



3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the academic year 2020-21.

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Calendar Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceeding	Name of the publisher
1	Avinash N J, Renita Pinto, Sowmya Bhat, Chetan R, Rama Moorthy H,	--	Smart Fridge For Global Users Based on IOT using Deep Learning	2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)	2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)	International	Feb-21	ISBN: 978-1-7281-1101-8	IEEE
2	Avinash N J, Renita Pinto, Sowmya Bhat, Rama Moorthy H,	--	A Comprehensive Study of Neural Network Using R	2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)	2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)	International	Feb-21	ISBN:978-1-7281-1101-8	IEEE
3	Avinash, Sowmya Bhat, Renita Pinto	Expert Clouds and Applications	Towards Intelligent and rush free erands using an intelligent chariot		International Conference on Expert Clouds and Applications (ICOECA 2021)	International	July 2021	ISBN: 978-981-16-2125-3	Springer
4	Avinash N.J, Chethan R, Sowmya Bhat, Renita Pinto	--	High Performance Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) Implementation Using ARM Cortex M3	2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)	2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)	International	November 2020	ISBN: 978-1-7281-5465-7	IEEE
5	Nagaraj,	--	Multilabel	4th	4th	International	December	ISBN:97	IEEE

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	Bhat; Sachin Bhat;		Spatial Image Recognition using Deep Convolutional Neural Network	International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA 2020)	International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA 2020)	International	2020	8-1-7281-6388-8	
6	Raghavendra S	--	SRCBT: Secure Regeneration of Corrupted Blocks by TPA in Cloud	2020 IEEE Region 10 Symposium (TENSYP)	TENSYP	International	November 2020	ISBN:978-1-7281-7367-2	IEEE
7	Rama Moorthy H, Shrinivasa, Deepak Rao M, Chetan R, Avinash N J	--	A New Automated Electrical System Using Smart Grid Technology	2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)	2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)	International	February 2021	ISBN: 978-1-7281-1101-8	IEEE
8	Rama Moorthy H. Avinash N.J.	--	WSN in defence field: A security overview	2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)	2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)	International	November 2020	ISBN: 978-1-7281-5465-7	IEEE
9	Rama Moorthy H, Shrinivasa, Avinash N J	--	Triggering and Auditing the Event during Intrusion Detections in WSN's Defence Application	2020 3rd International Conference on Intelligent Sustainable Systems (ICISS)	2020 3rd International Conference on Intelligent Sustainable Systems (ICISS)	International	January 2021	ISBN: 978-1-7281-7090-9	IEEE
10	Rama Moorthy H, Shrinivasa, Deepak Rao M, Chetan R, Avinash N J	--	Biometric Authentication for Safety Lockers Using Cardiac	2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems	2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and	International	February 2021	ISBN: 978-1-7281-1101-8	IEEE

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			Vectors	(ICPECTS)	Transmissio n Systems (ICPECTS)				
11	Sharath Kumar, Ramyashree	--	An Effective Network Monitoring Tool for Distributed Networks	2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I- SMAC), Palladam, India, 2020	2020 Fourth Internationa l Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC), Palladam, India, 2020	Internation al	Novemb er 2020	ISBN:97 8-1- 7281- 5465-7	IEEE
12	Ramyashree	Advances in Artificial Intelligence and Data Engineering	Artificial Intelligence Technique for Predicting Type 2 Diabetes		Internationa l Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Data Engineering (AIDE 2019)	Internation al	August 2020	ISBN: 978-981- 15-3513- 0	Advance s in Artificial Intelligen ce and Data Engineer ing
13	Ravindra H J	--	Investigatio n of physical, spectral and thermal properties of a dimethoxy substituted chalcone for opto- electronic device applications	Materials Today: Proceedings	Internationa l Conference on Laser Deposition: Nanostructu res, Hetero- structures and 2D layers.	Internation al	Feb 2021	Online ISSN: 2214- 7853	Elsevier
14	Ravindra H J	--	Synthesis, growth, Hirshfeld surface analysis and crystal structure of a pyridine based chalcone single crystal	Materials Today: Proceedings	Internationa l Conference on Laser Deposition: Nanostructu res, Hetero- structures and 2D layers.	Internation al	March 2021	ISSN: 2214- 7853	Elsevier
15	Narayan Nayak,	--	Comparativ e study of	PROCEEDING S OF	ICAMR - 2019	Internation al	Oct-20	Print ISSN:	AIP Publishin

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	Vijendra Bhat		effect of sisal fibres in powder and short form on the mechanical properties of polypropylene	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADVANCES IN MATERIALS RESEARCH (ICAMR - 2019)			0094-243X	06	
16	Sowmya S	--	Efficient Image Processing Technique for Authentication of Indian Paper Currency	2021 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI)	2021 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI)	International	April 2021	ISBN:978-1-7281-9299-4	IEEE
17	Sachin S. Bhat	Advances in VLSI, Signal Processing, Power Electronics, IoT, Communication and Embedded Systems	Human Body Measurement Extraction from 2D Images		International Conference on VLSI, Signal Processing, Power Electronics, IoT, Communication and Embedded Systems (VSPICE-2020)	International	April 2021	ISBN: 978-981-16-0442-3	Springer
18	Sachin Bhat	Advances in Artificial Intelligence and Data Engineering	Character Recognition of Tulu Script Using Convolutional Neural Network		International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Data Engineering	International	August 2020	978-981-15-3513-0	Springer
19	Lingaraj Ritti, Thirumaleshwar Bhat		Design and numerical analysis of tool for FSP simulation of magnesium alloys	Materials Today: Proceedings	International Conference on Smart and Sustainable Developments in Materials, Manufacturing and	International	June 2021	ISSN: 2214-7853	Elsevier

