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Supporting Document

3.3.2 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years.

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total Publications	No of Publications per Teacher
Total No of research paper Publications in Journals notified on UGC website	9	11	15	24	24	83	
No of Full Time Teachers	216	222	207	198	190	Average No of Teachers 206.6	0.40

Paresh
Director
IMS Engineering College
(Chaziabad)

8/11/2021

Iranian Polymer Journal | Home

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Iranian Polymer Journal



- Editorial board
- Aims & scope
- Journal updates

This international monthly journal covers all the subjects in the field of polymers. Please note, that a graphical abstract is mandatory for a submission (see submission guideline).

Journal information

Editor-in-Chief

- Mehdi Nekoomanesh Haghighi

Publishing model

Hybrid (Transformative Journal). [Learn about publishing Open Access with us](#)

Journal metrics

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59 days

Submission to first decision
175 days

Submission to acceptance

72,596 (2020)

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[Biochemistry \(Moscow\)](#)

- Editorial board
- Aims & scope
- Journal updates

Biochemistry (Moscow) is the journal that includes research papers in all fields of biochemistry as well as biochemical aspects of molecular biology, biorganic chemistry, microbiology, immunology, physiology, and biomedical sciences. Coverage also extends to new experimental methods in biochemistry, theoretical contributions of biochemical importance, reviews of contemporary biochemical topics, and mini-reviews (*News in Biochemistry*).

PEER REVIEW

Biochemistry (Moscow) is a peer reviewed journal. We use a single blind peer review format. Our team of reviewers includes over 200 experts, both internal and external (90%), from 8 countries (Russia, USA, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Spain, India). The average period from submission to first decision in 2019 was 21 days, and that from first decision to acceptance was 5 days. The rejection rate for submitted manuscripts in 2019 was 78%. All referees' reports are sent to the Handling Editor responsible to the specific section of the journal topics. The decision is made by the Handling Editor and the Coordinate Editor on the basis of reviewers' comments.

Any invited reviewer who feels unqualified or unable to review the manuscript due to the conflict of interests should promptly notify the editors and decline the invitation. Reviewers should formulate their statements clearly in a sound and reasoned way so that authors can use reviewer's arguments to improve the manuscript.

Director
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Journal metrics

2,487 (2020)
Impact factor
2,570 (2020)
Five year impact factor
87,289 (2020)
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Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology

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[Journal updates](#)

This journal is devoted to publishing the highest quality innovative papers in the fields of biochemistry and biotechnology. The typical focus of the journal is to report applications of novel scientific and technological breakthroughs, as well as technological subjects that are still in the proof-of-concept stage. *Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology* provides a forum for case studies and practical concepts of biotechnology, utilization, including controls, statistical data analysis, problem descriptions unique to a particular application, and bioprocess economic analyses. The journal publishes reviews deemed of interest to readers, as well as meeting and symposia notices, and news items relating to biotechnology in both the industrial and academic communities.

In addition, *Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology* often publishes lists of patents and publications of special interest to readers.

- Publishes innovative original research in biochemistry and biotechnology
- Includes reports of technological subjects in the proof-of-concept stage
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Journal metrics

2,926 (2020)

Impact factor

2,685 (2020)

Five year impact factor

30 days

Submission to first decision

115 days

Submission to acceptance

436,473 (2020)

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Latest issue



Navigation

Peer Reviewed Quarterly Journal

ISSN 0875-4075, Impact Factor 1.334

Quarterly Publishing Peer Reviewed Journal

Notice: "doi number" allotment has been started for present and past manuscripts

Introduction

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACOGNOSY AND PHYTOCHEMICAL RESEARCH is a quarterly international journal publishing the finest peer-reviewed research in the field of Pharmacognosy, Phytochemistry, Ethnopharmacology on the basis of its originality, importance, disciplinary interest, timeliness, accessibility, elegance and surprising conclusions. IJPQA also provides rapid, authoritative, insightful and arresting news and interpretation of topical and coming trends affecting science, scientists and the wider public.

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Publication Frequency

ISSNs will be published quarterly in the month of March, June, September, December of every year.



2009-2016 Trend

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2020.107201>

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Latest News



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Upcoming Events

The 43rd PIERS in Hangzhou, CHINA

21-25, November 2021
(From Saturday to Thursday)

- Where structure and ligand concentration meet
Hydralazine, Dopa + Vaso Access

Important Dates

- 20 June, 1971 – Soviet American Conflict
- 20 August, 1981 – The Christian Question
- 20 August, 1983 – The Islamic Question

!Therapeutic

- no September issue — voluntary program
- 2 October, 1904 — first issue of program
- no October, first — first program

Quick Links

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Night West Lake · PLEERS 2021 Hangzhou, CHINA

Special Issue 3: *Process Advances in Maritime Shipping Twenty and System Evolution*, Shouren Tan and Saeed Z. Tahir

Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90095-1553

See also *Excerpt 1: Effects of Quantum Memory Effects*
 Editors: Hailong Qian and Zhongyao Liu

Special lesson in Memory of Father E. Collins
February Twenty One One and Sixteen

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Progress In Electromagnetics Research

Classical and Quantum Electromagnetic Interferences: What Is the Difference?

2. *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph aureus) is a common cause of skin infections.

Journal of Management Education 35(10):1103-1116, 2011. © 2011 Sage Publications

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Second-Order Nonlinear Susceptibility Enhancement in Gallium Nitride Nanowires

Progress in Electromagnetics Research

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Newest Articles

PIER

ISSN: 1533-384X



2021-08-03

Non-Resonant Electromagnetic Metamaterials at Exceptional Pointy (Invited Review)
Zhihong Li, Guangjie Cao, Chuanliu Li, Shuang Dou, Yan Hong, Hui Liu, Jiahua Liu, and Changwen Du
Exceptional points are singularities in complex eigenvalues in non-Hermitian systems at which two or more eigenvalues and their corresponding eigenvectors coalesce. Outgoing waves from different theory, experimental setup, have attracted significant attention in optics and photonics because they can enhance the light intensity in a system with conventional gain and loss. In this paper, we study the non-resonant electromagnetic metamaterials at exceptional pointy.

PIER B

ISSN: 1533-384X

Dual Feed Miniaturized Mpa Design with Circular Polarized Wave for 5G Cellular Communication
Shao-Ping Chen, Mengyao, Anqi, Yuhua, and Shao-Ping Chen



PIER C

ISSN: 1533-384X

Improved Binary Particle Swarm Optimization and its Application to Beamforming of Planar Antenna Array
Yan-Yan Fan, Chen, Kewen Tang, and Huihui Li



PIER M

ISSN: 1533-384X

Characterization of Dielectric Properties of Non-Magnetic Materials Using Superstruc-
Saidur Rahman, Md. Khatun, and Md. Khatun



PIER Letters

ISSN: 1533-384X

A Sensing Demonstration of a Sub-THz Radio Link Incorporating a Lens Antenna
Md. Khatun, Md. Khatun, Md. Khatun, and Md. Khatun



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Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing

An International Journal

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Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing is an archival peer reviewed journal dedicated to the design and application of analog, radio frequency (RF), and mixed signal integrated circuits (ICs) as well as signal processing circuits and systems. It features both new research results and tutorial views and reflects the large volume of cutting-edge research activity in the field today.

A partial list of topics includes analog and mixed signal interface circuits and systems; analog and RFIC design; data converters; active-RC, switched-capacitor, and continuous-time integrated filters; mixed analog/digital VLSI systems; systems on chip; wireless radio transceivers; clock and data recovery circuits; and high speed optoelectronic circuits and systems.

- Explores the design and application of analog, radio frequency (RF), and mixed signal integrated circuits (ICs) as well as signal processing circuits and systems
- Reflects the large volume of cutting-edge research activity in the field
- Features both new research results and tutorial views
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Edited By: Wenquan Che

Impact factor: 1.392

2020 Journal Citation Reports (Clarivate Analytics): 211/273 (Engineering, Electrical & Electronic) 77/99 (Optics)

Online ISSN: 1098-2760

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Special Issue Call for Papers

Microwave and Optical Technology Letters announces a special issue on 'Developments in the Design of THz Components for Flexible Electronics.' This special issue will be focused on reporting the new research ideas in the development of THz components and systems. It will also provide a lot of scope for discussing the novel techniques involved in the measurement of THz components and systems.

The submission deadline is 30 June 2021.

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Special issue on advanced multifunctional antenna technologies for 5G and beyond

Yang Yang, Shaowei Liao, Raheel Hashmi, Bing Zhang, Konstanty Blalowski

First Published: 10 August 2021

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RESEARCH ARTICLE [Full Access](#)

A pattern reconfigurable design based on a slotted patch antenna with two feed ports
Hao-Yuan Cheng, Jieen-Sheen Row

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ltl.109827100>

1,337 (2020)

Impact factor

1,066 (2020)

Five year impact factor

77 days

Submission to first decision

218 days

Submission to acceptance

136,538 (2020)

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8/12/2021

Microwave and Optical Technology Letters - Wiley Online Library

First Published: 10 August 2021

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Full Access

Performance evaluation of optical carrier suppressed RZ-DPSK signal in WDM networks employing OFC

Sibghat Ullah, Feng Tian, Zhang Q, Anjia Ali, Jahangir Khan, Muhammad Saad Khan, Xiangjun Xin

First Published: 31 July 2021

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Full Access

Angularly stable frequency selective surface for the gain enhancement of isolated multiple input multiple output antenna

Saeed Ur Rahman, Hai Deng, Muhammad Sajjad, Arshad Rauf, Zeeshan Shafiq, Mushtaq Ahmad, Shahid Iqbal

First Published: 30 July 2021

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Estimation of petroleum contents in bituminous soil using compact submersible radio frequency sensor based on artificial neural network

Aiman Yernia, Surabhi Jain, Nilesh Kumar Tiwari, M. Jaleel Akhtar

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8/12/2021

Applied Energy | Journal | ScienceDirect.com by Elsevier



Applied Energy
Volume 302

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Volume 302

In progress
15 November 2021

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HIGHLIGHT

Han Xia, ... Xu Wang
in Press, Corrected Proof, Available online 2 August 2021
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Research article Full text access

Decentralized optimal scheduling for integrated community energy system via consensus-based alternating direction method of multipliers

Wei Lin, ... Xiaodan Yu

In Press, Corrected Proof, Available online 30 July 2021

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19 July 2021

Wind energy research to mark Global Wind Day, 15 June 2021—an article collection
Edited by Publisher's Selection

17 July 2021

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CEPP Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology

Edited By: Prof Jun-Ping Liu
Impact factor: 2.557

2020 Journal Citation Reports (Clarivate Analytics): 192/275 (Pharmacology & Pharmacy) 49/81 (Physiology)
Online ISSN 1440-1681

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On the Cover



Clinical and Experimental
Pharmacology and Physiology



This cover image is from the Original Article *Analysis of very important pharmacogene variants in the Tibetan population from China* <https://doi.org/10.1111/1440-1681.13327> by Hao Rong and coworkers. This study aims at identifying the distribution differences of very important pharmacogene variants between the Tibetan population and the other 26 populations from the 1000 Genomes project.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The renal excretory responses to acute renal interstitial angiotensin (1-7) infusion in anaesthetized spontaneously hypertensive rats

Elaine F. Barry, Julie O'Neill, Mohammed H. Abdulla, Edward J. Johns

First Published: 10 August 2021

Abstract | PDF

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Azathioprine pretreatment ameliorates myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury in diabetic rats by reducing oxidative stress, apoptosis, and inflammation

Cuijie Lu, Ling Liu, Shuai Chen, Junfei Niu, Sheng Li, Wenxian Xie, Xiang Cheng

First Published: 9 August 2021

Abstract | PDF

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

ICOS⁺ follicular regulatory T cells are implicated in the pathogenesis of ulcerative colitis

Li Yao, Jianyang Guo, Juan Gu, Feihu Bai, Ruijuan Xin, Yanhong Deng, Shaoyuan Wang, Haitao Li

First Published: 7 August 2021

Abstract | PDF

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Volume -2, Number 1

Uncertain Supply Chain Management

ISSN 2291-6870 (Online) - ISSN 2291-6822 (Print)
Quarterly publication

Welcome to the online submission and editorial system for *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*



movement of raw materials into an organization, certain issues of the internal processing of materials into finished goods, and the movement of finished products out of the organization for end-consumer delivery. The goal of SCM is to improve level and collaboration among supply chain partners and to improve inventory variability. However, many SCM problems deal with uncertain events such as uncertainty in demand, supply, quality, price, etc. This forum is dedicated to all scholars who wish to share their ideas about uncertainty in SCM problems. Uncertain supply chain management is a quarterly publication dedicated to all academics in all over the world who wish to share their experiences and knowledge in this field. Our policy is to perform a peer review on all submitted articles and publishes original and high quality articles. The following covers the areas of SCM works covered by this journal.

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- Agency Theory (AT)
- Institutional theory (IT)
- Systems Theory (ST)
- Network Perspective (NP)
- Materials Logistics Management (MLM)
- Just-In-Time (JIT)
- Material Requirements Planning (MRP)
- Theory of Constraints (TOC)
- Performance Information Risk Management System (PIRMS)
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Focus and Coverage

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In addition to regular articles, the journal also publishes invited Fast Track, Perspectives, and in-depth Editorials which report on cutting-edge areas in applied physics.

APL Perspectives are forward-looking invited letters which highlight recent developments or discoveries. Emphasis is placed on very recent developments, potentially disruptive technologies, open questions and possible solutions. They

include a mini-roadmap detailing where the community should direct efforts in order for the phenomena to be viable for application and the challenges associated


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- Low-dimensional materials and nanotechnologies
- Organic electronics and photonics
- Device physics
- Biophysics, biomaterials, and bioelectronics
- Energy conversion and storage
- Quantum technologies
- Interdisciplinary applied physics

Journal Citation Reports™ from Clarivate, 2021*:

Five-Year Impact Factor	3.596
Impact Factor	3.791
Immediacy Index	0.784
Cited Half-Life	10.6
 hFactor	0.12267

<https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5000000>



Published since January 1, 1996

Reviews on Environmental Health

ISSN: 2191-0308

Editors-in-Chief: David O. Carpenter, Peter Sly

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Impact Factor 3.459

OVERVIEW **LATEST ISSUE** **ISSUES** **PUBLISHING** **SUBMIT** **EDITORIAL**

About this journal

Objective

Reviews on Environmental Health (REHEH) is an international peer-reviewed journal that aims to fill the need for publication of review articles on hot topics in the field of environmental health. *Reviews on Environmental Health* aims to be an inspiring forum for scientists, environmentalists, physicians, engineers, and students who are concerned with aspects of human health, including quality of life, that are determined by physiological and psychosociological interactions between man and physical, chemical, biological, and social factors in the environment.

Reviews on Environmental Health is an important niche served by no other journal, that's being a site where thoughtful reviews can be published on a variety of subjects related to both health and environment. One challenge is to bridge the research on environmental causes of disease with the clinical practice of medicine. *Reviews on Environmental Health* is a source of integrated information on environment and health subjects that will be of value to the broad scientific community, whether students, junior and senior professionals, or clinicians.

Topics

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- Immunology
- Oncology
- Dermatology
- Epidemiology
- Molecular biology
- Pharmacogenetics
- Child health
- Medicine, occupational health and risk assessment
- Water, air, and soil quality control
- Methods for biomonitoring and remediation

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Reviews, Mini Reviews, Letters to the Editor, Editorials

Information on submission process

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Reviews on Environmental Health was previously published by Freund Publishing House Ltd

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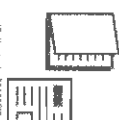
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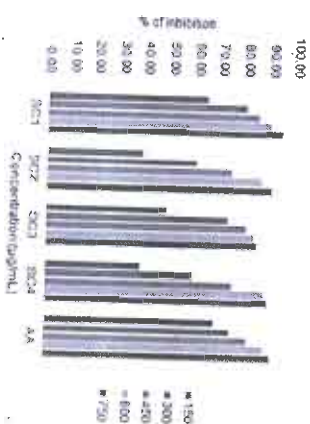
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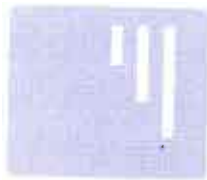
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The experimental results of the bulk-driven quasi-floating-gate MOS transistor

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Abstract

This brief presents the experimental results of the new principle technique named bulk-driven quasi-floating-gate (BD-QFG) (Khateb and Khateb, 2013 [27]) MOS transistor (MOST) that was presented in AEU - International Journal of Electronics and Communications in year 2013. The BD-QFG MOST offers high transconductance value and extended logarithmic mode voltage range (CMVR) all under low-voltage supply (LV) low-power consumption (LP) conditions. Based on this technique a differential difference current conveyor (DDCC) was designed and fabricated in Cadence platform using 0.35 μm CMOS AMS process with total chip area 211 $\mu\text{m} \times 266 \mu\text{m}$. The voltage supply and the power consumption are $\pm 500 \text{ mV}$ and 37 μW , respectively. The experimental result shows near rail-to-rail common mode voltage range.

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Abstract: In the software development process, many developers learn from code snippets in the open-source community to implement specific functions. However, few people think about whether these code have vulnerabilities, which provides channels for developing unsafe programs. In this end, this paper constructs a source code snippets vulnerability mining system named PyVul based on deep learning to automatically detect the security of code snippets in the open source community. PyVul builds abstract syntax tree (AST) for the source code to extract its code feature, and then introduces the bidirectional long-term short-term memory (BiLSTM) neural network algorithm to detect vulnerability codes. If ... [Show more](#)

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47922-1 (2011)
Selective Leaching Trace Elements from Bauxite Residue (Red Mud) without and with Adding Solid NH_4Cl Using Microwave Heating, (2015).

Ho Young Jo (<https://sciprofiles.com/profile/139184>)

Abstract Bauxite residue (red mud) which is a solid by-product of the alumina extraction process from bauxite ore, is a waste material. In this study, the effect of the addition of bauxite residue to the concrete on the compressive strength, water absorption, and the rate of carbonation was investigated. The results showed that the addition of bauxite residue to the concrete led to a decrease in the compressive strength and an increase in the water absorption and the rate of carbonation. The results also showed that the addition of bauxite residue to the concrete led to a decrease in the rate of carbonation. The results of this study can be used to design concrete structures that are resistant to carbonation.

during the microwave heating of FeI mud to convert trace elements into soluble metal chloride. Mud was heated using $\text{LiNO}_3/\text{NaNO}_2$ as a chlorinating agent. (This article belongs to the Section **Extractive Metallurgy** (<http://www.interscience.wiley.com/jpages/0883-2909/specialissue.asp>)). Read more.

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Development of a Fast Modeling Approach for the Prediction of Soils Preheating in Continuously-Charged Metallurgical Recycling Processes (J2015-470131/1318/1280)  [https://doi.org/10.1061/\(ASCE\)1075-4701\(1318/1280\)0000000](https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)1075-4701(1318/1280)0000000)

by [†] Christian Schubert (<https://sciprofiles.com/profile/1696419>), [‡] Dominik Buschgens (<https://sciprofiles.com/profile/926628>),
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Abstract. Improving the overall energy efficiency of processes is necessary to reduce costs, lower the specific energy consumption and thereby reduce the direct or indirect emission of gases that contribute to climate change. In many metallurgical processes, a large amount of energy is lost [1]. Read more: <https://doi.org/10.1051/journal/metal/202100010>

Open Access Review

Additive Manufacturing of Bulk Metallic Glasses—Process, Challenges and Properties: A Review (12075-4701/11/28/1279) = ± .(12075-4701/11/28/1279/0031)

by David Schnabl (https://scs.crcjefiles.com/profile/11672106),
 Roland E. Loye (https://scs.crcjefiles.com/profile/210165),
 Jamarcus J. Jibrya (https://scs.crcjefiles.com/profile/1022318) and
 Anthony D. J. (1118) 1376

Abstract: Bulk Metallic Glasses (BMGs) are metallic alloys that have the ability to solidify in an amorphous state. BMGs possess outstanding mechanical properties, such as high hardness, strength, and excellent corrosion resistance. However, the high brittleness of BMGs is a major obstacle to their widespread application. In this study, we investigate the effect of the addition of a small amount of a second metal element on the mechanical properties of a BMG. The results show that the addition of the second metal element can significantly improve the ductility of the BMG, while maintaining its high hardness and strength. This finding provides a new approach to the design of BMGs with improved mechanical properties.

Read more: [The effect of the solvent condition and wear resistance. BMGs produced by conventional methods are limited in size due to \$\Delta G_{\text{mix}}\$](#) (This article belongs to the Topic Additive Manufacturing (Metallic Additive Manufacturing))

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Effect of Supra-Trans Deformation Conditions on Recrystallization of Beta Ti Alloy (2075-4701/18181278)
by **Chen Yoon Seung** and **Lim Jihun** (Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology, P.O. Box 107, Yusong, Taejeon 305-380, Korea)

[†]Chen Ding (dibao@icloud.com) or <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7865-0001>

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Abstract: There is increasing usage of high strength Beta Ti alloy in aerospace components. However, one of the major challenges is to obtain anisotropic rolled microstructures via the thermomechanical processing. To overcome this issue, an understanding of the hot deformation mechanism of the Ti-15V-3Cr-3Al alloy is required. In this study, the hot deformation behavior of the Ti-15V-3Cr-3Al alloy was investigated using the Gleeble 3800 thermal simulator. The results show that the hot deformation behavior of the Ti-15V-3Cr-3Al alloy is controlled by the grain boundary sliding (GBS) and dislocation climb. The activation energy for the hot deformation of the Ti-15V-3Cr-3Al alloy is 245.5 kJ/mol. The hot deformation behavior of the Ti-15V-3Cr-3Al alloy is controlled by the grain boundary sliding (GBS) and dislocation climb. The activation energy for the hot deformation of the Ti-15V-3Cr-3Al alloy is 245.5 kJ/mol.

