INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES (ICETBSETMS-2016)

Date: 23rd July 2016

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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES,
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(ICETBSETMS-2016)**

Date: 23rd July 2016

Message

Dr. G. PADMANABHAN
M. Tech., Ph.D.(IITD)
Professor of Mechanical Engineering
Chairman, Board of Studies (PG) &
Vice-Principal, College of Engineering
SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

I am really privileged to associate as Chief Guest, with the International Conference on "Emerging Trends in Basic Sciences, Engineering Technologies and Management Sciences" (ICETBSETMS 2016). I am to understand that the International Conference is being organized by the Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation, Hyderabad in collaboration with Shri JJT University, Rajasthan at Tirupati. I appreciate the organization capabilities of the Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation for its yeoman service for the educational field.

The Conference title itself is a versatile one which provides an opportunity and platform to interact and exchange the views of the academia, researchers, faculty and industrialists on the emerging trends in basic Sciences, Engineering, Technology and Management. The International Conference of present nature will promote the multi-disciplinary activities of research, manufacturing, rural and industrial growth not only at global level but also so to achieve the Motto of our Prime-Minister, "Make in India".

I hope the deliberations of the Conference will come-up with useful suggestions and I also wish the conference a grand success.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES,
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
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Date: 23rd July 2016

Message

Dr Anju Singh
Dean, Shri J J T University
Jhunjhunu , Rjasthan

I am happy to know that *ANVESHANA EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION & SHRI J J T UNIVERSITY, RAJASTHAN* are jointly organising a one day International Conference On "EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT." (ICETBSETMS-2016) and that a souvenir is being published on this occasion. The team of this conference is very relevant as it will give platform for exchange of ideas and views in the field of Applied Research. I congratulate the organisers for providing a platform for this interaction through this conference. I would like to congratulate the Editorial team for this hard work and visionary contribution. I hope you will find all research papers to enrich your knowledge. I would also like to thank all the participants and organising committee of this conference for their superb drive in making this conference a success. I extend my best wishes to them for their continued involvement in the up gradation of our country and its citizens.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES (ICETBSETMS-2016)

Date: 23rd July 2016

<u>Message</u>

Dr. U. Bala Krishna
HOD, Science & Humanity
Sreenivasa Institute of Technology & Management Studies
Chittoor

Education is the backbone for any nation. Education is the cornerstone for the growth and development of not only a nation but also its citizens. It is the only path for peace and progress of mankind. Presently, several changes are being contemplated for improvement of standards in education across the country to suit the digital age needs. In this context, the International conference on Emerging Trends in Basic Sciences, Engineering Technologies and Management Sciences being conducted by AERF is very much timely and apt. I convey my best wishes and greetings to all the people involved in the conference.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES,
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
(ICETBSETMS-2016)**

Date: 23rd July 2016

Message

Dr. K. Amaresh, M. Tech., Ph. D., A.M.I.E., M.I.S.T.E.
Associate Professor,
KSRM College of Engineering,
Kadapa – 516003.

I strongly believe that engineers and technocrats get exposed to latest trends in engineering and technology through the technical symposiums as well as seminars. It is very much needed for young engineers to exhibit and improve new directions of research in engineering and technology in order to carry its result to end society.

I am extremely happy to announce that **Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation** has remarkable record not only in imparting technical knowledge to several students, but also to take developed technology into the society through various means. I strongly believe that **International Conference on Emerging Trends in Basic Sciences, Engineering Technologies and Management Sciences (ICETBSETMS – 2016)** is one among such excellent means for young engineers to exhibit and improve technical skills for benefit of the society.

On this occasion, I congratulate technical community and wish the ICETBSETMS – 2016 a grand success.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES (ICETBSETMS-2016)

Date: 23rd July 2016

Message

Dr. B. Jayachandraiah
Professor of Mechanical Engineering,
Vice principal
Sri Kalahasteeswara Institute of Technology (SKIT)
Sri kalahasti, Chittoor (Dt.), A.P.

It's give me a great pleasure to know that the Anveshana Educational Research Foundation (AERF) and SJJT University, Rajasthan are jointly organizing the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Basic Sciences Engineering Technologies and Management Sciences (ICETBSETMS - 2016) on 23rd July Tirupati.

I feel that it is a remarkable event in the field of Science, Engineering and Management Sciences conducting the International Conference in the Rayalaseema Region.

In the work of Globalization and Liberalization, there is a paradigmatic shift from material resources to human resources. For proper development of human resources, there is a need to focus on imparting skills of experts in general are faculty of Engineering, Management and Basic Sciences in the region of the Rayalaseema.

I am sure that the scientist, Academicians and policy makers are participating in the ICETBSETMS – 2016 will discuss and debate the issues related to Science, Technology and Management could be used to provide solutions to various problems encounted by the people not only in India but also in the world.

Message

K. V. Vara Prasad,
ECE - H.O.D
Aditya Engineering College

The struggle you're in today is developing the strength you need for tomorrow.

The only thing that never changes is change itself. And there is neither survival nor progress without coping up with the change. It also encourages the fraternity to come out with a number of valuable practices for the economies to face the change proactively and successfully.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES,
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
(ICETBSETMS-2016)**

Date: 23rd July 2016

Message

Dr. Nagunuri Srinivas
Associate Professor
St. Joseph's Degree & PG College, Hyderabad

I am delighted to note that the Anveshana Educational and Research Foundation & Shri JJT University, Rajasthan is Jointly organizing the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Basic Sciences, Engineering Technologies and Management Sciences *(ICETBSETMS – 2016)* on 23rd July 2016 *at* Hotel Bliss, Tirupati.

I am sure that the Conference will provide a unique platform for academia and researchers for fruitful deliberations and exchange of ideas in the emerging areas of Basic Sciences, Engineering Technologies and Management Sciences. The galaxy of expert present will enormously benefit researchers attending the Conference from every corner of the world.

I wish the Conference a grand success.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES (ICETBSETMS-2016)

Date: 23rd July 2016

Message

Dr. P. Veera Narayana Reddy
Principal
S. V. Engineering College for Women

Change is a continuous process, following the existed formats and trends never give us the challenge. Today's innovation or creation becoming outdated for tomorrow. Society is moving in a very fast pace towards the changes by day to day observations, needs and wants and inspiring the enthusiastic towards the modification, up-gradation and also creation which are leads to the change. Stagnation is not at all acceptable in present societal conditions. Our theories and ideas have done much to strengthen the management educational practices. Now the trend is to achieve excellence in the practices. And to achieve excellence in practices requires not only basic research but also experimental studies, and ability to convert ideas in to practice.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES (ICETBSETMS-2016)

Date: 23rd July 2016

<u>Message</u>

Dr. D. Sucharitha
Director - AERF

AERF aims to educate researchers for the future to build and maintain quality oriented research related to Engineering, Management, Pharmacy and other domains as well. We believe these researchers' contribute to make a difference to their Colleges and Universities and to the world around them.

In our endeavour, we draw upon reserves of goodwill among the quality oriented research, its reputation among researchers' and potential students, commitment is the key strength to AERF.

The future holds tremendous promise for our organization we look forward to being recognized as one of the premier research organization which meets the quality standards across the globe. To achieve this goal, the organization is following a three-pronged approach: connect, nurture, and grow. We will:

- CONNECT proactively with the worlds of practice and policy, with academic work nationally and globally, with our research work, and with the local community.

- NURTURE a high performance work environment by emphasizing and supporting a climate of autonomy, stretch, and team work.

- GROW our capacity, but do so in a thoughtful and strategic manner, aiming to have an impact commensurate with our ambitions, and ensuring that we maintain and upgrade the quality of our people and our experience.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES (ICETBSETMS-2016)

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MODELING OF UNBALANCED RADIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

[Paper Id- EEE 1001]

A Paper Presented By: [1]K. Subramanyam, [2]Dr. K. Amaresh
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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a simulation based unbalanced radial distribution system. The distribution system is consisting of a three phase induction machine load, a single phase photovoltaic, a three phase power factor correction capacitor, and a load. The single phase photovoltaic is interconnected to grid through a voltage source inverter. The single phase photovoltaic model includes maximum power point tracking, proportional resonance controller, and a phase locked loop. This model is demonstrated by three case studies. The devolved model is used to identify variety of stability, harmonic issues in distribution system and also effect of unbalance on the system. The system dynamic performance is investigated using this model. The complete analysis is carried out in MATLAB/SIM Power Systems environment.

Keywords: Photo Voltaic, Distribution System, Maximum Power Pont Tracking, Proportional Resonance Controller.

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ANN CONTROL BASED MICROGRID FREQUECNY AND VOLTAGE DEVIATION REDUCTION WITH ATTACHED STORAGE SYSTEM

[Paper Id- EEE 1002]

A Paper Presented By: [1]K. Veera Karthik, [2]Dr. K. Amaresh
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ABSTRACT

In this paper frequency deviations are associated with renewable energy sources because of their inherent variability. We consider a micro grid where fossil fuel generators and renewable energy sources are combined with a reasonably sized, fast acting battery-based storage system. We develop ANN control strategies for frequency deviation reduction, despite the presence of significant (model) uncertainties. They are different from traditional centralized electricity networks which transmit vast amounts of electrical energy. Across long distances at very high voltages however they are similar to utility scale power distribution grids. It is critical to maintain the Frequency Voltage deviations within a small range to satisfy military operating requirements. High-speed, grid-attached storage systems such as batteries have been proposed for reducing Frequency Voltage variability.

