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3.3.3 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher

DVV CLARIFICATION

Provide Cover page, content page and first page of Highway Engineering ICIETM'20 Smart Stretcher and an Integrated Medical Intelligence Systems for Unconscious Person Design and Development of Low Power System-on-Chip by Using Steiner Graphs with GALS Design of Adiabatic Quantum-Flux-Parametron Register Files for complex sequential circuits using a top-Down Design Flow Finger vein recognition based on FLD and MLP in image processing Image retrieval system using relevance feedback Machining effects on composite materials with ISBN numbers, title, author, Department/ School/ Division/ Centre/ Unit/ Cell, name and year of publication.

INDEX SHEET

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Number	42	17	5	5	4

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LIST OF BOOKS, CHAPTERS AND PAPERS – DVV CLARIFICATIONS

3.3.3 LIST OF BOOKS, CHAPTERS AND PAPERS AS PER DVV CLARIFICATIONS

S.NO	ISBN/ISSN Number	Title of the Book/ Chapters/Paper	Name of the author	Department of the author	Name and Year of publication
1	978-93-808595-6-5	Highway Engineering	P.G. Seetharam	Civil Engineering	2020
2	978-81-950230-5-9	Smart Stretcher and an Integrated Medical Intelligence Systems for Unconscious Person	Indira S	Electronics and Communication Engineering	2020
3	978-81-950230-5-9	Design and Development of Low Power System-on-Chip by Using Steiner Graphs with GALS	Indira S	Electronics and Communication Engineering	2020
4	978-81-950230-5-9	Design of Adiabatic Quantum-Flux-Parametron Register Files for complex sequential circuits using a top-Down Deign Flow	Ashok G	Electronics and Communication Engineering	2020
5	978-81-950230-5-9	Finger vein recognition based on FLD and MLP in image processing	Soundarya S	Electronics and Communication Engineering	2020
6	978-81-950230-5-9	Image retrieval system using relevance feedback	Shanmathi B	Electronics and Communication Engineering	2020
7	978-81-950230-5-9	Machining effects on composite materials	Siva P.V	Mechanical Engineering	2020

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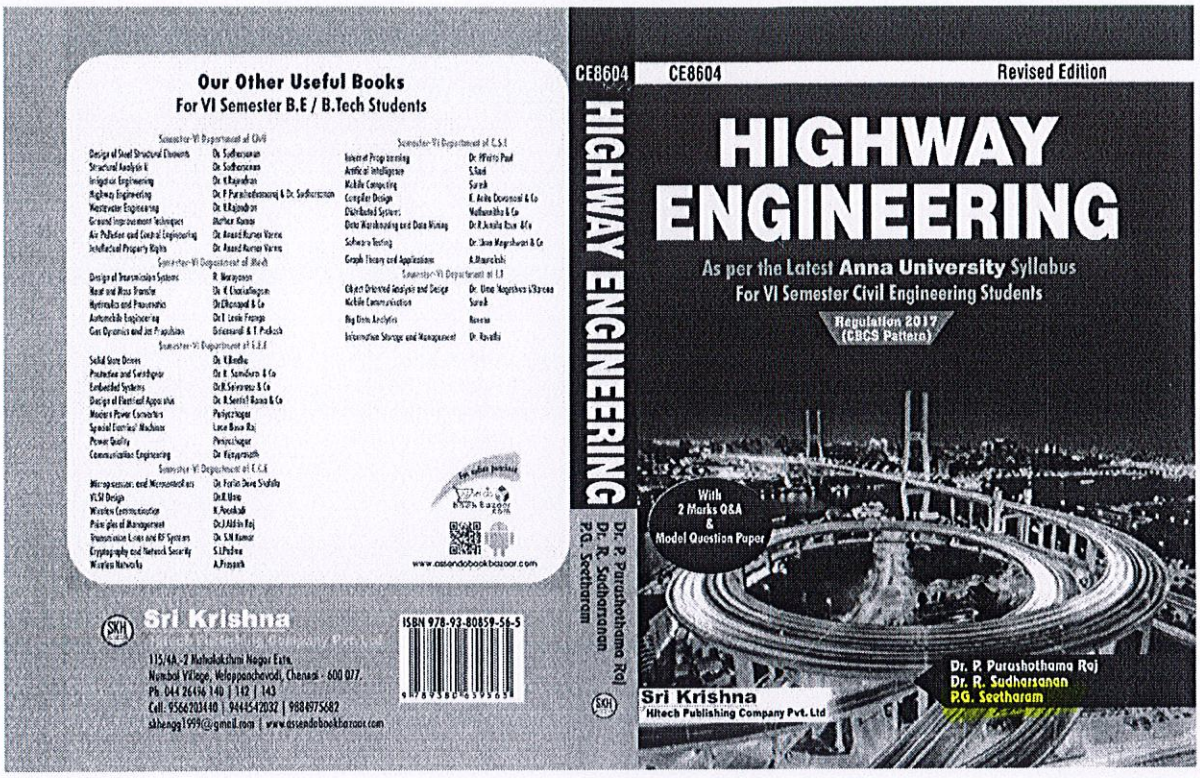

