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Ultrahigh Step-Up Dc–Dc Converter for Fuzzy Controller the Use of Three Degree Of Freedom Approach

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ABSTRACT-*This paper shows an interleaved nonisolated DC-DC converter with high voltage pick up and zero voltage exchanging (ZVS) execution. Both coupled inductor and voltage multiplier cell (VMC) systems are utilized to expand voltage pick up. The ZVS circuit is made out of a dynamic brace which is in arrangement with the yield channel capacitors. This will offer ascent to encourage augmentation of the voltage pick up. Applying the interleaving system at the contribution of the converter, the swell of the information current is diminished. Because of the spillage inductances of coupled inductors, the diodes are killed under zero current exchanging (ZCS) condition. Subsequently the switch current recuperation issue is lightened. The unfaltering state investigation of the proposed converter is addition. Page 1 / 8*

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I. INTRODUCTION

RENEWABLE vitality sources, for example, photovoltaic (PV) and energy unit (FC) are by and large widely utilized for control age because of lack of petroleum derivatives and ecological contamination concerns [1]-[2]. Be that as it may, their yield voltage is low and advance up converters ought to be connected to build the voltage level. Traditional lift converters can be utilized to build the voltage pick up. Be that as it may, the obligation cycle ought to be to a great degree high to accomplish extensive voltage pick up. Working everywhere obligation cycles cause a few issues, for example, converter effectiveness crumbling which is because of parasitic details of the power segments and converter. Furthermore, the ver the power MOSFET and

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Ultrahigh Step-up DC-DC Converter for Distributed Generation by Three Degrees of Freedom (3DoF) Approach

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ABSTRACT-

This paper shows an interleaved nonisolated DC-DC converter with high voltage pick up and zero voltage exchanging (ZVS) execution. Both coupled inductor and voltage multiplier cell (VMC) systems are utilized to expand voltage pick up. The ZVS circuit is made out of a dynamic brace which is in arrangement with the yield channel capacitors. This will offer ascent to encourage augmentation of the voltage pick up. Applying the interleaving system at the contribution of the converter, the swell of the information current is diminished. Because of the spillage inductances of coupled inductors, the diodes are killed under zero current exchanging (ZCS) condition. Subsequently the switch current recuperation is
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I. INTRODUCTION

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A New Nested Neutral Point-Clamped (Nnpc) Converter for Medium-Voltage (Mv) Power Conversion

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ABSTRACT

In this project presents the NNPC inverter is a newly developed four-level voltage source inverter for medium-voltage applications with properties such as operating over a wide range of voltages (2.4–7.2 kV) without the need for connecting power semiconductor in series and high-quality output voltage. The NNPC topology has two flying capacitors in each leg. In order to ensure that the inverter can operate normally and all switching devices share identical voltage stress, the voltage across each capacitor should be controlled and maintained at one-third of dc bus voltage. The proposed capacitor voltage-balancing method takes advantage of redundancy in phase switching states to control and balance flying capacitor voltages. Simple and effective logic tables are developed for the balancing control

I INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, Multilevel inverters are very popular in medium voltage applications and motor drives due to reduction of harmonics, low voltage stress on switches, low switching frequency, and less switching losses [1]. The multilevel inverters categorized into neutral point clamped (NPC) inverter, flying capacitor (FC) inverter, cascaded Hbridge inverter, and modular multilevel converter [2]–[3]. Several control techniques and modulation strategies including capacitor voltage-balancing methods have been developed in the literature for multilevel inverters [4]. In this paper a new multilevel topology is proposed. i.e, nested neutral point clamped (NNPC) inverter shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 1. Three phase nested neutral-point clamped (NNPC) inverter. This topology is a combination of an FC topology with an NPC topology, which provides four levels in output voltage. In comparison with the fourlevel NPC inverter, the NNPC inverter has less number of diodes, and in

A Modified X-Torus Topology for Interconnection Network

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Abstract—The interconnection network is the key components for the communication. The X-Torus topology has been designed in the past. It has been found in the previous design, that the router is not being utilized to their maximum and still there is the scope for adding more links in the topology. In this paper, a new topology has been introduced, based on X-Torus topology by adding extra links with a limited degree of the 6. The performance of the topology has been analyzed using the five traffic patterns that are random, neighbor, bit complements, and hot spot traffic over the factors end to end delay, sink bandwidth and average hop count. An improvement of 62% in terms of latency and 15% in terms of throughput has been observed in the proposed topology. This modified X-Torus topology proves to be a better substitute for X-Torus topology.

Index Terms— Average Hop Count; Average Latency; Average Throughput; Interconnection Networks; Traffic Patterns.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Interconnection Networks (INs) plays an important role in the digital system. The INs are used in a wide variety of application router fabrics, massively parallel computers, Input-output connections and in designing the on-chip networks [1]. The Interconnection networks the performance depends upon 3 parameters topology, routing algorithm and flow control mechanism used [2], [3]. The interconnection networks are generally classified into regular and irregular networks. In a regular network, every node can behave as the routing element and processing element. The simplest approach of designing a regular network is to place every processing element along with the routing element and place the links between them. This will make a simple one-dimensional topology [14]. When the extreme nodes (a pair of routing element and processing element) are connected then it will form a ring topology [3]. The Two-dimensional topology is designed by placing the nodes in the forms of tiles [4]. The placement of the nodes in the form of tiles is also referred as a mesh. The main advantage of the mesh topology is the simplicity in its design [15]. The common properties associated with any regular topology are:

1. Degree: It is the total number of nodes incident on a particular node. In general, we can have two types of degrees in degree and out degree, but in our discussion, all the nodes are bidirectional we are counting the degree based on the in degree. [2], [3]

2. Diameter: It is the shortest distance between any two farthest points in the topology under consideration. [2], [3]
3. Bisection Width: It is the minimal number of links that should be removed from the graph such that the graph gets divided into two equal halves. [2], [3]
4. Edge length: It is the most desirable to have the constant edge length. The idea behind the constant edge length is that if we have long edges the time required for the traversal of the packet from the source and destination will not be the same even though they might be at the same hop distance. [2], [3]

The degree of the topology described the cost of the router required for designing the topology. So, in the case of mesh if we join the extreme corners of the nodes the degree is will be 4 for all nodes. The diameter will be reduced to half and the bisection with will be doubled such type of topology is referred as the torus topology. The topology has been widely used in It has a wide area of applications in practical systems like Cray T3D, Cray T3E [1], [5], [8], Fujitsu AP3000, Ametak 2010 [1,6,8], and Intel Touchstone [1], [7], [8].

To further exploit the performance of the system a topology named X-Torus has been implemented in [1], [9]. The X-Torus topology has been described in Figure 1(a). From the figure, we can see that we have increased the degree of any node in the topology which means all the nodes will be designed using a 6-degree router but in most of the cases, this will not be used at all. The detailed mathematical formulation of the X-Torus topology has described in the [1], [9].

In this paper, our objective is to design a topology that can have a uniform degree by introducing the more extra links without increasing the degree of the router, the details of the same has been described in Section II. In Section III, we have described the test bed and experimental setup. In Section IV, detailed discussions of the results have been done and finally, the paper has been concluded in Section V.

II. MODIFIED X-TORUS TOPOLOGY

Like the X-Torus topology, the different mathematical formulation the odd number of nodes and even number of nodes will be used. The equations for the odd parity have been described by the Equation 1, 2 and 3.

Principal

Identifying Users Across Multiple Online Social Networks

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ABSTRACT

An online customer joins different casual groups to acknowledge assorted organizations. On each joined relational association, she makes an identity and constitutes its three imperative estimations specifically profile, substance and affiliation orchestrate. She, as it were, supervises her character definition on any casual group and likewise can control various parts of it. With no overall identifier to stamp her quality especially in the online space, her online identities remain unlinked, isolated and difficult to look for. Composing has proposed identity look for methods in view of profile properties, yet has left the other character estimations e.g. substance and framework, unexplored. In this work, we exhibit two novel character look estimations in perspective of substance and framework qualities and improve standard identity look for computation in perspective of profile attributes of a customer. We apply proposed character look for estimations to find a customer's identity on Facebook, given her character on Twitter. We report that a blend of proposed character check estimations found Facebook identity for 39% of Twitter customers looked for while standard methodology in light of profile properties found Facebook identity for only 27.4%. Each proposed character look estimation get to straightforwardly accessible properties of a customer on any casual association. We send an identity assurance system, Finding Nemo, which uses proposed character look procedures to find a Twitter customer's identity on Facebook. We assume that fuse of more than one identity look for figuring, each manhandling unmistakable dimensional characteristics of a character, helps in improving the accuracy of a character assurance process.

Keywords: Online Social Networks, Identity search, Identity resolution, Privacy, Digital footprint.

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the span of the latest decade, various online casual groups have been displayed in webosphere e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, et cetera. Each online relational association takes after a unique game plan of traditions to urge information sharing and to keep up social affiliations. Assorted behavior by which casual associations work, attract customers to mishandle each relational association for a substitute reason. For instance, customers may abuse LinkedIn for capable affiliations while Facebook for singular affiliations, and may use Twitter for open information sharing while Facebook for constrained information sharing. To practice organizations offered by each relational association, customers by then advance toward getting to be people from various casual groups. On each casual group, a customer portrays her online identity

which joins a plan of qualities that delineates her uncommonly and separate her from others. Customer's online character consolidates her username, her profile, her allies organize, and the substance she makes or that is conferred to her. Her online identity creation process on each relational association gives her a broad control on how she can give/conceal/skirt her character attributes and subsequently her identity qualities may change, all things considered, over various casual groups. With no handle/identifier/credit for a customer to stamp her quality exceptionally across finished online casual groups, her different relational association characters remain un-associated with each other. Because of contrasted and non-associated identities of a customer, it is difficult to find them and match them together. The issue of finding and setting up characters of a customer on other casual associations, given her identity on one relational association, is



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**PRIVACY OF USERS AND OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES**

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**E-Library Management System Implementation and Social Impact @ North Bihar Institutions**

Author Names : Sandhya Kumari1. Assistant Professor, Department of I.T L.N. Mishra College of Business Management, Muzaffarpur1 Dr. Vijay Kumar Singh2 Assistant Professor, Department of I.T L.N. Mishra College of Business Management, Muzaffarpur2

**DYNAMIC SLOT ALLOCATION TECHNIQUE FOR MAPREDUCE CLUSTERS**

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**Supplier Selection using combined MCDM Approach -A Case Study for Laptop selection**

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**International Journal OF Engineering Sciences & Management Research**
DESIGN OF EARLY WARNING FLOOD DETECTION SYSTEMS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**N.Chandramouli***

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Keywords: *sensor network, early warning system, flood, Honduras***ABSTRACT**

In creating nations, flooding because of cataclysmic events, for example, tropical storms and seismic tremors brings about enormous death toll and property. Warning people group of the approaching flood gives a successful answer for this by giving individuals adequate time to empty and ensure their property. Be that as it may, the scope of early warning system arrangements presents a tangle of clashing prerequisites including expense and unwavering quality, and makes a few intriguing issues from factors as different as innovative, social, and political. The many-sided quality of these systems and requirement for independence inside the setting of a creating nation while staying viable and open by nontechnical staff gives a test not frequently explained inside created nations, a great deal less the creating. In the wake of portraying this issue, the paper talks about a proposed answer for the issue, beginning tests in executing the arrangement, and lessons learned through that work.

