Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science
Chintalapudi   Near Tenali   Guntur-522 306.

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College Code:X2, Recognised by Govt of A.P.
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3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

S.NO	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the		Is it listed in UGC Care list
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	
1	Droop-Controlled DC Microgrids: Mesh and Radial Configurations for Improved Load Power Sharing	G. Sudeer	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	Pragati Publication	2022	2249-3352	www.pragatipublication.com	https://ijbar.org/admin/uploads/Enhanced%20Load%20Power%20Sharing%20Accuracy%20in%20Droop.pdf	yes
2	INDIAN VEHICLES NUMBER PLATE DETECTION AND RECOGNITION USING DIP	U Mahesh	Mechanical Engineering	ijmece	2022	2321-2152	www.ijmece.com	https://ijmece.com/ijmeceadmin/upload/ijlbps_65eaedd42074c.pdf	yes
3	Experiences with Remote Working among Civil Servants in the Czech Republic and their Attitude toward its Use in the Future	Dr. Annadasu Srikanth Babu,	Master of Business Administration	jcs journal	2022	9726-001X	www.jcsjournal.com	https://jcsjournal.com/admin/uploads/Mba%202.pdf	yes
4	charger for electric cars based on the TMS320LF2407A	Y.Sambasivarao	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	Pragati Publication	2022	2249-3352	www.pragatipublication.com	https://ijbar.org/admin/uploads/Digital%20Charger%20Powersource%20for%20Electric%20Vehicle%20Based%20on%20TMS320LF2407A.pdf	yes
5	An Observability Measurement for Range-Based Subsea Vehicle Localization	PT Balakrishna	Electronics and Communication Engineering	ijmece	2022	2321-2152	www.ijmece.com	https://ijmece.com/ijmeceadmin/upload/ijlbps_65eaea2c0c046.pdf	yes

6	Design of embedded systems using model-based hybrid power estimation	SK SAHIR	Electronics and Communication Engineering	ijmece	2022	2321-2152	www.ijmece.com	https://ijmece.com/ijmeceadmin/upload/ijlbps_65eae9a38dd49.pdf	yes
7	Prioritizing Vehiclesthat Carry Important Characters(Political) WhenCrossing SignalizedIntersections	Dr. N Bhaskara rao	Civil Engineering	ijmmsa	2022	0973-8355	www.ijmmsa.com	https://ijmmsa.com/ijmmsaadmin/upload/ijlbps_65eae701eb120.pdf	yes
8	CHARON-A-SECURE-CLOUD-OF-CLOUDS-SYSTEM-FOR-STORING-AND-SHARING-BIG-DATA	CH Venkata rao	Computer Science Engineering	IJTE	2022	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2022/CHARON-A-SECURE-CLOUD-OF-CLOUDS-SYSTEM-FOR-STORING-AND-SHARING-BIG-DATA.pdf	yes
9	Breast-Cancer-using-Machine-Learning-Techniques-Survey	L.Srinivasa Rao	Computer Science Engineering	IJTE	2022	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2022/Breast-Cancer-using-Machine-Learning-Techniques-Survey.pdf	yes
10	Assessment-of-Drinking-Water-Quality-and-Efficiency-of-Water-Treatment-Plants-in-Udaipur-Rajasthan	Kuchipudi Kiran Kumar	Civil Engineering	IJTE	2022	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2022/Assessment-of-Drinking-Water-Quality-and-Efficiency-of-Water-Treatment-Plants-in-Udaipur-Rajasthan.pdf	yes
11	COVID-19-DETECTION-TECHNIQUES-WITH-X-RAY-IMAGES-USING-MACHINE-LEARNING	Dr. Y Sobhan Babu	Computer Science Engineering	IJTE	2022	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2022/COVID-19-DETECTION-TECHNIQUES-WITH-X-RAY-IMAGES-USING-MACHINE-LEARNING.pdf	yes
12	Index-Modulation-with-PAPR-and-Beamforming-for-5G-MIMO-OFDM	B Jeevan kumar	Electronics and Communication Engineering	IJTE	2022	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2022/Index-Modulation-with-PAPR-and-Beamforming-for-5G-MIMO-OFDM.pdf	yes

13	IMPACT OF BUYING BEHAVIOUR ON EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN MARKETING PRACTICES: A CASE STUDY ON FMCG BUYERS IN GUNTUR AND KRISHNNA DISTRICTS	A. Srikanth Babu,	Master of Business Administration	ijmsrr	2021	2349-6738	www.ijmsrr.com	http://ijmsrr.com/downloads/241120215.pdf	yes
14	Character-based Leadership Components at the Combat Battalion of the Czech Land Forces	Dr. Annadasu Srikanth Babu	Master of Business Administration	jcs journal	2021	9726-001X	www.jcsjournal.com	https://jcsjournal.com/admin/uploads/Mba%201.pdf	yes
15	Development of a system that uses mobile agents and sensor networks to track the status of equipment rooms	Y.Sambasivarao	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	Pragati Publication	2021	2249-3352	www.pragatipublication.com	https://ijbar.org/admin/uploads/development%20of%20an%20Equipment%20Room%20Environment%20Monitoring%20System%20based%20on%20Wireless%20Sensor%20Network%20and%20Mobile%20Agent.pdf	yes
16	A Comparative Study on Improving Sentiment Analysis using Machine Learning Classifiers	Chandu Delhipolice	Computer Science Engineering	IJSEM	2021	2454-9940	www.ijsem.org	https://ijasem.org/ijasemadmin/upload/ijlbps_65eae90cc6765.pdf	yes
17	Use of a deep learning system for independent accident recognition in caves with poor CCTV video	P Nageswara Rao	Computer Science Engineering	IJSEM	2021	2454-9940	www.ijsem.org	https://ijasem.org/ijasemadmin/upload/ijlbps_65eae867e8d1b.pdf	yes
18	A-NOVEL-BRUSHLESS-DC-MOTOR-WITH-STANDALONE-PV-APPLICATION	Dr.N Lakshmi Narayana	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2022/A-NOVEL-BRUSHLESS-DC-MOTOR-WITH-STANDALONE-PV-APPLICATION.pdf	yes
19	Block-chain-and-Artificial-Intelligence-Fraud-Detection-in-Banking-Sectors	Chandu Delhi Police	Computer Science Engineering	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2021/volume1/Block-chain-and-Artificial-Intelligence-Fraud-Detection-in-Banking-Sectors.pdf	yes

20	Secure-Data-Transfer-and-Deletion-from-Counting-Bloom-Filter-in-Cloud-Computing	B Divakar	Computer Science Engineering	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2021/volume1/Secure-Data-Transfer-and-Deletion-from-Counting-Bloom-Filter-in-Cloud-Computing.pdf	yes
21	Newer-Developments-in-HPLC-Impacting-Pharmaceutical-Analysis-A-Brief-Review	K Lalitha Babu	Mechanical Engineering	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2021/volume1/Newer-Developments-in-HPLC-Impacting-Pharmaceutical-Analysis-A-Brief-Review.pdf	yes
22	Effect-of-Mechano-chemically-Synthesized-Copper-II-and-Silver-Complexes-with-Cefuroxime-on-Some-Cephalosporin-Resistance-Bacteria	Dr L.Kalyani	S&H (Chemistry)	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2022/Effect-of-Mechano-chemically-Synthesized-Copper-II-and-Silver-Complexes-with-Cefuroxime-on-Some-Cephalosporin-Resistance-Bacteria.pdf	yes
23	A-SUCCESSIVE-IMPACT-OF-TEMPERATURE-AND-IRRADIANCE-ON-LIFETIME-OF-PV-INVERTER	M Sivanageswara rao	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2021/volume2/A-SUCCESSIVE-IMPACT-OF-TEMPERATURE-AND-IRRADIANCE-ON-LIFETIME-OF-PV-INVERTER.pdf	yes
24	DESIGN-OF-PRIMARY-HEALTH-CENTER	Kuchipudi Kiran Kumar	Civil Engineering	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	-http://ijte.uk/archive/2021/volume4/DESIGN-OF-PRIMARY-HEALTH-CENTER.pdf	yes
25	Some-Concepts-in-Numerical-Method-for-Solving-Non-Linear-Equation	Syed Asma	S&H (Maths)	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	-http://ijte.uk/archive/2021/volume4/Some-Concepts-in-Numerical-Method-for-Solving-Non-Linear-Equation.pdf	yes
26	Challenges-of-Using-MIMO-Channel-Technology-in-5G-wireless-Communication-Systems	Sk Sahir	Electronics and Communication Engineering	IJTE	2021	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2021/volume2/Challenges-of-Using-MIMO-Channel-Technology-in-5G-wireless-Communication-Systems.pdf	yes