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Smart Stretcher and an Integrated Medical Intelligence Systems for Unconscious Person

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Abstract

Our country is one of the most populous country in the world. Due to heavy population, it is very difficult to provide good medical care to the individuals in our country. For every one minute a death swoops in because of unpredictable and unexpected accidents. This paper gives an innovative idea to save the precious life of the person by the way of developing an intelligent smart health system which is implemented in stretcher. This system senses essential physiological parameters from the patient on stretcher and are updated to hospital before the patient arrival to hospital.

Introduction

Health is one of the global challenges for humanity. The prime goal is to develop a reliable patient monitoring system so that the healthcare professionals can monitor the patients, who are either hospitalized or executing their normal daily life activities. There are two basic problems associated with this approach. First, the healthcare professionals must be present on site of the patient admitted in a hospital with the required bedside biomedical instruments, for a period of time. In order to solve all the time and second is, the patient remains these two problems, the patients are given knowledge and information about disease diagnosis and prevention. Secondly, a reliable and readily available patient monitoring system (PMS) is required.

Based on the survey, till now, even hospital side informs the live status of patient, there is no any smart system to inform patients live condition to nursing home through online. Also it is must to inform immediately about accident to relatives and police station to proceed legal activities. To overcome these issues, we are proposing an idea to implement a smart system in stretcher in ambulance itself.

Proposed System

The proposed system consists of two major functional units namely stretcher unit and hospital monitoring unit. The stretcher section consists of many physiological sensors to monitor patient live health parameters and that are transmitted to the monitoring section of the hospital via wireless

International E-Conference on Innovations Engineering, Technology & Management (ICIETM'2020)

Design and Development of Low Power System-on-Chip by Using Steiner Graphs with GALS

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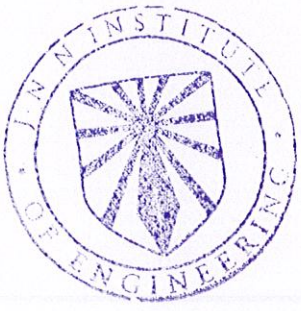
***Index Terms*— Steiner graph, power consumption, GALS**

***Abstract*—**

Power consumption and the thermal wall havebecome the major factors limiting the speed of very-large-scale integration (VLSI).Routing resource and bandwidth capacity are also optimized by the construction of a shortest-path Steiner graph, wire sharing among multiple data transactions, and wire reduction heuristics on the Steiner graph. This Steiner graph with delay buffer reduces about 5–10% of total SoC power consumption, based on comparable amount of chip area and routing resources. The power dissipation of modernprocessors has been rapidly increasing along with increasing transistor count and clock frequencies. GALS removes the need for global clock net and also provides efficient means for managing complexity and reuse of large architecture. This method evaluates benefits of GALS together with clock gating to minimize power consumption. The result shows that power reduction upto 73% can be achieved with negligible area and performance overhead.