Keywords: Energy storage, micro grid, ANN controls algorithms, Renewable Energy source.

A SECURE SEMANTIC APPROACH FOR CLASSIFICATION OF RELATIONAL DATA ON CLOUD WITH K-NN ALGORITHM

[Paper Id: CSE 1003]

A Paper Presented By: [1]Goduguchita S Rajitha Priya, [2]Annavazulu Mrinalini
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ABSTRACT

Information Mining has wide applications in numerous territories, for example, saving money, prescription, experimental examination and among government organizations. Grouping is one of the regularly utilized undertakings as a part of information mining applications. For as far back as decade, because of the ascent of different security issues, numerous hypothetical and down to earth answers for the characterization issue have been proposed under various security models. In any case, with the late prevalence of distributed computing, clients now have the chance to outsource their information, in scrambled structure, and in addition the information mining undertakings to the cloud. Since the information on the cloud is in scrambled structure, existing security saving characterization procedures are not pertinent. In this paper, we concentrate on tackling the arrangement issue over scrambled information. Specifically, we propose a protected k-NN classifier over scrambled information in the cloud. The proposed convention ensures the classification of information, protection of client's info inquiry, and conceals the information access designs. To the best of our insight, our work is the first to build up a safe k-NN classifier over encoded information under the semi-legit model. Additionally, we experimentally break down the proficiency of our proposed convention utilizing a genuine dataset under various parameter settings.

Keywords: Encryption, Classification, PPkNN, SMC, Cloud Storage, AES, Cryptosystem.

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS FOR TWO SIDES OF REVIEW USING DUAL PREDICTION

[Paper Id: CS 1004]

A Paper Presented By: [1]R. Poornima, [2]B. Rupa Devi
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ABSTRACT

Opinion mining or sentiment analysis is to evaluate the users' opinions or thoughts which are in the form of unstructured data. To interpret and understand the person's views, emotions and understanding, the system must be made reliable and efficient. Dual sentimental analysis is an important current research area. The sentiment found within comments, feedback or critiques provide useful indicators form any different purposes. We propose a dual training algorithm to make use of original and reversed training reviews in match for learning a sentiment classifier, and a dual prediction algorithm to classify the test reviews by examine two sides of one review. We also extend the DSA framework from polarity (positive-negative) classification to 3-class (positive-negative neutral) classification, by taking the neutral reviews into consideration. Dual Sentiment analysis provides companies with a means to evaluate the extent of product acceptance and to determine strategies to increase the product quality.

Keywords: Sentimental analysis, feedback, Opinion Mining, Classification, Sentiment Identification.

AN EFFICIENT NON-UNIFORM ENERGY DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY FOR WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

[Paper Id: CS 1005]

A Paper Presented By: [1]M. Sushitha, [2]B. Purshotham
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ABSTRACT

Remote sensor system is a self-composed remote system framework constituted by quantities of vitality constrained smaller scale sensors under the flag of modern application (IA). In this venture, a protected and effective cost mindful securer steering convention to address two is clashing issues: they are lifetime enhancement and security. Through the vitality equalization control and irregular strolling the clashing issues are tended to. At that point find the vitality utilization, is seriously disproportional to the uniform vitality organization for the given system topology, which incredibly diminishes the lifetime of the sensor systems. To take care of this issue a productive non-uniform vitality sending procedure is utilized to upgrade the lifetime and message conveyance proportion under the same vitality asset and security necessity. It is additionally to give a quantitative security investigation on the proposed directing convention.

Keywords: wireless sensor network, cost aware secure routing protocol, lifetime optimization, energy consumption, uniform energy, deployment, strategy, security.

EVALUATION OF THERMAL PERFORMANCE OF CONE SHAPED HELICAL COIL HEAT EXCHANGER BY USING CFD ANALYSIS

[Paper Id: MECH 1006]

A Paper Presented By: [1]H. S. S. K. Praveen, [2]Dr. B. Jayachandraiah
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ABSTRACT

Now-a-days, Helical Coil Heat Exchangers find a prominent role in industrial applications for the better performance. Its configuration is most effective over Shell and Tube heat exchangers for higher heat transfer rates. An attempt is made in the paper to evaluate the performance of Cone Shaped Helical Coil Heat Exchanger (HCHE) by comparing with that of Simple type. CATIA V5 software is used to model both the helical coils. The pitch and height of both the coils are kept identical for analysis. The material of Shell and Coil is assigned Steel and Copper respectively. The models are exported to Autodesk CFD 2015 software for Meshing and Analysis.

Then Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) Analysis is carried-out for various flow rates of 40, 60, 80, 100, 140 LPH at Coil side and constant rate of 200 LPH at Shell side under steady state conditions by using K-ε Turbulence Model. The Convergence of Simulation of the Simple and Cone Shaped Helical Coil Heat Exchanger is performed for better results. The results and contours were drawn for temperature and velocity by considering the above flow rates. At 40 LPH, it was observed that the temperature decrement of 29.14^{o}C in Coil of Conical HCHE is greater than 26.72^{o}C which was obtained in Simple HCHE. Also, the Heat Transfer rate of 1454.08 W for the Cone Shaped HCHE is higher over Simple HCHE of 1208.14 W. It was observed that the heat transfer rates of Cone shaped HCHE are increased by 10-20% with respect to the Simple HCHE.

Keywords: CATIA V5, Autodesk CFD, Convergence, K-ε Turbulence Model

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PARAMETRIC OPTIMIZATION DURING TURNING OF AISI D3 STEEL USING TAGUCHI METHOD INTEGRATED WITH PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

[Paper Id: MECH 1007]

A Paper Presented By: [1] R. K. Suresh, [2]B. Lohit, [3]Dr. B. Jayachandraiah, [4]P. Dileep

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ABSTRACT

To deal with the challenges that any modern machining industries face in achieving a high quality product, the proposed work aims to explore the effects of turning parameters on the performance characteristics of AISI D3 steel during turning operation. Factors like feed rate, cutting speed and depth of cut affect the performance characteristics such as surface roughness and Material Removal Rate (MRR). To get better surface finish and maximum MRR, the best optimal level of parameters has to be chosen carefully. This paper envisages the multi-objective optimization technique used in conjunction with Taguchi method and Principal Component Analysis (PCA).The experiments were performed based on Taguchi L9 Orthogonal Array (OA) by taking feed rate, cutting speed and depth of cut at three levels. The experiments were carried-out on conventional lathe with CVD coated cemented carbide as tool insert under Minimum Quantity Lubrication (MQL) condition. It was inferred that the cutting performance in turning operation could be enhanced effectively by applying this technique.

Keywords: Material Removal Rate (MRR), Orthogonal Array (OA), turning operation, Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

PERFORMANCE OF GAS TURBINE FOR POWER GENERATION

[Paper Id: B.E 1008]

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ABSTRACT

Gas turbines are now a day's commonly used in today's world. This article explains the important components in the turbine. In spite of that it also tells the working principle involved and cycle involved in the gas turbine. It also shows the calculation part of gas turbine. This article gives the improvement of gas turbine. This discussion shows the applications of gas turbine. The article is ended with the conclusion part.

DESIGN AND SIMULATION OF MODIFIED SWASTIKA SHAPED MICRO- STRIP PATCH ANTENNA USING HFSS FOR MULTIBAND APPLICATIONS

[Paper Id: ECE 1009]

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this paper is to design and simulate H & swastika shaped micro strip patch antenna for multiband applications. It has Omni directional and stable radiation pattern. Here micro strip antenna can be simulated by using ANSOFT HFSS software. Parameters such as return loss, VSWR and radiation pattern are taken. Micro strip antenna becomes very popular day to day because of easy analysis and fabrication, low cost, light weight. Micro-strip antennas offer low cost design for many wireless application systems. During design different feeding techniques with different antenna shapes are used. By increasing the substrate thickness and decreasing the permittivity of substrate the percentage of bandwidth is increased. HFSS software is used for simulation and design of micro strip antenna where its version is 13.0. HFSS means High Frequency Structure Simulator launched by the ANSOFT. Micro-strip antennas are used for WLAN, Wi-MAX & RADAR, mobile communications, satellite applications and microwave applications. The proposed antenna has Return loss -25db and frequency ranges 2.36 to 2.38GHz and 7.8 to 8.85GHz.

Keywords: Frequency, Bandwidth, VSWR, Radiation pattern, return loss.

CIRCUIT BREAKER USING PASSWORD

[Paper Id: ECE 1010]

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ABSTRACT

Our system proposes a password based circuit breaker system. Here we connect the circuit with a keypad through which we enter the password. There is a substantial increase in the number of fatal accidents involving line due to electric substation staff. This system provides a solution to this problem, to ensure there are no such accidents that endanger the life of line men. Here the control of the circuit is provided at transformer to switch OFF the circuit. He may now safely work out the repairs and may return to the transformer to switch ON the circuit .Since the control to switch ON/OFF the circuit lies with the lineman himself there is no chance of accidents. The system uses an 8051 microcontroller in order to tally password and a matrix keypad to take password input. The system may be later enhanced by integrating with an EEPROM for password changing as and when needed.