INTRODUCTION

Catastrophic events are an overall marvel and require noteworthy collaboration to address. Late sea tempests, floods, and different occasions have outlined this alongside the distinctions of the impacts of calamities on created contrasted with creating nations. In the current US flooding because of tempests in the Midwest, death toll and property harm were limited because of crisis systems accessible in the very created US, while a tempest that attacked roughly seven states caused twenty passings and \$30 million dollars in harm with just a couple of left destitute or hungry. On the inverse side, over a significantly littler geographic range, North Korea attempted to manage the uprooting of more than 300,000 individuals, roughly 221 passings, and a cost of \$6 million, most to encourage those made destitute by the catastrophe that brought about part from the absence of advancement of warning systems and data at the group level of the looming flooding. From this point of view, the battle with flooding that confronts creating nations exhibits a problem that is begging to be addressed that we can't disregard while promising an answer that is all inclusive relevant. Warning people group of the approaching flood, in any case, is a costly proposition given the constrained assets of the nations. Current strategies add to the trouble with the requirement for costly gear and incorporated, computationally troublesome flood location plans. This introduces a chance to utilize the most recent work in data correspondence innovation and sensor networks to take care of this issue in a way that adjusts the negligible cost necessity and restricted computational power with the requirement for high unwavering quality of both the system and calculation. The issue of early warning quickly develops in multifaceted nature upon close assessment and the expansion of work inside a creating nation just builds that unpredictability. Numerous different necessities influence the system notwithstanding those recorded above including those identified with the staggering impact of the occasion being referred to.

The issue at that point envelops those necessities coming about because of both low movement times when upkeep and consideration drop, and profoundly vital circumstances when a flood happens and the system must proceed with operation. To appropriately work, the system additionally moves toward becoming not just a specialized issue, but rather one of collaboration between government, alleviation offices, and the groups to make, keep up, and utilize the system. These more social and political issues characterize the achievement of the system, and guaranteeing their answers includes an unexpected approach in comparison to the specialized issues. In our work, we inspect the issue of flooding on the Aguan River in north-eastern Honduras. This stream bowl " covers a geographic territory of 10,000 km² and contains no less than 25 profoundly debilitated groups of roughly 35,000 individuals add up to. The venture started after the obliteration caused by Hurricane Mitch in 1998 where a surge of dilute passing the waterway amid the night caused roughly 5,000 passings with an extra 8,000 missing, and 12,000 harmed. While considering Mitch a critical calamity in the area, individuals don't see it as a confined occasion.



A STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TRUST AND REPUTATION IN CLOUD INTEGRATED WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

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Abstract: The integration in Cloud registering with Wireless sensor arrange has been pulling in a few scientists in the business as it gives numerous chances to associations by contributing a scope of figuring administrations. Along these lines, information gathering ability of remote sensor systems (WSNs) turn out to be simple. For cloud processing to wind up plainly generally received by both the endeavors and people, a few issues must be fathomed. Be that as it may, verification and in addition trust and notoriety computation and administration of cloud specialist organizations (CSPs) and sensor arrange suppliers (SNPs) are two exceptionally basic and scarcely investigated issues for this new worldview. Trust administration is a standout amongst the most difficult issues in the developing cloud figuring region. Amid the previous couple of years, many examinations have recommended distinctive systems to address trust administration issues. However, in spite of these past endeavors, a few trust administration issues, for example, distinguishing proof, privacy, personalization, integration, security, and versatility have been generally dismissed and should be tended to. In this article, we show a diagram of the cloud benefit models and we study the primary procedures and research models that enough help trust administration of administrations in cloud situations. We display a non specific logical structure that evaluates existing trust administration look into models in cloud processing and significant regions utilizing an arrangement of appraisal criteria. Open research issues for trust administration in cloud conditions are additionally talked about.

Keywords- Cloud; sensor networks; integration; authentication; trust; reputation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Circulated frameworks like distributed frameworks, lattice, bunches and cloud figuring have turned out to be exceptionally prevalent among clients in the current years. Client's get to dispersed frameworks for various reasons, for example, downloading records, hunting down data, acquiring products and ventures or executing applications facilitated remotely. With the notoriety and development of conveyed frameworks, the specialist co-ops make current administrations accessible on the framework. Every one of these administrations and specialist organizations will have contrasting levels of value and furthermore, because of the mysterious idea of the frameworks, some conniving providers may tend to cheat unsuspecting customers. In this way it ends up plainly important to recognize the nature of administrations and specialist organizations who might meet the prerequisites of the clients. Cloud processing has been known as the fifth favorable position in line of power, water, communication and gas. The motivation behind why cloud has been arranged with such a name is, to the point that cloud processing has been changing the way PC assets have been utilized something like at this point. Till the advancement of cloud processing, registering assets were put totally or rented as submitted equipment and

programming assets. Cloud registering has acquired a perfect change how figuring assets have been bought. With the entry of cloud figuring, clients can utilize the administrations that have been facilitated on the web without worried about whether they have been facilitated or taken care of in such a way, to the point that the clients need to pay just for the administrations they use as on account of making utilization of different administrations. Cloud suppliers have their assets through web on virtual PCs and make them accessible to numerous customers. Various virtual PCs can keep running on one physical PC sharing the assets, for example, stockpiling, memory, the CPU and interfaces giving the inclination to the customer that every customer has his own submitted equipment to deal with. Virtualization in this way gives the capacity to the suppliers to offer a similar equipment assets among numerous customers.

This sharing of the equipment assets by different customers help limits the cost of equipment for customers while creating benefits of suppliers. Getting to or offering the equipment as virtual PCs is referred to as Infrastructure as Service (IaaS) in the cloud processing wording. Once a customer has purchased up the foundation from a specialist organization, he is allowed to introduce and run any sort of working framework stage and application on it. Different



A Study on Data Security and Privacy Protection Issues in Cloud Computing

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Abstract: Data security has a vital issue in cloud enlisting condition; it transforms into a noteworthy issue due to the data which is secured diversely completed the cloud. Data protection and security are the two essential parts of customer's stress in cloud information innovation. Different techniques as for these points of view are grabbing thought over the cloud preparing conditions and are investigated in both endeavors and scholastics. Data protection and security protection are transforming into the most enormous points of view for the future update and headway of cloud figuring innovation in the field of business and government parts. Thusly, in this paper, the cloud figuring security techniques are reviewed and its troubles as for data protection are discussed. The rule purpose of this proposed work is to update the data protection and security for the trustworthy cloud condition. This close research examination of the ebb and flow cloud security approach as for the data protection and security techniques utilized as a part of the cloud enrolling. It will be significant to enhance the security of data stockpiling in a cloud space.

Key words: Cloud Computing, Security Issues and challenges, Cloud Architecture, Data Privacy

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud figuring has been arranged as the bleeding edge perspective in information Technology. From this cloud handling condition, both resources and applications are given through the Internet as an organization on ask. Cloud condition is contained programming and gear resources in the server cultivates that run different organizations over the web or framework to satisfy the customer's needs and it depends on after sharing resources instead of having close-by servers to manage application for somebody specifically or organization^[1]. Since there is no structure hypothesis requires, pull back or augment the advantages in light of on-ask for and the portion in perspective of utilization, it winds up obviously standard among different innovation points of view. The different cloud undertaking systems look for these positive conditions to be used as a piece of various applications. The organization of the cloud makes it possible to get to the data at whatever point from wherever. Cloud enrolling utilize the frameworks of a huge social affair of servers regularly carries a low rate data dealing with particular affiliation. Likewise, cloud enrolling has an intriguing new model of IT advantage provisioning and support driven by productivity and money related favorable circumstances. Cloud Computing is a circled outline that binds together server resources on an adaptable stage so as to give on ask for figuring resources and organizations. Cloud pro associations (CSP's) offer cloud stages for their

customers to use and make their web organizations, much like system get to providers offer costumers fast broadband to get to the web.

The rising perspective of cloud enlisting gives another way to deal with address the necessities of obliged imperativeness, limits and resources. In any case, security and protection is an essential stress in the headway and gathering of cloud preparing. To avoid structure delicacy and protect against vulnerabilities from advanced aggressor, diverse computerized security instruments and frameworks were made. Differentiated and the regular IT show, the cloud handling has various potential purposes of intrigue. In any case, from the clients' perspective, cloud enrolling security concerns remain a significant block for the appointment of cloud preparing. As shown by a diagram from IDC in 2009, 74% IT managers and CIOs assumed that the basic test that upsets them from using cloud figuring organizations is cloud enlisting security issues. Another review finished by Garter in 2009, more than 70% CTOs assumed that the basic reason not to use cloud preparing organizations is that there are data security and protection concerns. This setback achieved some framework goals relying upon a single sort of limit advantage were constrained to an end. Security vulnerabilities in Google Docs even provoked certifiable spillage of customer private information. Google Gmail in like manner showed up an overall frustration up to 4 hours. It was revealed that there was totally serious security frailty in VMware virtualization programming for Mac frame in May 2009. People with

Center Concentrated X-Torus Topology

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Abstract—The topologies are the very important part of the interconnection network. The topologies once decided cannot be further modified in some cases, so we have to design best topology before its use. The regular topologies have been used in various massively parallel computers. In this paper, we have proposed a new variant of X-torus topology which the objective gets the better on the various qualities of service parameter like latency and throughput. The performance the proposed topology has been tested on the four traffic patterns and have been found that the topology is either better or same in the terms of performance. However, it has been found that we were able to get improvement of 85.24% in the terms of average latency than the other topologies similarly the throughput of the topology has improved by 17.86%. The Hop count is also another factor to study as if we can reduce the hop count in a particular topology we will be able to improve the performance and average hop count of our topology has been improved by 9.58%.

Index Terms—Average Hop Count; Average Latency; Average Throughput; Interconnection Networks; Traffic Patterns.

I. INTRODUCTION

A topology is one of the important design parameters which is used in the network on chip. The performance of Interconnection network depends hardly on the underlying topology. The Interconnection network cannot perform better than the bisection bandwidth even though the other factors that are routing algorithm or the flow control mechanism are improved [1], [2]. This fact has lead to the target the researchers to design the topologies that are having higher bandwidth than the existing topologies. Another key factor for focusing on topology is that it is a design issue that means once the topology is designed we cannot further modify on the chip, but still the other factors like the routing algorithm and flow control mechanism can be updated to some extend so this motivates us to search for the topologies which are based on the simple existing topologies but can give better results than the existing topologies.

The detailed study of the topologies states that initially we can have two types of topologies for interconnection network that are regular and other one is referred as irregular topology. In our study, we have focused on the regular topology. By the definition of regular topology can say that the regular topology is the topology in which each node is having processing unit and the routing element [2]. The routing unit will be connecting the nodes to other nodes as well as to the current processing unit. In the study of various articles, it has been identified that initially wires we routed to the destination

according to the applications so as to boost the performance, but this approach seems to be very costlier and make the design strict to the particular application. This issue was resolved by the suggesting the tile based architecture. This approach has basically stated that route the packets not the wires to a particular node [3]. The main advantage of the tile based architecture was that it has been suited according to the design requirement of the chip for the multiple number of cores [16]. Based on this many researcher have worked on the various topologies and had led to the development of various topologies [4]–[10]. Our topology is inspired by the two topologies one is an X-torus topologies which has been refined to get rid of the drawbacks of E topology [8] and the center concentrated topologies the various kinds of center concentrated topologies have been proposed in the mesh and torus topologies [4], [5], [11], [12]. As from the analysis this has been found that center concentration has provided as a great improvement in comparison to existing topologies. In this paper, we will suggest as topology that is designed on the basis of the X-torus topology and is having the center concentrated links as suggested in C² Mesh.

