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SUMMARY REPORT

S.NO	ACADEMIC YEAR	Department	NO.OF.PAPERS PUBLISHED
1	2018-2019	CIVIL	02
		CSE	20
		ECE	10
		MECH	30
		H&S	10
2	2017-2018	CIVIL	02
		CSE	19
		ECE	24
		MECH	09
		H&S	07
3	2016-2017	CIVIL	-
		CSE	08
		ECE	09
		MECH	13
		H&S	02
4	2015-2016	CIVIL	-
		CSE	02
		ECE	04
		MECH	07
		H&S	01
5	2014-2015	CIVIL	-
		CSE	-
		ECE	02
		MECH	19
		H&S	-


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1. Introduction
2. Materials and methods
3. Strength calculations of steel frame
4. Design of vertical axis wind turbine [10]
5. Fabrications of solar Si PV tree [13]
6. Tables, results and discussions
7. Advantages
8. Applications
9. Conclusions

Acknowledgements

References

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Figures (8)





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Volume 19, Part 2, 2019, Pages 761-766



Design and fabrication of hybrid solar silicon PV system

Himabindu Bantikatla ^{a, b}  , Latha Devi S.M.P. Nulu ^b, Rajinikanth Bhogoju ^c, Pradyumn Narlanka ^a, Vinay Reddy Siddi ^a, Kranthi Kiran Royal ^a, A. Hymavathi ^a

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Abstract

Presently, in a city land cost for a solar plant to be Setup is very high. An innovative idea of hybrid solar Si (silicon) PV system that contains a Silicon PV (PV = photovoltaic) tree embedded with vertical axis wind turbine (VAWT) is proposed in this paper. PV tree which acts as a vertical support, and solar placed in such a manner they appear as leaves of a tree. They are oriented

A STUDY ON ASSOCIATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC ATTRIBUTES WITH EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION: WITH RESPECT TO COMPENSATION POLICIES OF 'IT' SECTOR, HYDERABAD

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ABSTRACT

Compensation policy and benefits given by the organization are the key factors which attract the fresher's and also help in retaining the existing employees. If a talented employee not satisfied with the compensation and benefits, his performance will effect adversely. Hence, the organization should take care such that the employee is satisfied with the compensation and benefits. Employee satisfaction is an important factor which helps the organization in withstanding the competition and also in running successfully. Hence, the compensation policy and benefits should be designed carefully by the organization. In general every compensation policy is the sum of base salary, travelling allowances, dearness allowances, house rent allowances, bonuses, yearly increment etc., and the benefits include refreshments, food facility, medical facility, retirement benefits, paid holidays etc., IT sector is one of the most successful and dominant sectors in providing employment. Hence, in this study it is focused on association of demographic attributes of IT employees with respect to the employee satisfaction towards compensation and benefits in IT sector is considered. The present study gives a clear view that there is an

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SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PbO NANOPARTICLES BY SOLUTION COMBUSTION METHOD

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Abstract: PbO nanomaterials can be used as cathode and anode in lead acid batteries it is observed as an excellent battery discharge capacity especially when used as anode. Lead oxide (PbO) nanoparticles are prepared by solution combustion method. In this synthesis method Lead Nitrate (Pb (NO₃)₂) and Urea (CO (NH₂)₂) were taken as initial precursors to get PbO nano particles. PbO nanopowder was characterized by using XRD, PSA, SEM, EDAX and UV-Spectroscopy. XRD showed the crystalline nature of Nano-PbO with Tetragonal structure. The average crystalline size of synthesized PbO nanoparticles is found to be 36.61nm. The band gap energy from UV-spectroscopy is found to be 4.33 eV.

Index Terms - PbO, Solution combustion, XRD, PSA, SEM, EDAX, UV-spectroscopy.

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Study on Synthesis methods of Cobalt Doped Tin Oxide (SnO₂) Nanostructures

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Received- 15 Dec 2017, Revised- 22 Feb 2018, Accepted- 30 Feb 2018, Published- 28 March 2018

ABSTRACT

Tin oxide is one of the advance materials because of its optical property, wide band gap due to remarkable chemical and thermal stabilities. Cobalt doped tin oxide nanostructures are considered as most effective for altering the electronic, magnetic and optical properties. In this Paper presents different nanostructures of cobalt doped tin oxide are synthesized with number of methods like sol-gel, Co-Precipitation , Spray Pyrolysis, Pulsed Laser Deposition(PLD), Ball Milling Method, Solvo-thermal Method.

Keywords: Tin Oxide, Cobalt, Co-SnO₂, Nanostructures, Synthesis Methods.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nano-SnO₂ is available with large surface area oxide diamagnetic nanostructures. Hence these are widely used in Magnetic Date Storage and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and it is also used as energy saving coatings and anti static coatings as catalyst. Tin Oxide nanostructures also used as

Spray Pyrolysis Technique, Ball Milling Method, Sol-Gel Method and Solvo Thermal Method are discussed in this study[1 – 6]. The above mentioned synthesis methods are attractive because of involving simple process, low cost and small reaction conditions[8-13].

2 SYNTHESIS METHODS

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Synthesis and characterization of Copper nanoparticles by chemical reduction method

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ABSTRACT:

Chemical reduction technique is employed to synthesis copper nanoparticles. This method involves simple operation, low cost and faster reaction rate with low energy consumption. Copper nanoparticles are playing key role in the application of optics, electronics, biosensors, antimicrobial and electrochemical sensor fields. In this method Copper acetate monohydrate Cu (CH₃COO)₂ used as a precursor, Hydrazine hydrate (N₂H₆O) as a reducing agent and Poly vinyl Pyrrolidone (PVP K-40) as a capping agent. These nanoparticles are characterized by XRD, PSA.UV-V Spectroscopy, SEM, and EDAX.

KEY WORDS: Chemical reduction, conner, XRD, PSA, UV-V, SEM, EDAX.

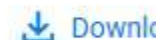
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2 Figures



A Review on Chemical and Physical Synthesis Methods of Nanomaterials

Article (PDF Available) · January 2018 with 3,087 Reads ⓘ

DOI: 10.22214/ijraset.2018.1396

Cite this publication



T Satyanarayana



Sudhakar Reddy

ORCID 1.21 · Sreyas Institute Of Engineering and Technology

Abstract

Nanomaterials and Nanotechnologies attract tremendous attention in recent researches. The synthesis of nanoparticles is an active area of academic and, more significantly, applied research in nanotechnology. Materials scientists and engineers have made significant developments in the improvement of methods of synthesis of nanomaterials. In this review various methods of preparing nanomaterials including chemical methods like Chemical reduction method, Micro emulsion/colloidal method, Sono chemical method, Electrochemical method, Solvo thermal decomposition, and Physical methods like Pulse laser ablation, Mechanical/High ball milling method, ball milling method, Mechanical chemical synthesis, Pulsed wire discharge method are discussed in detail.

Fractal Antenna Design for Overtaking on Highways in 5G Vehicular Communication Ad-hoc Networks Environment

Abdul Rahim, Praveen Kumar Mallik, V.A.Sankar Ponnappalli

Abstract: Vehicular Communication is designed for enhancing road safety and support autonomous driving becoming very popular in the present scenario. The proposed system aims to design a suitable and secured system for overtaking on highways. The main problem faced while driving vehicle on highways is to overtake a larger vehicle on narrow roads, where the driver visibility is limited and it is very risky to overtake from right side as there is a high probability of colliding with the vehicles coming in opposite direction. The proposed system solves the problem by establishing ad-hoc connection in 5G environment with the vehicle to be overtaken. The system

system aims to communicate with the vehicle in front to get the information related to safely overtake the vehicle[5].



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Advanced Medical Dispenser Device Using Raspberry Pi

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Abstract: Assistive Technology (AT) maintains and improves the individual's functioning and independence, thereby promoting their well-being. But today only 1 from each 10 people in need have access to AT due to high costs and a lack of awareness, availability, personal training, policy and financing. By 2050, more than 2 billion people will need at least 1 assistive product with many elderly needing 2 or more. Elderly make important contributions to the society. Though some people aged well, other become frail, with a high risk of disease. In this paper, we propose a first approach related the design of AT device. This uses open source technologies and gives a new choice in taking medication dosages. "The Intelligent Pillbox" allows the organization of several medication schedules that health disorders presented in elderly need basically. Arduino Mega 2560 was took as the principal controller. This prototype contains; a programmable alarm system with an automatic opening and closing system an interactive user

people will need at least 1 assistive product with many elderly needing 2 or more [4].

Elderly, those aged 60 or above, make important contributions as family members, active economy participants, volunteers, etc. Though some people aged well, many other become frail and some of them at risk of disease and a costly dependence [5]. Particularly, demential and cognitive disorders have become a common health problem of elder people. This is due the natural aging which increases chronic diseases [6]. Those health problems require dosages of drugs, which could be supplied many times on a day. Brain troubles are common because of brain tissues deterioration and ends among other things in problems to remind the time to take the medication [7].

