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A Comparison Analysis Of 2x1 Series Feed Array Antenna for Satellite Applications

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Abstract:-- This paper presents 2x1 series feed array antenna for satellite applications (8.1GHz-8.35GHz). Initially 2x1 series feed antenna is designed based on specifications, but this design didn't applicable for satellite applications. In order to applicable for desired frequency, slots are placed in the design. Various slots (I slot, Inverted U Slot and Plus Slot) are used to get desired specifications. Finally the designed antenna got better results for plus shaped slotted antenna which is resonating at 8.32GHz frequency with a return loss of -26.83dB, VSWR of 1.09 and gain of 7.27dB. This antenna is applicable for satellite applications.

Index Terms: Array antenna; Series feed method; slotted design; Return loss; VSWR

INTRODUCTION

The antenna plays a key role in communication systems because based on the antenna performance only signal transmission depends. Now-a-days most of the modern communication system requires high gain, low cost, simple structure, low profile, compact size antennas. The microstrip antennas satisfies such requirement because it has low profile, low cost. But the limitations of microstrip patch antenna are narrow frequency band, low gain.

In order to increase the gain and bandwidth of microstrip patch antenna, instead of one radiating element, two or more elements are used. All these radiating elements are internally connected and transmits signal in the desired direction. These antennas are called Microstrip patch array antennas. Based on then requirement, radiating elements can be placed in planar, linear or in circular manner. There are three different feeding methods such as series feed, corporate feed, corporate series feed method [1].

There are two ways to design array antenna. They are changing the feed position or placing slots on structure. In [2] a 2x2 array antenna used circular ring shaped slot on antenna elements in order to get broad band and circular polarization operation. In [3] a 4x1 square microstrip patch antenna is designed for wire less applications using series feed. In [4] series feed and parallel methods are used for designing array antenna for C-band applications. Gain enhancement antenna is described in [5], compared slot performance with a regular antenna structure. In [6], the patch array antenna performance interns of radiation pattern is improved by using taper structure. In [7] symmetric and asymmetric feed arrays are designed for radar applications and their performance is compared. The Proposed 2x1 series feed array antenna is designed for satellite applications. A rectangular and slotted antennas

are designed and their performance compared. The antenna is designed by using HFSS software.

ANTENNA DESIGN:

The 2x1 array antenna using series feed is designed in HFSS software is shown in Fig.1. The antenna structure consists of three layers i.e ground plane, substrate and patch elements. The FR4 substrate is used with dielectric constant of 4.4. The dimensions of the 2x1 series feed array antenna is shown in table. I.

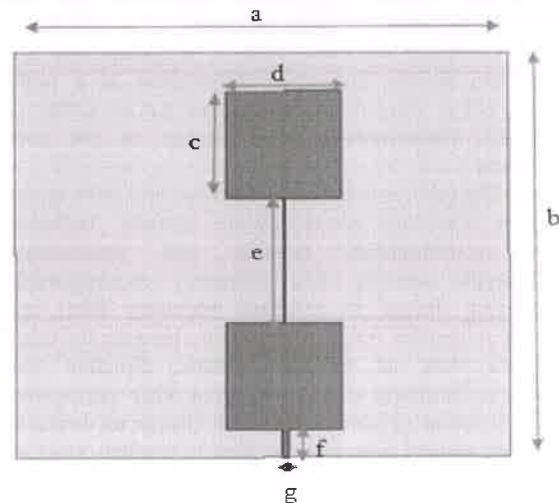


Fig.1:2x1 series feed array antenna

This 2x1 series feed antenna is resonating at a frequency of 8.46GHz with a return loss of -22.34dB and VSWR of 1.13 and gain of 7.3dB. The return loss plot is shown in Fig.2 and VSWR plot is shown in Fig.3.

Structural Alteration and Switch Technique Based Novel Compound Reconfigurable Antenna for PCS and WLAN Applications

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Abstract: The paper describes the design of compound reconfigurable antenna by using structural alteration technique and switch technique. This antenna can reconfigure its frequency as well as radiation pattern. The antenna structure consists of the rectangular slot circular patch and circular slot hexagonal patch; on each patch two PIN diodes are placed. The antenna is designed to change frequency from 1.9 GHz to 2.54GHz by using structural alteration technique and it can also change its radiation pattern to two different directions by using switch technique. This antenna is useful for PCS and WLAN applications.

Index Terms: Reconfigurable Antenna; Structural Alteration technique; Switch Technique; PIN diode

1. INTRODUCTION

Antenna plays a key role in wireless communication systems, radar systems, satellite communications systems and military surveillance. In many of these systems, there is a requirement to perform various functions across several frequency bands. In most of the cases, single antenna is not enough and it requires usage of multiple antennas for various functions. This results in an increase in the system volume requirement, fabrication cost and resources required to maintain. Reconfigurable antenna is the best candidate for these kind of situations and this antenna can deliver the same throughput as a multi antenna system. Reconfigurable antenna has an ability to change its characteristics with respect to the user requirement.

The reconfigurable antennas are classified into three types. They are frequency reconfigurable antenna, radiation pattern reconfigurable antenna and polarization reconfigurable antenna. The frequency reconfigurable antenna can change its resonant frequency from one frequency to another frequency without changing the other parameters such as radiation pattern direction and polarization. Similarly without changing other parameters the pattern reconfigurable antenna can change its direction of radiation pattern from one direction to another direction and polarization reconfigurable antenna can change its polarization from one type of polarization to another type. The compound reconfigurable antenna is the combination of any two reconfigurable antennas or all three.