The paper has been organized into various sections. Section II presents detailed discussion about the existing topologies. In Section III, we propose the C²X-torus topology. In Section IV, we present the experimental setup used for the analysis of the topology. In Section V, a detailed discussion of the results has been presented and finally we conclude the paper in Section VI.

II. X-TORUS AND CENTER CONCENTRATED TORUS

Figure 1 described the X-torus 5x5 topology, the mathematical formulation of the X-torus topologies can be found from the [8]. The topology was having some nodes as the degree of 6 and some are having a less degree in order to make the degree uniform we will add some links to the X-torus topologies so that each node has the degree of six. The X-torus topology utilizes the links to provide the shortest path to the nodes to achieve greater performance against to its counter parts as described in the paper.

Another topology is the Center concentrated torus topology. It is also a modification of the torus topology the torus topology with the uniform degree for four and nodes form the corner edges are incident to the center nodes. The Center concentrated torus is described in the Figure 1(a) and 1(b). From the figure it can be observed that we can have four centers in the case of even topologies and one center in case of odd parity topologies like 5x5 topologies. This topology

Experimental Investigation of Turning of EN-9 using Taguchi Approach

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Abstract - The main objective of today's manufacturing industries is to produce low cost, high quality products in short time. The selection of optimal cutting parameters is a very important issue for every machining process in order to enhance the quality of machining products and reduce the machining costs. Surface inspection is carried out by manually inspecting the machined surfaces. As it is a post-process operation, it becomes both time-consuming and laborious. In addition, a number of defective parts can be found during the period of surface inspection, which leads to additional production cost. In the present work the cutting parameters (cutting speed, depth of cut, feed rate, cutting fluids) have been optimized in turning of EN-9 of in turning operations on and EN-9 as a result of that the combination of the optimal levels of the factors was obtained to get the lowest surface roughness. The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Signal-to-Noise ratio were used to study the performance characteristics in turning operation. The analysis also shows that the predicted values and calculated values are very close, that clearly indicates that the developed model can be used to predict the surface roughness in the turning operation of mild steel.

Keywords: EN-9, Cutting Parameters, Taguchi Method, ANOVA, S/N Ratio.

I. INTRODUCTION

Turning is a form of machining, a material removal process, which is used to create rotational parts by cutting away unwanted material as shown in Figure 1. The turning process requires a turning machine or lathe, work piece, fixture, and cutting tool. The work piece is a piece of pre-shaped material that is secured to the fixture, which itself is attached to the turning machine, and allowed to rotate at high speeds. The cutter is typically a single-point cutting tool that is also secured in the machine.

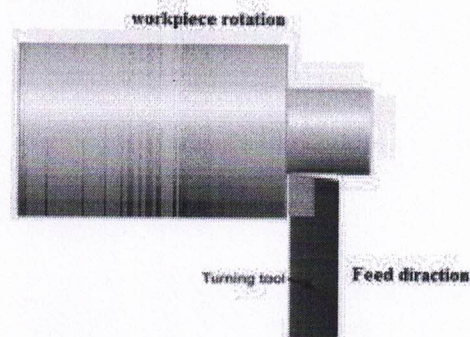


Fig 1: Diagram for Turning Process

II MATERIALS AND METHOD

A. Work Piece Material

The work piece material used in this project was EN-9 Stainless Steel of length of 250mm and diameter 40mm. The work piece material is shown below

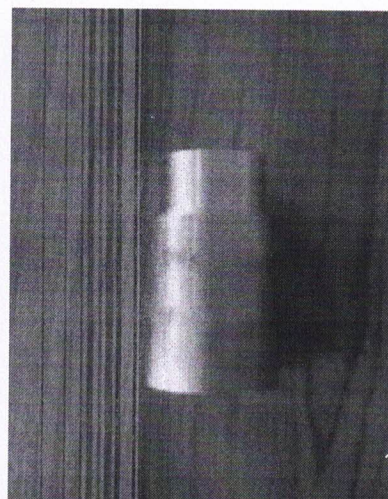


Fig 2: EN-9 work piece material

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Experimental Investigation of Turning of EN-9 using Taguchi Approach

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Abstract

The main objective of today's manufacturing industries is to produce low cost, high quality products in short time. The selection of optimal cutting parameters is a very important issue for every machining process in order to enhance the quality of machining products and reduce the machining costs. Surface inspection is carried out by manually inspecting the machined surfaces. As it is a post-process operation, it becomes both timeconsuming and laborious. In addition, a number of defective parts can be found during the period of surface inspection, which leads to additional production cost. In the present work the cutting parameters (cutting speed, depth of cut, feed rate, cutting fluids) have been optimized in turning of EN- 9 of in turning operations on and EN-9 as a result of that the combination of the optimal levels of the factors was obtained to get the lowest surface roughness. The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Signal-to-Noise ratio were used to study the performance characteristics in turning operation. The analysis also shows that the predicted values and calculated values are very close, that clearly indicates that the developed model can be used to predict the surface roughness in the turning operation of mild steel.

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- [1] Sujit Kumar Jha And Pramod K Shahabdkar, Experimental Investigation Of CNC Turning of Aluminium Using Taguchi Method, International Journal of Engineering, Science and Technology, 2015.

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Article

Optimizing turning process for en 42 by taguchi method under various machining parameters

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Authors:



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Abstract

This experimental study presents an effective approach for the optimization of turning parameter using MINITAB 17 and Taguchi Technique in varying condition. The information about machining of difficult cutting materials is inadequate and complicated. Therefore an experimental study has to be conducted to come out with an optimum outcome. In this study, the machining parameters namely Depth of Cut, Cutting Speed, Feed Rate and cutting fluids are optimized with multiple performance characteristics, such as maximum material removal rate and maximum surface finish. The response table and response graph for each level of machining parameters are obtained from the Taguchi Method and the optimum levels of machining parameters are being selected. For the statistical representation MINITAB 17 was used. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used to find out variables affecting the material removal rate and surface roughness.

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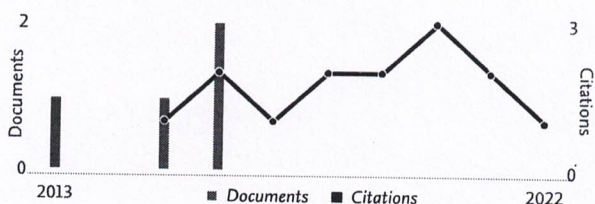
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Impact of Demonetization (Cash Shock) on Economy

Dr. E.Hari Prasad* Prof. G.V.Bhavani Prasad**

*Associate Professor, Dept. of Business Management Vaageswari College of Engineering, Karimnagar, Telangana State

**Professor of Business Management (Rtd.), Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State.

Abstract: Block money and corruption are the vicious incentive structure in the Indian economy. This effects adversely and led many social, unethical and economic struggles in the country. This block money is the biggest crisis that erosion in human values. Eradication of corruption answers many social and economic evils. Demonetization was the step taken by government of India against corruption posits that the cashless would extinguish the block money. Therefore, the present paper, evaluates the impact of "demonetization or cash shock" on the Indian economy.

Keywords: Block money, demonetization, cashless transactions, corruption, credit, tax evasion

I. INTRODUCTION

Demonetization (cash shock) is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender by central bank. Reserve Bank of India, central bank in our country, had withdrawn the old Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes as an official mode of payment on November 8, 2016. The government of India had executed a major change in the economic environment by ceasing the high value currency notes – of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 denomination. 86% of country's currency was nullified in a great cash shock effort that aimed to clean out the black market's cash supply and counterfeit notes which completely disrupted the social, political, and economic spheres of the world's second largest emerging market. People had been given up to December 30, 2016 to exchange their old notes held by them. The proposal by the government involves the elimination of these existing high value currency notes from circulation and a gradual replacement with a new set of Rs. 500 and Rs. 2000 notes. In the short term, it was intended that the cash in circulation would be substantially squeezed since there were limits put on the amount that individuals can withdraw.

II. REASONS FOR DEMONETIZATION

The reasons for demonetization of currency notes given by Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi were:

1. To tackle the black money more than Rs 5 lakh crore in the economy.
2. To lower the cash circulation in the country this is directly related to corruption.
3. To eliminate fake currency and dubious funds which have been used by terrorists groups to fund terrorism in the country?
4. To control escalating price rise and

5. To make a cashless society and create a Digital India.

This recent attack of cash shock was planned in secret by a small, tight-knit group led by Prime Minister, and it overtook the country like a flash flood. There is a great background effort to the current decision of demonetization of 500 and 1000 rupee notes. The government had taken two major steps in this direction much before its cash shock announcement.

- The first and foremost step, the government had advised people to open bank accounts under Jan Dhan Yojana and asked to deposit all the money in their Jan Dhan accounts and do their future cash transactions through banks only.
- The second step that the government initiated was a tax declaration of the income and had given October 30, 2016 deadline for this purpose. Through this method, the government was able to mop up a huge amount of undeclared income.

However, there were many who still hoarded the black money, and in order to tackle them; the government announced the demonetization of 500 and 1000 currency notes.

Government's demonetization decision rooted an unexpected crash in India's commercial ecosystem. Trade across all parts of the economy was disordered, and cash-centric sectors like agriculture, fishing, and the voluminous informal market were virtually shutdown, with many businesses and livelihoods going under completely -- not to mention the economic impact of millions of people standing in line for hours to exchange or deposit cancelled banknotes rather than their routine personal works i.e. working or doing business.

The demonetization policy is being seen as a financial reform in the country but this decision is backed with its own merits and demerits.

Merits

By demonetizing the old currency notes, the government of India is expected the following advantages:

- With the demonetization policy, it is possible to become India corruption-free.
- Officers those indulging in taking bribe will refrain from corrupt practices as it will be tough for them to keep their unaccounted cash.

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Experimental Investigation on Soil Stabilization with Demolished Concrete

Vanga Mahesh, Kodurupaka Rajesh, Manda Tejaswi

Abstract

Soil serves as engineering media for the construction and preserve or destroy artifacts of human endeavors. This step of construction process bears such a great importance because it can cause foundation failure due to the insufficient bearing capacity of the soil. Stabilizing of soil in an economical way is complicated task, by this project we are going to increase the soil strength for the foundation by adding demolished concrete. As demolished concrete waste handling and management is the new primary challenging issue faced by the world and a hectic problem in upcoming days. To make this material to be eco-friendly, we are going to satisfy the environment and economical point of view. To tackle it in an indigenous manner, it is desirable to completely recycle demolished concrete waste in order to protect natural resources, to reduce environmental pollution, to reduce construction cost and resolving housing problems faced by low income communities of the world.

The concept of using demolished concrete is to know the stabilization of soil when mixed with the debris material coming from construction when demolished and to improve and enhance the strength and properties of soil when mixed with the demolished concrete. This identification is done by using various tests in laboratory experiments of specific gravity, Atterberg's limits, direct shear test and California bearing ratio. Hence by using the demolished concrete for stabilizing the soil, it could be shifted from "Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Material to Resource material".

Keywords

Soil Stabilization, Construction and Demolished Concrete.

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Experimental Investigation on Clayey Soil Reinforced with Polyester (Recron -3S) Fibres

Kodurupaka Rajesh, Adep Dhanalaxmi, Velugandula Vaishnavi

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Abstract

The objective of this project is to identify a synthetic fiber to enhance the shear strength and bearing capacity of a cohesive soil. This study includes investigation of the reinforced soil and determination of the optimum reinforcement in terms of fiber's content and length by conducting Proctor Density Test and Direct Shear Test.

