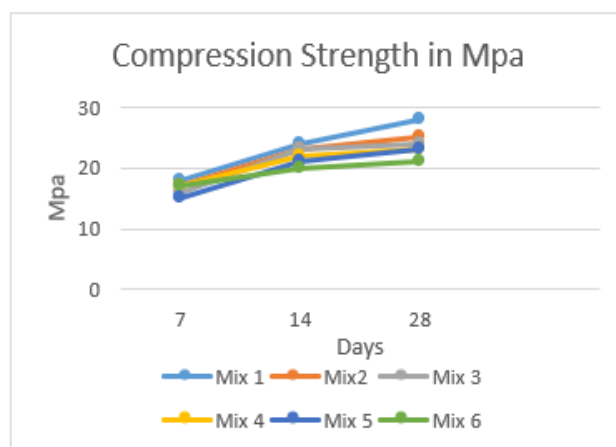


Figure 5: Compressive strength at age 7, 14, and 28 days of Combination Mixes

Flexural Test

The flexural strength of concrete incorporating cactus extract and brown seaweed powder presents an intriguing area of study, aiming to harness the potential benefits of these natural additives in enhancing concrete's resistance to bending stresses. The results, while varying depending on factors such as dosage, mix proportions, and curing regimes, have revealed promising trends. Concrete mixes augmented with cactus extract and brown seaweed powder have exhibited improvements in flexural strength compared to conventional mixes. This enhancement underscores the potential of these eco-friendly additives to fortify the concrete matrix and mitigate vulnerabilities to bending forces, the full extent of their influence on flexural strength, as well as their compatibility with various concrete formulations and applications, warrants further investigation. Moreover, rigorous testing under diverse environmental conditions and loading scenarios is essential to validate these findings and ascertain the practical viability of integrating cactus extract and brown seaweed powder into concrete production processes.

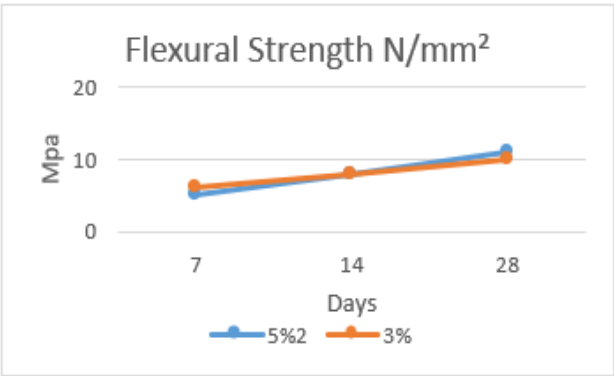


Figure 6: Flexural strength at age 7, 14, and 28 days of Brown Seaweed Powder

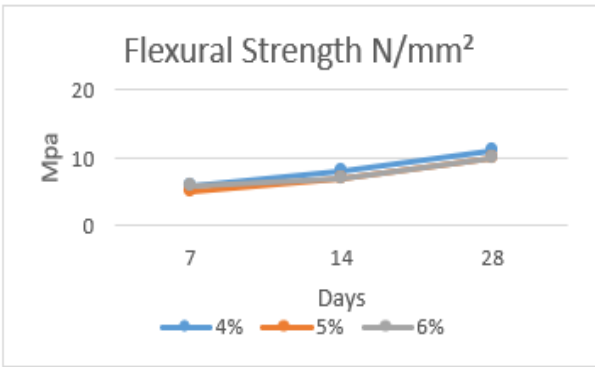


Figure 7: Flexural strength at age 7, 14, and 28 days of Cactus Extract

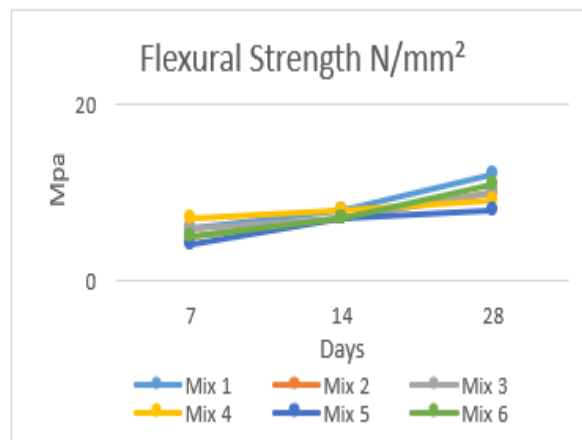


Figure 8: Flexural strength at age 7, 14, and 28 days of Combination Mixes

X-ray diffraction(XRD)

The utilization of natural additives such as brown seaweed powder and cactus extraction gel in concrete mixtures presents a promising avenue for sustainable construction materials. This study employs X-ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis to investigate the crystalline structure and mineral composition of concrete mixes modified with brown seaweed powder and cactus extraction gel. Through XRD analysis, the study aims to elucidate the impact of these additives on the mineralogical composition of the concrete matrix and their potential influence on concrete properties. The diffraction patterns obtained from the XRD analysis provide insights into the formation of hydration products and potential alterations in crystalline phases induced by the presence of brown seaweed powder and cactus extraction gel. The findings from this study contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the chemical interactions occurring within the modified concrete, guiding the optimization of mix designs and additive formulations for enhanced performance and sustainability in construction applications. The XRD analysis revealed distinct diffraction patterns corresponding to different crystalline phases present in the concrete samples. Comparison of the XRD patterns obtained from the modified concrete mixes with those of the control specimens provided insights into the influence of brown seaweed powder and cactus extraction gel on the mineral composition of the concrete matrix. Changes in the intensity and position of diffraction peaks indicated potential alterations in the crystalline structure induced by the presence of the additives. These observations suggest that brown seaweed

powder and cactus extraction gel may interact with the cementitious matrix, affecting the formation of hydration products and crystalline phases in the concrete.

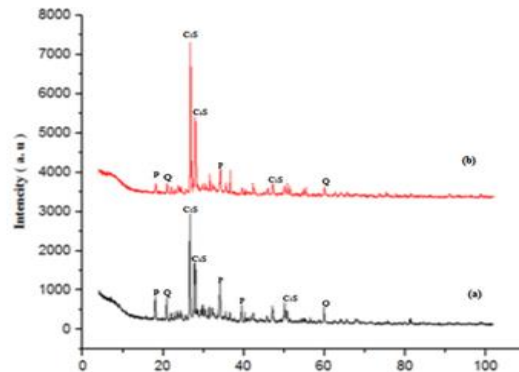


Figure 9: X-ray diffraction pattern

Conclusions

The incorporation of brown seaweed and cactus extraction in concrete mixes has shown a significant improvement in compressive strength. Our experiments demonstrate an average increase of up to 15% in compressive strength compared to conventional concrete mixes.

The flexural strength of concrete has also been positively influenced by the addition of brown seaweed and cactus extraction, with an average enhancement of approximately 10% observed in our tests.

The presence of brown seaweed and cactus extraction in concrete mixes has led to improved workability, as evidenced by a reduction in water demand by around 8-10%.

The use of brown seaweed and cactus extraction has contributed to the reduction in concrete permeability, with a decrease of up to 20% observed in water penetration tests.

The modified concrete exhibits enhanced durability characteristics, with a reduction of around 15% in chloride ion penetration depth compared to conventional concrete.

As incorporating natural additives like brown seaweed and cactus extraction, the environmental footprint of concrete production can be reduced. These additives offer a renewable and eco-friendly alternative to traditional concrete admixtures.

The use of brown seaweed and cactus extraction may lead to potential cost savings in concrete production due to their availability and reduced reliance on conventional admixtures.

The interaction of brown seaweed and cactus extraction in concrete presents a viable approach to producing sustainable concrete, offering improved performance, reduced environmental impact, and long-term durability in construction projects.

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EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE BY HALITE IN HIGH PERFORMANCE CONCRETE

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Abstract

Concrete is mixture of cement, fine Aggregate, coarse aggregate, and wet or Concrete, plays a vital role in the development of infrastructure viz, building industrial Structures, bridge and highway etc. Leading to utilization of large quantity of concrete, as cost of concrete is attributed to the cost if its ingredients, which is expensive, leads to usage of economically alternative materials in its production. This requirement is drawn the attention of investigation to explore new replacement of fine aggregate with Halite (sodium chloride) at a different proportion. Bore water contain high levels of minerals including Sodium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate and iron. Sodium and chloride occur naturally in groundwater, those sources Such as road salt, water softeners, underground Salt deposits, pollution from septic systems as well as salt water intrusion diet to proximity to ocean. The ground water with 200 to 1200 TDS per liter. Halite contains high level of total alkalinity and high level of calcium, silicates, iron, manganese, salt has allow pH and high temperature. Compressive strength 50% replacement of sand with Halite. In our experimental investigation, it is observed that, the compressive strength of concrete has been increased by 10% the concrete mix of M25 prepared was Tested at 7-, 14- and 21-days Halite being a byproduct serves as an eco-friendly material, our current investigation shows that the most economical way of using Halite (sodium chloride) in construction is to mixed with other building materials. It can be mixed in added of molds are dried and fixed on a wall surface.

Keywords

Cement, fine Aggregate, coarse aggregate,, halite (sodium chloride).

Introduction

Concrete can be defined as the composite material composed of the binding medium such as the mixture of cement, water, and different fine and coarse aggregates. Many people do consider cement as concrete, but cement is just a part of concrete. Concrete structures that have been built around the world are subject to a wide range of different conditions of use and acquaintance to environmental conditions comprising erosion, weather, and pollution. Concrete consists of a solid and chemically inert particulate substance, called aggregate (usually sand and gravel), bonded together by cement and water. One of the commonly used salt crystals for salt finish concrete is Rock salt (Halite). The concrete which is prepared by using Rock salt crystals is known as a Rock Salt finish concrete. Rock salt is also known as Halite. Rock salt is formed by Sodium Chloride (NaCl). It is frequently used in food preservation methods across various cultures. Larger pieces can be ground in a salt mill or dusted over food from a shaker as finishing salt. Halite is also often used both residually and municipally for managing ice. Rock salt is precipitated from sea water and may occur in the Earth as extensive salt beds or interstratified with, for example, sedimentary rocks. The mineralogical composition of natural rock salts varies from very homogeneous (99 % halite; NaCl) to heterogeneous mineral associations. In many areas, salt domes are found, such as beneath the Eko fisk field in the North Sea, where the underlying salt has a strong impact on the reservoir stresses (see Section 3.1). Salt may also be found above reservoirs, such as in the Gulf of Mexico area and offshore Brazil. Sometimes, salt is found to impose drilling problems. Salt has very low permeability and is therefore of interest for long-term storage of hazardous waste.

Salt grains (or crystals) can be between 1 and 50 mm in size. Virgin rock salt is usually characterised by very low porosity ($< 0.5\text{--}1.0\%$), which in some cases may be less than 0.1 %. A significant portion of the pore volume may occur as closed voids containing gas, brine, or both. Pore sizes are in the nanometre to micrometre range. Permeability of virgin rock salt in the Earth is probably in the nano. Darcy range or lower (Cosenza and Ghoreychi, 1993). Ultra-low permeability of natural intact rock salt enables us to hold this rock impermeable

in many practical situations. The negligible permeability of rock salt is also attributed to healing processes and creep taking place under in situ conditions (Horseman, 1988). A practical problem of measuring porosity and permeability is the solubility of rock salt in the liquids usually used in laboratory routine work. Therefore, organic fluids or inert gas is often used for permeability tests. Laboratory measured permeabilities and porosities may be much larger than those representative for field conditions. The value of Young's modulus in rock salt as obtained in a conventional static test is rate-sensitive. To reduce the effect of rate sensitivity, Young's modulus is usually measured during unloading- reloading paths, yielding E-values of 10–30 GPA for various types of rock salt. Poisson's ratio ranges between 0.15 and 0.4 being 0.2–0.3 on the average (Hansen et al., 1984). Some rock salt types have tight cementation and are quite competent, whereas others are loosely cemented and can be crushed by hand pressure. Uniaxial compressive strength typically ranges from about 15 MPa to 35 MPa. Tensile strength varies from less than 1 MPa to 2–3 MPa. Low resistance against tensile stresses is one of the characteristic features of rock salt. The ratio can be above 20 (Silberschmidt and Silberschmidt, 2000). The angle of internal friction ranges from 40° to 65°. Confining pressure remarkably increases the ductility of rock salt. Axial strain measured at failure in the confined regime can reach 10–25 % (Lux and Rokahr, 1984). The plastic behaviour of rock salt is linked to very significant creep behaviour. This phenomenon can be explained microscopically by a dislocation glide mechanism (Munson and Wawersik, 1991; Fokker and Kenter, 1994) and can be modelled macroscopically in analogy with time-dependent metal plasticity. The amount of creep strain increases with increasing deviatoric stress and increases strongly with increasing temperature.

Exposing concrete to salt isn't always a bad thing, especially in the case of a rock salt finish – a traditional and easy method for adding subtle texture and skid resistance to plain or coloured concrete. Considered a step above smooth or broom-finished concrete, a salt finish leaves a speckled pattern of shallow indentations on the concrete surface, similar to the appearance of slightly pitted, weathered rock. With the growing popularity of stamped concrete, however, the use of this finish has been waning, and many homeowners aren't even aware of it as an option. That's unfortunate because a salt finish still has a lot going for it and is far too attractive to be considered obsolete. While the pattern isn't elaborate, it has a distinctive look not achievable with any other method. Even better, the finish requires few

additional tools and materials to produce, keeping the cost affordable for those who want decorative concrete on a budget.

Rock salt or sodium chloride is the most commonly used ice melter. It is inexpensive and melts ice. Compared to other materials, though, it has limited effectiveness in very cold temperatures. It will not melt ice at temperatures below 20° F, and it may be harmful to vegetation, but is considered safe for concrete.

Materials and methodology

Aggregates

As indicated by their size, totals are for the most part dormant and can be categorized as one of two classes: coarse or fine aggregates have a grain size of less than 4.75 mm, whilecoarse aggregates have a grain size of more than 4.75 mm. Before using aggregate in concrete, a number of properties must be checked, including basic properties like sieve analysis, specific gravity, water absorption, and mechanical properties like fineness modulus and silt content. Concrete's design and behaviour are directly affected by these properties. All of the necessary primary tests are carried out in accordance with IS code 383, and the test results are compared to the properties of sodium chloride to determine whether NaCl can be used as an FA in concrete instead of sand. Table 1 illustrates the aggregate test results.

Physical properties	Sodium chloride	FA
Free Moisture Content (%)	-	0.13
Fineness Modulus	2.206	2.85
Bulk Density (kg/m3)	2120	1780
Specific Gravity	3.83	2.66
Consistency	-	-
Water Absorption (%)	0.5	1.5

Water

Since no oils, acids, soluble bases, sugar, salts, or natural mixtures were available, the water utilized for restoring and blending agreed with IS 3025 - 1964 section 22, section 23, and IS:456 - 2000. The pH level needs to be at least 6. How much solids in the example were inside the reach allowed by IS: 456 - article 5.4 from 2000.

Experimental Investigation

The primary objective of this experiment is to substitute sodium chloride for natural sand in order to maintain the most stable properties of the concrete. In this examination, three unique blends were utilized, including M20, M40, and M60. These grades' concrete is produced in accordance with the IS10262-2009 guidelines. In each grade, the weight of the sand replaces the sodium chloride at a rate of 0 to 100 percent.

Testing methods

In accordance with BIS:1199-59, R. 2004, a slump flow test was performed to ascertain the workability of fresh concrete. As per BIS: 516- 1959 rules, chamber and 3D square molded substantial examples were tried in a 3000kN limit uniaxial pressure testing unit, separately, to decide the strength of concrete composites against pressure and split-pliable of solidified concrete composites.

Tests on concrete

The compressive strength test was done according to IS: 516-1959, and ten 150x150x150mm cubes of each mix were cast to determine the compressive strength. Three examples were checked at 7, and 28days in the wake of relieving. Cast cylindrical specimens measuring 300 mm in length and 150 mm in diameter, as well as beam specimens measuring 100 mm x 100 mm x 500 mm prism, were used for the indirect tensile strength test. The solid shapes according to IS:10086-1982 in Pressure Testing Machine (CTM) of 2000kN, pressure test, and spilt tractable test were led on blocks and chamber, separately. Conforming to IS 516-1959, the flexural testing is carried out in a UTM with a capacity of 40T.

Compression test

After the allotted amount of time for curing has passed, remove the specimen from the water and wipe off any moisture that is still on the surface. To the nearest 0.2 m, the specimen's size should be determined. The bearing surface of the testing gadget should be cleaned. Put the example inside the device with the rival sides of the 3D square uniformly bearing the heap. Place the specimen in the middle of the base plate of the machine. By gently rotating the movable part, you can get it to touch the specimen's top surface. Apply the load steadily until the specimen fails. Take note of any distinctive failure-type characteristic NaCl by observing the maximum load.

Split tensile test

To avoid surface drying, which reduces flexural strength, the specimen should be tested as soon as it is removed from the curing environment. Place the example near the stacking focuses. No loading points should come into contact with the specimen's hand-finished surface. This will guarantee that the specimen has sufficient contact with the loading points. The applied force ought to be centered on the loading system. At the loading locations, bring the block's applying force into contact with the specimen's surface. Conforming to IS 516-1959, the flexural testing is carried out in a UTM with a capacity of 40T.

Results & Discussions

IS 2386 part III was utilized for the evaluation of the NaCl and river sand's S.G. (Specific Gravity) and density. sodium chloride, which was used in the study, has a fineness modulus of 2.20, a higher S.G. of 3.83, and a bulk density of 2120 kg/m3, making concrete with a higher density. Fine aggregate, on the other hand, has a lower density. In addition, 0.5%water absorption is discovered. sodium chloride may require a lower water-to-binder ratio when used to prepare the concrete mix due to its lower surface porosity than sand. The sieve analysis performed on the NaCl and the FA in accordance with IS-383 is depicted in

Fig. 1. Physical properties of cement due to addition of NaCl

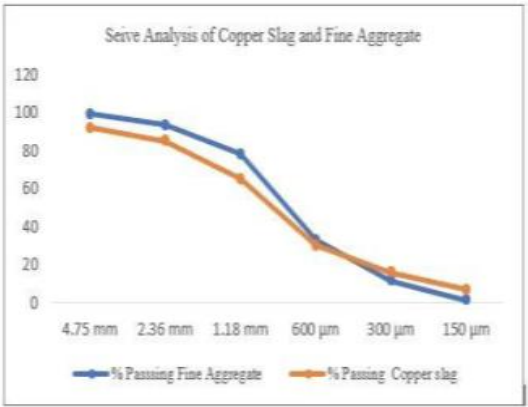


Figure 1: Sieve analysis of sodium chloride and fine aggregates

Effects of fresh properties of concrete due to Halite

While utilizing total other than that which is exhortod for concrete, the effect on the usefulness of new cement might be a possible issue. The cement composite's workability was assessed by measuring its slump in fresh form. Fig. 2(a), Fig. Figure 2(b) 2(c) displays the

slump tests performed on concrete containing NaCl at various percentages and mix proportions. When sodium chloride is added to concrete mixtures, it makes the concrete easier to work with, as shown in Fig. 2

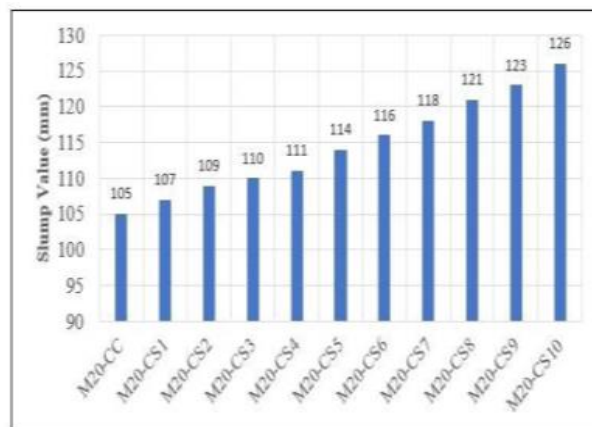


Figure 2 (a) Slump value of different sodium chloride M20 concrete

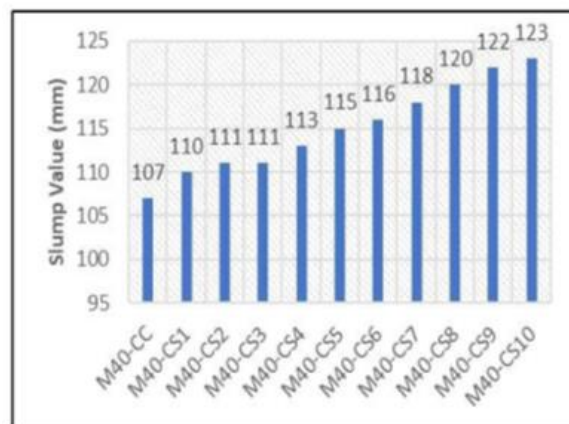


Figure 2 (b) Slump value different sodium chloride M40 concrete mixtures

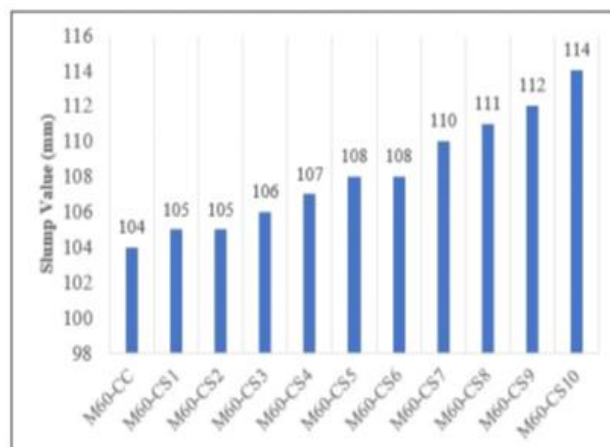


Figure 2 (c) Slump value of different sodium chloride M60 concrete mixtures.

Effects of hardened properties of concrete due to halite

Compressive strength

Conventional concrete has a compressive strength of 23.8 MPa at the M20 concrete grade, whereas 60 percent substitution results in a compressive strength of 36.8 MPa, which is 3.5 times greater than conventional concrete (Fig. 3a). When NaCl is substituted with FA, the compressive strength of M40 grade cement composite is 46.8 MPa and 61.8 MPa, respectively, in conventional concrete (Fig. 3b). Compared to standard concrete, this concrete has a compressive strength that is 41% higher and a strength that is 7% higher. The leftover example is in the two qualities. The compressive strength of the standard cement composite sample for M60 grade concrete is 66.5 MPa (Fig. 3c). The compressive strength of the cement composite gradually rises more than that of conventional cement composite when fine aggregate is used in place of sodium chloride in amounts ranging from 10% to 100%. It presently goes somewhere in the range of 72.8 and 69.6 MPa. The ability to bond and fill pores appears to improve when FA is used in place of NaCl. Other researchers investigated the effects of NaCl as fine aggregates on the strength of regular cement composite as a follow-up to the aforementioned findings. sodium chloride concrete has significantly higher compressive strengths than control mixtures, as shown by the findings.

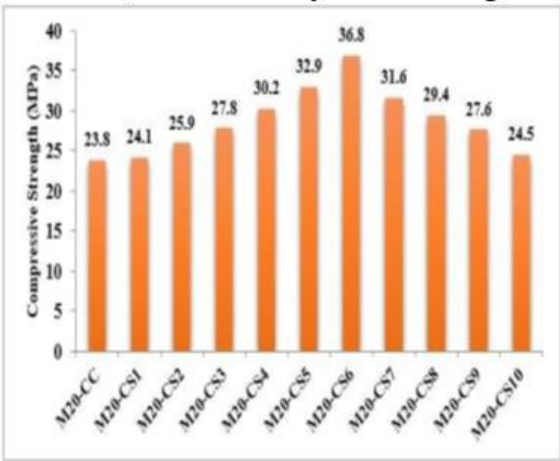


Figure 3 (a) Compressive strength of different sodium chloride M20 concrete mixtures

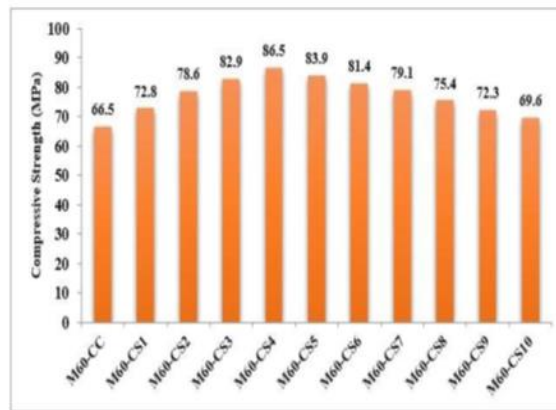


Figure 3 (b) Compressive strength of different sodium chloride M40 concrete mixtures
Tensile strength of concrete

fig. 4 (a) and 4(b). and Figure 4(c) shows how NaCl replacement affected the cement composite's tensile strength for M20, M40, and M60 grades of concrete, respectively. When sodium chloride is replaced with sand in various ratios, the lowest split tensile strength of 3.21 MPa is achieved at 100 percent. Conventional M20 grade concrete has a split tensile strength of 3.28 MPa. This value is two percent stronger than the strength of standard concrete. The split tensile strength reaches 3.58 MPa at 60 percent replacement. This worth is 9% more prominent than the worth of standard cement. M40 grade concrete has a parted elasticity of 3.14 MPa for conventional cement, and the most reduced and greatest split rigidity values subsequent to supplanting sodium chloride with sand are 3.12 MPa and 3.37 MPa, separately. By replacing sodium chloride with sand, these values are increased by 100% and 50%, respectively. The above esteem is 1% lower than traditional concrete and 7% higher than customary cement. The strength against split-tensile of conventional concrete in the grade M60 is 3.14 MPa. With 100% replacement, the lowest strength is 3.11 MPa, which is 1% lower than the maximum split tensile strength of 3.35 MPa, which is 7% higher than standard concrete and is achieved with 50% replacement. The findings demonstrate that the average tensile strength was within acceptable limits, as required by the design. For the purposes of design, the tensile strength can be estimated to be 0.45 (13).

Flexural strength of concrete

how different concrete mixes with different substitutions for sodium chloride perform in terms of flexural intensity. By supplanting 60% of sodium chloride with sand, the M20 substantial grade accomplishes a general modulus of flexibility of $30.28 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$. The

concrete with a young's modulus of $24.65 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$ against the sand had the lowest modulus of elasticity, which is 25% higher than the conventional concrete strength value. At a 50% substitution of sand for sodium chloride, the M40 concrete grade attains its ideal young's modulus value. Their Young's modulus esteem relates to $39.48 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$. The value of this is 19% higher than that of a typical concrete specimen. In M60 grade concrete, the maximum modulus of elasticity value of $46.62 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$ was achieved by replacing 40% of sodium chloride with sand. After the intensity has been gradually increased and then decreased when making a 100% replacement, the elasticity modulus value exceeds $41.20 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$.

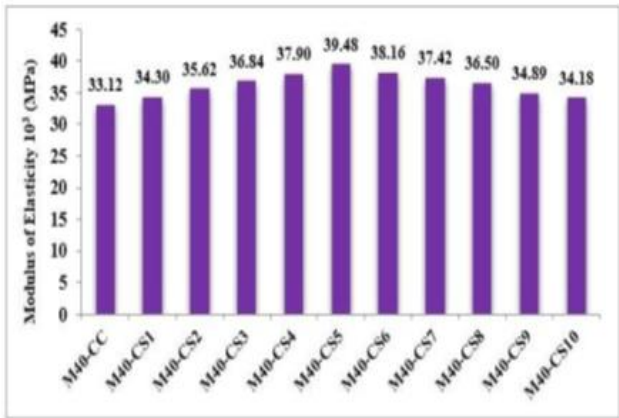


Figure 5: Flexural strength of different sodium chloride M40 concrete

Conclusions

It appears that when used as a FA in mortar, NaCl behaves like river sand. However, a few minor adjustments or modifications may be required due to the sodium chloride's required quantity, the rough surface texture, and the higher specific gravity. Reduced waste generated during copper production is good for the environment when NaCl is used instead of FA.

The results of the workability test indicate that the concrete is simple to work in its fresh state when NaCl and sand are combined to serve as fine aggregate. Additionally, there is no change to the concrete's flow properties. Based on the results of various revisions and mechanical strength measurements, the optimal dosage level of sodium chloride for the M20, M40, and M60 grades of concrete is 60 percent, 50 percent, and 40 percent, respectively. At this percentage of the replacement stage, the concretes possess strong strength

characteristic NaCl. sodium chloride's strong properties as a fine aggregate when combined with other materials are demonstrated by this result.

M60, M40, and M20 are three examples of concrete grades with maximum compressive strengths of 83.9, 61.8, and 36.8 MPa, respectively. When compared to conventional concrete specimens of the same grade, these values are 30 percent, 41%, and 55% higher, respectively. A significant increase in compressive strength can be observed when sodium chloride is used in quantities that are within permissible limits. Compressive strength has expanded thanks to sodium chloride's high sturdiness and polished surface.

At the optimal dose of sodium chloride, the split tensile strength test values for various M60, M40, and M20 concrete mixes are 8.62, 6.25, and 5.12 MPa, respectively. The values are 62%, 48%, and 55% higher than the conventional concrete specimen for their respective grades. The modulus of elasticity values at the optimal dose of sodium chloride for various mixes of M60, M40, and M20 concretes are, respectively, 46.62×10^3 , 39.48×10^3 , and 30.28×10^3 N/mm². When compared to conventional concrete specimens of their respective grades, the prices are 14%, 13%, 14%, 13%, 23%, and 25% higher, respectively. With further mix optimization, it is possible to say that this kind of aggregate could be used as a suitable replacement for ordinary sand based on the aforementioned results.

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A STUDY ON RAINFALL PARAMETERS USING MODIFIED MANN KENDAL METHOD AT VAIGHAI RIVER BASIN CATCHMENT STATION

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Abstract

Studies on rainfall trend were carried out using Mann-Kendall tests at seven rainfall stations situated at Vaigai basin catchment stations in Tamil Nadu state, India. This paper presents the results on the extension of studies conducted using Modified Mann Kendall (MMK) test, on the climatic variability of rainfall trend of Vaigai basin catchment. Herein, the significant climate variable (i.e. Precipitation) is taken up for analysis of rain-fall trend. Trend analysis of annual, seasonal and monthly rain-fall data for Vaigai basin catchment stations for the period of 58 years from 1959-2016 using Modified Mann Kendall (MMK) investigation were carried-out. The results from the analysis show that a statistically significant +ve trends were observed in Periyakulam station in yearly, pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods, Veerapandi station indicated statistically significant +ve trends in yearly and pre-monsoon periods and Bodynayakkanur station stations showed statistically significant -ve trends in yearly, pre-monsoon and monsoon periods. These results are in agreements with the earlier findings of this author by using Mann Kendall (MK), Spearman rho (SR) and Sen's Slope estimation methods.

Keywords

Precipitation, modified mann-kendall test, trend analysis, Vaigai river basin, sen's slope estimation

Introduction

Rainfall variations are one of the key features associated with the overall impact of climate: the variation in rainfall affects the food production and availability of water for other purposes also. Hence the trend analysis using the Modified Mann Kendall (MMK) investigation is employed to determine areal and time based deviations of the basin. Most of the studies conducted so far have focused on parametric tests like Linear Regression (LR) analysis and non-parametric tests like Mann Kendall (MK) trend test, Spearman rho (SR) test and Sen's Slope estimation methods. Hamid et al. [1] and Karpouzou et al. [2] have used MK method for determining the temperature and precipitation trends; Drapela and Drapelova [3] have used MK and Sen's Slope method to detect trends in deposition data; besides, the following literatures evidenced studies viz: Kalayci and Kahya [4] and Xuebin [5] for trend analysis in stream flow; Donald H Burn and Hag Elnur [6], Yue et al. [7] for trend analysis in hydrological series; Yang et al. [8] and Tian et al. [9] for determining trend in runoff water; Kalayci and Kahya [10] and Kahya et al. [11] for trend analysis in water quality variables. The above studies have shown a series of imminent climate change effects on hydrological system of the geo-graphic areas considered. Most of the aforesaid studies have used Linear Regression, Mann Kendall (MK), Spearman rho (SR) and Sen's Slope estimation tests for identifying hydro climatological trends and probable climate variations.

Murumkar et al. [12] investigated that significant variability has observed in seasonal and yearly rain-fall at Nira River Basin of Maharashtra, central India during past 104 years (using MK and MMK tests) and also revealed that climate change impact has taken place after 1960. Abeysingh et al. [13], used MK trend and Sen's Slope method to detect the trends of rainfall and temperature in Gomti River basin, the investigation revealed, decreasing rain-fall trends on downstream area of the basin for yearly and seasonal rainfall values and also showed a down ward trend of stream flow and increasing trend of air temperature. The findings infer that apparent shifting in timing of monsoon due to climate change impact. Chakraborty et al. [14], examined yearly and seasonal rainfall data of Seonath River Basin in Chhattisgarh state (India) for the period 1960 - 2008 using MK trend test and the Sen's Slope method for 24 stations, findings showed a decrease in yearly and seasonal rain-fall series for the entire basin. The above studies have revealed the world-wide surface warming and impact of climate change is quite severe. Therefore the robust trend analysis techniques like the

Modified Mann Kendall (MMK) method is necessary to decide the trend variability on the Vaigai basin.

The main objective of this investigation is to compare the test outcomes obtained by this author using the Linear Regression (LR), Mann Kendall (MK), Spearman rho (SR) and Sen's Estimator methods to investigate the trends in rain-fall series with Modified Mann Kendall (MMK) tests. The test results obtained, is crucial for the basin to decide about the agro-based economy of the region and also the drinking water scarcity. The deviations in significant rainfall, may be responsible for identifying the natural calamities like drought and flood conditions.

Materials and methods

The study region selected is the Vaigai River Basin and considered as the second leading basin (following of Cauvery basin) based on its water share (5.68 %) to the geographic region and also one of the important basins in the state of Tamil Nadu. The geographical location of Vaigai basin lies between 90 30' and 10o10' N latitude and 77o 10' and 77o 40' E longitude. The area is dominated by South-West Monsoon (June - September) and North-East Monsoon (October - December). The climate of the basin is tropical monsoon. The rainfall data of 7 stations (Berijam (BJ), Bodynayakkanur (BN), Gudalur_M (GM), Periyakulam (PK), Uthamapalayam (UM), Vaigaidam (VD) and Veerapandi (VP)) from 1959 - 2016 years were taken from State Surface and Ground Water Data centre, PWD, Tamilnadu.

Rainfall trend analysis for the Vaigai basin catchment area has been carried out with the 58 years of precipitation records from 1959 -2016 using R statistical software. The Modified Mann Kendall (MMK) test is used for the investigation of the trend (by using yearly, seasonal and monthly the rain-fall data sets). The significance of the test statistics were investigated based on the corrected p value obtained. The following are the level of significance used in the analysis: if $p \leq 0.01$ (1% level of significance), if $p \leq 0.05$ (5% level of significance) and if $p \leq 0.1$ (10% level of significance).

Modified Mann Kendall test

Pre-whitening is being employed to detect a trend in a time series in the presence of auto-correlation [15]. However, pre-whitening is specified to lessen the rate of recognition of significant trend in the Mann Kendall test [16]. Thus, the Modified Mann Kendall (MMK)

test [17] is employed to investigate the trend in an auto-correlation series. The current investigation, the auto-correlation amongst ranks of the observations ρ_k is evaluated after subtracting an assessment of a Non-Parametric trend such as Sen's Median Slope from the data. The significant values of ρ_k is only used for computing the variance modification factor (n/n_s^*) , as the variance of S is undervalued for the positively auto-correlated data (Equation 1):

$$\frac{n}{n_s^*} = 1 + \frac{2}{n(n-1)(n-2)} \times \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-k)(n-k-1)(n-k-2) + \rho_k \quad (1)$$

Where,

n denotes the actual number of observation,

n_s^* is denoted as an efficient number of observations to account for the auto-correlation within the data and

ρ_k is reflected as the auto-correlation function for the ranks of the observation.

Then, the modified variance is determined as in (Equation 2) [17],

$$V^*(S) = V(S) \times \frac{n}{n_s^*} \quad (2)$$

Where,

$V(S)$ is to be taken from Mann Kendall (MK) test equation. The rest is similar to the Mann-Kendall (MK) test.

Results and discussion

In Mann Kendall method, the Z_c (corrected) statistic for 58 years period revealed, the statistically significant +ve trends in yearly rain-fall time series for Veerapandi (VP) station (5% level of significance) and Periyakulam (PK) station (1% level of significance) and also -ve trends for the Bodynayakkanur (BN) station (5% level of significance).

For the seasonal analysis the Z_c statistics revealed that, statistically significant +ve trends were observed in Periyakulam (PK) station (at 5% level of significance) in pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods and Veerapandi (VP) station (at 1% level of significance) in pre-monsoon period, however -ve trends were observed in Bodynayakkanur (BN) station (at 10% level of significance) in pre-monsoon period and (at 5% level of significance) in monsoon period and -ve trends were also observed in Vaigaidam (VD) station (at 1% level of significance) in both monsoon and post-monsoon periods.

The Modified Mann Kendall (MMK) test statistics for the individual months have shown statistically significant +ve trends for Veerapandi (VP) (March, April and August months) and Periyakulam (PK) stations (August month) and the stations Bodynayakkanur (BN), Gudalur_M (GM) and Vaigaidam (VD) showed statistically significant -ve trends in the month of July and the station Berijam (BJ) showed statistically significant in May month.

The outcomes of the trend analysis on yearly, seasonal and monthly Modified Mann Kendall (Zc) statistics were tabulated in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 Modified Mann Kendall statistics (Zc) for the yearly and seasonal rainfall trends of seven rain-fall station

Station No	Station Name	Modified Mann-Kendall Trend Statistic (Zc)				
		Yearly rain-fall	Seasonal Rain-fall			
			Winter	Pre monsoon	Monsoon	Post monsoon
1	Berijam	-0.223	-0.850	-0.121	-0.835	+0.006
2	Bodynayakkanur	-2.155**	-0.966	-1.804*	-2.239**	-0.941
3	Gudalur_M	-0.173	-0.054	-0.792	-0.939	+1.153
4	Periyakulam	+3.624***	-0.033	+2.193**	+0.965	+2.186**
5	Uthamapalayam	+0.926	+0.362	+0.919	-0.268	+1.623
6	Vaigaidam	-0.731	-1.867*	+0.344	-1.703*	+0.494
7	Veerapandi	+2.149**	-0.187	+2.677***	+1.183	+0.828

Level of significance: *** = 0.01, ** = 0.05, * = 0.10

Table 2 Modified Mann Kendall statistics (Zc) for the monthly rainfall trends of seven rain-fall station

Month	Rainfall Stations						
	BJ	BN	GM	PK	UM	VD	VP
JAN	-1.113	-1.267	1.227	0.347	0.413	0.394	0.356
FEB	-0.815	-1.321	0.149	-0.03	NA	0.312	0.04
MAR	-0.605	-0.592	0.562	0.593	0.802	0.642	+1.657*
APR	-1.632	-2.205**	-0.208	0.713	-0.342	-0.356	+1.770*
MAY	0.559	-2.080**	-0.865	-0.319	-0.047	0.414	0.94
JUN	0.757	0.239	0.396	1.598	0.564	-0.414	0.186

JUL	-1.392	-3.301***	-2.066**	-0.463	-1.523	-2.470**	-0.161
AUG	-0.509	-0.401	0.168	+2.712***	1.187	0.665	+2.567***
SEP	-0.309	-0.624	-0.792	-0.543	-1.38	-1.59	0.134
OCT	-0.839	-1.523	1.281	1.496	0.597	0.805	0.787
NOV	0.198	-0.19	-0.416	1.06	1.154	-0.315	1.407
DEC	-1.121	-0.953	-0.43	-0.524	-0.06	-1.384	-1.15

Level of significance: *** = 0.01, ** = 0.05, * = 0.10

Conclusions

The test results obtained based on the test conducted on the Modified Mann Kendall test have shown that the MK trend statistic value (Zc) as positive (Periyakulam station and Veerapandi station) and negative (Bodynayakkanur station) out of the identified seven rain-fall stations in Vaigai River Basin. In yearly trend study, Periyakulam and Veerapandi stations have shown significant +ve trend, Bodynayakkanur station showed significant -ve trend and the remaining stations (Berijam, Gudalur_M, Uthamapalayam and Vaigai dam) exhibited non-significant +ve / -ve trends. The test results obtained from Modified MK test is in agreement with the test results obtained from the Spearman Rho, Linear Regression, Sen’s slope estimation and shift detection methods. It has revealed an evidence of rain-fall trend variability in Vaigai River Basin for the past 58 years.

In Seasonal precipitation trends, Modified MK test showed significant +ve Zc value for the Periyakulam station during pre-monsoon and post-monsoon seasons and Veerapandi station showed significant +ve Zc value in pre-monsoon season. However, Bodynayakkanur station showed significant-ve Zc value in pre-monsoon and monsoon seasons and Vaigaidam station showed significant-ve Zc value in monsoon and winter seasons and the remaining stations (Berijam, Gudalur_M and Uthamapalayam) have shown non-significant +ve / -ve trends.

The trend statistics for the individual months have shown statistically significant +ve trends for Veerapandi station (March, April and August) and Periyakulam (August) and the Bodynayakkanur, Gudalur_M and Vaigaidam stations showed statistically significant -ve trends in the month of July and the station Berijam showed statistically significant in May

month and the Uthamapalayam station have shown non-significant +ve / -ve trends in the individual months.

The test results obtained in annual, seasonal and monthly analysis have also mostly confirming the statistically significant +ve test results obtained in Periyakulam station (Annual, Post-monsoon and August trend study) and Veerapandi station (Annual, Pre-monsoon and March, April & August trend study), and -ve test results obtained in Bodynayakkanur station (Annual, Pre-monsoon and July trend study) and the remaining stations Berijam, Gudalur_M and Vaigai (non-significant -ve test results) and Uthamapalayam (non-significant +ve results) using the Mann Kendall, Spearman rho & Sen's Slope estimation and shift detection methods conducted by Mahadevan and Ramaswamy [18,19].

The existence of trends in Vaigai basin rainfall patterns may be acknowledged to the trends; and temporal deviations (Time based deviations) detected from the analysis may be owing to climate variations and human influenced actions experienced during this period. Hence these findings will be of immense help to the water resources planners and managers in these regions.

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AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF SPENT COFFEE GROUNDS FOR STABILIZATION OF BLACK COTTON SOIL

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Abstract

Stabilizing black cotton soil with spent coffee grounds means enhancing its engineering properties and addressing issues like high soil flexibility, inadequate load-bearing capacity, and erosion susceptibility. This abstract investigates how well earth can be transformed into a robust and stable building material. Through laboratory testing and field evaluations, the study assesses the effect of SCG on soil parameters, including compressive strength, cohesion, and permeability. The results offer significant perspectives on economical and sustainable methods of stabilizing soil, which are crucial for the advancement of infrastructure and preservation of the environment. When compared to untreated soil, the outcome indicates whether the physical characteristics of the soil were enhanced.

Keywords

Compressive strength, permeability, load-bearing capacity, and engineering properties.

Introduction

Soil stabilization is the process of changing soil engineering qualities through biological, chemical, or mechanical means. A technique used in civil engineering to strengthen and improve the soil's engineering properties is soil stabilization. Due to land constraints and urbanization, it is now essential to complete civil engineering projects even in areas with poor soil in recent decades. Black cotton soil is one example of a soil that lacks engineering

characteristics like shear strength and bearing capacity. Black soil is found mostly in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, and it makes up about thirty percent of the country's total area. Soil is created when rocks decompose chemically or physically, and its characteristics differ from those of the parent material.

When a weight is applied, the soil is typically weak and unstable. These soils are used as pavement subgrade and in construction. Therefore, stabilizing these soils is required prior to starting construction. In order to essentially alter the qualities of soft soils and increase their stiffness and strength, the stabilization process entails adding binders or stabilizers to the weak soil.

The development of systematic techniques for stabilizing soil accelerated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In order to address issues with wide clay soils, low load-bearing capacity, and erosion susceptibility, engineers started experimenting with different admixtures. The mid-20th century saw an explosion in the investigation of various admixtures for soil stabilization as technical expertise grew one kind is SCG.

There has been a paradigm shift in the field of soil stabilization in recent decades toward sustainable and eco-friendly methods. This has prompted research into cutting-edge methods, such as the application of SCG, which has special bonding qualities.

The fact that soil stabilizing techniques are still evolving emphasizes how crucial it is to keep improving and adding to the arsenal of admixtures that are already accessible. The search for novel materials and techniques is indicative of a dedication to creating effective, economical, and ecologically responsible solutions for the various geotechnical problems that arise in building and infrastructure projects.

Materials and methodology

Soil: Black cotton Soil

The Hubli-Dhrawad regions, which are recognized for their expansive clay qualities, are the source of the black cotton soil used in this experiment. This soil's expansive nature is mostly due to its richness in montmorillonite clay minerals. Because of its shrink-swell behavior and high plasticity index, it is a great choice for researching how spent coffee grounds-based chemicals affect soil stabilization. The Atterberg limits of the black cotton soil

under study, which establish the soil's plastic and liquid limitations, and its natural moisture content are important characteristics. These measurements shed light on the intrinsic properties of the soil and how it reacts to outside stabilization techniques. In order to comprehend the particle composition and compaction capability of the soil, an analysis of its grain size distribution is also conducted.



Experimental Admixture: Spent coffee grounds

The end product of making coffee is used coffee grounds, which are the consequence of the brewing process. Even though they contain a number of extremely useful chemical components, spent coffee grounds are often disposed of or composted because they are considered trash. Over 15 million tonnes of wasted coffee grounds are produced annually.

CG was sourced from the waste disposal of a commercial cafe in the city of Bangalore, Karnataka. The CG was then stored in air-tight bags to avoid deterioration over an extended period of time. CG was then dried to stop organic compounds that could catch fire. According to the CG's naturally high moisture contents and low drying temperature, drying took up to five days on average. The required percentage of additives was then manually combined with the dried CG material.

Table 1 Properties of soil

Property	Value
Specific gravity	2.38
<i>Grain size distribution</i>	
Sand	4 %
Silt	70 %
Clay	26 %
<i>Atterberg Limit</i>	

Liquid limit	56.07 %
Plastic limit	21.1 %
Plasticity index	35%
IS classification	CL
<i>Compaction characteristics</i>	
Maximum dry density	1.88 g/cm ³
Optimum moisture content	22 %

Literature Review

Stiffness and deformation properties of spent coffee grounds based geopolymers by Teck-Ang Kua , Arul Arulrajah , et al:

This paper suggests that slag works more efficiently compared to fly ash for CG-geopolymer strength gain. The highest recorded UCS was 1.8 MPa, by 70CG:30S + 70Na₂SiO₃:30NaOH cured at 50 degree C for 28 days, while the corresponding 7-day strength for this mix was 1.4 MPa. This study finds that geopolymerization improves the resilient modulus and UCS of CG significantly. To ensure structural integrity, UCS plays an important role in determining the suitability of a construction material. The flexibility of a subgrade material is crucial to ensure that it does not easily deform after repeated loadings. Interestingly, curing CG + S geopolymers show decreased MR values compared to their 21 degree C values while achieving higher UCS readings, thus implying that heat treatment increases the UCS while also improving the flexibility of these green CG geopolymers. The experiments done in this study confirm that with up to 28 days of curing, the strength of CG geopolymers does not deteriorate. However, due to the presence of organic materials in CG, future studies are proposed to investigate whether the strength of the CG geopolymers deteriorates in the long term, and whether CG geopolymers may produce hazardous leachates that contaminate adjacent soils and water tables when implemented as a sub-grade material

Experimental investigation on the combined effect of the water mixing ratio and the addition of spent coffee grounds on plaster's thermo-mechanical properties by Mohamed Touil, Amine Lachheb, et al:

This study, presents an experimental investigation highlighting a new approach for the valorisation of coffee waste in construction applications. The results acquired revealed that the progressive increase of amount of coffee particles, and the water rate led to a clear improvement of the plaster's thermal qualities, but in contrast, it reduced its mechanical characteristics. The microscopic analysis showed a good compatibility between the coffee particles and the gypsum granules, which encouraged the valorisation of this class of waste in the construction industry. Including the coffee grounds reduced the plaster's density, while a rise in the W/P ratio generated more lightweight products at the building scale. With a water rate of 0.7, and 6% of residues, the density loses 22.07% of its maximal value. A direct correlation between the thermal conductivity and the corresponding density was validated. Therefore, decreasing the composite lightness necessarily declined the heat conduction and diffusion within the composites. The addition of coffee grounds to gypsum caused no change in its plastic mechanical behaviour, compared to the neat gypsum plaster. This showed that aggregates with a granular form cannot bring any sort of ductility or prevent the brittle failure of the cementitious matrix. s. Future works in this field should be oriented to the durability study of this compound in front of the thermo-hydric shocks, its resistance to the compression, its photothermal effect and also the thermal assessment of its weight change and heat flux under thermogravimetric analysis and the differential scanning calorimetry.

Strength and microstructure properties of spent coffee grounds stabilized with rice husk ash and slag geopolymers by Cherdsak Suksiripattanapong, Teck-Ang Kua, et al:

The outcome of this study provides insight on the long-term strength performance and microstructural formation of geopolymers synthesized from agricultural waste products. The maximum total unit weight of samples values increased with increases in the S content, due to the specific gravity of S being higher than that of RHA (about 1.5 times). The optimum L/P ratios were 2.4, 2.2, 2.0 and 1.8 for RHA contents of 30%, 20%, 10% and 0%, respectively.

The maximum UCS values of CG-RHA-S geopolymer were at optimum L/P ratios of 2.2, 2.0 and 1.8 for CG: RHA:S ratios of 70:20:10, 70:10:20 and 70:0:30 whereas the maximum UCS of CG-RHA-S geopolymer at CG:RHA:S ratio of 70:30:0 decreased as the L/P ratio was increased. This can be attributed to the CG-RHA-S geopolymer being micro-porous and the interaction between pore fluids. The optimum mixture ratio was determined to Fig. 8. SEM

of 70CG:10RHA:20S and 70CG:0RHA:30S specimens cured for 60 and 90 days. 318 C. RHA geopolymers require a high curing temperature of 50 degree C for optimum geopolymeric reactions to occur. The comparing the SEM images taken at 7 days and 90 days showed almost complete reduction of loose RHA and S particles to form a dense geopolymeric matrix. This highlights the importance of elevated temperature curing in promoting geopolymerization in CG + RHA geopolymers by effectively dissociating the RHA particles.

Spent coffee ground, transformation from environmental burden into valuable bioactive metabolites by Tanim Arpit Singh, Namrata Pal, et al:

The study inhibits naturally occurring substances that are biologically active is expanding all the time. Because of their use and advantages, particularly for human health, peptides are among the possible bioactive chemicals. Peptides can be found in a variety of foods that are made from both animal and plant sources; at the moment, they are found in food industry residues. Peptides with high bioactive potential were more prevalent in fermented SCG, and these peptides may be used to treat diabetes, hypertension, and oxidative stress. There is not much or scarce information regarding the bioactivity of peptides from SCG protein hydrolysates; however, some peptide fragments with hydrophobic amino acid Tyr (Y) on the C-terminal resemble that generated after thermolysis of Arabica-SCG with alcalde and gastrointestinal digestion of cofee silver-skin with pepsin and pancreatin. Despite several advantages, it is still not well explored at the industrial level to use the SCG treasure trove. Hence, more comprehensive studies are required to identify and evaluate the activity and mode of action of the peptides extracted and their in vivo bio availability. Thus, coffee can be considered a source of peptides that could aid in reducing the risks of non-communicable chronic diseases. Additionally, the protein obtained from SCG could be used as an alternative food supplement or as functional food over artificial protein sources.

Engineering and environmental evaluation of spent coffee grounds stabilized with industrial by-products as a road subgrade material by Teck-Ang Ku, Arul Arulrajah, et al:

This paper suggests that strength development of CG was assessed by UCS and CBR testing, CBR value of the various unstabilized CG mixes increases as the UCS values increase. The MDD of unstabilized CG was unaffected when additives were added from 3 to 5 %. When additives replacing CG exceeded 10 %, a trend in which the higher the additive content the higher the MDD and the lower the OMC can be observed. CG stabilized with FA

and S with additive content of 10–50 % met the requirement of CBR C2 % for subgrade materials. Comparatively, stabilizing CG with PC and L may prove to be unfeasible because additive contents of 3–5 % were insufficient in producing the desired CBR values. Additives were found to increase the UCS of CG after 28 days of curing. A recommendation for future research is to observe long-term biodegradation that may occur after the current 28 days curing timeframe. This would be required for a life cycle assessment of CG. By combining CG, FA, and S, a stabilized green material meeting structural strength benchmarks was produced for road construction purposes. Instead of disposing these wastes to increasingly scarce landfills, this study shows that it is possible to divert industrial-waste-stabilized-CG to construction sites, where fill material is needed, without adversely affecting the environment.

Study of coffee husk ash addition for clay soil stabilization by R P Munirwan1, D Sundry, et al:

The study shows The liquid limit of untreated soil is 63.0%, with the addition of coffee husk ashes, the liquid limit value then decreases up to 52.2 %. On the other hand, the plastic limit value increases slightly from 41.76 % for original soil to 44.11 % in 12% addition, even though there is a slight decrease from plastic limit 6% is 42.41 % to 8 % addition at 41.37 %. The index plasticity parameter decreases constantly from 21.24 % of untreated soil to 8.09 % for 12 % of coffee husk ashes. Commonly the Atterberg limit trend of treated soil showed good results with the cumulative percentage of coffee husk ashes. From obtained results, the combinations of coffee husk ashes and soil enhance the physical properties of soil and are potential materials to be used for soil stabilization. For example, the index plasticity of treated soil exhibits a good reduction at 8.09 for 12 % of coffee husk ashes compared with 0% soil at 21.24%. It can be expected that with further laboratory tests in soil mechanics, more soil parameters can be improved with the soil-coffee husk ashes mixing.

Nanosized spent coffee grounds can increase soil clay dispersibility by Nhung H. Do, Ha V. Mai, et al:

This study highlights a potential impact from the application of SCGs to agricultural soils. nSCGs with a hydrodynamic size of ~260 nm extracted from SCGs possessed negative surface charges and they were found to result in colloid-induced The colloidal effects of nSCGs on the dispersibility of clay were more obvious at $\text{pH} < 6$, under which condition the

edge surfaces of clays or Fe oxides may act as sorption sites for nSCGs. This implies that electrostatic competition between (–) nSCGs and (–) clay basal surfaces for (+) sorption sites in Fe oxides and clay edge surfaces stimulates the dissociation of ‘clay basal surface-clay edge surface’ or ‘clay basal surface-Fe oxides’ structures; hence, it can favour the dispersion of clay. pH and IS were identified as two major factors that govern the colloidal properties of nSCGs and clay. Other coffee components may also occur with nSCGs; however, their effects could not be detected herein. In general, it can be highlighted that the application of spent coffee grounds to soil can possibly induce soil/clay losses. Therefore, efforts to reduce clay/soil losses resulting from coffee-based additives need to be encouraged, and innovative and sustainable solutions are still needed to address the negative aspects of SCG addition.

Impact of spent coffee grounds as organic amendment on soil fertility and lettuce growth in two Mediterranean agricultural soils by Ana Cervera-Mata, Silvia Pastoriza, et al:

The two soils assayed had different agronomic characteristics but in both of them the effects of SCG addition were similar and proportional to the dose assayed. However, the addition of SCG gave rise to significant differences in pH, EC25 and nutrient status for both soils. Thus, it is necessary to consider the soil type in every experiment performed with SCG. SEM observation revealed that the SCG particles were incorporated into the soil mass and that microorganisms developed upon the particles. The addition of SCG limited the growth of lettuces, although the causes of growth limitation require further study. With regard to cultivation time, it was found that the addition of SCG resulted in a relative increase in the dry weight of lettuces (greater degree of mineralization), which may have nutritional benefits. In the case of the soils, assay time (60 days) decreased EC25 and C/N ratio, which would be beneficial from an agronomic point of view. The use of SCG in agricultural soils has clear agronomic and environmental benefits.

Spent coffee grounds by-products and their influence on soil C-N dynamics Ana Cervera-Mata, Gabriel Delgado, et al:

The study shows a clear relationship has been demonstrated between the properties of the tested bio amendments and their effects on the C and N cycles. SCG, SCGd and hydrochars are bio-residues that stimulate soil biological activity, due to the fact that they

contain easily decomposable carbonaceous molecules. The hydrothermal carbonization process (generator of hydrochars) accentuates this characteristic. As a consequence, SCG and hydrochars lead in the short and medium term to N immobilization, lower organic C conservation in the soil and to CO₂ emissions in the atmosphere. The pyrolysis of SCG, which gives rise to biochars, removes much of the easily decomposable C from these residues, leading to less N immobilization and greater fixation of organic C in the soil. Therefore, the two thermal transformation pathways lead to wastes with divergent characteristics and effects on the soil. The vermicomposting of SCG generates a product with stable carbonaceous molecules, but with a high content of different forms of N. It is the only one of the SCG by-products that does not generate N immobilization and can even be considered as a N fertilizer. All tested materials did not cause an increase in N₂O emissions. The results of the present study showed the potential of SCG by-products as effective organic amendment. Moreover, depending on their properties, they can be used to fulfil specific agronomic and ecosystem service functions. Further research on the impact of SCG by-products residues on soil quality and fertility and crops are needed to evaluate their safety, trade-off between agronomical and environmental purpose and the identification of the material best suited for a specific aim.

TESTS

The following characteristics of natural black cotton soil have been determined through laboratory testing:

- Specific gravity
- Atterberg Limits (Liquid limit, Plastic limit)
- Plasticity Index
- Maximum dry density
- Optimum moisture content

Methods used in laboratories to assess spent coffee grounds performance as an admixture at various concentrations:

- Liquid Limit
- Plasticity Index
- Shrinkage Limit

- Maximum Dry Density, MDD
- Optimum Moisture Content
- Unconfined Compressive Strength

Conclusion

From an experimental study investigating the use of spent coffee grounds for stabilizing black cotton soil, several inferences can be drawn. Experiments likely demonstrated improvements in soil properties such as increased strength, increased plasticity, improved compaction characteristics, and enhanced resistance to erosion and shrinkage. Given that spent coffee grounds are a waste product, their use for soil stabilization suggests an environmentally sustainable approach to waste management and soil improvement. The use of spent coffee grounds may be cost-effective compared to traditional stabilizing agents, offering a potentially cheaper alternative for soil improvement.

Further Research

Subsequent investigations on the effectiveness, viability, and longevity of employing used coffee grounds to stabilize the soil of black cotton could concentrate on a number of important areas .

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CFRP RETROFIT FOR OPENING IN BEAMS

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ABSTRACT

An extensive summary of studies on behavior of Reinforced Concrete (RC) beams containing various types of openings. To check the structural integrity of beams, with circular and elliptical openings. In modern structures many pipes and ducts are used for accommodation of essential utilities like air conditioning, electricity, internet and telephone. Installing all of these can take up a lot of space, leaving behind empty areas that serve no purpose. To avoid this waste, builders can create a transverse passage through the beam to accommodate the pipes and ducts, reducing the amount of unused space. Carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) is a prevalent choice for external reinforcement to meet the strength requirements associated with flexural and shear forces in structural systems, using different wrapping techniques.

KEY WORDS

CFRP, CORECUTTING, Binding Material (base, hardener), RC Beams, Compressive Strength

INTRODUCTION

In practical situations, it may be necessary to create openings in certain parts of a building, such as ceilings or beams, to allow utility lines to pass through using ducts and canals. However, this process can result in a decrease in stiffness due to concentrated stresses that arise from the cracks that form at the edges of the openings, altering the cross-section dimensions. This reduced stiffness can lead to high deflection, whereas this study focuses

on the behavior of elliptical openings in RC beams. Previous research has explored the use of openings in concrete structures, with some studies investigating elliptical shapes.

Opening in beams are required to accommodate essential services such as AC ducts, water supply, electricity and heating ducts. The presence of an opening in RC beam reduces its load carrying capacity and increases its service load deflection and cracks in the building. The ducts and pipes are usually placed underneath the soffit of the beam. The passages of ducts in floor beam leads to reduction in dead space which can lead to a substantial savings for a multi storey building. The opening may be of different shape and size such as circular, elliptical etc. Studying the influence of transverse openings with different shapes in beam for the first cracking load and predict load-deflection behavior of beams with and without core-cut openings, flexural strength of beams with varying core-cut openings for CFRP sheathing. By providing optimum opening in beam with respect to shape, location strengthened by CFRP without compromising on its overall performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

KHATTAB SALEEM ABDUL-RAZZAQ et al. (2017)

This paper presents a review of the results of some previous research studies on reinforced concrete T-Beams that have openings in their webs and flanges. The effect of size, shape, location and number of openings on the behaviour was investigated. Strengthening of these openings was also explored as well. Because of unexpected changes in the configurations of the T-Beam section, corners of the opening are subjected to high stress concentration that may cause unacceptable cracking from durability and aesthetic viewpoints. It is clear that making openings in T-beams changes the simple behaviour of beam to a more complex one. From the existing research works, it was pointed that the existing of openings, either in web or flange, causes a reduction in the cracking load, the ultimate capacity and the stiffness. T-beams with large rectangular openings or with multiple web openings behave like a Virendel. Strengthening of these openings with carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) increases the beams ultimate capacity and delays the crack appearance in addition to reducing the crack width.

BASHIR OSMAN et al. (2018)

The introduction of openings into reinforced concrete (RC) elements leads to reductions in the element's overall structural capacity and stiffness. These reductions attributed to stresses concentrations and local cracking at the openings region. This paper presents a study aimed at investigating the influence of web openings at shear span of RC beam on its shear behavior. A total of three beams with circular openings and one beam without opening were fabricated and tested. The opening location and size, and shear span-to-depth ratios, were considered as the main parameters. The FE model using ANSYS14.5 software was calibrated with the experimental results to ensure that the simulation process is correct. Furthermore, the specimens were analysed using ANSYS14.5 with considering the above mentioned parameters. The results showed that the early collapse of the beam occurred when the openings located in a high shear region.

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KHALED FAWZY et al. (2016)

This paper displays the numerical study on fortifying reinforced concrete (RC) beams with opening exposed to unadulterated torsion. The finite elements implemented by ANSYS-2013 are used for this study. For the purpose of confirmation of the finite element model established, the numerical study is first carried out on the RC beam fortifying by external bonded-carbon fiber reinforced polymers (EB-CFRP) that were experimentally tested and described in the literature. Then the study has been stretched for the same RC beams fortifying with steel plates. The major parameter involved in this study is the fortifying effect of different schemes of steel plates and the plate's thickness on the behaviour of RC beams with opening underneath torsion. The present study reveals that the finite element models can ascertain the structural behaviour of the tested beams and can be an excellent alternative of damaging laboratory tests with acceptable results, and the steel plates are more effective in strengthening the RC beams compared to the strengthening with (CFRP) for some schemes.

DR.MOHANNAD HUSSAIN AL-SHERRAWI et al. (2016)

In this study, a three dimensional finite element analysis was utilized to study the behaviour of reinforced concrete T-girders with and without web openings under pure torsion by using ANSYS APDL 15.0 program. Fourteen reinforce concrete T-girders were analysed; one of the girders (without web openings) was model as a control girder. The analysis variables considered for the other girders are: size, shape, position of web openings, number of web openings and the method was used to strengthen the member at openings, (using internal deformed steel bars as in the case where the openings are planned before casting the girders). To study the general behaviour of finite element models, torque-angle of twist plots at the end of the span near the loaded arms were represented. From this

relation, it was showed a decreasing in the strength of the T-girders with web openings under the torsional loads and increasing of the angle of twist. The results were analysed in terms of torque twist characteristics; ultimate torque, crack patterns, crack width, warping and stresses.

G.M. HEKAL et al. (2020)

Transvers openings in beams decreases the torsional strength and the reduction depends onthe area of the opening .All strengthened techniques improved the results of the torsional strength, ductility, and energy absorption with the corresponding reference specimens For reference RC beams, R30*6, R30*12,R60*6, and R60*12, ultimate torques were decreased due to openings with respect to beam without opening, R0 by about 43%, 51%, 51%and 60% respectively. The ultimate torques for S30*6, SD30*6,SB30*6 and C30*6 were increased with respect to the corresponding reference specimen R30*6 by about 40%, 138%, 76%, and 176%respectively.The ultimate torques for S60*12, SD60*12,SB60*12 and C60*12 were increased with respect to the corresponding reference specimenR60*12 by about 23%,131%,57% and 157% respectively.

QASIM M. SHAKIR et al. (2019)

This study aims to investigate experimentally the behaviour of self-compacting reinforced concrete beams with in-plane loaded openings strengthened with different techniques in the opening zone. The experimental program consists of testing five specimens with a rectangular opening at the midspan, one of the beams serves as a control beam (without strengthening), and four beams are strengthened at the opening zone with several methods including steel fibers, semi-rhombus crossed bars, jacketing with steel plates, and utilizing the composite section technique. The response has been discussed in terms of the first cracking load, ultimate load, maximum deflection, failure modes, loading history, crack patterns, toughness value, ductility index, and crack width to recognize the best strengthening proposal opening. Test results indicate that the technique of strengthening the WT-rolled steel recorded an increase in the ultimate load capacity, toughness, and ductility.

MOHAMED MAKHLOUF at el. (2018)

This paper presents the torsional behaviour of R.C. beams strengthened with externally steel stirrups, steel links and Fiber Reinforced Polymers (FRP) systems, R.C beams with web opening subjected to pure torsion. A total six rectangular beams were tested. Two un-

strengthened specimens without and with web opening, which considered as control specimen, the rest four beams with web opening which one specimens strengthened with external steel stirrups, one specimen strengthened with steel links, one specimen strengthened with external stirrups made from Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP), and one specimen strengthened with external stirrups made from Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymer (CFRP). All the beams were subjected to pure torsion till failure. The type of strengthening material and system is the basic parameter in this study. The experimental results showed a noticeable increase in torsion resistance for the strengthened specimens compared to control specimen.

IBRAHIM HAKEEM et al. (2019)

The present study pertains to the effects of transverse opening diameters and shear reinforcement ratios on the shear and flexural behavior of RC beams with two web openings across different spans, i.e., a single opening in each half-span. Within the scope of the study, a total of 12 RC beams with five different opening diameter- to-beam depth ratios (0, 0.20, 0.27, 0.33, 0.40, and 0.47) and two shear reinforcement ratios were tested to failure under four-point bending. The load capacities, ductility, rigidities and energy dissipation capacities in the elastic and plastic ranges of beam behaviour were compared. Furthermore, the load capacities of the beams were compared to the existing analytical shear strength formulations in the literature. The test results indicated that whether an RC beam with openings has adequate or inadequate amounts of shear reinforcement, the frame-type shear failure becomes much more pronounced with increasing opening diameter.

SATTAINANTHAN SHARMA et al. (2015)

Reinforced Concrete (RC) beams are essential structural elements that transfer loads from the slabs to the columns through flexure and shear. Openings in Reinforced Concrete (RC) beams are required for a variety of architectural and mechanical reasons. The purpose of this article is to investigate the flexural behaviour of an RC beam with circular openings running the length of it. The three-dimensional nonlinear finite element method was used to investigate a supported RC beam with circular web openings of varying diameters using ANSYS, a finite element software package. The study's primary characteristic is the variation in diameter and location of reinforcement around the openings. Five RC beams with simple supports were constructed, and tested were conducted under two- point loads. Beams were

constructed with one conventional specimen without any openings in beams and two beams with unstrengthen circular openings located in the flexure zone with varying diameters such as 80mm.

NOOR RAHAMAN BIN YAHYA et al. (2014)

Research and study in comparing the behaviours between solid deep beam and deep beams with web openings with the same cross-section and reinforcement had been made before. Some research found that web opening deep beam couldn't resist an extra loadings compared to solid beam which can stand and bear the excess cargo. Thus, this chapter review of the characteristic web opening deep beams and how much the size of opening affects the deep beams. The behavior of the beam was known depending on the opening size on the deep beam and this chapter review the explanations on the square opening deep beams behaviour and from those the suggestion and recommendation to increase the concrete square opening deep beams behaviour was observed.

ABHINAV GUPTA et al. (2023)

The effects of opening transverse direction in reinforced concrete beams have been studied. In this research, we observe that reinforced concrete beams with openings of different horizontal location and reported that placing holes in flexure zone has lesser impact on the beam performance compared to when the castellations are placed in the shear zone. Based on the vigorous effort made in this area the following conclusions are drawn: 1) It could be concluded that the usage of circular-shaped openings is more effective than other shapes of openings since it avoids sharp edges, which are subjected to high-stress concentration while loading. 2) It is recommended to have a circular opening less than 0.55 D of the beam for web opening. The size of the opening to be restricted within 0.5D of the beam. The other shapes of web opening; Increase in size of opening decreases the mechanical properties of the beam, and it leads to the change in the mode of failure. 3) It can be concluded that, for web opening in RC beams, the optimum position to have opening at mid-depth and the center between the support and load point to reduce the changes made in the beam due to opening. 4) When the opening location moves towards the point of application of load or towards the support, there will be an occurrence of reduction in its load-carrying capacity. 5) It is proposed to select the strengthening materials based on the purpose, availability, cost, availability of skilled labour and time.

MANSUR M.A et al. (2014)

Describes analysis at service load of reinforced concrete beams that contain large rectangular openings in the webs. In the analytical modeling, the beams are treated as structural members comprising several segments, and an equivalent stiffness has been derived for the segments traversed by the openings. The beams are then analysed by the direct stiffness method. Results from tests of 22 beams available in the literature are compared with the calculated deflections and support reactions under service load. In general, a good agreement has been obtained.

ARPIT JAISWAL et al. (2016)

The basis of this study is the serviceability requirement which arises long after the structural erection has been completed. Beams with web openings can be competitive in such cases, even though more alternatives to solid web beams such as stub girders, truss etc. are available and height limitation is a common problem faced by designers in multi-story buildings due to economic requirements and aesthetical considerations. Substantial spaces are normally required to enable the passage for large pipes and ducts beneath steel beams which leads to uneconomic floor heights. Though web openings could lead to a significant decrease in beam's load carrying capacity depending on the adopted openings shape, size and location but can also be very helpful and important from the point of economy. So this study is concerned with the influence of the web opening on the strength of compressive elements and web crippling strength of steel sections. And the parametric analysis to be focused on size and location of opening.

N.Y ELWAKKAD et al. (2018)

The paper will present the state-of-the-art of the different ways for strengthening of existing reinforced concrete structures including both traditional and advanced strengthening materials. Steel and FRP composites are the most used material in strengthening process of existing concrete structures. Near surface mounting techniques for strengthening of existing structures will be discussed. The NSM technique has provided a significant increment of the load at serviceability limit state, as well as, the stiffness after concrete cracking.

MOUSTAPHA IBRAHIM ARY et al. (2012)

Fiber-Reinforced Polymers (FRP) are used to enhance the behaviour of structural components in either shear or flexure. The research conducted in this paper was mainly focused on the shear-strengthening of reinforced and prestressed concrete beams using FRP. The main objective of the research was to identify the parameters affecting the shear capacity provided by FRP and evaluate the accuracy of analytical models. A review of prior experimental data showed that the available analytical models used to estimate the added shear capacity of FRP struggle to provide a unified design equation that can predict accurately the shear contribution of externally applied FRP. In this study, the ACI 440.2R-08 model and the model developed by Triantafillou and Antonopoulos were compared with the prior experimental data. Both analytical models failed to provide a satisfactory prediction of the FRP shear capacity. This study provides insights into potential reasons for the unsatisfactory prediction.

SUKUMAR V et al.

The strength of RC structural elements shall be increased by various methods to extend its life time. External jacketing of the elements with steel, ferrocement, FRP etc., were under research for the past decade. In general the bonding is done on all three sides or at the bottom of the beam alone. However the effect of having FRP laminates on the bottom of the beam in strip pattern (3 numbers of strip of 30mm for 150mm width of the beam). The present study focuses on the effect of strengthening the beam with Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer [GFRP] (full width of beam) and Hybrid Fiber Reinforced Polymer [HFRP] (in strip pattern). It is observed that HFRP (strip pattern) takes almost equal amount of load for first crack formation.

RAKESH DIGGIKAR et al. (2013)

In the construction of multi-story buildings the opening in beams are provided for utility ducts and pipes. Providing an opening in beam develops cracks around the opening due to stress concentration. In this paper the behaviour of R.C.C. beam with rectangular opening strengthened by CFRP and GFRP sheets were studied. This paper presents the behaviour of R.C.C beam with rectangular opening strengthened by CFRP and GFRP sheet with different techniques. In this experimental study a total ten beams were casted one beam without

opening (ie, solid beam) and one beam with rectangular post opening and these two considered as a control beams for comparison.

SIEW CHOO CHIN et al. (2014)

This paper presents the review of studies performed to investigate the behavior of Reinforced Concrete (RC) beams containing different types of openings. For the last 4 decades, research works involved the investigation of the member strength and development of the design approach for simply supported, continuous and T-beams containing large rectangular openings subjected to torsion, bending and shear forces. The proposed design method suggested the installation of diagonal steel reinforcement bars around the opening for providing the required strength. In recent years, Fiber Reinforced Polymers (FRP) have been widely used as an external bonded reinforcement system for upgrading and retrofitting of concrete structures. FRP as externally bonded reinforcement mainly used to repair and retrofit the damaged reinforced concrete member.

M IMRAN et al. (2016)

This paper is intended to review existing literature related to RC beams strengthened for flexure, shear and torsion in order to better understand the behaviour. Review of literature shows that strengthening of RC beams using Carbon Fibre Reinforced Polymers (CFRP) are the most widely and suitable strengthening technique. Moreover, behaviour of RC beams subjected to under torsion, flexure and shear individually as well as in combination of flexure-shear has been widely studied till date. Strengthening of RC beams exhibiting these behaviours is also discussed in detail which shows that number of CFRP strips improve flexural strength whereas inclined CFRP wraps are best suitable to improve shear and torsion behaviour. However combine effects of all behaviours ie. torsion, flexural and shear have not been together studied so far. Moreover, there is no suitable strengthening technique for RC beams that exhibit these behaviours.

NURBAIAH M N et al. (2017)

Strengthening is a way to lengthen the serviceability of building structures under increased loading requirements and severe conditions. Externally bonded (EB) is one of the strengthening techniques that is being practiced nowadays. The present investigation is studying on the enhancement in flexural performance and the effectiveness of un-cracked RC beams strengthened with Externally Bonded (EB) Carbon Fibre Reinforced Polymer

(CFRP) sheet's U-wrap anchorage systems with different locations and dimensions. A series of RC beams were fabricated with the dimensions of each beam as 170 mm width x 270 mm depth x 2325 mm length. Five (5) variables were involved in this investigation. All beams were tested under four point bending. Test results show that the strengthened RC beams performed better than control beam with nominal increase in stiffness and higher ultimate load. The results show that the strengthened beams increase the flexural strength up to 35% and decrease the deflection to about 40% as compared to the control beam.

SULABH H. BAGDE et al. (2018)

In this paper presents an experimental study conducted to examine the effectiveness of Fibre Reinforced Polymer (FRP) composites in enhancing the flexural capacity of concrete beams. In this study, Fibre- reinforced polymer (FRP) application is a very effective way to repair and strengthen structures that have become structurally weak over their lifespan. Externally reinforced concrete beams with epoxy-bonded FRP sheets were tested to failure using a symmetrical two point concentrated static loading system. The results show that the FRP strengthened beams exhibit increased strength, deformation capacity, ductility and composite action until failure.

SAVAS ERDEM et al. (2017)

The use of Glass Fiber Reinforced Plastic (GRP) reinforcements in Reinforced Concrete beams as bending reinforcements has accelerated. In this study; two GRP reinforcements which have different surface characteristics and a standard steel reinforcement are used to prepare nine reinforced concrete beams for the flexural behaviour. Beam samples which are built with GRP reinforcements and steel reinforcements have been held to four pointed bending test. The results showed that considering the GFRP bars, ribbed GFRP bars showed the best displacement capability such bars may be used in high seismic zone with strengthening. In addition, the bending strength of concrete beams reinforced with GFRP bars is neither too close nor too far from the bending strength of concrete beams reinforced with conventional steel.

RENATA KOTYMIA et al. (2015)

This paper presents experimental results and a numerical analysis of the reinforced concrete (RC) beams strengthened in flexure with various externally bonded carbon fiber-reinforced polymer (CFRP) configurations. The aim of the experimental work was to

investigate the parameters that may delay the intermediate crack de bonding of the bottom CFRP laminate, and increase the load carrying capacity and CFRP strength utilization ratio. Ten rectangular RC specimens with a clear span of 4.2 m, categorized in two series, were tested to evaluate the effect of using the additional U-shaped CFRP systems on the intermediate crack debonding of the bottom laminate. Two different configurations of the additional systems were proposed, namely, continuous U-shaped wet layup sheets and spaced side-bonded CFRP L-shaped laminates.

YASMIN MURAD et al. (2018)

The use of carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) sheets is becoming a widely accepted solution for strengthening and repairing reinforced concrete (RC) structures. To date, the behavior of RC beams, strengthened with 60 and 45 inclined CFRP sheets, has not clearly explained. An experimental program is proposed in this paper to investigate the flexural behavior of RC beams strengthened with CFRP sheets. CFRP sheets were epoxy bonded to the tension face to enhance the flexural strength of beams inducing different orientation angles of 0°, 45, 60 and 90° with the beam longitudinal axis. The study shows that strengthening

RC beams with CFRP sheets is highly influenced by the orientation angle of the sheets. The orientation angle plays a key role in changing the crack pattern and hence the failure mode. The influence of CFRP sheets was adequate on increasing the flexural strength of RC beams but the ductility of the beams was reduced.

AHMED M. KHALIFA et al. (2016)

The near surface mounted (NSM) fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) reinforcement is emerging as a promising alternative strengthening technique to externally bonded reinforcement (EBR) for increasing the load carrying capacity of reinforced concrete (RC) members. NSM FRP technique has several advantages, in comparison to the EBR method, such as reducing the risk of debonding, and a better protection from the external sources of damage. In this research, the performance and effectiveness of the NSM and EBR techniques for the flexural strengthening of RC beams is compared. In order to achieve this objective, six full-scale, RC beams were strengthened with different carbon FRP (CFRP) schemes and tested. Such beams were designed to fail in a flexural mode. Test results indicated that if the same amount of CFRP is used, beams strengthened with NSM strips achieved higher ultimate load than those strengthened with EBR. Such increase in the ultimate load ratio

ranged between 12% and 18%. Furthermore, a design approach for computing the moment capacity of RC flexural members strengthened with NSM CFRP strips is developed and presented in this paper.

Wael Ibrahim et al. (2014)

In this paper, the results of an experimental investigation on reinforced concrete (RC) rectangular beams strengthened in flexural with near surface mounted (NSM) laminate strips made of carbon fiber-reinforced polymer (CFRP) are presented and discussed. The experimental program involves four tests to study the influence of the reinforcement ratio (AppAs) on the behavior of RC beams reinforced with steel bars (As) and strengthened with near surface mounted carbon strips (Arne) on stress limitation and crack control under service loadings is discussed. The strengthening with NSM strips significantly increases ductility and tension stiffening of RC beams strengthened with CFRP strips. In addition, it significantly reduces the crack width in RC members.

MAIS MALALLAH KARIM et al. (2017)

This paper presents a review of the results of some previous research studies on reinforced concrete T-Beams that have openings in their webs and flanges. The effect of size, shape, location and number of openings on the behavior was investigated. Strengthening of these openings was also explored as well. Because of unexpected changes in the configurations of the T-Beam section, corners of the opening are subjected to high stress concentration that may cause unacceptable cracking from durability and aesthetic viewpoints. It is clear that making. Openings in T-beams changes the simple behaviour of beam to a more complex one. From the existing research works, it was pointed that the existing of openings, either in web or flange.

HUSSEIN ABDEL BAKY et al. (2008)

The application of externally bonded carbon fiber-reinforced polymer (CFRP) strips for the flexural strengthening of reinforced concrete beams is known to delay the cracking moment and mitigate the development of cracks (FIB 2001; ACI 2002; Neubauer and Rostásy 2001; Kötynia 1999). Experimental tests have indicated that debonding of the bottom strip from the concrete surface is the most common mode of failure for concrete beams strengthened in this manner. This type of failure generally limits the strength utilization ratio of the

strip, ie., the ratio of the strain in the FRP at failure to its ultimate strain (Kotynia 2000; Kaminska.

TOM GEORGE et al. (2017)

The major problems of construction industry are the deterioration of concrete structures. Replacement of deficient structure makes a large amount of public money and time. Strengthening has become an acceptable way of improving the load carrying capacity. In this study the properties of reinforced concrete beams strengthened with Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer (GFRP) are compared with control beams. A nominal mix of M20 is designed for the study. Strengthening is mainly divided into two schemes. In the first scheme flexural strengthening is done with EBR and NSM technique using GFRP sheet and strips. In the second scheme, shear strengthening is done with EBR and NSM technique using GFRP sheet and strips. A two point loading system was adopted for the test. At the end of each load increment deflection was observed. Behaviour of strengthened beams and control beams are compared by comparing the properties such as first crack load, ultimate load and load deflection.

CONCLUSION

The solid beam showed a typical flexure failure under pure bending conditions. All the other beams with openings failed due to shear cracks along the perimeter of openings irrespective of the presence of CFRP. However, the load at which the first crack appeared was varying for different cases. In contrast to circular opening, the fracture propagation rate is much quicker in beams with rectangular openings. The elliptical shaped opening in the beam without CFRP has the lowest load bearing capability with high deflections as per the experimental investigation. There was no much difference among the ultimate strength obtained between BRRFIO and BREFIO beams. Due to the use of CFRP in and around (U-wrap) the opening there was strengthening of beam of by 75.5% and 42.43% in case of beam with elliptical and circular opening respectively. The following study has given the safety guidelines that may be used for the real-time infrastructure problems.

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Experimental Investigation of Geopolymer Concrete with Nano Silica

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Abstract

Cement production became responsible for polluting the atmosphere through the emission of greenhouse gases. Nano silica produced from physically-processed white rice husk ash agricultural waste can be incorporated into geopolymer cement-based materials to improve the mechanical and micro performance. Geopolymer cement is eco-friendly. It increases the strength, durability, and resistance to attack in peaty/acidic environments. It is proposed to determine and compare the differences in properties of Ferro cement geopolymer concrete with Nano silica. The investigation is to be done by using several tests which include a workability test, sieve analysis, specific gravity test, compression test, and flexural strength. Nano silica was then added to the optimum geopolymer concrete sample by ratios 1, 2, and 3% of the total weight of cement materials. Samples tested for mechanical properties. The results showed that using a hot activator and oven-curing. samples gives higher mechanical properties. Also using nano-silica up to 2% increases the compressive strength up to 24% at age 28 days.

Keywords

Geopolymer concrete, Mix proportion, Nano-silica, Compressive strength, Modelling.

Introduction

Concrete, after water, is the second most useful material for the construction industry. Every year, 25 billion tons of concrete are produced worldwide, acquiring 2.6 billion tons of cement, which will increase by 25% over the next ten years. Cement production has a negative impact on the environment because one ton of cement emits one ton of CO₂ into the atmosphere, alarming the ecology. However, cement-based concrete remains the most

widely used material in the global building industry. Therefore, all nations have become mandatory to consider CO₂ emission regulations and reductions. As a result, extensive research has been conducted to develop a new material that can be used as an alternative to Portland cement; among them, geopolymer technology was developed in France by Professor Davidovits. Due to the high consumption of waste materials in mixed proportions, GPC emits approximately 70% less green gas than conventional concrete. Geopolymers are an inorganic aluminosilicate polymer family produced through alkaline activation of various aluminosilicate virgin or waste materials rich in silicon and aluminium. The mixed proportions of the GPC consist of aluminosilicate source binder materials, fine and coarse aggregates, alkaline solutions, and water. The polymerization process consists of four main steps: dissolution, condensation, polycondensation, and crystallization of the gels, between the alkaline solutions and source binder materials, produced solid concrete, like traditional concrete composites. Sodium hydroxide and sodium silicate are commonly used alkaline activators to create geopolymer composites. These two activators were produced commercially, so they have adverse effects on environmental issues; therefore, it is essential to use activators that between the alkaline solutions and source binder materials, produced solid concrete, like traditional concrete composites. Sodium hydroxide and sodium silicate are commonly used alkaline activators to create geopolymer composites. These two activators were produced commercially, so they have adverse effects on environmental issues; therefore, it is essential to use activators that were made cleanly and environmentally friendly such as a mixture of NaOH and glass waste and a mixture of olive biomass ash and water.

Production of Portland cement is highly energy intensive and is also an obvious contributor to carbon dioxide emission in the environment.

- To increase the sustainability of concrete and step towards a clean environment, the replacement of cement with by-product materials is the most important.
- Nano silica which is produced from silica sand has been shown to be more effective in enhancing the strength of concrete by filling the minute pores in the concrete.

With the addition of sodium hydroxide-based alkaline solution, high-strength concrete can be developed using fly ash.

Methodology

This study is divided into three sections: review, modelling, and experimental work. To gather information about geopolymer concrete incorporated NPs, an extensive search of several databases, including Research Gate, Science Direct, Google Scholar, Scopus, and the Web of Science, was conducted. It was discovered that a wide variety of NPs, including NS were used to improve various properties of GPC composites, with NS being the most commonly used. As a result, in this study, the authors use articles that used NS to improve various properties of GPC composites to create the models. However, all GPC papers containing NPs were taken into account for the review process. In the modelling process, eleven input parameters were used, limiting the authors' ability to utilize a more significant number of data in the created models. The gathered datasets were statistically analyzed and classified into three groups. The models were built using the larger group, including 135 dataset.

Mix Proportions

In this study M25 grade of concrete was selected and OPC 53 grade of cement was used. The Table 1 shows the properties of materials.



Figure 1: Materials used

Mix Proportions and Curing

From the various different trial mixes, this mix proportion has been adopted for the study.

Total aggregates percentage taken as 70%

Heat curing in the oven, at 60°C

Nano-silica with 0%, 0.5%, 1%, 1.5% and 2%.

Nano-Silica

Nano silica, also called quartz dust or silica dust, is a material that, like SF, is characterized by its high SiO₂ percentage, over 99%.

Conclusions

It can be concluded that the addition of nano-silica did not increase the tensile strength of the cement paste but actually decreased it. However, the inclusion of 1, 2, and 3% of wt. of nano-silica made the geopolymer cement paste better in the face of failure, that the collapse did not occur suddenly. This is consistent with what was reported by where the inclusion of nanosilica in the geopolymer cement paste gave rise to a residual stress phrase after failure. The cause of the emergence of residual stress is because the nano-silica was able to fill the pores and form a good matrix with epoxy. However, the nano-silica could not withstand the tensile load after cracking, so that the maximum tensile strength dropped. Therefore, the addition of nano-silica is recommended because it can increase the residual strength.

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Self-Healing Concrete Using Bagasse Ash and Bacillus Subtilis

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Abstract

Self-healing concrete has emerged as a promising solution to mitigate the detrimental effects of cracks in structures. This study investigates the effectiveness of Bacillus Subtilis bacteria in reducing crack formation and enhancing the strength of concrete, supplemented with Bagasse ash. Bagasse ash of 5%, 10%, and 15%, a waste material from sugarcane processing, is utilized as a sustainable additive to improve the mechanical properties of concrete. Bacillus Subtilis bacteria are introduced into the concrete matrix of 10ml, 20ml, and 30ml to produce calcite precipitation, facilitating crack healing for M-25 mix. Through a series of experiments, including mechanical testing and microstructural analysis, the impact of Bacillus Subtilis and Bagasse ash on crack reduction and concrete strength enhancement is assessed. The results demonstrate the potential of this innovative approach to develop self-healing concrete with improved durability and sustainability, paving the way for resilient infrastructure construction practices.

Keywords

Bacillus Subtilis, Bagasse Ash, Calcite Precipitation, Self-healing.

INTRODUCTION

Concrete is a fundamental building material known for its durability and strength. However, it is susceptible to cracking over time due to various factors such as loading, shrinkage, and environmental conditions. The development of self-healing concrete has emerged as a promising solution to mitigate these issues, offering the potential to repair cracks autonomously, thus prolonging the lifespan of concrete structures [1,3].

In this study, we explore the incorporation of bagasse ash and *Bacillus Subtilis* bacteria as key components in enhancing the self-healing properties of concrete. Bagasse ash, a byproduct of sugarcane processing, is rich in silica and possesses pozzolanic properties that can contribute to the strength and durability of concrete. *Bacillus Subtilis*, a naturally occurring bacterium, produces calcite precipitation that can seal microcracks within the concrete matrix, promoting self-healing[6,8].

Bagasse Ash Proportion

- Investigation of 5%, 10%, and 15% BAGASSE ash content in concrete mixtures.
- Evaluation of compressive strength variations with different ash proportions at interval of 7,14 and 28 days.
- Durability testing to assess resistance to environmental factors such as freeze-thaw cycles test [2].

Influence of *Bacillus Subtilis* Concentration

- Incorporation of 10ml, 20ml, and 30ml *Bacillus Subtilis* by volume in concrete specimens.
- The period of crack healing was maintained at 28 days and Examination of the self-healing potential through crack closure and regeneration by means of calcite precipitations[1].
- Quantification of bacterial activity and its impact on concrete mechanical properties.
- Assessment of long-term durability under simulated service conditions.
- Analysis of microstructure using vernier caliper to observe the morphology and distribution of calcite precipitation by *Bacillus subtilis* particles within the concrete matrix[5].
- In comparison to traditional chemical self-healing concrete, the microbially induced calcium carbonate (MICP)-based bio self-healing technique provides a long-term and ecologically benign solution to cracking. MICP production occurs in the presence of CO₂, which is basically produced from the precursor used in bio-concrete. Different types of precursors are used by scientists to obtain CaCO₃. The most common precursors include amino acid salt and urea[3,7].

- But after increase the micron size of the Bacillus subtilis at correct medium, it shows the high results without inducing any other foreign substance [1].

MATERIALS

Bagasse Ash

Bagasse ash is a byproduct of sugarcane processing. When incorporated into concrete, it can enhance its self-healing properties due to its pozzolanic nature, which means it reacts with calcium hydroxide to form additional calcium silicate hydrate (C-S-H) gel, contributing to the repair of cracks.



Figure 1: Bagasse Ash

Bacillus Subtilis

Certain strains of Bacillus bacteria, such as Bacillus subtilis, have been found to produce calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) in the presence of calcium ions and carbonate ions, which are typically abundant in concrete. When encapsulated within the concrete mix, these bacteria remain dormant until cracks form, at which point they become activated, producing CaCO_3 to fill the gaps and restore the structural integrity of the concrete.



Figure 2: Bacillus Subtilis

Fine Aggregate

Manufactured sand with a fineness modulus of 2.64 was used as fine aggregate. The fine aggregate has a specific gravity of 2.714. (Conforming to IS 383-1970 and IS 2720(Part I - Sec I):1980).

Coarse Aggregate

Coarse aggregate obtained from local quarry units has been used for this study, conforming to IS: 383-1970 [14] is used. The maximum size of aggregate used is 20mm with a specific gravity of 2.707.

Water

The water used for Experiments was potable water conforming as per IS: 456-2000

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

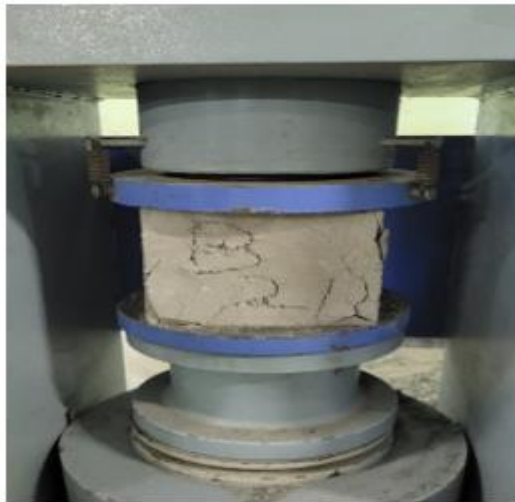
The M25 grade concrete mix was prepared with Ordinary Portland Cement(OPC-43) and cubes of dimension 150 mm X 150 mm X 150 mm were cast of different Bagasse ash levels (5% to 15% replacement of cement) and Bacillus subtilis of 10, 20 and 30 ml were prepared. The mixes were designated in accordance with IS: 10262-2019. A total of 90 concrete cubes were casted for the different percentages of replacement of cement as well as bacillus subtilis. The specimens were demoulded after 24 hours and curing was done for different age of testing. They were tested for their strength properties as well as healing analysis on 7th ,14th and 28th day.

TABLE 1 DETAILS OF MIX PROPORTIONS OF CONCRETE

SI No	Cement	M-Sand	Coarse Aggregate	Cement Replacement by Bagasse Ash	Bacillus Subtilis
1.	4.86 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	76g (5%)	10 ml
2.	4.81 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	159g (10%)	10 ml
3.	4.76 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	250g (15%)	10 ml
4.	4.86 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	76g (5%)	20 ml
5.	4.81 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	159g (10%)	20 ml
6.	4.76 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	250g (15%)	20 ml
7.	4.86 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	76g (5%)	30 ml
8.	4.81 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	159g (10%)	30 ml
9.	4.76 Kg	7.30 Kg	13 Kg	250g (15%)	30 ml

RESULT AND DISSCUSSION

This research compares 9 different Mix Proportion of varying compression strength and Self-Healing Characteristics of each proportion and attain the best of it.

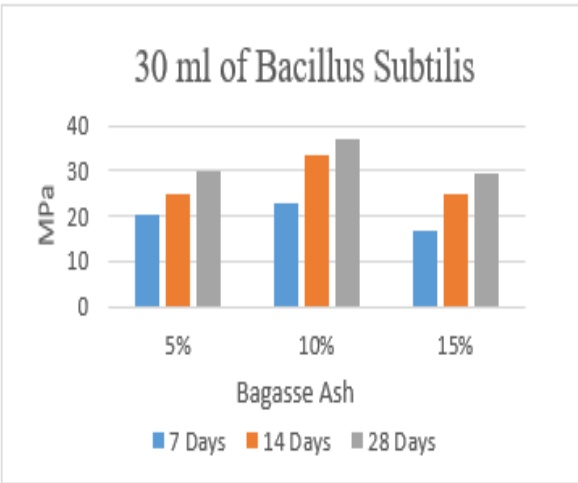
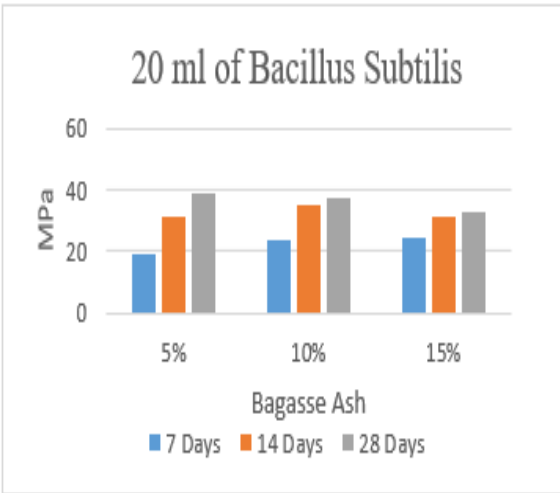
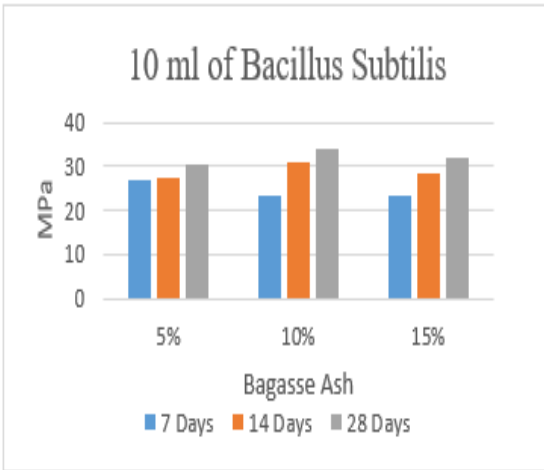


Compressive Strength Results

Table 2 shows the compressive strength of bacteria as well as bagasse ash added cubes. It is observed that M25 grade bacterial concrete is having higher compressive strength than the normal M25 grade concrete. When 20 ml of bacillus subtilis bacteria is added with 5% of Bagasse ash, it gives the compressive strength of 39.22 Mpa, which is the maximum. Hence, we can replace normal M25 concrete by our M25 bacterial concrete thereby it provides both sustainable as well as economical construction.

TABLE 2 AVERAGE COMPRESSION STRENGTH

Bacillus Subtilis	Bagasse Ash (%)	7 Days (MPa)	14 Days (MPa)	28 Days (MPa)
10 ml	5	26.98	27.42	30.32
	10	23.60	30.71	34.25
	15	23.55	28.52	32.11
20 ml	5	18.80	30.91	39.22
	10	23.97	34.67	37.58
	15	24.49	31.22	33.08
30 ml	5	20.24	24.85	30.09
	10	22.94	33.40	37.27
	15	16.72	25.01	29.37



Self-Healing Analysis

Calcium carbonate precipitating microorganisms that is *Bacillus subtilis* is used to heal cracks. After the compression test is done, the following cracked cubes has been kept under two different conditions like wet and dry. The dry (surrounding environmental) condition resulting late growth of the bacterial actions but in the wet condition it is immersed in the water for the 7days, the cracks present in the concrete allow the ingress of water resulting in the chemical reaction with the water. The bacterial cell will be coated with a layer of calcium carbonate, the depth of healed has been figured out by using Vernier Caliper, In which resulting in the microorganism's inactive, but the crack faces bonds together in the meantime. When 10 ml of *Bacillus subtilis* bacteria is added with 5% of Bagasse ash, it gives high healing characteristics towards the cracks better than other proportions.

TABLE 3 HEALING CHARACTERISTICS

Bacillus Subtilis	Bagasse Ash (%)	Crack Depth (mm)	Depth Healed (mm)
10 ml	5	6	3
	10	7	2
	15	5	1
20 ml	5	9	1
	10	6	-
	15	4	-
30 ml	5	5	2
	10	8	1
	15	6	-

The above table shows the depth healed in terms of millimeter where repeated impact/healing scenarios, improved stiffness was in the order of submerged, wet-dry in water, showing that water availability played a crucial role in stiffness gain of the self-healing characteristics.



Figure 3: Identifying the crack depth

CONCLUSION

This research concludes the following based on the experimental investigation that, Compression strength showed an increased value with the bagasse ash is replaced up to 15 % at the end of 28 days.

The result indicates with increase in *Bacillus Subtilis* Quantity Subsequently Decrease in Self-healing characteristic of concrete.

The study on self-healing concrete utilizing Bagasse ash and *Bacillus subtilis* has yielded promising results, demonstrating both high compressive strength and significant healing properties.

By incorporating 10ml of *Bacillus subtilis* and 5-10% of Bagasse ash, the concrete not only achieves remarkable strength but also exhibits impressive self-healing capabilities. These findings suggest a practical and sustainable approach to enhancing the durability and longevity of concrete structures.

The formal results underscore the effectiveness of this innovative solution, offering a potential avenue for future advancements in construction materials.

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An Experimental Investigation of Concrete by using Glass Powder and Fly Ash as Partial Replacement of Cement

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Abstract

The effect of adding glass powder to concrete to improve the properties of concrete and also the addition of glass powder and fly ash is to minimize the risk of the environmental pollution. The effect of adding glass powder as an admixture on the durability and the thermal insulation. To understand the effectiveness of glass powder and fly ash in strength. In general, first we are going to collect all the materials such as cement, sand, aggregate, glass powder and fly ash. We conduct fineness test, initial test, final setting time test, consistency test for cement impact test. The compressive strength test is spilt one test, compaction factor test and test for the hardened concrete. M30 mix design can be done by this project. We are going to replace the cement up to 10%, 20%. The compressive strength can be compared by normal concrete to fly ash and glass powder mixed concrete in 7, 14, 28 days. Design work are carried out by IS 456-2000, recommended guidelines for concrete mix design. The use of fly ash concrete admixture not only extends technical advantages to the properties of concrete but also contributes to the environmental pollution control. In India the total production of fly ash is more than 100 million tons. The project details can be used to construct with aesthetic appearance of the building without distributing the environment. This project mainly focuses on reduction cost of construction material and it will give high strength when comparing to ordinary concrete.

Keywords

Glass powder, fly ash, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, water, compressive strength.

INTRODUCTION

In olden days solid wastes were used as landfills in low-lying areas. Industrial wastes like fly ash, silica fume, blast furnace slag etc., And other wastes of plastics, glass, tiles, and agriculture are causing environmental pollution. Glass is an amorphous solid that has been around in various forms for thousands of years and has been manufactured for human use. Glass is one the most versatile substances on Earth, used in many applications and in a wide variety. Glass occurs naturally when rocks high in silicates melt at high temperatures and cool before they can form a crystalline structure there were large amount wastes glasses present in our world so we planned to replace the glass powder instead of cement. This project mainly focuses on reduction cost of construction material and it will give high strength when comparing to ordinary concrete. A glass powder (GLP) is also used as a binder with partial replacement of cement which takes some part of reaction at the time of hydration; also, it is act as a filler material. A denser (less porous) and more homogeneous structure is produced when milled waste glass is used as partial replacement for cement, which benefits the resistance to moisture sorption and thus the long-term durability of cementations materials. Replacement for about 20% of cement, improves the moisture barrier qualities, durability, and mechanical performance of concrete Replacing cement by pozzolanic material like waste glass powder in concrete, not only increases the strength and introduces economy but also enhances the durability The main concerns for the use of crushed glass as aggregate for Portland cement concrete are the experiment and cracking caused by the glass aggregate due to alkali silica reaction.

Literature Review

Engineer Imad Qasim (2009) doing a study on the impact of glass powder on concrete and he was made some tests these tests include compressive strength, flexural strength, and flow table test (workability test). Twenty kilograms of glass powder was used as a partial replacement for cement and sand (silica and limestone) by 0%, 10%, 15%, and 20%. Concrete mixtures were tested at room temperature, four mixtures were cured by water and three mixtures were cured by high pressure steam curing (autoclaving).

Samtur.H.R, 1974, Seung Bum Park and Bong-Chum Lee, (2004): The use of recycled glass as aggregate greatly enhances the aesthetic appeal of the concrete. Recent research findings

have shown that concrete made with recycled glass aggregate have shown better long term strength and better thermal insulation due to its better thermal properties of the glass aggregates (When tested for the Compressive strength values at the 10 %, 40%, and 60 % aggregate replacement by waste glass with 0 – 10mm particle size were 3%, 8% and 5% above the value of Conventional concrete. Better results are achieved when the waste glass powder replaced either 30 % or 70% of the sand with particles sizes ranging between 50 µm and 100µm. Used glass waste, which is cylindrical in shape, prevents crack propagation in concrete structures. From the research carried out on glass powder by the authors, it was found that glass of particle size 1.18 to 2.36 mm produced the highest expansion where as low expansion was observed at smaller particle sizes.

Idir.R, Cyr.M and Tagnit Hamou. A, 2009 it was observed that with a 30% replacement of cement by amber waste glass content of particle size 75µm along with fly ash, the compressive strength of concrete increase 25% at 7 days and 35% when tested for 28 days strength (Pereira de Oliveira. L.A, J.P. Castro – Gomes, P. Santos, 2008). This effect provides ample evidence that both fly ash and waste glass sand can be used together to produce concretes with relative high strength without any adverse reaction. Particle sizes under that threshold had no effect on length variations. Glass was ground to a particle size of 300 or smaller, the alkali reaction (ASR) induced expansion could be reduced.

Scope and Objective

Objective

The objective of the project is to investigate the development of concrete strength using the investigation is also aimed at finding out the optimum grade of concrete for superior strength while using silica fume, fly ash and M sand, foundry sand.

To evaluate the utility of Glass powder & fly ash as a partial replacement of cement in concrete.

The effect of adding Glass Powder to concrete to improve the properties of concrete.

The benefits of addition Glass Powder and fly ash is to minimize the risk of the Environmental Pollution.

The effect of adding Glass Powder as an admixture on the durability and the thermal insulation.

To study and compare the performance of conventional concrete and Glass powder & fly ash concrete.

To understand the effectiveness of glass powder in strength.

Scope

To evaluate the recyclability of glass powder and flash as a pozzolana as partial replacement of cement as partial replacement of fine aggregate in the concrete.

To achieve 28 days characteristic compressive strength

To study the compressive strength of glass powder and flash concrete and conventional concrete.

To carry out the comparative study of compressive strength glass powder and flash and conventional concrete.

To find out optimum grade of concrete at which the concrete yields superior mechanical properties.

To achieve better concrete composite and to encourage the use of glass powder and granite powder to overcome the environmental impact caused due to waste disposal and over depletion of river sand.

Materials

This chapter presents the details of materials for concrete and the mix designs for performing the experimental study. The materials to be used for the experimental study are detailed as follows

Cement

Fine aggregate

Coarse aggregate

Water

Glass powder

Fly ash

Cement

Ordinary Portland cement (OPC) 53 grades in one lot was produced and stored in air tight container. The cement used was fresh, used within three months of manufacture. It should satisfy the requirements of IS10262. The property of cement is determined as per IS4031:1968.

Fine Aggregate

Fine aggregate used in this investigation was medium sand properties of the fine aggregate used in the experimental work. Advantage of natural sand is that the particles are cubical or rounded with smooth surface texture. The grading of natural fine aggregate is not always ideal. It depends on place to place. Being cubical, rounded and smooth textured it gives good workability. Aggregates are the important constituents in concrete. They give body to the concrete, reduce shrinkage and effect economy. One of the most important factors for producing workable concrete is good gradation of aggregates. Good grading implies that a sample fractions of aggregates in required proportion such that the sample contains minimum voids. Samples of the well graded aggregate containing minimum voids require minimum paste to fill up the voids in the aggregates. Minimum paste means less quantity of cement and less water, which are further mean increased economy, lower shrinkage and greater durability.

Coarse Aggregate

Locally available in coarse aggregates having the maximum size of 10 mm and 20 mm were used in the present work. Coarse aggregate is chemically stable material in concrete.

Glass Powder

Glass is a transparent material produced by melting a mixture of materials such as silica, soda ash, and calcium carbonate at high temperature followed by cooling during which solidification occurs without crystallization. Glass is widely used in our lives through manufactured products such as sheet glass, bottles, glassware, and vacuum tubing. The amount of waste glass is gradually increased over the recent years due to an ever-growing use of glass products. Most waste glasses have been dumped into landfill sites. The Land filling of waste glasses is undesirable because they are not biodegradable, which makes them environmentally less friendly. So, we use the waste glass in concrete to become the construction economical as well as eco-friendly.



Figure 1: Glass powder



Fly Ash

Fly ash is the most widely used pozzolanic material all over the world. In the recent time, the importance and use of the fly ash in concrete has grown so much that it has almost become a common ingredient in concrete, particularly for making high strength and high-performance concrete. High volume of fly ash concrete is a subjected of current interest all over the world. The use of fly ash as concrete admixture not only extents technical advantages to the properties of concrete but also contributes to the environmental pollution control. Manufactured sand as a construction raw material neither imposes risks to the human kind nor to the environment. Specific gravity of M-Sand is 2.75 and fineness modulus is 2.74.

Water

The potable water available in college campus was used for mixing and curing of concrete. Water helps in dispersing the cement even, so that every particle of the aggregate is coated with it and brought into ultimate contact with the ingredients. It reacts chemically with cement and brings about setting and hardening of cement. It lubricates the mix and compact properties. The quality of water was found to satisfy the requirement of IS456-2000.

Mix Design

The mix shall be designed to produce the grade of concrete having the required workability and the characteristic strength. The properties are either by volume or by mass. The water-cement ratio is usually expressed in mass.

Factor to be considered

The grade designation giving the characteristic strength requirement of concrete.

The type of cement influences the rate of development of compressive strength of concrete.

Maximum nominal size of aggregates

The cement content is to be limited from shrinkage, cracking and creep.

The workability of concrete and maximum temperature of concrete at the time of placing.

Casting and Curing

The main objective of the test program is to study the strength characteristic of concrete with replacement of Silica Fume and Fly ash. The main parameters were studies the compressive, Split tensile and Flexural strength.

Casting of cubes

Initially the constituent materials were weighed and dry mixing was carried out for Cement, Fine aggregate, Coarse aggregate, Silica Fume and Fly ash, M sand. The was thoroughly mixed manually to get uniform colour of mix. The mixing was carried out for 3-5 minutes duration. Then the mix poured in to the cube moulds of size 150x150x150mm and then compacted manually using taming rods. Cubes are prepared by using the mixes of M30 Grade namely conventional concrete and concrete made by replacing 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% of Silica Fume, Fly ash, M sand and Foundry sand

Casting of cylinders

Initially the constituent materials were weighed and dry mixing was carried out for Cement, Fine aggregate, Coarse aggregate, Silica Fume, Fly ash, M sand, Foundry sand. This was thoroughly mixed manually to get uniform colour of mix. The mixing was carried out for 3-5 minutes duration. Then the mix poured in to the cylinder mould by layer by layer and each layer effectively compacted by the cylinder of 150mm dia and 300mm height were casted for each design mixes.

Casting of RCC Beams

The concrete mixes were filled in the Beam moulds after laying the reinforcements with the required cover and compacted effectively by using damping rod. The beams dimensions 700x100x100mm were casted for each design mixes.

Curing

The Cubes, Cylinders and Beams are de-moulded after 1 day of casting and then kept in water for curing at normal temperature. The concrete specimens are taken out from curing tank after 7days, 14days and 28days for testing. Curing is a procedure that is adopted to promote the hardening of concrete under condition of humidity and temperature which are conducive to the progressive and proper setting of the constituent cement. They should be sent to the testing laboratory well packed in damp sand, damp sacks, or other suitable material so as to arrive there in a damp condition not less than 24 hours before the time of test Concrete that has been specified, batched, mixed, placed, and finished can still be a failure if improperly or inadequately cured.

Testing of Specimens

The following tests are conducted to the casted concrete specimens.

Compressive Strength Test: The tests were carried out on 150x150x150mm size cube, The compression test is the most common test conducted on the hardened concrete, partly because it is an easy test conducted on the and partly because most of the desirable characteristic properties of concrete are qualitatively related to its compressive strength. The compressive test is carried out on specimens cubical or cylindrical in the shape. The specimen was placed between the steel plates of the compression-testing machine. The load is applied and the failure load in KN is observed from the dial gauge of the Compression Testing Machine. The compression test on cubes was conducted according to Indian

Standard specifications. The compressive strength of the cube specimen is calculated using the following formula:

Compressive Strength, $f_c = P/A$ N/mm².

Split Tensile Strength Test:

A direct measurement of ensuring tensile strength of concrete is difficult. This is an indirect tensile test. The split tensile strength test was carried out on the universal testing machine. The split tensile strength of the cylinder specimen is calculated using the following formula:

Split Tensile Strength, $f_t = 2P/\pi DL$ N/mm² Where, P = Load at failure in N

L = Length of the Specimen in mm

D = Diameter of the Specimen in mm

Flexural Strength Test: Flexural strength, also known as modulus of rupture, bending strength or fracture strength a mechanical parameter for brittle material, is defined as a material's ability to resist deformation under load. The value of modulus of rupture depends on the dimension of the beam and type of loading. The loading is central or third -point loading. In the third -point the critical crack may appear at any section, where the bending moment is maximum or the resistance is weak. The flexural strength represents the highest stress experienced with in material at terms of stress, here given the symbol calculated using the following formula:

The flexural strength when $a > 133$ mm for 100 mm specimen, $f_{fb} = Pa/bD^2$

The flexural strength when $a < 133$ mm for 100 mm specimen, $f_{fb} = 3Pa/bD^2$

b = measured width of specimen in mm

D = measured depth in mm of the specimen at the point of failure.

a = distance of the crack from the nearer support in mm

P = maximum load in N applied to the specimen.

Results and Discussions

Compressive Strength

Compressive strength of concrete is the one of most important property of the hardened concrete. The concrete cubes were casted and tested accordance with the IS standard and 7, 14 and 28 days. Compressive strength results of concrete. The highest compressive strength

value is 39.18 Mpa which is obtained at 28 days for M 30 grade by replacement of 10% ,20% ,30%. Curing periods for the various mixes. The compressive strength is gradually increased when the grade of concrete is increased. Split Tensile Strength

After curing of Cylinder specimen, they are placed in testing machine. The load is applied on the cylinder specimens. The cylinder specimen is failed at ultimate load which is noted from dial gauge reading. From the result.

Split tensile strength is most important property of the hardened concrete. The concrete cylinders were cast, cured and tested accordance with the IS standard and 7 ,14 and 28 days split tensile strength results of concrete. Based on the result, the highest split tensile strength value is 7.0 Mpa (for M 30) which is obtained at 28 days by replacement of 10%, 20%, 30% fly ash and glass powder the split tensile strength of concrete for various mixes. Strength is increased 16.2% than the conventional concrete.

Flexural Strength

After curing of beam specimen, they are placed in testing machine having a maximum capacity of 40 tonne. The load is applied on the beam specimens. The specimen is failed at ultimate load which is noted from dial gauge reading. From the result flexural strength is increased with respect to the grade of concrete when adding 10%, 20%, 30% of fly ash and glass powder when compared to the conventional concrete.

Summary and Conclusions

At the level of 20% replacement of cement by glass powder meets maximum strength as compare to that of normal concrete and other percentage of replacement of cement.

Conventional concrete shows at 28 days compressive strength as 32.27 N/mm² split tensile strength of 3.01N/mm².

- Replacement of glass powder and fly ash in cement by 10%, 20% and 30% increases the compressive strength by 31.70 N/mm², 34.21 N/mm², and 33.03 N/mm², respectively.
- Replacement of glass powder and fly ash in cement by 10%, 20% and 30% increases by 3.48 N/mm², 3.70 N/mm², and 2.82 N/mm² respectively.
- Glass powder concrete increases the compressive and tensile strength effectively, when compared with conventional concrete.

- Very finely ground glass has been shown to be excellent filler and may have sufficient pozzolonic properties to serve as partial cement replacement, the effect of ASR appear to be reduced with finer glass particles, with replacement level.

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CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE DETECTION USING QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

This research is the first of its kind to leverage the power of Quantum Machine Learning (QML) to perform multi-class classification of Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs). We propose a novel approach that enables multi-class classification with Pegasos Quantum Support Vector Classifier (QSVC). The QSVC and the Pegasos QSVC significantly outperform the classical SVC by a margin of +10.76% and +9.72%, respectively. The paper further ventures into a quantum deep learning based architecture with a novel Quantvolutional Neural Network (QNN) implementation, outperforming not only its classical CNN counterpart by +3.88% but also the other models by achieving 97.31% accuracy, 97.41% precision, 97.31% recall, 97.30% F1 score, and 99.10% specificity.

INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), one of the largest causes and concerns of mortality and disability in the world [1], refers to a group of illnesses that affect the heart muscles. In 2020, approximately 19 million deaths were found to be caused by CVD globally.

Early detection of CVDs has been done by utilizing advances in the field of biotechnology. Major developments in the biosensors domain, such as the advent of lab-on-a-chip technology, have demonstrated the ability to detect cardiac markers [2]. Advances in microfluidics technology have helped reduce application time and integrate multiple clinical assays into a single device [3]. Protein chip development has also significantly contributed to early CVD detection [4]. The past two decades have witnessed a remarkable advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Natural Language Processing (NLP), Computer Vision (CV), and other areas and domains such as healthcare, and cybersecurity. Machine learning algorithms have achieved unprecedented accomplishments due to the availability of vast data

aggregates. AI research for CVDs can be broadly summarised into Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DL), unsupervised learning, Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) [5].

The high cost of computation is the primary disadvantage of AI techniques [7]. The advantage of Quantum Computing (QC) methods, on the other hand, is that they can accelerate computation by applying the principles of quantum mechanics. Quantum computers are structured on probabilistic results dependent on intrinsically coupled quantum systems [8]. This results in a massive increase in parallel computations due to the superposition of quantum states. Thus, by procedural utilization of fundamental quantum effects such as superposition, interference, and quantum entanglement, quantum algorithms can efficiently circumvent the drawbacks faced in classical AI techniques [9]. Differences between classical ML and QML have been reviewed in [10]. QC has been explored in solving complex sampling tasks that require expensive computations on classical computing systems to establish quantum supremacy in the near-term [11]. Various QC approaches have been employed in the domains of healthcare [10], financial risk analysis [11], portfolio management and optimization [12], and trading algorithms development [13] to solve real-world problems. The Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum (NISQ) period, the current QC era, explains the present state of QC technology. Quantum computers are becoming increasingly powerful and effective. However, they are still susceptible to errors such as noise, hardware shortcomings, and decoherence [14]. Nonetheless, significant advancements in the field prospects do look promising.

PRELIMINARIES AND NOTATIONS

This section aims to introduce some mathematical notations useful in quantum computing. The Ket notation $|\psi\rangle$ represents an object as a column vector. The complex conjugate of a ket is called the bra. Hence it is collectively termed the “Braket” notation. A single qubit represents a two-level quantum system in a two-dimensional Hilbert space C^2 with orthonormal bases. It can be described using the superposition principle:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

Here, $|\psi\rangle$ is a linear combination of the quantum states of two basis states $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ that expresses the quantum state of a qubit, α and β are complex coefficients that represent

the probability amplitudes of the two states, respectively. Table 1 summarizes the common quantum operations performed on qubits.

MOTIVATION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Quantum Machine Learning (QML) models presented in this paper use supervised multiclass classification and are employed to detect various CVDs using Electrocardiogram (ECG) images. Hyperparameters of the models used are tuned to get the most optimal results, and the final results procured from each model are described. The motivation behind our work follows along with the advent of machine learning coupled with quantum computing to explore the growing field of QML and establish better results in the field of medical image classification. Owing to resource constraints in image processing, the progression in performance, albeit notable, isn't fully optimal yet. Our research aims to benchmark QML models for CVD classification using ECG images, which, to the best of our knowledge, has not been done thus far. We aim to explore Support Vector Classifier (SVC) based and DL-based techniques to improve the performance measured against the classical counterpart. We also intend to facilitate multi-class classification with Pegasos Quantum SVC (QSVC) using a mathematical combination of its binary classification models. The main contributions of our study can be summarized in the following points.

1. Cardiovascular disease classification problem on ECG images has been explored using three Quantum Machine Learning models.

2. The QSVC model has significantly outperformed its classical counterpart, the SVC model, by +10.76% accuracy, +9.73% precision, +10.76% recall, +10.79% F1 score, and +3.73% specificity.

3. The Pegasos QSVC, a quantum-enhanced SVM algorithm, presently supports binary classification. A novel workflow has been established to extend its binary classification abilities to perform multiclass classification for four classes.

4. A new architecture for the implementation of Quantum Convolutional Neural Network (QNN) is proposed. The remaining sections in the paper have been described here. Section II provides a literature review on QML approaches on medical image classification and QML approaches on cardiac datasets. Section III focuses on the experiment, describing the experimental setup and the dataset used. Furthermore, pre-processing done on the dataset

is described here. Subsequently, Section IV explains the three models implemented and the architecture used. Section V focuses on results and discussion of the proposed models. Section VI comprises the conclusion and future scope.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

On a computer having the following specifications: x86- 64 architecture with 4 CPU cores and 2 threads per core, featuring an Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 2.20GHz and equipped with 30GB of RAM, the experiments were carried out.

ECG IMAGES DATASET OF CARDIAC PATIENTS

For this research, 928 ECG images of cardiac patients from a dataset by the Ch. Pervaiz Elahi Institute of Cardiology in Multan, Pakistan [34] was considered. The dataset under consideration consists of four classes, namely, Normal Person (NP), Abnormal Heartbeat (AH), Myocardial Infarction (MI), and History of Myocardial Infarction (H. MI). The data split is 284, 233, 240, and 172 images, respectively. The class represented as NP illustrates people having no cardiac abnormalities. AH class refers to patients suffering from Cardiac Arrhythmia. This indicates a deviation from the regular heartbeat's rhythm or pace [35]. The condition arises when the electrical impulses controlling the heartbeats are coordinated improperly. This results in the heart beating quickly (tachycardia), too slowly (bradycardia), or irregularly. The MI, also known as a heart attack [36], is a medical emergency that occurs when blood supply to a portion of the heart muscle is cut off, typically due to an accumulation of fatty deposits in the coronary arteries. The chest discomfort, loss of breath, and other symptoms may result from this, harming or killing the heart muscle. If not treated quickly and efficiently, this can result in significant consequences such as heart failure, arrhythmia, and sudden cardiac death. The H. MI refers to individuals who have just experienced recovery from a myocardial infarction. In the proposed approaches to the classification task, the dataset has been split into train and test sets in the ratio of 80:20. The Fig. 1 represents sample images from each class of the dataset

DATA PREPROCESSING

The edges of all the images in the dataset are cropped out to retain only the portion occupied by the region of interest, specifically the ECG graph. The background removal was

performed by thresholding pixel values resulting in a binary image. The ECG wave readings in the foreground were represented in black, and the background in white. Vertical lines, common to all images indicating the separation between the lead readings, were also removed. These pre-processed images are further used for all the experiments. Fig. 2 showcases an ECG image from class NP after the preprocessing stages.

METHODOLOGY

QUANTUM SUPPORT VECTOR CLASSIFIER (QSVC)

A QSVC [37] is the quantum equivalent of the classical SVC [38] or SVM. The SVC is a supervised machine learning model that solves classification problems and requires high computational resources due to operations in a high dimensional space. It functions by identifying a line or a hyperplane to separate two groups or classes and applies one vs. one or one vs. rest methods to handle multi-class classification tasks. The classical SVC applies kernels, which are complex mappings that add new dimensions to the data, hence constructing higher-dimensional feature spaces. These mappings ease boundary identification, thus separating the classes. On the other hand, the QSVC employs a quantum kernel to capture more complex similarities between data points that cannot be efficiently computed with normal kernels. Additionally, it can reduce the number of classical computations required for SVC, leading to faster and more efficient classification.

FEATURE EXTRACTION

Pre-trained DNNs support transfer learning and facilitate efficient feature extraction from images. These neural networks have been trained on massive datasets comprising of more than a million images belonging to hundreds of classes. In the proposed implementation, the images have been resized to 340×340 to handle computational capacity limitations and speed up processing. A ResNet50 model [39] has been employed to the dataset in order to extract the features. The model weights have been initialized with pre-trained weights on the Imagenet dataset [40]. The image features are extracted from the pool1_pool layer. This layer is a max-pooling layer that takes the maximum of a set of values within a kernel window and outputs it as the new value for the corresponding location. This is a shallow-level layer containing more low-level features. The extracted features of all images are

flattened into a one dimensional feature vector and subsequently stacked together to form a feature matrix. Dimensionality of the obtained feature matrix is reduced using Truncated Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) [41].

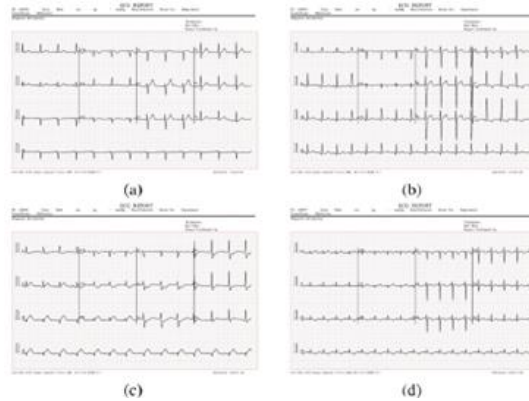


Figure 1. Sample images from the dataset (a) NP (b) AH (c) MI (d) H. MI.

This technique is applied such that it yields the top 9 most relevant features from the images. Furthermore, the feature matrix is scaled to a range of 0 to 1, thus enforcing uniformity.

ALGORITHM

The QSVC algorithm as outlined in Fig. 3 can be summarized into four significant steps: 1) Encoding of data: The input classical data x^{\rightarrow} in quantum states is encoded using a quantum feature map $\phi(x^{\rightarrow})$. In a complex Hilbert space, the encoded data can be represented by a unit vector. 2) Quantum Kernel Computation: A quantum circuit is used to compute a mathematical function known as a quantum kernel that assesses the similarity or inner product between two encoded data points in the feature space. 3) Quantum Optimization: To determine the hyperplane's ideal weights, an optimization procedure is used. 4) Measurement and Interpretation: Measurement of the output of the quantum state and interpretation of the final decision plane is carried out.

The optimization problem in QSVC is identical to that of a classical SVC, but it utilizes a quantum kernel. The expression representing the general SVC optimization problem is given by (1).

$$\min w, b \quad ||w||^2 \text{ such that } y_i (w x_i + b) \geq 1, i = 1, \dots, N \quad (1)$$

where x_i is a data point and y_i is the corresponding label 1 or -1. w and b denote the weights and biases used respectively. To allow for some data points to be misclassified or to

account a weight C that controls the trade-off between maximisation of the margin and minimization of the classification error for each training instance as shown in (2).

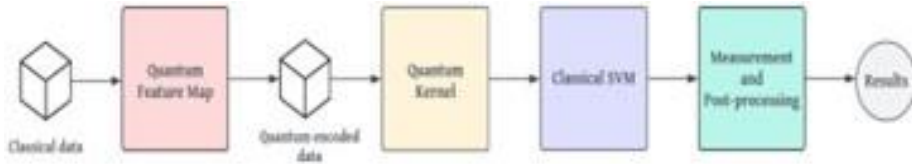


Figure 2. A general pipeline for QSVC.

MULTICLASS PEGASOS QUANTUM SUPPORT VECTOR CLASSIFIER

Primarily derived from [44], the Pegasos algorithm is an effective and scalable technique for solving the quadratic SVM problem. The Pegasos algorithm fundamentally employs a sub-gradient descent method for optimization. The objective of the algorithm is to identify a hyperplane that separates the two classes under consideration until the cost function described in Eq. (1) is minimized. The hybrid quantum model evolved from the above for classification tasks is known as the Pegasos QSVC. The Pegasos algorithm is initialized with a solution that is iteratively improved by moving in the opposite direction of the objective function's negative gradient. Each iteration is responsible for the updation of the weight vector w and the bias b on a mini-batch of data. To ensure convergence to the ideal value, the approach uses a step size that is inversely proportional to the number of repetitions. The technique then uses the kernel approach to solve the quadratic optimization problem to determine the best boundary in this higher dimensional space [45]. The Pegasos QSVC implements the kernel equation represented in (5), and runs in a time complexity independent of the training set size. The scope of the Pegasos QSVC is currently limited to binary classification tasks. Work has been done to incorporate multiclass classification on SVMs by using combinations of binary classification algorithms. In [46], the authors employ an Adaptive Binary Tree (ABT). The proposed solution concentrates on locally choosing the minimal number of Support Vectors (SVs) per classification. The authors in [47] propose an implementation by limiting the number of hyperplanes used in the standard one-against-one technique. The proposed implementation applies combinatoric mathematics. The number of combinations possible for four classes taken two at a time is six. Feature extraction is carried out as mentioned in Section IV-A1.

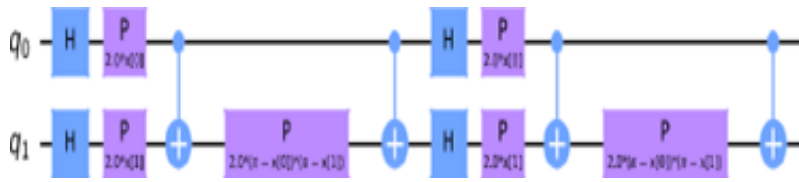


Figure 3. Circuit representing the ZZFeatureMap with two qubits and two circuit repetitions as employed in this work.

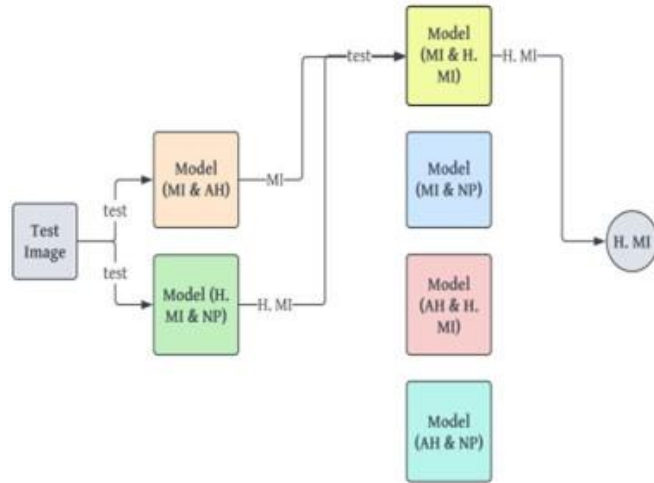


Figure 4. Pipeline followed for Multiclass Pegasos QSVC.



Figure 5. Circuit employed for the quantum layer of QNN

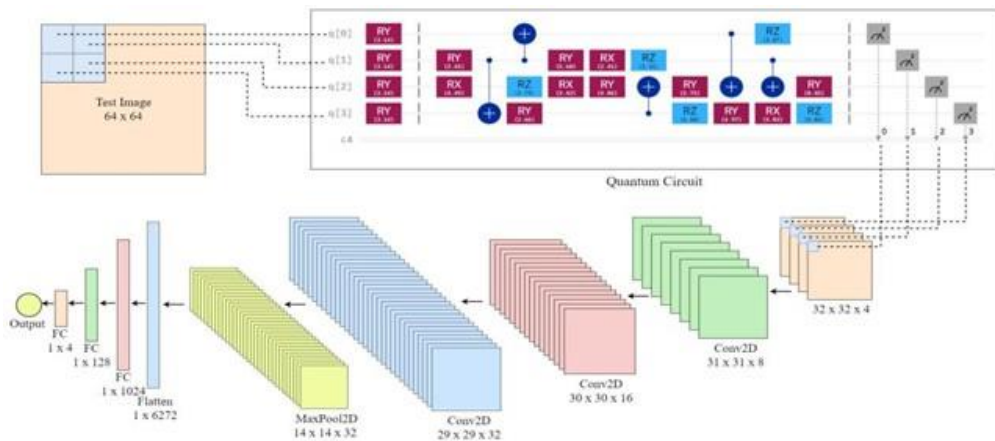


Figure 6. Proposed QNN architecture.

QUANVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

(QNN) The motivation to integrate CNNs [48] with quantum layers arises from an effort to enhance the capabilities of these networks. CNNs are able to process and classify visual data owing to their ability to extract hierarchical features. Introducing quantum layers [49], is an innovative step in enhancing a CNN as it represents a new kind of transformational layer that integrates quantum computing in the traditional architecture. Thus the network can perform local transformations on the data using quantum circuits. These quantum circuits offer new avenues for feature extraction. The work in [49] described the Quanvolutional model's ability to leverage random nonlinear features, modify training time, and model complex relationships using computational resources at polynomial time complexity. This combination makes the Quanvolutional model an excellent choice to consider for image classification problems.

1) DESIGN OF QUANTUM FILTER In the quanvolutional approach, the input data is transformed using quantum circuits instead of the classical matrix operations. The specific quantum circuit, as depicted in Fig. 6, is composed of a series of quantum gates, including R_x , R_y , R_z (which are rotation gates acting on different axes of the Bloch sphere), CNOT, and Pauli-Z measurement gates. The quantum gates employed, their notation, and operations are expanded upon in Table 1.

IMPLEMENTATION

Images were resized to dimensions of 64×64 pixels. Subsequently, the images were divided into square subregions of dimension 2×2 , which were passed to the quantum circuit iteratively. Quantum operations are performed on the input according to the circuit. Four values are returned which are then stacked as individual pixels on different channels, thereby transforming the input to a dimension of $32 \times 32 \times 4$. The proposed QNN architecture is shown in Fig.7. After applying the quantum convolutional layer, the resulting features are then fed into the proposed CNN architecture. The proposed 8-layered CNN architecture comprises of three 2D convolutional layers employed with the ReLU activation function, a max pooling layer, a flatten layer, and 3 fully connected layers. The first convolutional layer contains 8 filters which are doubled across each of the next two layers. The filter size chosen is 2×2 , with a stride of 1.

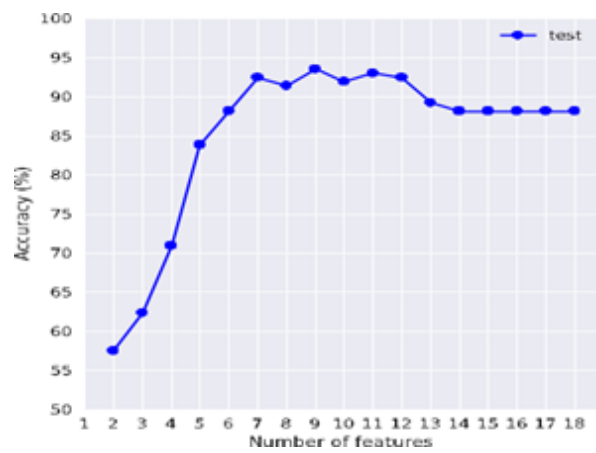


Figure 7. Experimental results for number of features VS accuracy for QSVC.

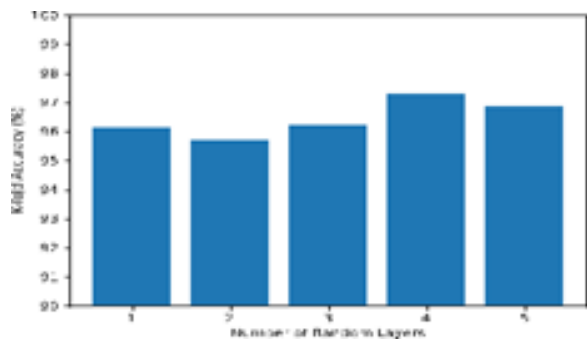


Figure 8. Experimental results for number of random layers vs K-fold accuracy for QNN.

Subsequently, a max pooling layer is employed with a pool size of 2×2 . The features are flattened and further passed to three fully connected layers. The 1024 nodes make up the first completely connected layer, which is followed by a layer of 128 nodes. The final layer comprises of 4 nodes with softmax activation function, thus making it suitable for multi-class classification of four classes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Model performances have been evaluated using the metrics listed in Table 3. Proceeding to the QNN, the number of layers for the quantum circuit was chosen to be four after comparing results with other values.

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

Appropriate tuning of hyperparameters can lead to significant enhancement in the model performance. The number of features fed into the QSVC model, also corresponding to the number of qubits used by the model, is a critical point of discussion. The corresponding

accuracies obtained by varying it within a range of 2 to 18 are depicted in Fig. 8. The graph followed an increasing trend till $n = 7$, post which minor variations are observed until $n = 13$. Subsequently, the graph stabilized to a constant value. The maximum accuracy of 94.09% is observed at $n = 9$, hence the optimal choice for the model.

To maintain uniformity, the Pegasos QSVC models' feature input was set at 9 features. The regularization parameter (C) and number of repetitions (τ) were tuned for each of the 6 binary models.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

We highlight significant results from the experiments in this section. The SVC plays a crucial role in machine learning research owing to its high accuracy in classification tasks, flexibility, robustness, interpretability, and efficiency. These characteristics enable it to function as a good baseline algorithm in machine learning research, where the goal is to develop techniques that can outperform it. The performance measures of SVC.

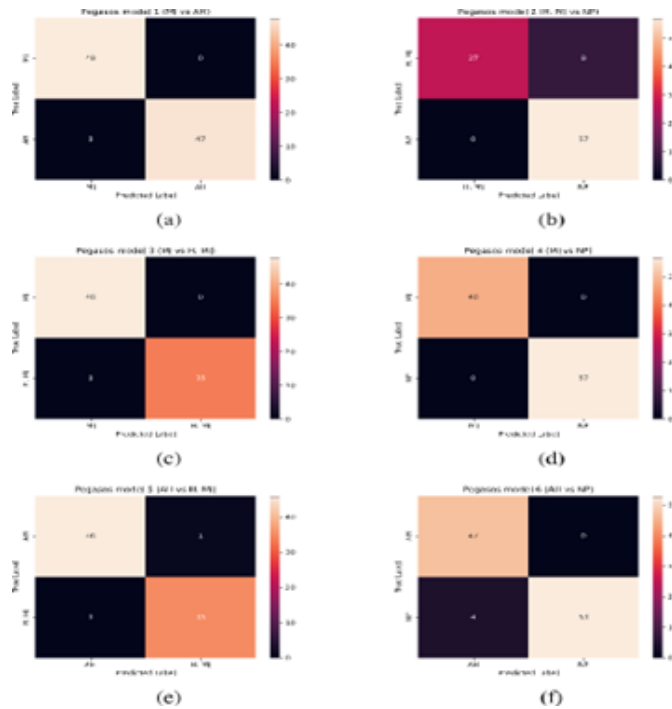


Figure 9. Confusion matrices of individual Multiclass Pegasos QSVC models (a) MI vs AH (b) H. MI vs NP (c) MI vs H. MI (d) MI vs NP (e) AH vs H. MI (f) AH vs NP.

Model	C	τ	Acc. (%)	Prc. (%)	Rec. (%)	F1 (%)	Spc. (%)	t (s)
MI vs AH	1200	1000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2170.55
MI vs H. MI	1200	1000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1936.54
MI vs NP	1200	1000	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2084.92
AH vs H. MI	1200	2500	98.78	97.22	100.00	98.59	100.00	9090.58
AH vs NP	1400	2000	96.15	100.00	92.98	96.36	92.98	7569.10
H. MI vs NP	1400	2000	91.30	87.69	100.00	93.44	100.00	7092.69

Table 1.Performance measures of individual binary classifiers in Multiclass Pegasos QSVC.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

In this work, we have successfully presented the application of QML for the multi-class classification of CVDs using ECG images. The paper demonstrated the potential of QML models to outperform classical models. The work proved the ability to perform multi-class classification by illustrating the same with the application of combinatoric mathematics on the Pegasos QSVC model. The proposed QNN implementation presented in this study performed exceptionally well. Post the NISQ era, quantum algorithms are bound to be significantly more powerful. Thus, future prospects in the field are promising. Advancement in this field could comprise of integrating QML models with quantum hardware and incorporating the same within existing medical systems can help improve diagnostics. The development of QML models can aid in the early detection and prediction of more medical ailments and thus help save lives.

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A REVIEW OF PROTOTYPES THAT UTILIZE DEEP LEARNING METHODS TO RECOGNIZE COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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ABSTRACT

The progressive neurological condition known as Cognitive Impairment presents a major obstacle to international healthcare systems. For successful management and intervention, early identification is essential. This article describes the creation of a neural network model for predicting Alzheimer's, covering all the important phases from data collection to model deployment. By dividing the data into training and testing sets, it becomes easier to evaluate the models. Selecting a suitable method, such as a neural network, Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, or Logistic Regression, is the first step in the model selection process. Performance is optimized through model training and fine-tuning, with evaluation guided by parameters such as accuracy, precision and recall.

KEYWORDS

MCI, MAD, MRI

INTRODUCTION

The process of collecting data entails assembling a diverse dataset that includes findings from cognitive tests, genetic markers, neuroimaging, and demographic data. Subsequent data pre-processing, missing value correction, and feature normalization are done to ensure data quality. The most informative variables are identified through feature selection, which improves the interpretability and efficiency of the model. The selection of models that enable insights into decision-making processes – crucial in healthcare applications – emphasizes interpretability.

Integration with healthcare systems and addressing privacy and ethical issues are deployment considerations. Ensuring the model's relevance and flexibility to changing datasets requires constant monitoring and modification.

PHASES OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

Cognitive Impairment develops in phases, with various symptoms and cognitive impairments associated with each stage. The stages generally follow a predictable pattern, though the precise progression may differ among individuals. The following stages of Cognitive Impairment are widely acknowledged:

Preclinical Stage: People in this stage of development don't exhibit any symptoms, yet there are underlying brain changes going on. Cognitive Impairment may be detected by biomarkers, such as alterations in cerebrospinal fluid or brain imaging. Research investigations are frequently used to identify this stage rather than through clinical observations.

Mild Cognitive Impairment: People in this stage may have mild cognitive impairment, which is more than one would anticipate given their age but not severe enough to cause major problems in day-to-day functioning. One may notice memory lapses, especially regarding recent events. Cognitive Impairment does not typically progress from mild cognitive impairment (MCI); some individuals with MCI may improve.

Cognitive Impairment in its Early Stages: This stage is characterized by a slight decline in cognitive function that begins to interfere with daily activities. Symptoms include memory loss, difficulty pronouncing words correctly, trouble understanding problems, and occasional mood swings. Individuals may still be able to perform routine tasks on their own, but more complex tasks may require assistance. Risk of infections and other health problems. Individuals in this stage require full-time assistance with all aspects of daily living, including eating, dressing, and personal hygiene. They may also experience changes in personality and behavior, such as

agitation, aggression, and hallucinations. It is a challenging stage for both the individual and their caregivers.

Stage of End of Life: During this phase, people usually experience a significant decline in their physical and mental capacities and are often bedridden. People may develop aspiration pneumonia as a result of losing their ability to swallow. The end-of-life phase lasts for varying lengths of time, and comfort and dignity are given priority in treatment. It's important to keep in mind that not everyone deteriorates through these stages at the same rate; some people may degrade more quickly than others. Furthermore, fresh research in the area may help us better understand the stages of Alzheimer's. Early diagnosis, sufficient support, and care can enhance the quality of life for those with Alzheimer's and their families during these stages.

FACTORS THAT INCREASE THE CHANCE OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

The precise origins of cognitive impairment, a complicated neurological condition, are not entirely known. Nonetheless, evidence indicates that a mix of behavioural, environmental, and hereditary factors may play a role in the onset of cognitive impairment. The following are some of the main reasons and risk factors for Alzheimer's disease:

Genetic Elements Family Background: People who have a family history of cognitive impairment are more vulnerable. Apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene is one of the genes that has been identified as a risk factor. Alzheimer's disease risk is raised in people with APOE4.

Age: As people age, they are more likely to experience cognitive impairment. Although Alzheimer's is not a typical aspect of aging, the illness is much more common.

Gender:

The risk of developing Cognitive Impairment is higher for women compared to men. This increased risk may be partly attributed to the longer life expectancy of women.

Lifestyle Factors:

Hypertension, diabetes, and high cholesterol are cardiovascular health conditions that can affect the heart and blood vessels and increase the risk of cognitive impairment.

Physical Inactivity: Lack of regular physical exercise is associated with a higher risk of cognitive decline and Cognitive Impairment.

Diet: Poor dietary habits, especially diets high in saturated fats and low in antioxidants (found in fruits and vegetables), may contribute to the risk.

Environmental Factors:

Head Injuries: Traumatic brain injuries, especially repeated concussions, have been linked to an increased risk of developing Cognitive Impairment.

Exposure to Certain Toxins: Prolonged exposure to certain environmental toxins or pollutants may contribute to cognitive decline.

Education and Cognitive Engagement: According to research, having more education and participating in cognitively demanding activities throughout life may guard against cognitive impairment.

Down syndrome: Individuals with this condition are more likely to experience cognitive impairment, and their symptoms frequently start earlier in life.

Social and Cognitive Engagement: Maintaining a busy social schedule and taking part in mentally demanding activities may help preserve cognitive abilities.

Sleep Disorders: A higher risk of cognitive decline may be linked to conditions like sleep apnea and disruptions in sleep patterns.



Fig.1: Alzheimer Disease / Cognitive Impairment

MANAGING THE CHALLENGES OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

There are various difficulties in identifying and analyzing cognitive impairment.

Cognitive impairment is confronted with the following challenges:

- I. Lack of understanding and awareness of the illness.
- II. Issues with identifying and diagnosing the illness.
- III. Insufficient medical care and technology.
- IV. Inaccurate prediction at various stages.
- V. Analysis and prediction require more than just stage-wise prediction.
- VI. New technology that has not been adapted for analysis and prediction.
- VII. The primary focus of this study was on the challenges III-VI related to cognitive impairment prediction and stage-by-stage analysis.

STRATEGIES FOR ASSESSING COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

Predicting Cognitive Impairment involves employing various techniques, especially from the field of machine learning. These techniques leverage diverse data sources, including demographic information, genetic data, cognitive test results, and neuroimaging data, to identify patterns indicative of the disease. Here are some common techniques used for Prediction of Cognitive Impairment:

Logistic Regression: An algorithm that models the likelihood of an instance falling into a specific class (in this case, Alzheimer's or non-Alzheimer's) is straightforward and easy to understand. **Application** - It can shed light on the relative relevance of various features and is appropriate for binary classification tasks.

SVMs, or support vector machines:

Essentially, SVMs look for the hyperplane that divides data points into the most distinct groups. They perform admirably for both linear and non-linear classification. **Application** - SVMs are useful for predicting Alzheimer's disease with complex feature sets since they are good at handling high-dimensional data.

Random Forest: Described as an ensemble learning technique, Random Forest builds several decision trees and combines their predictions. It offers a measure of

feature importance, is resilient, and manages non-linearity effectively. Application - Capable of capturing intricate correlations in the data, it is useful for handling a combination of numerical and categorical information.

Artificial Intelligence: Deep learning architectures, in particular, which are a type of neural network, have the ability to recognize complex patterns in large, complicated datasets. Neuroimaging data is processed using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). Use - Neural networks are good at capturing non-linear relationships and can process massive volumes of data. When working with high-dimensional data, such as neuroimaging scans, they are especially helpful.

Decision Trees: Decision Trees generate a structure similar to a tree by repeatedly dividing the data according to attributes. They can be helpful in comprehending the decision-making process and are simple to interpret. Use - Decision trees can be included in ensemble techniques such as Random Forests and are useful in feature selection.

KNN, or K-Nearest Neighbors: Description: KNN uses the class labels of its closest neighbors to classify a given data item. For classification tasks, this approach is both straightforward and efficient. Application- KNN can be sensitive to the distance measure selected and is helpful for small to medium-sized datasets.

Group Approaches: The goal of ensemble methods is to increase overall forecasting performance by combining numerous independent models. One illustration of an ensemble approach is Random Forest. Application-By minimizing overfitting, ensemble approaches can improve the robustness and generalization of models.

Techniques for Reducing Dimensionality: High-dimensional datasets can be made less dimensional by using methods like Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE). Application- Identifying important traits and increasing computational performance are two benefits of reducing dimensionality.

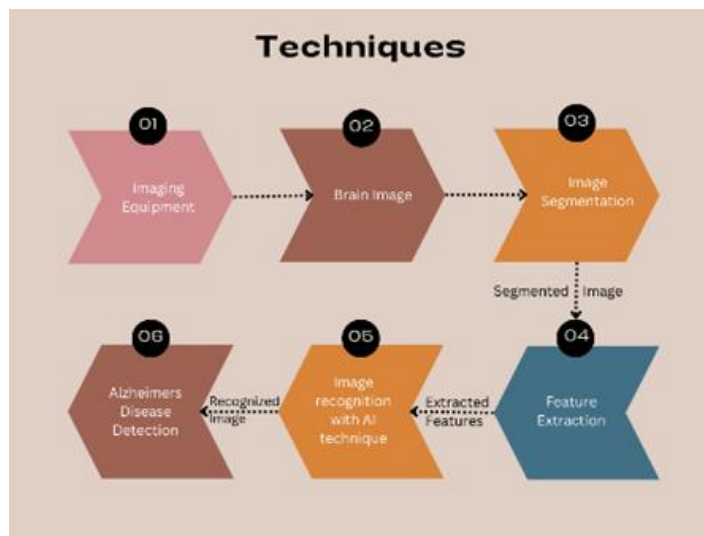


Fig.2: Techniques of Cognitive Impairment Prediction

PREREQUISITES FOR COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT PREDICTION

To predict cognitive impairment, the collection of brain images and the models used to analyse those images are crucial. Generally, there are two categories for image processing models: process modeling and visualizations. In addition to the model, a collection of image collection strategies and feature selection approaches are crucial prerequisites for predicting cognitive impairment. The following are the primary prerequisites:

- I. MRI, or magnetic resonance imaging
- II. PET, or Positron Emission Tomography
- III. Features of MRI biomarkers

MRI using T1- and T2-Weighted Images

Two popular magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) sequences used in medical imaging, particularly neuroimaging, are T1-weighted (T1W) and T2-weighted (T2W). These sequences offer various contrasts and are useful for illustrating various tissue properties. An overview of T1- and T2-weighted MRI is provided here.

MRI USING T1 WEIGHTING

Contrast Mechanism: T1 relaxation time: Variations in tissue T1 relaxation times are highlighted by T1-weighted imaging. T1 is the amount of time that passes after an external radiofrequency pulse disrupts the longitudinal magnetization before it returns to 63% of its initial value.

Features of the Image:

Anatomy: T1-weighted images are frequently utilized for structural imaging because they provide great anatomical information.

Water vs. Fat: Water appears dark (hypointense), whereas fat appears bright (hyperintense).

Contrast Agents: T1-weighted images are helpful for vascular structure imaging and lesion enhancement because they are very good at identifying contrast agents.

Usage in Clinical Settings:

Imaging of the Anatomy: For precise anatomical imaging of tissues like the brain, muscles, and joints, T1-weighted images are frequently utilized.

Post-contrast imaging: T1-weighted post-contrast imaging is essential for identifying abnormalities by enhancing the visualization of enhanced structures.

Common Applications:

Brain imaging includes post-contrast imaging for lesion detection and visualization of the anatomy of the brain. Musculoskeletal imaging is used for the evaluation of muscles, ligaments, and joints. Abdominal imaging is used for the evaluation of the kidneys, liver, and other abdominal tissues.

T2-Weighted MRI:

Mechanism of Contrast: T2 relaxation time-Variations in the T2 relaxation time of different tissues are highlighted by T2-weighted imaging. The transverse magnetization decays to 37% of its initial value in T2, or the time it takes.

Features of the Image: Anatomy-Because T2-weighted images have good contrast in soft tissues, they can be used to diagnose anomalies and diseases.

Soft Tissue vs. Fluid: Soft tissues appear comparatively dark (hypointense), while fluid-filled structures appear bright (hyperintense).

Usage in Clinical Settings: Pathological Diagnosis: T2-weighted images are particularly sensitive to anomalies including edema, inflammation, and lesions. Brain and spinal cord CSF gaps can be seen with the use of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

Soft Tissue Assessment: T2-weighted images are suitable for assessing soft tissue components such as tendons and muscles.

Common Applications: The process of finding anomalies, edema, and lesions in the brain and spinal cord is known as neuroimaging. Musculoskeletal Imaging – involves the evaluation of muscle anomalies, ligament damage, and joint effusions. The evaluation of the digestive system and lesion diagnosis is done using abdominal imaging.

Combination Use: Imaging in Multiple Sequences: To offer a thorough assessment of the anatomy and pathology, T1-weighted and T2-weighted sequences, together with additional sequences, are frequently obtained in a single imaging session.

Clinical Diagnosis: After jointly interpreting these images, radiologists and clinicians diagnose conditions and develop the best course of action. In summary, T1-weighted and T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging sequences are essential for clinical imaging. They offer complementary insights into tissue properties and facilitate the diagnosis and treatment of a range of medical ailments. The clinical question and the particular data required for a diagnosis determine which order is best.

IMAGING USING PET-MR

Technical difficulties emerging from both modalities when they are paired have slowed the development of combined PET and MR imaging, despite the fact that combined PET-CT scanners were swiftly established as clinical instruments. The potential benefit of combining PET and MR imaging is ascribed to the various imaging modalities that can be used, as well as the improved soft-tissue imaging

capabilities of MR over CT. Furthermore, PET-MR imaging can provide genuinely simultaneous imaging, which is not possible with PET-CT imaging. Its integrated inline design makes this possible.

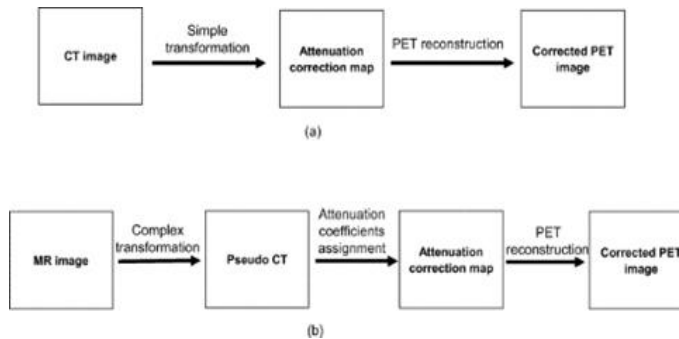


Fig.3 Imaging using PET-MR

Execution

Pre-processing of the information includes all the operations required to handle the input dataset. To avoid the curse of dimensionality, the data is first partitioned into train and test data files, and then pre-processing is done, such as normalization. Some exploratory data analysis is carried out, including the distribution of answer variables and quality checks for null or missing values, among other things.

Feature-extraction: In this stage, we use the feature extraction and selection techniques from the sci-kit learn Python libraries. We utilize simple bag-of-words and n-grams for feature selection, followed by term frequency weighting such as TF-IDF (term frequency-inverse document frequency).

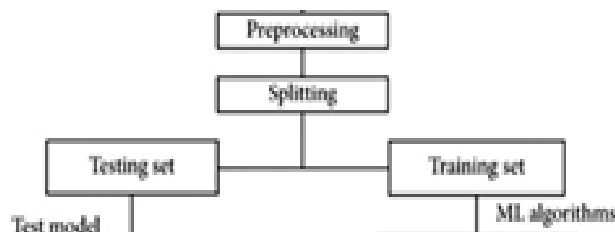


Fig. 4: Identification of cognitive impairment

Classification: Various classifiers are fed the retrieved features. We have employed Random Forest, KNN (K-Nearest Neighbour), Naive-Bayes, and SVM (Support Vector Machine) classifiers from sklearn. Every retrieved feature was

incorporated into every classifier. The necessary conditions for Alzheimer's prediction models were emphasized. These conditions included a variety of datasets, ethical considerations, and cooperation with medical professionals. To successfully create and implement efficient predictive models, these requirements must be integrated. It becomes clear that a comprehensive strategy is required as we examine the complexity of cognitive impairment. Collaboration between data scientists, healthcare practitioners, and domain specialists is crucial, even in the absence of technical improvements. Enhancing early identification, understanding, and management requires us to be guided by ethical issues, privacy, and regulatory compliance.

CONCLUSION

Consequently, the discussion of cognitive impairment has provided an extensive overview of the different aspects of this neurodegenerative disease. We have examined the risk variables and contributing factors, emphasizing the complex interplay among genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. Understanding the stages of cognitive impairment is crucial for early detection and treatment, improving the quality of life for affected individuals. The discussion of machine learning models for Alzheimer's prediction highlighted the possibilities of state-of-the-art technologies in early diagnosis. To build such models, thorough data collection, pre-processing, and model selection are needed, with an emphasis on moral dilemmas, interpretability, and continuous observation. In the final analysis, the seminar on cognitive impairment is an initial step toward a collaborative effort to tackle this challenging problem. The conversation about technological developments, ongoing research, and interdisciplinary cooperation is crucial to the greater endeavour to improve the lives of Alzheimer's patients and their families.

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ENHANCING DATA SECURITY IN EDGE COMPUTING THROUGH BLOCKCHAIN STORAGE ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

Integrating blockchain technology with a regeneration coding storage architecture is the novel way to data security that this research investigates as a means to improve edge computing settings. The varied and sometimes underpowered nature of devices in the network's periphery makes data security a particular headache for decentralized and distributed computing models like edge computing. The suggested solution uses Blockchain's immutability and decentralization to safeguard data records. It employs a regeneration coding storage architecture to optimize storage throughout the distributed edge network and assure fault tolerance. Data is partitioned and stored among edge devices as part of the integration process; redundant parts are added to recover data in the event of corruption or loss. Using smart contracts to enforce access control and an immutable and transparent record of data exchanges, blockchain technology ensures that records cannot be tampered with. The overarching goal of this combined strategy is to build a safe and secure environment that can withstand assaults on its storage infrastructure and data integrity. The article highlights the advantages of decentralized storage, fault tolerance, and enhanced security, but it also recognizes the difficulties, such as scalability requirements and resource limitations on edge devices. The optimization of these integrated technologies' performance and the establishment of standards for their smooth application in edge computing settings are future issues. This paper adds to the growing body of research on safe edge

computing architectures, providing a potential solution to the problem of data security in distributed and under-resourced environments.

KEYWORDS

Index Terms – Edge Computing, Blockchain, Regeneration Coding, Data Security, IoT, Decentralization.

INTRODUCTION

Thanks to developments in areas like the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data analytics, cloud computing, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, new Smart computing systems may be built in smart settings to make people's lives easier. The smart city, healthcare, entertainment, and social media all benefit from innovative computing, as do transportation, energy, environmental protection, and the Internet of Things. In smart computing, more and more apps are transferring massive volumes of data into cloud servers for computing or storage [1] [2]. It can address the issue of limited storage space and inadequate computation performance of intelligent terminals and other devices [3]. In addition, customers in a cloud computing environment do not need to worry about technical difficulties like growth and fault tolerance since such tasks are handled automatically by the service provider [4] [5]. Cloud storage is a utility like water, electricity, or gas; users only pay for what they use from CSPs. The proliferation of IoT-enabled endpoints like smartphones and intelligent eyewear is outpacing the expansion of networks' capacity to store and process this data. At the same time, a growing need for delay is being proposed by numerous cutting-edge applications like augmented reality and driverless cars. The Cisco cloud index (GCI) predicts that by 2020, worldwide data center traffic will reach 15.3 ZB. It has been expected that there will be 50 billion IoT devices in use by 2020 the Internet Business Solutions Group (IBSG) [6]. "The conventional cloud computing paradigm cannot match the application requirement of the Internet of Things because the link between traditional items limits it. [7]"

LITERATURE REVIEW

The authors encountered problems with the high bandwidth and low latency needs of the proliferation of Internet of Things (IoT) devices in the cloud. This led to the need for decentral- ized computing, which eventually became edge computing. Additionally, many security threat pathways are shown by edge computing. Problems can emerge when the primary server is down for a long time [8]. Because of this, it is wise to use Blockchain's consensus method, which is best understood as a decentralized network of interconnected blocks. This proves that transferring DL, RL, and other ML models to the Internet of Things and the edge is no easy feat. One of the most crucial topics for research enthusiasts, this opens the door to many possible threats [9]. Edge computing devices are open to integrating with various machine learning algorithms because of their software and resource vulnerabilities. Several works on the relevant topic will be the focus of this section. Recently, Blockchain has been integrated into cloud and IoT settings; a three-layer Software-Defined Network (SDN) architecture incorporating Blockchain was suggested by Sharma et al. The device layer, the first layer, collects the devices' data. The second layer, the fog layer, processed the raw data with the aid of the SDN controller. In addition, all of the processed data that has been received is stored on the third layer. Hence, they gathered, organized, and evaluated the real-time data acquired from the Internet of Things of Things. With the Edge Chain architecture's help, Pan et al. suggested it could lower the cost of end-to-end latency in intelligent contracts by moving processing resources to the edge of IoT devices. Internet of Things devices were able to access data gathered by edge devices. At its heart, Edge Chain is an idea to unite the resource pools of edge clouds by combining Blockchains with a currency system, all within the context of the Internet of Things (IoT). Without putting undue strain on the devices, they audited and recorded all transactions using Blockchains for security purposes. To provide privacy and security-based spatial-temporal contract services, Rahman et al. suggested an architecture based on Blockchain. This

system incorporates AI techniques while anchoring many fog nodes to the host's edge. They suggested a sharing economy system that would use Mobile Edge Computing, an off-chain architecture, and the installation of Blockchain technology to store immutable ledgers. The potential of edge computing to satisfy low latency, high security, and data privacy was addressed by Xu et al. The channel of the small distance between the power terminals and the edge computing equipment guarantees low latency during the collection of massive data. They used real-time data flow examples like intelligent energy system load balancing and power price forecasts to create a deep learning algorithm. Cloud computing frameworks were considerably more successful before implementing the network architecture using edge computing itineraries that adhered to security peculiarities. However, getting a handle on the edge computing architecture in general is challenging due to the security concerns with each node. With this obstacle in mind, they devised a security architecture called physical layer security, which would restrict participation to end-to-end users and operate within the constraints of available resources and energy. With the help of intelligent grids linked to edge computing, this article effectuated several AI prototypes to achieve the necessary efficiency and security.

Strengthening a society's and economy's key infrastructure system is crucial. Concerns about scalability and security are surfacing around the mountain of data produced by the proliferation of IoT devices. Crucial infrastructure in Industry 4.0, based on the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) or Industrial Internet of Things II (IIoT) [10]. This reference also included it in the Blockchain and edge computing paradigms. Additionally, they investigated potential entry points into the age of scalable and secure environments while working on a combination of these paradigms. They also looked at the current state of the art in terms of security and scalability. Ensuring privacy and security in an IoT setting is a challenging undertaking. The advent of Blockchain, a distributed ledger, alleviates some of the restrictions. In their presentation, Pajoo et al. detailed the improvements to Hyper-

ledger Fabric, a permission Blockchain that safeguards edge computing devices in an authenticated environment where locally employed processes are deployed. Addressing scaling issues, the suggested strategy additionally acquired data traceability from IoT devices. The integration of the Hyper-ledger Fabric Blockchain architecture with edge computing and the Internet of Things was discussed in the study. After that, they ran the tests on virtual desktops in VMware and real-world environments, including Raspberry Pi devices. Beyond this, they safeguarded the system by implementing authentication methods at the Internet of Things (IoT) nodes in each cluster and using multi-layered Blockchains [11]. The result was a significant increase in the speed of Internet of Things applications. Data storage security was a significant roadblock to the widespread adoption of edge computing despite its critical importance to the development of intelligent computing. The authors of proposed a plan to increase the trustworthiness and safety of the data kept at the edge by integrating Blockchain technology with regeneration code. They also used a cloud service to construct Blockchain layers worldwide. Additionally, they created a second pool of verifiers by developing local Blockchain at IoT terminals. Under the aegis of edge computing, resources were developed when residual nodes repaired terminals using regeneration coding. Kuo et al. also suggested ModelChain, a framework for training medical health predictions. This laid the groundwork for a medical health prediction framework and enabled several institutions to get training in a Blockchain setting utilizing sophisticated machine learning methods. The estimate of model parameters was supported by every site engaged in this. They used intelligent computing to include privacy-preserved models after applying transactional meta-data. One model that sheds light on the collaborative paradigm of IoT and Deep Learning methods was suggested by Rathore et al. and is based on the Blockchain. It is called Block-DeepNet. They confirmed that object detection under the IoT paradigm was compatible and feasible through experimental study. On the other hand, the suggested paradigm implied a need for more powerful

computers, rendering the implementation useless on machines with less processing power. Ferran et al. proposed DeepCoin, a Blockchain-based deep learning system for use in a Smart Grid setting. Thanks to a new energy system linked to Byzantine fault tolerance, it reached very high throughput. They took advantage of Blockchain technology's hash algorithms and brief signatures. Smart Grids were protected against assaults. In the realm of Cyber-Physical systems and Software-Defined networking, Singh et al. put forth an Internet of Things (IoT) architecture directed toward Deep Learning, aiming to create a safe smart city. They also assessed the current state of privacy and security and compared their model to others that took scalability and latency into account. However, issues arising from the concentration of workstations persist. Addressing security concerns, HE et al. investigated edge computing's effects on the Internet of Things. Based on a Blockchain context, they suggested a broad foundation for edge computing. To go a step further, they created a smart contract on the private Blockchain network to understand the challenges of edge computing resource allocation, emphasizing employing many service subscribers to good use. They demonstrated how AI and the Blockchain can work together. They also used simulations to ensure their approach could allocate resources accurately in Edge Computing. In their study, Dai et al. observed how intelligent computing enabled by the edge may impact medical prospects in the fight against COVID-19. They tackled issues such as medical data security, hysteria around digitization in healthcare, and the Internet of Medical Things' over-centralization of resources.

According to their research, a potential solution to the COVID-19 pandemic might be a combination of the Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) and Blockchain technology. However, they had to overcome several obstacles, including privacy concerns, latency, and a need for more relevant information. At the IoMT platform, they showcased an architecture that relies on Edge Intelligence operating in the sub-domain of Blockchain technology. After that, they tracked the steps taken to start the

pandemic and identified the supply chain that needed to be disrupted to stop the virus from spreading. The BCFL framework, developed by Li et al., combines Blockchain technology with a federated learning system. They covered all the bases, outlining the framework and delving deeper into the new paradigm's findings. They dug further into the BCFL framework's architecture and discussed the technology's problems and difficulties. Last but not least, they covered the framework's potential uses. Federated learning was introduced, and the possibilities it offers for mobile edge computing devices were explored by Nguyen et al. Issues of security and privacy, resource allocation, communication costs, and incentive systems were among the many subjects they investigated. In addition, they examined well-known applications of Blockchain-based Federated Learning in an edge-based network setting, such as edge crowd sensing, edge content caching, and edge-based data sharing. In an edge-based context, Zhang et al. suggested the architecture for data sharing in autonomous cars. Based on a locally Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG), the design combined permission-based Blockchain with federated learning systems. To top it all off, they used Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) techniques to pick out the critical nodes and even boost efficiency.

SMART COMPUTING AND EDGE COMPUTING

The World Wide Web, the Internet of Things (IoT), extensive data analysis, the cloud, machine learning, and computer science are some of the areas that might stand to profit from AI and other kinds of intelligent computing. Incompetent medical care, data from IoT sensors tracking a patient's vitals, nutrition, humidity, and motion, may be sent to a cloud-based server for later analysis and use [12]. Big data sets with thousands of records are used in conjunction with the power of cloud computing to run complex machine-acquiring knowledge and artificial intelligence calculations. "Get a full report on human health, including dietary and exercise suggestions, illness prognosis before the onset of symptoms, and more." 1 Innovative computing incorporates edge computing, where any computer or network resource

between the data source and the cloud service hub is considered to be at the "edge" of the computing model. "In edge computing, devices can delegate data storage and processing to network edge nodes such as base stations (BS), wireless access points (WAP), edge servers, etc." This approach caters to the computing needs of terminal equipment, allowing for expanded demand while reducing the volume of data transmitted between the server and the terminal device over the cloud's transmission link. Figure

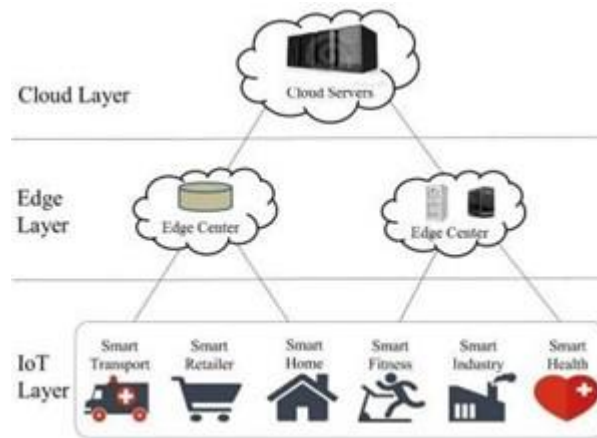


Fig. 1. Architecture of edge computing

Illustrates the essential components of the edge computing architecture, comprising the Cloud Layer, Edge Layer, and the Internet of Things Layer." The Cloud Layer is where all the servers and apps that comprise the Internet's cloud computing infrastructure live. "Infrastructure as a Service," "Platform as a Service," and "Software as a Service" are the three fundamental service models that makeup "cloud computing." In edge computing, consumers can access centralized data storage and processing resources from various cloud service providers. This may involve deploying multiple layers of heterogeneous servers for large-scale compute migration, enabling real-time services and mobile agents to consumers in diverse geographic locations [13].

The Edge Centre, situated within the Edge Layer, oversees virtualization and other management services. This infrastructure, crucial to edge computing, is often

provided by suppliers of various physical infrastructures and incorporates multi-tenant virtualization technology. Edge data centres offer virtualization services accessible to multiple users, from service providers to end users and infrastructure suppliers. Additionally, the network's periphery often features multiple edge data centres that collaborate independently yet remain connected to the overarching cloud. This setup facilitates the realization of a distributed collaborative computing service pattern by developing a multi-tiered architecture leveraging various network technologies. Concerns about data security at the edge data centre are valid and should be addressed by users.

Edge network computing is a bridge that facilitates the connection of IoT devices and sensors, bridging the divide between various communication networks like wireless, mobile central, and the Internet. Within the Internet of Things framework, mobile terminals encompass all endpoints with the edge network. These terminals function as data consumers and suppliers, actively participating in the infrastructure at every level of decentralization.

With the increasing expansion of data volumes and the growing significance of real-time processing, the cloud's conventional centralized data processing model is evolving into a hybrid architecture that integrates features from both the cloud and the edge. Beyond their function as service requestors, network edge devices also undertake tasks such as storing, analyzing, searching, managing, and transmitting data

BLOCKCHAIN-BASED SECURITY FOR CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing is a methodology for sharing computer resources via the Internet, such as servers, networks, applications, and data. Various implementation approaches have been created to tailor access to cloud resources to certain user groups, such as an organization's workers. Fig. 2 shows possible deployment types, including private, public, hybrid, and communal settings. Earlier, Gaetani et al. outlined a few Blockchains for cloud computing-related research problems. For the

European project SUNFISH, they provided precise, cutting-edge answers to these issues. In related work, Park et al. introduced the concept of Blockchain technology and proposed many avenues for future development in cloud computing. They also demonstrated the Blockchain-based, highly secure path to cloud computing across various characteristics. According to this article [43], some security services for IoT intermediaries were implemented using Blockchain technology. They then explored cloud computing and edge transparent computing technologies in depth [14]. IoT network security measures based on Blockchain were also accurately recognized. “Novel Blockchain-based distributed cloud architecture with SDN-enabled controller fog nodes at the network’s edge was presented in related work; the combination of fog computing, SDN, and Blockchain that they presented is also quite promising; the authors also provided an architecture that prioritizes reduced latency while maintaining high availability, real-time data collecting, better scalability, security, and resilience.” Parameters were then examined, including throughput, reaction time, and accuracy in detecting real-time threats. ??

CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Performance Scalability Scalability of performance is a major obstacle for blockchain applications. In order to ensure decentralization and security, the Bitcoin ledger, for example, specifies Blockchain in terms of its block size, consensus method, broadcasting algorithm, etc. For example, Bitcoin can only handle three to seven transactions per second simultaneously when the number of users skyrockets, all because of these limitations. In recent years, energy and knowledge trading have been two important use cases for the IBEC [15].

Resource Management When not in use, the IBEC’s many diverse edge devices may work with edge servers to provide services to neighboring devices. In addition,

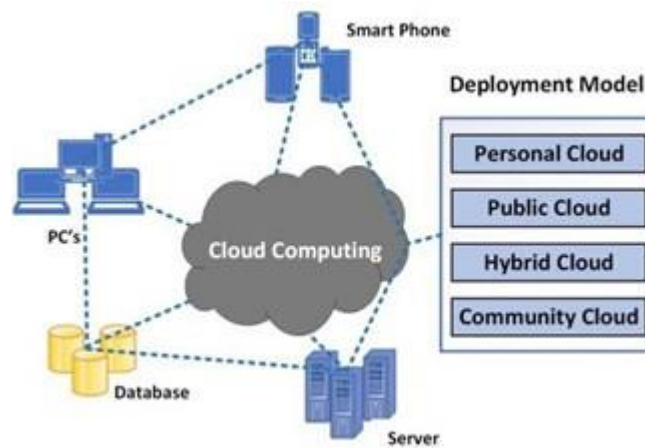


Fig. 2. A notional architecture of Cloud computing

most devices in the network's periphery are resource- constrained, meaning they rely on other devices or edge servers for the resources they require to do their respective jobs.

Security Security issues with the IBEC manifest in two areas:(1) ensuring the safety of smart contracts and(2) efficiently identifying devices in the network's periphery. For example, the IBEC proposes using smart contracts to control access, identify identity, and allocate resources. Despite smart contracts many benefits – excellent efficiency, personalization, flexibility, automation, etc. – their security flaws, unchangeable mistake codes, and malicious programming lead to significant economic mishaps. Legal oversight of smart contracts is also lacking.

Privacy Computing Data sharing and knowledge discovery are fundamental in several IoV, IIoT, and intelligent healthcare applications. Knowledge discovery, for instance, requires a thorough examination of several patient records. Sharing GPS coordinates also helps fix aided autonomous driving mistakes. There will be a huge need for data sharing due to the proliferation of stakeholders and the dispersed nature of data produced by various devices and equipment, particularly in the network environments of the next generation.

FUTURE OUTCOMES

Blockchain, a new technological architecture that enables decentralized, safe storage systems, is the result of several different computer technologies coming together. The de- centralized blockchain models may increase data security and address the trust-lacking issues with conventional centralized organizations. Numerous sectors stand to gain from blockchain technology, which can reduce the need for centralized cloud services and storage. This article reviewed some of the many blockchain-based systems and applications. According to the research, blockchain technology will enhance solutions in several domains, including the Internet of Things (IoT), smart cities, and supply chain management. Future industrial growth will face both new possibilities and new problems brought forth by this.

CONCLUSION

Edge computing's broad adoption is being slowed by concerns about data security, which has consequences for the evolution of intelligent computing. The study presents a strategy that combines blockchain technology with regeneration coding to increase the safety and reliability of data storage in edge computing. "In order to make the most of the advantages of edge network devices and cloud storage servers, first, a hybrid storage construction and model under edge computing is given, taking into account the three-tier edge computing architecture and the needs for storing sensitive data." Data storage reliability is further enhanced by using regeneration coding. In addition, the Internet of Things terminals, the backbone of the regional Blockchain, completed the second verification. A local blockchain may be used to verify information stored in the cloud, offering an extra degree of protection. When data loss occurs at a terminal, it is prioritized for maintenance depending on the amount of power still available at the nodes and repaired using regeneration coding. As a result, under edge computing, each device's resources may be optimized, and excess ones avoided.

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INTELLIGENT TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING YOLO MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

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ABSTRACT

People in today's era usually have the tendency of using their own private vehicles for commutation rather than using public transit and this result in large number of private vehicles on road. It leads to traffic congestion at every roads. In such scenario one cannot restrict individual to limit the usage of their private vehicles but we can able to manage traffic flow in a way that it doesn't alleviate congestion issues. The traditional traffic management approach works efficiently only if the traffic is less, but if the density of vehicles on a particular side of road increases on one side than other side, this approach fails. Hence, we aim to redesign the traffic signal system from static switching to dynamic signal switching, which can perform instant-time signal monitoring and handling. There are many projects emerging in order to convert the current transport system of cities to 'Smart system', by introducing Intelligent Transport System. Many initiatives are taken to design a system that can perform instant monitoring of traffic signals i.e., the traffic signal switching time will depend on the count of vehicles on each side of the road instead of predefined switching time. The switching time of signal will be decided based on vehicle detection in day-to-day traffic scenarios with good accuracy. This practice can prove its effectiveness in releasing the congested traffic at an efficient and faster rate.

In most of the developing countries which are overburdened by rising population and extreme poverty, increasing economic activities and opportunities in the cities result in rapid increase in urban population and consequent need for transportation

facilities. Authorities in these countries often fail to cope with the pressure of increasing population growth and economic activities in the cities, causing uncontrolled expansion of the cities, urban sprawl, traffic congestion and environmental degradation. Transportation and property are important in physical and economic development of towns.

INTRODUCTION

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The history of Traffic Management System started in 1972 to centrally control the freeway system in the Twin Cities metro area. The Traffic Management System aims to provide motorists with a faster, safer trip on metro area freeways by optimizing the use of available freeway capacity, efficiently managing incidents and special events, providing traveller information, and providing incentives for ride sharing. Cities and traffic have developed hand-in-hand since the earliest large human settlements. The same forces that draw inhabitants to congregate in large urban areas also lead to sometimes intolerable levels of traffic congestion on urban streets. Cities are the powerhouses of economic growth for any country. Transportation system provides the way for movements and medium for reaching destinations. Inadequate transportation system hampers economic activities and creates hindrances for development.

The transportation route is part of distinct development pattern or road network and mostly described by regular street patterns as an indispensable factor of human existence, development and civilization. The route network coupled with increased transport investment result in changed levels of accessibility reflected through Cost-benefit analysis, savings in travel time and other benefits. These benefits are noticeable in increased catchment areas for services and facilities like shops, schools, offices, banks, and leisure activities. Road networks are observed in terms of its components of and cities all over the world. Property and land values tend to increase in areas with expanding transportation networks, and increase less rapidly

in areas without such improvements. Rapid and continued rise in housing and land prices are expected in cities with transportation improvements, rapid economic and population growth. The world would be severely limited in development without transportation, which is a key factor for physical and economic growth.

Developments of various transportation modes have become pivotal to physical and economic developments. Such modes include human portorage, railways, ropeways and cableways, pipelines, inland waterways, sea, air, and roads. Transport is critical to economic development, both low volume/rural roads and major arterials, and there is a direct relationship between a country's economic prosperity and kilometers of paved roads. Since, traffic congestion creates quite an obstruction for smooth functioning of public transports, thus leading to avoidance of those by common people. According to a survey, an average person spends about 300 hours every year, waiting on traffic signals, which boils down approximately to an hour daily. Thus, traffic is an important part of our lives, not only having an impact on our transportation but also have a significant effect on our urban environment. Thus, it is a necessity to have a better functioning traffic control system implementation. Generally, the traffic system is controlled by three signal lights- green, red and yellow. The reason for the traffic congestion (commonly termed as traffic jams) is increasing number of vehicles and poor management of traffic algorithms.

Machine Learning:

Machine learning (ML) means that the computer can figure out a solution without being specifically programmed. That is, machines are able to continuously learn and deal with huge datasets using classifier algorithms. Classifiers, which categorize observations, are considered the backbone of ML. Meanwhile, other ML algorithms are built models of behaviors and use those models as a basis for making future predictions based on new input data. The power of machine learning tools lies in detecting and analyzing network attacks without having to accurately describe them as previously defined. Machine learning can aid in solving the most common tasks

including regression, prediction, and classification in the era of extremely large amount of data and cybersecurity talent shortage. Machine-learning techniques have been applied in many aspects of network operation and management, where the system performance can be optimized and resources can be better utilized. Moreover, clustering and classification extract patterns out of data packets which can be used in many applications such as security analysis and user profiling. Furthermore, accessibility, connectivity and Traffic density, level of service, compactness and density of particular roads. Level of service is a measure by which the quality of service on transportation devices or infrastructure is determined, and it is a holistic approach considering several factors regarded as measures of traffic density and congestion rather than overall speed of the journey. Access to major roads provides relative advantages consequent upon which commercial users locate to enjoy the advantages. Modern businesses, industries, trades and general activities depend on transport and transport infrastructure, with movement of goods and services from place to place becoming vital and inseparable aspects of global and urban economic survival.

There is no fixed infrastructure for every junction, street and road which lead to loopholes in construction of fixed timing algorithms. Previously, human administrated or automated offline software were used for computation of time slots given to each signal at traffic signals. But these timings used to fail at specific times of the day or particular days (festivals etc.), which led to the development of self-automated online system in our project that continuously sense the environment and compute the timings to be given to traffic signal at a particular instant. The purpose of Traffic Management System is to improve transport operations and transport services profitability, reduce traffic jams and fatalities, provide sufficient driving, training, maintain road infrastructure, and maintain traffic law enforcement using the help of Machine Learning.

There are four steps of machine learning model that is useful for prediction for the prediction process.

1. Identify classes from training data.
2. Create a model using the training dataset that is being trained by ML algorithm.
3. During test phase, use the trained model to classify the unknown data and makes a prediction.
4. The prediction is evaluated for accuracy.

If the accuracy is not acceptable, the Machine Learning algorithm is trained repeatedly with an augmented training data set.

There are two main types of ML approaches, which are supervised and unsupervised.

Supervised learning: there are many applications for analyzing traffic based on the ML algorithms such as identifying anomalies through discovery-based workbooks or features that describe user behavior.

Intelligent Traffic Management System using Machine Learning:

With the highly rising traffic congestion all around the world, and its management by traditional approach are not efficient for smooth commutation purpose. Hence, there is a need to come up with a solution which can be globally accepted and would lead for the better management of traffic. In today's traditional approach the signal switches at its predefined regular interval, but the density of vehicles of the road at every signal doesn't remains the same, hence the static approach fails. Under such scenario, if the signal remains the same to switch at its regular interval then the side of road which is densely populated will always remain completely packed. As mentioned in above systems, till date they are to getting vehicle count only, so that comparative study and analysis of traffic can be done.

There are many projects emerging in order to convert the current transport system of cities to 'Smart system' and there are many initiatives under this, one of this is Intelligent Transport System. Many initiatives were taken to design a system that can

perform real-time monitoring of traffic signals i.e., the traffic signal switching time will not be predefined one, instead the switching time will depend on the count of vehicles on each side of the road. This process of getting the count of vehicle on the road can be achieved using various detection techniques. Techniques like Vehicle detection using sensors may fail at circumstances when the traffic gets denser at peak timings.

Our aim is to design and develop a miniature to depict the current road situation along with monitoring and handling the traffic issues. Hence to proceed with this project we are using a pre-trained YOLO Machine Learning Model to perform the task of object detection.

YOLO uses OpenCV for object detection along with multiple foreground and background subtraction and removal of noise from the input image. The CCTV cameras that are being used for surveillance purpose can be made use to capturing the footage of the road, this image will be passed to the pretrained model as input image. To do so each side of the road will be divided into particular frames of same height and width for capturing the image. The count obtained from the image is passed into a pre-defined Python program. As per the count obtained, switching time will be assigned for each side of road. The program will initially check if the count of vehicle in all lanes and then the signal switching will happen dynamically where the lane with It is a classification method, which trains the labeled data set to produce new prediction outputs, given input variables and output variables.

In Supervised learning, learning continues until the algorithm reaches an acceptable level of performance. The algorithm constantly predicts outcomes based on training data, and it is constantly corrected.

Unsupervised Learning:

This technique is called clustering method, where dataset does not need to be labeled; only input data will be given. The aim of unsupervised learning is to learn more about data by modeling infrastructure or basic distribution of data.

In our project, the supervised learning approach is used for traffic analysis purpose. We can create labeled data set and pre-train the model to produce the prediction outputs.

YOLO (You Only Look Once), is a network for object detection. It is the one of the most powerful pretrained model to give utmost accuracy. Yolo is a combined version of RCNN (Region-based Convolutional Neural Networks) and SSD (Single Shot Detector), both make YOLO much faster, efficient and powerful algorithm. By applying object detection algorithm in YOLO, one will not only be able to determine what is in an image, but also where a given object is placed i.e., the location. Also, the model is trained using huge dataset hence it can detect image placed in any random manner i.e., it can detect object even if they are rotated in 360 degree. YOLO is an efficient model by distinguishing between two very closely placed objects. Unlike traditional approach of applying classifier on each image and making prediction, YOLO look at the image once and but in a clever way. It divides the image into N numbers of partitions and into MxM grid. Now YOLO applies its algorithm one by one in partitions and predict confidence score/ Confidence score is the score that tells us whether object is present or not. On the basis of the confidence score, YOLO detects an object.

YOLO can process many frames with less execution time as compared to other pretrained models. YOLO computes its prediction in terms of precision and recall, precision measures how accurate the predictions are and recall measures how good we find all the positives i.e., how correctly the objects are classified. To increase its performance factor YOLO uses IoU, Intersection over Union is an evaluation metric used to measure the accuracy of an object detector on a particular dataset. IoU defines how two closely place objects can be easily detected without hampering the accuracy of the model. YOLO consist of two core components. One of the YOLO's component higher vehicle count will be opened first. , YOLO architecture is more like FCNN (fully convolutional neural network) and passes the image size NxN once

through the FCNN and output size is $M \times M$ prediction. This architecture is splitting the input image size as $M \times M$ grid and for each grid generation 2 bounding boxes and class probabilities for those bounding boxes is done.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND SPECIFICATION

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Existing System With the highly rising traffic congestion all around the world, and its management by traditional approach are not efficient for smooth commutation purpose hence there is a need to come up with a solution which can be globally accepted and would lead for the better management of traffic. In today's world where technology has transcended all barriers it has now become easy to solve most human problems and one of these problems include Traffic Congestion. Traffic congestion has increased drastically over the years and has had negative impacts that include road rage, accidents, air pollution, wastage of fuel and most importantly unnecessary delays. The fact that encouraged proposing new solution is that in many cities of the world, the traffic signal allocation is still based on timer. The Timer Approach has a drawback that even when there is a less traffic in one of the roads, green signal is still allocated to the road till its timer value falls to 0, whereas the traffic on another road is comparably more faces red signal at that time. This causes congestion and time loss to commuters. Most of the present systems are not automated and are prone to human errors. There are many projects emerging in order to convert the current transport system of cities to 'Smart system' and there are many initiatives under this, one of this is Intelligent Transport System. Many initiatives were taken to design a system that can perform real-time monitoring of traffic signals i.e., the traffic signal switching time will not be predefined one, instead the switching time will depend on the count of vehicles on each side of the road.

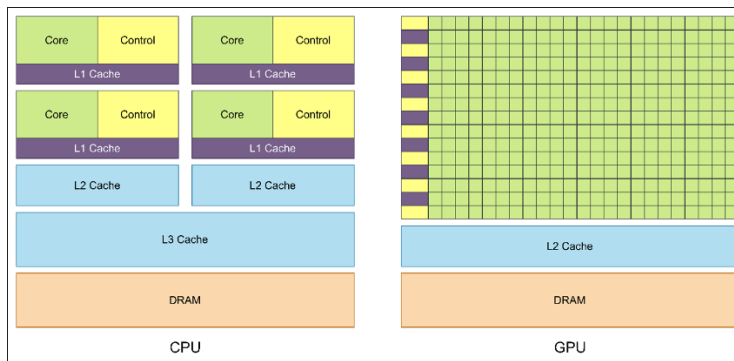
High-end Graphics Processing Unit: Machine learning models require a lot of computational power to run on. For any neural network, the training phase of the

deep learning model is the most resource-intensive task. Traditionally, the training phase of the deep learning pipeline takes the longest to achieve. This is not only a time-consuming process, but an expensive one. While training, a neural network takes in inputs, which are then processed in hidden layers using weights that are adjusted during training and the model then spits out a prediction. Weights are adjusted to find patterns in order to make better predictions. To significantly reduce training time, we can use machine learning GPUs, which enable us to perform AI computing operations in parallel. GPUs are optimized for training artificial R_CNN uses selective search algorithm and proposes accurate bounding box that definitely contains objects whereas the other component SSD that helps to speed up the processing of an image. Compared to other region proposal classification networks (fast RCNN) which perform detection on various region proposals and thus end up performing prediction multiple times for various regions in an image

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Our aim is to design and develop a machine learning model to handle the traffic signal switching by depicting the number of vehicles present in a road along with detection of different types of vehicles present in the road. The proposed system helps to develop a solution that analyses the presence of vehicles on the road and handles the traffic congestion issues, resulting in a better managed, more coordinated and smarter use of traffic networks. This can be done using the analysis of vehicle count data obtained from source like CCTV Cameras present in highways or in traffic signals, using a trained machine learning model called YOLO. YOLO is an OpenCV based machine learning model which does the Object Detection and counts the number of vehicles in a lane. The recorded data is then sent into the predefined python program where the machine learning model is already written and based on the obtained vehicle count data – we can dynamically switch the signal among the lanes. Thereby, round the clock safety and hassle-free traffic management can be obtained using Proposed Intelligent Traffic Management System.

Implementation of our project will eliminate the need for traffic personnel at various junctions for regulating traffic. Thus, the use of this technology is valuable for the analysis and performance improvement of road traffic. Also, priority to emergency vehicles has been the topic of some research in the past which can be enabled with further training of our machine learning of our model. Selecting the right GPU for our project: Selecting the GPUs for the implementation has significant budget and performance implications. We need to select GPUs that can support the project in the long run and have the ability to scale through integration and clustering. For large-scale projects, this means selecting production-grade or data center GPUs. In the GPU market, there are two main players i.e AMD and Nvidia. Nvidia GPUs are widely used for machine learning because they have extensive support in the forum software, drivers, CUDA, and cuDNN. So, in terms of AI and machine learning, NVIDIA is the pioneer for a long time. NVIDIA GPUs are the best supported in terms of machine learning libraries and integration with common frameworks, such as PyTorch or TensorFlow. The NVIDIA CUDA toolkit includes GPU-accelerated libraries, a C and C++ compiler and runtime, and optimization and debugging tools. It enables us to get started right away without worrying about building intelligence and deep learning models as they can process multiple computations simultaneously. GPUs are parallel processors designed to accelerate portions of a program, but not to replace CPU computing. The main program is executed on the CPU, but some code fragments, called kernels, are executed on the GPU. These Graphical processing units (GPUs) can reduce these costs, enabling us to run models with massive numbers of parameters quickly and efficiently. This is because GPUs enable us to parallelize the training tasks, distributing tasks over clusters of processors and performing compute operations simultaneously. GPUs are also optimized to perform target tasks, finishing computations faster than non-specialized hardware. These processors process the same tasks faster and free the CPUs for other tasks. This eliminates bottlenecks created by compute limitations.



Google Colab Cloud Environment: Google Colaboratory is an online cloud-based platform based on the Jupyter Notebook framework, designed mainly for use in machine learning operations. There are many distinguishing features that set it apart from any other coding environment.

REASON FOR CHOOSING GOOGLE COLAB OVER PC:

One of the main benefits of using Colab is that it has most of the common libraries that are needed for machine learning like TensorFlow, Keras, Scikit Learn, OpenCV, numpy, pandas, etc. pre-installed. Having all of these dependencies means that we can just open a notebook and start coding without having to set up anything at all. Any libraries that are not pre-installed can also be installed using standard terminal commands. While the syntax for executing terminal commands remains the same, one must add an exclamation mark (!) at the start of the command so that the compiler can identify it as a terminal command. Another feature is that the Colab environment is independent of the computing power of the computer itself. Since it is a cloud-based system, as long as there is an internet connectivity, even heavy machine learning operations can be run custom integrations. **NVIDIA CUDA Powered GPUs:** CUDA stands for 'Compute Unified Device Architecture' which was launched in the year 2007, it's a way in which we can achieve parallel computing and yield most out of GPU power in an optimized way, which results in much better performance while executing tasks. The CUDA toolkit is a complete package that consists of a development environment that is used to build applications that make

use of GPUs. Also, the CUDA runtime has its drivers so that it can communicate with the GPU. cuDNN is a neural network library that is GPU optimized and can take full advantage of Nvidia GPU. This library consists of the implementation of convolution, forward and backward propagation, activation functions, and pooling. It is a must library without which we cannot use GPU for training neural networks. The main difference between GPUs and CPUs is that GPUs devote proportionally more transistors to arithmetic logic units and fewer to caches and flow control as compared to CPUs. A GPU is smaller than a CPU but tends to have more logical cores (arithmetic logic units, control units and memory cache) than the latter.

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without having to set up anything at all. Any libraries that are not pre-installed can also be installed using standard terminal commands. While the syntax for executing terminal commands remains the same, one must add an exclamation mark (!) at the start of the command so that the compiler can identify it as a terminal command. Another feature is that the Colab environment is independent of the computing power of the computer itself. Since it is a cloud-based system, as long as there is an internet connectivity, even heavy machine learning operations can be run from a relatively old computer that ordinarily wouldn't be able to handle the load of executing those operations locally. Additionally, Google also offers a GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) and a TPU (Tensor Processing Unit) for free. These hardware accelerators can run heavy machine learning operations on large datasets much faster than any local environment. While Colab allows uploading local files onto the runtime each time it is loaded, uploading and re-uploading large training datasets each time the runtime is restarted can be frustrating. Colab also offers data versatility, a simple alternative 'mount' Google Drive onto the Colab notebook. This operation requires just two lines of code that Colab inserts with the click of a button and this enables access to read files that is uploaded into Google Drive. This means that we don't have to reupload local files after every runtime restart. Simply uploading them once and access them simply by mounting the Google Drive solves the issue. Like the rest of Google's online document editing platforms like Google docs, Google Slides, Google Sheets, etc., Colab too offers similar sharing options allows to seamlessly collaborate with others on joint coding projects. One thing to keep in mind is that when a notebook is shared, other users cannot see the output and results from code that one has executed. Also, if one uploads some files from their computer to the notebook, other collaborators will not be able to see them so it is better to upload those files to Google Drive and then access them from there so everyone can see and use the files.

Software Requirements: Software requirements deal with defining software resource requirements and prerequisites that need to be installed on a computer to provide optimal functioning of an application. These requirements or prerequisites are generally not included in the software installation package and need to be installed separately before the software is installed. Some of the software requirements for our project are,

Operating System

Python (Programming Language)

Darknet (Neural-network framework)

Operating System An operating system is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources and provides common services for computer programs. Since we are using Google Colab Cloud Environment for our project, we will be using the services of Debian Linux Operating System. Reason for Debian to be the default operating system in Google Colab is because the Debian Family of Linux has official support for CUDA, Kubernetes, TensorFlow and Keras by default. So, it becomes easy for user work around our cloud environment with basic Linux commands.

Python Our machine learning model is written with Python programming language as it is the most preferred language for developing machine learning models. Python is a very useful programming language that has an easy-to-read syntax, and allows programmers to use fewer lines of code than would be possible in languages such as assembly, C, or Java.

Reasons for choosing Python : One of the key reasons for using Python for Machine Learning is its great library ecosystem. A library is a module or a group of modules published by different sources like 'PyPi' which include a pre-written piece of code that allows users to reach some functionality or perform different actions. Python libraries provide base level items so developers don't have to code them from the very beginning every time. Machine Learning requires continuous data

processing, and Python's libraries let users access, handle and transform data. These are some of the most widespread libraries namely,

Scikit-learn : For handling basic ML algorithms like clustering, linear and logistic regressions, regression, classification, and others.

Pandas : For high-level data structures and analysis. It allows merging and filtering of data, as well as gathering it from other external sources like Excel, for instance.

Keras : It allows fast calculations and prototyping, as it uses the GPU in addition to the CPU of the computer.

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Python for machine learning is a great choice, as it is very flexible. The flexibility factor decreases the possibility of errors, as programmers have a chance to take the situation under control and work in a comfortable environment.

It offers an option to choose either to use OOPs or scripting.

There's also no need to recompile the source code, developers can implement any changes and quickly see the results.

Programmers can combine Python and other languages to reach their goals.

Moreover, its flexibility allows developers to choose the programming styles which they are fully comfortable with or even combine these styles to solve different types of problems in the most efficient way.

Reason for choosing Darknet over the rest:

Darknet is mainly for Object Detection, and have different architecture, features than other deep learning frameworks. It is faster than many other NN architectures and approaches like FasterRCNN etc. One have to be in C if one needs speed, and most of the deep NN frameworks are written in c. TensorFlow has a broader scope in Machine Learning, but Darknet architecture & YOLO is a specialized framework, and it is in top of its game in speed and accuracy. YOLO can run on CPU but one can

get 500 times more speed on GPU as it leverages CUDA and cuDNN. Google Colab has a 'maximum lifetime' limit of running notebooks that is 12 hours with the browser open, and the 'Idle' notebook instance is interrupted after 90 minutes. In addition, a Google Account on Colab can run a maximum of 2 notebooks simultaneously. GPUs and TPUs are sometimes prioritized for users who use Colab interactively rather than for long-running computations, or for users who have recently used less resources in Colab. As a result, users who use Colab for long-running computations, or users who have recently used more resources in Colab, are more likely to run into usage limits and have their access to GPUs and TPUs temporarily restricted. Resources present in a Colab session's Storage will be automatically deleted once the session gets restarted, so we cannot access the files that are stored during the previous session after recycling it.

DARKNET FRAMEWORK:

Darknet is an open-source neural network framework like Keras, PyTorch and TensorFlow. Darknet is written in C and CUDA. It is fast, easy to install, and supports CPU and GPU computation. Darknet is installed with only two optional dependencies: OpenCV if users want a wider variety of supported image types or CUDA if they want GPU computation.

The framework features You Only Look Once (YOLO) Machine Learning

Algorithm, a state-of-the-art, real-time object detection system. On a Titan X it processes images at 40-90 FPS and has a mAP on VOC 2007 of 78.6% and a mAP of 44.0% on COCO test-dev. Darknet displays information as it loads the config file and weights then it can be enabled to classify the image and print the top-10 classes for the image. Moreover, the framework can be enabled to run neural networks backward in a feature appropriately named Darknet Nightmare.

Recurrent neural networks are powerful models for representing data that changes over time and Darknet can handle them without making use of CUDA or OpenCV. The framework also allows its users to venture into game-playing neural

networks. It features a neural network that predicts the most likely next moves in a game of Go. Users can play along with professional games and see what moves are likely to happen next, make it play itself, or try to play against it.

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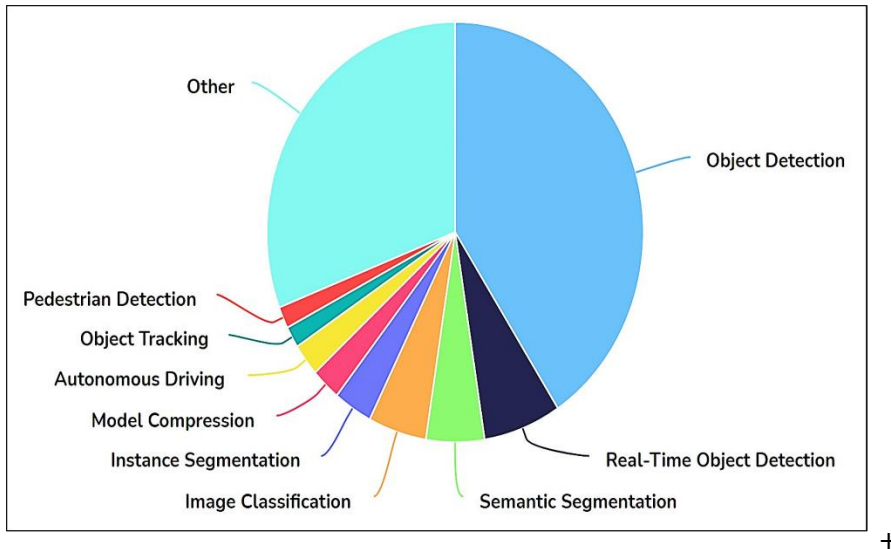
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Principle of YOLO :

YOLO is refreshingly simple, single convolutional network model that simultaneously predicts multiple bounding boxes and class probabilities for those boxes. YOLO trains on full images and directly optimizes detection performance. This unified model has several benefits over traditional methods of object detection. First, YOLO is extremely fast. Since we frame detection as a regression problem we don't need a complex pipeline. We simply run our neural network on a new image at test time to predict detections. Our base network runs at 45 frames per second with no batch processing on a Titan X GPU and a fast version runs at more than 150 fps. This means we can process streaming video in real-time with less than 25 milliseconds of latency Compared to other region proposal classification networks (fast RCNN) which perform detection on various region proposals and thus end up performing prediction multiple times for various regions in an image, Yolo architecture is more like FCNN (fully convolutional neural network) and passes the

image of size $N \times N$ once through the FCNN and output of size $M \times M$ prediction. YOLO architecture is splitting the input image in $M \times M$ grid and for each grid generation 2 bounding boxes and class probabilities for those bounding boxes. We reframe object detection as a single regression problem, straight from image pixels to bounding box coordinates and class probabilities. A single convolutional network simultaneously predicts multiple bounding boxes and class probabilities for those boxes. YOLO trains on full images and directly optimizes detection performance. This unified model has several benefits over traditional methods of object detection. First, YOLO is extremely fast. Since we frame detection as a regression problem, we don't need a complex pipeline. We simply run our neural network on a new image at test time to predict detections. Our base network runs at 45 frames per second with no batch processing on a Titan X GPU and a fast version runs at more than 150 fps. This means we can process streaming video in real-time with less than 25 milliseconds of latency.

Second, YOLO reasons globally about the image when making predictions. Unlike sliding window and region proposal-based techniques, YOLO sees the entire image during training and test time so it implicitly encodes contextual information about classes as well as their appearance. Fast R-CNN, a top detection method, mistakes background patches in an image for objects because it can't see the larger context. YOLO makes less than half the number of background errors compared to Fast R-CNN.

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Our proposed system consists of 4 modules and divided into 2 phases. The modules are namely,

1. Machine Learning Model Setup and Development
2. YOLO Machine Learning Model Training & Weight Creation
3. Vehicle Detection and Counting of Vehicles by YOLO Model
4. Dynamic Signal Switching

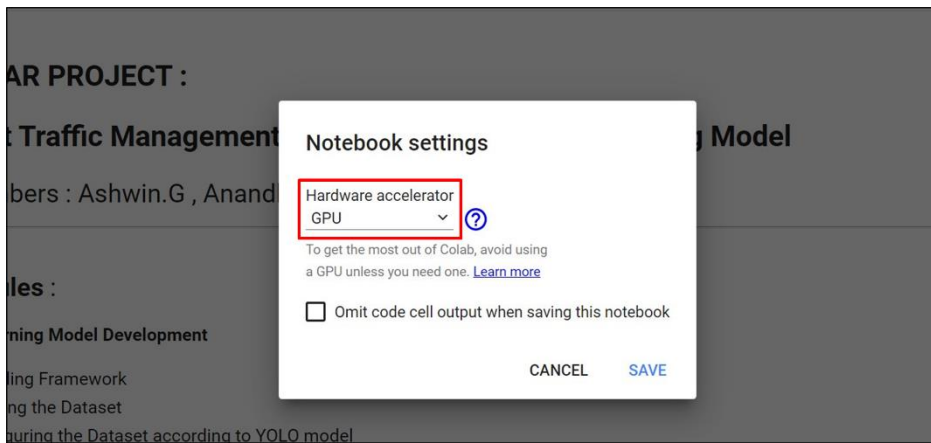
Machine Learning Model Setup and Development:

Before starting to develop our machine learning model with our own dataset, we must prepare the suitable environment for our model to develop it in a faster way – because creation of a machine learning model is a tedious process and it takes huge computation power to develop it. So, we are developing our machine learning model in Google Colab, which will drastically save our computation time and helps us to develop comparably faster than what it might actually take to develop in our personal computer. Google

Colab Environment's automatically provisioned computation power is arguably 100x faster than the computation capability of our local host.

Setting up the Google Colab Environment: As we knew already, Google Colab Cloud Environment will dynamically provision resources for each session based on our computations. Since we are need to train the dataset for developing a fully-functioning YOLO Machine Learning Model, we must change the Runtime Instance of our current Google Colab Session into GPU/TPU Runtime. Third, YOLO learns generalizable representations of objects. When trained on natural images and tested on artwork, YOLO outperforms top detection methods like DPM and R-CNN by a wide margin. Since YOLO is highly generalizable it is less likely to break down when applied to new domains or unexpected inputs.

Our network uses features from the entire image to predict each bounding box. It also predicts all bounding boxes across all classes for an image simultaneously. This means our network reasons globally about the full image and all the objects in the image. The YOLO design enables end-to-end training and real-time speeds while maintaining high average precision.



Makefile is a program building tool which runs on Unix, Linux, and their flavors. It aids in simplifying building program executables that may need various modules. To determine how the modules need to be compiled or recompiled together, make takes the help of user-defined makefile. As we knew that NVIDIA Tesla K80 is the GPU present in our runtime environment, we can now install the darknet neural-network framework now by creating a folder called

“darknet” and cloning the GitHub repository of Darknet. Once after cloning the darknet framework into our environment, start creating the configuration file for our darknet framework inside the darknet folder. We must modify and overwrite the “make file” (configuration) for our Darknet framework which is compatible with the computations that will be required for training our machine learning model using this framework. Compute capability of a GPU determines its general specifications and available features. Since our GPU is NVIDIA Tesla K80, the compute capability of our GPU is 30, which needs to be set in the ‘Make File’ of Darknet Framework. Since the Colab's GPU dependencies shift from time to time automatically, we need to run the makefile after checking the actual dependency to which our Colab Notebook is currently connected to. Currently, our Colab Notebook is connected to NVIDIA Tesla K80 GPU. If the GPU is shifted to another GPU, we need to tweak the ‘Make File’ accordingly. For example, with the Cityscape dataset is one of the most widely adapted for developing the object detection algorithms, but for India, where

traffic violations are rampant, these datasets can't be inculcated to ensure safer road travel.

- 1.Pixel counts for each label in the y axis.
- 2.The four-level label hierarchy and the label ids for intermediate levels (level 2, level 3)
- 3.The color coding used for the prediction and ground truth masks are given to the corresponding masks.

DATASET COLLECTION:

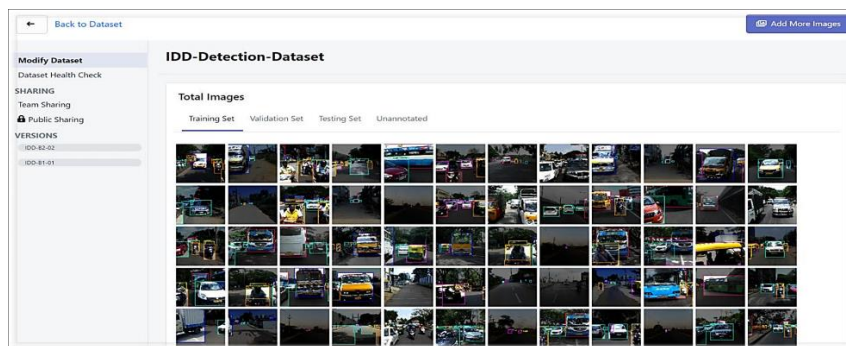
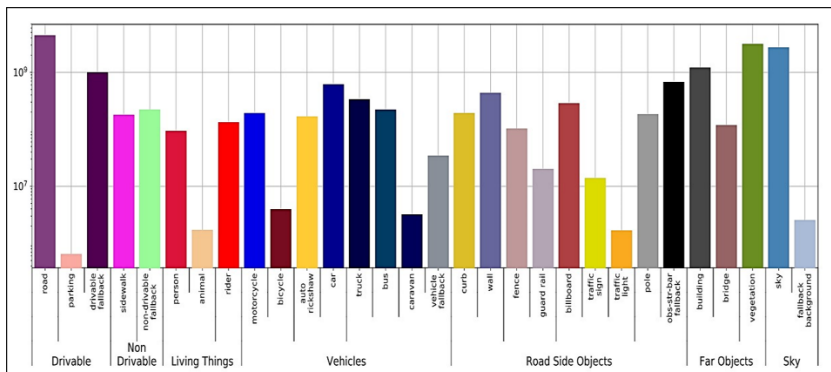
For developing a machine learning model, one need to create an image dataset first. A dataset assembles a collection of images that are labeled and used as references for objects that are used by the developers to test, train and evaluate the performance of their algorithms. Algorithms trained with larger datasets perform significantly better than those trained on smaller ones. With more data come more variations and the algorithm can learn from the myriads of differences of the visual world. The quality of the model depends on the quality of the data set input. Creating a dataset is not always a simple matter. We must collect, annotate, convert into model supported format and then insert the dataset into the model for training the data which might take hours to several days.

DATASET USED IN OUR MODEL:

While several datasets are already available to develop machine learning models, they tend to focus on neatly structured driving environments. This usually corresponds to well-delineated infrastructure such as lanes, a small number of well-defined categories for traffic participants, low variation in object or background appearance and strict adherence to traffic rules. We chose IDD – India Driving Dataset as a main source of training images for our project. IDD is a novel dataset for road scene understanding in unstructured environments where the above assumptions are largely not satisfied. It consists of 10,004 images, finely annotated with 34 classes collected from 182 drive sequences on Indian roads. The label set is

expanded in comparison to popular benchmarks such as Cityscapes, to account for new classes. It also reflects label distributions of road scenes significantly different from existing datasets, with most classes displaying greater within-class diversity.

Our dataset annotations have unique labels like billboard, auto-rickshaw, animal etc. We also focus on identifying probable safe driving areas beside the road. The labels for the dataset are organized as a 4-level hierarchy. Unique integer identifiers are given for each of these levels. The histogram bellow gives:

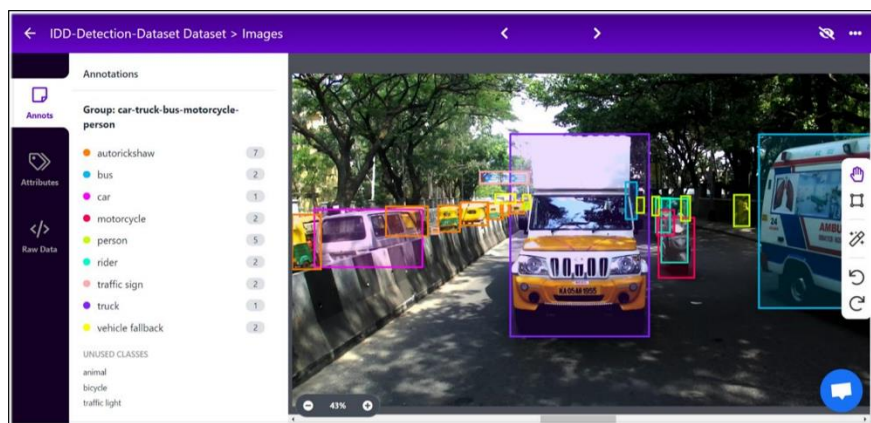


Roboflow accepts images along with its XML files where we have the details of our annotation. As IDD Dataset comes pre-annotated with the help of XML files with them, we can upload the image as well as it's XML file into Roboflow which largely conserves our preparation time for pre-annotated dataset images. In addition to that, we can use the existing dataset as a part of custom dataset that we are planning to create. Like in our case where we are creating a dataset with IDD Dataset as a main contributor and vehicle images from web search as part of our dataset. Here, only the images from IDD Dataset are already annotated and the files that we have

uploaded from sources like Google Open-Images Dataset and Google Search might be missing the annotation for them. Roboflow even offers free annotation tool which filters the images in our custom dataset with missing annotation and helps us annotate those images.

During the Dataset Generation process in Roboflow, we can split the dataset as training , validation and testing set which might help us validate how well the model gets trained with this dataset. We can also upload images as batches and save different versions of same dataset in Roboflow.

Roboflow offers various other image pre-processing services like Auto-Orient Images, resizing all the dataset images, merging color channels to make our model faster and insensitive to subject color. Boosting contrasts based on the image's histogram to improve normalization and line detection in varying lighting conditions. Roboflow just like Google Colab is a freemium service where we have to pay for using it above limited service. So, we can opt for premium option if we wish to scale up the size of our dataset.



Currently, our project's training was done until 1406 iterations - which nearly took 5 hours with 82 hours of training left and 67488 images getting trained. Here the 67488 images are not the actual 67488 images, because a single image can be divided into $N \times N$ grid, so the actual set of images trained is unclear currently.

At the end of training, we will be able to notice the “weights” necessary for functioning of our machine learning model.

To test whether the trained weight is able to detect objects present in a sample image, we can pass that image into the detector present in Darknet framework.

With our testing results, we conclude that our weights are good to go for Vehicle Detection with our YOLO Machine Learning Model. The Weights can be extended with further training of the model with additional training data and the weights will continue to with better accuracy in extensive training.

YOLO MACHINE LEARNING MODEL AND VEHICLE DETECTION:

The YOLO(YouLookOnlyOnce) model is a combined version of RCNN and SSD for object detection which gives utmost accuracy and also it is a much faster, efficient and powerful algorithm. The YOLO framework (You Only Look Once) takes the entire image in a single instance and predicts the bounding box coordinates and class probabilities for these boxes. The biggest advantage of using YOLO is its superb speed – it’s incredibly fast and can process 45 frames per second. It outperforms other detection methods, including DPM (Deformable Parts Models) and R-CNN. YOLO reframes object detection as a single regression problem instead of a classification problem. This system only looks at the image once to detect what objects are present and where they are, hence the name YOLO(YouLookOnlyOnce). Also, the model can be trained using huge dataset hence it can detect image placed in any random manner. i.e., it can detect object even if they are rotated in 360 degree. Unlike traditional approach of applying classifier on each image and making prediction, YOLO first takes an input data, and then divides the input data grids. Image classification and localization are applied on each grid. YOLO then predicts the bounding boxes and their corresponding class probabilities for objects if present. Now YOLO applies its algorithm one by one in partitions and predict confidence score, confidence score is the scores that tells us whether object is present or not. On the basis of the confidence score YOLO detects an object.

Dataset Extraction: Using the API Key obtained at the end of conversion of dataset by Roboflow, we can now the same to unzip the dataset in our Google Colab Cloud Environment Notebook. After unzipping process, we can now start setting up the directory path for our YOLO – Darknet Framework to detect the extracted data. Once the extraction process is done, we must write the configuration file for our model based on the number of classes available in our dataset used for training. We build the configuration file iteratively from the base configuration file available on the Darknet Framework’s cloned open-source repository. Soon after setting up the configuration file’s variables, we can now know that the file is written in our runtime with the help of output displayed at the end of execution. Now, the model can be started to train. The model runs on the configuration file that we have created moments ago.

4.2.3. Dataset Training & Weight Creation: Now, we will be using the YOLO Darknet Detector to train the model. When the mAP for first 1000 iterations are done, now the mAP score is calculated and then mAP score will be calculated after further 100 iterations at 1100 iterations. At 1100 iterations - the mAP(mean Average Precision) Score is calculated and compared with the previous mAP score and the training continues for 1200 iterations. This process continues for hours/days according to the size of the dataset and the files that are present.

YOLO MODEL - NETWORK ARCHITECTURE:

Our YOLO model has 24 convolutional layers followed by 2 fully connected layers. It uses 1 x 1 reduction layers followed by a 3 x 3 convolutional layer. The 7x7 layer(rightmost) is one of the many bounding boxes that is classified by our YOLO Model. Our model applies its algorithm in each of these many bounding boxes that our model has already classified. The entire process is explained below [5].

The system here divides the input image received, into an $S \times S$ grid. Each of these grid cells predicts B bounding boxes and confidence scores for these boxes. The confidence score indicates how sure the model is that the box contains an object and

also how accurate it thinks the box is that predicts. The confidence score can be calculated using the formula:

$$C = \text{Pr}(\text{object}) * \text{IoU}$$

IoU: Intersection over Union between the predicted box and the ground truth. If no object exists in a cell, its confidence score should be zero.

Each grid cell also predicts C conditional class probabilities $\text{Pr}(\text{Class } i \mid \text{Object})$. It only predicts one set of class probabilities per grid cell, regardless of the number of boxes B . During testing, these conditional class probabilities are multiplied by individual box confidence predictions which give class-specific confidence scores for each box. These scores show both the probability of that class and how well the box fits the object.

$$\text{Pr}(\text{Class } i \mid \text{Object}) * \text{Pr}(\text{Object}) * \text{IoU} = \text{Pr}(\text{Class } i) * \text{IoU}.$$

The final predictions of a confidence score are encoded as, $S \times S \times (B * 5 + C)$.

Intersection Over Union (IoU)

Usually, the threshold for IoU is kept as greater than 0.5. Although many researchers apply a much more stringent threshold like 0.6 or 0.7. If a bounding box has an IoU less than the specified threshold, that bounding box is not taken into consideration.

Looking at the boxes, someone may visually feel it is good enough to conclude that the model detected the car object. Someone else may feel the model is not yet accurate as the predicted box does not fit the ground-truth box well.

To objectively judge whether the model predicted the box location correctly or not, a threshold is used. If the model predicts a box with an IoU score greater than or equal to the threshold, then there is a high overlap between the predicted box and one of the ground-truth boxes. This means the model was able to detect an object successfully. The detected region is classified as Positive (i.e., contains an object). On the other hand, when the IoU score is smaller than the threshold, then the model made a bad prediction as the predicted box does not overlap with the ground-truth

box. This means the detected region is classified as Negative (i.e., does not contain an object).

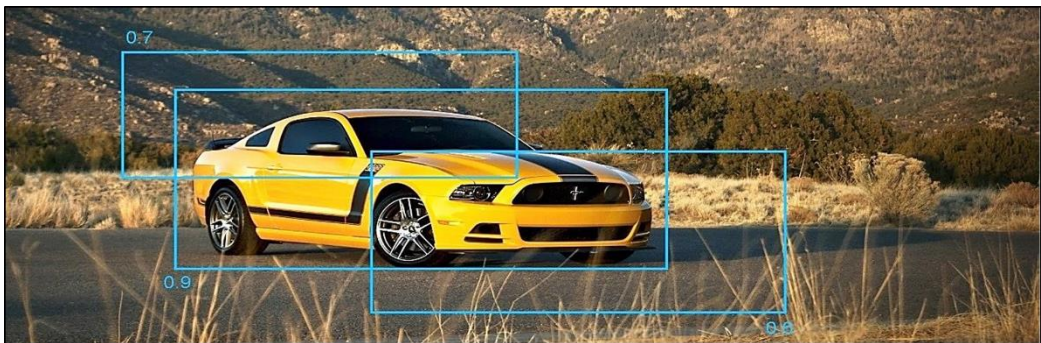
$$\text{class}(IoU) = \begin{cases} \text{Positive} \rightarrow IoU \geq \text{Threshold} \\ \text{Negative} \rightarrow IoU < \text{Threshold} \end{cases}$$

Fig:IoU and the use of Threshold Value

Non-Maximum Suppression:

The algorithm may find multiple detections of the same object. Non-max suppression is a technique by which the algorithm detects the object only once. Consider an example where the algorithm detected three bounding boxes for the same object.

The probabilities of the boxes are 0.7, 0.9, and 0.6 respectively. To remove the duplicates, we are first going to select the box with the highest probability and output that as a prediction. Then eliminate any bounding box with $IoU > 0.5$ (or any threshold value) with the predicted output. The result will be:



VEHICLE DETECTION:

After the development of the model, we must pass an input image into the model as an argument to the startup program. The python program will initially start

importing necessary libraries required for running the program along with packages from other directories. After importing all necessary libraries and packages. With loading the input from the arguments passed into the model, the model loads the 'weights' file for the model which was saved by us earlier from the second module of our project. Along with the weights the model loads the directories of configuration file and the names file containing the dataset label names. Then, the model checks if a GPU is present in the local runtime to boost the speed of the machine learning model. Now the model enters the vehicle detection phase. The model once again checks for if the image is present from the passes input argument path. Now the image enters the image processing phase. The input image is now resized into 416*416 resolution, which helps in better performance of the model to detect inputs. This configuration is built-in already in YOLO's configuration file. The resized image is then returned as a tensor variable into the model. Now the model uses the neural network weights to detect the input with bounding boxes initially and then perform non-max suppression and the detected output is displayed as result.

FUTURE WORK

The timer-approach can be enabled to come into existence when the model fails to detect at crucial times like bad weather and low visibility initially. The system can be added with cloud computation support in the future so that the system can log the traffic of respective lanes with date and time which will be highly effective in analyzing the traffic data for further improvement of roads This scenario can be vastly minimized with extended use of our model, since the machine learning models can learn to adapt to different scenarios with continuous use. Our model is able to add even more custom-functions to the program like closing signal for pedestrians crossing, priority for lane with ambulance and vehicle monitoring etc.,

VEHICLE COUNT & DYNAMIC SIGNAL SWITCHING:

As we have developed the YOLO model to count the number of vehicles present from an input source, the model detects the vehicles from the image and then counts the number of vehicles present in the given source. The count obtained from the source can now be passed into the python program for determining the threshold value of each lane which we have predefined already. The python program now compares the count of vehicles from each lane and executes further steps in the next module. The obtained data is then sent to the computer system in which we have written a python program that processes the input information and we have already predefined a threshold value based on the count of vehicles. So that the system determines the priority of each lane to open the signal. If all model detects no vehicles or same number of vehicles on each lane, the model will automatically switch to static signal switching approach.

CONCLUSION:

The main objective of Intelligent Traffic Management system is founded to fix the problem of traffic which most of the cities in urban as well as rural areas are facing with the help of this project wherein the focus would be to minimize the vehicular congestion. The setup requires traffic data as input which will then be used with our machine learning model for efficient traffic flow without creating much chaos on the road. The model may take comparatively more training time but the response time will be less. The model is prepared in such a way that it decides smart switching timing for the signal on all sides of the road so the no one has to wait for longer interval of time on the road and flow of traffic is smooth on the road. Since the system learns from time to time, the system can be updated in future to become fully-autonomous with training and learning.

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FINDING MISSING PERSON BASED ON FACE RECOGNITION USING AI IN VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Finding missing persons based on face recognition using AI is a promising approach that can significantly improve the speed and accuracy of missing person searches. The system involves using AI algorithms to match facial images of missing persons with real-time video footage from surveillance cameras. This paper proposes a method for finding missing persons using face recognition technology in video surveillance systems. The system involves collecting data about the missing person, building a database of facial images, and using AI algorithms to match those images with real-time video footage. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of computer science that aims to develop intelligent machines that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. This includes tasks such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. AI systems are designed to learn from data, using machine learning algorithms that allow them to improve their performance over time. Deep learning, a subset of machine learning, has emerged as a powerful technique for training artificial neural networks with many layers, enabling AI systems to recognize complex patterns and make accurate predictions. The system can be implemented in public spaces, such as airports and train stations, to quickly identify and locate missing persons. The proposed system has the potential to significantly improve the speed and accuracy of missing person searches, thereby increasing the likelihood of successful reunions. Finding missing persons based on face recognition using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) algorithm is a popular approach that has shown promising results. CNN is a deep learning algorithm that is widely used for image recognition and classification tasks, making it suitable for face recognition.

KEYWORDS

Artificial intelligence, Convolutional neural network, Deep learning, Face detection, Image recognition

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence has become a potent instrument in multiple fields, such as data analysis, natural language processing, and computer vision. Using AI's capabilities allows for the automation and enhancement of the search process, producing results that are more accurate and efficient. AI can be extremely helpful in locating missing people by detecting possible sightings, evaluating pertinent data, and supporting search teams and law enforcement in their work. Facial identification and analysis are one important area where artificial intelligence can have an impact. It takes cooperation between several agencies and groups to find missing people, as it is a difficult and complex undertaking. By analysing vast amounts of data and offering insights that can speed up and improve the efficiency of missing person searches, artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to be a useful tool in this process. Facial recognition, natural language processing, predictive modelling, autonomous drones, geographical analysis, behavioural analysis, collaborative filtering, and machine learning are just a few of the ways artificial intelligence (AI) can be used to locate missing people. Using patterns and data analysis, these AI-powered methods can assist in finding possible leads and ranking search engine optimization efforts. But it's crucial to combine artificial intelligence (AI) with conventional search and rescue methods, and to make sure that AI systems respect human rights and privacy and are open, transparent, and accountable. AI and human investigators can enhance the efficiency of missing person searches and give families and loved one's closure by cooperating. Apart from the aforementioned methods, artificial intelligence can also be employed in different ways to locate those who have vanished. AI algorithms, for instance, can be used to analyse meteorological and environmental data, like temperature, wind direction, and precipitation, to forecast missing people's likely locations. AI algorithms, for instance, can be used to analyse meteorological and environmental data, like temperature, wind direction, and precipitation, to forecast missing people's likely locations. Similar to this, artificial intelligence (AI) can be used to analyse social media data in order to spot patterns or

anomalies that can point to the missing person's location or to find people who might be able to provide information. In addition, AI may be utilized to trace the movements of possible suspects or missing people by analysing data from security cameras and other sources. This can be especially helpful when there isn't much information on the missing individual or when the search area is big and challenging to cover. The basic flow chart is shown in fig 1

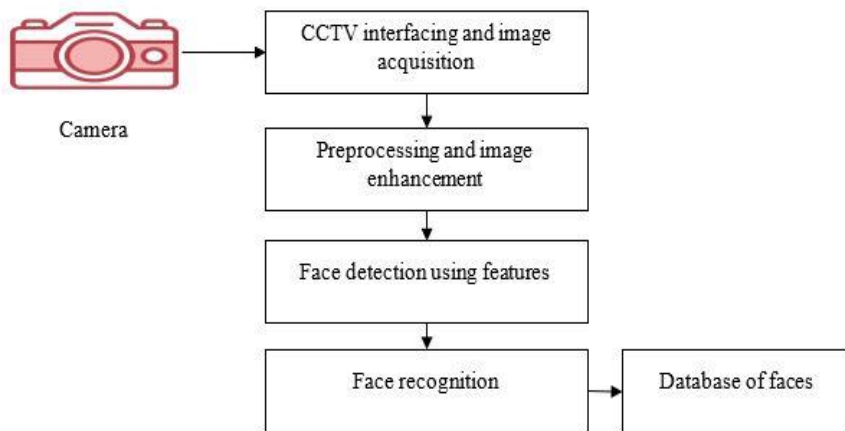


FIG 1: FLOW CHART FOR MISSING PERSON DETECTION USING AI

RELATED WORK

XIN NING, et.al,...[1] implemented person re-identification, as a technology for retrieving specific person images from cameras in multiple nonoverlapping areas, has pivotal applications in the security field, including target tracking and person retrieval. In such tasks, the image pixels of the person are too low to be identifiable through face recognition. Moreover, the images have rather intricate backgrounds, which are also accompanied by occlusions and variations in person's poses. As cameras with disparate orientations normally have dissimilar viewing angles, the difficulty of person recognition is also increased thereby. Hence, person re-identification has invariably been a challenging task. The performance of person re-identification, which is a subtopic of image recognition, largely depends on the representation of a person's features. In recent years, image recognition has entered a new stage owing to multilayer convolution-based deep learning methods. This paper reports a feature selection network that combines global and local fine-grained features to realize person reidentification. The proposed model explores more

valuable features by weakening the salient features, and obtaining diverse fine-grained features after eliminating interference information. Through experiments, the state-of-the-art performance of the Feature refinement and filter network on the mainstream datasets for person re-identification is verified

YIMING WU, et.al,...[2] proposed part-based approaches employ spatial and temporal attention to extract representative local features. While correlations between parts are ignored in the previous methods, to leverage the relations of different parts, we propose an innovative adaptive graph representation learning scheme for video person Re-ID, which enables the contextual interactions between relevant regional features. Specifically, we exploit the pose alignment connection and the feature affinity connection to construct an adaptive structure-aware adjacency graph, which models the intrinsic relations between graph nodes. We perform feature propagation on the adjacency graph to refine regional features iteratively, and the neighbour nodes' information is taken into account for part feature representation. This paper proposes an innovative graph representation learning approach for video person Re-ID. The proposed method can learn an adaptive structure-aware adjacency graph over the spatial person regions. By aggregating the contextual messages from neighbors for each node, the intrinsic affinity structure information among person feature nodes is captured adaptively, and the complementary contextual information is further propagated to enrich the person feature representations

Xiujun shu, et.al,...[3] contributed a novel Large-scale Spatio-Temporal (LaST) person re-ID dataset, including 10,862 identities with more than 228k images. Compared with existing datasets, LaST presents more challenging and high-diversity reID settings and significantly larger spatial and temporal ranges. This work studies large-scale spatio-temporal person reidentification. This task has much larger spatial and temporal spans than previous settings. Our major contribution is the large-scale benchmark dataset called LaST. It is the largest densely annotated re-ID benchmark and the first one to label clothes to date. By careful collection, the style of LaST is very similar to conventional re-ID datasets. Besides, we propose an simple but effective baseline that works well on such challenging person re-ID setting. Specifically, the mAP is directly optimized during training and achieves competitive performance compared with current methods. By conducting extensive experiments, we demonstrate that LaST has good generalization ability in both short-term and cloth-changing

scenarios. We believe that there is still much room for improvement in the large-scale spatio-temporal settings. By releasing LaST, we expect this dataset to catalyze research in the re-ID community and propel the maturation of re-ID techniques in real-world applications.

Jiaxu miao, et.al,...[4] focused on the occlusion problem in person reidentification (re-id), which is one of the main challenges in real-world person retrieval scenarios. Previous methods on the occluded re-id problem usually assume that only the probes are occluded, thereby removing occlusions by manually cropping. However, this may not always hold in practice. This paper relaxes this assumption and investigates a more general occlusion problem, where both the probe and gallery images could be occluded. The key to this challenging problem is depressing the noise information by identifying bodies and occlusions. We propose to incorporate the pose information into the re-id framework, which benefits the model in three aspects. First, it provides the location of the body. We then design a Pose-Masked Feature Branch to make our model focus on the body region only and filter those noise features brought by occlusions. Second, the estimated pose reveals which body parts are visible, giving us a hint to construct more informative person features. We propose a Pose-Embedded Feature Branch to adaptively re-calibrate channel-wise feature responses based on the visible body parts. Third, in testing, the estimated pose indicates which regions are informative and reliable for both probe and gallery images. Then we explicitly split the extracted spatial feature into parts

Houjing huang, et.al,...[5] aims to predicted whether two images from different cameras belong to the same person. With large-scale datasets, as well as improved feature extraction and metric learning methods, recent years have seen great progress in this task. However, due to degraded image quality, pose and view point variation, etc., it still remains a tough problem. We reckon that the increased diversity between part features in turn spans a larger and more discriminative space for identification. Through Grad-cam visualization on MGN, we also discover that the proposed method helps ReID model to emphasize on more regions on human body. We believe that it reduces the risk of overfitting to salient body regions and facilitates learning comprehensive ReID features. Extensive ablation experiments are also conducted to analyze key factors of the proposed method, including part granularity in segmentation supervision, structure of the segmentation head, impact on each part, etc. To be complete, we also confirm that the improvement in ReID is generalizable across domains.

Generally speaking, it is desirable for a ReID model to capture discriminative features that well represent body regions, in order for accurate identification. From this perspective, we believe that the awareness of body parts should be an underlying capability of the model. However, in most existing methods, the model is merely supervised by identity labels. We argue that these models may be short of part sensitivity. To enhance such ability of a ReID model, we propose to train ReID with an additional task of part perception. Concretely, we connect a lightweight segmentation head to the backbone and supervise it with part labels, during the training of a normal ReID model

BACKGROUND OF THE WORK

Reports of missing persons worldwide have increased significantly in the past recent years, from roughly 450,000 in 1990 to about 10,000,000 this year. The increase was driven in part by the ever-growing population. The numbers indicate that more people are becoming victims each day. An astounding 2,300 Americans are reported missing every day, including both adults and children. More recently, the abductions of children and adults have reawakened public concern about missing people. In most parts of the world, the police and non-governmental organizations working with missing people have recently reviewed their policies and are planning to improve coordination of their work. People end up missing in different scenarios. The circumstances that may lead adults or children to become missing people are often complex and multi-layered. The missing phenomenon is best understood as a continuum in which a break in contact may be either intentional or unintentional. Some people make a conscious decision to leave, albeit often not in circumstances of their own choosing, while others may drift apart from family members over time. Some may never have intended to be missing, and indeed may not conceptualize their experience in these terms, while others may be forced apart through the actions of others. Some of the causes entailed herein are natural disasters, psychological complications, abduction and domestic conflicts. Manual System for finding missing person have very long procedure and takes more time. More time is required for launching an FIR (First Information Report) in police station. Also, time required for finding lost person is more. Also, during manual process amount of manpower for searching lost person is less. Some existing application does not

show the proper information about the Missing person, which is difficult to find out missing person. Some missing person related website only shows the database of missing person.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In today's world, where kidnapping and human trafficking never fails to grab the headlines, biometrics, especially facial aspects of the person become the most crucial assets to trace the person. Whenever suspicious people are found to be doing laborious tasks in places they should not be, it ignites a spark of doubt in the minds of common citizens that whether the person belongs to that occupation. But due to lack of resources or the proper means of acquiring knowledge about the same, the common citizens fail to turn into vigilant citizens of the nation. This leads to the sacrifice of thousands of people daily due to the sheer negligence of the citizens. If only each citizen had the authority or the privilege of saving these people, the world would have prospered with every citizen taking the charge of every nation. There is an urgency to stop the various cases of kidnapping, trafficking, prostitution and all other illegal activities where people are being forced without any hope of help. This project proposes a system that would help the police and the public by accelerating the process of searching using face recognition. When a person goes missing, the people related to that person or the police can upload the picture of the person which will get stored in the database. In proposed system detect and recognize the faces by using Eigen object detector algorithm with Deep learning. This can be done with the help of OpenCV with haar cascades which are present in the OpenCV integral. The images which are taken from the camera are detected with haarcascade frontal faces and eyes then trained with CNN algorithm, the trained faces are kept in a database first and equated to the trained images after comparing it will make a log of the system to the recognized persons in surveillance videos. Fig 2 shows the proposed work for missing person detection.

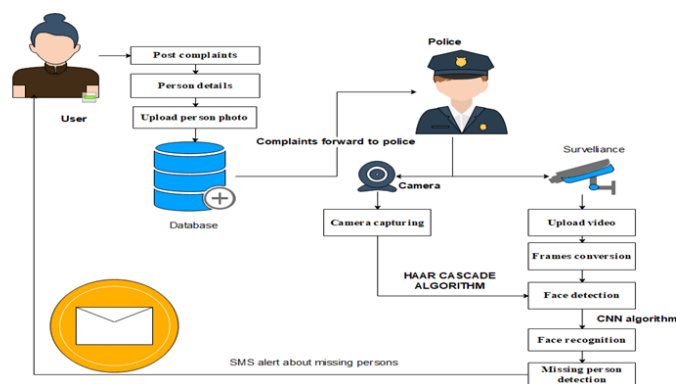


Fig 2: Proposed architecture

The extracted features of the face are called as a face print or feature vector or simply a template. It will compare the two faces by the similarities of their features. Here utilize the features of CNN for classifying images. CNN has multiple layers of functions to accurately classify the images with dataset. Based on the similarities the matching is calculated. Based upon the result of template matching the final decision is made to determine whether the suspect is identified or not.

CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) algorithm is a popular deep learning approach for image recognition tasks. Here is an overview of how CNN algorithm can be used for missing person detection using AI:

Data collection: Collect visual data such as CCTV footage, satellite imagery, and social media posts that may contain images of the missing person or potential clues related to their whereabouts.

Data preprocessing: Preprocess the collected data to ensure that it is in a format that can be used by the CNN. Resize the images, convert them to grayscale, and normalize them.

Feature extraction: Use convolutional layers and pooling layers to extract low-level and high-level features from the images. These layers detect features such as edges, shapes, and textures.

Training the model: Provide the CNN model with labeled images (i.e., images that are either of the missing person or not) and adjust the model's parameters to minimize the difference between the predicted and actual labels.

Prediction: Use the trained CNN model to make predictions on new, unseen images. The CNN model can be used to detect the missing person or potential clues related to their whereabouts.

Techniques to enhance accuracy and efficiency: Use data augmentation to artificially generate new images and increase the size of the training set. Use transfer learning to reuse pre-trained CNN models to improve the performance on a specific task.

By using a CNN algorithm for missing person detection, AI can help law enforcement agencies to efficiently and accurately process large amounts of visual data, which can help to find missing persons more quickly and increase the chances of a successful search and rescue operation. Fig 3 shows CNN algorithm for face recognition

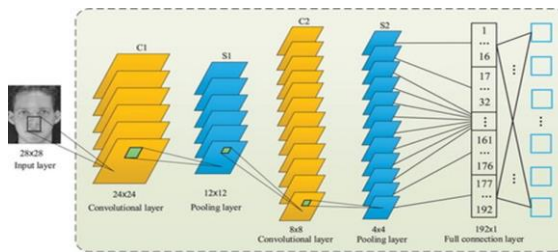


Fig 3: CNN framework for face recognition

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Real-time datasets were used in this chapter. Face detection and recognition algorithms were used in this framework. And totally 10 samples are tested in framework. The performance can then be evaluated using accuracy measures. The accuracy metric is assessed as follows: $\ast 100$

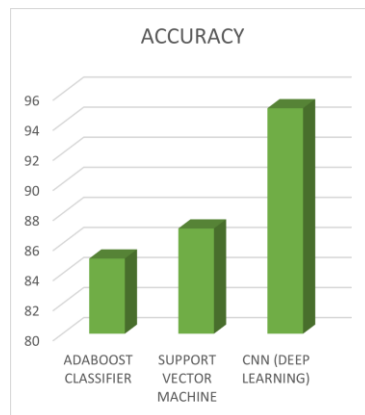


Fig 4: Performance graph

Fig 4 shows the graph, CNN algorithm provides improved accuracy rate in existing machine learning algorithms.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, missing person detection using CNNs is a powerful tool that can help locate missing individuals by analysing images of them. The process involves collecting and pre-processing a dataset of images, building a deep learning model using a CNN, training the model, testing its accuracy, and deploying it for use in missing person detection. While this approach has several advantages, including its ability to accurately identify individuals in images even when there is partial occlusion or changes in lighting conditions, it also requires a large dataset for training, careful pre-processing, and expertise in deep learning. With continued advancements in deep learning and computer vision, missing person detection using CNNs has the potential to become an even more effective tool for locating missing individuals.

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MACHINE LEARNING TOWARDS FUNCTIONALITY OF DIGITAL TWIN IN SHOPFLOOR EMPLOYEE TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

Machine learning can be considered as a branch of Artificial intelligence, which lets computers learn from data and experience without explicit programming. Intelligent systems that are capable of handling difficult tasks like computer vision, speech recognition, natural language processing, recommendation systems, and more may be developed using machine learning. Three primary categories of machine learning exist: reinforcement learning, unsupervised learning, and supervised learning.

The Digital Twin Technology is one of the newest innovations used in the age of modern production. A Digital Twin is an exact replica of a physical product, it replicates, not just the physical object but also its behavior and its entire life cycle. Digital Twin is a combination of technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT) and Data Analytics. Digital twin technologies play a crucial role in the training of shopfloor employees and their skill development. This research could focus on how to design training programs that effectively use digital twins to develop employee skills.

KEYWORDS

Intelligent System, AI, Technology, Predictive Analytics, Digital Twin, Manufacturing, Data Analytics, Decision Making, Research Opportunities, Shopfloor Employees, Training, Education, Skill Development

INTRODUCTION

Machine learning is a subset with in AI that is more focussed on the self-learning algorithm that derive knowledge from the data in order to predict outcomes. It can be

defined as tools and technology that can be used to answer questions with the data we provide. The study of algorithms and models that can learn from data to carry out operations like clustering, regression, classification, and so on is known as machine learning. Robots, self-driving vehicles, chatbots, and other intelligent systems are examples of systems that possess the ability to see, reason, learn, and act in complex and unpredictable settings. Intelligent systems require machine learning to be able to adapt to changing conditions and gradually enhance their performance. By utilizing existing datasets, Machine learning enables machines to learn from previous experiences autonomously and construct models that are suitable for predicting future behaviour.

Digital Twin is a digital representation of a physical body or a process, where a physical entity is replicated into a digitally simulated body. The mirror body or the twin body is a reflection of the whole life cycle process of the corresponding physical entity product. It is a bi-directional mapping relationship that exists between physical space and virtual space.

By integrating and visualizing data from around the world, this concept helps to make a better decisions. With Digital Twins, Plans can be simulated before being implemented, exposing problems before they become a reality. Foreseeing any potential problem and accommodate users in visualizing, processing, and analysing multiple, large and complex georeferenced data is a main benefit. Digital twin technology has the potential to revolutionize employee training and skill development in manufacturing environments. By creating a virtual replica of the production line or manufacturing process, employees can gain hands-on experience with the equipment and processes in a safe and controlled environment.

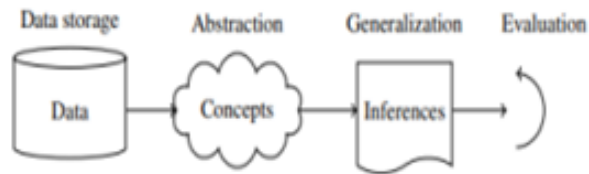
ML Learning programs and TYPES

A computer program which learns from experience without being explicitly programmed is called machine learning. We have a model defined up to a few parameters, and learning is the execution of a computer program that uses training data or previous experience to optimize the model's parameters.

Components of Learning Process

Models can be predictive, to make predictions about the future, or descriptive, to derive insights from data, or both.

Data storage, abstraction, generalization, and evaluation are four components of the learning process, whether it is done by humans or machines.



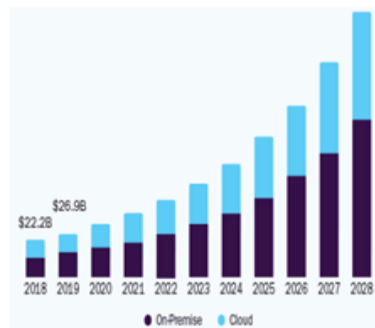
Data Storage: Storing and retrieving huge amounts of data are an important component of the learning process. Whether it is a Humans or computer data storage is a foundation for advanced reasoning. The learning process is the same in both cases.

Abstraction: The process of obtaining information regarding stored data is called abstraction. Developing broad notions about the data is required for this. Application of existing models and development of new models are both necessary for knowledge generation. Training is the process of adapting a model to a dataset. The data is converted into an abstract form that condenses the original information once the model has been trained.

Generalization: The process of transforming information about stored data into a format that may be applied to future actions is known as generalization. Finding the aspects of the data that will be most useful for the next tasks is the aim of generalization.

Evaluation: Evaluation is the process of gauging the usefulness of newly acquired knowledge that involves providing the user with feedback. The entire learning process is then improved by using this input.

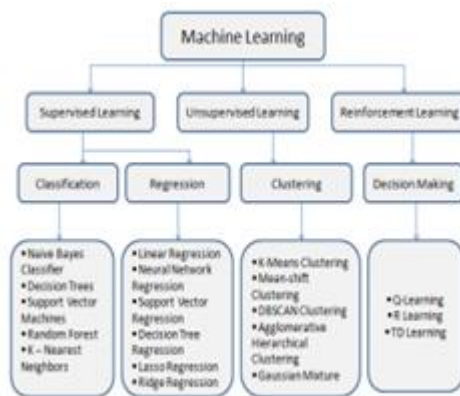
ML has been applied to various domains and problems, such as education, healthcare, network security, banking and finance, and social media. The chart below shows the projected market size by region and application for the year 2028. Later 2019 and first half of 2020, the market witnessed negative growth due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The market for application development software was estimated to be worth USD 131.4 billion globally in 2020, and between 2021 and 2028, it is expected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 24.3%.



Intelligent systems in machine learning can be classified into three categories:

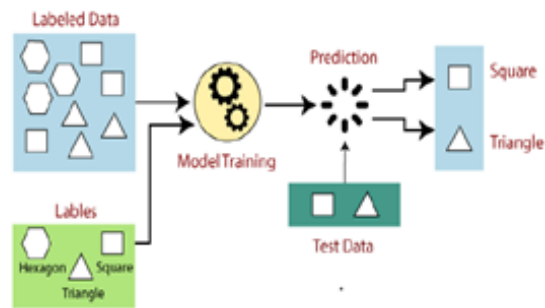
1. Supervised Learning:
2. Unsupervised Learning.
3. Reinforcement Learning:

Below the detailed categorization of Machine Learning



1. Supervised Learning

Supervised learning or supervised machine learning is a subcategory of machine learning. Here the ML algorithm is trained on labelled data. It classifies the data and predicts outcomes. The ML algorithm is given a small training dataset to work with and this dataset is a part of a big dataset that serves to give the algorithm a very basic idea of the problem. Then the algorithm will find the relationships between the parameters and establish a cause-and-effect relationship between the variables in the dataset. After completing this the algorithm will have an idea of how the data works and the relationship between the input and output and finally the solution is deployed for use with the final dataset. The application of supervised learning depends on the usecases.

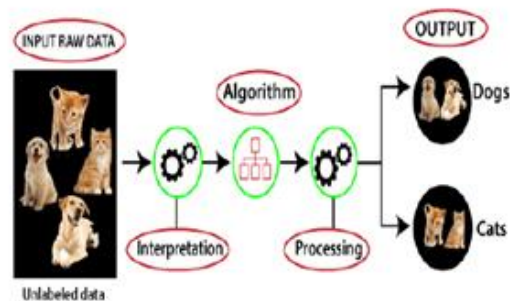


E.g.: Risk Assessment, Image Classification, Fraud Detection, customer Retention etc.

Unsupervised Learning

ML algorithm is trained on unlabeled data where

human labor is not required to make the dataset machine-readable, allowing much larger datasets to be worked on by the program. This results in the creation of hidden structures and relationship between the datapoints are perceived by the algorithm. It can adapt to the data by dynamically changing hidden structures. Techniques of unsupervised learning include clustering which helps to identify sets of data about same topic and Dimensionality reduction which helps to reduce number of variables and visualize the data.



**E.g.: User categorization by their social media activity,
Principal Component Analysis, Clustering**

Reinforcement Learning

This is based on the trial-and-error method. This deals with how to learn control strategies to interact with the complex environment. It is inspired by the way humans and animals learn from their own actions and the rewards or penalties they receive.

Reinforcement learning is suitable for solving complex problems that involve sequential decision making, such as games, robotics, self-driving cars, and natural language processing.

E.g: Robots equipped with visual sensors to learn about their surrounding environment, Scanners to understand and interpret text.

SHOPFLOOR EMPLOYEES AND DIGITAL TWIN

Shopfloor employees are those who work in production areas. Shopfloor and the activities in it are essential for every manufacturing company. Shop floor management can be found in all manufacturing companies, and it plays an important role in ensuring competitiveness. Digital twin is built with the help of real time data and algorithms. This can be used in product design, simulation, monitoring, optimization, decision making and servicing. Using predictive analysis, it can provide valuable insights for future planning and development. This way it helps shopfloor employees to test and better understand the product or process in the early stages by minimizing downtime thereby reducing the costs.

There is a constant update between the real one and the virtual entity, here the data is flowing constantly back and forth. In training, digital twins can be used to simulate real-world scenarios, allowing learners to practice and develop skills in a safe, controlled environment which helps to improve learning outcomes and reduce risks associated with the training on physical assets. Digital twin technology integrates AI Software analytics and machine learning data to create a digital simulation model that updates and changes as their physical counterpart's change.

Following are some of the key applications of Digital Twin:

Helps to predict set up and material requirements.

Machine learning algorithms help to analyze historical data to predict future demands more precisely.

Optimize resource allocation, predict downtime, anticipating bottle necks and ensure a smooth workflow.

It also helps in simulating and validating the production process in the 3D environment, reducing the need for physical prototypes.

Digital twin Technology coupled with Machine Learning mainly involves 7 steps:

- Data Gathering
- Data preparation
- Data Wrangling

- Data Analysis
- Training the model
- Testing the model
- Deployment

One of the key components of machine learning is the "model", which is a mathematical representation of the problem and the solution. To create a model, we need to provide it with "training", which is a set of examples that show the desired input-output relationship. However, data is required to train a model, therefore the life cycle begins with data collection. By training the model, we can improve its accuracy and performance on new data.

Data Preparation is a process where we use the collected data and use it for our machine learning training.

This step includes two steps:

Data exploration is used to understand nature of data and Data preprocessing to preprocess the analyzed data.

Data wrangling is the process of cleaning and converting the raw data into usable format.

Data Analysis helps to build a model using various analytical techniques. Then build the model with the prepared data and evaluate the model.

Next step is to train the model where datasets are used along with various machine learning algorithms,

Once training is done, we test for accuracy of the model by providing a test dataset to it.

The final step is the deployment where we deploy the model in a real -world system.

Some characteristics of Intelligent systems are:

They can adapt to changing environments and situations.

They can interact with other systems and humans in natural and intuitive ways.

They can process large amounts of data and information from multiple sources and modalities.

Intelligent systems can help users make better decisions by providing recommendations, alternatives, feedback, etc.

They can exhibit creativity and innovation in generating solutions and outcomes.

Intelligent systems can understand and communicate in natural languages

Intelligent systems can recognize and analyze images, such as faces, objects, scenes, etc.

They can self-monitor and self-improve their performance and behavior.

Intelligent systems can improve its performance and reduce errors by analyzing its own actions and outcomes.

They can also perform tasks that require human intelligence, such as reasoning, planning, creativity, etc.

HOW DIGITAL TWIN LEVERAGE TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS

Learning from Data: This is focused on creating systems that can learn and improve from their own experience.

Adaptable and Generalizable System: Key strength of Machine learning is its ability to make predictions on new unseen data which is crucial for intelligent systems to perform well in diverse and dynamic environments.

Natural Language Processing (NLP): Deals with the interaction between computers and human languages which includes various tasks such as speech recognition, natural language understanding, natural language generation, machine translation, sentiment analysis, text summarization, and more.

Computer Vision: Machine learning approaches are employed in various computer vision domains, including image recognition and segmentation for objects. These capabilities enable intelligent systems to interpret visual data from the environment.

Neural Networks and Deep Learning: Neural networks are computational models that mimic the structure and function of biological neurons, while deep learning is a technique that uses multiple layers of neural neurons which each layer learning to extract different features and patterns from the data.

Continuous Improvement: As machine learning-based intelligent systems are exposed to more and more data over time, their performance can improve significantly. Intelligent systems are distinguished by their ability to adapt and learn.

APPLICATION OF ML TOWARDS INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS

ML has been applied to various domains and problems, such as education, healthcare, network security, banking and finance, and social media.

The chart below shows the projected market size by region and application for the year 2028. Later 2019 and first half of 2020, the market witnessed negative growth due to the

spread of the COVID-19 virus. The market for application development software was estimated to be worth USD 131.4 billion globally in 2020, and between 2021 and 2028, it is expected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 24.3%.

Throughout the course of the forecast period, the market expansion is anticipated to be supported by the growing demand for a variety of software applications that streamline and expedite corporate operations via the use of modern IoT technologies and cloud-based solutions.

FEDERATED LEARNING

Within the area of ML, one promising paradigm to adopt is federated learning. According to the evaluation factors, the accuracy factor has a high percentage in the FL-based IoT domain by 29%, along with the epoch, time, energy consumption, delay, communication overhead, and privacy. Other important evaluation factors include epoch, time, energy consumption, delay, and privacy. IoT designers and analysts are working together to amplify the innovation on an expansive scale and to advantage society to the most elevated conceivable level.

Billions of IoT gadgets will be sent within the close future, taking advantage of the quicker Web speed and the plausibility of orders of greatness more endpoints brought by 5G/6G. With the blossoming of IoT gadgets, vast quantities of information that will contain the private data of clients will be created. The tall communication and capacity costs, blended with security concerns, will progressively be challenging the conventional environment of centralized over-the-cloud learning and handling for IoT stages. Unified Learning (FL) has developed as the foremost promising elective approach to this issue.

The advantages of utilizing federated learning in IoT applications are improved data security, data diversity, low-latency network communication, hardware efficiency and enhanced learning. Combined learning models can work with diverse machine learning strategies, but information sort and setting are critical. Potential applications may be learning exercises of portable phone clients, independent vehicles and anticipating wellbeing dangers from wearable devices. With these special points of interest, FL has been proposed for utilize in an assortment of IoT applications, such as keen healthcare, smart transportation, Unmanned Ethereal Vehicles (UAVs), etc.

We have distinguished seven challenges that act as the key boundaries of empowering FL on possibly billions of IoT devices. These challenges come from

- 1) The limited assets of the IoT gadgets
- 2) Restricted network bandwidth accessible at the edge
- 3) Irregular connectivity and accessibility commonly happened in real-world settings
- 4) The differing qualities of IoT gadgets over their accessible assets
- 5) the transient flow after arrangements
- 6) How to protect from the ill-disposed assaults and total client information securely
- 7) The need for standardization and framework improvement apparatuses within the community.

EDUCATION

With the help of machine learning (ML), instructors may create individualized learning pathways for each student, evaluate their progress and offer constructive criticism, spot knowledge and skill gaps, and suggest resources and solutions. Additionally, ML may support kids in exploring their interests, learning new subjects, and developing their creative and problem-solving skills. One can identify the learning style of the learner and provide the recommended learning strategy that fits each learner individually. Using Machine learning technology and its algorithms, we can explore the effectiveness of Learning Management System (LMS) in higher education to support teaching and learning in this 'new normal' by providing a stand-alone platform for online & distance learning. With e-learning, students may access course materials at any time, from any location, even when they are not in a traditional classroom.

HEALTHCARE

It is widely accepted that ML and AI technologies will support and improve human labour rather than completely replace that of doctors and other healthcare professionals. AI is prepared to assist healthcare workers in a range of duties, including clinical documentation, patient outreach, administrative processing, and specialist help in areas like image analysis, patient monitoring, and medical device automation. ML applications for drug discovery can be divided into three main categories: ligand-based, structure-based, and network-based.

Ligand-based approaches find novel compounds with similar capabilities by utilizing the chemical characteristics of existing active molecules. Structure-based approaches model the binding affinity and specificity of ligands and target proteins using their three-dimensional structures. Network-based approaches deduce the functional links between target proteins and ligands by utilizing their biological networks, which also help to find possible therapeutic candidates. ML applications for drug discovery are faster, more scalable, and more accurate than conventional techniques. They do, however, also must deal with issues like generalizability, interpretability, and data quality. Consequently, to guarantee their dependability and use, machine learning programs for drug discovery need to be carefully designed, validated, and integrated with other data sources.

Disease Diagnosis Applications: This includes medical imaging, pathology, disease risk prediction, drug discovery remote monitoring and telehealth, early warning systems etc...Artificial intelligence uses CT scans, electrocardiograms (ECG), cardiac MRI images, skin images, retinal scans, and X-Ray scans to detect cancer, stroke, diabetes, and other diseases. ML algorithms make use of large volumes of high-quality healthcare data to classify or predict diseases with comparable or even better accuracy than human experts.

Treatment Applications: Includes Personalized treatment plans, drug discovery and development, real time decision support, predictive analysis, rehabilitation and physical therapy, surgical assistance etc... AI - ML-driven treatment applications in healthcare have the potential to improve patient outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance the overall quality of care. However, ethical considerations, regulatory compliance, and the need for collaboration between ML algorithms and healthcare professionals are essential for the safe and effective implementation of these technologies.

Drug Discovery Applications: ML-driven treatment applications in healthcare have the potential to improve patient outcomes, reduce costs, and enhance the overall quality of care. However, ethical considerations, regulatory compliance, and the need for collaboration between AI/ML and healthcare professionals are essential for the safe and effective implementation of these technologies

Personalized Medicine Applications: Personalized medicine has the potential to revolutionize healthcare by providing more effective and efficient treatments while reducing adverse reactions and unnecessary treatments. It emphasizes the importance of an

individual's unique genetic and clinical profile in healthcare decision-making. However, implementing personalized medicine involves addressing ethical, privacy, and data-sharing considerations, as well as the need for specialized training for healthcare professionals and integration into clinical practice

Precision medicine: Precision medicine is an emerging approach to healthcare that aims to tailor treatments and interventions to the individual characteristics of each patient, such as their genetic profile, lifestyle, and environmental factors. AI is used to produce personalized treatment plans for patients that take into account such factors as their medical history, environmental factors, lifestyles, and genetic makeup.

Precision medicine projects come in a variety of forms, however they may generally be categorized into three kinds of clinical areas:

Complex algorithms: Large datasets, including genetic, demographic, and electronic health record data, are fed into machine learning algorithms to predict prognosis and choose the best course of therapy.

Digital health applications: Health monitoring data from wearables, mobile sensors, and other sources, as well as data entered by patients on their food intake, exercise, and emotional state, are all recorded and processed by healthcare apps. Several of these applications are classified as precision medicine apps because they employ machine learning algorithms to identify patterns in the data, improve forecasts, and provide tailored treatment recommendations.

Omics-based tests: Machine learning algorithms are combined with genetic data from a population pool to identify patterns and forecast a patient's reaction to therapy. To enable individualized therapies, machine learning is used with various indicators, such as protein expression, gut microbiota, and metabolic profile, in addition to genetic data.

Perform Robot assisted surgery that can perform surgical procedures, assist in rehabilitation, and provide social and emotional support for patients.

Analyse X- ray, CT and MRI scans, to diagnose medical conditions

Associated Care: Associate care AI is a term that refers to the use of artificial intelligence (AI) to assist, augment, or automate the tasks of healthcare professionals, such as doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and therapists.

Expanded access to medical services - Expanded access to medical services is a crucial goal for improving the health and well-being of people around the world. Many countries face challenges in providing adequate and affordable health care to their populations, especially in rural and remote areas.

Wearable devices and sensors that can monitor vital signs, track activity, and alert users and caregivers of potential health issues.

Natural language processing systems that can extract information from clinical notes and records, generate summaries and reports, and facilitate communication between patients and providers

BANKING AND FINANCE

In banking and finance, machine learning (ML) has several uses, including portfolio optimization, fraud detection, credit scoring, risk management, and client segmentation. In addition to lowering costs and lowering risks, machine learning (ML) may assist banks and other financial organizations increase customer happiness, efficiency, and accuracy. Researchers believe that ML algorithms can be used to predict individual risk in the credit portfolios of institutions.

Fraud Detection: ML can detect fraud by analysing customer or entity patterns, anomalies, and behaviours.

Credit Scoring: Machine learning can aid in evaluating the creditworthiness of borrowers or applicants by considering factors like income, spending habits, payment history, and social media activity.

Customer Service: ML can enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty through personalized recommendations, offers, or solutions based on customer preferences, needs, or feedback.

Risk Management: ML enables the optimization of risk management strategies by forecasting market trends and evaluating the impact of different actions or outcomes.

Portfolio Management: - Portfolio management: ML helps improve portfolio performance and diversification by selecting the best assets, strategies, or allocations based on market conditions, objectives, or constraints.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deep and sincere gratitude to my research supervisor Dr. V. Raghavendran, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, VISTAS, Chennai for giving me the opportunity to do the research and provide invaluable guidance. He has taught me the methodology to carry out the research and to present the research works as clearly as possible. It was a great privilege and honour to work and study under his guidance

CONCLUSION

Machine learning is not a magic bullet that can solve any problem automatically. It requires careful design, implementation, testing, and evaluation of the system, as well as human feedback and supervision. Machine learning is a powerful tool that can augment our capabilities and intelligence, but it cannot replace them. machine learning is a foundational technology that supports the development of intelligent systems by providing the ability to learn from data and make informed decisions in complex and dynamic environments. The synergy between machine learning and intelligent systems is essential for the development of artificial intelligence applications in various fields.

By leveraging digital twin technology for shopfloor employee training, organizations can create a dynamic, engaging, and effective learning environment that enhances skills, promotes safety, and adapts to the evolving needs of the workforce.

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SKIN CANCER DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The subsequent driving reason for death overall is disease. All around, the normality of infection has truly extended; basically in the US alone, around 1,665,540 people experienced harmful development, and 585,720 of them passed on account of this disorder by 2014 1. Thus, infection is a troublesome issue impacting the strength of each and every human culture. Tragically, it is a collection ailment at the tissue level and this grouping is challenging for its specific decision, followed by reasonability of treatment 2, 3. In men, the most vital paces of dangerous development types occur in the prostate, lung and bronchus, colon and rectum, and urinary bladder, independently. In women, dangerous development normality is most raised in the chest, lung and bronchus, colon and rectum, uterine corpus and thyroid, independently. This data shows that prostate and chest illness contain a critical piece of harmful development in individuals, independently 4. For adolescents, the most raised rate sorts of threatening development sickness are blood illness, and growths associated with the brain and lymph center points, independently 5, 6. Illness occurs by a movement of moderate changes in characteristics so these changes change cell capacities. Malignant growth cells and quality changes are obviously brought about by synthetic mixtures. Furthermore, smoking incorporates a couple of disease-causing substances heightens that lead to cell breakdown in the lungs 7. Oddly, normal compound substances with malignant growth causing properties influence clearly or indirectly the cytoplasm and center of

cells, and lead to innate issues and quality changes 8, 9, 10, 11. Diseases, organisms and radiation radiates are other carcinogenesis factors, including around 7% of all threatening developments 12. Malignant growth by and large outcomes in the brokenness of fundamental qualities and disturbs the connections between cells. This exacerbation is personal in the cell cycle, and prompts surprising development 13, 14. Proto-oncogenes are responsible for cell division and improvement under common condition, but become oncogenes during inherited change, which are by and large risky for cell presence 15. Likewise, the shortfall of development silencer characteristics triggers uncontrolled cells division 16.

KEYWORDS

Development sickness, blood illness, and growths

INTRODUCTION

Skin disease is one of the most serious medical conditions on the planet on account of its higher frequency rate than different sorts of malignant growth. All around, melanoma is an unprecedented harmful development, but in the past fifty years, the general occasion of melanoma has fundamentally risen. Truly, it is one of the obvious sicknesses in typical extended lengths of life lost per passing. Adding to the strain, the financial load of melanoma treatment is moreover exorbitant. Out of the \$8.1 Billion in all skin illness treatment costs in the USA, \$3.3 Billion are spent solely on Melanoma. Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Basal Cell Carcinoma, are broadly reparable at whatever point broke down and treated on at the outset stages. The five-year perseverance speed of patients with starting stage assurance of melanoma is around near 100 percent. Subsequently, helpful area of skin infection is the basic consider reducing the passing rate.

Various exploratory examinations plan to foster programmed skin disease recognition and upgrade determination precision. In the going with, the compositions on these undertakings are investigated. Similarly, to achieve a strong

skin dangerous development area circumstance, the right way data which is figured out in this paper has all the earmarks of being huge.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The development of a cutting-edge Python model for the classification of skin lesion images into their respective cancer types is the primary objective of this project. The model is prepared and tried on the dataset made accessible by Worldwide Skin Imaging Joint effort (ISIC). The model can be utilized for dissecting the sore picture and see whether it's perilous at beginning phase.

Skin conditions are the most common around the world. A PC supported skin illness conclusion model is proposed as a more goal and reliable arrangement since dermatologists need an elevated degree of skill and accuracy to analyses skin sicknesses

EXISTING FRAMEWORK

The consequence of the assessment was used to evaluate how IR warm imaging systems could be used to assess the significance of skin contamination. Astoundingly convincing techniques for picture division. The division technique made here the two gets express perceptually immense non-nearby picture credits

Detriments

During disease, the essential objective of CpG hypermethylation is encoding qualities that are connected with subunits of changing chromatin buildings, like CHD5. This condition prompts a lessening of its disposition and a disrupting impact in the standard development of chromatin

PROPOSED STRATEGY

Pre-communication and section the region of interest of the consume picture. Perform layout coordinating and remove second elements for include extraction. Multi-mark portrayal of consume using probabilistic cerebrum association and KNN. . Knowing the profundity of the consume is fundamental for choosing a

proper one; an exact visual evaluation of the profundity of the consume requires specific dermatological skill. As the cost of keeping a Consume Unit is outstandingly high, it would be alluring to have a customized structure to give a first assessment in all of the close by clinical centers, where there is a shortfall of prepared experts.

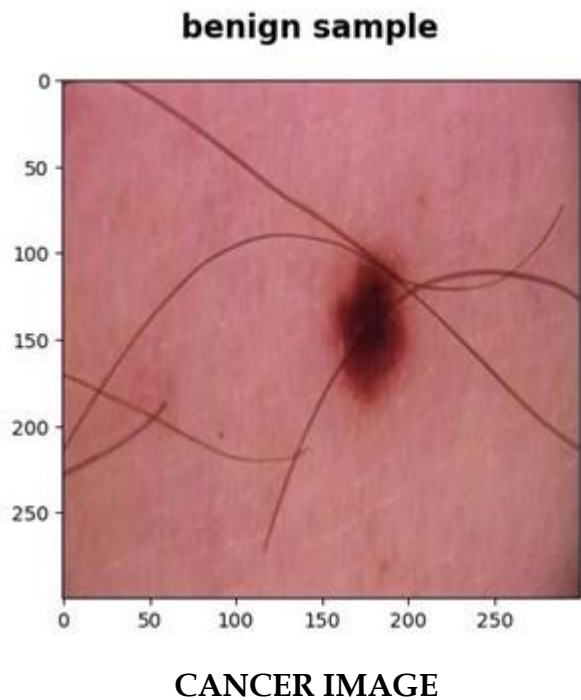
Benefits

Despite adjustment of HDAC verbalization in various dangerous developments, for instance, colon sickness, lung and leukemia, irritation in histone acetylation occurs through ectopic changes and deletion in Cap and its associated characteristics. 48. These events might be a significant reason for malignant growth development. Moreover, harmful development cells lost H4K16ac, H3K4me3, H4K20me3 and H3K27me3 49. Change in the assignment of histone methylation is essentially a result of enunciation of histone methyltransferases and histone demethylase. Furthermore, weakening changes in SETD2 (a histone methyltransferase) and UTX (a histone demethylase) occurs during renal carcinoma 50. In leukemia, MLL oncoprotein prompts weird instances of H3K4 and H3K29 methylation

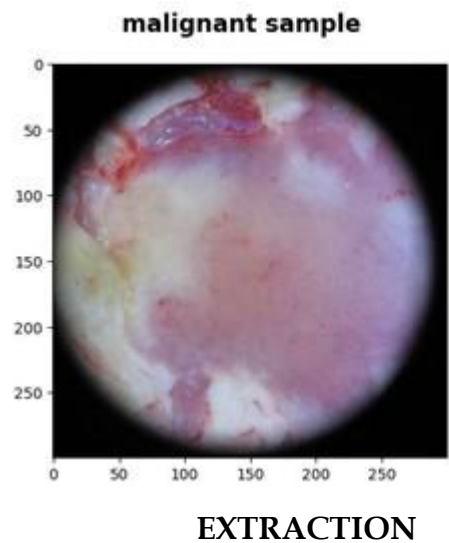
SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

DERMIS PICTURE

Responsible for collecting, organizing, and preprocessing skin image data. Involves loading images, resizing, normalizing pixel values, and applying augmentation techniques. The primary stage incorporates the picture input where a consume picture is taken as an info. The principal strategy in pre-handling the picture includes ascertaining the sharpness of the picture. Post that versatile limit is applied what isolates forefront from foundation with non-uniform brightening. Additionally, edge recognition is performed utilizing the watchful edge location technique which finds the limits of the article for our situation it's the copied region inside pictures and works by identifying the irregularity in brilliance.



HIGHLIGHT EXTRACTION



During the process of categorizing the images into various categories, this step is extremely crucial. The chose highlights address the characters of the pictures having a place with specific level of consume. The color and texture of the wound determine the degree of burn, so these characteristics are the primary criteria for classification. Moment feature-based extraction is carried out, and the burn's invariant moment

features are automatically selected for classifier training. The 8 invariant second capabilities are applied and includes gathered are taken care of into the probabilistic brain network for additional multi-name arrangement.

MODEL ARCHITECTURE MODULE

Defines the architecture of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for image classification. Comprises layers such as convolutional, pooling, fully connected, and output layers. Incorporates activation functions and appropriate kernel sizes for feature extraction.

```

def CNN_Convolutional_Neural_Network
    IN [3]: image_size = (100,100,3)

    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation = 'relu', input_shape = image_size))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D())

    model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3), activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D())

    model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3), activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D())

    model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3), activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D())

    model.add(Flatten())
    model.add(Dense(128, activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(Dense(10, activation = 'softmax'))

    model.compile(loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', optimizer = 'adam', metrics = ['accuracy'])
    model.summary()
    model.fit(train_data, validation_data=(test_data, test_labels), epochs=10)

```

CNN IMPLEMENTATION

```

IN [4]: history = model.fit(training_data, validation_data=(test_data, test_labels), epochs=10)

Epoch 1/10
128/128 [=====] - 120s 24.074s - 100% 0.4811 - accuracy: 0.4808 - val_loss: 0.4808 - val_accuracy: 0.4798
Epoch 2/10
128/128 [=====] - 120s 23.075s - 100% 0.5078 - accuracy: 0.5074 - val_loss: 0.4851 - val_accuracy: 0.4834
Epoch 3/10
128/128 [=====] - 120s 21.073s - 100% 0.5058 - accuracy: 0.5051 - val_loss: 0.5038 - val_accuracy: 0.4978
Epoch 4/10
128/128 [=====] - 120s 24.074s - 100% 0.4903 - accuracy: 0.4904 - val_loss: 0.5342 - val_accuracy: 0.4878
Epoch 5/10
128/128 [=====] - 120s 21.073s - 100% 0.4894 - accuracy: 0.4894

```

EPOCH CALCULATION

LITERATURE SURVEY

Saraswathi D , Naimisha U , Yukthashree, Jyothi P , Sahana G , "Human Consume Finding utilizing AI", 2018.

Execution defilement is a direct result of miss-plan of consume wounds Evaluation of the classifier results shows, that the presentation of the classifier has improved from feature extraction of GLCM and further to SVM system. It has been seen that even experts having difference of appraisal while requesting consume

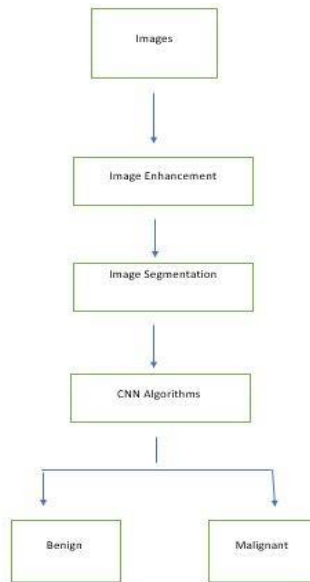
pictures. This is to be recognized, when an alternate data base like our own is created from pictures having a spot with people of different race, direction and mature under shifting encompassing light. Not a lot of papers, as referred to in reference are open on this work, specifying outcomes of those are on very certain and neighborhood informational collection of pictures got under controlled conditions. Channel models have outfitted extraordinary execution with the resource utilized.

The point was to ponder the precision of the two modalities in the examination of mid-dermal consume wounds. The results suggest that the precision of SIA is equivalent to that of LDI and SIA shows its actual limit as a commonsense and straightforward right hand in route. The chief idea behind their work is to get well consume or actedron process. Their structure uses GLCM feature extraction, K-suggests division and SVM portrayal. To choose if artificial intelligence (ML) can be used to isolate between consumed skin and run of the mill skin pictures with high accuracy. The results show obviously that machines can perform equal plan with most outrageous precision that displaced human trained professionals

RELEATED WORKS

Collect a diverse dataset of skin images, covering both benign and malignant cases. Acquire high-quality images from various sources. Augment the dataset with transformations like rotation and scaling. Normalize pixel values for consistent input. Design a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) with layers for feature extraction. Use activation functions like ReLU for non-linearity. Include an output layer for classification. Define a loss function (e.g., cross-entropy) and an optimizer (e.g., Adam) for model training. Train the model on a pre-processed dataset, splitting it into training and validation sets. Iterate using backpropagation to update model parameters. Assess model performance on a separate test dataset using metrics like accuracy and precision. Apply a threshold to the model's output for binary classification (e.g., malignant or benign). Develop a user-friendly interface for inputting images and displaying results. Deploy the model and interface in a suitable

environment. Gather user feedback for continuous improvement. Update the model with new data to enhance its performance over time.



ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

CONCLUSION

They have figured out how to camouflage themselves, permitting them to stay away from our multitude of safe cells, everything being equal. Their ability to change and foster inside the general population further catches the condition, which makes it hard for experts and scientists to appreciate how to zero in on these undesirable peoples of our cells, which regardless could provoke gigantic disarrays at last. One perspective tracks down possible parallelism between developmental cycles and the start of sickness; Nonetheless, the thought needs more help. Enormous number of studies are driven reliably with new disclosures and game plans of the ailment moving our ongoing data about the infection. In any case, the sickness is at this point creating with an extended speed and turns out to be the primary wellspring of mortality in many made countries. Notwithstanding acquiring colossal data on the etiology, causes, and effects of harmful development inside the body, unfortunately, we would never have actually figured out an over-the-top number of systems to

check the affliction condition and give genuine mitigation to the patients encountering this one of the most troublesome puzzles of the clinical sciences.

FUTURE WORK

CNN-based approach has been proposed to distinguish skin sickness using pictures. It is clearly illustrated that the strategy can actually get features of skin threatening development by using the equivalent convolution the part or typical for skin infection through utilizing equivalent convolution blocks. we feel that new results will ideally overcome academic difficulties in perceiving further examples of skin harmful development and using them to test for skin cases in man-made brainpower-based structures, especially in clinical practice. Moreover, the skin illness gathering cycle not completely settled under weakness by using refined procedure like Conviction Rule Based Expert Systems (BRBES) in a planned structure. malignant growth cells are a kind of parasitic people of our own cells that lives in our body, utilizing the sustenance and supplementation of normal cells. They know how to assume command over the metabolic pathways and utilize the tissue microenvironment to develop, eat, and progress.

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Lung Disease Identification Based on Lung Sound and Chest X-Ray Using Deep Learning and Machine Learning Techniques

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ABSTRACT

In recent years there is heavy demand in healthcare systems due to pandemic and Lung infections are one of the serious medical conditions that affect the life of common man. So Chest X-Rays (CXRs) and Lung Sounds are widely used for diagnosing abnormalities in the lung area. Timely diagnosis of lung diseases like tuberculosis, pneumonia, lung cancer, covid-19 etc. is very essential. Chest X-ray and Lung sounds are one among the most frequently used diagnostic tools in detecting different lung diseases as it is very common and cost effective. Disease Classification from the Chest X-rays and Lung Sounds is a demanding task for radiologists and pulmonologists. Computer-Aided Diagnosis (CAD) systems assist doctors to make quantitative analysis from Chest X-rays and Lung Sounds in identifying underlying diseases. However the performance of these systems in making conclusions on the disease type from an X-ray and Lung Sound could further be improved for achieving best diagnostic accuracy. The non-availability of enough number of skilled radiologists make the situation more worse. The goal of the project is to resolve the problem using Machine learning and Deep Learning based algorithms and it may be

well suited for early diagnosis of various lung problems, from the available chest X-ray image and Lung sounds could produce coherent results and also the proposed project provides the precautionary measures to prevent the Lung infections. Thus Chest X-ray images along with Lung Sounds and strong algorithms have the potential to quantify the severity of lung diseases. Hence the proposed project work aims in identify the lung disease using Machine learning and Deep Learning approaches and to provide precautionary measures to prevent the further Lung infections to the patient.

INTRODUCTION

A good health care system is important which ensures strong economy and it is one of the fastest growing sectors. Technology has been developed with lot more services to rural as well as urban in contributing to the economic growth of region. Covid-19 has affected worldwide, which is respiratory syndrome. So contribution to the great problem of suffering helps to overcome difficulties of respiratory problems and also makes successful treatment of a diseased person. Hence, public health studies have more importance for the research field of pulmonology in today's world. Some of the respiratory diseases namely Tuberculosis (TB), Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Pneumonia, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Covid-19 etc. are affecting the human respiratory system. The infection to the lungs is very badly affects and may leads to a death of a person. Early diagnosis of these pulmonary diseases helps to save life of people and leads to successful treatment.

Respiratory system is important to a person to breath air in and out of the lungs. It involves organs and other parts of a body for breathing. The main parts of the lung are right bronchus, left bronchus, right lung, left lung, and trachea as shown in figure 1. Trachea manages the inhaled air into the lungs using its tubular branches called bronchi. This bronchus is divided into left bronchus and right bronchus then these bronchioles ends in group of microscopic air sacs called alveoli. The main

function of the lungs is to exhale carbon dioxide and inhale oxygen. Damage to the any parts of the lungs leads to pulmonary diseases, which leads to the improper function of the lungs. Asthma gets affected due to bad weather, some foods, dry air etc. Common symptoms of asthma are trouble sleeping which is caused by coughing, chest tightness, shortness of breath etc. COPD gets affected due to second hand smoke, dust, long-term exposure to air pollution. Common symptoms of COPD are chronic cough, wheezing and shortness of breath. Bronchiectasis is caused by asthma, severe pneumonia infection, tuberculosis, fungal infections etc. Common symptoms of Bronchiectasis are joint pains, coughing up blood, shortness of breath, wheezing.

Among all the respiratory diseases pneumonia and tuberculosis affects to the air sacs of lungs known as alveoli. Common symptoms of pneumonia are confusion, fever, shaking chills, sweating, vomiting etc. Common symptoms of TB are coughing up blood or mucus, coughing for more than three weeks, fever, night sweats, chills etc. People infected with pneumonia, who have direct contacting with TB infected person leads to pulmonary pneumonia tuberculosis. Both diseases affect the lungs very badly which may leads to the death of a person. To overcome the difficulty which occurs due to respiratory infections, it is to diagnose as early as possible for the successful treatment and health life. In the proposed work Pneumonia and Tuberculosis diseases are classified using Chest X-ray and Asthma, COPD, Bronchiectasis, URTI and Pneumonia also healthy lung are classified using Lung Sound. For the classification of diseases, two different datasets are used which are collected from kaggle and chest X -ray dataset is divided into 8:1:1, 6:3:1 and 7:2: 1 for the experimentation.

The main contribution of work is to classify the diseases within seconds and also to avoid the spreading of the diseases, which may leads to further infections. Using deep learning methods such as CNN and transfer learning helps to diagnose and classify the diseases.

To diagnose and detect pulmonary diseases, lung sound and X-rays play a significant role in pulmonary pathology. Radiologists mainly deal with X-ray of lung for the identification of pulmonary diseases, they make take one day to classify the lung diseases but using non clinical methods helps to classify the diseases within seconds. Other tests for the diagnosis of pulmonary diseases are lung volume test, gas diffusion test, spirometry and excess stress test.

Lung sounds are classified as healthy lung sound or diseased lung sound. Healthy lung sound represents no infection in the lung sound exists and diseased lung sound represents when there is a infection in the lung sound exists. Abnormal lung sound is a supplementary respiratory sound that is heard in addition to the normal lung sound. The person who is infected with any of the pulmonary diseases has variation in there lung sound which means, if the lung sound is continuous then it is called as wheezes and if it is discontinuous then it is called as crackles.

Deep learning has great importance in the field of X-ray image classification and lung sound classification, especially in the field of medical, deep learning plays a significant role. Deep learning-based image classification and lung sound classification has been set up as a strong instrument in medical image lung sound classification.

Machine learning has a sub field called deep learning, it is currently used in most common image recognition systems or tools. One of the main advantages is that it works well with unstructured data. Within deep learning, CNN is type of ANN, which is mainly used for image classification.

One of the machine learning techniques called transfer learning where trained model knowledge will be applied to the new task and solves the task. Some of the transfer learning models which are used to classify the images are mobileNetV2, VGG16, VGG19, Inception-v3, and Resnet etc.

In the proposed work mobilenetV2 and two CNN models are used for the lung disease classification. CNN1 is without batch normalization and dropout layers.

CNN2 model is trained with additional layers such as dropout and batch normalization to enhance the model performance. Using chest X ray mobilenetV2 gave the best results compared to CNN1 and CNN2 and achieved 97% of accuracy using mobilenetV2 model. Thus Chest X-ray images and lung sound along with strong algorithms have the potential to quantify the severity of lung disease as well as to classify the pulmonary diseases.

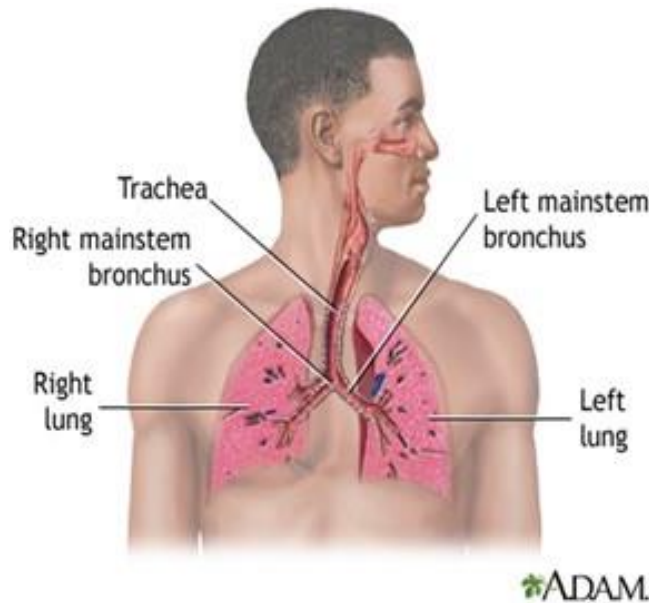


Figure 1: Parts of the Normal Lung

LITERATURE REVIEW

Naman Gupta et al., [1] “Evolutionary algorithms for automatic lung disease detection”. Authors focused on two types of pulmonary diseases such as COPD and fibrosis. COPD makes breathing difficult for taking oxygen in and out of the lungs. Pulmonary fibrosis is a pulmonary disease which will do the scarring of lung tissue. To classify these diseases, authors used four machine learning classifiers such as Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbor, and Random Forest. Achieved accuracy more than 90%. **Abdelbaki Souid et al., [2]** “Classification and Predictions of Lung Diseases from Chest X-rays Using MobileNet V2”. Authors proposed that transfer learning models gives the best results and used MobilenetV2

model for the classification of chest X-ray. Explained about classification of diseases using deep learning techniques such as RCNN and CNN.. Multiclass classification is done on pulmonary diseases such as Effusion, Edema, Emphysema, Hernia, Infiltration, Fibrosis, Nodule, Mass, Pneumonia, Pleural Thickening. And achieved accuracy above 90%, average AUC of 0.811. The proposed work can also implement on smaller IOT devices. **Rahib H. Abiyev, Abdullahi Ismail [3]** “COVID-19 and Pneumonia Diagnosis in X-Ray Images Using Convolutional Neural Networks”. Authors proposed two CNN models for two different sets of dataset. One CNN model trained on one dataset and another model trained on another dataset using chest X-ray. Classified the covid-19, Pneumonia and normal lung. There are two classifications done on the dataset such as binary and multi class classification. Achieved good precision, Recall and F1 score with values 98.3%, 97.9%, 98.3%, and 98.0%. **Luca Brunese et al., [4]** “Explainable Deep Learning for Pulmonary Disease and Corona virus COVID-19 Detection from X-rays”. To differentiate between Covid-19 and Pneumonia, authors used deep learning techniques in the proposed work. This work was done in three phases. The first is to detect X-ray image in which it contains Pneumonia. The second is to differentiate between Covid-19 and Pneumonia. Third is to locate the chest X-ray image of Covid-19 presence. Used VGG-16 model for lung diseases classification and achieved an average accuracy of 0.97%. **Stefanus Tao Hwa Kieu et al., [5]** “A Survey of Deep Learning for Lung Disease Detection on Medical Images: State-of-the-Art, Taxonomy, Issues and Future Directions”. Authors proposed the survey on trends of recent work and identifying the issues for future work. Authors also mentioned about different types of techniques and different pulmonary diseases using Chest-X ray and CT scan images. **Stefanus Kieu Tao Hwa et al., [6]** “Ensemble deep learning for tuberculosis detection using chest X-Ray and canny edge detected images”. Authors used deep Learning Techniques for the avoidance of misclassification between TB and Lung Cancer. There Are two sets of features are extracted for the pulmonary disease

classification. First set of features were extracted from the original X-ray images. And Second set of features were extracted from the edge detected images. Proposed ensemble method gave the best results of accuracy 89.77%, specificity of 88.64% and sensitivity of 90.91%. **Subrato Bharati et al., [7]** “Hybrid deep learning for detecting lung diseases from X-ray images”. Authors proposed pulmonary disease identification based on chest X-ray using different forms of deep learning techniques such as vanilla neural network, VGG network, and capsule network are used for lung disease prediction. Authors used new hybrid deep learning framework by fusing VGG, spatial transform network, data augmentation with CNN. And achieved test accuracy around 73%. The proposed work helps to identify the pulmonary diseases for doctors as well as experts. **Geraldo Luis Bezerra Ramalho et al., [8]** “Lung disease detection using feature extraction and extreme learning machine”. Authors proposed the identification of COPD and fibrosis using CT scan images. Adaptive crisp active contour model is used for lung segmentation. Classified the two types of lungs such as normal and diseased lung. The proposed model achieved 96% accuracy in identification of normal and diseased lungs. **Matthew Zak and Adam Krzyżak [9]** “Classification of Lung Diseases Using Deep Learning Models”. Using small volume of data, identification of pulmonary disease is proposed. Three convolutional deep neural networks are used namely ResNet-50, VGG16 and InceptionV3. Compared the performance of models with existing ones. InceptionV3model gave the best results compared to other. **Rachna Jain et al., [10]** “Pneumonia detection in chest X-ray images using convolutional neural networks and transfer learning”. Authors proposed work based on identification of pneumonia in children using CNN with help of chest X-ray and classified disease as pneumonia and non-pneumonia by changing the convolution neural network, parameters and hyper parameters. The first two models consist of two and three convolution layers and the rest models are pre-trained models. Achieved accuracy greater than 80%. **Shimpy Goyal et al., [11]** “Detection and classification of lung

diseases for pneumonia and Covid19 using machine and deep learning techniques". Authors proposed work on differentiating between covid-19 and pneumonia with the help of chest-X ray. Soft computing methods such as ANN, K-nearest neighbour, Support Vector Machine, Deep Learning classifiers and Ensemble Classifiers are used for pulmonary disease classification. Using Recurrent Neural Network accurate prediction is achieved. **Xiaosong Wang et al., [12]** "TieNet: Text-Image Embedding Network for Common Thorax Disease Classification and Reporting in Chest X-rays". In the proposed work, authors explained the importance of professional training and also the knowledge accumulation due to the lack of techniques and high-level reasoning of human radiologists. To resolve the problem, authors transformed the Tie Net into a X-ray reporting system. And also used Text-Image Embedding Network for extracting the text representation. Achieved the accuracy over 90%. **Asmaa Abbas et al., [13]** "Classification of COVID-19 in chest X-ray images using DeTraC deep convolutional neural network". Authors explained that CNN has achieved greater success in classification of diseases using lung X-rays and also said that transfer learning is the best suitable method for the pulmonary disease classification. Used Deep CNN, called Decompose, Transfer and Compose (DeTrac), for the classification of covid-19 X ray images. Achieved accuracy 93.1% in identifying covid-19 disease and respiratory syndrome cases using DeTrac method. **Muazzez Buket DARICI et al., [14]** "Pneumonia Detection and Classification Using Deep Learning on Chest X-Ray Images". Authors proposed classification of bacterial pneumonia, viral pneumonia and also healthy lung in children under the age of 5. Synthetic Minority Over-sampling technique is used to deal with imbalanced dataset. CNN and Ensemble learning is used for the multiclass classification as well as binary classification. Achieved 78% accuracy in binary class classification and 75% average accuracy was achieved by multi class classification. **Dina M. Ibrahim et al., [15]** "Deep-chest: Multi-classification deep learning model for diagnosing COVID-19, pneumonia, and lung cancer chest diseases". Authors proposed work on

classification of covid-19, pneumonia and lung cancer chest diseases using CT scan images and chest X-ray images. Addressed the problem of covid-19 and pneumonia or lung cancer are mimic each other and they are mistakenly diagnosed. Used two testing methods such as chest X-ray and CT scan images. Therefore, lungs X-ray is less efficient in the early stages while CT scan images are more useful before symptoms appear. Used transfer learning models to classify the lung diseases and achieved greater than 90% accuracy. **Mohd Nizam Saad et al., [16]** “multiclass classification for chest x-ray images based on lesion location in lung zones”. Authors proposed innovation in radiology technology and used chest X-ray images to find problems in lungs such as lesion through scanning process in lung area which is divided into 6 zones. Used support vector machine to classify the zones and achieved greater than 90% accuracy. **Mahmoud Ragab et al., [17]** “Multiclass Classification of Chest X-Ray Images for the Prediction of COVID-19 Using Capsule Network”. Classification of normal, pneumonia and covid-19 is proposed in this work and total 6310 chest X-ray images are used for training the model. Capsule Network is used to for the multi class classification and compared the performance with classic CNN models. The proposed work achieved accuracy greater than 95% during the models training. **Mugahed A. Al-antari et al., [18]** “Fast deep learning computer-aided diagnosis of COVID-19 based on digital chest x-ray images”. Authors proposed the work on identification of covid-19 with the help of digital chest X-ray images and designed computer aided system based on YOLO predictor. Not only diagnosis of covid-19 was done but also differentiating it from eight other diseases. The proposed work achieved accuracy of 97% and 96%. Initially system was trained with 50,490 X-ray images and it is able to diagnose the diseases of single chest X-ray images and which is very helpful for the healthcare systems, physicians etc. **Mohammad Hesam Hesamian et al., [19]** “Deep Learning Techniques for Medical Image Segmentation: Achievements and Challenges”. Deep learning is proposed as robust tool in image segmentation. The proposed work explains about various deep learning techniques

for medical image segmentation. Addressed the most common problems and provided the solutions. **Sungyeup Kim et al. [20]** “Deep Learning in Multi-Class Lung Diseases’ Classification on Chest X-ray Images”. Authors proposed deep learning method for multi class classification with the help of raw chest X-ray images which are directly inputted into a deep learning method. Experimented on three class classification such as normal, pneumonia and pneumothorax. Used transfer learning models to classify the diseases and achieved accuracy greater than 80%. **Sergio Varela-Santos, Patricia Melin [21]** “A new modular neural network approach with fuzzy response integration for lung disease classification based on multiple objective feature optimizations in chest X-ray images”. Diagnosis of pneumonia and lung nodule is proposed using digitalized chest X-ray images. Authors focused on classification based on descriptors such as, gray level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM), grayscale histogram features, texture based features, local binary pattern texture features. Used optimized neuro-fuzzy classifier to classify the diseases present in the chest-X ray. The proposed work achieved high accuracy. **F. M. Javed Mehedi Shamrat et al., [22]** “LungNet22: A Fine-Tuned Model for Multiclass Classification and Prediction of Lung Disease Using X-ray Images”. CNN model is proposed for multi-class classification of chest X-ray images. A total of 80,000 chest X-ray images are used for the model classification. Eight pre trained CNN models are used such as InceptionV3, MobilenetV2, GoogleNet, AlexNet, VGG16, ResNet50, DenseNet121, AlexNet and EfficientNetB7. Among these VGG16 has achieved highest accuracy at 92.95%. **Rudrajit Choudhuri and Amit Paul [23]** “Multi Class Image Classification for Detection of Diseases Using Chest X Ray Images”. Authors proposed multiclass classification of pulmonary diseases using chest X-ray images. CNN, Transfer Learning, VGG16 are used to classify Pneumonia and Covid-19 diseases. Algorithms achieved 98% accuracy, which is used for the fast and preliminary test for the detection of pulmonary diseases. **Thi kieu khanh ho and Jeonghwan gwak [24]** “Utilizing Knowledge Distillation in Deep Learning for

Classification of Chest X-Ray Abnormalities". For pulmonary disease identification, authors explained about the recent trending technology for the proposed work. The trending technologies are computer vision and medical image communities, presented a knowledge distribution in deep learning for classification of diseases. A self-training KD framework, which is the model learned from itself. Achieved better accuracies compared to the other state of art work. **Daniel Chamberlain et al., [25]** "Application of Semi-Supervised Deep Learning to Lung Sound Analysis". Very less research has been done using lung sounds, authors proposed semi-supervised deep learning algorithms for classification of lung sounds with large number, which is larger than the previous research work. Achieved AUCs of 86% and 74% for crackle. This study is conducted using larger datasets of sound, which is not done previously. **Fatih demir et al., [26]** "Classification of Lung Sounds with CNN Model Using Parallel Pooling Structure". Pulmonary sounds are collected using electronic stethoscopes for early diagnosis. CNN is used for the extraction of deep features. In CNN model average pooling layer and max pooling are combined to boost classification performance. Deep features are utilized as the input of Random Subspace Sampling (RSS) and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA). The proposed methods are evaluated against ICBHI 2017 dataset and deep features of RSS, LDA gave the best accuracy when compared to other existing methods. **Arati Gurung et al., [27]** "Computerized lung sound analysis as diagnostic aid for the detection of abnormal lung sounds: A systematic review and meta-analysis". To identify the respiratory disorders, electronic stethoscope is used to resolve the problems. Neural network and Fourier Transform algorithms are used for analysis and automated classification of lung sounds. And achieved accuracy sensitivity accuracy was 80% and specificity was 85%. Study shows that computerized lung sound analysis provided high specificity for detecting abnormal lung sounds such as wheezes and crackles. **Shing-Yun Jung et al., [28]** "Efficiently Classifying Lung Sounds through Depthwise Separable CNN Models with Fused STFT and MFCC Features". The

proposed work used the Depthwise-seperable convolution neural network to classify the pulmonary diseases, the Short-Time Fourier Transfor(STFT) feature , Mel –Frequency Cepstrum coefficient feature and fused feature of these two are used for classification of lung sound. The models achieved accuracy of 82% and 73%, fused features achieved accuracy of 85%. **M. Fraiwan et al., [29]** “Recognition of pulmonary diseases from lung sounds using convolutional neural networks and long short-term memory”. The study shows about the classification of pulmonary diseases using electronically recorded pulmonary sounds. All sound recordings were examined to have sampling frequency of 4 kHz and segmented into 5s segments. To ensure less noisy and smoother signals, lot of preprocessing steps are undertaken .Used deep learning networks for the classification such as CNN and Bi-directional short-term memory units. The developed algorithm achieved accuracy of 99%, further a total 98% was obtained between original classes and predictions within the training scheme. **Arpan Srivastava et al., [30]** “Deep learning based respiratory sound analysis for detection of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease”. Authors explained about the importance of machine learning and deep learning techniques in classification of pulmonary diseases and explained about the impact of respiratory diseases apart from critical health diseases such as cancer and diabetes. The study experimented on the COPD detection using deep convolution neural network technologies. The system could also be able to classify the disease as mild, moderate or acute. The system classification achieved the accuracy of 93%. **Yoonjoo Kim et al., [31]** “Respiratory sound classification for crackles, wheezes, and rhonchi in the clinical field using deep learning”. Authors explained about providing first aid and diagnosing respiratory diseases is important. To overcome such difficulties, respiratory sound classification is developed.Used deep learning convolutional neural network to classify the 1918 respiratory sounds, such as Crackles, Wheezes and Rhonchi. The proposed system achieved accuracy of 86% and ROC curve of 93%. It is further classified the respiratory sounds as normal and abnormal with an

accuracy of 85%. The proposed work helps to classify the respiratory disorders and appropriate treatment of pulmonary diseases.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Proposed system is designed to classify the pulmonary diseases such as Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Normal, COPD, Bronchiectasis, Asthma, Pulmonary Fibrosis, and Covid-19 etc. non clinical methods such as machine learning and deep learning techniques plays a vital role in classification of pulmonary diseases. In this work, classification and prediction of pulmonary diseases using Transfer learning and CNN is proposed. The experimentation is performed by using Lung Sound database and Chest X-ray Database for the classification of pulmonary diseases, further also identify the normal lung. The proposed work is faster and employs multi-class classifier viz. transfer learning and CNN for the lung diseases classification. The MobilenetV2 transfer learning technique outperforms than convolutional neural networks.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Lung Sound and Chest X-ray

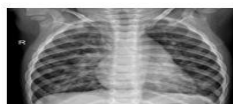
Lungs X-ray is the majorly used medical imaging technique for the classification of pulmonary diseases and also which is the most easily available dataset compared to CT scan images. The dataset is a combination of normal, pneumonia and tuberculosis chest X-ray which is collected from kaggle. Chest X-ray samples are shown in Fig 3.1 There were few individuals available for the three classes. And merged the dataset of all the three classes for the proposed work. The first dataset contains normal and pneumonia chest X-ray samples and there were 5528 X-ray images and in two categories (Pneumonia/normal) which are in JPEG file format. The training data contains 3869 images, 2991 represents pneumonia, 878 are normal. The test data contains 1659 images, 1282 represents pneumonia, 377 images are normal. The second dataset contains 700 tuberculosis chest X-ray images and all

the images are in PNG file format. These two datasets are merged to make all in one for the proposed work.

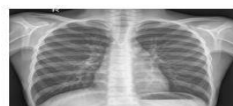
Table 1. Shows the Number of chest X-ray samples.

Classes	Train Samples	Test Samples	Validation
Sample			
Normal	878	377	8
Pneumonia	2991	1282	8
Tuberculosis	700	700	8
Total	4569	2359	24

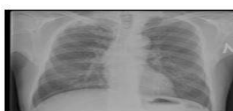
The sound of the normal lung is comparable to that of the air, whereas the sound of the diseased lung contains crackles, wheezes, and rhonchi. The pulmonary disorders are brought on by the discovery of such aberrant lung sounds. While wheezes and crackles are intermittent sounds, rhonchi sounds are continuous sounds that are cleansed by coughing. However, categorizing abnormal lung sounds is a crucial endeavour, and among all the abnormal noises, crackles, wheezes, and rhonchi are the most frequently heard. Figure 3.2 displays the signals related to distinct lung sounds.



(a)

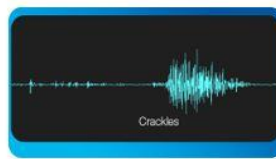


(b)



(c)

Chest X-ray samples: (a) Normal (b) Pneumonia (c) Tuberculosis.



A



B



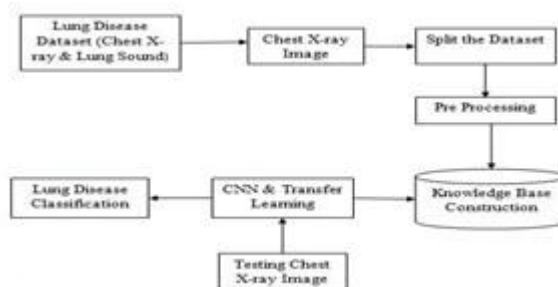
C

Lung Sound Signals (a) Crackles. (b) Wheeze (c) Rhonchi.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Block Diagram

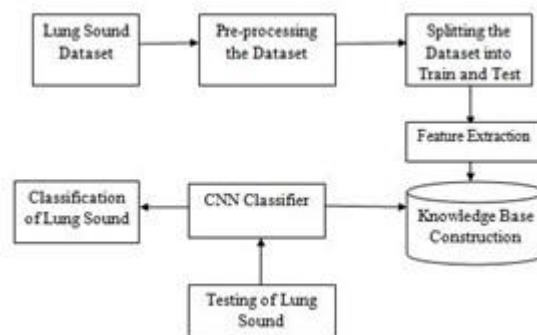
A block diagram is a model of a mechanism for which the major elements or services are illustrated by modules interconnected that depict the linkages between all the elements. As shown in figure 3.3, composites are widely utilized in engineering for the development of hardware, electrical design, software design, and process flow diagramming.



Block Diagram of Chest X-ray.

The dataset is a combination of normal, pneumonia and tuberculosis chest X-ray which is collected from hagggle. There were few individuals available for the three classes. And merged the dataset of all the three classes for the proposed work. Chest X-ray is the commonly used medical imaging technique for the diagnosis of pulmonary diseases and it is the most common test to reveal conditions of lungs inside the body. During the treatment of a patient effective and correct diagnosis of the diseases is needed which is based on information obtained from the medical images.

Total three sets of data are prepared for the experimentation which are in the ratio of 7:2:1, 8:1:1 and 6:3:1 and it is very huge while preparing the dataset and all are divided into train, test and validation for the classification. After preparation of the dataset, pre-processing techniques are applied for the classification of pulmonary diseases. Data pre-processing is nothing but conversion of the raw data for the classification of diseases to get better prediction and accuracy. This includes resizing of the images, eliminating of unwanted images, normalization etc. To get better model prediction. Table 1. Shows total number of images which are collected from kaggle.



Block Diagram of Lung Sound.

Lung sound Dataset consists of 226 sound recordings which are recorded from digital stethoscope and sound recording techniques. It consists of total 6 diseases such as Bronchiectasis, Asthma, COPD, Healthy, Pneumonia, URTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection). Initial step was pre-processing of the dataset, which

includes extracting of all the sound features, displaying of all the features extracting from each sound. After that splitting the dataset into train and test for the execution of model. Based on the knowledge obtained from the pre-processing, CNN model is applied and analysed the results obtained from the model. The block diagram of lung sound is shown in figure 3.4 totally 1000 epochs were run on the model to get better accuracy and classification. Final step contains the model classification were the model is able to classify all the sounds which were given for training and testing.

METHODOLOGIES

Algorithm

CNN1

Begin

Step 1: Read the Dataset

Step 2: Pre-processing of the Dataset

Step 3: Apply the CNN1 Model

Step 4: Analyse the performance of model with classification report.

Step 5: Classification of Diseases.

End.

The CNN1 model is applied for both Chest X-ray as well as Lung Sound Dataset. For chest X-ray dataset, model performance is not good as compared to other models but for lung sound dataset, the model outperforms and able to classify all the diseases which were given as input..

CNN2

Begin

Step 1: Read the Dataset

Step 2: Preprocessing of the Dataset

Step 3: Apply the CNN2 Model

Step 4: Analyze the performance of model with classification report.

Step 5: Classification of Diseases.

End

The CNN2 model is applied for Chest X-ray dataset. Where batch normalization and drop out layers are applied to enhance the performance of previous model. So the model performance got improved after applying the two layers. The system is able to classify the diseases.

MobileNetV2

Begin

Step 1: Read the Dataset

Step 2: Preprocessing of the Dataset

Step 3: Apply the MobileNetV2 Model

Step 4: Analyze the performance of model with classification report.

Step 5: Classification of Diseases.

End

Among all the models MobileNetV2 performs very well, and gave the best accuracy and results compared to other state of works. It is a pre trained model, where the model was trained for large dataset due to that reason model outperforms than other and able to classify all the diseases with less misclassification.

Train and Test Accuracy Results of Three Kinds of Datasets

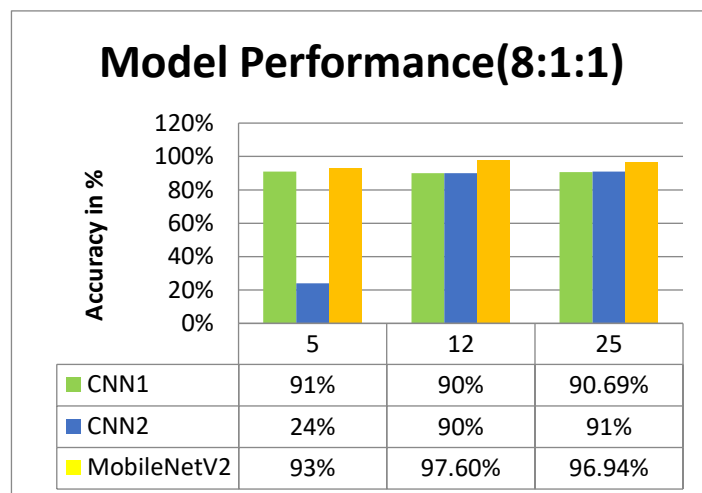
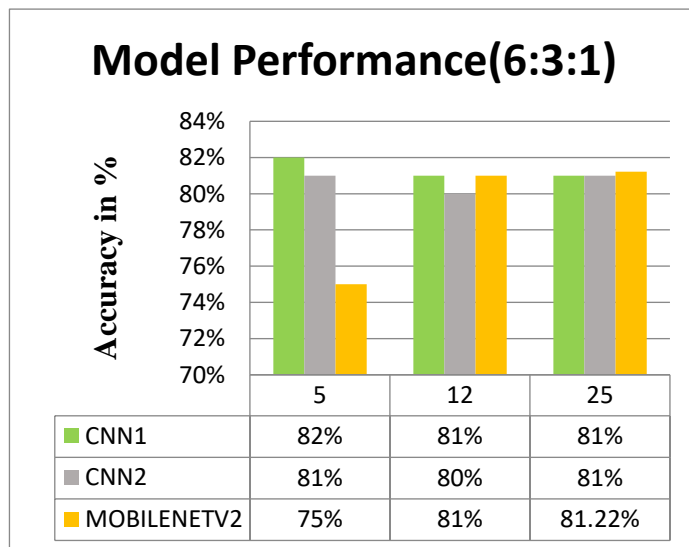
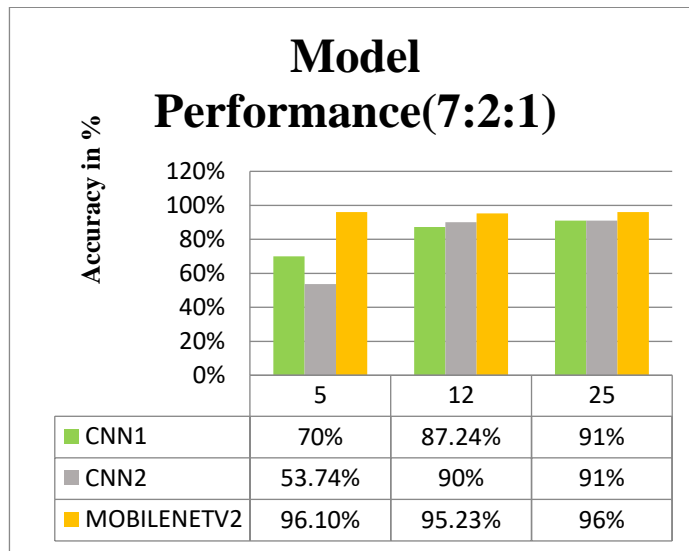
Model Name	Dataset Dist.	Epoch	Train Acc.	Test Acc.
CNN1	70,20,10	5	89%	70%
CNN1	70,20,10	12	94.38%	87.24%
CNN1	70,20,10	25	96%	91%
MobileNetV2	70,20,10	5	95.47%	96.10%
MobileNetV2	70,20,10	12	97.3%	95.23%
MobileNetV2	70,20,10	25	97%	96%
CNN2	70,20,10	5	92.66%	53.74%
CNN2	70,20,10	25	80%	92%

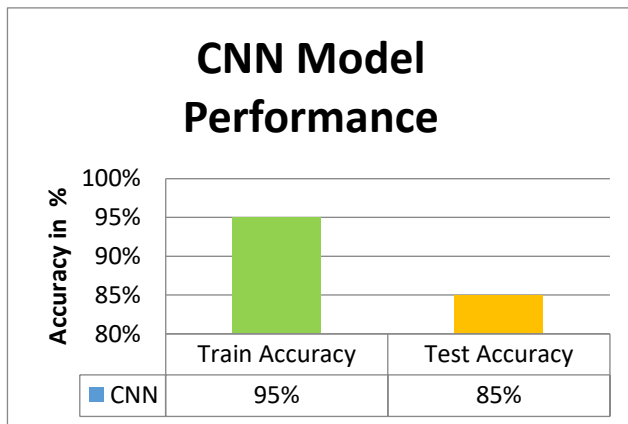
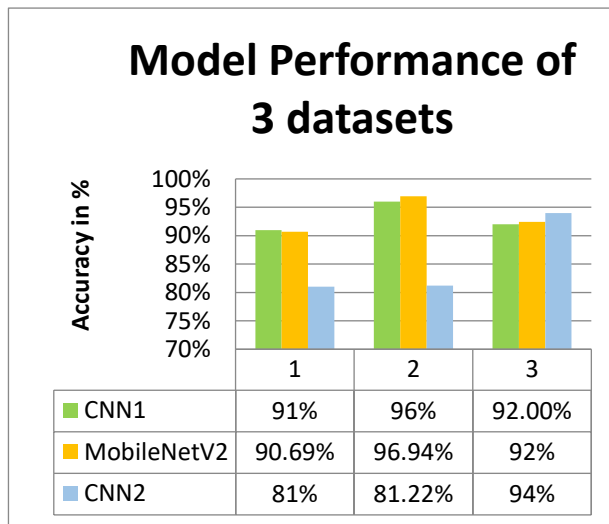


Model Name	Dataset Dist.	Epoch	Train Acc.	Test Acc.
CNN1	80,10,10	5	92.29%	91%
CNN1	80,10,10	12	96.75%	90%
CNN1	80,10,10	25	96.63%	90.69%
MobileNetV2	80,10,10	5	95.12%	93%
MobileNetV2	80,10,10	12	96.95%	97.60%
MobileNetV2	80,10,10	25	97.66%	96.94%
CNN2	80,10,10	5	65%	24%
CNN2	80,10,10	25	89%	92.44%

Model Name	Dataset Dist.	Epoch	Train Acc.	Test Acc.
CNN1	60,30,10	5	90%	82%
CNN1	60,30,10	12	97%	81%
CNN1	60,30,10	25	97%	81%
MobileNetV2	60,30,10	5	91.47%	75%
MobileNetV2	60,30,10	12	98%	81%
MobileNetV2	60,30,10	25	98.22%	81.22%
CNN2	60,30,10	5	98%	81%
CNN2	60,30,10	12	98%	80%
CNN2	60,30,10	25	98%	94%

Model	Accuracy %
CNN1	94%
MobileNetV2	97%
CNN2	95%





CONCLUSION

A healthcare system helps to prevent diseases and gives better quality of life. Due to pandemic, whole world affected very badly. Not only using clinical methods can overcome such problems, but also using non clinical methods helps for the doctors to solve the issues or problems very easier and classify the pulmonary diseases in stipulated period of time. In the proposed work classification of pulmonary diseases using Transfer learning and CNN is proposed. The experimentation is performed by using Lung Sound and Chest X-ray database for the classification of types of diseases namely Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, COPD, Bronchiectasis, Asthma and URTI further also classify the normal lung. The proposed work is faster and employs multi-class classifier viz. transfer learning and

CNN for the lung diseases classification. The MobilenetV2 transfer learning technique outperforms than convolutional neural networks. Enhancing the identification of healthcare systems and also provide ridiculously high-quality Medicare systems, based on the results of the survey.

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PREDICTION OF RAINFALL RATE THROUGH ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS PARAMETERS USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Rainfall has a significant effect on ecosystems, agriculture, and human life. It is necessary for the hydrological cycle on Earth. While insufficient rainfall encourages growth, excessive or sufficient rainfall provides barriers. While droughts affect crops and result in water shortages, heavy rainfall damages infrastructure and causes floods. Climate change intensifies these issues by altering rainfall patterns and intensifying extreme weather. Understanding these processes is crucial for sustainable development, water management, and disaster preparedness. This calls for usage of advanced predictive models and mitigating strategies. Developing and evaluating an accurate rainfall forecast model for a particular region is the project's aim. Historical meteorological data, such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and air pressure, are collected and preprocessed for training the model. The prediction abilities of several ML techniques, including Random Forest, SVM, and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks, are compared and used in this study. Techniques for feature engineering and selection are made use to enhance model performance. The recommended models are assessed by strict cross-validation processes and compared with baseline models. The results demonstrate that the LSTM-based model performs exceptionally well in rainfall pattern forecasting, exhibiting a significant improvement in prediction accuracy over traditional methods. This research provides a thorough analysis of rainfall prediction using meteorological data and ML methods.

INTRODUCTION

Rainfall prediction is a critical aspect of meteorological exploration, with profound implications for various sectors such as agriculture, water resource management, and disaster preparedness. Accurate forecasting of precipitation enables timely decision-making and resource allocation, mitigating the impact of extreme weather events. Traditional methods of rainfall prediction often face challenges in handling the complexity and non-linearity inherent in meteorological data. Predicting rainfall has become more accurate and reliable in recent years thanks to the incorporation of ML techniques. With the capacity to identify patterns from large datasets, ML algorithms provide a flexible and dynamic method of rainfall forecasting. This paper explores the implementation of ML techniques to enhance rainfall prediction, aiming to contribute to the advancement of meteorological science and the development of more effective early warning systems. By harnessing the power of algorithms such as support vector machines, ensemble methods, and neural networks, this research seeks to overcome the constraints of traditional methods and improve the precision of rainfall predictions on both short and long-term scales. This introduction sets the stage for the subsequent sections, which delve into the specific methodologies, datasets, and results achieved through the application of ML in rainfall prediction.

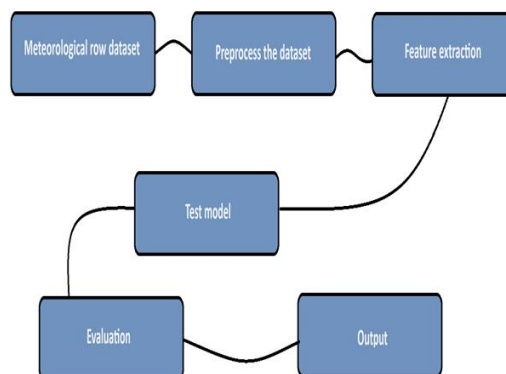


Fig.1 Machine Learning Model

LITERATURE REVIEW

Rainfall prediction is a critical aspect of meteorological exploration, with profound implications for various sectors such as agriculture, water resource management, and disaster preparedness. Accurate forecasting of precipitation enables timely decision-making and resource allocation, mitigating the impact of extreme weather events. Traditional methods of rainfall prediction often face challenges in handling the complexity and non-linearity inherent in meteorological data. Predicting rainfall has become more accurate and reliable in recent years thanks to the incorporation of ML techniques. With the capacity to identify patterns from large datasets, ML algorithms provide a flexible and dynamic method of rainfall forecasting. This paper explores the application of ML techniques to enhance rainfall prediction, aiming to contribute to the advancement of meteorological science and the development of more effective early warning systems. By harnessing the power of algorithms such as support vector machines, ensemble methods, and neural networks this research seeks to overcome the constraints of traditional methods and improve the precision of rainfall predictions on both short and long-term scales .This introduction sets the stage for the subsequent sections, which delve into the specific methodologies, datasets, and results achieved through the application of ML in rainfall prediction.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

This Research paper seeks to address prevailing limitations by developing an intricate rainfall prediction model. The main goal is to develop a thorough framework that incorporates several meteorological factors, such as temperature, humidity, wind speed, and air pressure. Using state-of-the-art data processing tools, this synthesis aims to develop a dependable rainfall prediction model by merging information from several sources. Bringing these complex factors together into a coherent system that can predict rainfall events with accuracy is the main problem. The research seeks to overcome this obstacle in order to greatly improve the

precision of rainfall forecasts, both short- and long-term. Such forecasting accuracy has the potential to completely transform the way important industries like agriculture, water resource management, and disaster preparedness make decisions. Better forecasting skills provide stakeholders the insight they need to plan ahead and take proactive measures with respect to different rainfall events. The implementation of this model is expected to yield essential insights for the planning of agricultural operations, the optimal distribution of water resources, and preventative measures against future calamities caused by extreme rainfall events. In the end, if the project is successful, it may bring about a new era of knowledgeable decision-making that promotes adaptability and readiness to deal with unpredictable and changing rainfall patterns.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Machine Learning-Based Models:

IEEE papers often analyze the execution of ML algorithms such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), neural networks, and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and also the deep learning architectures like LSTM networks and CNN. These models use historical meteorological data to forecast patterns of rainfall.

Hybrid Models:

A few research suggest hybrid models that blend ML algorithms along with statistical methods. These hybrids seek to improve prediction accuracy by leveraging the advantage of both strategies.

Ensemble Methods:

IEEE publications often investigate ensemble techniques, such as combining numerous models or forecasts. This method contributes to lowering prediction uncertainty and raising the general precision of rainfall forecasts.

Remote Sensing and GIS integration:

More inclusive and spatially accurate rainfall predictions are produced, especially in local or regional contexts, when geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing data, satellite imagery, and spatial analytic approaches are combined.

Big Data and IoT-Based Methods:

The application of Big Data technologies to Internet of Things (IoT) devices for real-time data processing and collecting is explored in several IEEE articles. These systems work to improve the timeliness and accuracy of rainfall forecasts by continuously updating and analyzing data sources.

Techniques for Feature Engineering and Selection:

There are several of studies which concentrate on enhancing feature engineering and selection processes to pinpoint the most pertinent meteorological factors that have a major influence on rainfall forecast. Researchers are always working to improve these systems and algorithms in view of predicting rainfall more accurately, robustly, and timely for variety of uses, such as environmental conservation, disaster management, agriculture, and water resource planning.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Random Forest:

An accurate and potent regression model is Random Forest Regression. It typically does well on a wide range of issues, particularly those involving characteristics with non-linear relationships. An algorithm for supervised ML that makes advantage of ensemble learning is called random forest regression. Regression technique. During the training phase, RF builds multiple decision trees, with the mean of the classes serving as each tree's forecast. The following steps are how the (RF)Random forest algorithm operates:

Randomly selecting subsets of data points for diversity

Building decision trees on these subsets. c. Repeating the process for creating an ensemble of decision trees.

Aggregating predictions for a new data point by averaging results from all trees.

XGBoost gradient descent:

eXtreme Gradient Boosting, or XGBoost, is a specialized version of the Gradient Boosting technique that finds the optimal tree model by utilizing more precise approximations. To forecast a target variable, y_i , supervised ML with data including numerous aspects of x_i is implemented using XGBoost. Because of the algorithm's speed and prediction accuracy, XGBoost is frequently used by writers to solve various regression and classification issues. Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) is also considered as one of the efficient [19] gradient gradient descant techniques that combines a linear model approach and a tree learning algorithm. It is quicker than alternative gradient descent methods since it is computed concurrently on a single processor. The XGBoosting algorithm is selected in this paper's trials to forecast the utilizing a variety of input or dependant environmental variables, the objective variable is the daily intensity of rainfall. XGBoost is a potent algorithm that uses distributed and parallel computing to learn quickly and efficiently. It also provides solid solutions with efficient memory use.

Support vector machine:

Weather forecasting still makes use of the job forecast model's estimated memory and accumulated experience based on various weather kinds. The process of developing forecasting knowledge takes time, and defining forecasting information is challenging because of the complexity and nonlinearity of climate evolution. Any climate or meteorological variable evolves as a outcome of the conditional combinations of certain meteorological elements, and these combinations are diverse and intricate. With advancements in computer technology and smart machines, sophisticated machine recognition skills have been well-developed to express complicated nonlinear correlations between meteorological elements in existing time

and space. SVM is frequently utilized for several machine learning issues. The primary multi-layer feed-forward network classification is found in SVM. Support vector machines, like multi-layer perceptrons and radial function networks, are employed in non-linear regression and pattern recognition. The SVM is employed to carry out the subsequent tasks. Superior generalization potential in comparison to other neural network models; identical, efficient, and absent from local minima; utilized for non-vectorial data. This approach is only employed by a small number of scientists to forecast rainfall, and the outcomes are acknowledged.

LST:

The significance of Land Surface Temperature (LST) in enhancing rainfall prediction model accuracy has grown. Insights into the application of LST in a predictive algorithm for improved rainfall forecasting are given in this section. One important meteorological characteristic that significantly affects atmospheric processes is LST. Technologies for remote sensing, especially satellite-based observations, provide a path to measure LST at different temporal and spatial scales. In order to create more reliable and accurate prediction models, it is imperative to comprehend the link between rainfall and LST. LST is an important component of ML algorithms. Using the LST data, algorithms like Random Forest, Neural Networks and Support Vector Machines may utilize temperature trends to forecast rainfall. The model's capacity to represent intricate interactions among meteorological datasets is improved with the addition of LST. The algorithm follows few steps, including selection of relevant features, model training, and validation. Random Forest Regression, a widely preferred ensemble learning method, is employed for its capability to handle non-linear relationships and manage large datasets efficiently. The algorithm is trained on historical data, with LST acting as a key predictor for rainfall.

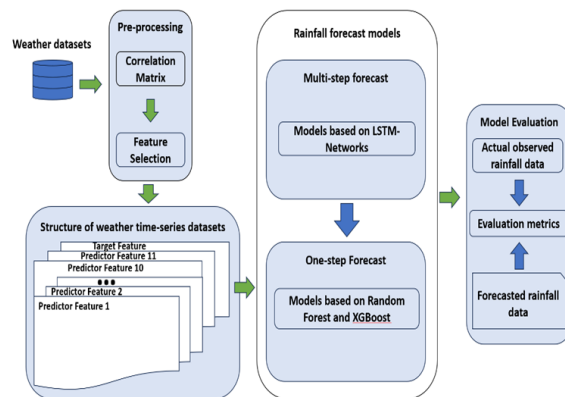


Fig.2 Block Diagram of Proposed Work

METHODOLOGIES

Data collection:

Raw data which is collected from meteorological station is used as input for the machine learning algorithms to predict rainfall intensity.

Performance measurement:

The performance of the ML algorithms was measured using RMSE (Root Mean Square Error) and MAE (Mean Absolute Error). These metrics are used for evaluating the accuracy and effectiveness of the algorithms in predicting rainfall.

Selection of relevant features:

The research paper identified the relevant features of environmental variables that can be used to predict daily rainfall intensity. This selection was based on Pearson coefficient ranges and other criteria determined during the analysis.

Comparison of algorithms:

Compare the performance of different machine learning algorithms.

Importance of atmospheric features:

Previous research identified important atmospheric features such as solar radiation, perceptible water vapor, and diurnal features for daily rainfall prediction. The research paper aimed to study the impact of using different atmospheric features and a larger dataset.

CONCLUSION

Through comprehensive analysis and validation, our approach demonstrates promising results, paving the path for improved accuracy in rainfall prediction. The integration of ML techniques not only enhances forecasting precision but also contributes to proactive risk management in various sectors reliant on weather predictions. As we continue to refine and expand these models, the potential for mitigating the impact of unpredictable rainfall events becomes increasingly tangible, offering valuable insights for decision-makers and stakeholders in diverse fields.

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TECHTROLLEY-ENHANCING THE RETAIL EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

In the modern era, convenience and efficiency have become essential aspects of daily life, and grocery shopping is no exception. The traditional shopping experience, characterized by long queues and time-consuming checkout processes, can be frustrating and inefficient. To address these challenges, the Tech Trolley has emerged as an innovative solution, leveraging Bluetooth and RFID technology to revolutionize the grocery shopping experience. The Techrolley seamlessly integrates RFID tags attached to grocery items with an RFID reader embedded within the trolley itself. As items are placed in the trolley, the RFID reader identifies and captures their unique product codes. Our objective is to create an automated mobile trolley equipped with intelligent shopping functionalities to address the stated issue. The design of our technological shopping trolley centres around a four-wheeled mobile robot. This document outlines the hardware and software architecture of our smart trolley system. Utilizing ESP32 and an Android smartphone as sensors and controllers, our technological trolley embodies advanced capabilities. Android smartphone will control the trolley by sending a signal to ESP32 paired with Bluetooth chip and also show the items placed in the trolley.

KEYWORDS

Techtrolley,IoT Invention,ESP32,Rfid Reader, Fid Tag,Retailrolley,Smart-trolley,API,Python Tkinter, PostgresSQL,Android Studio

INTRODUCTION

The retail sector, along with various other industries, has undergone significant transformations due to technological advancements. Among these, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Bluetooth applications stand out, revolutionizing the shopping experience. One innovative solution poised to enhance both inventory management for merchants and customer shopping experiences is the smart trolley, which integrates RFID and Bluetooth technologies. RFID technology enables the automatic identification and tracking of products or objects placed in a shopping trolley by affixing RFID tags to each product and mounting an RFID reader on the cart. This allows for automatic scanning of items and creation of a shopping list. The Bluetooth application, paired with a Bluetooth chip connected to an ESP 32, facilitates communication with a motor driver, which in turn controls the movement of the trolley. Therefore, this paper aims to explore the benefits, challenges, and future prospects of smart trolleys utilizing Bluetooth applications and RFID technology. It will delve into the technical intricacies of the system, its impact on the retail sector, and its potential to shape future consumer purchasing behavior. The research outcomes will contribute to the existing body of literature on Bluetooth and RFID technology and their applications in the retail industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In today's rapidly growing world, characterized by a diverse population with varying needs across different domains, consumers frequenting shopping malls or grocery stores often face challenges in coordinating their purchases efficiently, requiring significant time and patience. Addressing these issues necessitates leveraging technology effectively. Emerging advancements in shopping offer

promising solutions that are both reliable and cost-effective. In this context, various approaches in smart shopping have been proposed and are under examination. Prateek Aryan et.al.[1] proposed Smart Shopping Cart with Automatic Billing System through RFID and Bluetooth. In this framework, each shopping basket is embedded with a Product Identification Device (PID) that contains the Bluetooth module, EEPROM, RFID reader, LCD and microcontroller.

Udita Gangwal et.al.[2] proposed Smart Shopping Cart for Automated Billing Reason utilizing Wireless Sensor Networks. In this paper, they depict the usage of a dependable, reasonable and cost-productive smart shopping cart utilizing remote sensor networks. Such a framework is appropriate for stores, where it can help instore labors and clients.

Sudhir Rao Rupanagudi et.al.[3] proposed A Novel Video Processing based Cost-Effective Savvy Trolley System for Supermarkets utilizing FPGA. This portrays a novel practical strategy to defeat issue likes inability to locate items by connecting a web camera.

Suganya.R et.al. [4] represented Automated Smart Trolley with Smart Billing Using Arduino. This system based on RFID detection and Bluetooth.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

The retail industry is facing significant challenges, including evolving customer preferences for convenient and personalized shopping experiences. Traditional shopping methods involve manual product selection, cumbersome checkout processes, and often result in customers spending excessive time navigating stores. Inefficiencies in inventory management and a lack of real-time data analytics tools also hinder the ability of retailers to optimize their operations. These issues highlight the need for a solution that can streamline the shopping process, enhance customer satisfaction, and improve retail operations. The “Tech-trolley” project aims to address these challenges and revolutionize the retail industry through the integration of advanced technology.

METHODOLOGY

Every individual that wants to enter into the process assigns a unique RFID card so that the shopping interface can be started. As soon as user gets assigned to the card through email address and username, they can login on their application with the help of IP address and email address. They can connect the trolley with the Bluetooth so that they can move the trolley anywhere they want. User can interact with the app's control interface (buttons) to choose a movement direction (forward, backward, turn). User can get the information of products added in cart and price of each product. Since we are developing the application for testing purposes, utilization of local system as a server in order to store, manage and update the details of users list, product list (for each user) and the total cost and items are purchased by the user is stored in the database. Mobile should be connected to the server wirelessly during shopping purpose. Graphical user interface is composed of registration of new users, managing the users, clear data and checkout functions are implemented. Initially the message is shown on the 16*2 LCD Display which shows "waiting for user" message. As soon as the customer scans the user card, the welcome message is shown on the display "Hello *username*" for the username that are provided by the user during registration. Next phase involves scanning of different products having RFID embedded. By scanning each product the message is shown on the LCD display and also the details are regularly updated with the help of API on the application. Two buttons are added in the circuit so that they can increment or decrement the count of products being added. Server motor is placed so as to open or close the cart whenever user adds or removes any product from the cart. Once the shopping gets completed, user can visit the counter and complete the checkout process. It can also be done with the help of application. Once as soon as shopping gets completed QR code is displayed on the counter so that user can scan the code and complete the payment process. With the help of GUI, the administrator can keep track of different users being involved in shopping process. Clear functions can be used to clear all the

data regarding user's invoice (purchase history) and can assign the card to the new users.

Based on the interpreted command, the microcontroller generates appropriate signals for the motor driver. The motor driver receives the signals from the ESP 32 and powers the connected motors accordingly. power supply is distributed through ESP32 for driving motors. buzzer is included and when the user scans any product, it gets activated. We have to choose motors based on your desired trolley size and weight. Motor driver bridges the gap between the microcontroller's low-power signals and the motor's higher power requirements. Popular options include L298N or TB6612, allowing control of multiple motor directions and speeds. The microcontroller acts as the central processing unit. It receives commands from the Bluetooth module, controls the motor driver, and might interface with additional sensors if present. The trolley features a dedicated Bluetooth module, often a small chip like HC-05 or HM-10, connected to the microcontroller via serial communication protocols like UART or I2C.

Android Application is developed by using Android Studio with the use of java for implementing functionality of tech trolley application composed of billing and controller section.Api, Windows application is developed with the help of python and PostgreSQL(PGAdmin) is utilized for database storage purposes.



Fig 1: RFID Connections

GENERAL TERMS

ESP32

The ESP32, developed by Espressif Systems, is renowned for its versatility and is widely acclaimed in the field of IoT (Internet of Things) applications. Its popularity can be attributed to its robust processing capabilities, built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity, and efficient power management features. At its core, the ESP32 is equipped with a dual-core Tensilica Xtensa LX6 processor, enabling efficient multitasking and high-performance computing. This architecture makes it well-suited for handling complex tasks in IoT devices. One of its standout features is its integrated Wi-Fi (802.11 b/g/n) and Bluetooth (Bluetooth v4.2 BR/EDR and BLE) connectivity, facilitating seamless communication with other devices and networks. This capability is crucial for IoT devices requiring connectivity for data exchange, remote control, or interaction with cloud services



Fig 2: ESP32

RFID Reader

RFID-based library systems extend beyond basic security measures to include tracking functionalities, blending security with convenience. This integration facilitates quicker and more streamlined check-in/check-out processes, inventory management, and material handling within libraries. Unlike conventional theft detection systems, RFID technology reads data stored on microchips embedded in markers attached to library materials, irrespective of their orientation or placement.

This capability eliminates the necessity for a direct line-of-sight or fixed positioning, enhancing efficiency and usability.

RFID Tag

RFID tags find application across diverse industries for tracking and identification needs, available in various types such as passive, active, and semi-passive tags. Passive tags function by harnessing energy from the RFID reader as they do not have an internal power source. On the other hand, active tags are equipped with their own power source, allowing them to transmit signals over longer distances.

L298N Motor Driver

This L298N Motor Driver Module is a high-power motor driver module for driving DC and Stepper Motors. This module consists of an L298 motor driver IC and a 78M05 5V regulator. L298N Module can control up to 4 DC motors, or 2 DC motors with directional and speed control.

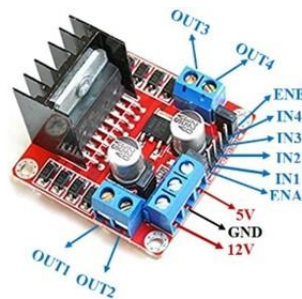


Fig 3: L298N Motor Driver

HC-05 Bluetooth Module

HC-05 is a well-known Bluetooth module that can enhance your projects by providing two-way (full-duplex) wireless capabilities.

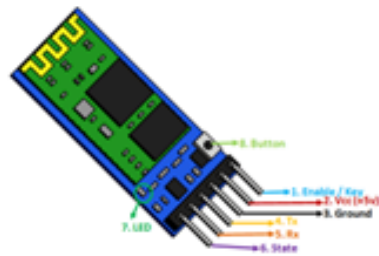


Fig 4: HC-05 Bluetooth Module

FLOW GRAPH



Fig 5: Circuit diagram

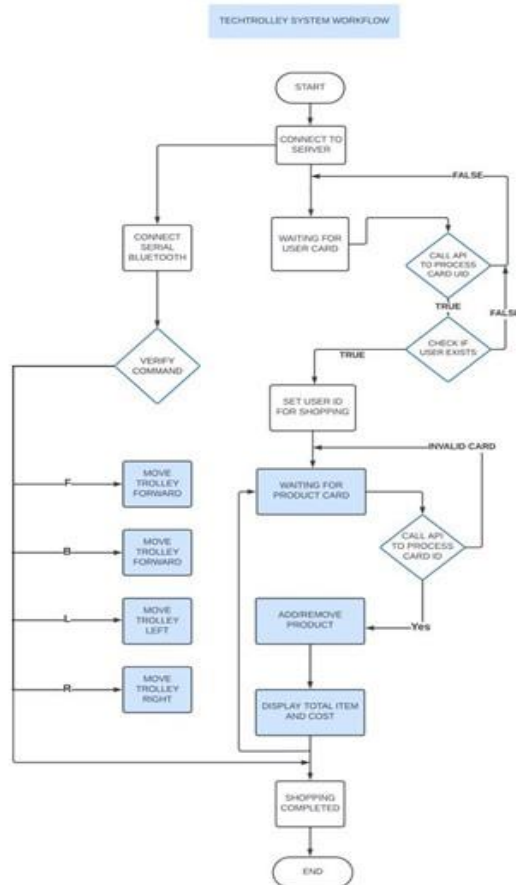


Fig 6: Flow Chart

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Technical Feasibility

While the technology behind RFID tags, Bluetooth, and microcontrollers is well-established and cost-effective, realizing their potential requires significant infrastructure investment and careful attention to customer privacy. Ensuring reliable RFID reads and stable Bluetooth connections in the bustling environment of a retail store can be a complex task. However, the potential benefits are enticing. Simplified checkouts, improved operational efficiency, and personalized recommendations could transform the shopping experience. Ultimately, the success of smart shopping carts depends on their ability to navigate technical challenges

smoothly, gain customer trust through secure practices, and seamlessly integrate into existing retail systems. The journey toward smarter shopping may be challenging, but the opportunity to revolutionize the experience justifies our enthusiastic pursuit.

Social Feasibility

Social feasibility considers users' familiarity and grasp of the system. If the proposed system is user-friendly and straightforward, including for older individuals, it will require minimal effort. Therefore, the system is socially feasible, accommodating a broad user base with ease. The technical feasibility assessment affirms the system's capability to manage RFID tags and offer valuable features. Similarly, the social feasibility evaluation suggests that users, irrespective of age, can readily understand and embrace the proposed system. These conclusions bolster the project's viability and potential for success.

ADVANTAGES

Faster checkout times and reduced queues: No more waiting in line to scan each item individually.

Improved accuracy and reduced errors: Say goodbye to scanning errors and double charges.

Real-time inventory management: Stores gain valuable insights into customer behavior and product trends through the data collected by smart trolleys. This allows for optimizing inventory levels, targeted promotions, and better store layout planning.

Enhanced accessibility for people with limited mobility: The automated identification and checkout process eliminates the need for manual scanning and lifting, making shopping a more accessible and enjoyable experience for everyone.

LIMITATIONS

High initial investment in infrastructure and technology: Implementing a tech trolley system requires significant upfront costs for tagging all products, equipping trolleys with the necessary hardware and software, and upgrading store infrastructure.

Technical challenges with RFID tag read accuracy and Bluetooth connectivity: Ensuring reliable read accuracy of RFID tags and maintaining stable Bluetooth connections throughout the store can be challenging, especially with large crowds and potential interference from other devices.

Privacy concerns regarding customer data collection and usage: Collecting and storing customer purchase data raises privacy concerns. Stores need to implement robust security measures and ensure transparency in how they collect and use customer data.

Need for customer education and adaptation to new technology: Not everyone is comfortable with using new technology. Stores need to provide clear instructions and training for customers to ensure they can use the smart trolleys effectively.

RESULTS



Fig 6: TechTrolley



Fig 6.1: Items display on LCD

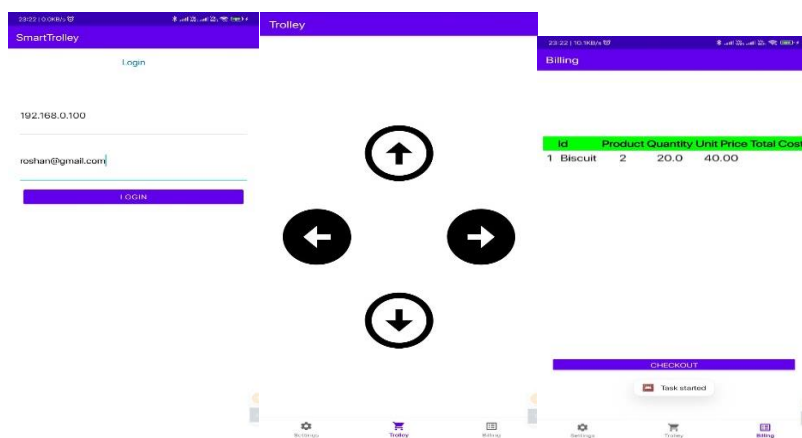
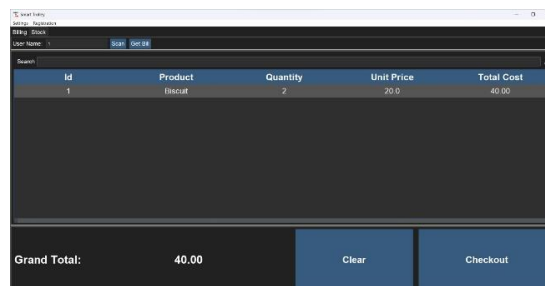


Fig 7: Mobile Application



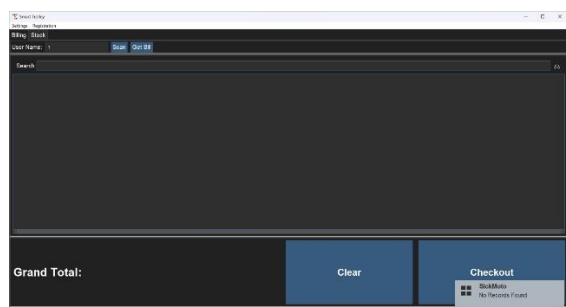


Fig 8: Graphical user interface

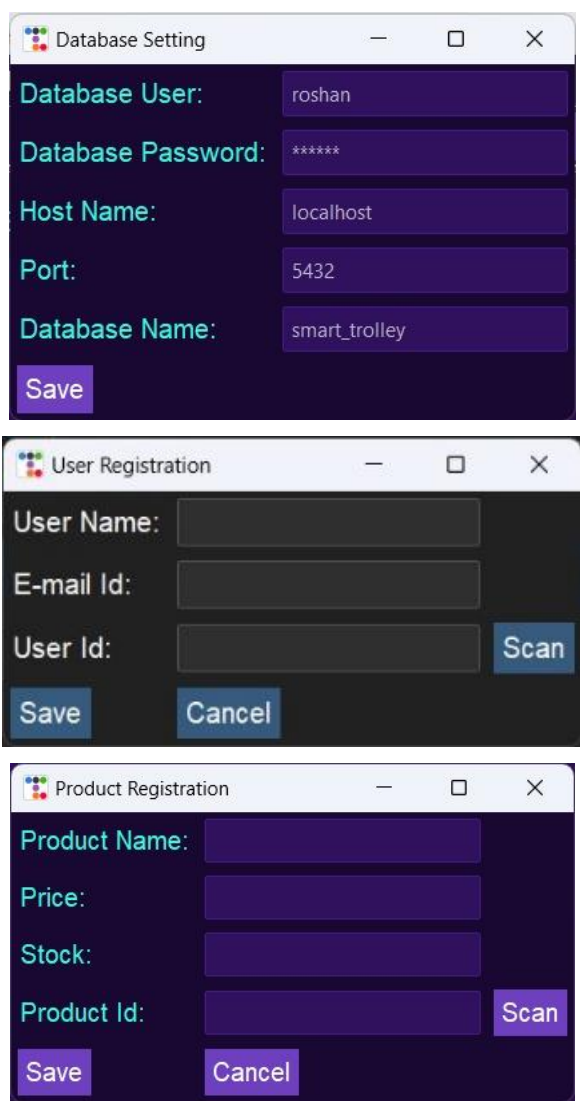


Fig 9: Registration and Database Setting

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of tech trolleys marks a significant leap forward in the realm of retail and convenience. These technologically advanced carts seamlessly blend the physical and digital worlds, enhancing the overall shopping experience for consumers. With features such as automated checkouts, real-time inventory tracking, and personalized recommendations, smart trolleys streamline the shopping process, saving time and minimizing friction. Moreover, the integration of IoT (Internet of Things) technology allows for improved efficiency in restocking and inventory management, benefiting both retailers and customers alike. As we embrace the era of smart retail solutions, smart trolleys represent a noteworthy innovation that not only caters to the evolving needs of modern consumers but also sets the stage for the continued convergence of technology and commerce.

The future scope for smart trolleys holds tremendous promise as technology continues to advance and consumer expectations evolve. As we look ahead, these intelligent shopping companions are likely to undergo further enhancements, incorporating cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and computer vision. Future iterations may offer even more personalized shopping experiences, with trolleys intuitively understanding and anticipating individual preferences. Integration with smart home systems and mobile apps could provide seamless synchronization, allowing users to create shopping lists, receive real-time promotions, and remotely control their trolleys. Additionally, the potential for environmental sustainability features, such as smart waste sorting or ecofriendly packaging alerts, could align smart trolleys with the growing emphasis on responsible consumption. The scope also extends beyond traditional retail, with applications in areas like warehouse management and logistics. Overall, the future for smart trolleys is poised for exciting developments, presenting a dynamic

landscape that fuses innovation, convenience, and adaptability to meet the evolving demands of the modern era.

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TRIPLE SHIELD-HOLISTIC MOBILE SECURITY WITH PHISHING, MITM AND PERMISSION ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The Triple Shield-Holistic Mobile Security system is a unified defense mechanism integrating three essential machine learning modules: Phishing Detection, Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attack Detection, and Android Malware Detection. By leveraging advanced algorithms, these modules proactively identify and mitigate cyber threats on mobile devices. The Phishing Detection component scrutinizes incoming messages and URLs for potential scams, while the MitM Attack Detection monitors network behavior for signs of interception. Additionally, the Android Malware Detection module continuously analyzes applications to identify and neutralize malicious software. This integrated approach fortifies mobile security by preemptively addressing diverse threats, fostering a safer mobile computing environment for users.

INTRODUCTION

In today's digitally interconnected world, the pervasive use of mobile devices has surged, making them a prime target for various cyber threats. Protecting these devices from evolving security risks is paramount. The Triple Shield-Holistic Mobile Security system represents a groundbreaking approach, amalgamating three crucial

machine learning modules: Phishing Detection, Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attack Detection, and Android Malware Detection. This integrated system aims to fortify mobile device security comprehensively by harnessing advanced machine learning algorithms and techniques to proactively identify and counteract an array of cyber threats. By unifying these modules, it endeavors to create a robust shield against phishing attempts, MitM attacks, and Android malware, ultimately fostering a safer and more secure environment for mobile users.

OBJECTIVE

Utilizing machine learning algorithms, the Triple Shield-Holistic Mobile Security system aims to integrate Phishing Detection, Man-in-the-Middle (MitM) Attack Detection, and Android Malware Detection. This unified approach harnesses AI-driven technology to proactively identify and mitigate cyber threats, ensuring comprehensive mobile device security by leveraging advanced algorithms for threat detection and prevention.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Triple Shield-Holistic Mobile Security system addresses mobile device vulnerabilities by integrating machine learning for Phishing Detection, MitM Attack Detection, and Android Malware Detection. Its unified approach aims to proactively identify and mitigate cyber threats, ensuring comprehensive mobile security through advanced AI-driven algorithms.

EXISTING SYSTEM

In the current mobile security landscape, various tools exist to address specific threats like phishing, Man-in-the-Middle attacks, and Android malware. These include anti-phishing software, antivirus apps, and network monitoring solutions. However, while effective individually, there's a lack of a fully integrated system combining these components. The Triple Shield-Holistic Mobile Security initiative aims to bridge this gap by merging Phishing Detection, MitM Attack Detection, and

Android Malware Detection into a single solution utilizing machine learning. This unified approach intends to offer enhanced security by addressing multiple threats concurrently, providing a more robust defense mechanism for mobile users.