Keywords: Transformer, EEPROM, Circuit Breaker

IDENTIFICATION OF SEA-ICE FLOES AND FLOE SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS USING IMAGE PROCESSING

[Paper Id: ECE 1011]

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ABSTRACT

An unmanned aerial vehicle was used as a mobile sensor platform to collect sea-ice features at Ny-Ålesund in early May 2011, and several image processing algorithms have been applied to samples of sea-ice images to extract useful information about sea ice. The sea-ice statistics given by the floe size distribution, being an important parameter for climate and wave- and structure-ice analysis, is challenging to calculate due to difficulties in ice floe identification, particularly the separation of seemingly connected ice floes. In this paper, the gradient vector flow (GVF) snake algorithm is applied to solve this problem. To evolve the GVF snake algorithm automatically, an initialization based on the distance transform is proposed to detect individual ice floes, and the morphological cleaning is afterward applied to smoothen the shape of each identified ice floe. Based on the identification result, the image is separated into four different layers: **ice floes, brash pieces, slush, and water**. The proposed algorithm implements Otsu Thresholding method, K-Means clustering algorithm, Distance transform, edge detection and morphology operation yields an acceptable identification result. A discussion on the methods and results concludes the paper.

Keywords: Floe size distribution, ice floe identification, image processing, marginal ice zone, remote sensing.

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WEIGHTED ENCODING FOR MIXED NOISE REMOVAL

[Paper Id: ECE 1012]

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ABSTRACT

Mixed noise removal from natural images is a challenging task since the noise distribution usually does not have a parametric model and has a heavy tail. One typical kind of mixed noise is additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) coupled with impulse noise (IN). Many mixed noise removal methods are detection based methods. They first detect the locations of impulse noise pixels and then remove the mixed noise. However, such methods tend to generate many artefacts when the mixed noise is strong.

We propose a simple yet effective method, namely Weighted Encoding for Mixed Noise Removal (WEMNR), to remove mixed noise. In WEMNR, there is not an explicit step of impulse pixel detection; instead, soft impulse pixel detection via weighted encoding is used to deal with IN and AWGN simultaneously. Meanwhile, the image sparsely prior and nonlocal self-similarity prior are integrated into a regularization term and introduced into the variational encoding framework. Experimental results show that the proposed WEMNR method achieves leading mixed noise removal performance in terms of both quantitative measures and visual quality.

IMPROVED PROTECTION TECHNIQUE FOR E-BANKING SECURITY SERVICES USING CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHM

[Paper Id: ECE 1013]

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ABSTRACT

In today's world most of the banking transactions are done using the e-banking. The security and the privacy features are the major concern for the e-banking users and it needs to be improved rapidly. Due to the cryptanalysis techniques, it is difficult to provide the security for the customers by using the conventional algorithms. This project deals with the important issues regarding how to enhance the transition to more secure cryptographic and encryption algorithms in the financial sector. This project recommends that adopting and implementing open source application is considered as a better replacement to the conventional algorithms. We proposed a modified algorithm for AES, in which substitute bye, shift row will remain same as in the original AES while the mix column is replaced by the 128 permutation operation followed by add round key operation. Comparative study with the previous algorithms represents the advantages of the modified AES algorithm and its high ability to overcome the problem of computational overhead by using the permutation box.

Keywords: E-banking security; open source applications; Advanced Encryption standard (AES); cryptography; encryption algorithms.

DESIGN & ANALYSIS OF AN ANTENNA FOR S-BAND OPERATIONS

[Paper Id: ECE 1014]

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ABSTRACT

Antenna plays a major role in wireless communications. The type of antenna includes parabolic reflectors, patch antennas, slot antennas, folded dipole antennas etc. Among those, most useful antennas at microwave frequencies (f>1GHz) are micro strip antennas also called patch antennas with a metal patch on top of grounded dielectric substrate. The patch may be in variety of shapes but rectangular and circular are most common.

In this paper the design of rectangular micro strip patch antenna to operate at frequency of 2 to 2.5 GHz with the thickness of 1.6mm and Flame Retardant-4 (FR-4) substrate with a dielectric constant which is approximately 4.4 is proposed. The feeding technique that offers an excess bandwidth of about hundreds of Mega Hertz is also proposed.

The simulation by using a soft HFSS verifies the parameters of the antenna. The antenna performance characteristics such as input impedance, VSWR, Return loss and current density are verified.

MULTI PRECISION ARITHMETIC ADDERS

[Paper Id: ECE 1015]

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ABSTRACT

Arithmetic adder is the most important basic element for many digital applications. In this paper different types of adders are taken for experimental study such as Ripple Carry Adder, Carry Save adder, Carry Look ahead adder, Carry Increment adder, Carry Select adder, and Carry Skip adder. Here in this paper introducing a novel technique for designing a new Carry Select adder for multi precision arithmetic circuits. By using these technique improvements has been achieved like low latency and less power consumption and along with less gate count. Experimentally synthesized and simulated by using Xilinx ISE14.7, also tested in SPARTAN3E, XC3S1600E with speed of -5.

Keywords: ASIC, DSP, RCA, CLA, CSKA, CSA, and CSLA.

DETERMINING OPTIMAL WORKING PARAMETERS OF GFRP COMPOSITE DURING TURNING OPERATION USING TAGUCHI & CONTROL CHART ANALYSIS

[Paper Id: MECH 1016]

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ABSTRACT

Metal cutting is one of the important and widely used manufacturing processes in Engineering Industries. Glass fibre reinforced polymer (GFRP) composite materials are a feasible alternative to engineering materials and are being extensively used in variety of engineering applications in the present days.

In any manufacturing processes engineering judgment is still relied upon to optimize the multi-response problems. In this context the experimental report targets the machining of GFRP as a work piece with poly crystalline diamond insert tool by using Taguchi methodology, various input parameters such as Spindle speed, feed rate and depth of cut and their importance in deciding the temperature distribution and cutting rate. The experimental program introduces a Tool-thermo couple setting can reduce the cost and which establishes the optimal processing regime. The paper also deals with the diseases that can be harmful to machine tool operator caused by exposure to Dust generation in machining. Finally, constraint functions due to respect of quality and to limiting cutting phenomena are evaluated using Control Chart Analysis.

Keywords: Tool-thermo couple, Taguchi, Control Chart Analysis, Infrared pyrometer.

CERAMIC COATING OF PISTON TOP SURFACE THROUGH HVOF TECHNIQUE USING FE ANALYSIS

[Paper Id: MECH 1017]

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ABSTRACT

The strive to increase the engine efficiency in terms of fuel consumption and lower emissions have lead to higher demands. The piston is made up of Al-alloy. An attempt is made the present paper to analyse with mechanical effects of surface coating for a piston movement from TDC to BDC or vice-versa. The proper material for the insulated piston is not an easy task to evaluate mechanical properties. Adiabatic process is one in which there is no heat added or removed from an isolated system. The conventionally the top surface of piston is coated with different ceramic powder like Alumina, Titania and Zirconia by High velocity oxidizing flame (HVOF) technique Then the with and without coated piston are modelled in CATIA v5 software and analysis are done by using ANSYS software. And analysis is carried-out to find the best suitable coating powder like Alumina, Titania and Zirconia etc. It is observed from the analysis the coated Aluminium-Titania piston having improved mechanical properties like hardness, microstructure, and corrosion résistance. Further it is observed that total heat flux, total deformation and Heat transfer have been decreased with increase of hardness and corrosion resistance compared to uncoated piston material.

Keywords: Coatings, Deformation, HVOF technique, Microstructure, Temperature, Wear resistance.

MCDM BASED MULTI OBJECTIVE OPTIMISATION DURING TURNING OF AISI D3 STEEL WITH CASTER OIL AS CUTTING FLUID USING DNMG STYLED COATED INSERT

[Paper Id: MECH 1018]

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ABSTRACT

Turning with minimum quantity lubrication is one such technique which can alleviate the pollution problems associated with cutting fluids. The continued application of conservative fluids is being confronted by the need to minimize health risks and bio-contamination. Cutting fluids of various types are usually enrolled to control the heat generated in machining. Bio-oils assisted machining is an environmental bio-compatible technology for desirable control of temperature. Hence in this work the castor oil is used as cutting fluid in substitution of mineral based oil during turning of AISI D3 steel. Experimentation is intended as per Taguchi design of orthogonal array which is carried out on a TURNMASTER 35 Conventional lathe in combination with DNMG styled PVD tools. The input parameters considered are cutting speed, feed and depth of cut and quality targets are Material removal rate, Surface roughness and Power consumed. MCDM technique of Deng's similarity based approach is implemented to find optimal process parameter combinations for higher the Material Removal Rate, lower the Surface Roughness and lower power consumption. Finally, the optimal parameter combination for multi objective optimization is obtained by using MCDM Technique which is significantly improved the objective results as compared to initial setting values.