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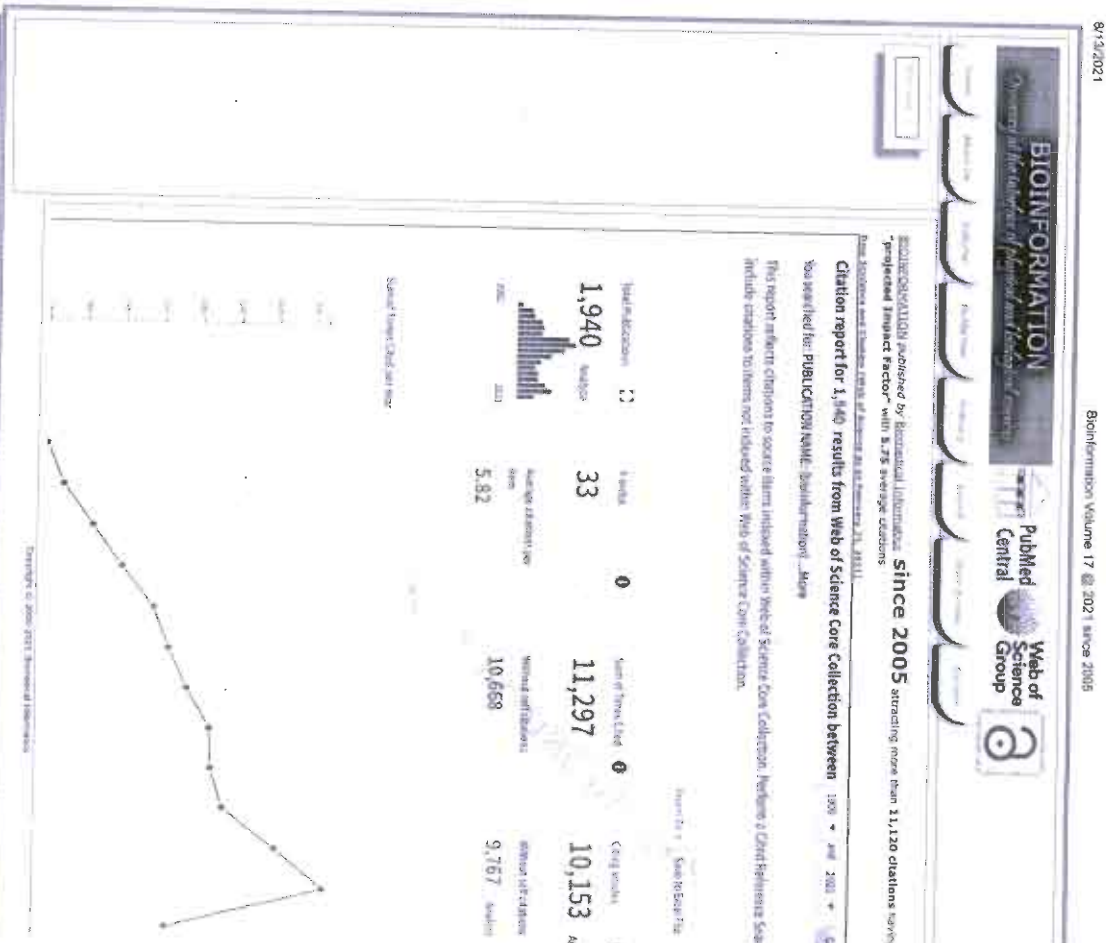
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The heat transfer between two separated media (stream) flowing through the copper [4,] Raad

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Articles Submission Open for Volume-10 Issue-3, September 2021 | Last

Date of Article Submission is September 20, 2021

Publisher: Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP)

Scope: Engineering and Technology



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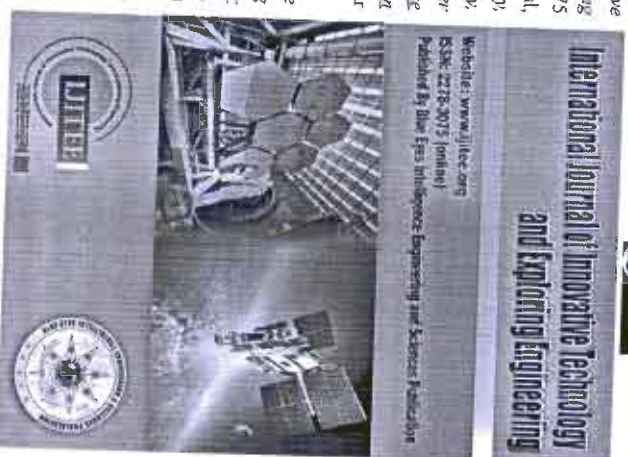
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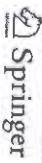
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Effect of negatively charged dust on resistive instability

concerning the electrostatic wave is investigated in a Hall thruster plasma when this purely azimuthal wave is tilted and strong axial component of wave vector is developed. Analytical calculations are done to obtain the relevant dispersion equation, which is solved numerically to investigate the growth rate of the instability. The magnitude of the growth rate in the plasma having dust particles is found to be much smaller than the case of pure plasma. However, the instability grows faster for the increasing dust density and the higher charge on the dust particles. The higher magnetic field is also found to support the instability.

In recent years, electric propulsion is being used successfully in space missions and the Hall thruster is one of the most

promising devices (Fig. 3) for small satellites because of its high thrust density and efficiency. To improve the efficiency of the Hall thruster, we require a detailed knowledge of physical processes occurring in the plasma of a thruster. Several physical phenomena are associated with the plasma fluctuations. One of the major problems of Hall thrusters is the discharge current oscillation, which has an adverse effect on the power pulsing unit (PFU) when its oscillations lie in the range 10–100 kHz frequency.

2000

Studies on agarolytic bacterial isolates from agricultural and industrial soil

Siddhant Parashar, Narendra Kumar ✉

Background and Objectives: Soil is rich in microbes which can be used for a variety of purposes starting from decontamination to multiple products. Again, extracted from the natural environment, is an important polychaete that has multiple uses after fragmentation by microbes. The aim of this study was to isolate bacteria that produced agarose exopolysaccharide from soil sources and study their morphological and biochemical characteristics. The genome analysis of the isolates was also studied at a 2 different pH, neutral and basic concentrations.

Background and Objectives: Soil is rich in microbes which can be used for a variety of purposes starting from decontamination to multiple products. Again, extracted from the natural environment, is an important polychaete that has multiple uses after fragmentation by microbes. The aim of this study was to isolate bacteria that produced agarose exopolysaccharide from soil sources and study their morphological and biochemical characteristics. The genome analysis of the isolates was also studied at a 2 different pH, neutral and basic concentrations.

applicable assay or serial dilution method using MGA media that contains agar as the only source of carbon. Qualitative analysis of the isolates was determined by iodine assay while for quantitative analysis of enzyme activity at standard and variable conditions, PMA method was used (Simpus et al. 1994) as was identified.

applicable assay or serial dilution method using MGA media that contains agar as the only source of carbon. Qualitative analysis of the isolates was determined by iodine assay while for quantitative analysis of enzyme activity at standard and variable conditions, PMA method was used (Simpus et al. 1994) as was identified.

centrate. The waters were obtained from the silica and were obtained from agricultural soil (collected with laboratory spade). Bacteria *St. 4* showed maximum relative activity (0.0–0.05) followed by CLE 2 (0.0–0.0) under standard culture conditions. *St. 4* showed maximum activity at pH 7 (C₄ 40%, pH 8.7 with 3.0% lignin concentration). CQF₁ showed maximum activity at pH 9 while *St. 4* and CLE 4 showed maximum activity at pH 5. *St. 4* (4) tetraglycyl 2'-perinase *Mandelobacterium* (Accession no. M202038).

Conclusion: researchers showed that legal organizing tactics can also be recruited from well-entrenched others than the usual practice sources and can be used for the industrial production of agency strategies.

Further work is needed.

130000

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Published: 15 February 2018
Continuous Punjabi speech
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International Journal of Speech Technology, 21, 211-216
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In this paper, continuous Punjabi speech

recognition model is presented using Kaldi toolkit. For speech recognition, the extraction of Mel frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCC) features and perceptual linear prediction (PLP) features were extracted from Punjabi continuous speech samples. The performance of automatic speech recognition (ASR) system for both monophone and triphone model i.e., tri1, tri2 and tri3 model using N-gram language model is reported. The performance of ASR system were computed in terms of word error rate (WER). A significant reduction in WER was observed using the tri phone model over mono phone model ASR. Also the performance of ASR using tri3 model is improved over tri2 model and the performance of tri2 model is improved over tri1 model ASR. Further, it was found that MFCC



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Title: Performance analysis of high gain beamforming conformal array for avionic applications

Authors: Anurag Singh, Sandip Vijay, Rudra Narayan Baral

Addresses: Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, India; ICFAI University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India; IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad, India

Abstract: In many scenarios involving system-level activity, linear, multiple and adaptive communication, demand allocation or multistep activities to improve the distributed transmission. In this paper, two stochastic policies are systematically applied on a cylindrical thick plate substrate to obtain high gain, wide bandwidth and wide angular coverage for the applications. The reported activities are quantified in 3-D field level with a bandwidth of 421 MHz, $E_{\text{eff}} = 1$ dB dBW of 100, and 14 plane dBW of 100. The measured realized gain of the antenna is above 6 dBi throughout the operational band. The prototype of the proposed configuration is fabricated and showing good agreement with analytical results.

Keywords: accuracy array; Confidential Informant; CA; high gain; anterior; webbed; and winging; white heart; anterior.

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Times Varying Spectral Coherence Investigation of Cardiovascular Signals Based on Energy Concentration in Healthy Young and Elderly Subjects by the Adaptive Continuous Morlet Wavelet Transform

Q. S. Ding^{a,*}, B. Q. Song^{a,†}, R. X. Sun^{a,b,†}

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Highlights

- Adaptive continuous Morlet wavelet transform.
- Algorithm to calculate maximum energy concentration.
- Synthetic signal demonstrated as characteristics of cardiovascular signals.
- Effect of maximum energy concentration on time-varying spectrum coherence.
- To investigate the time-varying spectrum coherence among cardiovascular signals.

Abstract

The aims of this study to investigate the interaction among heart rate variability (HRV), respiratory, systolic arterial blood pressure variability (SABPV), and systolic arterial pressure interval variability (SAPIV) signals for understanding of cardiovascular control.

Methods

In this study, three methods referred as adaptive continuous Morlet wavelet transform (ADCMWT), adaptive Stockwell transform (AST), and adaptive modified Stockwell transform (AMST) were used to assess the accuracy (AC) of time-varying spectral coherence (TVSC). The adaptation of these estimators was based on maximum energy concentration measurement. The capability to correct temporal localization of time-frequency regions was validated on synthetic time series data modeled as dynamic characteristics of cardiovascular signals.

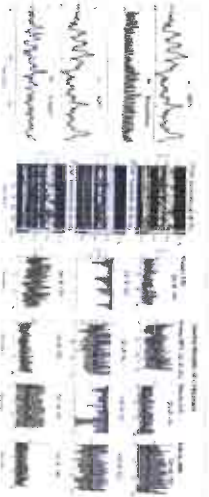
Results

The results on synthetic simulated data show that the ADCMWT method allows for the temporal localization of the time-frequency regions with higher accuracy (AC > 86.674% for SNR ≥ 0 dB), compared to ADST (AC > 96.71% for SNR ≥ 0 dB) and ADMST (AC > 84.45% for SNR ≥ 5 dB). Further, the ADCMWT was applied to real cardiovascular data obtained from Fantasia standard data base and grouped as, 8 young subjects (4M + 4F, age range 23–32) and 8 elderly subjects (4M + 4F, age range 70–82), for estimating the TVSC in low frequency (LF) band (0.04 Hz–0.15 Hz) and high frequency (HF) band (0.15 Hz–0.4 Hz) of HRV spectrum. The global result depict that the median value of interquartile range of coherence between HRV-SABPV and HRV-APIV signals in LF and HF band were significantly ($p = 0.00001$) lower in elderly group subjects compared to young group subjects. The coupling between HRV respiratory signals in LF band was not significantly affected with the aging of healthy subjects. However, this coupling in HF band significantly reduced in elderly compare to young group subjects ($p = 0.0125$).

Conclusion

The comparative study shows that the time-varying spectra and accurate localization of coupling between two physiological signals can be affected by energy concentration. The ADCMWT at $w_0 = 6$, could be an alternative, possibly more suitable and highly accurate method for assessment and detection of time varying spectral and coherence components of cardiovascular time series.

Graphical abstract



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Keywords

Adaptive continuous Morlet wavelet transform; Energy concentration measurement; Instantaneous Frequency; Smoothing operator

1. Introduction

Heart rate variability (HRV) analysis is a noninvasive method in monitoring the activity of autonomic nervous system (ANS) [1]. The ANS consists of sympathetic and parasympathetic components. The distinct rhythmic activities from sympathetic and parasympathetic components modulate the heart rate, and thus the RR intervals (RRV) in the electrocardiogram (ECG) at different frequencies. Sympathetic activity is associated with the low-frequency (LF) range (0.04 Hz–0.15 Hz) while parasympathetic activity is associated with the higher frequency (HF) range (0.15–0.4 Hz) of the heart rate [2]. The mid-frequency (MF), centered near 0.1 Hz, is associated with both sympathetic and parasympathetic. The HF corresponds to the respiratory and the LF is modulated by a variety of different influences [3].

Abbreviation:

ADCMWT

Adaptive continuous Morlet wavelet transform

FEEDBACK

DETECTION OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE BY REDUCED FEATURES AND EXTREME LEARNING MACHINE

RAM SEWAK SINGH, BARINDER SINGH SAINI,
RAMESH KUMAR SUNKARIADepartment of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, India

Abstract

Objective: Cardiovascular diseases generate the highest mortality in the globe population, mainly due to coronary artery disease (CAD) like atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction and heart failure. Therefore, an early identification of CAD and diagnosis is essential. For this, we have proposed a new approach to detect the CAD patients using heart rate variability (HRV) signals. This approach is based on subspace decomposition of HRV signals using multiscale wavelet packet (MSWP) transform and entropy features extracted from decomposed HRV signals. The detection performance was analyzed using Fisher ranking method, generalized discriminant analysis (GDA) and binary classifier as extreme learning machine (ELM). The ranking strategy designate rank to the available features extracted by entropy methods from decomposed heart rate variability (HRV) signals and organized them according to their clinical importance. The GDA illustrates the dimension of ranked features. In addition, it can enhance the classification accuracy by picking the best discriminating of ranked features. The main advantage of ELM is that the hidden layer does not require tuning and it also has a fast rate of detection.

Methodology: For the detection of CAD patients, the HRV data of healthy normal status patients (NSB) and CAD patients were obtained from a standard database. Self recorded data of normal status patients (NSB) of healthy subjects were also used in this work. Initially, the HRV time-series was decomposed to 8 levels using MSWP transform. Sixty two features were extracted from decomposed HRV signals by arithmetic methods for HRV analysis, first entropy (FTE) and Kruskal-Wallis measure entropy (K-NME). Out of sixty-two features, 11 entropy features were extracted by FTE and 11 entropy features were extracted by K-NME. These features were selected since every feature has a different physical property and it is 0.1 features, top ten features were selected, ranked by a ranking method called as Fisher score. The top ten features were applied to the proposed model, GDA with Gaussian or RBF kernel + ELM having hidden node as sigmoid or multiquadratic method achieved an approximate detection accuracy of 100%, compared to ELM and linear discriminant analysis (LDA) + ELM for both datasets. The results of subspace level 4 and level 3 decomposition of HRV signals by MSWP transform can be used for detection and analysis of CAD patients.

Results: Numerical experiments were performed on the combination of datasets as NSB-CAD and Self-NSB-CAD subjects. The proposed approach has shown better performance during top ten ranked entropy features. The GDA with RBF kernel + ELM having hidden node as multiquadratic method and GDA with Gaussian kernel + ELM having hidden node as sigmoid or multiquadratic method achieved an approximate detection accuracy of 100%, compared to ELM and linear discriminant analysis (LDA) + ELM for both datasets. The results of subspace level 4 and level 3 decomposition of HRV signals by MSWP transform can be used for detection and analysis of CAD patients.

Keywords: multiscale wavelet packet (MSWP) transform, fuzzy entropy (FTE), Kruskal-Wallis measure entropy (K-NME), generalized discriminant analysis (GDA), extreme learning machine (ELM).

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Abstract

Cardiac diseases are major reason of death in the world populace and the numeral of cases is upsurging every year. Due to cardiac artery disease (CAD), the strength of heart muscles becomes weak and heart pumping is disturbed which may eventually lead to abnormal heart beat and heart failure. Therefore, the beginning stage detection of CAD and cardiac heart failure (CHF) are of prime importance. In this work, we have used a non-invasive diagnosis method as higher order spectra (HOS) for assessment of cardiac diseases. The method indicates whether or not a cardiac heart disease is present, by assessing the cardiac health of subjects using extracted features from heart rate variability (HRV) signals. This assessment is based on 10 spectra nonlinear features. These features were extracted from HRV signals by using the HOS method. For this study, the R-R interval data (i.e. HRV signals) were taken from the standard database of cardiac heart failure (CHF), CAD patients, healthy young (YNG) and Self recorded of healthy young (SELF_YNG) subjects. Statistical assessments were performed on the group of database sets as YNG-CAD, YNG-CHF, SELF_YNG-CAD and SELF_YNG-CHF subjects. A Wilcoxon rank sum test (p -value) was used to statistically compare the features extracted by HOS for group of data sets. It indicates whether or not the same features of individual classes of HRV data sets are dissimilar. The results depicted that the all features are very significant ($p < 0.0001$) except the phase entropy (PHE) feature which is not significant for CAD-CHF, SELF_YNG-CAD and SELF_YNG-CHF group of subjects. While in the case of YNG-CAD group of subjects, features like first-order spectral moment of amplitudes of diagonal elements (H3), PHE and logarithmic amplitudes of diagonal elements (H2) are significant ($p < 0.001$) and excluding these features, the remaining features

Power Spectral Analysis of Short-Term Heart Rate Variability in Healthy and Arrhythmia Subjects by the Adaptive Continuous Morlet Wavelet Transform

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Abstract

Power spectral analysis of short-term heart rate variability (HRV) can provide instant valuable information to understand the functioning of autonomic control over the cardiovascular system. In this study, an adaptive continuous Morlet wavelet transform (ACMWT) method has been used to describe the time-frequency characteristics of the HRV using band power spectra and the median energy concentration. The ACMWT has been validated on synthetic signals (i.e. stationary, non-stationary as sine wave and fast changing frequency) with time modeled as closest to dynamic changes in HRV signals. This method has been also tested in the presence of additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) to show its robustness towards the noise. From the results of testing on synthetic signals, the ACMWT was found to be an enhanced energy concentration estimator for assessment of power spectral of short-term HRV time series compared to adaptive Stockwell transform (AST), adaptive modified Stockwell transform (AMST), standard continuous Morlet wavelet transform (CMWT) and Stockwell transform (ST) estimators at statistical significance level of 5%. Further, the ACMWT was applied to real HRV data from Farnasa and MIT-BIH databases, grouped as healthy (young group (HYG)), healthy elderly group (HEG), arrhythmia controlled medication group (ARCMG), and supraventricular tachycardia group (SVTC) subjects. The global results demonstrate that spectral indices of low frequency power (LFP) and high frequency power (HFP) of HRV were decreased in HEG compared to HYG subjects ($p < 0.0001$). While LFP and HFP indices were increased in ARCMG compared to HEG ($p < 0.0001$). The LFP and HFP components of HRV obtained from SVTC were reduced compared to other group subjects ($p < 0.00001$).

Keywords: Adaptive continuous Morlet wavelet transform; Energy concentration measurement; Global method; Shape parameter

Introduction

Sustained arrhythmias are the most common reason of sudden cardiac death, about 75-85% cases each year in the world wide population [1]. The term arrhythmia refers to a disorder in the timing or pattern of the heartbeat. Arrhythmia may be due to abnormalities in impulse formation or in the heart's electrical system, or both, but it is not always a disorder of heart rhythm [2,3].



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CLASSIFICATION OF CARDIAC HEART DISEASE USING REDUCED CHAOS FEATURES AND 1-NORM LINEAR PROGRAMMING EXTREME LEARNING MACHINE

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This article presents a novel method for binary classification of cardiac heart disease using generalized

discriminant analysis (GDA) and the 1-norm linear programming extreme learning machine (1-NLPELM). The GDA reduces the dimension of extracted features from heart rate variability (HRV) signals, and can improve the classification accuracy by selecting best discerning features. The 1-NLPELM approach leads to a spares model depiction, in which several components of optimal solution vector will become zero and thus, without scarifying the validation accuracy, the choice of a decision function can be made using a reduced number of hidden nodes. Methodology: For classification of cardiac heart disease, the HRV signals were obtained from a standard database of healthy young (YNG), healthy elderly (ELY), normal sinus rhythm (NSR), congestive heart failure (CHF), and coronary artery disease (CAD) subjects. Initially nine features were extracted from HRV time-series signals by using chaos investigation methods, such as correlation dimension (CD), detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA) as ?1 and ?2, approximate entropy (ApEn), the results of the Poincare plot as SD1/SD2 ratio, Hurst exponent (HE), permutation entropy (PE), improved multiscale permutation entropy (IMPE) and cumulative bi-correlation (CBC). The nine features were then reduced to one feature by the GDA estimator having radial basis function

(RBF), Gaussian and polynomial nonlinear kernel. This reduced feature was applied to the 1-NLPELM classifier. Results:

Numerical experiments were performed on the combined database sets as YNG-ELY, NSR-CAD, NSR-CHF, CHF-CAD, YNG-CAD, CHF-YNG, ELY-CAD, and ELY-CHF subjects. The proposed method produced 98.38% validation accuracy for the NSR-CAD dataset and 100% validation accuracy for remaining datasets. Results were compared with support vector machine (SVM), extreme learning machine (ELM), differential evolution extreme learning machine (DE-ELM), online sequential extreme learning machine (OS-ELM), linear programming extreme learning machine (LPELM), 1-NLPELM, and linear discriminant analysis (LDA) + 1-NLPELM.

KEY WORDS: 1-norm linear programming extreme learning machine (1-NLPELM), generalized discriminant analysis (GDA), Chaos features, improved multiscale permutation entropy.