27	Power-Quality-Improvement-in-a-PV-Based-EV-Charging-Station-Interfaced-with-Three-Phase-Grid	Dr.N Lakshmi Narayana	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	IJTE	2020	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2020/Power-Quality-Improvement-in-a-PV-Based-EV-Charging-Station-Interfaced-with-Three-Phase-Grid.pdf	yes
28	A-Study-on-Consumer-Behaviour-towards-Online-and-Offline-Shopping	K Lalitha Babu	Mechanical Engineering	IJTE	2020	2057-5688	http://ijte.uk/archive.org.	http://ijte.uk/archive/2020/A-Study-on-Consumer-Behaviour-towards-Online-and-Offline-Shopping.pdf	yes
29	Impact of Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination on Agriculture Supply Chain Management: A Case Study on Cotton and Chill Farmers in Guntur and Prakasam Districts	A srikanth Babu	Master of Business Administration	ISSN	2019	2454 -7190	https://www.journalimcms.org/category/journal-vol-14-no-5-october-2019/	https://www.journalimcms.org/category/journal-vol-14-no-5-october-2019/	yes
30	STUDY ON BUYING BEHAVIOUR OF INTERNET SHOPPERS WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS IN GUNTUR AND KRISHNNA DISTRICTS, IJMSRR	A srikanth Babu	Master of Business Administration	IJMSRR	2018	2349-6738	http://ijmsrr.com/downloads/2401201886.pdf	http://ijmsrr.com/downloads/240120186.pdf	yes

Droop-Controlled DC Microgrids: Mesh and Radial Configurations for Improved Load Power Sharing

K. Ranganayakulu , G. Sudeer , K.Sindhu Chowdary

Professor[1] , Associate Professor[2], Assistant Professor[3]

(Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering)

Priyadarshini institute of technology

Abstract:

Fair power distribution requires taking into account the capabilities of the converters installed at each interface. In order to make sure that all converters are working under ideal circumstances and that the radial and mesh designs are considered, this paper suggests a new method for enhancing the precision of load power sharing in DC microgrids that are controlled by droop. Two terms are used for compensation: average DC voltage management of nearby converters and average output power control. If the data from the neighboring converter is used just, the communication network may be made simpler. In order to distribute load power reasonably in conditions of variable line resistance, modified droop control—which may be seen as a distributed method—is used. Through low bandwidth communication, sampled data is sent across converters. An extensive investigation is conducted into various network topologies and line resistances under varied communication delays to ascertain the practicability and effectiveness of the suggested approach. The proposed approach is supported by the outcomes of a MATLAB/Simulink model of a three-converter DC microgrid. The testing results of a 3x10kW prototype further show that the proposed revised droop control method is effective.

Keywords: Interruptions in communication, handling of drops, sharing of power under loads, radial and mesh designs, and direct current microgrids

Introduction

These days, a lot of people are talking about how to use and create renewable energy sources [1,2]. The use of microgrids to handle several renewable energy sources simultaneously is becoming more common [3]. Distributed power systems, or microgrids, typically employ alternating current (AC). However, DC output is provided by the fuel cell, energy storage devices, photovoltaic (PV) systems, and other similar technologies. That being said, DC-type microgrids might prove to be more practical when it comes to improving power quality and increasing efficiency. It is vital that the power be distributed equitably and effectively since transmission lines carry it from generators to customers [4, 5]. Power electronic converters are also essential in DG because of renewable energy legislation requirements. By avoiding the need of specialized communication between converters, an improved droop control method was presented in [10] to reduce line loss and increase the efficiency of DC power systems in general. Using this method simultaneously has the potential to increase the accuracy of load distribution while simultaneously decreasing the voltage loss. Another

A Study on Consumer Behaviour towards Online and Offline Shopping

K Lalitha Babu [1], A Suresh Babu [2], N Koteswara rao [3]
[1] Associate professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract- Shopping has changed as a result of the influence of technology with most people preferring online shopping to the traditional physical store shopping. This trend took center stage in the past decade with many retail giants integrating the two approaches to achieve maximum benefit. This research aims to understand the comparison between online shopping & physical store shopping and consumer behavior towards these modes of shopping. This paper identifies and discusses that male population tend to shop more online shopping rather than physical shopping. For safety of payment more preference is given to shopping malls related to physical shopping. People are slowly going for online shopping but the majority mentality of people goes to physical shopping as it is having trust, feel and touch of the product. In our research we have found out that FlipKart and Jabong are the major players in the online retail and online shopping is here to stay and number of people favoring this mode is growing day by day.

Indexed Terms- online shopping; consumer behaviour; physical shopping

1. INTRODUCTION

"Consumer behavior is the study of individuals, groups, or organizations and the processes they use to select, secure, and dispose of products, services, experiences, or ideas to satisfy needs and the impacts that these processes have on the consumer and society."" (Kuester, 2012)Shopping has changed as a result of the influence of technology, with the advent of online shopping more options have been provided to the consumers. This trend took centre stage in the past decade with many retail giants integrating the two approaches to achieve maximum benefit. This research aims to understand the comparison between online shopping& physical store shopping. A critical understanding of consumer behaviour in the virtual environment, as in the physical world, cannot be accomplished if the factors affecting the purchase decision are

Power Quality Improvement in a PV Based EV Charging Station Interfaced with Three Phase Grid

Dr.N Lakshmi Narayana [1], M Sivanageswara rao [2], G Ravi Kumar [3]
[1] professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract— This paper deals with the power quality improvement in a solar photovoltaic (PV) array generation-based EV (Electrical Vehicle) charging station. The EV battery can be charged using the power produced by a PV array when the charging station is used independently. Additionally, it communicates with the utility and supplies it with the remaining electricity. The adjustment of reactive power for the enhancement of grid power quality is another benefit of the charging station. The following are the functions of the charging station. Harmonics current compensation, control over EV battery charging and discharging, simultaneous EV battery charging and harmonics current compensation, and simultaneous EV battery discharging and harmonics current compensation are the four main components. The charging station is managed to provide excellent performance even when the mains voltage is imbalanced, keeping the total harmonic distortion of the mains current below 5% as recommended by the IEEE 519 standard. Thanks to careful design of the control strategy, the charging station operates in grid-connected mode. However, the charging station works in standalone mode and the PV array charge the EV batteries when out of sync. In addition, a synchronous control is created to connect the system to the grid as soon as it becomes available.

Keywords— EV charging station, DC-DC bidirectional converter, power quality, solar photovoltaic, VSC

I. INTRODUCTION

Concerns over pollution and resource depletion have increased the popularity of electric vehicles (EVs) [1]. The increasing demand for electric vehicles necessitates the installation of charging stations. Electric vehicle batteries are normally charged by utility power. [2-4] present grid-based charger topologies for charging EV batteries. These topologies require large amounts of grid power to charge the EV batteries. On the other hand, the charger's unidirectional current flow architecture prevents the actual current from flowing backwards from the car to the grid. EV batteries can be used as a kind of energy storage to harness power when demand is high [5]. Overwhelming majority. Most of the time, electric cars are parked with a large amount of energy stored. It's an electric car when not in use, the grid receives power from the battery to cover peak demand. To do this, the electric vehicle charger must allow bidirectional active power flow [6]. The way electric vehicles send power to the grid is known as "Vehicle to Grid" (V2G). In this mode, EV charging is capable of providing reactive power support to the grid [7-10]. Supports reactive power near the end of the load [9]. PV disruption is eliminated by using EV batteries as buffer storage and connecting charging stations to the grid [10, 11]. Demonstrated the effectiveness of on-board charging in charging EV batteries.

Batteries with low power consumption, on the other hand, are charged on board. As such, off-board chargers are a more practical choice than on-board chargers. [12–13] Examine the off-board charger topology. Current research envisions a single-stage, solar-powered, off-board charging station for grid-connected electric vehicles. This outlet allows power to flow in both directions. A bi-directional converter connects the electric vehicle to his DC intermediate circuit at the charging station. Bi-directional converters protect EV batteries from second harmonic currents and DC link ripple, extending battery life. Furthermore, the battery performance of electric vehicles is no longer determined by the intermediate circuit voltage. The bidirectional converter's duty cycle controls battery charging and discharging.

PV arrays are used to charge electric vehicle (EV) batteries, sending additional power to the utility company, alleviating the need for generators. The VSC provides the required reactive power regulation for the grid. Connecting

Challenges of Using MIMO Channel Technology in 5G wireless Communication Systems

Sk Sahir [1], A somasekhar [2], K Syam Prasad [3]

[1] Associate professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract—Multiple input multiple output (MIMO) systems, which are suitable for mmWave communications, facilitate building large arrays of communication channel with Reasonable form factors indoor and outdoor communications. In both, indoors and outdoors communications a reasonable coverage can be achieved by the high gains of array. Deploying MIMO systems in frequency-division duplex mode faces the issue of high feedback overhead of channel state information (CSI) to the transmitter. This issue is attributed to the used multiplexing algorithm. From other hand, it is expected that by 2020, all new 5G technologies will be in operation. Hence, it is crucial to investigate and analyze using the MIMO system with orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing OFDM modulation in 5G technology. This research sheds light on the potential challenges of implementing MIMOOFDM in 5G technology. It proposed four models with different number of transmitter and receiver antenna elements in the array. All proposed model used 2 elements per row in transmitter and receiver antenna. The four models are implemented in two cases Line of sight LOS and Non Line of Sight NLOS. The channel rank and condition number of channel matrix are regarded as significant and accurate mathematical indicators which can be used to evaluation MIMO channel technology. The condition number is calculated from the obtained results of four models with rank of channel metrics.