Keywords: Minimum quantity lubrication, Turn master 35 conventional lathe, DNMG, castor oil, PVD, and Deng's similarity based approach.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF STAND ALONE SOLAR PV SYSTEM WITH HIGH GAIN AND HIGH EFFECIENCY DC-DC POWER STAGE

[Paper Id: EEE 1019]

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ABSTRACT

This project proposes Implementation and Analysis of Stand Alone Solar Pv System with High Gain High Efficiency Controlled Dc-Dc Power Stages both in the forward power stage and the bidirectional battery interface. The high-voltage gain converters enable the use of low-voltage PV and battery sources. This results in minimization of partial shading and parasitic capacitance effects on the PV source. Series connection of a large number of battery modules is obviated, preventing the overcharging and deep discharging issues that reduce the battery life.

In addition, the proposed configuration facilitates required power tracking (RPT of the PV source as per the load requirements, eliminating the use of expensive and difficult to manage dump loads. High-performance inverter operation is achieved through *abc* to *dq* reference frame transformation, which helps in generating precise information about the load's active power component for RPT, regulation of ac output voltage, and minimization of control complexity. Inverter output voltage is regulated by controlling the modulation index of sinusoidal pulse width modulation, resulting in a stable and reliable system operation. The active power demand is controlled by regulating the dc link voltage. All the analytical, simulation results of this project are proposed through matlabR2011a/simulink. By this project we can supply power to the loads even under abnormal conditions through battery.

MODELLING AND ANALYSIS OF INLINE DRIPPER IN IRRIGATION

[Paper Id: MECH 1020]

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is backbone of our country. Nearly sixty percent of people in our country depend on irrigation. But farmers of many parts of the world are not aware of advancements in agriculture. There is no awareness among farmers which lead to the situation that farmer have stopped growing crops due to no profits. There are many improved methods in irrigation; one of such methods is drip irrigation.. Each plantation requires different types of drippers. The present available size of dripper is of weight 1.9gm for discharge of 4 l/h. In this project it is aimed to reduce weight of dripper to 1gm .PRO-E and ANSYS software's are used for static structural analysis of dripper. Results after modification of design to 1 gm the total deformation 0.00021165 mm and equivalent stress in 3.9764 (mpa) it increases productivity and initial cost of the dripper gets reduced.

Keywords: Dripper, Discharge of 4lph, Size of dripper, software's: Pro-E, ANSYS work bench.

DATA APPROACH PRIVILEGE BY USING ATTRIBUTE BASED ENCRYPTION IN THE CLOUD

[Paper Id: CSE 1021]

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is a progressive registering worldview which empowers adaptable, on-interest and minimal effort utilization of figuring assets, yet the information is outsourced to some cloud servers, and different protection concerns rise up out of it. Different schemes in light of the Attribute-Based Encryption have been proposed to secure the distributed storage. Nonetheless, most work focus on the data contents privacy and the access control, while less consideration is paid to the benefit control and the identity privacy. In this paper, we show a semi-anonymous privilege control scheme. Anony Control to address the information protection as well as user identity privacy in existing access control schemes. Anony Control decentralizes the central authority to restrain the identity spillage and in this way accomplishes semi-anonymity. Additionally, it likewise sums up the file access control to the privilege control, by which benefits of all operations on the cloud information can be overseen in a fine-grained way. Subsequently, we exhibit the Anony Control-F which completely keeps the identity spillage and accomplish the full anonymity. Our security analysis demonstrates that both Anony Control and Anony Control-F are secure under the DBDH supposition, and our execution assessment shows the feasibility of our schemes.

DELAY-AWARE WI-FI OFFLOADING AND NETWORK SELECTION

[Paper Id: ECE 1022]

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ABSTRACT

To accommodate the explosive growth in mobile data traffic, both mobile cellular operators and mobile users are increasingly interested in offloading the traffic from cellular networks to Wi-Fi networks. However, previously proposed offloading schemes mainly focus on reducing the cellular data usage, without paying too much attention on the quality of service (QoS) requirements of the applications. In this paper, we study the Wi-Fi offloading problem with delay-tolerant applications under usage based pricing. We aim to achieve a good tradeoffs between the user's payment and its QoS characterized by the file transfer deadline. We first propose a general *D*elay-*A*ware *W*i-Fi Offloading and *N*etwork Selection (DAWN) algorithm for a general single-user decision scenario. We then analytically establish the sufficient conditions, under which the optimal policy exhibits a threshold structure in terms of both the time and file size. As a result, we propose a monotone DAWN algorithm that approximately solves the general offloading problem, and has a much lower computational complexity comparing to the optimal algorithm. Simulation results show that both the general and monotone DAWN schemes achieve a high probability of completing file transfer under a stringent deadline, and require the lowest payment under a no stringent deadline as compared with three heuristic schemes.

Keywords: DAWN, Mobile data offloading, cellular and Wi-Fi integration, dynamic programming, threshold policy.

ACTIVE FILTERING CAPABILITY FOR WECS WITH DOUBLY FED INDUCTION GENERATOR BY USING GSC

[Paper Id: EEE 1023]

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the operation of Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) with an integrated active filter capabilities using Grid Side Converter (GSC). The main contribution of this work lies in the control of GSC for supplying harmonics in addition to its slip power transfer. The Rotor Side Converter (RSC) is used for attaining maximum power extraction and to supply required reactive power to DFIG. This Wind Energy Conversion System (WECS) works as a Static Compensator (STATCOM) for supplying harmonics even when the wind turbine is in shut down condition. Control algorithms of both GSC and RSC are presented in detail. Proposed DFIG based WECS is simulated using MATLAB / Simulink. A prototype of a proposed DFIG based WECS is developed using a DSP (Digital Signal Processor). Simulated results are validated with test results of the developed DFIG for different practical conditions such as variable wind speed and unbalanced/single phase loads.

Keywords: DFIG, WECS, Nonlinear load, Integrated Active Filter, Power Quality.

SURVEILLANCE OF THE UNATTENDED BAGGAGE AND BACKTRACKING VERIFICATION OF THE OWNER

[Paper Id: ECE 1024]

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ABSTRACT

This paper designs an off the shell surveillance system which tracks, detects, categorizes the unattended objects (generally termed as abandoned object detection) in the scene using state-of-the-art computer vision technique. A much popular time efficient background subtraction algorithm MOG is used by this paper to generate long term and short term foreground models.. The temporal consistency has been added to reduce the percentages of false alarms. Also provides an efficient back tracking verification of the owner for the further inspections. On spotting the emergent scenario, the hardware part (ARM 7 microcontroller, a buzzer and GSM) alerts the public by raising an alarm This surveillance system has been tested using the standard data sets PETS 2006 and AVSS 2007 .Subsequent reduction in false alarm rate has been noticed.

Keywords: Abandoned object detection; temporal consistency; background subtraction; object tracking; visual surveillance

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTIFUNCTION DUAL VOLTAGE SOURCE INVERTER FOR GRID CONNECTED SYSTEMS

[Paper Id: EEE 1025]

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a dual voltage source inverter (DVSI) scheme to enhance the power quality and reliability of the micro grid system. The proposed scheme is comprised of two inverters, which enables the micro grid to exchange power generated by the distributed energy algorithms are developed based on instantaneous symmetrical component theory (ISCT) to operate DVSI in grid sharing and grid injecting modes. The proposed scheme has increased reliability, lower bandwidth requirement of the main inverter, lower cost due to reduction in filter size, and better utilization of micro grid power while using reduced dc- link voltage rating for the main inverter. These features make the DVSI scheme a promising option for micro grid supplying sensitive loads. The topology and control algorithm are validated through extensive simulation.

Keywords: Grid connected inverter, instantaneous symmetrical component theory (ISCT), micro grid, power quality.

SMART BUILDING POWER MANAGEMENT WITH MONITORING AND CONTROLLING USING WSNS

[Paper Id: ECE 1026]

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ABSTRACT

In this project, we design and development of a smart monitoring and controlling system for household electrical appliances in real time. The system principally monitors electrical parameters of household appliances such as voltage and current and subsequently calculates the power consumed. The novelty of this system is the implementation of the controlling mechanism of appliances in different ways. The system is a low-cost and flexible in operation and thus can save electricity expense of the consumers.

A smart power monitoring and control system has been designed and developed toward the implementation of an intelligent building. The developed system effectively monitors and controls the electrical appliance usages at an elderly home. Thus, the real-time monitoring of the electrical appliances can be viewed through a website. The system can be extended for monitoring the whole intelligent building. We aim to determine the areas of daily peak hours of electricity usage levels and come with a solution by which we can lower the consumption and enhance better utilization of already limited resources during peak hours. Depending on the inhabitant usages, appliances connected by smart sensing units are controlled either by automation based on the tariff conditions or by the inhabitant locally using GUI and remotely using the website. The tariff conditions refer to the situation wherein unimportant electrical appliances will be automatically switched off by the system during high price of the electricity.

Keywords: ACS712, LPC2148, ZIGBEE, Visual basic GUI App.