A seven shaped antenna consists of a varactor diode for frequency reconfigurability. This antenna can change its operating frequency from one frequency to another

frequency by changing the voltage applied across the diode [1]. A rolled monopole antenna can reconfigure its frequency by changing the radius of the rolled monopole. When the radius of the antenna is changed, the structure of the patch that is connected to the feed is changed that will cause changes in the resonant frequency [2]. A pixel antenna consists of 3x3 square shaped metallic patches and PIN diodes are placed between the adjacent patches. When the state of the switch is changed, the geometry of the parasitic surface is changed, which in turn changes the radiation pattern of an antenna [3]. The pattern reconfigurable antenna consists of an array of two microstrip dipoles, the length of the dipole is changed by using PIN diodes and it will leads to different radiation patterns [4]. A square shaped patch antenna consists a loop slots in the ground plane exhibits polarization reconfigurability from LHCP to RHCP. Two diodes are placed on the slot in order to reconfigure its polarization [5]. The polarization reconfigurable antenna can change its polarization from LHCP to RHCP by using patch rotation technique, by rotating the patch by 180 degrees, this antenna changes its polarization from LHCP to RHCP because the shape that was connected to the patch is changed through rotation [6].

A conformal phased array antenna consists of frequency reconfigurable component and another is radiation pattern reconfigurable component. A square microstrip antenna and a coupled strip are used for frequency reconfigurability where as a small square microstrip antenna is used for pattern reconfigurability. Switches are placed on both the structures. By turning the frequency reconfigurability switches to ON state and pattern reconfigurable switches to OFF state, the design exhibits frequency reconfigurability. Similarly by turning ON the pattern reconfigurable



Microelectronics, Electromagnetics and Telecommunications pp 651–658

Comparison on Radar Echo Cancellation Techniques for SAR Jamming

Ch. Anoosha  & B. T. Krishna


Conference paper | [First Online: 24 June 2020](#)

521 Accesses

Part of the [Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering](#) book series (LNEE, volume 655)

Abstract

To protect a target from detection by SAR, radar jamming is used. Echo cancellation of target is an inventive method which protects the target being detected by radar. There are different types of jamming methods which can prevent the target from detection. In this paper studied different types of echo cancellation methods, their advantages and disadvantages and also the difference between LFM and NLFM radar signals used in echo cancellation methods. Proposed jamming technique uses a nonlinear frequency modulation (NLFM) waveform to increase the output SNR and a nonperiodic interrupted sampling for suppression of echo


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cancellation signal to produce high-amplitude side lobes to perform continuous jamming at the target area.

Keywords

NLFM SAR Jamming ISRJ

Echo cancellation

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Advances in Decision Sciences, Image Processing, Security and Computer Vision pp 344–349

Performance Evaluation of SVM and Neural Network Classification Methods for Diagnosis of Breast Cancer

M. Navya Sri , D. Sailaja, J. S. V. S. Hari Priyanka, Suresh Chittineni & M. RamaKrishnaMurthy

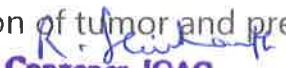
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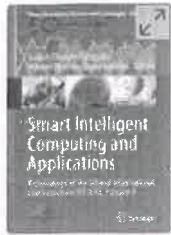
Part of the Learning and Analytics in Intelligent Systems book series (LAIS,volume 3)

Abstract

Breast cancer is the major and detrimental ailment amid all of the afflictions. Females are regularly affected through this disease. Data mining is a knowledge innovation progression to detect the sickness among enormous quantity of information. We proposed an approach used for the prognostication of tumor and presented through support vector machine and neural network classification methods. 10-fold and 5-fold cross validations are applied in the intended system to obtain precise results. The breast cancer database is



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Smart Intelligent Computing and Applications pp 175–181

A Comparative Analysis of Breast Cancer Data Set Using Different Classification Methods

M. Navya Sri , J. S. V. S. Hari Priyanka, D. Sailaja & M. Ramakrishna Murthy

Conference paper | [First Online: 02 October 2018](#)


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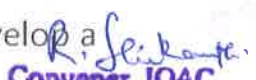
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Abstract

Patterns or models in data can be found using data mining algorithms. This is a knowledge discovery process in which data mining is involved. It is a scientific method which is intended to examine massive data, so as to find out the systematic relationships and consistent patterns among variables and further check for the accuracy of the findings. This can be done by taking new subsets of data and applying the detected patterns to them.

The core part of the data mining techniques is classification. In classification, in order to develop a model which will categorize the population of



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Advances in Decision Sciences, Image Processing, Security and Computer Vision pp 344–349

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Issues with Requirements Prioritization in MDRE

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Abstract – This paper addresses on requirements prioritization issues that are faced in Market Driven Requirements Engineering. Along with the challenges related to requirements prioritization, the solutions were also addressed. Based on the results and sources that we gathered, conclusions and analysis were made with respect to the given aspects.

I. INTRODUCTION

Market Driven Requirement engineering (MDRE) is one of the approaches that are involved in requirement engineering process [1]. Development of a software product with the market driven approach can be done by considering the current market trends that are in existence at the time of developing the product [2]. When compared with the organizations that focus on developing software for a particular client, this approach is more efficient for the organizations that develop products to large market areas.