The classical practice of dispensing medication to a patient has allowed the patient to take the medication by himself, or delegate those responsibilities to a keeper or a doctor. The administration by nurses and



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International Journal of Intelligent Engineering Informatics > 2019 Vol.7 No.2/3

Title: Mamdani fuzzy-based vehicular grouping at the intersection of roads for smart transportation system

Authors: Harsha Vardan Maddiboyina; V.A. Sankar Ponnappalli

Addresses: Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad-500068, India ' Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad-500068, India

A SURVEY ON LIGHT FIDELITY TRANSMISSION SCHEME USING VLC

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Mtech Scholar¹, Assistant Professor²

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering^{1,2}

Sreyas Institute Of Engineering & Technology, Beside Indu Aranya, GSI, Bandlaguda, Nagole, Hyderabad, Telangana, INDIA.^{1,2}

ABSTRACT: This paper introduces the concept of visible light communication. Depending on the ratio grows to replace the traditional lighting with LED lighting, the Visible Light Communication (VLC) technology that take advantage of the LED light on the wireless communication. This is similar to wireless communication such as Wi-Fi which uses radio frequency (RF) signals to transmit information. In VLC, communication takes place by modulating the intensity of the LED light in such a way that it is undetectable to the human eyes. By this visible light communication technology fastest data transmission can be achieved without any network medium for communication. This technology is called Li-Fi (Light Fidelity). Li-Fi is perfect for high thickness remote information inclusion in limited region and particularly valuable for applications in regions where radio impedance issues are of concern. Li-Fi is perfect for rapid remote information transmission in limited territory. Li-Fi gives higher data transmission, effectiveness, accessibility and security than Wi-Fi and as just accomplished in the lab.

Keywords: *Visible Light Communication (VLC), Embedded System, Light-Emitting Diode (LED).*

after. Li-Fi is a framework for giving new capacities to present and future organizations, applications and end customers.

II. VLC PRINCIPLE

In Figure 1, the VLC radio transmitter and gatherer modules reliant on power change/direct disclosure is showed up, which contains progressed to basic convertor, trans conductance enhancer, low pass diverts and quick LEDs in the transmitter fragment and photodiode, trans impedance intensifier, easy to electronic convertor in the beneficiary section. The Drove devotees an electrical banner to optical essentialness that gives enlightenment similarly as correspondence. Information is line-encoded and adjusted by the DAC, and after that passed on the optical banner by managing the adequacy or some other component of the Drove light. At the authority, the Photodiode changes over the got optical ability to an electrical banner, which is then upgraded, demodulated and decoded by the TIA Amp, LPF and ADC to recover the customer message bits [2].

VLC has been envisioned as a point-to-point data correspondence technique essentially as a

ADAPTIVE ADDER-BASED STEPWISE LINEAR INTERPOLATION

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Abstract. Interpolation is the process of determining the values of a function at positions lying between its samples. Quality and complexity vary with different interpolation methods. A high quality adaptive edge-based algorithm is proposed by using linear interpolation. The proposed algorithm consists of a sigmoidal edge detector, clamp filter and linear interpolation. The clamp filter reduces the blurring effect produced by linear interpolation. Clamp filter performs based on the characteristics of edge pixels. The hardware architecture of edge-based stepwise linear interpolation (AABSI) interpolation algorithm is simulated by using MATLAB as well as MATLAB Simulink and Xilinx System generator. The experimental results show that the proposed AABSI outperforms the conventional adder-based stepwise linear interpolation (ABSI) in terms its peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) and structural similarity index (SSIM).

Keywords: *Up-sampling, FPGA, scaling, clamp filte, edge detection.*



FPGA IMPLEMENTATION OF 16-POINT FFT ALGORITHM USING DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING

Hemlata Dalmia* & Sandeep Kumar**

Department of Electronics and Communication, Sreyas Institute of Engineering &
Technology, Hyderabad

Cite This Article: Hemlata Dalmia & Sandeep Kumar, "FPGA Implementation of 16-Point FFT Algorithm Using Digital Signal Processing", International Journal of Scientific Research and Modern Education, Volume 3, Issue 1, Page Number 16-21, 2018.

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Abstract:

DSP has become a key component, in many of the user, communications, medical and industrial products which implement the processing of signal using microprocessors, Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs), Custom ICs etc. Fast Fourier transform (FFT) has an important role in many digital signal processing (DSP) systems. E.g., in orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFMD) communication systems, FFT and inverse FFT are needed. The OFMD technique has become a widely adopted in several wireless communication standards. When operating in wireless environment the devices is usually to be powered using battery and, therefore, an energy efficient FFT implementation is needed. Signal processing concepts are often presented in a very mathematical and abstract format. This can discourage students from further exploration because of the apparent irrelevance to real world problems. In this paper, VLSI architecture for FFT algorithm is proposed. This architecture is authorized in Verilog language .Behavior simulation is done by using the Model Sim 6.0. PAR Simulation can be done by using the synthesis Xilinx ISE 10.1.

Key Words: FFT, FPGA, Verilog, DFT

1. Introduction:

In today's electronic world, all the systems are battery powered and hence forcing us to design the systems to be hardware efficient and power efficient. DSP (digital signal processing) including areas like audio and speech signal processing, digital image processing, communications, control of systems, biomedical signal processing, seismic data processing, etc. employ digital systems which carry out complex functionalities. The

Hiding Text in Video by Linked List Method: Dual Steganography

Neha Anjum

.Sidharth Kaushik

.Mounika K

B. Sharon

Keywords: Steganography, PSNR, MSE, ET(Elapse time), Fiestal Network.

ABSTRACT

The recent growth in computational power and technology has propelled

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Asian Journal For Convergence In

A SURVEY ON AUTOMATICALLY MINING FACETS FOR QUERIES FROM THEIR SEARCH RESULTS

¹K. RAMYA LAXMI, ²N. RAMYA ³S. PALLAVI

1.PG SCHOLAR, 2&3.ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

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ABSTRACT: Now a days we address the time consuming problem of web searching. Continuously navigating through a number of pages is a difficult task. So query facet is an optimal solution for this. Query facet can be considered as a single word / multiple words which summarize and describe that query. A query facet can be obtained by aggregating the significant lists. The query facet engine will automatically fetch the facets associated with a query. Searching will be easier with the help of facets .It also add the concept of frequent item mining. The facets are assigned a weightage value. In order to display the facets in priority wise manner utility mining concept is also integrated with it. It improves the searching
Key Words: Facet, weightage, utility mining



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ARTICLES

Effect of Residual Stresses of GTA Welding for Dissimilar Materials

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present work is to understand the evolution of residual stresses in weldments. The study made to weld the multipass dissimilar of Nickel-based superalloy Inconel 625 and stainless steel 316L using Continuous Current Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (CCGTAW) and Pulsed Current Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (PCGTAW) process employing ERNiCrMo-3 and ERNiCr-3 fillers. The L_4 orthogonal array was used in the present experimentation process. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is applied for the optimization and to identify the critical parameter of the welding process, the size of the lattice size will be stressed due to welding parameters; the lattice dimension will be measured by non-destructive technique X-Ray diffraction to investigate residual stress in the weldment in the surface of the plate. X-Ray Radiography test has evaluated the quality of welds. The results show that ro

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1. Introduction

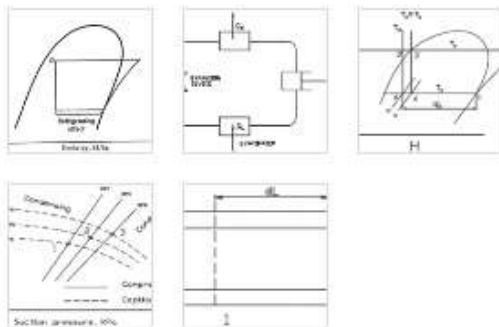
2. Results

3. Conclusion

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Figures (5)



Case Studies in Thermal Engineering

Volume 16, December 2019, 100528



Optimization of capillary tube dimensions using different Refrigerants for 1.5 ton mobile air conditioner

Kasuba Sainath ^a, T. Kishen Kumar Reddy ^b, Suresh Akella ^a

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csite.2019.100528>

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Abstract

Capillary tube is one of the commonly used throttling devices in the refrigeration and the air conditioning systems. The capillary tube is made up of copper tube with very small internal diameter. It is of very long length and it is coiled to save space so that it occupies less space. The internal diameter of the capillary tube used

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Design for Manufacturing of a Portable Air Conditioner

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²M. Tech. Student, Department of Mechanical Engg., Sreyas Institute of Engg. and Tech., Hyderabad, India

Abstract—The concept of DFM will be applied for the evaluation of assembly and bridge techniques. These are studied in the perspective of manufacturing principles which yields characteristics for a particular part. The effective involvement of these principles can increase the productivity. In the present project, a portable AC is designed based on the constraints such as manufacturing process, maintenance, capability and human factors. The design for mounting the components is done in such a way to reduce the vibrations of the entire unit. Possible design considerations are taken into account to reduce the weight of the unit. The entire study aims to minimize the material usage and develops a product that meets all the functional needs and its ease of manufacturing a portable air conditioner.

