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PUBLISHED BY TEACHER DURING A.Y. 2020-21**

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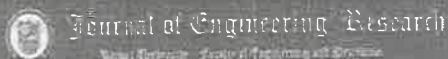
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Multi-Core Parallel Processing Technique to prepare the time series data for the early detection of DDoS flooding attacks. Different time series analysis methods are suggested to detect the attack early on. Producing time series data using

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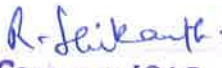
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Security in IoT Social Networks

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Chapter 9 - Fake news in social media recognition using Modified Long Short-Term Memory network

Sivaranjani Reddi, G.V. Eswar

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Abstract

Social media is the mean nowadays for news or message communication, due to its lower price, simple access, and the fast propagation of information that makes people spread news or information through it. Under other circumstances, people may use this platform to spread genuine as well as fake news (intentionally wrong information) in less time. The extensive spreading of fake news potentially shows the impact on people and society, sometimes leading to the end of life of a person. Therefore, fake news recognition on social networking is an alarming research topic. This book chapter aims to present the challenges, the characteristics of social media, and existing fake news identification algorithms, and it proposes a methodology to detect fake news on social media using a Modified Long Short-Term Memory (MLSTM) recurrent neural network.

Experimentation was performed on news articles shared in social networks to check for the authenticity of the article, and comparative analysis was done with various available machine learning algorithms. We identified that the suggested method is performing better than other techniques.

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Keywords

Fake news; LSTM; Machine learning; MLSTM; Social media; SVM

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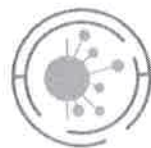
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Fuzzy System Based Load Frequency Control of Hydro-Thermal -Thermal Interconnected Power System

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Abstract

Today, in power systems the Load Frequency Control (LFC) problem plays a vital role in an interconnected power system, wherein it maintains the system frequency and tie line flow at their scheduled values during normal period. It is due to frequency of power system, which changes over time with respect to continuous load variation. The present chapter proposes a new methodology to study the Load Frequency Control (LFC) problem of a three area inter-connected system using R Fuzzy system (FS) approach. Moreover, this technique is applied to control the systems which include three areas considering a non-linearity Generation Rate constraint (GRC) having two steam turbines and one hydro-turbine tied together. The main advantage of this controller is its high insensitivity to large load changes and plant parameter variations even in the presence of non-linearity. Furthermore, it is tested on a three-area power system to illustrate its robust performance. The results obtained by using Rule Based Fuzzy PID controller explicitly show that the performance of this proposed controller is superior to conventional controller in terms of several parameters like overshoot, settling time and robustness.

Keywords: Load Frequency Control, Reliability, Fuzzy Controller, Power System.

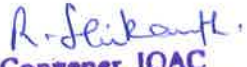
Introduction


Today, due to rise in the demand for electric power, electric power system is becoming more and more complicated. The power system operates in normal state, which is characterized by constant frequency and voltage profile with certain system reliability. Therefore, the supply of electric power with stability and high

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Paper Id: ICTIEM_65478

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Author: P. Murugapandiyan

Co-Author: N. Ramkumar 2 MOHD Wasim 3 V. Rajyalakshmi

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The scientific Paper reviewing committee is pleased to inform your Abstract titled "Performance analysis for SiN passivation Gate Field Plate Al 0.295 Ga 0.705 N/GaN/Al 0.04 Ga 0.96 N High Electron Mobility Transistors for High Power Microwave Applications" is accepted for "ICTIEM-2021" on 30th and 31th MARCH 2021 at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The abstract has been accepted after our double-blind peer review process and plagiarism check. Authors and speakers are recommended to proceed for registration to confirm their slots in relevant scientific sessions.

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with a peak gain of 6.53 dB. Comparisons are drawn for different antenna geometries. The proposed maple structure is also fabricated and tested where a good agreement between simulated and measured results was seen.

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Al_{0.3}Ga_{0.7}N/In_{0.1}Ga_{0.9}N/GaN/Al_{0.04}Ga_{0.96}N high-performance nano-scale high electron mobility transistor for wideband microwave applications

N. Rankumar¹, P. Eswaran¹, P. Murugapandiyar², MOHD Wasim³

¹Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, SRM Institute of Technology and Sciences, Chennai, India

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Abstract: High-performance InGaN/GaN composite channel based nano-scale high electron mobility transistor (HEMT) is proposed and investigated the device operational characteristics using TCAD. Proposed AlGaN/InGaN/GaN heterostructure with AlGaN back-barrier on SiC substrate creates superior confinement of electrons in the 'U' shaped potential well, which possesses high mobility (1260 cm²/V-s) and high density of electrons (3.8x10¹³ cm⁻²). A 100 nm rectangular gate length (L_g) and 520 nm source to drain distance (L_{sd}) device exhibits 710 mS/mm stable transconductance for a wide range of gate bias. The AlGaN superlattice back-barrier effectively mitigates the buffer leakage current, resulting in 93.3 V breakdown voltage (V_{br}). Moreover, the device delivered a peak output current density of 2.19 A/mm and f_t/f_{max} of 142/459 GHz cut-off frequency. The device attributes the excellent V_{br}xf_{max} product of 42.824THz.V as well as stable transconductance demonstrates the great potential of the InGaN/GaN composite channel based HEMTs for next-generation high power millimeter-wave applications.

Keywords: Composite channel; HEMT; breakdown voltage; cut-off frequency; millimeter wave applications

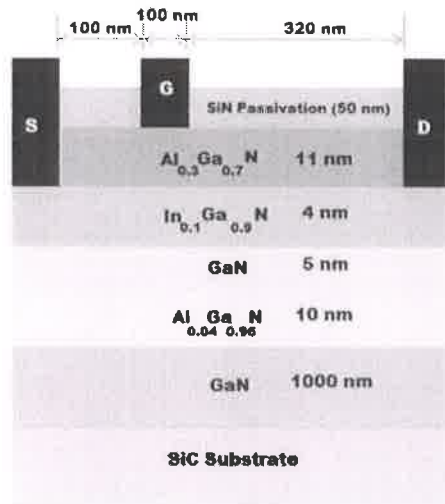


Fig. 1. Vertical cross section overview of AlGaN/InGaN/GaN/AlGaN HEMT

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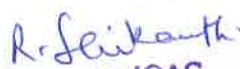


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$S_{11} < -10\text{dB}$, $\text{MEG} < 3\text{ dB}$ and $\text{ECC} < 0.5$. Also, Specific Absorption Rate analysis is carried out by creating the homogenous 3-layer human body model consisting of skin, fat, and muscle layers. The work is carried out using ANSYS High-Frequency Structure Simulator (HFSS) software.

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I. Introduction

Present-day wireless communication systems must give both channel capacity and good reliability. Multiple-input-multiple-output technology is the best way to obtain such targets. Dissimilar contemporary communication devices like mobile phones, USB dongles, and laptops use MIMO technology [1]. MIMO antenna technology is largely used in contemporary wireless units. The data rate is enhanced by multiple antennas without the use of more power levels and bandwidth [2]. The main advantage of MIMO technology is permitting different users to use multiple utilities in sequence and at the same time giving further advancement in the channel capacity and the transmission quality of wireless communication technologies [3]. For wideband systems in multi-path domains have difficulties with signal diminishing. MIMO technology is designed to improve the communication quality therefore this technology can be used to regulate the multipath fading problem in wideband systems [4]. Data-rate needs for future services are too high and high data rates are achieved by wideband and UWB considerations. Higher data rates achieved using is MIMO technology in UWB systems is discussed in [5]. In [6] a dual compact MIMO antenna with planar monopole antennas as the antenna element for ISM and LTE2300 operations is discussed. This system covered a 310 MHz (2.20-2.51 GHz) operating bandwidth. In [7] a four-element wideband monopole MIMO antenna is mentioned. At first, a single-element wideband CPW-fed antenna is designed to work on the scale of 4.30 to 6.45 GHz, and later the design is extended to MIMO. In [8] a cylindrical dielectric resonator antenna with a four-element, eight-port structure is proposed capable of multidirectional pattern applicable for applications involving wireless access point. In this, two different feeding methods are discussed to create two concurrent orthogonal patterns. In [9] a dual-port multiple-input multiple-output antenna, operating in ultra wideband (UWB) frequency band communication is mentioned. In [10] A thick 2x2 metamaterial-MIMO antenna for WLAN applications is discussed where two single metamaterial antennas are placed alongside each other to

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In this proposed paper, a quad-port C band conformal MIMO antenna is designed. This antenna configuration has four similar CPW-fed elements of size 10x15 mm. It is supported with flexible FR4 epoxy dielectric material with relative permittivity of 4.4 and a loss tangent of 0.02. The proposed antenna achieved an impedance bandwidth in accordance with the -10dB reference from frequency ranges of 4.5 GHz to 7.56 GHz which covers C band satellite applications. Good isolation characteristics are achieved which is less than -15 dB with the help of the orthogonal arrangement of the four MIMO antennas. For the excellent working of MIMO, some of the characteristics like Mean Effective Gain, Total Active Reflection, Envelope Correlation Coefficient are considered as important and they are investigated and found that they are within the

III. Analysis of Proposed Antenna

IV. Conclusion

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wireless communication system and also demonstrate the accuracy of the developed analytical results.

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☰ Contents

I. Introduction

Different multiple access schemes are acquired from First Generation (1G) to Fourth Generation (4G). All the proposed schemes from 1G to 4G are common in one particular subject [1]–[4]. That is the signals that are transmitted from the transmitter to the receiver must be orthogonal to each other [5].

OMA is one of the multiple access schemes which uses orthogonal resource allocation among individual users to avoid intra-cell interference. This technique also helps in the dissociation of respective user data in which time and frequency resources are split for multiple receivers in current broadcasting systems [6]. But the number of users that can be supported through this OMA method is then limited by the number of orthogonal resources available. As 4G, uses the OMA approach, that cannot satisfy high-speed communication or with low latency, etc. The main objective of 4G networks are, they don't accomplish the exponential growth in capacity demands, low latency, massive connectivity, high throughput, and energy efficiency. A lot of investigations have been done to satisfy various requirements in practical systems in the history of broadband multimedia communications and broadcasting [7]–[8].

Among all, 5G technology comes with a better solution. Since it uses Non-Orthogonal Multiple Access (NOMA), NOMA uses the same resource blocks to transmit multiple users' signals from the transmitter to the receiver. During the transmission of signal in NOMA, at the transmitter side, it performs super position-coding technique and at the receiver side, it introduces some controllable interference like Successive Interference Cancellation (SIC), thus allows multiplexing users in the power domain [9]–[12].

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Bounded Setup for Heavy Hyper Sonic Acoustic System

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Abstract: A new Acoustic setup is being introduced to bound the sound waves produced by the heavy sound systems make directional. The sound waves are created using a directional sound system having sharp directivity and gain. Due to the non-linearity of air; don't need any demodulator; itself acts as a demodulator. The main disadvantage of Ultrasound technology is even it means a small piece of paper blocks the sound waves. In this paper, this disadvantage is used to reduce the problem of heavy sound systems in function halls, occasional parties and pubs. Acoustic foam can be replaced with papers and make a fence around the area that confine the sound. The directive speaker array fires the sound directly either to the people or to the acoustic foam. After multiple reflections, sound-absorbing foam absorbs the maximum amount of sound and avoids reflections beyond the desired region. Heavy sounds will bound to a particular space and keep surroundings pollution-free; after installed the proposed device.

Keywords: Ultrasound, directive sound system, sound-absorbing foams, Heavy sounds, parametric grid.

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Gesture Supervise and Voice Recognition Machine

Kuncham Surya Pavan ¹, Bevara Govardhan ²,
Vavilapalli Sai Roshini³, Singampalli Jithendra⁴, Murugapandiyam P ⁵
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Abstract: Nowadays people are on the verge of making innovative and highly sophisticated devices in order to make their lifestyle much simpler. A gesture supervise machine is a typical machine that is made with the help of ultrasonic sensors attached to a personal computer. Arduino is used to controlling the ultrasonic sonic waves and counting the distance between the obstacle and the sensor. Python IDE is used to perform various tasks that users want to achieve with the help of PC using different python inbuilt modules. Based on the obstacle distance calculated by ultrasonics, a certain required command transfer from Arduino to python IDE with a certain baud rate. Using python modules, the particular commands, tasks will be completed. Thus, this paper presents how we can achieve different tasks innovatively using ultrasonics and user voice.

Keywords: Gesture recognition, python automation modules, AI voice assistant, SMTP, PYTTX3, Serial communication with Arduino.

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Real Time Color Detection and Tracking Using Color Feature

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Abstract: The foremost stage in many of the image processing applications is **Color detection**. It is **significantly used in** applications such as self-driving cars, object detection, traffic signal **detection**, skin tone **detection** and object tracing. While tracing an object in motion, color is constant than any other attributes. This paper gives an approach to detect the label of the color by placing the cursor and double clicking at that **position of the image** and tracks the red, green and blue color objects using bounding box property. By **examining the RGB** values of every pixel in the image, the color of the pixels is recognized. All the objects **of interest in** the video are detected and tracked by a rectangular bounding box using HSV color **model**. The results of this implementation can be used in self-driving cars to detect traffic signal, in some industrial robots to perform pick-and-place task in separating colored objects and as a tool in various drawing and **image editing** applications.

Keywords: RGB, HSV, pixel, object detection, object tracing, bounding box.

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I. Introduction

To overcome the data throughput limit faced by conventional Single-Input-Single-Output (SISO) wireless communication systems, Multiple-Input-Multiple-Output (MIMO) technology has appeared. Microstrip patch antennas are popular in mobile and radio wireless communication. In the fast growing technology of wireless communication, it's a biggest challenge to develop small devices handling large amount of data which operates at high transmission rates for end-terminal in mobile communication. In MIMO, data sent through multiple data streams and receive by multiple antenna elements. This multiple transmission and reception increases the data throughput. MIMO can not only improve the capacity of channel, but also reduce the effects of multi-path fading. The maximum channel capacity is achieved by minimizing the channel correlation which is related to the mutual coupling between the antenna elements in MIMO systems. The design and development of the MIMO antenna system requires improvement in the performance parameters like Envelope correlation coefficient (ECC), Total Active Reflection Coefficient (TARC), diversity gain (DG) and mean effective gain (MEG). ECC, TARC and DG can be calculated from the S-parameters of the antenna.

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☰ Contents

I. Introduction

In fast growing technology of wireless communication, it's a biggest challenge to develop small devices handling large amount of data which operates at high transmission rates for end-terminal in mobile communication. Microstrip patch antennas [1] are popular in mobile and radio wireless communication, due to its low fabrication cost and radiation characteristics. Large number of radio channels through multiple input multiple output (MIMO) technology results a high throughput in wireless and mobile communication. To improve the spectral efficiency and link reliability, MIMO technique is used. MIMO technique uses multiple antennas both at the transmitter and the receiver. The major problem faced by the MIMO systems is mutual coupling [2] due to the electromagnetic interference between antenna elements. Potent mutual coupling causes the degradation of antenna radiation efficiency and channel capacity. Mutual coupling is high when the field overlapping arises among the antenna array elements. This effect will degrade the antenna performance. Simple way to reduce mutual coupling is by increasing the separation between the antenna elements. Increase in the element spacing between the antenna elements will increase the overall physical aperture of antenna. Various methods [3] to suppress mutual coupling effect between adjacent antenna elements are deploying DGS, neutralization line and Slot Combined Complementary Split Ring Resonator (SCSRR). However, these techniques will degrade the radiation pattern of antenna. Isolation improvement by deploying metamaterial inspired EBG configuration on top of the radiating layer is discussed in [4]. The space diversity technique is used to enhance the isolation between closely packed radiating elements [5]. The separation between the radiating antenna elements ensures the proper functioning of the antenna design. This technique requires large space for implementation of MIMO antennas. However, at the mobile stations the space constraint is required. Hence polarization diversity technique is used. The radiators placement is in 90° which results in better performance than space diversity [7]. The isolation is enhanced by connecting a neutralization line between the shorting and feeding strips which reverse the amount of coupling current. Micro strips lines can be placed between the radiating elements or between ground plane and radiators [8]. Isolation can also be achieved by introducing slots on radiating element or ground plane. The

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Crop Recommendation System Using K-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm



M. Rekha Sundari, G. Siva Rama Krishna, V. Sai Naveen, and G. Bharathi

Abstract Agriculture is the most important sector of Indian Economy that has ever increasing demand due to tremendous raise in population growth. Lagging in agricultural prosperous is the major reason for Indian economical growth not reaching the expectations. This is due to increasing pressures from climate change, soil erosion, biodiversity, etc. To meet these challenges, advances in the field of agriculture are need of the hour. Success of farming venture depends upon selection of crops to be grown. Crop selection depends mainly on weather, soil conditions and past crop yield data. The major setback in Indian Agriculture is that, farmers do not select appropriate crop, they just follow the crop which was sown by their ancestors without understanding the way that yield is fortuitous, conditioning intensely upon the present-day climate, soil conditions. Updated technological traits of machine learning (ML) available in the literature, predicted crop yield production depending on the historical data and had not considered present conditions of weather and soil. The methods only depicted how algorithms can be used in recommendation of the crop but has not validated the efficiency of algorithms in performing the task. Our work concentrates on predicting the crop yield in the future accurately taking into account both past and present conditions by using simple yet strong k -nearest neighbor algorithm.

Keywords Crop · Farmers · Prediction · Classification · KNN

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Proposal of ASLR for Voice Disorders

Ravi Gorli[✉], Ch. Demiray Naidu & G. Pandit Samuel

Conference paper | **First Online: 23 June 2021**

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Abstract

Recent technologies have a vast dynamic upgradation of technologies as the world is moving towards smart technologies, where the Internet of Things (smart) has entered into every area which became a part of top level sectors such as health care, manufacturing, electricity, agriculture and health. The smart technologies are playing a very crucial role in health sector with implementation of its need in different medical treatments. Many people are affected with voice disorder diseases due to their unawareness. Automatic speech linguistic recognizer (ASLR) contributes to the identification and diagnoses of the voice disorders from the speech signals retrieved from the smart sensors. Here we have proposed a model for automatic voice disorder identification where the voice signals are retrieved with smart sensors connected to the person, and these signals are processed by the ASLR in the cloud server where it will identify whether he is facing with any voice disorder and classification is then followed by the central server connected to the doctors where the complete manual treatment is replaced with automated technologies. The major contribution of this work is carried out in different stages from retrieval of voice signals with smart sensors and smart phones with applications, pre-processing of signals and feature extraction with MFCC-mel-frequency cepstral coefficients, automatic classification of signals with Gaussian mixture model (GMM) and medication communication with doctors and response to the patient.

Keywords

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Abstract: Graphs are widely used formalism to model data in various domains such as natural language processing, chemoinformatics, computer vision, information retrieval and software engineering. Finding similar graphs is essential for many applications in these domains. Graph isomorphism finds exact duplicate graphs. However, it fails to quantify similarity and it's computationally expensive. To overcome both these bottlenecks, a number of graph similarity measures have been proposed. Graph Similarity Self-Join (GSSJ) is the problem of finding all pairs of graphs that have similarity score above a predefined threshold. For a graph dataset with n graphs, Naive solution involves similarity score computation for all (n/2) pairs of graphs. This problem is both compute and data intensive. Existing algorithms for this problem support only graph edit distance as the similarity measure. Overarching goal of this research is to develop algorithms for graph similarity self-join that support multiple graph similarity measures. Major contribution of this research will be better indexing mechanisms for graphs and tight bounds on graph similarity.

Metadata

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Graphs are widely used formalism to model data in various domains such as natural language processing, chemoinformatics, computer vision, information retrieval and software engineering. Finding similar graphs is essential for many applications in these domains. Graph isomorphism finds exact duplicate graphs. However, it fails to quantify similarity and it's computationally expensive. To overcome both these bottlenecks, a number of graph similarity measures have been proposed. Graph Similarity Self-Join (GSSJ) is the problem of finding all pairs of graphs that have similarity score above a predefined threshold. For a graph dataset with n graphs, Naive solution involves similarity score computation for all (n/2) pairs of graphs. This problem is both compute and data intensive. Existing algorithms for this problem support only graph edit distance as the similarity measure. Overarching goal of this research is to develop algorithms for graph similarity self-join that support multiple graph similarity measures. Major contribution of this research will be better indexing mechanisms for graphs and tight bounds on graph similarity.

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The Impact Of Corona Virus Pandemic On The Lives Of Working Women

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Abstract

The pandemic has also made clear how careers of successful women are often sustained by association, both formal and informal. The role of a woman in the house, which has always been challenging, is now more critical amid the pandemic because, the household work that women do is not considered as work. Sad truth is most of the men in this country are made to believe that the household cannot be the field of men. Managing household along with the job has been the goal for many, and that balance is what has been disturbed severely in the current times. The challenges working women face are tough and reticular. for example, a woman's financial independence could also be slowed down by unpredictably distributed domestic burdens and low decision making power. The shortage of women in

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**FICTION – A REALITY: A CONSTRUCTING DEVICE AND A SORT OF MAGICAL
LINGUISTIC WAND IN THE SELECT NOVEL *HAROUN AND THE SEA OF STORIES*
BY SALMAN RUSHDIE**

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Abstract:

Haroun and the Sea of Stories (1996) is a book written by Salman Rushdie. With the publication of *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* Rushdie made his way into the sphere of

APPLICATION OF PIXE TO NANO MATERIALS - AN OVERVIEW

R.Venkateswara Rao^{1,*} and K.SrinivasaRao²

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Abstract

With the advent of Nano particles produced in high quantities and employed in different products or processes, the need to evaluate their potential effects is necessary. Hence a brief description of the various available techniques that are employed in characterization of Nanomaterials is presented. Ion beam-based techniques such as Particle-Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) technique for the analysis of Nanomaterials is described in the present work. An overview of various Nanomaterials analyzed by the PIXE technique and the significance of the studies was described. The present paper discusses the importance of nano materials in several fields and their analysis by analytical techniques. This study also emphasizes the usage of PIXE in the field of nanotechnology.

Keywords: PIXE, Nanomaterials, elemental analysis, Ion beam techniques.

1. Introduction

Nanotechnology is an interdisciplinary research field in which many physicists, chemists, biologists, materials scientist and other specialist's are involved. Nanotechnology is considered to be the technology of the future; it is perhaps today's most advanced manufacturing technology and has been called "extreme technology", because it reaches the theoretical limit of accuracy which is the size of a molecule or atom. When measuring properties of a material on a nanoscale, there is a strong correlation between the dimensionality of the material and the physical or chemical properties. For example, a small change in the size of quantum dots (~ 5 nm) can shift their luminescence from the red end of the visible light spectrum to the blue end. Therefore, the precision required controlling the dimensionality within a few nanometers or less is necessary for the development and use of nanomaterials. Nanotechnology is a platform technology that is finding more and more applications daily.

There are several methods to characterize nanomaterials and structure of materials at nanoscale such as SEM, TEM, STM, XRD, etc. Apart from above mentioned techniques there are certain analytical techniques like INAA, AAS, XRF, RBS and PIXE to identify the elements and their concentrations (elemental purity of the sample). In this context, one has to adopt suitable analytical technique to examine the elemental purity of the nanomaterials. Some of the analytical methods are destructive, so that the samples cannot be used for further studies; some of the techniques give information on one element only or require sample preparation before analysis. In comparison, PIXE has some distinctive features of being non destructive and quick, allowing multi elemental determination and requiring little or no sample preparation. PIXE is a relatively simple, yet powerful analytical technique that can be used to identify and quantify trace elements in a sample [1-5]. PIXE is a nuclear analytical technique for rapid analysis of a wide range of trace elements with ppm sensitivity. Use of protons offers a good sensitivity even at lower atomic numbers due to the fact that bremsstrahlung caused by protons is low compared to electron excitation. PIXE technique

PPF DEPENDENT FIXED POINTS OF CONTRACTIVE TYPE MAPPINGS

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Abstract. We introduce generalized Kannan, generalized Chatterjea, and generalized Kannan and Chatterjea type mappings and weakly Chatterjea contractive type mappings which are non-self mappings defined on a Banach space of all continuous functions with the range space is a Banach space and prove the existence and uniqueness of PPF dependent fixed points of these mappings. We provide examples in support of our results.

Keywords. PPF dependent fixed point, Razumikhin class, generalized Kannan type mapping, generalized Chatterjea type mapping, generalized Kannan and Chatterjea type mapping, weakly Chatterjea contractive type mapping.

AMS (MOS) Subject Classification: 47H10, 54H25.

1 Introduction

Fixed point theory plays an important role in nonlinear analysis and its applications. In 1922, the Polish mathematician Banach[5] established the existence and uniqueness of a fixed point of a contraction map in complete metric spaces and this result is known as Banach contraction principle. The Banach contraction principle is one of the basic and important tool which provides an idea for proving the existence of solutions of ordinary differential equations and integral equations and for solving various problems in mathematical science and engineering. Thereafter, Chatterjea[8], Kannan[12] and Reich[17] proved different types of fixed point theorems in complete metric spaces.

Several authors extended, generalized and improved Banach fixed point theorem in different ways. In 1968, Kannan[12] defined a mapping known as Kannan mapping and he proved the existence and uniqueness of fixed point in a complete metric space. Several years later, in 1972, Chatterjea[8] also defined a mapping known as Chatterjea mapping and he proved the existence and uniqueness of fixed point in a complete metric space, for more details we refer [1, 3, 15, 16].

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