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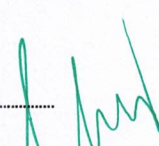
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A Novel Approach to Construct Flexible Pavements

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at formulating a novel approach to design flexible pavements. The study of design data such as California Bearing Ratio (CBR) value, traffic data, drainage conditions, rainfall data, topography of the area etc. are considered. It is based on the design calculation by Indian road congress (IRC) codes. Construction aspects include usage of various materials, machines and manpower. Quality assurance (QA) and Quality control (QC) for various materials are incorporated in the construction procedure. The construction of flexible pavement include several activities like excavation, embankment, sub-grade construction, granular sub base, wet mix macadam, prime coat, dense bituminous macadam and bituminous concrete.

Keywords: California Bearing Ratio, Construction of Flexible Pavement.

1. Introduction

Flexible pavements are those which have low or negligible flexural strength and are rather flexible in their structural action under application load. The flexible pavement layers may reflect non-recoverable as well as recoverable deformations of the layers including the sub grade on to the upper layers and also on the pavement surface. Thus if the lower layer of the pavement or soil sub grade gets deformed or undulated due to permanent deformation, the flexible pavement layers and also the pavement surface may get undulated in a similar pattern.

The vertical compressive stress is maximum on the pavement surface directly under the wheel load and it's equal to the contact pressure under the wheel. Due to the ability of flexible pavement layers to distribute the compressive stresses to a larger area in the shape of a truncated cone, the compressive stresses get decreased at the lower layers. Therefore by taking advantage of the stress distribution characteristics of the flexible pavement layers, the 'pavement layer system concept' was developed. According to this, the flexible pavement may be constructed consisting of a number of layers and the top layer has to be the strongest as the highest compressive stresses are to be sustained by this layer, in addition to the wear and tear due to the moving traffic and due to varying factors because of weather.

Lower layers of the pavement have to take up only lesser magnitudes of stresses and there is no direct wearing action due to traffic loads and is due to environmental factors. Therefore inferior materials with lower cost can be used in the lower layers. The lowest layer consists of selected soil which is compacted to the required thickness and density which is called the 'sub grade' and is laid on the prepared or compacted local soil or fill.

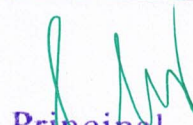
The flexible pavement structure is usually designed for a life of 15 years or more, but will need re-surfacing or strengthening layers to be laid periodically on the surface depending on the functional and structural deterioration caused due to the combined effect of traffic and weather.

2. Literature Review

For laying pavements studies for maps, reconnaissance and traffic which fall into the category of Engineering surveys have to be made.

2.1 Map Study

Topographic maps (from the Survey of India) are available with contour interval of 15 to 30 meters. Mostly rivers, hills, valleys are shown in the map. By studying these maps it can be inferred that several possible routes can be interconnected. Alignment should be avoided whenever valleys, ponds or lakes are encountered. Approximate location of bridge which the cross river should be maintained at short distance for economy, avoid bending of the river [1]. This study gives a rough guidance of the routes to be further surveyed in the field.


Principal

Performance Evaluation of Bitumen to Re-use in Flexible Pavement Construction

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Abstract:- Bituminous is a composite material mostly used in construction project like road surfacing, airports, parking's lots etc. It consists of asphalt or bitumen {used as binders} and minerals mixed together and laid down in compacted.

Now a days, the steady increment in high traffic intensity in terms of commercial vehicle's and the significant variation in daily and seasonal temperature put us in a demanding situation to think of some alternative for the improvements of the pavements characteristic's and quality by supplying some necessary modifications which shall satisfy both the strength as well as economic aspects . So we can see, where ever a road is under reconstruction the previous structure of the road (bitumen) is wasted in many circumstances. Therefore we are going to use that bitumen for checking whether it can be reused or not with performance evaluation.

Keywords: composite material, modification of bitumen, performance evaluation, resuse.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bitumen is a mixture of Organic Liquids that are highly Viscous, Black, Sticky, Entirely Soluble in Carbon Disulfide, and composed primarily of highly condensed Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

Naturally occurring or crude bitumen is a sticky, tar-like form of petroleum which is so thick and heavy that it must be heated or diluted before it will flow. At room temperature, it is much like cold molasses. Refined Bitumen is the residual (bottom) fraction obtained by fractional distillation of crude oil. It is the heaviest fraction and the one with the highest boiling point, boiling at 525 °C (977 °F).

Bitumen is a petroleum product obtained by the distillation of petroleum crude. Coal tar is produced from the coal as the byproduct of coke. Both bitumen and tar have similar appearance as both are black in colour. Though both these binders were used for pavement works, they have widely different characteristics. Tar is no longer used for paving applications because of its undesirable characteristics including high temperature susceptibility and harmful effects of its fumes during heating.

The terms asphalt and bitumen are often used interchangeably to mean both natural and manufactured forms of the substance. In American English, asphalt (or asphalt cement) is the carefully refined residue from the distillation process of selected crude oils. Outside the United States, the product is often called bitumen. Geologists often prefer the term bitumen.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Holtz, K., and Eighmy(2000), In the highway infrastructure, a large number of originates materials and technologies have been invented to determine their suitability for the design, construction and maintenance of the pavements. The use of these materials as a road construction proves eco-friendly economical and use of plastic gives strength in the sub-base course of the pavement. the recycling of bitumen and reuse also plays important role to decrease the pollution and also waste.

Dr.R.Vasudevan,(2010) Stated that the polymer bitumen blend is a better binder compared to plain bitumen. Blend has increased softening point and decreased Penetration value with a suitable ductility. When it used for road construction it can withstand higher temperature and load. The coating of plastics reduces the porosity,

Design of Traffic Rotary at Forest Complex, Karimnagar, TS

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ABSTRACT

Design of traffic rotary is an enlarged road intersection. This includes traffic volume, rotary capacity, design speed. Rotary intersection designed to decrease traffic time, delay, severity of accidents and cost. The vehicles entering into the rotary are forced to move in a clockwise direction. Traffic volume study plays an important role in the evaluation of requirement of the rotary junction. For the analysis of the traffic volume, traffic has to be conducted in the peak hours at a rotary junction.

Keyword : Traffic Time, Traffic Rotary, Rotary Intersection, Weaving Man Oeuvre, Passenger Car Units

I. INTRODUCTION

Rotary Intersection

A rotary intersection or traffic rotary is an enlarged road intersection where all converging vehicles are forced to move round a large central island in one direction before they can weave out of traffic flow into their respective directions radiating from central island.

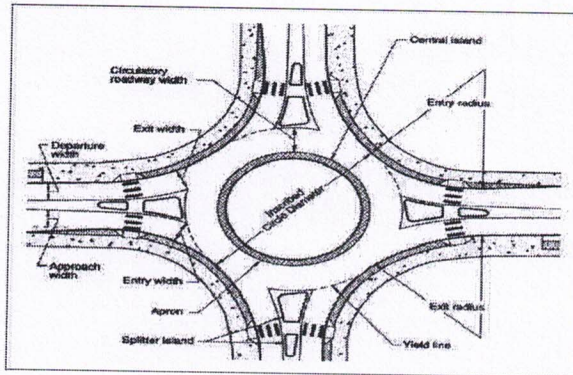


Figure 1

In India and other countries which follow 'keep to the left' regulation, clock-wise direction of flow around the island is followed. The main objects of providing a rotary are to eliminate the necessity of stopping even for crossing streams of vehicles and to reduce the area of conflict.

The crossing of vehicles is avoided by allowing all vehicles to merge into streams around the rotary and

then to diverge out to the desired radiating road. Thus the crossing conflict is eliminated and converted into 'weaving man oeuvre' which consists of (i) merging man oeuvre from the left and diverging to the right or (ii) a merging from the right and diverging out to the left

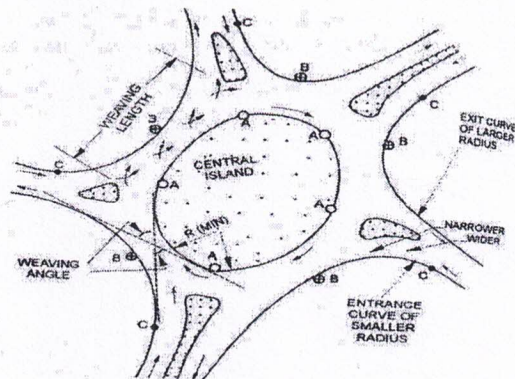


Figure 2

Traffic Operations in a Rotary:

Merging:

When a vehicle travelling along an adjoining lane or roadway desires to enter the main traffic stream by looking for an opportunity of sufficient gap between the vehicles of the main stream, this operation is called 'merging manoeuvre'.

Diverging:

When a vehicle travelling along the main traffic stream opts to diverge or move out of this stream to an

Behavior and Comparison of High Strength Concrete (M45) Using Super Plasticizers (SP 430) As Admixture

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ABSTRACT :

The aim of this paper is to study the High Strength Concrete of mix design M45 with P.P.C, O.P.C and compare the Mechanical Properties. Admixtures have been used for generating High Strength Concrete and optimum dosage. Comparative studies of High Strength Concrete using P.P.C, O.P.C and by using 0.5%, and 1% of Super Plasticizer (S.P 430) with O.P.C.

KEYWORDS: High Strength Concrete, Mechanical Properties, Super Plasticizer-430, PPC, OPC.

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

Many scientists in various countries have tried to modify the high strength concrete refers to concrete that has a uniaxial compressive strength greater than the usual strength obtained in particular region. This can be attributed to the fact that, as the development of concrete technology has continued, the strength that can be achieved has increased. In the 1990's concrete with a compressive strength greater than 110Mpa has been used in developed countries. However this numerical value (110Mpa) could be considerably lower depending on the characteristics of the local materials used for these concrete products, ACI committee 363 report in 1979 defined on High Strength Concrete as concrete having compressive strength more than 41.37 Mpa (6000 psi)

These days concrete is being used for so many engineering purposes in different conditions. In these conditions ordinary concrete may fail to exhibit the required quality or durability. In such cases admixture is used to modify the properties of ordinary concrete so as to make it more suitable for any situation.

Admixture: Conplast SP430(G) is used where a high degree of workability and its retention are required, where delays in transportation or placing are likely or when high ambient temperatures causes rapid slump loss. It facilitates production of high quality concrete.

Properties

Specific gravity 1.20 to 1.22 at 300C

Chloride content Nil. as per IS:9103-1999 and BS:5075

Air entrainment Approx. 1% additional air over control



Compatibility: Can be used with all types of cements except high alumina cement. Conplast SP430 (G) is compatible with other types of Fosroc admixtures when added separately to the mix. Site trials should be carried out to optimize dosages.

Workability: Can be used to produce flowing concrete that requires no compaction. Some minor adjustments may be required to produce high workable mix without segregation.

International Journal of Composite and Constituent Materials

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Behavior and Comparison of High Strength Concrete (M45) Using Super Plasticizers (SP 430) As Admixture

M. ShivaRamaKrishna, Koudagani Venkatesh, Banoth Yakub, E Malathi

Abstract

The Aim of this paper is to study the High Strength Concrete of mix design M45 with P.P.C, O.P.C and compare the Mechanical Properties. Admixtures have been used for generating High Strength Concrete and optimum dosage. Comparative studies of High Strength Concrete using P.P.C, O.P.C and by using 0.5%, and 1% of Super Plasticizer (S.P 430) with O.P.C.