VIRTUAL PILOT SIGNALS FOR MIMO-OFDM SYSTEMS FOR ITERATIVE CHANNEL ESTIMATION

[Paper Id: ECE 1027]

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ABSTRACT

The number of transmit and receive antennas in multi-input multi-output (MIMO) systems is increasing rapidly to enhance the throughput and reliability of next-generation wireless systems. Benefits of large size MIMO systems, however, can be realized only when the quality of estimated channels is ensured at the transmitter and receiver side alike. In this paper, we introduce a new decision-directed channel estimation technique dealing with pilot shortage in the MIMO-OFDM systems. The proposed channel estimator uses soft symbol decisions obtained by iterative detection and decoding (IDD) scheme to enhance the quality of channel estimate. Using the soft information from the decoders, the proposed channel estimator selects reliable data tones, subtracts inter stream interferences, and performs re-estimation of the channels. We have analyzed the optimal data tone selection criterion, which accounts for the reliability of symbol decisions and correlation of channels between the data tones and pilot tones. From numerical simulations, we have shown that the proposed channel estimator achieves considerable improvement in system performance over the conventional channel estimators in realistic MIMO-OFDM scenarios.

Keywords: Channel estimation, decision directed channel estimation, iterative detection and decoding, joint channel estimation and detection, multi-input multi-output (MIMO), orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TRENDS IN BASIC SCIENCES, ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES (ICETBSETMS-2016)

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DESIGN A SET OF LOW COST WEB MONITORING AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEM BASED ON RASPBERRY PI USING ZIGBEE TECHNOLOGY

[Paper Id: ECE 1028]

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we proposed an embedded system to develop a smart irrigation monitoring system using raspberry pi. Focus area will be parameters such as temperature and soil moisture. This system will be a substitute to traditional farming method .We will develop such a system that will help a farmer to know his field status in his home or he may be residing in any part of the world. It proposes a automatic irrigation system for the agricultural lands. Currently the automation is one of the important roles in the human life. It not only provides comfort but also reduce energy, efficiency and time saving. Now the industries are use automation and control machine which is high in cost and not suitable for using in a farm field. So here it also designs a smart irrigation technology in low cost which is usable by Indian farmers. Raspberry pi is the main heart of the whole system. An automated irrigation system was developed to optimize water use for agricultural crops. Automation allows us to control appliances automatically.

DESIGN OF AN EMBEDDED SYSTEM FOR WHEELCHAIR CONTROL BASED ON EYE MOVEMENTS USING IMAGE PROCESSING

[Paper Id: ECE 1029]

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ABSTRACT

A novel technique is implemented for the eye controlled based independent and cost effective system. The purpose of Eye movement based control electric wheelchair is to eliminate the necessity of the assistance required for the disabled person. And it provides great opportunity of the disabled to feel of independent accessible life. The implemented system will allow the disabled person to control the wheelchair without the assistance from other persons. In this system controlling of wheelchair carried out based on Eye movements. The camera is mounted in front of the user, to capture the image of any one of the Eye (either left or right) and tracks the position of eye pupil with the use of Image processing techniques. According to the position of the eye, wheelchair motor will be directed to move left, right and forward. In addition to this, for the safety purpose ultrasonic sensor is mounted in front of wheelchair to detect the obstacles and automatically stop the wheelchair movement. To make system cost effective for monitoring, a Raspberry pi board allowed accessing the system without displaying unit.

Keywords: Image Processing, Open Computer Vision Library, Python, Raspberry Pi, Wheelchair.

AN ANALYTICAL PERFORMANCE FOR MULTI-ANTENNA COGNITIVE RADIO NETWORK (CRN) SYSTEMS

[Paper Id: ECE 1030]

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, an analytical performance study for multi-antenna Cognitive Radio (CR) systems is presented. The two most popular CR approaches, namely, the inter weave and underlay system designs, are considered and based on the derived analytical framework, a throughput-based comparison of these two system designs is presented. The system parameters are selected such that a quality of service (QoS) constraint on primary communication is satisfied. Closed form expressions for the outage probability at the Primary User (PU), as well as expressions for the ergodic rate of the Secondary User (SU) are derived, for both system designs. The derived expressions are functions of key design parameters, such as the sensing time and the detection threshold in the case of interweave CR, and the maximum allowable interference power received by the PU, in the case of underlay CR. Based on the derived expressions, for interweave CR, the sensing parameters, i.e., sensing time and energy detection threshold, are optimized such as to maximize the secondary system rate. By comparing the throughput performance for both system designs, the existence of specific regimes (in terms of primary activity, number of transmit and receive antennas as well as the outage probability of the PU), where one   CR approach outperforms the other, is highlighted.

Keywords: Cognitive radio, interweave, underlay, performance analysis, ergodic rate.

A VERSATILE AND CONSISTENT TECHNIQUE TO BUILD CONTENT-BASED PUBLISH/SUBSCRIBE FRAMEWORKS

[Paper Id: CSE 1031]

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ABSTRACT

Portrayed by the expanding entry rate of live substance, the crisis applications represent an extraordinary test: how to spread extensive scale live substance to intrigued clients in an adaptable and dependable way. The distribute/subscribe (bar/sub) model is broadly utilized for information dispersal in view of its ability of flawlessly extending the framework to huge size. Be that as it may, most occasion coordinating administrations of existing bar/sub frameworks either prompt low coordinating throughput while coordinating a substantial number of skewed memberships, or interfere with scattering when an expansive number of servers fizzle. The distributed computing gives incredible chances to the necessities of complex figuring and dependable correspondence. In this paper, we propose SREM, a versatile and solid occasion coordinating administration for substance based bar/sub frameworks in distributed computing environment. To accomplish low steering inertness and solid connections among servers, we propose a circulated overlay Skip Cloud to arrange servers of SREM. Through a half and half space parcelling system Partition, extensive scale skewed memberships are mapped into various subspaces, which guarantees high coordinating throughput and gives different applicant servers to every occasion. In addition, a progression of elements upkeep components is widely concentrated on. To assess the execution of SREM, 64 servers are sent and a great many live substance things are tried in a Cloud Stack test bed. Under different parameter settings, the test results show that the activity overhead of steering occasions in Skip Cloud is no less than 60 percent littler than in Chord overlay, the coordinating rate in SREM is no less than 3.7 times and at most 40.4 times bigger than the single-dimensional dividing method of Blue Dove. Furthermore, SREM empowers the occasion misfortune rate to drop back to 0 in several seconds regardless of the fact that countless fall flat at the same time.

Keywords: Publish/subscribe event matching, overlay construction.

RESTRAINT CLOUD DATA APPROACH AUTHORIZATION AND ANONYMOUSNESS BY USING ATTRIBUTE BASED ENCRYPTION

[Paper Id: CS 1032]

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ABSTRACT

In this Project, we show how Anony Control-F extends the User Revocation algorithm with a hierarchical structure to improve scalability and flexibility while at the same time inherits the feature of fine-grained access control. Second, we demonstrate how to implement a full-fledged access control scheme for cloud computing. The scheme provides full support for hierarchical user grant, file creation, file deletion, and user revocation in cloud computing. Third, we formally prove the security of the proposed scheme based on the security Cloud computing is an emerging computing paradigm in which resources of the computing infrastructure are provided as services over the Internet. As promising as it is, this paradigm also brings forth many new challenges for data security and access control when users outsource sensitive data for sharing on cloud servers, which are not within the same trusted domain as data owners. To keep sensitive user data confidential against un-trusted servers, existing solutions usually apply cryptographic methods by disclosing data decryption keys only to authorized users. However, in doing so, these solutions inevitably introduce a heavy computation overhead on the data owner for key distribution and data management when fine grained data access control is desired, and thus do not scale well. The problem of simultaneously achieving fine-grandness, scalability, and data confidentiality of access control actually still remains unresolved. This paper addresses this challenging open issue by, on one hand, defining and enforcing access policies based on data attributes, and, on the other hand, allowing the data owner to delegate most of the computation tasks involved in fine grained data access control to un-trusted cloud servers without disclosing the underlying data contents.

TREATMENT PREDICTION via SPARSE DEEP LEARNING

[Paper Id: CS 1033]

A Paper Presented By: [1]M. Manoj Kumar, [2]Ch. SivaSankar

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ABSTRACT

Programmed illness surmising is of significance to cross over any barrier between what online wellbeing seekers with irregular side effects need and what occupied human specialists with one-sided skill can offer. In any case, precisely and proficiently surmising infections is non-trifling, particularly for group based wellbeing administrations because of the vocabulary crevice, inadequate data, related therapeutic ideas, and constrained excellent preparing tests. In this paper, we first report a client study on the data needs of wellbeing seekers as far as inquiries and afterward select those that request conceivable sickness , treatment of their showed side effects for further logical. We next propose a novel profound learning plan to derive the conceivable sicknesses given the inquiries of wellbeing seekers. The proposed plan contains two key parts. The principal all around mines the separate medicinal marks from crude components. The second esteems the crude components and their marks as information hubs in one layer and shrouded hubs in the resulting layer, separately. In the interim, it takes in the between relations between these two layers through pre-preparing with pseudo marked information. Taking after that, the concealed hubs serve as crude elements for the more unique mark mining. With incremental and option rehashing of these two segments, our plan constructs an inadequately associated profound engineering with three shrouded layers. By and large, it well fits particular assignments with tweaking. Broad analyses on a genuine dataset marked by online specialists demonstrate the critical execution additions of our plan.

Keywords: Classifier, Reflection, Extraction, Classification, Learning, Medline.