In order for software to get developed, it is quite essential and basic for any organization to have knowledge on what is going to be developed and this can be achieved by proper accumulation of requirements. These requirements can be accumulated from different sources that are going to get an impact from the software that is going to be developed.

For the market driven process, these requirements play an important role in developing a product. For any organization to implement this approach effectively, managing and prioritizing these requirements will be very crucial. This paper focuses on market driven challenges in requirements prioritization and also describes the available solutions that are addressed in literatures. In this paper section II describes briefly on what Market driven requirement engineering is and how it will be useful for developing software. This section also describes the characteristics of MDRE. Section III illustrates on requirement prioritization and methods that are involved in market driven approach. This section will be helpful for providing an overview on the subject which we are mainly going to focus on. Section IV contains the center part of the article which explains about the challenges that are present in market driven requirement engineering process. This section makes an in depth analysis about the problems that are identified and its implications and consequences were stated. Section V addresses the solutions that are suggested by the authors in their respective articles. It also provides discussions on how these solutions were tested, validated and also provides discussions on whether or not the provided solutions solved the problems. Section VI provides analysis and our experiences and also covers the required aspects that have to be mentioned. Finally section VII provides conclusion for this article.

Issues with Requirements Prioritization in MDRE

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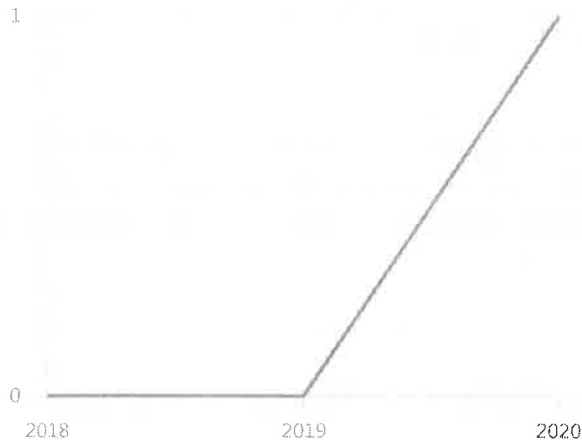
Kaluza-Klein Holographic Cosmological Model in Brans-Dicke Theory of Gravitation

V.U.M. Rao (Andhra U.), G. Suryanarayana, B.J.M. Rao
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Abstract: (submitter)

Spatially homogeneous KaluzaKlein cosmological model filled with two minimally interacting fields, matter and holographic dark energy components in the frame work of Brans-Dicke (Phys. Rev. 124, 925: 1961) scalar tensor theory of gravitation. To acquire a determinate solution of the field equations we have used two plausible conditions: (i) scalar expansion is proportional to the shear scalar of the model and (ii) relation between scalar field (ϕ) to the average scale factor ($a(t)$) of the model. Some important physical properties of our model are also discussed.

Holographic dark energy Dark matter Brans-Dicke theory Kaluza-Klein metric model: scalar field equations: solution dark energy: holography field theory: scalar cosmological model Brans-Dicke model

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PPF dependent fixed points of generalized contractive type mappings using C-class functions with an application

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Abstract: In this paper, we prove the existence of PPF dependent fixed points of single-valued generalized α - η - ψ - ϕ - F -contraction type mappings and extend it to multi-valued α - η - ψ - ϕ - F -contraction type mappings in Banach spaces. Also, we introduce the concept of α -admissible mapping and prove the existence of PPF dependent coincidence points of a pair of single-valued and multi-valued mappings. A fixed point result in a Banach space endowed with a graph is obtained as an application of PPF dependent fixed point result of a single-valued mapping.

Key words and phrases: PPF dependent fixed point; Razumikhin class; multi-valued mapping; α -admissible mapping; α -admissible mapping; C-class function; graph; α -contraction

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 47H10; 54H25

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IV. Electric Spring Topologies

V. Conclusion

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☰ Contents

I. Introduction

With the rising energy demands and environmental threats, eco-friendly energy resources are the focal point in energy exploration. Highly efficient, economic and environment friendly sources of energy connected in the distribution networks, aid in reduced transmission requirement and associated losses. Severe randomness of availability of these renewable energy sources lead to two major issues. Firstly, prediction of available generation and secondly, voltage fluctuations at the point of their injections.

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Performance Analysis of Price Based AGC for Indian Power System under ABT Mechanism

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Abstract: Availability Based Tariff (ABT) mechanism was instituted in Indian power system with an aim to maintain grid discipline and bring about more accountability and responsibility among the participants in the system. Significant improvement in frequency profile is observed within few years of its implementation. But still some more efforts are required from the generator's side to achieve improved frequency stability and to economize overall system operation. In this paper, a control scheme for Automatic Generation Control (AGC) is presented using price signals to minimize the Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charge through mitigating the frequency deviation and to adjust the generation economically or as directed by the system operator at various units in the event of disturbance. In order to improve the dynamic performance, fuzzy PID controller with two inputs and single output is used in this scheme. Performance analysis is carried out to check the robustness of the proposed scheme by subjecting it to different parametric variations and nonlinearities. The scheme is implemented in a single area system with four thermal generating units. It is clear from the results that the control scheme is robust, minimizing UI charges by maintaining rated frequency and the perturbations in load can be adjusted economically or as desired among the generators.