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VLSI implementations of retimed high speed adaptive filter structures for speech enhancement

Pankaj Soel  & Mahesh Chandra

Microsystem Technologies **24**, 4799–4806 (2018)

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Abstract

This paper presents FPGA implementation of retimed high speed adaptive filter structures for speech enhancement. In this work, various high speed adaptive filtering structures for noise cancellation are implemented for Xilinx Spartan-6 series and Virtex-4 series FPGA platforms. It has been observed that various VLSI implementations vary considerably in clock speed, hardware requirements, latency and cost. For instance, for the Spartan-6 series FPGA platform implementation, the clock speed of retimed DF-RDLMs implementation is found to be 98.309 MHz whereas that of conventional unretimed DF-LMS structure is 85.485 MHz, thereby having an improvement of 15% in clock speed. Similarly, for the Virtex-4 series FPGA platform implementation, the clock speed of retimed DF-RDLMs implementation is found to be 88.176 MHz whereas that of conventional

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PAPER

Analysis and performance exploration of high performance (HfO₂) SOI FinFETs over the conventional (Si₃N₄) SOI FinFET towards analog/RF design

Neeraj Jain¹ and Balwinder Raj¹

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Journal of Semiconductors, Volume 39, Number 12

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Abstract

Nowadays FinFET devices have replaced the MOS devices almost in all complex integrated circuits of electronic gadgets like computer peripherals, tablets, and smartphones in portable electronics. The scaling of FinFET is ongoing and the analog/RF performance is most affected by increased SCEs (short channel effects) in sub 22 nm technology nodes. This paper explores the analog/RF performance study and analysis of high performance device-D2 (conventional HfO₂ spacer SOI FinFET) and device-D3 (source/drain extended HfO₂ spacer SOI FinFET) over the device-D1 (conventional Si₃N₄ spacer SOI FinFET) at 20 nm technology node through the 3-D (dimensional) simulation process. The major performance parameters like I_{on} (ON current), I_{off} (OFF current), g_m (transconductance), g_{ds} (output conductance), r_{ds} (output resistance), TCF = $\frac{g_m}{g_{ds}}$ see our Privacy and Cookies policy.



Parasitic Capacitance and Resistance Model Development and Optimization of Raised Source/Drain SOI FinFET Structure for Analog Circuit Applications

Authors: Jain, Neeraj; Raj, Bakwinder

Source: Journal of Nanoelectronics and Optoelectronics, Volume 13, Number 4, April 2018, pp. 531-539(9)

Publisher: American Scientific Publishers
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1166/jno.2018.2290>

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Nowadays FinFET based structure has replaced the conventional MOS based structure almost in all complex integrated circuits of electronic gadget like computer peripherals, tablets and smartphones at lower technology node. The scaling of the FinFET structure is continuously ongoing and performance of FinFETs in the integrated circuits suffers from the increased parasitic capacitance and resistance problems at lower performance nodes. The conventional capacitance and resistance model cannot be applied directly to the FinFET transistor in sub 20 nm technology node due to its three-dimensional non-planar geometry. In this paper, analytical capacitance and resistance models are developed for three-dimensional raised source/drain (RSD) SOI FinFET structure and validity of these models are verified by three-dimensional (3-D) field solver Synopsys Raphael software. The developed parasitic capacitance and resistance models can be directly used in analog or nanoelectronic circuit applications for evaluating the accurate simulation results.

Keywords: LEAKAGE CURRENT; NANOELECTRONIC CIRCUITS; PARASITIC CAPACITANCE; PARASITIC RESISTANCE; SOI FINFET

Document Type: Research Article

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Antenna with Hexa-Band Capabilities for Multiple Wireless Applications

By Praveen Chaurasia, Binod Kanaujia, Santanu Dwar, and Mukesh Kumar Khandelwal

Progress In Electromagnetics Research C, Vol. 82, 109-122, 2018
doi:10.2528/PIERC17120602

Abstract

In this paper, a novel multiband microstrip patch antenna with small frequency ratio is designed and analysed. One can design a multiband antenna at any desired frequencies through these proposed methods. The proposed antenna shows six operating frequencies with very small frequency ratio between two consecutive resonant frequency 1.1248, 1.1123, 1.0792, 1.1469 and 1.3254 and can be used for various wireless applications i.e. 2.5 GHz for UMTS and Wi-Fi, 2.812 GHz for CCTV with wireless video links, 3.128 GHz and 3.376 GHz for WiMAX, 3.872 GHz for C-band applications and 5.132 GHz for Lower WLAN. Design procedure and formation of all six bands are presented and discussed. Analysis is done by Ansoft HFSS v.15 which is based on Finite Element Method (FEM), and simulated results are verified with experimental results of fabricated prototypes which are found in close agreement.

Citation



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Penta-band microstrip patch antenna with small frequency ratios using metamaterial for wireless applications

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 11 July 2018

Praveen Chaurasia, Binod Kumar Kanaujia, Santanu Dwari and Mukesh Kumar Khandelwal

Article contents

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Abstract

A novel shape penta-band microstrip patch antenna is presented in this paper. The proposed antenna shows five operating frequencies and can be used for various wireless applications, i.e. 2.58 GHz for non-direct line of sight, wireless Internet service providers, and compatible with Navini Networks; 3.17 and 3.42 GHz for WiMAX; 4 GHz for C-band application such as weather radar systems; and 5.3 GHz for higher WLAN. Very small frequency ratios of the values 1.2286, 1.078, 1.169, and 1.325 are achieved between two consecutive resonant frequencies. Antenna design techniques for achieving five bands are presented and discussed step by step. The analysis is done by Ansoft HFSS v.15, and results are verified with experimental results of fabricated prototypes.

Keywords

Dipole
inter digital capacitor-loaded loop resonator
microstrip equilateral triangular patch antenna
rectangular split-ring resonator

Intelligent control model to enhance the performance of unified power quality conditioner

Issue title: Special Section: Intelligent tools and techniques for signals, machines and automation

Guest editors: Smriti Srivastava, Hasnat Malik and Rajneesh Sharma

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Authors: Chaudhary, Baldev Kumar <https://content.iospress.com/doi/abs/10.3233/jifs-2018-0273>, Hasan, Mashood <https://content.iospress.com/doi/abs/10.3233/jifs-2018-0274>, Pandey, Jai Prakash <https://content.iospress.com/doi/abs/10.3233/jifs-2018-0275>

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Abstract: A unified power quality conditioner (UPQC) has two converters interlinked with back to back DC voltage source. The UPQC is used to improve the multiple power quality (PQC) of the AC distribution network. The quality of the UPQC depends on the selection of series and shunt control algorithms. The series converter injects the voltage and improves voltage quality whereas the shunt converter injects current and improves the current quality of the AC distribution network. The UPQC works properly if the DC link voltage maintains constant under abnormal or normal condition of AC grid system. Thus, in this paper, DC link voltage is controlled using intelligent model, adaptive neuro fuzzy inference system (ANFIS) capability of the UPQC. Moreover, the series and shunt converters are controlled by modified second order generalized integrator (SOGI) based algorithm. The performance of intelligent control model is verified by MATLAB based simulation results.

Keywords: ANFIS controller, fuzzy controller, harmonics, intelligent technique, multiple PQ, PI controller
DOI: 10.3233/JIFS-169785

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Director
IMS Engineering College
Ghazabad

Preparation of Flood model and hazard estimation on Yamuna River (using GIS and remote sensing)

Sneha¹, Shivang¹ Mittal², Vikrant Nagar³, Sumit Morai⁴, Bhupendra Tels⁵

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Abstract - Floods are water induced disasters that lead to temporary inundation of dry land cause serious damages in the affected location such as loss of lives, properties and destruction of infrastructures. Knowing the fact that the floods are part of human being life and that this natural phenomena can't be fully controlled, it's important to focus on this issue and improve knowledge about the prevention from damages. In order to achieve this objective it is crucial that more specific understanding of the flooding phenomena and their related geographical, hydrological and geomorphologic causes. The impact of floods on people globally has led to the mitigation of the residents' to reduce the associated risk of floods to a manageable point or perhaps eradicate its bad impact. The management of flood risk begins with identification of flood prone areas. This study used the scientific technique of GIS to identify flood risk areas within Delhi.

Key Words: GIS (Geographical Information System), Remote Sensing, Flood management

1. INTRODUCTION

Flooding is a process that has always played an important role in shaping the landscape. Floods that occur also generally have beneficial impacts for the ecosystems and soil fertility, and help to recharge underground stores of water. It is important to note that climate change occurring and flood hazard mapping typically provide a snapshot of flood risk at a given point in time. Due to climate change in relative sea level flood hazard maps will require periodic updates in order to reflect the changing risk at flooding. Flood hazard map can be used by developers to determine flood insurance premium in area where flood insurance exists. GIS are frequently used to produce flood hazard map and they provide an effective way of gathering information from different map and digital elevation model. Potential of GIS technology is that it integrate all data with transparency and analysis and present all types of spatial or geographical data and Non-spatial data or related information. As GIS is support tool, GIS data can be utilized for evaluation of flood impact and also can be used for planning and management before execution of policies. GIS is useful in flood hazard zone mapping as it manage things geographically and also represent knowledge in visual format so during emergency data can improve the allocation of resources for response.

Flood is a major problem to the human race where settlements have grown up along the river. The main advantage of using GIS for flood mapping and management is that it generates a visualization of flooding that could be very useful in flood mitigation planning process.

1.2 LITERATURE SURVEY:

Floods are the most critical among all the natural calamities in the world causing vast damages to life and property. In this paper the researcher has done a literature study on hydraulic modeling on flood plain mapping and concluded that with the help of this software he flood inundation and flood mapping of the low relief area effected by flood can be easily trace out. The model is considered as useful tool when combined with the GIS tools, determine the water depth, velocity maps can be prepared and the flood inundated area can be easily calculated in the GIS software [1].

The papers represented by Vahdettin demir and Ozgur Kisi describes the flood hazard mapping by using GIS and hydraulic model for the Mert River, Samsun, Turkey.

The aim of this study is to obtain flood hazard maps of the Mert River basin using GIS and HEC-RAS (Hydraulic Engineering Center's River Analysis System) for floods of different return periods. The methodology for developing flood hazard map can be explained by following three phases: (i) preparing digital elevation model using ArcGIS (ii) simulation of flood flows of different return periods using HEC-RAS hydraulic model, (iii) Preparing flood risk maps by integrating phases (i) and (ii). The conclusion is that some areas are highly affected from flood for low return periods and this study also indicates an insufficient urban planning in this area. Therefore floods can be prevented in this region by adding levy and regulation of river bottom [2]. Another study was conducted in which flood extent was extracted from satellite image available for one in 50 year flood event occurred on June 2008 in this river. Then that was compared with the flood extent derived from the flood extent obtained for the 50-year rainfall using HEC-HMS (Hydraulic Engineering Center's - Hydrologic Management System) and HEC-RAS. Base on the flood extent, this project is to develop, demonstrate and validate an information system for flood forecasting, planning and management using remote sensing data with the help of Flood Hazard Maps for different return periods. The study reveals that about 11.5 km² (square kilometers) and 5.41 km are at high risk with respect to population and buildings respectively for a 100yr return period flood event. Statistics for the moderate

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ABSTRACT

AA7xxx and AISI304 stainless steel (SS) are employed in promising applications. Al alloy-to-SS dissimilar joining is difficult and challenging. Major challenge in the joining of these alloys is the difficulty in mixing of these materials which possess exotic and widely distant properties. AA7475-T761 is a high strength aluminum alloy which is used in key aircraft components. Maiden AA7475-T761 and AISI304 dissimilar joints were fabricated using friction stir welding. Welding was performed with tool having pin diameter of 4 mm and offset of 1.25 mm on Aluminum side. Tool rotational speed, traverse speed and shoulder diameter were varied in the range of 450-560 rpm, 50-63 mm/min, and 12-14 mm, respectively. Mechanical

formed with 14 mm diameter, 560 rpm and 50 mm/min
 rev of 71% of Al-alloy at 7.31% elongation. The materials

Article

Investigation on the Effect of Tool Pin Profiles on Mechanical and Microstructural Properties of Friction Stir Butt and Scarf Welded Aluminium Alloy 6063

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Abstract: In the present study, friction stir welding (FSW) of butt and scarf joints of Al 6063-T6 were investigated. Five different tool pin profiles (cylindrical, tapered cylindrical, square, triangular, and hexagonal) were applied for performing welding. Scarf joint, being a new joint configuration, was used and effect of pin profiles was investigated on this type of joint configuration. The effect of pin profiles on microstructure, micro-hardness, impact and tensile properties of friction stir welded Al 6063-T6 was investigated. Scanning electron and optical microscopy were employed to characterize the different zones of welded joints. A thorough discussion on correlation between mechanical properties and microstructure has been made. In addition, the formation of various defects during the FSW was discussed with the help of fractography of the fractured surfaces.

Keywords: friction stir welding; scarf joint; butt joint; tool pin profiles; mechanical properties; microstructure; metallurgy

1. Introduction

Aluminium alloy has been widely acknowledged in fabrication of lightweight structures especially for aviation, automobile and the entire transportation sector as it has high strength to weight ratio, corrosion resistance and good formability. Conventionally, for joining certain classes of aluminium alloys (e.g., age hardenable alloys), a new hot shear welding technique known as Friction Stir Welding (FSW), proved a great success [1–3]. It is evident from the research available that flaws like porosity and hot cracking are not found in FSW [4]. Moreover, the dendritic structure that is a characteristic feature of the fusion weld microstructure is not present in the FSW, thus any harm to the mechanical properties due to its presence is just not possible [5]. There are a number of stages involved in the sequential progress of FSW process that is the pre-heating, initial deformation, extrusion, forging and metallurgical phases during heat rejection as shown in Figure 1. This process is energy efficient and environmentally friendly too [6]. Basically, the welding process operates by governing the amount of frictional heat generated between the rotating tool and the workpiece being welded, through a set of process parameters like tool rotation speed, plunge depth, welding speed, etc., in such a way so as to

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1. Introduction

Virtual screening and docking of lead like molecules against Glutathione-S-Transferase protein from Brugia malayi

Shiraz Prasad Venkatesh Sanyal Chakraborty¹, Priya Rajan Kumar²

- Affiliation:**
EMID: 31222314 PMID: 31635367 DOI: 10.6026/9732053014554
Free PMC article

Abstract

Glutathione-S-transferase (GST) is an important chemotherapeutic target in lymphatic filariasis caused by *Brugia malayi* and *Wuchereria bancrofti*. It has been playing an important role as major detoxification enzyme and help in intracellular transportation of hydrophobic substrates. Therefore, it is of interest to screen GST from *Brugia malayi* with millions of known ligands at the ZINC database using AUTODOCK for the identification of potential inhibition with improved binding characteristics. We report two potent inhibitors ZINC00179016 and ZINC0635519 which are the molecules of pyridinone and benzimidazole families respectively as potential inhibitors of GST from *Brugia malayi* with suitable binding properties.

Keywords: *Brugia malayi*; Benzimidazole; Glutathione-S-transferase; Pyridinone family; Virtual screening

Figures



Figure 1 Sequence alignment between GSTs.
Figure 2 RT-PCR product gel image.
Figure 3 Docked structures of the RT-PCR product.

Related information

Abstract

Published: 27 March 2019

An inventory system for varying deteriorating pharmaceutical items with price-sensitive demand and variable holding cost under partial backlogging in healthcare industries


Mohit Rastogi  & S. R. Singh*Sadhana* **44**, Article number: 95 (2019)**145** Accesses | **5** Citations | Metrics

Abstract

This paper presents an inventory system for deteriorating pharmaceutical items with price-sensitive demand. Mostly existing studies of pharmaceutical inventory models consider the rate of deterioration as constant, which is not logical in the context of healthcare industries because pharmaceutical products (medicine or drugs) deteriorate significantly. Hence, the rate of deterioration is considered as time-dependent and follows a three-parameter Weibull distribution. In most of the developed models it is believed that the different costs related with inventory remain the same all the time whereas in realistic situations, manufacturing cost of medicine, the cost of maintaining the pharmaceutical products in the cold store or even the cost of keeping the patient's record increases with time. Thus, the cost of the

Original Paper | Published: 25 May 2019

A Pharmaceutical Inventory Model for Varying Deteriorating Items with Price Sensitive Demand and Partial Backlogging Under the Effect of Learning

Mohit Rastogi  & S. R. Singh*International Journal of Applied and Computational Mathematics* **5**, Article number: 74 (2019)**66** Accesses | Metrics

Abstract

Most existing studies of the pharmaceutical inventory models considered constant demand and unvarying rate of deterioration which is not logical in the context of healthcare industries. So, we proposed a pharmaceutical inventory model with price dependent demand and varying rate of deterioration that follows two parameters Weibull distribution. The shortages during stock out assumed to be partially backlogged and the backlogging rate is assumed to be time dependent. The learning effect on different associated cost (holding and ordering) has been applied which makes the study realistic. The purpose of the development of this model is to optimize the total average cost of the system by computing the optimal time interval and optimal ordering quantity. Finally, a numerical example is taken to

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Growth of Rayleigh instability in a Hall thruster channel having dust in exit region

AIP Advances 9, 055220 (2019); <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5050688>Hitendra K. Malik¹, Jasvendra Tyagi, and Dimple Sharma

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ABSTRACT



chamber and the divergence of ion beam sputter the wall and thus the maximum erosion of wall of the exit region takes place. This way the dust is generated, which is largely confined near the exit of the channel. By considering dust particles with negative charge, we derive and solve the dispersion equation for the growth of Rayleigh instability in the thruster plasma and examine its growth rate for different density, charge, mass and temperature of the dust particles. We also talk about the role of density gradient scale length on the growth of the instability.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Low Cross-Polarization Improved-Gain Rectangular Patch Antenna

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Abstract: In this paper, a low cross-polarization improved-gain rectangular patch antenna is presented. A patch-ground shorting pin with detected patch structure (DPS) is introduced to suppress the cross-polarization level. A High Reflective Frequency Selective Surface (HRFS) superstrate is designed and placed over the proposed antenna at an optimized position to intensify the gain. To characterize the unit-cell of the superstrate, its transmission characteristics are extracted and discussed. Integration of the superstrate achieves a beam contraction resulting in a gain enhancement to 10.65 dBi. The proposed antenna has perfect broadside radiation with a cross-polarization level of below -30 dB in the entire half power beamwidth. The prototype of the antenna exhibits good agreement between experimental and simulated results.

Keywords: antenna; cross-polarization; detected-patch-structure; frequency selective surface; high-gain; superstrate

1. Introduction

The microstrip antenna has many excellent features satisfying the requirements of the current wireless communication system being low-profile, easily manufactured, easy to integrate, such as narrow bandwidth, poor gain and higher cross-polarization [1]. In particular, cross-polarization leading to cross-talk is a severe issue in a communication system.

There is extensive literature on the bandwidth and the gain enhancement techniques. Hence, current generation microstrip antennas are capable of handling ultra-wide bandwidth [2] and exhibiting a peak realized gain above 20 dBi [3]. Among the different techniques of gain enhancement, the metamaterial-based technique is commonly used in the literature to intensify the gain of the shield the electromagnetic radiation. Double negative metamaterials are useful for backward wave propagation. A single negative metamaterial acts as a perfect reflector and is thus, effective for beneath the antenna to reflect radiation back towards the broadside direction to enhance the gain. In [4–6], phase-gradient based multilayered structures are utilized to intensify the radiation of the antenna in a particular direction, leading to excellent directive gain. In [7], Fabry Perot based metamaterials are placed over a conventional rectangular patch antenna and contraction of the main lobe is demonstrated, resulting in an improved gain. Xu et al. have detailed a zero refractive index based metamaterial and demonstrated its lensing ability by contracting the HPBW by 4.9° and 6.7° .

in the E and H-planes respectively [8]. They have implemented fractal, spiral, and meandered-based strategies to achieve the 3D anisotropic zero-refractive-index metamaterial. In [9,10], backward-wave propagation is demonstrated using left-handed materials. The metamaterial-based technique is based on, either the zero-refractive index, phase compensation using the gradient refractive index, or the Fabry-perot resonant cavity, where metamaterials are placed at a certain distance from the antenna to direct the radiation in a particular direction. Different metamaterials [4–10] reported in the literature have unique qualities in terms of their structure, design simplicity, and effectiveness. However, there is still scope to develop a simplified metamaterial structure to allow easy fabrication, and integration.

Another critical issue of microstrip antennas is their high cross-polarization level for which very few dedicated techniques are reported in the literature. A higher cross-polarization level results in strong cross-talk [11] and is thus extremely threatening to applications like wireless medical telemetry services (WMTS), medical implant services (MICS), military and aviation communications.

Defected ground structure (DGS) is widely used to suppress the cross-polarization [12–15]. Recently, in [12], Kumar et al. presented a rectangular DGS to suppress the cross-polarization of a graphene-based antenna in the elevation plane. In [13], a dumbbell-shaped DGS is reported to achieve a co-cross-polarization isolation of more than 30 dB for a rectangular patch antenna. Similarly, in [14,15], different DGS structures are employed to suppress the cross-polarization of rectangular patch antennas. However, a few other techniques such as aperture coupling [16], metamaterial based [17,18], and differential feeding [9], are also reported in the literature to suppress the cross-polarization of non-conventional antennas.

In this work, efforts are made to improve the antenna co and cross-polarization isolation as well as gain of a microstrip antenna. Two independent techniques—a shorted detected patch structure (DPS) and installation of the High Reflective Frequency Selective Surface (HRFS) superstrate are reported to improve the cross-polarization and the gain of the antenna respectively. However, the idea of slot-loaded patch is well-known to obtain the multiband [20], reconfigurable [21] and wideband [22] it is rarely used to suppress the cross-polarization level. In addition, the size of the aperture type unit cell used to develop the proposed superstrate is nearly 22% compact than the reference [23] unit cell which significantly reduces the overall structure. The proposed work uses the DPS for the narrowband application but it is also effective for the wideband cross-polarization reduction without affecting the gain of the antenna, as reported in [24]. The width of a rectangular patch antenna is shorted to the ground using a shorting pin and an optimized thin slot is incorporated near to the shorting-pin, resulting in co-cross-polarization isolation of more than 30 dB in the elevation plane. Moreover, the proposed technique does not disturb the principal pattern of the rectangular patch antenna. Due to SMA connector. Thereafter, an aperture type miniaturized superstrate is installed over the antenna to enhance the gain which is inspired by [25,26]. As the air-gap affects reflection coefficient [27] of both antenna and the superstrate, optimization of air-gap is required to synchronize the resonant frequency. The height of the superstrate is optimized at 34 mm achieving best possible synchronization resulting in an excellent peak measured realized gain of 10.65 dBi. The characterization of the superstrate is done by analyzing the HRFS unit cell in the context of transmission characteristics. Finally, a prototype of the proposed technique is developed which is intended to work in the S-band and good agreement between the simulation and measured results have been found.