Index Terms—portable air conditioner

I. INTRODUCTION

handmade. DFM is the practice of designing products keeping manufacturing in mind. “Design for manufacture” means the design for ease of manufacture for the collection of parts that will form the product after assembly. So design for Manufacture is as shown in the Fig. 1.

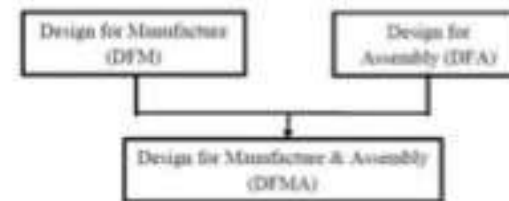


Fig. 1. Definition of Design for Manufacture (DFM)

A. Advantages of applying DFM during product design

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Volume 5, Issue 13, Part 3, 2018, Pages 27136-27141



Determination of LDR in deep drawing using reduced number of blanks

A.C. Sekhara Reddy  , S Rajesham

Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, India

Available online 18 December 2018.

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2018.09.022>

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Abstract

Indeed, deep drawing is one of the important sheet metal forming process, used in production of cup shaped articles having applications in different

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Multipass Welding On Inconel Material with Pulsed Current Gas Tungsten Arc Welding

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Available online 28 April 2017.

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Abstract

POCTAW the best method to weld the inconel material is explained only in this

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Thermal Analysis Simulation for Laser Butt Welding of Inconel625 Using FEA

Harinadh Vemanaboina^{1*}, G. Edison¹, Suresh Akella², Ramesh Kumar Buddu³

¹SMEC, VIT University, Vellore, Tamilnadu, INDIA

²Sreyas Institute of Engineering & Technology, Hyderabad, INDIA

³Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, INDIA

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Abstract

Laser welding process is employed in the manufacturing of critical components where the final assembly units necessitate strict tolerances like low distortions and residual stresses. Laser beam welding offers several advantages like low heat input, very narrow heat affected zone, low residual stresses, low distortions and good mechanical joint properties in the weld joints when compared to the conventional techniques like Tungsten Inert Gas Arc welding processes. However, the implementation of laser beam welding holds certain challenges like process parameters optimization, experimental set-up and handling and expensive costs. In order to minimize the complex experimental process, simulation techniques using Finite Element Methods (FEM) are employed in order to estimate the heat input and weld process optimization prior to the experiments. This greatly helps in the optimization and estimation of the incurred stresses and distortions with the adapted weld process with known input weld process parameters. The present work reports the Gaussian heat source model for the laser welding of Inconel 625 Alloy plates. The developed moving heat source model is presented and demonstrated with the thermal profiles in terms of the thermal histogram, temperature profiles in the joint cross sections through welded region, interface across the joints.

Keywords: laser welding, moving heat source, Heat flux, FEA, transient thermal analysis.

1. Introduction

Precision welding techniques have gained importance in the manufacturing sector where the components need to be joined with tight final joint tolerances like low distortions and low heat affected zone and good weld joint properties. The typical applications like in the nuclear sector, heat exchangers pressure vessels, space aircraft have explored the laser and electron beam welding techniques to cater the critical demands. Even though these power beam welding processes are very expensive to deal, the final benefits like narrow heat affected zone, low residual stresses and weld quality with good mechanical joint properties like tensile, toughness and fatigue strength kept them as special manufacturing tools for the requirements. Laser welding offers the benefits like low heat input in narrow focus, low distortion and residual stresses,

the welded joints like interface, weld zone and through thickness variations. A thermal mapping and isotherms contours will help to estimate the welded structures stress concentration factors and final product conditions.

Inconel alloys are probable candidate materials for high-temperature applications, especially in gas turbine motors, aviation, nuclear applications, because of its fantastic hoisted temperature quality and high corrosion resistance. Inconel is a harder material compared to steels, the temperature distribution from weldments is occurring due to to the material contraction during recrystallization process. Thus, homogeneous plastic deformation is generated with distortions and residual stresses compared to the original material as it is cooled [1]. During welding of the plates made of inconel, the sequence of welding plays an important role in distortions that are obtained or Optimizing of distortions can be done by controlling the levels of temperatures and distributions of



Evaluation of residual stresses in multipass dissimilar butt-welded of SS316L to Inconel625 using FEA

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Abstract

In the present analysis, thermo-mechanical process was employed to study the thermal and structural behaviour of three pass dissimilar butt-joints of SS316L to Inconel625 alloys. The temperatures evolution and residual stresses developed in the weldments were reported for each pass in the transverse direction to fusion zone. The Ansys Parametric Design Language (APDL) used for modelling and analysis of welding process with the double ellipsoidal heat source. The temperature dependent thermal and mechanical properties used in the simulation process. The residual stress is compressive in SS316L side compared to Inconel 625. The residual stress is within the yield limits of both base materials. The results obtained from the simulation process will be helpful for maintaining the structural integrity.

Keywords: Dissimilar Materials; GTAW Multipass Welding; Heat Flux; FEA

1. Introduction

Fusion welding process is widely used for fabrication of the massive structure like ships, steel bridges etc., fusion process involves localised heating and cooling cycles in the base material. Inconel and stainless-steel combinations extensively used in nuclear reactors, aerospace, power plants, chemical industries etc., due to its high temperature and corrosion resistant. Goldak has proposed that the non-axis-symmetric 3-Dimensional heat source models for the welding simulations. The model suggested more realistic and has more flexible for heat sources for welding processes and the models used with for deep penetration of the weldments [1]. Dean Deng has reported that the welding simulation model for laser and GTAW processes with Gaussian and double ellipsoidal heat source model with constant and moving heat sources for understanding the temperatures, distortion and residual stresses in weldment of various joints for plate and pipe structures [2-3]. The 3-Dimensional model was developed for multipass dissimilar materials to understand the temperature distributions, distortion and residual stresses in the weldment using the ABAQUS packages [4]. Suresh and Harinadh have reported on various heat fluxes for joining similar and dissim-

ilar materials for GMAW process and in his study includes the numerical model to understand the temperature distribution in transient condition and residual stress in the AISI321 steel using simulation package [14]. Vasantharaja has discussed residual stress and distortion for multipass TIG process and A-TIG welding process for 316LN thick plates [15]. The residual stresses reported for Tso-Liang Teng using FEA carries out steel plate with single-pass in arc welding process, this study includes the effect of travel speed in the weldment [16].

Inconel 625 superalloy and stainless steel 316L has extensively reported on microstructure, mechanical properties, and effect of various filler wires [18-19]. There was a gap in the literature to understand the impact of temperatures in the dissimilar multipass welding which leads to the generation of residual stress and distortions, and these lead to affect the efficiency of the joints in its cyclic operations. The multipass dissimilar welding simulation process is carried out with APDL. The transient thermal and static structure analysis is carried out for each pass. In this study, the temperatures and residual stresses are carried out for dissimilar combinations for SS316L to Inconel625. The thermo-mechanical simulation analysis is carried out using FEA, and the Fig-1 shows the detailed description in the present process.

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SIMULATION OF HYBRID LASER-TIG WELDING PROCESS USING FEA

Harinadh Vemanaboina, Gilmar Edison, +1 author Ramesh Kumar Buddu · Published 2018

Hybrid welding technology has wide advantages in welding to improve speed, weldability of special materials, increasing depth of weld. Less defects of the weld, less bead widths, less temperature, less distortion and less residual stresses are seen. In this study, a three-dimensional Finite Element Model is developed for butt joints for SS316L. The heat flux models of double ellipsoidal surface heat flux of TIG process and lateral heat to the thickness face of laser process are used to model... [CONTINUE READING](#)

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Design and CAD development of Low Cost Vertical Axis Wind Turbine

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Abstract—The need of the domestic power has been rising over the period of time. This leads to the innovative developments of the non-conventional power generating source to meet the demand. Hence the usage of the natural resources came into the usage such as wind energy and solar energy. In the current project the design of the vertical axis wind turbine of the domestic usage. The blades of the turbine are designed in such a way to increase the maximum lift of the blade for the small area of wind impact. The project also concerned about the design of the auxiliary equipment for the storage and usage of the potential generated by the turbine. The equipment dimensions will be of convenient size and can be installed over the roof tops of the residencies.

Index Terms—Blade design, Non-conventional energy sources. Power harvesting, vertical axis wind turbine.

in building a less expensive, cleaner and inexhaustible wellspring of power that can perform in a less demanding way. The principle idea of VAWT that it works by changing over the wind capacity to a power frame. Specifically, this model of turbines has a rotor shaft that is masterminded vertically. By this game plan, numerous favorable circumstances can be finished up. Initially, the generators and gearboxes can be settled or set near the ground. Besides, the VAWT don't should be pointed into wind bearing of movement.