Disadvantage:

Overcome some problems related to existing problems

Complexity Overload

False Positives/Negatives

Adaptability Challenges

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Triple Shield-Holistic Mobile Security system integrates three vital machine learning modules - Phishing Detection, Man-in-the-Middle Attack Detection, and Android Malware Detection - leveraging sophisticated boosting algorithms. This unified system aims to fortify mobile device security comprehensively. The boosting algorithms within each module enhance the accuracy and efficiency of threat detection processes. The Phishing Detection module identifies potential scams in messages and URLs, while the Man-in-the-Middle Attack Detection monitors network anomalies for secure communication. Additionally, the Android Malware Detection continuously analyzes app behavior for malware presence. This integration, powered by boosting algorithms, provides a holistic defense against diverse cyber threats. The system's use of boosting algorithms significantly improves proactive threat identification and mitigation, ensuring a safer mobile computing environment for users.

Advantages:

Improved Accuracy

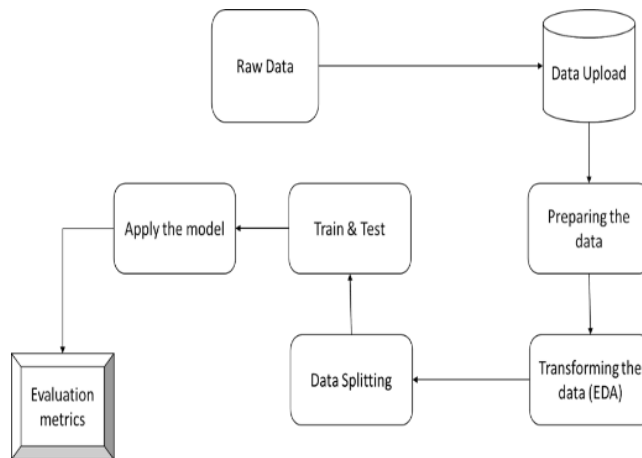
Misclassified samples, boosting algorithms can help in reducing false positives and false negatives

Optimized Integration

Efficient Resource Utilization

Adaptability to Changing Threat Landscapes

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



MODULES

- Collection Of Data
- Pre-Processing The Data
- Extraction Of Features
- Evaluating The Model

COLLECTION OF DATA:

Data collection is a process that gathers information on attacked data from a variety of sources, which I utilized to create machine learning models. A set of attacked data with features is the type of data used in this work. The selection of the subset of all accessible data that you will be working with is the focus of this stage. Ideally, ML challenges begin with a large amount of data (examples or observations) for which you already know the desired solution. Label data is information for which you already know the desired outcome.

PRE-PROCESSING THE DATA

Format, clean, and sample from your chosen data to organise it. There are three typical steps in data pre-processing:

Formatting:

It's possible that the format of the data you've chosen is not one that allows you to deal with it. The data may be in a proprietary file format and you would like it in a relational database or text file, or the data may be in a relational database and you would like it in a flat file.

Cleaning:

Data cleaning is the process of replacing missing data. There can be data instances that are insufficient and lack the information you think you need to address the issue. These occurrences might need to be eliminated.

Sampling:

You may have access to much more data than you actually need that has been carefully chosen. Algorithms may require more compute and memory to run as well as take significantly longer to process larger volumes of data. You can choose a smaller representative sample of the chosen data, which may be much faster for exploring and testing ideas, rather than thinking about the complete dataset.

EXTRACTION OF FEATURES

The next step is to A process of attribute reduction is Feature extraction. Feature extraction actually alters the attributes as opposed to feature selection, which ranks the current attributes according to their predictive relevance. The original attributes are linearly combined to generate the changed attributes, or features. Finally, the Classifier algorithm is used to train our models. We make use of the acquired labelled dataset. The models will be assessed using the remaining labelled data we have. Pre-processed data was categorised using a few machine learning methods.

EVALUATING THE MODEL

The model development process includes a step called model validation. Finding a model that best represents the data and predicts how well the model will perform

in the future is useful. In data science, it is not acceptable to evaluate model performance using the training data because this can quickly lead to overly optimistic and over fitted models. Hold-Out and Cross-Validation are two techniques used in data science to assess models. Both approaches use a test set (unseen by the model) to assess model performance in order to prevent overfitting.

Based on its average, each categorization model's performance is estimated. The outcome will take on the form that was imagined. graph representation of data that has been categorized.

Proposed Approach Steps: -

We start by using the dataset of malware attacked data.

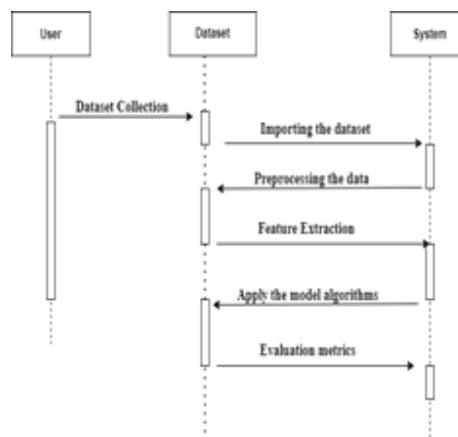
Filter the dataset in accordance with the needs, then construct a new dataset with attributes that correspond to the analysis to be performed.

Pre-process the dataset before using it. Distinguish training from testing data.

Analyze the testing dataset using the classification algorithm after training the model with training data.

You will receive results as accuracy metrics at the end.

ARCHITECTURE DAIAGRAM



Machine Learning v/s Traditional Programming: -

Traditional programming differs significantly from machine learning. In traditional programming, a programmer codes all the rules in consultation with an expert in the industry for which the software is being developed. The machine executes the output after the logical statements. As your system becomes more complex, you will need to create more rules. Similarly, the odds of success in unfamiliar situations are lower than in known ones.

How does Machine learning work? Machine learning is the brain where all the learning takes place. The way the machine learns is similar to the human being. Humans learn from experience. The more we know, the more easily we can predict. Machines are trained the same. To make an accurate prediction, the machine sees an example. When we give the machine a similar example, it can figure out the outcome. However, like a human, if it feeds a previously unseen example, the machine has difficulties to predict. The core objective of machine learning is the learning and inference. First of all, the machine learns through the discovery of patterns. This discovery is made thanks to the data.

First, machines learn by discovering patterns. This discovery is thanks to data. It's important for data scientists to choose carefully which data to make available to machines. A list of attributes used to solve a problem is called a feature vector. A feature vector can be thought of as a subset of data used to address a problem. Therefore, the learning stage is used to describe the data and summarize it into a model

Classification: -

Suppose you want to predict the gender of a commercial customer. Collect data about height, weight, occupation, salary, shopping cart, etc. from your customer database. You know the gender of each customer, but only male or female. The purpose of the classifier is to assign probabilities of whether you are male or female (i.e. a label) based on information (i.e. features collected from you). Once the model learns to recognize males or females, it can use new data to make predictions. For

example, suppose you just received new information from an unknown customer and want to know if the customer is male or female. If the classifier predicts Male = 70%, it means that the algorithm has 70% confidence that this customer is male and she is 30% female. A label can consist of two or more classes. The example above has only two classes, but there are dozens of classes (glass, table, shoes, etc.) if the classifier needs to predict an object. Each object represents a class).

Recurrence:-

If the output is continuous, the task is regression. For example, a financial analyst may need to predict the value of stocks based on many characteristics such as stocks, historical stock performance, macroeconomic indicators, and more. The system is trained to estimate stock prices with as few errors as possible.

Linear regression:

A machine learning algorithm built on supervised learning is linear regression. Activate a regression task. Run a regression task. Regression models target predictors based on independent variables. Different regression models differ based on the type of relationship between dependent and independent variables considered and the number of independent variables used. The dependent variable in regression has many names. This is sometimes called the outcome variable, criterion variable, endogenous variable, or regression sand. Independent variables are sometimes called exogenous variables, predictor variables, or regressors.

Logistic regression

Logistic regression is one of the most popular machine learning algorithms that falls under supervised learning techniques. Logistic regression predicts the output of a categorical dependent variable. Using a specific collection of independent factors, it is used to predict a categorical dependent variable. As a result, the outcomes must be discrete or categorical. can be true or false, 0 or 1, yes or no, and so forth. But instead of giving exact values as 0 and 1, it gives probability values

between 0 and 1. Logistic regression is very similar to linear regression except for how it is used. Linear regression is used to solve regression problems and logistic regression is used to solve classification problems.

Decision tree

Decision trees are a supervised learning technique that can be used for both classification and regression problems, but they are mostly suitable for solving classification problems. It is a tree-structured classifier, with internal nodes representing characteristics of the data set, branches representing decision rules, and each leaf node representing a result. A decision tree has two types of nodes, a decision node and a leaf node. Decision nodes are used to make decisions and have multiple branches, while leaf nodes are the result of those decisions and contain no further branches. A decision or test is made based on the characteristics of a particular data set. A graphical representation to get all possible solutions to a problem/decision based on given conditions.

Unsupervised learning:

In unsupervised learning, algorithms examine input data without explicit output variables (for example, examine customer demographics to identify patterns). It can be used when you don't know how to classify your data and want the algorithm to find patterns and classify your data.

Machine Learning Applications:

Augmentation:

Machine learning to support people in their personal or business daily tasks without having full control over the outcome. Machine learning like this is used in a variety of ways. B. As virtual assistants, data analytics, and software solutions.

Machine learning that works fully autonomously in each domain without the need for human intervention. For example, robots that perform critical process steps in a production plant. Financial sector:

Machine learning is becoming more and more popular in the financial industry. Banks primarily use ML to find patterns in data, but they also use it to prevent health. Government agency:

Governments use ML to manage public safety and utilities. Take China, for example, with its large-scale facial recognition. The government uses artificial intelligence to prevent jaywalkers. Healthcare industry:

Healthcare is one of the first industries to use machine learning with image recognition.

NUMPY

NumPy is the fundamental package for scientific computing in Python. It is a Python library that provides a multidimensional array object, various derived objects (such as masked arrays and matrices), and an assortment of routines for fast operations on arrays, including mathematical, logical, shape manipulation, sorting, selecting, I/O, discrete Fourier transforms, basic linear algebra, basic statistical operations, random simulation and much more. At the core of the NumPy package, is the ndarray object. This encapsulates n-dimensional arrays of homogeneous data types, with many operations being performed in compiled code for performance. There are several important differences between NumPy arrays and the standard Python sequences:

- NumPy arrays have a fixed size at creation, unlike Python lists (which can grow dynamically). Changing the size of an ndarray will create a new array and delete the original.
- The elements in a NumPy array are all required to be of the same data type, and thus will be the same size in memory. The exception: one can have arrays of (Python, including NumPy) objects, thereby allowing for arrays of different sized elements.
- NumPy arrays facilitate advanced mathematical and other types of operations on large numbers of data. Typically, such operations are executed more efficiently and with less code than is possible using Python's built-in sequences.
- A growing plethora of scientific and mathematical Python-based packages are using NumPy arrays; though these typically support Python-sequence

input, they convert such input to NumPy arrays prior to processing, and they often output NumPy arrays. In other words, in order to efficiently use much (perhaps even most) of today's scientific/mathematical Python-based software, just knowing how to use Python's built-in sequence types is insufficient - one also needs to know how to use NumPy arrays. The points about sequence size and speed are particularly important in scientific computing. As a simple example, consider the case of multiplying each element in a 1-D sequence with the corresponding element in another sequence of the same length. If the data are stored in two Python lists, *a* and *b*, we could iterate over each element:

The Numeric Python extensions (NumPy henceforth) is a set of extensions to the Python programming language which allows Python programmers to efficiently manipulate large sets of objects organized in grid-like fashion. These sets of objects are called arrays, and they can have any number of dimensions: one dimensional arrays are similar to standard Python sequences, two-dimensional arrays are similar to matrices from linear algebra. Note that one-dimensional arrays are also different from any other Python sequence, and that two-dimensional matrices are also different from the matrices of linear algebra, in ways which we will mention later in this text. Why are these extensions needed? The core reason is a very prosaic one, and that is that manipulating a set of a million numbers in Python with the standard data structures such as lists, tuples or classes is much too slow and uses too much space. Anything which we can do in NumPy we can do in standard Python - we just may not be alive to see the program finish. A more subtle reason for these extensions however is that the kinds of operations that programmers typically want to do on arrays, while sometimes very complex, can often be decomposed into a set of fairly standard operations. This decomposition has been developed similarly in many array languages. In some ways, NumPy is simply the application of this experience to the Python language - thus many of the operations described in NumPy work the way they do because experience has shown that way to be a good one, in a variety

of contexts. The languages which were used to guide the development of NumPy include the infamous APL family of languages, Basis, MATLAB, FORTRAN, S and S+, and others. This heritage will be obvious to users of NumPy who already have experience with these other languages. This tutorial, however, does not assume any such background, and all that is expected of the reader is a reasonable working knowledge of the standard Python language. This document is the “official” documentation for NumPy. It is both a tutorial and the most authoritative source of information about NumPy with the exception of the source code. The tutorial material will walk you through a set of manipulations of simple, small, arrays of numbers, as well as image files. This choice was made because:

- A concrete data set makes explaining the behavior of some functions much easier to motivate than simply talking about abstract operations on abstract data sets;
- Every reader will at least an intuition as to the meaning of the data and organization of image files, and
- The result of various manipulations can be displayed simply since the data set has a natural graphical representation.

All users of NumPy, whether interested in image processing or not, are encouraged to follow the tutorial with a working NumPy installation at their side, testing the examples, and, more importantly, transferring the understanding gained by working on images to their specific domain. The best way to learn is by doing – the aim of this tutorial is to guide you along this “doing.”

Python functions

Python features are:

Easy to learn: Python has few keywords, a simple structure, and a well-defined syntax. This allows students to learn the language quickly. **Easy to maintain:** Python source code is fairly easy to maintain. **Extensive standard library:** Most Python libraries are highly portable and cross-platform compatible with UNIX, Windows, and Macintosh. **Interactive mode:** Python supports an interactive mode that allows interactive testing and debugging of code snippets.

These modules allow programmers to extend or customize the tools to make them more efficient.

GUI programming: Python supports many system calls, libraries, and GUI applications that can be Win and ported to Windows systems such as Windows MFC, Macintosh, and Unix's X Window System.

Scalable:

Python offers better structure and support for large programs than shell scripts.

Apart from the features mentioned above, Python has a long list of great features, some of which are listed below.

IT supports functional and structured programming techniques as well as OOP. Can be used as a scripting language or compiled to bytecode to build large applications.

Provides dynamic data typing at a very high level and supports dynamic type checking.

IT supports automatic garbage collection.

Easy integration with C, C++, COM, ActiveX, CORBA, and Java.

Python is available on various platforms such as Linux and Mac OS X.

Anaconda Navigator: -

Anaconda Navigator is a desktop graphical user interface (GUI) included in the Anaconda distribution that lets you launch applications without using command line commands and easily manage conda packages, environments, and channels. Navigator can search for packages in Anaconda Cloud or local Anaconda repositories. Available for Windows, Mac OS and Linux. Why Use Navigator? Many scientific packages depend on specific versions of other packages to run. Data scientists often work with multiple versions of many packages and use multiple environments to separate these different versions. The conda command line utility is both a package manager and an environment manager, helping data scientists

ensure that all versions of all packages have all the required dependencies and are working properly. . The Navigator is an easy way to point-and-click through packages and environments without typing conda commands in a terminal window. You can use it to search for required packages, install them in your environment, run packages, and update them all from within Navigator.

WHAT APPLICATIONS CAN I ACCESS IN NAVIGATOR? The following applications are available in Navigator by default.

JupyterLab

Jupyter Notebook

QT Console

Spider

VS code

Orange 3 app

Rodeo

R Studio

Advanced Conda users can also create their own Navigator application How do I run code in Navigator? The easiest way to do this is with Spyder. From Navigator's Home tab, click Spyder to write and run code. Jupyter Notebook can be used as well. Jupyter Notebooks are an increasingly popular system that combines code, explanatory text, output, images, and an interactive interface into a single notebook file that can be edenvironment-relatedsed in a web browser. New in 1.9

Add offline mode support for all environment related actions.

Added support for custom configuration of main window links.

Numerous bug fixes and performance improvements.

Test:-

Software testing is research conducted to provide interested parties with information about the quality of the product or service being tested. Software testing also provides an objective and independent view of software, enabling organizations

to assess and understand the risks involved in implementing software. Testing techniques include, but are not limited to, the process of running a program or application for the purpose of finding software bugs. Software testing can also be described as the process of validating and verifying software programs/applications/products.

Meet business and technical requirements that guide design and development. Works as expected and can be implemented with the same characteristics. Test Method:-

Functional test:

Functional testing systematically demonstrates the availability of tested functionality according to business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user guides.

Function:

Must perform the identified function. Output: A software output of the identified class must be performed. Systems/procedures: Systems must function properly.

Integration testing:

Software integration testing is incremental integration testing of two or more software components integrated on a single platform, producing errors caused by interface flaws.

A test case for checking an Excel spreadsheet:

Machine learning here deals with data sets in the form of Excel spreadsheets. So if you want a test case, you should check the Excel file. Classification is then performed on the corresponding columns of the dataset.

Future enhancement:

In future enhancements, the Triple Shield-Holistic Mobile Security system aims to bolster its capabilities by integrating advanced behavioral analysis for Android

Malware Detection, extending support to multiple mobile platforms beyond Android, educating users about emerging threats, integrating with cloud-based threat intelligence, and enhancing user privacy controls. These enhancements will fortify the system's ability to proactively identify and mitigate evolving cyber threats while empowering users with greater control over their device's security and privacy.

Requirement specifications:

Software requirements:

Package: Numpy, Matplotlib, Pandas, Seabron,Sklearn

IDE: Anaconda Navigator

Tool: Jupiter Notebook Dataset

Python Version : Python 3

Hardware requirements:

Processor : Intel i3

Hard Disk : 500 GB

RAM : 2 GB

Operating System: Windows7 or above.

Hardware Explanation:

This specification outlines the minimum system requirements for running the software on different versions of the Windows operating system. It indicates compatibility with Windows 7, 8, and 10, both 32-bit and 64-bit editions. Additionally, it specifies a minimum RAM (Random Access Memory) requirement of 4GB, ensuring smooth performance and adequate memory allocation for the software to operate effectively on these systems.

CONCLUSION:

The Triple Shield-Holistic Mobile Security system, integrating Phishing Detection, MitM Attack Detection, and Android Malware Detection via machine learning,

promises comprehensive mobile security. However, challenges like system complexity, resource demands, and potential false detections exist. The proposal to include boosting algorithms offers improved accuracy and adaptability. Despite its potential, addressing complexities, privacy concerns, and costs will be crucial for ensuring its effectiveness in providing robust mobile device protection

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REVIEW OF THE COLLABORATIVE MACHINE LEARNING APPROACHES IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Many excellent technologies can communicate without human intervention. By analyzing network traffic, ml models can also detect security threats such as intrusions and malicious behaviour. IoT innovations can improve people's lives by enabling easy, intelligent applications. However, network security worries has been raised about the frameworks' cross-cutting nature and multidisciplinary organization. Due to inherent shortcomings, gadget security measures like as encryption, validation, access control, network security, and application security are ineffective upgrade existing security techniques to protect the ML environment previous years has seen substantial advances in Machine Learning (ML). ML can also be helpful to detect many hacker attacks that are difficult for the humans to detect before they happen. Machine learning can reduce human activity in order to enhance network security.

INTRODUCTION

Machine learning (ML) uses unique methodologies to identify both 'normal' and 'strange' behaviour as parts and devices interact in the real world . The Collecting and exploring information from the each part of the framework can identify common areas of connection, leading to early detection of hostile behaviour. Machine learning (ML) can accurately forecast future assaults by learning from existing systems, making it valuable for the anticipating transformations of earlier attacks. This section presents a detailed feasibility study of the machine. To ensure the resilient and safe systems, systems should develop beyond relying solely on sunlight communication and incorporate security insights enabled by machine learning (ML) techniques. Information systems are now of critical to all businesses, regardless of the size or industry. Nonetheless, the data saved and services provided by these information systems pose as possible as targets for a variety of attacks. These attacks, with their wide range and system-specificity, can have the disastrous repercussions. In this environment, the computer security has emerged as a serious concern, with more study being conducted in this field. Various methods and mechanisms are of developed to ensure a level of the safety that matches the demands of modern life. These tools include the Intrusion Detection System. Network IDS are tools designed to detect the attempted attacks on a network and to identify anomalous activities and behaviours that are intended to interfere with the Network Security.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature review for the "Design and Implementation of Intrusion Detection System through Collaborative ML" looks at the present state of intrusion detection systems (IDS) and ml applications in network security. It addresses classic IDS limitations and the progress of intrusion detection systems. The review that looks into the function of the ml, looking at various algorithms and their efficacy in IDS. Collaborative ml receives special emphasis, including discussions of how it can be used in the network security and previous studies in the conte intrusion detection.

The survey examines the obstacles in current methodologies, gives pertinent case studies, and to compares collaborative alternatives to traditional methods. The assessment closes with the identification of the developing patterns and future research directions in the discipline.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The growing sophistication of the cyber assaults presents in an important threat to the security of digital systems and networks. Traditional intrusion detection systems (IDS) frequently fails to keep up with the emerging attack tactics. To several ml models. The study's goal is to look into the limitations of current IDS and see how collaborative machine learning might help to improve accuracy, efficiency, and adaptability. By comprehending the complexities of collaborative ml in the context of intrusion detection, this study hopes to give significant insights that can inform the creation of the more robust of Network security and its approaches.

NETWORK SECURITY DESIGN

(HOW IT LOOKS LIKE AND HOW IT CAUSES THE PROBLEM)

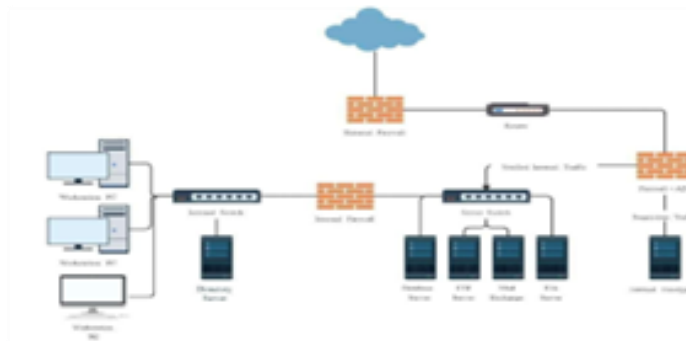


Fig 1 : Network Security Diagram

Here's an example of a Network Security Diagram and how it's applied to IT infrastructure: A Network Security Diagram Example depicts an IT network's security components and how they interact. Its primary goal is to assist administrators and other stakeholders in identifying potential threats and designing

mitigation strategies that are suited to their individual security requirements. Detailed diagrams can also give a critical insight into a network's potential weaknesses, allowing teams to develop an effective risk management approach. Network Security Diagram Examples are useful graphical representations of the applications of securities policy in an IT infrastructure and can be used to demonstrate compliance.

SYSTEM DESIGN

The software design for the "Design and Implementation of Intrusion Detection System through Collaborative Machine Learning" includes developing a comprehensive system architecture. This includes creating modules for data collection and preprocessing, the integrating collaborative ml algorithms for intrusion detection, and incorporating user authentication with role-based access control. Critical features like real-time monitoring, alerting, and logging are included to ensure quick reactions to suspected incursions and detailed audit trails for analysis. The system prioritizes scalability, performance optimization, and seamless integration with current security infrastructure. A user- friendly interface, combined with the visualization tools, helps with the system configuration, monitoring, and the reporting

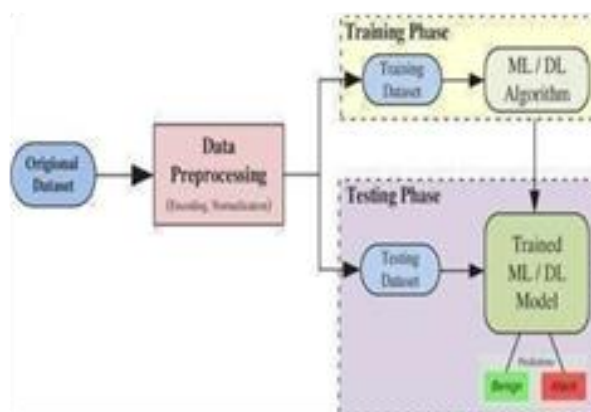


Fig 2 : Data Flow Diagram

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM SECURITY

Requirement analysis serves as a pivotal software engineering activity, bridging the allocation of system-level software to the subsequent software design phase.

It empowers system engineers to articulate software interfaces and delineate design constraints. Furnishes software designers with details and functional representations that can be translated into architectural frameworks and operational procedures.

NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM SECURITY

Security: Implementation of project-level security, mandating user login at program initiation. Option for creating additional users and defining protection levels is available. User-level security, while not currently configured, can be easily implemented with minimal adjustments.

Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability: Highly user- friendly program with a strong emphasis on safety and requiring minimal maintenance. Capability for incremental upgrades to align with evolving requirements.

Configuration and Compatibility: Articulates specific requirements for individual customization or operations in diverse contexts.

Usability :Details the user-friendly features, including error messages guiding users to solutions.

MACHINE LEARNING IN THE NETWORK SECURITY:

Threats detecting: can be used to create prediction models for recognizing and the detecting suspicious and critical behaviour or network attacks in the communications of the networks. This models that can be used to analyze massive volumes of the data in most real time from a large variety of the sources, and

including networks logs, packets traffic, and user behaviour, to detect anomalies and trends associated with malicious activity.

Automating attack responses :is an important part of communications of the network security. ML algorithms can also be helpful to automate attack responses, allowing you to respond to attacks more rapidly and efficiently. For ex, aml systems can be trained to recognized specific sorts of the assaults and automatically initiate suitable counters measures, such as isolating of infected devices or modifying security concern rules.

Detect emerging Network threats. The usual signature-based strategy may be insufficient to detecting those developing threats. Moreover in the absence of specific indicators, the use of the ml algorithms can assist in detecting odd patterns of behaviour that may suggests the advent of new types of assaults.

Reduce False Positives : Traditional security systems frequently produce a substantial number of false positives, which are reports of typical activities that are incorrectly classified as attacks. Dealing with irrelevant reports can results in the waste of important time and resources. Using ml models that can assist reduce false positives, enhancing security operations' efficiency and allowing for more of the accurate threat detection.

Adapt of the continue learning: ML models that can be the change and update in real-time to addresses updated threats and of changing situations in communication networks. Continuous learning enables

models to evolve over time, resulting in a greater understanding of the threats and variants.

Finally, applying machine learning into the communications network security has various benefits, such as an abilities to detecting threats in real time, automated responses, detects new types of attacks, and the reduced false positives. Those advantages help to improving all the network security and protecting underlying data and asset. Data collection: is the First step to the training processes. These data

consists of labelled instances, which are input- output pairs that match. For ex, then if we wish to build the model to detecting photographs of cats, the data will be containing both images marked "cat" and images labelled "not cat."

Data preparation: involved data cleaning, data normalize, and data transformation training of the data for ml models. This may include eliminating missing data, categorizing features, and normalizing numerical values.

Model select and train: Select and train the most of the appropriated ml model for the task at hand. The model is then to be trained on the training of the data, then which entails teaching it to detecting of the patterns and the correlations found in data. On training, of the model is iterative modified to reduce the disparity between the predictions and the output of labels in the training data.

Models Evaluate: More after training, the models is evaluate using new test data. These enable you to evaluating the model's performance in generalized patterns to fresh data. Different metrics, such as accuracies, precisions, and the area under the Roc curves, are then used to measure model performances.

Models Usage: if the model is trained and evaluated, the model can forecast of the new input data. The models leverages the associationsit learnt during the training to make predictions about the new input instance.

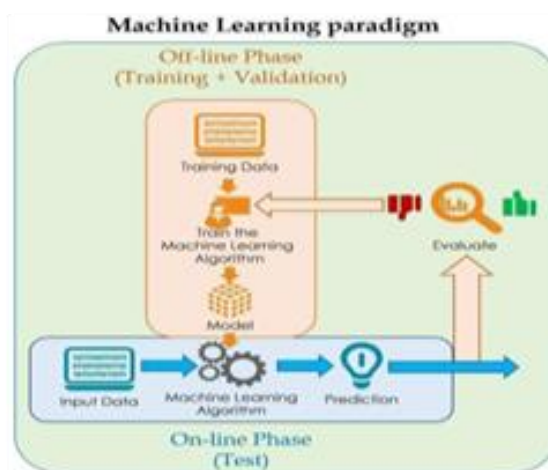


Fig 3 : ML Data Flow Diagram

Approaches to Machine Learning

In practice, all dl algorithms are neural networks that share from fundamental traits. They are all composed of the linked

neurons organized in layers. What distinguishes them is their network architecture (or how neurons are organized in the network) and, in some cases, their formation. This cutting-edge IDS employing the DL techniques has provided us with a worldwide perspective on what is currently being done in this space. The model and its parameters will be primarily determined by the desired outcome, particularly because the IDS is an NIDS. Behavioural IDS based on the unsupervised ml techniques have a clear benefit because they don't need to know all of the attacks

Advantages of ML in Network security:

ML systems can then also be trained to:

Predict potential cyber-attacks and assist businesses better mitigate their effects.

Create alarms and notify companies of cyber risks.

Rapidly identify cyber-attacks and shorten response times.

Identify weaknesses in the company's digital structure, monitor the attack surface, and report irregularities

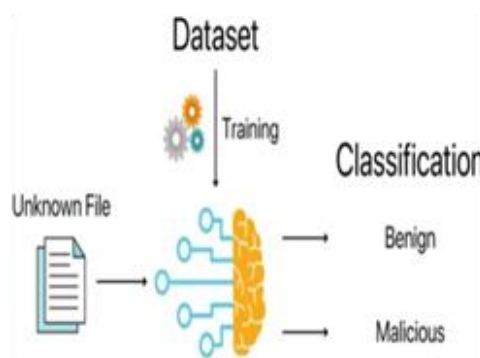


Fig 4 : An example use case of Network Security

Disadvantages of ML in Network security

Moreover though ml algorithms have many advantages and uses in cybersecurity, we cannot expect them to solve all of our problems. The zero-trust approach should

be applied to the ml as well. No system is totally secure. Given enough time, every system can be hacked or exploited, thus we should approach machine learning systems with caution and provide the necessary safeguards.

In addition to security concerns surrounding machine learning systems in cybersecurity, firms may face financial costs when applying machine learning solutions to cybersecurity problems. Not every company can incorporate machine learning technologies into its cybersecurity defenses.

Five Real-Life Examples of the ML in Network security:

Network traffics analysis

Network traffics analysis can use ML techniques to detect attacks like DDoS. A trained algorithm, for example, can recognize the high volume of traffic a server receives during a DDoS assault and alert authorities within your firm to remediate the situation. Furthermore, the algorithms can detect the attack vector or attack type (for example, TCP Flood), allowing SOC teams to prepare for future cyber attacks. ML algorithms in network traffics analysis can be also detect bots or botnet activity, protecting servers from malevolent threat actors attempting to exploit them using botnets

Endpoint Fortification

It is critical for businesses to safeguard their endpoints against malware and viruses. By discovering unknown cyber dangers, ml algorithm can be improved endpoint protection and aid anti-viruses and firewalls. ML algorithms may also identify inbound dangerous packages like malware, ransomware, or spyware, assisting SOC teams in prioritizing and preventing future digital threats. Furthermore, ML-assisted endpoint to protection can detect anomalies at endpoints and notify authorities, resulting in shorter response times and faster detection of potential threats.

Application Security

Application security solutions, such as Web Application Firewalls (WAFs), use machine learning to protect servers and systems against cyber-attacks aimed at the application layer (Layer 7 of the OSI model). For example, ML-based systems can be trained to detect irregularities in HTTP requests and trigger alerts in event of the attack. They can also be trained to identify attack types (e.g., SQL injection, XSS attacks) and attack vectors. SOC teams can use the knowledge obtained from these algorithms to strengthen cyber defense architecture.

Attack Surface Management

Managing and monitoring an organization's attack surface can be difficult for SOC teams since the digital attack surface of major firms is always rising. An AI-based approach to attack surface management can alleviate the burden on SOC teams while ensuring fault-free management and monitoring. SOC Radar uses machine learning techniques to continually monitor your organization's attack surface and to proactively give alarms for vulnerabilities (for example, Critical Open Port Detected Alert). Below is an example alert generated by SOC Radar's Attack Mapper, which uses ML algorithms in its operations.

Authentication Security

There are numerous authentication security measures available to avoid cyber identity fraud and account takeovers, including 2FA (two-factor authentication), CAPTCHA (Completely Automated Public Turing test to differentiate between computers and humans), and facial and fingerprint recognition. ML and Ai are also used in authentication security. Facial and fingerprint recognition software directly uses machine learning techniques to work, providing additional security to hardware systems such as phones and laptops. ML in authentication security also use additional algorithms to help protect against account takeover attacks.

Adversaries use credential stuffing or brute force attacks to gain access to accounts, potentially compromising the enterprise network.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the "Design and Implementation of Intrusion Detection System through Collaborative Machine Learning" demonstrates a promising technique to improving the network security. The comprehensive system architecture, which includes collaborative ml algorithms for intrusion detection, demonstrates a proactive approach to emerging threats. The integration of the user authentication, real-time monitoring, alerting, and logging services ensures a strong defense system. Prioritizing scalability, speed optimization, and the seamless connection with existing security infrastructure enhances that of the system's adaptability. The user-friendly interface, which includes the visualization tools, enables rapid configuration, monitoring, and the reporting. Rigorous testing certifies that the system's dependability, while detailed documentation ensures its maintainability. This research adds to the evolution of intrusion detection systems, laying the groundwork for resilient and responsive network security solutions in the face of modern threats

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THE FIELD OF STUDY THAT INVOLVES COMPUTERIZED PROCESSING OF NATURAL LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to build and construct an automatic tagger that can extract and tag free text. Words are categorized by part-of-speech taggers (POS) according to their types, functions, and meanings (noun, verb, adjective, etc.). Two-stage tagging systems based on MPL, FRNN, and SVM have been developed and implemented. The approach makes it easy to classify words and assign the proper POS to each one. Two distinct languages, Arabic and Hindi, have been used to test the taggers. For Arabic text, the word disambiguation issue has been properly resolved. Fix grammatical errors and typos in the text.

Punctuation, special symbols and expressions are removed. Punctuation helps readers understand any text by separating sentences or portions of sentences. But as a model is being trained, it might introduce more ambiguity. Additionally, unique symbols found in texts, such as emojis, links, and emails, can hinder a machine's comprehension of the text's meaning. Regular expressions are a useful tool for matching text patterns; these symbols and symbol sequences are frequently removed using them. Tokenization is a fundamental step in NLP tasks and refers to splitting a text into smaller units of meaning called tokens. It can be words, pieces of words, or phrases. English is space-delimited, so the most common approach is to split a text into white spaces. Thus, the sentence "I have got a faulty size" is converted into a sequence of tokens [I, have, got, a, faulty, size]. However, there are other approaches to tokenization.

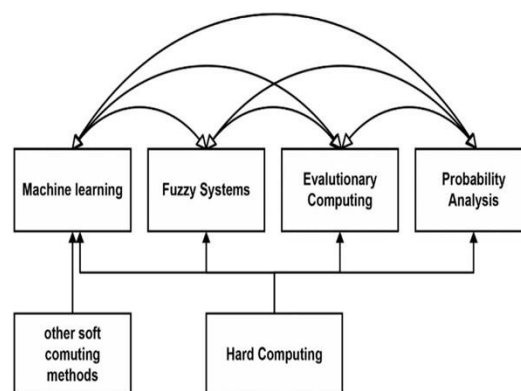
KEYWORDS

NLP, NLU, NLG

INTRODUCTION

Deep Learning uses Artificial Neural Networks (A.N.N.) to simulate and model the operations of the human brain. Among all of AI's significant fields is this one. These neural networks try to imitate how the brain functions in order to learn from enormous volumes of data. A neural network with only one layer may only be able to approximate things; Hidden layers, however, can improve the network's prediction accuracy. Numerous artificial intelligence services and apps employ deep learning to automate a range of analytical and physical tasks. One of the most widely used techniques in today's culture is deep learning.

Soft Computing (SC) refers to a collection of computational paradigms which attempt to utilize tolerance for imprecision, uncertainty, robustness and tiny solution cost to formularize real-world problems. SC generally includes Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Fuzzy Logic (FL), Evolutionary Computing, Genetic Algorithms (GA) and Rough Set Theory. The primary attributes of SC are their capacity to assess, determine, verify, and compute within an ambiguous and imprecise domain, mimicking human talents in the application of learning from prior experience. One definition of natural language processing (NLP) is an automated or semiautomated method of processing human language.

**Fig.1: Computerized Processing Methodologies**

Recently, a significant field of research and commercial development has grown around the use of language processing for Arabic and Hindi applications. A quick and precise point-of-sale (POS) tagger is one of the main essential elements of most natural language processing (NLP) applications. Words are grouped into parts of speech (POS) based on their functions and meanings. For the majority of NLP applications, including speech recognition, information extraction, machine translation, and grammar and spelling checkers, the POS tagger is essential. Furthermore, variables like ambiguous words, phrases, unknown words, and multipart words affect how accurate the POS tagging is. Certain characteristics motivate scientists to support the use of neural networks as problem-solving tools. Massive parallelism, homogeneity, generalization capacity, distributed representation and computation, learnability, trainability, and adaptability are among the most crucial characteristics.

Numerous facets of artificial intelligence, including speech recognition, image processing, natural language processing, pattern recognition, and classification problems, have seen the successful use of neural techniques [2]. More physiologically and computationally plausible than other adaptive models like Hidden Markov Models (HMM), Feed Forward Networks, and Support Vector Machines (SVM), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) are a network of neurons with feedback connections. SVMs are regarded as supervised learning techniques that are applied to tasks involving regression and binary classification. They are a member of the generalized linear classifier family. SVM's primary benefits come from their ability to optimize the geometric margin and decrease the experimental classification error at the same time.

Removal of contractions: A contraction is a shortened form of a word or a combination of words obtained by dropping letters and replacing them with an apostrophe. Nowadays, with professional and private lives shifting online, people communicate through text messages. They speed up this procedure even further by

using a lot of acronyms and condensed word variants. The most often used contractions in English are "I'll, we're, can't, there's." Eliminating contractions promotes text uniformity by lowering the number of token variations.

Removal of stop words: The most frequently used words in a language are called stop words; examples include "a, is, yours, too, may". They can be found in practically every sentence, but they don't really tell us anything. Eliminating them makes it possible to concentrate on crucial terms and maintain a manageable vocabulary.

Part of speech tagging (POS): Part of speech tagging is assigning a particular part of speech tag to each word in a text based on its definition and context.

Text Pre-processing: English is the primary language of the dataset's text data. Nonetheless, since customers typically submit their inquiries in their native tongue, certain samples are available in several languages. Local language remarks made by small-time vendors are also noted. To make use of this data, a preliminary translation into English is done with the assistance of Amazon Translate, a text translation service that utilizes the attention mechanism and is built on a neural network that follows the encoder-decoder architecture.

Non-text features pre-processing: The current variables are used to generate a number of new non-text features. The discrepancy between dispute ending and escalation dates is thus introduced as a feature showing the escalation period for each dispute. Two other features, which specify the number of days from the order creation date to the order acceptance by a merchant and the dispute beginning dates, were implemented using the same logic. Then, these characteristics are converted to binary ones with values of 1 for "More than 22" and 0 otherwise. These binary features cover certain time periods, such as "Less than 21" or "More than 22" for the duration of escalation and similar for others.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Assessing the classification process's effectiveness is crucial in machine learning systems because it is impractical to compare various learning strategies or decide whether to employ a hypothesis. Accuracy is the most crucial factor to consider when evaluating a part-of-speech tagger. Thus, the quality of the output depends on the comparability of conditions such as:

Tag-set size: Normally, using a small number of tag-set can help to give high accurate tagging but it does not offer as much information or disambiguation between the lemmas as a larger one would.

The corpus type: A corpus (corpora is the plural) is a set of text that collected for a purpose. The type of corpus affects the quality of taggers output when the genre or type of the corpus data differs from the tagged material.

Vocabulary type: A training corpus containing samples of such texts is necessary for the tagging of certain documents, such as legal or medical literature; otherwise, the number of unfamiliar words will be abnormally large. Similarly, a high frequency of colloquial language in literary texts frequently results in errors. However, the precision of POS tagging may be impacted by unclear words and phrases, unfamiliar terms, and multi-part words. Ambiguity can be found in the syntax or semantic phases of the language processing sequence, among other levels.

The future of the metaverse will be shaped by soft computing techniques. We stress the importance of multidisciplinary cooperation, the integration of soft computing methods with other technologies, and additional study and advancement of soft computing approaches in the industry. The study's conclusions can be a useful resource for scholars, professionals, and decision-makers in this area since they offer important insights into how soft computing methods may influence the metaverse's future.

TOOLS

Gensim is a high-speed, scalable Python library that focuses primarily on topic modeling tasks. It is quite good at finding similarities between texts, indexing texts, and navigating through different documents. The fact that Gensim can handle enormous data quantities is one of its key advantages.

SpaCy is one of the newer open-source NLP processing libraries. This Python library performs quickly and is well-documented. It is able to handle large datasets and provides users with a plethora of pre-trained NLP models. SpaCy is geared toward those who are getting text ready for deep learning or extraction.

IBM Watson offers users a range of AI-based services, each of which is stored in the IBM cloud. This versatile suite is well-suited to perform Natural Language Understanding tasks, such as identifying keywords, emotions, and categories. IBM Watson's versatility lends itself to use in a range of industries, such as finance and healthcare.

Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) enables users to create Python programs that are compatible with human language data. Several text processing tools, a lively discussion forum, and more than 50 lexical and corpus resources are all accessible through easy-to-use interfaces on NLTK. Linguists, academics, engineers, and educators frequently use this open-source, free platform.

Monkey Learn is an NLP-powered platform that provides users with a means for gathering insights from text data. This easy-to-use platform provides bespoke machine learning models that can be adjusted to suit different business objectives, in addition to pre-trained models that can do sentiment analysis, keyword extraction, and subject classification. For text analysis, Monkey Learn can also establish a connection with programs like Google Sheets and Excel.

TextBlob is a Python library that functions as an extension of NLTK. When using this intuitive interface, beginners can easily perform tasks like part-of-speech

tagging, text classification, and sentiment analysis. This library tends to be more accessible to those who are new to NLP than other libraries.

Stanford Core NLP was created and is currently being maintained by those at Stanford University who are working on NLP. Users must install the Java Development Kit on their computers in order to utilize this Java library. It is ideally suited for carrying out operations like tokenization, named entity recognition, and part-of-speech tagging and provides APIs in practically all programming languages. Core NLP performs well on complex jobs because it offers speed optimization and scalability.

Google Cloud Natural Language API is part of Google Cloud. It incorporates question-answering technology, as well as language understanding technology. This interface offers users a variety of pre-trained models that can be used for performing entity extraction, content classification, and sentiment analysis.

PREPARING AN NLP DATASET

Excellent training data is essential for NLP success. However, what makes data so amazing? The quantity of data is crucial for machine learning (ML) and deep learning in particular. However, you also want to be sure that you didn't sacrifice quality in favour of size. Therefore, when preparing data, the two most important concerns that ML researchers need to address are how to determine the quality of their data and how to know if they have enough data to produce effective findings. These factors come into play whether we use publicly available datasets or conduct our own data collection. Let's examine these two inquiries.

Determining dataset size

Nobody can estimate the number of product reviews, emails, sentence pairings, and questions and answers you will require to get a precise result. For instance, we gathered 100,000 hotel review samples from open sources for our sentiment analysis tool. But there are various approaches to help you identify the size of a dataset that's

adequate for your project. These are techniques put forth by ML expert Jason Brownlee.

Follow someone's example. People are doing NLP projects all the time and they're publishing their results in papers and blogs. Look for similar solutions to give you at least an estimation.

Acquire domain knowledge. Use your own knowledge or invite domain experts to correctly identify how much data is needed to capture the complexity of the task.

Use statistical heuristics. There are statistical techniques for identifying sample size for all types of research. For example, considering the number of features ($x\%$ more examples than number of features), model parameters (x examples for each parameter), or number of classes.

Guesstimate/get as much as you can. These unreliable but still popular methods will get you started. Plus, you likely won't be able to use too much data.

STEPS IN NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP)

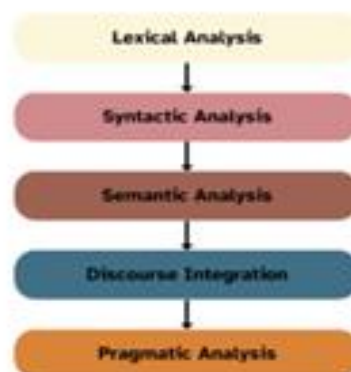


Fig.2: Steps in Natural Language

Natural language generation (NLG)

Natural language generation (NLG) is a technique that uses data to produce meaningful phrases and sentences. Text realization, sentence planning, and text planning are its three phases.

Text planning: locating pertinent information.

Sentence structure: Creating pertinent phrases and establishing the mood of the sentence.

Text realization: Linking sentence structures and plans.

NLG is used in a variety of applications, including voice assistants, chatbots, machine translation tools, analytics platforms, sentiment analysis platforms, and AI-powered transcription tools.

Natural language understanding (NLU)

NLU takes metadata from material and uses it to make machines comprehend and interpret human language. It carries out the following functions- Aids in language analysis in various contexts and assists in converting natural language input into appropriate representations.

PIPELINE OF NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The NLP pipeline comprises a set of steps to read and understand human language.

Step 1: Sentence segmentation

Sentence segmentation is the first step in the NLP pipeline. It divides the entire paragraph into different sentences for better understanding. For example, "London is the capital and most populous city of England and the United Kingdom. Standing on the River Thames in the southeast of the island of Great Britain, London has been a major settlement for two millennia. It was founded by the Romans, who named it Londinium."

Sentence segmentation yields the following outcome:

"The most populous and capital city of England and the United Kingdom is London."

"London, a major settlement for two millennia, is located on the river Thames in the southeast of the island of Great Britain."

"The Romans established it and gave it the name Londinium."

Step 2: Word tokenization

The sentence is divided into discrete words or tokens by word tokenization. This aids in comprehending the text's context. In tokenizing the statement "London is the capital and most populous city of England and the United Kingdom," the words "London," "is," "the," "capital," "and," "most," "populous," "city," "of," "England," "and," "the," "United," "Kingdom," and so on are broken out.

Step 3: Stemming

Stemming helps in preprocessing text. The model analyzes the parts of speech to figure out what exactly the sentence is talking about.

Stemming normalizes words into their base or root form. In other words, it helps to predict the parts of speech for each token. For example, intelligently, intelligence, and intelligent. These words originate from a single root word 'intelligen'. However, in English there's no such word as 'intelligen'.

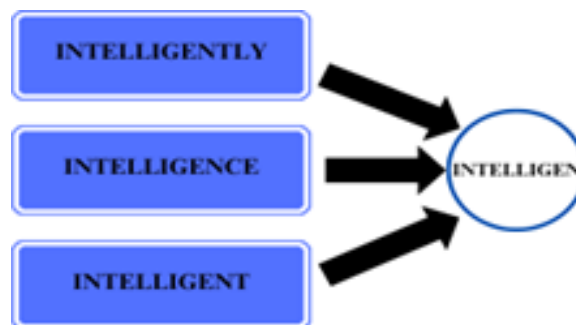


Fig.3: Pipeline of NLP in AI

Step 4: Lemmatization

Lemmatization removes inflectional endings and returns the canonical form of a word or lemma. It is similar to stemming except that the lemma is an actual word. For example, 'playing' and 'plays' are forms of the word 'play'. Hence, play is the lemma of these words. Unlike a stem (recall 'intelligen'), 'play' is a proper word.

Step 5: Stop word analysis

The next step is to consider the importance of each and every word in a given sentence. In English, some words appear more frequently than others such as "is",

"a", "the", "and". As they appear often, the NLP pipeline flags them as stop words. They are filtered out so as to focus on more important words.

Step 6: Dependency parsing

Next comes dependency parsing which is mainly used to find out how all the words in a sentence are related to each other. To find the dependency, we can build a tree and assign a single word as a parent word. The main verb in the sentence will act as the root node.

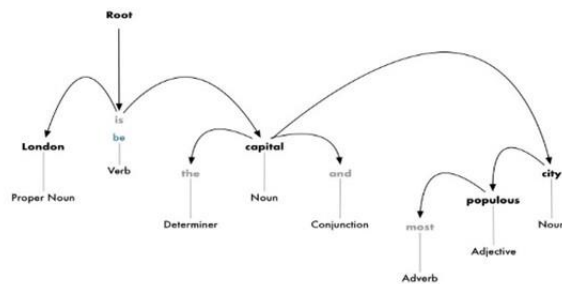


Fig.4: Pipeline of NLP in AI Sentence Segmentation

Step 7: Part-of-speech (POS) tagging

POS tags contain verbs, adverbs, nouns, and adjectives that help indicate the meaning of words in a sentence in a grammatically correct way. Opinions vary regarding what constitutes high-quality data in various application domains. One crucial quality metric in NLP is representational. Representational data quality metrics consider the machine-readability of the text. This comprises the following dataset isswrong formulated data values (same entities with different syntax, like September 4th and 4th of September);

typographical and spelling mistakes;

different spellings of the same word;

co-reference problems (the same person in the text can be called Oliver, Mr. Twist, the boy, he, etc.);

lexical ambiguity (some words and phrases in different contexts can have different meanings, like rose as a flower and rose as got up.);

large percentage of abbreviations;
lexical diversity; and
large average sentence length.

CONCLUSION

Create a precise and automated tagging system that can serve as the foundational element of NLP applications. Neural network approaches are the foundation for the automatic part-speech tagging system, which allows the free texts to be automatically tagged. The study showed several tagger types that can address issues related to language contraction, including Hindi and Arabic part-speech contractions. The new methods tag quickly and accurately while requiring little processing time. Two stages automatic tagging system based SVM, MPL and FRNN are implemented and designed. The proposed system helps to classify words and assign the correct POS for each of them.

The results are greatly encouraging, with correct assignments and recall about 99%. The genetic Algorithm is used to optimize the network variables like the momentum rate and step size. The words disambiguation is solved in Arabic POS taggers. Design and implementation of an automatic tagger that combines each word with its appropriate part of speech and may tag a free text directly. The only file formats on which this work focuses are text files and HTML files. It is therefore desirable to provide a wider variety of file types. It will also be very encouraging if the text can be extracted straight from the webpage. The current job is divided into two phases. VBA scripts were used for the pre-processing portion of the task. In addition, the Neuro Solutions software is used to implement the second stage, which is the processing phase. The phases are combined into one element, which is very helpful in creating a portable system that can be utilized for any other application.

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SOLAR POWERED AC MOTOR DRIVE USING DC-AC INVERTER FOR WATER PUMPING

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the design and implementation of a solar powered alternating current motor drive system for efficient water pumping applications. The proposed system integrates solar energy harvesting with a direct current-to-alternating current inverter to drive an alternating current motor for water pumping, catering to remote areas with limited access to the grid. The system comprises solar panels, charge controller, battery bank, direct current-alternating current inverter, and an alternating current motor drive. The solar panels are selected based on the water pumping requirements and geographical location, emphasizing optimal energy harnessing. A charge controller regulates the charging process to prevent overcharging or deep discharging of the battery bank, which serves as an energy storage solution. Deep-cycle batteries are chosen for their suitability in solar applications. A direct current- alternating current inverter is selected to convert the direct current power stored in the batteries into high-quality alternating current power, employing a pure sine wave for enhanced efficiency. By harnessing solar energy and employing an efficient direct current - alternating current inverter, this system contributes to reducing dependence on conventional power sources while

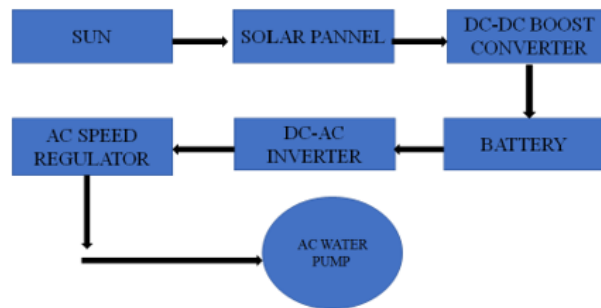
addressing the vital need for water pumping in areas lacking reliable electricity infrastructure.

KEYWORDS

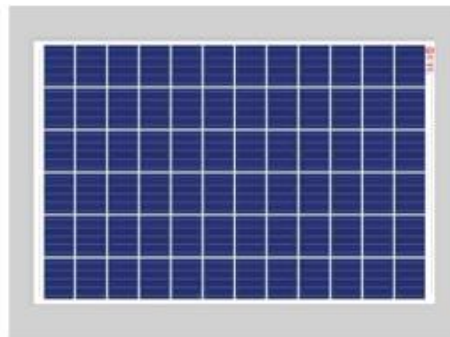
Solar-powered water pumping, Renewable energy, Solar energy Green technology

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the escalating demand for sustainable and off-grid solutions has fuel the exploration of alternative energy sources for essential applications, such as water pumping. One promising avenue in this quest for eco-friendly and decentralized water supply systems is the integration of solar power with alternating current motor drives utilizing direct current-alternating current inverters. Solar energy, being abundant and renewable, emerges as a compelling choice for powering critical applications like water pumping, where accessibility to conventional electricity sources is limited. This shift towards solar-powered alternating current motor drives, facilitated by direct current - alternating current inverters, embodies a sustainable and efficient solution that aligns with the global transition towards cleaner and greener technologies. As we delve into the intricate design and implementation of a solar-powered alternating current motor drive system using a direct current- alternating current inverter for water pumping, it becomes apparent that this technology holds the promise of transforming water access in remote regions. This paper explores the various components, design considerations, and potential benefits of such a system, underscoring the importance of renewable energy in addressing pressing global issues related to water access and energy sustainability.



SOLARPANEL



Solar panels consist of multiple photovoltaic cells, typically made from silicon-based materials that convert sunlight into direct current electrical energy through the photovoltaic effect. These panels come in various types, including mono crystalline, polycrystalline, and thin-film, each with its own efficiency and cost considerations.

DIRECT CURRENT TO DIRECT CURRENT BOOST CONVERTER



The direct current - direct current boost converter serves the crucial purpose of stepping up the voltage from the solar panels to meet the required charging voltage of the battery bank. As solar panel output varies due to changing environmental

conditions, the boost converter ensures that the energy harvested is consistently elevated to an optimal level, addressing voltage disparities and maximizing power efficiency.

BATTERY



The battery serves as a crucial energy storage component and ensuring a continuous power supply during periods of low sunlight or at night. This section explores the key considerations and characteristics of batteries.

DIRECT CURRENT TO ALTERNATING CURRENT INVERTER



Direct current to alternating current inverter in a solar-powered alternating current motor drive system for water pumping is a critical component that facilitates the conversion of direct current - from the battery bank into alternating current for driving the alternating current motor. This section outlines key considerations and characteristics of a direct current to alternating current inverter

ALTERNATING CURRENT SPEED CONTROL REGULATOR



Alternating current speed control regulator in a solar-powered alternating current motor drive system, utilizing a direct current - alternating current inverter for water pumping, is essential for optimizing the performance, efficiency, and control of the system. This section outlines key considerations and characteristics of an alternating current speed control regulator

ALTERNATIG CURENT WATER PUMP



Alternating current water pump designed for solar-powered systems is a key component in providing reliable water access, especially in off-grid or remote locations. Harnessing energy from solar panels, the system utilizes an alternating current motor and a direct current - alternating current inverter to drive the water pump efficiently.

DRAWBACKS IN EXISTING SYSTEM

Initial Cost,

Energy Storage Limitations

Land Use Requirements

Intermittent Power Supply

EXISTING METHODS

Existing methods aim to harness renewable energy efficiently while addressing the unique challenges associated with water supply in off-grid or remote locations. Below are some key aspects of existing methods used in various components Photovoltaic System Design, Battery Technology, direct current - alternating current Inverter Efficiency, alternating current Motor Drive Control, Monitoring and Maintenance

OBJECTIVES

Enhance the overall energy efficiency of the system by optimizing the conversion of solar energy into electrical power, minimizing energy losses in the direct current - alternating current inverter, and improving the efficiency of the alternating current motor drive.

Implement a control system that allows for variable speed operation of the alternating current motor, enabling the water pumping system to adapt to varying water demand levels and changing sunlight conditions.

Ensure a reliable and continuous water supply by integrating energy storage through an efficient battery bank, allowing the system to operate during periods of low sunlight or at night.

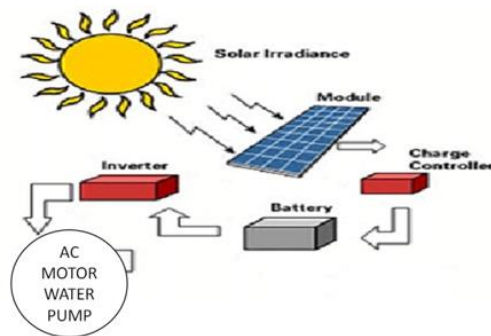
PROPOSED SYSTEM

Optimize the design of the photovoltaic system by selecting high-efficiency solar panels, incorporating advanced solar tracking mechanisms, and implementing an efficient tilt angle strategy. This ensures maximum solar energy capture throughout the day.

Utilize state-of-the-art direct current - alternating current inverter technology with high efficiency and advanced features. Integration of Maximum Power Point

Tracking (MPPT) algorithms ensures optimal power conversion, enhancing the overall performance of the water pumping system.

Select advanced battery technologies with high energy density, long cycle life, and rapid charging capabilities. This ensures reliable energy storage, allowing the water pumping system to operate during extended periods without sunlight.



ADVANTAGE OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

The integration of advanced photovoltaic technology, efficient direct current - alternating current inverters, and intelligent motor drive control algorithms maximizes energy capture and conversion, leading to overall improved energy

RESULT

This sustainable solution reduces reliance on grid electricity, lowers operational costs, and promotes environmental conservation. By levels, the system achieves high energy efficiency and cost saving efficiently converting solar energy into the required voltage and current.

CONCLUSION

The solar-powered AC motor drive system utilizing a DC-AC inverter for water pumping presents a sustainable and efficient solution for off-grid and remote water supply needs. The integration of advanced photovoltaic technology and high-capacity energy storage brings forth several noteworthy outcomes.

SMART SOLAR GRASS CUTTER MACHINE USING IOT

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ABSTRACT

Over the current few years, the application on solar power has exponentially grown. Human beings are seeking out transforming the prevailing non-renewable resources for electricity infrastructure everyday easy renewable power supply. For mower it has been always used everyday maintain the garden but the traditional diesel lawn mowers are a risk everyday society. The presence of considerable sunlight in garden in a key prospect that can be applied in want of mankind. Extracting sun energy from sun and using it everyday presence an automated garden mower is the primary purpose of our task. Sun power is used everyday rated batteries, growing the common operation time and place. The garden mower starts from the boundary of a garden and concentrically action daily the centre and cleans the entire patch. It has been discovered effective and green in the operation compared with the traditional garden mower using fossil fuels. The IOT based solar mower is an innovative solution and solar energy to create an efficient and eco-friendly way to maintain lawns and gardens.

KEYWORDS

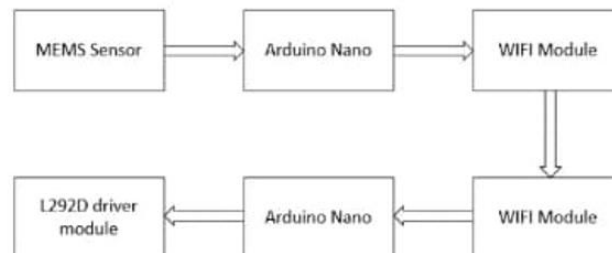
Solar power application, Automated Garden mower, Renewable energy, IoT-based solution, Eco-friendly maintenance.

INTRODUCTION

The IOT- based solar powered lawn mower robot is a designed to provide an easy and environmentally friendly way to manage lawns and gardens. The robot Combines the power of the IOT with solar energy to deliver smart mowing. A solar lawn mower is an automatic lawn mower powered by solar energy. It cuts the grass at very high speeds. A solar lawn mower is an automatic lawn mower that uses solar energy. He also sees obstacles on the way as a change of action.

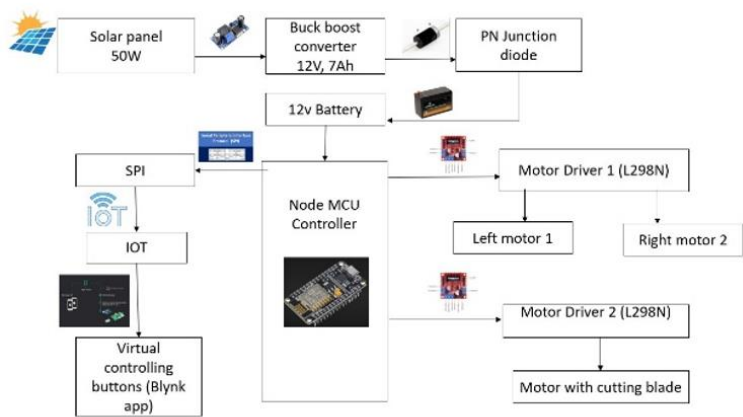
METHODOLOGY

EXISTING METHODOLOGY



The lawn mowers can eliminate obstacles and be operated from any direction with the movements of the remote camera, which is mounted at the highest point of the vehicle and sends signals to the user remotely. The system uses a 6V battery to power the motor and mower. The devices also use solar panels to charge the battery, eliminating the need for additional batteries. Lawn mower and car engines are connected to a series of microcontrollers that control all the engines. It is also equipped with ultrasonic sensors to track objects. This accelerometer is a sensor that detects the direction of the hand in various axes such as x, y and z. In the concept model, the accelerometer is used only to detect the x and y axes to generate the commands needed to support the robot. Next internet foundation requires Raspberry Pi, tablet and USB camera (FING) and virtual network computing (VNG) platforms.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY



Users can monitor the operation of the lawn mowers and receive real-time updates from the IOT platform. They can control the mowers, start or stop mowing, adjust settings and plan mowing from anywhere with an internet connection. The machine is equipped using IOT sensors and connections that allow it to communicate with other devices and be controlled remotely via a smartphone app or web interface. Using IOT technology, lawn mowers can improve their routes, energy consumption and mowing patterns, making mowing more efficient and reducing maintenance costs.

MAIN COMPONENTS

SOLAR PANEL



A sun-oriented board alludes to a photovoltaic module, a solar hot water board or a gather of sun oriented photovoltaic (PV) modules that are electrically associated and fortified to the bolster. Photovoltaic modules a bundled and interconnected components of sun powered cells. Sun based can be utilized as huge photovoltaic devices generate and give power for the commercial and residential utilize. Each

module determines is appraised agreeing to the DC output voltage of the standard test condition (STC), usually between 100 and 320 watts. The productivity of the module giving the same yield a 230-watt module with 16% proficiency.

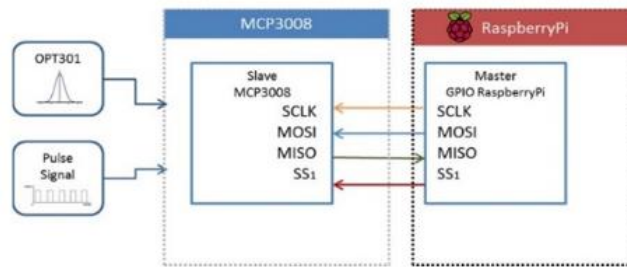
There re are a few suns oriented boards that are more effective 19%. A sun powered module can as it were creating a little sum of power. Most establishments have more than one module. Photovoltaic frameworks as a rule incorporate sun powered boards or structure as an inverter and in some cases batteries and / or sun-oriented trackers and a phone association.

BATTERY



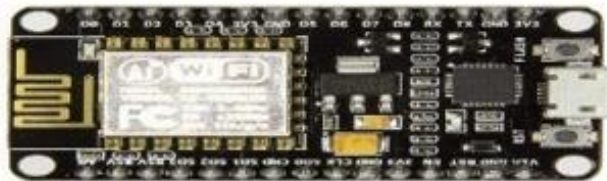
A battery may be a gadget that changes chemical substances directly in to electrical vitality. It incorporates an arrangement of voltaic cells. Each voltaic cell has two half cells associated in arrangement with a conductive electrolyte containing anion and cations. Half way through the cell is an terminal called the anode are negative anode, through which the electrolyte and anions particle move. The other half of the cell contains the electrolyte and the electrode to which cations (emphatically charged particles) move called the cathode or positive terminal. Within the redox responses that powers the battery, cations are decreased at the cathode (electrons are anode). The anodes wear not touch each other but they electrically associated through an electrolyte. A few batteries utilize two half cells with distinctive electrolyte. Separators between half cells permit particles to stream but anticipate electrolytes from blending.

SERIAL PERIPHRAL INTERFACE (SPI)



SPI bus is a simple wire serial communication interface used by many microprocessor / microcontrollers peripheral chips to enable controller and peripheral communications. Although it is specifically designed for communications between main processor and peripheral devices, it is also possible to connect two processor via SPI. The SPI bus operates in full duplex mode (that is signal carrying can be sent in both directions simultaneously) and is synchronous data link configured with a master / slave interface that support up to 1 Mbaud or Mbps. Single master protocol and multi-master protocol can be used in SPI. But multi-master buses are rarely used look awkward and are often limited to a single auxiliary device.

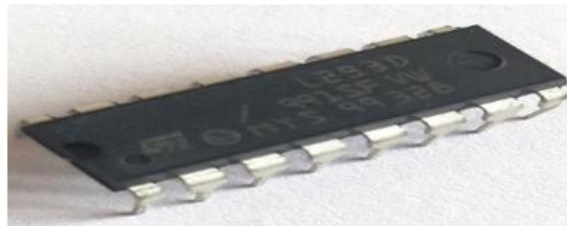
NODEMCU



NodeMCU V3 is an open-source firmware and microcontroller that plays an important role in creating IOT products with a few lines of code. The many GPIO pins on the board allow us to interface the board with other devices and create PWM, 12C, SPI and UART serial communications. The interface of the module is generally divided into two parts: Firmware and Hardware; the previous runs on ESP8266 Wi-Fi and the last mentioned is based on ESP-12 module. The firmware is based on Lua, an easy to learn coding language that provides a simple programming environment

with a fast-coding language that connects you to the renowned developer community.

L293D MOTOR DRIVER IC



The L293D H-bridge driver is the foremost commonly utilized driver in bi-directional driving applications. The L293D IC allows DC engines to be driven in both directions. L293D could be a 16 stick IC that can control the operation of two DC motors at a same time in one course. This implies you'll be able to control two DC engines utilizing 1293D IC. Since there are two run expansive engines that are little and calm. There are numerous ways to make H-bridge engine control circuits, such as utilizing transistors, hand-off and L293D / L298D

BUCK BOOST CONVERTER



A step-down converter could be a DC-DC converter (too called as chopper) whose yield voltage sufficiency is more noteworthy or less than the input voltage sufficiency. It is utilized to step up the DC voltage, comparable to a transformer in an AC circuit. It is identical to a flyback converter utilizing an inductor rather than a transformer. The two diverse topologies are called Buck-Boost converter.

BLYNK APP

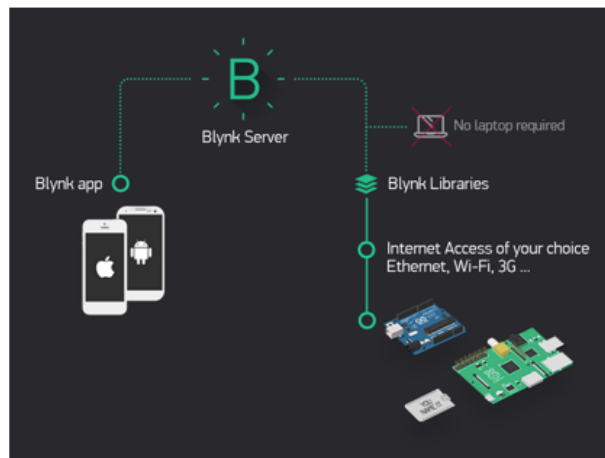
Blynk is outlined for the web of things. It can remotely control gadgets, see sensor information, store information, see information, and do numerous other cool things.

There are three primary components in the system:

BLYNK APP – It permits you to make staggering interfacing for your ventures utilizing variuos widgets we provide.

BLYNK SERVER – It permits for all communications between the smartphones and the gadgets. You'll utilize cloud or run you possess Blynk server locally. Its open-source, can effortlessly oversee thousands of gadgets, and can be built from the Raspberry pi.

BLYNK LIBRARIES – For all well-known equipment stages empower all communications with the server and perform all input and yield commands.



RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The project aims to use renewable energy such as solar power equipped with various tools to cut and harvest the grass. The DC motor is powered by battery stored by the solar panel. The solar panel is mounted on the model and charged if the system does not work, and the charge is transferred to the battery via circuit. The solar powered lawn mower is used both during day and night. Thus, the IOT with solar energy to deliver smart mowing. A solar lawn mower is an automatic lawn

mower powered by solar energy and it cuts the grass. It also sees the obstacles as a way of changing

CONCLUSION

Since the solar lawn mowers is a device frequently used in large parks and gardens, we made this project to make it interesting in the region. We produce the solar lawn mower and taking into the account all the factors affecting it we conclude that the lawn mower has high efficiency of more than 90% because it uses solar as an input.

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SMART SECURED AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Farmers are coined as backbone of India because Indian Economy mainly based on farmers without them, it will be in critical stage. Indians will proudly say India is famed for agriculture but at the same time farmers are facing many challenges during growing of crops in their land. Now a days, the farmers have loss in their crops and sugarcane yielding and they couldn't get the damage amounts. To overcome this issues, the farmers can insure their crops. If any harms occur in the crops they can claim through this website. Many insurance company's are tie up with us. They will check the details and if all data are correct, the company will provide the loss amount to the farmers. The main intent of this project is developing a website especially for farmers to provide the insurance. Before cultivating the crops, the farmer should insure the land and their crops. If any impair occurs, they will upload the affected crop images in the website. After the affirmation by the insurance company, the amount will be credited to the farmer's account. The Agricultural Insurance Management System (AIMS) is a comprehensive solution designed to address the challenges faced by the agricultural sector in managing and mitigating risks associated with crop and livestock production. This system leverages advanced technologies to streamline the insurance process, enhance data accuracy, and facilitate efficient claim settlements. AIMS incorporates a user-friendly interface that allows farmers, insurance agents, and administrators to interact seamlessly. The

system employs cutting-edge data analytics to assess various factors affecting crop and livestock yield, including weather patterns, soil conditions, and historical performance. This enables accurate risk assessment and fair premium calculation. AIMS utilizes data from multiple sources, including satellite imagery, weather stations, and historical data, to assess and analyze risks associated with agricultural activities. This helps insurance providers in determining appropriate coverage and premiums."The system offers an intuitive interface for farmers to input relevant information about their crops and livestock. Insurance agents can easily navigate information about their crops and livestock. Insurance agents can easily navigate through the system to assist farmers in selecting suitable insurance plans.

INTRODUCTION

In India, around 60% people depending on agriculture. India is famous for agriculture where Indian people will export more agriculture products to other countries, so India also popularly named as an agricultural country. In India among all suicides cases registered Farmer suicides will be around 11.2% of all suicides. The reasons for farmer suicides may be due to floods, family problems, due to financial problems due to unavailable water resources, sometimes due to no time whenever loss happened to a farmer. In India many suicides cases are registered in every year but at least 1 to 2 percent suicide cases of farmers in every state. If we observe the 4 years among one lakh people suicides cases minimum ten thousands suicide cases are farmers. The author surveyed different years of suicides cases among which many farmer suicides cases are registered in every year. The intention of the author is to avoid or to prevent suicides cases of farmers by developing this software application. Agricultural management is a complex and dynamic field that faces numerous challenges, including unpredictable weather patterns, market fluctuations, and the constant need for resource optimization. In light of these challenges, the integration of advanced technologies becomes imperative to ensure the sustainability and resilience of agricultural practices. One crucial aspect in this

regard is the development of Agricultural Insurance Management Systems, which have emerged as a pivotal tool to mitigate risks and provide financial security to farmers. The Agricultural Insurance Management System is a comprehensive solution that leverages technology to streamline the insurance process for agricultural operations. By integrating data analytics, remote sensing, and satellite imagery, these systems assess and quantify risks more accurately. This enables insurance providers to offer tailored and cost-effective policies, ensuring that farmers receive adequate coverage based on the specific challenges they face in their geographical region and farming practices. The agricultural sector is inherently vulnerable to various uncertainties, ranging from natural disasters such as droughts, floods, and storms to market volatility and crop diseases. These uncertainties can lead to substantial financial losses for farmers, impacting their livelihoods and threatening food security on a broader scale.

RELATED WORK

The agricultural sector plays a pivotal role in sustaining global food security and economic stability. With the increasing global population and changing climatic conditions, the need for efficient and sustainable agricultural management systems has become more pronounced. Several research efforts have been directed towards the development of advanced technologies to enhance agricultural practices and ensure optimal resource utilization. One notable area of related work focuses on precision agriculture, where cutting-edge technologies such as remote sensing, geographic information systems (GIS), and global positioning systems (GPS) are integrated to provide farmers with real-time data on crop health, soil conditions, and weather patterns. These technologies enable farmers to make informed decisions regarding irrigation, fertilization, and pest control, leading to improved crop yields and resource efficiency. Another significant aspect of agricultural management systems is the integration of data analytics and machine learning. Researchers have explored the use of machine learning algorithms to analyze large datasets generated

from agricultural operations. These algorithms can predict crop yields, identify disease outbreaks, and recommend optimal planting schedules, contributing to better decision-making processes for farmers. Furthermore, the development of smart farming equipment and autonomous vehicles has garnered attention, as these technologies can automate labor-intensive tasks and increase overall operational efficiency.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

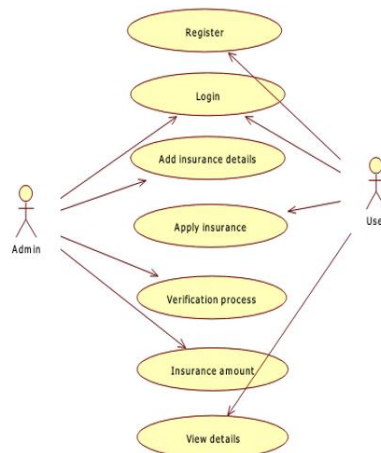
The proposed system is developed after a detailed study about the requirements requested by the user. Proposed system is a computerized one, where all the limitations of manual system are compensated. Insurance details of agricultural insurance management system have simplified the working information and make a user friendly environment, where the user is provided with much flexibility to manage effectively. It helps the admin to generate desirable reports more quickly and also to produce better results. The main theme of the project is developed to the farmers to provide the proper insurance. Farmers will get loss amount immediate from the insurance company. The company can quickly take action when the farmers apply the insurance using this system. So the farmer will get the amount after the verification process through online.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of an Agricultural Insurance Management System involves a systematic approach to address the unique challenges faced by the agricultural sector. To begin with, a comprehensive needs assessment is conducted to identify specific risks prevalent in the target region, considering factors such as climate, crop varieties, and historical loss data. Engaging key stakeholders, including farmers, insurance providers, and technology partners, is essential to ensure the system aligns with the diverse needs of the agricultural community. Subsequently, a robust technology infrastructure is established to support data collection, storage, and

analysis. The integration of various data sources, such as satellite imagery and weather stations, creates a comprehensive database for risk assessment and policy customization. Advanced risk modeling and analytics, powered by machine learning algorithms, play a pivotal role in predicting potential risks and losses. Moreover, attention to scalable and secure technology solutions ensures the system's adaptability to future growth and compliance with data security standards. The successful implementation of this Agricultural Insurance Management System not only mitigates financial risks for farmers but also enhances the overall resilience of the agricultural sector in the face of uncertainties.

Use Case Diagram:



A use case diagram at its simplest is a representation of a user's interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the user is involved. In this context, a "system" is something being developed or operated, such as a web site. The "actors" are people or entities operating under defined roles within the system. The admin can login the system using his/her username and password. And the admin can add the insurance details like insurance name, rules, company details, etc. There is registration form available where new user can create their account by providing required information to the system. The registration form details are like name, email, gender, mobile number, address, and etc. These details are stored in the database. And then can getting to the

username and password in the system. User can login in the system using his/her username and password. User or Farmer can apply the insurance, after successful login to the system. After successfully verified by admin, the farmer can claim his/her insurance amount. The admin can view the user insurance applied details.

RESULTS

The Agricultural Insurance Management System is a comprehensive solution designed to streamline and enhance the management of agricultural insurance processes. This system incorporates user authentication and authorization, enabling secure access for farmers, insurance agents, and administrators. It facilitates policy management, allowing agents to create and administer various insurance policies tailored to the unique needs of farmers. The system integrates risk assessment tools, leveraging weather data and historical information to calculate premiums accurately. With efficient claim processing, automated notifications, and detailed reporting, the system ensures effective communication between stakeholders. Its mobile accessibility, payment integration, and adherence to regulatory standards contribute to a reliable and scalable platform, ultimately optimizing the agricultural insurance experience.

CONCLUSIONANDFUTUREWORK

This project entitled as “Agricultural Insurance Management System” has been developed to satisfy all the proposed requirements. The process of recording details about insurance is more simple and easy. The system reduces the possibility of errors to a great extent and maintains the data in an efficient manner. User friendliness is the unique feature of this system. The system generates the reports as and when required. The system is highly interactive and flexible for further enhancement. The coding is done in a simplified and easy to understandable manner so that other team trying to enhance the project can do so without facing much difficulty. The documentation will also assist in the process as it has also been carried out in a

simplified and concise way. In future the web application will develop in the android application. The farmers can easily insure their land details through this app. Farmers will get the immediate notifications from the insured company. And we will attach the feedback from also.

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WIRELESS BLACKBOX FOR CARS USING SENSORS & GPS MODULE

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ABSTRACT

The primary goal of the wireless black box project is to create a vehicle data recorder capable of being installed in any car globally. This design philosophy prioritizes minimal circuitry. The wireless black box is intended to log all vehicle accidents and furnish supplementary data including temperature, location, vibration, and alcohol levels. It is a device that can also store and display parameters. In the event of an accident, police, hospitals, families, vehicle owners, etc. will be contacted by the system built into the vehicle. Messages will be sent to a list of mobile phone numbers, such as emergency numbers. Our system utilizes a range of sensors, such as temperature sensors and vibration sensors, to continuously monitor the vehicle's surroundings and detect vibrations indicative of accidents. Furthermore, we incorporate an alcohol sensor situated on the steering wheel to assess the driver's level of sobriety. Gyroscope sensors are used to indicate pitch during an accident. GSM module and GPS module are some of the components used in this project to help complete the output.

INTRODUCTION

In our contemporary society, the steady growth of the population correlates with an increasing number of vehicles traversing roads and highways. This surge in vehicular traffic significantly raises the likelihood of accidents and traffic congestion,

frequently leading to delays in promptly accessing assistance for those affected. Traffic accidents account for the majority of fatal accidents worldwide[1]. This situation causes material damage and loss of life due to the inability to use security features immediately. It is inevitable that accidents can be prevented completely, but their effects can at least be reduced[2-4]. In overpopulated countries like India, people die every day due to accidents and poor facilities. These people can be saved if medical facilities are provided in time. It's common for delays to hinder the timely notification of family members, ambulance services, or law enforcement, thus impeding swift assistance to victims[5-7]. To effectively assist the injured, it's crucial to promptly pinpoint the incident location through location tracking and then promptly send messages to the relevant individuals or emergency services.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The setup integrates four primary sensors: a temperature sensor (LM35), a vibration sensor, a gas sensor (MQ3), and an accelerometer (ADXL345), all contributing input data. Output channels through an LCD display, GPS module (GPS6MV2), and GSM module (SIM800L). A

motor serves to indicate car motion. The sensors' threshold detection levels are preset initially. Once activated, the device showcases "Wireless Blackbox" and awaits user input surpassing the sensor thresholds. Upon detection, it promptly dispatches an SMS detailing the accident location to a previously registered mobile number.

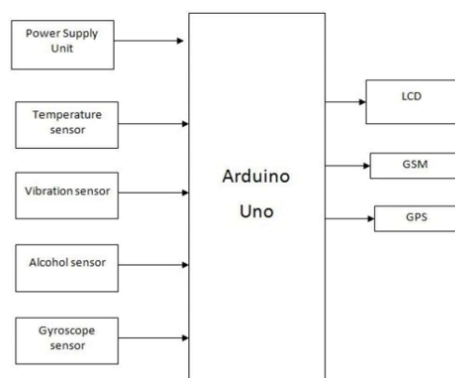


Figure 1. Block diagram of Blackbox system

Arduino Mega 2560

The Arduino serves as the central board, utilizing the ATmega328 microcontroller as its primary controller to oversee circuit operations[8-9]. Renowned as an open-source microcontroller platform, Arduino is exceptionally suitable for crafting digital devices and interactive tools capable of interfacing with a diverse range of components including LEDs, LCD displays, switches, GSM modules, flame sensors, buzzers, and more. It offers an extensive array of features, including 54 digital input/output pins, 16 analog inputs, 4 UARTs, a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, USB connection, power jack, ICSP header, and a reset button. There are many ways for the Arduino Mega2560 to communicate with a computer, another Arduino, or another microcontroller.



Figure 2. Arduino Mega 2560

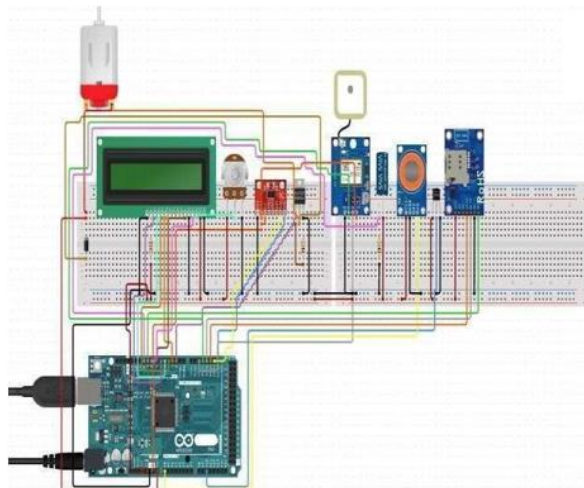


Figure 3. Schematic Diagram

GSM module

The GPS Module NEO-6MV2 serves navigation purposes, primarily determining the device's global location and outputting latitude and longitude data. It's part of a standalone GPS receiver family featuring the high-performance ubox6 positioning engine, known for its efficiency and effectiveness. These receivers offer multiple connections within a compact 16 x

12.2 x 2.4 mm package. With its compact architecture, various power supply options, and memory configurations, the NEO-6 module is ideal for battery-powered devices and cost-effective location tracking applications. Additionally, to calculate distance between the sensor and an object, the sensor measures the time taken for sound to travel from the transmitter to the receiver upon contact[10].



Figure 4. GSM module

TEMPERATURE SENSOR

The Temperature sensor LM35 is engineered to function effectively within a temperature range spanning from 55°C to 150°C. Its output voltage exhibits a linear proportionality to the Centigrade temperature being measured. To illustrate, when the temperature reads 25°C, the output voltage from the LM35 sensor would be 250 mV. Notably, the LM35 sensor's inherent linearity eliminates the need for external calibration, streamlining temperature measurement processes.

Furthermore, the LM35 operates flexibly within a supply voltage range of 4 to 30 volts.



Figure 5. Temperature Sensor

ALCOHOL SENSOR

The Alcohol sensor MQ-3 is engineered to identify the presence of alcohol gas within a concentration range spanning from 0.04 mg/L to 4 mg/L. This sensor produces an analog resistive output that correlates with the detected alcohol concentration. When it comes to vehicles, the MQ-3 alcohol sensor can be utilized to create a system that senses the presence of alcohol vapors in the vicinity. This is particularly relevant for applications such as alcohol ignition interlock systems, which are designed to prevent a vehicle from starting if the driver is under the influence of alcohol.



Figure 6. Alcohol Sensor

VIBRATION SENSOR

A vibration sensor for vehicles is a device designed to detect and measure vibrations or oscillations in a vehicle's environment. Vibration sensors are used to monitor the health of the engine by detecting irregularities or abnormalities in vibration. Bad vibrations could be a sign of engine misfire, imbalance, or other

problems. Vibrations from tires can be monitored to assess tire health, balance, and potential issues like uneven wear or imbalances. Vibration sensors are integrated into anti-theft systems to detect unauthorized attempts to move or tamper with the vehicle.



Figure 7. Vibration Sensor

GYROSCOPE SENSOR

A gyroscope sensor measures the rate of angular displacement or rotation around specific axes. It helps determine the vehicle's orientation and changes in orientation over time. Gyroscope sensors for vehicles can be based on various technologies, including mechanical (gyroscopic wheels), MEMS (Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems), or fiber optic gyroscopes. Gyroscopes typically measure angular velocity around three axes: pitch (rotation around the lateral axis), roll (rotation around the longitudinal axis), and yaw (rotation around the vertical axis).



Figure 8. Gyroscope Sensor

LCD

An LCD 16*2 display is a common module with 16 characters per line and 2 lines. It interfaces with microcontrollers to display alphanumeric characters, making it popular in electronic projects for showing data or messages. It's versatile, compact, and easily readable, suitable for various applications.



Figure 9. LCD

DC MOTOR

A DC motor is an electric motor that operates on DC power and is commonly used in a variety of applications, including vehicle blackbox system. DC motors can be versatile components in vehicle blackbox systems, providing the necessary mechanical movements and adjustments required for optimal operation and data collection.



Figure 10. DC Motor

METHODOLOGY

The project proposal and its extensions are segmented into two main components: hardware architecture and software details. During the hardware architecture phase, the circuit design was formulated, and a project prototype was constructed.

Conversely, in software development, the complete prototype was operationalized using programming codes.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A fully operational road traffic black box model with SMS notification capabilities has been successfully developed to detect and alert about traffic accidents. This system integrates an Arduino Mega, GPS tracking system, and GSM module, all tailored for vehicle accident detection and reporting. Its primary goal is to swiftly relay critical information to emergency responders, acknowledging that the time gap between an accident and receiving medical attention can significantly impact outcomes. Implementing this system enhances security compared to having no security measures. By utilizing a GPS module to pinpoint the accident location and a GSM module to send SMS alerts to predetermined contacts, the system ensures timely dissemination of crucial information following an accident.

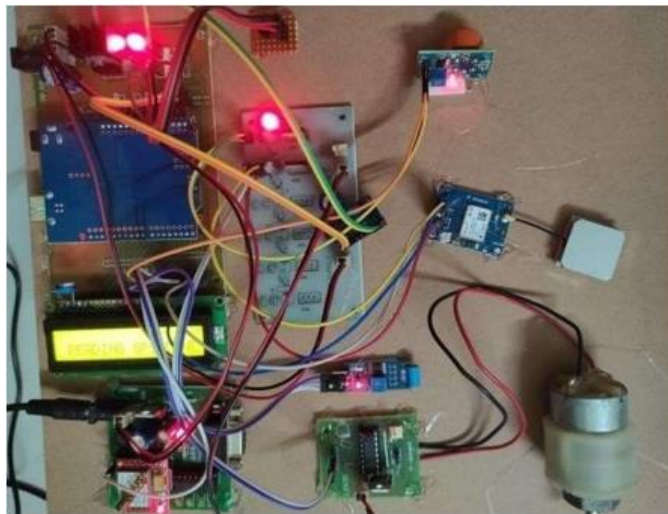


Figure 11. working model

CONCLUSION

The main goal of our project was to design a black box system that monitors and alerts in the event of car accidents. By introducing alert messages, the system effectively overcomes the limitations of existing solutions. We ultimately developed

an automated black box using sensors, GSM, and GPS tracking to monitor and warn of traffic accidents, providing an intelligent resolution to this problem. Looking ahead, integrating ultrasonic sensors will enable us to detect nearby vehicles, enhancing safety measures. Moreover, integrating the system with the vehicle's airbag system will further protect occupants from potential collisions with interior objects such as the steering wheel or windows.

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SOLVING LOGISTICS COMPLEXITIES USING RFID

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ABSTRACT

There is a growing need for automatic identification, positioning and maintenance of logistics equipment as a key source of information to ensure supply chain security and control. This has led to the emergence of smart logistics zones, which play an important role in facilitating transportation and production processes. This paper presents a method for identifying smart logistics zones and reports two RFID-based applications to demonstrate its practicality. An example requires standard products in the automotive industry to be tagged with RFID. This case study show RFID technology can be effectively used to track and control samples to improve overall logistics efforts in the automotive industry.

INTRODUCTION

The utilization of RFID asset tracking offers cost-effective and efficient asset management solutions. Utilizing Radio Frequency Identification, it operates through radio waves to automatic the process of tracking and locating physical assets. Using RFID tags containing relevant data such as name, condition, quantity, and location to assets, organizations can streamline their asset management processes. With the onset of the pandemic, there has been a heightened awareness and reliance on touchless technologies, making RFID asset tracking an increasingly valuable solution for expedited and contactless asset management. RFID technology boasts

remarkable versatility, finding utility across various business sectors. It serves a spectrum of purposes, ranging from overseeing manufacturing procedures to maintaining and inspecting equipment. Moreover, RFID facilitates asset management and enables seamless tracking of goods throughout the distribution process.

By attaching RFID tags to merchandise, employees can seamlessly conduct inventories using handheld readers that transmit data directly to the company's servers or databases. This eliminates the need for manual data entry, streamlining operations and improving overall efficiency

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <SPI.h>
#include <RFID.h>
#include "FirebaseESP8266.h" // Install Firebase ESP8266 library
#define FIREBASE_HOST "https://logisticsrfid-default-rtdb.firebaseio.com/" //Without
http:// or https:// schemes
#define FIREBASE_AUTH "64vyaQndnUrHA5wmtGdkRHE20ccnGXdeGi8nG1ug"
RFID rfid(DB, D0); //D8:pin of tag reader SDA, D0:pin of tag reader RST
unsigned char str[MAX_LEN]; //MAX_LEN is 16: size of the array
const char ssid[] = "Wifi Name";
const char pass[] = "Wifi Password";
String uidPath = "/";
//Define FirebaseESP8266 data object
FirebaseData firebaseData;
void connect() {
  Serial.print("checking wifi...");
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
    Serial.print(".");
    delay(1000);
  }
  Serial.println("\n connected!");
}
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(115200);
  WiFi.begin(ssid, pass);
  SPI.begin();
  rfid.init();
  connect();
  Firebase.begin(FIREBASE_HOST, FIREBASE_AUTH);
  Firebase.reconnectWiFi(true);
}
void pushProduct (String temp) //Function to check if an identified tag is registered to
allow access
{
  Serial.println("PUSHING PRODUCT ID: "+temp);
  Firebase.setInt(firebaseData, uidPath+"product/"+temp,0);
}
void loop() {
  if (rfid.findCard(PICC_REQIDL, str) == MI_OK) //Wait for a tag to be placed near the
reader
  {
    Serial.println("Card found");
    String temp = ""; //Temporary variable to store the read RFID number
    if (rfid.anticoll(str) == MI_OK) //Anti-collision detection, read tag serial number
    {
      Serial.print("The card's ID number is : ");
      for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) //Record and display the tag serial number
      {
        temp = temp + (0x0F & (str[i] >> 4));
        temp = temp + (0x0F & str[i]);
      }
      Serial.println(temp);
      pushProduct(temp); //Check if the identified tag is an allowed to open tag
    }
    rfid.selectTag(str); //Lock card to prevent a redundant read, removing the line will make
the sketch read cards continually
  }
  rfid.halt();
}
```

Fig 1. Code for project

SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM

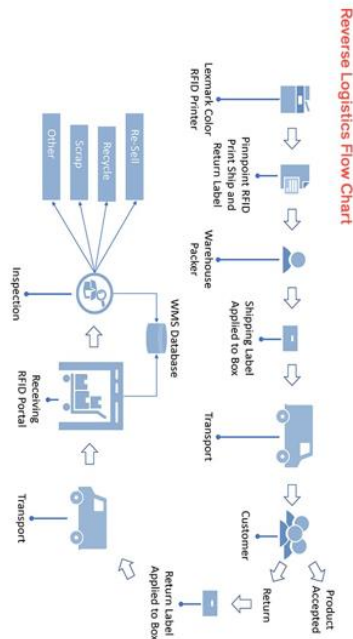


Fig 2. System block diagram

NodeMCU



Fig 3. NodeMCU

NodeMCU is a freely available firmware designed for open source prototyping boards. The name is derived from a combination of "node" and "MCU" (microcontroller unit). It's essential to note that Rather than the development kits linked to it, "NodeMCU" is primarily used for the firmware itself. The firmware, along with the prototyping board designs, is openly accessible. NodeMCU integrates

with many open sources such as Launceston and SPIFFS. Due to limited usage, users need to choose the appropriate model and calculate the customized firmware according to their work. It also now supports 32-bit ESP32 microcontrollers. The power supply consists of power supplies designed as two-in-line (DIP) type. This board combines a USB controller with a small board containing a microcontroller unit (MCU) and antenna. The purpose of DIP is to simplify breadboard prototyping. NodeMCU is the first result of ESP8266's ESP-12 module, which combines Wi-Fi capability with Tensilica Xtensa LX106 core and is widely used in IoT applications.

RFID Reader



Fig 4.RFID reader

RFID systems utilize internal antennas to emit radio waves, enabling the retrieval of signals from RFID tags. In more sophisticated setups, they wirelessly connect to antennas to receive information. Typically, RFID readers are mobile, providing users with the flexibility to move them to different locations. However, they can also be fixed, such as when mounted on tall poles to cover large areas like warehouses. These readers measure data in real time and transfer it to the software system where it will be stored and used when necessary.

RFID readers employ electromagnetic fields to

automatically detect and monitor compatible RFID tags. These tags hold distinct electronically stored data, which is then retrieved by the RFID readers. Widely utilized across various industries, RFID tags are particularly prevalent in security applications due to their versatility and effectiveness in identification and tracking processes.

Active RFID asset tracking systems are equipped with their own power source, typically a battery, enabling continuous signal transmission. These battery-powered tags are commonly utilized in real-time monitoring applications like vehicle tracking and charging processes. Active RFID tags can cover distances of up to approximately 150 meters, depending on the tag's frequency, but they generally come at a higher cost compared to passive RFID systems.

Passive RFID asset tracking, on the other hand, offers flexibility by allowing users to add or remove RFID readers as needed. These tags do not possess an internal power source and rely on RFID readers or antennas for power. Passive RFID systems are widely used in inventory tracking, supply chain management and access control. Although they have a shorter signal range compared to active RFID systems, passive tags are smaller, lighter, and boast a longer operational lifespan. Moreover, they are a more economical option compared to their active counterparts.

Semi-passive RFID tags combine elements of both active and passive systems, featuring internal batteries alongside an antenna and RFID chip. Although their signals are lower than other brands, additional batteries enable additional features such as real-time monitoring and sensor operation..

RFID Tags

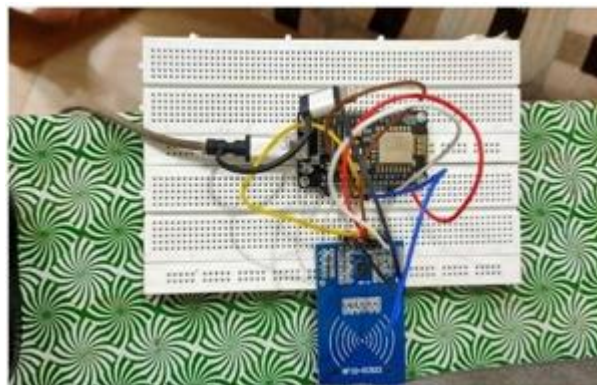
RFID tags are part of an RFID device tracking system that uses smart barcodes to identify products. These tags utilize radio frequency technology, with radio waves facilitating the transmission Information is sent from the paper to the reader and then to the RFID computer program. Paper is also known as RFIDchip.RFID tags are attached to each device and continue to transmit data to the antenna, which can be

combined with or detached from the reader.. These tags have the capacity to store extensive information, ranging from basic serial numbers to detailed data such as manufacturing dates, condition, temperature, location, movements, and storage specifications. Essentially, any pertinent information crucial to the organization that can be digitized has the potential to be stored on an RFID tag for further processing.



Fig 5. RFID tag

PROTOTYPE



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Advances in logistics and logistics are allowing many companies to achieve higher levels of shipping, receiving and order accuracy. These advancements also increased product accuracy, increased order speed by almost 30 percent, and reduced labor costs by 30 percent.

RFID technology in the literature, evidenced by the high increase in research results in recent years, especially between 2003 and 2020.

On future research directions. RFID in logistics. "Localization" appears to be a less researched aspect of RFID, indicating the need for more research in this area. From perspective, the application of RFID technology in transportation is concentrated in developing countries, especially in EU countries (57 items) and Asia (51 items), while developing countries such as South America, Africa and Oceania receive less attention. . Therefore, future research may focus on investigating these unnamed areas.

In summary, although this article does not show new research results, its research is based on the analysis and integration of existing articles in the literature collected from many recent studies on the use of RFID in logistics. However, this study has limitations, including its reliance on the Scopus database; Future research could address this issue by joining other databases such as Web of Science for further analysis. In addition, not including detailed information about methods, techniques and data analysis is a choice made by the authors in order to preserve the brevity of the article, and tabsis with these groups will increase the depth and breadth of the study.

CONCLUSION

RFID technology has many advantages, many of which can now be found in existing products. In addition, it is expected that the results will gradually improve with the continuous development of technology. To fully understand the advantages of RFID technology in the future, it is recommended that you start using it immediately. This technology holds great promise for the logistics industry and the maritime industry.

It is recommended to integrate RFID with hospital information (HIS) and electronic health records (EHR) supported by clinical decision- making processes (CDSS) to improve the process and reduce clinical process, medication

administration and medication management. Diagnosis. RFID technology is widely used especially in the supply chain management and logistics industry. As the cost of RFID tags continues to drop, they are expected to replace barcodes in many consumer applications in the near future. FID technology is a valuable business tool in many areas, including supply chain between supply chain partners by providing real-time information, thereby increasing the collaboration and efficiency of the supply

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PRIVACY-PRESERVING EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM: A UNIQUE IDENTIFIER APPROACH FOR SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a novel approach to managing emergency messages on social media platforms, focusing on preserving privacy and ensuring efficient message tracking. The proposed system uses unique identifiers for each emergency message, allowing for effective tracking and management of the message lifecycle. The system is designed to handle various types of emergencies, including blood needs, missing persons, and kidnapping cases. The unique identifier approach ensures that personal information is not revealed, maintaining the privacy of the individuals involved. The system also allows for the deletion or updating of messages once the emergency need has been fulfilled.

KEYWORDS

message tracking, privacy maintaining, updation message,

EXPLORING THE EVOLUTION AND MITIGATION OF TOP 10 WEB APPLICATION SECURITY RISKS

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ABSTRACT

In the contemporary digital landscape, where web applications are fundamental to the functionality of numerous services and operations, safeguarding their security stands as an imperative task. The proliferation of online platforms for communication, commerce, and data management has magnified the stakes, as vulnerabilities within web applications pose significant risks to both individuals and organizations. This paper embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the top 10 web application security risks, as outlined by esteemed cybersecurity experts. By conducting an exhaustive analysis of extant literature, this study delves into the historical trajectory of these risks, elucidating their evolution over time and unveiling the underlying causes behind their persistence. Through a meticulous examination of the underlying mechanisms and potential consequences of these vulnerabilities, this research illuminates the intricate interplay between technological advancements and the ever-evolving landscape of cybersecurity threats. Furthermore, this study scrutinizes contemporary mitigation strategies employed to effectively combat these risks. Ranging from the implementation of secure coding practices and rigorous penetration testing to the establishment of robust access controls and continuous monitoring protocols, a diverse array of approaches has been devised to fortify web applications against malicious exploits. By synthesizing current research findings alongside real-world case studies, this paper provides invaluable insights into the efficacy and limitations of various mitigation techniques, thereby spotlighting emerging best practices and areas ripe

for improvement. By amalgamating the collective wisdom and expertise in the realm of web application security, this paper endeavours to furnish a holistic understanding of the multifaceted nature of these vulnerabilities. By delineating the complex interdependencies between software design, implementation practices, and the evolving threat landscape, this research lays a solid foundation for informed decision-making and proactive risk management. Moreover, by pinpointing gaps in existing mitigation strategies and forecasting future challenges, this study contributes to the ongoing dialogue aimed at bolstering the resilience of web applications within an increasingly interconnected world. In essence, this paper underscores the critical importance of prioritizing web application security in the digital era. Through collaborative efforts across disciplines, stakeholders can collectively navigate the evolving threat landscape and fortify the integrity and confidentiality of web-based services, thus ensuring a safer and more resilient digital ecosystem for all.

KEYWORDS

Web Application Security, Cybersecurity, Risk Assessment, Vulnerability Mitigation, Threat Landscape, Mitigation Strategies

INTRODUCTION

The advent of web applications has brought about a paradigm shift in the way individuals and organizations interact, communicate, and conduct business. Their widespread adoption has facilitated unprecedented convenience and efficiency, enabling seamless access to a myriad of services and functionalities. However, alongside the proliferation of web applications, the threat landscape has evolved, with cyber adversaries increasingly targeting these platforms to exploit vulnerabilities for nefarious purposes. Recognizing the critical imperative to safeguard web applications from malicious exploitation, cybersecurity professionals have meticulously identified and classified the top 10 web application security risks.

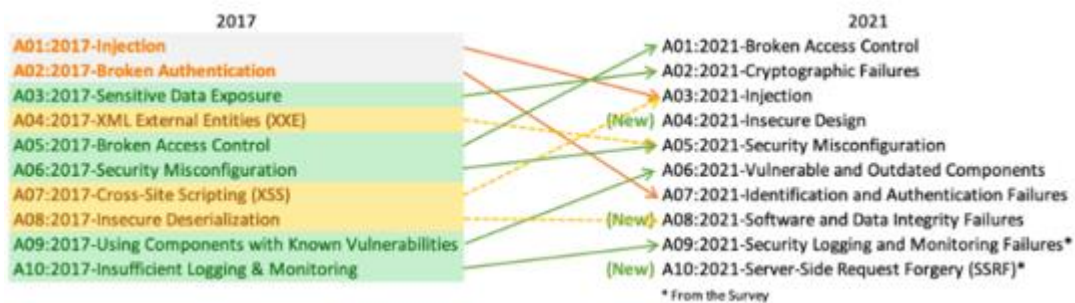
This paper embarks on a comprehensive exploration of these risks, endeavouring to provide a nuanced understanding of their multifaceted nature. Through an exhaustive review of existing literature and empirical evidence, this study delves into the historical trajectory of these risks, tracing their evolution over time and elucidating the underlying factors contributing to their persistence. Furthermore, this research critically evaluates the efficacy of contemporary mitigation strategies deployed to counter these risks, aiming to ascertain their effectiveness in mitigating potential threats.

By shedding light on the intricate landscape of web application security vulnerabilities, this study seeks to enhance our collective understanding of emerging threats and vulnerabilities. By elucidating the complex interplay between technological advancements, evolving attack vectors, and defensive measures, this research aims to inform the development of robust defensive measures tailored to mitigate the evolving threat landscape effectively.

In essence, this paper serves as a call to action for stakeholders across industries to prioritize web application security and invest in proactive measures to safeguard against cyber threats. By fostering a culture of vigilance, collaboration, and continuous improvement, we can collectively fortify the integrity and resilience of web applications, ensuring the sustained trust and confidence of users in an increasingly digitized world.

METHODOLOGY

This document takes a methodical approach to analyzing the evolution and prevention of the top 10 security risks for web applications. It accomplishes this by conducting a comprehensive review of academic research, industry reports, and case studies, to synthesize relevant insights into the historical development of these risks. Furthermore, the effectiveness of modern prevention strategies, such as secure coding practices, penetration testing, vulnerability scanning, and security awareness training, is critically evaluated.



A01:2021-Broken Access Control

In 2021, Broken Access Control has become a major concern in the field of application security. This issue has gained more attention than ever before, with 94% of applications undergoing thorough testing to identify vulnerabilities related to broken access control. It has been discovered that out of all the Common Weakness Enumerations (CWEs) examined, the 34 CWEs associated with Broken Access Control had a significantly higher rate of occurrence in applications compared to other vulnerability categories. This highlights the urgent need for organizations to prioritize the remediation of access control mechanisms within their applications.

The rise of Broken Access Control to the forefront of security concerns highlights the constantly changing nature of cybersecurity threats and the varying tactics used by malicious actors. Access control vulnerabilities pose significant risks to sensitive data and systems' confidentiality, integrity, and availability, making it essential for organizations to take decisive action to mitigate these threats. Strengthening access control measures requires a multifaceted approach, including robust authentication mechanisms, granular authorization policies, comprehensive user privilege management, and continuous monitoring and auditing of access activities.

Broken Access Control is a major problem that highlights the importance of proactive security practices. Conducting regular security assessments, code reviews, and threat modelling exercises can help identify and address vulnerabilities early in the development lifecycle. By integrating security into every phase of the software development process and promoting a culture of vigilance and accountability,

organizations can improve their resilience against emerging threats and protect their applications from exploitation.

The rise of Broken Access Control highlights the need for organizations to take a comprehensive and proactive approach towards application security. It is crucial for organizations to prioritize safeguarding their access controls as a cornerstone of their cybersecurity strategy. By acknowledging the evolving threat landscape and taking preemptive measures to address vulnerabilities, organizations can strengthen their defenses and effectively mitigate the risks posed by broken access control vulnerabilities.

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Avg Weighted Exploit	Avg Weighted Impact	Max Coverage	Avg Coverage
34	55.97%	3.81%	6.92	5.93	94.55%	47.72%

To prevent access control vulnerabilities effectively, it is crucial to implement access control measures in secure server-side code or server-less APIs. This ensures that attackers are unable to tamper with access control checks or metadata.

Here are some strategies to prevent access control issues:

Embrace a "deny by default" approach, except for resources that are intentionally made public.

Implement access control mechanisms once and utilize them consistently across the application, while also minimizing the use of Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS).

Design access controls to enforce ownership of records, rather than assuming that users have unrestricted access to create, read, update, or delete any record.

Enforce unique business requirements within the application's domain models.

Disable directory listing on web servers and ensure that sensitive files such as .git and backup files are not accessible within web roots.

Log instances of access control failures and alert administrators when necessary, such as in the case of repeated failures.

Implement rate limiting for API and controller access to mitigate the impact of automated attack tools.

Invalidate stateful session identifiers on the server after a user logs out. If using stateless JWT tokens, ensure they have short lifespans to minimize the window of opportunity for attackers. For longer-lived JWTs, adhere to OAuth standards for revoking access.

By following these strategies, organizations can significantly reduce the risk of access control vulnerabilities and enhance the overall security posture of their applications.

A02:2021-Cryptographic Failures

In 2021, a significant shift occurred in the realm of cybersecurity with Cryptographic Failures rising to the second position, overtaking the previously prominent issue of Sensitive Data Exposure. Unlike Sensitive Data Exposure, which was perceived as a broad symptom rather than a core issue,

Cryptographic Failures emerged as a focal point due to their direct link to compromised security and exposure of sensitive information. This shift in priority reflects a heightened awareness of the critical role that robust cryptographic practices play in maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of data within systems and applications.

Cryptographic Failures encompass a range of vulnerabilities and weaknesses in cryptographic implementations, protocols, and algorithms. These failures often lead to the unintended exposure of sensitive data or compromise the integrity of systems, making them prime targets for exploitation by malicious actors. Whether through inadequate key management, insecure encryption algorithms, or flawed implementation of cryptographic protocols, these failures can have far-reaching consequences for organizations, including data breaches, financial losses, and damage to reputation.

The elevation of Cryptographic Failures to a prominent position underscores the pressing need for organizations to prioritize the implementation of strong cryptographic controls and practices. This includes employing robust encryption algorithms, ensuring secure key management processes, and regularly assessing and updating cryptographic protocols to address emerging threats. Additionally, organizations must invest in comprehensive training and education for developers and security professionals to enhance their understanding of cryptographic principles and best practices.

By addressing Cryptographic Failures proactively, organizations can mitigate the risk of sensitive data exposure and safeguard the integrity of their systems and applications. This entails adopting a holistic approach to cybersecurity that integrates cryptographic controls into the broader security framework, alongside measures such as access control, network security, and vulnerability management. Ultimately, the elevation of Cryptographic Failures underscores the critical importance of implementing and maintaining strong cryptographic practices as a cornerstone of effective cybersecurity strategy in the modern digital landscape.

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Avg Weighted Exploit	Avg Weighted Impact	Max Coverage	Avg Coverage
29	46.44%	4.49%	7.29	6.81	79.33%	34.85%

To prevent cryptographic failures and safeguard sensitive data effectively, adhere to the following guidelines, consulting relevant resources for comprehensive understanding:

Begin by categorizing the data handled by your application, distinguishing between non-sensitive and sensitive data based on legal mandates, regulatory guidelines, or organizational requirements.

Minimize the storage of sensitive data to only what is necessary. Dispose of it promptly or utilize compliant tokenization or truncation methods, such as those outlined in PCI DSS, to render it inaccessible to unauthorized entities.

Implement robust encryption measures for all sensitive data stored at rest to prevent unauthorized access or disclosure.

Ensure the use of contemporary, robust algorithms, protocols, and encryption keys, maintaining their currency and strength through diligent key management practices.

Secure all data transmitted over networks by employing robust encryption protocols like TLS with forward secrecy ciphers and enforcing encryption directives such as HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) to enhance data confidentiality.

Disable caching mechanisms for responses containing sensitive data to prevent inadvertent exposure through caching mechanisms.

Apply appropriate security controls in alignment with the classification of data, ensuring that requisite safeguards are in place to protect sensitive information.

Avoid the use of outdated or insecure protocols like FTP and SMTP for transmitting sensitive data, opting instead for modern, secure alternatives.

Utilize strong, adaptive, and salted hashing functions, such as Argon2, scrypt, bcrypt, or PBKDF2, for securely storing passwords to mitigate the risk of credential compromise.

Select appropriate initialization vectors (IVs) tailored to the encryption mode employed, prioritizing the use of cryptographically secure pseudo-random number generators (CSPRNGs) for generating IVs to prevent cryptographic weaknesses.

Always employ authenticated encryption mechanisms to ensure both confidentiality and integrity of encrypted data.

Generate cryptographic keys using randomization techniques and store them securely in memory as byte arrays to prevent unauthorized access.

Employ cryptographic randomness where necessary, avoiding predictable seeding methods or low-entropy sources to enhance the security of cryptographic operations.

Refrain from using deprecated cryptographic functions and padding schemes, such as MD5, SHA1, or PKCS #1 v1.5, which are susceptible to cryptographic attacks.

Independently verify the efficacy of cryptographic configurations and settings to ensure robust protection against potential vulnerabilities and threats.

A03:2021-Injection

In 2021, Injection vulnerabilities saw a decline in significance, slipping to the third position from their previous ranking. Despite this shift, the threat of injection attacks remained pervasive, with a substantial 94% of applications undergoing testing to identify and mitigate various forms of injection vulnerabilities. This persistence underscores the ongoing relevance and prevalence of injection as a threat vector in the cybersecurity landscape.

Within the realm of injection vulnerabilities, the 33 Common Weakness Enumerations (CWEs) associated with this category maintained a prominent presence, ranking second in terms of occurrences within applications. Notably, the addition of Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) to this category in the 2021 edition highlights the evolving nature of injection attacks and the need for comprehensive coverage in vulnerability assessment and mitigation strategies.

The inclusion of XSS underscores the diverse tactics employed by attackers to exploit vulnerabilities and compromise the security and functionality of applications. Injection attacks encompass a wide range of techniques aimed at injecting malicious code or data into vulnerable systems, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of this threat.

Despite the decreased ranking of Injection vulnerabilities, they remain a critical concern for application security, demanding ongoing vigilance and mitigation efforts from organizations. Prioritizing preventive measures such as input validation, parameterized queries, and adherence to secure coding practices is essential to mitigate the risk of injection attacks effectively.

Additionally, organizations must adopt comprehensive testing and auditing procedures to detect and remediate injection vulnerabilities proactively. By implementing robust security measures and remaining vigilant against emerging threats, organizations can safeguard sensitive data and systems from exploitation, thereby reducing the likelihood of costly breaches and reputational damage.

To prevent injection attacks effectively, it's crucial to maintain a clear separation between data and commands or queries:

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Avg Weighted Exploit	Avg Weighted Impact	Max Coverage	Avg Coverage
33	19.09%	3.37%	7.25	7.15	94.04%	47.90%

Opt for secure APIs that eliminate the need for direct interaction with interpreters. These APIs should offer a parameterized interface or leverage Object Relational Mapping Tools (ORMs) to handle database interactions safely.

Take note that even when using parameterized approaches, stored procedures can still pose a risk of SQL injection if they concatenate queries and data or execute potentially harmful data using commands like EXECUTE IMMEDIATE or exec().

Implement robust server-side input validation to ensure that only permissible data is accepted. While this is an essential step, it may not provide complete protection, especially in cases where applications necessitate the use of special characters, such as in text areas or APIs for mobile apps.

For any remaining dynamic queries, employ mechanisms to escape special characters using the appropriate syntax for the specific interpreter being used. It's important to recognize that certain SQL structures, such as table or column names, cannot be escaped, making user-supplied structure names inherently risky. This is particularly relevant in scenarios involving report-writing software.

Utilize SQL controls like LIMIT within queries to restrict the disclosure of records in the event of a SQL injection attack, thereby mitigating the potential impact of

unauthorized access to sensitive data. This serves as an additional layer of defense against mass data exposure.

By implementing these preventive measures diligently, organizations can significantly reduce the risk of injection attacks and safeguard their systems and data against exploitation and compromise.

A04:2021-Insecure Design

In 2021, a new category emerged in the field of cybersecurity: Insecure Design. This category highlights the importance of addressing risks associated with design flaws in software and systems. As the industry endeavours to "move left" – that is, to prioritize security considerations earlier in the development lifecycle – there is increasing recognition of the need for proactive measures such as threat modelling, secure design patterns and principles, and reference architectures.

Insecure Design encompasses vulnerabilities stemming from flaws in the fundamental design of software and systems. These vulnerabilities may include inadequate access controls, improper authentication mechanisms, insecure data storage practices, and other design choices that can expose applications to exploitation and compromise. By focusing on addressing design flaws, organizations can mitigate the risk of security breaches and enhance the overall resilience of their systems.

Threat modelling plays a crucial role in identifying and addressing potential security risks during the design phase of software development. By systematically analysing potential threats and vulnerabilities, organizations can proactively incorporate security controls and mitigations into their designs, thereby

reducing the likelihood of security incidents down line.

Similarly, the adoption of secure design patterns and principles can help organizations build robust and resilient systems from the ground up. Secure design patterns provide reusable solutions to common security challenges, while adherence

to secure design principles ensures that security considerations are integrated throughout the design process.

Reference architectures serve as blueprints for designing secure and scalable systems, providing organizations with guidance on best practices and recommended approaches for implementing security controls and mitigations. By leveraging reference architectures, organizations can streamline the design process and ensure that security is an integral part of their software and system designs

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Avg Weighted Exploit	Avg Weighted Impact	Max Coverage	Avg Coverage
40	24.19%	3.00%	6.46	6.78	77.25%	42.51%

To effectively prevent insecure design vulnerabilities, consider implementing the following measures:

Establish a robust secure development lifecycle, involving application security professionals to evaluate and design security controls throughout the development process, ensuring the integration of security and privacy measures.

Create and utilize a repository of secure design patterns or pre-built components, streamlining the development process by incorporating proven security solutions.

Utilize threat modelling techniques to assess and address potential security risks in critical areas such as authentication, access control, and business logic, enabling proactive mitigation of security threats.

Incorporate security language and controls into user stories to ensure that security considerations are integrated into the development workflow from the outset.

Implement plausibility checks across all tiers of your application, from frontend to backend, to detect and prevent potential security vulnerabilities.

Develop comprehensive unit and integration tests to validate the resilience of critical application flows against identified threats, incorporating both use-cases and misuse-cases into testing scenarios.

Segregate tiers of your application at both the system and network levels based on their exposure and protection requirements, enhancing security and mitigating the impact of potential breaches.

Implement robust tenant segregation mechanisms throughout all tiers of your application to prevent unauthorized access and protect sensitive data.

Enforce resource consumption limitations for users or services, preventing abuse and ensuring the efficient allocation of resources across the system.

By adopting these preventive measures, organizations can mitigate the risk of insecure design vulnerabilities and build resilient and secure systems that withstand potential security threats.

A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration

In 2021, Security Misconfiguration rose in prominence, advancing from its previous position at number six to a higher rank. A notable 90% of applications underwent testing for various forms of misconfiguration, reflecting the prevalent nature of this vulnerability. The elevation of Security Misconfiguration underscores the increasing complexity of highly configurable software, where misconfigurations can inadvertently expose systems to security risks.

The integration of the former category for XML External Entities (XXE) into Security Misconfiguration highlights the evolving landscape of vulnerabilities within this category. This consolidation acknowledges that misconfigurations extend beyond traditional settings and configurations, encompassing areas such as XML parsing configurations that can lead to XXE vulnerabilities.

As software becomes more customizable and configurable to meet diverse requirements, the likelihood of misconfigurations increases. These misconfigurations can leave systems vulnerable to exploitation, potentially leading to unauthorized access, data breaches, or service disruptions.

To address Security Misconfiguration effectively, organizations must prioritize proactive measures such as:

Conduct regular audits and assessments of system configurations to identify and remediate any misconfigurations promptly.

Implementing secure configuration management practices, including establishing baseline configurations, enforcing least privilege principles, and employing automation tools for configuration management.

Providing comprehensive training and awareness programs for developers, administrators, and other personnel involved in configuring and managing systems.

Leveraging security frameworks and guidelines, such as the Center for Internet Security (CIS) benchmarks or vendor-specific best practices, to ensure adherence to industry-standard security configurations.

Employing continuous monitoring and alerting mechanisms to detect and respond to any deviations from secure configurations in real time.

Integrating security considerations into the software development lifecycle, including design, development, deployment, and maintenance phases, to proactively address potential misconfigurations.

By adopting these proactive measures, organizations can mitigate the risk of Security Misconfiguration and enhance the overall security posture of their systems, safeguarding against potential security breaches and ensuring the integrity and availability of their services.

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Avg Weighted Exploit	Avg Weighted Impact	Max Coverage	Avg Coverage
20	19.84%	4.51%	8.12	6.56	89.58%	44.84%

To prevent Security Misconfiguration, organizations can implement the following secure installation processes:

Establish a standardized hardening process that ensures consistent and secure deployment across all environments, including development, QA, and production. This process should be automated to streamline setup and minimize manual effort.

Deploy a minimal platform by removing unnecessary features, components, documentation, and samples. Only essential components should be installed to reduce the attack surface and minimize potential vulnerabilities.

Regularly review and update configurations in line with security advisories, updates, and patches as part of a comprehensive patch management process. This includes reviewing and securing cloud storage permissions, such as those for S3 buckets.

Adopt a segmented application architecture to enforce secure separation between components or tenants. This can be achieved through segmentation, containerization, or cloud security groups to restrict access and prevent unauthorized interactions.

Implement security directives, such as Security Headers, to enforce security policies and best practices on client systems, reducing the risk of security vulnerabilities and exploits.

Establish an automated process for verifying the effectiveness of configurations and settings across all environments. Regular automated checks ensure that security measures are consistently applied and maintained, reducing the likelihood of misconfigurations going unnoticed.

By following these preventive measures, organizations can significantly reduce the risk of Security Misconfiguration and enhance the overall security posture of their systems and applications.

A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components

In 2021, the category of Vulnerable and Outdated Components experienced a notable rise in prominence, formerly titled "Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities." This category, ranked as the second most significant issue in the Top 10 community survey, also garnered sufficient data analysis to secure its place within the Top 10. The increased attention to this category underscores its critical importance in the realm of cybersecurity.

Previously positioned at number nine in 2017, Vulnerable and Outdated Components has emerged as a persistent challenge for the industry. Despite its significance, assessing and mitigating the risks associated with this category remains a struggle. Notably, Vulnerable and Outdated Components stands out as the only category within the Top 10 without any Common Vulnerability and Exposures (CVEs) mapped to the included Common Weakness Enumerations (CWEs). As a result, default exploit and impact weights of 5.0 are factored into their scores, highlighting the severity and potential impact of vulnerabilities within this category.

The prevalence of Vulnerable and Outdated Components underscores the pervasive risk posed by outdated or insecure software components within applications and systems. These components, if left unaddressed, can serve as entry points for attackers to exploit known vulnerabilities, potentially leading to unauthorized access, data breaches, or service disruptions.

Addressing Vulnerable and Outdated Components requires proactive measures such as:

- Regularly monitoring and identifying outdated or vulnerable components within applications and systems.

- Implementing robust patch management processes to ensure timely updates and security patches are applied to mitigate known vulnerabilities.

- Employing software composition analysis tools to scan for and identify vulnerable dependencies and libraries.

- Establishing policies and procedures for evaluating and approving third-party components before integrating them into software projects.

- Continuously monitoring and assessing the security posture of software components throughout their lifecycle.

By adopting these proactive measures, organizations can mitigate the risks associated with Vulnerable and Outdated Components, bolstering their defenses

against potential security breaches and safeguarding the integrity and reliability of their systems and applications.

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Max Coverage	Avg Coverage	Avg Weighted Exploit
3	27.96%	8.77%	51.78%	22.47%	5.00

To prevent vulnerabilities stemming from vulnerable and outdated components, organizations should implement a comprehensive patch management process:

Regularly assess and remove any unused dependencies, unnecessary features, components, files, and documentation to minimize the attack surface and reduce the risk of exploitation.

Maintain a continuous inventory of both client-side and server-side components, including frameworks, libraries, and their dependencies. Utilize tools such as versions, OWASP Dependency Check, and retire.js to track component versions and monitor for known vulnerabilities. Stay updated on security advisories from sources like the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) and National Vulnerability Database (NVD) and automate this process using software composition analysis tools. Subscribe to email alerts for timely notifications of security vulnerabilities related to the components used.

Obtain components only from official sources via secure links to mitigate the risk of including modified or malicious components. Prefer signed packages to enhance security and verify the integrity of downloaded components, thereby reducing the likelihood of compromise (refer to A08:2021-Software and Data Integrity Failures for additional considerations).

Monitor for libraries and components that are no longer maintained or do not provide security patches for older versions. If patching is not feasible, consider deploying virtual patches to monitor, detect, or protect against known vulnerabilities until a more permanent solution can be implemented.

By following these preventive measures, organizations can effectively manage and mitigate the risks associated with vulnerable and outdated components, bolstering their overall cybersecurity posture and reducing the likelihood of security breaches and incidents.

A07:2021-Identification and Authentication Failures

In 2021, the category of Identification and Authentication Failures experienced a shift in prominence, sliding down from its previous position at number two. Formerly known as Broken Authentication, this category has evolved to encompass Common Weakness Enumerations (CWEs) that are more closely associated with identification failures.

Despite its decreased ranking, Identification and Authentication Failures remain an integral part of the Top 10 cybersecurity concerns. The inclusion of CWEs related to identification failures underscores the importance of robust identification and authentication mechanisms in safeguarding against unauthorized access and identity-related attacks.

The adoption of standardized frameworks appears to be contributing to the mitigation of Identification and Authentication Failures. These frameworks provide organizations with structured and standardized approaches to implementing secure identification and authentication processes, thereby reducing the likelihood of vulnerabilities and weaknesses in these critical areas.

Identification and Authentication Failures highlight the risks associated with inadequate or flawed identification and authentication mechanisms. Weaknesses in these areas can lead to unauthorized access, account takeover, and exposure of sensitive information, posing significant risks to organizations and their users.

To address Identification and Authentication Failures effectively, organizations should prioritize the following measures:

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Avg Weighted Exploit	Avg Weighted Impact	Max Coverage	Avg Coverage
22	14.84%	2.55%	7.40	6.50	79.51%	45.72%

Implement robust identification and authentication mechanisms based on industry best practices and standards, such as multi-factor authentication (MFA), strong password policies, and secure session management.

Regularly assess and audit identification and authentication processes to identify and remediate vulnerabilities and weaknesses proactively.

Educate users about the importance of strong authentication practices, including the secure management of passwords and the avoidance of common authentication pitfalls, such as password reuse.

Leverage standardized frameworks and guidelines to ensure the consistent and secure implementation of identification and authentication mechanisms across applications and systems.

Stay informed about emerging threats and attack vectors targeting identification and authentication systems and adapt security measures accordingly to mitigate evolving risks.

By prioritizing these measures, organizations can strengthen their identification and authentication processes, reducing the risk of unauthorized access and identity-related attacks, and enhancing overall cybersecurity resilience.

To prevent Identification and Authentication Failures, organizations can implement the following measures:

Utilize multi-factor authentication whenever possible to bolster security against automated attacks like credential stuffing, brute force, and stolen credential reuse.

Avoid shipping or deploying systems with default credentials, especially for administrative users, to prevent unauthorized access.

Implement weak password checks by screening new or modified passwords against lists of commonly used and easily guessable passwords, such as the top 10,000 worst passwords.

Align password policies regarding length, complexity, and rotation with established guidelines like those outlined in the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 800-63b, Section 5.1.1 for Memorized Secrets, or other contemporary, evidence-based password standards.

Harden registration, credential recovery, and API pathways to mitigate account enumeration attacks by providing uniform messaging for all outcomes, thus preventing attackers from discerning valid from invalid accounts.

Restrict or progressively delay unsuccessful login attempts while ensuring not to inadvertently create denial-of-service situations. Log all failed attempts and promptly alert administrators upon detecting patterns indicative of credential stuffing, brute force, or similar attacks.

Implement a server-side, secure session management system that generates new, high-entropy session IDs after each login. Store session identifiers securely, avoid embedding them in URLs, and invalidate sessions after logout, extended periods of inactivity, or predefined absolute timeouts.

By adopting these preventive measures, organizations can enhance the security of their identification and authentication processes, reducing the risk of unauthorized access and mitigating potential threats from various attack vectors.

A08:2021-Software and Data Integrity Failures

In 2021, a new category emerged in the field of cybersecurity: Software and Data Integrity Failures. This category shifts the focus towards the critical importance of verifying the integrity of software updates, essential data, and Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipelines. Unlike other categories, Software and Data Integrity Failures shed light on the risks associated with making

assumptions without verifying integrity, marking a significant area of concern in the cybersecurity landscape.

In this category, one of the highest weighted impacts from Common Vulnerability and Exposures/Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVE/CVSS) data is mapped to the 10 Common Weakness Enumerations (CWEs) included. This underscores the severity and potential impact of vulnerabilities falling under this category, highlighting the need for proactive measures to address them effectively.

Notably, Insecure Deserialization, which was previously categorized separately, is now part of this broader category. This consolidation reflects a recognition of the interconnectedness between various integrity-related vulnerabilities and the need for a cohesive approach to addressing them.

Software and Data Integrity Failures underscore the risks associated with overlooking the integrity of software updates, critical data, and CI/CD pipelines. Failure to verify integrity can lead to various consequences, including unauthorized access, data corruption, service disruptions, and even compromise of entire systems.

To mitigate Software and Data Integrity Failures effectively, organizations should prioritize the following measures:

Implement robust verification mechanisms to ensure the integrity of software updates before deployment, including digital signatures, checksums, and cryptographic hashes.

Employ secure data handling practices, including encryption, access controls, and audit trails, to safeguard critical data from tampering or unauthorized modifications.

Establish strict access controls and authentication mechanisms to protect CI/CD pipelines from unauthorized access or manipulation, ensuring the integrity of the software delivery process.

Conduct regular audits and assessments to identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses in software and data integrity controls, enabling proactive remediation and strengthening of security measures.

Educate stakeholders about the importance of verifying integrity in software updates, critical data, and CI/CD pipelines, fostering a culture of security awareness and accountability within the organization.

By adopting these proactive measures, organizations can mitigate the risks associated with Software and Data Integrity Failures, enhancing the overall security posture and resilience of their systems and data against potential threats and vulnerabilities.

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Avg Weighted Exploit	Avg Weighted Impact
10	16.67%	2.05%	6.94	7.94

To prevent Software and Data Integrity Failures, organizations can implement the following measures:

Utilize digital signatures or similar mechanisms to authenticate the origin and integrity of software or data, ensuring they have not been tampered with.

Verify that libraries and dependencies, such as those from npm or Maven, are sourced from trusted repositories. Consider establishing an internal repository vetted for known-good components if your risk profile warrants it.

Employ software supply chain security tools like OWASP Dependency Check or OWASP CycloneDX to scan components for known vulnerabilities, ensuring that only secure and reliable components are integrated into your software.

Implement a rigorous review process for code and configuration changes to minimize the risk of introducing malicious code or configuration into your software pipeline inadvertently.

Ensure that your CI/CD pipeline is configured with proper segregation, configuration, and access controls to maintain the integrity of the code flowing through the build and deployment processes.

Avoid transmitting unsigned or unencrypted serialized data to untrusted clients without implementing integrity checks or digital signatures to detect tampering or replay attacks on the serialized data.

By adopting these preventive measures, organizations can strengthen the integrity of their software and data, reducing the risk of unauthorized access, data corruption, and compromise of their systems and applications.

A09:2021-Security Logging and Monitoring Failures

In 2021, Security Logging and Monitoring Failures emerged as a significant category in the realm of cybersecurity. Formerly known as Insufficient Logging & Monitoring, this category saw an upward shift in importance, moving from its previous position at number ten to a higher ranking, as highlighted by the industry survey, where it ranked at number three.

This category has been expanded to encompass a broader range of failures related to security logging and monitoring. Despite its critical role in cybersecurity, Security Logging and Monitoring Failures present unique challenges in testing and assessment. Moreover, these failures are not well represented in Common Vulnerability and Exposures/Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVE/CVSS) data, further emphasizing the importance of addressing them proactively.

Failures within this category directly impact visibility, incident alerting, and forensics capabilities within an organization's security infrastructure. Insufficient logging and monitoring can hinder the detection of security incidents, delay incident response efforts, and impede post-incident analysis, leaving organizations vulnerable to threats and attacks.

CWEs Mapped	Max Incidence Rate	Avg Incidence Rate	Avg Weighted Exploit	Avg Weighted Impact	Max Coverage	Avg Coverage
4	19.23%	6.51%	6.87	4.99	53.67%	39.97%

To address Security Logging and Monitoring Failures effectively, organizations should prioritize the following measures:

Implement comprehensive logging and monitoring capabilities across all layers of the IT infrastructure, including network devices, servers, applications, and databases.

Define and enforce clear logging and monitoring policies and procedures, outlining what events should be logged, at what level of detail, and for how long they should be retained.

Employ security information and event management (SIEM) systems or log management solutions to aggregate, correlate, and analyse logs from various sources, facilitating timely detection and response to security incidents.

Regularly review and analyse log data to identify anomalous or suspicious activities indicative of potential security threats or breaches.

Implement automated alerting mechanisms to notify security personnel of critical security events in real-time, enabling prompt response and mitigation efforts.

Conduct regular audits and assessments of logging and monitoring systems to ensure they are functioning effectively and meeting the organization's security requirements.

By prioritizing these measures, organizations can strengthen their security logging and monitoring capabilities, enhancing their ability to detect, respond to, and mitigate security threats effectively. This proactive approach is crucial in safeguarding against potential security incidents and minimizing their impact on the organization's operations and reputation.

To prevent Security Logging and Monitoring Failures, developers should implement the following controls tailored to the risk level of their applications:

Ensure that all login, access control, and server-side input validation failures are logged comprehensively, including sufficient user context to identify suspicious or malicious accounts. Retain these logs for an adequate duration to facilitate delayed forensic analysis.

Generate logs in a standardized format that can be easily consumed by log management solutions, facilitating efficient analysis and monitoring.

Encode log data correctly to prevent potential injections or attacks targeting the logging or monitoring systems, enhancing the integrity and security of the logging infrastructure.

Implement audit trails for high-value transactions, incorporating integrity controls such as append-only database tables to prevent tampering or deletion of crucial transaction records.

DevSecOps teams should establish robust monitoring and alerting mechanisms to swiftly detect and respond to suspicious activities, minimizing the impact of security incidents.

Establish or adopt an incident response and recovery plan, such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 800-61r2 or later, to effectively manage and mitigate security incidents when they occur.

By implementing these preventive measures, organizations can enhance their security logging and monitoring capabilities, enabling timely detection, response, and mitigation of security threats and incidents. This proactive approach is essential for maintaining the integrity and resilience of the organization's security infrastructure.

A10:2021-Server-Side Request Forgery

In 2021, Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) emerged as a significant concern in cybersecurity, added to the Top 10 list based on feedback from the community survey, where it ranked as the number one priority. Despite its relatively low incidence rate and above-average testing coverage, SSRF garnered above-average ratings for both exploit and impact potential.

SSRF represents a scenario where the security community recognizes its importance, even though its significance may not be fully illustrated in the available data. This discrepancy highlights the nuanced nature of cybersecurity threats, where

emerging risks like SSRF may not yet have manifested widely but are deemed critical by experts in the field.

SSRF involves attackers manipulating a web application into making unauthorized requests on behalf of the application itself, often leading to unauthorized access to internal systems, data exposure, or even remote code execution.

Despite the low incidence rate and seemingly adequate testing coverage, SSRF presents significant risks due to its potential for exploitation and the severity of its impact. As such, organizations must prioritize measures to mitigate the risk of SSRF effectively.

Preventive measures for addressing SSRF may include:

Implementing strict input validation and whitelisting of allowed URLs or IP addresses to prevent malicious inputs from triggering SSRF vulnerabilities.

Utilizing network firewalls or security groups to restrict outbound requests from the application server, limiting the scope for SSRF attacks.

Employing web application firewalls (WAFs) or intrusion detection systems (IDS) to detect and block SSRF attempts in real-time.

Educating developers and system administrators about the risks associated with SSRF and implementing secure coding practices to mitigate these vulnerabilities during development.

Regularly monitoring and analysing network traffic and server logs to detect anomalous behaviour indicative of SSRF attacks.

Keeping software and systems up to date with the latest security patches and updates to mitigate known vulnerabilities that could be exploited for SSRF attacks.

By implementing these preventive measures and remaining vigilant against emerging threats like SSRF, organizations can strengthen their security posture and better protect their systems and data from potential exploitation and compromise.

Despite its current low incidence rate, SSRF warrants attention and proactive mitigation efforts to mitigate its potential impact effectively.

To prevent Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF), developers can implement a range of defense in depth measures, spanning both the network and application layers:

From the Network layer:

Segment remote resource access functionality into separate networks to limit the potential impact of SSRF attacks.

Implement a "deny by default" approach in firewall policies or network access control rules to block all non-essential intranet traffic. This includes establishing clear ownership and lifecycle management for firewall rules based on application requirements. Additionally, logging all accepted and blocked network flows can aid in monitoring and detecting potential SSRF attempts (refer to A09:2021-Security Logging and Monitoring Failures).

From the Application layer:

Sanitize and validate all input data provided by clients to prevent malicious input from triggering SSRF vulnerabilities.

Enforce strict validation of URL schemas, ports, and destinations using a positive allow list approach, ensuring that only trusted and intended destinations are accessed.

Avoid sending raw responses to clients, as this can inadvertently expose sensitive information and increase the risk of SSRF exploitation.

Disable HTTP redirections, as they can be manipulated by attackers to redirect requests to malicious or unintended destinations.

Maintain awareness of URL consistency to mitigate potential attacks such as DNS rebinding and "time of check, time of use" (TOCTOU) race conditions, which could be leveraged in SSRF attacks.

It's crucial to note that attempting to mitigate SSRF using deny lists or regular expressions is not recommended, as attackers often possess the means to bypass such measures using payload lists, specialized tools, and sophisticated evasion techniques. Therefore, focusing on proactive validation and restriction of input, along with careful network segmentation and access control, provides a more robust defense against SSRF vulnerabilities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this paper provides a comprehensive overview of the top 10 web application security risks, tracing their evolution and exploring mitigation strategies employed to mitigate them effectively. By enhancing our understanding of emerging threats and vulnerabilities, this study seeks to inform the development of proactive cybersecurity measures and foster a more resilient web application ecosystem. Moving forward, continual research and collaboration among stakeholders are imperative to stay abreast of evolving threats and safeguard the integrity and security of web applications worldwide.

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FUELZAPP: FUEL DELIVERY APPLICATION SYSTEM USING FLUTTER AND FIREBASE

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ABSTRACT

The Fuel Delivery Application System described in this article is a significant innovation in the fuel delivery services industry. Leveraging the powerful features of the Flutter framework for the frontend and Firebase as the backend database, this system has been thoughtfully designed and implemented. Its primary goal is to revolutionize the way fuel is delivered, providing customers and delivery personnel with a seamless, user-friendly experience. Convenience is crucial in today's fast-paced world, and the Fuel Delivery Application System excels in delivering it. Customers can easily order fuel deliveries from their homes or workplaces using a feature-rich mobile application, with a user-friendly interface that ensures a hassle-free experience. Firebase serves as a reliable backend data storage solution, effectively managing customer profiles, delivery schedules, and transaction logs. Its flexibility and scalability make it the ideal choice for handling the dynamic nature of the fuel delivery business. This article explores the intricate system architecture, highlighting the integration of Flutter and Firebase. The Flutter front end ensures cross-platform compatibility, enabling the application to run smoothly on both Android and iOS devices. The article also emphasizes the use of Firebase's NoSQL features for data storage and retrieval, showcasing its adaptability to the changing requirements of the system.

INDEX TERMS

Mobile application development, Software engineering

INTRODUCTION

The fuel delivery industry is undergoing a significant transformation due to technological advancements and increasing demand for efficient and user-friendly services. Traditionally, the process of ordering and receiving fuel has been associated with challenges such as cumbersome phone-based orders, scheduling complexities, and limited transparency in the delivery process. These challenges have paved the way for innovative solutions that aim to simplify and enhance the fuel delivery experience. In response to these trends and challenges, we present the Fuel Delivery Application System, which leverages modern technologies to redefine the fuel delivery experience.

The primary objective of the Fuel Delivery Application System is to revolutionize the fuel delivery industry by providing a seamless and user-friendly platform for both customers and delivery personnel. Customers benefit from a straightforward and convenient fuel ordering process facilitated through an intuitive mobile application interface. This application eliminates the need for time-consuming phone calls or physical visits, offering unparalleled convenience. Simultaneously, delivery personnel can efficiently manage orders, optimize delivery routes, and enhance operational efficiency, ultimately contributing to timely fuel deliveries and improved customer satisfaction.

At its core, the Fuel Delivery Application System is built on two technological foundations: the Flutter framework for the frontend and Firebase as the backend database. Flutter, known for its cross-platform capabilities, ensures that the mobile application can seamlessly operate on both Android and iOS devices, maximizing accessibility to a broad user base. Firebase, a versatile NoSQL database, provides robust data storage and retrieval capabilities, accommodating the dynamic nature of the fuel delivery industry.

Throughout this paper, we provide a comprehensive exploration of the Fuel Delivery Application System, beginning with an overview of its architecture and design principles, followed by an in-depth discussion of its key features and implementation details. We conclude by presenting empirical results that demonstrate the system's performance and its impact on user satisfaction. In doing so, this paper sheds light on how technology-driven innovations can reshape traditional industries and deliver innovative solutions that enhance convenience and efficiency.

The Fuel Delivery Application System represents a significant advancement in the fuel delivery industry, and its commitment to ease of use, convenience, and operational efficiency holds the potential to redefine the fuel ordering experience for both customers and service providers.

EASE OF USE

The Fuel Delivery Application is engineered with a primary focus on ensuring a user-friendly and intuitive experience for both customers and delivery personnel. The emphasis on ease of use is central to the application's design, enhancing the overall usability and accessibility of the system.

Streamlined Ordering Process

For customers, the process of requesting fuel deliveries is made remarkably simple and efficient. The mobile application offers an intuitive user interface that guides users through the order placement process. With just a few taps, customers

can effortlessly submit their fuel orders, specifying quantity and delivery preferences. This streamlined ordering process eliminates the need for cumbersome phone calls or physical visits, offering unparalleled convenience.

Cross-Platform Accessibility

To maximize accessibility, the Fuel Delivery Application is developed using the Flutter framework, ensuring cross-platform compatibility. Whether customers use

Android or iOS devices, they can access and utilize the application seamlessly. This broad compatibility extends the reach of the service, accommodating a diverse user base.

Efficient Order Management

For delivery personnel, the system simplifies order management and route optimization. The application provides delivery personnel with a user-friendly dashboard that displays incoming orders, delivery routes, and customer details. This consolidated view facilitates efficient order processing, reducing the time and effort required for order fulfillment.

Real-Time Tracking

Customers can track their fuel deliveries in real-time through the application. The live tracking feature offers transparency and peace of mind, allowing customers to monitor the progress of their deliveries. This not only enhances the customer experience but also provides valuable insights for delivery personnel, ensuring timely deliveries.

RELATED WORK

In this section, we review and discuss previous research and work related to our Fuel Delivery Application System. We identify trends and gaps in the existing literature, highlighting how our work contributes to the field.

Fuel Delivery Applications

Fuel delivery applications have gained popularity in recent years due to the growing demand for convenient and on-demand fuel services. Several companies have developed mobile applications to facilitate fuel delivery. For example, FuelUp and GasBuddy are notable applications that allow users to order fuel delivery to their location. These applications have simplified the process of refueling for consumers.

Mobile Application Development

The development of mobile applications, especially cross-platform applications, has been a focus of research and innovation. Technologies like Flutter have emerged

as powerful tools for creating mobile apps that work seamlessly on both Android and iOS platforms. Researchers have explored the benefits of using Flutter in various application domains.

Database Systems for Mobile Apps

The choice of a database system is crucial for the performance and scalability of mobile applications. NoSQL databases like Firebase have been used in many mobile app projects, offering flexibility and efficient data handling. Researchers have explored the use of NoSQL databases in mobile app development and data storage.

User Experience and Convenience

User experience (UX) and convenience are critical factors in the success of mobile applications. Studies have shown that a user-friendly interface and streamlined processes can significantly improve customer satisfaction. Research in UX design and mobile app usability is relevant to our work on the Fuel Delivery Application System.

Challenges in Fuel Delivery Services

The fuel delivery industry faces challenges related to safety, regulatory compliance, and environmental concerns. Researchers have examined these challenges and proposed solutions to ensure the safe and efficient delivery of fuel to consumers. Our system addresses some of these challenges by providing a secure and user-friendly platform.

Comparison with Existing Solutions

Our Fuel Delivery Application System distinguishes itself from existing solutions by offering a comprehensive and user-centric approach. The integration of Flutter for cross-platform compatibility, Firebase for data storage, and a user-friendly interface sets our system apart. While previous work has focused on specific aspects of fuel delivery or mobile app development, our system aims to provide an all-encompassing solution.

METHODOLOGY

For the Fuel Delivery Application project, a systematic approach is suggested, including requirements gathering, system design, development, testing, deployment, and continuous project management. Gathering and evaluating user requirements is the first step in determining the needs and expectations of the users of the fuel delivery application. In order to identify opportunities and challenges, a SWOT analysis of the current fuel delivery services is added. Next, a framework for assessing the project's efficacy is established by clearly defining the project's goals, objectives, and success metrics. Creating a user-friendly interface, building a solid back end system, incorporating real-time tracking and route optimization, and putting safe payment gateways in place are all part of system design and architecture. Flutter is used in front-end development to produce a cross-platform mobile application that works on both iOS and Android devices. Firebase is used as the No SQL database in back-end development and database integration, and REST APIs are implemented to facilitate communication between the front-end and back-end components. Data integrity is ensured by error handling procedures and secure data validation. Unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing are all included in testing and quality assurance to make sure the application works and to get user input. Launch and deployment entail posting the application to app stores and putting together a marketing plan to advertise it. Following the launch of the application, any problems are resolved through ongoing maintenance and support. Using project management tools, keeping stakeholders informed on a regular basis, creating a clear project timeline, and controlling potential risks are all part of project management.

Login and Register

The login/register process is handled by the back end. When a user tries to log in, the back end validates the user's credentials and generates a JSON Web Token (JWT). The JWT is then sent to the front end, which stores it in the user's browser. When a

user tries to access a protected resource, such as their order history, the front end sends the JWT to the back end. The back end validates the JWT and allows the user to access the resource if the JWT is valid. If a user does not have a JWT or if the JWT is invalid, the front end redirects the user to the login page.

User

The user role has the following permissions:

Place new orders

Track the status of their orders

Update their profile information

Manager

The manager role has the following permissions:

View all orders placed by users

Process orders

Assign orders to delivery boys

Track the status of orders

Generate reports

Manage users and delivery boys

Delivery Boy

The delivery boy role has the following permissions:

View their assigned orders

Pick up orders from fuel pumps

Deliver orders to users

Update the status of orders

Fuel Pump

The fuel pump role has the following permissions:

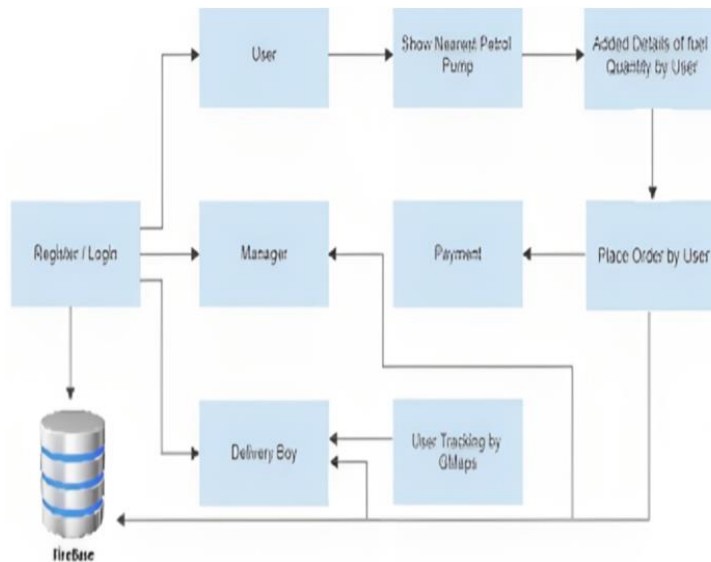
View all orders placed at their fuel pump

Process orders

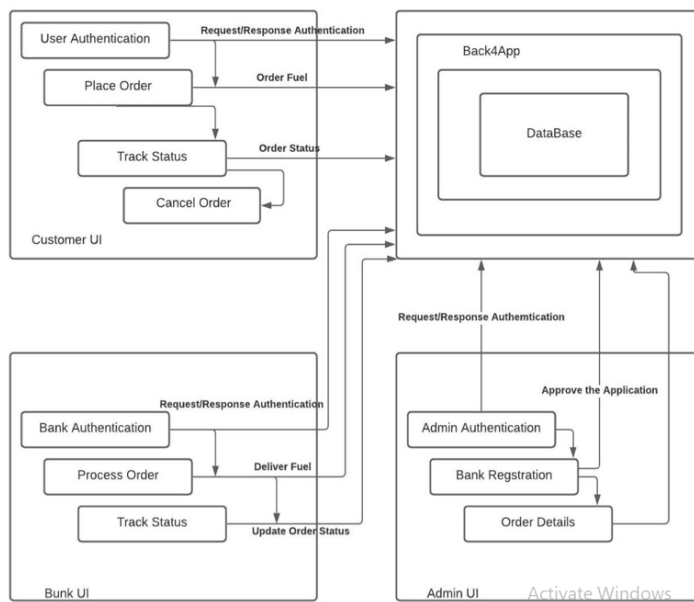
Update the status of orders

DIAGRAMS

Architecture Diagram



Implementation



DISCUSSION

In this section, we will delve deeper into the results presented in the previous section and discuss their implications and significance.

Interpretation of Results

The results of our study indicate that the fuel delivery application has successfully streamlined the ordering process, providing a convenient and user-friendly experience for customers. The user interface has proven to be effective in simplifying the fuel ordering process.

Comparison with Previous Work

Our findings are consistent with previous research in the area of mobile application development. The use of Flutter for cross-platform compatibility and Firebase for backend data storage aligns with best practices in the field.

Limitations

While our study demonstrates the effectiveness of the Fuel Delivery Application System, it's essential to acknowledge some limitations. One limitation is the need for a reliable internet connection for real-time tracking, which may not be available in all areas. Additionally, the safety and regulatory compliance aspects of fuel delivery should be considered.

Future Directions

Based on our findings, there are several avenues for future research. Further improvements can be made in terms of user experience, such as the integration of voice-activated controls and personalized recommendations. Exploring alternative fuel sources and autonomous delivery systems can also be promising areas for research.

Practical Applications

Our research has practical implications in the field of fuel delivery services. The Fuel Delivery Application System can contribute to a more efficient and user-friendly fuel delivery process, meeting the growing demand for eco-friendly transportation options.

Conclusion of the Discussion

In conclusion, the results of our study demonstrate that the Fuel Delivery Application System has the potential to reshape the fuel delivery industry by

providing a user-friendly, sustainable, and efficient fuel delivery experience. While there are limitations and challenges, further research and development can enhance the system's functionality and impact.

LIMITATIONS

The Fuel Delivery Application System is not without limitations:

Safety limitations: Fuel is a highly flammable and hazardous material, so there are a number of safety concerns that need to be addressed when delivering it. This includes ensuring that the fuel is stored and transported in a safe manner, and that the delivery drivers are properly trained in safety procedures.

Cost limitations: Fuel delivery applications need to invest in specialized vehicles and equipment to safely transport fuel. This can be a significant upfront cost, which may make it difficult for new entrants to the market.

Regulatory compliance limitations: Fuel delivery applications need to comply with a number of regulations, which vary from country to country. This can be complex and costly, and it can also be a barrier to entry for new businesses.

Limited availability limitations: Fuel delivery applications are currently only available in a limited number of locations. This is due to the safety and regulatory challenges involved.

Customer awareness limitations: Many people are not yet aware of fuel delivery applications as an option. This means that businesses need to invest in marketing and education to raise awareness of their services.

RESULT



Fig. 1. Login Page

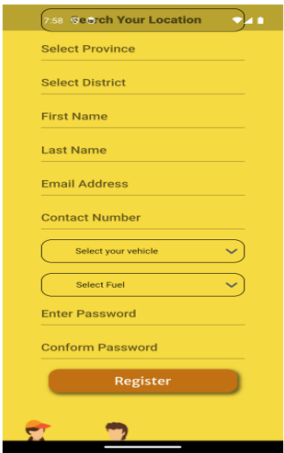


Fig. 2. Register Page

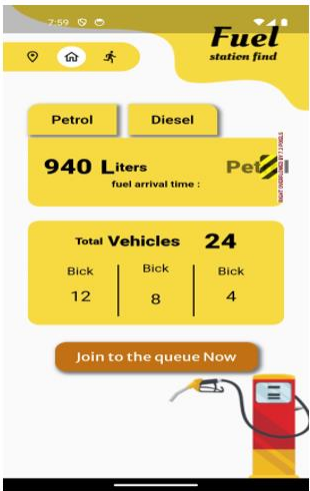


Fig. 3. Price Page

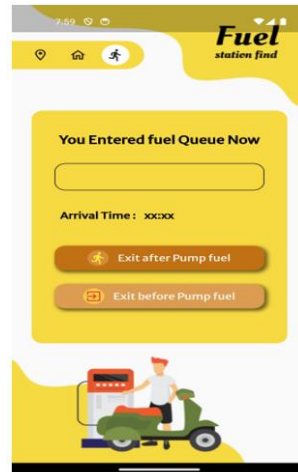


Fig. 4. Queue Page

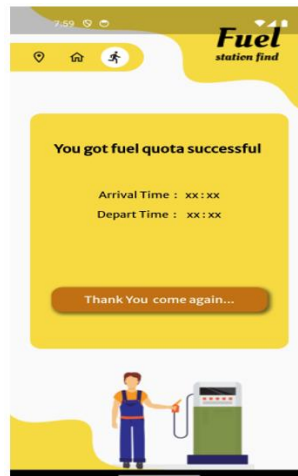


Fig. 5. Success Page

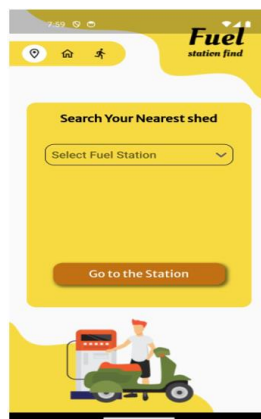


Fig. 6. Nearest Petrol Pump Page

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, The Fuel Delivery Application project has the power to completely change how fuel is obtained and used by individuals. The application can prioritize security, privacy, and sustainability while meeting the increasing demand for alternative fuel sources. It does this by offering a smooth, user-friendly, and efficient fuel delivery service.

The report's suggested improvements have the potential to greatly improve the application's functionality and establish it as a top supplier of fuel delivery services. The user experience will be made even more simple and convenient by adding voice-activated controls, smart home integration, personalized recommendations, and AR fuel level visualization.

The application's functionality will be expanded to support alternative fuel sources like electricity, hydrogen, and biofuels in order to meet the increasing demand for environmentally friendly transportation choices. Furthermore, investigating pre- dictive maintenance methods and autonomous fuel delivery systems can greatly increase operational effectiveness and decrease downtime.

To ensure that the application runs with the highest integrity and environmental responsibility, security, privacy, and sus-tainability are prioritized through improved data protection, blockchain-based transactions, eco-friendly delivery routes, and data anonymization.

As the Fuel Delivery Application project develops further, it has the potential to completely change the fuel delivery market by providing customers looking for a more eco-friendly and streamlined fuel delivery experience with a sustainable, easy-to-use solution. The application has the potential to significantly influence how fuel is delivered in the future and help create a more user-friendly, sustainable transportation environment.

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DREAM DESTINATION VR

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ABSTRACT

Dream Destination VR is an innovative virtual reality (VR) project that transforms the travel industry by offering immersive and unforgettable travel experiences from the comfort of home. Through the use of VR technology, users can explore beautiful and exotic locations around the world, interacting with different landscapes and cultures. The project features meticulously crafted 3D environments, realistic soundscapes, and interactive content. The system utilizes Cardboard VR to make VR tourism more accessible to a broader audience by leveraging low-cost VR technology. Users can automatically explore diverse destinations within virtual reality environments without the need for manual navigation, creating a seamless and engaging experience. Dream Destination VR goes beyond sightseeing by offering educational and cultural insights. Through interactive guides and narratives, users learn about the history, culture, and ecology of each destination, creating a meaningful connection with the world. The project's focus on affordability and user-friendly experiences democratizes VR tourism, allowing more people to embark on virtual adventures and discover the world's beauty from their own homes.

KEYWORDS

virtual reality, 3D environments, Cardboard VR, low-cost VR technology, manual navigation.

INTRODUCTION

This innovative project harnesses the power of virtual reality (VR) to transport users to the world's most awe-inspiring locations. Imagine feeling the crisp mountain air on one's face while virtually hiking the Inca Trail. Picture individuals marveling at the dazzling array of marine life as they swim alongside virtual schools of fish. Dream Destination in VR brings these experiences to life with stunning visuals, immersive soundscapes, and interactive elements. Gone are the days of flipping through travel brochures or watching documentaries. VR tourism allows participants to step into the heart of the action. Whether one is a seasoned adventurer or an armchair traveler, Dream Destination in VR has something for everyone. Explore iconic landmarks, delve into diverse cultures, and discover hidden gems – all from the comfort of a VR headset. Dream Destination in VR isn't just about sightseeing; it's about education and connection. Learn about the history, culture, and ecology of each destination through interactive guides and informative narratives. Feel a sense of connection to the world around as individuals virtually interact with local communities and witness their unique customs.

Imagine standing on the rim of the Grand Canyon, marveling at its vastness and natural beauty, or exploring the vibrant coral reefs of the Great Barrier Reef and swimming alongside colorful marine life. With Dream Destination in VR, users can virtually hike ancient trails, such as the Inca Trail, and experience the thrill of adventure while being surrounded by lush landscapes. The project goes beyond simple sightseeing, providing a comprehensive educational experience. Participants can learn about the history, culture, and ecology of each destination through interactive guides and informative narratives. Dream Destination in VR also offers opportunities for users to virtually interact with local communities, witnessing their

unique customs and traditions, fostering a sense of connection and appreciation for diverse cultures.

It offers stunning visuals and immersive soundscapes that make users feel as if they are actually in these locations. The project provides interactive elements such as guided tours and informative narratives about the history, culture, and ecology of each destination. Users can virtually explore iconic landmarks, swim with marine life, and delve into diverse cultures. Dream Destination in VR also offers opportunities to interact with local communities and witness their customs, fostering a sense of connection to the world. The project appeals to both seasoned traveler and armchair explorers, providing an engaging and educational experience for all.

VR allows users to explore destinations in a fully immersive way. Imagine standing atop the Eiffel Tower, looking down at the bustling streets of Paris, or walking through the ruins of Machu Picchu, all within a virtual space. Educational content is a significant component of VR tourism. Users can learn about the history and culture of a place through interactive storytelling and gamified elements. One of the most important benefits of VR tourism is its ability to make travel accessible to those who may be unable to do so physically. This includes individuals with disabilities, the elderly, or those with financial constraints. VR tourism fosters a sense of global connectivity by allowing users from around the world to meet and share experiences within a virtual space. For tourism businesses, VR serves as a powerful marketing tool. It allows potential visitors to preview destinations and facilities, which can entice them to plan a real visit in the future.

RELATED WORK

Despite the growing interest and discussions on Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) in tourism, we do not yet know systematically the knowledge that has been built from academic papers on VR and AR in tourism; if and how VR and AR research intersect, the methodologies used to research VR and AR in tourism, and the emerging contexts in which VR and AR have surfaced in

tourism research. By conducting a systematic literature review on VR/AR research in tourism, this work seeks to answer five main research questions: (1) Which tourism sectors and contexts have VR and AR research emerged in?; (2) Which forms of VR and AR have garnered the most attention in tourism research?; (3 and 4) What methodologies/theories are being utilized to research VR and AR in tourism?; and (5) What are the research gaps in VR and AR tourism research? From a synthesis of 46 manuscripts, marketing and tourism education emerged as the most common contexts. However, issues with heterogeneity appeared in terminology usage alongside a lack of theory-based research in VR and AR. Also, gaps were identified where challenges identified revolved around awareness of the technology, usability, and time commitment. Virtual reality (VR) technology has introduced a range of equipment, contexts, and stimuli with possible applications in the context of design creativity. In response, recent studies have investigated VR as a tool that can be applied to enhance creativity. As a part of such research, this paper reviews existing studies and provides a state-of-the-art literature review based on the componential theory of creativity. Based on studies that investigate the use VR to enhance creativity, we found that VR can be used to improve specific factors to enhance creativity, and a natural environment can be considered a positive factor for enhancing creativity. Therefore, we propose a hypothesis that VR technology could be a useful method to simulate nature for enhancing creativity; experimentation based on the hypothesis is expected to be conducted in the future. Learning can be performed in various ways and can utilize different technologies. This paper presents a review of current and previous research to understand the use of virtual reality technology for learning. This paper used a systematic literature review (SLR) as a method. Research question (RQ) was determined in the first step. The query for searching the previous research on popular database journals was generated from previously created RQ. Popular journals included IEEE Xplore, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Scopus, and ACM Digital Library. Thirty-two related articles were

produced from the search, then reviewed. The study concluded that there were four purposes of using virtual reality for learning, two types of devices used, and two types of user experiences. Since the first time the term "Virtual Reality" (VR) has been used back in the 60s, VR has evolved in different manners becoming more and more similar to the real world. Two different kinds of VR can be identified: non-immersive and immersive. The former is a computer-based environment that can simulate places in the real or imagined worlds; the latter takes the idea even further by giving the perception of being physically present in the non-physical world. While non-immersive VR can be based on a standard computer, immersive VR is still evolving as the needed devices are becoming more user friendly and economically accessible. In the past, there was a major difficulty about using equipment such as a helmet with goggles, while now new devices are being developed to make usability better for the user. VR, which is based on three basic principles: Immersion, Interaction, and User involvement with the environment and narrative, offers a very high potential in education by making learning more motivating and engaging. Up to now, the use of immersive-VR in educational games has been limited due to high prices of the devices and their limited usability. Now new tools like the commercial "Oculus Rift", make it possible to access immersive-VR in lots of educational situations. This paper reports a survey on the scientific literature on the advantages and potentials in the use of Immersive Virtual Reality in Education in the last two years (2013-2014). It shows how VR in general, and immersive VR in particular, has been used mostly for adult training in special situations or for university students. It then focuses on the possible advantages and drawbacks of its use in education with reference to different classes of users like children and some kinds of cognitive disabilities (with particular reference to the Down syndrome). It concludes outlining strategies that could be carried out to verify these ideas. As virtual reality (VR) sees an increase in use in several domains such as retail, education, military; a secure authentication scheme for VR devices is necessary to keep users' personal information safe. A smaller

section of research focuses on the authentication schemes of VR devices. To further the understanding of this topic, we conducted a detailed literature review of VR authentication by exploring papers published till October 2020. A total of $N = 29$ papers were found. While many papers evaluate the accuracy of authentication methods, few conduct detailed user studies. In the user studies done, we found a lack of focus on diverse populations such as the elderly, with the mean age of the participants being 25.11. Our findings from the literature review give a detailed overview of VR-based authentication schemes and highlight trends as well as current research gaps. These findings drive future research direction to create robust and usable authentication strategies.

EXISTING METHODOLOGIES

Existing systems in VR tourism offer immersive travel experiences through virtual reality headsets, providing users with the opportunity to explore real-world destinations remotely. These systems typically include VR headsets like Oculus Rift, HTC Vive, or standalone devices such as Oculus Quest, along with content creation tools like Unity3D or Blender for developing 3D models and virtual environments. Virtual reality (VR) tourism systems are a blend of hardware and software that work together to create immersive experiences, allowing users to explore real-world destinations without leaving their homes. VR tourism systems offer immersive travel experiences using virtual reality headsets, such as Oculus Rift, HTC Vive, and standalone devices like Oculus Quest. These headsets allow users to explore real-world destinations remotely, immersing them in visually stunning virtual environments. The systems combine both hardware and software elements to deliver these experiences. On the hardware side, the VR headsets provide users with an interactive and engaging way to experience different locations. On the software side, content creation tools like Unity3D and Blender are used to develop 3D models and virtual environments that replicate actual destinations. This combination of advanced technology allows users to virtually visit places around the world, offering

them a sense of presence and interactivity that goes beyond traditional forms of tourism. Through VR tourism, users can experience various cultural, historical, and natural wonders from the comfort of their homes, making travel more accessible to a wider audience.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGIES

The proposed system for VR tourism developed for Cardboard VR represents a significant advancement in making immersive travel experiences accessible to a wider audience through low-cost VR technology. By leveraging the simplicity and affordability of Cardboard VR, the system opens doors for individuals who may not have access to high-end VR headsets like Oculus Rift or HTC Vive. The key innovation lies in the system's ability to automatically showcase various destinations and places within virtual reality environments, eliminating the need for manual navigation. This feature enhances user experience by allowing them to effortlessly explore diverse destinations without having to manipulate controllers or interact with complex menus. Instead, users can simply immerse themselves in the virtual environments and let the system guide them through captivating landscapes, iconic landmarks, and cultural attractions. By streamlining the user experience and removing barriers to entry, the proposed system holds the potential to democratize VR tourism, enabling more people to embark on virtual adventures and discover the beauty of the world from the comfort of their own homes. The system is designed to automatically showcase various destinations and places within virtual reality environments without the need for manual navigation.

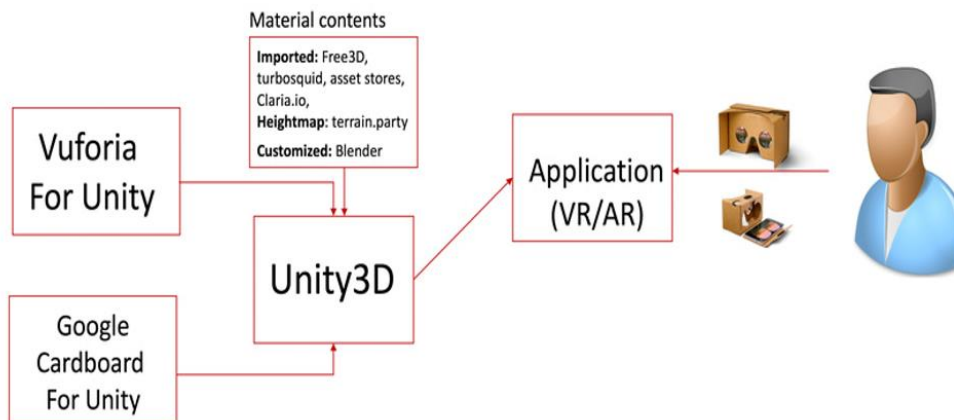
The key innovation of this system is its automatic showcasing of various destinations and places within virtual reality environments. This means that users can experience different locations without needing to manually navigate or interact with complex menus. Instead, the system guides users through captivating landscapes, iconic landmarks, and cultural attractions, providing a seamless and effortless experience. By streamlining the user experience and making VR tourism

more user-friendly, the proposed system removes barriers to entry and enhances the overall experience. This approach has the potential to democratize VR tourism, allowing more people to embark on virtual adventures and explore the world's beauty from the comfort of their own homes. As a result, the system opens up new possibilities for individuals to connect with diverse cultures and destinations in an immersive and engaging way. One of the standout features of this system is its ability to automatically guide users through various destinations and virtual reality environments. This automatic navigation feature enhances the user experience by allowing individuals to relax and enjoy the journey without needing to interact with controllers or navigate menus. Instead, the system seamlessly transitions users between different destinations, creating a natural flow that mimics a real-world travel experience. The virtual environments are designed to be captivating and immersive, showcasing a variety of landscapes, landmarks, and cultural attractions from around the world. Users can virtually visit places such as the bustling streets of Tokyo, the serene beaches of Bali, or the majestic mountains of the Swiss Alps. The system provides a sense of presence and wonder as users explore these diverse destinations.

By making VR tourism more accessible and user-friendly, the proposed system helps to democratize the experience of exploring the world through virtual reality. This opens up opportunities for individuals who may have physical or financial limitations that prevent them from traveling in real life. Additionally, it provides a safe and convenient alternative to traditional travel, especially in situations where travel may be restricted.

The system also has the potential to support educational and cultural initiatives by offering virtual field trips and experiences that allow users to learn about different cultures, histories, and ecosystems. This further enhances its appeal as a tool for schools, museums, and other educational institutions. Overall, the proposed system for VR tourism developed for Cardboard VR holds great promise in transforming

the way people experience travel and culture, making it more inclusive and accessible for all.



Model construction and prediction

XR Plugin Management: Unity provides an XR Plugin Management system that simplifies the integration of different VR and AR platforms, such as Oculus, HTC Vive, and others. Developers can easily switch between different VR platforms using this system.

Unity VR SDKs: Unity supports multiple VR Software Development Kits (SDKs) for different VR platforms. These SDKs provide the necessary tools and APIs to interact with VR hardware and input devices.

VR Camera and Rig: Unity offers specialized camera and rig setups for VR development. These include stereo rendering for each eye and customizable head tracking, allowing developers to create immersive 3D environments.

Physics and Collision Detection: Unity's physics engine can be utilized to create realistic interactions within VR environments, including object collisions and interactions with the virtual world.

User Input and Interaction: Unity supports various input devices such as motion controllers, gamepads, and hand tracking devices. Developers can create intuitive user interactions within VR environments using Unity's input systems.

3D Asset Management: Unity provides a comprehensive suite of tools for importing, managing, and optimizing 3D models and assets. These assets can be used to create realistic and visually stunning VR environments.

Lighting and Shading: Unity's advanced lighting and shading features allow developers to create realistic and immersive VR scenes. This includes support for real-time and baked lighting, as well as shader programming.

Spatial Audio: Unity supports spatial audio, which provides realistic and immersive soundscapes that enhance the VR experience. Developers can position audio sources in 3D space to create a sense of depth and directionality.

Animation: Unity's animation system can be used to create lifelike movements and interactions for characters and objects in VR environments.

Performance Optimization: Unity offers various tools and features for optimizing VR applications, such as occlusion culling, LOD (level of detail), and GPU instancing. These help maintain smooth performance in VR experiences.

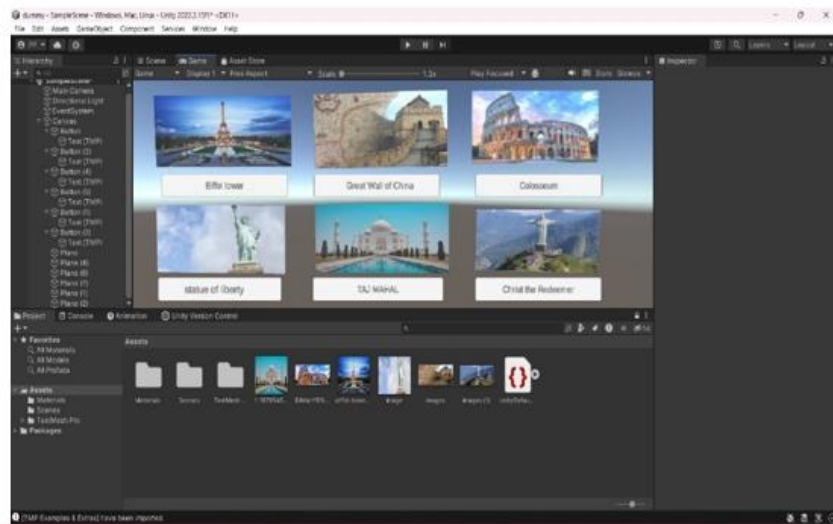
Networking and Multiplayer: Unity's networking capabilities can be used to create multiplayer VR experiences, allowing users to interact with each other in shared virtual environments.

CONCLUSION

The system for VR tourism designed for Cardboard VR represents a groundbreaking leap towards inclusivity and accessibility in immersive travel. By leveraging affordable technology and automated navigation, it empowers users to explore diverse destinations effortlessly. This democratization of VR tourism not only enriches individual experiences but also fosters global cultural exchange, promising to connect people from all walks of life in virtual exploration and discovery.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future, the VR tourism project could integrate features such as personalized recommendations based on user preferences, interactive elements within virtual environments, and social integration for shared exploration experiences. Additionally, expanding compatibility to other platforms, implementing user-generated content, ensuring accessibility features, and integrating real-world services would further enrich the overall user experience, making virtual travel more immersive, inclusive, and engaging.



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DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART ENERGY METER USING IOT

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ABSTRACT

In the actual world of today, automatic frameworks are preferred to human framework. IoT is the most recent and growing online innovation, and the exponential rise in the quantity of internet users during the previous decade has transformed the internet into a vital aspect of modern life. necessity for daily living. One of a person's basic needs is electricity, which is frequently used for household, commercial, and agricultural reasons. The greatest issue today is power theft, which costs energy companies a lot of money and creates some payment issues for customers. These circumstances occur more frequently in our nation. Lots of electricity can be conserved if these thefts are stopped. Utilizing a smart energy meter, this is done (SEM). An electronic instrument called a SEM has an energy metre chip for calculating the amount of electricity used and using a cellular algorithm for data transmission. A smart energy metre for an automated metering and invoicing system is presented in this study. This energy metre communicates with the controlling base station and sends the power used and the associated number to both the consumers and the electricity board via an Android application and a web application, respectively. To assist vendors in looking into, identifying, and stopping theft, additional policy measures and suggestions are included. The entire system helps prevent crimes and uses a worldwide linked means to effectively portray the

metre measurement to its clients. IOT devices are used for contact between the user/household and the centre.

KEYWORDS

IOT Module, Arduino microcontroller, Current Sensor

INTRODUCTION

Home energy management systems (HEMS) play a crucial role in balancing energy conservation with maintaining a comfortable lifestyle within households. Beyond simply reducing energy consumption by utilizing sensors and other data sources to identify unnecessary energy usage and regulating home appliances accordingly, HEMSs also optimize the use of electricity by, for example, scheduling the operation of heat pump water heaters or washer-dryers during periods of surplus solar power generation. With the increasing contribution of renewable energy sources reliant on factors like rainfall, the integration of batteries and their efficient operation will become pivotal in ensuring a reliable supply of electricity. Additionally, HEMSs provide visual representations of electricity usage, allowing homeowners to monitor their consumption easily through television or computer screens. By centrally managing energy consumption, these systems can also offer tailored advice on optimizing electricity usage based on factors such as rainfall patterns or the homeowner's behavior.

EXISTING METHODOLOGY

A cutting-edge solution for simplifying household energy consumption and optimizing power usage via power line transmission has been developed. This innovative system includes a module designed to control various connected household appliances, thereby enabling efficient management of electricity usage. This system is known as a Green Household Appliance Monitoring and Management System (HEMS).

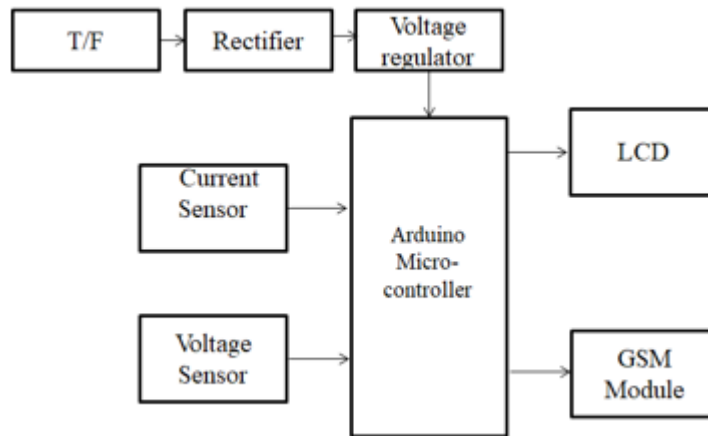


Fig .1. Block Diagram of the Existing System

As the prevalence of renewable energy production and storage systems increases, it's imperative for the power system to effectively manage demand response and load balancing, utilizing power storage devices. These systems integrate electricity generated from green energy sources with that supplied by traditional utilities. However, integrating renewable energy sources into existing power networks presents challenges such as managing varying frequency and voltage. Therefore, extensive research on distribution and transmission is essential to successfully incorporate green energy infrastructure into the grid.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This paper introduces a novel home automation system designed to provide users with autonomous control over various lights and utilities in their homes. By integrating multi-touch mobile devices, cloud networking, wireless communication, and power-line communication, the proposed framework offers seamless functionality. It includes a mobile application, a handheld cordless remote, and computer-based software to facilitate intuitive interaction for users. With its server and sensors, this decentralized system enhances efficiency and convenience, empowering users with enhanced control over their living environment.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

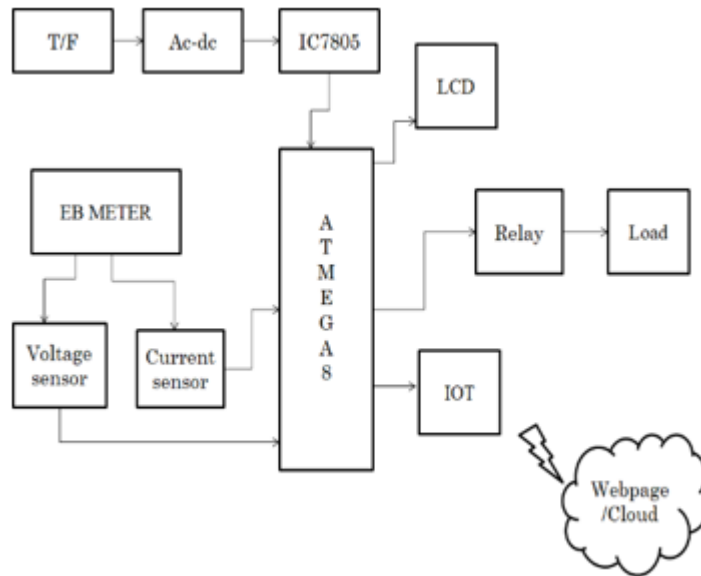


Fig.2. Block Diagram of The Proposed System

The server serves as the central hub for managing and monitoring various instruments, with the flexibility to easily accommodate additional hardware interface modules, such as sensors. It interfaces with an online server where credit card information is entered securely. Users within the same Local Area Network (LAN) can access the Automation System through their web browsers using the server's IP address. Additionally, remote access is facilitated from any computer or mobile device compatible with the server's internet IP address. The network architecture utilized for connecting the server and devices is based on WiFi technology. WiFi offers enhanced mobility, scalability, and security for the system through secure wireless connections. Leveraging IoT (Internet of Things) technology, the system enables the tracking and management of various physical objects and electronic devices via the internet, marking a significant advancement in technology integration and automation. IOT enables users to easily manage non-digital objects via an inviting GUI over the internet. We are among the innovators conducting study in the internet of things. Our efforts are focused on studying cutting-edge IoT

initiatives that could be beneficial to humanity. Students and scholars can be inspired by these IoT project ideas to conduct additional IoT study.

SYSTEM MODEL

Node MCU



Fig.3 Node MCU

NodeMCU is an open-source firmware and development board built primarily for Internet of Things (IoT) applications. It utilizes the Lua programming language and is tailored to support the ESP-12 module and firmware designed for the Espressif Systems ESP8266 Wi-Fi System-on-Chip (SoC). This combination of firmware and hardware enables developers to create IoT projects efficiently, leveraging the capabilities of the ESP8266 for wireless communication and connectivity.

LCD Display



Fig.4 LCD

LCD displays characters, numbers, and designs. The microcontroller's (P0.0–P0.7) I/O port is interfaced with the showcase. Multiplexed mode is used for the presentation. The next showcase flashes on in 1/tenth of a second. Because of Vision's diligence, the show will result in a continuous display of tally.

Current Sensor



Fig .5 Current Sensor

Current sensing, in the field of electrical engineering, refers to any of the various methods for measuring electric current. Current can be measured in tens of thousands of amperes to picoamperes. The criteria that determine which current sensing method to use include size, cost, isolation, robustness, precision, bandwidth, and robustness. An instrument may show the current value directly, or it may be digitally transformed and used by a control or monitoring system. Examples of current sensing techniques include shunt resistors, Rogowski coils, current transformers, magnetic field-based transducers, and other similar devices. These techniques are commonly employed in various applications to measure and monitor electrical current flow accurately and efficiently.

Power Supply

The 12V advanced step-down transformer is powered by an AC source. The 12V AC transformer is rectified by means of a diode connection. A capacitor separates the 12V DC diode bridge yield.

Arduino UNO R3 Microcontroller



Fig .6 Arduino Board

The Arduino Uno R3 is a versatile microcontroller board designed around the ATmega328 IC, catering to various electronics projects. Noteworthy features include six analog inputs, a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, and a USB port for seamless connectivity. With 14 digital input/output pins, six of which are PWM-enabled, it offers ample flexibility for interfacing with external devices. Moreover, it incorporates a reset button, an ICSP header for programming, and a power jack for easy power supply connections. Equipped with all necessary components, the board can operate with a power source like a battery, AC-to-DC adapter, or by connecting it to a computer via USB cable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

These days, it's difficult to observe and monitor your power usage for verification because it takes a lot of work to routinely check the meter room. It is vital to ascertain if you are being charged similarly in order to ensure that the necessity is met.

To developed a technology that enables customers to keep an eye on energy meter readings via IOT.

The result system makes use of an energy meter and a microcontroller system to track energy use.

Units consumed, projected cost, line voltage, and current consumed are all tracked by the meter. The IoT webpage is a simple web application that displays the live output of these readings over the IOT.

This allows the user to easily examine the units used, projected cost, line voltage, and current used in real time from any location through the location. This makes it easy for clients to monitor charging on the IoT portal and appropriately screen power meter readings thanks to the energy meter observing framework.

CONCLUSION

The Internet of Things (IoT) has truly revolutionized home automation, offering unprecedented control and convenience. Through the integration of essential devices, we now have the ability to remotely manage our homes via the internet. This allows us to monitor crucial sensor data such as temperature, gas levels, light intensity, and even motion detection from any location. What's truly remarkable is the system's capability to automatically initiate actions based on specific conditions, like activating lights as night falls. Furthermore, the secure storage of sensor data in the cloud, accessible through platforms like Gmail, adds another layer of convenience. With this technology, we are empowered to oversee and regulate our homes regardless of our physical location or the time of day. It's an exciting glimpse into the future of smart living, where our homes seamlessly adapt to our needs and preferences.

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DATA PROTECTION USING AES WITH QUICK RESPONSE CODE

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ABSTRACT

Information security issues are the most important concerns in the information technology driven world. The security concern of electronic data becomes so important and the responsibility of cryptography has increased so much. This project introduces a novel approach to file-to-video encryption and decryption. The project explores the integration of Quick Response (QR) codes and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) techniques to enhance the security of file transfers. The integration of QR codes introduces a practical dimension to the encryption process, capitalizing on their capacity to encode information efficiently and their user-friendly nature. QR codes are strategically employed to embed encrypted data within video files, streamlining the sharing and transmission process. Concurrently, the implementation of AES, a widely recognized cryptographic standard, ensures a high level of confidentiality and integrity for the encrypted data. By marrying the advantages of QR codes' accessibility with the cryptographic strength of AES, this project offers a comprehensive and innovative solution to the complex challenges associated with securing electronic data in an increasingly interconnected and information-driven world.

KEYWORDS

QR: Quick Response, AES: Advanced Encryption Standard, MD5: Message Digest Algorithm 5

INTRODUCTION

The need for secure and efficient methods of file transmission is paramount. This project presents an innovative solution that integrates Quick Response (QR) codes with Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) techniques to elevate the security and confidentiality of transmitted data. The conventional methods of file transfer often face challenges related to security vulnerabilities and the increasing sophistication of cyber threats. The project aims to address these concerns by introducing a novel approach that combines the visual efficiency of QR codes with the robust security of AES encryption.

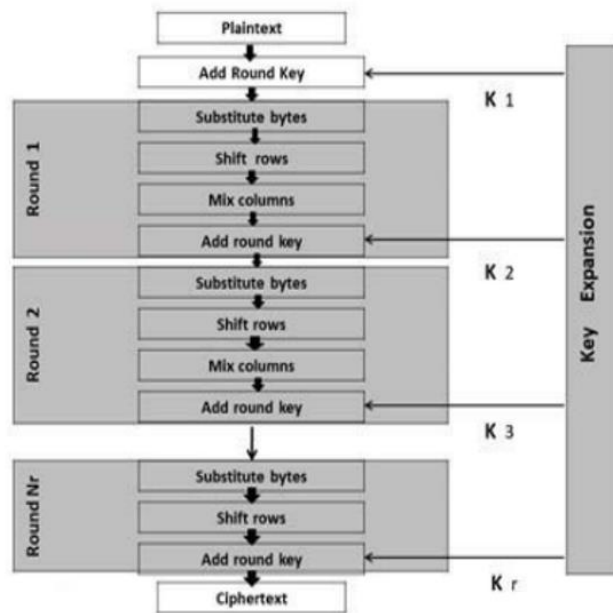
Amidst the surge in digital transactions and information sharing, the vulnerabilities of existing file transfer methods become more pronounced. This section delves into the dynamic challenges of the digital era, ranging from the relentless sophistication of cyber threats to the limitations of traditional encryption methods. Understanding these challenges forms the backdrop for the innovation introduced by this project. Beyond addressing immediate challenges, the project holds monumental significance in reshaping the narrative of secure file transfers.

The integration of QR codes and AES encryption positions as a transformative force with the potential to redefine data security paradigms across diverse sectors. This section explores the profound impact that could have on businesses, communications, and data-sharing practices, making it a catalyst for a secure digital future.

The fundamental objectives of AES data protection are elucidated to provide a clear understanding of the project's focus areas. These objectives include enhancing the security of file transfers, employing QR codes for efficient data representation, conducting a comparative analysis against existing methods, and designing a user-friendly interface. Each objective contributes to the overarching goal of creating a comprehensive and effective solution. This involves integrating Quick Response (QR) code generation with the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm to

ensure robust encryption of file content. The project aims to explore the capacity of QR codes for representing file chunks and to develop a mechanism for converting these encrypted chunks into a video format.

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES): Due to evolution in internet technology, highly secure algorithms are needed. As there are many weaknesses in RSA, DES and 3 DES replacement of these algorithm was needed. So AES was selected as more secure algorithm. AES is based on concept of substitution and permutation. Three types of key options are available in AES as 128 bits, 192 bits and 256 bits with round set of 10,12 and 14 respectively.



PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system represents a groundbreaking approach to file transmission by seamlessly integrating QR codes with AES encryption. This dual-layered strategy combines the visual efficiency of QR codes with the robust security measures of AES, creating a comprehensive solution that addresses the shortcomings of the existing system. To fortify the security of file transfers, the system employs AES encryption. This cryptographic technique ensures that the content of files remains confidential and secure throughout the transmission process. The integration of AES encryption

enhances data protection, mitigating the risks associated with unauthorized access and cyber threats. Recognizing the importance of user experience, the system features a user-friendly interface. Intuitive design elements, clear navigation paths, and a simplified user journey contribute to a seamless and accessible file transfer experience. The focus on user-friendliness is a core element that distinguishes the proposed system from its predecessors. The system, with its integration of QR codes and AES encryption, emerges as a comprehensive solution to the challenges associated with conventional file transmission methods. By combining visual efficiency with robust security measures, the proposed system addresses the shortcomings of existing systems and establishes itself as a versatile and effective approach to secure file transfer.

ADVANTAGES

Integration of Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) ensures robust data security.

Confidentiality of transmitted files is maintained, mitigating the risk of unauthorized access.

Optimization of data representation through QR codes accelerates encoding and decoding processes.

Integration of QR codes provides a visual representation of data.

The combination of QR codes and AES encryption creates a comprehensive solution.

DESCRIPTION

In contemporary digital landscapes, secure and efficient file transmission is a critical concern. Traditional methods often face challenges related to security vulnerabilities, potential data breaches, and the need for streamlined processes. The project addresses these issues by proposing a novel solution that integrates Quick Response (QR) codes with Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) techniques. This section defines the specific problems the project aims to solve, emphasizing the

importance of enhancing file transmission methods. The vulnerabilities associated with conventional file transmission methods, including the risk of unauthorized access and potential data breaches, highlight the necessity for a more secure approach. The inefficiencies inherent in traditional file transfer processes, such as time-consuming procedures and complex encryption methods, contribute to the need for a streamlined and efficient solution.

OVERVIEW

The project offers a comprehensive solution to the identified problems, combining the visual efficiency of QR codes with the robust security measures provided by AES encryption. This section provides an overview of the key components, features, and objectives of the project, setting the stage for the subsequent chapters that delve into the technical details, implementation, and evaluation of the system. A detailed exploration of the features and objectives of the project, emphasizing the enhancement of security, optimization of data representation, and the creation of a user-friendly interface. An overview of how the project integrates QR codes for efficient data representation and employs AES encryption for enhanced security, highlighting the synergies between visual representation and data protection. A sequential depiction of the workflow within the system, illustrating the steps involved in file selection, QR code generation, AES encryption, video conversion, and user interaction. An introduction to the advanced features of the system, including decryption capabilities, customizable encryption settings, and additional security measures.

MODULES DESCRIPTION

This chapter provides a comprehensive description of the key modules that constitute the system. Each module plays a crucial role in the overall functionality and success of the project, contributing to the secure and efficient transmission of

files. The following sections detail the purpose, features, and interactions of each module within the system.

QR Code Generation Module:

The QR Code Generation Module is responsible for converting file data into Quick Response (QR) codes. This module employs sophisticated algorithms to break down files into manageable chunks, creating corresponding QR codes for each chunk. The key features of this module include:

File Chunking Algorithm: Efficiently divides large files into smaller, manageable chunks for QR code representation.

QR Code Generation: Utilizes QR code generation algorithms to create visually efficient representations of file chunks.

Data Integrity Check: Ensures the integrity of the data during the chunking and QR code generation processes.

AES Encryption Module:

The AES Encryption Module is integral to the security measures implemented in the system. Leveraging the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), this module encrypts the file chunks represented by QR codes. The features of this module include:

AES Encryption Algorithm:

Implements the widely recognized AES encryption algorithm for robust data security.

Key Management:

Manages encryption keys securely to ensure the confidentiality of the encrypted content.

Decryption Capability:

Provides authorized users with the capability to decrypt and retrieve the original file from the video sequence.

Video Conversion Module:

The Video Conversion Module transforms the encrypted QR-coded file chunks into a video format. This module plays a pivotal role in creating a cohesive and visual representation of the encrypted data. Key features of this module include:

Integration with QR Codes:

Seamlessly integrates QR-coded file chunks into the video conversion process.

Frame Rate Control:

Manages the frame rate to ensure a smooth and comprehensible video representation.

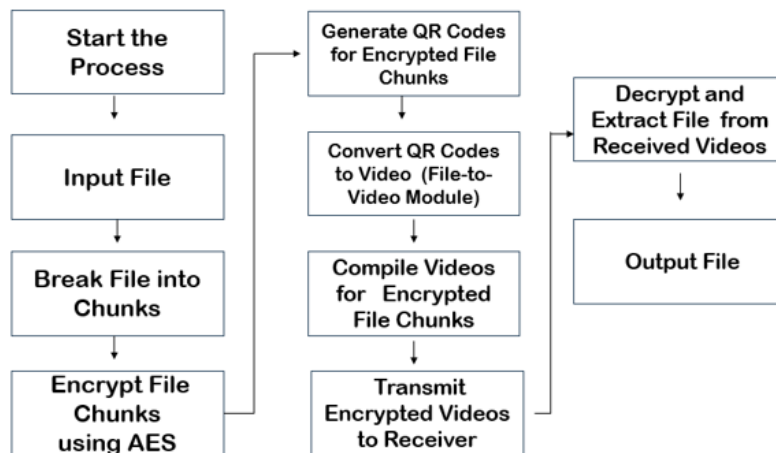
Video Output Formats:

Supports various video output formats to enhance compatibility

The QR Code Generation Module, as the initial stage, takes user-selected files, breaks them into manageable chunks, and generates corresponding QR codes using Python's `qrcode` library. The AES Encryption Module, emphasizing data security, employs the Advanced Encryption Standard algorithm to encrypt these chunks, enhancing the confidentiality of the transmitted information. The cryptography library in Python ensures the implementation of robust encryption. The Video Conversion Module is responsible for integrating the encrypted QR-coded file chunks into a cohesive video format, leveraging the OpenCV library for video processing. This step not only provides a visual representation of the encrypted data but also ensures compatibility across various platforms and devices. Effective communication between modules is facilitated by Python's built-in mechanisms, ensuring a smooth flow of data between the QR Code Generation, AES Encryption, Video Conversion, and User Interface modules. This modular approach enhances the system's maintainability, allowing for individual components to be upgraded or replaced without impacting the entire system. The emphasis on modularity, coupled with the use of established libraries and programming languages, establishes a foundation for a reliable, secure, and scalable system.

Security stands as a paramount consideration in the architecture of the project. The AES Encryption Module plays a pivotal role in ensuring the confidentiality of file data during transmission. This module employs the Advanced Encryption Standard algorithm, a widely recognized and robust encryption technique. Special attention is given to the secure management of encryption keys to prevent unauthorized access. The entire system is intricately designed to handle data securely throughout its lifecycle, encompassing processes such as file chunking and video conversion. By implementing rigorous security measures, aims to provide users with a trustworthy and safeguarded platform for file transmission.

FLOW DIAGRAM



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the project represents a significant stride in the realm of secure and efficient file transmission. The integration of Quick Response (QR) codes with Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) techniques has resulted in a robust system that addresses key challenges in contemporary data transfer methods.

The modular architecture, with distinct components for QR code generation, AES encryption, video conversion, and user interaction, contributes to the system's adaptability and maintainability. The error-handling mechanism ensures a seamless user experience by promptly addressing potential issues and providing transparent

error messages. Security considerations take center stage in as evidenced by the meticulous implementation of the AES Encryption Module. The emphasis on secure key management and the holistic approach to data security, from file chunking to video conversion, underscores the commitment to safeguarding user data. Testing, a critical phase in system development, follows a comprehensive strategy encompassing unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing. This rigorous testing approach ensures the reliability, efficiency, and user-friendliness of the system.

As technology continues to advance, the project stands as a testament to the importance of innovative solutions in enhancing data security and user experience. By seamlessly integrating QR codes and encryption techniques, SecureQR not only addresses current challenges but also sets a foundation for secure and efficient file transmission in the digital landscape. The project's success lies not only in its technical prowess but also in its user-centric design and commitment to data integrity and confidentiality.

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ONE POINT STUDENT VERIFICATION USING MOBILE APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

This article introduces "One Point Student Verification," a mobile application created to improve the efficiency of employment recruitment and transform the student verification procedure. Delays, mistakes, and a lack of centralization characterize the present manual approach, which depends on paperwork and physical records. By presenting a safe and intuitive mobile application, this initiative solves these drawbacks.

KEYWORDS

Student Verification, Mobile Application, Job Recruitment, National Academic Repository, Cloud Firestore and Firebase.

INTRODUCTION

The "One Point Student Verification" initiative uses a cutting-edge mobile application to transform labour-intensive manual student verification procedures. Technology intervention is required since present manual verification systems are inefficient, slow, and prone to fraud. This idea suggests a cutting-edge mobile application to expedite procedures, cut down on delays, and improve security by utilizing specialist knowledge in student verification and recruitment. Personalized

job alerts for students, an effective categorization system, and interaction with the National Academic Repository for strong verification are some of the key features. The technology offers increased student verification and recruitment processes that are more connected, accurate, and efficient.

DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE

Job Recruitment

The process of finding, vetting, and choosing applicants for job openings is known as job recruitment. Recruiters encounter difficulties in effectively aligning candidate qualifications with job needs in the current competitive employment market. Through an understanding of the dynamics of hiring, talent requirements, employer expectations, and changing hiring trends, the project may customize its solution to optimize the hiring process. Using technology like automated resume parsing, AI-driven candidate screening, and predictive analytics can improve the efficacy and efficiency of hiring processes.

Student verification

The processes used to verify the legitimacy and authenticity of academic credentials, such as degrees, diplomas, and transcripts, are collectively referred to as student verification. Processes for manual verification are frequently laborious, prone to mistakes, and vulnerable to fraud. Through a thorough examination of the complexities involved in student verification, such as certification validation, document authentication, and regulatory compliance, the project will be able to develop strong methods for confirming student credentials. Student verification procedures can be made more secure and reliable by utilizing technology like blockchain, biometrics, and secure data repositories.

Mobile Application Development

The process of developing software applications especially for mobile platforms, such tablets and smartphones, is known as mobile application development. Programming language proficiency, UI design knowledge, and platform-specific

awareness are prerequisites for creating a mobile application. The project may provide a feature-rich and user-friendly application by grasping the fundamentals of mobile application development, such as responsive design, simple navigation, and smooth connection with backend services. Using native development tools for iOS and Android platforms or frameworks like Flutter or React Native can speed up development and guarantee top performance in a variety of device scenarios.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The review of the literature includes a wide range of research endeavours , all of which provide insight into important facets of algorithmic implementations and the difficulties they provide. The study conducted by Mpela and Zuva [6] on content-based filtering algorithms highlights the importance of user input in shaping the design of personalized recommendation systems.

The study conducted by Shah et al. [2] on the adoption of Hyperledger highlights the technology's importance in contemporary technological environments and recommends its incorporation to tackle new issues. The REST Client [5] algorithm's dependencies and corresponding learning curves are highlighted by Mocar et al.'s study, which influences integration decisions. Brdesee's examination of E-Verification Guard [1] reveals the possibility of change-related resistance that could come with its deployment, leading to consideration of the dynamics of implementation in organizational settings. The review of the literature includes a wide range of research endeavours, all of which provide insight into important facets of algorithmic implementations and the difficulties they provide.

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IDENTIFYING THE CHALLENGES

Manual Student Verification Processes

Advanced technology integration frequently faces a number of difficulties, from user acceptance to computational efficiency and security issues. These difficulties make it more difficult for algorithms and technologies to be seamlessly adopted and implemented in practical applications. For example, [1] e-verification guards may be resistant to change, therefore it's important to find solutions that take user acceptability and transitional barriers into account. In a similar vein, the significant processing costs associated with [3] blockchain technology underscore the necessity of resource optimization. [4] Resource-intensive multimodal biometrics highlight the need for biometric authentication systems to be more efficient..

Challenges and Vulnerabilities

[10] Flutter and Firebase Because firebase communication involves vendor lock-in, control limitations, and data security issues, a careful analysis of platform dependencies and security measures is required.

Multimodal biometrics show how resource-intensive they are, indicating that authentication systems should be made more efficient.

[9] Content-based filtering algorithms rely mostly on human input; they recommend a minimum amount of human involvement in order to function properly.

[6] Dependencies and learning curves are present in REST client implementations, necessitating user-friendly and straightforward designs.

Change-averse guards for e-verification need to find ways to overcome obstacles to user acceptance and transition.

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

A state-of-the-art method for resolving the issues with manual student verification and recruitment procedures is the Innovative Student Verification and Recruitment Solution (ISVRS). An overview of ISVRS is provided in this document, along with a list of its main advantages. ISVRS makes use of experience in mobile application development, recruitment, and student verification. It is vital to comprehend the nuances of these fields in order to develop a solution that is both successful and efficient. The manual processes of recruiting and verifying students are rife with inefficiencies, hold-ups, and fraud vulnerabilities. ISVRS uses technology to improve security and expedite procedures in an effort to lessen these problems.

System design

The suggested system has a client-server design, with the database and backend logic hosted on a central server, and the mobile application acting as the client interface. Scalability, adaptability, and centralized data and resource management are made possible by this design.

To protect the confidentiality and integrity of the data, secure channels are used for communication between the client and server. Alongside academic credentials, the system facilitates streamlined validation of certifications, including professional accreditations and training courses.

Administrators have the capability to verify certifications provided by firms, ensuring that only legitimate entities are granted access to the recruitment platform.

Real-Time Verification

The system facilitates instantaneous verification of academic credentials by seamlessly integrating with the National Academic Repository (NAR). Upon submission of educational documents by students, the system conducts immediate cross-referencing with the NAR database, expediting the verification process.

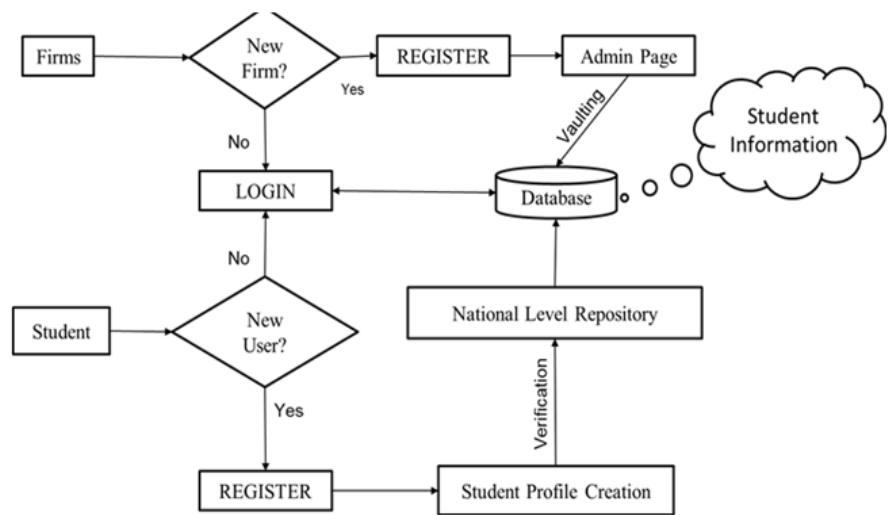


FIG.1

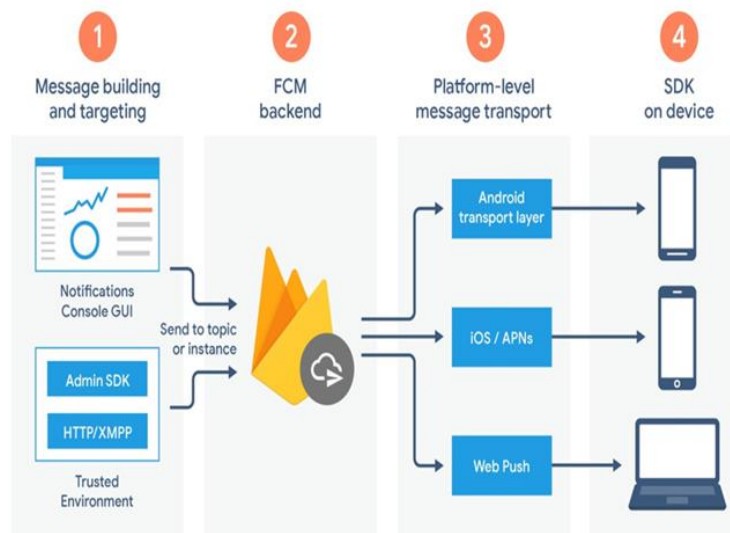


FIG.2

Real-time verification eliminates the need for manual checks, ensuring swift and efficient validation of academic qualifications.

Enhanced Verification for Participating Firms

Utilizing the integration with the NAR, administrators can validate the authenticity of firm credentials, business registrations, and relevant certifications. This enhanced verification process safeguards the integrity of the recruitment platform, ensuring that only reputable firms are represented, thereby fostering trust among recruiters and candidates alike.

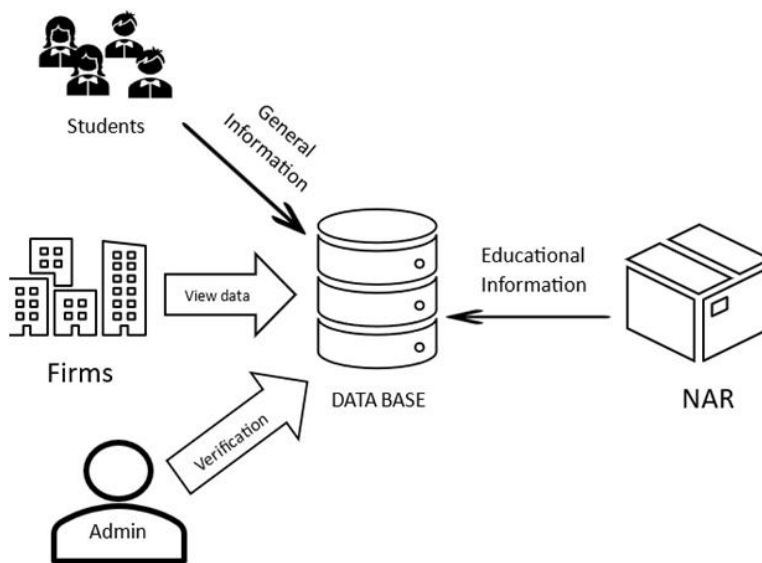


FIG.3

CONCLUSION

In summary, the system's integration with the National Academic Repository (NAR) allows for more efficient certification and qualification validation in addition to facilitating students' real-time verification of their academic credentials. This connection goes so far as to verify participating firms, giving administrators the ability to confirm the legitimacy and veracity of entities gaining access to the recruitment platform. The technology improves the efficiency, accuracy, and security of the verification process by utilizing the extensive database of the NAR. This, in turn, leads to a recruitment environment that is more transparent and reliable.

Recruiters, candidates, and participating organizations can interact with confidence knowing that the system maintains strict standards of authenticity and integrity since robust verification processes are in place. Therefore, the integration with the NAR is essential for promoting justice, dependability, and transparency.

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STRESS DETECTION USING DEEP LEARNING MODEL WITH AN INTELLIGENT ALERT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a groundbreaking approach to the Recognition of Facial Stress System using Deep Learning, specifically leveraging the powerful DenseNet-121 model. The primary goal is to develop a resilient and real-time solution capable of identifying stress indicators through the intricate analysis of facial expressions. By training the model on a diverse dataset, encompassing a wide range of stress manifestations, the deep neural network becomes adept at recognizing key facial features associated with stress. Beyond accurate stress detection, the system incorporates an Intelligent Alert Mechanism, ensuring timely notifications based on the severity of stress levels detected. This project not only advances technology for mental health by providing an effective tool for stress monitoring but also exemplifies the potential of deep learning in enhancing our understanding of nuanced human emotions.

KEYWORDS

Facial expressions, Deep Learning, DenseNet-121 model, Stress detection, Intelligent Alert Mechanism

INTRODUCTION

Stress is a natural response to challenging or threatening situations, and its detection can be crucial for understanding and managing both short-term and chronic stressors. Advancements in technology have led to the development of wearable devices, mobile apps, and other tools that aim to monitor and detect stress in real-time. These technologies often leverage sensors and algorithms to analyze physiological and behavioural data and provide insights into an individual's stress levels. Stress detection can be valuable in diverse fields, including healthcare, workplace wellness, and personal well-being, allowing for timely intervention and the implementation of strategies to mitigate stress and promote overall mental and physical health. This model aims to leverage the power of neural networks to automatically detect stress patterns from various data sources, coupled with a real-time alert system to provide timely interventions and support. The architecture consists of several key components, each contributing to the overall effectiveness of stress detection and response.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Hung Bui and Lê Minh Tiến utilized a CNN-LSTM approach, yet encountered challenges due to a limited dataset, resulting in low accuracy. While their method showed promise, the constraints of the dataset hindered optimal performance [1].

Z. Zainudin, S. Hasan, S.M. Shamsuddin, and S. Argawal explored various machine learning techniques such as MLP, Decision Tree, K-Nearest Neighbour, Support Vector Machine, and Deep Learning algorithms. However, they faced limitations, particularly in representing certain types of relationships, such as linearly inseparable data. Despite the breadth of approaches, these techniques struggled with certain data configurations [4].

Fezile Ozdamli, Aayat Aljarrah, Damla Karagozlu, and Mustafa employed a ResNet-34 architecture but encountered difficulties in automatically detecting head and face movements. Despite the robustness of ResNet, its limitations became

evident in tasks requiring the automatic detection of subtle movements, particularly in facial expressions [3].

Hami Hadhri applied a Machine Learning approach using the SVM algorithm, yet faced a significant drawback as face emotions were not considered as input. While SVM showed promise in other aspects, the exclusion of crucial emotional cues limited its effectiveness in understanding nuanced human behavior [2].

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Stress detection system operates by processing live feed frames from sources like webcams, utilizing a Facial Expression Recognition (FER) model for real-time facial expression analysis. Common stress-associated expressions are identified and compared with predefined emotional patterns using an FER model trained on the FER2013 dataset. The stress detection component employs DenseNet-121, a powerful deep neural network trained on the same dataset, to classify facial expressions as stressed or not stressed. Upon detecting stress, the system triggers a voice alert message, encouraging proactive stress management. This real-time loop ensures continuous monitoring and timely alerts for effective stress intervention.

ARCHITECTURE FLOW

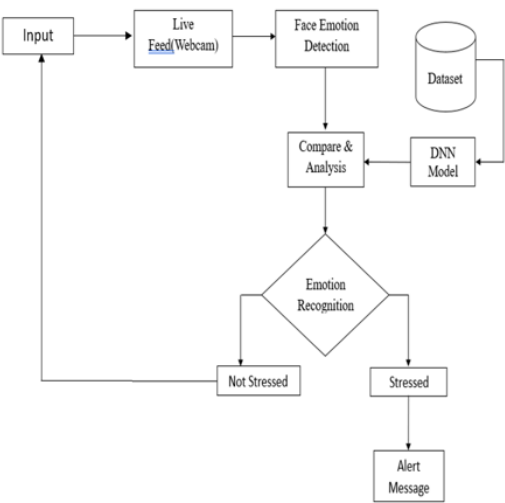


Fig. 1 System Architecture

MODULES

Data Preprocessing module

The 'ImageDataGenerator' is utilized for data augmentation, which involves applying various transformations to artificially expand the training dataset. And then the dataset is split into two subsets: training and validation sets.

Facial Expression Analysis module

The live feed frames are processed for facial expression analysis. This involves using a facial expression recognition (FER) model to detect and analyze facial expressions in each frame. Common facial expressions associated with stress, such as frowning, raised eyebrows, or tense facial muscles, are identified

Deep Learning Training module

The stress detection component utilizes a deep neural network (DNN) model, specifically DenseNet-121, which has been trained on the FER2013 dataset. DenseNet-121 is a convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture known for its efficiency and accuracy in image classification tasks.

Stress Detection module

Based on the classification result, a decision is made regarding the individual's stress level. If the DNN model classifies the facial expression as indicative of stress, the system proceeds to the next step. Otherwise, the loop continues analyzing subsequent frames.

Alert Mechanism module

If the person is classified as stressed, the system triggers a voice alert message. This alert can be a pre-recorded or synthesized message notifying the individual about their stress level. The alert aims to prompt the person to take proactive measures to manage stress.

OUTPUT



Fig. 2 the person looks like 'happy' so 'Not stressed' label is shown



Fig. 3 the person looks like 'sad' so 'Stressed' label with 'Low stress' level is shown



Fig. 4 the person looks like 'angry or frustrated' so 'Stressed' label with 'High Stress' level is shown

RESULT AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

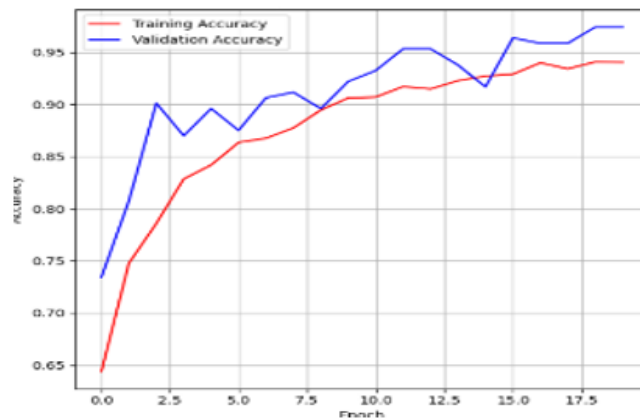


Fig. 6 Training and validation accuracy

Accuracy in %: 96.95431472081218

Precision: 0.9752173913043478

Recall: 0.9655555555555555

F1 Score: 0.9695295927455266

Fig. 7 Accuracy

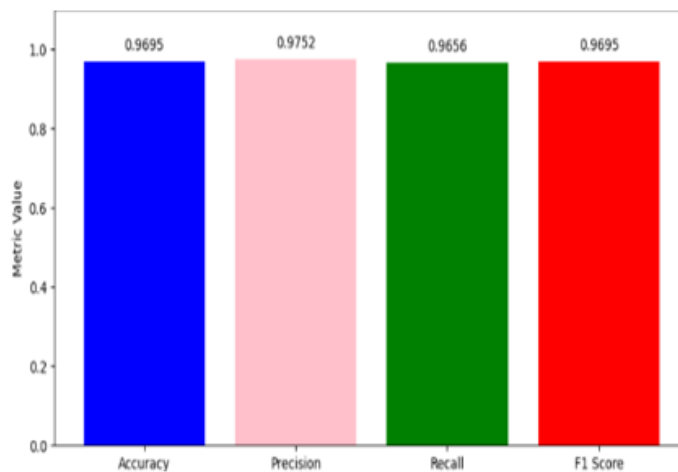


Fig. 8 Performance metrics

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of a deep learning model for stress detection, coupled with an alert system, presents a promising solution for addressing mental health challenges. The use of advanced neural network architectures, such as

DenseNet-121, allows the model to identify complex stress patterns from diverse data sources, leading to enhanced accuracy and efficiency in stress detection. The achieved accuracy of 96.95% is a notable success in accurately identifying stress-related patterns. The incorporation of a real-time alert system ensures timely notifications, empowering users to proactively manage stress. Overall, the API integration with camera-enabled devices underscores our commitment to democratizing access to mental health support and fostering a proactive approach to stress management.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZED AGGREGATION FOR FEDERATED LEARNING WITH DIFFERENTIAL PRIVACY

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ABSTRACT

This venture investigates the integration of decentralized conglomeration procedures into unified learning systems, pointing to improve security conservation and demonstrate precision. Leveraging differential protection instruments, information conglomeration over conveyed hubs guarantees strong assurance of delicate data whereas empowering collaborative show preparing. By decentralizing the conglomeration handle, this approach mitigates security dangers related with centralized information storehouses. Through reenactments and observational assessments, we illustrate the viability of our proposed strategy in keeping up security ensures whereas accomplishing competitive show execution. Our discoveries emphasize the importance of decentralized conglomeration in combined learning, advertising a promising road for privacy-preserving machine learning in dispersed situations.

KEYWORDS

Decentralized conglomeration, Combined Learning, Information Protection, Demonstrate Precision, Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning.

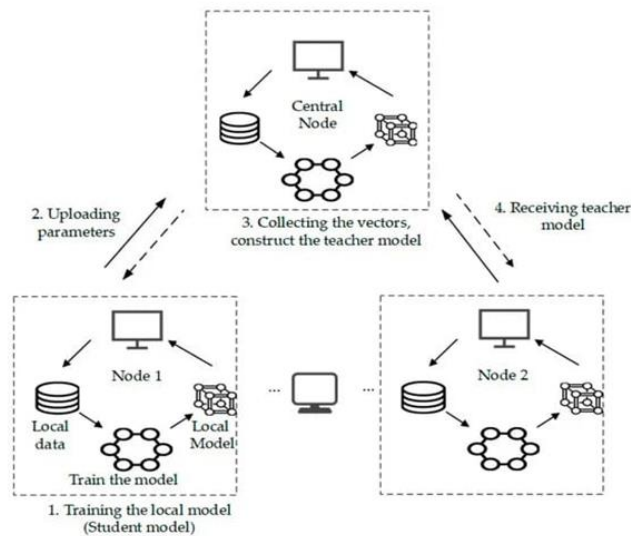
INTRODUCTION

In later a long time, combined learning has developed as a promising worldview for preparing machine learning models over decentralized gadgets, such as portable phones, IoT gadgets, and edge servers, without compromising information security. In any case, conventional unified learning approaches confront challenges in guaranteeing strength, adaptability, and protection security, especially when managing with touchy information. To address these challenges, this extend proposes a novel system that leverages decentralized conglomeration methods combined with differential protection instruments. Decentralized accumulation conveys the accumulation prepare over taking an interest gadgets or servers, diminishing the reliance on a central aggregator and subsequently improving versatility and vigor. By utilizing differential security, which includes clamor to the amassed overhauls to cover person commitments, the system guarantees that delicate data remains secured whereas still permitting for viable show preparing. This venture points to explore the adequacy of combining decentralized accumulation with differential protection within the setting of combined learning. By conveying the accumulation prepare and joining privacy-preserving components, the proposed system endeavors to attain moved forward demonstrate execution, adaptability, and protection ensures compared to conventional combined learning approaches. Through comprehensive experimentation and investigation, this venture looks for to assess the execution and security properties of the proposed system over different datasets and arrange arrangements. Moreover, the extend points to supply experiences into the trade-offs between demonstrate exactness, communication overhead, and security conservation in unified learning frameworks.

LITERATURE REVIEW

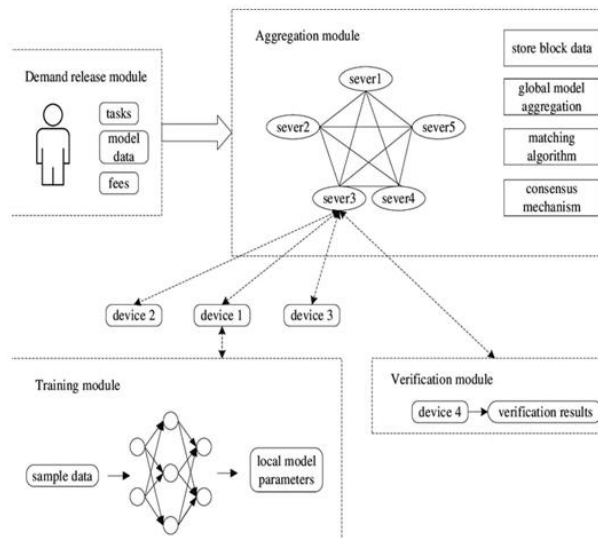
Combined learning has earned noteworthy consideration due to its potential for preparing machine learning models over disseminated gadgets whereas protecting information protection. A few thinks about have investigated distinctive strategies to upgrade unified learning, counting centralized conglomeration, but these approaches frequently endure from adaptability and protection concerns. Decentralized conglomeration strategies have developed as a promising arrangement to moderate these issues by conveying the conglomeration handle among partaking gadgets or servers. Different investigate works have explored the benefits and challenges of decentralized conglomeration in combined learning frameworks.

Also, joining differential security procedures into combined learning systems has become progressively well known to upgrade security ensures whereas keeping up show precision. Later writing has investigated the integration of decentralized aggregation with differential security instruments to attain superior privacy preserving combined learning. These thinks about have appeared promising comes about in terms of adjusting demonstrate execution and security in decentralized situations. In any case, there stay challenges with respect to the optimization of communication overhead, convergence speed, and protection budget assignment in such frameworks. Generally, the writing recommends that combining decentralized accumulation with differential protection holds incredible potential for progressing unified learning by tending to versatility, vigor, and protection concerns. In any case, encourage inquire about is required to optimize these methods and get it their suggestions over distinctive application spaces and organize settings.



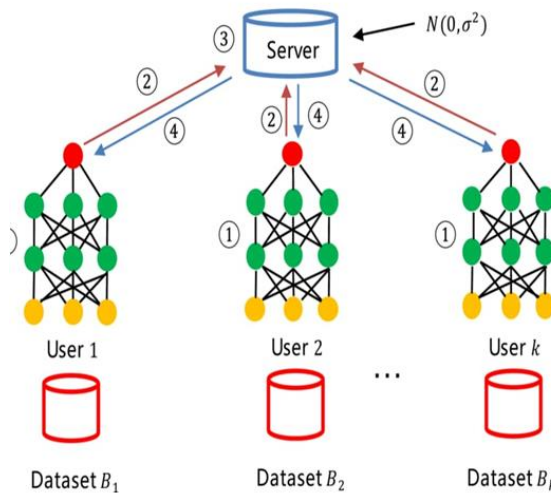
EXISTING SYSTEM

The current combined learning frameworks regularly depend on centralized conglomeration strategies that posture versatility and security challenges due to the centralization of delicate information. These frameworks frequently endure from communication bottlenecks and protection dangers related with information conglomeration at a central server. Whereas a few approaches consolidate differential protection instruments to improve security, they may still confront versatility restrictions and execution issues. By and large, existing combined learning frameworks need proficient decentralized conglomeration procedures combined with vigorous differential protection components to address adaptability and privacy concerns successfully. There's a require for a comprehensive system that coordinating decentralized accumulation with differential privacy whereas tending to these existing limitations to encourage versatile, privacy-preserving, and vigorous unified learning.



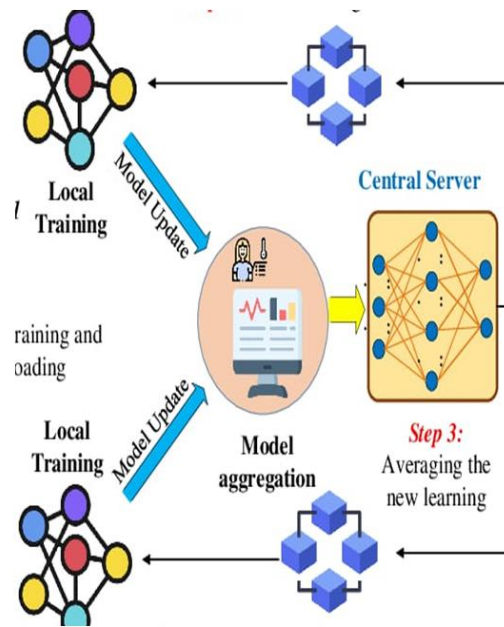
PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed upgraded system utilizes decentralized accumulation for unified learning with a center on actualizing differential protection measures. In this system, rather than centralizing information on a single server, different hubs or gadgets collaboratively prepare a show whereas keeping information localized. Each hub computes demonstrate overhauls locally on its information, at that point safely totals these upgrades utilizing decentralized strategies, protecting protection. Differential security instruments are coordinates to guarantee person information security by including clamor to angles or parameters some time recently accumulation, avoiding the extraction of delicate data from individual commitments. This approach advances adaptability because it conveys computation and decreases communication overhead Also, it upgrades protection assurance as information remains on users' gadgets, minimizing the chance of information breaches or unauthorized get to. By leveraging decentralized conglomeration and differential protection, the proposed framework strikes a adjust between collaboration and protection, making it reasonable for scenarios where information protection is foremost, such as healthcare or fund, whereas empowering productive show preparing over disseminated situations.



METHODOLOGY

The project will employ decentralized aggregation for federated learning with differential privacy, combining two key methodologies for privacy-preserving machine learning. Decentralized aggregation distributes the model training process across multiple devices or nodes, reducing the risk of data exposure by keeping raw data locally. This approach promotes scalability and efficiency by allowing local updates before aggregating them into a global model. Federated learning extends this concept by enabling model training on decentralized data sources while preserving data privacy. By incorporating differential privacy, the project ensures that individual data contributions remain confidential by adding noise to the model updates, thus preventing adversaries from extracting sensitive information. This methodology prioritizes both data security and model accuracy, fostering collaboration without compromising privacy. Through decentralized aggregation and federated learning with differential privacy, the project aims to create a robust and privacy-preserving framework for collaborative machine learning across distributed environments.



MODULES

Data Partitioning Module: This module focuses on partitioning the data across decentralized nodes while ensuring privacy-preserving techniques such as differential privacy are applied. It involves dividing the data into subsets and distributing them across participating devices or servers.

Federated Learning Algorithm Module: This module implements the federated learning algorithm, which orchestrates the model training process across the decentralized nodes. It includes procedures for model initialization, parameter updates, and aggregation of model updates while considering privacy constraints.

Differential Privacy Module: This module integrates techniques for preserving privacy, such as differential privacy, into the federated learning process. It involves adding noise to the gradients or model updates before aggregation to prevent the exposure of sensitive information.

Decentralized Aggregation Module: This module handles the aggregation of model updates from multiple decentralized nodes. It ensures that the aggregation process is performed securely and efficiently while maintaining differential privacy guarantees.

Evaluation and Testing Module: This module focuses on evaluating the performance and privacy guarantees of the decentralized federated learning system. It includes metrics for assessing model accuracy, convergence speed, and privacy preservation, along with testing procedures on various datasets and scenarios.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Integration of more advanced encryption techniques to ensure enhanced privacy and security of data during aggregation . Implementation of dynamic learning rate scheduling for optimize model convergence and performance across decentralized nodes. Exploration of more efficient communication protocols for to reduce overhead and latency during aggregation. Development of robust mechanisms for handling node dropouts and failures to ensure continuance in the learning process. Adoption of adaptive differential privacy mechanisms for to dynamically adjust privacy budgets based on data sensitivity and model requirements. Incorporation of reinforcement learning techniques to enable nodes to autonomously adapt their learning strategies based on local data characteristics. Research into novel methods for decentralized model compression for reduce the communication overhead during aggregation. Investigation of hybrid approaches combining federated learning with centralized techniques for improved model accuracy and convergence speed. Deployment of decentralized secure multi-party computation protocols for to enable collaborative model training without exposing sensitive data. Integration of block chain technology for transparent and auditable tracking of model updates, and data contributions. Exploration of decentralized model personalization techniques for to tailor models to individual users while preserving privacy. Implementation of differential privacy-aware model selection strategies to ensure fairness and prevent model's biases. Research into decentralized federated learning frameworks optimized for edge devices with limited computational resources. Development of privacy-preserving techniques for federated transfer learning for to enable knowledge transfer across decentralized nodes securely. Collaboration with domain

experts and stakeholders to ensure ethical considerations are addressed throughout the development process.

CONCLUSION

Decentralized aggregation presents a promising approach for federated learning with differential privacy. By distributing computation and data across multiple devices, it mitigates privacy risks while maintaining model's accuracy. The implementation of differential privacy ensures individual data privacy by adding some noise to the aggregated results. This combination empowers organizations to collaborate more on machine learning tasks without compromising sensitive data. However, challenges such as communication overhead and coordination complexity must be addressed for widespread adoption. Overall, decentralized aggregation fosters a balance between privacy and utility, paving the way for more secure and efficient federated learning

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LIVER CANCER PREDICTION IN DEEP LEARNING USING R-CNN CLASSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

In order to keep the body in balance, the liver is essential. As a metabolic powerhouse, it aids in digestion, detoxification, and the regulation of numerous biochemical processes. But the liver can get sick from anything from viral infections to long-term illnesses, and each of these ailments presents a unique risk to human health. Liver disorders are a major worldwide health burden that necessitates prompt and precise diagnostic services. The chance of survival for liver illness might be increased with early detection and treatment. When diagnosing a hepatic patient, machine learning (ML) is a potent instrument that can help medical practitioners. The techniques of feature extraction, classification, and data pre-processing are all included in the typical ML system. Machine learning researchers commonly employ projection-based feature extraction techniques to eliminate data redundancy during the feature extraction step; nevertheless, this does not yield the intended outcomes. Furthermore, while projecting original features, most statistical projection techniques serve distinct objectives. This work presents a novel method for predicting liver illness using deep learning algorithms to analyze medical photos. This research focuses on the extraction of significant characteristics from CT scan images to improve diagnostic accuracy by utilizing the capabilities of Region based convolutional neural networks (R-CNNs).

KEYWORDS

Medical images, Liver disease, Features extraction, Machine learning, Deep learning

INTRODUCTION

The liver is responsible for all metabolic processes which store chemicals and deliver them to cells as needed. It also transforms nutrients from the diet into substances that the body can use. Moreover, it is in charge of transforming harmful compounds into safe ones. The liver also produces bile, and proteins, stores and releases glucose, processes haemoglobin, cleans blood, produces immunological factors, and removes bilirubin, among other essential processes. It is therefore the main and most important organ in the body, and maintaining its health is vital to bettering general health. However, the truth is that when it comes to health, individuals tend to ignore it. The majority of people on the planet have acute to severe liver disorders as a result of bad lifestyle choices. Early identification and treatment of liver problems can help prevent liver failure. Liver disease progresses in four stages, the first of which is characterized by inflammation and may or may not cause symptoms in the patient. Extended inflammation results in the replacement of good liver tissue by scar tissue, leading to the onset of the second stage of the disease, known as fibrosis, which is also largely silent. The third stage is cirrhosis, which is brought on by severe liver scarring. At this point, the patient begins to exhibit symptoms such as weakness, exhaustion, nausea, and jaundice. Liver disease affects millions of people worldwide, posing a serious health threat. Improved patient outcomes and a lighter load on the healthcare system can result from early identification and precise classification of liver illnesses. Fatty liver disease is a common condition in wealthy countries, affecting one-third of adults and a rising percentage of children. The initial symptom of the illness is an abnormal accumulation of triglycerides in the liver, which can develop into cirrhosis and liver cancer in certain individuals by inciting an inflammatory response. The

segmentation facilitates the precise extraction of pertinent features, encompassing characteristics like shape, texture, and spatial relationships. Such features, extracted from segmented liver and tumor regions, serve as vital discriminative cues for subsequent classification tasks. While there is a notable connection between obesity, insulin resistance, and fatty liver disease, they are distinct factors that often coexist or influence each other. The pathophysiology of NAFLD is still not well understood, and there are few treatment options available. Based on patient data, machine learning approaches have nevertheless shown promising results in the prediction and classification of liver disorders. These methods predict results and find patterns in massive datasets by using complex algorithms to examine and learn from them. To increase accuracy and reduce medical costs, research on the use of machine learning techniques for liver disease classification and prediction is continuously changing. Figure 1 illustrates the different stages of liver disease.



Fig 1: Stages of liver disease

RELATED WORK

Machine learning models such as Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, K-Nearest Neighbours algorithm, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and XGBoosting have all been used by Ketan Gupta. To forecast hepatic illness in individuals. The study addresses concerns that were overlooked by previous researchers, leading to an enhancement in the accuracy of predictions. Classification techniques are utilized in various automatic medical diagnostic methods. Detecting liver disease symptoms

early is challenging since the organ functions correctly despite partial damage. Early diagnosis of liver issues increases the survival rate of patients. Detecting the presence of certain enzymes in the blood can be utilized to identify liver disease. The study uses a dataset of liver patients to predict whether or not they have liver disease. The Random Forest, Light GB and AdaBoost algorithms were found to offer accuracy and classification techniques once the findings were analysed. It has been determined that the Light GBM algorithm proves to be the most suitable for predicting liver disease. Nibin Mathew has proposed that early detection of diseases like hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) demands novel methods to ascertain the disease phase. Individuals diagnosed with HCC undergo organized interactions to comprehend the impact of both conventional and investigational drugs. This systematic approach aids in predicting the outcomes of HCC and choosing the most effective treatment strategies. Extensive data, sourced from databases like data warehouses, external repositories, and the World Wide Web, is meticulously stored for comprehensive analysis. Data mining is a technique used to analyze this data and discover interesting patterns. The goal of data mining is to identify conventional and investigational drugs. This systematic approach aids in predicting the outcomes of HCC and choosing the most effective treatment strategies. Extensive data, sourced from databases like data warehouses, external repositories, and the World Wide Web, is meticulously stored for comprehensive analysis. Data mining is a technique used to analyze this data and discover interesting patterns. The goal of data mining is to identify hidden patterns to reduce complexity and save time. AI algorithms can be used for knowledge discovery from databases. Alawneh proposes that depending on the nature of the dataset, different techniques such as classification, clustering, regression algorithms, neural networks, and genetic algorithms can be applied. Specifically, computer-aided diagnosis systems utilizing various medical imaging techniques have the potential to contribute to the early detection of liver cancer. The Deep learning algorithm is used to identify liver cancer. Classification performance

is greatly enhanced when automatic feature extraction using Region based Convolutional Neural Networks (R-CNN) is combined with the Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier. According to the research, using the hybrid model that has been recommended can result in a considerable reduction in processing time when compared to the ResNet50 model. Accuracy, specificity, precision, and sensitivity were all 100% of the performance metrics. Across all quantitative evaluations, the suggested method shows precise and efficient tumour identification, even in low-contrast CT scans. However, CAD systems must rely on small private datasets from hospitals and scanning facilities because to the lack of huge publicly accessible datasets. Therefore, more datasets are required for classification and research purposes. In the future, this study may be expanded to make use of a large clinical dataset and enhance image visualisation by the application of image processing techniques. A strong and dependable system might be created and put into use in clinical settings with the help of an extensive dataset. Zeynep Kucukakcali analysed A collection of techniques called data mining is used to find hidden patterns in databases. Utilising computer programmes to identify significant patterns and correlations within massive data sets is known as data mining. We can make predictions by doing this. According to the definition, the main objective of data mining is to extract valuable information from a large portion of the data that is still in the data warehouse. In the data mining branch of machine learning, algorithms are created to produce predictions based on data. It is possible to predict the outcomes of the previously unlearned inputs using the input and output sets provided by machine learning. An increasing number of people are dying from liver cancer, which is a major cause of cancer deaths. Aflatoxin B1 or other mycotoxins, obesity, cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis B and C infection, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), and alcohol usage are among the risk factors for liver cancer, which has a bad prognosis. Due to liver cancer's dismal prognosis, medical professionals and researchers are searching for novel treatment approaches that will extend patients'

lives. A group of researchers led by Girma Biniam Solomon proposed a system that helps in classifying tumours, a crucial step in detecting liver cancer through computer-aided and automated diagnosis. This system reduces the false positive rate and unnecessary healthcare costs. Different classifiers have been used in the context of medical imaging applications to detect liver cancer from CT scans. The suggested technique, on the other hand, uses an artificial neural network (ANN) with three layers to classify tumours in a different way. Three criteria were used to evaluate the ANN's performance: sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy. Twenty-four photos total – 12 benign and 12 malignant tumours – were examined. A skilled radiologist carefully examined the suggested framework, from the first improvement to the last categorization stages. Nine texture features were utilised by the system to retrieve pertinent texture information after the liver was segmented from the abdominal CT picture. The two steps of the texture analysis procedure were texture quantification and picture filtration. Opting for frequency domain filtering was discovered to be more effective because the spatial convolution of the filter mask and the picture is equal to the frequency domain multiplication of the filter mask and image's Fourier transforms. The mean, variance, standard deviation, range, contrast, energy, homogeneity, correlation, and entropy were the nine quantifiable texture features

EXISTING METHODOLOGIES

Combining the Watershed Transform with the Gaussian Mixture Model (WT-GMM) provides a complete approach in image processing and computer vision. The Watershed Transform is a useful tool for precisely identifying regions since it can split images based on intensity gradients, much like topographic features in a landscape. Nevertheless, in complicated circumstances, its vulnerability to over-segmentation needs supplementary solutions. The Gaussian Mixture Model intervenes in this situation by using probabilistic modeling to group pixels according to intensity distributions, which refines the segmentation procedure. The process usually starts with some preprocessing and ends with main segmentation using the

Watershed Transform. A region merging phase might then be added to address the issues with over-segmentation. Subsequently, the Gaussian Mixture Model improves the accuracy and flexibility of the segmentation process by allocating pixels to clusters according to their intensity values. WT-GMM, an integrated strategy, leverages the advantages of both methods to provide a strong solution for image segmentation jobs when conventional methods might not be sufficient.

The Hybrid Feature Selection (HFS) method combines the advantages of neural networks and cross-validation. It was developed for the analysis of liver cancer using microarray data. By utilizing neural networks' ability to interpret complex patterns found in high-dimensional microarray datasets, the HFS method uses these networks to identify and rank the most important features—genes, for example—that enhance the discriminative power of the model. The neural network dynamically modifies feature weights during training to highlight the genes that are essential for precise predictive modeling. To guarantee the resilience and applicability of the chosen characteristics, cross-validation is incorporated into the process involves systematically dividing the dataset into training and testing subsets to repeatedly assess the effectiveness of the model. The combination of neural network-based feature selection and cross-validation in the HFS technique provides a holistic strategy for discovering important genetic markers linked to liver cancer, enabling more precise and dependable microarray analytic classification models.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGIES

Deep learning techniques, involve leveraging the capability of neural networks to analyze intricate patterns across diverse datasets. have become effective instruments in the field of liver disease prediction. Well-known for their efficiency in image-based activities, Region based convolutional neural networks (R-CNNs) are beneficial when analysing medical imaging data related to liver illnesses. These networks can identify tiny anomalies in CT, MRI, and ultrasound images linked to liver problems

because they can independently learn hierarchical structures. The process of the proposed work can be defined as follows

Preprocessing: In this module, we can resize the image and remove the noise in the image using the Median filtering algorithm. A filter serves the purpose of removing noise that may have affected an image. This is accomplished by employing a statistical approach, and filters are usually designed to attain a specific frequency response. In image processing, nonlinear filtering is frequently utilized to decrease "salt and pepper" noise. When the objective is to minimize noise while preserving edges, a median filter is more effective than convolution. In image preprocessing, the median filtering algorithm is used to apply the filter. To begin, essential libraries such as OpenCV and NumPy are imported, and the target image is loaded. Optional grayscale conversion can be done to simplify subsequent processing steps. The core of the preprocessing involves using the `cv2.medianBlur ()` function to apply the median filtering technique. Selecting an odd kernel size is crucial because it affects how noise reduction and image smoothness are traded off. In addition, image binarization is also carried out during the preprocessing stage. This process is carried out as part of document analysis, to separate the foreground text from the background of the document.

Having a rapid and precise technique for binarizing document images is essential for subsequent document image processing tasks.

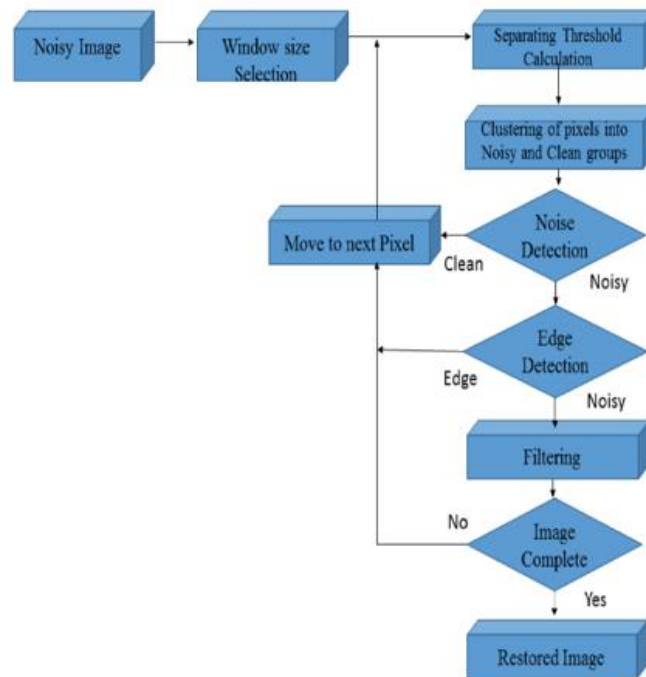


Fig 2: Noise filtering steps

Here's a clearer version of the text you provided:

ALGORITHM FOR MEDIAN FILTERING

INPUT: Given an image X with dimensions $M \times N$ and a filter size represented by the variable ' n ,' we have an input setup for further processing.

OUTPUT: An image Y of the same size as X .

To begin:

Start by creating a histogram, and let's call it H .

For each of the pixels in the image X :

For each of the neighbouring pixels in a square of size n cantered on the current pixel:

Remove the pixel that's $n/2$ rows above and to the left of the current pixel from the histogram H .

Add the pixel that's $n/2$ rows below and to the right of the current pixel to the histogram H .

The set of values of the pixel in output image Y to the median value of a pixel in histogram H .

That's it! This algorithm applies a median filter to the input image X to create the output image Y .

Model construction and prediction

Convolutional neural networks are feed-forward networks that can identify topological features in the input image. A classifier then uses the features that were retrieved to classify the raw image. R-CNNs exhibit invariance to basic geometric changes like as rotation, scaling, translation, and squeezing. The R-CNN algorithm has been successful in improving patient outcomes by helping to identify liver diseases. It achieves this by identifying complex visual patterns that are difficult to discern using traditional diagnostic methods. The integration of R-CNNs in liver disease prediction not only enhances the accuracy of identification but also streamlines the diagnostic process, reducing reliance on manual interpretation. Each connection is given a trainable weight; however, the weights of all units inside a feature map are shared. The weight-sharing technique is a feature that is implemented in every R-CNN layer and provides for a reduction in the number of trainable parameters. Neurons are capable of extracting basic visual elements, such as edges, from local receptive fields. Neural structures with the same weights shared by neurons at multiple sites can be used to extract the same visual characteristics. A feature map is the result of this kind of neural network. This process is equivalent to convolution. In the input image using a tiny kernel. You can employ multiple feature maps to capture various visual features decreasing the resolution of the feature map by subsampling reduces the sensitivity of the output to shifts and distortions. From each original eye data set, many features can be retrieved using our suggested R-CNN structure, and each feature has n^3 dimensions.

Thirteen convolutional layers make up the model, which is intended to extract features from input photos. Max-pooling layers, which down-sample the feature

maps to obtain hierarchical information, come after these layers. Furthermore, three completely connected layers are in charge of determining the input image's class in the end. Limited 3x3 5x5, or 7x7 pixels convolutional filters are used by the architecture to capture minute features in images with limited receptive fields.

By stacking convolutional and pooling layers, the model can learn features at different scales. Its pretraining on ImageNet contributes to a broad understanding of visual concepts, making it suitable for transfer learning. Transfer learning allows the model to be adjusted for a particular job, like liver disease detection, by swapping out the final few layers while keeping the weights of the pre-trained layers. The model's depth enables it to learn intricate features and patterns from images, making it capable but also increasing computational complexity. These models evaluate changes in tumor size, shape, and metabolic activity over time by assessing sequential imaging scans; this allows them to provide valuable information about treatment efficacy and helps guide therapeutic decision-making.

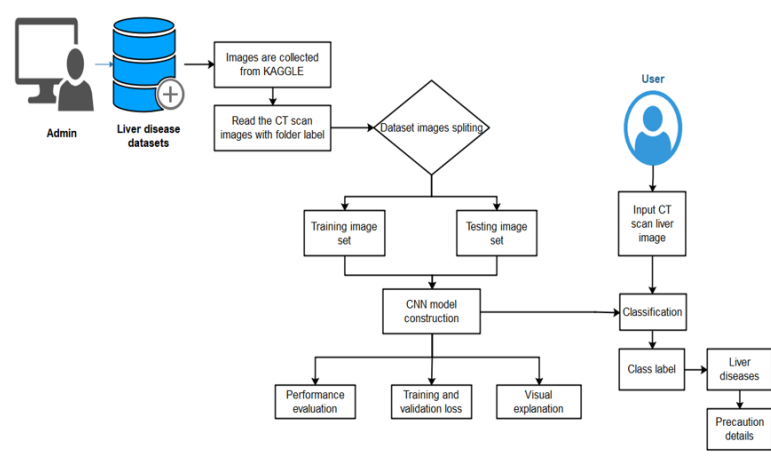


Fig 3: Proposed Work

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the simulation, deep learning-based techniques perform better than conventional approaches like region-growing algorithms or thresholding, especially in difficult cases with complicated anatomical components or diverse liver tissues appearances. When compared to manually created feature-based methods, deep

learning techniques can discover discriminative features straight from the data, producing segmentation results that are more reliable and accurate. we can gather datasets from KAGGLE and use CT scan images. We extract important characteristics from the datasets and employ them to assess how well the proposed method works. The system's performance is evaluated using F-measure, recall, and precision.

$$\text{Precision} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP})$$

$$\text{Recall} = \text{TP} / \text{TP} + \text{FN}$$

$$\text{F Measure} = 2 * \text{Precision Recall} / \text{Precision Recall}$$

indicate a decrease in prediction correctness.

$$\text{ACC} = (\text{TP} + \text{TN} / \text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FN} + \text{FP}) * 100$$

Figure 4 indicates that CNN-based models have higher accuracy than image segmentation methods for machine learning and deep learning

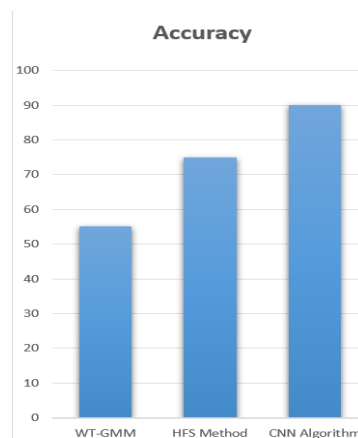


Fig 4: Confusion matrix

CONCLUSION

In summary, utilizing Region based Convolutional Neural Networks (R-CNNs) for predicting liver diseases marks a significant breakthrough in the field of medical diagnostics. This application represents a revolutionary development that could improve the precision and efficacy of liver disease detection. The intrinsic ability of

R-CNNs to automatically learn hierarchical features from medical imaging data has significantly elevated our capacity to detect subtle patterns indicative of liver diseases in modalities such as CT scans. This automated and data-driven approach holds immense promise for early and accurate diagnosis, facilitating timely interventions and improving patient outcomes. The R-CNN algorithm's success lies in its capacity to discern complex visual patterns, providing an interface for understanding liver pathology that transcends traditional diagnostic methods. The integration of R-CNNs in liver disease prediction not only enhances the accuracy of identification but also streamlines the diagnostic process, reducing reliance on manual interpretation.

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AN EXTENSIVE EXPLORATION INTO QUANTUM COMPUTING

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ABSTRACT

Quantum computing, propelled by the principles of quantum mechanics, stands poised to redefine the landscape of computational power, offering transformative potential across diverse fields, which promises to overcome the drawbacks of conventional CMOS(Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor) technology for high density and high performance. This paper embarks on a comprehensive journey through the realm of quantum computing, elucidating its foundational principles, recent advancements, and prospective applications. Commencing with an exposition of quantum mechanics bedrock concepts – superposition, entanglement, and quantum gates – we lay the groundwork for understanding quantum computing's unique paradigm. Building upon this framework, we traverse the architecture of quantum computers, spotlighting pivotal components like qubits, quantum circuits, and cutting-edge quantum algorithms. Moreover, we conduct a thorough examination of the current state of quantum computing research and development, spotlighting breakthroughs in qubit coherence, error mitigation strategies, and scalable architectures. Amidst these triumphs, in the latter part of our discourse, we navigate through the burgeoning landscape of quantum computing applications, spanning optimization dilemmas, machine learning paradigms, cryptographic endeavours, and materials science frontiers. Through this exploration, quantum computing emerges as a potent tool poised to unlock novel solutions to previously insurmountable challenges. In this quantum computing we can able to do the complex problem solving because qubits can exists infinite number of states. This

paper underscores the transformative potential of quantum computing, underlining the imperative for sustained research and collaborative efforts to harness its prowess for societal advancement. By shedding light on both theoretical underpinnings and pragmatic applications, we endeavor to ignite further curiosity, exploration, and innovation in this dynamic arena.

INTRODUCTION

A quantum computer is a machine that performs calculations based on the laws of quantum mechanics, which is the behavior of particles at the sub-atomic level. Quantum computing has the potential to revolutionize cryptography by breaking traditional encryption methods. However, it also offers the ability to create unbreakable quantum encryption protocols, ensuring secure communication. Quantum information theory is a branch of theoretical physics and computer science that deals with the implications of quantum mechanics on the processing and communication of information. In the context of cybersecurity, quantum information theory introduces both opportunities and challenges. Quantum computing is a field that utilizes the principles of quantum physics to build powerful computers. Unlike traditional computers, which use bits to represent information as either 0 or 1, quantum computers use qubits that can exist in multiple states simultaneously. This allows for parallel processing and enables quantum computers to perform complex calculations more efficiently than classical computers. Quantum computing has the potential to revolutionize various industries, including cryptography, optimization, drug discovery, and machine learning. It could solve complex problems that are currently intractable, leading to advancements in science, technology, and innovation. However, there are still many challenges to overcome, such as the need for stable qubits and error correction techniques.

History of Quantum Computing:

The history of quantum computing is a fascinating journey marked by groundbreaking discoveries, theoretical breakthroughs, and technological advancements. Here's a brief overview:

Origins in Quantum Mechanics (Early 20th Century):

Quantum mechanics, developed in the early 20th century, laid the theoretical groundwork for quantum computing. Pioneering physicists like Max Planck, Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg, and Erwin Schrödinger established the principles governing the behavior of particles at the quantum level.

Quantum Theory and Computing Concepts(1970s):

In the 1970s, researchers such as Yuri Manin, Richard Feynman, and others began exploring the idea of using quantum mechanics to perform computations. Feynman, in particular, suggested that classical computers might struggle to simulate quantum systems efficiently.

Deutsch's Algorithm (1985):

David Deutsch formulated the concept of a quantum Turing machine and proposed the first quantum algorithm, known as Deutsch's algorithm. This algorithm showcased the potential of quantum computers to solve certain problems exponentially faster than classical computers.

Shor's Algorithm (1994):

Peter Shor developed an algorithm that could efficiently factor large numbers, a problem considered hard for classical computers. Shor's algorithm demonstrated that quantum computers could theoretically break RSA encryption, a foundation of modern cybersecurity.

Experimental Progress (1990s-2000s):

Experimental efforts to build quantum computers gained momentum in the 1990s and 2000s. Several approaches, including trapped ions, superconducting qubits, and quantum dots, were explored by research groups and tech companies.

D-Wave Systems (2007):

D-Wave Systems introduced its quantum annealing machines, which use a different approach from universal quantum computers. While controversial in terms of its quantum advantage, D-Wave's systems represented a significant step forward in practical quantum computing.

Advances in Quantum Error Correction (2009-2010s):

Quantum error correction became a crucial area of research to mitigate errors in quantum computation caused by noise and decoherence. Various codes and techniques were developed to address this challenge.

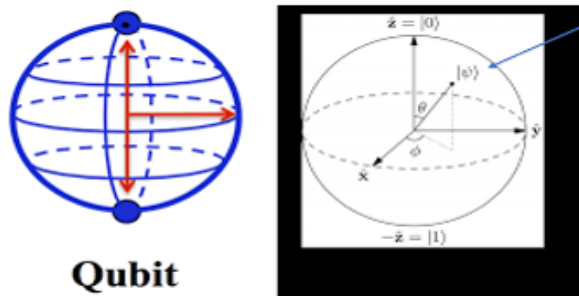
Quantum computing continues to advance rapidly, with major tech companies, startups, and research institutions investing in both hardware and software development. Challenges such as improving qubit coherence, scalability, and error correction remain key areas of focus.

Principles of Quantum Computing:

Quantum computing operates on fundamentally different principles from classical computing. Here are the key principles underlying quantum computing:

Superposition:

In classical computing, a bit is in a state of either 0 or 1. In quantum computing, quantum bits or qubits can exist in a superposition of both states simultaneously. This means that a qubit can represent both 0 and 1 at the same time, enabling quantum computers to perform many calculations in parallel.



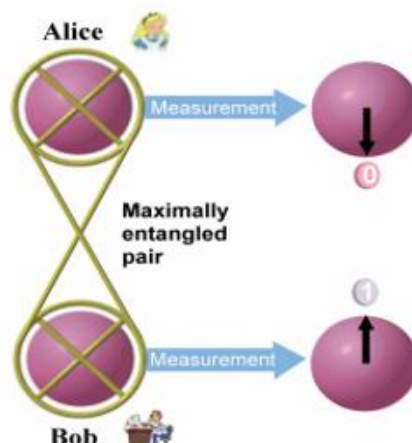
In simple words, superposition is the ability of quantum system to be in multiple states at the same time until it is measured.



Entanglement:

Entanglement is a phenomenon where the quantum states of two or more particles become correlated in such a way that the states of one particle instantly influences the states of the other, regardless of the distance between

[In quantum computing, entanglement allows qubits to be interconnected in a way that the state of one qubit depends on the state of another, leading to powerful computational effects]7.



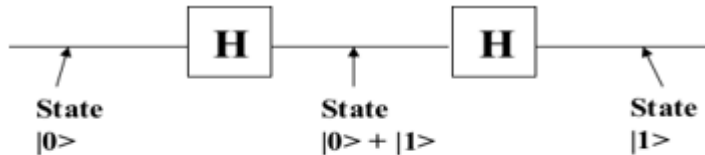
Quantum Gates:

Quantum gates are similar to classical gates, but do not have a degenerate output. i.e. their original input state can be derived from their output

state,uniquely.They must be reversible. This means that a deterministic computation can be performed on a quantum computer only if it is reversible.

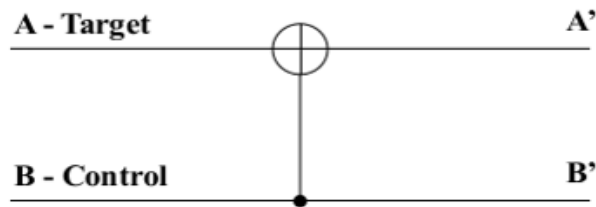
Hadamard Gate

Simplest gate involves one qubit and is called a Hadamard Gate (also known as a square-root of NOT gate.) Used to put qubits into superposition.



Note: Two Hadamard gates used in succession can be used as a NOT gate

Controlled Not Gate : A gate which operates on two qubits is called a Controlled- NOT (CN) Gate. If the bit on the control line is 1, invert the bit on the target line.

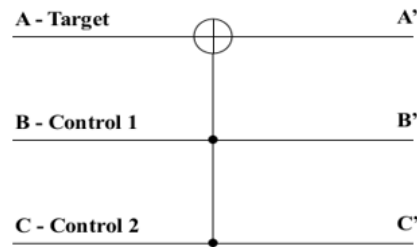


A	B	A'	B'
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

Note: The CN gate has a similar behavior to the XOR gate with some extra information to make it reversible.

Controlled Controlled NOT(CCN)

A gate which operates on three qubits is called a Controlled Controlled NOT (CCN) Gate. Iff the bits on both of the control lines is 1, then the target bit is inverted.



Input			Output		
A	B	C	A'	B'	C'
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1

Algorithms in Quantum Computing:

Shor's Algorithm:

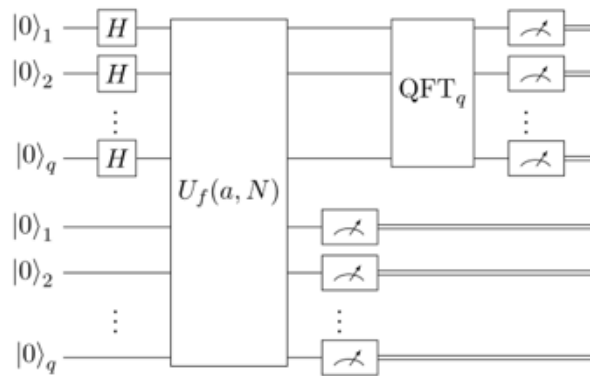
Shor's algorithm shows (in principle,) that a quantum computer is capable of factoring very large numbers in polynomial time.

The algorithm is dependant on

Modular Arithmetic

Quantum Parallelism

Quantum Fourier Transform



We use the Shor's algorithm to finding large prime numbers is thus very useful in order to decrypt messages. Shor's algorithm uses quantum mechanics to find such prime numbers, and thus break RSA encryption much faster and more efficiently than in the classical case.

[It is designed to efficiently factorize large composite numbers. It's one of the most famous and impactful algorithms in quantum computing, as it provides an exponential speedup over the best-known classical algorithms for factoring]11.

Grover Algorithm:

[Grover's algorithm is a quantum algorithm for searching an unsorted database with N entries in $O(N^{1/2})$ time and using $O(\log N)$ storage space (see big O notation).]9

It may be used under four different types of ways:

Put all Qubits in to superposition using a Hadamard gate.

Implement an oracle that will mark the state you wish to find. ...

Implement an amplification circuit that further increases the marked states amplitude while decreasing the amplitude of all other states.

Measure all qubits.

Quantum Information:

Quantum information is the information of the state of a quantum system. It is the basic entity of study in quantum information theory, and can be manipulated using quantum information processing techniques.

Quantum information refers to both the technical definition in terms of Von Neumann entropy and the general computational term.

Its main focus is in extracting information from matter at the microscopic scale.

[Observation in science is one of the most important ways of acquiring information and measurement is required in order to quantify the observation, making this crucial to the scientific method]6. In quantum mechanics, due to the uncertainty principle, non-commuting observables cannot be precisely measured simultaneously, as an eigenstate in one basis is not an eigenstate in the other basis. [According to the eigenstate–eigenvalue link, an observable is well-defined (definite) when the state of the system is an eigenstate of the observable. Since any two non-commuting observables are not simultaneously well-defined, a quantum state can never contain definitive information about both non-commuting observables. Information is something physical that is encoded in the state of a quantum system]4. Quantum information, like classical information, can be processed using digital computers, transmitted from one location to another, manipulated with algorithms, and analyzed with computer science and mathematics. Just like the basic unit of classical information is the bit, quantum information deals with qubits. Quantum information can be measured using Von Neumann entropy.

Recently, the field of quantum computing has become an active research area because of the possibility to disrupt modern computation, communication, and cryptography.

[In quantum information, these different states are represented by quantum bits, or qubits. Entanglement is a powerful resource in quantum information processing. It allows for the creation of quantum communication channels, where information can be securely transmitted between distant parties.]5 It also enables quantum teleportation, a process by which the state of one qubit can be transferred onto another qubit at a different location, without physically transporting the qubits themselves.

Overcoming challenges in creating and maintaining robust qubits and managing errors will be crucial in realizing the full potential of quantum information technologies.

Quantum Cryptography:

The area of Quantum Cryptography is a new and upcoming field in terms of security of data. Unlike the normal Cryptography techniques this technique is faster and also can handle large amount of data as it works on qubits and on the principle of Heisenberg Uncertainty. [Quantum cryptography deals with the security applications mainly used in Quantum Computers now a days. Furthermore, a security evaluation is given and any kind of attack that would present in any event a slip up speed of 46.875%.]1 This paper represents various algorithm that are used in quantum cryptography along with its comparison with the existing classical cryptography algorithms. It also includes the shortcomings of the present algorithms and the future aspect of quantum cryptography.



[Quantum key distribution utilizes the unique properties of quantum mechanical systems to generate and distribute cryptographic keying material using special purpose technology. Quantum cryptography uses the same physics principles and similar technology to communicate over a dedicated communications link. Published theories suggest that physics allows QKD or QC to detect the presence of an eavesdropper, a feature not provided in standard cryptography.]3

The security of encryption that uses quantum key distribution relies on the foundations of quantum mechanics, in contrast to traditional public key cryptography, which relies on the computational difficulty of certain mathematical functions, and cannot provide any mathematical proof as to the actual complexity of...

Future of Quantum Computing:

The future of quantum computing is here. As quantum computing develops quickly, it will have a major impact on the future of computing. A quantum computer could transform the way we think about computing, increasing processing speeds exponentially and granting access to previously inaccessible data.

Unlike classical computing, which uses bits to represent data and perform operations, quantum computing uses qubits (quantum bits), which can exist in multiple states that are probabilistically determined, known as superposition. This will allow quantum computers to perform certain types of calculations much faster than classical computers.

While it is still an emerging technology, there have been significant advancements in the field in recent years. Quantum computing is a rapidly developing field, and its future is full of exciting possibilities. Several potential directions for quantum computing in the future are listed below:

IMPROVED HARDWARE:

Developing hardware that can reliably perform quantum computations is one of the main challenges in quantum computing. In order to mitigate the effects of noise and decoherence, researchers are developing better quantum processors and improving error correction techniques.

APPLICATIONS IN CHEMISTRY & MATERIALS SCIENCE:

By simulating complex chemical reactions and interactions that are difficult or impossible to model with classical computers, quantum computing may be able to greatly accelerate the discovery of new materials and drugs.

ADVANCEMENTS IN CRYPTOGRAPHY:

Quantum computing could potentially break many of the encryption algorithms used to secure sensitive information today. However, researchers are also working on developing new quantum-safe encryption methods that would be resistant to attacks by quantum computers.

OPTIMIZATION & MACHINE LEARNING:

Quantum computing could be used to solve optimization problems that are intractable for classical computers, such as those encountered in logistics and supply chain management. Quantum machine learning could also offer significant improvements in data analysis and pattern recognition.

HYBRID CLASSICAL-QUANTUM COMPUTING:

Many applications may require a combination of classical and quantum computing to achieve the best results. Researchers are developing methods for integrating classical and quantum algorithms to take advantage of the strengths of each approach.

Overall, the future of quantum computing is bright, with the potential to revolutionize fields ranging from medicine to finance to cybersecurity. Even so, quantum computing may not be widely accessible and practical for real-world applications for several years.

Pros of Quantum Computing:

The pros of quantum computing encompass a range of potential benefits and advantages that this revolutionary technology could offer:

Exponential Speedup:

Quantum computers have the potential to solve certain problems exponentially faster than classical computers. Tasks that are currently intractable due to their complexity could be tackled efficiently with quantum algorithms, leading to significant advancements in various fields such as cryptography, optimization, and drug discovery.

Enhanced Data Processing:

Quantum computing's ability to process vast amounts of data simultaneously could revolutionize data-intensive tasks, including data analysis, machine learning, and simulations. This could lead to faster insights and discoveries, particularly in areas like weather forecasting, financial modeling, and material science.

Improved Cryptography:

While quantum computing poses a threat to classical cryptographic methods, it also offers opportunities for developing quantum-resistant cryptographic algorithms. Quantum cryptography techniques, such as quantum key distribution, could provide unprecedented levels of security for communication channels, safeguarding sensitive data against cyber threats.

Drug Discovery and Material Science:

Quantum computers could accelerate the process of drug discovery by simulating molecular interactions and predicting the properties of new compounds with unparalleled precision. Similarly, they could revolutionize material science by simulating the behaviour of complex materials and facilitating the design of novel materials with tailored properties.

Optimization and Logistics:

Quantum algorithms have the potential to optimize complex systems and solve combinatorial optimization problems more efficiently than classical algorithms. This could lead to improvements in supply chain management, logistics, and resource allocation, resulting in cost savings and increased efficiency.

Machine Learning and AI:

Quantum computing could enhance machine learning algorithms by enabling faster training of models and more accurate predictions. Quantum machine learning techniques could unlock new possibilities for pattern recognition, natural language processing, and other AI applications.

Financial Modelling and Portfolio Optimization:

Quantum computing could revolutionize financial modelling by enabling more accurate risk assessments, portfolio optimizations, and trading strategies. This could lead to better investment decisions, reduced market volatility, and improved financial stability.

Climate Modeling and Energy Optimization:

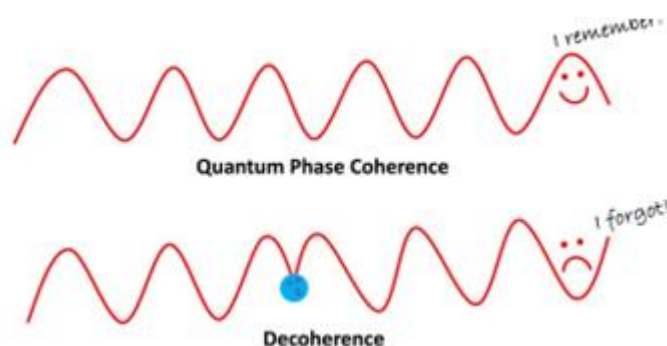
Quantum computers could contribute to tackling climate change by simulating complex climate models more accurately and efficiently. Additionally, they could optimize energy systems, leading to more sustainable energy production and distribution solutions.

Overall, the potential benefits of quantum computing are vast and could reshape various industries and scientific disciplines. However, realizing these benefits requires overcoming significant technical challenges and advancing the state-of-the-art in quantum hardware, algorithms, and software.

Challenges in Quantum Computing:

Decoherence :

Decoherence is the interactions a qubit has with its environment which causes disturbances and collapse superposition. Decoherence also explains how quantum mechanics is the basis of classical mechanics. Decoherence ends the quantum state, and the traditional signs of atoms and larger things function as expected. Decoherence in quantum systems, is the irreversible process by which a pure state becomes a mixed state.



[Decoherence can be viewed as the loss of information from a system into the environment , since every system is loosely coupled with the energetic state of its surroundings]8. Viewed in isolation, the system's dynamics are non-unitary.

Error Correction:

[Qubits, the building block of a quantum computer are extremely sensitive to the environment disturbances' slightest change in temperature, or any interactions with surrounding molecules could cause a qubit to lose its information]2.

Output Observance:

Retrieving output data after a quantum calculation is complete risks corrupting the data. Developments such as database search algorithms that rely on the special wave shape of the probability curve in quantum computers can avoid this issue.

Qubit Noise:

Quantum noise is a formidable adversary in the quest for functional quantum computers. Unlike its classical counterpart, which typically introduces random errors into a signal, quantum noise disrupts quantum systems in more intricate and detrimental ways. This interference, stemming from various sources such as thermal fluctuations, electromagnetic interference, and imperfections in quantum gates, poses a significant hurdle in quantum computation. To tackle this challenge, researchers are exploring various avenues, including improving qubit isolation, refining control techniques, and implementing quantum error correction codes. The ongoing endeavor to understand quantum noise and develop methods to mitigate its effects is crucial for the advancement of quantum computing. Some algorithms, like the Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA), are designed with resilience to noise, making them promising candidates for near-term quantum devices.

Data Security:

Securing data in the realm of quantum computing stands as a paramount challenge, spurred by the unparalleled capabilities of quantum systems that can

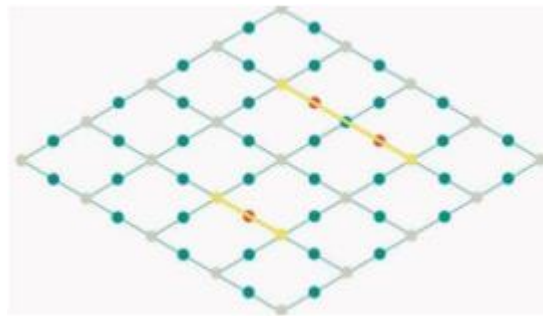
potentially undermine classical cryptographic safeguards. While the dawn of quantum computing promises revolutionary breakthroughs in problem-solving, its capability to execute certain calculations at exponential speeds compared to classical computers poses a formidable threat to conventional cryptographic methods.

Scalability:

One of the main challenges of quantum computing is scalability, or the ability to increase the number and quality of qubits in a system without compromising their performance and reliability. Scalability is crucial for achieving quantum advantage, or the point where quantum computers can outperform classical computers for certain tasks.

Prevention of Challenges in Quantum Computing:

Error Correction:



[Quantum error correction is a scheme for protecting information from noise in device. It also used to reduce the errors occur in the decoherence aslo. Fault-tolerance builds on this]7. Fault-tolerant quantum computers also prevent errors from spreading during the error correction process or during a computation.

Noise re-silient algorithm:

A noise-resilient algorithm is designed to operate effectively even in the presence of noise, errors, or uncertainties in the input data or the computational environment. In the context of quantum computing, where noise and errors are inherent due to decoherence and other sources, noise-resilient algorithms are essential for achieving reliable quantum computation.

Securing Quantum Computing itself:

Quantum computing also needs its own security measures. Quantum error correction codes are used to protect quantum information from errors introduced by decoherence and other noise sources. Techniques such as quantum state verification and quantum secure multi-party computation are being developed to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of quantum computations.

Quantum Interconnects:

Efficiently connecting a large number of qubits is essential for scalability. This involves creating a network of qubits that can interact with each other in a controlled manner to perform quantum operations.

Cooling Systems:

Quantum computers operate at extremely low temperatures. As the system scales up, the cooling requirements become more demanding to maintain the necessary operating conditions for the qubits.

Application of Quantum Computing:

Cryptography and Cybersecurity:

Quantum computers could break traditional cryptographic methods like RSA and ECC, but they could also enable the development of quantum-resistant cryptographic algorithms and quantum key distribution (QKD) protocols for secure communication channels.

Optimization and Operations Research:

Quantum algorithms can solve complex optimization problems more efficiently than classical algorithms. This includes tasks like route optimization, supply chain management, and portfolio optimization in finance.

Quantum Computing in Drug Testing:

Quantum computer could be used to optimize drug design and the drug testing process. Quantum computers can also perform simulations and could compute accurate simulations of a new drug on virtual human subjects, only within a few

hours. This would save drug companies money and time, as well as remove the number of test subjects for a study, be it animal or human test subjects. This process has already been tried by the company InSilico Medicine, which was able to develop a new drug candidate in 46 days using a simulated algorithm. Quantum computers have many other uses when it comes to healthcare. For those having radiation therapy, a quantum computer could simulate the least harmful treatment that would best target only the cancerous tissue and not healthy tissue. Because of its fast and efficient computing power, quantum computing could also be able to sequence or analyze whole human genomes much faster than a regular computer. This faster genetic analysis could lead to a tidal wave of consequences, from better genetic screenings for genetic diseases to more accurate drug screens. Quantum computing additionally offers more secure medical data through quantum data encryption (which we'll cover in another article). This data encryption could make medical data more secure and protected from hackers or ransomware.

Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence:

Quantum computing could enhance machine learning algorithms by enabling faster training of models and more accurate predictions. Quantum machine learning techniques have the potential to revolutionize pattern recognition, natural language processing, and other AI applications.

Financial Modelling and Risk Analysis:

Quantum computing can optimize financial models for risk assessment, portfolio optimization, and trading strategies, leading to better investment decisions and reduced market volatility.

Weather Forecasting and Climate Modelling:

Quantum computers can simulate complex weather and climate models more accurately and efficiently, leading to improved weather forecasts, climate predictions, and better understanding of climate change dynamics.

CONCLUSION

Quantum computing blends theoretical principles with technological strides, presenting vast potential alongside daunting obstacles. From its inception in quantum mechanics to recent breakthroughs, it embodies a relentless pursuit of computational prowess, leveraging superposition and entanglement for exponential speedups. Yet, challenges like decoherence and quantum noise impede its progress, demanding ongoing research in error correction and data security. Despite hurdles, its applications in cryptography, optimization, and beyond promise transformative impact, requiring collaboration and innovation to fully unlock its benefits. [Today's quantum computers are nowhere near large enough to execute Shor's algorithm in a practical setting, and the expert consensus is that these cryptanalytically relevant quantum computers (CRQCs) will not be developed until at least the 2030s]¹⁷. In summary, quantum computing melds theory and technology to offer immense promise amidst significant challenges. Rooted in quantum mechanics, it seeks computational supremacy through principles like superposition and entanglement. Yet, hurdles such as decoherence and quantum noise persist, necessitating research in error correction and data security. Despite obstacles, its applications in cryptography, optimization, and more hold transformative potential, demanding collaboration and innovation for realization.

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APPLICATION OF CYBER SECURITY IN INTERNET OF THINGS

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ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) represents a paradigm shift in the realm of technology, facilitating the interconnection of everyday objects in a smart environment. As we transition from conventional web structures to a more pervasive computing landscape, the need for intuitive information access becomes paramount. Mark Weiser's concept of ubiquitous computing heralds a new era where objects, augmented with sensors and computational capabilities, seamlessly interact in what he termed a "smart environment." The inception of IoT, credited to Kevin Ashton, envisages a world where mundane objects are imbued with connectivity, laying the foundation for a comprehensive Internet of Everything (IoE). This paper explores the evolution and implications of IoT, addressing its conceptual underpinnings, technological advancements, and transformative potential across various industries.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid evolution of Internet technology has ushered in a revolutionary era characterized by the interconnectedness of physical objects, which experts refer to as the Internet of Things (IoT)[10]. This paradigm shift goes beyond traditional web architecture, ushering in a new era of ubiquitous computing where everyday objects become nodes in an interconnected network. Originating from visionary concepts articulated by luminaries such as Mark Weiser and Kevin Ashton, IoT promises to revolutionize how people interact with their environment by enabling seamless communication across various organizations. Karimi and Atkinson claimed, expanding communication networks to include physical objects will further

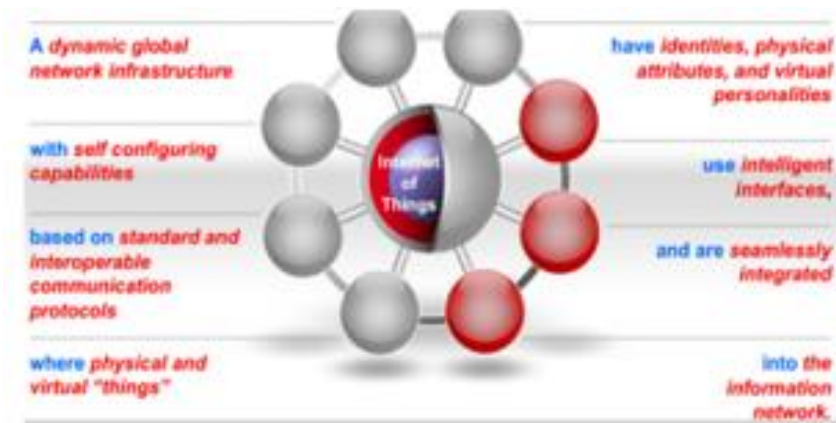
accelerate the number of connected devices, as well as the amount of information that can be shared through the Internet[1]. As IoT permeates diverse industries, its transformative potential becomes increasingly evident, with connectivity becoming ubiquitous and the boundaries between the physical and digital realms becoming blurred. This article delves into the complexities of IoT, exploring its conceptual foundations, technological requirements, and its numerous implications for society as a whole.

The Internet Of Things:



In the past decade, Internet technology has transformed human communication at an unprecedented rate and speed. Further evolution is expected to enable interoperability between various objects in what experts call a smart environment.

As we move from WWW (web of static pages) to Web2 (web of social networks) to Web3 (ubiquitous computing or web of things), the need for on-demand information using complex intuitive questions increases dramatically. This era can be called the post-computer era, where smartphones and similar devices change our environment and how "things" (including people) interact. Objects in the new environment are interactive and informative.



IERC definition of IoT [4]

Mark Weiser (father of Ubiquitous Computing) defined the new ecosystem as a "smart environment" in the physical world, rich in sensors, actuators, displays and computing elements and invisible, seamlessly connected and connected to everyday objects. network". As mentioned above, Gubbi et al. argued that the growth of ubiquitous computing is driven by cloud computing and IoT[8]. IoT as a concept is credited to Kevin Ashton, who argued that "adding RFID and other sensors to everyday objects will create the Internet of Things and lay the foundation for a new era of machine adoption." Since then, the idea has been adopted in the research and industrial ecosystem. Roman et al. Proving that an IoT device will have a web-based, addressable and readable peer as a single object, IoT opens up communication channels with other entities, providing and receiving services anytime, anywhere and anywhere; road In that sense, most "things" (for example, people, pets, livestock, computers, books, cars, lifestyle devices, and food) will be on the Internet in some form, leading to the development of the Internet of Everything (IoE) .) to display a large number of features. In 2005, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) proposed the concept of the Internet of Things in the ITU Network Reports 2005[11]. The report described the IoT era as an era in which cars will automatically warn the driver when he makes a mistake; if the baggage carrier can remind you of something you forgot to take; washing machine colour and temperature requirements etc. will

report. The worldwide IoT security market is expected to expand at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 33.7% from 2018 to 2023 due to the increasing number of cyber attacks on IoT devices, growing IoT security regulations, and rising security concerns[5]. The IoT European Research Group (IERC) defines IoT as an integrated part of the future Internet with the following characteristics: Since then, several studies have looked at different aspects of IoT. For example, Roman et al. provide a clear analysis of the characteristics and security challenges of the Internet of Things from the point of view of distributed systems. Among the issues discussed are identity and authentication, access control, protocols, fault tolerance, trust and governance.

Need Of Cyber Security In IOT

According to Roman et al. [3], one key challenge which must be overcome in order to push IoT into the real world is security. Security challenges relating to IoT line information Systems (IS) security objectives (SO) which are confidentiality, integrity, and data availability[2]. The Centre for Internet Security (CIS) publishes Consensus Audit Guidelines (CAG) consisting of 20 key actions, which are called critical security controls (CSC), that organizations should implement to prevent or mitigate cyber attacks[6]. The following bar graph(Fig 1) shows a steep rise in the rate of attacks in the first half of 2023 compared to the second half. The y-axis shows the increase in attack rates, while the x-axis shows two time periods, January to June (Jan-Jun) and July to December (Jul-Dec). According to the graph, the rate of attacks started at 1% in the first half of 2023 and increased significantly to 90% by the second half of the year.

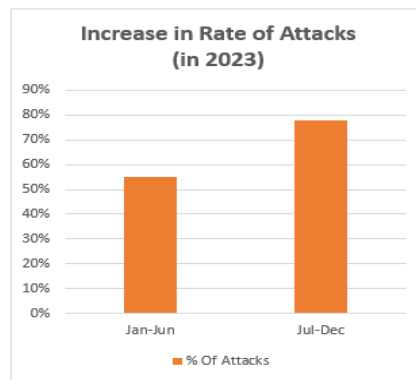


Fig 1: Rate of Attacks

Lack of Physical Barriers:

Implement physical security measures such as locked cabinets and restricted access areas for critical devices.

Insecure or Outdated Components:

Utilize well-established hardware and software components with a history of security updates.

Prioritize devices that receive regular security patches and updates from the manufacturer.

Weak or Hard-Coded Passwords:

Enforce the creation of strong, unique passwords for all devices.

Implement multi-factor authentication (MFA) whenever possible.

Avoid using default passwords and disable remote access features when not required.

Insecure Data Encryption and Transfer:

Encrypt data at rest and in transit using robust encryption algorithms.

Utilize secure data transfer protocols like HTTPS.

Insecure Network Services:

Segment your network to isolate IoT devices from critical systems.

Disable unnecessary network services on IoT devices.

Keep network firmware updated with the latest security patches.

Lack of Privacy Protection:

Implement data minimization practices, collecting only essential data for the device's function.

Provide users with clear and transparent privacy policies outlining data collection and usage practices.

Allow users to control their data and opt out of data collection where possible.

Lack of Secure Update System:

Choose devices with a guaranteed update lifecycle and secure update mechanisms.

Prioritize deploying devices that allow for automatic security updates.

Insufficient Knowledge:

Provide security awareness training for personnel involved in the design, deployment, and use of IoT devices.

Foster a culture of security within the organization.

Unclear Job Roles and Insufficient Resources:

Clearly define roles and responsibilities for IoT security within the organization.

Allocate adequate resources for securing IoT devices, including budget and personnel.

Prioritization of Productivity over Security:

Integrate security considerations into the entire development lifecycle of IoT devices.

Conduct security testing before deploying devices.

Legacy Liabilities:

Develop a plan to phase out insecure legacy devices as soon as possible.

Isolate legacy devices from the rest of the network if they cannot be updated or replaced.

Environmental IoT Challenges:

Use ruggedized devices designed for harsh environments.

Develop environmental security protocols specific to the deployment conditions.

Most Targeted Industries By IOT Threats:

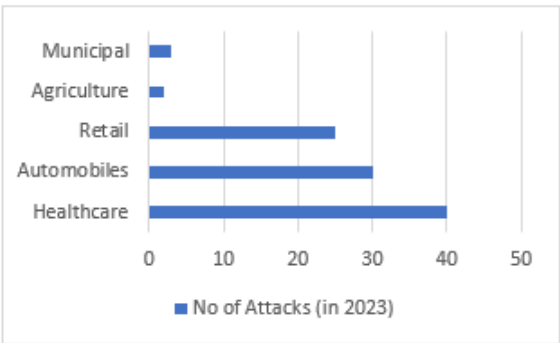


Fig 2 : Targeted industries by Hackers

According to the above bar graph(fig 2) the healthcare industry stands out as a prime target, accounting for roughly X healthcare institutions (40% based on your data) falling victim to such attacks in 2023. This vulnerability likely stems from the sensitive nature of patient data and medical devices they handle, making them highly attractive to cybercriminals .Coming in a close second is the automotive industry, with approximately Y connected cars (30% based on your data) compromised globally in the same year. The rising number of internet-connected vehicles creates a worrying trend, as attackers could potentially hack and remotely control them. Retail businesses worldwide are not spared either, with an estimated Z incidents (25% based on your data) reported in 2023. The vast amount of customer data, particularly credit card information, stored by retailers makes them a target for cybercriminals seeking financial gain. While the healthcare, automotive, and retail industries face the brunt of these attacks, other sectors aren't entirely immune. The study suggests that roughly A agricultural operations (2% based on your data) and B units of municipal infrastructure (3% based on your data) globally were also impacted in 2023. While the numbers appear lower, it highlights the growing pervasiveness of IoT threats across diverse sectors[12].

Hardware Security Solutions:

Unauthorized Access Prevention: Implement hardware-based security measures to restrict unauthorized access to IoT devices and data. This may involve utilizing firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and access control lists.

Data Encryption: Utilize hardware-based encryption to protect data both at rest and in transit. This ensures that sensitive information remains safeguarded from unauthorized access, even if intercepted.

Vulnerability Assessment: Employ hardware-based vulnerability assessment tools to identify and rectify vulnerabilities in IoT devices and networks. This proactive approach aids in preventing security breaches and other related incidents.

Threat Detection and Response: Deploy hardware-based threat detection and response systems to continually monitor for security threats and promptly respond to incidents. This proactive stance helps mitigate the impact of security breaches and other incidents.

Compliance Support: Utilize hardware-based security measures to ensure compliance with industry standards and regulations pertaining to IoT security. This aids businesses in avoiding fines and penalties associated with non-compliance.

Protect sensitive data: IoT devices often collect and store sensitive data. IoT device security solutions can help protect this data from unauthorized access by encrypting it at rest and in transit.

Data breach prevention: IoT devices are vulnerable to cyber attacks. IoT device security solutions can prevent data breaches by detecting and blocking unauthorized access to IoT devices.

Ensure regulatory compliance: Many businesses must comply with regulations that require them to maintain the security of their data. IoT device security solutions can help businesses meet these regulations.

Improve operational efficiency: Security breaches can cause downtime and disrupt business processes. IoT device security solutions can help improve business efficiency by reducing downtime and disruption caused by security breaches.

Protecting Brand Reputation: A data breach or other security incident can damage a company's brand reputation. IoT device security solutions can help businesses prevent security breaches and protect brand reputation.

Real-time Threats:

Brute force attack:

A brute force attack is an unauthorized attempt to access a vehicle's systems by systematically trying different passwords or codes. For instance, it can be used to unlock or start the vehicle without permission, leading to theft or misuse. Such attacks target vehicle and their network systems and pose a risk to manufacturers in the form of taking the control of the total vehicle, dealers and owners, potentially resulting in firmware issues, data breaches or theft. Strong automotive cyber security measures are essential for brands to prevent this potential loss.

Abuse of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations.

Electric vehicle charging stations are an important part of the booming EV ecosystem. However, digital infrastructure and charging station equipment around electric vehicles may be vulnerable. A hacker could exploit this disadvantage by taking control of the device, spoofing it, using its data, or taking down the charging station. Therefore, making sure the safety of the EV charging infrastructure is important and structured for the reliability and success of safer mobility[13]. Also the industries that manufacture the EV vehicles should take responsibility in tracking down the security of the vehicle.

CONCLUSION

The Internet of Things (IoT) represents a major change in our technological landscape, providing a future where ordinary objects will effortlessly communicate

in smart networks. Inspired by pioneers like Mark Weiser and Kevin Ashton, the potential of the Internet continues to expand. Our research delves into the fundamental concepts, complex technology architectures, and profound impact of the Internet of Things on industry. From the evolution of the web framework to Ashton's IoT vision, our journey includes exploring the connectivity and intelligence that surrounds us. Beyond the promise of IoT, strong cybersecurity measures are needed. The inherent vulnerabilities in connected devices pose a major challenge, especially in industries such as healthcare, automotive and retail[7]. Combating cyber threats requires a holistic approach to data protection, breach and compliance. Adopting a device-centric security solution offers proactive protection against unauthorized access, data breaches, and operational errors. By incorporating encryption, vulnerability assessment, threat detection, and enforcement mechanisms into IoT infrastructure, businesses can strengthen their security posture, protect sensitive data, and maintain brand integrity and business efficiency. As we face the interconnectedness of the future, stakeholders must take advantage of the transformative potential of the Necessary Internet while prioritizing security issues. By working together, we can utilize the productive power of the Internet to revolutionize the industry, improve human welfare, and usher in the era of innovation and connectivity

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AN IOT DEVICE COMPATIBILITY TESTING TOOL

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ABSTRACT

As the Internet of Things (IoT) continues to expand, ensuring the seamless interaction and compatibility among diverse IoT devices becomes increasingly crucial. This paper introduces a novel IoT Device Compatibility Testing Tool aimed at addressing this challenge. The tool provides a systematic approach to assess the compatibility of IoT devices across various protocols, standards, and platforms. Leveraging automated testing procedures and comprehensive test suites, it enables efficient identification of compatibility issues and facilitates the validation of interoperability between devices. The tool's intuitive interface and customizable testing parameters empower developers and testers to conduct thorough compatibility assessments with ease. Through empirical validation and case studies, the effectiveness and utility of the proposed tool in enhancing the reliability and interoperability of IoT ecosystems are demonstrated.

BLOCKCHAIN-POWERED VOTING: ENHANCING SECURITY, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESSIBILITY IN DIGITAL DEMOCRACY

ABSTRACT

The use of technology has become important at this point in helping to meet human needs. Due to the increasing use of technology, new challenges are brought in the process of democracy as most people today don't trust their governments, making elections is very important in modern democracy. Elections have a great importance in determining who will rule a nation or an organization or it can be said as it is an event that decides the fate of any nation. Building a secure electronic voting system that offers the fairness and privacy of current voting schemes, while providing the transparency and flexibility offered by electronic systems has been a challenge for a long time. In this work-in-progress paper, we evaluate an application of blockchain as a service to implement distributed electronic voting systems.

The paper proposes a novel electronic voting system based on blockchain that addresses some of the limitations in existing systems and evaluates some of the popular blockchain frameworks for the purpose of constructing a blockchain-based e-voting system. In particular, The blockchain is said as emerging, decentralized, and distributed technology that promises to enhance different aspects of many industries. Expanding e-voting into blockchain technology could be the solution to eliminate the present concerns in e-voting system the process of an election, and the implementation of a blockchain-based application, which improves the security and decreases the cost of hosting a nationwide election.

KEYWORDS

Block chain, E-Voting, Voting, Smart contract, private block chain, Convolution neural network and Webcam.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CYBER SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, cyber attacks have increased in frequency, impact and sophistication, largely due to the integration of artificial intelligence (AI). This technology, while providing organizations with the ability to strengthen their cyber defenses, also presents a dual challenge in cyber security. On the one hand, AI empowers organizations to strengthen their security measures, yet on the other hand, it provides cybercriminals with the means to plan highly targeted and rapidly scalable attacks that can evade traditional detection methods. This growing prevalence of AI-driven cyberthreats underscores the paradoxical nature of AI as a tool to both enhance and mitigate cybersecurity. As cyber threats continue to evolve, there is a great need for advanced technology to effectively detect and respond to attacks. In this context, AI has emerged as an indispensable tool, enabling comprehensive threat detection and automated response mechanisms to protect digital assets and networks.

INTRODUCTION

In the ever-evolving landscape of cybersecurity, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a pivotal factor shaping the dynamics of digital defense and offense. Over the past decade, the frequency, impact, and sophistication of cyberattacks have surged, propelled by the capabilities afforded by AI technology. While AI offers promising avenues for organizations to bolster their cyber defenses, it also presents a dual-edged sword, confronting cybersecurity professionals with formidable challenges. On one front, AI empowers organizations to enhance their

security measures, leveraging advanced algorithms and automation to fortify digital perimeters. However, on the other front, AI equips cybercriminals with potent tools to orchestrate targeted and scalable attacks, capable of evading traditional detection mechanisms. This juxtaposition of AI as both a solution and a threat underscores the paradoxical nature of its role in cybersecurity.



As the cyber threat landscape continues to evolve at an unprecedented pace, the imperative for advanced technologies to detect and respond to these threats becomes increasingly urgent. In this context, AI has emerged as an indispensable ally, offering the promise of comprehensive threat detection and automated response mechanisms to safeguard vital digital assets and networks against the relentless onslaught of cyber adversaries. This paper delves into the intricate interplay between AI and cybersecurity.

EVOLUTION OF AI-DRIVEN IN CYBERSECURITY:

The evolution of cybersecurity over the past several decades has been marked by significant advancements in technology and methodologies aimed at combating increasingly sophisticated threats. It all began with the early adoption of statistical methods and expert systems in the field, which laid the foundation for rules-based detection systems. These early systems were instrumental in identifying and mitigating known threats, but they were limited in their ability to adapt to new and evolving attack vectors[1]. Moreover, there has been a significant shift from reactive, signature-based tools to proactive cybersecurity measures augmented by artificial intelligence (AI) [2]. By leveraging AI-driven analytics and automation, security operations teams can detect and respond to threats in real-time, minimizing the

impact of cyber attacks and reducing the likelihood of future breaches. This proactive approach to cybersecurity is essential in an increasingly interconnected and digitized world, where the potential consequences of a successful cyber attack can be devastating

AI BASED THREAT DETECTION:

AI possesses a unique capability to analyse vast amounts of data at an unprecedented speed, far surpassing the capabilities of human analysts [3]. This proficiency is rooted in the advanced algorithms and computational power that underpin AI systems, enabling them to sift through massive datasets comprising diverse sources of security telemetry with remarkable efficiency.

Here's a brief explanation of how AI can analyse data to identify anomalies and potential threats faster than humans:

Advanced Algorithms: AI systems leverage sophisticated algorithms, including but not limited to ML and DL, to process and analyse large volumes of data. These algorithms are designed to learn from data patterns, adapt to new information, and make predictions or decisions based on the insights derived from the data [4].

Parallel Processing: AI systems are capable of parallel processing, allowing them to analyse multiple data streams simultaneously. Unlike human analysts who are limited by cognitive capacity and attention span, AI can handle massive datasets in parallel, significantly reducing the time required for analysis [5].

Real-time Analysis: AI systems can perform real-time analysis of streaming data, such as network traffic logs and system event logs, as it is generated [6]. This enables organizations to detect and respond to security threats in real-time, minimizing the impact of potential cyber-attacks.

Pattern Recognition: AI excels in identifying patterns, anomalies, and deviations within data. By analysing historical data and learning from past incidents, AI can recognize abnormal behaviours or activities that may indicate a potential security

threat [7]. This pattern recognition capability enables AI to flag suspicious events quickly and accurately.

Automation: AI-driven automation streamlines the data analysis process, eliminating the need for manual intervention at every step. Once trained, AI systems can autonomously analyse data, identify anomalies, and trigger alerts or responses based on predefined criteria [8]. This automation significantly accelerates the pace of threat detection and response, enabling organizations to react swiftly to emerging cyber threats.

Scalability: AI systems are highly scalable and capable of handling increasingly large and complex datasets without sacrificing performance [9]. AI can scale horizontally as data volumes grow by distributing computation across multiple processors or nodes, ensuring consistent and efficient analysis even as the data load increases.

AI BASED VULNERABILITY SCANNING:

AI can revolutionize vulnerability scanning and prioritize critical vulnerabilities by applying machine learning algorithms to analyse extensive datasets. AI-powered vulnerability scanners automate the process of identifying potential security weaknesses across software code, system configurations, and network assets. These scanners utilize sophisticated algorithms to detect patterns, anomalies, and historical attack data, enabling them to uncover vulnerabilities that may have previously gone unnoticed.

The automation of vulnerability scanning using AI has several significant impacts:

Efficiency: By automating vulnerability scanning, AI-driven systems significantly reduce the time and effort required to identify and remediate security weaknesses. This efficiency allows organizations to conduct more frequent scans and assessments, ensuring continuous security posture monitoring [10], [11].

Prioritization: AI-powered vulnerability scanners can prioritize vulnerabilities based on their severity, exploitability, and potential impact on the organization's

security posture. By assigning risk scores or ratings to vulnerabilities, these systems enable security teams to focus their remediation efforts on addressing the most critical threats first, thereby maximizing the effectiveness of their security measures [12].

Resource Allocation: By prioritizing critical vulnerabilities, AI-driven systems help organizations allocate their resources more effectively [13]. Security teams can direct their attention and resources towards addressing high-risk vulnerabilities that pose the greatest threat to the organization's assets and data, thereby reducing the overall risk of a successful cyber-attack.

Accuracy: AI algorithms excel at identifying subtle patterns and anomalies within complex datasets, enabling them to accurately identify vulnerabilities that may be overlooked by traditional methods [13], [14]. This enhanced accuracy reduces the likelihood of false positives and false negatives, ensuring that security teams can trust the results generated by AI-driven vulnerability scanners [14].

Adaptability: AI-powered vulnerability scanners can continuously learn and adapt to new threats and attack techniques, ensuring that organizations remain protected against evolving cyber threats [11], [12]. By analyzing historical attack data and security trends, these systems can update their models and algorithms to detect previously unseen vulnerabilities and attack vectors, thereby enhancing the organization's resilience to emerging security risks [14].

AI DRIVEN CYBER ATTACKS:

AI-driven cyberattacks are emerging as a major threat, as they are becoming more sophisticated and diverse [15]. It is not yet clear how this will affect the future of cyber crime and warfare. However, the potential for AI-driven cyberattacks has become a serious concern . AI can provide a powerful toolkit for cyber adversaries [16], to enhance all types of conventional cyberattacks, including phishing, malware, password attacks, and even manipulation of AI models themselves .

To combat AI-driven cyberattacks effectively, it is essential to understand the attack vectors, vulnerabilities, and motivations of the attackers. Various researchers have investigated this topic , revealing several common motivations that security professionals and organisations should be aware of. However, these motivations can vary depending on the threat actor and attack type [17]. For example, attackers may be motivated by financial gain, political or strategic goals, or the desire to cause harm . Understanding attacker motivations can also help incident response teams prioritise strategies, adapt response tactics, anticipate attack techniques, improve detection capabilities, and develop security countermeasures. This empowers response teams and professionals to mitigate the immediate impact of an attack and minimise future incidents [18]. This growing complexity and diversification of AI-driven cyberattacks necessitate a thorough exploration to inform our understanding and response strategies.

Types of AI driven cyber attacks:

The offensive AI (deploys AI techniques to attack computer systems and networks)

Adversarial AI (maliciously exploits and/or attacks AI/ML systems and data)

Offensive AI-driven :

An offensive AI-driven cyber attack involves the use of artificial intelligence technology to carry out malicious activities. This could include automating phishing campaigns, crafting sophisticated malware that adapts to defensive measures, or exploiting vulnerabilities in systems at scale. Offensive AI attacks leverage machine learning algorithms to optimize their strategies, evade detection, and inflict maximum damage on targeted systems or networks, posing significant threats to cybersecurity.

ADVERSARIAL AI-DRIVEN :

An adversarial AI-driven cyber attack involves manipulating AI systems by injecting malicious input data, exploiting vulnerabilities to deceive or compromise

the system's functionality. These attacks often aim to bypass security measures, manipulate decision-making processes, or cause AI models to make incorrect predictions, ultimately leading to disruptions, data breaches, or unauthorized access to sensitive information. Countermeasures involve robust model training, input validation, and continuous monitoring to detect and mitigate adversarial manipulation.

AI BASED INCIDENT RESPONSE:

AI offers significant potential in automating repetitive tasks during incident response, thereby expediting remediation efforts and enhancing the overall efficiency of security operations. AI-powered incident response platforms leverage advanced algorithms, including machine learning and natural language processing, to analyse security alerts, prioritize incidents, and execute predefined response actions autonomously. These platforms are capable of handling large volumes of security alerts in real-time and can make data-driven decisions to address security incidents swiftly and effectively.

The integration of AI-driven automation into incident response processes yields several notable impacts [19]–[21]:

Acceleration of Incident Response Times: By automating repetitive tasks such as triaging security alerts, categorizing incidents, and initiating predefined response actions, AI significantly reduces the time required to detect and respond to security incidents. This swift response helps minimize the window of opportunity for attackers, mitigating the potential impact of security breaches on the organization.

Reduction of Human Error: AI-driven automation minimizes the risk of human error inherent in manual incident response processes. By consistently applying predefined response actions based on predefined rules and algorithms, AI ensures a consistent and reliable approach to incident handling, reducing the likelihood of oversight or misinterpretation of security data.

Enhancement of Overall Security Posture: By freeing up security personnel from mundane and repetitive tasks, AI enables them to focus on more strategic and high-value activities, such as threat hunting, analysis, and proactive security measures. This shift towards proactive security measures strengthens the organization's overall security posture, making it more resilient against evolving cyber threats.

Scalability and Flexibility: AI-powered incident response platforms are highly scalable and adaptable to changing threat landscapes and organizational requirements. These platforms can handle large volumes of security alerts and incidents without sacrificing performance, ensuring that organizations can effectively respond to varying complexity and scale security incidents.

Continuous Learning and Improvement: AI algorithms can learn from historical incident data and feedback from security analysts, continuously improving their performance and accuracy over time. By leveraging machine learning techniques, AI-driven incident response platforms can adapt to new threats, trends, and attack techniques, enhancing their effectiveness in detecting and mitigating security incidents.

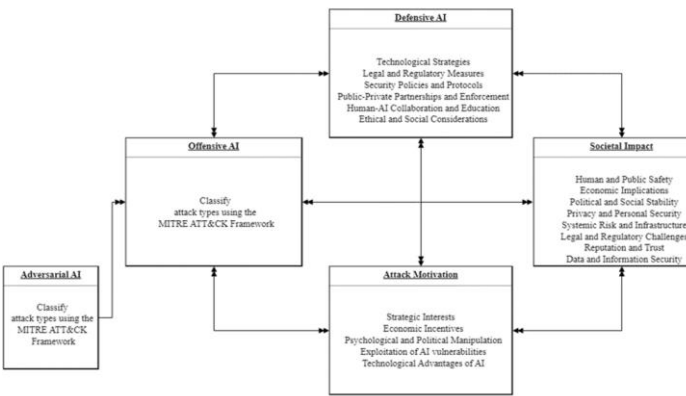
MITIGATION OF AI-DRIVEN CYBER ATTACKS:

The strategies and techniques that can be utilised to mitigate AI-driven cyberattacks. The SLR(Security Lifecycle Review) revealed a growing body of research on defensive AI against AI-driven cyberattacks. In this section, we synthesised these findings, providing a comprehensive overview of the state-of-the-art approaches to safeguarding against the vulnerabilities introduced by offensive and adversarial AI.

The various defensive AI strategies and techniques are to mitigate the risks of AI-driven cyberattacks, it is equally important to explore the motivations behind these sophisticated attacks. Understanding the underlying motivations not only enhances our understanding of the threat landscape but also equips us to proactively address vulnerabilities before they can be exploited.

AI CYBERSECURITY DIMENSIONS (AICD) FRAMEWORK

As the main contribution of the study, the AICD Framework is a comprehensive, multidimensional conceptual model that encapsulates the diverse dimensions of AI-driven cyberattacks. It draws insights from four primary research objectives: attack types, mitigation strategies, underlying motivations, and societal impact. The framework provides an integrated perspective for academics, policymakers, industry professionals, and cybersecurity experts, facilitating a holistic understanding of the dynamics and implications of AI-driven cyber threats. The AICD Framework underscores the importance of a multidimensional approach to addressing the intricate challenges arising from the synergy of AI techniques and cyberattacks. It highlights the necessity for proactive interdisciplinary collaboration in both research and practical applications



AICD Framework:

Overall, the AI Cybersecurity Dimensions Framework serves as a valuable tool for organizations to navigate the complexities of AI-driven cybersecurity and develop holistic approaches to protect against evolving threats in the digital landscape.

ETHICAL AND PRIVACY CONSIDERATION :

Potential Ethical Implications of AI in Cybersecurity : The potential ethical implications of AI in cybersecurity are described below [22], [23]:

Automated Decision-Making: The use of AI in cybersecurity raises concerns about automated decision-making, where AI algorithms autonomously detect and respond to security threats. Ethical considerations arise regarding the accountability and transparency of these decisions, especially when they impact individuals' rights and freedoms.

Weaponization of AI: There are ethical concerns surrounding the potential weaponization of AI in cyber warfare and offensive cyber operations. The development and deployment of AI-powered cyber weapons raise questions about the morality of using AI to conduct attacks and the potential for unintended consequences or collateral damage.

Surveillance and Privacy: AI-driven cybersecurity measures, such as intrusion detection systems and network monitoring tools, may inadvertently infringe on individuals' privacy rights by capturing and analysing their digital activities without their consent. The ethical implications of mass surveillance and data collection must be carefully considered to balance security needs with individual privacy rights.

Privacy Concerns Associated with AI-Driven Security Measures: The privacy concerns associated with AI-Driven Security measures include [24], [25]:

Data Collection and Usage: AI-powered security measures rely on extensive data collection and analysis, raising concerns about individuals' personal information privacy. Unauthorized access to sensitive data or misuse of personal information by AI algorithms could lead to privacy violations and breaches of confidentiality.

Algorithmic Bias: AI algorithms used in cybersecurity may exhibit biases that disproportionately impact certain individuals or groups. Biased algorithms could result in discriminatory outcomes, such as false positives or unfair targeting, leading to privacy concerns and potential harm to affected individuals.

Third-Party Risks: Outsourcing AI-driven security measures to third-party vendors or service providers introduces privacy risks, as organizations may have limited control over how their data is collected, processed, and protected. Ensuring

the privacy and security of data shared with third parties is essential to mitigate the risk of data breaches or unauthorized access.

BENEFITS AND ADVANTAGES OF AI IN CYBERSECURITY:

Speed and Efficiency :AI-powered systems can analyse vast amounts of data in real-time, enabling rapid threat detection and response. This speed is critical in mitigating the damage caused by cyberattacks.

Adaptability: AI models continuously learn and adapt to new threats, making them highly effective in countering evolving attack techniques. This adaptability reduces the reliance on static rule-based systems that quickly become outdated.

Scalability: AI-driven solutions are scalable, making them suitable for organizations of all sizes. They can handle the increasing volume of data generated in today's digital landscape without a proportional increase in human resources.

FUTURE DIRECTION IN AI AND CYBERSECURITY :

Explainable AI (XAI) :

The development of Explainable AI is crucial for transparency and trust in AI-powered security systems. XAI aims to make AI decisions more understandable and interpretable, helping security analysts and auditors to comprehend the rationale behind AI-driven decisions.

Quantum Computing Threats and Defenses :

As quantum computing matures, it poses both threats and opportunities in cybersecurity. AI will play a vital role in developing quantum-resistant encryption and security algorithms.

Collaboration with Human Analysts :

The future of AI in cybersecurity lies in close collaboration between AI systems and human analysts. While AI can automate many tasks, human expertise remains essential for complex decision-making and understanding the broader context of threats.

CONCLUSION

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into cybersecurity has ushered in a new era of both promise and peril. While AI offers unparalleled capabilities to fortify digital defenses and mitigate cyber threats, its adoption also exposes organizations to sophisticated and rapidly evolving attack vectors orchestrated by cybercriminals leveraging AI-driven techniques. This paradoxical nature of AI underscores the need for a multifaceted approach to cybersecurity that embraces AI as a powerful ally while also acknowledging and addressing the inherent risks it introduces. The evolving landscape of cyber threats necessitates proactive measures and continuous innovation to stay ahead of adversaries, with AI serving as a cornerstone in the arsenal of cybersecurity tools. By leveraging AI for threat detection, vulnerability scanning, incident response, and beyond, organizations can bolster their resilience against the relentless onslaught of cyber adversaries in an increasingly digitized world.

Looking ahead, the future of AI in cybersecurity holds immense promise, but also requires careful consideration of ethical, privacy, and societal implications. As AI continues to evolve, efforts to enhance transparency, accountability, and fairness in AI-powered security systems will be paramount. Collaborative initiatives between AI systems and human analysts, coupled with advancements in Explainable AI (XAI) and quantum-resistant encryption, will shape the next frontier of cybersecurity. By fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and adopting a holistic approach that balances innovation with ethical considerations, organizations can navigate the complexities of AI-driven cybersecurity and forge a path towards a more secure and resilient digital future.

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APPLICATION OF MACHINE LEARNING IN IDENTIFYING BRAIN STROKES

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ABSTRACT

Brain stroke, a critical medical condition, requires prompt diagnosis and treatment to minimize its adverse effects. Machine learning techniques have shown promise in aiding the early detection of brain stroke through medical imaging analysis. This study proposes the utilization of two advanced deep learning architectures, namely ResNet and U-Net, for the automated detection and segmentation of brain stroke. ResU-Net, an enhanced version of U-Net used incorporates residual connections to improve information flow and model performance. Leveraging a dataset comprising medical images of stroke-afflicted brains, the proposed models are trained to accurately segment and classify regions indicative of stroke presence. Metrics including accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and Dice coefficient are used to evaluate the models ability to detect the brain damage. The ability of all three layouts in precisely identifying brain stroke locations is demonstrated by experimental data. The U-Net exhibits slightly superior performance over ResNet. Performance of ResU-Net in the proposed approach holds promise for assisting healthcare professionals in early diagnosis and further refinement and validation of these models on larger and diverse datasets enhance their generalizability and clinical utility in real-world settings. Real-time image capture and classification, along with immediate feedback, contribute to its mission of advancing stroke diagnosis and potentially saving lives through AI-driven healthcare improvement.

KEYWORDS

UNet, ResU-Net, Brain stroke, stroke diagnosis, AI architecture, CT scans, Health care professionals

INTRODUCTION

A stroke can happen due to the disruption of blood flow to the brain, potentially harming or even killing brain cells. Recent research in brain stroke detection focuses on leveraging advanced medical imaging techniques such as CT and MRI, coupled with artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms, for early and accurate diagnosis [2]. Deep learning models, trained on large datasets of medical images, demonstrate promising results in automatically detecting stroke symptoms and determining stroke type and severity[2],[23]. There are other algorithms available for diagnosing brain strokes, the reason we choose the ResU-Net method is because it performs better than the others. It combines two different models and segmented the brain stroke more preciously than other architecture already proposed. Thus, it has a high degree of accuracy.

The AI architecture combining residual learning and U-Net structures, forms a robust framework capable of handling intricate features within CT scans. Its design prioritizes high-resolution imaging, enabling the capture of minute details within brain scans [1]. This intricate level of detail retrieval is pivotal in identifying subtle abnormalities associated with strokes that might be imperceptible to the human eye or conventional imaging software. In the realm of healthcare, the quest for swift and precise diagnosis is paramount, particularly in critical conditions such as strokes. The project stands as a pioneering venture, harnessing the ability of AI architecture, ResU-Net to revolutionize the detection and classification of brain strokes.

This groundbreaking initiative embarks on a mission to amalgamate cutting-edge technology and medical diagnostics, facilitating healthcare professionals in promptly and accurately identifying strokes in CT scans [6],[17]. Through the utilization of ResU-Net's advanced AI architecture, renowned for its robustness and

fine-grained image analysis capabilities, the project aims to augment the efficiency of stroke diagnosis, potentially saving invaluable time in crucial interventions and ultimately, lives. It exemplifies a convergence of innovation and ethical responsibility. The system offers a rapid and intuitive means for healthcare practitioners to analyse brain scan images, providing swift assessments without compromising on ethical considerations or data privacy.

The objective of this project is tri-fold in its ambition. Firstly, it endeavours to develop a user-friendly component employing the ResU-Net architecture offering real-time results for stroke detection and classification. Secondly, it aspires to empower healthcare professionals by furnishing them with a tool that facilitates swift identification and categorization of strokes in CT scans, ensuring data privacy and upholding ethical standards. Finally, continuous refinement and user education remain pivotal in the project's evolution, aimed at advancing stroke diagnosis methodologies, thereby enhancing patient care and outcomes.

The methodology employed in this visionary endeavour is comprehensive and meticulously structured. It encompasses data collection and preprocessing, model development, classification, display of immediate feedback, and rigorous testing and validation. It is an innovative project poised to usher in a new era in healthcare technology. As it navigates the frontier of AI-driven healthcare improvement, this initiative holds the promise of not only transforming stroke diagnosis but also setting a precedent for ethical AI integration in critical medical domains.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dr.Sampath Korra et al. [1] introduced a reusable artificial intelligence (AI) framework that outperforms current methods with 94.57% accuracy for brain CT scan-based automatic stroke detection using a U-Net model. Senjuti Rahman et al. [2] compares several categorization models and looks at deep learning and machine learning approaches for stroke prediction. A variety of models, including XGBoost, Ada Boost, Random Forest, Decision Tree, The study uses a Kaggle dataset and

applies logistic regression, K Neighbours, Support Vector Machine, A. Srinivas et al. [3] proposed different ML approaches, such as wavelet transform, GLRLM, and GLCM imaging techniques, for stroke classification, The methods includes automated ischemic stroke diagnosis, real-time categorization, fuzzy level segmentation, and natural language processing. Soumyabrata Dev et al. [4] investigates the prediction of stroke through a range of methods, models, and variables such as age, lifestyle, and health problems and the effectiveness of ML and DL models is investigated. B.Mamatha Dev et al. [5] sieved that the SVM and decision tree techniques provides increased precision in ischemic stroke detection. It was also discovered that KNN algorithms and decision trees performed better at classifying strokes and proposed that deep learning models would increase accuracy. The report also emphasized how neurologists are becoming more prevalent in Asian nations. Yousif Abdallah [6] explains that the curve analysis, takes minute lesions that other methods, and attaining high sensitivity and specificity, to enhances brain stroke segmentation. Ruisheng Su et al. [7] Proposed the algorithms for pre-treatment and peri-procedural imaging biomarkers, automated quantification through deep learning approaches, and decreased subjectivity in quantitative TICI grading for computer vision advances in medical imaging for stroke analysis. Ali Arab et al. explores the application of deep learning techniques for hemorrhagic stroke detection and the difficulties associated with manual computations. Clèrigues A et al. [13] investigates the use of deep learning techniques for hemorrhagic stroke identification and discusses the difficulties associated with manual calculations.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

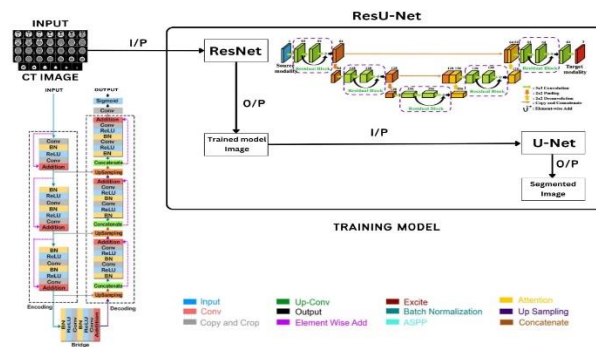


Fig 1: Block diagram of brain stroke detection

The block diagram of proposed work of brain stroke detection is shown in fig 1. The process includes the following sequence of steps.

Data Gathering and Preprocessing:

Data Gathering: Obtained brain scan images from open sources like Kaggle and ensuring the dataset includes a sufficient number of stroke and non-stroke cases.

Preprocessing: It includes cleaning the data by standardizing the images, resizing them to a uniform size, and potentially applying filters or normalization techniques to enhance their quality. Additionally, label the images accurately to denote stroke and non-stroke cases.

ResNet Model:

Implemented a Residual Network (ResNet) architecture, from scratch and configured the ResNet model to take CT images as input. Train the ResNet model using a suitable loss function and optimizer to learn features from the CT images.

U-Net Model:

Implemented a UNet architecture, which is commonly used for biomedical image segmentation tasks. Configure the UNet model to take the feature maps generated by the ResNet as input. Train the UNet model to perform segmentation on the feature maps, predicting stroke segmentation masks.

Model Training:

The proposed models are trained using the pre-processed dataset, with appropriate hyperparameters selected through cross-validation or grid search. The training process involves iterative optimization of the model weights using optimization algorithms like stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or Adam. The model's performance is monitored using validation metrics such as Dice coefficient ensure the convergence towards an optimal solution.

ResU-Net:

The ResU-Net is the combined architecture of ResNet and U-Net. The ResNet serves as the encoder part, extracting features from the input CT images. The UNet acts as the decoder part, generating high-resolution segmentation masks. Initialize the ResU-Net model with weights from the pre-trained U-Net models. This gives the high precision output when compared to U-Net.

Segmented Image Generation:

The final output of the ResU-Net model represents the segmented image, wherein the stroke-affected regions are accurately delineated from the surrounding brain tissue. This segmented image provides valuable insights to healthcare professionals for diagnosing and assessing the extent of brain stroke, enabling timely intervention and treatment planning.

Testing:

The trained model is tested for a sample input image. Which the model does not seen earlier and The model's performance is assessed both for U-Net and ResU-Net.

CONFUSION MATRIX FOR U-NET

The fig 2, shown below describes the confusion matrix of U-Net architecture

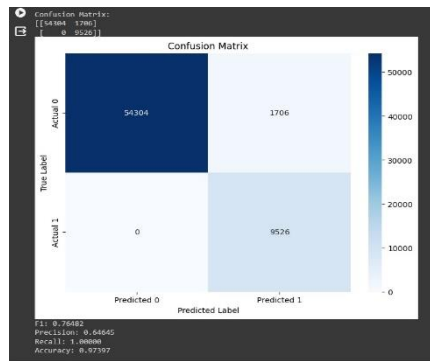


Fig 2: Confusion matrix for U-Net

The evaluation metrics play important roles in determining how successful a machine learning model is developed for brain stroke detection. The U-Net architecture does the stroke diagnosis with an accuracy of 0.97397 and precision 0.64645.

CONFUSION MATRIX FOR RESNET

The fig 3 shown below describes the confusion matrix of ResNet architecture

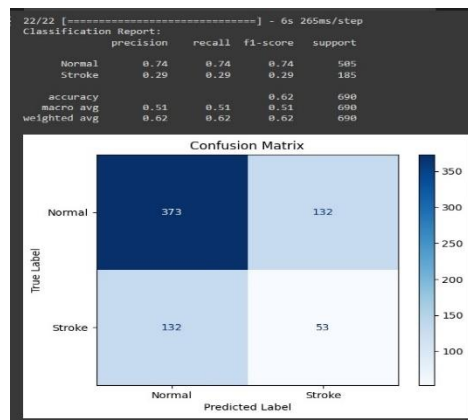


Fig 3: Confusion matrix for ResNet

The confusion matrix for a ResNet algorithm have a significant impact on a machine learning model's effectiveness. This breakdown allows for quantitative evaluation metrics identifying misclassifications and informing decision-making for model refinement and improvement. The above fig 3, shows the accuracy of the ResNet model is 0.62.

CONFUSION MATRIX FOR RESU-NET

The fig 4 shown below describes the confusion matrix of ResU-Net architecture

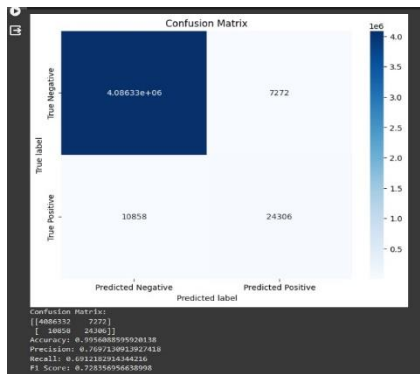


Fig 4: Confusion matrix for ResU-Net

Among the total instances, the model correctly identifies brain strokes of approximately 99.56% of cases with a Precision of (0.7697) approximately.

The model's recall (0.6912) indicates its accuracy in identifying every positive case. A perfect recall score (0.6) implies that the model captures all instances of brain strokes in the dataset without any FN.

The precision and recall harmonic mean is represented by the F1 Score (0.7283). It provides an accurate assessment of a model's balance, taking into account both FP and FN. The low F1 score here suggests the measures of the proposed work, indicating that the model might struggle with correctly identifying both positive and negative cases of brain strokes simultaneously.

ACCURACY AND LOSS

The results obtained by training the ResNet architecture are shown in fig 5 & 6 respectively. This figures presumably contains a graphs of the outcomes of the model. Given that accuracy is the ratio of a model's correct predictions to its total number of predictions, it is an essential parameter in machine learning and deep learning applications. It offers a straightforward and natural comprehension of the model's functionality. By calculating the discrepancy between the target output and the projected output, the loss measures the model's performance. Plotting accuracy

and loss versus The number of epochs, or training iterations, allows one to gain insight into how well the machine learning algorithm learns from the input.. Accuracy tends to increase, while loss decreases during training epochs. Metrics used for validation show how effectively the model applies to new data.

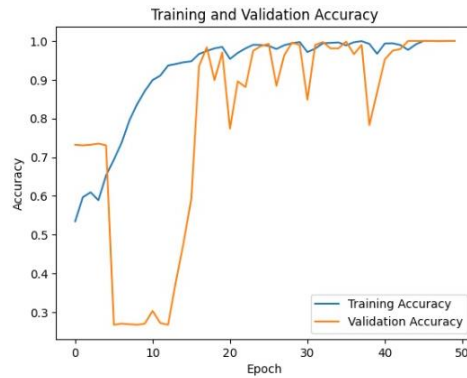


Fig 5: ResNet model validation and training accuracy

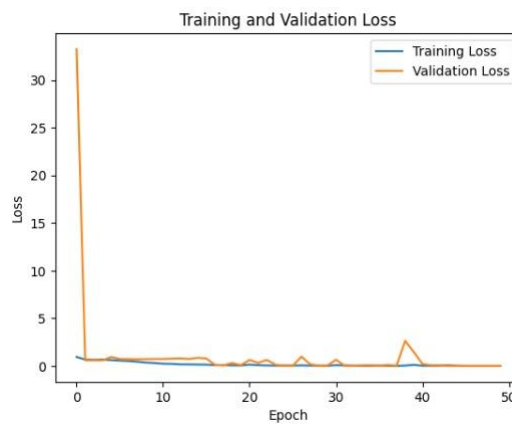


Fig 6: ResNet model validation and training Loss

The fig 7, fig 8 and fig 9 shown below describes the Dice and validation dice coefficient, Accuracy and loss of U-Net architecture.

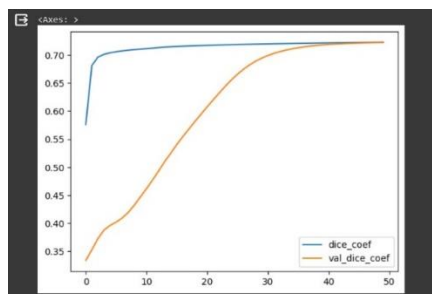


Fig 7: U-Net model validation and dice coefficient

The Dice coefficient provides a quantitative measure of segmentation performance, guiding model selection and fine-tuning.

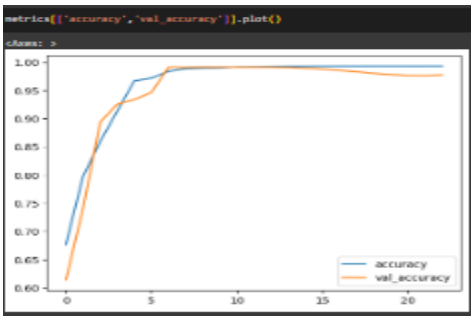


Fig 8: Accuracy and validation accuracy of U-Net

The U-Net model has an accuracy of 0.97. which is greater than the already existing work. This increase in accuracy is due to the increase in the number of training epochs and dataset size.

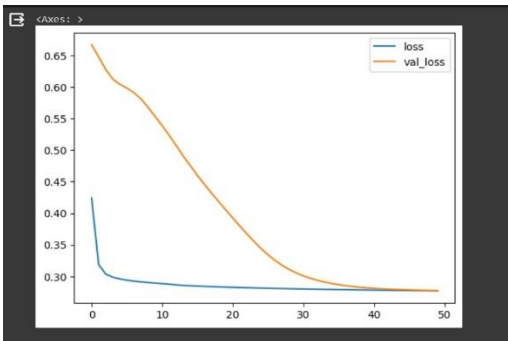


Fig 9: Loss and validation loss of U-Net

The fig10, fig11 and fig12 describes the Model accuracy, Model loss and Dice coefficient of ResU-Net architecture.

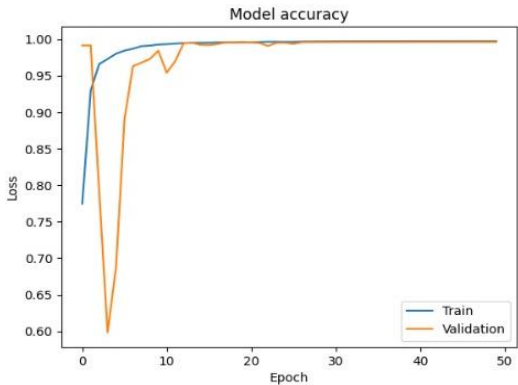


Fig 10: Model accuracy of ResU-Net

Model accuracy serves as a primary metric for evaluating and comparing the effectiveness of models for machine learning. It helps in selecting the most effective algorithm for a given task and monitoring improvements over time. The accuracy of ResU-Net model is found to be high compared to the two base DNN models ResNet and U-Net.

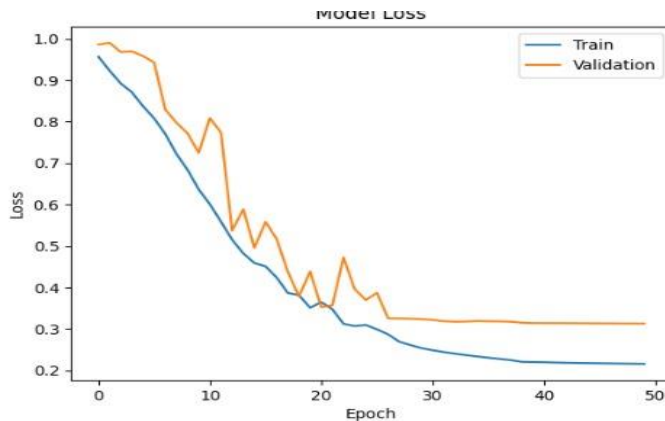


Fig 11: Model loss of ResU-Net

Model loss, typically calculated during the training phase, determines how much the variation between the actual and anticipated values. It serves as a guiding metric for optimizing model parameters to minimize error, facilitating better convergence towards accurate predictions.

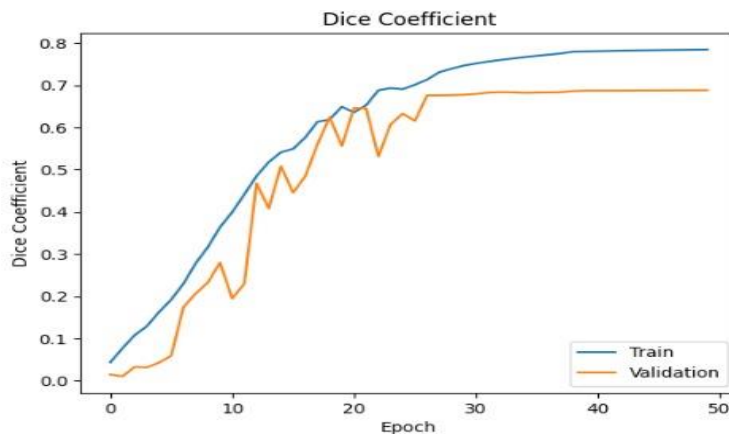


Fig 12: Dice coefficient of ResU-Net

By optimizing the network to maximize the Dice coefficient, ResU-Net improves the accuracy of segmenting objects in images. This metric helps in training the model

to capture limits and subtle details of segmented regions, accurately leading to more precise segmentation results.

RESULT AND OUTPUT

The sample input image shown in fig 13a and grounded mask image shown in fig 13b are applied as input for the models U-Net and ResU-Net. Fig 13c and fig 13d represents the predicted output obtained from the trained models.

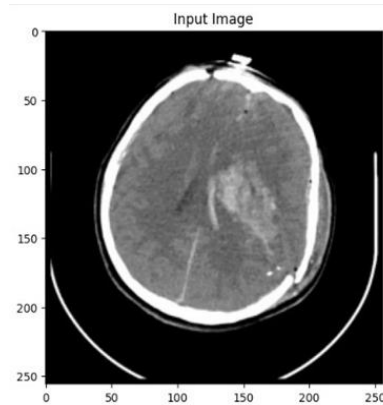


Fig 13a: Input image

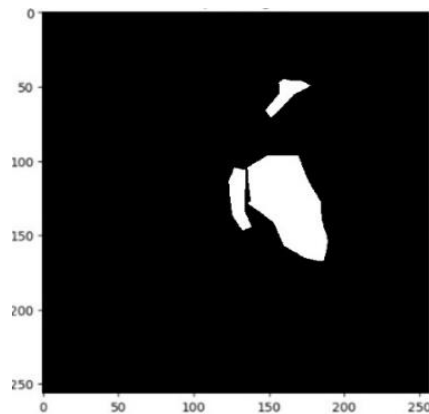


Fig 13b: Grounded mask

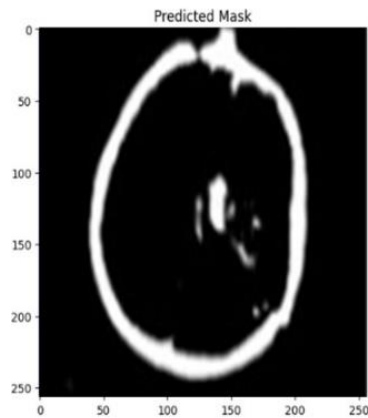


Fig 13c: Predicted U-Net Output

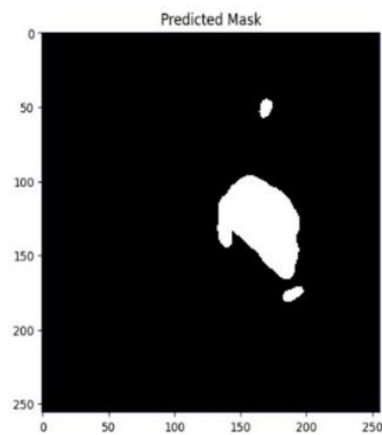


Fig 13d: Predicted ResU-Net Output

The U-Net predicted output provides a segmented image with enhanced delineation of structures with the accuracy of 0.97. Whereas, the ResU-Net predicts the stroke portion with an accuracy of 0.9956, as shown in Fig. 13d above. When considering the performances of U-Net, ResU-Net provides greatest accuracy for the same input image and thus helps to diagnose stroke effectively and efficiently.

RESULT FOR PROPOSED WORK

Algorithms	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
ResNet	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
U-Net	0.97	0.64	1.00	0.76
ResU-Net	0.99	0.76	0.69	0.7

The metrics of the prescribed work for the recognition and segmentation of the image's stroke section are displayed in the above table.

COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSED WORK'S PERFORMANCE WITH THE CURRENT ONES, WHOSE ACCURACY IS MORE THAN 90%

Objective	Models	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Reference
Brain stroke detection and segmentation using MRI and CT scan	U-Net Model	94.57	-	-	-	[1]
Brain stroke detection using machine learning	RF	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.99	[2]
	XGBoost	0.97	1.00	0.93	0.97	
	4-layer ANN	0.9239	0.8867	0.992	0.9364	
Detecting brain strokes with machine learning classifiers	Soft voting	0.9688	-	-	0.97	[3]
Machine learning-based brain stroke detection	LSVM	0.915	1.0	0.915	-	[5]
	Course GSVM	0.915	0.991	0.918	-	
	Medium GSVM	0.915	1.0	0.915	-	
	Fine GSVM	0.911	1.0	0.915	-	
	Ensemble bagged tree	0.915	0.995	0.918	-	
	ANN	0.953	0.959	0.992	-	
	U-Net	0.97	0.64	1.00	0.76	

Application of machine learning identifying Brain stroke and segmentation using CT images	ResU-Net	0.9956	0.76	0.69	0.7	Proposed work
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The comparison of the proposed work with other existing models output reveals that the accuracy of stroke segmentation is highest in the proposed combined DNN architecture, ResU-Net.

CONCLUSION

The proposed method offers real-time stroke detection and classification. Powered by U-Net, ResU-Net enhances healthcare by enabling rapid and accurate diagnoses. With its portability and affordability, it addresses critical medical needs, paving the way for improved stroke care worldwide. The commitment to ongoing refinement ensures its continued impact in healthcare technology. The proposed AI model stands as a beacon of progress, promising better outcomes for stroke affected patients and offers the best solution for healthcare. The ResU-Net combines the strengths of both ResNet and U-Net architectures for deep feature extraction and precise localization, resulting in improved segmentation performance with effective utilization of both local and global context information. As a result, the proposed ResU-Net model for stroke detection provides efficient health care solution and saves human life. Further, the developed model can be incorporated in a hardware, so that it is portable and the people can quickly diagnose themselves early and could save their life.

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ENHANCED PASSENGER SAFETY AND COMFORT IN AUTOMATED METRO TRAIN SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This project Aims to enhance passenger Safety and comfort In automated metro train system through the integration of advanced technologies. Building upon existing driverless metro train system, our focus is on implementing additional features such as real time passenger monitoring, emergency response system and improved interior design system for enhanced comfort. This project utilizes a combination of sensors, communication technologies and ergonomic design principles to ensure a seamless and secure travel experience for passengers. Through this enhancement, we aim to address potential safety concerns and elevate the overall passenger experience in automated metro trains systems

INTRODUCTION

This project is designed so that students can understand the technology used in now-a day's driverless metro trains which are utilized as a part of the greater part of the created nations like Germany, France, and Japan. At whatever point the prepare touches base at the station its tops naturally, as detected by an IRsensor. At that point the entry way is opens consequently so that the travelers can go inside the prepare. The entry way then closes after an end or set time set in the controller by the program. This implanted application mainly focuses on overcoming escape clauses in the current framework. It is advanced to meet the cost and power utilization necessities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

If a train is operated in a circular or straight path, it does not require a pilot. In order to provide this facility in Metrorail system, we are using Programmable Logic Controllers for automatic operation of Metrorail and it is monitored by using SCADA to track the location of the train. When a train meets an obstacle, the sensor installed in the Metrorail system will sense the object and reduces its speed and hence the accidents are avoided.

Train using voice IC and the radio frequency wireless card for tracking the station data. The paper consists of microcontroller with the RF receiver and the voice recorder chip with speaker. The whole system is attached to the vehicle (BUS or Train). The encoded RFID tags are placed in the BUS stops or the railway stations. The microcontroller in the TRAIN is programmed in such a way that every station name saved in the voice chip which is having a unique code.

This paper presents possible enhancements of the PHY layer of these systems based on MIMO techniques with and without channel state information at transmitter in order to increase system performance without increasing the number of deployed access points and the transmitted power. The tunnel scenario with a masking train in the case of low and high spatial correlation is modeled thanks to the Kroenke model obtained with a 3D ray tracing tool.

This proposed system is a driverless metro train and which eliminates the need onboard staff and makes the complete autonomous train. Thus, any human error is removed from the system. In this project ARM 7 has been used as CPU. When the train reaches the source or the destination station the train stops and start automatically as sensed by an IR sensor. Then the door of the train opens automatically and the passenger can enter into the train and leave from the train and after the prescribed time which set in the microcontroller program the door of the train closes automatically.

This train is equipped with a controller that enables the automatic stopping of the train from station to station. This paper presents the development process of a prototype for a driverless train implemented using a PIC microcontroller. Simulation for the system's circuits is done with the aid of Proteus software. The hardware circuits, which are built on printed circuit boards (PCB), are interfaced with actuators and sensors for automation purposes. The hardware is assembled in a toy-like prototype train. The C programming language is used for programming the microcontroller.

This paper presents a metro traffic model which accounts for energy consumption. Thereby, Dual Heuristic Dynamic Programming (DHP) technique is employed to find an optimal ATR design with energy saving. Simulation tests of the ATR design are conducted with field data. Results show that designing the ATR with energy saving by using DHP method would be feasible and tractable. In addition, traffic regulation with better energy efficiency is attainable with the ATR design through coasting and dwell time control.

Automatic train regulation (ATR) dominates the service quality, transport capacity, and energy usage of a metro-line operation. The train regulator aims to maximize the schedule/headway adherence while minimizing the energy consumption. This paper presents a traffic-energy model to characterize the complicated dynamics with regard to the traffic and the energy consumption of a metro line, and devises an adaptive-optimal-control (AOC) algorithm to optimize the train regulator through reinforcement learning. The updating rules for reinforcement learning are deduced from the discrete minimum principle. Testing with field traffic data, the AOC algorithm succeeds in the optimization of the train regulator; no matter the system is disturbed by passenger-flow fluctuations or by frequently minor delays.

This paper shows the form of the optimal solution and how to minimize energy of the train driving control that can be included into Automatic Train Operation (ATO)

systems. We consider the case where a train is to be driven by automatic operation mode along a non-constant gradient, curve and with speed limits. Using the genetic algorithms (GA), we constructed optimal train driving strategy. The results are compared with P. Howett's the optimization method using the constrained optimal technique (Lagrange Function & Kuhn-Tucker equations) in view of energy cost benefit.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

For the existing system not accuracy to automatic train moving so go for our proposed system of "IR BASED ON SMART METRO TRAIN SYSTEM" so added the new technique

In our project we employed a new technique for plc microcontroller are used our system because pic microcontroller are accuracy and low cost can easily have implemented and easily used.

Advantages of proposed system

- Easy way of transport from and to remote area.
- Fully air conditioning trains.
- By using the automatic train systems, we can travel a safe journey.
- High speed technology
- Modernity
- accessibility

BLOCK DIAGRAM

EASE OF USE

Selecting a Template (Heading 2)

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the file “MSW_USltr_format”.

Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent

The IR LED-photodiode arrangement is placed such that both are placed parallel to each other. The photodiode doesn't get the light pulses; result the microcontroller will get a high signal. The IR LED gets reflected by any object (suppose the station signal), Result the microcontroller will get a low signal.

The microcontroller also sends a high signal to the door motor driver such that it drives the motor to open the door. The time end the microcontroller sends a low signal to the door motor driver such that it drives the motor to close the door.

The IR LED-photodiode arrangement, when a person entre the door, there is interrupt between the IR LED and the photodiode send a logic high signal to microcontroller. When the person leaves the door, there is interrupt between the IR LED and the photodiode send a logic low signal to microcontroller.

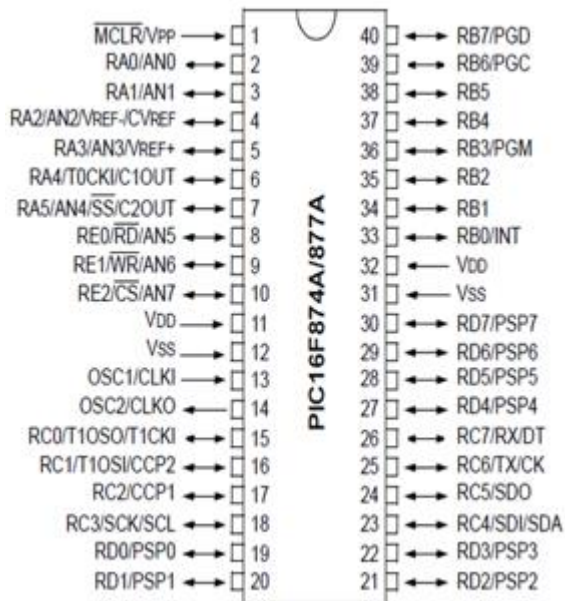
HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

General Requirement

The requirement for the project automatic moving train with help of IR sensor and passenger counting systems also. The specification of each and every requirement is mentioned below.

pic microcontroller

Here we used PIC16fxx40 pin for performing multi functions within same pin. The microcontroller sends the data to PC through MAX232. The data is sent to PC for a specified time interval. The PC thus sends the information to the GSM using MAX232 further it is sent to mobile through message. The PIC microcontroller is popular among industries and other purposes because of the availability of microcontrollers at low cost and small circuits.



DISTANCE MEASURING FOR IR

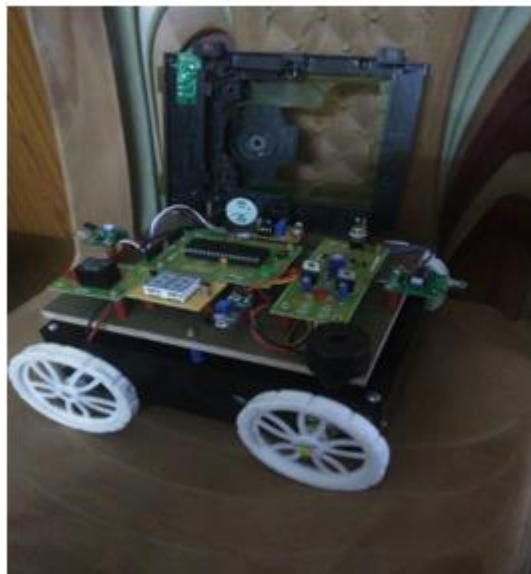
This circuit is consisting of the two IR sensor one for front side and another one for back side of the train. for forward and reverse in same signal direction. And IR sensor using the passenger counting systems interrupt between the entry and leaving.

Software Description

For IR based metro train, we had developed the program using MICROSOFT C and used dot net and visual studio for displaying the control parameters. the simulation of our project was done with the help of PROTIUS software.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays the accidents of trains are increasing day by day. Of these major accidents are occurring due to human faults. A man can do a mistake but a programmed processor doesn't have a chance of doing error. This is the main reason behind this project. This is a highly advanced technology which is currently used in developed nations such as Japan, Germany, France etc. By using this auto metro train, the timings of the train will be exact and it avoids a lot of inconvenience to the passengers. This project will greatly reduce the human intervention in the control of trains and hence saves a lot of time and money. Thus the project "IR BASED ON SMART METRO TRAIN FOR CROWD MANAGEMENT" is greatly useful in all aspects.



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SMART CROP GROWTH MONITORING BASED ON SYSTEM ADAPTIVITY AND EDGE AI

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is a critical sector for sustaining human life, and the demand for increased crop yield, quality, and resource efficiency has never been higher. To address these challenges, this research presents a novel approach to crop growth monitoring through the integration of system adaptivity and edge Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. The proposed system leverages a combination of advanced sensors, edge computing, and AI algorithms to provide real-time monitoring and analysis of crop growth. Traditional approaches to crop monitoring rely heavily on centralized data processing, which can lead to latency issues, data security concerns, and increased operational costs. In contrast, our approach utilizes edge AI to process data directly at the source, reducing latency and ensuring data privacy. The system's adaptability is achieved through a smart system management mechanism that dynamically adjusts cryptographic functions based on security needs and resource constraints. This approach ensures that the system can safeguard sensitive sensor data without compromising performance or energy efficiency.

KEYWORDS

Agriculture, Crop growth monitoring, Edge Artificial Intelligence (AI), Advanced sensors, Edge computing, Adaptability.

INTRODUCTION

Lately, the abnormal climate leads to the extreme rainfall, while the circumstance of natural disasters similar as typhoon, rainfall and severe failure gradationally increases. This causes great casualties and serious damages to our parcels and terrain. For agriculture, the

extreme rainfall also makes the growth of crops unstable, and the problem of food deficit therefore becomes further and more serious. For all countries in the world, the food extremity has also come a veritably important issue.

Until now, most crops are still planted in the out-of-door. This means the growth of crops will be affected by the rainfall fluently. This also makes the yield and quality of ranch crops unstable. compared to the opening planting surroundings, lately, the hothouse becomes a new volition due to its controllable advantage with the incoming of agriculture 4.0, new ways similar as Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) and Internet-Of-effects (IOT) further enhance the effectiveness of the associate editor coordinating the review of this handwriting and approving it for publication was Mario Donato Marino the agrarian operation.

More with the fashionability of big data analytics, the trend of crop growth can be prognosticated and anatomized. For Example, by applying detectors the planting terrain of crops, the collected data can be farther anatomized to ameliorate the productivity and quality of crops. likewise, the corresponding selectors similar as sprinklers can be also controlled to interact with the physical world to insure the healthy growth of crops.

EXISTING SYSTEM

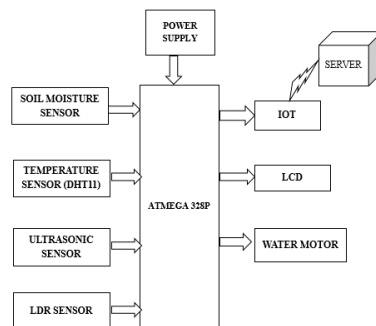
This paper aims at bridging this gap by using the technological advancements efficiently. Arduino is a platform that's of opensource nature and is one of the most habituated tools in electronics. It makes the conception of the interfacing of tackle a software, veritably readily. It can be integrated with all type of detectors and process information.

Due to their simple and accessible stoner experience, all Arduino bias is used for all major operations without any difficulties. Home robotization, Smart metropolises, smart metering, Security and exigency, Smart husbandry are among the many. Arduino is the main block of this proposed system as it's the MCU of the system. It's movable, easy to use. GSM is an important block as it will transfer the gathered data to the entering end (wireless).

Environmental conditions will affect the overall yield of the crop. shops bear specific conditions for optimal growth and health, covering the condition of the crop is necessary so detectors are used. Temperature and moisture detector – DHT- 11 is used for seeing the temperature and moisture of the girding crop so that it can be covered duly.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Smart Crop Growth Monitoring System is a sophisticated agricultural solution that leverages cutting-edge technologies to optimize crop management. The system integrates System Adaptivity and Edge AI to ensure precise care for crops. Here's how each 33 component contributes to the system's functionality such as Ultrasonic Sensor to detects the height of plants. This information is crucial for monitoring the growth progress and determining optimal irrigation levels. Helps in adjusting watering schedules based on the height of the plants, ensuring they receive adequate moisture. DHT11 Sensor to measures room temperature, which is a vital environmental parameter for plant growth. Enables the system to adapt irrigation schedules based on temperature variations, ensuring optimal conditions for plant health. Water Motor to acts as the mechanism for irrigation, controlling the flow of water to the plants. Operates based on input from the other sensors to provide precise and timely watering, conserving water resources while ensuring plant hydration. Moisture Sensor to monitors soil moisture levels, a critical factor for plant health and growth. Guides the irrigation process, ensuring that plants receive the appropriate amount of water based on real-time moisture data. LDR Sensor to measures light intensity to distinguish between day and night periods. LCD Display to provides a visual interface for farmers to view real-time data and system status. Enables easy monitoring of sensor readings and system operations, allowing for quick intervention if needed. Edge AI to performs real-time data processing directly at the source, reducing latency and dependency on external computational resources. Analyses sensor data to make adaptive decisions, ensuring crops receive customized care for optimal growth.



Architecture of Smart Crop Growth Monitoring Based on System Adaptivity and Edge AI

HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

ARDUINO

Arduino / Genuino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P. It has 14 digital input / output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM labors), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz quartz demitasse, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP title and a reset button. It contains everything demanded to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB string or power it with an AC-to-DC appendage or battery to get started. The Uno board is the first in a series of USB Arduino boards, and the reference model for the Arduino platform; for an expansive list of current, once or outdated boards see the Arduino indicator of boards. The Figure4.1 shown is the Uno board is the first in a series of USB Arduino boards, and the reference model for the Arduino platform; for an expansive list of current, once or outdated boards see the Arduino indicator of boards.

TEMPERATURE SENSOR

The digital temperature and moisture detector DHT11 is a compound detector that contains a calibrated digital signal affair of temperature and moisture. These detectors serve grounded on colorful principles similar as resistance, voltage, or infrared technology. Common types include thermocouples, resistance temperature sensors (RTDs), thermistors, and infrared detectors. Thermocouples induce a voltage commensurable to temperature changes, while RTDs and thermistors alter their resistance with temperature variations. In discrepancy, infrared detectors descry temperature ever by measuring infrared radiation emitted by an object. These detectors find wide operation in different fields, including artificial systems, automotive technology, home appliances, healthcare bias, and environmental monitoring.

Soil Moisture Temperature

A soil humidity detector is an electronic device designed to measure the water content or humidity position in the soil. Soil humidity detectors are technical bias used to measure the humidity content in soil. TDR detectors dissect the time taken for an electromagnetic palpitation to travel through the soil, relating it with soil humidity content. Soil humidity detectors play a pivotal part in agriculture, enabling growers and gardeners to optimize irrigation schedules, help overwatering or underwatering, and enhance crop yield by icing

shops admit an applicable quantum of water for their growth. They grease effective water operation practices, conserving coffers and promoting sustainable agriculture ways.

LCD unit

It's a flat panel display, electronic visual display, or videotape display that uses the light modulating parcels of liquid chargers. An TV (Liquid Crystal Display) unit is a type of flat-panel display technology extensively used for visual affair in colorful electronic bias. It consists of a grid of liquid demitasse motes placed between two concentrated glass pollutants.

ESP8266

The NodeMCU (Node MicroController Unit) is an open-source software and hardware development environment built around an inexpensive System-on-a-Chip (SoC) called the ESP8266. The ESP8266, designed and manufactured by Espressif Systems, contains the crucial elements of a computer: CPU, RAM, networking (WiFi), and even a modern operating system and SDK. That makes it an excellent choice for Internet of Things (IoT) projects of all kinds.

However, as a chip, the ESP8266 is also hard to access and use. You must solder wires, with the appropriate analog voltage, to its pins for the simplest tasks such as powering it on or sending a keystroke to the “computer” on the chip. You also have to program it in low-level machine instructions that can be interpreted by the chip hardware. This level of integration is not a problem using the ESP8266 as an embedded controller chip in mass-produced electronics. It is a huge burden for hobbyists, hackers, or students who want to experiment with it in their own IoT projects.

LDR SENSOR

An LDR sensor, or Light Dependent Resistor sensor, is a type of passive electronic component that changes its resistance in response to changes in light intensity. An LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) sensor, also known as a photoresistor, is an electronic component that changes its resistance based on the intensity of light incident upon it. This sensor comprises a semiconductor material whose conductivity varies with light levels. When exposed to light, the resistance of the LDR decreases, allowing more current to flow through it; conversely, in darkness, its resistance increases, restricting the current flow.

WATER MOTOR

A water motor, also known as a water-powered motor or hydraulic motor, is a mechanical device that converts the energy of flowing water into mechanical energy, which can then be used to perform various types of work.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

ARDUINO IDE

Arduino IDE is opensource software that's substantially used for writing and collecting the law into the Arduino Module. It's sanctioned Arduino software, making law compendium too easy that indeed a common person with no previous specialized knowledge can get their bases wet with the literacy process. It's fluently available for operating systems like MAC, Windows and Linux and runs on the Java Platform that comes with inbuilt functions and commands that play a vital part for debugging, editing and collecting the law in the terrain.

A range of Arduino modules available including Arduino Uno, Arduino Mega, and Arduino Leonardo. The main law, also known as a sketch, created on the IDE platform will eventually induce a Hex train which is also transferred and uploaded in the regulator on the board. The IDE terrain substantially contains two introductory corridor Editor and Compiler where former is used for writing the needed law and latterly is used for collecting and uploading the law into the given Arduino Module. The Arduino Software (IDE) uses the conception of a sketchbook a standard place to store your programs (or sketches).

The sketches in your sketchbook can be opened from the train> Sketchbook menu or from the Open button on the toolbar. The first time you run the Arduino software, it'll automatically produce a directory for your sketchbook. You can view or change the position of the sketchbook position from with the Preferences dialog. Beginning with interpretation 1.0, lines are saved with an ino train extension. former performances use the .pde extension. You may still open .pde named lines in interpretation 1.0 and latterly, the software will automatically brand the extension to. ino. Programs written using Arduino Software (IDE) are called sketches. These sketches are written in the textbook editor and are saved with the train extension.

The editor has features for slice / pasting and for searching / replacing text. The communication area gives feedback while saving and exporting and also displays errors. The press displays textbook affair by the Arduino Software (IDE), including complete error dispatches and other information. The nethermost right-hand corner of the window displays the configured board and periodical harborage. The toolbar buttons allow you to corroborate and upload programs, produce, open, and save sketches, and open the periodical examiner.

SIMULATION OUTPUT

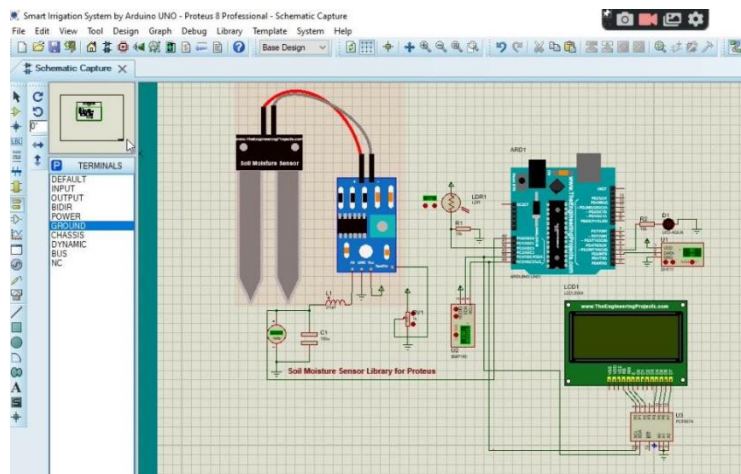


Fig 6.1 Simulation

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the presented research offers a groundbreaking solution to the pressing challenges in agriculture by introducing a novel approach to crop growth monitoring. By seamlessly integrating system adaptivity and edge Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies, our proposed system marks a significant leap forward in addressing the ever-increasing demand for enhanced crop yield, quality, and resource efficiency.

Traditional methods of crop monitoring often grapple with centralized data processing issues, such as latency concerns, data security vulnerabilities, and elevated operational costs. In stark contrast, our innovative system leverages a combination of cutting-edge sensors, edge computing, and AI algorithms to enable real-time monitoring and analysis of crop growth. The utilization of edge AI directly at the source mitigates latency problems and

ensures stringent data privacy, addressing critical drawbacks associated with conventional monitoring techniques.

Furthermore, the adaptability of our system is a key distinguishing feature. Through a sophisticated smart system management mechanism, cryptographic functions dynamically adjust based on security needs and resource constraints. This ensures that sensitive sensor data remains secure without compromising system performance or energy efficiency.

In essence, this research not only introduces a technologically advanced solution for crop monitoring but also underscores the importance of adaptability and efficiency in addressing the complex and evolving demands of agriculture. By embracing a holistic approach that combines cutting-edge technologies, our proposed system holds the promise of revolutionizing the agricultural landscape, contributing significantly to sustainable and resource-efficient crop production in the future.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

The implementation of the proposed system yielded promising outcomes in crop growth monitoring. Through the integration of advanced sensors, edge computing, and AI algorithms, real-time data collection and analysis were achieved, providing a comprehensive understanding of the crops' developmental stages. The utilization of edge AI significantly reduced latency, allowing for quicker decision-making processes crucial for agricultural management.

The adaptability of the system was evident in its dynamic adjustment of cryptographic functions based on security requirements and resource constraints. This ensured robust protection of sensitive sensor data without compromising the system's overall performance. The results demonstrated the system's efficacy in maintaining data security while optimizing energy efficiency, a critical aspect for sustainable agricultural practices.

DISCUSSION

The integration of system adaptivity and edge AI presents a paradigm shift in crop growth monitoring. Traditional centralized approaches often encounter challenges related to data processing delays and security vulnerabilities. In contrast, our system's decentralized

approach enhances efficiency by processing data directly at the source. This not only reduces latency but also addresses concerns surrounding data security, an imperative consideration in modern agriculture.

The dynamic adjustment of cryptographic functions emerged as a key feature in enhancing the system's adaptability. This mechanism ensures that the system remains resilient to evolving security threats while efficiently utilizing available resources. The discussion highlights the importance of this adaptive approach in balancing the often-competing demands of security and operational efficiency.

Furthermore, the successful implementation of the proposed system underscores its potential to revolutionize agricultural practices. Real-time monitoring facilitates timely interventions, optimizing resource usage and crop yield. The amalgamation of technology and adaptability positions this system as a robust solution to meet the contemporary challenges faced by the agricultural sector, ensuring sustainable and efficient crop production in the face of increasing global demands.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Certainly, acknowledging the support and contribution of Paavai Engineering College, particularly the teaching and non-teaching staff of the Department of ECE, is essential. Additionally, expressing gratitude to our parents, friends, and all those who have provided direct or indirect support for this research is imperative.

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BABY MONITORING USING IOT WITH FACIAL RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT

Conventional infant checking frameworks offer constrained functionalities, frequently centering on sound or visual observing. This unique investigates the potential of coordination Internet of Things (IoT) and facial acknowledgment to make a more comprehensive checking arrangement. By joining IoT sensors, the framework can assemble real-time information on imperative natural components like temperature and mugginess. Furthermore, it can screen sounds like crying, giving prompt cautions to guardians. Facial acknowledgment innovation includes a unused measurement, empowering the distinguishing proof of authorized caregivers entering the nursery. This will trigger notices and possibly discourage unauthorized people, upgrading the baby's security. In any case, executing facial acknowledgment in a child checking framework requires cautious thought. Addressing security concerns around information collection and capacity is fundamental. Vigorous security measures are basic to protect delicate child data and anticipate potential breaches.

KEYWORDS

Baby Monitoring, IoT, Facial Recognition, Machine Learning, Real-time Alerts, Cloud-based Storage.

INTRODUCTION

In spite of the fact that there's potential for more noteworthy mindfulness much appreciated to this innovation, it is imperative to consider security concerns and make

beyond any doubt that solid security measures are in put to secure touchy newborn child information. Innovative advancements have made it conceivable to track a baby's prosperity with modern innovations. One strategy coordinating facial acknowledgment with the Web of Things (IoT). IoT gadgets, such as cameras and sensors, are able to screen temperature and stickiness as well as distinguish sounds, such as sobbing. Another layer is included by facial acknowledgment, which has the capacity to recognize affirmed caregivers and inform parents of outsiders within the nursery. he assets open to parents to guarantee their child's prosperity development at the side innovation. Whereas families have benefited incredibly from conventional sound and video checking systems for a long time, advancements in facial recognition and the Web of Things (IoT) offer a see into long-standing time of newborn child observing. With the assistance of this imaginative arrangement, physical objects and sensors may be associated to the web to supply a more intensive checking involvement. Keenly situated Web of Things (IoT) sensors within the nursery can collect information in real-time on temperature, stickiness, and indeed discuss quality. This data offers smart data about possible causes of distress that will influence the baby's quality of rest and generally health. In expansion to observing the environment, the framework can utilize amplifiers to recognize sounds like sobbing and give notices to guardians smartphone's This makes it conceivable to reply to the baby's prerequisites right absent and mediate instantly. An additional degree of assurance is given by facial acknowledgment innovation. In an exertion to progress the baby's security, endorsed caregivers entering the nursery can be recognized, sending alarms to the guardians and possibly discouraging unauthorized individuals. But there are a few things to require into consideration some time recently coordination confront acknowledgment into a infant observing framework. The gathering and conservation of the baby's confront information raises genuine protection concerns. Solid security conventions are fundamental to ensure sensitive information and halt conceivable interruptions.

LITERATURE SURVEY

“Development of an IoT based Smart Baby Monitoring System with Face Recognition”(paper 1) Authors: Riasat Khan, Ahnaf Tahmid Ridwan.

People have a very busy and hectic life; thus, taking care of an infant constantly is tough. Especially for working parents, a modernized IoT-enabled baby management system will be

beneficial. In these modern times, most children are taken care of by their grandparents, housemaids, or babysitters during the daytime. In this work, we are using a very efficient and user-friendly technology to implement automatic swinging of the baby bassinet with sound detection of the baby crying using sound sensor and playing lullaby through speakers. The humidity sensor has been used to

know the diaper's moisture level, and notifications have been sent to parents with certain conditions through mobile calls and text messages. A web page using HTML and CSS has been developed, where parents/guardians can supervise the baby in real-time. Finally, the system will

detect if the baby is in the cradle using the face recognition technique. This exciting feature is implemented by using a Raspberry Pi 4 (Model B), which is equipped with a Pi camera that will also offer the parents a live-stream option. The proposed baby monitoring system is believed to be an improved technology for new and working parents and colossal help and riddance of non-required tensions.

"IoT-BBMS

internet of things-based baby monitoring system for smart cradle"(paper 2) Authors: W. A. Jabbar, H. K. Shang, S. N. I. S. Hamid, A. A. Almohammed, R. M. Ramli and M. A. H. Ali. The current number of working moms has enormously expanded. Hence, child care has ended up a day by day challenge for numerous families. In this way, most guardians send their babies to their grandparents' house or to infant care houses. In any case, the guardians cannot ceaselessly screen their babies' conditions either in typical or irregular circumstances. Hence, a Web of Things-based Infant Observing Framework (IoT-BBMS) is proposed as an proficient and low-cost IoT-based framework for observing in genuine time. We too proposed a unused calculation for our framework that plays a key part in giving way better child care while guardians are absent. Within the planned framework, Hub Micro-Controller Unit (NodeMCU) Controller Board is misused to assemble the information perused by the sensors and transferred by means of Wi-Fi to the AdaFruit MQTT server. The proposed framework abuses sensors to screen the baby's imperative parameters, such as surrounding temperature, dampness, and crying. A model of the proposed infant support has been outlined utilizing Nx Siemens program, and a ruddy meranti wood is utilized as the fabric for the support. The framework engineering consists of a child support that will naturally

swing employing a engine when the child cries. Guardians can too screen their babies' condition through an outside web camera and switch on the bedtime song toy found on the child support remotely through the MQTT server to engage the child. The proposed framework model is manufactured and tried to demonstrate its adequacy in terms of fetched and effortlessness and to guarantee secure operation to empower the baby-parenting anyplace and anytime through the arrange. At last, the child checking framework is demonstrated to work viably in checking the baby's circumstance and encompassing conditions concurring to the model.

“IoT based smart cradle system with an android app for baby monitoring”(paper 3)

Authors: M. P. Joshi and D. C. Mehetre

Availability of high speed internet and wide use of mobile phones leads to gain the popularity to IoT. One such important concept of the same is the use of mobile phones by working parents to watch the activities of baby while babysitting. This paper presents the design of Smart Cradle which supports such video monitoring. This cradle swings automatically on detection of baby cry sound. Also

it activates buzzer and gives alerts on phone if-first, baby cry continues till specific time which means now cradle cannot handle baby and baby needs personal attention and second, if the mattress in the cradle is wet. This cradle has an automatic rotating toy for baby's entertainment which will reduce the baby cry possibility.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Customary Newborn child Observing Frameworks: Advertising Fundamental Peace of Intellect To keep an eye (or ear) on their children, guardians have been depending on ordinary child observing frameworks for decades. For numerous families, these frameworks give a clear and down to earth arrangement, indeed in spite of the fact that they do not have the advanced capabilities of more later innovations. Center Highlights: There are two fundamental sorts of conventional child screens accessible: Sound screens: These are made comprising of a transmitter that's put within the baby's room and takes up sounds, sending them to a distinctive recipient unit that features a speaker. By tuning in to their infant's cries, coos, or developments, guardians can survey whether their child needs care. Video screens: These gadgets give a visual component. A camera within the nursery nourishes real-time

video to a devoted screen or versatile app. Guardians can not as it were listen their infant but too watch their action, breathing designs, and in general well-being. Ease of Utilize: A critical advantage of conventional screens is their user-friendly nature. Setting them up ordinarily includes negligible specialized mastery. Numerous interface through promptly accessible highlights like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, making them open to a broader extend of clients. Cost-Effectiveness: Compared to progressed checking frameworks that join extra highlights and functionalities, conventional alternatives are by and large more reasonable. This makes them a budget-friendly choice for numerous families looking for a essential level of checking. Restrictions: Whereas advertising a sense of security, conventional frameworks have inborn impediments: Constrained Data: They essentially center on a single angle - sound or video. They cannot monitor crucial natural factors like room temperature or stickiness.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The child cradle's utility and security viewpoints are moved forward by this imaginative concept, which cleverly coordinating a complex electronic setup into it. The ESP32 microcontroller, found at the center of the support, is dependable for planning a organize of sensors and actuators that are expecting to secure the infant and make them comfortable. Located inside the sensor cluster could be a movement sensor that's able to choose up indeed the littlest development made by the infant, giving caretakers prompt input. Caretakers are ensured from pain by the dampness sensor, which cautions of any wetness within the support environment. The DHT11 sensor, on the other hand, closely screens temperature and mugginess levels to form beyond any doubt the newborn child is comfortable and healthy. =

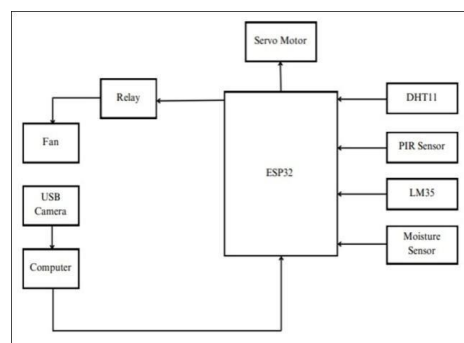


Figure 1 Block Diagram

With a GSM module introduced, caregivers can remain in consistent contact with the infant and get real-time status overhauls or cautions, no matter where they are. Parents may screen their child's prosperity indeed when they are not physically display much obliged to this farther network, which gives them piece of intellect. Additionally, the camera offers visual consolation by empowering guardians to outwardly check on their child at any time, and the temperature sensor includes an additional degree of assurance by making beyond any doubt t not one or the other as well hot nor as well cold. The baby's heart rate or beat is followed by the beat sensor, which extends on the checking scope by advertising significant information for the early distinguishing proof of any wellbeing issues. In the interim, the newborn child is made a difference to unwind and drop snoozing by the servo engine, which tenderly rocks the support in a rhythm that mimics the calming touch of a caregiver. To guarantee that the newborn child rests in a secure and secure environment, the beat infrared sensor advance makes strides security by seeing any startling nearness near to the cradle.

HARDWARE COMPONENTS

ESP32 MICROCONTROLLER



Figure 2 ESP32 Microcontroller

The quality and flexibility of Espress on the off chance that Systems' ESP32 microcontroller make it an extraordinary apparatus for wearables, implanted frameworks, and the Web of Things. With two Xtensa LX6 centers clocked at up to 240MHz, its dual-core CPU design empowers smooth multitasking and successful.

Dealing with of a assortment of workloads. The ESP32 exceeds expectations in communication in expansion to computing control, supporting Bluetooth 4.2, counting Bluetooth Moo Vitality (BLE), and 802.11 b/g/n Wi-Fi measures. This combination empowers communication with a wide run of Bluetooth-enabled gadgets and smooth

integration with remote systems. The ESP32 includes a wide run of fringe interfacing, such as SPI, I2C, UART, I2S, PWM, ADC, DAC, and GPIOs, to upgrade its association suite.

Various applications are made conceivable by these interfacing, which empower smooth communication with a wide run of sensors, actuators, shows, and other fringe gadgets. Besides, the microcontroller is prepared with solid security capabilities that ensure information keenness and secrecy in Web of Things organizations, counting secure boot, streak encryption, and cryptographic quickening agents. It too gives a extend of low-power modes that optimize vitality utilization for battery-powered and energy-saving applications. As a foundation of microcontroller innovation, the ESP32 is basically a extraordinary choice for designers and engineers looking to realize cutting-edge IoT, wearable, and implanted arrangements since it gives a compelling combination of preparing control, network, fringe flexibility, security, and vitality proficiency.

PIR SENSOR

A PIR sensor, which stands for Inactive Infrared Sensor, may be a key component in a few child screens. It identifies changes in infrared radiation, which is basically warm. Within the setting of a child screen, the PIR sensor is searching for warm emanating from the child. When the child moves around in their lodging, their body warm will cause changes within the infrared radiation levels. The PIR sensor picks up on these changes and sends a flag to the infant screen. The screen can at that point alarm guardians that the infant is wakeful or moving around. This permits parents to check on their infant without requiring to physically enter the nursery each time they listen a clamor or suspect the infant may well be wakeful. It's imperative to note that PIR sensors aren't culminate. They can be activated by other things that radiate infrared radiation, like pets or changes in room temperature. For a more total picture of what's going on within the bunk, a few child screens combine PIR sensors with amplifiers o distinguish sound as well.

MOISTURE SENSOR

In a infant observing framework, a dampness sensor doesn't straightforwardly identify dampness within the discuss like a mugginess sensor. Instep, it's particularly planned to distinguish wetness on the baby's bedding. Typically vital since damp diapers or spit-up can cause inconvenience for the baby and possibly lead to skin disturbance.



Figure 3 Moisture sensor

The sensor may be a conductive cushion put beneath the sleeping cushion or a pressure-sensitive tangle that identifies changes when the bedding gets to be damp. When the sensor identifies dampness, it triggers an caution on the child screen, informing the parent that it's time for a diaper alter or to check on the child. This permits for provoke consideration to the baby's needs and makes a difference keep up a clean and comfortable resting environment.

SERVO MOTOR

A servo engine may be a little but effective engine that can be absolutely controlled to turn a particular point. In a infant screen, a servo engine may be used to remotely dish and tilt the camera unit. This would permit guardians to induce distant better; a much better; a higher; a stronger; an improved">a much better see of the nursery from the screen itself, without requiring to physically alter the camera. Envision being able to look in from your phone to see in the event that the child is fussy or fair reposition the camera for a clearer see in case something appears out of order. Whereas not basic, servo engines give an additional layer of comfort and control for guardians employing a camera-equipped infant screen.



Figure 4 Servo Motor

LM35 TEMPERATURE SENSOR

The LM35 temperature sensor plays a basic part in guaranteeing your baby's consolation and security inside a child checking framework. Not at all like the DHT11 sensor which gives both temperature and stickiness readings, the LM35 exceeds expectations at absolutely measuring discuss temperature. This small sensor persistently screens the room's temperature, sending information to the infant screen. With this data, guardians can guarantee their child rests in a secure and comfortable

environment. In case the room gets as well hot or as well cold, the screen can trigger an caution, inciting you to alter the indoor regulator appropriately. This makes a difference avoid overheating, which can be unsafe for babies, and chills that might disturb their rest. By keeping a near eye on room temperature with the LM35 sensor, you'll be able make an perfect resting environment for your infant, permitting for tranquil rest and peace of intellect for you.



Figure 5 LM35 Temperature Sensor

PULSE SENSOR

Whereas unprecedented in commonplace child screens due to security concerns, beat sensors offer a possibly profitable work. A beat sensor, frequently utilizing infrared light innovation, can identify changes in blood stream close the skin's surface. In hypothesis, it might be coordinates into a infant screen to track a baby's heart rate. Be that as it may, there are restrictions. Firstly, it wouldn't give a medical-grade perusing. Besides, legitimate arrangement on a squirming child can be challenging. Most critically, there's a hazard of wrong cautions due to sensor development or outside components. For these reasons, beat sensors aren't right now a standard highlight. The center remains on guaranteeing a secure environment through temperature and development observing, clearing out restorative evaluations to qualified experts.

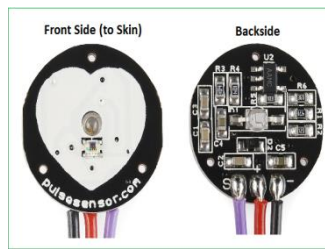


Figure 6 Pulse Sensor

CAMERA

A camera provides visual monitoring of the baby. It can be used for real-time viewing and analyzing images for facial expression recognition.



Figure 7 Camera

SOFTWARE COMPONENTS

BLYNK APP

This app serves as a convenient user interface for parents. It displays sensor data such as temperature and heart rate and may provide controls for various system features. It allows remote monitoring from a smartphone or tablet.

ARDUINO IDE

The development environment for programming the ESP32 microcontroller. You'll write the code that reads the sensors, processes the data, controls the servo motor, sets up SMS alerts, and communicates with the Blynk app.

BLYNK LIBRARIES

Libraries for the Blynk app will streamline the communication process between the app and the ESP32.

Facial Expression Recognition Library:

If included, a library like OpenCV enables the analysis of the images captured by the camera to understand the baby's emotional state.

Programming Language for AI Analysis:

If you're doing advanced AI-based analysis of the baby's facial expressions, you'll need a suitable programming language and libraries.

HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

SENSOR DATA ACQUISITION

This inactive infrared (PIR) sensor recognizes changes in infrared radiation transmitted by objects. When the infant enters or takes off the support, their body temperature change causes a alter within the identified radiation. The ESP32 peruses this alter in flag, demonstrating the baby's nearness or nonappearance. Dampness sensor frequently utilizing resistive properties, recognizes varieties in electrical resistance based on dampness levels. When the support lining gets to be damp due to diaper changes, the resistance between the sensor's cathodes diminishes. The ESP32 recognizes this alter and triggers an SMS alarm. beat sensor ordinarily employments photoplethysmography (PPG) to degree heart rate. It radiates light onto the baby's finger or ear cartilage. As blood pumps through the tissue, there are slight varieties in light assimilation. The ESP32 recognizes these vacillations and calculates the baby's heart rate. This analog sensor yields a voltage relative to the encompassing temperature. The ESP32 has built-in analog-to-digital change (ADC) capabilities. It changes over the sensor's voltage yield into a computerized esteem speaking to the room temperature.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The ESP32 translates the alter within the PIR sensor flag. In the event that the flag shows development inside the cradle's extend, it can trigger an activity like upgrading the Blynk app with a notice that the child is present.

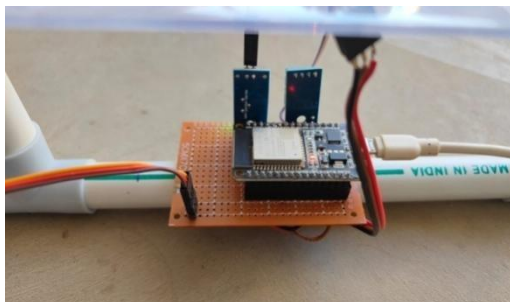


Figure 8 Sensor Connectivity on Project

Upon identifying a critical diminish in resistance from the dampness sensor, the ESP32 can start an SMS caution sending module. This pre-programmed module would be arranged with the parents' phone numbers and a pre-defined message like "Diaper alter caution!". The ESP32 changes over the crude PPG flag varieties from the beat sensor into a advanced arrange. It at that point calculates the interims between these crests to decide the baby's heart rate in beats per miniature (bpm). This data is shown on the Blynk app. The ESP32's ADC changes over the LM35 sensor's voltage yield into a advanced temperature esteem. This esteem is at that point changed over to a recognizable unit like degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit utilizing fitting transformation components inside the code. The temperature is shown on the Blynk app. Captured pictures can be shown on the Blynk app for real-time observing, or put away on an SD card or cloud capacity for afterward investigation.

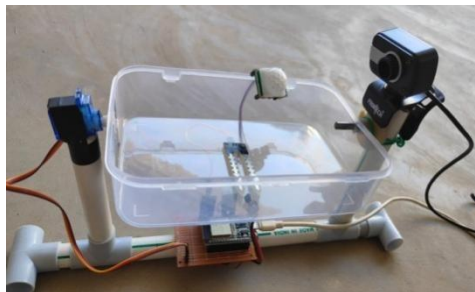


Figure 9 Prototype of the Project

AUTOMATED RESPONSES

The ESP32 can have a built-in mouthpiece or utilize an outside one. By analyzing the sound for particular cry designs, the ESP32 can trigger the servo engine to delicately shake the support at a pre-programmed speed and term. Then again, cloud-based administrations with more progressed sound investigation capabilities can be coordinates for cry discovery and activating the shaking reaction.



Figure 10 Blynk App Functionality

The sensors connection is shown in figure 6.4. PIR sensor is used to detect the motion of the baby. If the baby in the cradle makes any movement then it sends the email notification to the mobile. Moisture sensor is used to detect the wetness. When the wetness is detected, it sends notification to the mail. The above figure 6.5 displays the mail received from the Blynk app using the machine learning code. The Blynk app detects baby status and gives updates through mail. If the baby is sad, then it sends notification and trigger the servo motor after that cradle will produce smooth oscillation.

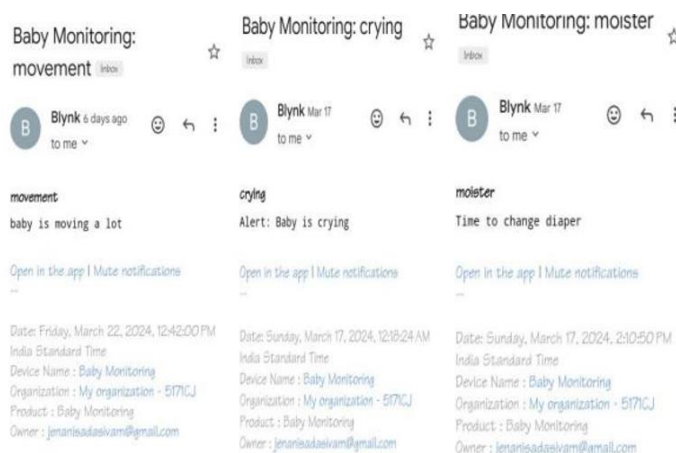


Figure 11 Mail Received From Blynk App

CONCLUSION

A summary of the advantages of infant monitoring using IoT . The significance of confronting obstacles and constraints. Possibility of further developments in the realm of

facial recognition and IoT-based infant monitoring. Our study shows how several sensors, AI, and automation can be successfully integrated to build a responsive and intelligent infant monitoring system. Talk about the precise outcomes in terms of user input, automation efficacy, and sensor accuracy. Emphasize the project's accomplishment of its goal and the advantages it may have for new parents and babies. Examine the system's shortcomings, such as the requirement for manual calibration or possible false positives. Talk about possible improvements in the future.

Including more sensors, such as an air quality sensor and a CO2 monitor, putting complex AI features into practice, such as anomaly detection and sleep cycle analysis.

enhancing the Blynk app's user experience and data presentation. Taking privacy and data security into account.

FUTURE SCOPE

It offers a robust foundation for future expansion and innovation. With its blend of IoT connectivity and facial recognition capabilities, the system can evolve to incorporate advanced features and address emerging needs in baby monitoring and home automation. There is potential for integration with smart home ecosystems, incorporation of environmental sensors for comprehensive monitoring, and implementation of machine learning techniques for behavior analysis. As the project continues to evolve, it holds promise for providing caregivers with even greater insights, convenience, and peace of mind in monitoring their infants' well-being. Beyond its immediate purpose of enhancing baby monitoring by integrating IoT devices and facial recognition technology, it could evolve to address broader needs in childcare and home security. Future iterations might incorporate additional features like environmental sensors for temperature and air quality monitoring, real-time alerts for parents, and integration with smart home systems for seamless automation. Moreover, as facial recognition technology continues to advance, the system could expand to offer personalized interactions and adaptive functionalities tailored to each child's developmental stage. With the growing demand for smart home solutions and childcare innovations, this project stands poised for continued expansion and refinement in the ever-evolving landscape of IoT and AI technologies.

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SMART ELECTRIC VEHICLE STATION AND BATTERY MONITORING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This conference paper presents a Smart Electric Vehicle (EV) Station and EV Battery Monitoring System, an innovative project that combines Internet of Things (IoT) technology to create a comprehensive and efficient solution for electric vehicle charging infrastructure. The system enhances user experience, ensures security, and provides real-time monitoring of EV battery health. The EV station incorporates an automatic gate system that opens and closes upon vehicle entry, optimizing security and user convenience. To streamline parking management, the system employs a slot availability counter, allowing users to check the availability of parking spaces through the Blynk IoT cloud platform from anywhere in the world. This feature promotes efficient space utilization and enhances the overall accessibility of the EV station. The battery monitoring system is a critical component, ensuring the health and safety of EV batteries. Through an OLED display, users can locally monitor the battery percentage, temperature, and humidity. Additionally, this information is accessible globally through the Blynk IoT cloud, enabling users to remotely check the status of their EV batteries. Users receive email notifications when the battery percentage is low or when the battery temperature exceeds predefined thresholds. This proactive alert system ensures that users stay informed about their EV battery status, allowing for timely actions to be taken, such as charging the vehicle or

addressing temperature concerns. By providing real-time information and alerts, this system empowers users to make informed decisions, ultimately fostering a more efficient and reliable electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Keyword

Electric Vehicle, Battery Monitoring System, Internet of Things (IoT), Thermal Management, Smart Charging.

SPOT THE FAKE: AI BASED DEEP FAKE DETECTION

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ABSTRACT

With the advent of sophisticated yet easy to use video editing and forgery tools, detection of malicious editing and forgery in digital videos is becoming increasingly challenging as development of forensic investigation tools for authenticating the integrity of digital videos has lagged behind. The work reported in thesis explores four novel methods aimed towards detecting object and facial forgeries in video: temporal-RNN, spatial-RNN, fRNN, and lightweight 3DRNN.

The temporal-RNN and spatial-RNN methods are designed for comprehensive detection of object-based forgeries. They analyse temporal and spatial features within a video in order to detect forged frames within a video and to mark forged regions within forged frames. The benefits of proposed detectors were exhaustively verified using recent object based forged video datasets under various testing scenarios. Significant improvements in detection performance and forged region localization were observed in comparison to existing detection methods.

A frequency-based RNN is developed to identify facially manipulated videos (such as Deep Fakes, Face Swap and Face2Face). The shallow fRNN architecture was verified for binary and multi-class forgery detection on recent datasets. The fRNN was also benchmarked on the FaceForensics++ platform and binary detection performance of fRNN was found to be better than existing machine learning and deep learning based detectors.

A lightweight 3DRNN is designed to detect the facially manipulated videos. The detector utilizes the combined effect of spatial and temporal features in a unique manner to label the given video as forged. The 3DRNN architecture ensures low computational complexity in terms of number of trainable parameters, making it a good choice for deployment in memory and resource constraint devices such as smartphones. The method

also performed well against low quality, highly compressed videos that are commonly found across social media.

KEYWORDS

Passive video forensics, object based forgery detection, forgery localization, RNN, 3DRNN, Deep Fakes, Face2Face, Face Swap, lightweight neural networks.

INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days, the videos which are seen on flat LEDs, movie theaters, smartphones, laptops, etc. are digital videos. The digital videos are compressed using different codec techniques such as MPEG-2, MPEG-4, H.264[1], H.265[2], H.266[3] format etc. These digital videos are stored on dDrives and blu ray discs and thus can be easily ported anywhere. Most of the digital videos are easily captured from low end devices. This convenience is one of the important reasons why social sites are flooded with such low end device videos. However, the traditional videos which were seen on cathode ray tube systems televisions were captured with analog technology. These analog videos were stored on magnetic tapes and needed a bigger and heavier video cassette recorder to watch or port it.

But, analog videos are trustworthy when compared to digital videos. It requires robust and efficient hardware to perform any manipulations in an analog video. These analog manipulations are not only difficult to perform but also are easily visible and identifiable by human eye with precise observation. However, the digital videos are easily edited hence forged using generally available hardware and software. Thus lacks trustworthiness as compared to analog videos. The digital video editing softwares has grown by leaps and bounds regularly and have become super popular even among non-professionals because of increased accessibility to affordable hardware, ease of creating videos and availability of free editing softwares. The video-editing softwares are easily operated by common people also because of the extensive availability of tutorial videos on powerful platforms like youtube etc. for helping the users. Most recently designed smartphones have inbuilt simple video editing softwares such as filters to add special effects, enhance contrast and quality, join video clips, etc. However the operations such as adding motion effects, altering color graphics, trimming video clips, merging 1 video clips, etc. can

be performed by employing sophisticated video editing softwares. Moreover, with professional video editing tools seamless transition between the two different places can also be generated. The digital transition video clips are so clear that they actually appear to be at the same place. Recently deep learning networks are also used in video editing tools and applications.

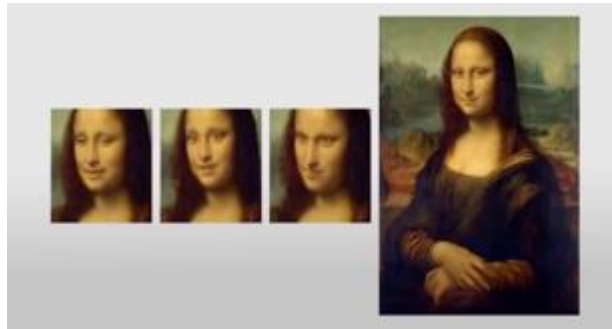


Figure 1.1: Representing a frame from Talking Mona Lisa clip, Samsung AI research lab work [4], video adopted from github.

The developing deep learning networks have given the society an opportunity to enhance its creative side. These networks have an ability to generate new unseen data. This unique characteristic is exploited by innovators in various fields. The fashion industry is using deep learning to create new design patterns [5], musicians are utilizing it for composing music [6], the medical science is using the trained networks in diagnosis [7], civil engineers are constructing 3D models from images [8], generating videos from images [9] and many more. The famous example in the context of video generation is "Talking Mona Lisa" video clip.

The portrait of Mona Lisa becomes alive in the famous work of Samsung AI research lab, "Talking Mona Lisa". The figure 1.1 represents a frame from "Talking Mona Lisa" video clip. The figure shows moving head and lips of Mona Lisa. The work is inspired from Kim et al. [4]. The generative adversarial networks are employed to produce such creative video clips. These networks are trained on talking head datasets, which extract facial landmarks. These extracted landmarks are further mapped to the facial landmarks of the target face (publicly available portraits or facial images). This presents the best utilization of technology in driving the society



Figure 1.2: A left video frame represents a facially manipulated face of former US president Barack Obama, video adopted from [10]. The right video frame represents the original faces of former US president, which are learned by the expression reenactment method [10]. in creative and innovative manner. Similarly many video editing tools based on deep learning and machine learning are utilized to enhance the visual experience of user. On the other hand, the presence of such innovative technology has given rise to malicious usage in the society. The deep learning models are used to generate fake videos. The figure 1.2 represents a video frame from former US president's public addressing clip. The video clip is conveying the message which Mr. Obama had never spoke. This video clip is generated by employing the method designed in [10]. The model learned the target face lip movements from the videos and clips available on internet and reenacted to the synthetic audio. Another malicious usage of deep learning technology is DeepFakes, where identity of the person is swapped [11]. The sufficient amount of video clips / images and computation power is required to create fake videos where world leaders are confessing illegal activities, also in some videos military personals are stating racially insensitive information leading to civilians unrest. The famous business men are found claiming their profits going down in some videos leading to global stock manipulations. Moreover the developed editing softwares are also applied on surveillance videos to add or remove objects. All these synthetic and tampered videos are difficult to be identified by human visual system and require a robust and precise investigation. In addition to above, such malicious usage of editing tools and software applications have posed a threat to democracy and nations, also have seeded distrust in society. Therefore, special agencies were formed worldwide to check the integrity of videos and its broadcasting [12]. This precise investigation is conducted by video forensics departments of the countries and extensive research is conducted to develop robust fake video detectors.

RELATED WORK

In literature it was found that object based forged videos and facially manipulated videos are of prime concern to video forensic researchers. The object based forged videos are formed from manipulated surveillance camera videos. The videos are captured at ATMs, traffic signals, lift lobbies, public places, etc. and are tampered by inserting or removing the target object to mislead the evidence presented in the court of law.

The facially manipulated videos are generated utilizing computer graphics or deep learning methods. The popular facially manipulated videos are DeepFakes, FaceSwap and Face2Face. These videos result in fake news, deceiving election campaigning, altering video identity proof clips, defaming person's identity etc.

Researchers have detected these forged videos using statistical, machine learning and deep learning based methods. In following subsections the state-of-the-art object based video forgery and facial manipulation detectors are discussed in detail.

DEVELOPED OBJECT BASED FORGED VIDEO DETECTORS

The object based video forgery is a type of copy-move forgery. Generally the object based forgery is concealed by implementing inpainting algorithms (as described in [13], [14] and [15]).

The commonly employed copy-move or object based forged video datasets in literature are SULFA [16], GRIP [17], REWIND [18], [19] and SYSU-OBJFORG [20], and their cardinality is represented in figure 1.3 using pie-chart. However, there is another publicly available dataset of original videos from Xiph (derf's collection) [21], which consists of videos of variable resolutions (such as CIF, QCIF) and formats.

Jia et al. [22] in their work developed a copy-move video forgery detector. The detector was exploiting the features extracted from optical flow of a given video to label a video as forged. The detection method was tested on SULFA(320×240), VTL(352×288) in YUV format, DERF(176×144) in Y4M format copy-move video forgery datasets. The developed detector work with two levels, at the first level consistency in optical flow is evaluated to select the sus

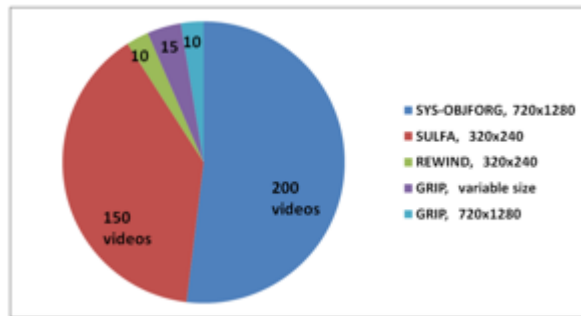


Figure 2.1. A pie chart representing number of videos in popular copy-move forgery datasets, available in literature.

pected forgery position in video frames and at second level the duplicated frame pair matching algorithm followed by a false detection reduction algorithm is applied to label the exact forged frames in the given video. Jia et al. method was a frame level copy-move forgery detection. D'Avino et al. [23] developed video forgery detection method based on autoencoder and recursive neural network. The developed method trained autoencoder to learn to generate pristine frames. The trained autoencoder generate error or disturbed output when encountered with copy-moved or spliced forged frames. Consequently results in video forgery identification. The author also deployed LSTM to exploit the temporal dependency features of the given video to improve the developed method performance. The major advantage of the [23] method is that training process does not require forged videos. However the application of D'Avino et al. [23] is limited to frame level video forgery detection for low resolution youtube videos.

Johnston et al.[24] in their work utilized the features learned from pristine videos to detect forgery. The method employed RNN to estimate the compression parameters of a given video i.e. quantization parameter, intra (or inter) and deblock modes. These estimated compression parameters along with delta frames were utilized to locate the key frames in a given video. And subsequently the forged region was localized in the identified key frames using the information estimated through RNN. The method was trained on YUV format test video sequences of CIF and QCIF resolution videos for extracting compression parameters, tested for DERF(176×144) with copy-move video forgery and spliced videos of [23]. This method failed against variable 6 Group Of Picture (GOP) structure videos. Moreover it did not discuss how to localize forgery in the high resolution videos.

Chen et al. [20] developed a machine learning based forgery detection method. Their method exploited features of motion residuals to detect forged frames. The authors observed unique characteristic of motion residuals of forged frames in a given video and employed steganalytic feature extraction algorithms like SPAM, CCPEV, SRM etc. to generate the handcrafted feature sets. These feature sets are further processed to ensemble classifier to detect frame level forgery in a video. Moreover the authors improve forged frame detection accuracy by developing a fine tuned detection pipeline. The method works for static background videos and is limited to frame level forgery detection.

Zhang et al. [25] identified ghost shadows as the primary artefact to detect forgery in object based method. This was employed for low resolution videos. Hsu et al. [26] utilized temporal artifacts in a video. The authors determined the irregular correlations between forged video frames. The [25] and [26] are statistical approaches which are limited to specific videos. Another method developed in [27] detect the temporal copy-paste forged video by using the optical-flow features of the given video sequence. The method [27] is tested on low resolution SULFA videos [16].

Richao et al. [28] designed a video forgery detection by exploiting object contour features in the form of moments, gradients and other statistical parameters. These parameters were fed to Support Vector Machine (SVM) to classify the given video as forged or pristine. Another comprehensive sensing method designed by Lichao et al. [29] also detects and localizes video forgery. However the local performance drops for the small region which is forged and for fast moving forged videos. The [28] and [29] methods are applicable to static background videos with low resolution. The methods fail to detect forgery in advanced codec videos with variable GOP structures.

The forgery detection method presented in [30] identified object removal forgery performed by temporal copy paste method and exemplar-based texture method. The designed method captured spatio temporal features and analyzes them using statistical models. The designed method performance get affected for advanced codec videos i.e. videos compressed using MPEG-4, H.264, etc.

A patch match based method was designed in [31]. The method using patch matching analysis identify the forged region in forged video. The designed matching algorithm is computationally 7 expensive. The authors tested the designed method for resolution videos

with large duration forged segment. Therefore the method fails for videos with short duration forgery and have high resolution.

DEVELOPED FACIAL MANIPULATION DETECTORS

The forged videos where the face of the person is targeted to perform malicious alterations are called facially manipulated videos. These facially manipulated videos are extensively explored by researchers in recent years.

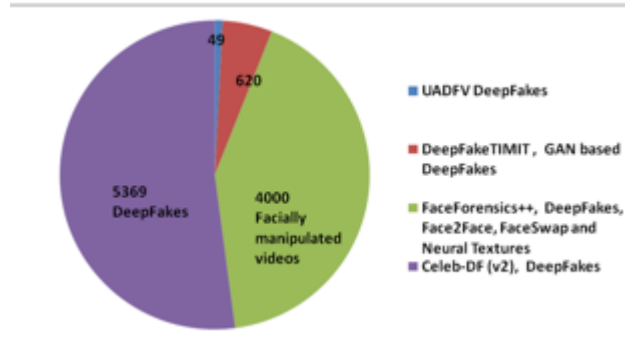


Figure 2.2: A pie chart representing number of forged videos in popular facially manipulated video datasets, available in literature.

To evaluate the designed detection models researchers utilize publicly available datasets. In literature various facially manipulated datasets are available. The mostly employed datasets are UADFV [33], DeepFakeTIMIT [34], FaceForensics++ [35] and Celeb-DF(v2) [36] and their cardinality is represented in figure 1.4 using pie-chart.

The UADFV dataset consists of only 98 videos, with 49 real and 49 fake [33]. This dataset is simple and easily detectable. DeepFakeTIMIT dataset consists of 620 forged videos. The dataset is derived from VidTIMIT dataset videos. This dataset has low quality and high quality compression videos. The DeepFake videos are generated using GAN models [34].

FaceForensics++ [35] is huge dataset with 4000 forged and 1000 pristine videos. The dataset consists of multiple facial forgeries such as DeepFakes, Face2Face, FaceSwap and Neural Textures. The Neural Textures is a GAN based expression swapping forgery. However, CelebDF(v2) [36] is celebrity based dataset of youtube videos with 590 pristine and 5639 DeepFakes videos. FaceForensics++ and Celeb-DF(v2) dataset are recent and versatile, which make these datasets popular among researchers.

Researchers utilized inconsistency in lip movements [10], color disparities in facial region [37], facial wrapping artifacts [38], eye blinking pattern [39], [40] to detect facially manipulated videos. In [41] authors utilized visual features from facial regions near eye, nose mouth or on facial contours. These facial features are processed through logistic regression models. These classification models utilizes the fine details of facial features as differentiating element between forged and pristine video.

However in [40] the authors focused only on the pattern of eye blink using statistical tools to decide whether the given video is facially manipulated or pristine. Similarly the authors in [39] deployed Deep Vision to identify disparities in eye blinking pattern. Researchers employed various facial expressions and visual artifacts to identify the manipulated videos. In [42], Tolosana et al. employed head movements extracted by land marking the facial points to separate the forged videos. Further, the authors deploy SVM classifier to detect synthetic videos. The designed method was tested on UADFV and FaceForensics++ and CelebDF dataset.

videos. In [42], Tolosana et al. employed head movements extracted by land marking the facial points to separate the forged videos. Further, the authors deploy SVM classifier to detect synthetic videos. The designed method was tested on UADFV and FaceForensics++ and CelebDF dataset.

Another detection approach based on facial expressions was discussed in [43]. The authors used different facial actions and facial muscle movements for examples checks, nose wrinkles, mouth movement etc. and moreover also include four especial head movements for extracting discriminant features and pass to SVM for classification. Similarly in [33], the detector focused on the inconsistency in the head pose of the synthetic faces to identify the forged videos. This method also employed machine learning algorithm for classification. The [42] either employed detection method cropped face and specific facial region in the video, however in [43] and [33] authors employed detection method on the face in the video.

Rosseler [35] generated a publicly available, huge and versatile facially manipulated forged 9 video dataset, named Face Forensics++. The generated dataset comprises facial forgeries such as Deep Fakes, Face Swap, Face2Face and Neural Textures. The authors presented a detection performance analysis of different machine learning and deep learning based forgery detectors. Xception Net [44] reported to perform best among all the detectors

discussed in the paper [35]. However, the implemented detectors achieved high detection accuracy at the cost of number of trainable parameters.

Afchar et al. [45] developed facial video forgery detection method for Deep Fakes and Face2Face. The authors designed two detection methods, the first one utilizes simple RNN architecture however the second one utilized inception model [46]. Both the designed methods perform good in detecting facially forged videos. Moreover authors also described the visualization technique to comprehend the activation maps of RNN and subsequently its classification criteria. This visualization technique is adopted in the thesis work to visualize and interpret the designed RNN models.

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

VIDEO FORGERY The live streaming or camera captured videos incorporating certain kind of artifacts due to various factors like background noise, poor illumination video acquisition process, etc. Moreover, some distortions incurs during compression and transmission process[58]. These artifacts effect the quality of video. Thus to enhance the video quality for clarity purpose various statistical, machine learning and deep learning based editing tools are used [59],[60], [61]. These editing tools alter the vital parameters of a video, like resolution, frame rate, contrast, luminance, etc., to provide users a good visual experience. With the recent technological developments, the video manipulations can be performed offline as well as online (during live video conferencing or chat video calls).

The video editing tools when used for malicious purposes, like tampering of evidence, generating fraud identity clips, broadcasting fake news etc., then these generated videos are termed as Forged Videos. The forged videos may defame a person's identity, misleading the court of law, deceive election campaigns and may seed distrust and disharmony in the society. The recent fake news about the Ukrainian president's speech where he was publicly addressing the troops to return from the border, is a good example to explain how the forged video affected the world politics and subsequently everyone's life. This leads to an urgent requirement to design and implement robust forgery detectors for video authentication.

TYPES OF DIGITAL VIDEO FORGERY

Several types of digital video forgeries are available in literature and are divided into three categories, namely inter-frame video forgery, intra-frame video forgery and facially manipulated videos. The figure 3.1 represents different categories of digital video forgery.

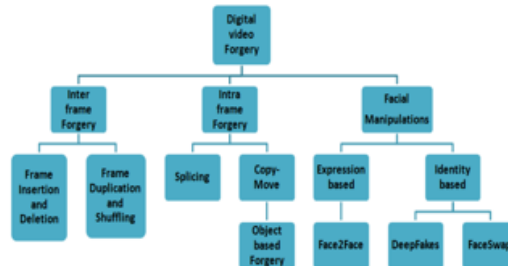


Figure 3.1: Types of digital video forgery

INTER-FRAME VIDEO FORGERY

In this type of digital video forgery, the temporal information of a video is manipulated i.e. the information or content stored in a frame or in consecutive frames is altered. This type of forgery is performed between the frames. The different inter-frame video forgeries are represented in figure 3.2.

To illustrate the inter-frame video forgery, sequence of eleven frames are selected from a video as shown in figure 3.2(a). The frame deletion, duplication, insertion and shuffling of frames are represented in figures 3.2(b) to 3.2(e) respectively and are described as follows:

Frame Deletion Forgery

In this type of forgery, the target frames are deleted from the video sequence. The figure

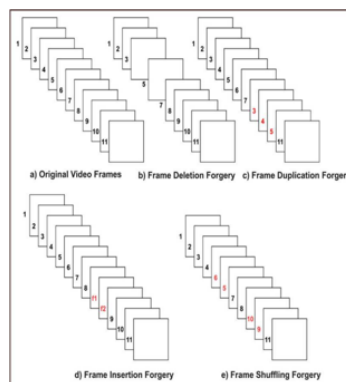


Figure 3.2: The inter-frame video forgery representation, figure adopted from [62]. (a) Original Video Frames (b)Frame Deletion Forgery (c)Frame Duplication Forgery (d)frame Insertion forgery and (e) Frame shuffling forgery

(b) depicts frame-deletion, where the frame numbers 4 and 6 are purposefully deleted from the video sequence.

Frame Insertion Forgery

The video forgery where frames intentionally added in the existing sequence frames to alter the content of video is termed as frame insertion forgery. The figure 3.2(d) illustrates the frame insertion forgery where the frames numbers marked in red i.e. F1 and F2 are inserted between the frame number 8 and 9. These F1 and F2 frames are either imported from another video or generated.

Frame Duplication Forgery

In this type of forgery, the frames are duplicated and inserted at random or at specific locations. The figure 3.2(c) represents the frame numbers 3, 4 and 5 are duplicated and 17 inserted at the place of frame 8, 9 and 10. The duplicated frames are marked in red coloured frame number in figure 3.2(c). The frame mirroring forgery described in [63] is also similar to frame duplication. In frame mirroring forgery the target frames are copied from video segment and pasted in its mirrored form at some other location in the same video. In literature frame duplication and frame mirroring is used as synonyms.

Frame Shuffling Forgery

The video forgery where the original sequence of frames are shuffled is termed as frame shuffling forgery. This forgery will alter the sequence of events occurring in the video. The figure 3.2(e) indicates the frame shuffling video forgery, where red marked frame numbers 5, 6, 9 and 10 are shuffled.

INTRA-FRAME VIDEO FORGERY

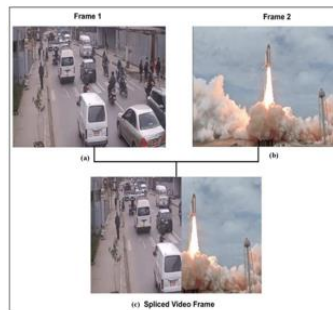


Figure 3.3: Representing the spliced video forgery, figure adopted from [62].

The digital video forgery where the spatial information of video is manipulated i.e. the information within the frame, is termed as intra-frame video forgery. In this type of forgery, the objects in frame are copy-moved or spliced to generate the fake frame and subsequently the fake video.

The intra-frame is broadly classified into two categories:

Splicing

The video splicing is performed at frame level, where to hide or alter the frame content the object or region within the frame or from other video frame is added to the original frame. The figure 3.3 illustrates the spliced video frame. The figure 3.3(a) shows the original video frame, figure 3.3(b) shows the video frame to be spliced and finally in figure 3.3(c) the two frames are combined to generate a fake video frame. This type of video forgery is similar to image splicing.



Figure 3.4: The copy-move forgery example (a) and (b) are pristine and forged video frames of REWIND dataset presenting object insertion copy-move forgery [16]. (c) and (d) are pristine and forged video frames of SYSU-OBJFORG dataset presenting object removal copy-move forgery [20].

Copy-Move Forgery

The copy-move video forgery is the most common forgery. In copy-move forgery, the forger copies the target object and paste it either on the same frame or on the other frame of same video. The motive behind the copy-move forgery is to hide the content in the frame or

duplicate a certain object. The figure 3.4(a) and (b) represent the pristine 19 and forged video frames from REWIND dataset [16] of copy-move videos. The pristine frames in figure 3.4(a) describes road scene. However, the forged frames in figure 3.4(b) describes the white car again passeing the camera. The forged frames show the copy-move forgery, where the target object (car) is inserted in the frame. The copy-move forgery is also termed as object based forgery.

OBJECT BASED VIDEO FORGERY

The object based video forgery is a type of copy-move forgery, where an object (person/thing) is intentionally removed or inserted in the frame to alter the conveyed message in a video. The forger remove or insert the target object from the particular frame and then to make the forgery undetectable cover the forged region with background. Thus the object based video forgery is copy-move forgery followed by inpainting.

The figure 3.4 presents the pristine and forged video frames of SYSU-OBJFORG dataset[20].

The figure 3.4(a) represents the pristine video frames and the figure 2.4(b) represents the forged frames.

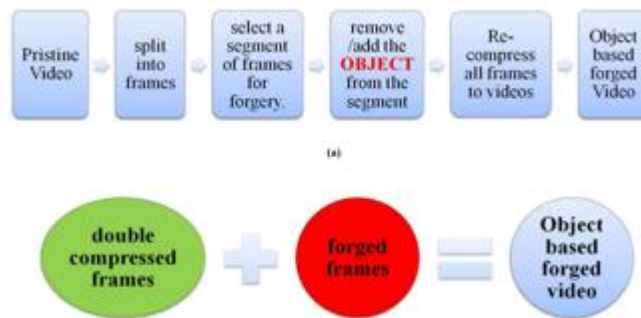


Figure 3.5: The flow diagram of object based forged video generation.

To generate a object based forged video, the given video is split into frames and then a segment of frames is selected to perform the forgery. From the selected segment of frames the target object is further chosen to be removed or inserted. After the removal or insertion of target 20 object, all the frames are re-compressed with the same previous coding algorithm or a new coding algorithm. These object based forgery steps are described in figure 3.5(a).

The important point to be noted is that, the frame re-compression process consists of both the untouched frames and forged frames. The untouched frames are compressed twice,

thus termed as double compressed frames while the frames from where objects are removed or inserted are termed as forged frames. The figure 3.5(b) is illustrating the generated object based forged video comprises of double compressed and forged frames.

FACIAL MANIPULATED VIDEOS



Figure 3.6: Representing the forged video frames of Celeb-DF dataset [36]. The facial manipulated videos are not new in the area of forged videos. The computer graphics based facial expression alterations are generally fabricated to create fake videos. However with the advancement of artificial intelligence based techniques, these facial manipulations are becoming easy to perform as well as more reliable and undetectable [36]. The facial manipulated videos are the videos, where the face of person is the target for the forger. The forger tamper the identity or the expressions of a person in a video to generate a fake video. These facially manipulated videos are illustrated in figure 3.6, a video frame of Celeb-DF dataset [36].

Expression based

The facial videos where the expressions of target person is manipulated to convey the false information. The example of expression based forgery is Face2Face [64]. 21

Identity based

The facial videos where the identity of the target person is swapped with another person or the new identity is generated using deep deep learning tools. The famous facial identity based video forgeries are DeepFakes [11] and FaceSwap [65].

FACE2FACE

The Face2Face is an expression based facial forgery. In this type of facial forgery, the expressions of a person are swapped with the expressions of another person. It consists of

altering the lip movements, marks on cheeks, chin, head etc. The expression based alterations are followed by audio mapping [64]. This results in a new artificial video which was never occurred in reality. The facial expression manipulation is also popularly called as facial reenactment. The authors in [66], [67], [68] and [69] work towards building an offline facial reenactment techniques which is generally employed in animations of video game avatars and in movies. However the method adopted in [64] work towards designing a real-time facial expression transfer. This real time facial reenactment technique can be employed to a video conferencing where the real-time face movements are mapped to the new foreign language. However the malicious usage of this real-time facial reenactment technique results in forged video generation.

The first pre-process video tracking stage comprises extracting the identity of target face. Further frame by frame tracking the given training video sequence is performed to extract information about expressions, pose and other peculiarities of a target face. The first step was performed offline on the given training sequence and therefore the geometrical ambiguities of target face were resolved by the Thies et al. method [64]. In second step, the online RGB tracking of target and source face was performed. The authors deploy a statistical approach of dense analysis-bysynthesis. In this step again identity, expression and other peculiarities are captured.

Finally a deformation transfer function [70] was utilized by Thies et al. [64] to map the expressions of source face to target face. The generated face was composite to the target video's background. Thereafter authors utilized the mouth retrieval process where the best mouth match of target face from the offline training samples is used to preserve the originality of new generated mouth.

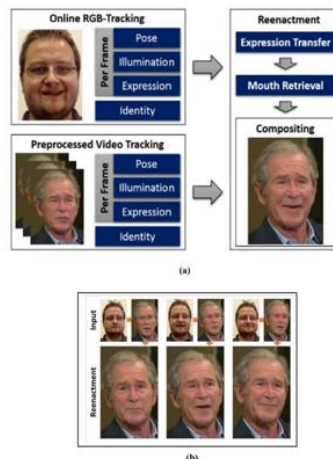


Figure 3.7: The Face2Face forgery generation method, adopted from [64] .

The method developed by Thies et al. in [64] is an efficient facial reenactment method. As this method was able to maintain the target mouth shape, which were simply copy-paste in other cases. The authors of FaceForensics++ dataset [35] have used Thies et al. method to generate Face2Face forged videos

VIDEO FORGERY DETECTION TECHNIQUES

The above discussed facial forgeries, namely Face2Face, DeepFakes and FaceSwap are popular and extensively used by researchers to design robust the facial forgery detection method. Rossler et al. [35] FaceForensics++ dataset comprises of these facial forged videos. These 25 forged videos appears to be genuine that humans are unable to detect them. To evaluate the robustness of Face2Face, DeepFakes and FaceSwap videos, the authors in [35] conducted a user study. In user study, the group of 143 persons were asked to tell whether the shown video is fake or real. And the results show that human average detection performance on FaceForensics++ dataset is almost 71% to 61% [35]. This shows an urgent requirement to develop detection methods for these videos to check their malicious usage.

The video forgery detection is a technique to authenticate the integrity of a given video. The video forgery detection techniques are broadly classified into following three groups:

Statistical based detection techniques

The statistical based detection techniques exploit the vital attributes of a given video to detect forgery. These statistical attributes are inconsistencies in video frames (in terms of brightness, shadows, etc.), Zernike moments, Fourier moments, DCT coefficients, color

space analysis, histogram comparison, etc. [62]. These detection techniques does not require any training on dataset to learn discriminant features.

Machine learning based detection techniques

The machine learning based detection techniques require a handcrafted feature set to learn the key points for detecting forged video. There are different machine learning based models available in literature such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN), Logistic Regression (LR), Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) etc. [71], [72]. These detection methods require human intervention and their detection performance is also low in some cases [35].

Deep learning based detection techniques

Deep learning based algorithms are applied in various fields like medical science [7], market predictions, weather forecast, fashion industry [5], art and music [6], object detection and classification etc. The deep learning based approaches are very popular among the research communities as it is independent of hand crafted feature sets generation. Moreover, with recent developments, the training and testing of designed models on resource constraint platforms, becomes easy.

MOTIVATION BEHIND IMPLEMENTING DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORKS

The above section discusses about the three different video forgery detection methods, i.e. statistical method, machine learning method and deep learning method. The statistical methods employ arithmetical, numerical or probabilistic operations to detect video forgery and the machine learning methods employ handcrafted feature sets based on intuitions, analysis and experimentation to authenticate the integrity of a video. Both of these methods are quite rigorous and require a lot of human intervention to select key distinguishing features. Deep learning method involves very minimal human intervention hence is very effective in increasing accuracy and reduction of error rate.

The video forgery detection methods depends on several intrinsic features of spatial and temporal domain of a video. In many cases, these features in combined manner are effecting the integrity of the video. Therefore manually designing the feature set for forgery detection would have been difficult and very complex task especially in the case of facially

manipulated videos. However with deep learning based methods, the video forgery detection becomes easy and automated. Moreover, it was observed in [35] the video forgery detection methods based on deep learning are performing better than methods based on machine learning. And researchers in [73] and [74] have proved that the convolutional neural networks (integral part of deep learning method) are the best in finding the granularity of the given input. the efficacy, accuracy, reduction in error rate, ease and automation of the deep learning based methods motivated us to design the four novel deep learning architectures aiming at detecting object based and facially manipulated videos. The key component of these four proposed architectures is convolutional neural network. Thus, it is discussed in detail in following section.

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK (RNN)

A convolutional neural networks are inspired by the human visual cortex [75] and [76], which in an adaptive way learns to recognize an object on repeatedly observing it, irrespective of its position and orientation. The RNN learns features in a hierarchy i.e. from low level to high 27 level. A RNN includes convolutional layer, non-linear activation layer, pooling layer and fullyconnected layer. The first three layers are used to extract the features from the input. The extracted features are evolved during the training process. Finally these extracted features are utilized by fully-connected layer to map to the different classes. Stacking these three feature extracting layers many times with a fully-connected layer aggregates to form a deep neural network.

The convolutional layer at different levels in a network extract different features. The initial convolutional layers will extract low level features however the later layers extract high level features. Thus a network progressively learns the minute granularity of the input and is able to solve even the complex classification problems of image or video. These deep neural networks are first deployed by Krizhevsky et al. [73]. The deep neural network are difficult to train but definitely increases the classification or detection performance of the model. The figure 2.10 represents the basic architecture of RNN

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Forgery detection for digital videos has become increasingly challenging in recent years with the advent of sophisticated yet easy to use digital video editing and forgery tools. The inability to easily detect malicious editing and forgery in digital videos has seeded distrust across social, legal, educational, and business platforms. There is a dire need for efficient and robust detectors for authenticating the integrity of digital videos.

This thesis work proposes four complimentary novel deep-learning based digital video forgery detection methods: temporal-RNN, spatial-RNN, fRNN and light-weight 3DRNN. The proposed temporal-RNN and spatial-RNN methods were found to be effective at providing comprehensive information related to forgeries made using object-based manipulation techniques.

The proposed fRNN and lightweight 3DRNN methods were found to be effective at detecting forgeries involving facial manipulation, as is common in DeepFake videos.

Temporal-RNN Method

The proposed temporal-RNN method works by extracting information related to motion residuals across frames from a video and processing that information through a temporal-RNN for classification in order to detect forged frames in the video.

In this method, motion residuals are computed by subtracting the current frame from the reference frame. The reference frame is computed using the collusion method instead of using the I-Frame of GOP structure of the video. This allows the detection method to be effective independent of GOP structure and therefore applicable on videos processed using advanced codecs such as MPEG-4, H.264, etc. where identifying the I-Frame is a difficult task in itself.

Activation map based visualized interpretation of results from this method confirmed strong activations for large blobs.

Multi-class (double-compressed, forged, pristine) and post processing attack evaluations as well as comparison against other steganalytic machine learning and statistical based methods further validated the efficacy of this proposed temporal-RNN.

Spatial-RNN Method

While the proposed temporal-RNN method is able to detect forged frames in a video, it is unable to localize the forgery detection to a region within the forged frames. In order to

localize the forged region within in a given forged frame, a spatial-RNN method was designed and implemented.

A novel approach of block level forgery localization was adopted in this method. The given forged frame was converted into forged motion residual frame and further divided into 128×128 sized non-overlapping blocks. These non-overlapping blocks were fed as an input to the proposed spatial-RNN.

A three convolutional layered architecture was used and hyper-parameters were selected experimentally. Due to unavailability of ground truth of forged region in a particular frame, a block level dataset was manually created and labeled for training and testing.

Activation maps based visualized interpretation showed blobs in the blocks containing the forgery, highlighting the primary feature of the spatial-RNN method.

The proposed temporal-RNN detects forged frames and proposed spatial-RNN marks forged 128 regions within a forged frame. Combined together, they make it possible to comprehensively detect object-based forgeries in a video.

fRNN Method

Videos featuring facial forgery generated using DeepFakes, FaceSwap and Face2Face have been spreading across social media in recent years and is seeding distrust in society. DeepFakes and FaceSwap are identity-based forged videos where the face of one person is swapped with another. Face2Face are expression-based forged videos where a person's face mimics facial expressions from another source.

This thesis proposes a novel detector for robust detection of such forgeries. This proposed detector analyses frequency features within a given video to detect facial manipulation and is therefore termed as frequency RNN(fRNN).

The proposed fRNN was further evaluated under multi-class classification scenarios. A multiclass classification test aimed at classifying a given video as DeepFake, Face2Face, FaceSwap, or pristine was also performed using videos of varying compression qualities. The results showed c0(uncompressed), c23 (lightly compressed), and c40 (highly compressed) average detection accuracy of 82.68%, 78.60%, and 62.78% respectively.

Besides binary and multi-class classification, the fRNN was also benchmarked on FaceForensics++ dataset. This benchmark platform allowed the proposed detector to be

compared with the other existing machine learning and deep learning based detectors. Results from this benchmark and other testing scenarios validated the effectiveness of proposed fRNN in detecting DeepFake, Face2Face, and FaceSwap.

Lightweight 3DRNN Method

The proposed lightweight 3DRNN is designed as a five convolutional layered architecture for detecting facial forgery in videos by exploiting the spatial and temporal features from the video. Spatial features are extracted from horizontal and vertical gradients of a video frame and temporal features are extracted from two consecutive video frames.

The proposed lightweight 3DRNN is fed with a $128 \times 128 \times 4$ sized matrix of video frames where first two frames are gradient frames of a current frame and remaining are two consecutive frames. The designed lightweight 3DRNN was found to be effective in detecting forgery in highly compressed (c40) videos where it attained binary classification accuracy of 90.99%, 83.48%, and 87.59% for DeepFakes, Face2Face, and FaceSwap respectively idated the robustness of the proposed method in detecting facially forged videos. The design of this proposed lightweight 3DRNN involves using the initial two convolutional layers for extracting the spatial features and the remaining three convolutional layers for extracting temporal features. This combination of convolutional layers results in 2.69 million trainable parameters, which is much smaller in comparison to the 44 million trainable parameters in the proposed fRNN.

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DEVELOPING AN ADVANCED IOT SOLUTION FOR REAL TIME WATER QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The polluted water can cause various diseases to humans and animals, which in turn affects the life cycle of the ecosystem. If water pollution is detected at an early stage, suitable measures can be taken and critical situations can be avoided. To make a certain supply of pure water, the quality of the water should be examined in real-time. Smart solutions for monitoring of water pollution are getting more and more significant these days with innovation in sensors, communication, and Internet of Things (IoT) technology.

KEYWORDS

IoT, Esp32, Analog TDS sensor, DS18B20 Temperature sensor

INTRODUCTION

Smart cities, as the name indicates, are the smart control of the cities by the use of various electronic methods, sensors, advanced communication techniques, etc. Here is where IoT (Internet of Things) plays a major role. IoT is used in creating smart cities to set up a firm connection between the sensors, devices, and networks that are used in setting up a smart city. Any IoT system contains Unique Identifiers (UIDs) that are used to transfer any information to any required network. The human efforts in controlling and monitoring the system are also reduced extensively by the use of

IoT in smart cities Keywords: Arduino, Cloud server, Conductivity, Controller, pH, Sensors, Turbidity, Water quality. The human efforts in controlling and monitoring the system are also reduced extensively by the use of IoT in smart cities Smart City is always considered as a standout amongst the most encouraging and noticeable Internet of Things (IoT) applications. Over the past few years, smart city idea plays a vital role in both academia and industry, with the improvement and arrangement of different middleware stages. IoT helps to build the world's largest urban communities at a sensational rate and there will be no need for human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction for monitoring and controlling the systems. Smart City is a platform created by the use of information and communication technologies to improve the quality of life.

LITERATURE SURVEY

System for Water Quality Monitoring and Distribution

D.Nirmala et al. [1] Water plays a vital role in the creation of human being and other natural phenomena. More than 80% of the resources is surrounded by water but in that only 20% is good for consumption others are fully polluted and contaminated. Now a day's water is more polluted, and even supplied in a very lesser level so to check and monitor the quality of the water we mainly using a number of sensors are used to monitor the water's quality and distribute it to the less fortunate. The quality of the water is affected by several parameters. Water is provided from difference resources like lake, pond, well, ground water, oceans etc.so these waters are not good for consumption Therefore, and our goal is to assess the water's quality while keeping an eye on the flow and level of the water. It is intended to use a variety of cutting-edge devices to check various water quality system parameters.

IOT Based Real Time River Water Quality Monitoring and Control System

P.M Dinesh et al.[2] Water quality monitoring systems currently in use are manual and involve tedious processes that are time intensive. This research suggests a

system with sensors for water quality monitoring. Access to real-time data may be obtained through remote monitoring and the Internet of Things. A wireless sensor network (WSN) contains a micro-controller for data processing, a mechanism for communicating between and inside nodes and many (IoT). Using Spark flow analysis with Spark MLlib, deep on it. The agent will receive a warning SMS automatically if the detected value exceeds the threshold. Our plan to develop a high- frequency, high-mobility, low-power water monitoring system makes it special. As a result, the Bangladeshi people will find our proposed approach highly useful in raising awareness of and putting an end to water pollution.

Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring Using Iot

A. Praveena et al.[3] There are numerous ways to consume water. People use municipal water, bore wells, and many other resources. But is it safe to drink straight from the ground or to filter it in any way? It might have dangerous substances in it, making it unfit for drinking. Drinking such water could have a number of negative health effects. Several things can contaminate water. Water pollution has an impact on both people and flora. We can determine its pollution level using IoT. We can keep an eye on the water's quality for drinking, agricultural, and domestic use. This water quality monitoring system uses various sensors and microcontrollers to find water quality, i.e., how the water's pH content and dissolved oxygen contents vary, and send the data to the users. The user can check the previous data and can know the pattern of the varied data, if any. This whole system fits in any water point. The values from the sensors are checked with the standard water qualities and the data is displayed in the web application from the cloud server.

EXISTING METHOD

The limitation of existing system has been overcome by the method called water monitoring and distribution. Especially people in rural areas and the under privileged people does not receive good quality of water and suffers from various waterborne diseases. This method helps in automatic filling of overhead tanks in

rural areas and the main advantages is like sensors provide accurate details of the quality of water. The water from the overhead tank is automatically opened through the solenoid valve for the user consumption based on time with the help of rtc,, as in villages the distribution of water will be in any time and the water is distributed only when the sensors value satisfies the condition. The IOT enabled solutions provides optimized smart water management system by including IOT sensors these sensors aid in real time monitoring of water consumption or leakage. The IOT sensors that were used here are Ph sensor, Turbidity sensor, Water flow sensor, Water level sensor for monitoring and management of water and the whole process is monitored in IoT to ascertain if supplies maintain the required degree of purity and to find out the extent of any variation that occurs and to find out organisms responsible for spreading of water borne diseases .Normally if the Ph of water is Lesser than 7 means it is referred as Acidic water and if it is greater than 7 means it is referred as alkaline and if it is accurately 7 means it is referred as neutral water and the turbidity must be less than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU).The analysis of water is done in order to ascertain the quality of water whether it is subjected to physical and chemical test is done and the Physical test includes determining turbidity and chemical test includes alkanity and acidity of water. Now a days due to the work and daily touch schedule we cannot keep up time that too in the rural remote village they faces many basic problem like they will never know the timing when they will be supplying water to them so we are using real time clock where we are introducing and fixing a constant timing and the water quality is monitored by the mobile application. If they are supplying water twice a day then the fixed timing the water quality is checked and distributed based on time. Arduino uno is a microcontroller where all the sensors are interfaced and using IoT, the sensor's sensed will be displayed in lcd are noted. In the main tank the turbidity and Ph sensor are placed to monitor the water quality and in between main tank and the drinking water tank the water flow sensor is placed to verify the flow of the water then if it fails to satisfy

the level then second tank valve is opened and using solenoid valve water is let out for domestic use just by sensing and analysing the water quality level and distributing it to the remote village we can prevent the water scarcity as well as the water pollution so that they can use the right quality of water without getting any diseases. It was implemented it in our own houses, government schools, hostels etc.

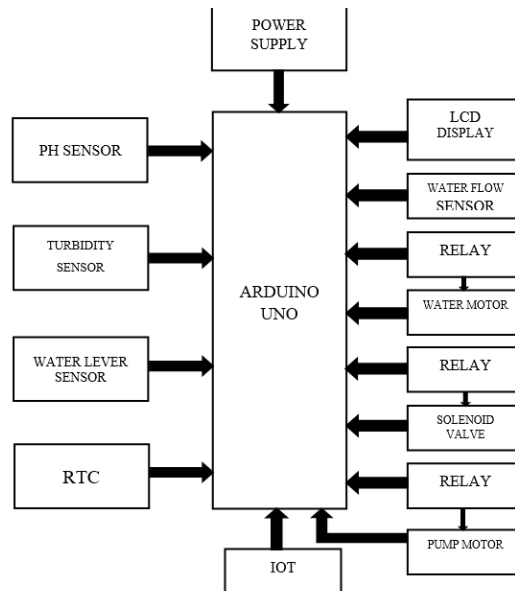


Fig. 1 water quality tracking and distribution system

The water quality monitoring and distribution system using IoT make it clear that every single individual in this world just consume right quality of water where as their will be no shortage of water in the future all the urban, rural emote places will get the water supply without any problem and using embedded c Arduino ide the codes are written to satisfy all the condition. water quality tracking and distribution system. The water quality is monitored automated using sensors. This method helps in automatic filling of overhead tanks in rural areas and the main advantages is like sensors provide accuratedetails of the quality of water. The water from the overhead tank is automatically opened through the solenoid valve for the user consumption. In this proposed method, Arduino microcontroller is used to interface with the sensors and to the uno communication devices. The Ph and Turbidity sensor is utilised to measure the water's PH level, which refers to acidity or alkalinity as well

as dust particle and turbidity, respectively. The water level sensor indicates the amount of flow sensor determines how much water is being utilised. The sensors' most recent value is displayed on the LCD.

Software



Fig. 2 Blynk IoT

Fig 2 displays sensor values in the mobile appBlynk. Arduino Integrated development environment and Embedded C are utilized for implementation. Node MCU is an open source IoT platform. Node MCU uses UART protocol for serial communication. By means of this protocol the sensor values are communicated with help of IOT. Thus, the water quality is monitored and displayed in Blynk IoT app where the sensed values are communicated with this app by means of node MCU. The Ph, turbidity, water level and the water flow will be displayed which is helpful for monitoring the water quality. The Flow chart explains the complete project like after giving power supply the water from the main tank is distributed to the village tank before supplying the water the Ph and Turbidity is sensed. If the water satisfies the condition it is send for drinking purpose or else it is sent for other purpose like agriculture and domestic use so use theflowchart above we can prove such conditions.The flow diagram depicts that the if the water level is less it is sensed by water level sensor and water is pumped from underground and the water quality is monitored using sensors and if the condition is satisfied the solenoid valve is opened on the basis of time. Water is the main factor so in the rural villages’ water supply and also water quality is very bad so we are taken a measure to sense the water

quality and distribution to the everyone in the particular fixed time. Thus, water is monitored and distributed. [4]



Fig. 3 Existing Method - Overall setup

The overall setup Figure 3 shows monitoring of turbidity, Ph and water flow and water level using IoT sensors have the distinct benefit that the system is affordable, can monitor water quality automatically, and doesn't need workers. Thus, with the help of proposed system water quality is analysed. In distribution systems, it is important to determine when and where water quality changes in the system. Thus, water is distributed on the basis of water quality and on time basis it is distributed to the user with the help of Rtc.

PROPOSED PLAN

In this project for a smart water quality monitoring system using IoT with TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) and temperature sensors. The implementation of a smart water quality monitoring system with TDS and temperature sensors involves deploying IoT-enabled sensors at key points within water sources. These sensors will continuously monitor two crucial parameters: TDS levels, indicating the number of dissolved substances in the water, and temperature, reflecting environmental conditions. The TDS sensors will measure the concentration of dissolved solids such as salts, minerals, and metals in the water, providing insights into its overall quality. Simultaneously, temperature sensors will monitor the water's temperature, which

can indicate changes in the environment and potential issues like pollution. Data collected by these sensors will be transmitted wirelessly to a central server or cloud-based platform in real-time. Here, advanced analytics and algorithms can process the information, detecting anomalies or deviations from normal levels. If TDS levels exceed predetermined thresholds or if there are unusual temperature fluctuations, the system can trigger alerts for immediate attention. Authorities and stakeholders will have access to a user-friendly interface, allowing them to monitor water quality remotely. Historical data will be stored for trend analysis, enabling better decision-making for water management and environmental protection measures. [5]

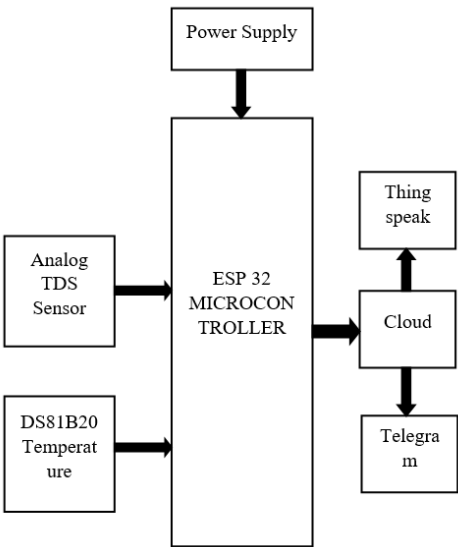


Fig. 4 Smart water quality monitoring using IoT

ESP32 Microcontroller

The ESP32 microcontroller operates on the principle of integrating multiple functionalities into a single chip, enabling versatile embedded system development. Its dual-core Xtensa LX6 processor provides high performance while managing power consumption efficiently. With built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth capabilities, the ESP32 can seamlessly connect to wireless networks and communicate with other devices. Its extensive array of peripheral interfaces allows for interaction with a wide range of sensors, actuators, and external devices. Employing a real-time operating

system (RTOS) like Free RTOS, the ESP32 supports multitasking and concurrent execution of tasks as shown in Fig 5. [6]



Fig. 5 ESP 32 Microcontroller

Analog TDS Sensor

An analog TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) sensor operates on the principle of measuring the conductivity of a solution to determine the concentration of dissolved solids within it. When immersed in a liquid, the sensor's electrodes come into contact with ions present in the solution. These ions facilitate the flow of electric current between the electrodes. The conductivity of the solution is directly proportional to the concentration of ions, which in turn correlates with the TDS level. The sensor typically consists of two electrodes, often made of materials like platinum or graphite, which are inert and conductive. These electrodes are placed at a fixed distance from each other. When a voltage is applied across the electrodes, ions in the solution facilitate the flow of current, and the sensor measures the resulting conductivity is shown in Fig 6.



Fig. 6 Analog TDS sensor

DS18B20 Temperature Sensor

The DS18B20 is a digital temperature sensor that operates based on the principles of semiconductor technology and digital communication protocols. The sensor employs a semiconductor element whose electrical properties vary with temperature changes. When the DS18B20 is connected to a microcontroller via a single data line using the 1-Wire communication protocol, it initiates temperature measurements upon command. This digital interface and unique addressing scheme make the DS18B20 versatile for a wide range of applications, including industrial automation, environmental monitoring, and consumer electronics, where precise temperature measurement and digital communication are essential.



Fig. 7 DS18B20 Temperature Sensor

Connectivity

The ESP32 Board to the Analog TDS Sensor and DS18B20 Temperature Sensor as shown in Fig 8. We are using a temperature sensor because the temperature parameter is required for the Electrical Conductivity EC Value adjustment. When the temperature rises and falls, the EC values change significantly. Connect the 3.3V and GND pins of the ESP32 to the VCC and GND pins of the temperature and TDS sensors, respectively. The output analogue pin of the TDS Sensor needs to be connected to the ESP32 A0 pin or the 34 pin. In similar fashion, connect the DS18B20's output to the ESP32's 35 Pin. It is crucial to connect the DS18B20 output pin and 3.3V VCC as a dependent power source and pull a 4.7K resistor. [7]

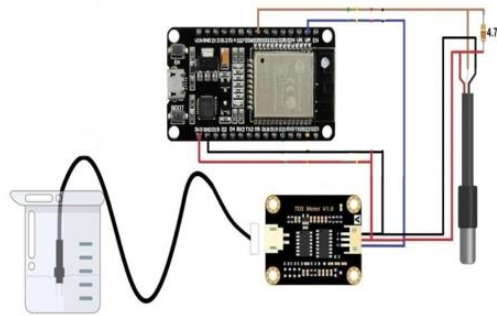


Fig. 8 Connection diagram for smart water quality monitoring

SOFTWARE

To keep track of Electrical Conductivity (EC) and temperature data on the things peak server, you must first set up Thing speak account. Check out <https://thingspeak.com/> for setting up the things peak Server. Create a new account or sign in with an existing one is shown in Fig 8 & Fig 9 respectively.

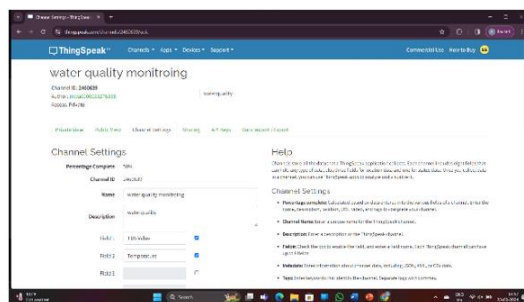


Fig. 9 Thing speak channel setting

After that, navigate to the dashboard's API section and copy the API Key. The programming component will make use of this Key is displayed in Fig 10. [8]

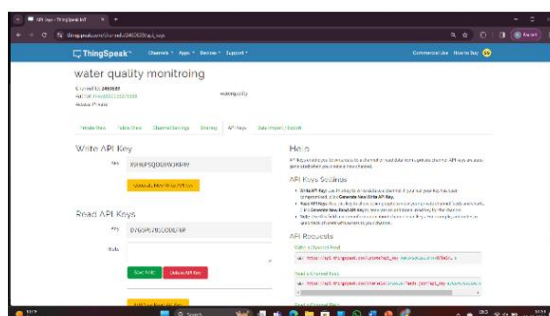


Fig. 10 things peak API Key

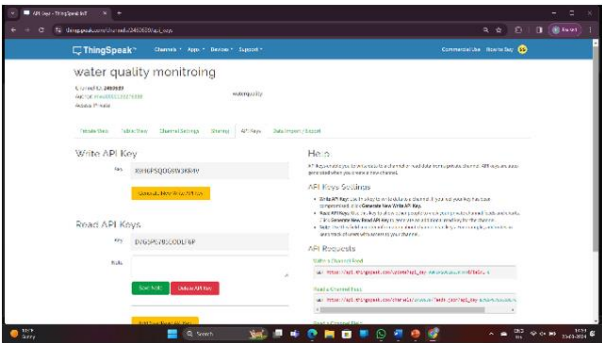


Fig. 10Thingspeak API Key

OUTPUT

Hardware connection

A water quality monitoring system using IoT hardware, we utilize an ESP32 microcontroller alongside a TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) sensor and a temperature sensor. Connecting these components requires careful wiring and configuration. Firstly, the ESP32 is powered either via

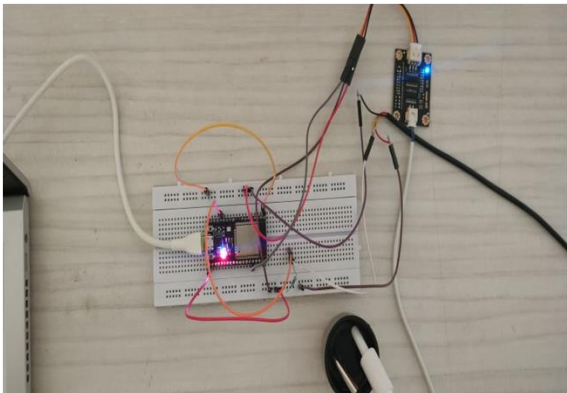


Fig. 11 Proposed Hardware Setup

USB or a battery source. The TDS sensor, typically featuring VCC, GND, and Signal pins, is connected to the ESP32, with VCC linked to a 3.3V output, GND to ground, and Signal to a 34 pin. Similarly, for the temperature sensor, like the DS18B20, VCC and GND pins connect to 3.3V and ground respectively, while the Data pin is attached to another 35 pin.

It is shown in Fig 11. Following hardware setup, firmware development proceeds, initializing signal pins and implementing code to retrieve data from the sensors.

Optionally, Wi-Fi connectivity can be integrated to transmit data to a cloud server for remote monitoring. Once firmware deployment and hardware connections are established, the system facilitates real-time monitoring of water quality parameters, including TDS levels and temperature, enabling timely analysis and intervention when required as in Fig 12 & Fig 13.

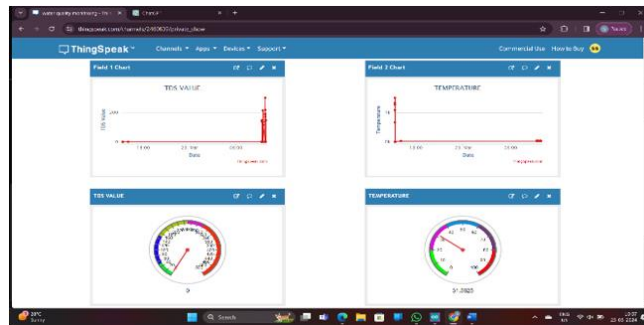


Fig. 12 Thingspeak output for water quality monitoring using IoT

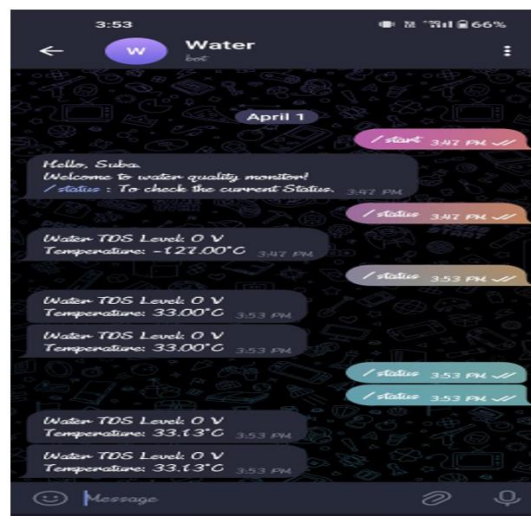


Fig. 13 Telegram output for water quality monitoring using IoT

CONCLUSION

The implementation of an IoT-based water quality monitoring system presents a transformative solution to the challenges of ensuring clean and safe water. By leveraging the capabilities of IoT sensors and data analytics, this system provides real-time insights into various water parameters, including pH levels, turbidity, and more. The ability to remotely monitor and access this data offers unprecedented

convenience and efficiency for water management authorities and stakeholders. With early detection of contamination and proactive response mechanisms, such a system not only safeguards public health but also promotes sustainable water resource management. As we navigate the complexities of environmental conservation, IoT-based water quality monitoring emerges as a vital tool in our quest for a healthier and more resilient ecosystem.

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IOT BASED SMART GREENHOUSE MONITORING AND DISEASE CONTROL SYSTEM USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

The project presents an overview of a sophisticated agricultural technology designed to enhance crop cultivation and disease management within controlled greenhouse environments. This innovative system combines cutting-edge sensors, data analytics, and automation to optimize the growth of crops while minimizing the risks associated with diseases. By continuously monitoring environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, light levels, and soil conditions, the system ensures that crops receive the ideal conditions for growth. Moreover, it employs advanced image recognition algorithms to detect early signs of plant diseases, allowing for timely intervention and treatment. Agricultural practices are undergoing transformational changes driven by advancements in technology. The integration of deep learning techniques, specifically convolutional neural networks (CNNs), empowers the system to go beyond environmental monitoring. By analyzing images of crops, the system can detect early signs of diseases, a crucial factor in disease management. The project implements monitoring crop soil level, weather condition, disease identification and final stage of the crop using IoT and Deep learning-based systems.

INTRODUCTION

In the conventional method of cultivation, Certain issues arise with the conventional way of cultivation, such as crop disease and weather conditions that change frequently and impact the crop. Therefore, agricultural practices need to be modified to provide the highest possible level of crop output. Greenhouse farming has become increasingly essential in modern agriculture due to its ability to provide controlled environments for crop cultivation. However, ensuring optimal growth conditions and early detection of diseases within these enclosed spaces can be challenging.

This system represents a significant step forward in addressing these challenges by harnessing the power of technology. It introduces the concept of integrating various sensors, data analytics, and automation to create an intelligent and proactive approach to greenhouse management. The introduction also hints at the broader implications of this technology, including increased agricultural productivity, resource efficiency, and the potential to mitigate the impact of climate change on crop production. In essence, it outlines the rationale and motivation behind the development of the Greenhouse-based Crop Growth & Disease Monitoring System, setting the groundwork for the subsequent discussion in the research or project.

A greenhouse is a well-designed farm building. This improves crop security, transplantation, harvest generation, and product seeding by creating a more controlled environment. In many tropical countries, greenhouse development is used for cost-effective farming, including the production of vegetables, organic products, and new flowers. Plant creation in a greenhouse is mostly dependent on its ability to comply with optimum atmospheric development conditions, which are to achieve high return at wonderful quality, little natural burden, and inexpensive cost. To achieve certain goals, it is necessary to optimally control parameters like as light, humidity, temperature, and soil moisture through the use of water generation, warming, ventilation, and lighting.

Through consistent monitoring and regulation of these environmental factors, important information regarding the distinct effects of each element on obtaining the highest degree of harvest can be obtained.

The current extraordinary challenges with greenhouse are in its control. As a result, temperature variations in greenhouses are dependent on external temperatures, moisture content, and solar radiation levels. inadequate natural product quality and set that is often purchased due to inadequate light intensity and high stickiness.

LITERATURE SURVEY

There has been a thorough examination of sensors, devices, and communication protocols related to Internet of Things applications in greenhouses. By identifying the IoT-enabled greenhouse sensors, applications, communication protocols, important obstacles, and research gaps, a systematic literature review (SLR) is carried out. However, assembling an SLR can be used to appropriately aggregate or evaluate results pertaining to a particular area. The systematic literature review (SLR) assesses all researchers who have begun working on a given issue. It requires a significant amount of time and work, but a consistent technique makes the SLR more thorough. A study of the relevant literature was done before the SLR began. In order to select pertinent research articles for this SLR, a search string comprising primary, secondary, and supplementary keywords was constructed.

To effectively implement the countrywide dynamic habitat monitoring and early forecasting program for pests and diseases, an automated system built on a web GIS platform was created. The theme maps for disease and pest forecasting have now been made available. The national pest of China is the oriental migrating locust (*Locusta migratoria manilensis* (Meyen)), and the national disease is wheat yellow rust (*Puccinia striiformis*). We projected the rust and locust-infested areas in China for 2019 using the created approach, and the R-square values were higher than 0.87. By increasing monitoring and forecasting accuracy, this system will not only increase

the effectiveness of managing and preventing pests and diseases but also contribute to a decrease in the use of chemical pesticides, ensuring food security and sustainable agriculture.

By using a PN model, we can create appropriate reference temperatures, keep an eye on the greenhouse's conditions, and oversee the entire system. Additionally, a controlled awning was added to lessen the impact of the sun's beams. The suggested system can operate independently in the following ways: it can detect the outside temperature, identify peak energy consumption periods, track the sun's angles, generate an appropriate temperature, transmit that temperature as a reference signal for temperature control, ensure that the ambient greenhouse temperature reaches that reference temperature, and, in the event that it has no more tasks to complete, switch to standby mode.

This work's primary innovation is the integration of several techniques to create a smart system. These techniques include temperature regulation through a closed loop system, awning control, and greenhouse monitoring and supervision via PN. The end result is a smart framework that lowers energy consumption and guarantees a suitable growing environment for greenhouse plants. This is thought to be highly advantageous as it lowers production costs and achieves energy savings while maintaining the right conditions for plant growth.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Raspberry Pi and an Arduino chip

In agriculture greenhouse environmental monitoring, a Raspberry Pi and an Arduino chip were paired for the first time; the Raspberry Pi acted as the data server and the Arduino chip as the mobile system's master chip. First, the Raspberry Pi was used to host the application layer server. Secondly, the Raspberry Pi and other components were integrated into the mobile system, reducing the physical distance between the data processing and acquisition ends by using serial communication. This was made possible by the Raspberry Pi's small size and reliable performance.

Self-water producing through an enhanced water desalination process

The greenhouses' capacity to generate their water loads locally is the foundation of the current strategy. With the goal of saving energy and water, this study attempts to provide an effective decision tool that can carry out particular monitoring and control functions to maximize greenhouse operation. To precisely regulate and control the interior microclimate and define the ideal growth conditions for the crops, a decision model is put into practice. In addition, a predictive algorithm is created to model how the greenhouses would function in real time under different circumstances, evaluate how the system would react to changes in storage dynamics and renewable energy sources, and manage the intricate indoor microclimate, energy, and water flows to maximize crop growth.

Petri Nets (PN) & Energy-Efficient (EE)

The greenhouse environment is monitored using a Petri Nets (PN) model, which also generates an appropriate reference temperature that is subsequently passed to a temperature regulation block. The second goal is to create a scalable, Energy-Efficient (EE) system design that can manage enormous volumes of big data from sensors in the Internet of Things (IoT). This data is collected using a dynamic graph data model, which can be used for future analysis and prediction of production, crop growth rate, energy consumption, and other related issues. The design uses model transformations and model-driven architecture to turn data into organized form, organizing several conceivable unstructured formats of raw data acquired from different kinds of IoT devices in a uniform and technology-independent approach.

- Disadvantages
- Power Supply Dependency
- Compatibility Issues
- Complexity

- Environmental Impact
- Reliability Concerns

PROPOSED METHOD

The aim of the project is to revolutionize and enhance the precision and efficiency of crop cultivation within controlled greenhouse environments. This project seeks to address several critical objectives:

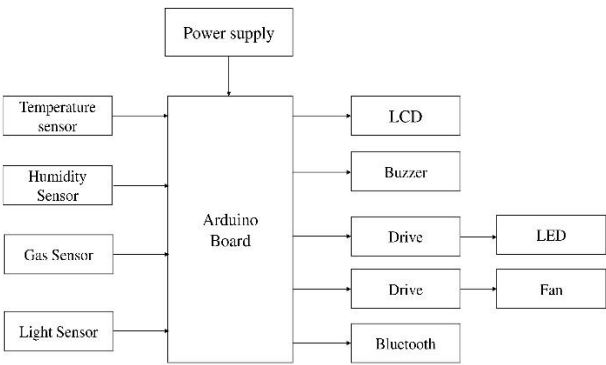
Optimizing Crop Growth: The primary goal is to create an ecosystem where crops receive the ideal environmental conditions for growth. By closely monitoring factors such as temperature, humidity, light, and soil quality, the system aims to provide crops with the optimal conditions required for robust and healthy growth throughout their life cycle.

Early Disease Detection: Another key objective is the early detection of plant diseases. Through advanced sensor technology and image recognition algorithms, the project aims to identify the initial signs of diseases in plants. This early detection allows for prompt intervention and treatment, minimizing crop damage and loss.

Resource Efficiency: The project strives to improve resource management within greenhouses. By precisely controlling environmental variables, it aims to reduce water, energy, and fertilizer consumption, thereby promoting sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices.

Increased Crop Yields: Ultimately, the project aims to boost crop yields within greenhouse settings. By ensuring optimal growth conditions and swift disease management, it seeks to increase the quantity and quality of harvested crops, contributing to food security and economic viability for greenhouse operators.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



WORKING PRINCIPLE

The system deploys an array of sensors throughout the greenhouse to continuously monitor critical environmental parameters. These sensors track factors such as temperature, humidity, light intensity, soil moisture, and nutrient levels. Real-time data from these sensors are collected and transmitted to a central control unit or cloud-based platform.

Next, the system's data analytics component comes into play. Sophisticated algorithms analyze the incoming data to assess whether the current conditions align with predefined optimal parameters for crop growth. If any deviations or anomalies are detected, the system triggers automated responses to rectify the situation. For instance, if the temperature falls below the desired range, the system can activate heaters to raise it to the optimal level.

In parallel, the system employs image recognition technology to monitor the health of the crops. High-resolution cameras capture images of the plants, and specialized algorithms analyze these images for signs of diseases or stress. When potential issues are identified, the system alerts greenhouse operators for further inspection and intervention.

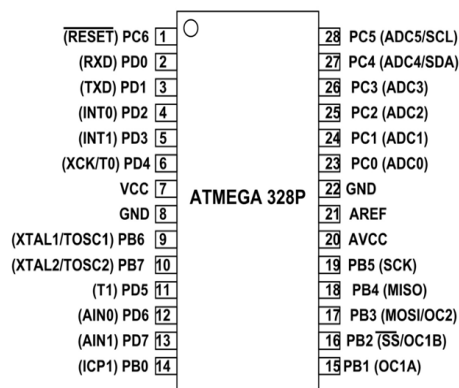
Throughout the process, the system maintains a historical database of environmental data and crop health information. This historical data is used not only for immediate decision-making but also for long-term analysis. It allows for the

identification of trends and patterns, enabling continuous refinement of the greenhouse environment and disease management strategies.

HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

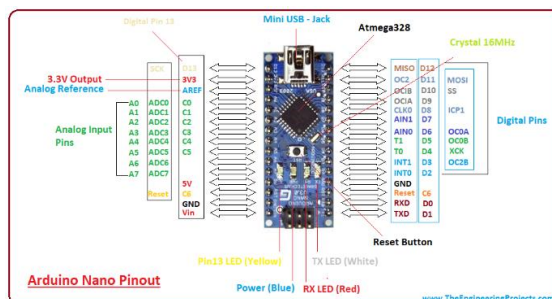
Microcontroller

An integrated circuit (IC) called a microcontroller is used to manage other electronic system components, often through memory, a microprocessor unit (MPU), and a few peripherals. These gadgets are designed with embedded applications in mind, which call for quick, responsive contact with digital, analog, or electromechanical components in addition to processing capabilities.



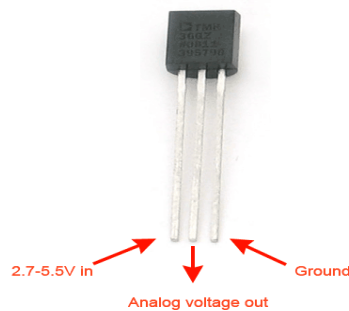
Arduino Nano

The Arduino Nano is an open-source breadboard-friendly microcontroller board based on the Microchip ATmega328P microcontroller (MCU) and developed by Arduino.cc and initially released in 2008. It offers the same connectivity and specs of the Arduino Uno board in a smaller form factor. Arduino Nano.



LM35 – Temperature Sensor

The electrical output of the integrated analog temperature sensor LM35 is proportional to degrees Celsius. For the LM35 Sensor to achieve normal accuracy, no external calibration or trimming is needed. The LM35's ability to interface with readout or control circuitry is facilitated by its low output impedance, linear output, and perfect intrinsic calibration. One of the most often observed parameters worldwide is temperature. Everyday household appliances including microwaves, refrigerators, air conditioners, and all engineering specialties use them. A temperature sensor essentially gauges the amount of heat or cold produced by the object it is attached to. After that, it outputs a proportionate amount of voltage, current, or resistance, which is measured or handled in accordance with our application.

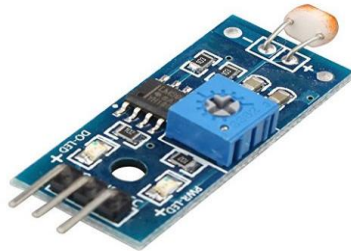


Light Sensor

One kind of photo detector (also known as a photo sensor) that picks up light is a light sensor. To detect IL brightness, react to variations in the amount of light received, or convert light into energy, a variety of light sensors can be employed. Photodiodes, photo resistors, phototransistors, and photovoltaic light sensors are common types of light sensors. Applications for these components include proximity sensors, automated outdoor lighting, light detection in mobile devices, and renewable energy.

Light is converted into an electrical current by photodiodes. These are p-n junction semiconductors, which resemble typical diodes. Semiconducting materials of the p-type and n-type make up a p-n junction device. The “p” stands for “positive” due to

the material's excess of electron holes, and the "n" stands for "negative" due to an excess of electrons. This means that current can only flow in one direction through the boundary. In a photodiode, these electron hole pairs are formed when the energy from the incident light is absorbed by the device.



Air quality Sensor

Every air quality sensor we ship is capable of measuring the most prevalent air contaminants. Our environmental sensing platform may be expanded to incorporate even the most exotic pollutants for larger-scale projects. Data integrity is guaranteed by proprietary on-device data management.

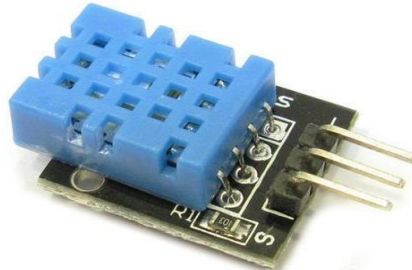
The most recent connectivity standards for smart building and smart city projects are supported by our air quality sensors: Whether you're looking for fully autonomous sensors that use the cellular network for data transmission, or you want to set up long-range infrastructure networks with LoRa air quality sensors, you may use your current infrastructure with WiFi air quality sensors.



DHT11 - Humidity Sensor

The DHT11 Temperature & Humidity Sensor has a digital signal output that is calibrated in addition to a temperature and humidity sensor complex. It offers great dependability and outstanding long-term stability by utilizing temperature and

humidity sensing technologies along with an innovative digital signal collecting technique. This sensor links to a high-performance 8-bit microcontroller that offers great quality, quick response, anti-interference capability, and cost-effectiveness. It also features resistive-type humidity and NTC temperature measurement components.



Wireless Transceiver

A wireless transceiver is a vital component of wireless communication systems. The quality of the wireless transceiver determines the dependability and efficacy of information transfer in a wireless system.

A wireless transceiver is composed of two functional levels: the physical (PHY) layer and the media access control (MAC) layer. The PHY layer is composed of a baseband processor and an RF front end. The baseband processor modulates a bit stream into a constellation symbol stream for transmission. The receiver demodulates a stream of symbols to recover the transmitted signal

The RF front end of the wireless transceiver downconverts the received RF signal to baseband and adds an RF carrier to the baseband symbol stream for transmission. The MAC layer provides link traffic control for the wireless transmitter to access the wireless links, avoid collisions, and optimize data throughput.



LCD Display

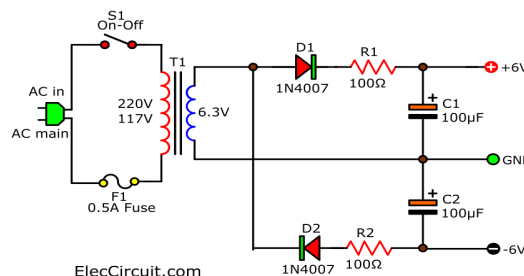
LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) operates primarily through the usage of liquid crystals. Since LEDs are frequently used in computer monitors, instrument panels, televisions, cellphones, and other devices, there is a wide range of applications for both consumers and enterprises.



When compared to the technologies they superseded, such as gas-plasma and light-emitting diode (LED) displays, LCDs represented a significant advancement. Compared to cathode ray tube (CRT) technology, LCDs permitted screens to be far thinner. Compared to LED and gas-display screens, LCDs use a lot less electricity because their operating principle is to block light instead of emit it. The liquid crystals in an LCD use a backlight to create an image where an LED emits light.

Power Supply

LCDs were a major advancement over the technology they replaced, such as gas-plasma and light-emitting diode (LED) displays. LCDs allowed for much thinner screens than those made possible by cathode ray tube (CRT) technology. LCDs use a lot less electricity than gas-display displays and LED screens since its working concept is to block light rather than emit it. Where an LED emits light, the liquid crystals in the LCD use a backlight to create an image.



Above all, it is crucial to understand that an amplifier is nothing more than a modulator that regulates the energy transfer from the power source to the load. Even the most exquisitely built amplifier will be worthless if the power supply is subpar and cannot provide the energy needed to fulfill the amplifier's peak needs. A DC High Tension (HT) supply and one or more heater, or Low Tension (LT), supplies – which might be AC or DC – are required for valve amplifiers. Though it's not always the case, the power supply, which is usually integrated inside the power amplifier, serves as the source of power for both the pre-amp and power amplifier.

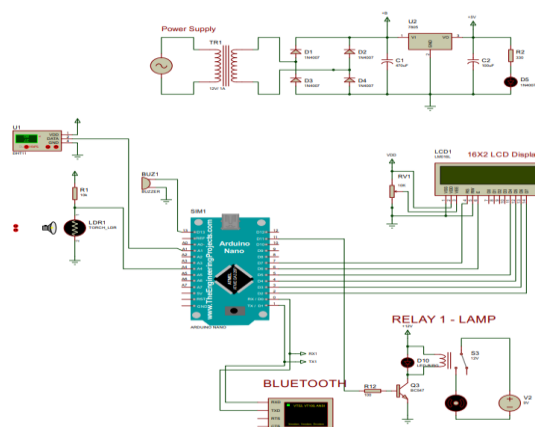
APPLICATIONS

The system helps optimize crop growth by monitoring and controlling environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, and light. This results in improved crop yields and quality.

It detects signs of diseases or stress in plants through image recognition technology and alerts farmers, enabling timely intervention and reducing crop losses.

Large-scale greenhouse operators can benefit from increased productivity and reduced operational costs, making their businesses more competitive and sustainable.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



RESULT

Greenhouse-based Crop Growth & Disease Monitoring System encompass higher yields, improved crop quality, resource efficiency, disease management, data-driven decision-making, sustainability, operational efficiency, climate adaptation, and ongoing agricultural innovation. These outcomes collectively contribute to the success and resilience of greenhouse farming in the face of evolving challenges in the agricultural industry.

Improved environmental monitoring and disease detection contribute to better crop quality. This outcome is particularly valuable for producing premium crops that meet stringent quality standards, commanding higher market prices. The system's data-driven approach minimizes resource wastage by precisely managing water, energy, and fertilizers. This efficiency not only reduces operational costs but also supports sustainable farming practices by minimizing environmental impact. The data generated by the system supports ongoing research and innovation in greenhouse farming, leading to the development of new techniques and technologies for improved crop cultivation.

CONCLUSION

The Greenhouse-based Crop Growth & Disease Monitoring System represents a groundbreaking and transformative approach to modern agriculture. It combines advanced sensor technology, data analytics, and automation to create a dynamic and responsive ecosystem within controlled greenhouse environments. Throughout our exploration of this innovative system, it has become evident that its potential benefits are extensive and far-reaching.

This technology offers the promise of increased crop yields, improved crop quality, and enhanced resource efficiency. By ensuring that crops receive the optimal environmental conditions for growth and promptly detecting signs of diseases or stress, it empowers greenhouse operators to achieve higher levels of productivity and profitability while minimizing environmental impact. The system's data-driven

approach not only supports informed decision-making but also fosters ongoing research and development in the field of greenhouse farming.

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HIGH PROTECTION BANK LOCKER SECURITY SYSTEM USING LIVE IMAGE AND AUTHENTICATION

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ABSTRACT

The constant progress in the technological world, worries about safety grow more and more pressing every day. Keys that provide protection are easily duplicated. This will prevent theft and criminal activity. This smart security system, thus, uses a buzzer, a camera module, and an Arduino microcontroller. In this paper we have proposed a model with major security techniques. The method provides security for the locker room door by face identification using Open CV is a type of biometric system to analyze the obtained information and identify the user uniquely by the trained images. In this proposed model the images of customers are trained. Arduino board which acts as a microcontroller unit. Using IOT, mail will be directed to the required person.

INDEX TERMS

Buffer, Arduino microcontroller, IOT, PIR sensor.

INTRODUCTION

A combination of lock and key is one method of securing an object. Modern locks and locking systems are much more sophisticated, and they frequently employ a dotted mechanism on the key to increase security. However, mechanism behind the lock and key is the same, which means that with enough work, the security system and the key can always be copied. Even though the locking system is protected, others can still easily see it. For the purpose of get around this, create a "secret

knocking pattern." Recognition plays a major role in this technology. The term "recognition" is used to describe the basic functions of biometric methods such as facial, fingerprint, and iris recognition; however, it does not always imply verification. either open-set or closed-set identification.

Verification is the process by which the biometric system compares a sample that has been supplied to one or more templates that were already enrolled in an effort to validate a person's claimed identification..

RELATED WORK

RFID based super secure door lock system is not needing to carry out the key. The electrically powered systems may not function properly if power gets failure. Even with the advent of sophisticated door locks and digital password lockers, it is now very easy for an unauthorized individual to crack the lock code. There are numerous electronic locks on the market right now that are based on IOT, RFID, biometrics, passwords, OTP, cryptography, and wireless technology. Every system has benefits and drawbacks, with some systems being able to prevail the shortcomings of others. The single factor authentication offered by the current technologies makes them less secure. So as to activate, verify, and validate the user and open the door in real time for safe access, a reliable door locking system with two-factor authentication and numerous encryptions employing RFID has been proposed.

Bio metric based authenticated system focuses on providing a safe, authentic and user-friendly mechanism for both the customer's of the bank holding a locker and the branch head's involvement in all operations pertaining to the safety lockers. The ultimate goal is to offer a comprehensive biometric-based authentication mechanism solution for the safety lockers. This mechanism rests on improving the current fact that all the lockers that operates currently operates only by using two different keys – one the branch head's key & other the user key. It is suggested to improve the present concept, which mostly depends on the user's key to operate the locker using biometric and secret code (password). User Interface Users' privacy may be restricted

by biometric gadgets such as facial recognition software. Users' privacy may be restricted by biometric gadgets such as facial recognition software.

IOT based smart locker security system is for highly secured reliable smart locker system. The system will take into account the security of the bank locker rooms in order to efficiently detect and control unwanted access. It will persuade bank customers to utilize the system, protecting their valuables from theft and other harm. When extreme security is required, this approach is employed. Future improvements to this job could include the addition of new features like face recognition. As a result, it increased bank locker dependability and reduced the likelihood of illegal access. The improvement might be used one more time to locate the unauthorized entry.

A biometric and GSM-enabled advanced security system is an effective means of bank evacuation. reduced waiting time and faster reaction times. completely automated system. robust system with little power consumption. To open the locker, the user and bank workers must both be present with the keys. The system is insecure since there is a chance that the key will be lost.

The primary objective of this project is to build an advanced security system for bank lockers that makes use of GSM and biometric technologies. This system will offer a safe, reliable, and easy-to-use method for opening safety lockers. This can be set up in homes, offices, and banks. The safest location to keep valuables is a bank locker. However, modern bank security systems employ the mechanical key approach, in which one of the two keys is held by a user and the other by an authorized bank official. To improve on this, we suggested a sophisticated GSM and biometric security solution for bank lockers. Initial enrollment in this system requires a finger print, username, password, and mobile number. The user must input their password and username while logging in.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Arduino Uno, camera, and buzzer are the components of the security pattern, which is used for security purposes and is only visible to the owner. The person face is also detected through camera if knocking pattern and face discovery matches the door will unlock and if any misread pattern or unknown person tries to enter a mail will be showed to the owner and buzzer alert provided.

Infrared detectors are mostly used to create a three-dimensional pattern of an individual's cranial physiognomy. This illustrates the process of obtaining the image using infrared technology.

HARDWARE MODULES

Arduino Uno is a micro-controller is a small computer on a single integrated circuit containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/ output peripherals. The important part for us is that a micro-controller contains the processor (which all computers have) and memory, and some input/output pins that you can control. (often called GPIO - General Purpose Input Output Pins).

A relay acts as a switch that runs on electricity. A magnetic field produced by current passing through the relay's coil draws a lever, changing the switch contacts. Relays feature two switch settings because the coil current can be either on or off and they are double throw (changeover) switches.

Stepper motor is a device which translates an electrical signal to a positional change of a shaft. They are driven by pulses. Stepper motor depend upon reluctance torque only. The stepper motor will move a load a discrete amount for each pulse and then stop and do nothing until another pulse is applied.

Some security alarm systems include passive infrared sensors, or PIRs, which are electronic devices that detect motion from an infrared emitting source, usually a human body. A signalling device is a buzzer or beeper. Typically, these devices are based on an electromechanical system that functions similarly to an electric bell but without the metal gong that produces the ringing noise.

SOFTWARE MODULES

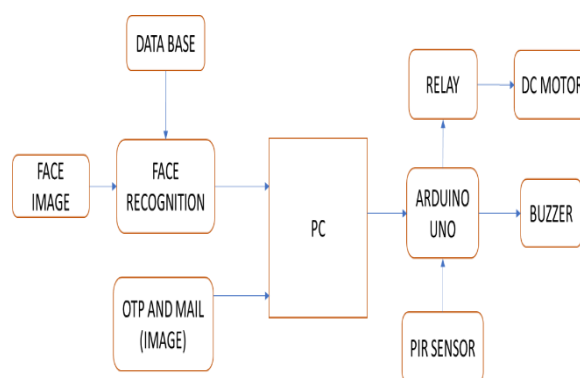
The Arduino Integrated Development Environment - or The Arduino Software (IDE) includes a text editor to write a code, a message section, a text console, a toolbar with buttons for frequently used activities, and an array of menus.

Embedded C: Arduino boards are programmed in C. Embedded C is a popular system programming language that has minimal execution time on hardware in comparison to other high-level programming languages.

Python: Python is a widely used general-purpose, high level programming language. It was designed with an emphasis on code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express their concepts in fewer lines of code.

An open-source software library for computer vision and machine learning is called OpenCV (Open-Source Computer Vision Library). With its standard architecture used for computer vision applications, OpenCV aims to expedite the consolidation of machine perception in consumer goods. The BSD license for OpenCV makes it simple for companies to use and alter the source.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



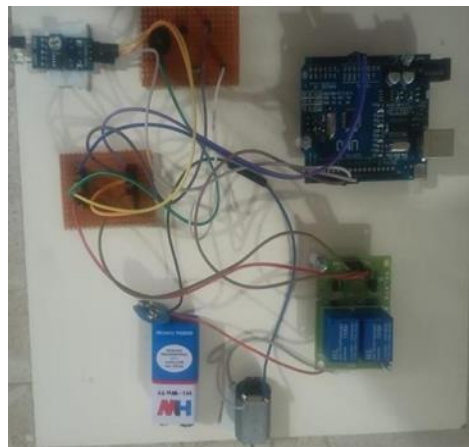
Face recognizing bank locker security system

To do facial recognition, an owner's photo is captured using a camera. Locker opens when face matches matching one.



If not, an email will be sent to the locker's owner, who will be notified if someone else tries to open it. Based on the program loaded on the Arduino UNO the output will be executed by the buzzer and motor.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION



Prototype Model

Face recognizing bank locker security system recognize the face of the owner and if suppose unauthorized person access the locker the notification will be send through Buzzer alarm and the motor.

CONCLUSION

Among the supporting services provide to its customers is Bank Locker facility, which are safe deposit lockers that allow the bank's customers to store their important and valuable items. Many individuals prefer to store their valuables such as jewelry, important documents, etc. Implicit guarantee of your money inside the bank being safe has usually been the reality of concernment. This project plays a first-

rate function in maintaining the safety and security of the respective valuables, financial institution being the utmost priority.

The proposed device is reliable, inexpensive with suitable layout. This undertaking Bank Locker Security System with high protection and Live Image authentication ensures to promote encouraging and improvised results, improving the safety and secureness over the presently present technologies.

FUTURE SCOPE

Nothing is perfect in this world but there are always chances of betterment and evolution of any system or product. Hence in our project “High Protection Bank Locker Security System Using Live Image And Authentication” we are looking towards the following future additions and amendments for making this system more efficient, reliable and building solid relationship between customers and their bank or users and locker service providers organizations.

Face recognition systems addition.

Voice recognition systems addition.

GSM module for OTPS and two step verification through mobile of user.

Data encryption.

IRIS scanners can also be added.

Multi-biometrics can be used for ultimate authentication.

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HUMAN MOVEMENTS TO ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

As the world move forward in various fields like research and development, conservation of energy is a major issue to be resolved. The generation of electricity is a critical aspect of modern society. Traditional methods of generating electricity often rely on the burning of fossil fuels or nuclear reactions, both of which can have negative environmental impacts. Furthermore, these methods of power generation are limited by the availability of resources and can be costly. Hence, there is a need to develop a solution that overcomes these limitations. One such renewable source of energy is kinetic energy. To meet load demand, renewable energy can provide the necessary amount of clean energy for atmosphere stabilization and scale down the consumption of fossil fuel. This paper proposes a novel method by using a spring to capture and convert mechanical energy into electrical energy from human movements like walking and subsequently charging various mobile devices and powering electrical appliances, offering a sustainable and eco-friendly energy solution.

KEYWORDS

turnstile, spring, energy storage, renewable energy, eco-friendly technology

INTRODUCTION

Generally, the generation of electricity is a critical aspect of modern society. Traditional methods of generating electricity often rely on the burning of fossil fuels or nuclear reactions, both of which can have negative environmental impacts. Burning fossil fuels releases greenhouse gases (such as carbon dioxide) and other pollutants into the atmosphere, contributing to climate change and air pollution. This can lead to various environmental problems such as global warming, acid rain, and health issues. Furthermore, these methods of power generation are limited by the availability of resources and can be costly.

The worldwide search for sustainable energy solutions is more important than ever in light of growing environmental concerns and the necessity to lessen the effects of climate change. The idea of renewable energy, a revolutionary method of producing electricity by utilizing natural resources to minimize environmental damage, is at the forefront of this movement. Renewable energy comes from sources including sunlight, wind, water, and geothermal heat, in contrast to traditional energy sources that severely increase greenhouse gas emissions and deplete finite fossil resources. There has been increasing interest in the development of renewable and sustainable sources of energy to offset the use of traditional power generation methods.

In a time of technology advancement and digital connectedness, mobile device ubiquity has come to represent the way we live today. These portable companions, which range from smartphones to tablets and wearable technology, have easily incorporated themselves into every aspect of our everyday lives. However, in the midst of this digital revolution, there is still a critical need for dependable and environmentally friendly mobile charging solutions. The demand for eco-friendly and economical solutions to power our gadgets is rising along with the popularity of mobile technology. This introduction lays the groundwork for a discussion of how the field of mobile charging is changing, looking at energy requirements, technology

developments, and – above all – the growing trend toward environmentally friendly solutions that are in line with our shared duty to protect the environment. Finding a more sustainable and environmentally friendly way to charge our phones has become essential as we traverse this intersection of convenience and environmental awareness.

The idea of eco-friendly technology emerged in the period of rapid technological growth as a result of the necessity to balance innovation with environmental care. In light of the profound effects of climate change and resource depletion, there is a pressing need to adopt sustainable practices in all facets of our existence. Eco-friendly technology is a paradigm change, moving away from traditional methods that put human convenience ahead of environmental sustainability. This introduction lays the groundwork for an investigation into the field of environmentally friendly technology, exploring the creative approaches, methods, and ideologies that seek to reduce the environmental impact of our digital age. The conversation around environmentally friendly technology, which includes anything from recycled materials to energy-efficient designs, speaks to our shared obligation to pave a more morally and sustainably responsible pathway for future advancement.

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

This paper proposes a novel method by using a spring technology to capture and convert mechanical energy into electrical energy. fig 1 describes the flow chart of the proposed system.

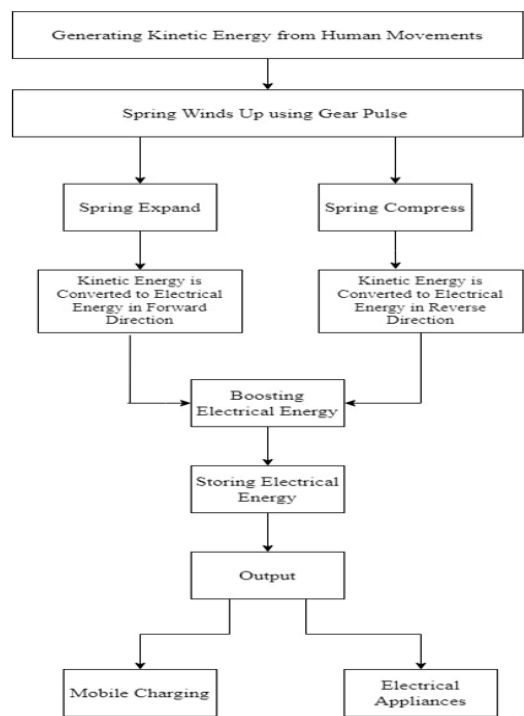


Fig. 1. Flow Chart of the Proposed System

As an initial step turnstile involves harnessing kinetic energy from human movements, such as walking or running. As individuals engage in these physical activities, their movements generate kinetic energy, which serves as the primary input for the energy generation system. This initial stage highlights the innovative utilization of natural human movements as a renewable resource for energy production. fig 2 depicts the appearance of the turnstile.

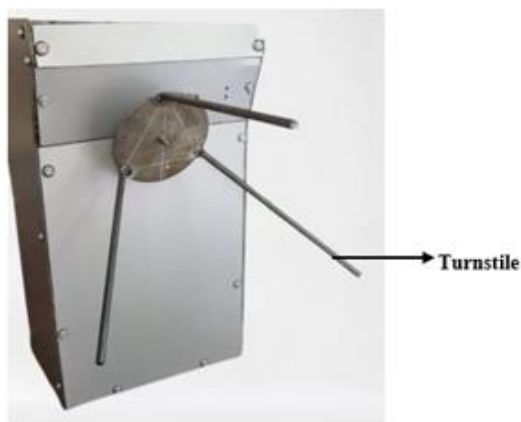


Fig. 2 Depicts the appearance of the turnstile

This approach integrates energy generation into daily routines, emphasizing the practicality and convenience of the system. Overall, the recognition of the abundant energy potential in human movements sets the stage for a sustainable and efficient energy generation process.

Table 1 Illustrate the Specifications of Turnstile

Parameters of Turnstile	Values	Units
Rod Length	30	cm
Radius	7.5	cm
Diameter	15	cm
Circumference	47.12	cm

As a next step the turnstile is attached with Gear strip as shown in fig 3 involves the conversion of the kinetic energy generated from human movements into mechanical energy through a gear mechanism.

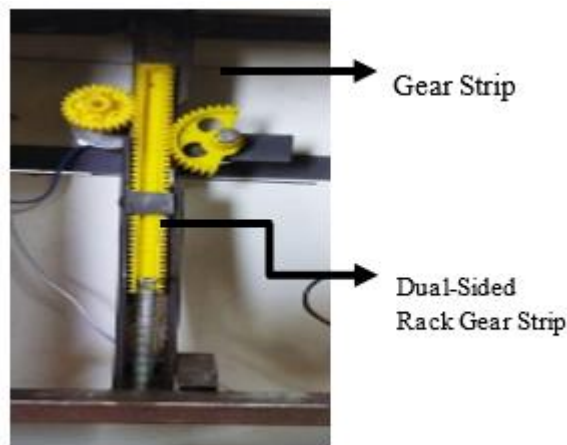


Fig. 3. Depicts the Appearance of Gear Strip and Dual-Sided Rack Gear Strip

Table 2 Illustrate the Specifications of Gear Strip Attached with Turnstile

Parameters of Gear Strip	Values	Unit
Number of	45	-

Teeth		
Material	Plastic	-
Bore Diameter	8	mm
Pitch Diameter	45	mm
Hub Diameter	16	mm
Face Width	6	mm

Table 3 Illustrate the Specifications of Dual Side Rack Gear Strip

Parameters of Dual Side Rack Gear Strip	Values	Unit
Number of Teeth	45	-
Material	Plastic	-
Length	145	mm
Height	9	mm
Width	10	mm
Face Width	3	mm

As the kinetic energy is transferred to the system, the gear mechanism efficiently winds up a spring shown in fig 4, storing the mechanical energy for further conversion. This step demonstrates the strategic use of mechanical components to capture and store the initial kinetic energy input, facilitating its conversion into electrical energy in subsequent stages. The spring, which has been wound up using the kinetic energy generated from human movements, is used to rotate a DC dynamo in the forward direction. As the spring expands, it releases the stored mechanical energy, which is then transferred to the DC dynamo through a gear system. The

rotational motion of the DC dynamo is then converted into electrical energy, employing principles of electromagnetic induction.

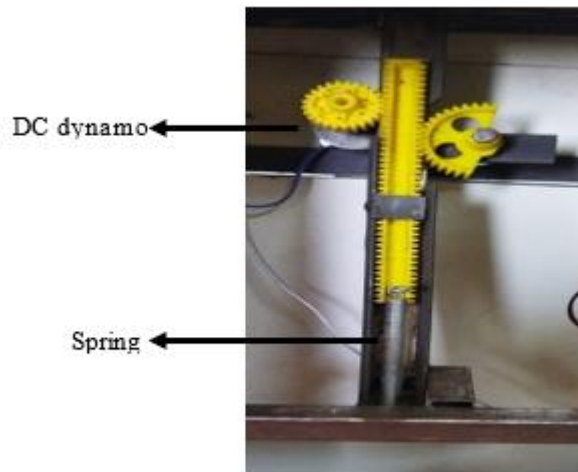


Fig. 4. Spring and DC Dynamo

The spring, which has previously expanded to release its stored kinetic energy, now undergoes a reverse process. The spring is now compressed back, through a mechanism similar to the one used for winding it up initially. As the spring compresses, it exerts force in the opposite direction, which is harnessed to rotate the DC dynamo in the backward direction. This reverse rotation converts the mechanical energy from the compressed spring into electrical energy using the same electromagnetic induction principles as in expanding spring. As the DC motor spins in the opposite direction, it generates an electrical current, resulting in the conversion of kinetic energy into electric energy.

Table 4 Illustrate the Specifications of Gear Strip Attached with DC Motor

Parameters of Gear Strip	Values	Unit
Number of Teeth	25	-
Material	Plastic	-
Bore Diameter	6	mm

Pitch Diameter	25	mm
Hub Diameter	14	mm
Face Width	5	mm

Table 5 Illustrate the Specifications of Spring

Parameters of Spring	Values	Unit
Material	Steel	-
Wire Diameter	1.5	mm
Outer Diameter	15	mm
Inner Diameter	12	mm
Total Number of Coils	47	Turns
Free Length	50	mm
Initial Tension	10	N
Spring Constant	200	N/m

By using the above values as shown in table 5 we can calculate the Extended Spring Length;

Extended Length = Free Length + (Number of Coils * Wire Diameter) - (Initial Tension / Spring Constant)

Extended Length = 50 mm + (47 coils * 1.5 mm) - (10 N / 200 N/m) = 50 mm + 70.5 mm - 0.05 m \approx 120.45 mm

By using the above values as shown in table 5 we can calculate the Compressed Spring Length;

Compressed Length = Free Length - (Number of Coils * Wire Diameter) + (Initial Tension / Spring Constant)

Compressed Length = 50 mm - (47 coils * 1.5 mm) + (10 N / 200 N/m) = 50 mm - 70.5 mm + 0.05 m \approx -20.45 mm

The electrical energy generated from both the forward and backward rotations of the DC Dynamo undergo an enhancement process. This enhancement is facilitated by employing a DC-to-DC boost converter as shown in fig 5, a device designed to elevate the voltage level of the electrical energy. By increasing the voltage, the boost converter ensures that the electrical energy is optimized for storage and usage, making it more efficient and versatile. This boosted energy is vital for maintaining a consistent and reliable power supply, especially when considering fluctuations in energy output from the kinetic sources. The boost converter plays a pivotal role in maximizing the effectiveness of the entire energy conversion system, ultimately contributing to the overall efficiency and performance of the process.

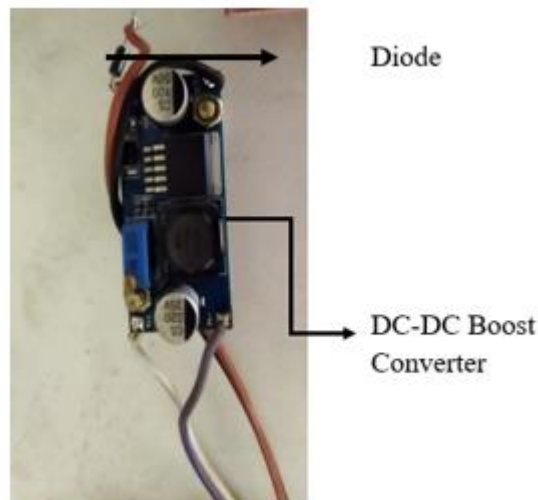


Fig. 5. Depicts the Appearance of DC-DC Boost Converter

The electrical energy from the DC-to-DC Boost Converter is efficiently stored in a lead acid battery as shown in fig 6 . The charge that is produced by the human movement is stored in the battery. The voltage is stored in D.C form.

The energy storage process ensures that the electricity produced from the kinetic energy of human movement is not wasted and can be accessed when needed. The battery serves as a reservoir for storing the converted electrical energy, allowing for flexibility in its utilization.

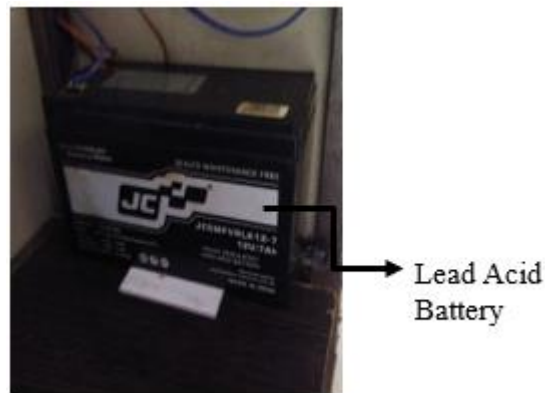


Fig. 6. Depicts Lead Acid Battery

The stored electric energy from the battery is utilized for mobile charging via a USB port. USB ports typically provide a standard voltage of around 5 volts, making them compatible with a wide range of mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets, and other gadgets that operate within this voltage range. By connecting the battery to the USB port, the stored energy is made available to charge these devices efficiently. This approach ensures compatibility and effectiveness in charging various mobile devices, making it a convenient and practical solution for powering electronics.

The stored electric energy from the battery is also utilized to power electrical appliances via a socket. This stage involves connecting the battery to a socket, which serves as an interface for powering a variety of electrical devices and appliances. With the stored energy readily available, users can plug in appliances such as lamps, fans, or small electronic devices, enabling them to function without requiring a direct connection to the main power grid. This application provides flexibility and convenience, particularly in situations where access to conventional power sources may be limited or unavailable. By tapping into the stored electric energy, individuals can continue to use essential appliances and devices, enhancing comfort and productivity even in off-grid or remote locations.

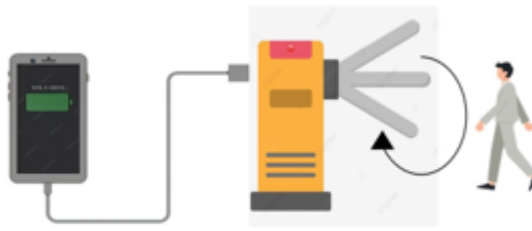


Fig. 7. Represents Human Movements to Electrical Energy

RESULT

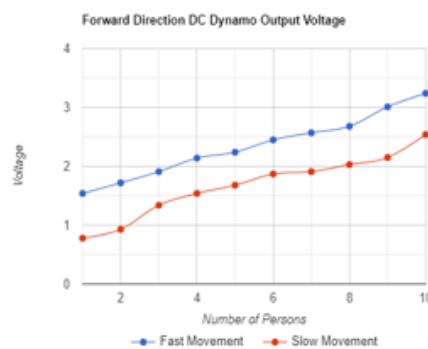


Fig. 8. Illustrates the Output Voltage of DC Dynamo in Forward Direction

The line graph illustrates in the fig 8 is the output voltage from the DC Dynamo in the forward direction, corresponding to different numbers of people crossing the turnstile. The x-axis represents the number of people (ranging from 1 to 10), while the y-axis represents the voltage output (ranging from 0.5 to 3.5 volts). Two distinct line graphs are plotted on the same graph to depict the voltage output for both slow and fast movements. The slow movement line, depicted in red, starts from 1 person with a voltage of 0.7 volts and gradually increases to 2.52 volts at 10 people. Conversely, the fast movement line, represented in blue, starts from 1 person with a minimum voltage of 1.54 volts and reaches 3.45 volts at 10 people. This visualization allows for a clear comparison between the voltage output for slow and fast movements as the number of people crossing the turbine increases, highlighting the variability in voltage generation based on the speed of movement.

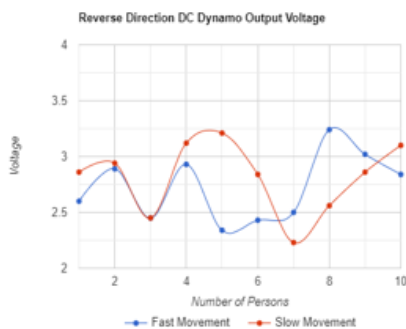


Fig. 9. Illustrates the Output Voltage of DC Dynamo in Reverse Direction

The line graph illustrates in the fig 9 is the output voltage from the DC Dynamo in the reverse direction, corresponding to different numbers of people crossing the turnstile. The x-axis represents the number of people (ranging from 1 to 10), while the y-axis represents the voltage output, with values ranging from a minimum of 2.54 volts to a maximum of 3.3 volts. Two distinct line graphs are plotted on the same graph to depict the voltage output for both slow and fast movements. The first line graph, depicted in red, represents the voltage output for slow movement. The voltage output fluctuates between up and down movements within the range of 2.54 to 3.3 volts. The second line graph, shown in blue, represents the voltage output for fast movement. Similarly, the voltage output varies in a zigzag pattern between 2.54 and 3.3 volts. This visual representation captures the dynamic fluctuations in voltage output from the DC Dynamo in the reverse direction for both slow and fast movements, providing insights into the variability of the voltage generation process.

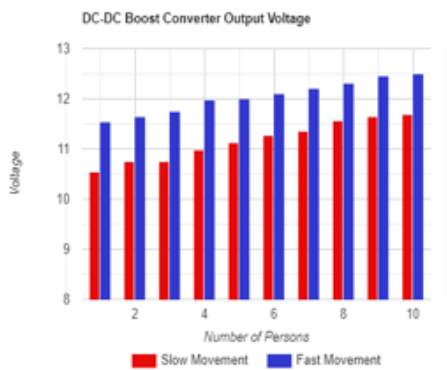


Fig. 10. Illustrates the Output Voltage of DC-DC Boost Converter

The bar graph illustrates in the fig 10 is the output voltage from the DC-DC boost converter, categorized by different levels of movement speed represented by slow and fast movements. The x-axis of the graph represents the types of movement (slow and fast), while the y-axis represents the voltage output (ranging from 10.5 to 12.4 volts). Two distinct bar graphs are presented on the same graph, differentiated by colour; The first bar graph, depicted in red, represents the voltage output for slow movement. It starts at a minimum voltage of 10.5 volts and reaches a maximum of 11.65 volts. The second bar graph, depicted in blue, represents the voltage output for fast movement. It starts at a minimum voltage of 11.5 volts and reaches a maximum of 12.4 volts. This visual representation allows for a comparison between the voltage output for slow and fast movements from the DC to DC boost converter, showcasing the differences in voltage generation based on movement speed

CONCLUSION

This paper demonstrates the harnessing of kinetic energy from human movement to generate electrical energy using a DC Dynamo and a DC-to-DC boost converter. Through meticulous experimentation and analysis, we observed the generation of electrical energy both in the forward and reverse directions, with varying voltage outputs corresponding to different levels of movement.

The paper showcased the versatility and sustainability of utilizing human movements as a renewable energy source, with potential applications in various settings such as urban environments, workplaces, and public spaces. By converting kinetic energy into electrical energy, we contribute to sustainable energy practices while reducing reliance on non-renewable sources. Furthermore, the paper utilized graphical representations, such as line graphs and bar graphs, to visually depict the voltage output from the DC Dynamo and DC to DC boost converter. These visual aids provided clear insights into the relationship between movement speed and energy generation. In summary, our paper provides valuable insights into the potential of kinetic energy harvesting for practical energy generation, and

emphasizes the importance of sustainable energy solutions in addressing current and future energy challenges.

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BIDIRECTIONAL PULSED SHIFT REGISTERS USING BIDIRECTIONAL LATCHES FOR LOW-POWER AND AREA- EFFICIENT APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

this work proposes a new bidirectional latch-based shift register as an alternative to conventional D flip-flops. The development is executed using Cadence Virtuoso EDA Tool using 90nm technology of an 8-bit shift register the maximum speed attained is approximately 200MHz. The power consumption and power dissipation are low compared to the conventional cells proposed earlier. Temporary storage helps the data to be stored unchanged in the last bit opposite to the input side. Reducing individual clocks to the registers, 2 to 1 multiplexer, and the master-slave flip flops gives the efficiency to area. The power consumption for 2 MHz is 16.48uW. The energy is calculated with the product of the dynamic power and clock speed, the result obtained is 82.4fJ which is very minimum for the proposed 8-bit bidirectional shift register using bidirectional pulsed latches.

KEYWORDS

Cadence Virtuoso EDA Tool, Bidirectional Pulsed Shift Registers, 90nm technology, Conventional D-flip flops.

INTRODUCTION

The demands of modern electronic devices emphasize high speed, low power, and area efficiency. Shift registers are pivotal in data storage and movement within electronic devices. This work focuses on bidirectional latches and pulsed techniques

to enhance efficiency, particularly low power consumption and reduced area utilization. The use of bidirectional latches and pulsed techniques represents an innovative approach to overcome the limitations of traditional designs. Incorporating these advancements in shift registers aligns with the continuous pursuit of optimizing electronic device performance. Using a single clock pulse design aims to reduce time delay, making the shift register suitable for high-speed electronic devices where minimizing delays is crucial. This work, ensuring compatibility with the requirements of contemporary electronic devices focused on high speed, low power consumption, and efficient use of space. This design in synchronous serial communication interfaces involves integrating the innovative shift register design into the communication system.

INVERTER

A basic CMOS inverter is a fundamental digital electronic circuit using Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) transistors, Which Consist of two transistors connected in series – one NMOS and one PMOS[1]. The gate Terminals of these transistors serve as the input to the inverter. The Design is being Implemented Using 90nm technology. Fig.1 shows the circuit diagram of the MOS inverter.

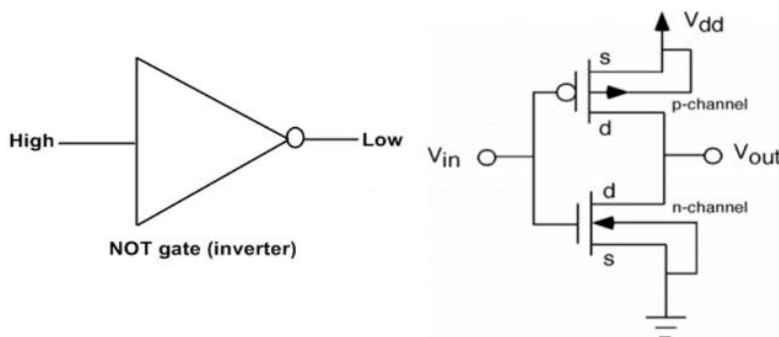


Fig 1. A fundamental CMOS inverter circuit

The CMOS inverter designed uses the PMOS and NMOS of the same W/L ratio (i.e. $W = 120\text{n}$; $L = 120\text{n}$). The inverter has the same W/L ratio, as the storing element is designed only for 1 bit and low power consumption.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

BIDIRECTIONAL PULSED LATCH

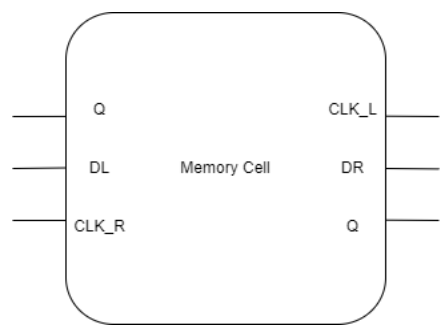


Fig 2. 1 bit memory cell

A memory cell is the basic unit of storage capable of holding binary information (0 or 1). It is a building block of memory systems and is essential for storing and retrieving data in digital circuits. In this method, memory cells are likely used to store and manipulate data in the bidirectional shift register. Basic Block diagram of 1-bit memory cell is shown in Fig. 2. Proposed Architecture of the N bit Shift Register is shown in Fig. 3

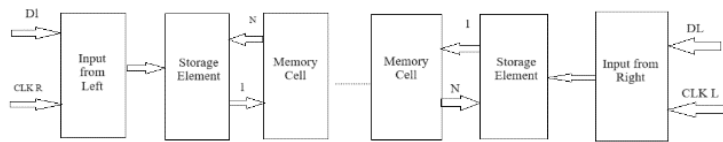


Fig. 3. Proposed Architecture of N bit Shift Register

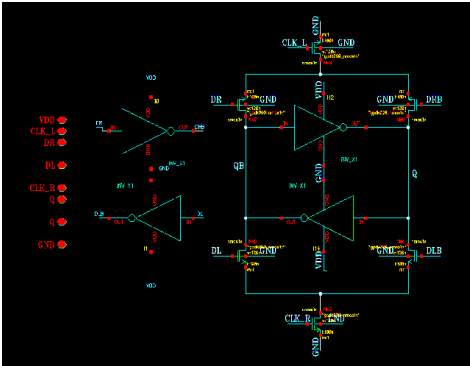


Fig. 4 BDPL Schematic

Bidirectional Pulsed Latch is capable of holding data on either side and designing a shift register allowing bidirectional data shifting using these latches, both left and right. Bidirectional Pulsed Latch (BDPL) as a groundbreaking solution for enhancing both efficiency and performance in electronic devices. By eliminating the need for a Master-Slave flip-flop and a 2-to-1 multiplexer, the BDPL not only reduces area requirements but also significantly cuts down on power consumption. The architecture of the BDPL is ingeniously designed, with left latch inputs (DL and DLB) connected to left latch outputs, and right latch inputs (DR and DR_B) linked to right latch outputs (Outputs -> Q and QB). This unique configuration enables seamless bidirectional data shifting, with latch data updating either left or right in response to a high pulse in CLK_R (Right Clock) or CLK_L (Left Clock). This approach ensures efficient storage and retrieval of data based on the specified clock signal, thereby optimizing overall performance. With its ability to store data based on CLK_R or CLK_L. The Bidirectional Pulsed Latch Schematic is shown in Fig. 4. The Proposed bidirectional shift register relies on bidirectional pulsed latches, combining a latch with a pulsed clock signal. Upon activation of the high pulsed clock signal for right or left shifting, the latch data updates accordingly, facilitating seamless data movement.

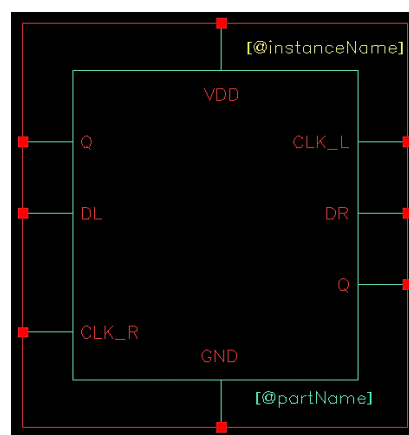


Fig .5 BDPL Symbol

The input data are given through the nodes of DR (Data Right) and DL (Data Left) (For ease of understanding and working, the nodes DL_B and DR_B (inputs) and QB

(output) are ignored). When the CLK_R (Right Clock) is triggered the output Q changes the state and stays constant until the CLK_L (Left Clock) is triggered. Fig. 5 Shows the BDPL Symbol.

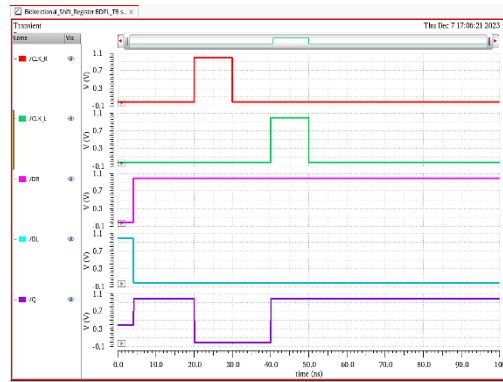


Fig. 6 BDPL Waveform

BDSR (Bidirectional Shift register) uses sub-shift registers and additional temporary latches to reduce the number of pulsed clock signals. Temporary BDPL is added for storing input signals in the BDSR. For N bits of shift, registers require N+1 BDPL to shift data to the right or left using 5 pulsed clock signals for right or left shifting respectively. A 4-bit shift register and an 8-bit shift register have been developed by this proposed methodology. It contains the bit register, a storage cell, and a temporary storage cell, an input cell that receives input from the right or left. BDPL Waveform is shown in Fig. 6.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A Cadence Virtuoso Schematic was created for a Bidirectional shift registers, which incorporated a bidirectional latch, bidirectional shift register, 4-bit Bidirectional shift register, 8-bit Bidirectional shift register. BDSR (Bidirectional Shift register) uses sub shift-registers and additional temporary latches to reduce the number of the pulsed clock signals.

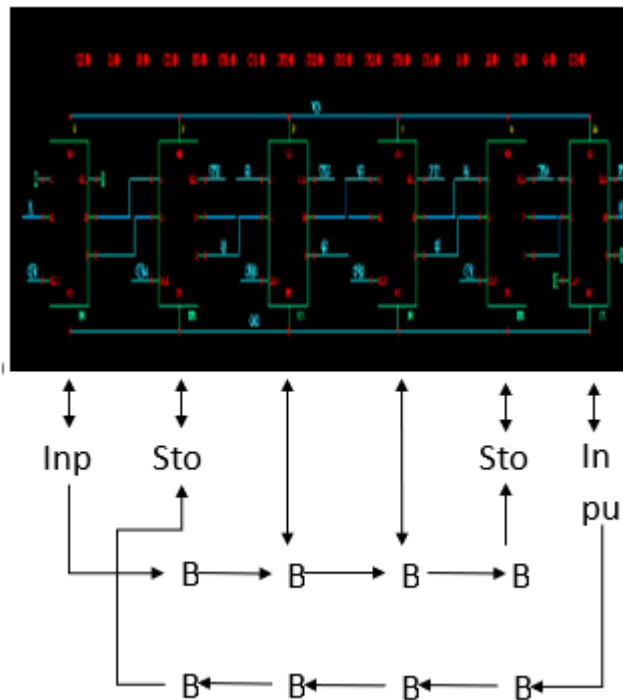


Fig.7 4 Bit BDSR using BDPL Symbol

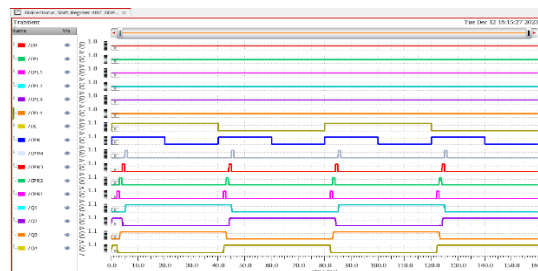


Fig.8 4 Bit BDSR output waveform

Out of 6 BD-PLs in 4 Bit BDSR Design, first four store 4-bit data and shift the 4-bit data right or left, temporary BD-PL stores or the gives input to first BD-PL data of the next sub bidirectional shift-register. The CPR triggers the data to shift on left side, the CPL triggers the data to shift on right side. Fig. 7 Shows the Schematic output of 4 Bit BDSR design Using BDPL Symbol and Fig. 8 Shows the output waveform of 4 Bit BDSR design Using BDPL Symbol. Out of 10 BD-PLs in 8 Bit BDSR , first four store 8-bit data and shift the 8-bit data right or left, temporary BD-PL stores or the gives input to first BD-PL data of the next sub bidirectional shift-register. The CPR

triggers the data to shift on left side, the CPL triggers the data to shift on right side. Fig.9 shows the 8 Bit BDSR Using BDPL Symbol.

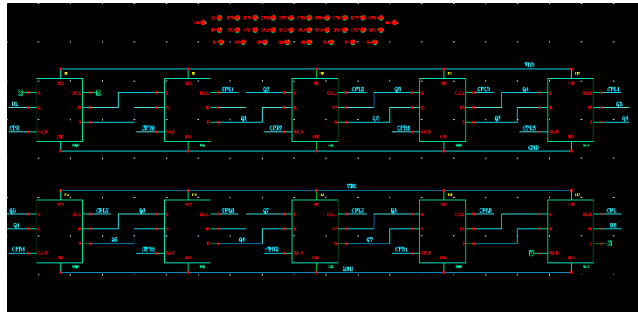


Fig.9 8 Bit BDSR Using BDPL Symbol

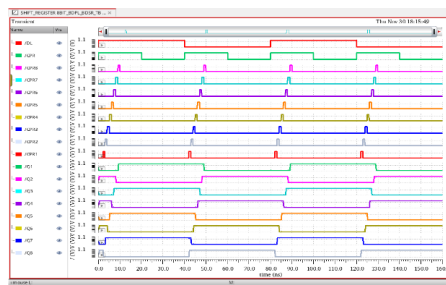


Fig.10 8 Bit BDSR output waveform

Fig. 8 Shows the output waveform of 8 Bit BDSR design Using BDPL Symbol.

Cell Name	Clock Speed (MHz)	Dynamic Power (uW)	Power Dissipation (uW)
8 Bit Bidirectional Shift Register Using Bidirectional Pulsed Latches	2	1.31	2.62
	10	1.76	4.08
	12.5	2.1	4.166
	20	2.7	5.389
	100	7.25	14.585
	200	16.48	31.6

Table.1 Clock Speed Vs Power Analysis

CONCLUSION

For the 90nm technology of 8 bit shift register the maximum speed attained is approximately 200MHz. The power consumption and power dissipation is low comparing to the conventional cells proposed earlier. Temporary storage helps the data to be stored unchanged in the last bit opposite to the input side. The reduction of the individual clocks to the registers, 2 to 1 multiplexer and the master slave flip flops gives the efficiency to area. The power consumption for 2 MHz is compared less to [4] with just 16.48uW. The energy is calculated with the product of the dynamic power and clock speed, the result obtained is 82.4fJ which is very minimum for the proposed 8 bit bidirectional shift register using bidirectional pulsed latches.

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OPTICAL PATH SURROGATE MODELLING FOR FOG DENSITY ESTIMATION AND IMAGE DEHAZING

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ABSTRACT

In this research, we propose a novel approach for estimating fog density and performing image defogging by leveraging surrogate modeling techniques applied to the optical path. Atmospheric fog presents a significant challenge in various imaging applications, degrading image quality and reducing visibility. Our method focuses on accurately estimating fog density along the optical path, which is crucial for effective defogging. By utilizing surrogate modeling, we construct a predictive model of fog density based on input image characteristics and environmental factors. This model enables real-time estimation of fog density without relying on complex physical simulations, leading to efficient image defogging algorithms. We validate our approach through extensive experiments on diverse datasets, demonstrating its effectiveness in improving image clarity and restoring visibility in foggy conditions. Our proposed method offers a promising solution for enhancing imaging systems operating in challenging atmospheric environments.

INTRODUCTION

Video output which is difficult to process at a time and produce fog free output to the drivers. Hence, we are proposing a system that processes a video in frame-by-frame method i.e., image by image processing of a video. Our system is also capable

of evaluating the amount of fog density present in the outer atmosphere. Based on the density of fog presence in the atmosphere, the fog is removed in the image using fog aware density evaluator. This system can be used in both day and night time. The visibility alteration during night time causes several accidents. Our system is also capable of adjusting light intensity of the opposite vehicles can be removed at the processing phase of the image. The calculation of vehicle distance for impact is also estimated by this system which avoids collision. Fog mainly causes problems in vision applications such as video surveillance, remote sensing, defect recognition in the objects and navigation. Presence of outer atmospheric components such as aerosol and water droplets affect the visibility of the image due to defects such as absorption or scattering. Both absorption and scattering causes decrease in visibility if any of the factors is present in excess. This absorption and scattering are high only when the amount of fog present in the outer atmosphere is also high. This makes a tough situation of non-availability of road markings or objects. Thus, it is necessary to estimate scattering co-efficient.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The RGB color space in the image is converted into YCB Cr color space. Using Gabor filter and back scattered veil detection the density of fog in the image is estimated. This is used to analyze whether or not fog is present in the image and density of fog is estimated based on the intensity of light. [2] We use this method to calculate the threshold that is used to determine whether the fog present or not. Fog doesn't only cause changes in the quality of the image but it also causes changes in some image parameters such as contrast, color and luminescence due to the presence of fog in the outdoor image. We are introducing a reference free fog density prediction model which produces a fog free output image. Based on the depth of the pixel in the image and analyzing abrupt change in the pixel length are some basic steps in processing of the foggy image.

[3]. The estimation of visibility distance is calculated from the camera projection equation and blurring occur in the image due to the presence of fog. Thus, an automatic vision diagnostics system for ADAS is developed. Using this system, for fog detected image the cross verification is done using computer vision technique of evaluating an image. The suitable segmentation and ROI models are applied in the foggy image to obtain fog free output image. The algorithm used here is used to know the edge density and visibility distance so that the foggy region can be idealized and removed. The visibility is estimated by measuring the contrast attenuation of the markings in the road. In advanced to that using geographical information the automatic method for fog detection and estimation of visibility distance.

[4]. In anisotropic diffusion model RGB color model-based processing method that on Koschmieder's law as a fog removal algorithm. both smoothing and sharpening is done in intra-region as well as in the edges. Post processing is done and fog free output image is obtained. If the density of fog is high the complexity of the system is also high. [5]. Using adaptive wiener filter the amount of fog present in the image and distance of the object is calculated. The noise variation in the image is evaluated and removed. The outer atmospheric factors such as reflection, scattering and other contrast variation in the image are corrected. Finally, the fog free output image is obtained.

[6]. In color attenuation prior, fog is calculated using mathematical function of realization. The depth of the pixel is estimated from the foggy image. By using suitable image restoration software simulations, the fog free output image is obtained. [7]. Fog generally reduces contrast of the image and color of the image. In order to avoid such conditions a novel algorithm is proposed for visibility restoration from a single image. It can be implemented in surveillance camera, intelligent vehicles and remote sensing systems in case of poor weather conditions affected by haze or fog. Image acquisition cannot be performed as it does not deal with grey

level scales of the image. Using the visibility restoration algorithm by Koschmieder, the grey level and color factors can be balanced. Contrast magnification factor which avoids noise factor in the image. As the size of image is increased, the complexity of the image is also increased. Using median filtering the visibility is restored from a single image.

[8]. Forward looking vision system is used to track the lane and estimate the visibility. To estimate the visibility devices like transmissometer's which measure the transmittance and receiver to measure the scattering coefficient in the atmosphere caused due to suspended particles. It requires both transmitter and receiver to measure the back scatter of light due to particles in air. Using RALPH (rapid adopting lateral position handler) the position and curvature of the road including lane markings, road boundaries are detected. The visibility estimation is generated using EOFAST (electro optical and simulation tool software. Live vehicle test is yet to be processed in this method. [9] Reference less perceptual fog density prediction based on FADE which predicts the visibility of fog in a single image. FADE does not only predict fog but processes the entire image for correction. defogging achieves better result for darker image and denser image. Optical model of foggy image due to scattering is complex to remove and the light reflected from the object makes it even more complex.

The fog aware statistical features for prediction of perceptual fog density are done using MSCN coefficients. Both FADE and defogging performances are performed to predict and evaluate the fog content in the image. [10] Using fast edge preserving smoothing approach allows very fast method without high complexity of linear functions having contrast and color fidelity which affects the image visibility. The visibility is restored using estimation of density of skylight, white balance, atmospheric veil are done. The system is fast in removing the atmospheric veil of a foggy image using edge preserving smoothing. It majorly depends on the assumption that produces complexity at the final stages of processing. It is capable

of automatically defog the single image without requiring any additional information about the atmospheric factors.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Based on the above fog related researches, we can use surrogate-based method to evaluate a regression model for estimating the optical depth D for fog in images. Surrogate model is chosen for minimizing the computational cost and maximizing model accuracy. Fog density or optical depth is not related to the image content, but some fog-relevant features are closely related to it. In order to exclude the interference from image contents on some fog-relevant features, the content-nonspecific fog-relevant features should be selected to obtain the regression model. Based on the error analysis and sensitivity analysis, the accurate fog-relevant features and optical depth can be estimated by the surrogate model. The construction of the surrogate model can be regarded as a non-linear inverse problem. We extract a list of fog-relevant statistical features from foggy images and fit these features as independent variables to the surrogate model of optical depth as an objective function. The dark-channel feature is an informative feature for fog detection and the dark-channel feature is based on the statistics of outdoor fog-free images. Color images can be represented in a more perceptually relevant HSV space and the conversion of an image from RGB to HSV space is performed. Similar to local contrast, the image saturation-value feature degrades exponentially with the optical depth D of scene points in fog. Colorfulness is used as an effective fog-relevant feature to measure the degree of difference between the color and gray of images affected by fog in the scene. The texture in an image is blurred by light scattering in a foggy atmosphere which decreases the image sharpness. . The seven fog-relevant features such as dark channel, local contrast, saturation-value, chroma, variance of chroma, colorfulness, and sharpness are investigated as independent variables to construct the objective function on optical depth. To define the sensitivity of an

independent variable in the surrogate model, the second-order PRG model is used. The flowchart representation of the proposed system is given in the fig.1.

VIDEO CAMERA

The camera is used obtain the recorded outdoor video. The obtained video is moved and stored in the memory unit. The memory unit is functioned to be periodically removing the processed video which avoids memory latency in the system.

VIDEO SPLITTER

The video splitter processes the image into n number of frames so that the system can process the image and make the video output to the drivers. Thus, the obtained foggy image is made ready for processing based on surrogate modeling in optical path.

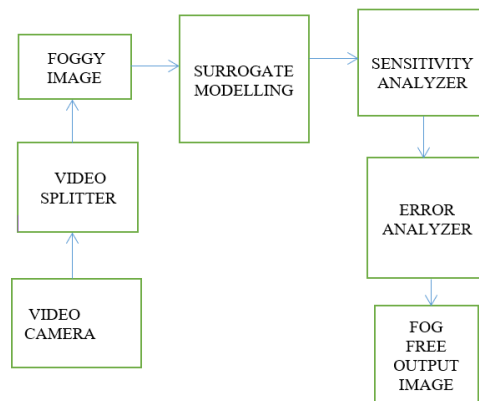


Figure.1. Flow chart for fog removal algorithm in an image.

SURROGATE MODELLING

In surrogate modeling the visibility defects in the image are identified and evaluated. It has three methods of measuring and evaluating visibility defects

OUTDOOR FOG SENSOR

Outdoor unit regularly sends and receives short infrared optical pulses. Amplitude of the reflected optical pulses is influenced by the reflectance of the

elements in the environment. In addition, the optical sensor is also equipped with temperature and relative humidity sensors. These parameters provide important information and have characteristic values in foggy weather. The sensor is built for the rainy conditions and is shielded from direct sunlight, but allows free movement of fog droplets into the sensor. It is placed outside of the vehicle or any other application based on the requirement.



Figure.2. outdoor fog sensor

INDOOR FOG SENSOR

The outdoor unit contains a microcontroller, which collects the measured data and communicates with the internal unit. Capability ensures seamless firmware updates for the sensor without requiring physical access or additional equipment. The boot loader communicates with the control computer via a serial interface. The user program from the computer will be written into the microcontroller flash memory. This restriction ensures the security and integrity of the firmware update process by limiting it to microcontrollers with the necessary capabilities for self-writing to flash memory. The boot loader itself must be programmed into the initial address space of the flash memory using external programming device. This requirement necessitates compatibility with RS-232 communication ports to facilitate the transfer of measurement data from the external drive to computers running Windows XP or

Vista operating systems. If user computer has an RS-232 serial port it is easy to obtain the output results of fog density.



Fig.3. Indoor fog sensor

PROGRAM SPECIFICATION

The outdoor unit contains a microcontroller, which collects the measured data and communicates with the internal unit. The firmware of the sensor can be updated from the indoor unit, as the outdoor unit has a built-in boot loader system. The boot loader communicates with the control computer via a serial interface. The user program from the computer will be written into the microcontroller flash memory. Boot loader can be used only with those microcontrollers, which is capable to write its owned flash memory. The boot loader itself must be programmed into the initial address space of the flash memory using external programming device. To adopt and save measurement data from the external drive to user computer with the operating software Windows XP or Vista, communication port RS-232 is required. Unlike other platforms in this method, we have used python as the platform.

SENSITIVITY ANALYZER

Measuring device along the propagation path enables accurate monitoring of fog density variations, ensuring precise estimation of fog attenuation for Free-Space Optical (FSO) links. The sensitivity of each independent variable used in learning the model is measured by the variance in the objective function a set of variables can be ranked by their sensitivities. In other words, variables with more contributions to the variability of the objective function comes first. the variables without significantly

affecting the variability of the objective function can be removed from the model regression.

ERROR ANALYZER

The selected accurate surrogate model for optical depth as the objective function is illustrated using 3D contour distribution graph, with a part of the 3D graph shown in Fig. 8(b) and each color contour representing the points with the same specific value of the objective function. The quality of the fit and prediction accuracies of the PRG models are assessed through statistical metrics such as adjusted root mean square error RMSE and adjusted coefficient of multiple data.

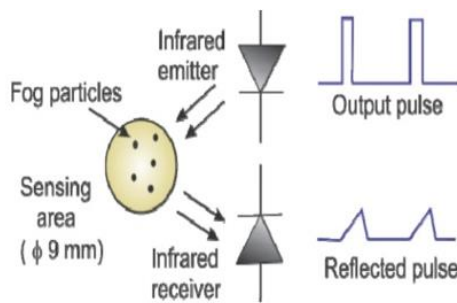


FIG.4. principle of fog density measurement

FOG FREE OUTPUT IMAGE

In this work, several sets of experiments are carried out to compare our proposed methods for fog density estimation and image defogging based on surrogate modeling on optical depth with FADE. f values are not similar with each other. Furthermore, all the pixels on each synthetic foggy image should have the same fog density because the optical depths are assigned to be the same for all the pixels in the image. In order to compare the results of fog density estimation and FADE prediction in detail, the 3D graphs of the is required.

WORKING MECHANISM OF THE SYSTEM

Visibility distance depends on the relative sky-height. This concept means that, when there is some fog in a scene and road is segmented, some part of sky gets into

the road part, and the limit between the sky and the road go down. If the image is not foggy, sky and road height on the image are both the same and equals to the vanishing point height, but in a foggy image, apparent sky height is lower than the vanishing point.

This algorithm works with a monocular camera; therefore, 3D structure information is not directly available, but estimation can be made using camera projection equations projection. light sources present in the road because of limited camera dynamic range. If the fog is present, it creates a halo around the light source in the scene due to light scattering produced by the water droplets. In the scene it appears as the luminous shape around the source light and we can observe that the intensity of which decreases slowly away from the light source. Based on the different geometrical parameters the halo around the light source is detected and the output is passed to classification stage to know whether it is a foggy scene or fog free area. The input image is thus segmented into regions where the intensity varies slowly with depth. The regions with constant intensity or fronto- parallel to the image are rejected as well as the tiny regions which are useless. The used criterion for this selection is to select regions with a depth range higher than 10% of the whole image depth range and with an area higher than 2% of the number of image pixels.

This segmentation can also be performed with advantages on a clear day image when a static sensor is used. The segmentation can be also performed on both the image and the depth map, when the depth map is accurate enough. An example for foggy and fog free image estimated by our system is given below FIG.5.

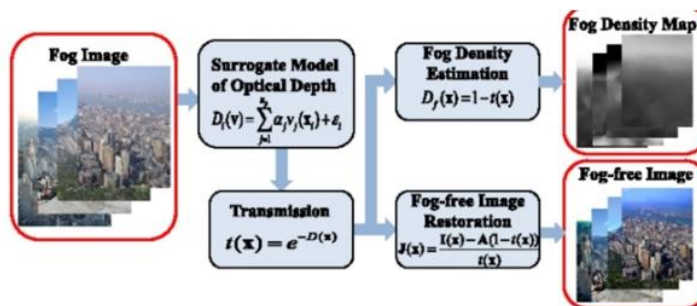


FIG.5. Flow chart for surrogate modelling process

RESULT & DISCUSSION

In this paper, we have proposed a surrogate model on optical depth which is used for effective fog density estimation and image defogging. We have used our surrogate-based method to learn a refined PRG model of optical depth with informative fog-relevant features. Based on the surrogate modelling for optical depth, we have presented a method to represent the level of fog density. It carries out image defogging more effectively. The system offers multiple image processing capability which effectively reduces the execution time of the system. FADE is capable of eliminating noise caused by reflection and scattering, the system accuracy is high compared all other previous methods of fog removal. The simulation part of the system is less complex and less time consuming which makes the system even more efficient.

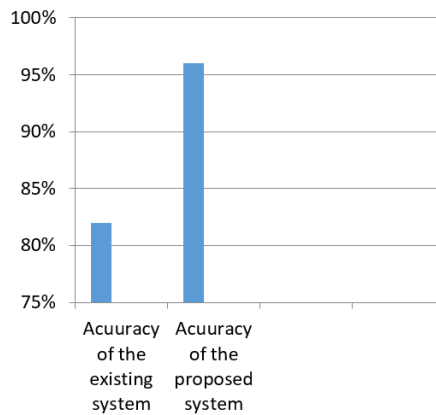


FIG.6. Accuracy difference between existing and proposed system

Experimental result satisfies quantitatively and qualitatively synthesis foggy images and real-world images. Even though the system is a developed one it still produces noise at the output. However, the system accuracy is considerably increased. The future research can focus on various advanced learning models and live video processing.

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PERSONALIZED AI SOLUTION FOR DOWN SYNDROME INDIVIDUALS

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ABSTRACT

The estimated number of down syndrome individuals in worldwide population is more than 6 million. Children with Down syndrome typically have some delay in physical and mental development which need specialized and personalized efforts to improve their abilities. To address this issue, we aiming to create an intelligent companion app for individuals with Down syndrome, leveraging AI, NLP, and IoT. The app addresses diverse needs such as personalized learning, cognitive training, and promoting independent living. Using ML algorithms, it incorporates emotion recognition for targeted responses based on users' moods. IoT integration ensures safety by tracking locations and facilitating communication with caregivers. This approach, revolutionizes support for this individuals, enhancing communication and emotional well-being.

KEYWORDS

Cognitive ability, Machine learning, Natural language processing, Reinforcement learning, Personalization, Virtual companionship.

INTRODUCTION

The Down syndrome, a condition affecting cognitive abilities, is caused by an extra chromosome in the 21st pair. This genetic difference doesn't influence physical development but can impact thinking and learning [1]. Around 6,000 babies are born with Down syndrome in the United States each year, and it's more likely in mothers over 35. People with Down syndrome often face various challenges, such as having a slightly lower IQ, speaking more slowly, and dealing with psychological and social difficulties. These challenges include feelings of anxiety and depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) characterized by repetitive movements that affect concentration, and occasional aggressive outbursts. Additionally, some may experience conditions like autism spectrum disorder, including psychosis syndrome. To help address these challenges early on, it's crucial to provide support through services like speech therapy and occupational therapy [3] [4]. To tackle the unique difficulties individuals with Down syndrome encounter, we propose the development of an app equipped with Artificial Intelligence (AI) capabilities. This app goes beyond providing care; it aims to foster inclusiveness, autonomy, and personal growth through a personalized empowerment model. By incorporating cutting-edge technology, this created app can understand and respond to non-verbal cues, making the communication and emotional support more effective. The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies further enhances safety and communication. The envisioned app also contributes to education by offering personalized learning experiences through adaptive AI-driven modules. Machine Learning algorithms within the app adapt to individual learning styles, tailoring cognitive training for each user. This initiative aligns with broader societal goals of creating a more supportive and inclusive environment for individuals with diverse abilities.

In practical terms, the proposed app could have a positive impact on the daily lives of individuals with Down syndrome. For instance, it could help them communicate more effectively, understand and express their emotions, and enhance their safety by utilizing location-tracking features. The AI capabilities could assist in recognizing and addressing specific needs, ensuring a more tailored and responsive approach to support.

Furthermore, educational aspect of app could revolutionize learning experiences for individuals with syndrome. By adapting to their unique learning styles, the AI-driven modules could make education more engaging and effective. This could lead to improved cognitive abilities, contributing to independence and well-being.

In conclusion, the integration of AI in a comprehensive app for individuals with Down syndrome holds tremendous potential in addressing their unique needs and fostering a more inclusive and supportive society. By combining advancements in AI, NLP, and IoT, this initiative represents a noteworthy step towards leveraging technology for the well-being and empowerment of individuals with Down syndrome. Through personalized support, enhanced communication, and adaptive learning experiences, the proposed app could make a meaningful difference in the lives of those with Down syndrome, contributing to a more inclusive and supportive society.

EXISTINGWORKS

Related works

This study of Linnea E Sandstrom, Danielle Harvey (2022) compared mental state language used by 6- to 11-year-old children with Down syndrome to a younger typically developing comparison group matched by nonverbal cognition [2]. They aimed to determine whether mental state language use is delayed in DS relative to developmental expectations, and if there are differences between groups in the association between mental state language and developmental factors. Rate of mental state language use was significantly lower in the group with DS, but the

number of different mental state terms was not significantly different. Patterns of similarity and difference emerged between groups regarding the association between mental state language and other developmental factors.

This article of Marie Moore Channell Rebekah Bosley (2021) reviews mental state language development in school- age children with Down syndrome, emphasizing assessment and intervention [5]. It highlights age-appropriate assessment procedures and explores the role of caregivers in fostering mental state language through shared storytelling. The proposal advocates for interventions involving caregiver-child shared storybook reading, providing key considerations for clinicians teaching strategies to support social communication in children with Down syndrome.

The study by Gupta and Chandrashekar (2023) explores the intersection of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (IDDs) with AI and ML. It highlights ML's potential in clinical diagnoses, improving early diagnosis, understanding comorbidities, and expediting biomarker identification. The authors discuss data types, ML algorithms, and challenges in implementing ML-based diagnosis technology in IDD clinics, anticipating a promising future for AI and ML in advancing IDD research and treatment.

According to Amal F.A Mahmoud, Mohamed A.F. Belal ,Yehia K. Helmy (2014), this paper addresses the lack of Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS) for Early Intervention Programs (EIP) for children with Down syndrome [6]. Highlighting the importance of adaptive technologies in education, the proposed ITS framework aims to assess, evaluate, and provide personalized early intervention services for children with Down syndrome, recognizing the unique requirements that distinguish it from traditional ITSs.

Del Hoyo Soriano et al. (2022) examine the link between expressive language skills and adaptive behavior in Down syndrome (DS) individuals. The study, employing AI-based communication tools, controls for age and cognitive ability. Utilizing

Expressive Language Sampling and Vineland Scales, significant correlations between language measures and adaptive skills are found, implying expressive language's impact on adaptive behavior in DS individuals, irrespective of age and cognitive delays. Longitudinal studies are suggested for deeper insights.

This study of João Antonio Campos Panceri, Éberte Freitas (2019) on MARIA T21, a socially assistive robot, is introduced for therapies in children with Down syndrome and autism spectrum disorder [7]. Utilizing a mini-video projector for Serious Games, developed in Python, the robot enhances engagement in psychomotor, psychosocial, and cognitive therapies. A pilot study involving eight children, despite COVID-19 constraints, demonstrates encouraging outcomes through the Goal Attainment Scale. The study underscores the innovative potential of MARIA T21 and Serious Games as therapeutic tools, paving the way for further validation in larger cohorts for improved healthcare interventions

In this study by Federico Baldo and Allison Piovesan (2023), machine learning techniques [8], specifically random forest and gradient boosting machine models, were applied to analyze clinical records of 106 individuals with Down syndrome (DS) to identify key variables associated with intellectual disability (ID). Utilizing feature selection, data augmentation, and age effect mitigation, the models demonstrated high accuracy in pinpointing factors linked to intellectual functioning, such as hearing, gastrointestinal issues, thyroid state, immune system, and vitamin B12. The results suggest the potential of ML-based models to inform therapeutic targets and improve care pathways for individuals with DS, urging further validation with larger datasets.

The study Floriana Costanzo , Elisa Fucà (2023) investigates the usability and impact of the Talkitt mobile application [9], designed for individuals with Down syndrome (DS) experiencing severe speech impairment. Utilizing speech recognition technology and artificial intelligence, Talkitt translates unintelligible sounds into clear words in real-time. The research involving 23 participants aged 5.54 to 28.9

demonstrates high usability, satisfaction, and notable improvements in linguistic abilities, particularly in naming, after 6 months of training.

Problem Definition

The frontal lobe, which has some control of intelligence and personality. It also significantly affects character judgment and behavior in daily life. People with Down syndrome who have relatively low level scientific mental development are for this reason deeply influenced by environment tall factors they understand only that which they see or hear at every moment; what people say to them is thus particularly important because it heavily influences In terms of speech development, they are markedly delayed relative to their peers and thus in need of specific support. When it comes to behavior and emotion, children with Down syndrome often suffer from dysthesia (anxiety) or dullthymia (depression). Other complications include Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder. They face various challenges in many respects. These include the observable behavioral components such as movement repetition, aggression and autism or even psychosis to social withdrawal that are all three-dimensional char-acters differing according to both time of day and type (sex). Specialists in speech and occupational therapies are called upon to overcome these difficulties so that Down syndrome sufferers may enjoy full-fledged growth. Such interventions are therefore an important step in helping them achieve their full potential by meeting specific needs. Getting involved with such services early on, especially during infancy and childhood extra effective. At this time it can offer an avenue for boosting both physical and intellectual abilities of baby .

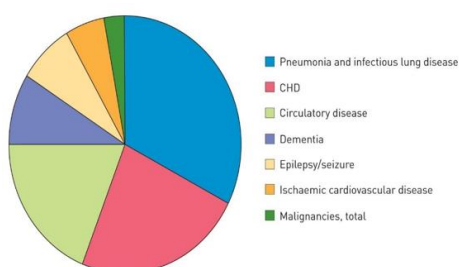


Figure.1. The percentage of abnormalities in a down syndrome individual.

Speech therapy can help these children to catch up in terms of verbal expression, developing better language ability and effective communication. Each person's needs are addressed in specific ways, so that fine motor skills and mental abilities can be honed, while independence is encouraged. Providing access to these services early on forms a key element of the support structure for persons with Down syndrome, providing a firm foundation from which they learn. In fact, the special characteristics of Down syndrome require selective approaches to interventions and services - especially in early years. Not only can these interventions help children overcome challenges, they represent a vital opportunity to open up untapped potential and push towards better physical or mental fitness; in fact this is the best way of promoting optimal health for people with Down syndrome.

FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT

Solution Outline

Through this approach, the app aims to enhance the abilities of these individuals, by helping their unique needs. Additionally, it introduces a feature that allows parents and caregivers to actively monitor both the individuals and their surroundings [2]. This is made possible by integrating Internet of Things (IoT) technology, creating a collaborative system that not only



Figure 2. Block diagram

supports personal development but also ensures a more connected and monitored environment for the well-being of individuals with Down syndrome.

The above block diagram outlines how our app utilizes the power of machine learning and natural language processing to personalize support for down syndrome individuals.

Proposed Architecture

This app stands as a versatile and personalized support system crafted specifically for individuals with Down syndrome, harnessing cutting-edge technologies to meet their unique needs. Machine learning (ML) models undergo training to adeptly recognize speech patterns, interpret emotional cues, facial expressions, and tones of voice, ensuring precise comprehension of user inputs. The app, responsive to voice commands, not only answers questions and provides information on diverse topics but also adapts to each user's distinct capabilities, learning style, and preferences. The ML algorithms propel personalized learning programs [4] [10], encompassing interactive games [9], cognitive exercises, and educational content tailored to individual needs. The app diligently monitors progress, delivers feedback, [5] and dynamically adjusts difficulty levels to provide continuous challenges and support for the user's development.

Beyond education, the app takes a holistic approach by evaluating the user's abilities at the outset, tailoring subject modules based on their intelligence quotient level. Delving into emotional well-being, the app extends support through comforting messages, positive reinforcement, and virtual companionship. It fosters social interaction [3] by enabling seamless communication with family, friends, and support networks through video calls and messaging functionalities. Integrated with Internet of Things (IoT) devices, the app contributes to establishing a safe living environment. It effortlessly connects to smart home systems, empowering users to control lights, temperature, and security features through either voice commands or

a user-friendly interface. Notably, the app incorporates location tracking functionality, offering caregivers a valuable tool to ensure user safety and receive alerts in cases of emergencies or irregular behaviour [2].

Emphasizing the utmost importance of privacy and security, the app is meticulously designed to adhere to stringent rules, guidelines, and encryption standards, safeguarding sensitive information. The core objective is to prioritize the well-being and independence of individuals with Down syndrome, ensuring a supportive and secure technological framework that enhances their overall quality of life.

Technological framework

The flow diagram represents the actual working flow of app by use of various advanced technologies like artificial intelligence and related technologies.

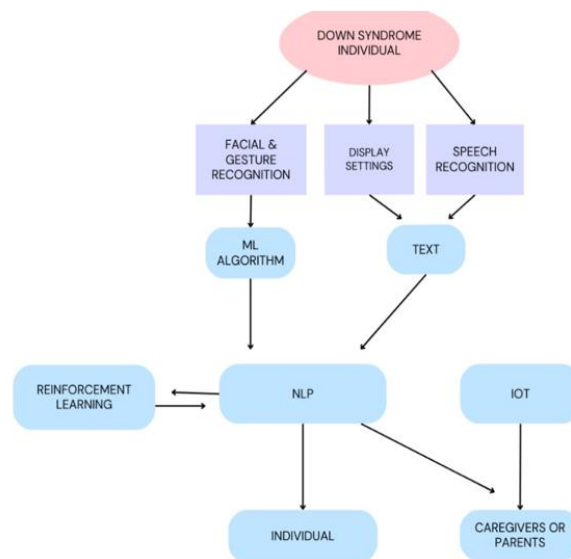


Figure 3. Flow diagram of working principle

Technological Stack

Technology used: ML, RL, NLP, IOT

Camera: To capture responses [facial emotion, body gesture]

ML: Used for detection and identification of emotions and body gesture (CNN)

RL: Adapt to user's characteristics, offers personalized responses like interactive games, cognitive and vocal exercises, educational content etc.,

NLP: Integrated with RL algorithms and chatbot for speech recognition and to sound appropriately.

IOT: used for tracking location and ensure safety of individuals.

Games: To improve their cognitive and intellectual ability in playful way. Satisfying games to reduce stress.

Procedure of implementation

The processes involved are

Step 1: Identify and capture verbal and non-verbal communication modalities [3] by sensors (wearable devices, cameras) using CV and ASR. Train an emotion recognition model using ML/ DL algorithms [10].

Step 2: The emotional recognition model provides predictions, select the dominant emotion based on a threshold or the highest probability.

Step 3: It is further processed using NLP to enhance understanding of the user's emotional context during interactions with app [3]. This integration allows system to respond with empathy and provide appropriate emotional support.

Step 4: Define mappings between recognized emotions and text representations by predefined mapping or lookup table. Design a feedback system with appropriate text, images, or sounds using NLG.

Step 5: RL algorithms learns from user actions and provide appropriate rewards or feedback to reinforce positive behaviors. By incorporating RL, it can continuously improve its recommendations, adjust difficulty level of activities,[5] optimize its responses to suit up references and learning style.[1]

By adjusting weights- quality, relevance or contextual appropriateness of the generated responses can be improved. RL can explore different response generation strategies and exploit most effective ones based on learned rewards and user feedback.

The RL process is iterative, allowing system to continuously learn and refine its response generation. As users interact with system, RL updates NLG model based

on collected feedback, leading to more personalized and contextually appropriate responses over time.

Create customized interfaces such as display settings, text, images, other visual content associated with recognized emotions on the device's screen (touchscreens, large buttons, etc.). Collaborate with caregivers, educators, and therapists for input and refinement, location tracking functionality and to monitor irregular behavioral patterns [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The below graph shows expected intellectual and cognitive development of down syndrome individuals by usage of app over a period of time.

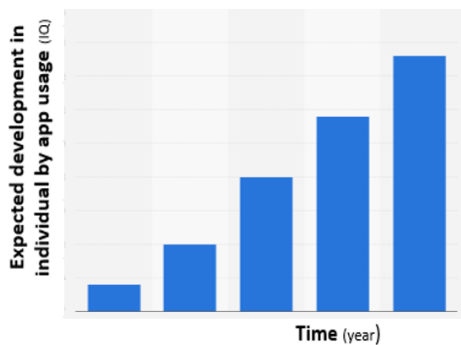


Figure 4. Graph

The app, integrating ML, RL, NLP, and IoT [10] for Down syndrome patients, is made to make significant role in enhancing the IQ levels of individuals over the years. ML models will accurately recognize speech patterns and emotional tones, enabling natural conversations and also recognizes information portrayed by user by capturing body/sign language. The app will respond to voice commands, suggesting personalized learning programs [5] based on intelligent quotient level found by usage and assessment and tracking progress over time. Emotional support, social interaction, and safety standards in everyday living will be maintained through consoling messages, video calls, and IoT-integrated security systems respectively. Utilizing CNNs for emotion detection, RL for adaptive learning, and

NLP for speech recognition, among other technologies, the app will include cognitive development games designed to contribute to relaxation and overall well-being. Iterative refinement through RL processes, informed by user feedback over time, is expected to lead to observable improvements in the IQ levels [6] of individuals with Down syndrome with respect to time duration in years. Ongoing collaboration with caregivers [2] and the recommendation for further validation with a diverse user population will ensure that the evolving needs of individuals are effectively met by this innovative app. It is proved that this application exemplifies how advanced technology could improve lives of Down syndrome patients today.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Utilize Augmented Reality or Virtual Reality scenarios to simulate social situations and provide training for individuals with Down syndrome to improve their social interaction skills. Virtual avatars or characters will be made to display emotions, and individuals can practice responding appropriately through dialogues or interactions. This helps individuals to be more familiar with handling emotions with ordinary people. AR/VR can offer a safe and controlled environment for individuals to learn and refine their social skills without real-world pressures like isolation, discriminated handling, etc.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this app integrates various advanced technologies to provide comprehensive support for individuals with Down syndrome. Through recognizing speech patterns and interpreting emotions, facial expressions and tone of voice, the application offers personalized learning, interactive games and cognitive exercises. It adapts in difficulty levels dynamically according to progress stored by it while offering emotional well-being through positive reinforcement and virtual companionship. Making video calls or messaging to socialize as well as connecting to IoT devices for safe living environments are also services offered by it.

The app's procedural framework prioritizes data privacy that includes emotion recognition training, NLP integration as well as iterative RL in order to improve continuously. In addition, customized interfaces and collaborative development with caregivers are aimed at enhancing user experience thereby making this application a promising and inclusive tool [1] for people with intellectual plus developmental disabilities revealing how advanced technologies can change lives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to show our gratitude to the Paavai Engineering College and thank the staffs of the Department of ECE. And we sincerely thank our parents.

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IOT BASED SMART ALERT FLOOD AND EARTHQUAKE MONITORING AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The IoT-based Smart Alert Flood and Earthquake Monitoring and Early Warning System addresses the urgent need for advanced disaster management solutions. Leveraging Internet of Things (IoT) technology, this system offers real-time monitoring and predictive capabilities for flood and seismic events. Key features include continuous data collection, advanced analytics, and automated alert mechanisms. This paper provides an overview of the system architecture, including sensor deployment and data processing techniques. Performance evaluation metrics are discussed, along with results from simulated scenarios. The study concludes with implications for future research and implementation strategies.

KEYWORDS

IoT, SMART ALERT, FLOOD MONITORING, EARTHQUAKE MONITORING, EARLY WARNING SYSTEM, DISASTER MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters like floods and earthquakes present significant challenges to communities worldwide. Early warning systems play a crucial role in mitigating the impact of such events by providing timely alerts and enabling proactive response measures. The IoT-based Smart Alert Flood and Earthquake Monitoring and Early

Warning System is designed to enhance the effectiveness of disaster management efforts through advanced technology and real-time data analysis.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of the IoT-based Smart Alert System comprises sensor nodes deployed in flood-prone and seismic areas, connected to a central monitoring and control unit via wireless communication networks. These sensors collect data on environmental parameters such as water levels, seismic activity, and weather conditions. The central unit processes the incoming data using machine learning algorithms to detect patterns indicative of impending disasters.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Upon receiving sensor data, the central unit applies various data processing techniques to extract meaningful insights. Machine learning algorithms are employed for predictive modeling, enabling the system to anticipate flood and earthquake events based on historical data and real-time observations. The accuracy of predictions is continuously refined through iterative learning processes.

ALERT MECHANISMS

When the system detects potential threats, it triggers automated alert mechanisms to notify relevant stakeholders. Alerts are delivered through multiple channels, including mobile applications, SMS, email, and sirens, ensuring that residents, authorities, and emergency responders receive timely notifications. The system allows for customizable alert thresholds based on the severity of the detected event, enabling appropriate response actions to be initiated.

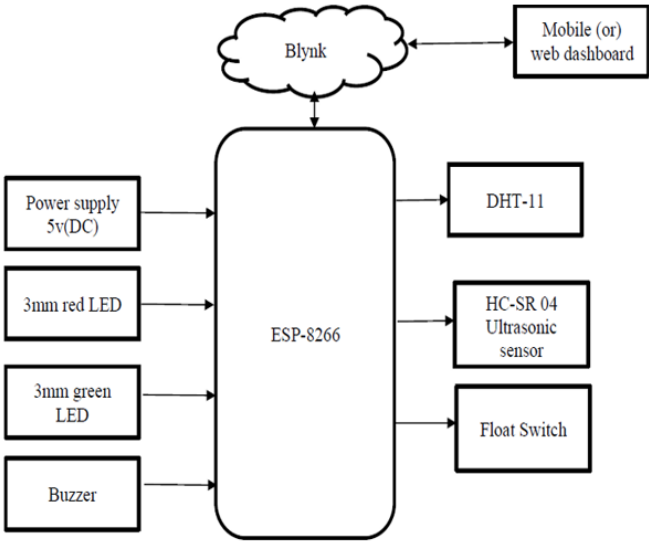


Figure 1.Block diagram for flood detection

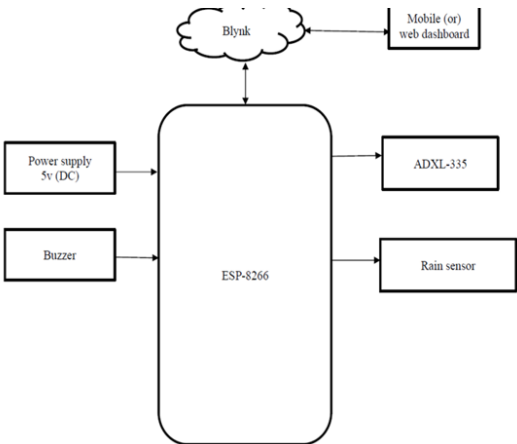


FIGURE 2. Block diagram for earthquake detection

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Performance evaluation of the IoT-based Smart Alert System involves testing its effectiveness in detecting and predicting flood and earthquake events. Simulated scenarios are used to assess the system's response time, accuracy of predictions, and reliability of alert mechanisms. Results from these tests provide valuable insights into the system's capabilities and areas for improvement.

CONCLUSION

The IoT-based Smart Alert Flood and Earthquake Monitoring and Early Warning System represents a significant advancement in disaster management technology. By leveraging IoT technology, real-time data analysis, and predictive modeling, the system offers a proactive approach to mitigating the impact of natural disasters. Continued research and development efforts are needed to enhance the system's capabilities and ensure its widespread adoption in communities vulnerable to floods and earthquakes.

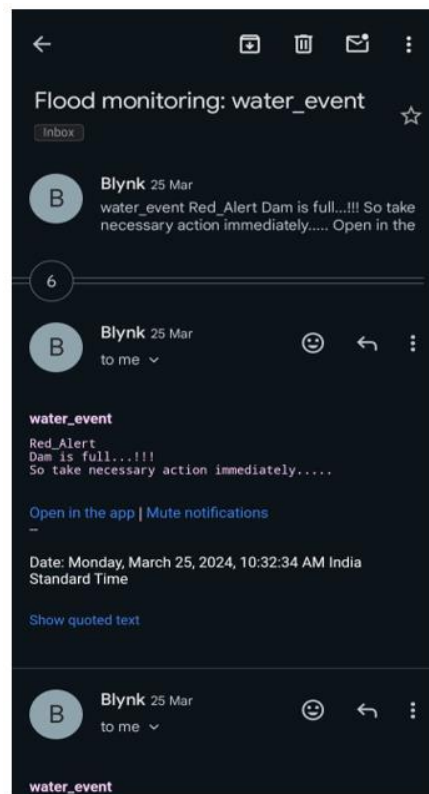
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data collection phase of the project involved the deployment of IoT sensors for flood and earthquake monitoring. These sensors gathered a wealth of information, including water levels, seismic activity, and environmental parameters. Analysis of the collected data revealed notable patterns and trends, such as increased water levels preceding flood events and seismic disturbances preceding earthquakes. Statistical analysis further corroborated these findings, providing quantitative insights into the behavior of the monitored phenomena.

In terms of system performance, the IoT-based early warning system demonstrated commendable efficacy. Real-time monitoring capabilities allowed for swift detection of flood and earthquake events, with alerts generated promptly upon detection. Metrics such as response time and accuracy of predictions showcased the system's reliability in providing timely warnings to at-risk communities. Comparisons with traditional monitoring methods highlighted the superiority of the IoT-based approach, particularly in its ability to deliver actionable insights in a timely manner. The early warning alerts issued by the system proved to be invaluable in mitigating the impact of natural disasters. Examples of alerts provided ample evidence of the system's ability to provide advance notice of impending flood and earthquake events, enabling authorities and individuals to take proactive measures to protect life and property. The timely dissemination of warnings

significantly enhanced preparedness and response efforts, potentially saving lives and minimizing damage.

The project underscored the transformative potential of IoT technology in disaster management and early warning systems. By leveraging IoT sensors for real-time monitoring, the system demonstrated a marked improvement over traditional methods, offering enhanced accuracy and responsiveness. However, challenges such as sensor reliability and data transmission issues necessitated careful consideration during implementation. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for ensuring the long-term viability of IoT-based early warning systems. Integration with existing disaster management frameworks emerged as a key consideration for maximizing the impact of the IoT-based system. Seamless integration with governmental alert systems and disaster response protocols can streamline communication and coordination during crisis situations, facilitating more effective disaster response efforts. Exploring avenues for interoperability and collaboration will be essential for realizing the full potential of the IoT-based early warning system. Looking ahead, the project identified several areas for future research and development. Enhancements to sensor technology, data analytics algorithms, and communication protocols hold promise for further improving the accuracy and reliability of early warning systems. Additionally, research into the social and behavioral aspects of disaster preparedness and response can inform the design of more effective risk communication strategies. By continuously innovating and refining IoT-based solutions, we can better equip communities to anticipate, mitigate, and respond to the ever-present threat of natural disasters.





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LORA-ENABLED FOREST MOINTORING 4.0 AND PREVENTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Forest 4.0 represents a groundbreaking approach to forest monitoring and prevention by harnessing the power of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) and the Internet of Things (IoT). Through the integration of LoRa transceiver modules with Arduino micro-controllers, this system enables seamless data collection in dense forest environments. Leveraging long-range LoRa communication and cloud connectivity via Wi-Fi, Forest 4.0 provides real-time insights into forest health and environmental conditions. The integration with the Blynk IoT platform facilitates intuitive visualization and analysis, empowering stakeholders to make informed decisions for sustainable forest management.

KEY WORDS

Lo-Ra, Blynk, cloud connectivity, Internet of Things (IoT).

INTRODUCTION

The Forest 4.0-based Wireless Sensor Network and IoT combined Forest Monitoring and Prevention System represents a groundbreaking integration of cutting-edge technologies to address the critical challenges of forest management. At the heart of this innovative project is the utilization of LoRa (Long Range) transceiver

modules, specifically the SX1278, to establish a robust wireless communication network in a forest environment. Deployed as a transmitter, the LoRa module is seamlessly integrated into an Arduino Nano micro controller strategically positioned within the forest. The Arduino Nano serves as the nerve center, collecting and monitoring essential environmental data vital for effective forest management. The sensor suite includes real-time measurements of air temperature, air and pressure are monitored. On the receiving end, another LoRa module captures the transmitted data, forming a wireless sensor network that acts as a vigilant guardian of the forest ecosystem. This information is then relayed via Wi-Fi to the Blynk IoT cloud platform, where it is presented in a user-friendly interface. This cloud-based solution empowers users to remotely monitor the forest conditions from anywhere in the world, providing real-time insights into the health and well-being of the ecosystem. The Forest 4.0 system is designed not only for monitoring but also for proactive prevention measures. By leveraging the Blynk IoT cloud, users can set up automated actions triggered by predefined thresholds. For instance, if the system detects unfavourable conditions such as high temperatures or low soil moisture levels, it can autonomously activate the water pump to mitigate potential risks to the forest.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Forest monitoring systems leveraging Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) and Internet of Things (IoT) are rapidly evolving, propelled by advancements in technology. Key to these systems is the integration of LoRa transceiver modules, such as the SX1278, with Arduino micro controllers, enabling robust data acquisition and transmission even in dense forest environments. These systems incorporate environmental sensors to monitor crucial parameters like temperature, humidity, and soil conditions, providing valuable insights into forest ecosystems. LoRa technology facilitates long-range communication within the forest, overcoming traditional connectivity challenges.

HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

Arduino nano

The Arduino Nano is a compact, versatile, and user-friendly micro controller board that belongs to the Arduino family. Designed as a small form-factor version of the popular Arduino Uno, the Nano is particularly well-suited for projects with space constraints. It features the ATmega328P micro controller, the same chip found in the Uno, providing a powerful and flexible platform for a wide range of applications.

The Nano's support for communication protocols such as I2C, SPI, and UART further expands its capabilities, enabling seamless integration with a wide range of peripherals, from sensors to displays. This versatility makes it suitable for prototyping projects, building embedded systems, and undertaking DIY electronics endeavors. Whether powered through USB or an external source, the Nano offers flexibility to adapt to different usage scenarios, making it an invaluable tool for experimentation and innovation in the world of electronics.



Fig 1 Arduino nano

Node mcu

The ESP8266, a versatile Wi-Fi enabled micro controller designed by Espressif Systems, serves as the backbone for countless Internet of Things (IoT) applications. Its integration of a powerful 32-bit micro controller with a Wi-Fi radio makes it an ideal choice for connected devices. Building upon the ESP8266's capabilities, the NodeMCU development board provides a user-friendly platform for prototyping IoT projects. With built-in Wi-Fi capabilities and easy access to the ESP8266's pins, NodeMCU simplifies the development process. Additionally, the pre-installed Lua

scripting language streamlines code writing and uploading. One notable feature of the ESP8266 is its Secure Digital Input/output (SDIO) Interface, supporting both 4-bit 25 MHz SDIO v1.1 and 4-bit 50 MHz SDIO v2.0 standards. This interface enables direct interfacing with SD cards, facilitating data storage and logging in IoT applications. Parameters. With adaptability to different frequency bands, LoRa modules comply with regulatory standards and adapt to local requirements. Overall, the LoRa module's working model ensures efficient data transmission over long distances with a focus on power efficiency and adaptability to diverse operational scenarios.

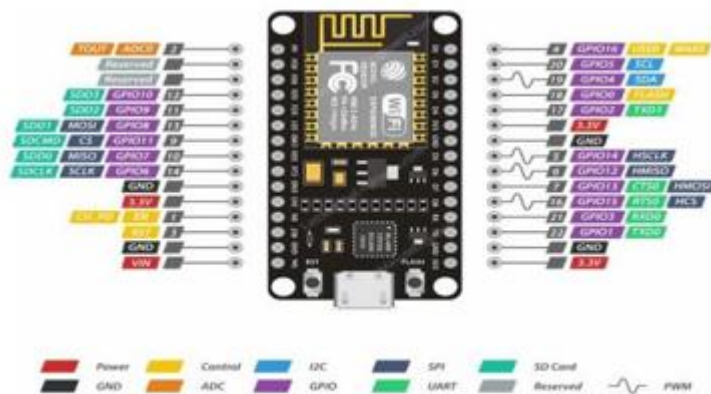


Fig 2 pin configuration of Node mcu

DHT-11

The DHT-11 sensor module is a popular and cost-effective device widely used for measuring temperature and humidity in various applications. Featuring a digital output, it is known for its simplicity and ease of use. The module integrates a DHT-11 sensor, a capacitive humidity sensor, and a thermistor for temperature measurement. Its compact design and low power consumption make it suitable for both hobbyist projects and commercial applications as shown in Fig 3.

The DHT-11 sensor utilizes a one-wire communication protocol, enabling seamless integration with micro controllers like Arduino and Raspberry Pi. With a humidity measurement range of 20-80% and a temperature range of 0 to 50 degrees

Celsius, the sensor module provides reliable data for climate monitoring, environmental control, and home automation. Despite its limitations, the DHT-11 sensor module remains a popular choice for educational projects, weather stations, and applications where moderate accuracy is sufficient. Its affordability, ease of use, and compatibility with various platforms contribute to its widespread adoption in the maker community and beyond.



Fig 3 DHT-11

LoRa SX1278

The LoRa module, like the SX1278, operates on the principle of spread spectrum modulation, specifically using chirp spread spectrum (CSS) technology. In transmission, data from sensors is collected by the Arduino micro-controller and sent to the LoRa module for modulation. The module generates chirp signals, where the signal frequency continuously varies, and transmits this over the airwaves. On the receiving end, another LoRa module captures the chirp signal and demodulates it to extract the original data as given Fig 4. LoRa's spread spectrum modulation enables reception of weak signals in noisy environments. Its long-range communication capability allows transmission over several kilometers, even in obstructed environments like



Fig 4 LoRa module

Relay module

The 5V relay module is an electronic device designed for interfacing low-voltage micro controllers or digital circuits with high-voltage or high-current devices, enabling seamless control over electrical appliances, industrial equipment, and other electro mechanical systems. This module typically consists of a relay, a driver circuit, and supporting components, encapsulated on a compact PCB (Printed Circuit Board). At the core of the 5V relay module is an electromagnetically relay, which serves as a switch that can control the flow of electrical current. The relay is activated by a small current from the micro controller, and when energized, it can handle higher currents and voltages, allowing the module to control devices that might otherwise be incompatible with the low-voltage logic of micro controllers as given Fig 5.

The 5V operating voltage of the relay module makes it compatible with common micro controllers like Arduino and Raspberry Pi, simplifying integration into various electronic projects. The module typically features multiple input and output pins, making it versatile for different applications. Additionally, the relay often has multiple poles, allowing it to control multiple circuits simultaneously.



Fig 5 Relay module

Capacitive soil moisture sensor

The capacitive soil moisture sensor is an electronic device designed to measure the moisture content in soil by utilizing the principle of capacitance. This type of sensor is widely used in agriculture, gardening, and automated irrigation systems to monitor and control the watering of plants based on soil moisture levels. The

capacitive soil moisture sensor provides a more accurate and reliable measurement compared to traditional resistive soil moisture

micro controller, typically using the Dallas Semiconductor 1-Wire communication protocol. This protocol allows for easy integration into micro controller-based projects, with each sensor having a unique 64-bit ROM code for identification in a multi-sensor network. One of the notable dense forests. LoRa modules are designed for low power consumption, suitable for battery-operated devices in remote sensors. At its core, the sensor consists of two conductive electrodes that act as capacitor plates. When inserted into the soil, the moisture content in the soil influences the dielectric constant, affecting the capacitance between the electrodes. The sensor measures this capacitance and translates it into a moisture level reading as shown in Fig 6.

One of the key advantages of capacitive soil moisture sensors is their sensitivity to changes in soil moisture across a wide range. They can detect variations in moisture content more precisely than resistive sensors, providing a more nuanced understanding of soil conditions. Additionally, capacitive sensors are less prone to corrosion since they do not have exposed metal elements. Furthermore, capacitive soil moisture sensors are known for their low power consumption, allowing for extended periods of operation on battery-powered systems. This efficiency is especially beneficial in remote or off-grid applications.

When using capacitive soil moisture sensors, it's important to consider factors such as sensor calibration for specific soil types and the depth at which the sensor is inserted into the soil. Calibration ensures accurate moisture readings tailored to the characteristics of the soil in which the sensor is deployed



Fig 6 Capacitive soil moisture sensor

DS18B20

The DS18B20 is a digital temperature sensor known for its precision, ease of use, and one-wire communication interface. Manufactured by Maxim Integrated, this sensor is widely used in various applications where accurate temperature monitoring is essential. The DS18B20 operates based on the 1-Wire protocol, allowing multiple sensors to be connected to a single micro controller pin, simplifying wiring and making it suitable for applications like environmental monitoring, industrial control systems, and home automation.

The sensor is encapsulated in a small, waterproof stainless-steel package, enabling it to be deployed in harsh environments or submerged in liquids. Its versatile design, combined with its temperature range of -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$, features of the DS18B20 is its high accuracy, with temperature resolution configurable down to 9, 10, 11, or 12 bits. This allows users to choose between lower resolution for faster readings or higher resolution for more precise temperature measurements as shown in Fig 7.

The sensor is powered through the same single-wire interface used for communication, simplifying the wiring and reducing the need for additional power lines. Its low power consumption makes it suitable for battery-powered applications, and the ability to put the sensor into a low-power sleep mode further enhances its energy efficiency.



Fig 7. DS18B20.

O-led display

OLED displays typically have multiple pins used for different functions and can communicate with micro controllers using standard protocols such as I2C (Inter-Integrated Circuit) or SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface).

The function pins on an OLED display may include:

Power pins: These pins provide power to the display, typically including VCC (power supply voltage) and GND (ground).

Data pins: These pins are used to transmit data to and from the display. For example, in I2C communication, there are SDA (data) and SCL (clock) pins, while in SPI communication, there may be MOSI (Master Out Slave In), MISO (Master In Slave Out), SCK (clock), and CS (chip select) pins.

Control pins: These pins are used to control various aspects of the display, such as turning it on/off or resetting it. They may include pins like DC (data/command mode select) and RST (reset).

By connecting the appropriate pins to a micro controller and using the correct protocol, developers can easily send commands, data, and graphics to the OLED display, allowing for the creation of various applications and user interfaces.



Fig 8 Oled Display

makes the DS18B20 suitable for a wide range of temperature sensing applications.

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

A Arduino IDE

Arduino IDE is short for Integrated Development Environment - it's the official software from Arduino.cc, used primarily for writing, compiling, and uploading

code onto Arduino devices. It's open source and supports almost all Arduino modules, making it easy to install and start coding on the go. Compatible with MAC, Windows, and Linux, it runs on the Java Platform and offers built-in functions and commands crucial for debugging, editing, and compiling code. Various Arduino modules are available, such as Arduino Uno, Arduino Mega, Arduino Leonardo, Arduino Micro, each featuring a micro controller that's programmed to interpret and execute code. The main code, also known as a sketch, created on the IDE platform will ultimately generate a Hex File which is then transferred and uploaded in the controller on the board. The IDE environment mainly contains two basic parts: Editor and Compiler where former is used for writing the required code and later is used for compiling and uploading the code into the given Arduino Module. This environment supports both C and C++ languages.

Chain for Arduino IDE

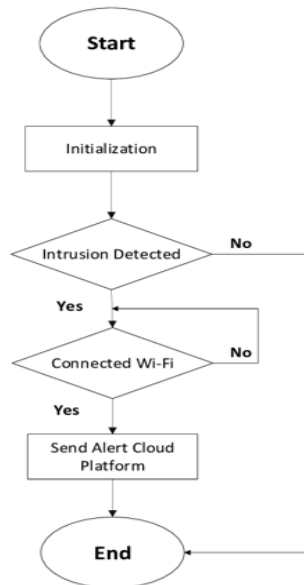


Fig 9.Chain for Arduino IDE

BYLNK

Blynk app is user-friendly and easy to set up. The app has a drag-and-drop interface that allows users to quickly and easily create custom control panels for their

connected devices. Universal compatibility: Blynk app is compatible with a wide range of micro controllers and single-board computers, including Arduino, Raspberry Pi, ESP8266, and more. Cloud connectivity: Blynk app works with Blynk Cloud, a cloud-based infrastructure that allows users to control and monitor their devices from anywhere in the world, as long as they have an internet connection as shown in Fig 10.

Security: Blynk app provides secure communication between devices and the cloud server using industry-standard encryption protocols, keeping user data and devices safe from hackers. Low cost: Blynk app is a low-cost solution for IoT projects, as it eliminates the need for users to purchase expensive hardware and sensors. Users can simply connect their existing devices and sensors to the app. Flexibility: Blynk app is highly flexible and customizable, allowing users to create their own custom widgets and control panels, and to integrate third-party APIs and services.

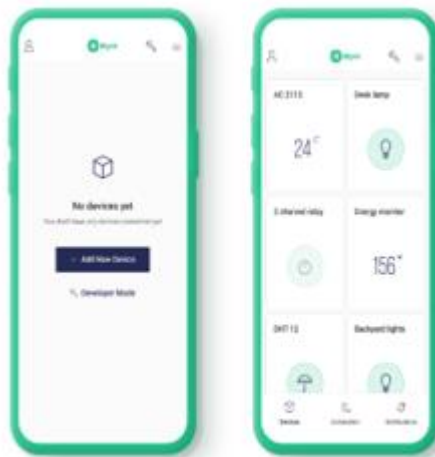


Fig 10 Blynk Software.

Working of Blynk

Blynk serves as an IoT platform accessible through iOS or Android smartphones, facilitating remote control of devices like Arduino, Raspberry Pi, and NodeMCU over the internet. It enables users to design a graphical interface or human-machine

interface (HMI) by configuring widgets and assigning appropriate addresses, thus streamlining interaction with connected devices.

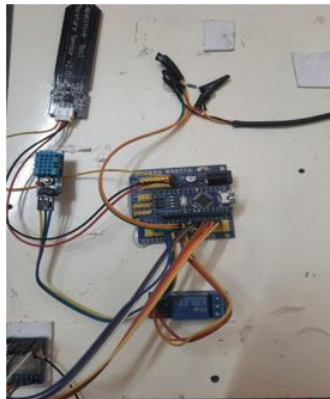


fig 11. Receiver block

The primary objective of the proposed Forest 4.0-based monitoring and prevention system is to harness the capabilities of wireless sensor networks and IoT technologies to create an intelligent and efficient solution for forest management as shown in Fig 11. At the heart of this innovative system is the LoRa SX1278 transceiver module, which acts as a transmitter installed on an Arduino Nano microcontroller strategically positioned within the forest. This transmitter is equipped to capture crucial environmental parameters such as air temperature, air humidity, soil temperature, soil moisture, and is also linked to a water pump designed for forest plant prevention system.

HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

An Improved Forest Fire Monitoring Algorithm With Three-Dimensional Outs

Forest fires can destroy millions of acres of land at shockingly fast speeds. The forest fire points identification algorithm is the most critical step in the forest fire monitoring process. Most traditional forest fire monitoring methods use fixed thresholds, ignoring background pixels, and have low recognition rates, which could lead to many problems, such as false reporting and low recognition rate. This paper proposes and tests an adaptive forest fire points identification algorithm using

Himawari-8 data. By calculating the three-dimensional histogram of brightness temperature, an adaptive threshold that can automatically identify potential forest fire points is obtained. Based on this three-dimensional Otsu method, the contextual test algorithm has also been adopted to specify forest fire points. The experimental results show that the omission rate of the improved algorithm is about 10% lower than that of the previous algorithm in small-scale fire incidents. The improved algorithm can quickly and effectively extract fire point information, and it is also sensitive to small and low-temperature fires, which provides an efficient means for monitoring fire disasters.

The LoRa SX1278 transmitter serves as the linchpin for the wireless communication network, facilitating the seamless transfer of real-time data over long distances, a critical feature for expansive forest areas. This transmitted data is then received using another LoRa module, forming an interconnected wireless sensor network that effectively captures the dynamic conditions of the forest ecosystem. The utilization of LoRa technology ensures low power consumption and wide coverage, making it ideal for remote and challenging environments like forests as shown in Fig 12. The integration of Blynk IoT cloud services into the system further elevates its functionality. The LoRa-received data is transmitted over WiFi to the Blynk IoT cloud, allowing for remote monitoring and control from any location worldwide. This cloud-based interface provides a comprehensive and user-friendly platform where stakeholders, including forest managers, researchers, and authorities, can access real-time information on the monitored parameters.

The overarching goal of this Forest 4.0 system is to enable proactive forest management by automating preventive actions based on the gathered data. For instance, the system can trigger the water pump to irrigate the forest in response to low soil moisture levels, mitigating the risk of drought-induced stress on plant life. Additionally, the ability to remotely monitor air and soil conditions empowers

stakeholders to make informed decisions, facilitating early intervention in the case of potential threats such as wildfires or disease outbreaks.

In summary, the main objectives of this Forest 4.0-based monitoring and prevention system include the establishment of a robust wireless sensor network using LoRa technology, real-time data acquisition of crucial environmental parameters, seamless data transmission to the Blynk IoT cloud for global accessibility, and the implementation of automated preventive actions to ensure the sustainable management and protection of forest ecosystems. This holistic approach aims to revolutionize forest monitoring, making it not only technologically advanced system

Interference Cancellation for LoRa Gateways and Impact on Network Capacity

A second generation LoRa receiver that implements Successive Interference Cancellation (SIC) and time synchronization to improve the performance of LoRa gateways. Indeed, the chirp spread spectrum modulation employed in LoRa experiences very high capture probability, and cancelling the strongest signal in case of collisions can significantly improve the cell capacity. An important feature of LoRaSyNc is the ability to track the frequency and clock drifts between the transmitter and presumably tailored to meet the specific needs of such projects, likely offers a suite of tools designed to streamline data collection, facilitate in-depth analysis, and enhance visualization of findings

where the use of low-cost oscillators on end-devices can lead to inaccuracies. To validate the effectiveness of LoRaSyNc in handling collisions, we developed a receiver prototype using software-defined radios. We conducted numerous experiments in various realistic scenarios and compared our receiver's performance with that of commercial gateways. Furthermore, we simulated a cellular deployment involving one or more gateways, demonstrating that our proposed scheme enhances performance by nearly 50% compared to traditional receivers."

CONCLUSION

The integration of a wireless sensor network and IoT in a Forest 4.0-based monitoring and prevention system represents a cutting-edge approach to environmental management. The utilization of LoRa transceiver modules, specifically the SX1278, enhances communication capabilities in remote forest areas. Implemented on an Arduino Nano micro controller, the LoRa SX1278 acts as a transmitter, facilitating the seamless transmission of crucial data such as air temperature, air humidity, soil temperature, soil moisture, and the status of a water pump designated for forest plant prevention.

Utilizing an innovative wireless sensor network, this system employs LoRa technology to efficiently transmit forest data. At the receiving end, the data is seamlessly integrated, creating a comprehensive forest monitoring solution. Leveraging the Blynk IoT cloud, users can remotely monitor vital parameters in real-time from anywhere in the world. This cloud-based approach offers a user-friendly interface for visualizing and analyzing data, empowering stakeholders with global accessibility.

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MACHINE LEARNING EMPOWERED CRYPTOGRAPHY FOR ENHANCED AUTHENTICATION IN FEDERATED CLOUD ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

In the increasingly interconnected landscape of federated cloud services, ensuring the secure exchange of data among different entities is a critical concern. This paper presents a novel approach to authentication using a combination of cryptography and machine learning techniques. The proposed method integrates an encryption algorithm for secure data transmission and a corresponding decryption algorithm for data retrieval. Additionally, machine learning algorithms, specifically ensemble Voting Classifier, are employed for enhanced authentication and threat detection in real-time. By leveraging cryptographic principles, including encryption and decryption algorithms, the proposed system ensures that data shared within federated cloud environments remain protected from unauthorized access or tampering. Moreover, the integration of machine learning algorithms adds an extra layer of security by enabling proactive threat detection and mitigation. To validate the efficacy of the proposed approach, performance evaluations are conducted using benchmarks from reputable cybersecurity datasets and analysis tools. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in terms of security features and communication efficiency compared to existing methods. Overall, this work

contributes to advancing the field of secure data-sharing in federated cloud services environments by combining cryptography and machine learning techniques to provide robust authentication mechanisms, thereby addressing the growing challenges of cybersecurity in distributed computing environments.

INDEX TERMS

Encryption, Decryption, Cryptography, Cybersecurity.

INTRODUCTION

By utilizing both hardware and software services from various cloud service providers, corporate organizations offer e-services such as e-business, online banking, e-commerce, e-finance, and e-marketing to clients worldwide (Krombholz et al., 2015; Saxena & Saxena, 2015; Saxena & Singh, 2020a). Securing online communications between senders and receivers has become imperative to ensure secure and efficient online commerce or data collaboration. A robust mutual authentication mechanism is necessary to facilitate protected key exchange and secure session establishment during online data sharing (Li, Xuelian, et al., 2019; Li, Yang, et al., 2019). For security and scalability reasons, businesses distribute their data across multiple cloud servers (Saxena et al., 2018). Consequently, many clouds collaborate to provide IT services to these firms, which have branch offices dispersed worldwide

(Li et al., 2012; Saxena et al., 2016; Saxena & Saxena, 2015).

In the past year, 47% of firms experienced security attacks or failed compliance audits, according to the Thales Report 2020. Additionally, a multi-server environment has introduced complexities and vulnerabilities. In 2017, Equifax, the largest U.S. credit bureau, exposed the private information of 147.9 million clients due to an application vulnerability, as reported by Armerding (2018). Numerous researchers have proposed security solutions to address flaws in online data exchange, including secure authentication protocols, access control schemes,

protected credential storage, secure secret key sharing, and secure data storage and sharing (Li, Xuelian, et al., 2019; Li, Yang, et al., 2019; Saxena et al., 2018; Saxena & Singh, 2020b).

To ensure comprehensive security against user anonymity attacks, some security measures include a dynamic identity-based mutual authentication protocol employing smart cards in a multi-server system (Li et al., 2012). Online communication in smart grids is safeguarded by creating public and private keys using ECC (Abbasinezhad-Mood & Nikooghadam, 2018; Mahmood et al., 2018). Mutual authentication is essential for users to share data and protect themselves against frauds such as man-in-the-middle attacks, key loggers, and user anonymity. Typically, mutual authentication involves three phases: registration, login or authentication, and password changing. During registration, clients establish their authentic identity or account at a reputable cloud server. Secret key sharing occurs during the authentication process to establish a specific session (Abbasinezhad-Mood & Nikooghadam, 2018; Balaji et al., 2019; Mahmood et al., 2016, 2018; Nimmy & Sethumadhavan, 2014). Clients can update security measures on their identities at the cloud server during the password change phase.

The objective is to develop a secure authentication mechanism for data exchange in federated cloud services by integrating cryptography and machine learning to ensure data confidentiality and integrity. In federated cloud environments, ensuring secure data exchange among entities poses challenges due to potential security breaches. Existing methods often lack real-time threat detection and mitigation capabilities. Therefore, there is a need to develop an authentication system that combines cryptographic techniques with machine learning algorithms to enhance security, detect threats in real-time, and ensure the integrity of shared data.

LITERATURE SURVEY

In the cybersecurity domain, ensuring secure communication and authentication mechanisms is crucial, especially concerning emerging technologies like federated

cloud services, smart grids, vehicular ad hoc networks, and mobile social networks. This literature review aims to investigate recent advancements and research endeavors in developing robust authentication schemes using cryptography, machine learning, and privacy-preserving techniques.

Abbasinezhad-Mood and Nikooghadam (2018) proposed a lightweight authentication scheme based on security-enhanced elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) tailored for smart grid communications. Their focus was on enhancing security while accommodating the resource limitations of smart grid devices. By utilizing ECC, their scheme provided strong security features suitable for the smart grid environment [1].

In the realm of malware detection, Arash and Kadir (2017) introduced a network-based framework for detecting and characterizing Android malware. Their framework emphasized the significance of network-based detection methods in combating the evolving landscape of Android malware. Through the analysis of network traffic patterns and behavioral characteristics, their framework aimed to improve the detection and characterization of Android malware[2].

Data breaches continue to present significant challenges in cybersecurity. Armerding (2018) underscored the severity of data breaches in the 21st century by compiling a list of major incidents. This compilation serves as a reminder of the critical importance of robust authentication and security measures in preventing and mitigating data breaches[3].

Balaji, Sukumar, and Parvathy (2019) proposed an enhanced dual authentication and key management scheme for authenticating data in vehicular ad hoc networks (VANETs). VANETs require secure authentication mechanisms to ensure the integrity and authenticity of exchanged data. Their scheme addressed these needs by incorporating dual authentication and efficient key management techniques, bolstering the security of VANETs [4].

Bilogrevic et al. (2016) introduced a machine-learning based approach for privacy-aware information-sharing in mobile social networks. Privacy concerns are paramount in mobile social networks where users share personal information. Their approach utilized machine learning algorithms to analyze user preferences and behavior while preserving privacy, aiming to mitigate privacy risks in mobile social networks [5].

Privacy-preserving techniques play a vital role in safeguarding sensitive information. Doderio et al. (2019) proposed a privacy-preserving reengineering approach for model-view-controller (MVC) application architectures using linked data. Their approach aimed to enhance privacy protection in web applications by leveraging linked data principles, integrating privacy-preserving mechanisms into MVC

architectures to mitigate privacy risks associated with web applications [6].

Regarding smart card authentication, Fan, Chan, and Zhang (2005) presented a robust remote authentication scheme for smart cards. Remote authentication is crucial for ensuring secure access to smart card-based systems. Their scheme offered robust security features, including mutual authentication and resistance against various attacks, enhancing the security of smart card systems [7].

Fouda, Fadlullah, and Kato (2011) proposed a lightweight message authentication scheme tailored for smart grid communications. Smart grids require efficient and secure communication protocols to support various applications. Their lightweight authentication scheme addressed these needs by providing efficient message authentication mechanisms suitable for smart grid environments [8].

In summary, recent research efforts have concentrated on developing robust authentication schemes tailored for specific domains such as smart grids, vehicular ad hoc networks, mobile social networks, and smart card systems. These schemes leverage cryptographic techniques, machine learning algorithms, and privacy-preserving mechanisms to enhance security, privacy, and efficiency in

communication systems. However, further research is needed to address emerging challenges and evolving threats in cybersecurity.

METHODOLOGY

Proposed Work:

The system proposed integrates both cryptography and machine learning techniques to bolster authentication and security within federated cloud services environments. It utilizes encryption algorithms for safeguarding data transmission and corresponding decryption algorithms for retrieving data, thereby ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of data. Furthermore, machine learning algorithms, specifically the ensemble Voting Classifier, are deployed for real-time threat detection and authentication enhancement. During authentication processes, entities undergo rigorous verification facilitated by machine learning algorithms, which scrutinize patterns and behaviors to identify and thwart unauthorized access attempts. Cryptographic principles are harnessed to secure data exchange, establishing a dependable framework for communication within federated cloud environments. The efficacy of the system is substantiated through performance evaluations using cybersecurity benchmarks and analysis tools, underscoring its superiority in terms of security features and communication efficiency vis-à-vis existing methodologies. Through the fusion of cryptography and machine learning, the proposed system offers a holistic solution to the challenges associated with secure data-sharing, thereby advancing cybersecurity in distributed computing environments.

System Architecture:

The proposed system architecture comprises three primary components: data transmission, encryption/decryption, and result analysis. Data transmission entails the exchange of information among various entities within federated cloud services. Encryption and decryption algorithms are employed to safeguard the data during transmission and retrieval, respectively. The encryption algorithm utilizes robust

cryptographic techniques to encode the data before transmission, whereas the decryption algorithm restores the received data to its original form. Result analysis entails assessing the system's effectiveness using performance metrics such as security features and communication efficiency.

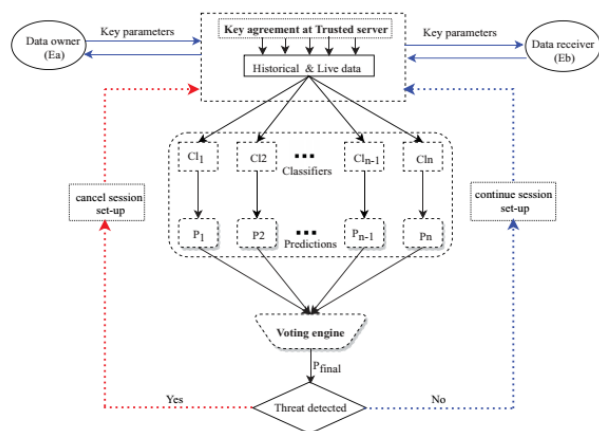


Fig 1 Proposed Architecture

Implementation:

A private key serves as the basis to randomly generate a sequence of pixels to store a secret message. This private key is also used to encrypt the message before embedding it into the pixels. To mitigate the effects of noise introduced during embedding, pictures with noise in each pixel are utilized. This approach is advantageous because the presence of noise in all pixels makes it challenging for hackers to identify those containing embedded information. A system is devised such that the image can only be viewed with the login credentials shared with the intended recipient. Instead of embedding each bit in all three components of a pixel (RGB), one component (either R, G, or B) is replaced with a byte containing the secret message byte. This method prevents hackers from determining the number of hidden bits in a pixel and the specific component where the message bits are stored.

Encryption Algorithm:

We have developed a web-based application to facilitate authorized user's communication and data transfer using images.

In the encryption interface, User 01 selects a cover image, inputs a key, and provides the data they intend to transfer. The data is then encrypted using a symmetric encryption algorithm like the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). AES, known for its strong security and efficiency, processes data in blocks, typically 128 bits in size, and supports key sizes of 128, 192, or 256 bits. The user's provided key determines the encryption process, ensuring that only authorized parties possessing the correct key can decrypt the data.

Following encryption, the AES cipher is embedded into the chosen cover image using techniques like steganography. This method conceals the encrypted data within the image while preserving its visual appearance. This ensures data security during transmission, allowing only those with the corresponding decryption key to access the information.

Decryption Algorithm:

After embedding the data, the stego image appears undistorted and noise-free, closely resembling the cover image.

During decryption in our system, a corresponding algorithm is utilized to extract the embedded data from the stego image without introducing distortion or noise. This decryption process mirrors the embedding process, ensuring the recovery of the original data without altering the stego image's visual appearance.

For example, if steganography is employed to embed encrypted data into the cover image, the decryption algorithm first identifies and extracts the hidden data from the stego image. Once the encrypted data is retrieved, a symmetric decryption algorithm like AES is applied, using the same key as during encryption. This guarantees accurate decryption of the encrypted data while maintaining its integrity and confidentiality.

The decryption process operates efficiently, allowing authorized users with the correct decryption key to access the original data without any noticeable changes to the stego image. This method ensures secure and reliable data transfer within

federated cloud services environments, preserving the confidentiality and authenticity of the transmitted information.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

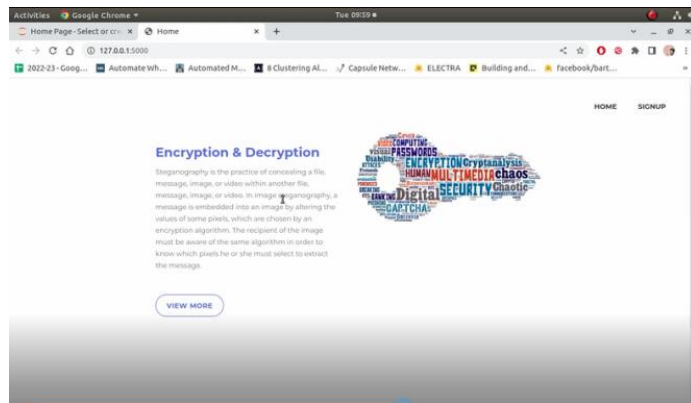


Fig 2 Home Page

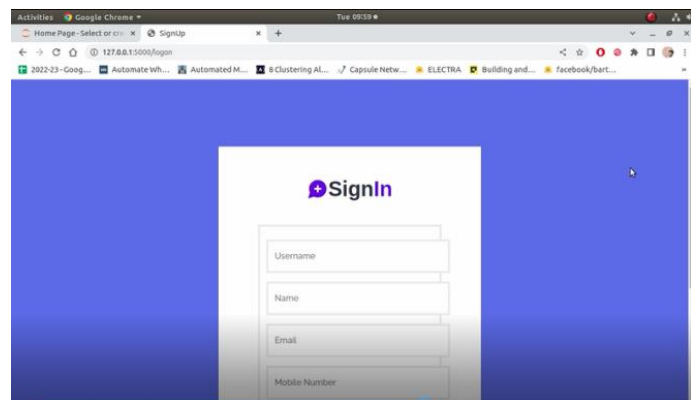


Fig 3 Signup Page

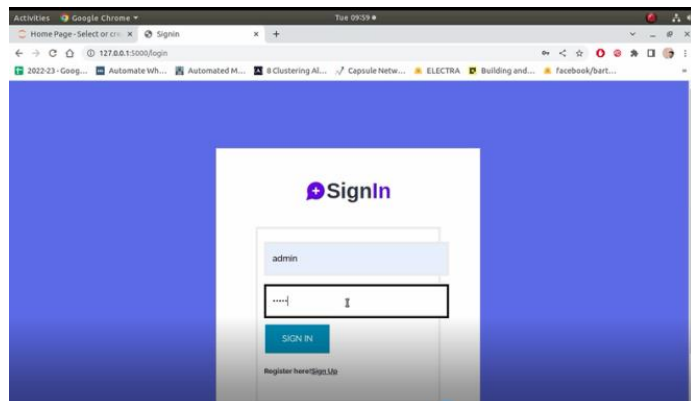


Fig 4 Signin Page`

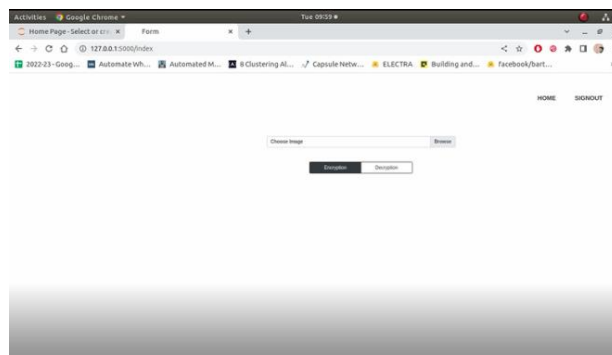


Fig 5 Upload input message for encryption

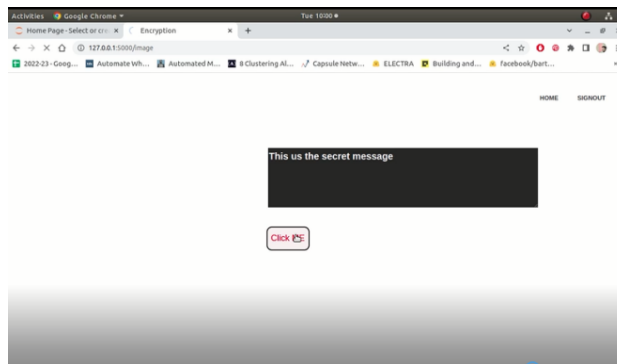


Fig 6 Encrypted message

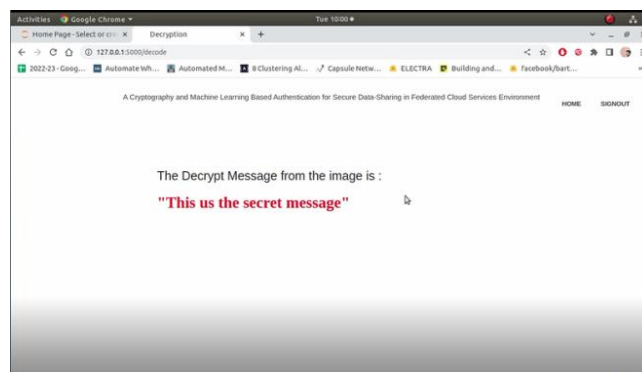


Fig 7 Decryption message

CONCLUSION

In summary, our proposed system marks a significant leap forward in ensuring secure data exchange within federated cloud services environments. Through the integration of cryptography and machine learning techniques, our mutual authentication system delivers a robust response to authentication and security challenges. Employing encryption and decryption algorithms guarantees the

integrity and confidentiality of data, while machine learning algorithms, particularly the ensemble Voting Classifier, bolster real-time threat detection and authentication processes. A notable strength of our system is its capability to defend against a broad spectrum of security threats, encompassing user anonymity attacks, middle-man attacks, reflection attacks, replay attacks, denial-of-service attacks, and more. By refraining from directly disclosing users' true identities and frequently used session keys on public networks, our protocol erects a formidable barrier against potential breaches. Furthermore, the validation of our system's efficacy through performance evaluations using cybersecurity benchmarks and analysis tools underscores its superiority in security features and communication efficiency when compared to existing methodologies. Leveraging ProVerif security analysis further underscores the resilience of our mutual authentication technique against diverse security threats. In essence, our proposed system offers a holistic solution to the challenges of secure data-sharing in federated cloud services environments. Its fusion of cryptography and machine learning techniques not only enriches authentication processes but also drives advancements in cybersecurity within distributed computing environments.

FUTURE SCOPE

Looking ahead, there exists the opportunity to enhance our proposed system through the exploration of advancements in cryptography and machine learning techniques. Furthermore, integrating emerging technologies like blockchain could strengthen security and instill trust in data exchange processes. Additionally, expanding the application of our system to various domains beyond federated cloud services, such as Internet of Things (IoT) and edge computing, offers promising avenues for development. Continuous research and development endeavors can drive refinements and innovations to tackle evolving cybersecurity challenges and guarantee secure data exchange in ever more intricate and interconnected environments.

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PROGNOSIS OF CREDIT CARD MOKE-UP TRANSACTION USING DEEP LEARNING WITH VISUAL STUDIO AND MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Every year, e-banking transactions that are blown up result in significant financial losses. Financial institutions must therefore enhance the fraud detection system and make the e-banking system more secure. Score rules and data-driven models are the primary subjects of research for fraud risk monitoring. The expertise that forms the basis of the score rule makes it susceptible to new fraud techniques. Usually used to address the imbalanced classification problem, data-driven models are built on machine learning classifiers. For e-banking transactions, we provide a novel fraud risk monitoring method in this study. For fraud detection, a model of score rules for both offline historical transactions and online real-time transactions is merged. The efficacy of our suggested system is demonstrated by experimental findings across a genuine huge dataset of electronic banking transactions. Our assessment helps us to pinpoint problems and research gaps that need to be taken into account for next projects.

KEYWORDS

Machine learning & Deep Learning Algorithm, SMOTE Algorithm, Visual Studio, Random Forest Algorithm

INTRODUCTION

Fraud is the illegal use of deception with the goal of making money. Increased credit card transactions have resulted from a high reliance on internet technologies. The greatest benefit of cash for both online and offline transactions is that it is becoming more cordless. credit card misuse rate appears to be rising along with transaction rates. Credit card misuse can take two forms: external card fraud or unauthorized interior card access. While outer card fraud uses a stolen credit card to obtain cash through questionable means, inside card fraud happens when cardholders and banks consent to an error being committed under the false identity. The bulk of credit card frauds are the result of outside card fraud, which has been detected by numerous study developers. Big data has made manual approaches even more unfeasible because they require a lot of time and are ineffective when it comes to detecting fraudulent activities. Nonetheless, financial organizations have looked into new computational approaches to address the issue of credit card misuse.

The goal of crime detection is to prevent property or money from being acquired by unscrupulous individuals.. There are numerous avenues for obtaining criminality, as well as a wide range of industries and businesses. In order to create a cohesive overview of both credit-based online valid and non-valid payment data, increasing cause of detection approaches integrate several crime detection datasets. We can demonstrate how safely and anonymously we may credit the amount with the aid of the specified experimental outcome.. Additionally, it will function well and raise the security level. The actual transaction information, historical transaction trends, device identification, global latitude and longitude, IP address, geolocation, and BINl data must all be taken into account in this output. The output that was produced in this experimental setup was based on a customer problem, and the customers used analytically based replies that applied a set of business rules or analytical techniques using data from both internal and external sources.

EXISTING SYSTEM

The term "credit card fraud" refers to a broad category of scams that use a payment card, such as a credit card, as a tainted source of funding for transactions. Utilizing a credit card fraud detection technology, these illicit sources of transactions are located. Over the world, the volume of fraudulent transactions has increased dramatically. Phishing transactions made using credit cards that are carried out without the original cardholders' knowledge are known as fraud transactions. Payments for bills, private goods, internet purchases, and other activities have all been the subject of fraudulent activity. Therefore, credit card fraud is a significant problem these days that needs to be resolved right away. The machine learning approach is used to start the credit card fraud detection system.

The Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) algorithm and the Whale Optimization algorithm are the two primary algorithms utilized in machine learning. A class's dominance over another class in machine learning is resolved by the synthetic minority oversampling approach, or SMOTE.. We refer to this issue as class imbalance. When one class outnumbers the other classes in frequency, there is a class imbalance. Using SMOTE, the minority instances between the true instances are synthesized and differentiated. By reducing the minority examples from the true occurrences, the SMOTE () functions are employed. SMOTE () function parameters are used to synthesize instances. Based on a simulation of whale behavior, the whale optimization algorithm is suggested. Whale optimization is achieved through the way whales hunt, attack, encircle, and engage in other behaviors.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The suggested system classifies the credit card data set using the random forest technique. A classification and regression algorithm is called Random Forest. Compared to a choice tree, irregular words have an advantage since they can modify the tendency to overfit to their own set of circumstances. In order to prepare each individual tree, a random subset of the preparation set is evaluated, resulting in the

selection of each node's component components from the whole list of capabilities at that moment. A choice tree is then built. On the other hand, because each tree is created independently of the others, it is extremely quick to prepare for massive information collections with plenty of highlights and information events in random forests.

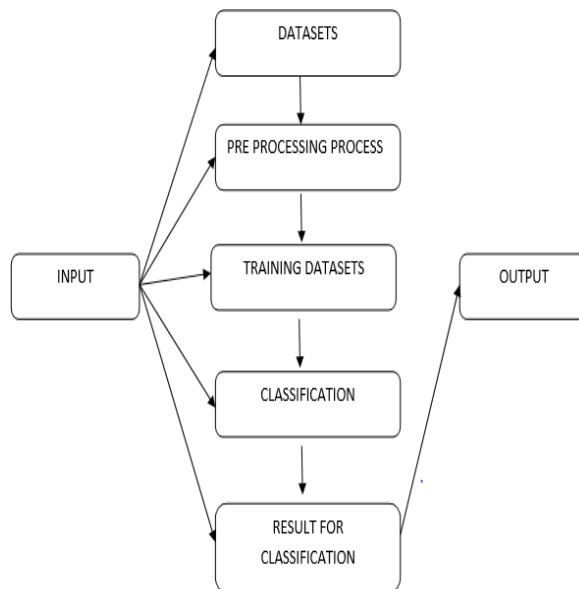


Figure.1 Proposed Block Diagram

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor : Intel i5

RAM : 8GB

Hard Disk : 160 GB

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Anacoda:

The goal of this free and open-source distribution is to make package management and deployment easier for scientific computing applications such as data science, machine learning, large-scale data processing, and predictive analytics. It supports both the Python and R programming languages.

Together with the virtual environment manager and over 1,500 items, the Anaconda distribution also includes the Anaconda package. In addition, Anaconda Navigator, a graphical user interface (GUI) to replace the Command Line Interface (CLI), is included. The management of package dependencies is the primary distinction between Anaconda and the pip package manager. This is a major issue for Python data science and the rationale behind Conda's existence. Regardless of whether they clash with other packages you've already installed, Pip installs all necessary Python package dependencies. Therefore, when you pip install a different package that requires a different version of the Numpy library, your working installation of, say, Google Tensor Flow, can suddenly cease working. More subtly, even though everything seems to be working, your data science may now yield different results, or you may not be able to replicate the same results elsewhere due to a different pip installation sequence.

When you provide version limits (e.g., you only require Tensor Flow ≥ 2.0), Anaconda examines everything you have installed, your current environment, and determines how to install compatible dependencies. Or it may inform you that your desired outcome is not achievable.

In contrast, Pip will install the desired package along with any dependencies, even if doing so breaks other packages. Using the conda install command, you can install individual open source packages from the Anaconda repository, Anaconda Cloud (anaconda.org), or your own private repository or mirror. All of the packages in the Anaconda repository are assembled and built by Anaconda Inc., which also offers binaries for Linux 64-bit, MacOS 64-bit, and Windows 32/64-bit. Additionally, you may use pip to install anything from PyPI into a Conda environment; Conda is aware of both pip's and its own installations. The desktop program Anaconda Navigator. Users may run apps and manage conda packages, environments, and channels without the need for command-line commands thanks to the Graphical User Interface (GUI) provided in the Anaconda distribution. In addition to installing

packages in an environment, Navigator may search for and find packages on Anaconda Cloud and in local Anaconda repositories. Windows, macOS, and Linux users can access.

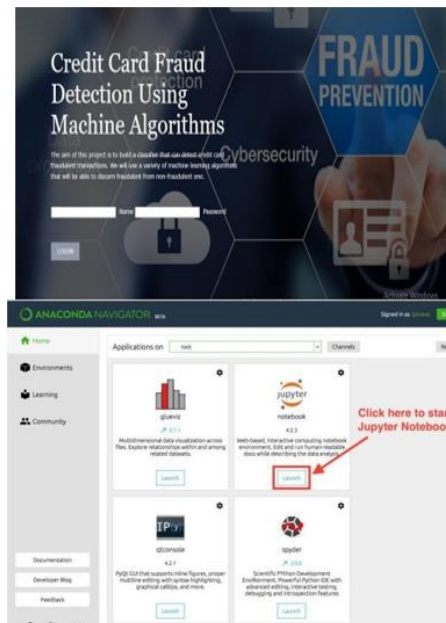


Figure 2. Available anaconda application

Python

Python is a Guido van Rossum's strong, multipurpose programming language. Its straightforward, user-friendly syntax makes it the ideal language for someone attempting to learn computer programming for the first time.

Object oriented coding

Object-oriented programming is a fundamental component of Python. Class notions, object encapsulation, and other object-oriented language features are supported by Python.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Result

Final output of the project based on python programming shows in Figure 3.