Keywords—5G; Channel Coefficient $h(m,k)(f)$; MIMO ; NLOS; OFDM; SISO.

I. INTRODUCTION

The demand on higher data rates, services with better quality and fully mobile and connected wireless network is increased. 5G technology satisfies the previous demands as it is anticipated that 5G wireless networks will achieve 10 times higher than 4G in spectral efficiency and energy efficiency. That required significant

Some Concepts in Numerical Method for Solving Non-Linear Equation

Syed Asma [1], G Srinivasa Rao [2], R Srinivasa Rao [3]

[1] Associate professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Associate professor

Department of S&H (Maths)

Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract- This paper will focus on the numerical methods involved in solving systems of nonlinear equations. First, we will study Powell's method for finding a local minimum of a function, where the function must be a real-valued function of a fixed number of Real-valued inputs. Second, we will examine Regular falsi method which is also called False-position method this method has been described as a generalization of the Bisection Method from which we can try for a better convergence, at the risk of a worse one, or none at all. And third, to calculate the higher order Lagrange's interpolation of the given function, we will study Neville's method we will also give working examples and application of Powell's method, Regular-Falsi method and Neville's method. Which are playing very important role in engineering and science and technology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the years, we have been taught on how to solve equations using various algebraic methods. These methods include the substitution method and the elimination method. Other algebraic methods that can be executed include the quadratic formula and factorization. In Linear Algebra, we learned that solving systems of linear and non-linear equations can be implemented by using row reduction as an algorithm. However, when these methods are not successful, we use the concept of numerical methods. Numerical Methods are used to approximate solutions of equations when exact solutions cannot be determined via algebraic methods. They construct successive approximations that converge to the exact solution of an equation or system of equations. In this paper we focused on solving nonlinear equations involving with various variables. We used methods such as Powell's method, the Regular-Falsi method, and the

DESIGN OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER

Kuchipudi Kiran Kumar[1], B Srinivasarao[2], Ch Lakshmi Nagabala[3]
[1] Associate professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Civil Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract- Extensive essential consideration is a vital part of any beneficial medical services model. There is ideal proof that wellbeing structures that accurately manage assets of unwell-wellbeing, and find and manage disorders from the get-go in their ways of life cycles, convey far higher wellbeing results for a similar degree of use, than do others which disappear people to their own contraptions till they're totally unwell, and afterward use facility based methods to manage the difficulty. Great number one consideration has a few basic added substances which comprise of, complete consideration offered utilizing a bunch of pleasantly characterized conventions, empanelment of a depicted populace, risk separation of the empanelled people and a proactive effort to high-threat patients, attendant contributions and care-coordination, and scene the study of disease transmission. Various nations, comprehensive of Brazil, Costa Rica, and Thailand have built areas of strength for out care approaches, and, surprisingly, inside the US there are commendable designs comprehensive of the one given by utilizing Iora Health. Be that as it may, in spite of its allure and unnecessary levels of consumption brought about on it, right good number one consideration has not created in that frame of mind of some of limits. These incorporate, among various things, an absence of truly certain and ceaselessly cutting-edge exhaustive essential consideration conventions, a subculture of value-based number one give it a second thought, a

shortfall of a solid age spine, an absence of a pleasantly talented enhancement of gathering of laborers, and weak business undertaking designs. Tending to everything about limits is absolutely conceivable, however requires a focused endeavor and several organizations to be built, which incorporates with givers and purchasers who are intrigued by the improvement of wellness frameworks in India.

INTRODUCTION

In any health system there are many levels at which care can be provided and, while for the patient these distinctions may be largely irrelevant, from a design and operations perspective there is value in thinking about them in three distinct blocks, namely, comprehensive primary care, secondary care, and tertiary care.

1. Comprehensive Primary care, for the purposes of this note is defined as any care that is offered within a 15-minute walk of the patient's home and offers her as broad a range of care as is feasible and cost-effective in that location. This note will seek to explore the potential shape such care may take.

2. Secondary care, on the other hand, could be an hour or so drive away and would offer comprehensive surgical care which is either of a routine nature or is needed in emergency settings. Such a facility would least have a General Surgeon and a graduate nurse (or an undergraduate

A SUCCESSIVE IMPACT OF TEMPERATURE AND IRRADIANCE ON LIFETIME OF PV INVERTER

M Sivanageswara rao [1], V Suresh Kumar [2], G Gopayya [3]
[1] Associate Professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract: - Age of PV inverters will be affected from the foundation areas related to different sun situated irradiant and encompassing high temperature profiles (also implied toward being essential). All things considered, the foundation site in like manner impacts the degradation speed of the PV sheets, and thusly long stretch essentialness creation and constancy. Prior workmanship lifetime assessment in PV INV's haven't till investigated any impact of the PV load up defilements. In the paper as needs be evaluates the age of PV INV worried about board degradation expenses and assignment profiles. Evaluations has finished at PV systems presented in Himachal Pradesh and Tamilnadu. Results reveal at the PV board degradation pace impressively influences the PV INV period, especially in the warm air (e.g., Tamilnadu), There the board defiles in faster rate. In light of everything, the PV INV period gauge will be veered off at 54 %, in the event that the impact of PV board defilements.

Index Terms—PV INV, generation, reliability, mission profile, degradation,

1. INTRODUCTION

Photovoltaic (PV) advancement might perhaps transform into a critical essentialness source in the near future, then, at that point, has experienced a greater improvement rank through the most as of late in once in decade [1]. As more PV systems has been presented then connected with an organization, with the immovable quality then age are expanding progressively massively thought [2]-[4]. The continuous development, the period of PV loads up ordinarily legitimized in 20-25 years, while the PV INV lifetime by and large limited to bring down level in 15 years [5]. Consequently, the PV INV will be represented as the most fundamental parts which cause frustrations at the entire PV systems [6], [7]. At network related PV structures, the cost connected with the PV INV disillusionment can be around 59 % in full scale system cost [8].

Age of lattice related PV INV will be essentially affected with the functioning conditions, that would impact any warm stacking in the power devices [9]-[11]. It tends to be a result of different control strategies at the PV [12]-[15], yet moreover the foundation areas Studies have uncovered that the foundation region significantly

Effect of Mechano chemically Synthesized Copper (II) and Silver (I) Complexes with Cefuroxime on Some Cephalosporin Resistance Bacteria

Dr L.Kalyani [1], Balasaraswathi [2], B Sobhan Babu [3]
[1] professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Associate professor
Department of S&H (Chemistry)
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract- Complexation plays a vital role in drug development as a means of modifying the pharmacological, toxicological and physico-chemical properties of drugs. In this study, Copper (II) and Silver (I) complexes of cefuroxime were synthesized by solvent free technique (mechano chemical). The complexes were characterized by physico-chemical methods such as infrared, UV/Visible, elemental analysis, melting point, solubility and conductivity. Based on the results obtained, the complexes were proposed to have the formula [(CFU)2H2O] and [Ag(CFU)NO3] where CFU stand for cefuroxime. The antimicrobial activities of the synthesized complexes were tested using disc diffusion method, against different strains of bacteria such as Strepto coccus pneumonia, Bacillus subtillus, Salmonella typhi, Klebsiella pnuemoniae, Escherichia coli, Methicillinresistance staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) ,Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Staphlylococcus aureus. It has been observed that the complexes have higher activity than the free ligand. The IR spectral data indicates that CFU coordinate to the metal ion through v(COO), v(C=O) and oxygen atom of water molecule. The melting point, colour and electronic spectra of the complexes were different from that of the ligand, which suggest formation of coordination compounds. Keywords: Antibiotic resistance, Cephalosporin, Silver, Copper and Mechanochemical.

1. INTRODUCTION

The treatment of diseases remains an important and challenging problem because of a combination of factors including emerging infectious diseases and the increasing number of multi-drug resistance microbial pathogens. Despite the large number of antibiotics and

Newer Developments in HPLC Impacting Pharmaceutical Analysis: A Brief Review

K Lalitha Babu [1], A Suresh Babu [2], K Kamalakar [3]

[1] Associate professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Associate professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

1. INTRODUCTION

High-performanceliquid chromatography (HPLC) is the premier analytical technique used in many pharmaceutical applications including potency/purity/performance assays, pharmacokinetics/ bioanalytical testing, purification, high throughput screening (HTS),

In Process Control (IPC) Monitoring and Quality Control (QC) testing [1-6]. The pharmaceutical industry is the major consumer segment of HPLC and has been the primary driving force for higher throughput and performance. This article provides a brief review of significant developments in HPLC impacting pharmaceutical analysis in the last decade. Instrumentation: Ultra-high pressure LC (UHPLC) going mainstream. Columns: Sub-2 μm, sub-3μm core-shell and hybrid particles; novel bonding chemistries; hydrophilic interaction chromatography (HILIC); immobilized polysaccharide chiral phases; columns for biomolecules and biopharmaceuticals. Others: Liquid chromatography – Mass Spectrometry (LC/ MS) - particularly High-Resolution MS (HRMS) or Hybrid MS; Charged Aerosol Detector (CAD); Automated Method Development Systems (AMDS).

yet comprehensive update of important HPLC developments, with each topic supported by brief descriptions of practical benefits/applications, critical commentaries from a user's perspective, and key references.