I. INTRODUCTION

In earlier generations of IC design technologies, the main parameters of concern were timing and area. In recent years, however, device densities and clock frequencies have increased dramatically in CMOS devices, thereby increasing the power consumption dramatically. And also feature size of process technology scales down, system-on-chips (SoCs) are capable of integratingmore components and gaining higher complexity. Since clock frequency on single components is reaching a limit due to power and thermal limitations, better performance will be mostly exploited through parallelism[1],[2]. Low-power circuit design for multimedia and wireless communication applications has become very important.



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Design of Adiabatic Quantum-Flux-Parametron Register Files for complex sequential circuits using a Top-Down Design Flow

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Abstract— An extremely high energy-efficiency, the adiabatic quantum-flux-parametron (AQFP) logic family is considered a promising candidate as a future low-power technology for building high-performance computing systems .In this paper we provide a sequenced decoder , a counter and flip flops and latches, ring oscillator, residual signals, trigger generator , asynchronous reset, capacitor for charging the recycled energy signal. We employed a top-down AQFP VLSI design flow to implement this register file. We have used a high level synthesis, with an AQFP interpreter, EDA tools with genetic algorithm-based routing and VHDL language based back end verification. we designed a complex sequential circuits with flip- flops, counters in order to speed up and recycle the energy signal with ring oscillator and to reset the asynchronous device with recycled energy signal.

Keywords— superconducting integrating circuits,EDA tools, VHDL,AQFP logic,sequentialcircuits.

Introduction

ELECTRICITY usage in global data centers is estimated 200 terawatts hour (TWh) each year, or about 1% of the total electricity consumed [1]. A significant amount of energy consumption has become a critical problem in modern society, and gives importance for the urgent requirement for energy-efficient computing technologies. Josephson junction-based superconductor logic families have been proposed to reduce power consumption and ultra-fast switching speed and It replaced CMOS due to superior potential in operation speed and energy efficiency. The rapid-single-flux quantum (RSFQ) technology, first advocated in 1985 [2], is the most mature superconducting technology and can operate at an ultra-high speed of hundreds of GHz while maintaining ultra-low switching energy (10−19J). It suffered of increasing static power as on-chip resistors are required to supply the constant DC bias current to the main RSFQ circuits. Several methods They developed methods to resolve the static power dissipation problem of RSFQ, including energy-efficient SFQ logic [3][4], reciprocal quantum logic (RQL) [5], LR-biased

FINGER VEIN RECOGNITION BASED ON FLD AND MLP IN IMAGE PROCESSING

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Abstract - Vascular pattern based biometric recognition is gaining more and more attention, with a trend towards contactless acquisition. a crucial requirement for conducting research in vascular pattern recognition are available datasets. These datasets are often established employing a suitable biometric capturing device. a classy capturing device design is vital permanently image quality and, furthermore, at an honest recognition rate. The FLD (Fisher Linear Discriminant Analysis) algorithm has given excellent leads to feature extortion and to determining the matching score of pattern matched HJNUYthrough MLP Neural Network Methodology. For experimental purpose, we performed image acquisition, pre-processing, feature extraction and filtering to eliminate noise from the pictures .

I. INTRODUCTION

Existing biometric systems involve various technologies like face, iris, fingerprint, and finger-vein recognition. Among these, finger-vein recognition has the subsequent advantages [1]: (1) as veins are hidden inside the body and are mostly invisible to the human eye, finger-vein identification makes it hard to forge or steal identification; (2) the noninvasive and contactless capture

ensures both convenience and cleanliness, making the system more acceptable for the user; (3) with ten fingers, if something unexpected happens in one finger, other

fingers also can be authenticated. However, upon image capture, finger-vein identification can suffer from performance degradation caused by illumination variations, finger positional variation, shading, and misalignment. to deal with these issues, image pre-processing is performed including region of interest (ROI) segmentation, rotational transformation, and image enhancement. the prevailing handcrafted feature-based methods like local binary pattern (LBP) and native directional pattern (LDP) suffer recognition accuracy degradation unless they adequately adjust image noise and misalignment during pre-processing or apply an optimal filter for the enhancement of finger-vein lines. These methods even have the disadvantage that they have to get an optimal filter value supported the characteristics of experimental database. thanks to these reasons,

IMAGE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM USING RELAVANCE FEEDBACK

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ABSTRACT:

Right now new methodology for picture recovery is dissected utilizing picture content by methods for wavelet decay. Existing substance based picture recovery (CBIR) frameworks are now being used however they are valuable for some specific spaces. This new technique furnishes a savvy approach with the picture content utilizing wave let disintegration. Pyramid wavelet change is utilized for picture deterioration and Daubechies group of channels is utilized for clamor expulsion and sifting tasks. The Euclidean separation classifier is utilized for finding the likeness quantifies between the inquiry picture and the pictures in the database. A similar will likewise be utilized for sub-picture coordinating. Ascertaining the low recurrence band for the picture involve numerous preferences to diminish memory space, since all other higher recurrence groups are killed. This picture recovery framework is dissected and mimicked to show the presentation examination of the new methodology.

Keywords:Image recovery, CBIR, Texture, wavelet.

I. INTRODUCTION

Picture recovery strategies are valuable in many picture handling applications. Content-based picture recovery frameworks work with entire pictures and looking depends on correlation of the question. General systems for picture recovery are shading, surface and shape. These procedures are applied to get a picture from the picture database. They are not worried about the different goals of the pictures, size and spatial shading appropriation. Henceforth every one of these techniques are not proper to the clinical picture recovery.

In addition shape based recoveries are valuable just in the constrained space. The substance based picture recovery framework utilizing wavelet deterioration gives pictures utilizing a powerful picture recovery method. Numerous other picture recovery frameworks utilize worldwide highlights like shading, shape and surface. In any case, the earlier outcomes state there are such a large number of bogus positives while utilizing those worldwide highlights to look for comparable pictures. Thus we give the new methodology of substance based picture recovery framework utilizing wavelet disintegration.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The proposed framework has the UI configuration to add the pictures to its database and furthermore to erase pictures. Besides appropriate depictions of pictures are put away in the database. This metadata can be utilized for inquiry by content sort of picture recovery framework. The tale sort of

MACHINING EFFECTS ON COMPOSITE MATERIALS

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VIGNESH S
DINESH K
DINESH RAAJ J

ABSTRACT

Recently, bio composite materials are synthesized using natural cellulose fibers as reinforcements together with matrix, which have attracted the attention of researchers due to their low density with high specific mechanical strengths, availability, renewability, degradable and being environmental-friendly. The present work attempts to make a replacement of automobile parts in manufacturing methodology and materials used to have better mechanical properties as well as to enhance the compatibility between fibers and the matrix. The bio- composite are prepared with the unsaturated polyester matrix and kenaf fiber using hand lay-up method with appropriate proportions. The fabricated composite are planned to evaluate its mechanical properties such as tensile strength, impact strength and compression strength .

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview of composites

Over the last thirty years composite materials, plastics and ceramics have been the dominant emerging materials. The volume and number of applications of composite materials have grown steadily, penetrating and conquering new markets relentlessly. Modern composite materials constitute a significant proportion of the engineered materials market ranging from everyday products to sophisticated niche applications. While composites have already proven their worth as weight-saving materials, the current challenge is to make them cost effective. The efforts to produce economically attractive composite components have resulted in several innovative manufacturing techniques currently being used in the composites industry. It is obvious, especially for composites, that the improvement in manufacturing technology alone is not enough to overcome the cost hurdle. It is essential that there be an integrated effort in design, material, process, tooling, quality assurance, manufacturing, and even program management for composites to become competitive with metals.

Polymer Matrix Composites (PMC)

Most commonly used matrix materials are polymeric. The reasons for this are two-fold. In general the mechanical properties of polymers are inadequate for many structural purposes. In particular their strength and stiffness are low compared to metals and ceramics. These difficulties

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