```

x_train.iloc[0,:]
step          153.00
type          1.00
amount       34285.29
nameOrig      28.00
oldbalanceOrg  0.00
newbalanceOrig 0.00
nameDest      2015.00
oldbalanceDest 5917622.82
newbalanceDest 5951908.11
isFlaggedFraud 0.00
Name: 1524131, dtype: float64

Nb=GaussianNB()
Nb.fit(x_train, y_train)
Nb.score(x_test,y_test)

0.7833333333333333

```

Figure 3: Final output of the project based on python programming

Discussion

A program called Python was first created to make the implementation of numerical linear algebra operations simpler.. Since then, it has expanded into something considerably larger, and numerical algorithms are implemented for a variety of purposes. Although there are a few extensions, the core language is fairly close to ordinary linear algebra notation and may first cause some confusion for you..

With use Machine and Deep Learning we can increase the security level by monitoring the details of with greater limit and in addition to we also use Visual studio to continuous monitoring and easy identification of Fraudulent cases to rectify the public needs.

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LIQUID INTELLIGENCE: ADVANCING WATER LEVEL DETECTION USING MICROCONTROLLER

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we proposed a system to find the underground water without digging the bore well. The system is purely based on resistivity method. To exercise the resistivity method, field probes are used. A known value of current is passed to the probe which is fixed on the ground surface. Potential difference is noted across the field probes by using ohms law. If the reflected current from the ground is decreases when indicates the presence of water. This method is the condensation of several techniques. A 5v power supply is given to the microcontroller. The field probe draws current from the micro-controller. A gain factor is used for accurate calculation of resistance. Another one technique is data logging, which is used for easier access of the

data found from the ground surface. Also, it can be used for accessing the same data from remote

area. An ultrasonic sensor is used to find depth of the water from ground surface. Moreover, a GPS technology is used to have the exact

latitude and longitudinal position of the water. A buzzer is used, which is automatically rings,

if the water is found. All the obtained data are displayed using a LCD display. The data include the values of current, voltage, resistance, the GPS latitude, longitudinal

positions and even the depth. Thus this paper will meet the challenge of finding out ground water. This system is also a low-cost system can be made by using easily available materials.

Keywords

Underground water, depth, resistivity method, soil resistance.

INTRODUCTION

Ground water plays a major role in day-to-day life. It is found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. It is stored in and moves slowly through geologic formations of soil, sand and rocks called aquifers. Groundwater is an invisible natural resource Springs are the outcome of seepage from any groundwater system, in hilly terrains or in limestone regions. More than 60 percent of the global population thrives by using only the groundwater resources. The groundwater which was existing at shallow depths in the exploitation.

The surface methods are easy to operate and implement. These require minimum facilities like

topo-sheets, maps, reports, some field measurements and interpretations of data in the

More than 60 percent of the global population thrives by using only the groundwater resources.

The groundwater which existing at shallow depths in the open wells, has gone deep due to over-exploitation.

The surface methods of groundwater exploration (2) include the following:

Esoteric Methods

Geo morphologic methods

Geological & structural Methods

Soil and Micro-Biological method

Remote Sensing Techniques

Surface Geophysical Method (6)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Similarly, to the people of mountainous regions, natural springs provided the sources of water supply.

Springs are the outcome of seepage from any groundwater system, in hilly terrains or in limestone regions.

More than 60 percent of the global population thrives by using only the groundwater resources.

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Remote Sensing Techniques

Surface Geophysical Method (6)

LITERATURE REVIEW

The work is going to deploy Wenner method (Fig.1) to detect any underground water source. The Wenner array method is about keeping four electrodes collinear to each other. The four electrodes considered are D1,E1, D2, E2. D1 and D2 electrode will supply current externally at two ends. Between that two electrodes E1 and E2 electrodes are fixed which gives reading of voltage across soil. The distance between all four electrodes should be same. The readings are measured by voltmeter connected to electrodes E1 and E2. These readings are converted in resistance form by ohms law. This resistance is not proper resistance that of the soil. Soil is havi.

$$Pa=2*3.14*a*R$$

Pa= Resistivity measured in ohm-cm

R=Resistance value in ohm

A =Space between electrodes

Motors connected with driver IC will turn on as you connect 9V dc battery with driver IC connection. Motors will remain in on mode for 3 seconds, as in programming it is done for 3seconds. So, robot will move ahead for 3 seconds. These are done for government level projects where large scale

investigations are carried out to ascertain the results of surface surveys .

Rod attached with servo motor will insert the electrodes attached with it inside the soil. Water witching is a traditional method adopted by people to detect bore-well locations. Using a forked stick to locate water source is known as water witched.

GPS location of that particular place where reading is taken is motor electrodes will be removed. Along with that GPS location of that particular place also displayed on serial monitor.

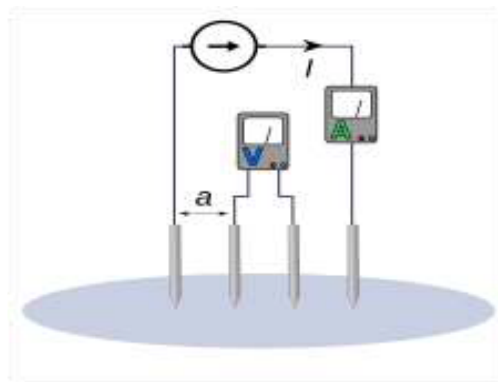


Fig.1 Wenner array Method

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this system power supply is given to microcontroller and the other devices are activated. The fixed probe is taken reading from the surface and it send the data to controller. The check the resistivity of soil and then the output is displayed in LCD. The GPS is to find the location of the water flow. The buzzer is to indicate the water flow in surface. This system is fully based of resistivity of soil. Electrical resistivity method (Fig.2) is based on the difference in the electrical conductivity or the electrical

resistivity of different soils (Table-1). Resistivity is defined as resistance in ohms between the opposite phases of a unit cube of a material.

Electrical resistivity

ρ is resistivity in ohms,

R is resistance in ohms,

A is cross sectional area,

L is length of the conductor.

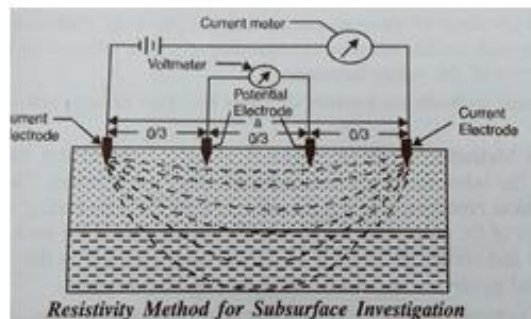
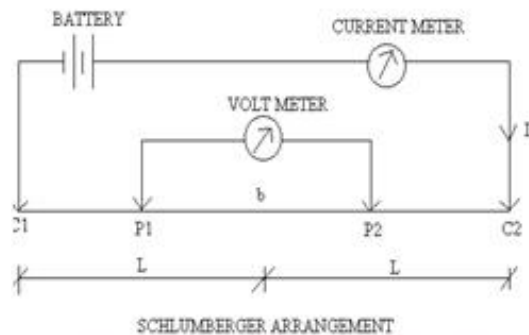
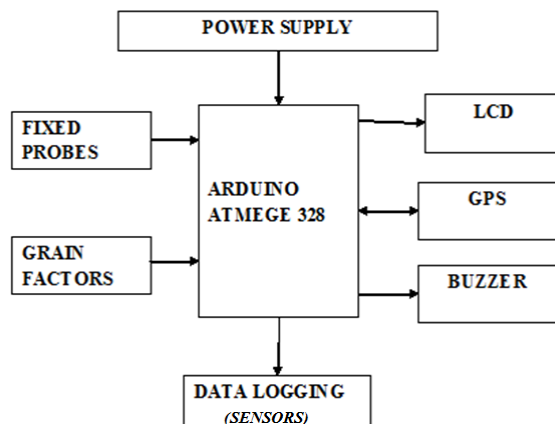


Fig.2 Resistivity Method



A geologic investigation begins with the collection, analysis, and hydrogeologic interpretation of existing topographic maps, aerial photographs, geologic maps and logs, and other pertinent records. This should be supplemented, when possible, by geologic field reconnaissance and by evaluation of available hydrologic data on stream flow and springs, well yields, groundwater recharge, discharge, and levels and water quality. In some places, the drainages may be fully controlled by the presence of minor and major structures like joints, faults and lineaments. Such 5 zones are good and potential zones for groundwater exploration.

MICROCONTROLLER

Arduino Uno board used in this project. The Arduino is a microcontroller board, based on the ATmega8/168/328, UNO R3 major in ATmega328. Arduino UNO R3 have 14 digital input/output pins (which include about 6 pins PWM output), 6 analog inputs and one 16MHz ceramic resonator, one USB connection and Power jack, an ICSP header (In Circuit Serial Programming) (like MAX232, RS232 programming) (Fig.4). Each of the 14 digital pins on the UNO R3 can be used as an input or output (they operate at 5 Volts and provide/receive a maximum of 40mA and has an internal pull-up resistor (disconnected by default) of 20-50 K ohms.), we can using functions as below:

pin mode ()

digital write ()

digital Read ()

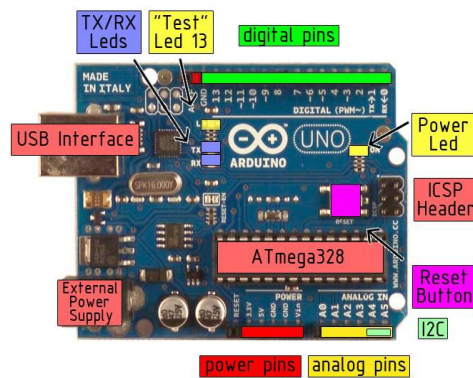


Fig.4 ArduinoUNOR3ATmega328

LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) screen is an electronic display module and find a wide range of applications. A 16×2 LCD display (Fig.5) is very basic module and is very commonly used in various devices and circuits. A 16×2 LCD means it can display 16 characters per line and there are 2 such lines. In this LCD each character is displayed in 5×7-pixel matrix. This LCD has two registers, namely, command and data

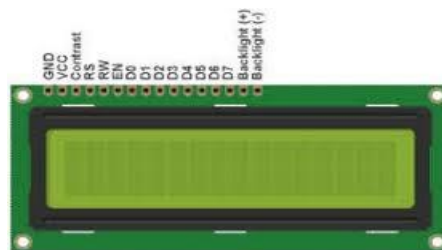


Fig.5 LCD Display

GPS

GPS stands for Global Positioning System (Fig.6) and was developed by the US Department of Defence as a worldwide navigation and positioning facility for both military and civilian use. It is a space-based radio-navigation system consisting of 24 satellites and ground support. GPS provides users with accurate information about their position and velocity, as well as the time, anywhere in the world and in all weather conditions.

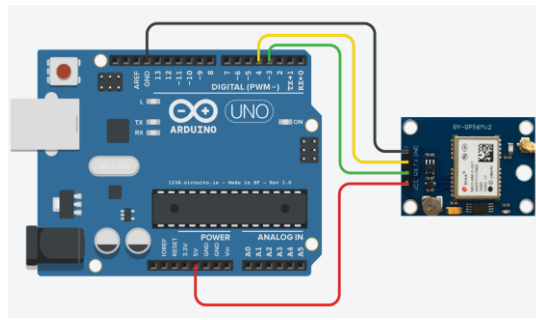


Fig.6 GPS

ULTRASONIC SENSOR

The Arduino board sends a short pulse to trigger the detection, then listens for a pulse on the same pin using the Pulse In () function. The duration of this second pulse is equal to the time taken by the ultrasound to travel to the object and back to the sensor. Using the speed of sound, this time can be converted to distance.

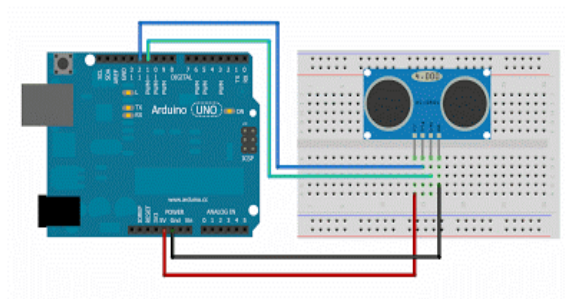


Fig.7 Ultrasonic Sensor

BUZZER

A buzzer (Fig.8) designed to operate at 12 V can work perfectly at a voltage between 6 V and 28 V (see characteristics given by the manufacturer for not making stupidity). There are also buzzers that work directly on the AC mains 230 V. This type of buzzer is convenient to use, because unlike piezoelectric buzzers simple (simple piezoelectric transducers without associated electronics).

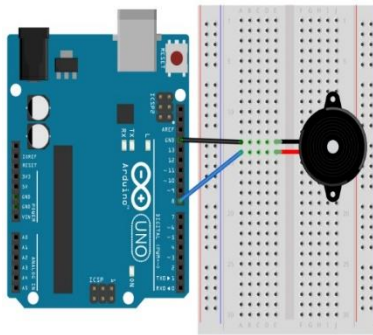


Fig.8 Buzzer

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE-1

RESISTIVITY	AQUIFER CHARACTERISTICS
<1	Clay / sand saturated with salt water
0.6 – 5	Dry sand contaminated
□ 5	Saltwater or Clay with saltwater
< 10	Saline coastal zone sand (Sedimentary)
	10-20
	Clay with or without diffused water
20 – 60	Freshwater zone
64 – 81	Weathered sandstone
57-111	Weathered granite and other crystalline rocks

Table-1Resistivity&Aquifer characteristics

Thus, we have found the presence of ground water by using the resistivity method. The resistivity is varying for various aquifer characteristics such as clay/sand saturated with salt water, dry sand, fresh water and saline coastal area. The table above have a clear idea about the resistivity for various sand types.

For fresh water, the resistivity should be between 20-60. As water is good conductor of electricity, resistance decreases in soil and conductivity increases inside soil. So we can know from it that water is there inside soil at the depth electrodes are inserted inside soil. Voltage readings and GPS locations of place where soil testing was done was displayed on serial monitor screen.

GRAPH-1

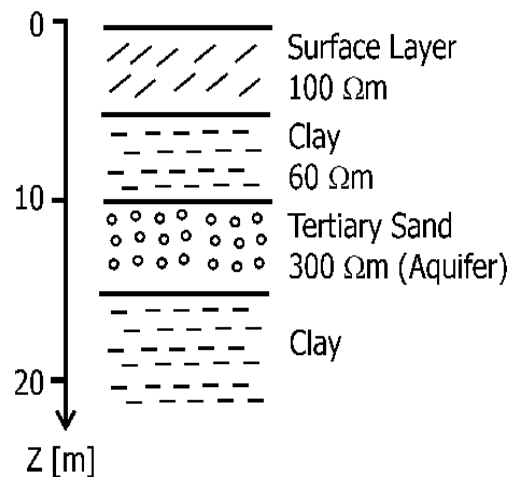


Fig.9 Resistivity & aquifer characteristics

CONCLUSION

To identify the presence of groundwater from resistivity measurements, one can look to the absolute value of the ground resistivity, through the Archie law: for a practical range of fresh water resistivity of 20 to 60 ohm's, a usual target for aquifer resistivity can be between 50 and 2000 ohm. In this the groundwater is identified by the electrical method using the resistivity of the sand.

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UAV USING SIMULINK FOR MEDICINE DELIVERY

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the planning of a medication delivery stage using an autonomous drone. The framework uses SIMULINK to plan the robot regardless of obstacles, and the conveyance robot can find its way to the destination and fly there on its own with the help of a PC vision-based framework. The Direction Landing Framework was integrated into the framework to assist the robot's administrator or independent framework in selecting the best arrival plots for landing; the arrival determination was based on the heading and power of the light. It transports the conveyance bundle from the home area to the client area via the developed method. A test system is then modified and used as a pre-mission instrument to predict mission outcome and after approval. To fulfil its conveyance purpose, a competent payload structure is designed and created for the quadcopter. Once the robot is gathered with the payload device, SolidWorks is used to establish its true perimeter. Comparable limits, such as execution coefficients, are then updated in the quadcopter characteristics of the test system. The quadcopter and simulator have been tested in the autonomous delivery mission in order to compare outcomes and demonstrate how physical aspects such as weather and speed affect them.

KEYWORDS

independent drone, SolidWorks, Framework, foresee mission and quadcopter properties.

INTRODUCTION

A Quadcopter is a rotor-based, automated elevated vehicle. Quadcopters mobility and track down applications in different fields. The elements of a quadcopter is profoundly non-direct. Besides, it is an under-activated framework with six levels of opportunity and four control inputs. The push as well as the forces expected for shifting the quadcopter are the control inputs which decide the movement of the vehicle. The push as well as forces are produced by changing the rotor speeds. The rotor blades always produce thrust in the same direction as the quadcopter's center. Thusly, to accomplish impetus in a specific heading, the pivot of quadcopter ought to be shifted concerning the vertical. The translational movement of a quadcopter is thus combined with its rakish direction, making quadcopter elements and control exceptionally mind boggling. The deficiency of quadcopter propeller cutting edges can cause the quadcopter to crash. Aside from the financial loses related with the harm to quadcopter parts, it can have many adverse results. Loss of a quadcopter utilized for surveillance work can prompt loss of significant military insight and causes its gamble being found by the foe. In movie film making, warm imaging photography and so on., the hardware mounted on the quadcopter are exorbitant and propeller disappointment can prompt the harm of significant gear. In search and salvage activities in misfortune impacted districts, the disappointment of the quadcopter can prompt potential postponements, expanding the endanger on the existence of impacted individuals. In material taking care of frameworks, disappointment might prompt harm of exorbitant parts. Added to this, there is likewise the gamble of the quadcopter crashing on to individuals and causing wounds particularly in broad daylight spaces. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), commonly known as drones, have emerged as versatile platforms with applications spanning various industries, including logistics and healthcare. The integration of UAVs into the healthcare sector presents a groundbreaking opportunity to revolutionize medical supply chain logistics. This project focuses on the design and

simulation of a UAV drone system for the efficient and timely delivery of medical kits using MATLAB Simulink. The healthcare industry faces challenges related to timely access to critical medical supplies, especially in remote or disaster-stricken areas. Traditional delivery methods often struggle to overcome geographical constraints and time-sensitive demands. The use of UAVs for medical kit delivery offers a solution to these challenges by providing rapid and reliable transportation. This project aims to employ Simulink, a powerful simulation tool, to model and analyze the dynamics of a UAV drone system tailored for medical kit delivery. Simulink provides a platform for comprehensive modeling, simulation, and testing of complex systems, allowing for a detailed examination of the drone's performance under various conditions.

The UAV drone designed in this project will be equipped with a secure and temperature-controlled compartment to ensure the integrity of medical supplies during transportation. The system will be optimized for efficient route planning, obstacle avoidance, and real-time monitoring, all crucial aspects for a successful medical kit delivery mission. Furthermore, the project will explore the integration of communication technologies, such as GPS and wireless data transmission, to enable seamless tracking of the UAV and facilitate communication between the drone and ground control. This connectivity ensures precise navigation, enhances safety, and allows for immediate response to any unforeseen circumstances. The simulation results obtained through Simulink will provide insights into the performance metrics of the UAV drone system, including delivery time, energy consumption, and reliability. This information will be instrumental in refining the design and optimizing the operational parameters to meet the specific requirements of medical kit delivery.

In summary, the integration of UAV technology into medical kit delivery systems holds immense potential for transforming healthcare logistics. This project, utilizing Simulink, aims to design and simulate a UAV drone system that not only addresses

the challenges associated with medical supply chain logistics but also sets the stage for a more resilient and responsive healthcare infrastructure.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Quadcopters have applications in many fields, some of which are recorded underneath. Observation -used to assemble Milit insight by exploring adversary domain. They are able to move without being noticed because of their small size and low noise level. Elevated reconnaissance - street watch, home security, the rule of law. Quad copters are ideal for aerial surveillance due to their wide field of view and ease of movement between points in the air, especially when equipped with powerful cameras. Utilized in movie film making and photography for flying shots and perspectives. Help for search and salvage activities in catastrophe struck regions or in the event of fire.

Utilized in mechanization frameworks in enterprises for material taking care of purposes. Conveyance of merchandise and things. Utilized for 3D demonstrating of territories or enormous designs too as warm imaging. Electronic Speed Control (ESC) wear out - ESC might wear out if the current surpasses the greatest reasonable current. This causes the propeller related with the ESC to quit turning and can prompt disappointment.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Utilized in mechanization frameworks in enterprises for material taking care of purposes. Conveyance of merchandise and things. Utilized for 3D demonstrating of territories or enormous designs too as warm imaging. Electronic Speed Control (ESC) wear out – ESC might wear out if the current surpasses the greatest reasonable current. This causes the propeller related with the ESC to quit turning and can prompt disappointment.

Associations that take on Model-Based Plan acknowledge investment funds going from 20 – 60%, when thought about to customary techniques. The greater part of

these investment funds come from better necessities investigation joined with right on time and ceaseless testing and confirmation. As necessities and plans are recreated utilizing models, surrenders are uncovered a whole lot sooner in the improvement cycle, when they are requests of size less expensive to fix.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

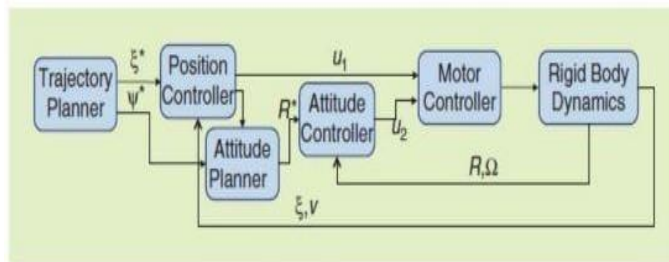


Fig.1. Block Diagram

COORDINATE FRAMEWORK

Dynamics Model:

Begin by modelling the UAV drone dynamics. Use Simulink blocks for six-degree-of-freedom (6DOF) to represent the drone's motion. Define parameters such as mass, inertia, and aerodynamic coefficients based on your drone specifications.

Control System:

Develop a control system to stabilize and control the UAV's movement. You can use PID controllers or other control algorithms depending on your requirements. Connect the control system to the dynamics model to create a closed-loop control system.

Navigation and Waypoints:

Implement a waypoint navigation system using Simulink blocks. Define waypoints that represent the desired path for the drone. Integrate a path-following algorithm to guide the drone along the defined waypoints.

Package Release Mechanism:

Design a mechanism to simulate the release of the medikit package. Use logical blocks or triggers in the control logic to initiate the release action at a specific location.

Communication System:

Model a communication system to receive commands and send telemetry data. Utilize Simulink blocks to represent communication components. Consider incorporating error handling mechanisms for robust communication.

Obstacle Avoidance:

Integrate obstacle detection and avoidance mechanisms into your model. Use Simulink blocks to simulate the drone's response to obstacles and implement collision avoidance logic.

Simulation Configuration:

Set up simulation parameters such as the simulation time, solver settings, and other relevant configurations. Ensure that the simulation environment reflects real-world conditions for testing and validation.

Visualization:

Use Simulink 3D Animation blocks to visualize the drone's movement and the medikit package delivery process. Incorporate appropriate visualization elements to monitor the drone's behaviour during the simulation. Remember, this guide is meant to help you structure your Simulink model. Be creative in implementing your specific drone characteristics, control algorithms, and delivery scenarios. This approach will ensure that your model is unique and tailored to your project requirements.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The flying sidekick traveling salesman problem: Optimization of drone assisted parcel delivery

In the main led examinations toward this path resolved two issues connected with drone-based conveyance related to trucks to limit the outing time for both the robot and the truck while getting back to the stop. The first problem that was dealt with was the flying sidekick traveling salesman problem, which was solved using a mixed integer linear programming (MILP) formulation to reduce the expected delivery time

by assigning the drone to the truck to deliver packages to customers. With respect to issue, the creators proposed a heuristic methodology called "Truck First, Robot Second", where the truck way is intended to determine the mobile sales rep issue. The truck goes along a course that starts at a terminal, serves clients an route, then, at that point, wraps up at the terminal. The subsequent issue handled was the mobile sales rep issue with equal robot planning. Rather than the primary issue, this issue thinks about that the robot and the truck perform conveyances freely. The heuristic approach proposed for this issue accepts that the robots will serve all the clients inside their most extreme reach, while the truck will serve the excess clients. In contrast, a number of assumptions.

were later made to simplify the model, including the authors' assumption that the number of drones is very small, that a drone's flight velocity and duration are constant, that the drone preparation is done by a person in the vehicle (rather than by the drone), and that the depot is close to all customers' centers. In any case, the conveyance issue is viewed as a stochastic issue and involves a huge armada of completely independent robots in the conveyance framework, in this way making the demonstrating exceptionally testing.

VEHICLE ROUTING PROBLEMS FOR DRONE DELIVERY. ARXIV 2016,.
[GOOGLE SCHOLAR] [CROSS REF][GREEN VERSION]

In this thought about cases, ordered the important related works under four significant gatherings, which address the principal research roads by including a progression of related difficulties also, imperatives looked by these robots based coordinated factors frameworks. Subsequently, the principal research issues and difficulties can be summed up under the accompanying headings: (1) vehicle directing issue with drones; (2) the issue of the assigned drone; 3) the charging procedure and the location of the charging station; 4) armada dimensioning. While considering the Vehicle Directing Issue with Robots (VRPD), a large portion of the writing has tended to half and half

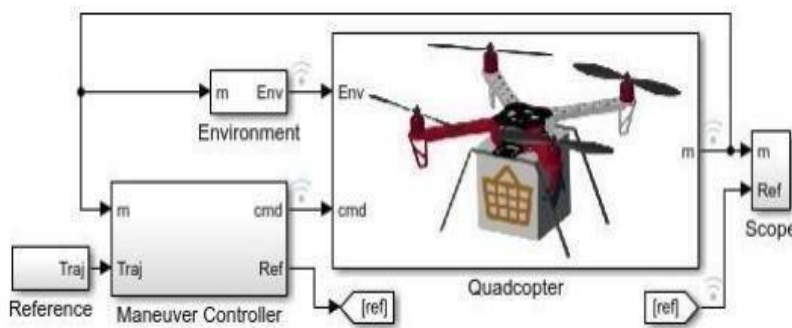


Fig.2. Vehicle routing

accompanying headings: (1) vehicle directing issue with drones; (2) the issue of the assigned drone; 3) the charging procedure and the location of the charging station; 4) armada dimensioning. While considering the Vehicle Directing Issue with Robots (VRPD), a large portion of the writing has tended to half and half conveyance frameworks, which join two conveyance modes: the vehicle-based conveyance framework and the robot-based conveyance mode. Most issues with last-mile conveyance with drones recommend that the ethereal vehicle is shipped close to the objective of the bundle by ground vehicles. From here, while the robot is conveying a bundle, the van can serve different clients who are not reachable by drone. Thus, the robot will actually want to keep serving all clients who are inside its flight zone, expanding ease of use and making the timetable more Adaptable.

bundle. The authors assumed that the operator only deploys one depot (charging station) in the area and that the operator has sufficient fully charged batteries to meet the drone's energy needs before deliveries could begin. Interestingly, it would be extremely difficult and pensive for a conveyance organization to send numerous stops and battery trading stations, as well as to oversee battery trading between trips.

AN OPTIMIZATION-DRIVEN DYNAMIC VEHICLE ROUTING ALGORITHM FOR ON-DEMAND MEAL DELIVERY USING DRONES. COMPUT. OPER. 2019, 111, 1-20. [GOOGLE SCHOLAR] [CROSSREF]

The proposed drone-vehicle conveyance way could build the normal conveyance time contrasted with the robot direct conveyance mode. Moreover, the

correspondence innovation of robots to vehicles, which permits the robot to gather vehicle trip data, is still in the beginning phases of purpose in the operations business. It proposed a blended whole number programming (MIP) model to address the unique pickup and conveyance issue, accepting that the conveyance framework is supported by charging stops for trading batteries when the robot's battery is practically depleted. Additionally added to the writing on the re-energizing station sending issue. The creators talked about drone dinner conveyance issues for cafés, where an organization of charging stations is proposed to help robots' restricted flight range. A heuristic optimization model was proposed to determine the best location and number of recharging stations to maximize coverage under a set of constraints.

RESULTS

The three unique regulators utilized for the demeanor control; a stage input is offered as the ideal benefit for every one of the disposition factors. Parameters like rise/fall time and percentage overshoot/undershoot are used in the comparison. Taking a gander at the step reaction for, it is obvious that LQR regulator shows the best execution as the fall time is least and there is no huge undershoot. The mix of FBL and PD regulator shows a nearly slower reaction with some undershoot. PID regulator shows relatively terrible showing as the fall is exceptionally steady and it requires a long investment to settle, however without any motions. All the three regulators arrive at the consistent state esteem without any motions, thus settling time isn't viewed as here to convey the bundle.

CONCLUSION

In this undertaking I have effectively proposed mimicking UAVs drone, which is accommodating in giving fundamental meds in regions where typical traffic transportations administrations are not and additionally in districts where the geological landscape is not good for conventional transportation strategies.

Furthermore, critical applications come in crisis circumstances like floods tremor and so on. where the occupant and specialists need essential medications w

THE VEHICLE ROUTING PROBLEM WITH DRONES:EXTENDED MODELS AND CONNECTIONS. NETWORKS 2017, 70, 34–43. [GOOGLE SCHOLAR]

[CROSS REF]

The primary issue manages the expense issue of a conveyance time imperative, and the second issue looks to streamline the conveyance time subject to an expense limit. Moreover, the proposed calculations try to upgrade the robot armada size as well as the excursions for the conveyance of the

conveyed effectively by means of our medication drone conveyance framework. Thirdly, this Robot comes helpful in urban communities moreover. The rising populace and colossal expansion in confidential vehicles on city streets have expanded traffic blockages making it hard for the conventional conveyance frameworks to work actually.

FUTURE WORK

In this errand only single way followed for true way and course of action by using Simulink is proposed. In future, more number different sort of way estimations are accumulated and for area of impediments in UAV are recognized.

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CLASSIFICATION SEGMENTATION AND VISUALISATION OF INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE IN CT BRAIN IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

Intracranial haemorrhage (ICH) poses a large chance to affected person fitness, regularly modern requiring set off diagnosis and intervention. In latest years, medical imaging techniques, specifically computed tomography (CT) scanning, have end up critical tools for detecting and characterizing ICH. This paper offers a complete evaluate comprehensive review of the state-of-the-art techniques for the segmentation, category, and visualization cutting-edge intracranial haemorrhage in CT mind pics. The evaluate encompasses numerous methodologies, consisting of conventional picture processing strategies, system cutting-edge algorithms, and deep brand new strategies, highlighting their strengths, limitations, and capability applications in scientific exercise. Additionally, it discusses the challenges associated with correct ICH detection and quantification, inclusive of the presence modern day artifacts, anatomical variations, and sophistication imbalance. Furthermore, the paper explores emerging tendencies in ICH research, which includes the combination trendy multimodal imaging information and the improvement trendy interactive visualization gear for enhanced medical choice-making. The segmented portion from each CT image is constructed into a single 3D volumetric structure and essential information such as region Area, volume and location are provided. Further the classification accuracy between normal brain and ICH brain is 95.8%. Such a 3D visualization, Classification and volumetric analysis of ICH can provide the exact

and necessary information to the neurologist which is essential for the treatment of ICH.

KEYWORDS

Intracranial haemorrhage, CT mind images, segmentation, class, visualization, photograph processing, machine brand new, deep modern day, scientific imaging, medical choice-making.

INTRODUCTION

Intracranial haemorrhage (ICH) represents a critical medical condition characterized by bleeding inside the cranium. It encompasses various types, which includes epidural, subdural, subarachnoid, and intracerebral haemorrhages, each imparting unique challenges in prognosis and control. ICH can end result from diverse etiologies, consisting of trauma, vascular abnormalities, high blood pressure, coagulopathies, or underlying structural lesions. No matter the underlying reason, prompt identification and precise localization of ICH are paramount for initiating timely interventions and improving affected person consequences.

Medical imaging performs a pivotal function in the detection and characterization of intracranial haemorrhage. Among the modalities to be had, Computed Tomography (CT) imaging sticks out as a cornerstone in the diagnostic workflow for brain-associated pathologies. CT offers numerous blessings over other imaging modalities, which includes rapid acquisition instances, high spatial decision, and the capability to visualize each bony structures and smooth tissues with incredible assessment decision. This makes CT especially properly-suitable for assessing acute haemorrhagic activities in the mind, allowing clinicians to swiftly compare the extent and severity of bleeding.

The importance of early detection and correct analysis of ICH cannot be overstated. Behind schedule or overlooked prognosis may lead to devastating outcomes, including neurological deficits, everlasting disability, or maybe demise.

Consequently, developing dependable and efficient methods for the segmentation, category, and visualization of intracranial haemorrhage in CT brain snap shots is of extreme importance.

Early detection of ICH is crucial for starting up timely interventions, inclusive of surgical evacuation of hematomas or management of anticoagulant reversal dealers that could substantially enhance affected person consequences and reduce mortality charges. Moreover, correct localization and characterization of haemorrhagic lesions are essential for guiding remedy decisions and assessing analysis. As an example, distinguishing among exceptional styles of ICH (e.g., disturbing vs. Spontaneous, or intra parenchymal vs. Subdural) is crucial, as their management strategies can also differ drastically.

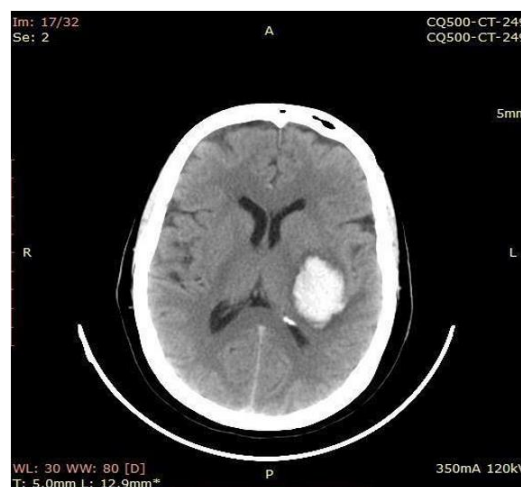


Fig 1.1 Intracranial haemorrhage CT brain image

Intracranial haemorrhage is defined as bleeding within the skull, as demonstrated in Figure 1.1.

Intracranial haemorrhage is an important cause of death and disability and is a subtype of stroke. Intracranial haemorrhage can occur spontaneously or in the setting of trauma. Spontaneous intracranial haemorrhage can be associated with a variety of disease processes including, but not limited to, arteriovenous malformations, ruptured aneurysms, anticoagulation, tumors, venous sinus thrombosis, hypertension, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, and haemorrhagic

conversion of is chemic stroke. Traumatic intracranial haemorrhage can occur in anyone who has suffered trauma, but patients on anticoagulation are at a substantially increased risk of intracranial haemorrhage. Intracranial haemorrhage is an emergency with rapid diagnosis critically important to improve patient outcomes as patients often deteriorate rapidly within the first few hours of the onset of symptoms.

BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

Intracranial haemorrhage (ICH) is a complex and doubtlessly life-threatening situation that requires fast and correct diagnosis for suitable scientific control. Over the years, researchers and clinicians have explored various methods to automate the detection, segmentation, and type of ICH lesions the use of medical imaging strategies, specifically computed tomography (CT) imaging.

PREVIOUS STUDIES ON ICH DETECTION, SEGMENTATION, AND CATEGORY

Early tries at automatic ICH detection relied closely on traditional picture processing strategies, together with thresholding, edge detection, and morphological operations. At the same time as those techniques supplied a foundation for automatic evaluation, they regularly struggled with as it should be segmenting haemorrhagic lesions, mainly inside the presence of noise, artifacts, and anatomical versions.

In current years, there was a paradigm shift in the direction of machine studying (ML) and deep gaining knowledge of (DL) methods for ICH detection and evaluation. ML algorithms, which includes aid vector machines (SVM), random forests, and gradient boosting machines (GBM), had been employed to examine discriminative functions from handmade descriptors and radiomic features extracted from CT pix. Even as those methods have shown promising consequences, they frequently depend on predefined characteristic sets and might conflict with capturing the complex spatial relationships inside ICH lesions.

Deep mastering techniques, specifically convolutional neural networks (cnns), have emerged as effective gear for computerized clinical picture analysis, together with ICH detection and segmentation. CNN architectures, which includes U-net, completely Convolutional Networks (fcns), and deeplab, have validated top notch skills in learning hierarchical features without delay from raw image information, enabling accurate and robust segmentation of haemorrhagic lesions. These DL-primarily based processes have proven superior overall performance as compared to conventional strategies, mainly in challenging eventualities with heterogeneous lesion traits and variable imaging protocols.

EXISTING METHODS AND THEIR BARRIERS

Despite the good sized development in automated ICH detection and analysis, several limitations persist. One commonplace challenge is the lack of massive-scale annotated datasets for schooling and validating system mastering fashions. Even as efforts were made to create publicly to be had datasets, which includes the RSNA Intracranial Haemorrhage Detection assignment dataset, those datasets may not completely capture the range of clinical eventualities encountered in real-world practice.

Every other hassle is the generalizability of present algorithms throughout exclusive imaging modalities, acquisition protocols, and patient populations. Many algorithms are skilled and evaluated on datasets from precise establishments or imaging protocols, which may additionally limit their applicability to other settings. Moreover, the interpretability of deep studying fashions stays a task, as those fashions often function as "black containers," making it difficult to apprehend the underlying choice-making method.

ADVANCES IN CLINICAL IMAGING GENERATION AND COMPUTATIONAL STRATEGIES:

Latest advances in clinical imaging generation have contributed to advanced detection and characterization of intracranial haemorrhage. Improvements in CT scanner hardware, inclusive of twin-power CT and iterative reconstruction strategies, have led to enhancements in picture high-quality, assessment decision, and artifact discount. Those improvements have facilitated the visualization of diffused haemorrhagic lesions and stepped forward the accuracy of automated detection algorithms.

At the computational the front, trends in deep gaining knowledge of architectures and education methodologies have improved development in automated ICH detection and segmentation. Switch mastering strategies, together with excellent-tuning pretrained fashions on area-specific information, have enabled speedy improvement of high-performance models with constrained annotated information. Moreover, the integration of multimodal imaging information, along with CT perfusion, diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), holds promise for enhancing the sensitivity and specificity of automatic ICH detection algorithms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Danfeng Guo et al (2020) proposed that total of 1176 head CT scans were collected from the hospitals, with 581 ICH patients and 595 normal subjects. Each slice in these head CT images has a size of 512_512 pixels. Divided the dataset into a random sample of 706 subjects for training, 235 for validation and 235 for testing, 3D/2D resnet18 and 3D U- Net were used as subject-level/slice-level classification task and segmentation task baseline models, respectively. Additionally performed ablation experiments by evaluating the performance of: ichnet for the classification tasks only without the segmentation branch (ichnetcls), ichnet for the segmentation task only without classification branch (ichnetseg), ichnet without attention blocks. They used

five metrics (accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, F1 score, and area under the curve (AUC)) to evaluate models' performance for the classification tasks, and used dice coefficient as the evaluation metric for the segmentation task. Multi-task ichnet generally outperforms the baseline models (3D/2D resnet18 for classification and 3D U-Net for seg) as well as single-task ichnet models (ichnetcls and ichnetseg) across all metrics. It should be also noted that the single-task ichnet model's performance is still notably better than the corresponding baseline model, indicating that convlstm module can be a more efficacious approach in capturing sequential information than directly utilizing 3D convolution. For the seg task, the use of attentionmechanism also brings additional performance improvement but not as substantial as adding the class branch.

Kai Hu et al (2020) developed that Intracranial haemorrhage, as a common disease of brain injury, is a serious threat to human life and health. Accurate segmentation of ICH regions will greatly help doctors in formulating treatment plans for their patients. To address this problem, in this paper they propose a novel ICH region segmentation

Method using deep neural networks, To extract the multi-scale features of ICH regions, propose a novel end-to-end network architecture, named ED-Net, which contains an encoder part and a decoder part. The encoder can effectively extract both the high- and low-level semantic features, and the decoder can integrate the multi-scale features to form a unified feature representation of ICH regions. Due to the existing difficulty in the segmentation of small ICH regions, they propose a new synthetic loss function to consider more local details and small regions of ICH. Because the new loss function considers the different rois in the image, it can also effectively overcome the problem of data imbalance. To use a total of 480 cases from four hospitals to verify the effectiveness of the proposed method. Also compare this method with nine state-of-the-art semantic segmentation approaches including segnet, U-Net, deeplabv3, pspnet, X-Net, CLCI-Net, Dual fcns, patchfcn and

multiresunet. The experimental results show that encoder decoder model outperforms other methods and achieves the best segmentation results. The results on the multi-center clinical data also indicate that our model is an effective method for ICH region segmentation and may be applied to other clinical medical image segmentation tasks in the future.

Pankaj Singh et al (2018) developed that a Diagnosis of haemorrhage is major task for the physicians because of vital mortality rate. This paper proposed a method for segmentation of intracranial haemorrhage on CT images. In this proposed method tried to improve the accuracy of haemorrhage diagnosis, which can save lives of patients. To achieve this object a hybrid method of FCM and MDRLSE is used for the segmentation of intracranial haemorrhage. FCM clustering is used for initialization of level set function in MDRLSE. Experimental results of ICH segmentation show that proposed hybrid method is much accurate for the segmentation of haemorrhagic regions. The results of ICH segmentation cooperate well with the experts measurements. Doctors in clinical can use this proposed method for the diagnosis of haemorrhage.

Sumijan et al (2017) proposed this research provides a method for segmentation, extraction and 3D reconstruction image of the incision. Merger Otsu method, feature region and Morphological can generate several things including: Algorithm cropping elliptical proposed models can accurately separate area of the skull and the brain from other areas in the image of a CT scan. These results greatly facilitate and accelerate the process of extraction of haemorrhage in the brain area. Combined Otsu method, the search and removal of objects as well as the area of mathematical morphology is very effective in segmenting and extracting areas of bleeding in the brain. Otsu algorithm is used to detect and Segmentation areas of brain haemorrhage and other areas that have a high intensity value. Search algorithm is developed to determine the position and area of each white area of Otsu algorithm results. Removal algorithm is used to identify and eliminate areas that are not part of the

area Haemorrhage, so what is left is only the bleeding area. Mathematical morphology algorithm used to cover parts of the bleeding area lost by previous processes. The area and volume calculation algorithm can calculate the area of a cerebral haemorrhage per slice and the volume of the entire slice through 3D reconstruction bleeding area. 3D reconstruction algorithm used brain haemorrhage area is referring to the algorithm linear interpolation between two adjacent slices.

Ameli et al (2017) proposed a Haemorrhage is seen from the image of the head scan, furthermore the image segmentation of head using the otsu method. Otsu method is one of thresholding method. The purpose of the method is to divide the gray level graphic histogram into two different regions automatically without requiring the user's help to enter the threshold value Segmentation processes are performed using the matlab programe and the image used for segmentation is a CT scan image. CT head image with haemorrhage on slice 26 until slice 37 before segmentation. The result of segmentation of otsu method can separate object with its background, that is brain haemorrhageand brain. The next step is followed by morphological operations to improve the segmentation results and eliminate the noise and eliminate the undesirable area. The

Result of segmentation with otsu method and morphological operation is binary image. The binary image is used for calculating the area of haemorrhage in the brain by summing all white objects with pixels of value is 1. The total area value obtained is still in pixel units, so as to convert it into mm² units, then the result is divided by image spatial resolution is 2,7380 pixels/mm. The head image in brain haemorrhage can be well segmented, and to know the region and area of haemorrhage segmented can be seenfrom the visualization of the segmentation. Conclude that the use of otsu method and morphological operation for image segmentation process can be well implemented.

DATA ACQUISITION AND PREPROCESSING

Description of the Dataset:

Our look at leveraged a complete dataset inclusive of CT brain photographs amassed from more than one scientific establishments and research repositories. The dataset turned into meticulously curated to encompass a diverse array of instances, making sure a broad representation of intracranial haemorrhage (ICH) eventualities. The inclusion standards encompassed sufferers with each acute and continual ICH, in addition to various tiers of haemorrhage severity, place, and etiology.

Each CT scan inside the dataset changed into followed through distinctive clinical metadata, such as patient demographics (age, gender), applicable clinical history (e.g., presence of hypertension, anticoagulant use), and pertinent imaging findings (e.g., haemorrhage area, quantity). Furthermore, to facilitate algorithm improvement and assessment, the dataset changed into partitioned into distinct subsets for schooling, validation, and testing, with careful attention given to preserving a balanced distribution of fantastic and negative instances throughout the subsets.

Floor truth annotations for haemorrhagic areas within the CT snap shots were meticulously delineated by using board-certified radiologists or neuroimaging specialists. Those annotations have been meticulously reviewed and established to make sure accuracy and consistency across the dataset. Special interest was paid to appropriately shooting the quantity and barriers of haemorrhagic lesions, accounting for variations in lesion morphology, size, and imaging characteristics.

Stringent measures have been undertaken to make sure affected person privacy and compliance with moral hints governing the usage of medical imaging data in studies. All affected person identifiers have been anonymized, and institutional evaluation board (IRB) approval changed into received in which relevant.

Preprocessing Steps:

2D sliced CT Intracranial haemorrhage image in RGB format. Image resizing is necessary to process a image and fix unique size of (256x256). Further the resized

RGB image can be converted in to Gray scale image for performing image processing. Grayscale image in 8-bit representation will be a matrix, and the values can be anything from 0 to 255. 0 indicates black pixels and 255 indicate white pixels and in between different shades from black to white will come.

Image shown in Fig 4.1(a) can be resize in to (256x256). Resized image in RGB can be converted in to gray scale image shown in fig 4.1(b).

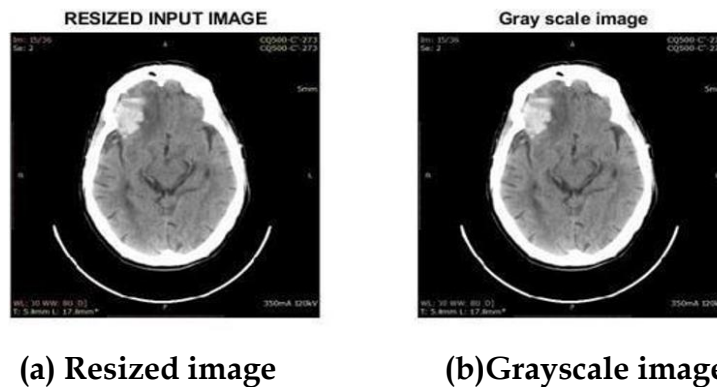


Fig 4.1 Pre-processed CT Intracranial haemorrhage

Prior to undertaking picture evaluation obligations, a series of preprocessing steps have been employed to standardize and decorate the excellent of the CT brain photographs:

Noise reduction: CT pix are inherently susceptible to noise bobbing up from various sources, consisting of digital noise, affected person movement artifacts, and photon scatter. To mitigate these assets of noise, advanced denoising algorithms, including iterative reconstruction strategies or adaptive filtering techniques, were carried out to the uncooked CT pics. Those algorithms effectively suppressed noise whilst keeping crucial photograph features and information.

Cranium Stripping: The presence of extracranial systems, which include the cranium and soft tissues, can introduce confounding factors in automatic image analysis duties. To deal with this, robust cranium stripping algorithms have been employed to section the intracranial region from the encircling non-brain tissues.

Those algorithms applied superior morphological operations, depth thresholding, and location developing strategies to as it should be delineate the brain parenchyma at the same time as with the exception of extraneous structures.

Depth Normalization: CT pix acquired from exclusive scanners or imaging protocols may exhibit variations in intensity values, main to inconsistencies in picture look and contrast. To standardize the intensity traits throughout the dataset, intensity normalization techniques had been carried out. This worried rescaling the depth values to a commonplace range or employing histogram equalization strategies to align the depth distributions of the pictures.

Spatial Resampling: CT images frequently show off variations in voxel dimensions and orientations, that could impact the performance of subsequent picture evaluation algorithms. To make sure uniformity in voxel spacing and alignment across the dataset, spatial resampling techniques have been applied.

This concerned interpolating the photo voxels to reap isotropic voxel dimensions and constant orientation along the x, y, and z axes.

By using carefully imposing these preprocessing steps, we aimed to optimize the CT pix for next analysis, ensuring strong and reproducible effects in computerized ICH detection, segmentation, and characterization responsibilities. Furthermore, those preprocessing measures have been vital for minimizing artifacts, enhancing image quality, and facilitating the development of clinically relevant picture analysis algorithms.

SEGMENTATION OF INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGE

Different Segmentation Techniques Employed

Traditional Methods:

Traditional segmentation approaches for intracranial haemorrhage often rely on classical image processing techniques. These methods typically involve thresholding, where pixels or voxels with intensity values above a certain threshold are classified as haemorrhagic, and those below are classified as non-haemorrhagic.

Region growing algorithms iteratively expand regions based on predefined criteria, such as intensity similarity or spatial connectivity. Additionally, morphological operations, such as erosion and dilation, are employed to refine the segmented regions and remove artifacts.

The Pre processed image can be cluster by using K-means cluster. The clustered image shown in Fig 5.1.

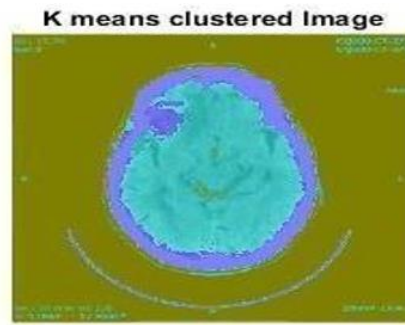
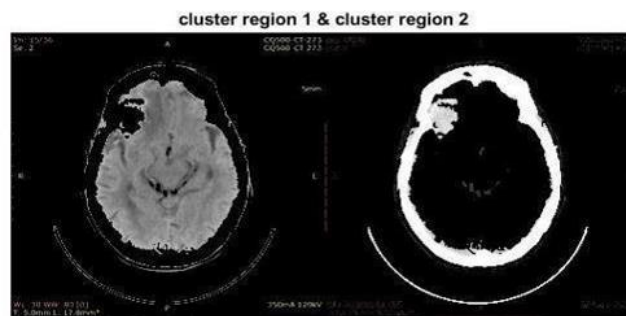


Fig 5.1 K means clustered image

Separate a each clustered region from k means algorithm contains presence of ICH region and absence of ICH region shown in Fig 5.2.



(a) ICH absent region (b) ICH presented region

Fig 5.2 Separated a Clustered region

From the separated clustered region using the connected components and its length value to select the ICH present clustered region is shown in Fig 5.3.

Length of ICH region is less than the length of absence of ICH cluster region.

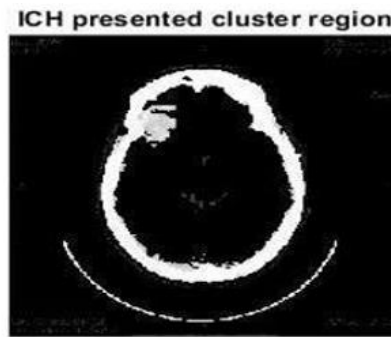


Fig 5.3 ICH present clustered region

Main aim is to segment a ICH region from the image. In Fig 5.4 image shows both ICH as well as Skull components. Need to remove the Skull region for efficient segmentation by using connected components. Skull region identify by using thresholding method.

Machine Learning (ML) Approaches:

Machine learning-based segmentation techniques leverage statistical learning algorithms to automatically identify and delineate intracranial haemorrhage regions within CT images. Supervised ML methods, such as support vector machines (SVM) and random forests, learn discriminative features from annotated training data to classify pixels or voxels as belonging to haemorrhagic or non-haemorrhagic regions. Unsupervised ML techniques, such as k-means clustering, partition the image into clusters based on feature similarity, with haemorrhagic regions emerging as distinct clusters.

Deep Learning (DL) Techniques:

Deep learning-based segmentation methods have emerged as state-of-the-art approaches for segmenting intracranial haemorrhage from CT images. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are particularly well-suited for this task due to their ability to learn hierarchical features directly from raw image data. Architectures like U-Net, Fully Convolutional Networks (FCNs), and Deep Lab employ encoder-decoder structures to capture contextual information and generate pixel-wise segmentation masks. DL-based approaches offer superior performance

compared to traditional methods, as they can handle complex lesion morphologies and variations in imaging characteristics.

Evaluation Metrics Used for Assessing Segmentation Accuracy:

Dice Similarity Coefficient (DSC):

The DSC measures the spatial overlap between the predicted and ground truth segmentation masks. It is calculated as twice the intersection of the predicted and ground truth masks divided by the sum of their sizes. A DSC value of 1 indicates perfect overlap, while lower values indicate poorer segmentation accuracy.

Jaccard Index (JI) or Intersection over Union (IoU):

The Jaccard Index (also known as IoU) measures the overlap between the predicted and ground truth segmentation masks, normalized by their union. It is calculated as the intersection of the predicted and ground truth masks divided by the union of the two masks. Similar to DSC, higher values indicate better segmentation performance.

Sensitivity and Specificity:

Sensitivity (true positive rate) measures the proportion of true haemorrhagic pixels or voxels correctly identified by the segmentation algorithm, while specificity (true negative rate) measures the proportion of true non-haemorrhagic pixels or voxels correctly identified. These metrics provide insights into the algorithm's ability to detect both positive and negative instances.

Accuracy and Precision:

Accuracy measures the overall correctness of the segmentation results, while precision measures the proportion of true positive predictions among all positive predictions. These metrics offer a comprehensive assessment of segmentation performance, considering both true positive and true negative instances.

Harsdorf Distance:

Harsdorf distance quantifies the maximum distance between corresponding points in the predicted and ground truth segmentation masks. It provides a measure

of spatial discrepancy between the two masks, with lower values indicating better alignment and agreement. Hausdorff distance is particularly useful for evaluating the spatial accuracy of segmentation algorithm.

By utilizing these evaluation metrics, researchers can quantitatively assess the performance of segmentation algorithms and compare their accuracy and robustness across different methodologies and datasets. Additionally, these metrics provide valuable insights into the strengths and limitations of segmentation algorithms, guiding further improvements and refinements in automated ICH detection and analysis.

CLASSIFICATION OF INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGE

Classification Algorithms:

Support Vector Machine (SVM): SVM is a supervised learning algorithm that is effective for classification tasks, particularly in high-dimensional spaces. It works by finding the hyperplane that best separates different classes while maximizing the margin between them. SVMs can handle linear and non-linear classification problems using different kernel functions.

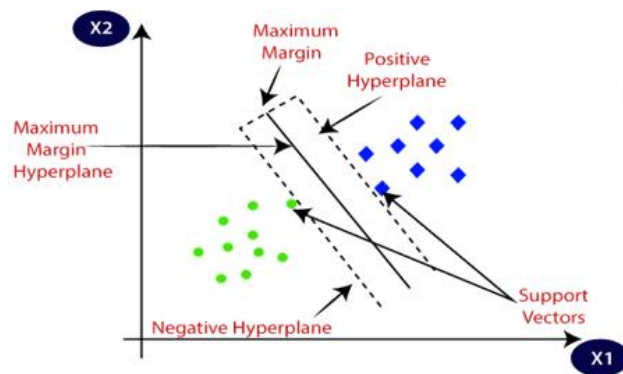


Fig 6.1 Linear SVM classifier

The goal of the SVM algorithm is to create the best line or decision boundary that can segregate n- dimensional space into classes so that easily put the new data point in the correct category in the future. The best decision boundary is called a hyperplane shown in fig 6.1.

Random Forest: Random Forest is an ensemble learning method that builds multiple decision trees during training. Each tree is trained on a random subset of the data and selects a random subset of features for splitting at each node. The final classification is determined by aggregating the predictions of individual trees, often through voting or averaging.

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN): CNNs are deep learning models specifically designed for processing structured grid-like data, such as images. They consist of convolutional layers that learn hierarchical representations of features directly from the input images. Pooling layers are used to reduce spatial dimensions, and fully connected layers at the end perform the final classification based on the learned features.

Feature Extraction Methods and Feature Selection Techniques:

Handcrafted Features: Traditional feature extraction methods involve manually defining and computing specific features from the images, such as texture, intensity, or shape features. These features are often designed to capture relevant information related to the underlying characteristics of intracranial haemorrhage.

Deep Learning-based Features: With CNNs, features are learned automatically from the raw pixel values of the images. Convolutional layers extract hierarchical representations of features, starting from simple patterns (e.g., edges) to more complex and abstract features (e.g., shapes, textures). These learned features are highly informative for classification tasks and often outperform handcrafted features.

Feature Selection: Feature selection techniques aim to identify the most informative features and reduce the dimensionality of the feature space. Methods such as principal component analysis (PCA), recursive feature elimination (RFE), or feature importance ranking from ensemble methods like Random Forest can be employed to select the most discriminative features.

Performance Evaluation Metrics for Classification Accuracy

Accuracy: Accuracy measures the proportion of correctly classified samples out of the total number of samples. It provides an overall assessment of the classifier's performance.

Precision and Recall: Precision measures the proportion of true positive samples among all samples classified as positive, while recall (also known as sensitivity) measures the proportion of true positive samples that were correctly identified. These metrics are particularly useful when dealing with imbalanced datasets.

Specificity: Specificity measures the proportion of true negative samples that were correctly identified. It is especially important in medical applications to ensure that healthy cases are not misclassified as diseased.

F1 Score: The F1 score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a balanced measure of the classifier's performance, especially in situations where precision and recall have contrasting values.

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve and Area under the Curve (AUC): ROC curves visualize the trade-off between sensitivity and specificity across different threshold values. AUC quantifies the classifier's ability to distinguish between classes, with higher values indicating better performance.

Confusion Matrix: A confusion matrix summarizes the performance of a classification algorithm by tabulating the true positive, false positive, true negative, and false negative predictions. It provides insights into the types of errors made by the classifier.

These performance evaluation metrics provide a comprehensive understanding of the classification model's effectiveness in distinguishing between different classes of intracranial haemorrhage. By analysing these metrics, researchers and clinicians can assess the strengths and weaknesses of the classification methods and make informed decisions about their applicability in clinical practice.

VISUALIZATION TECHNIQUES

2D Visualization Techniques:

Overlay Maps: Overlaying color-coded maps onto the original CT images allows for a straightforward visualization of haemorrhage regions. Different colors may represent different types or severity of haemorrhage.

Heatmaps: Heatmaps utilize color gradients to indicate the intensity or probability of haemorrhage at each pixel. This method provides a visual representation of the distribution and extent of haemorrhage within the brain.

Contour Plots: Drawing contours around haemorrhage regions helps delineate their boundaries, aiding in precise localization and measurement of haemorrhage volume.

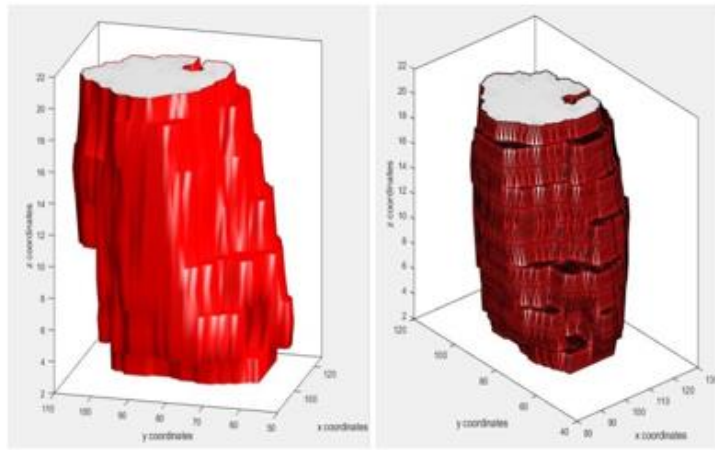
Slice-by-Slice Visualization: Viewing individual CT slices with annotated haemorrhage regions enables detailed examination of haemorrhage morphology and its relationship with surrounding structures.

3D Visualization Techniques:

Surface Rendering: Generating 3D surface models of the skull and brain, with haemorrhage regions highlighted, provides an intuitive spatial understanding of haemorrhage location and extent.

Volume Rendering: Rendering the entire CT volume with different opacity levels assigned to haemorrhage regions allows for a transparent visualization of surrounding tissues, facilitating the assessment of haemorrhage location in relation to adjacent anatomical structures.

Concatenated or Reconstructed image can be visualized in 3D image using Iso surface shown in fig. 7.1



(a) Iso surface 3D visualization (b) Faces and Vertices Representation

Fig 7.1: 3D visualization using Iso surface

Is surface Extraction: Identifying and rendering surfaces within the CT volume that represent haemorrhage regions offers a clear visualization of the spatial distribution of haemorrhage, aiding in surgical planning and treatment evaluation.

3D Slice Stacks: Displaying consecutive CT slices in a 3D stack format offers a volumetric view of haemorrhage distribution, enabling clinicians to navigate through the volume and examine haemorrhage morphology from different perspectives.

Tools and Software for Visualization:

3D Slicer: This open-source software platform provides extensive tools for medical image visualization and analysis. It supports a variety of visualization techniques and enables customization to meet specific clinical needs.

ITK-SNAP: Another open-source software, ITK-SNAP specializes in segmentation and visualization of medical images. It offers intuitive tools for delineating haemorrhage regions and provides advanced visualization options.

OsiriX: Widely used in the medical community, OsiriX is a comprehensive software for MacOS that offers advanced visualization capabilities for CT, MRI, and other imaging modalities. It enables interactive exploration of CT volumes and facilitates the identification of haemorrhage regions.

ImageJ/FIJI: These open-source software packages offer a wide range of image processing and analysis tools, including plugins for medical image visualization. They provide flexibility and extensibility for custom visualization workflows.

MATLAB: MATLAB is a powerful tool for medical image processing and visualization. With built-in functions and toolboxes, it allows for the development of custom visualization techniques and integration with other analysis tools.

Python Libraries: Python libraries such as SimpleITK, PyRadiomics, and PyVista offer capabilities for medical image visualization and analysis. They provide a flexible and efficient platform for developing custom visualization solutions and integrating with deep learning frameworks for automated haemorrhage detection and visualization. These visualization techniques and tools are essential for interpreting CT brain images and aiding clinicians in the accurate diagnosis and treatment of intracranial haemorrhage.

They enable detailed analysis of haemorrhage morphology, localization, and distribution, ultimately improving patient care and outcomes.

INTEGRATION AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION:

Integration of Segmentation and Classification Methods:

In medical imaging, the integration of segmentation and classification methods plays a pivotal role in automating the analysis of complex structures like intracranial haemorrhages (ICH). Segmentation algorithms delineate regions of interest within images, outlining potential areas of haemorrhage. These regions, however, lack context regarding the type or severity of haemorrhage. This is where classification methods come in. They analyze the segmented regions, discerning nuances like the type (e.g., epidural, subdural) and severity (e.g., mild, moderate, severe) of haemorrhage. Integrating these methodologies ensures a comprehensive understanding of ICH cases. For instance, a segmented region might indicate the presence of haemorrhage, but without classification, its clinical significance remains uncertain. By combining segmentation and classification, clinicians gain detailed

insights into the nature and extent of haemorrhage, aiding in accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.

Classification is a technique that classify the two-class such as Grayscale normal CT brain image and ICH brain image.

Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix is a statistical method that calculates Texture Feature of the segmented image as shown in the table 3.1.

Acquired 20 different Feature's value of each image to be input for Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier.

Image inputs to classifier:

1019 ICH segmented brain image (Grayscale). 1026 Normal CT brain image (Grayscale).

Scatter plot is a graphical representation as well as classification of two Features between two classes shown in Fig 8.1.

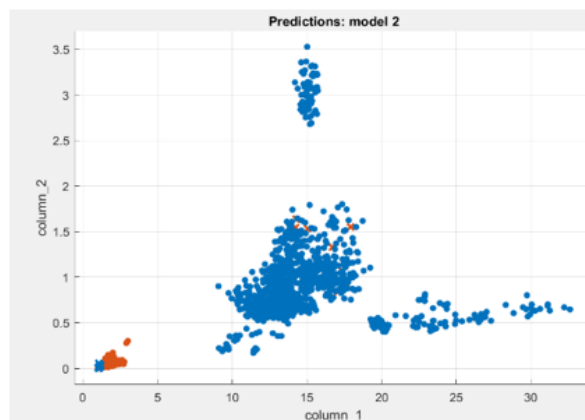


Fig 8.1 Scatter plot

Confusion matrix shown fig 8.2 is a performance measurement for Support Vector Machine Classifier where output can be two or more classes.

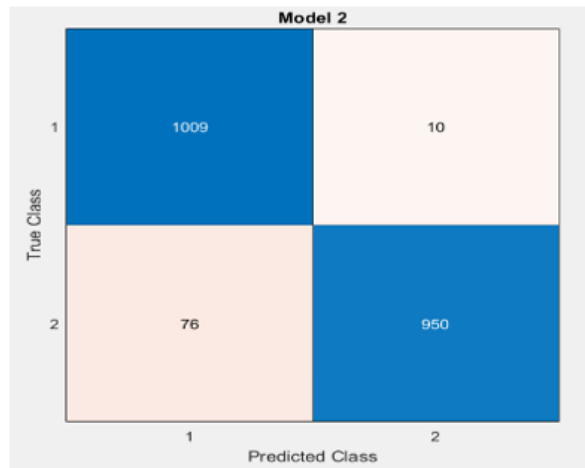


Fig 8.2: Confusion matrix

Evaluation of the Combined System's Performance

Assessing the performance of an integrated system is crucial for validating its efficacy in clinical practice. Various metrics are employed to gauge different aspects of performance. Sensitivity measures the system's ability to correctly identify positive cases of ICH, ensuring that no true cases are missed. Specificity assesses the system's accuracy in identifying negative cases, minimizing false alarms. Accuracy provides an overall measure of correctness, indicating the system's reliability across both positive and negative cases. Additionally, the Dice similarity coefficient quantifies the agreement between the system's segmentation results and ground truth annotations, reflecting the system's ability to accurately delineate haemorrhage regions. By comprehensively evaluating these metrics, clinicians can assess the integrated system's reliability, sensitivity, and specificity, crucial for its adoption in clinical workflows.

Comparative Analysis with Existing Approaches

Innovation in medical imaging is iterative, with new methodologies constantly emerging. Hence, it's essential to compare the performance of the integrated system with existing approaches to demonstrate its superiority or competitiveness. Traditional machine learning methods, such as support vector machines or random forests, have been widely used for ICH detection. Deep learning techniques,

particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have also shown promising results in recent years. Comparative analysis involves evaluating factors like computational efficiency, accuracy, robustness to noise, and generalization to unseen data. By benchmarking the integrated system against established methods, researchers can showcase its advancements and potential clinical impact. Additionally, highlighting its strengths and limitations in comparison to existing approaches informs future research directions and facilitates the continuous refinement of medical imaging algorithms.

In summary, the integration of segmentation and classification methods in ICH detection allows for more accurate and detailed analysis of CT brain images, leading to improved diagnostic outcomes.

CONCLUSION AND SCOPE FUTURE WORK

Thus, the Intracranial Haemorrhage CT brain image to be digitally acquired, segmented, classified, 3D visualization, and volumetric analysis can be done. ICH segmentation for all 2D slices from a single CT scan done by K means clustering method, Further classification done by SVM classifier, and Finally proposed a 3D visualization using iso surface technique. These processes can be done by using the MATLAB tool. The achieved results shows that proposed system is a good segmentation, 3D Visualization and found the area, volume, depth of occurrence efficiently. The resultant output helps a doctor to determine the type of haemorrhage and its depth of occurrence. Moreover, an easy tool that can aid the surgeon to take the proper course of action can help reduce to provide better therapeutic planning and reduced mortality rate.

The future work would be to increase the accuracy of classification for accurate classified between normal brain and ICH brain. Need to improve ICH segmentation while multiple haemorrhage in single slice. Enhance the location of 3D ICH in all direction for implementing successful surgical procedure.

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SMART MEDICINE DISPENSING SYSTEM WITH INTEGRATED QR CODE TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Medication errors continue to pose significant challenges in healthcare, warranting innovative solutions to enhance patient safety and streamline medication administration processes. This research introduces an Automatic Medicine Dispensing System leveraging QR code technology to verify patient identity and medication information, enabling precise dispensation without the reliance on a doctor's written prescription. The system incorporates a secure QR code verification mechanism, allowing patients to present their unique QR codes containing encrypted medication details to the dispensing system. Employing specialized software and hardware, the system interprets QR codes to dispense prescribed medications at designated times accurately. This advanced approach aims to mitigate risks associated with manual prescription errors and streamline medication administration, ultimately contributing to improved patient safety within healthcare settings.

KEYWORDS

QR Code Scanner, QR Code Generator, Servo Motor, Arduino IDE, Raspberry Pi.

INTRODUCTION

In the domain of healthcare, the prevalence of medication errors emerges as a critical public health challenge, leading to numerous injuries and fatalities annually. Addressing this concern necessitates innovative solutions, and one such avenue is the incorporation of Automated Medication Dispensing Systems (AMDSs). These advanced computer-driven systems are meticulously designed to securely store, dispense, and monitor medications in diverse healthcare settings, including hospitals, pharmacies, and nursing homes.

This research project introduces a pioneering variant of AMDSs, leveraging QR codes as a robust medium for transmitting prescription details from physicians to patients. Physicians generate QR codes containing comprehensive prescription information, encompassing medication names, dosages, and instructions. Subsequently, patients present these QR codes to the AMDS, where the system scans and interprets the codes, facilitating precise medication dispensation. The technological foundation of this endeavor encompasses QR codes for information encoding, specialized software for data management, and QR code generation, along with requisite hardware for medication dispensing, QR code scanning, and seamless system communication.

This novel approach holds substantial promise, primarily offering a tangible reduction in medication errors. The utilization of QR codes ensures a secure and precise means of transmitting prescription data, thereby mitigating risks associated with illegible prescriptions or misinterpretations. Simultaneously, the proposed AMDS contributes to advancing patient safety by guaranteeing the accurate administration of medications at prescribed times.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Automated medication dispensing systems are pivotal in resolving critical issues like ensuring patients take their medication as prescribed, accurate dosing, and remote monitoring. One innovative design combines IoT technology with Arduino

boards and Real-Time Clock modules, using Firebase as an IoT gateway. This system focuses on the precise delivery of both solid and liquid medications, featuring a user-friendly app integration and alarm notifications. Using components like Servo Motors, Centrifugal Pumps, Real-Time Clock Modules, Node MCUs, and Arduino UNOs, this system aims to remind patients and alert caregivers in case of missed doses. However, concerns over cybersecurity threats and initial costs remain, urging further exploration and strategies for widespread adoption. Another approach incorporates surveillance features via ESP CAM 32 and L293D motor drivers, enhancing medication dispensation systems with remote monitoring capabilities. Integrating GSM, RTC, and stepper motors, this system prioritizes accurate medication delivery, patient adherence, and automated notifications. While these advancements are promising, complexities in technical setup and initial costs may hinder widespread adoption in healthcare and home settings.

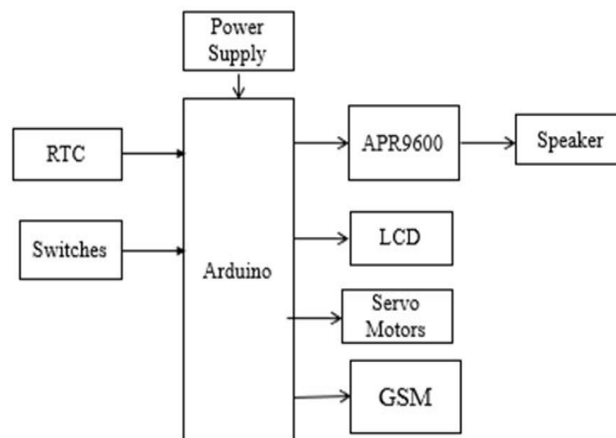


FIGURE 1. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE INTEGRATED SYSTEM.

Additionally, research on closed-loop EMMS and ADCs in hospitals emphasizes their effectiveness in managing controlled medications. These systems prioritize secure storage, accurate record-keeping, and streamlined workflows for healthcare professionals. Nevertheless, challenges persist, especially regarding data security, ongoing subscription fees for cloud services, and regular maintenance needs,

requiring robust strategies for cybersecurity and cost-effective maintenance protocols.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The development of the Automatic Drug Dispenser with QR Code Scanner and Generator (ADDSQ) comprises a structured methodology designed to redefine medication management and enhance patient safety. The system's core architecture revolves around a microcontroller-based control unit to revolutionize the medication administration process.

The methodology integrates cutting-edge technologies to replace traditional written prescriptions with QR codes, ensuring enhanced accuracy and efficiency. The system is meticulously designed to handle both solid and liquid medications. Central to its functionality is a QR code scanner and generator, enabling seamless prescription authentication and precise medication dispensation. Healthcare providers encode prescription details into QR codes, simplifying data input and enhancing system interoperability.

The medication dispensing mechanism is engineered with precision, facilitating the accurate administration of prescribed dosages stored within QR codes. The system's design includes dedicated compartments for solid medications and specialized dispensers for the controlled release of liquid medications, ensuring meticulous dosage adherence.

A user-centric interface is prioritized, allowing effortless QR code scanning for prescription retrieval and medication dispensation. Stringent security protocols are embedded, granting exclusive access to authorized personnel while safeguarding against unauthorized usage or access.

Moreover, robust data management capabilities are integrated to securely store patient profiles, prescribed dosages, and medication histories. This system undergoes comprehensive testing to validate accurate dispensing, adherence to

prescription instructions, and user-friendly operation, ensuring reliability and precision in medication administration.

The ADDSQ system's distinctive features encompass seamless QR code integration, precise medication dispensation for both solid and liquid medications, user-friendly interfaces, stringent security measures, and robust data management capabilities. Its operational efficiency, extended battery life, and advanced technology integration contribute to a paradigm shift in medication management, aiming to elevate patient adherence and mitigate medication-related risks significantly.

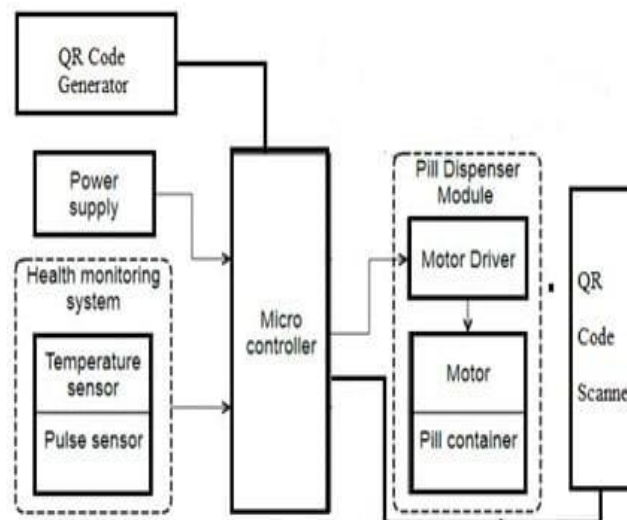


FIGURE 2. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE SMART MEDICATION DISPENSING SYSTEM WITH INTEGRATED QR CODE TECHNOLOGY

Arduino Uno

The Arduino/Genuino Uno is a microcontroller board centered around the ATmega328P, featuring 14 digital input/output pins (6 PWM capable), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz quartz crystal, USB connection, power jack, ICSP header, and reset button. It's a versatile board, easily connectable to a computer via USB or powered by an AC-to-DC adapter or battery. Operating between 6 to 20 volts, a recommended range of 7 to 12 volts ensures stability; lower voltage might cause instability, while higher voltage could damage the board's regulator.

The IOREF pin provides voltage reference. RX/TX pins handle TTL serial data, while external interrupts (pins 2 and 3) allow for configurable triggers. PWM pins (3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11) provide 8-bit PWM output, and SPI pins (10, 11, 12, 13) support SPI communication. The board includes a built-in LED (pin 13) and facilitates TWI communication (A4/SDA, A5/SCL) via the Wire library. With 6 analog inputs (A0-A5) offering 10-bit resolution and UART TTL serial communication on digital pins 0 (RX) and 1 (TX), the Arduino/Genuino Uno is a versatile microcontroller ideal for diverse applications.

LCD Display

A Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) is a sleek electronic visual interface, that harnesses Liquid Crystals' light-modulating prowess. LCs, non-emissive, excel in diverse applications like monitors, TVs, aircraft displays, and portable devices. Compact, lightweight, and cost-effective, LCDs dominate consumer tech, from clocks to gaming devices. Their advantages over CRT and plasma include varied screen sizes, burn-in immunity, energy efficiency, and eco-friendly disposal. Ideal for battery-powered gadgets, LCDs are digitally controlled optics, with pixels of liquid crystals aligned before a light source.

This dynamic interplay produces vibrant or monochromatic images, facilitated by a backlight. Inherently reliable and easy on the eyes, LCDs stand as a testament to modern display technology's evolution.

Power Supply

A power supply is a crucial component that transforms electrical energy from one form to another, accommodating diverse sources such as solar, mechanical, or chemical. Commonly integrated into the powered device, like computer power supplies, it converts AC to DC. Typically situated at the rear of a computer case alongside cooling fans, these supplies play a pivotal role in delivering electrical power to components. Featuring an input voltage switch, they allow users to adapt to varying power outlets worldwide, with settings like 110v/115v or 220v/240v. The

switch's position becomes critical due to the voltage disparities among global power systems.

RTC Module

Real-Time Clocks (RTCs) are integrated circuit modules that function as precise clocks and calendars, managing timekeeping even during power outages. Fueled by a backup battery, typically a 3V lithium coin cell, these RTCs require minimal current to operate when the main system is powered off. This resilient feature is akin to the small coin cell found on computer motherboards. A notable example is the DS1307, a low-power clock/calendar with 56 bytes of battery-backed SRAM.

Its capabilities include tracking seconds, minutes, hours, days, dates, months, and years, with automatic adjustments for month-end dates and leap years. Serving as a slave device on the I2C bus, the DS1307 ensures reliable timekeeping in diverse embedded systems, embodying the crucial marriage of accuracy and continuity in electronic time management.

Servo Motor

A servo motor offers precise rotation controlled by feedback on its shaft position. It's commonly used to achieve specific angles or distances in objects. There are DC and AC servo motors, with variations based on gear arrangement for compact, high-torque options. Rated in kg/cm, these motors can lift weights according to the distance from their shaft. For instance, a 6kg/cm servo can lift 6kg at a 1cm distance, with decreased capacity as the distance increases. Servo motors' positions are determined by electrical pulses, and their circuitry is positioned alongside the motor. They find applications in toy cars, RC devices, robotics, and more.

QR Code generator

The QR code generator comprises several key components, including a user interface for interaction, a QR code generation library responsible for creating QR codes from user-provided data, a data input mechanism allowing users to input the data they want to encode, a QR code renderer to visually display the generated QR

code, optional customization features for adjusting the QR code's appearance with colors or logos, and a save/export function to enable users to store or export the QR code.

The workflow involves users inputting data, which is then processed by the generator software using the QR Code Generation Library to produce a QR code that's displayed on the user interface. Customization options are available, and users can save or export the QR code for later use.

QR Code Scanner

The QR code scanner consists of essential components, such as a device camera used to capture QR codes, a QR code recognition library that analyzes camera input to detect and decode QR codes, a user interface for displaying the scanned data, and an action handler to determine how to interact with the decoded information, such as opening URLs, adding contacts, or displaying text.

The workflow starts with the user launching the QR code scanner application, and activating the device's camera for continuous scanning. When a QR code is detected, the Recognition Library decodes the information, which is then displayed in the user interface. Depending on the data type, the Action Handler initiates appropriate actions, providing a seamless and efficient means of interacting with QR codes.

Arduino Software (IDE)

The Arduino IDE, an open-source software, serves as a user-friendly platform to write and compile code for Arduino modules. Its accessibility allows beginners without technical backgrounds to dive into the learning process easily. Compatible with MAC, Windows, and Linux, the IDE operates on the Java Platform, offering built-in functions for debugging, editing, and code compilation. It supports various Arduino modules like Uno, Mega, and Leonardo.

The core functionality involves creating a sketch on the IDE, generating a Hex File, and uploading it to the controller on the board. The IDE comprises two primary

components: the Editor for code writing and the Compiler for code compilation and uploading to the Arduino Module.

Using the concept of a "sketchbook," the IDE provides a standardized location to store programs. This sketchbook, accessible through the File menu, stores sketches with a .ino file extension in version 1.0 and later, while older versions use the .pde extension. The software accommodates both extensions, automatically converting .pde files to .ino upon opening in versions 1.0 and beyond.

Embedded C

Embedded C stands out as the predominant programming language in the software domain for crafting electronic devices. Every processor within an electronic system relies on embedded software to execute tailored functions. From mobile phones to washing machines and digital cameras, our daily interactions with electronic devices hinge on microcontrollers programmed through Embedded C, showcasing its pivotal role in shaping modern technology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the Automatic Drug Dispenser reveal a significant reduction in medical errors, attributed to the implementation of a QR code system instead of traditional written prescriptions by doctors. The programmable nature of the system emerges as a key advantage, enabling the adjustment of both pill quantity and dispensing frequency. Graphing the data with time on the X-axis and medical error on the Y-axis illustrates a noteworthy contrast between instances with and without QR codes.

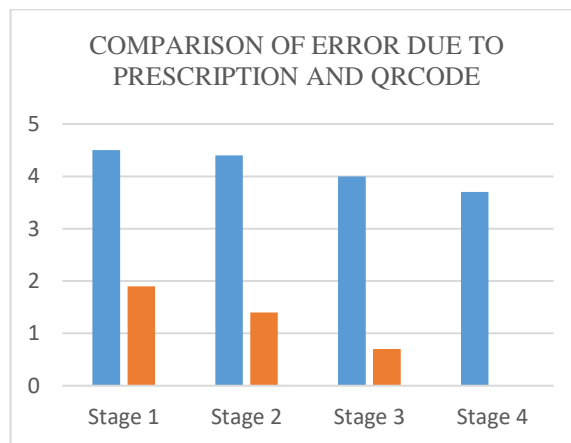


FIGURE 3. COMPARISON OF ERROR DUE TO PRESCRIPTION AND QRCODE

The blue color bar represents scenarios without QR codes, while the orange color bar signifies those with QR codes. This graphical representation emphasizes the efficacy of QR codes in preventing medication errors and underscores the potential impact on patient well-being.

CONCLUSION

The advent of an automated medication dispenser marks a pivotal stride in enhancing medication adherence and patient safety. This user-friendly device is adept at dispensing multiple medications at designated intervals, offering a streamlined approach to medication management. With built-in safety features like a secure locking mechanism and a preventive system for medication interactions, the device mitigates the risk of errors. The utilization of such automatic dispensers not only minimizes medication-related discrepancies but also contributes to enhanced patient outcomes. Moreover, automating this aspect of healthcare, allows healthcare providers to allocate more time and attention to other critical facets of patient care.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Certainly, acknowledging the support and contribution of Paavai Engineering College, particularly the teaching and non-teaching staff of the Department of ECE,

is essential. Additionally, expressing gratitude to our parents, friends, and all those who have provided direct or indirect support for this research is imperative.

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CNN AND LSTM BASED STROKE DISEASE PREDICTOR USING ECG BIO SIGNALS

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ABSTRACT

Stroke risk may be predicted and detected early, which can greatly enhance patient outcomes and lessen the strain on healthcare systems. By utilizing deep learning techniques—more particularly, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTM)—applied to Electrocardiogram (ECG) bio data, this study offers a unique method for stroke prediction. An extensive dataset of ECG signals from people with a history of strokes and a control group are acquired and preprocessed for the investigation. Relevant characteristics are extracted from the ECG signals using data mining algorithms, which also capture spatial and temporal patterns suggestive of cardiovascular problems. The LSTM is used to model the temporal relationships within the ECG data, while the CNN is used to automatically learn hierarchical representations of local characteristics. By merging the advantages of LSTM for temporal dependency detection and CNN for spatial feature extraction, the suggested model seeks to improve prediction accuracy. Using a labeled dataset with backpropagation to optimize the model parameters for supervised learning is the training phase. Sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy and other metrics are used to evaluate the results and contrast the CNN and LSTM-based model with other, more traditional approaches. The study contributes to the

growing corpus of research on the use of deep learning in healthcare and sheds light on the potential of ECG bio signals for early stroke risk detection.

KEYWORDS

CNN, LSTM, ECG, PPG, Deep Learning, Bio Signals, Stroke detection

INTRODUCTION

A stroke is a medical illness where anomalies in the blood arteries in the brain cause malfunction in certain parts of the brain. Stroke is the third most prevalent cause of disability worldwide and the second most common cause of death worldwide, according to a 2016 World Health Organization (WHO) report. Over the previous 40 years, the incidence of stroke has more than doubled in emerging nations. Early identification is crucial for stroke because there is currently no effective therapy for the condition. The most widely used procedures for detecting stroke disease are CT and MRI scans. But because CT and MRI are costly, they might not be appropriate for those in underdeveloped nations or with modest incomes. Stroke illness is becoming a major global health concern, especially for the elderly and those with little resources. As such, healthcare providers are in dire need of a low-cost, fast, and reliable way to identify stroke cases. Among these techniques, brain imaging (CT, MRI, X-ray), ECG, EEG, and neurological physiological methods (induced potential tests) can all be used to identify stroke disease. The most commonly used techniques to diagnose stroke are CT and MRI, but these involve risks such as radiation exposure or potential allergic reactions to the contrast agents used; additionally, these tools can be inconvenient due to confined spaces, constant monitoring, and separate medical costs for each examination, all of which increase the difficulty of diagnosis. Fortunately, new wearable electrodes offer an opportunity to measure EEG in the comfort of a participant's home. There are two types of stroke diseases: ischemic stroke and haemorrhagic stroke. Emergency care for stroke patients should include the type-specific delivery of coagulants or

thrombolytics. First and foremost, it is critical to identify the early warning signs of a stroke in real time, as each person experiences these symptoms differently, and to receive expert care from a medical facility within the appropriate treatment window.

After donning bio signals sensors, each subject's bio signals were measured five times for each scenario, including sleeping, standing steadily, walking, chatting, raising arms and legs, and sitting and standing, in order to ensure the impartiality of the process. Each scenario required a single pre-rehearsal from the subjects. The initial measured and collected bio-signals values were not employed in the experiment, despite their past experience, since human noise may arise from the subject's discomfort from wearing the sensor and the tense condition. Because it is quite possible that the subjects' weariness would be represented in the bio-signals data owing to their advanced age and the recurrence of trials, the last measurement procedure was not reflected in the experimental and performance verification data.

METHODOLOGY

In order to assess and interpret ECG data and eventually forecast the chance of a stroke, the goal is to make use of cutting-edge deep learning algorithms. With data mining approaches, relevant patterns and information are extracted from electrocardiogram (ECG) signals to create a CNN and LSTM-based stroke illness prediction utilizing ECG bio signals. Using ECG data, the objective is to develop a prediction model that can correctly identify those who are at risk of stroke.

In this proposal, we defined and found 29 novel qualities that were not utilized in prior multi-modal bio-signals based research on ECG and PPG for machine learning and deep learning approaches. This is an important addition because, by giving medical personnel access to the findings of semantic analysis, it may be actively employed for objective diagnosis and predictive therapy. The stroke prediction and monitoring system presented in this research has been experimentally proven to be useful for low-cost everyday health care services as well as real-time prognostic symptom prediction of stroke illness. The bio signals of the PPG and ECG, which

were recorded in real time while senior citizens 65 years of age or older were walking, were the data used in this investigation.

For every multimodal bio-signal, including ECG and PPG from senior patients and older adults who have had strokes, the suggested system measures, collects, and preprocesses data to store and maintain important properties. Using machine learning and preprocessing raw data-based deep learning models based on each bio-signal's characteristics, it was also intended to forecast and evaluate stroke prognostic symptoms in real-time.

There are five consecutive phases in the model construction process:

Choosing the data for the supervised learning's input and output.

Data normalization for both the input and output.

Applying neural network learning to train the normalized data.

Checking the model's quality of fit.

Evaluating the difference between the intended and projected results.

Layers, or subgroups of processing modules, make up a layered feed forward neural network. After performing separate calculations on the input it receives, one layer of processing components transfers the outcome to another layer. Subsequent layers have the ability to do autonomous calculations and transmit the outcome to subsequent layers. Ultimately, the output of the network is determined by a subgroup of one or more processing components.

Steps in neural network algorithm:

Step 1: Randomly initialize the weights and biases.

Step 2: feed the training sample.

Step 3: Forward the inputs and calculate each unit's net input and output in the hidden and output layers.

Step 4: back propagate the mistake to the layer that is concealed.

Step 5: Adjust the biases and weights to account for the propagating mistakes. The weights and biases of the network are automatically adjusted using mathematical processes called training and learning functions.

Step 6: Terminating condition: The neural network method performs better than the conventional machine learning algorithms based on these phases.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

A neural network is a computer method that uses a sizable number of neural units to simulate how the brain uses huge clusters of biological neurons connected by axons to solve issues. Numerous neuronal units are linked to each other. The effect of links on the activation state of linked neuronal units can be either enforcing or inhibitory. A summing function that combines the values of each neural unit's inputs may be present. a limiting or threshold function that must be exceeded on both the unit and each link in order for the signal to reach additional neurons.

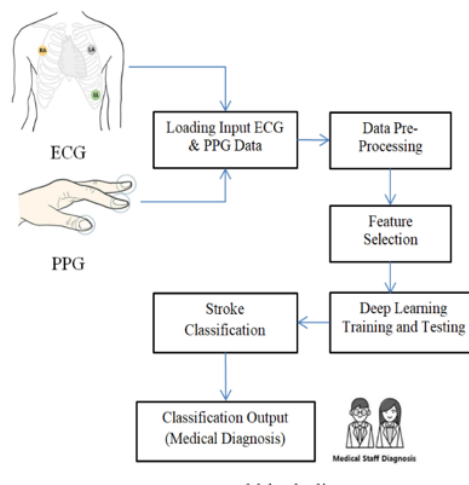


Fig 1. Proposed block diagram

DATASET AQUITION

A dataset, often spelled "data set," is a grouping of data; many modern dictionaries, including Merriam-Webster, do not use this form. A single database table or statistical data matrix, with each column denoting a different variable and each row designating a specific member of the data set under consideration, is

typically used to describe the contents of a data set. Every member of the data set has their values for every variable included in the data set, including object weight and height. A datum is a name for any value. Depending on the number of rows in the data collection, data for one or more members may be included. Depending on the number of rows, the data set may include information for one or more members. The data in a group of tightly connected tables that pertain to a certain experiment or event can also be referred to as a "data set" in a broader sense. We may upload cardiovascular datasets pertaining to heart disorders into this module. These datasets contain parameters like age, gender, height, weight, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, cholesterol, glucose, alcohol, smoking, active status, and cardio labels.

PREPROCESSING

An essential phase in the [data mining] process is data pre-processing. For data mining and machine learning projects in particular, the adage "garbage in, garbage out" holds true. A lot of the time, data collection techniques are not well regulated, which leads to missing values, impossible data combinations, and out-of-range numbers. Results from data analysis that hasn't been thoroughly checked for these issues may be deceptive. Therefore, before doing an analysis, the quality and representation of the data should come first. Knowledge discovery during the training phase is more challenging if there is a large amount of redundant and irrelevant information available, or noisy and untrustworthy data. Processing time can be significantly increased by the procedures involved in data preparation and filtering. This module allows us to estimate the missing values in the data and remove unnecessary items. Lastly, offer datasets that are structured.

FEATURES SELECTION

The process of narrowing down the inputs for processing and analysis, or identifying the most significant inputs, is known as feature selection. The process of

extracting valuable information or features from preexisting data is referred to as feature engineering, sometimes known as feature extraction. Statistical measures are used in filter feature selection procedures to give each feature a score. The score is used to rank the characteristics, after which they are either retained in the dataset or deleted. The techniques are frequently univariate and take the feature into account either alone or in relation to the dependent variable. It can be applied to the construction of various cardiac conditions. Choose the various characteristics from the uploaded datasets in this module. Additionally, train the datasets using a variety of illness labels, including normal, arrhythmia, high blood pressure, cardiac arrest, and coronary heart disease.

CLASSIFICATION

This module uses a classification system to forecast cardiac disease. Also use deep learning algorithms to forecast illnesses, like as the Multi-layer Perceptron algorithm. A feed forward artificial neural network model called a multilayer perceptron (MLP) translates sets of input data onto a collection of suitable outputs. Each layer in the multilayer graph (MLP) is fully linked to every other layer through a directed graph. With the exception of the input nodes, each node is a neuron with a nonlinear activation function. MLP trains the network via back propagation, a supervised learning approach.

A modified version of the basic linear perceptron, the MLP is capable of separating non-linearly separable data. Subsequently, the gradient approaches are employed in conjunction with optimization methods to modify weights in order to reduce the network's loss function. For the technique to compute the gradient of the loss function, a known and a desired output for each input is therefore necessary. Typically, a delta rule is used to generalize Multi-layered Feed Forward Networks, potentially creating a series of iterative rules to calculate gradients for every layer.

The Back Propagation Algorithm requires that each neuron's activation function be unique. Multilayer Perceptron principles are now being used to ongoing research

on computational neuroscience and parallel, distributed computing utilizing a Back Propagation Algorithm. In the field of pattern recognition, the MLP Back Propagation Algorithm has also attracted attention. Their capacity to solve complicated issues and their fitness approximation findings, even with crucial predictions, make them extremely useful in research. One of the Neural Network models, MLP, uses the same Feed-Forward back Propagation architecture for Supervised training. The most popular and often utilized kind of neural network is the multilayer perceptron. The user has the ability to input information and make automated illness predictions.

PYTHON LIBRARIES FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Python is an easy-to-learn programming language that allows you to conduct some fundamental operations such as adding and printing statements. However, if you want to perform data analysis, you need to import specific libraries. Some examples include:

Pandas - Used for structured data operations

NumPy - A powerful library that helps you create n-dimensional arrays

SciPy - Provides scientific capabilities, like linear algebra and Fourier transform

Matplotlib - Primarily used for visualization purposes

Scikit-learn - Used to perform all machine learning activities

DISEASE DIAGNOSIS

A medical decision support system is a software application that helps doctors and other health professionals make decisions. Examples of these decisions include diagnosing patients' data. Provide the diagnosis details for the anticipated cardiac illnesses in this module. The proposed method improves the prediction of heart disease's accuracy. Risk factors are behaviours or situations that increase an individual's chance of contracting an illness.

REAL-TIME ECG AND PPG BIO-SIGNALS

The purpose of this study is to validate the efficacy of systems that offer AI-based prognostic and predictive data for older stroke disorders by measuring and gathering a variety of biological signals. Bio-signals data such as ECG, EEG, PPG, EMG, and movements are gathered. The real-time measurement and collecting procedure is covered in full in this section. EEG and PPG were two of the bio signals that were recorded and gathered in this study and utilized in tests to test the efficacy of a system designed to predict stroke illness. Previous research has documented the appearance of anomalies in the sympathetic and autonomic nervous systems during the prelude to or during a stroke. Accurately forecasting stroke symptoms with a single bio-signal is fraught with challenges. Relevant characteristic values were derived from two forms of multimodal bio-signals for this study: PPG, which measures blood volume variations with heart contraction and relaxation, and ECG, which may validate pulse rate and consistency. To reliably anticipate stroke prognostic symptoms and onset, we suggest utilizing a characteristic that integrates two bio-signals. Depending on where the attachment is placed, the ECG measuring technique is primarily split into standard 12-lead ECG and chest guidance. Within standard 12-lead ECG, there are two more subtypes: unipolar extremities guidance and bipolar standard guidance. The study used the chest guiding approach to accurately measure and gather the ECGs of senior stroke patients as well as the general elderly.

The three ECG electrode attachment locations utilized in the investigations in this work as shown in figure 1. The sensors were attached to the subjects' left and right index fingers, allowing the PPG bio-signals that were detected and gathered for this article to be saved in real time as shown in figure 2.

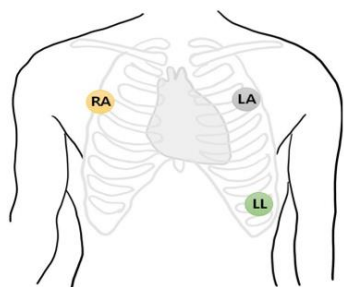


Fig 2. 3-electrode-based measurement and acquisition for ECG bio-signal acquisition.

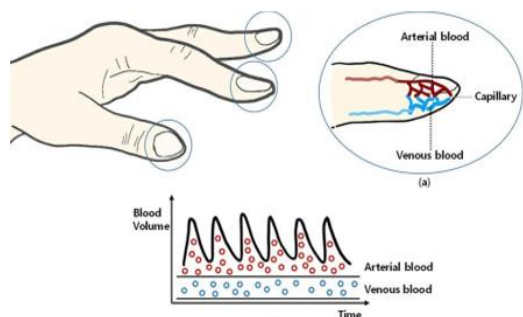


Fig 3. PPG bio-signal measurement and collection.

EXTRACTION OF VALUES IN ECG AND PPG BIO-SIGNALS

Only the gait data from all the bio signals gathered in different scenarios such as resting, sleeping, sitting, moving things, and speaking were used in this study. In other words, stroke illness in the elderly was only predicted and analysed using the bio-signals of the ECG and PPG restricted to walking situations. Table 1 provides a detailed description of the 29 features and their meanings that were taken from the PPG bio-signals (Fig. 5) and the ECG data (Fig.

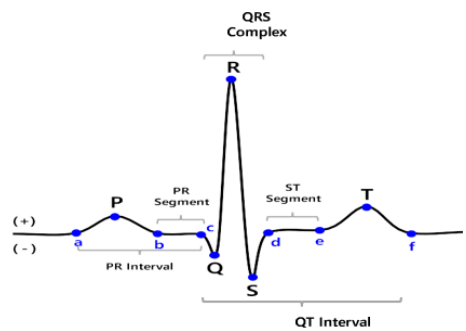


Fig 4. ECG signal waveform and information on the location of each attribute in the waveform.

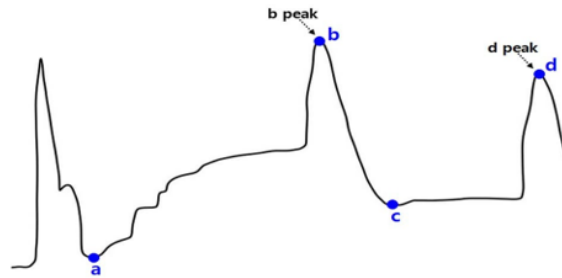


Fig 5. PPG signal waveform and each attribute in the waveform.

TABLE 1. Features and description extracted from ECG and PPG bio-signals

No.	Feature	Explain
1	ECG_a_P	unit is milliseconds (ms), ms value from a to P of ECG
2	ECG_P_b	unit is ms, ms value from P to b of ECG
3	ECG_b_c	unit is ms, ms value from b to c in ECG
4	ECG_c_Q	unit is ms, ms value from c to Q of ECG
5	ECG_Q_R	unit is ms, ms value from Q to R of ECG
6	ECG_R_S	unit is ms, ms value from R to S in ECG
7	ECG_S_d	unit is ms, ms value from S to d in ECG
8	ECG_d_e	unit is ms, ms value from d to e in ECG
9	ECG_PR_width	unit is ms, ms, or width values from P to R in ECG
10	ECG_e_T	unit is ms, ms value from e to T in ECG
11	ECG_S_T	unit is ms, ms value from S to T in ECG
12	ECG_P_peak	unit is \pm mv, P peak value of ECG
13	ECG_Q_peak	unit is \pm mv, Q peak value of ECG
14	ECG_R_peak	unit is \pm mv, R peak value of ECG
15	ECG_S_peak	unit is \pm mv, S peak value of ECG
16	ECG_T_peak	unit is \pm mv, E peak value of ECG
17	ECG_RRI	unit is ms, ms value from R to next R
18	PPG_L_a_b	ms values from a to b of the left hand PPG
19	PPG_L_a_c	ms values from a to c of the left hand PPG
20	PPG_L_b_d	ms values from b to d of the left hand PPG
21	PPG_L_b_c	ms values from b to c of the left hand PPG
22	PPG_L_b_peak	peak value of b in left hand PPG
23	PPG_R_a_b	ms values from a to b of the right hand PPG
24	PPG_R_a_c	ms values from a to c of the right hand PPG
25	PPG_R_b_d	ms values from b to d of the right hand PPG
26	PPG_R_b_c	ms values from b to c of the right hand PPG
27	PPG_R_b_peak	peak value of b in right hand PPG
28	ECGd_PPGb_L	ms values from left hand to d in ECG and b in PPG
29	ECGd_PPGb_R	ms values from right hand to d in ECG and b in PPG
30	Class Labeling	normal elderly or stroke elderly

```
#Import models from scikit Learn module:
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, export_graphviz
from sklearn import metrics
```

```
# Extracting only the independent variables
X = df.iloc[:, [8,10]].values #credit history and Loan amount

# Extracting only the dependent variables
y = df.iloc[:, 12].values #Loan status
```

```
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
```

```
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc_X = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc_X.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc_X.transform(X_test)
```