Ultra-high-pressuree Liquid Chromatography (UHPLC):

The "revolution" in ultra-high pressure LC (UHPLC) began in 1997 with the proof-of-concept study by Professor James

Secure Data Transfer and Deletion from Counting Bloom Filter in Cloud Computing

B Divakar [1], Sk John Saida [2], S Sai Kiran [3]

[1] Associate professor, [2] Assistant Professor, [3] Assistant professor

Department of Computer Science Engineering

Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract- With the fast growth of cloud storage, a growing number of data owners are opting to outsource their data to a cloud server, which may significantly reduce local storage overhead. Because various cloud service providers provide varying levels of data storage service, such as security, dependability, access speed, and pricing, cloud data transfer has become a musthave for data owners looking to switch cloud service providers. As a result, data owners' major issue is how to safely migrate data from one cloud to another while also permanently deleting the transferred data from the original cloud. In this work, we propose a novel counting Bloom filter-based technique to tackle this problem. Not only can the suggested method provide safe data transport, but it can also ensure permanent data erasure. Furthermore, the suggested system may meet public verifiability requirements without the need of a trusted third party. Finally, we provide a simulation implementation to illustrate our proposal's feasibility and efficiency.

Key words — Cloud storage, Data deletion, Data transfer, Counting Bloom filter, Public verifiability.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing, an emerging and very promising computing paradigm, connects large-scale distributed storage resources, computing resources and network bandwidths together[1,2]. By using these resources, it can provide tenants with plenty of high-quality cloud services. Due to the attractive advantages, the services (especially cloud storage service) have been widely applied[3,4], by which the resource-constraint data owners can outsource their data to the cloud server, which can greatly

Block chain and Artificial Intelligence: Fraud Detection in Banking Sectors

Chandu Delhi Police [1], K Swaroopa rani [2], D Ramanjaneeyulu [3]
[1] Associate professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Computer Science Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

ABSTRACT

Block chain and artificial intelligence (AI) are two emerging technologies that have the potential to revolutionize how banks detect fraud. Banks can detect and prevent fraudulent activities more efficiently and effectively by combining block chain's secure and immutable record with AI's powerful analytical abilities. This article examines the benefits and drawbacks of combining block chain with artificial intelligence for fraud detection in the banking industry, as well as a full description of recent research in this topic. This paper examines how these technologies might be integrated into existing fraud detection systems and speculates on their future development and utilization. Finally, our research highlights the intriguing potential of block chain and AI for fraud detection in the banking business, as well as the importance of further research and development in this subject.

Keywords: artificial intelligence; fraudulent banking operations; machine learning; fraud detection

I. INTRODUCTION

Banks and financial organizations face a host of fraud-related issues in today's atmosphere. Identity theft, credit card fraud, and money laundering are all instances of fraudulent behaviors that can result in severe financial losses for banks and their customers. The banking industry is constantly looking for innovative ways to prevent fraud, and block chain and artificial intelligence (AI) are two technologies that have the potential to have a significant impact in this field. A distributed ledger, block chain technology enables safe and transparent transactions. In a block chain system, all transactions are recorded in blocks that are linked together to form a chain. Each block contains a digital signature that has been encrypted and protected, a timestamp, and transaction data. Because of its decentralized character, block chain provides a tamper-proof and transparent system that can prevent fraud in financial transactions. AI is a technology that enables computers to learn from data and make decisions based on that learning. AI systems are capable of analyzing vast amounts of data and detecting trends that may signal fraud. By studying prior transaction data, AI can learn to detect aberrant patterns of behavior that may signal fraudulent activity. Block chain technology and artificial intelligence (AI) could be used in tandem to detect and prevent fraud in the banking industry. By merging these technologies, banks may create a system that is both safe and intelligent.

As fraud becomes more sophisticated, we must find new strategies to protect ourselves in this work. The five most frequent strategies of preventing bank fraud are as follows: artificial intelligence, biometric data, consortium data, high technology standards, and machine learning [2]. Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, fraudulent bank transactions have become even more widespread as a result of the considerable shift toward online transactions and the establishment of several charitable funds that criminals employ to fool users.

The purpose of this research was to employ machine learning models to detect fraudulent banking transactions. The study sought to create algorithms capable of reliably recognizing such transactions. Preprocessing techniques and machine learning algorithms were applied. The importance of this work stems from the proposed method's ability to increase the identification of fraudulent banking transactions, particularly during the pandemic when many transactions have switched online and during times of war when numerous organizations and events are collecting money.

In such a system, transaction data would be stored on a block chain, providing a tamper-proof and transparent record of

A NOVEL BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR WITH STANDALONE PV APPLICATION

Dr.N Lakshmi Narayana [1], G Ravi Kumar [2], J Vanaja [3]
[1] Professor, [2] Assistant Professor, [3] Associate professor
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract— This work oversees utilization sun controlled photovoltaic (SPV) energy in brush_less DC (BLDC) motor decided water siphon. A DC-DC support converter (CONV), used as center of street power forming unit accepts an essential part in viability improvement of SPV show and sensitive start of BLDC motor with fitting control. The speed control of BLDC motor executed by PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) regulator of voltage source inverter (VSI) using DC interface voltage regulator. No additional control or current identifying part enquired for rate control. The direct of projected siphoning system shown by evaluating its various displays through MATLAB/simulink based entertainment learning.

Keywords—PV;_BLDC; Boost_CONV; Soft_starting; PWM; VSI; Speed_control.

I.INTRODUCTION

The water siphoning developed greatest alluring utilization of SPV energy especially in distant provincial zones where power spread either practically inconceivable or inefficient if conceivable [1]. By & large, DC-DC CONV utilized for greatest force point following (MPPT) of SPV exhibit. A DC-DC buck CONV utilized in [2] for perpetual lodestone DC (PMDC) engine driven radiating siphon. A PMDC engine in spite of fact that evades one of force change stage for example VSI, lamentably it has low productivity, high support price & needs regular upkeep [3]. Then again, buck CONV fundamentally requires wave channel at its info bringing about expanded expense & size, subsequently not adjusted.

In this work, DC-DC help CONV used in MPPT of PV exhibit. The explanations for picking this CONV its natural properties least conceivable exchanging pressure, high change proficiency in view of less number parts, excellent switch usage & disposal of info swell channel since information inductor itself goes about as wave channel [4]. But three traditional DC-DC CONVs viz. buck, lift & buck-support CONV, any remaining created geographies [5] have higher number of parts bringing about effectiveness crumbling, expanded cost, weight & size. Also, these CONVs, including traditional buck-support CONV, experience ill effects

Use of a deep learning system for independent accident recognition in caves with poor CCTV video

P Nageswara Rao, SK Mastanbi, Subba Rayudu

Abstract—

The foundation of this study's deep learning technology is a combination of the Object Detection and Tracking System (ODTS) and the widely-used Faster Regional Convolution Neural Network. Accidents such as (1) Wrong-Way Driving (WWD), (2) Stopping, (3) People Exiting Vehicles in Tunnels, and (4) Fires may be automatically detected and tracked using a (Faster R-CNN) for Object Detection and a Conventional Object Tracking method. Based on the Bounding Box (BBox) findings from item Detection, ODTS assigns ID numbers to each moving and detected item by comparing the Boombox from the current and previous video frames. Typical object detection frameworks are able to do what our system does—follow an item as it moves over time. We obtained average accuracy (AP) values of 0.8479 for autos, 0.7161 for individuals, and 0.9085 for flames after training a deep learning model in ODTS using datasets of tunnel event images. Then, using four films, one for every accident, the ODTS-based Tunnel CCTV Accident Detection System was evaluated using the trained deep learning model.