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☰ Contents

I. Introduction

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) of India launched ABT mechanism in the year 2002 for pricing bulk power. A three part tariff structure ABT, is a commercial mechanism encourages the grid discipline through improving frequency profile [1]. The three tariff components of ABT are capacity charge, energy charge and unscheduled interchange charge. Capacity charge of ABT is the charge paid to a Generating Company (GENCO) based on the generating unit's availability on a specific day. Energy charge of ABT is the fuel cost required to produce the scheduled generation irrespective of the actual generation. The final component of ABT, UI charge comes into force only when there is a deviation in schedule. Through this UI charge GENCOs/Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) which cause frequency to decline are penalized and those GENCOs/DISCOMs which support the system under disturbance conditions are rewarded [5].

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Pritee Parwekar  & Anusha Vangala

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Deployment of Wireless Sensors encounter the first challenge of localization prior routing and networking. Localization can consume considerable energy of the already resource hungry sensors. Offloading the localization problem to the base station through a set of mobile sinks can facilitate high levels of computations which can enable localization as well as the routing protocol establishment. The paper brings out simple mathematical model of location estimation of the sensor nodes.

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Smart Innovations in Communication and Computational Sciences pp
117–126

Automated Brain Tumor Detection Using Discriminative Clustering Based MRI Segmentation

Abhilash Panda, [Tusar Kanti Mishra](#) & Vishnu Ganesh
Phaniharam 

Conference paper | [First Online: 20 November 2018](#)

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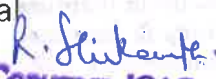
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Abstract

This paper presents a framework for detecting a tumor from a brain MR image automatically using discriminative clustering based brain MRI segmentation. The main objective of this paper is to perform an automatic brain tumor detection which uses superpixel zoning for its initial segmentation, which reduces computational overhead and uses discriminative clustering which accounts for tissue heterogeneity in brain MR images. In the past few years, automated brain tumor detection has become an effective topic of research in medical

diagnostics and clinical expedition. Superpixel


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Privacy preserving query model using inverse laplacian differential technique

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Abstract. Digitalization of data has proven its competent edge in the present digital era, leading to aggregation of mass amounts of data. This segregated data is made expendable by discovering interesting patterns made possible by “Data Mining”. Setting apart its perks, it possesses a discernible intimidation of outpouring personal information of data owners to anonymous resources. As always privacy is a prime issue of concern, On the other hand trading absolute privacy for loss of certainty of a query may not produce efficient patterns like in in-depth analysis of the source data sets. To maintain a balance among the above mentioned areas of interest “Privacy Preserving Data Mining (PPDM) using various privacy techniques is employed. The proposed work potentiates the working of privacy protection technique namely differential privacy using privacy parameter ϵ with heterogeneous adaptable method. In addition, this framework provides a basis for working with the inverse laplacian data distortion for better privacy protection in an interactive query model.

1. Introduction

Since there has been comprehensive amount of data expansion, there is an immense need to create methods by virtue of which one can work on the data-sets to gain information. Data Mining is one such technique of extracting required data in form of knowledge and can also be used in numerous ways [1] [2]. There are enormous applications raised by this area like weather forecasting, business, education, health sector etc. [3]. It is also evident that huge expansion of any technology leads to anomalies in real life situation. And thus there is a demand to make sure that whoever so uses such tools cannot use it in a wrong way.

More specifically, information gained by data mining can be used against the data owners [4] and leave them vulnerable to threats. Such mechanism can work against an individual, a firm or a community which can crop into public disclosure of sensitive data, business loss or prejudice against a community. This kind of obligation to privacy in such big data sets can be due to several reasons being legal reasons, personal choice, business concerns or medical reasons etc. Also intervening into private property is against the individual’s rights. As a field, data mining has introduced new concepts and algorithms [5] but it needs to be analyzed for privacy reasons and security breach [6].

To overcome such confidentiality issues new set of techniques which performs data mining along with a level of security so called privacy preserving techniques have been introduced [7] [8]. Among those large set of techniques an interactive model of privacy protection [9] [10] is chosen for the proposed

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Smart Intelligent Computing and Applications pp 477–486

Privacy Preserving Data Clustering Using a Heterogeneous Data Distortion

Padala Preethi, Kintali Pavan Kumar, Mohammed Reezwan
Ullhaq, Anantapalli Naveen  & Hyma Janapana

Conference paper | First Online: 05 November 2018

1179 Accesses | **2** Citations

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Abstract

Modern age computation leads to huge amount of data. The whole data is analysed using data mining. In return, it made its path to disruption of the privacy of data owners. In order to achieve privacy on data we use Privacy Preserving Data Mining (PPDM). But when the privacy is maintained the data utility is decreased and vice versa. So, in order to maintain a balance in both privacy and data utility, Privacy Preserving Data Clustering (PPDC) using a Heterogeneous data distortion is introduced. In this article both original and perturbed data are analysed using K-means and

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zoning of brain tissues from a brain MR image is used in this paper and superpixel zones are constructed by analyzing the intensity values of the neighborhood pixels. In clustering of these brain tissues, it still faces challenges such as tissue heterogeneity and redundancy of MRI features. To encounter these challenges, we have used a discriminative clustering method to segregate the vital regions of brain such as cerebro spinal fluid (CSF), white matter (WM) and gray matter (GM). This method uses a haar wavelet transform, which generates candidate area matrix vectors. These vectors are transformed into feature vectors which in turn used for feature selection in the dimensionality reduction. This method also uses a classification algorithm namely, AdaBoost with random forests (ADBRF) algorithm which builds a classifier that categorize the input image into tumor affected or unaffected. Experimental results of the proposed algorithm are compared to the existing methods on brain MRI segmentation and brain tumor detection shows our method outclasses the other advanced methods.