2. Detected Patch Antenna

Ideally, in a conventional rectangular patch antenna, the current covers a half-wavelength path along the length (L) (Figure 1) and radiates only at the edges of the width (W). In a practical situation, some radiation occurs along the length of the patch, caused by the immediate higher-order orthogonal TM_{m2} mode.

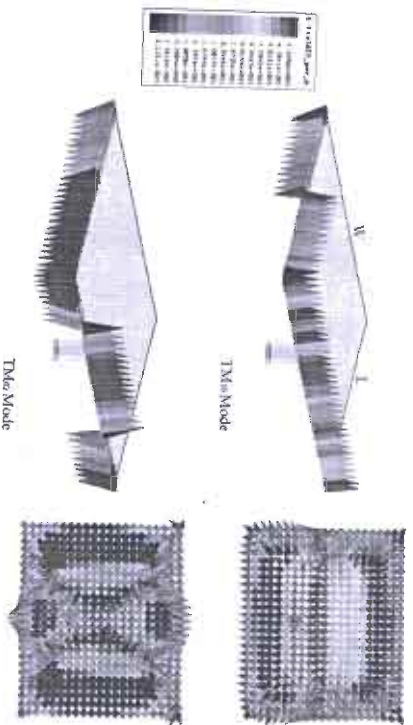


Figure 1. Electric field vectors in dominant TM_{10} and orthogonal TM_{01} modes (2.1 GHz).

The electric field variation along the length and width, and into the substrate is shown in Figure 1. However, in the TM_{02} mode, the current travels along the width and radiates along the length, as shown in Figure 1. It is evident in Figure 1 that in orthogonal TM_{02} mode, the strongest electric field is present at corners and at a position of $W/2$. If the position $W/2$ is shorted to the ground, the radiation caused by the TM_{02} mode can be significantly suppressed, resulting in lower cross-polarization for the dominant TM_{10} mode. Shorting the patch and ground will alter the edge-impedance of the patch, thus, antenna designed using a low-cost FR4 substrate of thickness 1.6 mm, and dielectric loss tangent ($\tan \delta$) of 0.02 at the 2.2 GHz band. Thereafter, a thin rectangular slot is placed near to the shorting pin to divert the current along the width, which further enhance the co-cross-polarization isolation. The layout of the antenna is shown in Figure 2. In the first iteration, a conventional rectangular patch antenna is designed using a resonant cavity model [1]. Later, the patch and ground are shorted and the feeding location is optimized to obtain the best possible impedance matching.

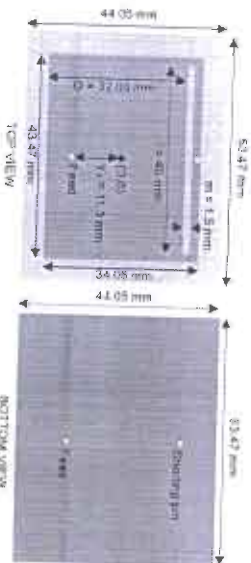


Figure 2. Configuration of the proposed antenna.

The proposed design is evolved in two stages, shorting the patch and ground and interpreting the DPS. The impedance, reflection, gain characteristics of a conventional and the proposed antenna

with optimized feeding location is shown in Figure 3. It is evident in Figure 3 that, the conventional antenna and the proposed design achieves the best possible impedance matching at 2.1 and 2.2 GHz with different feeding location respectively. However, after implementing the shorting pin and DPS the gain of the antenna is significantly reduced. Initially, a random slot is incorporated into the patch near the shorting pin and the cross-polarization of the rectangular patch antenna is analyzed against the position of the slot (O). The co and cross-polarization levels for the different elevation angles of the proposed antenna against the position of the slot (O) is shown in Figure 4a. It is found that, as the slot shifts closer to the shorting pin, the cross-polarization level improves significantly. However, beyond $O = 32.03$ mm, the cross-polarization level starts to degrade, thus, the position of the slot is set to this location. The co and cross-polarization levels have been studied for the elevation angles $\phi = 0^\circ$, $\phi = 90^\circ$, and $\phi = 135^\circ$ and found satisfactory, as shown in Figure 4a. The length of the slot versus the S11 parameter and antenna gain is shown in Figure 4b.

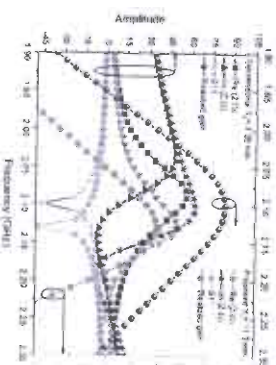


Figure 3. Impedance, reflection, and gain of the conventional and the proposed antenna.

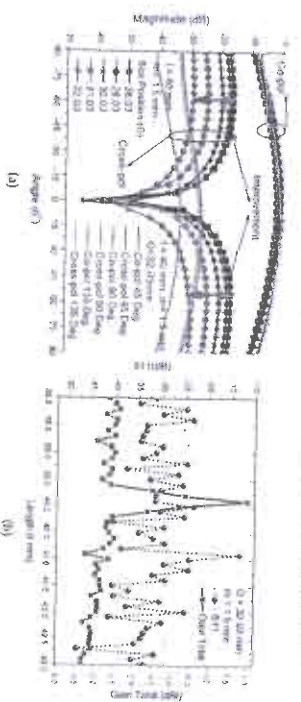


Figure 4. Parametric analysis at 2.2 GHz: (a) Position of the slot (O) versus co and cross-polarization, $\phi = 0^\circ$; (b) Slot length (l) versus S11 and gain level.

It is clear that the entire range of the slot length (l) satisfies the S11 parameter below -10 dB, although the gain of the antenna is extremely sensitive to the length of the slot. Thus, very precise optimization is required to achieve the best possible antenna gain. Similarly, using high-frequency structural simulator (HFSS) optimizers, considering the cross-polarization, antenna gain and reflection coefficient the width (m) of the slot is optimized for 1.5 mm. The co-and cross-polarization of the conventional and of the shorted and the final design in different elevation angles and the parametric analysis of slot width (m) and via radius are shown in Figure 5. The co-and

cross-polarization of the conventional and of the shorted and the final design in different elevation angles are shown in Figure 5a. It is evident in Figure 5 that the shorted ground with the DPS has excellent isolation nearly below 30 dB in the broadside ($\phi = 0^\circ$). However, for the other elevation angles ($\phi = 0^\circ$, $\phi = 90^\circ$, and $\phi = 135^\circ$) the shorted and shorted with DPS structure have a cross-polarization level difference of around 5 dB. A precise optimization is done against the slot width and via radius isolation which is depicted in Figure 5b,c. It is found that the slot width and via radius is also affecting the CP-XP isolation. An optimum result is obtained for the slot width of 1.5 mm and via radius of 0.695 mm. While analysing the slot width effect, the distance between the shorting pin and DPS is also considered.

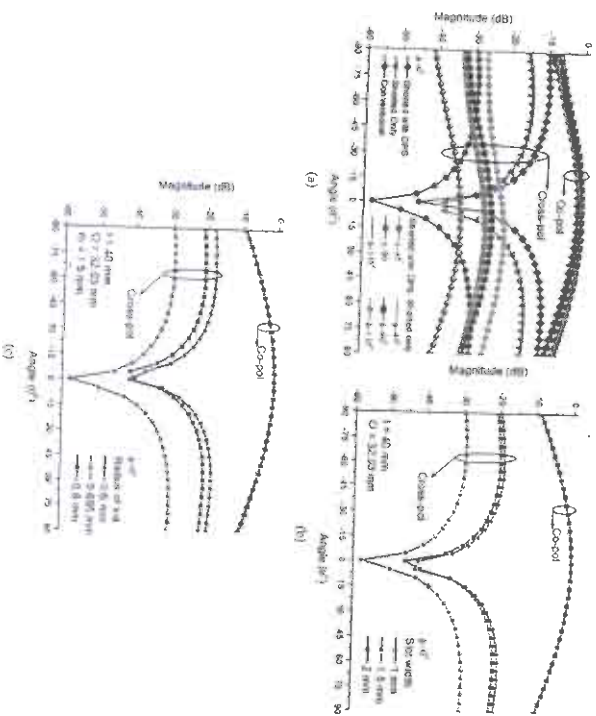


Figure 5. Parametric analysis (a) Co-cross polarization isolation of all three iterations, conventional at 2.1 GHz, shorted and shorted with defected patch structure (DPS) at 2.2 GHz (impedance matching was disturbed due to the shorting in the second iteration); (b) Effect of slot-width on the cross-polarization; (c) Effect of via-radius on the cross-polarization.

The electric field vectors into the substrate and the surface current distribution of the proposed design are shown in Figure 6. The suppression of the cross-polarization level can be explained by the electric field vectors into the substrate and the surface current distribution, as shown in Figure 6a. In a conventional probe-fed rectangular patch antenna, the cross-polarization components occur at the feeding location as well as at the corners of the patch. It is apparent in Figure 6a the cross-polarization components at the feeding location and at the corners of a conventional rectangular patch antenna, resulting in an extremely poor cross-polarization level. Similarly, the surface current distribution shown in Figure 6b clearly depicts that the shorting pin attracts maximum current toward it reducing the current flow at corners resulting in improved cross-polarization.

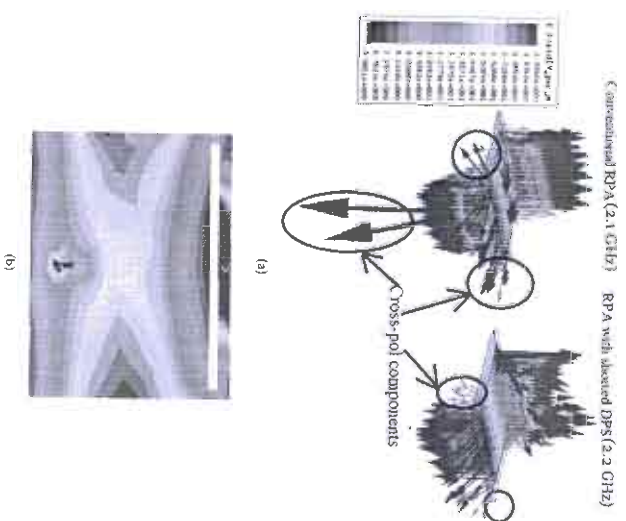


Figure 6. Cross-polarization analysis (a) Dominant mode electric field vectors of a conventional and the proposed design (b) Surface current distribution on the proposed antenna.

To analyse the effect of the shorting pin, and DPS structure, some basic parameters of the conventional antenna is compared with the proposed antenna, as presented in Table 1. It can be seen that, the antenna center frequency, and the bandwidth is slightly affected whereas the antenna gain is severely reduced. However, the proposed design achieves an excellent CP-XP isolation of 30 dB in the following section, a superstrate integrated technique is implemented to further improve the antenna gain.

Table 1. Comparison of the conventional, and proposed antenna structure.

Structure	Center Frequency (GHz)	−10 dB Impedance Bandwidth (MHz)	Gain (dBi)	CP-XP Isolation (dB)
Conventional	2.1	60	3.8	14
Proposed	2.2	64	1	30

3. Superstrate Integrated Antenna

The rectangular patch antenna with DPS has excellent co-and cross-polarization isolation. However, the shorting pin attracts the maximum current towards it which reduces current flow near edges of the width. Thus, a small amount of desired radiations along width is also being eliminated causing a degraded gain of around 1 dBi. Hence, to enhance the gain of the antenna, an HFRS-based superstrate built on 1.6 mm thick FR4 substrate is installed above the antenna, leading to contraction

of the main lobe and improved gain. In this section, the superstrate is characterized using transmission parameters and the performance of the superstrate-integrated antenna is discussed. The layout of the unit cell and superstrate is shown in Figure 7.

To analyze the unit cell, periodic boundaries are applied in the HPSS and the scattering parameters are extracted. Later, using the following expressions the transmission (T) and reflection (R) coefficients and material parameters are calculated [27]

$$P = \frac{S_{11}^2 + S_{22}^2 - T}{2S_{11}} \quad (1)$$

$$T = P \pm \sqrt{P^2 - 1} \quad (2)$$

$$T = \frac{S_{11} + S_{22} - T}{1 - (S_{11} + S_{22})T} \quad (3)$$

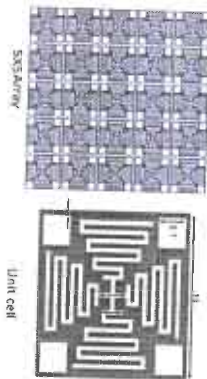


Figure 7. Layout of the superstrate and unit cell (Units mm).

It is evident in Figure 8 that the proposed unit cell supports wideband from 2.1 GHz to 2.54 GHz with excellent transmission coefficient and reflection coefficient below -18 dB which thus ensures the Anomalous Refraction (AR) [4]. The reflection phase of the unit cell is also presented in Figure 9, which clearly depicts the three zero-crossing points and also confirms the Anomalous Refraction. The superiority of the proposed superstrate is presented in Table 2. It is clear that the proposed aperture type superstrate is compact and exhibits improved gain compared to the [23].

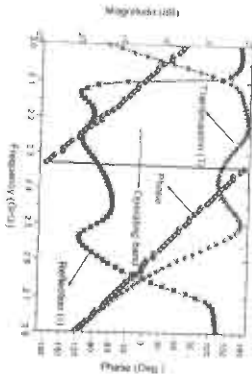


Figure 8. Reflection, transmission, and phase characteristics of the unit cell.

Table 2. Comparison of the proposed superstrate with existing superstrates.

Reference	Size of the Superstrate	Type of Unit Cell	Realized Gain (dBi)	Substrate Thickness (mm)	Dielectric Constant (ϵ_r)
[24]	150 λ_0	Aperture	8.55	1.6	4.4
Proposed	0.13 λ_0	Aperture	10.65	1.6	4.4

The proposed antenna is matched to a narrowband from 2.16 GHz to 2.23 GHz which lies within the range of the unit-cell. It is clearly discussed in [23] that a larger superstrate array placed at an optimized height exhibits higher gain/directivity. In this work, to limit the overall size of the structure a small 5×5 unit cell array (58.6×58.6 mm²) is utilized exhibiting sufficiently measured higher gain of 10.65 dBi. In addition, the position of the superstrate significantly affects the resonant frequency and reflection coefficient thus, a precise optimization is required. The optimum distance between the antenna and the structure is estimated to 34 mm ($0.233 \lambda_0$) through optimization, as shown in Figure 9. The 3D polar gain total of the conventional rectangular patch antenna, the rectangular patch antenna with the shorted DPS, and the superstrate integrated final design of the superstrate-integrated final design can be clearly observed in Figure 10. The conventional rectangular patch antenna and the shorted rectangular patch antenna with the DPS have nearly equal gain and HPBW. However, the rectangular patch antenna with the shorted DPS has excellent co and cross-polarization, as discussed in the earlier section. The HPBW of the final design is reduced by nearly 67%, so, a simulated total gain of 11.67 dBi is achieved, as shown in Figure 10. To validate the above concept, the prototype of the antenna structure is fabricated and the measured results are compared with the simulated results in the following section.



Figure 9. Antenna with the superstrate.

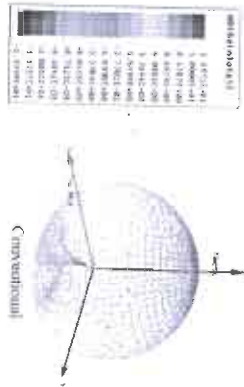


Figure 10. 3D radiation pattern of different configurations.

The size and the position of the antenna is analysed and shown in Figure 11. It is evident in the Figure 11a that as the size of the superstrate is increasing the gain of the antenna is increasing. Also, for the different superstrate size the center frequency of the overall design is also shifting. Thus, it is essential to precisely optimize the superstrate size before the implementation of the proposed concept. The simulated realized gain of the superstrate design against the position of the superstrate of size 5×5 is shown in Figure 11b. From Figure 11b it is learned that the proposed structure exhibits maximum realized gain when the superstrate is installed at a height of $0.43\lambda_0$.

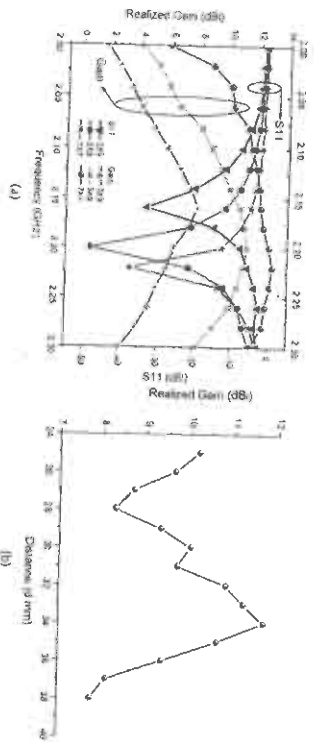


Figure 11. Optimization of the superstrate integrated design (a) Superstrate size versus gain and S11 (b) Superstrate height versus gain.

3.1. Prototype and Measured Results

The prototypes of the superstrate, antenna and superstrate-integrated antenna are shown in Figure 12. The prototype of the proposed design is precisely fabricated, leading to an excellent agreement between the simulation and measured results. The measured results have slight deviations/error ensuring the realization of the proposed design. To install the superstrate over the antenna, four foam pillars of height 34 mm are pasted at the corners of the antenna, as shown in Figure 12. The S11 parameter and the realized gain of the antenna are measured using a Vector Network Analyzer and the two-antenna method respectively. The radiation pattern of the antenna is measured in an electromagnetically shielded chamber. The simulated and measured S11 parameter of the proposed antenna with and without superstrate are shown in Figure 13. It is clear in Figure 13 that the loading of superstrate is significantly shifting the frequency. A slight shift in the measured S11 parameter of the superstrate integrated configuration can be seen in Figure 13. The main reason for the deviation in the simulated and measured S11 is the mismatch between the dielectric constant in simulation model (ideal considerations, $\epsilon_r = 4.4$) of the substrate and a practically used substrate. In addition, in the simulation, an ideal 50 Ω port is used to excite the antenna.

In practice, a subminiature version-A (SMA) connector is used to feed the antenna, which includes some losses, leading to a slight mismatch between the simulated and measured results. However, this mismatch can be overcome using high accuracy substrate and feeding connectors. The proposed antenna has a measured 64 MHz, -10 dB impedance bandwidth covering from 2.169 GHz to 2.233 GHz. The broadside co-and cross-polarization radiation patterns of the conventional antenna, the proposed antenna without superstrate, and with superstrate at 2.2 GHz are depicted in Figure 14. It is evident from Figure 14 that there is a considerable agreement between the simulated and measured co-and cross-polarization levels of the superstrate-integrated antenna.

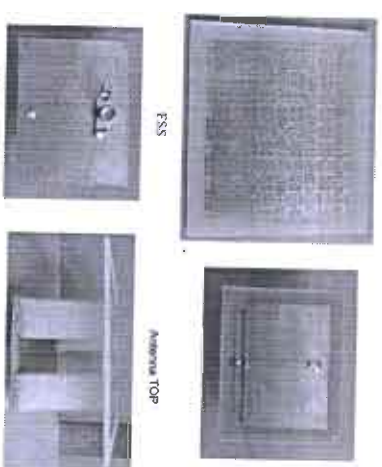


Figure 12. Prototypes of the superstrate integrated antenna.

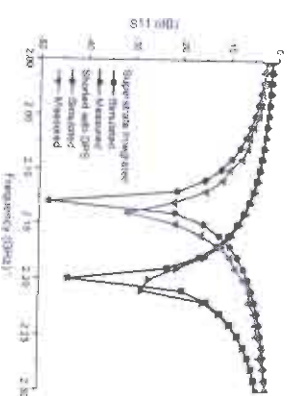


Figure 13. Simulated and measured S11 parameter of antenna element and superstrate integrated antenna.

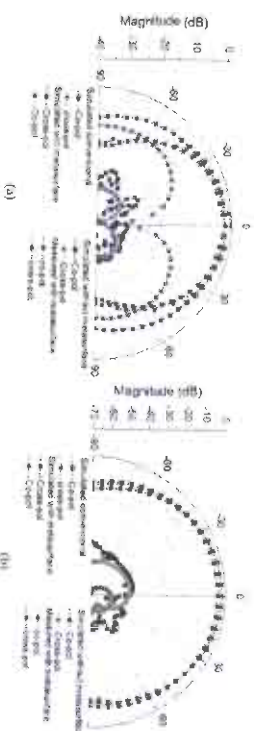


Figure 14. Broadside radiation pattern of the conventional, with and without superstrate integrated antenna at 2.2 GHz (a) E-plane ($\phi = 0^\circ$) (b) H-plane ($\phi = 90^\circ$).

It can be seen in Figure 14a that, after the integration of the slot into the patch and superstrate, the cross-polarization level in the H-plane is degraded. However, due to the propagation of the dominant transverse magnetic (TM)-mode, the cross-polarization of the patch antenna is extremely low (-40 dB). Hence, this degradation has a negligible effect on the antenna performance.

The measured cross-polarization level in the elevation plane is below -30 dB, as shown in Figure 14b. However, due to the dominant transverse magnetic mode, the microstrip antennas always have a good co- and cross-polarization isolation level in the azimuth plane. Moreover, for both elevation and azimuth planes, there are considerable fluctuations in the measured cross-polarization levels. This is due to the lower power level of the cross-polarization radiation and the sensitivity of the power meter. The back radiations from the surroundings may also produce an erroneous measured pattern which is more severe at low power level measurement, as cross-polarization. There is a good agreement between simulated and measured co and cross-polarization levels in the E-plane ($\phi = 0^\circ$) and H-plane ($\phi = 90^\circ$). Thus, similar agreement is also expected at $\phi = 45^\circ$, and $\phi = 135^\circ$. The E-plane ensures the significant gain enhancement, as depicted in Figure 14a. Whereas, in the H-plane there is a minor improvement. The simulated and measured realized gain of the antenna is shown in Figure 15. It is evident in Figure 15 that the integration of the superstrate is enhancing the gain of the antenna by nearly 9.65 dB achieving the peak realized gain of 10.65 dBi.

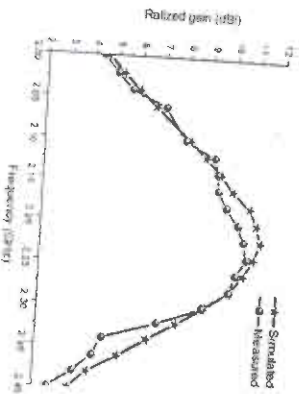


Figure 15. Simulated and measured realized gain.