I. INTRODUCTION

Object detection technologies have allowed for the precise measurement and localization of specific items in both static and moving media. Cancer diagnostics, autonomous vehicles, and closed-circuit television (CCTV) security systems are just a few of the many new uses that have recently surfaced. Object tracking is another subfield of image processing that makes use of distinct identifiers to monitor the movement of objects over time. Be that as it may, tracking moving things begins with recognizing them in a static picture. Therefore, it stands to reason that the object detection's execution quality should significantly impact the object stacking outcomes. This object tracking system has been successful in many different applications. Countless instances abound, including but not limited to: protecting sensitive locations, tracking a moving target (such as a person or car), monitoring crime scenes using traffic cameras, and many more. In the framework of traffic management, this research investigates and controls traffic conditions using automated object identification as an example. Outlined below are the key aspects of every

Assistant Professor[1,2,3]
(Department of Computer Science Engineering)
priyadarshini institute of technology

A Comparative Study on Improving Sentiment Analysis using Machine Learning Classifiers

Chandu Delhipolice , Malleswari, D Purnima

Abstract:

Sentiment analysis, which seeks to ascertain the general public's emotional response to a given topic, is a cornerstone of NLP. Several criteria, including feature selection, model selection, and hyperparameter tuning, greatly affect the performance of ML classifiers, even if they have shown promising outcomes in sentiment analysis applications. Improving sentiment analysis using machine learning classifiers is the goal of this study, which does a thorough comparative analysis. We investigate several feature extraction approaches, test many classifiers, and tweak hyperparameters for optimal performance. Our findings give important insight into the most effective approaches to sentiment analysis and provide practical suggestions for improving current systems.

Keywords: Topics covered include machine learning, sentiment analysis, NLP, and the OneR method.

I. Introduction

Finding the overarching tone or emotional undercurrent in text data retrieved from sources like news stories, social media posts, and product reviews is the goal of sentiment analysis, also known as opinion mining, a subfield of natural language processing (NLP). This endeavor has taken on more significance in recent years because to the growing volume of user-generated content online and the need for companies and corporations to comprehend public opinion. Machine learning classifiers, which can automatically identify positive, negative, or neutral text, are now the most prevalent approach to sentiment analysis. There are a lot of factors that could significantly impact how well these classifiers work, including the classifier algorithm, the features used, and the hyperparameter settings. It is crucial to optimize these components in order to get trustworthy sentiment analysis results. Imparting subjective information from textual data, sentiment analysis is a subfield of machine learning and natural language processing (NLP). Opinion mining is another name for it. Numerous applications depend on it, including monitoring social media, evaluating customer comments, assessing items, and maintaining brand reputation. Sentiment analysis aims to detect emotional tones, sometimes called sentiments, which might be positive, negative, or neutral. Companies, groups, and individuals looking for statistics on public opinion and decision-making may find this information useful.

Associate Professor[1] , Assistant Professor[2,3]
(Department of Computer Science Engineering)
priyadarshini institute of technology

Development of a system that uses mobile agents and sensor networks to track the status of equipment rooms

Y.Sambasivarao , K.Ravi Kumar , Gudurce . Ravi kumar

Associate Professor[1,2] , Assistant Professor[3]

(Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering)

priyadarshini institute of technology

Abstract

Traditional environmental monitoring systems have relied on cable transmission, which is notoriously expensive, inaccurate, and difficult to set up. Some technological solutions, such as those using mobile agents and WSNs, may be able to fix the issues. In this paper, we propose a new approach to environmental monitoring. After keeping an eye on the inside settings, our system may instantly sound alarms if something out of the norm happens. After implementing the proposed method, a company's management became much more effective. Elsevier Ltd. is the publisher.

Keywords: *Agent on the go; network of wireless sensors; tracking of the natural world*

Introduction

As our society becomes increasingly reliant on digital infrastructure, computer networks are taking on more significance. All of the hardware in an equipment room, including computers, servers, UPS, and air conditioners, has to be kept at the ideal temperature, humidity, and electrical current levels. Due to management teams' inability to promptly identify equipment problems, network disruptions are common in equipment rooms that depend on outdated maintenance techniques. This highlights the need of building a state-of-the-art equipment room system capable of meeting general and specialized requirements. Equipment protection, alerts, and problem detection all depend on an environmental monitoring system. In order to maintain efficient environmental management in the equipment room, it is imperative that any issues be addressed promptly. The efficiency of the network has a direct correlation to the dependability of the systems in the equipment room. Most current environmental monitoring systems rely on cable transmission, which has a number of drawbacks including high cost, unstable operation, disposal hassles, and difficulty in identifying faults. When the topic of wireless communication comes up, these days it seems like everyone is referring about Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs). Embedded computers, sensor technology, modern networking, and wireless communications are all a component of it. Microsensor nodes with wireless transition and compute capabilities, when deployed in large numbers, comprise a WSN. Its network topologies often exhibit self-organizational traits. Software that can walk about on its own and obey orders is called a Mobile Agent (MA). In order to interact with an object, MA may go to its storage system and use the shared network or hosting that the item offers. This study set out to combine WSN and MA technologies in order to provide a solid

Character-based Leadership Components at the Combat Battalion of the Czech Land Forces

Dr. Annadasu Srikanth Babu, Sk Masrath Fathima, D Bhavani
Associate Professor[1,2] , Assistant Professor[3]
(Department of Master of Business Administration)
priyadarshini institute of technology

Abstract

The military provides a unique setting for leadership studies because of the harsh situations that are encountered there. Which personal qualities, according to an officer's subordinates, contribute to effective leadership in this setting is still debatable. Much of the prior work relied on quantitative approaches, while ignoring or underutilizing others. What qualities do subordinates see as most important in an officer? That is the issue this research seeks to answer. A total of forty active-duty members of the Land Forces of the Army of the Czech Republic's 44th Light Motorized Battalion volunteered to take part. Three character-related open-ended questions were used to collect data. When asked about the qualities of an officer, troops most often mentioned qualities such as being fair, honest, decisive, compassionate, dependable, purposeful, and willing. Based on these findings, we may infer characteristics of character-based leadership in the military.

Keywords: issues of character-based leadership, perspectives of followers, military officials, and free-form inquiries.

Introduction

When individuals work together under a strong leader's guidance, they can accomplish more than they could on their own. To be more precise, it is physically impossible to do certain jobs on your own. The term "followship" more accurately describes the situation than "leadership," which is the action of following another person. How effective a leader is is ultimately dependent on the actions of their followers (Dixon, 2008). The military setting is often used to study effective leadership principles because of the tremendous expectations placed on serving troops. Leadership takes on a new dimension in situations when individuals are subjected to great emotional, bodily, or financial danger, according to Hannah et al. (2009).

positioned within its proper setting. As an example, Fiedler's (1955, 1966) contingency model of leadership, which originated in military studies, demonstrates how many results from this setting are later used in civilian life. Michelson (2013) argues that an officer's character, or "who they are as a person," is more important than ever before due to the fact that modern warfare demands small cohesive units from front-line soldiers and gives their leaders more autonomy to make right decisions in complex and frequently dilemmatic situations (Řehka, 2018). In such a setting, the idea of character-based leadership— "leadership process at which leader is followed due to their character traits as perceived by their followers"—becomes more salient.

IMPACT OF BUYING BEHAVIOUR ON EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN MARKETING PRACTICES: A CASE STUDY ON FMCG BUYERS IN GUNTUR AND KRISHNNA DISTRICTS

Prof.A.Narasimha Rao*   A.Srikanth Babu**

*Professor, Department of Commerce and Management Studies, Andhra University, Viskhapatnam.
**Associate Professor, Department of M.B.A, Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science,
Chintalapudi Village, Near Tenali, Guntur (Dt).

Abstract
The study is conducted to understand the buying behaviour of FMCG products in Andhra Pradesh. Through this study the researcher is trying to understand the buyer behaviour on modern marketing practices sales in Guntur and krishnna districts, Andhra Pradesh. The results drawn in the study is purely based on the survey conducted among the shoppers using modern marketing practices i.e. online shopping. On-line shopping allows the shoppers to purchase products from the convenience of their homes by using the online services.

In this context the present study was conducted on on-line shoppers on FMCG products, the purpose of study is to measure the attitudinal differences among the online shoppers of various markets in Guntur and Krishnna districts. A total 123 online shoppers among various markets from two districts with the pilot study. Both primary and secondary data was used to analyze data. Few statistical techniques are also used to provide statistical inferences. After the data was analyzed the conclusions are drawn and suggestions are given to the online marketing companies to improve the effectiveness of modern marketing practices.

Keywords: Modern Marketing practices, FMCG Products, Effectiveness, Buying behaviour.

Introduction
Modern marketing practices are considered to be a very helpful to the buyers in selecting right and suitable products in FMCG markets. It allows customers to enjoy a wide variety of products and items not only from a specific store, but from a diverse storage that includes all kinds of items. Online shopping also provides customers with a good customer service that also occurs online. Purchasing items and products through the Web is a very easy task to do.

Purchasing items and products through modern marketing practices is a very easy task to do. It is now playing a very important role in everybody's life especially elderly people, as well as people with a very busy life schedule. It provides a very comfortable service for its customers, by being able to save the item in the personal shopping bag, and buy it later on.

Research Problem
An extensive investigation of the literature provides numerous studies on the topic of buyer behaviour. However, there are very few studies to access buying behaviour on moern marketing practices like online shopping. Based on investigator personal observation and data collected from secondary sources, many online companies had undergone various surveys to identify buying behaviour on modern marketing practices but results are not up to the expected level and also very few studies were attempted in identifying buying behaviour in Krishnna and Guntur districts.