CFD ANANLYSIS & MODELLING OF A SUPERSONIC COMBUSTION IN SCRAMJET ENGINE

[Paper Id: MECH 1034]

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ABSTRACT

The Supersonic Combustion Ramjet (SCRAMJET) engine has been recognized as the most promising air breathing propulsion system for the hypersonic flight (Mach number above 5). In recent years, the research and development of scramjet engine has promoted the study of combustion in supersonic flows. Extensive research is being carried out over the world for realizing the scramjet technology with hydrogen fuel with significant attention focused on new generations of space launchers and global fast-reaction reconnaissance missions. However, application for the scramjet concept using high heat sink and hydrogen fuels offers significantly enhanced mission potential for future military tactical missiles. Scramjet being an air-breathing engine, the performance of the missile system based on the scramjet propulsion is envisaged to enhance the payload weight and missile range. Supersonic combustion ramjet engine for an air-breathing propulsion system has been realized and demonstrated by USA on ground and in flight. X-43 vehicle used hydrogen fuel. Hydrocarbon fuel scramjet engine is still under study and research.

Mixing, ignition and flame holding in combustor, ground test facilities and numerical simulation of Scramjet engine are the critical challenges in the development of scramjet engine.

A REVIEW ON HEAT ABSORBTION IN AIRCONDITION SYSTEMS FOR AUTOMOBILE APPLICATIONS

[Paper Id: MECH 1035]

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ABSTRACT

There are a number of alternate technologies to the halocarbon vapour compression cycle, many of which were carefully studied when air conditioning units were first put into vehicles almost forty years ago. Technologies since then have changed. This paper discusses new refrigeration cycles which could be alternatives to the present-day halocarbon vapour compression cycle. In recent years, air-conditioning has shifted from being a luxury option, reserved for up-market saloons, to basic equipment requested as standard. These systems improve passenger security by allowing windows to remain closed, improve driver alertness with temperature choice, and increase visibility by de-misting and de-fogging windows during inclement weather. Fuel combustion necessary to power current mobile air conditioners can result in increased vehicle exhaust emissions that affect local air quality and carbon dioxide (CO_2) that is a greenhouse gas. Refrigerants in use today are also greenhouse gases that account for approximately 0.1 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions from all human activities, due to system leaks as well as losses during service and at vehicle end-of-life disposal. Vehicle air conditioning loads are the most significant auxiliary loads present in vehicles today.
Keywords: VAR systems vapour compression cycle, refrigeration in present trends in automobiles.

USE OF NDT APPROCHES FOR RADIATOR FABRICATION AND RELIABILITY FOR NANO FLUIDS- A STUDY

[Paper Id: MECH 1036]

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of industrial non-destructive testing (NDT) method is to identify defects or flaws in industrial parts, which are difficult to detect for the human eye. X-ray testing is a traditional method for the evaluation and detection of defects in castings and welds, therefore digital image processing and computational intelligence can be used to automate this process. Automated visual inspection of industrial parts can be used as a quality control task to determine automatically weather it complies with a given set of product and product safety specifications. NANO fluids are potential heat transfer fluids with enhanced thermo physical properties and heat transfer performance can be applied in many devices for better performances (i.e. energy, heat transfer and other performances). Evaluating the heat transfer enhancement due to the use of NANO fluids has recently become the centre of interest for many researchers. Because of its smaller particle size of NANO's the fabrication play an important role. This paper discuss about the fabrication techniques as well as non destructive testing methodologies of heat exchangers like radiators.

Keywords: NDT, Radiators, Fabrication techniques.

A REVIEW ON SPECIAL MATERIALS PROPERTIES USED IN FORGING PROCEES WITH REFERENCE TO DIE MAKING MATERIALS

[Paper Id: MECH 1037]

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ABSTRACT

In modern times, industrial forging is done either with presses or with hammers powered by compressed air, electricity, hydraulics or steam. Forging process produces parts of superior mechanical properties with minimum waste of material. In this process, the starting material has a relatively simple geometry; this material is plastically deformed in one or more operations into a product of relatively complex configuration. Materials used in "High-Tec" applications, usually designed for maximum performance, and normally expensive. Forging is carried out at a temperature above the re-crystallization temperature of the metal. The re-crystallization temperature is defined as the temperature at which the new grains are formed in the metal. This kind of extreme heat is necessary in avoiding strain hardening of the metal during deformation. The steels used for hot forming is a special type of tool steel, made to withstand a combination of heat, pressure and abrasion and has been classified hot-work tool steel, AISI type H. All hot-work tool steels are used in a quenched and tempered condition. The most essential properties for these types of steels are high levels of hot strength, ductility, toughness, thermal conductivity, creep strength, temper resistance and also low thermal expansion. Steels that need to maintain its properties at high temperatures, e.g. hot-work tool steels, require having an increased temper resistance so that an appropriate strength can be achieved after tempering at 550 /650 °C.

Keywords: Tool steels for forging, tool properties, die making applications.

FATIGUE ANALYSIS OF CONNECTING ROD FOR TWO WHEELER VEHICLE

[Paper Id: MECH 1038]

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ABSTRACT

The automobile engine connecting rod is a high volume production, critical component. It connects reciprocating piston to rotating crankshaft, transmitting the thrust of the piston to the crankshaft. Every vehicle that uses an internal combustion engine requires at least one connecting rod depending upon the number of cylinders in the engine. Fatigue occurs when the material subjected to the repeated load, as fatigue plays important role in the design and analysis of materials. In this work fatigue analysis is carried out on connecting rod of two wheeler vehicle to check out the behaviour of the rod, stress, strain, we are using the fully reversed loading condition(both in positive and negative) and we are taking the cycle of 10^5.

Keywords: Fatigue, stress, cycle, connecting rod, reversed cyclic load.

A STUDY ON STRUCTURAL BONDING OF FLY ASH WITH OTHER MATERIALS FOR MATRIX COMPOSITES

[Paper Id: MECH 1039]

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ABSTRACT

Metal matrix composites (MMCs) constitute an important class of design and weight efficient structural materials that are encouraging every sphere of engineering applications. There has been an increasing interest in composites containing low density and low cost reinforcements. Among various discontinuously dispersed solids used, fly ash is one of the most inexpensive and low density reinforcement available in large quantities as solid waste by-product during combustion of coal in thermal power plants. Hence, composites with fly ash as reinforcement are likely to overcome the cost barrier for wide spread applications in automotive and small engine applications. The present study has been focused on utilization of waste fly ash in useful manner by dispersing it in aluminium matrix to produce composite. In the present work, fly-ash which mainly consists of refractory oxides like silica, alumina, and iron oxides, was used as the reinforcing phase and to increase the wet ability magnesium and silicon were added. Composites were produced with different percentages of reinforcing phase.

Keywords: Fly ash, MMCs, Bonding ability with alloys.

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ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
(ICETBSETMS-2016)**

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A STUDY ON THERMAL BARRIER COATINGS ON GAS TURBINE ENGINE BLADES

[Paper Id: MECH 1040]

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ABSTRACT

Rising energy demands require development and design of novel technologies and materials. A high percentage of energy generation and transportation is done using gas turbines. Understanding TBC failure mechanisms is the basis to implement changes in order to improve durability. To maintain a strong bond between TC-TGO and TGO-BC, and also to reduce the magnitude of residual stresses close to these interfaces, intervention of BC composition, structure and processing can be accomplished. Development of thermal barrier coatings applied to cooled blades is one of the trends for improving gas turbines. Unlike aluminise protective coatings, the ceramic coatings not only protect blade surfaces from high-temperature oxidation and corrosion but also prevent base material softening at high temperatures. Thermal barrier coating application allows the reduction of the blade temperature and the significant increase in its service life. By considering all researches before did for TBC a route cause flow process of different coatings observed in this study.

Keywords: Gas turbines, Coating on blades, TBC, Bonding, types of coatings.

COMPARISON OF MEAN FILTER WITH MEDIAN FILTER

[Paper Id: ECE 1041]

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ABSTRACT

A picture is considered as an accumulation of data and the event of commotions in the picture causes corruption in the nature of the pictures. So the data connected with a picture tends to misfortune or harm. It ought to be essential to re establish the picture from clamours for getting most extreme data from pictures. In this paper we can perceive how diverse sorts of commotion will influence the nature of the pictures and the data in pictures. As a cure, the quality and the data from the noised picture can be recovered utilizing diverse sorts of channels. In this work Gaussian commotion, Salt and Pepper clamour, Speckle clamour and Poisson commotion are being considered and it can be lessened utilizing Gaussian channel, Wiener channel, Mean channel and Median channel. The exploratory result demonstrates the examination and the execution of various sorts of channels to demonise the noised pictures from various sorts of commotions with mean square mistakes and PSNR values.

Keywords: Gaussian noise, Salt and Pepper noise, Mean filter, Median filter.

STUDY OF EFFECT OF HIGH TEMPERATURE DURING WELDING

[Paper Id: MECH 1042]

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ABSTRACT

Metal joining process has been evolved in the past decades. As the requirement of vast products of different shapes started increasing, the need of the improvement in the metal joining is started needed. In past decades forging process were employed for joining metals then due to advancement welding technology also emerged, in order to join two components to make required product. Usually different types of welding process are present, but all the welding process has their own positive and negative aspects.