Keywords

Brain MRI segmentation

Automated brain tumor detection

Haar wavelet transform (DWT)

AdaBoost

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Design of Farmer Friendly Intelligent System to Monitor and Control the Parameters in Precision Agriculture

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Abstract: The principle objective of the proposed framework is to outline a convenient, versatile and low cost farmer friendly intelligent system to accomplish efficient use of water supply and motor control. It senses on field data like climate temperature and soil moisture level, rainfall, with the assistance of sensors used in the system. And also check for 3- ϕ supply availability, no load condition of water pump, intruder detection (humans, animals etc.). farmer receives all the parameters data sensed on field, for further decision making about the need for watering. Also need for motor Turn ON/OFF based on sensing rain fall and the same will be sent to the farmer, who might be away from the field. If any intruder is detected alarm gets enabled and the same is notified to the farmer via SMS.

In the proposed system "SMS on demand service" is provided to get the status of all parameters like water resource availability, soil's moisture content, 3- ϕ power supply availability and the intruder detection. The system helps the farmer in switching the motor according to his need i.e., whether the water is required for the crop or not. A user friendly mobile application and normal SMS service will enable the farmer to monitor and control the land parameters from the remote place efficiently. Hence the proposed method shows satisfactory performance to measure and monitor the land parameters and moreover 3- ϕ supply availability based motor operation saves from motor failure.

Index Terms: Ultra-Low power MSP430, 3-Phase system, GSM, Sensors, Intruder detector, Motor etc..

1. INTRODUCTION

Indian economy firmly dependent on agriculture, over 70% of geographical area constituted by rural villages, and also around 58% of rural people's primary income is based agricultural production [4]. Indian water system framework for agriculture incorporates a system of major and minor waterways from streams, groundwater, tanks, and other water reaping. Of these, the groundwater framework is the largest[5] Of the 160 million hectares of developed land in India, around 39 million hectare can be flooded by groundwater wells and an extra 22 million hectares by water system canals.[6] In 2010, just around 35% of agrarian land in India was dependably irrigated[7].


The water is a most critical component of agricultural practices. Existing techniques for watering crops in land requires water in amount as well as level of water wastage is likewise high [3]. All-inclusive water is turning into a rare asset that inducing the need of controlled harvest water system. Because of uneven normal circulation of rain water it is exceptionally essential for agriculturists to screen and control the equivalent routing of water to all harvests in the entire homestead or according to the prerequisite of the yield.

In existing system switching off motor [2] is done manually/automatically by the farmer without considering input phase supply, which may sometimes result in motor failure,

Along with these farmers are unaware of the requirement of water to the field at right time resulting in poor water management in turn reduced crop yield. Apart from these an adverse effect on crop yield is observed due to intruders (Human beings, Wild animals) which are to be identified and controlled.

In our proposed work various sensors are installed to measure the parameters of the crop land such as, humidity/temperature, rainfall, moisture level, intruder detection, 3- ϕ supply availability and motor failure notification. Sensed data shall be processed and sent to the farmer via GSM for further action, like based on moisture levels and/or rainfall status motor can be turned ON/OFF. Even the motor theft proof option is incorporated to avoid unauthorized persons. The intruders can be detected by using laser technology, in which laser beam is routed around the field. Thus the designed prototype enables a farmer to receive text messages on his/her cell phone [1], if any animal or person enters into the land. Further the siren is activated to avert the intruders.


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
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human capital has incited these associations to convey more proactive instruments for information catching, lessons learnt and best practices acquired amid past procedures. On the off chance that appropriately put away, these flexible reviews gives a rich wellspring of learning for overseeing repeating and routine issues on one hand and managing existing programming improvement process on the other. The proposed work plans to portray a system for catching implied information created through the procedure of programming improvement in different structures like lessons learnt, specialists knowledge and gatherings. A lexical asset ASEWordNet specific for nimble programming building area has been produced. This paper considers applying supposition mining and data recovery systems with SENTIWORDNET and ASEWordNet vocabulary for testing the informational collections to order the viewpoints of the caught lessons containing such assessments and verbatim in it.

Keywords: Knowledge Management; Responsive programming enhancement; Opinion mining; Retrospectives.

• **A novel approach for assessing the damaged region in MRI through improvised GA and SGO**

by **PARVATHANENI NAGA SRINIVASU**

Abstract: A plethora of Magnetic Resonance (MR) image segmentation methods exist in the published literature but most of them fail at recognizing small regions in MR images accurately due to inefficient segmentation techniques. Through this article, we propose a novel and efficient MRI image segmentation technique which employs an improvised Genetic Algorithm (GA) based on twin point cross over mutation for automated segmentation. The resultant image from GA is used as an input for Social Group Optimization technique (SGO), and a lightweight computationally efficient algorithm for refining the segmented image. We have carried out an experiment on benchmark and real time images to compare the proposed technique with the existing segmentation methods which use Teacher Learner based optimization (TLBO). We have observed that proposed approach exhibits better performance over its counterpart.