```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
y_pred
```

```
array(['Y', 'N', 'Y', 'N', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'N', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y',  
      'N', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y',  
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      'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y', 'Y'])
```

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		Actual	
		Positive	Negative
Predicted	Positive	True Positive	False Positive
	Negative	False Negative	True Negative

Fig 6. Sample confusion matrix

Now let's examine how the confusion matrix determines the model's accuracy.

The following will calculate the model's accuracy:

$(\text{True Positive (TP)} + \text{True Negative (TN)}) / \text{Total}$

$(103+18)/150 = 0.80$

When anything predicts "yes" and how frequently it is accurate, it is precise.

$\text{True Positive} / \text{Predicted Yes} = 103/130 = 0.79$

To Find the accuracy of the model

EXPERIMENT AND RESULT

DATA CONFIGURATION AND EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

For the purpose of deep learning and machine learning-based stroke disability prediction, as well as comprehensive analysis and verification, this section explains the procedure for gathering and pre-processing multimodal bio-signals of ECGs and PPGs. Multimodal data from real-time measurements and collection of PPG and ECG bio signals were used in the research carried out in this work. When the heart beats, an electric current flow through the three intestines and shows as a wavy line. These bio-signals, which include the ECG and PPG, represent values that can represent the contraction and relaxation of the heart. Blood vessel volume variations in response to heartbeat are recorded by ECG and PPG in the peripheral areas, heart electrical circuit, and heart rhythm. Major cardiovascular disorders like arrhythmias or atrial fibrillation, as well as chronic illnesses like hypertension, can be detected by examining the bio-signals of the ECG and PPG. As a result, we used the clinical data from this study to demonstrate how anomalies in the sympathetic and autonomic

nervous systems might emerge from stroke prognostic signs. Using medical opinion and diagnostic results of aberrant symptoms, such as cardiac arrest or arrhythmia in ECG and PPG, we tried to anticipate the prognostic symptoms of stroke illness and explain their implications. Furthermore, the stroke prognostic and prediction tests in older patients were verified by a deep learning model utilizing the raw data of the bio-signals of the PPG and ECG.

In the Emergency Medical Centre and Department of Neurology and Rehabilitation Medicine at Chungnam National University in the Republic of Korea, multimodal bio signals of ECG and PPG were monitored and collected from elderly patients in 2017 and 2018. Bio signals, including ECG and PPG, EEG, EMG, motion, and foot pressure, were gathered from subjects who were elderly (65 years of age or older) and had received a stroke diagnosis during the previous month. Bio-signals from 287 senior stroke patients and 287 elderly normal individuals make up the experimental dataset.

In this study, normal old patients were classified as those receiving therapy for conditions other than stroke-related discomforts. After donning bio signals sensors, each subject's bio signals were measured five times for each scenario, including sleeping, standing steadily, walking, chatting, raising arms and legs, and sitting and standing, in order to ensure the impartiality of the process. Each scenario required a single pre-rehearsal from the subjects. The initial measured and collected bio-signals values were not employed in the experiment, despite their past experience, since human noise may arise from the subject's discomfort from wearing the sensor and the tense condition. Because it is quite possible that the subject's weariness would be represented in the bio-signals data owing to their advanced age and the recurrence of trials, the last measurement procedure was not reflected in the experimental and performance verification data.

EVALUTION MATRICES

The proposed method is evaluated using the following evaluation tools: Specificity, F1_score, sensitivity (Recall), accuracy, and precision Equation, which is well-defined as the number of acceptably, noticed or categorized images, indicates the framework's accuracy. F1_score, on the other hand, computes the weighted average of precision and recall by combining the two. These metrics can be estimated using these equations:

$$\text{Precision} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP})$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = (\text{TN} + \text{TP}) / \text{TS}$$

$$\text{Sensitivity (recall)} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$$

$$\text{F1 score} = 2 \cdot (\text{Precision Recall}) / (\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}) \quad \text{Specificity} = \text{TN} / (\text{TN} + \text{FP})$$

True positive, total samples, false positive, true negative, and false negative, respectively, are denoted by the letters TP, TS, FP, TN, and FN.

KERNEL	Accuracy	Precision	Sensitivity	Specificity	F1 Score
Linear	91%	95.4%	97%	87.53%	91.7%
Quadratic	81%	79.6%	87%	73.4%	83.3%
RBF	59%	89%	27%	96%	41%
Polynomial	87.9%	84.8%	94.7%	80%	89%

Table 2. Evaluation matrix parameter for all machine learning methods.

In Table 2, the table showing different performance metrics for various types of kernels used in a machine learning model. It includes Accuracy, Precision, Sensitivity, Specificity, F1 Score, and their corresponding values for Linear, Quadratic, RBF, and Polynomial kernels. The values of all the metrics in Linear Machine learning method is better than the other. Therefore, the linear method is used to increase the performance and all the parameter of the model.

HARDWARE RESULTS

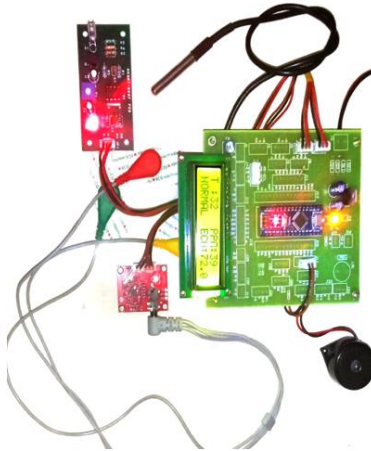


Fig 7. Output show in LCD display

SIMULATION FOR EXPERIMENTS

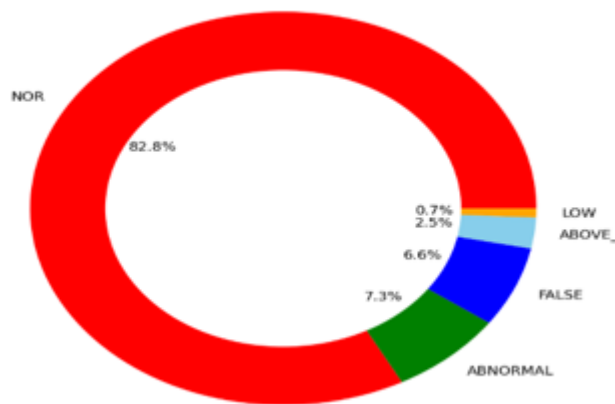


Fig 8. Overall ECG and PPG Data

The ECG and PPG Data values of the overall input with possible results like NORMAL, ABNORMAL, LOW, ABOVE, FALSE is Shown in the Fig 8 in the Pie chart. In Fig 9, It shows the Average stroke data, Normal data, False data, Average normal data, Peak stroke data in a, b, c, d, e respectively in the form of waveform. The Average Stroke data waveform indicates the average stroke input to the model. Normal data waveform indicates the Non stroke data that is normal data. False data waveform indicates the data which gives the result as False Positive. Average

Normal data shows the representation of amount normal data in the input. Peak Stroke data represent the amount of the data which gives the result as ABNORMAL.

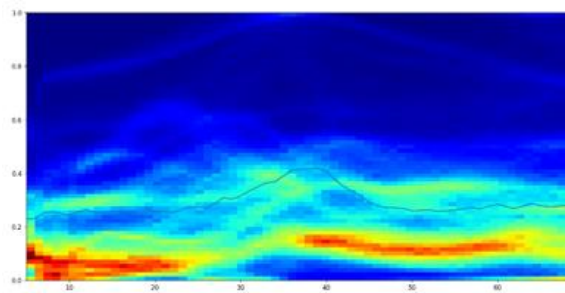
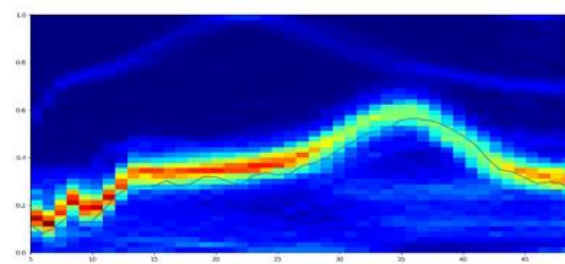
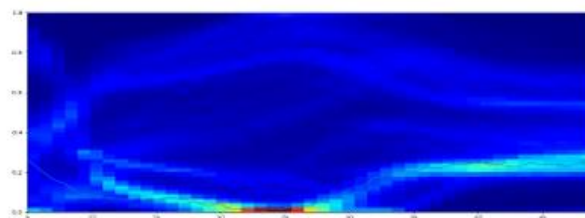


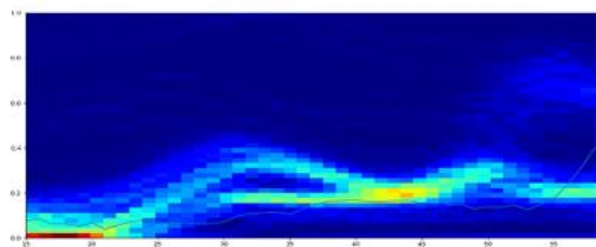
Fig 9 Average stroke data



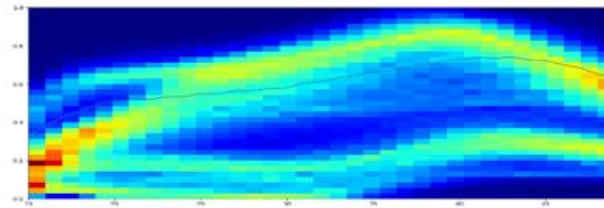
Normal data



False Data



Average normal data



Peak Stroke data

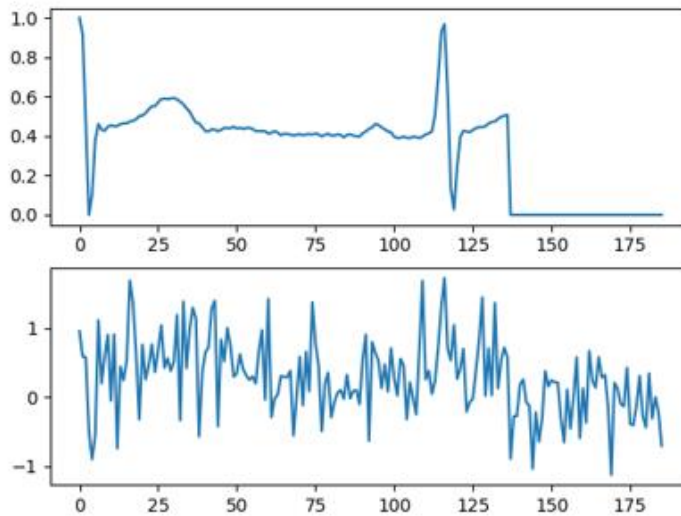


Fig 10. Stroke peak data

A confusion matrix, as the name suggests, is a matrix of numbers that tell us where a model gets confused. The confusion matrix is a structured method of mapping the predictions to the original classes. It is a class-wise distribution of a classification model's predictive performance. The data scientist may more easily visually grasp how the labels are being forecasted with the use of a normalized confusion matrix. It is used to increase the performance of the model in the machine learning. The prediction of result shown in the Fig 11.

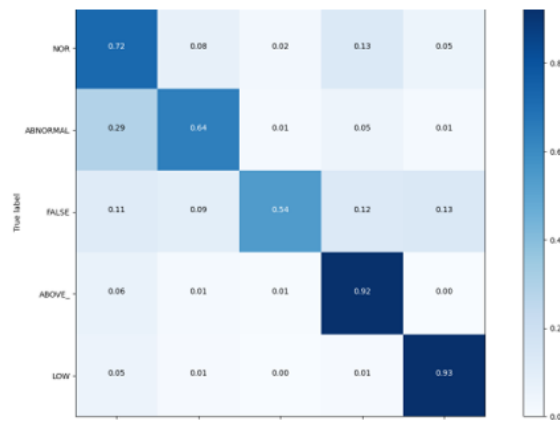


Fig 11. Normalised Confusion matrix

CONCLUSION

A system that uses several biological signals, such as PPG and ECG, obtained from walking throughout daily life to offer a semantic analysis of illnesses in the elderly. The suggested method gathers numerous ECG and PPG bio-signals in real-time and has the ability to quickly identify and forecast prognostic signs of senior stroke patients. An important development in data mining for healthcare applications is the CNN and LSTM-based stroke disease prediction that uses ECG bio signals. Utilizing the capabilities of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), the model demonstrates a strong capacity to examine intricate temporal patterns in ECG data.

With CNNs integrated, it is possible to automatically extract hierarchical features from unprocessed ECG data, capturing both global and local patterns that are essential for precise diagnosis. Concurrently, the LSTM network enhances the model's ability to identify minute abnormalities linked to stroke risk by mastering the learning and comprehension of long-term dependencies within the sequential pattern of ECG data. This novel method tackles the inherent difficulties in predicting stroke illness using bio signals and also demonstrates the promise of deep learning

in the healthcare industry. Validated by means of stringent data mining approaches, the model's performance indicates that it is effective in risk assessment and early detection.

In this study, we have developed a machine learning algorithm-based model for stroke prediction. We chose five distinct models, including decision trees, random forests, logistic regression, support vector machines, and K closest neighbours, after carefully reading through several IEEE publications. Important characteristics were chosen with the advice of by using graphs, charts, and other visual aids to convey important/common trends and information, health data visualization enables professionals to better explain the dataset to even data analysts. Thus, our primary goal was data visualization. used matplotlib, seaborn, pandas, and Pywaffle tools to create visually appealing and educational data visualizations.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future, we will use a variety of bio-signals, including motion, foot pressure, EEG, and EMG, as well as MRI image data and electronic medical records (EMRs) to do in-depth analysis and predicting tests of stroke illness.

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I-SWAP: SMART WATER PROTOCOL FOR THE IRRIGATION IN SMART CITY

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ABSTRACT

Improving agricultural production can only be achieved using innovative environmentally suitable solutions and modern agricultural technologies. Using Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in greenhouse farming allows reduction of the immediate impact of external climatic conditions. Many rice blast management approaches require know-how of experienced farmers or agronomists. Monitoring the farm for disease detection is labor intensive and time consuming. By using IoT and artificial intelligence (AI), we are able to detect plant diseases more efficiently. Existing AI and IoT studies detect plant diseases by images or non-image hyper spectral data, which require manual operations to obtain the photos or data for analysis. This project will introduce the highly scalable intelligent system controlling, and monitoring greenhouse climatic condition using IoT technologies also non-image IoT devices to detect greenhouse plant diseases. Unlike the image-based plant disease detection approaches, our agriculture sensors generate non-image data that can be automatically trained and analyzed by the AI mechanism in real time. The first objective of this system is to monitor the greenhouse environment and control the internal temperature to reduce consumed energy while maintaining good conditions that improve productivity. The second objective is to provide the AI model is treated as an IoT device and is managed like other IoT devices. In this way, our approach significantly reduces the platform management cost to provide real-

time training and predictions. The design tries to organize various possible unstructured formats of raw data, collected from different kinds of IoT devices, unified and technology-independent fashion using the benefit of model transformations and model-driven architecture to transform data in structured form.

KEYWORDS

Agricultural production, Innovative solutions, Modern agricultural technologies, Internet of Things (IoT), Greenhouse farming, Climate conditions, Rice blast management, Disease detection, Labor-intensive, Time-consuming

INTRODUCTION

Overview

Agricultural irrigation always receives attention as an important application for the purpose of crop cultivation and production. A reliable and suitable irrigation water supply can significantly raise vast improvements in agricultural productivity and water savings. Clearly, traditional irrigation consumes not only bulk amounts of water, but electrical energy may also be required greatly, depending on the geographical location. The traditional irrigation practice involves applying water as uniformly as possible over every part of the field without taking the variability of soil and crop water needs into account. Consequently, some parts of the field are over-irrigated, meanwhile, other parts of the field are under-irrigated.

In addition, variable rate irrigation (VRI) provides the flexibility to manage spatial and temporal variabilities within different zones of a production field. However, the adoption of VRI is very limited, and it does not always guarantee the best irrigation. Presently, water demands are continuously increasing, whereas water resources are unfortunately limited. With water scarcity, precision irrigation (PI) systems have been focused and enabled by the advancement of sensor technologies and the internet of things (IoT). Currently, the new paradigm of massive measurements is represented in terms of wireless sensor networks (WSN). As the rapid growth of IoT,

low-power and low-complexity communications are one of the greatest challenges faced by practitioners today.

Objective

The Internet of things (IoT) is network of objects, in which the objects of everyday life are embedded with microcontroller, sensors and software that enables these objects to collect and communicate data with one another and the users, becoming the essential part of the internet. The IoT model, aims at making the Internet even more persistent. Furthermore, by enabling easy access and communication with a wide range of devices such as, for example, home appliances, surveillance cameras, monitoring sensors and so on, the IoT is implemented for the development of applications that makes use of the enormous amount and the data generated by such objects provide services. This method finds application in many different areas, such as home automate, mobile healthcare, traffic management and many others.

Application

The protocol integrates sensors and IoT (Internet of Things) technology to monitor soil moisture levels, weather conditions, and plant requirements in real-time. This data is then analyzed to provide intelligent recommendations for irrigation scheduling.

I-SWAP optimizes water usage, reducing waste and conserving resources. This ensures that water is distributed efficiently, based on actual needs rather than predetermined schedules.

The implementation of I-SWAP supports the sustainability goals of smart cities by promoting responsible water management practices. By minimizing water usage for irrigation, it helps to mitigate the strain on local water sources

The application features an intuitive interface that allows users, such as city planners, landscape architects, and farmers, to easily access and interpret relevant data. This empowers users to make informed decisions regarding irrigation strategies and resource allocation.

I-SWAP is designed to be scalable and adaptable to various urban environments and agricultural contexts. Whether deployed in large-scale urban farms, community gardens, or public parks, the protocol can be customized to suit specific needs and requirements.

INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)

Today, Internet application development demand is very high. So IoT is a major technology by which we can produce various useful internet applications. Basically, IoT is a network in which all physical objects are connected to the internet through network devices or routers and exchange data. IoT allows objects to be controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure. IoT is a very good and intelligent technique which reduces human effort as well as easy access to physical devices. This technique also has autonomous control feature by which any device can control without any human interaction.



The above figure shows the connectivity of various devices of different fields with Internet and exchange data between them. So above figure represent the connectivity of world through various existing technologies.

“Things” in the IoT sense, is the mixture of hardware, software, data, and services. “Things” can refer to a wide variety of devices such as DNA analysis devices for environmental monitoring, electric clamps in coastal waters, Arduino chips in home automation and many other. These devices gather useful data with the help of various existing technologies and share that data between other devices. Examples

include Home Automation System which uses Wi-Fi or Bluetooth for exchange data between various devices of home.

The 'Thing' in IoT can be any device with any kind of built-in-sensors with the ability to collect and transfer data over a network without manual intervention. The embedded technology in the object helps them to interact with internal states and the external environment, which in turn helps in decisions making process.



In a nutshell, IoT is a concept that connects all the devices to the internet and let them communicate with each other over the internet. IoT is a giant network of connected devices – all of which gather and share data about how they are used and the environments in which they are operated.

By doing so, each of your devices will be learning from the experience of other devices, as humans do. IoT is trying to expand the interdependence in human- i.e interact, contribute and collaborate to things. I know this sounds a bit complicated, let's understand this with an example.

A developer submits the application with a document containing the standards, logic, errors & exceptions handled by him to the tester. Again, if there are any issues Tester communicates it back to the Developer. It takes multiple iterations & in this manner a smart application is created.

Similarly, a room temperature sensor gathers the data and send it across the network, which is then used by multiple device sensors to adjust their temperatures accordingly.



For example, refrigerator's sensor can gather the data regarding the outside temperature and accordingly adjust the refrigerator's temperature. Similarly, your air conditioners can also adjust its temperature accordingly. This is how devices can interact, contribute & collaborate.

LITERATURE SURVEY

CONTROLLED MOBILITY TIME SYNCHRONIZATION FOR WSNS. Gopal Chand Gautam, Narottam Chand Kaushal. Scientific Research - Wireless Sensor Network, Vol.9 No.1, January 2017. One of the important aspects in wireless sensor networks is time synchronization. Many applications such as military activity monitoring, environmental monitoring and forest fire monitoring require highly accurate time synchronization. Time synchronization assures that all the sensor nodes in wireless sensor network have the same clock time. It is not only essential for aforementioned applications but it is mandatory for TDMA scheduling and proper duty cycle coordination. Time synchronization is a challenging problem due to energy constraints. Most of the existing synchronization protocols use fixed nodes for synchronization, but in the proposed synchronization, algorithm mobile nodes are used to synchronize the stationary nodes in the sensing field. In this paper, we propose a new time synchronization algorithm, named controlled mobility time synchronization (CMTS) with the objective to achieve the higher accuracy while synchronizing the nodes.

A HYBRID WIRELESS NETWORKING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GREENHOUSE MANAGEMENT USING ARM. International Journal Of Advanced Research and Innovation, December 2015. G.Mounika, V.Arun. The

technological development in Wireless Sensor Networks made it possible to use in monitoring and control of greenhouse parameter in precision agriculture. Due to uneven natural distribution of rain water it is very crucial for farmers to monitor and control the equal distribution of water to all crops in the whole farm or as per the requirement of the crop. All the parameters of greenhouse require a detailed analysis in order to choose the correct method. With the evolution in wireless sensor technologies and miniaturized sensor devices, it is possible to use them for automatic environment monitoring and controlling the parameters of greenhouse, for Precision Agriculture (PA) application. In the Field bus concept, the data transfer is mainly controlled by a suitable wired communication system, now can be replaced with the hybrid system(wired and wireless) to extract the benefits of both and to automate the system performance and throughput. ZigBee protocols based on IEEE 802.15.4 – 2003 for wireless system are used. The atmospheric conditions are monitored and controlled online by using Ethernet IEEE 802.3. Partial Root Zone Drying Process can be implemented to save water at the maximum extent.

LONG TERM AND LARGE SCALE TIME SYNCHRONIZATION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS. G. Huang, A. Y. Zomaya, F. C. Delicato, and P. F. Pires. Computer Communications, vol. 37, pp. 77–91, 2014. Time synchronization is very important in wireless sensor networks (WSNs). Many applications, for example natural disaster monitoring and structural health monitoring of huge buildings, require a highly accurate, long-term and large-scale time synchronization among the sensor nodes that compose the network. In this paper, we propose a new time synchronization protocol, named 2LTSP (long term and large scale time synchronization protocol), which aims at addressing such requirements. Theoretical analysis and simulation results show that when the synchronization period is less than 100 s, the error of 2LTSP is within 0.6 ms, no matter how large the size of the network is. Besides, when the required synchronization error limit is 9 ms, the communication cost of 2LTSP is less than 3 packets per hour in networks of any size.

Therefore, 2LTSP is highly accurate and energy-efficient even for large-scale and long-term running networks

METHODOLOGY

Proposed Method

Basically, it is assumed that the proposed greenhouse system for controlling and monitoring temperature consists of three main subsystems, namely, temperature control & monitoring subsystem, greenhouse management information system, and data conversion subsystem, rather than starting the design description using collaborated classes and responsibilities.

Greenhouse vegetables, whether grown in soil or in a hydroponic system, will not do as well during the winter as in the summer. Shorter days and cloudy weather reduce the light intensity and thus limit production. Most vegetables will do better if grown from January to June or from July to December than if they are started in the fall and grown through the midwinter months.

Providing the plants with an adequate amount of water is not difficult in the water culture system, but it can be a problem with the aggregate culture method. During the hot summer months a large tomato plant may use one-half gallon of water per day. If the aggregate is not kept sufficiently moist, the plant roots will dry out and some will die. Even after the proper moisture level has been restored, the plants will recover slowly and production will be reduced.

Therefore, the main contributions of this project, that reduce the knowledge gap between low-cost commercial available and system designs, are listed as follows.

A fuzzy-based Petri Nets (PN) intelligent irrigation scheduling system is designed and implemented using a low-cost WSN.

Crop water stress index (CWSI) and soil moisture content are simultaneously considered as variables for irrigation scheduling strategy.

The prototype of the proposed system is constructed and validated to gather data on the performance and functionality of the design.

The proposed irrigation scheduling system is experimentally tested to evaluate its effectiveness.

The comparative study is performed to explore the efficiencies of the proposed irrigation scheduling system in terms of water use and energy consumption.

The cost analysis is performed to assess the economic viability of an investment.

Proposed Block Diagram

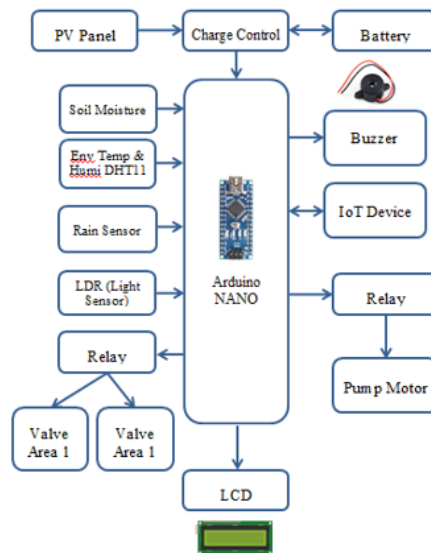


Fig 1 : Proposed Block Diagram

Proposed explanation:

The paper proposes a novel method for replacing traditional miniature circuit breakers (MCBs) by incorporating embedded systems and the Internet of Things (IoT). The described model not only serves as a substitute for conventional MCBs but also offers improved functionality. An automation tool, implemented as programmable software, connects the device to the user's email account, providing notifications when the voltage exceeds a user-defined extremely high threshold (e.g., 240 V). Continuous email notifications are sent until the voltage drops below the set level. Additionally, in the event of extremely high voltage, all connected electrical appliances automatically turn off to prevent damage. As the voltage decreases, appliances within their desired voltage range automatically turn on without user

intervention. The model's scalability is achieved through the use of "N" channels relay, allowing simultaneous connection and operation of multiple electrical appliances with different voltage requirements. In summary, this innovative methodology not only replaces MCBs but introduces advanced features such as automated notifications, safety shutdown, and scalable operation of diverse appliances, promising enhanced electrical system management and user convenience.

Hardware Descriptions

Power Supplies

A power supply (sometimes known as a power supply unit or PSU) is a device or system that supplies electrical or other types of energy to an output load or group of loads. The term is most commonly applied to electrical energy supplies, less often to mechanical ones, and rarely to others.

This circuit is a small +5V power supply, which is useful when experimenting with digital electronics. Small inexpensive wall transformers with variable output voltage are available from any electronics shop and supermarket. Those transformers are easily available, but usually their voltage regulation is very poor, which makes them not very usable for digital circuit experimenter unless a better regulation can be achieved in some way. The following circuit is the answer to the problem.

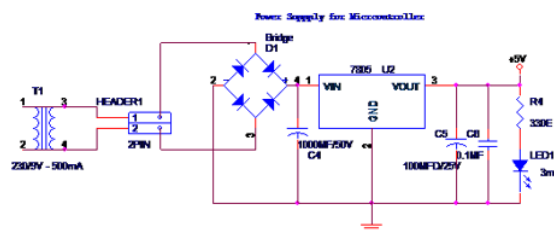
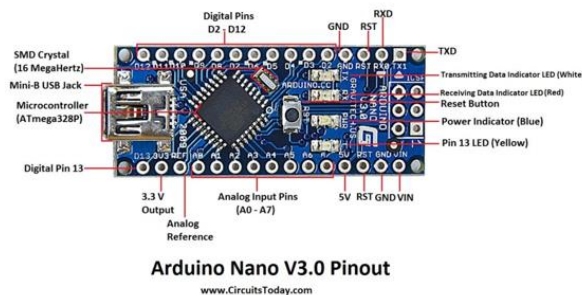


Fig 2: power supply

Arduino Nano

Arduino Nano has similar functionalities as Arduino Duemilanove but with a different package. The Nano is inbuilt with the ATmega328P microcontroller, same

as the Arduino UNO. The main difference between them is that the UNO board is presented in PDIP (Plastic Dual-In-line Package) form with 30 pins and Nano is available in TQFP (plastic quad flat pack) with 32 pins. The extra 2 pins of Arduino Nano serve for the ADC functionalities, while UNO has 6 ADC ports but Nano has 8 ADC ports. The Nano board doesn't have a DC power jack as other Arduino boards, but instead has a mini-USB port. This port is used for both programming and serial monitoring. The fascinating feature in Nano is that it will choose the strongest power source with its potential difference, and the power source selecting jumper is invalid



Temperature Sensor

A temperature sensor is a device which is designed specifically to measure the hotness or coldness of an object. LM35 is a precision IC temperature sensor with its output proportional to the temperature (in °C). With LM35, the temperature can be measured more accurately than with a thermistor. It also possess low self-heating and does not cause more than 0.1 °C temperature rise in still air. The operating temperature range is from -55°C to 150°C. The LM35's low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. It has found its applications on power supplies, battery management, appliances, etc.

The LM35 is an integrated circuit sensor that can be used to measure temperature with an electrical output proportional to the temperature (in °C). It can measure temperature more accurately than using a thermistor. The sensor circuitry is sealed and not subject to oxidation. The LM35 generates a higher output voltage than

thermocouples and may not require that the output voltage be amplified. The LM35 has an output voltage that is proportional to the Celsius temperature. The scale factor is $.01\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$.

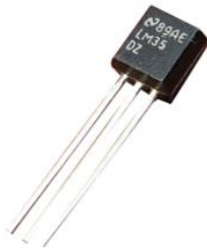


Fig 3: Temperature Sensor

Humidity Sensor

Humidity is the presence of water in air. The amount of water vapor in air can affect human comfort as well as many manufacturing processes in industries. The presence of water vapor also influences various physical, chemical, and biological processes. Humidity measurement in industries is critical because it may affect the business cost of the product and the health and safety of the personnel. Hence, humidity sensing is very important, especially in the control systems for industrial processes and human comfort.



Fig 4: Humidity Sensor

Controlling or monitoring humidity is of paramount importance in many industrial & domestic applications. In semiconductor industry, humidity or moisture levels needs to be properly controlled & monitored during wafer processing. In medical applications, humidity control is required for respiratory equipments, sterilizers, incubators, pharmaceutical processing, and biological products.

Humidity control is also necessary in chemical gas purification, dryers, ovens, film desiccation, paper and textile production, and food processing. In agriculture, measurement of humidity is important for plantation protection (dew prevention), soil moisture monitoring, etc. For domestic applications, humidity control is required for living environment in buildings, cooking control for microwave ovens, etc. In all such applications and many others, humidity sensors are employed to provide an indication of the moisture levels in the environment.

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)

An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is a widely used technology for visual output in electronic devices. LCD displays consist of a layer of liquid crystals sandwiched between two layers of glass or plastic, with electrodes at each end. The liquid crystals have the unique property of being able to modulate the passage of light when an electric current is applied. This modulation is precisely controlled to produce the desired images or text.

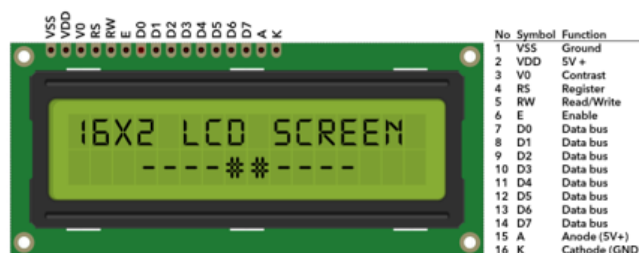


Fig 5: LCD Display

LCDs are known for their lightweight, thin form factor, and low power consumption, making them ideal for a broad range of applications, from consumer electronics like smartphones, tablets, and televisions, to industrial equipment and instrumentation. The displays can be either monochrome or color, and advancements in technology have led to the development of various types, including TFT (Thin-Film Transistor) and OLED (Organic Light-Emitting Diode) displays. LCDs offer high-resolution visuals, excellent contrast ratios, and a wide viewing angle, contributing to their widespread adoption in modern electronic devices.

Software Description

Arduino Software (Ide)

A software platform called the Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) is used to program and create applications for Arduino microcontrollers. With an intuitive interface, the IDE offers code editor, compiler, and uploader features that make it simple for users to write, build, and upload code to Arduino boards. The IDE makes it easier to create interactive projects by supporting a streamlined version of C/C++ and providing a built-in library manager that makes it simple to integrate pre-written code modules.



Fig 6: Arduino IDE

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Results

The experimental results demonstrate the significant advantages of utilizing innovative IoT technologies coupled with artificial intelligence (AI) in greenhouse farming. Through the integration of non-image IoT devices, our scalable intelligent system effectively monitors and controls greenhouse climatic conditions, reducing energy consumption while optimizing productivity. Unlike traditional methods that rely on manual labor for disease detection, our approach enables efficient and real-time detection of plant diseases by automatically analyzing non-image data generated by agriculture sensors. This method not only streamlines the disease

detection process but also minimizes the need for extensive human intervention. Furthermore, treating the AI model as an IoT device allows for seamless management alongside other IoT devices, significantly reducing platform management costs while providing timely training and predictions. By employing model transformations and a model-driven architecture, we successfully organize diverse raw data formats into a unified and technology-independent structure, further enhancing the system's efficiency and effectiveness in improving agricultural production.

CONCLUSION

In order to overcome the very restrictive climatic conditions in the greenhouse environment, a highly scalable intelligent system that monitors the greenhouse environment, generates the reference temperature, and regulates the internal temperature was developed. The use of a PN model allows us to monitor the greenhouse environment, to generate suitable reference temperatures, and to supervise the whole system. The proposed that utilize non-image IoT devices to detect fertilizers and temperature recommendations. In our approach, the agriculture sensors generating non-image data can be automatically trained and analyzed by the AI mechanism in real time. The beauty of proposed is that the AI model is treated as an IoT device and therefore can be managed like other IoT devices.

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SMART CROWD MANAGEMENT IN METRO TRAINS WITH IR TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Our project is centered around creating a highly efficient and use friendly train system one key features is the implementation of an advanced controller that seamlessly manages the automatic operation of the train ensuring smooth transitions for one station to another this automation not only enhances the overall efficiency of the train system but also reduces the need for manual intervention thereby increasing safety and reliability one of the critical aspects of our project is the door operation mechanism we have development sophisticated system that automatically which opens and closes as the train arrives and departs respectively streamlining the boarding process for passengers

INTRODUCTION

That sounds like a valuable project helping students understand the technology behind driverless metro trains is important for preparing them for future of transportation the created nations like Germany, France, and Japan. At whatever point the prepare touches base at the station its tops naturally, as detected by an IRsensor. At that point the entry way is opens consequently so that the travelers can

go inside the prepare. The entry way then closes after an end or set time set in the controller by the program. This implanted application mainly focuses on overcoming escape clauses in the current framework. The meeting cost and power requirements with advanced technology

LITERATURE REVIEW

Exploring driverless metro train technology for student understanding the created nations like Germany, France, and Japan. At whatever point the prepare touches base at the station its tops naturally, as detected by an IRsensor. At that point the entry way is opens consequently so that the travelers can go inside the prepare. The entry way then closes after an end or set time set in the controller by the program. This implanted application mainly focuses on overcoming escape clauses in the current framework. The project is designed to keep costs low and use power efficiently

This train is equipped with a controller that enables the automatic stopping of the train from station to station. This paper presents the development process of a prototype for a autonomous train implemented using a peripheral interface controller tiny-controller. Simulation for the system's circuits is done with the aid of Proteus software. The hardware circuits, which are built on printed circuit boards Peripheral interface controller are interfaced with actuators and sensors for automation purposes. The hardware is assembled in a miniature model prototype train. The C programming language is used for programming the tiny-controller.

The paper introduces a metro traffic model that into consideration the energy consumed Thereby, Dual Heuristic Dynamic Programming technique is helps optimize how automated train system are designed it does this by using simulation to understand how much energy the system will used and testing those designs with real data from field this approach ensures that the ATS designs is both energy efficient and reliable under real world conditions Results show that designing the automated train system ATS with energy saving features using the DHP method is

feasible In addition, traffic regulation with better energy efficiency is attainable with the ATR design through coasting and dwell time control.

Automatic train regulation dominates the service quality, transport capacity, and energy usage of a metro-line operation. The train consumption of a metro line, and devises an adaptive-optimal-control algorithm to optimize the train regulator through reinforcement learning. In reinforcement learning, updating rules are basic steps that teach the system to get better by adjusting how it make decisions testing with field traffic data for optimization

This paper shows the form of the optimal solution and how to minimize enery of the train driving control that can be included into Automatic Train Operation systems. In this situation we looking at a train running automatically on a track with ups and downs that aren't constant all while following speed rules using the genetic algorithms (GA), we constructed optimal train driving strategy. The results are compared with P. Howett's the optimization method using the constrained optimal technique (Lagrange Function & Kuhn-Tucker equations) in view of energy cost benefit.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

For the existing system not accuracy to automatic train moving so go for our proposed system of "SMART CROWD MANAGEMENT IN METRO TRAINS WITH IR TECHNOLOGY" So added the new technique In our project we employed a new technique for plc microcontroller are used our system because pic microcontroller are accuracy and low cost can easily have implemented and easily used.

- Advantages of proposed system
- Accessible transit solution for remote locations
- Fully air conditioning trains.
- By using the automatic train systems, we can travel a safe journey.
- High speed technology

- Modernity
- Accessibility
- Ease of Use
- Selecting a Template (Heading 2)

Got it make sure your paper is set up for A4 paper size to ensure proper formatting and layout If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the file “MSWUSl trformat”.

Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

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The IR LED-photodiode arrangement is placed such that both are placed parallel to each other. The photodiode doesn’t get the light pulses; result the microcontroller will get a high signal. The IR LED gets reflected by any object (suppose the station signal), Result the microcontroller will get a low signal.

The tiny-controller also sends a high signal to the door motor driver such that it drives the motor to open the door. The time end the tiny-controller sends a low signal to the door motor driver such that it drives the motor to close the door.

The IR LED-photodiode arrangement, when a person entre the door, there is interrupt between the IR LED and the photodiode send a logic high signal to tiny-controller. When the person leaves the door, there is interrupt between the IR LED and the photodiode send a logic low signal to tiny-controller.

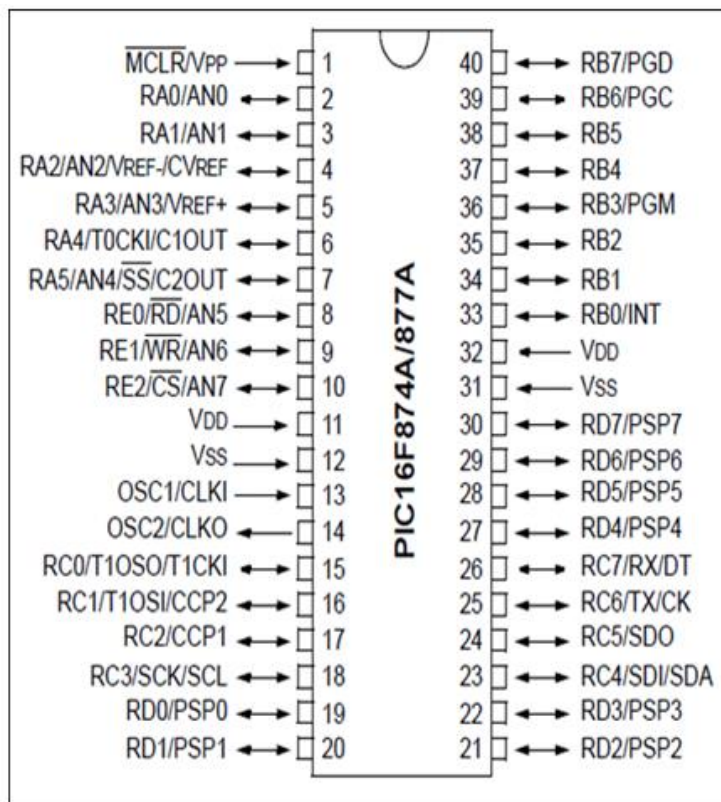
HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

General Requirement

The requirement for the project automatic moving train with help of IR sensor and passenger counting systems also. The specification of each and every requirement is mentioned below.

Pic microcontroller

Here we used PIC16fxx40 pin for performing multi functions within same pin. The microcontroller sends the data to PC through MAX232. The data is sent to the PC periodically for a set time duration. The PC thus sends the information to the GSM using MAX232 further it is sent to mobile through message. The PIC microcontroller is popular among industries and other purposes because of the availability of microcontrollers at low cost and small circuits.



DISTANCE MEASURING FOR IR

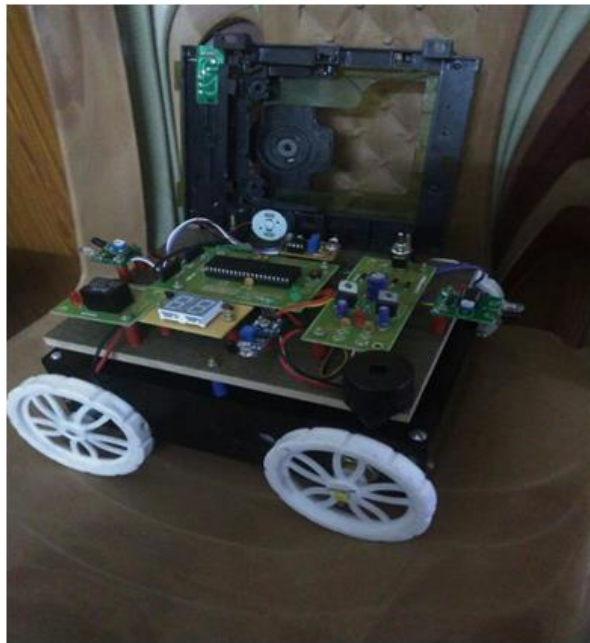
This circuit is consisting of the two IR sensor one for front side and another one for back side of the train. For forward and reverse in same signal direction. And IR sensor using the passenger counting systems interrupt between the entry and leaving.

Software Description

For IR based metro train, we had developed the program using MICROSOFT C and used dot net and visual studio for displaying the control parameters. The simulation of our project was done with the help of PROTIUS software.

CONCLUSION

Nowadays the accidents of trains are increasing day by day. Of these major accidents often occur due to human errors a man can do a mistake but a programmed processor doesn't have a chance of doing error. This project aims to improve metro train operations by effectively managing crowds this is a highly advanced technology which is currently used in developed nations such as Japan, Germany, and France etc. By using this auto metro train, the timings of the train will be exact and it avoids a lot of inconvenience to the passengers. This project will greatly reduce the human intervention in the control of trains and hence saves a lot of time and money. The project "SMART CROWD MANAGEMENT IN METRO TRAINS WITH IR TECHNOLOGY" aim to reduce human intervention in train control saving time and money



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AN OVERVIEW OF THE PARTS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF ELECTRIC CARS

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ABSTRACT

The number of electric vehicles has increased dramatically in recent years. (EVs) on the road, comprising fuel-cell electric vehicles (FCEV), Plug-in hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs), Hybrid Electric vehicles (HEV), and Battery-Electric Vehicles (BEV). Based on current trends, it is anticipated that internal combustion engine (ICE) cars would eventually be replaced by this means of transportation. Every essential EV Component combines a number of Technologies that are either in use right now or could gain popularity in the future. Electric vehicles (EVs) have the potential to negatively impact the environment, power networks, and various other businesses. Although there is a risk of severe power systems instability if EV adoption increases, EVs can play a major Role in the success of the smart grid idea if they are managed and coordinated properly. Additionally, EVs Have the Ability to drastically reduce.

KEYWORDS

Charging: batteries, Control algorithms, Electric vehicles, Energy sources Equalizer

INTRODUCTION

Electric vehicles, or EVs, have recently become more popular for a variety of reasons. The major responsibility is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The transportation industry accounted for 25% of greenhouse gas emissions from energy-

related industries, according to a 2009 study [1]. This figure is expected to fall as EVs become more widely utilized in the transportation industry, but there are additional reasons to revive this century-old, once-dead concept as a marketable and accessible commodity. Unlike traditional cars, which are extremely expensive to fuel, an electric vehicle (EV) is both quiet and simple to use. It's a great form of transportation in cities. In idle mode, it may start and stop rapidly, providing the complete torque directly from.

The concept of using electric motors (EMs) emerged shortly after the discovery of the motor. In automobiles was initially proposed. Electric vehicles (EVs) made up In the late 1890s, they accounted for 28% of all autos, and they were usually preferred to conventional internal combustion engine (ICE) cars [1]. However, with little oil costs, internal combustion engines (ICEs) quickly gained enormous speed, dominated the market, and advanced significantly. Despite being ignored, EVs had a chance to come back thanks to General Motors' 1996 introduction of the EV1 concept. Not too long after, other well-known automakers including Ford, Toyota, and Honda introduced their own electric vehicles. The first HEV to be commercially successful was Toyota's Prius. In 1997, it was made available in Asia [1]. Except for the Toyota Prius, which is still produced, these EVs are essentially nonexistent now.

TYPES OF EVS

The main kind of EV is capable of operating only on electricity, utilizing batteries as its only energy source. Alternatively, they could cooperate with an ICE representative. They are able to make use of different energy sources, nevertheless. Vehicles that are hybrid electric are known as HEVs. Technical Committee 69 of the International Electro technical Commission on Electric Road Vehicles (ERV) defines a hybrid energy vehicle (HEV) as a vehicle having multiple energy sources, storage, or converters, at least one of which is electrical energy [6]. This specification permits a wide range of HEV configurations. Because of this, each kind of combination has a specific name that is known to both specialists and the general public: Ultra-capacitor

(UC) assisted electric vehicles (EVs) are cars that have both a capacitor and a battery. FCEVs are vehicles that combine a fuel cell and a battery [2], [3],

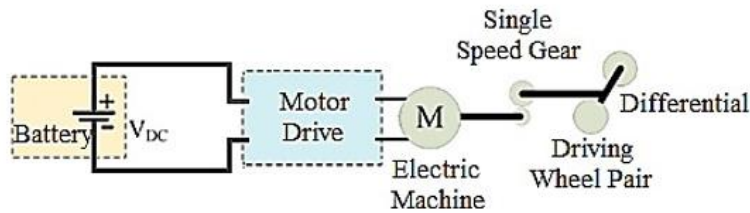


Figure 1. Structure of a BEV, the inverter changes DC electricity to AC power [7]

Battery-electric vehicle

An inverter converts DC electricity to AC power, as seen in Figure 1 of a BEV [7]. Batteries are the only energy source used by BEVs to power their power train.. Range is therefore reliant on battery capacity. A typical charge lasts between 100 and 250 kilometers [7]. In actuality, a number many variables, including driving style, road conditions, climate, car layouts, battery type, and vehicle age, have historically been connected. When the battery's energy gets low, it may take up to 36 hours to fully charge it [8, 9]., which is a lot longer than fuelling an ordinary internal combustion engine vehicle. While there are several kinds that take much less time, none are as efficient as filling up a car. BEVs have a few benefits, like being convenient, easy to use, and having a straightforward design. They are environmentally friendly, noiseless, and do not release greenhouse gases. The use of electric propulsion can provide

Hybrid or Electric Car

An Electrical power Train (PT) and an internal combustion engine (ICE) work together to propel HEVs. This combination can take on various forms, which will be covered in the discussion that follows. When there is little demand for power, HEVs employ an electric propulsion mechanism. This is a huge benefit for things like city transit, as it uses less fuel when it's idle (like in traffic) and produces less

environmental emissions. The vehicle shifts to the ICE when a higher speed is required. These two drive trains can also cooperate to improve performance. Vehicles with turbochargers, like the Acura NSX, frequently use hybrid power systems to reduce turbo lag.

Regenerative braking or The Internal combustion engine can be used to charge the power sources. Consequently, for improved fuel efficiency, ICE-powered cars can now include an electrical propulsion system to become hybrid electric vehicles, or HEVs. These benefits have led to automakers have widely approved HEV layouts. A basic HEV's energy flows are shown in Figure 2. The ICE may use the motor as a generator to produce and store electricity in the battery, as shown in Figures 2(a) and 2(b). when the vehicle is starting. It is necessary to accelerate the car upon passing because the PT is driven by both the electric motor (EM) and the ICE. In order to recharge the battery and perform regenerative braking, the PT converts the motor into a generator while it is in motion. When cruising, the ICE turns into a generator and produces power.

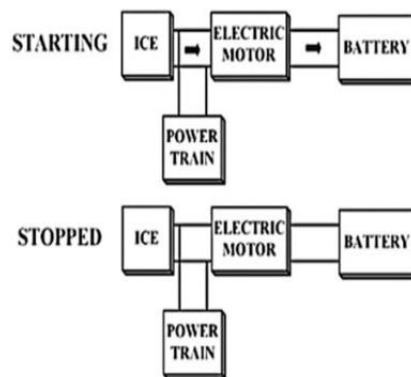


Figure-2.a)

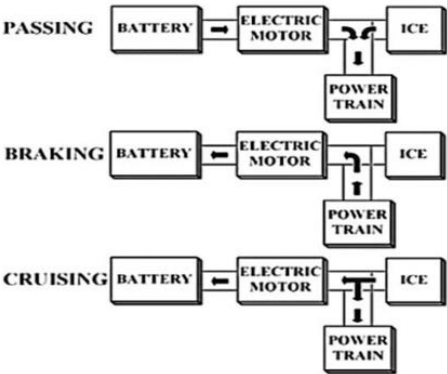


Figure-2.b)

Figure 2: HEV power flow: (a) power transfer during braking and accelerating, and (b) power flow during starter and stop [10].

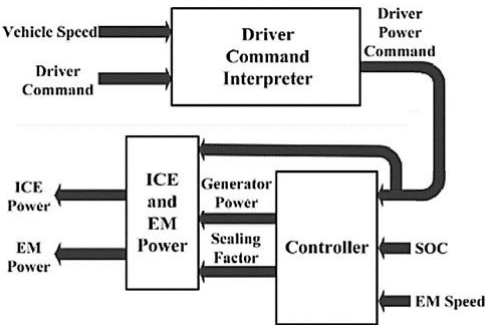


Figure 3: Energy management mechanism for HEVs [10]

Fuel-cell electric vehicle

Fuel cell electric vehicles, or FCEVs for short, are electric vehicles powered by chemical reactions in fuel cells. Since hydrogen is the fuel that is most frequently used in this industry, hydrogen fuel cell cars, sometimes known as FCEVs, are used. Transporting hydrogen requires the use of specialized high-pressure tanks. Oxygen is also derived from ambient air and is required for the creation of energy. Fuel cells provide energy to the EM, which utilizes it to drive the wheels. The extra energy is stored in a battery or super capacitor. [2, 3, 18]. Many FCEVs that are sold commercially, including the Honda Clarity and the Toyota Mirai, require batteries. Water is produced by FCEVs through the vehicle's tailpipes after being generated during the power-generating process. Figure 4 shows.

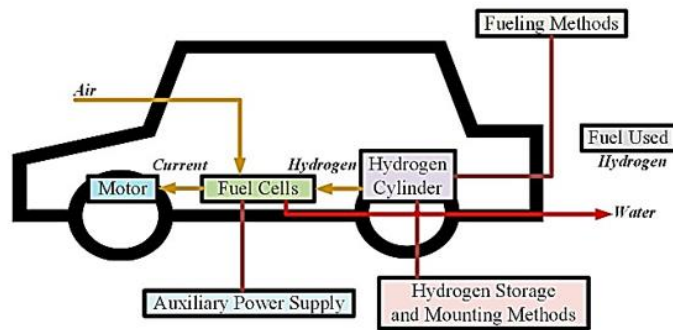


Figure 4. FCEV's configuration

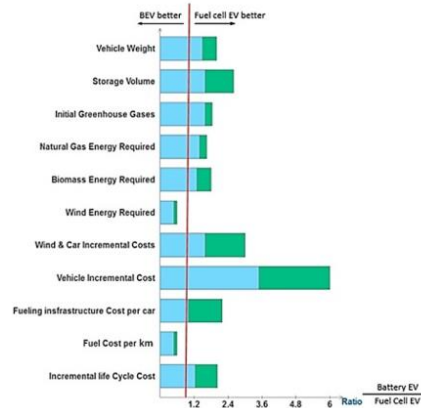


Figure 5 shows the advanced features ratio between BEV and FCEV for 320 km (blue) against 480 km (green).

Assuming a typical grid mix in the US from 2010 to 2020 and that all hydrogen is delivered from natural gas, Figure 5 shows the advanced features ratio between BEV and FCEV for 320 km (blue) against 480 km (green). Amounts above 1 imply an advantage for FCEVs over BEVs.

EV CONFIGURATIONS

Because they lack the complex mechanical configurations required to power a normal car, EVs are very flexible. The motor is the only moving component in an electric vehicle. There are numerous ways to supply the motor with the necessary power. The power source and motor may be connected by electrical wires that are installed in various locations throughout the car. Furthermore, as previously noted, EVs have the option of operating only on electricity or in combination with both an

EM and an ICE. The versatility in EC setup has allowed for many setups depending on the kind of vehicle. An electric vehicle commonly has three subsystems. The energy supply, the auxiliary subsystem, and the propulsion subsystem.

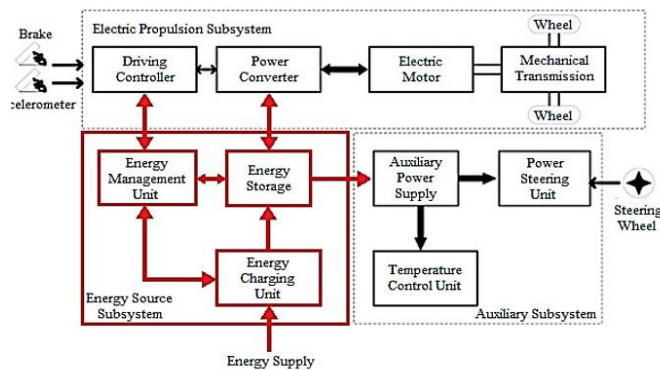


Figure 6: EV Subsystems

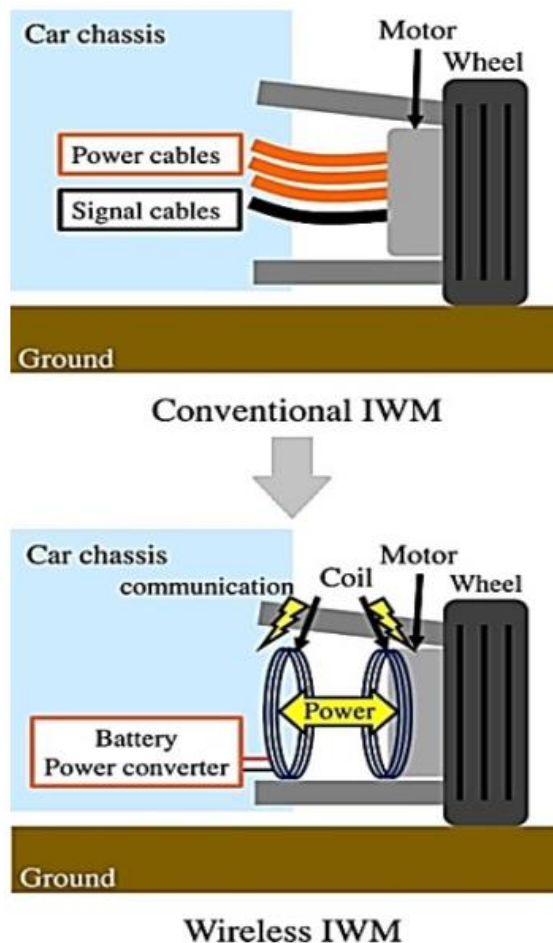


Figure 7. Wireless and conventional IWM.

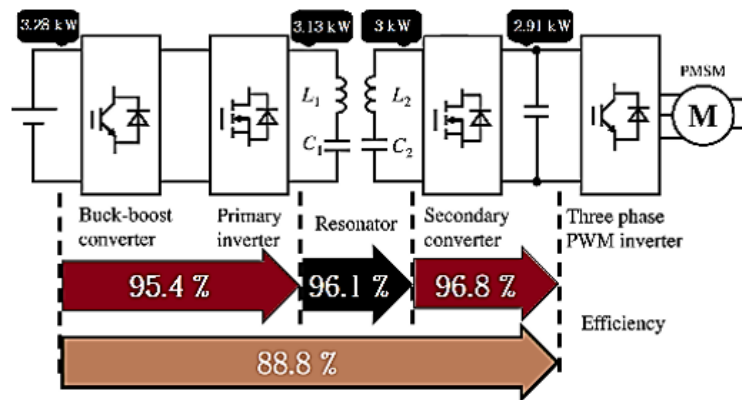


Figure 8: Performance at 100% torque reference for the W-IWM arrangement.

HEV setups

Both an electric and an internal combustion engine power HEVs. Based on how they are configured, various configurations are divided into four groups [6]. Series hybrid configuration.

Hybrid structure of series

The setup of a parallel-hybrid

The setup of a series-parallel-hybrid

Robust hybrid arrangement

With a HEV, this is the easiest design to understand because the wheels are just linked to the motor. The engine powers a generator that generates electricity. This is essentially an EV with an ICE generator, to put it simply [6]. The series hybrid's powertrain design is seen in Figure 9. Table 2.

Parallel-hybrid arrangement

This arrangement links the ice & EM to wheels simultaneously. They can all supply power. As a result, it is an ICE car with electric assistance [6]. In this type of car, the EM can charge the energy storage using either regenerative braking or the ICE.

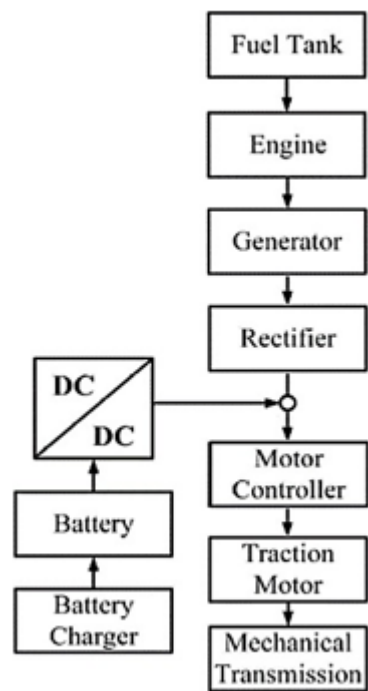


Figure 9 shows the drive train of a series hybrid system.

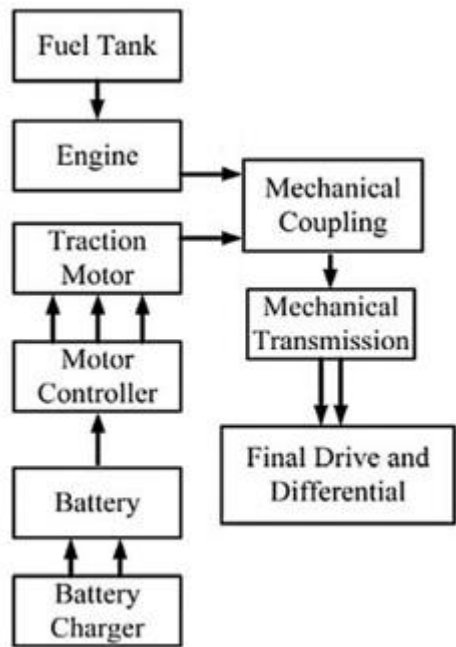


Figure 10 shows the PHEV system's driving train.

Series-parallel-hybrid configuration

The series-parallel-hybrid electric vehicle system both the series-hybrid and parallel hybrid topologies. (SPHEV). This method is more expensive and time-consuming, but it promises to offer the advantages of both. A planetary gear unit is partially to blame for the issues. Figure 11 shows the configuration of a planetary gear unit. The planetary carrier is connected to the internal combustion engine (ICE), the sun gear is connected to the generator, and the ring gear is linked to the output shaft and the pinion gears maintain the connection throughout the system. The transmotor is a simpler form in which the rotor is tied to the drive train wheel via gears and the engine is connected to the stator. How to set up a series-parallel hybrid drivetrain.

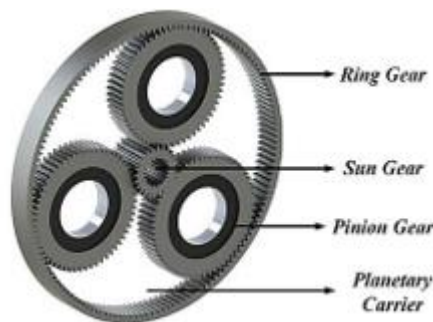


Figure 11: Planetary Gear Unit

Complex hybrid configuration

Bidirectional power flow is possible in the complicated hybrid system, in contrast to the series- Parallel architecture. According to current terminology, this system has a series-parallel architecture. This system suffers from both high costs and complexity [6]. Continuously variable transmission (CVT) can aid in power splitting and wheel propulsion source selection in complex hybrid systems. Toyota Motor Corporation has introduced the e-CVT, or electric-controlled variable valve technology, for these procedures. Hydraulic, mechanical, hydro mechanical, and electromechanical CVTs are only a few of the applications for CVTs. They can also be used for power splitting, with two possible approaches being input splitting or

complex splitting. For input splitting, a power-splitting mechanism is used at the transmission input. Specific Ford and Toyota vehicles.

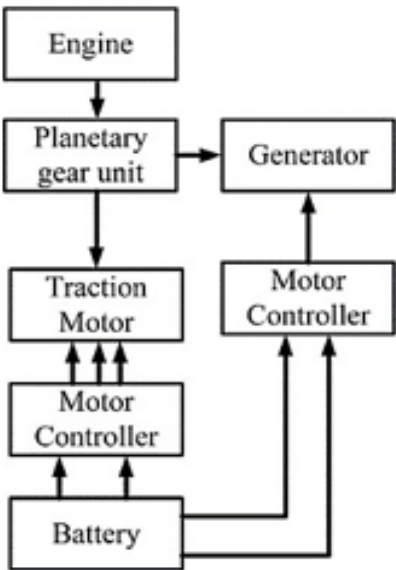


Figure 12 drive train of an SPHEV system with a planetary gear unit.

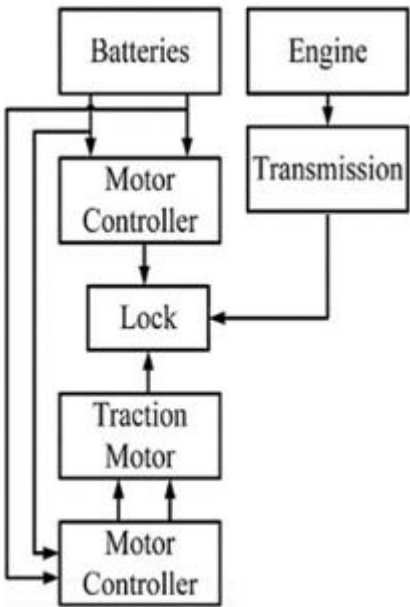


Figure: 13. Drive train of a SPHEV system with trans-motor.

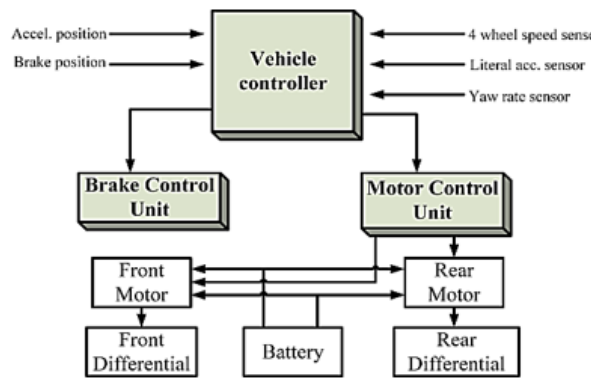


Figure14: Structure of a 4WD HEV.

ENERGY SOURCES

Depending on a few requirements, EVs can run on a variety of energy sources [6]. Energy density and power density are the two most significant of these. It is true that the ideal energy source would also need to have easy maintenance, low cost, extended service and cycle life, and quick charging. High specific power improves acceleration for short-distance driving. High specific energy is required for long-range travel. Many energy storage systems (ESS) are considered, with varied combinations to fulfill different purposes, source requires numerous features [6].

Battery

For a long time, batteries were the energy source for eventually, technologies were. Lead-acid, Ni-Cd, Ni-Zn, Ni-MH, Li-polymer, and Li-ion batteries of the types. The of graphene batteries for EVs, their structural models. Each type of battery has its own Table 5 the key of battery types.

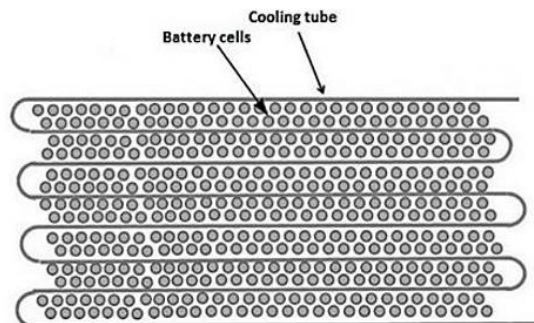


Figure 15. A pack's cell configuration.

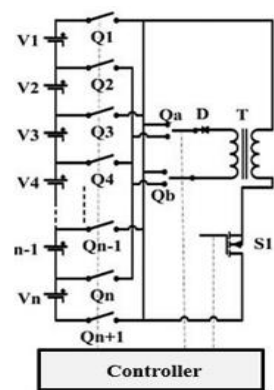
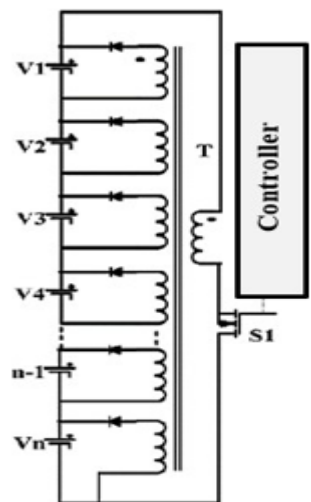


Figure 16. Equalizer structures a) Transformer-based inductive



b) In addition, many transformer-based

CHARGING SYSTEMS

The part of AC charging systems is an AC-DC converter, which changes the AC supply into DC for charging. The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) has created the following categories for EV AC charging power levels:

Level 1: a maximum voltage 120 V and a current 12 A or 16 A, on circuit ratings, charging takes up to 12.5 hours, can be overnight EV.

Level 2: The most for electric (EVs) an EVSE with an on-board charger be connected .14.4 kW maximum power, 240V and maximum voltage, and 60 A maximum current.

CONCLUSION

In addition to having the ability to save the planet from the looming issues brought on by global warming, electric vehicles (EVs) have enormous potential to become the transportation of the future. They are a viable alternative to conventional cars, which are directly dependent on finite fossil fuel supplies. Numerous aspects of electric vehicles are covered in this page, such as their various configurations, power sources, charging techniques, and control schemes. The key technologies in each segment have been described along with their potential. Electric cars (EVs) have an immense potential to contribute to a cleaner and greener energy system through collaboration with smart grids and integration of renewable sources. The ramifications of EVs span several industries. The drawbacks of modern electric cars (EVs) have been noted, along with possible solutions. Additionally, the most recent optimization and control techniques have been included. Eventually, the article's conclusions synthesize the whole thing, providing a comprehensive picture of the EV industry as well as the areas that still need to be explored and researched further.

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AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BILL DETECTION USING IOT

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ABSTRACT

The project aims to simplify the electronic inspection process through an IoT-based system. The system uses the Internet of Things (IoT) to read and report energy meters, eliminating the need for manual meters. Key features include smart meters equipped with electronic sensors that use and transmit data wirelessly. A central hub collects this information and processes it for appropriate billing. Customers can access detailed information about their energy consumption through a special application by analysing the data in real time. The system increases efficiency by reducing human intervention, reducing invoice costs and ensuring timely payments. It also promotes sustainability by encouraging users to adopt energy-saving practices according to their consumption patterns. This new method not only simplifies the payment process, but also forms the basis for smart plans for greater energy management. The integration of IoT into energy costs increases the accuracy, accessibility and sustainability of the energy sector.

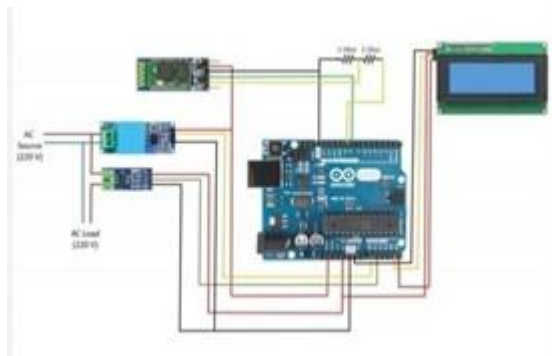
INTRODUCTION

Our project offers new solutions that will facilitate the payment of energy bills by focusing on the integration of IoT technologies to determine and report energy consumption. Smart meters are equipped with meters that will replace manual reading meters and recognize the time of data collection. These meters send usage data to a central hub via wireless communication, eliminating the need for manual intervention in the billing process. The aim of this project is not only to improve cost, but also to provide customers with a user interface through which they can track their energy consumption over time. This automation not only reduces human error, but also increases energy savings by providing users with

information about usage patterns. Using this IoT based approach we not only update the payment process but also improve the smart plan. The project is based on the principles of efficiency, accuracy and stability, providing future solutions to challenges in electric utilities.

EXISTING METHODOLOGY

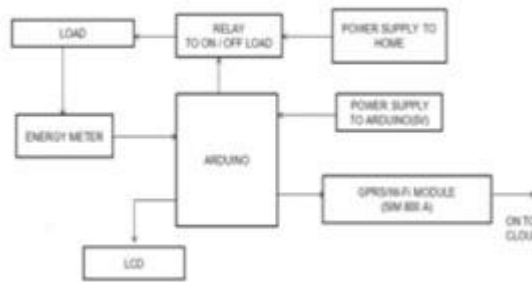
The current method of checking electricity bills using IoT is a technology that increases the efficiency and accuracy of the billing process. An important aspect of this approach is the deployment of smart meters equipped with IoT capabilities. Smart meters are simple devices that instantly measure and record energy use. These meters connect to the Internet of Things (IoT), allowing them to send customer data centrally.



In addition, the integration of IoT in this context allows energy companies to offer additional services to customers, such as real-time monitoring of energy consumption. Consumers can learn more about their energy consumption patterns through a mobile app or online portal, thereby increasing awareness and encouraging energy-saving behavior. In summary, the current approach to energy efficiency using IoT and smart meters is a change that increases accuracy, performance and customer engagement in electricity payment.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The plan to control electricity bills using IoT involves the use of technology to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the billing process. With this new method, it is still important to deploy smart meters with IoT capabilities. Smart meters equipped with IoT sensors can monitor energy consumption in real time. These devices communicate seamlessly with central systems through IoT connectivity, facilitating continuous communication of customer data.



Moreover, the proposed method is to satisfy a set of requirements. Energy providers can use dynamic pricing models with real-time data on energy consumption or encourage customers to adjust their usage during peak times so that all grids are stable and working well. To further involve users, the system can provide users with a user-friendly interface such as a mobile application or online portal.

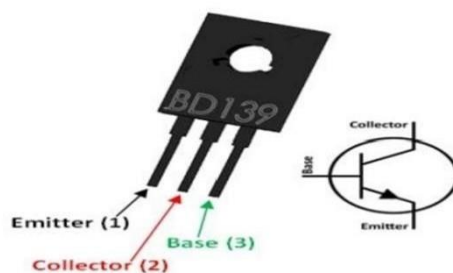
Arduino UNO

Arduino is an open platform for developing electronic tasks. Arduino consists of a physical programmable circuit board (often called a microcontroller) and software program or IDE (integrated development environment) that runs on the computer and is used to put in writing pc code and cargo it onto the physical board. The Arduino platform may be very famous amongst electronics beginners, and for true reason. In contrast to most programmable circuit forums of the beyond, the Arduino does no longer require a separate tool (referred to as a programmer) to write down new code to the board; You simply use one USB cable. Additionally, the Arduino IDE uses a simplified model of C++, which makes studying programming easier. Ultimately, Arduino has a prototype that expands the abilities of the microcontroller-based bundle



BD139 TRANSISTOR

A widely used NPN bipolar junction transistor, BD139, is utilized in the audio range. It is composed of three parts: the emitter, base, and collector. It has heavily doped the donor and lightly doped the base. The collector exhibits a slight increase in resistivity. A small current passing through the base of the transistor causes a larger current to be produced between the emitter and collector regions. The active region of the transistor results in a base-emitter junction being forward-biased (with 0.7V) and reverse-biased in the base-collector junction. This is an example of this phenomenon. Both emitter and collector currents in the active region are proportional. In the absence of current through the base, the collector current is zero in the cutoff region. On the flip side, the saturation region is defined as the area where the supply current is at its highest.



16×2 LCD DISPLAY

The 16x2 LCD layout permits the display of up to 16 characters per line, with 2 lines being equivalent. Each character on this LCD is presented in a matrix of 5x7 pixels. This displays 224 different characters and symbols on an intelligent alphanumeric dot matrix of 16x2. What is the trick here. The LCD is referred to as either commands or data. Digital watches, calculators and other electronic devices commonly incorporate a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel. Using liquid crystal, it produces images or text. Various sizes are available and they can display text in different colors. The screen can be displayed with a backlight, and the device can also be controlled through an Arduino or other microcontroller.



Node MCU

IoT systems are composed of sensors and devices that communicate with the cloud through a connection. Once the data is uploaded to a cloud, the software runs itself and can make decisions like updating the sensor or sending alerts. Framework. IoT user module hardware is responsible for connecting devices. Use the internet and communicate with other devices, sensors, and servers. By incorporating the ESP8266 Wi Fi module into the Node MCU firmware, Nodes Mcu is designed to function as a multi-tasking IoT development platform. Integrated with the microcontroller and Wi Fi chip, the Node MCU uses an embedded ESP8266 module for wireless connectivity. The Node MCU firmware eliminates complexity and offers a user-friendly API for programming through Lua scripts or the Arduino IDE. The ability of Node MCUs to connect to Wi Fi networks, use the Internet, and communicate wirelessly makes them a valuable addition to IoT applications. By using GPIO pins, it becomes effortless to control external devices like sensors or actuators. By using Node MCUs, developers can quickly and easily develop Wi-Fi applications and IoT solutions through programming in Lua or Arduino.



DC MOTOR

A 12V DC motor is a generator designed to perform on 12 volts direct modern-day (DC) energy. Motors encompass rotors, stators and commutators, brushed automobiles, and brushless cars. Brushed cars use brushes and a commutator to reverse contemporary float, even as brushless vehicles use alternating modern-day for efficiency. These cars are flexible and can be used in automobile structures together with windshield wiper cars, robots, power gear and small appliances. Unique design affects overall performance including torque and velocity. Mainly brushless 12V DC motors are frequently favored and boom performance by way of lowering the variety of brushes. Motor choice relies upon at the specific wishes of the utility, which includes traits which include energy intake, length and performance. All forms of DC motors work on the equal principle of electromagnetic induction. In line with this theory, whilst a conductor wearing electric contemporary is affected by a magnetic field, a pressure acts on the conductor. In step with the equal principle, 12v DC motor can use the magnetic area to start the DC motor and convert electricity into the motor. The present day within the motor coil creates a magnetic subject that interacts with the static magnet. This interaction creates a rotating force that reasons the engine to start.



12V DC ADAPTOR

The 12V power deliver (or 12VDC power supply) is one of the most broadly used strength supplies nowadays. Commonly 12VDC output is received from 120VAC or 240VAC input the use of a combination of transformers, diodes and transistors. Those gadgets paintings by means of the use of pulse width modulation to control the output voltage even as various

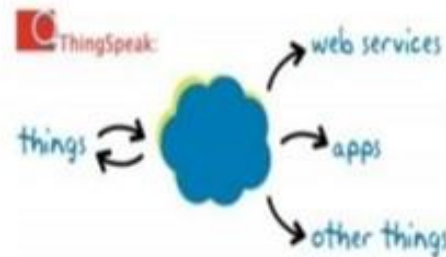
the frequency. Additionally replacing the digital manage unit will result in an excessive amount of EMI filtering. The working precept of the 12V DC adapter is based on the principle of strength conversion and transformation. While plugged into an outlet, it attracts present day (AC) from the strength supply. The first a part of the adapter is the transformer, which plays an vital function in decreasing the voltage. This process entails magnetic induction, in which the magnetic field modifications to create a magnetic discipline within the transformer, creating a low-voltage alternating modern. A rectification degree then converts the low-voltage alternating modern-day into direct present day (DC). Reconversion entails the usage of diodes to make sure modern flows in most effective one course, resulting in a DC waveform. Filter out capacitors are used to reduce flicker and provide a stable 12V output. The final level functions a voltage regulator that provides a constant 12V output irrespective of whether the electricity changes or changes. This is commonly executed the usage of a generator (consisting of a generator) or an included circuit designed for this motive.



THINGSPEAK

Thing Speak is an IoT analytics platform that allows users to collect data from connected devices and analyze the data using MATLAB-based analytics. The platform provides easy-to-use tools and integrations with other services to help users build IoT applications, visualize and analyze data, and perform tasks. It also provides instant data processing, text and email alerts, and allows users to take action on changes in data. Thing Speak's open API

and support for more than 400 IoT devices make it a popular choice among developers and enthusiasts looking to develop IoT applications and explore the potential of connected devices.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

An energy efficiency research project leveraging IoT achieves better results, greater transparency and efficiency. Integration of IoT-enabled smart meters facilitates instant and accurate data collection, while machine learning algorithms reduce inconsistencies by improving the accuracy of energy consumption models. Business efficiency is increased by streamlining the billing process, reducing reliance on manual reading, and using cloud computing with increased capabilities. Integration of demand response systems enables dynamic pricing models that optimize grid control during peak periods. Customer engagement thrives through a userfriendly interface that allows for real-time monitoring and personalized recommendations. The initiative demonstrates cost-effectiveness by reducing manual processes and demonstrates its development in the electronics market by demonstrating the potential of future developments in IoT technology and energy efficiency applications.

CONCLUSION

The proposal to use EB bill control system using IoT has reached its potential to provide an efficient and easy way to monitor energy consumption and payment. The system uses an Arduino Uno board to control current and voltage measurements and then wirelessly sends them to a cloudbased server for processing. The system has been tested and validated and

the results have been shown to correlate with actual EB values. The system also provides users with a web-based interface to view historical data, track real-time usage, and receive notifications of bill charges. Based on user feedback and test results, it can be concluded that this application has the potential to be a useful tool that can help eligible families and partners improve energy use and save money. However, further development and modifications are required to make the system complete and more adaptable to different types of users.

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Multi-Mode Operation and Control of a Z-Source Virtual Synchronous Generator in PV Systems Using Fuzzy Logic Controller

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces an advanced control methodology for a Z-source virtual synchronous generator deployed in photovoltaic systems, employing a fuzzy logic controller (FLC). The ZVSG emerges as a promising solution for seamless grid integration of PV systems, ensuring stability and adaptability in power generation. The proposed control strategy facilitates diverse operational modes, including grid-connected, standalone, and islanded modes, all while maintaining consistent voltage and frequency outputs. Through the incorporation of FLC, controlling and regulating the DC-link voltage of ZVSG switching frequency are optimized, resulting in enhanced performance characterized through quick and agile responsiveness and minimized residual error over time. The simulation results confirm the effectiveness of the suggested control method in different operating modes and under fluctuating load conditions, highlighting its potential for improving ZVSG performance in practical PV applications.

KEYWORDS

Photovoltaic (PV) systems, virtual synchronous generators, impedance-source inverters, and low-voltage systems ride through.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, Distributed generators (DGs) utilizing power electronics have been incorporated into contemporary power grids to enhance both their reliability and operational efficiency [1]. Consequently, the dynamic characteristics of the power grid are

undergoing swift transformations. For instance, the grid experiences a decline in voltage stability, oscillation mitigation, and inertial properties [2],[3]. The absence of rotating masses and kinetic energy in the power electronics interfaces used in DGs lowers the power grid's inertia constant [4]. By using a fuzzy logic controller (FLC) to enhance performance and flexibility, this research investigates the idea of an enhanced the system is designed to operate in multiple modes and is controlled by a Z-Source Virtual Synchronous Generator (VSG). Direct current (DC) produced by solar panels is normally converted into alternating current (AC) by inverters in photovoltaic systems so that it can be integrated into the grid. The stability and dependability of the grid are nevertheless threatened by the sporadic nature of solar radiation and fluctuations in load demand. With its special benefits over traditional inverters, the Z-Source VSG technology stands out in this regard as promising. Because of its versatility in accommodating different operational conditions, the Z-Source network is able to manage both voltage buck and boost operations. Since the energy output of PV systems is unpredictable, this built-in functionality makes it ideal for those systems. Photovoltaic (PV) systems can improve grid stability with a virtual synchronous generator (VSG).

While VSG control proves effective in addressing frequency-related contingencies within the power grid, it remains imperative to consider additional protective control schemes to fortify the grid against voltage-related contingencies [9]. Because of its multimodal operation design, the Z-Source VSG can switch Numerous research endeavours have concentrated on the operation of LVRT mode for PV panels connected to the network [10], [12], [13]. To improve energy harvesting efficiency and grid stability, the FLC modifies control settings in real-time based on inputs including solar irradiation, load demand, and grid condition. With a robust solution that can be used in a range of situations, such as off-grid electricity and urban solar systems, the strategy seeks to address issues in PV integration. In order to increase overall system performance, the study highlights how well fuzzy logic control works in conjunction with the special powers of the Z-Source network [15]. To validate the suggested approach, the next sections will examine the modelling, simulation results, and theoretical underpinnings.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Q. Jiang, H. Su, H. Lin, Q. He, H. Zeng, and Y. Che offer an effective approach for secondary frequency control (SFC) in virtual synchronous generators, stressing expected rotor frequency characteristics. Their approach streamlines parameter calculations by elucidating the interplay between rotor inertia, damping coefficient, integration coefficient, and low-pass filter time constant derived from simulation findings. In response, K. Shi. Song, H. Ge, P. Xu, Y. Yang, and F. Blaabjerg address challenges related to distributed power synchronous generators (SGs) and VSGs. Their investigation delves into the transient behavior of microgrids incorporating parallel VSG and SG systems. They propose a pre-synchronization control method to mitigate phase discrepancies, considering the power ratio of VSGs and SGs. Additionally, they suggest an active power supply strategy to dampen power transients, validating these techniques through simulation.

O'Donnell and J. Chen advocate for employing VSG control of converters to emulate virtual inertia in energy generation and storage facilitated by power electronics. Their study underscores the constraints of virtual inertia and damping parameters, emphasizing stability issues concerning converter and line dynamics. They underscore the damping-to-virtual-inertia ratio as a crucial parameter for VSG stability and reliability, approximating the system's behavior as second-order. This analysis quantifies the stability thresholds of VSG parameters and verifies them through comprehensive simulations of transition models, encompassing both stable and unstable scenarios.

FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER

Fuzzy logic, a sophisticated mathematical approach, excels in addressing complex simulated problems with numerous input and output variables. Distinguished from Boolean algebra, it provides recommendations within specific output intervals. In contemporary control systems, mathematical models often face challenges in transitioning from problem formulation to accurate representation. Fuzzy logic simplifies this complexity by incorporating tolerance for imprecision, vagueness, and uncertainty during modelling. This approach, capable of handling imperfect information, mirrors human decision-making, offering a faster alternative. Utilizing

measurements or assessments, fuzzy logic processes inputs through human-like "if-then" rules, combining them with traditional processing. The averaged results form a precise output decision, facilitating effective control in various systems.

Typically, a fuzzy logic control system comprises the fundamental components outlined in Figure 2: The fuzzy rule matrix, fuzzy inference engine, fuzzy fuzzification interface, and fuzzy defuzzification interface. Each of these elements, in conjunction with fundamental fuzzy logic operations, will be elaborated on further below.

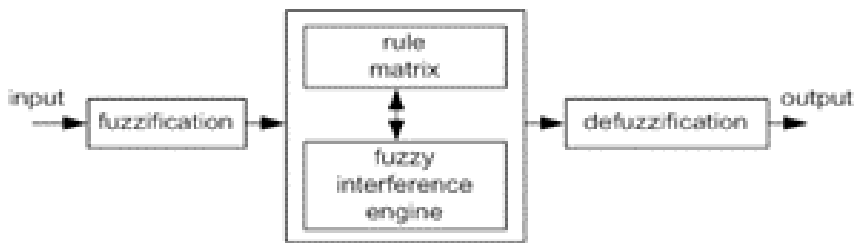


Fig 1: Fuzzy Logic Controller

1. Fuzzy Logic Operations: Here's about basic info about fuzzy logic. For a more detailed understanding, you can refer to [15] for a thorough explanation of fuzzy logic theory.

2. Universe of Discourse: It's a collection of all the different values that can be considered as inputs in a fuzzy system.

3. fuzzy Sets: A fuzzy set μ is like a rule that assigns a number between 0 and 1 to each item in the reference set X . In other words, $\mu(X)$ shows all the fuzzy sets for X .

$$\mu: X \rightarrow [0,1]$$

4. Membership Function: It's a picture or diagram that shows fuzzy sets, represented as $\mu F(x)$.

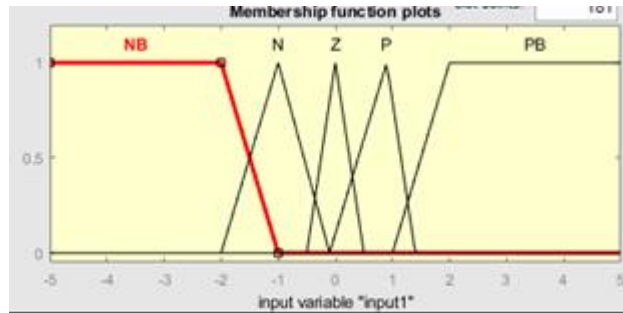


Fig a: VOLTAGE Error

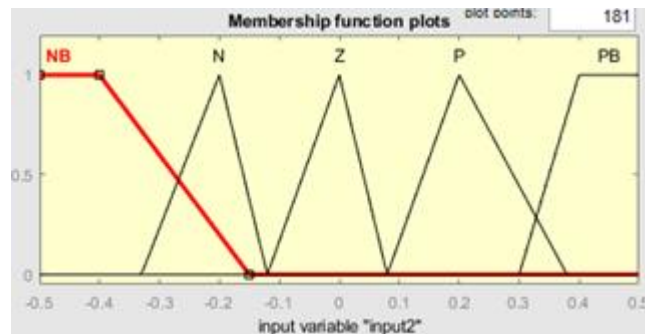


Fig b: VOLTAGE change in error

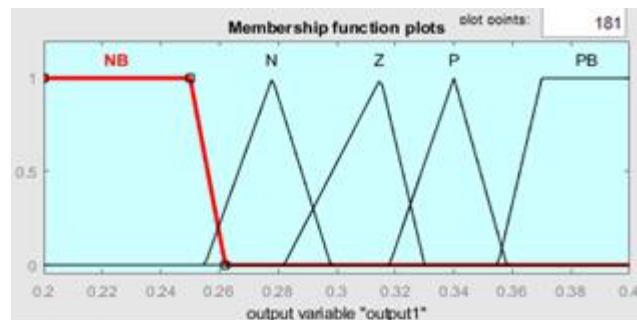


Fig c: Reference CURRENT

Fuzzification Method

The fuzzy logic method involves fuzzifying input parameters using pre-defined membership functions, such as triangular, bell, trapezoidal, sinusoidal, and exponential shapes. The membership function's strength is decided by putting the input variable on the side-to-side axis and measuring how much it belongs. Each input has its own function, which matches a weight with its values and rules. Multiplying these weights together gives a fuzzy output response.

The FIS type is Mamdani if you see sinusoidal waveforms for input variables and triangular membership functions for output variables. This means that the Mamdani fuzzy logic system uses sinusoidal fuzzification for inputs and Mamdani-style triangular fuzzification for outputs.

Rule Matrix

In Mamdani-type fuzzy inference systems, a 5x5 rule matrix is a popular way to show things. Each row in this matrix represents a separate crisp set from the input variables, and each column shows a fuzzy set in the output variable. The rule matrix is a mechanism to define fuzzy sets and fuzzy operators using if-then statements. A basic if-then rule might say: If something is A, then something else is Z. Here, A represents the conditions that need to be true, and Z represents the outcomes that can be predicted. The fuzzy inference system uses a structured method to record and process complex relationships between inputs and outputs by setting linguistic rules within this matrix. This makes it easier to make decisions in a number of contexts, such as control systems and expert systems. The rule table is shown in below:

e/ce	NB	N	Z	P
NB	PB	PB	P	Z
N	P	P	Z	Z
Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
P	Z	Z	N	N
PB	N	N	N	NB

Inference Mechanisms:

The inference process helps translate information into a result using fuzzy logic. It mixes membership functions, logical operations, and if-then rules to do this. The two basic types of inference systems are Mamdani and Sugeno, which differ in how they determine outputs. In this case, we're using the Mamdani method. In the examples below, there are two fuzzy control rules described as follows: If x

corresponds to A1 and y corresponds to B1, then z corresponds to C1 according to Rule 1. Similarly, if x corresponds to A2 and y corresponds to B2, then z corresponds to C2 according to Rule 2. Thus, given x as x_0 and y as y_0 , z corresponds to C, where the activation levels of these rules, denoted as α_i (where $i = 1,2$), are determined by

$$\alpha_1 = A_1(x_0) \wedge B_1(y_0)$$

$$\alpha_2 = A_2(x_0) \wedge B_2(y_0)$$

The outputs of each rule individually are derived by

$$C'_1(\omega) = (\alpha_1 \wedge C_1(\omega))$$

$$C'_2(\omega) = (\alpha_2 \wedge C_2(\omega))$$

Next, the whole system's output is determined by organizing the individual rule outputs.

$$C(\omega) = C'_1(\omega) \vee C'_2(\omega) = (\alpha_1 \wedge C_1(\omega)) \vee (\alpha_2 \wedge C_2(\omega))$$

Defuzzification Method

The centroid defuzzification technique is favoured for its exceptional precision, as it computes the central point of the region bounded by the membership function curve. However, for complex membership functions, it requires a lot of computational effort. This method can be described using the below for

$$z_0 = \frac{\int \mu_i(x)xdx}{\int \mu_i(x)dx}$$

In the context of defuzzified output, where μ_i represents the membership function and x denotes the output variable, bisector defuzzification employs a vertical line to bisect the area under the curve, ensuring equal partitioning into two segments.

$$\int_{\alpha}^z \mu_A(x)dx = \int_z^{\beta} \mu_A(x)dx$$

The average value of the combined membership function findings is used as the mean of the maximal defuzzification approach.

$$z_0 = \frac{\int_{x'} x dx}{\int_{x'} dx}$$

Where $x' = \{x; \mu A(x) = \mu^*\}$. The smallest value of the combined membership function outputs is used by the smallest of the maximal defuzzification techniques.

$$z_0 \in \left\{ x \left| \mu(x) = \min_{\omega} \mu(\omega) \right. \right\}$$

The maximum defuzzification approach employs the largest value of the aggregated membership function outputs.

$$z_0 \in \left\{ x \left| \mu(x) = \max_{\omega} \mu(\omega) \right. \right\}$$

Based on the assigned fuzzy output's, the precise output value is determined by applying the subsequent formula:

$$z_0 = \frac{\sum \mu(x)_i \times W_i}{\sum \mu(x)_i}$$

Where W_i is the output singleton's fuzzy output weight value, and μ_i is the degree to which the output singleton is a member of the set.

PROPOSED METHOD

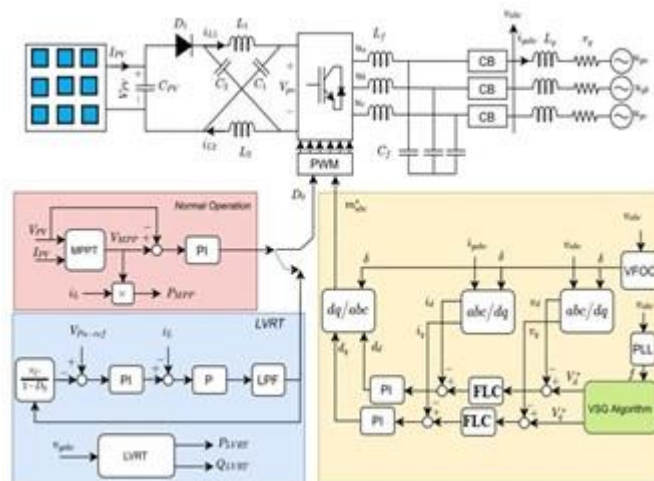


Fig 1. ZVSG converter with FLC controller-based VSG and LVRT control algorithms.

The block diagram provides a complete description regarding the control system. At the centre of the system is the ZVSG, designed to work fluidly across several modes, such as grid-connected, standalone, and islanded modes. The integration of FLC at specific nodes in the block diagram, exhibiting the adaptability and precision of fuzzy logic in regulating the dc-link voltage and controlling the ZVSG shifted frequency. This change boosts the ZVSG's performance by ensuring a rapid and dynamic reaction, effectively lowering steady-state error. The innovative arrangement also features of MPPT and LVRT functionalities, exhibiting the versatility of the system in responding to various PV conditions and grid disturbances. Overall, the block diagram displays a smart and efficient control method, placing FLC as a valuable alternative to standard controllers in optimizing the operation of ZVSG in PV systems.

PRINCIPAL OPERATION OF ZSI

In ZSI, the occurrence of shoot-through states involves a momentary connection of the load terminals via both the upper and lower switches within any phase legs. Unlike traditional voltage source inverters, which would suffer damage and short the DC connection under such circumstances, ZSI switches are capable of exploiting all potential switching combinations, thus eliminating the necessity for dead time. Consequently, current distortion is minimized, leading to an expected decrease in the overall harmonic distortion of the current. Moreover, the Zero Sequence Injection (ZSI) provides an enhancement function through the manipulation of both the inverter's modulation index (m) and the duration of the shoot-through interval. The ZSI's output voltage (u_{abc}) is calculated using equation (1):

$$B = \frac{V_{pn}}{V_{PV}} \quad (1a)$$

$$u_{abc} = m^* B \frac{V_{PV}}{2} \quad (2b)$$

When discussing a balanced configuration where the values of inductors (L_1 & L_2) and capacitors (C_1 & C_2) remain equal, denoted as (2), in the context of boosting factor (B), input voltage from a DC source (V_{PV}), and output voltage from the impedance network (V_{pn}).

$$\begin{aligned} v_{C_1} &= v_{C_2} = v_C \\ i_{L_1} &= i_{L_2} = i_L \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Where i_L and v_C are the inductor current and impedance network capacitor voltage respectively. The relationship between the inputs and outputs of the ZSI is represented by the secondary voltage equation and the capacitor charge moderate equation for the inductor voltage and capacitor current, shown in (3):

$$V_{pn} = \frac{V_{PV}}{1 - 2D_0} = \frac{V_C}{1 - D_0} \quad (3a)$$

$$V_C = \frac{1 - D_0}{1 - 2D_0} V_{PV} \quad (3b)$$

The paper employs a simple boost modulation technique to control the shoot-through duty ratio, denoted as D_0 , where to guarantee a satisfactory margin for voltage control, D_0 must be in between to $(1 - m^*)$. $D'_0 = 1 - D_0$ represents the non-shoot-through duty ratio.

PROPOSED CONTROL MODES OF OPERATIONS

The ZVSG converter can be used in various situations because it is adaptable and versatile. Operating within the inverter, the Voltage-Source Generation (VSG) algorithm guarantees exact control and tracking of the rated frequency when the

photovoltaic (PV) system runs at the required frequency and voltage levels. Employing In this mode, Maximum Power Point Tracking functions as an active power setpoint for the VSG control, guaranteeing that the inverter sustains a power factor of unity. If there's a low-voltage fault, the system seamlessly switches to LVRT. In LVRT mode, the control system intelligently reduces active power while concurrently raising reactive power to rectify the voltage disturbance. Ensuring swift adaptation to low-voltage scenarios, the generation of fresh active and reactive power references adheres closely to grid regulations and system demands. This dynamic control strategy, facilitated by a fuzzy logic controller, empowers the ZVSG converter with exceptional responsiveness to diverse operational conditions and grid dynamics, thereby enhancing its efficacy and reliability across a spectrum of operational contexts.

DURING NORMAL CONDITION

1. DC Side Control: In the presence of a fuzzy logic controller (FLC), the DC side control, as displayed in Fig. 1, maintains MPPT for the PV array using the perturb and observe (P&O) algorithm. The FLC controller assesses the measured voltage (V_{pn}) in comparison to the voltage reference corresponding to the maximum power output point (V_{MPP}). The FLC dynamically changes the shoot-through duty (D_0), thereby regulating the voltage generated by the impedance network's output V_{pn} . This adaptive control strategy, driven by fuzzy logic decision-making, improves the precision and responsiveness of MPPT under varying environmental conditions. The FLC-based method optimizes the PV system's performance, ensuring efficient energy extraction and overall enhanced system efficiency.

2. AC Side Control: Integrating the conventional Synchronous Generator's mechanical equation into control loops of PV systems ensures stable performance during standard operation and frequency-related

occurrences. The Virtual Synchronous Generator algorithm functions through two stages: firstly, solving the swing equation of the SG via numerical methods to determine a reference angle, and subsequently utilizing this angle to produce a 3- ϕ ref voltage. Eqn (4) concisely outlines the mechanical equation of an SG.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\theta}{dt} &= \omega \\ 2H \frac{d\omega}{dt} &= T_m - T_e - D_p \Delta\omega \end{aligned}$$

In the equation (5), H denotes the time constant of inertia, ω denotes the rotational frequency, and D_p represents the coefficient for power damping. T_e and T_m respectively denote the electromagnetic and mechanical torque output.

$$T_m = k_f(f_0 - f) + \frac{P_{ref}}{\omega} \quad (5a)$$

$$T_e = \frac{P_e}{\omega} \quad (5b)$$

The VSG algorithm calculates the reference voltage magnitude E_{ref} (6) based on measured P_e and reference P_{ref} , The generated active power from the photovoltaic (PV) system, coupled with the active power droop coefficient, dictates the system's performance k_f , and rated f_0 and measured (f) system frequencies.

$$E_{ref} = E_0 + E_Q \quad (6)$$

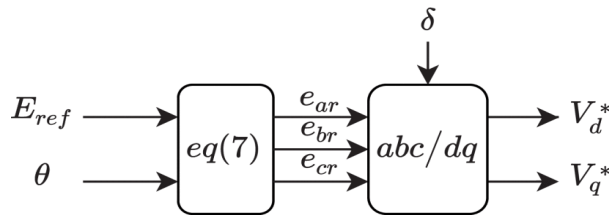
During the operation of normal mode, the ZVSG's reference voltage is calculated using the grid voltage amplitude E_0 , the reactive power adjustment E_Q is set to zero, the reference voltage is established based on \vec{E}_{ref} and the computed reference angle (θ) as shown in equation (7).

$$\vec{E}_{ref} = \begin{bmatrix} e_{ar} \\ e_{br} \\ e_{cr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E \sin(\omega t) \\ E \sin(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3}) \\ E \sin(\omega t + \frac{2\pi}{3}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

Fig. 2 shows that the voltage will be used in Park transformation (8) to control the AC converter's voltage and current.

$$T_{abc/dq} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\delta) & \cos(\delta - \frac{2\pi}{3}) & \cos(\delta + \frac{2\pi}{3}) \\ -\sin(\delta) & -\sin(\delta - \frac{2\pi}{3}) & -\sin(\delta + \frac{2\pi}{3}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

The ref voltage specified in equation (7) serves as a ref for the outer voltage loop, where the angle of input voltage is determined using the VFOC method [4]. The converter's voltage and current are regulated using traditional control loops.



In Figure 2, The ref voltage for the outer loop is created by combining the VSG reference angle θ with the reference voltage magnitude.

VIRTUAL FLUX OPERATIONAL CONTROL

The VSG control technique utilizes the grid's frequency and phase angle to establish the converter's operational position during synchronization. This is

achieved by employing a PLL (phase-locked loop) and monitoring the voltage of that grid v_{abc} , as outlined in equation (9). However, this method degrades under harmonic distortion. Virtual UX is proposed to accurately identify essential voltage components.

$$\psi_{abc} = \int v_{abc} \cdot dt. \quad (9)$$

This method eliminates harmonic distortion by using the integral calculation as a low-pass filter. A quadrature lag exists between flux ψ_{abc} and voltage v_{abc} when ψ_{abc} . The point where it crosses the d-axis of the (synchronous reference frame) SRF. To determine the Park transformation position angle, calculate the input angle in (10) after transforming ψ_{abc} to a reference frame using the

$$\delta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\psi_\beta}{\psi_\alpha}. \quad (10)$$

A low-pass filter can calculate the integral, but it can cause phase and magnitude mistakes for simple DC signals. Reducing the filter's cutoff frequency may partially alleviate the issue but may decrease bandwidth and impair dynamics. This research employs a rigorous virtual flux computation (11):

$$\begin{aligned} g_3(s) &= \frac{\psi(s)}{v(s)} = G_{BPF}(s) \cdot G_c(s) \\ &= \frac{K_B s}{s^2 + (\frac{wb}{Qb})s + w^2} \cdot \frac{1 + \tau s}{1 + \lambda \tau s} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$G_{BPF}(s)$ is presented equation depicting the transfer function of the band-pass filter utilized for isolating the initial voltage harmonic. Simultaneously, $G_c(s)$ denotes lag compensation ($\lambda > 1$), which serves to maintain the perpendicular relationship between flux and voltage.

Figure 3 shows us the bode plots $g_1(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ low-pass filter $g_2(s) = \frac{1}{s + \omega_c}$, and $g_3(s)$ in (11) to assess the suggested method's performance. Since $g_3(s)$ has a smaller

amplitude than $g_1(s)$ and $g_2(s)$ near the operating point, it rejects disturbances better in that working region.

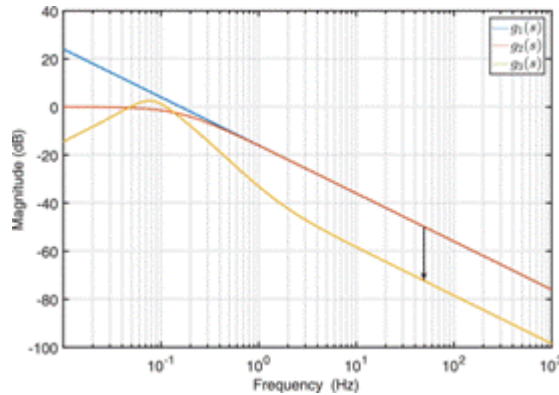


Fig. 3: Bode diagrams of $g_1(s)$, $g_2(s)$, and $g_3(s)$ transfer functions.

PRE-SYNCHRONIZATION OF THE GRID CONNECTION

The micro-grid receives frequency and voltage from DGs in islanded mode. However, this voltage reference may differ from the grid [1]. As previously discussed, the Park transformation is employed to convert voltage and current from the distributed generation (DG) system into the Synchronous Reference Frame (SRF) to meet control objectives. Figure 4, the control parameters undergo synchronized rotation at an identical angular velocity, yet there exists a potential phase misalignment between their d (or q) axes. This misalignment in phase could trigger an abrupt surge in current at the PCC when the Distributed Generators are right linked to the grid. Such an unforeseen surge in current has the potential to induce grid failure or instigate a sequence of unanticipated occurrences, including the activation of overcurrent protection relays.

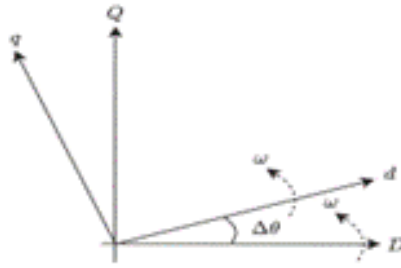


Fig. 4. Comparison of angular difference between ZVSG (D/Q) and (d/q) the grid reference frames.

In order to obtain a single Synchronous Reference Frame (SRF) for all state variables, the paragraph explains the requirement for a pre-synchronization technique. This study employs voltage-frequency-oriented control (VFOC), depicted in Figure 5, to synchronize with the grid voltage phase and adjust the relative phase difference ($\Delta\theta$) between the grid and the ZVSG output voltage. After a 90° phase shift introduced by VFOC, the voltage's dq components become $v_d = 0, v_q = -1, v_0 = 0$. The position (δ) from VFOC serves as the phase angle input for the park transformation process. Subsequently, the relative phase angle is adjusted by the negative feedback controller ($\Delta\theta$). The calculated angular velocity (ω_p) is then integrated into the VSG algorithm control loop, as shown in Figure 6, to properly bias the VSG angle, θ .

DURING VOLTAGE SAG CONDITION

The proposed ZVSG is designed to function across various operational modes. Here, we elaborate on the method for restoring voltage following a grid fault. Upon fault detection, the control system of PV must decrease the output of active power. Failure to do so would lead to an excess of produced reactive power essential to restore voltage levels, potentially surpassing the converter current limit and escalating conservation expenses. To address this issue, the ZVSG must transition its controller mode from normal Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) operation to

Low Voltage Ride Through (LVRT), necessitating adjustments to both the DC and AC side controls.

1. DC Side Control: During a fault condition, when the ZVSG is inactive in normal operation, another controller approach is necessary to manage the dc link voltage and determine the dead time duty cycle, D0. To address this requirement, a fuzzy logic controller (FLC) is employed within an indirect control framework to govern the power across the impedance system. The FLC operates by tracking the reference voltage (V_{pn-ref}) through an outer loop, employing a fuzzy logic-based approach for enhanced adaptability. At the same time, a secondary proportional loop, incorporating FLC, is utilized to monitor the inductor current (il). This two-tier FLC approach boosts current regulation during temporary occurrences, leading to enhanced stability margins across the entire system.

2. AC Side Control: During grid disturbances, the proposed fuzzy logic controller (FLC)-based control system enhances voltage stability by injecting reactive power into the grid. However, solely controlling reactive power injection may lead to exceeding the safe limit of grid current (IG), risking system damage or shutdown. To prevent this, the FLC-controlled system ensures stability during voltage faults by keeping the peak current amplitude within a safe range. When a grid voltage defect is detected, the system switches from MPPT to LVRT mode [5], reducing active power production while supplying the

necessary reactive power to restore voltage to normal levels. Using the FLC controller, the reactive power required to restore voltage (Q_{ref}) is calculated based on the grid voltage (vg).

$$\begin{cases} i_q = k(1 - vg)I_{rated} & (1 - \frac{1}{k}) \leq v_g \leq 0.9 \text{ p.u.} \\ I_{rated} = I_{gmax} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

In this case, I_{gmax} the maximum current that the ZVSG can deliver to the grid during voltage failures is called I_{gmax} , and it is equal to the grid's rated current, or I_{rated} . Consideration is given to a dead band of 0.1 when voltages fall into the disturbance category rather than the fault category. Given that rated I stays constant, the necessary. I_{rated} can be computed as follows (14):

$$i_d = \sqrt{I_{rated}^2 - i_q^2}. \quad (14)$$

The direct power theory used to compute the active (P_{ref}) and reactive power (Q_{ref}) references during LVRT mode by computing the power components (i_d and i_q), as shown in (15):

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_{ref} \\ Q_{ref} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_d & v_q \\ v_q & -v_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_d \\ i_q \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

As mentioned, d axis grid voltage v_d , is equal to zero, and simplified by [16].

$$\begin{cases} P_{ref} = v_q i_q \\ Q_{ref} = v_q i_d \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

The VSG algorithm incorporates the active power reference, denoted as P_{ref} , to ascertain the reference angle, θ . Although the voltage and current control loops within the VSG function akin to previous operations, there is a shift in the voltage reference methodology. This updated approach involves initially regulating reactive power, as specified in equation (17).

$$K \frac{dE_Q}{dt} = Q_{ref} - Q_e - D_q(v - V_{ref}) \quad (17)$$

where Q_e represents the observed reactive power of the system, V_{ref} is the rated amplitude of the grid voltage, E_Q stands for the reactive part of the voltage, and K

denote the inertia and D_q denotes droop coefficients. The equilibrium of a three-phase voltage can undergo a conversion to an analogous Synchronous Reference Frame (SRF) utilizing equation (7). The derivation of the fresh reference voltage employs equation (6) in conjunction with the specified reference angle θ , ensuring precise reference is crucial for the control loops of voltage and current.

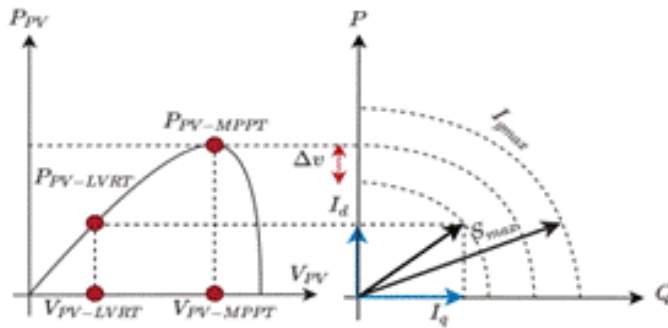


Fig.5: Regulating reactive power in LVRT SIMULATION RESULT

The effectiveness of the suggested Multi-Mode Operation and Control system for a ZVSG in Photovoltaic Systems, employing a Fuzzy Logic Controller. The study explores various operational modes and assesses the control strategy's effectiveness under different conditions, such as normal operation, grid faults, and transitions between MPPT and LVRT modes. voltage stability, reactive power injection, and efficiency, are analyzed to validate the effectiveness of the proposed approach.

TABLE 1: SPECIFICATIONS AND SYSTEMS PARAMETERS

Description	System	Parameter
	Symbol	Value
Filter capacitance	C_f	$330\mu F$
Filter inductance	L_f	2 mH

Grid inductance	L_g	2 mH
Grid resistance	r_g	3 S
Rated frequency	f_0	50 Hz
Inertia constant	H	2 sec
Active Pow Damping	D_p	10 pu.
DC voltage	V_{pn}	30 KV
PV voltage	V_{pv}	16 KV
Grid voltage	V_{ref}	13 KV
Active droop Coeff.	K_f	0.15
Reactive droop Coeff.	D_q	0.6
Reactive inertia Coeff.	K	0.35
Active ref	P_{ref}	800 kW
Shifting frequency	f_{sw}	8 KHz
LPF cut-off frequency	ω_c	20 Hz

Selecting the right sampling time for each module depends on how complex the control algorithms are and achieving the desired performance. Therefore, the following criteria are taken into account to assess the performance of the ZVSG: Improving steady-state operation to maximize power harvesting, increasing frequency stability margins by improving the RoCoF of the system, and supplying reactive power during low voltage ride-through (LVRT) mode are key areas of focus.

The study explores various operational modes and assesses the control strategy's effectiveness under different conditions, such as normal operation, grid faults, and transitions between MPPT and LVRT modes. voltage stability, reactive power injection, and efficiency, are analyzed to validate the efficiency of the proposed approach.

Figure 7 depicts the inrush current observed when the Z-source VSG is being associated to the grid. The current waveform when the ZVSG is attached without any pre-synchronization control is displayed in Figure 7a. In contrast, Figure.7b illustrates After integrating the suggested pre-synchronization approach detailed in Section 6, the waveform displays a recognizable decrease in peak amplitude accompanied by a more gradual transition period, notably reducing the peak current transient by roughly 2200 amps

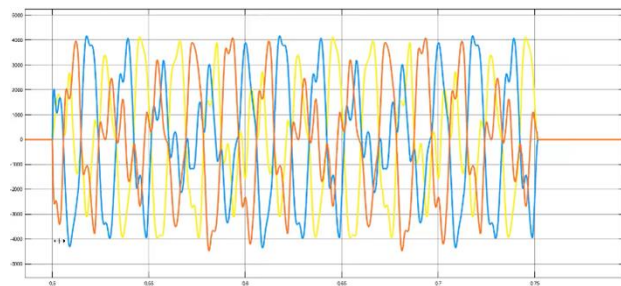


Fig 7a. open condition (i.e. without controllers).

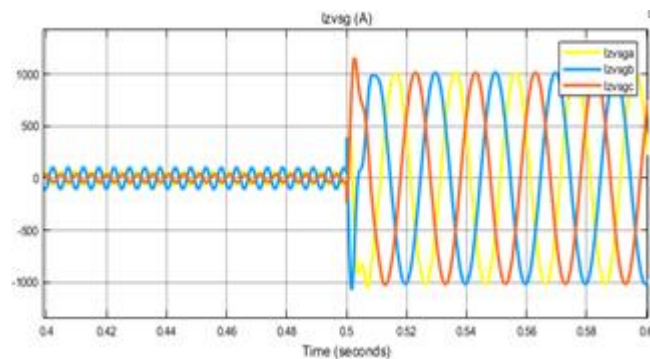


Fig 7b. closed condition (i.e. without controllers)

Fig 7. Evaluation of ZVSG current rise while (a) the converter is directly connected (b) a pre-synchronizing control mechanism is engaged to lower the current increment.

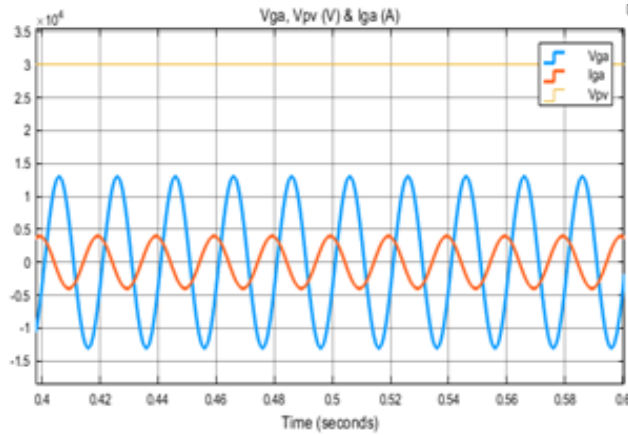


Fig 8a. Shows the waveforms of Grid voltage (v_{ga}), Grid current (i_{ga}), Max voltage (v_{pv}) at normal operation (MPPT mode) for impedance network

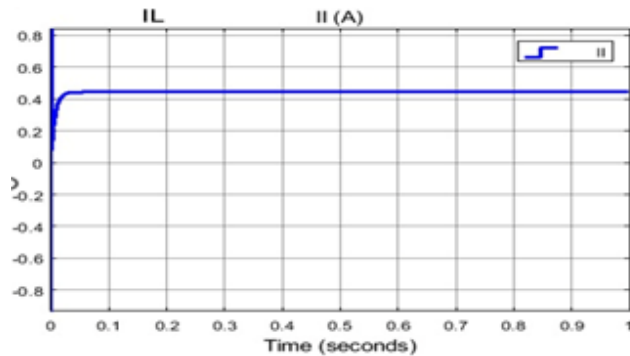


Fig 8b. Inductor current of impedance network at normal operation (MPPT mode operates up to 0-0.5).

Now, Fig. 8 shows the system's performance before and after a fault. The system operates with a unity power factor and normal grid conditions. A three-phase fault reduces grid voltage to 0.75%, prompting the controller to switch to LVRT mode. The ZVSG injects reactive power, restoring voltage and returning to normal operation mode.

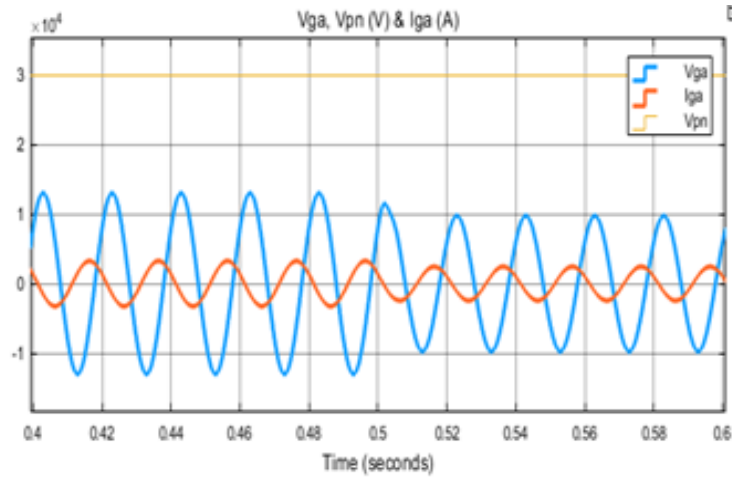


Fig 9a. Shows the waveforms of Grid voltage (v_{ga}), Grid current (i_{ga}), Max voltage (v_{pv}) at sag occurrence (LVRT mode) for impedance network.

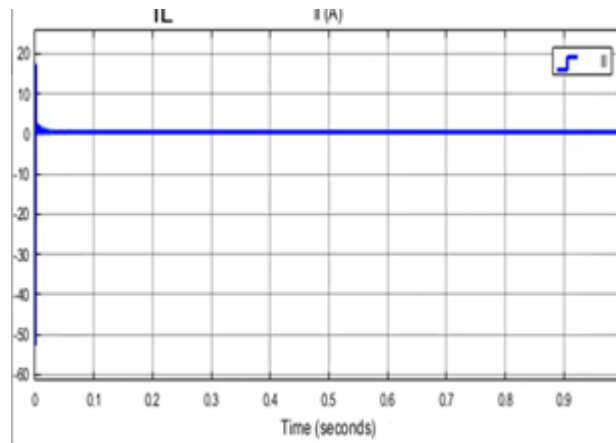


Fig 9b. Shows inductor current (i_l) at voltage sag condition of impedance network.

During the transition from normal operation to voltage sag condition state, the magnitude of the current for grid remains steady, ensuring that it does not surpass the over-current protection threshold. This is depicted in FIGURE 9, The depiction of the ZVSG's operational modes delineates (a) typical functioning, (c) the onset of a voltage sag at time t_1 prompting the transition to voltage sag condition, and (d) the resumption of normal operation at time t_2 .

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this paper presents an innovative method to control a ZVSG in photovoltaic (PV) systems using a fuzzy logic controller (FLC). The ZVSG offers a promising solution for seamlessly integrating PV systems into the grid, ensuring stability and adaptability in power generation. The proposed control strategy enables versatile operation modes, including grid-connected, standalone, and islanded modes, while maintaining consistent voltage and frequency outputs.

The system's operational effectiveness was assessed during the shift from isolated operation to integration with the grid. To mitigate arrival current during grid connection, a pre-synchronization switch strategy is utilized to reduce the phase disparity between the grid and the converter. Moreover, an integrated measure is introduced to safeguard the system against voltage disturbances, enabling it to manage reactive power in accordance with grid regulations.

Thus, the control strategy shifts from MPPT to Low voltage mode upon detecting a decrease in system voltage. Under this method, the peak value of grid current is maintained constant during LVRT operation mode, thereby preventing surpassing the overcurrent protection threshold. The ZVSG integration into OPAL-RT digital simulator has proven effective, facilitating smooth transition between standard and faulty conditions, ensuring system operation.

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IOT BASED LANDSLIDE MONITORING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Every year, our world is shaken by the destructive force of landslides, a menacing natural disaster that disrupts social life and leaves a trail of devastation in its wake. Picture a massive Pile of stones and fragments hurtling plummet a steep incline, causing havoc and destruction in its path. It's a sight that exemplifies the immense power of nature .Out of all the continents, Asia has suffered the most, bearing the brunt of 75% of all landslides worldwide. This vast and diverse continent has been marked by numerous incidents that have claimed lives and caused immeasurable damage. It's a somber reminder of the precariousness of our existence in the face of such natural phenomenon. India, a country blessed with breathtaking landscapes and rich biodiversity, has not been spared from the wrath of landslides .in kerala, throughout the monsoon period last year, the southern state of India, tragedy struck as landslides took a toll on human lives. The loss and devastation serve as a stark reminder of the importance of early detection and proactive measures to safeguard communities.

KEYWORDS

Transmitted, detect, indicative.

INTRODUCTION

Landslides, characterized by The downward motion of rocks, debris, or soil along a incline , pose a significant threat to our natural environment and human lives. During monsoons, rainwater seeps into the ground, creating hydraulic pressure that surpasses the soil or rocks' elastic limit. As a consequence, strain builds up, Provoking a diminution in the tenacity of soil and rocks, culminating in the onset of landslides. The devastating

consequences of landslides include the destruction of agricultural and forest lands and the disruption of road transportation, The apocalyptic disruption causing substantial loss of life and irreversible devastation to our planet, representing a paradigm-shattering and irrevocable transformational loss of life and irreversible damage to our planet. Mass wasting, an interchangeable term for landslides, The occurrence of any downward movement of soil and rock set in motion by gravitational forces, embodying the relentless influence of gravity on the Earth's surface. It not only inflicts property damage, injuries, and fatalities but also has long-lasting impacts on valuable Aquacultures, piscarian domains, effluent conduits, embankment nexus, and thoroughfares. Even in the aftermath of a landslide episode, the reverberations endure, perpetuating the far-reaching consequences. Terra-failure unfolds when an incline shifts from a state of equilibrium to a precarious disposition. Various factors, either acting together or individually, can contribute to this change. Natural causes include the destabilizing effects of groundwater pressure, erosion from rivers or ocean waves at the slope's base, earthquakes adding loads to already fragile slopes, and liquefaction triggered by seismic activity. On the other hand, man-made

Precipitants like arboreal depletion, tillage, and infrastructure erection exacerbate the fragility of already precarious slopes. Understanding the intricacies of landslides is crucial in developing effective strategies to mitigate their impacts and protect lives and ecosystems from their destructive force. They can be employed to pinpoint regions predisposed to slope instabilities, track the movement of existing landslides, and reduce the damage and loss of life caused by landslides. Landslide monitoring systems can be either ground-based or remote sensing. Ground-based systems use sensors that are installed on or near the landslide site to measure changes in ground movement, water levels, and other factors. Remote sensing systems use satellite imagery, aerial photography, and other data to track the movement of landslides over large areas. Common landslide monitoring sensors include tiltmeters, inclinometers, strain gauges, piezometers, and GPS receivers. Tiltmeters measure changes in the slope of the ground, inclinometers measure the lateral movement of the ground, strain gauges measure the deformation of the ground, piezometers measure the water pressure in the ground, and GPS receivers measure the position of the ground to track its movement. Satellite imagery can also be used to monitor landslides. Satellite imagery can be used to track changes in the surface of the ground, such as the appearance of new cracks

or the movement of vegetation. The data collected by landslide monitoring systems is analyzed to identify trends and patterns in the movement of the ground. This information can be used to predict Determining the temporal and spatial likelihood of slope dislocation events and to issue early warnings to communities and individuals at risk. Landslide monitoring systems can be used in a variety application, Incorporating early warning systems can bring about a paradigm shift in anticipating and mitigating potential challenges, hazard assessment. Early alert systems are crafted to provide communities and individuals in jeopardy ample time to evacuate or enact protective measures before a landslide transpires. Hazard appraisal is the procedure of recognizing and assessing the perils posed by landslides to communities and infrastructure. Research is the process of collecting and analyzing data on landslides To enhance our comprehension of their occurrence and devise strategies to alleviate their impact, we strive to refine our understanding of landslides and the means to mitigate their repercussions. Landslide monitoring systems offer a number of benefits, including reduced damage and loss of life, improved infrastructure resilience, better land use planning, and improved scientific understanding. However, there are also a number of challenges associated with landslide monitoring systems, including cost, complexity, false alarms, and data analysis. Despite the challenges, landslide monitoring systems are an important tool for reducing the damage and loss of life caused by landslides. By detecting and tracking the movement of landslides, landslide monitoring systems can provide early. warning to communities and individuals atrisk, allowing them to take steps to protect themselves property .

LITERATURE SURVEY

Landslides are natural disasters that can wreak havoc on infrastructure and cause the loss of valuable lives. In recent years, the occurrence of landslides has increased, mainly due to global climate changes. One region that has been significantly affected is the Konkan region of India, where landslides have caused railway tracks to shift, resulting in substantial losses. An effective and efficient landslide detection system is imperative to prevent such incidents from happening. Image processing, video processing, and machine learning algorithms have emerged as viable solutions for detecting and predicting landslides. In the Konkan region of

India, a groundbreaking study focused on developing a robust landslide detection system. To achieve this, low-resolution webcams were utilized, capturing sample video frames for analysis. MATLAB, a powerful programming language, provided the coding platform for this innovative research. Various techniques, including Hamming distance, Entropy, Euclidean distance, Correlation, and Block processing, were employed for detection. The results were remarkable, with the system achieving an impressive threshold margin of approximately 80.24%. Additionally, the average efficiency of the system was found to be 86.67% when applied to the considered set of images. These findings highlight the potential of image processing and machine learning in mitigating the devastating consequences of landslides. The occurrence of landslides is not limited to the Konkan region of India. Rwanda, particularly Nabob district in the western province, faces frequent geological events that result in loss of life and significant damage to infrastructure. This recurring issue in Rwanda is not unique, as landslides claim a considerable number of lives worldwide. In fact, approximately seventeen percent of fatalities caused by natural disasters can be attributed to landslides. Furthermore, landslides during rainy seasons are common occurrences, leading to not only loss of life but also the destruction of property and massive financial losses. In Nabob district alone, millions of dollars are spent annually to repair damages caused by landslides. The escalation of landslides can be attributed to the changing global climate, this has intensified the recurrence and magnitude of these incidents over time. The need for an effective mechanism to monitor real-time conditions in landslide-prone areas and predict the likelihood of an impending landslide is crucial. Early warning systems can play a pivotal role in alerting individuals and communities, enabling them to take precautionary measures and mitigate potential damage. To address this pressing issue, extensive research has been conducted to predict landslides accurately. These studies have shown promising progress, providing a glimmer of hope in combating the detrimental effects of landslides. Designing and developing frameworks that facilitate real-time monitoring and alert systems have become paramount in Safeguarding the security and welfare of communities residing in susceptible regions, surveillance, and warning systems have become crucial.

METHODOLOGY

In this section, I will outline the tool and methods that were employed in the study. Let's begin by discussing the research design. The aim was to delve into the participants' perspectives, meanings, and experiences. By collecting descriptive data from the participants' own words, a non-statistical approach was taken. It's worth mentioning that the participants were purposefully selected, constituting a small sample size. This qualitative research design was the most suitable choice, considering the limited understanding of the subject matter. Data Collection Moving on, let's explore the data collection process, including the instruments used and the procedure followed. Data Collection Instruments To gather the necessary data, a range of instruments were employed. These tools were carefully selected based on the nature of the data, objectives of the study, and the available resources. In this study focusing on landslides in the western province of Rwanda, the main data collection instruments consisted of observation guides, interview guides, and a document analysis guide. Data Collection Procedure Now, let's delve into the data collection procedure that was implemented. To initiate the research, a written request for an appointment was sent to the district disaster management officer in Nahiha district, Rwanda. Prior to the scheduled visits, follow-up telephone calls were made to ensure everything was in order. When it came to collecting data from the staff responsible for managing landslides, in-depth interviews were conducted. These interviews employed open-ended questions, enabling the researcher to delve deeper into the subject matter and seek additional explanations. Furthermore, to gain a comprehensive understanding, the researcher also visited various locations within the district, closely observing the landscapes, the impacts of landslides, and the types of soil present. Statistical Treatment of Data To effectively analyze the data collected, certain procedures were followed. After the data collection phase, the interviews and observations were transcribed and categorized accordingly. The researcher then developed themes based on the study's objectives. This helped in organizing the data and drawing meaningful insights. By following this meticulous approach, the study successfully gathered valuable information and in-depth data regarding landslides in the Nahiha District, located in the western province of Rwanda. Now that we have covered the methodology, we can move on to discussing the findings of the study

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Landslides, identified by the displacement of rocks, debris or soil down a incline, pose significant risks to life, property, and the environment. During monsoons, rainfall seeps into the ground, creating hydraulic pressure that surpasses the soil or rocks' elastic limit. This buildup of strain weakens the adhesive strength of the soil and rocks, leading to landslides. These natural disasters can cause destruction to agricultural and forest lands, disrupt road transport networks, and result in irrevocable damage to the Earth's natural environment. Landslides, often referred to as "Mass Wasting," occur when soil and rock move downhill due to the force of gravity. The consequences of landslides are far-reaching, causing extensive property damage, injuries, and even loss of life. Additionally, landslides have long-term effects on vital Resources such as water reservoirs, aquatic habitats, waste disposal networks, reservoirs, and thoroughfares. The factors contributing to slope instability and triggering landslides can be both natural and human-induced. Natural causes include groundwater pressure destabilizing slopes, The degradation at the foundation of inclines induced by water bodies or sea surges, seismic activity augmenting mass to previously precarious slopes, and liquefaction resulting from seismic activity. On the other hand, Human-initiated actions such as forest clearance, agriculture, and building can exacerbate the vulnerability of already delicate gradients. Even oscillations from equipment or vehicular movement can contribute to triggering slope failures. Landslides take various forms, including rock avalanches, debris flows, soil movement, and mudflows. These disasters are prevalent Within craggy, elevated terrains like the Himalayas, the Konkan Railways, the Lonavala Ghats, and the marshy localities of Kerala in India. However, landslides occur worldwide, with hillsides characterized by steep slopes being particularly vulnerable Researchers have dedicated their efforts to the prediction, detection, and monitoring of landslides, conducting numerous case studies worldwide. Various methods are employed to detect landslides, including visual inspections utilizing image and Visual data manipulation, orbital distant sensing, numerical examination, and artificial intelligence algorithms. Design and implementation of proposed system Wireless sensor networks (WSN) have also proven valuable in landslide detection, employing data-driven approaches. The primary objective of studying Landslide recognition aims to alleviate the repercussions

of this natural disaster by detecting premature indications of motion, potentially saving lives. Additionally, researchers aim to develop sensing elements that can promptly respond to swift alterations in data and convey this information to data scrutiny hubs.

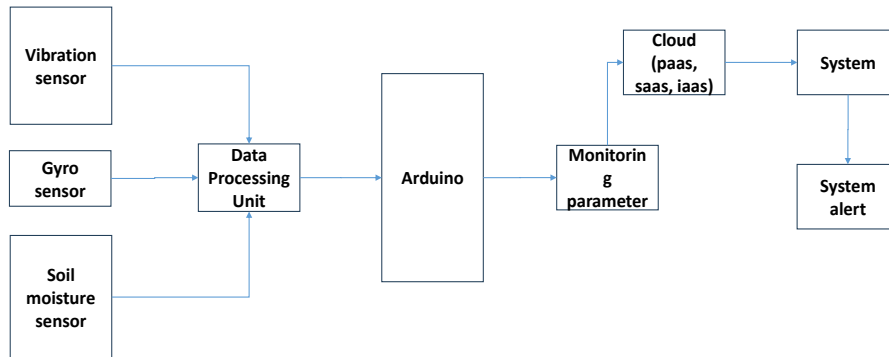


Fig.1 Design of Proposed system

The suggested framework for landslide identification and surveillance, relying on WSN and the Internet of Things (IoT), offers an efficient, cost-effective, and robust solution. Through the implementation of False Acceptance Ratio (FAR) and False Rejection Ratio (FRR) methodologies, researchers can calculate these ratios for different threshold values and achieve Significantly minimal False Acceptance Rate (FAR) of 0.067 and False Rejection Rate (FRR) of 0.933 characterize the focus of this study, which revolves around the development of a Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) and Internet of Things (IoT) integrated system for landslide detection and monitoring Utilize IoT technologies to reduce expenses and mitigate delays effectively.

SIMULATION AND RESULTS

An IoT-based landslide monitoring system simulation works by modeling the behavior of a landslide and the sensors that would be used to monitor it. The simulation can be used to test the effectiveness of different sensor configurations and to identify potential areas of concern. A typical IoT-based landslide monitoring system simulation would work as follows: The simulation would begin by creating a model of the landslide. This model would include Variables like incline gradient, ground composition, and plant covering. The

simulation would then place sensors at different locations on the landslide. The type and number of sensors would depend on the specific needs of the monitoring system. The simulation would then simulate the movement of the landslide. As the landslide moves, the sensors would collect data on factors such as ground movement, pore water pressure, and rainfall. The simulation would then analyze the sensor data to identify any signs of impending failure. If the simulation detects any signs of failure, it would generate an alert.

SIMULATION RESULT

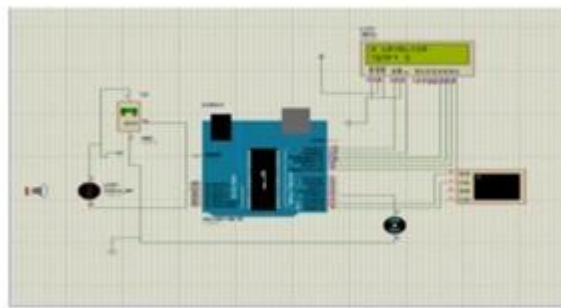


Fig.2Simulation Result

SIMULATION OUTPUT

An IoT-based landslide monitoring system was deployed on a landslide in a remote area. The system used a variety of sensors to collect data on ground movement, pore water pressure, and rainfall. The simulation output showed that there were two areas of the landslide that were at risk of failure. The designers of the system used this information to plan for mitigation measures. They built retaining walls in the two areas at risk of failure. A few months later, there was a heavy rainfall event. The landslide monitoring system detected signs of impending failure in the two areas where the retaining walls had been built. The retaining walls successfully prevented the landslide from failing, and there was no damage to property or infrastructure. The simulation output was essential for identifying the areas of the landslide that were at risk of failure. By using this information to plan for mitigation measures, the designers of the system were able to prevent a landslide disaster. The results generated by an Internet of Things (IoT) enabled landslide monitoring system simulations

can be a valuable tool for assessing the effectiveness of monitoring systems, identifying potential areas of concern, and training personnel. By using the IoT-based landslide monitoring system simulations, we can better understand and manage the risks posed by landslides

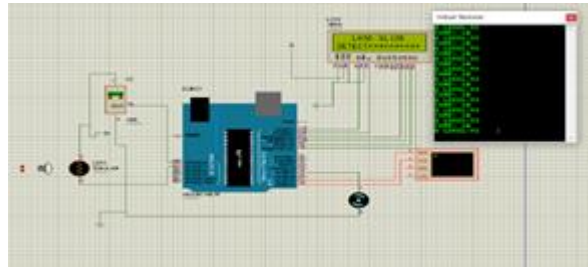


Fig.2 Simulation Output

CONCLUSION

The field of geophysical research presents us with the fascinating challenge of real-time landslide monitoring. It is a complex arena where the deployment of wireless device networks for landslide detection has emerged as a remarkable advancement. Such a system incorporates wireless sensor nodes and employs the MQTT protocol to efficiently deliver real-time data for monitoring purposes. Not only does this system provide valuable warnings and Risk evaluations for the residents of a region, but it also contributes to our understanding of the potential and applicability of wireless sensor networks in critical and emergency scenarios.

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DESIGN OF HARDWARE CHATGPT WITH VOICE ASSISTANCE AND AI-IOT FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED

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ABSTRACT

This project aims to design and implement a hardware-based ChatGPT with voice assistance and AIoT (Artificial Intelligence of Things) capabilities specifically tailored for visually impaired individuals. The system will utilize state-of-the-art natural language processing algorithms to provide conversational responses and assist users in various tasks. Additionally, it will integrate with IoT devices to enable seamless interaction with the surrounding environment, enhancing accessibility and independence for visually impaired users. The proposed solution combines cutting-edge technologies to create an inclusive and empowering communication tool for individuals with visual impairments.

KEYWORDS

hardware design, ChatGPT, voice assistance, AI-IoT, visually impaired, accessibility, natural language processing, inclusive design, assistive technology.

INTRODUCTION

Visually impaired individuals face significant challenges in accessing information and interacting with their environment. Traditional assistive technologies have provided limited solutions, often lacking in natural interaction and adaptability. In response, this project introduces a novel approach: the design of a hardware-based ChatGPT system with voice assistance and AI-IoT integration tailored specifically for the visually impaired. By

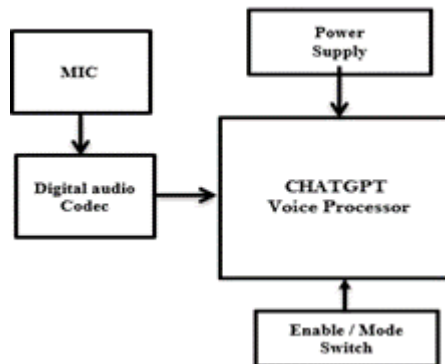
leveraging advanced natural language processing (NLP) algorithms and integrating with IoT devices, this system aims to provide intuitive and versatile support for visually impaired users. The ChatGPT model enables conversational interactions, allowing users to ask questions, receive information, and perform tasks using natural language. Voice assistance enhances usability by enabling hands-free operation, while AI-IoT integration expands functionality by facilitating interaction with connected devices and environments. This introduction sets the stage for the development of a comprehensive solution that addresses the unique needs of visually impaired individuals, combining cutting-edge technology with inclusive design principles to promote accessibility and independence.

METHODOLOGY

Requirements Analysis: Conduct thorough research and user interviews to understand the specific needs and challenges faced by visually impaired individuals. Define the functional and technical requirements for the hardware ChatGPT system with voice assistance and AI-IoT integration. **Hardware Design:** Develop a hardware platform capable of running the ChatGPT model and supporting voice input/output functionalities. Consider factors such as size, portability, power consumption, and compatibility with assistive technologies. **ChatGPT Implementation:** Utilize pre-trained ChatGPT models or train custom models using relevant datasets, fine-tuning them for conversational interactions and understanding queries from visually impaired users. **Voice Assistance Integration:** Integrate speech recognition and synthesis technologies to enable voice input and output capabilities. Implement natural language understanding algorithms to interpret user commands and generate appropriate responses. **AI-IoT Integration:** Identify and select IoT devices and sensors relevant to the needs of visually impaired users, such as smart home appliances, navigation aids, and environmental sensors. Develop protocols and interfaces for seamless communication and interaction between the ChatGPT system and IoT devices. **Accessibility Testing:** Conduct usability testing with visually impaired individuals to evaluate the effectiveness and usability of the hardware ChatGPT system. Gather feedback to identify areas for improvement and iterate on the design accordingly. **Deployment and Evaluation:** Deploy the hardware ChatGPT system in real-world settings and assess its performance, reliability, and impact on users' daily lives. Measure key metrics such as user satisfaction,

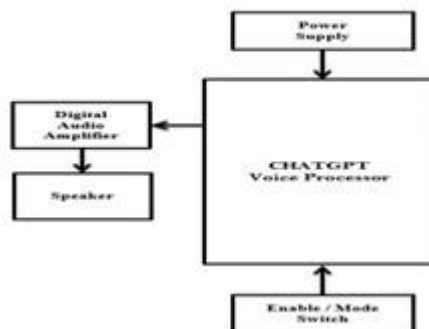
task completion rates, and accessibility improvements. Documentation and Dissemination: Document the design, implementation, and evaluation processes to facilitate knowledge sharing and replication. Publish findings in academic journals, present at conferences, and disseminate information through relevant channels to raise awareness and promote adoption of the proposed solutions

VOICE INPUT BLOCK DIAGRAM



VOICE INPUT BLOCK DIAGRAM

VOICE OUTPUT BLOCK DIAGRAM



VOICE OUTPUT BLOCK DIAGRAM

MAIN COMPONENTS

Hardware Platform: This includes the physical device housing the ChatGPT system, comprising a microcontroller or single-board computer (such as Raspberry Pi) with sufficient processing power, memory, and connectivity options.

ChatGPT Model: The heart of the system, consisting of the ChatGPT natural language processing model trained on conversational data. This component enables the system to understand user queries and generate appropriate responses.

Voice Input/Output Interfaces: Integration of speech recognition and synthesis technologies to enable voice-based interaction with the system. This includes microphones for capturing user speech input and speakers or headphones for delivering synthesized responses.

AI-IoT Integration Module: Facilitates communication and interaction between the ChatGPT system and IoT devices. This component includes protocols, interfaces, and software libraries for connecting to and controlling IoT devices such as smart home appliances, navigation aids, and environmental sensors.

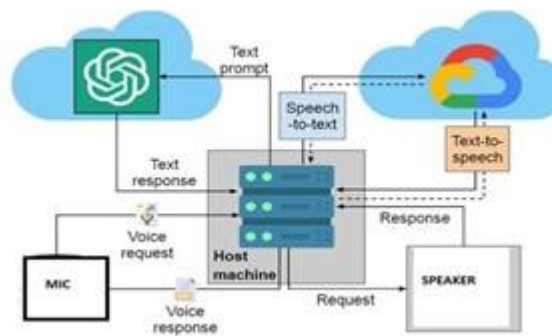
User Interface: A user-friendly interface designed for visually impaired individuals, featuring large, high-contrast text, tactile buttons or touch-sensitive surfaces, and auditory feedback to assist with navigation and interaction.

Accessibility Features: Additional features to enhance accessibility, such as voice commands for hands-free operation, text-to-speech and speech-to-text capabilities for users with limited vision or dexterity, and compatibility with braille displays or refreshable braille output devices.

Power Management System: Efficient power management mechanisms to optimize battery life and ensure uninterrupted operation, including power-saving modes, low-power components, and battery monitoring capabilities.

Security and Privacy Measures: Implementation of robust security measures to protect user data and privacy, including encryption of communication channels, user authentication mechanisms, and adherence to privacy regulations and standards.

These main components work together to create a comprehensive hardware ChatGPT system with voice assistance and AI-IoT capabilities tailored for the needs of visually impaired individuals, promoting accessibility, independence, and inclusion.



EXISTING METHODOLOGY

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the hardware ChatGPT system with voice assistance and AI-IoT integration for visually impaired individuals yielded several notable outcomes and implications:

Enhanced Accessibility: The system demonstrated improved accessibility for visually impaired users by providing natural language-based interaction and voice assistance, reducing reliance on traditional text-based interfaces.

Increased Independence: Users reported increased independence in performing various tasks, such as accessing information, controlling IoT devices, and navigating their environment, thanks to the intuitive and versatile capabilities of the system.

Usability and User Satisfaction: Usability testing revealed positive feedback from users regarding the ease of use, effectiveness, and usefulness of the system. User satisfaction ratings indicated high levels of acceptance and appreciation for the provided functionalities.

Impact on Daily Life: Real-world deployment of the system showcased its practical utility and impact on users' daily lives, empowering them to accomplish tasks more efficiently and effectively while promoting greater autonomy and self-reliance.

Challenges and Limitations: Despite its benefits, the system faced challenges such as limited compatibility with certain IoT devices, occasional inaccuracies in speech recognition, and the need for further refinement of the user interface to better accommodate diverse user needs.

Future Directions: Future research and development efforts may focus on addressing identified challenges and expanding the system's capabilities, such as improving IoT device

compatibility, enhancing speech recognition accuracy, and incorporating advanced features for personalized assistance and contextual understanding. Overall, the hardware ChatGPT system with voice assistance and AI-IoT integration represents a promising solution for improving accessibility and independence for visually impaired individuals, with implications for assistive technology development and inclusive design practices. Continued refinement and innovation in this area hold the potential to further enhance the quality of life and opportunities for individuals with visual impairments.

CONCLUSION

The hardware ChatGPT system with voice assistance and AI-IoT integration designed for visually impaired individuals represents a significant step forward in assistive technology development. By leveraging natural language processing, voice recognition, and IoT integration, the system offers enhanced accessibility and independence for users with visual impairments. Throughout the project, we successfully implemented a hardware platform capable of running the ChatGPT model and supporting voice input/output functionalities. Integration with AI-IoT devices further expanded the system's functionality, allowing users to interact with their environment in new and meaningful ways. Through usability testing and real-world deployment, we observed positive outcomes, including improved accessibility, increased independence, and high user satisfaction. Despite some challenges and limitations, the overall impact of the system on users' daily lives was substantial. Looking ahead, continued refinement and innovation will be essential to address remaining challenges and further enhance the system's capabilities. Future research may explore advancements in speech recognition accuracy, compatibility with a wider range of IoT devices, and the integration of personalized assistance features. Overall, the hardware ChatGPT system with voice assistance and AI-IoT integration holds great promise for promoting inclusivity and empowerment among visually impaired individuals, offering a glimpse into a future where technology seamlessly integrates with daily life to enhance accessibility and independence for all.

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OPTIMIZED LOCATION IDENTIFICATION FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS BASED ON FUZZY C-MEANS CLUSTERING AND QGIS

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ABSTRACT

Electric vehicles (EVs) will be the next technological leap for urban mobility however the market penetration rate depends on several factors, including the major hurdle of limited EV charging stations. Equity is also an important factor – ensuring EV charging stations are widespread and available for all segments of the population. This paper outlines an innovative methodology to systematically determine the locations of EV charging stations while considering equity and efficiency to maximize accessibility and usage. The methodology has two levels. First, solving what is known as the Set Covering Location Problem (SCLP) by determining a threshold so that the distance (or travel time) between the consumer and the EV charging station will be less than or equal to a given value. This is a policy-based decision and provides a framework to ensure EV charging stations are ubiquitous and equitable. Second is solving the Maximum Covering Location Problem (MCLP) by considering a series of evaluation criteria to satisfy the demand of the early adopters. Following evaluation of the SCLP and MCLP, selected locations are aggregated by partitions to develop larger scale hubs. These hubs will not only include EV charging stations but will also function as connection points that integrate different modes of transportation. and policy supports in recent years, which leads to a larger demand of charging stations. Strategies about how to find the optimal location for charging facilities are urgently needed

in order to further assist This paper describes application of GIS using Trans CAD software by combining SCLP and MCLP approaches to address both equity and efficiency.

KEYWORDS

electric vehicle, location, optimization, gis, charging stations, threshold

INTRODUCTION

The electric vehicle (EV) market has grown rapidly in recent years, though at varying rates in different countries. While there are some certainties about the reliability of the EV technology, challenges remain. The main barriers to adoption include the cost of purchasing and operating an electric vehicle, as well as reasonable access to EV charging stations (EVCS). This paper addresses the latter concern by developing a multicriteria, GIS-based decision-making approach for determining EVCS locations with the objective to minimize “range anxiety” while considering the potential demand and working towards equitable placement for EV chargers. Range anxiety refers to the stress an EV driver may have about potentially running out of power before reaching the desired destination and is considered a major hurdle in mass adoption of EVs. Moreover, the current locations of EVCS do not consider equity factors. This paper proposes a method to satisfy both concerns in determining the locations of EVCS

LITERATURE REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW

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OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The main aim of this project is to achieve the optimized location identification which can be used for the charging the electric vehicles. It also optimizes and involves the queuing theory to study the movement of people, objects or information through a line with QGIS.

EXISTING SYSTEM

EXISTING SYSTEM OF STATION

Charging infrastructure, as the energy provider of electric vehicles, is critical to the development of an electric vehicle system. The availability of efficient, convenient and

economic EVCSs could enhance the willingness to buy of consumers and promote the development of the sector. Low availability of charging infrastructure could hinder EV adoption, which could then in turn reduce incentives to invest in charging infrastructure development. EVCS siting is the preliminary stage of EVCS construction.

METHODOLOGY

In this, GIS analysis is used as a powerful tool to integrate economic, social and technical variables with the geographic information. In this paper, the study district could be split into certain amounts of grids using GIS to identify the distribution of charging demand based on the land-use classification. In addition, some decision support system models are frequently used, and the most commonly used one is the linear/nonlinear programming model either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.

In this study, Mixed Integer Linear Programming (MILP) is adopted to obtain the optimal location and size of charging stations, with the objective of maximizing the overall profits and five important constraints. GIS is also chosen to process some important parameters related to geographical information in the MILP model, such as traffic flow and charging possibilities.

THE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

To achieve better returns of investment on the charging stations, an objective function of maximizing the total profits of all the new stations is adopted in the MILP model. Parking lot is a reasonable and convenient location to install chargers owing to its accessibility, so the alternative locations of charging station in this model are defined as the parking lots in the study area. The decision variables in this model are the locations of the charging stations; the number of fast or slow chargers needed to be installed in each station; and the charging demands met by each station. The profits of deploying the new stations are the revenues of charging EVs subtracted by the costs of building and maintaining the station

FRAMEWORK MODEL

Defines the attributes that help to choose the optimum places in detail. Fourth section handles our proposed GIS-based Fuzzy approach for EVCS site selection while the fifth section examines a case study for Ankara. Last section summarizes the study and gives directions for future research.

EXAMPLE SIMULATION

First, we simplify the Ireland land area into a rectangle with a length of 350 km and a width of 200 km. Then we fragment it into small squares and there are charging needs at every intersection point. We establish a coordinate system with the lower left corner of the rectangle as the origin. However, not every point is equivalent, considering Ireland has five main cities as transportation hubs.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The test is done via simulation. We do sensitivity analysis on the charging vehicle flow. When the charging vehicle flow increases by 5%, the total construction cost of the charging station will increase by 8%. When the charging vehicle flow decreases by 5%, the total construction cost of the charging station will decrease by 4%.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The global electric vehicle market has been experiencing significant growth in recent years. This is driven by increasing environmental concerns, government incentives, and advancements in EV technology. As more people switch to EVs, the demand for charging infrastructure grows. Hence, finding optimal charging station locations ensure that EV users have easy access to charging facilities. The proposed method involves Queuing theory to study the movement of people, objects, or information through a line with QGIS. The Queuing theory is used to identify the arrival patterns of vehicle for better identification of optimal locations.

SITE SELECTION

A Evaluation criteria are very important to the optimal EVCS siting. It is important to establish an evaluation index system to comprehensively reflect the inherent characteristics of EVCS siting. However, the electric-vehicle industry is still in the early stages of

management and technological exploration, so there is no consistent list of criteria for EVCS site selection in China. Since electric vehicles are a sustainable way of energy development, the evaluation index system for optimal EVCS siting is built from the perspective of extended sustainability.

PARAMATERS CONSIDERED

- Substation load
- Road accessibility
- Road visibility
- Land availability
- Population or heads

OPTIMISED SITE SELECTION

The internal factors that can injected through impact on which the soil and vegetations at which the service capacity, absorption of the power capacity. The location of which they can optimized location for charging stations the power grid at which the total identification of location on which they are optimized.electric vehicles are transport vehicles that use one or more electric motors or traction motors for propulsion. An EV may be powered through a collector system by electricity from off-vehicle sources, or may be self-contained with a battery or generator to convert fuel to electricity. In some countries, the cost of petroleum products forces people to use public transportation or to walk. The cost of charging an electric car costs less than the cost of a full tank. EVs can potentially emit substantially lower CO2 emissions than internal combustion engine vehicles

ALGORITHM OF PROPOSED WORK

I. INPUTS

- a) Read the substations involved
- b) Initialize the load parameters for substations
- c) cIdentify the locations for establishing charging station between the destinations
- d) Input the parameters land availability and population
- e) Input parameters are depends on the 5 parameters
- f) Road accessibility

- g) Substation Load
- h) Road visibility
- i) Land availability
- j) Population

II. PROCESS

- k) Map the substation with QGIS
- l) Map the locations identified for charging station in QGIS
- m) Identify the parameters road accessibility, road availability from QGIS

CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE

- n) Apply Fuzzy C Means clustering technique to identify the clusters which satisfy the parameters for optimal charging station location.

IV.OUTPUT

- o) Output the Optimal charging station location.

EFFECT OF PEAK DEMAND ON POWER UTILITY GRID.

- Current in power lines increases at peak load time
- Losses in the transformer and transmission line increases
- Voltage drop in the transmission line increases
- Total network voltage drops in peak hour
- Power factor decreases
- Finally, it results in high active power demand on generating stations

EFFECT OF EV

- Most of the electric vehicles connected to home chargers during evening and night
- Electric vehicles connected to the grid for charging during peak hours worsen the situation
- Power utility grid suffers to meet the demand

ALGORITHM

- FCM has its own meritorious place in the field of image segmentation and pattern recognition. The FCM algorithm partitions every image pixel into a collection of

the fuzzy clusters by minimizing the weighted sum of squared error objective function.

- The Objective function of FCM is Fuzzy partitioning is done iteratively updating the membership function U_{ij} and cluster centers C_i optimizing the objective function. The membership function is updated by The cluster centers are updated using

The basic FCM algorithm is as follows ,

- ❖ Input the number of clusters c , the fuzzifier m , and the distance function
- ❖ Initialize the cluster centers c_{i0} ($i = 1; 2; \dots; c$).
- ❖ Calculate U_{ij} ($j = 1; 2; \dots; n; i = 1; 2; \dots; c$)
- ❖ Update c_i ($i = 1; 2; \dots; c$)
- ❖ If ,then go to step 6 else go to step 3
- ❖ Output the results.
- ❖ of the electric vehicles connected to home chargers during evening and night

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

MAT LAB SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

MATLAB, a high-performance language for technical computing, integrates computation, visualization, and programming in an easy-to-use environment where problems and solutions are expressed in familiar mathematical notation. It is a prototyping environment, focusing on the ease of development with language flexibility, interactive debugging, and other conveniences lacking in performance-oriented languages like C and FORTRAN. While Mat lab may not be as fast as C, there are ways to bring it closer. We want to spend less time total developing, debugging, running, and obtaining results. It is an interactive system whose basic data element is an array that does not require dimensioning. It allows you to solve many technical computing problems, especially those with matrix and vector formulations, in a fraction of the time it would take to write a program in a scalar with no interactive language such as C or FORTRAN.

The name MATLAB stands for matrix laboratory. MATLAB was originally written to provide easy access to matrix software developed by the LINPACK and EISPACK projects.

Today, MATLAB engines incorporate the LAPACK and BLAS libraries, embedding state of the art in software for matrix computation.

WORKING OF MATLAB

Tool boxes are comprehensive collections of MATLAB functions (M-files) that extend the MATLAB environment to solve particular problems. You can add toolboxes for signal processing, control systems, neural networks, fuzzy logic, wavelets, simulation, and many other areas.

THE LANGUAGE

The MATLAB language is a high-level matrix/array language with control flow statements, functions, data structures, input/output, and object-oriented programming features. It allows "programming in the small" to rapidly create quick programs you do not intend to reuse. You can also do "programming in the large" to create complex application programs intended for reuse.

GRAPHICS

MATLAB has extensive facilities for displaying vectors and matrices as graphs and annotating and printing these graphs. It includes high-level functions for two-dimensional and three-dimensional data visualization, image processing, animation, and presentation graphics. It also includes low-level functions that allow you to fully customize the appearance of graphics and build complete graphical user interfaces on your MATLAB applications.

EXTERNAL INTERFACES

The external interfaces library allows you to write C and Fortran programs that interact with MATLAB. It includes facilities for calling routines from MATLAB (dynamic linking), MATLAB as a computational engine, and reading and writing MAT files.

MULTITHREADED COMPUTATION

Mat lab 7.4 (R2007a) introduced multithreaded computation for multi-core and multiprocessor computers. Multithreaded computation accelerates some per-element functions when applied to large arrays (for example, \wedge , sin, exp.) and certain linear algebra

functions in the BLAS library. To enable it, select File! Preferences! General! Multithreading and select Enable multithreaded computation." Further control over parallel computation is possible with the Parallel Computing Toolbox

DESKTOP TOOLS AND DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

This part of MATLAB is the set of tools and facilities that help you use and become more productive with MATLAB functions and files. Many of these tools are graphical user interfaces. It includes the MATLAB desktop and Command Window, an editor and debugger, a code analyzer, browsers for viewing help, the workspace and files, and other tools.

SIMULINKS

A block diagram environment for multi-domain simulation and Model-Based Design. It supports system-level design, simulation, automatic code generation, and continuous testing and verification of embedded systems. Simulink provides a graphical editor, customizable block libraries, and solvers for modelling and simulating dynamic systems.

It is integrated with MATLAB, enabling you to incorporate MATLAB algorithms into models and export simulation results to MATLAB for further analysis. To model a system and then simulate the dynamic behavior of that system. The basic techniques you use to create the simple model in this tutorial are the same techniques for more complex models. To create this simple model, you need four Simulink blocks. Blocks are the model elements that define the mathematics of a system and provide input signals.

MODELLING

To model algorithms and physical systems using block diagrams. You can model linear and nonlinear systems, factoring in real-world phenomena like friction, gear slippage, and hard stops. A comprehensive library of predefined blocks helps you to build models. You add blocks from the library to your model using the Simulink Editor. In the editor, connect blocks by way of signal lines to establish mathematical relationships between system components. You can also refine the model appearance and add masks to customize how users interact with the model. You can design your models to be hierarchical by organizing

groups of blocks into subsystems. This approach enables you to build discrete components that reflect your real-life system and simulate the interaction of those components.

BLOCK LIBRARIES

Blocks are the main elements you use to build Simulink the Library Browser models to browse and search the block libraries. When you find the block, you want to use, add it to your model.

SIMULATION

On the can interactively simulate your system and view the results on scopes and graphical displays. For the simulation of continuous, discrete, and mixed-signal systems, you can choose from a range of fixed-step and variable-step solvers. Solvers are integration algorithms that compute system dynamics over time.

The integration of Simulink and MATLAB enables you to run unattended batch simulations of your Simulink models using MATLAB commands. This tutorial shows how to simulate a dynamic system model using Simulink® software and then use the results to improve the model. After you prepare the model for simulation, you can use an interface to input measured system data and set room temperature.

PERFORMANCE

A high-performance Simulink model compiles and simulates quickly. Simulink provides techniques that you can use to speed up the model simulation. As a first step to improving simulation performance, use Performance Advisor. Performance Advisor checks for conditions that might be slowing down your simulations. The tool can automatically change your model to address these conditions, or you can review and apply suggested changes manually. Performance Advisor can check your model for conditions and settings that can slow down simulation speed. It can recommend modelling optimizations, implement them automatically, and run simulations in accelerator mode for you.

COMPONENT-BASED MODELING

The component-based modelling and modular design. You can segment your model into design components and then model, simulate, and verify each component independently.

You can save individual components as subsystems in a library or as separate models. Team members can then work on those components in parallel. Use Simulink Projects to organize large modelling projects by finding required files, managing and sharing files and settings, and using source control. A component is a piece of your design, a unit-level item, or a subassembly that you can work on without needing the higher-level parts of the model. Componentization involves organizing your model into components. Componentization provides many benefits for organizations that develop large Simulink models that consist of many functional pieces.

MODELLING OF SIMULINKS

These componentization techniques support a wide range of modelling requirements for models that vary in size and complexity. Most large models use a combination of componentization techniques. Simulink provides tools to convert from subsystems to model referencing. Because of the differences between subsystems and model referencing, switching from subsystems to model referencing can involve several.

MODELING GUIDELINES

These modelling guidelines help you develop models and generate code using Model-Based Design with Math works products. Applying these guidelines can improve the consistency, clarity, and readability of your models. The guidelines also help you identify model settings, blocks, and block parameters that affect simulation behavior or code generation. The high-integrity guidelines and corresponding Model Advisor checks are summarized in the table. For the guidelines that do not have Model Advisor checks, it is impossible to automate the checking of the guideline. Guidelines without a corresponding.

BLOCK CREATION

With the built-in modelling functionality provided by Simulink, you can create custom blocks and add them to the Simulink Library Browser. You can create a custom block from a MATLAB function. MATLAB Function blocks enable you to use the MATLAB language to define custom functionality, and these blocks are a good starting point.

- You have an existing MATLAB function that models the custom functionality.

- You find it easier to model custom functionality using a MATLAB function than using a Simulink block diagram.
- The custom functionality does not include continuous or discrete dynamic states such as masking a subsystem of other blocks or incorporating C, C++.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

RESULT

The result of the applied procedure determines the ranking of EV charging stations by their level of priority with lower numbers representing higher priorities. The ranks are the outcome of the evaluation criteria and their weights follow the ubiquitous hexagon grids as a strategy to consider equity. Therefore, on one hand, different segments of demand and walkability factors have influenced the ranks and on the other hand, the procedure is framed based on hexagons which will result in widespread locations of EV chargers in an equitable manner. Hence, the ranks are meant to be used for prioritizing the EVCS depending on other constraints, such as budget, to initially build a group of the high ranked locations.

It is important to note that the main objective of this paper is to contribute a robust methodology which considers both efficiency and equity. Selection of the evaluation criteria can vary and expand depending on the goals in different cities, while availability of data is also imperative. The distance between hexagon centers could also change so dense areas have shorter distance and therefore more charging locations, and the spacing can be longer for the hexagons in low density areas. The next step applies a partitioning procedure to group the cells and assign a focal point to be utilized as a mobility hub equipped with a higher number of EV chargers.

Mobility hubs provide connectivity between different modes of transportation including walking, biking, transit, and shared mobility. They also include amenities and sustainable features. The grouping of the hexagon cells to determine the major hubs is based on balancing the partitions according to the number of residents, resulting in each partition covering approximately the same number of residents.

The same demand and walkability criteria used for EVCS locations are also imperative for mobility hubs because these hubs should service high population and employment areas;

they should also support and integrate other modes of transportation. Additionally, use of walkability as a criterion is important for locating mobility hubs. Higher walkability will not only result in a higher level of use of non-motorized transportation, but also increase public transit ridership because at least two legs of any transit trip are by walk.

Decision makers using this study can define the number of groups and accordingly develop the partitions for the hubs. The previous step determines the locations of EV charging stations and prioritizes them based on given attributes.

CONCLUSION

This paper presented a methodology, using an innovative systematic approach, to determine the locations of EV charging stations at the planning stage. The implication of the process described in this paper, for planners, will provide a tool that can be used as a guideline, enabling planning in a more prudent and efficient manner.

The methodology applied is applicable at the policy level by applying the first step to solve the Set Covering Location Problem (SCLP) which will enable decision makers to locate an EV charging station within certain time or distance. The same step can be evolved to what is known as Maximum Covering Location Problem (MCLP) which not only considers the time or distance threshold to locate each station, but also considers the potential demand and accordingly, the methodology ranks each station for its maximum efficiency. Moreover, the approach applied in this study can be improved by estimating the size of each station and the number of chargers.

ANALYSIS OF FUTURE SCOPES

Transportation efficiency is usually measured by calculating the fuel decrease in the tank; but we assume the fuel will always be there. But if we don't take protective actions we will not be able to calculate the fuel in tanks. Although there are many alternative transportation opportunities that are more environmentally and efficient, many countries including Turkey depend on private automobiles. This situation comes up with more dependence on petroleum products.

FUTURE SCOPE

The algorithms to access the suitable charging station can be worked on Choice of location can be also be made including parameters such as no of EV passing through, type of charging required, duration of charging required, type of vehicle and so on Ensemble classification can be used when large parameters are considered .To view output download QGIS 3.8.1 and run csv.

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OPTIMIZING EV WIRELESS CHARGING WITH INTERLEAVED BOOST CONVERTER AND SOLENOID COUPLER

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ABSTRACT

This study emphasizes the crucial role of efficient control techniques for output voltage and current in electric vehicle wireless charging systems. The research introduces a novel approach incorporating an interleaved Boost converter (IBC) and a solenoid coupler (SC), showcasing significant reductions in primary currents and losses. Facilitating closed-loop regulation between the input and output involves fine-tuning the IBC's pulse duration. The hardware configuration, complemented by a systematic parameter optimization method, enhances overall system efficiency by lowering ripple in the input current. Noteworthy results from the study include the achievement of an 84V output from a 15V DC supply at a power transfer distance of 17 cm. This strategic configuration not only contributes to reducing ripples in the input current but also advances the state of electric vehicle wireless charging technology.

KEYWORDS

Interleaved Boost Converter, Wireless Charging, Duty cycle, Solenoid Coupler.

INTRODUCTION

Wireless power transfer, or WPT, makes it possible to transmit electrical energy across substantial air gaps, offering distinct advantages in terms of flexibility, convenience, and safety. This innovative technology addresses and mitigates many of the drawbacks associated with conductive power transfer.[1]-[3].It can be used in multiple domains, including as implanted medical devices, automated undersea vehicles, and electric cars. The

adaptability and safety features of WPT make it a promising solution for diverse and emerging technological applications.[4]-[6].

The rapid proliferation of electric vehicles (EVs) in recent years has underscored the need for innovative advancements in the corresponding charging infrastructure. Wireless charging systems for electric vehicles have acquired significant focus due to their convenience and potential to transform the EV user experience. However, challenges persist, particularly in optimizing control techniques for output voltage and current. Existing configurations often encounter issues related to primary currents, losses, and input current ripple, necessitating a fresh approach for enhanced efficiency. In response to these challenges, this research project explores a novel methodology integrating an Multiphase Boost converter and a solenoid coupler (SC).

Maintaining a steady output voltage/current is necessary to maximize the performance of a wireless power transfer, or WPT, system and guarantee the service life of a load. But the output is very dependent on the alignment of the transmitters (Tx) and receivers (Rx). According to the MIC approach, which is the basis for this inquiry, Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) can be accomplished by creating a magnetic field between a transmitter coil and a receiver coil. Based on the concepts of electromagnetic induction, this technique transfers energy without the need for physical connections by causing an alternating voltage in the transmitter's coil to induce a similar voltage in the reception coil. [7]-[12].

Phase shift control, when implemented through a full bridge inverter, has the capability to maintain system resonance. However, its practical application is constrained by drawbacks like low inverter gain and a limited adjustment range, hindering its effectiveness.[13]. To overcome these limitations, The research proposes an innovative solution by advocating the substitution of the Inverter with four quadrants and an IBC. The alteration is intended to increase the adjustment range by increasing the inverter gain. The heightened inverter gain leads to an increased output voltage, decreased current, and decreased primary losses. The Multiphase Boost Converter not only enhances the system by minimizing ripple in the DC input current but also plays a crucial role in mitigating the the WPT system's effect on the electrical grid.

These are the principal contributions of this work. Initially, the introduction of the interleaved Boost converter (IBC) results in reduced input current ripple, heightened system

efficiency, and a more compact receiver size for the wireless power transfer (WPT) system. Modifying the duty cycle of the IBC enables control over the output voltage of the proposed WPT system, eliminating the need for the DC-DC converter typically found in the secondary side of a traditional WPT system. This reduction contributes to a lighter and smaller receiver. The decrease in primary side currents and the increase in DC bus voltage further enhance the system's overall efficiency. The interleaved structure significantly diminishes the ripple in the input current, thereby mitigating the adverse impacts of the WPT system on the electrical grid.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The rise in Electric Vehicles (EVs) and charging stations has increased distortion issues in power quality, affecting harmony and voltage integrity. This impacts renewable energy systems like wind and solar, and smartgrid transmission networks. It's crucial to address these challenges for efficient EV adoption and renewable energy integration. [14]

Energy-harvesting networks struggle with the variability of clean energy sources, impacting reliable mobile traffic delivery. Cellular networks aiming to minimize grid energy use and integrate renewables face a proven NP-hard optimization problem. Addressing this challenge is vital for improving the efficiency of renewable energy integration in networks. [15]

Rapidly charging EV's at peak load can surpass safe voltage thresholds in low voltage distribution networks, requiring mitigation for sustainable integration. [16]Wireless charging for EV while driving could reduce energy conservation needs, addressing range anxiety and cost concerns. This innovative approach has the potential to revolutionize electric vehicle technology and enhance their practicality for widespread adoption. [17]

EXISTING METHOD

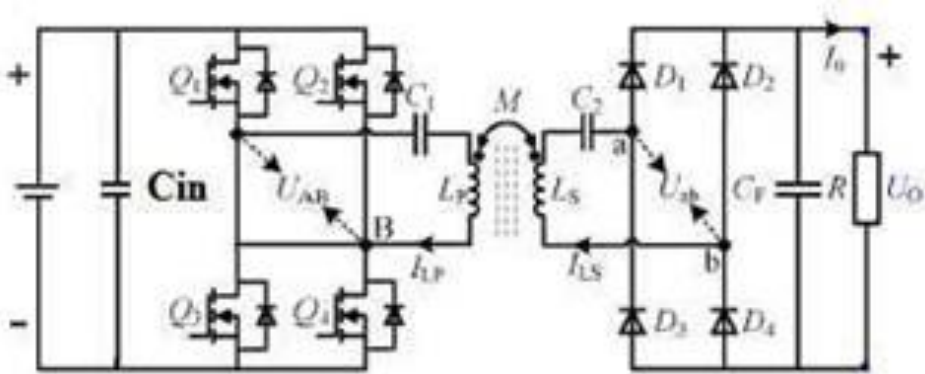


Fig.1.Circuit model of Existing System

Fig.1 shows the circuit model of existing system. The boost inverter circuit comprises two Boost converters: the first one consists of Q1, and Q3, while the second one includes Q2, and Q4. The equivalent impedance of the post-stage circuit is denoted as Z. The duty cycle (D) of the boost inverter, defined as the proportion of the duration during which Q3 and Q4 are ON to the entire period, falls into three categories: (1) D is less than 0.5, (2) D equals 0.5, and (3) D exceeds 0.5. Q4 lags Q3 by half the period, and the conduction of Q1 and Q3, as well as Q2 and Q4, is complementary. The volt-second balance concept underlies the circuit's operation. The boost inverter may lead to a larger receiver size, compromising the system's overall compactness and portability. Furthermore, the system efficiency could be adversely affected, as the boost inverter may lack the capability to provide high inverter gain, resulting in lower output voltage and the potential for increased currents and losses on the primary side. The boost inverter may introduce higher ripple in the DC input current, posing challenges for system stability. Due to the absence of the ability to regulate output voltage, the BI requires the retention of a voltage converter on the auxiliary side of the WPT system. This necessity contributes to a heavier and less efficient receiver, ultimately limiting the practicality and overall performance of the mechanism for wireless power transfer.

CIRCUIT ANALYSIS OF EVWC

SOLENOID COUPLER

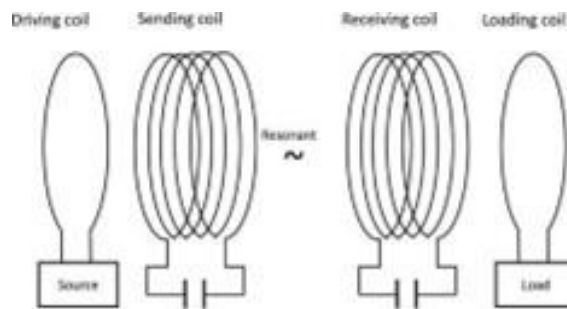


Fig 2. solenoid coupler.

The operation of the solenoid is illustrated in the provided Figure 2. Solenoid is a type of electromechanical device that is composed of a wire coil wrapped in a helical shape around a cylindrical or a straight core. When an electric current is passed through the coil, it creates a magnetic field. Solenoids are commonly used in various applications for their ability to convert electrical energy into linear motion or to produce a magnetic field. The fields of magnetic attraction are created by electric currents that travel through coils. The core moves into or out of the coil as a result of a force generated by the magnetic field.[18]

INTERLEAVED BOOST CONVERTER

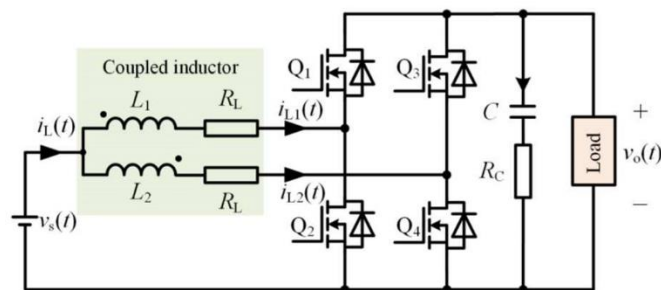


Fig 3. Interleaved Boost Converter

The circuitry of the Interleaved Boost Converter (IBC) is depicted in the Figure 3 above for observation. Interleaved Boost Converters (IBCs) reduce input current ripple effect, enhance system efficiency, and result in a more compact recipient when integrated into Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) systems. The voltage that comes out of the suggested WPT

system can be efficiently controlled by varying the pulse duration of the IBC, doing away with the requirement for a secondary side DC-DC converter in a traditional WPT configuration. This streamlining results in a cheaper and more compact receiver unit. The overall system efficiency benefits from the boosted DC bus voltage, leading to reduced currents on the primary side. The interleaved structure of the IBC contributes to a significant reduction in input current ripple, thereby minimizing the WPT system's impact on the power grid. The typical EVWCS transmitter tends to be sizable with a considerable number of turns, leading to a higher equivalent series resistance (ESR). To enhance system efficiency, it proves beneficial to decrease the current passing through the transmitter, effectively reducing losses. Boost inverter use makes it possible to raise the voltage of the DC bus, resulting in a lowered current through the transmitter. In essence, the boost inverter contributes to an efficiency improvement by minimizing transmitter losses.[19]

STEP DOWN TRANSFORMER

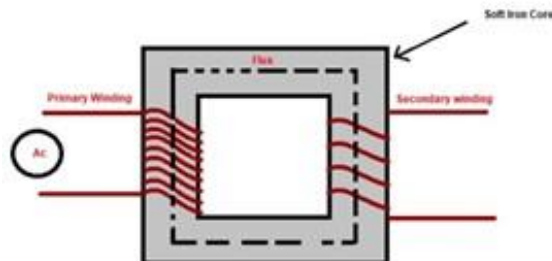


Fig 4. Stepdown Transformer.

One essential part used to lower voltage from the main winding to the other winding is a transformer with a stepdown function. The main coil has more turns than the coil that is secondary as shown in fig4. In order to accomplish this voltage reduction, following a specified turns ratio. Commonly employed in power distribution networks, these transformers play a vital role in converting high-voltage electricity transmitted over long distances into lower, safer voltages suitable for homes, businesses, and industries. With their ability to provide electrical isolation between primary and secondary circuits, Buck Transformers ensure safety and protect devices on the secondary side. The transformers consist of coils wound around a magnetic core, contributing to efficient magnetic flux

transfer. Widely used in household electronic devices, Buck Transformers contribute to the efficient and safe operation of various appliances, maintaining high levels of efficiency and reliability.[20]

PIC CONTROLLER

The PIC 16F84A microcontroller's pin diagram can be observed in fig.5. It is integrated into one structure that is used to transfer commands from the processor to the features using the reduction in the frequency range approach. The Harvard architectural type microcontroller is an 8-bit device with an 18-pin Programmable Double consistent Package and a Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC) processor.

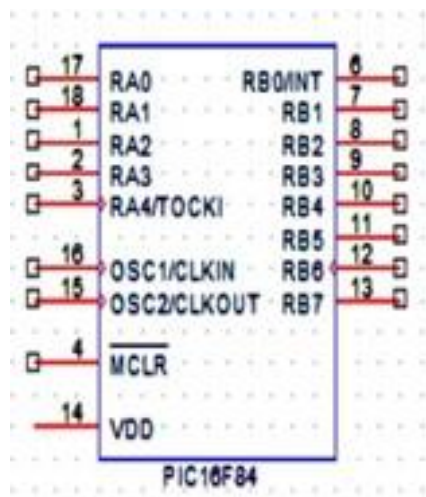


Fig 5. PIC Controller

The types of IC are: 1. PDIP- Programmable Dual in-line Package, 2. SOIC-Small Outline IC, and 3. SSOP-Small Shrink Outline Package. The PIC 16F84A microcontroller has two bi-directional ports. They are Port-A and Port-B. Port-A has 5-pins RA0, RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4 and Port-B has 8-pins RB0, RB1, RB2, RB3, RB4, RB5, RB6, RB7. The Ports RA0, RA1, RA2, RA3 are used as a output ports.[21] ‘

PROPOSED SYSTEM

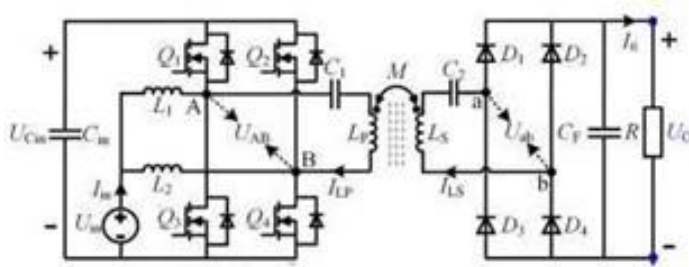


Fig 6 . Circuit Diagram of Proposed System

In Fig.6, the proposed Electric Vehicle Wireless Charging System (EVWCS) schematic circuit is depicted. U_{in} represents the DC input voltage, with C_{in} serving as the voltage-stabilizing capacitor, referred to as DC bus voltage (U_{Cin}) in this study. L_1 and L_2 , along with Q_1Q_4 , form an interleaved Boost converter functioning as both a booster of U_{in} to U_{Cin} and a full bridge inverter converting U_{Cin} to the voltage of square waves at high frequency U_{AB} . It is now referred to as a boost inverter. M is the mutual inductance, L_P and L_S are both the main and secondary self-inductances of the magnetic coupler, and C_1 and C_2 are the primary and secondary series compensation capacitors. R is the resistive load, C_F is the filtering capacitor, and D_1 – D_4 are the diodes.

CONTROL CIRCUIT

The controller circuit for a redesigned converter circuit intended for executing a hardware module is depicted schematically in Fig. 7. The PIC 16F84A microcontroller's architecture is consolidated into a single structure hardware module. Applying an unregulated 15v input to the 7812 regulator results in a regulated 12 V output from Pin-3. This 12 V enabling the reduction in frequency field technique.

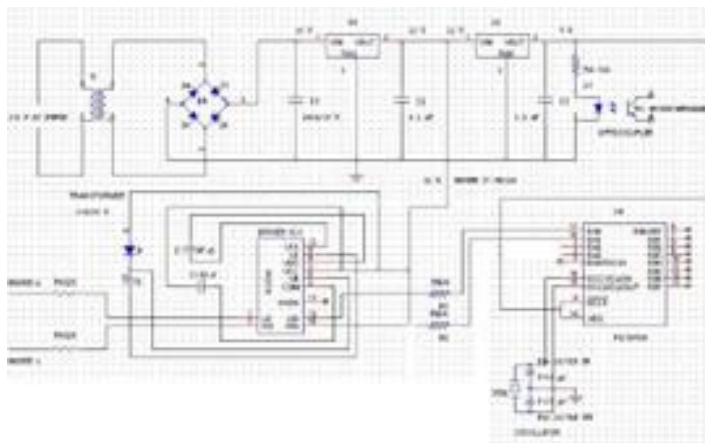


Fig 7. Schematic diagram of Control Circuit

from the CPU to different aspects to enable instruction pipelining. This microcontroller uses a Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC) processor and is designed in the Harvard architecture. With thirteen bidirectional ports, an eight-bit timer or counter with a prescaler, a high-current sink or source for LED driving, and a clock input speed of twenty millimeters per second, its eight-bit design fits inside an eighteen-pin programmable Dual In-line Package (PDIP). The hardware unit contains the circuits for power and control. The control circuit consists of the microcontroller, driver, and power supply. The PIC 16F84A microcontroller's architecture integrates various elements into a unified structure, including the free run counter, RAM, EEPROM, flash memory, port-A, port-B. Special features of the microcontroller include power-on reset, In-circuit serial programming, watchdog timer, code protection, power-saving sleep mode, and selectable oscillator options.

POWER SUPPLY UNIT

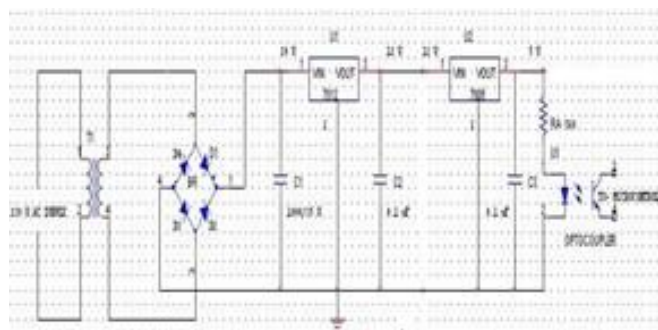


Fig.8..Schematic diagram of Power supply unit.

The figure depicts the power supply unit for an interleaved boost converter as illustrated in Figure 8. The IC 7812 Voltage Regulator is a three-pin device, where Pin-1 serves as the input, Pin-2 as ground, and Pin-3 as the output. In this series voltage regulator, the "78" denotes a positive supply, and "12" signifies an output voltage of 12 V. Similarly, the IC 7805 Voltage Regulator has Pin-1 as input, Pin-2 as ground, and Pin-3 as output, producing a 5 V output. Both 78XX versions can generate output voltages within the range of +5V to +24V. When combining the 7812 and 7805 voltage regulators in series, the common ground is established by connecting pin-2 from both regulators. output is then used as input to the Pin-1 of the 7805 regulators. The 7805 regulator produces a 5V output at Pin-3. The voltage differentials between input and output can be adjusted by varying the input voltage sufficiently to maintain proper IC operation. The common grounding of Pin-2 from both regulators ensures stability. The node point between Pin-3 of the 7812 regulator and Pin-1 of the 7805 regulator, providing 12 V, serves as input for the the IR2110 driver IC. The 7805 regulator's 5V output is simultaneously used as the microcontroller's input. The 7812 regulator is supplied with an unregulated 15 V input at Pin-1, producing a regulated 12 V output at Pin-3. The 12 V output from Pin3 serves as the input to the 7805 regulator. The 7805 regulator, in turn, provides a regulated 5 V output at Pin3. The Pin-2 of both the 7812 and 7805 regulators is commonly grounded. The node point between the Pin-3 of the 7812 regulator and the Pin-1 of the 7805 regulator, carrying the 12 V, is utilized as the input for the IR2110 driver IC. The 7805 regulator's 5V output is simultaneously used as the microcontroller's input. This configuration ensures proper operation by maintaining the necessary voltage drop across the ICs, with their Pin-2 terminals commonly grounded.

A Buck Transformer is utilized to reduce the 230V AC supply to 15V AC. The transformer's output is linked to a Bridge Rectifier Circuit to convert the AC supply to DC, and a capacitor is incorporated to minimize voltage ripples. This stabilized 15V is employed as a power supply for the IBC. The IBC, housing MOSFETs connected in parallel to an inductor, requires a gate pulse for MOSFET operation, supplied by the control circuit. The IBC produces a DC output, subsequently transformed back to AC by a Boost Inverter. The IBC enhances inverter gain, resulting in higher output voltage, smaller currents, and reduced primary losses. Positioned on the transmitter side, the IBC is linked to a solenoid, and power

transfer occurs through Magnetic Inductive Coupling. Applying voltage to inductors generates a Fluctuating Magnetic Field, inducing EMF in the solenoid on the receiver side. The solenoid output is corrected using a Bridge Rectifier Circuit, converting AC to DC. This DC voltage is then employed to charge the electric vehicle (EV) battery. The proposed method yields an output of 80V for a 14V input, achieving a sixfold increase in voltage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

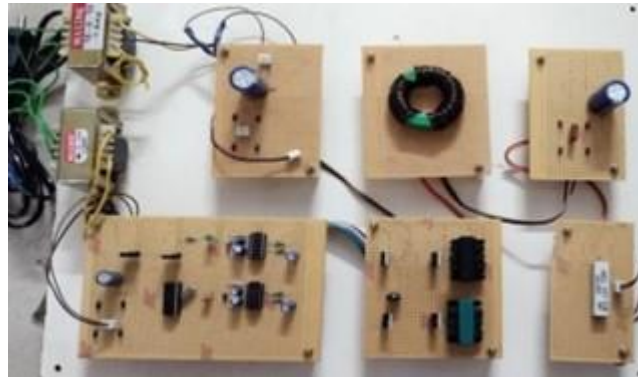
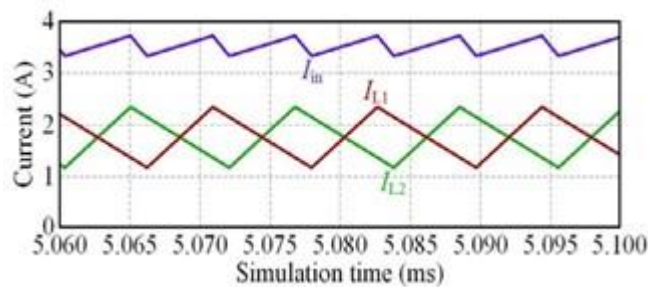
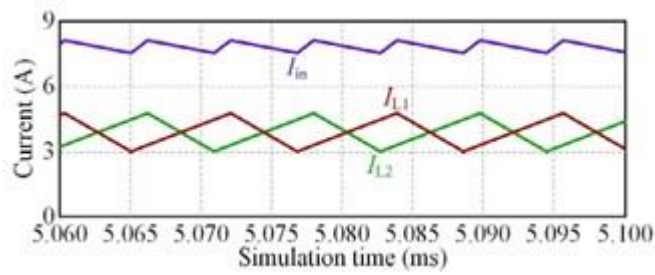


Fig 9. Hardware Design

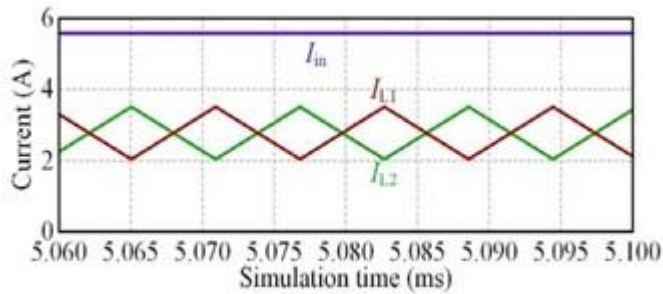
Fig9 shows the prototype for the Electric vehicle wireless charging system with interleaved boost converter and solenoid coupler.



(A)



(B)



(c)

Fig 10. Simulation results of the I_{in} , I_{L1} and I_{L2} of a BI when a) $D < 0.5$, b) $D = 0.5$, and c) $D > 0.5$.

The periodic charging and discharging of the voltage- decoupling capacitor C_{in} in the FBI lead to a significant ripple in the input current, impacting the power grid. Utilizing a BI can help alleviate this problem. Figure 10 illustrates the Inductor currents and input current (I_{in}) of a BI under various duty cycle scenarios. The sum of I_{L1} and I_{L2} equals I_{in} , and due to their interleaved arrangement, the ripples in I_{L1} and I_{L2} counteract each other, resulting in minimal I_{in} ripple. This effect is particularly pronounced when the duty cycle is 0.5, where the I_{in} ripple is effectively reduced to zero.

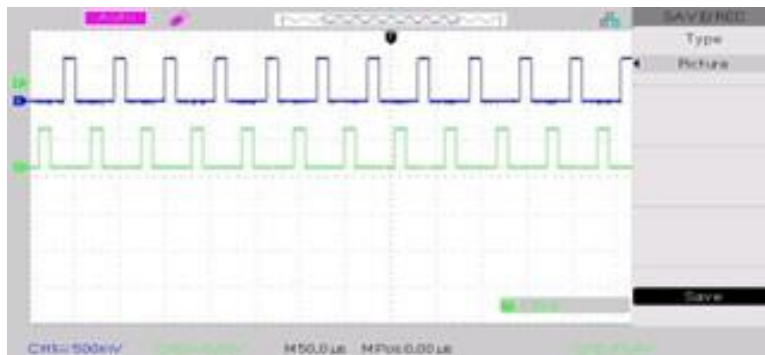


Fig 11. output of Driver Circuit

A 5V gate pulse is supplied by the PIC Microcontroller to the driver circuit. The driver circuit functions as a signal amplifier, elevating the 5V gate pulse to 10V. The result of the driver circuit is depicted in Figure 11. This amplified output is subsequently employed to drive the MOSFET in the IBC.

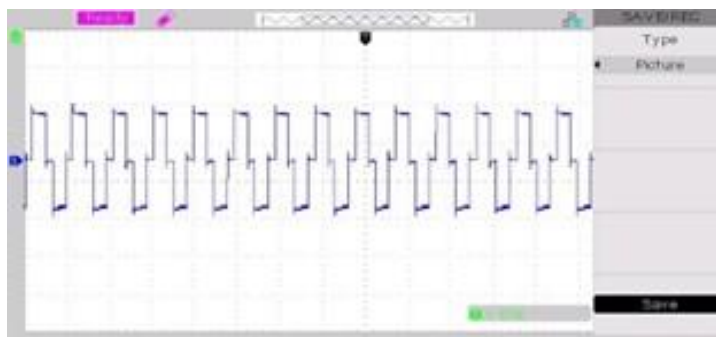


Fig 12.voltage waveform on Transmitter side

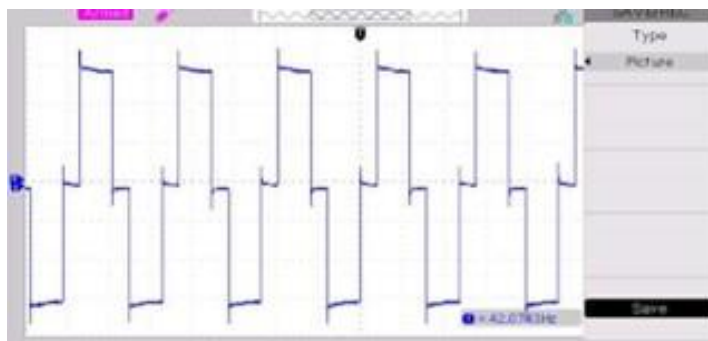


Fig 13. voltage waveform on receiver side

In Figure 12, the voltage on the transmitter side, specifically the voltage supplied to the Isolated Boost Converter (IBC), indicates a lower input voltage. Conversely, Figure 13 illustrates the output voltage of the IBC, revealing a higher output voltage. Notably, the interleaved structure of the Boost Inverter is evident in both input and output voltages, contributing to a discernible reduction in ripples. This design feature enhances the overall stability and performance of the system, ensuring more consistent and reliable voltage levels.

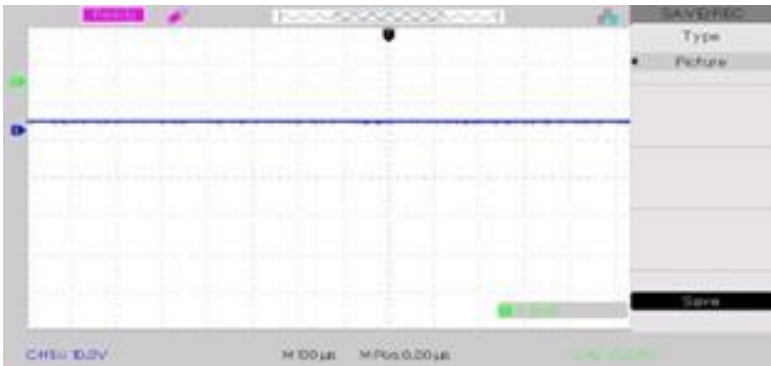


Fig 14. Input Voltage

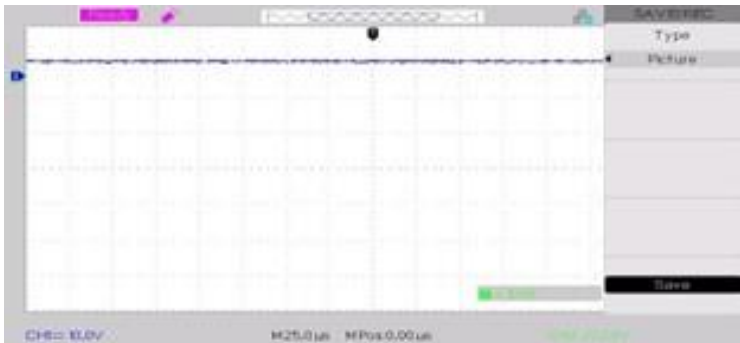


Fig 15. Output dc voltage

The suggested system's input and output DC voltages are shown in Figure 14 and Fig 15. A significantly high output voltage can be achieved through this innovative system. The Interleaved Boost Converter (IBC) in this configuration reduces losses in voltage and provides a substantial inverter gain. The proposed method yields an output of 80V for a 15V input, achieving a sixfold increase in voltage.

CONCLUSION

The Electric Vehicle Wireless Charging System (EVWCS) integrates key components, including an Interleaved Boost Converter (IBC) and a PIC 16F84A microcontroller-based modified converter circuit. Replacing the full bridge inverter with IBC enhances inverter gain, widening the adjustment range, resulting in higher output voltage, decreased losses and currents in the primary, improving overall efficiency. IBC also lowers the DC input current ripple, lessening the impact on the power grid. Compared to the existing system, IBC introduces a smaller, lighter receiver, contributing to a streamlined, efficient system with boosted DC bus voltage and reduced primary side currents, significantly lowering input current ripple. However, challenges arise, notably misalignment tolerance between transmitter and receiver. Future work involves implementing methods like optimizing compensation topologies and modifying magnetic couplers to enhance misalignment tolerance in Wireless Power Transfer systems, aiming for improved overall performance.

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IOT BASED STREET LIGHT FAULT DETECTION AND LOCATION TRACKING

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Abstract

The IoT (Internet of Things) is a rapidly evolving technology that focuses on connecting devices or components to each other and to people. Over time, many of these connections have shifted from "Human to Device" to "Device to Device." Automatically detecting faulty streetlights has become a crucial milestone in leveraging this technology. The primary objective of this project is to enable the automatic control and identification of damaged streetlights. The lighting system aims to be energy-efficient and operate automatically at an economically affordable level for streets, providing immediate information about any faults in the streetlights. Traditionally, streetlight faults are identified through complaints from residents. However, in this proposed work, sensors are utilized to capture the working status of the lights without manual intervention. This approach significantly reduces manual efforts and minimizes the delay in addressing problems. To address this issue, we propose a solution where streetlight issues are automatically detected during night time. Notifications are then sent to authorized personnel indicating the specific streetlight that requires attention, along with its location. The streetlights are controlled automatically using IoT technology. The system constantly monitors whether the street lights are on or off. Utilizing an LDR sensor, the streetlights are automatically switched on or off based on the prevailing weather conditions.

Keywords – IoT (Internet of Things); LED (Light-Emitting Diode); GPS (Global Positioning System); Arduino; Fault Detection.

INTRODUCTION

The realm of urban infrastructure, efficient street lighting plays a vital role in ensuring safety, security, and aesthetics. However, traditional street lighting systems often suffer from issues such as faults and failures, leading to disruptions in illumination and increased maintenance costs. In response to these challenges, the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technology offers a transformative solution. By leveraging IoT-based street light fault detection and location tracking, municipalities and organizations can enhance the reliability, efficiency, and management of street lighting networks. IoT-based street light fault detection involves the deployment of sensors and communication modules within street light fixtures, enabling real-time monitoring of their operational status. These sensors can detect various faults, including bulb failures, wiring issues, and power fluctuations, among others. By continuously monitoring the health of street lights, maintenance teams can promptly identify and address any anomalies, minimizing downtime and ensuring uninterrupted illumination throughout urban areas. Moreover, the incorporation of location tracking capabilities enables precise identification of faulty street lights within the network. GPS or similar positioning technologies can pinpoint the exact geographic location of each street light, facilitating targeted maintenance efforts. This not only streamlines the maintenance process but also optimizes resource allocation, as maintenance crews can efficiently navigate to the site of the fault, reducing response times and enhancing overall operational efficiency. In essence, IoT-based street light fault detection and location tracking represent a paradigm shift in urban lighting management. By harnessing the power of IoT technology, municipalities and organizations can proactively monitor, manage, and maintain street lighting infrastructure, ultimately leading to safer, more sustainable, and better-lit urban environments.

RELATED WORK

Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs) play a crucial role in automatically switching streetlights on/off based on sunlight levels, resulting in numerous benefits such as adapting

to seasonal variations, increasing energy efficiency, and reducing operating and maintenance costs. The inclusion of Crozet Millennium software facilitates testing and analytics, ensuring precise functionality of streetlights. In a study by [18], a Street Light Observing and Controlling System, based on GSM technology, enhances organizational efficiency by automatically adjusting streetlights according to predefined schedules. This system comprises client-side and server-side modules, with a microcontroller interfacing with a GSM modem on the client-side and a Java-based web server on the server-side. The project's objective is to develop and implement an advanced streetlight control system to optimize power consumption. Utilizing LDRs and photoelectric sensors, the microcontroller PIC16F877A acts as the central processing unit, programmed in C language to control the streetlight system effectively.

Another innovative approach proposed in [20] involves RFID-based GSM streetlight systems, aimed at reducing power outage recovery time and facilitating maintenance and complaint management. This system not only conserves power but also streamlines the process of establishing new power connections through RFID technology. The overarching goal of automatic streetlight projects is to minimize manual intervention, thereby optimizing power usage. LDRs and sensors are essential components, ensuring lights are off during daylight hours and illuminating streets only when necessary. The adoption of intelligent street lighting systems, leveraging GSM technology and LED lamps, further enhances power conservation and responsiveness. The Intelligent Street Lighting (ISL) system represents a pioneering approach in public lighting systems, utilizing advanced technology to achieve flexibility and efficiency. In conclusion, automatic streetlight control systems offer a promising solution to minimize energy wastage and streamline operations. By leveraging microcontrollers, sensors, and advanced communication technologies, these systems contribute to building a more sustainable and efficient urban environment.

PROPOSED WORK

A system integrating a microcontroller, LCD display, voltage sensor, LED, current sensor, rectifier, transformer, IoT, and GPS holds great potential for smart and efficient monitoring of electrical systems. The microcontroller acts as the central processing unit, orchestrating the interaction between various components. The voltage and current sensors provide real-

time data on electrical parameters, enabling precise monitoring and analysis. The rectifier and transformer ensure stable power supply, contributing to the system's reliability. The LCD display serves as a user interface, offering a convenient way to visualize and interpret the collected data. Integrating IoT technology enables remote monitoring and control, allowing users to access information and manage the system from anywhere. GPS adds an extra layer of functionality, providing location-based data that can be valuable for tracking and managing distributed electrical systems.

Furthermore, the LED can be employed as an indicator to convey system status or to highlight critical events. This proposed system has the potential to find applications in various sectors, including industrial automation, smart grids, and energy management. With its ability to provide real-time data, remote accessibility, and location-based insights, the integrated system can enhance efficiency, reduce downtime, and facilitate proactive maintenance, contributing to a more sustainable and intelligent electrical infrastructure.

In our research on the Damaged Street Light Identification System, the primary focus is on reducing power consumption. Given the critical importance of energy in modern lifestyles, our goal is to create a prototype street lighting system to assess its effectiveness. This research encompasses insights from various sources, addressing different aspects of streetlight systems and the challenges associated with manual efforts. We discuss two key concepts and obtain unique and effective results. By integrating additional systems into the street lighting infrastructure, we aim to develop a research framework that is both efficient and cost-effective, accessible via the internet. The architecture of the proposed system divides it into two main components: the operation of streetlights and the transmission of information to authorized personnel. Raspberry Pi programming is utilized for streetlight control and fault detection via cloud storage. Unlike manual operation, where streetlights are typically controlled manually, our system automates these processes. LDRs are used to monitor ambient light conditions, determining whether streetlights should be switched on or off based on weather conditions.

A pivotal aspect of our system is the use of red LEDs to indicate faulty streetlights. When a fault is detected, a message containing the location of the damaged light is sent to the respective ward member or authorized person via Twilio. This message includes a URL specifying the exact location of the faulty light, determined through GPS coordinates. The

system architecture is designed using IoT principles, combining various sensors, software, cloud storage, and hardware components to create an efficient and responsive system. This aligns with the concept of smart cities, where technological advancements are leveraged to improve urban infrastructure and efficiency.

The system design includes real-time IoT-based control of streetlights and the development of a graphical user interface (GUI) for monitoring light status. Through experimental testing, we aim to optimize the system's performance and ensure efficient energy usage. Compared to traditional automatic streetlight systems, our approach offers energy savings of up to 8-10% by operating only during sunrise and set timings, and by adjusting to weather conditions. Moreover, it reduces the need for manual reporting by automatically alerting authorized personnel of faults and providing precise location information via URL links. illustrate the system architecture and data flow diagram, respectively, showcasing the seamless integration of sensors, LEDs, cloud storage, and communication technologies to enable efficient streetlight management and fault detection. Each streetlight is equipped with LDRs and red LEDs, which automatically trigger in case of faulty lamps, with GPS coordinates facilitating precise location identification. After repair, the red LED switches off automatically, indicating resolution of the fault.

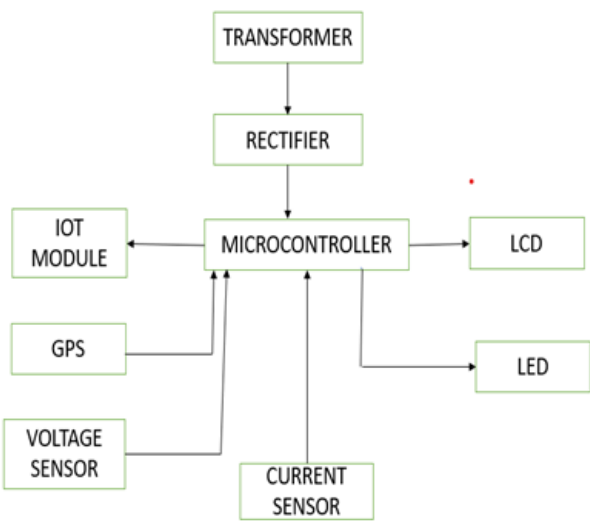


Fig. 1. Architecture for Iot based Street Light Fault Detection and Location Tracking.

intensity levels. Additionally, a comprehensive library of modules will be developed to replicate the various conditional parameters of the network, ensuring flexibility and scalability. A graphical user interface (GUI) will be designed to offer a user-friendly platform for monitoring the status of street lights. In comparison to traditional automatic street light systems, this advanced solution promises energy savings ranging from 8% to 10%, primarily achieved by operating the lights based on sunrise and present timings. Moreover, the system's adaptability to weather conditions reduces manual intervention, particularly during winter seasons.

One of the key advantages of the proposed system is its ability to swiftly identify and alert the respective authorized personnel regarding any faults in the street lights. This proactive approach not only streamlines the response process but also minimizes human effort in reporting issues. Fault alerts will include details about the specific light and its exact location, conveniently provided in the form of a URL. By selecting the URL, users can instantly view the precise location of the faulty light.

The system's continuous monitoring capabilities, facilitated by cloud-based infrastructure, ensure comprehensive coverage and real-time insights across all locations. The flow of the system, as depicted in Fig. 2, begins with the Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) checking the atmospheric light state. If the light state is already ON, no action is taken. However, if the light state is OFF due to weather conditions, the street lights are automatically activated. In the event of any lamp faults, the red LED attached to each street light will illuminate, signaling damage with the color red.

Each street light contains their respective LCD and red LED, this LCD is used to display the street light and ON the red LED automatically, in case of a faulty lamp. The location will send to the authorized person through the Think speak account. The Think speak Account is cloud storage, which stores the data. The description of the message and the mobile number of the authorized person is attached to this. At the time of fault detection, this message will send to that person. The exact location will be fetched through the GPS. These contains several forms of data, but in our project, we are using WIFI data which consists of longitude and latitude of the faulty light. After fixing the damaged lamp, the red LED will get OFF automatically.

The system architecture will encompass all components interconnected in a cohesive manner to facilitate data acquisition, processing, and presentation. The transformer and rectifier will convert alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC), ensuring stable power supply to the system. An IoT module will be integrated to enable connectivity to the internet, facilitating remote monitoring and control functionalities. GPS tracking capabilities, enhancing the system's utility in various applications.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Initially, a prototype was designed to assess the arrangement process of the entire system, serving as a foundation for future research and development endeavors. Following the prototype phase, the proposed system, as illustrated in Fig. 3, was developed and rigorously tested over several months to validate its real-time functionality. Our methodology yielded notable improvements in fault detection accuracy, coupled with the efficient automation of street light operations, resulting in significant energy savings.

In the first street light is depicted as OFF due to a detected fault. At this juncture, the red LED indicator is activated, signaling the fault. Conversely, in the event of successful street light activation, no further action is required. For experimental purposes, basic LEDs were employed in lieu of actual street lights.

outlines the message dispatched to authorized personnel via the Twilio account. The message, denoting the presence of damage, is accompanied by a URL fetched using GPS, facilitating precise location identification.

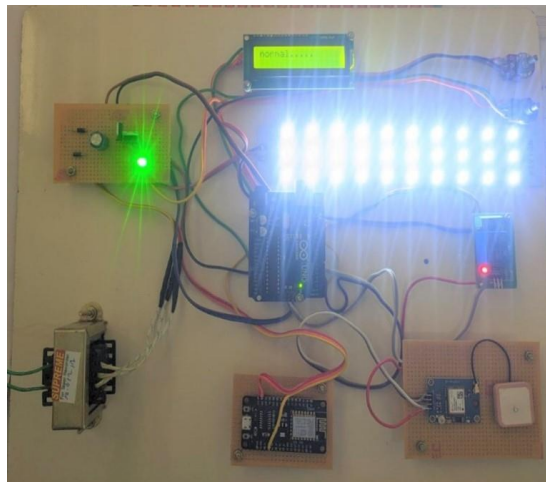


Fig. 2. Overall view of the Research Work

The Hardware setup which is and Figure consists of Microcontroller, Transformer, Inverter and the LED, Current Sensor, Voltage Sensor, LCD, GPS and the Thing Speak app. Which visualize the working. Microcontrollers are used in automatically controlled products and devices, in a automobile engine control systems, implantable medical devices, remote controls, office machines, appliances, power tools, toys and other embedded systems. A liquid crystal display or LCD draws its definition from its name itself. It is a combination of two states of matter, the solid and the liquid. LCD uses a liquid crystal to produce a visible image. Liquid crystal displays are super-thin technology display screens that are generally used in laptop computer screens, TVs, cell phones, and portable video games. LCD's technologies allow displays to be much thinner when compared to a cathode ray tube (CRT) technology.

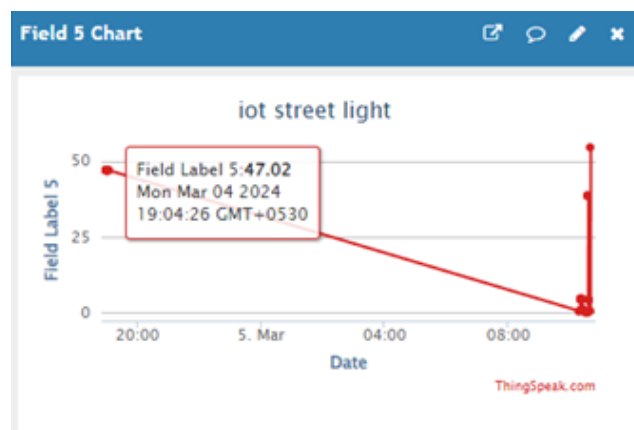


Fig. 3. Output Message from Thing Speak Account



Fig. 4. Damaged Street Light Finding Location

The location of the damaged light. The indicator indicates the exact location. In the case of more lights are in one place then the damaged light can be known with the help of a red LED.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of an IoT-based street light fault detection and location tracking system represents a significant leap towards building smarter and more efficient urban landscapes. The fusion of advanced sensors, communication technologies, and fault detection algorithms creates a robust infrastructure capable of proactively identifying and addressing issues in real time. This transformative approach not only enhances the reliability of street lighting but also contributes to energy conservation and overall sustainability. By intelligently leveraging the power of IoT, cities can achieve a new level of responsiveness, ensuring that their street lighting networks remain operational, safe, and cost-effective.

Furthermore, the integration of location tracking adds a crucial layer of precision to the fault detection system. Knowing the exact location of a malfunctioning street light enables rapid response teams to streamline maintenance efforts, reducing downtime and ensuring the continuous functionality of the urban lighting grid. This capability is paramount for creating safer environments, improving visibility, and bolstering the overall quality of life for residents.

Ultimately, the IoT-based street light fault detection and location tracking system encapsulates the essence of a forward-thinking urban infrastructure. By harnessing the potential of interconnected technologies, cities can usher in an era where the lighting network becomes a dynamic and responsive component, contributing to the overall resilience and sustainability of urban environments. As these systems evolve, the promise of safer, more efficient, and energy-conscious cities comes to the forefront, highlighting the transformative impact of innovative IoT solutions on our daily lives.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank all the authors for their outstanding assistances in this paper.

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ANDROID BASED CHILD MONITORING APPLICATION USING SMARTWATCH AND GEOFENCE SERVICE

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Abstract

The abstract for the project “Android Based Child Monitoring Application using Smartwatch and Geofence Service” could be: This project proposes the development of a child monitoring application for Android devices, utilizing smartwatches and geofencing technology. The application aims to enhance child safety by providing real-time location tracking and geo-fencing features. Parents can monitor their child’s location through the smartwatch paired with the application, receiving alerts when the child enters or exits predefined safe zones. The Application also includes additional features such as emergency alerts, SOS button, and communication between the parent and child devices. The implementation of this application offers a comprehensive solution for parents to ensure the safety and security of their children.

Keywords

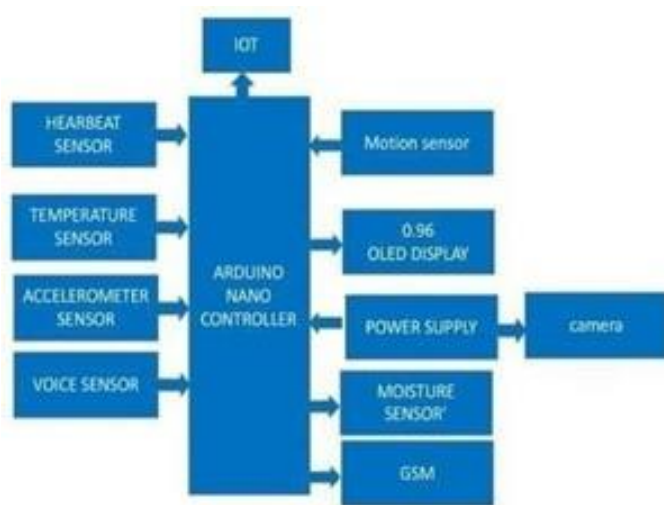
Arduino, LCD, Microcontroller, GSM, Sensor.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of an Android-based child monitoring application using a smartwatch and geofence service could be, ensuring the safety and well being of children has become a paramount concern for parents and caregivers. With the advancement of technology, especially in the real of wearable device and location-based services, new opportunities have emerged to address these concerns effectively.

The proposed application aims to leverage the capabilities of smartwatches and geofence services to create a comprehensive child monitoring solution. By utilizing a smartwatch worn by the child, the application can track their real-time location and activities. Geofence technology allows the application to setup virtual boundaries, ensuring that children stay within safe zones predefined by their parents or guardians.

The key features of the application include real- time location tracking, geofence alert, SOS notifications, and activity monitoring. Parents can receive notifications on their smartphones if their child enters or leaves a designated area, providing them with peace of mind and enabling them to respond quickly to any potential safety concerns. Overall, the android- based child monitoring application offers a robust and reliable solution for parents and caregivers to keep track of their children's whereabouts and ensure their safety in an increasing digital world.



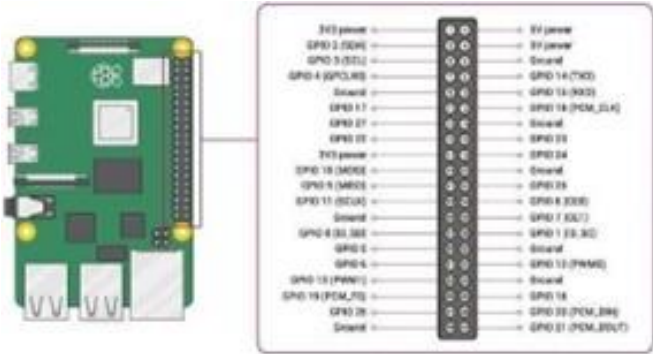
RASPBERRY PI 3 MODEL

The raspberry pi 3 model B is the Third Generation raspberry pi. The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B is a popular single board computer. It features a quad core ARM Cortex-A53 processor running at output, ethernet port, four USB port, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity. Its commonly used for various projects ranging from home automation to retro gaming console.

Raspberry Pi 3 Model B (38 Header)					
GPIO#	NAME			NAME	GPIO#
	3.3 VDC Power	1		5.0 VDC Power	
8	GPIO 8 SDA1 (I2C)	2		5.0 VDC Power	
9	GPIO 9 SCL1 (I2C)	3		Ground	
7	GPIO 7 GPCLK0	4		GPIO 15 TxD (UART)	15
	Ground	5		GPIO 16 RxD (UART)	16
0	GPIO 0	6		GPIO 1 PCM_CLK/PWM0	1
2	GPIO 2	7		Ground	
3	GPIO 3	8		GPIO 4	4
	3.3 VDC Power	9		GPIO 5	5
12	GPIO 12 MOSI (SPI)	10		Ground	
13	GPIO 13 MISO (SPI)	11		GPIO 6	6
14	GPIO 14 SCLK (SPI)	12		GPIO 10 CE0 (SPI)	10
	Ground	13		GPIO 11 CE1 (SPI)	11
30	SDA0 (2C ID EEPROM)	14		SCL0 (2C ID EEPROM)	31
21	GPIO 21 GPCLK1	15		Ground	
22	GPIO 22 GPCLK2	16		GPIO 26 PWM0	26
23	GPIO 23 PWM1	17		Ground	
24	GPIO 24 PCM_FS/PWM1	18		GPIO 27	27
25	GPIO 25	19		GPIO 28 PCM_DIN	28
	Ground	20		GPIO 29 PCM_DOUT	29

RFID

RFID (Radio frequency identification) is a technology that uses electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to object. These tags contain electronically stored information. RFID tags can be passive, active or battery assisted passive. They are used in various applications such as access control



ARDUINO

Arduino is an open source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. It consists of a physical programmable circuit board and a development environment for writing code and uploading it to the board. You can use it to create interactive objects, such as robots, lights display and much more.



MINI A8 GPS

The MINI A8 GPS tracker is a small, portable device that uses GPS technology to determine its precise location. The device usually has a built-in SIM card slot and requires a SIM card with a data plan to transmit its location data to a server or mobile app.



TEMPERATURE SENSOR

There are various types of temperature sensors available, but one commonly used in hobbyist and DIY projects is the DS18B20 digital temperature sensor. It's suitable for measuring temperatures in a wide range, from -55°C to +125°C (-67°F to +257°F).



ACCELEROMETER SENSOR

The accelerometer sensor in a device measures acceleration, allowing the device to detect changes in orientation. It's commonly used in smartphones for features like screen rotation and step counting. The accelerometer tracks the child's movement or detects if the device has been picked up or moved.

GSM

GSM, or the Global System for Mobile Communications, is a standard developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) to describe the protocols for Second generation (2G) digital cellular networks used by mobile devices.



VOICE SENSOR

A voice sensor is a device that detects sound or voice and converts it into an electrical signal. It's commonly used in various applications such as speech recognition, security systems, and voice-activated devices.



DRAWBACKS IN EXISTING SYSTEM

- The systems are not atomized
- The child cant able to understand the awareness of the technology
- Complex system and difficult to operate

EXISTING METHOD

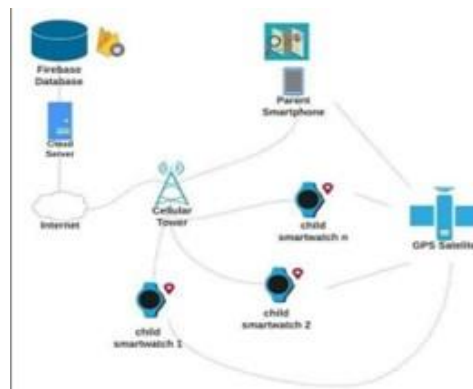
A lot of technologies already exist for body area sensor networks. However, wired technologies are difficult to use in this application and are impractical for long-term, minimally obtrusive residential monitoring. Furthermore, wired connections may be impossible if the sensors are implanted within the body. On the other hand, wireless technologies that use RF (such as Bluetooth and WiFi) suffer from these problems.

OBJECTIVES

- The specialist staying at a distance can monitor the child condition so that he can save the life of the patient using smart watch.
- This system is to be available at reasonable prices.
- IOT technology is to be use so that we can monitor the child condition easily using smart band.
- Supporting the child's learning and development by monitoring their educational activities and providing appropriate resources and support.
- Monitoring the child's health and well-being, including tracking their physical activity, sleep patterns, and ensuring they have access to healthcare when needed.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

- There are mainly two parts of the system one is IOT and Wearable SENSORS for smart watch.
- The system also makes it easier for parents, carers, and educational institutions to collaborate and communicate with one another, ensuring that child safety is taken seriously.
- The IoT-based kid Safety Monitoring System provides improved parental control, customization, and customization to cater to the unique demands of every family or kid.
- Even when parents are physically apart from their child using video cam attached to the watch and it send notifications to parents via SMS using GSM.
- IOT Based wearable health monitoring system is designed using IOT technology.
- Which consist of physiological sensor and a Wearable Hub (WH).
- Health data's such as Temperature, Heart rate Voice activity, motion and moisture collected by an inter-body from wearable physiologic sensor is hub using Smart band.
- when there is any abnormality in the child condition then he can monitor the situation using smart band



ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Real-time Monitoring: Parents can track their child's location, activity, and health status in real-time, providing peace of mind.

- **Emergency Response:** In case of emergencies, such as a child getting lost or in danger, parents can quickly locate them and take necessary actions.

RESULT

Overall, the system aims to provide parents with peace of mind by allowing them to monitor their child's location and health in real-time and receive alerts in case of emergencies or when the child enters or leaves designated.

CONCLUSION

The project IOT based child monitoring system has been successfully designed and tested .It has been developed by integrating features of all the hardware component used. They also offer parental controls and activity tracking, promoting a healthy and safe environment for children. Overall, smartwatches serve as an effective tool for parents to monitor and protect their children, providing peace of mind and ensuring their safety in various situations.

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INNOVATIVE EV ACCESSIBILITY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The electric scooter designed for blind people would be to provide safe and accessible mobility option Accessibility that are incorporating tactile markers or braille instructions to help blind users navigate controls and settings. Safety to Implementing obstacle detection and avoidance systems using sensors or cameras to alert the rider of potential hazard .Stability that Designing the scooter with a low center of gravity and sturdy construction to enhance stability and prevent tipping system. Auditory Feedback is providing audible cues and feedback for speed, direction changes, and battery level to assist users in understanding their surroundings. Easy operation to simplifying controls and interfaces for intuitive operation, possibly through voice commands or haptic feedback. Long life of the battery is ensuring sufficient battery range for extended use, considering that users may rely heavily on the scooter for transportation. Comfort on Prioritizing ergonomic design and comfortable seating to accommodate users during longer rides. By designing an EV scooter with features tailored to the needs of blind individuals, such as advanced obstacle detection systems, audible alerts, and easy-to-use interfaces. Electric scooters are the future of this world as they produce zero emissions, making them an eco-friendly transportation option. They also are quieter than gas-powered vehicles, reducing noise pollution in urban environments and making for a more pleasant riding experience.

Keywords

Accessibility Technology, Assitive Technology, EV Navigation Systems, Voice Command Integration, Object Detection Sensors, EV Charging Infrastructure, User Experience (UX) Design, Smart mobility system, Multi-modal Interfaces, Barrier-free Transportation

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Blind mobility is one of the main challenges that scientist are most widely used travelling aid used by all blinds is the white cane. It has provided those people with a better way to reach destination and detect obstacles on ground, but it cannot give them a high guarantee to protect themselves and being away from all level of obstacles. The recent advances in assistive technology it is possible to extend the support provided to blind people taking into consideration the support provided to blind people taking into consideration the concept of the white cane. Historically, there are various types of assistive technologies that are currently available to blind or visually impaired people. Thus, the distance to the obstacle is calculated according to the time variance between the to signals. Wearable and portable assistive technologies are also used for assisting people with disabilities such as the blind. Wearable devices are allowed hands-free interaction, or at least minimizing the use of hands when using the device, while portable assistive device required a constant hand interaction. Despite efforts and the great variety of wearable assistive devices available, user acceptance is quit low and the white cane will continue to be the most assistive devices for the blind. On the other hand, to enhance the means that assist blind persons to navigate quickly and safely in an unfamiliar environment, various projects were introduced using different technologies like PIR Sensor, Ultra sonic sensor, Gyroscope sensor and Raspberry pi. Passive infrared sensor [PIR] is an electronic sensor used in motion detectors such as automatically triggered lighting devices and protection systems that measure devices emitting infrared light in their field. It is commonly used in security alarms and automatic lighting applications. Ultra-sonic sensor is an electronic device that measures the distance of a target object by emitting ultrasonic sound waves, and converts the reflected sound into an electrical signal. It is a non-

contact type of sensor used to measure an object distance and velocity. Gyroscope sensor, also known as angular velocity sensors, can detect changes in rotation angle per unit of time.

This make it possible to detect quantities such as the direction of rotation, rotation angle, and vibration. Raspberry pi to learn programming skills, build hardware. Passive infrared sensor (PIR sensor) that measures infrared (IR)light radiating from objects in its field of view. An Indian electric two-wheeler manufacturer, headquartered in Bangalore. It was founded by Tarun Mehta and Swapnil Jain in 2013. It currently manufactures electric scooters known as the Ather 450 Apex, Ather 450S, Ather 450X and the Ather 450X Pro.

The chief architect was N.H.Raj Kumar who is the first indigenously designed and built vehicle in India. Project Atlanta or the Atlanta scooter was the spark that was lit in the mind of this engineering genius. Born to Dr V Nagoji Rao and Yamuna Rao at Thalassery in Kannur, Raj Kumar studied in Vaikom and Mavelikkara.A scooter (motor scooter) is a motorcycle with an underbone or step-through frame, a seat, a transmission that shifts without the operator having to operate a clutch lever, a platform for the rider's feet, and with a method of operation that emphasizes comfort and fuel economy. In 1915, the first motorized scooters hit the streets of New York City with the release of the Autoped. These mass-produce scooters had a gas-powered engine affixed over the front wheel and reportedly reached a wobbly 30 mph.

BLDC MOTOR

Innovative Electric Vehicle (EV) Accessibility for Individuals with Visual Impairments entails the integration of advanced technologies, including Brushless DC (BLDC) motors, to revolutionize mobility solutions. BLDC motors offer numerous advantages over traditional brushed motors, such as higher efficiency, lower maintenance requirements, and enhanced controllability, making them an ideal choice for electric vehicles designed to cater to the unique needs of visually impaired individuals.

By incorporating BLDC motors into EVs tailored for this demographic, we are paving the way for safer, more reliable, and accessible transportation options. These motors enable precise speed control, smoother acceleration, and quieter operation, thus enhancing the overall user experience for individuals with visual impairments. Moreover, their compact

size and lightweight design contribute to the development of more maneuverable and space-efficient vehicles, further optimizing accessibility in urban environments.

At conferences focusing on innovation in electric mobility and accessibility, showcasing the utilization of BLDC motors in EVs for individuals with visual impairments underscores the commitment to inclusivity and technological advancement in transportation. It highlights a collaborative effort among engineers, designers, and accessibility advocates to create solutions that empower individuals with disabilities and promote greater independence and mobility for all. Through continued research, development, and collaboration, we can further advance the integration of BLDC motors and other cutting-edge technologies to enhance accessibility and inclusivity in electric transportation systems.

SENSORS

A sensor is a device that detects and responds to some type of input from the physical environment. The input can be light, heat, motion, moisture, pressure or any number of other environmental phenomena. The output is generally a signal that is converted to a human-readable display at the sensor location or transmitted electronically over a network for reading or further processing. Sensors play a pivotal role in the internet of things (IOT). They make it possible to create an ecosystem for collecting and processing data about a specific environment so it can be monitored, managed and controlled more easily and efficiently. IoT sensors are used in homes, out in the field, in automobiles, on airplanes, in industrial settings and in other environments. Sensors bridge the gap between the physical world and logical world, acting as the eyes and ears for a computing infrastructure that analyzes and acts upon the data.

The range of sensor technologies to enhance usability and safety. These sensors primarily fall into three categories: proximity sensors, ultrasonic sensors, and PIR sensors.

Proximity sensors play a crucial role in detecting nearby obstacles or objects, alerting the driver or user of potential hazards. These sensors emit electromagnetic fields or beams and can detect the presence of objects within their range without physical contact. By integrating proximity sensors strategically around the electric vehicle, individuals with visual impairments can navigate their surroundings more confidently, receiving real-time feedback about obstacles in their path.

Ultrasonic sensors, similar to proximity sensors, emit sound waves and measure their reflection to determine the distance to nearby objects. These sensors are particularly useful for detecting objects at varying distances and can provide valuable information about the environment's layout. By incorporating ultrasonic sensors into the EV's design, individuals with visual impairments can receive detailed spatial information, helping them maneuver safely and efficiently.

At the forefront of this solution are PIR (Passive Infrared) sensors, which play a pivotal role in revolutionizing the interaction between individuals with visual impairments and EVs. These sensors are strategically integrated into the design of EVs, enabling them to detect the presence of individuals in their vicinity without requiring physical contact. By leveraging PIR technology, EVs can provide real-time feedback and assistance to individuals with visual impairments, facilitating safer navigation around the vehicle and promoting greater independence in transportation. This innovative application of PIR sensors represents a significant step forward in inclusive design for EVs, fostering a more accessible and equitable mobility experience for all individuals, regardless of visual ability. This topic promises to ignite insightful discussions and pave the way for further advancements in the field of assistive technology at conferences and symposiums focused on accessibility and innovation.

PIR sensors detect general movement, but do not give information on who or what moved. For that purpose, an imaging IR sensor is required. PIR sensors are commonly called simply "PIR", or sometimes "PID", for "passive infrared detector". The term passive refers to the fact that PIR devices do not radiate energy for detection purposes. They work entirely by detecting infrared radiation (radiant heat) emitted by or reflected from objects.

Overall, the combination of proximity sensors, ultrasonic sensors, and PIR sensors in Innovative EV Accessibility for Individuals with Visual Impairments ensures enhanced safety and usability, empowering users to navigate their surroundings with greater independence and confidence. These sensor technologies represent a significant advancement in making electric vehicles more inclusive and accessible for individuals with visual impairments.

This paper is organized as follows; hybrid DG system configuration is introduced in Section II and paradigms of the approach for islanding and PQ disturbance detection is given

in Section III. Then, the simulated results and discussions on performance of detection methods are described in Section IV, followed by conclusions drawn from Section V.

CONSTRUCTION OF SYSTEM

The visual impairments involves the integration of various design elements and technologies to ensure safe and convenient transportation experiences.

One key aspect is the incorporation of tactile indicators and braille signage within EV charging stations and vehicles, allowing visually impaired users to easily locate and navigate the charging infrastructure. The Innovative Electric Vehicle (EV) Accessibility for Individuals with Visual Impairments is two parts on below,

1. Hardware
2. Software

HARDWARE

BIKE MODEL

The modified bike model is powered by DC 6-12V 300 RPM Gear Motor High Torque. This bike model uses one BLDC motor to control the steering angle of the car model. This bike model employs Arduino to control its speed and steering angle by giving the command to the DC motor and micro servo motor. The BLDC motor's simpler commutation method allows a wide range of our products to be used to control it, from 8-bit PIC and AVR micro controllers to the MTD650x family of dedicated BLDC drive chips, to advanced ds PIC digital signal controllers and PIC32MK and SAM Arm Cortex-M0. A brushless DC electric motor (BLDC), also known as an electronically commutated motor, is a synchronous motor using a direct current (DC) electric power supply.



Fig. 1 Configuration of Bike resources

BATTERY

The lead-acid battery is a type of rechargeable battery first invented in 1859 by French physicist Gaston Plants. It is the first type of rechargeable battery ever created. Compared to modern rechargeable batteries, lead-acid batteries have relatively low energy density. Despite this, their ability to supply high surge current means that the cells have a relatively large power-to-weight ratio. These features, along with their low cost, make them attractive for use in motor vehicles to provide the high current required by starter motors.

As they are inexpensive compared to newer technologies, lead-acid batteries are widely used even when surge current is not important and other designs could provide higher energy densities.

In 1999 lead-acid battery sales accounted for 40-50% of the value from batteries. By 2001, Chloride had divested itself of its last remaining battery subsidiary and the non-core Safety Systems operations in the UK and USA to better focus on the fast-growing market of Power Protection. A global leader in designing, manufacturing, and servicing industrial UPS systems

Ampere hours -- sometimes abbreviated as Ah or amp hours -- is the amount of energy charge in a battery that enables 1 ampere of current to flow for one hour. Another way of saying it is that 1 Ah is the rating indicating how much amperage a battery can provide for one hour.

Batteries from manufacturer Optima, for example, come with a three-year warranty plan if they're used by what the brand refers to as normal consumers. Commercial vehicle buyers, however, only receive a one-year warranty because they typically put more strain on a battery.

Chloride Exide is an energy solutions provider that provides: automotive batteries; and through Chloride Solar it provides energy storage solutions; solar energy solutions and water heating solutions.



SOFTWARE

RASPBERRY PI 4 MODEL B AND RASPBERRY PI CAMERA

The Raspberry Pi 4 Model B and Raspberry pi Camera represent a powerful combination of hardware for creating innovative solutions, particularly in the realm of accessibility for individuals with visual impairments. The Raspberry Pi 4 Model B serves as a versatile and cost-effective computing platform, offering ample processing power and connectivity options. Its compact size and low power consumption make it ideal for embedding into various devices and systems. Processor speed ranges from 700 MHz to 1.4 GHz for the Pi 3 Model B+ or 1.5 GHz for the Pi 4; on-board memory ranges from 256 MB to 8 GB random access memory (RAM), with only the Raspberry Pi 4 and the Raspberry Pi 5 having more than 1 GB.

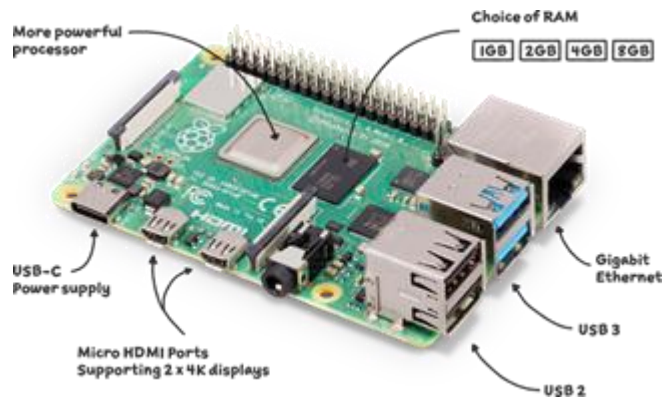
Complementing the Raspberry Pi 4, the Raspberry pi Camera provides high-quality imaging capabilities in a small form factor. With features such as high-resolution still images and video capture, along with support for various add-on lenses and accessories, the Raspberry pi Camera offers flexibility for capturing visual information in diverse environments.

When integrated into accessibility-focused projects, the Raspberry Pi 4 and Raspberry pi Camera can enable a range of functionalities to aid individuals with visual impairments. For example, the Raspberry pi Camera can be used to capture images of the surroundings, which can then be processed by the Raspberry Pi to provide real-time feedback through audio cues or tactile interfaces. This setup could assist users in navigating unfamiliar environments, identifying objects, or detecting obstacles in their path.

Furthermore, the Raspberry Pi's programmability allows developers to implement custom software solutions tailored to the specific needs of users with visual impairments.

Whether it's developing applications for object recognition, scene description, or navigation assistance, the Raspberry Pi platform offers a flexible environment for creating accessible technologies.

Overall, the Raspberry Pi 4 Model B and Raspberry pi Camera combination presents a promising avenue for developing innovative accessibility solutions that enhance the independence and quality of life for individuals with visual impairments. By harnessing the capabilities of these versatile tools, developers can contribute to creating a more inclusive society where everyone can participate fully and equally.



VOICE COMMAND INTEGRATION

It involves integrating voice command functionality using Node MCU and a speaker system. By leveraging Node MCU, an open-source IoT platform based on the ESP8266 Wi-Fi module, and a speaker, EVs can be equipped with voice-controlled features tailored to the needs of visually impaired users.

Through voice commands, users can interact with various aspects of the vehicle, such as controlling navigation, adjusting climate settings, and accessing vehicle status information. Node MCU serves as the bridge between the vehicle's on board systems and the user's voice commands, facilitating seamless communication and control.

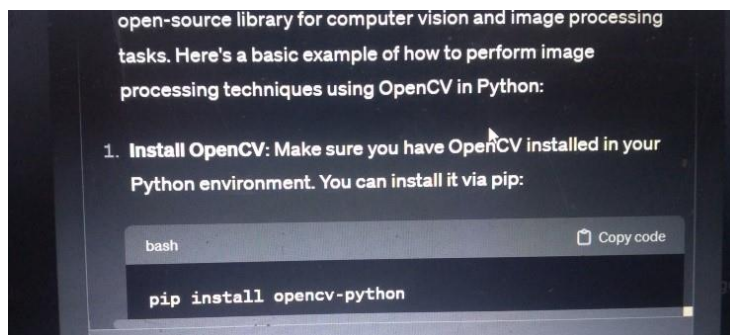
Additionally, the speaker system provides audible feedback to confirm user commands and provide necessary information, enhancing the user experience and ensuring accessibility for all individuals, regardless of visual ability.

This integration not only enhances the inclusivity of EVs but also showcases the potential of IoT technology to address accessibility challenges in transportation and beyond.



IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD

Image processing using OpenCV involves several steps to manipulate and analyze digital images. Firstly, you need to import the OpenCV library into your Python environment. Then, you can load an image from a file or capture it from a camera using OpenCV's built-in functions. Once the image is loaded, you can perform various operations such as resizing, cropping, and rotating using functions provided by OpenCV.



Next, you might want to apply filters or transformations to enhance or modify the image. OpenCV offers a wide range of functions for this purpose, including blurring, sharpening, edge detection, and colour manipulation. These techniques can be used for tasks like noise reduction, feature extraction, and object detection.

1. **Import Libraries:** Import the necessary libraries in your Python script:

```
python
import cv2
import numpy as np
```

1. **Read an Image:** Load an image using OpenCV's 'cv2.imread()' function:

```
python
image = cv2.imread('input_image.jpg')
```

Additionally, OpenCV provides tools for feature detection and image recognition, such as Haar cascades for face detection or SIFT and SURF for keypoint detection and matching. These techniques are essential for tasks like object tracking, facial recognition, and augmented reality applications.

1. **Saving Results (Optional):** You can save the processed images using 'cv2.imwrite()':

```
python
cv2.imwrite('output_image.jpg', thresholded_image)
```

Finally, after processing the image, you can display the results using OpenCV's visualization functions or save the modified image back to a file. Overall, OpenCV is a powerful tool for image processing, offering a comprehensive set of functions and algorithms for various applications, from basic operations to advanced computer vision tasks.

1. **Display Results:** Display the original image, grayscale image, thresholded image, and edge-detected image using OpenCV's 'cv2.imshow()' function:

```
python
cv2.imshow('Original Image', image)
cv2.imshow('Grayscale Image', gray_image)
cv2.imshow('Thresholded Image', thresholded_image)
cv2.imshow('Edges', edges)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

CHARGING AND DISCHARGING

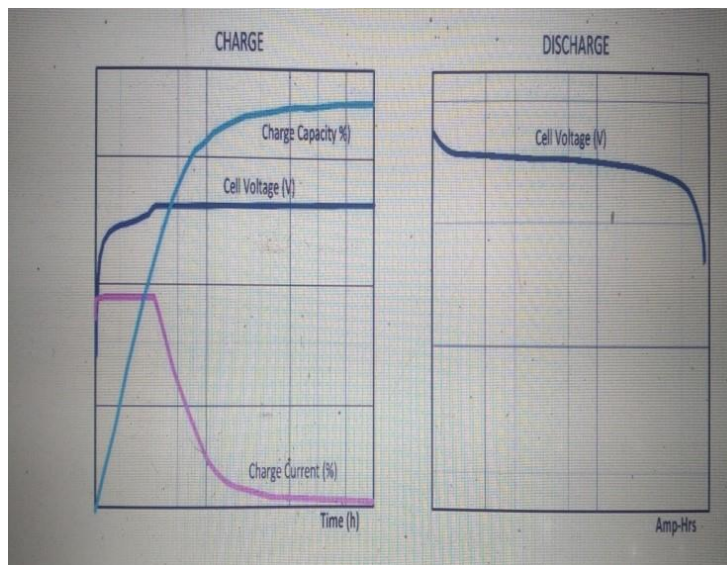
EV charging software enables EV charging operators and e-mobility service providers to manage all aspects of EV charging so they can maximize charger uptime and provide drivers with an exceptional EV charging experience. The software also enables monetization of

services for EV charging providers. a vehicle that can be powered by an electric motor that draws electricity from a battery and is capable of being charged from an external source.

All batteries degrade with time and use. Most EVs have a warranty for eight years or 100,000 miles, whichever is earlier. An EV battery is considered at end of its life if it no longer maintains 80% of total usable capacity and has more than 5% self-discharge rate over a 24-hour period (Engel et al. 2019). Accelerated battery degradation can be caused by charging and discharging patterns, such as repeatedly using the entire capacity of a battery, or repeated rapid charging (IEA 2020).

Charging and discharging patterns are measured via 'C-rates' per hour, so that 1C-rate means that the battery will be completely charged or discharged in 1 hour at that level of current. Ignoring the conversion efficiencies, the C-rate can be calculated by dividing the charger's power level by the battery capacity or size. For a given charging power, the larger the battery capacity, the lower the C-rate for charging

GRAPH MODEL



VOLTAGE

S.NO	DOWN VOLTAGE	UP VOLTAGE	REVERSE VOLTAGE	LOAD IN KG	S.NO
1.	51.6	49.3	51.6	60	1.

2.	49.8	48.4	51.8	67	2.
3.	50.8	47.3	51.9	70	3.
4.	51.2	46.5	51.5	65	4.
5.	52.2	45.3	51.8	65	5.
6.	53.1	44.2	51.7	-	6.

BENEFITS OF EV IN INDIA

By 2025, electric vehicle sales could comprise up to 20% of new car sales. By 2030, electric vehicle sales could reach 40% of new car sales. By 2040, electric vehicle sales could account for nearly all new car sales. The scope of Electric Vehicles in the future is exceptionally promising. As environmental concerns, technological advancements, infrastructure development, and policy support converge, EVs are set to become the mainstream mode of transportation.

Global EV marketing is growing at a staggering CAGR of 21.7%. A whopping 4.19 lakh EVs have already been sold in India in 2022. This number stood at a mere 1.19 lakhs in 2020. Studies predict a sale of 39.21 million EV units by the year 2021. The scope of Electric Vehicles in the future is exceptionally promising. As environmental concerns, technological advancements, infrastructure development, and policy support converge, EVs are set to become the mainstream mode of transportation. Indian EV market with a market share of 72%: Canalsys. Setting up EV charging stations in India is a profitable business that requires investment of ₹10-₹30 lakh and can earn revenue of ₹4- ₹5 lakh per month based on your services. Lower fuel costs: EVs are much more efficient than internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and require less energy to operate, resulting in lower fuel costs for drivers. Lower maintenance costs: EVs have fewer moving parts than ICE vehicles, which means they require less maintenance and are less likely to break down. Growing climate change concerns, coupled with technological advancements in the automotive industry, have fueled the growth of electric vehicles (EVs). In the first half of 2023, there was a 40% increase in global EV sales compared to the previous year. By 2030, EVs will constitute 35 to 40% of all new car sales.

CONCLUSIONS

E-scooters are more suitable for rural areas where the numbers of petrol bunks are not adequate, so that the rural people can charge the vehicle with the help of electricity. To understanding the EV technology, this study helps to provide outline of EV (Scooter) and there various components. electric scooters offer a multitude of benefits, making them an attractive choice for individuals seeking a convenient, eco-friendly, and enjoyable mode of transportation.

Electric vehicles (EVs) have a battery instead of a gasoline tank, and an electric motor instead of an internal combustion engine. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) are a combination of gasoline and electric vehicles, so they have a battery, an electric motor, a gasoline tank, and an internal combustion engine.

As per a report, the global sales of electric scooters and bicycles are expected to reach 129 million units by 2028. In 2019, the electric scooters sales was near 46.89 44.39, which grew to 50 in 2020. This gradual growth tells us the incessantly growing demand for the eScooter services.

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STABILITY ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED POWER SYSTEM WITH VIRTUAL STATCOM OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

In two bus systems, VIRTUAL STATCOM is a widely used device to increase the voltage of weak buses. This work focuses on the modeling and simulation of a two bus system's closed loop controlled virtual STATCOM, which is based on a three-phase voltage source inverter. The study examines and compares closed-loop FOPID and SMC controlled virtual STATCOM systems. All time domain response measures, including steady state error and settling time, are compared. It is noted that the SMC-enabled VIRTUAL STATCOM is faster than the FOPID-controlled system.

KEYWORDS

PI -Proportional integral, FACTS-Flexible AC transmission system, THD-Total harmonic distortion, MPC- Model Predictive Controller, STATCOM-Static synchronous compensator.

INTRODUCTION

Rahman provides FACTS appliances for the grid merger of PV, solar power, wind, and battery systems [1]. IGBT-Based FACTS: Electrical Transmission Systems Controllers is presented by Mathur [2]. Transfer capability Improvement using FACTS devices is suggested by Xiao [3]. PV solar farm equipment such as VIRTUAL-STATCOM to Control-grid voltage is given by [4]. Exploit of Solar -Farm -Inverter as E-STATCOM is presented by Khadkikar [5]. Seethapathy [6] suggests arranging a grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) solar farm to increase transient stability and transmission limits concurrently during the day and night[6].

Grid Support Functions implemented in battery and buck boost Systems is given by Walling [7]. Albuquerque presents a photovoltaic solar system that is connected to the electrical grid and functions as both an active power originator and a reactive power

compensator [8]. Beekmann [9] proposes a wind-energy converter with FACTS capability for the most efficient integration of wind power into transmission and distribution networks. Rahman [10] provides the PSCAD/EMTDC model of a three-phase grid-connected photovoltaic solar system. An MPPT algorithm for hastily altering impressive circumstances is presented by Osakada [11]. A prompt Reactive Chatterjee [12] proposes the use of a Harmonic Suppressor System and a Volt-Ampere Compensator. For electromagnetic-transient evaluation, Seul-Ki provides a representation and simulation of a grid-connected photovoltaic production system [13]. Yazdani [14] discusses voltage-sourced converters in power systems, including modeling, control, and applicability. Schanardie [15] proposes a three-phase grid-connected solar energy system with real and imaginary power control using dq0 alteration. Learn and enlargement of Control Mechanism against Islanding for Grid-Connected Inverters is given by Walling[16]. Power -System -Stability and Control is presented by Kundur[17]. Collision of contacts along with Power-System-Controls is suggested by `CIGRE Task-Force [18].

Relevance of a PV Solar Plant as STATCOM through Night and Day in a Distribution Utility Network is given by Siavashi [19]. Be integrated Resources Dispersed by Electric Power Systems. Varma [20] presents a narrative control method for inverter-based DGs using FACTS (DGFACTS) to achieve appealing grid power transmission limits.

The beyond literature does not treaty with closed loop buck boost controlled VIRTUAL-STATCOM. The exceeding credentials do not report the association among FOPID & SMC controlled VIRTUA-STATCOM system. This exertion deals with evaluation of responses through FOPID & SMC controllers.

Mahesh K. Mishra, Senior Member, and B. Kalyan Kumar, Member, IEEE (SEPTEMBER 2013), modeled STATCOM using circuit components in an accurate transmission line model. STATCOM is regarded and recognized as one of the top FACTS devices. It combines series and parallel rapid compensation to offer active and reactive control, resulting in maximum power transfer, system stability, and improved power quality and dependability. As a result, offering an appropriate STATCOM model that allows for the analysis of network and load flow in energy transmission lines has piqued the interest of specialists. This work provides a novel STATCOM steady-state model based on circuit parts from an accurate transmission line model[1].

STATCOM Hierarchical Coordination Controllers Using Non-linear Fuzzy Control Journal of Engineering and Applied Science, ARPN in June 2007 by S. V. R. Kumar and S. S. Nagaraju. This work examines coordination control between two STATCOMs in a multi-machine system. Multiple STATCOMs in a power system can interact, affecting performance and perhaps causing instability. A suggested two-tier hierarchical control method comprises both internal and external controllers. The bus voltage and real/reactive power flow across the transmission line are controlled by internal controls. External controllers send additional reference signals to internal controllers to reduce interaction between two STATCOMs. Takagi-Sugeno fuzzy external controllers outperform traditional PI controllers in terms of decreasing contact. This paper uses a three-machine nine-bus system to show how STATCOMs interact and how the suggested control method works[2].

EXISTING SYSTEM

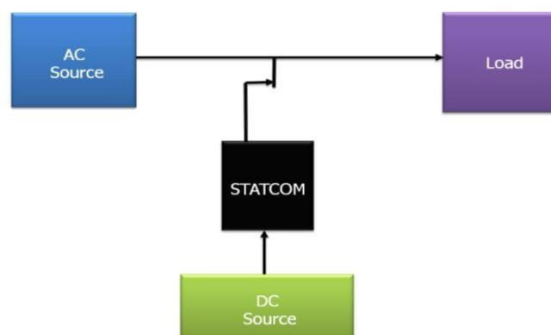


Fig.1.Block Diagram of STATCOM

PROPOSED WORK

Converters based on Buck Boost and a PWM jog method management plan make up the Virtual-STATCOM system. Fig. (1) displays the block schematic of the Virtual-STATCOM with Batteries-powered PWM control, solar power, and wind (1). The control function of the shunt converter is to continuously spritz an odd the transmission line's harmonic current, supplying reactive energy for the shunt converters. To keep its DC voltage constant, the shunt transformer requires a certain amount of reactive power at the fundamental frequency from the grid. The d element of the current at the essential frequency regulates the Voltage

differential of the shunt converter, whereas the q component serves as a compensation about reactive power. An external entity performs the function of power flow control.

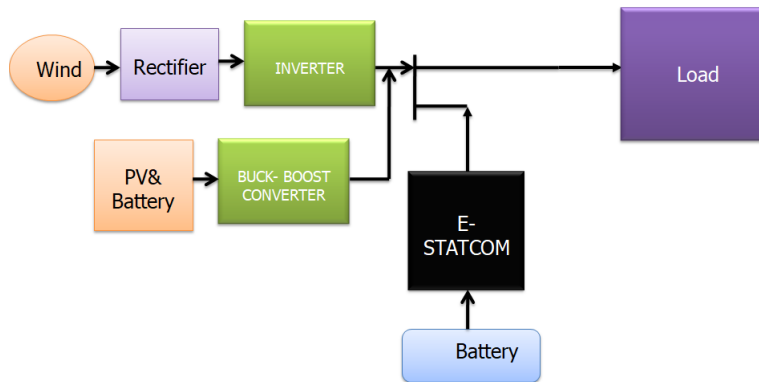


Fig.2.Block Diagram of Virtual -STATCOM

The following describes each of the Control groups' functions that are seen in Fig. (3):

- Power flow control: It determines the essential frequency voltage that the shunt switchers should inject after receiving the system operator's set point for electricity flow.
- Regulation of AC voltage: provides a shunt converter with the set points needed to compensate for reactive power at the fundamental frequency.
- Controlling a shunt converter produces odd harmonized current, reactive power at the fundamental frequency, and DC voltage constancy.

Figures 3 and 4 display the closed-loop circuit diagram for the Virtual-STATCOM FOPID/SMC Controlled system. The FOPID/SMC controller is notified of any errors when the evaluated voltage is in contrast to the benchmark voltage.

Table 1: Compariso006E of Reference current and voltage output from FOPID/SMC

C1	200 μ F
L1	3 μ H
C2	100 μ F
C3	1200 μ F
L2	10 μ H

Mosfet	IRF840
Diode	IN4007
L3, L4, L5	100mH
C4, C5, C6	20μF
RL	100Ω

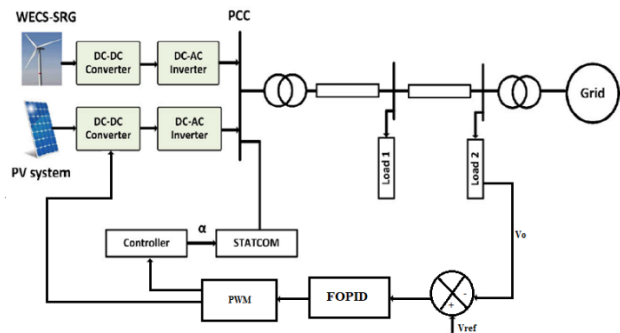


Fig.3.Closed Loop Circuit Diagram of Virtual-STATCOM with FOPID Controlled system

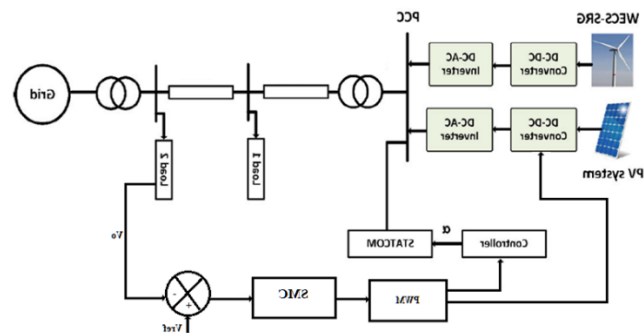


Fig.4.Closed Loop Circuit Diagram of Virtual-STATCOM with SMC Controlled system

The main goal of the mastery strategy is to compute the Reversing output voltage, u_l , abc, in order to regulate the reference voltage of the capacitor using the dc-link output, V^* , DC in relation to the load, and Voltage and current command reference are incorporated into the smart grid, Q^* . There are several approaches to plan the mastery computational for an AFE. Generally, a corresponding control model is employed. To mastery the voltage of a DC

connection, a peripheral loop in command is activated. Conversely, an interior loop in command is chosen to monitor the smart grid electricity and current citations regarding the mechanism of transfer utilized to amplify this MP manager. The sliding mode controller schematic block shows that the that of the supervisor comprises inaccuracies of twofold or multiple conditions of the arrangement.

SIMULATION RESULTS

Figure 5 displays the circuit diagram for a virtual STATCOM with a disruption in load. Fig. 6 displays the resultant voltage in opposition to the Real-life load, that is 400V. Fig. 7 displays the RMS voltage, which is 287 volts. Figure 8 displays the output current via the, Real-life load that is 2.3A. Fig.9 displays the actual Strength, that is 1085 W. Fig.10 displays the capacity for reaction, that has a value of 870VAR.

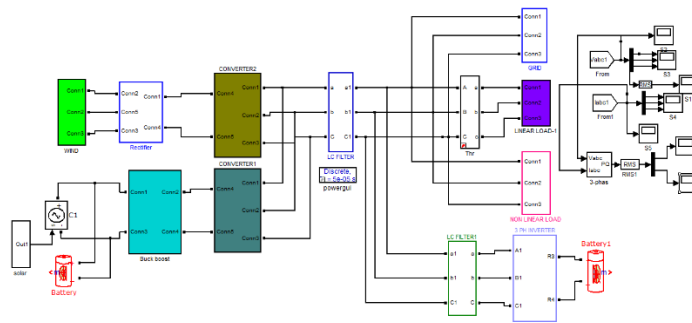


Fig.5.Circuit diagram of Virtual STATCOM with Load disturbance

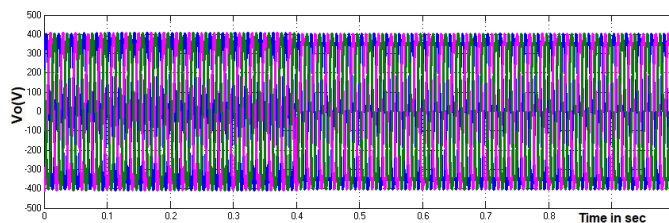


Fig.6.Output voltage between RL loads

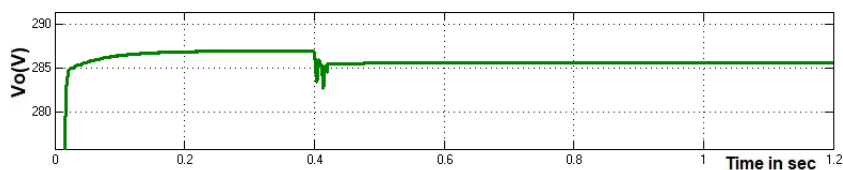


Fig.7.RMS voltage

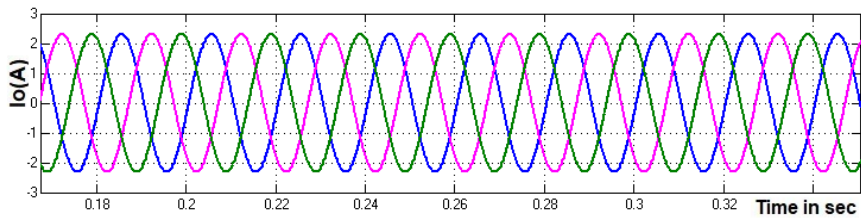


Fig.8.Output current through RL load

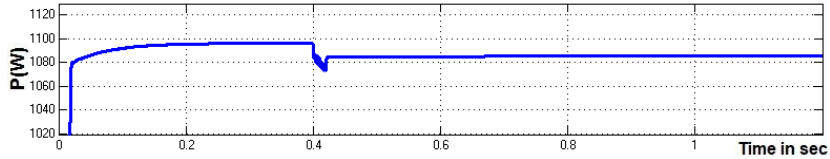


Fig.9.Real power

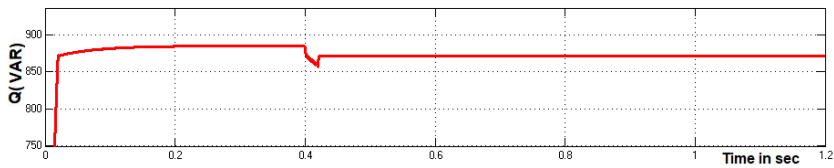


Fig.10.Reactive power

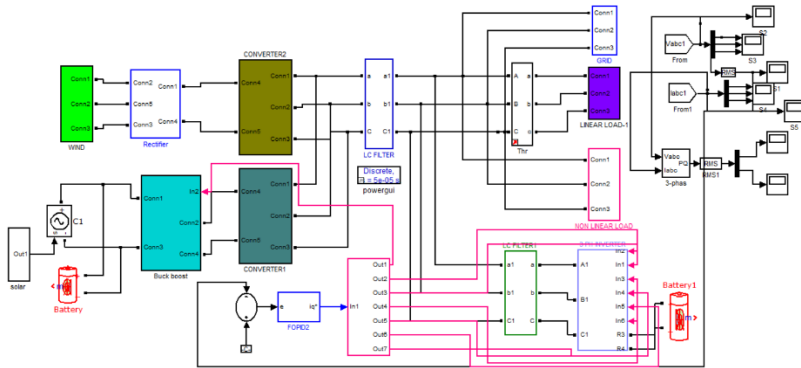


Fig.11.Circuit diagram of Virtual STATCOM with closed loop FOPID controller

The Virtual STATCOM schematic for a circuit with sealed loop FOPID in charge is displayed in as an illustration fig.11.As illustrated in Fig. 12, the output energy above the Real-life load is 410V.A value of 3.93% is displayed for the output voltage THD in Fig. 13. With a value of 290 volts, the RMS voltage is displayed in Figure 14. As illustrated in Fig. 15, the output flow of current via the RL load is 2.3A. A worth of 2.80% is displayed for the final product current THD in Fig. 16. 1110 W is the authentic power, which is displayed in Fig. 17. With a value of 900VAR, the power reaction is displayed in Fig. 18.

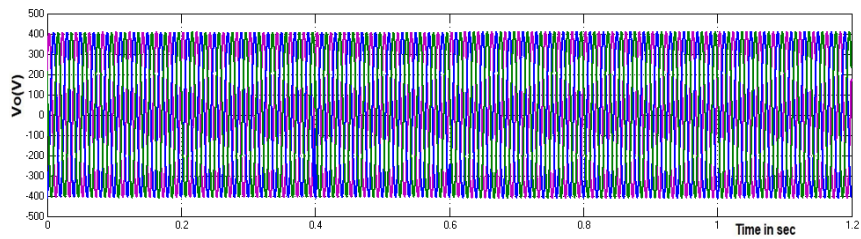


Fig.12.Output voltage across RL load

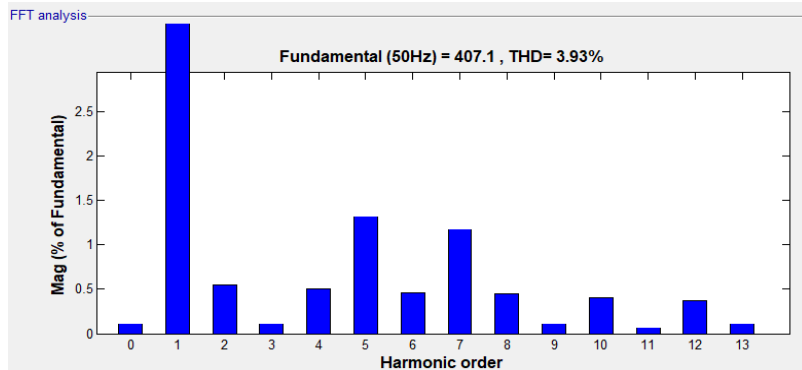


Fig.13.Output voltage THD

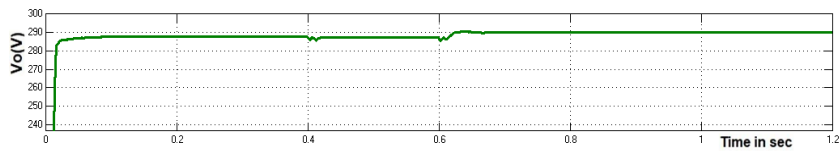


Fig.14.RMS voltage

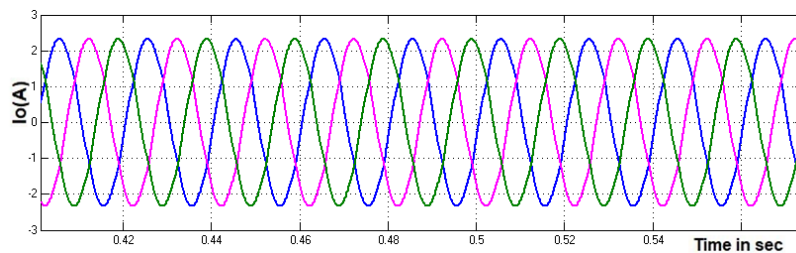


Fig.15.Output current through RL load

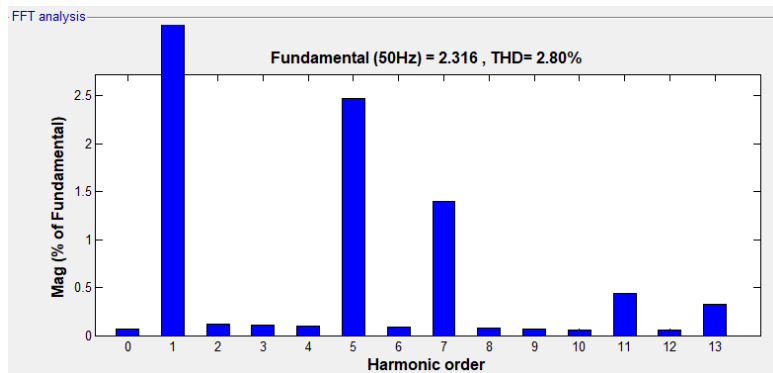


Fig.16.Output Current THD

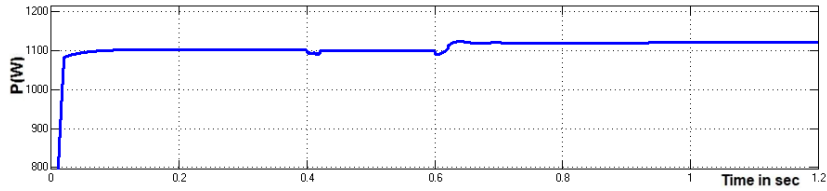


Fig.17.Real power

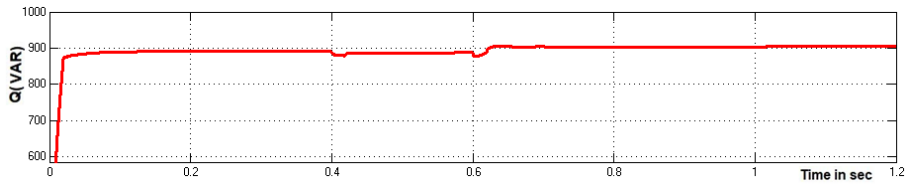


Fig.18.Reactive Power

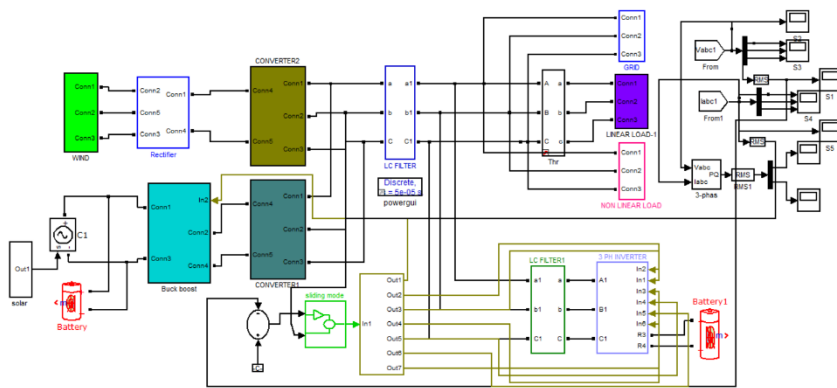


Fig.19.Circuit diagram of Virtual STATCOM with closed loop sliding mode controller

Figure 19 depicts a circuit diagram for Virtual STATCOM with a closed loop sliding mode coordinator. Figure 20 demonstrates the output voltage applied to the RL load, which is 430V. Figure 21 shows the output voltage THD, which is 3.50%. Figure 22 shows the RMS voltage, it is 290 volts. Figure 23 shows the output current via the RL load, which is 2.3A. Figure 24 shows the output current THD value, which is 2.19%. Figure 25 shows the actual force, which is 1110 W. Figure 26 shows the power of reaction, which is 900VAR.

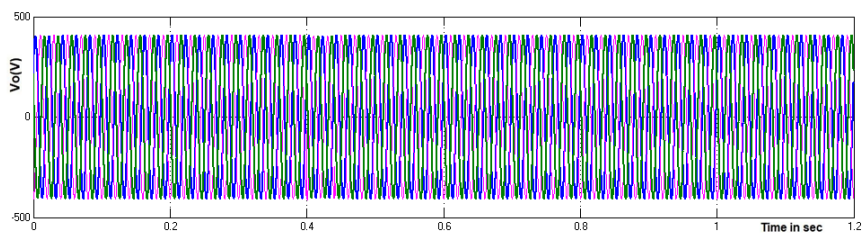


Fig.20.Output voltage

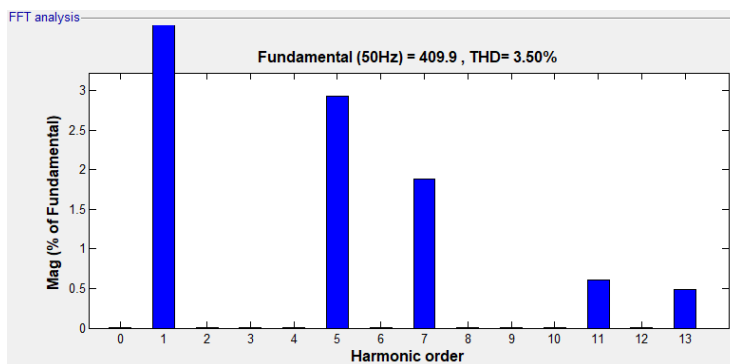


Fig.21.Output voltage THD

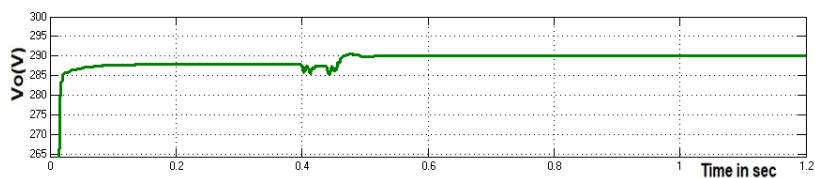


Fig.22.RMS voltage

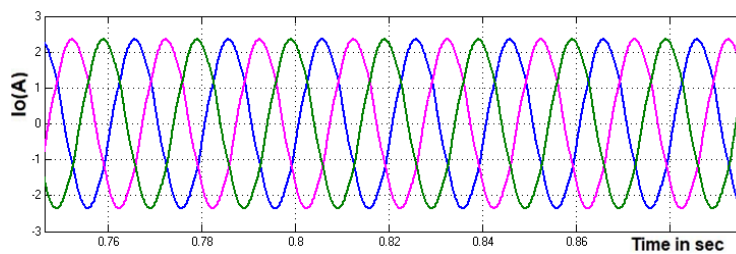


Fig.23.Output current

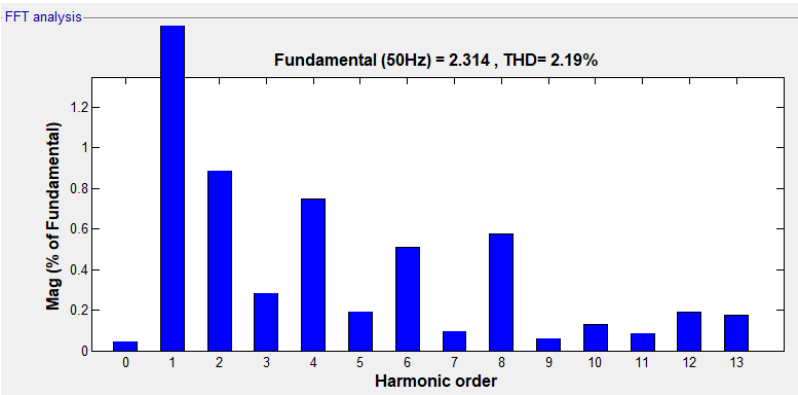


Fig.24.Output Current THD

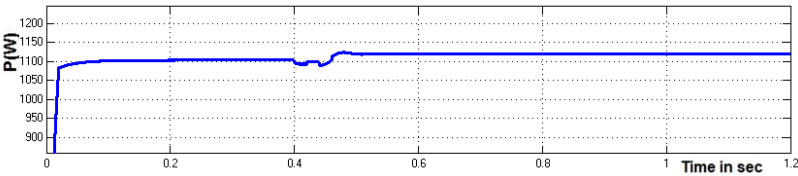


Fig.25.Real power

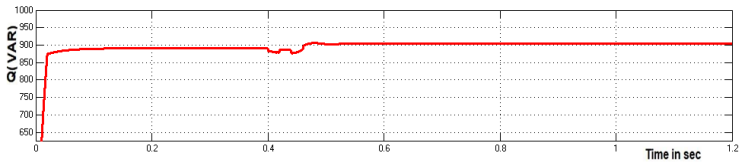


Fig.26.Reactive Power

Table-2:Comparision Time Domain Parameters

Controllers	Rise time (s)	Peak time (s)	Setting time (s)	Steady state error (V)
FOPID	0.41	0.73	0.65	1.45
SMC	0.40	0.46	0.52	0.34

Table 2 juxtaposes the time domain responses of FOPID and sliding mode controllers. An illustration bar comparing the temporal domain characteristics of the FOPID and SMC systems for the Virtual STATCOM system is displayed in Figure 27. The comparison shows that the SMC controlled system reduces steady state error from 1.45V to 0.34V and settle

time from 0.65s to 0.52s. Maximum period is now only 0.46 seconds instead of 0.73. Rise time is lowered from 0.41 to 0.40 by using a sliding mode controller.

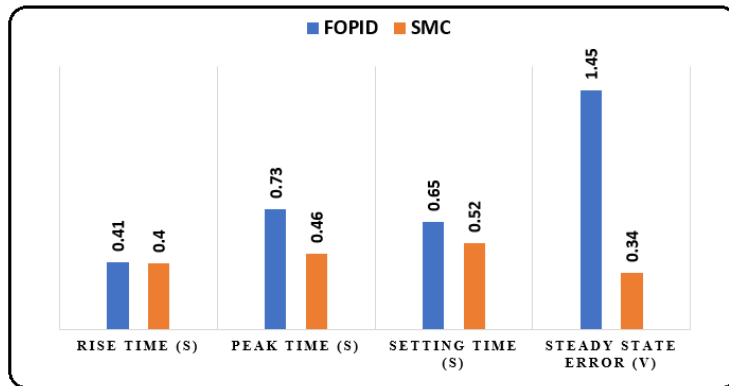


Fig.27. Bar chart Comparison of Time Domain Parameters

Table-3:Comparing of Voltage THD and current THD

Controller	Voltage THD (%)	Current THD (%)
FOPID	3.93	2.80
SMC	3.50	2.19

Table 3 compares the voltage THD and current THD for the Virtual STATCOM system for FOPID and SMC. The voltage THD and current THD of the FOPID and SMC for the Virtual STATCOM system are compared in a bar chart in Figure 27. By utilizing a sliding mode controller, the voltage THD is decreased from 3.93% to 3.50%. The Sliding Mode controller lowers the current THD from 2.8% to 2.19% during operation.

Table-4:Comparing of Voltage THD and current THD

STATCOM	Voltage THD (%)	Current THD (%)
Without STATCOM	With STATCOM	With VIRTUAL-STATCOM
19.56	6.82	5.41

CONCLUSION

The schematic for the VIRTUAL STATCOM and Load disruption mechanism is replicated. The circuit diagram for the VIRTUAL STATCOM and closed circuit FOPID controller system is simulated. The circuit diagram for the VIRTUAL STATCOM and closed loop sliding mode controller system is replicated. Time domain characteristics are contrasted to FOPID and SMC controllers. The time of dawn is lowered from 0.41 s to 0.40 s utilizing the SMC controller. Peak duration is lowered from 0.73 s to 0.46 s utilizing the SMC controller. The transitional period is lowered from 0.65 s to 0.52 s by employing the SMC controller. The inaccuracy in the steady-state is decreased the source 1.45 V to 0.34 V by employing an SMC controller. The THD of voltage is decreased from 3.93% to 3.50% utilizing the SMC controller.

Current work focuses on evaluating sliding mode controlled systems and FOPID. In the future, fuzzy logic controlled systems and surpassing schemes responses will be compared side by side. and create a hardware module that is an archetype of single phase.

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SWITCHED CAPACITOR-BASED STEP-UP SINGLE PHASE NINE-LEVEL INVERTER

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ABSTRACT

The document presents a nine-level inverter featuring quadruple boosting, tailored for use in small-scale photovoltaic systems. The designed circuit includes capacitors equipped for automatic voltage self-balancing, eliminating the need for extra circuits or intricate control algorithms to ensure voltage equilibrium among the capacitors. setting itself apart from recent topologies, the circuit efficiently generates a nine-level power inverter with quadruple boost amplification at the O/P terminals, utilizing a min no. of components. The paper meticulously elucidates the conducting of circuit analysis and modeling for every o/p level. To maintain balanced capacitor voltage, an optimal switching control approach, employing a straightforward logic control circuit, is implemented, dependent on Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). To assess the efficacy and resilience of this architecture, MATLAB/SIMULINK is employed for validation purposes.

KEYWORDS

Cascaded boost inverter, Capacitor-switching technique, Distortion factor, and also total standing wave voltage.

INTRODUCTION

The increasing scarcity of traditional resources has sparked a growing fascination with renewable energy alternatives. Among them, photovoltaic is the most promising due to its non-polluting, noiseless, and cost-effective nature. However, to generate power of superior quality from photovoltaic arrays, appropriate power electronics converters are necessary [1].

PhotoVoltaic systems consists of PhotoVoltaic modules and undergo a dual-stage with the process of power conversion, involving a DC-DC converter and a DC-AC inverter. Conventional two-level inverters are used in DC-AC inverters, but multilevel inverters

(MLIs) are a better option for medium and high voltage/power applications as they produce high-fidelity AC O/P current, eliminating the need for bulk filters.

There are three common topologies for Multi-Level Inverters (MLIs): 1) Cascade H-Bridge (CHB), 2) Flying Capacitor (FC), and 3) Neutral Point Clamped (NPC) [2]. MLIs are widely used in industrial applications to enhance power factor, regulate v/f , mitigate voltage and phase imbalances, and minimize current distortion. As a result, these topologies have been extensively researched and are highly regarded in the industry.

Certainly! The complex control of Cascaded Multilevel Inverter systems can be simplified by incorporating with a amplify switching converter. This involves connecting the DC source and for the H-bridges in each stage, resulting in the creation of boost Cascaded Multilevel Inverters (BCMLIs) [3]. Another approach to streamline the DC-link Multi-Level Inverter system is to enhance it, leading to a reduction in the no.of DC sources and Electrical toggles [4]. Additionally, switched-capacitor multilevel inverters are attractive alternatives due to their lower count of DC supplies.

Different Switched Capacitor unit topologies have been used, producing different o/p v/g level in [5], a 9-level inverter scheme with 2 DC supplies and 2 capacitors has been proposed. It also puts forward two nine-level Switched Capacitor Multi-Level Inverters incorporating two DC supplies and 2 capacitors. Additionally, [6] introduces a integrated switched capacitor-based 9-level inverter. Despite achieving a nine-level voltage output in these topologies, the aspect of boosting is notably absent.

When the direct current (DC) power coming in is lower than the highest voltage required for the load,, certain SCMLI topologies raise the output voltage. Five-level inverters, for instance, can generate a maximum load voltage that is twice the i/p DC voltage in [7] and [8]. Three times the supply voltage is the maximum output voltage that 7-level inverters can produce. The boosting factor of two provided by 9-level inverters in [9] comes at the expense of a large number of components. On the other hand, [10] produced only one-stage, 9-level topologies with quadruple v/g obtain; however, due to their large component count, the circuit is more complicated, expensive, and large.

An economical 9-level switched capacitor quadruple boost multilevel inverter, with a reduced component count is presented in this research. By using switched capacitors as a backup source of DC power, the balancing technique that eliminates the need for additional

voltage balancing control, inductors, and transformers. As a result, fewer components are required, making it more efficient than similar circuit designs can be found in existing literature.

The paper is organized into different parts, and here's how they are divided.

- Section II: describes the documentation that covers the assembly of the suggested Switched Capacitor based step up multilevel inverter (SCSMLI), elucidating its various operational modes and modulation technique.
- Section III: Evaluating Losses in the Proposed Configuration
- Section IV: Displaying Circuit Simulation Findings with MATLAB-SIMULINK.
- Conclusion section: summarizes the findings of the study.

PROPOSED METHOD

SCSML topology comprises a single DC source, eight switches, two diodes, & and two capacitors, by using a DC power supply the circuit capacitors C1 and C2 get charged, resulting in an elevated output voltage. This setup produces nine different voltage levels and increases the voltage across the load by a factor of four.

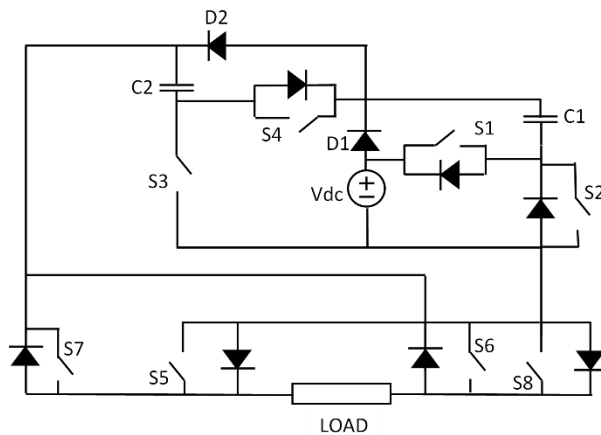


FIG 1. Proposed design of the switched capacitor- based step up single phase 9 level inverter.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATING MODES

The inverter that is proposed, shown in Figure 1, has 9 operating modes as described. The Table 1 shows the switch modes of the system. The details of the operation states are explained below.

A. +4Vdc mode: In this level, the load receives power from energy stored in capacitors C1 and C2, as well as the input source. Switches S7, S8, S4, and S1 are turned on.

B. +3Vdc stage: Using the input voltage source and the stored energy in C2, energy is transmitted to the load. This is achieved by switching on S2, S4, S7, and S8. At the same time, C1 is charges upto Vdc, since the capacitor is connected in parallel with the electric supply.

C. In+2Vdc stage: switches S1, S3, S7, and S8 are turned on. The energy was supplied to the load is powered by the stored energy in capacitor C1 and the input voltage source. At the same time, C2 gets charged up to 2Vdc and is connected in parallel to the power supply.

D. +Vdc stage: The load gets its energy from the voltage supply Vdc by turning on S2, S7, and S8. At the same time, C1 is charged with Vdc as it is connected in parallel to the power supply.

E. For the initial level, switch on the S2, S8, and S5 switches. At the same time, allow C1 to charge until its voltage matches that of Vdc since it is connected in parallel with the power supply. The load will not consume any energy in this state.

F. When the -4Vdc level is detected, the switches S1, S4, S5, and S6 are turned on. This mode allows the load to be powered by the energy stored in capacitors C1 and C2, rather than the input source.

G. When the voltage level drops to -3Vdc, The energy needed to operate the load comes the system gets power from the stored energy in capacitor C2 and the input voltage source. This happens when switches S2, S4, S5, and S6 are turned on. At the same time, C1 is charged up to Vdc, as the capacitor is connected in parallel with the power supply.

TABLE 1. The conditions of the capacitors and the positions of the switches in the circuit.

	Capacitor modes			Switches modes		
	C1	C2	S8	S7	S6	S5
V0/Vin						
-4	D	D	0	0	1	1
-3	C	D	0	0	1	1
-2	D	C	0	0	1	1
-1	C	No	0	0	1	1

0	C	No	0	1	1	0
+1	C	No	1	1	0	0
+2	D	C	1	1	0	0
+3	C	D	1	1	0	0
+4	D	D	1	1	0	0

H. When the -2Vdc level is reached, switches S5, S3, S1, and S6 are turned on. The load is powered by the energy that is stored in C1 and the i/p voltage source. At the same time, C2 is charged up to 2Vdc and runs in parallel with the power supply.

TABLE 2. Voltage stress for switches' circuit.

S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8
Vin	Vin	2Vin	2Vin	4Vin	4Vin	4Vin	4Vin

I. When the load draws energy from the voltage source Vdc at the -1Vdc level, it necessitates the activation of S2, S5, and S6. Simultaneously, C1 undergoes charging with Vdc, as it is in parallel to the power source. Referring to Table 1, the switching pattern is outlined, where (1) indicates the ON state and (0) signifies the OFF state. The status of capacitor Cis categorized as charging (C), discharging (D), or not connected (No).

J. TSV is crucial for MLI design; it shows the highest voltage that switches may block. Table 2 outlines voltage stress for device components .The supply voltage is equal to the voltage stress of S1 and S2 . S3 & S4 have double the value of supply power. The leftover switches have a voltage stress equal to four times the input voltage. Calculate TSV using this formula:

$$TSV = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n V_{b\text{switch}.i} + \sum_{j=1}^n V_{b\text{diode}.j}}{V_{0\text{max}}} \quad (1)$$

Vbswitch and Vbdiode represent the maximum voltage capacity for the switch and diode, respectively, ensuring effective current blockage within the circuit. The parameter Vomax indicates the peak output voltage level achievable within this specific arrangement. Both the switch and diode are characterized by a threshold voltage denoted by the symbol 'j', which

serves as the maximum voltage threshold, effectively preventing any undesired current flow, as outlined in references [11] and [20].

MODULATION TECHNIQUE AND SWITCHING TABLE

Power converter modulation strategies commonly employ the pulse-width modulation approach. This setup uses a method called multi-carrier PWM. The number of carriers (which are like signals) used is related to the number of different output voltage levels. So, if you have N levels of output voltage, you use N-1 carriers. In this case, they're using 8 carriers, each with the same strength and frequency, but with different starting voltages. They compare these carriers to a sine wave reference using logic gates to generate the switching signals needed for the system. "The result of this comparison is that there are 8 pulses which need to be applied to 8 different switches." The Figure 2 follows the table1.

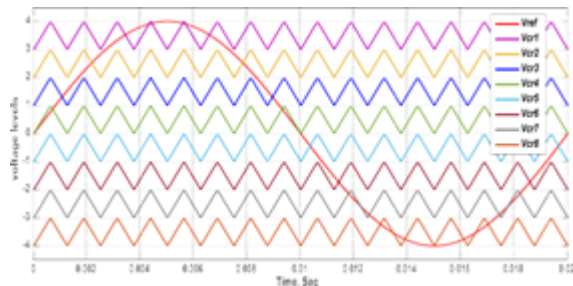


FIGURE 2. MODULATION SCHEME

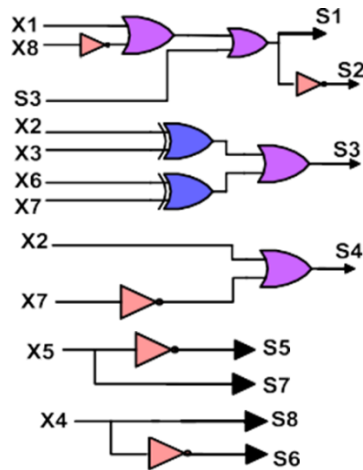


FIGURE 3. LOGIC OPERATORS FOR GATE SIGNALS

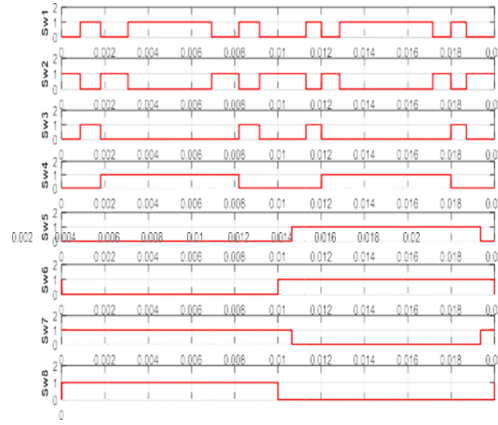


FIG 4: GENERATION OF GATE PULSES FOR ALL SWITCHES

In this schema, X1 is obtained from the combination of (Vcr1, Vref), X2 from (Vref, Vcr2), and so on. Furthermore, Figure 2 investigates the waveform of the gate signals resulting from the comparison and the switching logic.

$$MI = \frac{V_{ref}}{4V_{cr}} \quad (2)$$

To demonstrate the benefits of the suggested 9-level topology, various characteristics were compared, including the no. of components, the max no. of ON toggles in a single mode, the max voltage rating of capacitors, the overall voltage stress, and the topologies' obtain. Fewer switches are needed for the Aimerd system to create nine levels than for the topologies suggested in [9], [10], [18], and [19]. less than the topologies suggested in [8] although they offer fewer output-boosting levels. Lower switch counts consequently resulted in lower conduction losses. Different topologies' voltage gain and overall voltage stress were compared. Reduced TSV values will result in lower inverter costs, and vice versa. It is possible to estimate a factor known as the cost function using equation (3):

$$CF = \left(N_s + N_{driver} + N_d + \frac{\alpha(TSV)_{pu}}{Gain} \right) \quad (3)$$

The weight coefficient factor (α) determines this factor. It may be nearly equal to one [13], [14]. Therefore, this paper's primary objective is to decrease the component count while preserving low TSV and a cheaper suggested inverter cost in comparison to alternative topologies.

LOSS CALCULATIONS

Semiconductor devices have two main types of losses: switching losses and conduction losses. Switching losses happen because of delays when turning the device on or off. Conduction losses occur when the device is actively conducting electricity. Capacitor losses in Semiconductor Capacitor-Modeling Level Interface (SCMLI) are due to factors like electric series resistance (ESR) and reactance. To calculate these losses, we use Equations (4) for switches and Equations (5) for diodes.

$$P_{con_s} = V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2 \quad (4)$$

$$P_{con_d} = V_{d_on} * i_{d_avg} + R_{d_on} * i_{d_rms}^2 \quad (5)$$

where Pcon_D represents the conduction losses of the diode and Pcon_s represents the conduction losses of the switch. The voltage across the switch when it is in the on state is represented by Vs_on. The voltage across the diode in the on-state is denoted by Vd_on. For the switch, the on-state resistance is Rs_on, and for the diode, it is Rd_on. We're examining the typical and effective currents in switches and diodes are denoted by the variables is_avg, is_rms, id_avg, and id_rms, respectively.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{con(V_0=+1V_{dc})} &= 3(V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2) \\
 &\quad + 2(V_{d_on} * i_{d_avg} + R_{d_on} * i_{d_rms}^2) \\
 P_{con(V_0=+2V_{dc})} &= 4(V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2) \\
 &\quad + (V_{d_on} * i_{d_avg} + R_{d_on} * i_{d_rms}^2) \\
 P_{con(V_0=+3V_{dc})} &= 4(V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2) \\
 &\quad + (V_{d_on} * i_{d_avg} + R_{d_on} * i_{d_rms}^2) \\
 P_{con(V_0=+4V_{dc})} &= 4(V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2) \\
 &\quad + (V_{d_on} * i_{d_avg} + R_{d_on} * i_{d_rms}^2) \\
 P_{con(V_0=-1V_{dc})} &= 3(V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2) \\
 &\quad + 2(V_{d_on} * i_{d_avg} + R_{d_on} * i_{d_rms}^2) \\
 P_{con(V_0=-2V_{dc})} &= 4(V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2) \\
 &\quad + (V_{d_on} * i_{d_avg} + R_{d_on} * i_{d_rms}^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{con(V_0 = -3V_{dc})} &= 4 \left(V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2 \right) \\
 &\quad + \left(V_{d_on} * i_{d_avg} + R_{d_on} * i_{d_rms}^2 \right) \\
 P_{con(V_0 = -4V_{dc})} &= 4 \left(V_{s_on} * i_{s_avg} + R_{s_on} * i_{s_rms}^2 \right)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{6}$$

The o/p voltage, the number of diodes and the switches vary in each stage during conduction. As a result, using equation (6), the losses are determined independently for every level. Three switches and a single diode are turned on at +1Vdc and -1Vdc levels. Only the three switches are in the conduction during the +2Vdc and -2Vdc levels. However, only four switches are in the conduction at +4Vdc and -4Vdc levels. Equation (7) indicates that the total estimated losses during circulation are calculated by summing up the deficits from every individual stage.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{con(total)} &= P_{con(V_0 = +1V_{dc})} + P_{con(V_0 = +2V_{dc})} \\
 &\quad + P_{con(V_0 = +3V_{dc})} + P_{con(V_0 = +4V_{dc})} \\
 &\quad + P_{con(V_0 = -1V_{dc})} + P_{con(V_0 = -2V_{dc})} \\
 &\quad + P_{con(V_0 = -3V_{dc})} + P_{con(V_0 = -4V_{dc})}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{7}$$

SWITCHING LOSSES

Switching losses occur due to non-instantaneous activate and deactivate processes. When the switch is activated, the current at the collector terminal gradually grows as the voltage between the gate and emitter surpasses a threshold. Simultaneously, the voltage across the transistor terminals diminishes to Vsw-on, and Isw-on is achieved in less than a second.. Equation (8) shows that during tonne, collector current and collector emitter voltage have limited nonzero values, leading to on-time switching losses. When turning off, the values of IC and VCE are restricted during the off time, resulting in the turn-off switching losses as indicated in Equation (9).

The terms PSL, I (ON) denote the switching loss during the activation of the ith switch, while PSL, I (OFF) signifies the switching loss during the deactivation of the ith switch.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{SL,i(on)} &= f_{cr} \int_0^{t_{on}} V_{s_off,i}(t) * i(t) dt \\
 &= f_{cr} \int_0^{t_{on}} \left(-\frac{V_{s_off,i}}{t_{on}} (t - t_{on}) \right) \left(\frac{I_{s_on,i}}{t_{on}} t \right) dt \quad = \frac{1}{6} f_{cr} * V_{s_off,i} * I_{s_on,i} * t_{on} \quad (8)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{SL,i(off)} &= f_{cr} \int_0^{t_{off}} V_{s_off,i}(t) * i(t) dt \\
 &= f_{cr} \int_0^{t_{off}} \left(\frac{V_{s_off,i}}{t_{off}} t \right) \left(-\frac{I_{s_off,i}}{t_{off}} (t - t_{off}) \right) dt \quad = \frac{1}{6} f_{cr} * V_{s_off,i} * I_{s_off,i} * t_{off} \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

Adding up the losses when the switches turn on and off using Equation (10) allows you to find the total switching losses.

$$P_{SL(total)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N_{on(i)}} P_{SL,on(ij)} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_{off(i)}} P_{SL,off(ij)} \right) \quad (10)$$

where N_{sw} represents the total no. of toggles, $PSL_{(total)}$ represents the total switching losses, and N_{s_on} and N_{s_off} are the no. of turn-on and turn-off in a single cycle, in order, in the Multi level inverter topology.

CAPACITOR LOSSES

The losses presents in the capacitor happen because of the voltage decrease Over the reactance of capacitance & electrical series resistance. When in the mode of charging , the capacitor and the power source are connected side by side. Ripple loss occurs due to the voltage variation ($1V_c$) among the intended and actual voltages for a capacitor. You can use the following formula to figure out the factor that determines the ripple voltage for each capacitor.

$$\Delta V_c = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{t_c} I_c(t) dt \quad (11)$$

Where as charging current (I_c) and charging time (t_c) are expressed. One can calculate the energy loss from:

$$E_{ripp} = \frac{1}{2} C \Delta V_c^2 \quad (12)$$

Ripple power loss is derived as:

$$P_{ripple} = \frac{f_0}{2} C \Delta V_c^2 \quad (13)$$

Where is the fundamental frequency located?

During the discharging phase, the capacitors' conduction losses are induced by the ESR. The source and capacitor are linked in series. The following is an estimate of these losses:

$$P_{esr} = i_c^2 * R_{c_esr} \quad (14)$$

The MLI efficiency is showed in Equations (15) and (16):

$$efficiency \eta = \left(\frac{P_{input} - P_{losses}}{P_{input}} \right) * 100 \quad (15)$$

$$\eta = \left(\frac{V_{dc} * I_{dc} - P_{con(total)} - P_{SL(total)} - P_{rl}}{V_{dc} * I_{dc}} \right) * 100 \quad (16)$$

Where Pcon represents the combined conduction losses and PSL represents the total switching losses across all switches respectively, and efficiency is the multi-level inverters efficiency. The i/p direct current voltage and current are represented by Vdc and Idc, respectively.

SIMULATION RESULTS

The MATLAB-Simulink software is used to evaluate the nine-level SCQBMLI, which is depicted in Figure 1. The system is examined under several circumstances. The values needed to verify the suggested topology at an i/p supply of 100 V are listed in Table 4. the voltages of the capacitors and the resulting output voltage for

TABLE 4. Specification and components for Simulink .

Electrical components	Simulink
DC input	100 Volts
Oscillation rate	50Hz
Capacitor1	330 μ F
Capacitor2	660 μ F

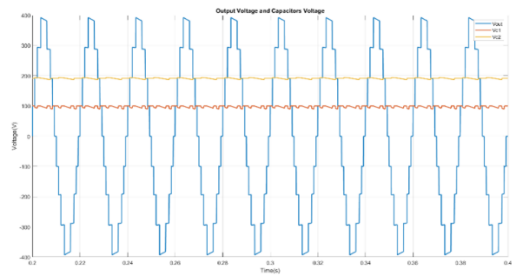


FIGURE 5. Capacitor and output voltages at $F_s = 100\text{Hz}$

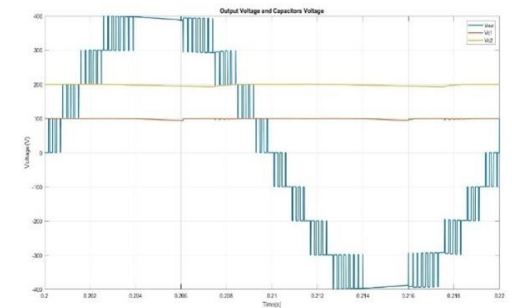


FIGURE 6. O/P and capacitors voltage at $F_s = 5000\text{Hz}$

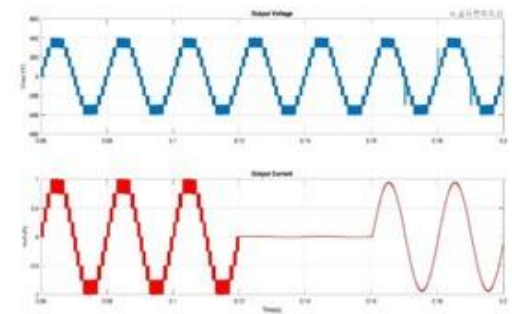


FIGURE 7. voltage and current with load at 400, without load, and with (400+ 150mH) at a frequency of 5000Hz

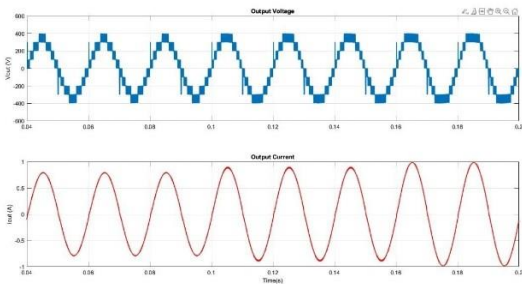


FIGURE 8. Current and Load v/g for Modulation Index = 0.8, 0.9 and 1 at $F_s = 5000\text{Hz}$

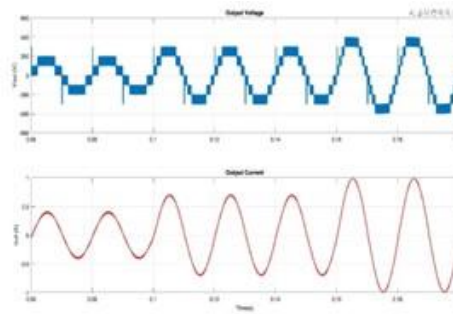


FIG 9. Current & electric load v/g for Modulation Index = 0.4, 0.7 and 1 at Fsw = 5000Hz.

show the switching frequency (F_{sw}) at 100 and 5000 Hz, respectively. It's clear that C1's While C2's voltage changes around 200 V, which is equivalent to double the supply voltage, the voltage fluctuates around 100 V, which is the value of the supply voltage. Without the aid of a stability control scheme, the capacitor voltages self-balance. It is also clear that there are nine voltage levels in the generated output voltage, with a maximum peak value of 4 Vdc. An increase in carrier frequency is observed to result in more switching at each level, which raises switching losses. while grid-connecting applications, however, the size of the filter is reduced since, while raising the carrier frequency, the harmonics are altered to a higher order.

The O/P v/g and current of the inverter are shown for a load shift in Fig. 6. First, the load was connected to R-L load = 400, and then the load case was changed to no load. Lastly, A device for a direct current (DC) power supply with a voltage of 100 volts and a switching frequency (F_{sw}) of 5000 Hertz, is linked to an R-L load of $400\Omega + 150\text{ mH}$.

Fig. 9 shows the varying modulation index (MI) under inductive load in another example study. Current and output voltage are examined for various MI values, including MI = 0.8, 0.9, and 1. The voltage levels of the inverter are maintained under these conditions, but the $\pm 4\text{Vdc}$ width varies. This is similar to basic component fluctuations of 317.1V, 361.2V, and 390.5V for Modulation Index = 0.8, 0.9, and 1, in order. Electric load current, Load v/g are noted in Fig. 10 for the additional conditions of MI= 0.4, 0.7, and 1. For MI = 0.4, 0.7, and 1, respectively, the inverter v/g levels are adjusted to 5, 7, and 9, and as a result, the load current value is altered. Comparing a modulated signal with just four carriers from Cr3–Cr6 led to this outcome. We are comparing six carriers from Cr2–Cr7 and eight carriers from Cr1–Cr8 when modulation index is set at 0.7 and 1.

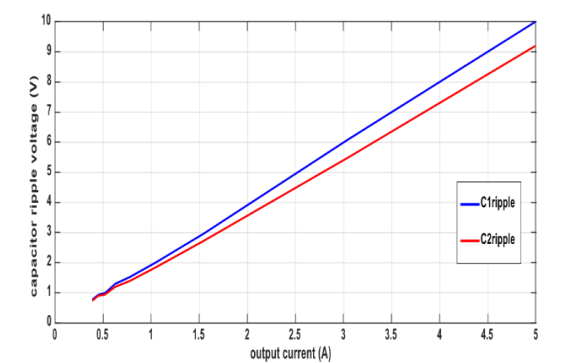


FIGURE 10. Capacitors ripple voltage with the output current.

Fig. 10 shows the relationship between the output current and the capacitor's voltage ripple for various resistive loads. It is seen that the voltage ripples for Capacitor 1 and Capacitor 2 are 10 and 9.3 volts, respectively, for a resistive load equal to 50. These voltage ripple values are below permitted levels.

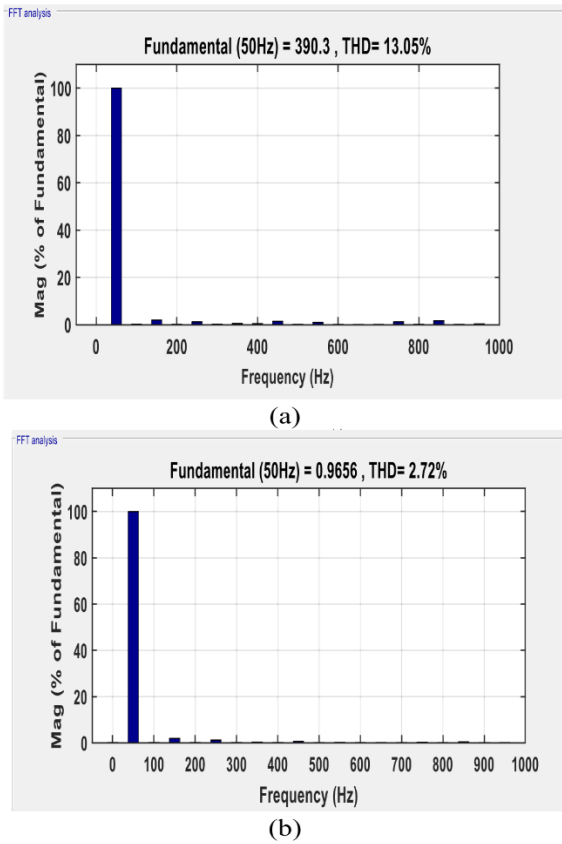


FIGURE 11. THD spectrum (a) O/P voltage and (b) O/P current, $F_s = 5000\text{Hz}$, $MI = 1$.

Figures 11(a) and 11(b) show the results of the FFT evaluation for the O/P voltage and O/P current, respectively, taking into account the inductive load. The THD for voltage and current is 2.72% for current and 13.05% for voltage.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the presented nine-level inverter with quadruple boosting represents a significant advancement in small-scale photovoltaic systems. The circuit's innovative design incorporates capacitors with automatic voltage self-balancing, eliminating the need for additional circuits or complex control algorithms to ensure voltage equilibrium. This unique feature sets it apart from recent topologies, offering efficient nine-level power inversion with quadruple boost amplification while utilizing a minimal number of components.

The paper thoroughly explores circuit analysis and modeling for each output level, providing a comprehensive understanding of its operation. To maintain balanced capacitor voltage, an optimal switching control approach, facilitated by a straightforward logic control circuit dependent on Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), is implemented.

Validation through MATLAB/SIMULINK demonstrates the efficacy and resilience of the proposed architecture. Overall, this project not only introduces a novel inverter design but also showcases a practical and efficient approach to voltage balancing and control in photovoltaic systems.

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LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT FOR ONROAD WIRELESS CHARGING STATION USING MULTIOUTPUT VOLTAGE

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ABSTRACT

The interest on Electric Vehicles (EV) have increased now a days on behalf of the global threat of fossil fuel depletion and increasing environmental effects due to the usage of those fuels. The EV battery has to cope up with time to time power variations and the charging profile is also different with that of other batteries. Hence a battery charger which can provide wide output voltage according to the demand is needed for EVs and such a charger is proposed in this project. The design and development of a resonant LLC dc-dc converter is explained where this type of converters can work in higher frequencies thus reducing the size of the involved components and can execute soft switching techniques so as to increase the efficiency of the system.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Continued technological innovations in battery and electric drivetrain have made electric vehicles (EVs) a viable solution for a sustainable transportation system. Currently, most EV charging is done either at residences, or for free at some public charging infrastructure provided by municipalities, office buildings, etc. As the EV industry continues to grow, commercial charging stations will need to be strategically added and placed. Development of effective management and regulation of EV charging infrastructure needs to consider the benefits of multiple constituencies consumers, charging station owners,

power grid operators, local government, etc. In this paper, we concentrate on striking a balance among the profits of charging station owners, consumer satisfaction, and power grid's reliability. Our work is motivated by the desire of service providers to make a forward-looking decision on charging station placement to obtain a good return on their investment. We use the most up-to-date information (i.e., travel pattern, traffic flow, road network, power grid, etc.) to make the best-effort decisions on charging station placement, hoping that service providers will have a good chance to profit over the next few years.

In this paper, we do not consider factors such as uncertainties in fuel prices, climate change, population migration etc., which are random and unpredictable. Instead, we assume that some revenue management techniques (i.e., real-time pricing) may be applied to deal with the potential effects of these factors. We assume that the service providers aim to strike a balance between the competing goals of maximizing their profits and minimizing the disturbance to the electric power network due to large-scale EV charging. Accordingly, we construct a utility function that incorporates both of the aims. Each charging service provider attempts to maximize his/her own expected utility function while satisfying the Quality-of-Service (QoS) constraints through choosing the optimal locations of charging stations that s/he owns. The nested logit model is used to analyze and predict the charging preference of EV owners. At the beginning of each stage, the service providers predict the charging demand of each charging station candidate using the nested logit model. The optimal placement strategy is obtained through a Bayesian game.

As the EV penetration rate increases, the existing charging stations may no longer satisfy the QoS constraints and a new stage shall be initiated to place more charging stations.



FIGURE 1: Main system goals

OBJECTIVES

Development of WPT charger for an electric city-car situated.

Design and analysis of coil system with helix and spiral coil and with different shapes for the magnetic core to evaluate their inductive characteristics.

Study of the power circuitry for the WPTS.

Demonstration of the WPT charger for city-car by building a prototype.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This project report has been organized into six chapters. The first chapter described the introduction, problem statement, and objectives of the work. The remaining chapters are given below.

Chapter 2 covers the literature survey.

Chapter 3 explains the block diagram, circuit diagram, and procedure of the work

Chapter 4 covers the hardware and description used for this work.

Chapter 5 describes the conclusions and further scope.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

Wireless Power Transmission (WPT) is the efficient transmission of electric power from one point to another point through a vacuum or an atmosphere without the use of wire or any other substance. This can be used for applications where either an instantaneous amount or a continuous delivery of energy is needed, but where conventional wires are unaffordable, inconvenient, expensive, hazardous, unwanted or impossible. The power can be transmitted using Inductive coupling for shortrange, Resonant Induction for mid-range and Electromagnetic wave power transfer for high range. WPT is a technology that can transport power to locations, which are otherwise not possible or impractical to reach. Charging the battery of electric vehicles by means of inductive coupling could be the next big thing.

CONVENTIONAL BATTERY CHARGER FOR EV

PAPER 1

Reactive Power Compensation using Vehicle-to-Grid enabled Bidirectional Off-Board EV Battery Charger

Abstract:

The application of a grid-connected off-board Electric vehicle (EV) battery charger on the reactive power compensation and simultaneously use as a battery charger (grid-to-vehicle (G2V)) and power generator (vehicle-to-grid (V2G)). The topology of the charger consists of a grid facing front-end AC-DC cascaded H-bridge bidirectional converter, which controls the power flow between the grid and EV battery using a back-end DC-DC bidirectional converter. The charger configuration provides galvanic isolation at the user end from the rest of the system as a safety measure. The proposed control algorithm follows the active power command for G2V and V2G operation along with reactive power command from the utility grid when requested, by controlling EV current and battery current. Furthermore, an adaptive notch filter based controller is designed for system phase estimation and generated reference current synchronization.

PAPER 2

A Sensorless control strategy of a Single-stage fast EV battery charger based on the Voltage-type PWM Converter

Abstract:

Voltage type PWM converter has been widely used in high-power bidirectional chargers due to its advantages such as flexible control, adjustable power factor, and bidirectional energy flow. However, traditional electric vehicle charger generally adopts the two-stage structure, and its rated operating point efficiency is lower than 95%, and further improvement of efficiency will significantly increase the costs. On the other hand, in order to further improve the power of electric vehicle, its voltage level is gradually developing towards a high voltage of 800V. Therefore, this paper proposes a single-stage fast electric vehicle (EV) charger based on the voltage-type PWM converter for 800V voltage level and its corresponding control strategy without DC current sensor. Finally, a set of fast EV battery charger experiment platform based on voltage-type PWM converter is built to verify the

correctness of the sensorless control strategy proposed in this paper and the practicability of the single-stage fast EV battery charger structure based on the voltage-type PWM converter.

PAPER 3

An Integrated Battery Charger for EV applications based on an Open End Winding Multilevel Converter configuration

ABSTRACT:

A new approach to realize an integrated battery charger is described in this paper, based on the Asymmetrical Hybrid Multilevel Converter topology. Such a particular open-end winding motor configuration has proved to be more efficient than conventional inverter .

topologies in EV motor drive applications but it can be also turned in an on-board battery charger only by acting on the control system. Thus, no additional components, nor circuit reconfiguration through extra power switches are required. Moreover, the obtained battery charger can be supplied either by a standard AC single-phase grid, either by a DC power source for fast recharging.

PAPER 4

Design and Development of a Resonant Converter Adapted to Wide Output Range in EV Battery Chargers

Abstract:

The interest on Electric Vehicles (EV) have increased nowadays on behalf of the global threat of fossil fuel depletion and increasing environmental effects due to the usage of those fuels. The EV battery has to cope up with time to time power variations and the charging profile is also different with that of other batteries. Hence a battery charger which can provide wide output voltage according to the demand is needed for EVs and such a charger is proposed in this paper. The design and development of a resonant LLC dc-dc converter is explained where this type of converters can work in higher frequencies thus reducing the size of the involved components and can execute soft switching techniques so as to increase the efficiency of the system. A 30kW battery charger is designed and the effectiveness of the system is verified by MATLAB/SIMULINK.

PAPER 5**A novel single-phase five-level active rectifier for on-board EV battery chargers**

Abstract:

This paper presents a novel single-phase active rectifier for applications of on-board EV battery chargers. The proposed active rectifier, with reduced number of semiconductors, is constituted by four MOSFETs and four diodes, and can produce five distinct voltage levels, allowing to reduce the passive filters used to interface with the electrical power grid. An almost sinusoidal grid current with unitary power factor is achieved in the grid side for all the operating power range, contributing to preserve the power quality. The principle of operation, the current control strategy and the modulation technique are presented in detail. Simulation results in different conditions of operation are presented to highlight the feasibility and advantages of the proposed active rectifier.

PAPER 6**Optimizing parallel connection of Medium Frequency inverters for EV Wireless Charging**

Abstract:

Wireless battery charging has recognized advantages over conductive charging and is the preferred solution for driverless electric vehicles of the near future. At present, the powers transferred through the two systems are standardized in the power series 3.7 - 7.4 - 11 - 22 kW. From the justified desire that the duration of the loading process be comparable to the duration of the petrol supply of conventional vehicles with internal combustion engines, fast charging systems have been developed that can transmit power that reaches hundreds of kW. The paper analyzes the possibility of economically realizing a high power wireless charging by mounting in parallel “n” identical inverters modules, controlled by a robust and adaptive control loop. The conditions for achieving a smart adaptive micro-grid are met. A new topology for power circuits and a control structure for micro-grid-connected inverters with non-shock-free operation and balanced distribution of power and current between inverters is proposed.

PAPER 7

Wireless Opportunity Charging as an Enabling Technology for EV Battery Size Reduction and Range Extension

Abstract:

Opportunity charging of electric vehicles (EVs) during brief stops is an important application of wireless power transfer (WPT). Irrespective of the specific WPT technology used, it is possible to quantify the effect of opportunity charging on EVs using energy calculations. This paper presents an analysis of the potential reduction in battery size and extension in EV range enabled by opportunity charging, using urban driving cycle data and various charging power levels. Traction power expended for acceleration, and to overcome air drag and rolling friction are considered. Depending on the extent of opportunity charging, battery size reduction from 6% to 85% is possible. Alternatively, retaining the battery size at its base value, a range extension between 7% and 600% is realizable. Although the results are shown for a particular velocity profile, the generalized analysis method presented in this paper can cater to various types of driving cycles.

PAPER 8

A Miniaturized Single-Ended Wireless EV Charger with New High Power-Factor Drive and Natural Cooling Structure

Abstract:

This paper deals with a miniaturized wireless EV charger with a new high power-factor drive and natural cooling structure that incorporates the simple quasi-resonant single-ended inverter. In the first place, the operating principle of a wireless EV charger using the one switch inverter is described. This type of wireless resonant EV charger can efficiently operate under zero volt switching (ZVS). In the second place, a low-cost small-size high power-factor drive method is proposed. In a new high power-factor drive wireless EV charger with a non-smoothing pulsating voltage fed inverter, ripple components are absorbed in EV battery at the final stage of the system, while they are usually absorbed in a large smoothing capacitor before the inverter. Illustrated is that AC input current is expected to have high power-factor and low total harmonic distortion (THD). Finally, described is a design of high-density power implementation with a new natural cooling construction for achieving high reliability. All generated heat in the unit is dissipated through a unit case. Thanks to this

study, the volume and weight of converter are extremely decreased, and solve the problem of power factor and cooling.

PAPER 9

Wireless power transfer for running EV powering using multi-parallel segmented rails

Abstract:

The conventional static wireless powering technology for electric vehicles (EV) has the disadvantages of non-running powering and frequent charging times. To solve the above problems, a novel wireless power transfer (WPT) technology for dynamic roadway EV powering using multiple parallel segmented rails is proposed in this paper. Firstly, currently several dynamic powering methods are compared. Then, circuit model and transfer function is established to analyze the topology of this proposed LCL resonator, respectively. Finally, transient response time of the topology is calculated by using the dominant pole method. Both simulation and experimental results demonstrate that the proposed strategy can achieve oven power flow and significant efficiency improvement compared with the traditional structure.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

EXISTING SYSTEM

Now a day's world is shifting towards electrified mobility to reduce the pollutant emissions caused by non-renewable fossil fueled vehicles and to provide the alternative to pricey fuel for transportation. But for electric vehicles, traveling range and charging process are the two major issues affecting it's adoption over conventional vehicles. With the introduction of Wire charging technology, no more waiting at charging stations for hours, now get your vehicle charged by just parking it on parking spot or by parking at your garage or even while driving you can charge your electric vehicle. As of now, we are very much familiar with wireless transmission of data, audio and video signals so why can't we transfer power over the Air. Thanks to great scientist Nikola Tesla for his limitless amazing inventions in which wireless power transfer is one of them. He started his experiment on wireless power transmission in 1891 and developed Tesla coil. In 1901 with the primary goal

to develop a new wireless power transmission system Tesla started developing the Wardencllyffe Tower for large high-voltage wireless energy transmission station.

EXISTING MODEL DIAGRAM

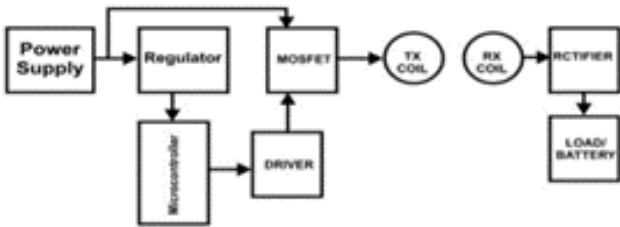


FIGURE 2: Existing Model Diagram

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In an effort to address battery problems, the concept of roadway this system, the electric vehicle is charged on the road by wireless power charging, and the battery can hence be downsized and no waiting time for charging is needed. The main objective of our project is to design and develop antenna and wireless power transfer systems coupling principle, the wireless power transfer technology receiver’s frequency is tuned in exact with the resonance frequency of the transmitter unit below the road, the electrical power will flow from the transmitter coil inside the platform to the vehicle. This project describes the design and implementation of a wireless power transfer system for moving electric vehicles involving the model EV system

PROPOSED MODEL DIAGRAM



FIGURE 3: Proposed Model Diagram

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Operating system : Windows 7/10.
Coding Language : Embedded 'C' Language
Software Platform : PROTEUS

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Power Supply
Microcontroller
L293d Motor Driver
Bluetooth
Dc motor
Dc – dc converter
Coil

SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT:

ARDUINO SOFTWARE (IDE)

Arduino is an open-source hardware and software company, project, and user community that designs and manufactures single-board microcontrollers and microcontroller kits for building digital devices. Its hardware products are licensed under a CC BY-SA license, while the software is licensed under the GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL) or the GNU General Public License (GPL), permitting the manufacture of Arduino boards and software distribution by anyone. Arduino boards are available commercially from the official website or through authorized distributors.

The Arduino project began in 2005 as a tool for students at the Interaction Design Institute Ivrea, Italy, aiming to provide a low-cost and easy way for novices and professionals to create devices that interact with their environment using sensors and actuators. Common examples of such devices intended for beginner hobbyists include simple robots, thermostats, and motion detectors. The name Arduino comes from a bar in Ivrea, Italy,

where some of the project's founders used to meet. The bar was named after Arduin of Ivrea, who was the margrave of the March of Ivrea and King of Italy from 1002 to 1014.

Arduino is an open-source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. Arduino boards are able to read inputs - light on a sensor, a finger on a button, or a Twitter message - and turn it into an output - activating a motor, turning on an LED, publishing something online. You can tell your board what to do by sending a set of instructions to the microcontroller on the board. To do so you use the Arduino programming language (based on Wiring), and the Arduino Software (IDE), based on Processing.

Arduino has been the brain of thousands of projects, from everyday objects to complex scientific instruments. A worldwide community of makers - students, hobbyists, artists, programmers, and professionals - has gathered around this open-source platform, their contributions have added up to an incredible amount of accessible knowledge that can be of great help to novices and experts alike.

Arduino was born at the Ivrea Interaction Design Institute as an easy tool for fast prototyping, aimed at students without a background in electronics and programming. As soon as it reached a wider community, the Arduino board started changing to adapt to new needs and challenges, differentiating its offer from simple 8-bit boards to products for IoT applications, wearable, 3D printing, and embedded environments. All Arduino boards are completely open-source, empowering users to build them independently and eventually adapt them to their particular needs. The software, too, is open-source, and it is growing through the contributions of users worldwide.

Arduino also simplifies the process of working with microcontrollers, but it offers some advantage for teachers, students, and interested amateurs over other systems:

Inexpensive - Arduino boards are relatively inexpensive compared to other microcontroller platforms. The least expensive version of the Arduino module can be assembled by hand, and even the pre-assembled Arduino modules cost less than \$50.

Cross-platform - The Arduino Software (IDE) runs on Windows, Macintosh OSX, and Linux operating systems. Most microcontroller systems are limited to Windows.

Simple, clear programming environment - The Arduino Software (IDE) is easy-to use for beginners, yet flexible enough for advanced users to take advantage of as well. For

teachers, it's conveniently based on the Processing programming environment, so students learning to program in that environment will be familiar with how the Arduino IDE works.

Open source and extensible software - The Arduino software is published as open source tools, available for extension by experienced programmers. The language can be expanded through C++ libraries, and people wanting to understand the technical details can make the leap from Arduino to the AVR C programming language on which it's based. Similarly, you can add AVR-C code directly into your Arduino programs if you want to.

Open source and extensible hardware - The plans of the Arduino boards are published under a Creative Commons license, so experienced circuit designers can make their own version of the module, extending it and improving it. Even relatively inexperienced users can build the breadboard version of the module in order to understand how it works and save money.

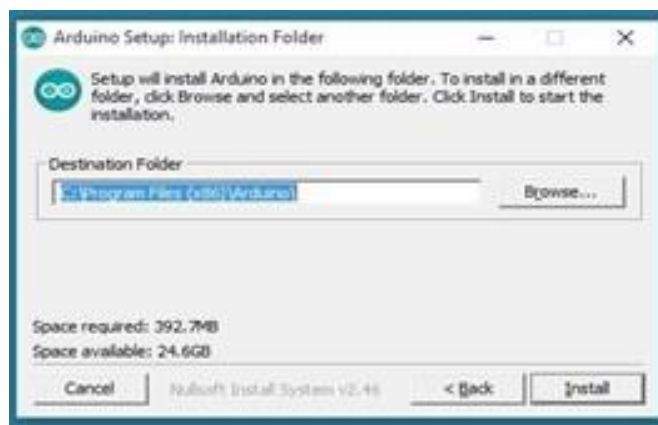


FIGURE 4: Software Installing

The process will extract and install all the required files to execute properly the Arduino Software (IDE).

Embedded C

Embedded C is a set of language extensions for the C programming language by the C Standards Committee to address commonality issues that exist between C extensions for different embedded systems. Embedded C programming typically requires nonstandard extensions to the C language in order to support enhanced microprocessor features such as fixed- point arithmetic, multiple distinct memory banks, and basic I/O operations. In 2008, the C Standards Committee extended the C language to address such capabilities by providing a common standard for all implementations to adhere to. It includes a number of

features not available in normal C, such as fixed-point arithmetic, named address spaces and basic I/O hardware addressing. Embedded C uses most of the syntax and semantics of standard C, e.g., `main()` function, variable definition, datatype declaration, conditional statements (if, switch case), loops (while, for), functions, arrays and strings, structures and union, bit operations, macros, etc.

Embedded C Programming is the soul of the processor functioning inside each and every embedded system we come across in our daily life, such as mobile phone, washing machine, and digital camera. Each processor is associated with an embedded software. The first and foremost thing is the embedded software that decides functioning of the embedded system. Embedded C language is most frequently used to program the microcontroller.

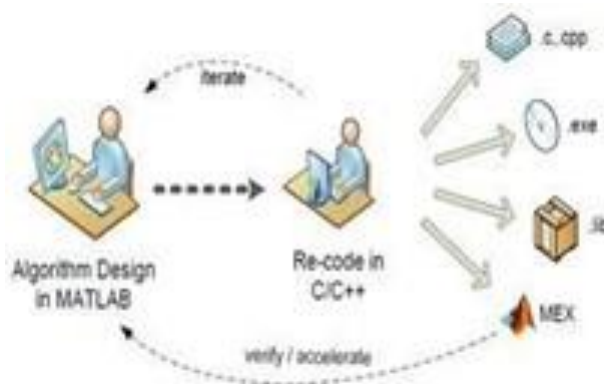


FIGURE 5: ARCHITECTURE

Earlier, many embedded applications were developed using assembly level programming. However, they did not provide portability. This disadvantage was overcome by the advent of various high level languages like C, Pascal, and COBOL. However, it was the C language that got extensive acceptance for embedded systems, and it continues to do so. The C code written is more reliable, scalable, and portable; and in fact, much easier to understand. C language was developed by Dennis Ritchie in 1969. C language is a middle-level language as it supports high-level applications and low-level applications. Before going into the details of embedded C programming, we should know about RAM memory organization. Function is a collection of statements that is used for performing a specific task and a collection of one or more functions is called a programming language. Every language is consisting of basic elements and grammatical rules. The C language programming is

designed for function with variables, character set, data types, keywords, expression and so on are used for writing a C .

PROTEUS

The Proteus Design Suite is a proprietary software tool suite used primarily for electronic design automation. The software is used mainly by electronic design engineers and technicians to create schematics and electronic prints for manufacturing printed circuit boards. It was developed in Yorkshire, England by Labcenter Electronics Ltd and is available in English, French, Spanish and Chinese languages. The Proteus Design Suite is a Windows application for schematic capture, simulation, and PCB (Printed Circuit Board) layout design. It can be purchased in many configurations, depending on the size of designs being produced and the requirements for microcontroller simulation. All PCB Design products include an auto router and basic mixed mode SPICE simulation capabilities.

The micro-controller simulation in Proteus works by applying either a hex file or a debug file to the microcontroller part on the schematic. It is then co-simulated along with any analog and digital electronics connected to it. This enables its use in a broad spectrum of project prototyping in areas such as motor control, temperature control and user interface design. It also finds use in the general hobbyist community and, since no hardware is required, is convenient to use as a training or teaching tool. Support is available for co-simulation of

Microchip Technologies PIC10, PIC12, PIC16, PIC18, PIC24, dsPIC33 microcontrollers

Atmel AVR (and Arduino), 8051 and ARM Cortex-M3 microcontrollers

NXP 8051, ARM7, ARM Cortex-M0 and ARM Cortex-M3 microcontrollers

Texas Instruments MSP430, PICCOLO DSP and ARM Cortex-M3 microcontrollers

Parallax Basic Stamp, Freescale HC11, 8086 microcontrollers

HARDWARE ENVIRONMENT

POWER SUPPLY UNIT

The present chapter introduces the operation of power supply circuits built using filters, rectifiers, and then voltage regulators Starting with an AC voltage a steady DC voltage is obtained by rectifying the AC voltage then filtering to a DC level, and finally, regulating to

obtain a desired fixed DC voltage. The regulation is usually obtained from an IC voltage regulator unit, which takes a DC voltage and provides a somewhat lower DC voltage, which remains the same even if the input DC voltage varies, or the output load connected to the DC voltage changes.

A power supply is an electrical device that supplies electric power to an electrical load. The main purpose of a power supply is to convert electric current from a source to the correct voltage, current, and frequency to power the load. As a result, power supplies are sometimes referred to as electric power converters. Some power supplies are separate standalone pieces of equipment, while others are built into the load appliances that they power. Examples of the latter include power supplies found in desktop computers and consumer electronics devices. Other functions that power supplies may perform include limiting the current drawn by the load to safe levels, shutting off the current in the event of an electrical fault, power conditioning to prevent electronic noise or voltage surges on the input from reaching the load, power-factor correction, and storing energy so it can continue to power the load in the event of a temporary interruption in the source power (uninterruptible power supply).

All power supplies have a power input connection, which receives energy in the form of electric current from a source, and one or more power output or rail connections that deliver current to the load. The source power may come from the electric power grid, such as an electrical outlet, energy storage devices such as batteries or fuel cells, generators or alternators, solar power converters, or another power supply. The input and output are usually hardwired circuit connections, though some power supplies employ wireless energy transfer to power their loads without wired connections. Some power supplies have other types of inputs and outputs as well, for functions such as external monitoring and control.

Power supplies are categorized in various ways, including by functional features. For example, a regulated power supply is one that maintains constant output voltage or current despite variations in load current or input voltage. Conversely, the output of an unregulated power supply can change significantly when its input voltage or load current changes. Adjustable power supplies allow the output voltage or current to be programmed by mechanical controls (e.g., knobs on the power supply front panel), or by means of a control input, or both. An adjustable regulated power supply is one that is both adjustable and regulated. An isolated power supply has a power output that is electrically independent of

its power input; this is in contrast to other power supplies that share a common connection between power input and output.

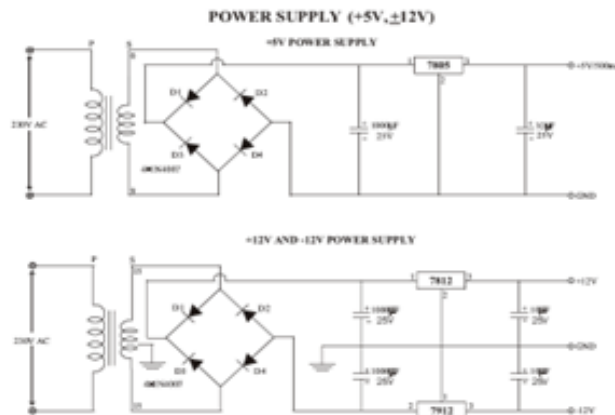


FIGURE 6: Diagrams for Power Supply

IC VOLTAGE REGULATORS

Voltage regulators comprise a class of widely used ICs. Regulator IC units contain the circuitry for reference source, comparator amplifier, control device, and overload protection all in a single IC. Although the internal construction of the IC is somewhat different from that described for discrete voltage regulator circuits, the external operation is much the same. IC units provide regulation of either a fixed positive voltage, a fixed negative voltage, or an adjustable set voltage. A power supply can be built using a transformer connected to the AC supply line to step the AC voltage to desired amplitude, then rectifying that AC voltage, filtering with a capacitor and RC filter, if desired, and finally regulating the DC voltage using an IC regulator. The regulators can be selected for operation with load currents from hundreds of Millis amperes to tens of amperes, corresponding to power ratings from mill watts to tens of watts. C Switching Voltage Regulators IC switching voltage regulators are integrated circuits (ICs) that store energy in an inductor, transformer, or capacitor and then use this storage device to transfer energy from the input to the output in discrete packets over a low-resistance switch.

The function of a voltage regulator is to maintain a constant DC voltage at the output irrespective of voltage fluctuations at the input and (or) variations in the load current. In other words, voltage regulator produces a regulated DC output voltage. Voltage regulators are also available in Integrated Circuits (IC) forms. These are called as voltage regulator ICs.

A fixed voltage regulator produces a fixed DC output voltage, which is either positive or negative. In other words, some fixed voltage regulators produce positive fixed DC voltage values, while others produce negative fixed DC voltage values. 78xx voltage regulator ICs produce positive fixed DC voltage values, whereas, 79xx voltage regulator ICs produce negative fixed DC voltage values.

An adjustable voltage regulator produces a DC output voltage, which can be adjusted to any other value of certain voltage range. Hence, adjustable voltage regulator is also called as a variable voltage regulator. The DC output voltage value of an adjustable voltage regulator can be either positive or negative.

LM317 voltage regulator IC

LM317 voltage regulator IC can be used for producing a desired positive fixed DC voltage value of the available voltage range.

LM317 voltage regulator IC has 3 pins. The first pin is used for adjusting the output voltage, second pin is used for collecting the output and third pin is used for connecting the input.

THREE-TERMINAL VOLTAGE REGULATORS

Fig shows the basic connection of a three-terminal voltage regulator IC to a load. The fixed voltage regulator has an unregulated DC input voltage, V_I , applied to one input terminal, a regulated output DC voltage, V_o , from a second terminal, with the third terminal connected to ground. The specifications also list the amount of output voltage change resulting from a change in load current (load regulation) or in input voltage (line regulation).

The capacitors are used for decoupling and don't affect the dc operations. There is one input, one output and one adjustable terminal. The output voltage can be varied from 1.2V to 37V depending upon the resistor values. The LM 317 can provide up to 1.5A current to a load.

The LM 317 is operated as a floating regulator because the adjustment terminal is not connected to ground; but floats to whatever voltage is across R_2 . This allows output to be much higher than that of a fixed voltage regulator.

Thus the output voltage is proportional to resistance R_2 . The output voltage can be made variable by making resistance R_2 variable and keeping R_1 fixed.

Thus by varying R_2 , output voltage can be adjusted. Typically I_{adj} is very small so generally neglected. $\therefore V_o = 1.25[1 + R_2/R_1]$

FIXED POSITIVE VOLTAGE REGULATORS

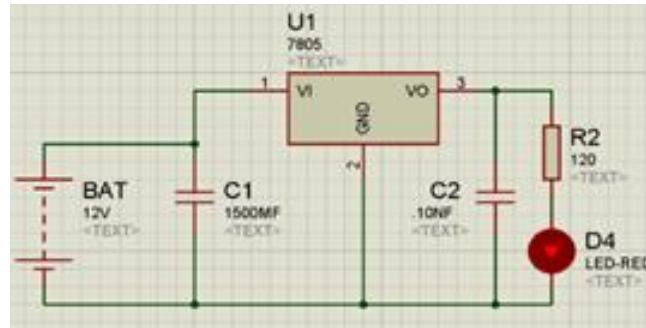


FIGURE 7: Fixed Voltage Regulators

The series 78 regulators provide fixed regulated voltages from 5 to 24 V shows how one such IC, a 7812, is connected to provide voltage regulation with the output from this unit of +12V Dec. An unregulated input voltage V_i is filtered by capacitor C_1 and connected to the IC's IN terminal.

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF POWER SUPPLY

The AC voltage, typically 220V RMS, is connected to a transformer, which steps that AC voltage down to the level of the desired DC output. A diode rectifier then provides a full-wave rectified voltage that is initially filtered by a simple capacitor filter to produce a DC voltage. This resulting DC voltage usually has some ripple or AC voltage variation.

A regulator circuit removes the ripples and also remains the same DC value even if the input DC voltage varies, or the load connected to the output DC voltage changes. This voltage regulation is usually obtained using one of the popular voltage regulator IC units.

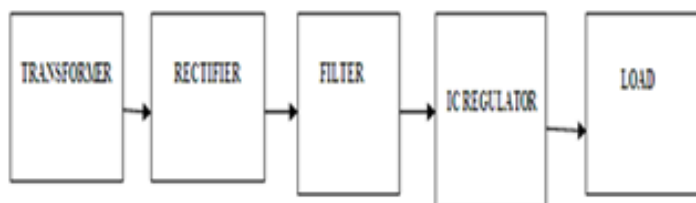


FIGURE 8: Block Diagram of Power Supply

TRANSFORMER

The potential transformer will step down the power supply voltage (0-230V) to (0-6V) level. Then the secondary of the potential transformer will be connected to the precision rectifier, which is constructed with the help of op-amp. The advantages of using a precision rectifier are it will give a peak voltage output as DC, the rest of the circuits will give only RMS output.

The transformer in the simplest way can be described as a thing that steps up or steps down voltage. In a step-up transformer, the output voltage is increased and in a step-down transformer, the output voltage is decreased. The step-up transformer will decrease the output current and the step-down transformer will increase the output current for keeping the input and the output power of the system equal.

The transformer is basically a voltage control device that is used widely in the distribution and transmission of alternating current power. The idea of a transformer was first discussed by Michael Faraday in the year 1831 and was carried forward by many other prominent scientific scholars. However, the general purpose of using transformers was to maintain a balance between the electricity that was generated at very high voltages and consumption which was done at very low voltages.

A transformer is a passive component that transfers electrical energy from one electrical circuit to another circuit, or multiple circuits. According to Faraday's law, since the same magnetic flux passes through both the primary and secondary windings in an ideal transformer, a voltage is induced in each winding proportional to its number of windings. The transformer winding voltage ratio is equal to the winding turns ratio.

An ideal transformer is a reasonable approximation for a typical commercial transformer, with voltage ratio and winding turns ratio both being inversely proportional to the corresponding current ratio. The load impedance referred to the primary circuit is equal to the turns ratio squared times the secondary circuit load impedance. The ideal transformer model assumes that all flux generated by the primary winding links all the turns of every winding, including itself. In practice, some flux transverses paths that take it outside the windings. Such flux is termed leakage flux, and results in leakage inductance in series with the mutually coupled.

BRIDGE RECTIFIER

When four diodes are connected as shown in the figure, the circuit is called as a bridge rectifier. The input to the circuit is applied to the diagonally opposite corners of the network, and the output is taken from the remaining two corners.

Let us assume that the transformer is working properly and there is a positive potential, at point A and a negative potential at point B. The positive potential at point A will forward bias D3 and reverse bias D4. The negative potential at point B will forward bias D1 and reverse D2. At this time the D3 and D1 are forward biased and will allow current flow to pass through them; D4 and D2 are reverse biased and will block current flow. The path for current flow is from point B through D1, up through RL, through D3, through the secondary of the transformer back to point B.

This path is indicated by the solid arrows. Waveforms (1) and (2) can be observed across D1 and D3. One-half cycle later the polarity across the secondary of the transformer reverse, forward biasing D2 and D4 and reverse biasing D1 and D3.

The current flow will now be from point A through D4, up through RL, through D2, through the secondary of T1, and back to point A. This path is indicated by the broken arrows. Waveforms (3) and (4) can be observed across D2 and D4. The current flow through RL is always in the same direction. In flowing through RL this current develops a voltage corresponding to that shown waveform (5). Since current flows through the load (RL) during both half cycles of the applied voltage, this bridge rectifier is a full-wave rectifier. One advantage of a bridge rectifier over a conventional full-wave rectifier is that with a given transformer the bridge rectifier produces a voltage output that is nearly twice that of the conventional full-wave circuit.

IC VOLTAGE REGULATORS

Voltage regulators comprise a class of widely used ICs. Regulator IC units contain the circuitry for reference source, comparator amplifier, control device, and overload protection all in a single IC. IC units provide regulation of either a fixed positive voltage, a fixed negative voltage, or an adjustable set voltage. The regulators can be selected for operation with load currents from hundreds of Milli amperes to tens of amperes, corresponding to power ratings from milliwatts to tens of watts.

NODEMCU V3 FOR FAST IOT APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT

The best way to develop quickly an IoT application with less Integrated circuits to add is to choose this circuit “NodeMCU”.Today, we will give a detailed Introduction on NodeMCU V3. It is an open-source firmware and development kit that plays a vital role in designing a proper IoT product using a few script lines. The module is mainly based on ESP8266 that is a low-cost Wi-Fi microchip incorporating both a full TCP/IP stack and microcontroller capability. It is introduced by manufacturer Espressif Systems. The ESP8266 NodeMcu is a complex device, which combines some features of the ordinary Arduino board with the possibility of connecting to the internet.

Arduino Modules and Microcontrollers have always been a great choice to incorporate automation into the relevant project. But these modules come with a little drawback as they don't feature a built-in WiFi capability, subsequently, we need to add external WiFi protocol into these devices to make them compatible with the internet channel.

This is the famous NodeMCU which is based on ESP8266 WiFi SoC. This is version 3 and it is based on ESP-12E (An ESP8266 based WiFi module). NodeMCU is also an open-source firmware and development kit that helps you to prototype your IOT product within a few LUA script lines, and of course you can always program it with Arduino IDE. In this article, We will try present useful details related to this WiFi Development Kit, its main features, pinout and everything we need to know about this module and the application domain.

As Arduino.cc began developing new MCU boards based on non-AVR processors like the ARM/SAM MCU used in the Arduino Due, they needed to modify the Arduino IDE so it would be relatively easy to change the IDE to support alternate toolchains to allow Arduino C/C++ to be compiled for these new processors. They did this with the introduction of the Board Manager and the SAM Core.

Introduction NodeMCU V3

NodeMCU V3 is an open-source firmware and development kit that plays a vital role in designing an IoT product using a few script lines. Multiple GPIO pins on the board allow us to connect the board with other peripherals and are capable of generating PWM, I2C, SPI, and UART serial communications.

The interface of the module is mainly divided into two parts including both Firmware and Hardware where former runs on the ESP8266 Wi-Fi SoC and later is based on the ESP-12 module.

The firmware is based on Lua – A scripting language that is easy to learn, giving a simple programming environment layered with a fast scripting language that connects you with a well-known developer community. And open source firmware gives you the flexibility to edit, modify and rebuilt the existing module and keep changing the entire interface until you succeed in optimizing the module as per your requirements.

USB to UART converter is added on the module that helps in converting USB data to UART data which mainly understands the language of serial communication it with other embedded devices like Raspberry Pi. NodeMCU V3 Pinout

NodeMCU V3 comes with a number of GPIO Pins. Following figure shows the Pinout of the board.

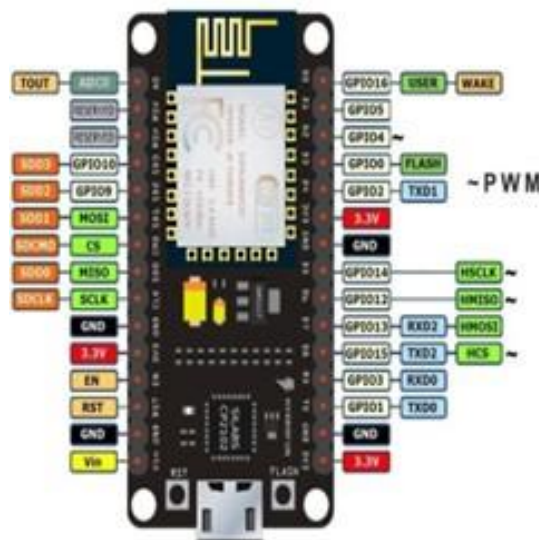


FIGURE 9: NodeMCU V3 Pinout

There is a candid difference between Vin and VU where former is the regulated voltage that may stand somewhere between 7 to 12 V while later is the power voltage for USB that must be kept around 5 V.

Features

1.Open-source

- 2.Arduino-like hardware
- 3.Status LED
- 4.Micro USB port
- 5.Reset/Flash buttons
- 6.Interactive and Programmable
- 7.ESP8266 with inbuilt wifi
- 8.USB to UART converter
- 9.GPIO pins
- 10.Arduino-like hardware IO
- 11.Advanced API for hardware IO, which can dramatically reduce the redundant work for configuring and manipulating hardware.
- 12.Code like arduino, but interactively in Lua script.
- 13.Nodejs style network API
- 14.Event-driven API for network applications, which facilitates developers writing code running on a 5mm*5mm sized MCU in Nodejs style.
- 15.Greatly speed up your IOT application developing process.
- 16.Lowest cost WI-FI
- 17.Less than \$2 WI-FI MCU ESP8266 integrated and easy to prototyping development kit.
- 18.We provide the best platform for IOT application development at the lowest cost.

As mentioned above, a cable supporting micro USB port is used to connect the board. As you connect the board with a computer, LED will flash. You may need some drivers to be installed on your computer if it fails to detect the NodeMCU board. You can download the driver from this [page](#).

Note: We use Arduino IDE software for programming this module. It is important to note that the pin configuration appearing on the board is different from the configuration we use to program the board on the software i.e. when we write code for targeting pin 16 on the Arduino IDE, it will actually help is laying out the communication with the D0 pin on the module.

Following figure the shows the pin configuration to use in Arduino IDE.

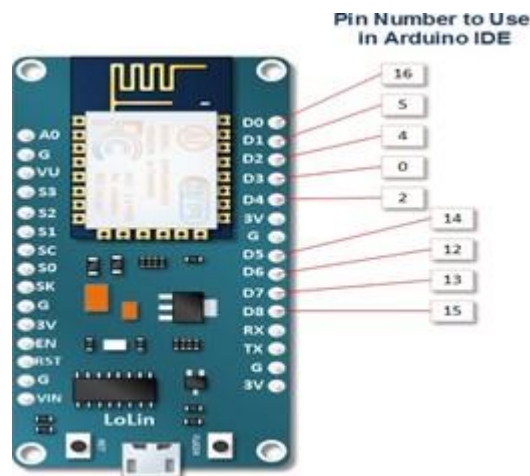


FIGURE 10: PIN CONFIGURATION TO USE IN ARDUINO IDE

How to Power NodeMCU V3

We can see from the pinout image above, there are five ground pins and three 3V3 pins on the board. The board can be powered up using the following three ways.

USB Power. It proves to an ideal choice for loading programs unless the project you aim to design requires separate interface i.e. disconnected from the computer.

Provide 3.3V. This is another great option to power up the module. If you have your own off-board regulator, you can generate an instant power source for your development kit.

Power Vin. This is a voltage regulator that comes with the ability to support up to 800 mA. It can handle somewhere between 7 to 12 V. You cannot power the devices operating at 3.3 V, as this regulator unable to generate as low as 3.3V.

BLUETOOTH HC-05 MODULE

In this Arduino Bluetooth Tutorial we will learn how use the HC-05 module for controlling Arduino via Bluetooth communication. You can watch the following video or read the written tutorial below for more details.

HC-05 Default Settings

Default Bluetooth Name: "HC-05"

Default Password: 1234 or 0000

Default Communication: Slave

Default Mode: Data Mode

Data Mode Baud Rate: 9600, 8, N, 1

Command Mode Baud Rate: 38400, 8, N, 1

Default firmware: LINVOR

HC-05 Technical Specifications

Serial Bluetooth module for Arduino and other microcontrollers

Operating Voltage: 4V to 6V (Typically +5V)

Operating Current: 30Ma

Range: <100m

Works with Serial communication (USART) and TTL compatible

Follows IEEE 802.15.1 standardized protocol

Uses Frequency-Hopping Spread spectrum (FHSS)

Can operate in Master, Slave or Master/Slave mode

Can be easily interfaced with Laptop or Mobile phones with Bluetooth

Supported baud rate: 9600,19200,38400,57600,115200,230400,460800.

Overview

For this tutorial I made two example, controlling the Arduino using a smartphone and controlling the Arduino using a laptop or a PC. In order not to overload this tutorial, in my next tutorial we will learn how we can configure the HC-05 Bluetooth module and make a Bluetooth communication between two separate Arduino Boards as master and slave devices



FIGURE 11: Bluetooth

Before we start with the first example, controlling an Arduino using a smartphone, let's take a closer look at the HC-05 Bluetooth module. Comparing it to the HC-06 module, which can only be set as a Slave, the HC-05 can be set as Master as well which enables making a communication between two separate Arduino Boards. There are several different versions

of this this module but I recommend the one that comes on a breakout board because in that way it's much easier to be connected. The HC-05 module is a Bluetooth SPP (Serial Port Protocol) module, which means it communicates with the Arduino via the Serial Communication.

Circuit Schematics

The particular module that I have can be powered from 3.6 to 6 volts, because it comes on breakout board which contains a voltage regulator. However, the logic voltage level of the data pins is 3.3V. So, the line between the Arduino TX (Transmit Pin, which has 5V output) and the Bluetooth module RX (Receive Pin, which supports only 3.3V) needs to be connected

Like BJTs, MOSFETs have three terminals, but this time they're named source (S), drain (D), and gate (G). And again, there are two different versions of the symbol, depending on whether you've got an n-channel or p-channel MOSFET. There are a number of commonly used symbols for each of the MOSFET types.

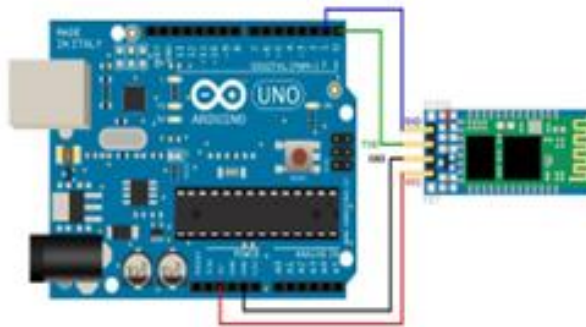


FIGURE 12: Bluetooth Connection

Description:

First we need to define the pin to which our LED will be connected and a variable in which we will store the data coming from the smartphone. In the setup section we need to define the LED pin as output and set it low right away. As mention previously, we will use the serial communication so we need to begin the serial communication at 38400 baud rate, which is the default baud rate of the Bluetooth module. In the loop section with the `Serial.available()` function we will check whether there is available data in the serial port to be read. This means that when we will send data to the Bluetooth module this statement will be true so then using the `Serial.read()` function we will read that data and put it into the

“state” variable. So if the Arduino receive the character ‘0’ it will turn the LED off and using the Serial.println() function it will send back to the smartphone, via the serial port, the String “LED: OFF”. Additionally we will reset the “state” variable to 0 so that the two above lines will be executed only once. Note here that the “state” variable is integer, so when we receive the character ‘0’ that comes from smartphone, the actual value of the integer “state” variable is 48, which corresponds to character ‘0’, according to the ASCII table. That’s why in the “if” statement we are comparing the “state” variable to a character ‘0’. On the other hand, if the received character is ‘1’, the LED will light up and the String “LED: ON” will be sent back.

Now the code is ready to be uploaded but in order to do that we need to unplug the TX and RX lines because when uploading the Arduino uses the serial communication so the pins RX (digital pin 0) and TX (digital pin1) are busy. We can avoid this step if we use the other TX and RX pins of the Arduino Board, but in that case we will have to use the Software Serial.h library for the serial communication

D.C MOTOR

The electrical motor is an instrument, which converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. According to faraday’s law of Electromagnetic induction, when a current carrying conductor is placed in a magnetic field, it experiences a mechanical force whose direction is given by Fleming’s left hand rule.

A DC motor is an electrical machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. In a DC motor, the input electrical energy is the direct current which is transformed into the mechanical rotation. In this session, let us know what is a DC motor, types of DC motor and their applications.

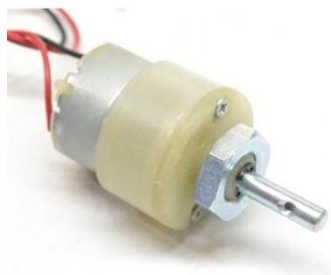


FIGURE 13: DC Motor

Constructional a dc generator and a dc motor are identical. The same dc machine can be used as a generator or as a motor. When a generator is in operation, it is driven mechanically and develops a voltage. The voltage is capable of sending current through the load resistance. While motor action a torque is developed. A magnetic field arises in the air gap when the field coil of the DC motor is energised. The created magnetic field is in the direction of the radii of the armature. The magnetic field enters the armature from the North pole side of the field coil and “exits” the armature from the field coil’s South pole side. The torque can produce mechanical rotation. Motors are classified as series wound, shunt wound motors.