In nowadays, there are numerous sorts of VAWT: Savonius, Darrieus and Giromill turbine which is less expensive and less complex to work than the standard Darrieus turbine, any needs solid winds to begin. Additionally, they can fu



Bloom's Taxonomy Levels as applied to developing Energy Efficient Air Conditioner Compressor

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ABSTRACT

The education system, especially in Engineering and Technology is to be built in a systematic method to bring out new innovative products, processes and services. Bloom's Taxonomy of 6 levels of teaching, evaluation and learning has been thoroughly analyzed and accepted all over the world. Today the accreditation bodies also look for this or similar methods of cognitive education system in institutes and universities which offer higher level professional courses. In this report an air conditioner compressor development was required to be designed to adhere to the new laws of global climate conditions and energy requirements. The steps of development during the year 2001 was summarized and listed under the categories of Bloom's Taxonomy levels which are presently used in education. The objective was to show the benefit for students to continue their Learning process and implement in their career to get quick and consistent results. The study is the process adopted in developing a new reciprocating compressor taking competition, Ozone depletion, Global Warming Potential and the Energy rating into consideration.

Keywords: Bloom's Taxonomy, Refrigeration & Air Conditioner Compressor Design, Ozone

CFD Analysis on Electronic Heat Sink of Al and Cu Metals

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Abstract—Overheating generated in the electronic equipment is considered as the major problem and causes raise in the temperature resulting in the permanent damage of the electronic components. For this purpose the electronic cooling system is necessary to dissipate generated heat. The present project is focused on designing a heat sink for electronic printed circuit board with high wattage. In this work various arrangement of the fins and the various materials combination has been analysed through ANSYS workbench package. Transient thermal analysis determines temperatures and other thermal quantities that vary over time. The variation of temperature distribution over time is of interest in many applications such as in cooling. The Copper and Copper- Aluminum based composite were analyzed through the package and observed that the Copper- Aluminum based composite resulted in the high dissipation of the heat ensuring the safety of the electronic circuit board

Index Terms—Electronic Cooling, Heat Dissipation, Thermal Conductivity, Transient Natural Convection, Forced Convection

Several researchers have worked on conjugate heat transfer at electronic systems via CFD. Yu and Webb [1] simulated a complete desktop computer system which uses an 80 W CPU. With the addition of other components (memory, chipset, AGP, PCI cards, floppy drives) a total of 313 W heat is dissipated into the system. They solved the whole domain with a commercially available software, Icepak. To decrease the complexity of their model they modeled CPU heat sink as a volume resistance having the same impedance with the detailed geometry. They improve the cooling of PCI cards with PCI side vents and baffle.

Biswas et al. [2] also used Icepak to study the airflow in a compact electronic enclosure. Their investigated the pressure loss due to the presence of the inlet and the outlet grilles. Linton and Agonafer [3] compared the results of a detailed CFD modeling of a heat sink with experimental data. They found the coarse model agrees well with the detailed model with



Article

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Exam Results Fit to a Normal Distribution

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ABSTRACT

Students of many engineering colleges in Telangana are affiliated to universities. Examination branch collects data of internal evaluation and university external exam, and finally these two results are added to determine the semester academic evaluation and to know the grade of position in the academic credits rating. In this paper,

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Design and CAD development of Low Cost Vertical Axis Wind Turbine

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Abstract—The need of the domestic power has been rising over the period of time. This leads to the innovative developments of the non-conventional power generating source to meet the demand. Hence the usage of the natural resources came into the usage such as wind energy and solar energy. In the current project the design of the vertical axis wind turbine of the domestic usage. The blades of the turbine are designed in such a way to increase the maximum lift of the blade for the small area of wind impact. The project also concerned about the design of the auxiliary equipment for the storage and usage of the potential generated by the turbine. The equipment dimensions will be of convenient size and can be installed over the roof tops of the residencies.

Index Terms—Blade design, Non-conventional energy sources. Power harvesting, vertical axis wind turbine.

in building a less expensive, cleaner and inexhaustible wellspring of power that can perform in a less demanding way. The principle idea of VAWT that it works by changing over the wind capacity to a power frame. Specifically, this model of turbines has a rotor shaft that is masterminded vertically. By this game plan, numerous favorable circumstances can be finished up. Initially, the generators and gearboxes can be settled or set near the ground. Besides, the VAWT don't should be pointed into wind bearing of movement.

In nowadays, there are numerous sorts of VAWT: Savonius, Darrieus and Giromill turbine which is less expensive and less complex to work than the standard Darrieus turbine, anyw needs solid winds to begin. Additionally, they can fun

CFD Analysis of Giromill Type Vertical Axis Wind Turbine

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Abstract: The need of the efficiency has been rising over the period of time. This leads to the innovative developments of the design. Hence the usage of CFD has come to the existence. In the current project CFD Analysis is performed on the vertical axis wind turbine blades in such a way to increase the maximum lift of the blade for the small area of wind impact. The project also concerned about the study of the auxiliary equipment for the storage and usage of the potential generated by the turbine. The equipment dimensions will be of convenient size and can be installed over the roof tops of the residencies.

Keywords: Power harvesting, vertical axis wind turbine, blade design, non-conventional energy sources.

the wind to be effective. The Giromill blade design is much simpler to build, but results in a more massive structure than the traditional arrangement, and requires stronger blades, for reasons outlined above. The disadvantage of this type of wind turbine is the performance that present. They have a low performance, because to turn all the wind energy to electrical energy is impossible, but sometimes this solution is cheaper than to take the electrical network to the wiring, the cost of kW generated h is minor that in the case of contracting the services of a company. And it is a process of transformation of energy that does not cause environmental damages.

1. Introduction

2. Aim of the research

Structural and Modal Analysis of Electric Overhead Travelling Crane

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Abstract: Cranes are industrial machines that are mainly used for movements of materials on construction sites, production halls, assembly lines, storage areas, power stations and similar locations. Its design features vary widely based on its main operational specifications, such as type of crane structure movement, weight and type of load, crane position, geometric characteristics, operating regimes and environmental conditions.

A hook is an instrument consisting of a length of material that contains a curved or indented part, so that this part can be used to hold another object. In one set of uses, one end of the hook is pointed, so that this end can pierce another material, which is then held back by the curved or notched part. In the industries, crane hooks are one of the important components. They are used to transfer materials that have heavy loads

Keywords: electric overhead travelling crane, structural analysis, modal analysis

hooks. After designing the system, the stress and deflection are calculated at critical points using ANSYS and optimized.

Today, aerial cranes are used in almost all manufacturing sectors. Aerial cranes are commonly used for refining steel and other metals such as copper and aluminum. At each stage of the manufacturing process, until it leaves a factory as a finished product, the meta is managed by a bridge crane. It also finds its use in other production and assembly departments, such as assembly lines, storage areas, power plants, etc.

Lifting is the process of lifting something or a load or a person from a lower position to a higher position with the help of some device or mechanism.

A. Lifting devices

A lifting device is used to raise or lower a load by means of a drum or a lifting wheel around which the rope or chain

Electric Vehicle Chassis Design and Structural Analysis by using CAD and CAE Techniques

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Abstract: Electric drive vehicles are becoming an attractive alternative to combustion engine cars with global gradual fossil fuel prices rise. To meet the performance requirements of the automobile market which is dominated by engine based vehicles, EV's design has to be light weight, durable and have long range. Chassis of the vehicle has considerable weight apart from batteries. A light weight and optimised design of chassis has been developed without compromising on adequate stiffness and strength. Various materials have been considered and evaluated. With the advancement of CAD & CAE tools design process has been simplified and virtual validation of the design can be carried out. Chassis is modelled in Solidworks, Finite Element modelling (meshing) is carried out in Ansys Workbench and analysed using Ansys Solver.

Keywords: Electric Vehicle, Chassis Design, Design for Strength, CAD-Solidworks, CAE, Ansys Workbench

subjected to the weight of lode, its substance, and inertia forces emerging because of harshness of street surfaces and so forth (i.e. static, dynamic and cyclic loading). The stress investigation is critical as it will assist us with analyzing the most extreme load that can be connected on the vehicle. The load point is therefore imperative with the goal that the mounting of the segments like motor/batteries, suspension, transmission and more can be resolved and improved.

2. Baseline design of electric vehicle chassis

Existing electric vehicle chassis structure is reverse engineered by using tools like rulers, vernier callipers, and laser measurement tool. Measurements are converted into dimensional CAD design geometry.

DESIGN OF MOBILE AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT. This project consists evaluating a present centralized air conditioning and ventilation system determines the design criterion for a new building in Hyderabad. The building considered for study of centralized air conditioning consists of five floors having an area of 90,000sft per floor. Major part of each floor is meant for offices with a total area of 450000sft, which is to be centrally air-conditioned.

The main objective is to design evaluate the whole system with respect to load calculations. Design of chillers & cooling load calculation. Total cooling systems consisting of Chillers, AHUS, about Air Handling Units, VAVs, Volume Air Valves, are controlled by, in BMS room, Building Management Systems.

consumption test, effect on climatic conditions, CFM.

• 1 INTRODUCTION

Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) is related to system that perform processes designed to regulate the air conditioning system within buildings for the comfort and safety of occupants or for commercial and industrial processes or for storage of goods.

Its goal is to provide thermal

Design And Fabrication Portable AC With Cooling Chamber

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Abstract- The current project looks into creating a product which gives the user the comfort of two devices in one system. The basic advantage of the system is that two components run on a single compressor. The system is so formed that most of the refrigerant is moved to the air conditioning system and rest of the refrigerant is moved to cooling chamber thus producing maximum cooling through air conditioner and required cooling to the products through cooling chamber.

Keywords- Compressor, Condenser, Evaporator, Coefficient of Performance, compressor inspection, cooling chamber.

I. INTRODUCTION

The present dissertation is aimed at manufacture and

included so you can seal the gap around the duct to stop the cool air escaping.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Heat as always been a problem in every country such as india. Doing work in a hot summer day can be tiring and are prone to make silly and unwanted mistakes. Vertical Mobile air conditioning systems are used across all transport modes including cars, buses, trucks and trains to keep drivers comfortable and cool while driving safely. This product is design with wheel which make it easier to move and install. With the simplest installation procedure, anyone can e install the air conditioner to wherever they are desired [1]

Experimental and Theoretical Analysis of Integrated AC with Water Cooler

Sandeep Enakoti ^a, Kasuba Sainath ^b, Dr.T.K.K Reddy ^c, Dr.Suresh Akella ^d

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Abstract

Air-Conditioning cum Water dispenser system is a unique combination of air-cycle and water-cycle into a single unit. The project is mainly developed to modify the multifunctional unit which can provide cold water and hot water by using regular air conditioning system. Here we are using the refrigerant as the medium which is used to absorb & removes heat from the space which is to be cooled and rejected heat is arrested by condenser and it is used to heat the water i.e. geyser. This system may consist of compressor, condenser, evaporator, expansion valve, solenoid valve, reversing valve, copper tubes, heating and cooling thermostats. Here we used a single compressor to compress air cycle and water cycle.

Keywords: Reversing valve, solenoid valve, heating and cooling thermostats.

Introduction

Due to the increase in temperature of the earth due to global warming, the use of air conditioners has drastically increased. Waste heat from air conditioners may be used to produce hot water. The benefits of doing this are

Thermal Modelling of Electric Arc Welding

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Abstract—This study focused on the modelling and thermal distribution of a heat source applied with electric arc welding. The heat source was modelled from the standard inputs. The heat source intensity is calculated with the effect of the natural convection and treated as boundary conditions. The model was implemented in the Ansys Thermal module. The complete solver was tested against experimental measurements for Electric Arc welding with a symmetric configuration of the work piece. The symmetric approach indeed reduces the computational effort. Various boundary conditions were set on the analysis. The flow of the heat on the specimen is calculated and physical experimentation details are included in the forthcoming developments.

Index Terms— thermal modelling, electric arc welding

I. INTRODUCTION

Electric Arc welding as a method of assembling metal parts

the temperature results to simulate the weld. After the welding process is over the thermal distribution is evaluated on the plate.

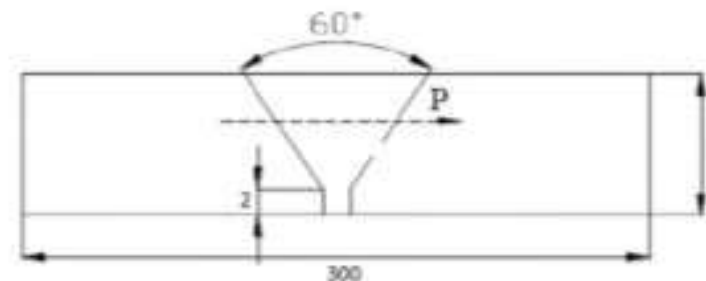


Fig. 1. Weld specimen geometry dimensions

1) Geometry

The present research work concentrates on the how the heat transfer is taking place when an arc welding torch is being moved on the weld area of the plates. For the current analysis two plates of dimensions 200*150*5 mm AISI 1020 plate taken and simulated for the thermal distribution.

Comparative Study on Mechanical Properties of Various Additive Manufacturing Methods

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Abstract—This study is mainly focussed to fully understand the mechanical properties and characteristics of the parts manufactured using additive manufacturing. It is very important to understand the mechanical properties of products manufactured through various additive manufacturing processes like Stereolithography (SLA), Selective Laser Sintering (SLS), and Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) and Polyjet. In this project the mechanical properties such as Dimensional Accuracy, Tensile property and Shore Hardness of components manufactured by various additive manufacturing techniques as per ASTM D638-10 type iv standard are evaluated. Each additive manufacturing process and its process parameters are studied in detail along with comparison of mechanical properties of the final components.

Index Terms—Additive Manufacturing, ASTM D638-10 type iv standard, Dimensional Accuracy, FDM, Polyjet, SLA, SLS, Tensile property, Shore Hardness.

chosen, and the operating parameter values. Due to different processes and materials used in rapid prototyping technologies, parts differ in their tendency to shrink or deform. The accuracy data in this paper was obtained from technical publications and from company literature. There was no comparative information available for different build orientations.

It is observed that the shrinkage of the Stereolithography (SLA) epoxy was significantly less than the Selective laser sintering (SLS) plastic material, and the small shrinkage of Stereolithography (SLA) resins was simple to predict and easy to control. It is observed that the choice of deposition strategy plays an important role in the Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM). Different deposition strategies may cause different performance in mechanical properties.

Experimental Evaluation of Mechanical Properties of Stereolithography, Selective Laser Sintering, Fused Deposition Modeling and Other Additive Manufacturing Methods

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Abstract—Additive Manufacturing (AM) or 3D Printing have become very popular in industry and academia for prototyping or for small scale production. They are being widely accepted as replacement for conventional methods. It is imperative to fully understand the properties and characteristics of the parts manufactured using additive manufacturing. It is very important to understand the mechanical properties of products manufactured through various additive manufacturing processes like Stereolithography (SLA), Selective Laser Sintering (SLS), and Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) and Polyjet. In this project we propose to evaluate mechanical properties such as Dimensional Accuracy, Tensile property and Shore Hardness of components

(SLA) will be discussed in detail. A set of specimen of three build orientations (horizontal, side, vertical) on each of these additive manufacturing processes according to ASTM D638-10 type iv standards.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Nowadays, with the fast development of rapid prototyping technologies: more available materials, with various mechanical properties to meet a variety of applications, higher accuracy of parts produced, rapid prototyping

Sandwich Composite for UAV Wing Design and Fabrication

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Abstract: The aerospace applications are bonded to the low weight and high structural strength necessity, this lead to the more research work in the field of composites. The composites hold the more strength to weight ratio compared to the other conventional materials. Their strength mainly depends on the orientation of the reinforcement material and volume fraction of matrix and reinforcement. The sandwich composites are extensively used in the aerospace applications where a conventional material's strength is increased by adding the layers of composite material by prescribed orientations. The different fabrication techniques and the selection factor for aero foil is discussed in the paper.

Keywords: sandwich composite, composites, aerospace, manufacturing of composites.

1. Introduction

Composite materials are made of various layers of various

wing skins, fin boxes, flaps, and different other basic segments. In shuttle, where the weight is of the best significance, the composites are acknowledged as essential materials.

A. Properties of sandwich structures

Sandwich development has high bowing stiffness at insignificant weight in contrast with aluminum and composite cover development. Most honeycombs are anisotropic; that is, properties are directional. Focal points of utilizing a honeycomb development. Expanding the core thickness incredibly builds the stiffness of the honeycomb development, while the weight increment is insignificant. Because of the high stiffness of a honeycomb development, it isn't important to utilize outer stiffeners, for example, stringers and frames.

Design And Fabrication Portable AC With Cooling Chamber

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Abstract- The current project looks into creating a product which gives the user the comfort of two devices in one system. The basic advantage of the system is that two components run on a single compressor. The system is so formed that most of the refrigerant is moved to the air conditioning system and rest of the refrigerant is moved to cooling chamber thus producing maximum cooling through air conditioner and required cooling to the products through cooling chamber.

Keywords- Compressor, Condenser, Evaporator, Coefficient of Performance, compressor inspection, cooling chamber.

I. INTRODUCTION

included so you can seal the gap around the duct to stop the cool air escaping.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Heat as always been a problem in every country such as india. Doing work in a hot summer day can be tiring and are prone to make silly and unwanted mistakes. Vertical Mobile air conditioning systems are used across all transport modes including cars, buses, trucks and trains to keep drivers comfortable and cool while driving safely. This product is design with wheel which make it easier to move and install. With the simplest installation procedure, anyone can e install the air conditioner to wherever they are desired [1]

Simulation of Heat Effected Zone in Welding Process and Characterization of Arc, MIG and TIG Welding Methods

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Abstract—The application of the ferrous alloys plays the key role in the manufacturing industry. The process of joining techniques and their effect on the metallurgical properties of the metal greatly effects the strength of the joint and the life of the product. In the current project the three different types of welding techniques i.e. Tungsten Inert gas, Metal Inert gas and Arc welding are performed on AISI 1024 .The effect of these three types of techniques on the series of steel alloys is tested by destructive techniques. The microstructure, hardness and tensile strength at the joints, HEZ and base plate are evaluated.

Index Terms—AISI 4130, AISI 4140, AISI 4330, TIG, MIG, ARC, Heat Effected Zone

I. INTRODUCTION

Important aspects to note are as follows: (a) The temperature starts at the ambient temperature of the environment prior to the arrival of a moving heat source (b) the temperature rises very rapidly once the heat source acts on the point (c) the temperature reaches a maximum or "peak" determined by the balance between the energy being inputted and all losses (d) the temperature remains at that maximum only as long as the source remains on that spot (which, for a moving source, is only an instant) (e) the temperature cools back to the ambient level at a rate dependent on the thermal mass and thermal-physical properties of the material and any imposed cooling.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

VALIDATION OF RESIDUAL STRESS DISTRIBUTIONS IN MULTIPASS DISSIMILAR JOINTS FOR GTAW PROCESS

HARINADH VEMANABOINA^{1,*}, G. EDISON¹, SURESH AKELLA²

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Abstract

Dissimilar metals joining has shown precise interest in recent decades due to the stringent fabrication requirements in various industries like a nuclear, power plant and chemical industries. The weld joining process and filler metal choices show the impact on the final weld joint properties. Due to the associated weld process, residual stresses play a significant role like weld distortions and mechanical properties of the joints. Dissimilar materials like SS316L and Inconel 625 plates are joined by using multipass gas tungsten arc welding process with using filler material ERNiCrMo-3 grade. The final weld joints are evaluated for residual stress measurements using X-ray diffraction technique. Thermal distributions during the welding process are mapped with Thermal imaging process in weld joints and base plate interface. Simulations of the thermal and residual stress have been carried by sequence coupled thermo-mechanical analysis using the ANSYS Parametric Design Language with double ellipsoidal heat source model with relevant material properties for both SS316L and Inconel 625 grade materials. Residual stress measurements and simulation results have

Materials Research Express

PAPER

Weld bead temperature and residual stresses evaluations in multipass dissimilar INCONEL625 and SS316L by GTAW using IR thermography and x-ray diffraction techniques

Harinadh Vemanaboina¹ , G Edison¹  and Suresh Akella² 

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Volume 5, Issue 13, Part 3, 2018, Pages 27136-27141



Determination of LDR in deep drawing using reduced number of blanks

A.C. Sekhara Reddy  , S Rajesham

Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, India

Available online 18 December 2018.

Show less 

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2018.09.022>

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Abstract

Indeed, deep drawing is one of the important sheet metal forming pro

Published: 27 June 2019

A novel free space communication system using nonlinear InGaAsP microsystem resonators for enabling power-control toward smart cities

P. Sivakumar, Regonda Nagaraju, Debabrata Samanta, M. Sivaram, Mhd. Nour Hindia & Iraj Sadegh Amiri



Wireless Networks **26**, 2317–2328(2020) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

Nowadays, the smart grid has demonstrated a great ability to make life easier and more comfortable given recent advances. This paper studies the above issue from the perspective of two important and very useful smart grid applications, i.e., the advanced metering infrastructure and demand response using the instrumentality of a set of well-known scheduling algorithms, e.g., best-channel quality indicator, log rule, round robin, and exponential-proportional fairness to validate the performance. To increase the data transmission bandwidth, a new concept of optical wireless communication known as free-

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An Improved Active Contour Method for Medical Image Segmentation using Singular Value Decomposition

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Online published on 26 September, 2019.

Abstract

An image segmentation method uses dynamic shape models (ACM) executed by methods for level set systems have been successfully used as piece of picture division. essential idea of ACM is to undeniably address shapes zero level game plan of higher dimensional level set limit, & figure progression of frame through improvement of level set since they always produce sub-regions with continuous boundaries. However, traditional edge-based active contour models have been applicable to only relatively simple images whose sub-regions are uniform without internal edges. A partial solution to the problem of internal edges is to partition an image based on the statistical approach i.e. Information of image intensity measured and active contour model based on level set and Singular Value Decomposition may be applied to improve the efficiency and accuracy in poor quality images. In this paper an Improved Active Contour Method for medical image segmentation is based on active appearance models, active shape models, level set, PCA and Linear Discriminant Analysis are analyzed with intent to produce an inhomogeneous environment using SVD for segmentation of real world images in the presence of intensity in-homogeneity and noise.

ICT Utilization and Improving Students Performance in Higher Education

Sumati Pathak, Rohit Raja, Vaibhav Sharma, Srinivas Ambala

Abstract: Nowadays, higher education providing institutions depend upon Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for all purposes like teaching, administration, learning and other research related works. ICT is found to be a major resource for bringing competitive growth for an organization. In general, the use of ICT in higher education institution plays a vital role in providing modern learning approaches. Further, the utilization of data mining in ICT can predict the performance of students and offer a way to improve it. This paper identifies the usage of ICTs among higher graduates and the impact of parameters such as gender, area of interest as well as name of the university. In addition, data mining based ranking algorithm is introduced in order to analyze the performance of students. The evaluation results show that the use of ICT in higher education provides technological improvements and these enhancements are associated with factors such as gender, area of interest as well as university. Moreover, the ranking algorithm can easily evaluate the ICT based performance of higher education institutions.

Index Terms: ICT, data mining, ranking algorithm, higher education institutions.

I. INTRODUCTION

in ICT, modern technology has influence over various area of knowledge. In the field of education, ICT is found to be boon to both the teachers as well as students. The base technology of ICT is electronics that support the growth of telecommunication, audiovisual and computers [3]. Initiation of internet services has not stopped generating new opportunities, platforms and projects associated with learning in institutions like schools and colleges. Implementing technology in education is compulsory as it is necessary for improving the skills of learning. In this modern world, ICT plays a major role to provide information about latest technological developments. Thus, ICT related education is also very essential since it is the primary source for the social and economic development of a country. Education not only expands the industrial skill of a human but also improve their earning skill. Education brings out well-being manner, ability to understand new ideas, enhances the social communication, provide benefits on improved health and so on. Various products of ICT that are used in education field are audio conferencing, email, radio broadcasting, teleconferencing, television, cassettes and ROM devices. Data mining conce is used along with ICT in variety of applications lil

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HADOOP DISTRIBUTED FILE SYSTEM BY USING ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOGRAPHY FOR AMPLIFY THE REFUGEE: A STUDY

Regonda.Nagaraju¹

¹Department of Computer Science and Engineering,

¹Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

ABSTRACT:-

In recent years, a number of platforms for building Big Data applications, both open-source and proprietary, have been proposed. One of the most popular platforms is Apache Hadoop, an open-source software framework for Big Data processing used by leading companies like Yahoo and Facebook. Historically, earlier versions of Hadoop did not prioritize security, so Hadoop has continued to make security modifications. In particular, the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) upon which Hadoop modules are built didn't provide robust security for user authentication. This paper proposes a token-based authentication scheme that protects sensitive

Hybrid Encryption with Verifiable Delegation using Cloud Computing

Dr. Regonda. Nagaraju¹, Reddygari Aishwarya Reddy², S. Yamini³, P. Mythry⁴

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Abstract— In the cloud, for keeping data confidential and achieving access control, the data owners could adopt attribute-based encryption to encrypt the stored data. Users with limited computing power are more likely to delegate the original of the decryption task to the cloud servers to reduce the cost computing. As a result, attribute-based encryption with delegation emerges. Still, there are warning and questions remaining in the previous relevant works. For instance, during the delegation, the cloud servers could damage or replace the delegated cipher text and respond a forged computing result with malicious intent. They may also cheat the authorized users by responding them that they are ineligible for the purpose of cost saving. Furthermore, during the encryption, the access policies may not be flexible enough. Since policy for general circuits enables to achieve the strongest form of access control, a construction for realizing cipher text-policy attribute-based hybrid encryption with verifiable delegation in the cloud has been considered in this work. In such a system, combined with

different services which saves money that users spend on applications. Data owners and organizations are motivated to outsource more and more sensitive information into the cloud servers, such as emails, personal documents, videos and photos, company finance data, government documents, etc. To provide end-to-end data security and privacy in the cloud, sensitive data has to be encrypted before outsourcing to protect data privacy. In cloud computing, effective data utilization is a very difficult task because of data encryption, also it may contain large amount of outsourced data files. For data storage, the servers store a large amount of shared data, which could be accessed by authorized users. For delegation computation, the servers could be used to handle and calculate numerous data according to the user's demands. To overcome the above problem, a new technique is introduced and a technique is which used Cipher text policy attribute-based encryption.

II. RELATED WORK

Sahai and Waters introduced attribute-based encryption

An Improved Traffic Congestion Control and Vehicle Monitoring System

Dr. Regonda. Nagaraju¹, M. Kavya Reddy², M. Harika³, N. Shravani Reddy⁴, P. Deepthi⁵

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Abstract:-A new approach for controlling Traffic System is designed. The proposed system uses a concept of Internet of Things it is an intelligent traffic controller is designed with components like Raspberry Pi, Pi-Camera, RFID, IR sensors. Raspberry Pi is the main component which is used to control all, it acts like a controller. Density of the traffic will be decided with the help of IR sensors, IR Sensor checks the vehicles passing on that particular path. It also determines the network congestion, and hence changes the green light duration for that path. when an emergency vehicle is approaching the junction, it will communicate to the traffic controller and in order to give Green path (Zero traffic) for emergency vehicles Web application is used which is monitored by a public authority all this process of monitoring is achieved through Wi fi. We proposed control of system in 2 modes i.e. 'automatic' without any human intervention and 'manual' with human intervention and IoT based traffic management solutions for smart cities such as Hyderabad, new

aims to solve this problem of Ambulances. When an Ambulance arrives, its corresponding lane traffic light becomes green and all the others become red, thus paving traffic less way for the Ambulance and thus helping it to reach the hospital swiftly. This is possible by the use of Switches in the ambulances. In the second use of our project, we aim at controlling traffic density using microcontroller. The system contains IR transmitter and IR receiver which are mounted on the either sides of roads respectively. The IR system gets activated whenever any vehicle passes on road between IR transmitter and IR receiver. The traffic light is situated at a certain distance from the IR system. Thus based on traffic density microcontroller defines different ranges for traffic light delays and updates those accordingly. Finally, using the concept of IR we are providing passage to vehicles of extreme priority (VIP and Police cars), here we have install transmitter in one such vehicles, the moment it comes the line of sight of the corresponding IR receiver install

ADAPTIVE NEURO FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM BASED FUSION OF MEDICAL IMAGE

Laxmikant Tiwari¹, Rohit Raja², Vaibhav Sharma³, Rohit Miri⁴

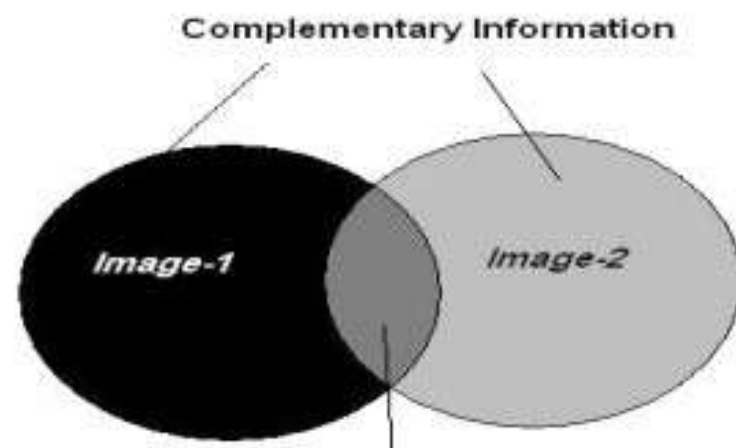
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Abstract— Medical Image fusion is considered to be the process in which the multiple image information belonging to similar characteristics are merged to produce an output image. The features of input image and its adorable information is retained at the output. This process results in extended operational range, minimized uncertainties and expanded reliabilities. In field of medical images, various images of similar treated region of a patient using different imagery system is obtained and the visualized information from these imaging devices seems adulatory to each other. The patient abnormality is localized precisely utilizing the embedded



A Framework of ICT Implementation on Higher Educational Institution with Data Mining Approach

[PDF](#)

Published May 13, 2019

- Rohit Raja,
 Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology
- Sumati Pathak, Mrs.,
 DRCVRAMAN University Bilaspur
- Vaibhav Sharma,
 Department of CSIT, DRCVRAMAN University Bilaspur
- Ramya Laxmi K.,
 Department of CSE, Sreyas Institute of Engineering and Technology

Abstract

As the fundamental block of the modernised society, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), has brought changes in the principles and procedures of nearly all endeavours in education. The comprehensive changes in (ICT) have evolutionary effect on higher educational institutions on their domains of knowledge application. Hence integration of ICT is of great demand for improving efficiency of such institutions. Reports on researches reveal that the use of ICT makes students more involved in the process of learning than that with the conventional methods of learning. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate more on implementing ICT in higher education in the view of providing easily available, inexpensive and high quality education. This paper proposes the design of ICT in higher educational institutions. On the other hand, a Sensible Data Mining (SDM) is designed by integrating both the data mining and technology for visualisation in or

The Impact of ICT in Higher Education

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Abstract— The influence of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) is very much high in the current world. In the present work we are focusing in only higher education in India to estimate the impact of ICT in higher education in terms of access and quality. The social and economic development of any country mainly depends and relies on the quality of education. Implementation of the ICT's within the higher education system has change the way of entire methodology of the education, particularly concentrating on the major factors of the equity, management, main stack holders, quality, pedagogy and efficiency. In the present work the challenges of uses ICT in higher has been elaborated. In the current scenario, every knowledge development institutions are introducing infrastructure of ICT as the major additive that combines the educational resources and campus within the frame. A few benefits of ICT utilization are the virtual classroom, connecting to e – resources like e – classrooms, e – books, e – contents, e –

I. INTRODUCTION

The use of ICT in higher education has gone in a rapid increase within the last few years in order to improvise the education quality for everyone by introducing the advancements in ICT's within the system of higher education in the current world. In the proposed work some factor are to be determine for economic growth and development. The facilities of Open and distance education facilities is becoming more important for remote area and people who are working.

Ringstaff and Kelley (2002), by intense research stated positive effects of technologies attempt the students to get self – motivated, improves self – research, self – possession and faith in oneself. Meanwhile, with the assistance of few more investigators (Coley, 1997; Mandinach & Cline, 1997; Russell, 1997) stated that the issues with the quick revision of technology and improper measures and the output from research justifying the student learning with the technolo

Democratize Data processing in Big Data by using Hive Interface and cloud computing

Dr. V.Goutham¹

¹Professor Dept of CSE,
Sreyas Institute of engineering & technology
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February 12, 2018

Abstract

Telecom specialist co-ops are managing the colossal measures of information cards utilization records each day. There is an extraordinary challenge not exclusively to store and oversee such a lot of information, yet in addition to dissect and remove important data from it and getting the advantage out of that investigation. There are a few ways to deal with gathering, putting away, preparing, and examining huge information. Present these investigation exercises are occurring utilizing information warehousing advances. In any case, it is more costly and tedious. To help better here, we are utilizing the Hadoop and Hadoop Eco frameworks



Cloud Based Building Confidential and Efficient Query Services Dr. V. Goutham, Dr A. Ramamurthy

Abstract:

With the development of services computing and cloud computing, it has become possible to outsource large databases to database service providers and let the providers maintain the range-query service. However, some data might be sensitive that the data owner does not want to move to the cloud unless the data confidentiality and query privacy are guaranteed. We propose the Random Space Encryption (RASP) approach that allows efficient range search with stronger attack resilience than existing efficiency-focused approaches. The random space perturbation (RASP) data perturbation method to provide secure and efficient

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SURVEY ON SWINE FLU PREDICTION

P.Nagaraj¹, Dr A.V. Krishna Prasad²

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²Professor in CSE Department, MVSR Engineering College, Email: kpvambati@gmail.com

Abstract:-

The helpful organizations industry gathers an enormous proportion of information which isn't really mined and not put to the ideal use. Divulgence of these shrouded representations and affiliations a significant part of the time goes unexploited. Any way there is propelling investigation in therapeutic end which can anticipate the infections of the heart, lungs and assorted tumours in context of the past information gathered from the patients. Our examination bases on this bit of Medical end by knowledge plan throughout the amassed information for Swine Flu. This examination has made model Intelligent Swine infection Prediction show and issue zone. We used DLSC Classifier (Dynamic Learning divided classifier). Information mining assumes a huge job in anticipating maladies. The database report of therapeutic patient isn't increasingly effective, as of now we implement an undertaking to distinguish the mainly broadly extend infection in

A SURVEY ON AUTOMATICALLY MINING FACETS FOR QUERIES FROM THEIR SEARCH RESULTS

¹K. RAMYA LAXMI, ²N. RAMYA ³S. PALLAVI

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ABSTRACT: Now a days we address the time consuming problem of web searching. Continuously navigating through a number of pages is a difficult task. So query facet is an optimal solution for this. Query facet can be considered as a single word / multiple words which summarize and describe that query. A query facet can be obtained by aggregating the significant lists. The query facet engine will automatically fetch the facets associated with a query. Searching will be easier with the help of facets .It also add the concept of frequent item mining. The facets are assigned a weightage value. In order to display the facets in priority wise manner utility mining concept is also integrated with it. It improves the searching
Key Words: Facet, weightage, utility mining

- **A lightweight fully homomorphic encryption scheme for cloud security**



by V. Biksham, D. Vasumathi

Abstract: A decade ago, fully homomorphic encryption mechanism came as a great breakthrough in security. In homomorphic encryption, ciphertext (data in encrypted format) should be sent to the cloud, the computations are made on the ciphertext, and the result of this computation is a ciphertext form itself. If the result of the computation is decrypted, then the correct plaintext result must be obtained. Maintaining the secrecy and privacy of data, generally in cloud scenario, has become an intense challenge for present day's practical applications. However, transferring private data to any third party consists of large amount risks of disclosure of private data while computation. This problem can be addressed by performing computations on encrypted data without decrypting it. In this paper, we propose a fully homomorphic encryption framework which is lightweight in nature and utilising symmetric key. Analysis of the scheme confirms that our proposed system is efficient and practical to adopt it in various cloud computation applications. Further, to prove the novelty, we present the implementation results and given the comparative analysis of our scheme with significant state-of-the-art.