Keywords: Harmonic Mean; Genetic algorithm; Social Group Optimization; Laplacian; Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

• **Prediction of Airfoil Self-Noise using Polynomial Regression, Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines, Gradient Boosting Technique and Deep Learning Technique**

by Sanjiban Sekhar Roy, Paridhi Singh, Gobind Manuja, Raghav Sikaria, Maharishi Parekh

Abstract: In the 21st century, human life is advancing at an immeasurable pace and has become incoherent with the pace with which our mother Earth could adjust itself. This has drastically resulted in depletion of resources and wastage of energy. For saving resources, we are trying to find a perpetual resource and for saving energy, we are trying to build more efficient systems and machines. Hence, researchers are trying to reduce wastage of energy wherever possible. One such cause of wastage of energy is the generation of airfoil acoustic noise and attempts by scientists and researchers to minimise this noise dates back to as early as 1989. Noise plays a significant role in the design of automobiles, aircraft, turbines, etc. There have been various studies recently, regarding airfoil self-noise, its generation, its prediction and how to curb the noise and the various ill-effects of it. Estimation of noise needs to be accurate so that the further studies to reduce noise from the airfoil models can be performed efficiently. Thus, the development of a coherent noise prediction tool is vital. Hence, through this paper, we try to estimate the best of such noise prediction tools by discussing and comparing certain regression models. We have divided our dataset into training and testing components and the results have been illustrated using tables and graphs. It is observed that Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines and Polynomial (MARS) regression models have shown reasonable output whereas outstanding results have been obtained by applying Deep Neural Networks and Ensemble learning method, called Gradient Boosting Method, for the airfoil self-noise prediction problem.

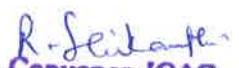
Keywords: Airfoil acoustic noise; Prediction; Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines; Deep Neural Network; Polynomial Regression; Gradient Boosting.

• **Technical review on ontology merging**

by Kaladevi Ramar

Abstract: Emergence of semantic web made available and accessible many ontologies through web. It automatically increases the number of applied ontologies. A single domain ontology is not sufficient to meet the requirements anticipated by a distributed scenario. It is required to be utilized from other applications. These requirements motivate the need of


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A Computationally Efficient Skull Scraping Approach for Brain MR Image

Author(s): P. Naga Srinivasan, J. Srinivasa Rao, G. Srinivas and P.Y.G.D. Prasad Reddy

Volume 13, Issue 5, 2020

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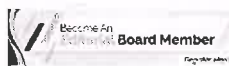
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Abstract

Background: In the process of volumetric evaluation of the damaged region in the human brain from a MR image it is very crucial to remove the non-brain tissue from the acquainted image. At times there is a chance during the process of assessing the damaged region through automated approaches might misinterpret the non-brain tissues like skull as damaged region due to their similar intensity features. So in order to address such issues all such artefacts.

Objective: In order to mechanize an efficient approach that can effectively address the issue of removing the non-brain tissues with minimal computation effort and precise accuracy. It is very essential to keep the computational time to be as minimal as possible because the processes of skull removal is used in conjunction with segmentation algorithm, and if the skull scraping approach has consumed a considerable amount of time, they it would impact the over segmentation and volume assessment time which is not advisable.

Method: In this paper a completely novel approach named Structural Augmentation has been proposed, that could efficiently remove the skull region from the MR image. The proposed approach has several phases that include applying of Hybridized Contra harmonic and Otsu AWBF filtering for noise removal and threshold approximation through Otsu based approach and constructing the bit map based on the approximated threshold. Morphological close operation followed by morphological open operation with reference to a structural element through the generated bitmap image.

Results: The experiment are carry forwarded on a real time MR images of the patient at KGH hospital, Visakhapatnam and the images from open sources repositories like fmri. The experiment is conducted on the images of varied noise variance that are tabulated in the results and implementation section of the article. The accuracy of the proposed method has been evaluated through metrics like Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity through true positive, true negative, False Positive and False negative evaluations. And it is observed that the performance of the proposed algorithm seems to be reasonable good.

Conclusion: The skull scraping through structural Augmentation is computationally efficient when compared with other conventional approaches concerning both computational complexity and the accuracy that could be observed on experimentation. The Adaptive Weighted Bilateral Filter that acquire the weight value from the approximated contra harmonic mean will assist in efficient removal of poison noised by preserving the edge information and Otsu algorithm is used to determine the appropriate threshold value for constructing the bitmap image of the original MRI image which is efficient over the earlier mean based approach for estimating the threshold. Moreover, the efficiency of the proposed approach could be further improved by using customized structural elements and incorporating the fuzzy based assignments among the pixels that belong to brain tissue and skull effectively.

Keywords: Skull scraping, bilateral filter, morphology, structural augmentation, magnetic resonance image, segmentation, morphological operation.

Graphical Abstract

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Abstract: Wireless sensor network (WSN) allows nodes to monitor the alterations in the environment and to communicate to other nodes in the network. However, WSNs have finite resources. The Wireless sensors have a limited battery life, which in turn affects the life of the entire network. Energy dissipation is the key issue. Sensors use considerable energy for communicating amongst themselves. The distance between the sensors is a major cause for this energy dissipation. Therefore, reducing the communication distance can greatly benefit the network life. To preserve energy and minimize the transmission distance, clustering is one solution. Data communication from one sensor to other at a large scale consumes more energy limited transmissions are possible through clustering. Load balancing is achieved in clustering through data aggregation and this helps to prolong the lifetime of network. This paper proposes a fitness function that can be used to form clusters with energy consideration. Particle swarm optimization (PSO) and Social group optimization (SGO) are implemented with the proposed fitness equation and their performances are studied.