The proposed structure has excellent co and cross-polarization isolation, improved gain, and narrow HPBW. Thus, it can be used for directive secured communication applications. The proposed work is compared with existing work as reported in Table 3. It is evident in Table 3 that the existing work have moderate cross-polarization level of around -15 dB. Similarly, the low cross-polarization performance due to the higher operating frequency. In this work, both, gain enhancement and cross-polarization improvement techniques are applied and the remarkable results are obtained.

Table 3. Comparison of the proposed structure.

Ref.	Cross-Pol Reduction Technique	Gain Enhancement Technique	Cross-Pol (dB)	HPBW ($^\circ$)	Gain (dBi)	$W \times L \times h$ (λ^3)	F/B (dB)
[4]	Not applied	Phase gradient metamaterial	≈ -15	14.5	18.6	18.77	15.6
[1]	Not applied	Gradient-refractive-index metamaterial	-13.8	N/A	13.26	4.45	N/A
[4]	Not applied	Gradient-refractive-index metamaterial	-15	N/A	14	2.53	N/A
[6]	Not applied	Zero-refractive-index metamaterial	-20.8	15.6	21.25	8.6	N/A
[13]	DCS	Not applied	-30	88	N/A	0.23	N/A
[11]	DCS	Not applied	-30	≈ 70	6.13	0.38	N/A
[15]	DCS	Not applied	-38	≈ 80	2.4	0.2	N/A
This work	Shorted DPS	HRRS Superstrate	-30	20	7.3	0.044	N/A
			-30	20.92	10.65	0.046	14.4

4. Conclusions

A superstrate-integrated low-cross-polarization antenna is presented. Loading the rectangular slot into the patch-ground shorted rectangular patch antenna is an effective way to suppress the cross-polarization level of a rectangular patch-based antenna. The position and dimensions of the slot need to be optimized to obtain the best possible radiation performance and cross-polarization level. To improve the gain of the antenna, an HRRS is installed over the antenna element, resulting in the contraction of the radiation angle; hence, the antenna gain is improved. Finally, the simulated and measured results show good agreement and thus validate the proposed techniques.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization is done by A.S. Data curation is done by S.V. Formal analysis is done by A.S. S.V. and R.N.B. Investigation of the proposed work is done by A.S. under the supervision of R.N.B. The original draft is written by A.S. and the revision is done and editing is done by S.V. and R.N.B. Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Published: 15 May 2019

Performance Evaluation of QAM for Improvement of BER

Balwant Singh , Vinod Shokeen & Rishi Asthana

Wireless Personal Communications **109**, 77–88 (2019)**230** Accesses | Metrics

Abstract

This paper presents performance evaluation of the many quadrature amplitude modulation (M-QAM). BER performance is evaluated on operation of The Binary coding, The Gray coding, Pulse shaping in raised cosine filter and Error correction using convolution codes. Simulation results shows the BER and SNR of M-QAM (M = 16, 64, 256 and 1024) for oversampling factor 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. BER and SNR is related to spectral efficiency (SE) i.e. SE is the optimize use of spectrum for highest quantity of information can be transmitted with the least transmission errors. SNR and BER will increase as order of QAM increases. Improvement in BER shows that the increment in the number of errors.

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EFFECT OF HPA BACK-OFF AND FILTER LENGTH ON 256QAM

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ABSTRACT

The error vector magnitude (EVM) measure the performance of communication system. It is also known as relative constellation error (RCE). This paper is going to perform modulation accuracy along with spectrum emission mask and flatness on IEEE802.11ac waveform in terms of RMS EVM. Here a communication system model is designed with various parameters to perform simulation. 5 VHT (very high throughput) packets are used for transmission. Measurement of RMS EVM performed by varying filter length and high power amplifier (HPA) back-off for 256-QAM (256-quadrature amplitude modulation). This paper also shows the RMS EVM

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Abstract

This paper presents resistorless realization of inverse filters using voltage differencing transconductance amplifier (VDTA). First, four topologies are proposed which provide inverse low-pass, high-pass, band-pass, and band-reject responses. Subsequently, a unified inverse filter is also derived by incorporating two switches in the combination of proposed inverse low-pass and inverse band-pass topologies. This topology is capable of providing inverse low-pass, inverse high-pass, inverse band-pass, and inverse band-reject responses by appropriate switch settings. The proposed inverse filter structures are electronically tunable and use only grounded capacitors. The behavior of the proposed filters is also investigated for nonidealities. To verify the functionality of the proposed inverse filter circuits, SPICE simulation is carried out using 0.18- μm CMOS technology parameters from TSMC. The effect of deviation in the active and passive component values on angular frequency is tested through Monte Carlo simulation.

This paper was recommended by Regional Editor Piero Malcovati.

Keywords: Active inverse filter • VDTA-based inverse filter • resistorless inverse filter • unified filter

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Characterization of a tunable optical filter based on a passive cavity for femtosecond lasers

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Machine

Sulekha Saxena, P. N. Hrisheekesh, Vijay Kumar Gupta, Ram Sewak Singh

Abstract: In this paper we proposed a novel approach to evaluate the classification performances of features derived from various spectral investigation methods for congestive heart failure (CHF) analysis using ranking methods. Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) and binary classifier as 1-norm linear programming extreme learning machine (1-NNPELM). For this study, thirty different features are extracted from heart rate variability (HRV) signal by using spectral methods like multitaper wavelet packet (MSWP), higher order spectra (HOS) and auto regression (AR) model. Top ten features were extracted by ranking methods and then reduced to only one feature by KPCA having kernel function as radial basis function (RBF) purpose, the HRV data were taken from standard database of Normal sinus rhythm (NSR), effort (ELI) and Congestive heart failure (CHF) subjects. Numerical experiments were being done on the combination of databases as in NS-CHF, NSR-ELI, and ELI-CHF subjects. The numerical results are showing that the level of decomposition of HRV data into features at p -value (≤ 0.0001). Thus, this level of MSWP features are better higher order spectra (HOS) spectral methods.

Index terms: 1-kron linear programming, extreme learning machine (1-NEPELM), higher order spectra (HOS), Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA), ranking methods

1. INTRODUCTION

Coronary artery disease (CAD) is a mortality and regularly developing issue everywhere throughout the world, bringing about almost 33% of all deaths and prompting huge detriment. It is a noteworthy problem in creating nations which experienced an adjustment in way of life that prevents most hazard factors for cardiovascular disease, promoting a significant increase in cardiovascular disease throughout the developing world. The World Health Organization (WHO) assessed that over 75% of early stage CVD is preventable, by diminishing the risk factors, the developing CVD load on both people and healthcare professionals can be decreased [1]. Deaths due to congestive heart failure (CHF) are higher than any other type of cardiac heart disease [2]. CHF is a chronic progressive condition that affects the pumping of heart

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muscles which often leads to heart failure [3, 4]. Thus, early detection of CHF is utmost important and for this, various differentiable features (atrium), efficient classifier and Heart Rate Variability (HRV) analysis methods are used.

The trend rate changeability (HRV) investigation has turned into a well known non-invasive method in cardiovascular disease detection to evaluate the exertness of the autonomic nervous system (ANS). The HRV is controlled by figuring time intervals between progressive R peaks which focuses on the QRS complex of the electrocardiogram (ECG) which demonstrate a connection between parasympathetic, sympathetic and henceforward, sympathovagal balance [5-7]. Various methods like time domain, frequency domain and non-linear domain methods has been proposed for HRV analysis showing dissimilarities between ECGs of healthy young (YNG), elderly (ELY) subjects and cardiac diseased individuals to possible early prognostic or diagnostic information [8-10].

Machine learning techniques are used for disease detection which is also known as classification. Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Logistic Regression (LR) are the most commonly used machine learning techniques for disease detection. SVM is a supervised learning model that can be used for both classification and regression tasks. It is based on the principle of maximizing the margin between the classes. LR is a supervised learning model that is used for classification tasks. It is based on the principle of minimizing the loss function. Both SVM and LR are linear models, which means they can only detect linearly separable classes. However, there are many non-linearly separable classes in the world. To detect these classes, non-linear models are used. Non-linear models are models that can detect non-linearly separable classes. They are more complex than linear models, but they can detect more complex patterns in the data. Some of the most commonly used non-linear models are Random Forest (RF) and Neural Network (NN). RF is a supervised learning model that is used for both classification and regression tasks. It is based on the principle of combining the results of many weak classifiers. NN is a supervised learning model that is used for both classification and regression tasks. It is based on the principle of learning from a set of input-output pairs. Both RF and NN are non-linear models, which means they can detect non-linearly separable classes. However, they are also more complex and require more data to train. In conclusion, machine learning techniques are used for disease detection. Linear models like SVM and LR can detect linearly separable classes, while non-linear models like RF and NN can detect non-linearly separable classes. The choice of model depends on the nature of the data and the problem to be solved.

Various learning methods are broadly utilized for binary and multi-class classification and prediction of candidate disease. Recently, a new learning method called extremum learning machine (ELM) has been widely utilized in the field of biomedical signal examination [15, 16]. Despite the fact that the learning speed of ELM can be multiple times faster than traditional feed forward algorithms [15,16] because of arbitrary nature of the hidden layers [15,16] because of accuracy might be decreased [17,20]. Thus, 1-norm regularization or penalty has been used in [21], as 1-norm is utilized to sort certain coefficients of the ELM model by making them zero and consequently gives sparse ELM models which are just interpretable. A linear programming of 1-norm ELM (1-NLELM) method is used in this work. The main advantage of 1-NLELM over ELM is that it tends to reduced number of hidden nodes [22].

In this work, initially thirty spectral features were derived from HRV signal by using spectral investigation methods. Out of thirty features, five spectral features were extracted by linear regression (AR) model, fifteen spectral features extracted by Wavelet packet

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An improved wavelet-based signal-denoising architecture with less hardware consumption

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Abstract

In this paper, we propose the VLSI implementation of a wavelet packet transform-based architecture. Moreover, the proposed architecture is compared to the wavelet transform architecture in terms of their signal denoising capabilities, hardware resources used, maximum operating frequency and maximum combination path delay. The Wavelet packet transform architecture is designed and implemented for db2 and db3 wavelet types. For the proposed real-time VLSI implementation, the Xilinx Spartan-6 series FPGA platform is used. Simulation results show that the proposed architecture implementation results in an improved performance for EEG signals taken from the Indiana Database as well as from the self-recorded database, as compared to the WT wavelet architecture which results in distorted outputs. Moreover, from the synthesis results, it is concluded that the proposed architecture implementation requires significantly less hardware as compared to the WT architectures considered. In terms of LUTs, the proposed architecture consumes 38.20 percent and 84.06 percent less resources than the WT-db2 and WT-db3 architectures, respectively. Similarly, in terms of slice registers, the proposed architecture consumes, respectively, 21.39 percent and 75.61 percent less resources than the WT-db2 and WT-db3 architectures. Furthermore, the maximum operating frequency of the proposed architecture is 180.475 MHz, as compared to that of 195.496 MHz and 121.678 MHz for the WT-db2 and WT-db3 architectures, respectively. The maximum combinational path delay of the proposed architecture is 48,109 ns, as compared to that of 13,784 ns and 15,002 ns for the WT-db2 and WT-db3 architectures, respectively.

Previous

Keywords

Signal denoising: Wavelet architecture: Wavelet packet transform VLSI FPGA

1. Introduction

The unwanted signal present in an information-bearing signal is referred to as noise. It degrades the signal strength in terms of quality and intelligibility. Noise can be a S-SG or its power-line interference (an noise, ear-noise, audible noise, or white noise). It is important to eliminate the desired signal so that it can be interpreted correctly and useful information can be extracted. In an electrocardiogram (ECG) signal, however, the interference is not a noise, but a useful information.

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Design and analysis of seven-bands-slot-antenna with small frequency ratio for different wireless applications

P. Senthil Kumar, P. Senthil Kumar, P. Senthil Kumar, P. Senthil Kumar, P. Senthil Kumar, P. Senthil Kumar, P. Senthil Kumar

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Abstract

In this paper, a low profile planar multiband slot antenna covering numerous wireless applications is presented. The proposed antenna resonates for seven frequency bands corresponding to centre frequencies 2.54 GHz, 3.48 GHz, 4.02 GHz, 4.34 GHz, 5.1 GHz, 5.54 GHz and 6.24 GHz. The antenna also shows circular polarization in the two frequency bands ranging from 3.48 to 3.68 GHz and 6.2 to 6.94 GHz. A very small frequency ratio of 1.3700, 1.3517, 1.0796, 1.1751, 1.0802 and 1.1263 is realized between the two consecutive bands. The designing of the proposed antenna is carried out by means of Ansys HFSS and simulated results are found in good agreement with the measured results.

< Previous

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Keywords

Multiband antennas, Metamaterial, Inter-digital capacitance loaded loop resonator (IDCLLR), Circular polarization, Small frequency ratio

1. Introduction

In the existing era of ultrahigh wireless communication, it is very much needed to combine various functions and services in a single electronic module to achieve miniaturization and portability. In modern handheld devices, antenna is a major element used in the transmission and reception of high-frequency signals for multiple wireless applications like Bluetooth, WLAN, Wi-Fi, GPS, RFID, etc. Multiband antennas have emerged as a solution to cover more than one frequency at the same time and also reducing the size of multifunctional device. In the last decades, a number of antennas have been proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations [1-10]. In [1], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [2], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [3], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [4], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [5], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [6], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [7], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [8], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [9], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations. In [10], a dual band slot antenna is proposed for dual, triple, quad and pentaband operations.

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A hybrid SVM-NARX based prediction method for Indian wind power sector

Vijay Kumar, Yash Pal & Madan Mohan Tripathi
Pages 363-378 | Published online: 08 Mar 2019

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Abstract

Today energy demand in different sector of the world has been increased very much and supply problem become critical issue of energy supplying farms. Due to rapid decreasing of current available conventional sources and its harmful effect on human being and global warming, today people of the world pay more attention pollution free sources of energy in term of nonconventional and sources of ge energy. In this regard wind can be one of the cleanest and pollution free that will not generate any harmful emission and has some potential to reduce the dependence on polluted conventional sources. Although wind power generation faces main challenges in term of its unpredictable nature, frequency stability and availability in given time span. To overcome such challenges, the prediction of wind energy with certain accuracy is very essential. This work suggests a hybrid based method for prediction of wind power and its speed up remarkable certainty

accuracy. This hybrid method considers the most useful data set from different available data set to train and validate of SVM-NARX model.

Short Term GA-NFIS based Hybrid Method for Prediction of Wind Speed & Power in Sustainable Power Generation

Vijay Kumar, Yash Pal, Madan Mohan Tripathi

Abstract: Additional power requirement and integration of non conventional energy sources for power generation into smart grid, forced the world power generating company to divert their attention towards power generation from renewable sources along with conventional sources. Today power demand in different sectors are increasing, with continuous increasing population, so it is very challenging task for power generating companies to maintain balance between supply and demand. The countries that consume more energy per capita are supposed to have better social, economical status and living standard. Currently power generation from the conventional sources faces many challenges such as environment pollution, continuous availability, storage and security, to mitigate the above problems power generation from renewable sources may be better alternative. So, many countries started power generation from renewable sources such as wind power and solar power by expanding major portion of their energy fund into development of the renewable energy for power generation. In India currently wind power contribution in renewable power sources is very high so, wind may be a better solution for power generation. Power generation from wind puts many barriers in term of intermittent nature, frequency and availability at all places with certain speed that is able to power generation from wind mills. Although above challenge cannot eliminate completely, but it can be mitigate with the help of correct prediction technique / method that have accuracy up to certain level which will be acceptable for power generation. In this work, GA- NFIS is used for forecasting of wind speed and data is collected from Indian wind power storm website. Results of proposed method are compared with some available soft computing methods such as NARX, STR-NARX, Neuro- Fuzzy Inference System, Speed prediction, Absolute Percentage Error (APE).

I. INTRODUCTION

With rapid growing population along with industrialization in the world currently power demand and its proper supply from different sources has become serious issue for the whole country of the world. To fulfill the current requirement of energy we cannot depend only on conventional method of power generation or sources due to its limited storage, pollution So, there will be requirement of balance between demand and supply while ensuring the minimum possible pollution. By increasing the contribution of renewable share in power generation above problems can be reduce up to some extent. For this purpose wind power may be one of the good alternative solutions [1]. The main

problem of power generation from wind is its unpredictable nature with varying speed and it can be minimize up to certain acceptable level with suitable prediction of wind speed with good accuracy that will enhance power generation economically. Due to highly dependency of wind power on speed, very small error in speed prediction will reflect considerable error in power calculation. Keeping the above point there will be requirement of such types of technique / method that will predict speed with minimum error [2]. Now days many different method/ techniques are available in the field of forecasting such as ARMA / ARIMA model, Persistence method, Physical, Statistical and requirement of time interval different methods are utilized [4] [5]. Paper is distributed into 7 section such as section 1 give the brief introduction, section 2 discuss about genetic algorithm (GA), section 3 provide basic information about Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (NFIS), section 4 describes the forecasting procedure of suggested method by GA & NFIS, section 5 provide the knowledge of basic error parameters related to prediction, section 6 shows results, comparison with others method and last section tell the conclusion. The result comparison indicates that proposed method provide better results compare to other.

II. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED METHOD (ANN)

Before the regulated electricity markets Neural network was primarily applied on load & price forecasting, but currently it is also apply in the field of wind parameters prediction like speed and power [6]. ANN has capability to save the computing time by minimizing numbers of variables during training process [7]. ANN provides better result for time series data in different time slots with respect of other conventional methods. In modeling time series data generally we use nonlinear autoregressive exogenous model (NARX), in which present exogenous based input value reflect a relationship to the previous value. NARX model can be mathematically modeled through equation 1.

$$R_{m,t} = P(X_{t-1}, X_{t-2}, \dots, X_{t-n}, m_t, m_{t-1}, \dots, m_{t-n}) + \epsilon_t \quad (1)$$

Here x_t represent variable of interest, m determination variable & ϵ_t error. Basic Multilayer (3- layer) ANN is shown in figure 1 this network comprises of different layers shown as inputs, hidden and corresponding to output. Modeling parameters of the network can be expressed by expression

$$\{R_t, I_t\} = \{R^{(1)}, I^{(1)}\} \quad (2)$$

Sustainability Assessment Considering Socio- environmental and Economic Indicators Using Fuzzy Logic: A Case Study of Indian Hydropower Projects

Article type: Research Article

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Abstract

In this paper, we propose an automated approach that combines the generalized discriminant analysis (GDA) as feature reduction scheme with radial basis function (RBF) kernel and the online sequential extreme learning machine (OSELM) having Sigmoid, Hardlim, RBF and Sine activation function as binary classifier for detection of congestive heart failure (CHF) and coronary artery disease (CAD). For this analysis, 13 nonlinear features as Correlation Dimension (CD), Detrended Fluctuation Analysis (DFA) as DFA- α_1 and DFA- α_2 , Bubble Entropy (BBEn), Sample Entropy (SampEn), Dispersion Entropy (DISEn), Lempel-Ziv Complexity (LZ), Sinai Entropy (SEn), Improved Multiscale Permutation Entropy (IMPE), Hurst Exponent (HE), Permutation Entropy (PE), Approximate Entropy (ApEn) and Standard Deviation (SD1/SD2) were extracted from Heart Rate Variability (HRV) signals. For validation of proposed method, HRV data were obtained from standard database of normal sinus rhythm (NSR), CHF and CAD subjects. Numerical experiments were done on the combination of database sets such as NSR-CAD, CHF-CAD and NSR-CHF subjects. The simulation results show a clear difference in combination of database sets by using GDA having RBF, Gaussian kernel function and OSELM binary classifier having Sigmoid, RBF and Sine activation function and achieved an accuracy of 98.17% for NSR-CAD, 100% for NSR-CHF and CAD-CHF subjects.

Keywords: Online sequential extreme learning machine • Generalized discriminant analysis • Lempel-Ziv complexity • Bubble entropy • Dispersion entropy

Detection of Congestive Heart Failure Based on Spectral Features and Extreme Learning Machine

Sulekha Saxena, P. N. Hrisheeksha, Vijay Kumar Gupta, Ram Sewak Singh

Abstract: In this paper we proposed a novel approach to evaluate the classification performance of features derived from various spectral investigation methods for congestive heart failure (CHF) analysis using resting methods. Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) and binary classifier as 1-norm linear programming extreme learning machine (1-NLELM). For this study, thirty different features are extracted from heart rate variability (HRV) signal by using spectral methods like multitapered Wiener packet (MSWP), higher order spectra (HOS) and auto regression (AR) model. Top ten features were extracted by ranking methods and then reduced to only one feature by KPCA having kernel function as radial basis function (RBF) which was then applied to 1-NLELM binary classifier. For this purpose, the HRV data were taken from standard database of Normal sinus rhythm (NSR), elderly (ELT) and Congestive heart failure (CHF) subjects. Numerical experiments were being done on the combination of database sets as NSR-CHF, NSR-ELT, and ELT-CHF subjects. The numerical results show that features at different level of decomposition of HRV data sets MSWP shows lowest p-value (≤ 0.001). Thus, three level of MSWP features are better than other features extracted by auto regression (AR) model and higher order spectra (HOS) spectral methods.

Index terms: 1-norm linear programming, extreme learning machine (1-NLELM), higher order spectra (HOS), Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA), ranking methods

1. INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a noteworthy and regularly developing issue everywhere throughout the world, bringing about about almost 33% of all deaths and prompting huge dreariness. It is a noteworthy problem in creating nations which experience an adjustment in way of life that present novel hazard factors for cardiovascular disease, prompting a significant increase in cardiovascular disease throughout the developing world. The World Health Organization (WHO) assessed that over 75% of early stage CVD is preventable and by diminishing the risk factors, the developing CVD load on both people and healthcare professionals can be decreased [1]. Deaths due to congestive heart failure (CHF) are higher than any other type of cardiac heart disease [2]. CHF is chronic progressive condition that affects the pumping of heart

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muscles which often leads to heart failure [3, 4]. Thus, early detection of CHF is utmost important and for this, various differentiable features (attribute), efficient classifier and Heart Rate Variability (HRV) analysis methods are used.