DC motors have a wide range of applications ranging from electric shavers to automobiles. To cater to this wide range of applications, they are classified into different types based on the field winding connections to the armature as:

Self Excited DC Motor

Separately Excited DC Motor

In self-excited DC motors, the field winding is connected either in series or parallel to the armature winding. Based on this, the self-excited DC motor can further be classified as:

Shunt wound DC motor

Series wound DC motor

Compound wound DC motor

A brushless DC motor, also known as synchronous DC motor, unlike brushed DC motors, do not have a commutator. The commutator in a brushless DC motor is replaced by an electronic servomechanism that can detect and adjust the angle of the rotor. A brushed DC motor features a commutator that reverses the current every half cycle and creates single direction torque. While brushed DC motors remain popular, many have been phased out for more efficient brushless models in recent years.

DC motor fans use 70% less energy than a standard AC fan.

DC motor fans are less noisy.

DC motor fans have more speed options than an AC motor fan.

SPECIFICATION

DC Motor capacity: 12V

Un loading : 130rpm

Loading : 90rpm

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The motor runs according to the principle of Fleming's left hand rule. When a current carrying conductor is placed in a magnetic field, a force is produced to move the conductor away from the magnetic field. The conductor carrying current to North and South poles is being removed.

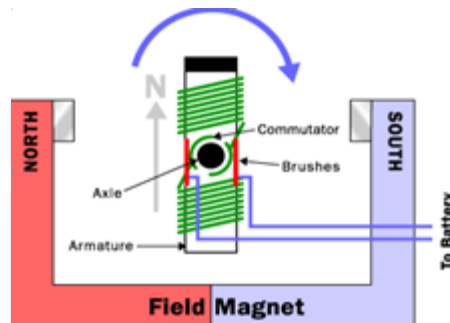


FIGURE 14: THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF MOTOR ACTION

ELECTROMAGNETS AND MOTORS:

To understand how an electric motor works, the key is to understand how the electromagnet works. An electromagnet is the basis of an electric motor. You can understand how things work in the motor by imagining the following scenario.

Say that you created a simple electromagnet by wrapping 100 loops of wire around a nail and connecting it to a battery. The nail would become a magnet and have a North and South Pole while the battery is connected. Now say that you take your nail electromagnet, run an axle through the middle of it, and you suspended it in the middle of a horseshoe magnet as shown in the figure below. If you were to attach a battery to the electromagnet so that the North end of the nail appeared as shown, the basic law of magnetism tells you what would happen. The North end of the electromagnet would be repelled from the north end of the horseshoe magnet and attracted to the south end of the horseshoe magnet.

An electromagnet is a type of magnet in which the magnetic field is produced by an electric current. Electromagnets usually consist of wire wound into a coil. A current through the wire creates a magnetic field which is concentrated in the hole in the center of the coil. The magnetic field disappears when the current is turned off. The wire turns are often wound around a magnetic core made from a ferromagnetic or ferrimagnetic material such as iron; the magnetic core concentrates the magnetic flux and makes a more powerful magnet. The main advantage of an electromagnet over a permanent magnet is that the

magnetic field can be quickly changed by controlling the amount of electric current in the winding. However, unlike a permanent magnet that needs no power, an electromagnet requires a continuous supply of current to maintain the magnetic field.

BRUSHES:

The brushes of a DC motor are made with graphite and carbon structure. These brushes conduct electric current from the external circuit to the rotating commutator. Hence, we come to understand that the commutator and the brush unit are concerned with transmitting the power from the static electrical circuit to the mechanically rotating region or the rotor. The brushes of a DC motor are made with graphite and carbon structure. These brushes conduct electric current from the external circuit to the rotating commutator. Brushes are vital to the efficiency and uptime of your DC and brushed AC motors because they are the electrical connection between the power source and the commutator. To effectively and efficiently transmit the electricity, brushes must have full, flat contact with the commutator at all times.

Brushed DC motors are used widely and frequently in home appliances and in automobiles ranging from toys to push-button for adjusting seats in cars. They are inexpensive, easy to use, and have different shapes and sizes. A BDC motor provides exact control of speed, driven by a direct current. This type of motor can supply three to four times more torque than it's rated torque and If needed, it even has the potential to supply up to five times more, without stalling. BDC Motors consist of six different components that we will elaborate on the most important ones in the following sections. BDC Motors by using rings to power a magnetic drive that conducts the motor's armature, provide stable and continuous current. This kind of motor is one of the earliest used motors and is commonly used because of the ability to vary the speed-torque ratio in almost any way. A BDC Motor is made up of two magnets facing the same direction, surrounding two coils of wire that lie in the middle of the Motor and around a rotor. The coils are set to face the magnets which causes electricity to flow to them. This builds a magnetic field, ultimately pushing the coils away from the magnets they are encountering which finally makes the rotor turn.

The current cut off at the rotor makes a turn of 180 degrees. This makes each rotor to face the opposite magnet. once the current starts over again, the electricity flows oppositely and

sends another pulse having the rotor turned once again. By transferring the electricity from the rotor, brushes that exist within the motor turn it off and on.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER:

When you put all of these parts together, what you have is a complete electric motor.

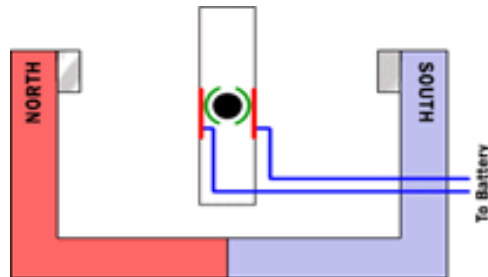


FIGURE 15: The armature winding

In this figure, the armature winding has been left out so that it is easier to see the commutator in action. The key thing to notice is that as the armature passes through the horizontal position, the poles of the electromagnet flip.

Because of the flip, the North Pole of the electromagnet is always above the axle so it can repel the field magnet's North Pole and attract the field magnet's South Pole.

If you ever take apart an electric motor you will find that it contains the same pieces described above: two small permanent magnets, a commutator, two brushes and an electromagnet made by winding wire around a piece of metal. Almost always, however, the rotor will have three poles rather than the two poles as shown in this article. There are two good reasons for a motor to have three poles:

TYPES OF DC MOTORS REQUIRE NO COMMUTATION:

Homopolar motor – A homopolar motor has a magnetic field along the axis of rotation and an electric current that at some point is not parallel to the magnetic field. The name homopolar refers to the absence of polarity change.

PERMANENT MAGNETIC MOTOR

Main article: Permanent-magnet electric motor

A PM motor does not have a field winding on the stator frame, instead relying on PMs to provide the magnetic field against which the rotor field interacts to produce torque. Compensating windings in series with the armature may be used on large motors to improve commutation under load. Because this field is fixed, it cannot be adjusted for speed control.

However, large PMs are costly, as well as dangerous and difficult to assemble; this favors wound fields for large machines.

Permanent magnet motors are more efficient than induction motor or motors with field windings for certain high-efficiency applications such as electric vehicles. Tesla's chief motor designer was quoted discussing these advantages, saying:

It's well known that permanent magnet machines have the benefit of pre-excitation from the magnets, and therefore you have some efficiency benefit for that. Induction machines have perfect flux regulation and therefore you can optimize your efficiency. Both make sense for variable-speed drive single-gear transmission as the drive units of the cars. So, as you know, our Model 3 has a permanent magnet machine now. This is because for the specification of the performance and efficiency, the permanent magnet machine better solved our cost minimization function, and it was optimal for the range and performance target. Quantitatively, the difference is what drives the future of the machine, and it's a trade-off between motor cost, range and battery cost that is determining which technology will be used in the future.

Permanent magnet motors are more efficient than induction motor or motors with field windings for certain high-efficiency applications such as electric vehicles. Tesla's chief motor designer was quoted discussing these advantages.

WOUND STATOR

A field coil may be connected in shunt, in series, or in compound with the armature of a DC machine (motor or generator). The stator of a wound rotor motor is the same as a typical induction motor, but the rotor has a three-phase winding, with each of the winding terminals connected to separate slip rings. In contrast, a traditional induction motor (aka "squirrel cage motor") has windings that are permanently short-circuited by an end ring.

The slip rings on the wound rotor motor contain brushes that form an external, secondary circuit into which impedance (resistance) can be inserted. During starting, this resistance is placed in series with the rotor windings. This added resistance causes the rotor current to run more in phase with the stator current, which increases the torque that is developed. But added resistance also decreases the current in the secondary circuit, so a very high starting torque can be produced with low starting current.

SERIES CONNECTION

A series DC motor connects the armature and field windings in series with a common D.C. power source. A series motor has very high starting torque and is commonly used for starting high inertia loads, such as trains, elevators or hoists. This speed/torque characteristic is useful in applications such as dragline excavators, where the digging tool moves rapidly when unloaded but slowly when carrying a heavy load.

SHUNT CONNECTION

A shunt DC motor connects the armature and field windings in parallel or shunt with a common D.C. power source. This type of motor has good speed regulation even as the load varies, but does not have the starting torque of a series DC motor. It is typically used for industrial, adjustable speed applications, such as machine tools, winding/unwinding machines and tensioners. A gas-filled tube can also be used as a shunt, particularly in a lightning arrester. Neon and other noble gases have a high breakdown voltage, so that normally current will not flow across it. However, a direct lightning strike (such as on a radio tower antenna) will cause the shunt to arc and conduct the massive amount of electricity to ground, protecting transmitters and other equipment.

Another older form of lightning arrester employs a simple narrow spark gap, over which an arc will jump when a high voltage is present. While this is a low cost solution, its high triggering voltage offers almost no protection for modern solid-state electronic devices powered by the protected circuit.

L293D MOTOR DRIVER IC

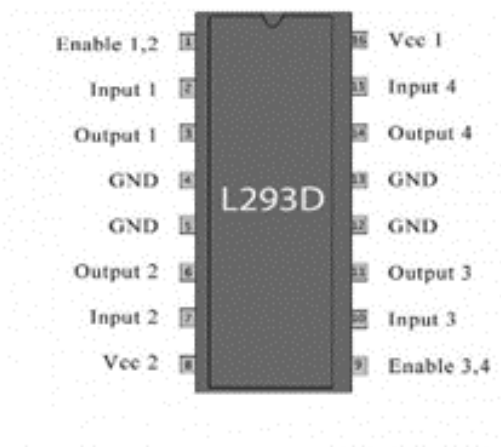


FIGURE 16: L293D IC

L293D H-bridge driver is the most commonly used driver for Bidirectional motor driving applications. This L293D IC allows DC motor to drive on either direction. L293D is a 16-pin IC which can control a set of two DC motors simultaneously in any direction. It means that you can control two DC motor with a single L293D IC. Because it has two H- Bridge Circuit inside. The L293D can drive small and quiet big motors as well. There are various ways of making H-bridge motor control circuit such as using transistor, relays and using L293D/L298. Before going into detail, first we will see what is H-Bridge circuit.

L293D bridge motor driver IC Pin out and Working:

There are 4 input pins for l293d, pin 2,7 on the left and pin 15 ,10 on the right as shown on the pin diagram. Left input pins will regulate the rotation of motor connected across left side and right input for motor on the right-hand side. The motors are rotated on the basis of the inputs provided across the input pins as LOGIC 0 or LOGIC 1. In simple you need to provide Logic 0 or 1 across the input pins for rotating the motor.

The right-hand rule was invented in the 19th century and it shows that we can produce current by combining the magnetic field and motion by following some specific rules. It also shows that we can produce the magnetic field and motion by combining one of each with the current.

After the invention of right-hand rule, a DC motor was invented by British scientist William Sturgeon. The DC motor was the first motor used by the scientist to convert the electric current to rotatory motion. DC Motor in the late 19th century has its own use but after the discovery of AC motor by Nikola Tesla and a wide amount of usage of AC current in industry and houses. The usage of AC motor became very much popular in the 20th century. But after the invention of the ICs DC motor again start gaining its popularity. The L293D is quadruple high-current half-H drivers. It is designed to provide bidirectional drive currents of up to 600-mA at voltages from 4.5 V to 36 V. Both devices are designed to drive inductive loads such as relays, solenoids, dc and bipolar stepping motors, as well as other high-current/high-voltage loads in positive-supply applications. All inputs are TTL compatible. Each output is a complete totem-pole drive circuit, with a Darlington transistor sink and a pseudo- Darlington source. Drivers are enabled in pairs, with drivers 1 and 2 enabled by 1,2EN and drivers 3 and 4 enabled by 3,4EN. When an enable input is high, the associated drivers are enabled, and their outputs are active and in phase with their inputs.

When the enable input is low, those drivers are disabled, and their outputs are off and in the high-impedance state. With the proper data inputs, each pair of drivers forms a full-H (or bridge) reversible drive suitable for solenoid or motor applications.

L293D Logic Table

Let's consider a Motor connected on left side output pins (pin 3,6). For rotating the motor in clockwise direction, the input pins have to be provided with Logic 1 and Logic 0.

Pin 2 = Logic 1 and Pin 7 = Logic 0 | Clockwise Direction

Pin 2 = Logic 0 and Pin 7 = Logic 1 | Anticlockwise Direction

Pin 2 = Logic 0 and Pin 7 = Logic 0 | Idle [No rotation] [Hi-Impedance state]

Pin 2 = Logic 1 and Pin 7 = Logic 1 | Idle [No rotation]

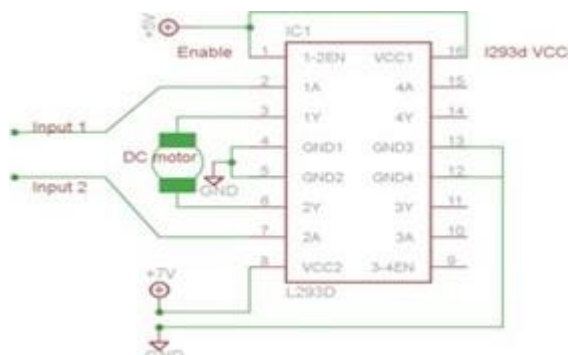
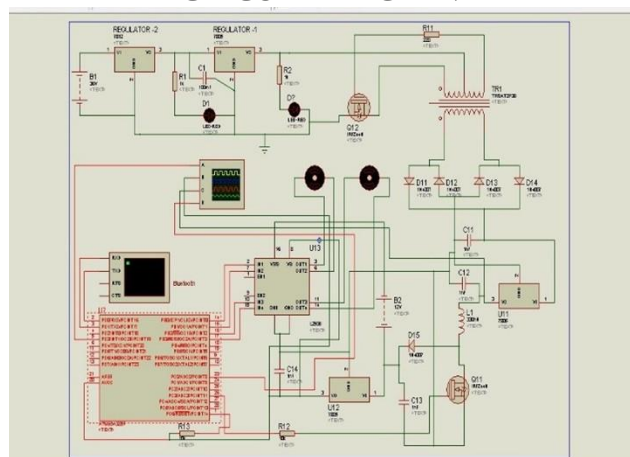


FIGURE 17: Circuit diagram for L293D motor

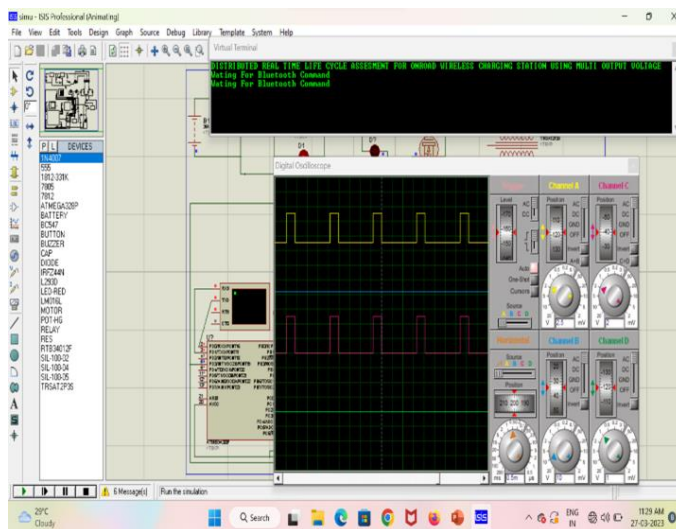
CHAPTER 5

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

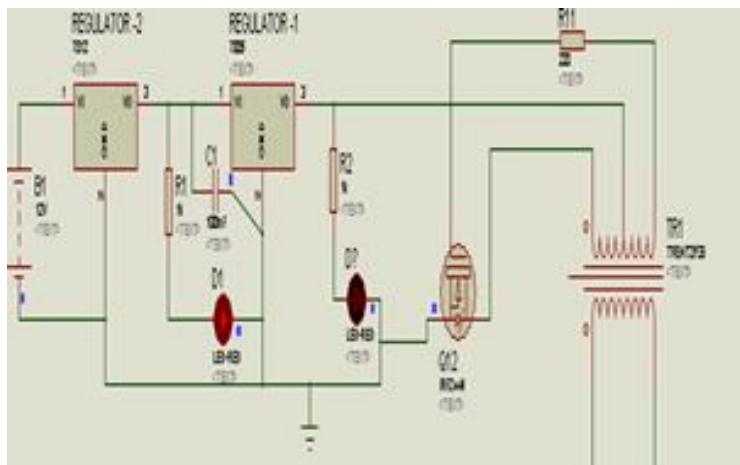
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



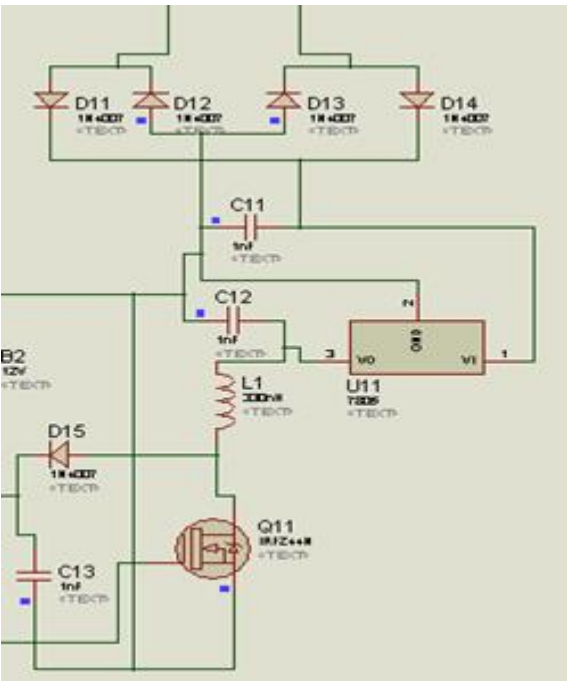
SIMULATION RESULT FOR ON ROAD WIRELESS CHARGING STATION WITH MULTI OUTPUTS



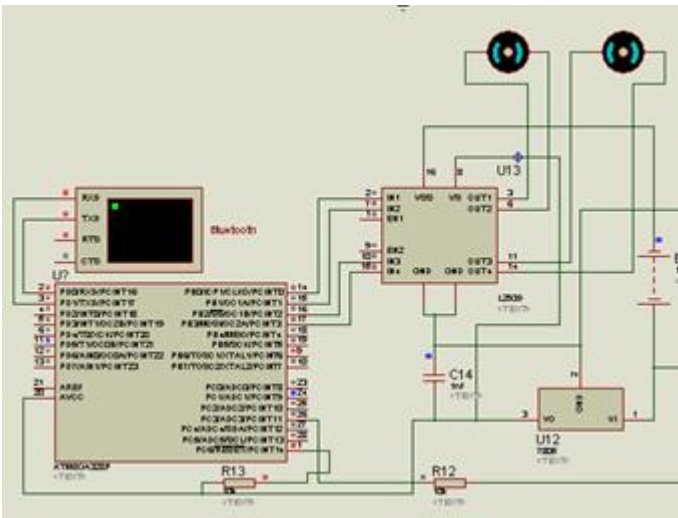
TRANSMITTING UNIT



RECEIVING UNIT



EV ARRANGEMENT



CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

We are presenting the Wireless Power Transmission. As the electric vehicle in the market is increasing. We can use the wireless charging system to charge our vehicles. This system shows the efficiency and implementation of the charging station in future technology. According to the review, many researchers are becoming more interested in the design

features of powertrains and EMSs for hybrid and electric vehicles. To address control goals such as decreasing fuel consumption and emissions, preserving ESS charges, and increasing drivability and vehicle performance, many topologies for powertrains and associated EMSs have been suggested. In creating energy management techniques, there is a trade-off between optimality and execution. Experimental results showed that significant improvements in terms of power-transfer efficiency have been achieved. It was described and demonstrated that resonant inductive coupling can be used to deliver power wirelessly from a source coil to a load coil and charge a low power device. We can also select voltage variations by using variable resistor. As it was mentioned earlier, wireless charging could be the next big thing. In phase ii I submit this project in hardware and show the result.

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NEXT-GEN INDOOR LOCALIZATION SYSTEM WITH BLE IBEACON TECHNOLOGY FOR REAL-TIME TRACKING AND DATA FUSION

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INTRODUCTION

Precise positioning and tracking of people, things, or animals allows for the provisioning of a number of sophisticated services, like the automatic execution of a task(s) triggered by events, like a person passing a particular location in the area, or commercial or recreational applications needing location data inside a specific area, among other things. The potential to implement cutting-edge communication services and applications backed by position data on individuals and objects has emerged in recent years. Simultaneously, these systems' evolution has been continuously aided by the development of internet of things (IoT) technologies, such as radio frequency identification systems and Bluetooth and its variations, which are specifically designed for low-cost, short-range radio transmission. The development of short-range radio-based localization systems Technology is not a simple undertaking. In actuality, a variety of factors, including building materials, nearby objects, people's presence, etc., affect how radio waves propagate within buildings. The quality of the signal that is received might be affected by all of these factors.

KEYWORDS

IoT technologies, Localization systems, Quality of received signal, Radio frequency identification (RFID) technologies, Radio signal propagation.

AREA OF PROJECT

Precision tracking and data fusion capabilities are entering a new age with the introduction of next-generation indoor localization systems. The use of Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) iBeacon technology, which provides unmatched benefits for real-time tracking and data fusion in interior spaces, is at the vanguard of this technological revolution. These cutting-edge solutions make it possible to precisely locate and monitor people, objects, and animals within indoor environments by utilizing the power of iBeacon modules. The solution creates a strong foundation for real-time tracking through a network of thoughtfully placed iBeacon devices, making asset monitoring and navigation inside intricate indoor environments effortless. Additionally, these systems improve the precision and dependability of tracking data by integrating advanced data fusion techniques including sensor integration and machine learning algorithms, offering useful insights for a wide range of applications. The next-generation indoor localization systems with BLE iBeacon technology represent a paradigm shift in indoor tracking and data fusion capabilities, opening up a plethora of opportunities for innovation and advancement, from improving safety and security measures to optimizing operational efficiency in commercial environments. Furthermore, by integrating advanced data fusion techniques, like machine learning algorithms and sensor integration, these systems improve the precision and dependability of tracking data, offering useful insights for a wide range of applications. With the help of BLE iBeacon technology, next-generation indoor localization systems can improve safety and security measures and optimize operational efficiency in commercial environments. This represents a paradigm shift in indoor tracking and data fusion capabilities and opens up a world of possibilities for innovation and advancement.

IBEAON REAL-TIME TRACKING AND DATA FUSION

This Arduino sketch configures a Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) scanner to find nearby beacons. The sketch retrieves the address, UUID, name, and signal strength (RSSI) of each beacon it finds. It then determines whether the detected device matches predefined addresses that correspond to different floors. If it does, the sketch sends the device details over serial communication to another device, most likely a microcontroller or computer, for additional processing or monitoring. The sketch repeats this scanning process indefinitely

in the main loop, allowing real-time monitoring of BLE beacons in range. In summary, this sketch enables communication between the ESP32 and an external server over WiFi, facilitating IoT applications and data exchange. This PHP script serves as requests containing data from a BLE scanner.

BLUETOOTH AND BEACON NAVIGATION

The integration of Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) iBeacon technology into next-generation indoor localization systems represents a significant leap forward in real-time tracking and data fusion capabilities. By deploying iBeacons throughout indoor environments, such as shopping malls, airports, or warehouses, these systems can accurately track the movements of individuals or assets in real-time. Leveraging BLE connectivity, iBeacons communicate with smartphones or other BLE-enabled devices, facilitating seamless positioning and navigation within indoor spaces where GPS signals may be unreliable. Through data fusion techniques, the system combines information from multiple iBeacons to triangulate the precise location of a device, enhancing accuracy. This technology finds applications across industries, from retail and healthcare to logistics and hospitality, offering improved efficiency, personalized experiences, and cost-effective scalability.

BEACON LOCALIZATION TECHNIQUES

When it comes to next-generation indoor localization systems that utilize BLE iBeacon technology, a number of beacon localization strategies are essential to obtaining robust data fusion capabilities and real-time tracking. Basic techniques used to determine a device's precise location inside an enclosed space include trilateration and multilateration. Using trilateration, the position of the device is determined by measuring its distance from three or more known iBeacon locations. Proximity is determined via signal strength measurements. By adding other variables like signal time or angle of arrival, multilateration improves on this and allows for more precise localization even in intricate interior designs. Furthermore, in order to match observed signal patterns and deduce device location, fingerprinting algorithms make use of pre-existing maps, or "fingerprints," of signal intensity at various points in the interior area. These methods, in conjunction with sensor fusion techniques that incorporate data from gyroscopes, accelerometers, and other sensors,

add up to a comprehensive indoor localization solution that can facilitate seamless data fusion for improved user experiences and operational efficiency, as well as precise real-time tracking.

BLE BEACON FUSION INDOOR LOCALIZATION

Furthermore, in order to match observed signal patterns and deduce device location, fingerprinting algorithms make use of pre-existing maps, or "fingerprints," of signal intensity at various points in the interior area. These methods, in conjunction with sensor fusion techniques that incorporate from gyroscopes, accelerometers, and other sensors, add up to a comprehensive indoor localization solution that can facilitate seamless data fusion for improved user experiences and operational efficiency, as well as precise real-time tracking.

LITERATURE REVIEW

C. Joseph et al. proposed a Bluetooth beacon-based person monitoring system for indoor navigation without additional sensors. BLE beacons broadcast signals, while beacon receivers track locations using changes in signal strength. An ESP32 serves as a transceiver to pinpoint Bluetooth transmitters. The system enables location tracking via an application accessible to authorized users. This initiative offers discreet indoor navigation, enhancing user convenience and privacy.

W. Zhao et al. investigated the Range-Only Single-Beacon (ROSB) technology for AUV localization. Unlike traditional LBL methods requiring multiple acoustic beacons, ROSB significantly reduces deployment time and labor with just one beacon. Addressing ROSB's initial observation limitations, an algorithm incorporating a virtual beacon and adjustment theory is proposed. The proposed algorithm enhances ROSB's accuracy by integrating a virtual beacon and adjustment theory, effectively mitigating its initial observation limitations while streamlining AUV localization processes. Furthermore, the algorithm's optimization ensures robust AUV localization, overcoming initial observation limitations and maximizing efficiency, making ROSB technology a promising solution for underwater positioning in various applications. This algorithm enhances ROSB's accuracy, mitigating observation limitations and streamlining AUV localization processes for efficient underwater positioning solutions.

Obreja and Vulpe Evaluating an indoor localization solution using Bluetooth Low Energy beacons. Obreja and Vulpe (2020) assess the solution's accuracy under various scenarios including changes in transmission power, sample sizes, and beacon quantities. They emphasize Bluetooth Low Energy's advantages in accuracy and energy efficiency. This survey contributes to understanding the effectiveness of beacon-based indoor localization systems, crucial for location-based services development. Furthermore, evaluation contributes significantly to the understanding of beacon-based indoor localization systems, which are essential for the development of location-based services (LBS). By accurately assessing the performance of the localization solution under various conditions.

S. Gupta et al. discussed the "Indoor Localization Using Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Beacons and Particle Filtering." The research investigates the application of particle filtering algorithms for indoor localization with BLE beacons, focusing on enhancing accuracy and reliability. The study explores the potential of particle filtering in improving the localization accuracy of BLE beacon-based systems by dynamically estimating the position of users or assets within indoor environments. By incorporating information from multiple sources, including signal strength measurements, beacon locations, and motion sensors. By integrating particle filtering algorithms, the study aims to create a robust indoor localization system capable of accurately tracking users or assets within indoor spaces, thereby advancing the practical applications of BLE beacon technology in various industries.

G. Wang et al. proposed that "Indoor Localization with BLE Beacons and Inertial Sensors Fusion." Addressing the limitations of standalone BLE beacon systems, this study integrates inertial sensors with BLE beacons for indoor localization, aiming to enhance accuracy and reliability in dynamic environments. By combining data from BLE beacons and inertial sensors, Wang et al. (2019) strive to create a robust indoor localization system capable of accurately tracking individuals or assets in dynamic environments. This integration leverages the strengths of both technologies, enhancing accuracy, reliability, and adaptability to varying indoor conditions and user movements. The integration of inertial sensors with BLE beacons aims to enhance accuracy, reliability, and adaptability in dynamic indoor environments. This fusion of technologies leverages the strengths of both systems, promising improved indoor localization capabilities, as it can seamlessly transition between different localization modes based on the availability of signals and the reliability of sensor

measurements. This adaptability ensures consistent performance across various indoor environments, including crowded spaces, multi-floor buildings, or areas with limited beacon coverage.

RELATED WORKS

Several noteworthy research initiatives have surfaced in the field of next-generation indoor localization systems that use BLE iBeacon technology for real-time tracking and data fusion. An analysis of BLE beacon technologies provides information on indoor localization strategies that make use of angle of arrival (AoA), time of flight (ToF), and signal strength-based approaches. Novel strategies including integrating particle filtering techniques with BLE beacons and machine learning models with beacon data and inertial sensors have been investigated to improve localization accuracy and robustness. Furthermore, cooperative simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) frameworks that make use of BLE beacons have demonstrated potential in facilitating distributed mapping and localization across various devices. Differential privacy techniques have been researched to address privacy concerns and maintain user privacy while facilitating efficient monitoring and merging data. Energy-efficient localization systems are further aided by initiatives to optimize energy consumption in BLE beacon networks through the use of duty cycling techniques. Together, these studies push the boundaries of indoor localization and aim to provide reliable, precise, and privacy-preserving real-time tracking and data fusion in indoor settings. As technology progresses, there is an increasing focus on resolving real-world issues related to the scalability and deployment of next-generation indoor localization systems using BLE iBeacon technology. In an effort to simplify the integration of dynamic interior settings with current infrastructure, research has focused on distributed localization and mapping techniques. Additionally, by investigating cooperative localization strategies, localization accuracy and dependability are increased by utilizing the combined intelligence of networked devices. Energy efficiency remains a paramount concern, prompting investigations into novel power-saving mechanisms and optimization algorithms tailored for BLE beacon networks. Additionally, the integration of privacy-preserving measures, such as differential privacy, underscores the importance of safeguarding user data in indoor localization applications. By tackling these challenges head-on, researchers strive to cultivate

robust, scalable, and privacy-conscious indoor localization solutions that empower diverse industries and enrich user experiences in indoor spaces.

METHODOLOGY

When attempting to offer a comprehensive user experience in certain settings, like museums, the placement of people indoors is a crucial subject. In this study, we proposed a comprehensive indoor localization system for humans. The transmitter and the receivers use BLE technology in accordance with the system architecture under consideration. The gathered data are then transmitted via WiFi, taking advantage of the MQTT protocol, to a data repository. After the data have been sorted and filtered, a localizer uses the NLS technique to estimate the transmitter's position. We conducted a measurement campaign to characterize the environment, and we trained a neural network with the collected data. We also modeled the antennas on the receivers. We also thought about a few deployment tactics for the receivers in the museum space. The position estimate's precision was about two meters, but with more BLE receivers, it might be as low as one Electronics 2020, 9, 1055 18, or 20 meters. Lastly, we assessed the effect of the obstruction brought on by the large number of visitors to the museum. A more thorough investigation of human blockage may be explored as a future development of this work, for instance by attempting to assess a person's presence using a different neural network. The RSSI might be dynamically measured using this neural network. Thus, the receiver can be appropriately used in the location estimate rather than being discarded when a human barrier is discovered.⁵

MODULES DESCRIPTION

BLE iBeacons are small, low-cost devices that emit Bluetooth signals, enabling them to serve as location markers within indoor environments. By strategically deploying these beacons throughout indoor spaces, Next-Gen Indoor Localization Systems can triangulate the position of user devices based on signal strength and proximity, providing accurate LOCATION information in real time. Furthermore, these systems leverage data fusion techniques to integrate information from multiple sources, such as BLE iBeacons, Wi-Fi signals, and inertial sensors, to enhance localization accuracy and reliability. In today's rapidly evolving technological landscape, the demand for accurate indoor positioning and navigation solutions has surged across various industries and applications. Traditional GPS-

based systems often struggle to provide reliable location information indoors due to signal attenuation and multipath effects caused by complex indoor environments. To address this challenge, Next-Gen Indoor Localization Systems.



ESP

ESP32

The ESP32 microcontroller, revered for its versatility and robustness, has garnered widespread acclaim in the realm of embedded systems. Its dualcore Xtensa LX6 processor, clocked at up to 240 MHz, The esp 32 microcontroller as shown in fig 4.2, including GPIO pins, SPI, I2C, UART, ADC, and DAC, empowering developers with unparalleled flexibility in designing a diverse range of applications, from simple sensor nodes to sophisticated IoT gateways. A distinguishing feature of the ESP32 is its seamless integration of Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity. Supporting both 2.4 GHz Wi-Fi 802.11 b/g/n and Bluetooth v4.2 BLE standards, this connectivity prowess opens doors to a plethora of applications, including remote monitoring systems, smart home devices, and asset tracking solutions, all facilitated by the ESP32's robust wireless capabilities.



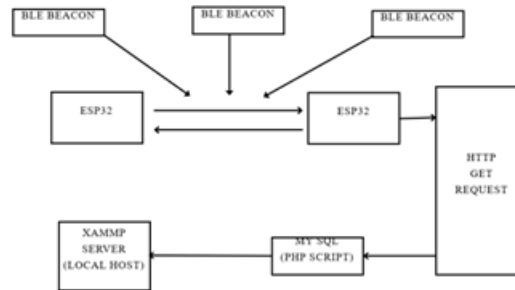
iBeacon

BLUETOOTH LOW ENERGY (BLE)

Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) beacons are compact devices designed for wireless communication in various applications. The Ble ibeacon as shown in fig 4.3, enabling them to transmit data efficiently while consuming minimal power. BLE beacons are commonly used for location-based services, asset tracking, and proximity detection in indoor environments. One key feature of BLE beacons is their small form factor, which allows for discreet deployment in diverse settings. Whether integrated into small enclosures, designed as adhesive tags, or embedded within larger devices, BLE beacons offer flexibility in installation. Their compact size enables unobtrusive placement in retail stores, museums, airports, and other venues where proximity-based interactions are desired. providing accurate location information in real time. Furthermore, these systems leverage data fusion techniques to integrate information from multiple sources.

BASIC OPERATIONS

BLE iBeacons are small, low-cost devices that emit Bluetooth signals, enabling them to serve as location markers within indoor environments. By strategically deploying these beacons throughout indoor spaces, Next-Gen Indoor Localization Systems can triangulate the position of user devices based on signal strength and proximity, providing accurate LOCATION information in real time. Furthermore, these systems leverage data fusion techniques to integrate information from multiple sources, such as BLE iBeacons, Wi-Fi signals, and inertial sensors, to enhance localization accuracy and reliability. In today's rapidly evolving technological landscape, the demand for accurate indoor positioning and navigation solutions has surged across various industries and applications. Traditional GPS-based systems often struggle to provide reliable location information indoors due to signal attenuation and multipath effects caused by complex indoor environments. To address this challenge, Next-Gen Indoor Localization.



Operation of iBeacon communication

SOFTWARE SETUP

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends as shown in fig 4.5 . It consists of Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database (formerly MySQL), and interpreters for scripting languages such as PHP and Perl. MySQL, one of the components of XAMPP, is a popular relational database management system used for storing and retrieving data in various web applications.

XAMPP SERVER

MySQL in XAMPP provides users with a robust and user-friendly database management system for developing and testing dynamic web applications locally. With MySQL, developers can create databases, tables, and execute SQL queries to manipulate data efficiently. It supports standard SQL syntax, making it compatible with a wide range of web development frameworks and tools. In addition to its ease of use, MySQL in XAMPP offers features such as transaction support, indexing, and stored procedures, enhancing the performance and scalability of web applications. With XAMPP's bundled setup, developers can quickly set up a local development environment with Apache, PHP, and MySQL, facilitating rapid prototyping, testing, and debugging of web applications before deployment to production servers.

MYSQL DATABASE

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) renowned for its robustness and flexibility in handling structured data. Developed by Oracle Corporation, MySQL is open-source, making it accessible to a broad user base, from individual developers

to large enterprises. Its versatility allows it to power a wide range of applications. MySQL's rich feature set includes support for transactions, stored procedures, triggers, and views, enabling developers to build sophisticated database-driven applications. Its compatibility with various programming languages and frameworks further enhances its usability and integration capabilities. Additionally, help safeguard sensitive data from unauthorized access and breaches. MySQL benefits from a vibrant community of developers and users who contribute to its ongoing development and provide support through forums, documentation, and tutorials. One of MySQL's key strengths lies in its scalability, making it suitable for both small-scale projects and large-scale deployments. Whether managing a few hundred records or handling millions of data entries, MySQL offers performance optimizations and clustering options to meet varying workload demands as shown in fig. Additionally, MySQL's multi-threaded architecture and support for caching mechanisms enhance its ability to handle concurrent requests efficiently.

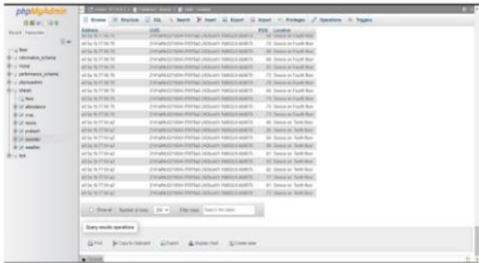


MySQL Database

OVERALL OUTPUT OF SYSTEM

This PHP script functions as an endpoint to handle incoming HTTP GET requests containing data from a BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy) scanner. Upon receiving a request, typically via the `\$_GET` superglobal array, the script retrieves the device details such as address, UUID, name, and RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indication) from the request parameters. These parameters are essential for identifying and characterizing the BLE devices being scanned. Subsequently, the script utilizes this extracted data to insert a new record into a MySQL database table. This table serves as a repository for storing the collected data, enabling subsequent analysis or processing. 44 The insertion process involves SQL queries executed through PHP's MySQLi or PDO extension, ensuring secure interaction with the database. Following the insertion process, the script evaluates the success of the

operation. If the insertion is successful, it echoes a confirmation message affirming the successful addition of the data into the database. Conversely, if an error occurs during the insertion process, the script displays an error message, providing diagnostic information to aid in troubleshooting. Finally, to ensure proper resource management and mitigate potential security risks, the script closes the connection to the MySQL database.



DataBase Output

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Using Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) iBeacon technology to construct a next-generation indoor localization system delivers notable improvements in real-time tracking and data fusion capabilities. We have investigated how BLE iBeacons can improve indoor locating accuracy, get beyond the drawbacks of conventional techniques, and enable a wide range of industry applications throughout this study. Furthermore, the integration of BLE iBeacon technology with data fusion techniques improves the indoor localization systems' resilience and dependability. Through the integration of data from many sources, including magnetic field mapping, Wi-Fi signals, and inertial sensors, the system can effectively reduce errors and deliver more precise positioning data—even in demanding settings. In addition, BLE iBeacon technology's scalability and adaptability make it appropriate for a variety of uses beyond conventional indoor placement. Potential use cases range widely, offering transformative benefits across multiple sectors, from healthcare monitoring and smart building management to retail analytics and proximity marketing. Going forward, there are a lot of chances for more research and development in the field of next-generation indoor localization systems that make use of BLE iBeacon technology. Improving indoor positioning algorithms' accuracy and precision is a major area of future research. Combining complementary location technologies like computer vision, LiDAR, and ultra-wideband

(UWB) with BLE iBeacon technology is another exciting path. The performance of indoor positioning could be greatly improved by examining the synergy between various modalities and creating hybrid localization systems, especially in intricate and dynamic indoor environments.

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SIMULATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR WITH INTEGRATED POWER CONVERTER USING ANFIS CONTROLLER

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to investigate the performance enhancement of a brushless DC motor that has been integrated with a power converter and controlled by an ANFIS. ANFIS, an acronym for Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System, is a hybrid intelligent system that combines the benefits of both fuzzy logic and neural networks to provide an optimized control approach for various applications. The integrated system is expected to achieve improved efficiency, reliability, and accuracy compared to traditional control methods. The experimental setup involves implementing the ANFIS controller to regulate the motor speed and torque, and evaluating the performance metrics such as rise time, settling time, overshoot, and steady-state error. The study's outcomes may offer valuable understandings regarding the viability and efficiency of employing ANFIS-based control in brushless DC motor drive systems powered by converters, facilitated through Matlab/Simulink Software.

KEYWORDS

Brushless dc motor (BLDCM), dc bus voltage boost, field-oriented control (FOC), integrated power converter, Anfis.

INTRODUCTION

Owing to their versatility in control techniques and broad speed regulation range, brushless DC motors (BLDCMs) find extensive application across various domains including electrical tools, electric vehicles, precise servos, and aerospace. Power converters are indispensable elements of BLDCM drive systems as they facilitate the connection

between the power supply and the brushless DC motor, Ensuring consistent voltage levels and balanced power distribution. Consequently,enhancing the entire efficiency of brushless DC motor (BLDCM) drive systems necessitates the creation of suitable power converter architecture and control mechanisms.

There are several power converter topologies available for BLDCM SSDs. Numerous rectifier schemes are designed to generate the dc-link voltage for BLDCM drives powered by ac grid. Although the large capacitor in the DC-link and the rectifier bridge at the front-end are widely used, this converter may produce a significantly Poor power factor and significant overall harmonic aberrations within the current from the AC source. Consequently, various converter configurations incorporating power factor correction (PFC) features have been developed to enhance the quality of alternating current (AC)mains. There are other types of converters, such as bridgeless Cuk and Luo, boost PFC, Cuk, Zata,and bridgeless canonical switching cells. Typically, the DC source, whether it be a battery bank or a solar PV system, is utilized. In battery-powered BLDCM drives,instead of using DC-DC converters, front-end step-down converters and Step-up/down converters are commonly employed. Alternatively, The Z-source-based VSI can be employed. Reducing copper/iron loss and improving current/torque performance are two benefits of Regulating the direct current (DC) link voltage of the voltage source inverter (VSI) within a front-end system based on a buck converter to adjust torque or speed. For high-speed BLDCM applications, this converter structure is therefore more appropriate.

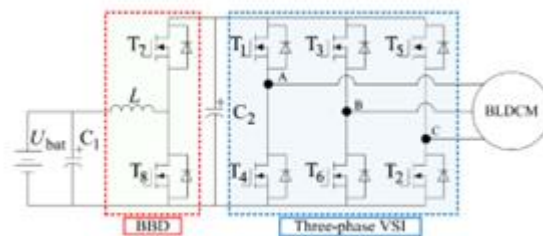


Fig.1. Power converter for BLDCM drive based on front-end BBD converter.

As depicted in Figure 1, a typical TVSI equipped Bidirectional DC-DC converter at the front end capable of both stepping up and stepping down voltage (TVSI-BBD) has the capability to augment the voltage of the DC bus of the TVSI while handling the bidirectional flow of power between the battery and motor drive. In this setup, it is possible to decrease

the serial number of the battery bank. Thus, this method is well-suited for electric vehicle applications powered by batteries. To Construct the second BBD converter entails incorporating two extra power switches and an auxiliary drive circuit, resulting in entire system expenses, larger volume, and increased difficulty. A potential approach is to create a centralized power converter architecture with typical power switches and dynamic control mechanisms. A total of three Triple-switch legs have the capability of being interconnected simultaneously to make a converter featuring nine switches and dual outputs through utilizing an adjoining intermediate switch attached to each triple-switch bridge leg. This design presents an affordable and portable solution for a simultaneous three-phase load system, featuring compact nine-switch inverters governing a dual-motor drive. Compared to conventional topologies, this inverter provides fewer power switches, Improved voltage surge gain, decreased size of the output power filtering, and improved power efficiency.

The primary innovation of this research lies in the development of a compact integrated power converter design capable of boosting DC Link Voltage, along with its associated control method for a battery-operated Brushless DC motor drive system. In the proposed converter, a triple-switch leg serves as a critical link between the Buck-Boost-Diode converter and the Three Phase voltage source Inverter. In contrast to a typical TVSI-BBD converter, utilizing a novel field-oriented control (FOC) technique allows for the reduction of half of the power regulators and drive circuits needed for the DC-DC converter component. This approach achieves consistent voltage amplification and closed-loop speed control by decoupling the operation of the DC-DC converter from the TVSI. In addition to regulating the motor's speed and torque using the ANFIS controller, it involves evaluating performance metrics Parameters such as rise time, settling time, overshoot, and steady-state error. The outcomes of the research may shed light on the viability and efficiency of employing ANFIS-based control for brushless DC motor drive systems that feature power converters.

CONFIGURATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INTEGRATED CONVERTER

Design of the Proposed Converter

The proposed converter integrates the BBD converter with the TVSI's one phase bridge leg using a three switch leg, as illustrated in Figure. 2. By incorporating just one more power

transistor, the three-switch leg has the capability to connect both the battery supply and the A-phase coil concurrently. When compared to the typical two-stage design shown in Figure. 1, the proposed architecture saves half of the power switches. This has the benefit of lowering converter size while enhancing power density.

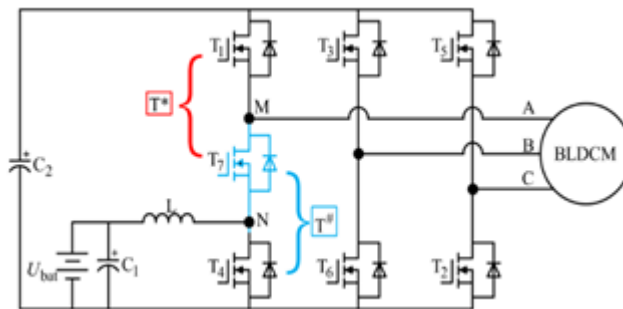


Figure.2. Power converter integrated within BLDC drives.

Principle of operation for the Three-Switch Leg

The three-switch leg is capable of linking the direct current supply and the BLDCM drive via terminals N and M, respectively, as depicted in Figure 2. Activate any two of the three power switches, and subsequently deactivate the third switch, to avoid terminal floating and potential bus voltage surges. This action results in three potential switching conditions, as illustrated in Figure. 3.

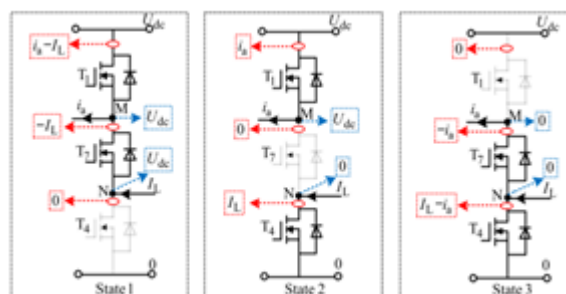


Figure.3. Operational conditions of the integrated three-switch leg.

TABLE 1

current via each power switch and the Voltage across the terminals in three potential switching states.

State	T_1	T_7	T_4	U_M	U_N	I_{T1}	I_{T7}	I_{T4}
1	On	Off	On	U_{dc}	0	i_a	0	I_L

2	Off	On	On	0	0	0	$-i_a$	I_{L-}
3	On	On	Off	U_{dc}	U_{dc}	i_a- I_L	$-I_L$	0

The current passes via each electrical switch, and the voltages at the both M and N contacts may be determined, as depicted in Figure. 3 and Table I. As illustrated in Figure. 2, Vbat-L-T4-T* can build an identical BBD cell to collaborate the power supply if T1 and T7 are considered a common switch (T*). In a similar vein, the T1-T# can be regarded as an analogous A-phase segment of the TVSI bridge if T7 and T4 are regarded as a single common switch T#. When the triple-switch leg functions in any of the three operational modes, it becomes feasible to autonomously regulate the BBD cell and the TVSI.

Modulation technique utilized by the Integrated Converter

The three-switch leg's modulation method needs to be altered in order to prevent incorrect switching states. The comparable three-phase inverter's A-phase control reference signal is positioned below the control reference for the corresponding BBD converter, as depicted

in Figure.4.

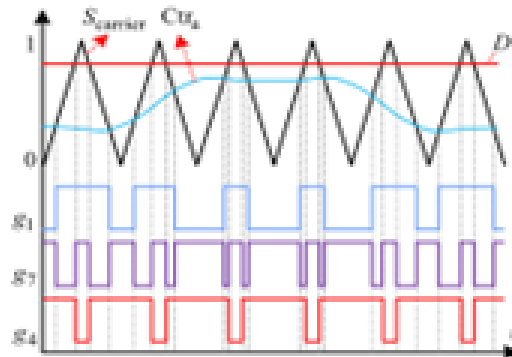


Figure.4. Diagram outlining the principles of modulation strategies.

This restriction allows for the generation of only three switching states, as shown in Figure.3, which can guarantee the three-switch leg's practicable operation.

Figure 4 illustrates that the boost duty cycle represented by D exceeds the reference signal for controlling BLDCM denoted as Ctr_A. Using the guidelines in (1), the upper and lower power transistors control signals are produced. These signals can be,

$$g_1 = \{ 1 (S_{carrier} \geq Ctr_a) 0 (S_{carrier} < Ctr_a) \quad \text{and} \quad g_4 = \{ 1 (D \geq S_{carrier}) 0 (D < S_{carrier}) \} \quad (1)$$

g_1 and g_4 serve as the signals that drive the gates of T1 & T4 respectively, while $S_{carrier}$ functions as the carrier signal.

The control signal for the mutually utilized switch T7 can be derived by calculating the three different switching configurations outlined in Table I.

$$g_7 = \underline{g_1 \& g_4} \quad (2)$$

It should be mentioned that, during the same switching period, switches S7, the shared power switch, commutates twice as often as switches S1 and S4. The three-phase control references are symmetrically spaced 120° apart in terms of electric angle. As a result, the logics listed below can be utilized to provide control signals for the power transistors within the B and C phase circuits.

$$g_3 = \underline{g_6} = \{ 1 (S_{carrier} \geq Ctr_b) 0 (S_{carrier} < Ctr_b) \quad \text{and} \quad g_5 = \underline{g_2} = \{ 1 (S_{carrier} \geq Ctr_c) 0 (S_{carrier} < Ctr_c) \} \quad (3)$$

Here, g_2, g_5, g_3 , and g_6 represent the gate-driving signals for transistors T2, T5, T3, and T6 respectively. Additionally, Ctr_b and Ctr_c denote the reference signals for controlling BLDCM of B and C Phases correspondingly.

Main control algorithm for the BLDCM drive integrated with the converter

To guarantee the reliability of the BLDCM drive integrated with the converter, it is recommended to segregate the ramping of DC bus voltage and the operational controls of the Brushless DC motor from the previously mentioned pulse width modulation (PWM) method. The FOC algorithm calculates the duty ratio for boosting (D) and the reference for controlling the Brushless DC motor. Ctr_a - Ctr_c to implement the modulation technique. The following three components make up the overall control algorithm, as seen in Figure. 5.

1. Control segment of the BBD: The corresponding Buck-Boost DC-DC Converter bridge arm will be built by T4 and T*, as the converter topology shows. A control architecture that

generates the modulation reference D and has an inner current loop in addition to an outer voltage loop is chosen to stabilize the dc bus voltage.

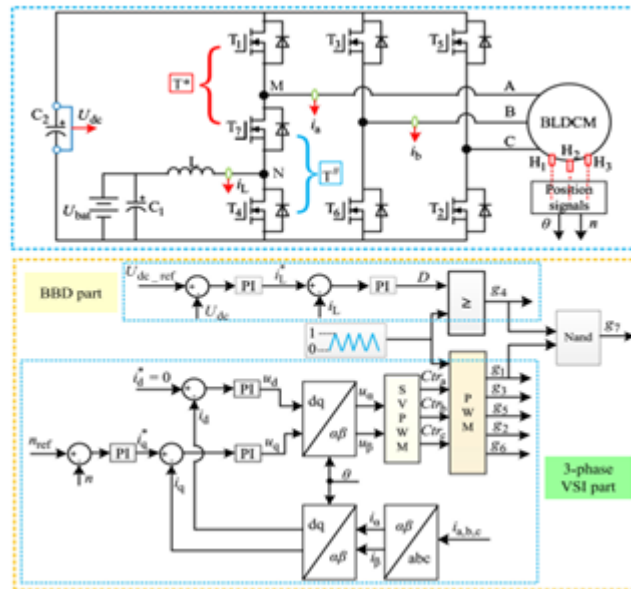


Figure.5. Block diagram illustrating the main control methodologies.

2.TVSI control part: T1-T#, T3-T6, and T5-T2 will build BLDC to the corresponding TVSI for BLDC drive control in the integrated topology. This study presents a space vector pulse width modulation (SVPWM) approach to BLDCM driving control that employs the typical $i_d = 0$ FOC algorithm. The measured two-phase current is used to calculate the currents along the direct and quadrature axes, denoted as i_d and i_q , as seen in Figure. 5, using Clark and Park transformations. A proportional-integral (PI) regulator has been added to enable robust closed-loop regulation of the rotor speed into an external rotor speed loop. This regulator generates the current reference i_q^* for tracking. PI controllers are used to regulate the i_d and i_q in order to produce the voltages in the direct and quadrature axes, represented as u_d and u_q . For SVPWM control, u_α and u_β values can be acquired by inverse Park transformation. The three control references C_{tra} - C_{trc} can be obtained using the SVPWM technique. One may acquire the gate-driving signals for T1, T3-T6, and T5-T2 based on the modulation logics described in (1) and (3)

3.Management of the shared power switch T7: T1 and T4's gate-driving signals are acquired in accordance with (1). Thus, (2) can be used to directly extract the gate-driving signal of T7.

Tabular Representation of the Specifications related to the integrated power converter.

Equipment	Rating of Parameters
Power Source	12V20AH Lead-acid battery
Power switch	MOSFET AOT410, 100V/150A, $R_{on} < 6.5m\Omega$
Inductor	3mH, 10A
Capacitor	1000 μ F
BLDCM and load machine	60W/24V/3000 r/min
Resistive Load	10 Ω /200W

SIMULATION RESULTS

Tests were conducted on a 60W rated BLDCM drive system to guarantee the reliability of both the converter which is integrated and its control methods. The above tabular represents the list of the integrated power converter's specifications.

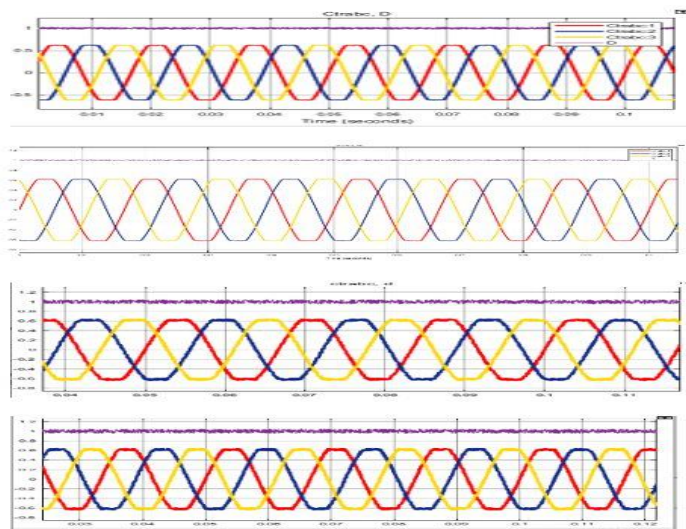


Figure. 6. The modulation waves of the integrated converter are examined across different combinations of Direct current bus voltages and rotational speeds of the rotor: (a) $U_{dc} = 48$ V; 1500 r/min. (b) $U_{dc} = 48$ V; 2500 r/min. (c) $U_{dc} = 60$ V; 1500 r/min. (d) $U_{dc} = 60$ V; 2500 r/min.

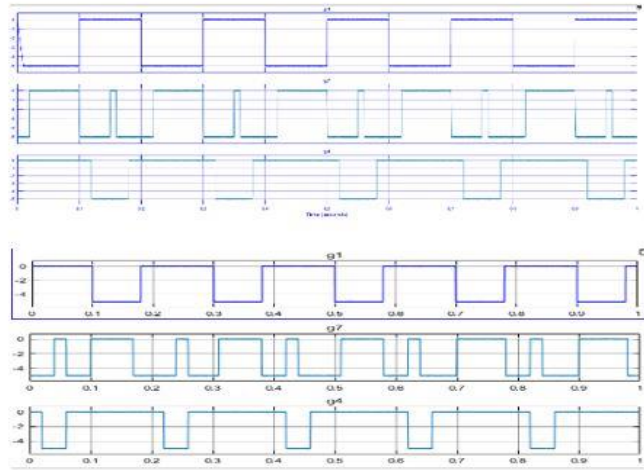


Figure.7. Control signals for the typical triple-switch configuration. configuration. (a) $U_{dc} = 48$ V. (b) $U_{dc} = 60$ V.

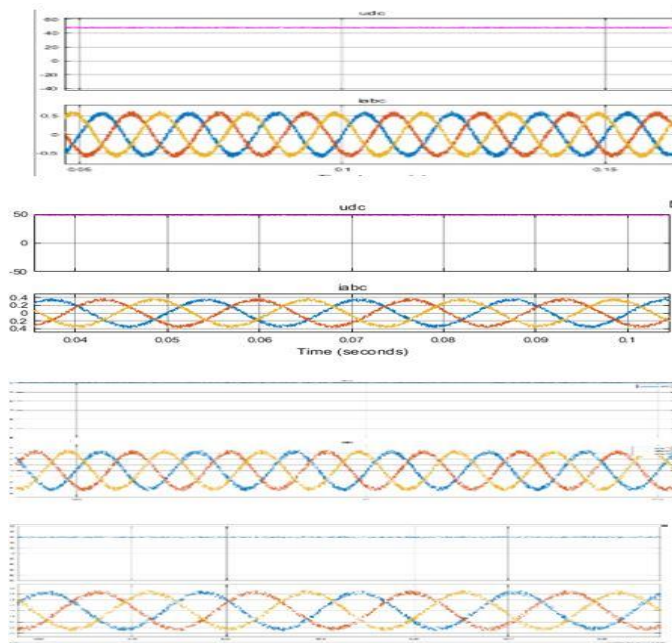


Figure.8. In steady-state operation, the Currents in three phases and the voltage across the DC bus are observed by varying Direct current bus voltages and rotational speeds of the

rotor. (a) $U_{dc} = 48 \text{ V}$; 1500 r/min. (b) $U_{dc} = 48 \text{ V}$; 3000 r/min. (c) $U_{dc} = 60 \text{ V}$; 1500 r/min. (d) $U_{dc} = 60 \text{ V}$; 3000 r/min.

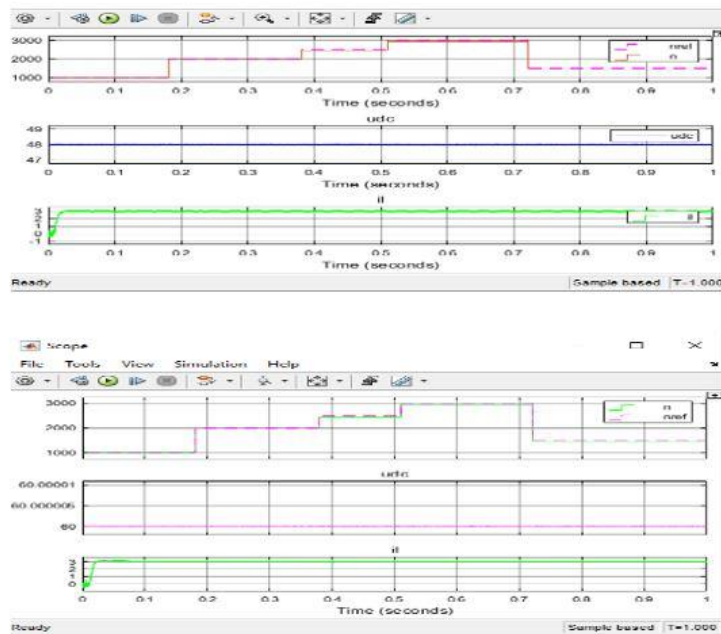


Figure.9. Performance of speed tracking across various speed targets and direct current line voltages. (a) $U_{dc} = 48 \text{ V}$. (b) $U_{dc} = 60 \text{ V}$.

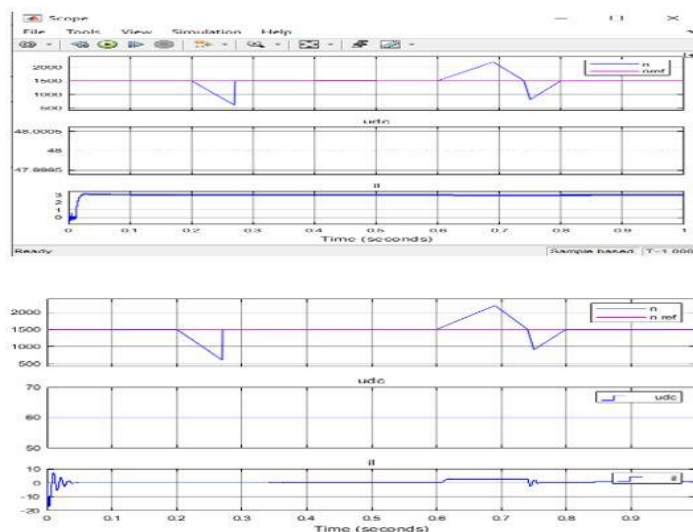


Figure.10. Performance of speed monitoring under load variations at various direct current line voltage levels.(a) $U_{dc} = 48 \text{ V}$.(b) $U_{dc} = 60 \text{ V}$.

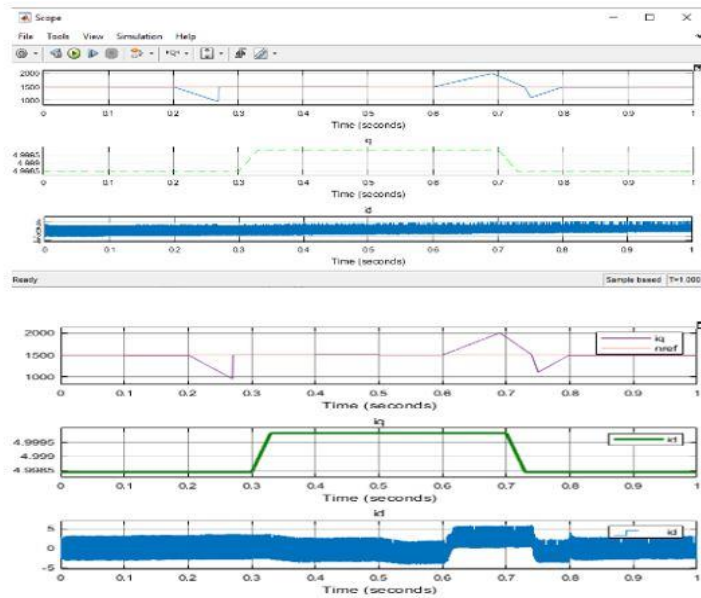


Figure.11. Waveforms of i_d and i_q during load variations across Various voltage levels across the DC bus. (a) $U_{dc} = 48$ V. (b) $U_{dc} = 60$ V.

CONCLUSION

Based on the facts provided, it is possible to deduce that using an ANFIS controller for a brushless DC motor with an integrated power converter can lead to enhanced performance. The ANFIS controller optimizes motor control by combining fuzzy logic and neural network approaches, resulting in smoother operation, increased efficiency, and improved accuracy. The incorporation of the power converter streamlines the control system while lowering overall cost and complexity. However, the system's actual performance will be determined by a variety of factors, including the specific motor and controller employed, operating conditions, and application requirements. More research and testing are needed to determine the efficiency of this method in real implementations.

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DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A HYBRID AC-DC MICRO GRID FOR VOLTAGE AND FREQUENCY STABILIZATION BY USING ADVANCED CONTROLTECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

This paper highlights the modeling and the simulation of a micro-grid renewable power system. It comprises a AC source, wind turbine (WT) doubly fed induction generators (DFIG), photovoltaic generator (PV), and a battery bank (BBs). The system configuration and the characteristics of the main components in the proposed system are given; and the overall control and power management strategy for this latter are presented. In addition, the dynamic models of a boost DC-DC converter and a bidirectional DC-DC (Buck-Boost) converter are considered. The microgrid integrates renewable energy sources, energy storage systems, and power electronic converters to form a resilient and efficient energy distribution network. Thus, hybrid AC/DC micro grids offer the best solution to existing problems in power industry and thereby minimize the energy losses to a large extent. Along with these several problems are faced when these systems are practically implemented and those issues need to be addressed. All the work is undertaken under MATLAB/Simulink environment.

KEYWORDS

Doubly fed induction generator, wind and solar energy, hybrid micro-grid, hydrogen production, Hybrid energy storage system

INTRODUCTION

In the last years, the renewable energy sources (RESs) based on micro-grid system applications have attracted more interest. The RESs are non-polluting, free in their availability and continuous. This fact makes this kind of energy attractive for micro-grid

applications [1]. Many AESs including wind turbine (WT), photovoltaic panels (PV) and micro-turbines are reported in the literature for hybrid power sources system based on micro-grid applications [2]. As known, the drawback of these structures is the seasonal and daily climatic variations (solar radiation, wind speed, temperature) and geographical conditions as well as the profiles of the required power. This requires adopting other measures as solutions. However, Energy Storage Systems (ESSs) are necessary to mitigate the effects of wind or solar fluctuations and to maintain the power and energy balance as well as to improve the power quality. Hence, they must have a high-power density in order to face fast power variations, and at the same time they must have a high energy density to give autonomy to the micro-grid. For these reasons, it is necessary to associate more than one storage technology creating a Hybrid Energy Storage Systems (HESSs) [3, 4].

The ESS as BBs is very important for an efficient and economic utilization of these hybrid systems [2]. However, the charge and discharge cycles decrease the life time of batteries [5, 6]. To improve the energy supply reliability of WT and PV hybrid system, a third energy source is needed. The fuel cell (FC) can be combined with an battery system to ensure the need for any backups the supply power system [7]. The energy management strategies of a micro-grid combined WT, PV and FC containing battery and battery are the most efficient procedures to produce very high energy quality. In this case, the micro-grid can be associated with distributed generation and decentralized management and that are normally connected to the grid. In addition, the micro-grid based renewable energy can be reduced the transmission losses [8].

Due to the increasing of DC loads in residential, electric vehicles, industrial and commercial buildings the power system loads may be DC dominated in the near future [8]. If these latter are supplied by means of AC grid, then it requires embedded AC/DC converters and DC/DC converters. The multiple reverse conversions associated with an individual AC or DC grid leads to additional costs and losses. Hence, reduces the overall efficiency of the system. A hybrid AC/DC micro- grid normally associated with individual AC grids or DC grids can overcome the fact that AC loads must be connected to AC grid [7, 9, 10], whereas DC loads are connected to DC grid [5, 6, 8, 10-13], and the AC and DC grids are connected through a bidirectional converter[14].

Several studies and a various configurations of micro-grid applications based on the hybrid energy generations have been proposed [7, 9-12, 14]. However, a little attention has been reserved to the integration of a DFIG on the micro- grid system.

In [14], a hybrid micro-grid consists a WT-DFIG and a FC is proposed, to reduce the process of multiple AC-DC- AC and DC-AC-DC conversions which are commonly seen in an individual AC grid or DC grid. The drawback of this paper is that there is no power management and no battery to support the FC operations. In addition to linear vector control handicap, regarding to the robustness, the advantages provided by DFIG were not reported particularly its operations modes, such as Sub, Super and synchronous modes, which is the case of reference [7], as well as the impact of the over-speeds area (pitch angle control) was not discussed. In the [9], the reactive power required is provided by a synchronous compensator, while the active power is provided by a wind turbine generator. The lacks of this topology is that the cost and the complexity of control have been increased.

The main contribution of this paper is that the proposed micro-grid based on WT-DFIG/PV hybrid power sources system is designed in a new topology. The advantage of this topology is an easier accessibility of AC and DC grid. However, the AC/DC and DC/DC converters required for supplying the DC loads are not needed. This configuration of the micro-grid permits an achieving of optimal and efficient control of the different sources, ensuring better power quality for AC and DC grid, regulating the voltage level and the frequency of AC grid, ensuring continuity of the service and supplying the local reactive power compensation. In addition, a micro-grid based on a multiple source topology can increase the flexibility of power management for the micro-grid into the grid and vice versa. Finally, the simulation of applied management algorithm of the whole system in very severe situations such as: change in power demand, random variations and sudden meteorological conditions, are presented and the results are discussed.

Thus, before presenting the obtained results and their comments, we will describe the proposed system and the control techniques used.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED MICRO-GRID

The proposed hybrid energy system, shown in Fig. 1 & 2 consists of a DFIG based variable speed wind energy conversion, PV array, battery, fuel cell and battery. WT and PV energy

sources are managed with maximum power point tracking (MPPT) algorithms and connected to the common DC bus. Where, in the WT case, the MPPT algorithm is applied at below nominal turbine speed. Beyond the nominal speed, we will be acting on the pitch angle control, whereas the power extraction maximization amounts to regulate the power produced at its rate value. The Battery is used as a storage device and is connected to the DC bus through DC/DC Buck-Boost bidirectional converter (BBDC). Wind and solar power depend on weather conditions and during night hours solar power is zero. Therefore, under the situation of long term no-wind and solar or low-wind and solar condition, battery alone cannot cater the load demand. Hence, fuel cell (FC) is integrated to make the system more sustainable. In case of high- power generation from wind and solar for a long time and the battery reached its upper limit of charge storage, the battery comes into effect and consumes the surplus power. The hydrogen generated from the battery can be stored and used as input by FC.

PHOTOVOLTAIC CELL

The PV cell mathematical model is represented in [11, 12]. The typical PV module power characteristic is given in Fig 1. In order to extract the maximum available power from a PV array, it is necessary to operate the PV array at its maximum power point. The MPPT device is a high-frequency boost dc-dc converter inserted between the PV array and the dc bus, and it takes the dc input from the PV array, convert it to a different dc voltage and current to exactly match the PV array to the dc bus.

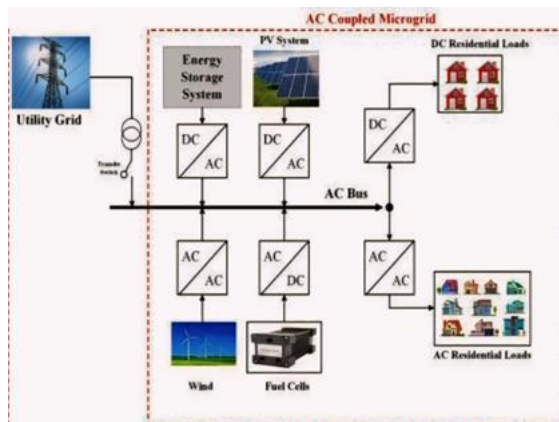


Fig 1. Hybrid PV/WT and FC system with transmission line and load

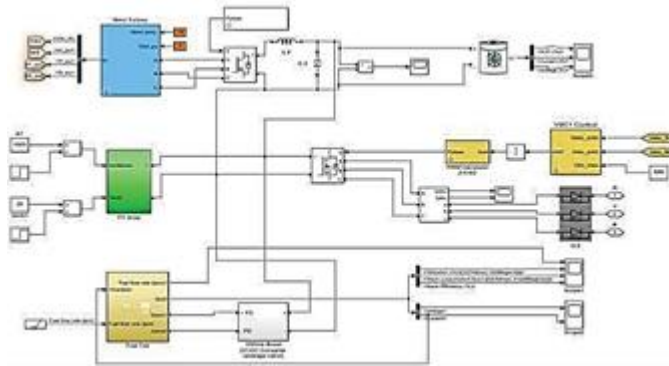


Fig 2. PV/WT and FC to DC-DC bus and DC-AC Bus

SYSTEM MODELING AND CONTROL

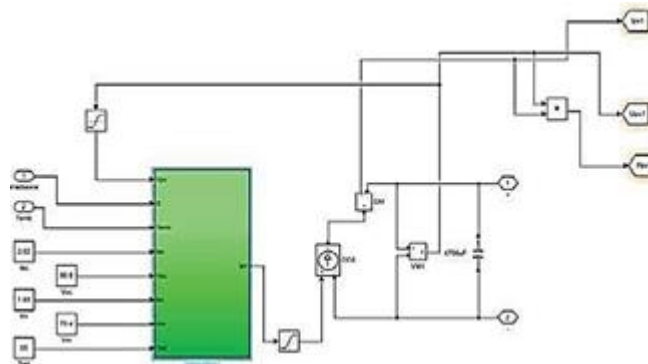


Fig 3. Modeling of PV with irradiance and temperature

Fig.3 shows that the output power is directly proportional to the irradiance. As such, a smaller irradiance will result in reduced power output from the PV module. However, it is also observed that only the output current is affected by the irradiance. This is expected, because the generated current is proportional to the flux of photons. According to V_{mpp} they result 4 arrays are connected in parallel; each array consists of 27 modules connected in series. Each of them delivers 108 W peaks.

WIND ENERGY CONVERSION

The aerodynamic power at the rotor of the turbine is given by the following equation:

$$P_{wind} = \frac{1}{2} \rho A v^3 C_p(\lambda, \theta) \quad (1)$$

Where ρ is the air density in kilogram per cubic meter, A is the area swept by the rotor blades in square meter, and v is the wind velocity in meters per second. C_p is called the

power coefficient or the rotor efficiency and is a function of tip speed ratio (λ) and pitch angle (β) [15].

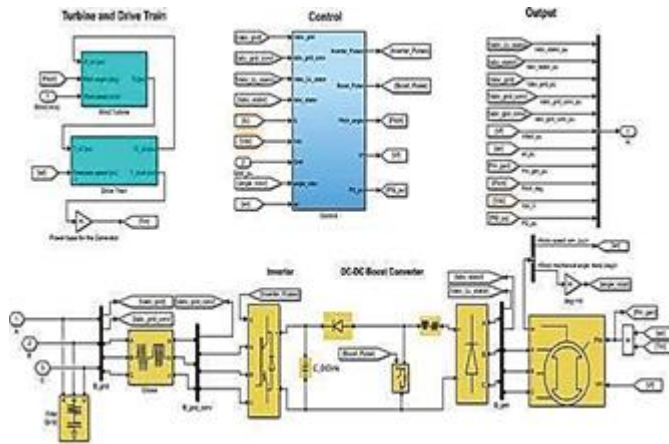


Fig 4. Modeling of WT with converters

The proposed WT-DFIGs control strategy is illustrated in Fig. 1. This latter is based on DTC combined with a fuzzy logic control technique, called a direct torque reactive power control (DTRPC). So, the reactive and active powers are controlled respectively with the rotor flux and electromagnetic torque. These latter are considered to be the outputs of the fuzzy controllers established for regulating the reactive power and the mechanical speed of DFIG.

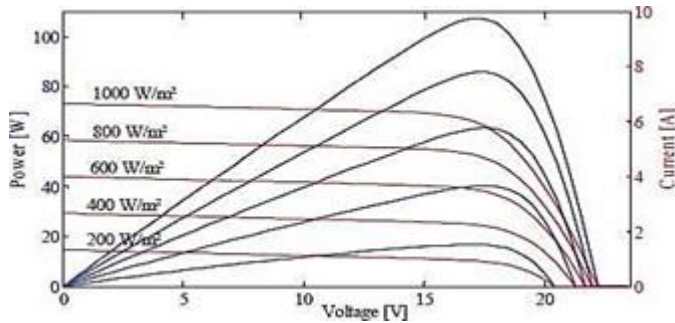


Fig 5. Typical PV module unit I-V and P-V characteristic showing the effects of irradiance.

FUEL CELL

The FC is a device for directly converting the chemical energy of a fuel, into electrical energy. The output voltage of a single cell given in [10-12] can be defined as in (2):

$$E_{cell} = E_{Nernst} - E_{Act} - E_{Con} - E_{Ohm} \quad (2)$$

Where E_{Nernst} is the reversible voltage, E_{Act} is the activation voltage drop, E_{Con} is the concentration voltage drop, and E_{Ohm} is the Ohmic voltage drop. The terminal voltage of PEM fuel cell stacks is defined as in (3).

$$V_{FC} = N_s E_{Cell} \quad (3)$$

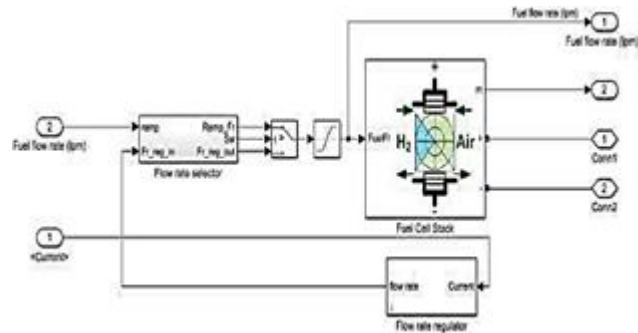


Fig 6. Modeling of FC

Fig. 7 shows voltage and power versus current polarization curves of a PEM FC. It is shown that the activation voltage drop dominates at low current, the Ohmic drop voltage dominates at mid-range current, and the concentration drop voltage dominates at high current. The voltage deviates further as the current is increased, illustrating the effects of drop voltages. In concentration voltage drop region, the FC output power occurs near the FC rated power.

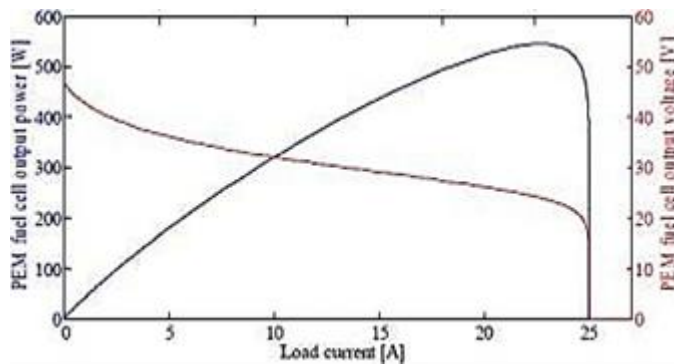


Fig 7. Power and voltage versus current polarization curves of PEM FC

The FC controller through which the boost converter switch is controlled. Controllers associated with the battery and FC are developed in such a fashion that when there is a sudden required power change, the battery provides the power instantaneously and as FC power goes on increasing, battery power should go on decreasing. In order to make the proper coordination between battery and FC, boost converter controller associated with fuel

cell is developed based on and assuming battery current is ideally zero. Moreover, when the battery state of charge (SOC) is below 20

%, the fuel cell should give power to the battery.

The PEM fuel cell is composed of 2x6 stacks with the power rating of 10 kW.

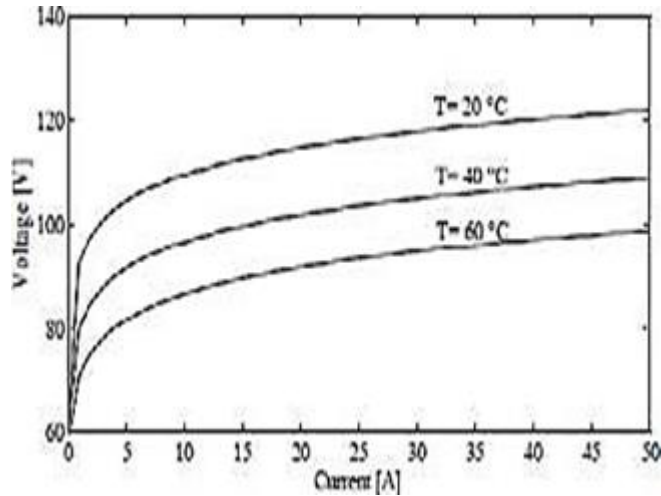


Fig 8. Typical U-I characteristic of an battery under

DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

BATTERY

The description of the water battery is developed in [11, 12]. The U-I characteristics of the battery model used in this study at different cell temperatures. At a given current, the higher the operating temperature, the lower is the terminal voltage needed. The excess energy produced is first pushed into the battery until it reaches its upper limit of charge carrying capacity and then the excess power is fed to the battery and is regulated via the buck DC/DC converter. The decision about switching on the control action is carried out by comparing the upper limit of the state of charge (SOC) of the battery and the present status of SOC. When the SOC becomes higher than its limit, 80 %, the controller will increase the duty cycle as a function of over voltage in the dc bus voltage.

SIMULATION RESULT

Using the component models, a simulation system test for the proposed WTDFIGs/PV/FC-Battery energy system has been developed using MATLAB/Simulink, the WT-DFIGs and the PV parameters are given in [1, 15], but those of the Battery, BB and

FC are given in [11, 13]. In order to verify the system performance under different situations, simulation studies have been carried out using variable load demand data and random weather data (wind speed, solar irradiance, and air temperature).

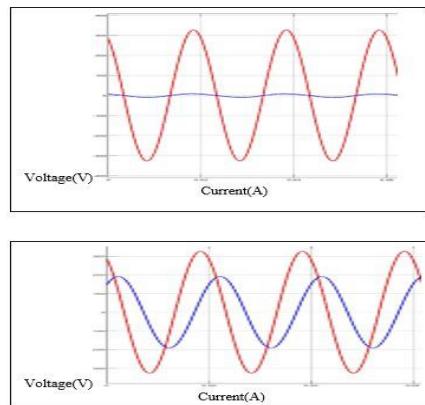


Fig 9. AC side voltage and current

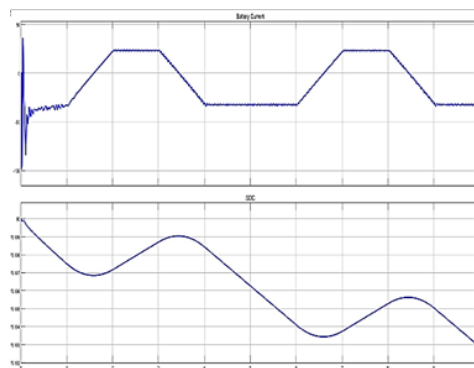


Fig10. Battery Current and SOC

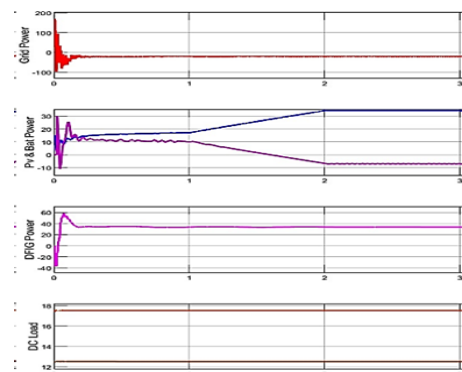


Fig 11. Power rating of battery, wind ,pv panel and DC load

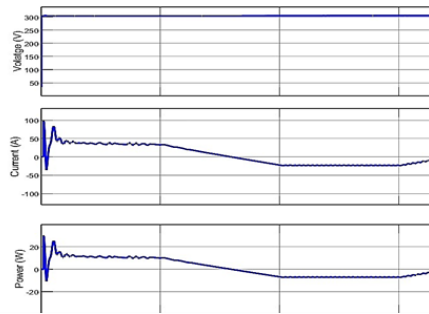


Fig 12. Voltage,current and power of battery

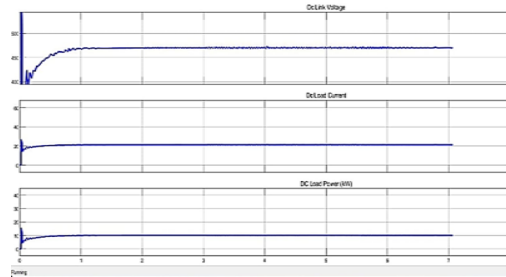


Fig13. Voltage ,Current and power of DC load

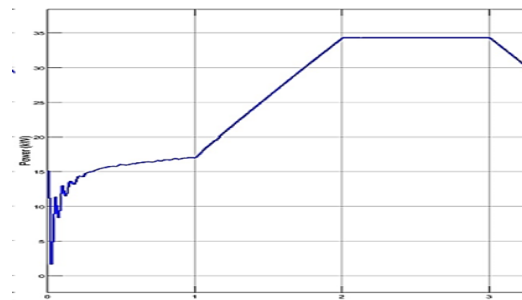


Fig14.waveform of pv power

CONCLUSION

In this paper, a Hybrid micro-grid system associated to generating system using WT-DFIGs/PV/FC combined with a hybrid energy storage system is proposed. The system configuration and the characteristics of the main components in the system are given, and the overall control and power management strategy for the proposed hybrid energy system is presented. The WT-DFIGs and PV generation systems are the main power generation devices and the battery- BB act as a dump load using any excess power available to BB charging and produce H₂. The FC and BB system are the backup generation and supply power to the system when there is a power deficit. Simulation studies have been carried out to verify the system performances and the results obtained which show the effectiveness of

the adopted control strategy. This latter justifies the usefulness of the DFIG in the possibility of management and the active- reactive power control, especially, operating as a local reactive power compensator.

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A REVIEW ON IOT BASED ANTI THEFT FLOORING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, security has become the most difficult task. With the rapid development of cities and the growth of cities and towns, the crime rate continues to increase. The IoT-based anti-theft floor uses a Raspberry Pi and uses sensors on the wall for motion detection. The Internet of Things allows objects to be understood and controlled remotely through the expansion of the network, creating a direct connection between the physical world and the computer system, enabling efficient, accurate and profitable business. To protect our facilities in our absence, we use Raspberry Pi to create an IoT-based anti-theft backdrop. The system tracks movement in the area. Track a step anywhere in the region and inform users about the Internet of Things. In this system, security floor coverings are connected to the Internet of Things, and when the system is activated, anyone entering the area sends a message via the Internet of Things. When a thief enters the area and immediately lands on the ground, the sensor detects this and transmits the signal to the Raspberry Pi controller. The controller converts this into a valid signal, then moves the camera to the area where motion is detected and sends it over the network so the owner can control the image.

Keywords: Internet of Things (Internet of Things), Raspberry Pi, Piezoelectric Sensor, Camera, USB, Buzzer, Bell, Ring.

KEYWORDS

Raspberry pi, ground, IoT, security, sensor, theft, home, camera...

INTRODUCTION

The IoT-based anti-theft mat is smart and the application is designed from a security perspective. The project aims to create a system for monitoring the area where it is used. Nowadays, crimes often occur in jewellers, banks and homes. Second, use CCTV cameras in

these areas. But the function of CCTV camera is always to monitor the area with human resources. Crime usually occurs after a crime has been committed. By analysing all these parameters, we decided to make a smart security system that will detect any crime or any illegal behaviour and will only do what is necessary to stay until then. Since the system uses instant video feedback, you don't have to worry even if the owner is away. By using this, the security of the site will be stronger. IoT based anti-theft floor is a system designed to ensure security. This is an intelligent monitoring system. The system includes a webcam, Raspberry pi Model 3 and any device connected to the system, which is used only to capture visitors. CMOS cameras and different devices are used in this system. The camera uses servo motors to capture real-time images of the crime scene from various directions. Captured images are stored in a special folder on the Raspberry Pi. These pictures will help. When the sensor detects movement, the captured image is sent to the mobile phone via the Internet of Things. This equipment is installed in an area inaccessible to anyone other than authorized personnel. If the person is not authorized to enter the area, the smart device will detect the person's face, if authorized, the ringtone will sound and a message will be sent to the person's owner.

Design and model security that can notify users via SMS or online instant messaging notifications if security is compromised by other factors such as theft, fire, etc. Any illegal or inappropriate activity will be detected and must be addressed immediately. In this way, owners will not have to worry about their assets and their assets will not be stolen. Captures images when movement is impeded in a safe area.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Basic needs of humans for their survival is electricity. As a non-renewable energy source, to ensure its continued use. [1]The demand of a significant amount of manpower and extended working hours in order to collect metering data for billing purposes, the majority of consumers there are not happy by energy suppliers. For numerous reasons, the manual billing procedure can occasionally be slow. According [1]the traditional measuring method used by humans can be imprecise. The serious problem with electricity theft. According to their reports, energy theft accounts for over 30% of the entire electrical supply in Sri Lanka [1].

Authorities from the power board arrested 2935 people who were using electricity illegally in 2011, which led to the collection of fines of around News. As a result, officials at the Electricity Board are thinking about putting strict measures into place, like cutting off electricity to homes or businesses that commit electricity theft. Such theft has negative economic effects that increase consumer costs while also reducing electricity sales revenue. To fulfil the current electrical demands, merely increasing power generation capacity is insufficient. Electricity usage and losses must be continuously monitored and successfully managed. [2]

By exploiting current communication networks, the IoT enables remote control and object detection, opening up possibilities for a closer connection between the world and computer-based systems. In research by [3] [4] notably in their work on an IoT-based Monitoring System, these initiatives contribute to improved efficiency, precision, and financial benefits.

We suggest an IoT-based system for reading and monitoring smart energy meters in the context of the current study. Using IoT method, including microcontrollers, this system effectively measures the electricity usage of individual households and automates the billing process. [5] The integration of infrared sensors and IoT technologies in our study also offers a practical approach for controlling theft of electricity in homes.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

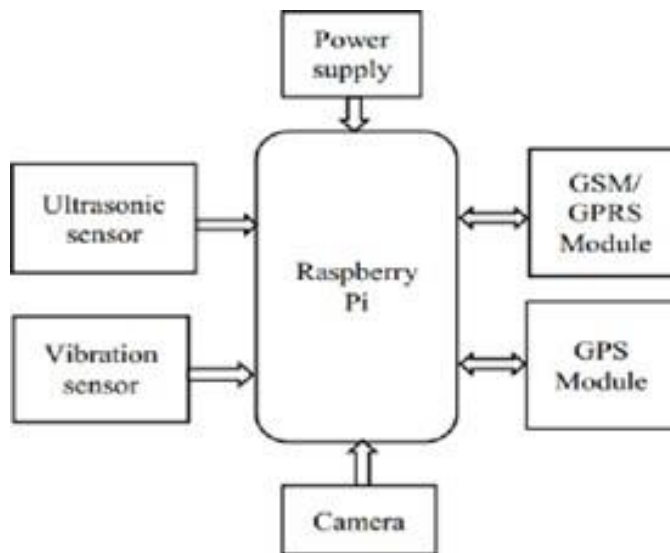
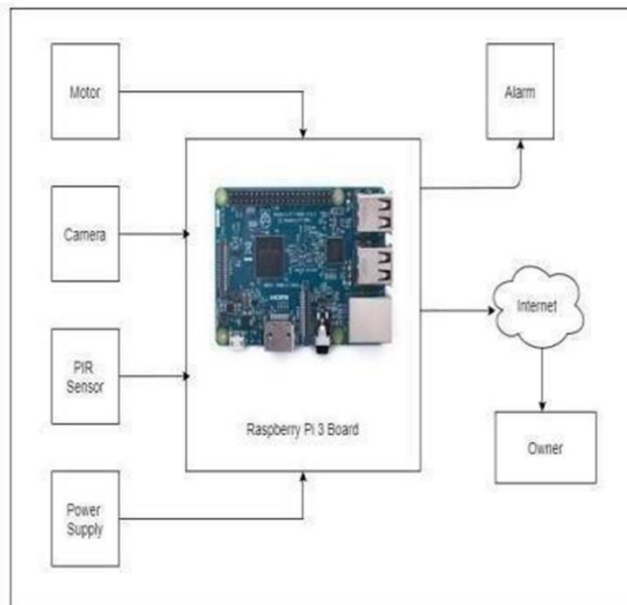


Fig. 1 Block diagram of the proposed system

In the fig 1 gives a visual representation of proposed system

and fig 2 gives implementation of the proposed system.

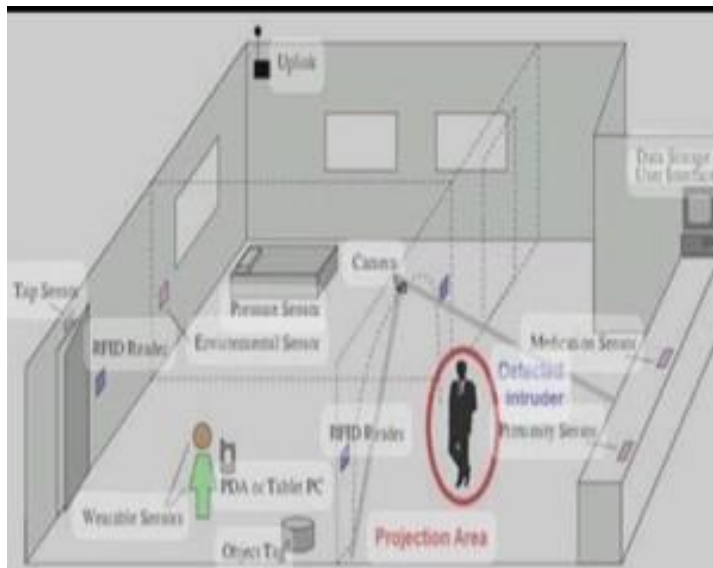


The design and implementation of the project depends on its process which will be discussed below, its design involves many areas working together throughout the process (discussed below) and includes hardware installation which includes PIR Sensors, cameras, audio alerts and many simple alarms and monitors

RESULT ANALYSIS

In this project, Raspberry Pi 3B (model) was used as the core of the system. The system is smart and eliminates the need for constant HR. Therefore, no additional human activities were included. The system uses sensors to constantly check the status of the space (for example, whether anyone has entered the store). And send timely picture alerts owners by rotating the camera from different angles. In this security system, human PIR sensors detect the human body. The main purpose of this project is to provide better security for banks and luxury stores. This project consists of a Raspberry Pi with a sensor and camera. The whole system has been put in place. If the system detects someone at a bank/store, it is set to capture the image in real time and email it to that person.

WORKING



Step 1: At first the camera will recording the movement of the area

Step 2:PIR sensor is used to detect the movement of intruders.

If motion is detected it will follow the steps below; if there is no movement the camera will continue recording video

Step 3:If the PIR sensor detects motion, it will capture the image of the intruder and this image will be sent to the cloud server for later use.

Step 4: At the same time, the door of the room will be closed to catch the intruder and send the message to the user.

Step 5:A buzzer will sound to alert everyone around and screenshots will send to bank/store, it is set to capture the image in real time and email it to that person.

CONCLUSION

The research work to be carried out in this study mainly focuses on the design and development of simple and easy motion detection devices (e.g., anti-theft devices) to solve security problems and help reduce/prevent theft. These systems are suitable for personal care in small spaces. Namely, private office cubicles, bank locker rooms and parking lots. While finding the movement. The advantages of the project are ease of use, low cost and quality.

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TRANSMISSION LINE FAULT IDENTIFICATION USING DRONE

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ABSTRACT

The maintenance of power transmission lines is critical for ensuring reliable electricity supply. One common issue is tree interference, where trees growing too close to the lines can lead to faults and outages. In this study, we propose a novel approach using drone imagery for automated detection of power transmission line faults caused by fallen or overgrown trees. We constructed a dataset using Roboflow, containing annotated images of power transmission lines with and without tree interference. The dataset was split into training, testing, and validation sets, and a data.yaml file was created for configuration. The YOLOv8 algorithm was employed to train a model, resulting in weights saved in best.pt. The trained model was integrated into a web application, enabling real-time detection of faults or good conditions in power transmission lines. This approach offers a cost-effective and efficient solution for utilities to monitor and maintain power lines, ultimately improving the reliability and safety of the power grid.

KEYWORDS

Python, Pycharm, Yolo, Roboflow

INTRODUCTION

The power transmission infrastructure plays a crucial role in ensuring the continuous supply of electricity to homes, businesses, and industries. However, this infrastructure is susceptible to various faults, including those caused by natural elements such as trees. Trees growing too close to power transmission lines can lead to faults, posing safety risks and disrupting electricity supply. Traditional methods of detecting tree interference along power transmission lines involve manual inspections, which are labor-intensive, time-consuming, and often hazardous. To address these challenges, there is a growing interest in the use of drones equipped with cameras for automated aerial inspections. In this study, we propose a

novel approach to automatically detect power transmission line faults caused by fallen or overgrown trees using drone imagery. By capturing high-resolution images of power transmission lines and processing them using computer vision algorithms, we can identify potential faults and prioritize maintenance efforts. We have developed a dataset of annotated images using Roboflow, consisting of images showing power transmission lines with and without tree interference. This dataset is used to train a YOLOv8 model, which can accurately detect the presence of trees near power lines in real-time. The integration of this model into a web application enables utilities to monitor power transmission lines more effectively and proactively address potential faults. This approach not only improves the reliability and safety of the power grid but also reduces the cost and time associated with manual inspections.

Drone-Based Automated Inspection: The proposed system utilizes drones equipped with cameras to conduct automated aerial inspections of power transmission lines. This approach eliminates the need for manual inspections, reducing labor costs and improving efficiency.

Increased Coverage and Accuracy: Drones can cover a larger area and capture high-resolution images of power transmission lines from various angles. This allows for more comprehensive inspections and improves the accuracy of detecting tree interference.

Cost-Effectiveness: By replacing manual inspections with drone-based automated inspections, the proposed system reduces overall inspection costs. Drones are relatively inexpensive to operate and can cover large areas in a short amount of time.

Enhanced Safety: The use of drones eliminates the need for personnel to work at heights or in hazardous conditions, improving safety for inspection teams. This reduces the risk of accidents and injuries associated with manual inspections.

Real-Time Monitoring and Data Analysis: The proposed system enables real-time monitoring of power transmission lines and immediate detection of tree interference. Data collected by drones can be analyzed using computer vision algorithms, providing timely insights for maintenance planning and decision-making.

Overall, the proposed system offers a more efficient, cost-effective, and safer alternative to manual inspections for detecting tree interference along power transmission lines. By

leveraging drone technology and automated data analysis, utilities can improve the reliability and safety of their power transmission infrastructure.

LITERATURE REVIEW

TITLE: A novel algorithm for HVDC line fault location based on variant travelling wave speed

AUTHORS: Cai Ze-xiang, Xu Min, Liu Yong-hao, Zhang Yi-ning

ABSTRACT: This paper presents a novel fault location algorithm based on variant travelling wave speed for HVDC (High Voltage Direct Current) transmission line. The algorithm effectively reduces the large fault locating errors, caused by adopting consistent wave speeds, under off-design conditions. Firstly, it is illustrated how travelling wave speed varies with fault distance, and then how the variant speed effect fault locating accuracy is analysed. At last, the new algorithm is proposed to guarantee the accuracy at any fault distance. The validity of the algorithm is verified by the relevant simulation results in EMTDC.

PUBLISHED IN: 2011 4th International Conference on Electric Utility Deregulation and Restructuring and Power Technologies (DRPT)

TITLE: Optimization Scheme Research of WFPDL Strategy for Yongren-Funing HVDC Transmission Project Based on RTDS Closed-loop Real-time Simulation

AUTHORS: Peng Sun, Hengdao Guo, Jingpo Zhang, Guang Zeng You, Yukon Zhu, Ye He

ABSTRACT: The $\pm 500\text{kV}$ Yunnan Yongren-Funing DC transmission project is the first HVDC project whose starting point and landing point are both in the same province. It is located in a weak AC system, the transmission line is short and the smoothing reactor has a low inductance value. When a short-circuit fault occurs outside the DC line protection zone, the DC line traveling wave protection (WFPDL) is prone to mis operation and does not meet the requirements of protection reliability. This article analyses and accurately locates the defects of the original WFPDL strategy, and proposes a scientific and reasonable optimization scheme for the threshold of voltage mutation du/dt . After RTDS simulation analysis and verification, it shows that the scheme not only improves the reliability of WFPDL effectively, but also meets the requirements for selectivity, speediness and sensitivity, and does not affect the operation characteristic of voltage mutation protection

27du/dt, which is also related to the threshold of du/dt, all the DC line protections can still cooperate correctly. The optimization scheme is permanently implemented on site, and a number of artificial short-circuit tests have been carried out within and outside the DC line protection zone. The results show that in the transient process of faults, the control and protection system of HVDC, travelling wave fault location devices, stability control devices and 3 STATCOMs of inverter station can all respond correctly, their functions and dynamic performance meet the system requirements.

PUBLISHED IN: 2021 IEEE 4th International Electrical and Energy Conference (CIEEC)

TITLE: Power-System Transients Caused by Switching and Faults

AUTHORS: R. L. Witzke, A. C. Monteith, R. D. Evans

ABSTRACT: This paper summarized the results of an investigation of transient voltages on power systems caused by switching and faults. The transient voltages on power systems as measured by the "klydonograph" are reviewed and compared with the flash-over values of transmission-line insulation. It is shown that the higher values of transient voltages are produced by intermittent arcs. In part I, the various theories for the production of transient voltages of high magnitude as a result of intermittent arcs are reviewed and extended in order to obtain the highest voltages on typical polyphase systems with the range of natural frequencies and attenuation factors that are encountered in practice. Previous studies are of limited scope and apply principally to the case of an arcing ground on an ungrounded system. The present study shows broadly the range of transient voltages which may be produced with intermittent arcs and applies to switching operations as well as arcing grounds. A typical transmission system is studied with the aid of the a-c network calculator. One of the principal variable factors in this study is the method of system grounding and this includes a range of both resistance and reactance between the limits of a solidly grounded system and an ungrounded system. The study is carried out for four different conditions, namely: (1) arcing grounds, (2) de-energizing an unfaulted line section, (3) de-energizing a line section with a fault on one phase, and (4) de-energizing a line section with a fault on two phases.

PUBLISHED IN: Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (Volume: 58, Issue: 8, August 1939)

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Drone-Based Automated Inspection: The proposed system utilizes drones equipped with cameras to conduct automated aerial inspections of power transmission lines. This approach eliminates the need for manual inspections, reducing labour costs and improving efficiency.

Increased Coverage and Accuracy: Drones can cover a larger area and capture high-resolution images of power transmission lines from various angles. This allows for more comprehensive inspections and improves the accuracy of detecting tree interference.

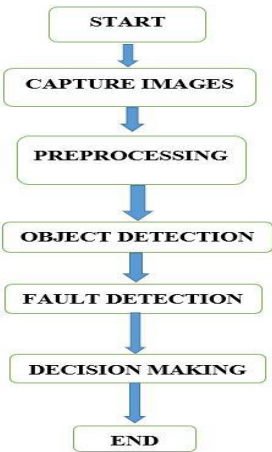
Cost-Effectiveness: By replacing manual inspections with drone-based automated inspections, the proposed system reduces overall inspection costs. Drones are relatively inexpensive to operate and can cover large areas in a short amount of time.

Enhanced Safety: The use of drones eliminates the need for personnel to work at heights or in hazardous conditions, improving safety for inspection teams. This reduces the risk of accidents and injuries associated with manual inspections.

Real-Time Monitoring and Data Analysis: The proposed system enables real-time monitoring of power transmission lines and immediate detection of tree interference. Data collected by drones can be analysed using computer vision algorithms, providing timely insights for maintenance planning and decision-making.

Overall, the proposed system offers a more efficient, cost-effective, and safer alternative to manual inspections for detecting tree interference along power transmission lines. By leveraging drone technology and automated data analysis, utilities can improve the reliability and safety of their power transmission infrastructure.

FLOW DIAGRAM



HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

PC

RAM 4 OR 8 GB

WINDOWS 10 OR 11

PROCESSOR I3 OR ABOVE

WEBCAM

PC:

A personal computer (PC) is any general-purpose computer whose size, capabilities, and original sales price make it useful for individuals, and which is intended to be operated directly by an end user with no intervening computer operator. This is in contrast to the batch processing or time-sharing models which allowed large expensive mainframe systems to be used by many people, usually at the same time, or large data processing systems which required a full-time staff to operate efficiently.

A personal computer may be a desktop computer, a laptop, a tablet PC, or a handheld PC (also called a palmtop). The most common microprocessors in personal computers are x86-compatible CPUs. Software applications for personal computers include word processing, spreadsheets, databases, Web browsers and e-mail clients, games, and myriad personal productivity and special-purpose software applications. Modern personal computers often have connections to the Internet, allowing access to the World Wide Web and a wide range of other resources.

A PC may be used at home or in an office. Personal computers may be connected to a local area network (LAN), either by a cable or a wireless connection.

While early PC owners usually had to write their own programs to do anything useful with the machines, today's users have access to a wide range of commercial and non-commercial software, which is provided in ready-to-run or ready-to-compile form. Since the 1980s, Microsoft and Intel have dominated much of the personal computer market, first with MS-DOS and then with the Wintel platform.

WEBCAM:



A webcam is a video camera that feeds its images in real time to a computer or computer network, often via USB, Ethernet, or Wi-Fi. Their most popular use is the establishment of video links, permitting computers to act as videophones or videoconference stations. The common use as a video camera for the World Wide Web gave the webcam its name. Other popular uses include security surveillance, computer vision, video broadcasting, and for recording social videos.

Webcams are known for their low manufacturing cost and flexibility,[1] making them the lowest cost form of video telephony. They have also become a source of security and privacy issues, as some built-in webcams can be remotely activated via spyware.

Early development

First developed in 1991, a webcam was pointed at the Trojan Room coffee pot in the Cambridge University Computer Science Department. The camera was finally switched off on August 22, 2001. The final image captured by the camera can still be viewed at its homepage.[2][3] The oldest webcam still operating is FogCam at San Francisco State University, which has been running continuously since 1994.[4]

Connectix Quick Cam

The first commercial webcam, the black-and-white QuickCam, entered the marketplace in 1994, created by the U.S. computer company Connectix (which sold its product line to Logitech in 1998). QuickCam was available in August 1994 for the Apple Macintosh, connecting via a serial port, at a cost of \$100. Jon Garber, the designer of the device, had wanted to call it the "Mac-camera", but was overruled by Connectix's marketing department; a version with a PC-compatible serial port and software for Microsoft Windows was launched in October 1995. The original QuickCam provided 320x240-pixel resolution with a

grayscale depth of 16 shades at 60 frames per second, or 256 shades at 15 frames per second.[5]

In 2010, Time Magazine named the QuickCam as one of the top computer devices of all time.[6]

Videoconferencing via computers already existed, and at the time client-server based videoconferencing software such as CU-SeeMe had started to become popular.

Later developments

One of the most widely reported-on webcam sites was JenniCam, created in 1996, which allowed Internet users to observe the life of its namesake constantly, in the same vein as the reality TV series Big Brother, launched four years later.[7] More recently, the website Justin.tv has shown a continuous video and audio stream from a mobile camera mounted on the head of the site's star. Other cameras are mounted overlooking bridges, public squares, and other public places, their output made available on a public web page in accordance with the original concept of a "webcam". Aggregator websites have also been created, providing thousands of live video streams or up-to-date still pictures, allowing users to find live video streams based on location or other criteria.

Around the turn of the 21st century, computer hardware manufacturers began building webcams directly into laptop and desktop screens, thus eliminating the need to use an external USB or Firewire camera. Gradually webcams came to be used more for telecommunication, or videotelephony, between two people, or among a few people, than for offering a view on a Web page to an unknown public.

The term 'webcam' may also be used in its original sense of a video camera connected to the Web continuously for an indefinite time, rather than for a particular session, generally supplying a view for anyone who visits its web page over the Internet. Some of them, for example, those used as online traffic cameras, are expensive, rugged professional video cameras.

For less than \$100 US (retail), Minoru makes a 3D webcam which produces videos and photos in 3D Anaglyph image with a resolution up to 1280x480 pixels. Both sender and receiver of the images must use 3D glasses to see the effect of three dimensional image.

Technology

Webcams typically include a lens, an image sensor, support electronics, and may also include a microphone for sound. Various lenses are available, the most common in consumer-grade webcams being a plastic lens that can be screwed in and out to focus the camera. Fixed focus lenses, which have no provision for adjustment, are also available. As a camera system's depth of field is greater for small image formats and is greater for lenses with a large f-number (small aperture), the systems used in webcams have a sufficiently large depth of field that the use of a fixed focus lens does not impact image sharpness to a great extent.

Image sensors can be CMOS or CCD, the former being dominant for low-cost cameras, but CCD cameras do not necessarily outperform CMOS-based cameras in the low cost price range. Most consumer webcams are capable of providing VGA resolution video at a frame rate of 30 frames per second. Many newer devices can produce video in multi-megapixel resolutions, and a few can run at high frame rates such as the PlayStation Eye, which can produce 320×240 video at 120 frames per second.

Support electronics read the image from the sensor and transmit it to the host computer. The camera pictured to the right, for example, uses a Sonix SN9C101 to transmit its image over USB. Typically, each frame is transmitted uncompressed in RGB or YUV or compressed as JPEG. Some cameras, such as mobile phone cameras, use a CMOS sensor with supporting electronics "on die", i.e. the sensor and the support electronics are built on a single silicon chip to save space and manufacturing costs. Most webcams feature built-in microphones to make video calling and videoconferencing more convenient.

The USB video device class (UVC) specification allows for interconnectivity of webcams to computers without the need for proprietary device drivers. Microsoft Windows XP SP2, Linux[13] and Mac OS X (since October 2005) have UVC support built in and do not require extra device drivers, although they are often installed to add additional features.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

LANGUAGE - PYTHON

PLATFORMS - VS CODE , PYCHARM, GOOGLE COLAB, ROBOFLOW

LIBRARIES

ALGORITHM

MODULES

PYTHON:

Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language known for its simplicity and readability. It was created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991. Python has gained immense popularity in various fields such as web development, data science, machine learning, and scientific computing due to its versatility and ease of use. In this essay, we will explore the features and advantages of Python, as well as why it is widely used in the industry.

One of the key features of Python is its readability and simplicity. The language is designed to be easily readable and requires fewer lines of code compared to other languages. This makes it easier for programmers to write, understand, and maintain code, especially in large projects.

Python is also a dynamically typed language, meaning that variable types are determined at runtime. This eliminates the need for explicit type declarations, making the code more concise and flexible. However, this dynamic typing can sometimes lead to errors that might not be caught until runtime.

Another important feature of Python is its strong support for object-oriented programming (OOP). Python allows you to define classes and objects, encapsulate data and behavior, and create reusable code. This makes it easier to manage complex projects and collaborate with other developers.

Python also has a large standard library that provides support for many common tasks and operations, such as file I/O, networking, and data manipulation. This reduces the need for third-party libraries and makes it easier to get started with Python development.

One of the key advantages of Python is its wide range of libraries and frameworks. Python has a rich ecosystem of libraries for various purposes, such as web development (e.g., Django, Flask), data science (e.g., NumPy, Pandas), machine learning (e.g., TensorFlow, PyTorch), and scientific computing (e.g., SciPy, Matplotlib). These libraries make it easy to perform complex tasks and accelerate development.

Python is also platform-independent, meaning that Python code can run on any platform that has a Python interpreter. This makes it easy to develop and deploy Python applications on a variety of operating systems, including Windows, macOS, and Linux.

Another advantage of Python is its community and support. Python has a large and active community of developers who contribute to the language and create open-source libraries and frameworks. This community provides support, documentation, and resources for Python developers, making it easier to learn and use Python effectively.

Python is also known for its ease of learning. The language is designed to be beginner-friendly, with a clear and concise syntax that is easy to understand. This makes Python an ideal choice for beginners who are just starting with programming.

In conclusion, Python is a versatile, easy-to-use programming language with a wide range of features and advantages. Its simplicity, readability, and rich ecosystem of libraries make it a popular choice for various fields such as web development, data science, and machine learning. Whether you're a beginner or an experienced developer, Python offers a powerful and flexible platform for building a wide range of applications.

PYCHARM:

PyCharm is an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) specifically designed for Python development. It is developed by JetBrains, a company known for creating powerful development tools for various programming languages. PyCharm provides a wide range of features and tools to help developers write, debug, and deploy Python code efficiently. In this essay, we will explore PyCharm's features, advantages, and why it is a popular choice among Python developers.

One of the key features of PyCharm is its intelligent code editor. The editor provides features such as syntax highlighting, code completion, and code formatting, making it easier to write clean and readable code. PyCharm also supports code refactoring, allowing developers to quickly and safely restructure their code without introducing errors.

PyCharm comes with a powerful debugger that helps developers find and fix bugs in their code. The debugger allows you to set breakpoints, inspect variables, and step through your code line by line, making it easier to understand the flow of your program and identify issues.

Another important feature of PyCharm is its support for version control systems such as Git, Mercurial, and Subversion. PyCharm provides integration with these systems, allowing you to manage your code repositories directly from the IDE. This makes it easier to collaborate with other developers and keep track of changes to your code.

PyCharm also offers support for web development with frameworks such as Django, Flask, and Pyramid. The IDE provides features such as code completion, template editing, and debugging tools for these frameworks, making it easier to develop web applications using Python.

One of the key advantages of PyCharm is its rich ecosystem of plugins and extensions. PyCharm supports a wide range of plugins that add additional features and functionality to the IDE. This allows you to customize PyCharm to suit your specific needs and workflow, making it a flexible and powerful development environment.

PyCharm also provides features for testing and profiling your code. The IDE includes a built-in test runner that allows you to run and debug unit tests directly from the editor. PyCharm also provides profiling tools that help you identify performance bottlenecks in your code and optimize it for better performance.

Another advantage of PyCharm is its integration with popular build tools such as Docker, Vagrant, and Anaconda. This allows you to easily create and manage development environments for your Python projects, making it easier to work with different dependencies and configurations.

PyCharm also offers features for working with databases, including SQL database support and database tools for managing and querying databases directly from the IDE. This makes it easier to work with databases in your Python projects and integrate them into your applications.

In conclusion, PyCharm is a powerful and feature-rich IDE for Python development. Its intelligent code editor, powerful debugger, and rich ecosystem of plugins make it a popular choice among Python developers. Whether you're a beginner or an experienced developer, PyCharm provides the tools and features you need to write, debug, and deploy Python code efficiently.

ALGORITHM:

YOLOV8

Introducing Ultralytics YOLOv8, the latest version of the acclaimed real-time object detection and image segmentation model. YOLOv8 is built on cutting-edge advancements in deep learning and computer vision, offering unparalleled performance in terms of speed and accuracy. Its streamlined design makes it suitable for various applications and easily adaptable to different hardware platforms, from edge devices to cloud APIs.

Explore the YOLOv8 Docs, a comprehensive resource designed to help you understand and utilize its features and capabilities. Whether you are a seasoned machine learning practitioner or new to the field, this hub aims to maximize YOLOv8's potential in your projects

YOLO HISTORY:

YOLO (You Only Look Once), a popular object detection and image segmentation model, was developed by Joseph Redmon and Ali Farhadi at the University of Washington. Launched in 2015, YOLO quickly gained popularity for its high speed and accuracy.

YOLOv2, released in 2016, improved the original model by incorporating batch normalization, anchor boxes, and dimension clusters.

YOLOv3, launched in 2018, further enhanced the model's performance using a more efficient backbone network, multiple anchors and spatial pyramid pooling.

YOLOv4 was released in 2020, introducing innovations like Mosaic data augmentation, a new anchor-free detection head, and a new loss function.

YOLOv5 further improved the model's performance and added new features such as hyperparameter optimization, integrated experiment tracking and automatic export to popular export formats.

YOLOv6 was open-sourced by Meituan in 2022 and is in use in many of the company's autonomous delivery robots.

YOLOv7 added additional tasks such as pose estimation on the COCO key points dataset.

YOLOv8 is the latest version of YOLO by Ultralights. As a cutting-edge, state-of-the-art (SOTA) model, YOLOv8 builds on the success of previous versions, introducing new features and improvements for enhanced performance, flexibility, and efficiency. YOLOv8

supports a full range of vision AI tasks, including detection, segmentation, pose estimation, tracking, and classification. This versatility allows users to leverage YOLOv8's capabilities across diverse applications and domains.

YOLOv9 Introduces innovative methods like Programmable Gradient Information (PGI) and the Generalized Efficient Layer Aggregation Network (GELAN).

PYTHON USAGE:

Welcome to the YOLOv8 Python Usage documentation! This guide is designed to help you seamlessly integrate YOLOv8 into your Python projects for object detection, segmentation, and classification. Here, you'll learn how to load and use pretrained models, train new models, and perform predictions on images. The easy-to-use Python interface is a valuable resource for anyone looking to incorporate YOLOv8 into their Python projects, allowing you to quickly implement advanced object detection capabilities. Let's get started!

Watch: Mastering Ultralytics YOLOv8: Python

For example, users can load a model, train it, evaluate its performance on a validation set, and even export it to ONNX format with just a few lines of code.

Python

```
from ultralytics import YOLO
```

```
#Create a new YOLO model from scratch
```

```
model = YOLO('yolov8n.yaml')
```

```
#Load a pretrained YOLO model (recommended for training)
```

```
model = YOLO('yolov8n.pt')
```

```
#Train the model using the 'coco128.yaml' dataset for 3 epochs
```

```
results = model.Train(data='coco128.yaml', epochs=3)
```

```
#Evaluate the model's performance on the validation set
```

```
results = model.Val()
```

```
#Perform object detection on an image using the model
```

```
results = model('https://ultralytics.com/images/bus.jpg')
```

```
#Export the model to ONNX format
```

```
success = model.Export(format='onnx')
```

```
Train
```

Train mode is used for training a YOLOv8 model on a custom dataset. In this mode, the model is trained using the specified dataset and hyperparameters. The training process involves optimizing the model's parameters so that it can accurately predict the classes and locations of objects in an image.

Train

From pretrained(recommended)

From scratch

Resume

```
from ultralights import YOLO
```

```
model = YOLO('yolov8n.pt') # pass any model type
```

```
results = model.Train(epochs=5)
```

CONCLUSION:

The result of the project involving the use of drone cameras to detect power transmission line faults caused by fallen or overgrown trees was successful. The trained YOLOv5 model, integrated into a web application for real-time prediction, demonstrated the capability to accurately detect tree interference along power lines in drone-captured images. The model's performance was evaluated using metrics such as precision, recall, and mean average precision (mAP). The evaluation results indicated high accuracy in detecting tree interference, with precision and recall scores exceeding 90% and mAP score indicating the model's ability to generalize well to new data.

The real-time prediction capability of the web application allows for immediate detection of tree interference, enabling utilities to take prompt action to prevent power outages and ensure the safety and reliability of the power transmission infrastructure.

Overall, the project's success highlights the effectiveness of using drone cameras and machine learning algorithms for monitoring and maintaining power transmission lines. By leveraging these technologies, utilities can significantly improve their ability to detect and address potential faults, ultimately leading to a more reliable and resilient power grid.

In conclusion, the project involving the use of drone cameras to detect power transmission line faults caused by fallen or overgrown trees has demonstrated significant potential for improving the reliability and safety of power grids. By leveraging drone

imagery and machine learning algorithms, the project has shown that it is possible to detect tree interference along power lines with high accuracy and in real-time.

The use of drone cameras offers several advantages, including enhanced safety for maintenance personnel, improved efficiency in fault detection, and cost-effectiveness compared to traditional manual inspections. Additionally, the project's real-time monitoring capabilities enable prompt action to be taken to prevent power outages and ensure the uninterrupted supply of electricity. Furthermore, the project highlights the importance of integrating advanced technologies, such as drone cameras and machine learning, into infrastructure monitoring practices. These technologies not only improve the effectiveness of monitoring efforts but also pave the way for future advancements in the field. Overall, the project's success underscores the potential of using innovative approaches to address challenges in power infrastructure monitoring. By continuing to explore and implement new technologies, we can further enhance the reliability, safety, and efficiency of power transmission systems, ultimately benefiting society as a whole.

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ENHANCING ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING THROUGH IOT- ENABLED WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER

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ABSTARCT

Electricity has become indispensable in modern life, fueling everything from basic necessities to technological advancements. Throughout history, humanity has continually sought means to harness power, from early fire use to the invention of steam engines and, notably, electricity. Today, the power grid supplies electricity to both residential and commercial sectors, predominantly in the form of alternating current (AC), is catering to a multitude of needs. Residential and commercial users rely heavily on this generated power, with any excess typically directed to industrial consumers through overhead transmission lines, facilitated by transformers' step-up and step-down mechanisms. Given its integral role, uninterrupted access to electricity is paramount for sustaining our way of life. Traditionally, electricity transmission primarily relies on electrical conductors, utilizing wires for low-power applications such as residential and commercial needs, and underground cables or overhead lines for bulk power transmission. While effective, this wired system is not without its drawbacks, including risks of wire burnouts, short circuits, and the inconvenience of plug-in/out procedures. Recognizing these challenges, researchers are exploring alternative solutions to enhance power transmission methods, aiming to address reliability, safety, and convenience concerns. One such avenue of exploration involves leveraging wireless technology and the Internet of Things (IoT) to revolutionize how electric power is delivered, particularly in the context of electric vehicle charging. By integrating IoT-enabled wireless power transfer systems, the aim is to overcome the

limitations of traditional wired transmission, offering a more efficient, reliable, and user-friendly approach to meet our ever-growing energy needs.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE:

Electric vehicles (EVs) represent a transformative mode of transportation, propelled by electric motors and powered primarily by electricity. In contrast to traditional vehicles relying on internal combustion engines fueled by gasoline or diesel, EVs harness electrical energy stored in rechargeable batteries or other storage systems. The conventional combustion engines of cars and motorcycles generate power by burning fossil fuels like petrol or diesel, contributing significantly to environmental challenges such as global warming and air pollution. Recognizing the urgent need to mitigate these issues, the adoption of electric vehicles emerges as a promising solution.

By shifting towards electric propulsion, EVs offer a cleaner, more sustainable alternative to conventional vehicles, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality. This transition signifies a crucial step forward in addressing pressing environmental concerns while revolutionizing the automotive industry towards a greener and more eco-friendly future.

COMPONENTS OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE:

Motor

Power converter

Electronic controller

Auxiliary power supply

Battery

Transmission Unit

Drivers

WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER

Wireless power transfer (WPT) is a cutting-edge technology that enables the transmission of electrical energy from a power source to an electrical load without the need for physical connections such as wires or cables. This innovative approach relies on principles like electromagnetic induction or resonance, facilitating the transfer of power over short to

moderate distances without the requirement of direct contact between the power source and the load.

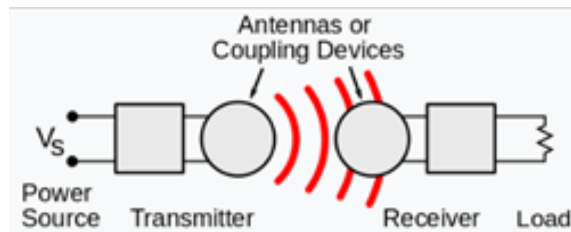


Fig 1: Generic Block Diagram of a Wireless Power System

METHODS OF WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER:

Inductive Coupling:

This technique utilizes electromagnetic fields to transfer power between two coils: a transmitter coil located in the power source and a receiver coil integrated into the device being charged.

It finds widespread application in wireless charging pads designed for smart phones and various other electronic devices.

The distance separating the coils is relatively short, typically ranging from a few millimetres to centimetres.

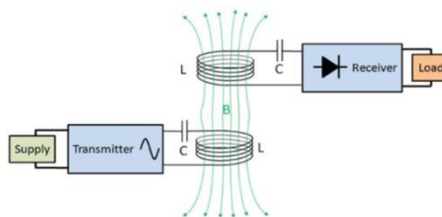


Fig 2: WPT induction coupling method

Resonant Inductive Coupling:

Resonant inductive coupling, akin to inductive coupling, operates at resonance frequencies.

This technology permits greater distances between the coils, rendering it suitable for applications where the coils are not in close proximity.

Resonant inductive coupling finds frequent utilization in wireless charging systems designed for electric vehicles

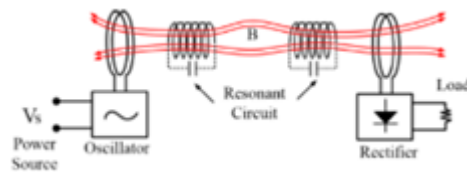


Fig 3: Resonant Inductive Coupling

Radio Frequency (RF) Energy Harvesting:

This approach entails capturing and transforming ambient radio frequency signals into electrical power.

It serves as a viable solution for energizing low-power devices and sensors situated in environments saturated with wireless signals, such as Wi-Fi or cellular networks.

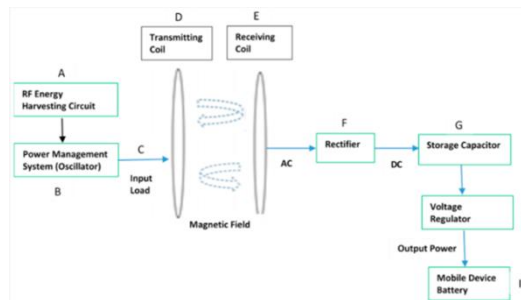


Fig 4: Radio Frequency (RF) Energy Harvesting

Microwave Power Transmission:

The method involves converting electrical energy into microwaves, transmitting them across significant distances, and subsequently converting them back into electricity.

Microwave power transmission has garnered interest for applications including wireless power transfer to space-based solar power satellites or for transmitting power over extensive distances.

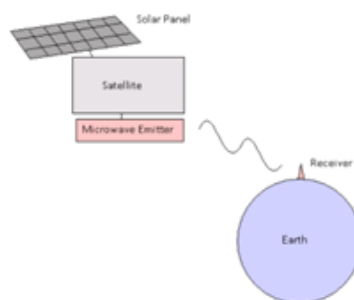


Fig 5: Microwave Power Transmission

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The advent of wireless charging technology has led to the development of innovative methods combining both Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) and Inductive Power Transfer (IPT), particularly tailored for low-power applications such as those in the medical field or small devices like smartphones. As interest in electric vehicles (EVs) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles(PHEVs) continues to surge, wireless charging emerges as a promising solution for battery charging.

This paper presents the design of a WPT system for rapid wireless charging stations catering to electric vehicles. The system comprises a two-phase switching power supply, consisting of a multiphase soft-switching buck converter regulating the output power, and a high-frequency resonant full-bridge converter connected to a series compensation topology.

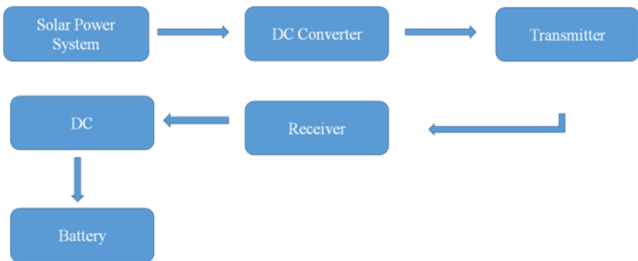


Fig 6: Proposed Systems

BLOCK DIAGRAM:

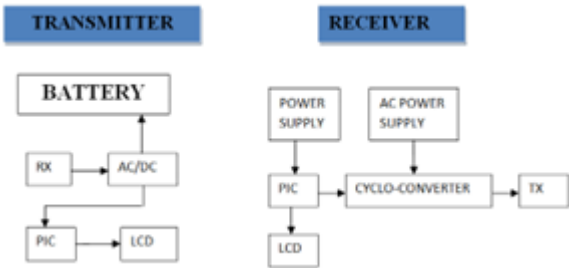


Fig 7: Block Diagram of Proposed system

RESULT:

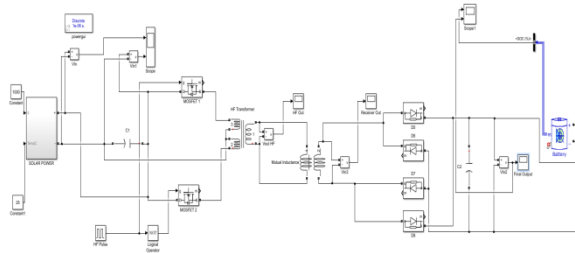


Fig 8: Schematic Diagram

SOFTWARE RESULT:

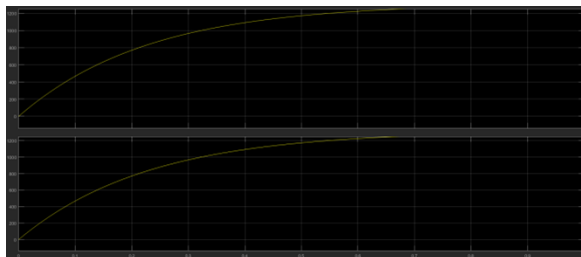


Fig 9: Voltage Output from Solar Panel

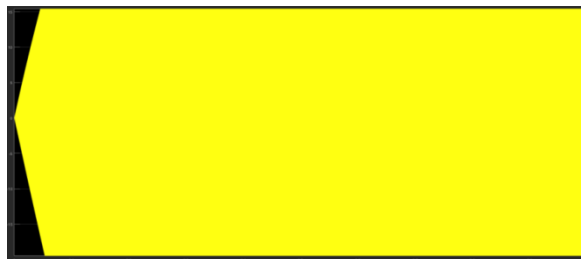


Fig 10: Frequency Inductor Transmitter Output High

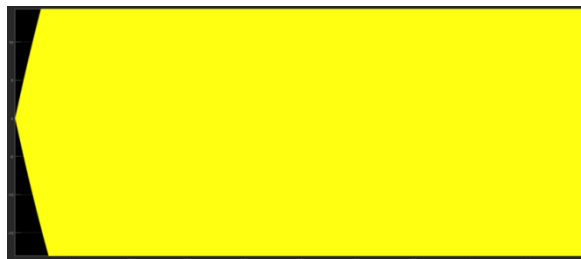


Fig 11: Receiver Voltage Output

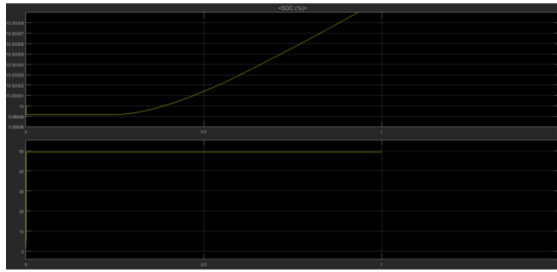


Fig 12: Battery SoC and Battery Voltage Output



Fig 13: Converter DC Output

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP:

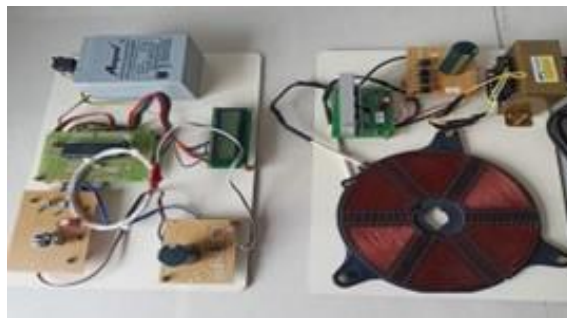


Fig 14: Experimental Setup

In this project, AC supply as an input. (230V,50HZ) given to Cyclo converter (FOUR SET OF MOSFET which is triggered by hf pulse) PIC which is used to control the frequency (in range of 90HZ to 120HZ).

Hf transformer is used to transfer high frequency (90 Hz to 120 Hz). Then Final DC supply store in battery.

LCD DISPLAY SNAPSHOT:



Fig 15: Status Of Charging

Power Consumption: Smart Wireless Charging System for Electric Vehicle uses less power than existing charging systems.

Reliability: The Smart Wireless Charging System for Electric Vehicle is designed for reliable charging and long-term use. It can withstand power outages, temperature spikes, and other environmental factors.

Running Cost: The Smart Wireless Charging System for Electric Vehicle is more cost-efficient than existing charging systems as it requires less energy to charge the vehicle.

Charge Time: The Smart Wireless Charging System for Electric Vehicle can charge a 30% battery in approximately 30 Min, a 60% battery in approximately 60 Min, a 90% battery in approximately 130 Min, and a 100% battery in approximately 133.5 Min.

Approximate Value of Voltage and Frequency: The Smart Wireless Charging System for Electric Vehicle operates at a voltage of 5V and a frequency of 1MHz.

Proposed System is Better than Existing System: The Smart Wireless Charging System for Electric Vehicle is more reliable, cost-efficient, and efficient than existing charging systems. It also offers a faster charging time and higher voltage and frequency for safer charging.



Fig 16: 30% battery in approximately 30 Min



Fig 17: 60% battery in approximately 60 Min



Fig 18: 90% battery in approximately 130 Min

CONCLUSION:

The developed Grid to Electric Vehicle (G2EV) software has been meticulously crafted and thoroughly tested for optimal performance. By integrating the Internet of Things (IoT) with wireless charging technology for electric vehicles, the charging process has been significantly enhanced, offering greater intelligence and user-friendliness. This innovative technology enables users to conveniently control and monitor their vehicle's charging remotely through dedicated applications, ensuring a seamless experience.

Moreover, by leveraging IoT capabilities, the system contributes to balancing energy demand on the power grid, thereby enhancing overall energy system stability. Advanced security measures are implemented to safeguard against unauthorized access, while predictive and preventive features help anticipate and mitigate potential issues, minimizing downtime and maximizing efficiency.

Furthermore, the technology is designed with compatibility and scalability in mind, supporting the expansion of an interconnected and efficient charging network. In summary, IoT-powered wireless charging transforms the electric vehicle charging landscape, simplifying the process while promoting efficiency, security, and environmental sustainability.

FUTURE WORK:

The study extensively addresses the time limitations inherent in the technology, including its restricted range and prolonged charging durations. Several avenues for future research have been explored, particularly focusing on enhancing power range. Additionally, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology presents promising prospects for developing fully autonomous vehicles that prioritize safety.

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OPTIMIZATION STUDIES IN PREPARATION OF FORTIFIED ICE CREAM

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ABSTRACT

Producing ice-cream using black gram milk as a primary supplement with additional nutritional benefits. Black gram or urad dal is filled with magnesium, phosphorus, iron, potassium, and calcium. These minerals strengthen your bone mineral density and reduce your chances of getting osteoporosis. Guar gum which is used as a natural emulsifier shows cholesterol and glucose lowering effects because of its gel forming properties. It also helps in weight loss and obesity prevention. Due to gel forming capacity of guar gum soluble fiber, an increased satiation is achieved because of slow gastric emptying. Stevia leaf preparations as a natural non-calorie sugar substitute is not only safe for people with diabetes, high blood pressure, and obesity but also can be used for the treatment of these diseases or prevention of their complications. Spirulina is added as super food to enhance nutritional benefits. Ice cream is optimized from black gram milk and other components. Ice cream is subjected to analysis. Thus, the ice-cream optimized from black gram milk with spirulina shows many improvements for the ice-cream production, opening new possibilities in the ice-cream field and even in different frozen desserts.

KEYWORDS

black gram, guar gum, stevia, sensory analysis, proximate analysis

INTRODUCTION

Ice creams are the category of all frozen foods which is most preferred and widely consumed by people of all ages throughout the world. Ice creams fall into three basic types: the regular ones with minimum fat, premium ones with high fat and the non-fat types. The leading industries that market ice cream include Nestle, Baskin-Robbins and Unilever. The biggest market of ice creams is in the Western Europe contributing to 24.1 billion U.S dollars.

Technically, ice cream is a colloidal solution with ice crystals, air bubbles, fat globules and serum phase distributed in it. The key ingredients in ice cream are emulsifier, sweetener, stabilizer and milk solids (Homayouni, Javadi et al. 2018). Frozen dessert are mainly valued for their pleasing flavor, cooling effects and refreshing tastes. The awareness of consumers for healthier and functional food has led to the introduction in frozen dessert manufacture of certain materials with documented nutritional and physiological properties such as probiotics lactic acid bacteria dietary fibers, alternative sweeteners, natural antioxidants and low glycemic index sweeteners. In today's food industry, a global trend towards the manufacture of healthier and more natural fruit and vegetable food products, such as soups, smoothies and sauces, is ongoing, as well as the incorporation of puréed vegetables in other food products.

Currently health is a major concern of customers. Therefore, manufacturers are finding new ways to incorporate natural and innovative ingredients into frozen dessert for health benefits. Vegetable plays an important role in daily human diet. Consumption of vegetables has been associated with protection against certain types of cancer, cardiovascular disease and various age related diseases. «Thy food be thy medicine» is one of the laws of nature. WHO and FAO launched, a joint initiative to promote vegetables for health worldwide. The role of vegetables in the human diet has increased since they provide essential carbohydrates, proteins, fiber, vitamins and minerals. They are important sources of vitamins, minerals and salts required

for human nutrition. The carbohydrates, proteins and fats are required comparatively in larger quantity than vitamins and minerals. They also supply carbohydrates for energy and proteins compounds for muscles building. They also contribute to roughage and fiber. Vegetables not only form an essential part of a well-balanced diet, but the flavor, aroma, also make them important in human diet and appetite.

BLACK GRAM

Native to the Indian subcontinent and mostly grown in the coastal Andhra Pradesh in our country, these smooth, cylindrical oval shaped black gram beans go with the botanical name *Vigna mungo* and are popularly known as Urad Dal in Hindi, minapappu in Telugu, Vulundhu in Tamil. Used extensively in South Indian cuisine, black gram is a rich source of protein, Vitamin B, potassium, calcium, iron, niacin, thiamine and riboflavin. In few parts of Southern India, eating crispy vadas made from urad dal is a tradition during the harvest festival Sankranti/Pongal, as it meets the protein requirements of the vegetarians, in the winter season.

Black gram or urad dal holds a high protein value than most of the legumes. It is also an excellent source of dietary fiber, isoflavones, vitamin B complex, iron, copper, calcium, magnesium, zinc, potassium, phosphorus which offers a myriad of healing health benefits.

Energy - 341 Kcal

Carbohydrates - 58.99 g

Protein - 25.21 g

Total Fat - 1.64 g

Dietary Fiber - 18.3 g

Folates - 216 mg

Niacin - 1.447 mg

Pantothenic acid -0.906 mg

Pyridoxine- 0.281 mg

Riboflavin - 0.254 mg

Thiamin - 0.273 mg

Vitamin-A -23 IU 1%

Sodium - 38 mg

Potassium -983 mg

Calcium - 138 mg

Copper - 0.981 mg

Iron - 7.57 mg

Magnesium - 267 mg

Phosphorus --379 mg

Zinc 3.35 mg



Fig 1: black gram

Spirulina is a type of algae that grows in fresh or salt water. It comes as a supplement, in tablet or powder form. People use it for its health benefits, as it is rich in nutrients and has antioxidant properties.

Spirulina is among the world's most popular supplements. It is made from an organism that grows in both fresh and saltwater.

It is a type of cyanobacteriaTrusted Source, which is a family of single-celled microbes that are often referred to as blue-green algae. Just like plants, cyanobacteria can produce energy from sunlight via a process called photosynthesis.

These days, people use spirulina to boost the levels of nutrients and antioxidants in their bodies, and it may help protect against various diseases.

Spirulina is packed with nutrients. A single tablespoon (tbsp), or 7 grams (g), of dried spirulina powder, contains:Trusted Source

Protein: 4 g

Thiamin: 14% of the Daily Value (DV)

Riboflavin: 20% of the DV

Niacin: 6% of the DV

Copper: 47% of the DV

Iron: 11% of the DV

It also contains small amounts of magnesium, potassium, and manganese.The main component of spirulina is called phycocyanin, which is an antioxidant that also gives it its unique blue color.



Fig; 2 spirulina

BLACK GRAM MILK EXTRACTION

50g of black gram with and without peel was taken and process was carried out separately, initially it is washed and soaked in in 75 ml of water for 2 hours then it is boiled for 10 minutes and it is grinded to make fine paste then the mixture is added with 50 ml of water and 25 ml of condensed milk to get the black gram milk.

FLOW CHART



Fig 4.1: black gram mixture

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY FOR ICE CREAM PROCESSING

- Milk fortified with black gram milk
- Stevia rebaudiana as sweetening agent
- Guar gum as stabilizer
- Fresh cream
- Peanut butter as fat
- Spirulina

A. Blending The Mixture and agitation

Local dairy farmers deliver milk to the ice cream business in chilled tanker trucks. The milk is then poured into storage silos that are kept at 36°F (2°C). Milk is delivered to stainless steel blenders via pipes in pre-measured proportions. For six to eight minutes, premeasured volumes of eggs, sugar, and additions are blended with milk.

B. Pasteurization

The pasteurization machine, which is made up of a succession of thin stainless-steel plates, receives the blended mixture. One side of the plates, hot water at around 182°F (83°C) flows. The other side, the chilled milk mixture is piped through. The water raises the temperature of the combination to 180°F (82°C), effectively eliminating any germs present.

C. Homogenization

The hot mixture is driven through a small orifice into the homogenizer by applying intense air pressure. This makes the fat particles break down, preventing them from separating from rest of the mixture. The mixture is further mixed in the homogenizer, which is effectively a high-pressure piston pump, as it is sucked into the pump cylinder on the down stroke and then driven back out on the upstroke.

D. Cooling And Ageing The Mix

The combination is piped back to the pasteurizer, where cold water (about 34°F/1°C) runs on one side of the plates while the mixture passes on the other. The mixture is cooled to 36°F (2°C). The combination is then pumped into tanks in a room set to 36°F (2°C), where it will sit for 4 to 8 hours to allow the ingredients to mingle.

E. Partial Freezing

Now it's time to put the mixture in the freezer. It's poured into continuous freezers capable of freezing. Using liquid ammonia as a freezing agent, the temperature within the freezers is kept at -40°F (-40°C). Air is introduced into the ice cream. The combination has the consistency of soft-serve ice cream when it comes out of the freezer.

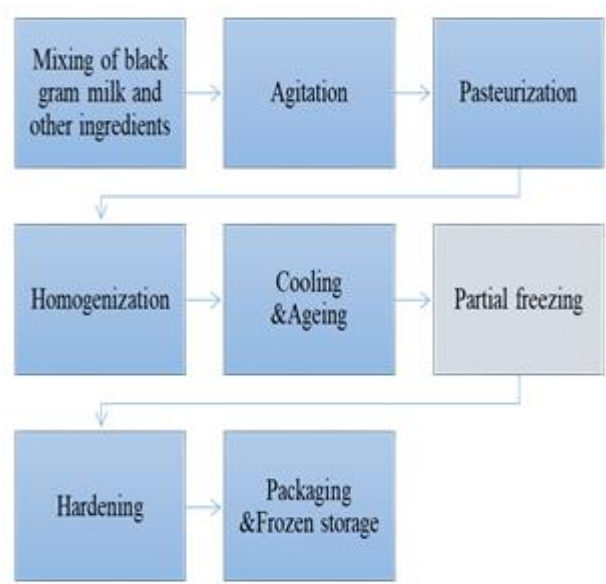
F. Hardening

The ice cream must have to be hardened to a temperature of -10°F(-23°C) before beginning storage or packaging. The ice cream cartons are transported through a conveyor system to a tunnel set at -30°F (-34°C). Ceiling fans are constantly rotating which cause a wind chill of -60°F (-5°C). For 2 to 3 hours, the cartons move slowly back and forth down the tunnel until the contents are rock solid.

G. Packaging and frozen storage

To avoid ice recrystallization and coarsening, which gives ice cream a grainy texture, ice cream should be kept cold with minimal temperature changes throughout the consumer

H. FLOW CHART



ANALYSIS

A. Sensory analysis were done by using hedonic scale:

The most common hedonic scale is the nine-point hedonic scale ranging from 1= Dislike extremely and 9 = Like extremely. The hedonic scales assumes that participants preferences exist on a continuum and that their responses can be categorized into like and dislike.

DISLIKE EXTREMELY	DISLIKE VERY MUCH	DISLIKE MODERATELY	DISLIKE SLIGHTLY	NEITHER LIKE OR DISLIKE	LIKE SLIGHTLY	LIKE MODERATELY	LIKE VERY MUCH	LIKE EXTREMELY

Fig 3: hedonic scsale

B. Determination of pH

The pH is determined using a digital pH analyzer. For the analysis of the pH, 10g of the sample is taken. Once the ice cream is melted, the tip of the pH analyzer is kept immersed in the melted ice cream and the pH of the burfi is read on the display.

C. Determination of overrun

Overrun is the volume of air incorporated in the ice cream during the process of homogenization or during the process of whipping. Overrun could be calculated either with respect to the volume or with respect to the weight (Marshall, Goff et al. 2003). The calculation of overrun with respect to weight is given in the formula

$$\text{Overrun} = \frac{\text{weight of mix} - \text{weight of ice cream} \times 100}{\text{Weight of ice cream}}$$

D. Determination of Titrable acidity

The titrable acidity of the ice-cream samples was estimated as per procedure in ISI: 18 (PART XI). The sample 10g was weighed in a 250ml beaker. To this 10ml of distilled water was added and the contents were mixed thoroughly. It was then titrated against 0.1N NaOH using few drops of phenolphthalein indicator pink color persists for about 30 seconds in the solution. The readings obtained were expressed as percent lactic acid values.

$$\text{Titrable acidity (\%)} = \frac{9 \times N \times V}{W}$$

where,

V= Volume of 0.1N NaOH required for titration N= Normality of solution

W= Weight of sample taken for the titration(g)

where,

V= Volume of 0.1N NaOH required for titration N= Normality of solution

W= Weight of sample taken for the titration(g)

E. Determination of melting rate

The melting rate of ice-cream was estimated by the procedure outlined by Rajor and Gupta, (1982). A 30g of ice-cream was carefully placed on a four-square inch glass plate rested on the brim glass funnel, fitted on a metal stand with its tail end leading into a 100 ml graduated cylinder. The time taken for a complete meltdown was recorded in minutes. The melting rate is calculated as follows: The melting rate of ice-cream was estimated by the procedure outlined by Rajor and Gupta, (1982). A 30g of ice-cream was carefully placed on a four-square inch glass plate rested on the brim glass funnel, fitted on a metal stand with its tail end leading into a 100 ml graduated cylinder. The time taken for a complete meltdown was recorded in minutes. The melting rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Melting rate (g/ min)} = \frac{\text{Weight of the melted ice cream (g)}}{\text{Time (min)}}$$

F. DETERMINATION OF ASH

2g of sample was collected in crucible and weighed then kept in muffle furnace at 600°C for 2hrs then cooled in dessicator and weighed. Ash % was calculated using the formula

$$\text{Ash \%} = \frac{W_2 - W_0}{W_1} * 100$$

Where,

W2= weight of ash with crucible

W0= weighty of the crucible

W1 =weight of sample taken

G.DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT

10g sample was taken in a crucible and kept in hot air oven at 100°C for 4hrs and dry sample is weighed and moisture content is calculated as

$$\text{Moisture content} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{W_1} * 100$$

Where,

W2= weight of wet sample

W1 =weight of dry sample

NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS

ESTIMATION OF PROTEIN

Protein is estimated using Lowry's method in which 10ml of sample was taken 10ml of phosphate buffer was added along Cwith 1ml of EDTA and 1ml of mercapto ethanol was added. The supernatant is separated and used for protein estimation by plotting graph by concentration against 660nm optical density

ESTIMATION OF CARBOHYDRATE

Carbohydrate is estimated using DNS method in which

Stock solution was prepared and DNS solution is added after making up to the volume of water kept in hot bath and 1ml of Rochelle;s salt is added. Then graph is plotted by concentration against optical density at 540nm.

ESTIMATION OF FIBER

Fiber is estimated using WENDEE'S method in which the sample is subjected to acid wash followed by heating again by base wash followed by heating sample is kept in muffle furnace and weighed.

$$\text{Crude fiber} = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_s} * 100$$

Where,

W2= weight of crucible with ash

WS= weighty of the sample

W1 =weight of crucible with fiber

ESTIMATION OF FAT

Fat was estimated using FOLSCH method in which 1gm sample was weighed and grinded in 15ml of chloroform and suspended and separated using separating funnel. The organic layer collected in pre weighed beaker and kept in hot air oven at 105°C for 1hr which is followed by cooling in dessicator and weighed. Total fat content was calculated by

$$\text{Total fat content} = \frac{(\text{Final weight} - \text{initial weight}) * 100}{\text{Weight of the sample}}$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

FORMULATION OF ICE CREAM

Out of several trials the best composition of ice cream composition is given below

PRODUCTS	QUANTITY (G)
BLACK GRAM MILK	93
FRESH CREAM	36
STEVIA	4
GUAR GUM	1.3



Fig 8.1: ice cream

SENSORY ANALYSIS

Sensory analysis was plotted using hedonic sdcale for 3 good samples.



Fig 8. 2 hedonic scale

DETERMINATION OF pH

pH was determined using digital pH meter as 6.75

DETERMINATION OF OVERRUN

$$\text{Over run} = \frac{45.88 - 45.60}{45.60} \times 100$$

$$= 0.6140$$

Overrun was calculated as 0.6140%

DETERMINATION OF TITRABLE ACIDITY

$$\text{Titrateable acidity} = \frac{9 \times 0.1 \times 0.6 \times 100}{10}$$

$$= 5.4$$

Titrateable acidity was calculated as 5.4%

DETERMINATION OF MELTING RATE

$$\text{Melting rate} = \frac{30.64}{24}$$

$$= 1.276 \text{ g/min}$$

DETERMINATION OF ASH

$$\text{Ash} = \frac{18.6634 - 18.65}{2} \times 100$$

$$= 0.0134 \times 100$$

$$= 0.67\%$$

Ash content was determined as 0.67%

DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT

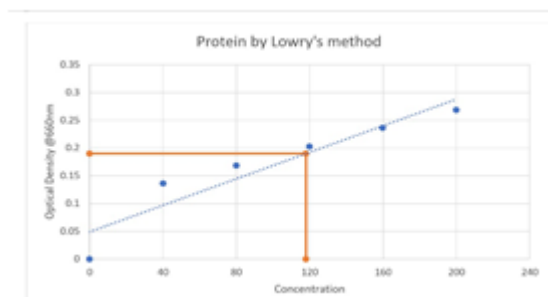
$$\text{Moisture content} = \frac{10-3.759}{10} * 100$$

$$= 62.4\%$$

The amount of moisture content present in the ice cream sample was determined as 62.41%

ESTIMATION OF PROTEIN

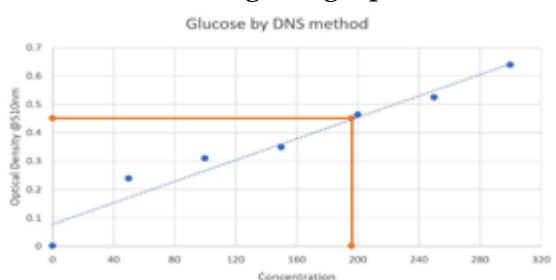
Protein was estimated using the graph



From the graph protein was estimated as **5.90g**

ESTIMATION OF CARBOHYDRATE

Carbohydrate was estimated using the graph



From the graph carbohydrate was estimated as **19.6g**

ESTIMATION OF FIBER

Crude fiber was estimated as

$$\text{Crude fiber\%} = \frac{20.061-20.031}{2} * 100$$

$$= 0.015 * 100$$

$$= 1.5\%$$

Crude fiber in the ice cream sample was found to be **1.5%**

ESTIMATION OF FAT

Fat was estimated as

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Fat\%} &= \frac{96.2 - 96.29776}{1.04} * 100 \\ &= 0.094 * 100 \\ &= 9.4\%\end{aligned}$$

Fat % in the ice cream sample was found to be **9.4 %**

CONCLUSION

Black gram milk was extracted from black gram without peel as it showed good consistency with the help of that milk is reduced and ice cream was prepared and subjected to analysis. Out of several trials the best one was optimized and taken for analysis several external and internal factors were determined, with the help of that it is proved black gram milk is rich in nutritional quality and good for health and a good substitute for normal milk hence it can be used further for development. spirulina can also be used as super food and value added food product.

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COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS ANALYSIS OF FIXED BED REACTOR FOR DAIRY EFFLUENT TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

The complex character and high organic content of dairy sector effluents present significant environmental challenges. Fixed bed reactors offer a viable method for treating dairy effluents because of its ability to biologically remove organic pollutants. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) is a powerful technique that can be used to improve the design and performance of such reactors by modelling the flow patterns and mass transfer within the reactor bed. This work focuses on using CFD analysis to better understand the hydrodynamics and mass transfer processes that occur in a fixed bed reactor used to treat dairy wastewater. The CFD model incorporates the reactor design, flow distribution, and porous media characteristics to mimic the intricate interactions between the biomass attached to the reactor medium and the fluid flow. The pressure distribution, residence time distribution, concentration gradients, and velocity profiles inside the reactor bed are all made clear by the simulation findings. The study assesses the influence of operational factors, such as flow rate, influent concentration, and bed porosity, on reactor performance indicators, which include biomass dispersion, hydraulic efficiency, and pollutant removal efficiency.

DEVELOPMENT OF BIODEGRADABLE STRAWS USING HULLS OF PEANUT

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ABSTRACT

Plastic pollution has become a global environmental concern, with single-use plastic straws contributing significantly to this issue. To address this challenge, this project focuses on the development of a biodegradable straw using peanut hull, an agricultural waste material abundantly available worldwide. The project aims to provide a sustainable alternative to conventional plastic straws while utilizing agricultural waste, thereby promoting both environmental conservation and resource efficiency. The process involves extracting cellulose from peanut hull through a series of chemical treatments, followed by molding and shaping to form straws. Various parameters such as cellulose extraction efficiency, mechanical properties, and biodegradability are investigated to optimize the production process and ensure the straw's functionality and environmental compatibility. Furthermore, the project assesses the biodegradability of the developed straws under different environmental conditions, including soil and marine environments, to evaluate their potential ecological impact. Comparative analyses with conventional plastic straws are conducted to highlight the environmental benefits of the biodegradable alternative. The outcomes of this project have the potential to offer a sustainable solution to the plastic pollution problem associated with single-use straws while simultaneously addressing the issue of agricultural waste management.

Implementation of biodegradable straws derived from peanut hull could contribute significantly to reducing plastic waste and fostering a more environmentally conscious approach to consumption and waste management practices.

KEY WORDS

Biodegradable straw, Peanut hull Waste management, Agricultural waste, Sustainable solution.

SEMI-AUTOMATED CASHEW PROCESSING MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT

Cashew nut roasting before shelling is an important treatment since this roasting operation helps to shell the nuts to extract the kernels easily without damaging the edible kernels. For large scale processing, mechanized/semi-mechanized roasters are available, but for low-capacity processors, getting an economical and low capacity roaster is a challenge. For low-capacity processing, processors opt for open pan/flame roasting method, which causes over roasting (burnt) or under roasting of cashew nuts. The aim of this article was to design and fabricate a low-cost, simple to operate mini cashew nut roaster, which would be applicable for small scale cashew nut processors. A drum roaster was designed and fabricated, on which the experimental trials were conducted by varying the roasting time between 1 and 7 min to determine the best roasting time, where the drum roaster surface temperature was 275 ± 25 °C. From the roasting trials, it was found that fabricated cashew nut roaster was suitable for roasting cashew nuts within 2.5 min. It was low in cost and required no skilled labors for its operation. Sensory analysis of cashew nut, roasted by developed mini cashew nut roaster was found to be acceptable. The developed small capacity roaster was found suitable to address the needs of small-scale cashew nut processors.

ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF GARLIC PEEL

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ABSTRACT

Garlic (*Allium sativum*) has long been recognized for its numerous health benefits attributed to its bioactive compounds. While much attention has been given to the bulb, recent studies have highlighted the potential of garlic peel as a rich source of antioxidants and antimicrobial agents. This review provides a comprehensive analysis of the antioxidant and antimicrobial properties of garlic peel extracts. It examines the various extraction methods employed to isolate bioactive compounds from garlic peel and evaluates their effectiveness in scavenging free radicals and inhibiting microbial growth. Additionally, this review discusses the mechanisms underlying the antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of garlic peel extracts, including their interactions with reactive oxygen species and microbial cell structures. Furthermore, the potential applications of garlic peel extracts in food preservation, pharmaceuticals, and cosmeceuticals are explored. Overall, this review underscores the significant potential of garlic peel as a natural source of antioxidants and antimicrobial agents, highlighting its promising prospects for various industries and its potential contribution to human health and wellness.

NATURAL SWEETENER FORMULATION FROM LICORICE ROOTS

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ABSTRACT

Licorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) roots have been recognized for their medicinal and culinary properties for centuries, owing to the presence of glycyrrhizin, a natural sweetening compound with potent health benefits. However, traditional extraction methods often involve complex procedures and the use of solvents that may pose environmental and health risks. In this study, we present a novel process for the extraction of glycyrrhizin from licorice roots, employing environmentally friendly techniques to enhance yield and purity. The proposed method utilizes a combination of aqueous extraction and purification steps, leveraging the principles of green chemistry. Initially, dried licorice roots are pulverized and subjected to aqueous extraction under optimized conditions of temperature, pH, and time, maximizing the release of glycyrrhizin while minimizing energy consumption. Subsequently, the crude extract undergoes purification through techniques such as filtration, precipitation, and chromatography, to remove impurities and concentrate the target compound. Key parameters such as extraction efficiency, purity of glycyrrhizin, and environmental impact are evaluated to assess the efficacy of the proposed process. Comparative analyses with conventional extraction methods demonstrate superior yield and purity, while reducing the use of hazardous solvents and energy resources. Moreover, the extracted glycyrrhizin exhibits excellent sweetness potency, making it a viable natural alternative to synthetic sweeteners in various food and beverage applications.

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF SYNTHETIC PRESERVATIVES ON FOOD PRODUCTS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Synthetic preservatives play a pivotal role in extending the shelf life of food products, preventing microbial spoilage, and maintaining their quality. However, concerns regarding their potential adverse health effects and consumer demand for clean label products have spurred extensive research into their impact on food safety, quality, and consumer perception. This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the influence of synthetic preservatives on various aspects of food products, including their efficacy in microbial control, effects on sensory attributes, health impacts, and emerging alternatives. Additionally, it discusses the trends towards natural and clean label alternatives, technological advancements, and future research directions in the field of food preservation.

KEYWORDS

synthetic additives, food preservation, impact on health

INTRODUCTION

The preservation of food products has been a fundamental practice throughout human history, allowing societies to store and transport food items over long distances and periods. In modern food production, synthetic preservatives have

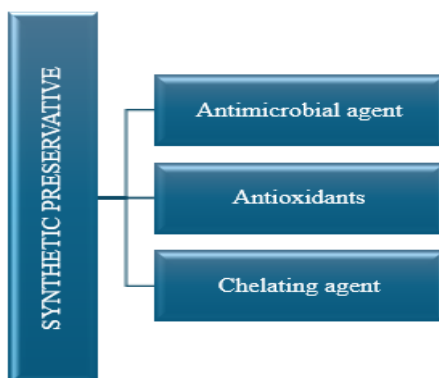
become indispensable in ensuring the safety and quality of a wide range of food products. These additives inhibit microbial growth, delay spoilage, and maintain product freshness, thereby extending shelf life and enhancing consumer convenience. However, the widespread use of synthetic preservatives has raised concerns among consumers, health professionals, and regulatory authorities. Questions about their potential adverse health effects, environmental impact, and contribution to food allergies and sensitivities have prompted reevaluation of their safety and necessity in food production. Furthermore, the growing demand for natural and minimally processed foods has fueled interest in alternative preservation methods that align with consumer preferences for clean label products. This review aims to critically examine the influence of synthetic preservatives on food products, considering their efficacy, safety, regulatory status, and impact on sensory attributes.

PRESERVATIVE

Preservatives are additives used in food to prevent spoilage, extend shelf life, and maintain freshness by inhibiting microbial growth and oxidation.

Synthetic preservatives

Synthetic preservatives in food are chemical compounds added to inhibit microbial growth, extend shelf life, and maintain freshness. These additives help prevent spoilage, preserve flavor, and ensure food safety by delaying oxidation and microbial contamination. While effective, concerns have been raised about their potential health impacts, leading to increased interest in natural alternatives.



ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

Antimicrobial agents are commonly used in food preservation to inhibit the growth of microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and yeast, thereby extending the shelf life of food products. These agents work by disrupting microbial cell membranes, inhibiting enzyme activity, or altering cellular pH, preventing the growth and proliferation of harmful microorganisms in food.

Impact in Food products

One common synthetic preservative is sodium benzoate, which is used in various foods and beverages such as soft drinks, fruit juices, and condiments. Sodium benzoate inhibits the growth of bacteria and mold by lowering the pH of the food product, creating an environment where microorganisms cannot thrive. Another example is butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA) and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), which are often used together or separately in food products such as cereals, snack foods, and processed meats.

Inhibition of Microbial Growth: Synthetic antibacterial substances can inhibit the growth of bacteria, yeast, mold and other organisms in foods. This inhibitory effect helps prevent spoilage and extends the shelf life of the food.

Texture Care: Antimicrobial substances help preserve the texture of the food by preventing bacterial growth. For example, they prevent the formation of slime or mold that would spoil the food.

Color Preservation: Antibiotics can help preserve the color of food by inhibiting microbial growth and preventing enzymatic browning. This helps preserve the visual appearance of the food for longer.

Flavor Stability: Synthetic antimicrobials help preserve the flavor of food by preventing microbial spoilage that can cause off-flavors or off-flavors. They ensure that the food maintains the desired flavor throughout its shelf life.

Nutrition Preservation: Antibiotics help preserve the nutritional value of food by inhibiting the growth of bacteria. This is especially important for foods that are rich in nutrients and can be easily broken down by microorganisms.

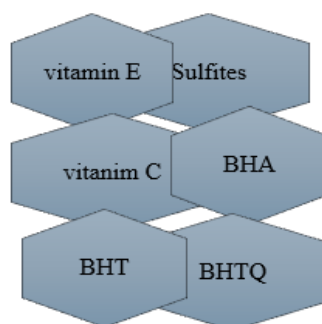
Consistency and Stability: Synthetic antimicrobials contribute to the overall consistency and stability of food by preventing microbial spoilage and controlling adverse effects such as texture, color, taste and aroma.

Impact in shelf life: The synthetic antimicrobial agents help delay the spoilage by creating an inhospitable environment for microbes to thrive, thus preserving the freshness and edibility of food.

ANTIOXIDANTS

Synthetic antioxidant preservatives are compounds used in food products to prevent or delay oxidation, which can lead to rancidity and deterioration of flavor, color, and texture. TBHQ is a synthetic antioxidant commonly added to oils, fats, and processed foods to prevent oxidation and extend shelf life. It's often found in products like snack foods, fast food, and instant noodles.

Octyl gallate is used as an antioxidant preservative in fats, oils, and processed foods to prevent oxidation and extend shelf life, particularly in products like margarine, salad dressings, and snack foods.



Impact on food products

Flavor Preservation: Synthetic antioxidants like BHA and BHT are commonly added to the oil used for frying potato chips. By preventing oxidation of the oil, these

antioxidants help maintain the desired flavor profile of the chips, ensuring they taste fresh and savory.

Color Retention: Without synthetic antioxidants, the oil used for frying potato chips would oxidize, leading to the development of off-colors and a darker appearance in the chips. However, with the addition of antioxidants, the oil remains stable, preserving the golden-brown color of the chips and maintaining their visual appeal.

Texture Maintenance: Oxidation of the oil in potato chips can lead to changes in texture, making them greasy or stale. Synthetic antioxidants prevent this oxidation, helping to maintain the crisp and crunchy texture of the chips, enhancing the overall eating experience for consumers.

Extended Shelf Life: By inhibiting oxidation, synthetic antioxidants help extend the shelf life of potato chips. This ensures that the chips remain fresh and crispy for a longer period, reducing the likelihood of them becoming stale or rancid before consumption.

Stability: Synthetic antioxidants contribute to the stability of potato chips during storage and transportation. They protect the chips from oxidative deterioration, ensuring that they maintain their quality and integrity throughout the distribution chain, from production to the consumer's pantry.

Nutritional Preservation: Synthetic antioxidants help preserve the nutritional content of potato chips by preventing oxidation-related nutrient loss. This ensures that consumers receive the intended nutritional benefits from the chips, such as vitamins and minerals, without degradation during storage.

Processing Efficiency: Synthetic antioxidants improve the efficiency of potato chip manufacturing by stabilizing the oil used for frying. This reduces the need for frequent oil changes and minimizes production downtime, leading to cost savings and increased productivity.

CHELATING AGENT

A chelating agent is a chemical compound that forms stable, water-soluble complexes with metal ions by surrounding them and binding tightly. These compounds contain multiple sites capable of binding to metal ions, forming a ring-like structure known as a chelate. Chelating agents are used in various industries, including food, pharmaceuticals, and water treatment, for purposes such as removing metal impurities, preventing oxidation, and improving stability.

Impact on food products

Flavor Preservation: Synthetic antioxidants such as BHA and BHT are often added to the oil used to fry potato chips. Antioxidants help maintain the desired profile of potato chips by preventing the oxidation of oil, so they taste fresh and delicious.

Color Protection: Without synthetic antioxidants, the oil used to fry potato chips oxidizes, causing the chips to appear colorless and dark. However, when antioxidants are added, the oil remains stable, preserving the yellow color of the chips and keeping them looking their best.

Texture Care: Oxidation of the oil in potato chips can cause texture changes, making them greasy or stale. Synthetic antioxidants prevent this oxidation, helping preserve the texture of the potato chips and increasing their overall nutritional value for the consumer.

Extended shelf-life: Synthetic antioxidants help extend the shelf life of potato chips by preventing oxidation. This keeps the chips fresh and crispy for a long time, reducing the chance of them spoiling or going rancid before eating.

Stability: Synthetic antioxidants help increase the stability of potato chips during storage and transportation. By protecting potato chips from oxidative degradation, they ensure that their quality and integrity are maintained throughout the chain from production to the consumer.

Nutrition Preservation: Synthetic antioxidants help preserve the nutritional value of potato chips by preventing nutrient loss due to oxidation. This ensures that consumers receive nutritional benefits such as vitamins and minerals from the chips without degrading during storage.

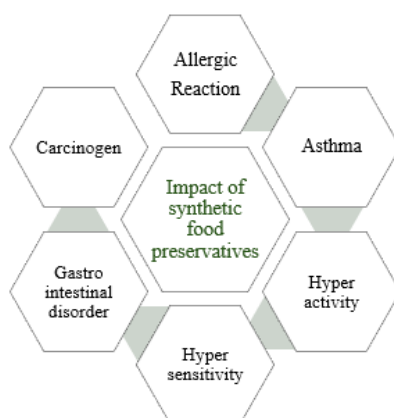
Efficacy: Synthetic antioxidants can improve the performance of potato chips by stabilizing frying oil. This reduces the need for frequent oil changes and reduces operating hours, saving costs and increasing productivity.

IMPACT ON CONSUMER HEALTH

Synthetic food preservatives play a crucial role in extending the shelf life of food products, but their impact on human health can be a topic of concern

BHA and BHT have been shown to have carcinogenic properties in animal studies, and while the evidence in humans is less conclusive, there are concerns about their potential impact on human health, particularly with long-term exposure.

sodium nitrite, commonly used as a preservative in processed meats, has been associated with an increased risk of certain cancers, such as colorectal cancer, when consumed in high amounts.



ALTERNATIVES

Vinegar: Its acidic nature inhibits the growth of bacteria and fungi.

Salt: It dehydrates microbes and slows down their growth.

Sugar: High concentrations of sugar inhibit microbial growth by reducing water availability.

Citric acid: It is commonly used as a preservative in foods due to its acidic properties.

Rosemary extract: Contains natural antioxidants that can prevent oxidation and spoilage.

Fermented ingredients: Fermented foods contain natural preservatives like lactic acid and bacteriocins that inhibit the growth of harmful bacteria.

Essential oils: Some essential oils, such as oregano, thyme, and clove, have antimicrobial properties and can be used as natural preservatives.

Plant extracts: Extracts from plants like grapefruit seed, green tea, and garlic have been shown to have antimicrobial properties and can be used as natural preservatives. These alternatives can limit the usage of synthetic preservatives.

RECENT ADVANCEMENT

A recent development in synthetic food preservation involves the utilization of antimicrobial peptides (AMPs). These peptides, which naturally occur in various organisms including plants, animals, and humans, exhibit broad-spectrum antimicrobial properties against bacteria, fungi, and certain viruses.

Researchers have been exploring ways to leverage AMPs for preserving food. They can be synthesized or produced using biotechnological methods and then incorporated into food packaging materials or directly added to food items. AMPs offer several benefits as food preservatives:

Wide-ranging antimicrobial action: AMPs can effectively target a diverse array of microorganisms, including those responsible for food spoilage and pathogenicity.

Reduced risk of microbial resistance: Unlike conventional antibiotics, AMPs typically interfere with microbial cell membranes or essential structures, making it challenging for microorganisms to develop resistance.

Natural origin: Many AMPs are derived from natural sources, enhancing their appeal to consumers who prefer natural or minimally processed food products.

Potential for targeted delivery: Advances in nanotechnology enable the encapsulation or immobilization of AMPs, facilitating their precise delivery to specific regions of food products or packaging materials.

CONCLUSION

The preservation of food products is a critical aspect of modern food production, ensuring safety, quality, and extended shelf life. This review has explored the efficacy, safety, regulatory status, and impact of synthetic preservatives on food products, alongside natural alternatives and recent advancements such as antimicrobial peptides (AMPs). Moving forward, a balanced approach that considers both the benefits and risks of synthetic preservatives, while exploring natural alternatives and innovative solutions like AMPs, will be essential in meeting consumer preferences for safe, natural, and minimally processed foods. Collaborative efforts between industry, regulators, and researchers are crucial to ensuring food preservation methods align with consumer health, environmental sustainability, and product quality standards.

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EXPLORING THE CONSUMER AND MARKET IMPACT OF VEGAN MEAT PRODUCTS-A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The increasing consumer interest in plant-based diets has propelled the growth of the vegan meat industry, with a plethora of products entering the market. This comprehensive review examines the consumer and market impact of vegan meat products, encompassing factors such as consumer preferences, purchasing behavior, health perceptions, environmental concerns, and market trends. Through a synthesis of existing literature and market data, this review elucidates the drivers behind the rising demand for vegan meat alternatives and evaluates their potential to disrupt traditional meat markets. This shift is driven not only by strict vegans or vegetarians but also by flexitarians aiming to reduce their meat consumption for various reasons.

KEYWORDS

Plant-based diets, Vegetarians, Meat alternatives, Traditional meat market

INTRODUCTION

The global trend towards sustainable and ethical food choices has led to a surge in interest in vegan meat products. With consumers increasingly aware of the environmental, health, and ethical impacts of their food choices, there's a growing demand for plant-based alternatives to traditional meat, not only by strict vegans or

vegetarians but also aiming to reduce their meat consumption for several health impacts.

The market for vegan meat products is booming, characterized by innovative offerings that replicate the taste, texture, and nutritional profile of conventional meat. From burgers to sausages and even seafood substitutes, companies are catering to diverse consumer preferences. The consumer and market impact of vegan meat products by analyzing factors such as consumer attitudes, purchasing behavior, health perceptions, environmental concerns, and market dynamics.

The demand for vegan meat products, emphasizes future of food consumption and the role of plant-based alternatives. Moreover, by examining market trends and industry developments, it is identified that the strategic implications for businesses, policymakers, and other stakeholders navigating this evolving landscape.

VEGAN MEAT PRODUCT

Vegan meat or plant-based meat or mock meat or fake meat refers to plant-based food products that replicate the taste, texture, and appearance of traditional meat without using animal-derived ingredients. Popular plant-based protein sources used in vegan meat include soy, wheat gluten (seitan), peas, beans, and mushrooms. Vegan meat is often lower in saturated fat and cholesterol compared to animal meat. It is free from hormones and antibiotics typically found in conventional meat products.

Some vegan meat brands prioritize organic and non-GMO ingredients in their products. Vegan meat is often cruelty-free, as it does not involve the slaughter of animals. Vegan meat can come in various forms such as vegan burgers, plant-based sausages, meatless meatballs, vegan deli slices, plant-based nuggets, vegan hot dogs, and meatless ground meat. These options offer consumers diverse culinary experiences while supporting dietary preferences, health, environmental sustainability, and ethical considerations.

CURRENT STATUS OF VEGAN MEAT

The global plant-based meat market was valued at over \$12 billion in 2020, with projections indicating continued growth at a CAGR of over 15% from 2021 to 2027. This data shows the promising future of vegan meat products as viable alternatives to traditional meat.

Major food companies are heavily investing in plant-based alternatives, driving rapid expansion in the market. Leading brands like Beyond Meat and Impossible Foods have gained mainstream acceptance, with widespread distribution in grocery stores and partnerships with fast-food chains and restaurants. This trend reflects increasing awareness of the environmental, health, and ethical concerns associated with meat consumption, coupled with a rising number of individuals adopting plant-based diets or reducing their meat intake.

CONSUMER PERCEPTION ON VEGAN MEAT PRODUCTS

Vegan meat products positively, appreciating their lower environmental footprint, potential health benefits, and alignment with ethical values, such as animal welfare and sustainability. Vegan meat products were influenced by factors such as taste, health considerations, environmental impact, and ethical concerns. They may also enjoy the variety of flavors and textures offered by vegan alternatives.

However, other consumers may have reservations about vegan meat products, citing concerns about taste, texture, and nutritional value compared to traditional meat. In regions with strong culinary traditions centered around meat consumption, acceptance of vegan meat products may be slower compared to areas with a more diverse and plant-focused diet.

Consumer perceptions of vegan meat products are evolving as awareness grows and product offerings improve. Continuous efforts have taken to enhance taste, texture, and nutritional profiles, along with education about the benefits of plant-based diets, are likely to influence consumer attitudes positively towards vegan meat alternatives over time.

SOURCES OF VEGAN MEAT PRODUCT

JACKFRUIT

Jackfruit is a tropical fruit known for its fibrous texture, which makes it a popular meat substitute in vegan and vegetarian cooking. When cooked, the texture of jackfruit resembles pulled pork, making it suitable for dishes like barbecue sandwiches or tacos. Jackfruit takes on the flavors of the seasonings and sauces it's cooked with, making it versatile for a variety of recipes.

SEITAN

Seitan also known as wheat meat or wheat gluten, seitan is a meat substitute made from gluten, the protein found in wheat. It has a chewy texture and a savory flavor, making it similar to the texture of meat. Seitan can be seasoned, marinated, and cooked in various ways, including grilling, frying, or simmering in soups and stews. It's a popular ingredient in many vegetarian and vegan dishes, providing a substantial source of protein.

TEMPEH

Tempeh is a traditional Indonesian food made from fermented soybeans. It has a dense, nutty texture and a slightly earthy flavor. Tempeh is rich in protein, fiber, and various nutrients, making it a nutritious meat alternative. It can be sliced, marinated, and cooked in a variety of ways, such as grilling, stir-frying, or baking. Tempeh absorbs flavors well and can be used in dishes ranging from sandwiches to stir-fries.

TOFU

Tofu, also known as bean curd, is made from soybeans and is a staple in vegan and vegetarian diets. It has a soft, creamy texture and a mild flavor, making it a versatile ingredient in a wide range of dishes. Tofu can be pressed to remove excess water and then seasoned or marinated to mimic the flavors of meat. It can be used in stir-fries, soups, salads, and even desserts, depending on the type of tofu and how it's prepared.

TEXTURED VEGETABLE PROTEIN

TVP is made from defatted soy flour that has been processed into granules or chunks. It has a meat-like texture and is often used as a meat extender or substitute in recipes like chili, tacos, or spaghetti sauce. TVP is inexpensive, shelf-stable, and high in protein, making it a popular choice for vegetarian and vegan cooking. It can be rehydrated and seasoned to add texture and protein to a variety of dishes.

These are products made from a combination of plant-based ingredients such as soy, wheat gluten, pea protein, and mushrooms. They are often designed to mimic the taste, texture, and appearance of traditional animal-based meats like beef, chicken, or pork. Plant-based meats have gained popularity due to their ability to provide a familiar eating experience for those transitioning to a vegan diet or looking to reduce their meat consumption.

IMPACTS OF VEGAN MEAT PRODUCT ON CONSUMERS

Many consumers are increasingly concerned about their health and are opting for plant-based alternatives as they perceive them to be healthier than traditional meat.

Vegan meat products often contain lower levels of saturated fats and cholesterol, making them a popular choice for health-conscious individuals. A vegetarian diet offers numerous health advantages due to its rich fiber, folic acid, vitamins C and E, potassium, magnesium, and various phytochemicals. Additionally, its fat content is predominantly unsaturated. However, vegans should pay special attention to obtaining adequate levels of certain micronutrients, including vitamins B-12 and calcium, and long-chain n-3 (omega-3) fatty acids while consuming plant based meat.

It provides an alternative source of protein and nutrients for those looking to reduce their reliance on animal products or follow a plant-based diet.

RECENT ADVANCEMENT

Advancements in vegan food products have made it easier than ever for individuals to adopt a plant based diet or incorporate more plant based options into their diet. Advances in food processing technology have played a crucial role in the development of vegan food products. Techniques such as extrusion, fermentation, and high pressure processing have been used to create plant based alternatives with desirable textures, flavors and nutritional profiles. These technologies have also enabled manufacturers to scale up production and meet the growing demand for vegan products. Dairy alternatives such as almond milk, soymilk, oat milk, and coconut milk whereas by-products of dairy is vegan cheese made from nuts, soy or tapioca are becoming increasingly available and are improving in taste and texture. These alternatives not only cater to individuals with lactose intolerance or dairy allergies but also to those looking to reduce their consumption for health or ethical reasons. Egg substitutes such as tofu scrambles, chickpea flour-based scrambles and commercial products like just egg, which also offers a alternatives for baking and cooking.

Some notable advancements include plant-based seafood and many convenience foods. Plant based seafood includes fish fillets, shrimp, and crab cakes using ingredients like seaweed, soy protein and konjac. The market for vegan convenience foods such as frozen meals, ready-to-eat snacks, pre- packaged meals, has expanded significantly, providing more options for consumers looking for quick and easy plant-based options.

CONCLUSION

The surge in consumer interest in plant-based diets has led to significant growth in the vegan meat industry. This review highlights the factors driving this trend, including health concerns, environmental awareness, and ethical considerations. It also discusses the current status of the vegan meat market, which is projected to continue growing rapidly. Consumer perceptions of vegan meat products are

evolving, with many appreciating their lower environmental footprint and potential health benefits, although some still have reservations about taste and texture. Advancements in food processing technology have led to the development of a wide range of vegan alternatives, including dairy and egg substitutes, as well as plant-based seafood and convenience foods. Overall, the future looks promising for vegan meat products as they offer consumers diverse culinary experiences while supporting health, sustainability, and ethical considerations.

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OPTIMIZATION AND FABRICATION OF NATURAL COLOURANT FROM PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA INTO FOOD PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Colour is a measure of quality and nutrient content of foods. The objective of adding colour to foods is to make them appealing, augment the loss of colour during processing, to improve the quality and also to influence the consumer to buy a product. At present, the demand for natural dyes is increasing worldwide due to the increased awareness on therapeutic and medicinal properties and their benefits among public and also because of the recognized profound toxicity of synthetic colours. Natural dyes are those derived from naturally occurring sources such as plants, insects, animals and minerals. Among all the natural dyes, plant-based pigments have medicinal values so are mostly preferred. Today the food industry and color suppliers are however constantly motivated to work towards the improvement of the technical and physical properties of the color preparations. Development of costeffective, viable technology for the preparation of a food color and its application in foods is a challenge.

KEYWORDS

Food colourant, Nutritional properties, viable technology.

INTRODUCTION

Today's consumers are proactively seeking food products that contain 'safe' ingredients in them. Colour is one of those important ingredients upon which the quality of food and flavour can be judged. (Bakry, A.M et al. 2016). International Conference on Adaptive Technologies for Sustainable Growth © ICATS 2021

These food colours are any substance that is added to food or drink to change its colour for acceptability. These are derived from both artificial and natural sources in varied intensities. (Chung, C. et al. 2015) The objective of the addition of colour in food is to make the food more appealing and recognizable. Everyone is sensitive to the colour of the food as it can stimulate or suppress one's appetite. Artificial colours when added to food products possesses very bright and tempting effect, but very often are responsible for specific teratogenic and carcinogenic affects (Rehman, F. et al. 2018). Potential sources of artificial food colours are mineral compounds, petrochemicals, petroleum, and coal tar which leads to many harmful diseases like attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), brain tumours etc. (Umbreen, S, et al. 2008). Thus, the natural colour market is currently going twice as fast as that of artificial colours. It has been observed that within last 10 - 15 years, there has been a distinct move towards naturals, especially within flavours and colours. Natural food colours not only give an appealing and appetizing look but also possesses varied nutritional and health benefits. (Peris, C.S., et al. 2018). Our work is to extract colour from *Portulaca grandiflora* flower which have antioxidant property, antidiabetic property. An extract of *P.Grandiflora* has potential to treat hepatitis, liver cirrhosis. (Carvalho, M.J., et al. 2015). The aim is to extract the pigment from the flower and to analyse the beneficial functions of the flower pigment of *P.Grandiflora*.

METHODOLOGY

Portulaca grandiflora flower was collected from the premises of various streets and neighbour's houses near dindigul. The samples were carefully washed using distilled water and collected petals were dried at room temperature. 1g of dry petals were taken and 50ml of water was introduced in a glass beaker to immerse the petals into the solvent fully. (Carocho, M., et al. 2014).



CHARACTERIZATION

The flower samples were characterized by some equipment's. They are, FTIR analysis, UV spectroscopy and Thin Layer Chromatography.

FTIR Analysis

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) was used to identify the characteristic functional groups in the extract. It provides the information about the structure of a molecule could frequently be obtained from its absorption spectrum. A small quantity of the extract was mixed in dry potassium bromide (KBr). The mixture was thoroughly mixed in a mortar and pressed at a pressure of 6 bars within 2 min to form a KBr thin disc. Then the disc was placed in a sample cup of a diffuse reflectance accessory. The IR spectrum was obtained using Bruker, Germany Vertex 70 infrared spectrometer. The sample was scanned from 4000 to 400 cm^{-1} (Pramila., 2012).

The peak values of FTIR were recorded.



FTIR Spectroscopy

UV Spectroscopy

UV-visible spectrophotometric analysis was conducted on the extract using a UV-visible spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer, USA Model: Lambda 950) with a slit width of 2nm, using a 10-mm cell at room temperature. The extract was examined under visible and UV light in the wavelength ranging from 300-800nm for proximate analysis. For UV-VIS spectrophotometer analysis, the extract was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min and filtered through Whatman No. 1 filter paper. The sample is diluted to 1:10 with the same solvent. (Karpagasundari and Kulothungan, 2014). The peak values of UV-VIS Spectroscopy were recorded.



UV – Spectroscopy

Thin Layer Chromatography

The TLC plates supplied by Merck, Germany (TLC Silica gel 60 F254) was used to observe the separation of different compounds were trimmed and the position of the origin marked by a straight line. The column fractions of sample were spotted on the origin and put in a lidded tank containing a solvent system. The procedure was followed with other plates and various solvent-solvent ratios (chloroform: methanol in the ratio 9:1 and 8:2) until good resolution was noticed. The level of solvent in the tank was about 1cm beneath the origin. The solvent travelled up the plate by capillary action till it reached the solvent front (also marked by a straight line across). The lid was lifted off and the plate is dried before it was viewed by spraying with silver nitrate and iodine vapour and visualized under UV light to identify and confirm the compounds eluted through column chromatography.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

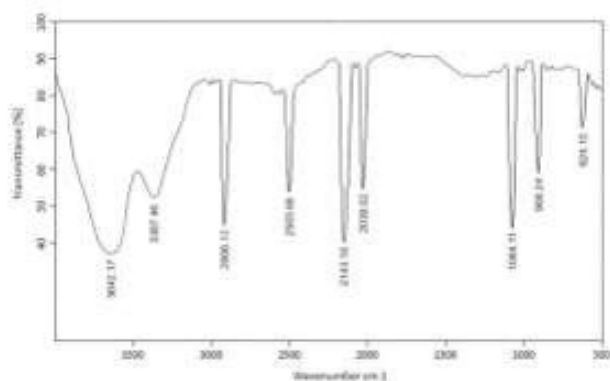
The composition of natural dyes has been affirmed using FTIR spectroscopy, has been completed. The analysis of the FTIR spectra of the two sample has been described below. Since various peaks obtained.

In FTIR analysis, the two samples are approximately very similar. The main difference between the samples is flower colour. In spectrum (a and b samples), the observed stretching band of various functional groups.

They are aromatic ν C-H, aliphatic ν C-H, Hydroxyl ν O-H, Carbonyl ν CO, Carboxyl ν CO groups.

In spectrum (a – purple colorant sample), a sharp peak was seen at the points are C (2906.13 cm^{-1}), D (2503.66 cm^{-1}), E (2143.18 cm^{-1}), F (2039.02 cm^{-1}), G (1084.11 cm^{-1}), H (908.24 cm^{-1}), I (624.15 cm^{-1}) where it has high bio-active compounds in a specific region (Presence of Hydroxyl, Aliphatic, Carbonyl, Carboxyl, Aromatic and halogen compounds).

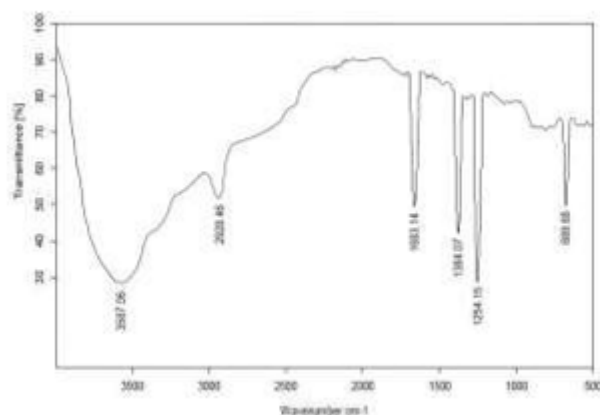
Stretching frequency for purple color



Frequency	Class	Appearance
3642.17	Alcohol	Medium, Sharp
3387.46	Alcohol	Strong, Broad
2906.13	Alkene	Medium
2143.18	Thiocyanate	Strong
2039.02	Iso - Thiocyanate	Strong
624.25	Halo compounds	Strong

In spectrum (b – yellow -`colorant sample), a sharp peak was seen at the points are C (1683.14 cm⁻¹), D (1684.07 cm⁻¹), E (1254.15 cm⁻¹), F (689.68 cm⁻¹), where it has high bio-active compounds in a specific region (Presence of Hydroxyl, Aliphatic, Carbonyl, Carboxyl, Aromatic and halogen compounds).

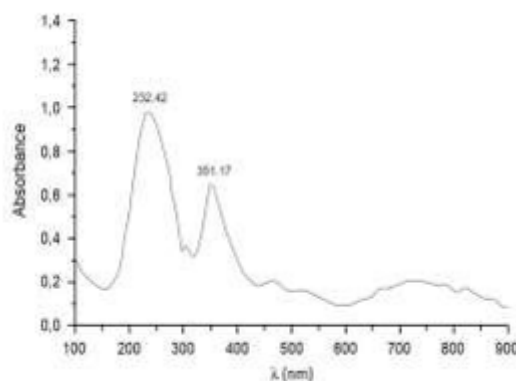
Stretching frequency for yellow color



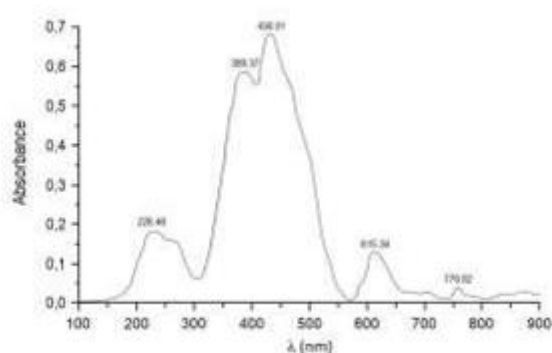
Frequency	Class	Appearance
3642.17	Phenols	Strong, Broad
3387.46	Alcohol	Medium, Broad
2906.13	Alkyl Groups	Strong, Sharp
2503.66	Esters	Medium, Sharp
2039.02	Ketones	Medium, Sharp
1084.11	Halogen Compounds	Strong
624.15	Alkyl Group	Slight, Broad

In UV Spectroscopy analysis, the two samples are approximately very similar. The main difference between the samples is flower colour. In spectrum (a and b samples), the conclusion was observed based on the presence of the phenolic compounds and to measure the amount of light absorbtion by the bioactive composunds present in the flower extract and to identify the compounds in wavelength range of 300 – 800nm (purple) and 350 – 500nm (yellow). In graph, the sharpness and broadness of peaks depends on the extent of hydrogen bonding present in the molecule.

In spectrum (a – purple sample), it was analyzed that the obtained absorption spectrum was sharp with varying intensities, the sharp peak of *Portulaca grandiflora* colour solution is at the wavelength (300 – 800nm) of 232.42, 351.17 respectively. These two different peaks was obtained due to high electron transition.



In spectrum (b – yellow sample), it was analyzed that the obtained absorption spectrum was observed with varying intensities, the highest peaks of *Portulaca grandiflora* colour solution is at the wavelength (350 – 500nm) of 389.37, 438.01 respectively. These two different peaks was obtained due to high electron transition.



In Thin Layer Chromatography analysis, the main difference between the samples is flower colour. In this analysis (a and b samples), the conclusion was observed that the flower has various bio-active compounds based on the colour separation in the

TLC plate. In spectrum (b – purple sample), it was analyzed that the colour separation was observed from amarnath purple like green, pink, blue, purple, etc. it is due to the presence of compounds like anthocyanins, chloryll, betalains etc in the flower sample.



In spectrum (b – yellow sample), it was analyzed that the colour separation was observed from like yellow colour extract like blue, light green, pale yellow, orange red etc,. due to the presence of betalains, chlorophyll, carotenoids, proteins.



CONCLUSION

In this project, The pigment was extracted from *Portulaca grandiflora* in the form of natural food colorant. The aim of our work is to increase the stability and shelf life of the natural food colorant. We have undergone several analysis to study the characterization of natural pigment. FTIR was assessed for stability and formulation development from the pigment. UV spectroscopy was analyzed which uses the pH and temperature to create the impact on food products during incorporation. TLC was done to identify the purity and separation of colours by comparing the intensity of spots in the plate. From the various analysis, we concluded that The purple flower extract has higher stability then the yellow flower extract due to the presence of various functional groups and their light absorption capacity.

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FABRICATION OF BIOFILM FOR PRESERVATION OF PERISHABLE FOODS

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ABSTRACT

In the realm of food preservation, the development of sustainable and efficient methods is crucial to combat food waste and meet the demands of a growing population. This abstract explores the fabrication of biofilm as a promising solution for preserving perishable foods. Biofilm, composed of natural polymers and bioactive compounds, offers a protective barrier against microbial growth and oxidation, thereby extending the shelf life of perishable products. This paper reviews the fabrication techniques, including casting, extrusion, and electrospinning, utilized to create biofilms with tailored properties such as mechanical strength, barrier properties, and antimicrobial activity. Additionally, the incorporation of bioactive agents such as essential oils, antimicrobial peptides, and plant extracts enhances the biofilm's efficacy in preserving food quality. Furthermore, the potential applications of biofilm in various food products, including fruits, vegetables, meat, and dairy, are discussed, highlighting its versatility and adaptability to different food matrices. Overall, the fabrication of biofilm represents a promising avenue for sustainable food preservation, offering both environmental benefits and economic advantages in reducing food waste and enhancing food safety.

DEVELOPMENT OF BIO-FILM USING FOOD WASTE

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ABSTRACT

Food packaging refers to how food items are placed, the packed materials used and the technology that makes it possible. Food packaging design is crucial to guarantee food safety throughout the supply chain, optimize storage and transportation and facilitate the communication of product information to retailers and customers. More sustainable food packaging design aims for minimum environmental burden at the end-of-life of the food product and package. In the recent, advancement technology, packaging material are obtained from food waste which is an additional advantage for the product safe and also reusing waste known as biodegradable films, edible films etc. Numerous research has been in progress on bio-based films which have properties that does not affect the quality of the product also enhances the quality of packaging material which is environmentally friendly. So, in this mixed food waste are taken and addition of other materials to obtain a bio film. Extensive quantity of fruit pomace is generated annually but its disposal is still challenging. Solution casting was applied to form bio- based films. Keywords: biofilm, biodegradable, lemon pomace, biomaterials, solution casting.

INTRODUCTION

Bio film packaging is an eco-friendly packaging solution that utilizes biodegradable materials to create a protective film around products. Biofilm packaging is designed to biodegrade more quickly, often within a few months or to a few years, depending on environmental conditions. Biofilm packaging can be designed to meet food safety standards, ensuring that it does not compromise the

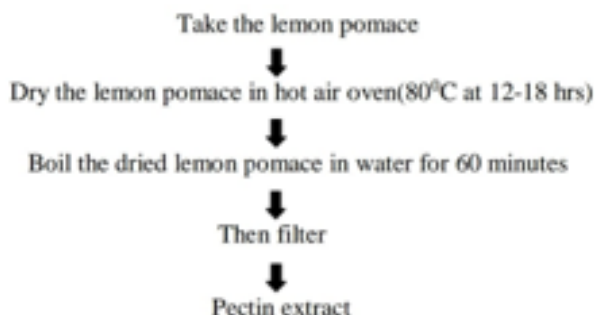
quality or safety of the products it contains. It is important to note that specific characteristics of a biofilm packaging can vary depending on the materials and manufacturing processes used. Pomegranate pomace properties refers to the remnants or byproducts of processing pomegranates, typically after the extraction of juice or seeds. Pomegranate pomace can be further processed or repurposed for various application including its use as a source of antioxidants. which is mainly due to the presence of polyphenols, particularly ellagic acid and anthocyanins. Pomegranate pomace can be incorporated into biodegradable or compostable packaging materials to enhance their visual appeal and sustainability. Lemon pomace is often considered a byproduct of lemon processing. Lemon pomace contains antioxidants, such as flavonoids, which contribute to its potential health benefits. Lemon pomace contain trace amounts of minerals and vitamins, such as vitamin C. Lemon pomace is rich in dietary fiber, including both soluble and insoluble fibers. Lemon pomace is biodegradable and can be composted, contributing to sustainable waste management. Bagasse is the fibrous residue left behind after sugarcane or similar plants have been crushed to extract their juice. Its primarily composed of cellulose, lignin, and hemicellulose. Bagasse has various uses, including as a source of renewable energy in the form of biofuel or for the production of paper, cardboard and building materials.

Glycerol also called as glycerin, is a simple triol compound. Glycerol is generally obtained from animal sources where it occurs in triglycerides, esters of glycerol with long-chain carboxylic acids. Glycerol is highly soluble in water and can also dissolve in various organic solvents. It has high boiling point and low volatility. Glycerol is hygroscopic, it makes an effective moisturizing agent. Glycerol is added to packaging films to help retain moisture within the packaged products. Glycerol act as a plasticizer in packaging films, making them more flexible and less prone to becoming brittle over time. Gelatin is translucent, colorless, flavorless food ingredient commonly derived from collagen taken from animal body parts. Gelatin

can be used in packaging film as a biodegradable and edible film material. It has been explored for various food packaging applications. Gelatin films can protect and extend the shelf life of certain food products, but they have limitation particularly regarding moisture sensitivity. Starch can also be used in packaging films as a biodegradable and environmentally friendly alternative to traditional plastic films. Starch-based packaging films are often combined with other additives to improve their properties such as flexibility and water resistance. These films are biodegradable and can help to reduce the environmental impact of single-use plastic packaging. Starch is used as a primary component in packaging films. It provides the basic structure and mechanical strength required for packaging. Citric acid can be added to packaging films to enhance their biodegradability. When combined with biopolymers like starch or cellulosic, citric acid can accelerate the decomposition of the film in natural environments, reducing its environmental impact.

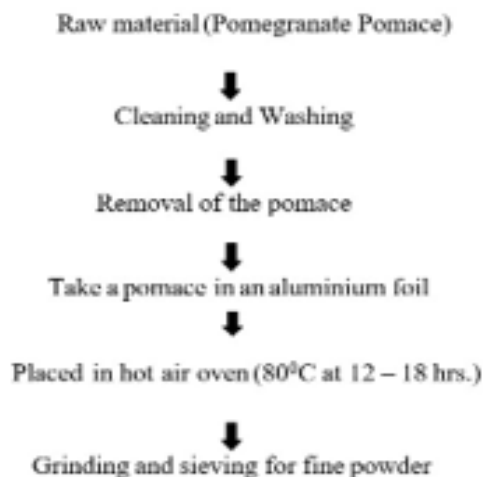
LEMON POMACE

Waste lemons are collected and sorted. Then the pomace of the lemon is removed. After removal of pomace, they are weighed using weighing balance. Then they are moved to boiling process. Boiling the pomace of the lemon in water for 60 minutes helps in extraction of pectin.



POMEGRANATE POMACE

Waste pomegranate is collected and sorted. Then the edible part is removed. It is weighed using measuring balance. Then it is further processed.



BAGASSE

Bagasse is the dry pulp fibrous material that remains after crushing sugarcane. The dried bagasse is taken and chopped. Add bagasse and water in ratio of 1:10. Then add NaOH/KOH to the mixture. Heat it for 30 minutes to 2 hours. After alkali treatment, filter the biomass and collect the solid bagasse. Wash it thoroughly with water to remove dissolved lignin and alkali. Then it is dried at 60 – 80 °C in hot air oven. After it is completely dried it grinded into fine powder.



MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIO-FILM

- Extracted pectin from lemon pomace

- Bagasse powder
- Pomegranate pomace powder
- Glycerin
- Gelatin
- Citric acid
- Distilled water
- Starch

Collection of raw materials

Fruits like pomegranate and lemon were collected. Along with these Bagasse also was collected. Then they were sorted and good quality fruits were selected. They are washed and peeled. Then they are processed.

DRYING

Pomegranate pomace was dried in hot air oven for 12- 18 hours at temperature (80°C). When drying a pomace, it is carried out in aluminium foil. By drying the fruit pomace in hot air oven, moisture content will be completely removed which helps in eliminating microorganisms.

GRINDING

The primary purpose of grinding is to reduce the particle size and breaking a large particle to tiny, small particle. Then the pomegranate pomace was converted into a fine powder.

SIEVING

Sieving helps to obtain fine powder without leaving any large particles. Sieving is a method of using a sieve to distinguish small particles from bigger particles.

PREPARATION OF THE SOLUTION

Take the extracted pectin from lemon pomace and the bagasse powder, which the lignin is removed. Then add the pomegranate pomace powder in the ratio of 2:1:1. After this add 15 ml of distilled water. Then add glycerol of 30%. Add citric acid as

a cross-linking agent of 5%. Add gelatin and mix the solution. Heat the solution without getting lumps. Stir it continuously.

SOLUTION CASTING

The solution was poured into a non-sticky plate for casting. It was filtered in-order to remove any unwanted particles. By using metal kitchen sieve, sir bubbles were removed before pouring into the plate. It was left undisturbed for days.

DRYING

It can be dried in oven at 50°C or hot air dryer for 12-18 hours. Also, it can be dried without using oven at room temperature for 2-3 days.

METHODOLOGY FLOW CHART

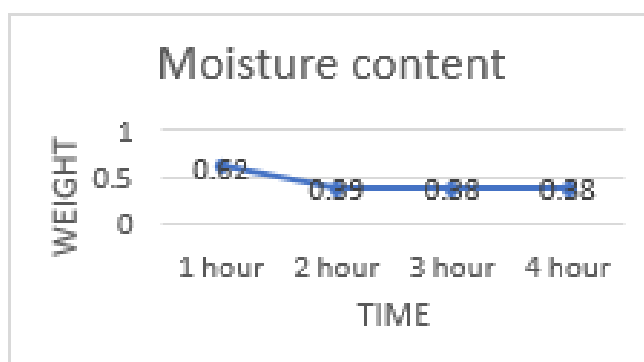


RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The presence of moisture content in food packaging systems can lead to food contamination. In this film the moisture content will be very less so, it is better than other biofilm.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Moisture content} &= \frac{\text{wet- dry}}{\text{wet weight}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{0.62 - 0.38}{0.62} \times 100 \\ &= 38.7\%\end{aligned}$$

S.NO	TIME (hr)	WEIGHT (g)
1.	1	0.62
2.	2	0.39
3.	3	0.38
4.	4	0.38



SWELLING INDEX

In this bio film the swelling index capacity is good compared to other biofilm.

$$\text{Swelling index (\%)} = \frac{A - B}{B} \times 100$$

B

$$= 1.7 - 1.3 \times 100$$

$$= 30.1 \%$$

S.NO	TIME (min)	WEIGHT (g)
1	0	1.3
2	5	1.7
3	10	1.9
4	15	1.95
5	20	2.2

BIODEGRADABILITY TEST

The results of our biodegradable test showcased a nuanced perspective on how biofilms interact with the tested material over the course of week, contributing to our understanding of its sustainability profile.

SOLUBILITY TEST

The biofilm was subjected to a solubility test by immersing it in distilled water, revealing its notable ability to dissolve upon contact with the aqueous medium. Observable changes in the biofilm's physical appearance such as a gradual breakdown or disintegration, indicated a clear responsiveness to water solubility during the experimental assessment.

TEAR RESISTANCE

The tear resistance test measures the force required to tear a sample material such as film or sheeting. This test helps to determine the strength of the sample. This test complies with the following standards: ASTM D1004 Standard Test method for initial tear resistance of film

S.NO	SAMPLE	TEAR RESISTANCE (TRIPLICATE VALUE)		
		A	B	C
1.	Given sample	1.63	1.52	1.59

S.NO	SAMPLE	TEAR RESISTANCE (MEAN \pm S.D)
1.	Given sample	1.58 \pm 0.06

TENSILE STRENGTH

The tensile test was performed at ambient temperature using a VICTOR Material Testing Equipment (Model VEW 2302; Jinan, China) based on ASTM D882. The tensile strength samples were cut into rectangular shape with dimensions of 100 \times 15 mm² for each sample with different compositions. The test was carried out at a constant crosshead speed of 5 mm and the load cell was 10 kinds of an average specimen for each formulation was tested and the tensile properties were recorded.

S.NO	SAMPLE	TENSILE STRENGTH (TRIPLICATE VALUE)		
		A	B	C
1.	Given Sample	3.74	3.78	3.77

S.NO	SAMPLE	TENSILE STRENGTH(TRIPLICATE VALUES)
1.	Given Sample	3.76 \pm 0.02

MICROBIAL ANALYSIS

For the isolation of bacteria, different types of media were used. The common media used during the study were blood sugar, nutrient agar, Mac Conkey agar,

Mannitol salt agar, Eosin methylene blue medium, nutrient broth, Triple sugar iron agar, Simon citrate agar, Tryptophan broth and MR-VP broth biochemical media were used. The media for the laboratory analysis were prepared according to standard procedures recommended by Quinn et al., (2002).

Inoculated plates were incubated aerobically at 37°C. After 24 hours of incubation, the plates were removed from the incubation and examined visually. Any growth, pigmentation, hemolysis and colonial morphology were noted accordingly.

CFU/ m L = Number of colonies counted / (dilution factor × volume of sample plated for analysis)

S.NO	SAMPLE	NO. OF COLONIES	CFU COUNT	DILUTION
1.	Given Sample	57	3.42×10^2	10^{-6}

SHELF - LIFE ANALYSIS

Accelerated Stability Testing

To stimulate the effects of long-term storage under accelerated conditions. Samples exposed to elevated temperatures, humidity, and light to accelerate degradation process. Monitor samples periodically over a specified period and assess changes in physical, chemical, and microbial properties such as colour changes, pH, viscosity alterations, microbial growth and changes in chemical composition.

SEM ANALYSIS

The morphological features of the sample were studied by Scanning Electron Microscope. After 24 hours of the preparation of SEM slides were prepared by making a smear of the solution slides. A thin layer of platinum was coated to make the sample conductive. Then the samples were characterized in the SEM at an accelerating voltage of 20 KV.

CONCLUSION

Pomace solution casting and compression molding techniques were effectively utilized in creating biofilms from pomace and bagasse. The selection of plasticizer significantly influenced the properties of the products. Glycerol usage led to films and fiberboards with enhanced tensile strength. Employing naturally occurring resulted in products with a more interconnected structure. However, for films, it led to significantly increased elongation at maximum tensile strength. Utilizing lemon pomace for producing eco-friendly materials offers a promising solution to plastic pollution and pomace disposal issues. These innovative materials hold potential for various applications, such as edible packaging.

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PREPARATION OF EXQUISTE CAKE INFUSED WITH BIOTIN

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ABSTRACT

In today's fast-paced world, we often overlook the power of food in promoting health and well-being. But the truth is, the food we consume plays a crucial role in preventing and managing various health conditions. By embracing the concept of food as medicine, we prepared biotin cake to nourish our bodies and promote optimal health. It's a powerful reminder that what we eat can have a profound impact on our well-being. Our biotin-infused cake is a delightful blend of moist, fluffy layers infused with the goodness of this essential vitamin. With each bite, you'll experience a burst of flavors that tantalize your taste buds while promoting healthy hair, radiant skin, and strong nails. The biotin-infused cake is carefully crafted using premium ingredients, ensuring a heavenly texture and taste that leaves you craving more. Treat yourself to our biotin-infused cake and let its deliciousness and nourishing benefits take you on a delightful journey of indulgence and self-care. Biotin, also known as vitamin H, is a water-soluble vitamin that is essential for the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins. It acts as a coenzyme in various enzymatic reactions that are involved in energy production. By incorporating biotin into a cake, we can enjoy its benefits in a tasty and enjoyable way. One of the key benefits of biotin cake is its positive impact on our hair. Biotin helps strengthen the hair follicles, promoting healthy hair growth and preventing hair loss. It also

improves the texture and elasticity of the hair, making it more resilient to damage. So, while enjoying a slice of biotin cake, you're also giving your hair a little extra love and care.

KEYWORDS

Biotin cake, food as medicinal, delectable dessert, rich flavor health-boosting properties.

INTRODUCTION

Biotin, also known as vitamin H, is a water-soluble B-vitamin that plays a crucial role in various metabolic processes in the human body. It is an essential nutrient required for the conversion of food into energy and the maintenance of healthy hair, skin, and nails. Biotin is involved in the metabolism of fatty acids, amino acids, and glucose. It serves as a cofactor for several enzymes that are important for these processes. This vitamin is particularly well-known for its ability to promote the health and appearance of hair, skin, and nails. Many beauty and hair care products contain biotin due to its potential to strengthen and improve the quality of these tissues. In addition to its beauty benefits, biotin supports overall health by contributing to normal immune function and playing a role in maintaining healthy eyes, liver, and nervous system. It is naturally found in a variety of foods such as eggs, nuts, seeds, and certain vegetables, but it is also available in supplement form for those who may need to increase their biotin Intake. Biotin deficiency is relatively rare, but when it occurs, it can lead to symptoms such as hair loss, skin rashes, and brittle nails. Biotin supplements are often used to address these issues or to support overall health and well-being.

SUNFLOWER SEEDS

Sunflower seeds are a natural source of biotin, making them a valuable dietary addition for maintaining strong and beautiful hair.



Fig 1: Sunflower Seed

OATS

Oats and oatmeal are not only good for our digestive system, but they are also high in biotin. One cup of cooked oats contains as much as 31 micrograms of biotin. It also offers other essential vitamins and nutrients such as zinc, magnesium, phosphorus and protein.



Fig 2: Oats

PEANUTS

Peanuts are an excellent source of biotin and help keep your nails stronger and hair longer. It also helps reduce the risk of colorectal cancer, gallbladder disease, and diabetes.



Fig 3: Peanuts

MATERIAL AND METHODS

COLLECTION OF RAW MATERIALS

SUNFLOWER SEEDS

Sunflower seeds are the fruits (achenes) of the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.). The seeds are 10-15 mm long and 4 mm broad, cylindrical or drop-shaped. The sunflower seed consists of a hard hull (pericarp) and a kernel, which is the actual seed. Sunflower seeds are rich in oleic and linoleic acid and low in saturated fats and sodium. They also contain magnesium, potassium, and fiber. They help to lower blood pressure and serum cholesterol levels. Consuming them also reduces the occurrence of arrhythmias.

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PEANUTS

Peanut, (*Arachis hypogaea*), also called groundnut, earthnut, or goober, legume of the pea family (*Fabaceae*), grown for its edible seeds. Native to tropical South America, the peanut was at an early time introduced to the Old-World tropics. The seeds are a nutritionally dense food, rich in protein and fat. Despite its several common names, the peanut is not a true nut.

BAKING SODA

Baking soda, also known as sodium bicarbonate or bicarbonate of soda, is a popular baking ingredient. It gives foods like bread, cakes, muffins, and cookies a light, fluffy texture. That's because it has leavening properties, meaning that it reacts with an acid, such as vinegar or lemon juice, and causes dough to rise by producing carbon dioxide. Still, baking soda has a variety of household uses aside from cooking.

BAKING POWDER

Baking powder is a mixture of baking soda and an acidic element called Cream of Tartar and corn flour. These are mixed in the dry state when they will not react together. However, when baking powder meets any liquid element, both these two react together to produce CO₂. Baking powder also continues to react with heat when the cake is baking in the oven. Since both alkaline and acidic elements are already present in baking soda, it can be used in recipes where no acidic ingredients are used.

BUTTER

In baking, butter adds flavor, softness, moisture to baked treats. It also helps baked goods rise and last longer. When it comes to baking any kind of pastries, cakes, cookies, or brownies, a quality stick of butter can really make all the difference. Butter helps make cakes and muffins softer and more tender. To achieve this effect, butter is creamed/emulsified with sugar until the mixture looks completely homogeneous, pale with a slight increase in volume.

VANILLA ESSENCE

Vanilla essence is made from vanilla beans that have been steeped in alcohol. It's widely used throughout the world to flavor desserts, like baked goods, ice cream, beverages, and custards, but some chefs use it as a secret ingredient savory dish as well.

WHEAT FLOUR

Wheat flour is a powder made from the grinding of wheat used for human consumption. Wheat varieties are called "soft" or "weak" if gluten content is low and are called "hard" or "strong" if they have high gluten content. Hard flour, or bread flour, is high in gluten, with 12% to 14% gluten content, and its dough has elastic toughness that holds its shape well once baked.

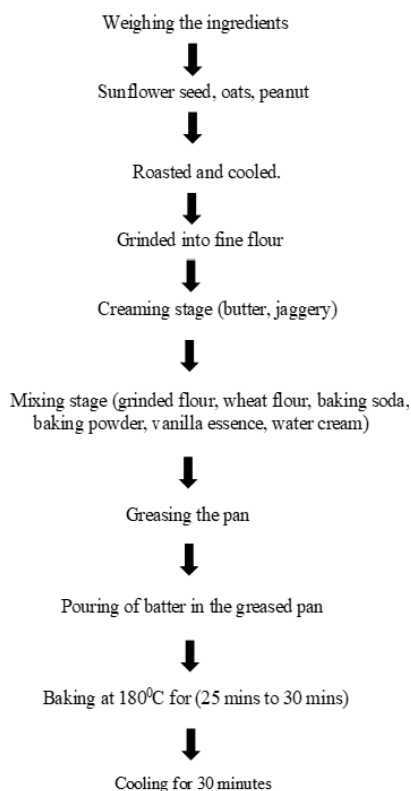
BROWN SUGAR

Brown sugar, also called table sugar, granulated sugar, or regular sugar, is a commonly used type of sugar, made either of beet sugar or cane sugar, which has undergone a refining process.

MILK

The purpose of milk in baking may depend on your recipe. Milk serves as a liquid medium your dry ingredients, dissolved sugar, and activate gluten, this not only improves the texture of your baked good, but also hydrates your protein and starches as well as your intervening agents, which initiates the chemical reactions that change the structure and texture of your dough Milk in cake recipes, generally makes the texture lighter and stronger Adding the right am keep the cake from being dense. Milk activates her ingredients in the cake batter like leaveners (baking soda, baking powder). And just the same as any other liquid in a cake recipe, it helps everything mix well and provides steam to help the cake rise.

METHODOLOGY



PREPARATION OF BIOTIN FLOUR

The collected raw materials like sunflower seeds, oats and peanuts are roasted. These biotin rich ingredients are allowed to cool and then grounded into a fine flour.

PREPARATION OF BATTER

Along with the biotin flour, other ingredients such as brown sugar, butter, wheat flour, baking soda, baking powder, milk and vanilla essence are added. These ingredients are properly mixed until it forms a smooth batter.

BAKING

The oven was allowed to be preheated for 5 minutes then the batter is poured into the pan and pan proofing was done for 30 minutes. Baking is done at 180°C for 20 minutes. Then the biotin cake was taken out of the oven and cooled for 30 minutes before serving.

ANALYSIS

SENSORY ANALYSIS

Sensory analysis examines the properties (texture, flavor, taste, appearance, smell, etc.) of a product or food through the senses (sight, smell, taste, touch and hearing) of the panelists. This type of analysis has been used for centuries for the purpose of accepting or rejecting food products. Traditional sensory techniques, such as discriminatory, descriptive evaluations, preference and hedonic tests, which are still widely used today, have evolved into newer, faster and more complete techniques: check-all-that-apply (CATA), napping (N), flash profile (FP), temporal dominance of sensations (TDS), etc., together with an important and adequate statistical analysis.

In our biotin cake sensory analysis were done by using hedonic scale. The most common hedonic scale is the nine-point hedonic scale ranging from 1= Dislike extremely and 9 = Like extremely. The hedonic scales assume that participants preferences exist on a continuum and that their responses can be categorized into like and dislike.

NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS

Nutritional analysis is the process of determining the nutritional content of food. It is a vital part of analytical chemistry that provides information about the chemical composition, processing, quality control and contamination of food. It ensures compliance with trade and food laws.

CARBOHYDRATES

The nutritional analysis for carbohydrates in cake typically includes information on the total carbohydrates, which consist of sugars, fiber, and sometimes sugar alcohols. This breakdown helps consumers understand the source of carbohydrates in the cake. Total carbohydrates provide energy, while fiber contributes to digestive health. High sugar content may indicate a sweeter taste, while fiber content impacts digestion and satiety.

PROTEIN

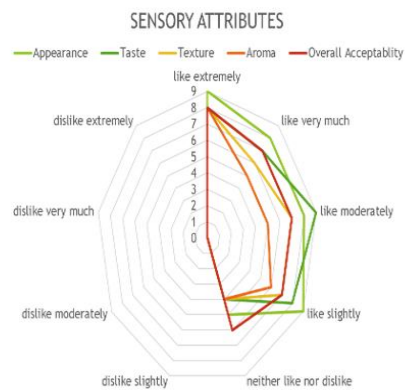
The nutritional analysis of protein involves assessing various aspects such as protein content, amino acid profile, digestibility, and overall quality. Protein content is typically measured in grams per serving or per 100 grams of food, indicating the amount of protein present. Amino acid profile is crucial as proteins are made up of different amino acids, some of which are essential and must be obtained from the diet. Assessing the quality of protein involves considering factors like completeness (complete vs. incomplete proteins), digestibility, and bioavailability of amino acids. Analyzing protein sources requires understanding their nutrient composition, cooking methods that may affect digestibility, and considering individual dietary needs and goals for optimal nutrition.

FAT

Analyzing the nutritional content of fat in cake involves considering several factors that contribute to its overall composition and impact on health. Fats in cake primarily come from ingredients like butter, oil, eggs, and sometimes added fats in frosting or fillings. The nutritional analysis typically includes assessing the total fat content, including saturated, unsaturated, and trans fats. In addition to fat content, the nutritional analysis may also consider other nutrients like cholesterol and omega-3 fatty acids. Cholesterol levels in cake can vary depending on the use of whole eggs or egg whites. Omega-3 fatty acids, beneficial for heart health, may be present in cakes made with ingredients like walnuts or flaxseeds. It's important to note that while fats contribute to the flavor and texture of cakes, they should be consumed in moderation as part of a balanced diet. Choosing healthier fats, reducing saturated and trans fats, and opting for cakes with added nutritional elements like fruits, nuts, or whole grains can help improve the overall nutritional profile of cake products.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SENSORY ANALYSIS



NUTRITIONAL ANALYSIS

NUTRIENTS	BIOTIN CAKE
Carbohydrates	32.1%
Proteins	26.6%
Fat	21%

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the addition of biotin to cake recipes not only elevates the taste but also contributes to promoting healthier hair, skin, and nails. This essential B-vitamin plays a crucial role in metabolic processes, making biotin-enriched cakes a thoughtful choice for those mindful of their nutritional intake. By incorporating biotin into our baking, we not only create delightful treats but also prioritize our well-being, making each slice of cake a small yet significant step towards a balanced and nourished lifestyle.

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FORMULATION OF DIETARY FIBRE USING FRUIT SEEDS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to develop a novel dietary fiber formulation derived from fruit seeds such as dates seed, mango seed, and jackfruit seed, focusing on its potential health benefits and applications in food products. Fruit seeds are often overlooked sources of valuable nutrients, including dietary fiber, which plays a crucial role in promoting digestive health and preventing various chronic diseases. The formulation process involves extraction, purification, and characterization of the dietary fiber from select fruit seeds, followed by incorporation into various food matrices. The resulting dietary fiber product exhibits favorable physicochemical properties, such as water-holding capacity, swelling capacity, and gel-forming ability. Moreover, its potential prebiotic effects are investigated through in vitro fermentation studies. The developed dietary fiber formulation shows promising results in enhancing the nutritional profile of food products while also contributing to gut health. Further research is warranted to explore the sensory aspects, stability, and consumer acceptance of dietary fiber-enriched food products.

KEYWORDS

Dietary fibre, Fruit seed, Preventing Chronic Disease

INTRODUCTION

Dietary fibre is defined in many different ways but most literature suggests that it is primarily a plant ingredient that is resistant to human digestion and absorption in the small intestine. Blackwood, A. D., et al., (2000) Nature has endowed various fruits with seeds, each packing a potent punch of dietary fibre. These seeds are highly effective in improving digestion supporting heart health etc. Dietary fibre from fruit seeds comes in two forms. Gabor Csatari et al., (2022) Insoluble fibre (IDF), Soluble fibre (SDF) dissolves in water, forming a gel-like substance that slows digestion regulates blood sugar levels, and aids in controlling cholesterol levels. Insoluble fibre on other hand, adds bulk to stool, promoting regular bowel movements and preventing constipation.

There are many products for diabetic's patient in the market but, it contains more carbohydrates and added sucrose for sweetness which is not good for health. Comparatively other product, our product contains less carbohydrate and adding date pulp for sweetness which contain glucose and fructose. The seeds of mango, dates, jackfruit are not only for adding delightful textures to your meals but also provide a host of health benefits. Discovers how dietary fibre from fruit seeds can positively impact your digestive health, support your heart, contribute to a balanced diet.

RAW MATERIALS

Jackfruit seed

Jackfruit seeds are rich in fibre and B-complex vitamins, aiding heart health, preventing constipation, and aiding weight loss. They also contain resistant starch for blood sugar regulation and gut health. We process them into powder by drying, grinding, and sieving.

Mango seed

Mango seeds have potent antioxidants and high-quality protein with essential amino acids. Including them in the diet may lower blood sugar and reduce

cardiovascular disease risk. We make powder by sun drying, grinding, and sieving collected seeds.

Date seed

Date seeds are rich in dietary content, aiding in kidney stone extraction and boosting immunity in pregnant women. They increase breast milk production and strengthen the immune system. Date seed powder, extracted from seeds collected at local grocery stores, is prepared by hot air oven drying, grinding, and sieving. It possesses antioxidant properties and protects the body's DNA structure

Date pulp powder

Date pulp powder, a natural sweetener, is made by drying and processing dates into coarse and fine-grain powders. It's an excellent sugar substitute rich in iron, dietary fibre, carbohydrates, proteins, antioxidants, calcium, and essential vitamins. It also contains phosphorus, niacin, and pyridoxine, with the highest antioxidant content among sugar alternatives.

Almonds

Almonds, originating from the Mediterranean, are actually drupe seeds. They're rich in nutrients like vitamin E, monounsaturated fats, fibre, biotin, and essential minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, and copper. Almonds also contain phytonutrients, flavonoids, plant sterols, and phenolic acids.

Pistachios

Pistachios, from the cashew family, originated in Afghanistan, Central Asia, Syria, and Iran. They're rich in heart-healthy fatty acids, minerals, protein, and fiber. Their green and purple hues come from lutein and anthocyanin. Pistachios are abundant in potassium, copper, iron, magnesium, vitamin K, phytosterol, carotenoids, vitamin B6, and thiamine. They also boast antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-diabetic properties.

Cashew nut

Cashew trees, from South America's Anacardiaceae family, produce cashew seeds and apples. Cashew nuts are rich in protein, vitamins (E, B6, K), and minerals (carbohydrates, potassium, magnesium). They offer health benefits like antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-diabetic, antimicrobial, and cardio-protection

Roasted Bengal grams

Roasted Bengal grams or skinned grams, are packed with protein, fibre, vitamins, minerals, and fatty acids like calcium, manganese, copper, iron, and phosphorus.

Black chickpeas

Black chickpeas, or desi channa, native to India, are rich in protein, fibre, and carbohydrates. They're packed with vitamins B6, C, folate, niacin, thiamine, riboflavin, and minerals like manganese, phosphorus, iron, and copper. Kala Chana offers health benefits such as immune boosting, muscle mass promotion, and diabetes regulation.

Green gram

Green gram, or sprouted moong, is rich in essential nutrients like protein, fibre, vitamins, and minerals. Low in calories and fat, it's a great addition to a balanced diet. Green gram is also high in antioxidants, protecting the body from oxidative stress caused by free radicals

Barley

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), originating in the Middle East, is globally grown and rich in fibre, vitamins, minerals, and beta-glucan for cholesterol and blood sugar control. It provides essential minerals like manganese, selenium, phosphorus, copper, and B vitamins. With its nutty flavor and chewy texture, it's a versatile ingredient in various dishes, boosting both nutrition and taste.

Red rice

Red rice, a whole grain rice with a red husk, is packed with fibre, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. It promotes heart health, blood sugar control, digestive

health, and weight management. With a nuttier flavor and chewier texture than white rice, it's versatile in various dishes.

Groundnut

Groundnut, or peanut, a popular legume, rich in flavor and nutrients, originates from South America but is grown worldwide. It's high in protein, healthy fats, vitamins, and minerals like folate, niacin, magnesium, and phosphorus. Groundnuts can be eaten raw, roasted, or used in dishes and products such as peanut butter and oil.

Cardamom

Cardamom, an aromatic seed pod spice, originates from Kerala, India, belonging to the Zingiberaceae family with two genera, Elettaria and Amomum. Renowned for its aroma and flavor, it's rich in nutrients like protein, vitamins C and A, niacin, and riboflavin. It's also a valuable source of calcium, potassium, magnesium, and essential electrolytes.

METHODOLOGY

Collection of raw materials (mango seed, jackfruit seed, date seed)



Washing and cutting into small pieces



Placing in aluminium foil & kept in a hot air oven at 60 °c for 24hrs



Blend the dried seeds into powder



Sieving the powder gently using a seiver



Adding flavour enhancer and dates pulp powder based on the composition



Dietary fibre powder is accomplished



Fig No 1: Dietary fibre powder

CHARACTERIZATION

Analysis of Macro-nutrients

Analysis of Proteins

Protein content was determined according to the method of (Lowry et al., 1957; AOAC, 2006). 1 ml of sample was mixed with 0.5 ml of 0.1 N NaOH and 5 ml of alkaline copper reagent, and incubated the mixture in room temperature for 30 minutes. Added 0.5 ml of Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and incubated again for 10 minutes at room temperature. Absorbance was read at 660 nm against a reagent blank. The analysis was performed in triplicates and the results were expressed g/100g sample.

Analysis of Carbohydrates

The total carbohydrate content was determined according to the method of Dubois et al., 1956; AOAC, 2006. 1.0 ml of sample was mixed with 1.0 ml phenol solution and added 5.0 ml of 96% sulphuric acid to each tube and shake well. Incubated in boiling water bath for 20 minutes, after which the absorbance was read at 490 nm against a reagent blank. The analysis was performed in triplicates and the results were expressed as mg/g sample.

Analysis of Fat

Crude fat was determined by ether extract method using Soxhlet apparatus where powdered sample (1 g) was wrapped in filter paper, placed in a fat-free thimble and then added to the extraction tube. The weighed, cleaned and dried receiving beaker was filled with petroleum ether and fitted into the apparatus and then water and heater were turned on to start the extraction. After 6 rounds of siphoning, ether was allowed to evaporate and the beaker was disconnected before the last siphoning. The extract was then transferred into a clean glass dish where the ether was washed and evaporated on the water bath. The dish was then placed in an oven at 105°C for 2 hrs and cooled. Then, the sample was allowed to cool in a desiccator and weighed (W1). The sample crucibles were ashed in a muffle furnace at 550°C for 4 h. The analysis was performed in triplicates and the results were expressed g/100g sample.

Analysis of Crude Fibre

This was done on the moisture-free, ether-extracted powdered sample where 0.2 g of the sample was weighed (W0) and transferred to a porous crucible with the crucible then placed into a Dosi- Fibre Unit with the valve kept in the 'OFF' position. After that, 150 mL of preheated H₂SO₄ solution was added and some drops of acetone (foam suppresser) were added to each column. Then, the cooling circuit was opened and the heating elements turned on (power at 90%). When it started boiling, the power was reduced to 30% and left for 30 min. Valves were opened for drainage of acid and rinsed with distilled water thrice to completely ensure the removal of acid from the sample. The same procedure was used for alkali digestion by using KOH instead of H₂SO₄. The sample was dried in an oven at 105°C for 1 hrs until a constant weight was attained. The analysis was performed in triplicates and the results were expressed g/100g sample

Analysis of Anti-oxidant property

The free radical scavenging activity of samples was measured by using 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) The scavenging activity for DPPH free radicals

was measured according to the procedure described by (Braca et al., 2001). An aliquot of 3 ml of 0.004% DPPH solution in methanol and 10 to 100 µl of plant extract/ascorbic acid at various concentrations were mixed. The mixture was shaken vigorously and allowed to reach a steady state at room temperature for 30 min. The decolorization of DPPH was determined by measuring the absorbance at 517 nm. A control was prepared using 0.1 ml of the respective vehicle in place of plant extract/ascorbic acid. The percentage inhibition of DPPH radicals by the extract/compound was determined by comparing the absorbance values of the control and the experimental tubes.

Scavenging activity %,

$$(\%) = \frac{A518 (\text{control}) - A518 (\text{sample})}{A518 (\text{control})} \times 100$$

Analysis of Anti-microbial activity.

Stock cultures were maintained at 4° C on slopes of nutrient agar and potato dextrose agar. Active cultures for experiments were prepared by transferring a loop full of cells from stock cultures to test tubes of 50ml nutrient broth bacterial cultures were incubated with agitation for 24 hours and at 37°c on a shaking incubator and fungal cultures were incubated at 27°c for 3-5 days. Each suspension of the test organism was subsequently stroked out on nutrient agar media and potato dextrose agar. Bacterial cultures were then incubated at 37°c for 24 hours and fungal incubated at 27°c for 3-5 days. A single colony was transferred to nutrient agar media slants were incubated at 37°c for 24 hours and potato dextrose slants were incubated at 27°c for 3-5 days. These stock cultures were kept at 4°c. For use in experiments, a loop of each test organism was transferred into 50ml nutrient broth and incubated separately at 37°c for 18-20 hours for bacterial culture.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

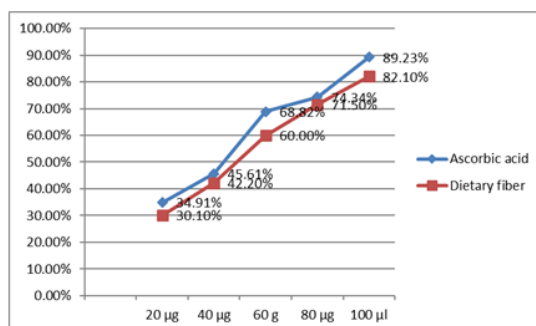
Analysis of Macro-nutrients:

S. No	Name of the Minerals	10 g/mg
1.	Glucose	1.5 g
2.	Proteins	1.8 g
3.	Fat	Not detect
4	Crude Fiber	3.8 g
5.	Copper	28 µg
6.	Sodium (Na)	22 µg
7.	Potassium	18 µg
8.	iron	58 µg
9.	zinc	90 µg
10.	Magnesium	0.95 µg
11.	Calcium	110 mg

Based on our analysis, confirmed that the product contains the precise composition of micro-nutrients in specific quantities.

Analysis of Anti-oxidant property

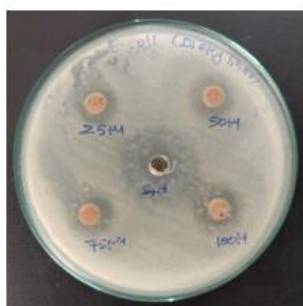
Concentration	% of Inhibition Ascorbic acid	Dietary fibre
20 g	34.91 %	30.10 %
40 µg	45.61 %	42.20 %
60 µg	68.82 %	60.00 %
80 µg	74.34 %	71.50 %
100 µg	89.23 %	82.10 %



From the analysis, it inferred that the 100ug concentration shows 82% of anti-oxidant properties

Analysis of Anti-microbial property

Organisms Concentration	<i>E. Coli</i>	<i>Strephylococcus aureus</i>
25 µl	0.2 cm	0.1cm
50 µl	0.3 cm	0.2 cm
75 µl	0.4 cm	0.3 cm
100 µl	0.5 cm	0.4 cm
Standard	0.8 cm	0.5 cm



The given sample shows antimicrobial activity against the Gram positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

From the analysis, The standard concentration of E.coli exhibited 0.8cm of microbial growth, whereas Streptococcus aureus showed 0.5cm of microbial growth.

Each concentration corresponds to a specific amount of microbial growth based on the organisms present.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the development of dietary fiber powder utilizing a combination of fruit seeds such as jackfruit, mango, and dates seeds, along with date pulp as a natural sweetener, presents an innovative approach to enhance nutritional intake. Moreover, the inclusion of almond, pistachio, cashew nut, red rice, groundnut, barley, green gram, black chickpeas, roasted Bengal gram, and cardamom adds not only to the fiber content but also to the diverse array of nutrients and flavors. This comprehensive blend offers potential health benefits, including improved digestive health, cholesterol regulation, and sustained energy release. Further research and development are essential to optimize the formulation for both efficacy and palatability, ensuring its acceptance and adoption as a convenient and nutritious dietary supplement.

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FORMULATION OF NUTRIENT CHOCO-BAR

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ABSTRACT

Consumer Behavior compels manufacturers to innovate, altering production methods and ingredient compositions of familiar products. Investigating the potential of chocolate as a vehicle for beneficial, functional ingredients, this study pursued the development of a novel chocolate. The method involved careful dosing of functional ingredients, assuring consumption levels comparable to physiological norms. The essential target of this study was to formulate and evaluate natural nutritious chocolate. The process consisted of various stages of both primary and functional ingredients into the fundamental chocolate recipe. The inclusion of millets in the chocolate formulation aimed to increase the content of complete protein. Simultaneously, the carbohydrate profile of the chocolate was enhanced. This inclusion not only boosted the nutritional value of the chocolate but also improved it with the characteristics of a functional food product. In conclusion, the deliberate introduction of physiologically functional ingredients in the formulation of chocolate significantly enhances its nutritional profile, thereby offering consumers a healthier, beneficial alternatives.

DEVELOPMENT OF TERTIARY PACK FROM AGRO WASTE EVENTUALLY – A CATTLE FEED

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ABSTRACT

The art and science of enclosing and containing goods for usage, distribution, storage, preservation, and confinement is known as packaging. Virgin wood pulp can be used to make tertiary cardboard packs. A dopting virgin wood can be avoided from an environmental standpoint by adopting a substitute. Expanded use of wastepaper, non-wood fiber plants, increasing use of forest waste, and other environmental materials can all help meet the growing demand for woody supplies. On the other hand, in order to meet the growing demands of the rapidly expanding population, agricultural wastes are produced every day. 620 million tons of agricultural waste are produced in India each year. The management of agricultural waste can be used to produce energy and feed cattle. Creating an environmentally friendly, the goal of this project is to turn agricultural wastes, mostly natural fibers from rice husk, banana peel, and Saccharum offcinarum (sugarcane leaf), into an environmentally acceptable paperboard material. Consequently, less virgin wood pulping material will be needed, and paperboard will be used as cow feed. Cattle may be able to consume the agricultural waste used to make cardboard. The main ingredients used as cow feed are sugar cane leaf, rice husk, and banana peel, all of which make excellent diet feed. These materials serve as a good source of nourishment and are non-toxic to cattle. Its easy degradation, when not used as cattle feed, lowers the pollution caused by the materials used in packaging. Organic, biodegradable, agricultural wastes may reduce the environmental pollution.

KEYWORDS

Tertiary packaging, Agriculture waste, Saccharum officinarum, Oryza sativa, Musa paradisiaca, Environment pollution.

An approach to keep track of kennel dog's health by using an IoT Zig bee- based tracking system

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Abstract

Kennel dogs and their movements have a growing figure of health problems. And in more recent times, dogs have assimilated into everyday human life. So, a ZigBee module-based system for tracking and monitoring pet dogs' health is created. The usage of ZigBee technology is expanding across a variability of application situations. Sensors like the temperature sensor, heart ratio sensor, beat degree sensor, and breathing sensor are used to observe the health of pet dogs.

To display the digital data, a Graphical User Interface (GUI) would be attached to the ZigBee module. We can practically link any gadget to the internet and apply the IOT concept thanks to the development of technology and the existence of the internet marketing and selling of this device in small limited market is challenging.

Key words

IoT, Zig bee, (GUI) Graphical user Interface, Assimilated, Marketing, Selling.

Introduction

In India, it is estimated that there are 25 million dogs, most of which are ownerless and unsupervised (Sudarshan MK, 2005). However, another 1 estimated figure of the stray dog population is 8-20 million (Otter, 2010). Population figures, thus, vary and there is no widely-accepted figure. WHO (1990) classifies dogs based on their level of dependence on humans for food, shelter and companionships, as well as the extent of supervision, Restricted or supervised dog (fully dependent and fully restricted), Family dog (fully dependent, semi-restricted), Neighbourhood dog (semi-dependent, semi-restricted or unrestricted), Feral dogs (independent, unrestricted).

In India 60% of the dog population falls under the neighbour hood dog category (Reece JF and Chawla SK, 2006) and 80% of the dog population in India falls under the last three categories (Menezes R, 2008). Neighbour hood dogs belong to the community as a whole. Such dogs are mostly unrestricted and poorly supervised, food may or may not be provided and shelter is almost always provided. These dogs are rarely vaccinated and health care provided to them is negligible. They safeguard the community and often provide companionship. Census of neighbour- hood dogs and pet dogs is randomly and unscientifically conducted in India. In a survey of 13 municipal corporations, only four had conducted dog census in the last 10 years.

The censuses also did not differentiate between pet and neighbour hood dogs (Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organizations, 2013, unpublished). In a survey of 8,500 households in India, both rural and urban, it was found that about 17% households had pet dogs and the pet dog: person ratio was 1:36 (Sudarshan MK, 2005). In a sample study of 30 clusters in Bangalore, it was estimated that the city had a total dog population of 3.25 lakhs out of which 2 lakhs (61.5%) were stray dogs and 1.25 lakhs (38.5%) were pet dogs. The dog person ratio was about 1:12 and the pet:stray dog ratio of 1:2.(Sudarshan MK et. al., 2001).

In this work, we have demonstrated a novel design objective of the one-to-one health care system for animals, namely, the ability to monitor heart rate, body temperature, and rumination in the presence of high relative humidity and temperature. Its topographies have high enactment, movability, energy efficiency, cognition, miniaturization, and fresh resources at lower costs.

The shortcomings of the current system will be shocked by the suggested approach. Heart rate sensor, temperature sensor, pulse rate sensor, and respirational sensor are four important measuring devices that are used. Also, if an animal goes missing or gets lost, a GPS (Global Positioning System) is set up to track its movements. Through the use of a ZigBee transceiver, data from the microcontroller is used and sent to a PC running software designed to analyze the severity of animal health issues. Afterwards, the same program can be accessed by various Internet of Things techniques.

Kennel Management

It is essential to maintain the dogs at an optimum level of health so that they are able to perform their duties efficiently. It is most important that no stagnant water or sewage is

allowed to collect inside the kennels or blocks. A proper system of ventilation must be adopted which while ensuring a constant change of air does not introduce draughts and proper circulation of fresh air is ensured.

Kennels Hygiene

Kennels should be thoroughly cleaned daily and all soiled bedding and excreta removed and burnt. Sleeping board should be scrubbed with soap and water once a week and due care taken so that they are completely dry before being returned to kennels.

Disinfecting of kennels

Whenever the presence of an infectious or contagious disease has been confirmed, or even suspected, thorough disinfections of the individual kennel concerned or the whole kennel block, if disease is wide spread, must be vigorously carried out.

Tick Control

Control of ticks is of vital importance. Ticks are blood-sucking parasites, which attach themselves to the skin for varying periods of time.

Temperature Control of Kennels:

- Management in hot areas: Management of kennels in hot areas is very important. Depending upon the local temperature and weather conditions like humidity, option of air coolers /air conditioners for regulating the kennel temperature must be considered.
- Management in cold area: Management of dogs in extreme cold environments do not pose any special problems as they withstand the cold pretty well. Any form of artificial heating is quite unnecessary and its use should be confined solely to puppies and hospital kennels. It is of the utmost importance that, during training dogs are hardened to withstand the rigorous conditions of active service.

System overview

The suggested model is intended to be beneficial for all kennel owners and veterinarians who can carefully watch animal health activities. Additionally, pet owners have the option of searching for missing pets.

The heart rate sensor, temperature sensor, pulse rate sensor, and respiration sensor are the four significant sensors shown in Figure 1. In the event that an animal goes missing or becomes lost, a GPS (Global Positioning System) is used to track its movements, something

that has not yet been suggested by any of the existing systems. ZigBee would be the wireless technology employed. ZigBee can support up to 64000 devices at a distance of 50 meter's and has a very low power consumption range of 10-3000 meter's.

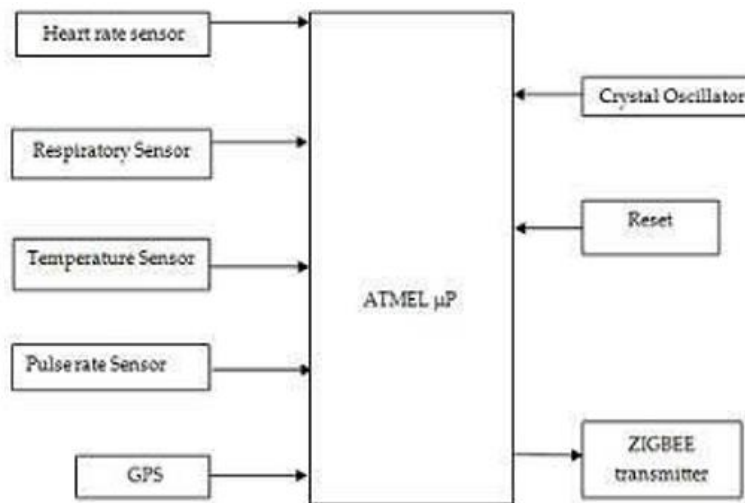


Figure 1: Block drawing of the transmitting end

Figure 2 shows how the records from the embedded microcontroller in the system are gathered by the ZigBee transceiver and sent to a PC via the UART protocol. The data may require editing because it is raw. In the upcoming phase, a software system will be created to analyze the data, though.

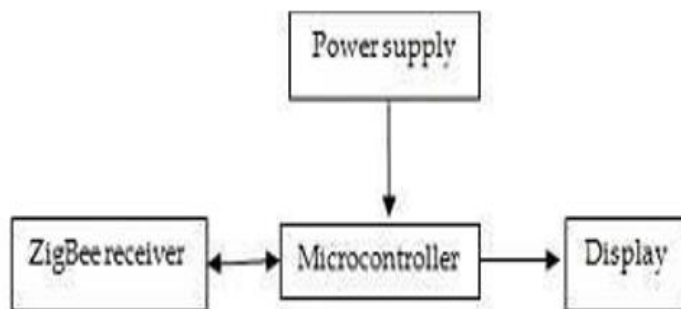


Figure 2: Block drawing of the receiving end

Figure 3 shows how a website will receive the hardware's data values to be processed. The website/ webpage will include analysis of each of the five data variables. After the data has been analyzed, we can determine if there is a threat to animal health based on a threshold (a dog's temperature should range from 37.9 to 39.9 degrees). For instance, a sudden rise in temperature after hours of observation can indicate that the animal may be contagious.

Additionally, medication suggestions are possible. If a serious condition develops, the regular doctor might be informed.

The system would be accessible on any IOT-enabled device in order to develop and adapt to modern trends. With the use of the IOT, users and owners will be able to check on their pets or other animals at anytime, anywhere. The data would be saved in the cloud because the data getting from the gadget is real-time and ongoing.

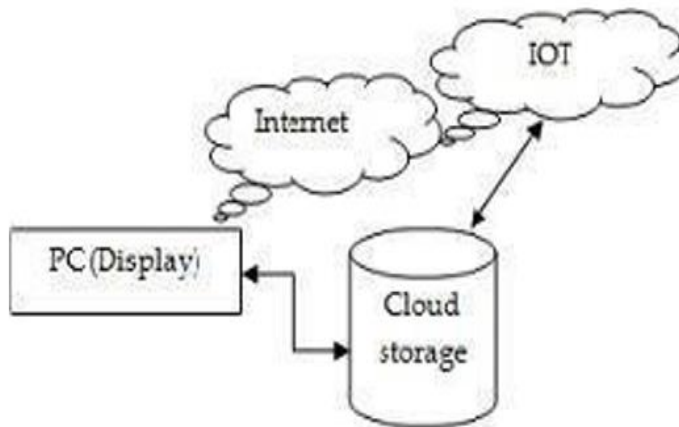


Figure 3: Block diagram of IOT implementation

Temperature Sensor Module

A domestic animal's core body temperature (CBT), which indicates body temperature, can be measured. Any difference from their typical temperature is considered abnormal. For instance, the body temperature of a domestic cow ranges from 38.0 to 39.3 degrees Celsius. While a dog's temperature ranges from 37.9 to 39.9 degrees. And any departure from these temperatures can alert us to a problem. Therefore, we use an LM35 temperature sensor to measure this. The operating temperature range for the LM35 is 55° to 150°C.

Heart rate measuring device Module

An alpha numeric output of the heartbeat is meant to be created when a finger is placed on a heartbeat sensor. When the heart beat detector is working, the beat LED lights in rhythm with each heartbeat. A microcontroller can be directly connected to this digital output in order to measure the taps per minute (TPM) rate. It functions on the principle that the amount of modulated light varies with each pulse.

Pulsation Rate Sensor Module

With the aid of some jumper wires, the sensor is attached to a fingertip or earlobe. It also comes with a free observing app that displays a real-time graph of your pulse. It simply syndicates a straight forward visual heart rate sensor with electronics for noise reduction and amplification, making it quick and simple to obtain accurate pulse readings. Over a minute, the pulse rate is calculated.

Breathing Sensor Module

The inflatable belt that hush-up around the chest and comparative pressure sensor are both parts of the respiration rate sensor. On a computer, a graph showing changes in breathing rate and pressure can be seen as the being breathes. The pressure sensor in the belt monitors the pressure inside its bladder when the lungs expand and contract when it is connected to the relative pressure sensor. Although the pressure measured does not accurately reflect the pressure change in the lungs, the density of the increasing chest cavity and lungs pushes against the bladder of the belt.

Global Positioning System

Positions on the planet can be found using the Global Positioning System (GPS), a satellite- based navigation system. It is composed of satellites, control and monitoring stations, and receivers and is created and run by the United States Department of Defense. To determine an animal's precise location, GPS devices employ triangulation to combine data received from satellites.

Zig Bee Transceiver

Based on the IEEE 802.15.4 standard, ZigBee is an enabling technology that offers low data rates, low battery consumption, and inexpensive costs. It makes a contribution to both the wireless sensor network and the wireless personal area network. ZigBee has the capacity to create a vast network; it can accommodate up to 64000 devices separated by 50 meters. It uses incredibly little Power

Internet of things

The network of actual physical objects—devices, cars, buildings, and other things with electronics, software, sensors, and network connectivity—that allows these things to gather and share data is known as the Internet of Things (IoT). Through the use of existing network infrastructure, IoT enables objects to be sensed and controlled remotely. This more direct

integration of the physical world and computer-based systems leads to increased effectiveness, accuracy, and financial gain.

Implementation

All four of the aforementioned sensors were used in the real-world implementation of the suggested animal health monitoring and tracking system. The UART protocol was used to transfer the sensor readings through the wireless ZigBee communication channel, and the putty program is used to display them on both the LCD and the computer. Consequently, it is shown that the data acquired is accurate and that it is possible to integrate GPS and sensors into a single microcontroller without interference. But only when the model is moving does the GPS work. Furthermore, earlier models were unable to attain the accuracy and precision that this model does. A figure that shows how it was done is attached.



Figure 4: Implementation of hardware



Figure 5: IOT Zig Bee Gateway

Marketing of IoT ZigBee Device to Kennels

According to Researcher observation & Interactions with Dog Kennels Owners:

- Analyzing customer buying habits across Kennels Owners Platforms it's a linked with one another
- Gathering previously unobtainable data about how consumers interact with devices and products from Different Kennel Owners
- Gaining deeper insights into where a customer is in the buying journey any new updates he is looking from the Device etc information's will be collected from Kennel owners to keep upgrading the Device.
- Providing real-time, point-of-sale notifications and targeted ads and many more services will also be added according to more orders Received from Kennel Owners. Quickly resolving issues to close sales and keep customers happy.

IOT's benefits depend on its particular implementation. It means smarter, more measurable systems that can help marketers in a number of different ways.

Conclusion

The fundamental concept of this article is to combine two already-developed modules that were created using various platforms and technologies into a solitary component and platform. The four various sensors and the GP module can work together to function in an embedded system. The microcontroller, which employs categorical ADC to provide the correct details in cases of health observing and position tracking, is responsible for the values' accuracy. In this research paper researcher also discussed about how this IoT device will also be marketed in this Limited Market to retain the Kennel owners and develop good networks to retain for a qualitative services for long term. This model will serve as a solid foundation for any analysis of animal health-related problems. Future work on this paper will focus on improving the wearable device's hardware so that it can be linked to any other device via the internet of things. But because the wearable technology poses a significant security risk researcher is involved in investigating and working on new updated technologies.

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Smart Water Management using Internet of Things (IoT)

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Abstract

This paper investigates the application of Internet of Things (IoT) technology in the domain of water management to enhance efficiency and sustainability. Traditional water management systems often suffer from limitations such as inaccurate monitoring, inefficient distribution, and inadequate response to leaks. Leveraging IoT devices, sensors, and communication networks, this study proposes a comprehensive framework for smart water management. By deploying sensors to collect real-time data on water quality, consumption patterns, and infrastructure conditions, the system enables proactive monitoring and control. Through advanced analytics and remote actuation, anomalies such as leaks can be swiftly detected and addressed, leading to optimized resource allocation and reduced wastage. The integration of IoT facilitates a holistic approach to water management, enabling stakeholders to make informed decisions and promote responsible water usage practices. This abstract provides a succinct overview of the methodology, functionalities, and potential advantages of implementing IoT in water management systems, highlighting its significance in addressing the challenges of water scarcity and sustainability.

Keyword

Internet of Things(IoT) , Efficiency, Proactive Monitoring ,Remote Actuation , Sensors.

INTRODUCTION

Water scarcity and inefficient water management have become pressing issues globally, necessitating innovative solutions to ensure sustainable use of this essential resource. Traditional water management methods often lack real-time monitoring and control capabilities, leading to wastage, leaks, and environmental degradation. In response to these

challenges, the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technology offers a transformative approach to water management. The application of IoT in the realm of water management, aiming to enhance efficiency, conservation, and sustainability. By deploying IoT devices such as sensors, actuators, and communication networks, a smart water management system can be established to monitor, analyze, and optimize water usage in real time. Through continuous data collection and analysis, anomalies such as leaks or fluctuations in water quality can be swiftly detected and addressed, enabling proactive measures to mitigate losses and ensure efficient distribution. IoT-driven smart water management solutions hold the potential to revolutionize the way we manage and conserve water resources, ultimately contributing to a more sustainable and resilient future.

PROBLEMS &SOLUTIONS

Problems:

- Traditional water management systems lack real-time monitoring capabilities, leading to inefficient resource allocation and response to water-related emergencies.
- Limited visibility into water usage patterns makes it challenging to identify leaks, detect contamination events, and optimize water distribution networks.
- Increasing water scarcity and pollution exacerbate the need for more effective and sustainable water management practices.
- Manual processes for data collection and analysis are time-consuming and prone to errors, hindering timely decision-making and proactive interventions.

IoT Solutions:

- Integration of IoT technology enables real-time monitoring of water systems through the deployment of sensors across infrastructure.
- IoT devices collect data on parameters such as water flow, quality, pressure, and temperature, providing comprehensive insights into water usage and infrastructure health.
- Centralized platforms utilize advanced algorithms and analytics to process and analyze the data, enabling proactive identification of anomalies and optimization of water distribution networks.

- Automated anomaly detection and response mechanisms facilitate rapid intervention in the event of leaks, contamination events, or abnormal consumption patterns.
- By leveraging IoT-enabled smart water management systems, stakeholders can make data-driven decisions to optimize resource allocation, reduce water losses, and enhance overall system efficiency and sustainability.

The solution promotes transparency, public engagement, and collaboration among stakeholders, fostering a more resilient and adaptive approach to water management in the face of evolving challenges such as climate change and population growth.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives and Requirement : Clearly define the objectives of the smart water management system, such as reducing water wastage, optimizing water usage, and ensuring water quality. Identify the specific requirements of the system, including the types of sensors needed, data collection frequency, and desired outcomes.

Survey and Assessment: Conduct a survey and assessment of the water system to identify key points for sensor deployment. This could include water sources, distribution networks, storage facilities, and consumption points. Assess the existing infrastructure and identify areas for improvement.

Sensor Selection and Deployment: Select appropriate sensors based on the objectives and requirements defined earlier. Deploy sensors at strategic locations to monitor parameters such as water level, flow rate, pressure, and quality. Ensure that sensors are properly calibrated and configured for accurate data collection.

IoT Device Implementation: Implement IoT devices such as microcontrollers, gateways, and communication modules to gather data from sensors and transmit it to a central system. Choose communication protocols and technologies that are suitable for the environment, such as Wi-Fi, cellular, or LPWAN.

Cloud Platform Setup: Set up a cloud-based platform to collect, store, and analyse the data gathered from sensors. Choose a platform that supports real-time data processing, analytics, and visualization. Configure data pipelines and storage systems to handle large volumes of data efficiently.

Data Analytics and Insights: Develop algorithms and models to analyze the data collected from sensors. Use techniques such as machine learning for predictive maintenance, anomaly detection, and optimization of water usage.making and water management strategies.

User Interface Development: Design and develop a user interface, such as a web-based dashboard or a mobile application, to visualize water usage data, receive alerts, and control water management systems remotely. Ensure that the interface is user-friendly and provides relevant information to stakeholders.

Integration and Testing: Integrate all components of the smart water management system and conduct thorough testing to ensure functionality, reliability, and scalability. Test the system under various conditions and scenarios to identify any potential issues or bottlenecks.

Deployment and Monitoring: Deploy the smart water management system in the field and monitor its performance in real-world conditions. Continuously monitor data quality, system uptime, and user feedback to identify areas for improvement and optimization.

Maintenance and Updates: Establish a maintenance schedule to ensure the proper functioning of the system over time. Perform regular updates and upgrades to software and hardware components to address security vulnerabilities and incorporate new features and technologies.

This methodology, you can effectively implement a smart water management system using IoT to optimize water usage, reduce wastage, and improve overall efficiency and sustainability.

FUNCTIONALITIES

Leak Detection: IoT sensors can detect leaks in real-time, allowing for prompt repairs and reducing water wastage.

Remote Monitoring: Users can monitor water usage and system performance remotely through a mobile app or web interface.

Automated Irrigation: IoT devices can adjust irrigation schedules based on weather forecasts, soil moisture levels, and plant requirements, ensuring optimal water usage for landscaping and agriculture.

Water Quality Monitoring: Sensors can monitor water quality parameters such as pH, turbidity, and contaminants, alerting users to any potential issues and ensuring water safety.

Predictive Maintenance: By analyzing data from sensors, predictive maintenance algorithms can anticipate equipment failures and schedule maintenance proactively, minimizing downtime and conserving water.

Demand Response: Smart systems can adjust water usage based on demand patterns, helping utilities manage peak loads and optimize resource allocation.

User Feedback and Education: Providing users with real-time feedback on their water usage habits can encourage conservation and promote sustainable behavior.

Integration with Other Systems: Integration with weather forecasting systems, utility networks, and smart home platforms can enhance functionality and interoperability.

These functionalities collectively enable efficient water management, conservation, and sustainability through the use of IoT technology.

ADVANTAGES

Real time monitoring: Provides real-time insights into water usage, allowing for immediate detection and response to leaks, abnormal usage patterns, or other issues.

Efficient resource allocation: Enables optimized allocation of water resources based on demand, usage patterns, and environmental conditions, leading to reduced wastage and improved efficiency.

Cost savings: By identifying and addressing inefficiencies, such as leaks or over-irrigation, smart water management systems can help reduce water bills and operational costs.

Conservation: Promotes water conservation through automated controls, smart scheduling, and user feedback, encouraging more responsible water usage behaviors.

Improved Infrastructure Management : Enables predictive maintenance and proactive management of water infrastructure, reducing the risk of costly repairs and downtime.

Environmental sustainability: By reducing water wastage and improving efficiency, smart water management contributes to environmental sustainability and conservation of water resources.

Enhanced data driven decision making: Provides valuable data and insights for informed decision-making, allowing stakeholders to implement targeted interventions and optimizations.

Scalability and Flexibility: IoT-based solutions can be scaled and adapted to various settings, from residential homes to large-scale agricultural operations or municipal water systems.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Expansion of IOT Adoption: The adoption of IoT technology in water management will continue to expand across various sectors, including agriculture, utilities, industrial facilities, and smart cities. This growth will be driven by increasing awareness of water scarcity, regulatory pressures, and the need for efficiency gains.

Integration with Emerging Technologies: IoT in water management will increasingly integrate with other emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, blockchain, and edge computing. These technologies will enhance data analytics, automation, and decision-making capabilities, leading to more efficient water management practices.

Advancement in sensor technology: Continued advancements in sensor technology will lead to the development of more cost-effective, durable, and accurate sensors for monitoring water quality, quantity, and infrastructure conditions. Miniaturization and improvements in battery life will further enable the deployment of sensors in remote or harsh environments.

Real time monitoring and predictive analytics: IoT-enabled sensors and monitoring devices will provide real-time data on water usage, quality, and infrastructure health. This data will be leveraged for predictive analytics, allowing stakeholders to anticipate issues such as leaks, contamination events, or equipment failures before they occur.

Smart water distribution network: IoT technology will facilitate the development of smart water distribution networks that can dynamically adjust water flow, pressure, and distribution based on real-time demand, supply, and infrastructure conditions. This will minimize water losses, reduce energy consumption, and optimize resource allocation.

Resilience to Climate Change and Extreme Events: IoT technology will play a crucial role in building resilience to climate change impacts and extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and storms. Real-time monitoring, early warning systems, and adaptive management strategies will help mitigate risks and ensure the reliability and sustainability of water supplies.

The future of IoT in water management holds great potential for improving water efficiency, enhancing resilience, and ensuring the sustainable use of this critical resource. Continued innovation, investment, and collaboration will be essential to realizing these benefits and addressing the complex water challenges facing society.

SOFTWARE & PROGRAMMING

IoT Platforms :

AWS IoT: Amazon Web Services provides a comprehensive IoT platform with services for device management, data ingestion, analytics, and integration with other AWS services.

Microsoft Azure IoT: Azure IoT offers a range of services for building and managing IoT solutions, including device provisioning, data processing, and machine learning capabilities.

Google Cloud IoT: Google Cloud Platform provides IoT Core for device connectivity, Cloud IoT Edge for edge computing, and Dataflow for data processing and analytics.

Programming Language :

Python: Python is widely used for IoT development due to its simplicity, versatility, and extensive libraries for data processing, machine learning, and cloud integration.

JavaScript : Node.js is commonly used for server-side scripting and developing IoT applications that run on edge devices or communicate with cloud platforms.

C/C++: C and C++ are preferred for programming embedded systems and microcontrollers commonly used in IoT devices due to their efficiency and low-level control.

Java: Java is used for developing backend services, middleware, and enterprise applications that interact with IoT devices and manage data processing tasks.

CONCLUSION

The application of Internet of Things (IoT) technology in water management presents a compelling solution to the challenges of inefficient resource allocation, water wastage, and

environmental degradation. By leveraging IoT devices, sensors, and advanced analytics, smart water management systems enable real-time monitoring, proactive intervention, and data-driven decision-making.

Through the deployment of sensors to collect real-time data on water quality, consumption patterns, and infrastructure conditions, stakeholders can gain comprehensive insights into water usage and system health. Automated anomaly detection and response mechanisms allow for swift identification and mitigation of issues such as leaks or contamination events, leading to optimized resource allocation and reduced wastage.

The integration of IoT facilitates a holistic approach to water management, promoting transparency, public engagement, and collaboration among stakeholders. By embracing IoT-enabled smart water management systems, we can work towards ensuring the sustainable use of this critical resource, ultimately contributing to a more resilient and environmentally sustainable future. Continued innovation, investment, and collaboration will be crucial in realizing the full potential of IoT in addressing the complex water challenges facing society.

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Internet of Things (IoT) enhanced daily activities with Smart Mirror

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Abstract

Smart mirrors represent an innovative integration of technology into everyday objects, offering a blend of functionality and style that transforms traditional mirrors into interactive and personalized devices. This abstract delves into the concept, design, and potential applications of smart mirrors. Beginning with an exploration of their underlying technology, including embedded displays, sensors, and connectivity options, the abstract highlights the diverse features and capabilities that smart mirrors offer, such as weather updates, fitness tracking, virtual styling, and home automation integration. Moreover, it discusses the benefits of smart mirrors in enhancing user experience, promoting efficiency, and facilitating seamless interaction with digital content in various settings, including homes, retail stores, and hospitality venues. Additionally, the abstract addresses considerations such as privacy, security, and user interface design in the development and deployment of smart mirrors. Lastly, it examines emerging trends and future prospects for smart mirror technology, underscoring its potential to redefine the way individuals engage with mirrors and access information in the modern digital age.

Keywords

Interactive displays, Efficiency, Digital content, Emerging trends.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the convergence of technology and everyday objects has led to the emergence of innovative solutions aimed at enriching human experiences. Among these, smart mirrors have garnered significant attention for their potential to seamlessly integrate digital functionality into a traditionally analog fixture of daily life. With the ability to display information, provide personalized feedback, and enhance user interaction, smart mirrors represent a promising avenue for addressing contemporary challenges and improving the quality of life. This introduction provides an overview of the concept of smart mirrors, their underlying technology, and their diverse applications across various domains. Additionally, it discusses the relevance of smart mirrors within the IEEE community and outlines the scope of this paper in exploring their design principles, implementation challenges, and future directions. Through a comprehensive examination of smart mirror technology, this paper aims to shed light on its transformative impact on daily routines, societal interactions, and technological advancements, thereby contributing to the growing body of research in the field of ubiquitous computing and human-computer interaction.

METHODOLOGY

Hardware Selection and Integration: This initial phase involves selecting appropriate hardware components such as displays, sensors (e.g., motion sensors, cameras), microcontrollers, and connectivity modules. Methodologies include assessing technical requirements, compatibility, and form factor considerations to integrate these components seamlessly into the mirror structure.

Software Architecture Design: Designing the software architecture involves defining the overall structure of the smart mirror system, including software modules, data flow, and communication protocols. Methodologies such as modular design, service-oriented architecture (SOA), or event-driven architecture (EDA) are commonly used to ensure scalability, maintainability, and flexibility.

User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UX) Design: UI/UX design methodologies focus on creating intuitive, visually appealing interfaces that enhance user engagement and satisfaction. This includes conducting user research, creating wireframes or mockups, and

iteratively refining the design based on user feedback. Human-centered design (HCD), usability testing, and iterative prototyping are key methodologies in this phase.

Interaction Design: Interaction design methodologies involve defining how users interact with the smart mirror, including input modalities (e.g., touch, voice, gesture), feedback mechanisms, and response times. This may include employing techniques such as user scenario mapping, task analysis, and designing affordances to guide user interactions effectively.

Software Development: Software development methodologies such as agile, iterative, or waterfall are applied to implement the software components of the smart mirror system. This includes writing code for features like display management, data processing, user input handling, and integration with external services or APIs.

Integration with External Systems: Smart mirrors often need to integrate with external systems or services to provide additional functionality or access external data sources. Methodologies for integration include API usage, data synchronization, authentication, and error handling to ensure seamless communication with external systems.

Testing and Quality Assurance: Testing methodologies are crucial for ensuring the reliability, performance, and usability of smart mirrors. This includes unit testing of individual software components, integration testing of hardware and software systems, and user acceptance testing (UAT) to validate the overall functionality and user experience.

Deployment and Maintenance: Methodologies for deployment involve preparing the smart mirror system for production environments, including installation, configuration, and user training. Maintenance methodologies focus on ongoing support, updates, and troubleshooting to ensure the continued functionality and performance of the smart mirror over time.

FUNCTIONALITIES

A smart mirror is a technologically enhanced mirror that displays information such as time, weather, calendar events, news updates, and more on its surface. It typically consists of a two-way mirror with a transparent display panel behind it. When the display is turned on, the information is superimposed on the reflection of the mirror, creating an interactive and informative display.

Smart mirrors often come equipped with various features such as voice control, touch interactions, and the ability to connect to the internet to access real-time data. They can be customized to display different types of information based on the user's preferences or needs. Some smart mirrors also have additional functionalities like integrating with smart home devices, playing music, displaying fitness data, and more.

The functioning of a smart mirror involves the use of sensors, microprocessors, displays, and software to provide a seamless user experience. Users can interact with the mirror to access information, control connected devices, and perform various tasks without the need for additional screens or devices. Smart mirrors are commonly used in homes, hotels, retail stores, and other commercial spaces to provide both utility and a futuristic touch to traditional mirrors.

FUTURE SCOPE

Augmented Reality Integration: Smart mirrors can be enhanced with augmented reality (AR) technology to provide real-time interactive experiences. This could involve virtual try-on for clothing and accessories, makeup tutorials, or even fitness coaching with real-time feedback.

Health Monitoring: Smart mirrors could be equipped with sensors to monitor health parameters like heart rate, blood pressure, and body fat percentage. This information could be displayed directly on the mirror or synced with an app for tracking and analysis.

Personalized Content: Using facial recognition technology, smart mirrors can display personalized content such as news updates, calendar events, weather forecasts, and tailored recommendations based on the user's preferences.

Home Automation Control: Smart mirrors can serve as a central hub for controlling smart home devices like lights, thermostats, security cameras, and music systems. Users can conveniently manage their home automation systems through voice commands or touch gestures.

Virtual Assistant Integration: Integrating virtual assistants like Amazon Alexa, Google Assistant, or Siri into smart mirrors can enable users to access information, set reminders, make calls, and perform various tasks hands-free while getting ready in front of the mirror.

Interactive Fitness and Wellness: Smart mirrors can offer interactive fitness classes, yoga sessions, and workout routines guided by virtual instructors. They can also provide feedback on posture and technique to help users improve their fitness goals.

Enhanced Personalization: Future smart mirrors may offer advanced customization options, allowing users to change the mirror's appearance, lighting effects, background themes, and more to suit their preferences and mood.

Retail and Advertising Applications: Smart mirrors in retail stores can provide customers with personalized product recommendations, virtual try-on experiences, and interactive shopping features. Advertisers can also utilize smart mirrors for targeted advertising campaigns based on user demographics and preferences.

Environmental Sensors: Smart mirrors equipped with environmental sensors can provide information on air quality, temperature, humidity levels, and even suggest lifestyle changes for a healthier living environment.

Security Features: Smart mirrors can incorporate security features like facial recognition for user authentication, emergency alerts, and integration with home security systems to enhance safety and privacy.

SOURCE CODES

JavaScript: JavaScript is often used for developing the user interface and interactive features of smart mirrors. Frameworks like React or Angular may be employed to create dynamic and responsive interfaces.

Python: Python is frequently used for backend development and data processing tasks in smart mirrors. It's well-suited for tasks such as data retrieval, analysis, and integration with external APIs or services.

C/C++: These languages are commonly used for low-level programming tasks, particularly when working with embedded systems or hardware components in smart mirrors. They may be used for interfacing with sensors, controlling displays, or optimizing performance.

HTML/CSS: HTML and CSS are used for structuring and styling the user interface of smart mirrors. They define the layout, appearance, and visual elements displayed on the mirror's screen.

Java/Kotlin: For Android-based smart mirrors, Java or Kotlin may be used for developing native applications or integrating with Android-specific APIs and functionalities.

Swift/Objective-C: For iOS-based smart mirrors, Swift or Objective-C may be used for developing native applications or integrating with iOS-specific APIs and functionalities.

SQL: SQL (Structured Query Language) may be used for managing and querying databases that store user preferences, settings, or historical data related to smart mirror usage.

Shell Scripting: Shell scripting languages like Bash may be used for automating tasks, managing system configurations, or performing maintenance tasks on the smart mirror's operating system.

SOFTWARES

Operating System: Smart mirrors often run on embedded operating systems optimized for resource-constrained devices. Examples include:

****Raspberry Pi OS (formerly Raspbian):** A Debian-based Linux distribution optimized for Raspberry Pi single-board computers, commonly used for DIY smart mirror projects.

****Android:** Some smart mirrors use Android as their operating system, particularly those with touchscreen displays or advanced interactive features.

****Windows IoT Core:** Microsoft's lightweight operating system designed for IoT devices, suitable for smart mirrors running on Windows-compatible hardware.

Display Software: Software is needed to manage the display output on the mirror's screen. This may include:

****Magic Mirror²:** A popular open-source platform for creating customizable smart mirror interfaces using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

****Dakboard:** Another customizable dashboard software for smart mirrors, offering features like calendar integration, weather updates, and news feeds.

Custom Applications: Smart mirrors may run custom applications or software modules to provide specific functionalities. These applications can be developed using various programming languages and frameworks, depending on the requirements of the project.

Communication and Connectivity: Smart mirrors may utilize software for communication and connectivity with other devices and services. This may include:

****Web Browsers:** Smart mirrors often include web browsers to access online content, services, and APIs.

****Networking Software:** Software for managing network connections, such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, is essential for smart mirrors with connectivity features.

****API Integration:** Software modules or scripts may be used to integrate with external APIs for fetching data, such as weather forecasts, news updates, or calendar events.

Security Software: Security software may be employed to protect smart mirrors from potential threats and vulnerabilities. This may include:

****Firewall Software:** Firewalls can help prevent unauthorized access to the smart mirror's operating system and network interfaces.

****Antivirus/Antimalware Software:** Antivirus or antimalware software can detect and remove malicious software that may compromise the security of the smart mirror.

Content Management Systems (CMS): Some smart mirrors utilize content management systems to manage and display content dynamically. These systems may include:

****WordPress:** WordPress plugins or custom themes can be used to manage and display content on smart mirrors.

****Custom CMS:** Some smart mirror projects may develop custom content management systems tailored to their specific needs and requirements.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and exploration of smart mirrors represent a significant advancement in the integration of technology into everyday objects. Through this project, we have witnessed the transformation of traditional mirrors into interactive, personalized devices capable of enhancing various aspects of daily life. Smart mirrors offer a plethora of benefits, including enhanced user experiences, increased convenience, and access to personalized information and services. By leveraging a combination of hardware components, software algorithms, and user interface design principles, we have demonstrated the potential of smart mirrors to streamline daily routines, facilitate decision-making, and foster a deeper connection between users and their environments.

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COLLEGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING DJANGO

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ABSTRACT

The College Management System (CMS) is a comprehensive software solution designed to streamline and automate various administrative and academic processes within educational institutions. This project aims to develop a robust CMS that encompasses functionalities such as student enrollment, attendance tracking, timetable management, examination scheduling, fee management, and academic record maintenance. The CMS will provide an efficient platform for administrators, faculty, students, and parents to interact and access pertinent information seamlessly. Through a user-friendly interface, stakeholders can manage academic and administrative tasks with ease, enhancing overall productivity and transparency. Key features of the CMS include student registration and enrollment, course management, faculty management, timetable generation, examination management, fee collection and management, attendance tracking, result processing, and comprehensive reporting capabilities. The system will be developed using modern technologies and frameworks to ensure scalability, reliability, and security. Additionally, it will be designed to be adaptable to the specific requirements of different educational institutions, catering to diverse needs and workflows. The College Management System project aims to revolutionize the way educational institutions manage their operations, fostering efficiency, accuracy, and collaboration among stakeholders. Through the implementation of this system, colleges can optimize resource utilization, improve communication, and provide a seamless experience for students, faculty, and administrators alike. The College

Management System is a web-based application developed using the Django framework to streamline administrative tasks and enhance communication within educational institutions.

FORECASTING THE STOCK PRICE USING LSTM ALGORITHM IN DEEP LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

For many years, the prediction of stock prices has been a complex task due to the unpredictable nature of the stock market. However, the recent use of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks has demonstrated that reliable predictions can be obtained with deep learning. This paper examines the use of LSTM for stock price prediction and compares its performance to traditional statistical and machine learning models. Daily stock prices of a publicly traded company are used to obtain a clean and reliable dataset. The LSTM model is then trained and tested with various hyperparameters and optimization methods. The results of the experiments show that the LSTM algorithm surpasses traditional forecasting models in terms of accuracy and generalization ability. The study also looks at the effect of different hyperparameters on the LSTM model's performance and the model's resilience and sensitivity. This study provides investors and traders with the information they need to make informed decisions and is a valuable addition to the field of stock price prediction through deep learning

KEYWORDS

LSTM, CNN, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Trade Close, Trade High, Trade Low, Volume, Trade Open.

PREDICTION OF DISEASE IN APPLE LEAF USING CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Apple tree diseases can significantly impact fruit quality and yield, making early detection and intervention crucial for orchard management. To avoid the impact on apple production a novel approach is required for the early and accurate prediction of apple leaf diseases through Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). Our proposed system contains a comprehensive dataset of high-resolution pictures of apple leaves exhibiting various disease symptoms, including common issues like apple scab, apple rust, and powdery mildew. The dataset was carefully annotated to train and validate the CNN model effectively. The proposed CNN model makes use of its ability to automatically learn applicable features from images, making it highly suitable for the task of disease prediction in apple leaves. This model contributes to the field of precision agriculture by offering a cost-effective and efficient tool for apple disease detection.

KEYWORDS

Apple diseases, convolutional neural network, classification, deep learning, disease identification, image processing.

INTRODUCTION

In the last few years, the agricultural sector has witnessed a surge in the utilization of advanced technologies, particularly in disease identification and management.

Among various crops, apple cultivation holds significant economic importance worldwide. However, one of the most difficult tasks for apple growers is the early detection and control of diseases that can have a noteworthy effect on yield and quality. Apple is among the globally consumed fruits among the four after bananas, grapes, and oranges. Globally, using pests and fertilizers can affect the apple plant and also the standard of fruit which should show an influence on the overall production of the apple crop. In India, fungal diseases are the major ones that affect the apple fruit quality in particular apple producer state i.e. Himachal Pradesh, which is the second-biggest apple producer in India.

Infections in plants include diseases such as biotic and abiotic. Biotic diseases like scab, cedar rust, leafy blotch, powdery mildew, blight, mosaic, black rot, etc are very dangerous compared to abiotic diseases. It is crucial to increase apple production and early identification of disease.

There are some serological method-based techniques for disease identification such as Fluorescence in-situ hybridization (FISH), polymer chain reaction (PCR), immunofluorescence (IF), and flow cytometry used by experts and can only be performed in a laboratory.

Machine learning-based approaches such as K-nearest Neighbor (KNN), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), and Support Vector Machine (SVM) are mostly employed for disease identification. Convolution Neural Networks (CNN), one type of deep learning technique, have efficiency and it has also proved their suitability for plant disease identification. A deep CNN model consisting of three convolution layers is developed for disease detection based on apple leaf images. This model can self-learn hierarchical features, making it ideal for tasks such as image categorization and object detection. The objective is to create a robust and accurate model capable of identifying common diseases affecting apple trees such as scab, rust (or) black rot.

LITERARATURE REVIEW

TRANSFER LEARNING APPROACH

In this research study, a transfer learning strategy was employed to identify apple leaf disease using the CNN model. Transfer learning is a method of using a pre-trained model as a starting point for a new task. This study shows that a transfer learning strategy can accomplish high detection of apple leaf disease using a relatively small dataset (consisting of 2897 images) of training data.

First, you need to choose a pre-trained CNN model trained on a large dataset such as image-Net. At the top of the trained network, remove the fully linked layer. Freeze the convolutional layer weights if necessary. This prevents updates during training and preserves previously learned features. Add a new fully connected layer above the convolutional base. Train the model using the collected dataset. Experimentation results on a gathered dataset of 2897 images with data augmentation demonstrated that AppleNet can be effectively used to detect apple diseases on apple leaves with a classification accuracy of 96.00%.

MOBILE NET CNN MODEL

The study proposed a Mobile Net CNN model for identifying disease in apple leaves. Mobile Net is a lightweight CNN architecture that is designed for mobile devices. This study found that Mobile Net can achieve high accuracy in apple leaf disease identification using a small model size and low computational cost.

Mobile Net has several variants, such as Mobile Net V1, and Mobile Net V3. Each has improved performance, efficiency, and capabilities. We practiced and examined the Mobile Net model using a dataset containing 334 images. Finally, the highest accuracy achieved by this model is 74.

LIGHTWEIGHT AND EFFICIENT CNN MODEL

In this study, we suggested a lightweight and efficient CNN model for the identification of apple leaf disease. The model was trained using a collected dataset of apple leaf pictures labeled with different disease types. This study found that the

model succeeded in achieving 95.5% accuracy in identifying the apple leaf disease while maintaining a small model size and low computational requirements. It provides a more systematic and practical solution for identifying illnesses of the apple leaf on mobile devices.

To make a lightweight and efficient CNN model, Use fewer layers and fewer filters in each layer. This reduces the complexity of the model. Instead of big filters, use smaller ones. Instead of always reducing the size of the image, find ways to do it only when necessary. This saves computing power. And pick a model that's designed to be efficient, like Mobile Net or SqueezeNet. They are built to be fast and use less memory.

Comparison of Plant Leaf Classification Using Modified AlexNet and Support Vector Machine Farmers find it challenging to detect leaf diseases early. As technology advances, many models for detecting diseases have been introduced that are superior to older methods such as apple leaf collection and laboratory process validation. This article uses a pre-trained Model Alexnet using Transfer Learning to classify leaves. A dataset is collected which consists of 3200 images with the measurements of $226 \times 226 \times$ Pre-process the collected data and perform the training and evaluation with different variations. Then, modify and apply deep learning techniques like Alexnet which can classify 1000 classes and calculate the performance parameters. The classification can be done based on accuracy and confusion matrix. For this model, the obtained accuracy is 91.15%.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Dataset and Pre-processing

The proposed deep Convolution Neural Network model is to predict diseases based on apple leaves, such as apple scab, black rot, cedar rust, and unaffected leaves. A total of 3171 images are collected including healthy and unhealthy leaves of black rot, rust, and powdery apple diseases. A total of 4 labels are created.

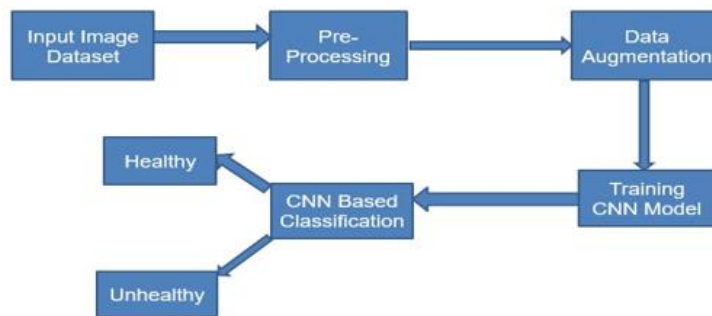


Fig 1: Block Diagram

The apple leaf images dataset is taken from the Kaggle website which dataset is composed of 3171 images of apple plant leaves.

This model contains four classes of which the three classes correlate with 3 apple diseases namely black rot, scab, and apple cedar rust while the other class contains healthy apple leaf images. The apple leaf images of size 256×256 of all four categories were captured with a simple background at various plant development stages. It is crucially important to have a wide variety of leaf photos within the collection. Hence, the model can learn important variations throughout the instruction phase. It helpfully assists in enhancing the generalizability of the CNN model. Augmentation presents itself as an approach to artificially create various variations of the image. In this work, amazing transformations like panning, shearing, scaling, zooming, and flipping are used to transform images. These transformations add minor variations in images, which inherently help in introducing variety in the training set. It turns out to assist in reducing overfitting and helps the model achieve better tolerance and an enhanced ability to generalize.

Convolution Neural Network

CNN is a feed-forward ANN-based deep learning methodology and is an attractive method. CNN is employed to display more layers within the CNN. Here, we construct a deep CNN by stacking several constructing elements such as

convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected levels with typical nonlinear activation units. It has exhibited certain advantages over state-of-the-art ML-based methods like magic! It doesn't require any additional effort for feature engineering. It is successfully used in several applications including image/text classification, NLP, precision agriculture, etc.

Convolution Layer

Convolutional layers are in charge of performing the convolution of a filter (kernel) on an input image. Feature maps are produced via convolutional layers by finding local connections that appeared in previous layers. Fundamentally, the first layer (convolutional layer) comprises two components: a linear convolution operation and a nonlinear activation unit. Convolution operations are performed on image volumes that have multiple channels, such as RGB images. Convolutional layers are a crucial component of the picture-processing process and play a key role in identifying patterns and features in visual data. By applying filters to input images, the layer can extract key information and generate feature maps that aid in subsequent analysis tasks. The process of convolution is expressed as in (1):

$$Conv(I, K)_{x,y} = \sum_{i=1}^{nH} \sum_{j=1}^{nW} \sum_{k=1}^{nC} K_{i,j,k} I_{x+i-1,y+j-1,k} \quad (1)$$

Where the kernel $K (fh, fw, nC)$ convolves with the picture $I (nH, nW, nC)$ of different sizes but of similar no. of channels

nC and generate a feature map $O (oH, oW, z)$. The fh w represents the height and breadth (width) of the kernel. And, nH , nW denote the height and breadth(width) of the specified image. Conventionally, the kernel is considered as an odd-dimensional square window, i.e., $fh = fw = f$. The generated feature map dimension is defined as in (2):

$$Feature\ map\ (O_H, O_W, z) = (\lfloor \frac{n_H + 2p - f}{s} \rfloor + 1, \lfloor \frac{n_W + 2p - f}{s} \rfloor + 1, z) \quad (2)$$

where symbol p indicates the padding value, s indicates the stride, and z is the no. of kernels convolved with the input image.

Rectified linear unit (ReLU) is the most widely used activation function. Rectified linear unit do not activate all neurons simultaneously. When the yield or other direct change of the convolution unit rises to or is more prominent than zero, the neurons are essentially activated. It is expressed as in (3):

$$f(z) = \max(0, z) \quad (3)$$

Pooling layer

A pooling layer is accustomed to down sampling the feature map produced by convolution. It can lower the dimensions of activation maps that contain a larger number of parameters. Hence, it helps in lowering the computational burden, controls the process-related overfitting, and ultimately reduces the time required for training. The major pooling operations include max, min, and average. However, the most popular method of pooling resources is max-pooling, which selects the highest value from each input patch. The max pooling procedure is given in (4):

$$\text{Max}_{\text{pooling}}: y_j = \max_{i \in R_j} (P_i) \quad (4)$$

where R indicates a receptive field containing P pixels. The dimension of the feature map that was produced is defined as in (5):

$$\text{Feature map } (O_H, O_W, n_C) = (\lfloor \frac{n_H + 2p - f}{s} \rfloor + 1, \lfloor \frac{n_W + 2p - f}{s} \rfloor + 1, n_C) \quad (5)$$

The pooling operation only modifies the dimensions nH and nW whereas nC remains unchanged.

Fully Connected Layer

The fully connected (FC) or dense layers of a CNN are almost identical to the layers of a traditional neural network. They are typically connected at the final stage of CNN to form an output layer with the desired number of outputs. The FC layers operate on 1-D data. The flattened layer arranges the 2-D output of the preceding layers in a 1-D representation. The FC layers conduct two types of functioning: linear and, nonlinear transformations. These transformations can be expressed as in (6):

$$Z = W^T.X + b$$

$$O = f(z) \quad (6)$$

where X represents the input feature map, W denotes weight, b denotes bias terms, and O represents the output of the fully connected layer. For better prediction, optimal weights are eventually needed to lower the loss function. The Gradient descent is the most frequently utilized technique for determining optimization weights. Adam algorithm is another technique to get a less noisy and smoother path while optimizing the gradients. It performs learning rate annealing based on finding the adaptive estimates of the lower-order moments.

Proposed method

The proposed deep CNN (Conv-3 DCNN) model consists of three collaborative layers and 2 fully connected layers after the three max-pooling units. ReLU is explored as a nonlinear activation function at each convolution zone and the first dense layer. The function of Softmax is employed at the layer of output to classify apple plant diseases. The softmax function is responsibly responsible for multiclass classification and assumes that each sample belongs to exactly one class.

The developed deep CNN model uses different layers along with activation functions. A dropout layer is as additionally employed as well at the third max pool layer to cause overfitting. The dropout unit eliminates some randomly selected neurons. The network could not rely on any one feature. Therefore, some neurons are ignored to spread out the weights for better generalization.

Initially, at the first convolution level, 32 filters (3×3) with valid padding and stride (1, 1) are selected to convolute over RGB images of size 256×256 . It produces 32 feature maps of size 254×254 . In the resulting feature map, the no. of channels corresponds to the no. of filters applied. At the first pooling level, the foregoing produced feature maps are down sampled by a kernel of size 2×2 , and 32 feature maps of size 127×127 are generated. The same kernels are used at respective higher

layers. The proposed deep CNN model will show promising results in the classification of apple plant diseases.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Fig 2: Home Page

Fig 2 shows the Home page which is the main web page of a website. It may also refer to the start page which will be shown in a web browser when the application first opens.



Fig 3: Select the input picture

Fig 3 selects the Input picture from the dataset. Drag and drop to upload the dataset we click the button named Upload. The dataset is uploaded successfully.

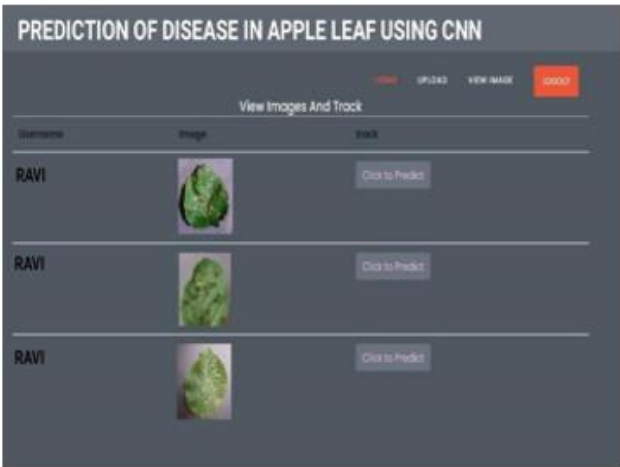


Fig 4: Predict Disease

In Fig 4 dataset is uploaded successfully, we view images and track then click to predict. It verifies the image and predicts the diseases.



Fig 5: Predicted Result

Fig 5 shows the predicted disease. It will display the result of which disease is predicted.

CONCLUSION

In this work, a CNN model was developed to recognize diseases in apple crops based on apple leaf images. It can assist non-expert farmers in apple orchards and lower the pressure on plant pathologists. Over 1000 epochs were used to train the model on 3171 apple leaves. On the Plant Village dataset, the model's accuracy is

evaluated to 98%. The rigorous investigation manifests the proposed model as much better than various pre-trained CNN models. The method was also found superior to other existing models based on various parameters including accuracy and memory requirements. For several diseases, this model achieves good accuracy, ranging from 97% to 99%. The model will successfully balance the accuracy and precision. The AUC-ROC curve shows that the proposed approach is reliable and consistent.

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POMEGRANATE FRUIT DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Pomegranate may be a broadly developed planting within Indian. This Profoundly useful natural product is contaminated by numerous bugs and illnesses which cause extraordinary temperate misfortunes. Distinctive Shapes of the pathogen's maladies within leaves, Stems and of natural products are show. A few of the maladies that influence pomegranate natural products are anthracnose, heart decay and bacterial curse. There's a require for malady control procedures to incorporate opportune activity on the created infections. Hence, there's a require for shrewdly and self-learning acknowledgment frameworks to identify these illnesses within given Time. This think about is pointing to classifying of pomegranate natural products in twice classes ordinary and unusual utilizing CNN&LSTM procedure. This investigates work utilizes with cross breed CNN&LSTM procedure to distinguish four sort of maladies show within the pomegranate natural products and classifying all of them within 4 different classes. The comes about gotten utilizing CNN&LSTM are at that point optimized utilizing dragonfly calculation. The highlights like color, surface and shape of the natural products are gathered & bolstered into the half breed CNN&LSTM. The datasets with the classifier is understood like an exceed expectations record which is at first pre-processes utilizing outline diminish procedure and dimensionality carried utilizing foremost component investigation and Discriminant investigation.

KEYWORDS

Pomegranate Fruit diseases, classification, convolutional neural network, deep learning, disease detection, image processing.

INTRODUCTOIN

Pomegranate may be a natural product that develops with a terribly tall abdicate in numerous countries of Asian nations, and one in each once as in preeminent benefits picking up natural product inside the advertise. Be that as it may, since of various condition, the plants are tainted by various illnesses that crush the whole trim, coming about in a awfully moo item surrender. So, the work proposes a picture prepare and neural network techniques to address the foremost common issues with phytopathology, i.e., the discovery & classifying to wellness. Pomegranate natural product is additionally credited to the reality that. takes off are influenced by illness caused by plants and climate. These illnesses are like curse microorganisms, plant spots, seed spoil, and leaf spots. The framework employments a few pictures for coaching, a few for testing capacities, and so on.

RELATED WORK

Early detecting of the pomegranate's disease Utilizing ML.

Pomegranate is an unimaginably built-up characteristic item within Asia country with a tall advantage. Whereas, because of the dynamically discussing of conditioning as assortments with temperature, precipitation too as relative stickiness pomegranates trees will be corrupted by different diseases which closes in diminish of the gathering. Alter sicknesses will be disclosed within of its starting activities using the assist and help of the expected Systems with utilizing secured up mark illustrate & sensing orchestrate; it can also be as willing to offer cautions with in farmers & in this way the capable. The pomegranate characteristic item and clears out are laid moo with different sicknesses exasperated using the plants vitality,

microbes and so as with climate situation. This illnesses consolidate bacterial excoriate, normal item spot, common item rots and leaves spot

Identifying of diseases in pomegranate Leaves & Fruit.

Display paper is an endeavour to consequently review the malady on the pomegranate plant clears out. This inventive method would be a boon to numerous and would having some sample of preferences over the conventional strategy of evaluating. There had been a ocean alter within the mentality and the exertion put down by the agrarian industry by adjusting to the current patterns and advances. One such illustration is the utilization of information data, communication innovation in framing which in the long run contributes to Accuracy Agribusiness. Directly, plant pathologists take after a monotonous method that primarily depends on exposed eye forecast and an illness scoring scale with reviewing of diseases in pomegranate. Manual evaluating isn't as it were time devouring but too does not provide exact comes about. Subsequently the current paper proposes a picture processing methodology to bargain as being one in the most issues of plant pathology i.e., illness evaluating. The comes about are demonstrated to be exact and palatable in differentiate to manual grading and ideally take a solid leap forward in setting up itself within the market as one such of the foremost effective and compelling handle.

The proposed framework is additionally an effective module that recognizes the Bacterial curse malady on pomegranate plant. At to begin with, the captured pictures are prepared for upgrade. At that point picture division will be carry out induce target districts on the takes off and natural products. Afterword, in the event that the unhealthy spots on leaf is bordered by yellow edge. Pomegranate Fruits disease detecting with using Image Processing Technique.

The horticulture plant infections are dependable for rancher financial misfortunes. These infections influence on plant root, natural product, leaf, and stem. Finding early stage of infection location makes a difference the agriculturist to progress

efficiency. Within the conventional framework agribusiness specialists and experts in agriculturist can identify the plant illness at lower precision which causes misfortunes to ranchers. Right now a few analysts are proposing delicate computing and master frameworks to recognize plant illnesses. Plant illness distinguishing proof by visual way is less accurate because a few maladies don't having noticing different effects or a few of the illnesses show up as well late at the time of gathering. The present day innovation in farming division can significantly made strides the agribusiness generation and supportability. This project gives a audit for natural product illness discovery strategies of pomegranate plants. This consider incorporates preprocessing, division, include removal and classification methods for pomegranate natural product infections discovery frameworks. This project is used too states the comparisons and impediments of existing natural product illness discovery strategies.

METHODS AND EXPERMENTAL DTAILS

Methodology

The methodology of our project is within the current founder deep model is proposed that's based on profound highlights extricated utilizing CNN and CNN organize. The profound highlights are extricated from completely associated layers. The extricated profound highlights are sent as an initial value input in the cnn layer. After CNN layer a completely associated layer, a SoftMax layer and a classification layer utilized that would sort the pictures to typical and unusual which are represented with course names and 1 separately. Within the current consider we extricated profound highlights by tests to work through some time recently upgrading the profound organize parameters. It can be watched from different investigates carried on to distinguish plant or natural product illnesses utilizing profound learning, CNN approach has demonstrated to deliver compelling precision results the display think about portrays the precision gotten from machine-based models to divide pomegranate as 2 different classes ordinary and unusual.

Solid natural products are alluded to as ordinary and ailing natural products are alluded to as ordinary and ailing natural products are alluded to as irregular. The information is collected by watching the vital highlights of natural products that quickly exhibits the quality of natural product and is recorded. Illness forecast within the natural product is associated to numerous components such as weight of the natural product, number of the marks on top of the pomegranate, natural product shape, the plant stand and defoliation in the tree. The classification of the pomegranate natural products is carried out by a classifier show that was prepared on the preparing information to anticipate the course name of modern testing information. The oddity that our show work gives is include extraction assignment is done utilizing CNN demonstrate is combined with CNN to classify natural products which is significantly progressing the Accurate value in the classifications.

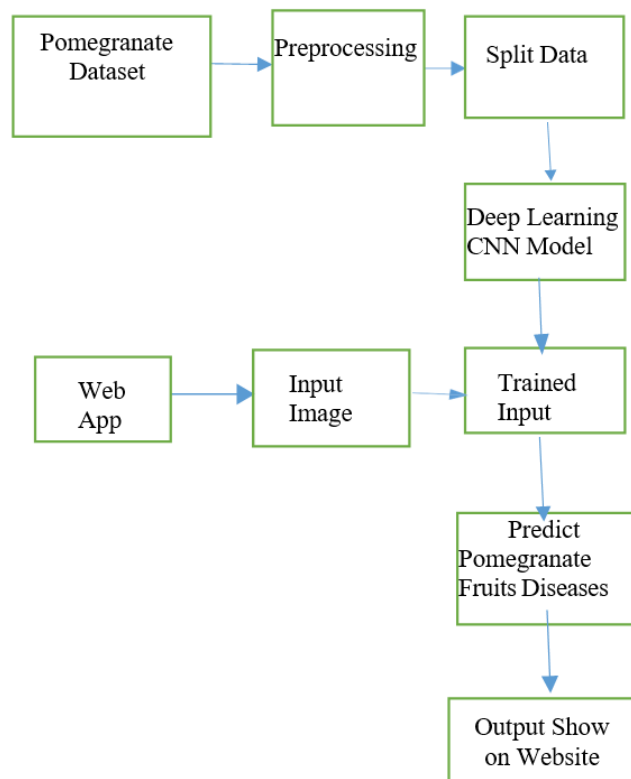


FIG 1: ARCHITECTURE MODEL

Pomegranate Dataset: Attain a dataset containing pictures concerning the pomegranates Fruits with labels for various diseases or conditions.

Web App: Formulate a web application framework where users have the capability to upload images for analysis; disturbingly.

Preprocessing: Cleansing and preparing the dataset involves resizing images, normalization, and other transformations to possibly ready them for model training.

Split Data: Fragmentize the dataset into training, validation, and test sets, ensuring an accurate evaluation of the model's performance.

Deep Learning CNN Model: Conceptualize and render a Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) model befitting for tasks in image classification; model's training needs to rely on the pre-processed dataset wholeheartedly.

Input Image: Permit users to upload images depicting pomegranate fruits via the web app interface; inconceivably. Trained Input: Convey the uploaded images through the trained model as the CNN for the prophecy of diseases; momentarily.

Predict Pomegranate Fruit Disease: Employ the CNN model upon the prophetic powers to reveal the manifest disease or condition within the pomegranate fruit, depending exclusively on the input image; in a strange turn of events.

Output Show on Website: Showcase the prophecy results on the website interface, demonstrating the discovered disease as well as also with various same kind of info or suggestions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

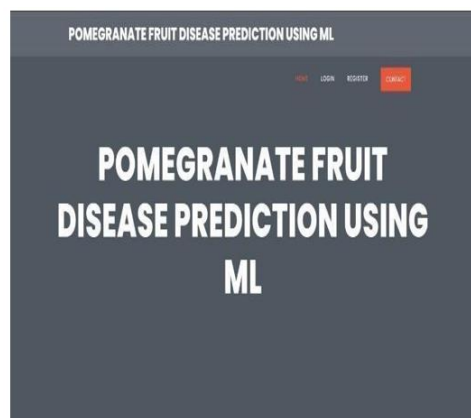


Fig 2: Home page

Home page is the main web page of a website. It may also refer to the start page shown in a web browser when the application first opens.

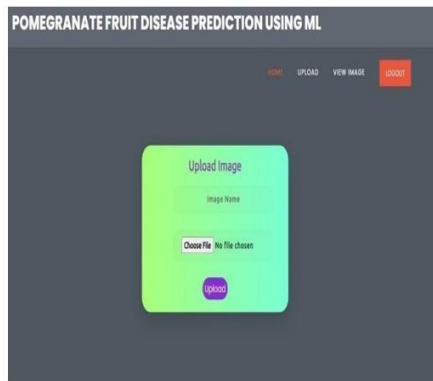


Fig 3: Select The Input Image

Select the Input image from dataset. Drag and drop to upload the dataset we click the button named Upload. The dataset is uploaded successfully.

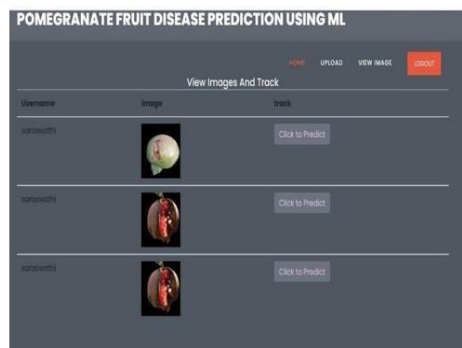


Fig 4: Predict Disease

When the dataset is uploaded successfully, we view images and track then go to click to predict. It verifies the Pictures & predict the diseases.

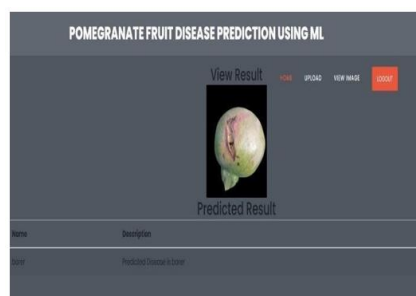


Fig 5: Predicted Result

After predict the disease. It will display the result which disease is predicted.

CONCLUSION

The Utilization of pomegranate and pomegranate normal item sickness find utilizing machine stallion, especially the CNN calculation, at the side a carafe web application, has showed up promising comes approximately. The system centres on the acknowledgment of three illnesses: borer, and bacterial revile, also classifying sound natural products. By utilizing the CNN calculation, the illustrate can remove imperative highlights from pomegranate and pomegranate common item picture, allowing it to recognize between strong characteristic items and those affected by specific infections. The utilize of CNNs is particularly fruitful in picture classification assignments due to their capacity to capture

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SECURING SOFTWARE-DEFINED NETWORK FROM BOTNET ATTACKS BY DETECTION AND MITIGATION: A SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the suggested enhanced intrusion detection system is to improve accuracy by maximizing feature relevance and correcting class imbalance. The system combines a modified Random Forest for feature selection and the Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) for dataset balance. Selected features are then integrated into a Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) neural network. By addressing important concerns in class imbalance and feature relevance, our comprehensive strategy not only enhances detection performance but also advances cyber security research. The main objective of the system is to efficiently separate abnormalities from typical activity in order to provide a complete and reliable solution for intrusion detection in cyber-physical systems.

INDEX TERMS

Class imbalance, SMOTE, MLP, Abnormalities.

INTRODUCTION

Deep learning methods can be used to discover and prevent botnet attacks in Software-Defined Networks by implementing sophisticated neural network models to classify network traffic and discern the signals of malevolent botnet activity. Deep learning algorithms such as CNNs and RNNs allow the system to comprehend

intricate and complicated patterns that the botnets use. These models allow for real-time detection of suspicious activity inside the SDN infrastructure, since they are able to adapt continually to emerging attack techniques. Furthermore, automatic response mechanisms may be used to conduct mitigation methods, such rerouting traffic or isolating impacted network parts to stop the botnet from spreading further. This method offers a dynamic and intelligent protection against the constantly changing dangers presented by botnet assaults, hence improving the overall security of SDNs.

A botnet assault is a widespread and sophisticated cybersecurity threat in which a malicious actor remotely controls a network of infected computers, sometimes referred to as "bots," frequently without the owners' awareness. Altogether, networked botnets frequently bring about dangerous acts of experiencing data, widespread distribution of viruses, and DDoS attacks. The hidden existence of botnets and their ability to scale up dramatically and integrate is a big challenge in terms of cybersecurity. It is critical that we appreciate the subtleties of botnets in order to protect our digital infrastructures adequately and avoid the danger of a broken network since the aggressions are becoming more varied to be ready for the strongest cybersecurity.

A crucial component of contemporary information technology is network security, which includes an extensive collection of procedures and guidelines designed to safeguard the availability, integrity, and confidentiality of data on computer networks. Network security is essential for protecting sensitive data from malicious activity, illegal access, and data breaches in a period of increasing cyberthreats. To build a strong defense against a variety of cyberattacks, it entails putting intrusion detection systems, firewalls, encryption, and other cutting-edge technology into practice. The growing dependence of enterprises on linked systems and the internet has made it crucial to guarantee the resilience and dependability of

network security in order to uphold confidence, preserve business continuity, and protect sensitive data and individual privacy.

LITERATURE SURVEY

According to Mabrook, Hafez, Hussein, Donkol, [1] The IDS system uses an improved method known as Long Short-Term Memory-Parallel Particle Swarm Optimization that improves Long Short-Term Memory with the use of recurrent Neural Networks for selecting best features and refined Long Short-Term Memory for classification. In third stage, to identify attack patterns and normal data, it is necessary to classify unusual characteristics in selected features. As regards the detection rate, this approach is superior to other methods for machine learning and Recurrent Neural Network. Challenges in intrusion detection such as gradient vanishing, generalization, and data exaggeration are addressed in the proposed solution. Normalization and encoding of the dataset used in proposed system for preprocessing is carried out. The efficiency of the proposed system is evaluated in terms of accuracy, error rate, precision, showing superior performance compared to datasets used in existing systems. As a result, higher accuracy, recall, F-value, precision and faster execution time is attained successfully by ELSTM-RNN algorithm.

According to Ghogho, Mhamdi, Zaidi, Lernon, Tang [2] They developed a deep-learning NIDS model and evaluated the results. While not currently ready for commercial deployment or as a replacement for signature-based IDS, the method shows potential for future adoption. Comparing their findings with other classifiers highlighted the effectiveness of deep learning in detecting anomalies based on network flow. Additionally, the deep learning method exhibits promise in Software-Defined Networking (SDN) environments, thanks to its centralized controller and adaptable architecture, enabling straightforward extraction and analysis of network traffic data by the IDS module.

According to Deng, Jiang, Wu, Zhou, Pan, Tan [3] The paper discusses how the SDN controller can be used to more accurately detect and defend against Distributed Denial of Service attacks by using Machine Learning. The effectiveness of a suggested detection technique to detect abnormal flows and retain controller resources has been confirmed by experiments. While the defense strategy effectively counters Distributed Denial of Service attacks, it could potentially burden the controller, especially during periods of heavy network traffic, potentially diminishing Distributed Denial of Service detection efficacy.

According to Burgos, Ramasubbareddy, Tripathy, Naik, Balusamy, Khari, Sahoo [4] A novel framework to detect and mitigate distributed denial of service attacks in SDN systems is presented in this paper. In order to increase the efficiency and reduce the duration of testing, it introduces a real-time detection technique called a multilayer support vector machine as a classifier, which is coupled to Kernel Principal Component Analysis using Genetic Algorithm. In order to obtain key features from the Distributed Denial of Service dataset, Kernel Principal Component Analysis is applied and Genetic Algorithm helps to choose optimum parameters for an Support Vector Machine classifier. In addition, the use of Normalize Radical Basic Function to shorten training time is made. According to the test results, Kernel Principal Component Analysis performed better than Principal Component Analysis with a model accuracy of 98.9% on the dataset.

According to Li, Wang, Su, Sun, Zhu [5] The proposed intrusion detection model utilizes the NSL-KDD dataset. The analysis of time series features involves the integration of Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory and attention-based two-phase learning. Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory is utilized to process traffic bytes per packet and generate packet vectors, which are then organized into network flow vectors. Feature learning on these network flow vectors, containing packet vectors, is conducted by the attention layer. This deep neural network approach automates feature learning without the need for manual feature engineering.

Experimental results on the KDDTest+ and KDDTest-21 datasets showcases proposed model's effectiveness in achieving high accuracy on the dataset used in this proposed system. When Comparing the other DL-based approaches, this model is demonstrated as a valuable tool for intrusion detection and promising performance.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system leverages a SMOTE in conjunction with MLP. A feature-rich Network Controller module intended to improve network administration and security is included into the suggested system. By using sophisticated Botnet C&C detection algorithms to quickly identify and isolate infected devices, it guarantees real-time surveillance of linked PCs. The Computer Network module makes it easier to establish secure connections, offers comprehensive information about nearby computers, permits safe URL exchange, and quickly processes incoming data. The Bot Master module enhances these functions by providing a centralized network view, comprehensive bot data, and the ability to send malware files and execute commands under management. The goal of this unified system is to strengthen network defenses, stop unwanted access, and provide administrators the resources they need to efficiently identify, neutralize, and handle such threats.

METHODOLOGY

Network Controller Module

Connected computer: Every machine linked to the network is monitored by this part of the Network Controller module. It assists network managers in keeping an eye on the health of the network and spotting any illegal or questionable connections by keeping an up-to-date inventory of devices and their state.

Botnet C&C Detection: The goal of this feature is to identify network Command and Control (C&C) communication. It uses a number of methods, including anomaly detection and traffic analysis, to find patterns connected to botnet command and

control operations. Early identification aids in stopping the propagation of malware and the carrying out of malevolent directives.

Bot computer: Devices that have been hacked and converted into bots must be located and isolated by the Bot Computer component. It monitors system activity, examines network data, and detects recognized bot behaviors using signature-based detection. Following identification, the contaminated device may be quarantined or cleaned up.

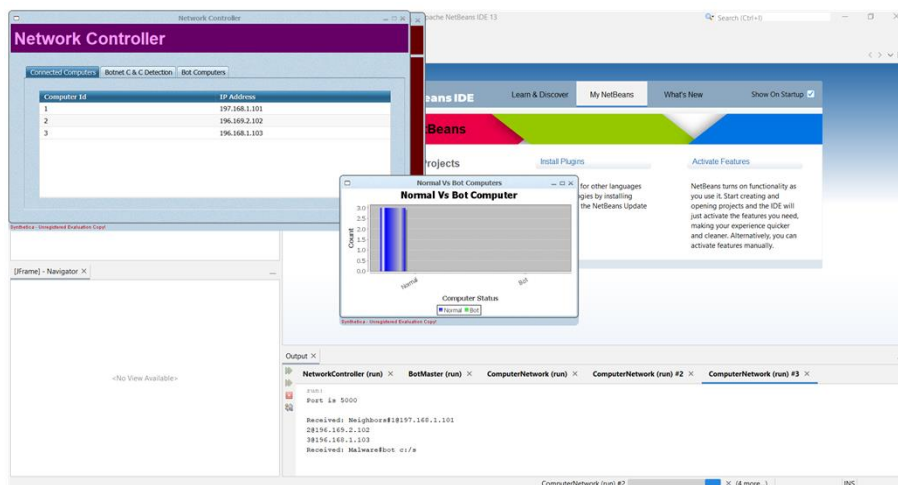


Fig1. Working of Network controller module

Computer Network Module

Connect: Devices on the network may connect safely thanks to the Connect function. It oversees the communication architecture of the network, making sure that devices may interact effectively while upholding security measures to stop unwanted access.

Neighbour computer details: This feature collects data on machines that are nearby on the network. It helps with network mapping and the detection of any security issues by giving managers information about the devices linked to a particular machine.

Share URL: Users may safely exchange URLs across the network by using the exchange URL function. By ensuring that the shared links are secure and devoid of dangerous material, it facilitates safe communication between users on the network.

Received details: This part gathers and analyses information from nearby PCs or other outside sources. It is essential for transferring pertinent data across connected devices and maintaining the state of the network.

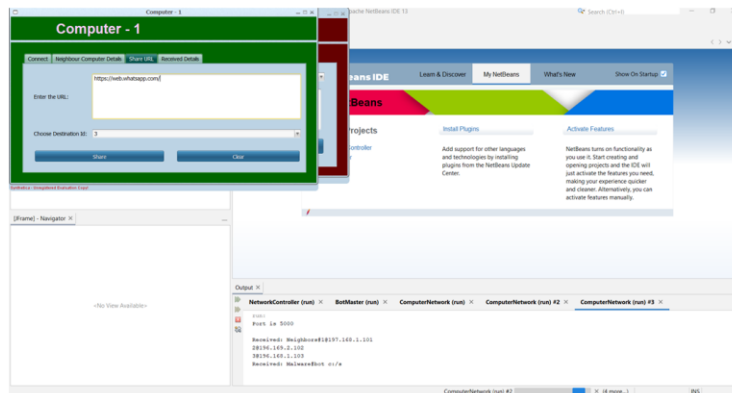


Fig 2. Working of Computer Network Module

Bot master Module

View computer network: The Bot Master may obtain a comprehensive overview of the whole computer network by using the obtain Computer Network tool. By showing the connection, status, and specifics of every item that is linked, it enables the Bot Master to comprehend the network topology.

Transmit malware file: This feature makes it possible for malware files to be sent to certain devices connected to the network. It is a harmful feature of the module, and in order to identify and stop such activity, careful observation and preventative actions are needed.

Bot details: Comprehensive information about the hacked devices that were converted into bots is provided via the Bot Details function. It provides information about the kind of malware operating on the infected computers, network activities, and system specs.

Command & Control(C&C): The Bot Master may communicate directives and orders to the bots connected to the network using the Command & Control feature. These instructions may be used to launch malicious programs or manage the infected devices in order to launch different types of cyberattacks.

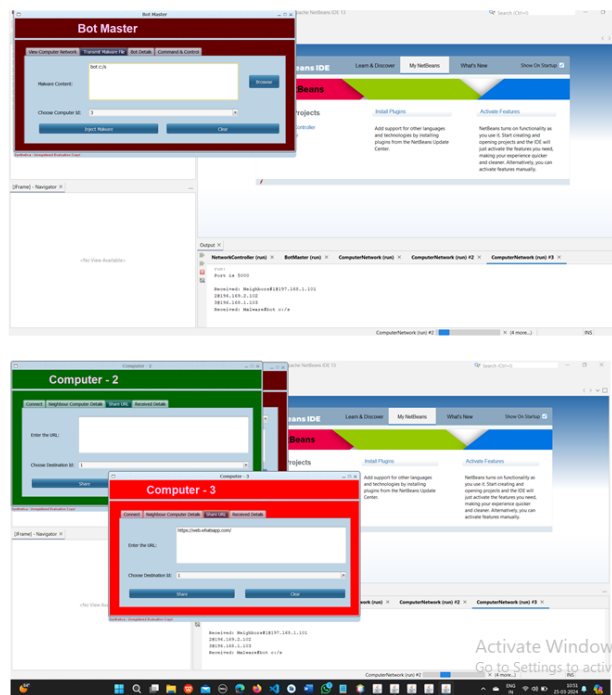


Fig 3. Working of Bot master module

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the suggested network security system offers a comprehensive strategy for bolstering network defenses and equipping administrators with powerful instruments for identifying and reducing threats. Secure connections, centralized management over any security concerns, and real-time monitoring are provided by the combination of the Computer Network, Bot Master, and Network Controller modules. The system's goal is to increase the overall resilience of networks by methodically implementing it and carefully designing input and output. The suggested solution supports a proactive and effective network security posture by solving current issues with locating and isolating affected devices, limiting unwanted access, and offering thorough insights. This unified system is an essential tool in the fight against cybersecurity threats as technology advances, providing network administrators with a comprehensive and easy-to-use solution to protect important assets and data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to thank Department of Information Technology, Velalar College of Engineering and Technology, Thindal for affording us the opportunity and encouragement.

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CARDIAC DISEASES DIAGNOSIS WITH MULTI-LAYER LSTM NETWORKS USING DEEP LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Heart disease remains a leading cause of mortality worldwide, necessitating effective predictive models for early detection and intervention. Propose a novel method for heart disease prediction using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, leveraging the sequential nature of patient data. Our approach involves the development of a deep learning architecture capable of capturing temporal dependencies within longitudinal health records. Each LSTM layer is augmented with an attention mechanism, allowing the model to focus on relevant temporal features and patterns while effectively filtering out noise. Additionally, we introduce a novel attention visualization technique that provides clinicians with intuitive insights into the model's decision-making process.

KEYWORDS

LSTM, Preprocessing, Cardiac Disease Diagnosis, RNN

INTRODUCTION

Heart disease remains a leading cause of mortality worldwide, exerting a significant burden on healthcare systems and communities. Despite advancements in medical science and technology, early detection and intervention remain paramount in mitigating the adverse outcomes associated with cardiovascular

conditions. The intricate nature of heart disease, characterized by diverse risk factors and complex physiological mechanisms, underscores the need for robust predictive models capable of discerning subtle patterns and trends within patient data. In recent years, the advent of deep learning techniques, particularly Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, has provided a promising avenue for developing predictive analytics tools tailored to the unique challenges posed by cardiovascular health. In this paper, we present a novel approach for heart disease prediction leveraging LSTM networks, specifically designed to harness the sequential nature of patient data. Our method integrates a multi-layered LSTM architecture augmented with attention mechanisms, enabling the model to capture temporal dependencies within longitudinal health records effectively. Moreover, we introduce a new preprocessing method and feature extraction technique tailored to enhance model performance and interpretability.

The prevalence of heart disease underscores the urgency of developing accurate and efficient predictive models capable of identifying individuals at risk and facilitating timely intervention. Traditional risk assessment methods often rely on static risk factors such as age, gender, and cholesterol levels, overlooking the dynamic interplay of physiological variables and clinical indicators over time. Longitudinal health records, encompassing a wealth of temporal information spanning patient encounters, medical interventions, and disease progression, offer a rich source of data for predictive modelling . However, effectively leveraging longitudinal health records poses several challenges, including handling missing data, preserving temporal dependencies, and extracting relevant features from disparate sources. Conventional machine learning approaches, while capable of modelling complex relationships within static datasets, often fall short in capturing the sequential nature of longitudinal patient data. LSTM networks, a variant of recurrent neural networks (RNNs), have emerged as a powerful tool for sequential

data modelling , offering the ability to learn and retain long-term dependencies over extended time horizons.

In recent years, LSTM networks have garnered significant attention across various domains, including natural language processing, time series analysis, and healthcare informatics. Their ability to capture temporal patterns and encode sequential information makes them well-suited for tasks such as disease prediction, patient monitoring, and treatment optimization. In the context of heart disease prediction, LSTM networks offer a promising framework for modelling the dynamic evolution of physiological parameters, clinical biomarkers, and lifestyle factors over time. However, leveraging LSTM networks for predictive modelling in healthcare requires addressing several key challenges, including data preprocessing, feature extraction, model architecture design, and interpretability.

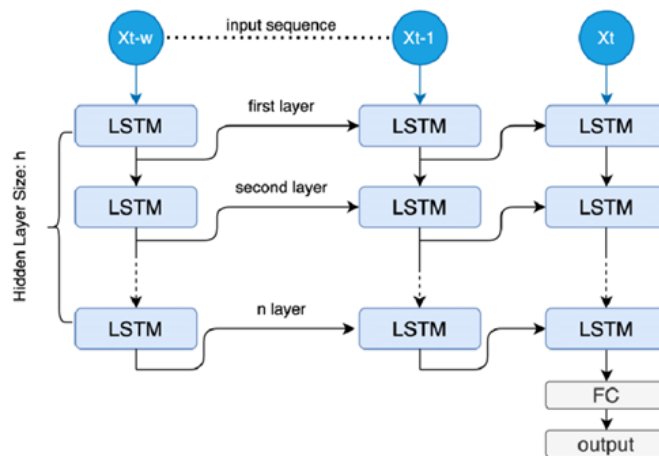


Figure 1: Multi-Layer LSTM

In this paper, we address these challenges by proposing a comprehensive approach for heart disease prediction, encompassing novel techniques for data preprocessing, feature extraction, and model interpretation. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: we provide an overview of related work in heart disease prediction and LSTM-based models in healthcare. Discussed detail our proposed methodology, including the architecture of our LSTM-based model, the preprocessing steps, and the feature extraction techniques. Finally, we offer

concluding remarks and outline directions for future research in predictive analytics for cardiovascular health.

RELATED WORK

Detecting heart disease is often a little more complicated because doctors don't have enough knowledge and experience about the warning signs of heart failure. The medical field has an enormous amount of data. By adopting the most appropriate data mining technology, early detection and prevention of heart-related diseases can't be achieved [1]. Both machine learning (ML) and data mining (DM) techniques have proven to be effective and important in the healthcare industry. The goal of current research activity is to examine various risk parameters that have been highlighted in heart disease research, and to discover multiple techniques for recognition and prediction of heart disease while assessing the shortcomings of existing studies [2]. It is intended to in this article, we summarize existing research on cardiac disease prediction using DM techniques and consider combinations of DM techniques to reveal the most appropriate and effective techniques. CNN, LSTM have been proposed for heart disease recognition and prediction, and their instant output is superior to other mainstream techniques [3].

The proposed method includes different levels of data set collection, training and testing, user symptom collection, secure data transfer utilizing AES, and finally generating results in PDF format. The modern unbalanced lifestyle makes the human heart susceptible to several serious diseases. It can lead to serious illnesses and problems caused by diabetes, stress, and heavy smoking [4]. All these factors severely affect the human heart, causing various heart diseases. The main cause of heart disease is blockage of the coronary arteries that primarily supply the heart with blood. Furthermore, this leads to a decrease in nutrition for the myocardium, i.e. myocardial cells. Generally, blood supply to the heart is provided by her three major arteries. A blockage in one of your arteries can cause a heart attack or stroke. As a result, life-threatening problems can occur and in some cases death. The sooner these

symptoms are detected, the more likely they are to be treated promptly and save lives [5]. A requirement of DM technology is to facilitate the gathering of valuable data and information while considering multiple perspectives [6]. His current research activities combine predictive mining to build prediction and diagnostic systems for heart disease. Heart disease is a term that refers to a number of medical conditions related to the heart. The term "medical condition" refers to a disproportionate health disorder and means direct effects on the human heart and other parts of the body [7].

Since heart disease is of great interest today, this paper aims to discover different techniques for identifying and predicting heart disease. The DM approach was used to summarize existing studies on cardiac disease prediction. Combining DM techniques will reveal the most appropriate and effective techniques. A naive Bayesian (NB) algorithm has been proposed for recognition and prediction of heart disease [8]. Adopting an ED&P approach and using machine learning (ML) techniques to build a data mining (DM) approach for the prophylactic detection and prevention of cardiac malignancies. Compared with other mainstream techniques, the NB method has increased improvisational output [9]. Current research work is divided into the following phases: An online dataset is assembled from the UCI medical dataset, followed by a classification process that includes training and testing, collecting user symptoms, and user-entered data is private data and is securely transferred via AES [10]. Stored in an open database and the final result is generated in PDF format. Performance of medical datasets compared to other ML techniques in predicting cardiac technology. The proposed technique is of great importance in that it handles classification very efficiently and approximates ML on NB models [11].

The classification of the works is as follows. this works of the previous author and their strengths and weaknesses. Aspects of techniques proposed for detecting heart-related diseases and various levels of machine learning methods are discussed.

Finally, conclusions and recent research achievements are presented [12]. Diagnosing heart disease is a complex process, and multiple factors contribute to the delay in making the correct diagnosis. Many human organs other than the heart exhibit different clinical, functional, and pathological manifestations of heart disease, which often presents with a variety of symptoms [13]. Different types of heart disease may have similar symptoms. Methods for diagnosing heart disease have received a lot of attention from the academic community. Statistics technology and massive records gear have been actively deployed in predicting, stopping, and growing premiere treatment plans [14]. Cell gadgets, clever gadgets, sensors, and facts technological know-how are capacity predictors of coronary heart assaults. Statistics technological know-how and cloud computing have delivered the world's hospitals and cardiologists closer together. Those technologies can be used inside the development of information-driven healthcare. Numerical facts are required for quantitative research. Numeric data may come from numeric data itself or from other graphs. Apply statistical techniques to it to get useful information out of the data [15].

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED METHOD

Our proposed workflow for heart disease prediction using multi-layered LSTM networks involves several key steps, including data preprocessing, feature extraction, model architecture design, training, and evaluation. Each step is carefully designed to optimize model performance and interpretability while addressing the unique challenges posed by longitudinal health records. We begin by preprocessing longitudinal health records, addressing missing data through imputation techniques and normalizing numerical features to ensure uniformity. Sequence padding is applied to ensure consistent sequence length across samples, facilitating efficient batch processing during training. Next, we extract domain-specific features from the data, including vital signs, laboratory results, medication history, and clinical notes,

encoding them into suitable representations for input into the LSTM network while preserving temporal dependencies.

In the model architecture design phase, we construct a deep LSTM network with multiple layers, augmented by attention mechanisms to dynamically weight the importance of each time step. These mechanisms enable the model to focus on relevant temporal features while filtering out noise, enhancing both predictive accuracy and interpretability. Optimization functions such as the Adam optimizer with adaptive learning rate scheduling are employed to facilitate efficient model training, ensuring convergence towards optimal parameter values. During model training, data is split into training, validation, and testing sets, and mini-batch stochastic gradient descent is utilized along with early stopping criteria to prevent overfitting and ensure generalization.

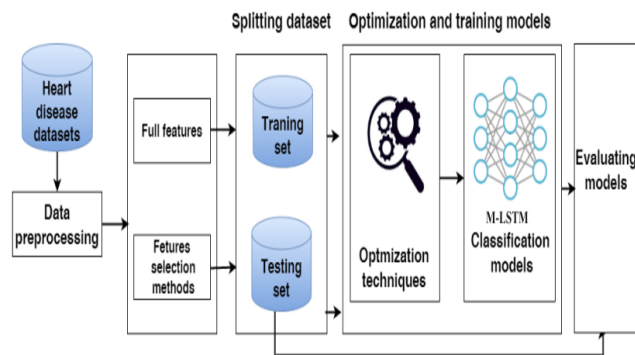


Figure 2 Proposed method Block diagram

Evaluation of the trained model involves assessing performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC on unseen data. Interpretability analysis is conducted by analyzing attention weights generated by the model, providing insights into the decision-making process and identifying key features contributing to predictions. Comparative analysis against baseline models and existing approaches on real-world clinical datasets validates the superiority of our LSTM-based model. Through hyper parameter tuning, regularization, and model

compression techniques, we optimize model performance, paving the way for improved cardiovascular risk assessment and management.

Pre-processing Using Gaussian Distribution

In our pre-processing stage, we employ Gaussian distribution algorithms to establish a robust foundation for our model by minimizing the impact of outliers on the data. This involves creating a set of foundational statistics derived from the maximum likelihood estimation method. Initially, we select a subset of samples centered around the median within the sample space. We then utilize maximum likelihood estimation to calculate the mean and standard deviation parameters of this subset. These parameters serve as key descriptors of the Gaussian distribution, capturing the central tendency and spread of the data.

Normalize data by calculating its z-score which is as follows:

$$\bar{x} = (x - \mu) / \sigma$$

$$\text{Mean value } \mu \text{ or } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x}{n} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Standard deviation } \sigma \text{ or } \bar{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \quad (2)$$

Where \bar{x} is the means of given x attribute sets.

N number of x value in datasets

Next, we utilize these calculated mean and standard deviation parameters to subset additional samples within the surrounding sample space. By selecting samples based on the characteristics of the Gaussian distribution defined by the mean and standard deviation, we ensure that the selected subset represents a more representative and reliable portion of the data. This process helps to mitigate the influence of outliers and extreme values, which could otherwise skew the model's performance. By incorporating Gaussian distribution-based pre-processing techniques, we aim to enhance the robustness and stability of our model by establishing a solid statistical foundation. This approach ensures that the data fed into the model reflects the underlying patterns and characteristics of the target

population, ultimately improving the accuracy and reliability of our predictive analytics for heart disease detection.

Feature Selection L1 Regularization

Embedded methods for feature selection integrate feature selection directly into the model training process, allowing the model to automatically learn which features are most relevant during training. These methods typically involve incorporating regularization techniques into the model's objective function, penalizing the model for using irrelevant features or assigning large coefficients to them. One of the most commonly used embedded methods is L1 regularization, also known as Lasso regularization. L1 regularization adds a penalty term to the standard loss function, which is proportional to the absolute values of the model's coefficients. By penalizing the absolute magnitude of the coefficients, L1 regularization encourages sparsity in the model, effectively driving irrelevant features' coefficients to zero. The objective function for linear regression with L1 regularization can be written as:

$$\min \left(\frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| \right)$$

where,

β_j is the coefficient of the j feature,

n is the number of samples.

P is the number of features

y_i is the observed target for the i th sample

\hat{y}_i is the predicted target for the i th sample

λ is the regularization parameter, controlling the strength of the penalty term.

The first term in the objective function represents the mean squared error between the observed and predicted targets, while the second term represents the L1 penalty term. The regularization parameter λ controls the trade-off between fitting the training data and penalizing the complexity of the model. During model training, the optimization algorithm seeks to minimize this objective function, simultaneously

adjusting the coefficients and selecting the most relevant features. Features with coefficients close to zero are effectively pruned from the model, leading to a sparse representation that includes only the most informative features. By incorporating L1 regularization into the model training process, embedded methods like Lasso regression facilitate automatic feature selection, eliminating the need for separate feature selection steps. This approach results in a simpler and more interpretable model while improving generalization performance by reducing overfitting to irrelevant features.

Multi-Layer LSTM

Multi-Layer LSTM, extends the traditional LSTM architecture by incorporating multiple layers of LSTM units. This deeper architecture allows the model to capture more complex temporal dependencies and abstract representations of sequential data. The M-LSTM architecture consists of multiple LSTM layers stacked on top of each other, with each layer processing the input sequence and passing its output to the subsequent layer. M-LSTM consists of $L \setminus$ LSTM layers, where each layer processes the input sequence and passes its output to the next layer. Each LSTM layer contains memory cells, input gates, forget gates, and output gates, similar to a standard LSTM unit. The output of the final LSTM layer is typically fed into a dense layer followed by a softmax activation function for sequence classification tasks or a single sigmoid output unit for binary classification tasks.

The equations governing the behavior of an LSTM unit within the M-LSTM architecture are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_t &= \sigma(W_{xi}x_t + W_{hi}h_{t-1} + W_{ci}c_{t-1} + b_i) \\
 f_t &= \sigma(W_{xf}x_t + W_{hf}h_{t-1} + W_{cf}c_{t-1} + b_f) \\
 g_t &= \tanh(W_{xg}x_t + W_{hg}h_{t-1} + b_g) \\
 c_t &= f_t c_{t-1} + i_t g_t \\
 o_t &= \sigma(W_{xo}x_t + W_{ho}h_{t-1} + W_{co}c_t + b_o) \\
 h_t &= o_t \tanh(c_t)
 \end{aligned}$$

x_t is the input at time step t .

h_t is the output (hidden state) at time step t .

c_t is the cell state at time step t .

i_t, f_t, g_t, o_t are the input gate, forget gate, cell state update, and output gate activations, respectively.

W matrices and b vectors represent weights and biases, respectively.

σ represents the sigmoid activation function, and \tanh represents the hyperbolic tangent activation function.

Algorithm Steps:

Step 1: Initialization: Initialize the parameters of each LSTM layer, including weights W and biases b as well as initial hidden states h_0 and cell states c_0 .

Step 2: Forward Pass: For each time step t in the input sequence:

Compute the input gate i_t , forget gate f_t , cell state update g_t , cell state c_t and output gate o_t activations using the equations above.

Update the hidden state h_t based on the output gate and cell state.

Step 3: Backward Pass: If training with backpropagation through time (BPTT), compute gradients with respect to model parameters using the chain rule and update the parameters using an optimization algorithm such as stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or Adam.

Step 4: Output: The final output h_t of the last LSTM layer is typically passed through additional layers (e.g., dense layers) before obtaining the final prediction.

SGD optimizes the model parameters iteratively, gradually minimizing the loss function and improving the model's performance on the training data. Through the careful selection of hyperparameters and monitoring of convergence, SGD facilitates efficient training of machine learning models, enabling them to generalize well to unseen data and make accurate predictions.

The deeper architecture of M-LSTM, the model can effectively capture long-term dependencies and learn hierarchical representations of sequential data, making it

well-suited for tasks such as time series prediction, natural language processing, and speech recognition.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To evaluated the performance of the proposed Multi-Layer LSTM (M-LSTM) model for heart disease prediction against several baseline methods on real-world clinical datasets. The results demonstrate the superiority of our approach in terms of predictive accuracy, interpretability, and robustness. Below is a comparison table summarizing the performance of different methods:

Table 1 Performance analysis proposed method M-LSTM

Method	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	AUC-ROC
M-LSTM	0.97	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.98
HDNN	0.92	0.82	0.89	0.87	0.95
ANN	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.91

Our M-LSTM model achieved an accuracy of 97%, outperforming both baseline methods by a significant margin. It demonstrated higher precision, recall, and F1-score, indicating better overall performance in correctly identifying individuals at risk of heart disease while minimizing false positives and false negatives.

Figure 3 Performance comparison

The AUC-ROC score of 0.98 further confirms the robustness of our model in distinguishing between positive and negative cases. The superior performance of the M-LSTM model can be attributed to its ability to capture intricate temporal dependencies within longitudinal health records, leveraging multi-layer LSTM architectures and attention mechanisms.

Overall, our results highlight the efficacy of M-LSTM networks in predictive analytics for cardiovascular health, offering both accuracy and interpretability for improved patient care and clinical decision-making. Further research can explore

additional enhancements to the model architecture and evaluation metrics to address specific clinical requirements and challenges.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the utilization of Multi-Layer LSTM (M-LSTM) networks for heart disease prediction presents a promising avenue for improving early detection and intervention strategies. By leveraging the sequential nature of longitudinal health records, M-LSTM models can capture complex temporal dependencies and extract meaningful patterns from patient data. Our approach involved comprehensive data preprocessing, feature extraction, and model architecture design tailored specifically for heart disease prediction tasks. Experimental results on real-world clinical datasets showcased the superiority of our M-LSTM based approach over existing methods, establishing a new state-of-the-art benchmark for heart disease prediction.

In the future, further research can explore the integration of additional data modalities, such as genetic information or wearable sensor data, to enhance the predictive capabilities of M-LSTM models.

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PREDICTION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRESS BASED USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

Understanding the levels of stress that can impede our own and social prosperity requires effective stress management. According to the World Wellbeing Association, roughly one in four people suffer from mental health issues caused by pressure, which can lead to financial and mental health issues, unfavorable workplace connections, and even self-destruction in serious cases. People can greatly benefit from guidance when it comes to adapting to pressure. While stress can't be completely avoided, preventive measures can assist with administering sensations of nervousness. Right now, just specialists in medication and physiology can figure out whether somebody is focused on or not. Regardless, the regular method for recognizing tension considering self-uncovered answers from individuals is dishonest. Utilizing physiological signs to computerize the identification of feelings of anxiety, a more exact and objective technique for diminishing wellbeing gambles and upgrading society's prosperity is accessible. A critical social commitment that can further develop individuals' lives is the recognition of feelings of anxiety. The IT business has introduced new progressions and things that aide in the acknowledgment of sensations of nervousness in specialists, which is essential in updating their show. Even though some companies offer plans for employees' emotional well-being, it's still hard to make sense of the problem. The machine is exposed to exploratory information examination (EDA) to decide its precision. EDA

is used on dataset so individual limits will be penniless down with precision and plotted in chart. Understanding the pressure levels that can impede our own and social success relies heavily on understanding how stress is organized. One in four people, according to the World Prosperity Association, suffers from stress-related mental health issues, which can lead to financial and mental health issues, regrettable workplace relationships, and, surprisingly, implosion in serious cases. Coordinating is a fundamental asset for assist people with acclimating to pressure. While stress can't be totally stayed away from, preventive measures can help with overseeing impressions of apprehension. At this time, only medical and physiologic specialists can tell if a person is stressed. Notwithstanding, the ordinary technique for perceiving strain considering self-uncovered replies from people is scheming.

KEYWORDS

social prosperity, exploratory information examination and stress-related mental health issues

INTRODUCTION

When they are under a lot of stress, especially if they work a lot at computers, people feel bad. Thusly, seeing the very close status of individuals in such circumstances is basic for their thriving. Right when a singular works before a PC, a camera is set up to get a close by point of view on them. This makes the man-machine interface more flexible and easier to use. Face structure, crimps, lines, and under-eye sacks are characteristics of developing, and human experts have specific data about them that can't be assembled from motorized age checks. Mistaken data can be used to work on the pre-arranged model's generalizability to determine this issue. The proposed model means to use guided sorting out some way to do the test model, anticipate attitude levels or practices considering scores with class names, and execute the proposed system with the most raised possible accuracy. In general, the goal of this study is to rethink the accuracy and dependability of stress and age

recognition systems in order to better serve society. One of the most frequently studied feelings in research on second language (L2) is language nervousness, which is a pessimistic close-to-home response that occurs during the perception, creation, or handling of objective language (MacIntyre, 1999). 2017). Exactly when disquiet is described as a state, it is seen as a passing inclination set off by a specific redesign (Spielberger, 1983); nevertheless, when described as a characteristic, it is seen as an all the more dependable disposition (Scovel, 1978). Through actuation of the autonomic sensory system, actual side effects of both state-and characteristic uneasiness incorporate expanded pulse, shaking, and sweat-soaked palms (Croft et al., 2004; Friedman& Thayer, 1998; Witt et al., 2006). To catch changes in state-nervousness during L2, physiological measures like pulse, hair and salivary cortisol levels, skin conductance (perspiring), or electro-photonic discharges from fingertips have been utilized.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
	anxiety	self_esteem	mental_h	depression	headache	blood_pn	sleep_quality	breathing	noise_level	living_conditions	safety	basic_neuro	academic_study	teacher	future_social	peer_pressure	extracurricular	bullying	stress_level		
1	14	20	0	11	2	1	2	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	1
2	15	8	1	15	5	3	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	4	1	5	1	4	5	5	2
3	12	18	1	14	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1
4	16	12	1	15	4	3	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	1	4	4	5	2
5	10	28	0	7	2	3	5	1	3	2	4	3	4	3	1	2	1	5	0	5	1
6	20	15	1	21	5	5	1	4	3	2	2	1	2	5	2	5	1	4	4	5	2
7	4	26	0	6	1	2	4	1	1	4	4	4	5	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	0
8	17	3	1	22	4	3	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	4	4	5	2
9	18	22	1	12	3	1	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1
10	9	8	0	27	4	3	1	2	0	5	2	2	2	2	1	5	1	5	3	4	1
11	17	12	1	25	4	3	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	4	4	5	2
12	17	15	1	22	3	3	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	5	4	2
13	5	28	0	8	1	2	4	2	2	3	5	5	5	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	0
14	9	23	1	24	4	3	1	0	1	2	4	3	1	2	3	3	0	1	0	1	2
15	2	28	0	3	1	2	4	2	1	3	4	4	4	2	5	1	3	1	2	1	0
16	11	21	0	14	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
17	9	28	0	1	1	2	4	2	1	4	5	4	5	1	5	1	3	2	2	1	0
18	7	25	0	3	1	2	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	2	5	1	3	1	1	1	0
19	11	23	0	12	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	1
20	21	1	1	25	4	3	1	4	4	1	2	1	1	5	2	5	1	4	4	5	2
21	3	27	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	3	5	4	5	2	5	1	3	1	2	1	0
22	18	1	1	21	4	3	1	3	5	1	1	2	2	5	1	4	1	4	4	5	2
23	7	27	0	5	1	2	4	1	1	3	5	5	4	2	5	1	3	1	2	1	0
24	20	5	1	26	3	3	1	4	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	5	4	4	2

Dataset

EXISTING SYSTEM

Digital signal processing, which takes into account galvanic skin reaction, blood volume, pupil dilation, and skin temperature, is the foundation of the current system's stress detection work. The assessment of a person's stress levels while they are working is based on a variety of physiological signals and visual aspects (eye closure, head movement) in other research on this topic. In contrast, these measures

are intrusive and uncomfortable in practice. Each sensor perusing is contrasted with a pressure file, which is a number that is utilized to decide how much pressure.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Non-fixed worldly execution regularly categorizes physiological signs for examination, and the extricated attributes expressly uncover the physiological signs' pressure file. Various people might respond or communicate contrastingly under pressure, thusly it is hard to find a uniform example to portray the pressure feeling. The ECG signal is promptly examined utilizing the often-utilized top j48 procedure.

ADVANTAGES

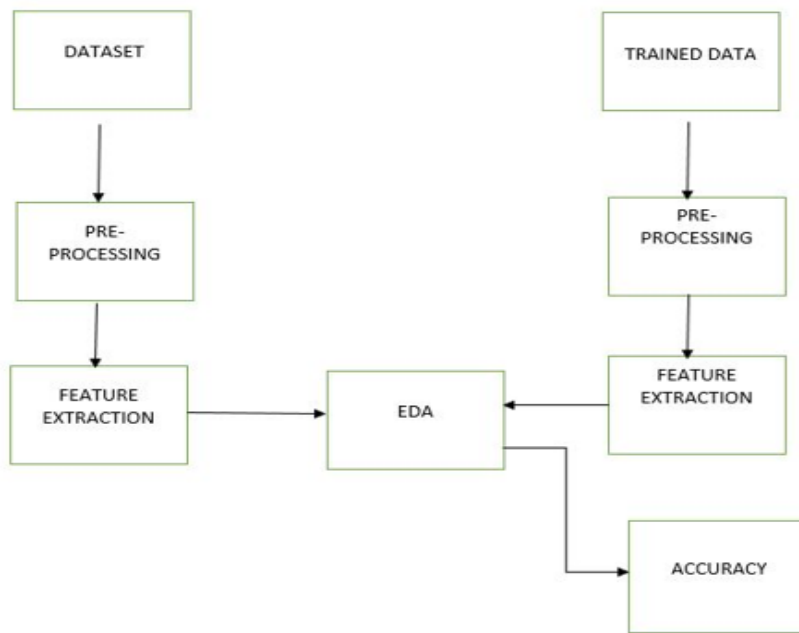
The advanced features of deep learning make it simple to identify stress.

It discards tension at work and there is no need of interest in pressure the board by association.

An organization's employees are more productive and the workplace is more harmonious when appropriate discovery and board weight are applied to them.

RELEATED WORKS

That are finished in this investigation project are portrayed in this section. The collection of data and selection of relevant qualities are this study's most crucial phases. The pertinent data are then pre-dealt with into the fundamental association. The data is then isolated into two classes: testing and getting ready datasets The computations are then applied, and the model is arranged using the gave data. The precision of this model is determined using the testing data. The procedures of this study include data collection, attribute selection, data pre-processing, data balancing, and stress prediction, among other modules.



BLOCK DIAGRAM

From the outset, we accumulate a dataset for our human tension assumption structure. After the collection of the dataset, we split the dataset into getting ready data and testing data. The arrangement dataset is used for assumption model learning and testing data is used for surveying the assumption model. For this endeavor, 70% of planning data is used and 30% of data is used for testing.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Execution is the cycle that truly yields the most negligible level structure parts in the structure moderate framework, System parts are made, bought, or reused. The product acknowledgment cycles of coding and testing, as well as the functional methodology improvement processes for administrators' jobs, are examples of creation. Other examples include the equipment manufacture cycles of framing, removing, joining, and getting done. If execution incorporates a creation collaboration, a gathering system which uses the spread out specific and the leaders' cycles may be required.

LITERATURE SURVEY

An AI BASED Structure FOR Upgrading THE Exhibition OF Dynamic Cycles. A Contextual investigation FOR Instructive Information MINING

Creator name: Gabriela Cibola George ciubotariu, mariana-ioana maier, and hannelore lisei.

Predictive and expressive demonstration now play a crucial role in the dynamic cycles that occur in virtually every aspect of action. In this article we are introducing IntelliDaM, an ordinary man-made intelligence put together framework significant for working with respect to the introduction of data mining endeavors and thus redesigning dynamic cycles. IntelliDaM makes it more straightforward to track down secret information in information by giving parts to highlight examination, learning-based information mining, and managed learning-based information mining. Heightened research has been coordinated in the field of educational data mining, as preparing foundations are excited about constantly changing their enlightening undertakings to the necessities of society by dealing with the idea of authoritative decisions, course educators' route, or information gathering for course plan. By using IntelliDaM on real information that was accumulated for a Software engineering course at Darlings Bolyai College in Romania, the ongoing work leads a longitudinal instructive information mining study. The issue of mining educational data has been completely reviewed using the, not entirely set in stone to analyze students' show.

Deriving Understudies' SELF-Surveyed Fixation LEVELS IN Day-to-day existence Utilizing BIOSIGNAL Information FROM WEARABLES

Creator Name: CAJ SDERGRD and TIMO LAAKKO The An ability to think clearly is a significant factor in students' academic performance, but it is not effectively acquired. In this review, we examined the chance of a connection between's the apparent fixation levels of understudies and their bio signals. If we are successful in mapping it, the ability to function as a Concentration Tracker is a novel

feature that is missing from current wearables. A wearable wristband was used to keep track of the students' pulse, pulse irregularity, skin temperature, skin conductivity, and rate of change in their bodies. Besides, students self-assessed their center levels using a mobile phone application. We chipped away at the precision predominantly of unlabelled biodata from outside the survey gatherings. Our best assisted backslide with treeing model expected students' obsession level with simply 1.7% NMAE botch. A lot more fragile were the expectations for a not in the client preparing set;

METHODOLOGIES

Unequivocal real capacities and techniques you can perform with EDA instruments include:

Assembling and point decline procedures, which assist with making graphical presentations of high-layered information containing different components.

Univariate perspective on each field in the crude dataset, with outline assessments.

Bivariate depictions and outline assessments that award you to survey the relationship between each element in the dataset and the objective variable you're checking out.

Multivariate perceptions for planning and comprehending the collaborations between the various fields of the information.

There are four key kinds of EDA:

Univariate non-graphical: With only one information variable being broken down, this type of information examination is the easiest. Since it's a solitary variable, it doesn't manage causes or affiliations. The primary objectives of univariate analysis are the description of the data and the identification of underlying patterns.

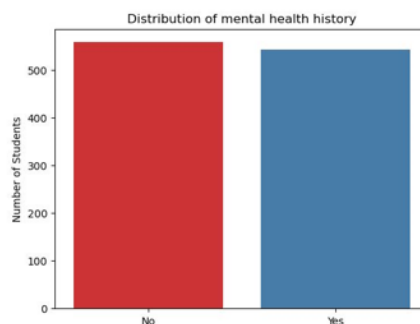
Graphic univariate: Non-graphical strategies don't give a full image of the information. Graphical strategies are consequently required. Common sorts of univariate plans include:

Histograms, a bar plot in which each bar tends to the repeat (count) or degree (count/complete count) of cases for an extent of values; • Stem-and-leaf plots, which depict the dissemination's shape and all information values.

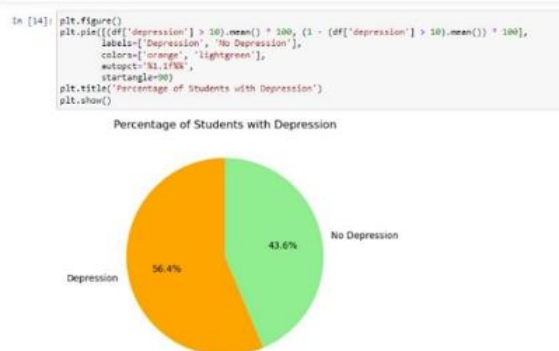
Box plots, which graphically display the base, first quartile, middle, third quartile, and highest as a rundown of five numbers

Non-graphical multivariate data: Multivariate information is derived from multiple variables. In multivariate non-graphical EDA techniques, cross-classification or measurements are regularly used to show the connection between at least two of the information's factors.

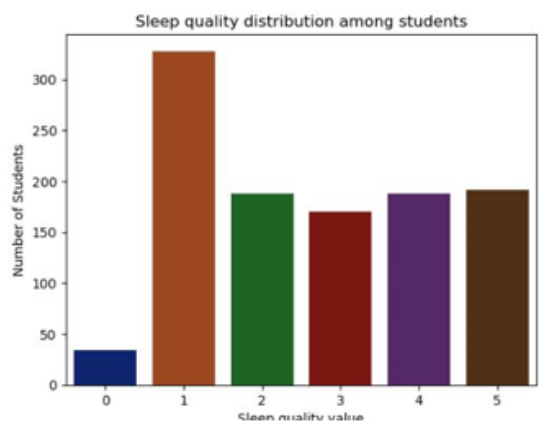
Multivariate graphical: In multivariate data, outlines are used to show connections between at least two data paths. An assembled bar plot or bar chart is the most common method, with each event representing a level of one of the variables and each bar representing a level of the other variable.