V. Conclusion

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Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 30 September 2018
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Publisher: IEEE
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Conference Location: Astana, Kazakhstan

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Vyshnavi Nagireddy
 Computer Science and Engineering, Anil Neerukonda institute of technology and sciences, Visakhapatnam, India

Contents

I. Introduction

Wireless Sensor Network is a network of several autonomous components that monitors, detects and transfers the physical conditions and other environmental changes. WSN applications essentially perform the roles of information gathering and communication amongst the nodes within the network. Wireless sensor networks enable multiple wireless appliances can be deployed in large densities and therefore are applicable for vital systems. The typical fields where sensor networks are used include health care, military, home, environmental, biological, industrial and commercial applications. Challenges experienced by WSNs include hardware limitations like node failures, energy depletion issues, and Noisy measurements. Other challenges include issues in integrating multiple components for a single task and constraints posed by the environment like signal attenuation and possible collisions that can affect the regular transmissions. Typically, in WSNs, nodes are powered by batteries. The energy in these batteries deplete as the node consumes energy in the process of performing its tasks. To overcome energy limitations in WSN, diverse methods have been proposed for boosting the network lifetime. In denser networks, Data transfer from the sensors to the base station undergoes several transmissions which results in consumption of more energy in the sensor. To avoid this energy depletion, transmissions must be minimized. Clustering is a prime solution for sensor networks to overcome power scarcity and extend the network life time as it reduces the transmissions by electing a cluster head. Clustering is partitioning of a set into similar subsets often called as grouping of similar objects. It is an example of unsupervised learning. Clustering makes the energy consumption minimum based on the deployment such that it preserves energy and improves the network lifetime and yields an ideal solution within the network which suits for scalable networks. As shown in ' Fig. 1 ', in a network the sensors are grouped into similar clusters where a cluster head (CH) is elected initially and other nodes in the cluster forward the data to the cluster head. CH aggregates the data and then transmits to the base station [1] [2] . Clustering hence prolongs the network life by exploiting the data aggregation.

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Redundancy Removal of Shifted Keys Using Pseudo Random Bit Generators in Wireless Sensor Network

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In a wireless sensor network, confidentiality is provided by using encryption algorithms on the sensor values. This can be enhanced by avoiding the reuse of the same key for different sensors. In the process of manipulating the key for use on the next sensor, there is a shift operation that could lead to no variation in the key value. An invariable key produces the same encrypted value for the same sensor value. This paper aims to provide a solution against this stagnant key value using the concept of Pseudorandom Bit Generator.

Published in: 2018 Second World Conference on Smart Trends in Systems, Security and Sustainability (WorldS4)

Date of Conference: 30-31 October 2018 **INSPEC Accession Number:** 18420276

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☰ Contents

I. Introduction

A random number is a number such that it has equal number of zeroes and ones approximately, and also, cannot determine the next number that will be generated in the sequence of numbers using the same algorithm. Such numbers have extremely useful significance in cryptography in that they can be used in the key generation. The algorithm used for outputting the random number can be either deterministic or non-deterministic. Every random number generator needs a source as input to start generating the numbers. A non-deterministic algorithm has a source that makes use of some data that is obtained from some physical device on which no exercise can be regulated by humans. A deterministic algorithm, on the other hand, generates random number by taking an initial value called seed as input and applying some alteration on it.

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Smart Intelligent Computing and Applications pp 527–537

Improved Confidentiality for Data Transfer in Wireless Sensor Networks

Anusha Vangala  & Pritee Parwekar


Conference paper | [First Online: 27 September 2019](#)


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Part of the [Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies](#) book series (SIST, volume 159)

Abstract

A wireless sensor network consists of sensors which sense data from their surroundings and communicates it to the base station. During this transfer, the data is subject to a number of attacks that may endanger its confidentiality, which can be overcome by using encryption. In order to protect data from every sensor independently, the key used for encryption may be changed before moving to the next sensor. This paper presents a scenario that can tackle the case where the key after being shifted circularly remains the same. As a result, the same key is applied to the subsequent sensor. This paper develops an algorithm that manipulates the bits to obtain a new value for the key. The results


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prove that the use of this algorithm does not reduce the performance of the security model.

Keywords

Confidentiality Encryption Bits change

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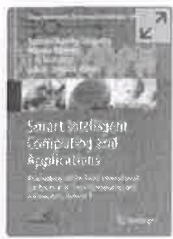
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Smart Intelligent Computing and Applications pp 751–758

A Survey on Techniques for Prediction of Asthma

[G. V. Gayathri](#)  & [S. C. Satapathy](#)


Conference paper | [First Online: 27 September 2019](#)


617 Accesses | **5** Citations

Part of the [Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies](#) book series (SIST, volume 159)

Abstract

Asthma is one of the common chronic diseases in children affecting more than 6 million, which is identified by inflammation in the airways which causes irritation in airflow. This paper helps to predict asthma-affected people using data mining classification techniques. Generally, asthma can be identified using certain types of breathing tests, and they are FEV₁/FEC, FEF. In this paper, predictions are given based on the symptoms of the patient. Performing the tests on children could be difficult, so we use predictions on symptoms. Mostly, machine learning algorithms are there to predict asthma such as support vector machine, artificial neural networks, *k*-nearest neighborhood