The Heart rate changeability (HRV) investigation tool turned into a well known non-invasive method in cardiovascular disease detection to evaluate the exercises of the autonomic nervous system (ANS). The HRV is controlled by fitting time intervals between progressive R primaries focuses on the QRS complex of the electrocardiogram (ECG), which demonstrate a connection between parasympathetic, sympathetic and, henceforward, sympathovagal balance [5-7]. Various methods like time domain, frequency domain and non-linear domain methods has been proposed for HRV analysis showing dissimilarities between ECGs of healthy young (YNG), elderly (ELY) subjects and cardiac patient testing to possible early prognostic or diagnostic information [8-10].

computer-aided diagnosis is used for disease detection which is an unsupervised method to enhance the detection speed of cardiac disease diagnosis. Various linear and non linear processing methods are used to extract information related to disease detection. [1], [2] Nonlinear techniques are more helpful than linear techniques since the heart is a chaotic oscillator under normal physiological activities. [3], [4]

Machine learning methods are broadly utilized for binary and multi-class classification and prediction of cardiac disease. Recently, a new learning method called extreme learning machine (ELM) has been widely utilized in the field of bio-medical signal examination [14, 16]. Despite the fact that the learning speed of ELM can be multiple times faster than traditional feed forward algorithms (FF) [15] because of arbitrary nature of the hidden layer of ELM, the learning accuracy might be decreased [17–20]. Thus, 1-norm regularization or penalty has been used in [21], as 1-norm is utilized to sort certain coefficients of the ELM model by making them zero and consequently gives sparse ELM models which are just interpretable. A linear programming of 1-norm ELM (1-NLELM) method is used in this work. The main advantage of 1-NLELM over ELM is that it leads to reduced number of hidden nodes [22].

In this work, initially thirty spectral features were derived from IIRV signal by using spectral investigation methods. Out of thirty features, five spectral features were extracted by auto regression (AR) model, fifteen spectral features extracted by extended Wavlet packet multiscale

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DNN based continuous speech recognition system of Punjabi language on Kaldi toolkit

Lyoti Guglan & A.N. Mishra

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252 Accesses | 2 Citations | Metrics

Abstract

This paper demonstrates the effect of incorporating Deep Neural Network techniques in speech recognition systems. Speech recognition through hybrid Deep Neural Networks on the Kaldi toolkit for the Punjabi language is implemented. Performance of the automatic speech recognition system drastically improves using DNN, and further Karel's DNN model gives better recognition performance as compared to Dan's DNN model. Out of MFCC and PLP features, the MFCC feature gives better results. The triphone model gives a lower word error rate than the monophone model, and 3-g gives a lower word error rate as compared to a 2-g model on the Kaldi toolkit for the continuous Punjabi speech recognition system.

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Design and analysis of improved high-speed adaptive filter architectures for ECG signal denoising

Manish Chandra *, Pooja Sood , Ashu Arora , R. K. Go

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
Highlights

- Improved high-speed adaptive filter-based denoising architectures are proposed.
- Proposed architectures are compared with existing adaptive filter-based architectures.
- Proposed architectures facilitate design flexibility in choice of step-size parameter.
- Input signals can be processed in floating-point format using proposed architectures.
- Proposed architectures are also compared with wavelet-based denoising architectures.
- Significantly less hardware resources are required by proposed architectures.

Abstract

In this paper, improved high-speed adaptive filter-based denoising architectures are proposed and implemented using the Xilinx Virtex-6 series FPGA platform. The performance of the proposed TDE-RD/MS, TDF-ED/MS and TF-RD/MS implementations is analyzed and compared with that of the existing adaptive filter architectures as well as state-of-the-art wavelet-based denoising architectures. The proposed adaptive filter implementations are found to perform better than existing adaptive filter architectures and wavelet-based architectures. As compared to the existing adaptive filter implementations, the proposed architectures facilitate design flexibility in choice of the step-size parameter and also allow processing of input signals in fixed-point format as well as floating-point format. Simulation results exhibit the effectiveness of the proposed architectures in efficiently denoising ECG signals in noisy environments and prove their high suitability for low-cost high-performance denoising applications in medical fields. Moreover, it is observed that the proposed high-speed adaptive filter architectures require significantly less hardware as compared to state-of-the-art wavelet-based architectures.

Electronically Tunable VDTA-Based Multi-function Inverse Filter

Praveen Kumar, Neeta Pandey  & Sajal K. Paul

Iranian Journal of Science and Technology, Transactions of Electrical Engineering 45, 247–257 (2021)

82 Accesses | Metrics

Abstract

An electronically tunable realization of voltage differencing transconductance amplifier (VDTA)-based multi-function inverse filter circuit is proposed in this letter. Various responses namely inverse low pass, inverse high pass, inverse band pass, and inverse band reject are achieved through switch settings. The proposed circuit uses only grounded capacitors and adds electronic tunability to filter parameters through bias currents of VDTA. SPICE simulations using TSMC 180 nm CMOS technology parameter are carried out to examine operation, total harmonic distortion and noise performance of proposal. Monte Carlo simulations are performed to study performance of the proposal under simultaneous variation in passive component values, oxide thickness and transistor threshold voltage.

Automated Bearing Fault Diagnosis using Packet Features of Vibration Signal and Gaussian Support Vector Machine

Rajeev Kumar Chauhan, Dipri Saxena, Jai Prakash Pandey

Abstract: Effective detection of the bearing fault and, specifically, performance degradation assessment of a bearing is the topic of intensive analysis that may scale back prices and therefore the non-scheduled down time. This article presents an adaptive approach that is based on Bhattacharyya space ranking method and dimensional reduction method as general discriminant analysis (GDA) with Gaussian support vector machine (GSVM) to accurately detect the defects generated by rolling bearing. For this investigation, first, vibration signal employing wavelet packet (WP) method. Sixty three logarithmic wavelet packet features (LWPFs) were taken out from five level decomposed vibration signals. After this, key three features were ranked by Bhattacharyya space and top ten LWPFs were chosen. The top ten features were reduced to a new feature using GDA for effective detection and then applied to GSVM for new automated diagnosing approach. Obtained results show that performance parameters as sensitivity (SE) or true positive rate, specificity (SP) or true negative rate, accuracy (AC) and positive predictive value (PPV) of 100, 98.50, 100 and 99.67 % for inner raceway (IR) and, AUC: 99.49, SE: 100, SP: 98.78 and PPV: 99.87 for ball bearing (BB) at 0.18 mm diameter faults.

Keywords: Bhattacharyya space ranking method, ball bearing (BB) defect, Gaussian support vector machine, General Discriminate Analysis, inner race (IR), wavelet packet.

1. INTRODUCTION

The most critical but vulnerable mechanical components in a rotating machine are rolling element bearings. A bearing failure can result in a complete machine breakdown resulting in unwanted production process interruption and financial loss. According to IEEE induction motor reliability study [1], bearing faults are the foremost frequent faults in induction machines around 42%, rotor faults nearly 37% and rotor failures approximately 10%. Therefore, failure to detect

rolling bearing elements is of prime importance and should be supervised on a priority basis to maximize the utilization of the induction motor's operating life. For this, efficient detection technique and features (attributes) taken from

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vibration signal of rolling bearing used in motor are needed. Commonly, there are two types of bearings, rolling element and fluid bearing. The rolling element bearings are usually used for complex moment loads with lesser friction and in small and moderate dimension machines while the fluid bearing can handle very large loads with low friction and used in large dimension machines [2]. Nowadays, rolling element bearing fault analysis has been applied extensively. There are old methods like: temperature observation, oil analysis and stator current methods, which can be used to detect bearing defects [3], [4]. But due to high cost and noise impact, these detection techniques are not acceptable. Bearing failure analysis using vibration signal has become one of the leading parameters for researchers in recent years [5], [6]. The nonlinear vibration signals generated from bearings is generally affected by random signal as, noise and signal modulation [7]. For this, Xu et al. [8] suggested a Fuzzy Model Controller (FMC) with neural network classifier to analyze the degree of bearing fault performance degradation using features from vibration signal. Yu et al. [9] suggested a simple and efficient machine fault diagnostic algorithm supported on Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM). The simulated results of bearing fault and the degree of degradation in machine performance. Pan et al. [10] employed a hybrid model as support vector and Fuzzy c-means for bearing fault diagnosis. In a bulky dimension rotating machine, Sun et al. [11] obtained a fault diagnosing by evolving kernel of vibration signal to a more effective nonlinear features and improve the detection performance of a bearing fault diagnosis. Widodo et al. [12] extracted nonlinear features from vibration signal and support vector machine (SVM) to classify faults of bearing used in induction motor. From the above cited references we can notice that there are two vital aspects of faults assessment and detection accurately and automatically: feature extraction methods from vibration signal and efficient classifier. Ancient diagnosing techniques extract attribute (features) from (T-F) domain. Though, due to the chaos operating state of rotating bearings at high speed, friction, over loads and alternative nonlinear factors, it's terribly troublesome to classify the faulty and healthy bearing and particularly the degree of performance degradation of the rotor bearing using time or frequency domain extraction features from vibration signal.

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Soft computing based techniques for comparative analysis of wind speed and power prediction

Vijay Kumar, Yash Pal & Madan Mohan Tripathi

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Abstract

Currently industrial, agricultural, residential and economical development of any country mostly depends on energy availability and per capita energy consumption by its peoples. Today power demand in various sectors are increasing with increasing population, so it is very challenging task for power generating companies to maintain proper balance of demand & supply. Currently most of the countries of the world uses fossil fuel as a main source for power generation, so pollution / Carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere from burning of fossil fuels has become a very serious concern all around the world, to counter this problem there is strongly need of such types of energy sources that are capable to generate adequate amount of power with lowest possible pollution, cost and highly reliable to insure the balance between supply and demand. Additional power requirement and integration of renewable energy sources into smart grid, forced the power generating companies to divert their attention towards power generation from

Journal of Statistics and Management Systems

Volume 23, 2020 - Issue 1: Developments and Advances in Renewable Energy systems

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Articles

Assessment of hydropower for climate change mitigation and sustainable development using multicriteria analysis

Anuja Shaktawat & Shelly Vadhwa

Pages 113-124 | Published online: 06 Feb 2020

Download citation <https://doi.org/10.1080/09720510.2020.1714153>

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
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Abstract

Hydropower is an important renewable energy source that contributes towards maximum electricity generation among all the renewables. Apart from being clean, efficient, and low generation cost technology, hydropower serves and benefit community in multiple ways. The study aimed to assessed hydropower technology for climate change mitigation and sustainable development in comparison with the wind, solar PV, geothermal, and biopower using Simple Additive Weighting (SAW), a multicriteria decision making (MCDM) method. The indicators used for assessment of renewable energy technologies were installed capacity, efficiency, leveled cost of electricity (LCOE), greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), SO₂, and NO₂ emission during the full life cycle, land requirement, and jobs/year. Out of the eight indicators used, four indicators are environmental indicators that contribute to climate change. All the indicators have been assigned equal weights. The assessment ranked hydropower as the most sustainable electricity generation

Review | Published: 20 January 2020

Risk management of hydropower projects for sustainable development: a review

Anuja Shaktawat  & Shelly Vadhwa

Environment, Development and Sustainability 23, 45–76 (2021)

883 Accesses | 7 Citations | Metrics

Abstract

Hydropower projects are site specific which require huge investment and have long gestation periods. These characteristics expose hydropower projects to various uncertainties and risks such as economic, environmental, social, geological, regulatory, political, technological, financial, climate, natural, and safety. These risk factors, if not managed in time, lead to schedule and cost overruns which ultimately cause delays in the availability of power that too at a higher cost and in extreme cases lead to project failures. Sustainability has also become a critical and unavoidable issue in hydropower development due to associated environmental and social impacts. Sustainable development is related to techno-economic development along with preserving the environment. Hence, to assure this equity and manage the critical risks more efficiently, there arises a strong need for

8/13/2021

Biocidal polymers: synthesis, characterization and applications of transition metals polychelates of formaldehyde-barbituric acid resin

Original Paper | Published: 30 August 2015

Biocidal polymers: synthesis, characterization and applications of transition metals polychelates of formaldehyde-barbituric acid resin

Raza Rasool & Sumaiya Hasnain 
Iranian Polymer Journal 24, 891–900 (2015)

263 Accesses | 3 Citations | Metrics

Abstract

Novel polymeric ligand by polycondensation of Schiff base with barbituric acid and formaldehyde in acidic medium was synthesized followed by synthesis of polychelates of Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) ions. Structural and spectral properties were studied by elemental, spectral (FTIR, ¹HNMR and UV–vis) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). Antimicrobial screening against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, (bacteria) and *Candida albicans*, *Microsporium canis*, *Cryptococcus neoformans* (fungi) was done by agar well-diffusion method. Metal polychelates showed more effective antimicrobial nature as compared to the polymeric Schiff base. The elemental analysis data show the formation of 1:1 [M:L] metal polychelates. Thermal behavior of these metal polychelates was studied by TGA in a nitrogen atmosphere upto

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Review | Published: 13 August 2015

Natural compounds: Role in reversal of epigenetic changes

 Ruchi Aggarwal, Meenakshi Jha, Anju Shrivastava & Abhimanyu Kumar Jha 
Biochemistry (Moscow) **80**, 972–989 (2015)

213 Accesses | **20** Citations | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

The hallmarks of carcinogenesis are characterized by alterations in the expression of multiple genes that occur via genetic and epigenetic alterations, leading to genome rearrangements and instability. The reversible process of epigenetic regulation, which includes changes in DNA methylation, histone modifications, and alteration in microRNA (miRNA) expression that alter phenotype without any change in the DNA sequence, is recognized as a key mechanism in cancer cell metabolism. Recent advancements in the rapidly evolving field of cancer epigenetics have shown the anticarcinogenic potential of natural compounds targeting epigenetic mechanism as a common molecular approach for cancer treatment. This review summarizes the potential of natural chemopreventive agents to reverse cancer-related epigenetic aberrations by regulating the activity of histone deacetylases, histone acetyltransferases, DNA methyltransferase

Director
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Published: 26 July 2015

Natural Compounds: DNA Methyltransferase Inhibitors in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

 Meenakshi Jha, Ruchi Aggarwal, Abhimanyu Kumar Jha & Anju Shrivastava 
Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology **177**, 577–594 (2015)

415 Accesses | **6** Citations | **1** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is a multistep process which is modulated by several endogenous and environmental factors. Epigenetic changes have been found to be equally responsible for OSCC as genetic changes. A plethora of genes showing hypermethylation have been discovered in OSCC. Since these changes are reversible, a lot of emphasis is on using the natural compounds for their ability to cause demethylation which could lead to reactivation of the inactivated tumor suppressor genes. This review encompasses the promoter hypermethylation of tumor suppressor genes in OSCC and its possible reversal using natural compounds. In addition, new compounds which could be screened for their demethylating ability have also been proposed.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12010-015-1768-y>

Evaluation of Total Phenolic, Flavonoid Contents and Antioxidant Activity of *Acockanthera oppositifolia* and *Leucaena leucocephala*

Preeti Sharma, Savita Chaurasia*

Department of Biotechnology, MS Engineering College, NH-24, Adityapur Nagar, Ghazabad Uttar Pradesh, 201009 India.

Available Online: 1st February, 2015

ABSTRACT

Objective: The generation of reactive oxygen species and free radicals in human is suggested to contribute to the wide range of pathological disturbances such as, inflammations, cancer, diabetes and arthritis. Therefore the present study was performed to evaluate the antioxidant potential of *Acockanthera oppositifolia* and *Leucaena leucocephala*.

Methods: Three different solvent extracts of both plants were used in this study to evaluate their TPC by using Folin Colicau reaction and flavonoid contents were determined by AlCl₃ assay. The antioxidant potential was determined using four different test including metal chelation, reducing power, superoxide anion scavenging and by hydroxyl radical scavenging assay. Results: Total phenol content ranged from 7.51±0.02 to 12.06±0.03 mg GAE/g¹ (Gallic acid equivalent) for *A. oppositifolia* and 13.40±0.08 to 28.49±0.23 mg GAE/g¹ for *L. leucocephala* while total flavonoid ranged 0.373±0.04 to 1.325±0.08 mgQE/g¹ (Quercetin equivalent) for *A. oppositifolia* and 2.80±0.05 to 3.587±0.003 mg QE/g¹ for *L. leucocephala*. All the extractable study exhibited good antioxidant activity in concentration dependent manner. Among all extracts methanolic extract of *A. oppositifolia* and chloroform extract of *L. leucocephala* exhibited better Fe²⁺ chelating activity with IC₅₀ 0.065 and 0.112 mg/ml respectively. Fe (III) to Fe (II) reducing capacity with IC₅₀ 0.23 and 0.42 mg/ml and superoxide anion scavenging potential with IC₅₀ 0.425 and 0.672 mg/ml. In scavenging of hydroxyl radical *A. oppositifolia* acetone and *L. leucocephala* methanolic extract was most effective one with an inhibitory effect of 83.22% ± 0.03 and 85.47% respectively at 1.0 mg/ml (IC₅₀ 0.12 & 0.25 mg/ml). Conclusion: All the extracted *oppositifolia* and *L. leucocephala* are potentially good source of antioxidant, which are found to be quite promising as a multipurpose medicinal agent. Phenolic and flavonoid contents are suggested to be responsible for antioxidant potential.

Keywords: Phytochemical, Superoxide Anion, Hydroxyl radical, chelation, Flavonoid, Phenolic

INTRODUCTION

In living systems, oxidation is a basic part of the normal metabolic process, in which Reactive oxygen species (hydrogen peroxide and hypochlorous acid) and many free radicals (hydroxyl radical (OH[•]) and superoxide anion are generated¹⁻³. Rapid production of free radicals and reactive oxygen species (ROS) may cause alteration in the structure and function of cell constituents and membranes and can results in human neurologic and other disorders such as cancer, diabetes, inflammatory diseases, asthma, cardiovascular, neurodegenerative diseases, and premature aging and arthritis⁴⁻⁶. Exposure of DNA to free radicals causes extensive strand breakage and degradation of deoxyribose⁷⁻⁹. The mechanistic study of different forms of cancers revealed that its development and progression is linked to multiple mutations related to oxidative DNA damage that affect the integrity of genome and thus leading to malignancies. Free radicals are involved in both the process of aging and the development of cancer¹⁰. Therefore, the prevention of the above conditions requires the presence of antioxidants of the free radical scavenging molecules in the body. The chemical constituents present in herbal drugs are a part of the

physiological functions of living. Plants and hence they are believed to have better compatibility with the human body¹¹. Studies have shown that natural products derived from food and medicinal plants are the potential sources of antioxidants¹². *Acockanthera* is a genus of flowering plants in the family Apocynaceae. All parts of *Acockanthera oppositifolia*, except for the pulp of the ripe fruit, contain large amounts of cardiac glycosides responsible for the activity as arrow poison, but also act as cardiac stimulant^{13,14}. This plant has been used for treatment of headache, snake bite & spider bite, in treatment of muscle pain, to treat excessive & irregular menstruation, leaf infusion used intracutaneous of abdominal pain. Small pieces of stem are chewed to relieve toothache, in intestinal worms treatment and also for aches and colds. This plant is also used in low doses to treat patients suffering from congestive heart failure^{15,16}. *Leucaena leucocephala* belong to family Fabaceae a small, tree-growing mimosa-like tree native to southern Mexico and northern Central America but is now naturalized throughout the tropics¹⁷. *L. leucocephala* is used for treatment of intestinal worms, manias, to treat scurf, remedy for diabetes. The roasted seeds being to

2015-07-11 SRR Inspired Microstrip Patch Antenna Array

By Chirag Arora, Shyam Sunder Pattnaik, and Rudra Narayan Baral
Progress In Electromagnetics Research C, Vol. 58, 89-96, 2015
doi:10.2528/PIERC15052501

Abstract

This paper presents a novel approach for bandwidth enhancement and gain improvement of a microstrip patch antenna array for IEEE 802.16a 5.8 GHz Wi-MAX applications. A split ring resonator (SRR) has been designed to load the microstrip patch antenna array. The unloaded antenna array resonates at 5.8 GHz with gain of 4.3 dBi and bandwidth of 425 MHz, whereas when loaded with split ring resonator the gain approaches to 5.7 dBi and bandwidth increases to 610 MHz which corresponds to bandwidth enhancement of 3%. The electrical dimension of the patch is 0.23λ x 0.3λ.

Citation

Chirag Arora, Shyam Sunder Pattnaik, and Rudra Narayan Baral, "SRR Inspired Microstrip Patch Antenna Array", Progress In Electromagnetics Research C, Vol. 58, 89-96, 2015.
doi:10.2528/PIERC15052501
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Mixed Signal Letter | Published: 05 May 2015

Voltage differencing transconductance amplifier based resistorless and electronically tunable wave active filter

Neela Pandey , Praveen Kumar & Sajal K. Paul

Analog Integrated Circuits and Signal Processing 84, 107–117 (2015)

483 Accesses | 19 Citations | Metrics

Abstract

This paper presents a systematic approach for the realization of resistorless wave active filter using voltage differencing transconductance amplifier. The proposed filter uses grounded capacitor and also possesses electronic tunability of cut-off frequency via bias current. The functionality of the proposed filter is verified for a 4th order low pass filter through PSPICE simulation using 0.18 μm TSMC CMOS technology parameter. Experimental results using commercially available IC LM13700/NS are also included which corroborate the theoretical and simulated results.

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A novel ultrawideband toppled trapezium-shaped patch antenna with partial ground plane - Kamnitski - 2015 - Microwave and Optics

Microwave and Optical Technology Letters / Volume 57, Issue 8 / p. 1983-1986

Research Article Full Access

A novel ultrawideband toppled trapezium-shaped patch antenna with partial ground plane

Kumar Kamnitski , A. Ansari, Ashish Singh, Mohammad Anvesh, Arvind K. Jaiswal

First published: 28 May 2015

<https://doi.org/10.1002/mop.29231>

Citation: 13

ABSTRACT

In this article, a new design of ultrawideband microstrip patch antenna is proposed and results are verified experimentally. The printed configuration consists of a toppled trapezium-shaped radiating patch with finite size ground plane is excited via edge feeding. The antenna offers 114.20% bandwidth when fabricated on a substrate of dielectric constant 3.38. Simulated and experimental reflection characteristics, gain and radiation pattern are presented and discussed. The effect of tilt angles on the antenna characteristics is also studied. The study shows that the proposed antenna is simple in design and easy in feeding to meet the demand of wireless communications. © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. *Microwave Opt Technol Lett* 57:1983–1986, 2015

1. INTRODUCTION

Antenna is a most essential part of the wireless communication. With the rapid development and advancement of wireless broadband communication technologies, light weight, low cost, and small size antennas are of great demand. In recent years, a lot of researches have been carried out to develop ultrawideband (UWB) microstrip patch antennas which fulfill the need of present wireless communication systems. Due to its several advantages, it has been widely used in medical, industrial, and academic applications. Hence, seeing the demand of the UWB antenna, Federal Communications Commission (FCC) prescribed the ultrawide frequency band in the range of 3.1–10.6GHz in 2002. They also introduced the definition of UWB in terms of bandwidth that any antenna having fractional bandwidth equal to greater than 20% or ≥ 500 MHz also comes in the category of UWB [1, 2]. The numbers of research

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Applied Energy

Volume 156, 15 October 2015, Pages 158–168

In-nozzle flow and spray characteristics for mineral diesel, Karanja, and Jatropa biodiesels

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Received 31 October 2014; Received in revised 11 June 2015; Accepted 4 July 2015; Available online 18 July 2015

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Highlights

- In-nozzle flow characterization for biodiesel sprays.
- Comparison of experimental spray parameters and nozzle hole simulations.
- Effect of Karanja and Jatropa biodiesels on in-nozzle crystallization.
- Cavitation formation investigation with diesel and biodiesels.
- Nozzle hole outlet fuel velocity profile determination for test fuels.