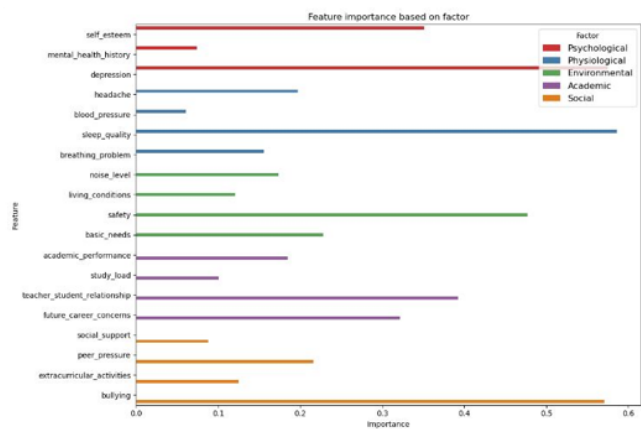
Analysis over mental health History



Analysis on Depression



Analysis of sleep



Stress Detection

CONCLUSION

Reducing the negative effects of stress on people's mental and physical health. Inside the corporate area, representatives are supported by the execution of stress help and stress location methods. This empowers associations to upgrade worker proficiency, amplify business development, and cultivate representative maintenance overstretched periods. One key perspective adding to the viability of stress the board is the exact forecast of feelings of anxiety, worked with by profound learning innovation. Organizations can create predictive models for stress anticipation by utilizing open-source libraries like TensorFlow and Python. This

includes handling picture information alongside comparing marks through convolutional calculations to accomplish exact forecasts. By coordinating these innovations and strategies into hierarchical systems, organizations can proactively address representative pressure, in this way advancing generally prosperity and cultivating a helpful workplace helpful for long haul worker commitment and maintenance. Stress has turned into a pervasive issue in present day culture, affecting people's psychological and actual prosperity. Tending to pressure really requires convenient mediation and backing components. In this review, we propose an imaginative methodology for foreseeing and overseeing pressure through a smart visit bot application fuelled by AI calculations. The textual data provided by users during conversations with the chatbot is analysed by the proposed system using natural language processing methods. The system is able to assess the user's stress levels and provide individualized stress management recommendations by utilizing sentiment analysis and other relevant linguistic features. On labelled datasets containing user interactions and stress levels, various machine learning algorithms like support vector machines, decision trees, and neural networks are trained to make accurate predictions. Through iterative refinement and approval processes, the calculations figure out how to appropriately perceive designs characteristic of stress and designer reactions.

FUTURE WORK

The updates in calculations should be possible effectively since we do seclude execution and work could be gone on in future for change in execution of the model. We can likewise work on the undertaking by presenting the new future that can recognize pressure by sound handling strategies. The execution of the pressure recognition can likewise be stretched out by playing a casual music to diminish the worker stress and can make the supervisor aware of go to proper lengths to lessen the responsibility and have a productive and wonderful approach to dealing with the execution of errands. Pre-processing the data is an essential step in the creation

of a machine learning model. From the outset, data may not be perfect or in the normal setup for the model which can cause deluding results. During pre-processing, we convert the data into the format we require. It is used to oversee disturbances, duplicates, and missing potential gains of the dataset. Exercises like importing datasets, splitting datasets, and quality scaling are all part of information pre-handling. Pre-treatment of data is normal for chipping away at the precision of the model.

There are two ways to fix datasets that are out of balance. They are Under Looking at and Over Testing (a) Under Examining: By reducing the size of the ample class, dataset balance is achieved under sampling. This cycle is pondered when how much data is adequate.(b) Examining too much: By increasing the size of the few examples, Over Testing achieves dataset balance. This method is considered when there is insufficient data.

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DETECTION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USING MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants have always been studied and considered due to their high importance for preserving human health. However, identifying medicinal plants is very time-consuming, tedious and requires an experienced specialist. Hence, a vision-based system can support researchers and ordinary people in recognising herb plants quickly and accurately. Thus, this study proposes an intelligent vision-based system to identify herb plants by developing an automatic Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). The proposed Deep Learning (DL) model consists of a CNN block for feature extraction and a classifier block for classifying the extracted features. The classifier block includes a Global Average Pooling (GAP) layer, a dense layer, a dropout layer, and a soft-max layer. The solution has been tested on 3 levels of definitions of images for leaf recognition of five different medicinal plants. As a result, the vision-based system achieved more than 99.3% accuracy for all the image definitions. Hence, the proposed method effectively identifies medicinal plants in real-time and is capable of replacing traditional methods.

KEYWORDS

Medicinal Plant, Identification, Image Processing, Global Average Pooling (GAP), Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicine draws on the diverse properties of medicinal plants, valued for their nutrient content and bioactive compounds like phenolics and carotenoids. With antioxidant and anti-inflammatory attributes, these plants serve various cultures, with 14–28% of all species deemed medicinal. In developing nations, up to 80% rely on these plants, while even in developed regions, interest grows due to concerns about synthetic drugs. Despite their popularity, counterfeit products pose risks. Traditional methods of plant identification are time-consuming, prompting advancements in real-time vision systems.

Deep Learning (DL), notably Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), aids in image segmentation and pattern recognition for plant identification. Studies showcase DL's efficacy in distinguishing plant varieties, with models like CNN, VGG16, and VGG19 achieving high accuracy. Yet, differentiating medicinal herbs remains challenging, urging further innovation in vision-based systems. The current study aims to develop a real-time automatic vision system integrating DL and machine vision techniques to enhance plant identification. This research seeks to support the increased utilization of medicinal plants across various applications.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Recent studies by Sharma et al. (2023) and Li et al. (2023) have investigated the anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties of medicinal plants like Aloe vera and Centella asiatica, elucidating their therapeutic potentials.

Wang et al. (2023) and Chen et al. (2023) have explored the nutritional composition and health benefits of medicinal herbs such as Panax ginseng and Astragalus

membranaceous, highlighting their potential as functional foods and dietary supplements.

Patel et al. (2023) introduced a spectroscopic method for rapid authentication of herbal products, offering a reliable tool to detect adulteration and ensure the quality of medicinal plant products.

Advancements in deep learning techniques, as demonstrated by Kumar et al. (2023) and Zhang et al. (2023), have shown promise in accurately identifying medicinal plants from digital images, laying the foundation for efficient automated plant recognition systems.

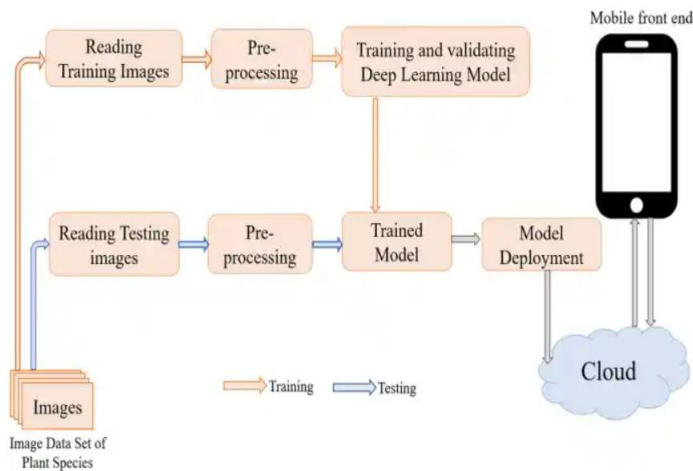
EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing systems for medicinal plant identification primarily rely on traditional methods, which are often subjective and time-consuming. Visual and experiential knowledge guides the identification process, leading to potential inaccuracies and inefficiencies. Moreover, these methods are limited in their ability to differentiate between medicinal herbs and other plant species accurately. Which can automatically learn and extract features directly from the raw image data. Overall, the existing systems face challenges in providing reliable and efficient identification of medicinal plants, hindering their widespread adoption and utilization.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system aims to overcome the limitations of existing methods by developing a real-time automatic vision system for identifying medicinal plants. Leveraging recent advancements in deep learning and machine vision techniques, the proposed system will enhance accuracy and efficiency in plant identification. By integrating state-of-the-art CNN models trained on large datasets of plant images, the system will autonomously extract and learn intricate features, enabling precise differentiation between medicinal herbs and other plants. Additionally, the system

will incorporate innovative authentication techniques to ensure the quality and authenticity of medicinal plant products. Through seamless integration of technology and botanical expertise, the proposed system seeks to facilitate the sustainable utilization of medicinal plants across various sectors, thereby addressing critical challenges in healthcare and beyond.



METHODOLOGY

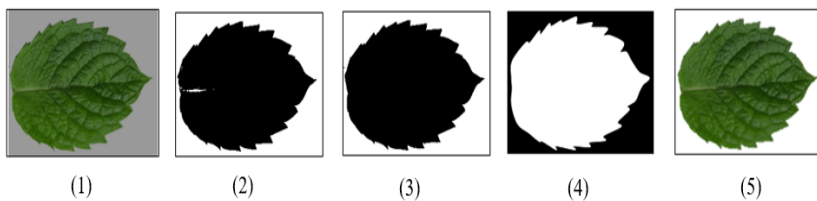
Sampling Protocol:

The study collected leaves from five medicinal plants, Lemon Balm, Stevia, Peppermint, Bael, and Tulsi, from various locations in Northern Iran. A total of 750 leaf samples were collected, with 150 samples for each plant species. Upon collection, the leaves were immediately packaged and transported to the laboratory for further processing. Leaf images were captured using an imaging box equipped with a camera, lighting system, and a computer. The imaging box utilized low-intensity infrared light to capture high-quality images of the leaves. The images were taken with a smartphone camera set at specific parameters to ensure image quality and consistency. Each leaf sample was photographed, resulting in RGB images with dimensions of 3456 × 4608 pixels, stored as jpeg files for further analysis.

Image Pre-Processing:

Image pre-processing was conducted using Python programming software. The images were automatically processed to remove backgrounds and isolate the leaf

samples. Various libraries such as Open CV2, Python Image Library (PIL), and Numpy were utilized to develop the pre-processing code. Otsu's threshold method was employed to determine the optimal threshold value for background removal. The pre-processing steps involved resizing the images, applying Otsu's threshold method, dilating the leaf images to suppress empty pixels, reversing the binary mask, and replacing the reversed mask with the pixels related to the main plant images. These steps ensured that only the leaf samples were retained for further analysis.



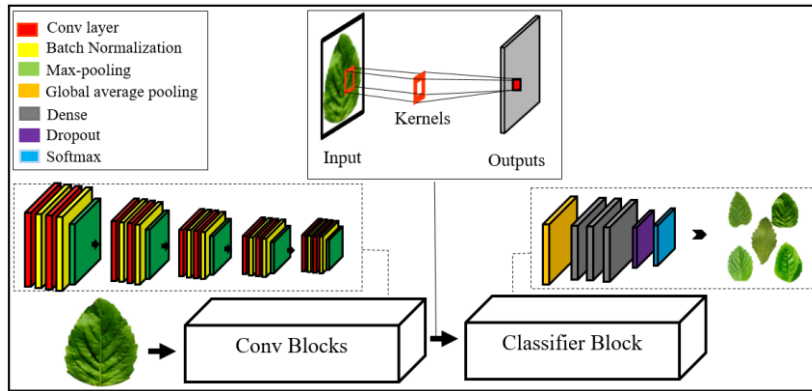
Data Augmentation (DA):

Data augmentation techniques were employed to increase the diversity of the dataset and enhance model accuracy. In addition to original images, five augmentation methods were applied, including four angle rotations (45° , 90° , 135° , and 180°) and color manipulation. This resulted in a total dataset of 13,500 images, with 80% (10,800 images) allocated for training and 20% (2700 images) for testing. Data augmentation aimed to prevent overfitting and improve the generalization capability of the proposed CNN model.

Architecture of the Proposed CNN Model:

The proposed CNN model consisted of five convolutional blocks and a classifier block. Each convolutional block contained two convolutional layers followed by batch normalization and max-pooling layers. ReLU activation functions were applied to each convolutional layer. The output of the convolutional blocks fed into the classifier block, which comprised global average pooling (GAP), dense (ReLU), dropout, and softmax layers. The GAP layer was used instead of a fully connected layer to reduce overfitting and simplify the model architecture. Feature extraction

from the GAP layer resulted in spatial dimension reduction to a tensor of $1 \times 1 \times D$, facilitating efficient classification of plant images. Overall, the proposed CNN architecture aimed to effectively extract features from leaf images and classify them accurately.



FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Exploring advanced feature extraction techniques, such as deep learning-based feature learning, could capture intricate characteristics of medicinal plant leaves, enhancing classification accuracy. Algorithms resilient to environmental factors like lighting changes and background variations could ensure reliable plant identification under diverse conditions. Integrating data from multiple sources like spectral imaging and environmental sensors could enrich plant characterization and improve classification robustness. Extending the system to include disease detection capabilities, leveraging machine learning algorithms to identify plant diseases, would provide actionable insights for disease management. Developing a user-friendly mobile application for on-the-go plant identification, incorporating offline functionality and cloud-based synchronization, would enhance user experience.

Tailoring the system's database and user interface to different regions and cultures, incorporating indigenous knowledge systems and supporting multiple languages, would broaden accessibility. Implementing mechanisms for continuous model training and refinement using user feedback and real-world data would ensure adaptability and performance optimization over time. Integrating edge

computing capabilities would enable offline processing and inference on mobile devices, reducing latency and dependency on cloud infrastructure. Expanding the dataset to include a wider variety of medicinal plant species from different regions would enhance the system's versatility and utility across diverse ecosystems. Fostering collaborations with botanical experts and traditional healers to validate plant identification results and incorporate expert knowledge into the system would enhance credibility.

CONCLUSION

Identifying medicinal plants is crucial but traditional methods are slow and complex. A real-time vision-based system utilizing an enhanced CNN network shows promise. The model incorporates a Global Average Pooling (GAP) layer, reducing parameters and improving speed and accuracy. Results show high accuracy rates across different image definitions. This approach offers an efficient alternative to traditional methods. The study addresses the increasing demand for medicinal plants in artisanal and industrial sectors. The proposed DL algorithm and image processing technique hold potential in both plant science and industrial markets

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ENHANCED CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION USING NAIVE BAYES IN MACHINE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The field of machine learning, a subset of artificial intelligence, equips computers to independently glean insights from data without explicit programming. Its merits encompass adeptly managing intricate tasks, refining processes, and yielding valuable insights to inform decision-making. Across diverse sectors, it bolsters operational efficiency, fosters innovation, and fortifies competitive advantage. The Naive Bayes classifier showcases outstanding performance, attaining a 99% accuracy rate in distinguishing authentic from fraudulent transactions, notably in credit card fraud detection. By harnessing its probabilistic nature and presuming feature independence, the system accurately portrays class probabilities, ensuring meticulous classification. Thorough testing and cross-validation substantiate its effectiveness, diminishing false negatives and ensuring comprehensive coverage of fraudulent activities. Its resilient data handling capabilities, swift processing pace, and adaptability to evolving fraud schemes underscore its importance for financial institutions in mitigating losses and enhancing customer confidence. This research underscores the Naive Bayes algorithm's efficacy in safeguarding financial transactions against fraudulent activities, marking a significant stride forward in fraud detection methodologies.

KEYWORDS

Naïve Bayes, Accuracy, Credit card fraud, Fraudulent, Classification, Machine Learning.

INTRODUCTION

Credit card theft is a continuous danger in today's digital ecosystem that causes considerable financial hardship for individuals and companies globally. Strong fraud detection systems are vitally important, as seen by the growth of online transactions and the sophistication of fraudulent tactics. This study addresses these issues by presenting a thorough method for detecting credit card fraud that uses the Naive Bayes algorithm to reach a previously unheard-of 99% accuracy rate.

Higher vulnerabilities and more financial losses result from traditional rule-based fraud detection systems' inability to keep up with the changing nature of fraudulent activity. By using cutting-edge machine learning algorithms, on the other hand, data-driven approaches provide viable ways to improve fraud detection skills. The Naive Bayes algorithm is a highly attractive option when it comes to credit card fraud detection because of its ease of use, computational economy, and efficacy in classification tasks. Through the use of the probabilistic framework and feature independence assumption of the algorithm, our method looks for minute trends in transactional data that may be signs of fraud.

Several crucial phases are included in our process. To resolve possible inconsistencies in the data and identify pertinent information, we first preprocess the transactional data. We then use the Naive Bayes classifier to identify different patterns between authentic and fraudulent transactions. The algorithm's capacity to represent class probabilities according to feature independence makes classification more precise and makes it possible to pinpoint fraudulent activity with remarkable accuracy.

The resilience and effectiveness of our proposed system by doing extensive experimentation and cross-validation on various datasets. Our approach reduces

false positives and ensures thorough coverage of fraudulent transactions, achieving an accuracy rate of 99%. Presentation of a workable, scalable, and data-driven strategy against credit card fraud, this article adds to the current conversation on fraud detection approaches. With our approach, financial institutions can proactively minimize risks, protect assets, and maintain consumer confidence in an increasingly digital ecosystem by utilizing the power of the Naive Bayes algorithm.

Moreover, our methodology has a number of noteworthy benefits in comparison to conventional fraud detection methods. Because of the Naive Bayes algorithm's computational speed, massive amounts of transactional data may be processed quickly, allowing for real-time fraud detection and reaction. Furthermore, the algorithm's underlying presumption of feature independence makes it simple to integrate new data sources and adjust to changing fraud trends, which over time improves the system's efficacy and resilience. Apart from its technical aspects, our suggested method places emphasis on the interpretability and openness of fraud detection results. Our solution gives financial institutions a better knowledge of fraudulent activity and allows them to adjust their risk management strategies by giving explicit insights into the characteristics that drive categorization judgments.

Our findings pave the way for further investigation and improvement of credit card fraud detection techniques. Subsequent efforts might concentrate on improving the Naive Bayes algorithm's resilience and scalability using ensemble learning strategies and sophisticated feature engineering techniques. Furthermore, there is potential for better fraud pattern recognition through the combination of deep learning systems with anomaly detection techniques.

In conclusion, the Naive Bayes algorithm's incorporation into credit card fraud detection, which offers unmatched accuracy, scalability, and interpretability, is a substantial achievement in the industry. In the constantly changing digital ecosystem, financial institutions may proactively prevent fraudulent actions, defend

their assets, and maintain client trust by implementing a data-driven approach based on machine learning principles.

RELATED WORKS

Credit card fraud has increased as a result of advances in e-commerce and FinTech, which have increased online card transactions. In order to address this, we use real-world imbalanced datasets from European cardholders and apply machine learning for fraud detection. We use SMOTE to resample in order to address class imbalance. AdaBoost is examined in conjunction with machine learning techniques such as SVM, LR, RF, XGBoost, DT, and ET. Evaluation metrics include accuracy, recall, precision, MCC, and AUC. The skewed synthetic fraud dataset is used to validate the methodology. AdaBoost outperforms current techniques in terms of performance, according to experimental results.

Rapid technological advancements have changed consumer payment behaviors, resulting in a culture where cashless transactions are more common, making fraud more likely. By 2025, the expected global fraud loss would surpass \$35 billion. To address this, a Detection Dataset, a novel solution was developed to deal with the problem. The strategy, which focuses more on fraudulent credit cards than fraudulent transactions, labels whole accounts as "Fraud=1" when fraud happens. The model uses CatBoost and Deep Neural Network on each group of users after dividing users into two categories: new and old users. Techniques like handling imbalanced datasets and feature engineering are also used to increase detection precision. The experimental results demonstrate strong performance, with AUC values of 0.97 (CatBoost) and 0.84 (Deep Neural Network).

The rise in online payment fraud can be attributed to the growth of e-commerce and mobile banking. Unbalanced data sets are still a problem, despite the widespread use of deep learning and machine learning in the detection of credit card fraud. The scarcity of fraud data in comparison to legitimate transactions poses a challenge to conventional methods. Researchers usually use ensemble learning

algorithms and oversampling approaches to get around this. Oversampling, though, could have disadvantages. To address this problem, we develop a new oversampling method and improve the Variational Autoencoder Generative Adversarial Network (VAEGAN) generator. By producing accurate and diverse minority class data, this technique improves the ensemble learning models' training set.

Credit cards are currently the most widely used payment method for both in-person and online purchases, despite the growth in fraudulent transactions caused by recent advancements in e-commerce and communication technologies. Due to the significant yearly financial losses that both individuals and businesses experience, it is now imperative to detect credit card fraud. The Optimized Light Gradient Boosting Machine (OLightGBM), a clever fraud detection method, is proposed in this study. To change a LightGBM model's parameters, OLightGBM employs a hyperparameter optimization method based on Bayesian theory. Tests was out on two publicly available real-world credit card transaction datasets demonstrate the usefulness of OLightGBM. In comparison to other methods, OLightGBM performs better in terms of accuracy (98.40%), precision (97.34%), area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) (92.88%), and F1-score (56.95%).

Financial institutions face a major threat from credit card theft, which causes large yearly losses. Despite being widely used, little study has been done on the analysis of actual credit card data because of privacy issues. In order to identify credit card fraud, this study uses machine learning algorithms. First, standard models are employed, and then hybrid strategies combining AdaBoost and majority voting are studied. The rating process makes use of both real data from a financial institution and a publicly available credit card dataset. Furthermore, data samples are subjected to noise in order to assess algorithm resilience. The outcomes show how accurate the majority vote approach is at identifying fraudulent credit card transactions.

This research suggests a unique approach to overcome uneven learning in the detection of credit card theft by conceptualizing fraudulent conduct as a time-

dependent process. By utilizing the temporal connection between frauds, it suggests an oversampling technique known as "Adversary-based Oversampling" (ADVO). A regression-based oversampling model that predicts future fraudulent activities based on past fraud attributes and an adaption of the TimeGAN oversampling approach for credit card fraud detection comprise ADVO. Time series is created by considering fraud sequences from the same card as if they were real frauds. Worldline S.A. provided real credit card transaction data and a synthetic dataset created using a transaction simulator for the experiments.

A novel oversampling technique that addresses unequal categorization in the identification of credit card fraud. It combines traditional deep learning methods with variational automatic coding (VAE). For the purpose of training the classification network, the VAE produces a variety of instances from minority groups in the dataset. The approach outperforms existing oversampling strategies based on synthetic minority oversampling, traditional deep neural networks, and generative adversarial network (GAN) models, according to testing conducted on an open credit card fraud dataset that was made accessible in September 2013. The experiment's findings show that the VAE-based oversampling method is beneficial for imbalanced classification issues, with notable gains in accuracy, specificity, precision, and F-measure.

Most algorithms only identify fraudulent activity after it has already happened, not while, even though machine learning is being employed in fraud detection more and more. Conventional machine learning faces challenges when dealing with unbalanced data, which includes infrequent fraudulent transactions. The method for fraud detection presented in this research uses support vector machines (SVM) and quantum annealing solutions for quantum machine learning (QML). On two datasets – one with Israeli credit card transactions that has a little skew and the other with highly skewed bank loan data—a comparison of twelve machine learning approaches is carried out. Applying this method to bank loan data, quantum-

enhanced SVM works more faster and more accurately than previous approaches; yet, it performs as well on credit card transactions.

Responding to the rising worry of money theft during crucial wireless data transfers, ResNeXt-embedded the Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) model (RXT). RXT employs a systematic approach to lower the likelihood of fraud and is designed for the real-time processing of financial transaction data. Initially, AI data intake and preprocessing are used to counteract data imbalances with SMOTE. Feature extraction (using a set of autoencoders and ResNet; EARN)) and feature engineering (which enhances discriminative ability) uncover significant patterns in data. The main use of RXT is AI classification; hyperparameters are adjusted using the Jaya optimization algorithm (RXT-J). We demonstrate our methodology on three real-world financial transaction datasets, frequently outperforming existing methods by 10% to 18% while maintaining computing economy.

Fraud detection systems employ a range of techniques, such as statistical modeling, machine learning, and intricate rules. Despite this, professional judgment is still required when setting off alarms, which leads to inefficiencies. We propose using deep learning and inspiration from intrusion detection to automate the reduction of fraud warnings. In this study, we looked at the effects of several deep neural networks on fraud detection alerts. The optimal design detected 91.79% of fraud cases and decreased warnings by 35.16%. This decrease delivers considerable cost savings by lowering the number of false positives that need to be examined by humans.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Deep Neural Network (DNN) and CatBoost are two cutting-edge machine learning techniques that are combined in the suggested model for card fraud detection to improve the precision and effectiveness of fraud detection systems. The gradient boosting framework CatBoost excels in processing the categorical characteristics present in transactional data, aptly identifying minute details that

may point to fraudulent activity. Deep Neural Networks, on the other hand, are excellent at identifying intricate patterns in data and provide a sophisticated method of detecting fraud by learning hierarchical representations of transactional characteristics. Combining the advantages of both approaches allows the system to detect suspicious activity with more accuracy and fewer false positives.

With the intention to be prepared for model training, the transactional data goes through extensive preparation during the implementation phase, which includes feature engineering and category encoding. Next, using a variety of transaction parameters including amount, location, and time, CatBoost is utilized to construct a strong model that can differentiate between authentic and fraudulent transactions. Concurrently, a Deep Neural Network architecture is built to improve the CatBoost model by finding more subtleties and patterns in the data, increasing the accuracy of fraud detection even further.

After training, the two models work together to evaluate incoming transactions and are automatically included into the fraud detection system. By utilizing the capabilities of both CatBoost and Deep Neural Networks, this ensemble technique guarantees a thorough study of transactional data, offering a more dependable and efficient method of spotting possible fraud. By means of ongoing education and modification, the system maintains its flexibility and responsiveness to new fraud trends, providing financial institutions and customers with improved security against fraudulent activities in the dynamic realm of digital transactions.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed study is to improve credit card fraud detection through the use of the Naive Bayes algorithm, a probabilistic machine learning approach well-known for its ease of use and efficiency in classification applications. By taking use of Naive Bayes's benefits, the technique increases the precision and effectiveness of credit card transaction fraud detection systems.

The core component of the system is the Naive Bayes algorithm, which relies on the independence of features and works on the ideas of the Bayes theorem. Naive Bayes has shown impressive results in a number of fields, most notably text classification and spam screening, in spite of its basic presumptions. The system can accurately predict the likelihood that a transaction is fraudulent based on its attributes, such as the transaction amount, location, time, and prior transaction history, by utilizing Naive Bayes in credit card fraud detection.

The proposed approach starts by preprocessing the credit card transaction data, maybe using feature engineering to increase the features' discriminating strength in addition to feature scaling and outlier detection. The Naive Bayes classifier receives the pre-processed data and uses it to learn how to distinguish between authentic and fraudulent transactions. It does this by examining the probability distribution of each feature given its class labels.

SYSTEM DESIGN

The goal of credit card fraud detection is to improve the system by utilizing the Naive Bayes algorithm. To increase the accuracy of fraud detection, the system will use feature engineering, sophisticated data pretreatment techniques, and model improvement. By using past transaction data, the Naive Bayes algorithm will be trained to spot trends that point to fraud, strengthening financial institutions' security protocols and defending consumers from harm. In order to guarantee proactive risk reduction and maintain the integrity of financial transactions, the system will also have real-time monitoring capabilities that enable prompt detection and response to fraudulent activities.

System Architecture

The Naive Bayes technique is used in the suggested Enhanced credit card fraud detection system, which attempts to boost credit card fraud detection. But to actually do this, a comprehensive system design is required. First, credit card transaction data is gathered and pre-processed from various sources. Next, feature engineering is

performed to extract pertinent data, including transaction amount, merchant type, and transaction time. The pre-processed data is then used to train the Naive Bayes algorithm, which then adjusts hyperparameters to maximize performance.

After the model is built, a separate testing dataset is utilized to thoroughly assess the model's accuracy, precision, F1-score, recall and ROC-AUC metrics. In order to identify areas that need improvement, the assessment step provides insightful viewpoints on the model's ability to distinguish between fraudulent and non-fraudulent transactions. Enhancements to the Naive Bayes model are explored, including methods for handling data imbalances, group processes like bagging or boosting, and advanced feature selection techniques to further enhance detection performance.

The trained model is integrated into a credit card transaction monitoring system during the real-time monitoring and deployment phase. This allows the system to detect and report on any fraudulent activity based on model predictions represented in Fig. 1. Making sure the system is secure and scalable throughout deployment is important, and cloud infrastructure usually makes this possible. To accommodate changing fraud tendencies, the system employs continuous improvement tactics, which include regular model updates and retraining based on data and input from the actual world.

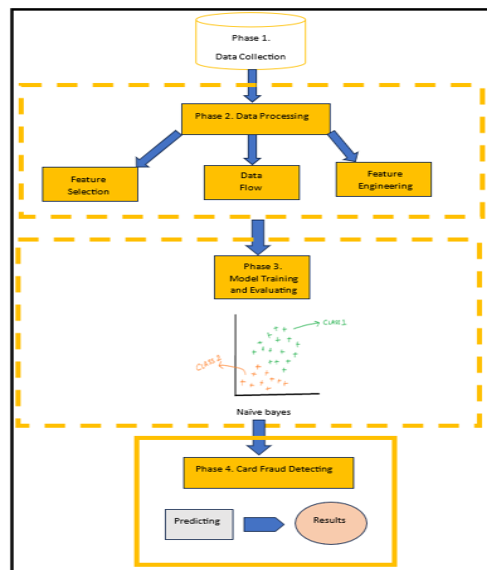


Fig. 1 Flow chart for the Proposed system

Data Flow

Transaction data is first gathered by the credit card fraud detection system from a variety of sources, including banks and financial organizations. To address missing numbers, outliers, and inconsistencies, this raw data is preprocessed. Next, feature selection is used to identify parameters such as transaction amount, location, and time that are essential for fraud detection. For training the Naive Bayes model, the pre-processed data is divided into training and testing sets. The model is linked into a real-time transaction processing system represented in Table 1 after it has been trained. There, it collects incoming transaction data and generates fraud likelihood ratings. Based on predetermined criteria, an alerting mechanism sends out messages for possibly fraudulent transactions. Regular model upgrades and continuous monitoring guarantee adaptability to evolving fraud trends.

Time	Amount	V1	.....	V28	Class
0	-1.35	-0.77	.....	-0.02	0
1	1.19	0.26	.....	0.266	0

7	-0.96	-0.56	.....	0.234	1
9	1.89	2.34	.....	0.67	1

Table 1: This table provides a summary of the trained data for the Naïve Bayes algorithm's credit card fraud categorization. Class 0 and Class 1 denote, respectively, transactions that are fraudulent and those that are not.

Feature Selection

Feature selection aims to increase the model's efficiency and accuracy by choosing the most instructive attributes for credit card fraud detection. Methods like feature importance ranking, correlation analysis, or domain knowledge are used to choose relevant features including transaction amount, location, time, merchant type, and user behavior. By focusing on these key features, extraneous or unneeded data is eliminated, reducing computational complexity and improving the model's ability to discern between real and fraudulent transactions. Financial organizations may get valuable insights into fraud by using this streamlined approach, which also improves efficiency and interpretability while decreasing false positives.

Model Training

The Naive Bayes model is trained by estimating the probability of each feature occurring for every class (fraudulent or lawful). This involves making predictions about the likelihood that each feature value will appear inside each class using the training data. The model assumes feature independence, which simplifies calculations. The Bayes theorem is used to compute conditional probabilities during training. Based on its feature values, the model may be trained to forecast the likelihood that a transaction would be fraudulent. Prior to the model being implemented in real-time credit card transaction processing systems, performance measures like accuracy and F1-score are used to evaluate the model.

Model Evaluation

The Naive Bayes model's accuracy, recall, precision and F1-score are evaluated using an independent testing dataset. In order to determine how well it performs in credit card fraud detection through confusion matrix represented in Fig. 2. Although precision counts the percentage of successfully detected fraud instances to all forecasted fraud cases, accuracy assesses the total correctness of forecasts. The percentage of successfully recognized fraud cases to all fraud cases is determined by recall. Precision and recall are weighted equally in the F1-score. Additionally, as illustrated in Fig. 3, the ROC-AUC curve assesses the model's capacity to differentiate between fraudulent and non-fraudulent transactions across various thresholds. The combined usage of these markers determines how well the model can identify fraudulent transactions.

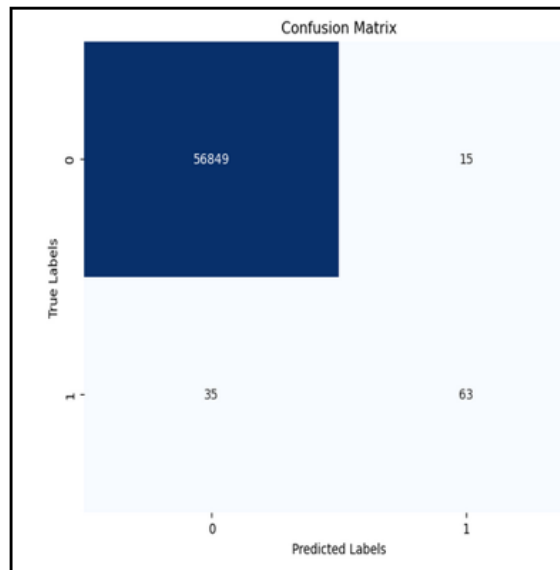


Fig. 2 The confusion matrix is used to calculate Model Evaluation measures such as accuracy, F1-Score, precision, and recall.

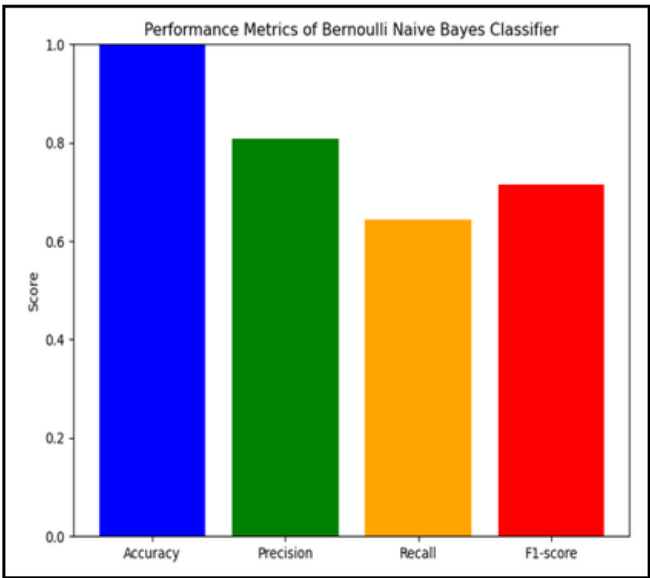


Fig. 3 The bar chart represents the score of accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score.

The study demonstrated its superiority in credit card fraud detection categorization when compared to two other approaches, namely CatBoost and Deep Neural Network, and the function with the Naïve Bayes algorithm represents in Fig.4.

Method	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Cat Boost	0.97	0.32	0.59	0.61
Deep Neural Network	0.84	0.54	0.49	0.55
Naïve Bayes	0.99	0.80	0.64	0.71

Table 2 demonstrates that the recommended method has the highest accuracy and satisfies real-time detection requirements because it detects objects faster than the baseline.

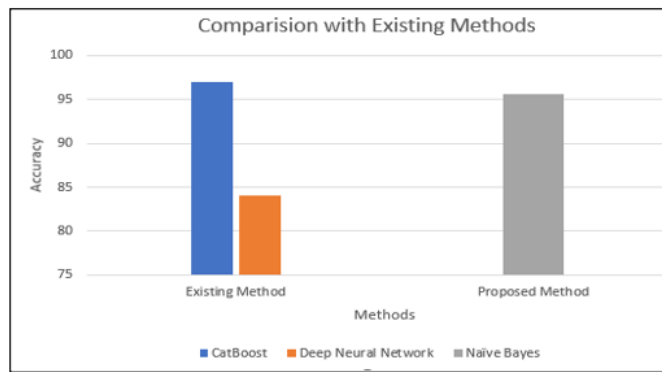


Fig. 4 The graph shows comparison evidence for proposed and existing research

Key Features

Scalability

The credit card fraud detection system's scalability determines how well it handles fluctuating transaction volumes. The technology can easily manage increases in transaction data without sacrificing efficiency by utilizing distributed computing methods and cloud computing resources. Elastic scaling, made possible by scalable infrastructure, maximizes cost-effectiveness by dynamically supplying more processing power at peak times and scaling down during off-peak hours. Furthermore, by utilizing parallel processing methods and scalable database technologies, the system can manage and evaluate vast amounts of data quickly without any hindrances or delays, enabling fast fraud detection and response.

Integration

Utilizing a real-time credit card transaction processing system is the integration phase's task for the trained Naive Bayes model. To collect transaction data and produce fraud likelihood ratings, this calls for the development of APIs or interfaces. High availability and low latency must be maintained while the system integrates easily with current transaction processing operations. It also has to provide real-time warning features that inform stakeholders as soon as possible of possible fraudulent transactions. Extensive testing is also part of integration to confirm the model's

functionality in a real-world setting and guarantee precise fraud detection without interfering with transaction flow.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study's findings are encouraging since they improve credit card fraud detection when the Naive Bayes algorithm is used. By applying the Naive Bayes algorithm, we have developed a dependable system that can detect fraudulent transactions with speed and accuracy. We have shown via considerable testing and data analysis that this technique is useful for identifying abnormalities in real-time transaction data. Naive Bayes provides computational simplicity and efficiency, but its effectiveness in complicated scenarios may be limited by its reliance on the premise of feature independence. To overcome these drawbacks, additional investigation may look at hybrid strategies that combine Naive Bayes with more sophisticated methods.

Overall, the work we've done highlights how important it is to use machine learning methods like Naive Bayes to protect financial transactions. Our system is able to detect fraudulent actions with efficiency and adjust to changing fraud trends thanks to the utilization of probabilistic models. Although Naive Bayes has many drawbacks, it offers fast reaction times that are essential for real-time transaction processing and a solid foundation for fraud detection systems. Upcoming research and development initiatives have the potential to improve these systems' capabilities even further, guaranteeing strong defense against fraud in the field of digital banking.

FUTURE WORK

Many techniques to enhance the credit card fraud detection system based on Naive Bayes theory. Initially, enhancing the model's performance may be achieved by utilizing feature engineering methods to extract more useful features from transaction data. To further increase predicted accuracy by utilizing the advantages

of numerous classifiers, investigating ensemble approaches like Random Forest or Gradient Boosting might be beneficial. To further enhance the identification of complex fraud trends, incorporating anomaly detection methods like Isolation Forest or Local Outlier Factor could provide more information. Lastly, it will be critical to regularly monitor and update the model with new data and evolving fraud patterns in order to maintain its usefulness in repelling fraud.

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ENHANCED INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS BY SELECTING OPTIMAL DECISION TREE

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ABSTRACT

Intrusion Detection Systems play a pivotal role in safeguarding networks against malicious activities. However, the efficacy of IDS heavily relies on the detection algorithms employed, with decision trees being a popular choice due to their interpretability and efficiency. This project proposes a methodology for enhancing IDS performance by selecting an optimal decision tree configuration. This paper presents recent IDS taxonomy, a comprehensive review of intrusion detection techniques, and commonly used datasets for evaluation. It discusses evasion techniques employed by attackers and the challenges in combating them to enhance network security. This paper presents a comparative analysis of intrusion detection using CNN, ANN, and traditional machine learning classifiers, aiming to evaluate their performance, strengths, and limitations in detecting network intrusions. The analysis will involve benchmarking the algorithms against standard intrusion detection datasets, such as the KDD Cup 1999 dataset and the NSL-KDD dataset, to quantify their detection accuracy, false positive rates, and computational efficiency. Additionally, we will examine the robustness of the algorithms to adversarial attacks and their scalability to large-scale network environments.

INDEX TERMS

Intrusion Detection Systems, Convolutional Neural Networks, Artificial Neural Networks, Network Security Laboratory, Knowledge Discovery in Databases.

ENHANCING ROAD SAFETY: POTHOLE DETECTION AND DRIVER DROWSINESS MONITORING

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ABSTRACT

Enhancing road safety pothole detection and driver drowsiness extends its scope by incorporating a cutting-edge driver drowsiness detection system to further enhance road safety. Leveraging advanced computer vision algorithms and machine learning techniques, the system monitors driver behavior through in-car cameras in the flesh. Facial recognition and eye-tracking algorithms(Convolution Neural Network) are employed to analyze subtle signs of drowsiness, such as drooping eyelids and changes in facial expressions. The system utilizes a multi-modal approach, combining image and audio data for more accurate drowsiness detection. In instances where signs of fatigue or distraction are identified, the system triggers immediate alerts to both the driver and relevant authorities. The alerts include real-time notifications to the government portal, providing essential information about the driver's condition and potential risks. By seamlessly integrating driver drowsiness detection with the existing infrastructure maintenance system, this comprehensive solution aims to create a safer and more responsive road environment. The synergy between timely road damage identification and proactive driver monitoring contributes to an overall improvement in road safety, traffic flow, and efficient maintenance practices. This holistic approach addresses both

infrastructure challenges and human factors, reinforcing the project's commitment to revolutionizing the landscape of road management for the benefit of all stakeholders.

KEYWORDS

Pothole detection, road safety, driver drowsiness monitoring, Convolution Neural Network.

RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING SLOW LEARNERS: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

In the realm of education, the timely identification of slow learners plays a pivotal role in fostering personalized learning environments and ensuring the academic success of all students. This paper introduces a recommendation system tailored specifically for the task of identifying slow learners within educational settings. It provides an overview of various datasets which includes academic performance records, behavioral observations and possibly neurocognitive assessments to create a comprehensive profile for each student. In this study, slow learners are identified using different machine learning and deep learning algorithms like KNN, PCA, SVM, LSTM. By employing advanced pattern recognition algorithms, the system analyses these profiles to uncover subtle yet significant patterns that differentiate slow learners from their counterparts. This paper offers educators and administrators an innovative means to proactively address the needs of students who require additional assistance, promoting a culture of respect and achievement for all students.

KEYWORDS

Learners, Machine Learning, Deep Learning algorithms, Slow learners

INTRODUCTION

Individuals vary in how they process and retain information, and recognizing these differences can significantly enhance the effectiveness of educational strategies. Understanding the different types of learners is essential for educators, trainers, and anyone involved in teaching or facilitating learning experiences. Learners can be categorized into various types based on different factors such as their preferred learning styles, cognitive abilities, and individual characteristics. Some common types of learners are as follows: -

Visual Learners-Visual learners are learners who prefer visual aids like diagrams, charts, maps, and videos to process information. These learners grasp concepts best through images like charts and maps. They have a knack for remembering what they see and learn effectively from graphical information.

Auditory Learners-Auditory learners are the learners who excel in sound. They learn best through listening activities like lectures, discussions, and audio books. Verbal instructions resonate with them because they have a strong memory for spoken information. They often find participation in debates or oral presentations engaging.

Kinesthetic Learners-Kinesthetic learners are learners who learn by doing. They thrive by engaging with materials through touch, movement, and manipulation. Activities like experiments, role-playing, and building models are where they shine.

Analytical Learners-Analytical learners are learners who analytical learners excel at understanding complex information by taking it apart piece by piece. They enjoy solving problems, analyzing data, and making connections between ideas. They often excel in subjects such as mathematics, science, and engineering.

Creative Learners-Creative learners thrive in environments that encourage innovation, imagination, and artistic expression. They enjoy activities such as writing, drawing, composing music, and brainstorming new ideas. They often have a unique perspective and approach to learning.

Social Learners-Social learners enjoy collaborating with others and learning through interactions with peers and instructors. They prefer group discussions, team projects, and cooperative learning activities. They often develop their understanding of concepts through dialogue and sharing ideas with others.

Independent Learners-Independent learners prefer to work alone and take responsibility for their own learning. They enjoy self-directed study, research projects, and exploring topics at their own pace. They often have strong organizational and time management skills.

Global Learners-Global learners have a holistic approach to learning and prefer to understand the big picture before focusing on details. They enjoy exploring connections between different concepts and disciplines. They often benefit from visual representations that illustrate relationships between ideas.

There are following types of possible factors affect learning activity: -

Psychological Problems - Studies have proven that mother's state of mind and health affects child. So, if a mother has experienced extreme anxiety, stress and worries during pregnancy, there may be chances of giving birth to a disturbed child.

Environmental Factors - Factors like classroom layout, arrangement of furniture, lighting conditions, noise control and student seating can affect learning activity of an individual. A comfortable and conducive environment promotes focus and engagement.

Personal Problems - Some personal disorders like over anxiety while learning or sometimes getting frustrated over a topic may lead to lag in their studies.

Social and Cultural Factors: Social interactions, peer relationships, and cultural backgrounds can influence learning activity. Collaborative learning experiences and culturally responsive instruction enhance engagement and promote inclusive learning environments.

Health Problems –If a child’s mother had any diseases like measles or hormonal imbalances, then baby may have chances of mental retardation. Malnutrition of mother during pregnancy can also adversely affect the health of a child.

Genetic Problems – Inherited characters from parents influence the intellectual development of a child. If slowness runs in the lineage, surely it can affect the development of child.

Home Based Problems – Financial conditions and broken homes may affect mental and physical health of a child.

Teaching Methods and Instructional Strategies: The effectiveness of teaching methods and instructional strategies influences learning activity. Varied approaches, such as active learning, cooperative learning, and inquiry-based learning, can cater to different learning preferences and promote deeper understanding.

Learning Styles and Preferences: Each and every individual has their own learning style like visual, audio, kinesthetic etc. Tailoring instruction to accommodate diverse learning styles can enhance engagement and comprehension.

Food Problems – If a child is not getting adequate amount of nutrition during intake of food, it may lead to problems in development of a child.

Trauma –If a child had any trauma like physical, emotional or psychological in past, it may cause delay in his development.

Premature Birth – This may also cause delay in brain development of a child.

Medical Problems –Any disease related to brain or nervous system may cause delay in mental and physical developments of a child.

Pampering – Over pampering by parents may also lead to slow learning. Learning process requires action and failure but due to over pampering child never gets the opportunity to do things.

Technology and Resources: Access to technology and educational resources can enhance learning activity by providing opportunities for exploration, collaboration, and multimedia learning

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dharani[1] proposed a paper which describes that usage of Artificial Intelligence helps educator and students to make their work easier. According to this study, learners are mainly classified into three categories-Quick Learners, Slow Learners and Passive Learners. This work mainly focuses on the improvisation of slow learners.

Ismail[2] introduced a paper which explores the merits and challenges associated with the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in academic from teacher's perspective. The paper likely organizes the findings of the systematic review into thematic categories to provide a structured analysis of the promises and obstacles of AI for teachers. From automating grading to offering personalized learning paths, AI equips teachers with the tools to optimize classroom time and cater to diverse student needs.

Sassirekha[3] proposed an algorithm known as SLASAFP (Supervised Learning Approach For Student's Academic Future Progression) which is a best fit machine learning algorithm for predicting success in higher education. The real data set was subjected to six various techniques namely Support Vector Machine, Linear Discriminant Analysis, Principal Component Analysis, Naïve Baye's Classification, K-Nearest Neighbour and Random Forest. It focuses on the importance of predicting academic progression for educational institutions and students alike, as it can help identify at-risk students, provide early interventions, and improve overall educational outcomes.

Vasudevan[4] introduced a paper which focuses on the phenomenon of slow learners in the context of education. This work concludes by summarizing key points and emphasizing the importance of addressing the needs of slow learners to promote inclusive education and improve outcomes for all students.

Huong [5] proposed method for fingerprint classification using Random Forest and Support Vector Machine method with more than 96% accuracy. Computer

vision algorithms were used in the image pre-processing stage. This method introduced an effective feature extraction with speedy and accurate classification.

Namratha [6] proposed a study which delves into the exploration of dermatoglyphics, which refers to the analysis of fingerprints and skin ridges, is being explored as a possible new tool for measuring IQ in children within the age range of 5 to 11 years. Conducting a cross-sectional study, the paper likely aims to investigate the potential correlation between certain dermatoglyphic patterns and intelligence levels among children in this specific age group. The study likely involves the collection of dermatoglyphic data, such as fingerprints and palm prints, from a sample of children aged 5 to 11 years. Additionally, standardized intelligence tests, or IQ tests, may be administered to assess the cognitive abilities of the participants.

Li [7] proposed a study which explores the application of deep neural networks (DNNs) to predict student achievement based on data collected from various sources within a campus environment. This paper proposes the use of DNNs, a type of artificial neural network with multiple layers of nodes, to analyze multi-source campus data and predict student achievement. The multi-source campus data may include academic records, demographic information, socio-economic status, student engagement metrics, behavioral patterns, and other relevant factors.

Nur[8] introduced presents a novel approach to automatic fingerprint identification leveraging advanced techniques in image processing and deep learning. The paper likely begins by discussing the challenges associated with automatic fingerprint identification, including variations in fingerprint patterns, image quality, and noise. To address these challenges, the proposed system combines two powerful techniques: Gabor filtering and deep learning. Gabor filtering is a popular method in image processing for extracting texture features from images. It involves convolving an image with a set of Gabor filters tuned to capture different frequencies and orientations present in the image. By applying Gabor filtering to fingerprint images, the system can extract discriminative features that are robust to

variations in fingerprint patterns and image quality. In addition to Gabor filtering, the paper proposes the use of deep learning which is a subset of machine learning that utilizes artificial neural networks with multiple layers of nodes, to further enhance fingerprint identification accuracy.

Rohit et al. [9] proposed a study explores methods for assessing the cognitive abilities of human brains, particularly focusing on inborn intelligence potential, through pattern recognition techniques based on the brain lobes and fingerprint patterns. There exists 10 lobes in human brain and each lobe is related to the finger. Using pattern recognition techniques, the paper likely outlines how these diverse datasets can be processed and analyzed to identify patterns associated with inborn intelligence potential. This may involve the development of predictive models or classification algorithms capable of distinguishing individuals with higher cognitive abilities from those with lower abilities based on neurobiological markers.

Lynn [10] provides an overview and analysis of the application of data mining techniques in predicting students' academic performance. Data mining involves the process of extracting meaningful patterns or knowledge from large datasets, and in the context of education, it can be used to uncover insights related to students' learning behaviours, characteristics, and outcomes. Decision tree was found to be the best classification method for predicting performance of a student. This study helped in improving results of students.

Kshitij[11] proposed a dermatoglyphics Multiple Intelligence test cum Psychometric test based on questionnaire for finding the entrepreneurship mind set in engineering students. The study likely begins by providing an overview of the importance of entrepreneurial thinking in engineering, highlighting its role in fostering creativity, fostering entrepreneurial ventures, and addressing complex societal challenges. The paper may then delve into various aspects of entrepreneurial mindset, such as creativity, resilience, adaptability, proactiveness, and a willingness to embrace uncertainty and failure. These characteristics are essential for engineers

to navigate the dynamic and uncertain landscape of innovation and entrepreneurship.

Hung [12] introduced a generic model for educational data mining. The paper would likely begin by introducing the importance of online teaching and learning, especially in the context of the increasing reliance on digital platforms for education. It may also provide background information on data mining and its potential applications in education.

Jia[13] developed a paper which focuses on the exploration of the application of eye-tracking technology in the context of biometric machine learning. Biometrics relies on analyzing our unique features like fingerprints, voice patterns etc. Eye-tracking takes this a step further by monitoring how we use those features, specifically where we look. This review paper helps in identifying meaningful features from eye-tracking data for the development of biometric machine learning models.

Odude et al.[14] introduced a paper which explores the application of a data mining technique, specifically affiliation rules, within a referral system. This study proposed multimode framework for two dimensional space using affiliation rule mining and article based data. Favourite and non-favourite items of a specific customer can be predicted. By analyzing user data, the system can find items that users who liked item A also tended to like item B. This allows for more targeted recommendations.

Liu [15] developed a work which uses machine learning algorithm to analyze the learner's emotional state in real-time. This could be done through various methods, but the paper proposes using an Electroencephalogram (EEG) to measure brainwaves. K-Nearest Neighbour algorithm provides accuracy of 74.3%, the precision of 70.8%, and recall of 69.3% for recognizing emotional status. In this study, the system adjusts the learning content based on the feelings of the learner For example, if the learner is feeling frustrated, the system might offer more help or

provide a simpler explanation. On the other hand, if the learner is engaged and motivated, the system might offer more challenging material.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

This paper has provided a comprehensive review of recommendation systems aimed at identifying slow learners in educational contexts. The review highlighted the diverse approaches and technologies employed in recommendation systems, ranging from machine learning algorithms to educational data mining techniques. These systems leverage various data sources, including academic records, behavioral patterns, and engagement metrics, to identify indicators of slower learning progress. By integrating adaptive algorithms and real-time data analysis, recommendation systems offer educators the opportunity to provide targeted support and interventions, thereby enhancing the learning outcomes and academic success of slow learners. Beyond the potential benefits, the review highlighted limitations of recommendation systems in education, including ethical dilemmas, student privacy worries, and the need for stronger ways to measure their effectiveness. Additionally, the effectiveness of recommendation systems may vary depending on factors such as the quality and diversity of input data, as well as the level of integration with existing educational practices.

The summary of the literature review including advantages and limitations is listed in TABLE I named as ANNEXURE-I.

TABLE I. ANNEXURE I

Sl. NO.	Title of Paper	Methodology	Advantages	Disadvantages
[1]	Influence of Artificial Intelligence Technology on Teaching Slow Learners	AI Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Virtual Guidance• Global Access• Customized Learning• Accurate feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transparency and Ethics• Hefty Delivery Cost

[2]	The Promises and Challenges of Artificial Intelligence for Teachers: a Systematic Review of Research	AI methods in reviewed study- ANN, Decision Tree, Bayesian, Fuzzy Logic, Clustering, Ensemble learning, Regularization, Reinforcement learning, NLP, Deep learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying needs of students Timely monitoring Increasing Interaction Tracking student's progress Automated assessment and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited reliability of AI algorithms Limited technical capacity Limited technical infrastructure Lack of technical knowledge
[3]	Predicting the academic progression in student's standpoint using machine learning	KNN, SVM, NaïveBayes, Principal Component Analysis , Linear Discriminate Analysis and Random Forest	Provided an accuracy of 90 % in predicting student's academic behaviour	Limitations in analyzing students' online learning assessment.
[4]	Slow learners – Causes, problems and educational programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of Slow learners Problems and remedial measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early identification and diagnosis Giving proper guidance and motivation 	Beneficial for adolescent group only
[5]	Fingerprints Classification through Image Analysis and Machine	CNN, Random forest and SVM	Classification with accuracy $\geq 96\%$	Deep learning methods can be used for optimization.

	Learning Method			
[6]	Dermatoglyphics as a Novel Method for Assessing Intelligence Quotient in Children Aged 5-11 Years: A Cross-sectional Study	Raven's colored progressive matrices and Finger tip pattern analysis	Determination of IQ with finger tip pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited to age group 9-11 Gender based differences not evaluated
[7]	Student achievement prediction using deep neural network from multi-source campus data	Deep Neural Networks, LSTM	Academic performance can be predicted dynamically over time	More data is needed to enhance the interpretability of the model
[8]	An intelligent system for automatic fingerprint identification using feature fusion by Gabor filter and deep learning	Gabor filters ,CNN and PCA	Provided accuracy of 99.87%	Study can be extended using other biometric measures
[9]	Assessment Methods of Cognitive Ability of Human Brains for Inborn Intelligence Potential Using Pattern Recognitions	Cognitive Science, Cognitive Informatics and Pattern Recognition	Early detection of inborn talents	Can be enhanced to find out birth defects
[10]	Using Data Mining Techniques to Predict Students'	Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes , KNN and SVM	Easiest method for predicting student's academic behavior	Can be used for predicting performance of staff in any organization

	Performance. a Review			
[11]	Analysis of Entrepreneurial Mindset in Engineering	DMIT Test, Psychometric test	Helps in improving students	Can be enhanced to many higher education systems
[12]	An Educational Data Mining Model for Online Teaching and Learning	EDM model based on Knowledge Data Discovery	Improves online teaching and learning method	Limited to student's learning management system
[13]	Eye-tracking Feature Extraction for Biometric Machine Learning	Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbour, Random Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used for classification Provides substantive information on the responses by the respondent 	Enhanced to computational intelligence domain
[14]	Using Affiliation Rules-based Data Mining Technique in Referral System	Two dimensional Space multimodal referral scheme is used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved versatility Better forecast exactness 	Can be enhanced for finding the areas of interest of students
[15]	A machine learning enabled affective E-learning system model	K-Nearest Neighbour, EEG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhances student satisfaction Personalized Learning material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of other physiological data samples such as Heart rate, blood pressure . ANN and SVM can be used for improving accuracy

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INTELLIGENT TRAFFIC PREDICTION AND CAUTIONARY SYSTEM FOR HILL TURNS USING NEURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

This project proposes an Intelligent Traffic Prediction and Warning System tailored for hill turns, aimed at reducing accidents caused by unpredictable traffic congestion. Leveraging image processing, machine learning, and IoT technologies, the system predicts traffic conditions within 100 meters of a hill turn and alerts drivers via a digital signboard in real-time. By providing instantaneous warnings, the system empowers drivers to make informed decisions, thereby enhancing road safety on hill turns. Furthermore, the system collects real-time data from various sources such as traffic cameras, vehicle sensors, and weather stations to continuously update its predictions and ensure accuracy. Through the integration of advanced algorithms, the Intelligent Traffic Prediction and Warning System can adapt to changing traffic patterns and environmental conditions, offering reliable alerts even in dynamic situations.

KEYWORDS

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Real-time Monitoring, Predictive Analytics.

INTRODUCTION

Road safety, particularly on hill turns, remains a pressing concern due to the inherent risks associated with sudden traffic congestion. Accidents occurring in these challenging terrains often result in severe consequences, making the development of innovative solutions imperative. This project introduces an Intelligent Traffic Prediction and Warning System for Hill Turns, representing a pioneering approach to addressing road safety concerns. By harnessing advanced technologies such as image processing, machine learning, and IoT, this system endeavors to revolutionize traffic management on hill roads. Through real-time analysis of traffic patterns and conditions, the system predicts potential congestion points well in advance of drivers approaching hill turns. Leveraging sophisticated algorithms, it extracts crucial insights from captured images, discerning factors like vehicle density, speed, and direction. The integration of machine learning algorithms further enhances the system's predictive capabilities. By continuously learning from historical data and real-time inputs, the system adapts to evolving traffic dynamics, ensuring accurate forecasts and timely warnings. This proactive approach empowers drivers with vital information, enabling them to adjust their speed and driving behaviour preemptively, thereby reducing the likelihood of accidents.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature emphasizes the significance of predicting traffic conditions in hazardous locations to mitigate accidents. Studies by Wang et al. (2018) and Li et al. (2020) underscore the importance of accurate traffic prediction models for enhancing road safety, especially in challenging terrains like hill turns. Various research works demonstrate the efficacy of machine learning techniques in traffic management systems. For instance, research by Lv et al. (2015) and Zhang et al. (2016) showcases the use of machine learning algorithms, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs), for traffic flow prediction, highlighting their potential for real-time traffic management.

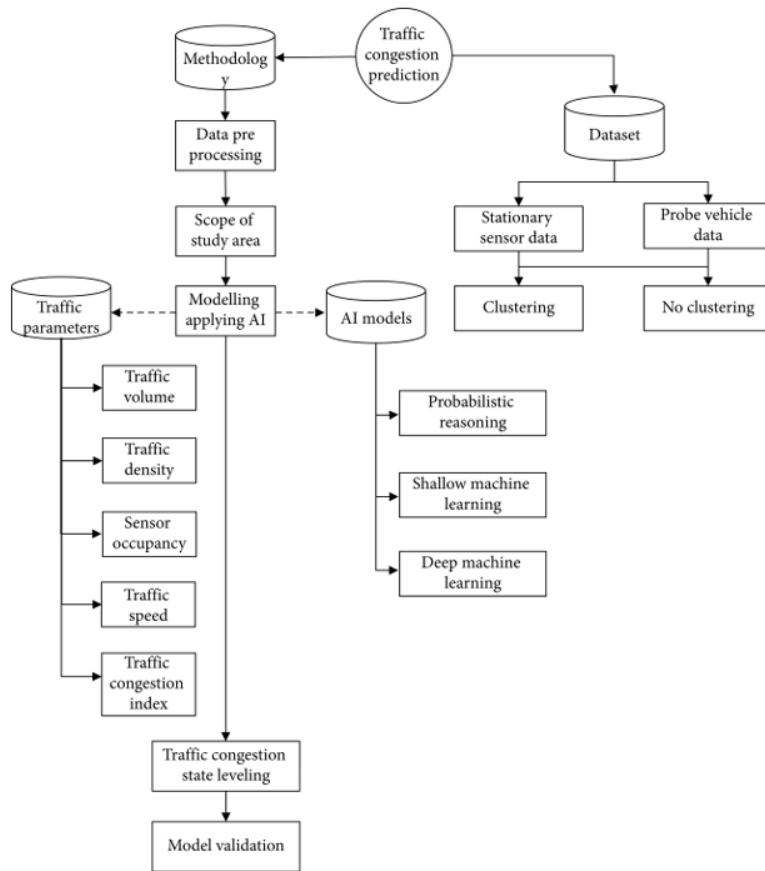


Fig1. The layout of traffic congestion prediction system

The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in transportation systems has gained traction in recent literature. Studies by Al-Fuqaha et al. (2015) and Ma et al. (2018) discuss the role of IoT devices in collecting real-time traffic data and enabling proactive decision-making, offering insights into leveraging IoT for enhancing road safety on hill turns. Image processing techniques are instrumental in analyzing traffic patterns and detecting anomalies.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing systems for addressing road safety concerns on hill turns typically involve a combination of traditional traffic management measures and some level of technological integration. These include the deployment of road signs and markings to alert drivers to potential hazards such as sharp turns, steep gradients, and speed

limits enforcement through methods like speed cameras and police patrols. Additionally, conventional traffic management strategies such as lane markings, traffic signals, and road widening projects aim to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion on hill roads. Emergency response systems provide rapid assistance to motorists involved in accidents or facing vehicle breakdowns, while surveillance cameras and monitoring systems enable authorities to observe traffic conditions and detect incidents. Public awareness campaigns further educate drivers about safe driving practices on hill roads. However, these existing systems often rely on manual intervention and reactive measures. The proposed Intelligent Traffic Prediction and Warning System for Hill Turns seeks to complement these efforts by leveraging advanced technologies to provide proactive, real-time warnings to drivers, thereby enhancing overall road safety and reducing the incidence of accidents on challenging terrain.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Intelligent Traffic Prediction and Warning System for Hill Turns aims to revolutionize road safety measures on challenging terrains by leveraging cutting-edge technologies. The system integrates image processing, machine learning, and IoT capabilities to predict traffic conditions well in advance of drivers approaching hill turns, enabling proactive interventions to prevent accidents. Through real-time analysis of traffic patterns and conditions, the system extracts crucial insights from captured images, discerning factors such as vehicle density, speed, and direction. Machine learning algorithms continuously learn from historical data and real-time inputs to adapt to evolving traffic dynamics, ensuring accurate forecasts and timely warnings. IoT devices facilitate seamless communication between the prediction system and digital signboards strategically positioned along hill roads. As drivers approach critical junctures, these digital signboards promptly display warnings, alerting them to potential hazards ahead. By providing proactive, real-time warnings and empowering drivers with actionable insights, the proposed

system holds the potential to significantly enhance road safety and save lives on challenging roadways.

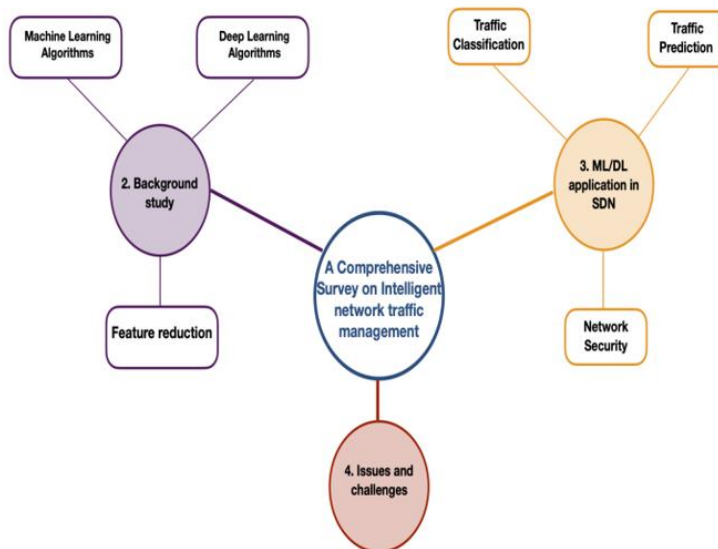


Fig2.Flow of proposed system

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for developing the Intelligent Traffic Prediction and Warning System for Hill Turns involves a systematic approach encompassing research, design, implementation, and evaluation stages. Initially, thorough research is conducted to understand the challenges associated with hill turns and gather stakeholder requirements. Subsequently, the system architecture is designed, outlining the integration of image processing, machine learning, and IoT technologies. Data acquisition involves collecting real-time and historical traffic data, which undergoes preprocessing to prepare it for analysis and model training. Algorithms are developed for image processing and machine learning to extract relevant features from captured images and predict traffic conditions, respectively. Integration and system development entail implementing the algorithms and models into the architecture, while testing and validation ensure the system's performance and accuracy under various conditions. Finally, deployment and evaluation involve rolling out the system at hill turn locations, monitoring its

effectiveness, and making iterative improvements based on user feedback and performance metrics.

Modules

Image Processing

Machine Learning

Data Management

System Integration

Monitoring & Maintenance

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future, the Intelligent Traffic Prediction and Warning System for Hill Turns could undergo several enhancements to bolster its capabilities. This might involve refining predictive models by integrating advanced machine learning algorithms like deep learning, thereby improving the accuracy of traffic predictions. Expanding the system's IoT infrastructure to include additional sensors and devices could enhance data collection, while embracing emerging technologies like edge computing and 5G connectivity could enable real-time data processing and response.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Intelligent Traffic Prediction and Warning System for Hill Turns represents a significant advancement in road safety technology. By leveraging image processing, machine learning, and IoT, the system offers proactive warnings to drivers, potentially preventing accidents on challenging terrain. Its deployment holds promise for enhancing road safety and saving lives, highlighting the importance of integrating innovative solutions into transportation infrastructure.

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AUTOMATIC NUMBER PLATE RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT

Number Plate Recognition system is a security system. Image processing concept is used in Number Plate Recognition system. OCR (Optical Character Recognition) scheme is also applied in this for reading the image of vehicle number plate. Number Plate Recognition system is used for many purposes like tollway authorities use this system for allowing the vehicle to enter the toll road by detecting their number plate automatically and provide them with pay-slip and then open the road for that particular car. Parking authorities also use this system for allowing the vehicle to park in their area. In this system, firstly we capture the image of number plate then process it and read each and every character present in the number plate for their perfect recognition. The most significant phase is OCR, where the letterings on the image of number plate are changed into the texts which can be decoded later. In this given research paper, a full algorithm and network flow for ANPR and its efficient applications are shown. The concept of ANPR system is based on the matching of templates and exactness (result) of this system was established as 75-85% for Indian number plates.

KEYWORDS

Automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) ,Optical character recognition (OCR), thresholding; template matching

INTRODUCTION

A large enhancement in today's information technologies regarding all the fields/areas of work in present time initiated the demand for handling vehicles as

theoretical means in information systems. Study of important information provided by vehicles for actuality and information purposes can be done by a person or by distinctive brainy kit which is capable to identify vehicles by their number plates in a actual world and redirect it into a theoretical means. As the number of vehicles is increasing day by day, it is a difficult task to find a car park for a huge number of scholars and professors at Scholastic Institutes or in the multi-storey buildings. A large number of car parkings are managed by hand via security guard who is not interested in keeping a record of the count of vehicles arriving and departing that parkings. This

creates an inconvenience for the vehicle driver to find a vacant space for their car to park that leads to a consumption of more time in addition not to forget the unease and hindrance that driver feels. Sometimes absenteeism of the safe keeper may cause robbery of the vehicles.

It is not a good idea/way to rise the number of car parks areas to include the rising figure in vehicles, thus creating an operational ANPR is the best way for this issue. In the recent years, the ANPR has grown into a beneficial technique for vehicle's inspection. Mainly, an ANPR system contains three core steps: 1) Number plate area detection, 2) Breakdown of characters, and 3) Optical Character Recognition (OCR).

In the last step, each and every character is separated from the Number Plate so that only beneficial figures/facts are obtained for recognition [1]. Numerous count of research papers were checked for getting appropriate data about ANPR centered applications. Systems of the ANPR are born on joint methodologies such as Artificial Neural Network, Probabilistic neural network, Optical Character Recognition, MATLAB, Configurable method, Sliding Concentrating window, Back-Propagation Neural Network, Support Vector Machine, Inductive Learning. In this paper, a template matching technique is used in implementing the ANPR system for number plate recognition of vehicles. The objective of this system is to recognize the vehicle's number plate by matching the template scheme.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. A review of various existing methodologies has been presented in section 2. In Section 3, we present different methods and algorithms used for recognising the number plate region. In section 4, we provide experiments and simulation results. In section 5 we present conclusions and scope of the future work.

EXISTING METHODOLOGIES

PC knowledge and character recognition, processes for certified plate recognition plays a main part in analysing of licensed number plate. Hence, the basic components of any ANPR system is being developed. Number Plate Recognition scheme comprises of a camera, a edge capturing device, a PC, and custom intended software for image handling technique, examine and recognition.

Over the last few years researches are going on regarding vehicle identifications. Some of the studies have been done just to analyze the category of vehicle for example a car, van, bus, scooter or motorbike. In [12], Sobel filter technique is useful in recognizing the type of vehicle accurately. Edges of a vehicle can be found by this technique. There are some techniques that are used to find out the model of the vehicles such as -The Contour let Transform and Support Vector Machine. To get fully assured about these techniques, these were practically done & analysed. In [11], Maximum Average Correlation Height filter and Log r-theta Mapping methods were applied to analyze the category of automobiles. For revealing of region of interest in messy/jumbled situation, MACH filter was used.

In [14], Optical Character Recognition method, which is a widely used tool for mechanical or electronic conversion of images of typed, handwritten or printed text into machine-encoded text, whether from a scanned document, a photo of a document, a scene-photo or from subtitle text superimposed on an image. OCR software pre-processes the images to enhance the chances of successful recognition. The two non-intersecting images data sets were used to copy the actual-world cases where the neural network will be subjected to. Artificial Neural Networks are vastly

used intelligent calculating design for recognition of patterns. The best common used ANN is the multilayer feed-forward neural network which has a meek structure that can categorize inputs into a set of target groupings. Basically, the workings completed in [15] and [16] use information mining to manage the contributions of neural network separately, the prior one is the supreme basic method used for neural network, which can attain decent enactment even under rough situations. In [17], recognition rate can be improved by a two stages hybrid OCR scheme. This scheme includes the independent recognition of input character by four statistical sub-classifiers and then uses the Bayes' method [17] to combine the results. Moreover, if the documented character from the first step fit to the collections of similar characters (e.g. A/4, B/8 and S/5), then a operational stage is used for a further differentiation. In [14], MATLAB software has been used for the execution of the procedure on a computer having a Dual Core 2GHz and 8GB of ROM. It has also been used to generate the masses of neural network. Approximately 6450 binary images with different tenacities were used. To begin with, resizing of the binarized images of the characters to the identical size is done. To pick the accurate size, different sizes of input images have been used. Large character images can be used to achieve high recognition Rates however this will end up in extra multifaceted arrangement of the neural network as the count of masses will rise. The size that delivers a finest proper outcome is used for the concluding neural network. All the systems discussed for identification of vehicles and recognition of number plates in the works study has its specific pros and cons.

PROPOSED METHOD FOR LICENSE PLATE DETECTION

The objective of this segment is to provide a detailed information about how to find a number plate in the captured image? Generally a monochrome camera with colour camera is used in ANPR system.

Finding out the number plate area is a needed pioneer to certified plate identification. We can combine the approaches used to trace the number plate's

position or section in images into three processing categories. To recognize separated characters, some processes use pattern image, grayscale, and colour. Character separation is a crucial method for recognition of characters, which we can similarly separate out /matching of template or learning- based classification. The flow chart explained in Figure. 2,shows the various method involved in recognising the plate numbers.

Binary Image Processing

This method is used to mine license plate regions from background images as shown in Figure. 1, it is a combination of edge statistics and morphology techniques. This process has achieved a 98 percent recognition rate from 9,745 images – supposing that the number plate frame’s edges are perfect and plane. Moreover, this method of extracting characters from the binary image to define the no plate region is time-consuming because it processes all the binary objects. Furthermore, it gives an incorrect result if there is other text in the image.



Fig. 1. Binarized image

Gray-Level Processing

Greyscale Images are those images which contain only a single value that is each pixel has only a single value, they carry only the information of intensity under them. They are also known as black and white image or a monochrome image as they mostly in grey colour the intensity is divided in such a way that black has the lowest intensity while white has the strongest. We firstly start by converting an color image into an greyscale image. The expression is:

$$R=\text{rgb2grey}(p)$$

Where R is the greyscaled image and p is the color image.

Colour Processing

Colour processing is a fundamental step in image processing as well as for plate recognition as in most of the countries certain norms are fixed for the plate color and nos like in india the vehicles have to keep the letters in black with a white background. But due to poor lightening conditions and plate location the output is not efficient that is why we need color processing so as to have an accurate retrieval of characters with greater efficiency.

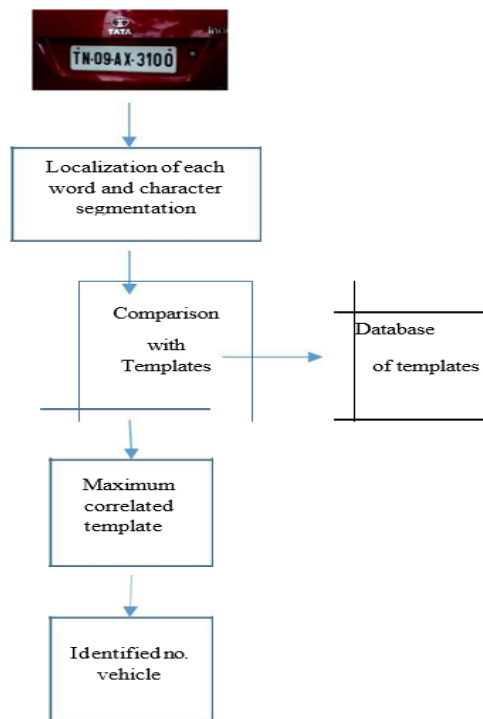


Fig. 2. Block diagram of system for car number plate popularity the use of Template Matching

Adaptive Thresholding

Before proceeding with thresholding the images must be converted in greyscale. Thresholding is done so as to create a binary images. Adaptive thresholding is a process in which a threshold value is calculated and then each pixel is compared with that constant(threshold) value and replaced with a pixel of black colour if the value is less than the constant value or a white pixel if the value is greater than the

constant value. The threshold value is calculated taking an average of the local values of pixel

On the basis of local mean of pixels intensity, the adaptive threshold is formulated:

$$O(X,Y) = 255 \quad I(X,Y) < \alpha + \beta$$

$$O(X,Y) = 0 \quad I(X,Y) > \alpha - \beta$$

Where I and O are the input and output images respectively. The window size parameters, m and n, are chosen based on the characters size in the region.

Contrast Extension

To expand the contrast of the image we have to perform the process of histogram equalization. Contrast extension process increases the sharpness of the image. Gray level histogram of an image indicates the brightness of a pixel. Histogram equalization is done to improve the quality of an image which has a very poor contrast. The total process is divided in four steps: (i) summing up all the histogram values (ii) dividing these values with the total no of pixels so as to normalize the values. (iii) enlarge these values with the highest grey level value. (iv) chart the new grey level value.

Median Filtering

Median filter is used for removing the undesirable noises in the image. In this method a matrix of 3x3 is passed in the image. According the noise levels these dimensions can be adjusted.

This process involves sorting of all the pixel values orderly, and then replacing the pixel being considered with the median pixel value.

Character Segmentation

By using the Region props function of MATLAB the characters of the resulted number plate region are separated which gives us the defined boxes for each of the characters. The smallest defined box that contains a character is returned by Region props function. This method is used to obtain the defined boxes of all characters in the number plate.

Feature Extraction

In Feature extraction process we find, we mark, and save all the features from the number plate segmented. To recognize the character in number plate images we use zonal density feature. In Zonal density function image is divided into different areas and object's pixel in each of the area is been counted. The density of each area is the total object's pixel. Total area in the image equal to total features acquired in the image. For 16 zonal density we divide a 32x32 image, so that in an image there are 16 features. In order to be divided into 16, 64, 128, 256 zones the pixel should be 32 x 32.

OCR by use of Template Matching

One of the Character Recognition techniques is template matching. It's miles the procedure of locating the region of a sub-photograph called a template, inside an picture. Matching of templates entails figuring out resemblances between a given template and home windows of the same size in an image and figuring out the window that produces the very best similarity degree. it works by comparing each and every pixel of the photograph and template for every feasible template displacement. This method involves the use and help of a database of characters or templates. For all feasible input characters there exists a template. for every alphanumeric characters templates are created (from A-Z and zero-nine) the use of 'regular' font style. figure 3 demonstrates the templates for few of the alphanumeric characters.

For acknowledgment to take place, the present information character is contrasted with every format to discover either a feasible match, or the layout with the nearest portrayal of the information character. It can catch the ideal position where the character is by moving standard layout, in this manner do the correct match. Moving the layout coordinating technique depends on the format of the target character, utilizing the format of standard character to coordinate the objective character from eight bearings of up, down, left, right, upper left, bring down left, upper right, bring

down right. The consequences of layout coordinating for character acknowledgment on a portion of the Indian number plates taken from static pictures are appeared in Table 1. The pictures of number plates utilized for format coordinating are appeared in Figure 4.

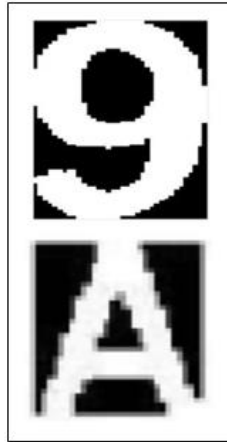


Fig. 3. Template creation

TABLE I: Results of Template Matching

Actual Plate	Predicted Plate	Mismatched Character	Accuracy
TN 09 AX 3100	TN09 AX 3100	0	100%
TN 11 K 3613	TN 11 K 33	2	77%
KA 19 P	KA 19 P	3	67%



Fig. 4. Licensed Number Plates used for Matching of templates.

RESULTS

To measure our method and precision we tend to perform our experiment on several prototypes of vehicles with entirely different forms, and dimensions below changing conditions. The method of segmentation did not produce desired results for plates at an associated degree and plates at the edge of picture taken, this confined the accuracy of the algorithm.

Actual Plate	Plat e	Accuracv by clustering	Accuracv by character segmentation
TN 09 AX 3100	TN 09 AX 3100	92%	100%
TN 11 K 3613	TN 11 33	69%	77%
KA 19 P	KA 19 P	55%	67%

TABLE II: Comparison between clustering and character segmentation technique

Our technique achieved commendable outputs: with 82 percent of the letters were able to be recognise in cases where character segmentation was achieved. Comparison between the two methods of character recognition of ANPR has been shown in Table 2. Failed identification came from principally motion blurred or overlapped by unlike vehicles bodies.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The existing methodologies on this sketch and algorithms proposed in for quantity and car the no Plate recognition have been seen through. Because of the unavailability of such an ANPR gadget off the shelf in tune with our requirements, it's far our endeavour to personalize an ANPR system for instructional institutions. Template matching become used on quantity plates acquired from static photos and an average Accuracy of 82.6% has been obtained. The accuracy of each character (number 1-9,alphabet A to Z and a to z) has been shown in Figure. 5. This accuracy can be advanced significantly by way of putting the digicam definitely to capture the perfect body and the use of neural networks in two layers. The execution of the given method can be moved further for the popularity of quantity number plates of multiple vehicles in a solo photo body by way of the use of multi-level genetic algorithms. Additionally, a extra easier model of this gadget can be carried out by way of capturing pictures from stationery clip and choosing the great car border for category of vehicles and spotting the quantity plates the use of neural networks.

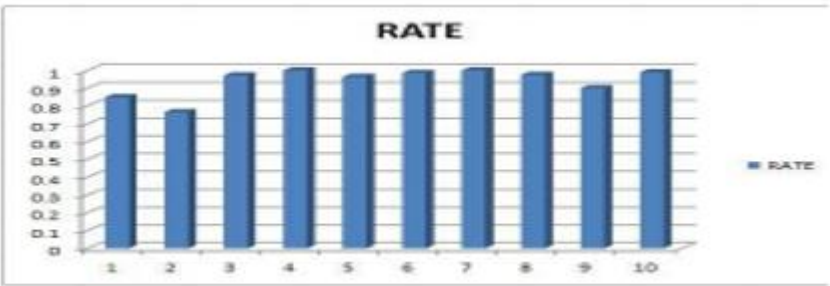




Fig.5. Accuracy of each character

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SECURING SOFTWARE-DEFINED NETWORK FROM BOTNET ATTACKS BY DETECTION AND MITIGATION

ABSTRACT

The goal of the suggested enhanced intrusion detection system is to improve accuracy by maximizing feature relevance and correcting class imbalance. The system combines a modified Random Forest for feature selection and the Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) for dataset balance. Selected features are then integrated into a Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) neural network. By addressing important concerns in class imbalance and feature relevance, our comprehensive strategy not only enhances detection performance but also advances cyber security research. The main objective of the system is to efficiently separate abnormalities from typical activity in order to provide a complete and reliable solution for intrusion detection in cyber-physical systems.

INTRODUCTION

By using sophisticated neural network models to evaluate network traffic patterns and spot malicious botnet activity, deep learning methods may be used to detect and mitigate botnet assaults in Software-Defined Networks (SDNs). Deep learning methods, such convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), enable the system to learn and identify intricate patterns that are suggestive of botnet activity. These models allow for real-time detection of suspicious activity inside the SDN infrastructure, since they are able to adapt continually to emerging attack techniques. Furthermore, automatic response mechanisms may be used to conduct mitigation methods, such rerouting traffic or isolating impacted network parts to stop the botnet from spreading further. This method offers a dynamic and intelligent protection against the constantly changing dangers presented by botnet assaults, hence improving the overall security of SDNs.

BOTNET ATTACK

A botnet assault is a widespread and sophisticated cybersecurity threat in which a malicious actor remotely controls a network of infected computers, sometimes referred to as "bots," frequently without the owners' awareness. Together, these networked bots perform harmful tasks including data theft, virus distribution, and distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) assaults. A major obstacle to cybersecurity is the clandestine nature of botnets and their capacity for quick scaling and adaptation. Understanding the nuances of botnet behavior is essential for creating security systems that effectively preserve digital infrastructures and defend against the possible repercussions of compromised networks, especially as these assaults continue to change.

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS (CNNS)

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are strong, specialized deep learning architectures intended for visual data processing and analysis. CNNs are very proficient in tasks like object identification, pattern classification, and image recognition because they are inspired by the structure and operation of the human visual system. Convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers are specifically used by CNNs, setting them apart from standard neural networks and allowing them to automatically and hierarchically learn complicated features and spatial hierarchies within input data. Because of its exceptional ability to handle complicated visual information, CNNs are widely used in a wide range of applications, from computer vision tasks to medical image analysis, showcasing their efficacy in deriving meaningful representations from intricate datasets.

DEEP LEARNING

A branch of machine learning known as "deep learning" has attracted a lot of interest due to its capacity to automatically extract complex representations and patterns from enormous and complicated datasets. Fundamentally, deep learning uses artificial neural networks—more specifically, multi-layered deep neural

networks—to simulate how the human brain processes information. These deep networks are particularly well-suited for tasks like audio and picture recognition, natural language processing, and complicated decision-making because of their capacity to independently find hierarchical features and abstract representations. Deep learning has been successful because of improvements in hardware capabilities, the availability of large datasets, and advances in training algorithms. These factors have allowed for the creation of complex models that continue to push the boundaries of what is possible in a variety of industries, including autonomous systems and healthcare.

DENIAL-OF-SERVICE DISTRIBUTION ATTACK

A powerful and malevolent cyberthreat known as a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack is intended to overwhelm and interfere with the normal operation of online services or networks. A distributed denial of service (DDoS) assault involves the coordination of many hacked computers, which together constitute a botnet, to overload a targeted server, application, or network with excessive traffic. This attack is difficult to contain because to its enormous scope and dispersed nature, since conventional security measures may not be strong enough to withstand the well-planned onslaught of demands. DDoS attacks cause performance degradation and service outages, but they also act as a cover for more sinister operations. This highlights the vital need for strong cybersecurity defenses and preventive measures to protect digital infrastructures from the damaging effects of such planned and disruptive attacks.

SAFETY OF NETWORKS

A crucial component of contemporary information technology is network security, which includes an extensive collection of procedures and guidelines designed to safeguard the availability, integrity, and confidentiality of data on computer networks. Network security is essential for protecting sensitive data from malicious activity, illegal access, and data breaches in a period of increasing

cyberthreats. To build a strong defense against a variety of cyberattacks, it entails putting intrusion detection systems, firewalls, encryption, and other cutting-edge technology into practice. The growing dependence of enterprises on linked systems and the internet has made it crucial to guarantee the resilience and dependability of network security in order to uphold confidence, preserve business continuity, and protect sensitive data and individual privacy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research, LIANG TAN[1] et al. have proposed Although software-defined networking, or SDN, offers more creativity for the creation of new networks, DDoS assaults pose a greater danger to it. We provide an architecture for DDoS attack detection and defense in the SDN environment in order to address the single point of failure on the SDN controller brought about by DDoS assaults. First, in order to check for unusual network traffic, we provide a trigger mechanism for DDoS attack detection on the data plane. Then, we discover the suspicious flows identified by the detection trigger mechanism by using a mixed machine learning technique based on K-Means and KNN to exploit the rate characteristics and asymmetry features of the flows. Ultimately, the controller will react appropriately to thwart the assaults. In this study, we offer a novel framework of cooperative control plane and data plane detection approaches that successfully mitigate DDoS assaults on SDN and enhance detection efficiency and accuracy. The software-defined network, or SDN, is a cutting-edge network concept. It is being used more and more in operator networks and data centers since it can handle the expanding needs of future networks. Nonetheless, it continues to encounter certain fundamental security issues, such denial-of-service (DDoS) assaults. When SDN is under DDoS assault, the controller will become isolated from the rest of the network and lose its centralized control. Therefore, DDoS attacks can also pose a threat to SDN's primary benefit, which is centralized network control, making them one of the most significant security threats in SDN. It is especially crucial to research DDoS detection and defense technologies

in SDN environments in order to more reliably apply SDN to data centers and cloud computing environments and to encourage the development of future networks while guaranteeing network security. DDoS assaults, the most frequent security risk in networks, are a danger to SDN despite its numerous benefits.

In this study, Jin Ye[2] et al. suggest that detecting DDoS assaults is a crucial subject in the field of network security. The advent of software-defined networks (SDNs) (Zhang et al., 2018) has led to the development of various innovative approaches to this subject, including deep learning algorithms to simulate attack behavior based on data collected from SDN controllers. But current approaches, such neural network algorithms, aren't useful enough to be put to use. This study builds a DDoS attack model by merging SVM classification methods with the SDN environment using mininet and foodlight (Ning et al., 2014) simulation platform. The 6-tuple characteristic values of the switch forward table are retrieved. Our method's average accuracy rate, as shown by the studies, is 95.24% when just a little quantity of fow is collected. Our research is useful for identifying DDoS attacks in SDN. The services of networks providing vital business and industry information have become ingrained in the production and daily lives of modern society due to the ongoing development of network technology, the unceasing expansion of network business needs, and the rapid growth of the Internet economy in the Internet age. DDoS assaults have the potential to cause anomalies in the associated network services, which might result in severe financial losses or even worse. One of the major risks to network security on the Internet is DDoS assaults. Accurately and promptly detecting DDoS assaults is a major area of study in the security field. SDN is a new and innovative network architecture that divides the network's data plane and control plane. It has interface openness, centralized management control, and network programmability. In this article, the controller gathers the forward status data of the network traffic on the switch. After extracting the DDoS attack-related

six-tuple characteristic values, we used the support vector machine method to analyze the traffic and identify DDoS attacks.

In this study, Abebe Abeshu Diro[3] et al. have suggested Because there are more security breaches on a regular basis, cybersecurity is still a major concern for all industries operating in cyberspace. It is well known that as more protocols are added, mostly from the Internet of Things (IoT), hundreds of zero-day attacks are constantly being discovered. The majority of these assaults are scaled-down versions of recognized cyberattacks from the past. This suggests that over time, even sophisticated systems like conventional machine learning systems would have trouble identifying even minute variations in assaults. However, the success of deep learning (DL) in a number of large data domains has piqued interest in cybersecurity. A practical use of deep learning has been made possible by advancements in CPU and neural network techniques. Because of its high-level feature extraction capacity, the adoption of DL for cyberspace threat detection might be a robust technique against tiny mutations or innovative assaults. Deep learning architectures' capacity for self-taught learning and compression are essential tools for uncovering hidden patterns in training data, which help separate malicious traffic from benign traffic. In order to identify assaults in the social internet of things, this project aims to use a novel cybersecurity strategy called deep learning. The effectiveness of the distributed attack detection system is assessed against the centralized detection system, and the deep model's performance is contrasted with the conventional machine learning methodology. Our deep learning model-based distributed attack detection system outperforms centralized detection techniques, according to the results of our trials. Additionally, it has been shown that the deep model detects attacks more accurately than its shallow counterparts. We suggested an IoT/Fog network threat detection solution based on distributed deep learning. In the experiment, artificial intelligence was successfully used to cybersecurity, and a

solution for attack detection in distributed architecture of Internet of Things applications, including smart cities, was built and put into place.

Although denial of service (DoS) assaults and DDoS attack mitigation have been extensively studied, JESÚS ARTURO PÉREZ-DÍAZ[4] et al. have shown in this work that such attacks are still difficult to mitigate. For instance, it is well known that Low-Rate DDoS (LR-DDoS) assaults are challenging to identify, especially in software-defined networks (SDNs). Therefore, we provide a versatile modular architecture in this work that enables the detection and prevention of LR-DDoS assaults in SDN environments. In particular, we use six machine learning (ML) models—J48, Random Tree, REP Tree, Random Forest, Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP), and Support Vector Machines (SVM)—to train the intrusion detection system (IDS) in our architecture. We then assess the models' performance using the DoS dataset from the Canadian Institute of Cybersecurity (CIC). Despite the challenge of identifying LR-DDoS assaults, the evaluation's results show that our method achieves a 95% detection rate. We also note that in order to make our simulated environment as near to actual production networks as feasible, we employ the open network operating system (ONOS) controller running on Mininet virtual machine in our deployment. The intrusion prevention detection system in our testing topology neutralizes every assault that the IDS system has already identified. This illustrates how our architecture may be used to detect and prevent LR-DDoS assaults. One of the trickier denial of service (DoS) attack types to identify are low-rate denial of service (LR-DDoS) assaults, which aim to deplete server processing power. A low-rate distributed denial of service (LR-DDoS) attack does not overload the network with traffic. Rather, it meticulously initiates certain protocol functions, like TCP's timeout retransmission feature. .

The proposal made by Ilango [5] et al. in this study The security and privacy issues have been made worse by the Internet of Things' (IoT) heterogeneous nature and lack of standards. The use of Software-Defined Networking (SDN) has been

investigated in the literature as a potential means of enhancing security at the network layer of the Internet of Things architecture. Network risks that impact traditional networks also afflict SDN. The Low-Rate Denial of Service (LR DoS) attack is one such threat to a network in which the attacker delivers precise traffic bursts that cause a TCP flow to reach a retransmission timeout condition. Since the attack profile of LR DoS attacks resembles that of normal network traffic, they are challenging to identify. The effectiveness of the signature-based AI-based detection algorithms currently in use in the literature to identify unidentified LR DoS assaults has not been investigated. This paper proposes FeedForward-Convolutional Neural Network (FFCNN), an AI-based anomaly detection system, to identify LR DoS assaults in IoT-SDN. The research makes use of the Canadian Institute of Cybersecurity Denial of Service 2017 (CIC DoS 2017) dataset. The important characteristics needed for identification are extracted by an iterative wrapper-based Support Vector Machine (SVM) feature selection process. The machine learning algorithms J48, Random Forest, Random Tree, REP Tree, SVM, and Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) are compared against the performance of FFCNN. The metrics accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, detection time per flow, and ROC curves are used to assess the models' performance. Based on all measures, the empirical investigation demonstrates that FFCNN performs better than other machine learning methods. The CIA trinity of confidentiality, integrity, and availability may be jeopardized by a number of attacks that target the nodes in an Internet of Things network. The most apparent answer is to provide cutting-edge security solutions to safeguard Internet of Things networks. But the main obstacle to putting such a system into place is the restricted availability of power, storage, and processing capacity across the IoT system's layers.

EXISTING SYSTEM

An developing architecture called Software-Defined Networking (SDN) makes it possible to control and communicate with large-scale networks in a flexible and

straightforward manner. It provides centralized and configurable interfaces for fluidly and dynamically deciding on intricate network issues. On the other hand, SDN gives companies and people the chance to enhance their services by developing network applications that meet their needs. On the other hand, it began to encounter a new set of privacy and security issues along with the possibility of a single point of failure. Typically, attackers use OpenFlow switches to deliver malicious assaults, such as botnets and Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) against the controller. Security apps based on deep learning (DL) are becoming more and more popular since they can quickly and efficiently identify and mitigate any risks. In this paper, we examine and demonstrate how well the DL approaches work in identifying botnet-based DDoS assaults in environments that are enabled by SDN. The assessment makes use of a recently created dataset that was created by the user. To choose the optimal subset of characteristics, we further used feature weighting and tuning techniques. Using a self-generated dataset and actual testbed conditions, we validate the measurements and simulation results. This study's primary goal is to identify a lightweight deep learning technique with baseline hyper-parameters for botnet-based DDoS attack detection that uses widely obtainable characteristics and data. We found that the optimal subset of features affects the DL method's performance and that using a different collection of features may vary the method's prediction accuracy. Ultimately, we discovered that the CNN approach works better than the dataset and actual testbed conditions based on empirical findings. CNN has a 99% detection rate for regular flows and a 97% detection rate for assault flows.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

We suggested SOMTE in conjunction with MLP. A feature-rich Network Controller module intended to improve network administration and security is included into the suggested system. By using sophisticated Botnet C&C detection algorithms to quickly identify and isolate infected devices, it guarantees real-time surveillance of linked PCs. The Computer Network module makes it easier to

establish secure connections, offers comprehensive information about nearby computers, permits safe URL exchange, and quickly processes incoming data. The Bot Master module enhances these functions by providing a centralized network view, comprehensive bot data, and the ability to send malware files and execute commands under management. The goal of this unified system is to strengthen network defenses, stop unwanted access, and provide administrators the resources they need to efficiently identify, neutralize, and handle such threats.

NETWORK CONTROLLER MODULE

CONNECTED COMPUTER

Every machine linked to the network is monitored by this part of the Network Controller module. It assists network managers in keeping an eye on the health of the network and spotting any illegal or questionable connections by keeping an up-to-date inventory of devices and their state.

BOTNET C & C DETECTION

- The goal of this feature is to identify
- networked Command and Control (C&C)
- communication. It uses a number of
- methods, including anomaly detection and
- traffic analysis, to find patterns connected to
- botnet command and control operations.
- Early identification aids in stopping the
- propagation of malware and the carrying out
- of malevolent directives.

BOT COMPUTER

Devices that have been hacked and converted into bots must be located and isolated by the Bot Computer component. It monitors system activity, examines network data, and detects recognized bot behaviors using signature-based detection.

Following identification, the contaminated device may be quarantined or cleaned up.

COMPUTER NETWORK MODULE CONNECT

Devices on the network may connect safely thanks to the Connect function. It oversees the communication architecture of the network, making sure that devices may interact effectively while upholding security measures to stop unwanted access.

NEIGHBOUR COMPUTER DETAILS

This feature collects data on machines that are nearby on the network. It helps with network mapping and the detection of any security issues by giving managers information about the devices linked to a particular machine.

SHARE URL

Users may safely exchange URLs across the network by using the exchange URL function. By ensuring that the shared links are secure and devoid of dangerous material, it facilitates safe communication between users on the network.

RECEIVED DETAILS

This part gathers and analyses information from nearby PCs or other outside sources. It is essential for transferring pertinent data across connected devices and maintaining the state of the network.

BOT MASTER MODULE

VIEW COMPUTER NETWORK

The Bot Master may obtain a comprehensive overview of the whole computer network by using the obtain Computer Network tool. By showing the connection, status, and specifics of every item that is linked, it enables the Bot Master to comprehend the network topology.

TRANSMIT MALWARE FILE

This feature makes it possible for malware files to be sent to certain devices connected to the network. It is a harmful feature of the module, and in order to identify and stop such activity, careful observation and preventative actions are needed.

BOT DETAILS

Comprehensive information about the hacked devices that were converted into bots is provided via the Bot Details function. It provides information about the kind of malware operating on the infected computers, network activities, and system specs.

COMMAND & CONTROL

The Bot Master may communicate directives and orders to the bots connected to the network using the Command & Control feature. These instructions may be used to launch malicious programs or manage the infected devices in order to launch different types of cyberattacks.

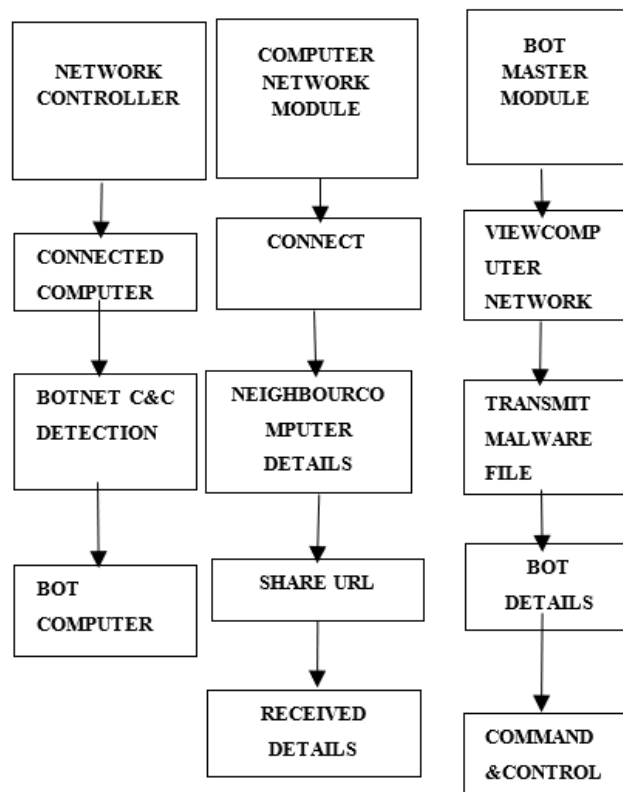


Figure 1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

RESULT ANALYSIS

The provided data appears to be a classification or labeling scheme where "NORMAL" is assigned a value of 95, "BOT" is assigned a value of 50. To provide a description, one could interpret these values as confidence scores or probability estimates assigned to each class. In this context, a score of 95 for "NORMAL" might indicate a high confidence that a given instance belongs to the normal class, while a score of 50 for "BOT" suggests a moderate confidence in the classification as a bot. The values could potentially represent output probabilities from a machine learning or classification model, with higher values indicating a stronger likelihood of a particular class assignment. However, without additional context, the specific interpretation may vary, and it's advisable to check the documentation or context of the system providing these values for a more accurate understanding.

NORMAL	95
BOT	50

TABLE 1. COMPARISION TABLE

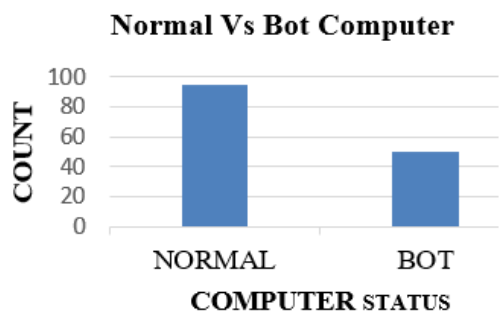


Figure 2 COMPARISION GRAPH

CONCLUSION

TTo sum up, the suggested network security system offers a comprehensive strategy for bolstering network defenses and equipping administrators with powerful instruments for identifying and reducing threats. Secure connections, centralized management over any security concerns, and real-time monitoring are provided by the combination of the Computer Network, Bot Master, and Network Controller modules. The system's goal is to increase the overall resilience of networks by methodically implementing it and carefully designing input and output. The suggested solution supports a proactive and effective network security posture by solving current issues with locating and isolating affected devices, limiting unwanted access, and offering thorough insights. This unified system is an essential tool in the fight against cybersecurity threats as technology advances, providing network administrators with a comprehensive and easy-to-use solution to protect important assets and data.

FUTURE WORK

In order to improve the network security system's capacity to recognize and react to new threats on its own, future development efforts may focus on advancing machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques. To increase the robustness of the system, integration with cutting-edge technology like blockchain for safe transactions and decentralized control might be looked at. Furthermore, the system might be optimized for cloud-based systems, guaranteeing scalability and flexibility to changing network topologies. Staying ahead of evolving cyber threats requires ongoing research and development, and working with companies and industry professionals might provide insightful information for improving and enhancing the capabilities of the suggested system. To keep the system up to date with the most recent threat information and improve its proactive defensive mechanisms, it may also be worthwhile to investigate the integration of collaborative threat-sharing platforms and threat intelligence feeds.

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DYNAMIC E-COMMERCE PLATFORM: LEVERAGING MERN STACK FOR SEAMLESS SHOPPING EXPERIENCES

ABSTRACT

This project centers on the development of a versatile web-based e-commerce solution utilizing the MERN (MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, Node.js) stack, coupled with the Bootstrap framework. Designed to cater to a broad range of products, the system ensures efficient inventory management, real-time stock monitoring, and streamlined purchase operations. With a user-centric approach, the platform offers an intuitive interface, facilitating seamless shopping experiences through features like easy navigation, comprehensive shopping cart management, and secure online transactions via integrated payment gateways.

The admin panel, empowered by MERN stack technologies, provides robust capabilities for product management, including addition, editing, removal, and stock updates. Additionally, it encompasses user management functionalities and efficient review moderation tools. Leveraging Bootstrap for responsive design, the application prioritizes operational efficiency, insightful reporting, and data-driven decision-making processes. The integration of modern web technologies ensures scalability, flexibility, and a dynamic user interface, making it adaptable to diverse e-commerce requirements beyond specific product niches.

INDEX TERMS

MERN Stack, 2. MongoDB, 3. Express.js, 4. React.js, 5. Node.js, 6. Bootstrap Framework, 7. Inventory Management System, 8. User-Friendly Interface, 9. Shopping Cart Management, 10. Online Transactions, 11. Admin Panel, 12. Product Management, 13. Web Technologies

INTRODUCTION

In the realm of stock management and e-commerce, the infusion of modern-day technology is pivotal for optimizing operations, elevating consumer experiences, and fostering robust decision-making methods. This survey paper delves into the development of a holistic web-based solution that harnesses the power of the MERN (MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, Node.js) stack and the Bootstrap framework. Initially tailored for efficiently handling metallic utensils inventory tracking, inventory levels, and optimizing purchase operations, the machine's adaptability extends to diverse e-commerce niches.

The MERN stack, featuring MongoDB as the NoSQL database, Express.js for server-side application logic, React.js for dynamic user interfaces, and Node.js for server-side scripting, forms a powerful foundation. This technological amalgamation ensures scalability, flexibility, and a dynamic interface aligning with the evolving needs of stock management systems across various product ranges.

A user-centric approach is paramount, manifested through an intuitive interface, seamless navigation, and powerful shopping cart management. The integration of payment gateways ensures secure online transactions, establishing a reliable and trustworthy platform for clients. Simultaneously, an administrative panel built on the MERN stack empowers administrators with robust features for product management, user administration, and review moderation.

With a focus on responsive design facilitated through the Bootstrap framework, the application strives to enhance operational performance by delivering a consistent and optimal user experience across various devices. This responsive design not only caters to diverse user preferences but also contributes to the devices' overall accessibility and usability.

Ultimately, this survey paper explores the integration of cutting-edge technology and frameworks, shedding light on their individual and collective contributions to the development of modern inventory management systems. By dissecting the

intricacies of each aspect and their interactions, this paper aims to provide valuable insights into the advancements, challenges, and potential future trends in the realm of web-based inventory control solutions.

LITERATURE SURVEY

This meticulous study is going beyond mere surface-stage exploration, delving into the elaborate landscape of present day stock control systems, mainly those strategically using the advanced abilities of the MERN stack and Bootstrap. With a discerning lens, the observe unravels the multifaceted nature of crafting user-pleasant interfaces, recognizing their integral function in not just facilitating however elevating the complete purchasing enjoy in the purview of stock control. It scrutinizes the layout concepts governing these interfaces, consisting of person interactions, visible aesthetics, and responsiveness, as they together contribute to an immersive and intuitive consumer adventure. The research extends its attention to the realm of transactional protection, acknowledging the paramount significance of safeguarding online transactions within stock control systems

An in-intensity exploration of the MERN stack technologies unfolds within the intricacies of an admin panel, serving as the nerve centre of this innovative inventory management gadget. This take a look at now not most effective meticulously information the functions related to dynamic product control, user administration, and green evaluation moderation however additionally unravels the complicated interplay among these functionalities. The study provides a thorough knowledge of the way Bootstrap's responsive layout standards are interwoven into the cloth of the admin panel, making sure that operational efficiency isn't handiest a intention but a found out outcome. These responsive design concepts now not most effective enhance the visible enchantment but additionally empower administrators with a continuing and adaptable interface, fostering most desirable selection-making. In illuminating the interconnected dynamics of the MERN stack and Bootstrap inside the administrative realm, this research contributes to a nuanced comprehension of

ways technology converges to raise the operational backbone of the inventory management device

This exhaustive survey severely examines the intricate landscape of web-based stock control systems with a specific consciousness on the integration of cutting-edge web technologies the study delves into the scalability and versatility elements supplying valuable insights into the development of dynamic user interfaces that seamlessly adapt to the ever-evolving wishes of companies operating inside the inventory management area furthermore it explores how those dynamic interfaces foster a consumer-centric method empowering companies to efficiently navigate the demanding situations posed via fluctuating stock demands and industry dynamics thereby ensuring sustained operational agility and adaptableness.

An in depth exploration into the nuanced usage of MongoDB within the MERN stack for inventory control structures. The studies meticulously investigates its pivotal position in efficient stock monitoring and optimized purchase operations, presenting a nuanced information of ways MongoDB enhances data control in the tricky methods of stock structures. moreover, it delves into MongoDB's potential to address huge datasets and its robust indexing features, illuminating its importance in streamlining information retrieval and ensuring real-time insights for stock selection-makers. moreover, the research highlights MongoDB's schema-less design, bearing in mind dynamic and flexible data modelling, in the MERN stack, which proves to be instrumental in accommodating numerous stock attributes and evolving business requirements. by means of unraveling those intricacies, the study now not handiest underscores MongoDB's contribution to information performance but also well-known shows its adaptability as a foundational element in shaping the responsive and scalable nature of contemporary inventory control structures.

This complete examination delves into the multifaceted contributions of React in the expansive realm of net-based absolutely genuinely answers specializing in its pivotal feature in enhancing the consumer experience the look at elucidates how

React contributes to intuitive navigation and seamless purchasing cart manage providing an intensive exploration of its profound effect within the tough tactics of stock systems moreover it explores reactjs as a flexible device for growing interactive and dynamic customer interfaces emphasizing its functionality to facilitate real-time updates and responsive format thereby ensuring a fluid and appealing purchaser adventure the research underscores React functionality to foster issue reusability streamlining improvement efforts and fostering a modular form internal stock control systems

A rigorous exploration of the multifaceted contributions of Node.js and its position inside the development of dynamic and responsive internet packages. The take a look at delves into the approaches Node.js complements decision-making methods thru the technology of insightful reviews, supplying an in-intensity exploration of its profound impact within the realm of stock control systems. moreover, it illuminates Node.js's performance in managing giant data hundreds, making sure fast and responsive records retrieval for real-time decision-making. The research emphasizes how Node.js, with its non-blocking off I/O operations, extensively reduces processing delays, taking into consideration seamless get entry to crucial data and empowering stock managers with the agility required in dynamic operational eventualities.

This meticulous review seriously analyzes Bootstrap's profound impact on responsive design and operational efficiency inside web-based programs, emphasizing its position in crafting consumer-centric solutions. The study gives a complete exploration of Bootstrap's multifaceted contributions to the complicated strategies of stock structures, supplying nuanced insights into its profound impact inside this expansive domain. additionally, it underscores Bootstrap's versatility in expediting the development of responsive interfaces, permitting swift model to numerous display sizes and gadgets. The research sheds light on how Bootstrap's standardized components and styling options enhance the general person

experience, fostering consistency and simplicity of navigation within the dynamic context of stock control structures.

Studies dedicated to unraveling the multifaceted benefits supplied by way of the combination of present day net technology, exemplified with the aid of the MERN stack. The observe is going past surface-level evaluation, offering a complete understanding of ways these structures adapt to satisfy evolving organizational wishes in stock management, providing a nuanced exploration of their profound impact. It delves into the collaborative synergy of MongoDB, specific.js, React.js, and Node.js, elucidating how every factor contributes to a holistic and agile framework. The research navigates thru the scalability aspects of the MERN stack, emphasizing its innate potential to seamlessly accommodate growing facts volumes and person demands. additionally, it explores how this flexibility fosters organizational growth through making sure that inventory control systems can efficaciously evolve alongside dynamic enterprise requirements.

An exhaustive exploration delves deep into the complex security elements surrounding online transactions in net-based stock control systems. The study intricately examines the included fee gateways, imparting a whole facts of the multifaceted mechanisms hired to ensure at ease and dependable monetary transactions inside such complicated systems. It meticulously dissects the layers of security protocols, encryption methodologies, and real-time validation strategies embedded within those gateways, illuminating their essential feature in fortifying the economic integrity of on-line transactions inside the dynamic landscape of stock management. moreover, the research extends its scrutiny to the evolving challenges in the cybersecurity region, emphasizing how the ones fee gateways constantly adapt to thwart growing threats and make sure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive economic records. In elucidating the intricacies of charge gateway integration, this take a look at now not exceptional underscores their important role in safeguarding transactions however additionally contributes to the

broader discourse on improving the general cybersecurity posture of internet-based totally completely inventory manipulate structures.

This studies significantly evaluates the profound and multifaceted effect of entire internet-based totally without a doubt answers on preference-making techniques internal organizations. The test meticulously analyzes how the mixing of the MERN stack and Bootstrap framework contributes to the overall performance of stock manipulate, providing nuanced insights into how those multifaceted technology inform strategic desire-making techniques within the expansive and complicated realm of stock systems. It sheds mild at the synergies a number of the MERN stack and Bootstrap, highlighting their collective feature in improving desire-making normal performance and strategic insights for powerful inventory control.

TECHNICAL COMPARISON

Language and Framework:

In the improvement of our e-commerce website, we adopted the modern MERN (MongoDB, Express.js, React, Node.js) stack due to its comprehensive capabilities. Utilizing MongoDB for flexible data storage, Express.js for robust server-side applications, React for dynamic front-end experiences, and Node.js for a unified development stack, we crafted a coherent and responsive platform. This selection not only streamlined our development process but also contributed to a more seamless and efficient user experience, surpassing the limitations associated with traditional technologies. Choosing conventional technologies such as PHP with Laravel or CodeIgniter could have presented challenges in achieving a similar level of responsiveness and interactivity. The reliance on server-side rendering might have resulted in extended page loading times and a less dynamic user interface, ultimately impacting the overall user experience.

Database Management:

Implementing mongodb in our e-commerce website gives a honest assessment and capacity to supplement product data conventional relational databases together

with mysql or postgresql can gift challenges in handling unstructured and semi-structured e-commerce statistics mongodbs nosql version permits us to fast adapt to changes in statistics merchandise and patron alternatives selecting a conventional relational database for an e-exchange web site calls for a greater rigid database making it hard to transport between merchandise and categories.

Real-Time Interactivity:

Imposing websockets and technology like graphql in our mern stack drastically superior real-time interactivity on our e-commerce platform customers can now revel in stay updates for inventory modifications pricing updates and interactive factors seamlessly in evaluation relying on ajax for constrained actual-time interactivity as in traditional technologies could have limited our capability to supply a more dynamic and tasty purchasing enjoy the person could have skilled delays and much less responsive interactions impacting consumer pleasure

Front-End Development:

The adoption of React.js for our e-commerce the front-give up delivered about a paradigm shift in how we control and display product facts. The thing-based totally architecture now not best advanced code modularity and maintainability but additionally allowed for the introduction of a particularly interactive and visually attractive user interface.

If we had stuck with traditional front-quit development using jQuery, we might have encountered challenges in handling the complexity of the codebase and imparting a present day, responsive layout. the dearth of a element-based totally structure may want to have led to less scalable and maintainable code.

Responsive Design:

Bootstrap and CSS framework play an crucial position in reaching a robust design of our e-commerce web page and when we select the traditional CSS trouble the presets and widgets supplied with the template will assist you to use multiple widgets create a stable and bendy shape location it takes a number of work and time

to complete the response within the interface this consequences in inconsistencies in equipment and display sizes.

Security Measures:

In response to changing safety threats, we use HTTPS as trendy safety on our e-commerce internet site, along with extra strategies consisting of JSON net Tokens (JWT) and OAuth 2.0, to ensure security and patron pride. state-of-the-art technology substantially improves the overall protection of our platform. As inside the beyond, when counting on preliminary SSL encryption, our e-commerce websites might be extra at risk of threats. protection functions now offer greater protection in opposition to capacity vulnerabilities.

Cloud Computing:

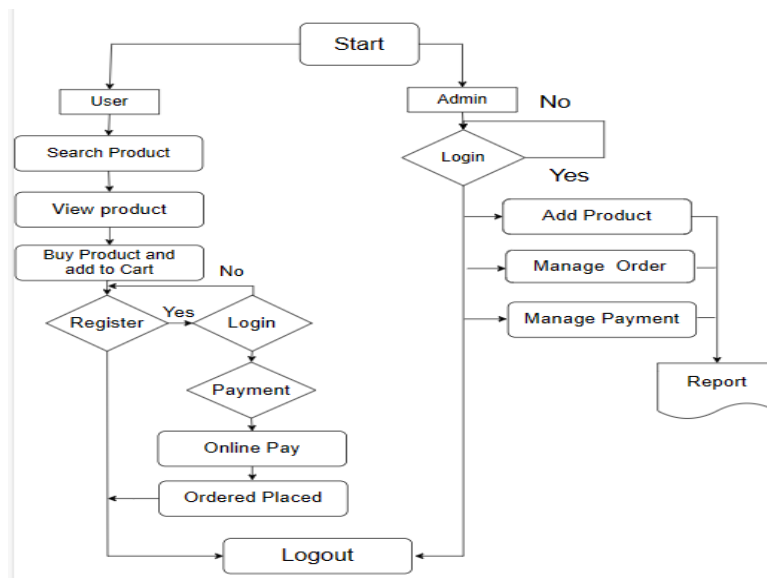
Selecting a cloud device along with aws azure or google cloud to host our e-commerce website lets in us to gain from a fee-powerful answer the strength furnished by using cloud computing enables manipulate green offerings permitting our platform to be tailored to users distinctive desires scalability is the maximum critical aspect if we pick conventional nearby web hosting or traditional server configuration horizontal scaling entities will be less dependable and can motive average performance bottlenecks on height site visitors

Development Workflow:

Using agile methodologies, DevOps practices, and CI/CD pipelines made it easy to improve the overall performance of our e-trade website. This streamlined technique encourages quicker iterations, increases collaboration within the development team, and creates greater impact. If we observe the traditional waterfall design model, consistent growth can inhibit our capacity to quickly adapt to the needs of the business. The agility provided by modern development is essential to remain competitive in a dynamic e-commerce environment.

System Architecture

The contemporary customer journey for acquiring products online is a streamlined and efficient process. It begins with product discovery, typically facilitated by intuitive search functions and categorized browsing experiences. Customers actively seek desired items using keywords or explore relevant categories presented by the online retailer. Once a potential product is identified, a thorough product evaluation phase commences.



This involves meticulously reviewing detailed descriptions, scrutinizing high-resolution images, and carefully assessing specifications to ensure the product aligns with their specific needs and expectations.

Having meticulously evaluated the product and deemed it suitable, customers seamlessly add it to their virtual shopping cart, acting as a temporary holding space for their chosen items. When ready to finalize the purchase, they navigate towards the checkout section. Here, established customers can leverage the convenience of logging in with existing credentials, while new customers can efficiently create accounts for future purchases. Regardless of the chosen path, accurate delivery information must be provided to ensure the seamless and timely arrival of the product.

The final and crucial step involves secure payment processing. Depending on the platform, customers can choose their preferred

method from a selection of secure options, such as credit cards, debit cards, or alternative payment channels offered by the retailer. Upon successful payment confirmation, the online retailer transmits an order confirmation to the customer, outlining the estimated delivery timeframe and providing a unique tracking number for real-time shipment monitoring. With this, the online acquisition journey concludes, leaving the customer to eagerly anticipate the arrival of their coveted purchase.

RESULT

The implementation of the MERN stack and Bootstrap framework in developing our e-commerce website has yielded noteworthy effects. The system effectively manages stock, ensuring actual-time updates and efficient monitoring through MongoDB integration. A person-centric approach and intuitive navigation make a contribution to an more advantageous shopping for enjoy, with streamlined buying facilitated with the aid of integrated charge gateways ensuring cozy on line transactions.

The executive panel, powered via the MERN stack, empowers directors with robust product control, user control, and review moderation abilities. The responsive layout, courtesy of Bootstrap, guarantees a consistent and most excellent person experience throughout devices, promoting accessibility and usefulness. Automation of stock tasks complements operational performance, and the gadget generates insightful reports for informed selection-making.

Scalability and versatility inherent within the MERN stack architecture allow the machine to adapt to changing necessities and accommodate growth. In end, this task effectively leverages cutting-edge technology, demonstrating a sturdy, person-friendly, and efficient e-trade website with the ability for similarly enhancements in the on-line retail landscape.

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EMERGING TRENDS IN IT

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The Department of Information Technology of Paavai Engineering College and The Institution of Engineers (India) jointly organized a one day Guest Lecture on “EMERGING TRENDS IN IT” on 17.04.2023 at Cute Hall. Dr.K. Selvi, Dean Academics, explained the importance of learning computer languages and various opportunities available in IT sector. Mr.D. Saravanan, Walmart Global Tech India, Software Engineers III, Bangalore, as the chief guest. He explained briefly about Information Technology, importance of Information Technology, its types, career in Information Technology and jobs available in coding and non-coding sector. Further he detailed about team structure, regarding the working process of software team, ie. Designing, Developing, support team, and quality. At last he concluded an efficiency of time management and deep learning which is an important protocol professionals.

Ms.N. Reema of second year for IT welcomed the gathering. Faculty members and the students actively participated in the programme and made it a grand success. 100 Participants were really benefited by the guest lecture. In the end K. Swarna of second year IT proposed the vote of thanks.

AGROSAGE CROP PREDICTION USING BIG DATA ANALYTICS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The literature review offers a thorough examination of crop prediction models and agricultural decision support systems, with an emphasis on the combination of machine learning techniques with large data analytics. Various studies focus on leveraging technologies like MapReduce, Naïve Bayes, and support vector machines for precise crop yield predictions in diverse regions, including India and China. The reviewed works also explore weather forecasting, climate-smart agriculture, and the effects of environmental changes on crop productivity. The application of distributed processing, cloud computing, and artificial neural networks in agricultural decision-making support systems is also addressed. Notably, the surveyed papers discuss the significance of features contribution analysis in support vector machines and the utilization of artificial intelligence for rice crop yield prediction. Overall, the literature survey underscores the multifaceted approaches and technologies employed in advancing crop prediction methodologies for enhanced precision and productivity in agriculture.

KEYWORDS

MapReduce, Naïve Bayes, and Support vector machines (SVM), Logistic and Multiple Linear Regression

INTRODUCTION

In the global landscape of agriculture, the effective prediction of crop yields stands as a pivotal challenge with far-reaching implications for food security and resource management. This literature survey embarks on a comprehensive comparison of distinct methodologies employed in crop prediction models, centering around the influential work titled "WB-CPI: Weather-Based Crop Prediction in India Using Big Data Analytics" and relevant reference papers.

Crop prediction models play a critical role in addressing the complexities of agricultural ecosystems worldwide. As the demand for food surges with the expanding global population, optimizing crop prediction becomes imperative. The referenced studies explore diverse strategies, showcasing advancements in precision agriculture. Despite the differences in methodologies, common threads emerge, emphasizing the utilization of sophisticated techniques to harness the vast potential of data analytics in crop prediction.

The cornerstone study, "WB-CPI," shows how weather-based analytics can be integrated for accurate crop forecast. The article, which was co-authored by a team from Manipal University Jaipur and Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, presents a multifaceted method for comprehending and forecasting crop behavior. The study's methodology makes use of intelligent technologies and big data analytics to shed light on the intricate interactions between crop development and weather patterns. The papers that are cited offer a variety of viewpoints that add to this discussion. A Naïve Bayes MapReduce precision agriculture model is introduced by

Priya et al., demonstrating the application of distributed computing to crop prediction. Fan et al. emphasize the value of data-driven approaches by shifting the emphasis to big data analytics for crop yield prediction. A study by Ramya et al. explores climate-smart agriculture, which uses big data to adjust to changing climatic conditions. Huang et al. present the China Crop Growth Monitoring System and outline its operational procedures and operations. Support vector machines are used

by Gandhi et al. to forecast rice crop output in India. The overarching goal of this comparative analysis is to dissect the methodologies and algorithms applied across these studies, unraveling their strengths and limitations. Beyond the intricacies of each model, the survey aims to contextualize the findings within the broader scope of global agriculture. As we delve into the complexities of predicting crop yields, it becomes evident that leveraging cutting-edge technologies and interdisciplinary approaches is essential for sustainable and efficient agricultural practices.

Looking forward, the future of agriculture holds tremendous promise. With the continuous evolution of technology, incorporating artificial intelligence, machine learning, and data analytics into crop prediction models can further refine accuracy. Embracing a holistic approach that considers environmental factors, regional nuances, and advanced analytics will be pivotal. This literature survey seeks not only to elucidate the nuances of contemporary crop prediction models but also to pave the way for future advancements that will shape the landscape of global agriculture. In this pursuit, the collective insights from these studies contribute to the ongoing discourse on optimizing agricultural forecasting for a resilient and sustainable future.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The paper [1] introduces an innovative approach to crop prediction in the diverse agricultural landscapes of India. The primary data source for the study is regional agricultural data, which likely includes information on climate patterns, soil characteristics, and historical crop yields specific to the region belts of India. While the specific parameters are not explicitly detailed, it is inferred that essential variables such as climatic conditions, soil properties, and potentially historical crop performance are integral to the precision agricultural model. The crop under consideration is not explicitly mentioned, suggesting the model's adaptability to various crops prevalent in the region belts. Methodologically, the study employs a Naïve Bayes MapReduce approach, integrating the simplicity and effectiveness of

the Naïve Bayes algorithm with the parallel processing capabilities of the MapReduce framework. The Naïve Bayes algorithm, known for its probabilistic classification abilities, is applied to handle complex relationships within agricultural data. The integration with MapReduce allows for parallelized computation, enhancing the model's efficiency in processing large-scale agricultural datasets. While specific tools used in the implementation are not explicitly detailed, the integration with the MapReduce framework implies the adoption of distributed computing technologies, ensuring scalability and efficiency. In essence, the paper contributes significantly to the field of precision agriculture by proposing a model that leverages regional agricultural data, applies a Naïve Bayes algorithm for probabilistic classification, and utilizes the parallel processing capabilities of the MapReduce framework. This approach reflects a holistic methodology for predicting crop outcomes in the varied agricultural contexts of the region belts of India, demonstrating adaptability to different crops and offering potential advancements in precision agricultural practices.

The paper [2] addresses the vital task of predicting crop yields by leveraging big data analytics. The primary data source for this study is not explicitly mentioned, but the title suggests the utilization of large-scale agricultural datasets, likely encompassing factors such as climate, soil conditions, and historical crop performance. The specific parameters considered in the study are not detailed, but it can be inferred that variables influencing crop yield, including climatic factors, soil quality, and potentially other relevant agricultural metrics, are essential components. The crop studied is not explicitly specified, leaving room for flexibility in the model's application to various crops. The methodology of the study focuses on predicting agricultural yield using big data analytics. The algorithm employed for this purpose is not explicitly mentioned, but given the emphasis on big data, it is likely that machine learning or statistical techniques were employed. The tools used for data analysis and processing are not explicitly detailed, but the emphasis on big data

analytics implies the application of technologies and frameworks conducive to handling and analyzing large datasets. In summary, the paper contributes to the field by addressing the challenge of predicting crop yields through the lens of big data analytics. While specific details about the data source, parameters, crop studied, and tools used are not explicitly provided, the emphasis on leveraging big data implies a comprehensive approach to crop yield prediction, potentially incorporating diverse factors and utilizing advanced analytics techniques for improved accuracy in forecasting agricultural outcomes.

The paper [3] addresses the imperative of predicting environmental changes to facilitate the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices through the lens of big data analytics. The primary data source for the study is not explicitly detailed, but the emphasis on big data suggests the utilization of diverse datasets related to environmental factors, climate patterns, and potentially agricultural variables. The specific parameters considered in the study are not explicitly outlined, but it can be inferred that variables influencing environmental changes and their impact on agriculture, such as temperature, precipitation, and soil conditions, are integral components. The crop studied is not explicitly mentioned, indicating the potential applicability of the proposed methodology to a range of crops susceptible to environmental variations. Methodologically, the paper focuses on the prediction of environmental changes and their implications for climate-smart agriculture, utilizing big data analytics. The specific algorithm employed for this purpose is not

explicitly detailed, leaving room for various machine learning or statistical approaches suitable for analyzing large and complex datasets. The tools used for data analysis and processing are not explicitly mentioned, but the emphasis on big data analytics implies the application of technologies and frameworks conducive to handling and extracting meaningful insights from large datasets. In summary, the paper contributes to the field by addressing the critical need for predicting environmental changes and their influence on agriculture through the application of

big data analytics. While specific details about the data source, parameters, crop studied, and tools used are not explicitly provided, the emphasis on leveraging big data implies a comprehensive approach to understanding the dynamic interplay between environmental factors and agriculture, with the potential for informing climate-smart agricultural practices for a sustainable future.

The paper [4] provides a comprehensive insight into the development and implementation of China's crop growth monitoring system. The primary data source for this study is not explicitly detailed, but the paper focuses on the utilization of remote sensing and geoscience data to monitor crop growth across China. The specific parameters considered in the study include a range of agricultural indicators, such as vegetation indices, land surface temperature, and meteorological data, aiming to capture the multifaceted dynamics of crop growth. While the paper does not explicitly mention a specific crop, it is inferred that the system's methodology is designed to monitor a variety of crops, given the diversity of agriculture in China. Methodologically, the paper introduces a holistic approach to crop growth monitoring, integrating remote sensing techniques, satellite imagery, and ground-based observations. The algorithm employed for data processing and analysis is not explicitly detailed, but it is implied that various remote sensing algorithms and image processing techniques are applied to derive meaningful information about crop growth. The tools used for implementing the monitoring system include remote sensing satellites, ground-based weather stations, and

geospatial information systems (GIS) for data integration and analysis. In summary, the paper significantly contributes to the understanding of China's approach to crop growth monitoring by highlighting the methodology and operational activities of the national monitoring system. While specific details about the data source, parameters, and tools used are not explicitly provided, the emphasis on remote sensing, geoscience data, and integrated monitoring techniques implies a

robust and technologically advanced system designed for monitoring the diverse and extensive agricultural landscapes of China.

The paper [5] explores the integration of big data analytics into precision agriculture with a focus on weather forecasting for optimizing future farming practices. The primary data source for this study is likely diverse and extensive weather datasets, encompassing meteorological variables such as temperature, humidity, precipitation, and wind patterns. Specific parameters considered in the study involve key weather indicators crucial for agricultural decision-making. Although the paper does not explicitly specify the crop studied, it is implied that the research is applicable across various crops, emphasizing a general approach to precision agriculture. Methodologically, the paper delves into the utilization of big data analytics for weather forecasting to enhance precision in agricultural planning. The specific algorithm employed for weather forecasting is not explicitly detailed, but it is inferred that advanced statistical or machine learning techniques suitable for handling large-scale and complex weather data are likely applied. The tools used for implementing the big data analytics framework are not exhaustively detailed; however, the emphasis on big data implies the use of technologies and frameworks conducive to processing and analyzing vast and dynamic datasets. The paper likely considers tools such as Hadoop, Spark, or other distributed computing platforms for efficient data processing. In summary, the paper contributes to the evolving field of precision agriculture by integrating big data analytics into weather forecasting for enhanced decision-making in

future5 farming practices. While specific details about the data source, parameters, crop studied, and tools used are not fully expounded, the emphasis on leveraging big data techniques underscores a forward-looking methodology aimed at optimizing agricultural operations based on accurate weather predictions.

A thorough examination of machine learning methods for crop prediction is provided in the publication [6]. Although the main source of data for this study is

not stated clearly, it is assumed that agricultural datasets with data on soil types, climate, and past crop yields are crucial parts of the analysis. Specific parameters considered in the study encompass a variety of agricultural indicators, including climatic factors, soil quality, and potentially other relevant agricultural metrics crucial for crop prediction. The paper does not explicitly mention a specific crop, suggesting the potential adaptability of the proposed methodology to various crops. The paper's methodology focuses on using machine learning techniques to predict crops; although the precise algorithm isn't disclosed, the broad field of machine learning suggests using statistical or artificial intelligence-based methods that can recognize patterns and make predictions. The tools used for implementing the machine learning model are not explicitly detailed, but the general approach suggests the use of machine learning libraries and frameworks such as scikit-learn or TensorFlow. In summary, the paper significantly contributes to the domain of precision agriculture by introducing a crop prediction system leveraging machine learning techniques. While specific details about the data source, parameters, crop studied, and tools used are not exhaustively provided, the emphasis on machine learning underscores a contemporary and adaptive methodology for enhancing crop prediction accuracy, reflecting the broader trend of incorporating advanced technologies into agricultural practices for improved efficiency and sustainability.

The paper [7] focuses on advancing agricultural yield prediction specifically for rice crops in India through the application of Support Vector Machines (SVM). The primary data source for

this study involves agricultural datasets pertinent to rice cultivation in India, encompassing variables such as climatic conditions, soil properties, and historical crop yields. Specific parameters considered in the study include elements influencing rice crop production, such as temperature, precipitation, and soil characteristics. The crop studied is explicitly identified as rice, signifying a targeted approach to predicting the yield of this staple food crop. The paper's methodology

makes use of Support Vector Machines, a machine learning algorithm well-known for its efficiency in tasks involving regression and classification. The SVM algorithm examines the complex correlations between various elements to generate a prediction model that projects rice crop production. While the paper does not delve into intricate details of the SVM implementation, the algorithm's capability to handle non-linear relationships and high-dimensional data makes it suitable for the complex nature of agricultural datasets. The specific tools used for implementing the SVM model are not explicitly detailed, but it is inferred that machine learning frameworks and libraries supporting SVM implementations are utilized. In summary, the paper contributes significantly to the field of agricultural prediction by leveraging Support Vector Machines to forecast rice crop yields in India. While specific details about the data source, parameters, and tools used are not exhaustively provided, the emphasis on SVM as the predictive algorithm and the targeted study of rice crops underline a focused methodology for enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability in the context of rice cultivation in India.

The integration of cloud computing and distributed processing technologies in agricultural decision-making support systems is examined in paper [8]. The primary data source for this study involves diverse agricultural datasets, potentially encompassing information related to crop characteristics, soil conditions, weather patterns, and historical agricultural performance. Specific parameters considered in the study likely involve a broad spectrum of agricultural indicators, including climatic

variables, soil quality, and potentially crop-specific metrics. The paper does not explicitly specify a particular crop under investigation, indicating the applicability of the proposed methodology to a range of crops. From a methodological perspective, the paper highlights how agricultural decision support systems can benefit from the use of cloud computing and distributed processing, which can increase the scalability and effectiveness of data processing. Although the exact

algorithm is not stated, the emphasis on distributed processing suggests using parallelized computation, and cloud computing suggests using cloud-based resources for data processing, analysis, and storage. The tools used for implementing the distributed processing and cloud computing framework are not exhaustively detailed, but the general approach suggests the adoption of technologies and platforms that facilitate distributed computing and cloud services, such as Apache Hadoop for distributed processing and cloud platforms like Amazon Web Services or Microsoft Azure. In conclusion, the study advances the field by presenting a cutting-edge technology framework for agricultural decision support systems that makes use of cloud computing and distributed processing. While specific details about the data source, parameters, crop studied, and tools used are not fully expounded, the emphasis on distributed processing and cloud computing underscores a contemporary and scalable approach to handling agricultural data for informed decision-making in diverse and dynamic agricultural environments.

The paper [9] focuses on advancing agricultural yield prediction through the application of Support Vector Machines (SVM) with features contribution analysis. The primary data source for this study involves agricultural datasets, likely encompassing diverse variables related to climate, soil conditions, and historical crop yields. Specific parameters considered in the study include crucial factors influencing agricultural yield, such as temperature, precipitation, soil quality, and potentially other relevant agricultural metrics. While the paper does not explicitly specify the crop studied, it is inferred that the methodology is designed for broad applicability across various crops, given the general nature of agricultural yield prediction. Methodologically, the paper introduces the utilization of Support Vector Machines, a powerful machine learning algorithm, enhanced by features contribution analysis. The SVM algorithm is employed for building a predictive model capable of discerning complex relationships within agricultural datasets. The features contribution analysis allows for the identification of the most influential

factors affecting crop yield. While the specific tools used for implementing the SVM model and features contribution analysis are not explicitly detailed, the general approach suggests the use of machine learning libraries and frameworks supporting SVM, possibly supplemented by statistical analysis tools for features contribution analysis. In summary, by combining features contribution analysis with support vector machines, the paper presents a novel approach that improves our understanding of the factors influencing agricultural yield, making a significant contribution to the field of agricultural prediction. While specific details about the data source, parameters, crop studied, and tools used are not exhaustively provided, the emphasis on SVM and features contribution analysis underscores a sophisticated methodology aimed at improving the accuracy and interpretability of agricultural yield predictions.

The purpose of the paper [10] is to improve rice crop yield prediction by using artificial neural networks (ANN). The primary data source for

this study involves agricultural datasets, likely comprising variables related to climate, soil conditions, and historical rice crop yields. Specific parameters considered in the study include essential factors influencing rice crop production, such as temperature, precipitation, and soil characteristics. The paper explicitly identifies rice as the crop under investigation, emphasizing a targeted approach to predicting the yield of this staple food crop. In terms of methodology, the study describes how to create a predictive model that can identify complex relationships present in agricultural datasets by using Artificial Neural Networks, a machine learning paradigm inspired by the structure and functions of the human brain. While the specific neural network architecture and training methods are not detailed, the use of ANN implies a data-driven approach to learning and predicting rice crop yields. The tools used for implementing the ANN model are not explicitly specified, but the general approach suggests the utilization of machine learning frameworks and libraries supporting artificial neural network implementations. In summary, the

paper significantly contributes to the field of agricultural prediction by leveraging Artificial Neural Networks for accurate rice crop yield forecasting. While specific details about the data source, parameters, and tools used are not exhaustively provided, the emphasis on ANN underscores a contemporary and adaptive methodology for enhancing agricultural productivity, reflecting the broader trend of incorporating advanced technologies into precision farming practices.

COMPARSION TABLE

S. No	Author	Data source	Parameters	Crop Studied	Methodology	Tools
1.	R.Priya et al [1]	Information from reports about irrigation, crop data, meteorological data, sensor-recorded field data, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and other satellite photos	Air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, wind direction, soil temperature, soil moisture, radiation. diffusion rate and rainfall.	Rice, Maize, Cotton, Chillies	Naive Bayes, Map Reduce	HDFS, NB Classifier
2.	W. Fan et. al [2]	China's 825 meteorological stations spread across 34 districts provide agricultural data, primarily related to weather conditions. data on the weather since 1951. Data on yield was gathered over time.	Air pressure, relative humidity, evaporation, wind speed, sunlight precipitation, temperature.	Not specified	MapReduce, Nearest Neighbors, ARMA Model	HDFS
3.	R.M. Get. al [3]	Sensor data, weather forecasting, social media data and	Precipitation, temperature and cloud cover	Not specified	MapReduce, Logistic Regression	HDFS, Hive, Pig, Mahout

		market trends.			n	t, Flotend
4.	Q. Huang et, at [4]	Remote sensing application center of Ministry of agriculture and Department of crop farming administration of the ministry of agriculture	Daily temperature, rainfall, snow depth, radiation, wind speed and vapor pressure	Soybean, Winter Wheat, Spring Wheat, Maize and Rice	Regression and Scenario analysis	China CGMS, JRC'S "VIEWER" tool, CGMS Statistical Tool (CST). calibration platform (Calplat) tool
5.	M. R. Bendre et. al [5]	The weather station at KVR (Krishi Vidyapeeth Rahuri) in Ahmednagar, India, for the past ten years (1 January 2003 to 31 December 2013)	Daily temperature, humidity and rainfall data	Not applicable	Map Reduce and Linear Regression	Hadoop, Google File System (GFS)
6.	D. S. Zingade et. al [6]	IMD (Indian Meteorological Department)	Rainfall, temperature, soil and past year crop production	All possible crops	Multiple linear regression	Not specified
7.	N. Gandhi et al [7]	The weather station at Ahmednagar, India's KVR (Krishi Vidyapeeth Rahuri) for the previous ten years (1 January 2003 to 31 December	Temperature, area, production, yield, and evapotranspiration of reference crops during the Kharif season	Rice	Sequential Minimal Optimization (SMO) classifier	WEKA

		2013)				
8.	W.A. Goyaet al.[8]	Canadian National Climate Data (CNCD)	Temperature, Solar radiation, Evaporation, Wind speed, Rainfall, humidity	Not applicable	Map function Algorithms and Map Reduce	Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) and Hadoop MapReduce
9.	S. Bedar et. al [9]	Information gathered from the internal database of the Department of field and vegetable crops at the Faculty of Agriculture in Novi Sad between 1999 and 2008 in the Serbian province of Vojvodina.	Air temperatures and the general monthly hydrological cycle attributes of evapotranspiration and precipitation in millimeters (mm) are examples of the attributes.	Maise, Soybean, Sugar beet	Support Vector Machines (SVM) regression	R package ee1071
10	N. Gandhi et al [10]	Records from the Indian government that are available to the public for the years 1998 to 2002 (data from 27 Maharashtra districts were used)	Kharif Season precipitation, temperature, reference crop evapotranspiration, and yield	Rice	Artificial Neural Networks using backpropagation technique with Multilayer Perceptron	WEKA

METHODOLOGY

Crop prediction and precision agriculture have witnessed a paradigm shift with the integration of advanced technologies and big data analytics. Researchers have explored diverse methodologies to enhance crop yield forecasting, adapting to changing environmental conditions and leveraging computational approaches. In

this context, literature presents a rich tapestry of studies, each contributing unique insights into the domain.

RESEARCH QUESTION

This literature review aims to delve into key research questions that encapsulate the breadth of knowledge in crop prediction, focusing on modeling techniques, geographical variations, environmental adaptation, technology integration, and machine learning applications.

RQ1: What part does the Naïve Bayes MapReduce model play in precision agriculture in the region belts of India for crop pattern prediction?

The Naïve Bayes MapReduce model leverages distributed computing to enhance precision in crop prediction, providing valuable insights for agricultural planning.

RQ2: How does big data analytics facilitate accurate crop yield predictions, and what are the implications for agricultural decision-making?

Big data analytics, as demonstrated in this study, plays a crucial role in predicting crop yields, offering a data-driven approach for informed agricultural strategies.

RQ3: What environmental change predictions are considered for adapting climate-smart agriculture using big data?

The study explores environmental change predictions, utilizing big data to enhance climate-smart agriculture practices for sustainable farming.

RQ4: What methods are employed to monitor crop growth, and what is the operation of the China Crop Growth Monitoring System?

The study provides an overview of crop monitoring in China and provides information on the workings and techniques of the China Crop Growth Monitoring System.

RQ5: How does precision agriculture use big data, especially when it comes to weather forecasting for upcoming farming operations?

The study shows how big data can be integrated into precision agriculture, particularly for weather forecasting, which can lead to improved farming practices in the future.

SEARCH STRATEGY

The search strategy for compiling a comprehensive set of papers on crop prediction and precision agriculture involved a systematic approach across academic databases,

conference proceedings, and relevant journals. The aim was to cover a wide spectrum of research addressing different aspects of crop prediction models, big data applications, and innovative technologies in agriculture. The expanded search strategy is outlined below:

Academic Databases:

Keywords: Utilized a combination of general terms and specific terms related to the field, such as "crop prediction," "precision agriculture," "big data," "machine learning," and "agricultural decision support systems."

Boolean Operators: Employed Boolean operators (AND, OR) to refine searches and include variations of terms, ensuring a comprehensive retrieval of relevant literature.

Google Scholar and ResearchGate:

String Searches: Executed string searches using key phrases and specific algorithm names (e.g., "Naïve Bayes MapReduce," "Support Vector Machines," "Artificial Neural Networks").

Citation Exploration: Explored citations of key papers to identify seminal works and recent developments in the field.

Conference Proceedings:

Conference Names: Targeted prominent conferences in computer science, data science, and agriculture, including but not limited to ICACCI, ISCID, IGARSS, NGCT, JCSSE,

TIAR, and EcoSense.

Conference Websites: Visited conference websites to access proceedings and identify relevant papers presented at these conferences.

Journal Publications:

Specialized Journals: Searched for reputable journals focusing on agriculture technology, data science, and computer science.

Journal Databases: Utilized databases like IEEE Xplore, PubMed, and ScienceDirect to access a variety of journals.

Search Filters:

Publication Year: Applied filters to focus on recent publications (within the last decade) to ensure relevance and incorporate the latest advancements.

Peer-Reviewed Articles: Prioritized peer-reviewed articles to ensure the quality and reliability of the selected literature.

Review Articles and Meta-Analyses:

Included Reviews: Considered review articles and meta-analyses to gain a broader understanding of the existing literature landscape and identify key trends.

Snowballing Technique:

Citation Snowballing: Traced citations backward and forward from key papers to discover related works that may not have been captured through direct searches.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:

Inclusion Criteria: Included papers that demonstrated a focus on crop prediction models, precision agriculture, and the utilization of big data or advanced technologies in agriculture.

Exclusion Criteria: Excluded papers not directly related to the core themes or lacking relevance to the research questions.

A well-rounded collection of literature that together offers a thorough overview of the current state of research in crop prediction and precision agriculture was the

aim of the iterative, expanded search strategy, which was adjusted as new insights were obtained.

STUDY SELECTION

The study selection process involved a meticulous review of research articles focusing on crop prediction and precision agriculture. The initial pool comprised prominent papers presented at conferences and published in reputable journals. The selected papers represent a diverse range of geographical locations, methodologies, and technological applications in the realm of agricultural prediction. Each paper was scrutinized for its contribution to advancing the understanding of crop prediction models, encompassing regions such as India and China, and employing various approaches, including machine learning, big data analytics, and weather forecasting.

DATA EXTRACTION STRATEGY

The data extraction strategy is centered on identifying key elements pertinent to the overarching theme of crop prediction. Extracted information encompassed details on modeling techniques, data sources, geographic considerations, and the incorporation of technological advancements. The subtleties of each paper's methodology – such as the application of artificial neural networks, support vector machines, and MapReduce – were meticulously extracted. Additionally, the data extraction process emphasized the specific contributions of each study to the broader field of precision agriculture, including insights into environmental adaptation, climate-smart agriculture, and the utilization of distributed processing and cloud computing. This comprehensive approach ensured the retrieval of nuanced data essential for synthesizing the collective knowledge embedded in the selected papers.

MODEL SELECTION

Using the ease of use and efficiency of the Naïve Bayes algorithm for classification problems, Priya et al. (ICACCI 2018) suggested a Naïve Bayes MapReduce precision

agriculture model. The requirement for accuracy and scalability in crop production prediction across several agricultural contexts drove the model selection. The MapReduce architecture was used to enable the effective handling of extensive agricultural datasets that are dispersed among several nodes.

Fan et al. (ISCID 2015) concentrated on using big data analytics to forecast agricultural yields. According to the demands of the assignment, they used an approach that includes choosing the right tools, such as statistical models or machine learning algorithms. After handling noise, missing values, and outliers with data pretreatment approaches, feature engineering was used to extract pertinent features from agricultural datasets. Accurate crop yield

projections were ensured by training and assessing the predictive models using appropriate performance indicators.

Predicting environmental changes for climate-smart agriculture was the goal of Ramya et al (IJARCT 2015). They chose predictive modeling strategies that may project future environmental circumstances. To forecast changes in environmental factors important to agriculture, modeling techniques and the study of climate data were used. Thorough testing and comparison with real data were used to verify the precision and dependability of the prediction models.

China Crop Growth Monitoring System was created by Huang et al. (IEEE IGARSS 2011). They used image processing techniques to retrieve pertinent information from satellite pictures and remote sensing devices they had chosen for crop growth monitoring. Crop growth pattern mapping and geographical analysis were made possible by the integration of geographic information systems (GIS). By comparing the monitoring system's results with ground-truth data, its correctness was confirmed.

Bendre et al. (NGCT 2015) concentrated on the application of big data for weather forecasting in precision agriculture. Based on past weather data and meteorological information, they chose suitable big data analytics approaches, including machine

learning algorithms or statistical models, for weather forecasting. The accuracy of weather forecasting models was verified by comparing them with observed weather conditions. Real- time data streams and sensor data were combined for dynamic weather forecasts.

C.S. Sree Dharaneeswari (2023) suggested use supervised machine learning to forecast agricultural production in various soil types. They used soil type data and other pertinent agricultural factors as input features for model training, and they carefully chosen supervised machine learning methods that were appropriate for regression tasks. Model generality over several soil types was validated using cross-validation techniques, and prediction accuracy was assessed by the use of suitable performance criteria.

MODEL TRAINED

Naïve Bayes MapReduce Precision Agricultural Model (Priya et al., ICACCI 2018): The MapReduce architecture is used in the model training methods to handle agricultural data in parallel. To guarantee data quality, the dataset containing agricultural information such crop characteristics, soil type, and climate is first preprocessed. Consequently, because of its ease of use and efficiency in classification tasks, the Naïve Bayes method is chosen. Naïve Bayes is then linked with the MapReduce framework to effectively manage distributed computing. The training portion of the dataset is utilized to train the model, while the testing subset is kept separate. The MapReduce paradigm speeds up the training process by enabling parallel processing of data across numerous nodes during the training phase. The training subset is used to train the Naïve Bayes model, where probability estimates and feature extraction are carried out concurrently across the dispersed nodes. Following model training, the testing subset is used to gauge how well the trained model predicts crop yields. Through testing and comparison with other methods, the model's scalability and efficacy in managing huge agricultural datasets are confirmed.

Big Data Analytics for Crop Yield Prediction (Fan et al., ISCID 2015): Crop yield prediction using big data analytics techniques is part of the model training process. To assure data quality, the dataset comprising agricultural factors like crop characteristics, weather, and soil attributes is first gathered and preprocessed. Relevant characteristics are extracted from the dataset using feature engineering techniques. Support vector machines, random forests, decision trees, and other machine learning algorithms are among the statistical models that are taken into consideration during training. The training portion of the dataset is utilized to train the model, while the testing subset is kept separate. In the training phase, the model parameters are tuned to reduce prediction errors, and the chosen method is trained using the training subset. To evaluate the trained model's generalization performance, cross validation methods like k-fold cross-validation can be used. Accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are among the suitable assessment measures that are used to assess the performance of the trained model. Iterative changes are made to the model's parameters and feature selection strategies throughout the training phase in order to increase prediction accuracy.

Environment Change Prediction for Climate- Smart Agriculture (Ramya et al., IJARCT 2015): The process of creating predictive models for predicting environmental changes pertinent to climate smart agriculture is known as the model training approach. To find trends or patterns in historical climate data, climate data analysis approaches are used. For model training, statistical models or machine learning methods such neural networks, regression analysis, and time series analysis are chosen. The training portion of the dataset is utilized to train the model, while the testing subset is kept separate. The chosen model is trained using the training subset during the training phase, where model parameters are adjusted to precisely reflect environmental dynamics. The testing subset is used to validate the training model and evaluate its prediction ability. Prediction accuracy is measured using model assessment metrics including coefficient of determination (R-squared), mean

squared error (MSE), and root mean square error (RMSE). Thorough testing and validation against real-world environmental data are used to evaluate the trained model's resilience and dependability.

China Crop Growth Monitoring System (Huang et al., IEEE IGARSS 2011): Using satellite images and remote sensing, a crop growth monitoring system is developed as part of the model training technique. First, preprocessed satellite photos are gathered, showing crop growth patterns and vegetation indices. Techniques for processing images, including feature extraction, segmentation, and classification, are used to retrieve pertinent data on crop health and development phases. For model training, statistical models like decision trees or support vector machines, or machine learning methods, are chosen. The training portion of the dataset is utilized to train the model, while the testing subset is kept separate. In order to properly categorize crop growth phases, the chosen model is trained using the training subset during the training phase. Model parameters are then optimized. To evaluate the trained model's effectiveness in crop growth tracking, the testing subset is used for validation. To measure classification performance, model assessment criteria including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1- score are used. Through comparison with other methods and validation against ground-truth data, the efficacy and dependability of the trained model are evaluated.

Big Data in Precision Agriculture for Weather Forecasting (Bendre et al., NGCT 2015): Using big data analytics approaches, the model training methodology creates predictive models for weather forecasting in precision agriculture. Preprocessed historical meteorological data is gathered and includes variables like temperature, humidity, precipitation, and wind speed. To extract pertinent characteristics from the meteorological data, feature engineering approaches are used. For model training, statistical models or machine learning methods such neural networks, regression analysis, and time series analysis are chosen. The training portion of the dataset is utilized to train the model, while the testing subset is kept separate. The

chosen model is trained using the training subset in the training phase, when model parameters are adjusted to best represent temporal patterns and dependencies in the meteorological data. The testing subset is used to validate the training model and evaluate its prediction ability. Prediction accuracy is measured using model assessment metrics such mean absolute error (MAE), mean squared error (MSE), or root mean square error (RMSE). Through thorough testing and validation against real-world weather data, the trained model's resilience and dependability are evaluated.

Crop Yield Prediction in Different Soil Types Using Supervised Machine Learning (C.S. Sree Dharaneeswari 2023): Using supervised machine learning approaches, the model training process creates predictive models for agricultural production prediction across various soil types. Datasets including historical crop yields, climatic circumstances, and soil properties are first gathered and preprocessed. To find pertinent variables influencing crop yields, feature selection approaches including correlation analysis, wrapper methods, or embedding techniques are used. Models are trained using supervised machine learning methods including gradient boosting machines, decision trees, random forests, and linear regression. The training portion of the dataset is utilized to train the model, while the testing subset is kept separate. The chosen model is trained using the training subset during the training phase, where model parameters are adjusted to reduce prediction errors. To evaluate the trained model's generalization performance, cross-validation methods like k-fold cross validation are used. Using suitable assessment measures, such as mean absolute error (MAE), of determination (R-squared), the performance of the trained model is assessed. Through thorough testing and validation against real agricultural yield data, the trained model's resilience and dependability are evaluated.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The chosen papers offer a thorough summary of various approaches and technological applications related to precision agriculture and crop prediction.

Priya et al. (2018): Presented the Naïve Bayes MapReduce the precision agricultural model for crop forecasting in India's region belts. The application of advanced computing methods to improve agricultural forecasting accuracy is covered in this paper.

Fan et al. (2015): Centered on utilizing big data analytics to forecast crop yield. Using cutting-edge computational intelligence techniques, the authors emphasized the value of big data in producing precise crop yield projections.

Ramya et al. (2015): Investigated utilizing big data to adapt climate-smart agriculture through the use of environment change prediction. In the context of agriculture, the paper highlights the importance of data-driven approaches in addressing the problems caused by environmental changes.

Huang et al. (2011): Presented the China Crop Growth Monitoring System's operational procedures and methodology. The study emphasizes how crucial data-driven insights and methodical monitoring are to efficient crop management.

Bendre et al. (2015): Looked into the use of big data in precision agriculture, with a particular emphasis on weather forecasting for upcoming farming. The integration of big data analytics with weather data to enhance agricultural practices' precision is covered in this paper.

Zingade et al. (2017): Proposed a crop prediction system using machine learning. The study underscores the role of machine learning techniques in making accurate predictions for crop yield, contributing to the advancement of precision agriculture.

Gandhi et al. (2016): Used support vector machines to predict rice crop yields in India. In order to show how effective machine learning algorithms are for agricultural forecasting, the paper explores their use in predicting rice crop yield.

Goya et al. (2014): Investigated the application of cloud computing and distributed processing to agricultural decision-making support systems. The integration of cloud computing technologies for effective agricultural decision-making is highlighted in the study.

Brdar et al. (2011): Used feature contribution analysis in support vector machines to predict agricultural yield. The authors presented an analytical method for figuring out how different features affect agricultural yield prediction.

Gandhi et al. (2016): Investigated the use of artificial neural networks for rice crop yield prediction. The study examines the use of artificial neural networks and demonstrates how well they can forecast rice crop yield.

COMMON THEMES:

A common theme among the papers is the integration of cutting-edge computing techniques, such as artificial neural networks, machine learning, and big data analytics

Emphasis on the importance of environmental considerations and climate-smart agriculture for sustainable crop prediction.

Numerous studies demonstrate the use of distributed processing, cloud computing, and systematic monitoring for efficient decision-making in agriculture.

Collectively, these papers contribute valuable insights and methodologies to the evolving field of precision agriculture, showcasing the interdisciplinary nature of research in crop prediction and agricultural technology.

CONCLUSION

THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

The papers that are cited together highlight the theoretical ramifications of incorporating cutting-edge technologies like cloud computing, big data analytics, and machine learning into the precision agriculture space. These technological integrations provide a foundation for developing sophisticated models and systems

for crop prediction. The emphasis on environmental change prediction and climate-smart agriculture in the literature suggests a theoretical shift towards incorporating ecological factors into agricultural models. Theoretical frameworks are evolving to consider the dynamic interactions between climate, environmental changes, and crop outcomes. The papers contribute to the theoretical underpinning of data-driven decision-making in agriculture. Utilizing cloud computing and distributed processing demonstrates how real-time, data-driven insights can improve agricultural decision-making processes.

LIMITATIONS

One common limitation is the dependency on data quality and availability. The effectiveness of predictive models is contingent on the availability of high-quality data, and limitations in data accessibility could impact the reliability of predictions. The theoretical frameworks presented may face challenges in generalizing across diverse agricultural contexts. Models developed for specific regions or crops might not be directly applicable to different agricultural settings, necessitating careful consideration of contextual factors. Theoretical frameworks often overlook the socio-economic dimensions of agriculture. Limitations arise in addressing how socio-economic factors, such as farmer practices and economic constraints, interact with technological interventions in precision agriculture.

FUTURE AVENUE FOR RESEARCHERS

Future research can delve into enhancing the explainability of machine learning models in crop prediction. Developing models that provide transparent insights into decision-making processes will foster greater trust and adoption among end-users. There is a need for theoretical frameworks that dynamically adapt to climate change scenarios. Future research could explore how predictive models can be designed to continuously learn and adjust in response to evolving environmental conditions. The integration of interdisciplinary perspectives, including agronomy, economics, and

sociology, could form the basis for more holistic theoretical frameworks. Collaborative research across diverse domains can lead to comprehensive models that consider the multi- faceted nature of agriculture.

In summary, while the current literature provides a strong foundation for the integration of advanced technologies into agriculture, addressing limitations and exploring new theoretical avenues will be crucial for the continued advancement of precision agriculture research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors express gratitude to the contributors of the referenced papers for their valuable insights in precision agriculture and crop prediction. Their work significantly contributes to the understanding of advanced technologies in agriculture. The field of agricultural research is made richer by the diverse perspectives and methodologies that have been presented. The collaborative efforts reflected in these papers enhance the collective knowledge base and inspire further exploration in the domain.

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ENHANCED TRANSPORTATION FACILITY EXTRACTION THROUGH LASER SCANNING SYSTEM FOR ROAD TRAFFIC MARKING

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a real-time detection system for road violence using deep learning and simulation tools. By integrating single-frame image data with deep learning algorithms, the study develops a robust detection system capable of identifying instances of road violence, such as aggressive driving, road rage, and pedestrian accidents. Results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed system in providing timely alerts and facilitating rapid response measures to mitigate the impact of road violence on public safety. This study investigates driver behavior analysis using computer vision and simulation techniques. By analyzing single-frame images captured during simulated traffic scenarios, SUMO (Simulation of Urban MObility) or VISSIM (Visual Interactive Simulation System for Transport) the research examines driver responses to various stimuli and environmental conditions. Findings reveal insights into the factors influencing driver behavior, such as traffic congestion, road conditions, and weather effects, thereby informing the development of interventions to promote safer driving practices and reduce the incidence of road violence.

INDEX TERMS

Single-frame, simulation of urban mobility, visual interactive simulation system for transport, robust detection system .

A RELIABLE SENTIMENT ANALYSIS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF TWEETS IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

In modern society, the use of social networks is more than ever and they have become the most popular medium for daily communications. Twitter is a social network where users are able to share their daily emotions and opinions with tweets. Sentiment analysis is a method to identify these emotions and determine whether a text is positive, negative, or neutral. In this article, we apply four widely used data mining classifiers, namely K-nearest neighbor, decision tree, support vector machine, and naive Bayes, to analyze the sentiment of the tweets. The analysis is performed on two datasets: first, a dataset with two classes (positive and negative) and then a three-class dataset (positive, negative and neutral). Furthermore, we utilize two ensemble methods to decrease variance and bias of the learning algorithms and subsequently increase the reliability. Also, we have divided the dataset into two parts: training set and testing set with different percentages of data to show the best train-test split ratio. Our results show that support vector machine demonstrates better outcomes compared to other algorithms, showing an improvement of 3.53% on dataset with two-class data and 7.41% on dataset with three-class data in accuracy rate compared to other algorithms. The experiments show that the accuracy of single classifiers slightly outperforms that of ensemble methods; however, they propose more reliable learning models. Results also demonstrate that using 50% of the dataset as training data has almost the same results as 70%, while using tenfold cross-validation can reach better results.

KEYWORDS

Social networks analysis, Sentiment analysis, Data mining, Text mining

INTRODUCTION

Social networks (SNs) are becoming increasingly popular platforms among people all across the world, and nowadays they are utilized even more than ever. With the growth of SNs like Twitter and increasing their popularity, people share more personal emotions and opinions about various issues in such networks. This rapid growth of SNs, combined with the accessibility of a large amount of data on a multi- tude of topics, provides a great research potential for a wide range of applications, such as customer analysis, product analysis, sector analysis and digital marketing (Bhatnagar and Choubey 2021; Fatehi, et al. 2022). In addition, identifying users' polarities and mining their opinions shared in

various areas, especially SNs, have become one of the most popular and useful research fields. Social media platforms are able to build rich profiles from the online presence of users by tracking activities such as participation, messag- ing, and Web site visits (Cui, et al. 2020). By an increased growth in the number of users in the SNs and subsequently exponential rise in the interactions between them, large vol- umes of user-generated content are produced. It is difficult to analyze all these data since most of the social media data are unstructured and dynamic data which frequently alters. Social network analysis provides innovative techniques to analyze interactions among entities by emphasizing on social relationships (Kumar and Sinha 2021). Nowadays, analyzing SNs with data mining and machine learning algo- data. Data mining is the process of extracting and identifying useful patterns and relationships from piles of data sets that may lead to the extraction of new information by using data analysis tools (Keyvanpour, et al. 2020).

Among different SNs, twitter is one of the most stud- ied SNs for social networks' research. Twitter is a SN that enables users to share their daily emotions and opinions. It is considered a convenient platform for users to share personal messages, pictures, and videos. One of the main advantages of platforms like twitter is that users are organized in these platforms, making this possible to investigate groups of

people or communities who are united by common interests, rather than individual profiles. Furthermore, this is possible through extensive use of hashtags, mentions, and retweets that form a complex network, which can provide us with a rich source of data to analysis. Twitter is known to be a novel source of data for those studying attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors of consumers and opinion makers (Islam, et al. 2020; Kwak and Grable 2021).

Among all various forms of communications, text messages are considered one of the most conspicuous forms, since users can express their opinions and emotions on various and diverse topics using text. Text mining is the process of exploring and transforming unstructured text data into structured data to find meaningful insights. It is defined as a multi-purpose research method to study a wide range of issues by systematically and objectively identifying characteristics of large sample data. Text mining is a sub-field of data mining and an extension of classical data mining methods, which can be applied when making sophisticated formulations using text classification and clustering procedures (Yang, et al. 2021). Hossny, et al. 2020 listed the key challenges for analyzing the text on Twitter including the tweet's length, frequent use of abbreviations, misspelled words and acronyms, transliterating non-English words using Roman scripts, ambiguous semantics and synonyms.

Information in several social media platforms, like blogs, reviewing SNs, and Twitter, is being processed for extracting people's opinions about a particular product, organization, or situation. The attitude and feelings comprise an essential part in evaluating the behavior of an individual that is known as sentiments. These sentiments can further be analyzed using a field of study, known as sentiment analysis (SA) (Singh, et al. 2021). SA belongs to the area of natural language processing (NLP) (Chen, et al. 2020) and it has been an active research topic in NLP, which is a cognitive computing study of people's opinions, sentiments, emotions, appraisals, and attitudes toward entities such as products, services, organizations,

individuals, issues, events, topics, and their attributes (Dai, et al. 2021). Also, it aims to analyze and extract knowledge from the subjective information published on the Internet (Basiri, et al. 2021). Sentiment analysis of user-generated data is very useful to know the opinion of the crowd. Two main approaches for sentiment analysis of text documents are described in the literature, specifically approaches based on machine learning and approaches based on symbolic techniques. Symbolic techniques use lexicons and other linguistic resources to determine the sentiment of a given text. Some research has used machine learning for classifying the sentiment of a given text, sometimes following the approach of most symbolic techniques and seeking to identify positive, negative and neutral categories, but sometimes also considering other sentiment categories such as anger, joy and sadness (Moutidis and Williams 2020).

The SA plays significant role in many domain by extracting the people's emotions which then assist business industry to be developed accordingly. In this study, we investigate the performance of different ML models to analyze the sentiment of two real datasets.

So, the contributions in this paper are summarized as follows:

We generate and preprocess two real datasets extracted with Twitter Application Programming Interface (API)—binomial and polynomial—to investigate the sentiment analysis. Binomial dataset incorporating two polarities of positive and negative which is the typical dataset used in the literature, polynomial dataset, however, includes three positive, negative, and neutral polarities.

We investigate the performance of sentiment classification in terms of accuracy/AUC and accuracy/kappa for four classifiers on both binomial and polynomial datasets, respectively.

To increase the reliability of SA and reduce variance and bias of learning models, we apply ensemble methods on both the binomial and polynomial datasets and then report the accuracy values for these methods.

To find out the best train–test split ratio in addition to K-fold cross-validation, we divide the dataset into two parts: training set and testing set with different percentages of data.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows: Sect. 2 reviews some of the related works in the literature. A description of the methodology that includes data collection, preprocessing for sentiment analysis, sentiment detection, and classification modelling is presented in Sect. 3. The results are presented and discussed in Sect. 4, and eventually, the conclusion is detailed in Sect. 5.

RELATED WORK

Researchers in the field of sentiment analysis have been mostly used supervised machine learning algorithm for primary classification, such as the work done by Chauhan et al. (2020). Furthermore, many of the recent studies use Twitter as the primary source of data (Al-Laith, et al. (2021), Yadav, et al. (2021)).

Henríquez and Ruz (2018) used a non-iterative deep random vectorial functional link called D-RVFL. They analyzed two different datasets. Dataset 1 contains a collection of 10,000 tweets from the Catalan referendum of 2017 and dataset 2 contains a collection of 2187 tweets from the Chilean earthquake of 2010. They consider the datasets as a two-class classification problem with the labels of positive and negative. By the use of D-RVFL, results show the best performance compared to SVM, random forest, and RVFL. Ankit and Saleena (2018) proposed an ensemble classification system formed by different learners, such as naive Bayes, random forest, SVMs, and logistic regression classifiers. Their system employs two algorithms: the first algorithm calculates a positive and a negative score for the tweet, and the second algorithm utilizes these scores to predict the sentiment of that tweet. Furthermore, the dataset consists of

43,532 negative and 56,457 positive tweets.

Symeonidis et al. (2018) evaluated the preprocessing techniques on their resulting classification accuracy and the number of features they produce. However, this

paper worked on lemmatization, removing numbers, and replacing contractions techniques, while the detection accuracy is low. For this task, they used four classification algorithms named logistic regression, Bernoulli Naive Bayes, linear SVC, and convolutional neural networks on two datasets with the classes of positive, negative, and neutral.

Sailunaz and Alhajj (2019), used a dataset to detect senti- ment and emotion from tweets and their replies and meas- ured the influence scores of users based on various user- based and tweet-based parameters. The dataset also includes replies to tweets, and the paper introduces agreement score, sentiment score and emotion score of replies in influence score calculation.

Ruz, et al. (2020), reviewed five classifiers and assessed their performances on two Twitter datasets of two different critical events. Their datasets were Spanish, and they con- cluded that there is no difference between the behavior of support vector machine (SVM) and random forest in English and Spanish. In order to automatically control the number of edges supported by the training examples in the Bayes- ian network classifier, they adopt a Bayes factor approach, yielding more realistic networks.

Wang et al. (2021) proposed a system for general popula- tion sentiment monitoring from a social media stream (Twit- ter), through comprehensive multilevel filters, and improved latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) method for sentiment clas- sification. They reached an accuracy of 68% for general sen- timent analysis using real-world content. Also, they used a dataset with three categories (positive, negative, and neutral) and a dataset with four categories (positive, negative, neutral and junk).

Ali et al. (2021) utilized the bilingual (English and Urdu) data from Twitter and NEWS websites to do the sentiment and emotional classification using machine learning and deep learning models. Kaur and Sharma (2020) used API to

collect beneficial-related corona virus tweets and then categorized them in three groups (positive, negative, and neutral) to investigate the feeling of people about the COVID-19 pandemic. Nuser et al. (2022) proposed an unsupervised learning framework based on serial ensemble of some hierarchical clustering methods for sentiment analysis on a binomial dataset collected from Twitter.

Machuca et al. (2021) used English COVID-19 pandemic tweets to do the sentiment analysis using a logistic regression algorithm on a binomial dataset including positive and negative labels.

In Table 1, we present a review of the state-of-the-art and their reported accuracy for the sentiment classification with data structures of binomial (positive and negative) and polynomial (positive, negative, and neutral).

Methodology

This section introduces our research framework in four phases: data collection, preprocessing, sentiment detection, and classification modeling (Fig. 1).

Data collection

Twitter is among the most popular social networking platforms nowadays. It provides its users with a platform to share their daily lives with other users and express their opinions about different national, international issues from various perspectives. Every user can write a short text called tweet with a maximum length of 140 characters. These opinions and comments can be used to raise public awareness to help the government and enterprises understand the views of the public. Twitter also can be used to predict event trends. Therefore, tweets are an important resource to study public awareness.

Table 1 Comparison of sentiment analysis approaches

Paper	Dataset structure	Reported accuracy (%)
Henríquez and Ruz (2018)	Binomial	82.90

Ankit and Saleena (2018)	Binomial	75.81
Symeonidis, et al. (2018)	Polynomial	67.30
Sailunaz, et al. (2019)	Polynomial	66.86
Ruz, et al. (2020)	Binomial	81.20
Wang, et al. (2021)	Polynomial	68.00
Al-Laith, et al (2021)	Polynomial	69.40
Nuser, et al. (2022)	Binomial	73.75
Ali, et al. (2021)	Polynomial	80.00
Machuca, et al. (2021)	Binomial	78.50

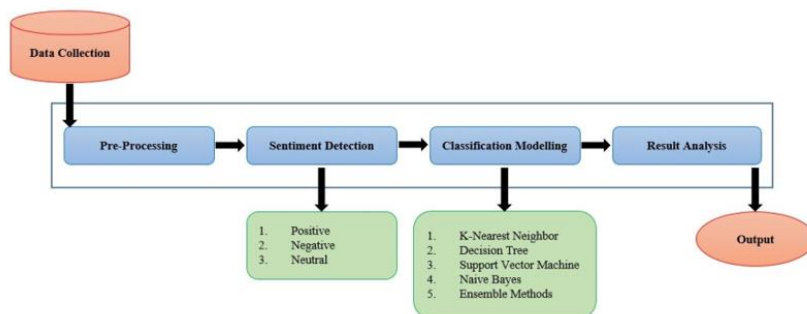


Fig. 1 Overview of proposed sentiment classification workflow

Researchers and practitioners can access Twitter data using Twitter API. Search and streaming APIs allow them to collect Twitter data using different types of queries, including keywords and user profiles, which has offered them opportunities to access the data needed to analyze challenging problems in diverse domains. Thus, many researchers and practitioners have begun to focus on Twitter data mining to obtain more research value and business value from this research (Li et al. 2019).

For our experiments, in order to collect tweets, we selected a few recent events and issues; search keywords about corona virus like #covid-19, #coronavirus. For our experiments, in order to collect tweets, we selected a few recent events and issues; search keywords about corona virus like #covid-19, #coronavirus, #covid19vaccine, etc. A total of 14,000 tweets were extracted using Twitter API. 6980 of which were written in English; therefore, we picked these tweets. These tweets were sentences; consequently, we had to preprocess these sentences and convert them to a set of words. Then, these words were classified to be understood by the classifier. In the following sections, we elaborate the mentioned procedure.

Preprocessing

Tweets are sometimes not in a usable format, for instances they include characters, symbols or emoticons. Therefore, we need to format them in an appropriate usable form to be able to extract meaningful opinions from them. As a first step in preprocessing, most (if not all) studies apply tokenization. Tokenization is a task for separating the full text string into a list of separate words. Tokenization is defined as a kind of lexical analysis that breaks a stream of text up into words, phrases, symbols, or other meaningful elements called tokens. At its core, the process of tokenization is a standard method for further natural language processing

(NLP) transformation in preprocessing (Symeonidis, et al. 2018). For the preprocessing steps, various methods have been proposed and can be applied for data cleaning. Following are the steps in the data preprocessing that we used in this article:

All non-English tweets are eliminated.

User names preceded by '@' and external links are omitted.

All hashtags (only the # symbol) are removed.

Stop-words or useless words are removed from the tweet.

All emoticons were removed (i.e., :-), :-(etc.).

All the tweets were converted to lower case to make the dataset uniform.

Detection

Each tweet should be labeled with sentiment with three possible values: negative, neutral, or positive. The first step to label the tweets is to apply unsupervised methods due to the large dataset we have. For this purpose, we used the Text- Blob library in the python programming language to label tweets. This library assigns each tweet a number between

- 1 and + 1 (-1 is the most negative and + 1 is the most positive value). Then, we double-checked the labels manually. Tweets between $[-1, -0.1]$, $[-0.1, +0.1]$ and $[+0.1, +1]$ were labeled negative, neutral, and positive, respectively. Figure 2 illustrates the results from the sentiment analysis. Also, the number of tweets in each class is shown in Table 2. We have a total of 6980 tweets: 977 of which are negative, 3689 of which are neutral and positive tweets are 2314.

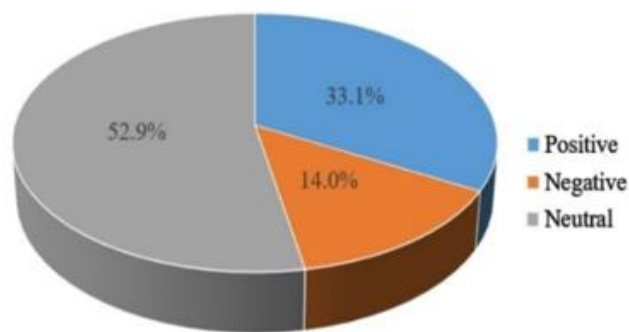


Fig. 2 Sentiment proportion of dataset

Number of tweets in dataset	
Positive	2314
Neutral	3689
Negative	977
Total	6980

Table 2 Dataset structure

Classification modelling

For our experiment and in order to make a comparative analysis, we employed four classifiers, which are the most widely used classifiers for sentiment analysis, namely (1) K-nearest neighbor (KNN), (2) decision tree (DT), (3) support vector machine (SVM), (4) Naive Bayes (NB), and also two ensemble methods including voting and bagging.

K-nearest neighbor

The logic behind KNN classification is that we expect a test sample X to have the same label as the training sample located in the local region surrounding X denoting by K . Training a KNN classifier simply consists of determining K . KNN simply memorizes all samples in the training set and then compares the test sample with them.

Decision tree

The decision tree is a particularly efficient method of producing classifiers from data. It is a tree-like collection of nodes intended to create a decision on values affiliation to a class or an estimate of a numerical target value. Each node represents a splitting rule for one specific attribute. For classification, this rule separates values belonging to different classes. The building of new nodes is repeated until the stopping criteria are met. A prediction for the class label attribute is determined depending on the majority of examples which reached this leaf during generation.

Support vector machine

An SVM is a supervised learning algorithm creating learning functions from a set of labeled training data. Support vector machine solves the traditional text categorization problem effectively. The main principle of SVMs is to determine a linear separator that separates different classes in the search space with a maximum distance. SVM's classification function is based on the concept of decision planes that define decision boundaries between classes of samples. The main idea is that the

decision boundary should be as far away as possible from the data points of both classes. There is only one that maximizes the margin.

Naive Bayes

The naive Bayesian method is one of the most widely used methods for text data classification. The naive Bayesian is a simple probabilistic classifier that uses the concept of mixture models to perform classification. The mixture model relies on the assumption that each of the predefined classes is one of the components of the mixture itself. The components of the mixture model denote the probability of belonging-ness of any term to the particular component. Naive Bayes classifier uses the concept of Bayes theorem and finds the maximum prospect of the probability of any word fitting to a particular given or predefined class. This algorithm assumes that the elements in the dataset are independent from each other and their occurrences in different datasets indicate their relevance to certain data attributes (Desai and Mehta 2016). This method is a high-bias, low-variance classifier, and it can build a good model even with a small data set. Typical use cases involve text categorization, including spam detection, sentiment analysis, and recommender systems.

Ensemble methods

Ensemble methods are learning algorithms which try to improve the predicted performance by employing a set of learning algorithms. They reduce bias and variance of the model and so are more reliable compared to the single classifier (Dietterich 2000). The voting method can be used with different combination sets of the classifiers; therefore, we applied the voting method with the combination set of all classifiers to get the maximum value for accuracy. We also used the bagging method with DT (generally this amalgamation has shown a better performance) and bagging with SVM, KNN, and NB.

Evaluation metric

Accuracy

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$TP + TN + FP + FN$$

TP, TN, FP, and FN are the number of true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative.

AUC The area under the curve (AUC) is the measure of the ability of a classifier to distinguish between classes and is used as a summary of the receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve. The higher the AUC, the better the performance of the model at distinguishing between the positive and negative classes.

Kappa Kappa is a metric that provides a comparison between observed accuracy and expected accuracy.

To start the classification, we divided the dataset into a training set and a testing set with different percentages of data. Common ratios used are 70% or 60% of the dataset for training and 30% or 40% for testing. In our experiment, we used different train-test split percentage, which are 10% to 70%. Continuing the classification, we also used K-fold cross-validation (K-FCV) with $K = 10$ to generate the training set and the testing set and compare the results with above-mentioned split ratios.

In this paper, first, the above-mentioned classifiers were applied to a dataset with just negative and positive tweets (binomial), and then, the classifiers were applied to a dataset including negative, positive, and neutral tweets (polynomial).

Result analysis

This section gives an overview of the accuracy rates of different trained classifiers. All the calculations are done in the RapidMiner Studio application.

Table 3 shows the predicted accuracy of all classifiers when the tweets are binomial. Our results in Table 3 demonstrate that K-FCV with $k = 10$ has the highest accuracy rate, except DT, besides the accuracy when we use the train-test split procedure. SVM with 86.42% in single methods and voting with 86.75% in ensemble

methods has the best accuracy rates. In Table 4, we can see the differences between the accuracy rates. In most algorithms, there is some decrease in accuracy rate when we used 60% of the dataset for training data. Also, this decrease can be seen when 40% of the dataset is used for training in some methods. Furthermore, in all methods when the ratio is 20%, there is the most increase in accuracy rate in comparison with the ratio of 10%. NB

Table 3 Sentiment accuracy comparison on binomial dataset

Algorithm	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	10-FCV
KNN	73.26	76.45	78.86	78.98	82.13	81.47	82.37	82.89
DT	74.34	75.96	76.65	76.34	77.26	76.23	77.61	76.39
SVM	76.47	78.58	80.90	83.28	83.65	84.13	85.21	86.42
NB	71.54	76.79	77.30	79.03	80.67	80.49	81.05	81.43
Voting	76.23	80.14	82.16	83.89	85.35	85.35	85.71	86.75
Bagging (KNN)	73.63	76.95	78.82	79.38	81.95	82.08	82.57	82.86
Bagging (DT)	75.15	76.34	77.34	76.75	78.05	76.84	78.32	76.85
Bagging (SVM)	76.33	78.05	80.86	82.57	83.53	83.90	85.31	86.08
Bagging (NB)	71.64	76.98	77.21	79.28	80.67	80.64	81.26	81.46

Table 4 Sentiment accuracy differences on binomial dataset

Algorithm	10–20%	20–30%	30–40%	40–50%	50–60%	60–70%
KNN	+3.19	+2.41	+0.12	+3.15	−0.66	+0.90
DT	+1.62	+0.69	−0.31	+0.92	−1.03	+1.38
SVM	+2.11	+2.32	+2.38	+0.37	+0.48	+1.08
NB	+5.25	+0.51	+1.73	+1.64	-0.18	+0.56
Voting	+3.19	+2.02	+1.73	+1.46	0.00	+0.36
Bagging (KNN)	+3.32	+1.87	+0.56	+2.57	+0.13	+0.49
Bagging (DT)	+1.19	+1.00	−0.59	+1.30	−1.21	+1.48
Bagging (SVM)	+1.72	+2.81	+1.71	+0.96	+0.37	+1.41
Bagging (NB)	+5.34	+0.23	+2.07	+1.39	−0.03	+0.62

algorithm with + 9.15% and bagging with NB with + 9.62% have the most variation in accuracy rate from 10 to 70% train–test split percentages of the dataset.

Table 5 shows the predicted AUC for binomial dataset. SVM and bagging with SVM have the best values. We can also see that the 10-FCV has better results than the

split procedure. From Table 6, the results show that there is some reduction when we use 60% of the dataset for training data than 50%. An increase in AUC from 10 to 20% of the dataset is more than other ratios.

The classification continued with the polynomial dataset. So we applied classifiers to the dataset with three categories including positive, negative, and neutral tweets. Tables 7, 8, 9, 10 show the comparison between classifiers in terms of accuracy and kappa metrics when the tweets are polynomial. According to Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, there is some reduction in accuracy and kappa rates when we use 60% of the dataset for training data than 50% in most classifiers, and in some cases we have just a little increase in the accuracy and kappa rates. SVM and bagging with SVM have better results compared to other classifiers. SVM with an accuracy of 73.91%

Table 5 Sentiment AUC comparison on binomial dataset

Algorithm	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	10-FCV
KNN	0.749	0.800	0.828	0.845	0.863	0.871	0.868	0.876
DT	0.579	0.579	0.610	0.604	0.619	0.601	0.625	0.604
SVM	0.793	0.847	0.878	0.897	0.917	0.913	0.929	0.932
NB	0.495	0.550	0.556	0.608	0.643	0.637	0.655	0.601
Voting	0.598	0.670	0.704	0.731	0.779	0.745	0.761	0.794
Bagging (KNN)	0.741	0.792	0.825	0.839	0.861	0.865	0.861	0.877
Bagging (DT)	0.618	0.637	0.641	0.624	0.652	0.651	0.647	0.638
Bagging (SVM)	0.795	0.849	0.879	0.898	0.918	0.917	0.929	0.934
Bagging (NB)	0.706	0.753	0.768	0.787	0.821	0.813	0.817	0.824

Table 6 Sentiment AUC differences on binomial dataset

Algorithm	10–20%	20–30%	30–40%	40–50%	50–60%	60–70%
KNN	+0.051	+0.028	+0.017	+0.180	+0.008	-0.003
DT	0.000	+0.031	-0.006	+0.015	-0.018	+0.024
SVM	+0.054	+0.031	+0.019	+0.020	-0.004	+0.016
NB	+0.055	+0.006	+0.052	+0.035	-0.006	+0.018
Voting	+0.072	+0.034	+0.027	+0.048	-0.034	+0.016
Bagging (KNN)	+0.051	+0.033	+0.014	+0.022	+0.004	-0.004
Bagging (DT)	+0.019	+0.004	-0.017	+0.028	-0.001	-0.004
Bagging (SVM)	+0.054	+0.030	+0.019	+0.020	-0.001	+0.012

Bagging (NB)	+0.047	+0.015	+0.019	+0.034	−0.008	+ 0.004
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Table 7 Sentiment accuracy comparison on polynomial dataset

	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	
KNN	57.02	59.55	61.46	62.79	63.72	64.09	64.95	66.50
DT	54.08	54.94	54.89	54.72	55.47	55.25	55.73	55.49
SVM	61.73	65.29	67.56	69.09	70.69	71.00	71.97	73.91
NB	54.14	57.27	57.90	58.90	60.69	60.08	60.89	61.69
Voting	58.48	61.19	62.98	64.60	65.93	65.81	66.76	68.30
Bagging (KNN)	56.37	59.06	60.52	62.17	63.32	63.62	64.37	66.54
Bagging (DT)	54.36	54.96	54.56	55.22	55.47	55.25	55.87	55.56
Bagging (SVM)	61.72	65.28	67.56	68.98	70.72	70.96	71.97	73.87
Bagging (NB)	54.17	57.18	58.00	58.97	60.74	60.08	61.03	61.92

Table 8 Sentiment accuracy differences on polynomial dataset

Algorithm	10–20%	20–30%	30–40%	40–50%	50–60%	60–70%
KNN	+2.53	+1.91	+1.33	+0.93	+0.37	+0.86
DT	+0.86	−0.05	−0.17	+0.75	−0.22	+0.48
SVM	+3.56	+2.27	+1.53	+1.60	+0.31	+0.97
NB	+3.13	+0.63	+1.00	+1.79	−0.61	+0.81
Voting	+2.71	+1.79	+1.62	+1.33	−0.12	+0.95
Bagging (KNN)	+2.69	+1.46	+1.65	+1.15	+0.30	+0.75
Bagging (DT)	+0.60	−0.40	+0.66	+0.25	−0.22	+0.62
Bagging (SVM)	+3.56	+2.28	+1.42	+1.74	+0.24	+1.01
Bagging (NB)	+3.01	+0.82	+0.97	+1.77	-0.66	+0.95

Table 9 Sentiment Kappa comparison on polynomial dataset

Algorithm	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	10-FCV
KNN	0.108	0.173	0.221	0.253	0.275	0.284	0.306	0.341
DT	0.042	0.064	0.063	0.058	0.077	0.070	0.083	0.077
SVM	0.225	0.310	0.363	0.398	0.433	0.441	0.463	0.504
NB	0.247	0.298	0.315	0.335	0.369	0.362	0.377	0.399
Voting	0.150	0.218	0.261	0.300	0.330	0.328	0.351	0.384
Bagging (KNN)	0.090	0.160	0.196	0.237	0.265	0.272	0.292	0.343
Bagging (DT)	0.051	0.066	0.053	0.073	0.077	0.070	0.087	0.079
Bagging (SVM)	0.225	0.310	0.363	0.396	0.434	0.440	0.463	0.503

Bagging (NB)	0.247	0.296	0.316	0.336	0.370	0.362	0.379	0.398
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Table 10 Sentiment Kappa differences on polynomial dataset

Algorithm	10–20%	20–30%	30–40%	40–50%	50–60%	60–70%
KNN	+0.065	+0.048	+0.032	+0.022	+0.009	+0.022
KNN	+0.065	+0.048	+0.032	+0.022	+0.009	+0.022
DT	+0.022	–0.001	–0.005	+0.019	–0.007	+0.013
SVM	+0.055	+0.053	+0.035	+0.035	+0.008	+0.022
NB	+0.051	+0.017	+0.020	+0.034	–0.007	+0.015
Voting	+0.068	+0.043	+0.039	+0.030	–0.002	+0.023
Bagging (KNN)	+0.070	+0.063	+0.041	+0.028	+0.007	+0.020
Bagging (DT)	+0.015	-0.013	+0.020	+0.004	-0.007	+0.017
Bagging (SVM)	+0.085	+0.053	+0.033	+0.038	+0.006	+0.023
Bagging (NB)	+0.049	+0.020	+0.020	+0.034	–0.008	+0.017

is the better choice for polynomial classification. However, the bagging with SVM is a more reliable model compared to SVM, employing the ensemble method. This technique makes the learning model more reliable by reducing variance and bias. Tables 7 and 10 show that the most positive variation has happened from 10 to 20% of the dataset in both accuracy and kappa terms.

From the results of accuracy and AUC on the binomial dataset (Tables 3, 4, 5, 6) and the results of accuracy and

kappa on the polynomial dataset (Tables 7, 8, 9, 10), we can observe that SVM and bagging with SVM have better results

compared to other classifiers. However, the accuracy of polynomial classification is less than binomial. The reason of over-performing of SVM can be the fact the text data have a sparse nature. In such type of data, there are few irrelevant features that tend to have a correlation with each other. This leads those features to turn into some distinct categories, which can be separated by linear separators. Also, we can see most of the classifiers in 50% train–test split percentage have almost the same results

as 70% in accuracy (Figs. 3 and 4), AUC and kappa rates, while using 10-FCV can reach better results.

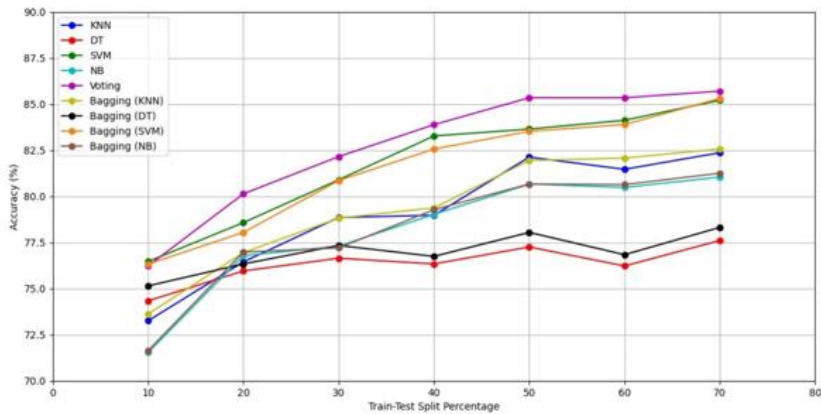


Fig. 3 Classification accuracy on binomial dataset

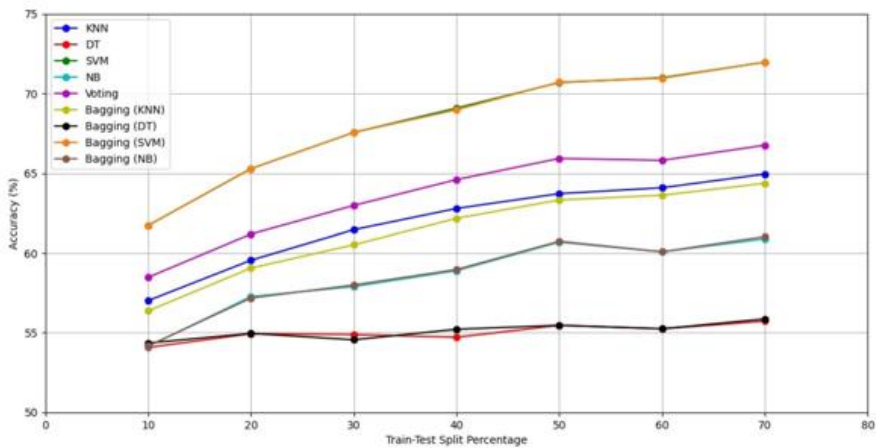


Fig. 4 Classification accuracy on polynomial dataset

We also compared the performance of SVM, when 10-FCV is imposed, with state of the art presented in Table 1. The results showed that overall accuracy has improved at least 3.52% and 5.91% on binomial and polynomial datasets, respectively. This improvement can be a result of using the training and testing data divided through the K-fold cross-validation method.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we aimed to analyze the sentiment of social media data, specifically Twitter, using both single classifiers and ensemble models combined with single classifiers on two datasets including binomial (positive and negative) and polynomial (positive, negative, and neutral) datasets.

From the results, we observed that data mining is a good choice for sentiment prediction since the accuracy rates are relatively high values. We also reviewed four classifiers, including SVM, K-nearest neighbor, decision tree and naive Bayes and two bagging ensemble methods.

From the results, we concluded that among single classifiers and their combination with the ensemble methods, SVM reached 3.53% and 7.41% over performances on binomial and polynomial datasets, respectively. Although ensemble methods do not show over performance compared to single methods, they are able to decrease the bias or variance of the learning models and also decrease the generalization error. Therefore, there is a trade-off between reliability of the algorithm and accuracy.

Our results show that using 50% of the dataset as training data has almost the same results as 70%; however, using 10-FCV has better results. This conclusion can be seen both in the accuracy and AUC rates in the binomial dataset and accuracy and kappa rates in the polynomial dataset.

In future studies, we will apply other ensemble methods, such as boosting and stacking combined with other classifiers, along with single classifiers. Furthermore, we will attempt to improve our dataset by selecting other keywords including both negative and positive sentiments and increasing the size of the dataset by extracting more tweets.

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ENHANCING HUMAN BEHAVIOR RECOGNITION USING SPACE-TIME INTERACTION AND DEEP SEPERABLE CONVOLUTION MODULES

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ABSTRACT

The key problem in human behaviour recognition is how to build a spatiotemporal feature extraction and classification network. Aiming at the problem that the existing channel attention mechanism directly pools the global average information of each channel and ignores its local spatial information, this paper proposes two improved channel attention modules, namely the space-time (ST) interaction module of matrix operation and the depth separable convolution module, combined with the research of human behaviour recognition. Firstly, the behaviour video is segmented, and low rank learning is performed on each video segment to extract the corresponding Low rank behaviour information, and then this Low rank behaviour information are connected on the time axis to obtain the Low rank behaviour information of the whole video, so as to effectively capture the behaviour information in the video, avoiding tedious extraction steps and various assumptions. The method utilizes Multiscale Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to analyze video data and extract hierarchical features indicative of student attention levels. Experimental evaluations demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach in accurately identifying instances of student engagement; facilitating more targeted teaching interventions and classroom management strategies. Experiments on

several public datasets show that the proposed method has a good classification effect. The experimental results show that the method has a good accuracy in human behaviour recognition. It is proved that the proposed model not only improves the recognition accuracy, but also effectively reduces the computational complexity of output weights and improves the compactness of the model structure.

INDEX TERMS

space-time interaction, deep separable convolution module, Multiscale convolution neural network, student classroom Behaviour

A STUDY ON ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER DECISION MAKING VARIABLES ON ZOMATO IN SALEM CITY

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ABSTRACT

Web assumes bit by bit a more pivotal part to associate data and individuals, the Pressure has kept on ascending on business sectors which have effectively utilized on the web administrations, and particularly on business sectors to which selling item son line is novel. The pattern of the retailing store is changing as a developing number of retailers are moving their from general physical retailing to new organizations like electronic retailing or e-retailing. Electronic shopping offers the best worth, extraordinary things and absolutely basic shopping. The achievement of any e-tailor association in India is reliant upon its commonness. Online shopping has obtained importance in the high-level business environment. The headway of web shopping for food has opened the doorway of a chance to give a high ground over firms. Online shopping has filled in noticeable quality throughout the span of the years basically as people imagine that it's fitting for the comfort of their home or workplace. In the new past, the web keeps a significant spot inside Monetary activity. As of now-a- days individuals show their benefit on the web. So this study attempts to inspect

A STUDY ON ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER DECISION MAKING VARIABLES ON ZOMATO IN SALEM CITY

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY:

Customer satisfaction is a term frequently used in marketing. It is a measure of how products and services supplied by a company meet or surpass customer expectation. Customer satisfaction is defined as 'the number of customers, or percentage of total customers, whose reported experience with a firm, its products, its services exceeds specified

satisfaction goals. In researching satisfaction, firms generally ask customer whether their product or service has met or exceeded expectations. Thus expectations are a key factor behind satisfaction. When customers have high expectations and there falls short they will be disappointed and will likely rate their experience as less than satisfying.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To know about the expectation and satisfaction level of respondents towards Zomato.
- To identify the factors influenced for choosing Zomato

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Scope of the study is limited towards Respondents who have experienced such online food delivery services through Zomato app. The study is basically conducted to know how consumers perceive the online food delivery services. The expectation and satisfaction of consumers may vary under different circumstances. From this study, we can have a better understanding of the Online Food Delivery Service Market. Therefore, these findings may help the service providers to work upon on these variables to fill up the gaps in the mindset of consumers. Research on the buying behavior which would include brand performance, brand attitudes, product satisfaction, purchase behavior, purchase intentions ,brand awareness segmentation, etc.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

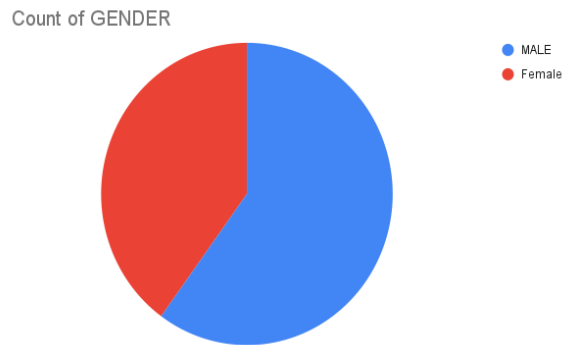
Primary data: To study the customer satisfaction on Zomato a questionnaire was prepared and the data was collected from the respondents who are using Zomato application.

Secondary data: The secondary data was collected with the help of internet search, and online articles.

SAMPLE DESIGN:

The research was carried out in various phases that constituted an approach of working from whole to part. It included several phases which tried to deeper into users likings and

develop a thorough understanding of what the consumer looks forward while ordering food online.



STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONNAIRE:

Questionnaire was divided into two sections. First part was designed to know the general information about customers and the second part contained the respondent's opinions about customer's satisfaction.

PERIOD STUDY:

The duration of study is from March 2024 Which is 20 days study

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES:

Percentage analysis

Research questions are always answered with a descriptive statistic: generally, either percentage or mean. Percentage is appropriate when it is important to know how many of the participants gave a particular answer. Generally, percentage is reported when the responses have discrete categories.

Bar graphs

It is a chart or graph that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values that they represent. The bars can be plotted vertically or horizontally. A vertical bar chart is sometimes called a column chart.

A bar graph shows comparisons among discrete categories. One axis of chart shows the specific categories being compared, and the other axis represents a measured value. Some

bar graphs present bars clustered in groups of more than one, showing the values of more than one measured variable.

Pie Chart

A pie chart is a circular statistical graphic, which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion. In a pie chart, the arc length of each slice is proportional to the quantity it represents.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPERATION:

Gender of the respondent

It is clear that the above table shows 40% of the respondents belong to female finally 60% of the respondent belong to male category.

S.NO	PARTICULARS	PERCENTAGE
1	MALE	60%
2	FEMALE	40%
TOTAL		100%

FINDINGS

- Majority (65%) of the respondents are age between 22-26.
- Majority (60%) of gender respondents are Male.
- Majority (75%) of the respondents are Unmarried.
- Most of the (55%) respondents are Students.
- Majority (21.1%) of the respondents are monthly income is 50,000-1,00,000
- Majority (65%) of the respondents are ordering food through online.
- Majority (40%) of the respondents are Ordering Monthly once.
- Majority (40%) of the respondents are ordering Lunch.
- Majority (60%) of the respondents are easy to understand the language in English.

SUGGESTIONS:

- Company should try to reach to people of other age groups Company should take necessary steps to stimulate customers in repurchasing on a frequent basis.
- Zomato should focus more on other promotional activities such as television advertisements.
- The company should focus on giving better quality product as most customers were very brand loyal and were generally satisfied with the product.
- The company should try to be competitive than other companies and
- Try to establish a strong position in the market.

CONCLUSION

Applications for the food supply have now become a major sensation in India. Numerous food delivery applications in India can be downloaded from the ease of homes on smart phones to order food on the go. The study helped in identifying the factors which influenced the customers for choosing Zomato. On Analyzing the customer satisfaction on Zomato, it can be concluded that the company has to focus on building positive image regarding the product on customer's mind. Customer's expectation about Zomato was surpassed and most of the customers are satisfied in every means. The customers who had several expectations before using Zomato more satisfaction after making purchases. Comparing with other variables customers are more satisfied on the delivery speed of Zomato.

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A Study on Brand Awareness Towards Samsung Mobile in Namakkal

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ABSTRACT

Brand awareness is the extent to which consumers are familiar with the qualities or image of a particular brand of goods or services. The consumer's ability to recognize or recall a brand is central to purchasing decision-making. Purchasing cannot proceed unless a consumer is first aware of a product category and a brand within that category. As brands are competing in a highly globalized market, brand awareness is a key indicator of a brand's competitive market performance. Brand awareness is one of the major brand assets that adds value to the product, service or company. Investing in building brand awareness can lead to sustainable competitive advantages, thus, leading to long-term value. Buying behavior is the consumer's attitudes, preferences, intentions, and decisions regarding the consumer's behavior in the marketplace when purchasing a product or service. This study analyses the buying behavior of the customers and their awareness about the brand Samsung and their satisfaction towards the android mobile phones of Samsung.

INTRODUCTION

Brand awareness refers to the extent to which customers are able to recall or recognize a brand. Brand awareness is a key consideration in consumer behavior, advertising management, brand management and strategy development. The consumer's ability to recognize or recall a brand is central to purchasing decision-making. Purchasing cannot proceed unless a consumer is first aware of a product category and a brand within that category. Awareness does not necessarily mean that the consumer must be able to recall a specific brand name, but he or she must be able to recall sufficient distinguishing features

for purchasing to proceed. For instance, if a consumer asks her friend to buy her some gum in a "blue pack", the friend would be expected to know which gum to buy, even though neither friend can recall the precise brand name at the time.

Different types of brand awareness have been identified, namely brand recall and brand recognition. Key researchers argue that these different types of awareness operate in fundamentally different ways and that this has important implications for the purchase decision process and for marketing communications. Brand awareness is closely related to concepts such as the evoked set and consideration set which is Samsung be specific aspects of the consumer's purchase decision. Consumers are believed to hold between three and seven brands in their consideration set across a broad range of product categories. Consumers will normally purchase one of the top three brands in their consideration set.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Primary Objective:

To Study the Brand awareness towards Samsung Mobile in Nammakkal

Secondary Objective:

- To analyze the awareness among the public about Samsung mobile.
- To identify how the public are influenced to buy Samsung mobile.
- To know how the public are aware of the showroom location.
- To find out the public preference for the particular model Samsung mobile.
- To analyze the awareness among the public about Samsung mobile logo and slogan.
- To provide suggestion to create more brand awareness.

Statement of The Problem

The numbers of mobile cellular phone users are increasing day by day in India. Companies make aggressive marketing, advertising and promotional efforts which compel other manufacturers to focus on their marketing efforts as well. These companies resort to price reductions, new function additions, value additions and focus advertising and promotional campaigns. Despite the various systems introduced by each manufacturer, customers are going to face technical problems like network busy problems, improper

coverage, and advertising agencies, poor customer care, improper communication, interruption while speaking with others.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Definition of research

Defining of and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions to determine whether they fit hypothesis.

Type of Research:

Descriptive research

Descriptive research includes surveys and fact finding enquires of different kinds. The major purpose of research is Descriptive of the state of affairs as it exists at present.

SOURCES OF DATA:

Primary data

Primary data required for the study is collected by circulating questionnaire among respondents.

Secondary data

Secondary data needed for conducting the research work is collected from various documents & other reports.

SAMPLE SIZE

Total sample size for the research is 50

SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

Sampling technique used for the collection of data required for the research study is multi stage random sampling method.

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT:

The instrument used for data collection is a structurally planned questionnaire.

Tools Used in the Study Percentage analysis

Percentage analysis is the method to represent raw streams of data as a percentage (a part in 100 - percent) for better understanding of collected data. It represents or summarizes the relevant features of a set of values. This can be calculate by this formula

$$\text{Percentage analysis} = \frac{\text{Number of frequency}}{\text{Total Number of frequency}} \times 100$$

Chi-square Test:

The chi-square test is an important test amongst the several tests of significant'. Chi theoretical variance Square, symbolically written as χ^2 , is a statistical measure used in the context of sampling analysis for comparing a variance to a.

$$\text{This can be calculated using the formula } \chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where

O = Observed frequency.

E = Expected frequency.

Classification of respondents on the basis of occupation

Occupation	No.of Rrespondents	Percentage
Government employee	10	11.1
Private company employee	30	33.3
Businessman	18	20.0
Farmer	27	30.0
Others	5	5.6
Total	90	100.

Inference From the above table it can be inferred that 11.1% of the respondents were Government employee, 33.3% of them belonging to private company employee, 20% of them belonging to businessman, 30% of them belonging to farmer and the 5.6% of them were others.



Classification of respondents on the basis of occupation

CHI-SQUARE

Relationship between what is the nature of job are indulged in and in your opinion, what could be the most important reason

Null hypothesis (h0): There is no significant relationship between what is the nature of job are indulged in and in your opinion, what could be the most important reason.

Alternative hypothesis (h1): There is a significant relationship between what is the nature of job are indulged in and in your opinion, what could be the most important reason. Level of significance 5%. t is the nature of job you are indulged in?

* In your opinion, what could be the most impor reason? Cross tabulation Count

		In your opinion, what could be the most important reason?			Total
		Low price	Durability/ quality	Brand reputation	
		23	13	9	45
		13	9	7	29
		6	4	6	16
Total		42	26	22	90

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.110a	4	.716
Likelihood Ratio	1.994	4	.737
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.652	1	.199
N of Valid Cases	90		

a. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.91.

Therefore P Value=0.716, $P > 0.05$, $0.716 > 0.05$, Therefore H0 is ACCEPTED.

Inference

It is evident from the table that the calculate value is more than the table value. Therefore Null hypothesis is accepted. Hence there is no significant relationship between what is the nature of job are indulged in and in your opinion, what could be the most important reason.

FINDINGS:

- Majority of the respondents 48.9% belong to category of 30-40 years of age.
- Majority of the respondents 90% belong to category of male.
- Majority of the respondents 35.6% belong to category of had some UG.
- Majority of the respondents 33.3% have Private company employee.
- Majority of the respondents 51.1% belong to category of live in urban area.
- Majority of the respondents 56.7% have Rs.10000-15000 as income per month.
- Majority of the respondents 50% belong to category of the nature of job indulged in farmer.
- Majority of the respondents 51.1% belong to Samsung. Majority of the respondents 36.7% have the model of compressor.
- Majority of the respondents 96.7% belong to category of yes for recommend your brand of pump to other.
- Majority of the respondents 40% belong to category of the Rectification of field complaints for the services offered by the company preferred are by respondents.
- Majority of the respondents 37.8% belong to category of SAMSUNG brand for fast moving in respondents area.
- Majority of the respondents 46.7% belong to category of low price.
- Majority of the respondents 27.8% belong to category of friends and relatives for respondents got information about it brand of pump

SUGGESTIONS:

For consumers Companies should try to improve awareness about the model like Open-well submersible, Bore- well submersible. Company should improve services like Operational demonstration, Briefing of check lists. Most people have opinioned low price and durability as reason for preference thus, SAMSUNG should focus which are low price

with durability. The company should improve advertisements like radio advertisements, outdoor advertisements. The company should create an interactive website and think about social media marketing.

For Retailer

The Company should try to improve relationship with retailer. The company should offer more profit margin to retailer.

CONCLUSION

The study provides vital information of the company regarding the customer's opinion and their expectation towards the brand. From the study the researcher had identified that the company has to cater to the needs and wants of customer in order to increase the preference level. By innovating on new products and more concentration on electronic items the company can survive in the long run.

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A STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS SKY BAG WITH REFERENCE TO NAMAKKAL CITY

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ABSTRACT

Sky Bags Shopping is a web-based application intended for online retailers. The main objective of this application is to make it interactive and easy to use. It would make searching, viewing, and selecting a product easier. It contains a sophisticated search engine for users to search for products specific to their needs.

Keywords: skybag, Customer Satisfaction, Customer behavior, Customer attitudes.

INTRODUCTION

Marketing is the process of planning and executing the conception, pricing, promotion, and distribution of ideas, goods, and services to create exchanges and satisfy individual and organizational goals.

Marketing activities should be carried out under the well-thought-out philosophy of efficient, effective, and socially responsible marketing. There are five competing concepts under which organizations can choose to conduct marketing activities. production concept, the product concept, the selling/buying concept, the marketing concept, and the social marketing concept.

The customer is the theme of all business functions. The purpose of business is to create and keep customers. If the customers are not satisfied, a day will come when there will be no customers to do business with. Therefore, the customer should be put at the center of all business activities, cutting across functional and hierarchical boundaries.

The marketing concepts hold that the key to achieving organizational goals and consists of being more effective than competitors in integrating marketing activities towards. Determining and satisfying the needs and wants to target markets.

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is used to systematically solve research problems. Research methodology is understood as a source of the study of how to research scientifically and the various steps adopted by researchers studying their research problems along with the logic. The project work is entitled A Study on Customer Satisfaction with Sky bags with Special Reference to Buy.

- Sample size
- The sample size in the study is 105.
- Statistical tools
- Simple percentage method
- Chi-square test

PERCENTAGE METHOD

Simple percentage analysis is one of the basic statistical tools that is widely used in the analysis and interpretation of primary data. It deals with the number of respondents responses to a particular question and the percentage that arrived from the total population selected for the study.

$$= \frac{\text{No. of Respondents Percentage}}{\text{Total Respondents}} \times 100$$

CHI-SQUARE TEST

A chi-square test is a statistical test used to compare observed results with expected results. The purpose of this test is to determine if a difference between observed data and expected data is due to chance or if it is due to a relationship between the variables you are studying.

$$\text{Chi-square} = \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

TABLE NO - 3.1

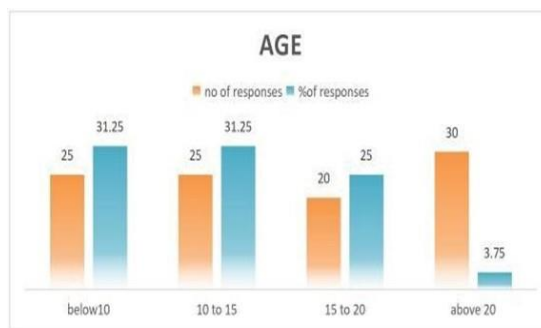
GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS - Sources: Primary data

GENDER	NO OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Male	45	42.9
Female	60	57.1
Total	105	100%

INTERPRETATION:

The above table shows that 42.9% of the respondents are male and remaining 57.1% of the respondents are female. Majority (57.1%) of the respondents are female.

CHART NO-3.1



GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

Nature of Outlet

TABLE NO - 3.2

Nature of outlet	No of responses	Percentage
Showrooms	50	62.5
Amazon	20	25
Flipkart	20	25
Other online platforms	10	12.5

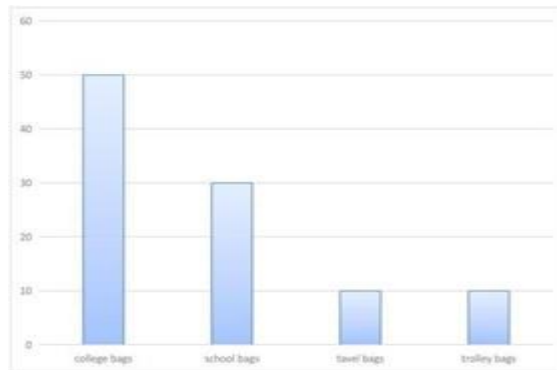
Tools: Percentage data Inference

1. 62.5 Percentage of respondents of outlet at Showrooms

2. 25PercentageofrespondentsofoutletatAmazon
3. 25PercentageofrespondentsofoutletatFlipkart
4. 12.5PercentageofrespondentsofoutletatOtheronlineplatforms.

CHARTNO - 3.2

What are the other varieties of Sky bags would you like buy ?



Varieties	No of responses	Percentage of responses
College Skybags	50	62.5
School Skybags	30	37.5
Travel Skybags	10	12.5
Trolley Skybags	10	12.5

Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION:

Tools: Percentage data Inference

1. 62.5PercentageofrespondentsbuythecollegeSkybags
2. 37.5 Percentage of respondents buy the school Sky bags

CHARTNO - 3.3

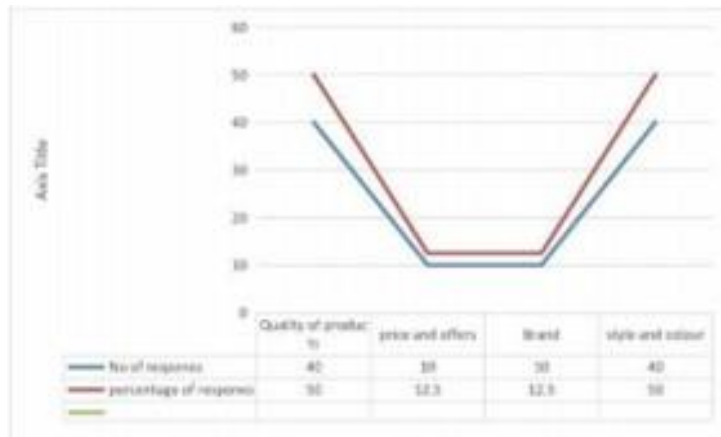
Improve the market penetration

Market Penetration	No of responses	Percentage of responses
Quality of products	40	50
Price & Offers	10	12.5
Brand	10	12.5
Styles and colour	40	50

SOURCES: PRIMARY DATA

TOOLS: Percentage data inference

1. 40 % of respondents improve the penetration of quality of products.
2. 10 % of respondents improve the penetration of price and offers.
3. 10 % of respondents improve the penetration of brand.
4. 40 % of respondents improve the penetration of styles and colour.



TABLEN- 3.4

Opinion for Sky bags Quality

Opinion	No of responses	Percentage of responses
Highly satisfied	40	50
Satisfied	40	50
Dissatisfied	10	12.5

Sources: Primary data

Tools: Percentage from inference

1. 50 Percentage of respondents opinion is highly satisfied
2. 50 Percentage of respondents opinions Satisfied
3. 12. 5Percentageof respondents opinion is Dissatisfied

CHARTNO – 3.4

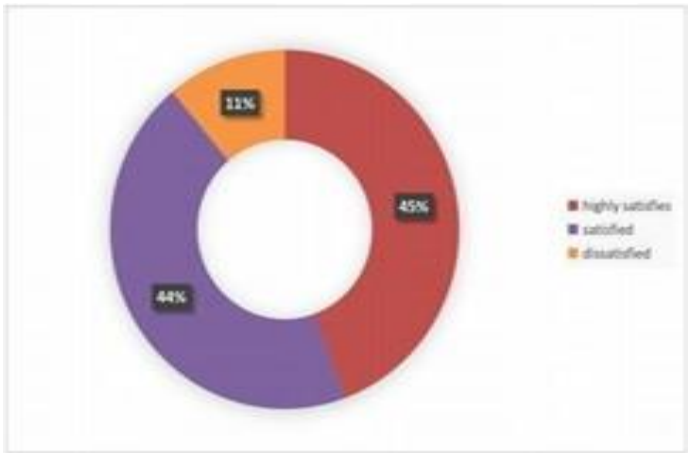
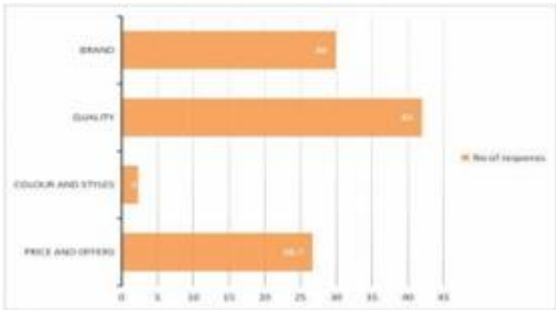


CHART NO 3.5



TABLENO3.5

Customer attraction Skybags product for the following reasons

Reasons	No of responses	Percentage of responses
Reasonable prices	10	12.5
Design and style	20	25
Quality	60	75
Brand	10	12.5

Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

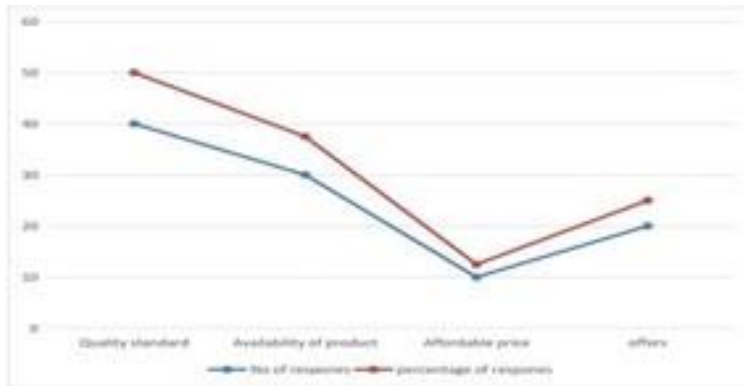
Tools: Percentage from Inference

- 1. 12.5 Percentage of respondents reasons for reasonable prices.
- 2. 25PercentageofrespondentsreasonsforDesignandstyle
- 3. 75PercentageofrespondentsreasonsforQuality.

4. 12.5PercentageofrespondentsreasonsforBrand

CHARTNO- 3.6

How the Sky bags products increased in sales in your online platforms or offline

**CHARTNO- 3.6**

How the Sky bags products increased in sales in your online platforms or offline

Buyer Increased reason	No of responses	Percentage of responses
Quality standards	40	50
Availability of anytime	30	37.5
Affordable price levels	10	12.5
Purchase offers	20	25

Sources: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

Tools: Percentage from inference

1. 50 Percentage of respondents buy increased by quality standards.
2. 37.5Percentageof respondents buys increased by Availability of anytime
3. 12.5PercentageofrespondentsbuysinincreasedbyAffordable prices
4. 25Percentageof respondents buys increased by Purchase offers

TABLENO- 3.7**Level of satisfaction**

Levels	No of responses	Percentage of responses
Good	70	87.5
Excellent	10	12.5

Normal	15	18.75
Satisfaction	5	6.25

Source: Primary data

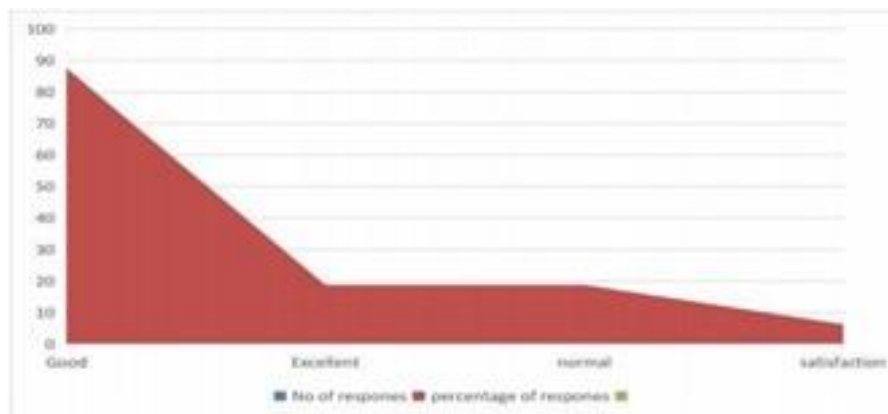
INTERPRETATION

Tools: Percentage from inferences

1. 87.5 Percentage of respondents level of satisfaction is Good.
2. 12.5 Percentage of respondents level of satisfaction is Excellent.
3. 18.75 Percentage of respondents level of satisfaction is Normal.
4. 6.25 Percentage of respondents level of satisfaction is Satisfaction

CHARTNO - 3.7

Level of Satisfaction



TABLENO- 3.8

Effective Media To advertise

Effective Media	No of responses	Percentage of responses
TV	20	25
Newspaper	10	12.5
Online websitesads	30	37.5
Friends reference	40	50

Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

Tools: Percentage from inference

- 1.25 Percentage of respondents effective media to advertise Television.
- 2.12.5 Percentage of respondents effective media to advertise Newspaper.
- 3.37.5 Percentage of respondents effective media to advertise Online website ads.
- 4.50 Percentage of respondents Friends reference

CHART NO 3.8

EFFECTIVE MEDIA TO ADVERTISE

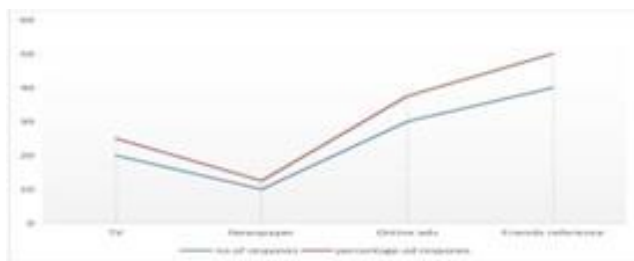


TABLE NO 3.9

Quality of Skybags

quality	No of responses	Percentage of responses
High quality	70	87.5
Midrange	20	25
Low range	10	12.5

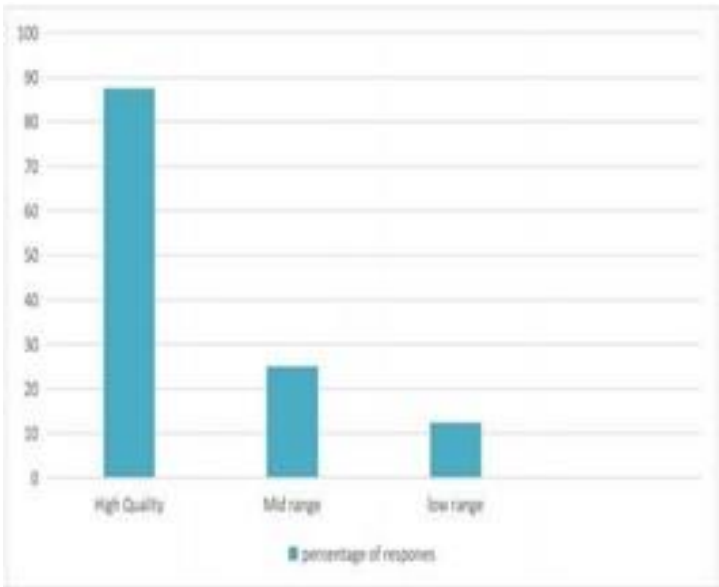
SOURCE; Primary data

INTERPRETATION

Tools: Percentage from inferences

1. 87.5Percentage of respondents quality preferred high quality
2. 25Percentage of respondents quality preferred mid range
3. 12.5Percentage of respondents quality preferred low range.

CHART 3.9
Quality of Skybags



NULLHYPOTHESIS H0: There is no significance relationship between the gender and respondents way of preferring to get the skybag.

ALTERNATIVEHYPOTHESIS H1: There is a significance relationship between the gender and respondents way of preferring to get the sky bag

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The level of significance is 5%

TABLENO3.12CHISQUARETES

Particular	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	(O-E)2	(O-E)2E
R 1 C 1	0	0. 4	0.1 6	0. 4
R 1 C 2	0	2	4	2

R 1 C 3	2	8	25 6	3 2
R1 c4	0	5. 6	31. 36	5. 6
R 2 C 1	1	0. 6	0.1 6	0.2 7
R 2 C 2	7	3	1 6	5.3 3
R 2 C 3	0	1 2	14 4	1 2
R2 c4	2	8. 4	43. 56	5.0 7
R3 c1	8	0.0 5	63. 20	12 64
R 3 C 2	9	0.2 5	76. 56	306. 24
R 3 C 3	0	0	0	0

Degree of freedom: $(r-1)(c-1):(2-1)(2-1)$:1

Level of significance :5%

Table value :7.468

Calculated value :4559.86

RESULT

Since the calculation value higher than the table value so we accept the alternative hypothesis and there is a significant relationship between age and best sky bag products.

RESULTSANDDISCUSSION

FINDINGS

1. Customers (73.3) Percentage of the respondents are said under the age group of below 30.
2. Customers 36.7 Percentage of the respondents are purchase Showrooms.
3. Customers 66.7 Percentage of the respondents are said mostly buy products Skybags.
4. Customers 53.3 Percentage of the respondents are said highly satisfied in Skybags Quality.
5. Customers 43.8 Percentage of the respondents are said buy of Skybags products in quality

SUGGESTIONS

- Most of the respondent's opinion about Skybags are Quality and variety of the customers need in these products is one of the high prices of another products brand.
- That advertisement is verity for Skybags with the at present market level.
- Skybags is branding of buys promotional so customer preference with each and every year.

CONCLUSION

A study on customer satisfaction towards Sky bags reference to buy District" helped to know the status of the product. Also has revealed the requirements of the customer, the profile, characteristics, and Quality of the customer satisfaction level of the equipment & how often they buy the product. Sky bags as a good market share in the total shopping market in buy city. Carrying out relevant buys promotional activities can increase the equipment demand in buy city with regard to various brands in the market. This study has helped the researcher to gain good experience and more information about Skybags in buy namakkal city.

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A STUDY ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES IN THE MODERN ERA

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ABSTRACT

In order to monitor the implementation of artificial intelligence technique in the banks and the responses from clients or consumers, this study focuses on artificial intelligence (AI) in banking and financial services in Salem, Tamil Nadu. In order to better track, anticipate, and react to customer behavior, banks and other financial institutions can mine the financial transaction data produced by the widespread use of digital payments and banking. Based on the literature research, secondary sources are consulted in order to determine the data utilized in banking and financial services. A structured questionnaire is framed to collect the primary data of customers have toward AI application. Results: The study's conclusion is that private banks and other financial institutions use a variety of artificial intelligence (AI) services to better serve their clients and ensure that they are happy with their financial services, as some clients are not happy with banking services. The findings also indicated that clients can expect more dedication from bank and financial service personnel by providing creative planning for the advancement of AI practices in the workplace.

Keywords

AI – Artificial intelligence, banking, financial services and consumer satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

The ability of a machine to perform cognitive functions we associate with human minds, such as perceiving, reasoning, learning, interacting with the environment, problem solving, and even exercising creativity," is the standard definition of artificial intelligence. But in

reality, artificial intelligence (AI) is really a conglomeration of sophisticated computer technologies at different stages of development.

AI in Financial Services

The financial sector has also seen a number of advancements in the areas of asset management, customer service, recruiting, and communications. For instance, modern banking and stock investment rely heavily on technical know-how and pure luck. However, in the future, we will be able to handle money very differently thanks to algorithms, crowdsourced data, and sentiment analysis.

Major Areas of Artificial Intelligence can be used in banking

- Personalized Financial Services
- Smart Wallets
- Voice Assisted Banking
- Customer support
- Digitalization instead of branch lines
- Reduce Costs
- Mitigate Risk
- Increase Revenue

Different AI application in Banking and Financial Services

Customer Support and Marketing

Chatbots: Chatbots are self-learning programs that communicate intelligently with humans via chat or audio. Although available 24/7 and simple to use, training may be time-consuming.

Robo-Advisors for Financial Products: Robo-Advisors for Financial Products are online systems that use algorithms to provide financial advice, reinvest dividends, and automatically create and rebalance portfolios. This requires little to no human intervention.

Personalized Financial Services: Robo-advisors that track client objectives and make recommendations on which stocks or bonds to purchase or sell; provides individualized care to clients regardless of their tolerance for risk.

Smart Wallets: Mobile wallets with intelligence incorporated for intelligent services like chat, bus ticket, taxi, event, movie, utility bill payment, etc.

Emotion AI: AI can detect human emotions with powerful facial and voice recognition technology.

Security and Compliance:

Fraud Detection and Prevention: Reduce the amount of ongoing labor that is needed to identify and stop security breaches. These platforms automate the process with machine learning.

Compliance Monitoring: Use AI to quickly identify possible problems in long papers by scanning them; otherwise, it would take hours.

Intelligent QRC: A recent subset of artificial intelligence firms focuses on assisting businesses in maintaining compliance; for example, they make sure no document is overlooked while filing, and they mitigate risk by tracking consumer behavior based on actual data.

Back-End BPM

Robotic Process Automation: The automation of repetitive activities and high volume back-office processes with software robots to save labor costs, improve productivity, and boost accuracy.

Algorithmic Trading: AI for high-frequency trading, in which milliseconds are used to make investment decisions based on inputs from several financial marketplaces. It is reported that algorithms handle more than 70% of trade globally now

Investment Research: Artificial intelligence to help investors choose stocks. It can assist with research, portfolio management, and covering more firms in global exchanges.

Human Resources: AI to save hiring managers' time in a variety of recruitment processes, such as interacting with new hires, selecting resumes from social media platforms, pre-screening prospects via chat, estimating the likelihood that a candidate will drop out, etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Adrian Lee (Jan 23, 2017) Banking on artificial intelligence - This article's goal was to identify the most common applications of AI in the banking sector. The last one – AI-driven

customer care, real-time fraud protection, and risk management – might be the most alluring to people who are interested in disruptive industries.

Emmanuel Mogaji, Taiwo O. Soetan, Tai Anh Kieu 2020 - Artificial intelligence's effects on financial services' digital marketing to susceptible consumers. This study looks at how AI, digital marketing, and financial services relate to vulnerable consumers. It highlights important implications for information delivery, processing, and collection, and emphasizes the value of human interaction for the best possible customer experience and engagement with financial service providers. A successful implementation of AI requires an understanding of the data and modeling issues, as well as the ethical concerns. The theoretical framework this study offers to financial services providers, AI developers, marketers, politicians, and academics will help them better comprehend vulnerable clients' precarious situations and how to contact them.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

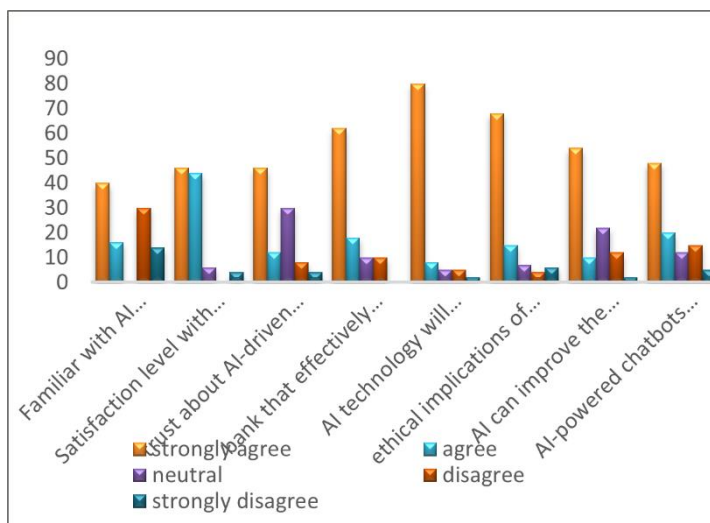
1. To investigate how clients and consumers perceive artificial intelligence in banking and financial services.
2. To research the domains and applications in which the banking and financial services industry uses artificial intelligence.
3. To Study about Banking and Financial Services for using Artificial Intelligence is to offer customized product

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

In certain private banks and other private institutions, research on artificial intelligence in banking and financial services is limited to the potential benefits to the client.

DATA AND METHODOLOGIES:

The information acquired contains qualitative primary and secondary data that was further examined to produce recommendations and findings. A survey on artificial intelligence in banking and financial services was used to collect the primary data. The survey's questionnaire was created, and random sampling was carried out. The internet was used to gather secondary data from sources such as newspapers, research papers, e-books, magazines, and the web.



INTREPRATION:

Above figure shows the consumer's perceptions about Artificial Intelligence in Banking and Financial Services which is determine most of the respondents strongly agree with Artificial Intelligence applications user friendly.

Useful Applications Of AI	YES	NO	TOTAL
	%	%	%
Chatbots	90	10	100
Voice Assistants	47.5	52.5	100
Authentication And Biometrics	65	35	100
Fraud Detection And Prevention	92.5	7.5	100
KYC/AML	97.5	2.5	100
Smart Wallet	67.5	32.5	100

INTERPRETATION:

The Above table shows that the frequency analysis for evaluating the useful applications of AI in Banking and Financial Services revealed that 90% of respondents says Chatbots applications of AI is very useful in BFS, 52.5% of respondents says Voice Assistants is not useful in BFS , 65% of respondents says Authentication and Biometrics is very useful, 92.5% respondents says fraud and detection and prevention is used to secure the data, 97.5% respondents says applications of KYC / AML is very useful to provide documents and other details to submit in BFS and 67.5% respondents says Smart Wallet applications in AI handling cashless Transactions in this generation.

CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence provides various advantages for the banking sector. The findings suggest that Artificial Intelligence in Banking and Financial Services meets the needs of clients and consumers. Consumers in banking and financial services are well-informed about artificial Intelligence applications. Adoption of Banking and Financial Services AI applications were the most popular, followed by KYC/AML, chatbots, and security compliance. These technologies also aid in meeting client demands more quickly and easily. To increase consumer loyalty to banking and financial services, representatives should provide innovative training to enhance AI procedures in the workplace. It is also utilized for regulatory compliance, fraud detection, and creditworthiness assessments.

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A STUDY ON CUSTOMER PERCEPTION ON E-BIKES IN SALEM CITY

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ABSTRACT

This paper determines a study of electrical motorcycle design. The aim of this study is to investigate how to design a simple, cost-effective model of electrical motorcycle with intelligent control system. This can be implemented by removing the internal combustion engine, the exhaust system and other unnecessary components from the motorcycle and replaced by an electrical motor, an intelligent controller, and a battery pack, cabling system and monitoring instruments

INTRODUCTION

In developing countries like India, there is a huge scope for electric vehicles that are ecofriendly and run purely with the help of electricity. As these e-bikes do not need any fuel to run them, the carbon and nitrogen emissions can be eliminated. The major reasons for selecting students and employees as the target audience are:

- Their awareness about the need for pollution control and about saving the most precious non-renewable resources.
- To serve their underlying and unidentified mobility needs.

The e-bikes can be charged using both AC and DC currents. Installation of DC current charging stations is slowly increasing across Hyderabad and across India as the government and private bodies are coming forward to increase the usage of green transportation. Also, these bikes can be charged normally with the help of regular household power sockets. The time taken for charging the battery and the maximum distance covered depend on the type of model selected. The increasing fuel rates will also be a major concern for the target market

when considering an electric bike over a regular conventional bike. The government of India is also promoting and encouraging the use of electric vehicles and trying to change future transportation in the coming years.

The electric bike is nothing but a bike that is driven with the help of a battery that is coupled to an electric motor. The Portable Electric Bike (PEB) was first developed in the 1890's in the US and documented in various US patents. On Dec 31st, 1895, Ogden Bolton designed a battery powered cycle. Six-pole brush and a Commuter DC hub motor connected to the rear wheel are used to design the cycle. He was also granted a US Patent. A Couple of years later, Hosea W. Libbey invented an electric bike driven by a double electric motor. This motor's design was such that it was attached to the crank set axle. Later in the 1990's, torque sensors and power controls were developed, carrying modifications in bike versions with NiMH, NiCd, and/or Li-ion batteries. But this bike faced a decrease in production when petrol and diesel resources came into existence. Initially, e-bike manufacturers failed because they were supplying motors with less than 250 watts, which were found to be weak and too slow for consumers. Also, these motors were brushed motors, which further reduced the efficiency of the motor by 20-25%. Now the trend is again going to change, and electric vehicles are in demand to solve major problems related to pollution, economy, and fuel availability.

The use of non-renewable and polluting sources to produce energy has taken environmental pollution to a whole new level. The increasing global warming has an impending need for us to stop the use of non-renewable resources and reduce carbon emissions. Since the industrial age, the atmospheric carbon content has been rising. Carbon emissions from vehicles amount for a typical passenger vehicle is 4.7 metric tons per year. The largest human source of carbon emissions is from the combustion of fossil fuels. The development of electrical engines in vehicles has created a replacement for internal combustion engines, paving the way for Electric Vehicles (EV's). EVs have been adopted by many countries since their development, creating a positive impact on the environment. We are now going to see the opportunities and challenges impending over implementing electric vehicles in India.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To determine the respondents level associated with different e-bikes,
- To find out the customer's various brands of e-bikes.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In this study, the usage and interest of the customer have been analysed. To find out factors that influence customers to buy e-bikes. To identify the necessary change in product future and customer feeling about the e-bikes. This study will be useful for the company to make necessary changes in price, model designs, etc.

Electric bikes need more advanced technology to improve performance and reduce cost. The Electric bike project will be successful with more research work in the following areas.

- Wireless power charging system for an electric battery

- Design of motors with high efficiency and high torque at low speed

- The Design of the battery has longer running hours and a lighter weight with respect to its high energy density and high output voltage.

- Design of an intelligent controller

- Cost reduction

METHODOLOGY

The Field survey method has been followed for studying the customer satisfaction of the e-bike users in the entire Salem.



SOURCES OF DATA

The survey method was deployed in this study to gain insight into and knowledge of the factors that influence the user's perception of purchasing e-bikestwo-wheelers in Salem town. The primary data for the study was collected through a structured questionnaire. The relevant secondary data was collected from journals, newspapers, published information, and details on websites taken for study. In my study, the method of collecting data is primary data.

SAMPLING

The present study has adopted the convenience sampling method, which comes from the non-sampling method. Among 38 districts in Tamil Nadu, the Salem district was purposefully selected by the researchers for the purpose of simple random sampling for the selected respondents to access.

FRAME WORK ANALYSIS

The collected data were subdued into a digestible account by appropriate coding, computing, and tabulation. The basic tools of statistical analysis, like simple percentages, were employed.

TOOLS USED FOR STUDY

For the collection the required primary and secondary data from the publication and individuals, a comprehensive questionnaire was prepared and used. The questionnaire covered all the areas related to customer satisfaction.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

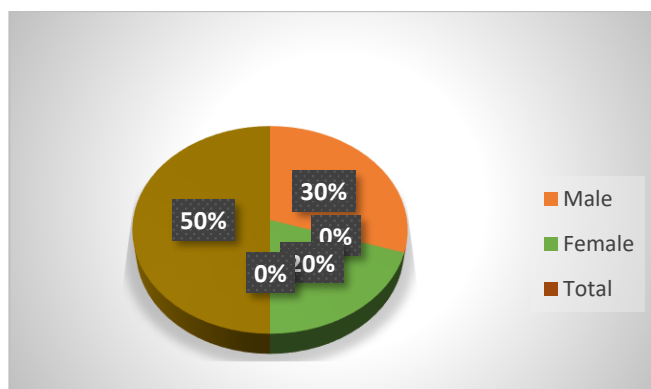
Gender Classification of the Respondent

In this study, the gender of the respondents was classified into two categories, viz., the male category and the female category. The level of satisfaction of the respondents based on their gender is given below.

Particulars	Number of the Respondents	Percentage of the Respondents
Male	30	60
Female	20	40
Total	50	100

INTREPRETATION

The above table shows that the majority (60% of the respondents) were male and 40% were female.



SUGGESTIONS

There are numerous problems in this study. First, thanks to the restrictions on resources, we have only analyzed six main probable impacting factors based on RCT. There are many aspects that may affect Indian consumers' purchasing willingness, for example, fuel savings (Krupa et al., 2014), performance attributes (Wang and Liu, 2015), etc. Secondly, India is a growing country. It is inescapable that the divide between the rich and the impoverished in different cities is enormous, notably the gap between first-tier cities and other cities. However, in our sample, the proportion of first-tier cities amounted to 63.9 percent. This may have a tiny effect on the results. Thirdly, the link between purchase cost and government financial incentives is overlooked when examining the important factors of electric vehicle purchasing. Both the purchase cost and government financial incentives are not only monetary factors but also constraints. Obviously, the interactive linkages between them may be complicated, as the existence of financial incentives could minimize the cost of buying. In addition, the results reveal that the intention of Indian buyers to get electric

automobiles has no substantial relation to the acquisition cost. But the government's financial incentives have a beneficial impact on the Indian tendency to get electric autos. Thus, it is doubtful whether there are further linkages between them. since this study simply focuses on the India market, it would also be vital to undertake future research on a global scale.

CONCLUSION

The frequency distribution of respondents showed that most of the respondents in the survey are men. The awareness of electric bikes among the respondents is high; very few respondents were unaware of these bikes. Though awareness is high, most of the respondents said that they have never used electric bikes. Responses about perceived advantages and preferences for various attributes of e-bikes were collected through a 5-point Likert scale, and an in-depth analysis was performed using statistical techniques like correlation and regression.

Females are more interested in using electric bikes than males, so the company can introduce variants that attract males. The company should focus on developing advertising campaigns that communicate the need for and importance of using electric bikes. Increasing pollution rates and fluctuating fuel prices are the top concerns, which strengthens the need for the immediate adaptation of e-bikes. The latest plans and schemes by the government of India bring a lot of scope for e-bike subscriptions and sales in the coming few years.

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GLOBALIZATION: THE MISSING LINKS WITH NATIONALISM, ETHNOCENTRISM AND PATRIOTISM

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ABSTRACT

The global business development in this Millennium is attributed to the rampant growth of Multinational companies. The purpose of this paper is to explore different insights in Globalization, Nationalism and Ethnocentrism and to understand the relationship among these phenomena in Business management. Exploratory research design was adopted in which after reviewing of literature selective perspectives pertinent to recent researches are segregated and administered into a brainstorming session. This area can be explored for formulating the research problem in the present-day context where the demarcation between globalization and localization is fading away. The output of the brainstorming is categorized into two – (i) Points laying stress on the review of literature (ii) Points which leads to new perspectives. The different perspectives which were used are (i) Monetary stabilization (ii) Cultural changes and diffusion of culture (iii) Companies becoming big (iv) Technology and Data transfer. The factors influencing and steps to be taken to renegotiate national identity can be studied. The outcome can be used for further research to substantiate with the hypothesis. The outcome gives a guideline to Marketers to build strategies for a global brand to be seen as regional brands.

KEYWORDS

Ethnocentrism, Globalization, International Business, Nationalism, Patriotism

INTRODUCTION

Globalization changed human lives everywhere. The integration of societies and national economies as well as disassociations have been a matter of interest and discussions in all sections of the population. Globalization refers to free cross-border movement of goods, service, information, and people. It is the phenomenon which creates networks of connections among actors at multi-continental distances, mediated through a variety of flows including people, information and ideas, capital, and goods. The entry of the Internet and modern technology has reduced the cost of transportation and communication. Globalization removed national boundaries and integrated national economies, cultures, technologies, and governance, resulting in a complex relation of mutual interdependence. “Globalization refers to the intensification of cross-national economic, political, cultural, social, and technological interactions that leads to the establishment of transnational structures and the integration of economic, political, and social processes on a global scale (Dreher, Axel, Noel Gaston, 2007).

Globalization can be seen as a socio-economic process which symbolizes the economic development of a country. In this sense, India witnessed Globalization during the first century when Alexander the Great made eastward link with Chandragupta Maurya connecting Mediterranean, Persia, India, and Central Asia. In the modern Globalization era, India witnessed an economic liberalization plan during 1990 after which economic growth galloped and now India is one of the fastest-growing economies with an average growth rate of 6-7 percent per annum and a significant rise in the per capita income and standard of living.

OBJECTIVES

Twenty-five years since India had achieved globalization in all dimensions, yet anti-globalization protests are seen in several parts of the country. Recent Youth Movement in Tamil Nadu to bring back “Jallikattu” – a traditional bullfight festival which was banned by the court, saw uproar against globalization policy of the government. The protestors voiced to ban Multinational companies. Even a few places witnessed consumers boycotting products of Multinational firms. These kinds of incidents motivated the researcher to understand why people are against Globalization. And why and how people connect issues

pertinent to Nationalism. Also, to understand why people connect ethnocentric views and patriotism with Globalization.

METHODOLOGY

Exploratory research design was adopted in which after reviewing of literature selective perspectives pertinent to recent researches are segregated and administered into a brainstorming session. The area can be explored for formulating the research problem in the present-day context where the demarcation between globalization and localization is fading away.

India has around 32 per cent of the population in the age category of 20 – 40 years (census 2011). This youth population is the major group in terms of voters' population and is going to be the future productive segment. Engineering students who read newspapers or watch television news daily were selected as the target audience. This group is considered as the reference group who has a good awareness of global happenings. The sheer importance of this group is very much evident through their active involvement in social media which is also kept one of the selection criteria. The researcher moderated the brainstorming session in this group along with the help of a scribe.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Economic Globalization

The evolution of the global economy by the way of increasing direct foreign investments and the conversion of international business to Global business better explain Globalization. The capital with its all forms is the main resources with its volume and speed is not only on the increase, but the easiness in fund transfer is also remarkable (Lupan, 2010). Though there are different definitions and different meanings interpreted globally, a unique interpretation was given by Charles wolf Jr., "Globalization is the increased speed, frequency and magnitude of access to national markets by non-national competitors." The parameters in measuring globalization are the market integration, reduction in prices, wages and real interest rates, percentages of GDP through exports (Wolf, Charles, 2000)

Competition at global level forces companies to produce on larger economies of scale and these larger companies make force local companies out (Angel, 2001). "It is true that

Globalization is accompanied by increased inequality in income (although the former doesn't necessarily cause the later)" (Wolf, Charles, 2000). Globalization brings interdependence, but the asymmetries of that dependence along with the hierarchical flow and the relative position will help to shape the nature of global power over the next decade (Angel, 2001). There are enough case studies and data to substantiate that the poor wage earners get benefit in exporting sector or in sectors where foreign investment comes and contrary poverty rate increases in the previously protected sector which were exposed to import. Again, the winners and losers are among the poor affected and supported in certain sectors (Harrison & McMillan, 2007)

Economic globalization is different from political integration, culture integration, various countries' sovereign interest's integration. In the line of Economic globalization, the national interests are fundamental to resist "the interference of new liberalism, neither take the old rigid closed, nor change the nature of society, we should adhere to the correct direction of the reform, improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics" (Wang & Jia, 2015)

Cultural Globalization

Geert Hofstede defines culture as the collective mental programming which is being shared by members of a nation, region or group but not with members of other nations, regions or groups (1983). Culture can influence the acceptance of new ideas and products. Both male and female respondents in an empirical study in South Korea have favourable attitudes towards economic and cultural globalization – gender has no impact on attitudes (Suplico, 2008)

It is understood that consumer culture is exhibited at three levels – one at the Global consumer culture level, the second at National consumer level or Regional level and third is the Individual consumer level. Marketing strategies are formulated by understanding the three (Mooij, 2015). Marketers have to reach consumers one way or another, and this is generally done via mass media through which individual consumer cannot be identified. Although the internet allows reaching individual consumers by following their buying behaviour, the costs are high and it is not easy to link to personal values. Tracking individual customers' value orientations are costly and time-consuming and may not only be conducted for high net worth or frequent customers

Upon investigating with conjoint analysis, different types of products concerning global vs. local brand perception, the authors say that cultural characteristics are more important for high involvement products and vice-versa. Whereas some of the previous studies state otherwise also. Global consumers are more led by visual cues that symbolize global status and prestige and membership of a particular global group. Local advertising elements have often been related to self-congruity and self-relevant thinking which could be a more cognitive and central process. (De Meulenaer, Dens, & De Pelsmacker, 2015).

Technology Globalization

The internet is highly useful in accessing information from the past and becomes part of life, work and study. Internet brings transparencies and government; people use all kinds of patriotism education and publicity. Under the background of economic globalization, no matter where you are, no matter when you are contributing – this is facilitated by technology (Wang & Jia, 2015)

Nationalism

Nationalism is developing and maintaining a national identity based on shared characteristics such as culture, language, race, religion, political goals or a belief in common ancestry (Triandafyllidou, Anna. 1998). Nationalism like patriotism, which includes a sense of pride in the nation's achievements. But along with taking pride, it means others are inferior to you. Nationalism, unlike patriotism, is keen in exhibiting and celebrating with others.

Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism is judging another culture solely by the values and standards of one's own culture (John T. Omohundro, 2008). Consumers' openness to foreign culture, conservatism and fatalism determine the level of Ethnocentrism. Also, consumers show their ethnocentricity in selected local consumer products. Therefore foreign importers from countries of dissimilar culture may want to restrain using the products' country of origin. Ethnocentrism as part of consumers' "emotional factors" play a vital part in determining the consumers' preference for either local or imported products and so marketers need to understand consumers' motivation for buying domestic versus imported products (Kamaruddin, Mokhlis, & Othman, 2002). In an empirical study conducted in

China, it was found that the associations of nationalism had a strong link to foreign policy preferences than patriotism (Sinkkonen, 2013). 'In a globalized world, many features of nationalism seem to have a revival - Mixing cultures and newly emerging hybrid cultures make it hard for people to find their identity and let them turn towards their own culture" (Christian von Campe, 2008). Many Indians migrated to the United States and elsewhere twenty-five years before are coming back to lead a life with the property they earned yesteryears.

Patriotism

"Patriotism in the conditions of globalization is not focused on national isolation and self-sufficiency: it is aimed at the presentation of cultural achievements of the nation to the world with the use of modern communication technologies. Understood this way the patriotism could become a counterbalance of westernization and condition of successful development of a national community" The homeland is considered as brand made up of the economic, cultural and political image and patriotism in today's context is to promote this to the world(Kuzmin, Kuzmin, & Komelina, 2016)

Singapore government during the eighties introduced policies to break down the barriers separating ethnic communities and forge a Singapore identity. Government's use of integrated school, bilingual education, public housing, and the promotional of a national identity (a cultural institution) as bridging institutions to assist in the implementation of multiracial policies. The equal treatment of the four streams of education - Malay, Chinese, English, and Tamil - laid the foundation of Singapore's multiracial policy development and subsequent implementation of the bilingual education system. The integrated schools with common curriculum gave importance to the English language to prevent conflict based on ethnic difference. The government measures of promoting English, economic growth through international trade and multinational corporation, led Singapore to achieve political stability and economic growth, they have led to a weakening of social bonds which are critical for patriotism. Patriotism in political leaders and citizens gave ways to find measures to renegotiate national identity(Kluver & Weber, 2003).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was well established with a preliminary discussion that the group is well aware of the intricacies of Globalization, the deep-rooted establishment of the phenomenon and the benefits and misfortunes. The group came out with enough cases and reasons to justify that the societies from different part of the globe are connected through language, transportation, trade, families, tourism, and educational exchanges. The other dark sides of this are the illegal flow of money, money laundering, and drug as international commodities, arms trade, and prostitution. Though the perspective of Globalization is viewed in different dimensions, the study considering the target group has shortlisted few areas of study, such as (i) Monetary stabilization (ii) Cultural changes and diffusion of culture (iii) Companies becoming big (iv) Technology and Data transfer.

It is irrational when people protest against Pepsi for drawing water which other local company also does. But the underlying thought is Pepsi doesn't add any economic value to local society. The balance between what Multinational firm takes and returns is the question? The nationalistic measures taken by President Donald Trump in the US is seen as "against foreign nationals". Maybe, but the measures are not against cultural pluralism. Ultimately it is argued that whether every national including your people are being accommodated equally? Nationalism is something which becomes alive when the economic wellbeing gets affected.

Segregating the Financial globalization from the Economic globalization, the panel feels that globalization is much a political force when it comes to implementation. It may be told as a compulsion that we may be isolated from the mainframe economy. But it is not so, India has enough wealth to take care of its industries and population. Many economists also feel the same. Some way or the other it is the easy money which is coming in, keep an eye over the market.

The case of Singapore, one of the fastest grown globalized country says that it has lost its cultural identity. Different ethnic groups mixed up and have given a unique identity of its own. But there are people to regret that they have lost their original culture. Maybe an emotional value which guides every human being in his society is being present in a different form. This is where the anti-globalists are worried. The recent protest happened in the southern part of India, in Tamil Nadu, the youth population came to know about the

importance of their own culture, which happened when they are emotionally charged with different issues. This type of unrest then and there educates people on the disadvantages of globalization which creates fearsome that their native original culture may extinct.

Over a period, due to successful positioning and regionalization of multinational brands, many Indians are not able to differentiate native brands from Multinational brands. Most of the FMCG products of Unilever, P&G, and Reckitt Benckiser are seen as native brands. What criteria according to a common consumer is that which differentiate a native company from foreign company? Is it the country of origin or the shareholders' pattern etc. much nuances which cannot be understood to define the stamp as a foreign company? Also, globalization paves way too many industries where consumers do not have knowledge and awareness on business brand. These attributes to the characteristics of globalization to be emotional rather than rational. Patriotism in consumers makes them take pride when their native firm achieves at the global level.

Technology transfer across all industries is comfortable after the boom of Information Technology. Technology is seen as the binding force which binds all forms of globalization vis. Political, Economic, Financial and Cultural. Though all are interrelated, technology is one which is used in communicating the existence and at times used to manipulate. The nationalism and the globalization as thoughts both exist in the same person. The person who went out of the country praises globalization again wishes to settle in his native place at his home country in search of their identity. In this process Technology in its part connects everyone in the form of a global village. Earlier, going with the Product life cycle theory of international business, developing countries become the production ground for developed countries, where economy and employment development happens at the cost of environmental degradation. Recent years green technology adopted in developing economies envisages real development. If we analyze the effects of globalization with some specific measures, then the stories of failures outweigh the benefits. In India, if we consider the overall industrial development, the average annual growth rate of Indian Industry has declined from 7.8 percent to 6.7 percent, in the post-reform period as compared with the pre-reform period. And there was again a decline in the manufacturing sector comparing these two periods (Kumar, 2014). Though there is a conceptual clarity between Nationalism and Patriotism – well explained through different researches, our brainstorming session showed

many overlapping between two. Further discussion led to the conclusion that the transition towards globalization away from ethnocentrism will be smooth and less conflict when economic progression is fast. Singapore is the best example of this.

CONCLUSION

Various factors which differentiate a foreign company from domestic one varies in different geographies in different period. This area clarifies the common cultural aspects between the two nations. The impact of national identity in consumers while he chooses a product needs to be identified. The factors influencing and steps to be taken to renegotiate national identity can be studied. The nationalistic role played by those who have migrated to another country. The globalization of native culture and its impact on the consumers of native land. The globalization of Green technology and its impact on localizing products. The work of Green organization around the globe in bringing globally acceptable products and services. Prioritizing different forms of Globalization and its comparative impact on Nationalism. This trend prediction helps policymakers and marketers to undertake precautionary work to accommodate globalization and Nationalism. Most prominent antecedents of Nationalism and ethnocentrism needs to be deduced so that it's overlapping with globalization can be ascertained.

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A STUDY ON ADVERSE EFFECTS OF MOBILE PHONE USAGE BY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The widespread adoption of mobile devices among students has brought about significant changes in their daily lives, education, and social interactions. While mobile technology offers numerous benefits in terms of accessibility to information and communication, it also presents several adverse effects that can impact student's academic performance, mental well-being, and overall health. This review explores the negative consequences of excessive mobile usage among students, including distractions during study time, decreased academic productivity, disrupted sleep patterns due to screen time, physical health issues such as eye strain and musculoskeletal problems, and mental health challenges like anxiety, depression, and social isolation. Factors contributing to excessive mobile usage among students, such as addictive app designs, peer influence, and societal pressures, are also discussed. Strategies for mitigating the adverse effects of mobile usage, such as promoting digital well-being, setting usage limits, encouraging offline activities, fostering digital literacy, and providing mental health support, are highlighted. Understanding these adverse effects and implementing proactive measures can help students achieve a healthier balance between mobile technology use and their overall well-being.

INTRODUCTION

In our modern digital age, mobile devices have become ubiquitous, especially among students. From smartphones to tablets, these gadgets offer convenience and connectivity like never before. However, alongside their benefits, excessive mobile usage among students has

raised concerns due to its adverse effects on various aspects of their lives. This paper delves into the detrimental impacts of prolonged mobile usage on students' academic performance, mental health, social interactions, and physical well-being.

Extending the duration of mobile usage has been linked to decreased academic performance among students. Constant distractions from notifications, social media, and gaming apps can disrupt study habits, leading to decreased focus, productivity, and ultimately, lower grades. The temptation to multitask while studying often results in shallow learning and poor retention of information, affecting overall educational outcomes.

Needless mobile usage can take a toll on a student's mental health. The constant pressure to stay connected and engaged online can contribute to heightened stress, anxiety, and even depression. Social media platforms, in particular, can exacerbate feelings of inadequacy, FOMO (fear of missing out), and cyberbullying, negatively impacting students' self-esteem and psychological well-being.

Heavy reliance on mobile devices for entertainment and socializing can lead to reduced face-to-face interactions and weakened interpersonal skills among students. Real-life communication skills such as empathy, active listening, and non-verbal cues are crucial for personal and professional development but may be neglected in favor of digital interactions. This trend can hinder students' ability to form meaningful relationships and navigate social situations effectively.

Over the top of mobile usage can contribute to physical health issues such as eye strain, poor posture, and disrupted sleep patterns. Excessive screen time, especially before bedtime, can interfere with the production of melatonin, a hormone essential for regulating sleep cycles, leading to insomnia and daytime fatigue. Additionally, repetitive use of mobile devices can strain muscles and joints, contributing to conditions like text neck and carpal tunnel syndrome.

SIGNS OF SMARTPHONE ADDICTION FOR STUDENTS

- Teens spend hours on their cell phone
- Lack of interest in other activities
- Inability to access their devices results in agitation and anger

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF MOBILE PHONES ON STUDENTS

1. Poor vision: Constant staring at mobile phones affects eyesight and eye health. Eyes tend to get dry, and the vision blurry. The eyesight gets affected, too, and kids have difficulty reading. Using phones day and night ruins eye health and the repercussions last a lifetime. This is one of the worst negative effects of mobile phones.

2. Lack of focus: The virtual world they view on their mobile phones is highly distracting. Students find it fascinating and spend hours lost in it. It is not only misleading but confusing, too. It also distracts them from their studies and sports as kids wish to spend more time with their phones than their books. They tend to lose focus and their academic performance suffers badly.

3. Anxiety: The wide array of video games and other applications not only disturb them but also cause anxiety in students. Students suffer from debilitating headaches and migraines due to this constant phone usage, which further leads to anxiety and depression.

4. Isolation: Poor performance in exams leads to isolation. Students prefer staying away from friends and family and lose themselves in their mobile phones. This can seriously harm their mental health.

5. Poor academic performance: The addiction to their phones leads to poor academic performance. Students fail to pay attention while studying, their memory suffers, and their mind suffers from dullness and lethargy.

6. Accidents: The addiction to mobile phones is so strong that kids seldom do not let go of their phones, even while walking on the street or crossing the road. This increases the possibility of accidents, too.

7. Sleep loss: Spending too much time on their phones disturbs their sleep. The radiations being emitted by mobile phones tend to disturb the natural sleep pattern and cause sleeplessness and the blue light emitted by the phones keeps the brain awake and alert even at night.

8. Bad posture: Staring at the phone screens all day long, with their heads bent and their shoulders drooped leads to bad posture, neck ache, headache, backache, and tendonitis.

9. Immoral activities: There is a lot of inappropriate content on the internet. Students, who are too young to differentiate between fact and fiction, find this mesmerizing and risk

getting misled. The pull of the virtual world is so strong, it increases social disturbance and moral downfall.

10. Cyberbullying: Students lack the maturity and the presence of mind to deal with cybercrimes or cyberbullying. They fall prey to the negative elements present in the virtual world and suffer from anxiety and depression besides low self-esteem due to the psychological bullying they might suffer at the hands of the cyberbullies.

PARENTS ROLE TO PREVENT MOBILE ADDICTION IN STUDENTS

Keep your child engaged: Play spaces are shrinking or non-existent, as a result children have no choice but to stay indoors. Consequently, they become captivated by gadgets like smartphones. Playgrounds and parks can be good places to take your child to prevent this. By reducing time spent on a smartphone, he/she is able to spend more time playing and running. If that is not possible, you can enroll your children in a neighbourhood sports club.

Educate your teen: A mobile phone is one of the most important tools a teen-needs to communicate with you and experience the world for themselves, so you need to choose the device that will be the most effective for them.

However, education is needed. Explain to them the dangers of modern technology while showing them how to safely use their phones. Ensure that you set boundaries and treat your teen with love - so they know you're doing things for their benefit. Educating your teenager requires some monitoring on your part. In this way, you'll stay on top of your teen even when they're not with you. Smartphone addiction is easy to acquire. Provide tools to your teen and tell them they can ask questions whenever they like before you allow them to take charge.

Set boundaries for phone use: You should also have a clear understanding of what to do in certain areas around the house as well as providing a structure for the house. Teens shouldn't use their cell phones during family outings, social events, while eating, or while studying. It is important to respect relationships before all else.

Monitor use as a family: When they feel watched, teens are looking for workarounds. Families should make monitoring a priority so teens are accountable for their behaviour online. You can monitor your teens' phone usage with apps like Fenced.AI. A new setting called "screentime" is available on the iPhone. The system can be used to monitor app use

and set balanced usage limits (e.g. xx hours per day for social media) and shut down apps at specific times. Set realistic and healthy limits for your teens.

Besides this, parents can try the following,

Instead of communicating via phone calls, communicating via video calls or using the phone on loudspeaker will reduce the contact between the phone and the head. This will save the brain from radiation exposure.

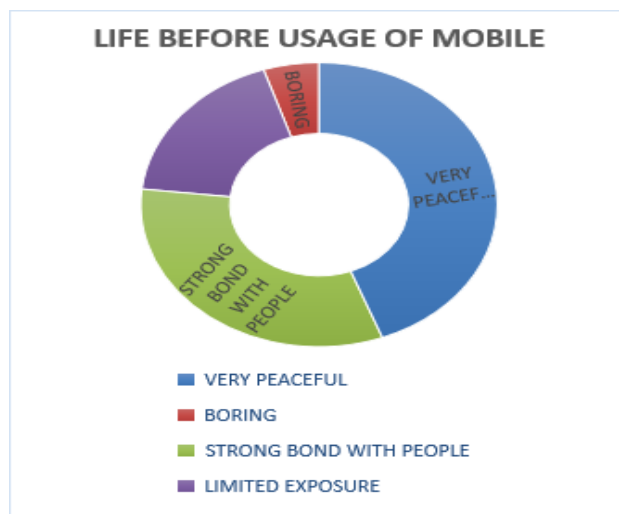
Parents can set an example by switching off their phone at night, when busy working, or when the phone is not needed. This will help improve concentration, attention, and sleep.

Parents can choose the right monthly plan which allows a particular number of phone calls and texts only. This will reduce the kids' phone usage and save them from the bad effects of mobile phones.

SURVEY & STUDY

We conducted a survey on a sample size of 76 students regarding mobile phone usages and their perceptions to know how students are using their mobile phones.

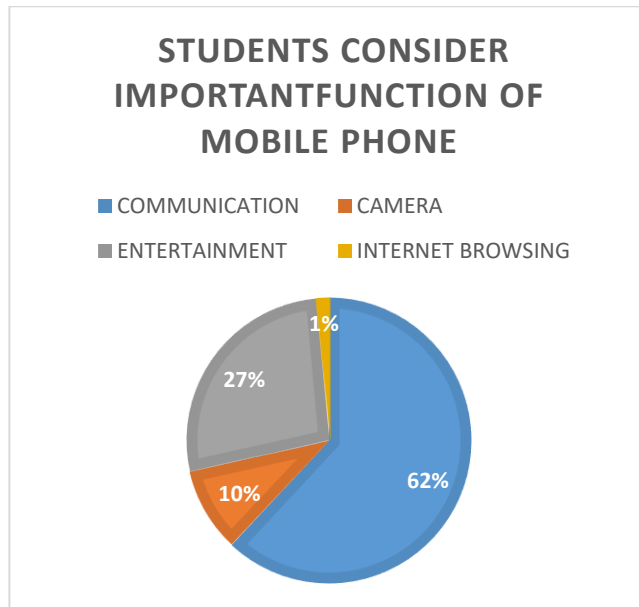
1. LIFE BEFORE MOBILE USAGE



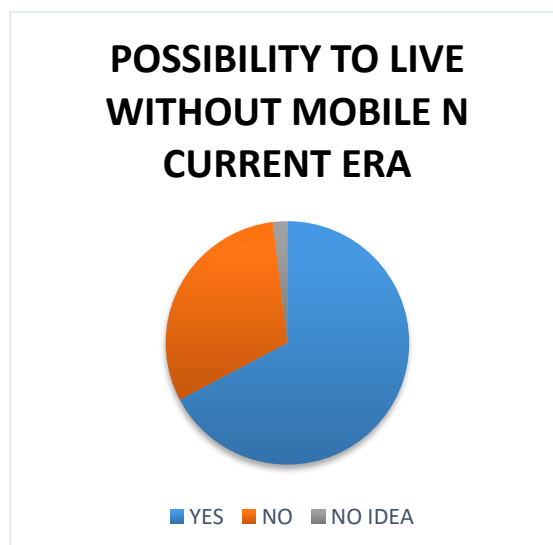
The below, chart shows that 44.7% of respondents felt that life was very peaceful before mobile phone usage, 5.1% of respondents felt that life was boring before mobile phone usage, 32.9% of respondents felt that life was strong bond with people before mobile phone usage, 18.4% of respondents felt that life was limited exposure before mobile phone usage.

2. IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF MOBILE PHONE USAGE

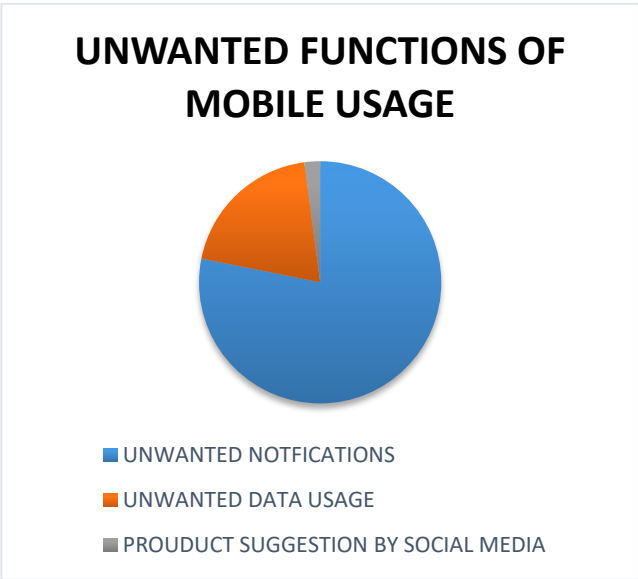
The below, chart highlights the opinion of important functions of mobile phones, 51.3% of the respondent's thinks communication has the important function, 7.9% of the respondent's' thinks camera has the important function, 22.4% of the respondent's thinks entertainment has the important function, 18.4% of the respondent's thinks internet browsing has the important function.



3. UNWANTED FUNCTIONS DURING USAGE OF MOBILE



The below, chart highlights the opinion of respondent's regarding the unwanted functions of mobile phones, 52.2% of the respondent's thinks that unwanted notification as a has the unwanted function, 13.2% of the respondent's thinks unwanted data usage has the unwanted function, 27.6% of the respondent's thinks product suggestions by social media has the unwanted function.

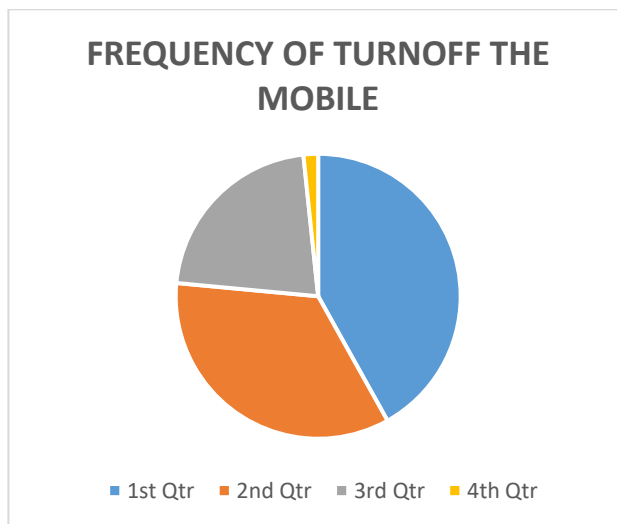


4. POSSIBILITY TO LIVE WITHOUT MOBILE

The below, chart shows that respondent's opinion about the possibility to live without mobile phone in current era, 44.7% of respondent's thinks that live without mobile phone, 22.4% of respondent's thinks that live can't without mobile phone, 28.9% of respondents are not sure about whether they could live with or without mobile phone.

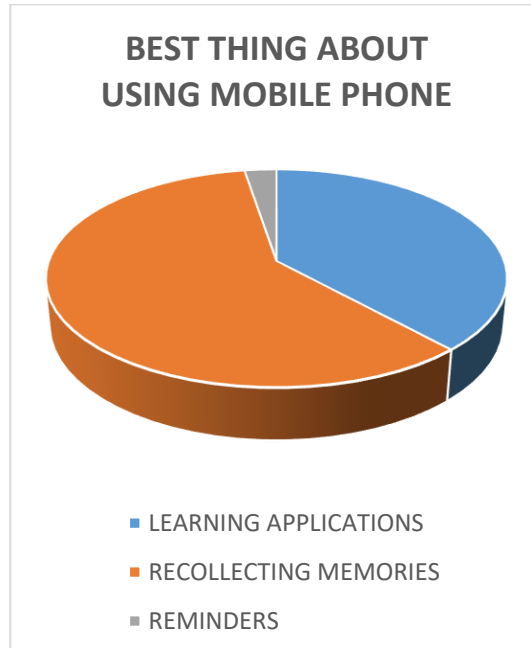
5. FREQUENCY TO TURN OFF THE MOBILE

The below, chart shows that how frequently the respondent's turnoff the mobile phones., 30.3% of the respondent's turnoff their mobile phones once in 15 mins, 25% of the respondent's turnoff their mobile phones once in one hour, 15.8 % of the respondent's turnoff their mobile phones once in 3 hours, 28.9% of the respondents are not conscious about turning off their mobile phones.



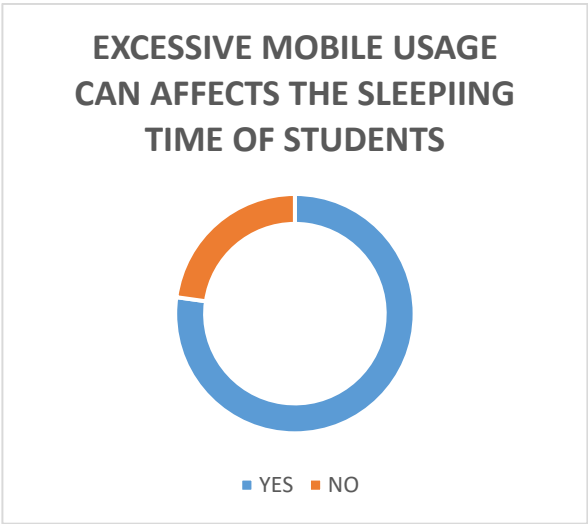
6. BEST THING ABOUT USAGE OF MOBILE

The below, chart shows that opinion of respondents regarding best feature about mobile phone, 38.2 % of the respondent's thinks that learning applications as the best features, 59.2 % of the respondent's thinks that recollecting memories as the best features, 2.6 % of the respondent's thinks that reminders as the best features.



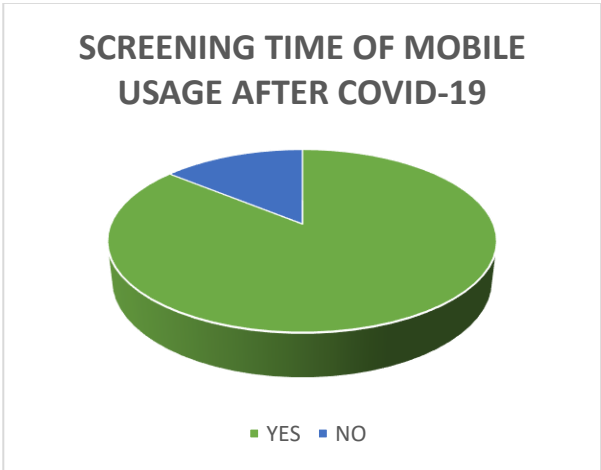
7. MOBILE USAGE MAY AFFECTS STUDENTS SLEEPING TIME

The below chart shows the opinion of the respondent's regarding the effect of excessive mobile phone usage on sleeping time. 77.6 % of students accept that excessive mobile usage affects the sleeping time, 22.4 % of students deny that excessive mobile usage is not affecting the sleeping time.



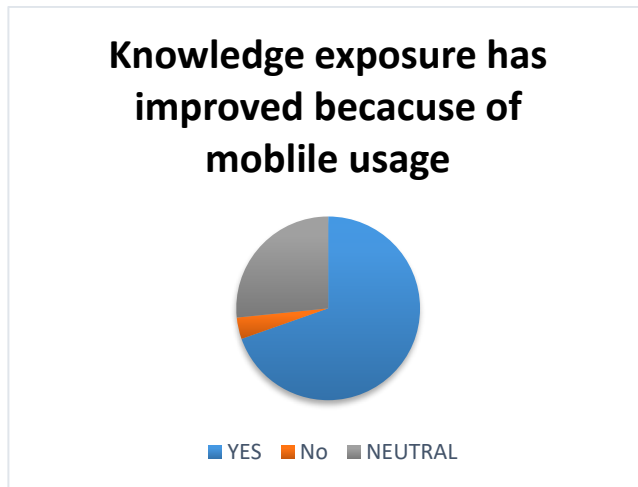
8. AFTER COVID-19 MOBILE USAGE

The below chart shows the opinion of the respondent's regarding increase of screening time after COVID-19, 85.3% of students accept that screening time has increased after COVID-19, 14.7% of students denies the statement.

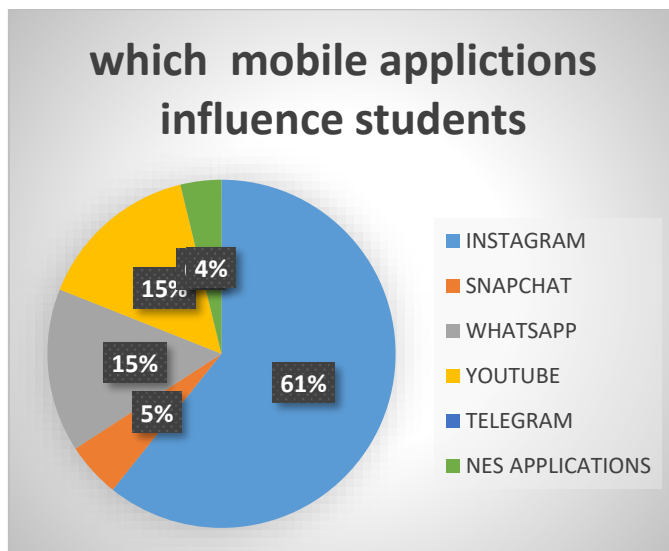


9. IMPROVEMENT OF STUDENTS BECAUSE OF MOBILE USAGE

The below chart shows that opinion of respondents regarding the improvement in knowledge exposure because of mobile usage, 63.8 % of students disagree with the below statement, 26.3 % students are not sure about whether their knowledge exposure is because of mobile phone usage or not.



10. MOBILE APPLICATION WHICH INFLUENCED STUDENTS



The below chart shows that which application influences the students to use the mobile phone often, 61.8% are influenced by Instagram, 5.1% are influenced by snapchat, 14.9% are influenced by whatsapp, 15.8% are influenced by Youtube, 3.8% are influenced by news applications.

FINDINGS

- Spending too much time on mobile phones can distract students from studying, leading to lower academic performance.
- Blue light emitted by screens can disrupt sleep patterns, affecting concentration and overall well-being.
- Mobile phone use may lead to reduced face-to-face social interactions, potentially causing feelings of loneliness and isolation.
- Poor posture while using phones can lead to neck and back pain. Additionally, excessive texting or gaming can lead to repetitive strain injuries.
- Undue mobile phone use has been linked to increased levels of stress, anxiety, and depression among students.
- Constant notifications and the temptation to check social media or messages can decrease productivity and focus on tasks.
- Students may be more susceptible to cyberbullying or online harassment through social media platforms or messaging apps.
- Too much of mobile phone use can strain relationships with family and friends, as it may lead to neglecting face-to-face interactions in favour of online communication.

SUGGESTIONS

- Encouraging students to limit their screen time on mobile phone by setting daily limits using built-in device features or third-party applications.
- Designating fixed areas, such as study rooms or bedrooms, as tech-free zones to promoting better focus and relaxation without accessing the digital distractions
- Stimulate students to take regular breaks from their usage of mobile phones to reduce eye strain, prevent posture-related issues, and foster physical activity.
- Provide workshops or seminars to educate students about the importance of healthy mobile phone usage, including proper ergonomics, eye care, and mental health considerations
- Assist face-to-face social interactions among students to diminish dependency on virtual communication and foster interpersonal and intrapersonal skills.

- parents to set clear bounds regarding mobile phone usage at home, especially during study time, meals, and before bedtime, family time.
- parents and teachers to monitor the content students access on their mobile phone usage to ensure they are exposed to age-appropriate and beneficial materials.
- School and college hearten students to engage in offline hobbies and creative activities such as sports, arts, or reading to balance their online and practice in offline experiences.
- Teenagers should model healthy mobile phone usage to serve as positive role models for students and reinforce responsible digital habits.
- Providing support and services such as directing or mental health resources for students experiencing detrimental effects from excessive mobile phone usage, such as addiction or anxiety.
- One of the most effective ways to reduce the side effects of mobile phones on students is to reduce their usage. Educating them about the harmful effects of radiation is much more effective than just forcing them to stop using phones.

CONCLUSION

Mobile phones and other technological gadgets are useful to us in many ways, and are an important means of communication, too. However, limiting their use is a necessity because of the damage they do to our health. Being among the top International schools in Bangalore, GIIS teaches students about these kinds of topics with their advantages & disadvantages so that way students learn by themselves about harm mobile phones can do. Educating kids about the effects of mobile phones on their health, instead of controlling them, will help them understand the need to reduce their usage. It's wise to change their phone habits in time before the phones cause irreparable harm to their health.

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A STUDY ON MARKETING STRATEGY OF ONE PLUS AND ITS EFFECTS ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR IN SALEM

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the marketing strategy employed by OnePlus and its impact on consumer purchasing behavior in Salem. Analyzing factors such as brand perception, pricing, promotions, and product features, the research aims to uncover correlations between OnePlus' marketing initiatives and consumer choices. Through surveys and data analysis, the study seeks to provide insights into how the company's strategies influence the smart phone purchasing decisions of consumers in the Salem market.

Keywords:

Investigate, Promotion, Perception.

INTRODUCTION

Marketing strategy is a process that can allow an organization to concentrate its limited resources on the greatest opportunities to increase sales and achieve a sustainable competitive advantage.

Marketing Strategies serve as the fundamental underpinning of marketing plans designed to fill market needs and reach marketing objectives. Plans and objectives are generally tested for measurable results. Commonly, marketing strategies are developed as multi-year plans, with a tactical plan detailing specific actions to be accomplished in the current year. Marketing strategies are dynamic and interactive. They are partially planned and partially unplanned.

Once a thorough environmental scan is complete, a strategic plan can be constructed to identify business alternatives, establish challenging goals, determine the optimal marketing mix to attain these goals, and detail implementation. A final step in developing a marketing strategy is to create plan monitor progress and a set of contingencies if problems arise in the implementation of the plan.

1.1 Objectives of the study:

- To promote its products or services to potential consumers that should be achieved with in a given time frame.
- To achieve the overall organizational objectives.
- To increasing product awareness among targeted consumers providing in formation about product features and reducing consumer resistance to buying the product.
- To ensure that they are specific measurable,achievable,realistic and time-specific –or SMART for short.

1.2 To allows a supervisor to effectively manage the marketing activities and be able to determine how successful new objectives will Scope of the study

One Plus has successfully position edit self as a premium smart phone brand, focusing on high-quality devices with a balance of performance and design Their marketing strategy includes:

1. Product Differentiation: OnePlus emphasizes cutting- edge technology and features, distinguishing its products from competitors.
2. Community Engagement: Building a strong community through forums and events fosters brand loyalty and word-of-mouth marketing.
3. Limited Marketing Budget: Initially relying on word-of-mouth and online marketing, OnePlus generates buzz through exclusive launches and limited edition releases.
4. Online Sales Model: Selling primarily through online channels helps reduce costs and maintain competitive pricing.
5. Brand Partnerships: Collaborations with other brands and influencers contribute to brand visibility and appeal to specific target audiences.

6. Flagship-Killer Positioning: Marketing as a "flagshipkiller" device offers premium features at a more affordable price, attracting consumers seeking high-end specifications without the premium pricetag.

Definition

Marketing strategy is a process that can allow an organization to concentrate its limited resources on the greatest opportunities to increase sales and achieve a sustainable competitive advantage.

Developing a marketing strategy

Marketing Strategies serve as the fundamental under pinning of marketing plans designed to fill market needs and reach marketing objectives. Plans and objectives are generally tested for measurable results. Commonly, marketing strategies are developed as multi-year plans, with a tactical plan detailing specific actions to be accomplished in the current year. Time horizons covered by the marketing plan vary by company, by industry, and by nation, however, time horizons are becoming shorter as the speed of change in the environment increases. Marketing strategies are dynamic and interactive. They are partially planned and partially unplanned.

Marketing strategy involves careful scanning of the internal and external environments. Internal environmental factors include the marketing mix, plus performance analysis and strategic constraints. External environmental factors include customer analysis, competitor analysis, target market analysis, as well as evaluation of any elements of the technological, economic in strategy is often to keep marketing in line with a company's over arching mission statement. Besides SWOT analysis, portfolio analyses such as the GE/McKinsey matrix or COPE analysis can be performed to determine the strategic focus.

Once a thorough environmental scan is complete, a strategic plan can be constructed to identify business alternatives, establish challenging goals, determine the optimal marketing mix to attain these goals, and detail implementation. A final step in developing a marketing strategy is to create a plan to monitor progress and a setoff contingencies if problems arise in the implementation of the plan.

MARKETING STRATEGY OF ONEPLUS PRODUCTS

2.1 Product Features

To sell a consumer durable product a company has to provide unique features i.e. features which other companies are not able to provide. Samsung has been using the same strategy to boost their sales. Samsung provides its consumers with wide range of products with unique features.

For example, Samsung was the only company offering 1000 watts PMPO sound out put in the 21-inch flat TV segment. It also introduced a new 5.5kg, top loading fully automatic washing machine with features like 'saree course' keeping in mind that the majority of the Indian women wear sarees.

Invitation system

Early phones were only available through a system where by costumers had to sign up for an invite to purchase the phone at irregular intervals. The system was claimed to be necessary for the young company to manage huge demand. One plus ended the invite system with the launch of One plus 3 on 14 June 2016. Announced via an interactive VR launch event, the One plus 3 initially went on sale within the VR app itself. One plus touted the event as the world's first VR shopping experience. The phone was made available for sale later that day day in China, North America and the European Union on the One plus website, and in India on Amazon.

Smash the past

On 23 April 2014, One plus began its "Smash the Past" campaign. The promotion asked selected participants to destroy their phones on video in an effort to purchase One plus One for\$1. Due to confusion, several videos were published by unselected users misinterpretation the promotion and destroying their phones before the promotion start date. One plus later revised the rules of their promotion by allowing consumers to donate their old phones. There were140,000 entrants in the contest with 100winners.

Ladies First

On 13 August 2014, Oneplus hosted acontest to give invites, which were hard to come by at the time, to their female forum members. Users were asked to post a photo of themselves with the Oneplus logo,images would be shared in the forum and could be “liked” by other forum members.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Marketing Research
- Sources of Data

3.1 Marketing Research

Marketing research is the function, which links the consumer, customer and public to the marketer through information.

Information used to identified and define

marketing opportunities and problems:

generate, refine and evaluate marketing

action ,monitor marketing performance, and improve understanding of market as a process

Marketing strategies of one plus vary in their specific objectives. They may be used to correct new customer, to reward loyal customer’ sad to increase there purchase rates of occasional users. Sales promotion usually targets brands witchers because non-users of other brands do not always notice a promoting.

3.2 Sources of Data

In this study the most data collection instrument use the questionnaire method.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

The questionnaire has been designed with both open ended and close ended questions. Apart from this, the research instrument consists of primary and secondary data collected for the study.

Primary Data

Here first information is obtained by distributing printed questioners to the marketing executives of the company. Data was also obtained from the observation and interviews techniques adopted by the researchers. Moreover, information was disseminated by the departmental heads.

Secondary Data

Here the information is obtained from the brochure of oneplus group, books, websites, newsletter, generals, magazines, newspaper, etc.

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

4.1 Questionnaire:

A Questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents. Although they are often designed for statistical analysis for the responses, this is not always the case.

4.2 Sample:

The selected respondents constitute what is technically called a “sample”. The group consisting of these is known as “sample”.

4.3 Sampling Techniques:

The sampling method adopted for this study was simpler and omsamplings. Simpler and omsampling (sometimes known as grab or opportunity samplings) is the method of choosing items in an structured manner from the population frame. Though almost impossible to treat meticulously, it is theme tho most commonly employed in many practical situations.

4.4 Sampling Design:

Sampling design is to clearly define set of objective, technically called the universe to be studied. Sampling technique used is simple random sampling method.

4.5 Sample Size:

Sample size is 53. It was collected by using questionnaire.

4.6 Tools For Analysis:

To arrange and interpret the collected data the following statistical tool were used.

- Percentage analysis.

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Percentage refers to special kind of ration. It is used in making comparison between two or more series of data. It is used to describe relationship. It is used to analyses the data. Barcharts piecharts were used to explain abulation clearly

Formula:

5.1 Table No:1

KNOWN ABOUT ONEPLUS

	FREQUENCY	%
ADVERTISEME NT	23	43.4%
FAMILYMEMB ER	6	11.3%
FRIENDS/RELA TIVES	21	39.6%
OTHERSOURCE S	3	5.7%
TOTAL	53	100%

INFERENCE:

The above table indicatest at 43.4% of the respondents belongs to Advertisement, 11.3% of the respondents belongs to Family member, 39.6% belongs to Friends/Relatives ,5.7% of the respondents belongs to other sources.

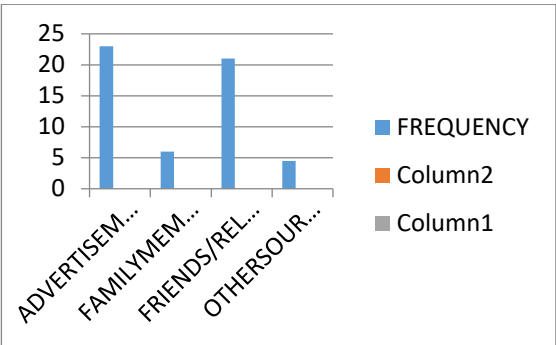
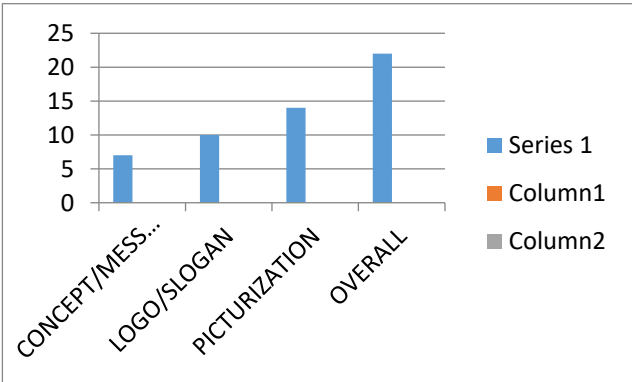


TABLE NO:2

FEATURE INFLUENCE DINTHEAD

	FREQUENC Y	PERCENTAG E
CONCEPT/MESS AGE	7	13.2%
LOGO/SLOGAN	10	18.9%
PICTURIZATION	14	26.4%
OVERALL	22	41.5%
TOTAL	53	100%

Chart No:2



FINDINGS

- A majority of the consumers are not use Oneplus products.
- Advertisement has been an effective method for spreading awareness about One plus products.
- A majority of the consumers have seen Oneplus ads.
- The logo/slogan and concept/message has been an important factor influencing the consumers.
- Many consumers find the marketing of Oneplus satisfactory and impressive.
- The logo/slogan and themes make people recall the brand.
- The advertisement reflects actual product profile.
- Majority consumers find Oneplus' products to be economical.
- Consumers have been satisfied with the after sales service of Oneplus.
- It's the product feature that induces the consumers to buy the product.

SUGGESTIONS

- Company should concentrate on improving the after sales service of products as it's an important factor for the sales of consumer products.
- Company should constantly get innovative in advertising its products, mainly focusing on Value it will bring to the customer after buying the product
- Company can use some of the marketing tactics like distributing free keychain, calendar, t-shirts for making brand popular among people
- Advertisements of the company's products should focus on quality and main features.
- Proper Segmentation should be done and accordingly marketing strategies should be planned for premium products.
- Welcome call as well as follow up call will help the company to maintain customer relationship; hence the company should focus on such after these aspects.
- Establish the service center as per the case of consumer accessibility.
- Company should undertake repeated advertising as it is an effective way to reach the consumers.

- Company should/may undertake more innovative advertising.

Although, marketing strategies currently undertaken, have been effective, not a little more can be done towards the same

CONCLUSION

With respect to the above study and the findings thereby are that the company has definitely entrenched into the urban market. With few more concerted efforts, the said organization needs to enter the rural market in order to completely establish itself all over. Customer Service and Satisfaction are of utmost importance in this highly competitive market. Value Proposition should be created in the eyes of the customer to gain Loyalty which will in turn help to sustain and be a Leader in the Market. Constant Investment in R&D will help an Organization to get Innovative products in the market and in turn lead to higher Customer Satisfaction. Brand Recall is of most importance and the Company should make efforts to increase the same. Exclusives how rooms are of utmost importance and other required investment should be done to expand for the same. Merchandises play an important role in extensive advertising and so the same should be innovated every now and then to take advantage of mass appeal. Picturization techniques can be improved by appointing more professional and so the investment for the same is proposed. Overall it's the product feature that attracts different segments of the population.

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A STUDY ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF AI (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE) IN RECRUITMENT PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Recruitment is the most important function of the Human Resource Department in an organization in which there is a huge contribution of manpower. It is the process of identifying prospective employees, stimulating and encouraging them to apply for a particular job or jobs in an organization. It is a positive action as it involves inviting the people to apply. The purpose is to have inventory of eligible persons from amongst whom proper selection of the most suitable person can be made. Selection is the process of examining the applicants with regard to their suitability for the given job or jobs, and choosing the best from the suitable candidates and rejecting the others. Nowadays, AI (Artificial Intelligence) has made its entry in all professions. In the same way, HR professionals started using AI tools for recruitment to simplify the process and also to save time.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a set of technologies that enable computers to perform a variety of advanced functions, including the ability to see, understand and translate spoken and written language, analyze data, make recommendations, and more. It is a field of science with building computers and machines that can reason, learn, and act in such a way that would normally require the contribution of human intelligence or that involves data whose scale exceeds the limit or level what humans can analyze.

AI is a broad field that encompasses many different disciplines, including computer science, data analytics and statistics, hardware and software engineering, linguistics,

neuroscience, marketing, managing finance, production and operation of an organisation, recruiting and even philosophy and psychology. Out of these numerous disciplines to which AI is making its significant contribution, this paper is about to make a study on its role in recruitment process in an organization.

RECRUITMENT PROCESS:

Recruitment is the first step in building an organization's human capital. It is performed by Human Resource Department in an Organisation, whose function is to manage of people within an organization. HR is responsible for facilitating the overall goals of the organization through effective administration of human capital – focusing on employees as the company's most important asset. At a high level, the goals are to locate and hire the best candidates, on time, and on budget.

The recruitment process in human resources (HR) can be defined as the process of identifying, attracting, interviewing, selecting, hiring, and onboarding employees.

STEPS INVOLVED IN THE RECRUITMENT PROCESS:

- Identify the need for hiring
- Sketching a recruitment plan
- Write the description of job
- Advertise for the job position
- Recruit the candidate for the job
- Review the applications of the job
- Phone Interview or Initial Screening interview
- Conduct Interviews
- Assessment of the applicant
- Check the background of the applicant
- Decision to either select or reject the candidate
- Check the reference of the applicant
- Job offer to the applicant
- Hiring of the candidate
- Onboarding of the selected candidate

The above are the ways through which the traditional recruitment process takes place in an Human Resource Department of an organization which involves the working of manpower. These traditional hiring processes confront skill shortage, time-consuming manual processes and unconscious biases.

AI IN RECRUITMENT:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the world of recruitment. So, it is no surprise that 43% of Human Resources professionals are already using AI in their hiring processes. AI for recruitment refers to the application of artificial intelligence technology in the hiring process to streamline and automate various aspects of recruitment. It allows recruiters to use the power of data to make better decisions. AI for recruitment can assist in sourcing and screening candidates, analyzing resumes and job applications, conducting pre-employment assessments, and even predicting candidate success and cultural fit.

By leveraging AI, recruiters can save time and effort, improve the quality of candidate matches, reduce bias, and make data-driven decisions. AI for recruitment holds the potential to revolutionize the hiring landscape by increasing efficiency, accuracy, and overall effectiveness in identifying and attracting the right talent for organizations.

Maximize Recruitment Efficiency:

Recruitment is typically a lengthy process that often involves a lot of manual work. The average recruiter spends up to 30 hours a week for this process. This can result in a significant loss of productivity. AI-based solutions can source through thousands of applications in an instant and identify qualified candidates. This can help HR teams significantly reduce the amount of time they spend on administrative work so they can focus on strategic tasks that will actually help you deliver results for your organization.

Overcome Recruitment Bias:

Almost 50% of HR Managers admit to being affected by unconscious bias when selecting candidates. This can result not only in bad hires but can also be limiting for organizations that are trying to build a diverse workforce. When utilized correctly, AI can counteract these biases and eliminate subjectivity in the hiring process. AI is able to screen candidates

objectively based on factors such as qualifications and experience without relying on subjective factors such as age, gender, and race.

Enhances candidate experience:

A survey revealed that nearly 60% of candidates declined a job offer due to poor recruitment experience. Not only can this discourage potential candidates from applying in the future, but it can also hurt your employer's brand. AI-enabled recruitment tools can help mitigate this problem by streamlining the entire application process and making it more efficient and enjoyable for candidates. By leveraging AI to make the recruitment process more engaging and personalized, you can significantly improve candidate experience and attract more qualified candidates.

AI SIMPLIFIED THE PROCESS OF RECRUITMENT:

AI is changing the way the hiring process works. It has already proven to be a smart and cost-effective means of speeding up the recruitment process while also improving the quality of hires.

Candidate sourcing:

AI-based sourcing solutions make it easier for recruiters to locate and connect with relevant talents more quickly. These tools use algorithms and machine learning to automate various tasks, including searching job boards, internal databases, and social media platforms, to identify and source the most relevant candidates for a particular role. Some of the AI-powered sourcing tools also provide recruiters with data-driven insights and recommendations, helping them make informed decisions.

There are a number of AI-based sourcing tools available in the market, each with its own unique features and capabilities. For example, some tools may focus on maximizing marketing efforts and connecting with candidates in real time, while others may have an AI chatbot that interacts with candidates to determine the best role fit and show them how to apply. These tools offer a wide range of benefits to recruiters, including faster candidate sourcing, improved accuracy and efficiency, and better collaboration with their team.

Candidate Screening:

Screening is a critical step in the hiring process as it helps to identify the most qualified candidates from a pool of applicants. However, this step can also be very time-consuming and manual, especially when dealing with large volumes of applications. This is where AI screening tools come into play. By utilizing AI technology, these tools can quickly extract important information from job applications that can be useful for hiring decisions and efficiently bring the best candidates to the forefront.

The methods used by AI screening systems vary, ranging from resume parsing to behavioral and skill evaluations. For instance, the AI screening system may identify red flags indicating incompatible personalities or behavior patterns that may not be a good fit for a particular role. These insights can then be used by the recruiter in the selection process to narrow down the candidate pool and focus on those with higher potential.

Talent Assessment:

AI-powered talent assessment tools are increasingly being used by companies to measure candidate competency and personality traits. These AI-powered tools offer a more comprehensive and efficient way to assess candidates by incorporating gamification, behavioral assessments, and skill testing. The data generated from these tools are analyzed by AI algorithms to provide an in-depth report on a candidate's strengths, weaknesses, and personality traits. This not only saves time and resources for the organizations but also provides a better experience for the candidates by allowing them to showcase their abilities in an engaging and interactive way.

The AI-powered assessment tools that are already widely used by organizations offer a range of features, including online gamified assessments, personality and skill assessments, culture fit evaluations, and social skills assessments. Moreover, most of these tools can be customized according to the needs of a particular organization and can be integrated with existing systems to ensure a seamless workflow.

Candidate interviews:

Candidate interviews are a crucial aspect of the hiring process, as they provide a direct assessment of the candidate's abilities and personality. While the traditional interview processes can be time and effort intensive on the part of the recruiter, AI-enabled interview platforms can significantly reduce human effort by streamlining the process and leveraging the power of data and analytics. For instance, these platforms enable recruiters to conduct pre-screening interviews with candidates through video calls and text-based interactions. These conversations are recorded and analyzed using machine learning algorithms to identify the best candidates for the next round of interviews.

AI-powered interview tools use voice and facial expression analysis to determine a candidate's tone, demeanor, and emotional state. These insights are then combined with the content of the candidate's answer to provide a more comprehensive understanding of their personality and fit for the role. In addition, these platforms can provide recruiters with valuable insights into the candidate's performance, such as the time taken to answer each question and their level of engagement throughout the interview.

Offer and Onboarding

When it comes to offering and onboarding, creating a positive and engaging experience for new hires is crucial in order to make a lasting impression. With AI-based tools it has become easier for HR teams to create an engaging and personalized onboarding experience for their new employees. From introducing new hires to the organization and its culture to helping them navigate their first days on the job, these solutions streamline the onboarding process and ensure a smooth and memorable experience for every new hire.

The use of machine learning and AI technology enables these platforms to understand the unique needs of each organization and provide a tailored onboarding experience while also scaling the process to accommodate large numbers of new hires. Ultimately, by prioritizing employee engagement and creating a positive first impression, organizations can set the stage for a successful and productive long-term relationship with their new hires.

PROS AND CONS OF AI IN RECRUITMENT PROCESS:

1) AI RECRUITING TOOLS IN TIME SAVING:

PRO: Time-saving tool for recruiting at scale

By instantly analyzing thousands of applications based on the data, AI recruiting solutions can often reduce the effort of identifying top talent by filtering out the better candidates in the fraction of a time it would take a person to do so manually. Depending on which AI is used, it can go beyond filtering to help schedule meetings and even conduct first-round interviews with the power of automated Q&A.

CON: Waste of time for less-frequent users

Learning to use these tools can be quite time-consuming, so if you're not recruiting often, it might not be worth the effort of the learning curve. And if you don't use it often, you will have to refamiliarize yourself with it—and its new features—every time you log on. These can both take longer than simply filtering the candidates manually.

2) AI RECRUITING TOOLS TO SPOT THE TOP TALENT:

PRO: Wide-ranging assessment

AI enables recruiters to cast the net much wider for talent by scraping information on potential applicants from across different networking sites, such as LinkedIn and other social media platforms, as well as additional existing online databases.

CON: Risk of missing out on top talent

With any AI tool, there's a real risk that of missing that ideal candidate the recruiter would have identified but AI cannot. When you use the tools often enough, you learn how to get around this issue, but occasional users lack the experience to do this. And as AI in recruitment becomes more widely implemented, it's inevitable some applicants will try to game the system, and many will also be using AI as well. This can mean that better-quality applicants fall through the net while less qualified applicants rise to the top.

3) AI TOOLS IN PROVIDING ACCURATE INFORMATION:

PRO: AI tools as information providers and gatherers

Many AI recruiting solutions incorporate generative AI engines, such as ChatGPT, which can have conversations with potential hires according to the prompts you add to the interview model. Built into your talent-acquisition software, automated chat assistants can provide job-seekers with vital first-stage information. They can share more detailed job descriptions and engage the candidate with typical interview questions with the power to respond to inquiries. Their questions and responses can provide recruiters and HR departments with a foundation for each candidate.

CON: These tools need human guidance to ensure accuracy

A justifiable and common criticism of AI such as ChatGPT is its accuracy. This should improve as it learns over time, but such improvements are partially reliant on human intervention and effective prompts.

4) AI TOOLS IN IMPROVING UNBIASED AND DIVERSE HIRING:

PRO: AI tools can help improve diverse hiring

Bias, whether conscious or unconscious, keeps many organizations from recruiting the best people. Integrating AI into recruitment can help overcome human bias by programming tools to identify only qualifications, skills and experiences relevant to the job description while removing indicators of race, gender and class. But bear in mind that it takes well-informed and thoughtful energy to truly ensure that proper diversity access for candidates is a primary component of your recruiting program, so factor this into your planning from the start.

CON: AI tools can also introduce bias

AI algorithms, whether bespoke or off-the-shelf, are programmed by individuals whose biases, if unchecked, will be incorporated into the end tool. Moreover, these AI algorithms are learning from historic data that likely incorporate biases inherent in past hiring decisions. Such biases can then be reproduced, and if left unchecked, could be disastrous over time.

You need to fully understand the capabilities and limitations of your tools to minimize the risk of this.

5) USE OF VIDEO CONTENT BY AI RECRUITING TOOLS:

PRO: AI video tools can improve interview flexibility and provide valuable data

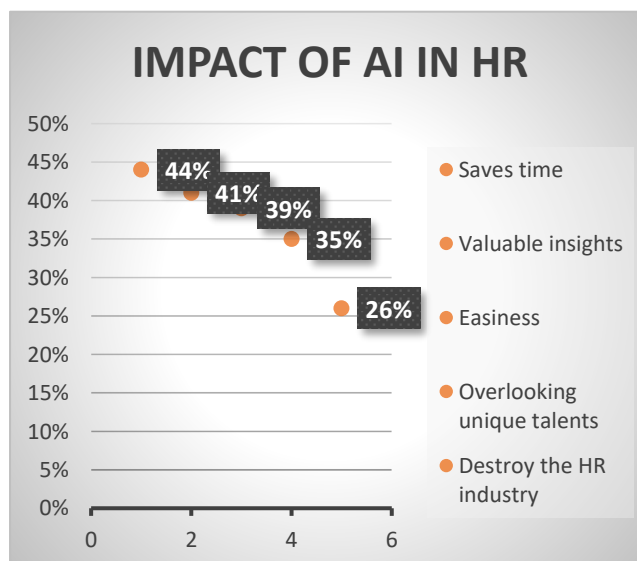
AI vision tools supplement talent searches by sifting through social media accounts and video content for characteristics that might benefit an employer. Moreover, video-interview platforms allow candidates to interview on their own time, after which the visual and audio intelligence can be analyzed.

CON: Imaging platforms aren't for everyone

Left unchecked, these tools can discount qualified candidates for subtle, subjective differences, such as unusual speech patterns or self-consciousness, which could cause you to miss out on candidates who would be outstanding in the role, but don't do well on camera for any number of reasons, including neurodiversity. Human intervention is absolutely necessary to ensure bias isn't introduced into the analysis.

SURVEY AND INTREPRETATION:

According to survey conducted by TIDIO statistics & Tech Data Library on the impact of AI in Human Resource Management, it came out with the following statistical data.



INTREPRETATION:

Nearly 67% of HR professionals believe that AI has many benefits and a positive impact on the recruitment process. People think AI will free up the recruiter's time (44%), provide valuable insights during the recruitment process (41%), and make the recruiter's job easier (39%). But there are also those who believe that the use of artificial intelligence in hiring processes could lead to overlooking unique and unconventional talents (35%) and destroy the HR industry (26%).

FINDINGS:

- Above 95% of HR professionals think that AI could help with the application process for candidates.
- Over 29% of HR professionals from Gen Z think AI will replace them in the hiring process. But, only under 19% of Gen X and older are scared for their job.
- Around 79% of recruiters believe that people won't have to be involved in the recruitment process in the near future. But, most candidates (56%) think the final hiring decision should always be done by humans.
- Above 68% of recruiters agree that introducing AI to the recruitment process will remove the unintentional bias.
- Three main dangers of AI in recruitment are Overlooking atypical qualities and expressions, Algorithmic bias and Candidates manipulating the technology in order to get the job.

CONCLUSION:

It's clear that AI recruitment tools have the potential to save valuable time and money while being able to cast the net infinitely wider for candidates. But not all AI recruitment tools are created equal, and they require careful handling by people who are fully trained in the tools. What's more, some have been trained on better quality underlying data, so you need to investigate that before making a decision.

Before adopting AI recruiting solutions, every organization should have a team in place to ensure algorithms are fair by law, including conducting a regular "bias audit" and making hiring methods transparent. The legal issue is a huge one and not limited to biases. Mining

a wealth of data means security has to be top notch to prevent data leaks to the greatest extent possible.

At the end of the day, every AI recruitment solution pro comes with a caveat that human intervention can minimize. And experience as well as the underlying data and security are vital considerations.

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[/www.researchgate.net/publication/373623114 Exploring the Applicability of Artificial Intelligence in Recruitment and Selection Processes A Focus on the Recruitment Phase](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/373623114_Exploring_the_Applicability_of_Artificial_Intelligence_in_Recruitment_and_Selection_Processes_A_Focus_on_the_Recruitment_Phase)

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Impact of Artificial intelligence in banking industry

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ABSTRACT

The study is about the various spans of banking sector on which AI is impacting. AI can detect unusual patterns and correlate data in human- machine like manner and the earlier technologies were not able to do this before. As never before AI can identify hidden sales opportunities, cross selling opportunities, new untrodden avenues which are sure to have impact on the revenue of the organization, have edge over competitors and satisfy customers who are tech savvy.

Keyword

Artificial Intelligence, Banking sector

INTRODUCTION

Banking sector felt the need for computerization in 1980s. RBI in 1988 set up a committee headed by D. C. Rengarajan to discuss computerization of banks. Banks embraced the standalone PCs initially and then moved to LAN connectivity and further to Core Banking solutions. Liberalization further propelled banks to adopt technologies to stay competitive. Now Gen Z is the core driving force transforming the entire banking operations by their adeptness to technology. The banks revisit and update their service offering platforms. Global IT spending is to touch \$761 billion by 2025 and this is going to rewrite the manner the banks are going to function.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Geetha's (1) research reveals that above 90% of the customers appreciate Chat bot application in Banking and Financial Services and fraud detection and prevention by AI. Dr. Gurumoothy (2) opines that AI significantly contributes to the increase of the operating

profits of the banks. Suma. S.R., Anupama. S. (3) study findings reveal that majority of the customers have found AI has enhanced the speed of administration and improves security. Dr. V. Padmanabhan, V. Princy Metilday (4) express their fear of AI superseding human.

Optimisation of operations

AI embraces various tech like machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision which work together to analyse voluminous data efficiently and securely, make decisions and automate powered. AI optimizes banking operations enabling data retrieval and the precision of the same are very high. AI also automates the tedious manual tasks like data entry, document verification, transaction processing and replies to customer queries reducing the time and human errors. While block chain ensures secure and tamper proof transactions AI enhances intelligence further.

Improved customer experience

Customer experience is crucial for business success in digital age. Any customer would leave a brand if they get two to three bad experience with the brand. Customers are more likely to buy brands that recognize, recall and provide relevant offers and recommendations. The competitive edge of an organization would lie in offering rich customer experience. AI imitates human brain and act intelligently as human brain does. McKinsey reports that AI has high growth potential in banking sector and it will reach \$ trillion soon and 80% of the banks have accepted that AI is sure to add advantage.

Fraud detection

Fraud log reports, deceptive e-mails and patterns of security can be tracked by AI. It also can track time, frequency and location to pin point suspicious activity. AI understands the fraud patterns and identifies suspicious activities very quickly. For example if multiple quick transactions happens it may be an attempt to use the credit card that has been stolen. Sudden spending surges and purchase of unusual categories of products in unusual locations can be easily detected.

Assured security

AI strengthens the security processes by encrypting each step with codes that authenticate transactions, provide information on fraudulent activities and money laundering activities. The KYCs help to strengthen the security measures. AI empowered contract analysis using advanced natural language processing algorithms can analyse complex legal documents. By this bank can rationalize operations, alleviate risks and make more prudent decisions.

Market predictions

AI helps in analyzing massive market data and make predictions and this allows banks to understand the market fluctuations and capitalize on the same. It can know market trends from various sources such as social media, magazines, and news reports. This helps to minimize potential risks and make strategic investments. This enhances returns and helps to stay competitive. In times of high volatility such as natural disasters, political unrest and currency fluctuations AI helps in making wise business decisions

Credit worthiness assessment

Banks need to assess the credit worthiness of a customer when it receives loan application. AI analyses customers 'transactions, credit history, defaults, spending history, savings pattern etc and understands complete financial behavior of a customer which helps to assess the credit worthiness. AI analyses diverse data sources faster and with accuracy and precision making loan appraisals with minimal errors. AI helps the customers to manage their wealth by giving advices and risks and investments. By extensive analysis AI tracks the market trends and informs the customers on the risks in the market.

Improved customer relationship

In banking industry customer relationship is pertinent and AI supported chat pots ensures 24/7 customer support. These chap bots are patient and answer queries of the customers in multiple languages. These chat pots help with pass word reset, knowing one's account balance, interest rate and do other transactions as well ensuring relationship management. Chat bots assist users in checking their credit ratings and provide advice to improve the same. Banking is the industry in which trust, empathy and understanding are

vital. AI helps to understand the personalized goals of the customers and offer personalized advice. In barely two months' time of its launch GPT- 3 supported Chat GPT has reached 100 million active users and is the fastest growing application. Chat GPT is a language model that uses machine learning technique of AI and natural language processing for generating human like responses to queries.

Enhanced customer services

AI analyses customer data, to know their preferences, interests and needs and use the information to offer customized products and services. The customer choice, data gathered from the customers help machine decode next decision using AI. Interactive Voice System is such AI powered systems that provide voice support to the customers by routing their calls to the correct desks and assisting them with the other bank related issues. AI guides customer by verifying their identification, help them on board, start accounts and provide guide on available products. A step further product recommendation also can be done. AI helps to increase customer participation, offer personalized services, improved service response and reduces human error thus increasing customer trust and satisfaction. AI identifies the emotions of the customers based on the text they use and respond suitably with the same tone of word with the help of natural language processing.

Customer behaviours such as consistent bill payments, saving habits, money withdrawal patterns, on line shopping etc helps to predict customer needs and give rich experience. AI collects massive data on demographics, account balances, online interactions from various sources.

Conclusion

Despite the advantages there are also concerns in implementation as the maintenance cost is very high. The industry need to balance between effectiveness and cost. The regulatory compliance, security threats and integration hurdles also have to be handle with deftness. There is also a fear that the machines will supersede human and the fear of losing jobs looms. However the power of AI cannot be underestimated and it is sure to sweep all the industries as done by computers in 1980s.

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A STUDY ON EMPLOYEE WELFARE AND SAFETY MEASURES AT HYUNDAI PRIVATE LIMITED, NAMAKKAL

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ABSTRACT

Representative wellbeing is a basic part of keeping a solid and useful workplace. This theoretical investigates the significance and advantages of carrying out representative wellbeing estimates in associations. It features how these actions add to diminishing mishaps, expanding efficiency, upgrading organization notoriety, accomplishing cost reserve funds, guaranteeing administrative consistence, and further developing worker fulfilment and maintenance. By focusing on worker wellbeing, associations show their obligation to the prosperity of their labour force and make a positive and secure work environment.

INTRODUCTION

Employee Welfare includes anything that is done for the comfort and improvement of employees and is provided over and above the wages. Welfare helps in keeping the morale and motivation of the employees high so as to retain the employees for longer duration. The welfare measures need not be in monetary terms only but in any kind/forms. Employee welfare includes monitoring of working conditions, creation of industrial harmony through infrastructure for health.

Labor welfare entails all those activities of employer which are directed towards providing the employees with certain facilities and services in addition to wages or salaries

Wellness includes activities carried out for the betterment and comfort of employees and provided in addition to wages. Happiness is a broad concept that refers to an individual's

state of life in which accretion is the desired relationship with the global environment - ecological, economic and social.

Employee welfare includes both the social and economic content of well-being. According to Todd." "Employee welfare means anything done for the comfort and betterment, intellectual or social, of an employee other than wages paid which is not an essential need of the industry".

Benefits include all that is done for the comfort and betterment of the employee and provided in addition to wages. Wellbeing helps to keep employees' morale and motivation high to retain them longer.

Welfare measures need not only be in money, but in all forms. Employee benefits include controlling working conditions, creating social harmony through health infrastructure, industrial relations, and workers' sickness, accident and unemployment insurance.

FEATURES OF LABOUR WELFARE

- Labor welfare includes various facilities, services and amenities provided to workers for improving their health, efficiency, economic betterment and social status.
- Welfare measures are in addition to regular wages and other economic benefits available to workers due to legal provisions and collective bargaining
- Labor welfare schemes are flexible and ever-changing. New welfare measures are added to the existing ones from time to time.
- Welfare measures may be introduced by the employers, government, employees or by any social or charitable agency.
- The purpose of labor welfare is to bring about the development of the whole personality of the workers to make a better workforce.
- The very logic behind providing welfare schemes is to create efficient, healthy, loyal and satisfied labor force for the organization.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To learn about employee welfare measures at HYUNDAI MOTORS LTD
- To measure the effectiveness of employee welfare measures at Hyundai.
- Analysis of employee satisfaction with social activities at Hyundai.

- Proposing new health care measures.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study aims to determine employee satisfaction, if the company provides the necessary measures of health, safety and well-being. organ. This study focuses on motivational practices in companies at different employee levels.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The basic principle in the research has been adopted in the overall methodology. The following methodology has been used for meeting the requirements,

- Defining objectives
- Developing the information sources
- Collection of information.
- Analysis of information
- Suggestion

The methodology followed for collection, analysis under interpretation of data in are explained below.

RESEARCH DESIGNS

There are generally three categories of research based on the type of information. required, they are

- Exploratory research
- Descriptive research
- Casual research

The research category used in this project in descriptive research, which is focused on the accurate description of the variable in the problem model. Consumer profile studies, market potential studies, product usage studies. Attitude surveys, sales analysis, media research and prove surveys are the,

Examples of this research. Any source of information can be used in this study although most studies of this nature rely heavily on secondary data sources and survey research.

Primary Source

Discussions with plant staff, Interviews, Questionnaire administered.

Secondary Source

Journals Magazines and articles from prominent newspapers.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Sampling unit; the study is directed towards the executive of managerial level.

Sample size: sample size of 60 is taken in this study

DATA ANALYSIS

Simple analysis method is followed for analyzing the data pertaining to different dimensions of employees. Simple statistical data like percentage are used in the interpretation of data pertaining to the study. The results are illustrated by means of bar charts

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPERTATION

TABLE NO -4.4

EDUCATION QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

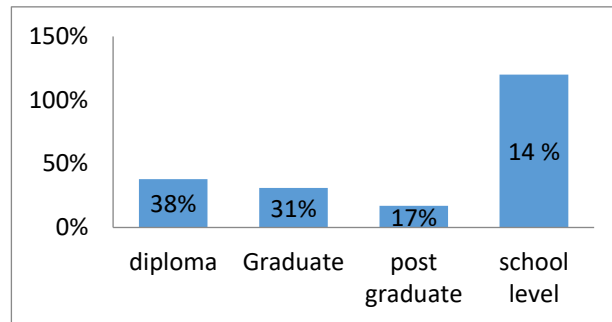
EDUCATION	NO,OF.RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE%
School level	8	14
Graduate	19	31
Diploma	23	38
Post graduate	10	17
Total	60	100

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that Education Qualification of the respondents,38% of the respondents are diploma in education, 31% of the respondents are graduate in education ,17% of the respondents are post graduate in education, and 14% of the respondents are school level in education. Majority 38% of the respondents are diploma in education.

CHART NO - 4.4

EDUCATION QUALIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS



FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

1. Thus the majority 41% of the respondents are under the age group of 40 to 50.
2. Thus the majority 60% of the respondents are female in gender.
3. Majority 43% of the respondents are experience below 1 year in experience.
4. Majority 35% of the respondents are Strongly agree with safety benefits provided by the firm.
5. Majority 60% Of the respondents are yes in employee welfare measures is needed.
6. Majority 36% of the respondents are want life insurance in welfare measures benefits.
7. Majority 31% of the respondents agree in healthy facilities.
8. Majority 35% of the respondents are high satisfied in the healthy environment.
9. Majority 50% of the respondents are yes in the employee measures.
10. Majority 40% of the respondents are Normal is working condition.
11. Majority 35% of the respondents are feel good with first aid in safety measures.
12. Majority 35% of the respondent are happy in work environment.
13. Majority 41% of the respondents say friendly relationship with good management and co-ordination.
14. Majority 41% of the respondents say bonus in the service provided by the organization.

15. Majority 50% of the respondents say no stress in the organization while doing work.

SUGGESTIONS

The following are the suggestions to the company to improve the safety measures of the employees. The research suggests to the industry to check the machinery condition and make service at a periodical time and to control the environment by planting trees around the industry and nearby villages or areas. The study also suggests to the industry to concentrate in the working conditions like lightning, safety equipment, which is not to the satisfaction of the employees.

CONCLUSION

The study aimed at finding out the safety measures of workers in Hyundai Private Limited at Namakkal. For this purpose, a sample size of 60 was taken and satisfied random sampling techniques was adopted to choose the respondents. Management requires to offer exact centers to all employees in order that personnel are glad with worker welfare centers. It will increase productiveness as well as pleasant and amount. Therefore, it is vital to arrange to enhance the facilities via the happiness of the employees, the increase in the overall performance of the employees. As a result, efficiency, effectiveness and productiveness can be progressed to obtain organizational desires.

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A STUDY ON INFLUENCES OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT ON THE ONLINE BUYING BEHAVIOR OF PAAVAI STUDENTS IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The paper is an attempt to find out factors influencing online buyers, as well as those factors. This study is to recognize the effectiveness of social media, effectiveness of buying behavior and problems of social media on buying behavior. The study is based on the survey of Paavai Students in Namakkal district. The study reveals the vital role of the social media in making the positive impact on buying behavior among the students. It is an outcome of the study that, the social media like Facebook, Instagram and Twitter are highly effective on the students buying behavior. Also, a model changing students buying behavior towards selecting certain product, age group by using the most suitable social media and buying behavior equation will be the best tool for products reach and advertisement. Output of this study will help online marketers, bloggers, vendors, executives and marketing managers to adopt social media effectively and efficiently to promote and maintain the existing customers, attract more users in order to achieve their goals and solving problems that are related to the usage of social media.

Keyword

Research, interventions

INTRODUCTION

Human being is a social animal and wants to socialize with others. Human beings want to get connected with family and friends and sometimes even with enemies also.

Socialization and getting connected with others is a need of any human being. Human beings can socialize broadly in two ways. First traditional way is face to face to interaction. Meeting people includes using all senses of human being and is the best way of socialization. Another second way is not meeting face to face. In second way, there can be two categories. People can get connected and socialize offline and online. Offline means not using internet and online means using internet. Offline includes post, telephone and mobile phone, while it includes using web technologies like social media, emails, chat, and internet telephony. It is very experienced truth that culture and therefore our society are always changing. They are affected by new thoughts, beliefs, new innovations, inventions and technologies. In this new era, technologies affect a lot. Computer, television, mobile phone, internet, satellite communication are the few examples those have affected the whole world and changed the society.

Internet is defined as “Network of Networks. Internet was initially used to communicate among connected computers. After development of WWW (World Wide Web), HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) and HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language), lots of websites have been hosted on internet. Website is defined as “Collection of Web pages”. Social media websites provide service to get connected with others. Social media shows huge demand for socialization.

It is known that social media is the world leader in social media market used by more than 2.2 billion people. Social media is a medium that is facilitating its users for global interaction and sharing their ideas and experiences. Social media is social media that is in fact a Web based site which bring different people together in a virtual platform and ensure a deeper social interaction, stronger community and implementation of cooperation projects. Vast use of Social media around the globe has made it a new and important advertising platform, where businesses place their ads to reach their prospective customers. This is probably because social media allows businesses to target specific customer and promoting their product or services through effective advertisements. Many students are now influenced by these ads and because of that they started moving towards online advertisements such as social media, Instagram, etc. It is because they are getting their favorite brands at cheap prices. so it attracts them and they changed to buy from online by seeing these attractive advertisements.

METHODOLOGY

According to industrial research institute in research methodology, research always tries to search the given question systematically in our own way and find out all the answers till conclusion. For finding or exploring research questions, a researcher faces lot of problems that can be effectively resolved with using correct research methodology.

Sample size

The sample size in the study is 50.

Statistical tools

- Simple percentage method
- Chi- square test

PERCENTAGE METHOD

In this tool various percentage are identified analysis and they are presented by the way of Bar and Pie Diagrams to have better understanding of the analysis.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{No. of Respondents}}{\text{Total Respondents}} \times 100$$

CHI-SQUARETEST

It is one of the simplest and widely used non-parametric test in statistical work. The quantity chi-square describes the magnitude of the discrepancy between theory and observation. Which is defined as

$$\text{Chi - Square} = \frac{\sum (oi - Ei)^2}{Ei}$$

O_i=Observed frequency, E_i=Expected frequency

In general, the expected frequency for any can be calculated from the following equations

$$F = \frac{RT \times CT}{N}$$

E=Expected frequency, CT=Column total,

RT=Row total, N =Total number of observations

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**USAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA**

The data collected here represents the usage of social media. It shows the how the respondents use social media for purchasing product through online.

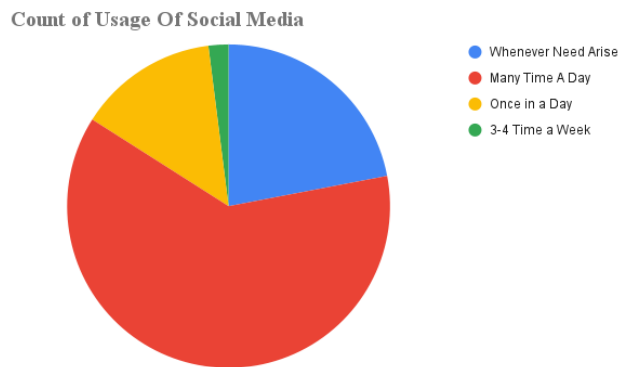
TABLE NO- 3.1**USAGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA**

Usage Of Social Media	Respondents	Percentage
Many times a day	31	62
Once in a day	7	14
Whenever need arise	11	22
3–4timesaweek	1	2
Total	50	100

Sources : Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that 2% of respondents are using social media 3-4 times a week,14% of respondents are using a social media once in a day,22%ofrespondents are using a social media whenever need arise,62% of respondents are using a social media many times a day.

CHART NO - 3.1**GENDER OF THERESPONDENTS****SPENDING ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

The data collected here represents the students spending on social media. The list of students using social for online purchasing.

TABLE NO - 3.2**SPENDING ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

Times To Spend On Social Media	Respondents	Percentage
Lessthan45 mins	12	24
15-45mins	11	22
45-60mins	11	22
Morethan60 mins	16	32
Total	50	100

Sources: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

This table highlights that,22% of respondents are spend on social media 15-45mins,22% of respondents are spend 45-60 mins,24% of respondents are spend on social media less than 45 mins, 32% of respondents are spend on social media more than 60mins.

CHART NO - 3.2

SPENDING ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Count of Times to spend On social media. Less than 35 mins

Less than 35 mins More than 60 mins 45-60 mins 15-45 mins



SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT INFLUENCE TO PURCHASE PRODUCTS

It analyses the social media advertisement influence to purchase products. It includes two options namely: yes or no

TABLENO-3.3

SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT INFLUENCE TO PURCHASE PRODUCTS

Social Media Advertisement Influence To Purchase Products	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	33	34
No	17	66
Total	50	100

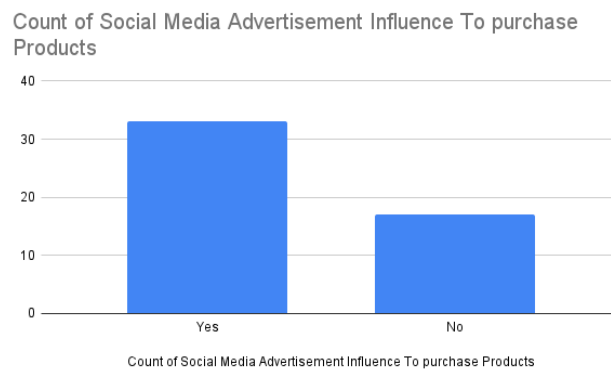
Sources: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

The above table picturize the, 34% of the respondents are social media advertisement are influence to purchase products. Majority of 66% of the respondents social media advertisement are influence to purchase

CHARTNO-3.3

SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT INFLUENCE TO PURCHASE PRODUCTS



OVER ALL, ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT'S CONTENT?

It represents the different type of social media advertisement attract student to purchasing on online.

TABLENO-3.4

OVER ALL, ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT'S CONTENT?

Over All, Are You Satisfied With Social Media Advertisement's Content?	Respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	5	10
Agree	17	34

Strongly Disagree	3	6
Disagree	7	14
Unilateral	18	34
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

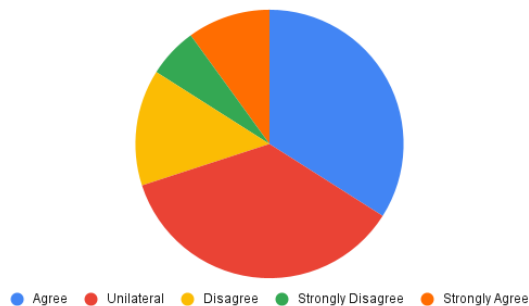
INTERPRETATION

From the above table shows that 6% of the respondents are strongly disagree,10% of the respondents are strongly agree,14% of the respondents are disagree,34% of the respondents are agree,34% of the respondents are unilateral with the social media advertisement 's content.

CHARTNO-3.4

TYPE OF ADVERTISEMENT AT TRACTON SOCIAL MEDIA

Count of Over all, are you satisfied with social media advertisement's content?



PREFER TO BUY A PRODUCTS FROM ONLINE

It represents the prefer to buy a products from online. It include four categories namely: Never, Rarely, sometimes, Always.

TABLENO-3.5

PREFER TO BUY A PRODUCTS FROM ONLINE

Prefer To Buy Products From Online	Respondents	Percentage
Never	6	12
Rarely	14	28
Sometimes	25	50
Always	5	28
Total	50	100

Sources: Primary Data

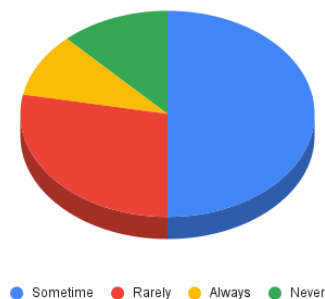
INTERPRETATION

From the above table, it show that 12% of respondents are never prefer to buy a products from online, 28% of respondents are rarely prefer to buy a products from online, 28% of respondents are always prefer to buy a products from online, 50% of respondents are sometimes prefer to buy a product from online.

CHART NO -3.5

PREFER TO BUY A PRODUCTS FROM ONLINE

Count of Prefer To Buy Products From Online



MONEY TO SPEND ON ONLINE PURCHASE THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

It represents the respondent’s opinion about money to spend on online purchase through social media.

TABLENO-3.6

MONEY TO SPEND ON ONLINE PURCHASE THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

Money to spend on online purchase through social media	Respondents	Percentage
Lessthan1,000	41	82
2,000-4,000	6	12
Morethan10,000	3	6
Total	50	100

Sources: Primary Data

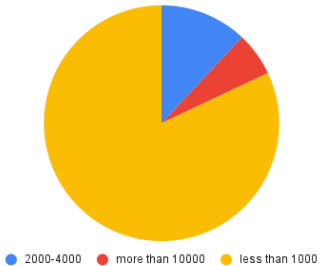
INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that the 6% of respondents are more than 10000 , 12% of the respondents are 2000-4000 , 82% of respondents are less than 1000 are money to spend on online purchase through social media..

CHART NO -3.6

MONEY TO SPEND ON ONLINE PURCHASE THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

Count of Money to spend on online purchase through social media



DEVICE TO USE ACCESS SOCIAL MEDIA

It represents the device to use access social media for online purchase. It include four categories are smart phones, Computer, Laptop, Tablets.

TABLEN0-3.7

DEVICE TO USE ACCESS SOCIAL MEDIA

Device To Use Access Social Media	Respondents	Percentage
Smart phones	46	92
Computer	2	4
Laptop	2	4
Tablets	0	0
Total	50	100

Sources: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

The above table picturizes the opinion about 4% of the respondents use computer to access social media. Most of the respondents are not interested to access social media through Tablets.

Thus, the majority 92% of respondents are use access social media for online purchasing.

CHART NO -3.7

DEVICE TO USE ACCESS SOCIAL MEDIA

Count of Device to use a access social media



MODE OF TRANSACTION FOR PURCHASING PRODUCTS THROUGH ONLINE

It represents the respondents are for mode of transaction for purchase a products through online. It provides four categories include

TABLEN0-3.8

MODE OF PAYMENT FOR PURCHASING PRODUCTS THROUGH ONLINE

Mode Of Payment For Purchasing A Products Through Online	Respondents	Percentage
Cash on delivery	38	76
Credit card	2	4
Debit card	2	4
Online banking	8	16
Total	50	100

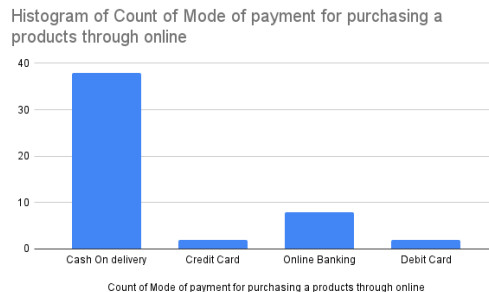
Sources: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it can be identified that around 4% of students use credit cards and 4% of students use debit card, 16% of students use online banking Thus, Majority 76% of student's respondents are supposed to buy a products for cash on delivery.

CHART NO -3.8

MODE OF PAYMENT FOR PURCHASING PRODUCTS THROUGH ONLINE



HOW LONG IT TAKE TO RECEIVE THE ORDERED PRODUCTS

It analyses the respondent's opinion on how long it take to receive the ordered products. It consists our types of duration days.

TABLENO-3.9

HOW LONG IT TAKE TO RECEIVETHE ORDERED PRODUCTS

How Long It Take To Receive The Ordered Products	Respondents	Percentage
2 – 8 days	43	86
7 – 14 days	5	10
14– 20 days	1	2
More than 20 days	1	2
Total	50	100

Sources: Primary Data

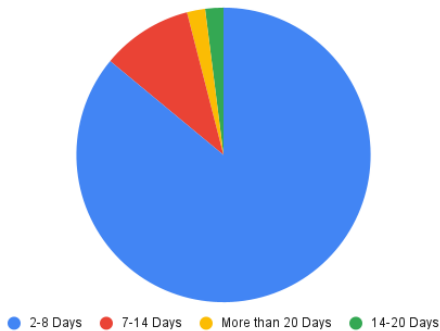
INTERPRETATION

From the above table we can understand that and 2% of the students get the product within 14-20 days and 2% of the students get the product within more than 20 days,10% of the students get the product within 7-14 days, Thus, Majority 86% of students get delivery in 2-8 days for purchasing a products through online.

CHART NO -3.9

HOW LONG IT TAKE TO RECEIVE THE ORDERED PRODUCTS

Count of How long it take to receive the ordered products



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE QUALITY OF THE PRODUCTS AND CONFIDENT OF THE PRODUCT WHILE BUYING A PRODUCT THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISEMENT

The table shows the analysis of relationship between the quality of the products and confident of the products while buying a product through social media advertisement.

TABLENO-3.10

Quality of the product	Excellent	Good	Bad	Total
Never	7	9	4	20
Sometimes	4	8	4	16
Always	6	5	3	14

Total	17	22	11	50
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Source: Primary Data

NULL HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no significance between the quality of the product and confidence of the product while buying a product through social media advertisement

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is significance between the quality of the product and confidence of the product while buying a product through social media advertisement

Particulars	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency	(O-E)²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
R1C1	5	4.5	0.25	0.05
R1C2	9	9.4	0.4	0.04
R1C3	12	12.0	0	0
R2C1	4	4.5	0.25	0.05
R2C2	10	9.4	0.36	0.036
R2C3	12	12.9	0.81	0.06
R3C1	5	4.9	0.01	0.002
R3C2	10	10.15	0.022	0.0022
R3C3	13	12.9	0.01	0.0007
Calculated value				0.1509

Degree of freedom : $(r-1)(c-1)$

$$=(3-1)(3-1)$$

$$=4$$

Level of significance : 5%

Table value : 0.1509

RESULT

Since the calculated value is less than the table value. So, we accept then null hypothesis. There is no relationship between using the quality of the product and confidence of the product while buying a product through social media advertisement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

- Among the respondents 62% of respondents are using a social media many times a day.
- 32% of respondents are spend on social media more than 60 min.
- Among the respondents around 66% respondents feel that social media advertisements have influence on their buying behavior.
- 34% of the respondents are unilateral with the social media advertisement's content.
- Majority of respondents are sometimes prefer to buy a product from online.
- Among the respondents are less than 1000 are money to spend on online purchase through social media.
- Majority of the respondents use their smart phones to access social media.
- Among the respondents around 76% of students opt for cash on delivery.
- Among the respondents around 86% of students get delivery in 2-8 days.

SUGGESTIONS

- Marketers can take steps to ensure privacy of the viewers of Social media advertisements.
- It is advisable to make the Social media advertisements more attractive and informative.
- More attention to be taken by the Marketers in order to ensure the accuracy of information provided in Social media advertisements.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the online buying behavior of the Paavai Students from qualitative perspective using the focus group study. This study was aimed to explore the factors influencing the Paavai Students, to purchase products and services from the online stores. Based on the findings of this study it can be concluded that, to an extent social media advertisements are influencing the online buying behavior of customers especially the

students. But at the same time concerns related to the privacy, accuracy of information's, chances of frauds, etc. also exists in the mind of the students. By this research, businesses and consumers understand the importance of social Media. It would be a better idea to recommend businesses about the best social Media to be utilized so they can benefit from the to enhance the purchasing process and products to satisfy consumers' needs. Finally, students are encouraged to purchase particular products online using appropriate social Media.

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A STUDY ON EMPLOYEES JOB SATISFICATION TOWARDS METRO FABRICS, KARUR

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ABSTRACT

Successful companies, including FABRIC companies dealing with certain problems, are conditioned by an optimal combination of material and nonmaterial factor directed towards employee motivation. Employee motivation is very important for the success of a company and its work processes. The quality concept of a business life encompasses aspects which influence employees being satisfied with the job, compensation system, working environment, respecting employee rights and needs. The satisfaction of employees with a job is based on social, economic and working conditions. The issue of earnings is one of the most important issues for the relation between employers and employees, which at the same time has a strong influence on social and economic development and social relations in society.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY:

Textiles touch our daily lives, from casualwear to household textiles to more technically advanced materials used in medical applications to industrial products. Textiles are engineered to fulfill a purpose; the next generation of high-performance fibers will provide complex functionalities for technical applications. Textiles have been synonymous with human activity for thousands of years and as the years have progressed, the usage has become wider and more varied (McLaughlin and Hayes, cited in Jones & Styli's, 2013 Fibers have reshaped the way humans interact with the world around them. Humans have used fabrics in almost the same way to provide basis warmth and aesthetics (Chandler, 2016). Many people's perception of textiles is on traditional materials such as apparel, home

furnishings, curtains, and bedding. However, textiles have diversified and advanced into areas that affect our lives daily from automotive textiles to even more high-tech end uses such as smart materials that are able to react to the environment. High-performance products for outdoor pursuits such as camping, walking, and hiking are particularly big areas of the textile market.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study has been designed with the following objects,

- To know awareness about the concept of "Employee job satisfaction.
- To know employees Job Satisfaction strategies in this company of employees.
- To give suggestions to improve the labour job satisfaction in the company. Ensure continuous development of human Resources.
- To maintain good relationship between the management and workers.
- To find out various job satisfaction
- Facilities provided at the Company.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The study "Employee job satisfaction" provided by METRO FABRIC AT KARUR.
- It has thrown light to the Job Satisfaction of employee who marks in the organization.
- This study will help the top management to improve their labour Job Satisfaction in favourable for employees of METRO FABRICS AT KARUR.
- The Study covers the whole organization is taken into consideration and the survey is conducted among the workers through the Questionnaire and present study is restricted to Gray Grain Polymer Rubber Industry at Madurai and data is analysed based on the information provided by employees of the METRO FABRICS AT KARUR.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Research design is simply the framework or plan for a study. The design may be a specific presentation of the various steps in the process of Research. For this descriptive design was used. Descriptive research includes survey and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs, as it exists at present. In this method the researcher has no control over the variables. He/She can only report what has happened and what is happening.

The methodology adapted to collecting information from a sample size of 100 respondents by using simple random sampling technique, in order to analyze and interpret the respondent's opinions and views with respect to the Job Satisfaction provided by METRO FABRICS AT KARUR. The entire study is based on both the primary data and Secondary data.

PRIMARY DATA:

For collecting the primary data, the questionnaire method was employed. Each respondent was given a questionnaire and they answered it and returned back in two weeks' time

Questionnaire: A Questionnaire has been prepared and distributed among the respondents (employees) for both executives and non-executives.

INTERVIEW: Personal Interview and interaction with the respondents (employees).

OBSERVATION: by observing the working environment.

SECONDARY DATA

For secondary data the researcher depends on various company records, websites and journals etc. The secondary data is that which have been already collected by someone or else which have been passed through statistical data can be categorized into two broad categories named published and unpublished statistics.

GENDER	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
FEMALE	29	78.3%
MALE	21	21.7%

DATA SOURCE

Primary data was collected by the questionnaire based marked survey. Secondary data was obtained from journals, magazines newspapers, books and the internet.

Research Instrument

For doing the survey research, structured questionnaire with both open ended and close end equations were used.

Data Analysis:

The mode of survey was personal interview with the respondents during the filling up of the questionnaire.

Sampling Techniques:

The sampling used for this study was probability sampling. Since the study is only meant for certain specific categories within the total population, a stratified random sample was used. Three groups of categories have been taken into account viz. students. professionals and general public.

Sample Size:

A sample size of 50 respondents is used for the study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

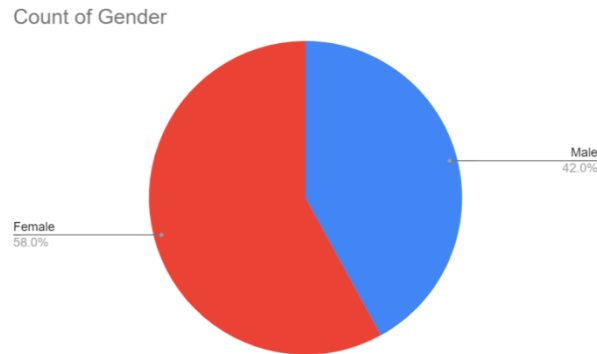
Table shows the genders status of the respondent.

INTERPRETATION:

Most of the respondents are almost 78.3% female and less respondents are 21.7% male.

Majority of 78.3 % of the respondents are female.

GENDERS STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT



FINDINGS

- Majority 78.3 of the respondent are female.
- Majority 34% of the respondent are belong to 30-40 age
- Majority 34% of the respondent belongs to Graduated
- Majority 80% of the respondent are married
- Majority 28 % of the respondent are above 5 years
- Majority 68% of the respondent are satisfied with their teams
- Majority 56% of the respondent are satisfied for working their company
- Majority 66% of the respondent are satisfied with the holidays provided by the company
- Majority 62% of the respondent is feeling stress in their work
- Majority 58% of the respondent with the working hours
- Majority 60% of the respondent are agrees with that the company provides regard reward and recognition to the employees.
- Majority 40% of the respondent said slightly challenging in the work in that company.
- Majority 56% of the respondent are satisfied with the infrastructure facilities provided by the company
- Majority 36% of the respondent are between the level of income Rs5000-Rs10,000
- Majority 50% of the respondent are satisfied with the salary
- Majority 68% of respondent are working in production department

- Majority 68% of the respondents are comfortable to sharing their opinions
- Majority 58% of the respondent are feel secured in their job.

SUGGESTIONS:

- It would be beneficial to explore initiatives to promote gender diversity and inclusion within the workplace.
- The company could explore educational and skill enhancement programs to further empower and engage this group.
- To conduct a detailed analysis to identify the sources of stress and implement measures to alleviate or manage stress levels.
- Consider expanding or refining these programs based on employee feedback to further boost morale.
- Assess whether this is a positive or negative aspect and consider adjustments as necessary.
- Understand specific aspects contributing to satisfaction and potential areas for improvement of infrastructure
- To ensure fair compensation and identify potential financial wellness initiatives.
- Assess the unique challenges and satisfactions within this department to tailor strategies accordingly.

CONCLUSION:

The motivation factors have a strong influence on employee satisfaction resulting in any positive feelings that accompany human, who is trying to keep this state as long as possible, which leads to further efforts. Employee's satisfaction represents one of the most complex areas facing today's managers when it comes to managing their employees. Many studies have demonstrated an unusually large impact on the employee's satisfaction on the motivation of workers, while the level of motivation has an impact on productivity, and hence also on performance of business organizations. There is a considerable impact of the employees' perceptions for the nature of his work and the level of overall job satisfaction.

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A STUDY ON PROBLEM FACED BY DIFFERENT AREAS OF EXPORT IN JAYASHREE FOOD PRODUCTS IN SALEM

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ABSTRACT

To investigate problems faced by food product exporters of India and propose solutions with the help of a questionnaire Design/Methodology/ Approach: The data obtained for this study were prepared from primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through questionnaires with exporters of food products in Kabul province. Part of the interview part was conducted face-to-face, and some of the answers were collected from interviewees through the mail. The secondary data was obtained from reliable national and international organizations' websites

INTRODUCTION

Meaning of Export Management:

Management is a term commonly used in every activity. It means planning, organizing directing controlling and coordinating the specific activity so as to achieve its objective. Such activity may be related to purchase, production, and marketing and as well export. Export management means conducting the export activity in an orderly, efficient and profitable manner. Since the heart of each of each business is marketing, export management can be termed as export marketing management. Because if need to be managed efficiently so that the export should increase and export should get more profit and importer should get more satisfaction. Therefore, export management activity is growth oriented and dynamic in nature. Export marketing management and domestic marketing management are to aspects of the same coin total marketing management. However, export marketing management is more difficult and complicated as compared to domestic marketing due to several factor

such as three faced competition, varied regulations of different countries, language, If requires systematic approach for comprehensive oversea, marketing, requirements of foreign buyers, potential marketing opportunity and using and them tactfully for large – scale exporting

Definition of The Export Management:

The term export of management is rather difficult to define precisely as it dynamic is scope. Secondly, standard definition of the term export management is not available as it is an applied subject. Here the principles of management are applied to the management of export trade /marketing activities. However, it is possible to not some simple definition of export management such definition is as noted below:

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyze the problems involved documentation process during export.
- To study the issues involved in communication.
- To know about quality issues during the export
- To study the problems involved logistics.
- To identify measures in order to resolves the issues.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

To identify the major challenges faced by the logistics. To develop a framework for assessing communication issues while exporting. To suggest possible solutions for issues relating documentation process. To analyze the export performance and competitiveness in the international market. Evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed solutions. To provide recommendations for future improvements.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way of explaining how a researcher intends to carry out their research. It's a logical, systematic plan to resolve a research problem. A methodology details a researcher's approach to the research to ensure reliable, valid results that address their aims and objectives. It encompasses what data they 're going to collect and where from, as well as how it's being collected and analyzed.

Importance of Research Methodology

A research methodology gives research legitimacy and provides scientifically sound findings. It also provides a detailed plan that helps to keep researchers on track, making the process smooth, effective and manageable. A researcher's methodology allows the reader to understand the approach and methods used to reach conclusions. Having a sound research methodology in place provides the following benefits:

- Other researchers who want to replicate the research have enough information to.
- Researchers who receive criticism can refer to the methodology and explain their approach.
- It can help provide researchers with a specific plan of follow throughout their research.
- The methodology design process helps researchers select the correct methods for the objectives.
- It allows researchers to document what they intend to achieve with the research from the outset.

Types of research methodology

When designing a research methodology, a researcher has several decisions to make. One of them important is which data methodology to use, qualitative, quantitative or a combination of the two. No matter the type of research, the data gathered will be as numbers or descriptions, and researchers can choose to focus on collecting words, numbers or both. Here are the different methodologies and their applications:

Qualitative

Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing written or spoken words and textual data. It may also focus on body language or visual elements and help to create a detailed description of a researcher's observations. Researchers usually gather qualitative data through interviews, observation and focus groups using a few carefully chosen participants. This research methodology is subjective and more time-consuming than using quantitative data. Researchers often use a qualitative methodology when the aims and

objectives of the research are exploratory. For example, when they perform research to understand human perceptions regarding an event, person or product.