Keywords: *homomorphic encryption; symmetric FHE; privacy; security; cloud server.*

DOI: 10.1504/IJICS.2019.10027473



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K. Rohit Kumar^{1*}, Vangala Nikitha, Anulekha Ratnapu, Anupama Dachehalli²
doi:10.24951/sreyasijst.org/2019021003
Corresponding author
K. Rohit Kumar*
Sreyas

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Virtual Railway Platform With Train Arrival Detection and Monitoring System on IOT
K. Rohit Kumar^{1*}, B Vamshidhar, Prakash, K Shravya , A.Vanaja,²
doi:10.24951/sreyasijst.org/2019021004
Corresponding author
K. Rohit Kumar*
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Abstract
In the Indian railway system, to change the platform every individual is supposed to use

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Smart Home Security With Owner Authentication Using IoT
K. Rohit Kumar^{1*}, Shaik Ibrahim, ඞඞඞelladi Vinay, Reddy Reddy Sai Eshwar Reddy²
doi:10.24951/sreyasijst.org/2019031004
Corresponding author
K. Rohit Kumar*
Sreyas

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Abstract
The paper postulates a Smart Bell Notification System using Internet of Things. The proposed system will improve the security system and also reduce human interaction

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Smart ATM Security by RFID Technology on IOT
Rohit Raja^{1*}, Ch Aparna, K K S Brahm, N Akshitha , S Uday²
doi:10.24951/sreyasijst.org/2019031003
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Virtual Query Facets using Knowledge Bases
Swathi A^{1*}, A Swathi, Akarapu Nikhil kumar²
doi:10.24951/sreyasijst.org/2019031005
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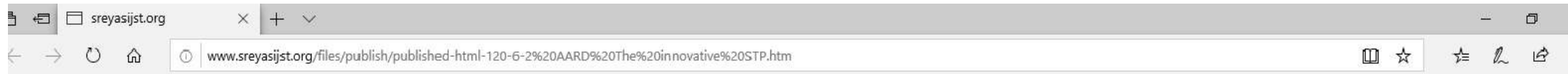
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AARD The innovative STP

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ABSTRACT

Sewage the most common waste in world. Each house releases sewage. The house hold waste water is joining directly into the lake creating the pollution. So it is essential to have a STP (sewage treatment plant) to collect and make wastewater immaculate before entering into the lake to decrease the lake pollution. So we are planning to develop an innovative STP works naturally. Our idea is to adopt technologies from nature because nature itself a dictionary of abundant technologies. The various components of STP are Screening, Primary sedimentation tank, Biological treatment, tertiary treatment. The effluent of STP could be used for gardening and flushing purposes and the sludge comes out after the treatment will be used as manure. Manure increases the fertility of soil and the treated water generated would be used to recharge the ground water as well. Its basic aim is to produce an environmental safe atmosphere by treated effluent or sludge which will be suitable for disposal or reuse. Our idea is to treat sewage in possible lower cost. This could help to avoid irresponsible disposal of wastewater in to water bodies.

Keywords: Ferrock, Hempcrete, Oval shaped tank, Escherichia coliform, Sonic bio treatment, Solar power.

1. INTRODUCTION

Wastewater is the water which has been released to the environment that is defined as a combination of the water plus wastes that have been added to the water from a variety of uses, such as industrial, commercial, residences and there are two sources which release the wastewater into the environment. First the waste water which has expelled from domestic premises such as institutions, residence etc. and commercial establishments which are organic because of the consistency of carbon composites like vegetable, human waste, paper etc. Second, is the wastewater that has been produced by industrial procedures which is also organic in composition.

The total sewage release by 299 class-1 cities is 16,652.5 MLD. Out of this, about 59% is produced by 23 metro cities. Maharashtra releases about 23%, the class-1 cities lies on Ganga river basin contributes about 31% of the total wastewater. Of 299 class-1 cities, 160 cities have sewerage system for more than 75% of population and 92 cities have more than 50% of population coverage. Hence 70% of total population of class-1 cities having sewers compared to 48% in 1988.

Only 4037.2 MLD (24 %) is treated out of 16,662.5 MLD of wastewater generated. the rest 12,626.30 MLD is disposed untreated.

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON STRENGTH ASPECTS OF GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE WITH FORTA FERRO FIBERS.

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ABSTRACT

Geopolymer¹ concrete (GPC) is a green concrete of sodium hydroxide², sodium silicate, fly ash and ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS)⁴. The use of GPC reduces CO₂ in the atmosphere which leads to the reduction of green gases globally.

Free and Forced Convective Heat Transfer through a Nanofluid with Two Dimensions past Inclined Vertical Plate

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Article Info

Volume 81

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Abstract

Particularly in this paper discussion is about free and forced convective heat transfer in Cu – water Nano- fluid past permeable flat vertical semi-infinite moving plate due to high conductivity and occurrence in Cu-water Nanofluid with natural or forced convections. In

Diffusion-Thermo Effect on a Free Combined MHD Flow with Mass Diffusion and Temperature Variation past an Inclined Oscillating Plate

E. Ranjit Kumar, B. Shankar Goud, B. Suresh Babu, G. Srinivas

Abstract: The present work emphasizes on the diffusion-thermo (Dufour) effect that has been considered for the numerical study. Unsteady MHD flow over a semi-infinite impulsively started inclined oscillating plate is considered for the study with mass diffusion and temperature variation under the influence of transversely applied magnetic field. The governing equations are transformed to discrete counterparts by FEM (Finite Element Method) and Crank-Nicolson method was utilized to solve using C-program. The numerical outcomes for the temperature, velocity, and concentration were graphically represented for distinct values of parameters.

Keywords : FEM, Dufour Effect, Oscillating plate, Mass Diffusion, MHD.

I. INTRODUCTION

The analysis of MHD flow of a fluid that is electrically conducting has innumerable services in the engineering and

motion that is chemically reactive over an infinite moving vertical permeable plate with heat source as well as viscous dissipation. Rajput US and Kumar K [6] have explored the radiation effect on MHD flow over semi infinite vertical plate with inconsistent heat and as well as mass transfer. The influence of radiation heat on unsteady MHD flow over an hot inclined permeable plate by taking chemical reaction as well as viscous dissipation into account was studied by Barik RN et al [7]. Rout BR *et al* [8] analyzed the effect of chemical reaction as well as radiation on MHD flow of free convection via a permeable media considering double diffusion. Mastan Rao S *et al* [9] reported chemical reaction and Hall effect on convective MHD flow via an infinite porous vertical plate considering uneven suction as well as heat absorption. Prabhakar Reddy B et al. [10] have worked on the influence of radiation as well as diffusion thermo on natural convection mass - transfer of an unsteady MHD flow over immeasurable vertical plate considering heat source and hall current. Unsteady motion past on moving vertical

Effects of Variable Viscosity and Thermal Conductivity on MHD Convective Heat Transfer of Immiscible fluids with Heat Source

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Article Info

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Abstract

The magneto-fluid dynamics convective transfer of heat in two immiscible fluids with vertical



Mass Transfer Effects on MHD Flow through Porous Medium past an Exponentially Accelerated Inclined Plate with Variable Temperature and Thermal Radiation

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Abstract

The current paper focuses on unsteady MHD free convection flow with mass and heat transfer past an inclined plate. The inclined plate moves with exponential acceleration and is placed in a saturated porous medium having a uniform permeability but a varying concentration and temperature. The important essence of the study is to analyze the angle of inclination on the flow phenomenon with a heat source or sink alongside a destructive reaction. The governing equations are solved with the help of Galerkin Finite Element Method. A detailed discussion on the effects of pertinent material parameters, magnetic field, and permeability of the porous medium is presented. This reveals the flow reversal with an active magnetic field in porous medium. A retarding velocity is observed with angle of inclination and heat source. Applications of the present study include understanding of drag experienced at the heated/cooled inclined surfaces in a seepage flow.