Keywords

High Strength Concrete, Mechanical Properties, Super Plasticizer-430, PPC, OPC

Full Text:

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Fiber Reinforced Self Compacting Concrete Admixtured with Fly Ash and Silica Fume

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Civil Engineering

SCC is generally defined as the "concrete that does not need compaction". It means SCC gets compacted without external efforts like vibration, floating, or poking. The mix therefore is required to have the ability of flowing, filling voids and being stable. The present experimental investigation deals with the strength properties of fibrous SCC ...read more

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Fiber Reinforced Self Compacting Concrete Admixtured with Fly Ash and Silica Fume

Kodurupaka Rajesh, Muthoju Shiva Rama Krishna, Senapathi Harish Kumar

Asst. Prof & HOD in Department of Civil Engineering, Vaageswari College of Engineering, Karimnagar, Telangana, India

ABSTRACT

SCC is generally defined as the "concrete that does not need compaction". It means SCC gets compacted without external efforts like vibration, floating, or poking. The mix therefore is required to have the ability of flowing, filling voids and being stable. The present experimental investigation deals with the strength properties of fibrous SCC with triple blending. Fly ash and condensed silica fume (CSF) are both employed as replacement to cement at various percentages to give triple blending. By doing this kind of triple blending, it is expected to derive the beneficial properties of both the mineral admixtures. Concrete mixtures of two grades M25 and M30 are designed and tried for the SCC. Steel fibres of different aspect ratios ranging from 15-25 are tried in the present investigation. SCC mixtures with various combinations were tested for workability, compressive strength, split tensile strength and flexural strength. Comparisons are made. Based on the experimental investigation carried out in the present project, important and practically useful conclusions are drawn.

Keywords: Triple Blending, Self Compacting, Superplasticiser, VMA, Flowability.

I. INTRODUCTION

Preparation of Self Compacting Concrete

Development of self-compacting concrete (SCC) is a desirable achievement in the construction industry in order to overcome problems associated with cast-in place concrete. Self-compacting concrete (SCC) is an innovative concrete which does not require vibration for placing and compaction. It is able to flow under its own weight completely filling form work and achieving full compaction even in the presence of congested reinforcement. The hardened concrete is dense, homogeneous and has the same engineering properties and durability as traditional vibrated concrete. With regard to its composition, self-compacting concrete consists of the same components as conventionally vibrated concrete, which are cement, aggregates, and water, with the addition of chemical and mineral admixtures in different

proportions. Usually, the chemical admixtures used are high-range water reducers (super plasticizers) and viscosity-modifying agents, which change the rheological properties of concrete. Mineral admixtures are used as an extra fine material, besides cement, and in some cases, they replace cement. In this study, the cement content was partially replaced with mineral admixtures, like fly ash and silica fume. Admixtures improve the flowing and strengthening characteristics of the concrete.

Development of Self-Compacting Concrete for Modern Concrete Construction

Due to a gradual reduction in the number of skilled workers in Japan's construction industry, a similar reduction in the quality of construction work took place. As a result of this fact, one solution for the achievement of durable concrete structures independent of the quality of construction work was

Principal

Fiber Reinforced Self Compacting Concrete Admixture with Fly Ash and Silica Fume

Kodurupaka Rajesh , Muthoju Shiva Rama Krishna, Senapathi Harish Kumar

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ABSTRACT

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Intelligent channel aware malicious free data forwarding scheme over wireless sensor networks

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Abstract

In the communicative world each and every individual needs to perform global communication with failure-free intelligent model. Wireless Sensor Network, a medium which provides efficient communication modes to clients to satisfy their communication needs. However, this kind of wireless network channels are also facing lots of communication issues by means of several fault strategies, such as: link failures, node failures, bandwidth inefficiency, poor energy level, attacks and many more. So that, a fast growing network scheme is required as well as it provides lots of features to communication strategies and routing protocols, called Intelligent-Channel-Aware-Reputation Scheme [ICARS]. In the proposed system, the main objective is to provide the strong and failure-free wireless communication medium over networking with multiple numbers of nodes. As well as to provide high-level of security while the data is communicating from source to destination. For that powerful cryptographic algorithm is employed, called Modified Rijndael Algorithm (MRA) and to clearly state that the attack-free wireless communication channel with the help of intelligent routing strategies such as Route Request (RREQ) and Route Response (RREP).

Keywords: Wireless Sensor Network; WSN; Intelligent-Channel-Aware-Reputation Scheme; ICARS; RREQ; RREP, Modified Rijndael Algorithm; MRA.

1. Introduction

Wireless Sensor Networks [WSN], a leading communication norm, which provides several benefits to communicate with one entity to other entity without any interruptions. However, in terms of security and failures, we need to concentrate more into the WSNs to resolve those issues. So, that a new technology and some new protocols are required to resolve such issues. With this scheme the wireless channels can operate with more efficiency and performance, because of these, routing protocols are highly-fault-tolerant to avoid the attacker nodes as well as provides the efficient communication between source and destination. The attacks in the network scenarios are: DOS, Wormhole attack and Blackhole attacks. In this system, a new routing protocol strategy is defined by means of Route Request and Route Response Strategies with the help of Intelligent-Channel-Aware-Reputation Scheme (ICARS) [1].

a) system analysis

Source Node sends Route Request to the nearby node. The nearby node checks the request and sends the Route Response to Source

Node back within a proper interval. The proper and relevant response from the neighbor node indicates it as a proper node as well as the neighbor node sequence Number will get incremented by 1 [2]. The node is proper then only the count will be incremented otherwise it consists attack content. This kind of nodes are properly blocked from the present scenario and the source checks for the alternate or other neighbor nodes to proceed for further communications [3].

As per the regular network strategies the node selection or path selection process is purely based on Shortest Path Routing methodology. These kinds of activities are slightly changed and providing some good as well as efficient norms with the proposed routing logics to save time and financial needs. Instead of selecting the alternate route for the affected nodes, the idle nodes present into the wireless network near to the affected node is acting like an evaluator node as well as check the efficiency level of the affected node and provides the sufficient energy to the affected node to get back the affected node as a normal node and make it as eligible for further communications [4].


Principal

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF NANO LANTHANA AND STUDIES OF ENERGY BAND DIAGRAMS FOR MOS CAPACITOR APPLICATIONS

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October 11, 2018

Abstract

Most digital applications require MOS devices with high linearity and capacitors with high specific capacitance per unit area. In this paper Lanthana (La_2O_3) nano particles are synthesized by Pechini method and characterized by X-Ray Diffractometer (XRD), Particle Size Analyzer (PSA), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Energy Dispersive X-Ray spectrometry (EDX), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Thermo Gravimetric and Differential Thermal Analysis (TGDTA), Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), LCR meter analysis for the purpose of material analysis and further application in the device fabrication. Also the La_2O_3 has been studied for various parameters like Charge density, Electric field, Device potential and Energy

Design and Implementation of Area Efficient Approximate Multipliers

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Abstract: *Approximate computing can decrease the design complexity with an increase in performance and power efficiency for error resilient applications. This brief deals with a new design approach for approximation of multipliers. The partial products of the multiplier are altered to introduce varying probability terms. Logic complexity of approximation is varied for the accumulation of altered partial products based on their probability. The proposed approximation is utilized in two variants of 16-bit multipliers.*

Key words: Approximate computing, error analysis, low error, low power, multipliers.

I.INTRODUCTION

In applications like multimedia signal processing and data mining which can tolerate error, exact computing units are not always necessary. They can be replaced with their approximate counterparts. Research on

approximate computing for error tolerant applications is on the rise. Adders and multipliers form the key components in these applications.

To reduce hardware complexity of multipliers, truncation is widely employed in fixed-width multiplier designs. Then a constant or variable correction term is added to compensate for the quantization error introduced by the truncated part [2], [3]. Approximation techniques in multipliers focus on accumulation of partial products, which is crucial in terms of power consumption.

A multiplier is an important part of digital signal processing systems, like frequency domain filtering (FIR and IIR), frequency-time transformations (FFT), Correlation, Digital Image processing etc. Multipliers have large area, long latency and consume considerable power. While many

Non-Performing Assets: A Study of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India

E. Hari Prasad ★, G.V. Bhavani Prasad ★★

Abstract

Banking sector is the back bone of nation's economy. In India, banking sector is playing a vital role in economic development of by providing the required finance to various sectors. One of the primary functions of banks is lend money. Banks create credit to extend financial assistance in the form of business loans, agricultural loans, vehicle (automobile) loans, housing loans, personal loans etc. This lending process results credit risk to banks and then lead to non-performing assets (NPAs). These NPAs increase the carrying cost and adversely affect the profitability of banks and finally show negative impact on banks' net worth. The present paper is aimed to study the performance of public sector in India with reference to their NPAs.

Keywords: Public Sector Banks, Gross NPAs, Net NPAs Economic Development, Capital Adequacy

Introduction

Prior to economic liberalization, public sector banks (PSBs) played a dominant role in Indian economy. On the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee (1991), the government of India introduced financial sector reforms. Many private and foreign players were permitted to enter into Indian financial system. With the entry of private and foreign players into the financial system, PSBs started to compete with well diversified and affluent private and foreign players to provide best and distinctive products and services according to needs of customers. In the globalized economy, scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) face challenges of high competition from players in the market and technological advancement. This requires strengthening the internal controlling system in banks as regards cost of banking operations, adapting

the new techniques, introducing innovating services and products, adequate and stringent norms of bank management etc.

Banking sector mobilizes funds from the public in the form of deposits and channelize those funds to various sectors in the economy in the form of loans and advances. Money lent in the form of loans and advances embrace the largest part of asset portfolio of the bank. These assets generate interest income for the bank. In addition, banks also invest money in securities, real estate to carry out the banking operations.

On the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee, the banking sector has undergone see changes in respect of credit management and asset quality. Prior to economic liberalization 1991, asset quality was not a prime issue to banks but nowadays, the asset quality is one the major issue for banks in India. So, now, banks are very vigilant in sanctioning loans due to escalating non-performing assets (NPAs) and in current scenario NPAs are one of the major concerns for banks in India.

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Achieving Efficient Fp Based Fpga the Restructuring of Fir Digital Filter

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ABSTRACT:

In this paper we present the efficiency of the distribution Account (high performance DA approach) The implementation of Restructuring Limited Impulse Response (FIR) Filters that change during the operation the time of filter coefficients. Implementation Traditionally, reconfigurable based-DA Candidate FIR, asked to query tables (LUT) to be Implemented in RAM, and found the terminal based on RAM to be So expensive, joint-terminal design aims to achieve Account. Instead of using separate records to store The possible results of indoor products for the partial treatment of AD Units slightly different positions, and their records are shared DA of Small pieces of different probabilities. The proposed design has almost Less delay product area, compared to base-DA traditional structure

1.INTRODUCTION:

The structure consists of flight information from a series of blows Modules In addition, the consumption of N- MAC FPGA blocks, That is expensive high-speed system. In comparison to the Traditional direct account, and can save a little big series Hardware resources through the use of terminals to replace MAC units [2]. Last thanks to this method is that you can Avoid low system speed with increased input Showing bits of data or you get something candidate coefficient, which can be Occurring in the conventional direct method consumes large Hardware resources. Variable digital filter (VDF) is a candidate A specification such as the frequency cutoff frequency FC It can be controlled on the fly through a small number of The parameters with a minimum complexity overhead. Impulse response