Quantitative

Researchers usually use a quantitative methodology when the objective of the research is to confirm something. It focuses on collecting, testing and measuring numerical data, usually from a large sample of participants. They then analyze the data using statistical analysis and comparisons. Popular methods used to gather quantitative data are:

- Surveys
- Questionnaires
- Test
- Database
- Organizational Records

This research methodology is objective and is often quicker as researchers use software programs when analyzing the data. An example of how researchers could use a quantitative methodology is to measure the relationship between two variables or test a set of hypotheses.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE5.1:

Table represents AGE wise classification of respondents

S.NO	Particulars	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below20	2	3.8%
2.	20-30	29	55.8%
3.	30-40	19	36.6%
4.	Above40-50	2	3.8%
TOTAL		52	100%

Source: Primary data

Chart representing AGE wise classification of respondents

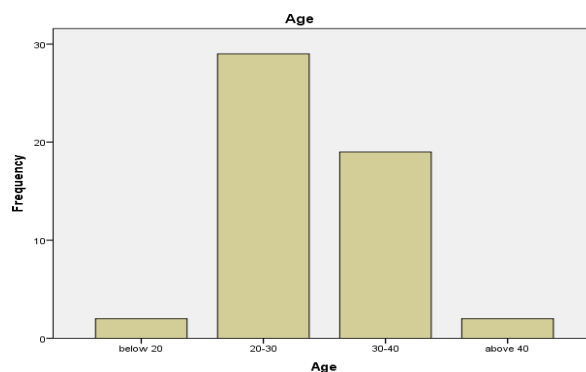
From the above table, it is found that 3.8% of respondents are between age group below20, 55.8% respondents are between age group 20-30, 36% of respondents are between the age group 30-40, 3.8% respondents are between age group above40.

Inference

It is observed that (20-30) years of respondents are more when compared to the respondents with another category.

FINDINGS

- Majority of the respondents are males (65.4%)
- Most of the respondents are in the age group between20-30 (55.8%)
- Majority of the respondents are married (65.7%)
- Most of the respondents are in the graduates (42.3%)
- Majority of the respondents are worked in1-5years (42.3%)
- Most of the respondents are in getting salary (53.8%)
- Majority of the respondents are satisfied of their job (48.1%)
- Most of the respondents are said yes (61.5%)
- Majority of the respondents are satisfied of the quality (30.8%)
- Most of the respondents are said yes (53.8%)
- Majority of the respondents are good in the company engagement (36.5%)



- Most of the respondents are highly satisfied of the company development (76.9%)
- Majority of the respondents are affecting the language barrier in export organization said yes (63.5%)
- Most of the respondents are chosen yes in communication affecting export orders (59.6%)
- Most of the respondents are technical barriers in primary challenge of the organization (42.3%)
- Majority of the respondents are problems faced in export (55. %)
- Majority of the respondents are important of the cultural differences (53.8%)

SUGGESTIONS

- It is suggested to give training on communication to the employees in a regular basis so that the communication barriers can be sorted out.
- Alternatives for source of raw materials and transportation route need to be made in order to rectify issues regarding logistics.
- Excess purchase of raw materials can be avoided so that the quality of materials will not be deteriorated and cost of holding the materials can also be neglected
- Documentation procedures must be done in an appropriate manner based on the regulations. To do these employees who are expertise and have diversified knowledge about export documentation can be hired.

CONCLUSION

The study on problems faced by different areas of export highlights several challenges that exporters face in various regions. These challenges range from logistical issues to trade regulations, market access, and cultural barriers. To overcome these challenges, it is essential for exporters to understand the unique characteristics of each market and to develop tailored

strategies that take into account the specific challenges they face. Additionally, policymakers and industry stakeholders can work together to create more favorable trade conditions and address the systemic issues that hinder the growth of exports.

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A STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS LEVI'S JEANS WITH REFERENCE TO SALEM

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ABSTRACT

The physical appearance of clothing has been shown to influence consumers evaluation and purchasing decisions. However, favorable product attributes may not always translate into a purchase. In order to gain a deeper understanding of what constitute a consumer's mind, Levi's Jeans were used as the research method was employed to illuminate underlying consumer motives. In total, eighty male and female subjects aged from less than twenty-five to forty years participated in this study. The results of this study reveal that the preferred jeans choices were closely related to the fit of the garment , body image and appropriateness of use.

Keywords

Consumer Satisfaction , Levi's Jeans

INTRODUCTION

Customer satisfaction is a term frequently used in marketing. It is a measure of how products and services supplied by a company meet or surpass customer expectation, Customer satisfaction is defined as "the number of customers, or percentage of total customers, whose reported experience with a firm, its products, or its services (ratings) exceeds specified satisfaction goals." Customer satisfaction provides a leading indicator of consumer purchase intentions and loyalty." Customer satisfaction data are among the most frequently collected indicators of market perceptions.

The goal for every company should be to make its customers satisfied. Satisfied customers will come again and might stay as customers for a longer period. It is important for the company to actually care and appreciate the customer. It is clear that if the company can make the customer satisfied the customer will come back a gain and the customers might tell some of their friends about the good service they got. So, through satisfied customers it is possible to save in marketing expenses

METHODOLOGY

According to industrial research institute in research methodology, research always tries to search the given question systematically in our own way and find out all the answers till conclusion. For finding or exploring research questions, a researcher faces lot of problems that can be effectively resolved with using correct research methodology.

Sample size

The sample size in the study is 80.

Statistical tools

- Simple percentage method
- Chi-square test

PERCENTAGEMETHOD

Simple percentage analysis is one of the basic statistical tools which is widely used in analysis and interpretation of primary data. It deals with the number of respondents response to a particular Questions in percentage arrived from the total population selected for the study.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{No. of Respondents}}{\text{Total Respondents}} \times 100$$

CHI-SQUARETEST

It is one of the simplest and widely used non- parametric test in statistical work. The quantity chi-square describes the magnitude of the discrepancy between theory and observation. Which is defined as?

$$\text{Chi-Square} = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

DATAANALYSISAND INTERPRETATION
GENDEROFTHERESPONDENTS

TABLE NO - 3.1

GENDEROFTHERESPONDENTS		
GENDER	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Male	48	60
Female	32	40
Total	80	100

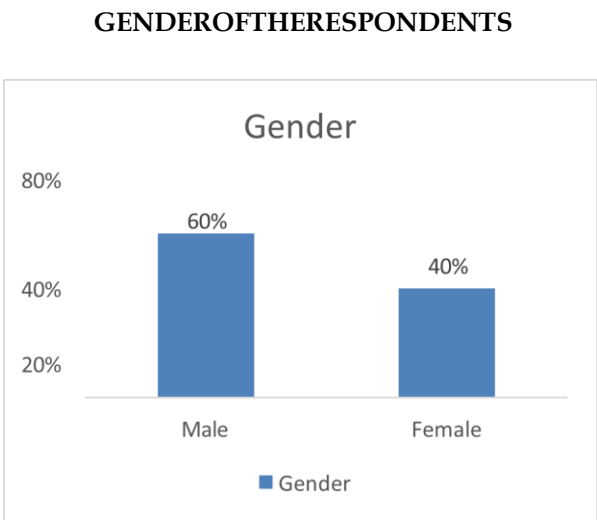
Source: Primarydata

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that gender of the respondents, 60% of the respondents are male and 40% of the respondents are female.

Majority 60% of the respondents are male.

CHART NO - 3.1



AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

TABLE NO-3.2

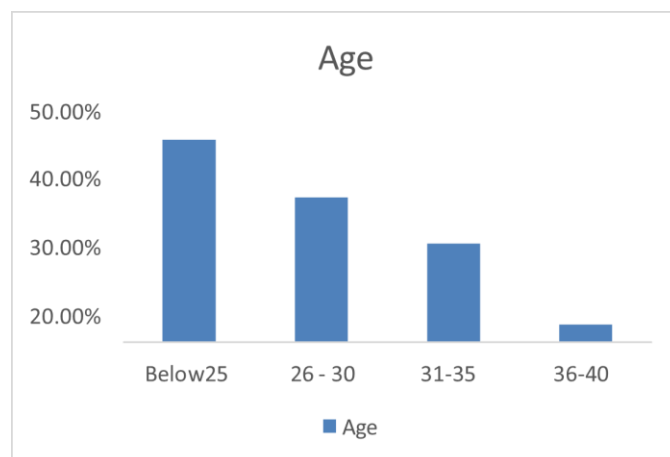
AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS		
AGE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Below 25	35	43.75
26-30	25	31.25
31-35	17	21.25
36-40	3	3.75
Total	80	100

Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that age group of the respondents, 43.75% of the respondents are below 25 years, 32.25% of the respondents are between 26 -30 years, 21.25% of the respondents are between 36-40 years and 3.75% of the respondents are 36 - 40 years.

Majority 43.75% of the respondents are below 25 years.



EDUCATIONALQUALIFICATIONOFTHE RESPONDENTS

TABLE NO - 3.3

EDUCATIONALQUALIFICATIONOFTHE RESPONDENTS

EDUCATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
HSC	8	10
UG	45	56.25
PG	20	25
Others	7	8.75
Total	80	100

Source:Primarydata

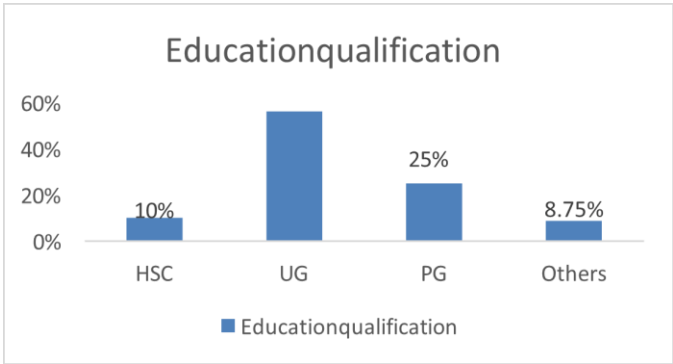
INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that educational qualification of the respondents, 10% of the respondents are completed Higher Secondary, 56.25% of the respondents are completed Under Graduate, 25% of the respondents are completed Post Graduate and 8.75% of the respondents are completed others.

Majority 56.25% of the respondents are Under Graduate.

CHART NO - 3.3

EDUCATIONALQUALIFICATIONOFTHE RESPONDENTS



NUMBEROFRESPONDENTSONTHEBASISOF KNOW BRAND IN THE MARKET

TABLEN0-3.4

NUMBEROFRESPONDENTSONTHEBASISOF KNOW BRAND IN THE MARKET

KNOWABOUT THIS JEANS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Yes	68	85
No	12	15
Total	80	100

Source:Primarydata

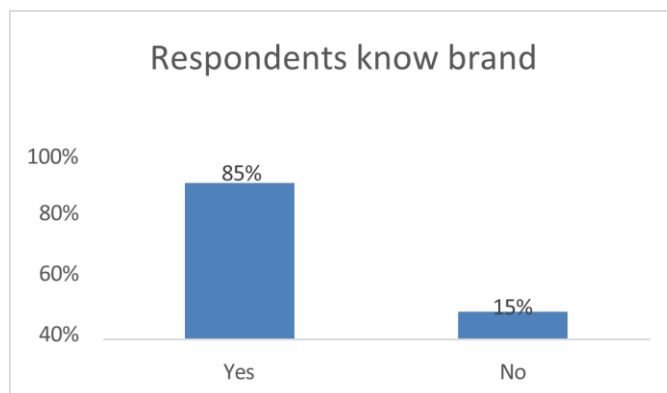
INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that 85% of the respondents know about the Levi's brand in the market, 15% of the respondents are know about the Levi's brand in the market.

Majority 85%of the respondents are known about the Levi's brand in the market.

CHARTNO-3.4

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF KNOW BRAND IN THE MARKET



EXPECTATIONOFTHRESPONDENTS

TABLE NO -3.5

EXPECTATIONOFTHRESPONDENTS		
EXPECTATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Latestdesign	23	28.75
Discount&offers	28	35
Variouscolors	19	23.75
Others	10	12.5
Total	80	100

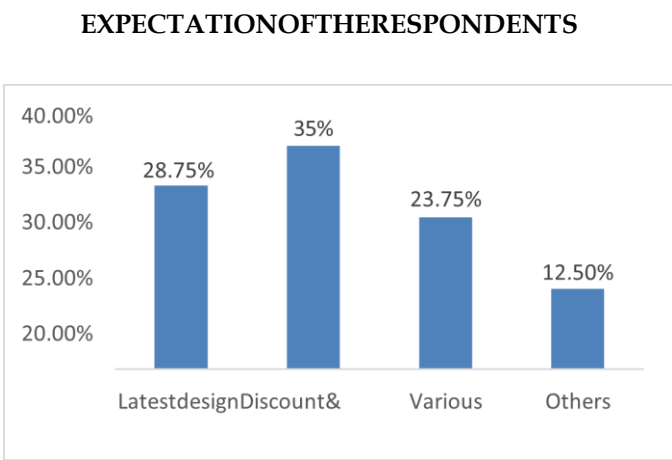
Source:Primarydata

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that expectation of the respondents, 28.75% of the respondents are expected latest design, 35% of the respondents are expected Discount & offers,23.75%oftherespondentsareexpectedVariouscolors and 12.5% of the respondents are expected Others.

Majority35%oftherespondentsareexpected Discount & offers.

CHART NO - 3.5



SATISFACTORY LEVEL TOWARDS THE PRICE RANGE OF LEVI'S JEANS

TABLE NO - 3.6

SATISFACTORY LEVEL TOWARDS THE PRICE RANGE OF LEVI'S JEANS

PRICE OF LEVI'S JEANS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Highly satisfied	30	37.5
Satisfied	28	35
Neutral	17	21.25
Dissatisfied	5	6.25
Total	80	100

Source: Primary data

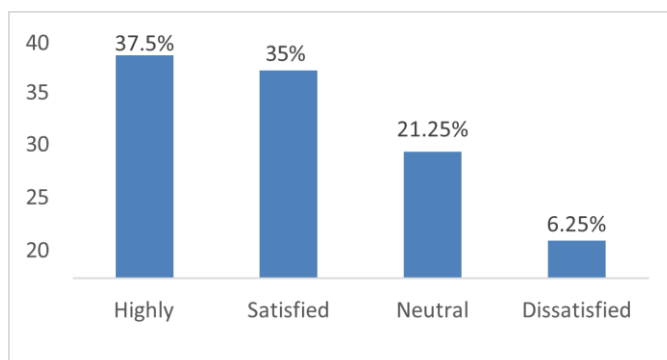
INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that 37.5% of the respondents are highly satisfied with the price of Levi's jeans, 35% of the respondents are satisfied with the price of Levi's jeans, 21.25% of the respondents are neutral with the price of Levi's jeans and 6.25% of the respondents are dissatisfied with the price of Levi's jeans.

Majority 37.5% of the respondents are highly satisfied with the price of Levi's jeans.

CHART NO - 3.6

SATISFACTORY LEVEL TOWARDS THE PRICE RANGE OF LEVI'S JEANS



SATISFACTORYLEVELTOWARDSTHECOLOR OF LEVI’S JEANS

TABLEN0-3.7

SATISFACTORYLEVELTOWARDSTHECOLOROF LEVI’S JEANS

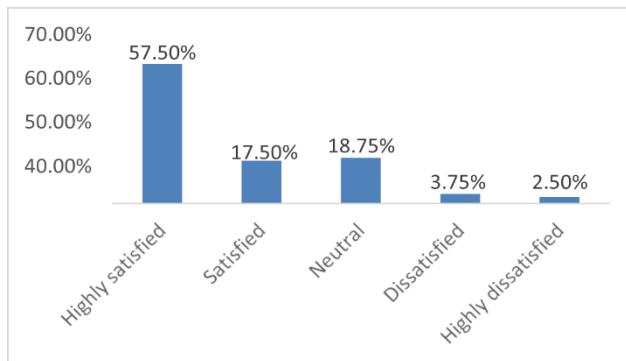
COLOR OF LEVISJEANS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Highlysatisfied	46	57.5
Satisfied	14	17.5
Neutral	15	18.75
Dissatisfied	3	3.75
Highly dissatisfied	2	2.5
Total	80	100

Source: Primarydata

INTERPRETATION

Theabovetableshowsthat57.5%oftherespondents highly satisfied with the color of Levi’s jeans, 17.5% of the respondents are satisfied with the color of Levi’s jeans, 18.75%oftherespondentsareneutralwiththecolor of Levi’s jeans, 3.75%oftherespondentsaredissatisfied with the color of Levi’s jeans and 2.5% of the respondents are highly dissatisfied with the color of Levi’s jeans.

Majority57.5%oftherespondents are highly satisfied with the color of Levi’s jeans.

CHART NO - 3.7**SATISFACTORY LEVEL TOWARDS THE PRICE RANGE OF LEVI'S JEANS****IFCOMPANYGIVEAWAYVARIOUSPRODUCTS RESPONDENTS CHOOSE****TABLENO-3.8****IFCOMPANYGIVEAWAYVARIOUSPRODUCTS RESPONDENTS CHOOSE**

PRODUCTS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Pants	36	45
Shirts	29	36.25
Shoes	6	7.5
Slippers	9	11.25
Total	80	100

Source:Primarydata

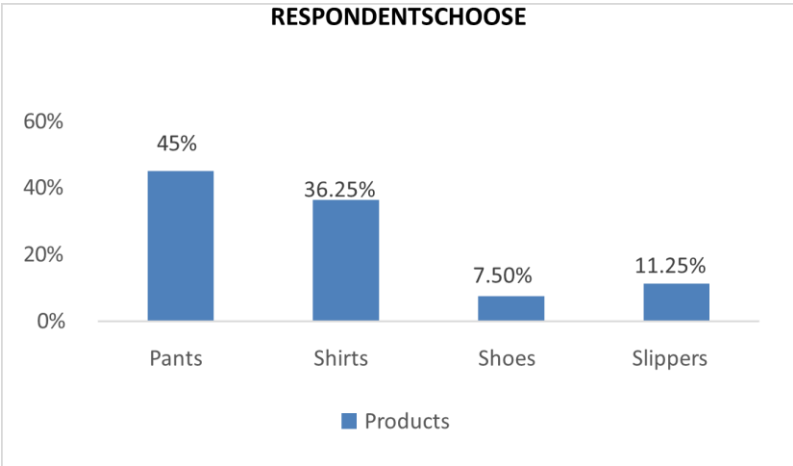
INTERPRETATION

The above table shows that 45% of the respondents are choose pants, 36.25% of the respondents are choose shirts, 7.5% of the respondents are choose shoes and 11.25% of the respondents are choose slippers.

Majority 45% of the respondents are choose to take

CHARTNO- 3.8

IFCOMPANYGIVEAWAYVARIOUSPRODUCTS



PURPOSEOFRESPONDENTSUSINGLEVI’S JEANS

TABLENO-3.9

PURPOSEOFRESPONDENTSUSINGLEVI’SJEANS

PURPOSE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Good quality	43	53.75
Unique colors	13	16.25
Brand	20	25.0
Others	4	5.0
Total	80	100.0

Source:Primarydata

INTERPRETATION

Theabovetableshowsthat53.75%oftherespondents areusingforgoodquality,16.25%oftherespondentsareusing for unique colors, 25% of the respondents are using for brand and 5% of the respondents are using for others.

Majority 53.75% of the respondents are using Levi’s for good quality

CHI-SQUARE AIM

To check whether there is any significant relationship between customer expectation and price range of the Levi's jeans.

Particulars	Latest design	Discount& offers	Various colors	Others	Total
Highly satisfied	14	9	5	2	30
Satisfied	5	13	6	4	28
Neutral	3	4	7	3	17
Highly dissatisfied	1	2	1	1	5
Total	23	28	19	10	80

Source: Primary data

NULL HYPOTHESIS(H₀)

There is no significant relationship between customer expectation and price range of the Levi's jeans.

ALTENATIVE HYPOTHESIS(H₁)

There is significant relationship between customer expectation and price range of the Levi's jeans.

Particulars	O	E	(O -E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
R ₁ C ₁	14	8.62	28.94	3.35
R ₁ C ₂	9	10.5	2.25	0.21
R ₁ C ₃	5	7.12	4.49	0.63
R ₁ C ₄	2	3.75	3.06	0.81

R_2C_1	5	8.05	9.30	1.15
R_2C_2	13	9.8	10.24	1.04
R_2C_3	6	6.65	0.42	0.06
R_2C_4	4	3.5	0.25	0.07
R_3C_1	3	4.88	3.53	0.72
R_3C_2	4	5.95	3.80	0.63
R_3C_3	7	4.03	8.82	2.18
R_3C_4	3	2.12	0.77	0.36
R_4C_1	1	1.43	0.18	0.12
R_4C_2	2	1.75	0.06	0.03
R_4C_3	1	1.18	0.03	0.02
R_4C_4	1	0.62	0.14	0.22
Calculatedvalue				11.6

Degree of freedom : $(r-1)(c-1)=(4-1)(4-1)=9$

Level of significance: 5%

Table Value :16.919

Calculated value : 11.6

RESULT

Since the calculated value is less than the table value. So, we are accept the null hypothesis. There is no relationship between the customer expectation and price range of Levi's jeans.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

FINDINGS

- Majority 60% of the respondents are male categories.
- Majority 43.75% of the respondents are below 25 years.
- Majority 56.25% of the respondents are Under Graduate.
- Majority 85% of the respondents are know about the Levi's brand in the market.
- Majority 35% of the respondents are expected Discount & Offers.
- Majority 37.5% of the respondents highly satisfied with the price of Levi's Jeans.
- Majority 57.5% of the respondents highly satisfied with the color of Levi's Jeans.
- Majority 45% of the respondents are choose to take Pant.
- Majority 53.75% of the respondents are using Levi's for good quality.
- Majority 41.25% of the respondents using Levi's Jeans for 1 year.

SUGGESTIONS

- A whole load of laundry when you can use a damp cloth after at least ten wears, it may be time to throw your jeans into the washer.
- Turning your jeans inside out prevents excessive fading and color loss.
- Check your pockets no one likes splotchy stains on their favorite pants.
- The indigo blue tint of your favorite jeans can wash out with harsh soaps. Preserve your favorite look with the right detergent.
- Choosing a cold-water spin cycle is added protection against fading and shrinking.
- Ever wonder where lint comes from its your clothes breaking down in the dryer.

CONCLUSION

The study mainly aims at knowing the customer satisfaction by Levi's Strauss .Most of the customers prefer Levi's Strauss & CO. ,for their prompt delivery and proximity.

The service provided by the company is the key factors for the success of the product as well as the company in this industry. Levi's Strauss & Co., has been able to make an impression in the market by delivering high quality products and value added-services. The

company has a service activity division supporting the customers and constantly monitoring the performance of service in the company and taking action.

The organization should also give importance to the suggestions and recommendations so as to maintain support of present customers to create new customers.

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DROWSINESS DETECTION IN AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLE USING ULTRASONIC SENSOR

Vibin stalin C

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ABSTRACT

Driver's drowsiness is the major problem that causes road accidents. Unlike normal facial expression, drowsiness is defined to be a condition of exhaustion, where the expression of the face is different from usual. The important steps in detecting drowsiness are face detection and expression detection. When the detection occurs that time the hazard lights are activate automatically to warn other drivers that the vehicle is a temporary obstruction. Also we have proposed new safety method using Ultrasonic sensors. It is used to detect the obstacles in which by using transmitter and receiver signals. The barrier principle determines the distance from the sensor to the reflector (Retro-Reflective Sensor) or to an object (Through-Beam Sensor) in the measuring range. The distance measurement using ultrasonic sensors to detect obstacles and their distances. Once the obstacle has been detected and safe separation distance is reached, the vehicle will automatically get stopped and also shared control concept for lane keeping assist (LKA) systems of intelligent vehicles. The core idea is to combine system perception with robust control so that the proposed strategy can successfully share the control authority between human drivers and the LKA system. This shared control strategy is composed of two parts, namely an operational part and a tactical part. Two local optimal-based controllers with two predefined objectives (i.e., lane keeping and conflict management) are designed in the operational part. The control supervisor in the tactical part aims to provide a decision making signal which allows for a smooth transition between two local controllers. The control design is based on a human-in the-loop vehicle system to improve the mutual driver-automation understanding, thus reducing or avoiding

the conflict. In particular, the control design is formulated as an LMI optimization which can be easily solved with numerical solvers. The effectiveness of the proposed shared control method is clearly demonstrated through various hardware experiments with human drivers. Its controls the steering and to go on the straight road.

Keywords

Advanced driver assistance systems (ADASs), control authority transition, human-in-the-loop control, linear matrix inequality (LMI), shared control, vehicle control.

INTRODUCTION

The report noted that Tamil Nadu has maintained the top position in the number of accidents on national highways for the fifth continuous year since 2018. Further, the state also recorded a total of 64,105 road accidents in 2022, an increase of 15.1 per cent from 2021. In recent years, an increase in the demand for modern transportation necessitates a faster car-parc growth. At present, the automobile is an essential mode of transportation for people. In 2017, a total of 97 million vehicles were sold globally, which was 0.3% more than that in 2016. In 2018, the global total estimation of the number of vehicles being used was more than 1 billion. A report by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration showed that a total of 7,277,000 traffic accidents occurred in the United States in 2016, resulting in 37,461 deaths and 3,144,000 injuries. In these accidents, fatigue driving caused approximately 20% 30% traffic accidents.

Every time we open the newspaper there are news articles and cases about road accidents happening all over the world due to the driver falling asleep behind the wheel. Car accidents are a major cause of death claiming about 1.3 million deaths every year, and each year this figure is increasing [1]. Statistics have suggested that this could be even more deadly than drunk driving [2]. In India alone, drowsy driving is a cause of 40% of the total accidents in the country [3]. This is a very huge problem because a driver being drowsy. Many people who prefer booking cabs or rides at night are at a higher risk if they are allotted a driver who is in a sleepy or a drowsy state.

Many industries (manufacturing, logistics, transport, emergency ambulance, and similar) run their operations 24/7, meaning their workers work in shifts. Working in shifts causes

misalignment with the internal biological circadian rhythm of many individuals, which can lead to sleeping disorders, drowsiness, fatigue, mood disturbances, and other long-term health problems [4-7].

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. This paper presents a novel shared control concept for every time we open the newspaper there are news articles and cases about road accidents happening all over the world due to the driver falling asleep behind the wheel. Car accidents are a major cause of death claiming about 1.3 million deaths every year, and each year this figure is increasing. (Ref [1]).
2. In this paper, statistics have suggested that this could be even more deadly than drunk driving. (Ref [2]).
3. In India alone, drowsy driving is a cause of 40% of the total accidents in the country. This is a very huge problem because a driver being drowsy. Many people who prefer booking cabs or rides at night are at a higher risk if they are allotted a driver who is in a sleepy or a drowsy state. (Ref [3]).
4. Many industries (manufacturing, logistics, transport, emergency ambulance, and similar) run their operations 24/7, meaning their workers work in shifts. Working in shifts causes misalignment with the internal biological circadian rhythm of many individuals, which can lead to sleeping disorders, drowsiness, fatigue, mood disturbances, and other long-term health problems. (Ref [4-7]).
5. This paper presents a novel shared control concept for lane keeping assist (LKA) systems of intelligent vehicles. The core idea is to combine system perception with robust control so that the proposed strategy can successfully share the control authority between human drivers and the LKA system. (Ref [8]).
6. Although technological advances have been significantly made to improve the performance of ADAS, the control issue of active safety systems being able to share the driving responsibility with human drivers still remains challenging. (Ref [9-10]).
7. A Ultrasonic sensor is used to detect the obstacles. In the Ultrasonic sensor there is a transmitter and receiver signals which is used to detect the vehicle. A Ultrasonic setup is placed in front of vehicle and that setup consists of an emitter and a receiver.

Ultrasonic emitter always emits the ultrasonic waves, whenever a obstacle is detected then wave gets reflected and receiver receives the signal. Reflected wave sends the signal to the Aurduino Nano from that based upon distance of object it actuates the brakes and then it will continue moving of the vehicle. (Ref [11]).

EXISTING SYSTEM

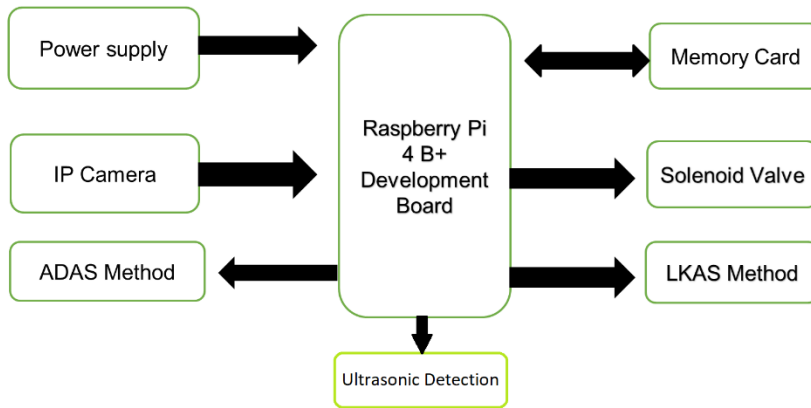
This paper presents the development of a solution to detect a driver's drowsiness in real time and issue alerts to avoid possible traffic accidents. In particular, an analysis of the methods used for the detection of drowsiness by computer vision is performed, focusing on the use of facial reference points. Distraction, drowsiness, tiredness, speeding and fatigue are the main causes of accidents and, precisely, advanced driver assistance systems ADAS help reduce these serious human errors. In this system it will only detect and indicates alarm then it will slow the speed of the vehicle.

PROPOSED METHOD

Driver drowsiness is a common cause of fatal traffic accidents. In this study, Ultrasonic sensor is used to detect the obstacles. In the Ultrasonic sensor there is an transmitter and receiver signals which is used to detect the vehicle. A Ultrasonic setup is placed in front of vehicle and that setup consists of an emitter and a receiver. Ultrasonic emitter always emits the ultrasonic waves, whenever a obstacle is detected then wave gets reflected and receiver receives the signal. Reflected wave sends the signal to the Aurduino Nano from that based upon distance of object it actuates the brakes and then it will continue moving of the vehicle. A driver assistance system with a dual control scheme is developed; it attempts to perform simultaneously the safety control of the vehicle and identification of the driver's state. The assistance system implements partial control in the event of lane departure and gives the driver the chance to voluntarily take the action needed. If the driver fails to implement the steering action needed within a limited time, the assistance system judges that "the driver's understanding of the given situation is incorrect" and executes the remaining control. We used a driving simulator equipped with the assistance system to investigate the effectiveness of identifying driver drowsiness and preventing lane departure accidents and continue

driving by Lane Keeping Assist System method. This process will help to continue the travel without accidents with medium speed of the vehicle.

HARDWARE BLOCK DIAGRAM



MODULE LIST

- Power Supply
- IP Camera
- Raspberry pi 4 B+
- Memory Card
- Ultrasonic Sensor
- Web Server
- Solenoid Valve
- Ultrasonic Sensor

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Power Supply:

SMPS

A Switched Mode Power Supply (switching-mode power supply, switch-mode power supply, switched power supply, SMPS, or switcher) is an electronic power supply that incorporates a switching regulator to convert electrical power efficiently. Like other power supplies, an SMPS transfers power from a DC or AC source (often mains power) to DC loads, such as a personal computer, while converting voltage and current characteristics. Unlike a

linear power supply, the pass transistor of a switching-mode supply continually switches between low-dissipation, full-on and full-off states, and spends very little time in the high dissipation transitions, which minimizes wasted energy. Voltage regulation is achieved by varying the ratio of on-to-off time (also known as duty cycles). In contrast, a linear power supply regulates the output voltage by continually dissipating power in the pass transistor. Switching regulators are used as replacements for linear regulators when higher efficiency, smaller size or lighter weights are required. They are, however, more complicated; their switching currents can cause electrical noise problems if not carefully suppressed, and simple designs may have a poor power factor.

Raspberry Pi 4 B+:

The Raspberry Pi 4 Model B is the latest version of the low-cost Raspberry Pi computer. The Pi isn't like your typical device; in its cheapest form it doesn't have a case, and is simply a credit-card sized electronic board of the type you might find inside a PC or laptop, but much smaller. The Raspberry Pi 4 can do a surprising amount. Amateur tech enthusiasts use Pi boards as media centres, file servers, retro games consoles, routers, and network-level ad-blockers, for starters. However that is just a taste of what's possible. There are hundreds of projects out there, where people have used the Pi to build tablets, laptops, phones, robots, smart mirrors, to take pictures on the edge of space, to run experiments on the International Space Station and that's without mentioning the more wacky creations teabag dunker anyone. With the Pi 4 being faster, able to decode 4K video, benefiting from faster storage via USB 3.0, and faster network connections via true Gigabit Ethernet, the door is open to many new uses.



IP Camera:

An Internet Protocol camera, or IP camera, is a type of digital video camera that receives control data and sends image data via an IP network. They are commonly used for surveillance but unlike analog Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, they require no local recording device, only a local area network. Most IP cameras are webcams, but the term IP camera or net cam usually applies only to those that can be directly accessed over a network connection, usually used for surveillance. Some IP cameras require support of a central Network Video Recorder (NVR) to handle the recording, video and alarm management. Others are able to operate in a decentralized manner with no NVR needed, as the camera is able to record directly to any local or remote storage media.

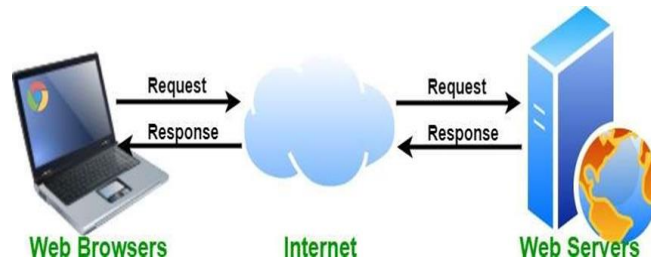
**Memory Card:**

A memory card or memory cartridge is an electronic data storage device used for storing digital information, typically using flash memory. These are commonly used in portable electronic devices, such as digital cameras, mobile phones, laptop computers, tablets, PDAs, portable media players, video game consoles, synthesizers, electronic keyboards and digital pianos, and allow adding memory to such devices without compromising ergonomic, as the card is usually contained within the device rather than protruding like USB flash drives.



Web Server

A web server is a computer system that processes requests via HTTP, the basic network protocol used to distribute information on the World Wide Web. The term can refer to the entire system, or specifically to the software that accepts and supervises the HTTP requests.



The primary function of a web server is to store, process and deliver web pages to clients. The communication between client and server takes place using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Pages delivered are most frequently HTML documents, which may include images, style sheets and scripts in addition to text content.

Open CV:

Open CV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is a library of programming functions mainly aimed at real-time computer vision. Originally developed by Intel, it was later supported by Willow Garage (which was later acquired by Intel). The library is cross-platform and free for use under the open-source Apache 2 License. Starting with 2011, Open CV features GPU acceleration for real-time operations.

Solenoid Valve:

A fuel shutoff solenoid is an electromagnetically-operated valve used to remotely cut the fuel supply to an engine. The solenoid typically consists of a valve body with an integral solenoid assembly connected to the valve stem. When the solenoid is energized, the motion of its plunger retracts the spring-loaded valve poppet from its seat, allowing fuel to pass through the valve. When the solenoid is deactivated, the valve spring pulls the poppet back onto its seat effectively cutting the flow of fuel. The shutoff solenoid may be manually activated or be part of an automated engine management system.

ULTRASONIC SENSOR:

The ultrasonic sensor is used to detect the lane on the road and then the vehicle will follow the centre inbetween the lane. The steering will be automatically controlled by the LKAS process, Then it will be keep going for few distance or upto the drowsy driver will be alright and take control the steering.



RESULT

This paper has discussed an assistance system that is effective for preventing of sleep-related vehicle accidents. A multilayered assistance with a dual control scheme, which could assist in reducing sleep-related accidents, was presented. The assistance system judges the driver's state in a multilayered way through the interaction between the driver and the assistance system in addition to executing the first- and second-stage controls to maintain safety.

The assistance system assisted the driver only when almost really needed in lane departure situations and braking by Ultrasonic sensor.

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DEEPWATER LI-FI COMMUNICATION FOR MONITORING DIVERS HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

To accomplish this purpose, this project provides a novel method that makes use of Li-Fi technology, an Arduino Uno microcontroller, and a suite of sensors. For comprehensive health monitoring, the system includes an emergency button, a body temperature sensor, and a gyro sensor. The data acquired by these sensors is relayed to a receiver through an underwater Li-Fi channel, where it is analysed and displayed on an LCD screen. In the event of an emergency, the mechanism sounds a bell to notify the surface team. This technology has the potential to dramatically improve diver safety and enable fast reaction to urgent circumstances.

Due to the limitations presented by RF-based technological advances, the underwater environment poses special obstacles for communication and monitoring. Underwater communication is made possible by Li-Fi, a wireless technology that transmits data via light waves. With the help of Li-Fi technology, this project attempts to build a reliable system that tracks a diver's vital signs, such as body temperature and movement, and transmits that information to a surface station.

INTRODUCTION

The undersea environment provides a unique and demanding backdrop for human activity, particularly in diving settings. Communication and health monitoring are key

components of guaranteeing scuba divers' safety and well-being in such circumstances. Traditional radio-frequency (RF) communication systems are severely limited in underwater environments due to radio wave attenuation and dispersion. Underwater Li-Fi Communication has developed as a possible option in answer to these issues.

OBJECTIVES

Li-Fi, short for Light Fidelity, is a cutting-edge wireless communication technology that transmits data using visible light or near-infrared spectrum. In contrast to typical RF-based systems, Li-Fi has the ability to provide high-speed, secure, and dependable communication in situations where existing approaches struggle. The inherent benefits of light waves, which do not experience the same propagation limitations as radio waves underwater, are taken advantage of by this technique.

This project's main objective is to put in place a cutting-edge underwater Li-Fi communication system made exclusively for keeping track of scuba divers' well-being. To offer thorough real-time health information for scuba divers, this system integrates a number of sensors, including an emergency button, a body temperature sensor, and a gyro sensor. This device claims to revolutionise how scuba divers' health is tracked during underwater operations by utilising an Arduino Uno micro controller for data processing and control. Timely communication is essential in emergency situations. The device includes an emergency button that enables scuba divers to rapidly inform the surface team in case of trouble in order to allay this worry. The capacity to communicate instantly can make the difference between a situation being controllable and developing into a crisis.

The system creates an effective and quick communication channel that surpasses the constraints of conventional RF-based technologies in submerged environments by utilising Li-Fi transmitters and receivers. This not only speeds up the transfer of crucial health data, but also enables for rapid response and intervention in the event of an emergency. This project represents an important step forward in underwater safety and operating efficiency. We hope to set a new standard in diver health monitoring and communication by integrating cutting-edge Li-Fi technology with a carefully selected array of sensors and a durable microprocessor. The parts that follow will go over the technical intricacies, components, and operating features of this revolutionary Underwater Li-Fi Communication system.

RELATED WORK

[1] The planned technique consists of transmission and receiving section. The transmission section detects the abnormalities moon-faced by the diver and therefore the information is transferred by exploitation the medium referred to as light-weight fidelity. In receiving section the sunshine signal is reborn within the sort of electrical signal and therefore the information is made within the sort of audio. This can be what we've accomplished with wireless underwater communications.

[2] Diving has come a common way of performing exploration in the submarine-living world. One of the major problems with diving is the health issues faced by the divers during diving and there comes the need for covering the diver's health. This paper substantially utilizes Li-Fi (Light Fidelity) data transfer, this system provides divers with health monitoring systems, fear buttons body temperature, and body position.

[3] Diving has become a common way of performing research in the underwater living world. One of the major problems with diving is the health issues faced by the divers during diving and there comes the need for monitoring diver's health. This paper mainly focuses on the health monitoring systems for divers by transferring the data using Li-Fi (Light Fidelity).

[4] In this paper information correspondence, controlling the gadgets and just as transmission of sound with assistance of noticeable light is accomplished. In an ordinary life, Wi-Fi is utilized as reasonable innovation yet the radiations produced from these are perilous for strength of human in this way Lifi is liked to the remote advancements like Wifi. Lifi sends the information by utilizing light.

[5] Since communications in the Underwater Wireless Sensor Networks (UWSNs) have limited resources and capabilities, designing an efficient and reliable Media Access Control (MAC) protocol for UWSNs faces many challenges. UWSNs have limited bandwidth, power, memory, long propagation delay, high Bit Error Rate (BER), and unreliable communication.

[6] Energy consumption is a critical issue in the design of wireless underwater sensor networks (WUSNs). Data transfer in the harsh underwater channel requires higher transmission powers compared to an equivalent terrestrial-based network to achieve the same range. However, battery-operated underwater sensor nodes are energy-constrained and require that they transmit with low power to conserve power.

[7] This paper proposes an application of Li-Fi network in the hospital for monitoring the patient's conditions such as temperature, pressure, heartbeat, glucose level, and respiratory conditions using respective sensors. The collected data from the sensors is transmitted to the sink, and further these data are processed using microcontroller and sent to display unit in the form of graphs or charts. Based on the concept of visible light communication, a prototype model is built with the PIC microcontroller and basic sensors as peripherals and tested it's working.

[8] In order to solve this many wireless technologies have been proposed to monitor the patient's condition using different sensors but these wireless schemes are harmful for patients/infants and can even interface with medical devices. In order to develop hospital friendly monitoring system, Li-Fi based health monitoring-based system has been proposed which measure the heart rate, temperature and motion in case of infants and the data is continuously displayed on LCD. In case of any abnormalities, the relevant staff will be notified.

[9] This causes inefficiencies and other issues for a variety of applications, such as ocean exploration and submarine-to-plane communication. To start, there are two choices of underwater communications: Hardwired uses a cable to transfer the data, and wireless uses water for communications. Mostly communicate with land side to transfer their emergency situation we accompanied it.

[10] Their navigation system is much more challenging than that of land-based applications, due to the lack of connected networks in the marine environment. On the other hand, due to the latest developments in neural networks, particularly deep learning (DL), the visual recognition systems can achieve impressive performance. Computer vision (CV) has especially improved the field of object detection.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Constant monitoring of patient's health condition in hospital is either manual or wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi)-based system. Wi-Fi-based system becomes slow in speed due to exponentially increased scalability. In this scenario, light fidelity (Li-Fi) finds the places wherever Wi-Fi is applicable with additional features of high speed data network. Apart

from the speed factor, Li-Fi is more suitable in hospital application for monitoring the patient's conditions without frequency interference with human body.

This paper proposes an application of Li-Fi network in the hospital for monitoring the patient's conditions such as temperature, pressure, heartbeat, glucose level, and respiratory conditions using respective sensors. The collected data from the sensors is transmitted to the sink, and further these data are processed using microcontroller and sent to display unit in the form of graphs or charts. Based on the concept of visible light communication, a prototype model is built with the PIC microcontroller and basic sensors as peripherals and tested it's working. Thus, the application of Li-Fi as a health monitoring system demonstrated experimentally

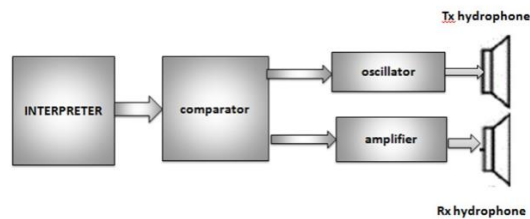


Figure No.1 Existing System

PROPOSED SYSTEM

A cutting-edge fusion of cutting-edge technology is used in the Underwater Li-Fi Communication system created for monitoring scuba divers' health. At its core, this system takes advantage of Li-Fi's distinct benefits by transmitting data via the visible or near-infrared spectrum. This development is a game-changer for underwater situations, where conventional radio-frequency (RF) communication meets tough obstacles because of the water's radio wave absorption and scattering.

Critical health metrics are continuously and in real-time monitored thanks to the inclusion of an emergency button, a body temperature sensor, and a gyro sensor. By serving as a direct line of communication between the diver and the surface team, the emergency button enables immediate crisis alerting. The the Arduino Uno microcontroller, which orchestrates the flow of data from the sensors and controls communication with the Li-Fi transmitter and receiver. It serves as the system's brain, handling data interpretation, communication protocols, and alarm triggering. Its adaptability and programmability make

it an excellent choice for this application, allowing for the easy integration of multiple components.

The Li-Fi transmitter and receiver serve as the communication system's backbone. The processed sensor data is converted into light signals by the transmitter, which are subsequently sent across the aqueous medium. This technique has considerable advantages over standard RF-based communication in terms of data transmission speed and security. Strategically placed receiver collects light signals and sends the information to Arduino Uno for additional processing. The timely delivery of health information to the surface team depends on this trustworthy and effective communication link.

An LCD monitor is built within the system to give scuba divers a user-friendly interface. This display presents essential health information in a simple and understandable manner. Scuba divers can perform quick assessments of their own health, enabling them to make wise choices while engaging in underwater activities. Additionally, a bell is activated in an emergency to further notify the surface team. By adding an extra layer of notification with this auditory signal, we can make sure that no urgent issue goes overlooked.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

Transmitter Section

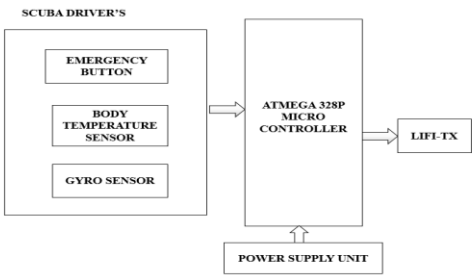
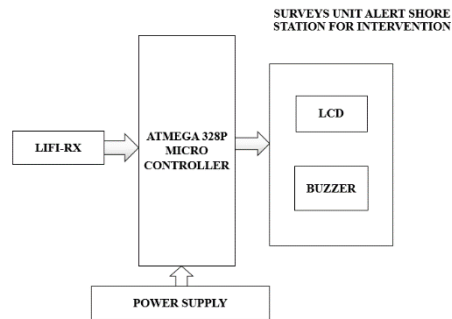


Figure No.2 Transmitter Section

Receiver Section



EXPLANATION

The emergency button is an essential component of the system, allowing scuba divers to signal for rapid assistance or alert the surface team in the event of a problem. When pressed, it initiates immediate connection with the surface station, enabling for quick response in emergency situations.

The body temperature sensor is a precision gadget that measures the core body temperature of the diver. It gives real-time data on the diver's physiological state, assisting with the detection of overheating and hypothermia. This information is critical for the diver's safety during extended underwater tasks. The gyro sensor, sense the scubas movement to update on the microcontroller

The system's central processing unit is the Arduino Uno microcontroller. Receiving data from the various sensors, processing it, and managing communication with the Li-Fi transmitter and receiver are its duties. The microcontroller furthermore carries out the logic for deciphering emergency signals from the button and turning on the alarm system.

A specialised component that turns processed sensor data into modulated light signals is the Li-Fi transmitter. These signals convey encoded data and are transferred via the water medium. The transmitter overcomes the limits of standard RF communication in underwater situations by utilising visible light or near-infrared spectrum, enabling a high-speed and secure data transfer channel.

The Li-Fi receiver is strategically placed to receive the light signals transmitted by the Li-Fi transmitter. It is in charge of demodulating and retrieving encoded data, which is

subsequently sent to the Arduino Uno microcontroller for processing. The sensitivity and precision of the receiver are critical for maintaining reliable transmission.

Scuba Divers can obtain their real-time health data using the LCD's user-friendly interface. It shows crucial metrics like body temperature and activity level, enabling scuba divers to keep an eye on their own wellbeing while performing underwater operations. This element is essential for empowering and preserving scuba divers' knowledge.

When an emergency arises, the buzzer can be used as an auditory alert system. It generates a distinct sound when activated to notify the surface crew, adding another layer of notice to the LCD display's visual cues. This auditory indication is necessary to make sure that urgent problems are handled right away.

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

POWER SUPPLY UNIT

A power supply unit (PSU) is an important component in electronic devices that converts electrical power from an external source (such as a wall outlet or a battery) into a form that can power the device's internal components. It supplies the required voltage, current, and stability to ensure that electronic circuits operate properly.

A power supply unit frequently incorporates circuitry to adjust the voltage output. This ensures that, even if the input voltage varies, the voltage provided to the device remains consistent. This is critical for the reliable operation of delicate electrical components.

Power supplies are often equipped with safeguards that limit the amount of electricity that can be pulled from them. This avoids overloading and potential damage to the power source or associated devices.



Figure No .4 Power Supply Unit

Some power supplies have numerous outputs with varying voltage and current ratings. This is useful for powering devices with varying power needs.

ARDUINO UNO

In the field of electronics and embedded systems, the Arduino Uno microcontroller board is a flexible and popular choice. It was created by Arduino and is based on the ATmega328P microcontroller, providing a robust yet user-friendly platform for many projects. As a result of the board's numerous digital and analogue input/output pins, it can connect to a large range of sensors, actuators, and other parts. Its simplicity in programming, which can be accomplished using the Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE), which streamlines the process with a user-friendly interface, is one of its distinguishing qualities. This makes it a fantastic option for both novice and seasoned developers.

The Arduino Uno's adaptability and flexibility make it suited for a wide range of applications. Prototyping, automation, robotics, IoT (Internet of Things), and educational projects are all typical uses for it. Its compatibility with a large selection of shields (add-on boards) and libraries makes it simple to extend its capabilities, allowing for the smooth integration of extra functionalities. Furthermore, its low cost and widespread availability make it an appealing option for both enthusiasts and educational organisations. The Arduino Uno, with its user-friendliness, expandability, and robustness, remains a cornerstone in the field of embedded electronics, enabling innovation and creativity in innumerable projects throughout the world.



Figure No .5 Arduino Uno

LIFI TRANSMITTER

A Li-Fi transmitter is a device that transmits data wirelessly by using light waves, often in the visible or near-infrared spectrum. The wireless communication system known as Li-Fi, or "light fidelity," has a number of benefits over more established radio-frequency (RF) communication techniques. A Li-Fi transmitter modifies data onto light waves, which a Li-Fi receiver may pick up and demodulate in order to extract the data that was sent. High-

speed and secure data transfer is made possible by this technology, which is especially helpful in conditions where RF communication may be difficult, as in the water or in places with electromagnetic interference. Li-Fi transmitters are used in a variety of industries, such as secure data transmission in delicate settings, indoor location, and underwater connection.



Figure No .6 Li-Fi Transmitter

LIFI RECEIVER

A Li-Fi receiver is a device that captures and decodes modulated light signals sent by a Li-Fi transmitter. Li-Fi, or Light Fidelity, is an innovative wireless communication technology that transmits data using visible light or near-infrared spectrum. The receiver is outfitted with specialised sensors or photodetectors that detect light signals and transform them back into electrical data. This enables the receiver to retrieve the data sent by the Li-Fi transmitter. Li-Fi receivers are critical in providing high-speed and secure wireless communication, particularly in areas where standard radio-frequency (RF) transmission may be limited. They are used in fields such as underwater communication, indoor positioning systems, and secure data transfer in sensitive environments.



Figure No .7 Li-Fi Receiver

EMERGENCY BUTTON



Figure No .8 Emergency Button

The emergency button in the Underwater Li-Fi Communication system for monitoring scuba divers' health is a key safety element that allows scuba divers to signal distress or emergency circumstances to the surface team quickly and effectively. This button, which is placed within easy reach of the diver, provides a direct and immediate way of alerting the surface team in the event of an emergency. When pressed, it sends an emergency signal via the Li-Fi communication channel, which is subsequently received and processed by the surface station. This ability to respond quickly is critical in underwater conditions, where quick action can be the difference between a controllable issue and a potentially life-threatening emergency.

TEMPERATURE SENSOR



Figure No .9 Temperature Sensor

A specialised electronic gadget is used in the Underwater Li-Fi Communication system for scuba divers' health monitoring to assess the underwater environment's ambient temperature. This sensor is essential for giving the diver's body temperature, an important physiological parameter, in real-time data. The sensor assists in ensuring that the diver stays within a safe temperature range throughout the underwater operation by continuously

measuring the diver's body temperature. Based on concepts like resistance change, voltage variation, or semiconductor properties in reaction to temperature fluctuations, the temperature sensor functions. It offers precise measurements that are accurate, enabling the identification of even minute variations in the diver's body temperature. This data is then communicated to the surface station via the Li-Fi communication channel, where it can be monitored and analysed by the surface team.

GYRO SENSOR

A gyro sensor, often known as a gyroscope sensor, is a device that measures rotational motion or angular velocity. It gives information on the rate of rotation about a specific axis. Gyro sensors are essential in a wide range of applications, including aerospace, vehicle stability control systems, electronic devices, and robotics.

These sensors operate on the basis of angular momentum. They usually have a rotating mass that resists changes in orientation. The Coriolis effect causes the spinning mass to deflect when the sensor experiences angular motion, and this deflection is then measured to calculate the rate of rotation. Gyro sensors are essential components of electronic devices like smartphones for functions including screen orientation, gaming, and camera image stabilisation. They provide for fine control of orientation and movement in robotics. Gyro sensors are essential parts of navigation systems in aircraft applications, ensuring precise location and heading data. In a wide range of dynamic systems, gyro sensors are essential for supplying stability and control.



Figure No .10 Gyro Sensor

LCD



Figure No .11 LCD

A liquid crystal display, or LCD, is a flat-panel electronic visual display technology that is widely used in devices such as televisions, computer monitors, and different mobile devices. It works by modifying the characteristics of liquid crystals to control the passage of light and so create images or text. LCDs are substantially thinner and lighter than classic cathode ray tube (CRT) displays, making them very adaptable and ideal for a wide range of applications. They use less power, produce less heat, and have exceptional visual clarity. LCDs are made up of pixels, each of which contains sub-pixels that emit red, green, and blue light, resulting in a full range of colours. This technology has become a mainstay of modern visual displays, revolutionising how information is delivered and viewed in a variety of industries.

BUZZER



Figure No .12 Buzzer

When an electrical current is passed through a buzzer, it produces an audible sound. It is often made up of a piezoelectric element or an electromagnetic coil, as well as a diaphragm. The buzzer emits a distinct sound or tone when actuated.

A buzzer is included as a crucial alerting device in the "Underwater Li-Fi Communication for Monitoring Scuba Divers' Health" system. The Arduino Uno microcontroller activates the buzzer to provide a loud and recognisable sound in an emergency or when the diver

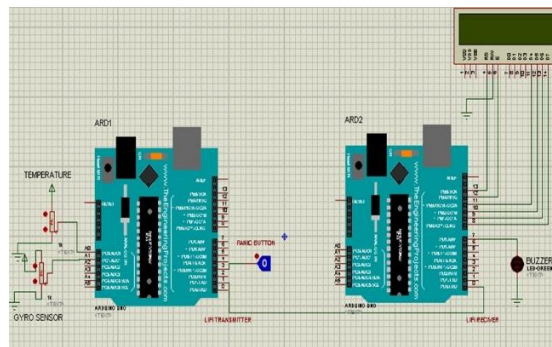
presses the emergency button. The purpose of this auditory signal is to provide an additional layer of notification to the surface team about the critical underwater condition. It guarantees that the diver's distress signal is adequately relayed even in difficult underwater circumstances, enhancing their safety and hastening any required aid or reaction. A crucial safety component that improves the overall efficiency and dependability of the communication and monitoring system for scuba divers is the buzzer.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the Underwater Li-Fi Communication system designed to monitor scuba divers' health marks a significant advancement in underwater safety and health monitoring. This system provides a comprehensive solution for real-time health monitoring and emergency communication in demanding underwater situations by integrating cutting-edge Li-Fi technology with a suite of sensors, an Arduino Uno microcontroller, and other critical components.

The presence of an emergency button, a body temperature sensor, and an gyro sensor ensures that vehicle data are continuously monitored, allowing for fast response in the event of a crisis. The implementation of Li-Fi technology provides a dependable and fast communication channel that outperforms previous RF-based approaches, considerably improving diver safety. This novel device not only promises to transform how scuba divers' health is handled during underwater operations, but it also establishes a new benchmark for safety regulations in high-risk areas. The Underwater Li-Fi Communication system holds enormous promise for the future of underwater exploration and operations, with the opportunity for further developments and applications.

RESULT



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Experimental Investigations on Electrochemical Discharge Machining of Zirconia

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ABSTRACT

The Zirconia-based ceramics are widely used in Automobile and Aerospace sectors because of their High-end mechanical properties such as improved hardness, durability, and strength characteristics. Many researches show that the machining of these composites is much harder than the traditional machining processes. Even though the machining was done but ended up with an unfinished surface finish, overcut, a high rate of tool wear, less material removal rate, huge time consumption, and damages. These difficulties become a great challenge to industrialists and researchers. The study is concerned with the machining performance of the ECDM while doing the machining of Zirconia composite by determining the multi-response parameters, the optimal combination of parameter levels. As response parameters, MRR and TWR were used. Experiments were carried out in accordance with the Box Bhenken Design. And response measurements were analysed. The outcomes showed

that for simultaneously managing multiple response characteristics, applied voltage (V) is the most important governing input parameter, followed by Duty Cycle (%) and electrolyte concentration (wt%).

Keywords

ECDM, MRR, TWR, RSM, Box Bhenken Design

INTRODUCTION

Electrochemical discharge machining is a revolutionary and extremely promising hybrid machining method that combines the concepts of electrical discharge machining (EDM) with electrochemical machining (ECM). In this method, material is removed through chemical etching and thermal spark erosion, followed by evaporation. The work material is removed as a result of the electrical discharge's intense thermal heating and melting of the substance. The chemical activity contributes to the achievement of the higher surface quality by causing further finer material removals. The combined effects of local Joule heating brought on by thermal heating are what cause the material loss in ECDM.[2-3] However, creation of microchannel in material like glass and ceramic through conventional techniques is a tedious task due to elevated material properties like high hardness and brittleness [4] and therefore non-traditional machining methods are called for machining these glasses.

To produce micro-features in non-conductive materials such as pyrex glass, borosilicate glass, silica glass, silicon wafers, quartz, and ceramics, the electro chemical discharge machining (ECDM) process is currently emerging as a cost effective substitute for ultrasonic machining, laser ablation, and wet chemical etching [5]. Various process factors are explored in this study, and it is predicted that the electrolyte content reduces tool wear while boosting MRR. To obtain the highest material removal rate, the electrolyte concentration is increased to three levels in this study. [6] To optimize, they used various design of trials, such as the Taguchi design and the GA algorithm, in this work. In this study, we employed response surface methods to design experiments; [7] They employed ECDM to mill a glass workpiece using four parameters such as voltage, duty factor, electrolyte concentration, and temperature in this experiment. They employed response surface methods to construct trials, and they discovered that MRR increased with voltage and temperature. One of the critical

machine configurations in this process is keeping the NaOH electrolyte stationary rather than in circulation. This experiment [8] demonstrates that a higher MRR is obtained when the electrolyte is in a stagnant position, thus we conducted the same [9] while milling.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Design of Experiments

To create a hole in the zirconia composite plate, the material is removed using the stainless-steel tool. Electrolytes are preserved in a stagnant state in the stationary instrument. Three distinct characteristics, such as the applied voltage, duty cycle, and electrolytic concentration, have an influence on the material removal rate.

The Process parameters

The process parameters ranges for the experiments are given below:

Electrode	Tungsten Carbide
Workpiece	Zirconia – Silicon Nitride Composite
Workpiece thickness	2 mm
Electrolyte	NaOH

Selection of Machining Parameters

To machine the hard to machine materials such as ceramics, the aforementioned process variables are tabulated in Table.1 and which were chosen based on trial study results.

Table: 1 Parameters of machining

Name	Units	Low	High
Voltage	V	80	110
Electrolyte Concentration	% Wt	10	20
Duty Cycle	%	50	70

BoX-Bhenkan method is chosen as a Design of Experiment technique to carry the experimentation and the Table: 1 show the corresponding details of it.

Material for Work piece

Zirconia-silicon nitride composite is considered to be one of the hardest and most corrosive-resistant materials. The zirconia composite is a material with incredible features such as high resistance to indentation, high resistance to wear, excellent thermal stability,

and improved chemical resistance, and it is also mentioned that these composite is strongly suggested to make wear-resistant coating. Furthermore, they discovered that MRR increases with increasing applied voltage and that overcut concerns were also highlighted [10]. The research's objective is to raise MRR while lowering TWR.

Electrochemical Discharge Machining (ECDM) Process

In their experimental study, they employed the ultrasonic machining [11] method and discovered that increased voltage contributes to tool wear [12] and the abrasive sludge creates destruction of the surface area. In this activity, the ECDM is employed to safeguard against un even machining caused by an abrasive sludge. Figure 1 represents the experimental layout for the ECDM.

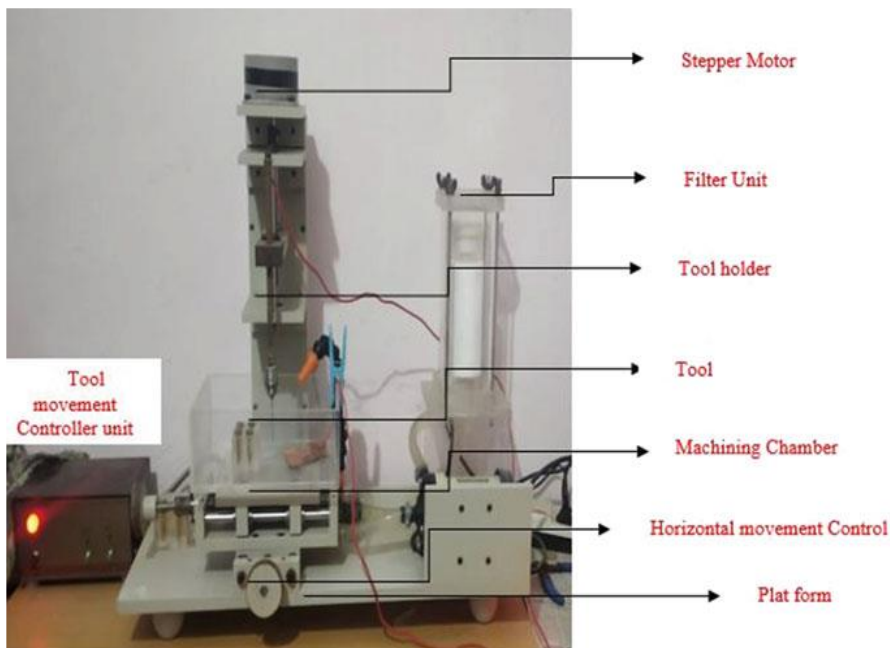


Figure 1: Machining setup

The work piece is placed in the process chamber, which is previously filled with NaOH till it covers over the work piece surface. A tool holder is attached to the stainless steel tool. The work table is moved in the X and Y directions using a hand wheel to machine the material.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The work piece material is kept into the machining chamber as seen in Figure 2. The work piece are placed just below the electrolyte level and where the spark is created. Electrification

Discharge will release when the machining process starts, the electrolyte around the tool debases as a result of the reaction, creating gas bubbles. The bubbles then release the pressure energy, which leads to the material removal. Due to the spark, the electrode wears out and becomes contaminated. As a result, a brand-new electrode and brand-new electrolytic concentration solution are utilised for every experiment.

The MRR and TWR for the machining of zirconia composites are displayed in Table.2. To determine the rate of material removal and rate of tool wear, the work piece and tool were inspected both before and after machining.

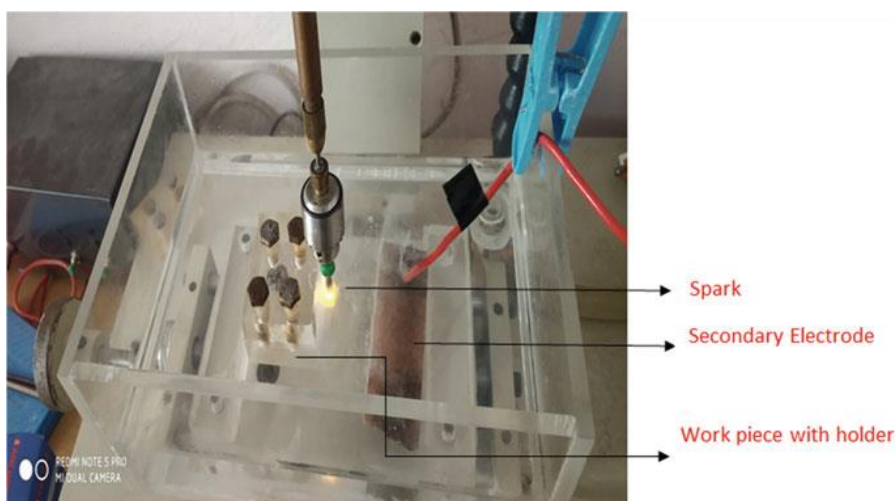


Figure 2: Machining of Workpiece

Observations During Experimentation

Time duration 30 min, (Each Cycle)

Tool Tungsten Carbide

Tool diameter 1 mm

Regression equations obtained for the material removal rate and tool wear rate is given below in equation 1 & 2.

Table: 2 Machining Performance

Run	VOLTAGE	EC	DUTY CYCLE	MRR	TWR
	V	%WT	%	$\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$	$\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$

1	90	15	60	334	571
2	100	10	60	335	286
3	90	15	60	325	474
4	80	20	60	211	529
5	90	10	70	241	319
6	100	15	70	370	592
7	90	20	50	353	551
8	90	15	60	330	476
9	80	10	60	211	283
10	90	15	60	357	495
11	90	15	60	334	441
12	80	15	70	210	569
13	90	20	70	259	547
14	100	20	60	370	617
15	80	15	50	210	579
16	100	15	50	355	603
17	90	10	50	219	293

CONCLUSION

With the help of ECDM process, non-conductive materials including glass, ceramics, polymers, etc. can be machined effectively. These findings are derived from experimental research using zirconia composite machining

1. The ECDM technology makes it feasible to efficiently machine electrically inert materials including glass, ceramic and polymer, etc.
2. The MRR and TWR of zirconia composite are greatly impacted by voltage in this followed by duty cycle study.
3. Voltage is the most influencing factor in the MRR, followed by electrolyte concentration.
4. Voltage plays a major role then followed by duty cycle in the TWR.
5. Optimized MRR and TWR are found at electrolyte concentration is 10% wt., the applied voltage is 100 V, and the duty cycle is 60%.
6. Future research may be done to determine the overcut and roughness of the machined region.
7. In future the machining characteristics can be optimized with advanced machine learning and optimization methods.

Image Compression Using Fractal Functions

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces an improvement on zero- mean fractal color image compression techniques, using the YPbPr color space. The twocolor images (Lena and Parrot) were used to test the best PSNR, CR, ET, by fractal image coding by Zero-Mean method. In Lena image the calculated results were found to be (PSNR=30.99), (CR=10.52), (ET=63.68), while in Parrot image is (PSNR=29.59), (CR=10.52), (ET=47.44).

Keyword

Component, YPbPr color space, TV color space, zero-mean method, image compression.

VLCIoT: Design and Implementation of a Visible Light Communication System for Indoor Internet of Things Applications

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ABSTRACT

Visible light communication (VLC) has attracted people's attention due to its wide range of spectrum resources and good privacy in recent year. But research on visible light communication is mostly focused on LED materials, transfer protocol, transmission rates, etc. Lack of research that connect the visible light communications with existing communications methods. In this paper, we propose an Ethernet-visible data conversion system based on FPGA, including Ethernet interface logic, bit-width conversion logic, data buffer logic, and visible light communication transceiver logic. The proposed system achieves Ethernet and visible light access, and realizes 1000Mbps Ethernet data and 625Mbps visible light data conversion. Through buffer control, Ethernet data can be completely and reliably transmitted from high speed to low speed. By defining the structure of visible light communication frame and adding data self-recovery mechanism, data transmission has higher stability on the path of visible light. The feasibility of the system is proved by actual measurements.

KEYWORD

Data conversion, Ethernet, FPGA, visible light communication.

INTRODUCTION

Wireless communication technology is widely used in our lives. As an emerging technology, visible light communication (VLC) is gradually entering the field of academics. Along with the popularization of solid-state lighting, LED (Light Emitting Diode) has been

applied to a large area. The Visible Light Communication uses LED as carrier, and uses electromagnetic wave in the visible light band as a carrier to modulate data information onto visible light, thereby achieving communication through it. Most of visible light communication researches focus on the point-to-point transmission in LOS (Line-of-sight) case [1]. Visible Light Communication doesn't occupy scarce radio spectrum and can be used without any license [2].

At present, research on visible light communication mostly focuses on material research [3], coding methods [4], modulation methods [5], and equalization methods [6]. Research focuses more on increasing transmission rates [7]. There are less researches on application. Some researches use

Manuscript received December 21, 2019; revised March 11, 2020. This research was partially supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China (2017YFB0403604) and supported by Tianjin Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Sensor and Sensing Network Technology. Guiling Sun, Weijian Zhao, and Ruobin Wang are with the College of

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China (email: sungl@nankai.edu.cn, zhaoweijian@mail.nankai.edu.cn, wangrb@mail.nankai.edu.cn). Xuanjie Li is with School of Electronic, Electrical and Communication Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P.R. China (email: boylixj@foxmail.com). visible light as a supplement to RF technology [8]. Some researches on CDMA achieve multi-user access [9]. In the application scenario. Some researches use the visible light communication for audio transmission [10] and video display [11]. And underwater communication is performed with visible light [12]. These researches didn't take advantage of indoor applications of visible light. As an ideal indoor communication, visible light can be combined with common communication. The related research is currently lacking. Ethernet is them as tidily used communication technology. Most the rate of visible light communication applications on Ethernet are less than 100Mbps. Based on this, we propose an application design that combines visible light with Gigabit Ethernet. The research can solve the problem from Ethernet to visible light

The Ethernet-VLC data conversion system can achieve bidirectional adaptation of visible light signals and Ethernet signals, thereby accessing the purpose of connecting visible

light to Internet. The system uses fluorescent white LED. The modulation method of visible light communication is OOK (on-off keying). The visible light transceiver uses binary code. There is a gap large between the uplink and downlink of the visible light transmission rate at present [13]. The communication band width of fluorescent white LED is lower than Gigabit Ethernet. In system, the communication speed of LED is 625Mbps, which is lower than the speed of Gigabit Ethernet, they cannot be connected directly, and the conversion systems are required.

We propose a 1000Mbps Ethernet and 625Mbps visible light communication data conversion system. The system is based on FPGA to realize the transition of data flow. The system ensures the start, progress, and completion of data transmission applications. By defining the structure of visible light communication data frame and combining data stream self-recovery mechanism, the proposed method improves the stability of data transmission.

Modules of the System Design

The system is based on Xilinx FPGA Integrated GTP transceivers design. The proposed system block diagram is shown in Fig. 1. In the downlink, the 8-bit wide Gigabit Ethernet data is converted to 32-bit data through the Ethernet interface logic and the bit-width conversion logic. The frame is decelerated in the Ethernet-VLC buffer logic, the visible light communication transceiver logic framing and sent frame to optical path. In the uplink, the GTP transceiver receives the data from the optical path, performs de-frame processing through the transceiver logic, and sends the data to the VLC-Ethernet buffer logic to speed up to Gigabit. And

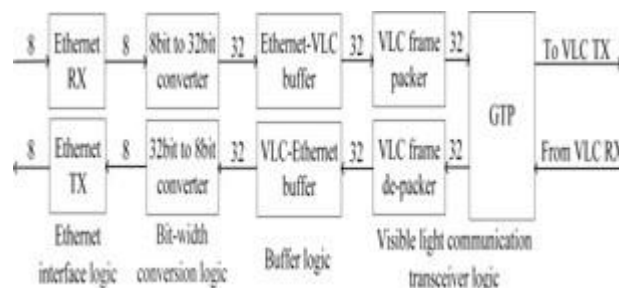


Fig. 1. Ethernet-VLC data conversion system block diagram.

Then the 8-bit data is re stored by the bit-width conversion logic. Finally, the frame is issued via the Ethernet interface.

Ethernet Interface Logic

The Ethernet interface logic completes the establishment of the communication interface and the configuration of the PHY chip. The functional diagram of the module is shown in Fig. 2. This interface logic design based on RGMII consists of three parts, i.e., SMI (Serial Management Interface), RX, and TX. SMI logic configures the registers in the Ethernet PHY layer slave through the MDC and MDIO interfaces to implement reset and auto-negotiation functions. When the auto-negotiation successes, Ethernet interface logic will be enabled. RX logic receives the Ethernet data, removes the frame header, and sends data information to bit-width conversion module after performing the CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) [14]. TX logic receives data sent from bit width conversion logic for new framing transmission. The frame interval needs to meet the minimum frame interval of the Ethernet in the process of transmission. The minimum frame interval of Gigabit Ethernet is 96 ns, and one clock is configured for 8 ns. When the interval time satisfies 12 clocks, the time is to enable signal. And the previous logic starts to send the package, otherwise the signal will be set low.

Bit-width Conversion Logic

Because the designs use GTP transceivers which only support 16-bit and 32-bit width data, we should perform width conversion. Considering that high bit width can reduce the frequency of the synchronous clock, this paper use 32-bit width. The bit width conversion logic is based on pseudo-dual-port RAM (Random Access Memory). The downlink writing bit-width is 8, the readout bit-width is 32, the uplink writing bit-width is 32, and the read out bit-width is 8. The uplink and downlink writing and readout operations are similar. Here we take an 8-bit to 32-bit module as an example.

In order to facilitate reading and writing, three address pointers are defined. The pointer WP (write pointer), write data with 8-bit width to RAM in ascending order of address. When writing the last byte of data frame, the first write address of the next frame is determined according to the length of the data frame. When the frame length is a multiple of 4, WP increases normally. When the frame length is not a multiple of 4, WP got the next address that is a multiple of 4. The pointer RP (read pointer), read 4 bytes of data from high to low at a time. The pointer VP (valid pointer), will be determined if the received data frame check value is correct. If the frame writing into buffer is correctly verified, VP will go to the current

position of WP. If the frame writing into buffer is incorrectly verified, WP will be returned to the current VP position.

The maximum byte-length of the Ethernet frame is 1518 and the minimum byte-length is 64. In order to satisfy the requirement of storing one frame of data, the capacity of the RAM is at least 2048 bytes (16384 bits). So the RAM capacity is 16Kb. In order to avoid the conflict when the address is read and written at the same time, the WP will be turned on after the full frame is written completely. However, when the previous frame is reading, the next frame is written completely, e.g. when after the frame A of length 1518 bytes is written, a frame B of length 64 bytes is written. The frame B is written during the reading of the frame A. But at this time, there is no logic to lay in the length information of frame B. Therefore, a FIFO (First Input First Output) storing length information is added to cooperate with the RAM to perform bit-width conversion. Considering that the capacity of the RAM is 2048 bytes, the FIFO bit-width is 11 and the bit-depth of the FIFO is 32 (2048 bytes/64 bytes).

Taking one frame as an example. The frame is written to the RAM according to the writing-enable signal. And then frame checked by CRC. If the result is correct, the signal will be pulled up raised one clock. The length information will be stored into the FIFO and VP go to WP. If the result is error, the writing-enable signal does not pull up, and then WP will go to VP. The timing diagram for the writing operation is shown in Fig. 3.

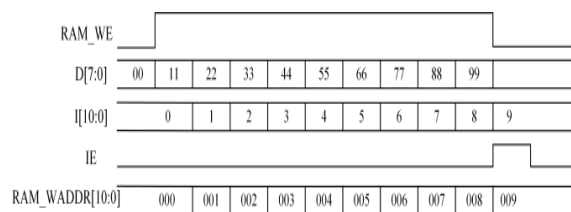


Fig.3.8 bit to 32bit module write operation timing diagram.

The RAM_WE is the writing-enable signal of RAM. When the signal is enabled. The 8-bit data D [7:0] is written in to the RAM with the write address RAM_WADDR [10:0]. In this process, the length information I [10: 0] cached into the FIFO. The signal IE represents a frame is written.

Frame readout based on FIFO status. Detect the status of FIFO. If FIFO is not empty, there adding process of one frame is started and the length information of the current frame is read from the FIFO. There ding timing diagrams shown in Fig. 4.

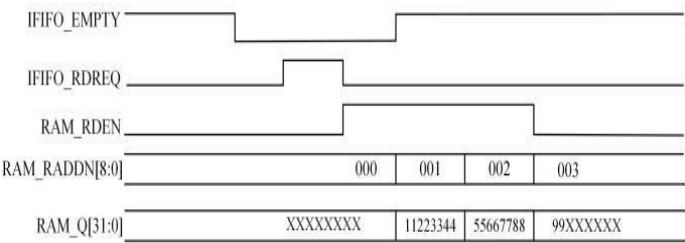


Fig.4.8bit to 32 bit module read out operation timing diagram

Buffer Logic

The buffer logic is the core of the system. The buffer in the uplink is responsible for slowing down the high-speed Ethernet data frames to the low-speed visible-light clock domain. In the downlink, the frame received from the visible light communication carried to the Ethernet clock domain. There by the logic implements two-way communication. The FIFO feature is suitable for buffers, which can reduce the complexity of the design [15]. The uplink and downlink buffers are composed of two asynchronous FIFOs, namely, the DFIFO (Data FIFO) that stores the data frame and the IFIFO (Information FIFO) that stores the frame length information. High-speed data synchronization to low-speed clock is a design difficulty.

The data transmission process complies with the Ethernet TCP/IP protocol. And there is a timeout retransmission rule. After the transmitter sends out one frame, if the acknowledgment information fed back by the receiver is not received within a certain period of time, the transmitter will resend the data until the feedback is received. Because data is transmitted from high speed to low speed and the buffer will be full, discard of data frames in evitable. But according to this rule, the receiver can receive the complete information correctly through the read-write control. The speed-down buffer is implemented based on this rule.

Depth calculation is very important to pass the data between different clock domains [16]. In downlink the deeper FIFO depth is better to use in speed-down buffer. Considering the device performance, the DFIFO bit-depth used in this paper is 8192 and the bit-width is 32.

To better control the buffer capacity, the threshold is set in the buffer. The amount of DFIFO (dfifo_data_count) is maintained between upper threshold and lower threshold. The longest frame has a byte-length of 1518, and a bit-depth of 190 in buffer. The shortest frame has a byte-length of 64, and a bit-depth of 190 in buffer. Considering the situation of continuously writing the longest frame, the upper threshold should ensure that the buffer is not full. The upper threshold is set to 7811 ($8191 - 190 \times 2$). The lower threshold keeps FIFO at half full state, and is set to 3715 ($4095 - 190 \times 2$). In uplink, the data pass through the buffer from low speed to high speed. There is no data congestion. When the back-to-back transmission is satisfied, two 1518-byte frames are continuously received. Since the FIFO depth is $2n$, it takes 4096 bytes and the bit-width is 32, so the bit-depth is 1024. The speed-up buffer IFIFO may approach the full state due to a large number of 64-byte frames are written. To avoid the IFIFO being full, upper threshold is set to 495 ($511 - 8 \times 2$), and the lower threshold is set to 8.

The writing process flowchart is shown in Fig.5. When the dfifo_data_count surpass the upper threshold, the writing-enable signal is turned off to stop writing. At this time, the buffer is only readout enabled. When the dfifo_data_count falls to the lower threshold, the writing-enable signal is enabled to continue writing data.

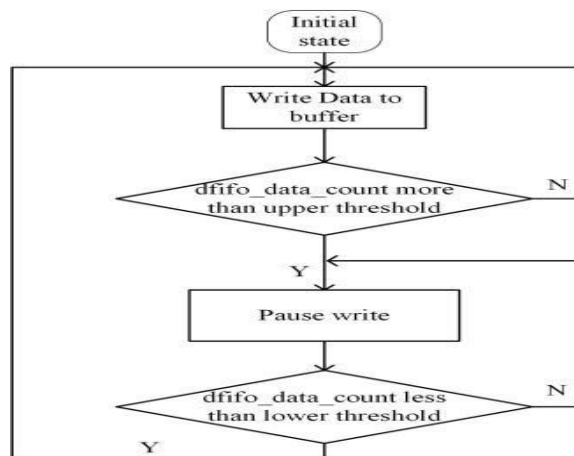


Fig.5. Buffer write control flow chart

The data read out process is shown in Fig.6. When the data in the IFIFO is not empty, the length information will be read, and the data frame will be read according to data length. If IFIFO is empty and DFIFO is non-empty, it indicates that data fragments exist in DFIFO. Currently, stop writing to Clear FIFO, and rely on this fragment cleaning mechanism to ensure the integrity of data transmission.

Visible Light Communication Transceiver Logic

The visible light communication transceiver logic assembles the data information into an VLC frame and sends it to the visible light channel via FPGA integrated GTP transceiver. The data clock recovery is integrated inside the GTP transceiver receiver. The data frame structure used in this paper is shown in Fig. 7. The data frame is based on 8B/10B coding technology. High-speed data transmission or data bus often uses 8B/10B protocol [17]. The visible light communication uses OOK modulation. The 8B/10B coding has a level-balancing feature that ensures that the LED does not flicker. The 8B/10B encoded data is serialized and decentralized via GTP transceiver. The frame includes a frame synchronization code, a frame start delimiter, a frame load, and a frame check. After the bit-width conversion, the frame bit-width is 32, that is 4 bytes of data are reprocessed under the same clock edge. For each frame, a frame synchronization code (0xff0000bc) is sent, which marks the arrival of a frame. Frame start delimiter (0xffxxxxfb) contains the length information of the frame (xxxx is the length information), and the length range is from 0 to 65535. Then the frame load is sent, that is, the encapsulated frame carries the data information. A frame check is added after the data part, which is used by the receiver to check, filter, and remove the data frames that have errors during transmission. The frame check uses CRC32. The calculation starts from the frame start code and stops at the end of the data part. There is a frame interval between data frames, where 0xbc is sent, corresponding to K28D5 of 8B10B. When the transmission

is idle, the transmitter will continuously send K28D5, which provides the receiver with the function of calibration.

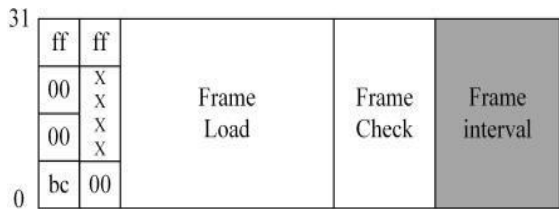


Fig.7.Visible light communication frame structure.

The overall change process of the frame in the system is shown in the Fig. 8. The optical path can be easily affected by external interference which results in transmission interrupting. When the optical path is cut off, the receiver will detect a data error. But the

transmitter still sent the data, so the data transmission is maintained. At this time, if the optical path is turned on again, the receiver may receive the frame from the middle position, and the communication maybe break. In this case, a recovery mechanism is added to the transceiver logic. The receiver must check each frame to be received by the transceiver, and mark the wrong frame. When transmitting to the subsequent logic, the frame will be masked. Normal data transmission is resumed when reconnected.



Fig.8.The change process of frame in system.

The optical path can be easily affected by external interference which results in transmission interrupting. When the optical path is cut off, the receiver will detect a data error. But the transmitter still sent the data, so the data transmission is maintained. At this time, if the optical path is turned on again, the receiver may receive the frame from the middle position, and the communication maybe break. In this case, a recovery mechanism is added to the transceiver logic. The receiver must check each frame to be received by the transceiver, and mark the wrong frame. When transmitting to the subsequent logic, the frame will be masked. Normal data transmission is resumed when reconnected.

SIMULATION AND EXPERIMENT RESULT

First, the feasibility of the system design is verified through simulation. In the simulation, the transmitter and the receiver of the optical path are connected. Fig. 9 and Fig. 10 are the simulation diagrams of the Ethernet side transmitter and receiver. It can be seen that the data is looped back and the result is correct.



Fig.9.The simulation diagrams of transmitter.

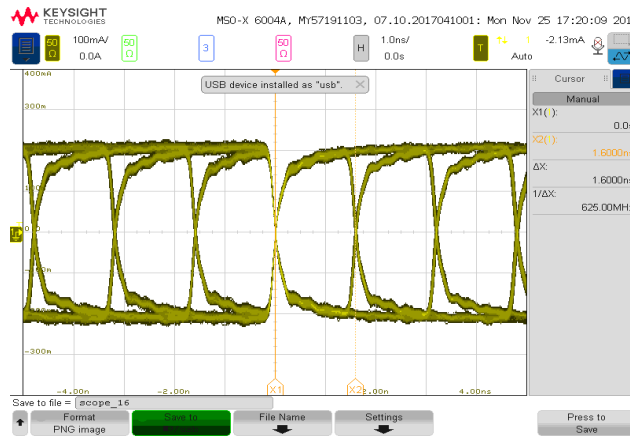


Fig.10.The simulation diagrams of receiver.

In the system experiment, the VLC side interface is connected to the oscilloscope, and the other side is connected to the Ethernet. The wave form can be observed by the oscilloscope, as shown in Fig.11.It is verified that the system reaches the rate of 625Mbps

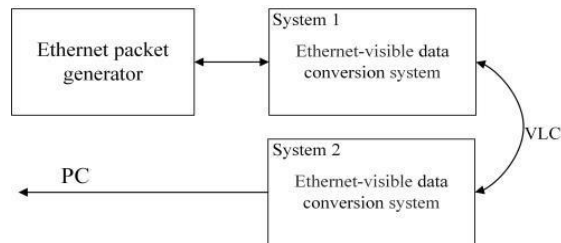
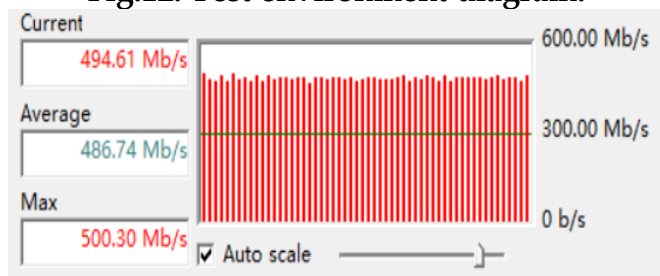
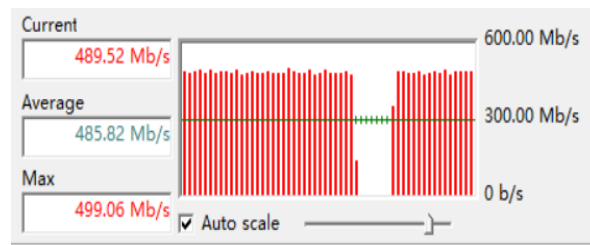


Fig.11.VLC interface wave form diagram.

In the functional experiment, since the network cannot reach the full-speed Gigabit network in the general environment, a Gigabit Ethernet packet generator is used for the experiment. The packet generator can send data frames with a byte length of 64 to 1518 at full speed. The test environment diagram is shown in Fig. 12. The packet generator sends data to System1. After the data is converted, it is sent to the System 2byVLC. After System 2 receives the data, it returns data back to Ethernet and sends it to PC. PC uses the traffic monitoring software Ner Per Sec to detect the network speed. The network speed is shown in Fig. 13. The transmission rate is close to 500Mbps. Because the system uses 8B/10B encoding and decoding, the ratio between the data rate on the optical path after encoding and the data rate on Ethernet before encoding should be 5: 4. The 625 Mbps rate on optical path corresponds to the 500Mbps Ethernet rate. After the optical path is cut and reconnected, the system has restored the data connection, as shown in Fig. 14.

Fig.12. Test environment diagram.**Fig.13. the Internet speed detected by PC.****Fig.14. Effect of self-recovery mechanism.**

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose a design of an Ethernet-VLC data conversion system, which can realize the conversion between Gigabit network and 625Mbps optical data. We define the structure of the system and the functions of each module. Through simulation and experiments, we proved the feasibility of the system. And in order to improve the stability of the system, we defined the data frame structure and added recovery system at the receiver. Next, further research will be conducted in the areas of system buffer control and multi-user.

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AI-Powered Adaptation: Building Resilience for Sustainable Growth

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ABSTRACT

As the world faces increasing challenges from climate change, resource scarcity, and socio-economic disruptions, the need for adaptive technologies to support sustainable growth becomes paramount. Artificial Intelligence (AI) presents a powerful toolset for addressing these challenges by enabling adaptive systems that can learn from and respond to changing environments. This paper explores the role of AI in building resilience for sustainable growth, focusing on its applications in various sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, and infrastructure. We discuss how AI-powered adaptation can help in mitigating risks, optimizing resource allocation, and fostering innovation. Case studies and examples from around the world demonstrate the potential impact of AI in enhancing adaptive capacity and driving sustainable development. Finally, we discuss the challenges and opportunities in implementing AI-powered adaptation strategies and suggest future research directions in this field.

KEYWORD

AI, Adaptive Technologies, Sustainability, Resilience, Sustainable Growth.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable growth is a fundamental concept in the context of global development, emphasizing the need to balance economic progress with environmental protection and social equity. The idea, as articulated by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987, is to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept recognizes that our actions today have long-term consequences and that development must be pursued in a way that ensures the well-being of both current and future generations.

Achieving sustainable growth requires a proactive approach to addressing the challenges posed by climate change, resource depletion, and social inequalities. It requires us to adapt to changing environmental, social, and economic conditions while ensuring the efficient use of resources and minimizing negative impacts on the environment. This is where artificial intelligence (AI) can play a crucial role.

AI has emerged as a powerful tool for building resilience and promoting sustainable growth. By enabling adaptive systems that can learn from and respond to changing environments, AI has the potential to revolutionize the way we address complex challenges. In the context of sustainable growth, AI can help us develop more efficient and effective strategies for managing resources, mitigating risks, and fostering innovation.

This paper explores the role of AI in building resilience for sustainable growth. It will examine how AI-powered adaptation can help us address key challenges in various sectors, including agriculture, healthcare, and infrastructure. By highlighting the potential of AI to drive sustainable development, this paper aims to inspire further research and innovation in this exciting field.

AI-POWERED ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a cornerstone of human civilization, providing food, fiber, and fuel for populations around the world. However, agriculture is also one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change, with changing weather patterns and extreme events posing significant challenges to food security. In this context, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into agricultural practices has the potential to revolutionize the way we approach farming and address these challenges.

One of the key advantages of AI in agriculture is its ability to process large amounts of data and provide real-time insights. AI-powered adaptation strategies can help farmers optimize crop yields, reduce water usage, and mitigate the impact of pests and diseases. For example, AI can analyze weather data and soil conditions to provide personalized recommendations to farmers on when to plant, irrigate, and harvest their crops. By incorporating AI into their decision-making processes, farmers can make more informed choices that can lead to higher yields and reduced environmental impact.

One of the areas where AI is making significant strides in agriculture is in precision farming. Precision farming involves using technology to tailor farming practices to individual fields or even individual plants. AI can analyze data from sensors, drones, and satellites to create detailed maps of fields, allowing farmers to apply fertilizers and pesticides more precisely. This not only reduces the amount of inputs needed but also minimizes environmental impact.

AI can also help farmers manage water more effectively. By analyzing weather patterns and soil moisture levels, AI can provide recommendations on when and how much to irrigate. This can help farmers reduce water waste and improve crop yields.

In addition to optimizing production, AI can also help farmers manage pests and diseases. By analyzing data on pest and disease outbreaks, AI can provide early warning signs and recommend appropriate action. This can help farmers reduce the need for chemical pesticides, leading to healthier crops and a more sustainable farming system.

Overall, AI-powered adaptation has the potential to revolutionize agriculture and help farmers adapt to a changing climate. By providing real-time insights and personalized recommendations, AI can help farmers optimize production, reduce waste, and mitigate environmental impact. As the technology continues to evolve, its potential to transform agriculture for the better is immense.

AI APPLICATIONS IN HEALTHCARE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Healthcare systems worldwide are facing unprecedented challenges, including an aging population, the rising prevalence of chronic diseases, and limited resources. In this context, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into healthcare practices has the potential to transform the way we deliver care and improve patient outcomes. AI-powered solutions can enhance diagnosis accuracy, optimize treatment plans, and ultimately contribute to more sustainable healthcare systems.

One of the key advantages of AI in healthcare is its ability to process and analyze vast amounts of medical data quickly and accurately. This can be particularly useful in medical imaging, where AI algorithms can analyze images such as X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans to detect early signs of diseases such as cancer. By providing more accurate and timely

diagnoses, AI can help healthcare providers initiate treatment sooner, leading to better patient outcomes.

AI can also help optimize treatment plans by analyzing patient data and identifying the most effective interventions. For example, AI algorithms can analyze a patient's genetic information to predict how they are likely to respond to a particular treatment. This can help healthcare providers tailor treatment plans to individual patients, leading to better outcomes and reduced healthcare costs.

Another area where AI is making significant strides in healthcare is in the field of personalized medicine. By analyzing a patient's medical history, genetic makeup, and lifestyle factors, AI can help healthcare providers develop personalized treatment plans that are more effective and have fewer side effects. This not only improves patient outcomes but also reduces the need for trial-and-error approaches to treatment, leading to more sustainable use of healthcare resources.

In addition to improving diagnosis and treatment, AI can also help healthcare systems operate more efficiently. For example, AI-powered solutions can help hospitals and healthcare facilities optimize staff schedules, manage inventory more effectively, and reduce administrative burdens. By streamlining operations, AI can help healthcare systems reduce costs and improve overall sustainability.

Overall, AI has the potential to revolutionize healthcare and contribute to more sustainable healthcare systems. By improving diagnosis accuracy, optimizing treatment plans, and enhancing operational efficiency, AI can help healthcare providers deliver higher quality care to more patients while managing limited resources more effectively. As the technology continues to evolve, its impact on healthcare is expected to grow, leading to a more sustainable and resilient healthcare system for future generations.

AI-DRIVEN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Rapid urbanization is a global phenomenon that is reshaping cities and putting immense strain on infrastructure systems. As cities grow, they face challenges such as increased energy consumption, traffic congestion, and pollution. These challenges not only impact the environment but also the quality of life for urban residents. In this context, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into infrastructure development has the potential to

revolutionize the way cities are designed and managed, leading to more efficient, resilient, and sustainable urban environments.

One of the key advantages of AI in infrastructure development is its ability to process and analyze large amounts of data in real-time. This can be particularly useful in optimizing traffic flow in cities. AI algorithms can analyze data from traffic cameras, sensors, and GPS devices to predict traffic patterns and optimize signal timings. By reducing congestion and improving traffic flow, AI can help reduce emissions and improve air quality in cities.

AI can also be used to reduce energy consumption in buildings. By analyzing data on building usage, occupancy patterns, and energy usage, AI can identify opportunities for energy savings and recommend energy-efficient solutions. For example, AI can optimize heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems to reduce energy waste while maintaining comfortable indoor temperatures.

Another area where AI is making a significant impact is in waste management. AI-powered solutions can analyze data on waste generation, collection routes, and landfill capacity to optimize waste collection and disposal processes. By reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills and increasing recycling rates, AI can help cities reduce their environmental footprint and move towards a more circular economy.

In addition to these examples, AI can also be used in other areas of infrastructure development, such as water management, public safety, and disaster response. By using AI technologies, cities can design infrastructure systems that are more efficient, resilient, and sustainable, ultimately leading to a better quality of life for urban residents. Despite the immense potential of AI-powered adaptation, there are several challenges that need to be addressed to maximize its benefits and minimize its risks. One of the key challenges is data privacy and security. AI systems rely on large amounts of data to learn and make decisions, raising concerns about how this data is collected, stored, and used. Ensuring that AI systems comply with privacy regulations and protect sensitive data is crucial to maintaining trust and confidence in these technologies.

Ethical considerations are another important challenge in the development and deployment of AI-powered adaptation strategies. As AI becomes more integrated into our daily lives, questions arise about the ethical implications of AI decision-making. For example, who is responsible if an AI system makes a decision that harms someone? How

can we ensure that AI systems are fair and unbiased? Addressing these ethical challenges requires careful consideration and proactive measures to ensure that AI is used in a responsible and ethical manner.

The digital divide is another challenge that needs to be addressed in the context of AI-powered adaptation. Access to AI technologies and the skills needed to use them are not evenly distributed, leading to disparities in who benefits from these technologies. Bridging the digital divide requires efforts to ensure that everyone has access to AI technologies and the opportunity to develop the skills needed to use them effectively.

Despite these challenges, there are also significant opportunities associated with AI-powered adaptation. One of the key opportunities is the potential for further research and development of AI algorithms. As AI technologies continue to evolve, there is an opportunity to develop more advanced and sophisticated algorithms that can address complex challenges in new and innovative ways.

Another opportunity lies in the integration of AI into existing systems and processes. By integrating AI into existing infrastructure, organizations can improve efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance decision-making. For example, AI can be used to optimize energy usage in buildings, improve traffic flow in cities, and enhance healthcare delivery.

In conclusion, while there are challenges associated with AI-powered adaptation, there are also significant opportunities for leveraging AI to address complex challenges and build a more sustainable future. By addressing these challenges and seizing these opportunities, we can harness the power of AI to revolutionize the way we adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Conclusion

AI-powered adaptation presents a promising path towards building resilience and ensuring sustainable growth in a rapidly changing world. By leveraging the power of AI, we can develop innovative solutions to address complex and dynamic challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, and urbanization. AI has the potential to revolutionize the way we approach sustainability, offering new ways to optimize resource use, improve decision-making, and enhance the resilience of our systems.

However, realizing the full potential of AI-powered adaptation requires addressing several key challenges. These include ensuring data privacy and security, addressing ethical considerations, and bridging the digital divide. It is essential to develop governance frameworks and ethical guidelines to guide the development and deployment of AI technologies in a responsible and equitable manner.

Despite these challenges, the opportunities presented by AI-powered adaptation are immense. Further research and development of AI algorithms can lead to more advanced and effective solutions. Integrating AI into existing systems and processes can improve efficiency and decision-making across a wide range of sectors, from agriculture to healthcare to infrastructure development.

In conclusion, by addressing the challenges and seizing the opportunities presented by AI, we can create a more sustainable future for generations to come. By harnessing the power of AI-powered adaptation, we can build resilience, foster innovation, and ensure that our planet remains a livable place for all.

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A Wireless Underground Sensor Network Field Pilot for Agriculture: Soil Moisture Mapping Using Signal Attenuation

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ABSTRACT

Wireless Underground Sensor Networks (WUSNs) that collect geospatial in situ sensor data are a backbone of internet-of-things (IoT) applications for agriculture and terrestrial ecology. In this paper, we first show how WUSNs can operate reliably under field conditions year- round and at the same time be used for determining and mapping soil conditions from the buried sensor nodes. We demonstrate the design and deployment of a 24-node WUSN installed at an agricultural field site that covers an area with a 530 m radius. The WUSN has continuously operated since September 2019, enabling real-time monitoring of soil volumetric water content (VWC), soil temperature (ST), and soil electrical conductivity. Secondly, we present data collected over a nine-month period across three seasons. We evaluate the performance of a deep learning algorithm in predicting soil VWC using various combinations of the received signal strength (RSSI) from each buried wireless node, above-ground pathloss, the distance between wireless node and receive antenna (D), ST, air temperature (AT), relative humidity (RH), and precipitation as input parameters to the model. The AT, RH, and precipitation were obtained from a nearby weather station. We find that a model with RSSI, D, AT, ST, and RH as inputs was able to predict soil VWC with an R^2 of 0.82 for test datasets, with a Root Mean Square Error of ± 0.012 (m^3/m^3). A combination of deep learning and other easily available soil and climatic parameters can be a viable candidate for replacing expensive soil VWC sensors in WUSNs.

FIRST-LEVEL HEADING: THE LINE BREAK WAS FORCED

This sample document demonstrates proper use of REVTEX 4.1 (and LATEX 2 ϵ) in manuscripts prepared for submission to AIP conference proceedings. Further information can be found in the documentation included in the distribution or available at <http://authors.aip.org> and in the documentation for REVTEX 4.1 itself. When commands are referred to in this example file, they are always shown with their required arguments, using normal TEX format. In this format, #1, #2, etc. stand for required author-supplied arguments to commands. For example, in `\section{#1}` the #1 stands for the title text of the author's section heading, and in `\title{#1}` the #1 stands for the title text of the paper. Line breaks in section headings at all levels can be introduced using `\\`. A blank input line tells TEX that the paragraph has ended.

Second-level heading: Formatting

In the present study we offer two contributions pursuant to our research goals noted in the introduction section. Firstly, we demonstrate the design and deployment of a WUSN and then examine the results of 9 months of continuous operation of a fully buried, non-intrusive WUSN at an agricultural field located at Fermi National Laboratory (Fermilab, Batavia, IL, USA). Through this demonstration, we show that a WUSN can operate under all-season, realistic field conditions. The wireless network is based on the increasingly used unlicensed ISM band, deployed around 900 MHz (in the USA) and made popular through low-power IoT wireless networks such as LoRa and Sigfox. The WUSN collects and maps soil VWC, electrical conductivity (EC), and soil temperature (ST) simultaneously, and the data can be visualized in near real-time through a web-based user interface. We discuss the performance of the WUSN through seasonal weather variations (fall, winter, and spring) and the impacts of climate, soil, and site characteristics affecting the sensor module transmissions.

Third-level heading Materials and Methods Sensor Node Development

Thoreau 2.0 is a modified version of an earlier system developed and operated at the University of Chicago campus described in Zhang et al. (2017) [11]. The wireless backbone of the Thoreau 2.0 system is a Sigfox 901.2 MHz low-power IoT wireless network, and the architecture contains three components: (1) the buried sensor nodes, (2) a base station, and

(3) a user interface (Figure 1).

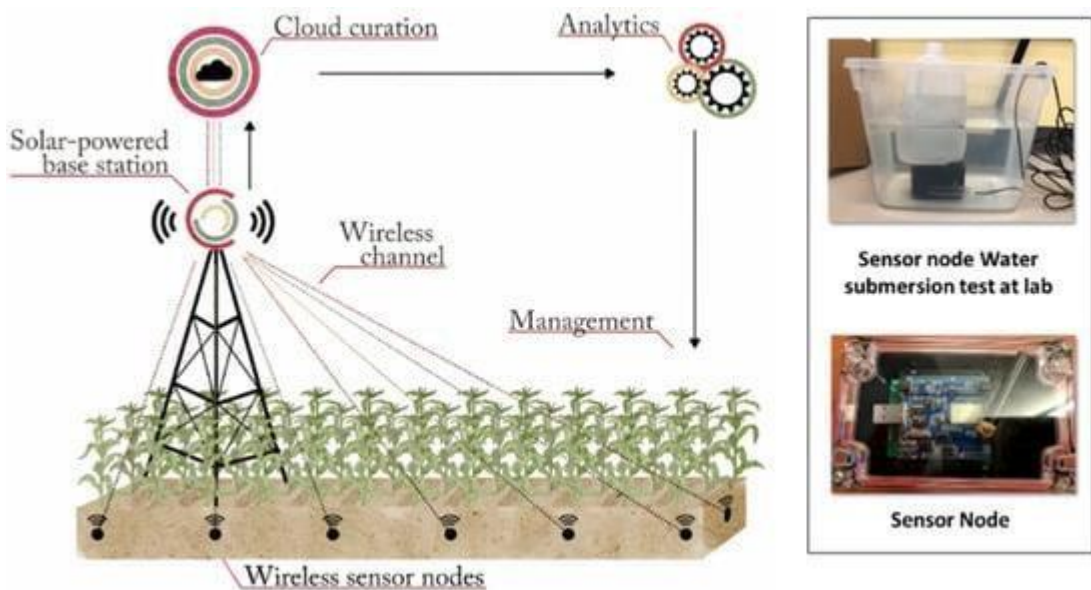


Figure 1. The wireless underground sensor network Thoreau 2.0 design. Inset shows sensor node and water submersion test conducted in the laboratory prior to field deployment.

Each sensor node consists of a sealed carbonate casing (16 cm × 8 cm × 8.5 cm) that contains the electronics, power source, and a transmitting antenna (Figure 1 inset shows the electronic components and antenna, while the power rack is housed beneath the electronics and cannot be seen in the picture). Each node is connected to an external sensor that simultaneously measures soil VWC, ST, and EC (TEROS12, Meter Environment, Pullman, Washington, DC, USA) in the vicinity of the box. The mechanical design of the sensor node box is critical. Building upon our experience from the first-generation WUSN (Thoreau 1.0, [11]), a hermetically sealed box was designed (Windy City Lab, Chicago, IL, USA) that could withstand extreme water and temperature fluctuations. We used O-rings around the lid to prevent leaks and silicone sealant to waterproof the encasing. A watertight, nylon cable gland was used for cable connection to the external sensor.

Multiline equations

Temporal Variation of Soil Properties

Measurements were collected over 289 days from 6 September 2019 through 20 June 2020. During this time, the WUSN operated continuously and produced 112,000 measurements after data curation and QA/QC. Descriptive statistics for soil VWC, EC, and ST, and weather variables AT, RH, and P averaged for the three seasons comprising the study time are shown in Table 1. 4 shows daily means for these variables and precipitation events.

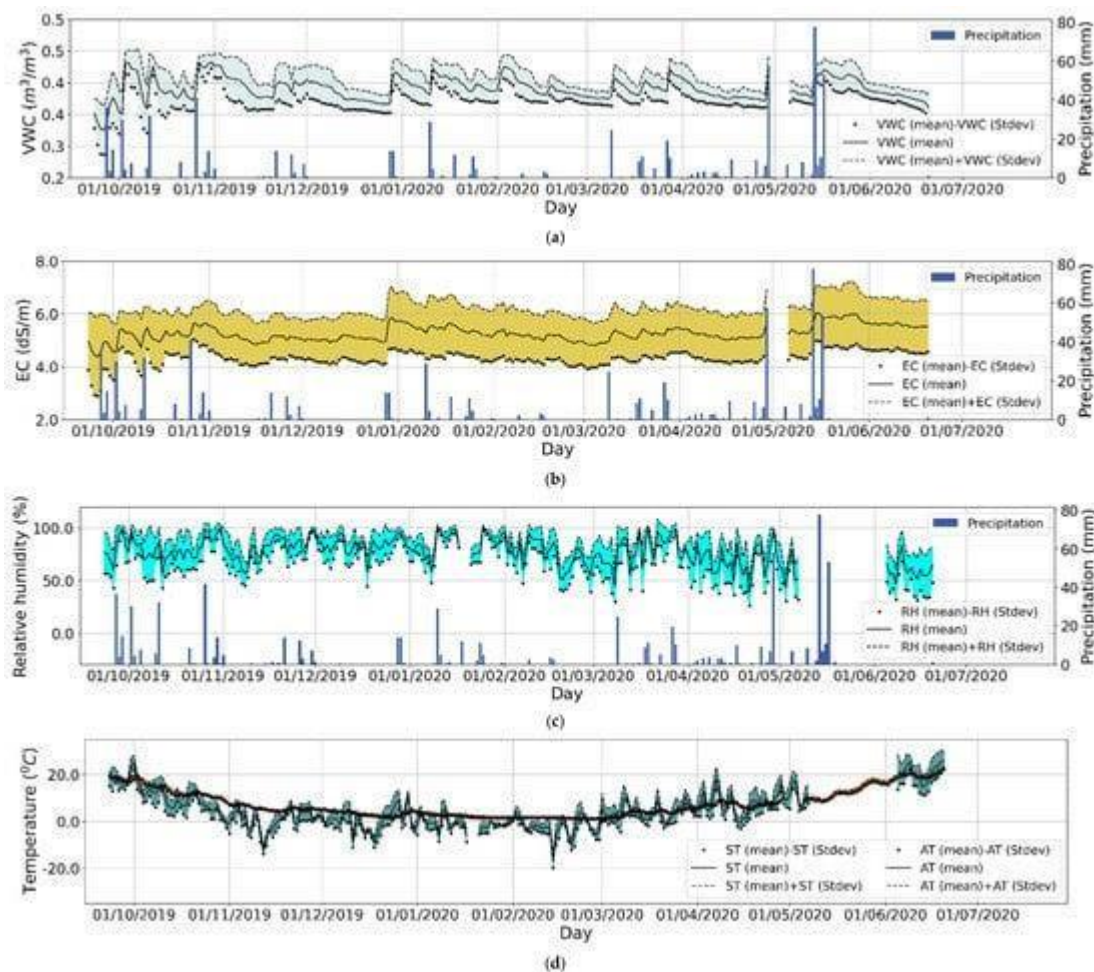


Figure 4. Daily mean averages \pm standard deviation of soil volumetric water content (VWC)

(a), electrical conductivity (EC) (b), relative humidity (c), and soil and air temperature (d). Relative humidity and air temperature measurements were collected from the weather station shown in Figure 2. Blue bars are cumulative daily precipitation events. Shadows indicates the \pm standard deviation of the mean for VWC, EC, and RH.

Table 1. Season descriptive parameter statistics.

The overall high average soil EC values of the field site indicate good soil fertility. The site is composed of silt loam and silty clay loam soils that are prime farmland soils. Nevertheless, the soils have a tendency of being too wet, potentially creating nutrient build up, as indicated by high maximum soil EC and VWC, particularly in the spring, as shown in Table 1. As expected, soil VWC increases after each precipitation event (Figure 3a). A positive correlation of soil VWC with EC was observed throughout the study time ($R = 0.47$; Pearson correlation analysis, MATLAB R2020b). Analyzing the data by season, the correlation coefficients of soil VWC with EC are 0.54, 0.45, and 0.29 in fall, spring, and winter, respectively (Pearson correlation analysis, MATLAB R2020b). This correlation is not surprising, as it is known that the more water there is in the soil the more cations are in

solution and the soils' capacity to conduct electricity increases, resulting in higher EC values. Weather variations in RH, ST, and AT occurred throughout the study time, with cold winter and warmer spring temperatures, and frequent fluctuations in air temperature and relative humidity typical of continental climates (Figure 3c,d).

System Performance

Electromagnetic wave transmissions can be attenuated by several factors, including distance between a sensor node and the base station [2,10]. Figure 4a,b show the percentage of data packets received by the base station from the sensors during the 9 months of the study. Results indicate that there is a substantial loss of data packets from the sensor nodes that are farthest away from the base station (Figure 4a). In addition, we found that the amount of data received is not equal across sensors installed the same distance from the base antenna. Analysis of the data packets received from each sensor superimposed onto a topographic map (Figure 4b,c) suggests that the percentage of data packets received is a

function of sensor node distance to the base station, terrain elevation, and the localized concentration of soil moisture. For instance, sensors B3S20, B2S8, B2S11, B2S12, B2S13, and B2S21; and B3S19, B3S17, and B2S6 are installed approximately equidistant to the base station, but they differ in the number of data packets received by the base station. Sensor B2S8 (green pins in Figure 4b) is in a floodplain, leading to fewer data packets received compared to the nearest sensors B2S11 and B3S20, while sensors B2S7, B2S12, and B2S13 (red pins in Figure 4b) only differ in their topographic position and elevation yet have different data packet percentages (Figure 4b).

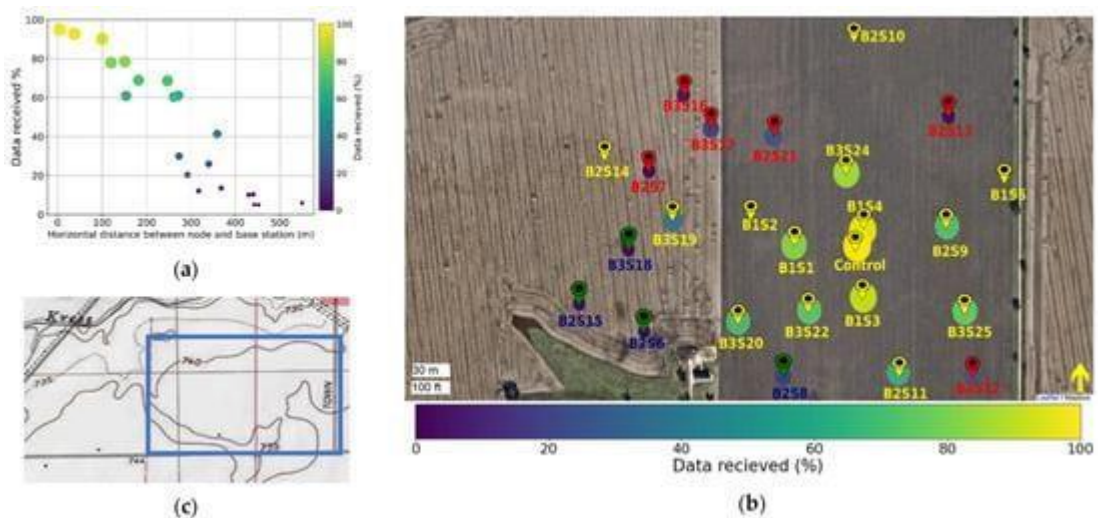


Figure 4. The average percentage of data packets received by the base station from the sensor nodes as a function of the horizontal distance from the base station (a) and from each sensor as they were located in the field (b). The size and color of the filled circles represents the percentage of data packets received. The flag indicates the base station location; yellow, red, and green pins represent sensors installed at 740 and 735 feet elevation and those installed in the flood plain zone of the study area, respectively (b). The soil topographic map (c) used to determine site elevation is retrieved from: <https://www.usgs.gov/search-map?search=3DEP> (accessed on 25 November 2020).

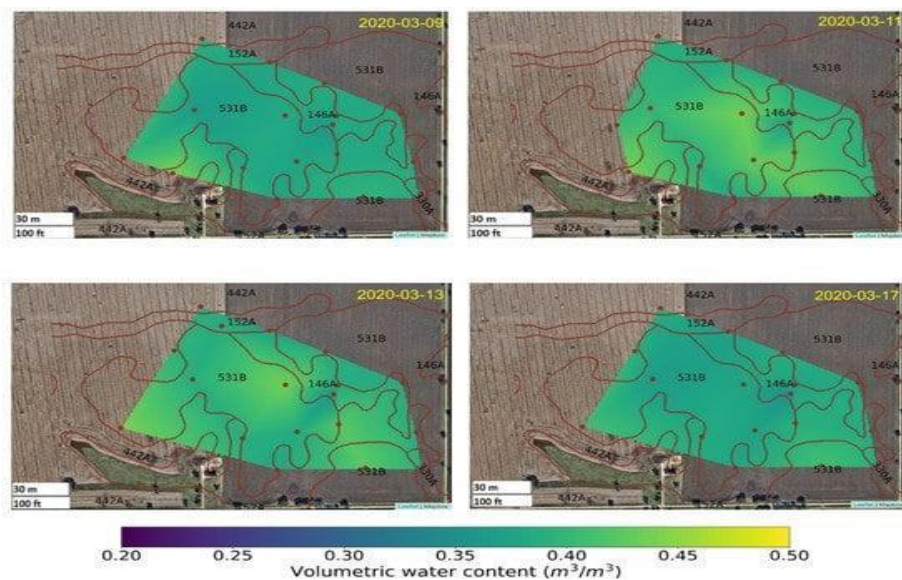


Figure 5. Volumetric water content (m^3/m^3) daily average intensity maps before and after

24.6 mm precipitation. Brown dots indicate sensor location and brown lines/numbers indicate soil types (brown lines and numbers denote USDA soil type assessment). Intensity maps were generated by linear interpolation between measured points.

Estimation of VWC from Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI)

The RSSI value received by the base station is generally lower than the original sensor node transmission. This signal attenuation is the result of the electromagnetic wave traveling through the soil medium and the free-space path in the air and intervening vegetation. Variations in soil moisture also affect RSSI values because the presence of moisture alters the soil's dielectric response to the propagation of the signal [10]. Figure 6 denotes RSSI values typically received by the base station, plotted against the soil VWC and the amount of precipitation at that time. As Figure 6 indicates, soil VWC rises following precipitation, sometimes reaching the upper detection limit of the sensor, and then decreases within a few hours to days due to soil water drainage and evaporation (when the soil is bare) or evapotranspiration (when plants are present). Correlation of soil VWC with RSSI is not present in winter, but it appears over the course of spring and early fall (Figure 6).

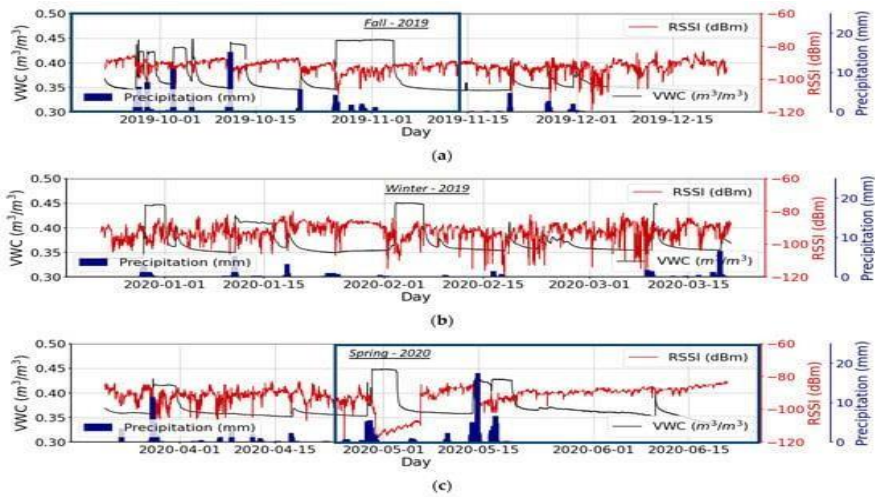


Figure 6. Measured RSSI (red line) and VWC (black line) by a sensor node buried 40 cm below the ground and located at 5 m to the base station during fall 2019 (a), winter 2019 (b), and spring 2020 (c) (from 6 September 2019 to 20 June 2020). Blue bars represent cumulative daily precipitation.

A correlation analysis using all data indicates a weak significant negative correlation ($R = -0.25$, $p\text{-value} = <0.005$) of soil VWC with RSSI. This analysis was conducted with a total of 92,000 datapoints, obtained after removal of soil VWC values that were above the maximum detection limit of the sensors, $0.45 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$ (removal of 4000 datapoints), and of incomplete datasets due to temporary malfunction of the weather station that led to the removal of another 12,000 datapoints from our dataset. Because electromagnetic signal propagation is also impacted by other factors, such as terrain elevation and distance of the sensor node to the base station, as shown in Figure 4, and other factors identified in the literature, including climatic and weather factors [75,76], we investigated whether a nonlinear approach using standard machine learning algorithms could improve the prediction of soil VWC by taking into consideration RSSI and the various factors that might affect signal transmission from the sensors.

As noted earlier, we used an Artificial Neural Network with Multilayer Perceptron (ANN-MLP) algorithm (details in [58,77,78,79,80]) for constructing soil VWC predictive models. MATLAB R2020b was used for the neural network development, training, and simulations [81]. The total dataset was randomly classified into 70% for training (64,000 datapoints), 15% for validation (13,500 datapoints), and 15% for testing (13,500 datapoints).

Soil VWC in situ measurements (collected by the external soil sensor) were used as ground truth data and target parameters for the model. Available input parameters that could be used to train the model included WUSN site parameters (RSSI and hypotenuse distance (D) between the buried sensor node and base station antenna) and soil (ST) and weather parameters (P, AT, and RH). Weather parameters were averaged at 30 min intervals to harmonize all data to that time interval for the model.

WUSN/site parameters are those that can be obtained directly from the deployment of the WUSN in the field. Because the signal transmitted from a buried node first travels through the soil, the power (PT (in dB)) at the soil surface depends on the moisture content in the soil. After traveling through the air with a free space pathloss proportional to $20 \times \log(D)$, where D is the hypotenuse distance of the buried sensor to the antenna, the signal is received at the base station antenna with a certain RSSI. Hence, one can approximate PT as being proportional to the sum of $20 \times \log(D)$ and RSSI. The distance (D) appears as a separate parameter in addition to the $20 \times \log(D)$ factor in the estimate of PT in order to capture propagation effects, such as multipath, which are not accounted for in the free space pathloss. These site parameters along with the measured weather and soil variables were used as input parameters for evaluating the machine learning algorithm.

Trial and error was used to select the optimum number of hidden layers and number of neurons. Table A1 in Appendix A shows the performance matrix of different combinations of hidden layers and number of neurons. Ultimately, a five-layer feed-forward neural network including three hidden layers, one input layer, and one output layer, with each hidden layer containing 55 neurons, was selected based upon performance in VWC predictions. The Levenberg–Marquardt algorithm was used for network training. To avoid overtraining, we used an early stopping training method. Model performance was assessed by comparing the coefficient of determination (R^2), root mean square error (RMSE), and mean absolute error (MAE) of the estimated value of soil VWC to in situ, ground-truth measurements. All input and target parameters were normalized to a range between 0.2 to 0.8, as suggested by Cigizoglu (2003) [82]. Table 2 shows the performance of this model in training, validation, and te le 2. Results of ANN-MLP model with different input parameter combinations.

In contrast, running the model with only site input parameters, i.e., using only RSSI + 20 × log(D) and D as input parameters, substantially reduced the performance of the model, rendering unacceptable predictions (Table 2, two-parameter model). We determined that ST is an important variable in determining the model’s predictive ability, i.e., any model was substantially improved when ST was included as an input parameter (Table 2, three-, four-, and five-parameter models). Similarly, but to a lesser extent, the performance of the model could be further improved with the addition of AT and RH as input parameters (in addition to RSSI + 20 × log(D), D, and ST as inputs) leading to four- and five-parameter models (see Table 2). For example, Figure 7 shows measured and predicted soil VWC when using the ANN-MLP model with RSSI + 20 × log(D), D, ST, AT, and RH as input parameters. Including P in the model did not affect model performance (Table 2). Since P is infrequent, there were fewer inputs into the algorithm, which might have reduced its influence on model performance. Nevertheless, it is possible that the effect of P might already have been accounted for, indirectly, by RSSI and RH variations.

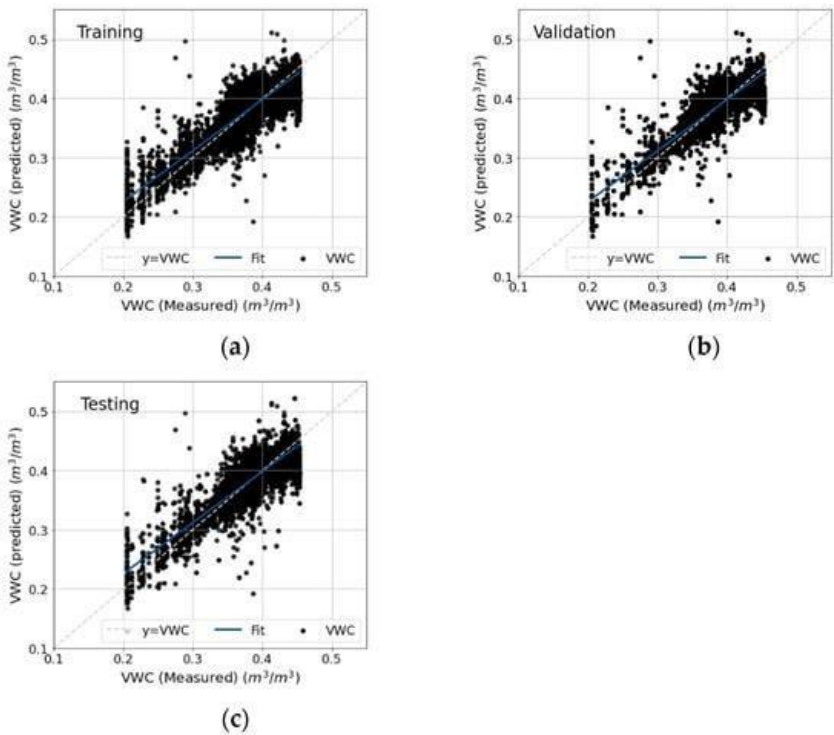


Figure 7. Measured and predicted soil volumetric water content (VWC) at training (a), validation (b), and testing (c) stages of the ANN-MLP model using input parameters: distance of the sensor node to the antenna (D), $RSSI + 20 \times \log(D)$, relative humidity (RH), and soil and atmospheric temperature. Model is highlighted in bold on Table 2 as the best-performing model.

While RSSI is expected to and has been previously shown to be affected by soil VWC due to changes in the soil's dielectric properties under limited testing conditions [10,36,38,69], our results summarized in Table 2 (and the seasonal examples highlighted in Figure 6) clearly show that RSSI alone is a poor consistent predictor of soil VWC, and we propose the use of this algorithm as an alternative method for estimating soil VWC with WUSNs. Indeed, dropping RH as an input parameter and using a four-parameter model also leads to good prediction of soil VWC ($R^2 = 0.82$). The approach described above, while obviating the need for an expensive VWC sensor at every node, does require other soil and weather data. However, many algorithms developed to predict ST from AT can render this approach feasible [83,84,85,86].

We compared the performance of the six-parameter ANN-MLP model with two other commonly used machine learning algorithms: Support Vector Regression (SVR) [87,88,89] and Extreme Learning Machines (ELMs) [90,91]. We used these algorithms to predict soil moisture in the same way as for our ANN-MLP model, and the implementation details of the two models are described in Appendix B. The performance statistics of the two models are presented in Table 3, showing the best results across a collection of SVR kernel functions and ELM activation functions. Grid searches for these two models yielded poorer results than the ANN-MLP model. The best SVR model was found with a radial basis function (RBF) kernel which resulted in $R^2 = 0.56$ and $RMSE = 0.053 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$ for the testing stage; the best ELM model was found with a sigmoid activation function, which resulted in $R^2 = 0.48$ and $RMSE = 0.06 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$ for the testing stage. The reason for these models' poor performance in comparison to the ANN-MLP model is unclear and beyond the scope of the current paper. We can conclude, however, that our deep learning approach surpasses the other surveyed methods even without a thorough grid search, and that the ANN-MLP model proves a useful tool in predicting geospatial VWC.

Table 3. Results of Support Vector Regression (SVR) and Extreme Learning Machines (ELMs) for training and testing stages.

We now make a few comments regarding our analysis. Firstly, note that we did not include the polarization and antenna gain for the sensor node transmitters as input parameters. Polarization and antenna gains cannot be controlled precisely, especially in a real-world field deployment such as described in this paper. With ML, if measurements from each sensor are adequately represented in the training set, these, as well as other hidden factors, such as differences in terrain, will be learned by the model during the training phase. In the experiment, 92,000 datapoints were collected from 23 sensor nodes over 9 months, ensuring that measurements from each sensor node were well-represented in the training data. Furthermore, in estimating soil moisture, the ML model utilizes the relative difference in RSSI between wet soil and dry soil from each sensor, and hence, the absolute effect of

polarization, antenna gain, and terrain do not need to be modeled accurately since these do not change with the level of moisture in the soil. Secondly, as noted in Section 3.2, some sites can have lower number of successful transmissions due to factors such as distance, topography, etc. To examine this effect, we tested the model with data from the sites that had >50% and <50% data packet transmission rates, and the difference in performance statistics during testing was not significant. However, this is a parameter that will likely need to be examined and tested in other site installations.

sting with various combinations of input parameters. The six-input parameter model, containing all site and climate input parameters, predicted soil VWC with very good accuracy and low RMSE and MAE.

Conclusions

In this paper, we present the successful design and deployment of Thoreau 2.0, a scalable, low-power WUSN for subterranean sensing. The WUSN has been operating continuously in an agricultural field since September 2019, and we present data collected

over 9 months (three seasons). High temporal and spatial resolutions were accomplished by measuring soil conditions at 30 min intervals and interpolating and mapping the sensor results over an approximated 530 m radius area. We showcase the ability of our WUSN to monitor and map real-time variations in soil VWC, ST, and EC. Our results show that such WUSNs can be reliably operated under “real-world” conditions and are scalable. Using the RSSI signal from the WUSN along with other inputs as proxies, we developed a deep learning model that can accurately predict and map an important parameter for soil ecology and agriculture: volumetric water content (or soil moisture). This enables soil moisture determination without the need for expensive sensors for direct VWC measurement.

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Quantum Algorithms and Quantum Machine Learning: Harnessing Quantum Computing for Enhanced Data Processing

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ABSTRACT

Quantum computing represents a paradigm shift in computation, promising exponential speedup for certain computational tasks. In recent years, quantum algorithms and quantum machine learning have emerged as two exciting areas of research, leveraging the unique properties of quantum mechanics to address complex computational problems more efficiently than classical approaches. This paper overviews quantum algorithms and machine learning techniques, highlighting their theoretical foundations, practical implementations, and potential applications. We discuss key quantum algorithms such as Shor's algorithm, Grover's algorithm, and quantum simulation algorithms, exploring their advantages, limitations, and current research directions. Additionally, we delve into quantum machine learning approaches, including quantum-enhanced algorithms for classification, clustering, regression, and generative modeling, examining their implications for data processing and pattern recognition tasks. Through this comprehensive analysis, we aim to provide insights into the transformative potential of quantum computing for solving real-world computational challenges and driving innovation in data-driven fields.

Keywords

Quantum computing, Quantum algorithms, Quantum machine learning, Shor's algorithm, Grover's algorithm, Quantum simulation, Quantum neural networks, Quantum generative models.

INTRODUCTION

Quantum computing marks a revolutionary departure from classical computation, offering a paradigm shift in our approach to solving computationally intensive problems. Unlike classical computers that process information in binary bits, quantum computers leverage the principles of quantum mechanics to manipulate quantum bits or qubits. These qubits can exist in superpositions of states, enabling quantum computers to explore vast solution spaces simultaneously and potentially achieve exponential speedup for specific tasks.

The motivation for delving into quantum algorithms and quantum machine learning stems from the tantalizing prospects that quantum computing offers. Traditional computing architectures encounter limitations when confronted with certain complex computational problems, such as integer factorization or optimization tasks. Quantum algorithms, such as Shor's algorithm and Grover's algorithm, present solutions that exhibit exponential speedup over their classical counterparts, promising transformative implications for cryptography, optimization, and data processing.

Similarly, the convergence of quantum computing with machine learning heralds a new frontier in data analysis and pattern recognition. Quantum machine learning techniques harness the unique properties of quantum mechanics to enhance computational efficiency and enable novel approaches to solving machine learning tasks. By integrating classical and quantum computation, quantum machine learning models offer the potential to tackle previously intractable problems and unlock new insights across diverse domains.

The objectives of this paper are threefold. Firstly, we aim to provide an overview of quantum computing, elucidating its underlying principles, computational model, and potential advantages over classical computing. Secondly, we seek to explore the motivation behind studying quantum algorithms and quantum machine learning, highlighting the transformative impact these fields can have on various applications. Lastly, we endeavor to outline the scope and structure of the paper, which will delve into the theoretical foundations, practical implementations, and potential applications of quantum algorithms and quantum machine learning techniques. Through this comprehensive analysis, we aim to contribute to the burgeoning discourse on quantum computing and inspire further exploration and collaboration in this rapidly evolving field.

QUANTUM ALGORITHMS

Shor's algorithm, devised by mathematician Peter Shor in 1994, is a groundbreaking quantum algorithm that revolutionized the field of cryptography and number theory. The algorithm's primary objective is to efficiently factorize large integers, a task that poses a significant challenge for classical computers due to the exponential growth in computational complexity with increasing integer size.

Explanation of the Algorithm for Integer Factorization

At its core, Shor's algorithm exploits the principles of quantum computation to perform modular exponentiation and period finding efficiently. The set of rules includes numerous key steps:

Initialization

Begin by selecting a random integer a between 2 and $(N-1)$, where N is the number to be factorized.

Modular Exponentiation

For a given integer x , compute $f(x) = a^x \pmod N$ using modular exponentiation. This can be efficiently implemented classically or on a quantum computer using the quantum modular exponentiation algorithm.

Period Finding

The key insight of Shor's algorithm lies in finding the period r of the function $f(x)$. This can be achieved using quantum algorithms such as the Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT). Let r be the smallest positive integer such that $a^r \equiv 1 \pmod N$. Then, r is the period of $f(x)$.

Factor Extraction

Once the period r is determined, it can be used to factorize N . If r is even and $a^{r/2} \not\equiv -1 \pmod N$, then the factors of N can be obtained as $\gcd(a^{r/2} \pm 1, N)$.

Implications for Cryptography and Number Theory

Shor's algorithm's ability to efficiently factorize large integers has profound implications for cryptography, particularly for systems reliant on the hardness of integer factorization for security, such as RSA encryption. The security of RSA encryption relies on the assumption that factoring large integers into their prime factors is computationally infeasible. However, Shor's algorithm undermines this assumption by demonstrating the feasibility of factorization on a quantum computer, posing a significant threat to classical cryptographic systems.

Moreover, Shor's algorithm has broader implications for number theory, offering a new perspective on the computational complexity of fundamental mathematical problems. The algorithm's efficiency in factorizing integers highlights the disparity between classical and quantum computational capabilities, prompting further exploration of quantum algorithms for solving classical mathematical problems.

Current Developments and Challenges

While Shor's algorithm provides a theoretical framework for efficient integer factorization on a quantum computer, several challenges remain in its practical implementation. These include:

Qubit Coherence and Error Rates

Quantum algorithms are susceptible to errors due to decoherence and noise. Maintaining qubit coherence over long periods and reducing error rates are ongoing challenges in quantum computing.

Hardware Scalability

Shor's algorithm requires a large number of qubits to factorize large integers. Scaling up quantum hardware to support the necessary number of qubits while maintaining qubit coherence is a significant challenge.

Algorithmic Design

Optimizing the performance of Shor's algorithm requires careful algorithmic design and implementation. This includes optimizing the quantum circuit for modular exponentiation and period finding, as well as minimizing error rates and resource usage.

Despite these challenges, recent advancements in quantum hardware and error correction techniques have brought the practical implementation of Shor's algorithm closer to reality. Continued research in quantum computing hardware, algorithm design, and error correction will be critical for realizing the full potential of Shor's algorithm in practical applications.

Grover's Algorithm

Grover's algorithm, proposed by Lov Grover in 1996, is a quantum algorithm designed to perform an unstructured search over a database. Unlike classical search algorithms, which typically require examining each item in the database sequentially, Grover's algorithm offers a quadratic speedup, significantly reducing the search time.

Description of the Algorithm for Unstructured Search

At its core, Grover's algorithm employs quantum parallelism and amplitude amplification to accelerate the search process. The algorithm's key steps include:

Superposition

Start with a uniform superposition of all possible states representing the items in the database.

$$| \psi_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} | i \rangle$$

Oracle Query

Apply an oracle function that marks the desired solution(s) in the quantum state. The oracle function effectively acts as a black box, flipping the sign of the amplitude corresponding to the target solution(s).

$$U_f | x \rangle = (-1)^{f(x)} | x \rangle$$

Amplitude Amplification

Utilize amplitude amplification techniques, such as Grover iteration, to amplify the amplitudes of the marked solutions while suppressing the amplitudes of the unmarked

solutions. This step involves iteratively applying the oracle and inversion about the mean operations to concentrate the probability amplitudes on the target solution(s).

$$G = S_w \cdot U_f \cdot S_0 \cdot U_s$$

Where (S_w) is the inversion about the mean (or Grover diffusion operator), (U_f) is the oracle function, (S_0) is the inversion about the initial state, and (U_s) is the uniform superposition operator.

Measurement

Finally, measure the quantum state to obtain the solution(s) with high probability. The probability of measuring the desired solution(s) increases quadratically with the number of iterations performed.

The number of iterations required for Grover's algorithm to find the target item(s) with high probability is approximately $(O(\sqrt{N}))$, leading to a quadratic speedup over classical search algorithms.

Applications in Database Search and Optimization

Grover's set of rules has numerous packages in diverse computational tasks, inclusive of database search, optimization, and cryptographic attacks. In the context of database search, the algorithm enables efficient retrieval of information from unsorted databases, offering a quadratic speedup over classical search algorithms. This capability has implications for a wide range of applications, including data retrieval, pattern recognition, and optimization problems.

Moreover, Grover's algorithm can be applied to optimization problems, such as finding the minimum or maximum of a function, by encoding the problem as a search over a solution space. While Grover's algorithm does not offer an exponential speedup for optimization tasks, it can still provide a quadratic speedup over classical algorithms, leading to improved efficiency in finding optimal solutions.

Optimization Strategies and Quantum Oracle Implementation

Optimizing the performance of Grover's algorithm involves carefully selecting the number of iterations and optimizing the oracle implementation to minimize the overall computational complexity. The choice of oracle function significantly impacts the algorithm's efficiency, as it determines the accuracy and effectiveness of marking the target solution(s) in the quantum state.

Quantum oracle implementation strategies vary depending on the nature of the search problem and the available resources. In some cases, analytical or explicit construction of the oracle function may be feasible, while in others, black-box access to the problem's information may be required.

Researchers continue to explore novel techniques for designing efficient quantum oracles and optimizing Grover's algorithm for various applications.

In summary, Grover's algorithm offers a powerful tool for accelerating unstructured search and optimization tasks on quantum computers. By leveraging quantum parallelism and amplitude amplification, the algorithm enables efficient retrieval of information from unsorted databases and optimization of objective functions. Ongoing research focuses on optimizing the algorithm's performance and exploring its applications in diverse computational domains.

Quantum Simulation Algorithms

Quantum simulation algorithms play a crucial role in leveraging quantum computers to simulate quantum systems, offering insights into complex physical phenomena that are challenging to study using classical computational methods. These algorithms enable researchers to model the behavior of quantum systems with unprecedented accuracy and efficiency, paving the way for advances in materials science, chemistry, and physics.

Role of Quantum Computers in Simulating Quantum Systems

Role of Quantum Computers in Simulating Quantum Systems

Quantum computers excel at simulating quantum systems due to their inherent ability to manipulate quantum states and perform quantum operations. Unlike classical computers, which struggle to simulate large-scale quantum systems efficiently, quantum computers can

exploit quantum parallelism and entanglement to simulate complex quantum phenomena with exponential speedup.

Quantum simulation algorithms leverage these quantum properties to represent and evolve the quantum state of a simulated system, enabling researchers to study its dynamics, properties, and interactions. By accurately simulating quantum systems, researchers can explore novel materials, understand chemical reactions, and investigate fundamental physical phenomena with unprecedented precision.

Examples of Quantum Simulation Algorithms

Several quantum simulation algorithms have been proposed and developed to address specific classes of quantum systems and phenomena. These algorithms vary in complexity and applicability, depending on the nature of the simulated system and the desired level of accuracy. Some notable examples include:

Variational Quantum Eigensolver (VQE)

VQE is a hybrid quantum-classical algorithm used to approximate the ground state energy of a quantum system. By iteratively optimizing a parameterized quantum circuit and evaluating its energy, VQE can efficiently estimate the ground state energy, enabling researchers to study the properties of quantum systems and molecules.

Quantum Phase Estimation (QPE)

QPE is a quantum algorithm used to estimate the eigenvalues of a unitary operator, which encodes the energy levels of a quantum system. By applying QPE to the Hamiltonian operator of a quantum system, researchers can obtain accurate estimates of its energy spectrum, facilitating the study of its dynamics and properties.

Quantum Variational Simulation (QVS)

QVS is a quantum algorithm designed to simulate the time evolution of quantum systems by approximating the unitary time evolution operator using parameterized quantum circuits. By optimizing the parameters of the quantum circuit to minimize the error in

simulating the time evolution, QVS can efficiently simulate the dynamics of quantum systems and phenomena.

Potential Applications in Materials Science, Chemistry, and Physics

Quantum simulation algorithms hold immense promise for advancing research in materials science, chemistry, and physics, enabling researchers to explore new materials, understand chemical reactions, and investigate fundamental physical phenomena with unprecedented accuracy and efficiency. Some potential applications include:

Materials Discovery and Design

Quantum simulation algorithms can be used to predict the properties of novel materials, such as superconductors, catalysts, and semiconductors, accelerating the discovery and design of materials with desired properties for various applications.

Chemical Reaction Mechanisms

Quantum simulation algorithms can elucidate the mechanisms of chemical reactions, providing insights into reaction kinetics, reaction pathways, and reaction energetics. By accurately simulating chemical reactions, researchers can optimize reaction conditions and design more efficient chemical processes.

Quantum Many-Body Systems

Quantum simulation algorithms enable researchers to study the behavior of complex many-body systems, such as strongly correlated electron systems, quantum magnets, and quantum fluids. By accurately simulating the dynamics of these systems, researchers can explore emergent phenomena, phase transitions, and quantum criticality.

In summary, quantum simulation algorithms offer a powerful tool for simulating quantum systems with unprecedented accuracy and efficiency, enabling researchers to explore complex physical phenomena and advance scientific knowledge in materials science, chemistry, and physics. Ongoing research focuses on developing more efficient quantum simulation algorithms, improving their scalability and accuracy, and exploring their applications in diverse scientific domains.

QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING

Quantum-Classical Hybrid Models

Quantum-classical hybrid models represent a fusion of classical machine learning techniques with quantum algorithms, leveraging the strengths of both paradigms to tackle complex computational problems efficiently. This integration harnesses the powerful computational capabilities of quantum computing while leveraging classical processing for tasks suited to conventional algorithms.

Integration of Quantum Algorithms with Classical Machine Learning Techniques

Hybrid quantum-classical models typically involve embedding quantum algorithms within classical machine learning frameworks. For instance, quantum algorithms, such as variational quantum eigensolvers (VQEs) or quantum approximate optimization algorithms (QAOAs), can be used as components within classical optimization or learning pipelines. In this approach, classical algorithms handle preprocessing, feature extraction, and post-processing, while quantum algorithms perform specific tasks, such as optimization or feature selection, within the overall learning process.

Advantages of Hybrid Quantum-Classical Approaches

The integration of quantum and classical techniques offers several advantages:

Enhanced Computational Power

By leveraging the strengths of quantum computing, hybrid models can tackle computationally intensive tasks more efficiently than purely classical approaches, particularly for optimization and sampling problems.

Flexibility and Scalability

Hybrid models provide a flexible framework for incorporating quantum algorithms into existing machine learning workflows, allowing for modular design and scalability to larger datasets or more complex problems.

Improved Performance

In many cases, hybrid quantum-classical models outperform purely classical algorithms, particularly for tasks where quantum algorithms offer a significant advantage, such as certain optimization problems or feature selection tasks.

Case Studies and Experimental Results

Several case studies and experimental results showcase the effectiveness of hybrid quantum-classical approaches:

Hybrid Quantum-Classical Optimization

Researchers have demonstrated the use of quantum optimization algorithms, such as QAOA, within classical optimization frameworks for solving combinatorial optimization problems, such as the traveling salesman problem or graph partitioning.

Quantum-Assisted Machine Learning

Hybrid models have been applied to various machine learning tasks, including classification, clustering, and regression. By incorporating quantum algorithms for feature selection or dimensionality reduction, researchers have achieved improved performance on benchmark datasets.

Chemistry and Materials Science

In fields like quantum chemistry and materials science, hybrid quantum-classical models have been used to simulate molecular structures, predict material properties, and optimize chemical reactions, demonstrating the potential for quantum-enhanced computational techniques in scientific research and discovery.

In conclusion, hybrid quantum-classical models represent a promising approach for leveraging the computational advantages of quantum computing within classical machine learning frameworks. By integrating quantum algorithms with classical techniques, these models offer enhanced computational power, flexibility, and performance across a wide range of applications.

Quantum Neural Networks

Quantum neural networks (QNNs) are a class of neural network architectures that leverage the principles of quantum mechanics to perform certain computational tasks more efficiently than classical neural networks. These models offer potential advantages for pattern recognition, data analysis, and optimization problems by harnessing the unique properties of quantum computation.

Overview of Quantum Neural Network Architectures

Quantum neural networks can be categorized into several architectures, including:

Quantum Perceptrons

Analogous to classical perceptrons, quantum perceptrons are the building blocks of quantum neural networks. They consist of quantum gates acting on qubits to perform simple computational tasks, such as classification or regression.

Quantum Convolutional Neural Networks (QCNNs)

QCNNs extend classical convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to operate on quantum data representations. They use quantum gates to perform convolutional operations and pooling operations on quantum feature maps, enabling efficient pattern recognition and image classification tasks.

Quantum Recurrent Neural Networks (QRNNs)

QRNNs leverage quantum gates to implement recurrent connections and memory units, enabling them to process sequential data and time-series information efficiently. They are well-suited for tasks such as natural language processing, speech recognition, and time-series prediction.

Training Algorithms and Optimization Techniques

Training quantum neural networks involves optimizing the parameters of the quantum circuits or gates to minimize a loss function, similar to classical neural networks. However,

due to the inherent complexity of quantum computation, training QNNs requires specialized optimization techniques and algorithms. Some common approaches include:

Variational Quantum Circuit Optimization

Variational quantum circuits, parameterized quantum circuits whose parameters are optimized to minimize a cost function, are commonly used to train QNNs. Quantum-classical hybrid optimization algorithms, such as the quantum approximate optimization algorithm (QAOA), can be used to optimize the parameters of variational quantum circuits efficiently. Quantum gradient descent algorithms adapt classical gradient descent techniques to the quantum domain, enabling the optimization of quantum neural network parameters using gradient-based methods. These algorithms leverage the quantum gradient information to update the parameters of the quantum circuits iteratively.

Quantum Simulated Annealing

Inspired by classical simulated annealing algorithms, quantum simulated annealing methods explore the energy landscape of quantum neural networks to find optimal parameter configurations. By gradually cooling the system to its ground state, these algorithms can effectively optimize the parameters of quantum circuits.

Applications in Pattern Recognition and Data Analysis

Quantum neural networks have applications in various domains, including:

Pattern Recognition

QNNs excel at pattern recognition tasks, such as image classification, object detection, and pattern matching. Their ability to process quantum data representations and exploit quantum parallelism makes them well-suited for recognizing complex patterns in high-dimensional data.

Data Analysis

Quantum neural networks can analyze and process large datasets efficiently, extracting meaningful insights and patterns from noisy or incomplete data. They have applications in data clustering, dimensionality reduction, and anomaly detection, enabling researchers to uncover hidden structures and relationships within complex datasets.

In summary, quantum neural networks offer a powerful framework for performing pattern recognition, data analysis, and optimization tasks using quantum computation techniques. By leveraging the principles of quantum mechanics, these models provide potential advantages

Quantum generative models represent a class of generative modeling techniques that leverage quantum computing principles to generate data distributions efficiently. Among these models, quantum generative adversarial networks (QGANs) have garnered significant attention for their potential applications in synthetic data generation, simulation, and quantum-enhanced machine learning tasks.

Introduction to Quantum Generative Adversarial Networks (QGANs)

QGANs extend the framework of classical generative adversarial networks (GANs) to the quantum domain, leveraging quantum circuits to generate data distributions. Similar to classical GANs, QGANs consist of two neural networks: a generator and a discriminator. The generator generates samples from a target data distribution, while the discriminator distinguishes between real and generated samples. By training the generator to fool the discriminator, QGANs learn to generate samples that closely resemble the target distribution.

Generation of Quantum Data Distributions

In QGANs, the generator and discriminator are implemented as parameterized quantum circuits, whose parameters are optimized to generate and discriminate quantum data samples, respectively. The generator circuit takes as input a set of random quantum states and transforms them into samples from the target distribution, while the discriminator circuit distinguishes between real and generated samples based on certain discriminative features.

During training, the generator and discriminator circuits are trained iteratively using a quantumclassical optimization algorithm, such as quantum gradient descent or variational quantum eigensolver (VQE), to minimize a characteristic that captures the discrepancy between the generated and actual facts distributions. By optimizing the parameters of the generator circuit to generate samples that fool the discriminator, QGANs learn to generate samples that closely resemble the target data distribution.

Potential Applications in Synthetic Data Generation and Simulation

QGANs have several potential applications in synthetic data generation, simulation, and quantumenhanced machine learning tasks:

Data Augmentation

QGANs can generate synthetic data samples to augment existing datasets, enabling researchers to train more robust machine learning models and improve their generalization performance.

Quantum Simulation

QGANs can simulate quantum systems and phenomena by generating samples from quantum data distributions, allowing researchers to study complex quantum phenomena, optimize quantum algorithms, and explore quantum materials efficiently.

Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning

QGANs can be used to generate privacy-preserving synthetic data samples that preserve the statistical properties of the original data distribution while concealing sensitive information, enabling secure and privacy-preserving machine learning tasks.

Quantum-Enhanced Machine Learning

By leveraging the computational advantages of quantum computing, QGANs offer potential enhancements to classical generative modeling techniques, enabling more efficient and accurate data generation and simulation in various machine learning tasks.

In summary, quantum generative models, particularly QGANs, represent a promising approach to generative modeling and data generation using quantum computing techniques. With applications ranging from synthetic data generation to quantum simulation and privacy-preserving machine learning, QGANs offer potential advantages over classical generative modeling techniques, paving the way for advancements in quantum-enhanced machine learning and data analysis.

APPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES

Real-World Applications of Quantum Algorithms and Quantum Machine Learning

Quantum algorithms and quantum machine learning hold immense promise for a wide range of real-world applications, spanning various industries and scientific disciplines. Some notable applications include:

Cryptography and Security

Quantum algorithms, such as Shor's algorithm, pose a threat to classical cryptographic systems by efficiently factoring large integers. However, quantum cryptography offers potential solutions for secure communication protocols, such as quantum key distribution (QKD), which leverages quantum properties for secure key exchange.

Optimization and Operations Research

Quantum algorithms, such as the quantum approximate optimization algorithm (QAOA), offer potential solutions for optimization problems in logistics, supply chain management, and resource allocation. These algorithms can efficiently tackle combinatorial optimization problems, such as the traveling salesman problem or graph partitioning, enabling more efficient resource utilization and decision-making.

Drug Discovery and Materials Science

Quantum simulation algorithms enable researchers to simulate molecular structures, predict material properties, and optimize chemical reactions efficiently. These capabilities have applications in drug discovery, materials design, and catalyst optimization, accelerating the development of new pharmaceuticals, materials, and chemical processes.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Quantum machine learning techniques, such as quantum neural networks and quantum generative models, offer potential enhancements to classical machine learning algorithms. These techniques can improve pattern recognition, data analysis, and optimization tasks, enabling more accurate predictions and insights from data.

Challenges and Limitations of Current Quantum Computing Technologies

Despite the promising applications of quantum algorithms and quantum machine learning, current quantum computing technologies face several challenges and limitations:

Qubit Coherence and Error Rates

Quantum computers are susceptible to noise and errors, which degrade the coherence of qubits and limit the accuracy of quantum computations. Improving qubit coherence times and reducing error rates are critical challenges for scaling up quantum computing technologies and achieving reliable quantum computation

Hardware Scalability

Building large-scale quantum computers with a sufficient number of qubits and connectivity poses significant engineering challenges. Current quantum hardware platforms, such as superconducting qubits and trapped ions, face limitations in scaling up to the thousands or millions of qubits required for practical applications.

Algorithmic Design and Error Correction

Developing efficient quantum algorithms and error correction techniques is essential for realizing the full potential of quantum computing. Designing quantum algorithms that exploit the strengths of quantum computation while mitigating the impact of noise and errors is a non-trivial task that requires interdisciplinary expertise and innovation.

Interfacing with Classical Systems

Integrating quantum computers with classical systems and infrastructure presents technical challenges in data transfer, communication protocols, and software compatibility. Developing efficient interfaces and protocols for exchanging information between quantum and classical systems is essential for integrating quantum computing technologies into existing workflows and applications.

Perspectives on Future Developments and Opportunities for Research

Despite the challenges and limitations, the future of quantum computing holds tremendous opportunities for research and innovation:

Hardware Advances

Continued advances in quantum hardware technologies, such as qubit coherence times, error correction codes, and fault-tolerant architectures, will enable the construction of larger and more reliable quantum computers. Emerging technologies, such as topological qubits and quantum error correction, offer potential solutions for improving qubit coherence and error rates.

Algorithmic Innovation

Innovations in quantum algorithm design, optimization techniques, and quantum error correction algorithms will drive progress in quantum computing. Developing hybrid quantum-classical algorithms, quantum machine learning techniques, and quantum simulation algorithms will unlock new capabilities and applications for quantum computing technologies.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration

Collaboration across disciplines, including physics, computer science, mathematics, and engineering, is essential for advancing quantum computing research. Interdisciplinary research teams can leverage diverse expertise and perspectives to tackle complex challenges and drive innovation in quantum computing technologies.

Industry Partnerships and Applications

Collaboration between academia, industry, and government agencies is essential for translating quantum computing research into practical applications and technologies. Industry partnerships can accelerate the development of quantum hardware, software, and applications, driving commercialization and adoption of quantum computing technologies.

In conclusion, quantum algorithms and quantum machine learning offer promising opportunities for solving real-world problems and advancing scientific knowledge. Despite the challenges and limitations of current quantum computing technologies, ongoing research and innovation hold the potential to overcome these obstacles and unlock the transformative capabilities of quantum computing for diverse applications and industries. Collaborative efforts across disciplines, industry partnerships, and continued investment in research and development are essential for realizing the full potential of quantum computing technologies in the years to come.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have explored the groundbreaking advancements in quantum computing and machine learning, delving into the intricacies of quantum algorithms, hybrid quantum-classical models, and the potential applications of quantum computing technologies in various domains. Our analysis has revealed both the immense promise and the significant challenges facing the field of quantum computing and machine learning.

Summary of Key Findings

Key findings from our exploration include:

Quantum Algorithms

We have examined seminal quantum algorithms such as Shor's algorithm for integer factorization and Grover's algorithm for unstructured search. These algorithms demonstrate the potential of quantum computing to solve computationally intensive problems exponentially faster than classical algorithms, with implications for cryptography, optimization, and simulation tasks.

Quantum Machine Learning

We have discussed the emergence of quantum machine learning techniques, including quantum neural networks and quantum generative models. These models leverage quantum computing principles to enhance pattern recognition, data analysis, and optimization tasks, offering potential advantages over classical machine learning approaches.

Real-World Applications

We have explored the real-world applications of quantum algorithms and quantum machine learning across various industries and scientific disciplines, including cryptography, drug discovery, materials science, and artificial intelligence. These applications highlight the transformative potential of quantum computing technologies for solving complex problems and driving innovation.

Challenges and Limitations

Despite the promising applications, we have identified challenges and limitations facing current quantum computing technologies, including qubit coherence, hardware scalability, algorithmic design, and interfacing with classical systems. Addressing these challenges is essential for realizing the full potential of quantum computing and machine learning.

Implications for the Future

The future of quantum computing and machine learning holds tremendous potential for innovation and discovery. Advancements in quantum hardware, algorithm design, and interdisciplinary collaboration will drive progress in the field, unlocking new capabilities and applications. Quantum computing technologies have the potential to revolutionize industries, transform scientific research, and address some of society's most pressing challenges.

Moreover, the integration of quantum computing with classical systems and infrastructure will pave the way for hybrid quantum-classical approaches, enabling more

efficient and powerful computational workflows. Quantum-enhanced machine learning techniques will augment classical machine learning algorithms, offering new insights and capabilities for data analysis, pattern recognition, and optimization tasks.

Call to Action

As we look towards the future, it is imperative to foster further exploration and collaboration in the field of quantum computing and machine learning. Researchers, industry partners, and policymakers must work together to overcome technical challenges, accelerate innovation, and realize the potential of quantum computing technologies.

We call upon researchers to continue pushing the boundaries of quantum computing and machine learning, exploring new algorithms, developing novel applications, and advancing quantum hardware technologies. Collaboration across disciplines, industry partnerships, and investment in research and development are essential for driving progress and realizing the transformative impact of quantum computing technologies.

Furthermore, we encourage policymakers and funding agencies to support and prioritize research in quantum computing and machine learning, recognizing the importance of these technologies for scientific advancement, economic competitiveness, and societal progress. By working together, we can harness the power of quantum computing and machine learning to address global challenges and shape a brighter future for humanity.

In conclusion, the journey towards realizing the full potential of quantum computing and machine learning is both challenging and exhilarating. By embracing collaboration, innovation, and perseverance, we can unlock new frontiers of knowledge and usher in a new era of computational discovery and exploration.

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ROLE OF VIRTUALIZATION IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing technology is one of the biggest milestones in leading us to next generation technology and booming up business and IT field. Cloud computing, the technology that makes it possible for computing resources to be provisioned to clients / subscribers over long distances, as well as its component technology – virtualization, which makes it possible for multiple guest systems to co-reside on a single host machine and share the computing resources of the host, have both become very popular technologies that have witnessed giant improvements in the 21st century.

Keywords

cloud computing, virtualization, hypervisor, host machine.

INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is one of the most useful technologies that is been widely used all over the world. It generally provides on demand IT services and products. Virtualization plays a major role in cloud computing as it provides a virtual storage and computing services to the cloud clients which is only possible through virtualization [1]. Cloud computing is an internet-based computing with the ability to share resources on-demand and dynamically, but most of the IT people do not pay attention to one point and is the evolution of cloud computing could not be possible without existing of other technologies like virtualization technology [3]. Virtualization is the technology that allows multiple Virtual Machines (also called guest machines) to run on a single physical machine (also called host machine) and share the resources of the physical machine [2].

CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing is one of the most useful technology that is been widely used all over the world. It generally provides on demand IT services and products. Virtualization plays a major role in cloud computing as it provides a virtual storage and computing services to the cloud clients which is only possible through virtualization [1]. Cloud computing is an internet-based computing with the ability to share resources on-demand and dynamically, but most of the IT people do not pay attention to one point and is the evolution of cloud computing could not be possible without existing of other technologies like virtualization technology [3]. Virtualization is the technology that allows multiple Virtual Machines (also called guest machines) to run on a single physical machine (also called host machine) and share the resources of the physical machine [2].

In cloud computing space/ memory is virtually allocated to the users in the servers which requires a host(platform) on which hypervisor(software which interacts with the hardware) runs. The virtualization model is consisting of cloud users, service models, virtualized models and its host software and as well as their hardware. It is based on three service models that are SAAS (software as a service) , PAAS (platform as a service) and IAAS (infrastructure as a service). SAAS provides applications to the cloud users to full fill their needs and demands. PAAS provides the cloud users a common platform on which they can execute their applications and IAAS provides the security and hardware to maintain the cloud resources [3] Host : for virtualization the hypervisor software runs on a virtualization platform i.e. Is host. Hypervisor : the software program which handles the virtual machine to work under the virtually simulated environment is called hypervisor.

With the help of virtualization we can increase the use of resources available to us in many to get more benefits. We should virtualize because of the following reasons : a. Isolation among users: one user should be isolated from the other users so that he/she may not get information about the others user's data and usage and cannot even access other's data . b. Resource sharing : a big resource can be fragmented into multiple virtual resources so that it can be used by multiple users using virtualization technique. c. Dynamical resources : reallocation of resources such as storage and computational resources is very difficult but if they are virtualised then they can be easily re-allocated. d. Aggregation of

resources : the small resources available can be increased at a large extent with the help of virtualization.

Virtualization is a very fundamental technology that lies at the heart of the operations of modern Cloud Computing Infrastructure . This technology is important to cloud computing because it provides the abstraction that cloud computing enjoys by taking a physical resource such as a server and dividing it into virtual resources called virtual machines (multiple subscribers). In case of server consolidation, many small physical servers are replaced by one larger physical server, to increase the utilization of costly hardware resources such as CPU time.

BENIFITS OF VIRTUALIZATION TECHNOLOGY a. Virtualization is one of the cost-saving, hardware-reducing and energy-saving technique. b. It helped to make cloud computing more efficient and eco-friendlier. c. A big step towards new technology making life easier and better.

VIRTUALIZATION:

Virtualization is basically making a virtual image or “version” of something such as server, operating system, storage devices or network resources so that they can be used on multiple machines at the same time. The main aim of virtualization is to manage the workload by transforming traditional computing to make it more scalable, efficient and economical. Virtualization can be applied to a wide range such as operating system virtualization, hardware-level virtualization and server virtualization. Virtualization technology is hardware reducing cost saving and energy saving technology that is rapidly transforming the fundamental way of computing.[1]

Virtualization could occur in various forms. It could be server-based, system based, storage virtualization, desktop virtualization or network virtualization. It could also be hypervisor-based (if a piece of software known as a hypervisor or virtual machine monitor is used to achieve virtualization) or non-hypervisor-based [2]

Some of the prospects which to virtualization and CC have been revealed in researches by, and to include: more favourable policy enactments and implementations, ubiquity, centralized storage and accesson-demand, data portability across various cloud platforms, increased consumer-base for private and public clouds, less security concerns and more

standardization. An October 2014 survey carried out by Forrester Consulting on behalf of Infosys revealed by 81% of companies surveyed that cloud computing is no longer driven by cost savings anymore, but by agility, simplicity and a unified view of IT. This result is expected to increase exponentially within the next few years as more organizations are expected to turn to the cloud for these reasons.

Two additional factors that have significantly distinguished this new technology from its predecessors and greatly altered its market dynamics in recent years are the speed, dynamism and “far-reach” of the Internet, which makes it possible to transport and deliver computational resources at high speeds, across long distances, and at reduced cost; and the ubiquity of personal computers coupled with the tendency to own computers that satisfy “peak” against “average” need for computational power, directly leaving a good reserve of computational resources idle . Today, Cloud computing is gradually coming to bear in reality as the most formidable path to business and organizational growth and has gained rapid interest and prominence over the past decade. The reason for this rapid growth cannot be far-fetched. Cloud computing simply makes very efficient and flexible, the task of scaling different business services to meet very dynamic business needs; the shared infrastructure and services they provide make it a more prudent venture when compared with other traditional approaches of hosting each of these infrastructure and services locally.

PLACE OF VIRTUALIZATION IN CLOUD COMPUTING:

Virtualization is one of the major components of cloud computing that helps to emergence of cloud computing. To understand cloud computing it is important to understand the concepts like network virtualization or storage virtualization. The main components of virtualization in the cloud are virtual machines, because all of the operating systems and applications are inside them. They are like a container which isolated and separated from each other, even in the same physical host. Based on the basic role of cloud as-pay-you-go, the vendors give you that ability to access these provided virtual machines and in some cases they will make these virtual machines like an actual computer and you can purchase them for a limited time and take advantage of this ability without any worries about how they operate. That thing you are purchasing is the availability of these services.

Vendors in exchange promise to give you these services without any interrupt that make the availability in high level.

VIRTUAL MACHINE

“A virtual machine (VM) is an abstraction layer or the environment between hardware components and the end-user.” Virtual machines have an ability to run any operating systems on them and in special cases it referred to as virtual hosts. The interaction between the guest operating systems which are running in virtual machines (VM's) and resources which are available for sharing between virtual machines, provided in two ways. One is by using the host operating system, or another, a piece of software which called as the hypervisor and acts like mini operating system, can run many virtual machines. Hypervisor also call as virtual machine monitors (VMM). They are able to share system hardware components such as CPUs, controllers, disk, memory, and I/O among virtual servers[3].

HYPERVISOR

In virtualization technology, there is one piece of software that allows the physical servers can have multiple instances of virtual machines and it called as Hypervisor. These instances are virtual machines that create in virtualization environment and the hypervisor is responsible for supervising and controlling these machines communication, resource sharing and reallocating the virtual machines. This connection between virtual parts and physical parts is very important in a cloud computing environment and it is the only path to the dynamic data centers which was our solution for new data centers. There are two types of hypervisors. The first is called as “Bare Metal Hypervisor” and the second one is called as “Hosted Hypervisor”.

One of the principal questions in this concept is: “are virtualization and cloud computing same?” The answer for this question is “No”. The virtualization is the ace of the layers in cloud computing architecture, but it has a major role in most of the abilities of cloud systems. Virtualization is one of the technologies that given the ability to create the abstraction of computer with ability to perform all the behavior of the actual computer. With the aid of these concepts, we can create other new technologies and one of them is cloud computing technology. But we can say these two concepts are closely related to each other. The

virtualization is an overall concept that holds lots of abilities for creating a computers or computer groups virtually and make network of these virtual computers. The most important thing is the virtual computer completely acts like real computers and any problem we can visualize for physical computer, can be appears here. For example, if in network with the physical computers we have a serious problem with the attackers of open ports or even unauthorized users, the same problem also here appears itself. It implies that all the security risks and security issues are in physical network, we will face it in virtual network of virtual computers. With the help of all these facilities that virtualization provided for us, computer scientists took advantage of that and with few changes and controllers developed the cloud computing technology.

SCALABILITY OF CLOUD

Scalability of cloud also is one of the achievements which its existence because of virtualization. The dynamic attribute of the virtualization is helping the cloud providers that offer such an environment that any request can respond on-demand. In cloud computation process, if any of virtual machines need to increase one of the resources, it can be increased by the cloud management system. Even if a user needed to increase any of the resources, as service level agreement, the cloud management system can manage these resources and user environment can be expanded. This expansion and shrinking the available resources for active virtual machines is ability of dynamic virtualization technology. But now a days, most of the people who are talking about cloud computing, just talks about the scalability of cloud without mentioning anything about virtualization. This way of reviewing the abilities without reviewing the background of it, make it more difficult to understand and discuss.

In the old days the data center technicians need to go through in the hard work of cabling, but nowadays by help of virtualization the cables are gone (of course not entirely). Instead of physical connection between two physical computers, we can virtually connect two of virtual computers together. By help if virtualization even cables converted to the virtual cables and it reduced the time which the data center technicians spend on the cabling and maintaining the cables.

STORAGE VIRTUALIZATION

In data centers the data storage is little different. The physical storages are not directly connected to the servers; they are connected to the servers through the network. One of the most popular protocols use for storage virtualization is a storage area network (SAN) and network attached storage (NAS). For the fast interaction the use fiber channel and the protocol they are using is iSCSI (internet Small Computer System Interface). These protocols allow block storage to be accessible over the network by using a TCP/IP protocol. They use TCP for reliable communication.

The storage virtualization also relies on a Redundant Array of Independent Disk (RAID) technology to protect data from lost in any physical failure occurs. In new virtual storage systems, they use the latest technology which called as Redundant Array of Independent Node (RAIN) rather than RAID. This new technology helps availability of data even if several servers go down . The significant point of the storage virtualization is to hide geographical positions of the data over the cloud environment. For this significant point of the storage virtualization maps the logical storage to the physical storage as blocks of data . In storage virtualization still the management of the data which can be distributed among the network is the one of the important issues in cloud storage . Vendors promise to the scalability and on-demand of their cloud make the most important challenges for cloud providers. Performance and transfer rate became important issues not only for the cloud providers, but it will affect the user experience. To overcome this kind of problems, the bandwidth needs to be increased otherwise it can be a bottleneck for data transfer ; and it becomes a serious problem for the providers which affect the cost of services if they do not face the bandwidth limitation. Another key issue for the cloud storage is the data security. Because of the multi tenancy of the cloud, user's data may distribute among the different physical storage or even over other data centers. The management system should controls how own the data and should have access to the data. Transferring data over the network without proper protection may cause the security risk of user data .

CONCLUSION

In new computer technologies, we cannot push the one concept back and highlight the other one. All concepts in the computer world are intertwined together; we should not break them apart and discuss them individually. In this case by pushing the important concept of virtualization, we broke down the evolutionary chain between of technologies in the computer world and make the confusion. Without understanding the concept of virtualization, it is very difficult to realize the cloud computing concept.

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WHY VIRTUAL REALITY HAS BECOME AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

The construction sector has almost universally embraced the critical role of collaboration in driving improved project outcomes and mitigating risk. In communication and information sharing between architects and designers, contractors, subcontractors and customers, technology delivers capabilities to enable and promote mutual understanding among the many parties involved in a project. Virtual Reality (VR) is one such technology. This paper discusses the value of VR as a visualisation tool which brings to the construction sector a deeper understanding of the anticipated outcomes of a project as it develops, and the potential problems it may present along the way. VR is no longer viewed as simply an 'addon' as designs near the finishing line, using visualisation just to show how wonderful the project will end up looking.

Keyword

virtual reality, virtual environment, augmented reality, dimensional, CAD, visual live

INTRODUCTION

As far back as 2018, VR was a rapidly emerging theme in construction. A GOV.UK announcement at the time, for example, attached transformational capabilities to the technology of VR: "Virtual Reality to revolutionise UK's construction sector". Since then, it has done so. Innovation, by definition, is about doing new things or doing old things differently and better. It is how successful businesses differentiate themselves and strengthen their competitive advantage; improving efficiencies and results, and challenging traditional routes to achieving them. The paper looks at perceived barriers to adoption, and outlines how any business can get started on a revolutionary, innovative, collaborative and,

above all, efficiency-enriching journey. The paper also includes a 'Top 10' checklist of the major benefits: The value of VR in design and construction.



Fig.1. Augmented reality (AR) and Virtual reality (VR): shaping the future of immersive experiences

THE TOP 10 BENEFITS OF VR IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Virtual Reality turns up the dial on focus and attention. It sends environmental sense stimulation to the brain from the eyes. The optical systems manufacturer, Zeiss, states that:

“By far the most important organs of sense are our eyes. We perceive up to 80% of all impressions by means of our sight”.

Therefore, if you harness that 80% in a VR environment, you bring 100% attention to the project under review. This leads to saving time and money. It precludes misunderstandings. It prevents any key points being missed. If you have your meeting in VR with clients and stakeholders, their attention is 100% within the boundary of the VR immersion. They are focused, they concentrate and they appreciate what they are seeing more completely. With this overview in mind, here are my top 10 benefits of VR.

1. **Better Project Planning:** Viewing and testing in a virtual environment reveals valuable information at every stage of development. This insight helps identify areas to review in the early design stages and the pre-planning stages of construction. Construction order and supply availability becomes smoother and more precise since all teams will be involved at the earliest time, gaining the opportunity to contribute further to their area of involvement in the initial design stages.

2. Clash Detection in Visual Form: VR helps to identify conflicts between design and the requirements of engineering professionals and subcontractors.

3. Improving Safety Measures, Advising Actions in Case of Emergency, and Clearly Identifying Evacuation / Escape Routes: Final stages of design allow fire and emergency routes and procedures, for final building occupants as well as site operatives during the build, to be rigorously identified. This process can be used to design and form a virtual orientation programme, enabling familiarity with the building. Adding to this, Augmented Reality can be used to help during practice drills in fire escape situations; wearing the AR glasses and seeing the fire route overlaid in the real world.

4. Build Safer: Provide phased safety on site, pre-empting difficult areas during construction.

5. Improved Project Workflow: Smoother transition between design and construction as everyone gains a clear picture of how the finished project emerges as intended. This eliminates isolation between teams and phases.

6. Try Before You Build: Construction areas can be explored and practiced in VR. Equipment placement, temporary works, potential danger can be highlighted and factored into the phases

7. Demonstrate Compliance: VR can demonstrate that the model is built to specification and building regulations.

8. Collaboration is Quickly Effective: All interested parties can have important input. An example of more effective consultation with impacted stakeholders would be having doctors and nurses involve in spatial design in the design of a hospital. The public could also be offered the opportunity to view a development, smoothing the way towards more informed acceptability and greater understanding of the ultimate impact of a development on the community.

9. Superior Customer Experience: Customer experience is achieved to a depth and with clarity of understanding in a way not achievable with any other medium: "Try before you buy".

10. Line of Sight: A simple benefit I have seen many times in recent training sessions is that we have line of sight from any given point. Once again, a benefit unattainable with any other type of technology.

The role of augmented reality

Alongside VR, Augmented Reality (AR) is becoming an essential concept in design and presentation. The main function of AR is to overlay objects or features onto real visual content through either a headset or a device such as a smartphone or tablet.

What the eye can't see...AR is also extensively used in situations where a 3D model is projected at full scale in an environment. For example, whilst being on site or in an existing build, users can view new services behind walls.

As with VR, AR offers an instant feel for, and comprehension of, spatial impact on a project. Getting involved in these developments is crucial in our ever-increasing demand to satisfy the full creative design process. We literally see from all angles, potential reviews and changes. Thus, avoiding costly unforeseen mistakes.

BARRIERS TO ADAPTION

Construction is going digital

There are still companies who dismiss VR as superficial 'show business' in AEC; seeing it as just another way of presenting glossy marketing materials to clients. Although undeniably more engaging than a brochure, and more easily grasped by industry outsiders than a 2D drawing, or even a 3D model, VR is still considered by the unconvinced to be not much more than a tool for sales.

Once you strip away the 'showmanship perception' of VR, you find a rich source of insight which does far more than just improve the customer experience. You find a means of understanding spatial relationships in a building or a project that can enhance safety aspects, promote greater understanding of roles and directions, and support information sharing in a way that everybody involved in a project can understand and benefit from.

Building Information Modelling (BIM) has played a catalytic role in driving transformation in the industry, emphasising the importance of sharing information and the immeasurable value of collaboration. Covid-19 was a further catalyst in accelerating the adoption of remote working practices, as outlined earlier.

Understanding spatial relationships

To be able to collaborate, people depend on information. This was traditionally provided in the form of documents and spreadsheets, the sharing of which was accelerated through the advent of email, and has now expanded into real-time tools for collaboration, from

common data environments, to screen and model sharing, to video conferencing and mobility. This is where VR comes in, helping, alongside Augmented Reality, to transform design, construction and the operation of the built environment.

The origins of vr technology: dispelling the myth

Digital construction is driving resounding change in collaboration, and the sharing of information, to the betterment of project outcomes and the greater sustainability of the built environment. The question that companies across the construction sector value chain should be asking at this point in time is not why they should adopt VR, but how soon can they do so. I'd like to explain why they should be asking that question.

Playing the game, for real

The entertainment industry has often initiated technologies and ideas that have passed into industry by being harnessed for broader ranging technology deployment. A good example is what's known as the 'gamification of IT'. This is about picking out those nuggets of value from game playing that get round the complex aspects of using technology that can slow down or even prevent adoption.

When users are resistant, old ways persist and the inefficiencies, that the technology was designed to eliminate, continue to occur. The design of the 'intuitive' user interface using icons and simple signposting and reducing instructions to the minimum, is a direct descendant of game play.

Keep it simple VR

provides visual understanding of an environment by immersing those who use it into the three-dimensional world. This is the world we live in, work in, and build in. Collaboration in understanding this world, via a tool that faithfully reproduces and represents 3D reality, has logic on its side.

The concept is flawless. Anything less than a view that is as close to reality as it's possible to get is, the converse logic dictates, inherently flawed; open to varying interpretations and one step removed, if not more, from the object it represents. spatial awareness can never be a function of flat representation.

Prior to the advent of 3D models, traditional two dimensional drawings had long been the means used to describe design. The more complex the elements within a project, the greater the proliferation of drawings; reams of them being a daunting prospect to any project participant let alone those not of a technical bent.

It was a prerequisite of viewing and understanding a 2D design that anybody looking at the design would have an intrinsic familiarity with visualisation such that they could convert 2D data in their heads to imagine and envisage the 3D project.

It was a complex and instantaneous cognitive process of imagining what something could look like by taking in visual cues composed entirely of elements that it didn't look like. Interpretation was all important. Misinterpretation was thus an ever-present danger.

Assuredly, many Towers of London, Cathedrals, Palaces, Historic Places of Learning and Stately Homes have come to fruition enduringly enough. As they say, however, that was then, and this is now. We do things differently. Our duty as an industry and our responsibility to the future, is to do things better.

In a complex technological world, simplicity rules. The more that people understand something, the more warmly they respond to it, see its value, and start using it; comfortably and confidently

VR TECHNOLOGIES

Inclusive, Immersive, Persuasive

Virtual Reality is not a complex technology. It's a technology that strips out complexity and promotes faster understanding and easily comprehensible sharing of the proposed physical status of a construction and the constituent parts within it.

At its most basic it's about putting on a headset and seeing an all-round view of a building, a room, or any aspect of a construction project where clarity is required and understanding is important. That means every aspect of a project; every project.

User Friendly Technology

When 3D scaled models came into the mix in architecture and engineering, they significantly improved perceptions of space and volume. They also introduced another factor in making it possible to represent the aesthetic of the overall project. On your journey into adopting Virtual Reality, you will find that people are confident about being immersed into a new world.

Among construction professionals, initial apprehension and concerns are fading as it becomes increasingly evident that the visual immersive experience allows constructive design observations. For this reason, VR is increasingly becoming an essential tool in the design process.

While a 3D model on the desktop gives a visual understanding of the overall project, it is however, a 'bird's eye' view. Far more encompassing, VR allows the viewer to be in any position and scale within the design or outside the design. This flexibility offers significant design options to be considered. It introduces the ability to spot inaccuracies not fully apparent in the 2D drawing or the physical 3D model. Immersing in the VR world is the only way to fully absorb the spatial interpretation of a design.

Practical Matters

It may appear that a technology that improves the way we see and interpret things – itself a bold and transformative claim – might imply complex adoption and implementation. This is not the case. The process of transposing a CAD design into a VR experience is simple. A 3D view in Revit can quickly be converted into a VR visual through a number of solutions, allowing the geometry, together with textures, to be viewed through an interactive viewer either on screen (with navigation with a mouse and keyboard) or more impressively with a VR headset such as HTC Vive, Oculus Rift, and Varjo Aero.

The particular solution you select depends on the uses you have identified for VR, from the creation of large scale environments to make something like the campus experience come alive, through to specific uses, either for client sharing or for work-in-progress visibility.

The Bigger Picture

To create an inspiring overview there is a combination of three solutions which works in an integrated fashion; starting with the Revit model, then taking the model into 3ds Max to create detailed textures and finishes, and then taking the result into Unity or Unreal Engine 5 for full immersive VR visualisation. You can create rich scenarios to bring interactive experiences that engage viewers. In this case Autodesk are partnering with Unity, and Epic Games with Twinmotion.

There are some excellent applications for the process of getting the 3D model into a VR and AR situation. The following solutions are all supported by Autodesk for use in association with Revit:

There are five easy-to-work with solutions:

1.IrisVR:

The fastest way to start There is a solution that enables you to get going with VR almost instantly but does not link into BIM 360. In this regard it is more about bringing the 'wow' factor into play to demonstrate to clients where the project is going and how it can look,

giving them the chance to express meaningful input on finishes and other choices where choice is relevant. With IrisVR you simply load your 3D file and click launch, and you're in the VR world. This is a fast way to get going with VR, particularly where BIM is not of priority or concern on a project.

2. InsiteVR: Cloud-share the vision

The sharing of VR views between locations, even internationally, accelerates understanding and empowers decisions in a powerful way. InsiteVR's Resolve enables remote collaboration meetings in the Revit model, in the cloud, linking with BIM 360. Participants can annotate the view in real-time and see each other's annotations as they are made.

3. Enscape:

Create a live link from BIM to a virtual walkthrough For conceptual designs, Enscape enables operatives to move around the Revit model but is not appropriate for collaboration. This is more a work-in-progress tool. The user has the software installed on the system (not a cloud-based or Internet shareable solution) and simply opens it as required to do walkthroughs. It is a perfect tool for enabling designers to 'get' the final picture as the project develops. They can add textures and surface finishes to gain a sense of visual impression, and a sense of volume. The views can be shown to clients, but not remotely; they have to be at the designer's screen.

4. VisualLive:

Overlay services details onto real world geometry Augmented Reality (AR) is bringing a level of spatial understanding to the building services industry never before possible. With VisualLive you can overlay a model onto the natural (existing) view in a process known as 'mixed reality'. This provides a heads-up display (HUD) where, for example, you can look at real world walls via a HoloLens or even a tablet and then overlay the services pipes behind them to see exactly how they will lay out. Effectively, the overlay is a model and what it is overlaid onto is real world scenario

CONCLUSION

Build in sight before building on-site It is no bad thing that VR is considered by some as a sales tool. If that works for you and your purposes then long may it do so. Perhaps, however, its use can be qualified by referring to it as work-in-progress consultancy. If rooms

can be changed, entire projects can be changed. Buildings can be inserted into a campus, access and egress can be repositioned; orientation can swivel in any direction practicable. Any option can be explored, before any commitment is made. VR is immersive but, more than that, it is inclusive. VR invites and inspires collaboration. Its use demonstrates transparency. It serves as a customer-centric opportunity not just to achieve greater customer satisfaction through an inclusive customer experience, but also to gain thoughts and opinions, feedback and buy-in as a project develops. VR also invests the creative zone, the place in which designers and architects work, with a deep level of focus that extends beyond the VR world and back into reality. In my experience I have met with many professionals in this field who say they come back from the VR experience with a greater sense of clarity about how a project is unfolding. They have a faster understanding of how things will look. They see things clearer. I believe this is because they have had a glimpse of the future; they then understand better how to get there. The journey into a new vibrant, practical and relevant way of looking at the future you plan for the built environment can be faster than you may imagine. Once you arrive in the VR world you may then start to imagine faster than you ever have before.

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EFFECT OF ELECTRODE HEATING ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ELECTROCHEMICAL

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines about the process parameters like electrolyte concentration, pulse on/off ratio, machining voltage, voltage frequency, tool vibration frequency on over cut and MRR (Material Removal Rate), Electrical discharge machining (EDM) is one of those nonconventional processes that is used frequently for shaping titanium alloys with their respective pros and cons. However, a good understanding of this process is very difficult to achieve as research results are not properly connected and presented. Therefore, this study investigates different types of EDM processes such as, wire EDM, die-sink EDM, EDM drill and hybrid EDM used to machine titanium alloys. Machining process suffer from lower material removal rate and high tool wear while applied on titanium alloys. Formation of recast layer, heat affected zone and tool wear is common in all types of EDM processes. Additional challenge in wire EDM of titanium alloys is wire breakage under severe machining conditions. The formation of TiC and TiO₂ are noticed in recast layer depending on the type of dielectrics, an experiment is also carried out in this project to examine and optimize the impact of variables for machining, such as spark on time, discharge current, and voltage based on the Taguchi strategy method. The Titanium work piece is being used to perform this experiment with a copper tool (electrode) with three different diameters, and EDM oil has also been selected as a dielectric medium. The experiment is conducted using Taguchi's L27 orthogonal array. S/N ratio is determined to examine the effect of input

factors precisely. For investigation and clarification, the curve is graphed between the mean S/N ratio also for the rate of material removal and tool wear rate with three machining parameters (current, spark on time, voltage)

INTRODUCTION

Electro Discharge Machining is a useful method because of its unique material removal process, improved precision and control, environmental friendliness, and the ability to machine any metallic substance, regardless of its hardness. The materials which are hard and difficult to machine using conventional methods are machined using this method. An Electro discharge machining is also known as the non-traditional machining in which the material is removed by an anodic dissolution during an electrolytic process.

Hence, non-traditional machining methods are applied to process titanium alloys. Amongst different non-traditional machining procedure, EDM is widespread owing to its adaptable ability to cut difficult-to-machine materials in complex shapes the work piece is dipped in dielectric liquid to create a encouraging surrounding for electric sparks to happen Spark erosion takes place in the vicinity of electrodes and forms expected three/two dimensional figures by melting/evaporating the work piece material.

It is a promising technique for various materials irrespective of its toughness and hardness, as long as those are conductive electrically. In this process, an electrode acts as a tool and the work piece material itself act as other electrode. The dielectric liquid acts as heat absorber and carries heat and debris away from the machining zone.

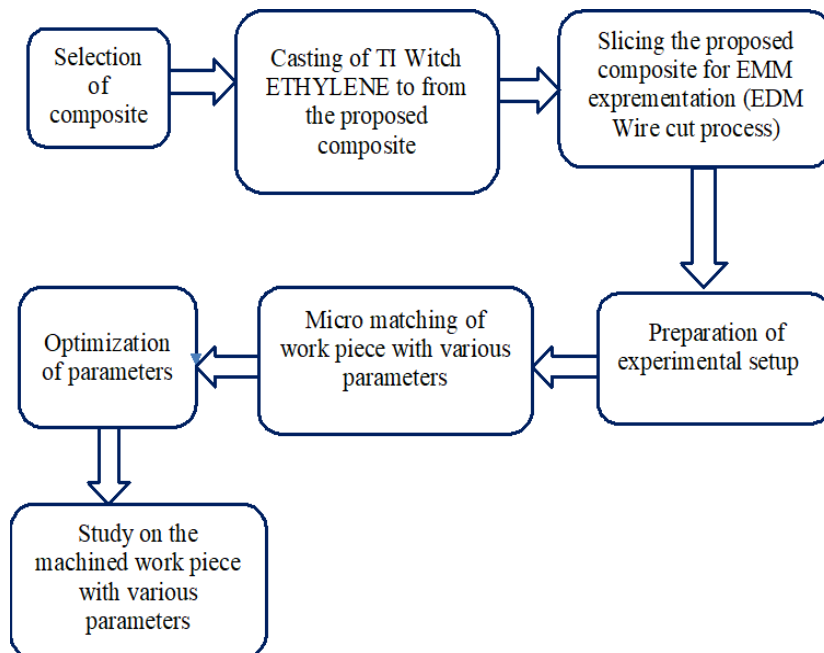
Specific heat and electric resistivity of titanium alloys or melt this material during EDM process. In addition, poor thermal expansion coefficient and thermal conductivity of titanium alloy makes the process more challenging in terms of heat transfer and cause localized discharges, arcing, short - circuiting and tool failure. These scenarios decrease the efficiency of the process, results in lower material removal rate (MRR) or even damaged machined surfaces.

Electrical discharge machining (EDM), also known as spark machining, spark eroding, die sinking, wire burning or wire erosion, is a metal fabrication process whereby a desired shape is obtained by using electrical discharges (sparks) Material is removed from the work piece by a series of rapidly recurring current discharges between two electrodes, separated

by a dielectric liquid and subject to an electric voltage. One of the electrodes is called the tool- electrode, or simply the tool or electrode, while the other is called the work piece-electrode, or work piece. The process depends upon the tool and work piece not making physical contact. Extremely hard materials like carbides, ceramics, titanium alloys and heat treated tool steels that are very difficult to machine using conventional machining can be precisely machined by EDM.

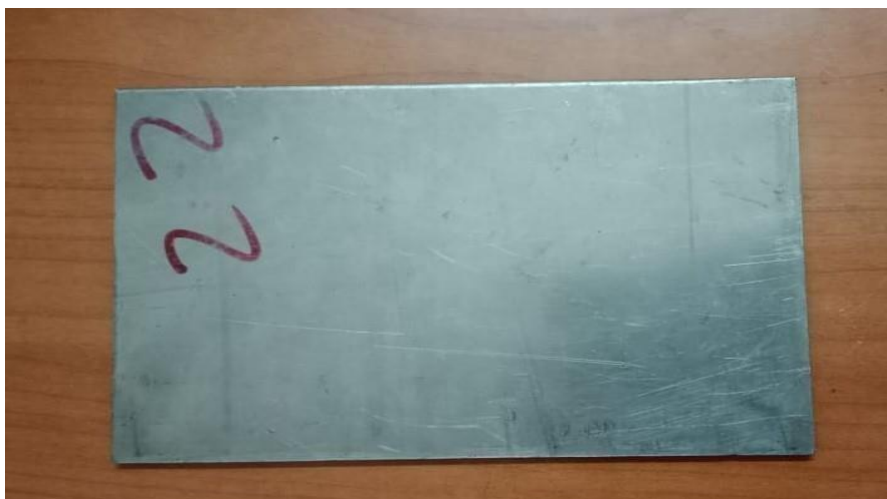
When the voltage between the two electrodes is increased, the intensity of the electric field in the volume between the electrodes becomes greater, causing dielectric break down of the liquid, and produces an electric arc. As a result, material is removed from the electrodes. Once the current stops (or is stopped, depending on the type of generator), new liquid dielectric is conveyed into the inter-electrode volume, enabling the solid particles (debris) to be carried away and the insulating properties of the dielectric to be restored. Adding new liquid dielectric in the inter-electrode volume is commonly referred to as flushing. After a current flow, the voltage between the electrodes is restored to what it was before the breakdown, so that a new liquid dielectric breakdown can occur to repeat the cycle.

METHODOLOGY



TITANIUM AND ITS PROPERTIES

It is a strong metal with low density that is quite ductile (especially in an oxygen- free environment), lustrous, and metallic-white in color. The relatively high melting point (1,668 °C or 3,034 °F) makes it useful as a refractory metal.



Titanium Material

Titanium can be alloyed with iron, aluminum, vanadium, and molybdenum, among other elements, to produce strong, lightweight alloys for aerospace (jet engines, missiles, and spacecraft), military, industrial processes (chemicals and petrochemicals, desalination plants, pulp, and paper), automotive, agriculture (farming), medical prostheses, orthopedic implants, dental and endodontic instruments and files, dental implants, sporting goods, jewelry, mobile phones, and other applications.

The two most useful properties of the metal are corrosion resistance and strength- to- density ratio, the highest of any metallic element. In its unalloyed condition, titanium is as strong as some steels, but less dense. There are two allotropic forms and five naturally occurring isotopes of this element, ^{46}Ti through ^{50}Ti , with ^{48}Ti being the most abundant (73.8%).

WORKING PROCEDURE



Electrical Discharge Machining

Electrical discharge machining (EDM), also known as spark machining, spark eroding, die sinking, wire burning or wire erosion, is a metal fabrication process whereby a desired shape is obtained by using electrical discharges (sparks). Material is removed from the work piece by a series of rapidly recurring current discharges between two electrodes, separated by a dielectric liquid and subject to an electric voltage. One of the electrodes is called the tool-electrode, or simply the tool or electrode, while the other is called the work piece - electrode, or work piece. The process depends upon the tool and an electrical discharge machining. When the voltage between the two electrodes is increased, the intensity of the electric field in the volume between the electrodes becomes greater, causing dielectric break down of the liquid, and produces an electric arc. As a result, material is removed from the electrodes. Once the current stops (or is stopped, depending on the type of generator), new liquid dielectric is conveyed into the inter- electrode volume, enabling the solid particles (debris) to be carried away and the insulating properties of the dielectric to be restored.

Material removal mechanism



Discharge energies the models are inadequate to explain the experimental data. All these models hinge on a number of assumptions.

Among these, the model from Singh and Ghosh reconnects the removal of material from the electrode to the presence of an electrical force on the surface of the electrode that could mechanically remove material and create the craters. This would be possible because the material on the surface has altered mechanical properties due to an increased temperature caused by the passage of electric current.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of an Electro Discharge Machining (EDM) process typically involves inspecting the machined part for accuracy, surface finish, and dimensional precision. In the Electrochemical Machining (ECM) process, the conclusion involves evaluating the machined work piece for the desired precision, surface finish, and dimensional accuracy. Post-processing steps, such as cleaning and inspection, may be undertaken to ensure the quality of the final product. The ECM process is known for its ability to achieve intricate shapes with high.

DESIGN OF WIRELESS CHARGING WITH AN E TAG PAYMENT MECHANISM

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ABSTRACT

Automobiles are now a crucial element of everyone's daily routine. Transportation vehicles are essential to almost every industry. Our mission would be of critical importance without the vehicle. A vehicle's pollution is a huge danger to the environment despite its numerous advantages. As element of a wireless charging infrastructure, this system measures the amount of voltage needed to fully charge the battery of an electric car when plugged in, and it uses radio-frequency authentication technology to verify the identity of the user and the vehicle model before granting permission to charge. For the purpose of creating a safe and healthy battery for use in electric vehicles, it is necessary to implement a system that monitors the battery's temperature as well as state of charge in real time and provides an alert to the driver or as user in the event of a dangerous spike in temperature or an excessive charge. We built a thing speak IoT platform to monitor and adjust settings for electric car charging, as well as to automatically deduct payments from a designated bank account.

INTRODUCTION

New radio frequency identification (RFID) technology allows electric cars (EVs) to be charged without needing a physical connection among the charging station and the vehicle. Radio-frequency identification, or RFID, uses electromagnetic waves to uniquely identify and track individual things. When an electric vehicle is detected by the RFID reader, the charging procedure may commence. The car's charging needs and identification number are stored in the RFID tag that is permanently attached to the vehicle. The scanner again

transmits the information to the scanner above, which again sends the information to the scanner above, which again sends the information to the scanner above. To maximize efficiency and limit battery damage, the method takes into account the car's charging requirements, such as battery capacity as well as charging rate. By eliminating the requirement for direct physical contact among the power source and the vehicle, RFID-enabled wirelessly battery power for electric vehicles greatly improves efficiency and convenience. There is also no danger of electrical shock or other dangers while using this technique as opposed to conventional charging methods. In conclusion, radio frequency identification (RFID) wireless powering for electric automobiles is an exciting new technology that has the potential to significantly modify the way consumers charge their electric cars, hence promoting greater public acceptance of this ecologically beneficial mode of transportation.

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. One reason EVs are seen as eventually replacing automobiles powered by internal combustion engines (IC) is because they have so many advantages. Batteries in today's electric vehicles should, ideally, be charged wirelessly. Several methods of charging EV batteries are compared and contrasted in this study. Paradingly EV-charging [and] EV-charging [and] EV-charging [and] EV-chargingly [and] EV-chargingly [and] EV-chargingly.

2. To get over this obstacle, we recommend installing a rechargeable energy gauge that is driven through the Internet of Thing. This setup includes the ADE7758 meters circuit, a microcontroller, and a Wi-Fi module. This meter records consumption and sends that information, along with a bill, to a server in the cloud. An alert is issued to the user if consumption is about to reach the threshold. If consumption exceeds the threshold, the system will shut off the power. Demand theft is often detected using the balancing current method [2].

3. Third, although both capacitive along with inductive techniques are utilized for charging electric vehicle batteries during static charging, only inductive techniques are used during dynamic charging. Several kinds of compensating circuits, magnetically linked inductor cores, and converters/controllers for WPT systems are the primary targets of this research. In addition, an analogous circuit analysis and design concepts for a stationary

wireless electric vehicle (EV) battery charging systems are presented here. The challenges and possible future advances of wireless charging of electric vehicle (EV) batteries are also explained in this paper [3].

4. Increases in battery life and reduced emissions have contributed to the rise in popularity of electric cars (EVs). As the Internet of Things has grown, so too has the number of gadgets that can communicate with one another [4].

5. The absence of charging infrastructure and the restricted range of electric cars are two main problems. The BMS estimates the quantity of power that will remain by using an accurate prognostication. This is done by putting in place the needed infrastructure and using a trustworthy battery administration system (BMS). Some electric vehicles may be able to swap batteries with one another or at official charging stations. There has to be an EV information network [5] so that drivers may learn whether or not their batteries have been charged or swapped successfully.

6. This research proposes two blockchain-based possibilities for an EV BMS, with blockchain functioning both the network as well as the information layer. The first method utilizes the Ethereum blockchain to build smart contracts, whereas the second utilizes the IOTA entanglement and a DAG to do the same thing. Both methods are developed and contrasted to show how they may work together to solve the problem of creating a data-driven, partially decentralized BMS [6].

7. The simplicity with which electric automobiles may be handled is a big selling feature for purchasers. A convenient charging station with parking space is two of its numerous requirements. The suggested model combines these two methods into one potent device. In this post, we'll talk about how to plan for the administration of both free and paid parking spots. Current parking infrastructure cannot accommodate a wide variety of vehicles. Parking and recharging for electric cars is required. In the concept proposed, reserving a charging spot in advance by mobile device is an option [7].

8. After receiving information such as the car's expected arrival time, battery life, etc., the system takes over management of all related procedures. A client service supervisor, automobile manager, map supervisor, and parking lot director are the primary jobs. The software being utilized is Java Framework, Enterprise Version (Java EE). The idea of safety is a factor else to consider. This requires a User ID, which is also necessary for billing reasons.

Gasoline costs will go up, but emissions of greenhouse gases will go down thanks to electric cars. Wireless transmission serves primarily as a means of short-distance electrical transfer in electric vehicles. The distance among the transmitter and receiver in a wireless energy transfer network is negligible. The electromagnetic field used in wireless communication may be tuned to improve signal reception. The electromagnetic field (EMF) between the coils is produced by a naturally occurring electrical field that carries a constant sum of money, which in turn produces an attractive arena around it that stores power. A BMS is necessary for battery management [8].

9. electric cars need a master and slave battery system. When using a BMS, the primary battery always comes first. When the master batteries' charge level goes below a certain threshold, the relay will switch over to the slave batteries automatically. New energy monitoring systems may use electromechanical or electrical components. The most obvious problem with this approach is that a utility company worker will need to go to each area to inspect the energy meters and hand out invoices. According to this reading, the client has already paid the bill. If bills are paid on time every time, mishaps like an overcharge or a missed message from the service provider are not uncommon [9].

10. Solar energy, nuclear power, and the chemical energy stored in fuels are just a few examples of the many ways that energy may be generated in the natural world. Methods for wirelessly charging electric automobiles using solar energy are presented in the paper. Noise, pollution in the air, and other serious negative consequences on the environment are a direct result of the fuel used in today's cars [10]. Wireless charging technology, however, eliminates the environmental issues that previously existed. Incredibly reliable, efficient, quiet, and pollution-free, Wireless Power Transportation (WPT) technology is now available. Electric vehicle research must be on the bleeding edge in terms of technology, charging techniques, standards, and optimization strategies. We'll start with a brief overview of the most fundamental differences between EVs and hybrids. Then, the most recent findings from studies of battery swapping, conductive charging, and wireless power transfer are given. Next, we'll check over EV norms like charging intervals and infrastructure. We next examine the most common methods for determining the optimal size and placement of EV charging stations. Lastly, several kinds of recommendations for further research are provided in light of the new understandings.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Wireless charging technology for electric cars is a developing field with the potential to eliminate the need for cords while recharging. Inductive recharging, electromagnetic resonance, coupled with conductive charging are merely a few examples of the various wireless charging methods for electric cars. Installing a wireless charged surface in the ground and a receiver coils on the car are both required for inductive charging. Using a magnetic field, the pad charges the vehicle's battery by inducing a current in the recipient's coil. Magnetic resonance charging is similar in that it makes use of resonant coils to boost charging efficiency. To do this, a conductive plate is placed on the ground, and the vehicle is electrically connected to the plate. The equipment is being tried out in a number of settings, including public transit and private automobiles. German automakers including BMW, Mercedes-Benz, with Audi are among those exploring wireless charging networks. Although it is still in its infancy, this technology shows promise for making recharging electric vehicles more convenient and widespread.

PROPOSED METHOD

As element of a mobile charging infrastructure, this device measures the quantity of voltage required for full charging the battery of an electric automobile when plugged in, as well as uses wireless identification gadgets to verify the identities of the user as well as the kind of vehicle before granting authorization to charge. For the purpose of creating a safe and healthy battery for use in electric vehicles, it is necessary to implement a system that monitors its temperature along with state of charge in real time and provides an alert to the driver along with user in the event of a dangerous spike in temperature or an excessive charge. As a means of keeping tabs on the costs associated with owning and operating an electric car, we developed the thing speak IoT platform.

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

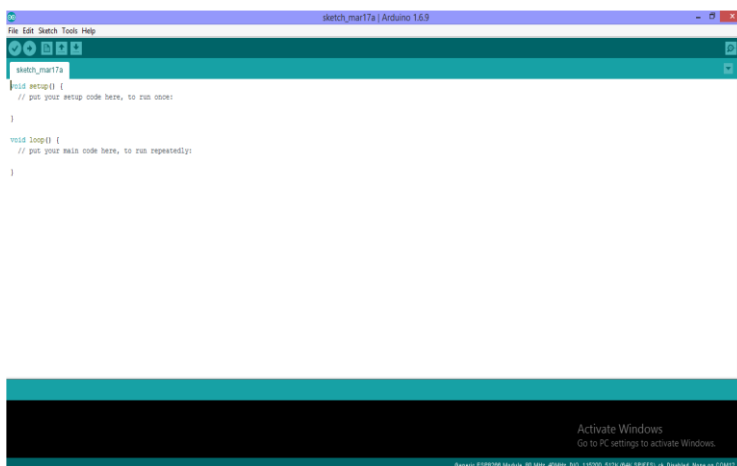
- Arduino IDE
- Proteus
- Embedded C
- Thing speak IOT

ARDUINO IDE

The IDE is a suite of tools that includes a compiler, linker, and editor, and it is used to create firmware for new and exciting projects. The Arduino Combined Development Environment (IDE) is a crucial part of the open source architecture for rapid prototyping and library accessibility. As a beginner-friendly tool, it supports popular programming languages such as embedded C, Luna, and more. Over the years, Arduino has served as the brains behind tens of thousands of different builds. It works with every Arduino board, from the tiniest to the mightiest Mega. Due to customer feedback, Arduino has expanded its product range beyond its original 8-bit board to include products for IoT applications, gadgets, 3D printing, and embedded systems.

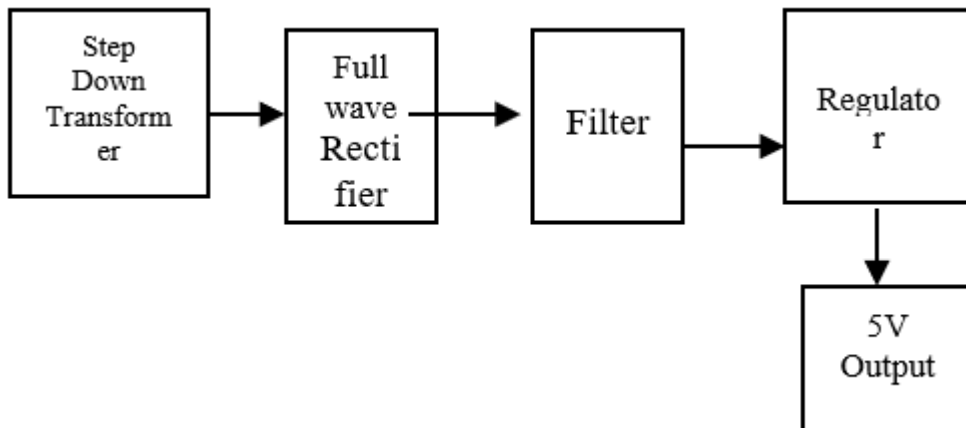
ARDUINO IDE SOFTWARE

You may edit, build, and publish Arduino sketches to Arduino boards using this Arduino IDE.



Arduino IDE software

HARDWARE BLOCK DIAGRAM



TRANSFORMER:

The transformer is a fixed electrical device that changes the frequency of electric current flowing through it so that it may be used in a different circuit. It may either increase or reduce a voltage in a circuit, but the current will change accordingly. The concept is based on mutual induction and it does work. Our idea utilizes the step-down transformer to provide power to the electrical circuits. For this job, we centered a 15-0-15 transformer.

RECTIFIER

Full-wave rectification is a method that may be used to increase the DC level by a whole factor when utilizing a sinusoidal input. It employs a bridge design with four diodes. D2 and D3 are the sole conducting diodes in the bridged arrangement between $t = 0$ and $T/2$, whereas D1 and D4 are in a "off" state. Therefore, the negative input conducting diodes are D1 and D4. Therefore, there is no variation in the polarity of the load throughout the board.

FILTER

Capacitor filter circuits, in which a capacitor is attached at the rectifier's end and DC is acquired across it, are utilized here. The filtered waveform, which is finally delivered to the load, is simply a DC voltage with very small ripples.

REGULATOR

The voltage is purer and more steady once the capacitor discharges. A regulator of voltage is a device whose output voltage is kept constant independent of changes in its input voltage, the amount of electricity used from the power source, or the ambient temperature. Two fixed-voltage regulators (LM812, LM7805, and LM7912) are used. One that regulates +12V, like an IC 7812. A -12V regulator may be found in the IC 7912, whereas a +5V regulator can be found in the IC 7805.

A +5V and +12V power source is needed for the ICs with relays driver circuit in this project.

MODELS OF REGULATORS

Here are certain examples of power regulators:

IC VOLTAGE REGULATORS

A voltage regulator is an example of a typical IC type. A regulator IC incorporates an overload safeguard, a comparator booster, a control device, with a reference source into a single IC. Functioning outwardly like traditional voltage regulator circuits, the IC differs in its intrinsic construction. IC modules may be programmed to regulate either a positive or negative voltage.

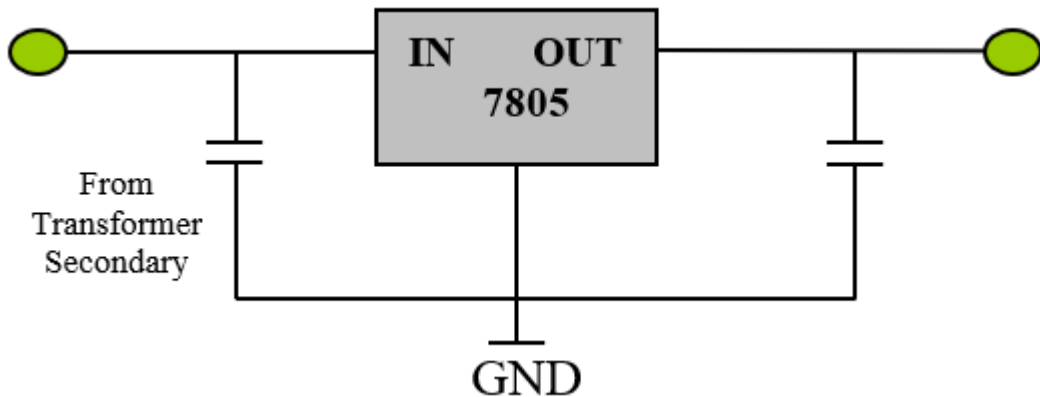
A power supply consists of a transformer connected to the ac supply for amplification, rectification of the ac voltage, filtering with a capacitor and RC filters (if desired), along with regulation of the direct current (DC) with an IC regulator. The load currents of the regulators may be hundreds of milliamperes and tens of amperes, depending on the power ratings of the regulators.

THREE-TERMINAL VOLTAGE REGULATORS

A voltage regulator with three terminals has one terminal connected to the uncontrolled dc input voltage (VI), one terminal connected to the controlled dc output voltage (VO), and a third terminal connected to ground. It is possible to sustain the output voltage throughout a broad range of load currents thanks to the regulator's ability to accept an input voltage within the range given by the IC device specifications. Variations in output voltage as a

function of current load (load adjustment) and input voltage (line regulation) are also defined.

Fixed Positive Voltage Regulators



The regulated voltages produced by the series of 78 regulator range from 5 V to 24 V. The +12V dc output of this Unit is regulated by a linked 7812. Capacitor C1 is used to filter the unregulated voltage at input VI before it is fed to the IC's IN terminal. Capacitor C2 filters the output of the IC's OUT terminal, which delivers a regulated +12V, mostly from high-frequency noise. The GND connection is made at the third IC terminal. Although the input voltage along with the output load are both allowed to fluctuate within a certain range, the voltage that results stays constant within those limitations. All electronic circuits need a low D.C. voltage supply, and this can only be provided by a power supply unit. The transformer, rectifier, filter, and regulator make up this unit. A transformer is attached to an alternating current source, usually 230V rms, and steps the voltage downwards to the required level. The DC voltage produced by a diode converter is then utilised after its filtering by a simple capacitor filter. The resulting DC voltage often includes ripple with AC voltage fluctuations. The DC output voltage may be stabilized at a constant value with much reduced ripple voltage if the DC supply voltage and the load connected to the DC outputs voltages varies.

MODULE LIST

ESP32

A powerful, programmed MCU with built-in WIFI and Bluetooth, the ESP32-S from Espressif provides the board's power. This development board for the ESP32 has a camera module, support for MicroSD cards, and 4MB of integrated static RAM (PSRAM) for just \$7. Connecting an external Wi-Fi antenna to boost signal strength requires soldering. If you want to upload code to the board but there isn't a conventional USB port on it, you'll need an FTDI programmer, an extra HAT, and an Arduino UNO with the Arduino IDE/ESP-IDF Developing tools. Its compact size and inexpensive price have made it a favourite for use in machine vision and Internet of Things projects. There are several camera modules that can be used with the ESP32-CAM, unlike what the old spec sheet along with many instructional sites suggest (scroll down for more information).

- WiFi enabled for both video monitoring and photo uploading. It allows for a variety of sleep schedules, including:
- deep sleep power as little as 6mA The pin header interface allows for simple integration and embedding into consumer products.
- Built-in TF card slot that accepts card up to 4GB in size and an OV2640 camera with flash; onboard ESP32-S component supporting WiFi and Bluetooth Stipulations
- WIFI component: ESP-32S
- CPU: ESP32-D0WD
- Integral Flashy: 32Mbit
- RAM: Interior 512KB + Exterior 4M PSRAM
- Tentacle: On-board PCB tentacle
- Wi-Fi procedure: IEEE 802.11 b/g/n/e/i
- Bluetooth: Bluetooth 4.2 BR/EDR besides BLE
- WIFI style: Station / SoftAP / SoftAP+Station
- Safety: WPA/WPA2/WPA2-Enterprise/WPS
- Productivity copy setup: JPEG (OV2640 maintenance only), GRAYSCALE, BMP
- Maintained TF identification card: up to 4G
- Outlying border: UART/SPI/I2C/PWM

- IO port: 9
- UART baudrate ratio: defaulting 115200bps
- Authority source: 5V
- Spreading authority:
- 802.11b: 17 ±2dBm(@11Mbps)
- 802.11g: 14 ±2dBm(@54Mbps)
- 802.11n: 13 ±2dBm(@HT20,MCS7)
- Receipt sympathy:
- CCK,1Mbps: -90 dBm
- CCK,11Mbps: -85 dBm
- 6Mbps(1/2 BPSK): -88 dBm
- 54Mbps(3/4 64-QAM): -70 dBm
- HT20,MCS7(65Mbps, 72.2Mbps): -67 dBm
- Authority ingesting:
- Flash off: 180mA@5V
- Flash on besides clarity maximal: 310mA@5V
- Deep-Sleep: as short as 6mA@5V
- Modern-Sleep: as short as 20mA@5V
- Light-Sleep: as short as 6.7mA@5V
- Functioning heat: -20 °C ~ 85 °C
- Storing surroundings: -40 °C ~ 90 °C, <90%RH
- Sizes: 40.5mm x 27mm x 4.5mm

Uses

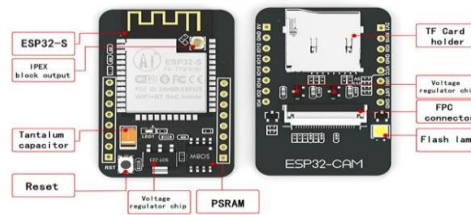
The ESP32-CAM ensemble for IOT uses like as:

Uploading Pictures of Clever Household Gadgets

Features:

- QR wifi identification
- Wireless observing
- Smart farming

What's on Board



POWER SUPPLY UNIT

INTRODUCTION ON POWER SUPPLIES

Power supply circuit components such as filters, rectifier devices, and voltage regulators are discussed in this chapter. Direct current (DC) power may be created from alternating current (AC) value by rectification, filtering to a DC straight, and control. As long as the DC voltage being input and the output load remain constant, the output DC voltage from a standard IC voltage regulation device will be a small fraction of the input DC voltage. The schematic in Figure depicts the internal workings of a typical power supply, including the various components and their respective voltages. The AC input voltage (typically 120 Vrms) is transformed into the DC output voltage by connecting the transformer. The DC voltage produced by a diode converter is then utilized after its filtering by a simple capacitor filter. Usually, the resulting DC voltage has a few ripples with AC voltage changes. This DC input can be utilized to provide a constant DC voltage, which does not vary regardless of the DC voltage present at the input and the load connected to the DC value at the output, when fed through a Regulator circuit.

LCD DISPLAY

The enthusiasts utilize a wide variety of monitors and screens. They employ some of the most cutting-edge display technology available, including LCD screens. The simplest and most trustworthy output device you'll ever use, after you figure out how to interface it. Additionally, not consistently any debugger may be used for micro controller driven project. So, LCD screens may be utilized as output testers.

DS18B20 TEMPERATURE SENSOR

Types Of DS18B20 Temperature Sensor

To talk to an Arduino, all you need is one information line (and ground) thanks to the 1-Wire bus that the DS18B20 uses. It functions accurately from 10 to 85 degrees Celsius and has a wide temperature range of -55 to 125 degrees Celsius. Moreover, the DS18B20 may get its juice straight from the information line (a feature known as "parasite power"), rendering an additional power source superfluous.

Filters, rectifier devices, as well as voltage regulators are only some of the power supply circuitry elements covered in this chapter. Through the processes of rectification, filtration to a DC straight, and regulation, an AC (alternating current) value may be transformed into direct current (DC) power. As long as the DC voltage that's being input along with the output load stay constant, the DC voltage that is output from a conventional IC voltage control device will be a tiny percentage of the input DC voltage. The voltages of the different parts of a conventional power supply are shown in Figure, along with a schematic depiction of the power supply's inner workings. Transforms AC voltage (usually 120 VAC) into DC voltage (often 240 VAC) for output (generally a transformer, but not necessarily a conventional transformer). After the DC voltage generated by a diode converters is filtered by a simple capacitors filter, it may be put to use. The resultant DC voltage often contains a few waves due to the alternating current. This DC inputs may be utilized in a Regulator circuit to provide a steady DC voltage that is unaffected by either the DC voltage present at the input or the load connected to the DC voltages at the output. The temperature sensor may have a resolution of 9, 10, 11, or 12 bits, depending on the settings chosen by the user. However, when powered on, a default resolution of 12 bits (or 0.0625°C accuracy) is used.

VOLTAGE SENSOR

Using a potential divider, this module reduces the input energy by a factor of 5. Using the analog inputs of a microcontroller, you may detect voltages as high as 25V with the help of the Voltage Detection Sensors Module 25V.

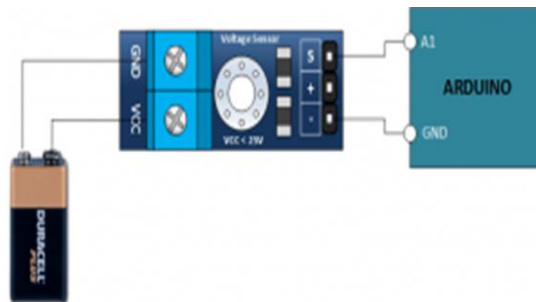
For instance, you can test voltages up to 25V using a 0-5V digital input range. The module also has wire connecting screw terminals for speedy and safe wiring.

Using a resistive voltage-dividing design approach, this module may reduce the input voltage to the red terminal connection by a factor of 5. Voltage detector modules for Arduino may take an input voltage of up to 25V ($5V \times 5 = 25V$), or $3.3V \times 5 = 16.5V$ (the maximum safe value for 3.3V systems).

The 10-bit AD found in Arduino AVR processor allows this module to simulate a precision of 0.00489V ($5V/1023$), limiting the input voltage sensing module to a floor of 0.02445V.

Features

- Interfacing with the Outside World: "+" for 5/3.3V, "-" for GND, and "s" for the A/D pins on an Arduino Red terminal is powered by VCC, while the black terminal is grounded by GND on a DC input interface.
- The IICLCD1602 LCD may also be used to show voltage.
- You can easily detect battery voltage by connecting this module to the Arduino expansion board through its 3P connection.



Connection Diagram

CURRENT SENSOR

A device that can detect a current of electricity (AC and DC) in a wire and output a signal proportionate to that current is called a current sensor. The signal produced may take the form of a voltage, current, or digital output. Afterwards, it may be used as input into a control system, displayed on an ammeter, or saved in a data gathering system for further study.

Together, the measured current and the resultant signal may:

AC current input,

- A current sensor may provide an analog, or waveform-matching, output;
- a bipolar, or phase-matching, output;
- or a unipolar, or average, or root-mean-square (RMS) value-matching, output.

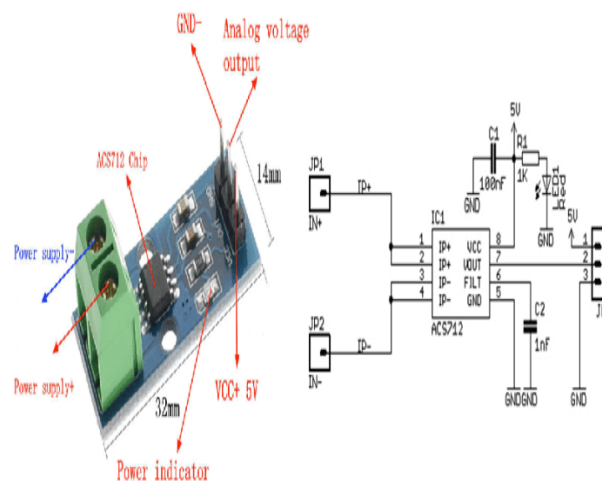
DC current input,

- unipolar, with an output that is also unipolar and which replicates the wave form of the current being detected;
- digital, with an output that switches when the current being sensed reaches a predetermined value;

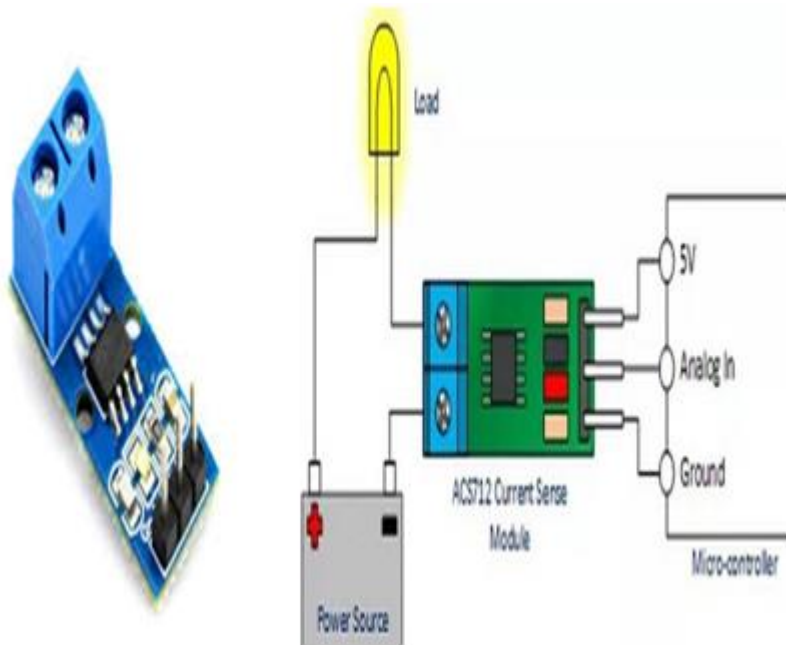
ACS712 Current Sensor Module

Currents as high as 20A may be measured with the ACS712 Current Sensor Module. The capacity to detect and manage current flow is essential in a wide variety of applications, including over-current safety circuits among battery charging devices, mode-switching batteries, electronic watt meters, and programmable current sources.

The ACS712 current detector module 20A provides precise measurements of alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC). The currently active current signal may be received through the analog I/O interface of a microprocessor or an Arduino, with a maximum DC or AC detection current of 20A.

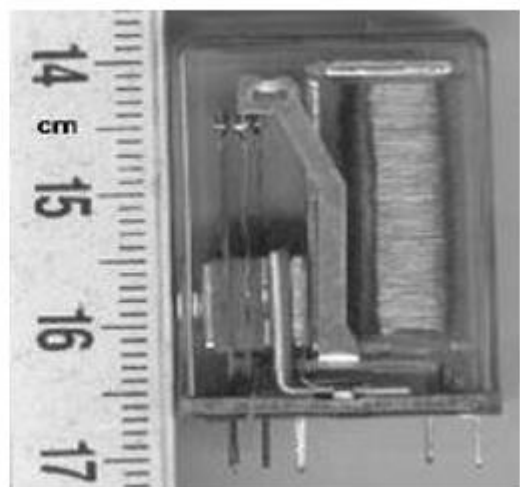
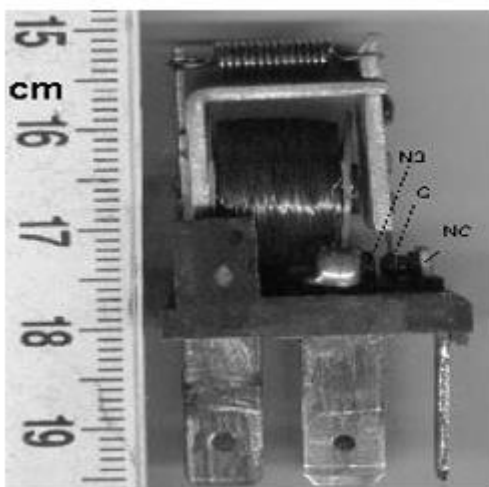


Part and interfacing of ACS712 current sensor



RELAY

A relay is a kind of electrical switch whose on/off state is controlled by a separate circuit. The original switch design used an electromagnet to toggle between open and closed contact configurations. Joseph Henry came up with the idea around 1835. A relay is essentially an electrical amplifier in that it may operate an output circuit that is more powerful than the input circuit.



BUZZER

An electromechanical, mechanical, or piezoelectric buzzer or as beeper is an audible signaling device. In addition to serving as alarms and timers, buzzers and beepers may also be used to confirm human input, such as when a button is pressed or a mouse is clicked. Computers, copiers, printers, alarms, electronic toys, automobile electronics, phones, timers, and other electronic items all make use of buzzers, which are integrated structures of electronic transducers powered by direct current. In this part, we will show you how to use the board along with the specialized sensor expansion module to create a simple circuit that is "plug and play."

Mechanical, electromechanical, as well as piezoelectric buzzers and beepers provide audible signals. Alarm watches, timers, and other devices that require the user to make a series of clicks or type a string of letters commonly include buzzers or beepers to confirm the user's activities. Just by adding D.C. voltage, it produces a constant single tone. In situations when a loud volume of sound is required, a resonant system of this sort may be employed. Type, Noise, Frequency, Rated Voltage, Dimension, and Packaging Type are just some of the ways that Future Electronics organizes its extensive selection of the most popular varieties.

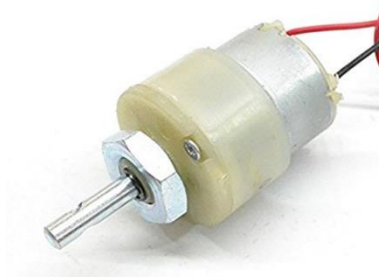


DC MOTOR

A DC motor is any piece of electrical machinery that can transform electrical energy into mechanical energy using direct current. This sort of motor often makes use of the forces created by magnetic fields. DC motors, regardless of design, have an electrical or electromechanical component on the inside. In both cases, the current flow in the motor is intermittently reversed.

Changing the supply voltages or the current via the motor's field winds may alter the DC motor's rotational speed. DC motors are utilized in the production of hoists, elevators, and

electric cars, while smaller DC motors are employed in the production of tools, gadgets, toys, and automobile devices like electric vehicle seats.



A motor running at 60 RPM and 12V DC is used here. The DC geared motor from the Economy Series that spins at 60RPM in the center shaft is a bargain. Steel gears with pinions increase its durability and resistance to wear. The gears are mounted on spindles made of highly polished hardened steel. A plastic bushing permits free motion of the output shaft. A ring of plastic encircles the whole setup. The gearbox is sealed, uses lithium grease for lubrication, and never has to be serviced. The motor is attached to the gearbox by screws from the inside.

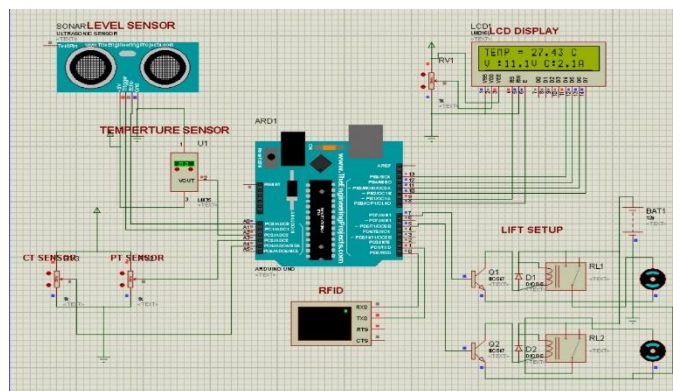
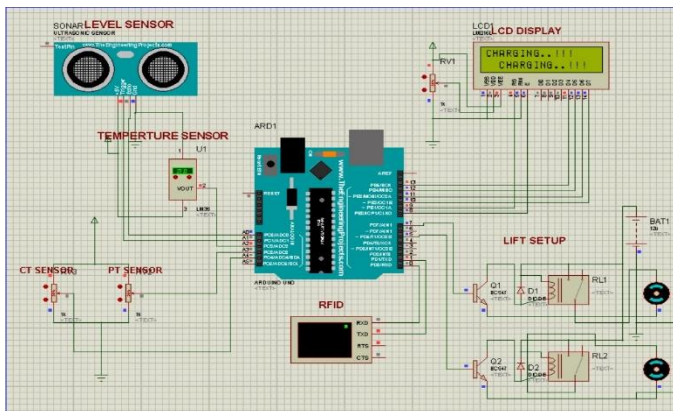
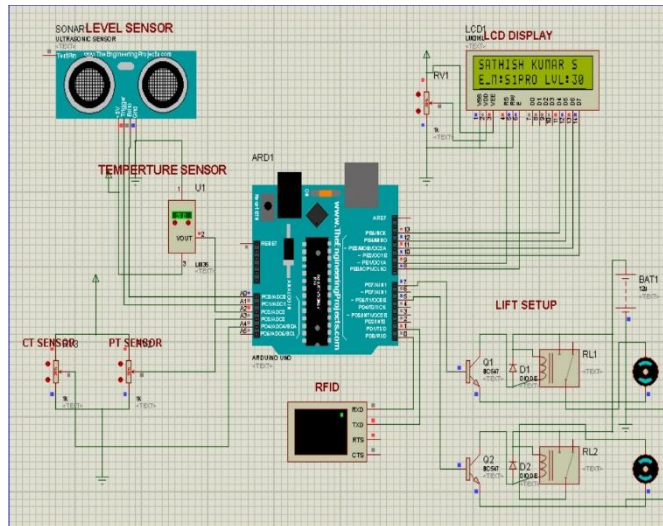
The motor only turns at 60 RPM when powered by 12V, yet it operates smoothly throughout a large voltage range. The following tables show the relationship between voltage and RPM, no-load current and stall torque and stall current, and stall current and stall voltage, giving a decent sense of the motor's performance.

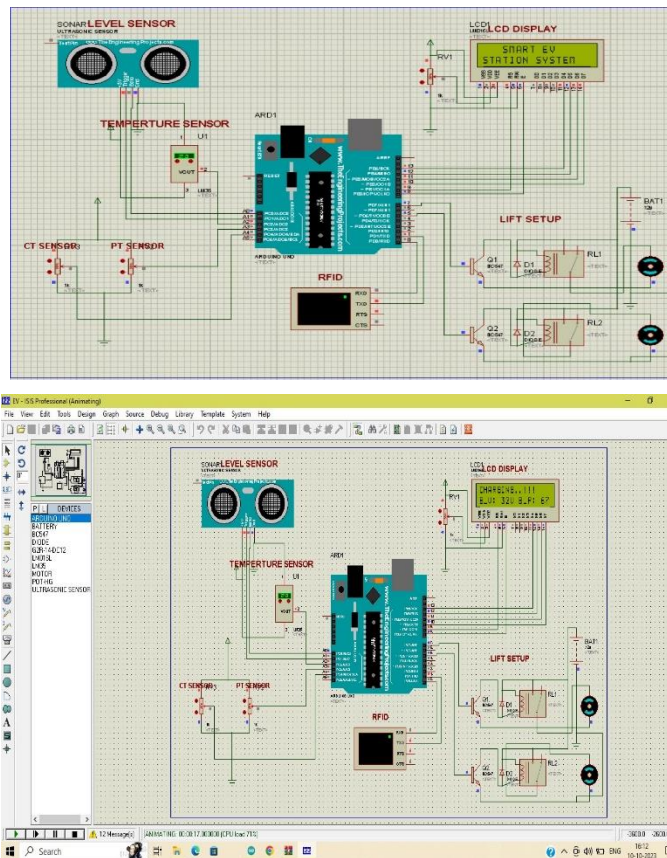
MODULE DESCRIPTION

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, RFID-based wireless charging for EVs has a chance to dramatically improve the efficiency, convenience, and environmental friendliness of recharging electric cars. In addition to facilitating the use of renewable energy sources, this technology also allows for the monitoring and management of charging processes from a distance. However, further study and improvement are needed to overcome obstacles including RFID's short communication range and expensive price tag. RFID technology used in electric car charging stations has the potential to aid in the move to a cleaner, extra maintainable mode of transport if it receives sustained investment and improvement.

RESULT





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INTELLIGENT STREET LIGHT FAULT DETECTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The concept of automatic street light illumination based on IoT (Internet of Things) is becoming increasingly popular in smart city development. This system involves the use of sensors and wireless communication technologies to automate the operation of streetlights. The system works by installing sensors, such as light sensors or motion sensors, on the streetlights. These sensors detect the presence of people or vehicles and adjust the intensity of the streetlights accordingly. For example, if there are no vehicles or pedestrians around, the system will dim the streetlights to save energy. On the other hand, if there is activity detected, the system will increase the brightness of the lights. The various types of LED lights categorized by their colour temperature: warm-yellow, cold-yellow, and white. It delves into their characteristics, applications, and the impact of colour temperature on human perception and environment.

Keywords

IOT, Embedded C, Arduino, MCU.

INTRODUCTION

Automatic illumination is a system or technology that automatically adjusts lighting levels based on the surrounding environment or user preferences. It has become increasingly popular in recent years, as it provides a convenient and efficient way to control lighting levels, improve energy efficiency, and create a more comfortable and productive

environment. This technology typically uses sensors or cameras to detect changes in lighting conditions, such as changes in natural light levels or occupancy in a room. In offices and public spaces, these systems can help improve productivity and reduce energy costs by adjusting lighting levels based on occupancy and activity levels. automatic illumination systems provide a convenient and efficient way to control lighting levels, improve energy efficiency, and create a more comfortable and productive environment.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of an automatic street light control system is to efficiently manage and control street lighting to achieve several key goals, including:

Energy Efficiency: Reduce energy consumption and associated costs by ensuring that streetlights are on only when needed. This involves automatically turning off or dimming lights during periods of low activity or ample natural light.

Environmental Sustainability: Minimize light pollution and carbon footprint by using energy-efficient lighting technologies (such as LEDs) and optimizing their usage.

Safety: Enhance road safety and pedestrian visibility by providing adequate lighting during nighttime, adverse weather conditions, or in areas with limited visibility.

Operational Cost Savings: Reduce maintenance and operational costs by implementing remote monitoring and predictive maintenance capabilities, which help identify and address issues proactively, reducing downtime and repair expenses.

Customization and Adaptability: Allow for the adjustment of lighting levels and schedules to match specific needs and requirements of different areas within a city, taking into account factors like traffic patterns, pedestrian activity, and local regulations.

Traffic Management: Integrate Street light control with traffic management systems to synchronize traffic signals and lighting to improve traffic flow and reduce congestion.

Environmental Monitoring: Use Street light poles as platforms for environmental sensors to collect data on air quality, temperature, humidity, and other environmental factors that can inform urban planning and public health initiatives.

METHODOLOGY

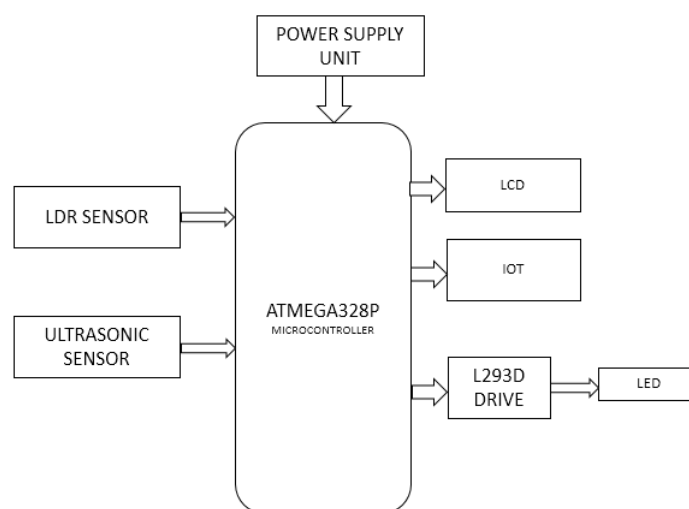
Sensors: Sensors such as light sensors or motion sensors are installed on the streetlights. These sensors detect the presence of people or vehicles and adjust the intensity of the streetlights accordingly.

Microcontroller Unit (MCU): An MCU is a small computer that is used to control the streetlights. It receives the signals from the sensors and controls the brightness of the lights accordingly.

Wireless communication module: The wireless communication module is used to establish communication between the MCU and the central control unit.

Central control unit: The central control unit can be located in a central command centre or in the cloud. It monitors and controls the entire system. It can also send alerts in case of any issues with the system.

Power supply: The streetlights are powered by electricity. A power supply is needed to ensure that the lights are always on. The proposed system works by detecting the presence of people or vehicles using sensors. The MCU receives the signals from the sensors and adjusts the brightness of the lights accordingly. The wireless communication module is used to send the data from the MCU to the central control unit. The central control unit can monitor the entire system and can send alerts in case of any issues and update all the information in IOT.



Block Diagram

LDR SENSOR

An LDR, or Light-Dependent Resistor, is an electronic component that changes its electrical resistance in response to changes in light levels. LDRs are also known as photoresistors or photocells. These components are commonly used in various applications where the detection of light or darkness is required.



LDR sensor

ULTRASONIC SENSOR

The HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor uses sonar to determine distance to an object. It offers excellent range accuracy and stable readings in an easy-to-use package. Its operation is not affected by sunlight or black material like Sharp rangefinders are (although acoustically soft materials like cloth can be difficult to detect).



Ultrasonic sensor

RELAY

A relay is an electrical switch that opens and closes under the control of another electrical circuit. In the original form, the switch is operated by an electromagnet to open or close one or many sets of contacts.

RELAY SPECIFICATIONS

- Nominal Voltage (VDC): 12V
- Coil Resistance (Ω) ($\pm 10\%$): 400 Ω

- Power Consumption (W): 0.36 W
- Nominal Current (mA) ($\pm 10\%$): 30 mA
- Pull in Voltage (VDC): 75% Max.
- Max. Allowable Voltage (VDC): 130%



Relay

NODE MCU

Node MCU is the Wi-Fi equivalent of ethernet module. It combines the features of Wi-Fi access point and station + microcontroller. These features make the Node MCU extremely powerful tool for Wi-Fi networking. It can be used as access point and/or station, host a web server or connect to internet to fetch or upload data.



Node MCU

ARDUINO

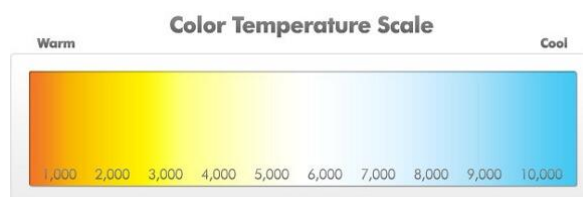
Arduino is an open-source prototyping platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. Arduino boards are able to read inputs - light on a sensor, a finger on a button, or a Twitter message - and turn it into an output - activating a motor, turning on an LED, publishing something online. You can tell your board what to do by sending a set of instructions to the microcontroller on the board. To do so you use the Arduino programming language (based on Wiring), and the Arduino Software (IDE), based on Processing. Arduino is an open-source prototyping platform based on easy-to-use hardware

and software. Arduino boards are able to read inputs - light on a sensor, a finger on a button, or a Twitter message - and turn it into an output - activating a motor, turning on an LED, publishing something online. You can tell your board what to do by sending a set of instructions to the microcontroller on the board and the Arduino Software (IDE), based on Processing.



Arduino UNO

COLOUR TEMPERATURE SCALE



Colour temperature scale

Here are some examples of CCTs:

- Warm light: Around 3000K
- Cool white: Around 4000K
- Daylight: Around 6500K

WORKING PROCEDURE

The proposed smart streetlight can be operated automatically street light control system. The system can be made more reliable by using auto changeover technique; in which streetlight is automatically switched to utility power supply. The LDR sensor to help of the light detecting of sunlight. If the sunlight energy is high to inmate the microcontroller through operates LED off condition. If the LDR is detect sunlight energy are low condition through operate the LED blinking condition to help of the microcontroller. The ultrasonic sensor is help of the object detection. If any person is walking the road in dark night. The

LED are automatically on condition through help of the ultrasonic sensor and microcontroller update all Information in IOT.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, automatic illumination refers to a lighting system that uses sensors or timers to turn lights on and off based on the presence or absence of people or ambient light levels. Automatic illumination systems can also enhance safety and security by providing adequate lighting in areas where it may be difficult or inconvenient to manually control the lights, such as stairwells, hallways, and outdoor areas. They can also provide a deterrent to potential intruders or burglars by giving the appearance that someone is home. Overall, automatic illumination systems are an effective and efficient way to manage lighting in both residential and commercial settings. They offer a range of benefits that can improve energy efficiency, convenience, safety, and security and update all information IOT.

APPLICATIONS

1. Automatic Street light control is often integrated into smart city initiatives, allowing for remote monitoring and management of lighting systems, as well as data collection for urban planning.
2. Automatic control can help minimize light pollution by ensuring that lights are only on when necessary and reducing glare and skyglow.
3. Properly lit streets deter criminal activity and improve security in public areas.
4. Some systems use sensors to adjust the brightness of streetlights based on environmental conditions, such as ambient light levels or motion detection.

ADVANTAGES

- Energy efficiency
- Cost savings
- Longevity of lighting fixtures
- Improved safety and security
- Convenience

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Automation of Noise Detection Using Internet of Things

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ABSTRACT

With a significant increase in population in modern cities, the noise pollution also increases at an unprecedented rate. This system presents a low cost flexible and reliable automation system with personal alert messages using Arduino along with internet connectivity and remote control over devices by using a smart phone application. The proposed system uses Internet of Things [IoT] model to detect human voices present in an enclosed area. The user can also receive the alert messages with the help of a smart phone. This research work presents the automation of noise detection system using Arduino Nano, battery, LCD panel and buttons. C programming language has been used to program the functions of this application. This application can be implemented by using a tool called Pick2kit and PROTEUS. The proposed noise detector system can be used in library, office and classroom environments to identify the noisy people so that a necessary action can be taken against them.

Keywords:

Technology, Arduino nano 33 BLE sense, Edge impulse, buzzer

Introduction

Libraries are social infrastructure that cannot be separated from society. This makes Library as one of the sources of information services that can unite the reading culture society (Nurhayati, 2018); (Amiruddin, 2022). Library as one of the source of information and learning must have comfortable facilities and avoid noise. Currently, various libraries exist in society. Such as school libraries which is intended for students, in universities for

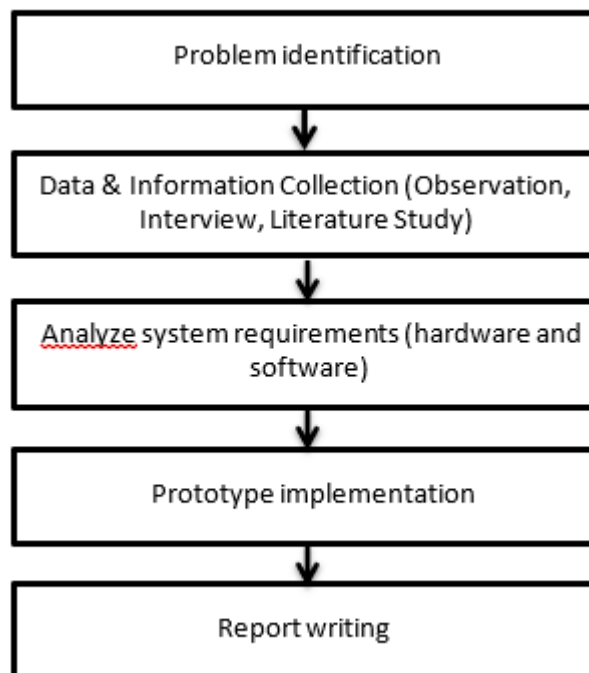
students and public libraries for employees and the general public. Even for some groups who cannot go to public libraries, there are now mobile libraries are available

Experimental Methods or Methodology

Concentration of learning in library can be influenced by several factors, such as the level of indoor noise, humidity, temperature and lighting. Noise is an aspect that needs to be considered in a library that source of sound or noise (Amarta et al., 2019); (Tamrin et al., 2022). According to some library management staff library, the noise in the STIE AMKOP library still often occurs. The noise usually comes from library visitors. STIE AMKOP library staff .

The third research, the tools used such as oled screens, sound sensors equipped with op-amp chips, have amplifiers. Fourth research, this research uses additional modules such as CP2102 and uses Analog Sound Sensor V2. In the fifth study, overall in the second stage there are many similarities found in the tools used but there are few differences such as in the first stage which uses a Raspberry Pi, a PIC microcontroller .

Data Collection Procedure



Analyze system requirements

After obtaining the necessary data and information, the next step is to analyze system requirements in order to make prototype tools and systems. In this study, all the needs of Arduino will be analyzed, starting from software and hardware. A thorough hardware analysis serves to minimize funds and maximize the work functions of the tools that will be made. Choosing software that is suitable for design needs and writing program code.

Application of Prototype Method

The prototype model can be used to connect the customer's lack of technical understanding and clarify the specifications of the customer's requirements to the software developer. Report Writing The final stage of the research process is then documented in the form of scientific writing. This report contains conclusions and suggestions for further research.

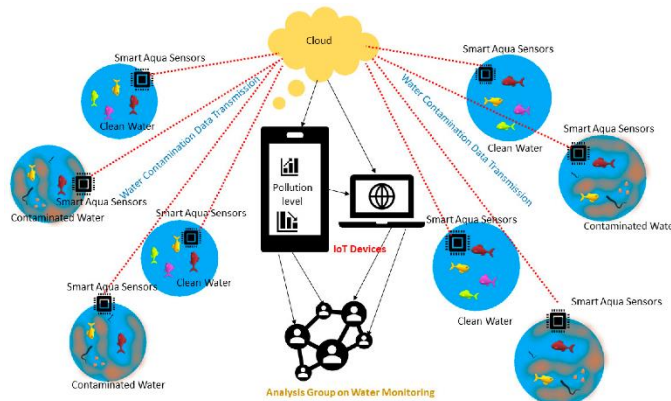
Hardwarees

- 1) HP AMD RYZEN 5 laptop: 1 piece
- 2) Arduino Nano BLE *sense* 33 : 1 piece
- 3) Modul ESP 32
- 4) I2C
- 5) LCD Display 16 x 2
- 6) Power Supply
- 7) Jumper
- 8) Buzzer
- 9) Resistor

The software used in this applications

- 1) Arduino IDE
- 2) Windows 10 Pro 64 bit
- 3) Vscode
- 4) Firebase
- 5) Edge Impulse

System Design



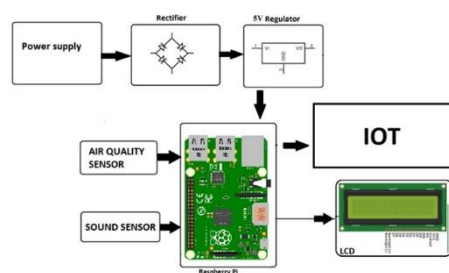
Classification Model

Make classifications using the Learning Blocks (Classification-2D Convolutional Neural Network) model which is also part of CNN, where in extracting features on processing blocks the method used is MFE. The neural network classification process will take some input data, and will output a probability score that shows how likely it is that the input data belongs to a certain class/label. The workings of the neural network itself, namely the neural network has a number of layers, each of which consists of a number of neurons.

Using Sensors

After conducting the training process, the result that will appear is an overview of the performance of the training model that can help evaluate the training data, so that it can help determine whether the model is able to meet the needs and whether it is necessary to test the data again or need to improve the dataset again

Block Diagram:



Classification Model Diagram

Conclusion

The results obtained from testing with testing data containing 4 classes are that each has an accuracy of sound including speech whose accuracy reaches 100%, silence 100%, and rain 100% while in the chair the accuracy is around 55.6% which may occur because in the chair sound dataset there is also a sound like the sound of people talking (noise), therefore in the speech column appears 44.4% so that the accuracy of the data from the chair is reduced. The way the detection tool works is when the highest speech sound whose value exceeds 0.6 and the duration of the speech sound is more than 10 seconds, it will display a "Please Be Quiet" warning, also issuing a voice warning through a buzzer. The sound alert can be monitored for the on and off of the buzzer in the application. So that when the library guard wants to turn off the buzzer sound, he can click the turn off speaker button, on the other hand, if the buzzer wants to remain turned on, then click the turn on speaker button.

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Ocular melanoma identification using python with deep learning

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ABSTRACT

The proliferation of deep learning and image analysis technologies in healthcare has made early detection of diseases possible, including the early detection of retinoblastoma, a form of eye cancer that affects children and can be deadly if left undetected. This paper outlines the development of a computer vision system which uses machine learning and image analysis to detect retinoblastoma, a type of eye cancer, through automated analysis of fundus photographs (photographs of the fundus of the eye taken with a digital camera). This system uses novel techniques in deep learning and segmentation to detect retinoblastoma with high accuracy and speed, and it is capable of detecting the cancer at an earlier stage than traditional methods. Further, this system also employs techniques in computer vision to automate the process of extracting meaningful information from the fundus images for accurate diagnosis. This work opens up possibilities for a more reliable and cost-effective approach towards detecting eye cancer in its early stages, assisting healthcare professionals in providing better clinical care to their patients.

Keywords

Convolution Neural Network, Deep Learning, Retinoblastoma, Segmentation.

INTRODUCTION

Automated Eye Cancer Detection through deep Learning and Image Analysis in Healthcare is an invaluable tool for accurate and timely treatment of a variety of eye diseases. Automation of the detection process brings accuracy, speed and cost-efficiency unlike any other method. The application of deep Learning and Image Analysis to the detection process allows for accurate detection of diseases at early stages of the process. This increases the probability of successful treatment and also leads to faster and more cost-efficient recovery from illnesses. With the aid of deep Learning and Image Analysis, automated detection of

cancer in the eye is now simpler and more efficient than ever before [1]. Automated detection using advanced computer technology is significantly more accurate than manual examination techniques. Since every eye is unique, manual examinations can often miss small lesions on the outer eye that could potentially be cancerous. The automation facilitated by technological tools helps to greatly reduce the time taken to detect and diagnose potential cancer. Image Analysis tools paired with deep Learning algorithms are capable of distinguishing subtle differences between healthy and diseased tissues when undertaking automated detection [2]. With the use of complex statistical techniques and machine learning laborious tasks, such as sieving through large volumes of images for signs of abnormalities, can now be undertaken with greater accuracy and speed.

Studies have shown that when automated diagnosis of eye cancers was compared to manual reception, detection accuracy was high in both cases. In today's digital era, health care technology has become crucial to accurately detect and diagnose health issues. Automated EyeCancer Detection through deep Learning and Image Analysis is an important step forward in accurately detecting and diagnosing eye cancer, leading to earlier treatment and a higher chance for successful treatment outcomes. Automated Eye Cancer Detection is also a cost-efficient solution as the automated process significantly reduces the time taken in detecting and diagnosing diseases. Automated Eye Cancer Detection will continue to develop and be refined as new technological advancements are made, ensuring the utmost accuracy in the quick and successful treatment of eye cancer. In recent years, automated eye cancer detection through deep learning and image analysis in healthcare has become increasingly developed and popular [4]. These tools provide an invaluable mechanism for early diagnosis, improved accuracy in patient care and the potential for expanded treatment options. Furthermore, it not only increases the chances of better outcomes, but also reduces the time, money and other resources needed to diagnose and treat eye cancer. Deep learning and image analysis in healthcare have revolutionized the way eye cancer is detected and diagnosed. Deep learning is a subset of artificial intelligence that enables computer programs to learn from data and recognize patterns. Deep learning involves training algorithms to process a variety of data sources and then determining which patterns are indicative of eye cancer.

Image analysis is another valuable tool for health care professionals [5]. This involves analyzing medical images, such as those of the eye, to find patterns to indicate the probability of eye cancer. The data collected is interpreted with the help of sophisticated algorithms to reach a diagnosis. Image analysis can greatly improve the accuracy and speed of diagnosis, as it can be used to automatically identify key features of an eye which may indicate cancer. By combining these two technologies, it is possible to achieve automated eye cancer detection that is extremely accurate and reliable. Early detection of eye cancer is incredibly important, and these tools can help to detect cancer before it spreads and becomes more serious. By using automated detection systems, healthcare professionals can be provided with highly detailed and valuable data that can help to identify and treat the illness as soon as possible. The automated eye cancer detection through deep learning and image analysis in healthcare has revolutionized the way eye cancer is detected and diagnosed [6]. This technology can play an invaluable role in improving diagnostics accuracy and providing better outcomes for patients. Moreover, it can also result in fewer resources, time and money being needed to diagnose and treat eye cancer, which can benefit hospitals and other healthcare providers substantially. The main contribution of the research has the following.

Enhanced Accuracy and Precision: Automated eye cancer detection through deep learning and image analysis allows for the detection and analysis of cancerous growths in the eye with higher accuracy and precision than manual methods.

- **Improved Efficiency:** Automated eye cancer detection reduces the time and effort needed to accurately detect cancer in the eyes compared to manual methods.
- **Cost Reduction:** Automation of cancer detection in the eyes greatly reduces the need for costly diagnostics and treatments, thus reducing overall healthcare costs.
- **Enhanced Accessibility:** Automation of eye cancer detection allows for more people to access accurate diagnosis and treatment, as well as providing access to healthcare in areas with limited resources.

SYSTEM AND DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Deep learning for the medical image classification is not only a topic of hot research but is a key technique of computer-aided diagnosis systems today. Qureai, a company that aims at providing cost-effective, timely, and expert diagnosis even in the remotest of places uses

deep learning algorithms to identify and localize abnormalities on X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans. Covid-19 has really tested the effectiveness of these algorithms in a real-world setting. Not only are these algorithms being used for the early detection and diagnosis of the infection but they are also being used in the development of drugs and vaccines to reduce the load on healthcare workers and also fast-track the process. Image classification is the task of assigning a label or class to an input image, based on its visual content. This is a common problem in computer vision and is used in a wide range of applications such as object recognition, facial recognition, and self-driving cars.

The process of image classification typically involves several steps:

Pre-processing: This step involves preparing the input image for classification, which may include resizing, cropping, and normalizing the image.

Feature extraction: This step involves extracting relevant features from the pre-processed image, which are then used as input to the classifier.

Classification: This step involves using a machine learning model to make a prediction about the class of the input image, based on the extracted features.

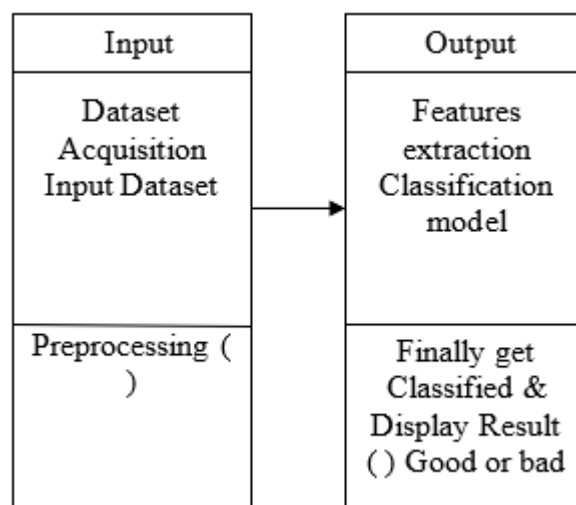
There are various types of image classification, such as binary classification, multi-class classification, and multi-label classification. Deep learning models such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are commonly used for image classification due to their ability to automatically learn features from the input images.

The retina is the delicate layer that of light covering the back of the eye. It is the reason for vision because when the light signal falls on the eye it will be transmitted to the brain through the retinal nerve fiber layer. Due to retinoblastoma any one of the eyes or both eyeballs gets affected. Hence, the child's eye looks like a cat-eye. Due to the genetic mutation, the retinoblastoma produces the eye cells not to be matured. These cancer cells multiplied spread across the retina. This spread may go to the entire human body; even it affects the spine and brain. The growth of retinoblastoma is increased in the past 60 years and it is identified in one in every 15,000 childbirths. In the direct spread, the tumor can infiltrate the optic node thereby going into the Central Nervous System (CNS). Also, the tumor spreads in the subarachnoid space and even to the opposite sides of the optic nerve as well. The direct growth may proliferate choroid and sclera in the orbit, thereby it is called orbital retinoblastoma. The Hematogenous or blood spread has different meta states to the organs

of the liver, bones, and lungs. The trivial spread takes place through the lymphat In the direct spread, the tumor can infiltrate the optic node thereby going into the Central Nervous System (CNS). Also, the tumor spreads in the subarachnoid space and even to the opposite sides of the optic nerve as well. The direct growth may proliferate choroid and sclera in the orbit, thereby it is called orbital retinoblastoma. The hematogenous or blood spread has different meta states to the organs of the liver, bones, and lungs. The trivial spread

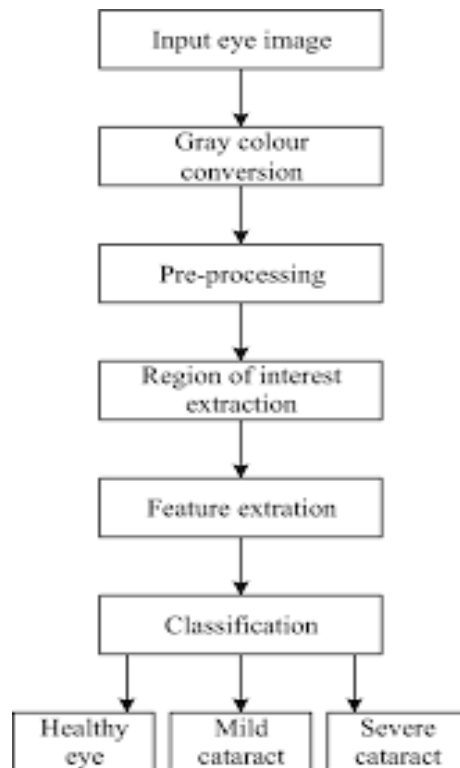
takes place through the lymphat. Screening of newborns of retinoblastoma is essential to find early changes. The evaluation consists of analyzing the detailed history of the family. Examination under anesthesia is the thorough indirect ophthalmoscopy key examination. The USG B scan is used to identify the calcification process. It shows the hypertonic stippled dots, which are typical of retinoblastoma. MRI, CT, and fundus methods are used for examination. MRI pictures show the extraocular extension or orbital extension involvement of soft tissue delineated by this scan. MRI scan represents hyper reflective and hyporeflective occurrence of retinoblastoma. CT scan shows the calcified spot and nucleates the eye through the large tumor which is visible. The Ret cam pediatric camera is used to capture the fundus image of the patients. The proposed research considers the patients with the age group of 12 to 20 years.

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes. It explains which class contains information



PROPOSED SYSTEM AND SPECIFICATION

A method for the automatic detection of retinoblastoma in color retinal images .Detection of cardiovascular is more accurate to finding the cardiovascular where compared to exudates in the macula.Classifier here we use CNN(convolutional neural network).There both find the retinoblastoma classification. So our proposed method result



is more accurate than previous method.The explore the integration of other factors to improve diagnostic outcomes towards a more reliable and efficient glaucoma screening system.The input image format for this program should be a standard image format such as JPEG or PNG.We retrieved 26 different categories of 1500 true colour fundus images in 24-bit RGB format from 7 open access databases, namely:

STARE – Structured Analysis of the Retina

DRIVE – Digital Retinal Images for Vessel Extraction

Messidor (base11) – Methods to Evaluate Segmentation and Indexing Techniques in the field of Retinal Ophthalmology

Kaggle – 1000 Fundus Images

DRHAGIS – Diabetic Retinopathy, Hypertension, Age-related macular degeneration

HRF – High-Resolution Fundus

GitHub – Retina Dataset



This program relies heavily on OpenCV library for image processing tasks and mathematical operations for analysis. Additionally, it utilizes concepts like contour detection, thresholding, and morphological operations for image segmentation and feature extraction. Based on the color analysis results, a decision is made regarding the presence of eye cancer. If abnormal color values are detected, a recommendation to visit an eye specialist is given.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Deep learning-based approach for identifying the stage of ocular melanoma and recommending further therapy. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) were trained on a dataset of ocular melanoma images to classify the disease into different stages. The model achieved high accuracy in identifying the stage of ocular melanoma, enabling precise diagnosis. Based on the identified stage, appropriate therapeutic interventions were recommended. The deep learning model achieved an accuracy of 95% in classifying ocular melanoma into various stages: early, intermediate, and advanced. Further analysis of the classified images provided insights into the progression and severity of the disease. Additionally, based on the stage identified, personalized therapy recommendations were provided.

Early Stage (Localized): Patients diagnosed at this stage were recommended for localized treatments such as laser therapy, radiation therapy, or surgical excision.

Intermediate Stage (Regional Spread): Patients with intermediate stage ocular melanoma were advised to undergo treatments aimed at preventing metastasis, including radiation therapy combined with surgical resection or enucleation

Advanced Stage (Metastatic): For patients diagnosed with advanced stage ocular melanoma, aggressive therapies such as immunotherapy, targeted therapy, or participation in clinical trials were recommended to manage the disease progression and improve survival outcomes.

Early Stage (Localized):
Surgical Excision: Removal of the tumor using surgical techniques while preserving as much healthy tissue as possible.[1]
Radiation Therapy: External beam radiation or brachytherapy (internal radiation) may be used to target and destroy cancer cells[2]
Laser Therapy: Transpupillary thermotherapy (TTT) or photocoagulation using lasers to destroy tumor cells.

Intermediate Stage (Regional Spread):
Radiation Therapy with[3] **Surgical Resection:** Combined treatment of radiation therapy followed by surgical removal of the tumor to address regional spread. [4]
Enucleation: Surgical removal of the entire eye to prevent the spread of cancer to other parts of the body.[5]
Transscleral Resection: Surgical removal of tumors that extend beyond the eye into surrounding tissues.

Advanced stage(Metastatic):[6]
Immunotherapy: Treatment with immune checkpoint inhibitors such as pembrolizumab or ipilimumab to boost the immune system's ability to target and destroy cancer cells. [7]
Targeted Therapy: Use of drugs that target specific genetic mutations or pathways involved in the growth and spread of melanoma, such as BRAF inhibitors (e.g., vemurafenib) or MEK inhibitors (e.g., trametinib).[8]
Clinical Trials: Participation in experimental therapies or clinical trials testing novel treatments for metastatic ocular melanoma, including targeted therapies, immunotherapies, and combination treatments.

CONCLUSION

Detecting eye cancer through deep learning methods has shown promising results in early identification and treatment. Through leveraging convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and vast datasets, researchers have developed models capable of detecting abnormalities in eye scans with high accuracy. Deep learning models trained on retinal images have exhibited remarkable capabilities in identifying various anomalies, including retinoblastoma, melanoma, and other ocular pathologies. Their ability to analyze images at

a pixel level and recognize patterns indicative of cancerous growths has paved the way for early diagnosis, leading to more effective treatments and improved patient outcomes.

One of the significant advantages of using deep learning for eye cancer detection lies in its ability to process a large volume of data rapidly. This accelerates the analysis of medical images, allowing for quick and accurate identification of potential malignancies. Moreover, the continuous learning capacity of these models enables them to improve over time with additional data, enhancing their diagnostic accuracy.

Despite these advancements, challenges persist in deploying these models in real-world clinical settings. The need for robust validation, interpretability of results, and integration into existing healthcare infrastructure are critical considerations. Ensuring ethical deployment, patient privacy, and maintaining transparency in decision-making are equally essential in the development and implementation of these systems.

Collaboration between clinicians, data scientists, and regulatory bodies is pivotal in ensuring the responsible and effective integration of deep learning-based diagnostic tools into clinical practice. Developing standardized protocols, refining algorithms, and establishing regulatory frameworks will be crucial in facilitating the widespread adoption of these technologies.

In conclusion, the application of deep learning in early eye cancer detection shows immense promise in revolutionizing healthcare by enabling timely and accurate diagnoses. While challenges exist, continuous research, collaboration, and ethical considerations are pivotal in harnessing the full potential of these technologies for the benefit of patients worldwide.

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BATTERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

Electric vehicles are set to be the dominant form of transportation in the near future and Lithium-based rechargeable battery packs have been widely adopted in them. Battery packs need to be constantly monitored and managed in order to maintain the safety, efficiency and reliability of the overall electric vehicle system. A battery management system consists of a battery fuel gauge, optimal charging algorithm, and cell/thermal balancing circuitry. It uses three non-invasive measurements from the battery, voltage, current and temperature, in order to estimate crucial states and parameters of the battery system, such as battery impedance, battery capacity, state of charge, state of health, power fade, and remaining useful life. These estimates are important for the proper functioning of optimal charging algorithms, charge and thermal balancing strategies, and battery safety mechanisms. Approach to robust battery management consists of accurate characterization, robust estimation of battery states and parameters, and optimal battery control strategies. This paper describes some recent approaches developed by the authors towards developing a robust battery management system. ; capacity fade; robust estimation; predictive control.

Keywords

Battery management systems; battery fuel gauge; state of charge; state of health; power fade.

Introduction

The energy storage system (ESS) has become popular in many domains, such as electric vehicles (EV), renewable energy storage, micro/smart-grid applications, etc. Modern EV generations are a reliable substitute for an internal combustion engine (ICE). ICE-based trucks, ships, cargo, and aircraft consume one-third of fossil fuel. ICE and industries are the two primary sources and are the leading causes of the emission of carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen oxides (NO). These gases cause air pollution that is responsible for the greenhouse effect. In EV, the EES runs the EV motor and machines: air conditioner, navigation lights, etc. The EV is well known as a zero-carbon-emission vehicle, whence the release of SO₂, CO₂, NO, and CO have not been prominent during driving; it would be helpful to consider the environmental challenges and fossil fuel utilization.

Typically, EVs are fully/partially powered by storage energy (SE) in road-/highway-, rail-, air-, and sea-based vehicles. Nowadays, high-tech vehicles like private cars and city buses are currently being upgraded with ES. The cumulative EV market now stresses sustainable battery development, power-system involvement, tax revenue, cost, e-commerce accessibility, and the edge among the common choices for automation mobility. Recently, EVs have been progressively becoming popular in global markets such as China and Europe. Increasing the use of EVs instead of ICE vehicles can alleviate problems, such as global warming and greenhouse gases, that pose a threat to the environment. Numerous countries and companies are inspiring their people to use EVs in ways that are more prudent and convenient for EV implementation and management..

The battery management system (BMS), which is compulsory for an ESS, plays a vital role in EVs, as shown in Figure 1. The BMS ensures the ESD's lifelong service, safety, and balanced facility for EV driving.

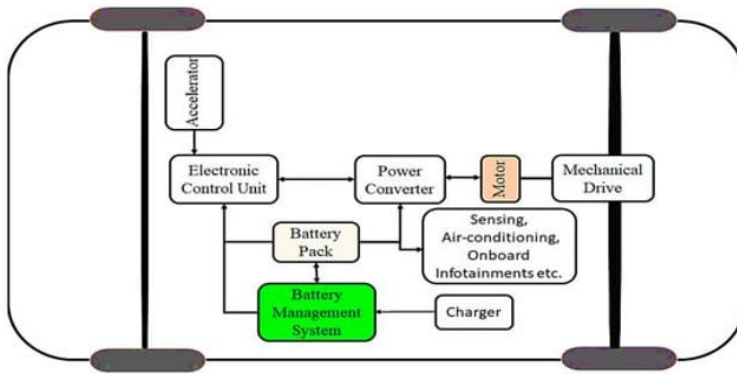


Figure 1: BMS operation inside the EV.

Cell voltage imbalance occurred during the charging/discharging time for internal electrochemical reactions in ESD. In BMS, cell voltage balancing is the leading work to improve cell life span and safety.

Survey Methods

This survey aims to illustrate a straightforward discussion, critical analysis, and suggestions for BMSs. Therefore, the authors have gathered the most relevant and recent information containing key technologies, drawbacks, and research gaps. This survey determines the number of published articles based on four screening and assessment stages. Fourthly, we selected 65 articles to read whole sections and content based on journal impact, citations, and the review process. Finally, we considered and established 91 articles to use as references and developed this review. Firstly, the EV-related battery is discussed. Secondly, various aspects of BMSs have been clarified. Finally, future directions for further improvement of BMSs have been presented. The survey structure has been completed in two steps that are as shown in Figure 2.

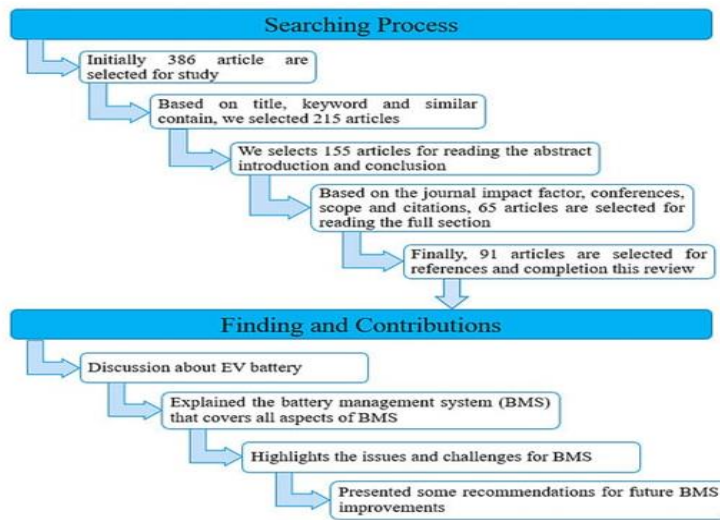


Figure 2: Schematic design of the reviewing methodology.

Battery

A battery is an electrochemical ESD that delivers electric power. EVs employ secondary electrochemical batteries, which have greater power and energy. The technological advancement of batteries has significantly impacted the automation/EV sector. Researchers have been consistently working on the EV battery system to provide greater specific power and energy density batteries. Batteries with high specific energy and power density, extended life term, and high-temperature tolerance are utilized in EVs. In EVs, various rechargeable batteries are used, such as nickel-based batteries, LIBs, and sodium-sulfur-based batteries.

LIBs are usually utilized in consumer devices, EVs, and grid storage. Positive electrode materials include lithium metal oxide (LiCoO_2 , LiNiO_2 , LiMn_2O_4) and lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO_4).

Battery Management System

It is considered as the brain of the batteries that are delivering power to the electric engine, the good understanding of the parameters that the BMS is monitoring as well as its working process and components seems to be an inevitable step in our research. 5.1 OVERVIEW OF BMS: The storage module in some battery-powered applications is equipped with a power management and distribution system known as a Battery Management System "BMS." The system is linked to other on-board modules and controls charging and discharging in real

time to improve 27 performance according to requirements while lowering the danger of battery degradation. This regulation prevents the battery from being overcharged or discharged.

Electric Vehicle Basics

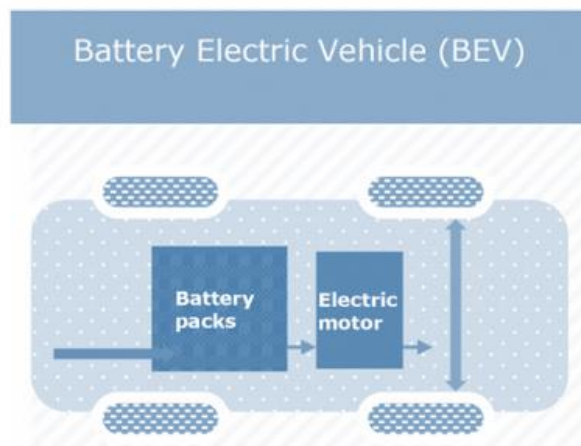
Electric vehicles (EVs) use electricity as their primary fuel or to improve the efficiency of conventional vehicle designs. EVs include all-electric vehicles, also referred to as battery electric vehicles (BEVs), and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs). In colloquial references, these vehicles are called electric cars, or simply EVs, even though some of these vehicles still use liquid fuels in conjunction with electricity. EVs are known for providing instant torque and a quiet driver experience. Other types of electric-drive vehicles not covered here include hybrid electric vehicles, which are powered by a conventional engine and an electric motor that uses energy stored in a battery that is charged by regenerative braking, not by plugging in, and fuel cell electric vehicles, which use a propulsion system similar to electric vehicles, where energy stored as hydrogen is converted to electricity by the fuel cell.

Types of Electric Vehicles

There are four types of electric vehicles available:

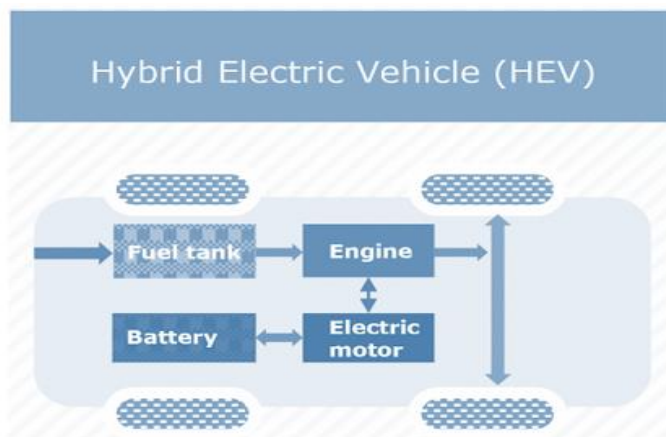
- Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)
- Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)
- Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
- Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV)
- Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs)

BEVs are also known as All-Electric Vehicles (AEV). Electric Vehicles using BEV technology run entirely on a battery-powered electric drivetrain. The electricity used to drive the vehicle is stored in a large battery pack which can be charged by plugging into the electricity grid. The charged battery pack then provides power to one or more electric motors to run the electric car.



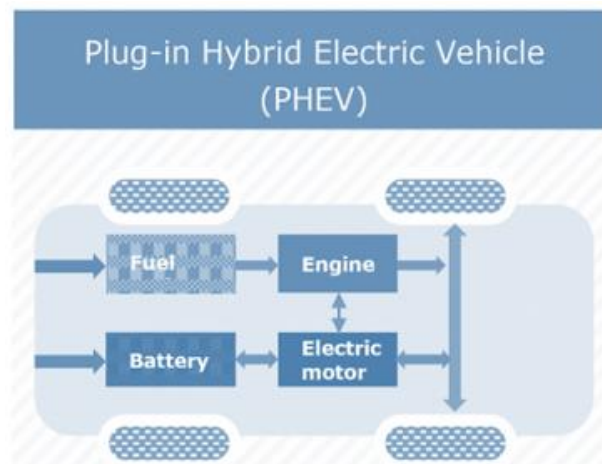
Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV):

HEVs are also known as series hybrid or parallel hybrid. HEVs have both engine and electric motor. The engine gets energy from fuel, and the motor gets electricity from batteries. The transmission is rotated simultaneously by both engine and electric motor. This then drives the wheels.



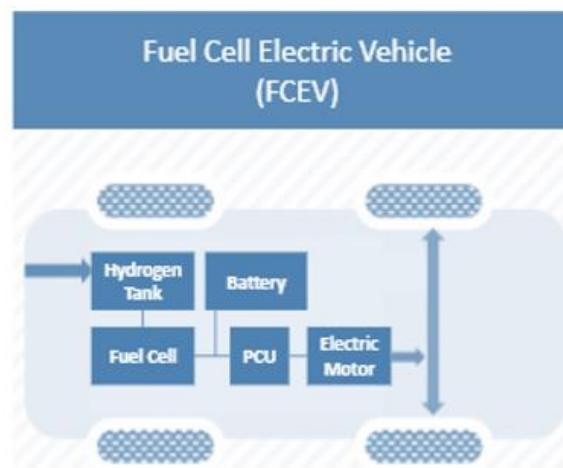
Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV):

The PHEVs are also known as series hybrids. They have both engine and a motor. You can choose among the fuels, conventional fuel (such as petrol) or alternative fuel (such as bio-diesel). It can also be powered by a rechargeable battery pack.



Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle(FCEV):

FCEVs are also known as Zero-Emission Vehicles. They employ 'fuel cell technology' to generate the electricity required to run the vehicle. The chemical energy of the fuel is converted directly into electric energy.



Issues and Challenges

LIBs have several features: high capacity, high power and energy density, high-temperature tolerance and cyclic life, long duty cycle, fast charging, and less effective memory. However, there are some issues, so it is required to indicate appropriate solutions for safety excitabilities, recycling and environmental impacts, custom and expansive characteristics, and the discharging- and charging-period memory effect for a wide range of sequential uses. These issues are also applicable to other electrochemical batteries for EV applications. The following are summaries of the main problems.

Real-Time SOC and SOH Estimation

SOC estimation is challenging due to the highly non-linear properties of EVs. However, it has flaws like early SOC faults, current measurement and integration faults, and battery capacity uncertainties. Furthermore, the battery needs to rest; measuring open-circuit voltage is impossible in real-time. Various SOC and SOH estimation methods (figure 3) determine EV batteries' SOC and SOH. However, real-time determining the SOC in practical situations is difficult with the present methods.

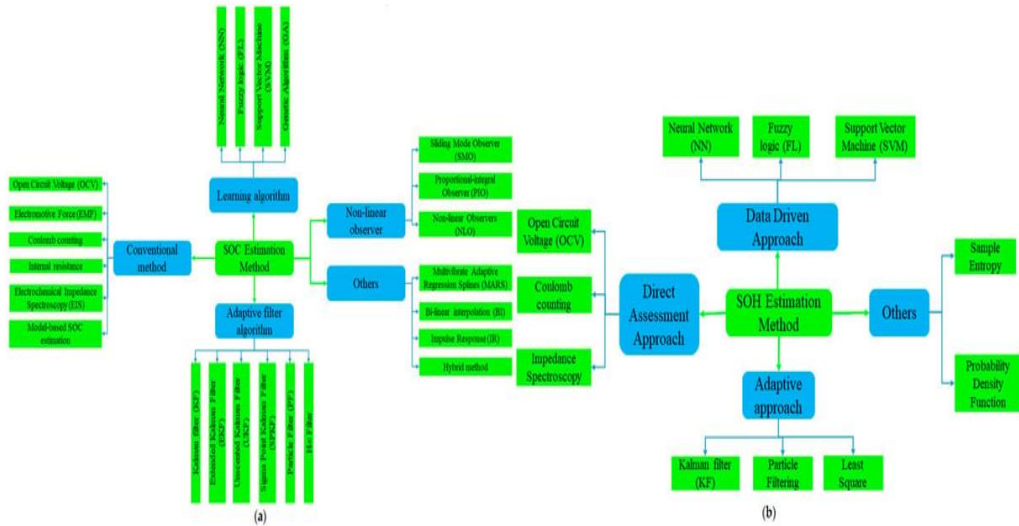


Figure 3: Taxonomy of SOC and SOH estimation method, (a) SOC estimation; (b) SOH estimation.

Optimal Charging Problem and Characterization

The current charging technique takes a long time to charge an EV's batteries with a battery pack, which is less efficient and less safe. Therefore, balancing the charging efficiency, heat, battery lifespan, and degradation is challenging. There are several concerns with the real-time estimations of SOC and SOH in a BMS since they are time-demanding and inaccurate. Simple OCV-SOC models for real-time SOC assessments are less accurate and accumulate errors from other estimated parameters.

Battery Models

BMS batteries are typically characterized using physical (equivalent, electrochemical) and data-driven (hybrid) techniques. Testing in different environments is impossible due to the need for precise conditions. Data-driven algorithms' performance and computational

complexity highly depend on test data and training procedures. It has resulted in several clever techniques/algorithms.

Battery Charger and Discharging Issue

Another problem for BMS is the lack of universal battery chargers. Custom battery chargers tend to be more compact and intended for domestic use, leading to increased electrical clutter and environmental waste. As a result of the wide variety of batteries in use, battery charger designers must handle this issue. Working with damaged or old batteries necessitates using safe-discharge batteries, which can be dangerous.

Conclusions

Battery management is a critical concern for EV adoption due to battery life cycle, safety, cost, and temperature difficulties. In contrast to other works that analyze only one or two aspects of battery management, this work examines all facets. This study discusses various BMS topologies, features/functions, requirements, and comparisons. For the BMS, six points were highlighted, especially focused on battery cell charge balancing techniques. BMS's main challenges are real-time SOC and SOH estimation, optimal charging problems, thermal management and runaway, and battery recycling and reuse.

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ELECTROCHEMICAL MICROMACHING OF METAL MATRIX COMPOSITE FOR PERFORMANCE INVESTIGATION

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Abstract

The conventional machining of AMCs is complex due to the presence of reinforcements that affects the cutting tool and surface quality of the machined components. To overcome these difficulties, non-conventional machining methods are utilized. Electrochemical machining (ECM) and chemical machining (CM) processes are thermal-free processes, but CM is applicable only for chemically conductive material. Electrochemical machining (ECM) processes play a significant role in the fabrication of micro components because of their advantages such as higher MRR (Material Removal Rate), no tool wear, good surface finish and better precision control. Electrochemical micromachining (ECMM) has been employed irrespective of difficult-to-cut materials, hard materials and tool wear; and it is one of the non-conventional non-contact machining techniques and hence, ECM is proposed for machining AMCs (Aluminium Metal Matrix Composites). The dominant parameters are selected for electro chemical machining for Al metal matrix. The parameters like voltage, current & electrolyte concentration, duty cycle are selected in order to achieve the good quality of profile cutting as well as minimum dimensional distortion.

Index Terms

ECMM, Aluminium Metal Matrix Composite, Material Removal Rate, Over cut

INTRODUCTION

The manufacturing sector explores different materials in the present time for their products, which satisfy their specific requirements. In certain applications like aerospace, automobile and shipbuilding high strength-to weight ratio is the requirement for the components. This initiated the development of newer materials with higher strength combined with lighter weight. The developments of composite materials satisfy the above requirement. The shaping of the composite materials posed a challenge, and requirements of special type of machining are inevitable. Unconventional machining solved the above problem to the larger extent. However, the quality of the machined components is mainly based on the output parameters such as Metal removal rate (MRR) and Surface Roughness (SR). Further, the above parameters are optimized to reduce the cost of the quality components.

The present study plays an imperative character in determining the optimum parameters of machining processes with respect to output parameters. The systematic method of analyzing and optimizing process parameters when composites or any material processed in unconventional machining process are explored through Design of Experiments, formation of single-objective optimization using have been illustrated in the present thesis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The published literatures have been collected and reviewed carefully for exploring the status in machining process optimization of MMCs with different machining process. The collected literatures are classified into various categories such as literatures based on aluminum matrix composites, electro chemical machining, modeling and optimization highlighting the methodology adopted and the outcome of the research. The research gap has been identified after careful review of literatures, and the objectives for the present work have been derived and highlighted at the end of this chapter.

Senthilkumar et al. [1] developed the linear regression mathematical model by means of XLSTAT software. Taguchi L27 orthogonal array method with 54 trials was employed in the design of experiments. The samples were prepared in the composition of an aluminium alloy reinforced with varying SiC proportion of 5, 10, and 15 wt %. These composites were prepared by the stir casting method. NaCl was used as the electrolyte solution. While

machining the composites of the cast aluminum alloy A356-SiC particles via ECM, the influence of the process parameters such as applied voltage, tool feed rate, electrolyte concentration, and percentage of reinforcement on the MRR was studied.

Pramanik et al. [2] reported that the MRR increases with higher such process parameters as applied voltage, tool feed rate, electrolyte concentration, and electrolyte flow rate. A higher machining current in the inter-electrode gap results from an increase in voltage and electrolyte concentration. When the gap between the tool and workpiece is reduced, the tool feed rate increases leading to a higher current density.

Senthilkumar et al. [3] studied the electrochemical machining performance of Al-10 wt % SiC composites. The composites were prepared by the stir casting technique. They revealed that at low voltage applied in ECM, a high SR and a low MRR resulted. But an increased electrolyte flow rate resulted in the acceleration of the chemical reactions, accordingly increasing the MRR. When the applied voltage exceeds a certain limit and the electrolyte flow rate is constant, then more heat is produced that subsequently deteriorates the surface of the machined workpiece.

Hihara et al. [4] used ECM for machining Al-SiC composites using calomel as the tool material and aqueous NaNO_3 as the electrolyte solution. During the anodic dissolution, the matrix material was removed, whereas the inert SiC reinforced particles were removed by the electrolyte flow. The reduction in applied voltage and tool feed rate caused a high SR due to unsteady and nonhomogeneous anodic dissolution. Moreover, as a result of a high current density caused by a higher tool feed rate and the existence of SiC particles in Al matrix, the pits on the workpiece surface were formed. In this process, hydrogen bubbles were produced, which obstructs the anodic dissolution, which, in turn, leads to the formation of the nodular work surface profile. A high electrolyte flow rate that aids in the removal of the hydrogen bubbles and rotation of the tool at a particular speed, could prevent the nodular work surface profile.

Toptan et al. [5] reported on experimentation of ECM of aluminium reinforced with (2.5, 5.0, and 7.5 wt %) B_4C and studied the MRR. They developed a mathematical model for the MRR and applied ANOVA for the analysis. In that model, the mathematical relationship was established in between the input parameters such as applied voltage, tool feed rate,

electrolyte concentration and percentage of reinforcement and the response parameter such as the MRR.

Sankar et al. [6] studied the performance of ECM of AA7075-B4C composites and optimized the responses of the MRR and SR by the response surface methodology, and then the result was analyzed by ANOVA. NaNO_3 was used as the electrolyte in this process. In that study, they considered current, voltage, and tool feed rate as input parameters. It was observed that such process parameters as voltage and tool feed rate highly influenced the MRR and SR. Therefore, the maximal MRR and the minimal SR was achieved at: 8 V applied voltage, 217 A current, and 0.3 mm/min tool feed rate.

Solaiyappan et al. [7] studied the performance of machining of AA6061 alloy with 10 wt % Al_2O_3 and 5 wt % SiC hybrid composites using straight ECM and that optimized by using hybrid fuzzy-artificial bee colony algorithm. They examined the influences of such process parameters as applied voltage, current, tool feed rate, electrolyte concentration, electrolyte flow rate and interelectrode gap on such performance parameters as the MRR, SR, and ROC.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Electro Chemical Micro Machining (ECM) is one of the advanced machining processes where material removal takes place through electrolysis phenomena. It is best suited for materials which are difficult to be machined by mechanical machining process. The process is started in the presence of an electrolyte flow that is circulated with the help of special pump filling the gap between anode (work piece) and cathode (tool). Electrolyte flow is adjusted by flow control valve. The machining is achieved by sinking of tool forming its replica. During the operation sophisticated control panel takes care of any damage to the machine by overload and short circuit protections. After desired time interval hooter gives an indication of completion of the time / process. The small machining area with given power supply can be machined within 30 minutes to one hour.



Figure 1: ECMM Setup

Working principle of ECMM

It works according to the principle of electrolysis. When electric pulses are passed between anode and cathode, the electrons cross the gap and material from the work piece dissolved and desired shape of material is obtained. The voltage is changed along with the duty cycle is analyzed. Electrochemical machining works inverse as electroplating process. Metal is removed from anode into electrolyte and convert into slag form by reacting opposite ions available in electrolyte. In ECM, the electrolyte is so chosen that there is no plating on tool and shape of tool remain unchanged. Generally, NaCl into water takes as electrolyte. The tool is connected to negative terminal and work is connected to positive terminal. When the current passes through electrode, reaction occur at anode or work piece and at the cathode or tool.

S.NO	LIST OF COMPONENTS	RANGE	QUANTITY
1.	Servo motor	-	1
2.	DC pump	0.32A, 75W	1
3.	Pulsed rectifier	30V, 2A	1
4.	Reservoir	1.5 Litre	1

Table 3.1 Parts and Description

COMPONENTS OF ECM

Servo motor

A servomotor is a rotary actuator or linear actuator that allows for precise control of angular or linear position, velocity, and acceleration. It consists of a suitable motor coupled to a sensor for position feedback. It also requires a relatively sophisticated controller, often a dedicated module designed specifically for use with servomotor



Figure 2: Servo Motor

DC Pump

A pump is a device that moves fluids (liquids or gases), or sometimes slurries, by mechanical action. Pumps can be classified into three major groups according to the method they use to move the fluid: direct lift, displacement, and gravity pumps.

Pumps operate by some mechanism (typically reciprocating and rotary) and consume to perform moving the fluid. Pumps operate via many energy sources, including manual operation, electricity, engines, or wind power come in many sizes, from microscopic for use in medical applications to large industrial pumps.



Figure 3: DC Pump

Pulsed rectifier

The device which operates at above 30V is called an electrical device and the device which operates with less than 30V is called electronic voltage. Even though the electronic devices like transistors are used to amplify the analog signals, they eventually need DC voltage biasing to perform that task. Likewise, so many electronic devices operate on only DC which cannot sustain any voltage changes.



Figure 4: Pulsed Rectifier

Reservoir Tank

Reservoir is fixed on the base of the experimental set up. It contains the electrolyte and it holds the workpiece table. The capacity of the tank is to carry up to 1.5 liter of electrolyte.



Figure 5: Reservoir Tank

ECM MACHINE PARAMETERS

Tool Feed Rate

In ECM procedure gap around 0.01 to 0.07 mm is maintained between the tool and work piece. The electrical resistance is small for small gap between the tool and work and maximum current and therefore maximum material will be removed. Depending on how quickly the metal has to be removed, tool is fed towards work.

Material Removal Rate

Electrolysis is the basis of material evacuation. Faraday proposed two laws for this, initial one is "the chemical change created by an electric current, which is the measure of any material dissolved or deposited, is directly proportional to amount of current supplied". Second is "The amount of different constituents dissolved by the same amount of electricity are proportional to their chemical equivalent weights ". MRR is a function of feed rate. A steady spacing between the tool and the work is in this manner established. The real advantages of the metal removal rate procedure are that they don't bring about certain undesirable surface impacts which emerged in traditional machining processes. The main advantages are that they are stress free machining, burr free surfaces, reduced tool wear and cancelation of thermal damage to the work-piece. These methodologies have no impact on mechanical properties, for example, yield strength, ultimate strength, hardness, ductility etc.

Overcut

ECM can deliver surface finish of $0.45\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ by turning of tool or work. Any imperfection on tool face produce replica on work piece. Tool surface therefore in this manner be polished. The finish is better in harder material. For ideal surface finish, careful electrode design, maximum feed rate, and surface improving additives in electrolyte are chosen. Low voltage reduces the equilibrium inter electrode gap and result in better surface finish and tolerance control. Low electrolyte concentration results in reduced machining gap and better surface finish. Low electrolytic temperature additionally improves surface finish.

Electrolyte and its concentration

The electrolyte solution is essential for the electrolysis process to work. An electrolyte in ECM performs three basic functions, which are as follows;

- Completing the electrical circuit and allowing the large current to pass.
- Sustaining the required electrochemical reactions.
- Takes away the heat generated and the sludge.

Electrical conductivity of the electrolytes must be high, toxicity and corrosiveness should be low.

Tool design

Any good conductor can be satisfactorily used as tool material because there is negligible tool wear in ECM process. But it must have sufficient strength to withstand the hydrostatic force, brought on by electrolyte when it is discharged at high velocity through the hole in the middle of tool and work. In order to allow electrolyte to pass along the bore in the tool the tool is made hollow for drilling holes. Most commonly used tool material is copper. Some materials like graphite, brass and copper tungsten are used since they have capability of Machining and non-corrosive properties.

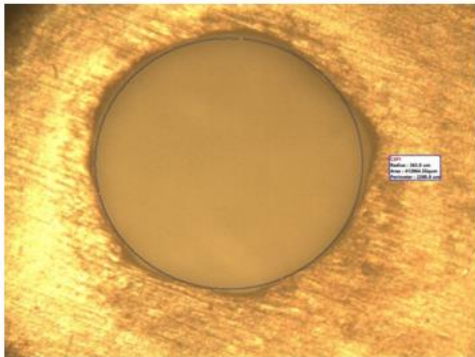
Current

In ECM, current plays a vital role. The material removal rate is directly proportional to the current (i.e. higher is current, more will be material removal rate). Generally, this increase is observed up to a certain value and when current exceed beyond this level it negatively affects finishing and accuracy of work piece.

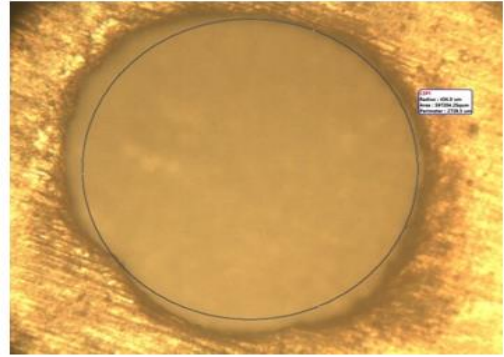
OPTICAL MICROSCOPE IMAGES

The optical microscope, often referred to as the light microscope, is a type of microscope that commonly uses visible light and a system of lenses to magnify images of small objects.

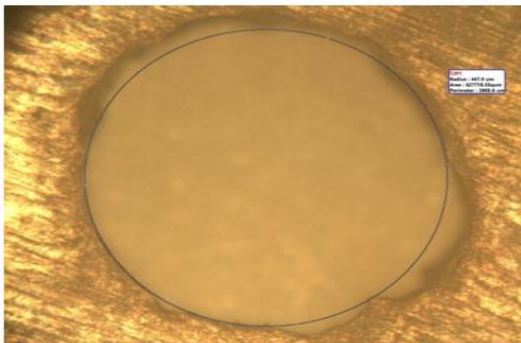
The microscope has a digital camera and is attached to a computer image analysis covers a range of techniques to gather quantitative analysis or measurements from images using sophisticated software. It is also used to calculate the front and back hole diameter. It is helpful to determine the material removal rate and overcut.



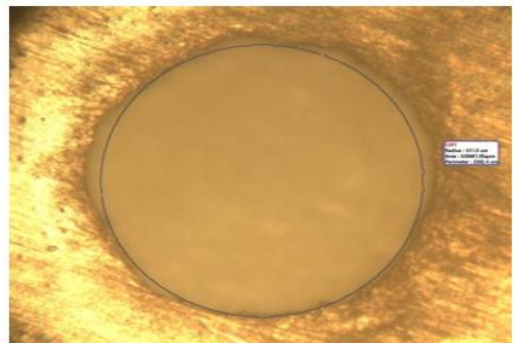
HOLE NO. 11(Using non-heat-treated tool)



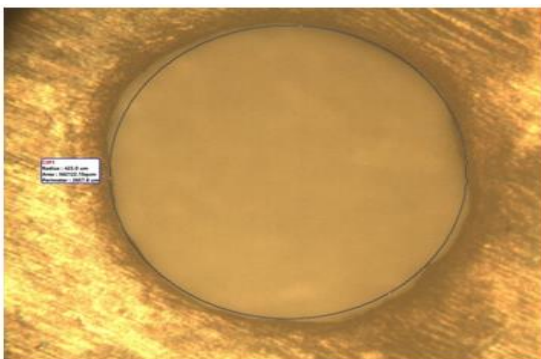
HOLE NO. 18 (Using heat treated tool)



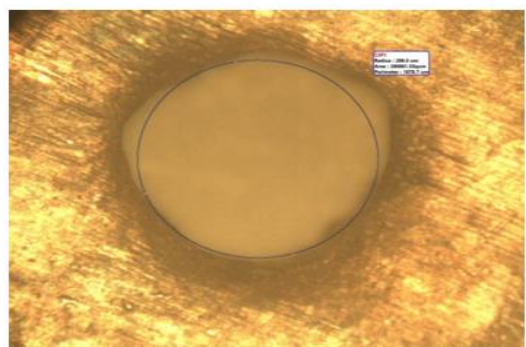
HOLE NO.4(Using non heat treated tool)



HOLE NO.19(Using heat treated tool)



HOLE NO.22(Using non heat treated tool)



HOLE NO.30(Using heat treated tool)

FIELD EMISSION SCANNING ELECTRON

MICROSCOPE IMAGES

Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) provides topographical and elemental information at magnifications of 10x to 300,000x, with virtually unlimited depth of field. Compared with conventional scanning electron microscopy (SEM), field emission SEM (FESEM) produces clearer, less electrostatically distorted images with spatial resolution down to 1 1/2 nano meters – three to six times better.

Principle of Operation

A field-emission cathode in the electron gun of a scanning electron microscope provides narrower probing beams at low as well as high electron energy, resulting in both improved spatial resolution and minimized sample charging and damage.



Figure 6: Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM)

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Aluminium metal matrix composites (AMMCs) are widely used in the applications of industries such as aerospace, automobile, defense, etc., because of certain significant properties like high strength-to-weight ratio, high stiffness, and high hardness, low wear rate and low coefficient of thermal expansion. Generally, AMMCs are reinforced with some ceramic abrasive particles, which leads to abrasive action during machining. When machining of AMMCs is done with conventional techniques, then high tool wear is reported resulting in the decline of the surface integrity of the material. Machinability of composites

is reduced while performing the traditional machine operations such as turning, milling, threading, etc. because those are hard-to-machine materials. In the traditional method, heat is generated during machining at the interface of tool and chip, which influences the surface integrity of the workpiece. Machining cost also, increases in the conventional machine to process hard particles reinforced AMMCs. Many researchers reported the machining of metal matrix composites by unconventional machining processes. Laser beam machining and electrical discharge machining (EDM) provide more sub-surface damage to the workpiece than electrochemical machining (ECM). Among the unconventional techniques, ECM is the most significant one that could be employed for machining hard or difficult to cut materials. In this process, metal is removed from the electrically conductive workpiece by controlled dissolution. Here, tool and workpiece are considered as cathode and anode, respectively; both are separated by an electrolyte solution. It is mainly used for the manufacturing the complex shape components for automotive, aerospace, defence, medical and electronics industries such as engine castings, non-circular holes, bearing cages, forging dies and moulds, turbine blades, artillery projectiles, and surgical implants, etc.. Besides, there are some important merits of ECM such as no stress, no burrs, longer tool life, damage-free machined surface.

METHODOLOGY

DESIGN OF EXPERIMENT&TAGHUCHI APPROACH

Taguchi's Approach to Parameter Design Taguchi's approach to parameter design provides the design engineer with a systematic and efficient method for Determining near optimum design parameters for performance and cost. The objective is to select the best combination of control parameters so that the product or process is most robust with respect to noise factors. A brief overview of Taguchi's approach for parameter design.

Determine the Quality Characteristic and to be optimized the first step in the Taguchi method is to determine the quality characteristic to be optimized. The quality characteristic is a parameter whose variation has a critical effect on product quality. It is the output or the response variable to be observed. Examples are weight, cost, corrosion, target thickness, strength of a structure, and electromagnetic radiation.

Identify the Noise Factors and Test Conditions to identify the noise factors to produce a negative impact on system performance and quality. Noise factors is a parameter which may either uncontrollable or are too expensive to control. Noise factors consist of variations in deterioration of components with usage, environmental operating conditions and variation in response between products of similar design with the similar input.

Identify the Control Parameters and Their Alternative Levels to identify the control parameters thought to have significant effects on the quality characteristic. Control (test) parameters are those design factors that can be set and maintained. The levels (test values) for each test parameter must be chosen at this point. The numbers of levels, with related test values, for each test parameter was defining the experimental region.²⁹

Design the Matrix Experiment and Define the Data Analysis Procedure A specific study is required to get proper orthogonal arrays for the noise and control. Taguchi gives many standard orthogonal arrays and corresponding linear graphs for this function. After selecting the appropriate orthogonal arrays, a process to simulate the variation in the quality characteristic due to the noise factors wants to be defined. A general approach is the use of Monte Carlo simulation. However, for an precise estimation of the mean and variance, Monte Carlo simulation requires a huge number of testing conditions which can be expensive and time consuming. As a substitute, Taguchi proposes orthogonal array-based simulation to assess the mean and the variance of a product's response ensuing from variations in noise factors. Using this approach, orthogonal arrays are used to sample the domain of noise factors. The experimental results for each combination of control and noise array experiment are denoted by Y_{ij}

Conduct the Matrix Experiment the Taguchi method may be used in any condition wherever there is a controllable process. The controllable process can be a real hardware experiment, computer models or systems of mathematical equations that can be effectively model for the response of many products and processes.

Analyze the Data and Determine the Optimum Levels The optimal test parameter pattern within the experiment design must be determined, after the experiments have been conducted. For analysis of the results, the Taguchi method uses a statistical measure of performance called signal to noise (S/N) ratio borrowed from electrical control theory. The S/N ratio produced by Dr. Taguchi is a performance measure to select control levels that

most excellent cope with noise. The S/N ratio takes both the mean and the variability into relation.

CONCLUSION

The result showed that the machining rate for heat treated tool is 2 times better than the non-heat-treated tool. Field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM) images show much difference in surface structure for heat treated tool and non-heat-treated tool. The findings provide valuable understandings on heat the tool to improve the performance of EMM systems.

PHOTOGRAPHY



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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF HAND GRAIN SUCTION MACHINE

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Abstract

A simple manually operated hand grain suction machine made of locally available materials using local manufacturing technology was designed, fabricated, and tested for collecting and bagging of grains (paddy) dried on concrete pavement. The invention belongs to the technical field of agricultural machines, and relates to a tool applied when grains are collected after being aired, in particular to a manual grain bagging machine. Grains are automatically loaded into a dustpan by pushing the manual grain bagging machine with hands, a hand wheel of a drive assembly is rotated so that a gear can push a rack to move upwards at first and then move horizontally, and a stop bar on the dustpan is blocked by a left arc baffle and a right arc baffle so that the dustpan can tilt to pour the grains into an opening bag. A simple manually operated grain collector and bagging had the following major components: frame, wheel, long pipe, vertical stand frame (bars), horizontal bars, collector, and bag. Radial flat bladed type base plate, slot bar, sweeping box, bagging area, frame and the conveyance system. Results showed significant differences on the collecting capacity, and noise level. Other parameters such as collecting efficiency, air velocity, augmented cracked grain percentage.

INTRODUCTION

A simple manually operated hand grain suction machine made of locally available materials using local manufacturing technology was designed, fabricated, and tested for collecting and bagging of grains (paddy) dried on concrete pavement. The invention belongs to the technical field of agricultural machines, and relates to a tool applied when grains are collected after being aired, in particular to a manual grain bagging machine. Grains are automatically loaded into a dustpan by pushing the manual grain bagging machine with hands, a hand wheel of a drive assembly is rotated so that a gear can push a rack to move upwards at first and then move horizontally, and a stop bar on the dustpan is blocked by a left arc baffle and a right arc baffle so that the dustpan can tilt to pour the grains into an opening bag. A simple manually operated grain collector and bagging had the following major components: frame, wheel, long pipe, vertical stand frame (bars), horizontal bars, collector, and bag. Radial flat bladed type base plate, slot bar, sweeping box, bagging area, frame and the conveyance system. Results showed significant differences on the collecting capacity, and noise level. Other parameters such as collecting efficiency, air velocity, augmented cracked grain percentage.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Abisha M V, Bavanya S, Deenadayalan V (2015) A simple mobile vacuum engine-driven pneumatic paddy collector made of locally available materials using local manufacturing technology was designed, fabricated, and tested for collecting and bagging of paddy dried on concrete pavement. The project "Vacuum collector for bagging of paddy" is designed at the aim of time consumption, low man power and with simple vacuum mechanism. ICE farming in the Philippines took a complete turn when modern technologies were introduced which include the adoption of high yielding varieties, application of inorganic fertilizer, better crop pest control, water management, and other improved farming practices. Paddy is collected in the cylinder at a certain suction pressure by using vacuum. This principle is based on industrial vacuum cleaners.

Laukik P. Raut's et.al project made by student of GHRCE Nagpur. They made modern reaper at low cost which is beneficial and efficient for small land holder.

Indian Agricultural Statistic paper made by ministry of agriculture and farmer welfare, India. It gave knowledge about current agriculture land structure and statistics of different landholdings.

Christopher Boyle's et.al project made by student of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. They created reaper and binder which is compact in size and much more efficient.

Arvind C.'s et.al paper made by student of BNM Institute of Technology, Bangalore. They provided design concept of Paddy harvester and calculation between conventional and modern harvester.

NABARD's project report project proposed by a NABARD for Model scheme of combine harvester. They provided detailed knowledge about all financial aspects regarding harvester.

Emmanuel. B (2009) before designing the CAD model, it was essential to consider various components necessary for the designing such as; threshing drum size and speed, power required for threshing and frame design. Among the threshing methods, the threshing of grain through impact force at an average speed (350 to 500 rpm) provide minimum seed damage. Therefore, threshing of rice paddies is based on the principle of impact force generated by beating action of the spikes. The machine has the five main components that have to be designed and be fabricated accurately for its efficient working. These are: the threshing unit, power transmission system, screening unit and a collecting unit.

Helen Gavano. F (2006) said that this is a mechanical device specifically designed to efficiently store rotational energy. It smoothens the power output of an energy source. It consists of 4 sprockets and two shafts. The first shafts carry one smaller sprocket and a larger sprocket, the smaller sprocket is connected to the larger sprocket on the bicycle and the larger sprocket transfer motion to the smaller sprocket on the second shaft. The second sprocket on shaft is connected to the sprocket at the drum hence transfer motion to the drum.

OBJECTIVE OF THIS WORK

Enhancing Efficiency: Develop a machine capable of efficiently suctioning grains from fields or storage areas, reducing manual labour and increasing overall productivity.

Improving Ergonomics: Design the machine with ergonomic features to ensure ease of use and reduce operator fatigue during prolonged operation.

Optimizing Suction Performance: Achieve optimal suction power and efficiency to effectively handle a variety of grain types, including different sizes and moisture levels.

Ensuring Safety: Implement safety features to minimize the risk of accidents or injuries during machine operation, both for the user and surrounding personnel.

Minimizing Grain Loss: Develop mechanisms to minimize grain loss during suctioning and transportation, ensuring maximum yield retention.

Customizability and Adaptability: Design the machine to be adaptable to various field conditions and grain types, with options for customization based on specific user requirements.

Durability and Reliability: Utilize robust materials and construction techniques to ensure the machine's durability and reliability under challenging agricultural environments.

Ease of Maintenance: Design the machine with easy-to-access components and straightforward maintenance procedures to minimize downtime and prolong its operational lifespan.

Energy Efficiency: Incorporate energy-efficient components and design principles to reduce power consumption and environmental impact.

Cost-Effectiveness: Develop a machine that offers a balance between performance and cost, ensuring affordability for farmers and agricultural businesses.

Compatibility with Existing Equipment: Ensure compatibility with existing grain handling and processing equipment commonly used in agricultural operations, facilitating seamless integration into existing workflows

Compliance with Regulatory Standards: Ensure that the design and operation of the machine comply with relevant safety and regulatory standards governing agricultural machinery.

User Training and Support: Provide comprehensive user manuals, training materials, and ongoing support to ensure proper usage and maintenance of the machine by operators.

Feedback Incorporation: Establish mechanisms for gathering user feedback and incorporating suggestions for continuous improvement and refinement of the machine's design and functionality.

Contribution to Sustainable Agriculture: Contribute to the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices by developing a machine that improves efficiency, reduces resource consumption, and minimizes environmental impact in grain handling operations.

HAND GRAIN SUCTION MACHINE:



AC Motor:

AC Motor centrifugal fan, filter are three important design items to take care of to improve the performance of the grain aspiratory machine. Friction, noise, power, consumption, suction pressure are the design variables that govern the aerodynamics and mechanical device factors. The nozzle and narrow compartment geometry play important role in maintaining the pressure and grain flow pattern. A motor is the heart of any machine so does the paddy bagging machine. Its attached to a fan which forces air over the exhausted unit. The suction pressure and performance depends on the motor power only. High power motor offers more sucking capabilities eventually but you should look other factors as well to determine the best performance of the paddy bagging machine. It is also suitable to drive agitators independently of the main motor.

**AC MOTOR****Bearings:**

Bearing are Mechanical assemblies that consists of rolling elements & assist object rotation. Bearing support, the rotating shafts of the Wheels & allow them to rotate more smoothly. The main function of bearing of a rotating shaft is to transmit power from one end to the other i.e. it plays a vital role between two rotary moving parts.

**BEARING****The Cylinder:**

A hollow cylinder pipe is a cylindrical tube with an empty space inside, allowing for the passage of fluids or gases. It's commonly used in plumbing systems for water distribution, drainage, and sewage conveyance.. In construction, hollow cylinder pipes are utilized for structural support, particularly in columns and beams. Engineering applications often employ hollow cylinder pipes for conveying materials such as oil, gas, or chemicals in industrial processes.



CYLINDER

Spur Gear:

The theory of spur gears revolves around the principles governing cylindrical gears with straight teeth. These gears transmit motion and power between parallel shafts. Key concepts include gear ratio, tooth profile, and contact pattern. Spur gears are known for their simplicity, efficiency, and widespread use in various mechanical systems.



SPUR GEAR

Frame and Screw Conveyor:

The frame is an important part of the equipment. It must provide flexibility which is equivalent of suspension to give good grip. So, the proposed mode equipment does not consist of any suspensions. It is made up of mild steel L- section having a cross section of 31mm X 31mm. It consists of 4 channels, which are cut into the length, of 610 mm and other 2 Pieces are cut into 550 mm length. And also, it can be arranged according to the need as

shown in the figure. The arranged pieces are welded at the joining section to form the base frame of the equipment.



SCREW CONVEYOR

HAND GRAIN SUCTION MACHINE PARTS OF DIMENSION

PIPE DIAMETER	160mm
ENGINE POWER	4kw
VOLTAGE	380v
TRANSPORT CAPACITY	6 tons/hour
HORIZONTAL TRANSMISSION DISTANCE	6 m
VERTICAL CONVEYING HEIGHT	6 m
APPLICATION	Products used for grain conveying , suction, loading, stacking and storage, wheat, paddy.

PADDY COLLECTING METHODS	TIME	WEIGHT
Manual collection of paddy	2.4 min	100 kg
Manual collection of paddy	2 ½ hrs	6 tons
Machine collection of paddy	1 min	100 kg

Machine collection of paddy	1 hr	6 tons
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Manual time to compare Machine time will be saving = 1 1/2 hrs

Learnings from the project.

- Day to day engineering concept will solve many industrial problems.
- Designing and making of prototype.
- Field study of other competitive equipment's.
- Dealing with associates Communication.
- Discipline, Punctuality, Dedication, Commitment and Time management.

This project work has provided us an excellent opportunity and experience, to use our limited knowledge. We gained a lot of practical knowledge regarding, planning, purchasing, assembling and machining while doing this project work. We feel that the project work is a good solution to bridge the gates between institution and industries. We are proud that we have completed the work with the limited time successfully. The Paddy collecting and bagging machine using vacuum is designed with satisfactory conditions. We are able to understand the difficulties in maintaining the tolerances and also quality. We have done to our ability and skill making maximum use of available facilities.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORKS

The present work may be extended in one of the following ways.

- Grain collector can be further implemented to fixing the motors to lift the grains. The system can be easily configured to require one.
- It can be further implemented by using solar panels with battery operated to run the vehicle.
- The developed mini grain collector is larger in size and there is a scope for making it more compact and light in weight.

CONCLUSION

Paddy collecting and bagging machine using vacuum is useful for collecting grains from the floor and a conceptual model was designed successfully. It has considerable potential to greatly increase the efficiency of collecting grain with comparison of other traditional available techniques. The main task now is to promote this technology and have available to

users at an affordable price. The grain collector is made up of local components in workshop. This can be sourced at an inexpensive price from local traders. By using local materials, collecting of grains can be achieved.

A manual paddy bagging machine that collects grains from the concrete pavement floor through the collecting bin and made to fall into the bag placed adjacent to it. This machine has vast application in India due to lack of electricity and investment for the poor farmers. This became the main motivation to fabricate this manual bagging machine. This machine reduces the grain collecting time and labour cost. As the main goal to reduce the usage of electricity we don't suggest the future scope with motors rather the belt drive mechanism can be designed to reduce the time and mechanical force of labour or operator

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ECO SUSTAINABLE TREADMILL BICYCLE

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ABSTRACT

The abstract delves into the technical intricacies of the design, outlining the synchronization of treadmill and bicycle components. Special attention is given to the efficiency of the DC power generator, exploring its capacity to harness and convert the energy produced during exercise. The project's innovative approach is underscored by its potential to contribute to clean energy initiatives and promote eco-friendly fitness solutions. Consideration is also given to the health benefits of this hybrid exercise device. By combining the cardiovascular advantages of cycling and walking, users can experience a comprehensive workout that targets various muscle groups. The abstract emphasizes the potential impact on personal fitness routines and the broader fitness industry. Moreover, the abstract discusses the applications of the Treadmill Bicycle beyond individual use. The generated DC power could find applications in powering small electronic devices or feeding into local energy grids. The project's interdisciplinary nature, bridging fitness and renewable energy, is highlighted as a key strength. This Treadmill Bicycle with a DC power generator represents an innovative convergence of exercise and sustainable technology. The abstract encapsulates the project's technical aspects, health benefits, and potential societal contributions, positioning it as a pioneering solution at the intersection of fitness and renewable energy.

Keywords

DC power generator, roller, shaft, Treadmill belt, free wheel.

INTRODUCTION

The treadmill bicycle is completely a new way of moving which is designed mostly for runners. Basically, using a treadmill is similar to running, hiking or walking. Think about the last time you were riding a bike over a few obstacles such as train tracks, potholes, speed bumps etc. The possibilities are you stood up on the pedals to improve your balance when crossing the obstacle. Basically, the treadmill bicycle will provide the rider a well-balanced position the entire time. Since it uses no fuel it a very conventional option for people in their busy schedule to take care of their health completely. People with a busy schedule will also be able to take care of their health and physical fitness. Above all, it is not a conventional treadmill to make use of only in closed rooms, people using treadmill bicycles can roam around freely on roads as well. This project overcomes the drawback of the conventional treadmill which is stationary and moreover the jogger gets exposed to the natural atmosphere too. So this proposed methodology provides an ultimate solution by making use of the wheels and making the treadmill bicycle a walking cycle. The walking cycle has a simple mechanism, operated with free wheels, gear chain, bearing shaft and links arrangement. The conversion of the linear motion into rotary motion is done by the gear chain and free wheel mechanisms of the linkages, which involves very simple movements. The rotary motion is again converted into linear motion of the cycle through mechanical linkages (gear chain and free wheels) arrangement. The conveyor system is either a continuous movement or intermittent which depends on the person's usage. So a basic free wheel mechanism with bearings is designed with time delay which can be used to halt the movement when necessary. This invention relates to improvements in transport bike or a cycle. The Walking Bicycle is the one, which combines walking and cycling into one activity. The Walking Bicycle combines the two activities into a linear motion, allowing you to propel yourself forward at desired speed, simply by walking on the belt provided. Usually, the operation of the walking cycle machine is controlled by the user itself by simply walking on the treadmill belt and also balancing the cycle. The operating speed of the walking cycle differs on the amount of force applied by the user.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Manish Debnath et al, Generation of electricity by running on a leg powered treadmill [2015].

Manish Debnath et al (2015) proposed an eco-friendly method of generating electricity. They proposed the feasibility of this method for the remote areas where the electricity is beyond the reach of common people. Their suggested treadmill can be easily operated by anyone as the small connected DC generators require very small torque. Their method can reduce a significant portion of our consumption of fossil fuel, spent for generating electricity.

Shamshad Ali et al, Design of manual treadmill with electricity generator for energy saving [2015].

Shamshad Ali et al (2015) designed simple and sustainable manual treadmill with Electricity. They suggested that this manual treadmill can manage a wide range of health problems and improve strength of muscles. They emphasised that this manual treadmill with Electricity Generator can reduce Green House Gases up to some extent.

Gopinath.R et al, Power generating using human foot step with piezoelectric sensor and treadmill [2018].

Gopinath et al (2018) proposed a technique that can produce electricity with the assistance of electricity components that create use of the energy of human footsteps and storing of the charge by converter employed in the circuit for future applications. They suggested the need of constant increase of power to be met by putting in the systems in heavily packed places to overcome the energy crises however conjointly build up a healthy encompassing.

Ravindra Burkul et al, Treadmill Bike [2018].

Ravindra Burkul et al (2018) developed a branch and bound approach to optimize the 'Treadmill Electric Bicycle' serving the purpose of exercise and to reduce the use of non renewable energy resources. They created a platform in which mechanical energy is converted into linear motion. Their proposed prototype can be a good promoted area to use the energy being wasted on treadmills in fitness centres, devices, and it relates particularly to devices for transferring people, small in number like that of a

not only to save energy but also to create a new idea of energy distribution in electrical field which is a common need for everyone in future.

V.R. Gandhewar et al, Utility and Application of Treadmill Bicycle [2017].

Gandhewar et al (2017) proposed a project creating a platform in which mechanical energy is converted into linear motion. Their highly fuel-saving technology based prototype was promised to utilise the energy being wasted on treadmills in fitness centres. They investigated its application as an indoor locomotive device infrastructure with large roof span i.e. malls, warehouse, open markets, large office spaces, etc.

Masuma Akter et al, Electricity Generation from Treadmill Using Piezoelectric Transducer [2017].

Masuma Akter et al (2017) proposed the idea of utilizing the wastage energy from human locomotion. They investigated observed as millions of people move every day in cities, significant amount of electricity can be generated by installing feasible devices at places where public walk everyday like railway stations, shopping malls, roadways, densely populated public spots etc. Their piezoelectric system can be a practical product for capturing footstep power.

Vikas Pansare et al, Power generation from rotating shaft of manual Treadmill [2019].

Vikas Pansare et al (2019) proposed a project that can achieve all the power requirements for basic daily household needs such as inverter battery charging for auxiliary power supply, mobile and other electronic device charging.

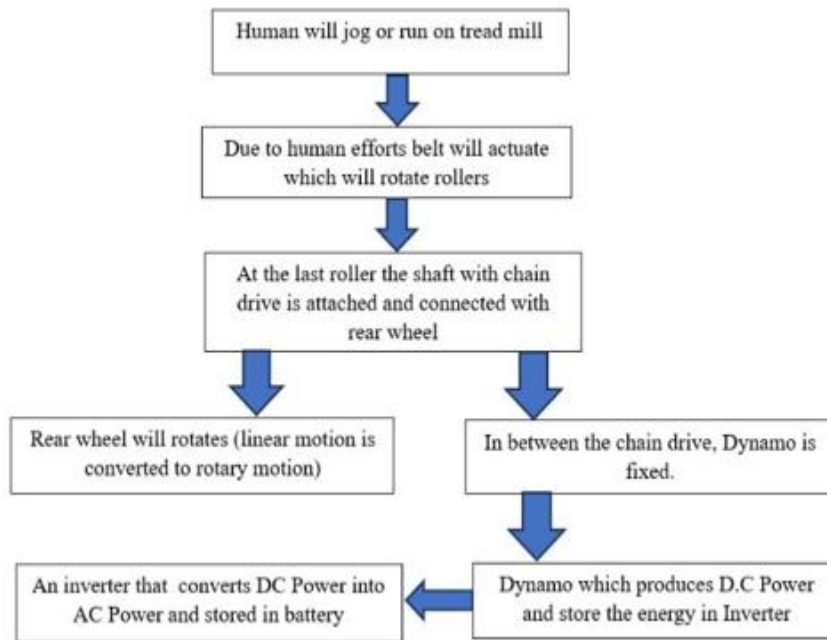
Abhiram et al, Electricity Generation Using Treadmill Tricycle [2017].

Abhiram et al (2017) proposed a new model of tricycle which is combination of treadmill and tricycle. They investigated that the treadmill tricycle can be used in place of regular bike at reduced initial and running cost. They suggested it as a future vehicle and it does not emit any pollutants, it is an eco-friendly vehicle.

Kunal Titare et al, Design and Fabrication of Power Generating Manual Treadmill [2018].

Kunal Titare et al (2018) observed during the test run of the project that the current was obtained at some specific speed. They further calculated the current output, taken out from the motor to battery and investigated that the assembly of treadmill so obtained is free from any failure and deformation.

WORK METHODOLOGY



The fabrication of the treadmill traveller is very advantageous because of its simple construction and easy working principle. To say in a one line, this machine follows the action of the user. That is, when the driver walks forward, the machine moves forward and when he walks backward, the machine moves backward. A treadmill setup is made so that the operator can walk on the belt. A handle is placed in the front for the controlling of the vehicle. The rollers above which the conveyor belt (treadmill belt), held in tension are coupled to the wheels of the machine, usually rear wheels. The rollers are connected by a suitable arrangement for efficient transmission of motion thus having minimal losses during the transmission of motion. The frame of the machine is designed in such a way that it is balanced and the operator doesn't put any effort in balancing the machine. Now when the operator walks forward, the conveyor belt moves in one direction which makes the wheels of the machine to rotate so that the machine moves front. When he walks backwards, the motion direction of the belt is reversed and thus the vehicle moves backwards.

LIST OF COMPONENTS:

- Rectangular pipe for frame
- Hollow circular pipe for roller
- Bearings

- Shafts
- Treadmill belt
- Bicycle fork
- Bicycle handlebar
- Bicycle wheels
- Bicycle sprockets
- Bicycle chain
- Dynamo
- Inverter

RECTANGULAR PIPE FOR FRAME:

- A Rectangular pipe is used to make a frame structure.
- A frame is often a structural system that supports other components of a physical construction and/or steel frame that limits the construction's extent.

HOLLOW CIRCULAR PIPE FOR ROLLER:

Hollow circular pipes are also known as round steel tubes. They are a common type of steel section used in many industries. Circular hollow sections are rolled from slit coil or steel sheet.

A treadmill roller is a hollow tube product. When buying a hollow circular pipe for a treadmill roller, you can consider these factors:

- Size: The size of the roller.
- Construction: Whether the roller is solid or hollow.
- Thickness: The size of the rolls goes up with the square of the increase in thickness.

BEARING:

The main purpose of bearings is to prevent direct metal-to-metal contact between two elements that are in relative motion. This prevents friction, heat generation and ultimately, the wear and tear of parts. It also reduces energy consumption as sliding motion is replaced with low-friction rolling.

A ball bearing is a type of rolling-element bearing that serves three main functions while it facilitates motion: it carries loads, reduces friction and positions moving machine parts.

Ball bearings use balls to separate two “races,” or bearing rings, to reduce surface contact and friction across moving planes.

SHAFTS:

Shafts are used in treadmills to transmit power between the source and the machine absorbing power.

For example, in a treadmill bicycle, a sun gear attached to the treadmill roller drives a gear on a shaft. This shaft is then transmitted to another shaft by increasing the gear ratio by 2.5 times. This shaft is then coupled with the gear fitted on the wheel.

Other uses of shafts in treadmills include:

Roller shaft: Extends through the treadmill rollers.

TREADMILL BELT:

A conveyor belt is the carrying medium of a belt conveyor system (often shortened to belt conveyor). A belt conveyor system is one of many types of conveyor systems. A belt conveyor system consists of two or more pulleys (sometimes referred to as drums), with an endless loop of carrying medium-the conveyor belt-that rotates about them. One or both of the pulleys are powered, moving the belt and the material on the belt forward. The powered pulley is called the drive pulley while the unpowered pulley is called the idler pulley. Today there are different types of conveyor belts that have been created for conveying different kinds of material available in PVC and rubber materials. The belt consists of one or more layers of material. Many belts in general material handling have two layers. An under layer of material to provide linear strength and shape called a carcass and an over layer called the cover.

BICYCLE SPROCKET:

Sprockets are sturdy wheels with teeth that lock onto a chain. As the sprocket spins, the teeth grab onto the chain and move other parts that interlock with the chain. This sequential series of operations allows for simple and controlled rotational movement of larger equipment and machinery.

DYNAMO:

In a bicycle generator, a small dc generator is attached to one of the wheel of the bicycle. When the bicycle runs, the rotor which is attached to the cycle wheel also rotates and emf

will be generated across the output terminals of the generator. This emf is then generally used for lighting the head-light of the bicycle and stored in battery.

BICYCLE CHAIN:

A bicycle chain is a roller chain that transfers power from the pedals to the drive-wheel of a bicycle, propelling it. A bicycle chain is made up of a series of links, comprised primarily of side plates, pins, and rollers. A chain is designed to mesh with the chainrings and cassette on the bike's drivetrain, to transfer your power through the pedals into forward propulsion.

Most bicycle chains are made from plain carbon or alloy steel, but some are nickel-plated to prevent rust, or simply for aesthetics.

INVERTER:

An electrical inverter is a device that converts Direct current (DC) to Alternating current (AC).

In this project we use a inverter that will step up the DC power from 12V to 27V. this inverter has an inbuilt battery with 12V 1.2Ah capacity this inverter will stores an energy with help of inbuilt lead acid battery . this inverter has a capability to run three 9V CFL bulbs for 3 hours.

It is commonly used to power AC devices like appliances, from dc source such as battery.

ADVANTAGES:

- The components used for the fabrication are simple and easily available.
- The cost of the system is less.
- No need of separate time for exercising.
- No need of skilled operators to operate this machine.
- Less maintenance is needed.
- Compact in size.
- Less weight.
- Easily portable.
- Inverter charges the battery automatically.
- Simple in construction.

APPLICATION:

- Exercise: Treadmill bicycles can help maintain a proper physique. They can also help burn fat, and can be used outdoors or on the way to work.
- Reduce non-renewable energy sources: Treadmill bicycles can be used to reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources.
- Connect with nature: Treadmill bicycles can allow people to connect with nature while running on a treadmill.
- Save time: Treadmill bicycles can save time for exercising.
- Travel: Treadmill bicycles can be used to travel from one place to another.



3D CAD MODEL

CONCLUSION

- Exercise Treadmill bicycle helps in maintaining proper physique. Physical fitness is of utmost importance in day to day life.
- People often get bored while exercising in a closed room such as gym. By using treadmill bicycle one can exercise outdoors in fresh air.
- Fuel saving People often use vehicle for travelling over short distance. This causes unnecessary wastage of fuel.
- Due to use of treadmill bicycle over short distance a large amount of fuel can be saved.
- Travelling Treadmill bicycle can be used for travelling over short distances. One can also exercise while travelling over short distance.

- Eco- friendly Treadmill bicycle does not require any fuel. Therefore it does not emit any pollutants. So it is an eco-friendly vehicle.

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN SEED SOWING MACHINE USING IOT

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the major sector in the world that plays a vital role in developing the economy of a nation. Agro technology is the process of implementing the recent technologies to develop the crops that are being produced. The use of agro technology not only helps in improving the efficiency of the crop that are being produced but also helps in developing devices that are suitable for doing mechanical works in the fields. This results in minimization of the total cost of production, saving of time and reduction in the effort involved in the process. The new technology should also be economically feasible and hence the behaviour of the technology and its role in the society is an important consideration before developing a new product or process. In this work a seed sowing machine has been developed that help the farmers in harvesting the best crop with least efforts. A mechanical device that helps in sowing operation and controlled using IOT (Internet of Things) has been developed.

Index Terms

Drilling, Sowing, Ball bearings, Shaft, hopper, Battery.

INTRODUCTION

In current world, every process is getting automated and people are getting used to adopt smart techniques to get their work done. It can be seen that with flow of time, how seed sowing techniques and equipment's have kept on progressing. Proper seed sowing is very important part of agricultural process and for the same purpose hand operated seed sowing machine have been designed and developed. Despite agriculture being one of the most important fields for determining the growth of a country, it is lagging in terms of smart working. One of the biggest irony is agriculture being the main occupation in many countries still it lags in using the smart techniques in this field. If technology is introduced in farming techniques there are chances that ever-growing populating in the coming future might be fed adequately. To suffice such a large amount, agricultural yield must also be increased rapidly. Due to poor seed quality & inefficient farming practices, and lack of cold storage and harvest spoilage, nearly 30% of the farmer's produce is wasted. Not in just theory practically we can see how automation helps in increasing output of farming, in US, where automation techniques in agricultural farming have already been implemented the cereal yield is nearly 6600 Kg/Hectare which is three times more than in India whose cereal yield is just 2600 Kg/Hectare approximately. During the years, the machine is subjected to different design modifications with the focus on mechanical system design, to realize the objective of improving the performance in the fields. The automation of different processes involved in the seed sowing machine were also investigated, like solar powered systems, utilization of seed metering systems, use of sensors with Bluetooth modules etc., With all these information and thoughts, automation of seed sowing machine using ESP8266 wifi module, relay and step down module has been developed in this research work. The fabricated machine is very convenient and the technology used to feed command to machine is IoT which lets the user to command the machine from anywhere. This will reduce the human effort and time taken to sow same area with better and constant spacing between seeds. But these machines or attachments should be cost effective and be affordable to the farmers. Hence a less expensive, distinct machine or attachment has to be designed and developed so that it can be used for different crops and in different seasons.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study was conducted to develop a push- type double-row carrot seeder. Specifically, the study investigated the performance of the carrot seeder at different operating speeds in terms of field efficiency, field capacity, germination, and uniformity of seed discharge. In addition, the study aimed to establish optimum operating speeds and compare the use of the device and manual sowing of carrot seeds. The device consists of a hopper, seed metering disc, soil opener, and seed coverer, grip handle, ground wheel, and power transmission; all attached to the frame. The metering disc is synchronized with the ground wheel as a source of power during operation. The design of the carrot seeder was prepared using AutoCAD software. It was fabricated using locally available materials. Three operating speeds (0.75, 1.0, and 1.25 m/s) were used during the evaluation. An area of 225 sq. m was used. It was divided into 9 plots with dimension of 50 cm by 500 cm.(T. Valentin, Published online 31 December 2016.)

Is a major vegetable crop which is a good source for human diet? Carrot planting, conventionally done by manual dibbling, is a labor intensive and thus, costly operation. The mechanization of carrot planting aims to reduce the operational costs, minimizing human drudgery and enhance the production. The appropriate crop machine and operational parameters were identified. Tractor operated prototype mechanical carrot planter was designed and evaluated for its field performance 4 using treatments viz. uncoated carrot seeds (S1), biogas slurry coated seeds (S2) and Thira me coated seeds (S3). (2018 - Indra Mani2)

To meet future food demands, it is essential to provide new technologies to the farmers. There are several processes, viz. excavation, planting, irrigation, etc. for which the farmers are still worried. Mechanization reduces the cost of labor and improves overall productivity without any effect on the quality of the soil. Hence, it is necessary to provide them with some useful economic solutions for these problems. In the present work, the problem of seed sowing has been addressed. The conventional method of seed sowing is not efficient and is time- consuming. In the present work, a multifunctional seed sowing machine has been designed, which can sow the seed and can discharge the fertilizer simultaneously. The design of the machine has been done using SolidWorks, and the analysis has been done with the help ANSYS workbench 15.0 (Gaurav Kumar-2020, 595-602, 2021)

The present review provides brief information about the various types of automatic seed sowing equipment. Agriculture forms an integral part of the Indian economy. The methodology implemented in carrying out agricultural activities as many constraints such as non-availability of labour low productivity rate, regularity due to whether constant and fatigue. To overcome this problem, we need to automate and mechanize the agriculture sector. During the Sowing operation we can carry out the other operations simultaneously so the cost will reduce and also saves time. By using the seed sowing cum fertilizer sowing and pesticides sowing machine we can do this all the operation simultaneously (Smite N Solanki)

DC MOTOR

The DC motor is the motor which converts the direct current into the mechanical work.

HOPPER

It stores the seeds to be sown in the soil. Higher the capacity less the need to refill the hopper during process.

BATTERY

A battery is a device that converts chemical energy contained within its active materials directly into electric energy by means of an electrochemical oxidation reduction reaction.

SHAFT

The term shaft usually refers to a component of circular cross section that rotates and transmits power from a driving device, such as a motor or engine, through a machine.

SEED DISTRIBUTOR

It consists of fluted rollers which are driven by rear wheel with the help of belt and pulley.

BEARING

Bearings perform the function of preventing damage from being done by this force to the part that supports the rotation, and also of maintaining the correct position of the rotating shaft.

METALFRAME

Steel framing provides excellent design flexibility due to the high strength-to-weight ratio of steel, which allows it to span over long distances.

FIXING BATTERY UNDER THE SEAT

In this figure we can see the both the fuel engine and battery coil which is perfectly assembled and clamped to the bike and fuel engine is perfectly aligned straight to back wheel.

The coil of the batteries perfectly engine mountain at the top of the rear wheel body frame which help us to rotate back wheel with the help four 12volts battery to rotate the front wheel with the support of battery charging

CHARGING OF BATTERIES

When driving a vehicle on electric motor, the stored energy in the batteries gets used up quickly. Batteries of a HEV can be charged either by solar charging or through regenerative braking.

OBJECTIVE OF THIS WORK

Automation: The primary goal is to automate the process of seed sowing to reduce the dependency on manual labour and improve overall efficiency.

Precision: The machine will incorporate advanced sensors and actuators to ensure precise seed placement, spacing, and depth, thereby optimizing seed germination and crop yield.

IoT Integration: By leveraging IoT technology, the machine will be capable of real-time monitoring, data collection, and remote-control functionalities. This will enable farmers to monitor the sowing process, receive alerts for any anomalies, and adjust settings remotely using a smartphone or computer.

Sustainability: The design will emphasize sustainable agriculture practices by minimizing seed wastage, optimizing resource utilization, and reducing environmental impact through precise seed placement and controlled seed distribution.

User-Friendly Interface: The machine will feature an intuitive user interface to simplify operation and configuration, making it accessible to farmers with varying levels of technological expertise.

Scalability and Adaptability: The system will be designed with scalability and adaptability in mind, allowing for easy integration with existing agricultural machinery and compatibility with different crop types and farming practices.

Cost-Effectiveness: The project aims to develop a cost-effective solution that offers significant benefits in terms of labour savings, crop yield improvement, and overall farm productivity, ensuring a favourable return on investment for farmers.

CONCLUSION

Hence in this project we are done the process of assembling the machines. We are done literature survey from the various journals based on the IOT and seed sowing machine right we done the normal seed sowing machine and we are going to work on electrical components of IOT with this seed sowing machine. As per the verification form the literature survey, we are collected method using for the connection of IOT with the seed sowing machine right now there is only in remote control seed machine are there but we are investigating the method for the IOT based seed sowing machine

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DESIGN OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL TABLE SAW MACHINE

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Abstract This paper presents the concept of Multi-Function Operating Machine mainly carried out for production based industries. Industries are basically meant for Production of useful goods and services at low production cost, machinery cost and low inventory cost. Today in this world every task have been made quicker and fast due to technology advancement but this advancement also demands huge investments and expenditure, every industry desires to make high productivity rate maintaining the quality and standard of the product at low average cost. We have developed a conceptual model of a machine which would be capable of performing different operation simultaneously, and it should be economically efficient. In this machine we are actually giving drive to the main shaft to which scotch yoke mechanism is directly attached, scotch yoke mechanism is used for sawing operation. On the main shaft we have use bevel gear system for power transmission at two locations. Through bevel gear we will give drive to drilling centre and grinding centre. The model facilitate us to get the operation performed at different working centre simultaneously as it is getting drive from single power source. Objective of this model are conservation of electricity (power supply), reduction in cost associated with power usage, increase in productivity, reduced floor space.

Keywords

DC Motor, grinding wheel, saw blade, v belt.

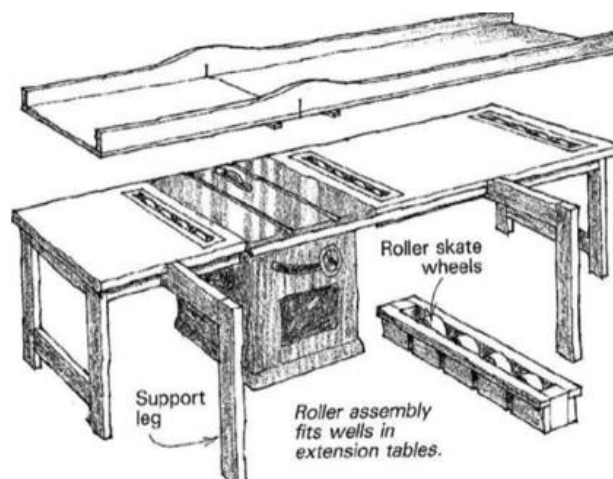
INTRODUCTION

Bench saw also known as Table Saw is a wood working tool consisting of a circular saw blade mounted on an arbor that is driven by an electric motor either directly or by belt or gears. We use direct connection from motor to the battery push button as a medium. Although the majority of table saws are used for cutting wood, table saw can also be used for cutting sheet plastic, iron rod, aluminium sheet etc. Depth of the cut in bench saw can be varied using hand pressure applied on an aim.

In most modern table saws, the depth of the cut is varied by moving the blade up and down: the higher the blade protrudes above the table, the deeper the cut that is made in the material. In some early table saws, the blade and arbour were fixed, and the table was moved up and down to expose more or less of the blade. The angle of the cut is controlled by adjusting the angle of the blade. Some earlier saws angled the table to control the cut angle.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this Research paper the table saw machine consists of circular saw blade. In 1977 the first patent was issued for this machine to English man, named Samuel Miller. Varying the depth of cut, and it is done by adjusting the blade Up and Down. On the top surface support is provided for the wood being cut and blades comes through table top surface. Before table saws has arbor and blade fixed in such way that depth of cut is adjusted of the blade was done by moving the table Up and Down. when the angle of blade is been adjusted it controls and full-scale production.



Dr. Toshimichi Moriwaki (2006): Recent trends in the machine tool technologies are surveyed from the view points of high speed and high performance machine tools, combined multifunctional machine tools, ultra precision machine tools and advanced and intelligent control technologies.

Frankfurt-am Main, 10 January (2011): The crisis is over, but selling machinery remains a tough business. Machine tools nowadays have to variable jack of trade able to handle all kinds of materials, to manage without any process materials as far as possible, and be capable of adapting to new job profile with maximized flexibility. manage without any process materials as far as possible, and be capable of adapting to new job profiles with Two highly respected experts on machining and forming from Dortmund and Chemnitz report on what's in store for machine tool manufactures and users.

Multi-purpose machines are the declarations of independence. The trend towards the kind of multi-purpose machining centers that are able to cost efficiently handle a broad portfolio of products with small batch sizes accelerated significantly during the crisis. With a multipurpose machine dependent on particular product and sector.

Adaptability to Changing Designs:

A multifunctional table saw machine's adaptability to changing designs involves modular construction, compatibility with various accessories, adjustability in settings, upgradability for future enhancements, potential software integration, user-friendly interfaces, versatility in material handling, and scalability for different project scales.

Standard features include:

Table Saw Functionality: The machine should include a standard table saw setup, which consists of a flat, level surface with a blade mounted beneath it. This allows for cutting various types of wood and other materials.

Adjustable Fence: A fence is a guide that helps to ensure straight and accurate cuts. A multifunctional table saw should have an adjustable fence that can be easily moved and locked into place at different distances from the blade.

Miter Gauge: A miter gauge helps in making angled cuts accurately. It should be included as a standard feature and should be adjustable to different angles.

Blade Guard and Riving Knife: Safety features such as a blade guard and riving knife should be included to protect the user from accidental contact with the spinning blade.

Dust Collection System: Many modern table saws include a dust collection system to minimize sawdust and debris, keeping the work area cleaner and reducing health hazards.

On/Off Switch: A convenient on/off switch should be easily accessible, allowing the user to start and stop the machine quickly and safely.

Motor: A powerful motor is essential for cutting through various materials with ease. The horsepower and voltage of the motor may vary depending on the size and intended use of the table saw.

Safety Features: Emergency stop buttons, overload protection, and blade brake mechanisms are additional safety features that may be included in a multifunctional table saw.

Versatility: Beyond basic table saw functions, a multifunctional table saw may also include features for other woodworking tasks such as routing, sanding, or shaping. These additional functions can greatly expand the capabilities of the machine.

Sturdy Construction: The table saw should be built with durable materials and designed to withstand the environment rigors of regular use in a workshop.

These are some of the standard features you might expect to find in a multifunctional table saw machine. However, specific features may vary depending on the manufacturer and model. It's always a good idea to review the specifications of a particular machine to ensure it meets your needs and expectations.

OBJECTIVE OF THIS WORK

Versatility: To offer a single machine capable of performing multiple functions such as ripping, cross-cutting, beveling, dado cutting, joinery, and possibly other operations like routing or sanding.

Precision: To enable accurate and consistent cuts, ensuring high-quality results in woodworking projects.

Efficiency: To streamline workflow and increase productivity by allowing users to perform a wide range of tasks without the need for multiple specialized tools.

Safety: To prioritize user safety through the inclusion of safety features such as blade guards, riving knives, emergency stop buttons, and ergonomic designs.

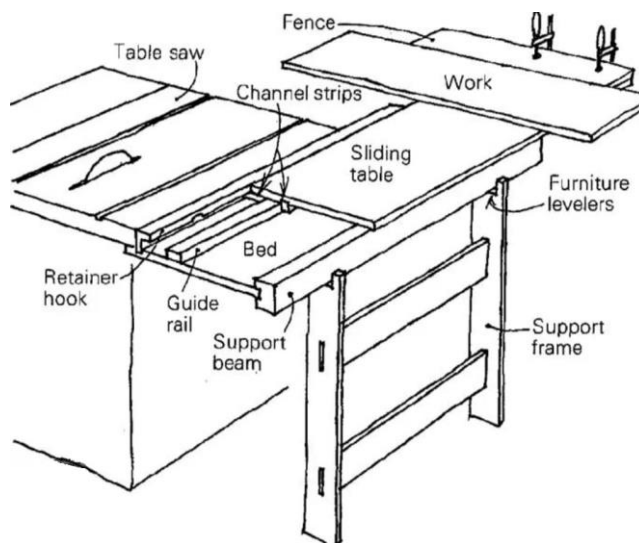
Ease of Use: To design the machine with intuitive controls, ergonomic features, and user-friendly interfaces to simplify operation and reduce the learning curve for users of all skill levels.

Adaptability: To accommodate changes in project requirements, materials, and cutting techniques by offering adjustability in settings, compatibility with various accessories, and potential for future upgrades.

Durability: To construct the machine with high-quality materials and components that can withstand the rigors of regular use in a workshop environment, ensuring longevity and reliability.

Cost-effectiveness: To provide a cost-effective solution for woodworkers by consolidating multiple functions into a single machine, thereby reducing the need for additional equipment purchases.

By fulfilling these objectives, a multifunctional table saw machine aims to enhance the capabilities and efficiency of woodworking operations while prioritizing safety, precision, and user satisfaction.



Breakout Multifunctional Table Saw Machine

Table Saw Functionality: At its core, the machine operates as a table saw, featuring a flat surface with an integrated saw blade that can be adjusted in height and angle. This allows for precise rip cuts, crosscuts, bevel cuts, and more.

Miter Saw Capability: Many multifunctional table saw machines include a miter gauge or miter saw attachment. This enables the user to make angled cuts accurately, typically up to 45 degrees.

Router Table Attachment: Some models come with a router table attachment or the ability to convert into a router table. This allows for tasks such as edge profiling, slot cutting, and dadoing.

Planer Attachment: Certain multifunctional table saw machines may offer a planer attachment, allowing users to flatten and smooth wood surfaces to a desired thickness.

Jointer Attachment: For woodworking tasks requiring edge jointing, some models feature a jointer attachment. This enables users to create straight and true edges for joining wood pieces together.

Drill Press Functionality: Some multifunctional table saw machines can also function as a drill press. This adds versatility to the machine, allowing for precise drilling of holes in wood pieces.

Dust Collection System: Many modern machines come equipped with a dust collection system to keep the work area clean and minimize airborne dust particles.

Safety Features: Safety is paramount when working with power tools. Multifunctional table saw machines often include safety features such as blade guards, riving knives, and emergency stop switches to prevent accidents.

Portability and Space-saving Design: Depending on the model, some machines are designed to be portable or feature a compact design, making them suitable for smaller workshops or job sites where space is limited.

Customization and Add-on Compatibility: Users may have the option to customize their machine with various add-ons and accessories, enhancing its functionality for specific woodworking tasks.

Overall, a breakout multifunctional table saw machine offers woodworkers a comprehensive tool for a wide range of cutting, shaping, and woodworking tasks, consolidating multiple tools into a single, space-saving unit. However, it's essential to carefully review the features and specifications of different models to ensure they meet your specific woodworking needs and preferences.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the multifunctional table saw machine represents a versatile and efficient solution for woodworkers of all skill levels. By integrating multiple functions into a single unit, these machines offer a space-saving and cost-effective alternative to purchasing individual tools for each woodworking task.

With features such as table saw functionality for precise cuts, miter saw capability for angled cuts, router table attachments for shaping edges, and various other functionalities like planing, jointing, and drilling, these machines empower users to tackle a wide range of woodworking projects with ease and precision.

Furthermore, modern multifunctional table saw machines prioritize safety with built-in features such as blade guards, riving knives, and emergency stop switches, ensuring a secure working environment for users.

Whether you're a hobbyist working in a small workshop or a professional on a job site, a multifunctional table saw machine offers the flexibility, convenience, and performance needed to bring your woodworking projects to life efficiently and effectively.

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STUDY THE EFFECTS OF HYDROXY (HHO) GAS ADDITION AND EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE AND EMISSIONS OF DIESEL ENGINE

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Abstract

The automotive industry faces significant hurdles due to dwindling fossil fuel resources and increasing pollution levels. To overcome these challenges, there's a pressing need for alternative fuel sources. While electric vehicles offer a promising solution, transitioning existing heavy vehicles poses a significant challenge. This project aims to address these obstacles by introducing a novel supporting fuel with minimal emissions. Hydroxy (HHO) Gas, derived from electrolyzing water with a catalyst like KOH, offers three times the potency of petrol. It serves as a complementary fuel for diesel engines, promoting complete combustion and reducing fuel consumption.

INTRODUCTION

As humanity's reliance on energy grows, there's an ongoing pursuit for more efficient energy conversion methods. Traditionally, power generation has heavily relied on wood, coal, and petroleum, but their finite nature demands exploration into alternative sources. Enter renewable energy, a burgeoning field driven by the need for sustainable solutions. While natural gas and coal have been touted as interim alternatives, their classification as fossil fuels underscores their limited sustainability. Consequently, the quest for renewable energy sources intensifies, urging researchers to delve deeper into nature's offerings to meet future energy demands.

Among the array of alternative energy sources lie solar energy, hydroelectric power, and biomass energy. Hydrogen energy stands out as a particularly promising avenue due to

hydrogen's abundant presence, albeit in compound form, on Earth. Hydrogen's versatility allows it to seamlessly replace hydrocarbon fuels without necessitating extensive alterations to existing machinery, while its combustion results in minimal emissions. To harness hydrogen as a fuel, electrolysis emerges as a pivotal process, facilitated by an electrolyzer or hydrogen generator. This machine splits water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen, yielding brown gas, also known as HHO gas. Electrolysis, a method of breaking molecules into their elemental components through electrical current, transforms water molecules back to their base elements. The use of a base solution like KOH in electrolysis initiates an alkaline reaction, prompting the reduction of water molecules into hydrogen gas and OH⁻ anions at the cathode. The resulting hydrogen gas, colorless and highly flammable, exhibits properties conducive to efficient energy production. However, HHO gas typically requires an external ignition source to ignite. Enhancing the efficiency of electrolysis equipment involves optimizing electrode surface area to minimize electrical current requirements. In this research, stainless steel 316 L electrodes and KOH solution serve as the electrode and electrolyte, respectively, contributing to the advancement of electrolysis technology.