Abstract

Superior spray behavior of fuel in internal combustion engines lead to improved combustion and emission characteristics therefore it is necessary to investigate fuel spray behavior of new alternative fuels. This study discusses the evolution of the in-nozzle orifice parameters of a numerical simulation and the evolution of spray parameters of fuel spray in a constant volume spray chamber during an experiment. This study compares mineral diesel, biodiesel (Karanja and Jatropa based), and their blends with mineral diesel. The results show that mineral diesel, biodiesel

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Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology / Volume 42, Issue 5 / p 475-484
Original Article

Novel vascular endothelial growth factor blocker improves cellular viability and reduces hypobaric hypoxia-induced vascular leakage and oedema in rat brain

Deepika Saraswat, Sarita Nehra, Kamal Chaudhary, Siva Prasad CVS

First published: 04 March 2015

<https://doi.org/10.1111/1440-1681.12387>

Citations: 4

Summary

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is an important cerebral angiogenic and permeability factor under hypoxia. There is a need to find effective molecules that may ameliorate hypoxia-induced cerebral oedema. *In silico* identification of novel candidate molecules that block VEGF-A site were identified and validated with a Ramachandran plot. The active site residues of VEGF-A were detected by Pocketfinder, CASTp, and DogSiteScorer. Based on *in silico* data, three VEGF-A blocker (VAB) candidate molecules (VAB1, VAB2, and VAB3) were checked for improvement in cellular viability and regulation of VEGF levels in N2a cells under hypoxia (0.5% O₂). Additionally, the best candidate molecule's efficacy was assessed in male Sprague-Dawley rats for its ameliorative effect on cerebral oedema and vascular leakage under hypobaric hypoxia 7260 m. All experimental results were compared with the commercially available VEGF blocker sunitinib. Vascular endothelial growth factor-A blocker 1 was found most effective in increasing cellular viability and maintaining normal VEGF levels under hypoxia (0.5% oxygen) in N2a cells. Vascular endothelial growth factor-A blocker 1 effectively restored VEGF levels, decreased cerebral oedema, and reduced vascular leakage under hypobaric hypoxia when compared to sunitinib-treated rats. Vascular endothelial growth factor-A blocker 1 may be a promising candidate molecule for ameliorating hypobaric hypoxia-induced vasogenic oedema by regulating VEGF levels.

CHINIK LIPU

Dr. P. Venkata Chinnaiya

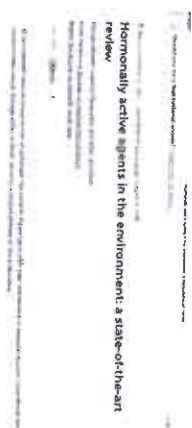
IMS Engineering College
Chennai

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1440-1681.12387>

ABSTRACT

Nanoparticle (NP) dispersion in liquid crystals (LCs) results in significant changes in the physical properties of the existing LC mixtures. Two ferroelectric liquid crystals (FLCs), $5F_6T$ and $6F_6T$, have been studied for analog switching. The $5F_6T$ sample is doped with titanium dioxide (TiO_2) NPs of two different concentrations of the same average particle size and another FLC $6F_6T$ is systematically doped with barium titanate ($BaTiO_3$) NPs of two different average particle sizes at the same concentration. The frequency and temperature dependence of the coercive voltage of FLC nanocolloids has been studied. The V-shaped switching was observed in the case of nano-doped FLCs. The value of inversion frequency for the $5F_6T + 1.0$ wt. % TiO_2 doped sample is 30 Hz while it is 24 Hz for the $6F_6T + 0.5$ wt. % $BaTiO_3$ (particle size 5–10 nm) doped sample. The conductivity measurements show that the conductivity of doped samples is higher than the conductivity of their parental FLCs and can be considered the main reason for the V-shaped switching in the FLC nanocolloids, which was initially absent in their parental FLCs.

The authors sincerely thank Professor R. Dabrowski, MUT, Warsaw, Poland, for providing FLCs, Professor A. K. Ganguli, Department of Chemistry, NRE, IIT Delhi, for providing NPs and Ms. Swarnalatha Veerla, IIT, Hyderabad, for help during some experiments. The DST (*S R/S2/CM P-007/2010*), Government of India, is also gratefully acknowledged.



Director
IMS Engineering College
Ghaziabad

Prabha



Promoter hypermethylation of Tumor Suppressor Genes in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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³ Both authors contributed equally

Received on: 22-04-2016; Revised on: 19-05-2016; Accepted on: 16-06-2016

ABSTRACT

The oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is the common cancer subtype in the world causing millions of deaths. The detection and analysis of these oral lesions are done through traditional biopsy detection method, which is painful and time taking. The major reason for the oral cancer were found to be smoking and tobacco chewing despite of the several other reasons, which are responsible for cancer. Epigenetic changes are one of those changes which occurs due to environment and dietary factors. These epigenetic changes are reversible and can be detected through MS-PCR. Various tumor suppressor genes get hypermethylated cytosine and are in turn inactivated. These changes leads to the downregulation or silencing of the gene which leads to cancer. These tumor suppressor genes may play vital role in the diagnosis of cancer and provide better alternative as a diagnostic biomarker.

KEYWORDS: Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Hypermethylation, Epigenetic changes, Diagnostic

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a leading cause for morbidity and mortality worldwide. Approximately 14 million new case are arising yearly among 30,000 cases of head and neck cancer has been noticed. The main worldwide, killing 8.2 million cancer related deaths in 2012 alone. Statistical studies have shown that among head and neck cancer oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is one of the most commonly occurring cancer¹. Among new cases of oral, laryngeal and pharyngeal cancers nearly 40,000 cases are expected in 2006, collectively causing 11,000 deaths². The fact that there are more than 100 different types of cancer, with most cancers having multiple possible causes, cancer has become a way that needs to be fought over. Squamous cell carcinoma which may affect any anatomical site in the mouth, commonly affects the tongue and the floor of the mouth and accounts for 90% of all oral cancers³.

Epidemiology

Oral squamous cell carcinoma that accounts for 3-5% of all human malignancies is ranked sixth most common cancer in the world⁴. The most frequent site of oral squamous cell carcinoma is the region of head and neck which encompasses tumors arising from the epithelium

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Risk Factor

Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) consists of one third of total cancer malignancies. The factors that increase the risk of developing



Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

Promoter Hypermethylation of Tumor Suppressor Genes in Lung Cancer.

Meenakshi Jha^{1*}, Sandesh Kumar Patel^{2*}, Shantanu Gupta³, Abhimanyu Kumar Jha², and Anju Shrivastava^{1*}.

¹Department of Zoology, Delhi University, Delhi-110021

²Department of Biotechnology, IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad (U.P.) India-201009.
³ Both authors contributed equally

ABSTRACT

Lung cancer is commonest and deadly disease. Tobacco smoking remains its most significant etiologic factors. In approximately 50% of the cases the patient is non-smoker. Because of this it is indicated that tobacco and smoking do not seem to be the sole cause for cancer. Epigenetic changes conjointly play a very important role in the generation of the lung cancer. Hypermethylation of CpG islands of promoter region in tumor suppressor gene results in their inactivation that ends up in numerous kinds of cancer, as well as lung cancer. This review encompasses the promoter hypermethylation of tumor suppressor genes in lung cancer and its possible reversal using demethylating agents.

Keywords: Lung Cancer, Epigenetic changes, Promoter hypermethylation, Reversal of the Tumor Suppressor Gene.

***Corresponding author**

July ~ August

2016

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7(4)

Page No. 3166

Dr. Anju Shrivastava
Director
IMS Engineering College
Ghaziabad



ISSN: 0975-8585

Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

Statistical Studies of Different Cancer Causing Protein Sequences.

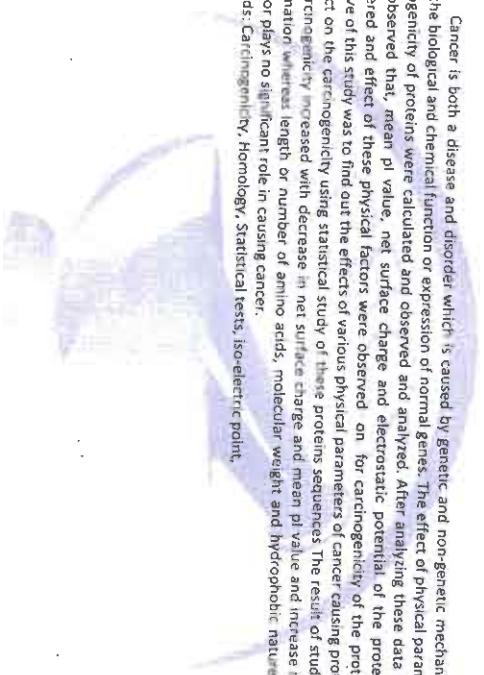
Smriti Mayipanda, Divya Srivastava, Santosh Kumar Mishra*, and Priya Ranjan Kumar.

Department of Biotechnology, IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Cancer is both a disease and disorder which is caused by genetic and non-genetic mechanisms that affect the biological and chemical function or expression of normal genes. The effect of physical parameters on carcinogenicity of proteins were calculated and observed and analyzed. After analyzing these data this have been observed that, mean pI value, net surface charge and electrostatic potential of the proteins were considered and effect of these physical factors were observed on for carcinogenicity of the proteins. The objective of this study was to find out the effects of various physical parameters of cancer causing proteins and its effect on the carcinogenicity using statistical study of these proteins sequences. The result of study reveals that carcinogenicity increased with decrease in net surface charge and mean pI value and increase in energy conformation, whereas length or number of amino acids, molecular weight and hydrophobic nature has less impact or plays no significant role in causing cancer.

Keywords: Carcinogenicity, Homology, Statistical tests, Iso-electric point.



6/3/2021

A comparative analysis of methylation status of tumor suppressor genes in paired biopsy and serum samples from cervical cancer p...

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Human Genetics | Published 31 March 2016

A comparative analysis of methylation status of tumor suppressor genes in paired biopsy and serum samples from cervical cancer patients among north indian population

A. K. Jha , V. Sharma, M. Nikhakin, V. Jain, A. Sehgal, N. Sapalash & I. Kaur

Russian Journal of Genetics **52**, 226–230 (2016)

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An Erratum to this article was published on 01 August 2016

Abstract

Tumor-specific genetic or epigenetic alterations have been detected in serum DNA in case of various types of cancers. In breast cancer, the detection of tumor suppressor gene hypermethylation has been reported in several body fluids. Promoter hypermethylation of some genes like *MYOD1*, *CALCA*, *hTERT*, etc. has also been detected in serum samples from cervical cancer. The present study is the first report on the comparison of promoter hypermethylation of tumor suppressor genes like *p14*, *p15*, *p16*, *p21*, *p27*, *p57*, *p53*, *p73*, *RARβ2*, *FHTT*, *DAPK*, *STAT1*, and *RBI* genes in paired biopsy and serum samples from cervical

*Corresponding author

September – October 2016 RJPBCS 7(5) Page No. 533

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Distribution of reinforcement particles

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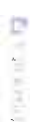
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Distribution of reinforcement particles in surface composite fabrication via friction stir processing: Suitable strategy

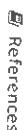
Sandeep Rathee , Sachin Maheshwari, Arshad Noor Siddiquee & Manu Srivastava

Pages 262-269 | Received 20 Sep 2016, Accepted 08 Feb 2017, Accepted author version posted online: 10 Mar 2017,
Published online: 05 Apr 2017

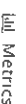
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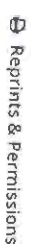
Figures & data



References



Metrics



ABSTRACT

Fabrication of metal matrix surface composites (SCs) is an emerging trend of friction stir processing applications. Key factors affecting the properties of SCs are process parameters, tool geometry, tool dimensions and reinforcement strategies. In this research, effects of different reinforcement strategies and varying tool offset positions on dispersion of reinforcement particles in the base matrix are investigated. The experiments were performed in two phases using AA6063 as base metal at constant process parameters of 1120 rpm rotational speed, 40 mm/min



Full Article

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Defence Technology

Volume 13, Issue 2, April 2017, Pages 86-91

Effect of tool plunge depth on reinforcement particles distribution in surface composite fabrication via friction stir processing

Sandeep Rathee , Sachin Maheshwari , Arshad Noor Siddiquee , Manu Srivastava

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Abstract

Aluminum matrix surface composites are gaining attention not only in aerospace, defense, and marine industries. Friction stir processing (FSP) is a promising novel solid state technique for surface composite fabrication. In this study, AA6063/SC surface composites were fabricated and the effect of tool plunge depth on pattern of reinforcement particles dispersion in metal matrix was investigated. Six varying tool plunge depths were chosen at constant levels of shoulder diameter and tool tilt angle to observe the exclusive effect of plunge variation. Process parameters chosen for the experimentation are speed of rotation, travel speed and tool tilt angle which were taken as 1400 rpm, 40 mm/min, and 2.5° respectively. Machin and the microstructural study were performed using stereo zoom and optical microscope respectively. Results reflected that lower plunge depth levels lead to insufficient heat generation and cavity formation towards the stir zone center. On the other hand, higher levels of plunge depth result in generation of reinforcement particles and even sticking of material to tool shoulder. Thus, an optimal plunge depth is needed in developing defect free surface composites.

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Keywords

Metal matrix composites Friction stir processing Tool plunge depth Microstructural characterization

1. Introduction

It is common knowledge that aluminum alloys are materials of choice for various structural applications in aerospace, defense, automobile, and marine industries owing to their lower weight density, higher strength to weight ratio, and higher extrusion resistance [1]. However, stiffness and strength of some of these alloys is not adequate for some

Mathematical Modeling of Microbial Growth and Production Kinetics for α -Amylase Production Using Mustard Oil Cake as Solid Substrate

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Mathematical Modeling of Microbial Growth and Production Kinetics for α -Amylase Production Using Mustard Oil Cake as Solid Substrate

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ABSTRACT:

Different phases of the *Gluomastix indicus* growth curve and the production of α -amylase using solid-state fermentation process based on variation in dry weight was mathematically modeled. The result of the study reveals that the growth of the fungal cells and the production of α -amylase on a mustard oil cake as solid substrate could be expressed by simple models incorporating the mathematical definition of each phase and the variation in dry substrate weight over the incubation time. The growth kinetics of *G. indicus* could be described by the mathematical modeling parameters regarding maximum specific growth rate and maximum biomass concentration obtained by fitting the experimental data to the logistic model. Experimental data collected from a series of batch fermentation process were collected for 10 days (240 hrs) and used to propose the mathematical models. Experimental observations, and predicted models made it possible to conclude that these models can be successfully employed to represent the biomass growth and α -amylase production in solid-state fermentation processes.

KEYWORDS:

biomass growth, mathematical modeling of microbial growth and production kinetics for α -amylase production using mustard oil cake as solid substrate



Available online Polymer Synthesis, Spectral and Thermal Overview of Some New Metal Polyoxides

Santosh K. Mishra¹, Shashi Kumar², Ravi Kant Singh³ and Surendra Kumar²
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Mathematical Modeling

Mathematical modeling of microbial growth and production kinetics for α -amylase production using mustard oil cake as solid substrate

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ABSTRACT

Mathematical modeling of microbial growth and production kinetics for α -amylase production using mustard oil cake as solid substrate

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DOI: 10.5267/j.dsl.2016.8.004

Keywords: Inventory, Deterioration, Warehouse, Storages, Partial backlogging

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Journals

An EOQ model with variable holding cost and partial backlogging under credit limit policy and cash discount Pages 27-42 Download PDF

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DOI: 10.5267/j.uscm.2016.8.002

Keywords: Price sensitive demand, Variable holding cost, Permissible delay, Cash discount

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References



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International Journal of Renewable Energy Technology > 2017 Vol.8 No.2

Title: Microbial fuel cell - a source of renewable energy: a review

Authors: Virendra Singh, Akanksha Saxena, Ashwini Gupta, Sanjay Singh, Vidushi Kaur, Navendu Kumar

Addresses: Department of Biotechnology, IMS Engineering College, Ghazabad, Uttar Pradesh, 201009, India; Department of Biotechnology, IMS Engineering College, Ghazabad, Uttar Pradesh, 201009, India; Department of Biotechnology, IMS Engineering College, Ghazabad, Uttar Pradesh, 201009, India; Department of Biotechnology, IMS Engineering College, Ghazabad, Uttar Pradesh, 201009, India; Department of Biotechnology, IMS Engineering College, Ghazabad, Uttar Pradesh, 201009, India; Department of Biotechnology, IMS Engineering College, Ghazabad, Uttar Pradesh, 201009, India

Abstract: Energy crisis in the world is increasing on a yearly basis due to depletion of reserved fossil fuel as well as continued increase in the prices. There is an urgent need to identify an alternate fuel or a renewable source for energy production. Hence, microbial fuel cell (MFC) can play an important role in producing bioelectricity using various organic and inorganic substrates. The microbial MFCs, composed of anode and cathode compartments, generate substrate for their metabolism and the bioelectricity generated. Apart from the bioelectricity production, MFCs have many applications like in wastewater treatment, in bioremediation, in bio-methane production etc. Besides the advantages of this technology, MFCs have some limitations such as low voltage, power and current density. To overcome these limitations, the different components of MFCs, such as anodes and cathodes, research implies describes the improvement and advancement of MFCs with their advantageous and suitable application with different parameters affecting the bioelectricity production.

Keywords: microbial fuel cells (MFC), wastewater treatment, electricity generation, bio-hydrogen, bioenergy

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Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

Formulation and Evaluation of Poly Herbal Antioxidant Cream: With Special Emphasis on Prevention of Premature Aging of Skin.

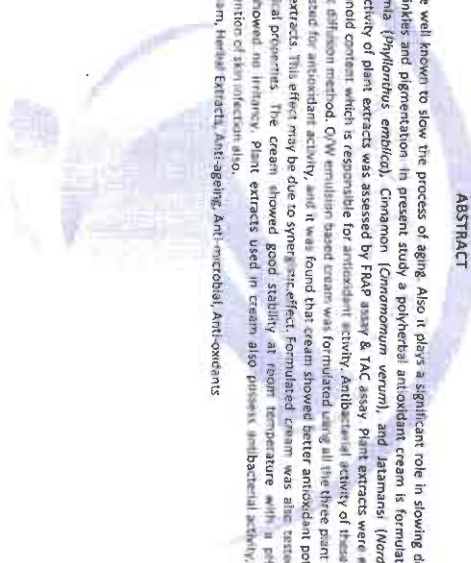
Anvisha Tiwari, Aishwarya Tyagi, and Savita Chaurasia *

IMS Engineering College, Adhyatmik Nagar, Ghazabad A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, India

ABSTRACT

Antioxidants are well known to slow the process of aging. Also it plays a significant role in slowing down skin related problems like wrinkles and pigmentation. In present study a polyherbal antioxidant cream is formulated using ethanolic extracts of Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*), and Jatamansi (*Nardostachys jatamansi*). Antioxidant activity of plant extracts was assessed by FRAP assay & TAC assay. Plant extracts were evaluated for total phenol and flavonoid content which is responsible for antioxidant activity. Antibacterial activity of these extracts was also studied using disc diffusion method. O/W emulsion based cream was formulated using all the three plant extracts. Formulated cream was tested for antioxidant activity, and it was found that cream showed better antioxidant potential in comparison to individual extracts. This effect may be due to synergistic effect. Formulated cream was also tested for its stability and other physical properties. The cream showed good stability at room temperature with a pH that is suitable for the skin & showed no irritation. Plant extracts used in cream also possess antibacterial activity, hence it can be beneficial for prevention of skin infection also.

Keywords: Poly Herbal cream, Herbal Extracts, Anti-aging, Anti-microbial, Anti-oxidants



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*Corresponding author

Optimization of physiochemical parameters for the production of withaferin A employing cell suspension culture of *Withania somnifera*: A review

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ABSTRACT

Withania somnifera (Ashwagandhu) is a plant used in medicine from the time of presence by ayurveda, the ancient system of Indian medicine and in plant biotechnology. The dried roots and leaves of the plant are used in the treatment of various nervous and sexual disorders. Medicinal properties of plant have been attributed to the presence of a group of steroidal lactones which are known as withanolides which are present in roots and leaves. Withaferin A is a steroidal lactone being derived from *Withania somnifera*. It is used in ayurvedic medicine. It has a wide range of activities which comes under pharmacy, cardio protection, the anti-inflammatory agent, an immunomodulatory, an anti-angiogenesis, anti-neoplastic and anti-carcinogenic property. This review article is focusing on the methodology to achieve the maximum production of withaferin A employing cell suspension culture of *Withania somnifera*. As withaferin A low concentration was found to be a limiting factor in previous reports on *Withania somnifera*. This article will encompass the parameters which are responsible for optimum production of withaferin A employing cell suspension culture of *Withania somnifera*.

KEYWORDS: Withaferin A, anti-inflammatory, withanolides, cardioprotective.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Withania somnifera (WS) also known as Ashwagandha, Indian ginseng and winter cherry. It has been an important herb in the Ayurvedic and indigenous medical systems for over 3000 years. The roots of the plant are categorized in special category which is known as rasayana, which are ascribed to promote health and longevity by augmenting defence against disease, arresting the ageing process as well as revitalising the body in debilitated conditions and also it involves increment in the capability of the individual to resist adverse environmental factors and by creating a sense of well being.