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Abstract:

Sentiment analysis of Indian languages is a challenging task due to rich morphology and little availability of the annotated datasets. For languages like Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali, Malayalam, etc., SentiWordNets (SWNets) were developed to tag the sentiment of each word. In this article, we observed that some unigram words of the existing Telugu SWNet are classified as ambiguous and are not sufficient to analyze the sentiment. In such situations, bigram and trigram phrases can be used to resolve the problem of ambiguity in sentiment prediction. Therefore, we proposed an algorithm to build the Telugu SentiPhraseNet (SPNet) for the sentiment analysis in Telugu. To build SPNet, we have collected the data from various sources namely, Telugu e-Newspapers, Twitter and NLTK Indian Telugu data which resolves the problems with existing SWNet. With the proposed SPNet, we have performed the sentiment analysis and it is compared with SWNet, various existing Machine Learning approaches namely, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression (LR), Naive Bayes (NB), Multilayer Perceptron Neural Network (MLPNN), Decision Tree (DT) and Random Forest (RF). The performance of the proposed system outperformed the other existing approaches and attains an accuracy of 85.6%.

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Korra Sathya Babu
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☰ Contents

I. Introduction

Sentiment analysis is an application of NLP which deals with the identification of people's sentiments, emotions, and opinions towards a target such as products, services, events, movies, news, organizations, individuals, etc. [1]. It is a type of subjectivity analysis (Big Five Sentiment) and positive and negative opinions, emotions, and evaluations expressed in natural language [2]. This analysis helps the people to know what other people think or feel about their products, services, events, etc.

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Abstract: Frequency selective surface (FSS) is a repeated structure which can transmit, reflect or absorb the incident electromagnetic wave based up on the application interest using patches or slots. The patch and slot arrays effectively create band stop and band pass filters. The FSS have potential applications in providing sufficient Shielding in the desired frequency ranges. The work proposed in this paper is to study & analyze the FSS structural requirements to shield against the GSM band frequencies. The persons working near the mobile towers are exposed to strong EM fields, hence they need to guard themselves against these fields. The concept of FSS is extended to print the structures on the plane fabrics, and the same can be worn by the working personnel. The paper is primarily based on the simulation analysis of the designed fabrics using EM software tools. The simulation results are validated using experimental results.

Published in: 2018 15th International Conference on ElectroMagnetic Interference & Compatibility (INCEMIC)

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I. Introduction

Cell phone technology has enormous changes in the last decade. The numbers of cell phones and cell towers are increasing day by day. Cell tower antennas transmit in the frequency range of 869 - 894 MHz (CDMA), 935 - 960 MHz (GSM900) and 1810 - 1880 MHz (GSM1800). Also, 3G base station antenna transmits in the frequency range of 2110 - 2170 MHz. The cell towers transmit a power of 2025 watts and mobile phone transmits a power of 1-2 watts. the radiation from the mobile phone and cell towers constitute a serious threat to the human health due to Electromagnetic field (EMF) radiations from mobile towers and mobile handsets. People living or working within 10's of meters from the tower will receive the stronger signal than required for mobile communication. In India, crores of people reside within these high radiation zones. International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) studies possible adverse effects on human health from exposure to non-ionizing radiation [1]-[2].

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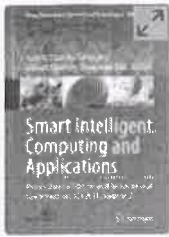
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Privacy Preserving Data Clustering Using a Heterogeneous Data Distortion

Padala Preethi, Kintali Pavan Kumar, Mohammed Reezwan Ullhaq, Anantapalli Naveen  & Hyma Janapana

Conference paper | First Online: 05 November 2018

1181 Accesses | **2** Citations

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Abstract

Modern age computation leads to huge amount of data. The whole data is analysed using data mining. In return, it made its path to disruption of the privacy of data owners. In order to achieve privacy on data we use Privacy Preserving Data Mining (PPDM). But when the privacy is maintained the data utility is decreased and vice versa. So, in order to maintain a balance in both privacy and data utility, Privacy Preserving Data Clustering (PPDC) using a Heterogeneous data distortion is introduced. In this article both original and perturbed data are analysed using K-means and

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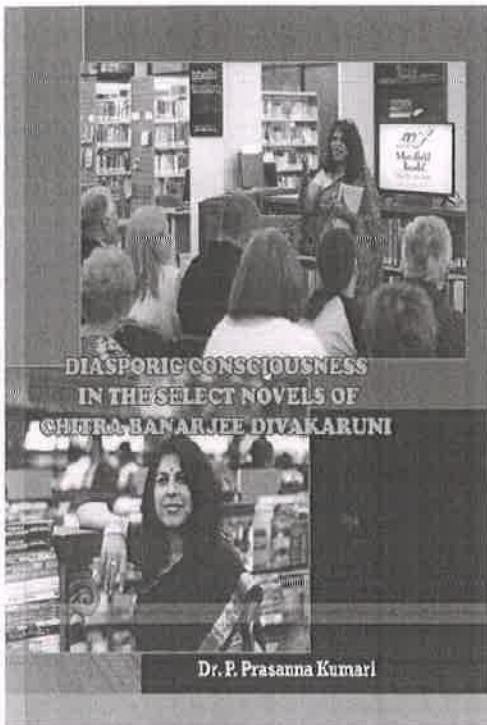


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