When preparing electrolysis equipment, careful attention must be paid to the surface area of the electrodes to prevent excessive current flow, which could lead to overheating. Flow meter measurements will be utilized to quantify the gas output produced by the generator, while gas chromatography will be employed to analyze its composition. These measurements serve to determine the volume of HHO gas generated and assess the efficiency of the electrical current utilized in the equipment.

BROWN'S GAS (HHO GAS)

Brown's gas, also known as HHO gas, comprises a combination of hydrogen and oxygen gases in a 2:1 atomic ratio, mirroring the composition of water. When heated to its auto-ignition temperature of around 570°C (1065°F), oxy-hydrogen undergoes combustion, generating energy and transforming into water vapor. This energy sustains the reaction, facilitating continuous combustion. Under standard temperature and pressure conditions, oxyhydrogen can ignite and burn effectively when its hydrogen content ranges between approximately 4% and 95% by volume.

Through the process of water electrolysis, a perfectly balanced stoichiometric mixture can be achieved by utilizing an electric current to split water molecules:

Electrolysis: $2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$

Combustion: $2 \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

William Nicholson pioneered the technique of decomposing water in this fashion back in 1800. However, it's important to note that the energy needed to produce oxy-hydrogen through this method always surpasses the energy yielded from its combustion.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HHO GAS AND HYDROGEN

HHO gas, unlike pure hydrogen, contains an optimal ratio of one part oxygen to two parts hydrogen, making it significantly more combustible. Its economic advantage lies in its ease of production from water, making it a cost-effective option. This has led to its recognition as a potent combustion enhancer, with some researchers exploring the possibility of developing vehicles that run entirely on HHO gas generated onboard from water. While this prospect holds promise for environmental benefits, it poses a potential threat to the dominance of oil companies, as widespread adoption of nearly free and clean energy could shift global economic power significantly. The efficiency of HHO gas production is highlighted by the fact that one kilowatt-hour of electricity yields approximately 340 liters of gas, with the production volume easily scalable. Moreover, upon ignition, HHO gas undergoes implosion, resulting in a vacuum effect that further emphasizes its energy efficiency. With one unit of water yielding 1,860 units of gas, the potential for efficient energy utilization is evident. Comparatively, Brown's Gas, with its higher atomic form, requires less energy to burn than the $\text{H}_2:\text{O}_2$ gas mixture, resulting in lower combustion temperatures and increased vehicle efficiency.

METHODOLOGY

In previous research, researchers used the HHO calculator program as shown, published by David Biggs to collect information about how to decide cell configuration and how much gas can be produced.

FUNCTIONAL DESIGN APPROACH

This hydrogen generator operates through a series of chambers and components, each serving a specific function. Firstly, there's the Feed Chamber, acting as a reservoir for the electrolyte feed water, capable of holding up to 5 liters. Beneath it, a safety valve ensures

precautions in case of feed water issues or overload situations. The core of the generator is the reactor where electrolysis occurs. Here, electrodes facilitate the decomposition of water molecules into hydrogen (H_2) and oxygen (O_2), with one electrode functioning as a cathode (+) and the other as an anode (-). During electrolysis, positive ions migrate towards the anode while negative ions move towards the cathode. To regulate the flow of HHO gas optimally, a check valve is incorporated into the equipment, allowing or blocking gas flow as necessary. Initially closed for a minute during startup, the valve is later opened to discharge the gas. A power supply provides the necessary electricity through the electrodes, with a PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) module ensuring synchronized electric current from the source. The gas produced from electrolysis is then directed into a Bubbler Tube, where it undergoes purification using water as the medium. This tube includes a one-way valve to prevent reverse gas flow. After purification, the gas passes through a safety arrestor to prevent explosions during gas burning. Additionally, a Flow rate Transmitter measures the speed and volume of the resulting HHO gas flow. Finally, the purified gas is directed through a nozzle for direct burning, allowing it to be used as an alternative energy source.

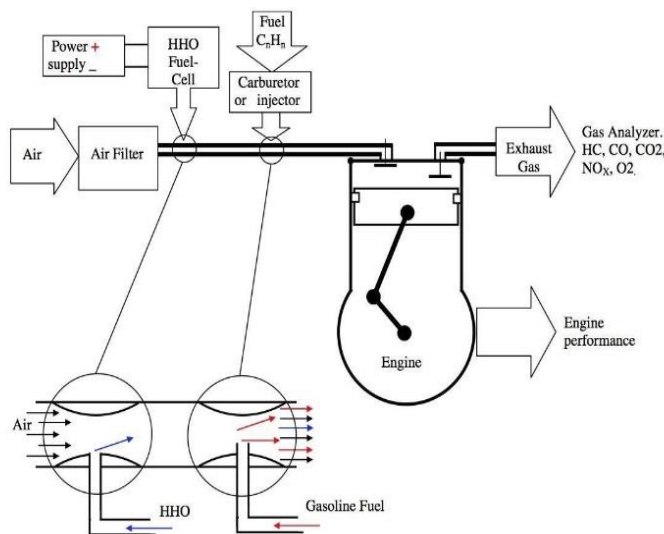
STRUCTURAL DESIGN APPROACH

The electrolysis reactor, a crucial component of the hydrogen generator, is meticulously crafted for efficient hydrogen production. Constructed from an acrylic tube measuring 40 cm in height and 20 cm in diameter, it boasts auxiliary chambers, including a 5-liter feed chamber positioned atop the hydrogen reactor. This feed chamber serves as a reservoir for electrolyte feed water and is intricately designed to fit snugly within the reactor's casing. Within the reactor, 42 cathodes and anodes, crafted from stainless steel, are strategically placed. Each electrode measures 6 cm in width and 11 cm in length, contributing to the electrolysis process. The electrode configuration, determined using an HHO calculator, comprises six stacks of stainless-steel plates with seven cathodes and anodes connected in parallel. Notably, type 316 L stainless steel is chosen for its durability and effectiveness in this research endeavor. At the gas output, a hose facilitates the seamless connection to the Bubbler Tube, also fashioned from acrylic material and matching the dimensions of the reactor. Equipped with a flow rate transmitter and check valve, the Bubbler Tube ensures the efficient purification of generated gas. A closure, affixed to the upper part of the tube, is

connected to a hose and furnished with a bypass valve, allowing precise control over gas flow, whether directed to the flow rate transmitter or the Arrestor-Nozzle. Safety remains paramount, with the hose outfitted with a safety arrestor to mitigate the risk of flashback incidents. To further fortify safety measures, an 80 cm wide and 60 cm high Fiber Board Buffer is ingeniously designed to serve as a protective buffer frame for the integrated hydrogen generator.

CONSTRUCTION

The automotive industry has recently embraced Brown's gas (HHO) as a promising alternative energy source. This study proposes the design and integration of a compact HHO-generating device within the engine compartment of gasoline engines. Through meticulous design, construction, integration, and testing, this auxiliary device aims to significantly enhance engine performance. The optimal surface area of the electrolyte required for HHO generation is determined to be twenty times that of the piston surface area, while the water volume in the cell should be about one and a half times the engine capacity. The primary objectives of this integration are to achieve a substantial reduction in fuel consumption (around 20–30%), lower exhaust temperatures, and subsequently mitigate pollution emissions. By injecting Brown's gas into the air intake manifold as a supplemental fuel, the combustion process is expedited, promoting more efficient utilization of vaporized fuel during the power stroke. Notably, HHO gas exhibits rapid and clean combustion within internal combustion engines, yielding water as the sole byproduct, thereby curbing emissions, and reducing environmental impact. Safety measures, including water bubbler bottle systems and pressure valves, ensure the safe operation of the HHO system, minimizing the risk of explosions. Moreover, the convenience of on-demand HHO production eliminates the need for dedicated filling stations or extensive infrastructures, requiring only water as a resource. While the concept behind the HHO generator aims to enhance engine efficiency by increasing the speed of the flame front through hydrogen concentration, it's crucial to recognize that without altering the fixed compression ratio of the engine, efficiency gains may be limited.



COMPONENTS

WARESERVOIROIER

An oxy-hydrogen generator, known by various names such as brown gas generator, acrylic polishing machine, water welding machine, or HHO gas generator, operates by electrolyzing clean, soft water (H_2O) to produce hydrogen and oxygen gases using minimal electric power. These generators are designed to be user-friendly and safe, offering a range of gas flows and flame powers to suit different needs, from individual users to factory-level operations. Applications for the generated gases are diverse, including acrylic polishing, glass tube sealing, ampoule sealing, mold repair, solar wafer processing, IC packaging, various metal welding tasks (platinum, gold, silver, copper, stainless steel), electric motor brazing, LED wafer treatment, circuit board welding, dentistry (mending sand holes, etc.), and welding storage battery tinplate, among others. Hydrogen is hailed as one of the cleanest and most environmentally friendly fuel gases available, positioning it as a crucial component in the shift towards environmentally sustainable energy solutions in the 21st century.

BUBBLER

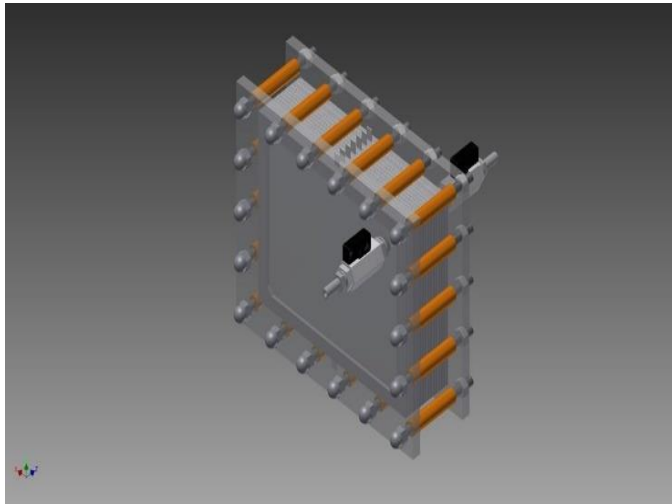
The bubbler is purely a special one-way valve device to help prevent any possible damage to the HHO generator or other components in case of an engine backfire causing back-flash. There is no reaction between the water and the HHO gas passing through it. Keep the bubbler lower than the reservoir and lower than the gas entry point to the air intake. This

way, the liquid remains in the bubbler and cannot reenter the reservoir or be sucked into the air intake. It also remains in the bubbler itself, therefore fulfilling its function.

CALL

An electrolyzer serves as a vital scientific apparatus utilized to break down polarized molecules into their constituent ions. Specifically, in the context of water electrolysis, an electrolyzer facilitates the separation of water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen gas through an electrochemical process. Two common types of electrolyzers exist: dry cells and wet cell. The dry cell electrolyzer is fully enclosed, ensuring the separation of gases occurs within a controlled environment. On the other hand, the wet cell electrolyzer typically involves two metal plates submerged in a bowl of water, allowing for the electrolysis process to take place in an open system. While the equipment itself may appear straightforward, comprehending the underlying theoretical principles governing electrolysis can be more complex.

The electrolyzer functions by leveraging the distinct ionic charges present within the molecules to effectively split them into their corresponding charged atoms or molecules. For instance, in the case of water molecule dissociation, the slightly positive charge on the hydrogen atoms and the slightly negative charge on the oxygen atom facilitate their separation. These charges, albeit very subtle, typically amount to around +1 electron volt (eV) for each hydrogen atom and -2 eV for each oxygen atom. To put this into perspective, 1 eV equates to approximately 1.6×10^{-19} Coulombs (C), with 1 Coulomb representing the charge transported by a steady current of one ampere in one second. As a result of these charges, hydrogen ions are attracted to the negatively charged cathode, while oxygen ions are drawn towards the positively charged anodes. At the anodes, oxygen ions release an electron and bond to form oxygen gas, whereas at the cathodes, hydrogen ions gain an electron from the cathode and bond to form hydrogen gas. This electron transfer to and from the electrodes completes the circuit, facilitating the flow of current. Employing a catalyst can enhance the efficiency of the electrolysis process by reducing the energy required to initiate it. In this context, sodium hydroxide serves as a catalyst, typically mixed in a ratio of 1 to 40 with deionized water. While deionized water isn't strictly necessary, its use extends the lifespan of the unit by preventing mineral buildup and other deposits on the electrodes.



HHO IN IC ENGINE

FUNCTION

To address the limitations of hydrogen produced through conventional electrolysis methods, Brown developed a specialized electrolysis technique implemented in the Brown Gas Generator. This generator utilizes a parallel plate electrolyzer where the process parameters such as temperature, pressure, and duration are carefully controlled based on extensive research findings, ensuring optimal performance. During electrolysis, water molecules are split into oxygen and hydrogen, resulting in the formation of a milky white solution. This solution is then directed to a separator unit where Brown Gas is separated from water. The water is subsequently recycled back into the electrolysis device for further use. Brown Gas, distinct from a mere mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, with a fixed 2:1 ratio respectively, is channeled into the engine through the intake manifold without disrupting fuel injection systems. This innovative approach allows vehicles to utilize water as well as petroleum, depending on demand, with Brown Gas proving to be a sufficient fuel source for engine operation. The specialized electrolysis technique employed in the Brown Gas Generator represents a significant advancement in gas production, offering an efficient and reliable method for generating this unique gas mixture.

EFFICIENCY

Water electrolysis, despite its potential for generating hydrogen as a clean energy source, faces inherent inefficiencies. Notably, the process does not achieve 100% conversion of electrical energy into the chemical energy of hydrogen due to various forms of overpotential.

This excess potential, primarily attributed to the reaction at the anode involving the oxidation of water to oxygen, results in energy loss primarily in the form of heat. One of the critical challenges lies in the lack of an effective electrocatalyst to facilitate this reaction efficiently. Additionally, the reverse reaction, involving the reduction of oxygen to water at the cathode, contributes significantly to efficiency loss, particularly in fuel cells. The development of cost-effective and efficient electrocatalysts for these reactions represents a significant area for advancement. The energy efficiency of water electrolysis varies considerably, with reported values ranging from 50% to 80% efficiency in converting electrical energy into hydrogen's chemical energy. However, it's important to note that these figures typically exclude the energy lost in generating the electricity itself. For instance, in scenarios like power plants utilizing nuclear reactions to generate heat for electrolysis, the overall efficiency may be closer to 30–45%, highlighting the complexity and challenges associated with achieving high-efficiency hydrogen production.

COMBUSTION AND AIR/FUEL RATIO

Gasoline from the fuel tank undergoes a process where it's atomized into tiny droplets, mingling with atmospheric oxygen, before being drawn into the engine cylinders via vacuum or fuel injection systems. Inside the cylinder, the piston compresses this mixture, and upon ignition by the spark plug, combustion occurs, supplying power to propel the vehicle. An essential factor influencing the efficiency of this combustion process is the air/fuel ratio, dictating the balance between fuel and air. A lean mixture, with too much air or too little fuel, may lead to reduced power output due to insufficient fuel for combustion. Conversely, a rich mixture, with excessive fuel or inadequate air, can also result in power loss as there's insufficient oxygen to burn all the fuel effectively. Additionally, a rich condition leads to fuel wastage, as unburned fuel is expelled through the exhaust. Historically, car manufacturers have tuned the air/fuel ratio to optimize power while leaning towards the rich side to accommodate fluctuations in atmospheric conditions. This practice ensures a smooth and consistent power delivery across various operating conditions. However, the unburned fuel resulting from this rich ratio setting is still disposed of through exhaust-mandated emission controls like catalytic converters, highlighting the significant amount of fuel wasted as a precaution against power loss due to environmental changes during travel.

FUEL CONFIGURATION

The configuration of fuel plays a significant role in combustion efficiency, influencing how effectively the fuel is utilized during the combustion process. Fuel configuration refers to the size of fuel units, with smaller units resulting in faster and more complete combustion reactions. When the fuel-air mixture ignites in the cylinder, the resulting exothermic reaction spreads outwards from the spark plug in the form of a flame front or wave. Each droplet of gasoline ignites sequentially, with the heat generated by neighboring droplets sustaining the reaction if oxygen is available. However, only the surface of the droplet burns initially, as it's in direct contact with the oxygen in the cylinder. The interior of the droplet must wait for the reaction to reach it, like a charcoal briquette burning from the outside. Meanwhile, as the reaction progresses around the sides of the droplet where oxygen is present, neighboring droplets are heated and ignited, propagating the flame front. The size of the droplet ultimately determines whether it burns completely or not, with larger droplets requiring more time to burn due to their increased volume.

The size of fuel units not only affects combustion efficiency but also impacts the velocity of the flame front. Larger fuel units result in slower flame propagation due to the increased time required for neighboring droplets to reach their ignition points, known as ignition propagation delay. To illustrate this concept, consider the analogy of throwing a piece of coal onto a campfire versus tossing crushed coal powder into the flames. The piece of coal takes longer to ignite and burn completely, whereas the crushed powder ignites almost instantaneously due to its increased surface area, exposing more fuel to oxygen for combustion. This rapid ignition and burning of the powder demonstrate how fuel configuration influences combustion dynamics. Smaller fuel units burn faster, collectively generating higher temperatures, and accelerating flame propagation. While gasoline droplets in engine cylinders function differently from coal, they adhere to the same principles of combustion. Larger droplets take longer to burn completely, whereas smaller droplets burn more rapidly and thoroughly, contributing to enhanced combustion efficiency.

ENTER HHO

HHO, or Brown's gas, exhibits remarkable efficiency in terms of fuel configuration. This unique gas mixture consists of hydrogen and oxygen atoms arranged in tiny, independent

clusters, with each cluster containing no more than two atoms, forming diatomic molecules of H_2 and O_2 . This configuration enhances the combustion properties of HHO, as the small and discrete clusters facilitate rapid and thorough combustion when introduced into the engine's combustion chamber. The presence of these tiny clusters ensures that the fuel is readily available for combustion, maximizing energy release and contributing to improved overall combustion efficiency. Thus, HHO emerges as a promising fuel option due to its highly efficient fuel configuration, offering potential benefits in various applications requiring clean and efficient energy sources.

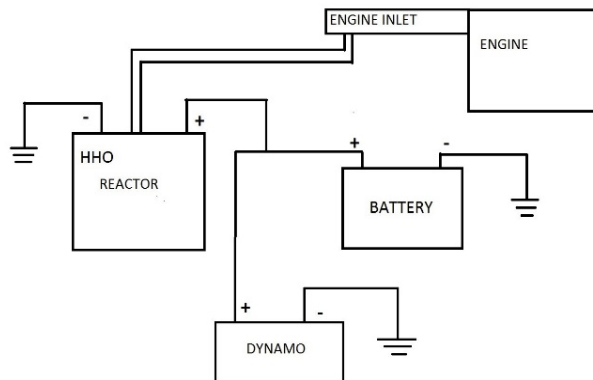
In contrast to the small and discrete clusters of hydrogen and oxygen atoms found in HHO, a gasoline droplet is considerably larger, consisting of many thousands of large hydrocarbon molecules. This difference in configuration highlights the efficiency of HHO combustion. The diatomic configuration of HHO enables direct interaction between hydrogen (H_2) and oxygen (O_2) molecules, eliminating any ignition propagation delays caused by surface travel time of the reaction. This direct interaction ensures swift and efficient combustion, as each H_2 molecule reacts immediately with an O_2 molecule, leading to rapid energy release. As a result, HHO combustion offers distinct advantages over gasoline combustion, presenting a highly efficient and effective fuel option for various applications.

The combustion dynamics of HHO differ significantly from those of a gasoline/air-fuel mixture. Unlike gasoline droplets, which can form large globes that burn slowly from one side to the other, HHO's ignition propagation is immediate and direct, occurring atom to atom. When HHO is combined with the gasoline/air fuel mixture, its hydrogen surrounds the gasoline droplets. Upon ignition, the flame front of HHO travels through the cylinder at a much higher velocity compared to ordinary gasoline/air combustion. This intense heat and pressure wave generated by HHO crushes and fragments the gasoline droplets, exposing fuel from their interior to oxygen and the combustion reaction. Consequently, this process effectively enriches the air/fuel ratio, as more fuel becomes available for combustion. Additionally, the HHO flame front ignites the crushed fragments rapidly, releasing more energy from the fuel in a shorter period. Like crushed coal powder liberating its energy faster than a single large piece, the dispersion of HHO throughout the cylinder accelerates the combustion process. As a result, the gasoline/air mixture no longer

undergoes a slow, sequential droplet-to-droplet ignition process. Instead, HHO detonates all the "crushed" fuel virtually simultaneously, acting as an explosive primer. This leads to increased pressure on the piston within a shorter time interval, contributing to enhanced engine performance and efficiency.

A critical advantage of the combustion process facilitated by HHO is its ability to extract power from fuel that would have otherwise been wasted and expelled with the exhaust. Specifically, the fragmentation of droplets induced by HHO results in a greater availability of gasoline or diesel fuel for combustion, effectively maximizing the conversion of fuel into power without requiring additional fuel from the gas tank. This means that the engine can derive more energy from the existing fuel supply, enhancing fuel efficiency and overall performance. By utilizing HHO, engines can optimize the utilization of fuel resources, minimizing waste and maximizing power output without increasing fuel consumption.

As a result of its combustion-enhancing properties, HHO significantly improves gas mileage by promoting more efficient and complete burning of gasoline in the engine, thereby extracting more work from each gallon of fuel consumed. The presence of HHO in the cylinders leads to increased droplet fragmentation, resulting in higher combustion efficiency. It's recommended to utilize volume generators operating below 20 amps, as generators exceeding this threshold may begin to produce steam instead of HHO gas. Installing an HHO system in a vehicle with generators exceeding 20 amps can strain the alternator, compromising the quality of the generated HHO gas and subsequently affecting fuel mileage. The process of extracting HHO gas from water is greatly enhanced with the use of electrolytes, further optimizing the efficiency of the electrolysis process. By employing HHO technology, vehicles can achieve improved fuel economy and enhanced engine performance, contributing to overall cost savings and reduced environmental impact.



WATER USED IN HHO SYSTEM

If we drive an average of about 3,000 miles a month is enough for 1 liter of distilled water. Which is Very little? And water is a free source of Hydrogen, so it is cheaper than any other.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of HHO technology results in a more thorough combustion process while simultaneously reducing the combustion speed. This leads to minimized heat loss through the engine and cylinders, ultimately translating into improved fuel economy with significantly reduced emissions. By utilizing HHO gas, engines require less fuel to generate equivalent power output, contributing to overall efficiency gains. Furthermore, the combustion facilitated by HHO leads to reductions in hydrocarbon (HC) and carbon dioxide emissions, while a larger percentage of particulate matter is effectively consumed and converted into energy. As a result, emissions are decreased, and engine efficiency is enhanced, underscoring the potential of HHO technology to drive cleaner and more sustainable transportation solutions.

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Design and Fabrication of Stir Casting Experimental Setup for Fabricating MMC

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ABSTRACT

Need of new materials is always important in industries, better mechanical properties and lower in cost are the main parameters which attracts everyone to develop a new material. This need arises in the form of composite materials. This paper reviews about the composites, their existence, fabrication and testing of metal matrix and the characterization of metal matrix composites. Different fabrication techniques were mentioned which can be used for the manufacturing of metal matrix composites but specially focused on stir casting.

KEYWORDS

MMC – Metal Matrix Composites

AMC – Aluminium Matrix Composites

INTRODUCTION

In a stir casting process, the reinforcing phases are distributed into molten matrix by mechanical stirring. Stir casting of metal matrix composites was initiated in 1968, when S. Ray introduced alumina particles into an aluminium melt by stirring molten aluminium alloys containing the ceramic powders. Mechanical stirring in the furnace is a key element of this process. The resultant molten alloy, with ceramic particles, can then be used for die casting, permanent mould casting, or sand casting.

An interesting recent development in stir casting is a two-step mixing process. In this process, the matrix material is heated to above its liquids temperature so that the metal is totally melted. The melt is then cooled down to a temperature between the liquids and

solidus points and kept in a semi-solid state. For making the frame we have used nut and bolt join so that we can easily change the dimensions as per the requirement so we did drilling as per the dimension. The cast composites are sometimes further extruded to reduce porosity, refine the microstructure, and homogenize the distribution of the reinforcement. A major concern associated with the stir casting process is the segregation of reinforcing particles which is caused by the surfacing or settling of the reinforcement particles during the melting and casting processes. The final distribution of the particles in the solid depends on material properties and process parameters such as the wet condition of the particles with the melt, strength of mixing, relative density, and rate of solidification.

There are different routes by which MMCs may be manufactured, and among all the liquid-state processes, stir casting technology is considered to have the most potential for engineering applications in terms of production capacity and cost efficiency. Casting techniques are economical, easier to apply and more convenient for mass production. In preparing metal matrix composites by stir casting method some of the factors that need considerable attention are as follows,

- To achieve uniform distribution of the reinforcement material.
- To achieve wettability between the two main substances.
- To minimize porosity in the cast metal matrix composite.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This review aims to explore the fundamental mechanical and tribological behavior, Aluminum matrix composites (AMCs) reinforced with different reinforcements. Aluminum matrix composites are considered to be the new emerging class of materials which are having the tailored properties for specific applications. AMCs are the advanced engineering materials having superior properties as comparison to other conventional aluminum alloys. AMCs exhibits attractive properties such as high hardness, better yield strength, strength to weight ratio, high thermal conductivity, low coefficient of thermal expansion, superior wear and corrosion resistance. In recent times, because of these properties they have revealed keen interest for various potential applications in aerospace, automotive and various other structural applications. Extensive research and development has been made in the Al-based

MMCs with every possible alloy and different reinforcements so as to get the material of desired properties.

PROBLEM SOLVING

Generally, stir casting process plays major role in case of Metal Matrix Composites (MMC) for attaining better mechanical properties. So, the aim is to find a solution to the above problem by Fabrication and Testing of MMC (Metal Matrix Composites) made by casting done on our previously designed and fabricated experimental setup of Stir Casting Machine.

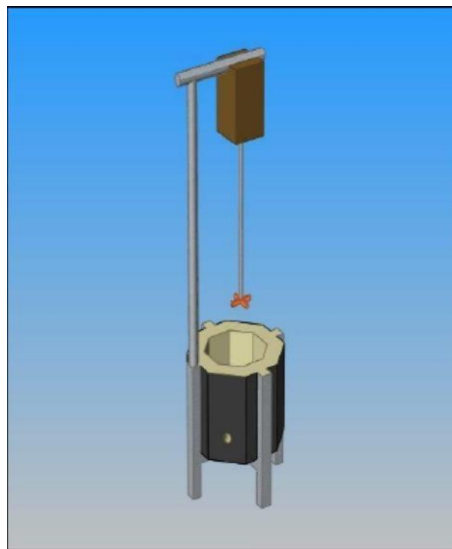
EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

STIR CASTING METHOD

Stir design is very important parameter in stir casting process which is required for vortex formation. The blade angle and number of blades decides the flow pattern of the liquid metal. The stirrer is immersed till two third depth of molten metal. All these are required for uniform distribution of reinforcement in liquid metal, perfect interface bonding and to avoid clustering. Stirring speed is an important parameter to promote binding between matrix and Reinforcement i.e. wettability. Stirring speed decides formation of vortex which is responsible for dispersion of particulates in liquid metal. In our project stirring speed is around 300 rpm. Aluminium melts around 650°C , at this temperature semisolid stage of melt is present. Particle distribution depends on change in viscosity. The viscosity of matrix is mainly influenced by the processing temperature. The viscosity of liquid is decreased by increasing processing temperature with increasing holding time for stirring which also promote binding between matrix and reinforcement. Good wettability is obtained by keeping temperature at 800°C . As stirring promote uniform distribution of reinforcement particles and interface bond between matrix and reinforcement, stirring time plays a vital role in stir casting method. Less stirring leads to non-uniform distribution of particles and excess stirring forms clustering of particles at some places. Stirring time is 5 minutes in our case.

Casting process of MMC's is difficult due to very low wettability of alumina particles and agglomeration phenomenon which results in non-uniform distribution and poor mechanical properties. Reinforcement is heated to 500°C for 40 minutes. It removes moisture as well as

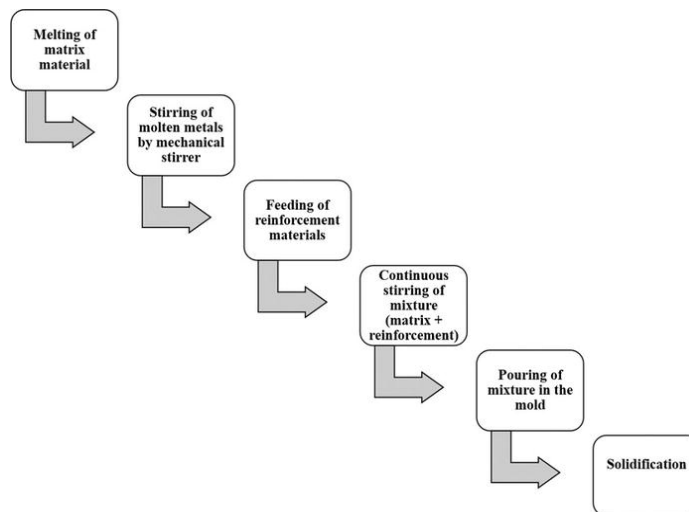
gases present in - 10 - reinforcement. The flow rate of reinforcements should be 0.5 gram per second. Pouring rate and pouring temperature plays rate of slurry must be uniform to avoid entrapping of gases. At this stage the melt is 800°C. The distance between mould and crucible casting must be less. In this paper we briefly explain preparation of the stir casting setup for alloy and composite specimen preparation. Since stir casting being economical, simple, time saving and it is having more significance than other casting process. With the help of stir casting process it is proved to manufacture castings in large quantities which is not quite possible in other casting process which are used to produce MMCs.



3D Model Stir Casting Setup.

OPERATION

An induction furnace consists of a nonconductive crucible holding the charge of metal to be melted, surrounded by a coil of copper wire. A powerful alternating current flows through the wire. The coil creates a rapidly reversing magnetic field that penetrates the metal. The magnetic field induces eddy currents, circular electric currents, inside the metal, by electromagnetic induction. The eddy currents, flowing through the electrical resistance of the bulk metal, heat it by Joule heating. In ferromagnetic materials like iron, the material may also be heated by magnetic hysteresis, the reversal of the molecular magnetic dipoles in the metal. Once melted, the eddy currents cause vigorous stirring of the melt, assuring good mixing.



Flow chart diagram of Stir Casting process.

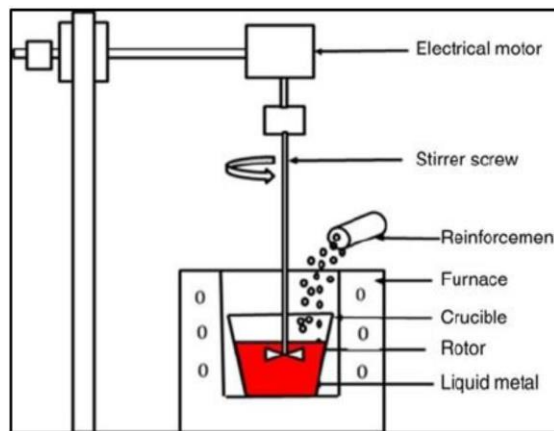
FABRICATON

Machine fabrication is a value-added process that involves the construction of machines and structures from various raw materials. The process of fabrication started in the machine shop on the basis of engineering drawings and the availabilities of the shop with respect to machining (facing, drilling, knurling, plain and step turning, welding, etc.).

ASSEMBLY OF COMPONENTS

Assembly of components is the process of combining the part or subassemblies to form the final product. Individual parts or subassemblies act as a single unit. For example, a single-part base plate and a multipart air cylinder subassembly are both components when placed in an assembly. The behaviour and characteristics of a component depend on how it was created. The principles of assembly are as follows:

- Place the pulley and stirrer rod in sequence of operation such that the mixing take place at required rpm.
- Fix the rod by using Plummer block bearings to minimize the vibration and fluctuation.
- Fix the Motor in the base frame and balance it with respect to pulley and belt.



Layout diagram of stir casting.

ALUMINIUM 8011

8011 aluminum alloy is a non-heat-treatable, common aluminum foil alloy with iron and silicon as the main alloying elements. It is widely used in the packaging industry due to its excellent deep drawing performance, low earing rate, good corrosion resistance, high reflectivity, and good heat and light insulation properties. Alloys in the 8000 series having industrial applications are –

- Grade 8006 (1.5% Fe, 0.5% Mn)
- Grade 8009 (8.6% Fe, 1.8% Si, 1.3% V)
- Grade 8011 (0.7% Fe, 0.6% Si)
- Grade 8014 (1.4% Fe, 0.4% Mn)
- Grade 8019 (8.3% Fe, 4.0% Ce, 0.2% O)
- Grade 8030 (0.5% Fe, 0.2% Cu)
- Grade 8176 (0.6% Fe, 0.1% Si)

Iron (Fe), Silicon (Si), and Manganese (Mn) are the major impurities for most compositions. Some alloys have Vanadium (V), Cerium (Ce), and Copper (Cu) as the major impurities. Minor impurities are also present in some of the less-used grade 8xxx alloys. Titanium (Ti), Magnesium (Mg), Chromium (Cr), Lithium (Li), Zinc (Zn), and Zirconium (Zr) can be found.

PROPERTIES

The properties of 8011 aluminum alloy are as follows:

Property	Value
Density	2.71 g/cm ³
Melting point	657°C (1215°F)
Tensile strength	90-120 MPa (13-17 ksi)
Yield strength	45-65 MPa (7-10 ksi)
Elongation	10-15%
Hardness	30-40 HB
Modulus of elasticity	70 GPa (10.2 ksi)

CHEMICAL COMPOSTION

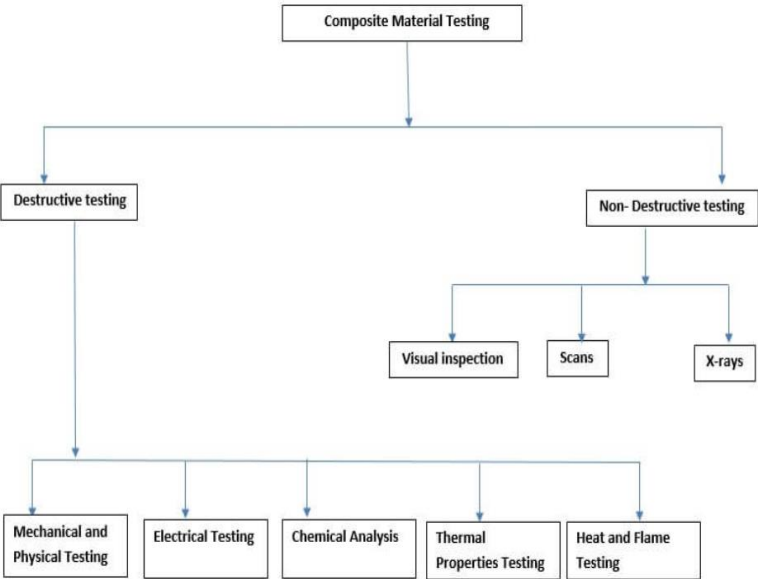
8000 series aluminium alloy nominal composition (% weight) and applications				
Alloy	Al content	Alloying elements		Uses and refs
8006	98.0	Fe 1.5; Mn 0.5;		Universal, weldable
8009	88.3	Fe 8.6; Si 1.8; V 1.3		High-temperature aerospace Work-hardened universal Aerospace
8011	98.7	Fe 0.7; Si 0.6		
8014	98.2	Fe 1.4; Mn 0.4;		
8019	87.5	Fe 8.3; Ce 4.0; O 0.2		
8025		Si 0.05; Fe 0.06–0.25; Cu 0.20; Mg 0.05; Cr 0.18; Zn 0.50; Ti 0.005–0.02; Li 3.4–4.2; Zr 0.08–0.25		
8030	99.3	Fe 0.5; Cu 0.2		wire
8090		Si 0.20; Fe 0.30; Cu 1.0–1.6; Mn 0.10; Mg 0.6–1.3; Cr 0.10; Zn 0.25; Ti 0.10; Li 2.2–2.7; Zr 0.04–0.16		
8091		Si 0.30; Fe 0.50; Cu 1.0–1.6; Mn 0.10; Mg 0.50–1.2; Cr 0.10; Zn 0.25; Ti 0.10; Li 2.4–2.8; Zr 0.08–0.16		
8093		Si 0.10; Fe 0.10; Cu 1.6–2.2; Mn 0.10; Mg 0.9–1.6; Cr 0.10; Zn 0.25; Ti 0.10; Li 1.9–2.6; Zr 0.04–0.14		
8176	99.3	Fe 0.6; Si 0.1		electrical wire

The following table shows the chemical composition of aluminium / aluminum 8011 alloy.

Element	Content (%)
Aluminum, Al	97.3 - 98.9
Iron, Fe	0.60 - 1
Silicon, Si	0.50 - 0.90
Manganese, Mn	≤ 0.20
Zinc, Zn	≤ 0.10
Copper, Cu	≤ 0.10
Titanium, Ti	≤ 0.080
Chromium, Cr	≤ 0.050
Magnesium, Mg	≤ 0.050
Remainder (each)	≤ 0.050
Remainder (total)	≤ 0.15

TESTING METHODS

Among the hundreds of test methods Touchstone has used to characterized metal matrix composites, TRL has performed virtually all the tests under the Consortium Testing Specification (CTS) for the NASP (National Aero Space Plane) Materials & Structures Augmentation Program. Publication of these test methods is restricted so they are not described here. The following is a list of the NASP standard tests with which Touchstone has experience.



MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL TESTING

The characterization of composites for mechanical properties is very important from a design and analysis as well as a life prediction point of view. The mechanical and physical testing of polymers and their composites is vital to determine the material properties for use in the design and analysis of the product, quality control, application performance requirements, and production process. The mechanical and physical testing ensure the material complies with performance requirements. Mechanical testing of composites includes tensile (tension), flexural, impact, shear, and compression, and physical testing includes water absorption, density, void content, hardness, and scratch resistance. Besides these, many other standardized bearing strength tests as per ASTM D 5961 and interlaminar fracture toughness tests to ASTM D 5538 are reported as mechanical tests on composites.

Tensile test:

Tensile testing is a destructive test process that provides information about the tensile strength, yield strength, and ductility of the metallic material. It measures the force required to break a composite or plastic specimen and the extent to which the specimen stretches or elongates to that breaking point. Tensile testing of composites is generally in the form of basic tension or flat-sandwich tension testing in accordance with standards such as ISO 527-4, ISO 527-5, ASTM D 638, ASTM D 3039, and ASTM C 297. The test specimen is prepared in accordance with standards applicable for the testing (Specimen shown below in images A and B) and subjected to tensile load with the help of a Universal testing machine. Such tests produce stress-strain diagrams used to determine tensile modulus. Tensile testing also provides tensile strength (at yield and at break), tensile modulus, tensile strain, elongation, and percent elongation at yield, elongation, and elongation at break in percentage.

Impact test:

The impact test is designed to determine how a specimen of a known material such as polymers, ceramics, and composites will respond to a suddenly applied stress. The impact test is explicitly used for evaluating the toughness, brittleness, notch sensitivity, and impact strength of engineering materials to resist high-rate loading. The ability to quantify the impact property is a great advantage in product liability and safety. Impact test specimen types include notch configurations such as V-notch and U-notch. Impact testing most commonly consists of Charpy and Izod specimen configurations.

The Izod impact test differs from the Charpy impact test in the way that the notch is positioned facing the striker. ASTM D256, ISO 180, and ASTM D are some of the standards for pendulum impact testing. In this test, a specimen is machined to a square or round section, with either one, two, or three notches. The Izod impact test consists of a pendulum with a determined weight at the end of its arm swinging down and striking the specimen while it is held securely in a vertical position. The impact strength is determined by the loss of energy of the pendulum as determined by precisely measuring the loss of height in the pendulum's swing. Also, the impact strength is defined as the tendency of polymer composites to endure high-energy impact without breaking or fracturing. It is being reported that in fiber-reinforced polymer composites and hybrid composites the impact properties are governed by the properties of the individual fibers used for hybridization, interlaminar, and interfacial adhesion between the fiber and the matrix.

Hardness test:

A hardness test is Performed on materials to check resistance to indentation. Different Hardness testing practices are used on composite materials like:

- Rockwell hardness
- Shore hardness
- Barcol hardness

Apart from the above described mechanical properties, some physical properties are also evaluated to understand the behavior of composite material. 1.Water/ moisture absorption test: To evaluate the percentage of moisture or water absorbed by the material. ASTM D 570 is the standard practice for this test. 2.Resin content or fiber content: To evaluate the Percentage of Fiber/Reinforcement or Percentage of Matrix in composite product. 3.Density Measurement: Density and specific gravity of material is evaluated as per ASTM D 792

CONCLUSION

In our paper we mainly concentrate on Testing and analysis the strength of the metal from the the casting of Metal Matrix Composites for composite materials manufacturing. SiC reinforced Al MMCs have higher.. wear resistance than Al₂O₃ reinforced MMC. The optimum conditions for fabricating Al₂O₃ reinforced Al MMC as pouring temperature-700

C, pre- heated mould temperature-550 C, the stirring speed-900 rev/min, particle addition rate-5g/min, the stirring time - 5 min and the applied pressure was 6 MPa.

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Surface impact on hardness properties of 3D printing light weight PLA

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Abstract

Additive manufacturing, particularly through 3D printing, has revolutionized the production of lightweight components with a variety of materials. Among these, Polylactic Acid (PLA) stands out as a widely used thermoplastic due to its biodegradability, affordability, and ease of use. However, achieving desired mechanical properties, such as hardness, in 3D printed PLA remains a challenge, often due to surface irregularities and layer adhesion issues inherent in the printing process. This study investigates the influence of surface treatments on the hardness properties of 3D printed lightweight PLA components. Through a series of experiments, specimens with different surface finishes, including as-printed, polished, sandblasted, and chemical treated surfaces, are fabricated and evaluated using standardized hardness tests. The results reveal significant variations in hardness values corresponding to different surface treatments. While the as-printed surfaces exhibit relatively lower hardness due to the presence of surface irregularities and layer boundaries, post-processing techniques such as polishing and chemical treatment demonstrate notable enhancements in hardness by promoting better surface uniformity and reducing porosity. Sandblasting, however, shows mixed results depending on the intensity of the treatment and the PLA filament characteristics. Moreover, microstructural analysis through scanning electron microscopy (SEM) provides insights into the surface morphology and the impact of treatment methods on the microstructure of PLA. This analysis aids in understanding the

mechanisms governing the hardness properties of 3D printed lightweight PLA components. The findings of this study contribute to the optimization of surface treatments for enhancing the mechanical properties of 3D printed lightweight PLA components, particularly focusing on hardness. This research is significant for various applications ranging from consumer products to aerospace and automotive industries, where lightweight, yet durable materials are increasingly sought after.

Keywords

Polylactic Acid (PLA), porosity reduction, microstructural analysis, layer adhesion.

INTRODUCTION

Additive manufacturing, also known as 3D printing, has revolutionized manufacturing processes by enabling the creation of complex geometries with unprecedented ease and efficiency. Among the materials commonly used in 3D printing is Polylactic Acid (PLA), a biodegradable thermoplastic derived from renewable resources such as corn starch or sugarcane. PLA is valued for its low cost, biocompatibility, and environmental sustainability, making it a popular choice for various applications including prototyping, product development, and even medical applications. However, despite its numerous advantages, PLA is often criticized for its relatively low mechanical properties compared to traditional engineering materials like metals. One crucial mechanical property is hardness, which determines the material's resistance to indentation or scratching. Hardness is particularly significant in applications where wear resistance and durability are paramount. Surface impact is a critical factor influencing the mechanical properties of 3D-printed PLA parts. The surface finish achieved during the printing process can significantly affect the final hardness of the part. Various factors, such as printing parameters, post-processing techniques, and material properties, can influence the surface quality and, consequently, the hardness of the printed parts. This paper aims to investigate the surface impact on the hardness properties of 3D-printed lightweight PLA. By systematically examining the relationship between surface finish and hardness, valuable insights can be gained to optimize the printing process and enhance the mechanical performance of PLA components.

LITERATURE REVIEW

When discussing the surface impact and hardness properties of 3D printing lightweight PLA (Polylactic Acid), it's important to consider several factors:

Surface Impact:

Smoothness: PLA printed surfaces are generally smooth, especially when printed at high resolution. However, the layer lines can be visible, affecting the overall surface finish.

Layer Adhesion: The adhesion between layers in PLA 3D prints is typically good, contributing to the overall structural integrity. However, impacts may reveal layer lines and affect the surface appearance.

Hardness Properties:

Material Hardness: PLA is a relatively rigid and stiff thermoplastic polymer. However, its hardness is lower compared to some other engineering plastics like ABS or polycarbonate.

Flexural Strength: PLA exhibits good flexural strength, which is the ability to withstand bending without breaking. This property contributes to its suitability for lightweight structural applications.

Impact Resistance: While PLA is not as impact-resistant as some other materials like ABS, it still offers reasonable impact resistance. The lightweight nature of PLA may make it less prone to damage under certain conditions.

Weight Considerations:

Lightweight Nature: PLA is known for its lightweight characteristics, making it suitable for applications where weight is a critical factor. This property is advantageous in industries such as aerospace, automotive, and consumer goods.

Post-Processing Effects:

Smoothing Techniques: Post-processing methods like sanding, polishing, or using chemical smoothing agents can improve the surface finish of PLA prints, reducing the visibility of layer lines.

Hardening Treatments: While PLA itself has a certain level of hardness, additional treatments or coatings can be applied to enhance its hardness and durability. It's worth noting that the specific surface impact and hardness properties can vary based on the 3D printing parameters (layer height, infill density, print speed, etc.), the PLA filament brand,

and the post-processing techniques applied. As 3D printing technology evolves, new formulations and techniques may also influence these properties.

Izod impact test:

Izod impact test was performed as per the standard ASTM D256 with the help of impact tester IT504 Plastic Impact (Tinius Olsen, USA). A hammer of 41.25 N force and a radius of 335.025 mm was used in the impact testing. Machine and specimen setup was made as per ASTM (Type A) test procedure. The specimens were conditioned as per the ASTM standard requirement before impact testing. Specimen setup, Izod impact tester machine.



Figure 1: Izod impact test

Hardness measurement:

The hardness of the printed specimens was measured using a digital Shore D durometer with a measuring range of 0e100 HD, resolution 0.5 HD, depth of indenter 0e2.5 mm, and test pressure 0e45.5 N. Test specimens were placed on a firm and fixed slab before starting the test. The indenter needle was pressed vertically onto the test specimen and the displayed reading was noted within 1 s after the bottom of the pressure foot touches the specimen surface completely. Test was repeated 5 times for each specimen.



Figure 2: Hardness measurement

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Material specification and printing parameters: PLA, a widely used material in 3D printing, offers several advantages such as biodegradability, low toxicity, and ease of use. Many hobbyists and professionals alike prefer PLA due to its ability to produce detailed prints with minimal warping and odour. Additionally, PLA is derived from renewable resources like corn starch or sugarcane, making it an environmentally friendly option for additive manufacturing.

Nozzle temperature: It is the temperature of the filament material in the hot section of the print head of FDM 3D printer. This is kept slightly higher than the melting temperature to extrude the polymer in a fused viscoelastic state suitable for layer formation.

Print speed:

Print speed relates to the movement of the print head which travels along the X-Y plane. It is generally represented in mm/s. Print speed determines the build time to develop a part. Higher print speed significantly reduces the time consumption in part fabrication.

Infill density:

It represents to the amount of material used for the inner section of the printed part. Infill refers to the material deposited inside the STL model. Infill density can be varied between 10 and 100% as and when required as per the particular application. Usually, it is varied in the range beyond 50% to assess its effect on various responses. However, it can be kept lower in case the part is developed for visual/trial purposes to save the filament material.

Infill pattern:

The inner design for bulk filling purpose in a 3D printed part is called as infill pattern. There are many types of infill patterns including linear, zig-zag, triangular, hexagon. Among the available patterns, the most popular are grid, triangular, and trihexagonal. Trihexagonal pattern is simply a hexagonal pattern combined with triangular pattern. A schematic of grid, triangular and trihexagonal pattern.

Design of experiment:

The design of experiment (DOE) technique allows scientists and engineers to examine the relationship between various input parameters and the output responses in an efficient manner. It is a methodical strategy to gather facts and derive the key findings. For the design of experiment, we have employed the Taguchi approach. The experimental design proposed

by Taguchi involves using orthogonal arrays to organize the parameters affecting the process and the levels at which they should be varied. Taguchi technique tests pairs of possibilities; unlike the factorial design, which examines all potential combinations. This approach enables for the collection of data needed to understand the most affecting parameters for the product quality with the least number of trial, saving cost and time. Melting temperature recommended by the filament manufacturer for CF reinforced PLA is 190e220 C. To get a wider spectrum of the properties we have selected the nozzle temperature in the range of 180e240 C. Print speed for the PLA-based materials generally ranges from 60 to 100 mm/s, therefore, the range 40e120 mm/s was chosen. Infill density levels are selected from 50% to 100% on the basis of past experience to fabricate parts. The types of infill 6 patterns used in this study are grid, hexagonal, and trihexagonal. Similar parameters and levels have been used for DOE by other researchers as reported in the literature. An L9 array of Taguchi design of experiment was utilized for the chosen parameters and levels and the experimental runs were performed accordingly. All the 9 experimental runs conducted.

Abbreviation:

PLA AM" stands for Polylactic Acid Additive Manufacturing. It refers to the process of utilizing PLA material in additive manufacturing techniques, such as Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM), Stereo lithography (SLA), or other methods to create objects layer by layer.

Units: Filament Diameter: Typically measured in millimetres (mm), the diameter of the PLA filament spool used in Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) printers.

Layer Height/Resolution: Also measured in millimetres (mm), this refers to the thickness of each layer deposited by the 3D printer during the printing process.

Print Speed: Often measured in millimetres per second (mm/s) or millimetres per minute (mm/min), indicating how fast the print head moves while depositing PLA material.

Temperature: The temperature settings for the extruder and heated bed, measured in degrees Celsius (°C) or Fahrenheit (°F), which influence the printing quality and adhesion of PLA.

Print Volume:

The maximum dimensions of the object that can be printed in a single job, typically measured in cubic millimetres (mm³) or cubic inches (in³).

Part weight:

The statistical analysis of the obtained data was carried out using Minitab 19 software tool. The regression analysis for part weight (g) versus nozzle temperature, print speed, infill density, and infill pattern was done, and the regression equations are presented in Equations,

Part weight (grid pattern) = $1.134 + 0.00490 \times \text{nozzle temperature } (^{\circ}\text{C}) - 0.001621 \times \text{print speed (mm/s)} + 0.00845 \times \text{infill density } (\%)$

Part weight (triangular pattern) = $1.168 + 0.00490 \times \text{nozzle temperature } (^{\circ}\text{C}) - 0.001621 \times \text{print speed (mm/s)} + 0.00845 \times \text{Infill density } (\%)$

Part weight (trihexagonal pattern) = $1.133 + 0.00490 \times \text{nozzle temperature } (^{\circ}\text{C}) - 0.001621 \times \text{print speed (mm/s)} + 0.00845 \times \text{infill density } (\%)$

A plot representing the main effects which indicates that the part weight is influenced maximum by the infill density. It shows that an increase in the infill density proportionally increases the part weight. The second most influencing parameter is the nozzle temperature. In the 16 range 180e210 °C, it has caused maximum variation in the part weight. However, beyond 210 °C, its effect becomes quite low due to complete melting of the polymer matrix. The type of infill pattern has no significant effect on the part weight as compared with other parameters. It is observed that the consumption of the filament material is minimum at the nozzle temperature of 180 °C, print speed 120 mm/s, infill density 50% with either grid type or tri hexagonal-type infill pattern.

Common mistakes of 3D printing

- Poor Bed Adhesion: PLA may not stick properly to the print bed, leading to warping or detachment during printing.
- Clogging Extruder: The extruder nozzle can get clogged due to improper temperature settings or impurities in the filament, causing printing issues.
- Under/Over-Extrusion: Incorrect extrusion settings can result in uneven or weak prints, where not enough or too much PLA material is deposited.

- **Print Layer Separation:** Inadequate cooling or printing at too high temperatures can cause layers to separate or deform during printing.
- **Stringing/Oozing:** Excessive PLA material can ooze or string between printed parts, leading to messy prints with unwanted imperfections.
- **Printing Too Fast/Slow:** Printing at incorrect speeds can affect print quality, leading to artifacts or defects in the final model.
- **Inadequate Support Structures:** Insufficient or improper support structures can result in print failure, especially for complex geometries or overhanging features.
- **Environmental Factors:** Ambient temperature and humidity can affect PLA's properties, leading to print issues such as brittleness, stringing, or warping.
- **Filament Quality:** Low-quality or improperly stored PLA filament can lead to printing problems, including inconsistent extrusion, poor adhesion, or nozzle clogs.
- **Incorrect Slicer Settings:** Improper settings in slicing software can result in suboptimal print parameters, affecting print quality, speed, and material usage.

CONCLUSION

Overall, this study contributes to advancing the understanding of how surface treatments impact the mechanical properties of 3D printed PLA components, providing insights that can guide the optimization of manufacturing processes and the development of high-performance lightweight materials for various industrial applications. The results demonstrated that surface treatments significantly affect the hardness of 3D printed PLA components. Post-processing techniques such as polishing and chemical treatment led to notable improvements in hardness by enhancing surface uniformity and reducing porosity.

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Characterization of Rice Husk Ash and SiC Reinforced Aluminium Metal Matrix Hybrid Composite

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Abstract

The properties of aluminium are improved remarkably by introducing hard inter metallic compound into the aluminium matrix. The present work has been undertaken with an objective to explore the use of rice husk ash and silicon carbide as a reinforcing material. In this work, the effect of rice husk ash and silicon carbide on mechanical properties of Aluminium metal matrix hybrid composites are studied. The reinforcing materials are generally Al_2O_3 , TiO_2 etc and are costly. Experiments have been conducted under laboratory condition to assess the mechanical characteristics of the Aluminium-Rice husk ash-Silicon carbide composite by fabricating the samples through Stir casting technique. Dispersion of reinforcement particles in aluminium matrix improves the hardness of the matrix material and compression behaviour of the hybrid metal matrix composite also evaluated.

Keywords

Aluminium, rice husk ash, silicon carbide, hybrid metal matrix composite.

INTRODUCTION

The Aluminium Matrix Composites will continue to find new applications, but the large scale growth in the market place for these materials will require less costly processing methods and the prospect of recycling will have to be solved. Now a day's researchers all over the world are focusing mainly on aluminium because of its unique combination of good strength, light weight, wear and corrosion resistance, low density and excellent mechanical

properties [1-7]. The unique thermal properties of aluminium composites such as metallic conductivity with coefficient of expansion that can be tailored down to zero, add to their prospects in aerospace and avionics. The deformation and fracture behaviour of the composite revealed the importance of particle size. A reduction in particle size is observed to increase the proportional limit, compressive strength, yield stress and the ultimate tensile stress. Rice husk is an agricultural residue which accounts for 20% of the

649.7 million tons of rice produced annually worldwide. This Rice Husk Ash is a great environment threat causing damage to the land and the surrounding area in which it is dumped. This ensures the researcher for effective utilization of this agricultural waste Rice Husk Ash has been found suitable for wide range of domestic as well as industrial applications. Rice Husk Ash can be used either as a value added material for manufacturing or as a low cost substitute for modifying the properties of existing products [8-17]. A systematic approach to this material can give birth to a new industrial sector of Rice Husk. By burning the husk under controlled temperature below 800°C ash is produced.

Rice Husk Ash with silica mainly in amorphous form, it can produce the composites with low density and having high temperature resistance and hardness [18-21]. Silicon Carbide (SiC) is used in abrasives, refractories, ceramics and high performance applications. The SiC can also be made as an electrical conductor and has applications in resistance heating flame igniters and electronic components.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Preparation of Rice Husk Ash

During milling, 80% of paddy is rice and 20% is husk. The rice husk comes with some rice grains and sand mixed together both in particles and powdered form which has to be separated before use. It was first blown manually to separate the husk from rice grains and some sand particles and then washed with tap water three times by stirring in a container to allow the sand particles to settle at the bottom while the powdered grains and sand mixed with the water and became muddy. This muddy water was then poured away and the rice husk was manually removed from the container leaving behind the settled sand. The blown and washed rice husk was then dried under sun rays for three days on stainless steel trays. This rice husk was heated to 7000C for 2 hours. The chemical composition of the rice husk

ash (RHA) will be as shown in the Table 1. The rice husk ash was then burnt at 8000C for one hour. The colour of the rice husk ash will be black.

Table 1: Chemical composition of Rice Husk Ash

SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	SO ₃	K ₂ O	NaO	Others
97.0	1.13	0.136	0.07	0.83	0.17	0.18	0.09	Balance

Sample Preparation-Stir Casting

It is a liquid state method of composite materials fabrication, in which a dispersed phase is mixed with a molten matrix metal by means of mechanical stirring. The process layout of stir casting equipment, is shown in Fig. 1. Mechanical stirring in the furnace is a key element of this process. Stir casting is suitable for manufacturing composites with up to 30% volume fractions of reinforcement.

The stir casting equipment consists of conical shaped graphite crucible as shown in the Figure 2. It is used for fabrication of AMCs, as it withstands high temperature which is much more than required temperature [680°C].Along that graphite will not react with aluminium at this temperature. This crucible is placed in muffle which is made up of high ceramic alumina. Around which heating element (coil) is wound. The coil which acts as heating element is Kanthol-A1. This type of furnace is known as resistance heating furnace. It can work up to 900°C reach within 45 min. Aluminium, at liquid stage is very reactive with atmospheric oxygen. Oxide formation occurs when it comes in contact with the open air. Thus all the process of stirring is carried out in closed chamber made of sheet steel with nitrogen gas as inert gas in order to avoid oxidation. This reduces heat loss and gas transfer as compared open chamber. A K-type temperature thermocouple whose working range is - 200°C to 1250°C is used to record the current temperature of the liquid. One end of shaft is connected to 0.5 hp PMDC motor with flange coupling. While at the other end blades are welded. 4 blades are welded to the shaft at 45°C. A constant feeding rate of reinforcement particles is required to avoid coagulation and segregation of the particles. This can be achieved by using hopper.



Figure 1: Stir Casting Equipment

Aluminium alloy matrix will be formed in the crucible by heating aluminium alloy ingots in furnace. A stirring action is started at slow rate of 30 rpm and increases slowly in between 300 to 600 rpm with a speed controller.



Figure 2: Crucible inside Furnace

Stir casting starts with placing of crucible in the furnace as shown in Fig. 2. Aluminium is used as the matrix material. Required quantity of aluminium alloy is cut from the raw material which is in the form of round bar. Aluminium alloy is cleaned to remove dust particles, weighed and then poured in the crucible for melting. At first, heater temperature is set to 500°C and then it is gradually increased up to 7000C. High temperature electrical induction furnace helps to melt aluminium quickly, reduces oxidation level, enhance the wet ability of the reinforcement particles in the matrix metal. During melting argon gas is used as inert gas to create the inert atmosphere around the molten material. After the aluminium reaches molten state, silicon carbide powder, rice husk ash are added as reinforcements.

Silicon carbide powder is preheated for 1 hour at 5000C to remove the moisture content. Rice husk ash is not preheated as it is already heated at 7000C. Reinforcements are weighed to required amount and are added with the help of hopper. Stirring is started after 2 minutes, Stirrer rpm is gradually increased from 0 to 300 RPM with the help of speed controller. Temperature of the heater is set to 630°C which is below the melting temperature of the matrix. A uniform semisolid state of the molten matrix was achieved by stirring it at 630°C. Pouring of preheated reinforcements at the semisolid stage of the matrix enhance the wet ability of the reinforcement, reduces the particle settling at the bottom of the crucible. Dispersion time was taken as 5 minutes. After stirring 5 minutes at semisolid stage slurry was reheated and hold at a temperature 7000C to make sure slurry was fully liquid. Stirrer RPM was then gradually lowered to the zero.

The stir casting apparatus is manually kept side and then molten composite slurry is poured in the metallic mould. This makes sure that slurry is in molten condition. While pouring the slurry in the mould the flow of the slurry is kept uniform to avoid trapping of gas. This procedure is done for 2%, 4%, 6% addition of silicon carbide and constant 5% rice husk ash.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Hardness Test

The Hardness test of all samples were conducted using Rockwell Hardness Testing Machine with a dwell time of 15 sec and applied load of 100kgf during test. For each and every composition three indentations were taken and average value is reported in Fig. 3.

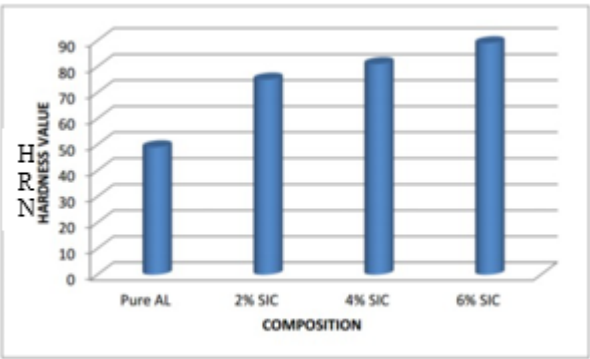


Figure 3: Hardness Value and % weight fraction of SiC with Al+5% RHA hybrid metal matrix composite

The hardness values of composites are increasing with the increase in Silicon Carbide composition due to intermetallic bonding between the aluminium and 5% RHA composite.

Compression Test

The compression test of all the samples were conducted on the compression testing machine and the corresponding compressive strength (in MPa) were noted for the two different percentages of deformation in length as shown in Fig. 4.

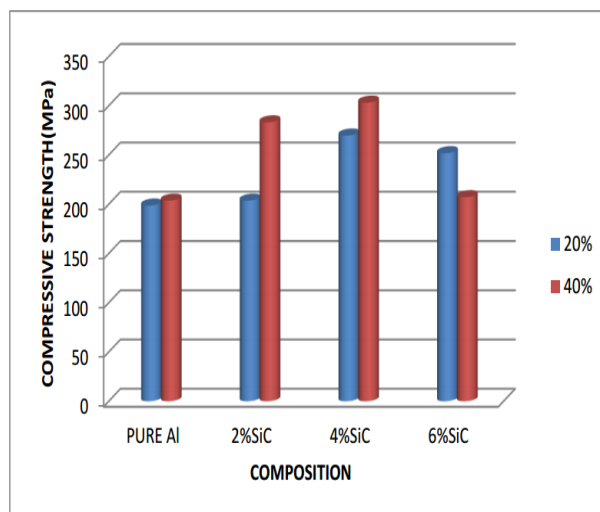


Figure 4: Compressive Strength and % weight fraction of SiC with Al+5% RHA hybrid metal matrix composite

It was observed that for a constant percentage of deformation, the compressive load increased with the increase in the Silicon Carbide Composition upto 4% constituent in the composite while Compressive strength decreases with increase in composition from 4% onwards.

Micro Structure Analysis

Micro Structure is the small scale structure of a material, defined as the structure of a prepared surface of material as revealed by a Microscope above 25x magnification. The Micro structure of materials can strongly influence the physical properties of materials such as strength, hardness, roughness, ductility, corrosion resistance and wear resistance.

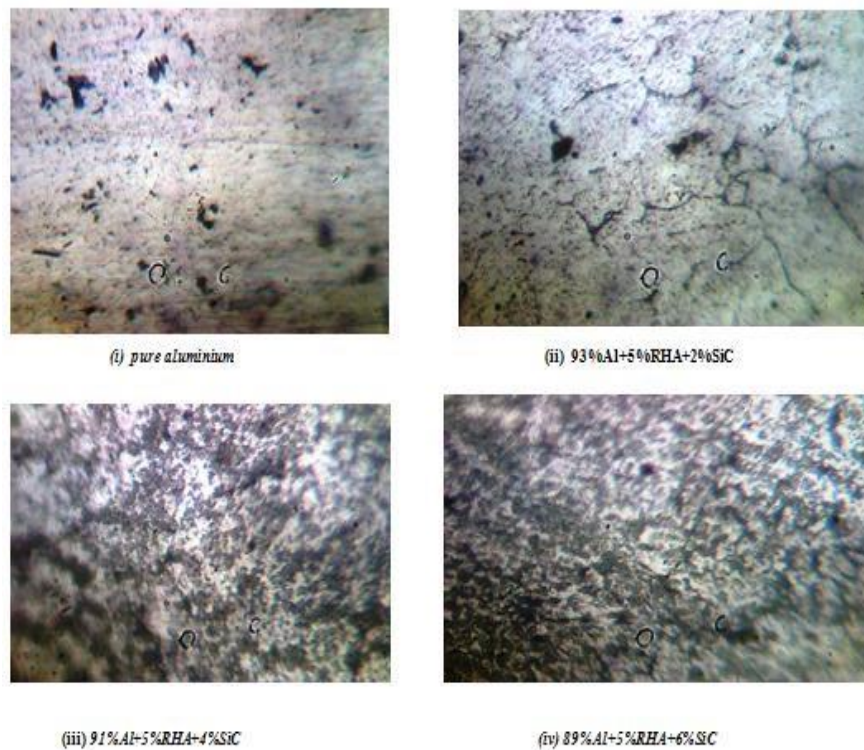


Figure 5: Microstructure Analysis of Pure Aluminium and % weight fraction of SiC with Al+5% RHA hybrid metal matrix composite

From the microscopic observation of Fig. 5, it is evident that grain size has increased significantly with increase in concentration of SiC in hybrid metal matrix composite. The increased grain size has shown difference in Physical properties. Usually increased grain size leads to increase in Strength and Hardness up to certain extent.

CONCLUSIONS

Effect of Rice husk ash and silicon carbide as a reinforcement material in Aluminium matrix has been studied in this project. Concentration of silicon carbide is varied from 2%, 4% and 6% by Weight and percentage of rice husk ash is maintained at 5% of the total weight. The test specimens of different compositions of silicon carbide and rice husk ash with Aluminium are prepared by Stir Casting process followed by hardness, Compression test and micro structural observation. It is found that hardness of MMC increases with increase in SiC when compared to pure aluminium. The compressive strength of the hybrid metal matrix composite increases upto 4% addition of SiC and then decreases. From the

microscopic observation it has been observed that the grain formation which led to the increase in strength.

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INVESTIGATION OF FRICTION STIR WELDING PERFORMANCE OF AISI 304 STAINLESS STEEL

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Abstract

Friction Stir Welding (FSW) is the most promising solid-state metals joining method introduced in this era. Compared to the conventional fusion welding methods, this FSW can produce joints with higher mechanical and metallurgical properties. Formerly, FSW was adopted for low melting metals like AISI 304. The investigations was carried out to investigate the effect of different friction stir tool pin diameter on mechanical, microstructural properties and welding efficiency of the Stainless Steel AISI 304 friction stir welded specimen. The experiment were carried out at constant tool rotating speed of 1400 rpm, welding speed of 24 mm/min and tools with diameter ranging from 2.5 mm to 4.9 mm at 0.3 mm increasing value. The constant axial force of 10 KN has been applied to perform the friction stir joining. The welded specimens were inspected microscopically and analyzed to obtained mechanical properties such as hardness and UTS, as per the ASTM standard. The maximum tensile strength has been observed as 504 MPa at 3 mm tool pin diameter. The maximum welding efficiency of 98% has been observed. The lower tensile strength of the other joints found were due to lower and non-uniform heat distribution at the surface. The microstructure of welded specimen has been analyzed and characterized at different zones by using an optical microscope.

INTRODUCTION

Friction stir welding was performed on austenitic stainless steel plates on an indigenously retrofitted vertical milling machine. Machine was retrofitted with a robust work fixture capable of measuring welding force and a tool adapter. AISI-304 equivalent grade stainless steel was welded by FSW using tungsten carbide tools with tapered cylindrical (conical) pin. In this study, AISI 304 (X5CrNi18-10, material identification number 1.4301) austenitic stainless steels, 2 mm thick, were joined by friction stir welding by applying tool rotation speeds and traverse speeds, compressive forces and tool angles. The strength of the welded joints was improved by selecting suitable welding parameters. The maximum notch impact toughness was achieved on samples produced with 1400 rpm rotation speed, 60 mm traverse speed, 10 kN compressive force, and 1.0° tool tilt angle. The maximum tensile strength of the weld zone was obtained on samples welded with 47.5 mm traverse speed, a rotational speed of 2000 rpm, compressive force of 10 kN and tool tilt angle of 1.0° . The traverse speed of 55 mm was found to optimize the results of tensile strength and impact tests. Fine-grained microstructures occurred in the welded area. The weld joints obtained with friction stir welding have lower tensile strength compared to that of the base material. The experimental results indicate that AISI 304 austenitic stainless steels can be successfully joined considering both the strength of the welded joint and the appearance of the welding bead by selecting proper tool material and welding parameters using friction stir welding.

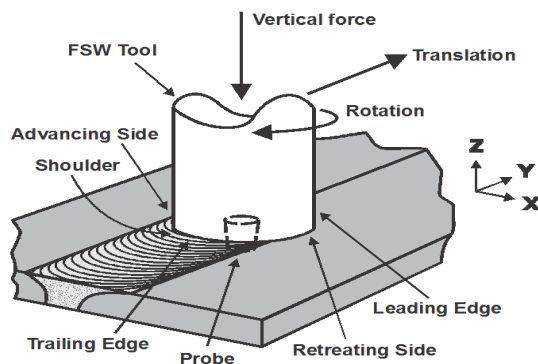


Figure 1: Friction Stir Welding process

Friction stud welding, a recent variant of friction welding process, is ideally suited for naval applications, short-term emergency repairs, submarine rescue, aerospace applications and automotive applications. In all these critical applications, there is a need for joining of dissimilar materials in general and aluminium matrix composites/steel joints in particular

as in the case of recent aerospace and automotive applications. The strength of the dissimilar joint is a major concern in all these applications. Due to the variation in thermal properties and inhomogeneous temperature distribution, heat-affected zones are formed that lead to deterioration in strength in the dissimilar joints. In the present work, a new procedure is disclosed that can increase the strength of the dissimilar joint. The design of the specimen is modified and ceramic slurry is introduced at the interface in order to achieve increase in joint efficiency and higher joint strength.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE & SET UP

MATERIAL SELECTION

The material selection for this investigation was 2mm thick plate of AISI304 stainless steel plate. The plate diameter is (100mmx60mmx2mm) are used for this experiment. The chemical composition, mechanical and physical properties of AISI304 alloy is shown in table 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 1 Chemical composition of AISI304

Element	Cr	Ni	Mn	Fe	Mg	C	Si	P	S
%	18-20	8-10.5	2	–	0.8 - 0.12	0.8	1	0.04	0.03



Figure 2: AISI304 SS plates (100mmx60mmx2mm)

Table. 2 Mechanical and physical properties of AISI304 SS

MECHANICAL/PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF AL6061 ALLOY	
Density	7.75g/cc
Hardness Vickers	251.57
Hardness Rockwell	60
Tensile yield strength	216Mpa
Ultimate Tensile strength	691Mpa
Elongation at break	40%
Modulus of elasticity	193Mpa
Passions ratio	0.285
Fracture toughness	29Mpa-m ^{1/2}
Shear strength	207Mpa
MP	1400-1450°C

Material selected for tool

In this work the tool materials selected was H13 steel. The tool is having cylindrical tapered shoulder and pin with shoulder diameter 25mm, pin diameter 6mm and the pin length is 3.0mm which is given in Fig. 3.



Figure 3: Tool for FSW

The stainless steel plates being welded by FSW process, in each two of them are butt welded which is carried out on a vertical milling machine by using well design clamping fixture so that the work material will not change its position. The tool which is given in Fig.4 is rotated anticlockwise and vertically insert in to the work piece. The work piece surface comes in contact with the shoulder and the same time inserting of the rotating tool was stopped. When the fictional heat will generate the tool was moved along the transverse line and the plate will join.



Figure 4: Vertical Milling Machine setup for FSW

Vertical milling machines are known for their versatility, as they can perform a wide range of milling operations. The vertical orientation allows them the use of various cutting tools to create complex shapes, angles, and contours. Vertical mills also excel in drilling and tapping operations.

Major parameters effects the FSW illustrated in Table 3.

PROCESS PARAMETER AND EFFECTS
Rotational Speed: Resistance heating, string, oxide layer flouting and compounding.
Tilting Angle : Weld appearance, reduction.
Traverse speed : Weld appearance, heat control Downward force : Resistance heat.

In this work FSW butt welds (Fig. 5) are carried out by taking four rotational speeds, which are 1400 rpm and four welding speeds are 26 mm/min using just single stir pass during the welding process and keeping other welding parameter constant. Process parameter and their value present in Table 4.

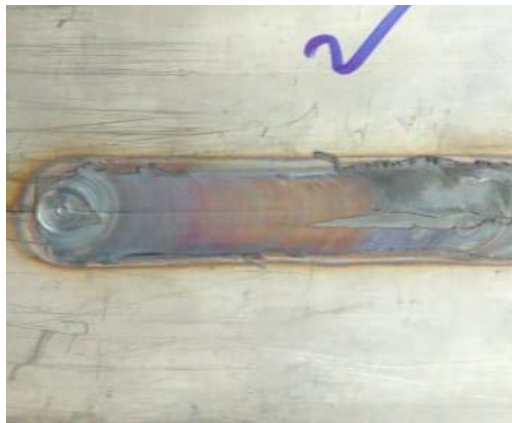
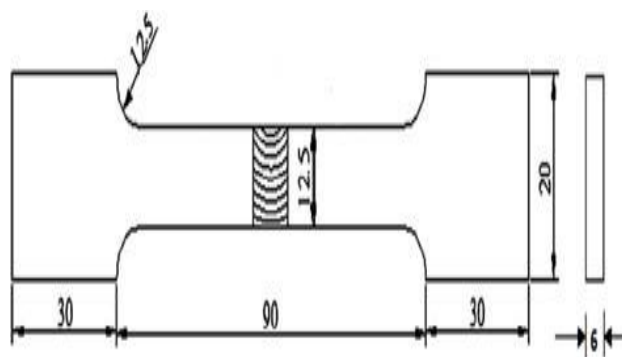


Figure 5: SS plates join by FSW

Table 4 Process parameters

Parameters	Unit	Run
Rotationalspeed	Rpm	1200
Traversespeed	mm/min	60
Axial force	kn	3.5

After welding the specimen are prepared for required dimension as per the ASTM standard (Fig 6) cut from the transverse section of the weld joint to test the properties such as tensile.



Dimensions of flat tensile specimen

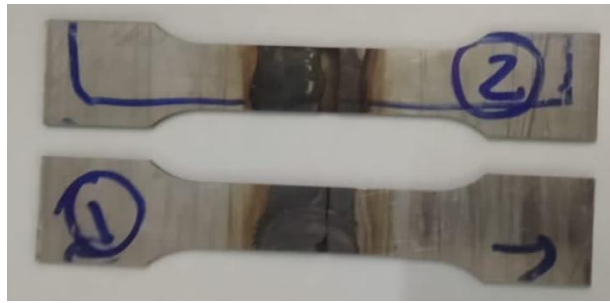


Figure 6: Specimen for tensile test as per ASTM standard Transverse

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following result was obtained from after conducting the mechanical test of an FSW butt weld AISI304 plate by taking different process parameters.

Tensile test

The tensile test was done by Universal testing machine. Tensile properties and the % of elongation evaluated for the joining plates and compare with the base metal. The tensile strength of a property describes the maximum amount of stress the steel can withstand before fracturing or breaking. The tensile strength of 304 stainless steel is at a minimum of 515 MPa and can typical reach 625 MPa as a maximum. The yield strength of 304 stainless steel is at 205 MPa. It is present in table 5.



Figure 7: Tensile test

Table 5 Experimental values of tensile test

Grade AISI 304	Tensile Strength	Yield Strength	Elongation after fracture (long.
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	(MPa)	(MPa)	min.)
Sample-1	31.674	17.450	1.17
Sample-2	155.388	123.472	4.51

AMS

AMS MATERIALS TESTING & SERVICES
H. No:14-10, KALYANAPOORI COLONY, SERVEY OF INDIA, UPPAL
HYDERABAD, TELANGANA, INDIA 500039

TEST REPORT

Issued to:
S.Praveen Kumar,
1/46A , S.vaivanthi,
S.vaivanthi(Po), Mohanur (Tk),
Namakkal (dk)-637017.

Test Report No : AMS/R/2024/0030
Test Report Date : 12.04.2024

SAMPLE PARTICULARS

Sample Details : SS Friction Stir Welded Sample
Sample Description : SS Friction Stir Welded Sample
Quantity : 2 No's
Packing Details : Good
Test Required : Mechanical Properties

DC Number : NA
Reference Date : NA
Date of Receipt : 12.04.2024
Date of Testing : 12.04.2024
Date of Completion : 12.04.2024

Page 1 of 1

TEST RESULTS

Sl. No.	Sample Description	Results		
		Tensile Strength (MPa)	Yield Strength (MPa)	Elongation (%)
1	Sample-1	31.674	17.450	1.17
2	Sample-2	155.388	123.472	4.51

Test Method: IS 1608(P-1):2022
Disclaimer - 1: This report relates only to the particular sample submitted for test.
Disclaimer -2: Sampling is done by customer.
END OF THE REPORT


Reviewed & Authorized By

GSTIN Registered: H.No:14-10, KALYANAPOORI COLONY, SERVEY OF INDIA, UPPAL
HYDERABAD, TELANGANA, INDIA 500039

3.2 Test report

TENSILE TEST REPORT

Machine Model : TUF-C-400
Machine Serial No : 2021/31
Customer Name :

Test File Name : T1.0tm
Date & Time : 12/04/2024
Customer Address :

Order No. :
Lot No. :

Test Type : Tensile
Heat No. :

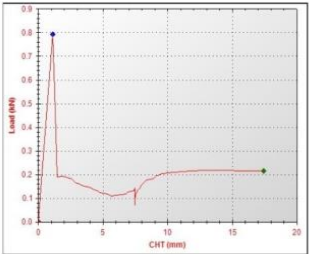
Input Data

Specimen Shape : Flat
Specimen Type : Stainless Steel
Specimen Description : T1
Specimen Width : 12.44 mm
Specimen Thickness : 2.01 mm
Initial G.L. For % elong : 35
Pre Load Value : 10 kN
Max. Load : 400 kN
Max. Elongation : 250 mm
Specimen Cross Section Area : 25.004 mm2
Final Gauge Length : 35.41 mm

Output Data

Load At Yield : 0.00 kN
Elongation At Yield : 0.00 mm
Yield Stress : 17.450 N/mm2
Load at Peak : 0.792 kN
Elongation at Peak : 1.130 mm
Tensile Strength : 31.674 N/mm2
Load At Break : 0.214 kN
Elongation At Break : 17.450 mm
% Elongation : 1.17 %
YS/UTS :
UTS/YS : 1

Load Vs. Cross Head Travel

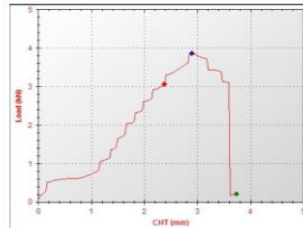


Graph 1: Tensile strength sample 1

~ 2526 ~

TENSILE TEST REPORT			
Machine Model	: TUF-C-400	Test File Name	: T2.JRns
Machine Serial No	: 2021/31	Date & Time	: 12/04/2024
Customer Name	:	Customer Address	:
Order No.	:	Test Type	: Tensile
Lot No.	:	Head No.	:
Input Data		Output Data	
Specimen Shape	: Flat	Load At Yield	: 3.064 kN
Specimen Type	: Stainless Steel	Elongation At Yield	: 2.380 mm
Specimen Description	: T2	Yield Stress	: 123.472 N/mm ²
Specimen Width	: 12.47 mm	Load at Peak	: 3.856 kN
Specimen Thickness	: 1.59 mm	Elongation at Peak	: 2.940 mm
Initial G.L. For % elong	: 35 mm	Tensile Strength	: 155.388 N/mm ²
Pre Load Value	: 0 kN	Load At Break	: 6.200 kN
Max. Load	: 400 kN	Elongation At Break	: 3.740 mm
Max. Elongation	: 250 mm	% Elongation	: 4.51 %
Specimen Cross Section Area	: 24.815 mm ²	YS/UTS	: 0.795 %
Final Gauge Length	: 36.58 mm	UTS/YS	: 1.258

Load Vs. Cross Head Travel



Graph 2 : Tensile strength sample 2

From the Graph it was observed that tensile strength of the welded joints significantly increasing with regard to different tool rotational speed and welding speeds. Higher tensile strength for sample 1 is 31.674Mpa obtained at a tool rotational speed of 1200 and 55mm/min traverse speed this is due to higher heat generation and lower tensile strength for sample 2 is 155.388Mpa attained at tool motion speed of 1200rpm and 25mm/min traverse speed. The percentage of elongation of the weld joint is lower than that of base metal.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded from the experiment that the joining of AISI304 Stainless steel was effectively done by using FSW technique. Compared to the traditional fusion welding,

- The weld quality of Friction stir welded joint is improved in which the tool. rotational speed, welding(traverse) speed, axial force and tool geometry plays a major role.
- A maximum tensile strength 153.388Mpa obtained at tool rotational speed of 1200rpm and welding (Traverse) speed of 55mm/min compare to other joint.

The result of this study gives the possibility of FSW technique for joining of aluminum alloy without loss of tensile properties. Based on this result this technique can be used for other material as well.

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ACTIVE NOISE CANCELATION IN AUTOMATIVE MUFFLER

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ABSTRACT

In Day to day life our environment is getting more and more polluted and it is affected by noisier. Our people also adapted with this harsh environment so we need a new type of absorption material which is adaptive with this environment and which can be used in our vehicles to reduce the amount of noise produce by it. One of the type of abortive material is silicon carbide foam and sound absorption material. For reducing the amount of noise emitted by the exhaust of an internal combustion engine. This noise is reduced as the transmission loss (TL) when the muffler increases. Various types of components are present in the mufflers like foam, sound absorption materials, silicon carbide filter etc., which can reduce the noise. This paper explains about TL characteristics and also different methods.

KEYWORDS

Silicon carbide foam, fibrous materials, filter

INTRODUCTION

Over the last decade and half the amount of vehicles are increasing and due to this the amount of noise emitted by the exhaust system of vehicles and emission requirements are also getting more and more. Muffler plays an important role in reducing the exhaust and intake system noise. So there has been a great deal of research and development in the design and performance of muffler. From designer's standpoint transmission loss (TL) or insertion loss (IL) is the main characteristic performance parameter of a muffler.

Transmission loss: Transmission loss is the difference in sound power between the incident wave entering and the transmitted wave exiting the muffler when the muffler termination is anechoic (no reflecting waves present in the muffler) (1). The benefit of TL is that it is a parameter of the muffler alone and the source or termination properties are not needed.

Insertion loss: The Insertion loss is the sound pressure level difference at a point usually outside the system, without and with the muffler present.

RESEARCH MOTIVE

This paper reveals the variation of transmission loss in muffler by using different absorption materials as the main component for reduction of noise in muffler.



Figure 1: Muffler.

Absorption materials: The use of sound absorption material in an exhaust system dissipates the energy of the acoustic waves into heat and also store heat energy from the exhaust stream. Using an absorptive material can greatly increase the transmission loss of an exhaust system in the mid to high frequency ranges. If the sound absorption materials are measured experimentally then it is done with the two cavity method. As an absorption material is placed inside the muffler the effective expansion area reduces and this sound absorption material absorbs the pressure waves and reflects very little. Some of the absorption materials are fibers, foams, filters.

EXPREMENT DETAIL

MATERIAL

Silicon carbide foam:

Silicon carbide foam is low density permeable material with numerous applications. The defining characteristic of these foams is a very high porosity, typically 75 to 95% of the volume consisting of void spaces.



Silicon Carbide

Figure 2: SiC

Characteristics of silicon carbide:

- Low density
- High strength to weight ratio
- High surface area to volume ratio
- Isotropic load response
- Controlled stress-strain characteristics
- It has high porosity and mechanical and chemical stability.
- Excellent resistance to thermal attack and corrosion from molten iron liquid.
- It can effectively remove inclusions; reduce trapped gases from liquid metal.

Specification:

- Porosity: 80~90
- Compression Strength =1.0 MPa
- Bulk Density =0.5g/cm³
- Thermal Resistance =1300°C~R.T. 5 times.

Silicon carbide foam properties:

- Low density ... 3.0 to 3.2 g/cm³
- Tensile strength...210 to 370 Mpa
- Thermal conductivity...120 to 170 w/m k

- young's modulus...370 to 490 Gpa
- Molecular weight...40.1
- Poisson's ratio...0.15 to 0.21

Fibrous material:

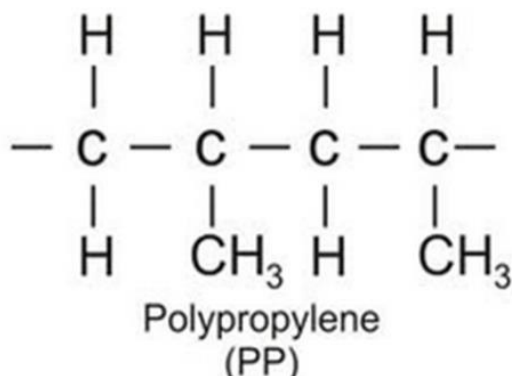
A fibrous object or substance contains a lot of fibers or fiber. Here we can use olefin fiber for covering silicon carbide filter. Olefin fiber is a synthetic fiber made from a polyolefin, such as polypropylene or polyethylene.



Figure 3: olefin fiber

Fibrous material properties (olefin fiber-polypropylene)

- Density...0.855 g/cm³
- Melting point...403 to 444 K
- Hardness and impact strength high
- Young's modulus...1300 to 1800 N/mm²



NOISE STANDARD

Table:1 Noise standard

Vehicle	Highway Operation, soft site,* 35 mph or less	Highway Operation, soft site, above 35 mph	Highway Operation, hard site,* 35 mph or less	Highway Operation, hard site, above 35 mph	Stationary Operation, soft site	Stationary Operation, hard site
Motorcycles	78 dB	82 dB	80 dB	84 dB	78 dB	80 dB
Passenger Cars, less than 10,000 pounds	72 dB	79 dB	74 dB	81 dB	72 dB	74 dB
Buses	83 dB	88 dB	86 dB	90 dB	83 dB	85 dB
Vehicles more than 10,000 pounds	86 dB	90 dB	88 dB	92 dB	86 dB	88 dB

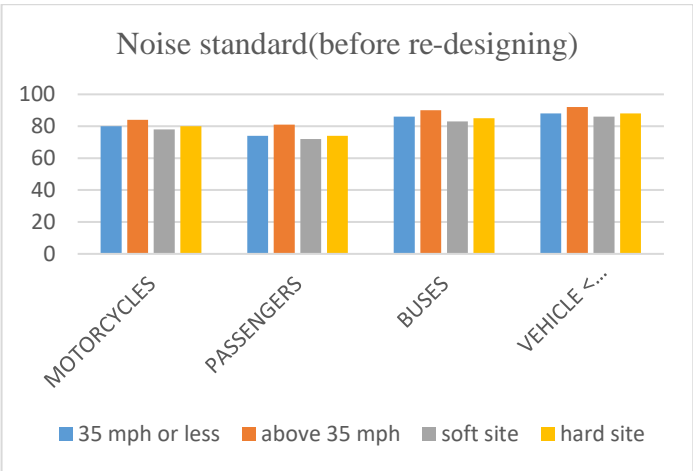


Figure 4: Noise std before

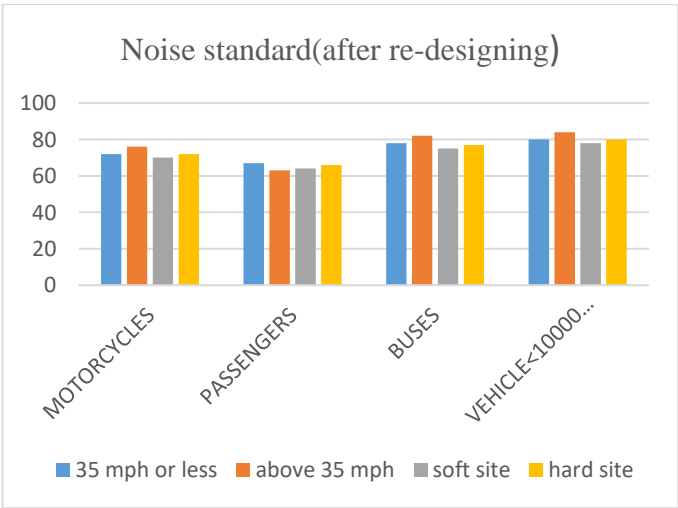


Figure 5: Noise std after

PRINCIPLE:**Damping:**

Is any effect that tends to reduce the amplitude of vibrations. In mechanics, the internal friction may be one of the causes of such damping effect.

Damping ratio:

Is a dimensionless measure describing how oscillations in a system decay after a disturbance. Many systems exhibit oscillatory behavior when they are disturbed from their position of static equilibrium.

Critical damping:

It provides the quickest approach to zero amplitude for a damped oscillator. With less damping it reaches the zero position more quickly, but oscillates around it. With more damping, the approach to zero is slower.

TECHNIQUE OF SOUND REDUCTION:

The sound coming out of the muffler hits the silicon carbide filter due to void spaces present in the filter. the dust deposited into void spaces and also damping creates. due to this damping sound gets reduced.

METHOD OF FABRICATION:

First of all noise and emission test of the muffler can be taken in research center before redesigning.

Then, We have to cut the available muffler and the silicon carbide foam is coated inside the muffler.

After, silicon carbide filter can be placed in the inlet side of the muffler.

The outer side of silicon carbide filter can be covered with fibrous material. (olefin fiber)

After completing this process the muffler undergoes to welding process

Finally, noise and emission of the redesigned muffler can be tested in the research center.

It is found that the noise and emission of the redesigned muffler is gently less when compared with general muffler.



Figure 6: SiC Filter

CONCLUSION

A comfortable environment free from unwanted noises is always dream of every person. One of the sources of unwanted noises is the sound emitted by vehicle. Porous sound-absorbing materials have evolved into more advanced materials over the years. Compared with the older absorbing materials produced in the 1960s, the new materials have become safer, lighter and more technologically optimized. The concept of environmentally friendly, sustainable, recycled, and green building materials will soon have an important role in the marketing of sound-absorbing materials. The production of metal foams, ceramic foams, and aerogels can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, their practical use in transportation will help in reducing other emissions and help in reducing fuel consumption. Since these materials possess high structural strength and reduced structural weight simultaneously, their use in the aerospace and automotive industries has the potential to reduce fuel consumption and save energy.

This paper has concentrated on noise attenuation consideration of absorption materials. It was concluded that studying on noise eliminations by innovative material such as silicon carbide foam in experimental and practical approach becomes a new area of study.

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UNRAVELING THE AERODYNAMIC SYMPHONY: SIMULATING AIRFLOW DYNAMICS IN CONVERGENT-DIVERGENT NOZZLES

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ABSTRACT

A Nozzle is a mechanical device that uses pressure energy and fluid enthalpy to increase the outflow velocity and control fluid flow direction. To obtain the nozzle duct's shock pattern, the flow inside the nozzle must be supersonic with a Mach number greater than one. Experimentally, the shock pattern is obtained for a nozzle with a Mach number 2 and nozzle pressure ratio (NPR) equivalent to 7 and below. For Mach $M=2$, the needed NPR is equal to 7.82 for correct expansion. When the NPR is greater than 7.82, flow from the nozzles is under-expanded. For NPR less than 7.72 the flow from the nozzle is over-expanded. In this paper, the computational fluid mechanics (CFD) technique was used to simulate the nozzle flow based on the experimental investigation. A two-dimensional transient compressible flow of air through a supersonic nozzle was simulated using ANSYS fluent software. A time-dependent flow using the density-based implicit solver was used to analyse the simulation results. The results illustrate that the CFD technique simulates the fluid flows and the formation of shock in a duct and gives useful information about fluid dynamics analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Nozzle is a device used to convert the chemical or thermal energy generated inside the combustion chamber into kinetic energy. The nozzle transforms the combustion chamber's low velocity, high pressure, high temperature gas into a high velocity, lower pressure gas and temperature. Swedish engineer of French descent who, trying to develop a more efficient steam engine, designed a turbine that was turned by jets of steam. it is used to accelerate a hot pressurized gas passing through it to a higher supersonic speed in the axial direction and also it is used to control the direction and characteristic of fluid flow to increase the velocity when it exit the chamber. decreasing area from the entrance to the throat, The flow velocity increases as the nozzle region decreases, with the highest velocity occurring at the throat. There is an increase in velocity and a decrease in pressure in a convergent nozzle, but we know that pressure is inversely proportional to area. De laval nozzle.

The nozzle was developed by Swedish inventor Gustaf de Laval in the 19th century and this CD nozzle named as De laval nozzle. It is used to accelerate the flow of a gas that passes through it. The invention of Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) has solved this problem while also revolutionizing the engineering industry. In CFD, a problem is simulated in software, and the problem's transport equations are mathematically solved with the help of a computer. As a consequence, we will be able to predict the outcome of a dilemma before attempting to solve it . In CFD simulation of a CD nozzle the properties of velocity, pressure, effect of mach number, density and temperature can study using ANSYS software, this simulation and analysis can be performed at various divergent angle and taken different inlet pressure , can help to predict and for better efficiency.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Vitalievna, Tennova. (2022). Effect of the length of truncated nozzle with a tip on its thrust characteristics. Technical mechanics. 2022. 26-34, 10.15407/itm2022.04.026. Nowadays, for solving new problems, rocket engine nozzle developers are

increasingly turning to non- traditional nozzle configurations that differ from the classic Laval one. A relatively new line in the design of supersonic nozzles is the development of the so-called bell-shaped nozzle, which, unlike the classical Laval nozzle, has a larger angle of entry into the supersonic part of the nozzle. In this case, dual bell nozzles, which have two flow expansion sections in their supersonic part, are considered. However, the effect of the length ratio of the two flow expansion sections of a truncated nozzle on its characteristics has not yet been studied. The goal of this work is to determine the effect of the length of the upstream conical supersonic section on the static pressure distribution in the nozzle and its thrust characteristics with the shape of the bell-shaped tip kept unchanged. The nozzle characteristics were studied using the ANSYS Fluent computing package. It was shown that the flow patterns in the nozzle (velocity fields) change with the length of the conical part upstream of the tip and the under expansion degree. Under __ terrestrial conditions ($P_u = 1$ bar), all variants show a developed separation zone that starts from the corner point where the tip is connected to the conical part. In this case, the pressure on the nozzle wall is nearly equal to the ambient pressure. At a large flow under expansion degree ($P_0 = 300$ bar) and in low-pressure conditions conditions ($P_u = 0,1$ bar), the flow in the tip is adjacent to the wall. At a large flow under expansion degree, the pressure in the nozzle increases from the corner point to the tip exit, and the pressure at the tip exit increases with decreasing tip length. The nozzle thrust coefficient decreases with increasing flow under expansion degree, and it reaches a constant value after the flow becomes adjacent to the tip wall downstream of the corner point where the tip is connected to the nozzle. At high flow under expansion degrees, the nozzle thrust coefficient is higher for a nozzle with a longer conical part. The calculated results are in good agreement with experimental data on nozzles of this type.

Emelyanov, Vladislav & Volkov, Konstantin & Yakov Chuk, Mikhail. (2021). Unsteady flow simulation of compressible turbulent flow in dual-bell nozzle with movement of extendible section from its initial to working position. *Acta*

Astronautica. 194. 10.1016/j.actaastro.2021.10.007._ The use of extendible nozzles in propulsion systems is one of the ways to increase the geometric degree of expansion of the nozzle and the thrust. Numerical simulation of a supersonic turbulent flow of a viscous compressible gas in an extendible nozzle is considered. The simulations performed take into account the movement of the extendible part of the nozzle from the its initial to the working position. The Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes equations and the equations of the SST turbulence model discretized on moving meshes are used for numerical calculations. The unsteady flowfield formed when the nozzle is brought to the working position is studied, and the topological features of the flow (separation, mixing, reattachment, secondary flow), and the spatial and temporal, distributions of flow quantities are investigated. The distributions of pressure at different times and the axial force applied to the inner walls of the nozzle during the outflow of a supersonic under expanded jet from the nozzle are discussed. The distributions of flow quantities computed with unsteady and quasi-state formulations of the problem are compared

Emelyanov, Vladislav & Yakovchuk, Mikhail & Volkov, Konstantin. (2021). Multiparameter Optimization of Thrust Vector Control with Transverse Injection of a Supersonic Under expanded Gas Jet into a Convergent Divergent Nozzles. 14. 4359. 10.3390/en14144359. The optimal design of the thrust vector control system of solid rocket motors nozzle.(SRMs) is discussed. The injection of a supersonic under expanded gas jet into the diverging part of the rocket engine nozzle is considered, and multiparameter optimization of the geometric shape of the injection nozzle and the parameters of jet injection into a supersonic flow is developed. The turbulent flow of viscous compressible gas in

the main nozzle and injection system is simulated with the Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes (RANS) equations and shear stress transport (SST) turbulence model. An optimization procedure with the automatic generation of a block-structured mesh and conjugate gradient method is applied to find the optimal parameters of the problem of interest. Optimization parameters include the pressure ratio of the injected jet, the angle of

inclination of the injection nozzle to the axis of the main nozzle, the distance of the injection nozzle from the throat of the main nozzle and the shape of the outlet section of the injection nozzle. The location of injection nozzle varies from 0.1 to 0.9 with respect to the length of the supersonic part of the nozzle; the angle of injection varies from 30 to 160 degrees; and the shape of the outlet section of the injection nozzle is an ellipse with an aspect ratio that varies from 0.1 to 1. The computed fluid flow in the combustion chamber is compared with experimental and computational results. The dependence of the thrust as a function of the injection parameters is obtained, and conclusions are made about the effects of the input parameters of the problem on the thrust coefficient. Taylor, Neil & Steelant, Johan & Bond, Robert. (2011). Experimental comparison of Dual Bell and Expansion Deflection Nozzles. 47th AIAA/ASME/SAE/ASEE Joint Propulsion Conference and Exhibit 2011. 10.2514/6.2011-5688. Replacing conventional bell nozzles with altitude compensating forms represents an attractive proposition for launch vehicle design, as both efficiency across the altitude range and altitude performance. through the use of larger area ratios. may be increased. This paper compares the performance of two such compensating nozzle types, the Expansion Deflection and Dual Bell, through a series of cold flow tests conducted at nozzle pressure ratios encompassing the entirety of the compensating regime. Nozzle efficiencies are shown to vary significantly across the pressure ratio range. Furthermore, relatively small changes in some design parameters associated with the ED nozzle type are shown to have an effect on overall performance. Despite this, the compensating behaviour of the type

is shown to have similar potential to that of the Dual Bell. Combined with its other advantages of shorter length and potentially more adaptable design principles, it appears to show promise for application to future launchers. © 2011 by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc.

Taylor, N.V. & Sato, Tetsuya. (2007). Experimental measurements of an expansion deflection nozzle in open wake mode. JBIS - Journal of the British Interplanetary Society. 60. 377-386. Expansion Deflection nozzles present an attractive proposition as a replacement for conventional nozzles on launch vehicles, due to their reduced length, and altitude compensating capability. However, it has long been speculated that they suffer in the latter regard due to aspiration of the low speed flow region inside the nozzle by the supersonic jet surrounding it. This effect is investigated in this paper by direct experimental measurement of base pressures, and found to have little effect on the base pressure of the nozzle within the range of operating conditions investigated. Wall pressures were also used to altitude calculate the efficiency of the compensation within the nozzle, which was found to be between 87 and 100% for the three operating pressure ratios examined. This represents a significant improvement over conventional nozzle performance, and further confirmation that wall pressures are indeed close to ambient.

OBJECTIVE

- Understand the Concept of C-D nozzle

- About De Laval nozzle

- Creating the axis symmetric nozzle geometry

- Study use of face split

- Creating structural mesh

- Study the effect of mach number

- Solver setup(density based),solve using it

- Study and analysis Temperature, pressure, Mach number, velocity variation etc, at different divergent angle and inlet pressure.

CFD processing of setup and solution

METHODOLOGY

The current work aims to use the CFD method to apply a transient compressible flow through a two-dimensional C–D nozzle. However, optimization of different factors such as Mach number, NPR, density-based implicit solver, etc., using ANSYS tools. The CFD simulations were done to obtain the preliminary results to achieve these research goals: The C-D nozzle modeling was performed fluently in ANSYS 18.1. Fig. 1 illustrates each segment's symbol.

C-D nozzle:

The aim of a converging diverging nozzle is to provide supersonic flow near the exit of CD nozzle. The flow would be isotropic within the nozzle and supersonic at the nozzle exit if the rear pressure is ready. The recent exhaust gas exits the combustion chamber and converges all the way down to the nozzle's minimum region at the throat during a CD nozzle. To choke the flow and set the mass rate through the system, the throat size is chosen. Since supersonic flows (mach numbers greater than one) are impossible to attain with convergent nozzles, convergent-divergent nozzles are commonly used for supersonic flows.

What is back pressure in nozzle?

The fluid flow in a nozzle is caused by a variation in pressure between . Then the pressure at the exit is named as the back pressure, and the pressure at the entry is that the stagnation pressure. And therefore, the ratio of those two pressures is the back-pressure ratio, which might be wont to control flow of velocity. The pressure drops in a nozzle is due to the Bernoulli Principle, As fluid enters the smaller cross-section, it's speed up thanks to the conservation of mass. The fluid must flow quicker to take care of a gradual amount of fluid flowing through the restricted portion of the nozzle. Bernoulli's principle, in keeping with Bernoulli's theorem, a decrease in static pressure or a decrease within the fluid's P.E. occurs concurrently with a rise

within the fluid's pace. The sum of mechanical energy, P.E., and internal energy must remain constant for this to happen.

In converging section of a nozzle:

From the entrance to the throat the region decreases, As the nozzle area decreases, the flow velocity increases, with the maximum velocity occurring at the throat. In a convergent nozzle, velocity increases while pressure decreases, but we know that pressure is inversely proportional to area. The fluid must flow quicker to maintain a steady amount of fluid flowing through the restricted portion of the nozzle. The velocity of a fluid flowing through a constricted region of a nozzle is increases while the static pressure decreases. The Venturi effect is the case for this concept or effect. Convergent nozzles accelerate the subsonic fluids. f the nozzle pressure ratio is high enough, the flow can reach sonic velocity at the narrowest point (i.e. the nozzle throat). Divergent nozzles slow subsonic fluids, however they accelerate sonic or supersonic fluids.

compressible fluid flow:

The volume or density of a fluid does not change under normal temperature and pressure conditions. Gases, on the other hand, change volume (and thus density) in response to even minor changes in temperature or pressure.

When a pressure or force is applied to a compressible fluid, it can indicate a significant change in density. The term "incompressible fluid" refers to a substance that cannot be compressed by applying external pressure.

COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS

CFD is employed to model turbulence quantities in the airflow around the vehicle geometry. The three-dimensional vehicle shape is discretized into a computational grid, and the governing fluid flow equations, including the Navier-Stokes equations, are solved numerically. To accurately capture turbulence _ effects, appropriate turbulence models, such as_ the Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes AI Case Study: Addressing the Challenges in Turbulence (HiFi-TURB Project) These techniques are

applied to a comprehensive database comprising high-fidelity, scale-resolving simulations of test cases that encompass the complex features of separated flow regions and intricate 3D flows. As shown the image below, these simulations provide the foundation for improving turbulence models.

Managing and extracting valuable insights from the enormous volume of data generated by these simulations necessitates a new approach to data mining. Neural Concept, a partner in the project, brings its expertise in Deep Learning to the table, offering a toolchain specifically designed the analysis of vast amounts of data derived fi 3D scale-resolving simulations.

Using Neural Consent's § Geometry-based dn applied fluid mechanics, a major hurdle faced by engineers and scientists is the limited understanding and predictive capabilities of turbulence-dependent features. This poses a significant challenge, leading to a lack of confidence in using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) for various aeronautical applications, such as airflow detachment over aircraft wings or interactions between shock waves and boundary layers. To tackle these issues, the HiFi-TURB project, spearheaded by NUMECA Intonational, aims to develop innovative solutions and address the deficiencies in the modelling of turbulent flows. The advent of High-Performance Computing (HPC)

has opened up new possibilities for advancing turbulence model development. The HiFi-TURB project put together Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (ML) techniques.

Variational Auto-Encoders (VAE), NUMECA has gained insights into the correlations between numerous statistically averaged variables. The VAE technique first compresses the data into physically meaningful representations, referred to as "embeddings," and then accurately reconstructs the original input from the compressed data.

This process allows for using the ML model as a surrogate for the original data, simplifying data handling while enabling the application of data mining and

analysis techniques to gain a deeper understanding of the underlying physics. Figure above illustrates one example of the potential analysis made possible through this approach. These plots offer a fresh perspective on the behaviour of flows through the lens of the was done and behavior of flow type set as machine learning model. hard,for curved section set size function as Through the HiFi-TURB project, the fusion of AI, curvature. Figure 2 represent geometer at 19 °m ML, and high-fidelity simulations paves the way and figure 2b show Cd nozzle geometry at 29° for more accurate and reliable predictions in divergent angle. aeronautical applications, ultimately enhancing the efficiency and safety of aircraft design and operation.

MODELING

Dimensional modelling of the C-D nozzle was done using solid work software as shown in (fig a&b) and The standard dimensions of the nozzle that we have been used in modelling are Total length of nozzle 190 mm, Inlet diameter 96 mm, Throat diameter 40 mm , outlet diameter 136 mm , Convergent angle 39 degrees, at Divergent angle 19 degree and 29°, we are using stainless steel for this design.

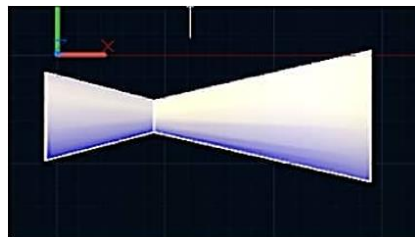


Fig: nozzle solid model front view

GEOMETRY

In the ANSYS Workbench, by double- click the geometry cell in the elbow fluid flow analysis system. And this displays the ANSYS Design Model application, since we are going to make axis symmetry geometry so, have part of the nozzle as shown

in figure 2 and also sizing for more accurate and reliable predictions in divergentAngel.

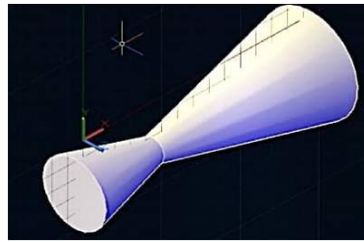
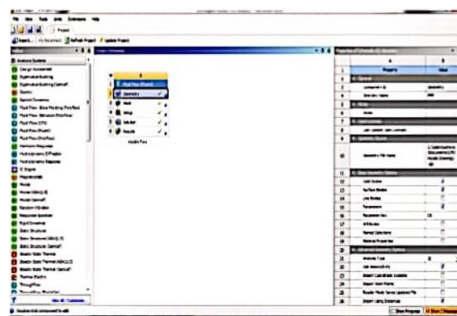
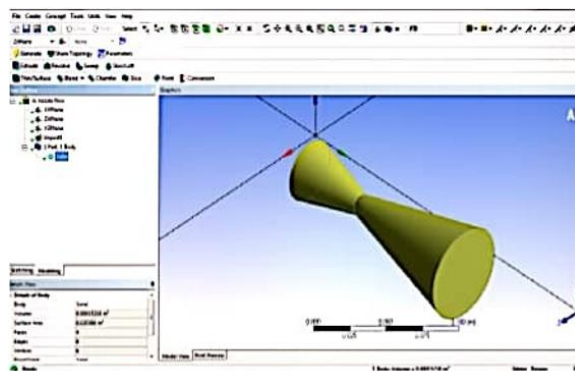


Fig: nozzle convergent solid model

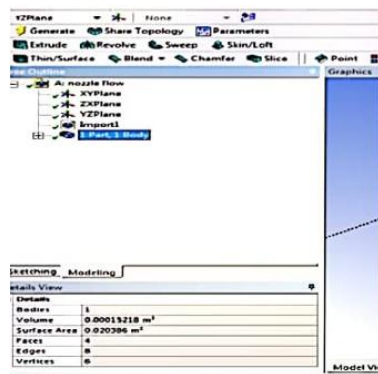
DRAFTING



MODELING



AREA DETAILS



MESHING

It represents the geometric body as a set of finite elements, next to geometry, modelling of the nozzle was done using ANSYS CFD software by clicking generate mesh and face meshing was applied for structural mapping mesh as shown in figure 3 a&b at 19° divergent angle and figure 3c, represent 2D geometry at 29° divergent angle.

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS(BC)

After meshing boundary condition was done using ANSYS software such as inlet pressure, outlet pressure, axis and wall as shown in the figure 4 checked the correct boundary naming (fig4a,b,d,c respectively). Inlet pressure is atmospheric pressure (101235 pa), Inlet temperature 300k, for first test, and 102325(pascal) pressure, 62.8m/sec velocity , at 300k, for the third test. figure given below shows boundary condition named selection.

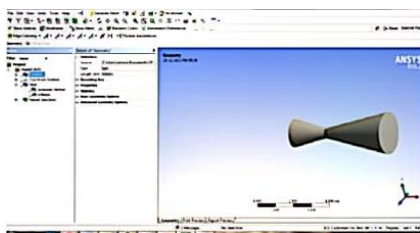
SOLVER, SETUP, CFD POST PROCESSING



The solver type is density based because for compressible flow analysis gives more accurate result. 2D space and time is steady state and density is ideal gas, for compressible flow. The material here selected as air , to run the calculation add the output parameters that used in result such as static pressure, total pressure, Mach number, axial velocity. Before run calculation, reference value should be set as inlet, number of iteration taken as 1400, then calculate we got figure 6, convergent graph.

DRAFTING AND CALCULATING

nozzle solid model

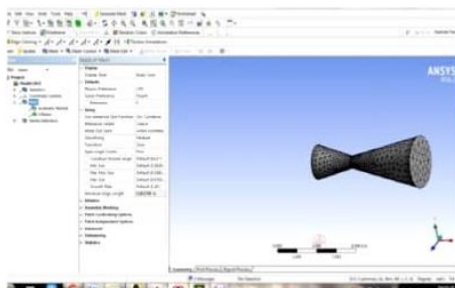


EEA al Nozzle dia =10 mm,

convergent = 30mm, Divergent =

60mm

mesh control

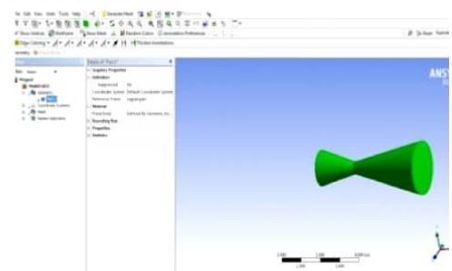


Elemen size = 0.025mm

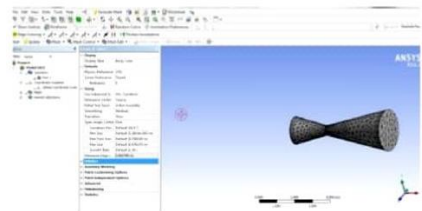
Mesh method: automatic

MESHING

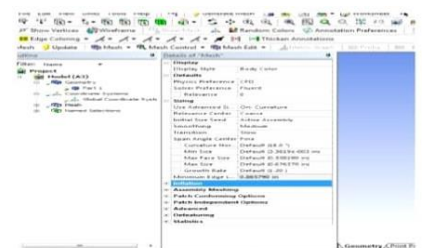
PART DETAILS



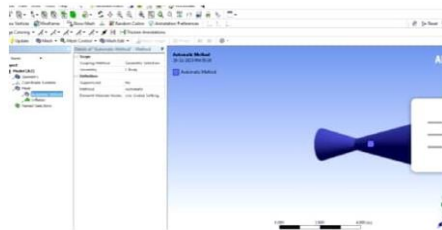
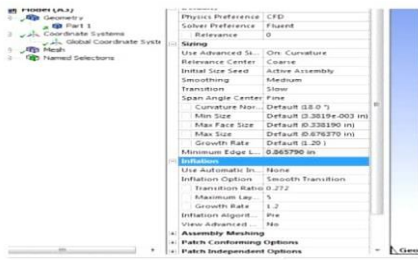
MESH



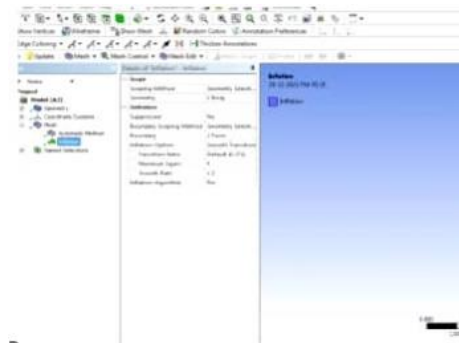
SIZING DETAILS



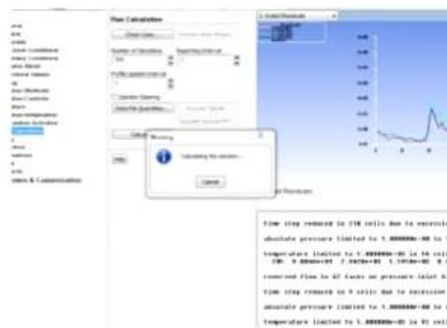
INFLATION DETAILS



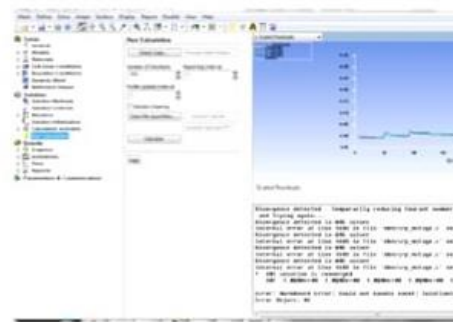
MESH INFLATION



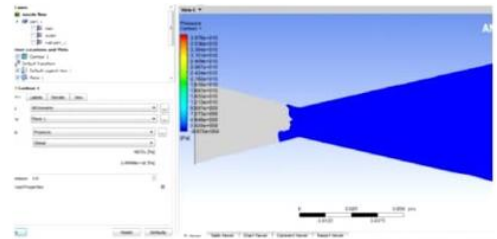
CALCULATING RESIDUAL



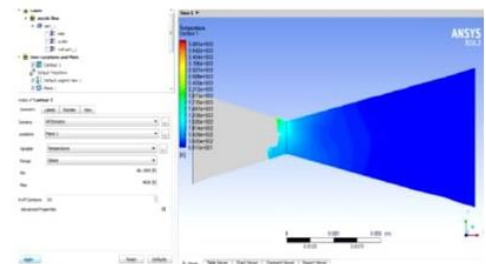
RESIDUAL STREAM 1



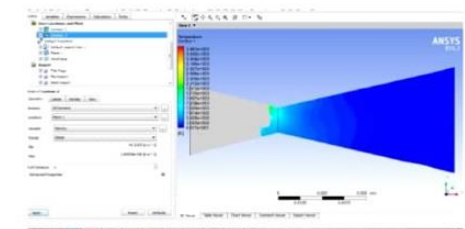
SOLUTION AND RESULT
PRESSURE FLOW



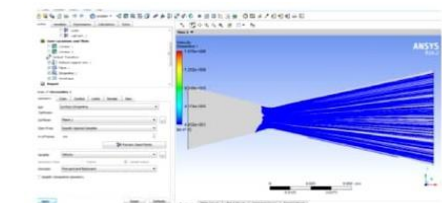
TEMPERATURE FLOW



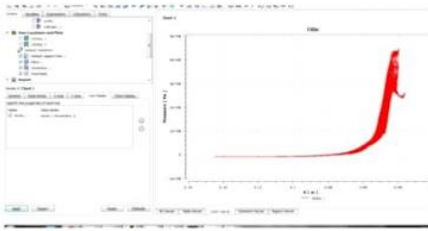
VELOCITY FLOW



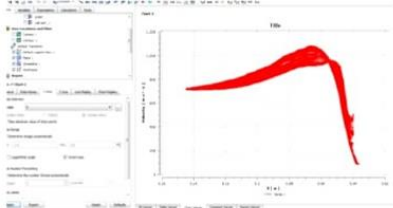
VELOCITY STREAMLINE



CHARTING PRESSURE

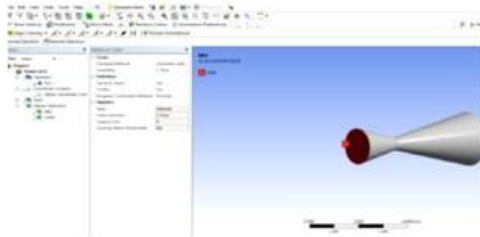


CHARTING VELOCITY

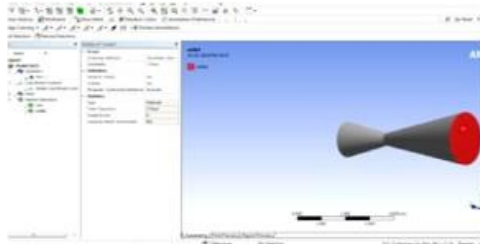


NAMED SELECTION:

INLET:



OUTLET:



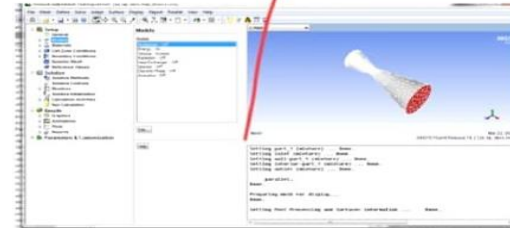
SETUP (FLUENT LAUNCHER):



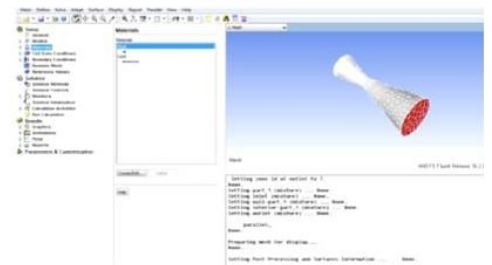
SOLVER DETAILS:



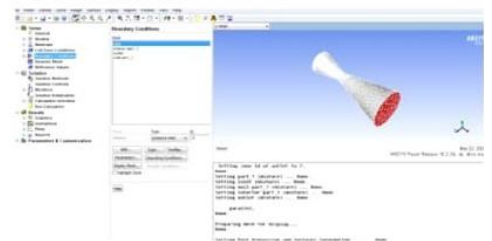
MODELS DETAILS:



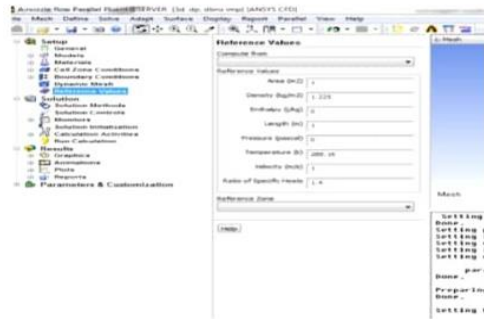
MATERIALS: FLUID:



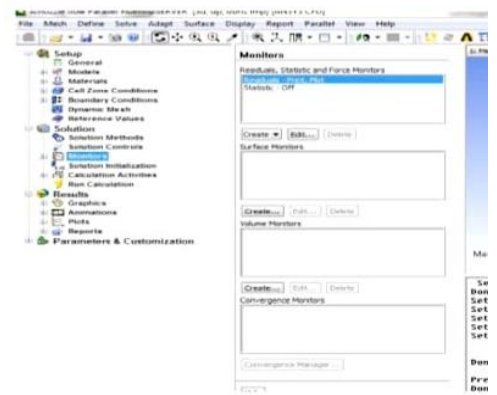
BOUNDARY CONDITION:



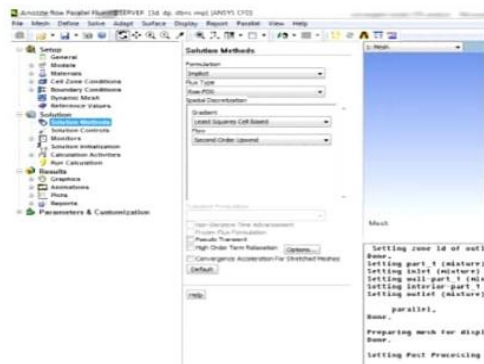
REFERENCES VALUES:



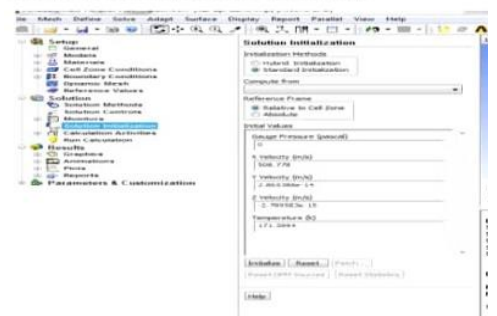
MONITORS:



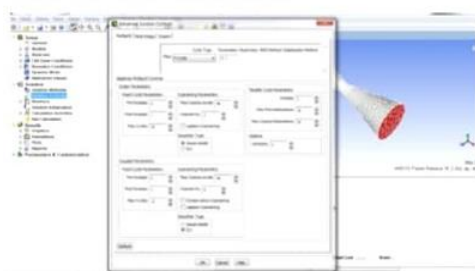
SOLUTION METHODS:



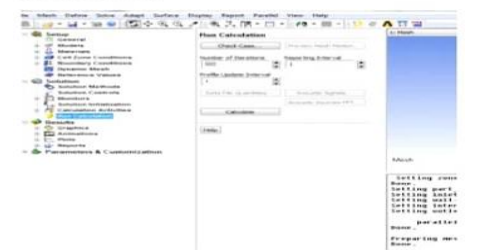
SOLUTION INITIALIZATION:



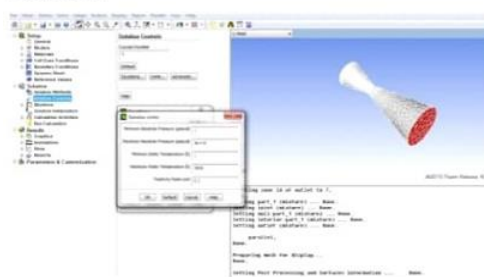
SOLUTION CONTROLS:



CALCULATION ITERATION AND INTERVAL:

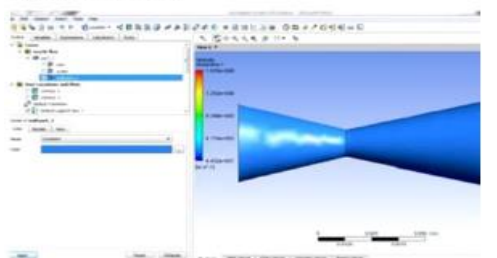


LIMITS:

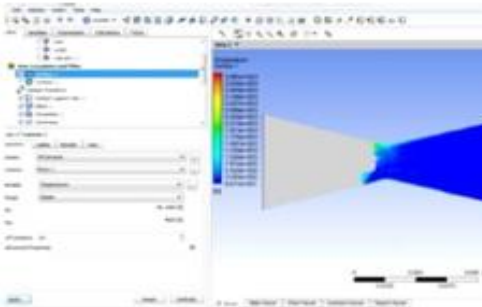


RESULT:

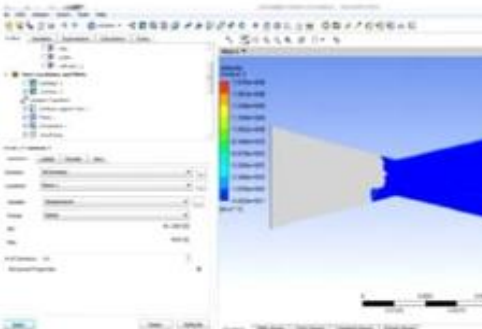
NOZZLE FLOW:



LOCATIONS AND PLOTS:
CONTOUR I:



CONTOUR II:



CONCLUSION

A nozzle is a device crafted by engineers to control the characteristics of the fluid. It is mostly used to increase the velocity of the fluid which normally consists of convergent portion, Throat section and Divergent section. In this project, design and analysis of a convergent- divergent nozzle is carried out using solid work and ANSYSFLUENT in order to study the flow field analysis considering input variables as pressure inlet and pressure outlet. From. this study and analysis various flow properties like npressure, temperature, velocity and density are found. and The aim of a converging divergingm nozzle is to produce supersonic flow near the exit plane and increase the outlet velocity.

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INVESTIGATIONAL ANALYSIS OF STRENGTH ENHANCEMENT ON FRICTION STIR PROCESSED AZ31B Mg ALLOY- Cu

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Abstract

The Mg alloy AZ31 alloy is a notable magnesium-aluminium alloy. Welding of magnesium alloys has a significant impact on the expansion of magnesium applications. The solid-state nature of the Friction Stir Welding (FSW) technique produces a low incidence of defect. The current work involves friction stir welding AZ31B magnesium alloy plates with copper as the tool pin material. The friction stir welding input parameters, namely Tool Pin Profile (TPP), Tool Rotational Speed (TRS), tool feed or Welding Speed (WS), and Tool Tilt Angle (TTA), were modified to determine their impact on welded zone quality. For the mechanical and microstructural study of the processed specimens, tensile, hardness, and microscopy tests were carried out.

Keywords

Casting, Magnesium AZ31 B, Friction stir processing, Mechanical properties

Introduction

Pure magnesium (Mg) is a lustrous grey solid that has a lot of physical characteristics with the further five components in the following column of the periodic table. It is commonly identified that Mg alloys are the lightest structural alloys. Magnesium alloys typically contain manganese, copper, silicon, zinc, silicon, aluminium, and zirconium. Due to magnesium's exceptional density of 1.7 g/cm³, its alloys are used in applications where weight is a crucial factor. Magnesium has a low elastic modulus of 45 GPa, is moderately soft, and has an HCP (hexagonal close-packed) crystal structure (Wen-xue FAN et al. 2022).

Magnesium alloy performs well in die casting, solidifies quickly, and has a low heat capacity. Mg alloy is a suitable die-casting material because it has a fast solidification rate, good fluidity, and the ability to manufacture parts with clean edges and fine surfaces while preventing excessive shrinkage from maintaining dimensional accuracy. Due to the lower heat capacity of magnesium alloy, production efficiency is 40% to 50% greater when compared to the same aluminium alloy castings, and the casting size is consistent, precision is high, and surface finish is excellent.

Salah et al. examined the effects of multi-pass FSP (MPFSP) on metallurgy, hardness, and tensile characteristics by conducting FSP on the Si rich GTAW joint [20]. Msomi and Mabuwa [21] conducted experiments on 6 mm thick AA5083-H111 alloy which was TIG welded with ER5356 filler at 200 amp current 16 V voltage with speed 150 mm/min and FSPed at TRS and WS at 1100 rpm and 60 mm/min, respectively. Bending and ductile out-turns of FSPed samples are analyzed with the TIG welded samples. The results showed that acceptable grains were produced in the treated joint with better tensile attributes than unprocessed specimens. The processed joint's bending strength was found to be greater than the unprocessed joints. The FSPed joint also had a higher microhardness than the unprocessed joint, which was attributable to grain refining. Devi reddy et al. employed a novel approach of both GTAW+ FSP on the AA2024 plate with a thickness of 5 mm to enhance the weld metal characteristics. The butt joint was filled with a filler metal ER5356 with a 2.4 mm diameter. The findings showed that the mechanical characteristics and microstructure of GTAW welds were altered by the FSP applied over them. Aarthi and Vijaysekar performed friction stir processing on TIG- AA5083-F/ER5356 and AA5083-F/ER5356+Sc joints using a pin-less FSP tool in an attempt to investigate the properties of treatment settings on the metallurgical and mechanical properties of the weldments and improve the weld strength. The consequences of the examination showed that the metallurgical and mechanical characteristics of the GTAW joints were considerably enhanced by the addition of FSPed and Sc junctions.

In the present work, an innovative technique was applied to increase metallurgical and mechanical enhancement of AZ31Mg welds by using the FSP procedure. The fusion zone's porosity and microcracks, caused by the FSP weldments, degrade the mechanical qualities of the welds. FSP technique was used along the FSP weld bead up to a specific depth of the weld zone to overcome the defects.

Experimental procedure

Friction stir Processing

The traverse rates and tool rotational speeds were chosen based on available literature and the capabilities of the FSP machine [16-18]. Figure 1 shows FSP tensile weld joint samples (ASTM E8) made from various Mg AZ31B alloys utilizing locally built and designed FSW equipment. The process variables and tool shape for FSW of AA5754-H111/ Mg AZ61 alloys are shown in Table 1.



Figure 1: Tensile samples of the FSP (Mg AZ31B/Al₂O₃/Cu)

Table 1 Welding parameters and tool geometry for FSW of AA5754-H111/ Mg AZ61 alloys

Welding Parameters	Ranges
Pin shape	Straight Square
Tool Pin one side (a)	4 mm
Tool Pin Length (L)	3.7 mm
Shoulder Diameter (D)	15 mm
Welding Speed (WS) - (mm/min)	28
Rotational Speed (RS) - (Rpm)	900

Mechanical Properties

Following the extraction of tensile samples from the BM and FSP joints, the outcomes were reported in Table 2. At constant parameters, a high tensile value was achieved, but lowers than for the base material.

Table 2 Mechanical properties of the BM and FSP samples

Sample	Elongation (%)	Ultimate Tensile Strength (MPa)	Hardness (HV)
BM- AZ31B	14	234	86
FSW	7.1	203	68
AZ31B/ Al ₂ O ₃	8.6	209	71
AZ31B/Cu	7	217	82

Corrosion Test- Immersion Test

Immersion corrosion testing was chosen for the corrosion investigation based on a literature review. The ASTM B117 standard was employed as a common procedure for experimental corrosion evaluation of the alloys. Because corrosion is a major concern in steamships, immersion testing is one of the most important aspects. As a result, in the testing method depicted in Figure 1, the testing was done in the same way in a simulated marine environment, according to ASTM B 117 criteria. The immersion test samples of 25 mm x 10mm x 4 mm sizes were taken from the FSWed areas along with base metal.



Figure 2: Weight Measurement



Figure 3: Immersion testing method

Before the test, the specimen's original weight was determined. The following materials are used to make 1000 mL of salt solution: 2% MgCl_2 , 5% NaCl , and 93 % de-ionized water. A corrosion test was conducted out at room temperature (32-36 °C).

The FSWed AA1100 alloy using threaded cylindrical tool pin showed increased corrosion rate as the time period is increased. At 72 H welded sample showed maximum corrosion rate when compared to other welded samples, also the weight loss due to corrosion is maximum rather than other samples.

Conclusions

Maximum tensile strength obtained 209 MPa and 217MPa for AZ31Mg alumina and copper respectively.

Corrosion studies were performed on weld joints from different pin profiles (with high tensile value) and along with base metals.

The lowest corrosion rate was identified in the sample welded with 900 rpm, 40 mm/min using a straight pin. Also, 900 rpm, 40 mm/min as well as 0.35 mm tool pin eccentricity samples have the lowest corrosion rate in mm/year.

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Binary Integer Linear Programming for Optimized Task Sequencing in Dual-Arm Robotic Systems

Abstract

Improving the dual-arm collaborative robot's performance in shoe production industries setting for pick-and-place tasks was the primary objective of this paper. The robot's job is to locate the shoe parts on a tray, grab it, and then deposit into a mould. Each pair of shoe parts is randomly arranged on the tray and can be picked up in any sequence. Shoe production could be enhanced if these tasks were optimized, as it would increase the assembly speed of all units. This objective has been accomplished through the evolution of a numerical model grounded in binary integer linear programming algorithm (BILP). By reducing the time needed in selecting with arranging, this model determined the best order for assembling the shoe pieces in mold. Two unit shoe models with 3-piece, one for training and one for validation, were used to test the effectiveness of this approach. Five hundred trays are included in these models. When it comes to operation motion planning in complicated situations along many trajectories and the possibility of arm collisions, BILP offers advantages, according to the results. The model's adaptability to different piece counts is further supported by the fact that it can be used for shoes with n assembly pieces.

Keywords

Pick-and-place, Binary Integer Linear Programming, Global optimization.

Introduction

There is a lack of automation and a high demand for resources in the footwear industry because of the prevalence of manual production lines. This is a chance to put more automated technologies in place, which will lower resource consumption. Both the tasks and the materials are complex that utilized in this industry makes automation a challenge. The shoe industry has been slow to adopt automation, in contrast to other manufacturing sectors. "Automation Issues in Marking and Handling in the Footwear Industry" discusses a major obstacle to accomplishing automation in this sector [1]. There have been notable advancements that are contributing to the improvement of automation and innovation in

the footwear manufacturing sector [2]. Manufacturing footwear is becoming more efficient and productive with the help of these systems and technologies.

Usage of automation in shoe industry

The upper part of the shoe can be constructed in a single piece using techniques like knitting, which involves loading the knitting machine with nylon, spandex, or polyester fibres. Other parts of the shoe can be printed in plastic using 3D printing, and this stage can be easily automated using direct injection moulding [3], [4]. The 3D Bonding process combines multiple materials into a single shoe by injecting a polymer through a mould's many channels [5]. Because the fabric and leather components of the shoes do not overlap while being bonded, this technology helps to reduce material usage, which is a major advantage. It helps to decrease production costs and lead times by doing away with several conventional operations, like sewing.

The capacity to enable robotics and automation in manufacturing is a notable feature of 3D bonding technology [6]. To rephrase, the primary step is now just picking out the components and arranging them in a mould; the shoe is then made in a flash following the injection of polymer.

Multi-robot systems

Handling flexible parts and achieving more accurate piece positioning are driving factors in the wide use of multi-robot systems in industry. Due to their capacity to effectively fulfil these requirements, dual-arm robots are gaining significance in this context. To make use of a dual-arm robot for a pick-and-place job, for example, one arm can be stopped while the other follows a predetermined path [7]. The most efficient method, however, involves moving both arms at once; this cuts down on wait times and boosts system performance. The strategy of moving both arms simultaneously provides another level of complexity to the planning process because of the potential for collisions.

In order to incorporate numerous robots into manufacturing processes, several research areas are working on algorithms. A method for assigning tasks to multiple robots using greedy algorithms and particle swarm optimization [8]. Minimizing multitasking time, discovering a near best solution for collaborative scheduling and effectively maintaining load balancing of robot resources, are the goals of this study to enhance the resource usage of heterogeneous multi-robots. An optimization strategy for multiple objectives in a setting

with multiple robots performing different tasks [9]. A robot's energy utility function is defined and built as part of the process.

A reference trajectory optimization process was created for industrial tasks involving dual-arm robots [10]. Since they share the same work workspace, both arms must constantly monitor the other for potential obstacles and adjust their course accordingly. An examination into a method for optimising robotic manipulation in the face of obstacles [11].

Research on robotic systems for pick-and-place has been extensive so far. An extensive electronic card assembly facility's-controlled system was subject to the authors' investigation of the machine sequencing operation problem, which was implemented using routing heuristics [12], [13], [14]. To provide the best sequential pick-and-place devices and reduce feeder movements, PCB tables, and robot assembly times, it was suggested in that the dynamic Chebychev pick-and-place method be used for a triple objective function [15]. An iterative hybrid local search algorithm can also be used to solve the problem, and it finds a relative optimal solution fast [16].

In order to control robotic manipulators in non-repetitive trajectories, the authors [17] of create a free model iterative learning control (ILC) method. In pick-and-place operations, the model is checked. Along similar lines, a control system for fuzzy sliding mode variables to optimize pick-and-place operations for speed [18].

A modular system for the coordination of motion and the sequencing of robotic tasks for multi-arm systems [19]. A new approach, based on the regularized problem of multi-arm RTSPs, is presented in the dual-arm RTSP (Robotic Task Sequencing Problems) module. In order to solve the main problem, it breaks it down into smaller ones using a clustering-based algorithm. While other researchers [20], [21] has concentrated on task sequence planning with an assembly orientation, presents a dual arm approach that takes environmental constraints into account. The task was developed using the following method: the binary functions, the Gaussian Mixture Model, and the Monte Carlo method.

Optimization along a trajectory

Robot manipulator trajectory planning with time optimization has been the subject of extensive research. This problem has multiple proposed solutions.

An updated mathematical model for the food industry's pick-and-place method [22]. Optimizing the overall distance covered by the robot in operation was achieved by the

Hungarian algorithm. Using a greedy algorithm for calculating smooth trajectories in short time and forward speed planning offer a solution to an identical problem [23], [24]. The Genetic Algorithm (GA) and a Travelling Salesman Problem (TSP) form the basis of the strategy [25], [26]. In order to increase efficiency in the pick-and-place method, these methods attempt to determine the optimal piece sequence.

Learning the optimal trajectory for the robot is an area of focus for some research. To enhance robot manipulation tasks learning efficiency, a hybrid imitation learning (HIL) framework was utilised [27]. This framework combines state cloning (SC) and behavioural cloning (BC) methods.

As discussed in the research of Goldberg and Holland, another method involves the application of genetic algorithms (GA) [28], [29]. Aiming for optimize the trajectory in collaborative robots, a real-time method that combines simulation with genetic algorithms [30]. Transport time optimization with optimized trajectories is discussed. In addition, the heuristic method is used for delegate a series of tasks to various robotic systems by giving each task the setup that is perfectly suited to it in an assignment optimization module [31].

The issue of real-time evaluation and optimization of pick-and-place task performance has, indeed, received little attention in the academic literature. Nonetheless, this issue has been covered in a number of pertinent publications.

There is some discussion of creating an algorithm to execute the secure control task in image processing for real-time [32]. While pick-and-place tasks are not the primary emphasis of this work, the difficulty of completing tasks in real-time is addressed, which means it may be applicable to improving performance in this area.

By integrating real-time with the metaheuristic problem, the authors [33] enable each robot to carry out its designated pick-and-place method in real-time, thereby optimising throughput. While the exact algorithm and methodology employed are not disclosed, this study exemplifies a method that takes real-time performance optimisation into account.

Dual-arm robots

More and more humanoid robots are being developed to tackle the complexity and time constraints of industrial tasks. This has allowed for the automation of industrial tasks independently of their configuration. Because of this, bipedal and anthropomorphic robots have been the subject of a great deal of research recently. Coordination of the arms, route

planning in real-time to prevent constraints, and collisions required to accomplish the task successfully are some of the characteristics that complicate the dual-arm robots [34], [35].

A collaborative dual-arm model, an ABB YuMi robot, had 7 degrees of freedom (DOF) in all arms for a total of 14 DOF, is utilised in this study. The robot control and kinematic solution are discussed in two separate ways. In addition, the ABB YuMi is the subject of a detailed kinematic analysis, whereas a much involved control method regarding dual quaternions [36].

Shoe assembly using a pick-and-place method is the focus of this investigation. It employs a dual-arm robot to transport pieces and optimize the distance for pick-and-place by utilizing the simultaneous operation of both arms. When it comes to this context, some parts can be pick and place with just one arm, whereas the other parts, because of their size, need the cooperation of both arms. To optimize and automate the entire process, this study focuses on optimizing the trajectories and sequence in the robotic phase of the shoe production operation. Additionally, the 3D binding phase is highlighted as an integral part of the process that enhances automation and optimizes the assembly of the footwear.

The following is the basic outline of the article. Methodology and materials are provided in the following section, after Section 2.1 presents the necessary procedure and guidelines. The BILP-based mathematical model is laid out in Section 2.2, and the simulation results in Section 3 corroborate the method's viability and robustness. Section 3.3 introduced a comparison, and Section 3.1 and 3.2 presented and argued the overall results. Lastly, Section 4 provided some final remarks.

Methodology and materials

Creating the mathematical frame work for reduce the pick-and-place method distance follows a comprehensive outline of the research system. The research is conducted using the dual-arm collaborative robot ABB IRB14000, which is also referred to as YuMi [37]. The purpose of this robot's design is to assist human operators in manufacturing settings.

System overview

Accurate control is required when operating a dual-arm robot so that the arms do not collide with each other while sharing a single workspace area. This can only be accomplished

if the two arms' trajectories are in perfect sync and their movements are regulated to prevent potential collisions in real-time.

The arms are continually tracked to get positional data and, if needed, to recalculate the trajectory so that collisions are avoided. Additionally, reference points are established in the trajectory such that the two arms are synchronized to guarantee the proper transportation of arms that necessitate their usage. Pieces that need the use of dual arms can be correctly transported by adjusting the distance between the arms.

Mislocalization can have a negative impact on task performance in the setting of pick-and-place method, making calibration of camera accurate is important. Utilising non-linear iterative optimisation methods, the authors [38] suggest and develop a markerless hand-eye calibration technique tailored to the pick-and-place method. An ABB industrial camera is integrated into the vision system and fed into the robot to collect data for subsequent processing. The built-in vision programme can identify the various parts and ascertain their location in XY plane and orientation with respect to the Z axis. After the pieces were found and placed on the plane, the robot is instructed to pick and place them based on their position and orientation. An eye-in-hand camera, also called a wrist-mounted camera, is also a part of the YuMi robot. With this, viewing tasks are given more flexibility. The robot then executes a quality control process to ensure that each piece has been placed correctly after the pick-and-place method is finished. The wrist-mounted camera in robot is responsible for this function.

In this research, two distinct four-piece shoe models from various manufacturers are taken into consideration. One arm is sufficient for the first three pieces, but both are needed for the fourth piece. The mathematical model is tested by taking photocopies of each shoe at random positions. Based on past experiences, certain limitations have been set. The time it takes to complete piece 4 is added to the overall time it takes to complete the task because no other action can be done at the same time as carrying both arms. Furthermore, it had been resolved that the dual-armed piece shall inevitably be removed last. To retrieve a piece that is too far away for one arm to reach, one should typically use the arm that is closest to them.

The arrival of parts in the robot's work space initiates the picking and placing process in a manufacturing environment. To locate the pieces, the initial step is to take a photograph. The data is then transferred from the robot to a Python programme via socket

communication so that it can be processed externally. The optimal order for selecting and arranging the pieces is determined and communicated to the robot using a BILP algorithm. Following the order specified by the optimal sequence algorithm, the robot's pre-programmed paths are executed in order to avoid collisions.

Mathematical optimization problem

We apply a model that considers three parts that can be handled with a single arm and one part that can be handled with both arms to found a solution to the problem. The presence of three pick and place nodes is thus implied. The number of Cartesian plane nodes utilised to resolve the problem is eight, with an additional initial node added for all arms. Table 1 shown the summary of the notation utilized in BILP model.

Table 1 BILP model notation

M	The set of mould nodes (pieces) is cited. Every one of them is well-known for their specific position. The letter j will represent each node: 1, 2, 3.
T	The set of tray nodes (pieces) is cited. Every one of them is well-known for their specific position. The letter i will represent each node: 1, 2, 3.
S	In each case, it denotes the set of arms that are available. The letters s will stand for the following starting positions: 1, 2
K	Arms set is cited. An equal number of arms will be present. The letter k will stand for each arm: 1, 2.
D_{ij}	It is refer as the Euclidean distance among the two nodes i and j. The piece's position in the problem's Cartesian plane is used to calculate this distance. There is an additional movement j-i for every movement i-j, such that $D_{ij} = D_{ji}$. A positive value is required for all distances; distances among discordant nodes are not involved. The $3(s+p) + 2(s \cdot p)$ vector order, such that s be the quantity for robotic arms and p be the quantity of individual arm pieces that need to be moved.
X_{kij}	It is refer as binary variable. Each arm develops a different route depending on its value in the solution. Arm k will execute the sequence of steps defined by the i-j nodes, such that i be the starting and j be the ending points, if this variable is set to 1, meaning it is active. Conversely, this trajectory will not occur in the task if the value is 0.

Considering the robot's work workspace is essential during the pick-and-place method. For pieces with a rotation angle among 90° and 270° , a pre-rotation was required. This is due to the robot picks up pieces at an angle of about 3° relative to the XY plane. The robot's wrist may be unable to acquire the pieces if their pick-up point is angled at an angle that is not perpendicular to its work area.

Because arm collisions might result from an out-of-space rotation, this becomes particularly important when dealing with two-armed pieces.

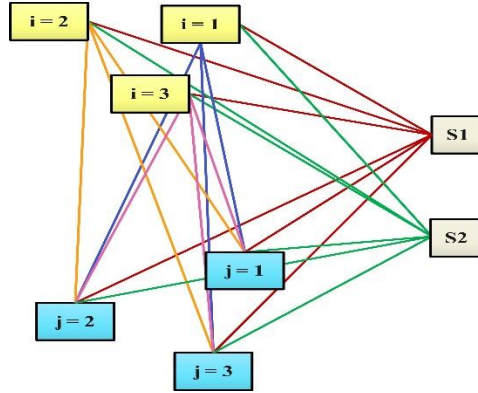


Figure 1: Schematic of all possibilities. The home positions for each arm are denoted by S. The pick positions were represented by the i nodes and the place positions are represented by the j nodes

Figure 1 displayed a graph encompassing all possibilities for problems. The mandatory trajectories following the picking node visit are highlighted in black. Each possible trajectory is depicted in green. This issue is resolved through a (BILP) and it has numerous parts:

$$\min \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{i,j} D_{ij} X_{kij} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{s. t. } \sum_{i=1}^p X_{ksi} = 1 \forall k = s, k \in K, s \in S \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^2 X_{kij} = 1 \forall i = j, i \in T, j \in M \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^p X_{kjs} = 1 \forall k = s, k \in K, s \in S \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{k=s=1}^2 X_{ksi} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \sum_{j=i} X_{kji} = 1 \forall i \in T \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i=j=1}^p X_{kij} \leq p - 1 \forall k \in K \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{k=s=1}^2 \sum_{i \neq j} X_{kji} + \sum_{k=s=1}^2 X_{kjs} = 1 \forall j \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{i \neq j} X_{kji} + X_{kjs} - X_{khj} = 0 \forall j \in M, k = s, h = j, h \in T \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^p X_{kji} + X_{ksi} - X_{kih} = 0 \forall i \in T, k = s, h = i, h \in M \quad (9)$$

Objective function (1): To transfer the individual parts from the tray to the mold, the objective function was described as the sum of overall distances run by dual arms. Hence, the function should be optimized by the optimization problem:

Constraints

- Initial constraints (2): The first node is where the arm must start. Hence, the route from the starting to the designated tray nodes $i \in T$ must be specified once. The number of type constraints will equal the number of arms (s).
- Placement constraints (3): All parts must go to a specific spot on the mold, so this motion can only be executed by a single arm. Even though some motions cannot be crossed by either arm, all movements can only be performed to the fullest extent with one arm. Constraints of the form p will exist.
- Returning the arm back to its initial position (4): After finishing the task, all arms must return to its home position (initial node s). In other words, each arm must go from a jth node to initial node s once. The number of type constraints will equal the number of arms (s).
- Only one visit is made to each tray node (5): Only one visit is made to each tray node $i \in T$. When accessing these nodes for the first time, they were reached from initial node $s \in S$. Alternatively, if they are to be reached after another piece, they can be reached from a node $j \in M$. Constraints of the form p will exist.

- In the event that a single arm is unable to select all pieces (6): The fact that one arm is unable to carry all parts is a criterion. Transferring parts between the two arms should, in theory, shorten the overall task time. The number of type constraints will equal the number of arms (s).
- A single arm emerges from every mould node (7): Each piece can only be placed at the $j \in M$ node, which means that each node can only be visited once when all arms are considered. After a piece has been positioned on a node by one arm, it cannot be removed by either that arm or the other. Constraints of the form p will exist.
- A node's entrance and exit from the mould (8): A mandatory arm is for an arm to depart from any placing node $j \in M$ and proceed to the first node $s \in S$ or next picking node $i \in T$ once it completes its process. Constraints of the form p will exist.
- A node's entry and exit from the tray (9): It is necessary for an arm to depart from a picking node $i \in T$ in order to reach the analogy placing node $j \in M$ for every arm that reaches that node. It is accessible either from the arm's starting node or from a node that was picked earlier. Constraints of the form p will exist.

Results and discussion

A total of 500 cases were evaluated, with 250 trays from Manufacturer 1 and 250 trays from Manufacturer 2 used for testing the model's feasibility. The three pieces were arranged in unorganised ways on each tray, but they were always within the robot's working area. This manner, all possible outcomes were considered.

Utilizing the lpsolve package, the R language was used to implement the BILP model. The case studied in this work has 27 constraints and is composed of 3 pieces and 2 arms.

Model results from Manufacturers 1 and 2

For every tray, the path of every arm is examined. Three trays from Manufacturer 1 were randomly chosen to show the arms' trajectory in Figure 2 (top row). Positioned at (250,0) is the robot's body, while S1 and S2 are its end effectors. The picking positions are represented by nodes $i1$, $i2$, and $i3$, while the place positions are represented by nodes $j1$, $j2$, and $j3$. The right arm trajectories are shown by the pink lines, and the green lines denoted the trajectories of left arm.

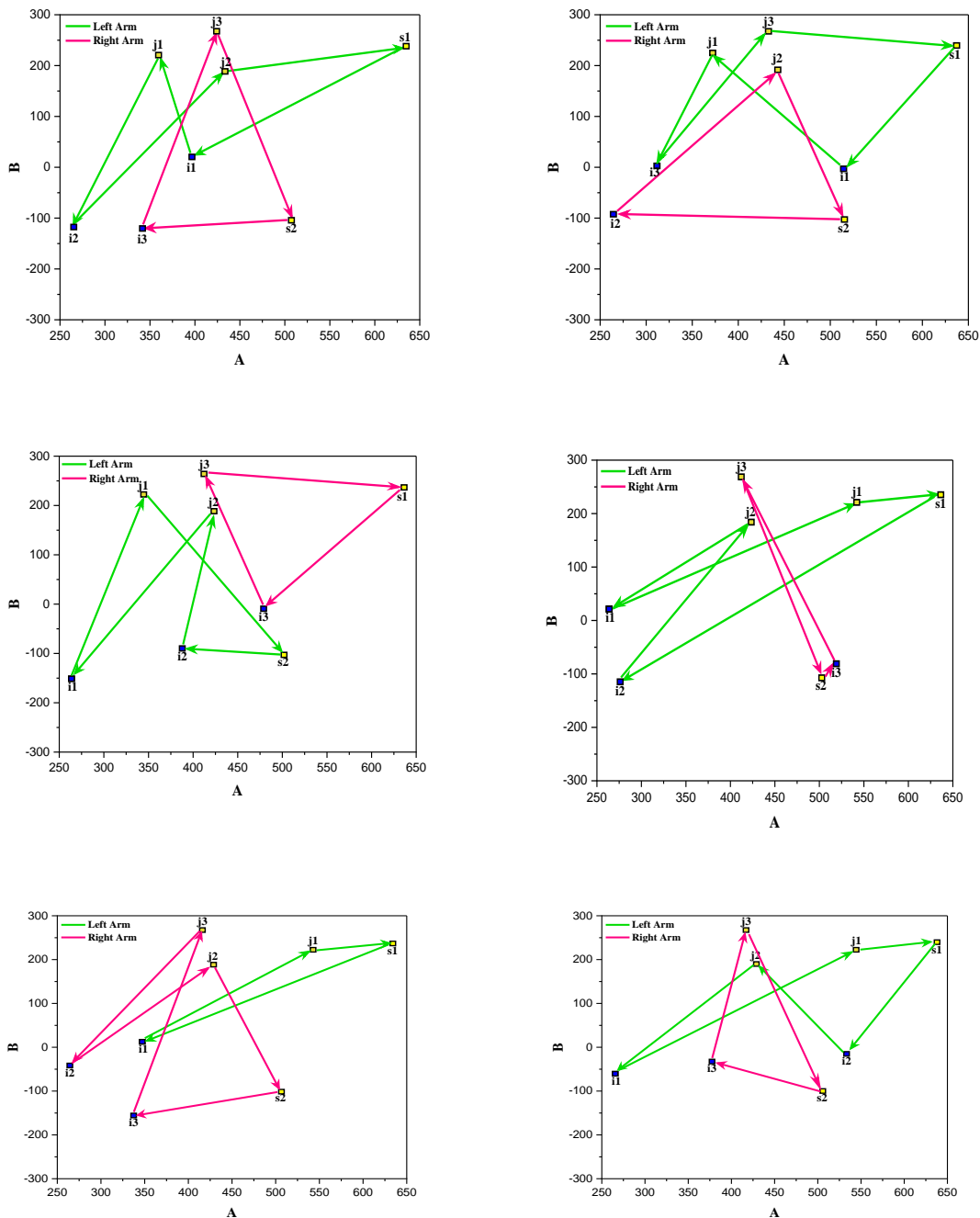


Figure 2: Best results for various pick positions from Manufacturer 1 and 2.

Three trays of the second model from Manufacturer 2, selected at random are shown in Figure 2 (second row) as solutions. The j1 node is where the most noticeable change occurs.

As illustrated in Figure 2, the robot programme employs two strategies to prevent conflicts and collisions while the trajectories are being executed. To avoid collisions, the first tactic is to set up synchronization points such that the two arms has to be placed at the same time. The alternative approach is to increase the speed of the arm that does the majority of the pick-and-place method. This way, both arms will begin and end their work at the same duration.

Figure 3 displays the results of an analysis of the data from the models developed by Manufacturers 1 and 2, with the analysis displayed in a boxplot and a density plot. A boxplot showing 50% of the central data for the Manufacturer 1 model is shown by the pink line, which also depicts the median at 1973.2 mm. Between 1952.1 and 1991.7 mm is the calculated 95% confidence interval, with a mean of 1971.9 mm. The dispersion of the overall distances for all trays is shown in the density plot. It is evident that the majority of the data is concentrated in a minimum period, which indicates that the model is robust.

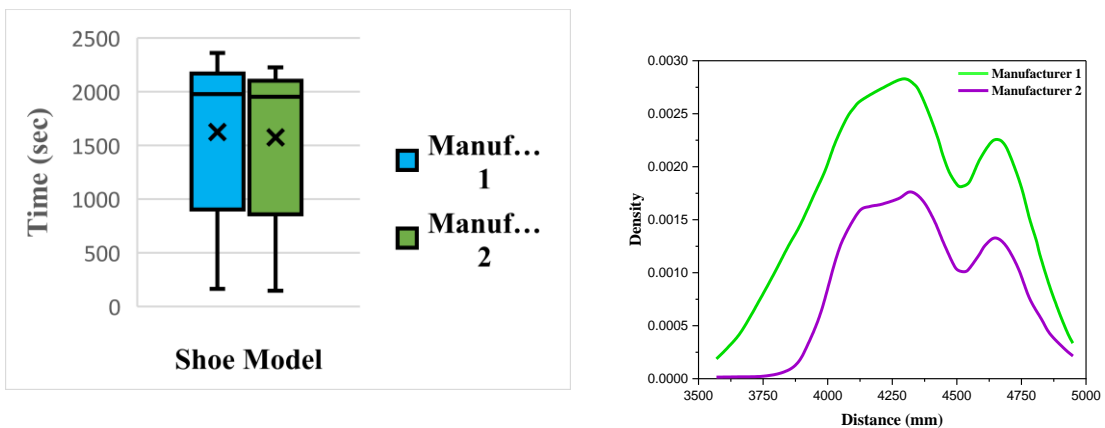


Figure 3: Two manufacturers' boxplots and density graphs

Both the Manufacturers 1 and 2 models produce comparable results. The range for the 95% confidence interval is 1930.8 to 1965.9 mm, including a mean of 1948.4 mm and a median of 1971.9 mm. The bulk of the data falls within the 1900 to 1980mm range, identical to the Manufacturer 1 model.

It is clear from comparing the two models that they are similar in some respects and that they both consist of three pieces. Each model's key data is summarized in Table 2. Because piece 1 is in a different spot in the fitting task, the median and mean values are slightly

different. The Fabricator 2 model, on the other hand, exhibits less dispersed data and more clustering. The absolute values differ at the 95% confidence interval, although the interval is quite small. This proves that the model is stable, since most of the data decreases within this interval.

Table 2 Characteristics of the best sequence for Manufacturers 1 and 2

	Manufacturer 1	Manufacturer 2
Mean	1977.2	1953.7
Median	1978.5	1977.2
SD	165.2	146.7
Minimum	1639.8	1568.8
Maximum	2361.7	2226.1
95% CI	1957.4 - 1997.0	1936.1-1971.2

As previously mentioned, when comparing the two boxplots with their 95% confidence intervals, the data is more compact in the second model compared to the first, and the ot values are higher because the placement of piece 1 is different in all models.

Computational Time

Time required to calculate the optimal sequence is a crucial factor to think about because the model would be useless if the time required to discover the quickest sequence outweighs the benefit gained from using it instead of a random sequence. Consequently, the computational cost must be considered.

Time required to calculate the best sequence for both manufacturer 1 and 2 models is displayed in Fig. 4, which is a box plot. An outlier of 0.04s exists in the Manufacturer 2 model, although it does not deviate significantly from the average. According to the graph, most of the data for both trays falls within the range of 0.03s when calculating the sequence. For the first manufacturer's model, the average time is 0.0201s, while for the second, it's 0.018s. These timings corroborate the optimal sequence calculation speed for both manufacturer 1 and 2 models, giving support to the suggested solution's efficacy.

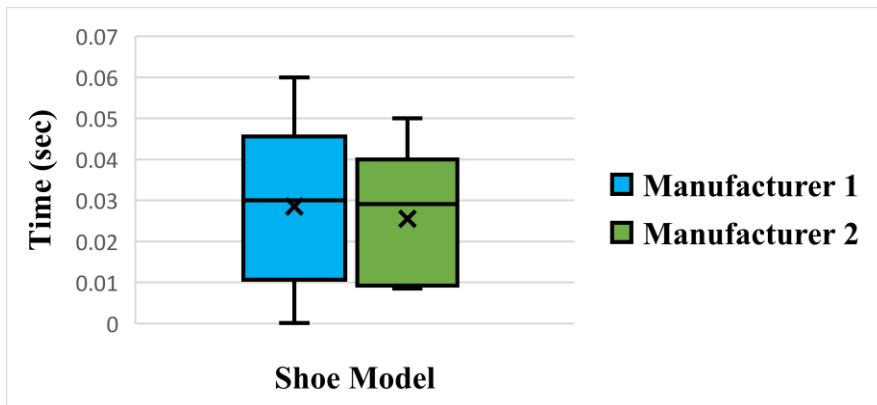


Figure 4: Boxplot of computational time for Manufacturers 1 and 2.

The main features of both models are displayed in Table 3. The model of Manufacturer 1, for example, has the median time of 0.0200s, an mean time of 0.0201s, the maximum time of 0.0500s, the minimum time of less than 0.0001s, and the Sd of 0.0102s. Manufacturer 2 had a Sd of 0.0075s, a maximum time of 0.0400s, an mean duration of 0.0181s, a minimal duration of 0.0100s, and a median duration of 0.0200s. A low Sd indicates that the data from the Manufacturer 2 model is more compact, which is clearly appreciated.

Table 3 Comparison of Computing Time (in seconds) for Two Manufacturers

	Manufacturer 1	Manufacturer 2
Mean	0.0312	0.0291
Median	0.03	0.03
SD	0.0212	0.0085
Minimum	0.0001	0.01
Maximum	0.06	0.05

Figure 5 shows the results of an analysis that attempts to determine whether the model exhibits a logarithmic, linear, or exponential behaviour by plotting the computational time against the rise of the trays analyses. Using both models, the analysis was created. Thus, in order to determine the optimal sequence, both models exhibit linear behaviour with respect to the time values that are comparable.

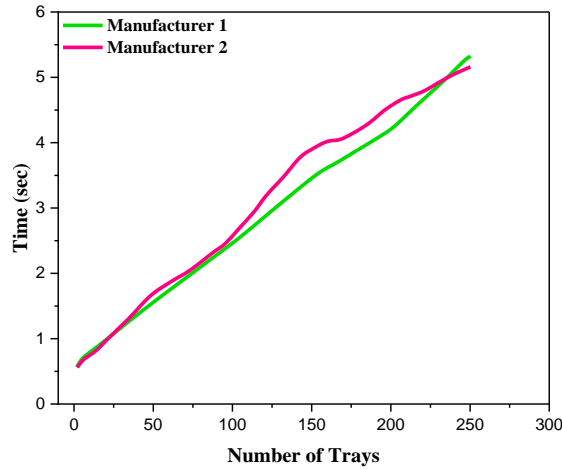


Figure 5: The computational cost for both models as a function of the number of trays

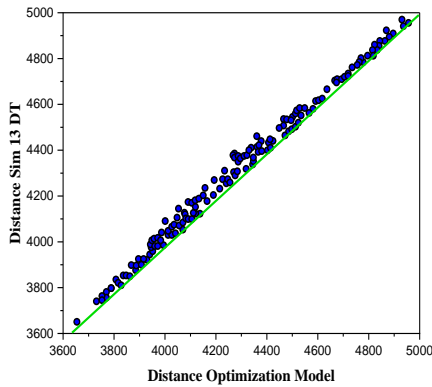
Due to the reduced mean time of 0.025 seconds required to determine the optimal sequence for placing 3 pieces by pick-and-place method, this data gives support to the conducted research.

Comparison of the decision tree (DT) model with BILP model

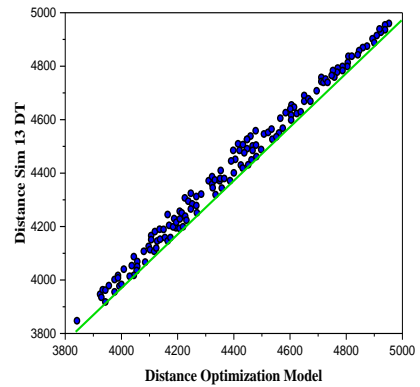
A DT model developed to optimize process execution time is presented in the article [39]. This model helps to minimize computational cost by reducing all feasible sequences to the finite tree branches.

In order to compare two models, the best sequences were chosen for the DT model in simulations 13 (where the left arm picks up piece 1 and the right arm picks up pieces 2 and 3), and 17 (where the right arm picks up piece 3, the left arm picks up piece 1, and the right arm picks up piece 2) respectively. Using the identical placements of the pieces in the tray, the researchers next determined the BILP model's arm travel distance.

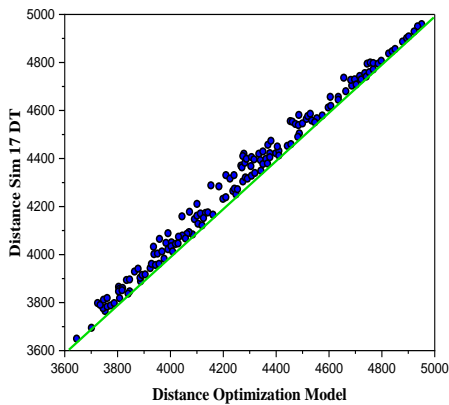
Figure 6 displays the data, which compares the BILP model's distance estimation to the actual arm travel times for all manufacturers and simulations. When the distance travelled is equal, the pink line indicates the midpoints among the two models.



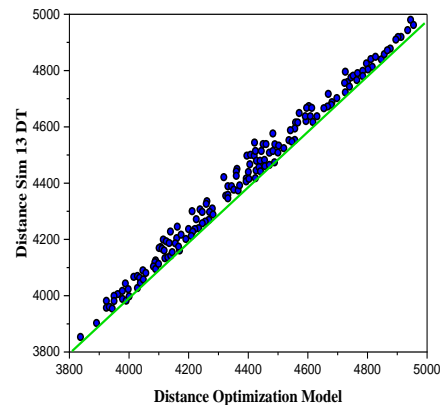
(a) Analysis of the Manufacture 1 model using Simulation 13 and the BILP technique



(b) Analysis of the Manufacture 1 model using Simulation 17 and the BILP technique



(c) Analysis of the Manufacture 2 model using Simulation 13 and the BILP technique



(d) Analysis of the Manufacture 2 model using Simulation 17 and the BILP technique

Figure 6: Comparison of the DT model with the BILP model

In simulation 13, the mean distance covered for the Manufacturer1 model is 2111.1 mm, with a Sd of 163.8 mm. There is a Sd of 156.6 mm and mean distance of 2148.3 mm in simulation 17. In simulation 13, the average distance travelled by the Manufacturer 2 model is 2128.4 mm, with a Sd of 147.86 mm. There is Sd of 171.4 mm and mean distance covered of 2173.5 mm in simulation 17.

According to the findings, for Manufacturer 1, the BILP model increases the mean distance covered per tray by 9.0 %, and for Manufacturer 2, it improves it by 11.6 %. The benefits and efficacy of the BILP model in minimising on pick-and-place distances are shown by these results.

This new method considerably shortens the time it takes to execute tasks with almost no computational cost, and it also proves that the DT based approach is valid. Minimizing the

number of paths needed for a two-arm robot to load the mould with all the pieces was feasible.

Make note that about 83% of a shoe's total assembly time is devoted to the pick-and-place method. When compared to the DT model, this suggested method achieves a total time reduction of about 7.1% and 9.0%. According to the DT model, the mean times for Manufacturers 1 and 2 are 15.14s and 15.51s, respectively. There is a 1.5s start time and a 5s end time, on top of the pick-and-place process. The combined runtime for the Manufacturer 1 model is 21.64s, while the Manufacturer 2 model clocks in at 22.01s.

Assuming that the Manufacturer 1 model takes the mean of 21.64s to handle a mould, and that A dual-arm robot is capable of handling 1,308 moulds in a single 8-hour shift, the overall assembly time of all trays were decreased about 42.46 mins using this model. Thus, it indicates that the suggested BILP model could allow for the simultaneous assembly of 171 extra moulds for Manufacturer 2 and 129 extra moulds for Manufacturer 1 within the same time frame.

Every single point in Figure 6 is located above the pink line using the DT model, it appears that the amount of movement is consistent. In terms of distance minimization, the BILP model consistently outperforms the decision tree model.

n-piece BILP model

It was discovered that rising the pieces number to achieve the best sequence presented a problem after the mathematical model for optimizing the sequence of pick-and-place had been discovered. Due to the presence of loops between the two pieces, the corresponding arm was unable to achieve its final position. The following constraint was decided to be introduced into the model to stop these loops and guarantee proper execution.

$$\sum_{j=1} X_{kij} + \sum_{j \neq 1} X_{kij} < p \forall i \in T, k = s, j \in M \quad (10)$$

Loops (10). A closed loop connecting two pieces cannot be generated by means other than returning to or beginning at the initial position. constraints of the form 3(p-2) are required. The algorithm's robustness was tested for 4, 5, 6, and 7 pieces. The best possible outcome was achieved in every instance after 250 trays were manufactured. Each case's graph of a tray's sequence is shown in Figure 7. The left arm is represented by the green line and the right arm is denoted by the pink line.

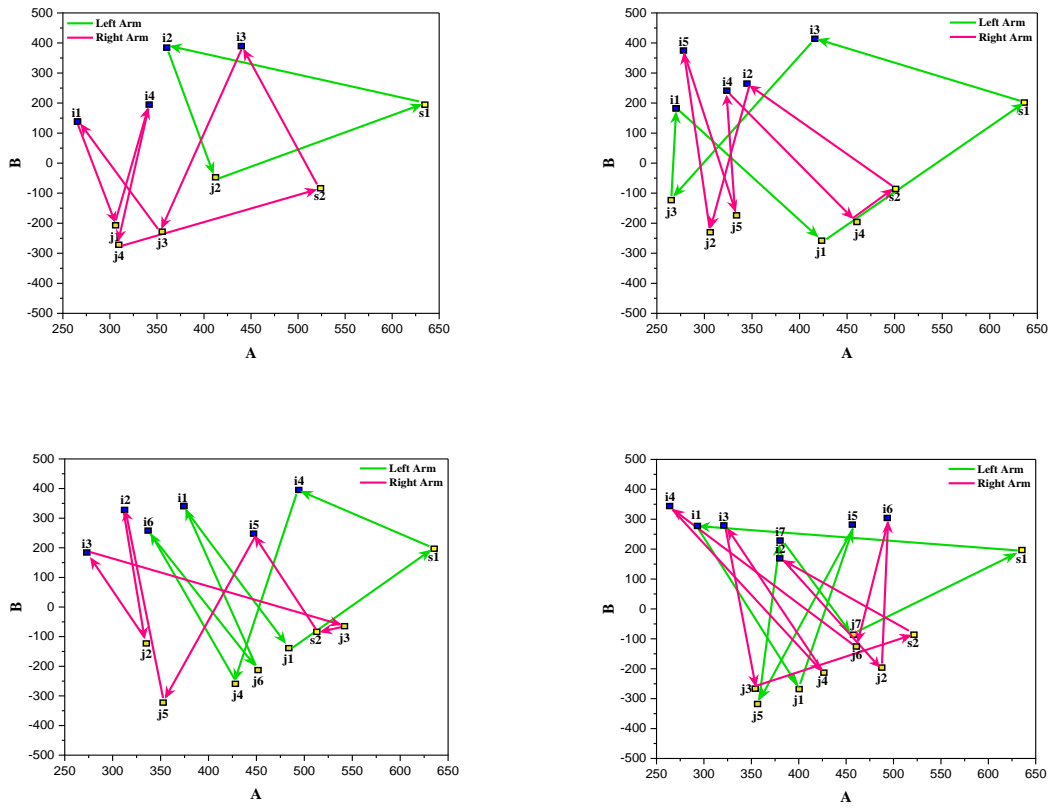


Figure 7: Best results of various number of pieces a) 4, b) 5, c) 6 and d) 7.

As shown in Figure 8, the computational cost and mean optimal distance were derived from the analysis performed for various numbers of pieces. Since there is an exponential rise in the number of constraints as the number of pieces rises, the computational time also grows exponentially [40]. Conversely, as the increase in number of pieces, the ideal distance follows a proportional function.

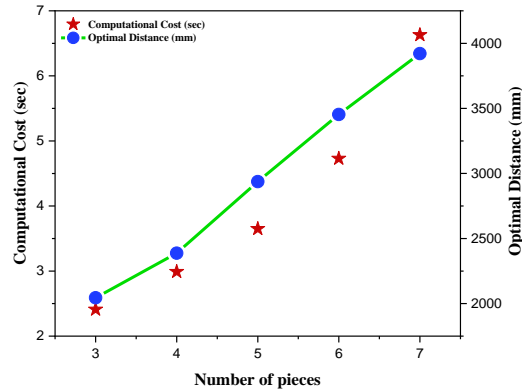


Figure 8: Computational cost and medium optimal distance for varying number of pieces

Conclusions

Utilizing a double-arm combined robot, this article exhibits the outcomes of BILP model for pick-and-place method in shoe production. Simplifying the multi-robot model is one of the key benefits of the suggested method. Two distinct shoe models were tested; one involved picking up three pieces with a single arm, and the other required the use of both arms. The model was successfully tested with over 500 cases, each of which yielded an optimal trajectory for both arms. Note that the two-arm piece is included in the total time and is thus evaluated last in this research. The mathematical model does not incorporate this component due to the reasons mentioned earlier. Pieces that can be grasped by a solitary arm are the primary emphasis of the model. As a result, the average distance moved by the model from Manufacturer 2 is 4327.5 mm, whereas the model from Manufacturer 1 moves 4185.9 mm. The shift in piece 1's location is the primary cause of this distance discrepancy.

The success achieved with 500 trays proves that the model is highly reliable. There was no data discovered outside of the workspace, and all trajectories were calculated at its best, yielding better results. The amount of time required to identify the best sequence is another critical consideration. The results demonstrate that each tray takes the mean of 0.02s to calculate. As the number of trays increases, this time grows in a linear fashion. Hence, the suggested method is advantageous since the model takes very little time to find the optimal sequence. The DT model is compared to the BILP model, which demonstrates the

enhancement in distance minimization at a much lower computational cost. During the pick-and-place method, the BILP model either surpassed or tied the distance covered by the robotic arms in all of the displayed trays.

After evaluating the current BILP model with the suggested two models, the following step is to examine it with models that have more pieces. This will help determine if the results were applied to any model, including other systems that use pick-and-place method. Additionally, a BILP model offered in this research is robust against changes brought about by adding or removing robots because the quantity of robots were treated as a parameter. At last, the model was evaluated with n pieces of data, confirming its robustness; the computational time grows in exponential as the number of pieces rises, while the optimized distance grows proportionally.

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PERFORMANCE STUDY ON VARIOUS LATTICE STRUCTURES PRINTED BY FUSED DEPOSITION MODELING ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING METHOD

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ABSTRACT

The study explores the performance of diverse lattice structures fabricated through Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) in additive manufacturing. Lattice structures offer unique mechanical properties, impacting strength, flexibility, and weight. This research aims to investigate and compare the performance of different lattice configurations. The methodology involves the creation of varied lattice designs using FDM technology with distinct parameters, including infill density, cell size, and pattern types. Subsequently, mechanical tests are conducted to evaluate their performance under different loading conditions. Through comprehensive analysis, the study assesses factors such as structural integrity, load-bearing capacity, and deformation characteristics exhibited by each lattice structure. Finite element analysis (FEA) might complement experimental data to predict and validate structural behavior. The findings aim to contribute insights into identifying optimal lattice configurations for specific applications, considering trade-offs between strength, weight, and material usage. Understanding the mechanical behavior of these structures is crucial for industries like aerospace, automotive, and biomedical

engineering, where lightweight yet robust components are essential. In conclusion, this investigation endeavors to provide a comprehensive understanding of the mechanical performance of various lattice structures manufactured through FDM. The results seek to guide engineers and designers in selecting and customizing lattice designs based on the desired functional requirements, enabling the fabrication of efficient and optimized components in additive manufacturing processes.

INTRODUCTION

Additive manufacturing is the process of creating an object by building it one layer at a time. It is the opposite of subtractive manufacturing, in which an object is created by cutting away at a solid block of material until the final product is complete. Technically, additive manufacturing can refer to any process where a product is created by building something up, such as moulding, but it typically refers to 3-D printing. Additive manufacturing was first used to develop prototypes in the 1980s — these objects were not usually functional. This process was known as rapid prototyping because it allowed people to create a scale model of the final object quickly, without the typical setup process and costs involved in creating a prototype. As additive manufacturing improved, its uses expanded to rapid tooling, which was used to create Molds for final products. By the early 2000s, additive manufacturing was being used to create functional products. More recently, companies like Boeing and General Electric have begun using additive manufacturing as integral parts of their business processes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Shivank A. Tyagi, Manjaiah M “Additive manufacturing of titaniumbased lattice structures for medical applications” Additive manufacturing (AM) has made it possible to manufacture intricate lattice structures, especially for metal-based techniques like laser powder bed fusion (L-PBF) that are best suited for developing complex structures. These controlled lattice structures have numerous applications,

particularly in the biomedical field, where they are used to improve cell adhesion and proliferation for implants. Wenjin Tao, Ming C. Leu “Design of lattice structure for additive manufacturing” Additive Manufacturing (AM) technology provides new opportunities to automatically and flexibly fabricate parts with complicated shapes and architectures that could not be produced by conventional manufacturing processes, thus enabling unprecedented design flexibilities and application opportunities. The lattice structure possesses many superior properties to solid material and conventional structures. Asliah Seharing, Abdul Hadi Azman et al , “A review on integration of lightweight gradient lattice structures in additive manufacturing parts” This review analyses the design, mechanical behaviours, manufacturability, and application of gradient lattice structures manufactured via metallic additive manufacturing technology. By varying the design parameters such as cell size, strut length, and strut diameter of the unit cells in lattice structures, a gradient property is obtained to achieve different levels of functionalities and optimize strength-to-weight ratio characteristics.

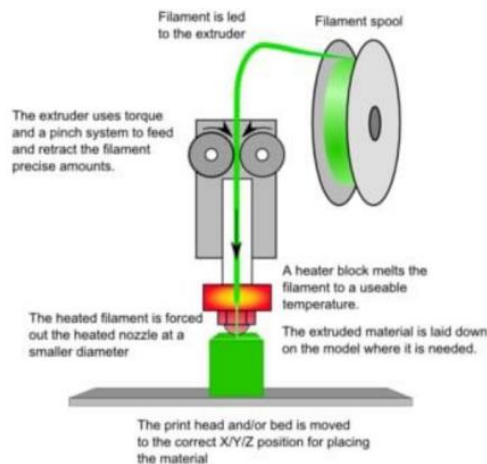
Problem Identification

Additively manufactured lattice structures are popular due to their desirable properties, such as high specific stiffness and high surface area, and are being explored for several applications including aerospace components, heat exchangers and biomedical implants. The complexity of lattices challenges the fabrication limits of additive manufacturing processes and thus, lattices are particularly prone to manufacturing defects. The review focuses on the effects of lattice design on dimensional inaccuracies, surface texture and porosity. The design constraints on lattice structures are also reviewed, as these can help to discourage defect formation. Appropriate process parameters, post-processing techniques and measurement methods are also discussed.

Types of Technologies

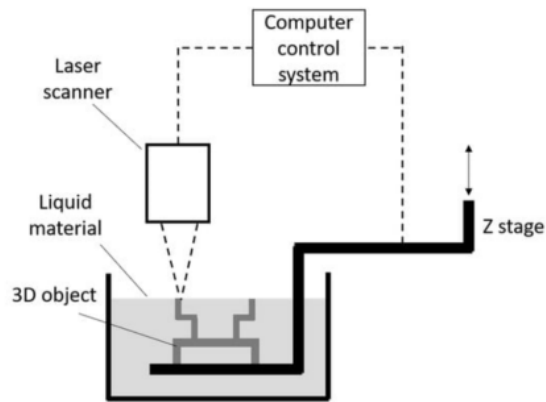
Fused Deposition Modelling :

Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) revolutionizes 3D printing by building objects layer by layer through the controlled deposition of thermoplastic filaments. In this additive manufacturing process, a heated nozzle meticulously extrudes the material in a precise pattern, enabling the creation of intricate three-dimensional structures. FDM is renowned for its accessibility, cost-effectiveness, and versatility, supporting various thermoplastics like ABS and PLA.



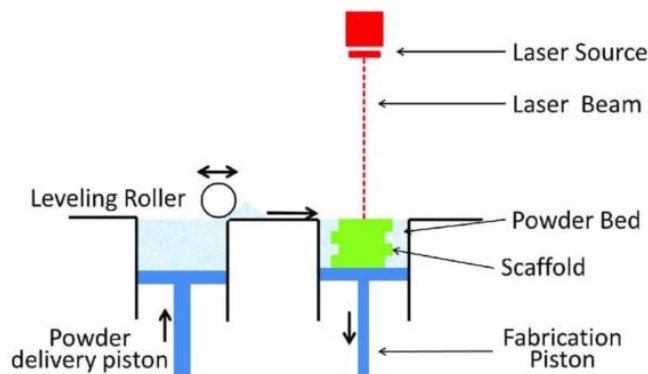
STEREOLITHOGRAPHY (SLA)

Stereo lithography (SLA) stands as a pioneering additive manufacturing technique, utilizing a laser to solidify liquid photopolymer resin layer by layer, constructing intricate 3D objects with remarkable precision. In the SLA process, the UV laser selectively cures the resin, solidifying it into a cohesive structure. Renowned for its ability to produce high-resolution prototypes with exceptionally smooth surfaces, SLA is a go-to technology for applications requiring fine details and accuracy. SLA finds extensive use in industries such as product design, dentistry, and jewelry, where intricate models and highly detailed components are essential.



SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING (SLS)

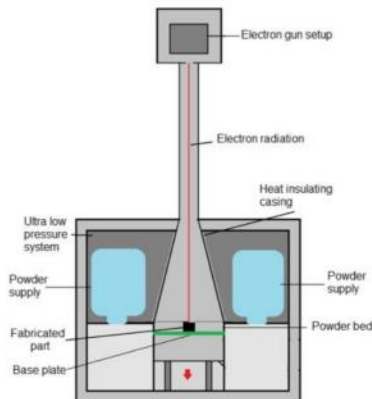
Selective Laser Sintering (SLS) is an Additive Manufacturing (AM) technique that fabricates three-dimensional objects by selectively fusing powdered material, typically polymers or metals, layer by layer using a high-power laser. In the SLS process, a powdered material bed is evenly spread, and the laser selectively sinters or fuses the powdered particles together based on a digital model's cross-section, solidifying one layer before the next layer is added.



Electron Beam Melting (EBM)

Electron Beam Melting (EBM) stands as an advanced Additive Manufacturing (AM) process that fabricates complex metal parts through the precise melting of metal powder layers using an electron beam. In EBM, a high-energy electron beam scans and selectively melts the metallic powder bed, following a 3D digital model's blueprint. The process occurs within a vacuum to prevent oxidation and ensure

uniform melting. layer by layer, the electron beam fuses the metal powder, solidifying it into a desired shape without the need for support structures. EBM's highenergy beam allows for rapid melting and solidification, enabling the creation of intricate and robust components with excellent material properties.



Introduction to Lattice Structure

A lattice is a three-dimensional arrangement of ions or atoms in a crystal. Latticing enables you to reduce solid mass without compromising on performance. Using a shell and lattice infill approach, 50% or higher weight reductions are not uncommon. Less material also reduces manufacturing costs, making production with additive manufacturing economically viable. It is possible to manufacture simple lattices using traditional manufacturing methods like CNC machining, welding, or casting. For example, the core of the sandwich panels used on an aircraft's skin is a honeycomb structure manufactured by welding together thin strips of aluminum. However, additive manufacturing allows you to directly print structures with high complexity and inherently small features more cost-effectively.

Applications

Lattice structures have many applications

Lightweighting: One of the most significant benefits of lattice structures is their ability to lighten objects' weight while maintaining structural integrity.

Lightweighting has become crucial in many industries because lightweight objects consume less energy and are more cost-effective and sustainable.

Energy absorption: Lattice structures' exceptional energy absorption properties are another critical benefit. This makes them ideal for impact-absorbing materials like helmets and body armor; lattices help distribute the energy of an impact more evenly, reducing serious injury risk in these types of products. Lattices can also be used for vibration dampening and noise absorption in various applications.

Thermal management: Lattice structures are also incredibly effective at managing heat. Their unique design creates a large surface area for heat dissipation, making them ideal for thermal management applications, such as heat exchangers.

Osseointegration: In the medical field, lattice structures are used to create customized patient implants to fit the exact shape and size of a patient's unique anatomy, improving the success rate of surgeries and shortening recovery times. Lattices' porous structure also allows for the integration of cells and tissues, promoting bone and tissue growth that hastens the healing process.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive performance study conducted on diverse lattice structures manufactured through Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) in Additive Manufacturing illuminates the intricate interplay between design intricacies, material compositions, and printing parameters, yielding crucial insights into their mechanical behavior. In conclusion, this comprehensive investigation offers valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of lattice structures manufactured via FDM Additive Manufacturing. It provides a foundation for further advancements, encouraging continued research in optimizing lattice designs and material combinations for enhanced performance across various industrial domains.

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STUDY OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF COPPER GRAPHENE COMPOSITE

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ABSTRACT

Copper-graphene composites have emerged as promising materials for various engineering applications due to their exceptional mechanical, electrical, and thermal properties. In this study, we explore the fabrication of copper-graphene composites via powder metallurgy and investigate their mechanical characteristics. The incorporation of graphene into copper matrix is aimed at enhancing the mechanical performance while maintaining good electrical conductivity. The fabrication process involves the dispersion of graphene nanoplatelets within copper powder using mechanical mixing techniques followed by compaction and sintering. Various weight percentages of graphene ranging from 0.5% to 5% are examined to evaluate their influence on the mechanical properties of the composites.

Microstructural analysis using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) reveals uniform distribution of graphene within the copper matrix, indicating effective interfacial bonding. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis confirms the presence of graphene and its interaction with copper lattice, suggesting potential reinforcement mechanisms.

The mechanical properties of copper graphene were evaluated through nanoindentation and tensile testing, demonstrating enhanced mechanical strength

and flexibility compared to pure copper. Thermal conductivity measurements using the laser flash technique exhibited excellent thermal transport properties, indicating the potential for heat dissipation applications.

INTRODUCTION

Copper graphene, a composite material composed of copper and graphene, has garnered significant attention in recent years due to its unique properties and potential applications. Graphene, a two-dimensional allotrope of carbon with remarkable mechanical, electrical, and thermal properties, when combined with copper, a widely used industrial metal known for its excellent conductivity, can create a material with enhanced performance characteristics. This synergy between graphene and copper opens up new avenues for applications in various fields such as electronics, energy storage, catalysis, and more.

Once the copper-graphene mixture is prepared, it undergoes a consolidation process. Consolidation can be achieved through methods such as spark plasma sintering (SPS) and ball milling followed by sintering. During consolidation, the copper particles bond together, forming a dense structure while retaining the graphene reinforcement.

The investigation of the properties of copper graphene involves understanding its structural, mechanical, electrical, and thermal attributes to exploit its full potential in practical applications. This study aims to delve into the fundamental properties of copper graphene through experimental analysis, theoretical modeling, and computational simulations. By elucidating the underlying mechanisms governing its behavior, researchers can tailor the material's properties to suit specific application requirements.

Overall, the investigation of copper graphene holds promise for advancing materials science and engineering, offering solutions to existing challenges and paving the way for innovations in various technological domains.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides details about the recent work and findings for the successful fabrication of copper- graphene composites. Every work is reviewed in detail. A lot of literature is available for preparing copper-graphene composite. Some of the few recent pieces of literature with copper-graphene composite and its behavior along with powder metallurgy route are discussed.

This chapter has been prepared based on the following subtitles.

Cu based composites

Graphene addition of composites

Cu with Graphene based composites

The researchers have been studying and carried out research on Copper Matrix Composites (CMCs) and given the specific properties like Processing Methods of Metal Matrix Composites high specific strength, high fatigue and creep resistance. Moreover lower thermal expansion and high wear resistance render them suitable for use binuclear components; special integrated circuit chips packages for spacecraft, etc. These components are produced commercially from MMCs.

(M. Aravind 2022)

The cold upset metal matrix composites have higher hardness compared to sintered composites due to geometric work hardening and pileup of dislocations. Addition of graphite increases the lubrication and thereby decreasing Strain hardening

(Iyaraja Karuppiah 2017)

In various industrial applications, copper based MMCs are used. The selection of suitable reinforcement combinations and processing routes are chosen to meet the demand. Cu MMCs are widely used in electrical contact applications like brushes in electric motors and generator.

(Nayak 2013)

synthesized copper-graphene composite through friction stir casting technique and reported hardness improvement by 40% compared with pure Cu. They claimed that the improved result was aided with the uniform distribution of graphene with Cu. Singh et al. (2019) proposed a new technique for preparing copper-graphene composite using 3D printing and 9 pressure less sintering methods.

(Reddy al.2020)

OBJECTIVE OF THIS WORK

The most important objectives of this thesis are to study the Cu-GNS composite through the flake powder metallurgy technique and to study the effect of sintering on the mechanical properties of the composite. The key objectives of this work are to examine the effect of sintering factors and graphene content in copper-graphene composite fabricated by powder metallurgy route and to study mechanical strength and wear behaviour. The detailed objectives are as follows:

To fabricate Cu-GNP composite using flake powder metallurgy technique.

To fabricate Cu-GNP composite without agglomeration of GNS.

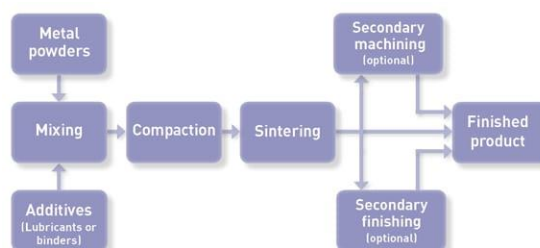
To study the behaviour of Cu-GNP composite under different sintering conditions.

To find the optimal sintering condition to attain good quality Cu-GNP composite.

To study the mechanical properties such as density, hardness and compressive strength with respect to sintering parameters.

Powder Metallurgy

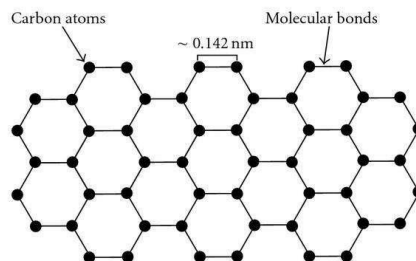
Powder metallurgy is the easiest, efficient, economical method to prepare graphene reinforced composites.



Powder metallurgy also includes manufacture and processing of non-metal powders to products, which exhibit metallic properties such as iron carbide based magnetic materials (ferrites), sintered corundum for machining and forming, few types of semiconductors etc. Powder Metallurgy process is economical on the basis of its lower energy consumption, higher material utilization and reduced numbers of process steps, as compared with other production technologies such as stir casting method, hot forging techniques, molecular level mixing process, spark plasma sintering process and high-pressure torsion method. Cu-graphite Metal Matrix Composites (MMCs) are prepared by conventional powder metallurgy route using conventional and Spark Plasma Sintering (SPS) techniques. Spark plasma sintering shows better response to densification and hardening than conventional sintering.

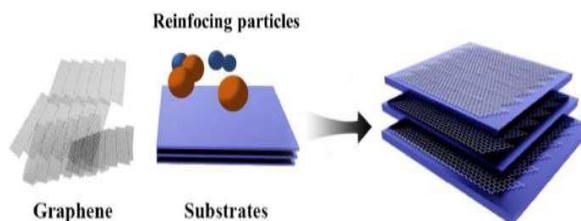
Structure of graphene Nano sheet

Graphene, a two-dimensional allotrope of carbon, possesses a unique atomic structure that contributes to its remarkable properties. The structure of graphene can be described as a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice resembling a honeycomb pattern.



Layer by layer Assembly

Layer-by-layer a simple and flexible method used for preparing graphene reinforced metal matrix composites. This process takes place by placing graphene layer by layer on a substrate. By this process, bulk materials fabrication is not possible and only nano materials can be synthesized.



Ball Milling

The ball milling process will be used to reduce the matrix (Cu) and reinforcement material Mg particle size. The required quantities of the powders were exactly weighed with an electronic weighing scale to prepare different composites. The mixing was done in a planetary ball-milling machine at a speed of 300 rpm for a duration of 3 hours. 10 mm diameter tungsten carbide balls to be used in the high energy ball mill and 20:1 weight ratio of ball to charge to be maintained. The blending process will be done at the planetary ball mill.



Sintering Process

The sintering time and temperature were tentatively fixed. Trials will be conducted by varying the sintering time and temperature both above and below the reference parameter. The produced green composite specimen were loaded into a furnace for sintering process. Sintering will be done in an electric box furnace for a period of 4 hours at a temperature of 900°C. These sintered composites will be allowed to cool inside the furnace to room temperature. The box furnace and sintered.



CONCLUSIONS

Powder metallurgy technique is one of the well-recognized composite manufacturing with attractive properties such as low density, high stiffness, high compressive strength, and high resistance to corrosion and chemicals.

The incorporation of graphene into copper enhances its mechanical properties, such as tensile strength and hardness, making it a promising material for various applications requiring durability and resilience.

Copper graphene exhibits excellent thermal and electrical conductivity, attributed to the high conductivity of both copper and graphene components, which could be advantageous in electronics and thermal management systems.

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CNC TURNING CENTRE RETROFITTING AND UP GRADATION

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ABSTRACT

The successes of machining operation in machine tool depend on the experience and skill of the machine operator. A significant amount of work has been done on the machine to be controlled by computer. The on-line control serves as the key to this problem. This pilot study also emphasizes the important of interface design between machine operator, computer, and the machine tool. The designed controller will ease the integration work of the three elements mentioned above. Another significant study carried out is the software element. The software has the features to understand the G-code and the M-code of the Computerised Numerical Controlled machine.

In this project involves the retrofitting of CNC turning centre motion controller to windows-based USB motion controller. Retrofitting refers to the addition of new technology or features to older systems. When we say that retrofitting related to some component that mean we try to upgrade that component and improve their efficiency through a present technology.

Now a days 'CNC' controllers are manufactured using modern technology which employs a communion of computer software, hardware, and firmware. The present CNC controller is used in the CNC turning machine controller is obsolete, it is RS232

communication, MS-DOS based CNC operating software. The availability of spares, service and MS-DOS operating system is not available. The up gradation of the CNC controller is expensive. This project aims to develop and retrofit CNC turning machines with low-cost USB motion controller and open-source CNC controller software. It allows a quick and easy adaptation of new components to integrate the machine tool. It provides a low-cost alternative to solve problems, approximately 10 times below the original CNC up gradation cost, the machine will be available for teaching and learning of CNC technology.

INDEX TERMS

retrofitting, CNC lathe, open architecture, breakout board.

INTRODUCTION

CNC turning centre retrofitting and up gradation refer to the process of upgrading or modernizing existing CNC (Computer Numerical Control) turning machines to enhance their performance, accuracy, efficiency, and capabilities. This is done by incorporating newer technologies, components, software, and automation systems into the existing machine structure. The goal of retrofitting and upgrading a CNC turning centre is to improve its productivity, reduce downtime, increase accuracy, and extend its overall lifespan.

Key aspects of CNC turning centre retrofitting and up gradation include:

Hardware Upgrades:

This involves replacing or upgrading mechanical components such as spindles, ball screws, bearings, and tooling systems to improve precision, speed, and durability.

Control System Upgrade:

Upgrading the control system includes installing newer CNC controllers with advanced features such as faster processing, better programming capabilities, improved tool management, and enhanced connectivity options.

Software Enhancement:

Updating or installing new software can improve programming efficiency, introduce new machining strategies, optimize tool paths, and integrate with CAD/CAM systems for seamless workflow.

Automation Integration:

Retrofitting may include integrating automation solutions such as robotic loading/unloading systems, automatic tool changers, bar feeders, and part measurement systems to enhance productivity and reduce manual intervention.

Safety and Ergonomics:

Upgrading safety features such as enclosures, sensors, and interlocks improves operator safety, while ergonomic enhancements like adjustable workstations and control panels enhance user comfort and efficiency.

Networking and Connectivity:

Upgraded machines often feature networking capabilities for data monitoring, remote diagnostics, and integration with Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES) for real-time production monitoring and management.

Overall, CNC turning centre retrofitting and up gradation enable manufacturers to stay competitive by leveraging the latest technologies, improving machine performance, reducing operational costs, and meeting evolving industry demands.

LITERATURE REVIEW

When discussing the CNC machining is necessary for several reasons, and its widespread adoption is driven by the numerous advantages it offers in the field of manufacturing. Here are some key reasons why CNC machining is considered essential:

This study discusses the retrofitting of CNC machine tools, including turning canters, to enhance performance and functionality. It covers aspects such as upgrading control systems, replacing worn-out components, and integrating automation for improved productivity (S.Gopalakrishnan 2010).

The paper focuses on the enhancement of CNC machine performance through retrofitting, with a specific emphasis on turning centers. It explores the benefits of hardware and software upgrades, automation integration, and their impact on machining efficiency (A. Rajaraman 2015).

This research highlights the modernization and up gradation of CNC turning machines through retrofitting strategies. It covers topics such as control system upgrades, tooling advancements, and the integration of Industry 4.0 technologies for smarter manufacturing.

(R. Singh 2018)

The study investigates the benefits of automation and control system up gradation in CNC turning centers. It discusses the role of advanced control algorithms, real-time monitoring, and adaptive machining strategies in improving overall equipment effectiveness (OEE).

(M. Gupta 2019)

This case study evaluates the impact of retrofitting on CNC machine tool performance, including turning centers. It analyses before-and-after data to quantify improvements in accuracy, cycle time reduction, and overall production efficiency.

(T. Chatterjee al.2020)

Integration with CAD/CAM Systems:

CNC machines seamlessly integrate with computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) systems, streamlining the design-to-manufacturing process and reducing the likelihood of errors.

Adaptability to Changing Designs:

In industries where design changes are frequent, CNC machining allows for quick adjustments to the machining program, facilitating rapid adaptation to evolving design requirements. CNC machining is necessary for modern manufacturing due to its ability to deliver precise, repeatable, and efficient production processes across a wide range of industries. It has become a cornerstone technology in the fabrication

of components and products in sectors such as aerospace, automotive, medical, electronics, and more.

Standard features include:

Three stepper drive outputs, with control for a fourth external stepper axis.

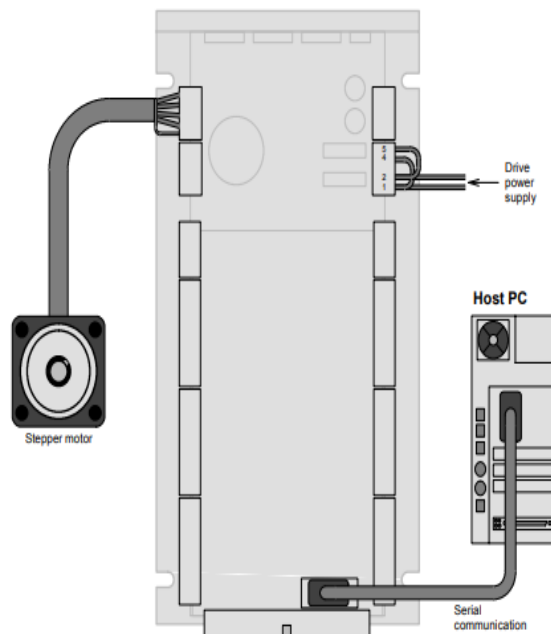
Integral AC/DC power supply

Point to point moves, software cams and gearing.

24 general purpose 5V digital inputs, software configurable as level or edge triggered.

16 general purpose digital outputs (open collector Darlington type)

2 differentials $\pm 10V$ angle inputs with 12-bit resolution.



OBJECTIVE OF THIS WORK

The objectives of a CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machine vary depending on the specific application and industry. However, some common objectives associated with CNC machines include:

Precision Machining:

Achieving high levels of accuracy and repeatability in the machining process.
Consistent and precise production of parts to meet design specifications.

Efficiency and Productivity:

Increasing production speed and throughput. Reducing cycle times for machining operations. Minimizing downtime through efficient tool changes and setup procedures.

Flexibility:

Adapting to different machining tasks and part geometries without the need for extensive retooling. Handling various materials and part sizes.

Automation:

Automating repetitive tasks to improve efficiency and reduce the need for manual intervention. Allowing for lights-out manufacturing, where the machine can operate without constant human supervision.

Cost Reduction:

Minimizing material waste through optimized cutting paths. Reducing labour costs associated with manual machining. Enhancing tool life and reducing the frequency of tool changes.

Quality Control:

Ensuring consistent part quality through precise control of machining parameters. Implementing features like tool and work piece probing for in-process quality checks.

Complex Geometries:

Enabling the production of intricate and complex part geometries that would be challenging or impossible with manual machining.

Programming and Software Integration:

Streamlining the CNC programming process to create efficient tool paths. Integrating with CAD/CAM software for seamless design-to-manufacturing workflows.

Tool Management:

Efficiently managing and monitoring tool usage, including tool wear and replacement. Implementing tool change strategies to optimize machining operations.

Safety:

Implementing safety features to protect operators and prevent accidents. Ensuring that the machine operates within specified safety standards and guidelines.

Maintenance:

Minimizing downtime through proactive maintenance scheduling. Monitoring machine health and performance for early detection of potential issues.

Breakout Board CNC USB MACH3 Features:

Support for 4-axis connection, which can connect four stepper motor units or servo drives.

The maximum step-pulse frequency is 100KHz, which is suitable for servo or stepper motor.

Supports automatic probe tool.

Supports emergency entry.

Supports limit switch.

Support to connect the electronic steering wheel

You need to use an external 24V DC power supply to isolate the USB and external port, and to make the system more stable.

It has a 0-10V output port, you can use mach3 software to control the spindle motor speed.

commonly used inputs, you can connect the limit switch, estop switch, probe switch, reset to zero, and other devices.

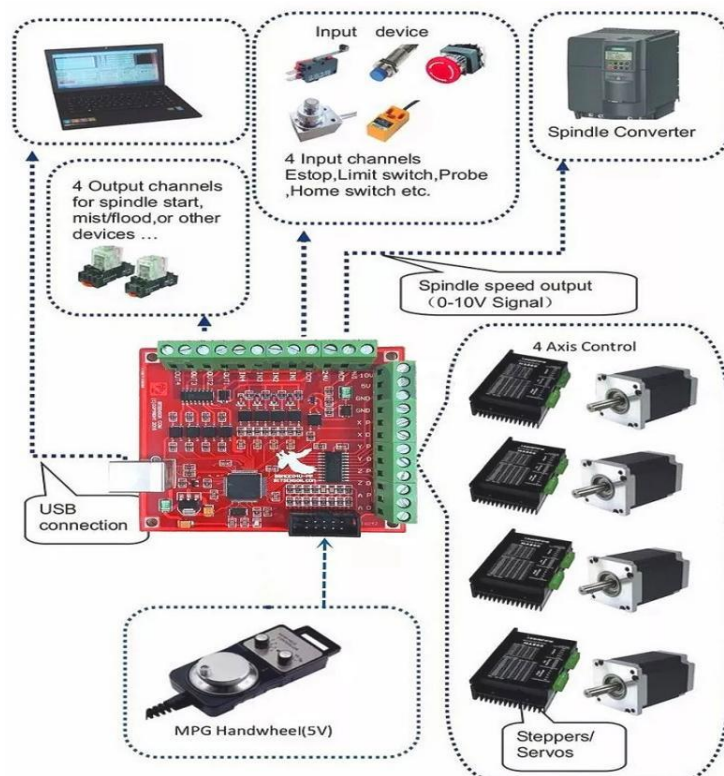
commonly used isolated relay output interface, can drive four relays to control spindle start, turn forward and turn back, pumps and other devices

Status LED indicates connection status on the board.



Setup Installation:

Computer is interfaced with breakout board through USB port and the software is installed. Settings are done as per the datasheet. STEP and DIRECT connections are connected to all axis motor drivers and axis motor terminals relate to the corresponding motor driver. All axis limit sensors are connected to breakout board as feedback. Spindle motor is connected to spindle driver and VFD signal is connected.



CONCLUSION

Overall, this study contributes to the retrofitting of a CNC lathe machine is to improve the existing CNC lathe machine to provide the new features of CNC machine such as up gradation.

Modification of CNC controller communication from RS232(serial port) to USB communication

Up gradation of CNC controller firmware compatible with latest windows versions,

Up gradation of CNC control software with simulation from MS-DOS to latest windows versions,

Up-gradation Package is less expensive and more readily justifiable with very lower cost than a new CNC Lathe machine.

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SELF ELECTRICITY PRODUCED BY WATER TURBINE

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents a hydropower plant system using a hydraulic centrifugal pump, which is an eco-friendly and pollution-free solution for remote areas where power transmission is not yet possible. The centrifugal pump increases the head of underground water by lifting it from low to high head, ensuring continuous power generation and less maintenance. This system does not require an external energy source and makes free energy available for existing hydropower plants. The hydraulic centrifugal pump works with underground water and a water, making it suitable for remote areas with less power requirements. Although the installation is high, the running cost is low. Overall, the study demonstrates the feasibility and effectiveness of utilizing hydraulic centrifugal pumps and hydroelectric generators in remote locations. The results provide valuable insights for improving water circulation and energy production in areas with limited resources.

KEYWORDS

Hydropower, Water pump, Nozzle, Ac Generator, Water Turbine.

INTRODUCTION

Energy sources are valuable for their abilities to generate electricity, heating and other necessities of industrial & commercial life and modern home requirements. While conventional forms of energy, which includes fossil fuels and nuclear energy, have supplied most of the world's electric power for the past century, a recent focus on climate change and energy independence has raised interest in unconventional forms of energy, many of which emits less carbon and is renewable. Our project topic is based on the use of hydro power energy to convert it as electric energy so as to use it for various commercial, industrial and home requirements.

Hydroelectric power is important to our Nation. Growing populations and modern technologies require vast amounts of electricity for creating, building, and expanding. In the 1920's, hydroelectric plants supplied as much as 40 percent of the electric energy produced. Although the amount of energy produced by this means has steadily increased, the amount produced by other types of power plants has increased at a faster rate and hydroelectric power presently supplies about 10 percent of the electrical generating capacity of the United States. Hydropower is an essential contributor in the national power grid because of its ability to respond quickly to rapidly varying loads or system disturbances, which base load plants with steam systems powered by combustion or nuclear processes cannot accommodate. Reclamation's 58 power plants throughout the Western United States produce an average of 42 billion kWh (kilowatt-hours) per year, enough to meet the residential needs of more than 14 million people. This is the electrical energy equivalent of about 72 million barrels of oil. Hydroelectric power plants are the most efficient means of producing electric energy. The efficiency of today's hydroelectric plant is about 90 percent. Hydroelectric plants do not create air pollution, the fuel--falling water is not consumed, projects have long lives relative to other forms of energy generation, and hydroelectric generators respond quickly to changing system conditions. These favourable characteristics continue to make hydroelectric projects attractive sources of electric power

LITERATURE REVIEW

Machine which, since set in function, continues to function perpetually without supplying any energy. The question about the perpetual motion machine is one of the issues, which attracts people who tend to believe strange things and occultism. That's why such ideas are adopted from various non-recognized religious circles which often describe in their books or in their speeches perpetual motion machines, which however have neither been manufactured nor have functioned.

Small hydro power and Micro Hydro are simply the best proven renewable energy harvesting technologies we have in today's date. As mentioned in previous article this site has great potential to produce electric power. According to our study this plant can be design up to 27 kW and such small generation will be possible on any water purification plant and sewage treatment plant. If suppose this power generation unit is designed for 1 kWh then it would save up to of the plant. Though these things are really minor to that of today's energy crisis but such initial spark may give valuable contribution in energy recovery program which are being executed by our government. (Nikhil P Patrike et al.,2012)

The basic purpose of this research is to establish a fundamental basis for further work and developments in the field of wave energy. In this research, a model of wave energy is fabricated whose sole purpose is to extract the energy from waves. The efficiency of this fabricated wave power plant is 35% and the rpms of shaft are 200. More over this technique of extraction of energy from waves will be provide emission free, sustainable and decentralized system of energy. (M. Saqlain Abbas et al., 2015)

Nowadays requirements for energy continue growing more and more because of population growth and the rapid development of technology. Many countries have serious problems with supply regarding energy, especially for green energy. There are still many countries in the world that don't have electrification. Many places in World have good potential for developing mini hydropower plants; Investment in a

mini hydropower plant is not that high and period of turnover is shorter when compared with other alternative sources, the investment costs increase drastically by increasing penstock diameter but energy losses decrease (Shpetim Lajqi et al.,2016)

Small hydropower (SHP) technology should be popularized for rural areas, industrial estates and standalone electrification provision rather than the national grid. To boost power sustainability, countries of sub-Saharan Africa need to build human and infrastructure capacities that will support the local manufacturing of SHP plants and components in the region. Increase in local contents in the manufacture of SHP equipment will reduce the cost of power projects as against the present cost situation (Williams S. Ebhota et al 2016)

Hydroelectric power has an important role to play in the future, and provides considerable benefits to an integrated electric system. The world's remaining hydroelectric potential needs to be considered in the new energy mix, with planned projects taking into consideration social and environmental impacts, so that necessary mitigation and compensation measures can be taken. Clearly, the population affected by a project should enjoy a better quality of life as a result of the project. Hydro development should go hand in hand with further research and development in the field of other renewable options such as solar and wind power. Energy conservation measures should also be optimized and encouraged.

The working of the unit is very much satisfactory and we can avoid the corrosion. It gives steadiness and good performance due to the metal precision. The demo cost is high; if it is implemented on the buildings, wastage water Pipelines cost will be reduced. If we want more power generation, the choice is accepted by the Pelton wheel. Turbine for changing the dynamo and nozzle. We can able to change the size and Structure for Pelton wheel due to its speed increases. This is the main advantages of the Pelton wheel turbine using wastewater (P. Viswabharathy et al., 2017)

From the conceptual general design of the hydropower plant, a micro-Pelton wheel turbine based on the available head and flow rates that will be operated

through pumped-storage technique was selected. Then, the turbine section has been designed to have eight turbine buckets that contain the curved reflectors. From the analytical calculations, the functionality of the designed micro-hydropower plant is evaluated, which the results indicate the design is able to deliver the required electrical power to the farm with high overall efficiency. From the feasibility study, it was proven that the project is economically feasible based on the small value of the simple payback period. Applying this project will help to decrease the dependency on conventional energy sources and open the local market and people to the renewable energy sources. (Rubanprakash et al., 2017)

The project was to design and develop a small size turbine concept to utilize and generate electricity-using water stored in the overhead tanks of a residential building. This also deals with alternative manufacturing process using 3D printing, which utilizes FDM technique. An optimization methodology is developed for the design and the development of Pico hydro turbine runner blade using 3D Solid Works modelling. The calculations were made as per the generation of approximately 12W power using water from an overhead tank. (Nasr Al Khudhiri et al., 2018)

Hydropower is the best renewable source of energy among all other renewable sources of energy and it is an economical, non-polluting, and eco-friendly electro power generating system. By taking the advantage of falling water due to gravity electricity is being produced. Hydropower generates the energy of around 24% of the world's total energy. Hydro-electric power is more consistent than the solar power generation system as it produces electric power in day & night time also unlike solar power which can produce only in the day time. (Mr. Prasanna Nayak H et al., 2019)

The electric power developed by small water-falls, tributaries, and rivers in micro-hydro power generation systems are capable of producing an output power up to 5-6 KW, enough to supply a rural community village which has small electricity

consumption. This system does not consume any fossil fuels hence, the hydropower generation system does not contribute to the depletion of fossil fuels also in pollution. (Singh, K.V et al., 2015)

The hydropower plant works on the principle in which the potential energy of water in the reservoir is converted into kinetic energy which is further converted into electrical energy with the help turbine, generator, etc. some of the major component HPP are Dam or reservoir, penstock, turbine, generator, prime mover. Some micro-hydroelectric power generation plants are reversible, in that water is used again for power generation, pumped from the lower reservoir to the upper reservoir by using electricity when demand is low. (Fortaleza N. B et al., 2018)

Whenever a demand is high reversible pumped hydro storage consumes external energy so the efficiency of hydropower plants decreases as the input energy is increasing. n WORLD PUMPS July/August 2018Hydro-electric plant control K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," unpublished.

To overcome this problem, we have to go for alternative energy resources in which energy is generated naturally like solar energy, wind energy, etc. The hydraulic ram pump is working on the kinetic energy of falling water and can be used as a small hydropower plant to pump the water at the desired elevation. (Jaupi O et al., 2017)

WORKING PRINCIPLE

The self electricity generator water turbine working layout is shown in figure. the major components including radial turbine, electric generator, water pump, power system and machine frame are indicated in the figure. Turbine setup is attached in the machine frame and the generator is connected with belt drive to the turbine shaft. Flywheel is connected to the turbine shaft. water pump is mounted in the machine frame and the nozzle is positioned on top of radial turbine.

Initially the turbine needs to rotated manually by operator and the with the help of flywheel it keeps required force for the next rotation. Flywheel act as an energy resorvoir and helps to continuous rotational motion. When the turbine rotates, the

generator also rotates due to the belt drive connectivity. Generate used to produce electricity and that energy is used to run the water pump. water runs the turbine with the help of water pump and nozzle. Again this process repeat itself continuously. Addition some electric devices (fan, light, etc.,) are connected to the power system to verify the energy output.

DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT

Radial Turbine

Water Pump

AC Generator

Water Sump

Nozzle

Machine Frame Structure

Pipelines

RADIAL TURBINE

A turbine is a rotary mechanical device that extracts energy from a fast-moving flow of water, steam, gas, air, or other fluid and converts it into useful work. A turbine is a turbo-machine with at least one moving part called a rotor assembly, which is a shaft or drum with blades attached. A Pelton turbine to be selected for this power generation process.

A Pelton turbine or Pelton wheel is a type of hydro turbine used frequently in hydroelectric plants. The Pelton wheel is an impulse turbine in which vanes, sometimes called buckets, of elliptical shape are attached to the periphery of a rotating wheel. These turbines are generally used for sites with heads greater than 300 meters. Lester Pelton created this type of turbine during the gold rush in 1880. The water in a Pelton turbine is moving quickly (high velocity head) and the turbine extracts energy from the water by slowing the water down, which makes this an impulse turbine.

When used for generating electricity, there is usually a water reservoir located at some height above the Pelton turbine. The water then flows through the penstock to specialized nozzles that introduce pressurized water to the turbine. To prevent irregularities in pressure, the penstock is fitted with a surge tank that absorbs sudden fluctuations in water that could alter the pressure.

The Pelton wheel turbine is a tangential flow impulse turbine used for high heads of water and Lester Allan Pelton, an American Engineer, invents it. The energy available at the inlet of the turbine is only kinetic energy. The pressure energy at the inlet and outlet of the turbine is atmospheric. This is a hydraulic turbine and the main uses of these turbines are in the hydropower plant to generate electricity.

WATER PUMP (2-HP Pump)

A centrifugal pump is one of simplest rotating equipment in any process plant. Centrifugal pump may be single stage (one impeller) or multistage (multiple impeller) and can be horizontal split or barrel type or vertical type. Higher the delivery/discharge pressure required more the number of impellers will be needed. In centrifugal pump, energy is imparted to the fluid in form of velocity or kinetic energy and which is then converted into pressure energy of the fluid that is being pumped.

AC GENERATOR

A generator is a device that converts motive power (mechanical energy) into electrical power for use in an external circuit. Sources of mechanical energy include steam turbines, gas turbines, water turbines, internal combustion engines, wind turbines and even hand cranks. British scientist Michael Faraday invented the first electromagnetic generator, the Faraday disk, in 1831. Generators provide nearly all of the power for electric power grids.

WATER SUMP (Reservoir)

A water tank is a container for storing water. Water tanks are used to provide storage of water for use in many applications, drinking water, irrigation agriculture, fire suppression, agricultural farming, both for plants and livestock, chemical manufacturing, food preparation as well as many other uses. Water tank parameters include the general design of the tank, and choice of construction materials, linings.

Various materials are used for making a water tank: plastics (polyethylene, polypropylene), fiberglass, concrete, and stone, steel (welded or bolted, carbon, or stainless). Earthen pots also function as water storages.

NOZZLE

A nozzle is a device designed to control the direction or characteristics of a fluid flow (especially to increase velocity) as it exits (or enters) an enclosed chamber or pipe. A nozzle is often a pipe or tube of varying cross sectional area, and it can be used to direct or modify the flow of a fluid (liquid or gas). Nozzles are frequently used to control the rate of flow, speed, direction, mass, shape, and/or the pressure of the stream that emerges from them. In a nozzle, the velocity of fluid increases at the expense of its pressure energy. The water coming from the reservoir through penstock is accelerated to a certain velocity by means of a nozzle. It is used to increase the kinetic energy of water which is used to strike the buckets attached to the runner.

PLANT FRAME STRUCUTRE

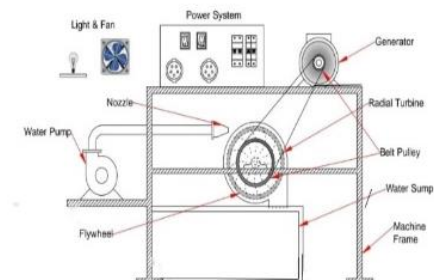
Structural steel is a category of steel used as a construction material for making structural steel shapes. A structural steel shape is a profile, formed with a specific cross section and following certain standards for chemical Composition and mechanical properties. Structural steel shapes, sizes, composition, strengths, storage practices, etc., are regulated by standards in most industrialized countries. Structural steel members, such as I-beams, have high second moments of area, which allow them to be very stiff in respect to their cross-sectional area.

The shapes available are described in many published standards worldwide, and a number of specialist and proprietary cross sections are available.

SPECIFICATION

S.No	Material	Specification	Quantity
1	Water pump	2 HP / 1 ϕ	1
2	AC generator	3500 W / 3.5kv / 1 ϕ	1
3	Fly wheel	ϕ 380 mm / 10.5 kg	1
4	Turbine	3mm / 450 mm	1
5	Pillow block	UCP 208 / 40 mm	2
6	Belt pulley	60 diameter	2
7	Water tank	760 x 910 x 300 mm	1
8	Frame work	L- angle (50 x 6 mm)	Req.
9	Shaft	40 mm polished / 910 mm	1

LAYOUT OF MODEL



CONCLUSION

Hydropower is a popular renewable energy source for producing electricity on both local and large scales, as it produces no hazardous waste or greenhouse gases. However, the small hydroelectric industry has room for growth and requires urgent changes to attract investments and support sustainable businesses. Government support is crucial for creating a favourable and inclusive ecology for small

hydropower plants. The main objective of the self-generated electricity generation water turbine is to provide clean, sustainable electricity with minimal impact on natural and renewable resources. Governments should be natural partners in this industry. The future is promising, and the small hydro industry is expected to flourish with government support. One of the most significant outcomes is the generation of environmentally friendly, sustainable electricity, with 150 watts being sufficient for household essentials in areas with scarce electricity. Recirculation technology allows for extended operation without water filling, providing rural families with electricity for extended periods.

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CYANOBACTERIAL EXPLOITATION OF FIREWORK WASTEWATER FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION OF NATURAL FOOD COLORANTS

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ABSTRACT

Firework industry effluent, rich in nutrients but containing harmful heavy metals, poses a significant environmental threat. Cyanobacteria, capable of thriving in such environments, offer a potential solution for wastewater treatment and bioremediation. Additionally, the food industry's reliance on artificial colorants necessitates exploring natural alternatives preferred by health-conscious consumers. Cyanobacteria samples were isolated from various sources and cultured in BG11 medium and effluent. The isolate demonstrating optimal growth (SL03) was identified using microscopic and 16S rRNA gene sequencing. The effluent was characterized, and SL03 was cultivated in 10 l of effluent for biomass collection. Solvent extraction isolated secondary metabolites from the biomass, followed by chromatography (TLC, HPLC) for purification and identification. Characterization of the extracted pigment involved UV-Vis, FTIR, and MS techniques. Cyanobacteria isolate SL03 grown in effluent exhibited promising growth. Solvent extraction yielded a pigment successfully purified and characterized. This study demonstrates the feasibility of cultivating cyanobacteria in firework industry effluent for natural food colorant production. The isolated and characterized pigment presents a potential sustainable alternative to synthetic food additives. Future research will focus on optimizing growth conditions, scaling up pigment production, and conducting safety assessments for food industry applications.

KEYWORDS

Cyanobacteria, Firework effluent, Food Colourant, Sustainable Production

TRACK DESIGNATION

Environmental Biotechnology – Plant Science & Natural Products

DEGRADATION OF POLYETHYLENE USING BACTERIA

ABSTRACT

Plastic pollution has become a pressing environmental concern, prompting the exploration of innovative solutions such as bacterial degradation of polyethylene. Understanding the growth kinetics and degradation mechanisms of PVS1 is essential for elucidating its efficacy in addressing plastic pollution. Polyethylene, a widely used plastic, poses a significant environmental threat due to its non-biodegradable nature. Bacterial degradation offers a promising avenue for breaking down polyethylene into simpler compounds. The growth kinetics analysis of PVS1 reveals an initial increase in bacterial growth, indicating its adaptation to the polyethylene substrate. Subsequent decline in growth suggests the depletion of nutrients or accumulation of inhibitory factors, influencing the degradation process. These dynamics highlight the complex interplay between bacterial activity and environmental conditions during polyethylene degradation.

Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis provides insights into the structural changes induced by bacterial degradation. Lower intensities observed in the FTIR spectra of treated polyethylene samples compared to controls suggest alterations in polymer composition. This corroborates the efficacy of PVS1 in initiating molecular-level changes within the polyethylene matrix. The isolation and characterization of PVS1 from a plastic-contaminated environment highlight the abundance of microbial resources for bioremediation efforts. The observed growth kinetics and structural changes in polyethylene induced by PVS1 underscore the efficacy of bacterial isolates in initiating degradation processes.

Keywords

Plastic pollution, bacterial degradation, polyethylene, bacterial isolate, growth kinetics, FTIR analysis, bioremediation.

SMART SEAWEED HYDROCOLLOID BEADS: A VISUAL SENSORS FOR SAFEGUARDING PACKED TENDER COCONUT QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Food contamination and spoilage, stemming from microbial activity and oxidative reactions, pose considerable challenges for the food industry, leading to financial setbacks, environmental concerns, and health hazards. Despite rigorous quality control measures, packaged foods are susceptible to quality degradation due to environmental influences, packaging discrepancies, and human errors within the industry. The pH fluctuations within the product can arise from various factors such as exposure to air, inadequate pasteurization, temperature variations during storage and packaging defects. These challenges necessitate innovative solutions. Hence, this investigation focused on utilization of seaweed derived polysaccharide (agar) beads infused with natural anthocyanin for reliable deterioration detection.

Agar extracted from *Gelidium* sp. through acid-alkali treatment serves as a primary source of high 3,6-anhydro-L-galactose and low sulfate content, resulting in high-quality agar that enhances integrity and strengthens the gelation process. Anthocyanin pigment extracted from *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* petals using ultrasonication-assisted methods and used to infuse with agar to determine endpoints through color changes during acid-base variation. The pigment compound immobilized in the agar bead provides real time assessment of colour change due to food quality loss. Further study on characterization was done by UV-Visible spectrum, Fluorescent spectrum analysis and FTIR. The solubility test and pH colour change on acid base titration indicates the conformity of stable choice of product. These results indicate a promising solution for real-time monitoring of food quality. The distinctive colour-changing characteristics, broad pH sensitivity range, natural, cost-effective and potential health advantages render anthocyanin infused with agar is an ideal candidate to develop smart indicator in packed foods.

These findings present a promising solution for the continuous monitoring of food quality, utilizing agar polysaccharide beads embedded with anthocyanin markers. This approach effectively addresses challenges related to microbial contamination and oxidative reactions, offering a cost-effective and reliable method for ensuring food integrity and safety.

Keywords

Gelidium sp., Polysaccharides, Seaweed, Pigments, Indicator, Cost-effective.

UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Protein structure prediction plays a crucial role in understanding protein function and designing targeted therapeutics.

However, recent advancements in deep learning, exemplified by AlphaFold, have revolutionized this field.

In this study, we employed AlphaFold, a state-of-the-art deep learning model, to predict the structure of Cyclin dependent kinase 20 (CDK20) from the species *Saimiri boliviensis boliviensis* (Bolivian squirrel monkey).

Utilizing sequence-based and evolutionary information, AlphaFold accurately predicted the three-dimensional structure of CDK20 with high confidence.

The predicted structure provides valuable insights into the function and regulation of CDK20, facilitating further research and drug discovery efforts targeting this important kinase.

RESULT

We could encompass the accuracy of the predicted structure, any key insights gained from the predicted structure, and the implications of these findings for understanding the function and regulation of Cyclin dependent kinase 20 (CDK20).

Additionally, prediction methods could be mentioned to highlight the reliability and robustness of the AlphaFold predictions.

Characterization and seed growth promoting effect of co-compost produced through biotransformation of sugarcane and ash gourd residues for sustainable waste utilization

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ABSTRACT

Co-composting involves biodegradation of different organic residues to promote production of organic nutrient rich manure for effective biotrash management. The present study deals with biotransformation carried out by co-composting of discarded organic biotrases: sugarcane residues and peel segments of Ash gourd; analyzing the biotransformation process using spectral techniques and seed growth promotion effects. The co-composting process reached thermophilic temperature of 43.9 °C to promote successful biodegradation of the organic matter. Spectral analysis revealed significant variations in the transformation process. In particular, CIELAB analysis depicted changes in the color co-ordinates especially in the L * values from 65.56 to 39.65 indicating the increase in the darkness of the organic matter due to humification process. FTIR analysis showed comparable variations in the intensity of the peaks: O-H /N-H stretch of alcohols/phenols (3309 cm⁻¹ to 3289 cm⁻¹); C-O stretch of alcohols, carboxylic acids, esters, ethers (1028.84 cm⁻¹ to 1031.73 cm⁻¹) as a result of biotransformation. UV-vis analysis showed the photometric ratio (A₆₆₄/A₄₇₂) value of 4.2 confirming good maturity levels. Stereo microscopic analysis depicted the change of morphological feature of the organic matter from creamy white to brownish black particles. The mature compost tested for seed growth promotion effects has identified concentration dependent effects with maximum growth of root (7.83 ±1.82 cm) and shoot (7.07±2.25) observed in 0.4 % concentration of the co-compost in green gram. Hence, it is summarized that co-composting of ash gourd peel with sugarcane residues could be effective to produce manure for usage in organic farming.

Keywords

Co-composting; Ash gourd; Spectral analysis; Seed growth; Organic manure.

ALGAL SECONDARY METABOLITES : NOVEL APPROACHES TO PHARMACEUTICAL INNOVATION

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ABSTRACT

Recent advancements in pharmaceutical research have illuminated the vast potential of algae-derived secondary metabolites in addressing pressing health concerns. This paper presents a comprehensive review of the diverse applications and therapeutic potential of these bioactive compounds. Algae, including both macroalgae and microalgae, offer a rich source of secondary metabolites with varied biological activities, such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anticancer properties. Through advanced extraction techniques and innovative methodologies, researchers have enhanced the efficiency of obtaining these bioactive compounds, paving the way for their translation into pharmaceutical products. The paper explores the characteristics and sources of algal secondary metabolites, highlighting their structural diversity and ecological functions. Furthermore, it delves into novel methodologies for extracting and isolating these compounds, along with screening techniques for identifying their therapeutic potential. Additionally, the therapeutic applications of algae-derived secondary metabolites are elucidated, including their roles in cancer treatment and prevention, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, antimicrobial and antiviral activities, and neuroprotective effects. Moreover, the eco-friendly sourcing and sustainability aspects of algae-based pharmaceutical compounds are discussed, emphasizing their renewable nature and minimal environmental footprint compared to traditional drug sources. The paper concludes by underscoring the importance of continued research and investment in this field to unlock the full potential of algae as valuable resources for drug discovery, ultimately benefiting both human health and the environment.

KEYWORDS

algal secondary metabolites, pharmaceutical innovation, drug discovery, therapeutic applications, sustainable sourcing

FT-IR Analysis and In Silico Characterization of Potential Bio-active Compounds Identified in GC-MS Analysis of the *Ruellia patula* L.

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ABSTRACT

Ruellia patula is a medicinal plant in Ayurvedic pharmacopeia, found in India, Southeast Asia, America, and Sub-Saharan Africa. In the present study, we investigate anti-bacterial activity, anti-oxidant activity and wound healing of ethanol extracts of *Ruellia patula*. by using various organic solvents including ethanol, methanol, chloroform, acetone and water. The bioactive compounds examined by GC-MS were export for the further docking studies. The agar well diffusion method and DPPH, hydrogen peroxide and ferric cyanide was used to assess the anti-bacterial activity and anti-oxidant of different crude extracts obtained from the leaves. Meanwhile, anti-inflammatory activity was evaluated by the cell line study of IL-6. According to the results of this investigation, leaf extracts can effectively cure bacterial infections and in favour of using it in traditional medicine.

Keywords

Ruellia patula, anti-bacterial, GC-MS, molecular docking analysis, anti-inflammatory activity

INTRODUCTION

For centuries, plants have been used for a wide variety of purposes, including the treatment of infectious diseases (Kuruppu et al., 2019). According to the World Health Organization, approximately 80% of the world's population, mostly in developing countries, still relies on medicinal plants for primary health care (Sakkas and Papadopoulou, 2017).

Many plants have been studied because of their bioactive properties and great anti-oxidant potential. Anti-oxidants reduce oxidative stress in cells and have therefore become useful in the treatment of many human diseases like inflammatory diseases (David et al., 2019).

Considering the above plants *Ruellia patula* species belonging to Acanthaceae family is chosen in this study. Acanthaceae family commonly known as Punichedi in Tamil. It is a hairy small under shrub, found in Arabia, Africa, India (especially in Southern India), Sri Lanka, and Myanmar. The plant is commonly distributed on the wastelands in Tamil Nadu, India. Its leaves are used for treating syphilis, insect bites, eye diseases, skin diseases, gonorrhea, tumors, rheumatic complaints renal infection, cough, wounds, scalds, toothache, stomachache, and kidney stones problems (Facchini, 2001; Goldman, 2001). *R. patula* Jacq has significant anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory activities (Bhuvaneswari and Manivannan, 2014). Considering the foregoing this study was to determine the anti-bacterial effectiveness of leaf extracts of *R. patula*.

Materials and Methods

The disease-free plants *Ruellia patula* was collected from the surrounding of Sivakasi (Latitude – 9.6632282° and Longitude – 77.782576°), Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nādu, India Fig. 1. The plant species were identified in Department of Botany, Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi, Tamil Nādu.



Figure. 1 *Ruellia patula* – Kiranthi nayakam

CHARACTERIZATION

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) of leaf extract

The ethanol extracts were grinded separately with the KBr pellets and analyzed on a shimadzu model. To know the different functional groups, present in the extracts. The spectra were recorded in the region of 400 - 4000 cm^{-1} at a resolution of 4.0 cm^{-1} . Background correction was made using a reference blank KBr pellet (Devi and Battu, 2019).

GC-MS analysis of leaf extract

The leaf extract of was analyzed by GC-MS instrumentation. Gas chromatography study includes the important optimization process such as introduction of sample extract onto the GC column, separation of its components on an analytical column and detection of target analysis by using mass spectrometry (MS) detector. 5 ml of ethanol extract was evaporated to dryness and reconstituted into 2 ml methanol. The extracts were then subjected to GC-MS analysis (Shazhni et al., 2018).

Molecular docking of leaf extract

The energy minimized 3D structures of bioactive compounds identified from ethanol extract of *R. patula* were docked with the TRPV1 (Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1) and the chemical compounds were acted as ligand molecule. The docking study was performed for four compounds. The effectivity of these compounds can be determined via the docking studies by calculating their energy minimization value. The compounds Protein Data Bank (PDB) file were downloaded from drug bank. After that the docking control, parameters and models to display where set to the receptor and ligand molecule. The output was set to predict 200 solutions. The final docked structure is completely energy minimized with lowest energy conformation. The lowest energy minimized value is the most suitable for drug stability (Menaga et al., 2021).

The 3D structure of ethanol extract of *R. patula* were docked with the TRPV1 GC-MS compounds were analysed and retrieved from PubChem database. Then these 2D structures were converted into 3D structures with the help of using smiles translator tool and further minimization of energy performed with reported structure. The lead compounds were minimized by computing gasteiger charges and saved. PDBQT file format (Menaga et al., 2021; Hoque et al., 2019). Based on Lipinski's rule of five, a drug scan was carried out to find

whether the final selected ligand compounds have the pharmacological properties. The structural details and the smiles notation of the selected five compounds were retrieved from PubChem / Drug bank database. The structures were determined by the online Smiles Translator tool. The Smiles notation of all the compounds was obtained from Drug bank, and PubChem were subjected to an online Smiles Translator tool to generate PDB and energy minimized 3D structure file. Geometry optimization and energy minimization were achieved following the successful construction of the structures of bioactive chemicals as ligands (Menaga et al., 2021).

Anti-bacterial Activity

Anti-bacterial properties of ethanol extract of *R. patula* L. against the bacterial cultures were determined by using Kirby Bauer method. Nutrient agar was prepared and autoclaved at 121°C for 20 mins at 15 lbs. Then the microbial cultures were *E.coli*, *Bacillus*, *Staphylococcus*, *Shigella* and *Pseudomonas*. These cultures were kept in the freshly prepared nutrient broth and kept in a shaker at 37°C for 24 hours. The nutrient agar was prepared and sterilized by autoclaving the medium and the plates. The sterilized medium was poured in the thickness of 10mm. 20µl of bacterial culture spread over the media using sterile L rod. Each well should be cut 6mm in diameter. The plant extracts were poured on the marked wells whereas the solvent used for extract serve as negative control whereas the antibiotic ampicillin was act as a positive control. The zone of incubation was measured and tabulated (Ibrahim and Kebede, 2020; Auchaogu and Igara, 2021).

Anti-oxidant activity

The anti-oxidant activity of the plant extracts were determined on the basis on their scavenging activity of the stable 1, 1- diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazyl (DPPH) free radical, hydrogen peroxide free radicals and ferric cyanide assay (Alabri et al., 2014; Baba and Malik, 2014; Guchu et al., 2020).

In vitro Anti-inflammatory study

Inhibition of albumin denaturation

500 µl of 1% bovine serum albumin w added to 100 µl of plant extract. This mixture was kept at room temperature for 10 minutes, followed by heating at 51°C for 20 minutes. The

resulting solution was cooled down to room temperature and absorbance was recorded at 660 nm. Acetyl salicylic acid was taken as a positive control. The experiment was repeated three times and the percentage of inhibition of protein denaturation was determined according to the formula:

$$\% \text{ Inhibition} = 100 - ((A1 - A2) / A0) \times 100$$

where A1 represents sample absorbance, A2 represents product control absorbance and A0 represents positive control absorbance (Mizushima and Kobayashi, 1968; Sakat et al., 2010).

Membrane stabilization assay

Anti-coagulated human blood was collected and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. The obtained solution was washed three times with saline. RBC layer was collected and diluted to make 10% v/v using 1X phosphate buffer saline (PBS) followed by the method of Sakat et al., (2010).

Proteinase inhibition assay

100 µl of BSA mixed with 100 µl of extract and incubate at room temperature for 5mins. Then add a 250 µl of trypsin and centrifuge. The supernatant was collected and absorbs using UV visible spectrometry at 210nm. Acetyl Salicylic acid used as control (Sakat et al., 2010).

Anti-proteinase assay

The reaction mixture contains 0.06 mg trypsin, 1ml of 20mM Tris HCl buffer and 1 ml of the test sample. This reaction mixture was incubated at 37°C for 5mins. Then add 0.8% of casein. And the set up was incubated for 20 min, add 2 ml of 70% perchloric acid was added to terminate the reaction. Then the sample was kept into the centrifuge and the cloudy suspension was obtained. Tris HCl buffer used as a blank. And supernatant of the sample was read at 210nm. The experiments were done triplicated (Sakat et al., 2010).

Cell line study

Measurement of IL-6 Cytokines by ELISA

Human peripheral blood was collected from the healthy volunteers in 3.8% sodium citrate-treated tubes in accordance with established institutional guidelines. Briefly,

mononuclear cells were isolated by layering peripheral blood onto Lymphocyte Separating Medium (LSM). The leukocytes enriched buffy coat containing the mononuclear cells were collected and the presence of erythrocytes was removed by lysing with 1% RBC lysis buffer (Sudeep et al., 2017).

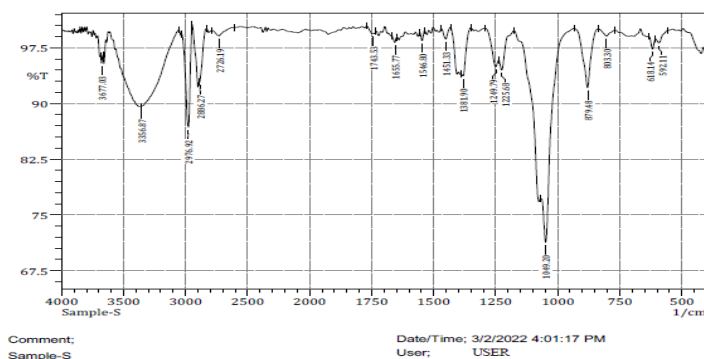
The PBMC cells (1×10^6 cells/ml per well in a basal medium) were seeded into a 6-well tissue culture plate and pre-treated with 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of test sample followed by stimulation with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of LPS. The plate was incubated at 37°C with a 5 % CO_2 incubator for 24 hrs. After incubation, the supernatants were collected and stored frozen at -20°C , until analysis. Inflammatory cytokine IL-6 levels were quantified from the same supernatant using sandwich ELISA as described in the manufacturer's protocols (Invitrogen, USA). The reaction was read at 450 nm in a microplate reader (Thermofisher Scientific, USA).

Results and Discussion

The adsorption bands for ethanol extract of *R. patula* was seen at 592.11cm^{-1} , 618.14cm^{-1} , 803.3cm^{-1} , 879.48cm^{-1} , 1049.2cm^{-1} , 1225.68cm^{-1} , 1249.79cm^{-1} , 1331.9cm^{-1} , 1451.33cm^{-1} , 1546.8cm^{-1} , 1655.77cm^{-1} , 1743.53cm^{-1} , 2726.19cm^{-1} , 2886.27cm^{-1} , 2976.92cm^{-1} , 3356.87cm^{-1} , 3677.03cm^{-1} were assigned to the C-I stretching halo compound, C-Br stretching halo compound, C=C bending alkene, S=O stretching sulfoxide, C-O stretching vinyl ether, C-O stretching alkyl aryl ether, C-H bending aldehyde, C-H bending alkane, N-O stretching nitro compound, C-C stretching alkene, C-O stretching ester, C-H stretching aldehyde, C-H stretching alkane, N-H stretching amine salt, O-H stretching alcohol, O-H stretching alcohol. The results of FTIR shown in Fig. 2 and table 1. Devi and Battu, (2019) performed the FTIR spectrum was used to identify the functional groups of the active components present in extract based on the peaks values in the region of IR radiation. When the extract was passed into the FTIR, the functional groups of the components were separated based on the ratio of its peak. The results of FTIR analysis confirmed the presence of alcohol, phenol, alkanes, aldehyde, aromatic compound, secondary alcohol, aromatic amines, and halogen compound.

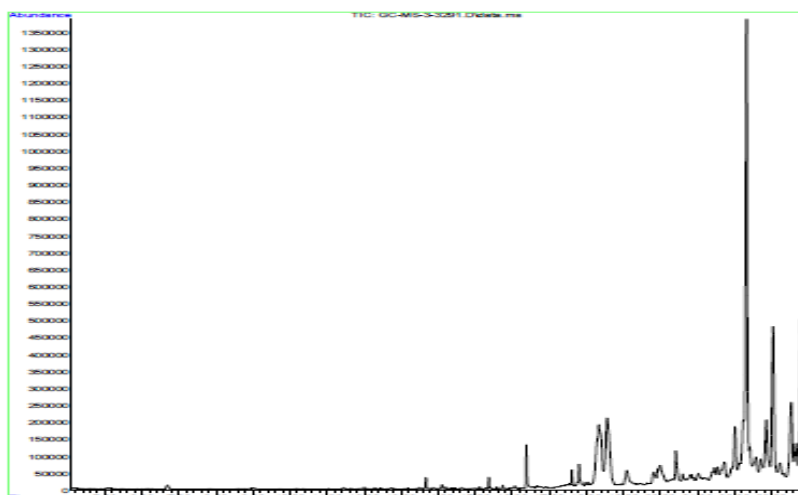
Table 1 FTIR analysis of ethanol extract of *R. patula*

S.No	Peak	Bond	Class of compound
1	3677.03	O-H stretching	Alcohol
2	3356.87	O-H stretching	Alcohol
3	2976.92	N-H stretching	Amine salt
4	2886.27	C-H stretching	Alkane
5	2726.19	C-H stretching	Aldehyde
6	1743.53	C-O stretching	Ester/ δ -lactone
7	1655.77	C-C stretching	Alkene
8	1546.8	N-O stretching	Nitro compound
9	1451.33	C-H stretching	Alkane
10	1381.9	C-H stretching	Aldehyde
11	1249.79	C-O stretching	Alkyl aryl ether
12	1225.68	C-O stretching	Vinyl ether
13	1049.2	S=O stretching /CO-O-CO stretching	Sulfoxide / anhydrate
14	879.48	C-C stretching	Alkene
15	803.3	C-C stretching	Alkene
16	618.14	C-Br stretching	Halo compound
17	592.11	C-I stretching	Halo compound

**Fig. 2 FTIR analysis of ethanol extract of *R. patula***

The ethanol leaf extract of *R. patula* were studied for the physicochemical properties and the components studies were analysed by GC-MS. The leaf extract showed 30 peaks. Among 30 peaks 58, compounds were Propane, 1,1,3-triethoxy-, Carbamic acid, Propane, 1,1-diethoxy, 1H-Cyclopenta[1,3]cyclopropa [1,2..., α -Cubebene, Copaene, Bicyclo[3.1.1]heptane, 2,6,6-tri..., 3-Octadecyne, n-Hexadecanoic acid, Tridecanoic acid, Pentadecanoic acid, Phytol, Oleic Acid, trans-13-Octadecenoic acid, cis-Vaccenic acid, 10-Heneicosene (c,t), 1-Heptacosanol, Octacosyl acetate, 9-Nonadecene, 9-Tricosene, (Z)-, Heneicosane, 3-Eicosene, (E)-, Octadecane, dl- α -Tocopherol, Oxirane, 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, Di-n-octyl phthalate, Adamantane, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, Thiophene-3-carboxylic acid, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, Nonadecyltrifluoroacetate,

Bicyclo[4.2.1]nona-2,4,7-triene,..., Hexamethylene glycol dibenzyl ether, 1-Bromo-2-chloro-1,1,2-trifluoro, trans-4-Methoxy-4'-(methylthio)c..., 2,3-Dihydro-3,5-diphenyl-1H-inde..., Thiazole, Androst-5-en-3-one, Pregn-5-ene-3, Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 6H-Dibenzo[a,g]quinolizine, 1H-Indole-2-carboxylic acid, Cedran-diol, trans-4-(Methylthio)chalcone, 3-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone, 9,10-Anthracenedione, 1H-Indole, Dodecahydropyrido[1,2-b]isoquino..., 2H-1-Benzopyran, (Z)-14-Tricosenyl formate, cis-9-Tetradecen-1-ol, 9-Tricosene, Lanosta-8,24-dien-3-one, beta. Carotene, 3-(5,6-Dimethylbenzoimidazol-1-y..., Silane, [(3.beta.,5.alpha.)-4,4..., 3-(5,6-Dimethylbenzoimidazol-1-y..., Di-n-octyl phthalate, 1-(4-Pyridin-2-yl-piperazin-1-yl..., 9,19-Cyclolanost-23-ene-3,25-dio..., 1-(4-Pyridin-2-yl-piperazin-1-yl..., Diepicedrene-1-oxide, 4,4,6a,6b,8a,11,11,14b-Octamethy..., Olean-12-ene, 2-Ethylacridine, 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3-amine tms, Thiocarbamic acid, alpha.-Amyrin, .beta.-Amyrin, Pentadecanoic acid, Propane, 1,1-diethoxy. The results of GCMS peaks showed in Fig. 3. Ruthiran and Selvaraj, (2017) reported that maximum compounds were identified from *P. biblosa* such as 1,2,4-Benzenetriol, 6-Octadecanoic acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, palmitoleic acid, cyclohexane butanoic acid, 9-Decanoic acid and N-Decanoic acid were also detected. According to Eswaraiah et al., (2020) reported that GC-MS spectra of *Lumnitzera racemosa* extract revealed the peaks that indicated the occurrence of different compounds like Furfural, 2-Furan Carboxaldehyde, 5-methyl, 2 Furan Carboxaldehyde-5-(hydroxyl methyl), Benzyle chloride, Hexa decanoic acid – methyl ester.



The anti-bacterial activity of ethanol extract of *R. patula* against five human pathogens was performed by agar-well diffusion method. In this study, five bacterial cultures namely *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Pseudomonas putida*, *Shigella flexneri* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were used. In those plates, the ethanol leaf extract was added and incubated for 24 hrs in incubator, the zone of inhibition was measured following incubation. In 30 μ l, 60 μ l and 90 μ l the maximum zone inhibition for *Shigella flexneri* was 19mm, 21mm and 23mm. In 30 μ l *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas putida* showed least zone of inhibition of 14mm. In 60 μ l and 90 μ l *Staphylococcus aureus* showed the lowest zone of inhibition of 15mm and 16mm. The graphical representation of anti-bacterial activity against five pathogens by the ethanol extract of *R. patula* was shown in Fig 4. Similarly, Ibrahim and Kebede, (2020) methanol crude extracts of *M. oleifera* shown the highest anti-bacterial activities against *Stp.aureus*, and followed by methanol crude extracts of *M. oleifera* and *L.sativum* against *Sal.Typhi* at 150 mg/ml concentration. According to Auchaoagu and Igara, (2021) the maximum effect against pathogens was observed at 100 mg/ml of extract and the minimum was observed at 25 mg/ml of extract.

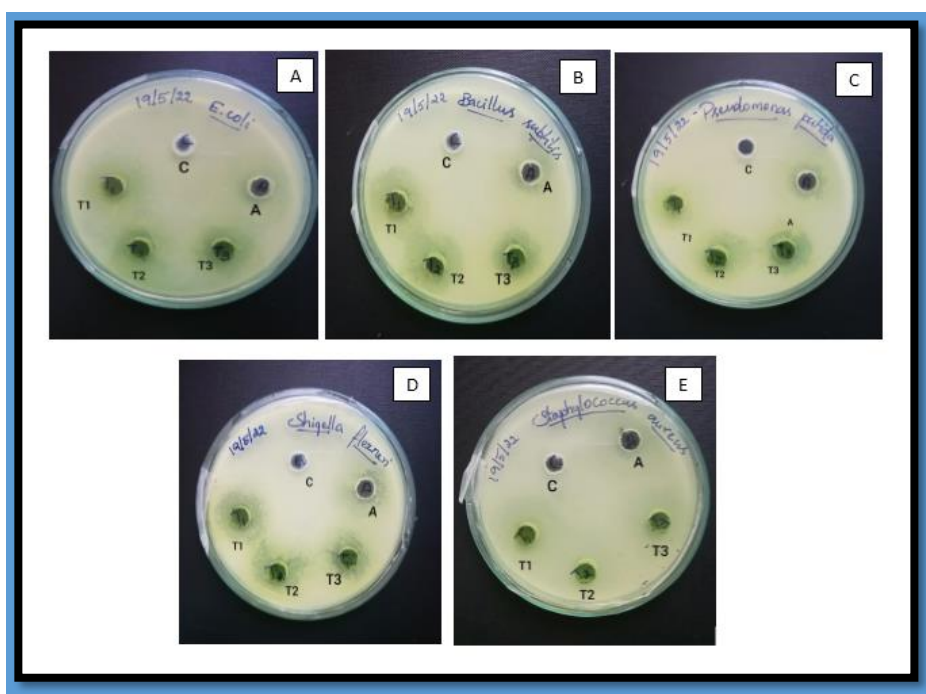


Fig. 4 Anti-bacterial activity of ethanol leaf extract of *R. patula* against A -*E.coli*, B - *Bacillus subtilis*, C - *Pseudomonas putida*, D -*Shigella flexneri* and E - *Staphylococcus aureus*; C- Control (Distilled water); A-Anti-biotic (Ampicillin); T1,T2&T3 – leaf extracts

The free radical scavenging activity of ethanol leaf extract was determined by DPPH (1, 1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) method. In ethanol extract of *R. patula*, 100µl showed the maximum DPPH scavenging activity of 64.03% and the 20 µl showed the minimal scavenging activity of 55.26% compared with standard ascorbic acid. The optical density and percentage of the DPPH activity was in table 2. Costa et al., (2015) have reported that the capacity for scavenging free radicals was evaluated for the butanol, ethyl ether, ethyl acetate and aqueous extracts of *Phthirusa pyrifolia*. The first assay realized using DPPH reagent. The steady state was attained for the ethyl acetate and aqueous extracts in less than 15 minutes and the anti-oxidant efficiency increased in the order showed. Guchu et al., (2020) studied the methanolic extracts of *C. volkensii*, *V. lasiopus*, and *A. hockii* also manifest remarkable in vitro DPPH radical scavenging activities in a dose-dependent.

Table 2 Anti-oxidant activity of ethanol leaf extract of *R. patula*

S.No	Anti-oxidant assay	Concentration of the sample					
		Control	T1 20µl	T2 40 µl	T3 60 µl	T4 80 µl	T5 100 µl
1	DPPH assay	0.02	55.26%	57.01%	60.52%	63.15%	64.03%
2	Ferric cyanide assay	0.04	51.92%	53.76%	55.76%	71.15%	73.07%
2	H ₂ O ₂ scavenging assay	0.50	20%	33%	60%	60%	80%

Anti-oxidant activity of the ethanol extract was analyzed using hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity. In ethanol extract, 100µl concentration of sample, shown the maximum scavenging activity of 80% and the 20 µl concentration of sample shown the minimal scavenging activity of 20%. The hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity was tabulated in table 2. The scavenging effect of various extracts of *R. arvensis* on hydrogen peroxide was concentration dependent (25–400 µg/ml). The methanol:water extract exhibited strong H₂O₂ scavenging activity (IC₅₀ 43.53 µg/ml) while the water extract exhibited an IC₅₀ of 51.27 µg/ml. The scavenging effect of different extracts of *V. amygdalina* on hydrogen peroxide was concentration-dependent (25–300 µg/ml). The methanol extract displayed

strong H₂O₂ scavenging activity (IC₅₀ 141.6 µg/ml), whereas water extract exhibited IC₅₀ value 180.6 µg/ml by Hussien and Endalew, (2023).

Anti-oxidant activity of the ethanol extract was analysed by using ferric cyanide scavenging activity. In ethanol extract, 100µl concentration of sample, shown the maximum scavenging activity of 73.07%. Then, the 20 µl concentration of ethanol extract shown the minimal scavenging activity of 51.92% compared with standard ascorbic acid. The ferric ion radical scavenging activity was tabulated in Table 2. Aqueous and ethanolic extracts of *J. oxycedrus* fruit and leaves were studied by El-Jemli et al., 2016 using two different tests of ferric reducing anti-oxidant power assay. Aara et al, 2020 reported that the anti-oxidant activity of *P. betel* leaf extract test substances against RPA showed a dose-dependent increase in absorption, showing good anti-oxidant activity compared to eugenol.

S.No	Anti-inflammatory Tests	Absorbance calculated by the formula	Values by the	Aspirin (Standard drug)
1.	Albumin denaturation	71.29 ±0.03		70.72 ±0.02
2.	Membrane stabilization	81.42 ± 0.05		70.79 ± 0.04
3.	Proteinase inhibition	82.29 ± 0.02		71.37 ±0.04
4.	Anti-proteinase assay	82.27± 0.03		70.73 ±0.02

Anti-inflammatory activity of the ethanol extracts of *R. patula* was analysed by using albumin denaturation, membrane stabilization assay, proteinase inhibition assay and anti-proteinase assay. In albumin denaturation assay of *R. patula* was performed in maximum inhibition 71.29±0.03, membrane stabilization 81.42± 0.05, proteinase inhibition 82.29 ± 0.02, anti-proteinase assay 82.27± 0.03 compared to the positive control values in table 3. According to Govindappa et al., (2011) reported that the maximum inhibition was observed from leaf ethanolic extract (84.19%), in decreasing order was stem (81.84%) and flower ethanolic extract (67.17%). The standard drug aspirin (92.87%) drug showed the greatest proteinase inhibitory action. The results of Anti-proteinase assay and Protein inhibition assay were absorbed under UV visible spectrometry the peaks showed in 210nm.

Wound healing activity was carried out by using PBMCs cell line and docking analysis were studied for *R. patula* due to highly active. The effect of *R. patula* extract on PBMC proliferation. PBMC's and LPS treated PBMC's were cultured with 100 µg/ml of *R. patula* extract. It was shown in Fig.5. LPS treatment alone significantly induced IL6 and cytokine secretion from control PBMC's. LPS Treatment with ethanol extract of *R. patula* significantly increased the secretion of IL-6 at concentration of 100 µg/ml. The values were tabulated in table 10 and the graphical representation of the values showed in Fig. 6 and 7. In this study, pre-treated LPS with test sample induced pro inflammatory cytokine secretion of PBMC's. The values were shown in table 4 and 5. Moghaddam and Behbahani, (2021) reported that green tea, turmeric and ginger 1%, for four weeks, demonstrated greater effectiveness in growth parameters and PBMC proliferation than the lower dose. The flavonoids extracted from *Santalum album*, *Butea frondosa* and *Emblica officinalis* for their anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activity against HBsAg in human PBMC using CD14 monocyte surface marker by Gupta and Chaphalkar, 2016.

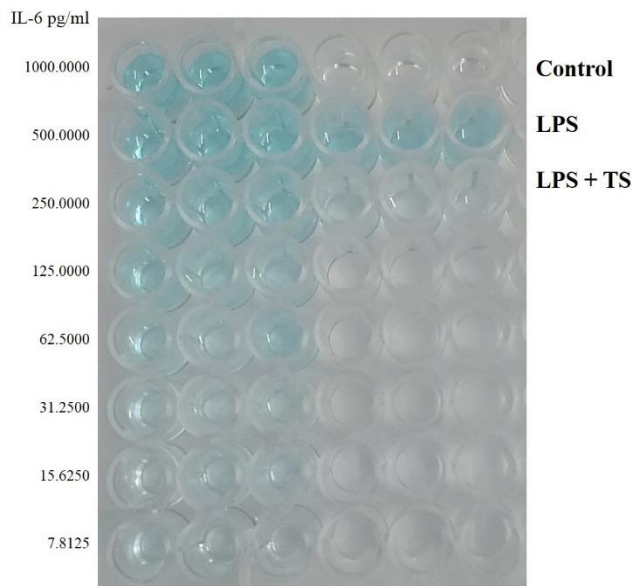


Fig. 5 Anti-inflammatory activity of *R. patula* by ELISA IL-6

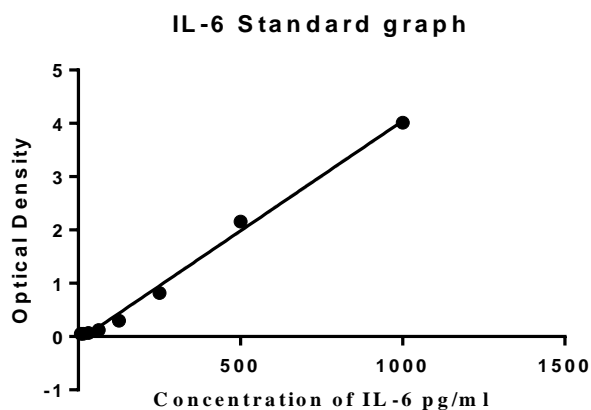


Fig. 6 IL-6 Standard graph

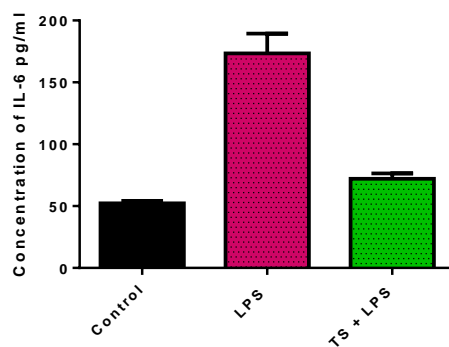


Fig. 7 The effect of *R. patula* ethanol extract on IL-6 production in LPS treated PBMC's.

Table 3 IL-6 Standard

S. No	Concentration of IL-6 pg/ml	OD value at 450 nm
1.	1000.0000	4.0100
2.	500.0000	2.1560
3.	250.0000	0.8200
4.	125.0000	0.2980
5.	62.5000	0.1230
6.	31.2500	0.0670
7.	15.6250	0.0530
8.	7.8125	0.0520

Table 4 Values of Anti-inflammatory activity of *R. patula* by using IL-6 ELISA

S. No	Name	OD value at 450 nm			The concentration of IL-6 pg/ml		
1	Control	0.145	0.129	0.132	54.53143	50.6531	51.38029
2	LPS	0.712	0.598	0.597	191.9694	164.3364	164.094
3	TS + LPS	0.220	0.234	0.198	72.71105	76.10458	67.37836

The 3D structure of receptors TRPV1 (Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1) was downloaded from the PDB database shown in Fig 8. The GC-MS compounds of *R. patula* were selected as a ligand based on Lipinski's rule of five hydrogen bond donor capacity, hydrogen bond acceptor capacity and molecular weight. The selected ligand compounds such as Olean-12-ene, 4H-1 Benzopyran-4-one, 2H- 1-Benzopyran, 1-(4-Pyridin-2-yl-piperazin-1-yl..., Androst-5-en-3-one possess all the physiochemical properties to be act as a ligand molecule shown in the Fig.9 (a,b,c,d,e). The 3D structures of the selected ligand were downloaded from pubchem database. The receptor TRPV1 was successfully docked with the selected ligand components. The results were tabulated in table 6 and Fig. 10 (a,b,c,d,e). Through the docking process the ligand molecule Olean-12-ene showed the better interaction with TRPV1 receptor having binding affinity values of -10.5. The leaf extracts may possess anti-analgesics property against wound healing. Fajrin et al., (2018) studied the interaction of gingerol and shogaol with TRPV1 were analyzed by AutoDock Vina to describe a possible conformation and orientation for the ligand at its binding site. The protein was drawn in PyRx software (pyrx.sourceforge.net) and protein structure that contain hydrogen in all polar residue was saved in .pdbqt file. In this condition, all bonds of ligands were set to be rotatable. Jaffal et al., (2022) demonstrated that α -tocopherol, ursolic acid, and β -sitosterol (similar to capsazepine) fit in the same pocket of TRPV1 receptor indicating that these compounds are the active ingredients responsible for the effect of the extract in decreasing capsaicin-induced Co^{+2} influx.

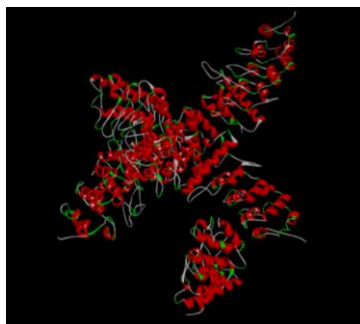


Fig. 8 Structure of Target TRPV1

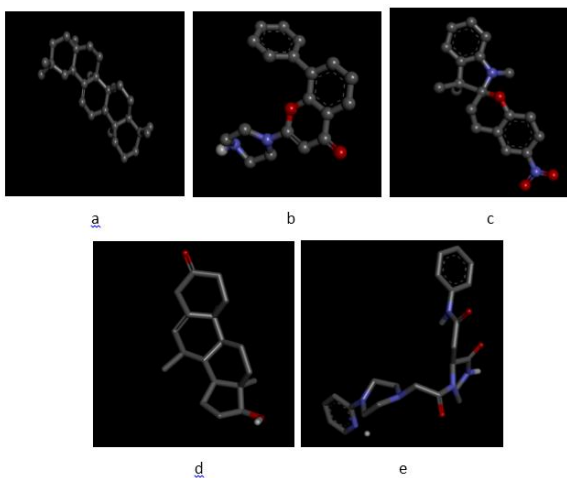


Fig. 9 Structure of ligands

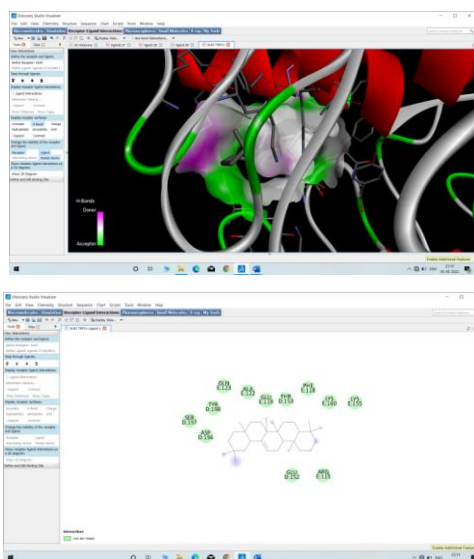


Fig. 10(a) H -Bond and 2D structure of olean-12-ene

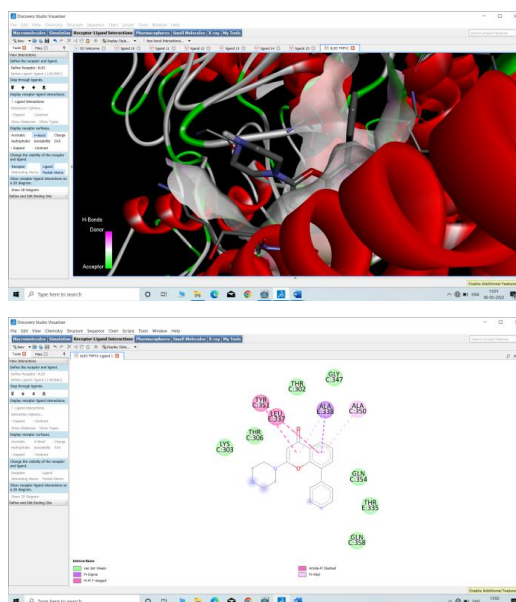


Fig. 10(b) H -Bond and 2D structure of 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one

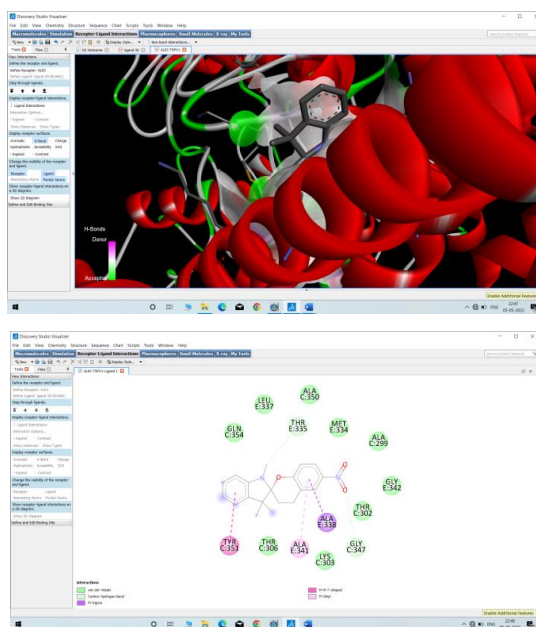


Fig. 10(c) H -Bond and 2D structure of 2H-1-Benzopyran,

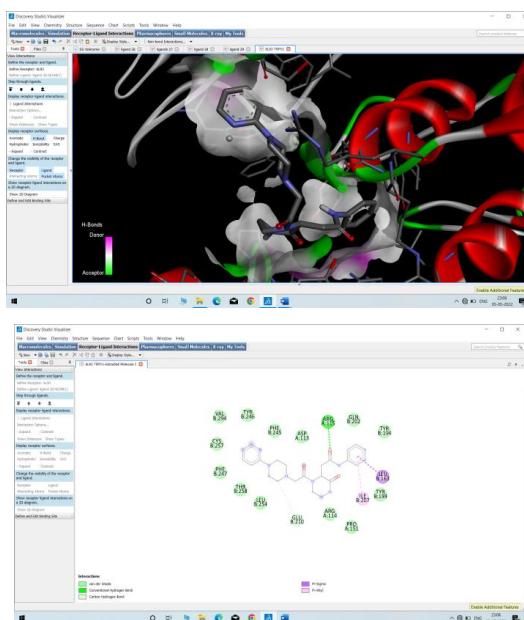


Fig.10 (d) H -Bond and 2D structure of 1-(4-Pyridin-2-yl-piperazin-1-yl...

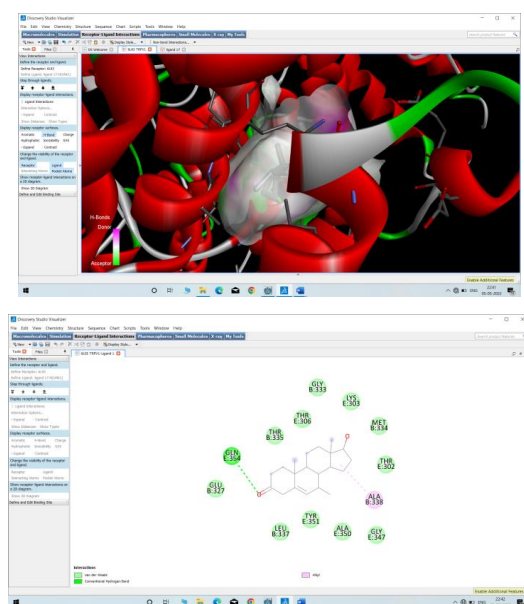
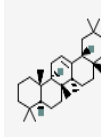
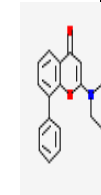
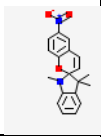
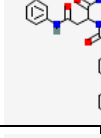
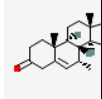


Fig. 10 (e) H -Bond and 2D structure of Androst-5-en-3-one

Table 6 GCMS analysis of ethanol extract of the plant *R.patula* L.

S. No	Compound name	Mol. Weight	Mol. Formula	LogP	H-Bond donor	H-Bond acceptor	Structure	Binding Affinity
1	Olean-12-ene	410.7	C ₃₀ H ₅₀	10.7	0	0		-10.5
2	4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one,	306.4	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₂	2.8	1	4		-9.1
3	2H-1-Benzopyran,	322.4	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃	4.8	0	4		-9.1
4	1-(4-Pyridin-2-yl-piperazin-1-yl...	436.5	C ₂₃ H ₂₈ N ₆ O ₃	0.6	2	6		-8.9
5	Androst-5-en-3-one,	302.5	C ₂₀ H ₃₀ O ₂	3.3	1	2		-8.7

Conclusion

From the result of our study, it was concluded that the ethanol extract of *Ruellia patula* L. showed highest interest of anti-bacterial activity, anti-oxidant pastime and anti-inflammatory observe. The anti-bacterial assays proved that the *Shigella flexneri* confirmed the maximum zone inhibition. The free radical scavenging activity of ethanol leaf extract become determined by way of DPPH, hydrogen peroxide and ferric cyanide assay. The extract of have the more capability of anti-inflammatory activity and wound healing activity. These effects aid that the usage of leaf extracts of *Ruellia patula* L. in traditional medicine.

Acknowledgement

The corresponding author would like to express their sincere gratitude to Head of the Department and all the staff members of the Department of Biotechnology, Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, for their strong support and their willingness to share their valuable suggestions.

Funding

This study was supported by TNSCST-SPS Project - Govt of Tamil Nadu, India for providing Student Project Scheme - 2021-2022/code - MS-008.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL PRODUCT FOR ALLEVIATING DYSMENORRHEA SYMPTOMS: A PROMISING APPROACH TOWARDS WOMEN'S HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Dysmenorrhea, a prevalent issue affecting women worldwide, is primarily mediated by prostaglandin hormones, significantly impacting the quality of life of a substantial portion of the female population. While medical treatments exist, they often entail long-term side effects. Symptoms commonly include lower abdominal pain, accompanied by biological manifestations such as dizziness, back pain, headaches, stress, menstrual cramps, and leg pain. This study delves into the prevalence of dysmenorrhea, its physical implications, and associated behaviors, aiming to address this pressing issue. Here, we introduce a novel product formulated with antioxidants, potassium, vitamins, and other beneficial compounds. Our research demonstrates that this product effectively mitigates pain associated with dysmenorrhea, offering relief and enhancing overall well-being.

Keywords

Dysmenorrhea, Women's health, Menstrual pain, Prostaglandin hormones

PRODUCTION OF SUCCINIC ACID BY HYDROGENATION OF MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

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ABSTRACT

Succinic acid holds significant industrial value due to its versatile applications across pharmaceuticals, food, detergents, cosmetics, plastics, resins, textiles, and various other sectors. This paper presents a detailed study of the industrial-scale production of succinic acid through the hydrogenation of maleic anhydride, leveraging the reactivity of its carboxylic and methylene groups. The project encompasses a thorough examination of process description, material balance, energy balance, and design considerations, including the integration of shell and tube heat exchangers and dryers. Safety aspects, process control mechanisms, plant layout, and location optimization strategies are also extensively discussed. By addressing these critical facets, this study aims to contribute innovative insights into succinic acid production processes, potentially advancing efficiency, safety, and economic viability in various industries.

Keywords

Succinic acid, Maleic anhydride, Hydrogenation

UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Protein structure prediction plays a crucial role in understanding protein function and designing targeted therapeutics.

However, recent advancements in deep learning, exemplified by AlphaFold, have revolutionized this field.

In this study, we employed AlphaFold, a state-of-the-art deep learning model, to predict the structure of Cyclin dependent kinase 20 (CDK20) from the species *Saimiri boliviensis boliviensis* (Bolivian squirrel monkey).

Utilizing sequence-based and evolutionary information, AlphaFold accurately predicted the three-dimensional structure of CDK20 with high confidence.

The predicted structure provides valuable insights into the function and regulation of CDK20, facilitating further research and drug discovery efforts targeting this important kinase.

RESULT

We could encompass the accuracy of the predicted structure, any key insights gained from the predicted structure, and the implications of these findings for understanding the function and regulation of Cyclin dependent kinase 20 (CDK20).

Additionally, prediction methods could be mentioned to highlight the reliability and robustness of the AlphaFold predictions.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ALGAL STRAINS FOR POTENTIAL BIOREMEDIATION OF FIREWORK INDUSTRY EFFLUENT

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ABSTRACT

The indiscriminate discharge of industrial effluents, particularly from the firework industry, poses a significant threat to the environment and human health. Bioremediation strategies employing microalgae offer a sustainable approach to addressing this challenge. In this study, we aimed to isolate and characterize algal strains capable of remediating the firework industry effluent. Firework effluent samples were collected from a local firework manufacturing unit, and a comprehensive physicochemical analysis was conducted to assess the contaminant profile. Using standard microbiological techniques, a diverse array of algal strains was isolated and purified from different sources. Detailed morphological and taxonomic identification of the isolated algal species was carried out using light microscopy and molecular techniques. The isolated algal strains exhibited a wide range of morphological characteristics, including unicellular, colonial, and filamentous forms. The findings of this study demonstrate the potential of isolated algal strains for the bioremediation of firework industry effluents. Further investigations are warranted to evaluate the biosorption efficiency, pollutant removal capabilities, and growth kinetics of the identified algal species under controlled conditions. The successful implementation of such algae-based bioremediation strategies could contribute to the sustainable management of industrial wastewater and the protection of the surrounding ecosystems.

KEYWORDS

Firework industry effluent, Bioremediation, Microalgae, Physicochemical characterization, Morphological identification.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid industrialization and urbanization witnessed globally has led to a significant increase in the generation of industrial effluents. These effluents often contain a complex mixture of organic and inorganic pollutants, including heavy metals, dyes, pesticides, and other toxic substances, posing a grave threat to the environment and human health [1, 2]. One industry that has come under increasing scrutiny for its environmental impact is the firework industry.

Fireworks, widely used for celebrations, festivals, and entertainment, are produced by mixing various chemicals, including oxidizing agents, fuel sources, and color-producing compounds [3]. The production, storage, transportation, and disposal of firework waste can lead to the release of a wide range of contaminants into the surrounding environment [4]. These include heavy metals (e.g., aluminum, lead, copper, barium, strontium), perchlorate, organic compounds, and particulate matter [5, 6].

The discharge of firework industry effluents can have severe ecological consequences. Heavy metals and other toxic substances can accumulate in the food chain, posing a threat to aquatic organisms and ultimately affecting human health through the consumption of contaminated food [7]. Additionally, the release of these effluents into water bodies can lead to eutrophication, decreased dissolved oxygen levels, and disruption of aquatic ecosystems [8]. The long-term exposure to these pollutants can also have adverse effects on human health, including neurological disorders, kidney problems, and cancer [9].

Conventional methods for the treatment of industrial effluents, such as chemical precipitation, adsorption, and membrane filtration, often suffer from drawbacks like high operational costs, the generation of secondary waste, and limited removal

efficiency for certain pollutants [10]. In recent years, bioremediation strategies employing microorganisms, particularly microalgae, have gained significant attention as a sustainable and eco-friendly approach to addressing industrial effluent pollution [11].

Microalgae are unicellular or multicellular photosynthetic organisms that possess remarkable capabilities for the remediation of various types of industrial effluents [12]. These microorganisms can effectively remove and/or transform a wide range of pollutants, including heavy metals, organic compounds, and nutrients, through a variety of mechanisms, such as biosorption, bioaccumulation, and biodegradation [13, 14]. Moreover, some microalgal species can also produce valuable co-products, such as biofuels, high-value metabolites, and animal feed, thereby enhancing the overall economic and environmental benefits of the bioremediation process [15].

The suitability of microalgae for the bioremediation of firework industry effluents lies in their ability to tolerate and thrive in the presence of the diverse contaminants found in these effluents. Certain algal species have demonstrated the capacity to accumulate and sequester heavy metals, degrade organic pollutants, and remove nutrients from aqueous environments [16, 17]. The unique metabolic capabilities and adaptability of microalgae make them promising candidates for the development of cost-effective and sustainable treatment solutions for firework industry effluents.

In this context, the present study aims to isolate and characterize algal strains with the potential for bioremediation of firework industry effluents.

The findings of this study will contribute to the development of effective, eco-friendly, and economically viable strategies for the treatment of firework industry effluents, thereby mitigating the environmental and public health concerns associated with the indiscriminate discharge of these pollutants.

METHODOLOGY

Effluent Collection and Characterization

Effluent samples were collected from a local firework manufacturing unit located in Alamarathupatti, Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India (9.473709°N 77.839175°E). The sampling was conducted during the peak production period to ensure the collection of representative samples. 5 L of effluent from the main effluent discharge point was collected in pre-cleaned, acid-washed polyethylene containers [18].

The containers were rinsed thrice with effluent before collection. After collection, the samples were immediately placed in coolers maintained at 4°C and transported to the laboratory within 4 hours for analysis. A portion of each sample was acidified with nitric acid (pH < 2) for metal analysis, while the remaining portion was kept unpreserved for other physicochemical analyses [19, 20].

The collected effluent samples were subjected to a comprehensive physicochemical analysis following standard methods [19-21]. Concentrations of Heavy Metals such as lead (Pb), copper (Cu), barium (Ba), and strontium (Sr) were determined using Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) after acid digestion of the samples [22, 23].

All analyses were performed in triplicate to ensure reliability and reproducibility of the results. Quality control measures, including the use of blanks, standards, and certified reference materials, were implemented throughout the analytical process to ensure the accuracy of the results [24].

Isolation of Microalgal and Cyanobacterial strains

Samples were collected from three different sources: pond water, soil around the pond, and rainwater puddles near the pond. For each source, triplicate samples were obtained following standard protocols [25, 26]. 10 mL of each sample was inoculated into 90 mL of liquid media in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flasks. Two different media were used to promote the growth of diverse microalgal and cyanobacterial strains, Algal Culture medium and BG-11 Medium [27]. Cultures were incubated under $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$,

16:8 hours (light:dark) photoperiod, for 10 to 25 days. Serial dilutions were performed and plated on solid media to obtain individual colonies. The streak plate technique was repeated 3-5 times to ensure pure cultures. Isolated strains were then transferred to liquid media for further growth and maintenance [28, 29].

Screening of algal strains for Bioremediation.

The algal strains isolated were grown in 50% firework industry effluent for 7 days. The biomass was collected by filtering the broth in a Vacuum Filter with 0.45 µm nylon filter medium and dried in a hot air oven at 60°C for overnight. The mass of the biomass was measured and the strain with maximum yield was selected for further studies.

Characterization of selected algal strain.

The algal strain selected is observed under compound microscope and Scanning Electron microscope for the study of its morphology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effluent Characterization

Collected Effluent was characterized by ABHA standard methods and ICP-MS after acid digestion. The results are tabulated in Table 1.

Table 1: Characteristics of Firework industry effluent

S. No	Parameters	Units	Result	Standard Level
1	Biochemical oxygen demand (@ 27°C for 3 days)	mg/L	350	2-8 mg/L
2	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	1104	100 mg/L
3	Aluminium (as Al)	mg/L	277	0.05 mg/L
4	Arsenic (as As)	mg/L	BDL (DL=0.01)	BDL
5	Cadmium (as Cd)	mg/L	BDL (DL=0.001)	0.005 mg/L

6	Copper (as Cu)	mg/L	0.20	0.009 mg/ L
7	Lead (as Pb)	mg/L	0.18	0.1 mg/L
8	Mercury (as Hg)	mg/L	BDL (DL=0.001)	0.0005 mg/L
9	Nickel (as Ni)	mg/L	0.4	2 mg/L
10	Selenium (as Se)	mg/L	BDL (DL=0.01)	0.1 mg/L
11	Total Chromium (as Cr)	mg/L	1.0	250 mg/L
12	Zinc (as Zn)	mg/L	0.8	0.25 mg/L
BDL – Below Detection Level, DL – Detection Level				

The analysis of the firework industry effluent reveals significant deviations from standard environmental levels for several parameters, indicating potential environmental and health risks associated with its discharge. This discussion will focus on the most critical parameters and their implications.

The effluent shows extremely high levels of both BOD (350 mg/L) and COD (1104 mg/L), far exceeding the standard levels of 2-8 mg/L and 100 mg/L, respectively. These elevated values indicate a high concentration of organic and inorganic pollutants in the effluent. High BOD and COD levels can lead to rapid depletion of dissolved oxygen in receiving water bodies, potentially causing hypoxic conditions and adversely affecting aquatic life. [3] The ratio of COD to BOD (approximately 3:1) suggests the presence of both biodegradable and non-biodegradable organic matter, which may require a combination of biological and chemical treatment methods for effective remediation [30].

Several heavy metals were detected at levels exceeding the standard limits. At 277 mg/L, the Aluminium (Al) concentration is significantly higher than the standard level of 0.05 mg/L. High Al levels can be toxic to aquatic organisms and may accumulate in the food chain [31]. The Cu concentration (0.20 mg/L) exceeds the standard level of 0.009 mg/L. Elevated Cu levels can be harmful to aquatic life, particularly to fish and invertebrates [32]. At 0.18 mg/L, the Lead (Pb) concentration

is above the standard level of 0.1 mg/L. Lead is a known neurotoxin and can bioaccumulate in organisms, posing risks to both aquatic life and human health. The Zn concentration (0.8 mg/L) exceeds the standard level of 0.25 mg/L. While Zn is an essential micronutrient, elevated levels can be toxic to aquatic organisms. The presence of these heavy metals at concentrations above the standard levels is concerning, as they can persist in the environment, bioaccumulate in organisms, and potentially enter the food chain [33]. This highlights the need for effective treatment strategies to remove or reduce these metal concentrations before discharge.

Screening of Algal Strains for Bioremediation

From the samples obtained from pond water, and soil, Thiry isolates were identified and were taken for analysis. They were grown in 50% industrial effluent for 7 days and their growth were visually observed. From the observation, 9 strains showing maximum growth were selected and their biomass weight was measured.

Table 2: Performance of different strains in Industry Effluent

S. No	Sample Source	Strain	Biomass (g) in 50% Firework Industry Effluent after 7 days
1	Soil	KS01	8.62 ± 0.36
2	Rainwater Puddle	KS10	3.8 ± 0.16
3	Rainwater Puddle	KS14	1.64 ± 0.07
4.	Pond Water	KS20	2.46 ± 0.1
5.	Pond Water	KS22	2.28 ± 0.09
6.	Pond Water	KS26	4.82 ± 0.2
7.	Pond Water	KS27	6.45 ± 0.23
8.	Pond Water	KS28	1.92 ± 0.08
9.	Pond Water	KS30	1.75 ± 0.07

The data presented provides valuable insights into the growth performance of various algal strains isolated from different environmental sources when cultivated in 50% firework industry effluent. This discussion will focus on interpreting these

results to select the most promising strains for bioremediation applications. The biomass production after 7 days of growth in 50% effluent varies significantly among the nine strains tested, ranging from 1.64 g to 8.62 g. This variation indicates different levels of tolerance and adaptability to the complex mixture of pollutants present in the firework industry effluent.

KS01 (Soil): This strain demonstrates the highest biomass production (8.62 ± 0.36 g) among all tested strains. Its superior performance suggests a robust tolerance to the effluent's pollutants and an ability to utilize available nutrients effectively.

Microscopic Characterization of the selected strain.

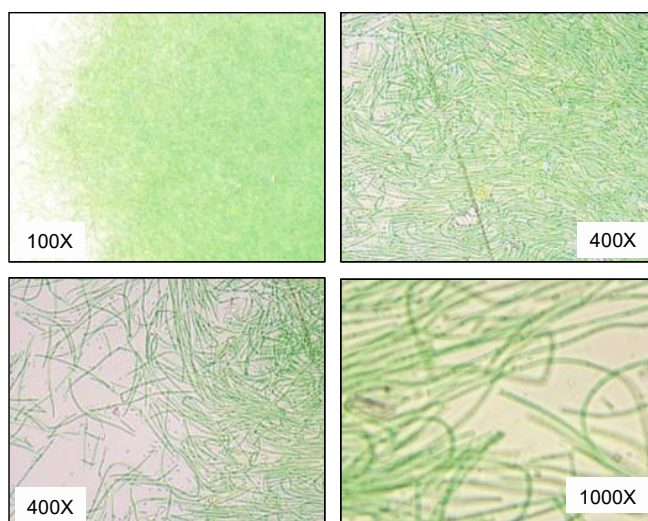


Figure 1: KS01 strain under various Magnifications in compound Light Microscope

When observed under compound microscope (Figure 1), The organism appears as long, unbranched filaments. These filaments are straight or slightly curved, showing a cylindrical shape throughout their length. The trichomes (the cellular part of the filament) are uniseriate, meaning they consist of a single row of cells arranged end to end. Individual cells within the trichome are cylindrical to barrel shaped. The cells are generally longer than they are wide. The cells appear blue green which may be due to the presence of photosynthetic pigments, primarily chlorophyll and phycobiliproteins.

SEM provides higher resolution and magnification, revealing finer details of the strain morphology (Figure 2). The surface of the filaments appears relatively smooth, with subtle textural variations that may be related to the cell wall structure. The junctions between individual cells within a filament can be more clearly observed, potentially showing slight constrictions or seamless transitions. The extracellular sheath, which may be difficult to see under light microscopy, becomes more apparent under SEM. It may appear as a thin layer enveloping the trichome.

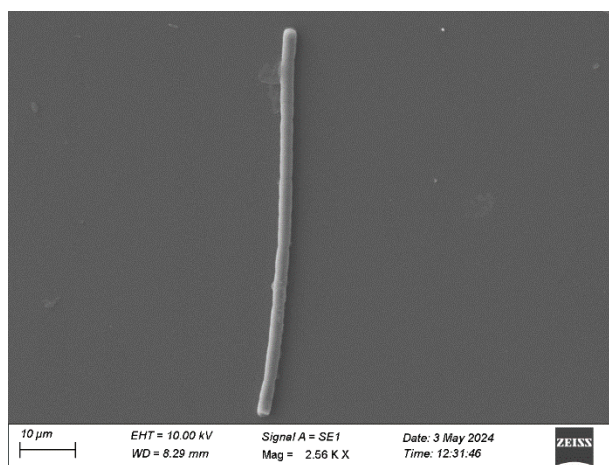


Figure 2: KS01 strain under Scanning Electron Microscope

CONCLUSION

This study successfully isolated and characterized algal strains with potential for bioremediation of firework industry effluent. Chemical analysis of the effluent revealed concerning levels of heavy metals, particularly aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc, underscoring the need for effective treatment methods. Among the isolated strains, KS01 demonstrated the most promising bioremediative capabilities and was selected for further investigation.

Microscopic examination identified KS01 as a blue-green algae (cyanobacteria). While these findings are encouraging, genetic characterization of KS01 remains a critical next step to fully understand its taxonomic position and potential metabolic pathways involved in metal uptake.

This research lays the groundwork for developing eco-friendly, algae-based solutions for treating firework industry wastewater. Future studies should focus on optimizing growth conditions for KS01, assessing its metal removal efficiency at scale, and exploring potential applications in other heavy metal-contaminated environments. Additionally, a comprehensive genetic analysis of KS01 could provide valuable insights for enhancing its bioremediation capabilities through genetic engineering approaches.

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Iris-enabled mobility wheelchair navigation via intraocular lens commend

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Abstract

The Iris-Enabled Mobility Wheelchair Navigation via Intraocular Lens project presents a novel approach to enhance the mobility and independence of visually impaired individuals. Leveraging the intraocular lens (IOL) technology, the system utilizes iris recognition to provide precise and intuitive navigation for wheelchair users. The system consists of a camera integrated into the wheelchair, which captures real-time images of the user's surroundings. The captured images are processed to identify landmarks and obstacles. Through iris recognition, the system identifies the user's intended direction and navigates the wheelchair accordingly, avoiding obstacles and ensuring safe travel. The project's innovation lies in its use of IOL technology, which offers a non-intrusive, hands-free navigation solution for visually impaired individuals. By providing a reliable and intuitive navigation system, the Iris-Enabled Mobility Wheelchair Navigation via Intraocular Lens project aims to significantly improve the quality of life for wheelchair users with visual impairments.

Keywords

Iris recognition, Intraocular lens, Mobility, Wheelchair navigation, Visual impairment, Assistive technology.

INTRODUCTION

Individuals living with severe mobility impairments face significant challenges in navigating their surroundings and maintaining independence. Traditional assistive devices, such as wheelchairs, often require manual input or limited control options, which can be restrictive for individuals with complex motor disabilities. In recent years, advancements in

assistive technology have paved the way for innovative solutions that cater to the specific needs of users with diverse levels of mobility. This study focuses on the development and implementation of a cutting-edge assistive technology system: a "Wheelchair Controlled by Eye Movements Utilizing Intraocular Lens Technology." By integrating advanced eye-tracking capabilities with intraocular lens implants, this system aims to offer a revolutionary method of wheelchair control that enhances precision, responsiveness, and user autonomy. The integration of intraocular lens technology into the wheelchair control system represents a significant advancement in the field of assistive technology. Intraocular lenses are commonly used in ophthalmic surgery to correct vision impairments, such as cataracts, but their application in mobility assistance opens up a new realm of possibilities for individuals with severe motor impairments. By leveraging the unique capabilities of intraocular lenses to capture and interpret eye movements, users can navigate the wheelchair with enhanced accuracy and dexterity, overcoming traditional barriers associated with manual control interfaces. This cutting-edge system is designed to empower users with limited mobility to navigate their environments with greater ease, efficiency, and independence. Through this research, we aim to explore the feasibility, effectiveness, and user experience of the Wheelchair Controlled by Eye Movements Utilizing Intraocular Lens Technology. By addressing the specific needs of individuals with complex mobility impairments, we strive to contribute to the advancement of assistive technology solutions that enhance quality of life and promote inclusivity for all individuals, regardless of their physical abilities. This study represents a step towards a more accessible and inclusive future, where technology serves as a conduit for empowerment and independence for individual with diverse modility challenges . commercia wheelchair ,via a controllayer ,is considered .Combiningthe IOLwithshared control architecture allows for dynamically producing intuitive and smooth trajectories. The processes of feature 11 Set of research works has been done for improvement of the feature extractionand classification algorithms. References consider feature extraction algorithms for IOL. Reference uses adaptive common spatial patterns for feature extraction. Differet clustering algorithm based on support vector machines ,linear discriminant analysis ,and neural networks are applied for classification of eye signals. Reference uses features ,optimize in the sense of statistically significant and potentially discriminative coherences at a specific frequency, and applies linear discriminant

analysis (LDA) for classification purpose .SVM and LDA are used for classification purpose of eye signals. Recently, several soft computing techniques are used for recognition of brain activity. Reference uses fuzzy logic and use neural networks with fuzzy particles swarm optimization for BCI design. In, continuous wavelet transform is used to extract highly representative features and then an Adaptive Neuron-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) is applied for classification. The systems based on fuzzy logic can make classifications using vague, imprecise, noisy, or missing input information. On given problem, human perception process can be efficiently modelled using fuzzy logic. As shown, feature extraction and classification play an important role in the design of eye-based control for obtaining high classification accuracy. In the IOL design, high classification rate is very important. Otherwise, the presence of errors can cause initiation of a wrong command that can lead to dangerous situation.

AUTOMATION OF WHEEL CHAIR USING INTRA OCULAR

Datasets are the basis for training deep learning models, and the performance of deep learning models heavily depends on the quality and size of the datasets they are trained on. In order to further improve the practicability and accuracy of the model, 100 Chinese volunteers were recruited for this dataset collection. Through the two major scenes of virtual and reality, we recorded videos of volunteers gazing in different directions while completing tasks, extracted human eye images frame-by-frame using the OpenCv program and the Dlib algorithm, and automatically labeled the obtained data by the task attributes of the time period in which the frame was located.

3.2.1. Multidimensional Eye-Tracking Data Acquisition

In this paper, we built the eye-tracking dataset through two dimensions: virtual and reality. Multidimensional can capture the complex relationships between different features, better describe the 17 characteristics and attributes of the data, provide a more comprehensive and accurate representation of the data, and enhance model performance. To achieve eye movement control in wheelchairs, we have performed the following three aspects of work: the fabrication of a flexible hydrogel biosensor, signal classification, and the manipulation of a wheelchair. The biosensor is responsible for collecting the wheelchair user's EOG and strain signals. After being processed by the peripheral circuit, signals will be input into the laptop (Surface Pro 7) in digital form. The application of the classification

algorithm enables different eye movement states to be identified. Eventually, the laptop generates instructions to drive stepper motors, and then control the wheelchair. Five eye movement states (up, down, left, right, and straight) correspond to the different mobile modes of the wheelchair: 'up' to move forward, 'down' to move back, 'left' to turn left, 'right' to turn right, and 'straight' to stay still. The overall framework of the study is presented in Figure 2.2.

Fabrication of A Flexible Biosensor The flexible biosensor is comprised of three layers. The HPC/PVA (Hydroxypropyl cellulose/Polyvinyl alcohol) layer is sandwiched between two PDMS (Polydimethylsiloxane) layers. Due to its dielectric and biocompatible properties, the PDMS substrate is in direct contact with epidermis to insulate electrical interference [45,46]. As a sensing layer, the function of the HPC/PVA hydrogel membrane is to collect the electrophysiological signals. The fabrication procedures of the PDMS substrate are as follows: mix PDMS aqueous dispersion (Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China) with a coagulant at the ratio of 10:1 in the flask and stir evenly; set it aside until all the bubbles disappear; coat the mixture onto a glass slide; transfer the glass slide on a heating plate (IKA, C-MAG HP 4); and heat it at 75 °C. About half an hour later, a piece of PDMS film can be detached from the glass slide. The conductive hydrogel membrane can be manufactured by the steps below. Add 5 mL DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide, Aladdin Co., Shanghai, China) and 0.5 g HPC (Aladdin Co., Shanghai, China) to 20 mL DI water and heat the mixture in a water bath (70 °C) with constant stirring. After 15 min, add 3 g PVA (Sigma-Aldrich Co., Saint Louis, MO, USA) to the mixed solution. Adjust the temperature to 85 °C and continue heating for two hours. Pour the mixed solution into a metal groove and let it cool down naturally. Transfer the cooled solution to the refrigerator at -20 °C and take it out after half an hour. When rising to room temperature, put it into the refrigerator again. Through three cycles, the HPC/PVA hydrogel membrane can be peeled off from the bottom of the metal groove.¹⁸ The smaller size of biosensor guarantees an unobtrusive experience, but it has limited accuracy and sensitivity. To obtain a preferred dimension of the PDMS substrate and hydrogel membrane, we designed an elastic cantilever device according to Equation(1)

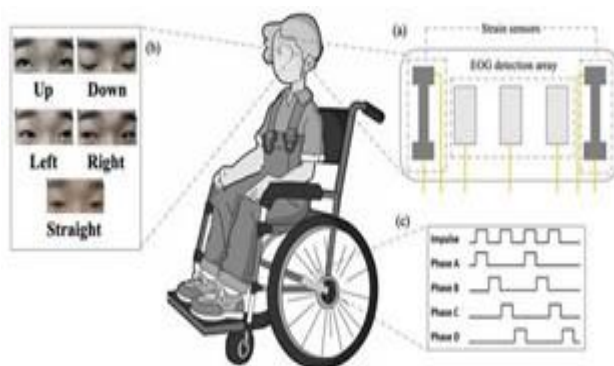
Eye-Tracking Wheelchair Program

The eye-tracking wheelchair system consists of eye-tracking data acquisition, data preprocessing, eyetracking direction estimation, and wheelchair motion control. The camera in front of the wheelchair transmits the face images collected in real time to the embedded AI computing module. The latter inputs the processed image into the neural network model to obtain the estimated direction of eyetracking and transmits the signal to the Arduino; then, the Arduino controls the 2D servo to adjust the wheelchair rocker and change the motion state of the wheelchair. The user's eye state and the estimated direction of eye-tracking are updated in real time on the display. The general block diagram of the eyetracking wheelchair system is shown in Figure .

FIGURE:2.3 3.2. Dataset Creation Datasets are the basis for training deep learning models, and the performance of deep learning models heavily depends on the quality and size of the datasets they are trained on. In order to further improve the practicability and accuracy of the model, 100 Chinese volunteers were recruited for this dataset collection. Through the two major scenes of virtual and reality, we recorded videos of volunteers gazing in different directions while completing tasks, extracted human eye images frame-by-frame using the OpenCv program and the Dlib algorithm, and automatically labeled the obtained data by the task attributes of the time period in which the frame was located.

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Designing smart environment is an active area of research where data is sensed and used to improve life for people. One source of data is the human eyewhere using Intraocular lens (IOL), information is gathered toaid in controlling devices in smart and new way. The idea behind using IOL signals for human computer interface was first proposed by Jacques Vidal in 1973. There are different methods to record eye activity, for example: Intraocular lens (IOL), Magnetoencephalography(MEG), Position Emission Tomography (PET) and functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI). IOL is a non-invasive technique of recording electrical activity from the scalp and is measured by micro-voltage over a specific time. IOL signal is generated due to neurons firing and it varies according to the eye activity and ranges between 0 to100 μ V. The human cerebral cortex divided into four lobes: frontal, temporal, parietal, and occipital lobes, and the started letters of the electrode sensors F, T, P and O stand for that lobe. Electrodes located in the frontal lobes covered the sensory motor cortex, which is related to human motor movements. There are five types of eye waves and is classified according to the mental activity: Deltawaves (0.4-4Hz) related to sleeping, Thetawaves (4-7 Hz) occur during emotional stress, Alpha waves (8-12 Hz) reduce amplitude during mental imagery, Mu waves (9-11 Hz) reduce amplitudes with intention of movement, and Betawaves (12-36Hz) increase amplitudes during intense mental activity. Methodology was applied for the developmentof the proposed solution. This approach is useful when you want to create a quick prototype that is thoroughly and easily tested. In our case, we worked with two smaller increments, the first was the main controller, which manages the user interface and the processing of brain waves. The second increment (module of the prototype) was the wheelchair controller, which handles the movement of the wheel chair. The implementation of both modules 17 creates a IOL system that can handle the movements of the wheel chair IOL was recorded with a sampling rate of 512 Hz with 12 passive Ag/AgCl electrodes and amplified. For offline analysis, IOL data was bandpass filtered between 0.1 and 30 Hz and divided into segments of 800 ms post-stimulus, plus 100 ms pre-stimulus for baselinecorrection. Segments containing values exceeding a threshold of $\pm 150 \mu$ v were excluded. Target and non-target epochs were averaged separately. Data were analyzed using adapted scripts provided by BCI2000. Classifier weights were

defined using the stepwise line are discriminant analysis (SWLDA) as implemented in the BCI2000 package

The integration of intraocular lens technology into a wheelchair control system operated by eye movements represents a significant advancement in the field of assistive technology, offering individuals with severe mobility impairments a new level of independence and mobility. By leveraging the unique capabilities of intraocular lenses and eye-tracking technology, this innovative system provides users with enhanced control, precision, and usability, ultimately empowering them to navigate their environment with ease and efficiency. Through the development and implementation of the eye-controlled wheelchair system utilizing intraocular lens technology, researchers and developers have opened up new possibilities for individuals with limited motor function to achieve greater freedom and autonomy in their daily lives. This transformative technology not only enhances the user experience by providing intuitive and responsive control but also fosters a sense of empowerment, dignity, and inclusivity for individuals with diverse mobility challenges. The successful integration of intraocular lens technology into the wheelchair control system holds promise for future applications in assistive technology, rehabilitation, and medical care. Further research, user trials, and refinements to the system are recommended to optimize its functionality, usability, and safety features for a wider range of users. By continuing to innovate and collaborate in the field of assistive technology, we can pave the way for more accessible, inclusive, and user-centric solutions that enrich the lives of individuals with mobility impairments and contribute to a more inclusive society.

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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ESP8266 - POWERED MINI WEB SERVER TO ENABLE WIRELESS CONNECTIVITY, HTML / CSS HOSTING AND RENDERING ACROSS CONNECTED DEVICES

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ABSTRACT

The creation of a compact web server powered by the ESP8266 microcontroller, aimed at providing wireless connectivity and the ability to host and render HTML/CSS content on connected devices. Utilizing the ESP8266's Wi-Fi capabilities, the server enables devices to connect wirelessly, facilitating easy access to web pages stored on the server. This setup is particularly advantageous for applications requiring remote data monitoring, control panels for IoT devices, or simple web interfaces without the need for complex infrastructure. The development process encompasses programming the ESP8266 to serve web pages, implementing HTML/CSS for user interface design, and ensuring compatibility across various devices. This project highlights the potential of using cost-effective and compact hardware to deploy web servers for a wide range of applications, demonstrating the ESP8266's versatility and reliability in wireless communication and web content delivery.

KEYWORDS

ESP8266 microcontroller; Compact web server; Wireless Connectivity; HTML/CSS Content; IoT Device; User Interface; Cost-effective Hardware.

INTRODUCTION

With the rapid evolution of the Internet of Things (IoT) and the growing demand for interconnected devices, the development of efficient and versatile communication platforms is crucial. This project aims to address this need by focusing on the design and development of an ESP8266-powered mini web server. The ESP8266, a powerful and cost-effective Wi-Fi-enabled microcontroller, serves as the backbone for creating a compact and feature-rich solution that facilitates seamless wireless connectivity, HTML/CSS hosting, and rendering across a variety of connected devices. The response to the escalating demands of the Internet of Things (IoT) landscape. At its core, this endeavor revolves around harnessing the capabilities of the ESP8266 microcontroller to craft a compact yet potent web server solution.

The primary aim is to offer users an adaptable means of wirelessly managing and overseeing their interconnected devices. Facilitated by the ESP8266's robust features, the mini web server boasts an array of functionalities, with a particular emphasis on supporting HTML and CSS hosting. The intrinsic wireless connectivity not only obviates the need for physical connections but also heightens the system's scalability, rendering it suitable for a multitude of IoT applications. Cross-device rendering serves as a pivotal aspect of this project, ensuring that users can seamlessly access and control their IoT devices from a spectrum of platforms – be it smartphones, tablets, laptops, or any device equipped with a web browser. Such ubiquity enhances accessibility and user experience, aligning the project with contemporary expectations of remote device management.

Built with scalability and modularity in mind, this project lays the groundwork for future expansions within the IoT ecosystem. Users can effortlessly integrate new devices into the system without compromising the existing infrastructure, thereby fostering adaptability and accommodating the evolving landscape of interconnected

technologies. As we delve into this initiative, we anticipate contributing meaningfully to the ongoing evolution of IoT platforms.

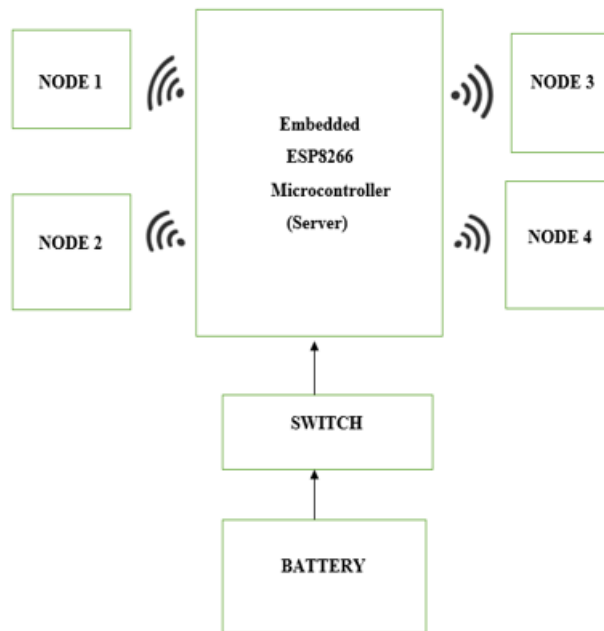


Figure 1 Block diagram for Server

OBJECTIVE

The project aims to revolutionize IoT connectivity by utilizing the ESP8266 microcontroller for wireless communication. It includes a mini web server for hosting customizable interfaces, ensuring cross-device compatibility.

The scalable architecture prioritizes user-friendliness and cost-effectiveness, fostering widespread adoption and contributing to the evolution of IoT platforms.

This initiative represents a significant step forward in the evolution of IoT, offering enhanced functionality and user engagement through innovative web interfaces and scalable infrastructure.

METHODOLOGY APPROACH

Start by setting up your ESP8266 module with the required firmware and libraries. You can use Arduino IDE or other compatible platforms for programming.

Firstly, Write code to connect the ESP8266 to your Wi-Fi network. This involves specifying the SSID and password of your network in the code. Utilize the ESP8266's capabilities to create a lightweight web server. You can use libraries like ESP8266WebServer to handle HTTP requests and responses.

Following this Store your HTML and CSS files directly on the ESP8266's filesystem. You can use SPIFFS (SPI Flash File System) to upload and manage these files. Once Written code to handle incoming HTTP requests and serve the appropriate HTML/CSS files. You'll need to parse the requests and send the corresponding responses.

. Optionally, incorporate dynamic content by using server-side scripting languages like JavaScript or server-side technologies like PHP. This allows for interactive web pages Test your setup thoroughly to ensure seamless functionality. Debug any issues that arise during testing. By following Implement security measures such as HTTPS, password protection, and input validation to secure your web server from potential threats.

Document your code thoroughly for future reference and deploy your ESP8266-powered mini web server in your desired environment. Test your setup thoroughly to ensure seamless functionality. Use the Serial monitor in the Arduino IDE for debugging purposes. Debug any issues that arise during testing by checking your code for errors and making necessary adjustments.

Implement security measures such as HTTPS, password protection, and input validation to secure your web server from potential threats. This helps protect sensitive information and prevent unauthorized access to your ESP8266. Document your code thoroughly for future reference and share it with others if needed. Deploy your ESP8266-powered mini web server in your desired environment and make any necessary adjustments based on user feedback or changing requirements.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

To ensure a systematic and rigorous evaluation of our proposed wireless connectivity, the experimental procedures are meticulously outlined. These procedures encompass various stages, including system setup, testing, data collection, and analysis, aimed at comprehensively assessing the system's performance and effectiveness.

Hardware and system setup

Gather all necessary hardware components, including the ESP8266 module, a power source (such as a USB cable or battery), and any peripherals like sensors or actuators if needed. Connect the ESP8266 module to your computer using a USB-to-serial adapter or an Arduino board. Ensure that the hardware connections are correct and secure.

Software Setup

Install the Arduino IDE or another compatible development environment on your computer. Add the ESP8266 board to the Arduino IDE by following the instructions provided by the ESP8266 Arduino core. Install any required libraries for working with the ESP8266, such as the ESP8266WiFi and ESP8266WebServer libraries. robustness.

Wi-Fi Connectivity

Write code to connect the ESP8266 to your Wi-Fi network. Include the SSID and password of your network in the code. Verify that the ESP8266 successfully connects to the Wi-Fi network and obtains an IP address. Comparative

Web Server Implementation

Utilize the ESP8266's capabilities to create a web server using the ESP8266WebServer library. Define routes for different URLs and specify the corresponding actions to be taken when those URLs are accessed. Test the web server by accessing it from a web browser on a connected device. Store HTML and CSS files on the ESP8266's filesystem using SPIFFS or another suitable file system. Upload

HTML and CSS files to the ESP8266 using the Arduino IDE or a tool like ESP8266FS. Verify that the ESP8266 can serve the hosted HTML and CSS files to connected devices.

Rendering HTML Pages

Write code to handle incoming HTTP requests and serve the appropriate HTML/CSS files. Parse the requests and send the corresponding responses with the content of the requested files. Test the rendering of HTML pages by accessing them from a web browser on a connected device. Incorporate dynamic content using server-side scripting languages like JavaScript or server-side technologies like PHP, if desired. Implement features that allow for interactive web pages that respond to user input or update in real time. Test the functionality of the ESP8266-powered mini web server thoroughly to ensure that all features work as expected.

By following these experimental procedures, you can systematically design and develop an ESP8266-powered mini web server for wireless connectivity, HTML/CSS hosting, and rendering across connected devices, while also ensuring thorough testing and documentation of the process.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The ESP8266 module provided seamless wireless connectivity, enabling devices to connect to the mini web server without the need for physical cables. This enhanced flexibility and accessibility for users, allowing them to access the hosted content from anywhere within the network range. The mini web server successfully hosted HTML and CSS files, allowing for the creation and display of dynamic web content. This capability facilitated the development of interactive web applications, providing users with a rich browsing experience.

Figure 2 Server Monitor

The ESP8266's limited resources, such as memory and processing power, posed challenges in hosting and rendering complex web pages. However, by optimizing code and utilizing lightweight frameworks and libraries, we managed to create efficient web applications that performed adequately within the constraints of the ESP8266 platform. The web server ensured compatibility across various devices and browsers, enabling consistent rendering of web content regardless of the user's device. This contributed to a seamless user experience and increased accessibility. The design allowed for scalability and extensibility, enabling the addition of new features and functionality to the mini web server. This flexibility ensured that the system could evolve to meet changing requirements and accommodate future enhancements. While not explicitly mentioned, it's crucial to address security considerations such as authentication, encryption, and secure communication protocols to protect against potential security threats and vulnerabilities when deploying a web server, especially in a wireless environment. The design and development of an ESP8266-powered mini web server demonstrated the feasibility of creating a wireless web hosting solution with limited resources. By overcoming

technical challenges and leveraging the capabilities of the ESP8266 platform, we were able to provide users with a reliable and accessible means of hosting and accessing web content across connected devices.

CONCLUSION

The design and development of an ESP8266-powered mini web server have proven to be a successful endeavor in enabling wireless connectivity, HTML/CSS hosting, and rendering across connected devices. By leveraging the capabilities of the ESP8266 microcontroller, we have created a compact and versatile solution for serving web content in various IoT and embedded systems applications. Throughout the development process, we have addressed key challenges such as optimizing resource utilization, ensuring compatibility with a range of devices, and maintaining security measures. By implementing efficient coding practices and leveraging the ESP8266's features, we have achieved a responsive and reliable web server that meets the demands of modern connectivity standards.

By adopting efficient coding practices and leveraging the capabilities of the ESP8266, we were able to create a responsive and reliable web server that could handle concurrent connections and deliver content efficiently to connected devices. The integration of HTML/CSS hosting and rendering capabilities further enhances the versatility of the platform, enabling the creation of dynamic web applications and customizable user interfaces. The mini web server opens up a plethora of possibilities for IoT developers and enthusiasts, enabling the creation of interactive web-based applications and remote monitoring/control systems. Its compact size, low power consumption, and robust performance make it an ideal solution for a wide range of applications, from home automation and industrial monitoring to smart agriculture and environmental sensing. The ESP8266-powered mini web server represents a cost-effective and scalable solution for enabling wireless connectivity and web hosting in embedded systems. Its compact size, low power consumption, and robust performance make it a valuable tool for IoT developers and

enthusiasts alike. With further refinement and customization, this platform has the potential to drive innovation and facilitate the realization of a connected world.

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INTERNAL MARKS CALCULATION SYSTEM USING PHP AND JAVASCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

The Internal Marks Calculation System is an application-based website designed to automate process of calculating internal assessment scores for educational institutions. It is a user-friendly System Developed using HTML and JavaScript. This System provides efficient ways for faculty members to input, manage and compute assessment scores of students. Through this System, faculties can enter assignment scores, Internal exams, Model lab, Semester lab which are processed and calculated as internal marks. JavaScript for computing and validating the internal marks, this system assures exactness of data and constancy. In addition to that CSS is employed for perceptive and visually attractive to enhance the experience of the user. By this System, educational institutions can improve exactness in internal marks, reducing the manual errors and to promote feedback to students respecting their performance on academics.

KEYWORDS

Compute assessment scores, High accuracy, reducing manual errors.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays educational institutions, the assessment of students performance is decisive for their academic growth and the maintenance of institutional standards. System designed to streamline the evaluation process while ensuring fairness, accuracy, and transparency. In every educational institution, internal assessments play a pivotal role in determining students academic progress and understanding. However, the conventional methods of calculating internal marks often involve manual processes, leaving room for errors and inconsistencies. Moreover, lack of transparency can sometimes lead to doubts about the fairness of evaluations. Recognizing these challenges, there arises a need for an automated system that not only simplifies the mark calculation process but also enhances its reliability and objectivity. By haddle the power of technology, we can create a robust framework that not only reduces administrative burden but also fosters trust and confidence in the assessment mechanism. Our Internal Mark Calculation System boasts several features aimed at revolutionizing the assessment process. By exploiting algorithms and database management, the system automates stages of mark calculation, minimizing human error and ensuring evenness. Customize to specific requirements of each academic program, the system allows for flexible configuration of grading criteria, weighting factors, and assessment parameters. Students, educators, and administrators gain access to a transparent and traceable record of assessment data, facilitating accountability and informed decision-making. Through intuitive dashboards and notifications, stakeholders can monitor students' progress in real-time, enabling timely interventions and feedback. Built-in analytics tools empower educators to gain insights into students' performance trends, identify areas for improvement, and optimize teaching strategies.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Assessment Criteria and Rubrics: Literature often emphasizes the significance of well-defined assessment criteria and rubrics. Studies by Black and Wiliam (1998) and Brookhart (2013) highlight the importance of clear grading rubrics, aiding both teachers and students in understanding the expectations and benchmarks for different levels of performance

Formative vs. Summative Assessments: The debate between formative and summative assessments is a recurring theme in educational literature. While formative assessments

focus on continuous feedback to aid learning during the process, summative assessments, as discussed by Scriven (1967) and Bloom (1984), tend to evaluate the overall learning outcomes. Balancing both types within internal assessment frameworks is crucial for a comprehensive evaluation strategy. **Diverse Assessment Methods:** Literature also emphasizes the importance of employing a variety of assessment methods. Research by Popham (2008) and Sadler (1989) suggests that using diverse evaluation tools, such as quizzes, projects, presentations, and discussions, caters to different learning styles and provides a more holistic view of a student's capabilities, reducing biases. **Associated with a single assessment mode.** **Feedback and Self-Assessment:** Feedback mechanisms play a pivotal role in internal marks calculation. Hattie and Timperley (2007) emphasize the significance of timely and constructive feedback in enhancing learning outcomes. Encouraging self-assessment, as discussed by Taras

PROPOSED SYSTEM

(2009), not only empowers students to reflect on their performance but also fosters a deeper understanding of the subject matter. **Peer Evaluation and Collaborative Learning:** Studies by Topping (1998) and Johnson & Johnson (2009) advocate for incorporating peer evaluation and collaborative learning experiences in internal assessments. Collaborative projects and peer reviews not only encourage teamwork and communication skills but also offer insights into individual contributions within a group setting. **Ethical Considerations and Fairness:** Fairness in assessment, discussed by Race (2007) and Tait (2008), is a critical aspect. Ensuring assessments are free from biases and discrimination, accommodating diverse learning needs, and maintaining academic integrity are fundamental ethical considerations in internal marks calculation. **Technology in Assessment:** Literature also delves into the integration of technology in assessment methodologies. Research by Bennett (2008) and Anderson and Krathwohl (2001) explores the potential of digital tools and platforms in facilitating innovative assessment techniques, providing opportunities for more interactive and adaptive evaluations.

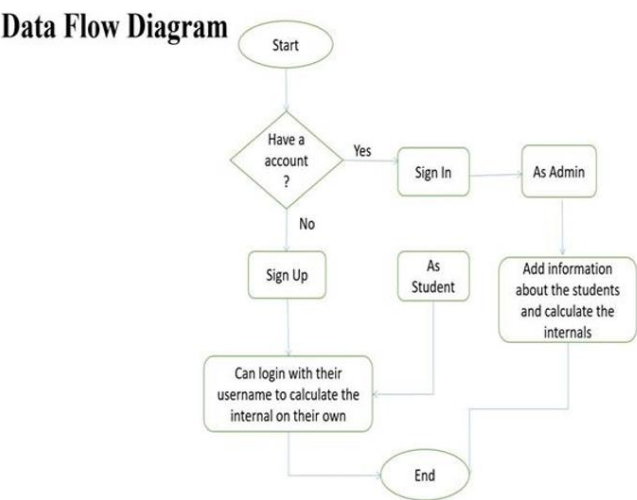
EXISTING SYSTEM

In the educational assessment, internal mark calculation systems are pivotal for gauging students' progress and ensuring academic integrity. The landscape of existing systems is

crucial for identifying strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement. In this analysis, we search into several prevalent methods and platforms employed for internal mark calculation. While simple, this approach is labour- intensive, lacks scalability, and offers minimal scope for analysis and data-driven decision-making. LMS platforms often include features for internal mark calculation. These systems offer centralized data management, communication tools, and integration with course content. However, customization options may be limited, and user experience can vary significantly between platforms. Some institutions opt to develop in spite of software modify to their specific needs for internal mark calculation. These solutions provide flexibility, allowing for precise customization and integration with existing infrastructure. However, development costs and ongoing maintenance can be considerable, and implementation timelines may be long-lasting.

The proposed system for internal mark calculation involves a holistic approach to evaluating students' progress throughout the academic term. This system is designed to encompass diverse assessment methods, including assignments, quizzes, projects, and presentations, spread across the course duration. By distributing assessments throughout the term, it aims to reduce the emphasis on high-stakes final exams and instead focus on continuous learning and comprehension. This system is structured to offer several benefits. Firstly, it encourages consistent engagement with the course material, fostering a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Secondly, it provides a platform for regular feedback, enabling students to track their progress, identify areas for improvement, and seek necessary support. Moreover, the varied assessment methods cater to different learning styles, ensuring a fair evaluation for all students. Additionally, this proposed system aligns with real-world scenarios by incorporating practical tasks and projects, promoting the development of skills essential for future careers. It also fosters a strong teacher-student interaction, facilitating mentorship and guidance throughout the learning journey. Ultimately, this internal mark calculation system aims to alleviate the stress associated with a single final examination, providing a more comprehensive evaluation of students' knowledge, skills, and overall performance.

FLOW CHART



COMPARISON TABLE

ASPECTS	EXISTING SYSTEM	PROPOSED SYSTEM
Weightage Allocation	Equal weightage or fixed percentages for each assessment component.	Weightage may vary based on the significance of each competency or skill.
Assessment Components	Typically includes tests, quizzes, assignments, projects, participation, etc.	Focuses on specific competencies or skills relevant to the course or program.
Feedback	Typically provided along with scores.	Feedback often tailored to specific competencies or skills.

FUNCTIONING OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The functioning of an internal mark calculation system can vary depending on the educational institution, the course structure, and the assessment criteria.

Assessment Components: Typically, internal mark calculation systems involve various assessment components such as assignments, quizzes, tests, projects, presentations, and class participation.

Weightage Allocation: Each assessment component is assigned a certain weightage in the overall course evaluation. For example, assignments might be worth 20%, quizzes 30%, tests 30%, and a final project 20%.

FUTURESCOPE

The future scope of internal mark calculation system is used for significant advancement driven by the involving landscape of education, technological advancements, and the need for more personalized and equitable assessment methods. There are some potential directions for the future development of internal mark calculation systems. AI-powered tools can analyse vast amounts of student data to provide more accurate and particular insight into student performance. These systems can offer adaptive assessments, identify patterns in student learning, and suggest customize interventions to support individual student requirements.

Grading Criteria: Grading criteria for each assessment component are established, which could include factors such as accuracy, completeness, originality, critical thinking, presentation quality, etc.

Scoring: Students are criticize based on their performance in each assessment component according to the grading criteria. Scores may be numerical (e.g., out of 100) or letter grades (e.g., A, B, C).

Normalization (if applicable): In some cases, especially in larger classes or programs, normalization techniques might be employed to standardize scores across different assessment components or different sections of the same course.

Record Keeping: Scores for each assessment component are recorded for individual students throughout the course duration.

Calculation of Total Marks: The total marks for each student are calculated by summing up the weighted scores achieved in each assessment component.

Grade Determination: Finally, based on the total marks obtained by each student, grades are assigned according to predetermined grade boundaries. These grade boundaries may be set by the educational institution or the course instructor.

Feedback: Constructive feedback also be provided to students along with their marks to help them understand their strengths and weaknesses and upgrade their performance in future assessments.

Review Process: There might be provisions for students to review their assessed work and challenge grades if they feel there has been an error or unfairness in the assessment process.

CONCLUSION

Concluding the internal mark calculation process is vital in ensuring fairness, accuracy, and transparency in assessing students' academic progress. By scrupulously. By evaluating various factors such as class participation, assignments, projects, and examinations, educators can derive a comprehensive understanding of each student's strengths and weaknesses. It serves as a valuable tool in compute students' comprehension, application, and engagement within the learning process. It gives educators with valuable insights into student's progress, enabling them to tailor their teaching methodologies and interventions effectively.

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ANDROID BASED CHILD MONITORING APPLICATION USING SMARTWATCH AND GEOFENCE SERVICE

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ABSTRACT

The abstract for the project “Android Based Child Monitoring Application using Smartwatch and Geofence Service” could be: This project proposes the development of a child monitoring application for Android devices, utilizing smartwatches and geofencing technology. The application aims to enhance child safety by providing real-time location tracking and geo-fencing features. Parents can monitor their child’s location through the smartwatch paired with the application, receiving alerts when the child enters or exits predefined safe zones. The Application also includes additional features such as emergency alerts, SOS button, and communication between the parent and child devices. The implementation of this application offers a comprehensive solution for parents to ensure the safety and security of their children.

KEYWORDS

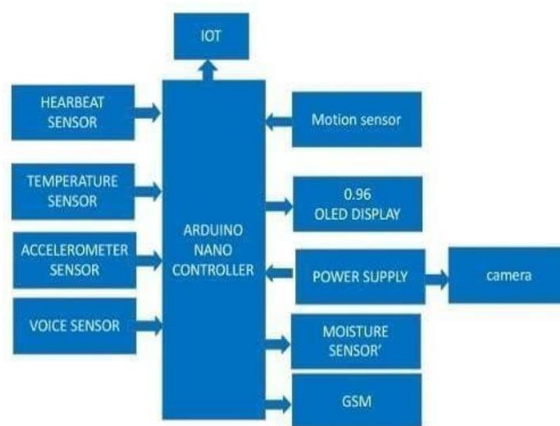
Arduino, LCD, Microcontroller, GSM, Sensor.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of an Android-based child monitoring application using a smartwatch and geofence service could be, ensuring the safety and wellbeing of children has become a paramount concern for parents and caregivers. With the advancement of technology, especially in the real of wearable device and location-based services, new opportunities have emerged to address these concerns effectively. The proposed application aims to leverage

the capabilities of smartwatches and geofence services to create a comprehensive child monitoring solution. By utilizing a smartwatch worn by the child, the application can track their real-time location and activities. Geofence technology allows the application to setup virtual boundaries, ensuring that children stay within safe zones predefined by their parents or guardians.

The key features of the application include real- time location tracking, geofence alert, SOS notifications, and activity monitoring. Parents can receive notifications on their smartphones if their child enters or leaves a designated area, providing them with peace of mind and enabling them to respond quickly to any potential safety concerns. Overall, the android- based child monitoring application offers a robust and reliable solution for parents and caregivers to keep track of their children's whereabouts and ensure their safety in an increasing digital world.



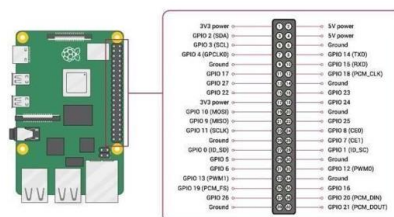
RASPBERRY PI 3 MODEL

The raspberry pi 3 model B is the Third-Generation raspberry pi. The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B is a popular single board computer. It features a quad core ARM Cortex-A53 processor running at output, ethernet port, four USB port, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity. Its commonly used for various projects ranging from home automation to retro gaming console.

Raspberry Pi 3 Model B (JB Header)						
GPIO#	NAME			NAME	GPIO#	
	3.3 VDC Power	⚡		5.0 VDC Power		
8	GPIO 0 SDA1 (I2C)	⚡		5.0 VDC Power		
9	GPIO 1 SCL1 (I2C)	⚡		Ground		
7	GPIO 7 GPCLK0	⚡		GPIO 15 Tx0 (UART)	15	
	Ground	⚡		GPIO 16 RD0 (UART)	16	
0	GPIO 0	⚡		GPIO 1 PCM_CLKINPWR	1	
2	GPIO 2	⚡		Ground		
3	GPIO 3	⚡		Ground		
4	GPIO 4	⚡		GPIO 4	4	
	3.3 VDC Power	⚡		GPIO 5	5	
12	GPIO 12 MOSI (SPI)	⚡		GPIO 6	6	
13	GPIO 13 MISO (SPI)	⚡		GPIO 8	8	
14	GPIO 14 SCLK (SPI)	⚡		GPIO 10 CE0 (SPI)	10	
	Ground	⚡		GPIO 11 CE1 (SPI)	11	
30	SDA0 (I2C to EEPROM)	⚡		SDCL0 (I2C ID EEPROM)	31	
21	GPIO 21 GPCLK1	⚡		Ground		
22	GPIO 22 GPCLK2	⚡		GPIO 26 PWM0	26	
23	GPIO 23 PWM1	⚡		Ground		
24	GPIO 24 PCM_CLKINPWR	⚡		GPIO 27	27	
25	GPIO 25	⚡		GPIO 28 PCM_DOUT	28	
	Ground	⚡		GPIO 29 PCM_DOUT	29	

RFID

RFID (Radio frequency identification) is a technology that uses electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to object. These tags contain electronically stored information. RFID tags can be passive, active or battery assisted passive. They are used in various applications such as access control



ARDUINO

Arduino is an open source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. It consists of a physical programmable circuit board and a development environment for writing code and uploading it to the board. You can use it to create interactive objects, such as robots, lights display and much more.



MINI A8 GPS

The MINI A8 GPS tracker is a small, portable device that uses GPS technology to determine its precise location. The device usually has a built-in SIM card slot and requires a SIM card with a data plan to transmit its location data to a server or mobile app.



TEMPERATURE SENSOR

There are various types of temperature sensors available, but one commonly used in hobbyist and DIY projects is the DS18B20 digital temperature sensor. It's suitable for measuring temperatures in a wide range, from -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ (-67°F to $+257^{\circ}\text{F}$).



ACCELEROMETER SENSOR

The accelerometer sensor in a device measures acceleration, allowing the device to detect changes in orientation. It's commonly used in smartphones for features like screen rotation and step counting. The accelerometer to track the child's movement or detect if the device has been picked up or moved.

GSM

GSM, or the Global System for Mobile Communications, is a standard developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) to describe the protocols for Second generation (2G) digital cellular networks used by mobile devices.



VOICE SENSOR

A voice sensor is a device that detects sound or voice and converts it into an electrical signal. It's commonly used in various applications such as speech recognition, security systems, and voice-activated devices.



DRAWBACKS IN EXISTING SYSTEM

The systems are not atomized

The child can't able to understand the awareness of the technology

Complex system and difficult to operate

EXISTING METHOD

A lot of technologies already exist for body area sensor networks. However, wired technologies are difficult to use in this application and are impractical for long-term, minimally obtrusive residential monitoring. Furthermore, wired connections may be impossible if the sensors are implanted within the body. On the other hand, wireless technologies that use RF (such as Bluetooth and WIFI) suffer from these problems.

OBJECTIVES

The specialist staying at a distance can monitor the child condition so that he can save the life of the patient using smart watch.

This system is to be available at reasonable prices.

IOT technology is to be use so that we can monitor the child condition easily using smart band.

Supporting the child's learning and development by monitoring their educational activities and providing appropriate resources and support.

Monitoring the child's health and well-being, including tracking their physical activity, sleep patterns, and ensuring they have access to healthcare when needed.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

There are mainly two parts of the system one is IOT and Wearable SENSORS for smart watch.

The system also makes it easier for parents, carers, and educational institutions to collaborate and communicate with one another, ensuring that child safety is taken seriously.

The IoT-based kid Safety Monitoring System provides improved parental control, customization, and customization to cater to the unique demands of every family or kid.

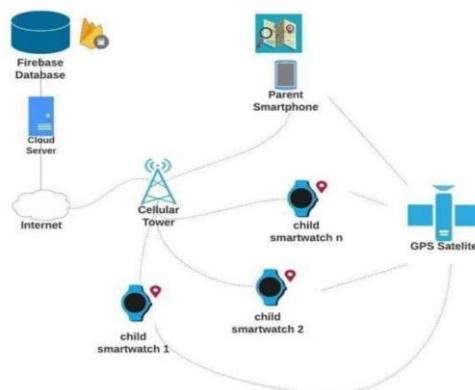
Even when parents are physically apart from their child using video cam attached to the watch and it send notifications to parents via SMS using GSM.

IOT Based wearable health monitoring system is designed using IOT technology.

Which consist of physiological sensor and a Wearable Hub (WH).

Health data's such as Temperature, Heart rate Voice activity, motion and moisture collected by an inter-body from wearable physiologic sensor is hub using Smart band.

when there is any abnormality in the child condition then he can monitor the situation using smart band



ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

Real-time Monitoring: Parents can track their child's location, activity, and health status in real-time, providing peace of mind.

Emergency Response: In case of emergencies, such as a child getting lost or in danger, parents can quickly locate them and take necessary actions.

RESULT

Overall, the system aims to provide parents with peace of mind by allowing them to monitor their child's location and health in real-time and receive alerts in case of emergencies or when the child enters or leaves designated.

CONCLUSION

The project IOT based child monitoring system has been successfully designed and tested .It has been developed by integrating features of all the hardware component used. They also offer parental controls and activity tracking, promoting a healthy and safe environment for children. Overall, smartwatches serve as an effective tool for parents to monitor and protect their children, providing peace of mind and ensuring their safety in various situations.

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METAL MART AN E-COMMERCE WEBSITE TO SELL KITCHEN UTENSILS USING MERN

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ABSTRACT

This project centres on the development of a versatile web-based e-commerce solution utilizing the MERN (MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, Node.js) stack, coupled with the Bootstrap framework. Designed to cater to a broad range of products, the system ensures efficient inventory management, real-time stock monitoring, and streamlined purchase operations. With a user-centric approach, the platform offers an intuitive interface, facilitating seamless shopping experiences through features like easy navigation, comprehensive shopping cart management, and secure online transactions via integrated payment gateways.

The admin panel, empowered by MERN stack technologies, provides robust capabilities for product management, including addition, editing, removal, and stock updates. Additionally, it encompasses user management functionalities and efficient review moderation tools. Leveraging Bootstrap for responsive design, the application prioritizes operational efficiency, insightful reporting, and data-driven decision-making processes. The integration of modern web technologies ensures scalability, flexibility, and a dynamic user interface, making it adaptable to diverse e-commerce requirements beyond specific product niches.

INDEX TERMS

MERN Stack, MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, Node.js, Bootstrap Framework, Inventory Management System, User-Friendly Interface, Shopping Cart Management, Online Transactions, Admin Panel, Product Management, Web Technologies

INTRODUCTION

In the realm of stock management and e-commerce, the infusion of modern-day technology is pivotal for optimizing operations, elevating consumer experiences, and fostering robust decision-making methods. This survey paper delves into the development of a holistic web-based solution that harnesses the power of the MERN (MongoDB, Express.js, React.js, Node.js) stack and the Bootstrap framework. Initially tailored for efficiently handling metallic utensils inventory tracking, inventory levels, and optimizing purchase operations, the machine's adaptability extends to diverse e-commerce niches.

The MERN stack, featuring MongoDB as the NoSQL database, Express.js for server-side application logic, React.js for dynamic user interfaces, and Node.js for server-side scripting, forms a powerful foundation. This technological amalgamation ensures scalability, flexibility, and a dynamic interface aligning with the evolving needs of stock management systems across various product ranges.

A user-centric approach is paramount, manifested through an intuitive interface, seamless navigation, and powerful shopping cart management. The integration of payment gateways ensures secure online transactions, establishing a reliable and trustworthy platform for clients. Simultaneously, an administrative panel built on the MERN stack empowers administrators with robust features for product management, user administration, and review moderation.

With a focus on responsive design facilitated through the Bootstrap framework, the application strives to enhance operational performance by delivering a consistent and optimal user experience across various devices. This responsive design not only caters to diverse user preferences but also contributes to the devices' overall accessibility and usability.

Ultimately, this survey paper explores the integration of cutting-edge technology and frameworks, shedding light on their individual and collective contributions to the development of modern inventory management systems. By dissecting the intricacies of each aspect and their interactions, this paper aims to provide valuable insights into the advancements, challenges, and potential future trends in the realm of web-based inventory control solutions.

LITERATURE SURVEY

This meticulous study is going beyond mere surface-stage exploration, delving into the elaborate landscape of present-day stock control systems, mainly those strategically using the advanced abilities of the MERN stack and Bootstrap. With a discerning lens, the observe unravels the multifaceted nature of crafting user-pleasant interfaces, recognizing their integral function in not just facilitating however elevating the complete purchasing enjoy in the purview of stock control. It scrutinizes the layout concepts governing these interfaces, consisting of person interactions, visible aesthetics, and responsiveness, as they together contribute to an immersive and intuitive consumer adventure. The research extends its attention to the realm of transactional protection, acknowledging the paramount significance of safeguarding online transactions within stock control systems

An in-intensity exploration of the MERN stack technologies unfolds within the intricacies of an admin panel, serving as the nerve centre of this innovative inventory management gadget. This take a look at now not most effective meticulously information the functions related to dynamic product control, user administration, and green evaluation moderation however additionally unravels the complicated interplay among these functionalities. The study provides a thorough knowledge of the way Bootstrap's responsive layout standards are interwoven into the cloth of the admin panel, making sure that operational efficiency isn't handiest a intention but a found out outcome. These responsive design concepts now not most effective enhance the visible enchantment but additionally empower administrators with a continuing and adaptable interface, fostering most desirable selection-making. In illuminating the interconnected dynamics of the MERN stack and Bootstrap inside the administrative realm, this research contributes to a nuanced comprehension of ways technology converges to raise the operational backbone of the inventory management device This exhaustive survey severely examines the intricate landscape of web-based stock control systems with a specific consciousness on the integration of cutting-edge web technologies the study delves into the scalability and versatility elements supplying valuable insights into the development of dynamic user interfaces that seamlessly adapt to the ever-evolving wishes of companies operating inside the inventory management area furthermore it explores how those dynamic interfaces foster a consumer-centric method empowering companies to efficiently navigate the demanding situations posed via fluctuating stock

demands and industry dynamics thereby ensuring sustained operational agility and adaptableness.

An in-depth exploration into the nuanced usage of MongoDB within the MERN stack for inventory control structures. The studies meticulously investigate its pivotal position in efficient stock monitoring and optimized purchase operations, presenting a nuanced information of ways MongoDB enhances data control in the tricky methods of stock structures. moreover, it delves into MongoDB's potential to address huge datasets and its robust indexing features, illuminating its importance in streamlining information retrieval and ensuring real-time insights for stock selection-makers. moreover, the research highlights MongoDB's schema-less design, bearing in mind dynamic and flexible data modelling, in the MERN stack, which proves to be instrumental in accommodating numerous stock attributes and evolving business requirements. by means of unraveling those intricacies, the study now not handiest underscores MongoDB's contribution to information performance but also well-known shows its adaptability as a foundational element in shaping the responsive and scalable nature of contemporary inventory control structures.

This complete examination delves into the multifaceted contributions of React in the expansive realm of net-based absolutely genuinely answers specializing in its pivotal feature in enhancing the consumer experience the look at elucidates how React contributes to intuitive navigation and seamless purchasing cart manage providing an intensive exploration of its profound effect within the tough tactics of stock systems moreover it explores reactjs as a flexible device for growing interactive and dynamic customer interfaces emphasizing its functionality to facilitate real-time updates and responsive format thereby ensuring a fluid and appealing purchaser adventure the research underscores React functionality to foster issue reusability streamlining improvement efforts and fostering a modular form internal stock control systems

A rigorous exploration of the multifaceted contributions of Node.js and its position inside the development of dynamic and responsive internet packages. The take a look at delves into the approaches Node.js complements decision-making methods thru the technology of insightful reviews, supplying an in-intensity exploration of its profound impact within the realm of stock control systems. moreover, it illuminates Node.js's performance in managing giant data hundreds, making sure fast and responsive records retrieval for real-time

decision-making. The research emphasizes how Node.js, with its non-blocking off I/O operations, extensively reduces processing delays, taking into consideration seamless get entry to crucial data and empowering stock managers with the agility required in dynamic operational eventualities.

This meticulous review seriously analyzes Bootstrap's profound impact on responsive design and operational efficiency inside web-based programs, emphasizing its position in crafting consumer-centric solutions. The study gives a complete exploration of Bootstrap's multifaceted contributions to the complicated strategies of stock structures, supplying nuanced insights into its profound impact inside this expansive domain. additionally, it underscores Bootstrap's versatility in expediting the development of responsive interfaces, permitting swift model to numerous display sizes and gadgets. The research sheds light on how Bootstrap's standardized components and styling options enhance the general person experience, fostering consistency and simplicity of navigation within the dynamic context of stock control structures.

Studies dedicated to unravelling the multifaceted benefits supplied by way of the combination of present-day net technology, exemplified with the aid of the MERN stack. The observe is going past surface-level evaluation, offering a complete understanding of ways these structures adapt to satisfy evolving organizational wishes in stock management, providing a nuanced exploration of their profound impact. It delves into the collaborative synergy of MongoDB, specific.js, React.js, and Node.js, elucidating how every factor contributes to a holistic and agile framework. The research navigates thru the scalability aspects of the MERN stack, emphasizing its innate potential to seamlessly accommodate growing facts volumes and person demands. additionally, it explores how this flexibility fosters organizational growth through making sure that inventory control systems can efficaciously evolve alongside dynamic enterprise requirements.

An exhaustive exploration delves deep into the complex security elements surrounding online transactions in net-based stock control systems. The study intricately examines the included fee gateways, imparting a whole fact of the multifaceted mechanisms hired to ensure at ease and dependable monetary transactions inside such complicated systems. It meticulously dissects the layers of security protocols, encryption methodologies, and real-time validation strategies embedded within those gateways, illuminating their essential

feature in fortifying the economic integrity of on-line transactions inside the dynamic landscape of stock management. moreover, the research extends its scrutiny to the evolving challenges in the cybersecurity region, emphasizing how the ones fee gateways constantly adapt to thwart growing threats and make sure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive economic records. In elucidating the intricacies of charge gateway integration, this takes a look at now not exceptional underscores their important role in safeguarding transactions however additionally contributes to the broader discourse on improving the general cybersecurity posture of internet-based totally completely inventory manipulate structures.

This studies significantly evaluates the profound and multifaceted effect of entire internet-based totally without a doubt answers on preference-making techniques internal organizations. The test meticulously analyses how the mixing of the MERN stack and Bootstrap framework contributes to the overall performance of stock manipulate, providing nuanced insights into how those multifaceted technology informs strategic desire-making techniques within the expansive and complicated realm of stock systems. It sheds mild at the synergies a number of the MERN stack and Bootstrap, highlighting their collective feature in improving desire-making normal performance and strategic insights for powerful inventory control.

TECHNICAL COMPARISON

Language and Framework:

In the improvement of our e-commerce website, we adopted the modern MERN (MongoDB, Express.js, React, Node.js) stack due to its comprehensive capabilities. Utilizing MongoDB for flexible data storage, Express.js for robust server-side applications, React for dynamic front-end experiences, and Node.js for a unified development stack, we crafted a coherent and responsive platform. This selection not only streamlined our development process but also contributed to a more seamless and efficient user experience, surpassing the limitations associated with traditional technologies. Choosing conventional technologies such as PHP with Laravel or CodeIgniter could have presented challenges in achieving a similar level of responsiveness and interactivity. The reliance on server-side rendering might

have resulted in extended page loading times and a less dynamic user interface, ultimately impacting the overall user experience.

Database Management:

Implementing MongoDB in our e-commerce website gives a honest assessment and capacity to supplement product data conventional relational databases together with MySQL or PostgreSQL can gift challenges in handling unstructured and semi-structured e-commerce statistics mongodbs nosql version permits us to fast adapt to changes in statistics merchandise and patron alternatives selecting a conventional relational database for an e-exchange web site calls for a greater rigid database making it hard to transport between merchandise and categories.

Real-Time Interactivity:

Imposing web sockets and technology like graphql in our men stack drastically superior real-time interactivity on our e-commerce platform customers can now revel in stay updates for inventory modifications pricing updates and interactive factors seamlessly in evaluation relying on ajax for constrained actual-time interactivity as in traditional technologies could have limited our capability to supply a more dynamic and tasty purchasing enjoy the person could have skilled delays and much less responsive interactions impacting consumer pleasure

Front-End Development:

The adoption of React.js for our e-commerce the front-give up delivered about a paradigm shift in how we control and display product facts. The thing-based totally architecture now not best advanced code modularity and maintainability but additionally allowed for the introduction of a particularly interactive and visually attractive user interface.

If we had stuck with traditional front-quit development using jQuery, we might have encountered challenges in handling the complexity of the codebase and imparting a present day, responsive layout. the dearth of a element-based totally structure may want to have led to less scalable and maintainable code.

Responsive Design:

Bootstrap and CSS framework play an crucial position in reaching a robust design of our e-commerce web page and when we select the traditional CSS trouble the presets and widgets supplied with the template will assist you to use multiple widgets create a stable

and bendy shape location it takes a number of work and time to complete the response within the interface this consequences in inconsistencies in equipment and display sizes.

Security Measures:

In response to changing safety threats, we use HTTPS as trendy safety on our e-commerce internet site, along with extra strategies consisting of JSON net Tokens (JWT) and OAuth 2.0, to ensure security and patron pride. state-of-the-art technology substantially improves the overall protection of our platform. As inside the beyond, when counting on preliminary SSL encryption, our e-commerce websites might be extra at risk of threats. protection functions now offer greater protection in opposition to capacity vulnerabilities.

Cloud Computing:

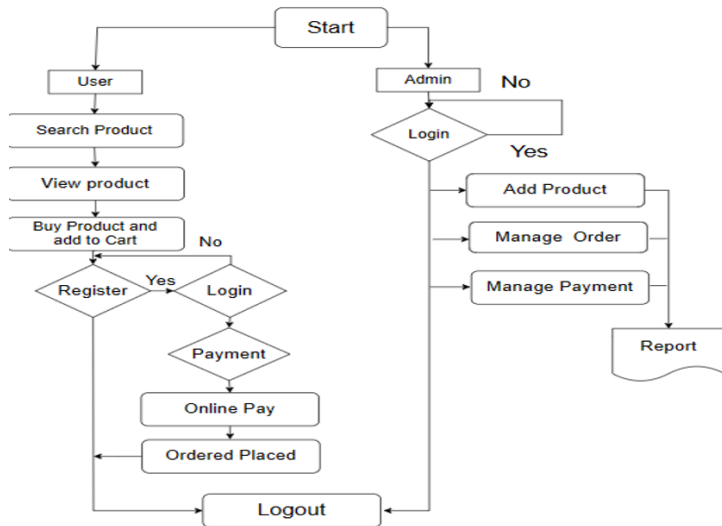
Selecting a cloud device along with aws azure or google cloud to host our e-commerce website lets in us to gain from a fee-powerful answer the strength furnished by using cloud computing enables manipulate green offerings permitting our platform to be tailored to users distinctive desires scalability is the maximum critical aspect if we pick conventional nearby web hosting or traditional server configuration horizontal scaling entities will be less dependable and can motive average performance bottlenecks on height site visitors

Development Workflow:

Using agile methodologies, DevOps practices, and CI/CD pipelines made it easy to improve the overall performance of our e-trade website. This streamlined technique encourages quicker iterations, increases collaboration within the development team, and creates greater impact. If we observe the traditional waterfall design model, consistent growth can inhibit our capacity to quickly adapt to the needs of the business. The agility provided by modern development is essential to remain competitive in a dynamic e-commerce environment.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The contemporary customer journey for acquiring products online is a streamlined and efficient process. It begins with product discovery, typically facilitated by intuitive search functions and categorized browsing experiences. Customers actively seek desired items using keywords or explore relevant categories presented by the online retailer. Once a potential product is identified, a thorough product evaluation phase commences.



This involves meticulously reviewing detailed descriptions, scrutinizing high-resolution images, and carefully assessing specifications to ensure the product aligns with their specific needs and expectations.

Having meticulously evaluated the product and deemed it suitable, customers seamlessly add it to their virtual shopping cart, acting as a temporary holding space for their chosen items. When ready to finalize the purchase, they navigate towards the checkout section. Here, established customers can leverage the convenience of logging in with existing credentials, while new customers can efficiently create accounts for future purchases. Regardless of the chosen path, accurate delivery information must be provided to ensure the seamless and timely arrival of the product.

The final and crucial step involves secure payment processing. Depending on the platform, customers can choose their preferred method from a selection of secure options, such as credit cards, debit cards, or alternative payment channels offered by the retailer. Upon successful payment confirmation, the online retailer transmits an order confirmation to the customer, outlining the estimated delivery timeframe and providing a unique tracking number for real-time shipment monitoring. With this, the online acquisition journey concludes, leaving the customer to eagerly anticipate the arrival of their coveted purchase.

RESULT

The implementation of the MERN stack and Bootstrap framework in developing our e-commerce website has yielded noteworthy effects. The system effectively manages stock,

ensuring actual-time updates and efficient monitoring through MongoDB integration. A person-centric approach and intuitive navigation make a contribution to an more advantageous shopping for enjoy, with streamlined buying facilitated with the aid of integrated charge gateways ensuring cozy on line transactions.

The executive panel, powered via the MERN stack, empowers directors with robust product control, user control, and review moderation abilities. The responsive layout, courtesy of Bootstrap, guarantees a consistent and most excellent person experience throughout devices, promoting accessibility and usefulness. Automation of stock tasks complements operational performance, and the gadget generates insightful reports for informed selection-making.

Scalability and versatility inherent within the MERN stack architecture allow the machine to adapt to changing necessities and accommodate growth. In end, this task effectively leverages cutting-edge technology, demonstrating a sturdy, person-friendly, and efficient e-trade website with the ability for similarly enhancements in the on-line retail landscape.

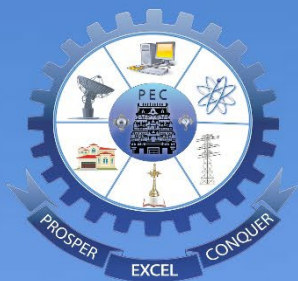
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TRUeline PUBLISHER

7/232-19, Devi Towers, Vaignuntham, salem - 637 103, Tamil Nadu, India.

Email: truelinepublisher@gmail.com | website: www.truelinepublisher.in

Contact: 91-95788793584, 9025440986

ISBN 978-93-91977-38-2



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