Design and Implementation Single Error Correction Codes with Bloom Filter

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ABSTRACT

Bloom filters (BFs) provide a fast and efficient way to check whether a given element belongs to a set. BFs are widely used in various applications like networking, computer architectures and communications. At present these bloom filters are also extended to various scenarios. In advanced electronic circuits, the reliability becomes a challenge due to the increase in radiation, manufacturing variations and reduction of noise margins as technology improves. Here, the BFs are used to detect and correct errors in the associated data set. This gives a reuse of existing BFs to also detect and correct errors such that there is no need to add extra error correction methods which reduces the area of the proposed method.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bloom filter checks whether an element belongs to a set in a simple and efficient way [1]. It is a probabilistic data structure. It is used in various computer architectures

and networking applications [2]. The BFs are also used to reduce data lookups in the large data bases for example in Google Bigtable [3]. The extension of the BF basic structures are implementing over years for example counting BFs are implemented in order to remove the elements in the BF [4]. Another extension in order to enhance the transmission in network, compressed BFs was proposed [5]. To achieve error correction in large data sets, Bloom filter (Biff) codes are proposed recently that are based on Bloom filter [6]. Bloom filters are mostly implemented using electronic circuits [7], [8]. In order to get high performance, Bloom filters contents are generally stored in high speed memory and the processing is implemented in a processor or in separate circuitry. The element set which are used to construct Bloom filter is generally stored in low speed memory [9]. As technology scales, the challenging thing for electronic circuits is to maintain reliability. The most common errors occurred due to radiation,

Constructing a Fa for Hardware Hastening For Dsp

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ABSTRACT:

CS representation continues to be broadly accustomed to design fast arithmetic circuits because of its natural benefit of getting rid of the big carry-propagation chains. Hardware acceleration continues to be demonstrated a very promising implementation technique for digital signal processing (DSP) domain. However, research activities have proven the arithmetic optimizations at greater abstraction levels compared to structural circuit one considerably effect on the data path performance. Instead of adopting a monolithic application-specific integrated circuit design approach, within this brief, we present a manuscript accelerator architecture composed of flexible computational models that offer the execution of a big group of operation templates present in DSP popcorn kernels. Extensive experimental evaluations reveal that the suggested accelerator architecture provides average gains as high as 61.91% in area-delay product and 54.43% in energy consumption in comparison using the condition-of-art flexible data paths. We differentiate from previous creates flexible accelerators by enabling computations to become strongly carried out with carry-save (CS) formatted data. Advanced arithmetic design concepts, i.e., recoding techniques, are employed enabling CS optimizations to become carried out inside a bigger scope compared to previous approaches.

Keywords: *Arithmetic optimizations, carry-save (CS) form, data path synthesis, flexible accelerator, operation chaining.*



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Image-Matching-Retrieval Procedure to Clean Interpretation

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²Assistant Professor, Department of ECE, Department of ECE, Vaageswari College of engineering, Karimnagar

ABSTRACT:

The primary disadvantage of the approach is it requires a lot of training images with neat and complete annotations to be able to become familiar with a reliable model for tag conjecture. We address this limitation by creating a novel approach that mixes the effectiveness of tag ranking with the strength of matrix recovery. By having a growing quantity of images that are offered in social networking, image annotation has become an essential research subject because of its application in image matching and retrieval. Most studies cast image annotation right into a multilevel classification problem. Rather of getting to create a binary decision for every tag, our approach ranks tags within the climbing down order of the relevance towards the given image, considerably simplifying the issue. Additionally, the suggested method aggregates the conjecture models for various tags right into a matrix, and casts tag ranking right into a matrix recovery problem. Experiments on multiple well-known image data sets demonstrate the potency of the suggested framework for tag ranking in contrast to the condition-of-the-art methods for image annotation and tag ranking. It introduces the matrix trace norm to clearly control the model complexity, to ensure that a dependable conjecture model could be learned for tag ranking even if your tag space is big and the amount of training images is restricted.

Keywords: Automatic image

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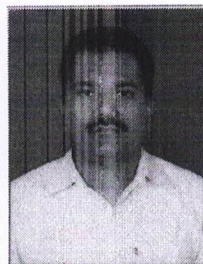
y, low-rank, trace norm.

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Designing A Less Energy And Less-Size Shift Register For Vlsi Circuit Using Pulsed Handles

1.OGGU .HEMAVATHI

2.T NAGESHWAR RAO

¹Pg Scholar, Department of ECE, Vaageswari college of engineering, Karimnagar²Assoc.Prof, Department of ECE, Vaageswari college of engineering, Karimnagar

ABSTRACT:

This process solves the timing problem between pulsed latches by using multiple non-overlap postponed pulsed clock signals rather than the traditional single pulsed clock signal. This paper proposes a minimal-power and area-efficient shift register using pulsed latches. The architecture of the shift register is very simple. An N-bit shift register consists of series connected N data switch-flops. The rate from the switch-flop is less important compared to area and power consumption because there's no circuit between switch-flops within the shift register. The region and power consumption are reduced by changing switch-flops with pulsed latches. The shift register uses a small amount of the pulsed clock signals by grouping the latches to many sub shifter registers and taking advantage of additional temporary storage latches. A 256-bit shift register using pulsed latches was fabricated using CMOS process with. The suggested shift register saves area and power in comparison towards the conventional shift register with switch-flops. Lately, pulsed latches have changed switch-flops in lots of programs, just because a pulsed latch is a lot smaller sized than the usual switch-flop. However the pulsed latch can't be utilized in a shift register because of the timing problem between pulsed latches.

Keywords: Area-efficient, flip-flop, pulsed clock, pulsed latch, shift register.



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Preventing Dissimilar Patches In Images From Neighbourhood

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ABSTRACT:

The standard measurement criteria employed for the performance evaluation are PSNR and SSIM. Our test images are boat, man, cameraman, house, Barbara and couple proven and also the resulted number of patch elimination because of hard-thresholding is supplied. Nonlocal means is among the well-known and mostly used image denoising methods. The traditional nonlocal means approach uses weighted form of all patches inside a search neighborhood to denoise the middle patch. However, this search neighborhood may include some different patches. Within this paper, we advise a pre-processing hard thresholding formula that eliminates individuals different patches. Consequently, the technique increases the performance of nonlocal means. The brink is calculated in line with the distribution of distances of noisy similar patches. The technique

Keywords: Image denoising, Nonlocal means, Noise invalidation, hard thresholding

1. INTRODUCTION:

Removing additive noise is a vital pre-processing part of nearly all image processing techniques for example classification and object recognition, or you can use it with regards to improving image visual quality. Strategies that transform data with other bases with regards to denoising for example wavelet or curve let based methods. The power of this paper is on nonlocal means methods (NLM) which are preferred when formula complexity is a problem. Most local methods only think about a local patch round the target pixel, presuming adjacent pixels generally have similar patches [1] [2]. However, nonlocal means uses information on a design or similar features in such as the non-adjacent pixels. Since the development of NLM, a number of other variations happen to be

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Binary Image Manifold to Overcome Computational Complexities

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²Assoc..Prof, Department of ECE, Vaageswari college of engineering, Karimnagar,

ABSTRACT:

Lately, manifold learning based atlas selection methods emerged as very promising methods. However, because of the complexity of prostate structures in raw images, it is not easy to obtain accurate atlas selection results by only calculating the space between raw images around the manifolds. Multitask based technique is generally utilized in medical image segmentation. In multitask based image segmentation, atlas selection and combination is thought as two important aspects affecting the performance. Even though the distance between your regions to become segmented across images could be readily acquired through the label images, it's infeasible to directly compute the space between your test image (grey) and also the label images (binary). In contrast to various other existing methods, the experimental results on prostate segmentation from T2w MRI demonstrated the selected atlases are nearer to the prospective structure and much more accurate segmentation was acquired by utilizing our suggested method. This paper attempts to address this issue by proposing a label image restricted atlas selection method, which exploits the label images to constrain the manifold projection of raw images. Analyzing the information point distribution from the selected atlases within the manifold subspace, a manuscript weight computation way of atlas combination is suggested.

Keywords: *Atlas-based, computer vision, image segmentation, manifolds learning.*

Coding Techniques for Recycling Circuits in Its

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ABSTRACT:

The DSRC standards generally adopt FM0 and Manchester codes to achieve electricity-balance, improving the signal reliability. This paper not just evolves a completely reused VLSI architecture, but additionally exhibits a competent performance in comparison using the existing works. The devoted short-range communication (DSRC) is definitely an emerging method to push the intelligent transportation system into our daily existence. Nonetheless, the coding-diversity between your FM0 and Manchester codes seriously limits the possibility to create a completely reused VLSI architecture for. Within this paper, the similarity-oriented logic simplification (SOLS) strategy is suggested to beat this limitation. The SOLS technique increases the hardware utilization rate from 57.14% to 100% for FM0 and Manchester encodings. The performance of the paper is evaluated around the post layout simulation in Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) .18- μm 1P6M CMOS technology. The utmost operation frequency is 2 GHz and 900 MHz for Manchester and FM0 encodings, correspondingly. The ability consumption is 1.58 mW at 2 GHz for Manchester encoding and 1.14 mW at 900 MHz for FM0 encoding. The main circuit area is $65.98 \times 30.43 \mu\text{m}^2$. The encoding capacity of the paper can fully offer the DSRC standards of the use, Europe, and Japan.

Keywords: *Dedicated short-range communication (DSRC), FM0, Manchester, VLSI.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The securities issues include blind-place, intersection warning, inter cars distance, and collision-alarm. The car-to-kerbside concentrates on the intelligent transportation service, for example electronic toll collection (ETC) system. The DSRC could be briefly classified into two groups: automobile-to-automobile and automobile-to-kerbside [1]. In automobile-to-automobile, the DSRC allows the content delivering and broadcasting among automobiles for issues of safety

Implement Iot -Based Health Care Solutions Based On Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT

The IoT plays an important role in healthcare applications, from managing chronic diseases at one end of the spectrum to preventing disease at the other. The Internet of Things (IoT) has made it possible for devices around the world to acquire information and store it, in order to be able to use it at a later stage. However, this potential opportunity is often not exploited because of the excessively big interval between the data collection and the capability to process and analyze it. In this paper, an intense research has been carried out to explore the role of IoT healthcare delivery and also analyze the realistic opportunities of it. Finally high-end cloud computing technology based IoT framework is proposed to find the health care solutions in healthcare industry in reliable manner.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) paradigm is based on intelligent and self-configuring nodes (things) interconnected in a dynamic

and global network infrastructure. It represents one of the most disruptive technologies which make the ubiquitous and pervasive computing scene. Internet of things is usually refers to the real world and little things limited storage and processing ability, and the important problems about reliability, performance, security and privacy. On the other hand, cloud computing has the almost unlimited capacity of storage and processing power which is a more mature technology at least to a certain extent to solve the problem of most of the Internet of things. Medical information technology and healthcare service are closely related to the national welfare and the people's livelihood. Cloud computing and Internet of integration in the application of modern medicine would be a great breakthrough. Because in large scale cloud computing has its advantages such as high reliability, virtualization, high efficiency and scalability, the construction of public cloud in hospital and the patients can promote

Reduction of Static Power by Using Biasing and Body Biasing Techniques

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Abstract: — a power-gating scheme was presented to support multiple power-off modes and reduce the leakage power during short periods of inactivity. However, this scheme can suffer from high sensitivity to process variations, which impedes manufacturability. Recently, a new power-gating technique that is tolerant to process variations and scalable to more than two intermediate power-off modes. However this scheme can suffer from Increase in the lower threshold voltage, devices leads increased sub threshold leakage and hence more standby power consumption. We propose body biasing technique used to reduce the power. The proposed design requires less design effort and offers greater power reduction and smaller area cost than the previous method. In addition, it can be combined with existing techniques to offer further static power reduction benefits. Analysis and extensive simulation results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed design.

Index Terms—Leakage power, Multi-mode VTCMOS switches, Power Consumption reduction, process variation, Reconfigurable power-gating structure.