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				Energy Engineering				
20	Rukmini Bhat, Sneha	Improving the Efficiency of Software Defined Network through Load Balancing Algorithms	2021 Third International Conference on Intelligent Communication Technologies and Virtual Mobile Networks (ICICV)	2021 Third International Conference on Intelligent Communication Technologies and Virtual Mobile Networks (ICICV)	International	March 2021	ISBN:978-1-6654-2998-6	IEEE
21	Sachin Bhat	Data Analytics based Statistical Analysis of Air Pollution in the Major Cities of Karnataka	2021 5th International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC)	2021 5th International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC)	International	May 2021	978-1-6654-4775-1	IEEE
22	Yashaswini Jogi	CNN based Synchronal recognition of Weeds in Farm Crops	4th International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA 2020)	4th International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA 2020)	International	December 2020		IEEE
23	Thirumalesh wara Bhat	Experimental Analysis of Influence of Injection Pressure on Compression Ignition Engine With Biodiesel and Nanoparticles Blend	IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering	International Conference on "Futuristic Trends in Mechanical Engineering" (ICOFTIME-2020)	International	January 2021	ISSN: 1757-899X	IOP Publishing
24	Sudarshan Rao	Dynamic mechanical behavior of unfilled and	IOP Conference Series. Materials	3rd International Conference	International	Mar-21	ISSN: 17578981	IOP Publishing

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			graphite filled carbon epoxy composites	Science and Engineering; Bristol	on trends in Material Science and Inventive Materials (ICTMIM 2021)				
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Smart Fridge for Global Users Based on IOT Using Deep Learning

Publisher: IEEE

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N J Avinash ; Renita Pinto ; Sowmya Bhat ; R Chetan ; H Rama Moorthy All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. Problem Statement
- III. Literature Survey
- IV. Proposed Methodology
- V. Outcome

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Abstract:

Current assembling lines for the fridge exploit a robotized assessment device that depends on cameras. As a developing issue, fridge arrangement dependent on pictures from its front view is important for cooler modern mechanization. In any case, this remaining parts an extremely testing task in light of the fact that the cooler is frequently seen against thick mess under conditions. In this paper, we propose a computerized fridge picture arrangement strategy, in light of the new undertaking of the Convolution Neural Network (CNN). It decides the challenges in fridge picture order by streamlining the information driven instrument and advancing both arrangement and comparability imperative. As far as anyone is concerned, this is the first occasion when that profound learning design has been reasonable for the fridge's home apparatuses field. Due to the investigations ordinary out utilizing 31,247 pictures of 30 classifications of coolers, our CNN engineering make a very monumental exactness of 99.96 %.

Published in: 2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)

Date of Conference: 10-11 December 2020

DOI: 10.1109/ICPECTS49113.2020.9337016

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 09 February 2021

Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Chennai, India

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Robot Vision System and Artificial Neural Network for Model Reconstruction in Reverse Engineering
2006 6th World Congress on Intelligent Control and Automation
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Robot vision system capable of recognizing machine parts using multistage neural networks [Proceedings 1992] IEEE International Conference on Systems Engineering
Published: 1992

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A Comprehensive Study of Neural Network Using R

Publisher: IEEE

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Avinash N J ; Sowmya Bhat ; Renita Pinto ; Rama Moorthy H All Authors

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Abstract

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- I. Introduction
- II. 'R' for Neural Networks
- III. Packages in R
- IV. Benefits of Using R
- V. Disadvantages of Using R

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Keywords

Abstract:

Various scientific studies have always tried to figure out the behavior of biological neurons in order to develop a mechanism which will efficiently work like human brain. Therefore artificial modeling of neurons and establishing various connections among them is termed as neural network algorithms. These algorithms have proved to be one of the efficient ways of replication human psychology. Various computer languages have been tried out and R is another new approach to this field. In our work we have tried to understand these neural networks in terms of computer programming language R and how R can become beneficial in understanding and modeling.

Published in: 2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)

Date of Conference: 10-11 December 2020

DOI: 10.1109/ICPECTS49113.2020.9337009

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 09 February 2021

Publisher: IEEE

► ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Chennai, India

I. Introduction

Brain is very dynamic in nature and understanding its complexities have always been a tedious job. It is composed of millions of neurons with each of them interconnected with each other. Apart from the presence of these tiny minute structures there are also

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Published: 2005

Antiferromagnetic Artificial Neuron Modeling of Biological Neural Networks
2023 IEEE International Magnetic Conference - Short Papers (INTERMAG Short Papers)
Published: 2023

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Toward Intelligent and Rush-Free Errands Using an Intelligent Chariot



N. J. Avinash, Hrishikesh R. Patkar, P. Sreenidhi, Sowmya Bhat, Renita Pinto, and H. Rama Moorthy

Abstract In a supermarket or a mall, people come to purchase products and during the time of payment, they need to calculate and know about the total bill which is hectic in nature. In order to overcome this problem, an application is created which keeps track of transaction history of both past and current billing records. This project is done to simplify shopping methods and reduce the long queue during the process of billing. In the previous models, authors have failed to make use of applications for shopping, also the previously proposed models had RFID scanner in every trolley for reducing the queues which was more expensive. So basically, there was no application created for shopping and an alternate way for scanning the products other than the RFID scanner was not introduced in malls. The methodology used here consists of a centralized system for the recommendation and online transaction. Devices that are used in this prototype are a laptop with webcam and load cell. The final product can be replicated using Raspberry Pi. The objective of this model is to have an application that can scan the products and even register the new user.