Taxonomical classification:
Kingdom : Plantae; Plants;
Sub kingdom : Tracheobionta; Vascular plants;
Super division : Spermatophyta; Seeds plants;
Division : Angiosperms

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In present era of technology, Biotechnological approaches, specifically in plant tissue culture, plays a vital role in search for alternatives to production of desirable medicinal compounds from plants¹. Plant secondary products have been historically defined as chemicals that do not appear to have a vital biochemical role in the process of building and maintaining plant cells, but the recent researches has shown a pivotal role of these chemicals in the ecophysiology of plants and their sustainability. Accordingly, secondary products have both a defensive role against herbivory, pathogen attack and inter-plant competition and an alternative role towards beneficial organisms such as pollinators or symbionts or others.

Secondary products in plant cell culture can be generated on a continuous year round basis, without any seasonal constraints. Production is reliable, predictable and independent of ambient

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Received on:12-09-2016; Revised on: 22-02-2017; Accepted on: 30-03-2017

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Promoter Methylation Status Of P16 Gene In Biopsy Samples Of OSCC Patients Among North Indian Population.

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide, large number of deaths are associated with cancer. Cancer is the leading cause of death worldwide causing millions of death. Oral cancer is the 6th most commonly occurring malignancy leading to high mortality across the world. Smoking and chewing tobacco are the major causes of oral cancer. Cancer is due to environmental and dietary factors. p16 is a tumor suppressor gene which gets hypermethylated due to several risk factors. It was observed that the p16 hypermethylation was found to be significant in the north Indian population (p-values 0.0013). p16 hypermethylation was observed in 48% (24 out of 50) of the samples.

Keywords: Oral Cancer, Epigenetic changes, p16 gene, Hypermethylation.

Subnet Based Ad Hoc Network Algorithm Reducing Energy Consumption in MANET

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Abstract

One of the most critical issues in wireless ad hoc networks is represented by the limited availability of energy with in network nodes. The time period from the instant when the network starts functioning to the instant when the first network node runs out of energy, the so-called network lifetime, strictly depends on the system energy efficiency. In this paper is concern to develop and evaluate route discovery between source node to destination in the mobile ad hoc network, and Our objective of this paper modify existing protocol is to devise techniques to maximize the network lifetime in the case of Subnet based systems, which represent a significant sub-set of ad hoc networks. We propose an original approach to maximize the network life-time by determining the optimal subnet size and the optimal assignment of nodes to subnet-heads [16].

Keywords: AODV, ANDA, ACG, MANET, Path selection, RREQ, Energy consumption

INTRODUCTION

A mobile ad hoc network is the collection of autonomous mobile nodes and terminal that communicate each other in decentralized manner. Therefore greatest challenge manifesting in the design of wireless ad hoc networks is the limited availability of energy resources; these resources are quite significantly limited in wireless networks than in wired network. Each of these mobile nodes is operated by limited energy battery and usually it is impossible to recharge or replace the batteries during a mission. [1] Most mobile nodes in a wireless ad hoc network are powered by energy limited so battery life time is a hindrance to network performance. There for energy efficiency is of vital importance in the design of protocol for the application for the application in such networks and hence the study and implementation of energy efficient algorithm for ad hoc network. the mobile ad hoc routing protocol can be classified into three categories: Proactive (Table Driven) Reactive (On Demand driven) and hybrid. In proactive routing protocol each nodes maintain the information about the other nodes in the form of table the various routing protocol like that DSDV, WRP, OLSR, FSR, CGSR, etc. [3]

In Reactive routing protocol establish route only they are needed. When source node requires a route to destination it flooding route request packet (RREQ) in entire network once route has been established by receiving a route reply (RREP). In hybrid routing protocols attempts to combine the best feature proactive and reactive algorithm while our proposed algorithm used in mobile ad hoc network then reduce the energy consumption [6].

In subnet based network, mobile nodes are divided into several groups. In each group, one node is elected to be the subnet-head, and act as Regional admin and other nodes act as simple node. The subnet size is controlled by varying the subnet -head's transmission power. The subnet-head coordinates transmissions within the subnet and handles inter subnet traffic and delivers all packets to the subnet.

In this paper, we consider a network and first of we choose the subnet-heads and the network topology is like sensor network, either static or slowly changing. We propose a Algorithm: Adhoc Network Design Algorithm, which maximizes the network life-time while providing the total coverage of the nodes in the network. Ad hoc Network Design Algorithm is based on the concept that subnet-heads can dynamically adjust the size of the subnet through power control, and, hence, the number of control nodes per subnet. Ad hoc Network Design Algorithm takes into account power consumption due to both the transmission and receiving of data packets, and it maintains the energy consumption over the whole network. Energy is evenly drained from the subnet heads by optimally balancing the subnet traffic loads and regulating the subnet heads transmission ranges.

THE NETWORK LIFE-TIME

We consider a generic ad hoc network architecture based on a subnetting approach. The network topology is assumed to be either static, like in sensor networks, or slowly changing. Let $S = \{1, \dots, S\}$ be the set of subnet-heads and $S_s = \{1, \dots, N\}$ be the set of ordinary nodes to be assigned to the subnet. Subnet-heads are chosen a priori and are fixed throughout the network life-time, while the coverage area of the Subnets is determined by the level of transmission power used by the Subnet-heads. There are the major contributions to power consumption in

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Regular paper

Performance enhancement of patch antenna array for 5.8 GHz Wi-MAX applications using metamaterial inspired technique

Ching-Ann Chen, R. M. Shyam S. Prasad, and K. R. Narayana

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Abstract

through a microstrip patch antenna has advantages of low profile and structural planarity, but a single microstrip patch antenna has limitation of low gain and narrow bandwidth. To overcome these problems, multi-layer structures are used. The antenna performance can further be enhanced, if multi-layer structures are designed for arrays of patch antennas. Moreover, the simultaneous improvement of gain and bandwidth, which are two conflicting parameters, is another challenge. To meet these challenges, this article proposes a microstrip patch antenna array, inspired with a superstrate (comprising of Split Ring Resonators (SRRs) and wire strips). Gain and bandwidth of 4.3 dB and 42% MHz, respectively, is achieved by an unloaded array at IEEE 802.11a 5.8 GHz WLAN band. However, by covering this array with the proposed superstrate, gain and bandwidth of 12.1 dB and 78% MHz, respectively, is obtained, thus providing the gain improvement of 7.8 dB, and bandwidth enhancement of 35% MHz. Fabrication and testing of the proposed antenna is done for comparing simulated and measured results. Equivalent circuit of this newly devised array has been designed and discussed.

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Keywords

Antenna array, Metamaterial, Permeability, Wi-MAX

1. Introduction

Compared to attractive features like light weight, compact size, ease of integration with internetware circuitry, microstrip patch antennas have recently been widely used in various wireless and mobile communication systems. In comparison to loading [Mathjax]/a/output/5/cg/a/x/s [4], however, their use in certain systems is limited as, in the present world of mobile communication systems, the use of antennas is becoming increasingly important.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S143484111631456X>

Operational Simulation of LC Ladder Filter Using VDTA

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Abstract

to this paper, a heuristic approach to approximation of LC before they enter

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On average, the mean value of β_1 is 0.22, indicating that a 1% increase in the number of employees results in a 0.22% increase in the number of employees.

Acknowledgements

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(14) Formulation of active forces on steel reinforcement (1, 10, 27–30).
(15) Use of an aid of engineers to reinforce walls (27–30) and steel bracing and protection (27–30).
(16) Analysis and design of reinforced concrete walls (27–30).
(17) Only generally engineers are used as proposed implementation, while (27–30) use design support team.
(18) Proposed operational interfaces of EC (table) and engineers' opinions: stability in civil engineering, table (17), (27) and (30).

As an example, a birth-order literature has been able to establish a causal effect of the father's position on the child's IQ. The literature on the father's position on the child's IQ is a good example of the literature on the father's position on the child's IQ.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Ag* nanoparticles on the *Ag* nanoparticles' adsorption of *Ag* nanoparticles. The concentration of the *Ag* nanoparticles was 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 5.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 8.0, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 9.0, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 10.0, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 11.0, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.8, 11.9, 12.0, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.9, 13.0, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 14.0, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7, 14.8, 14.9, 15.0, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 16.0, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 17.0, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 18.0, 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 18.4, 18.5, 18.6, 18.7, 18.8, 18.9, 19.0, 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.4, 19.5, 19.6, 19.7, 19.8, 19.9, 20.0, 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, 20.5, 20.6, 20.7, 20.8, 20.9, 21.0, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.5, 21.6, 21.7, 21.8, 21.9, 22.0, 22.1, 22.2, 22.3, 22.4, 22.5, 22.6, 22.7, 22.8, 22.9, 23.0, 23.1, 23.2, 23.3, 23.4, 23.5, 23.6, 23.7, 23.8, 23.9, 24.0, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 24.4, 24.5, 24.6, 24.7, 24.8, 24.9, 25.0, 25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.4, 25.5, 25.6, 25.7, 25.8, 25.9, 26.0, 26.1, 26.2, 26.3, 26.4, 26.5, 26.6, 26.7, 26.8, 26.9, 27.0, 27.1, 27.2, 27.3, 27.4, 27.5, 27.6, 27.7, 27.8, 27.9, 28.0, 28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 28.4, 28.5, 28.6, 28.7, 28.8, 28.9, 29.0, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 29.7, 29.8, 29.9, 30.0, 30.1, 30.2, 30.3, 30.4, 30.5, 30.6, 30.7, 30.8, 30.9, 31.0, 31.1, 31.2, 31.3, 31.4, 31.5, 31.6, 31.7, 31.8, 31.9, 32.0, 32.1, 32.2, 32.3, 32.4, 32.5, 32.6, 32.7, 32.8, 32.9, 33.0, 33.1, 33.2, 33.3, 33.4, 33.5, 33.6, 33.7, 33.8, 33.9, 34.0, 34.1, 34.2, 34.3, 34.4, 34.5, 34.6, 34.7, 34.8, 34.9, 35.0, 35.1, 35.2, 35.3, 35.4, 35.5, 35.6, 35.7, 35.8, 35.9, 36.0, 36.1, 36.2, 36.3, 36.4, 36.5, 36.6, 36.7, 36.8, 36.9, 37.0, 37.1, 37.2, 37.3, 37.4, 37.5, 37.6, 37.7, 37.8, 37.9, 38.0, 38.1, 38.2, 38.3, 38.4, 38.5, 38.6, 38.7, 38.8, 38.9, 39.0, 39.1, 39.2, 39.3, 39.4, 39.5, 39.6, 39.7, 39.8, 39.9, 40.0, 40.1, 40.2, 40.3, 40.4, 40.5, 40.6, 40.7, 40.8, 40.9, 41.0, 41.1, 41.2, 41.3, 41.4, 41.5, 41.6, 41.7, 41.8, 41.9, 42.0, 42.1, 42.2, 42.3, 42.4, 42.5, 42.6, 42.7, 42.8, 42.9, 43.0, 43.1, 43.2, 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, 43.6, 43.7, 43.8, 43.9, 44.0, 44.1, 44.2, 44.3, 44.4, 44.5, 44.6, 44.7, 44.8, 44.9, 45.0, 45.1, 45.2, 45.3, 45.4, 45.5, 45.6, 45.7, 45.8, 45.9, 46.0, 46.1, 46.2, 46.3, 46.4, 46.5, 46.6, 46.7, 46.8, 46.9, 47.0, 47.1, 47.2, 47.3, 47.4, 47.5, 47.6, 47.7, 47.8, 47.9, 48.0, 48.1, 48.2, 48.3, 48.4, 48.5, 48.6, 48.7, 48.8, 48.9, 49.0, 49.1, 49.2, 49.3, 49.4, 49.5, 49.6, 49.7, 49.8, 49.9, 50.0, 50.1, 50.2, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 50.6, 50.7, 50.8, 50.9, 51.0, 51.1, 51.2, 51.3, 51.4, 51.5, 51.6, 51.7, 51.8, 51.9, 52.0, 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5, 52.6, 52.7, 52.8, 52.9, 53.0, 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 53.4, 53.5, 53.6, 53.7, 53.8, 53.9, 54.0, 54.1, 54.2, 54.3, 54.4, 54.5, 54.6, 54.7, 54.8, 54.9, 55.0, 55.1, 55.2, 55.3, 55.4, 55.5, 55.6, 55.7, 55.8, 55.9, 56.0, 56.1, 56.2, 56.3, 56.4, 56.5, 56.6, 56.7, 56.8, 56.9, 57.0, 57.1, 57.2, 57.3, 57.4, 57.5, 57.6, 57.7, 57.8, 57.9, 58.0, 58.1, 58.2, 58.3, 58.4, 58.5, 58.6, 58.7, 58.8, 58.9, 59.0, 59.1, 59.2, 59.3, 59.4, 59.5, 59.6, 59.7, 59.8, 59.9, 60.0, 60.1, 60.2, 60.3, 60.4, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7, 60.8, 60.9, 61.0, 61.1, 61.2, 61.3, 61.4, 61.5, 61.6, 61.7, 61.8, 61.9, 62.0, 62.1, 62.2, 62.3, 62.4, 62.5, 62.6, 62.7, 62.8, 62.9, 63.0, 63.1, 63.2, 63.3, 63.4, 63.5, 63.6, 63.7, 63.8, 63.9, 64.0, 64.1, 64.2, 64.3, 64.4, 64.5, 64.6, 64.7, 64.8, 64.9, 65.0, 65.1, 65.2, 65.3, 65.4, 65.5, 65.6, 65.7, 65.8, 65.9, 66.0, 66.1, 66.2, 66.3, 66.4, 66.5, 66.6, 66.7, 66.8, 66.9, 67.0, 67.1, 67.2, 67.3, 67.4, 67.5, 67.6, 67.7, 67.8, 67.9, 68.0, 68.1, 68.2, 68.3, 68.4, 68.5, 68.6, 68.7, 68.8, 68.9, 69.

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A Review of Various Topologies and Control Schemes of DSTATCOM Implemented on Distribution Systems

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Abstract

Nowadays the demand for receiving the high quality electrical energy is being increasing as consumer wants not only reliable but also quality power. The usage of automated equipment are increasing and far more susceptible to disturbances compare to the previous generation equipment and information systems. With the deregulation of the electric power energy market, the awareness concerning the quality of power has been increasing day by day among different categories of customers. Power quality is an issue that is becoming increasingly important to electricity consumers at all levels of usage. Power quality can be improved in distributed system by using shunt compensation device known as Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM). This paper covers the different topologies of Distribution Static Compensators (DSTATCOMs) and the various control methodologies, and its selection for specific applications. Nowadays the demand for receiving the high quality electrical energy is being increasing as consumer wants not only reliable but also quality power. The usage of automated equipment are increasing and far more susceptible to disturbances compare to the previous generation equipment and information systems. With the deregulation of the electric power energy market, the awareness concerning the quality of power has been increasing day by day among different categories of customers. Power quality is an issue that is becoming increasingly important to electricity consumers at all levels of usage. Power quality can be improved in distributed system by using shunt compensation device known as Distribution Static Compensator (DSTATCOM). This paper covers the different topologies of



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Reviews

A Review of Recent Progress in Solid State Fabrication of Composites and Functionally Graded Systems Via Friction Stir Processing

Sandeep Rathbe Sachin Maheshwari, Arshad Noor Siddiquee & Manu Srivastava
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ABSTRACT

Friction stir processing (FSP) is a rapidly emerging newer solid-state technique for composite fabrication. It involves surface modification which in turn enables successful adaptation of surface properties through plastic deformations in solid state. During initial years of FSP inception, it was primarily employed in development of metal matrix composites of light metal alloys like aluminum. However, recently, it has gained an alluring role in fabrication of composites of

and ferrous metal alloys as well as of polymers. In addition to


n, FSP has evolved as a revolutionary technique in developing



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Investigating Effects of Groove Dimensions on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of AA6063/SiC Surface Composites Produced by Friction Stir Processing

Sandeep Rathore , Sachin Maheshwari, Arshad Noor Siddiqui & Manu Sivastava

Transactions of the Indian Institute of Metals **70**, 809–816 (2017)

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Abstract

Friction stir processing forms an innovative and promising technology for surface composite fabrication where their fabrication is accomplished in solid state. In the current research, AA6063/SiC surface composites were fabricated and effect of ratio of groove width (w) to tool pin diameter (d) on dispersion of reinforcement particles and mechanical properties were investigated. Five varying groove widths were chosen at constant levels of tool dimensions and process parameters to observe the exclusive effect of variation of groove width on area of developed SCs. Results reflected that groove width have strong impact on the area of surface composites and a ratio of w/d of 0.5 was found optimum for developing high volume percentage of 40% of SiC reinforced surface

An Inventory Model for Non-Instantaneous Deteriorating Products having Price Sensitive Demand and Partial Backlogging of Occurring Shortages



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In today's competitive market, there are some products which maintain their quality for a certain period of time and after that deterioration occurs in such products, so the assumption that products begin to deteriorate as they are received in stock is not true in general. This paper presents an EOQ model for non-instantaneous deteriorating items having price-sensitive demand with partially backlogged shortages. The backlogging rate is assumed to be time dependent. This paper aids the retailer in maximizing the unit time profit by finding optimal selling price and optimal time interval. Finally, a numerical example with sensitivity analysis is given to demonstrate the developed model.

Keywords: Non-Instantaneous Deterioration, Price Sensitive Demand, EOQ Model, Shortages, Partial Backlogging





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Title: A production inventory model for deteriorating products with selling price dependent consumption rate and shortages under inflationary environment

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Abstract: In today's highly competitive market, every business needs a high investment which is directly correlated to the return of the investment. The business will not be advantageous, if the return rate of investment is lesser than the inflation rate. In almost developed models, it is believed that distinct costs related with inventory systems will be constant all the time but in reality it is not true. As the time increases, inflation becomes a considerable function and the cost related to the model differ. This research article presents a production inventory model for deteriorating products with selling price dependent demand and shortages under inflationary environment. The production rate considered here is a function of decreasing demand. The shortage during stock out assumed to be partially backlogged. The solution of this study is to compare the optimal value of production period and shortage period. A solution procedure and numerical analysis are presented to illustrate the implementation of proposed study. A sensitivity analysis with respect to different system parameters is also presented to check the stability of the optimal solution.

Keywords: production, selling price dependent demand, deterioration, shortages, inflation

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Electro-optical properties of carbon nanotubes

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Section G: Thin Films

Electro-optical properties of carbon nanotubes doped ferroelectric liquid crystal

Pradeep Kumar & Aloka Sinha

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ABSTRACT

The present study is focused on the investigations of possible effects on electro-optical properties of carbon nanotubes (CNTs) doped ferroelectric liquid crystal (FLC), W206E. The optical micrographs of nanocomposite systems reveal some topological defects. The spontaneous polarization of doped systems decreases as compared to the pure FLC. The dielectric permittivity and conductivity are decreased with increasing doping concentration of CNTs in W206E. These decrements can be attributed to the trapping of mobile ions by dopant CNTs in

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Nanodoping: a route for enhancing electro-optic performance of bent core nematic system

Prasanna Kumar¹, Somen Debata, Kalyan V S Rao, Aditya Sinha

Affiliations

PMD: 29336349 DOI: 10.1008/1361-648X/aa6001

Abstract

We report the effect of dispersion of barium titanate (BaTiO₃) nanoparticles (BNPs) in a four ring bent core nematic (8C4) liquid crystal. Polarizing optical microscopy reveals the presence of a single nematic phase in pure and doped states. Polar switching has been observed in the bent core system and the value of spontaneous polarization (P_s) increases with increase in doping concentration of BNPs in 8C4. Dielectric study shows a lower frequency mode, which can be ascribed to the formation of cybotactic clusters. These clusters are also responsible for the observed polar switching in pure as well as in doped BCN. Another higher frequency mode, observed only in pure BCN, indicates the rotation of molecules about their long molecular axis. The conductivity of doped samples is also found to decrease as compared to the pure BCN. This reduction helps in the minimization of leakage effects caused by free ions in liquid crystal based devices. This study demonstrates that the interaction between BNPs and BCN molecules improves the P_s dielectric behaviour, viscosity and reduces the conductivity of pure BCN. Hence, nanodoping in a BCN is an effective method for the enhancement of electro-optic performance and will lead to the development of faster electro-optic devices.

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Discussion on Rayleigh equation obtained for a Hall thruster plasma with dust

Mahendra Dahi, Dimple Sharma & Harish K. Malik

Journal of Theoretical and Applied Physics 12, 227–233 (2018)

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Abstract

The present study focuses on the Rayleigh equation derived in the case of a Hall thruster plasma having dust contamination, produced near the exit of the channel due to the finite divergence of the accelerated ions and the sputtering of the walls. In the presence of negatively charged dust particles, a modified form of the well-known Rayleigh equation of fluid dynamics is realized. The modified equation takes the form of the Rayleigh equation for a particular kind of oscillation frequency, revealing that the Rayleigh instability shall occur in the thruster only for the oscillations having frequencies within this band. For better understanding, the variation of frequency band with various parameters, viz. dust density, dust charge number, dust mass, electron temperature and ion density, has been traced out.

Introduction

Hall thrusters are coaxial plasma accelerators regarded as one of the most streamlined and cost-effective electric propulsion devices having numerous inherent applications in telecommunications satellites and other commercial space missions [1]. In general, these consist of three parts, namely discharge region (anode), cathode and magnetic field. The insulated discharge region is cylindrical chamber called anode, in which ionization and acceleration of the propellant are performed in the presence of crossed axial electric field and radial magnetic field. Cathode is located externally around the channel, and gas is fed through the base into the channel and dispersed eventually.

Electrons trying to reach the anode experience a transverse magnetic field, which decreases their mobility and traps them; hence, the electrons trace out spiral motion along the axis of the thruster in the $E \times B$ direction, constituting the Hall current. Trapped electrons in the channel undergo collisions with the propellant atoms, creating ions. Ions so produced experience the electric field produced between the channel (positive) and the ring of electrons (negative) and accelerate out of the thruster as a strong ion beam. These ions impart force to the electron cloud due to which thrust is generated, which is transferred to the magnetic field and hence to the magnetic circuit of the thruster [2, 3, 4]. Bombardment of the electrons and the ions erodes the walls of the channel, which leads to the addition of dust to the chamber that is likely to affect the efficiency and lifetime of the Hall thrusters [5, 6]. Further, the major flow of ions is in the direction of the channel axis [7, 8].