Normally when a metal is subjected to an elevated temperature, there will be a change in grain structure of the material. This case study will be information regarding the change in the grain structures after welding. And an application of the new type of welding technology. And defects formation due to improper welding method. And remedies to minimize defects. And application of composite materials

Keywords: Forging, Welding, Grain structure, Composite Material, HAZ.

ANALYSIS OF SHORT CIRCUIT AXIAL FORCES IN DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER WITH TAPPING ARRANGEMENT

[Paper Id: EEE 1043]

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ABSTRACT

Short circuit axial forces in transformer can cause very severe damage to the transformer. Short circuit axial forces are calculated for a 630kVA, 11000/433V distribution transformer. Finite Element Method (FEM) has been used for calculating the electromagnetic forces in the windings of transformer. Short circuit force under tapping arrangements has also been considered separately.

Keywords: Finite Element Method, Short Circuit, Electromagnetic Forces, Distribution Transformer, Tapping

TRANSFORMER LOSS CALCULATION AND L.V WINDING LOSS REDUCTION USING FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

[Paper Id: EEE 1044]

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ABSTRACT

Transformers are very important component of power system and their working efficiency directly influence the efficiency of the system. Hence it is always our concern to reduce losses of transformer and in turn improve efficiency of power system. Literature has presented various methods to calculate transformer losses, out of them Finite Element Method (FEM) is a modern technique which is emerging as an efficient tool. In this research work Finite Element technique is used using FEMM4.2 platform to calculate transformer losses. And then effect of variation in number of strands of winding conductors in transformer losses is analysed.

DESIGN & ANALYSIS OF HIGH-GAIN DC–DC CONVERTER FOR PV SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

[Paper Id: EEE 1045]

A paper presented by: [1]D. Sandhya, [2]K. Kamalapathi, [3]A. Sudhakar

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ABSTRACT

The number of large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) systems continues to increase, while the size of the largest systems has already reached several hundred megawatts. This trend will challenge existing PV system architectures and will require new PV system architectures with higher power ratings and higher voltage levels at the point of common coupling (PCC). This paper reports a medium-voltage (MV) dc-bus PV system architecture based on a high-gain soft-switched interleaved boost (SSIB) dc–dc converter. The interleaved characteristic increases the flexibility of the converter, allowing for either a higher voltage and/or current rating, thus increasing the power rating of the converter. The, high-gain capability of the SSIB converter allows it to be connected directly to an MV dc bus. This will facilitate direct connection of a PV system to an MV ac grid (i.e., 20 kV) using only one step-up transformer. Simulation and experimental results are presented to verify the operation of the SSIB converter and to confirm the steady-state and dynamic performance of the proposed PV system architecture.

Keywords: DC–DC power converters, large-scale systems, photovoltaic (PV) systems, power conversion.

VOLTAGE UNBALANCE AND HARMONICS COMPENSATION FOR ISLANDED MICROGRID INVERTERS

[Paper Id: EEE 1046]

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ABSTRACT

Voltage source inverters (VSIs) are usually used for all kinds of distributed generation interfaces in a micro grid. It's the micro grid's superiority to power the local loads continuously when the utility fails. When in islanded mode the voltage and frequency of the micro grid are determined by the VSIs, therefore the power quality can be deteriorated under unbalanced and nonlinear loads. A voltage unbalance and harmonics compensation strategy for the VSIs in islanded micro grid is proposed in this paper.. In this paper, a control strategy with low bandwidth communications for paralleled three-phase inverters is proposed to achieve satisfactory voltage unbalance compensation. The proposed control algorithm mainly consists of voltage/current inner loop controllers, a droop controller, a selective virtual impedance loop, and an unbalance compensator. The inner loop controllers are based on the stationary reference frame to better mitigate the voltage distortion under nonlinear loads. Droop control and selective virtual impedance loop achieve accurate current-sharing when supplying both linear and non- linear loads. Moreover, by adjusting voltage references according to the amplitude of the negative sequence voltage, the unbalance factor, which is mainly caused by single phase generators/loads, can be mitigated to an extremely low value. Finally, an AC micro grid which includes three three-phase three-leg inverters was tested in order to validate the proposed control strategy.

Keywords: Micro grids, voltage unbalance compensational, virtual impedance, droop control.

CONSTRUCTING THE BLUE PRINT OF RAPID REVERSE CONVERTER THROUGH THE PARALLEL PREFIX ADDER

[Paper Id: ECE 1047]

A paper presented by: [1]N. Sowjanya, [2]Dr. V. Thrimurthulu, [3]Ms. G. Dillirani

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ABSTRACT

In this project, the analysis of residue number system reverse converters using the well-known regular and modular parallel pre-fix adders is presented. The VLSI implementation reduces delay and improves area$\times$time^2, at the cost of increased power consumption, which is the major cause for preventing the use of parallel-prefix adders to achieve high-speed reverse converters in nowadays systems. Thus, the problem of higher power consumption is solved by designing reverse converter using parallel pre-fix adder components which provide better tradeoffs, between delay and power consumption. In this work a new technique is proposed to design and implement the reverse converter which helps the designer to improve the performance of the reverse converter based on the target application and existing constraints. Numerous reverse converters for different module sets already existed, which can be categorized into three types. The first type consists of converters with a tree of CSAs with EAC followed by a two-operand modulo 2k −1 CPA. A second type includes complex reverse converters, which have several CSAs and CPAs with EACs followed by a final regular subtractor with two operands of different size. The implementation of this subtractor using regular binary-adder results in one operand with some constant bits. The third type covers the reverse converters that have been designed for module sets with module other than the popular 2n and 2n ± 1. Hence a new technique is developed for the first and second types of reverse converters for applying the HMPE and HRPX in the reverse converter design is realized in VHDL. The power consumption values are calculated using TSMC 65-nm CMOS.

Keywords: Digital arithmetic, parallel-prefix adder, residue number system (RNS), reverse converter.

TEXT MINING USING RELEVANT FEATURE

[Paper Id: CSE 1048]

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ABSTRACT

This paper is important test to ensure the method for found significance highlights in substance records for portraying client inclines in context of liberal scale terms and information arranges. Most existing without a doubt comprehended substance mining and depiction systems have gotten a handle on term-based methods of insight. Regardless, they have all finished the issues of polysemy and synonymy. Reliably, there has been routinely held the speculation that delineation based strategies ought to perform superior to anything term-based ones in depicting client inclines yet, how to enough use broad scale diagrams remains a troublesome issue in substance mining. It likewise plans terms into portrayals and redesigns term weights in light of their specificity and their developments in cases. Amazing examinations utilizing this model on RCV1, TREC centres and Reuters-21578 demonstrate that the proposed indicate fundamentally outflanks both the cutting edge term-based strategies and the example based philosophies.

Keywords: positive, negative, relavent, polysemy, synonmy.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD PRODUCTION: CASE OF HARYANA

[Paper Id: MGMT 2001]

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ABSTRACT

The present study assessed the future impacts of the climate change on paddy and wheat crop in Haryana state of India and highlighted that the rainfall in summer found very handy in boosting the production of both wheat and paddy crop. The production of paddy crop is expected to decline by 10.66 percent, 8.23 per cent and 13.02 per cent, while that of wheat by 8.80 percent, 7.41 per cent and 9.77 per cent by the year 2020, 2060 and 2100 respectively. The findings further that increase in mean annual temperature will reduce wheat and paddy production while increase in mean annual rainfall will boost production of wheat crop and paddy crop in the state. The study advocates the development of short duration, climatic responsive and cost-effectives varieties of food crops to protect farm sector from the adverse future impact of climate change. Further, the study a dire need for crop diversification based on climatic variable index and farmers need to be given incentive for adoption of such diversification. The study also warms the policy makers over the future employment scenario in the farms sector in view of a substantial decline in output in agricultural sector because 50 per cent of population still got employed in earn agriculture sector. Hence, policies should focus on supplementing farm sector's income by generating adequate sustainable employment opportunities in the case of substantial decline in farm production or income.

Keywords: Climate Change, Temperature, Rainfall, Crop Model, Paddy, Wheat.

MEDIA AND CONSUMER RIGHTS AWARENESS AMONG RURAL CONSUMERS IN TELANGANA

[Paper Id: MGMT 2002]

A Paper Presented by: M. Rajanikanth
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ABSTRACT

The unbalanced relationship that exists between consumers and the business organizations calls for the protection of consumers. The individual consumer development and protecting himself/herself from the threat of shadow products and faulty services is reflected in social development. Consumer awareness and protection are linked to the social movement called 'consumerism'. Consumerism is defined as the range of activities and aspect that concern to protect consumers from the practices of government and business. Growth of media and its contribution in creating awareness are key factors in growing consumer movement in developed countries. In India media has been supporting social issues all the times. The activities undertaken by government and the media to protect the consumers do not necessarily lead to an increase in the consumerism. In this context the present study is focused on identifying the major sources of information to the consumers about their protection. The study has found that newspaper and television are the major sources of information to rural consumers in Telangana. The present study is an attempt to find out different sources that the rural consumer have access, there by suggesting the government and VCOs to choose those media to create awareness.