Keywords Android studio · Arduino board HX711 · Load cell · MySQL · LCD Module · Raspberry pi · XAMP · Cloud

1 Introduction

Nowadays, everything is being modernized. So, in this direction, shopping sector like malls, supermarkets, and stores also needs to be developed when the customer goes for shopping to purchase any kind of products. In conventional method, shopping sector workers need to calculate the amount to be paid by the customers and then

N. J. Avinash (✉) · H. R. Patkar · P. Sreenidhi · S. Bhat · R. Pinto
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e-mail: avinash.yuvaraj.ec@sode-edu.in

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High Performance Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) Implementation Using ARM Cortex M3

Publisher: IEEE

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N.J. Avinash ; R. Chethan ; Sowmya Bhat ; Renita Pinto [All Authors](#)

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Abstract

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- II. Methodology
- III. Hardware and Software Details
- IV. Result
- V. Conclusion

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Abstract:

The main building stone in a democratic country are fair elections. In India, the main objective of introducing Electronic voting machine was to reduce mishaps and frauds especially in states which are politically sensitive and are subjected to frequent re-polls due to electoral rigging and imbalance in voting system. The EVM machine currently used by our government requires updated Microcontroller like ARM Cortex M3 which has advanced features like Memory protection, Accurate Time stamping using Ultra Low power RTC, cost sensitive, efficient interrupt controller (NVIC), a RTOS timer (the SysTick). These features make the software on ARM Cortex M3 much more efficient. In this paper using ARM Cortex M3, this research work has replicated features currently available in the EVM and also included some features like RESET and final vote count display as password protected. Designed EVM system will allow a person to cast his/her vote only once, the casted vote being recorded by the ballot unit which is controlled by control unit. In the process of vote, the person casting the vote would be able to watch glowing LED near the candidate party symbol. By this candidate can conclude themselves that vote has been recorded. The process followed by enabling the ballot on control unit by the PRO.

Published in: 2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)**Date of Conference:** 07-09 October 2020**DOI:** 10.1109/I-SMAC49090.2020.9243321Need
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2021 IEEE 3rd International Conference on Computer Systems and Informatics (ICCSII)
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2021 International Conference on Electrotechnical Systems (ICOES)
Published: 2021

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Multilabel Spatial Image Recognition using Deep Convolutional Neural Network

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Abstract:

This exhibits multilabel classification and segmentation of remote sensing satellite images through the deep learning framework. Here, the proposed methodology uses multi labelled Land-Mercede dataset and satellite images to perform the classification. The images obtained through satellite are first preprocessed by performing the operations like resizing and spatial blurring. In the next step, it performs the classification to classify each object based on the classes trained and finally segmentation is carried out to detect the changes at a particular place in a different time period. This method has achieved an overall classification accuracy of about 98.58% on a test set and least validation loss of 0.0001468 was also achieved by using a proposed model. The result of this approach can be used for more practical applications like urban planning and also to identify illegal activities that take place in restricted areas, forest, etc.. One of the main applications considered here will help to detect changes that happen in land change over time.

Published in: 2020 4th International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA)

Date of Conference: 05-07 November 2020

DOI: 10.1109/ICECA49313.2020.9297545

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 28 December 2020

Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Coimbatore, India

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Satellite Image Segmentation Using Deep Learning for Deforestation Detection
 2021 IEEE 3rd Ukraine Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering (UKRCON)
 Published: 2021

Performance Analysis of Vegetation Area Classifications in Satellite Images Using Machine and Deep Learning Approaches
 2022 IEEE International Conference on Data Science and Information System (ICDSIS)
 Published: 2022

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SRCBT: Secure Regeneration of Corrupted Blocks by TPA in Cloud

Publisher: IEEE

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C.M. Geeta ; K.S. Tejashwinishivaram ; Shreyas Raju R.G. ; S. Raghavendra ; Rajkumar Buyya ; K.R. Venugopal ; S.S. Iyengar ; L.M. Patnaik All Authors

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- I. Introduction
- II. Related Works
- III. Background Work
- IV. Preliminary
- V. Problem Definition and System Model

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Abstract:

To conserve the deployed information in cloud repository contrary to adulterations, including fault toleration to cloud repository together with information integrity verification and failure restoration becomes important. Belatedly, reconstructing codes acquire recognition because of their reduced reparation bandwidth while ensuring fault toleration. Prevailing distant auditing schemes for reconstructing-coded information authorizes an intermediary to reconstruct authenticators and information blocks on the suspended servers in the course of the reparation process. To address this issue, we propose Secure Regeneration of Corrupted Blocks by TPA in Cloud (SRCBT). We eliminate the semi-trusted proxy and allow the TPA to reconstruct authenticators and information chunks on the suspended servers in the course of the reparation process. Thus, our mechanism can totally relinquish information proprietors from online burden. The proposed scheme preserves privacy, TPA efficiently reconstructs authenticators and information chunks on the suspended servers in the course of the reparation process and also effectively performs batch auditing. The performance analysis shows that our mechanism is extremely effective and can be conceivably blended into the reconstructing-code-based distributed repository.