Index Modulation with PAPR and Beamforming for 5G MIMO-OFDM

B Jeevan kumar [1], P T Balakrishna [2], K Syam Prasad [3]

[1] Associate professor, [2] Associate Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract— Although key techniques for next-generation wireless communication have been explored separately, relatively little work has been done to investigate their potential cooperation for performance optimization. To address this problem, we propose a holistic framework for robust 5G communication based on multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM). More specifically, we design a new framework that supports: 1) index modulation based on OFDM (OFDM–M) [1]; 2) sub-band beamforming and channel estimation to achieve massive path gains by exploiting multiple antenna arrays [2]; and 3) sub-band pre-distortion for peak-to-average-power-ratio (PAPR) reduction [3] to significantly decrease the PAPR and communication errors in OFDMIM by supporting a linear behavior of the power amplifier in the modem. The performance of the proposed framework is evaluated against the state-of-the-art QPSK, OFDM-IM [1] and QPSK-spatiotemporal QPSK-ST [2] schemes. The results show that our framework reduces the bit error rate (BER), mean square error (MSE) and PAPR compared to the baselines by approximately 6–13dB, 8–13dB, and 50%, respectively.

I. INTRODUCTION

International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT) has set ambitious goals for year 2020 and beyond, called IMT2020, and announced its use-cases, such as enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB), massive machine type communication (mMTC) and ultra-reliable low latency communication (URLLC) [4]. To achieve these goals, robust communication between a user equipment (UE) and the base station (eNodeB) is required. Although key technologies for 5G have been studied separately, relatively little work has been done to explore an overarching framework that seamlessly integrates them to significantly enhance

COVID-19 DETECTION TECHNIQUES WITH X RAY IMAGES USING MACHINE LEARNING

Dr. Y Sobhan Babu [1], CH Anand Babu [2], Y Gopi Chand [3]
[1] professor, [2]Associate Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Computer Science Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract: COVID-19 has been declared as a pandemic in over 200 countries of the world.COVID-19 isan infectious disease that is primarily caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2((SARS-CoV-2). According to the latest figures by the world health organization, the number of confirmed cases for the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide is more than 20 million worldwide and the number of fatalities reported is over 700,000. It has been found from several studies that medical imaging coupled with machine learning methods holds great promise in the detection and follow-up of the COVID-19 disease due to the enhanced accuracy in results of the experiments performed by the researchers. Machine Learning (ML)-based solutions can be used to simultaneously analyse multiple input computed tomography (CT) images of chest and lungs. A large number of papers have been published that show the application of machine learning methods in successful detection of the COVID- 19 disease. Such applications demonstrate the suitability of feature prediction, identification of involvedrisks and therefore managing and intercepting the outbreak of such diseases. This paper describes some of the techniques in machine learning that can be used detection of COVID-19 disease.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, CT scan, image processing, Machine Learning, Deep Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION
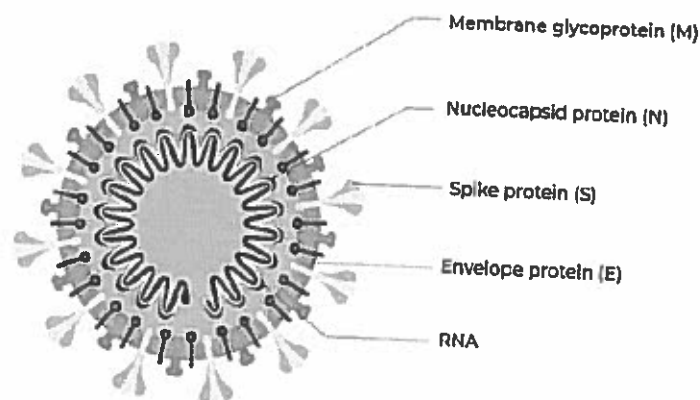
A coronavirus contains four structural proteins, including spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M) and nucleocapsid (N) proteins
Source: J Peiris, Y Guan & K Yuen, Severe acute respiratory syndrome, Nature Medicine Supplement 2004, 10 (12)

2022- JUNE

Assessment of Drinking Water Quality and Efficiency of Water Treatment Plants in Udaipur, Rajasthan

Kuchipudi Kiran Kumar[1], B Venkata Srinivasa rao[2], Ch Lakshmi Nagabala[3]
[1] Associate professor, [2] Assistant Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Civil Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract- There is a requirement to assess the performance of water treatment plant for proper treatment of raw water. Percentage removal efficiency is used to determine the performance of the plant to assess how much contaminants were removed. This study was carried out to determine the efficiency of eleven water treatment plants in Udaipur through testing of water from source of water treatment plants and tap water of respective treatment plants in Udaipur. Highest average efficiency is 65.84% of Fatehsagar RGF and lowest average efficiency is 54.88% of Titardi RGF. It is found that efficiency of Fatehsagar P.F., Gulab Bagh R.G.F. and Titardi RGF less than 60% and rest of all treatment plant have more than 60% efficiency. In this study comparison of raw and treated water and removal average efficiencies of water treatment plants were also found through results of laboratory testing and graphical representation of the obtained data for eleven water treatment plants. The finding of turbidity in raw water source of Fateh Sagar RGF, Fateh Sagar PF, Nandeshwar, Neemach Mata and WTP Smart City was relatively higher than 5 NTU which is desirable limit as per Indian standard drinking water specifications.

Keywords: Water Quality, Water Treatment Plant, Efficiency, Raw Water, Treated Water

1. Introduction

Water is as essential for life as air. It has been estimated that two third of human body is constituted of water. Water is absolutely essential not only for survival of human being, but also for animals, plants and all other living beings[1]. It is necessary that the water required for their

Breast Cancer using Machine Learning Techniques -A Survey

L.Srinivasa Rao [1], D Purnima [2], R Veeranja Neyulu [3]

[1] [2]Associate professor, [2] Assistant Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Computer Science Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract - the critical challenge of predicting breast cancer, a leading cause of mortality among women. The paper explores the application of various machine learning (ML) algorithms, including Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbor, Decision Tree, and ensemble techniques like Random Forest, Adaboost, and XGBoost, for breast cancer prediction. These ML methods are essential for doctors and pathologists, providing automated tools to differentiate between malignant and benign tumors. The study evaluates these algorithms using different performance measures and finds that both Decision Tree and XGBoost classifiers achieve the highest accuracy at 97%. Additionally, XGBoost demonstrates the highest Area Under the Curve (AUC) value, indicating its excellent performance in breast cancer prediction with an AUC of 0.999. This research underscores the effectiveness of ML techniques in aiding medical professionals in breast cancer diagnosis and decision-making.

1. Introduction

GLOBOCAN 2020 report shows that how cancer is more dangerous as it recorded total 19.3 cases in that 10 million deaths in 2020 [1,2].Female breast cancer has recorded with 2.3 million new cases [1] and also indicates the mortality rate also increased. Breast cancer created huge impact on the life of women. Mortality rate can be decreased by increasing awareness, early prediction and diagnosis [3]. Today medical field generates large amount data of different diseases and that data helps to perform analysis and further predictions. Technology helps lot to doctors [4] pathologist for performing an accurate prediction that helps to avoid

CHARON: A SECURE CLOUD OF CLOUDS SYSTEM FOR STORING AND SHARING BIG DATA

CH Venkata rao [1], P Vamsi Krishna [2], N Sita Ram [3]
[1] Assistant professor, [2] Assistant Professor, [3] Assistant professor
Department of Computer Science Engineering
Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Tenali,Guntur

Abstract- We introduce CHARON, a cloud-based storage system capable of securely storing and transferring large amounts of data across numerous cloud providers and storage repositories while adhering to the legal requirements for sensitive personal data. CHARON has three distinct features: (1) it does not rely on a single entity for trust, (2) it does not use a client-managed server, and (3) it efficiently manages huge files across a network of redistributed storage providers. In addition, we created a unique Byzantine-resilient data-centric leasing protocol to prevent write-write conflicts between clients accessing shared resources. We test CHARON with micro an application-based benchmarks that simulate representative bioinformatics workflows, a popular big data domain. The results reveal that our unique architecture is not only viable, but also has a better end-to-end performance than competing cloud-based systems by up to 2:5.
Keywords: Big-data storage, Cloud storage, Byzantine fault tolerance.