Keywords: Consumer Awareness, Consumer Rights, Consumer Protection, Consumerism.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISM (GMOs) AND   POTENTIAL RISK TO ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH

[Paper Id: MGMT 2003]

A Paper Presented by: Anand Sagar
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ABSTRACT

Greenpeace activists say that that GM Crops harmful to the environment and have a potential to risk human health. But those favouring it say that no negative health impact from their consumption has been reported so far. Recently 109 Nobel Prize winners, mostly scientists came forward to support the biotech industry and asserted that to meet the ever growing food and nutrition demand of a growing global population, the GMO is the befitting answer which is as safe as normally produced food.

Keywords: GMOs, GECs, GMCs Golden Rice, Greenpeace, Environment, Human Health.

MANAGEMENT OF CRIMINAL MEDICOLEGAL CASES IN STATE OF MAHARASHTRA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

[Paper Id: MGMT 2004]

A Paper Presented by: Dr. Mahendra Yashwant Sawant
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ABSTRACT

"Medico legal" is the term, which incorporates the basics of two sister professions i.e. Medicine and Law. Medico legal experts can provide a link between these two professions for their smooth & effective functioning in a scientific manner. A medico-legal case is a case of injury / illness where the attending doctor, after eliciting history and examining the patient, thinks that some investigation by law enforcement agencies is essential to establish and fix responsibility for the case in accordance with the law of the land. All the criminal medico legal cases are tried in the respective courts of law depending upon the nature of offences and injury or damages caused to an aggrieved party. Criminal courts in India starts from lower court called The Metropolitan Magistrate Court in metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Bangalore etc. and Lower Criminal Courts at Taluka place to Session Courts or District Criminal Courts at district level and High Courts in every state. Final appeal goes to Supreme Court of India, also called as Apex Court.

In all the criminal medico legal cases, it is the legal duty of the treating doctor to report it to the nearest police station immediately after completing primary life saving medical care. This is in accordance with Section 39 of Criminal Procedure Code of India. The idea is to initiate legal proceeding at the earliest so that maximum evidence can be collected by the police officer. Quick action by the police also helps to avoid the destruction of evidence by the treating physician.

This research paper is written to prove the Management of criminal medico legal cases needs scientific and systematic investigations with strong legal evidences by the prosecution to be proved in the court of law to punish the culprit. Researcher has chosen this topic as being the post-graduate in medicine, law and doctorate in management studies.

Keywords: Medico legal, criminal, post-mortem, murder, rape, suicide, homicide, prosecution.

A DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF POTTERY CLUSTER IN BORIARAB, YAVATMAL, MAHARASHTRA

[Paper Id: MGMT 2005]

A Paper Presented by: Saurabh Kumar
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ABSTRACT

This study explores current practices and the processes followed by the craftsmen of Pottery cluster in Boriarab, Yavatmal Maharashtra. The study suggests that through analysis of the Pottery Cluster's need, the socio-business relation can be better explored. It further suggests a common facility model for the craftsmen to explore their ideas and perform their business better.

The study makes a case for the importance of Strategic Intervention with a focus on Design Approach in the Pottery Cluster as a key both to design better products and create awareness about the craft in the market. The assessment highlights the key issues such as traditional methods, traditional tools, lack of awareness about the changing lifestyle of people, etc. It suggests that a common facility blueprint can enhance the cluster potential w.r.t. new products, brand value to boost the clusters holistic growth and its market reach ability.

The study concludes with recommendations of remedial solutions with a focus on detailed analysis of competitive forces, action plan for Soft interventions and Common Facility Centre containing the program for Capacity Building, Technology up-gradation, Market Development, Networking etc. & need of Common Facility Centre for improving Global competitiveness.

Keywords: Pottery, Design Approach, Common Facility Centre

SYSTEMATIC STUDY ON COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT SOFTWARES

[Paper Id: MGMT 2006]

A Paper Presented by: Ruqaiya Khan
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ABSTRACT

The objective of Analytical study on Comprehensive Project Management software is to produce a comparative study of various aspects of project management software's so that the various industries can utilize this study and select an appropriate product for serving the needs of their industry. The selection of the project management software is a crucial part for any industry today. Most of the software today is having features which are not required most of the time but they consume lot of disk space and also the functionality is almost nil. Some of the methods used to manage the activities in a software project are not the one's required by the industry today as they might have old formulas which have not been updated to manage various aspects of the software industries changing needs. So it's most important to have an analytical study of various features, which govern the software projects.

Keywords: Project Management, Services, functionality, resources.

EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIAN BAKING INDUSTRY

[Paper Id: MGMT 2007]

A Paper Presented by: Nikitha Rungta
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ABSTRACT

The paper focuses on the Indian Baking Industry and the emerging trends that helps to flourish the banking industry. Bakery is a traditional activity and occupies an important place in food processing industry. The bakery manufacturers in India can be differentiated into the three broad segments of bread, biscuits and cake. About 1.3 million tonnes of the bakery products industry in India is in the organized sector which is about 3millions tonnes, while the balance comprises of unorganized, small-scale local manufacturers. With the involvement of foreign industries into India there has been an increased demand in the bakery products which has resulted in high competition. To face the competition from local as well as international players, marketers are coming up with new ideas. Some of the latest ideas involve online selling, improved packaging, healthier ingredients, and technology advancements. To remain stable in the competition and to gain popularity amongst the customers, new and effective methods and trends are been applied by bakers.

Keywords: Baking, Trends

AN APPLICATION OF AHP MODEL IN BANK SELECTION DECISION

[Paper Id: MGMT 2008]

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The current study aims to measure the most preferred criteria used by the customers while selecting a bank first then most preferred type of bank selected on the basis of a particular criteria by the customers.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The study is based on the primary data. Data has been collected from the senior level academicians especially from the field of finance who have adequate knowledge of the Indian banking sector. The study is based on the Analytic hierarchy process (AHP) model which is mainly used for the multi criteria decision making. The selection criteria of a particular bank on the basis of ownership such as, public banks, private banks or foreign banks depends upon the various factors such as, bank's physical environment, bank's workforce and convenience & excellence.

Findings: It has been found from the study that customers give more weight age to the ability of a bank in providing convenient and excellent banking services in comparison to the efficient & knowledgeable staff or classy infrastructure of the banks while taking decision about selection of a particular bank.

Research Limitations: The current study is limited to three types of banks; it can be extended to the regional rural banks and cooperative banks too.

Practical Implications: The study will be useful for managers and policy makers while making strategies for increasing the customer data base of the bank, strategies for financial inclusion and marketing strategies of the bank. They will come to know that at which criteria they should focus more to attract the customers towards their services and also provides knowledge about the areas to be improved by the bank.

Keywords: Public sector banks, Private Banks, Foreign banks, Commercial banks, Analytic hierarchy process (AHP), Working Environment and Efficiency of employees.

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE RELEVANCE OF WELFARE MEASURES OVER PAYROLL TO EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

Paper Id: MGMT 2009]

A Paper Presented by: Roy Jhon
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ABSTRACT

Today human resource is considered as the greatest resource and asset of any organization and thereby of the nation. Every organization strives for growth and development by developing the human resources. Salary constitutes the major compensation, rather is the pact between the employer and employee. Apart from this certain additional benefits too are provided to the employees. These constitute the employee welfare measures, meant for the improving the quality of life of the employee. This is intended to optimize human resource development for better productivity, organizational growth through the development of the individual employee. Banking is a sector with a series of welfare measures which bridges the gap between the sector of the population employed and a higher standard of living.

Keywords: Employee Welfare, Salary, Banks, Organizations, Development

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF INFLUENCE OF MAGNETIC FIELD ON THE SURFACE TENSION OF WATER

[Paper Id: PHYSICS 1001]

A Paper Presented by: [1]D. R. Mane, [2]Dr. V. S. Sawant
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ABSTRACT

Influence of magnetic field on the surface tension of water was studied. An electronic Model EMU-50 was used for magnetic treatment of water. Water was magnetized by applying a magnetic field of strength ranging from 0 (no magnetic field) to 900 Gauss. Time of exposure was varied from zero to one hour. Surface tension was measured after every increment in the strength of magnetic field and time of exposure. Each experiment was repeated for three times and changes in properties were noted. The results showed decrease in surface tension of water sample compared to control. Such type of effect of magnetic field on pH and electrical conductivity of water is also reported in literature.

Keywords: Surface Tension, pH, Electrical Conductivity, Magnetic Field, Electromagnet.

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF GROUND WATER QUALITY OF DHROL

[Paper Id: CHEMISTRY 1002]

A Paper Presented by: Tarun PATEL*, Pramod K. MAHOUR**, Ranjeeta MAHOUR**,Hitendra K. LAUTRE*** and Purvesh SHAH#

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ABSTRACT

Ground water samples were collected from diverse spaces of Dhrol taluka of Jamnagar district (India) for investigation of their physicochemical parameters. These Fifteen water samples from diverse spaces were analyzed for their physicochemical characteristics. Local community utilized this water for drinking and irrigation purpose. Laboratory investigations were carried out for analysis like, Temperature, Calcium-Magnesium hardness, pH, TDS, Chloride, Alkalinity, sulphate, phosphate and nitrate. These parameters are effectiveness in calculating quality of ground water. The key plan of our study is to find the quality of ground water in and around Dhrol taluka and formulate it for drinking purpose after appropriate purification.

Keywords: Dhrol taluka, physiochemical parameters, Ground water.