1. INTRODUCTION:

As CHIP density increases relentlessly along Moore's law, power consumption is emerging as a major burden for Contemporary systems [1]. Dynamic energy is proportional to the square of the supply voltage. Thus, a lower voltage level yields a quadratic reduction in the energy consumption. To further reduce the dynamic power, systems-on-chip (SoCs) are partitioned into voltage islands with separate supply rail and unique power characteristics [2]–[4]. Moreover, as devices keep shrinking, the channel length shortens and the gate oxide thickness reduces, increasing the gate-induced drain leakage, the gate oxide tunneling current, and the junction leakage [5]. Many techniques have been presented in the literature for reducing static power. One common approach is to synthesize the circuit using dual- V_t libraries [6]. High- V_t cells reduce the leakage current at the expense of reduced performance; thus their use on noncritical circuit domains reduces the leakage Power considerably without affecting circuit performance.

Another technique exploits the fact that the leakage power consumed by each gate strongly depends on the input vector applied at the gate. Therefore, in order to reduce static power, it controls the input vector and the internal state of the circuit during periods of inactivity. Various techniques reduce peak rush current. A special class of these techniques reduces the large current rush by using one intermediate power off mode, while the methods presented in and apply a three step wake-up process. Intermediate power-off modes overcome another limitation of power switches, i.e., the time required for recovering from the idle mode, referred to as the wake-up time.

Long wake-up time prohibits the use of power switches during short periods of inactivity. In addition; there are applications that can exploit static power savings in parts of the system provided that these parts can wake up fast upon request. The long wake-up time of power switches prohibits their use in such cases too. In particular, this technique requires that the memory elements (flip-flops) are forced to specific logic values prior to the activation of a power-off mode. To address proposed a new flip-flop design (the phase-forcing flip-flop) to ensure that all internal gate nodes in the combinational logic will be forced to predictable states during the power-off mode. This new flip-flop is not available in common standard cell libraries, which limits the applicability. In addition, the zigzag topology requires that, for each power supply, a pair of rails is distributed inside the standard cells (V_{dd} and V_{ddv} as well as V_{ss} and V_{ssv} , where V_{ddv} is the virtual V_{dd} rail and V_{ssv} is the virtual ground rail). This requirement drastically increases the area overhead.

Finally, dedicated design automation tools, which are not commonly available, are needed to support this design style. Increased overhead is also imposed by the method proposed, which requires additional power rails and extra bypass switches. The method proposed requires the intelligent placement of keepers on selected circuit lines. Besides the

Best fingerprints and clues Predicting Urbanization Technology in Smart Buildings

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ABSTRACT: Internet of Things (IoT) incorporates concepts from pervasive computing and enables interconnections of everyday objects equipped with ubiquitous intelligence, which becomes an integral part of the Internet. IoT has gained much attention from practitioners and researchers around the world, and spawned a wide variety of smart automated systems, such as smart buildings, smart homes, smart factories, and so on.

INTRODUCTION: Industrial control system (ICS) is a general term that encompasses several types of control systems used in industrial production, including supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems, distributed control systems (DCS), and other smaller control system configurations such as programmable logic controllers (PLC) often found in the industrial sectors and critical infrastructures. ICSs are typically used in industries such as electrical, water, oil, gas and data. Based on data received from remote stations, automated or operator-driven supervisory commands can be pushed to remote station control devices, which are often referred to as field devices. Field devices control local operations such as opening and closing valves and breakers, collecting data from sensor systems, and

monitoring the local environment for alarm conditions.

LITERATURE SURVEY: Four Switches are connected to the RF Encoder. This encoded data is transmitted through a RF transmitter module. In the receiver side, the RF receiver module receives the encoded data and decodes using an RF Decoder. This decoded output data is given to transistor drivers. Relays are driven using these transistor drivers. Up to 7A load can be connected to these loads. In this project 433 MHz RF transmitter and receiver modules are used. These are ideal for remote control applications where low cost and longer range is required. The transmitter operates from a 1.5-12V supply, making it ideal for battery-powered applications. The transmitter employs a SAW-stabilized oscillator, ensuring accurate frequency



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Design and Implementation of a Parallel Self-Timed Adder Using Recursive Approach

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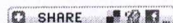
ABSTRACT

As innovation scales down into the lower nanometer values control, postpone region and recurrence gets to be important parameters for the examination and plan of any circuits. This short exhibits a parallel single-rail self-coordinated viper. It depends on a recursive definition for performing multi bit double expansion. The operation is parallel for those bits that needn't bother with any convey chain spread. Therefore, the outline achieves logarithmic performance over arbitrary operand conditions with no extraordinary speedup hardware or look-ahead pattern. A viable execution is furnished alongside a finish recognition unit. The usage is regular and does not have any commonsense confinements of high fan outs. A high fan-in entryway is required however yet this is unavoidable for offbeat rationale and is overseen by associating the transistors in parallel. Reproductions have been performed utilizing an industry standard toolbox confirm the reasonableness and prevalence of the proposed approach over existing offbeat adders.

Keywords: - Digital arithmetic, Binary adders, Recursive adder.

1. INTRODUCTION

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Power Efficient Parallel Chien Search Architecture Using a Two-Step Approach in Rs Codes

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ABSTRACT

This short proposes a nascent powerproficient Chien seek (CS) engineering for parallel Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) codes. For disorder predicated unraveling, the CS assumes a considerable part in discovering blunder areas, yet thorough calculation brings about a cosmically tremendous utilization. In the proposed design the

about striking force safeguarding. Moreover, a productive engineering is exhibited to shun the defer increment in basic ways caused by the two-stage approach. Test comes about demonstrate that the proposed two-stage design for the BCH (8752, 8192, 40) code demonstrate utilization by up to half the customary engineering.

Key words: BCH, Error Correction, RS, BCH

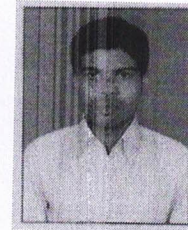
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Intelligent Help System for Physically Challenged Peoples

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ABSTRACT:

More particularly, calculations are developed and examined to reduce the entire quantity of Wireless access points as well as their locations in almost any given atmosphere while with the throughput needs and the necessity to ensure every place in the area can achieve a minimum of k APs. This paper concentrates on using Wireless for interacting with and localizing the robot. We've carried out thorough studies of Wireless signal propagation qualities both in indoor and outside conditions, which forms the foundation for Wireless AP deployment and communication to be able to augment how human operators communicate with this atmosphere, a mobile automatic platform is developed. Gas and oil refineries could be a harmful atmosphere for various reasons, including heat, toxic gasses, and unpredicted catastrophic failures. When multiple Wireless APs are close together, there's a possible for interference. A graph-coloring heuristic can be used to find out AP funnel allocation. Additionally, Wireless fingerprinting based localization is developed. All of the calculations implemented are examined in real life situations using the robot developed and answers are promising. For example, within the gas and oil industry, during inspection, maintenance, or repair of facilities inside a refinery, people might be uncovered to seriously high temps to have a long time, to toxic gasses including methane and H₂S, and also to unpredicted catastrophic failures.

Keywords: Oil & Gas, WiFi, refineries, fingerprinting.

Design and Implementation of a Parallel Self-Timed Adder Using Recursive Approach

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ABSTRACT

As innovation scales down into the lower nanometer values control, postpone region and recurrence gets to be important parameters for the examination and plan of any circuits. This short exhibits a parallel single-rail self-coordinated viper. It depends on a recursive definition for performing multi bit double expansion. The operation is parallel for those bits that needn't bother with any convey chain spread. Therefore, the outline achieves logarithmic performance over arbitrary operand conditions with no extraordinary speedup hardware or look-ahead pattern. A viable execution is furnished alongside a finish recognition unit. The usage is regular and does not have any commonsense confinements of high fan outs. A high fan-in entryway is required however yet this is unavoidable for offbeat rationale and is overseen by associating the transistors in parallel. Reproductions have been performed utilizing an industry standard toolbox confirm the reasonableness and prevalence of the proposed approach over existing offbeat adders.

Keywords: - Digital arithmetic, Binary adders, Recur- sive adder.

I. INTRODUCTION

Double expansion is the absolute most imperative operation that a processor performs. The majority of the adders have been intended for synchronous circuits despite the fact that there is a solid enthusiasm for clock less circuits [1]. Asynchronous circuits don't expect any quantization of time. Along these lines, they hold extraordinary potential for rationale outline as they are free from a few issues of timed (synchronous) circuits. On a fundamental level, rationale stream in



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Scan On the Urban Traffic Management System by Using Wireless Sensor Network

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ABSTRACT:

Traffic coordination in intersections is an awfully studied and difficult matter. Recently, management of street site visitors is rapid becoming a matter of grave situation. Site visitors congestion has massive hazardous influences on the economy, environment and life of the group. The visitors congestion has broadly improved the number of accidents on roads and additionally elevated CO2 emissions from vehicles, due to extended idle time, so it is the necessity to construct a safer, atmosphere friendly, vigor efficient and far more dependable system for traffic. ZigBee is an IEEE 802.15.4 standard for data communications dealing trade and consumer gadgets. It's designed for lowpower consumption enabling batteries to last ceaselessly. The ZigBee standard provides community, protection, and software help services running on top of the IEEE 802.15.4 Medium access control (MAC) and bodily Layer wireless common. It employs a gaggle of applied sciences to allow scalable, self-organizing, self-medication networks that can control various data site visitors patterns. ZigBee is a low cost, low-vigour, wi-fi mesh networking typical. The low cost makes it possible for the technology to be widely deployed in wireless manipulate and monitoring functions, the low vigor-usage enables longerlife with smaller bat larger variety. ZigBee ha

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Cryptography Based Lossless and Reversible Data Hiding In Encrypted Images

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ABSTRACT: For hiding secret data in digital images, large varieties of techniques are available, some are more complex than others. Public key cryptography has various useful applications and the technique employed depends on the requirements of the application to be designed for. Reversible data hiding is a type of data hiding techniques whereby the host image can be recovered exactly. Being lossless makes this technique suitable for medical and military applications. The ciphertext pixels are replaced with the additional data into new values to embed several ciphertext pixels by wet paper coding at multiple layer. From original image the embedded data can be extracted and the original image can be recovered from the decrypted image directly. The embedded data can directly be extracted from the encrypted domain. The decryption of original plaintext image doesn't affects data embedding operation. With the combined techniques before decryption a receiver may Page 1 / 9 embedded data, and recover the original

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT IDEA

Encryption and information hiding are two viable methods for information security. The ciphertext pixels are replaced with additional data as new values are embed into various LSB-planes at multi-layer wet paper coding. Then, embedded data is extracted directly from the encrypted domain, and the decryption of original plaintext image is not affected by the data embedding operation. While the encryption procedures change over plaintext content into mixed up ciphertext, the information concealing strategies insert extra information into spread media by presenting slight some mutilation unsuitable nation concealing can be performed with a lossless reversible

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A New Design And Implementation On Convolution Blind Source Separation

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ABSTRACT

Brief presents an efficient very-large-scale integration architecture design for convolutive blind source separation (CBSS). The CBSS separation network derived from the information maximization (Infomax) approach is adopted. The proposed CBSS chip design consists mainly of Infomax filtering modules and scaling factor computation modules. In an Infomax filtering module, input samples are filtered by an Infomax filter with the weights updated by Infomax-driven stochastic learning rules. As for the scaling factor computation module, all operations including logistic sigmoid are integrated and implemented by the circuit design based on a piecewise-linear approximation scheme. The proposed prototype chip is implemented via a semicustom design using 90-nm CMOS technology on a die size of approximately $0.54 \times 0.54 \text{ mm}^2$.