I. INTRODUCTION

The excessive volume, velocity, and sort of of records employer, requiring them to scale whilst make certain safety and records being bent with the aid of using numerous medical and commercial enterprise area venture trendy answer dependability. We right here CHARON, a near-POSIX cloud-sponsored garage area device able to storing and sharing huge records with minimum employer and no dedicated infrastructure. The essential motivation for constructing this device become to guide the employer of genomic records, using widely-reachable cloud offerings might facilitate the sharing of records amongst bio banks, hospitals, and laboratories, serving as a controlled repository for public and access managed datasets. The trouble is a way to take advantage of the blessings of public clouds

Prioritizing Vehicles that Carry Important Characters (Political) WhenCrossing SignalizedIntersections

Dr. N Bhaskara rao, B Srinivasarao, G KomalRaj

ABSTRACT

At the last stoplight in the urban transit system, a long line of vehicles advanced almost simultaneously to the next stoplight. By timing the associated route's signal with the group, we may improve the intersection's efficiency and reduce overall delay and stop of automobiles. In a similar vein, the study political vehicles had their wait and stop times reduced using this method. From Saad-Abad Palace to the president's office on Pasteur Street, this study considers a portion of the route used by political vehicles. The goal of this study was to find ways to improve the Aimsun simulator program's automobile ranking system. In order to find out when these vehicles arrived at the junction, two IDs were inserted: one before the intersection was built and one after. Some of the things that came out of this study are: The average travel time increases by 10 seconds in a situation with greater green time. While delays averaged 6 seconds in the 15-second extension scenario, they were 7 seconds in the 10-second scenario. The average amount of stops made by each vehicle rose by 0.1 in both cases.

Key words: Reduced journey time, political vehicle, road junction, and prioritization.

1. INTRODUCTION

All that is required to defend them against threats like abduction, assault, and assassination is character protection (1). The chosen persons of a nation or country who are in charge of administering the country at any given moment, or in terms of social status, as the elite and capital of a nation, are political figures with certain traits, such dignity and grandeur. In this respect, they too need protection. One way to defend people's identities is to implement measures based on movements, public assemblies, workplaces, and homes (2). When it comes to improving traffic management and safety, the traffic light is the most famous instrument. Even while traffic lights make it illegal for cars to go in the other way of a junction, they actually shorten commute times for drivers, on average, if the schedule is accurate (3). Although traffic lights are usually utilized independently at each intersection, they may be connected at certain places along a route when it is both required and efficient to do so. Furthermore, in time (four to six). To meet different traffic loads, the green time range of each phase may be adjusted by modifying certain traffic signals. Each set of lights has its green light duration defined by indicators located at certain distances from the stop line and in each direction coming up to the intersection (7, 8). There has been a lack of prioritizing research on the topic of public access protection with respect to the security and safety of conservation research. Therefore, the global relief vehicle priority system is examined in this part (9, 10). A sophisticated system was put in place to give buses priority on congested city streets. The buses and traffic lights in this scenario are both powered by computers. Above all else, time is of the essence. Here, the link acts as a representative for the route,

Professor[1], Associate Professor[2], Assistant Professor[3]
(Department of Civil Engineering)
priyadarshini institute of technology

Design of embedded systems using model-based hybrid power estimation

SK SAHIR B Jeevan kumar, G Prudhvi Raj

Abstract

With the development of more powerful processors and denser integrated circuit designs, system-on-chip (SoC) power management is becoming more important. Electronic system level (ESL) methods are now required for power estimation, which is a crucial aspect of design. The primary goal of developing such customized machinery is to strike a better speed-accuracy balance. Incorporating consumption needs into cosimulation allows our paper's consumption prediction approach to be included into system design at early stages. Annotated power models and standalone power estimators may be used with this innovative approach to predict the energy consumption of white-box and black-box IPs. Our SystemC simulations were performed at the CABA (cycle accurate bit accurate) level to provide the most accurate power calculations. Our approach is fast and easy to use since we employ a model-driven engineering (MDE) technique to automatically build the simulated structures. These structures contain standalone power estimators. Concurrent use of annotated power models and standalone power estimators for consumption estimation of the same architecture is possible.

Introduction

An important issue presently is power loss, even if improvements in computer speed have resulted from advances in system-on-a-chip (SoC) integration. So, think about power usage while you're investigating room for design. In order to meet the desired time-to-market, it is essential to find a balance between power consumption and performance at the early stages of design. In order to address the power dilemma while maintaining design efficiency, we are in need of estimating approaches that provide abstraction and automation. An enormous increase in the design time for complex systems is caused by the thorough assessment of the simulated system-on-chip (SoC) utilizing low-level energy estimate methods. While such methods might be somewhat accurate, they are woefully inefficient for real-world use.

Associate Professor[1,2] , Assistant Professor[3]
(Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering)
priyadarshini institute of technology

An Observability Measurement for Range-Based Subsea Vehicle Localization

PT Balakrishna, AVN Deepthi, B Swapnika

Abstract:

In this work, we explore the associated observability problems with the overarching goal of localizing single and many AUVs utilizing range measurements. Global Navigation Satellite Systems and other geolocation systems are rendered ineffective underwater due to the absorption of electromagnetic radiation. Due to the high levels of error introduced by sensor bias and drift, AUV localization using dead reckoning techniques or cheap motion sensor units is not feasible. Trilateration algorithms are often used in localization systems to determine the distance between an AUV and a fixed network of transponders. Acoustic sensors play a key role in this process. These methods are costly and time-consuming to calibrate, and they can only detect AUVs within the region specified by the geometry of the transponders. An effective alternative to using mere transponder distance alone has been developed in recent years for use with AUVs. In this method, the onboard motion sensors of the AUV measure a variety of parameters, including depth, speed, and acceleration. Incorporating sound sensors into the system to allow AUVs to gauge their distance from one another is one potential next step for this concept. Given these developments, this study shows how the same mathematical model may manage relative and absolute vehicle localization. To further investigate how various forms of motion impact AUV localization performance, it adjusts observability ideas originally developed for nonlinear systems. We show that our proposed observability measure may improve the performance of an Extended Kalman filter by modeling this effect and testing it using a real-world marine vehicle. A modification will be made to the status of the filter observer as you drive.

Key words : We find terms like "observability metric," "submersible," and "range-only localization" among them.

Introduction

Autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) have gained popularity in the last several decades and are currently used extensively across many sectors, including as the military, academia, and the tourist sector. Helping marine scientists with their oceanographic environmental monitoring efforts is only one of many potential applications for autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs). For AUVs to complete their missions autonomously, precision locating skills are critical. While GNSSs and similar localization systems are known to work effectively above water, their utility is severely restricted when the vehicles are submerged since electromagnetic radiation is attenuated when employed underwater. To precisely determine an AUV's position, dead reckoning integrates inertial and velocity data. Nevertheless, number-wise, because of the Because dead reckoning accounts for sensor bias, drift, noise, and noise, it is only practical for shallow dives. But it may be swayed by outside forces and faulty models. Frequent surface visits may be necessary for the AUV to maintain an up-to-date

Associate Professor[1] , Assistant Professor[2,3]
(Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering)
priyadarshini institute of technology

charger for electric cars based on the TMS320LF2407A

Y.Sambasivarao , K.Ravi Kumar , Gudurce . Ravi kumar

Assistant Professor[1] , Associate Professor[2,3]

(Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering)

Priyadarshini institute of technology

Abstract

The research on digital chargers was hardly touched upon first. The digital charger's primary circuit, which includes a secondary rectifier and a shift-phase full bridge inverter, was designed with much theoretical consideration. The TMS320LF2407A served as the central component of our digital PID controller, software, and control system circuit. All of the technical details, including parameters and results, of the experiment were detailed. Dependable and able to handle the various charging processes required by current batteries is the charger's digital-control output, which employs soft-switching.

Introduction

A broad range of power batteries may be placed in electric cars, thus specialized charging infrastructure is needed to handle the increasing number of these vehicles on the road. As digital technology and digital signal processing (DSP) continue to grow in popularity, the control business is also seeing a significant technical shift. Consequently, there will be a considerable improvement in both the theoretical significance and the practical use of developing home electric vehicle charging equipment after research into digital control technology of special charger electric cars [1]. The digital charger's efficiency is highly related to the lord loop of the charging machine. With its compact size, excellent quality, and ease of implementation, inverter-type power offers a quick reaction time, a wide range of charging procedures it can manage, and a high working frequency. The full-bridge charging circuit with secondary rectification technique is the primary topic of this essay. Figure 1 shows the fundamental layout of the main circuit.Located on the secondary side of the transformer are rectifier diodes D1 and D2. In a single-phase or three-phase ac rectifier, the DC voltage is obtained by Vs, while Lf and Cf are the output filtering inductance and filter capacitance, respectively.
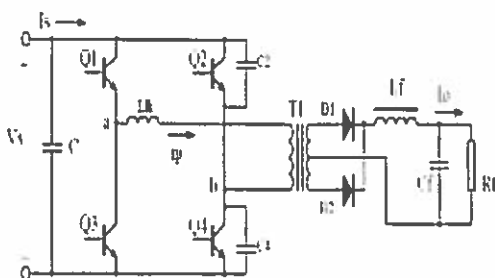
Experiences with Remote Working among Civil Servants in the Czech Republic and their Attitude toward its Use in the Future

Dr. Annadasu Srikanth Babu, Sk Mohammad Rati, D Bhavani

Associate Professor[1,2] , Assistant Professor[3]

(Department of Master of Business Administration)

priyadarshini institute of technology

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic sparked widespread changes in the global labor market, one of the most notable of which was the rise of remote employment. The purpose of this article is to provide a comprehensive overview of the perspectives of Czech Republic government employees on this form of employment, including their experiences with remote work, the amount to which they used it during the epidemic, and the impact it had on their lives. Lastly, we looked at how workers felt about future remote work initiatives. A survey questionnaire was sent to the government employees in order to get their opinions. To assess the replies, descriptive statistics and the comparison approach were used. Employees' perceptions of remote work, their experiences with it during the epidemic, and their needs for its future usage are summarized in the article's findings, which also include the most prevalent downsides and benefits. From the results of the focus group, we may infer that government workers had a favourable impression of remote work and that many of them would prefer to use it in the future, but largely with traditional office hours.