Published in: 2020 IEEE Region 10 Symposium (TENSYMP)

Date of Conference: 05-07 June 2020

DOI: 10.1109/TENSYMP50017.2020.9230878

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A New Automated Electrical System using Smart Grid Technology

Publisher: IEEE

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H Rama Moorthy; Shrinivasa; R Chetan; M Deepak Rao; N J Avinash; N S Krishnaraj Rao All Authors

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3. Proposed Methodology
4. Results
5. Conclusion

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Abstract:

The smart grid is a new era of power system that is grabbing the attention of government and the industry. It is based on two-way digital communications between the power supplier and consumer. It supports smart metering and monitoring systems. The current electrical grid system has several liabilities like load shedding, manual billing system and usage of unlicensed amount of power. In this paper we are proposing a new system that aims to eliminate the concept of physical switches, detect possible thefts and also eliminate the manual billing system.

Published in: 2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)

Date of Conference: 10-11 December 2020

DOI: 10.1109/ICPECTS49113.2020.9337032

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 09 February 2021

Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Chennai, India

1. Introduction

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Cyber Security and Power System Communication— Essential Parts of a Smart Grid Infrastructure
IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery
Published: 2010

Security risk assessment of cyber physical power system based on rough set and gene expression programming
IEEE/CAA Journal of Automatica Sinica
Published: 2015

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Conferences > 2020 Fourth International Con...

WSN in Defence Field: A Security Overview

Publisher: IEEE

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Rama Moorthy H. ; Varsha Bangera ; Zeba Amrin ; N.J. Avinash ; Krishnaraj Rao N.S. All Authors

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II. Wireless Sensor Network

III. WSN Applications

IV. Design Constraints

V. WSN Security Issues

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Abstract:

The communication in the military is generally significant. It is a must to have a safe channel through which data is traded progressively and for the protection of data. The wireless sensor network can be utilized in a military application for observing aggressor exercises lil trespassers, keeping track of enemies, and power assurance. Wireless sensor networks have an enormous arrangement of disseminated sensor nodes. These sensor nodes are low controlled, minimal effort, little in measure, and can do constrained measure of calculation. Here in this paper, it is possible to check with the different types of security issues of WSN. Also, a different existing security algorithm can be studied and deployed in the WSN' defense application.

Published in: 2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)

Date of Conference: 07-09 October 2020

DOI: 10.1109/I-SMAC49090.2020.9243406

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 10 November 2020

Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Palladam, India

I. Introduction

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are one of the biggest developing innovations in the area of information processing and communication today. It is a framework having less, ease, effective topology with modest sensor circulated over the particular

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Combining wireless sensor networks and cloud computing: Security perspective
2015 2nd International Conference on Knowledge-Based Engineering and Innovation (KBEI)
Published: 2015

Distributed Parameter Estimation for Mobile Wireless Sensor Network Based on Cloud Computing in Battlefield Surveillance System
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Triggering and Auditing the Event During Intrusion Detections in WSN's Defence Application

Publisher: IEEE

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Rama Moorthy H ; U Harshitha Shet ; Rakshitha D Shetty ; Shrinivasa ; Avinash N J ; Krishnaraj Rao N S All Authors

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- I. Introduction
- II. LITERATURE SURVEY
- III. Proposed methodology
- IV. Conclusion And Future Work
- Authors
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- Keywords

Abstract:
 WSNs are extensively used in defence application for monitoring militant activities in various ways in large unknown territories. Here WSNs has to have large set of distributed systems in the form as sensors nodes. Along with security concerns, False Alarming is also a factor which may interrupt the service and downgrade the application further. Thus in our work we have made sure that when a trigger is raised to an event, images can be captured from the connected cameras so that it will be helpful for both auditing the event as well as capturing the scene which led to the triggering of the event.

Published in: 2020 3rd International Conference on Intelligent Sustainable Systems (ICISS)

Date of Conference: 03-05 December 2020

DOI: 10.1109/ICISS49785.2020.9315976

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 18 January 2021

Publisher: IEEE

ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Thoothukudi, India

I. Introduction

WSN is the most prominent technique used for handling information and broadcasting networks [1]. It serves as the most suitable framework for dealing with the dynamic topology along with the minuscule sensor across the area. These sensors are mainly

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Enhancing Base Station Security Against DoS Attacks in Wireless Sensor Networks
 2006 International Conference on Wireless Communications, Networking and Mobile Computing
 Published: 2006

Improvement of network lifetime with security and load balancing mobile data clustering for wireless sensor networks
 2017 Third International Conference on Sensing, Signal Processing and Security (ICSSS)
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Biometric Authentication for Safety Lockers Using Cardiac Vectors

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Rama Moorthy H; Shrinivasa; Chetan R; Deepak Rao M; Avinash N J; Krishnaraj Rao N S All Authors

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- III. Proposed Methodology
- IV. Experimental Results
- V. Conclusion & Future Scope

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Abstract:
 Security has become the vital component of today's technology. People wish to safeguard their valuable items in bank lockers. With growing technology most of the banks have replaced the manual lockers by digital lockers. Even though there are numerous biometric approaches, these are not robust. In this work we propose a new approach for personal biometric identification based on features extracted from ECG.

Published in: 2020 International Conference on Power, Energy, Control and Transmission Systems (ICPECTS)

Date of Conference: 10-11 December 2020 **DOI:** 10.1109/ICPECTS49113.2020.9336976
Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 09 February 2021 **Publisher:** IEEE

ISBN Information: **Conference Location:** Chennai, India

I. Introduction
 In today's hi-tech society security plays a vital role. People want more security to their valuable gadgets, documents or jewelry which is generally stored in bank lockers. Most of the banks do not have sophisticated lockers systems. Each time when a

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Risk-Based Scheduling of Security Tasks in Industrial Control Systems With Consideration of Safety
 IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics
 Published: 2020

Extracting interdependent requirements and resolving conflicted requirements of safety and security for industrial control systems
 2015 First International Conference on Reliability Systems Engineering (ICRSE)
 Published: 2015

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An Effective Network Monitoring Tool for Distributed Networks

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

Sharath Kumar; S. Pallavi; Ramyashree [All Authors](#)

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Abstract:
Many of the organizations connect plenty of numbers of systems to establish a network which will intern make their work easier to share their folders and files. As many systems are involved security concern is the major aspect while attaching such systems, and wanted to keep track of the network system activities for security motive. A Monitoring mechanism in a computer grid is used to observe all the ongoing activities of the whole network. The main objective is to gather details from the monitoring environment and the system. In this paper, various network parameters of the established computer networks are observed using the developed monitoring mechanism such as IP address, files transferred and Mac address.

Published in: 2020 Fourth International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)

Date of Conference: 07-09 October 2020 | **DOI:** 10.1109/I-SMAC49090.2020.9243344

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 10 November 2020 | **Publisher:** IEEE

ISBN Information: | **Conference Location:** Palladam, India

I. Introduction
A large number of the organization connects plenty of numbers of systems to build a network because of which they can easily share their files and folders. Multiple systems security are being connected and privacy plays a major role, so wanted to monitor

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2018 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data)
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Artificial Intelligence Techniques for Predicting Type 2 Diabetes

Ramyashree ✉, P. S. Venugopala, Debmalya Barh & B. Ashwini

Conference paper | [First Online: 14 August 2020](#)

1644 Accesses | 1 Citations

Part of the [Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing](#) book series (AISC, volume 1133)

Abstract

Diabetes is the most common disease experienced recently. Type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, and gestational diabetes are the most common types of diabetes. The aim is to predict the type 2 diabetes with various parameters. "Diabetes risk score or test system" is designed with the various risk factors like age, waist circumference, physical activity, family history, and BMI using artificial intelligence technique and to design a universally acceptable diabetes prediction system that predicts the possibility of diabetes risk. This process is carried out using the various parameters of the patient's lifestyle and without using the data from medical test results. The individuals who are interested to know about their risk score can use this diabetes risk score system.

Keywords

Type 2 diabetes Artificial intelligence Risk score Age Waist circumference

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Volume 35, Part 3, 2021, Pages 374-377

Investigation of physical, spectral and thermal properties of a dimethoxy substituted chalcone for opto-electronic device applications

Anthoni Praveen Menezes ^a, A. Jayarama ^b, H.J. Ravindra ^c

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.02.543>

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Abstract

We report herewith the experimental results of various analytical techniques performed on a chalcone material 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-(pyridin-2-yl) prop-2-en-1-one (DMPP). The Scanning electron microscope images disclosed a layered 2D growth pattern. Existing functional groups were identified using FT-IR and FT-Raman spectra while the hydrogen atoms in the molecule were confirmed by ¹H NMR spectrum. The title crystal is tested for thermal stability. DMPP melts at 118 °C and chemically stable up to 200 °C. This feature makes the material a useful candidate for high temperature optical



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Volume 35, Part 3, 2021, Pages 387-391

Synthesis, growth, Hirshfeld surface analysis and crystal structure of a pyridine based chalcone single crystal

 Anthoni Praveen Menezes^a, A. Javarama^b, H.J. Ravindra^c

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.02.696>

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Abstract

In this article we present the growth and structural details of a pyridine based chalcone single crystal grown using the method, slow evaporation of solvent. The crystal structure was studied by X-ray diffraction method. The solid belongs to orthorhombic crystal system with a non-centrosymmetric space group $Pna2_1$. Weak C–H–O intermolecular hydrogen bond interactions stabilize the crystal structure, which is further confirmed by surface analysis by Hirshfeld. As the material crystallizes in enantiomorphic crystal structure, it may be a potential candidate for various photonic applications.

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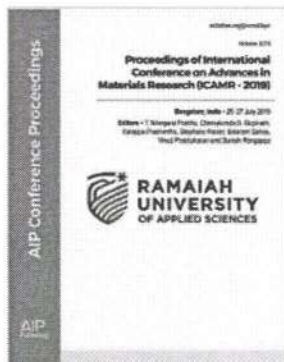
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Volume 2274, Issue 1
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Narayan Nayak; H. N. Reddappa; Vijendra Bhat; M. Ravikumar

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AIP Conf. Proc. 2274, 030014 (2020)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0022594>

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Natural Fibres usage has been increased as reinforcement in polymers in recent past due to their renewability, low cost and lightweight. Only a few studies have been carried out to evaluate the mechanical properties of the powdered form of the natural fibre composite. In this study, Natural Fibre Composites (NFCs) are prepared by reinforcing sisal fibre in powders and short form in Polypropylene. NFCs are prepared for 10, 20, 30 and 40 percent of fibre weight fractions using hot compression moulding and their mechanical properties were evaluated. The maximum tensile strength is observed at 10 percent fibre weight. i.e 17.73 MPa for short fibre. The maximum impact strength is observed in powdered form composite i.e. 186 J/m. The flexural strength of composites is comparable in both forms. Through SEM analysis, the random distribution of fibre in the matrix was detected. The short fibre composites were failed to withstand excess load mainly due to the fibre pull-

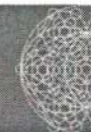


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Efficient Image Processing Technique for Authentication of Indian Paper Currency

Publisher: IEEE

Rencita Maria Colaco ; Rieona Fernandes ; Reenaz ; Sowmya S **All Authors**

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Abstract:

Now a days due to the development in color printing technology the rate of counterfeit notes production and distribution is increasing. This is a massive problem, faced by almost all the countries. It affects the economy, sine it compromises the security of the real economy. Such counterfeit currencies are used to fuel nefarious motives, usually involving terrorist activities. According to the research, developing countries like India have been impacted by this very negatively. Even after the steps taken in 2016 to remove the counterfeits, by executing the demonetization of 500 and 1000 rupees bank notes in India the counterfeits of the new notes have begun circulating. This is due to the highly advanced technology adopted by the counterfeiters which makes the tracking of these counterfeit notes hard. This has become a very critical issue and the negative impact due to the counterfeit currency keeps rising. The only one solution for this problem for a common man is to detect the fake currency, by using the fake currency detector machine. These machines are used in banks and large scale business, but for a small business or for a common man these machines are not affordable. This paper gives the complete methodology of fake note detector machine, which is affordable even for a common man. By implementing the applications of image processing techniques we can find out whether the currency notes are fake or not. Image processing technique consists of a number of operations that can be performed on an image, some of which include image segmentation, edge detection, gray scale conversion etc. The proposed system will have advantages like simplicity, reliability and costs less.

Published in: 2021 International Conference on Computer Communication and Informatics (ICCCI)

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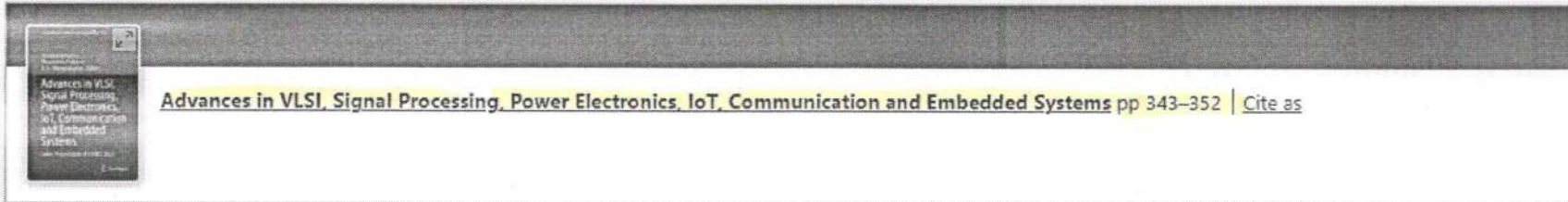
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Human Body Measurement Extraction from 2D Images

Sachin S. Bhat, Alaka Ananth, Preema Dsouza, K. Sharanyalaxmi, Shreeraksha & Tejasvini

Conference paper | First Online: 11 April 2021

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Abstract

In this fast-phased world, the fashion industry is changing and tries to give confidence to people who wear their clothes. The fit of the garment depends on accuracy of measurements. The traditional method of measuring may provide wrong information if the tools are inappropriate. Even though 3D body scanning can give accurate results, they cannot be afforded by small business setups. 3D imaging makes the process expensive. Not all can afford a stylish to measure and stitch 4–5 sets of outfits and select the best. The working community has no time to visit stores/tailoring shops regularly. This paper proposes inexpensive method for extracting human body measurements from 2D images which helps the society to reach out to the different styles and fitted garments of their taste. Human body measurements are extracted with the help of—Affine and Metric correction, Green Screen Segmentation, Heuristics for detection and pixel-to-real world distance. It is a 2D-image-based system which takes one front view, side view and front view with checkerboard. This method involves manual annotation technique.

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Character Recognition of Tulu Script Using Convolutional Neural Network

Sachin Bhat & G. Seshikala

Conference paper | First Online: 14 August 2020

1629 Accesses | 4 Citations

Part of the *Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing* book series (AISC, volume 1133)

Abstract

Handwriting classification and identification is one of the most interesting issues in the current research because of its variety of applications. It has leveraged its potential in reducing the manual work of converting the documents containing handwritten characters to machine-readable texts. The deep convolutional neural networks (DCNNs) are successfully implemented for the recognition of characters in various languages. This paper proposes a DCNN-based architecture for the classification of Tulu language characters. Tulu is one of the five Dravidian groups of languages used by around 50 Lakh people in the states of Karnataka and Kerala. This model is mainly developed to assist the character recognition of Tulu documents. A total of 90,000 characters including both vowels and consonants have been included in the dataset. This architecture is showing a satisfactory test accuracy of 92.41% for the classification of 45 handwritten characters.

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Design and numerical analysis of tool for FSP simulation of magnesium alloys

Lingaraj Ritti Thirumaleshwara Bhat

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Abstract

Friction stir processing tool is designed based on the torque capacity of the CNC milling motor by analytical models. The tool shoulder of diameter 20 mm and taper pin of average diameter 4 mm are obtained from yield strength and shear strength of the material respectively. The structural and fatigue analysis of tool resulted in negligible deformation, low stress and high fatigue life. The simulation resulted in no deformation of the tool and it is also shown that there is sufficient plastic deformation at the stir zone, and hence the designed tool can be used to process Mg alloys experimentally to fabricate the surface composites successfully.

Introduction

Magnesium is one-fourth times lighter than that of steel and two-third than that of

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Improving the Efficiency of Software Defined Network through Load Balancing Algorithms

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Abstract:
 In this current era, usage of the internet is increasing drastically. Digitization has led to high network traffic which makes the overall management of network highly complex and expensive as traditional networks are non-programmable. As a solution for these issues in traditional networks, Software Defined Networking (SDN) has been introduced. SDN decouples the data plane and control plane, thereby making the network programmable. Load balancing in SDN is done to ensure effective management of resources as per client's request. This paper focuses on the effect of Load balancing on SDNs. Here, RTT is calculated for two cases. One, with application of least connection and Dijkstra algorithms and the other, without applying the algorithm. The result is compared to justify the efficiency improvement. We evaluate our system using mininet network emulator and the results demonstrate the feasibility and efficiency of our proposed scheme in terms of delay and overhead.

Published in: 2021 Third International Conference on Intelligent Communication Technologies and Virtual Mobile Networks (ICICV)

Date of Conference: 04-06 February 2021
 Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 31 March 2021
 DOI: 10.1109/ICICV50876.2021.9388512
 Publisher: IEEE
 Conference Location: Tirunelveli, India

I. Introduction
 Software-defined networks are emerging technologies that are dynamic, cost-effective, and customizable, making them ideal for the dynamic nature of today's applications [1]. It is a network mechanism that allows you to control and program networks using certain software applications. Its origins can be traced to a research collaboration between the University of California and

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 2011 Proceedings of the Ninth ACM International Conference on Embedded Software (EMSOFT)
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Exploiting Aperiodic Server to Improve Aperiodic Responsiveness for LET-Based Real-Time Systems
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Data Analytics based Statistical Analysis of Air Pollution in the Major Cities of Karnataka

Publisher: IEEE

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Sachin Bhat ; Gopika C B ; Shetty Namratha Anil ; Shreya H P ; Prajwala Shetty All Authors

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Abstract:

Air pollution is the discharge of contaminations into the air that is damaging to human wellbeing and the planet. Air contamination is one of the big issues to deal with for any nation. In South Asia, they rank it as the sixth most risky killer. People won't realize the damaging outcomes of hassle if he/she has not experienced it. Pollutants comprising particulate matter (PM) or nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) can cause respiratory ailments or cardiovascular sicknesses. World Health Organization tested that 11.6% of worldwide sudden demise may follow back to air pollution. The Air Quality Data is capable to perceive the patterns and identify correlating elements on key ranges of Air Pollution. To our knowledge, this analysis offers to deal with distinguishing a pollution source as starting from an individual area considering collected records. This gives a helpful strategy for air quality administration, and the outcome may be noteworthy to ecological and monetary issues. In this article, the air quality information of the Indian state, Karnataka were analyzed to find standards or styles which might deliver our perception into how extreme the trouble can be measured.

Published in: 2021 5th International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC)

Date of Conference: 08-10 April 2021

DOI: 10.1109/ICCMC51010.2021.9418342

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 06 May 2021

Publisher: IEEE

► ISBN Information:

Conference Location: Erode, India

1. Introduction

Air pollution is an ecological and social hassle because it prompts many antagonistic outcomes. The presence of particulates or other pollutants in the atmosphere causes air contamination, which results in human health, and how to alter

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Linked data geo-statistical analysis of air pollution in urban areas

2018 4th International Conference on Web Research (ICWR)
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CNN based Synchronal recognition of Weeds in Farm Crops

Publisher: IEEE

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Yashaswini Jogi; Preethi N Rao; Raksha; Sharadhi Shetty; Shreekari **All Authors**

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- I. Introduction
- II. Types of Weeds
- III. Related Work
- VI. Deployment of Hardware and Software
- V. Proposed Approach

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Abstract:

Weed is an unwanted plant that is found in the field. They can do some harm to the main crop, which can reduce their nutrition. There are many ways to kill weeds such as man power, herbicide spraying, etc. Each of these techniques have failed to find an appropriate way to eliminate the weeds. Such approaches have one or more disadvantages such as time consuming manpower, spraying herbicides that can harm the real crops. The level of herbicide usage has increased day by day to reduce the weeds. The use of herbicide will decline the crop yield. To address these disadvantages, a new system has been proposed to perform the real time identification of weeds in farm crops by using a deep learning method. The suggested solution works on real time farm crop images. This will accelerate the operation by eliminating the need to spray herbicides all over the field. The image is being captured by webcam and is processed by raspberry pi. To process the image, the OpenCV programming library and deep learning technique are used.

Published in: 2020 4th International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA)

Date of Conference: 05-07 November 2020

Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 28 December 2020

DOI: 10.1109/ICECA49313.2020.9297449

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EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF INJECTION PRESSURE ON COMPRESSION IGNITION ENGINE WITH BIODIESEL AND NANOPARTICLES BLEND

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Abstract

The scarcity of conventional fuel and stringent emission norms made researchers to look after alternative fuels to run an internal combustion engine. One of the possible alternatives for the Compression Ignition engine is biodiesel. Although there are some challenges such as high viscosity, low calorific value, carbon deposit on the injector nozzle, etc. To overcome these challenge nanoparticles are added which will bring most properties near to virgin diesel. Simarouba a non-edible biodiesel feedstock used and aluminum oxide nanoparticles are added with 50 nm size. Using a probe-type Ultrasonication process nano-biodiesel blend is prepared. To improve stability SDS surfactants are added. The characterization of nanoparticles studied using SEM image. The performance of the engine tested for different dosage levels of nanoparticles mainly 25 ppm, 50 ppm, and 75 ppm. The injection timing, injector pressure, and speed kept constant, whereas injection pressure is varied 200 bar, 225 bar, and 250 bar. There is found a 5.2% increase in brake thermal efficiency for nanoparticles added blend biodiesel at 250 bar compare to 200 bar pressure. For the same thing brake specific fuel consumption decreased by 9%. Most of emissions such as Carbon monoxide, unburnt hydrocarbons decreased, whereas there is a significant amount of increase in oxides of nitrogen emission found.

Keywords : Biodiesel, nanoparticles, transesterification, stability

Notations

CI- Compression Ignition
SEM-Scanning Electronic Image
SDS- Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate

BTE-Brake Thermal Efficiency
BSFC-Brake Specific Fuel Consumption
B20-Diesel(80%)+Simarouba(20%)

1. Introduction

To travel people or to take goods from one place to transportation is required. For transportation most of vehicles uses chemical energy in the form fuel. There are different types of fuels are used to run the engines. High octane number fuels are used in Spark Ignition engines, whereas high Cetane number fuels are used in Compression Ignition engines. Due to many reasons in India, most of the heavy vehicles use Compression Ignition Engines. Due to rapid depletion of fuel it is the need of the hour to shift from conventional fuels to alternative fuels. One of the possible alternatives for diesel is biodiesel because it has most of the properties identical to diesel. The of the major disadvantage in biodiesel is its low calorific value and high viscosity to overcome this challenge biodiesel is used as blend with diesel[1]. Injector deposit is another major challenge to overcome. Injector deposit is another major challenge to overcome. Endurance test on engine after using biodiesel shows in SEM image there is a greasy type of deposition. The higher level of carbon deposits observed at the injector tip after usage of biodiesel without much modification[2]. The biodiesel has prospective to replace conventional diesel fuel[3].

With recent development of nanotechnology, a lot of researchers is using nanoparticles in different applications. The usage of nanoparticles in diesel engines in biodiesel tends to reduce toxicity, improves stability. Application nanoparticles tend to improve performance characteristics and decrease the major pollutions[4]. The major challenge in nanoparticles characterization is in relevance with physical conditions.[5].

Simarouba one of the non-edible oil feedstock used to produce biodiesel from transesterification process. The brake thermal efficiency is found to be increased by 9.14% for biodiesel nanoparticles blend SME2040 (20% biodiesel+40 PPM nanoparticles), this is because graphene nanoparticles having higher thermal conductivity increases combustion efficiency which in turn increases heat transfer coefficient. As a heat transfer coefficient increases, it has directly related with convection heat transfer. As the load increased, there will be an increase in smoke because fuel to air ratio becomes lean to richer. But with the addition of surfactant, smoke is decreasing because there will be an increase in atomization. Also with the addition of surfactant carbon



Dynamic mechanical behavior of unfilled and graphite filled carbon epoxy composites

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Abstract. In the present study, the viscoelastic behavior of graphite filled and unfilled carbon epoxy composite is investigated through dynamic mechanical analysis. The investigation has been conducted using a three-point bend test (flexure mode) in the range of temperature from 30 to 200° C at one Hz frequency at a rate of heating of 2° C/min. The viscoelastic characteristics including loss-modulus, storage modulus, damping factor, and composite glass transition temperature have been determined. It was found that the dynamic mechanical characteristics of the carbon fabric reinforced epoxy are highly dependent on the presence of graphite particulate composites. The storage modulus, glass-transition temperature, and loss modulus of filled graphite composites were higher than the unfilled ones. However, combining a graphite filler with carbon epoxy composite limits polymer molecules movement that leads to a decrease in $\tan \delta$.

Keywords: carbon, graphite, viscoelastic, $\tan \delta$, loss modulus, storage modulus.

1. Introduction

Because of its high basic strength and special rigidity, composites have not grown only in the aerospace weight-sensitive field into attractive building materials, as well as in the railway, structural engineering sectors, marine, and automobile. A careful matrix selection and reinforcement process will produce a composite with overall strength and modulus equivalent or much stronger than those of traditional metallic materials. The mechanical, thermal, and physical properties could be further changed by applying a solid filler process to the matrix body during the fabrication of the composite, which would offer a synergism in terms of enhanced properties and efficiency and reduce material cost.

The in-plane tensile characteristics of the composites are generally described by fiber reinforced polymer, although the compression characteristics along the thickness direction are determined through the properties of the matrix resin. The most frequently utilized polymer matrix for advanced composite components is epoxy resin. Over the years, several experiments were formed to change epoxy by inserting either nano or micro fillers to enhance the matrix-dominated characteristics of the composites. Fiber is believed to be the most powerful strengthening stage in polymer materials and high mechanical performance of the fiber-reinforced composites. Particularly carbon fibers have excellent characteristics like greater strength and modulus, better electrical and thermal properties than other fibers. Thus, the most commonly used reinforced composites today are carbon fibers.

Dynamic mechanical measurements generally offer a better understanding of the behavior of the material under load than other tests, although other mechanical tests theoretically may convey the same information. These research methods were commonly used to analyze the structures and viscoelastic properties of polymeric materials to assess irrelevant hardness and damping properties for different applications. The rigidity depends on the mechanical characteristics of the material and is transformed into a modulus. $\tan \delta$ is represented in damping and is related to the quantity of energy that a material can store. The DMA is the most sensitive technique for regulating events like glass transitions because when relaxation behavior is detected, its mechanical properties change