I. INTRODUCTION

Blind source separation (BSS) attempts to separate sources from mixed signals when most

of the information for sources and mixing process is unknown. Such restrictions make BSS a challenging task for researchers. BSS has become a very important research topic in a lot of fields. Notable examples include audio signal processing, biomedical signal processing, communication systems, and image processing. Without a filtering effect, instantaneous mixing is considered a simple version of the mixing process of the source signals. However, for audio sources passing through an environmental filtering before arriving at the microphones, a convolutive mixing process occurs, and convolutive BSS (CBSS) is used to recover the original audio sources. Independent component analysis (ICA) is the conventional means of solving the BSS or CBSS problem. However, this method is often highly computationally intensive and introduces time-consuming processes for software implementation. More than a faster solution than software implementation, hardware solution achieves optimal parallelism. Providing hardware



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ZCS Based soft Switching technique for modular inverter fed by PV-Array

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Abstract: A solitary stage differential-mode current-fed zero-current-exchanging inverter has been planned. This inverter has two modules of dc/dc converters that are associated differentially to the source. This inverter does not require 60-Hz transformer, front-end dc/dc converter, and can help a low-voltage contribution to ac conditioning output utilizing a smaller low-turns-ratio transformer as a result of the additional voltage pick up of the topology. Primary switches of the inverter are delicate exchanged. The inverter requires a littler high-frequency transformer due to high-frequency exchanging, bipolar transformer current, and voltage in each exchanging cycle, and in light of the fact that the transformer sees just 50% of the info current. The measured quality of the inverter expands the extent of the topology to be utilized as a dc/dc converter, single-stage inverter, and furthermore the likelihood of stretching out the topology to both split stage and three stages.

output voltage higher than the input voltage. In any case, the topology has a non-isolated engineering, the switches work at a low exchanging supported, and the measure of the magnetic is substantial prompting a bigger impression for a non-isolated topology.

By and large, one of the regular difficulties with the buck-support inferred topologies is the high peak inductor current stress due to the sudden exchange of energy through the inductors from source to load during each exchanging cycle. A solitary stage flyback inverter topology was described in [2]. It involved bidirectional flyback converters that are associated in parallel to the information voltage source and the load is associated over the two converters. The significant favorable position of this topology over the previously mentioned topologies is the galvanic isolation gave by the high-frequency transformers in both the flyback converters. Be that as it may, galvanic disengagement in this an expanded impression.

I. Introductio Page 1 / 4

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Design of Upqc to Mitigate Power Quality Issues

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Abstract— In this paper the power quality improvement is done by mitigating harmonics using the custom power devices like Unified Power Quality Control (UPQC). The UPQC consists of combination of series and shunt active filters. Series filter inject voltage which gets added at the point of common coupling and hence the voltage at the load end gets unchanged with the voltage disturbances. Shunt active filter compensates the load reactive power demand and hence mitigates the harmonics from supply current and also maintains the DC link voltage. Unified power quality conditioner (UPQC) is one modern device which deals with voltage and current imperfections simultaneously. In this paper, an attempt has been made to model the UPQC for voltage and current compensation with the help of two different control schemes. The current and voltage harmonics as well as voltage sag and swells compensation are analyzed MATLAB/SIMULINK software.

Keywords— UPQC, Series Active filter, Shunt active filter, THD.

I. INTRODUCTION

Power quality is defined as the concept of powering and grounding electronic equipment in a manner that is suitable to the operation of that equipment and compatible with the premise wiring system and other connected equipment in Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1159-1995 (IEEE std. 519, 1995). International Electro technical Commission (IEC) defined power quality as set of parameters defining the properties of power

quality as delivered to the user in normal operating conditions in terms of continuity of supply and characteristics of voltage (frequency, magnitude, waveform and symmetry).[1]

There are two classes of power quality problems: phenomena due to low quality of current drawn by the load caused by nonlinear loads and voltage disturbances that cause faults in the power system. The most significant and critical power quality problems are voltage sags, voltage swells and current harmonics. [2]

These problems may cause tripping of sensitive electronic equipment with disastrous consequences in industrial plants where tripping of critical equipment can bear the stoppage of the whole production with high costs associated.[3-5]

Custom Power devices also called as power quality compensator employ power electronic or static controllers in medium or low voltage distribution systems for the purpose of supplying a level of power quality that is needed by electric power customers that are sensitive to root mean square (RMS) voltage variations and voltage transients.[6,7] CP devices include static switches, power converters, injection transformers, master control modules and/or energy storage modules that have the ability to perform current interruption and voltage regulation functions in a distribution system to improve power quality. CP devices are generally used for voltage regulation, active filtering, load

A Novel Transformer-Much Less Four Phase Buck Converter With Low Voltage Stress And Automatic Current Sharing

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ABSTRACT—*In this paper, a novel four-phase interleaved high step-down converter is presented. The proposed converter can provide an extremely high step-down voltage conversion ratio within a moderate duty cycle. There are four main advantages of the proposed converter. First, the blocking capacitors can store energy as usual. Therefore, they are used as voltage sources to reduce the input voltage as well as to reduce the switch voltage stresses. Second, due to the charge balance of the dc blocking capacitors, the converter possesses an automatic uniform current sharing characteristic of the interleaved phases without adopting any extra circuitry. Third, due to the phase shift between the interleaved phases, the architecture provides a low output current ripple. Fourth, the number of phases can be expanded or reduced to any even phases; therefore, the converter has a wide range of applications. Finally, the operating principles and analysis of this architecture are given, and an experimental prototype is also provided to verify the effectiveness of the proposed converter.*

I INTRODUCTION

Nowadays high performance dc – dc converters are required for increasing high step-down conversion ratio with high output current applications like CPU boards and battery chargers, and distributed power systems [2] – [4]. For non-isolation applications with low output current ripple requirement, an interleaved buck converter (IBC) has received a lot of attention due to its simple structure and low control complexity. However, in the conventional multiphase IBC, as shown in active switches are required to use high-voltage devices that are rated above the input voltage. High-voltage rated devices generally render a number of undesirable characteristics, such as high cost, large on-resistance, large voltage drop, and severe reverse recovery. For high-input low-output voltage regulation applications, operations at higher switching frequencies are required to achieve a higher power density and better dynamics [5]. However, the buck converter with a high step

Improved Design Presaging Govern For 3-Segment Inverter With Gain LC Filter Out

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ABSTRACT: *Three-phase inverters with an output LC filter are commonly used to provide sinusoidal voltages with low-harmonic distortion. Constraint on peak filter current is often desirable to protect the components from potential damage. In case of constraints, implicit and explicit model-predictive control (MPC) are some of the feasible controller options. The conventional implicit MPC requires a large number of computations, whereas explicit MPC cannot directly incorporate real-time changes in model parameters, while still being computationally expensive than some of the other control schemes, e.g., hysteresis, dead beat control, etc. In this paper, we propose a new approach to solve the optimization problem in implicit MPC that has a computational complexity approximately five times less than that of explicit MPC. We have been able to achieve lower computational requirements by exploiting the inverter model and the structure of constraints.*

I INTRODUCTION: In recent days, power electronics has become one of the most studied

fields of application of advanced control techniques, due to the increasing need for such devices in a wide range of systems. For example, the integration of renewable energy resources into electric distribution networks relies on power electronics devices working as conditioning interfaces, to cope with the variability of the resource and provide a proper output voltage. Other examples include electrical drives, such as induction motors, which utilize power electronics devices to synthesize the control actions provided by a controller. Traditionally, controllers have been designed and implemented without considering the commutation of the inverter switches. The control actions are passed as a reference to the inverter, which performs a Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) strategy to synthesize a signal whose first order harmonic's amplitude and frequency equal the given reference values. In an effort to include the modulation techniques into the control algorithms, Model Predictive Control (MPC) is currently being studied. In such algorithms, the control actions are chosen in



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Peak Power Control With An Energy Management System

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ABSTRACT

This paper portrays the ability of the Boer-based absolutely control contraption (EMS). The battery incorporates the inverter and the inverter source voltage self-mono-segment source (FIS), which might be overseen in light of the fact that the contemporary supply or voltage source depending on the group condition and the individual inclination. ESM ensures that vital hundreds are expedited while the network flops; for this situation, it is controlled as a voltage supply. It additionally accomplishes crest quality control with the guide of giving battery vitality to neighborhood loads while it is controlled by the SS people group if hundreds get huge. Power value investment funds finished through tallness shaving are expected. The EMS highlight is demonstrated by utilizing experimental estimations at the research center form. The control shape and rationale are examined implanted inside the component in component

1 INTRODUCTION

Vitality execution is a top notch issue for feasible quality change wears round the part, as duplicated control consumption closes in quickened carbon dioxide

Besides in novel spans of time circulation group electricity it can be underneath worry, because of unreasonable vitality call for. Keeping in mind the end goal to meet the unnecessary call for control, various arrangements were progressed for vitality execution. The power control approach may enormously affect control call for, comprehensive of measures to hinder wasteful quality utilization and measures to diminish control utilization on a tremendous or medium scale. [2] Power age from inexhaustible power assets and new quality conveyance models were advanced for compelling force control. Vitality proficiency and sustainable power source are regularly alluded to as twin for manageable change. This paper proposes an electronic quality power administration framework posting (EMS) to pick up tallness vitality control in an unmarried stage power device while guaranteeing relentless administrations to fundamental hundreds at the equivalent time. The pinnacle vitality control is similarly known as the Peak Shave strategy which decreases power costs for clients with contract use time and individuals that compensation the utility rate [1]. The proposed AMES on this paper comprises of batteries

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Analysis Of Different Topologies For Active Power Factor Correction In Dc – Dc Converters

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ABSTRACT

A systematic method for developing isolated buckboost (IBB) converters is proposed in this paper, and single-stage power conversion, soft-switching operation, and high-efficiency performance can be achieved with the proposed family of converters. On the basis of a nonisolated two-switch buck-boost converter, the proposed IBB converters are generated by replacing the dc buck-cell and boost-cell in the non-IBB converter with the ac buck-cell and boost-cell, respectively. Furthermore, a family of semiactive rectifiers (SARs) is proposed to serve as the secondary rectification circuit for the IBB converters, which helps to extend the converter voltage gain and reduce the voltage stresses on the devices in the rectification circuit. Hence, the efficiency is improved by employing a transformer with smaller turns ratio and a

shift modulation strategy is applied to the full-bridge IBB converter to achieve IBB conversion. Moreover, soft-switching performance of all active switches and diodes can be achieved over a wide load and voltage range by the proposed converter and control strategy. A 380-V-output prototype is fabricated to verify the effectiveness of the proposed family of IBB converters, the SARs, and the control strategies.

1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we derive the dynamic models of DC-to-DC power converters. The most elementary structures of these converters are broadly classified into second order converters and fourth order converters. In attention to the dependent switches they are classed as mono-variable, or Single Input

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INTERNET OF THINGS INTEROPERABILITY USING EMBEDDED WEB TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract

With IoT all the objects in the world are becoming smart. The use of smart devices are increased every field. In order to enhance the efficiency and lifestyle convenience, they are also increasing the target space for malicious cyber attacks. This paper discussed various applications of IoT and also the possible security threats that could have a huge impact on businesses and individuals.

Keywords: Sensors, RFID, WSN, Security, DoS, Privacy, Internet

1 INTRODUCTION

Internet of Things (IoT) is a computing concept where each physical object is connected to Internet and is able to identify itself and also other devices are present in the network. These devices include everything from cell phones, coffee makers, headphones, washing machines, lamps and almost all the devices one can think of. In other words, IoT is a giant network of connected things.