Keywords: employees, remote work, Czech Republic

Introduction

There has been a shift in methodology because to the COVID-19 epidemic. Working remotely, which was formerly just an advantage for some jobs, is now both a need and an opportunity for future organizational configurations in companies that support it. In light of the present state of the labor market—a scarcity of workers forces employers to compete for qualified candidates offering a variety of benefits—and the lessons learned from the pandemic's remote work experience, employees are demanding more of this kind of work in the future (Aon, 2021). In light of the energy crisis, which has made cost management an important consideration for businesses, we must consider employee needs and set guidelines that are both legally binding and embedded in company policies.

Working outside of an employer's physical location is now legal and regulated by the Labour Code, which also establishes guidelines for when and how much workers may be paid for such work. However, these regulations do not address every possible facet of off-site employment.

When it comes to remote work, the biggest concern is how to ensure employees' health and safety when they are not physically present at the office. In 2017, as part of the TA CR project Methodology for managing home office work, the Research Institute of Occupational Safety addressed the problem of complying with OSH regulations when working remotely (Senčik et al., 2017).

When attempting to adhere to all OSH regulations, employers face a Catch-22: they must ensure that their workers can safely carry out their job duties, yet they cannot inspect their working conditions without their employees' permission. The General Financial Directorate has interpreted the employer's obligation to create working conditions for the performance of work as including allowances for energy, water, gas, or Internet payments (Novinky.cz, 2021a), but the methodology for calculating these allowances is not specified anywhere. This adds another layer of ambiguity to the matter.

INDIAN VEHICLES NUMBER PLATE DETECTION AND RECOGNITION USING DIP

U Mahesh, P Sudheer, P.PRAVEEN

ABSTRACT:

Number Plate recognition, also called License Plate realization or recognition using image processing methods is a potential research area in smart cities and Internet of Things. Many of the existing automated number plate recognition systems work only in a controlled environment where images are captured from a straight angle with good illumination, clarity and standard fonts. Another drawback of existing works is that, they are based on UK number plates and may not suite for Indian number plates. This paper presents a novel image processing system for Indian number plate detection and recognition that can deal with, noisy, low illuminated, cross angled, non-standard font number plates. This work employs several image processing techniques such as, morphological transformation, Gaussian smoothing, and Gaussian thresholding in the pre-processing stage. Next, for number plate segmentation, contours are applied by border following and contours are filtered based on character dimensions and spatial localization. Finally, after the region of interest filtering and de-skewing, Knearest neighbor algorithm is used for character recognition. The proposed methods demonstrated promising results.

INTRODUCTION

Number plate acknowledgment is a type of programmed vehicle recognizable proof. A number plate is the one of a kind recognizable proof of vehicle. It is a picture preparing innovation used to distinguish vehicles by their own particular number plates. Constant number plate acknowledgment assumes an essential part in keeping up law requirement and keeping up movement rules. It has wide applications ranges, for example, toll court, stopping region, exceedingly security territories, visitor's regions and so forth. Number plate acknowledgment is intended to distinguish the number plate and afterward perceive the vehicle number

Associate Professor[1,2] , Assistant Professor[3]
(Department of Mechanical Engineering)
priyadarshini institute of technology
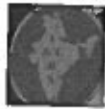
Impact of Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination on Agriculture Supply Chain Management: A Case Study on Cotton and Chill Farmers in Guntur and Prakasam Districts

Vidya Sagar[1]. Mullapudi, Subba Raydu. Thunga[2], A. SrikanthBabu[3],
Ch.Hymavathi[4]

[1]Associate Professor, Departmentof Management Studies, Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous), Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.

[2]Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, Andhra Loyola Institute Of Engineering and Technology, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.

[3]Associate Professor, M.B.A Department, Priyadarshini Institute of Technology& Science, Chintalapudi village, Near Tenali, Guntur (DT), Andhra Pradesh.

[4]Assistant Professor,Department of Management Studies, VFSTR, Vadlamudi, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh,

Abstract

The Research is undertaken among chilli and cotton farmers in various villages of Guntur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh. This study is formulated to analyse perceptions of farmers on knowledge sharing and dissemination practices that are applying in chilli and cotton crop supply chain functions. By this research the researcher made a attempt to assess and evaluate impact of knowledge sharing practices on effectiveness of agriculture supply chain management. The results are elicited by conducting survey among chilli and cotton farmers in different villages in Guntur and Prakasam districts. The survey was executed by selecting farmers purposefully among various regions in Guntur and Prakasam districts. For critical investigation on variables associated with research problem three categories are undertaken i.e. Knowledge sharing practices, Expertise on suppliers and distributors and Knowledge on marketing quality standards. The study results are extracted by analysing and evaluating perceptions of farmers on knowledge sharing practices, knowledge on suppliers and distributors.

Keywords : Agriculture Supplychain management, Knowledge sharing practices, distributors, marketing quality standards

I.   Introduction

Agriculture has been recognised as primary occupation in Indian economy and it is necessary for government, NGO and cooperative societies to give

A STUDY ON BUYING BEHAVIOUR OF INTERNET SHOPPERS WITH REFERENCE TO SELECTED HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS IN GUNTUR AND KRISHNNA DISTRICTS

Prof.A.Narasimha Rao*   **A.Srikanth Babu****

*Professor, Department of Commerce and Management Studies, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam,Andhra Pradesh.
**Associate .Professor, M.B.A Department, Priyadarshini Institute of Technology & Science, Chintalapudi Village, Near Tenali, Guntur (Dt)

Abstract
The study is conducted to understand the buying behaviour of household products in Andhra Pradesh. Through this study the researcher is trying to understand the internet shopper's satisfaction level which determines the effectiveness of online sales in Guntur and krishnna districts, Andhra Pradesh. The results drawn in the study is purely based on the survey conducted among the online shoppers. On-line shopping allows the shoppers to purchase products from the convenience of their homes by using the net. The internet shopping web sites allow buyers access to purchase the products they want to have. Instead of physically visiting a store for shopping people tend to be more dependent for shopping on-line.

In this context the present study was conducted on on-line shoppers in Indian household products, the purpose of study is to measure the attitudinal differences among the online shoppers of various markets in Guntur and Krishnna districts. A total 223 online shoppers among various markets from two districts with the pilot study. Both primary and secondary data was used to analyze data. Few statistical techniques are also used to provide statistical inferences. After the data was analyzed the conclusions are drawn and suggestions are given to the online marketing companies to improve satisfaction level of internet shoppers.

Keywords: Online Shoppers, Household Products, Effectiveness, Buying Behaviour.

Introduction
Online shopping is considered to be a very helpful way of buying products through the internet especially during the holidays and clearance seasons. It allows customers to enjoy a wide variety of products and items not only from a specific store, but from a diverse storage that includes all kinds of items. Online shopping also provides customers with a good customer service that also occurs online. Purchasing items and products through the Web is a very easy task to do. It is now playing a very important role in everybody's life especially elderly people, as well as people with a very busy life schedule.

Purchasing items and products through the Web is a very easy task to do. It is now playing a very important role in everybody's life especially elderly people, as well as people with a very busy life schedule. It provides a very comfortable service for its customers, by being able to save the item in the personal shopping bag, and buy it later on.

Research Problem
An extensive investigation of the literature provides numerous studies on the topic of buyer behaviour. However, there are very few studies related to on buying behaviour of internet shoppers among household products. Based on investigator personal observation and data collected from secondary sources, many online companies had undergone various surveys to identify internet shoppers buying behaviour but results are not up to the expected level and also very few studies were attempted in identifying buying behaviour of internet shoppers in Krishnna and Guntur districts.

Nature and Scope of the Study
The nature of the study is descriptive as it attempted to find out the views of online shoppers of different household products on various aspects like customer services, customer problems and feedback mechanism. The scope of the study is limited to two districts of Coastal Andhra Pradesh viz Guntur and Krishnna.

Objectives of the Study
1. To study the buying behaviour of internet shoppers on various household products and to assess the variations among those companies in execution of marketing functions.
2. To measure the attitudinal differences among the internet shoppers of various household products in identifying the need for online customers.
3. To offer pertinent suggestions based on the study for the improvement of online buyer satisfaction level.

Research Methodology
A brief outline of the methodology for the study is given below: